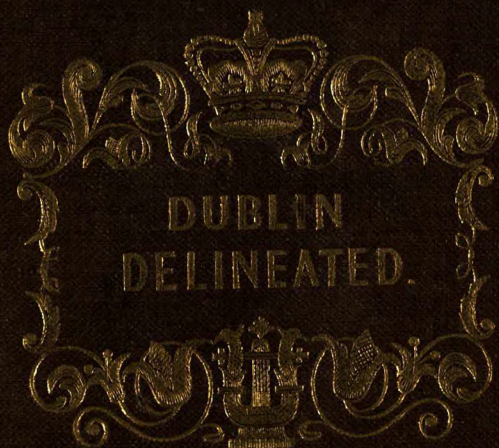


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William Turner

Clas Breeton

^{to}
18 July 1851

From his papa.

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Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

Edw. Goodall, Sculp.

DUBLIN, FROM PICNIC PARK.

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THESE ARE THE BUILDINGS

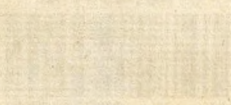
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DUBLIN DELINEATED

IN

TWENTY-EIGHT VIEWS

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

ACCOMPANIED BY DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH;

WITH

AN ITINERARY,

POINTING OUT

THE LEADING STREETS, AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTS
OF ATTRACTION.

A NEW EDITION.

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THE GREAT BRITAIN

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THE GREAT BRITAIN

THE GREAT BRITAIN



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W. PORTEOUS, PRINTER, WICKLOW-STREET.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE City of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland, takes rank as the second city of the British Empire, in regard to extent and population. It may be safely asserted, that no city throughout Europe can produce so much splendour, and modern architectural enrichment, in proportion to extent of site, and number of domestic buildings. The discrepancies are numerous; but when viewed at points favourable to observation, Dublin is calculated, in a degree almost unrivalled, to impress on the spectator, ideas of grandeur, polite habits of life, and national importance.

It is not the object of the present work to enter into any minute detail of the ancient and modern history of the metropolis of Ireland, nor to frame an account geographical, statistical, literary, political, and religious, of the origin and progress of its various Institutions; these things have been done by others. We mean to classify and sketch those objects in our city most worthy of attention to visitors, of whatever description, and by whatever motives they may be impelled to our shores; and to accompany our observations with faithful and well executed illustrations of our public buildings.

In order to enable those who have but a short time to devote to the inspection of our city, we subjoin a short Itinerary, taking the Post Office in Sackville-street as our centre.

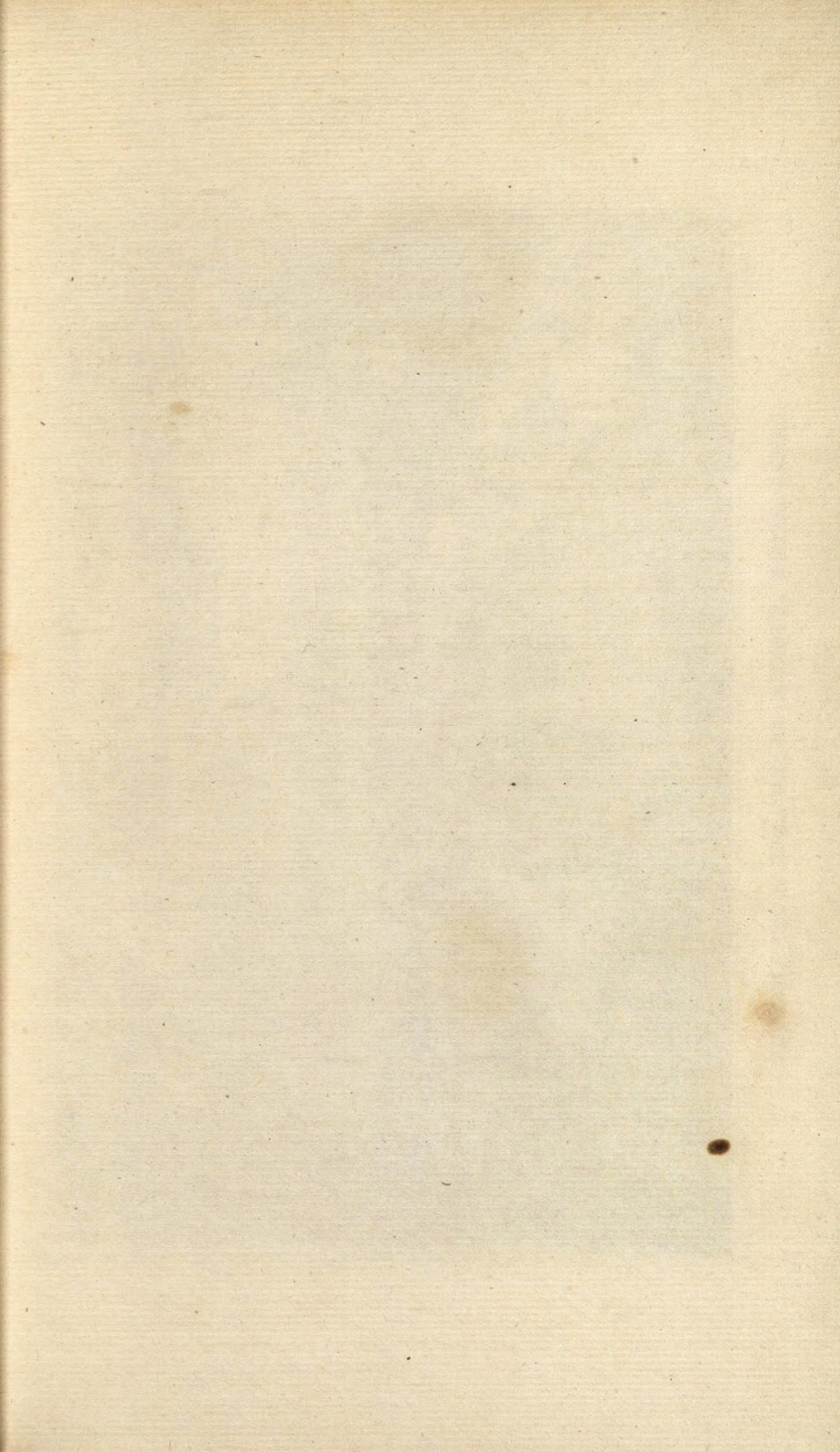
ITINERARY OF DUBLIN.

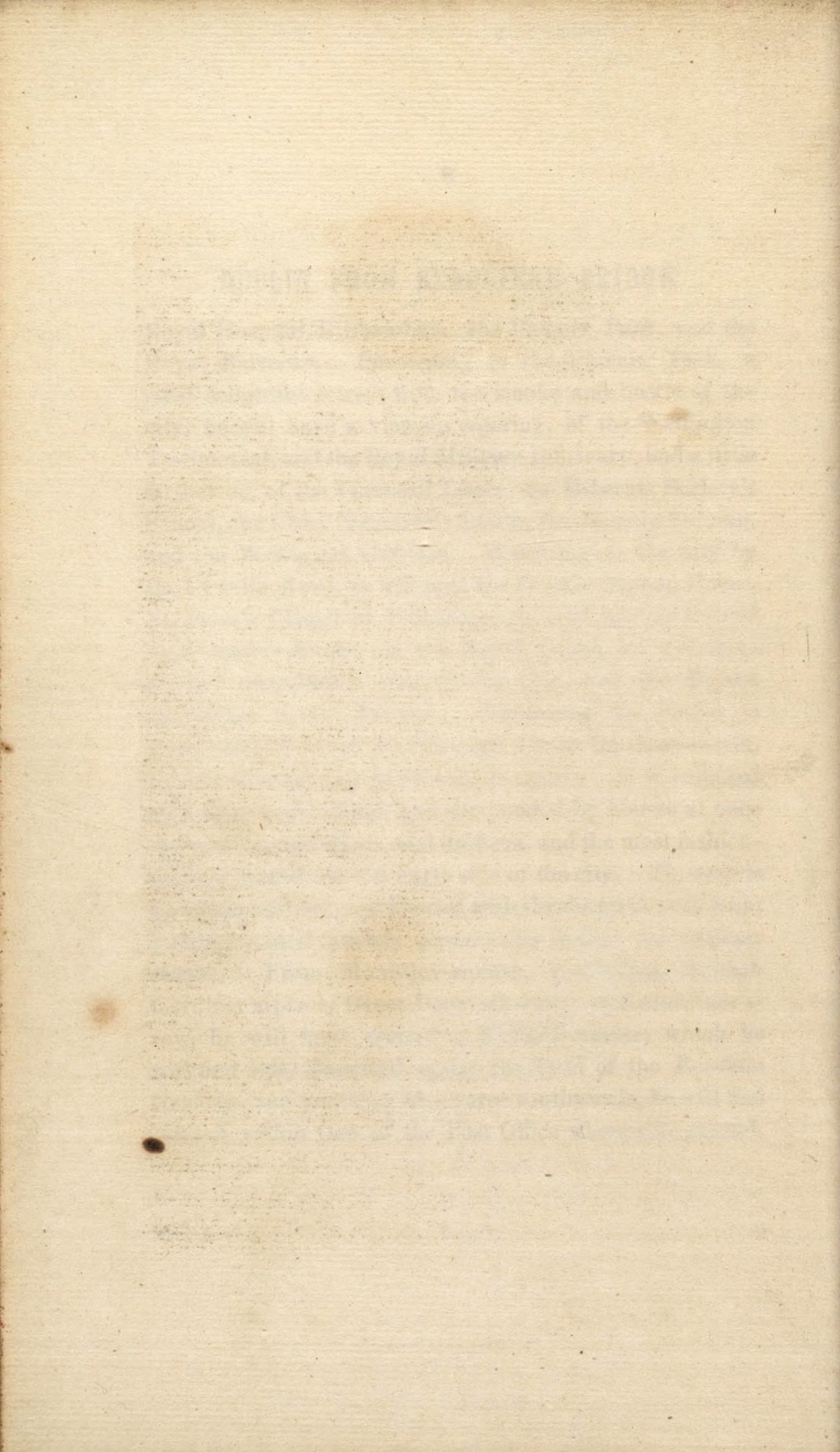
Proceeding southwards to Carlisle-bridge, our visitor will have one of the finest views the city can afford. On the east is the Custom House, the Light House (on the north wall,) and the river and its shipping, extending upwards of a mile; on the west, the bridges, quays, and busy scene of life, in all its varieties and shades; on the north, the Post Office, Nelson's Pillar, and the Rotundo; and on the south, the Dublin Library in D'Olier-street, Trinity College, and the east front of the Bank of Ireland. Proceeding through Westmoreland-street to College-green, his attention will have been arrested by the magnificent fronts of the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, the Statue of King William III., and the Commercial Buildings, an assemblage of taste and elegance seldom equalled. Continuing his course up Grafton-street, through Nassau-street, Leinster-street, and Clare-street, he will have observed the College Park, and arriving at Merrion-square, the second in point of size and beauty of which our city can boast, he will find himself released from the many interruptions which continually occur in narrow streets. The circumference of this square exceeds half a mile, and its area more than twelve acres, surrounded on three sides by houses generally magnificent, the vacant space on the fourth or west, forming the lawn to Leinster house, now occupied by the Royal Dublin Society. This is one of the most fashionable promenades on the south side of the city; a military band attends two days in the week, during the summer season, which gives liveliness to the scene. Proceeding along the west side of this

square, through Upper Merrion-street, Baggot-street, and Pembroke-street, he will have arrived at Fitzwilliam-square, which, though least in extent of any of our squares, is decidedly the neatest of all. The houses surrounding it on every side are elegant and uniform, and the area tastefully decorated, and enclosed by a neat light iron railing. Turning down Leeson-street, he meets with Stephen's-green, the largest of all our squares, being in circumference an English mile. It is separated from the street by an iron railing, and a gravelled walk surrounded by a chain affixed to pillars of granite, with lamps at proper intervals. In the centre is an equestrian statue of George II. The area, containing about seventeen acres, is tastefully laid out, and ornamented by a great variety of shrubs and evergreens. On the west side of the square stands the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning down Grafton-street, through College-green and Dame-street, he will have arrived at the Royal Exchange, justly termed one of the principal ornaments of the city; and in the immediate vicinity will be found Dublin Castle, the seat of Government in Ireland. On either side of Castle-street is a bank, one the Hibernia Bank, the other that of Messrs. La Touche and Co. At the head of Castle-street is the Cathedral of Christ's Church, and not far distant is the Cathedral of St. Patrick, both of which are well worthy the attention of visitors. Returning down Castle-street, Cork-hill, and Parliament-street, and passing along the quays left of Essex-bridge, he will soon have arrived at the Cloth Mart, opposite to which is that magnificent pile of buildings, the Law Courts. Pursuing his course onwards till arrived at the King's Bridge, he will have another fine view, comprising Stephens' Hospital, the

DUBLIN FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE.

Royal Hospital Kilmainham, the Phoenix Park, and the Royal Barracks. Proceeding to the Phoenix Park, a most delightful retreat from the smoke and bustle of the city, he will have a view on entering, of the Wellington Testimonial, and the Royal Military Infirmary, and a little farther on, of the Viceregal Lodge, the Hibernia Society's School, the Chief Secretary's Lodge, the Phoenix Column, and the Zoological Gardens. Returning to the city by the Circular Road, he will pass the Female Orphan House, St. Peter's Chapel at Phibsborough, and having arrived at *Blaquiere-bridge*, on the Royal Canal, he will have another magnificent view of the city, and the Dublin mountains in the distance. Continuing his course to Lower Dorset-street, and through Upper Gardiner-street, he will have arrived at Mountjoy-square. It is enclosed by a light iron railing, and surrounded by houses at once spacious, commodious, and uniform, and the most fashionable promenade on the north side of the city. The area is tastefully laid out, and planted with shrubs and evergreens; a military band attends occasionally during the summer season. From Mountjoy-square, proceeding through Gardiner's-place, Great Denmark-street, and Gardiner's-row, he will have arrived at Rutland-square, which he will find fully described under the head of the Rotundo Gardens, and pursuing his course southwards, he will find himself within view of the Post Office whence he started.



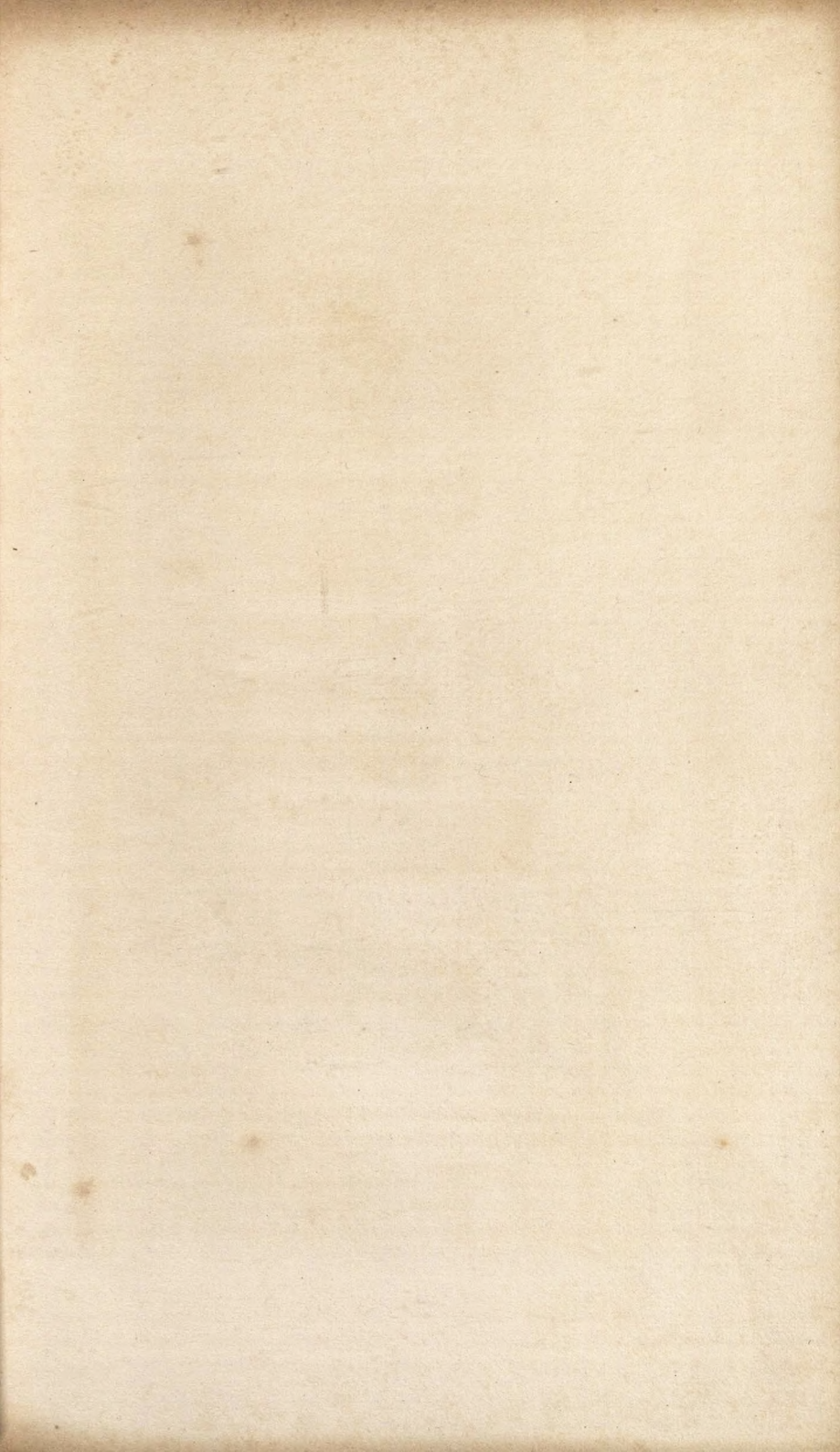




Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

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DUBLIN, FROM BLAQUIERE BRIDGE, ROYAL CANAL.

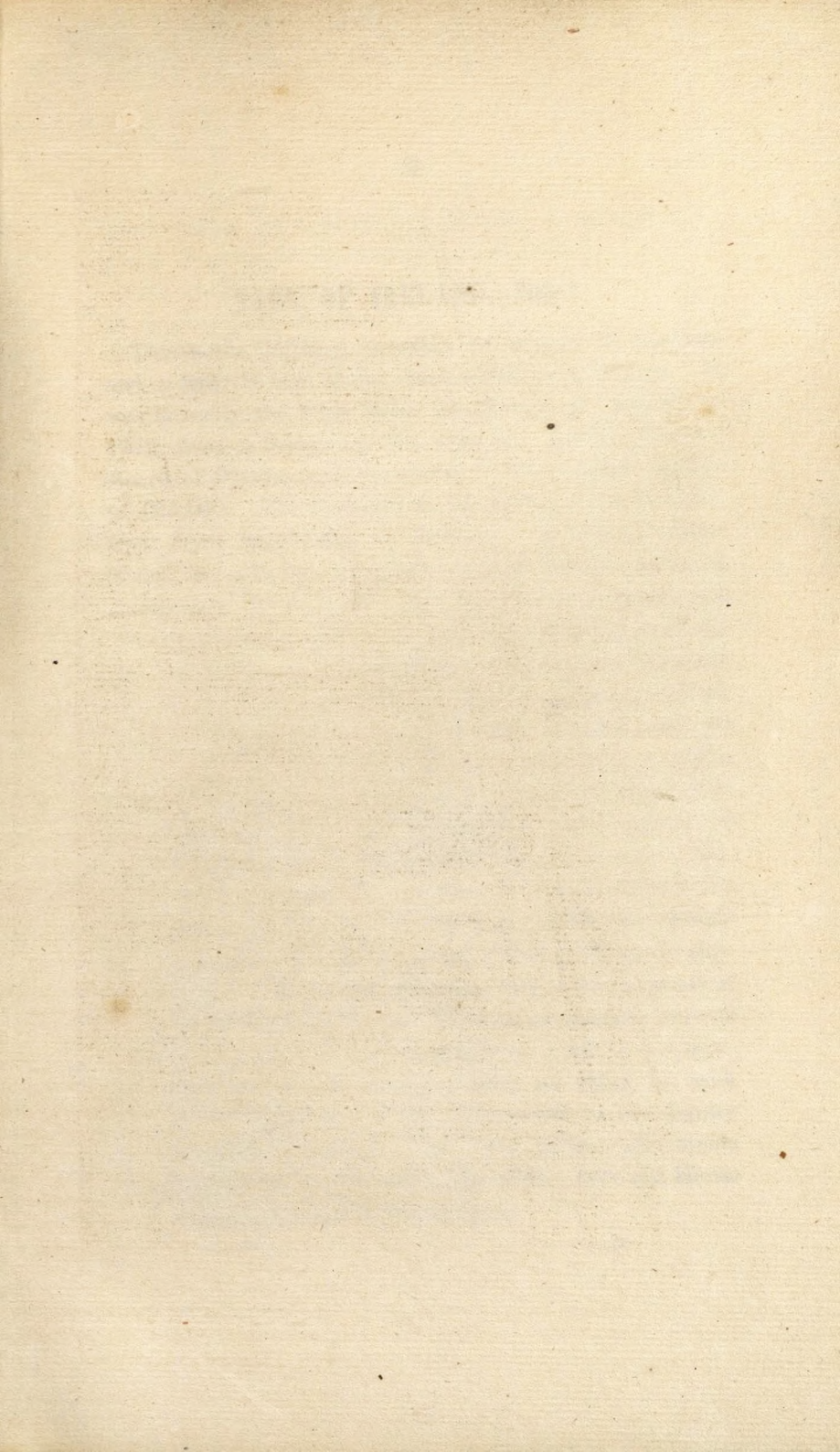


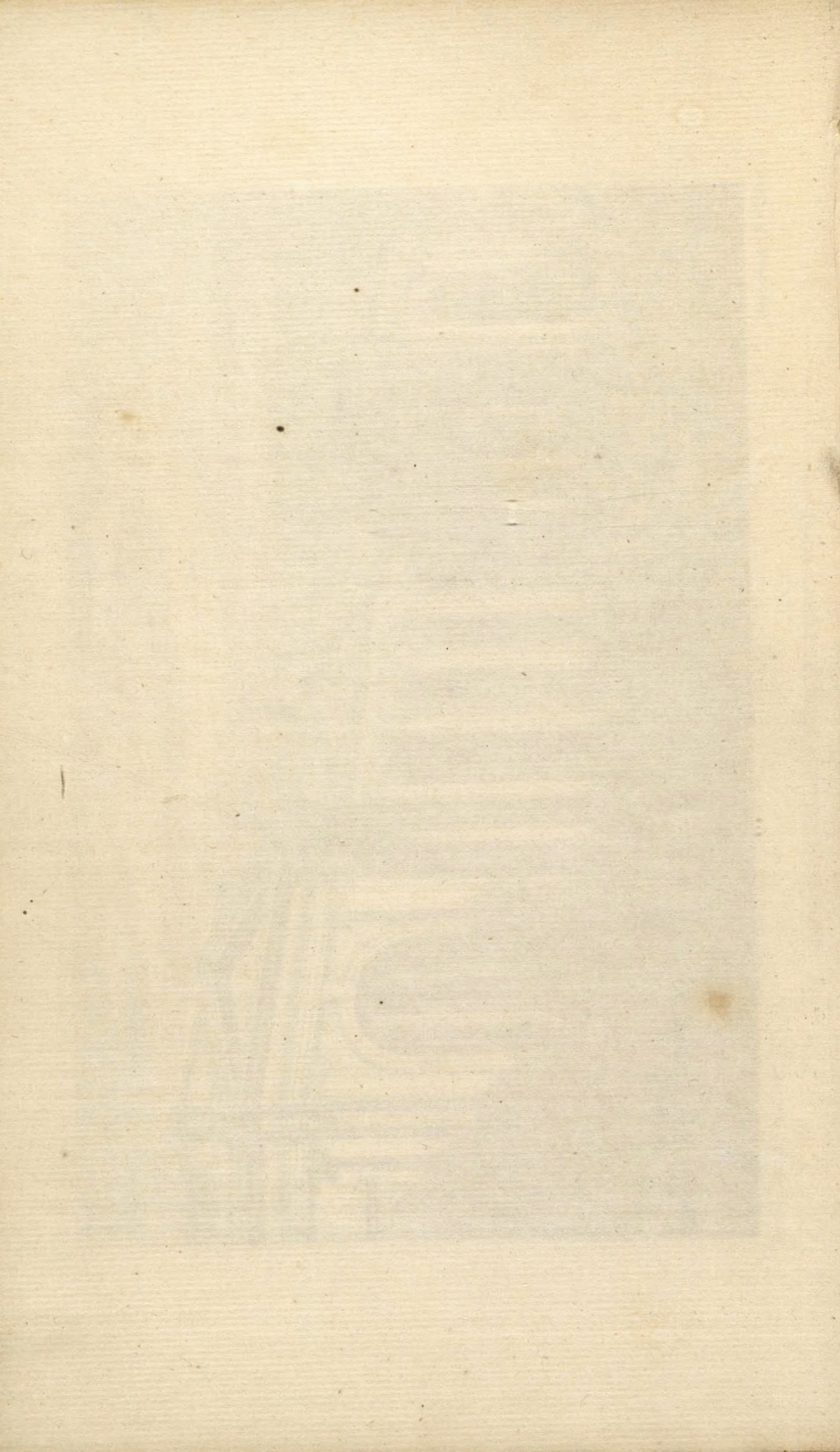


Drawn by George Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

Engraved by B. Winkles.

BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN. (SOUTH PORTICO.)





BANK OF IRELAND—Plate 1.

This noble building, standing on an area of one acre and a half, is one of the finest edifices in Europe. It was formerly the Irish House of Parliament, founded in 1729, from a design by Mr. Penrose, Architect to the Board of Works, and completed in 1785, at an expense of £95,000. The Foundation was laid by Lord Cartaret, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It contains three fronts, the principal of which, towards College Green, is a colonade of the Ionic order, formed of a facade and two projecting wings, much and deservedly admired for the simplicity of the elevation. This grand colonade was the front of the Parliament House, and occupied ten years in the erection. It is 147 feet in length, and 30 feet in depth, the Ionic Columns supporting a plain, elegant cornice and entablature. The four central columns advance and sustain a pediment, the tympanum of which contains the Royal Arms, enclosed by a very elegant block cornice, over which, on what is called the *acroteria* of the pediment are three emblematic female figures, elegantly sculptured, representing Hibernia supported by Commerce and Fidelity, done at the expense of the Governor of the Bank. The fine promenade beneath is most convenient for the purposes to which it is appropriated, and the entrance to it from the front, on each side of the splendid portico, corresponds to the dignity of the whole elevation. The chief public apartments constructed within this part of the edifice, were the House of Commons, and the House of Lords.

The House of Commons, burnt in 1792, and rebuilt as a rotunda, surrounded by pillars, between which was a gallery for hearers, was taken down by the Bank Directors, and superceded by a magnificent square room, 70 feet long, by 53 in width, now the Cash Office. The walls are pannelled, and ornamented with Twenty-four fluted Ionic columns of Portland stone, supporting a rich entablature. The ceiling, which is coved, and richly ornamented, has a large rectangular opening in the centre, about 50 feet by 30, and over this rises an elegant lantern. The height of this noble room from the floor, which is neatly flagged, to the richly decorated ceiling of the lantern, is 50 feet. It has two entrances, one in the centre of each end leading from vestibules, which communicate with the beautiful corridors that formerly enclosed the Commons Room, and at present lead to the great variety of offices, waiting-rooms, &c., which the extensive business of a National Bank requires.

The House of Lords, which remains unaltered, and forms at present the Court of Proprietors, is 40 feet long, by 30 wide, with a recess formerly containing the throne, but now occupied by a statue of George III., by Bacon. There are in niches of this splendid room busts, of the same sovereign, and the Duke of Wellington, by Turnerelli, and each end of the apartment is ornamented with Corinthian columns. On the sides are two large pieces of tapestry, respectively representing the Battle of the Boyne, and the memorable defence of Derry.

The western front, a portico of four Ionic columns, connected with the principal front by a colonade of the same order, forming the quadrant of a circle.





Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

Engraved by B. Winkles.

COLLEGE STREET.

BANK OF IRELAND—Plate 2.

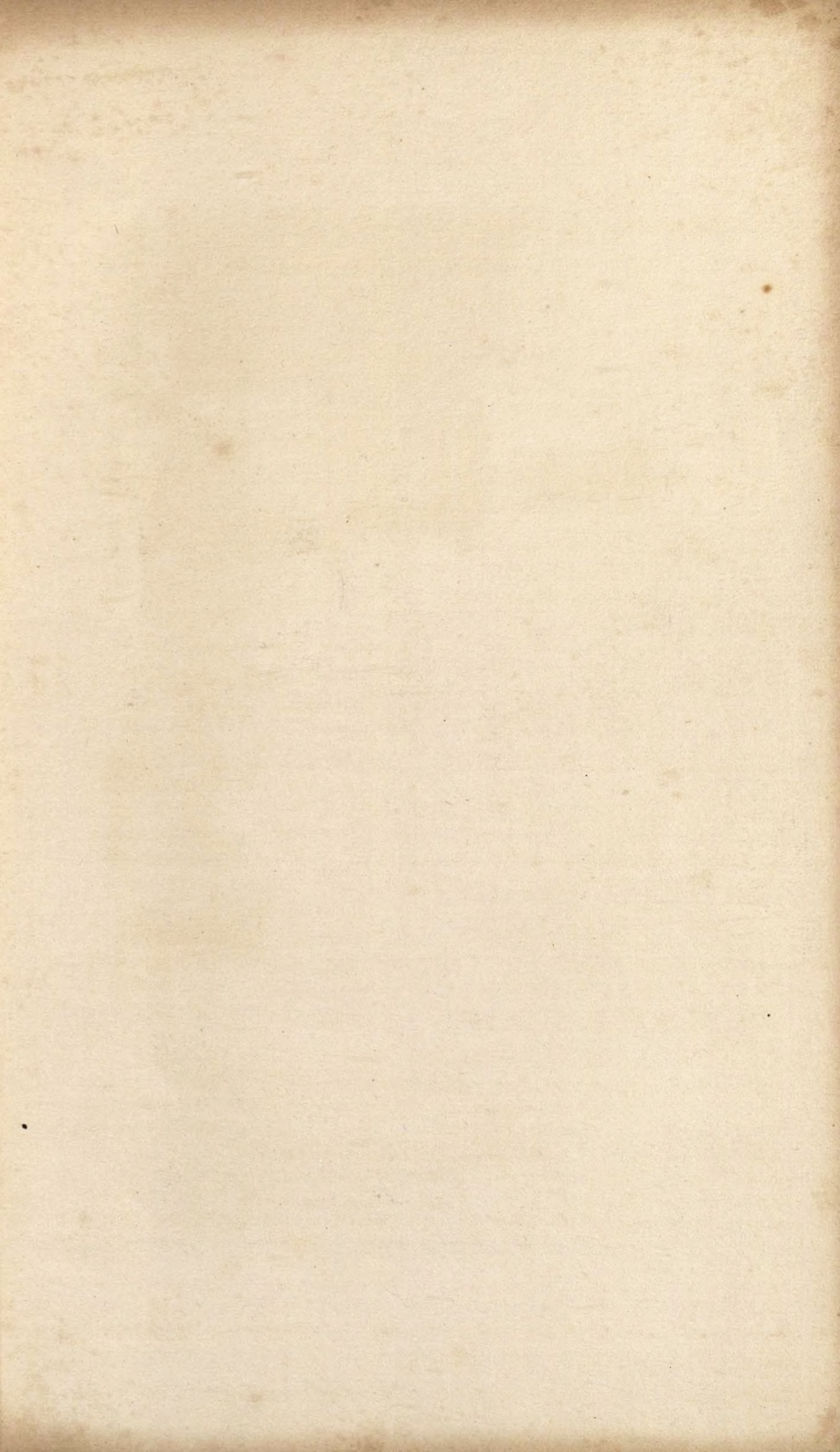
The eastern front, in College-street, at the head of Westmoreland-street, leading to Carlisle-bridge, and Sacville-street, was the entrance to the House of Lords, from a design by James Gandon, Esq. It consists of six elegant and lofty Corinthian columns, supporting a plain entablature surmounted by a pediment, on the apex of which, is a statue of Fortitude supported by Justice and Liberty. This portico cost £25,000. It is connected with the lofty archway, on the east of the principal front, by a quadrant curtain wall, and also connected with the western front, Foster-place. The buildings of the Houses of Lords and Commons extended to this limit; but the Directors of the Bank have added a lofty arch, ornamented with Ionic three quarter columns, leading to their printing house; a similar arch, the summit of which is adorned with martial emblems, conceals the apartments of the military guard; and a corresponding final arch was added by the Directors to the Corinthian front, in Westmoreland-street.

The Bank of Ireland was formed and established by Act of Parliament in 1783; and was first opened in a small tenement, in Mary's Abbey, with a capital of £600,000. On a renewal of its charter in 1791, that capital was increased to £1,000,000, and by subsequent renewals, the last in 1821, it was further increased to £3,000,000. The Parliament House was purchased in 1802, by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, for £40,000, and a rent of £240 per annum. The Printing Office is a place of curiosity, and is only

accessible to strangers when accompanied by a Director of the Bank. The machinery, which is very complicated, is impelled by steam, and arranged with such ingenuity, as in a great measure to baffle any attempt at forgery, while it affords a check on the workmen employed, by means of a self-acting register, which indicates the quantity of work done, and the actual state of that in progress, at any moment required. There is also an armoury, containing small arms for all the clerks and servants, and the edifice is further secured from assault, by embrasures and concealed loop-holes in the walls. The casualties against fire are anticipated by tanks of great magnitude, and powerful forcing pumps.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WILLIAM III.

Nearly opposite to the principal front of the Bank of Ireland, in College-green, is an equestrian statue of William III., made of cast metal, and placed upon a lofty pedestal of granite surmounted with marble. The king is crowned with a wreath of laurel, but the original lineaments of the figure are nearly defaced by repeated coats of paint. We are told by Mr. Harris, that this statue was opened with great solemnity on the 1st of July, 1701, being the anniversary of the Victory of the Boyne.





W. H. Bartlett.

TRINITY COLLEGE, FROM COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

J. Davies.

TRINITY COLLEGE—Plate 1.

The Buildings of the University, which from their extent and magnificence form one of the principal ornaments of the city, consist of three spacious quadrangles, erected chiefly after designs by Sir William Chambers. The principal front, which occupies the whole of the eastern side of College-green, is 380 feet long, built of Portland stone, and consists of a projecting centre, ornamented with four three-quarter Corinthian columns, supporting an enriched cornice and pediment, under which is the principal entrance, and at each extremity of the facade, is a projecting pile of square buildings, decorated with duplicated pilasters of the same order, between which is a noble Venetian window, enriched with festoons of flowers and fruits in high relief; and above the cornice, which extends along the whole of the front, rises an attic, surmounted by a balustrade. The entrance is by an octangular vestibule, the ceiling of which is formed of groined arches; it leads into the first quadrangle, called Parliament-square, from its having been rebuilt chiefly by the munificence of Parliament, which granted at different times £40,000 for the purpose. This quadrangle, which is 316 feet in length, and 212 in breadth, contains, besides apartments for the fellows and students, the Chapel, the Theatre for examinations, and the Refectory. The *Chapel*, which is on the north side, is ornamented in front by a handsome portico of four Corinthian columns, supporting a rich cornice surmounted by a pediment; the interior is 80 feet in length, exclusive of a semicircular recess of 20 feet radius, 40 feet broad, and 44 feet in

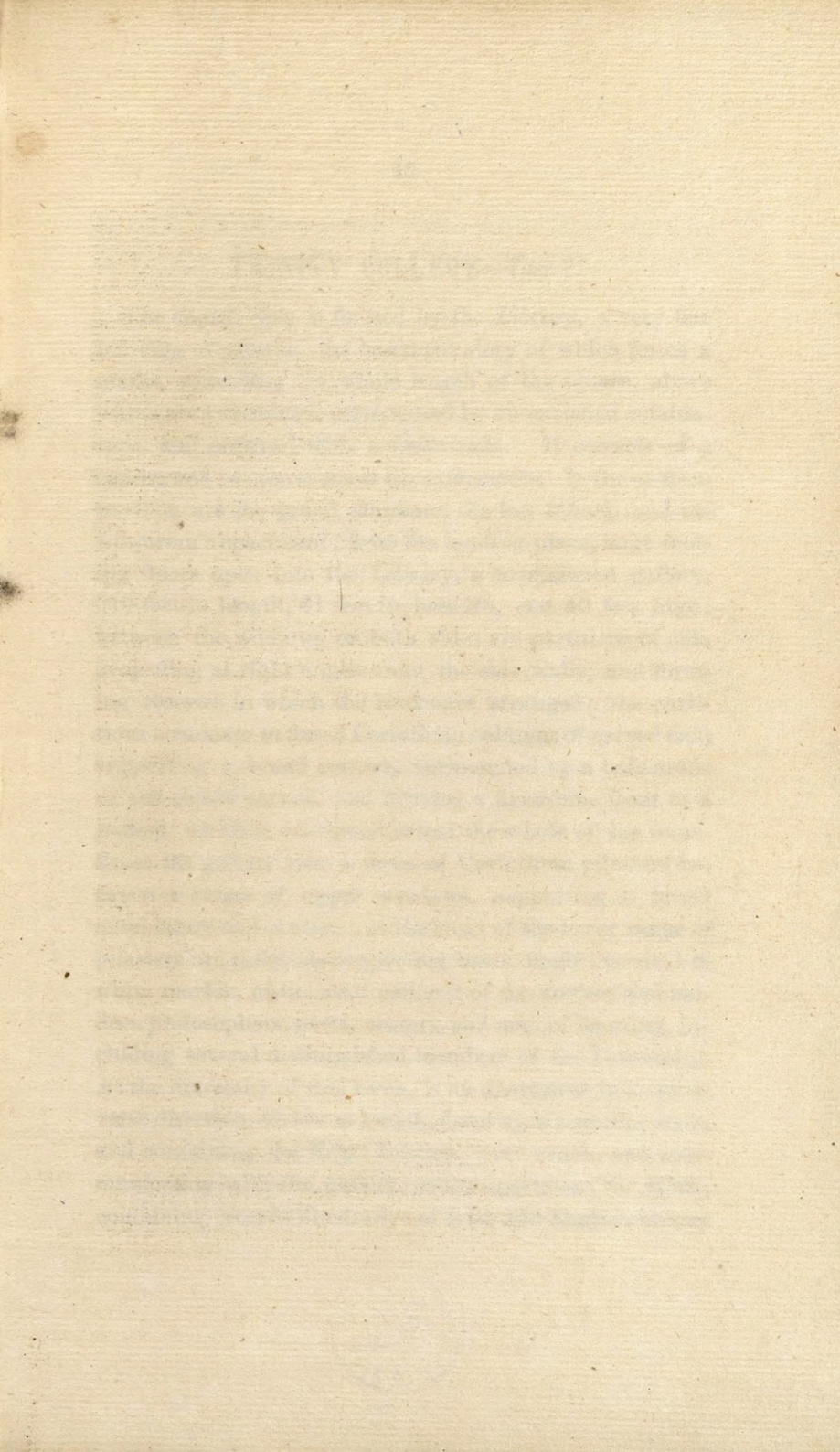
height; the front of the organ gallery is richly ornamented with carved oak. The *Theatre*, on the south side, has a front corresponding exactly with that of the Chapel, and is of the same dimensions; the walls are decorated with pilasters of the composite order, rising from a rustic basement; between the pilasters are whole length portraits of Queen Elizabeth, the foundress, and of the following eminent persons, educated in the College:— Primate Ussher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, William Molyneux, Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, and John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons; there is also a fine monument of black and white marble, and porphyry, executed at Rome, by Houstson, a native of Ireland, at an expense of £2000, erected to the memory of Dr. Baldwin, formerly Provost, who died in 1758, and bequeathed £80,000 to the University. The *Refectory* is a neat building, ornamented with four Ionic pilasters, supporting a cornice and pediment over the entrance; a spacious ante-hall opens into the dining-hall, in which are portraits of Henry Flood, Lord Chief Justice Downes, Lord Avonmore, Hussey Burgh, Lord Kilwarden, Henry Grattan, the Prince of Wales, (Father of George III.) Cox, Archbishop of Cashel, and Provost Baldwin. Over the ante-hall an elegant apartment has been recently fitted up for the *Philosophy School*, and furnished with a valuable collection of Philosophical and Astronomical instruments; and in it are delivered the public lectures of the Professors of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The second quadrangle, called the *Library Square*, is 235 feet in length, and 214 feet in breadth. Three sides of it are occupied by uniform ranges of brick building, containing apartments for the students.



W. H. Bartlett.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

J. Davies.



TRINITY COLLEGE—Plate 2.

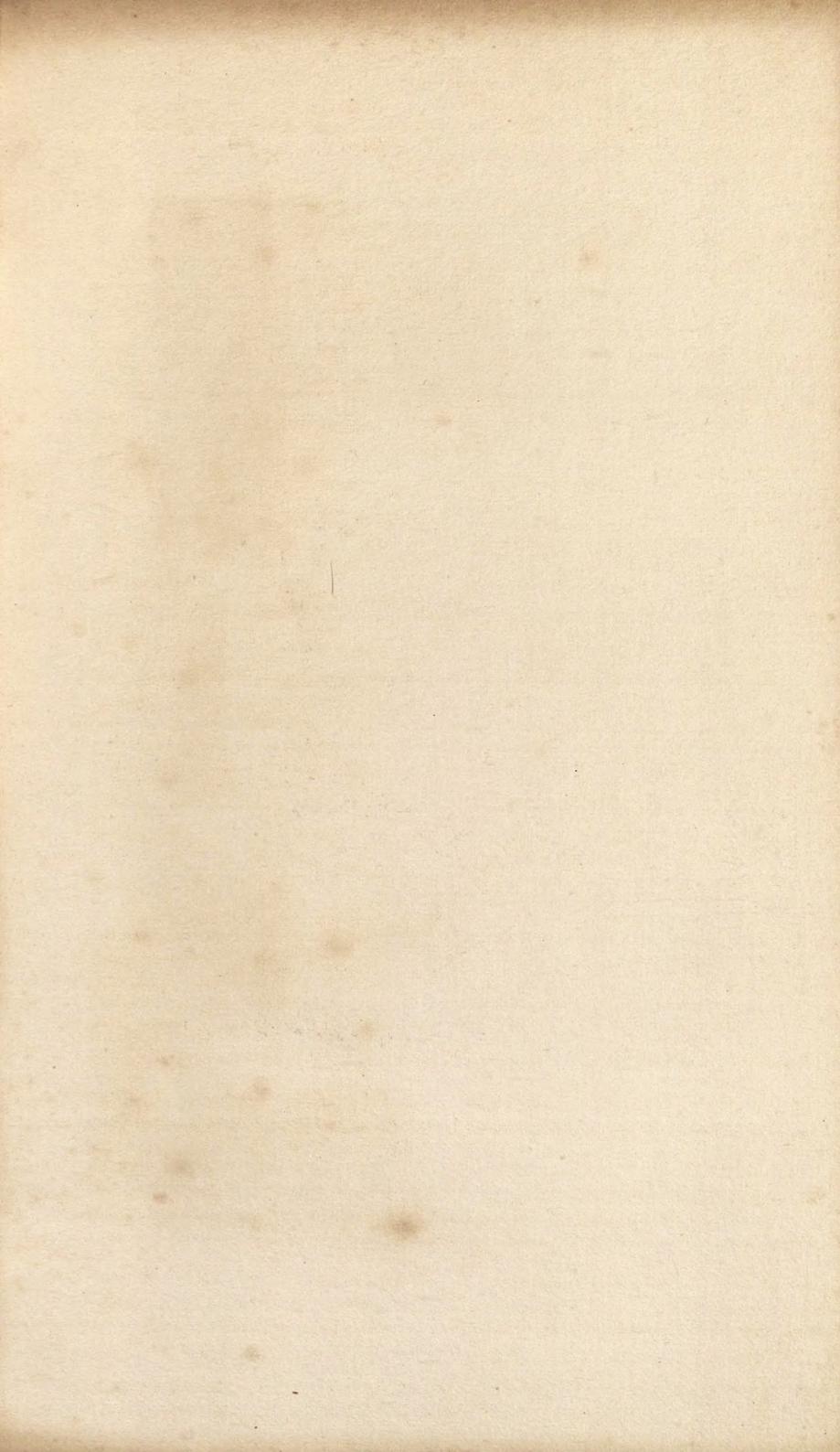
The fourth side is formed by the *Library*, a very fine building of granite, the basement story of which forms a piazza, extending the whole length of the square, above which are two stories, surmounted by an enriched entablature, and crowned with a balustrade. It consists of a centre, and two pavilions at the extremities. In the western pavilion are the grand staircase, the law school, and the Librarian's apartment; from the landing-place, large folding doors open into the Library, a magnificent gallery, 210 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth, and 40 feet high; between the windows on both sides are partitions of oak, projecting at right angles from the side walls, and forming recesses in which the books are arranged; the partitions terminate in fluted Corinthian columns of carved oak, supporting a broad cornice, surmounted by a balustrade of oak richly carved, and forming a handsome front to a gallery, which is continued round the whole of the room. From the gallery rises a series of Corinthian pilasters between a range of upper windows, supporting a broad entablature and cornice; at the basis of the lower range of pilasters are pedestals supporting busts, finely executed in white marble, of the most eminent of the ancient and modern philosophers, poets, orators, and men of learning, including several distinguished members of the University. At the extremity of this room, is an apartment in a transverse direction, 52 feet in length, fitted up in a similar style, and containing the Fagel Library, over which, and communicating with the gallery, is the apartment for MSS., containing records illustrative of Irish and English history



of great value, works in the Greek, Arabic, and Persian languages, and some richly illuminated Bibles and missals; this magnificent collection comprises upwards of 100,000 volumes. To the north of the Library square is the third quadrangle of modern structure, but with few pretensions to architectural elegance. It is wholly appropriated to chambers for the students, which occupy two of its sides, the other two being formed by the rere of the northern range of the Library square, and by one side of the dining-hall. The *University Museum*, a handsome apartment 60 feet long, and 40 feet wide, is immediately over the vestibule of the entrance from College-green; it comprises several collections of minerals, of which there are 9000 specimens. The Printing Office, founded by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, is a handsome structure, with an elegant portico of the Doric order, and is situated at the east of the Library square.

To the south of the Library is a fine garden for the fellows, and to the east of the College buildings is the Park, comprising twenty acres planted and tastefully laid out, for the use of the students. Beyond the Park are the Chymical Laboratory, and the School of Anatomy; this range of building, which is 115 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, contains a Lecture-room, with apartments for the Professor, a dissecting-room extending the whole length of the building, and an anatomical lecture-room, 30 feet square, an anatomical museum, 30 feet long, and 28 feet wide.

The *Provost's House*, a spacious and handsome edifice, is to the south of the west front of the University, and is screened from Grafton-street by a high wall, with a massive gateway in the centre.

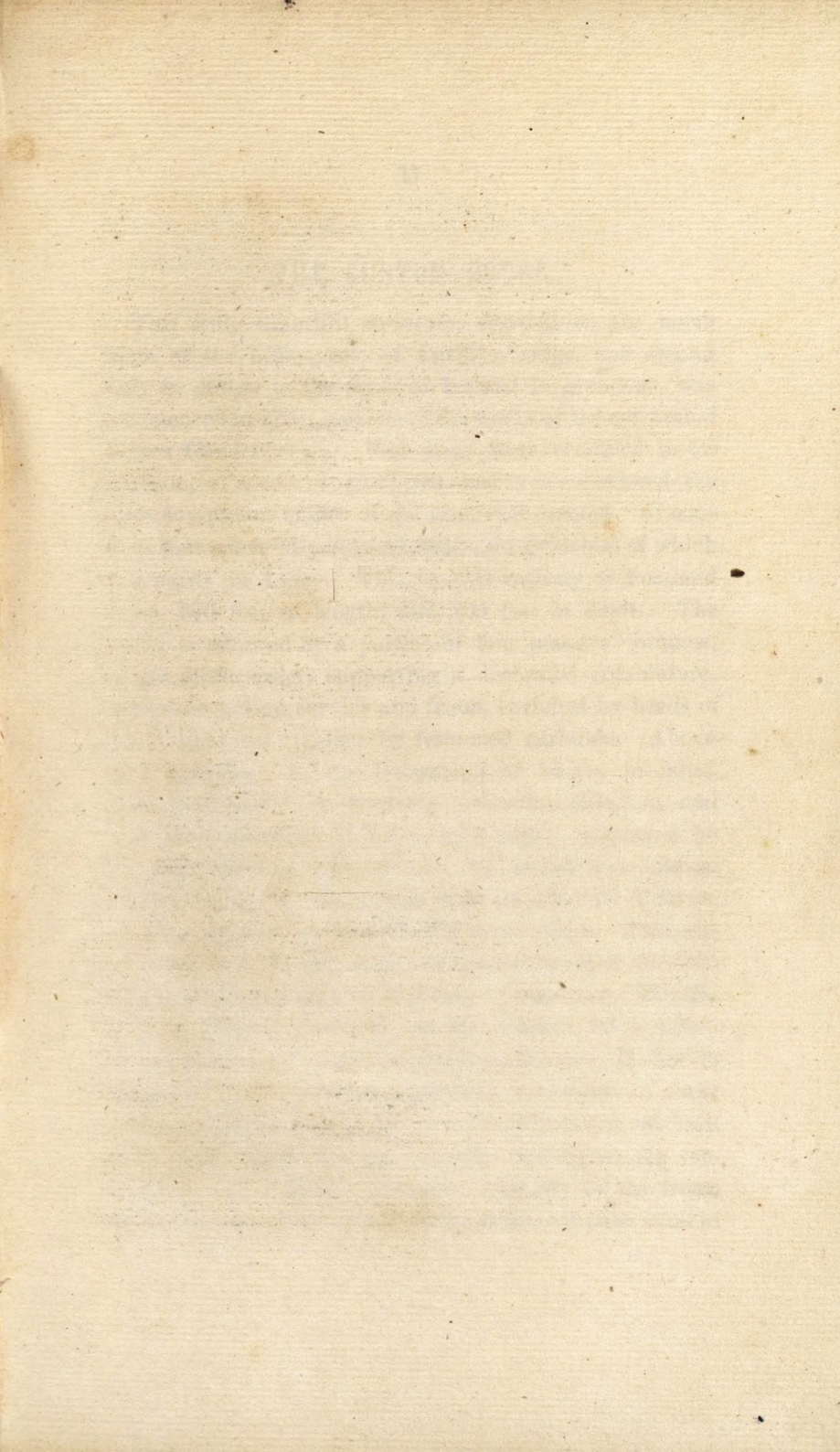




W. H. Bartlett.

W. Woolnoth.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUBLIN.

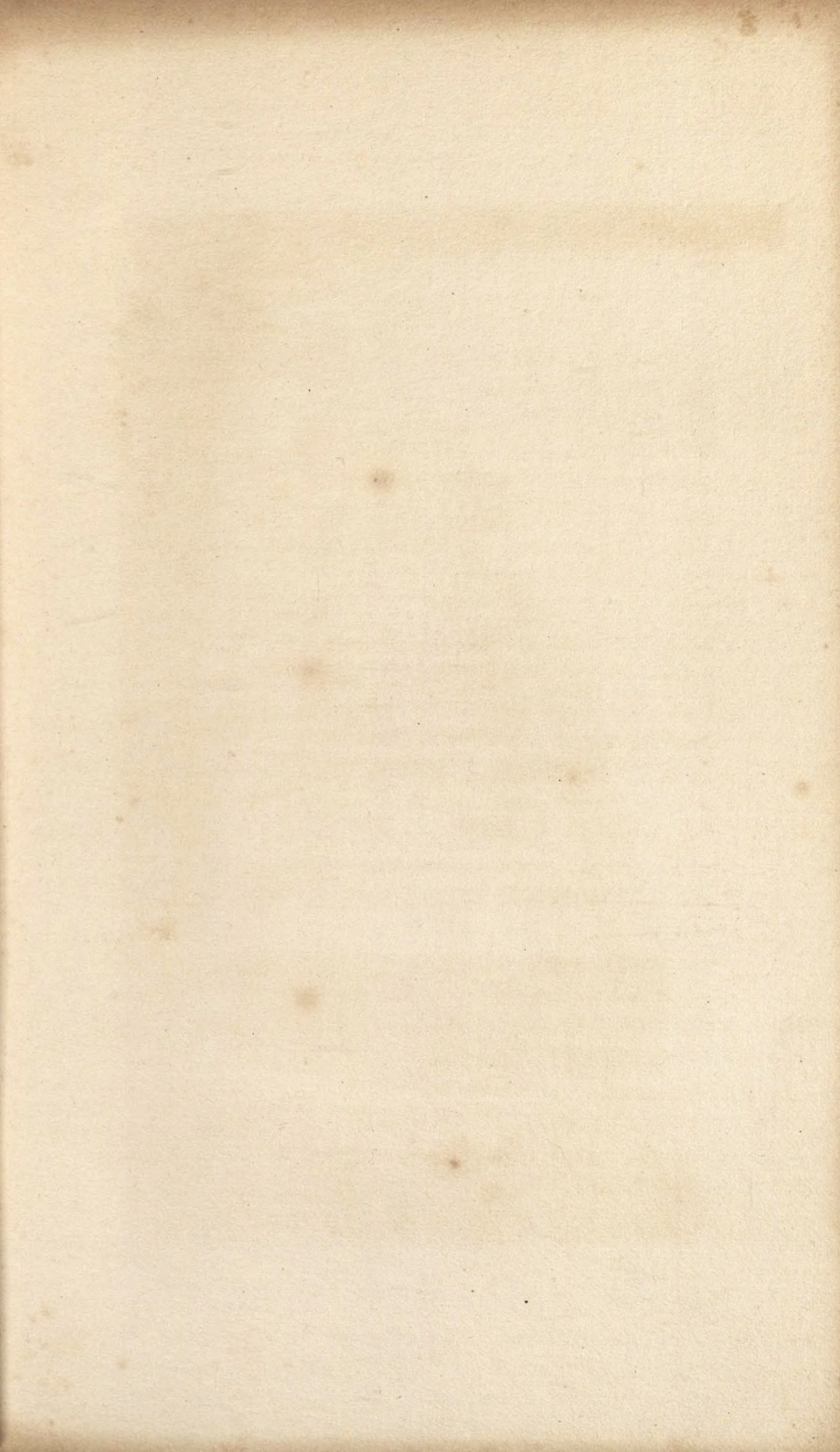


THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This truly beautiful structure, situated on the north bank of the Liffey, east of Carlisle-bridge, and second only in design to the Bank of Ireland in grandeur, was commenced in 1781, and one of the works of the celebrated James Gandon, Esq. Ten years were occupied in its erection, at a cost of £400,000, and it is considered the most sumptuous edifice of the kind ever erected. It contains four splendidly finished fronts, the principal of which is towards the Liffey. This front is entirely of Portland stone, 375 feet in length, and 205 feet in depth. The centre is adorned by a portico of four massive columns, of the Doric order, supporting a decorated entablature, with a projecting cornice and frieze, enriched by heads of oxen connected together by festooned garlands. Above is a pediment, in the tympanum of which, in relief, is a representation of Britannia embracing Hibernia, and presenting emblems of Peace and Liberty, supported by Strength, Justice, and Victory, all seated in a marine chariot drawn by six horses, and attended by Tritons. In the distance is a fleet of Merchant ships. This was the work of E. Smyth, Esq. On pedestals above the attic story, are the figures of Industry, Commerce, Wealth, and Navigation, executed by Mr. Barker, of London. Above the centre, rises a magnificent lantern, 26 feet in diameter, adorned by an encircling colonnade of forty insulated pillars. Over this, is a second lantern, or clock story, from which springs a cupola, bearing on the vertex a statue of Hope. At each extremity of the front, are square pavilions, decorated by Doric columns sunk in

recesses, between which are entrances to the apartments in the east and west ends, the key stones above the door-ways of which exhibit carved heads, representing so many Irish rivers. The other fronts are inferior to the south, though very beautiful, and composed of mountain granite. That to the north has a fine portico of four Doric columns supporting an entablature, above which are figures of the four quarters of the world, elegantly executed by Banks. The east and west fronts are the same in design, and the whole is surmounted by handsome stone balustrades. The business of the Customs and Excise for all Ireland was transacted in the Custom House until the consolidation of the Board of Customs and Excise into the general Board of London, since which period, it has been confined to that of the Dublin district, and a great part of the building is applied to the accommodation of the following departments:—the Stamp Office, the Commissariat, the Board of Works, the Record Office for documents connected with the Vice-Treasurer's Office, the Quit Rent Office, and the Stationery Office.

The Stamp Office.—This department of the Revenue was first introduced into Ireland in 1774, during the administration of Lord Harcourt. Its first business was transacted in a confined and inconvenient house in Eustace-street; but on the 3rd May, 1811, it was removed to William-street, and occupied one of the most striking public edifices in the metropolis, erected by Lord Viscount Powerscourt, in 1771, as his town residence, when Dublin had her attractions for our nobility. This house was sold to a mercantile firm, and the business finally transferred to the Custom House.

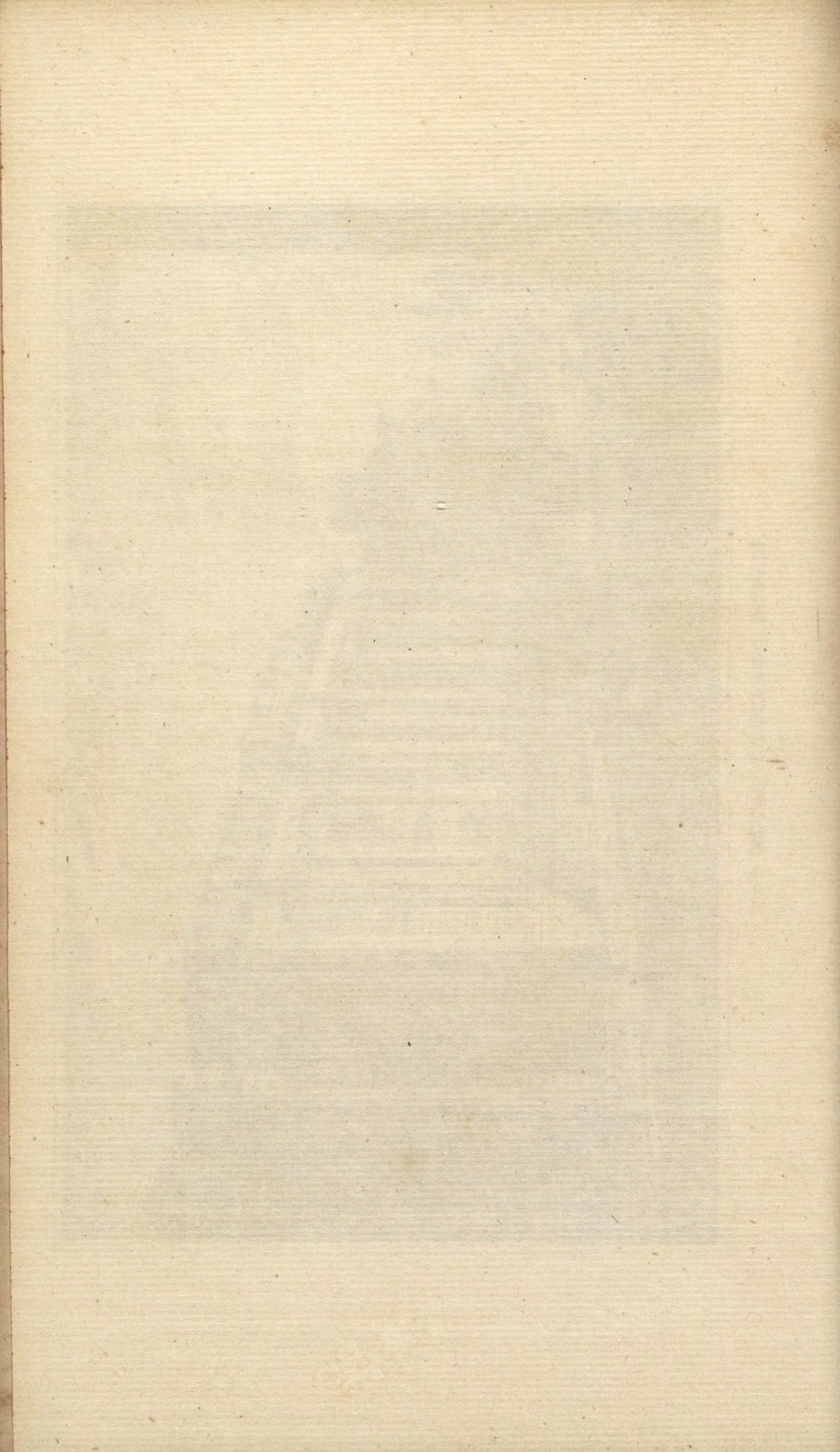




W.H. Bartlett.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

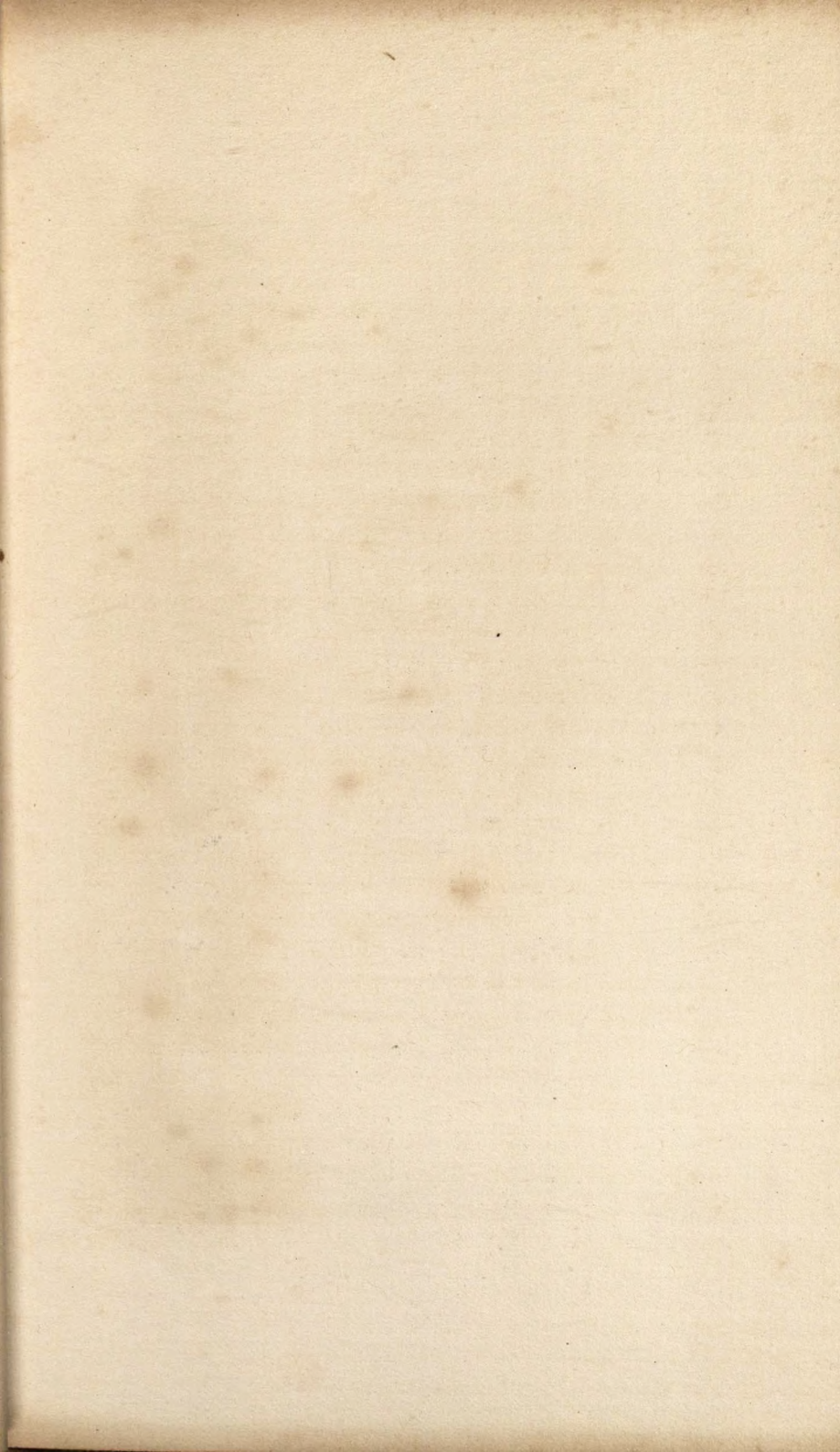
C.I. Smith

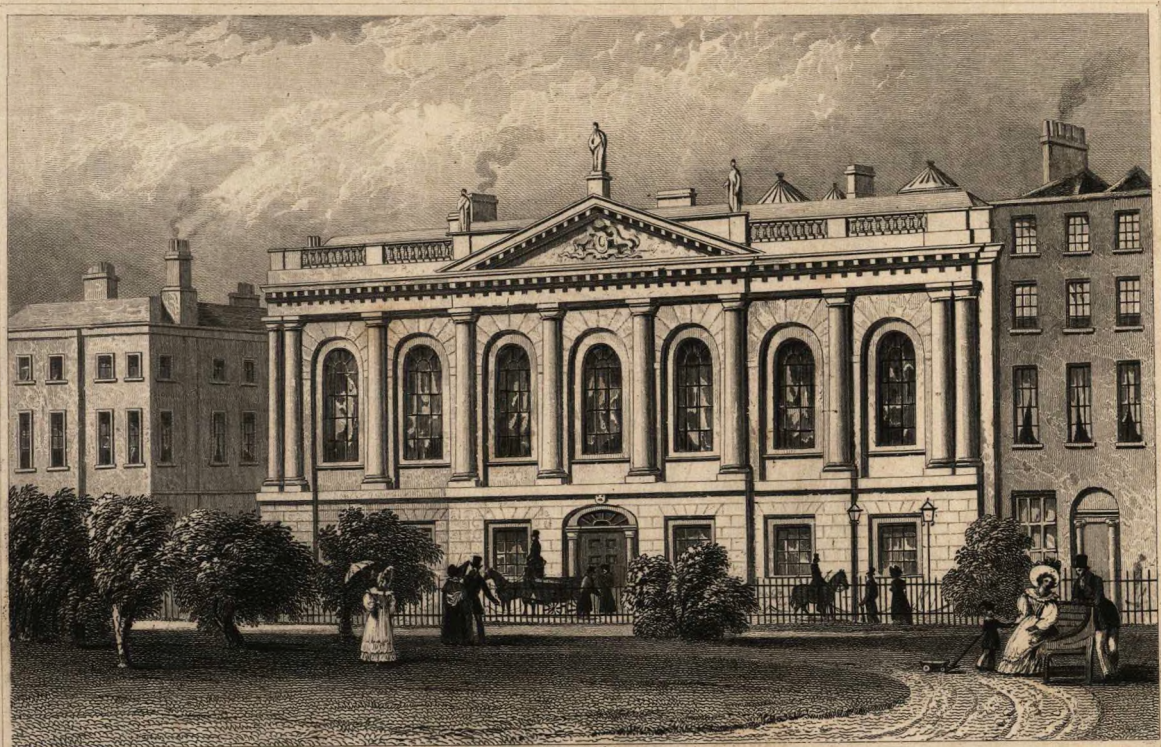


THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

Is justly termed one of the principal ornaments of the city, and is perhaps the most elegant structure of its kind in Europe. It is situated on Cork-hill, the highest and most central part of Dublin, south side of the Liffey. The chief front opens to Parliament-st. which lies in a direct line with Essex-bridge and Capel-st. This beautiful edifice is a square of 100 feet, having three fronts of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The north front presents in its central compartment a portico of six columns, their corresponding pilasters and entablature sustain a noble pediment highly decorated; at each side on the same range are two pilasters. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates hung to conic pilasters. Immediately over the gates are three windows between the columns, that assist in lighting the Coffee room; on each side of these windows are two others, all richly ornamented; the lower part between the pilasters is embellished by rustic work. The west front varies but little from the north front, except the want of a pediment. A regular range of Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature, are continued throughout the three fronts, and support an elegant balustrade, which is only interrupted by the pediment in the north front. In the centre of the west side, is a projection of the entablature, supported by four columns, between which are three glass doors with Ionic pilasters like those already described. In the upper floor is a range of windows embellished like those in the north front. The east front is a narrow passage leading to

the Head Police Office, called Exchange Court, and ornamented with pilasters only. The side towards the south is not open to view, being concealed by the adjoining buildings of the Castle. On entering the edifice, the attention is immediately called to many conspicuous beauties, but above all to the general form. Twelve fluted pillars of the composite order, 32 feet high, are circularly disposed in the centre of a square area, covered by a highly enriched entablature above 10 feet in height, perforated by twelve circular windows, ornamented with festoons of laurel leaves of stucco work; the whole crowned with a handsome spherical dome, divided into hexagonal compartments, and lighted from the centre by a large circular sky-light. The principal parts of the interior are formed of Portland stone, and the pavement is composed of square flags alternately black and white. At each extremity of the north side is a geometrical stair case, oval in form, and lighted by lanterns of the same shape, in highly enriched coved ceilings, these stairways communicate with the Coffee-room. Opposite the north entrance, is an excellent statue of King George III. in a Roman military habit, placed on a white marble pedestal. In a niche of the western stair-case is a fine marble statue of the late Dr. C. Lucas, holding Magna Charta in his hand, standing on a pedestal. This superb edifice was erected after the design of Thomas Cooley. The foundation stone was laid in 1769, and the building was opened on the 1st January, 1779. The entire expenditure, including the purchase of the ground, amounted to about £40,000. The sum of £13,500, for the purchase of the site, was granted by Parliament, the remainder was raised by the Merchants of Dublin.

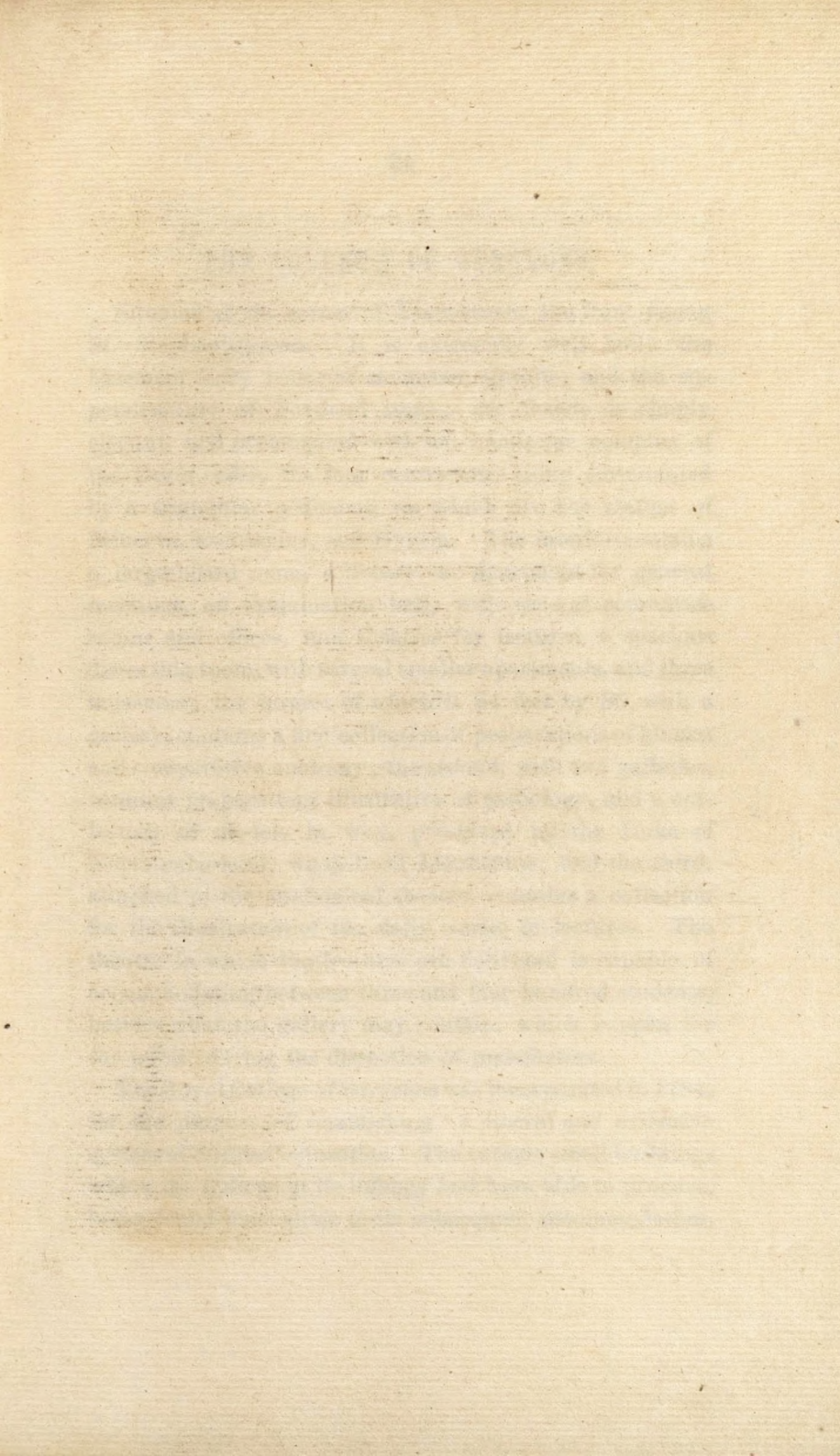




W. H. Bartlett.

W. Woolnoth.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, DUBLIN.



THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Situated at the corner of York-street, the front facing St. Stephen's-green. It is extremely well built, the basement story being of mountain granite, and the superstructure of Portland stone; the facade is simply elegant, and ornamented with ten handsome columns of the Doric order, the four centre ones being surmounted by a triangular pediment, on which are the statues of Minerva, Esculapius, and Hygeia. The interior contains a large board room, a library, an apartment for general meetings, an examination hall, with several committee rooms and offices, four theatres for lectures, a spacious dissecting room, with several smaller apartments, and three museums; the largest of which is 84 feet by 30, with a gallery, contains a fine collection of preparations of human and comparative anatomy; the second, with two galleries, contains preparations illustrative of pathology, and a collection of models in wax, presented by the Duke of Northumberland, when Lord Lieutenant; and the third, attached to the anatomical theatre, contains a collection for the illustration of the daily course of lectures. The theatre in which the lectures are delivered is capable of accommodating between three and four hundred students, besides what the gallery may contain, which is open for the public during the dissection of malefactors.

The Royal College of Surgeons was incorporated in 1784, for the purpose of establishing 'a liberal and extensive system of Surgical education.' The various small buildings which the College in its infancy had been able to procure, being found inadequate to its subsequent accommodation,

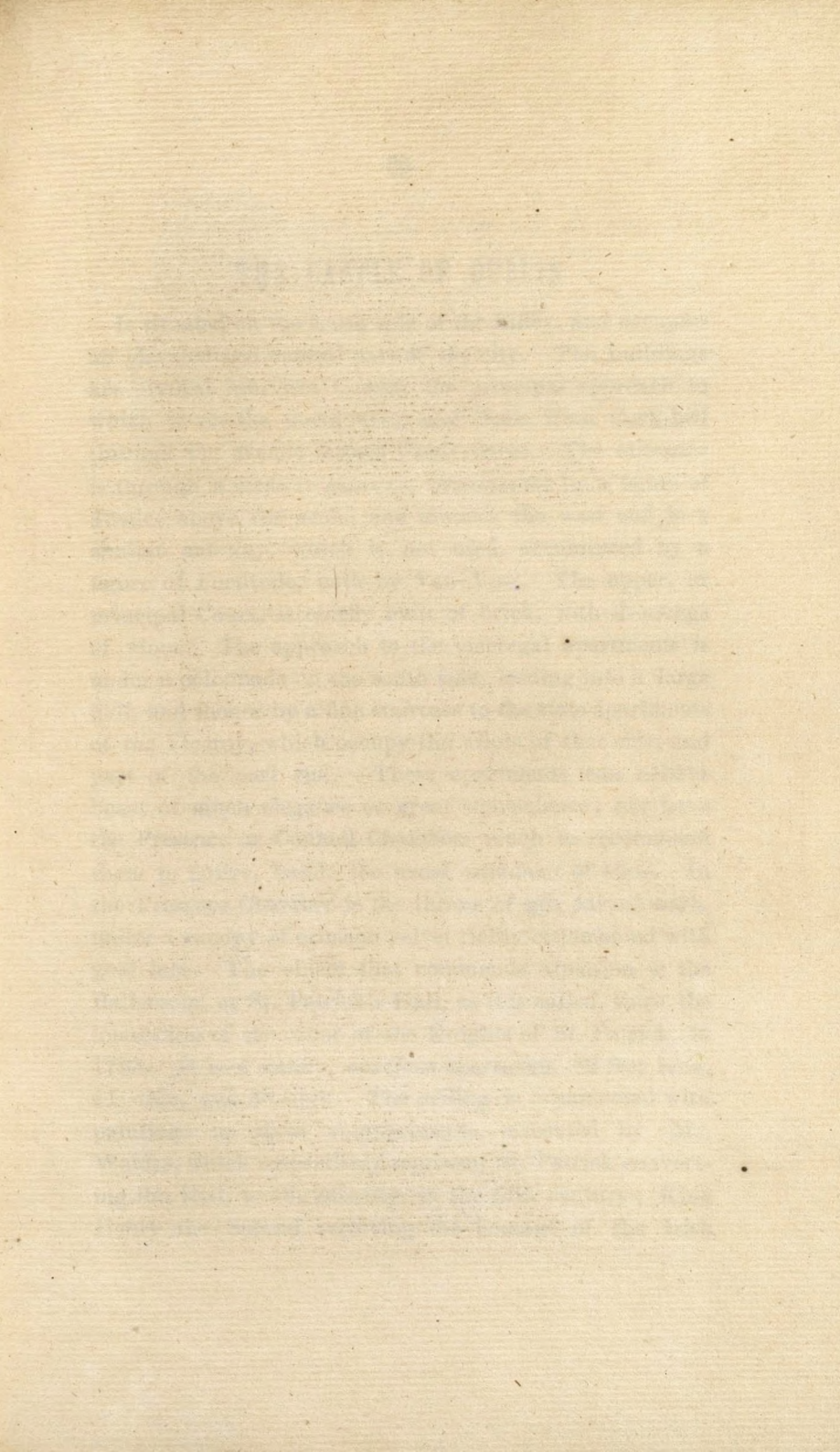
Government, at the solicitation of the late Surgeon General, agreed to supply funds to build a hall, with suitable apartments annexed. These, though extensive, were, after a few years, found insufficient for the still increasing establishment, so that new grants were obtained, by means of which the present handsome structure has been finished, and the establishment completed. To effect all these purposes, a sum of money not less than £35,000 was voted in successive sessions of Parliament, besides which, £6000, the accumulated excess of the receipts over the disbursements of the College, were expended in 1825, in the addition of a museum. The College consists of a President, Vice-President, six Censors, twelve Assistants, Secretaries, Members, and Licentiates. Candidates for diploma must produce certificates of attendance on some School of Medicine and Surgery for five years, and of attendance at a Surgical Hospital for three years, and must pass four half-yearly examinations for letters testimonial in the presence of the Members and Licentiates on two days. Attached to the School are two Professors of Anatomy and Physiology, two of Surgery, one of *Materia Medica*, one of Midwifery, and one of Medical Jurisprudence, with four Anatomical Demonstrators; the lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and close on the last day of April. The establishment is wholly supported by its own resources, derived chiefly from sums paid by the pupils and students; but no officer is allowed a salary. The number of students has continually increased during the last twenty years; and thus has the College matured a system of Surgical education, which, for extent of views, and utility of application, may vie with any other in Europe.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie. Esq. R.H.A.

Edw. Goodall. sculpit.

GREAT COURT YARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.



THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN

Is situated on the south side of the Liffey, and occupies an elevated and central part of the city. The buildings are divided into two Courts, the principal approach to which is on the north west, and leads from Cork-hill through the avenue termed Castle-street. The entrance is through a massive gateway, ornamented by a figure of Justice above the arch; and towards the west end is a similar gateway, which is not used, ornamented by a figure of Fortitude, both by Van Vost. The upper, or principal Court, is chiefly built of brick, with dressings of stone. The approach to the viceregal apartments is under a colonnade on the south side, leading into a large hall, and thence by a fine staircase to the state apartments of the Viceroy, which occupy the whole of that side, and part of the east end. These apartments can neither boast of much elegance or great convenience; nor have the Presence or Council Chambers much to recommend them to notice, beside the usual ornament of state. In the Presence Chamber is the throne of gilt carved work, under a canopy of crimson velvet richly ornamented with gold lace. The object that commands attention is the Ball-room, or St. Patrick's Hall, as it is called, since the institution of the order of the Knights of St. Patrick, in 1783. It is a stately, spacious apartment, 82 feet long, 41 wide, and 38 high. The ceiling is ornamented with paintings in three compartments, executed by Mr. Waldre, which respectively represent St. Patrick converting the Irish to Christianity, in the fifth century; King Henry the Second receiving the homage of the Irish

Chieftains on his arrival in Ireland, in the year 1172; and an allegorical device, comprising a portrait of King George III., supported by Liberty and Justice; there are also other embellishments by the same artist; and at each end is a gallery, one being intended for musicians, and the other for the accommodation of the public. Between the gateways on the north side of the Court are the apartments of the Dean of the Chapel Royal, and the Chamberlain, a range of buildings, ornamented with Ionic columns, rising from a rusticated basement, and supporting a cornice and pediment, above which is the Bedford Tower, embellished with Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a lofty dome, from the summit of which the royal standard is displayed on days of state. In the eastern side of the upper Court is the Council Chamber, a large but plain apartment, in which the Lord Lieutenant is sworn into office, and where the privy council holds its sittings. Besides the apartments of the Viceroy, this quadrangle comprises the War Office, the apartments of the principal Secretary, and those of the Aides-de-Camp, and the Master of the Ceremonies.

The lower, or eastern Court, is of an irregular character, but has recently received a splendid improvement by the re-edification of the Castle Chapel. The former Chapel of the Castle was a small and incommodious building of brick: the present edifice is 73 feet in length, by 35 in width, and although thus limited in dimension, must be viewed as the most elaborate effort made in recent years, to revive the ancient ecclesiastical style of building; as the richest modern casket of pointed architecture to be witnessed in the British empire. In this Court are the Treasury buildings, the Ordnance department, and the Office of the Quarter-master general, &c.





Drawn by George Petrie, Esq^r R.H.A.

Engraved by J. M^c Gahey.

THE VICE-REGAL LODGE, PHOENIX PARK, NEAR DUBLIN.
RESIDENCE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

The Phoenix Park, in which stands the Viceregal Lodge, or country residence of the Lord Lieutenant, is situated westward of the city, and north of the Liffey. It is seven miles in circumference, comprising an area of 1759 acres, enclosed by a stone wall. Its name is derived from the Irish name *finniske*, which signifies a clear or fair water, and which, articulated in the brief English manner, resembles the word Phoenix. The spring or well from which it takes the name still exists; it is in a glen beside the lower lake, near the grand entrance to the Viceregal Lodge, and has been frequented from time immemorial, for the supposed salubrity of its waters. It is a strong chalybeate.

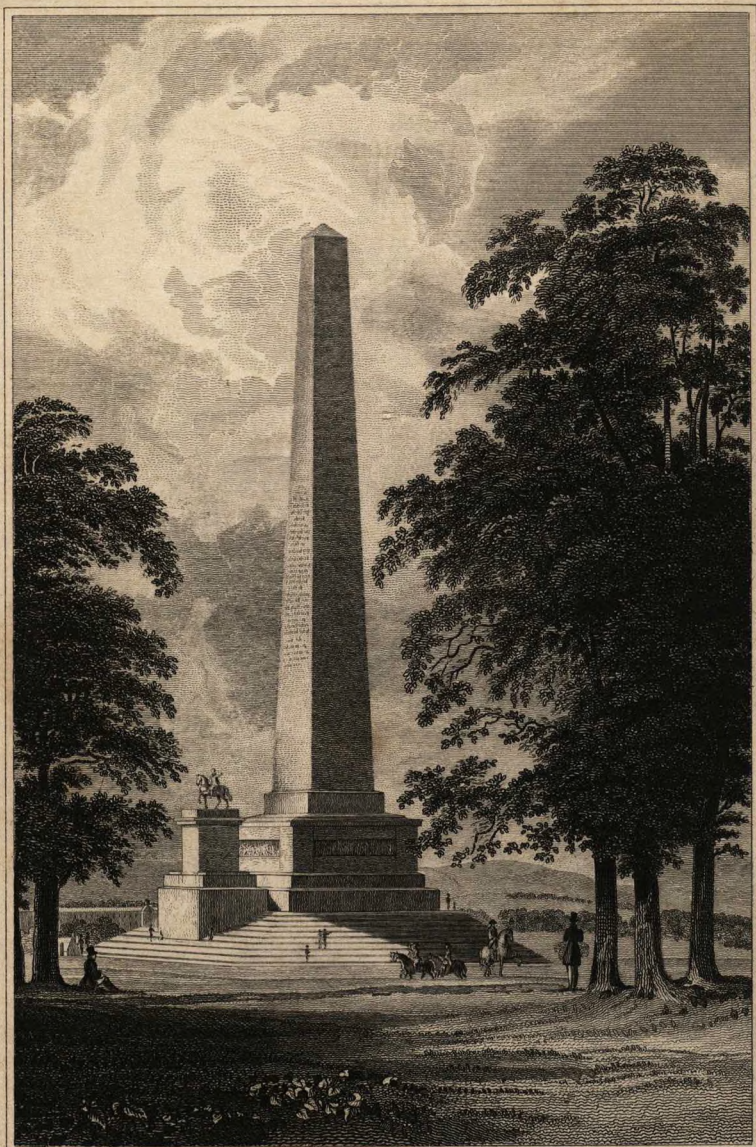
The *Viceregal Lodge* was originally built by Mr. Clements, from whom it was purchased; it was a plain structure of brick. In 1802, Lord Howicke made the first important improvement, by adding the wings, in one of which is the great dining-hall. In 1808, the Duke of Richmond added the north portico, a structure of the Doric order, and the lodges by which the demesne is entered on the side of Dublin. The most striking addition to the building is the south front, added by Lord Whitworth; this is ornamented with a pediment supported by four Ionic pillars of Portland stone, from a design of Johnston. The whole facade has been new faced to correspond with the portico, and it now stands a fair architectural ornament in the Park—a residence befitting a Viceroy.

The park contains residences for the Ranger, the principal Secretary of state, the under Secretary at war, the

under Secretary of the civil department ; the buildings of the Hibernia School ; the Powder Magazine ; the buildings erected by the Ordnance, for the trigonometrical survey of Ireland ; the Military Infirmary ; the new Police Barracks ; and the gardens of the Zoological Society. The few subordinate domestic buildings in the Viceregal demesne are scarcely entitled to examination.

The Hibernian Society's School, for the children of soldiers, stands on the south west angle of the Park. The building consists of a centre, with large projecting wings, the whole forming a front of about 300 feet in extent, and three stories in height. The central division contains a school and dormitories for boys ; the western wing is occupied by the female part of the establishment ; and the wing towards the east is appropriated to the use of the Commandant, Adjutant, and Chaplain. The Society engaged in the useful purposes of this charity was incorporated in 1769 ; but the School was opened two years previous to that date. A new charter was granted in the year 1808. The number of children on this establishment usually exceeds five hundred, of which boys constitute the majority. The family of the Lord Lieutenant, when residing at the Viceregal Lodge in the Park, generally attends divine service in the Chapel attached to this Institution.

The Royal Military Infirmary occupies an elevated spot of ground, and is in every respect well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. The principal part consists of a centre and two wings, extending in the whole to the length of 170 feet. The interior comprises thirteen wards, of which seven are medical, and six surgical. This structure was completed in 1788, at the expense of £9000, after the plans of Mr. Gibson, Architect.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq; R.H.A.

Engraved by Ja.^s Archer.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL, PHENIX PARK.

Dublin.

Fisher, Son & C^o London, 1840.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL

Occupies the site of the Salute Battery, which was situated on the highest ground in the Park. This Battery mounted twelve pieces of cannon, twelve pounders, which were fired on days of rejoicing ; it is now abolished.

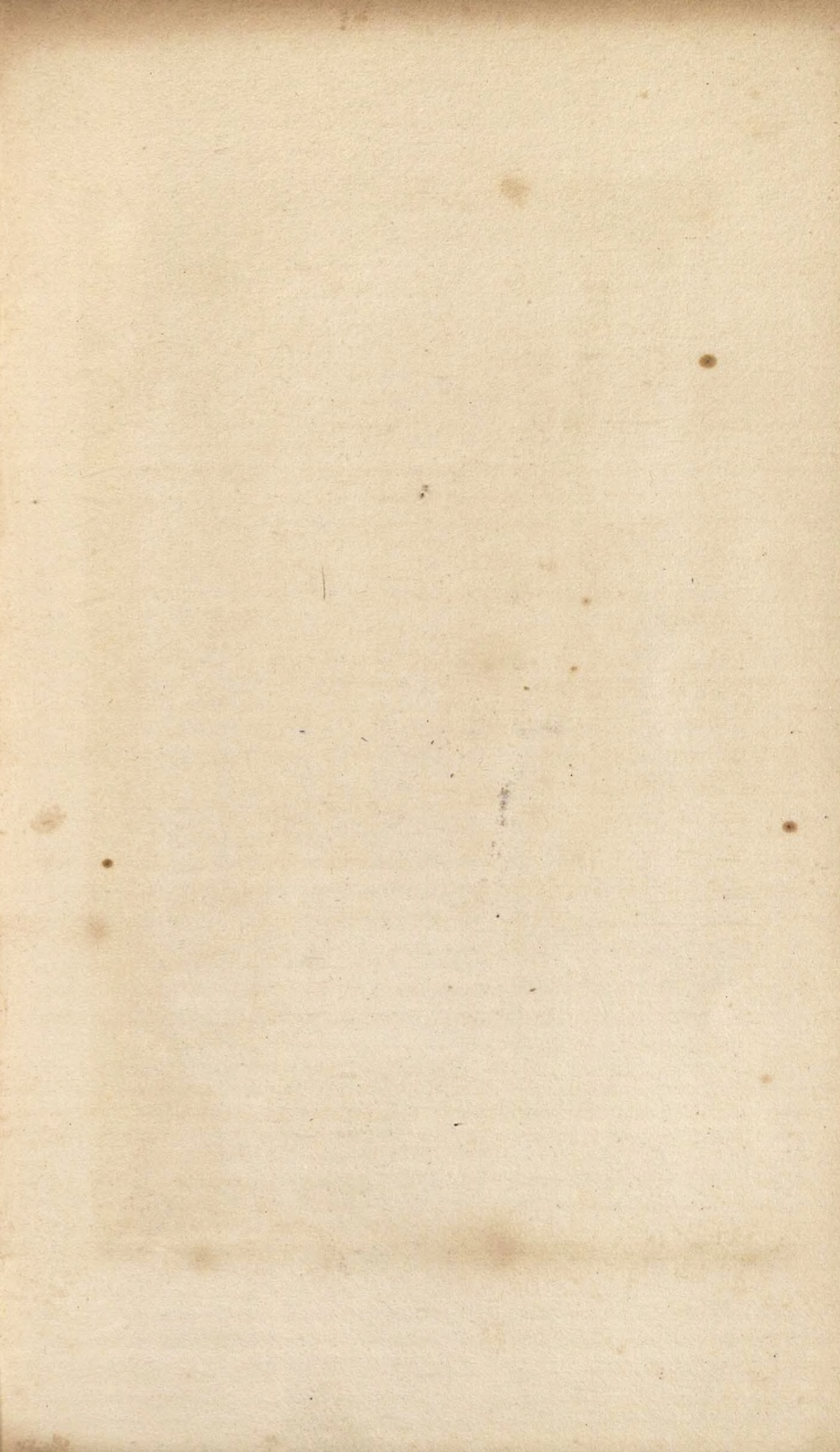
The Testimonial consists of a massive truncated obelisk, 205 feet high from the ground, resting on a square pedestal 24 feet high, based on a platform 480 feet in circumference, and rising by steps to the height of 20 feet. On each side of the pedestal are sunken pannels, intended to receive sculptures, in alto relievo, representing the principal victories of the Duke, and on each side of the obelisk are enumerated all his battles, from his first career in India, to the victory of Waterloo. In front of the eastern side of the pedestal rises another of smaller proportions, for an equestrian statue of the Duke, after his decease. Numerous models were submitted to the judgment of the Committee appointed to manage the undertaking ; and that furnished by Mr. R. Smirke was finally selected. It has been so far completed at an expense of £20,000, raised by public subscriptions.

In the centre of an area, approached by four avenues, Lord Chesterfield erected a beautiful stone column of the Corinthian order, in 1745, resting on a massive pedestal, now enclosed by a handsome iron railing. On the top of this column is sculptured the emblem of the Phœnix, re-productive from its own ashes. From this area you may approach the Viceregal Lodge.

The Powder Magazine, erected in 1738, is a regular square front with demi-bastions at the angles, a dry ditch,

and draw-bridge. In the centre are the magazines for ammunition, well secured against accidental fire, and bomb proof. The front occupies upwards of two acres of ground, and is fortified by ten twenty-four pounders, as a further security ; and to contain barracks for troops, which before were drawn from Chapelizod, an additional triangular work was constructed in 1801.

The Zoological Gardens.—The grounds occupied by these gardens stretch along the northern margin of the first lake we meet on entering the Park from the city. They occupy a plot which nature has been bounteous in embellishing, by varying the surface with hill and valley ; ornamenting with wood and water, and placing it in an aspect which commands a grand and picturesque view of distant mountain scenery. The proposal to form a Zoological Society in Dublin, originated with Dr. Stokes, Professor of Natural History in the University. The first public meeting on the subject, was convened and held at the Rotunda, on the 10th May, 1830 ; the Duke of Leinster in the chair. At this meeting it was resolved, that a Society should be formed for supporting a collection of living animals, according to the plan of the Zoological Society in London. The Duke of Northumberland, then Viceroy, in the most liberal manner offered the Society a site for their gardens in the Phœnix Park, which of course was accepted ; and accordingly they were opened to the public in August, 1831, stocked with a collection of animals from every quarter of the globe, most of which were presents from the Zoological Society in London. The numbers have ever since increased, and prospered to an extent exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the original promoters.





Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Engraved by Benj. Winkles.

THE POST OFFICE.

This extensive and magnificent building is situated on the west side of Sackville-street, and is at once commodious, well arranged for the dispatch of business, and highly ornamental to the city. The first stone was laid by Lord Whitworth, then Viceroy, on the 12th of August, 1815, and the Office was opened on the 6th of January, 1818. It is 223 feet in length, 150 feet in depth, and 50 feet in height to the top of the cornice, consisting of three stories from the surface. In the centre is a very grand portico, 80 feet in length, consisting of a pediment supported by six pillars of the Ionic order, four feet four inches in diameter, which is considerably larger than that of any other in the metropolis. The pediment is surmounted by three beautiful statues, executed by the younger Smith. That in the centre represents Hibernia resting on her spear and harped shield; on the right is Mercury, a nude figure, with his caduceous and purse; that on the left is emblematic of Fidelity, with her finger on her lips, and a key in the other hand. The Tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with the royal arms, in high relief; a handsome balustrade surmounts the cornice all round the top, and gives an elegant finish to the whole. The bold and superb portico projects from the body of the building, so as to range with the street, and to admit the flagged footway under it. The portico itself is of Portland stone, but the main structure is of mountain granite. This grand and useful edifice was erected after the designs, and under the inspection of Francis Johnston, Esq. Architect, at an expense of £80,000, defrayed from the

nett revenue of the Post Office. The old Post Office in Dublin was situated on the south side of Dame-street, and the establishment was afterwards removed to the south side of College-green; but the great increase of business rendered even this site ineligible—a proof of increasing interchange that cannot fail to prove of the highest national advantage.

The establishment of a regular post between Ireland and England, appears to be first recognized in the reign of Charles I. Under the Protectorate of Cromwell, the facilities of correspondence between the two countries was greatly augmented, and packet boats were directed to ply weekly between Dublin and Chester, and Waterford and Milford. In 1711 the Post Office was new modelled, under the inspection of a Post-master general for the three kingdoms. The independence of Ireland in the English Parliament having been ascertained and established in 1782, the Irish Post Office became separate and independent. The first Mail Coaches in Ireland commenced running 5th July, 1790. These coaches are now well appointed, and afford a channel of prompt communication between all the principal parts of the kingdom.

Small sums of money can be remitted through the Post Office, by means of money orders, without risk, which may be easily obtained at the following rates of charge, viz., Three-pence for any sum not exceeding Two Pounds, and Six-pence for any sum above Two Pounds, and not exceeding Five Pounds.

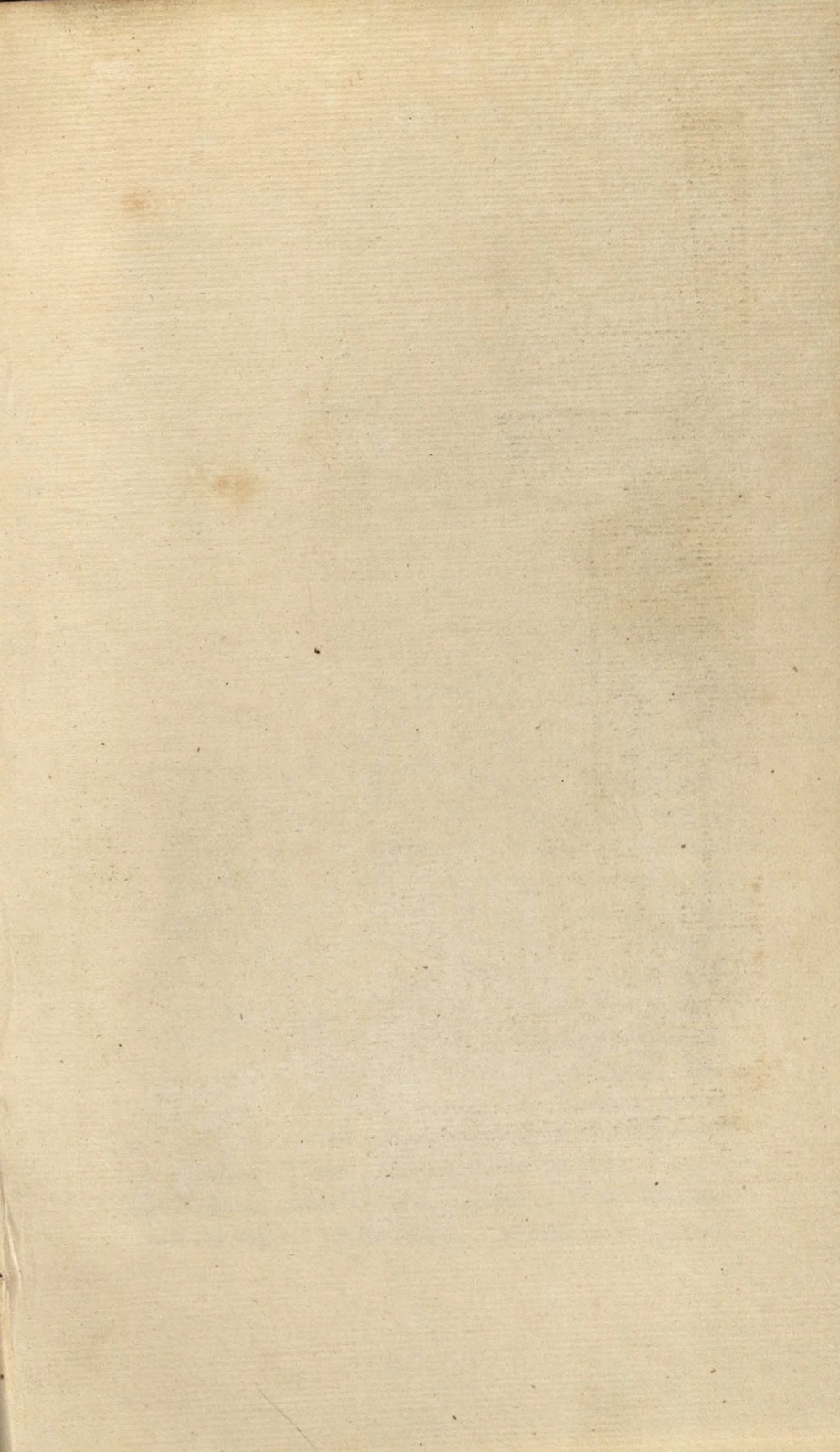


G. Petrie. Esq. R. H. A.

R. Winkles

NELSON'S PILLAR, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FISHER, SON & CO LONDON, 1840



NELSON'S PILLAR.

The testimonials of national gratitude and admiration to the memory of this favourite naval hero are already numerous in the British dominions. That erected by public subscription in Dublin, is perhaps the greatest of any of them. It is situated in the centre of Sackville-street, opposite Henry-street and Earl-street, and is composed of a pedestal, column, and capital of the Tuscan order, on the summit of which, a colossal statue of Lord Nelson stands. On the four pannels of the pedestal are inscribed the names and dates of his principal victories, together with the name of NELSON. On the south side is inscribed TRAFALGAR, XXI. OCTOBER, MDCCCV. On the north, THE NILE, I. AUGUST, MDCCXCVIII. On the west, ST. VINCENT, XIV. FEBRUARY, MDCCXCVII.; and on the east, COPENHAGEN, II. APRIL, MDCCCI. Within the pedestal and column there are 168 stone steps, to ascend to the top, which has a parapet of iron railing, from whence there is a superb panoramic view of the city, the country, and the fine Bay. The design of this triumphal column was given by William Wilkins, Esq. Architect; and it was erected at an expense of £6856; and we must consider the structure to be equally honourable and ornamental to the city, although liable to some objections both as to architectural character and situation. The total height of this pillar, inclusive of the statue, is 134 feet, viz. the pedestal (whose diameter is 20 feet) is 30 feet—shaft of column, 71 feet 8 inches—capital, 7 feet—Epistilium and plinth at top for the statue, 12 feet 6 inches—and the statue, 13 feet high. The site of this monu-

ment has been considered undesirable ; and assuredly the national trophy erected in commemoration of marine achievement, is best placed when open to the sea. The ground on which the column is erected wants the advantage of natural elevation ; and it must be admitted, that the character of the surrounding objects is not calculated to awaken any association of ideas friendly to the appropriation of the monument. One favourable view only is attainable ; and it may be remarked, that throughout the whole of the approach in this direction, from Carlisle-bridge to the northern part of Sackville-street, the tardy degrees of approximation tend, in some measure, to lessen the effect of the pile on the spectator ; and the real grandeur of proportions, which it presents, undergoes a defalcation of power through the effect of this familiarity. After allowing all proper weight to these objections, viewed as a separate object, its great altitude, and the massive proportions of its constituent parts, imperatively direct the attention and the curiosity to the important events celebrated by an erection towering so far above all local rivalry, and with a solidity evidently intended for the contemplation of posterity. The gauds of a laborious and minute decoration would have been obviously misplaced in a fabric designed to act as a popular type of the imperishable character of a hero's fame. This triumphal column, although raised in a part of the city comparatively remote from the water, assists in enriching a perspective view of Dublin, as regards objects of aspiring character ; and, judging from this feeling, it imparts an unspeakable air of grandeur to the wide and noble street in which it is placed.



W. H. Bartlett.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL & ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.

Owen.

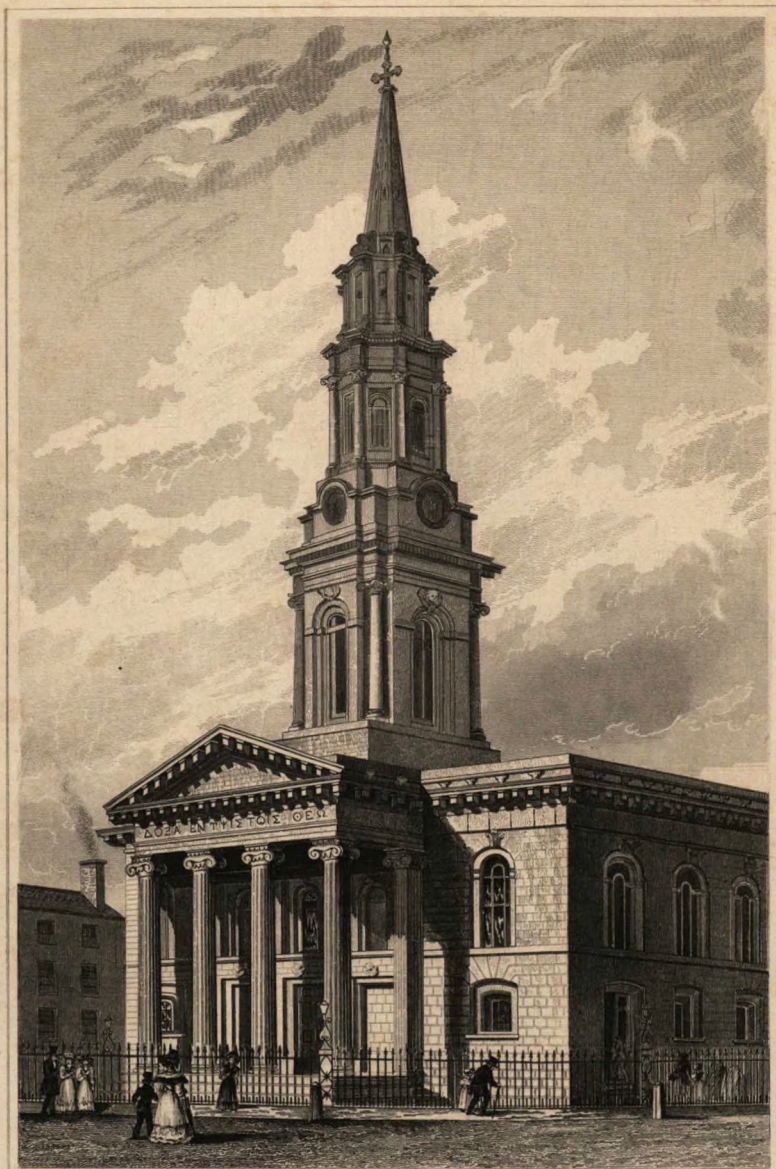
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LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND ROTUNDA.

The Lying-in Hospital, the first of the kind established in any part of the British dominions, is indebted for its origin to the exertions of an individual, Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a Physician of eminence in Dublin. In the year 1745, Dr. Mosse opened, for the purpose of affording assistance to the destitute and forlorn female, in her season of greatest trial and numerous wants, a large house, in Georges-lane, which he maintained at his own expense, until the utility of the plan procured the co-operation of other benevolent persons. In 1750 he obtained a lease of the grounds on which the present hospital is erected. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1751; and the building was progressively erected after a design by Mr. Cassels, until the year 1755, when it was found necessary to solicit aid from Parliament, and grants of £12000 were consequently obtained at different times towards the cost of finishing the hospital. It is situated in Great Britain-street, near the northern terminus of Sackville-street, and consists of a centre and two projecting pavilions, connected with it by two curved colonnades; the whole of the facade extends 125 feet in length, by 82 feet in depth. The principal front is composed of mountain granite, and is moderately, but sufficiently ornamented; the frontispiece comprises four three-quarter columns, of the Doric order, which rise from the basement story, and support an angular pediment of good proportions. The principal entrance leads into a spacious hall, and a broad flight of steps leads from the hall to the Chapel, and communicates with a gallery opening to

ranges of apartments appropriated to the use of the Institution. The western pavilion forms an entrance to the Porter's lodge, and the eastern to the Rotunda; in the rear is a spacious lawn enclosed by iron palisades, forming the interior of Rutland-square, or Rotunda gardens; the front facing the gardens is also of mountain granite, but is judiciously devoid of ornament.

The Rotunda, although it has externally little claim to admiration, the interior is well adorned for its intended purpose. It comprises a suite of spacious and elegant apartments, appropriated to public amusements; the entrance from Sackville-street leads into a waiting-room for servants, and communicates with a vestibule adjoining the great room, which is a circle of 80 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height; it is surrounded with eighteen pilasters of the Corinthian order, between which are windows enriched by stucco work, and surmounted by triangular pediments. Adjoining on the east and west are two spacious rooms, occasionally used as Tea and Supper rooms; and on the north is a vestibule leading to the Ball room, 86 feet long, and 40 wide. Above this room is another of equal dimensions, though less ornamented, and on the same floor are two smaller apartments, which are let for exhibitions. The new rooms built in 1786, and facing Cavendish-row, are fronted with a rusticated basement, from which rise four three-quarter columns of the Doric order, supporting a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of Ireland, the crest of the Duke of Rutland, and the star of the order of St. Patrick; these rooms are elegantly fitted up, and well adapted to the same uses; all the profits arising from them are appropriated to the support of the hospital.

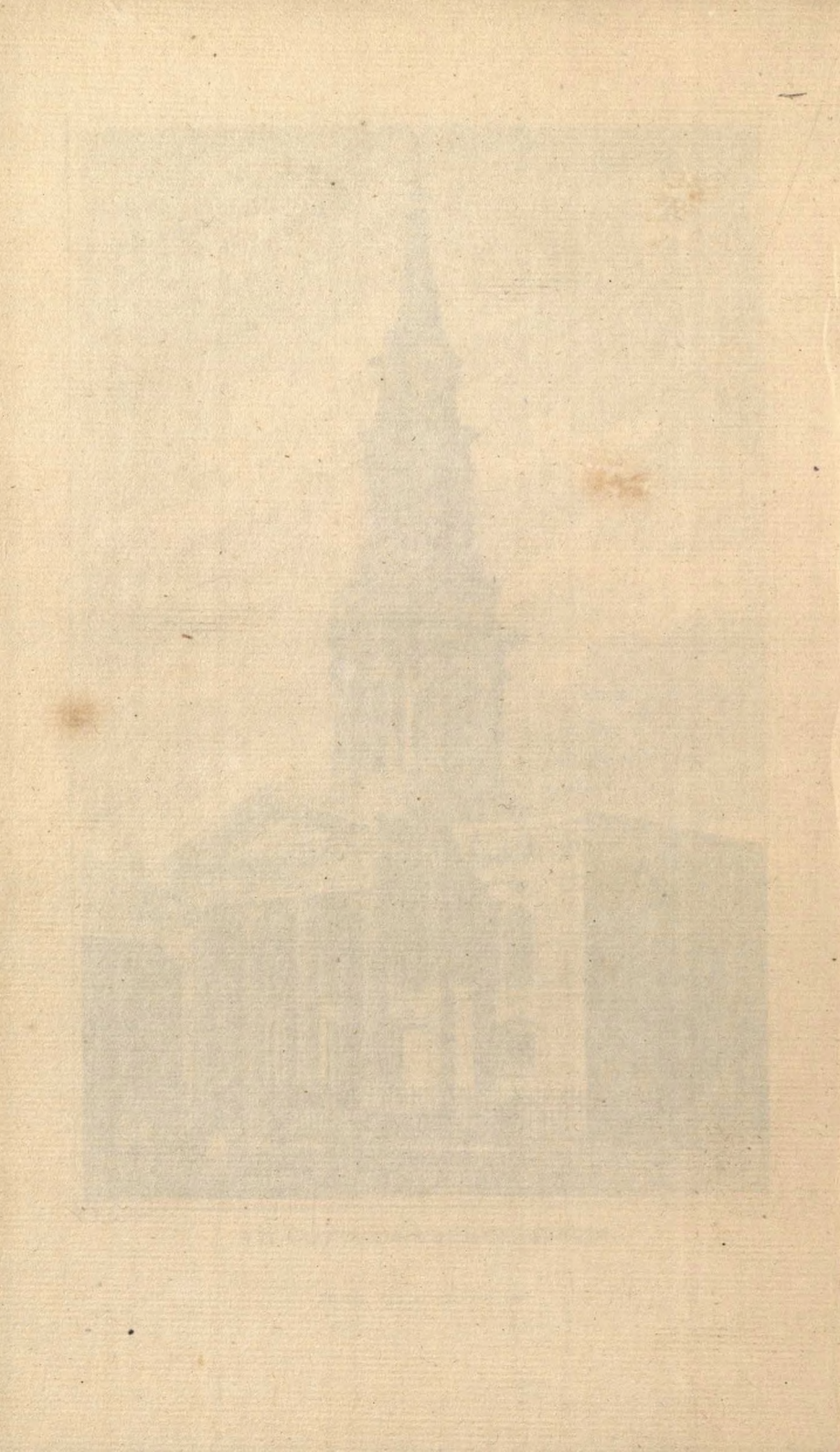


W.H. Bartlett.

R. Winkles.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.

FISHER, SON & CO LONDON 1840



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

Although most recent in date of erection, is entitled to primary attention. The plan of this edifice was attended with many circumstances highly favourable to the views of the Architect; and it will be seen, that he has availed himself of his unusual opportunities, with equal good taste and discretion. St. George's Church is situated in that modern and open part of the city, in which an improved scale of design is visible in every particular. The streets are wide, the houses uniform, and the parts contiguous to the Church are evidently arranged for the reception and display of that structure. The Church is free from the appendage of a burial-yard, always objectionable in a large and populous city, and stands in a rectangle moderately extensive, and lined by houses of a neat and respectable character. Towards the west the buildings recede in the form of a crescent. Three handsome streets form desirable approaches, and afford fine direct and oblique views of the edifice.

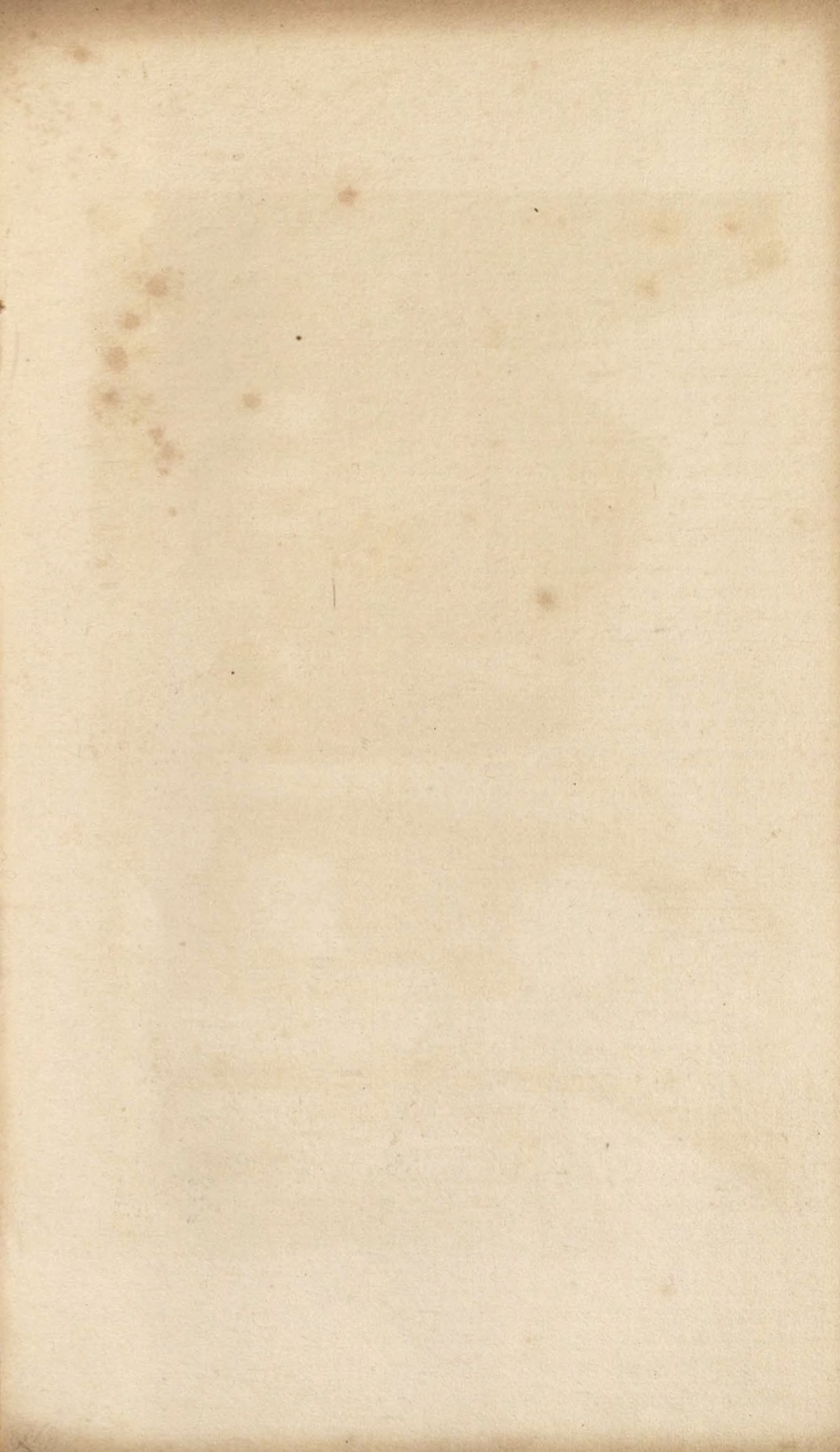
The building is of liberal proportions, being externally 92 feet in length, by 84 in depth, independent of a Vestry-room and Parish School attached to the eastern end. The whole is cased with stone, and the principal embellishments are of the ancient Ionic order, probably the most pleasing mode that can be adopted where the taste of the designer induces a rejection of the bold and varied graces produced by the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages. The chief labour in ornamental particulars is confined to the western front, in which is the principal entrance, formed beneath a beautiful portico. Four fluted

columns, exhibiting the captivating simplicity of the ancient Ionic, support an angular pediment, and on the freize of the entablature is worked a Greek inscription signifying, *GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST*.

Over the grand entrance of the Church, rises a very noble steeple, divided into four decorated stories, surmounted by a spire of excellent proportions. The entire height, measured from the pavement, is 200 feet. This steeple forms an estimable ornament to the city, when viewed from many parts at various degrees of distance; and its architectural character will creditably sustain the scrutiny of close examination.

The interior is richly but decorously adorned. In this, however, as in most other religious structures designed on a model of Grecian architecture, the internal embellishments are confined to those additional circumstances of arrangement, which may be said to constitute the furniture of a Church; and whilst we admire the taste displayed in such particulars, we involuntarily regret the absence of the groined ceiling, the devious aisle, the clustered shaft, and window superb in tracery. The interior of this Church measures 84 feet in length, by 60 in width, and peculiar skill is evinced in its disposal, for the commodious reception of a large congregation. The galleries are free from the support of columns, being sustained by richly carved arms of timber, (cantilevers) which project from the walls; and their continuance is broken on the eastern side alone, where, in a curved recess, are placed the pulpit and reading desk, having in front the railing which encloses the communion table.

This handsome fabric was erected after the designs of Francis Johnston, Esq., in the year 1802, at an expense of £90,000.





Drawn by George Petrie, Esq.* R.H.A.

Engraved by B Winkles

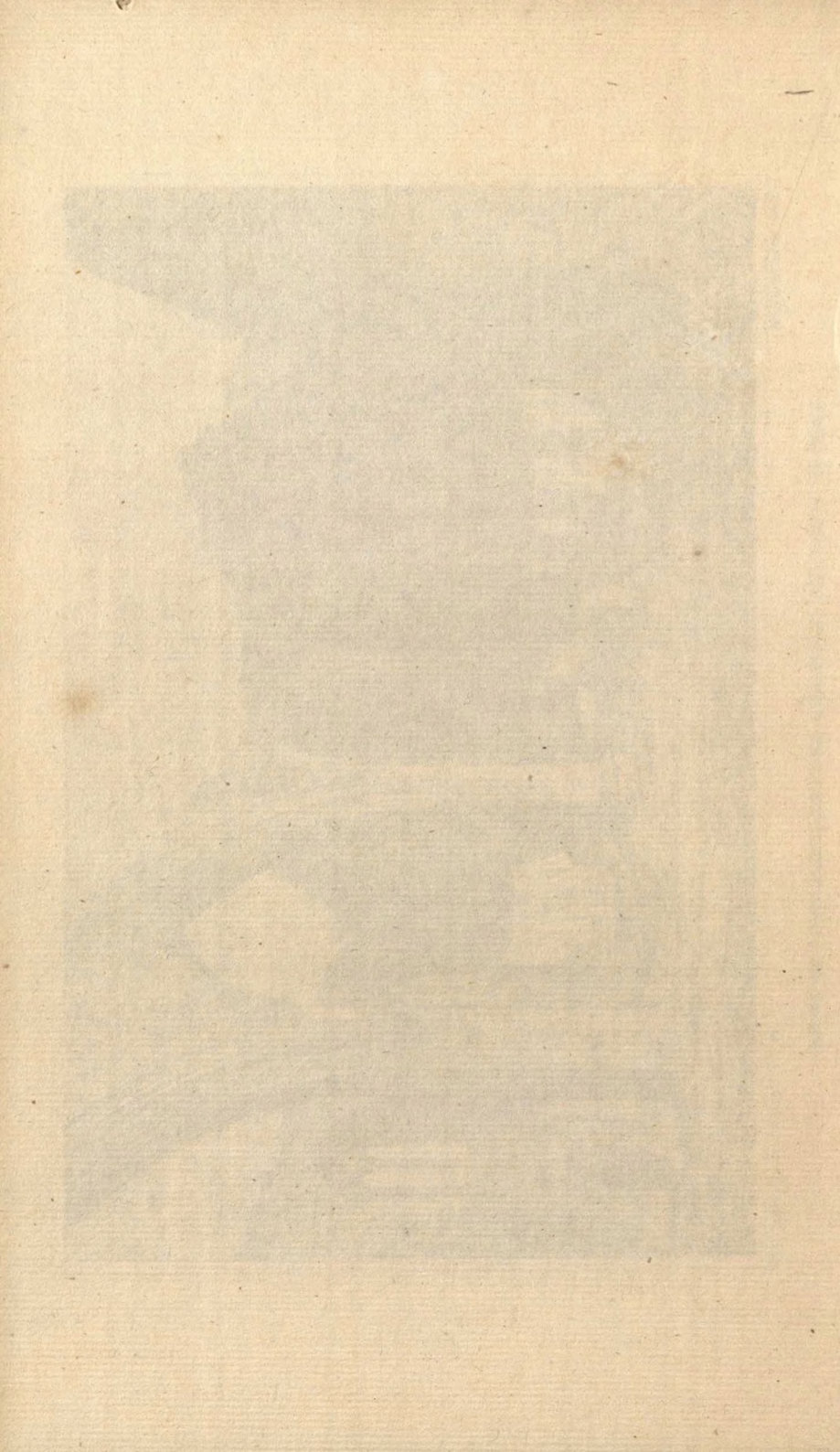
RUINS OF LORD PORTLESTER'S CHAPEL, ST AUDEON'S CHURCH.

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RUINS OF LORD PORTLESTER'S CHAPEL.

ST. AUDEON'S CHURCH.

Amongst the few architectural remains of antiquity which Dublin still preserves, the Church of ST. AUDEON, or OWEN, is one of the most remarkable. It is situated on the south side of the Liffey, at the west end of High-street, in a direct line from Christ's Church, and Castle-street. It was originally a Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and enlarged by the family of Fitz-Eustace of Portlester; afterwards it was given as a Parish Church of Grace Dieu, by John Comyn; but in 1467, it was made a prebend, with cure of souls, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, by Archbishop Tregury. The present Church consists only of the western end of the ancient edifice, which comprised a nave and collateral aisle, at the end of which is a modern steeple, with a ring of bells; the rest of it is in ruins. The eastern extremity still presents a fine specimen of the pointed style, and there are many curious sepulchral monuments blended with the perishing fragments of the building, which make the spectacle of decay additionally impressive. One of these monuments, ornamented with the figures of a knight in armour and his lady, was erected in 1455, by Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Baron Portlester, who built the aisle, formerly parallel with the choir; it lies at the south side of the eastern window, and comprises a table of black marble, and is still remarkably perfect. The most ancient of the remaining monuments are chiefly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and several executed in those ages are of wood, having effigies of the deceased carved in that material.



THE CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST'S CHURCH

Is situated on the south-west part of modern Dublin, but near the centre of the ancient city. The building in its present state is destitute of exterior attraction, and has evidently been formed at different times, without the least attention to consistency of design, or architectural symmetry. The plan is of the cruciform description, usual with Cathedral Churches. From the centre rises a square tower of low proportions, which was probably re-edified shortly after the fire in 1283. On the north side is a round headed door-way, forming the most curious external feature of the edifice. On each side of the door are two receding pillars, the capitals of which comprise various sculptured figures. The interior of the Church is principally divided into a nave, choir, chancel, and north and south transepts.

The Nave, measured from the western entrance to the transept, is 103 feet in length, and 25 in width having a side aisle 13 feet wide. The northern side of this division of the Cathedral is in an early and simple style of pointed architecture. The pillars or piers, about 6 feet in diameter, and 16 feet 6 inches in height, are formed by a cluster of small shafts, and the capitals exhibit a fanciful combination of human heads, flowers, and foliage. The arches which the pillars support are of graceful proportions, and above them are two ranges of triforia, the openings to which are alternately of the pointed and trefoil forms. The slender pillars of these triforia are composed of black marble. Each window on this side consists of three lights of the lancet form.

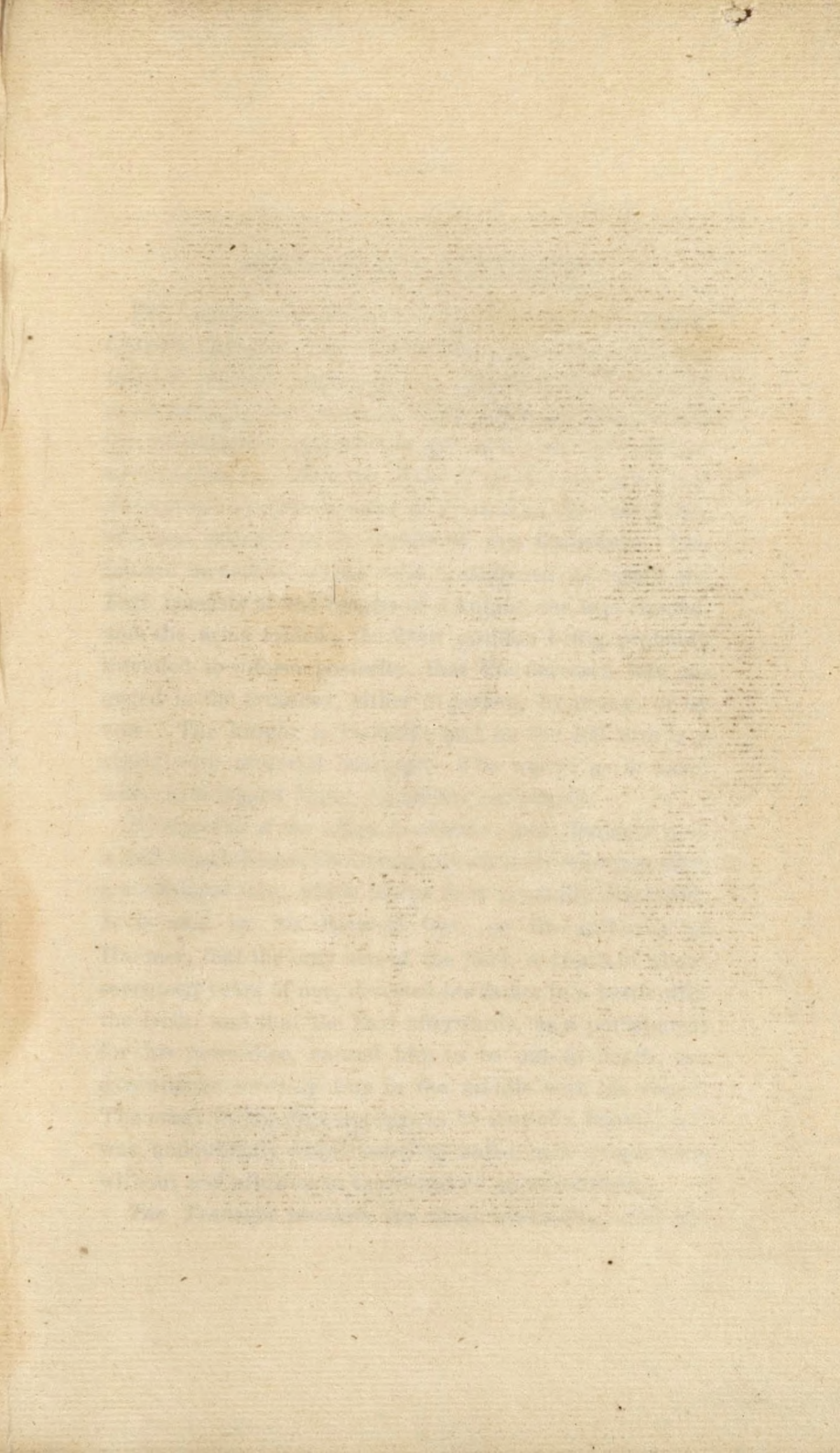


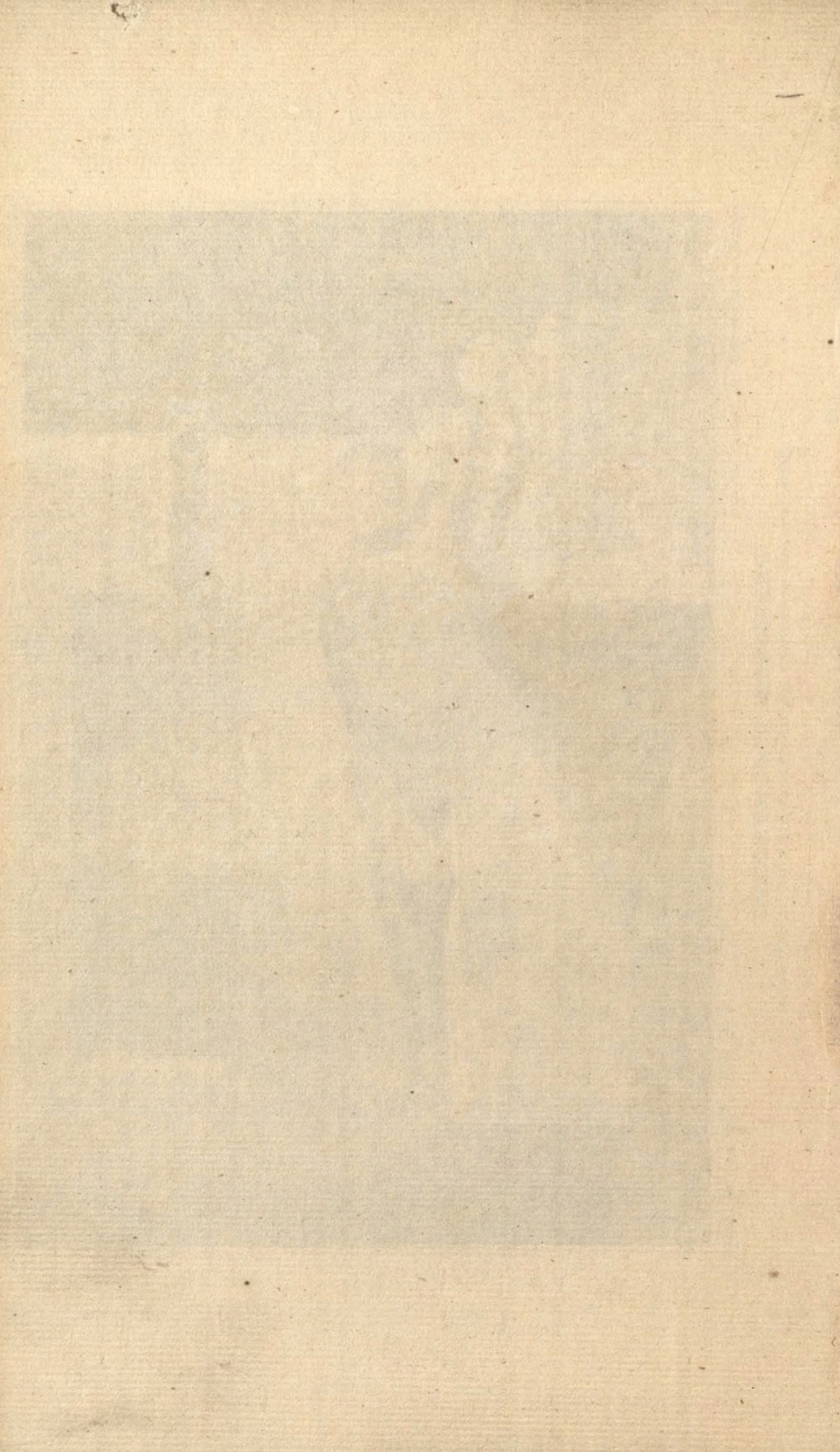
Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq R.H.A.

Engraved by Rich. Winkles

STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.





STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT.

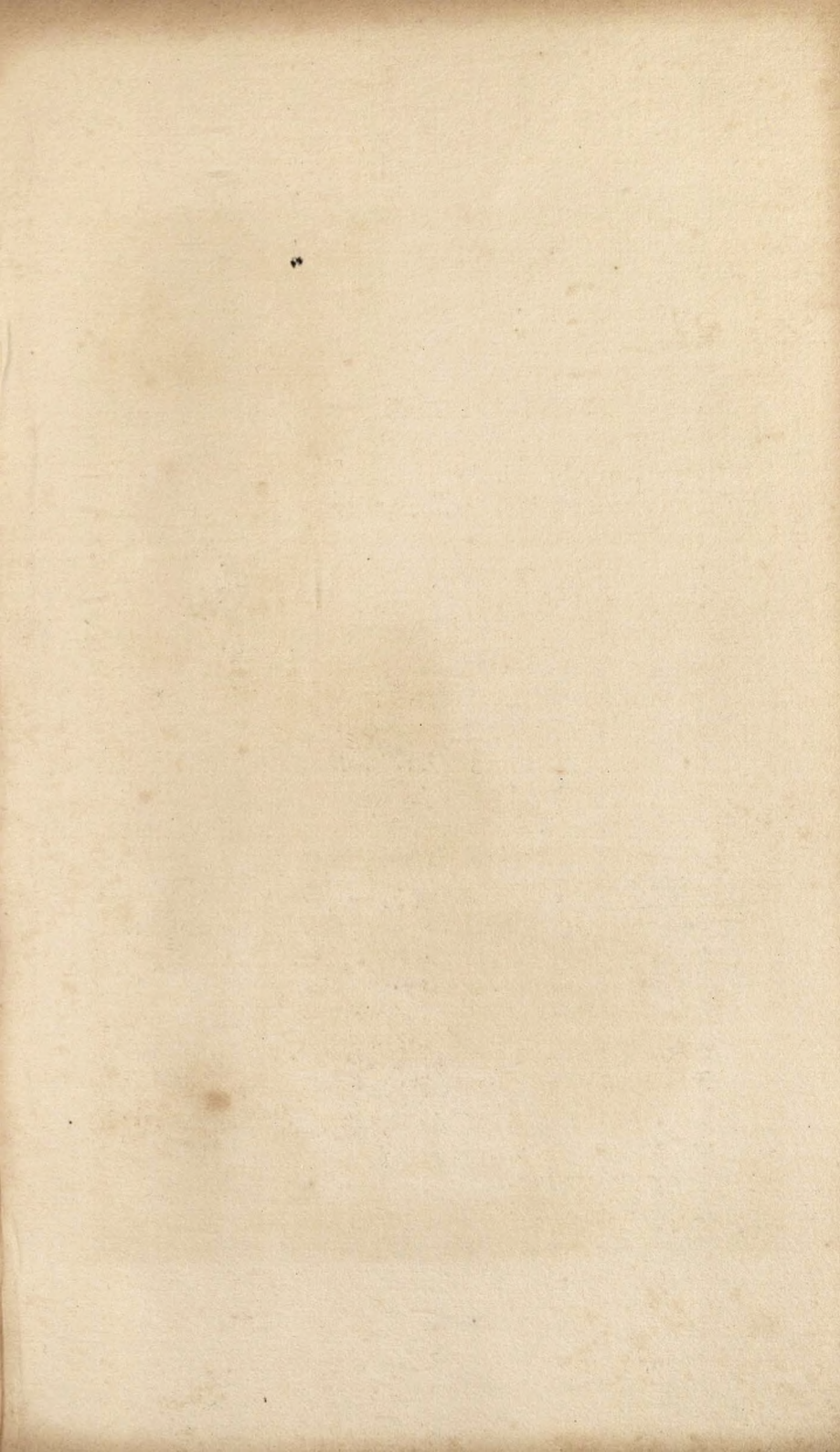
The sepulchral monuments placed in different parts of Christ's Church Cathedral, are, in several instances, entitled to attentive examination. Amongst those situated on or near the southern wall of the nave, the attention of the antiquarian examiner is first attracted by a monument ascribed to *Richard, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow*, the first invader of Ireland in the year 1169, who was interred in the vaults of this Cathedral. The funeral memorial, as far as it is supposed to regard the Earl, consists of the effigies of a knight, the legs crossed, and the arms folded; the front position being probably intended to inform posterity, that the deceased was engaged in the crusades, either in person, by proxy, or by vow. The knight is in mail; and on the left arm is a shield with armorial bearings. The whole, as is usual with cross-legged figures, is rudely sculptured.

By the side of the effigy ascribed to Earl Strongbow, is a half-length figure, concerning which there once prevailed a traditional tale, which is now very generally discarded. It is said by Sir Richard Cox, on the authority of Hanmer, that the only son of the Earl, a youth of about seventeen years of age, deserted his father in a battle with the Irish, and that the Earl afterwards, as a punishment for his cowardice, caused him to be put to death, the executioner severing him in the middle with his sword. The effigy in question appears to be that of a female, and was undoubtedly constructed in half-length proportions without any allusion to the sword of an executioner.

The Transept presents the most interesting, and un-

doubtedly the most ancient remaining part of the edifice. This division of the building displays its original character in every important feature ; it has no side aisle, but has two ranges of triforia. The openings in each triforium are round-headed, with the Saxon and Norman zig-zag mouldings, the capitals of dividing pillars appearing to be rudely imitative of the capital in the Corinthian order. In the lower range two pointed arches, of an irregular form, are comprehended under each circular sweep. The northern end of the transept also preserves its original character, and is perforated by three windows. Two of these windows are placed in parallel situations, and consist of single lights. The upper window is large, and comprises three lights. The whole are round-headed, and embellished with the zig-zag moulding ; but the lower windows are divided towards the interior by two pointed arches, beneath a circular finishing, in the manner of the lower triforia. The dimensions of the transept are 90 feet in length, by 25 in width.

The Choir is separated from the nave by an elegant skreen, above which is the organ gallery, and decorated with a noble eastern window of stained glass, representing the armorial bearings of the members of the chapter, and having its lower part ornamented with an enriched border of open work above the altar. The ceiling is intersected with quadrangular mouldings, with heavy bosses at the points of intersection, serving to conceal a deviation from the straight line of direction between the entrance and the altar window, which is an irremediable defect in the original construction ; a handsome border of tracery work goes round the walls.





W. H. Bartlett.

THE FOUR COURTS, DUBLIN.

Owen.

THE FOUR COURTS.

The building thus denominated, comprises the four courts of judicature, and the principal law offices. This very sumptuous structure is situated on the north side of the river Liffey, betwixt the two bridges, respectively termed Richmond-bridge, and Whitworth-bridge. Between the building and the river there is merely the usual width of the northern quays; but the parapet of the quays here experiences an alteration, as the light and handsome balustrade of the bridges is continued along the side of the river, throughout the whole range of this edifice. The whole ground plan of this noble fabric, and its dependent offices, forms an oblong rectangle of about 440 feet long, and 170 feet in depth. The central pile, which is 140 feet square, contains the courts of judicature. On the east and west are court yards, shut from the street or quay by a screen perforated with circular arches, and on the sides of these courts are placed the law offices.

The central front presents a splendid portico, the pediment of which is sustained by six Corinthian columns, and is surmounted with statues of Moses, of Justice, and of Mercury. Over duplicated pilasters, near the two extremities of the front, are statues in a sitting attitude, representing Wisdom and Authority. Above the whole, rises a lofty dome encompassed by columns, with interspersed perforations for windows. In the arrangement of the interior, simplicity and magnificence are blended with a happy refinement of art. Within the square outline of 140 feet, which has been previously noticed as the dimensions of the building, is placed a circular hall, 64 feet in

diameter, and in the angles of the square are formed the *Four Courts*, namely the Court of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. The hall is surrounded by columns of the Corinthian order. Above the entablature is an attic pedestal, embellished with eight sunk pannels; and in the pannels over the entrances into the courts, is sculpture in bas relief, representing William the Conqueror promulgating the Norman laws; king John in the supposed act of affixing his signature to Magna Charta; Henry the Second receiving the Irish Chieftains; and James the First abolishing the Brehon laws. From the attic, springs the dome, between the windows of which are eight colossal statues, in alto relievo, emblematical of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Law, Prudence, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. The frieze over the windows contains medallions, charged with the representations of eight eminent legislators of antiquity; and the remainder of the dome is enriched with mosaic work.

A new building for a Rolls Court, and a Nisi Prius Court, has been erected between the northern side of the main building, and Pill-lane, on a piece of ground purchased for the purpose of isolating the courts, in order to diminish the risk of fire, and to provide additional accommodation for the augmentation of legal proceedings.

Previously to the year 1695, the four Law Courts were separate and ambulatory, but in that year they were assembled under one roof; and the building in which they were appointed to be held was situated in Christ Church-lane, a crowded and inconvenient part of the ancient city. The present building was commenced under the direction of Mr. Thomas Cooley in 1776, and completed by Mr. Gandon, at an expense of about £200,000.



W. H. Bartlett.

C. I. Smith.

THE CLOTH MART, HOME'S HOTEL, & QUEEN'S BRIDGE, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

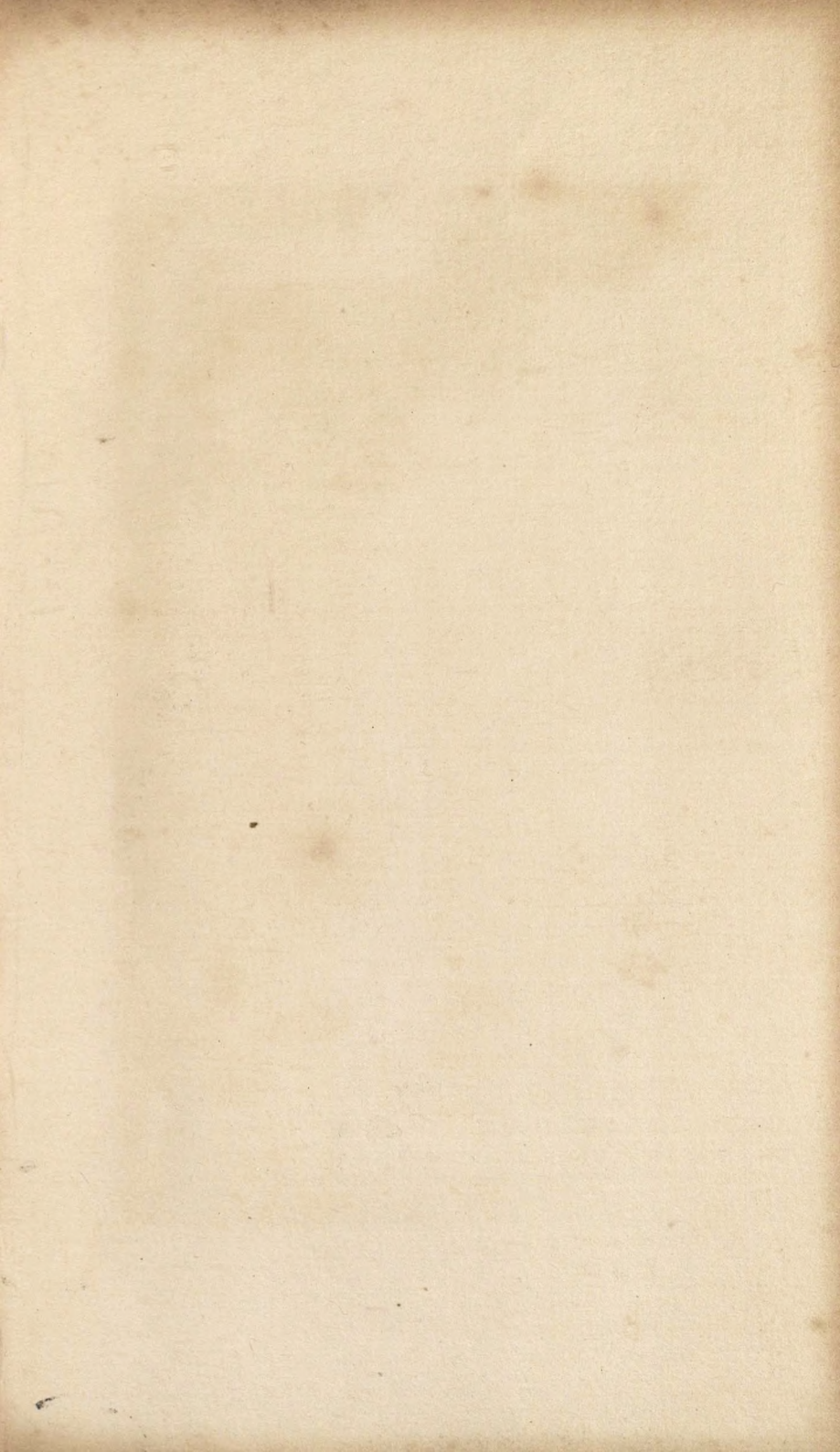
THE CLOTH MART, HOME'S HOTEL, & QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

The new building situated on Usher's-quay, near the Queen's Bridge, is Home's Hotel, a neat edifice, ranging with the houses of the quay, adorned by a Doric portico supported by seven lofty columns thrown across the flag-way, and the summit of the edifice crowned with a light balustrade. Under the same roof is the Wellesley Mart, an institution founded by Mr. George Home, an ingenious and enterprising gentleman, for the sale of silks, cottons, linens, tabinets, cords, and other articles of Irish Manufacture, and all sorts of dry goods. The interior is a spacious area surrounded by a gallery, with which eighty Ware-rooms communicate, and where is a large public counter for exposing goods for sale. Mr. Home had designed that markets should be held here thrice every week, but the speculation has proved an utter failure. The Mart has been closed for many years—all around looks desolate, and grass grows luxuriantly in the stalls. The hotel is the largest in the kingdom, containing no less than 250 dormitories. It was originally intended for the accommodation of the legal profession, the Law Courts being in the vicinity, but it has been for sometime closed.

The Queen's Bridge was first built in the year 1683, and called after the then Lord Lieutenant, Arran-bridge; but being swept away by a flood in 1768 it was re-built, and termed the Queen's Bridge, in honour of her Majesty, Queen Charlotte. It is a handsome and substantial building, comprising three arches of hewn stone, and is admired for its neatness, and justness of proportions. It connects Queen-street with Bridgefoot-street.

THE RIVER AND ITS BRIDGES.

The Liffey, which passes nearly through the centre of Dublin, having its course from west to east, is of a considerable width, as will be seen by our account of the respective lengths of some of the Bridges by which it is crossed. The Liffey can scarcely be viewed in itself as an accession of beauty to Dublin; but the artificial means used for restraining its waters within a regular channel, and for rendering its shores eligible to commerce, to residence, and to the transit of the passenger, improve this river, alternately rapid and turbulent, into a noble example of civic industry and power. In winter it is subject to floods, which, augmented by the ascending tide, have frequently laid the quays under water; and the stream on these occasions has become so swollen, that different bridges have been swept away by its impetuosity. In summer it is usually diminished to an inconsiderable character; and is, upon the recess of the tide, when dependant upon its own resources, far from being an ornamental adjunct to the capital. The tide reaches the western extremity of the city, where its further flow is arrested by an acclivity. From this circumstance, and the frequency of shallows and rapids in its subsequent course, the river affords no facility to inland navigation. Vessels of considerable burthen approach to Carlisle-bridge, being the last bridge that crosses the river towards the east. The river Liffey through its whole extent, as relates to the city, is lined on both sides with quays, and with walls of hewn stone.





Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

Edw. Goodall. delin.

SARAH'S BRIDGE, ON THE RIVER ANNA LIFFEY.

SARAH'S BRIDGE,

Formerly Island-bridge, the most westerly of all the bridges within the city, is 256 feet long, and 38 feet broad. It consists of a single elliptic arch, which spans the stream with a segment of 104 feet, and an altitude from the key stone to the surface of the current at low water of 30 feet. The foundation stone was laid in 1791, by *Sarah*, Countess of Westmorland, after whom it takes its name; and from the peculiar elegance of its proportions, it has been distinguished by the name of the "Irish Rialto." This bridge connects the suburban village of Island-bridge with the north western road, and with one of the entrances to the Phoenix Park.

Barrack Bridge (the third in rotation from west to east) was first constructed of wood, in 1671; and in consequence of an affray on it, in which four persons lost their lives, was called Bloody-bridge. Being afterwards built of stone, and situated not far from the Barracks, it has been since named Barrack-bridge. It is a plain structure of four semicircular arches; but at the south end there has been erected a grand Gothic gateway, leading to the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, having four towers at the angles, one of them being much higher than the others, which, with the accompaniment of rural scenery in the back ground, gives to the whole a striking and romantic appearance. This bridge connects Watling-street with the quay and Silver-street, leading to the Royal Barracks.

The Queen's Bridge, next in succession, we have already noticed, under the head of Home's Hotel

Whitworth Bridge, formerly called the old Bridge, Dublin-bridge, and Ormond-bridge, supposed to have been built by the Dominican friars, was the most ancient of all the bridges, and was for a long time the only passage across the river. It is uncertain when it was first erected; but in 1385 it fell down, and was not rebuilt till forty-three years after. The erection made in 1428 was for a long time in a state of decay, and was overturned by the great flood of 1802. The first stone of the present structure was laid in 1816, by the Earl of Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from whom it derives its name. It is an elegant piece of workmanship, consisting of three arches, connecting Bridge-street with Church-street.

Richmond Bridge, named after the Duke of Richmond, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when the foundation stone was laid by the Duchess of Richmond, in 1813. It was finished and opened to the public on St. Patrick's Day, 1816. This bridge is a plain but handsome structure, built of Portland stone, and consists of three arches, whose key-stones are ornamented with six colossal heads, executed by Smith, which represent Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce on the one side, and Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry on the other. It is further embellished with lamp pillars, and a ballustrade of cast iron, which is prolonged the whole front of the Courts of Law, connecting it with Whitworth-bridge. It exceeds in breadth any of the London Bridges, being 52 feet broad, and its length 220 feet. The cost was £25,800, raised by presentments of the county and city of Dublin. James Savage, of London, was the Architect, and it was executed by Knowles, of Dublin, Engineer.



Drawn by G. Petrie, Esq.^r R.H.A.

Engraved by T. Higham.

THE KING'S BRIDGE, DUBLIN, (EAST VIEW) & ROYAL BARRACKS.

THE KING'S BRIDGE, AND ROYAL BARRACKS,

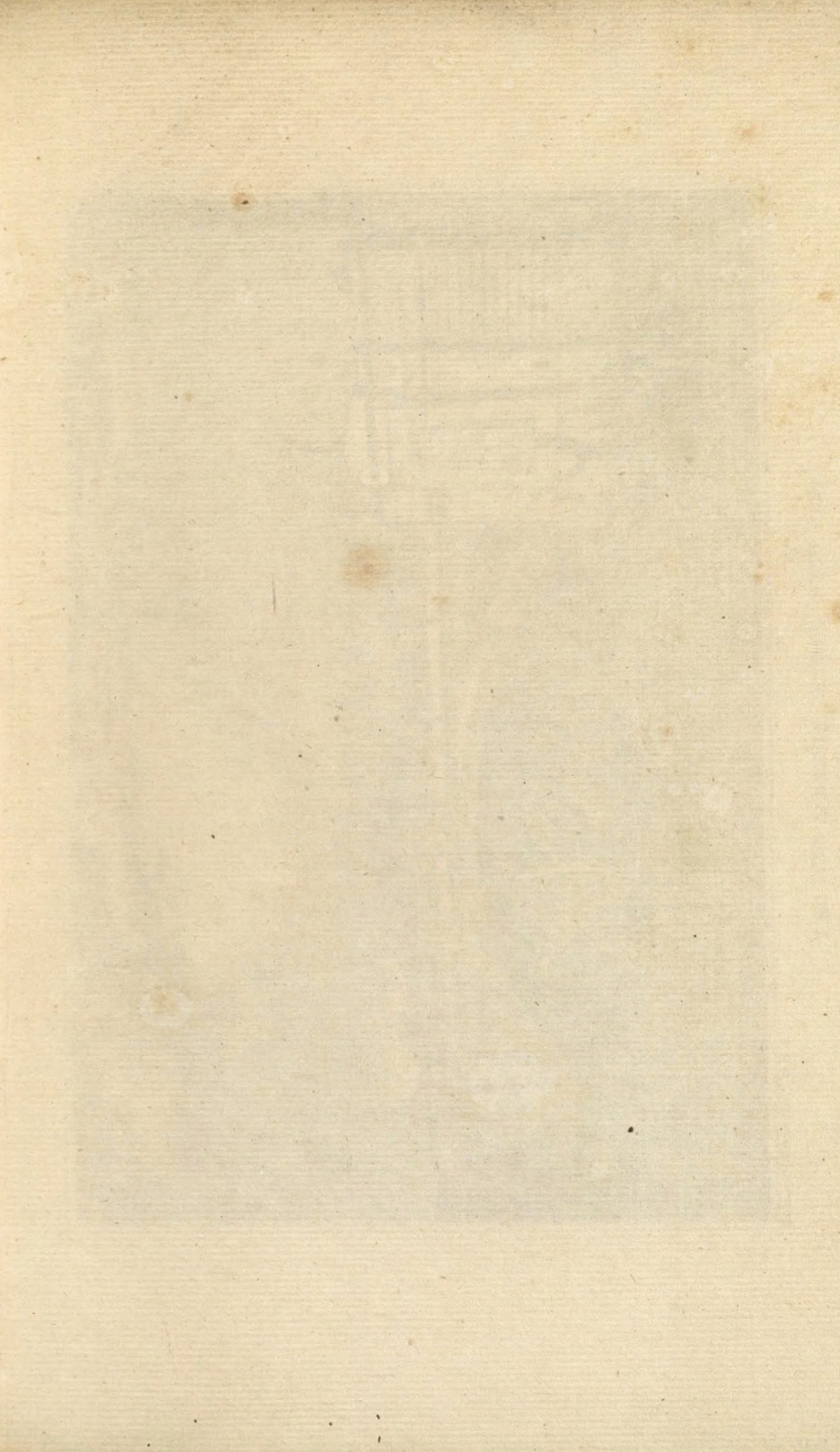
Situated between Sarah's-bridge and Barrack-bridge, consists of a single elliptic arch of cast iron, 100 feet in span, resting on abutments of granite richly ornamented. The first stone was laid by the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1827, and the structure was completed at an expense of £13,000. The visit to Ireland of his Majesty George IV. in 1821, excited a feeling of delight and gratitude amongst his Irish subjects, who had resolved upon raising a subscription amongst themselves, for the purpose of erecting a national testimonial commemorative of the event. Various architectural designs were made for the purpose, and submitted to his Majesty, who selected the one of which our present sketch is the subject, at once useful and ornamental to our city, connecting the Military Road with the south eastern entrance to the Phœnix Park, and affording to the Lord Lieutenant a retired and pleasant avenue from the Castle to his country residence. This design was made by Mr. George Papworth, Architect.

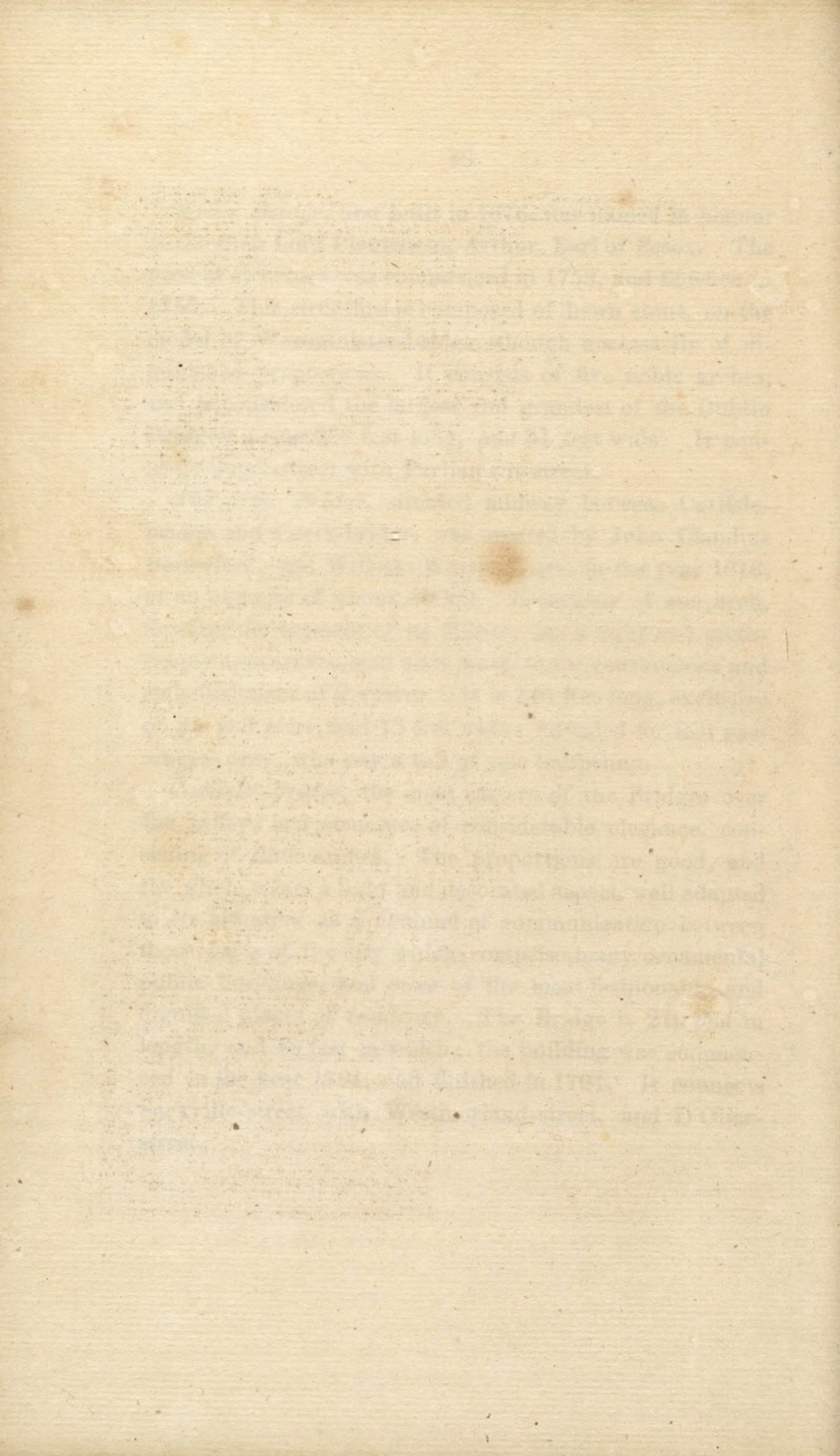
The Royal Barracks, seen in the distance in our present sketch, were erected in 1706, at the expense of the crown. They consist of several squares, three of which are built only on three sides, leaving the fourth open to the fine view and wholesome breeze. In the rere of these, is the Palatine square, which forms a very noble quadrangle; it is built of hewn granite, and ornamented with a cornice and pediments at the opposite sides; at the western extremity is the Horse Barrack. The whole is capable of containing four battalions of foot, and one of horse, or about 5000 men. It is entered by two gates, and several posterns from Arbour-hill, to which it extends.

Essex Bridge, first built in 1676, was named in honour of the then Lord Lieutenant, Arthur, Earl of Essex. The present structure was commenced in 1753, and finished in 1755. This structure is composed of hewn stone, on the model of Westminster-bridge, though necessarily of diminished proportions. It consists of five noble arches, and is considered the largest and grandest of the Dublin Bridges, being 250 feet long, and 51 feet wide. It connects Capel-street with Parliament-street.

The Iron Bridge, situated midway between Carlisle-bridge and Essex-bridge, was erected by John Claudius Berresford, and William Walsh, Esqrs. in the year 1816, at an expense of about £3000. It consists of one arch, forming the segment of an ellipse, has a light and picturesque appearance, and adds much to the convenience and embellishment of the river. It is 140 feet long, exclusive of the end piers, and 12 feet wide; intended for foot passengers only, who pay a toll of one halfpenny.

Carlisle Bridge, the most eastern of the Bridges over the Liffey, is a structure of considerable elegance, consisting of three arches. The proportions are good, and the whole wears a light and decorated aspect, well adapted to its situation as a channel of communication between those parts of the city which comprise many ornamental public buildings, and some of the most fashionable and dignified places of residence. The Bridge is 210 feet in length, and 48 feet in width; the building was commenced in the year 1791, and finished in 1794. It connects Sackville-street with Westmorland-street, and D'Olier-street.



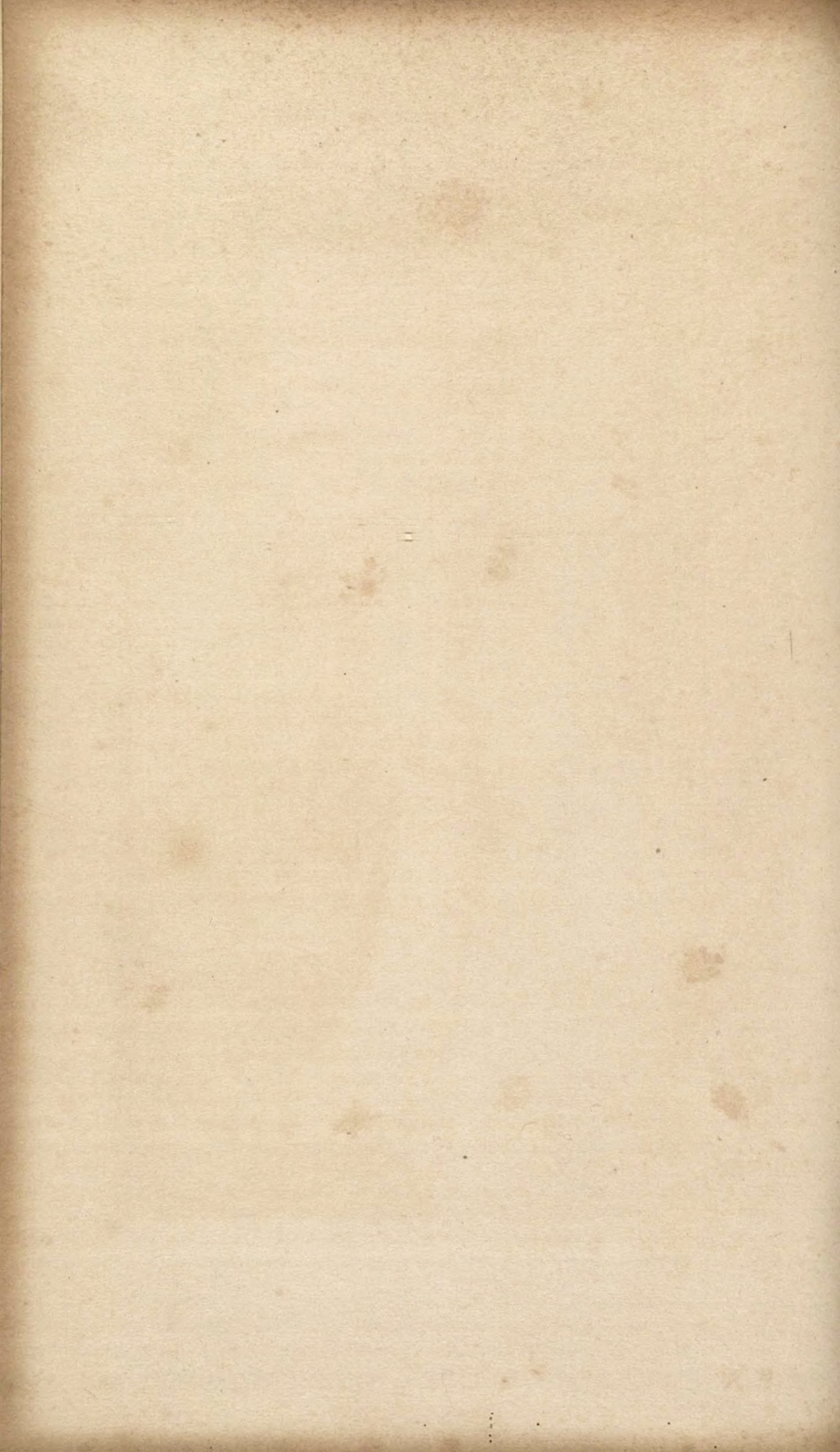


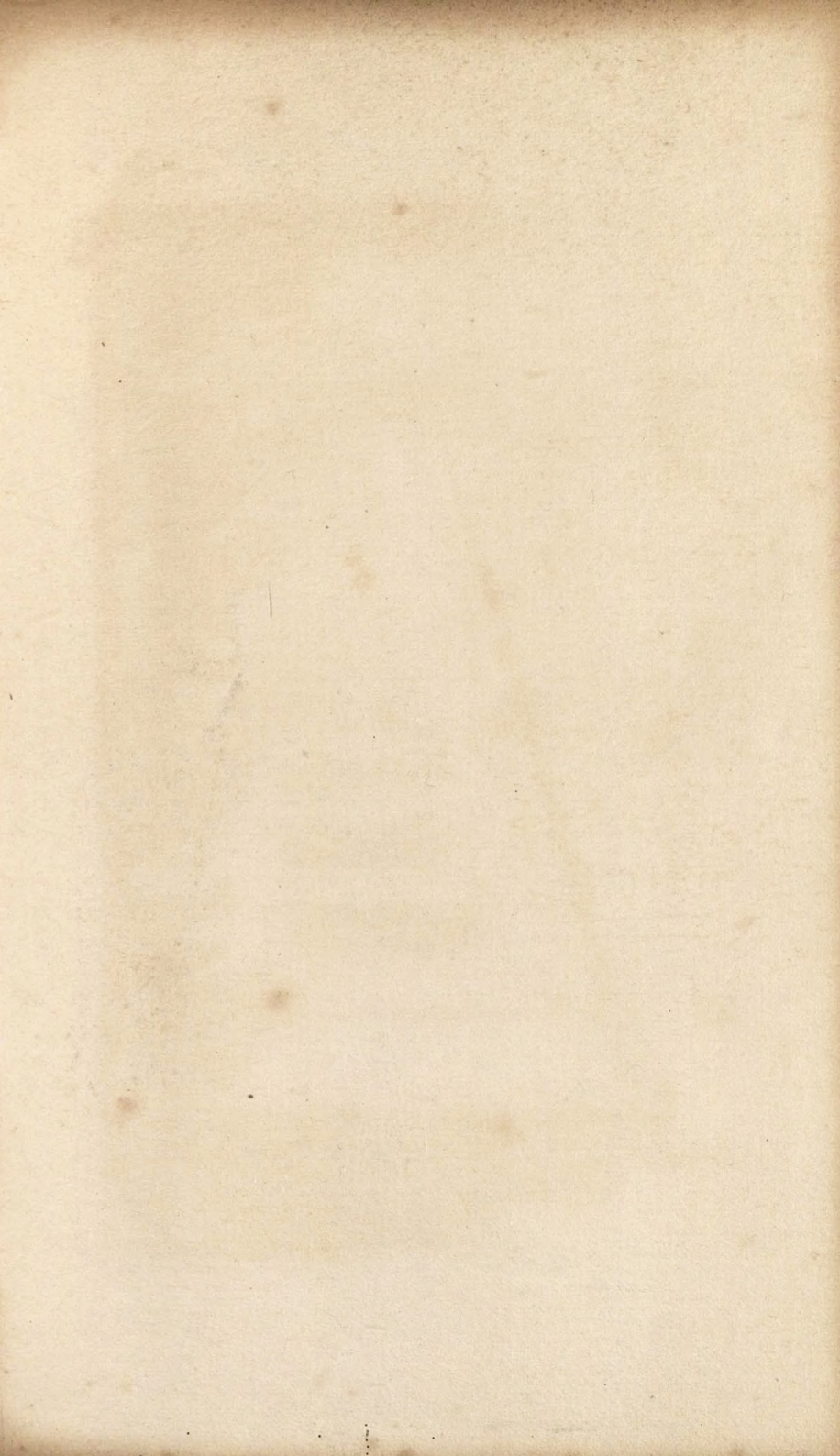


Drawn by G. Petrie, Esq^r R.H.A.

Engraved by T. Higham.

THE KING'S BRIDGE, DUBLIN, (WEST VIEW.)



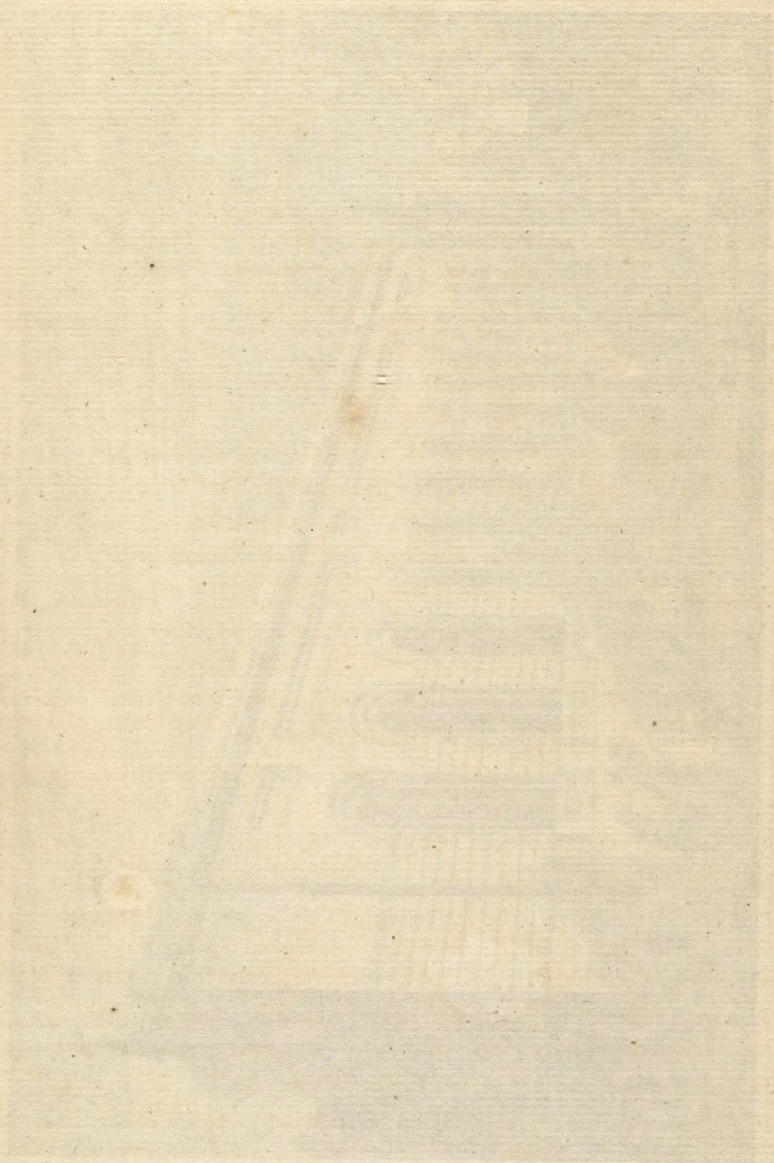




Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARY, YORK ROW.

Thos. Barber.

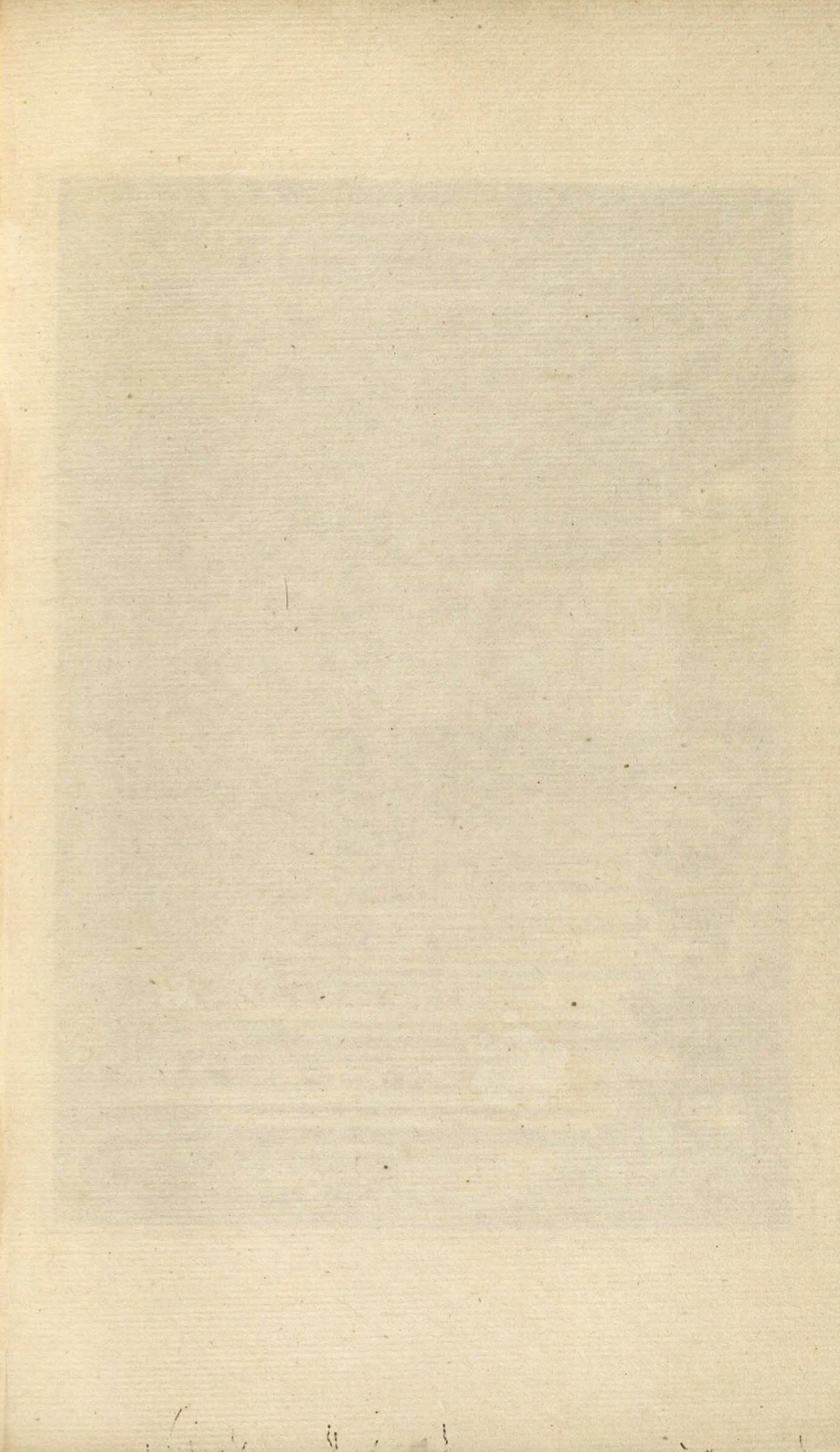


THE CHURCH OF THE CARMELITE FRIARY,

Situated in York-row and Whitefriar-street, is a graceful and elegant building. The first stone of this beautiful edifice was laid on the 25th of October, 1825, by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin. It was raised by the exertions, and under the superintendence of the Order, the Very Rev. John Spratt, and solemnly consecrated by the above named Archbishop, on the 11th of November, 1827. The design was by George Papworth, Esq. Architect. The grand entrance is from Whitefriar-street, having a second in York-row, which has a very imposing effect from its great length, (being 200 feet by 34 in breadth) and the number of circular headed windows. Over these windows is a sunken tablet bearing the following inscription :—GLORISSÆ MATRI ET DECORI CARMELI DEDICATA. The summit is finished with a plain cornice extending all over the two fronts, and the whole exterior is done in Roman Cement, in imitation of hewn stone. The interior of the Church presents a very beautiful specimen of architecture and workmanship, of which the accompanying plate furnishes a correct view. The south side from which the light is emitted is perforated by sixteen windows, and the opposite, or north side, has a corresponding number of niches, in which are placed statues of eminent saints. The ceiling is coved, and divided into rectangular compartments ; its erection cost £4000. The Carmelite Convent, adjoining the site of the present one, was the most considerable of their possessions in Ireland, and was founded in 1274, by Sir Robert Bagot, an Englishman. At the suppression

of religious houses, this Convent was granted to Francis Aungier, Lord Longford, who resided here for a considerable time in the reign of Charles II. That nobleman afterwards built a mansion of its materials, in Aungier-street, at the corner of that street and Longford-street, which in 1732 was succeeded by a Theatre. The Methodist Meeting-house in Whitefriar-lane, occupies the site of the former Carmelite Friary. There are at present fifteen nunneries in Dublin and suburbs, viz., five Carmelites, one Dominican, three of Poor Clares, two of the Presentation, and four of the Sisters of Charity. This number includes the Carmelite nunneries at Ranelagh and Blanchardstown, the Dominicans at Cabra, the Poor Clares at Kingstown and Harold's Cross, and the Presentation at Richmond.

Owing to the long prohibition of the Roman Catholic forms of public worship, the Chapels are chiefly of modern erection ; but several are designed in a modification of the fine character of architecture, which dignifies so many ancient ecclesiastical structures, and is best described under the term of the pointed style. The principal efforts of ornament and expense are bestowed on the interior ; and we unwillingly observe, that although the embellishments are in some instances elaborate, and are often productive of an imposing effect in the general display, a want of due study concerning the history and characteristics of the different classes, or orders of this style of architecture, is too frequently apparent. It will be readily allowed, that, from obvious circumstances, the massive and commanding solemnity of shafts composed of stone, and groin work, and tracery wrought in the same material, is attainable in but few modern buildings.

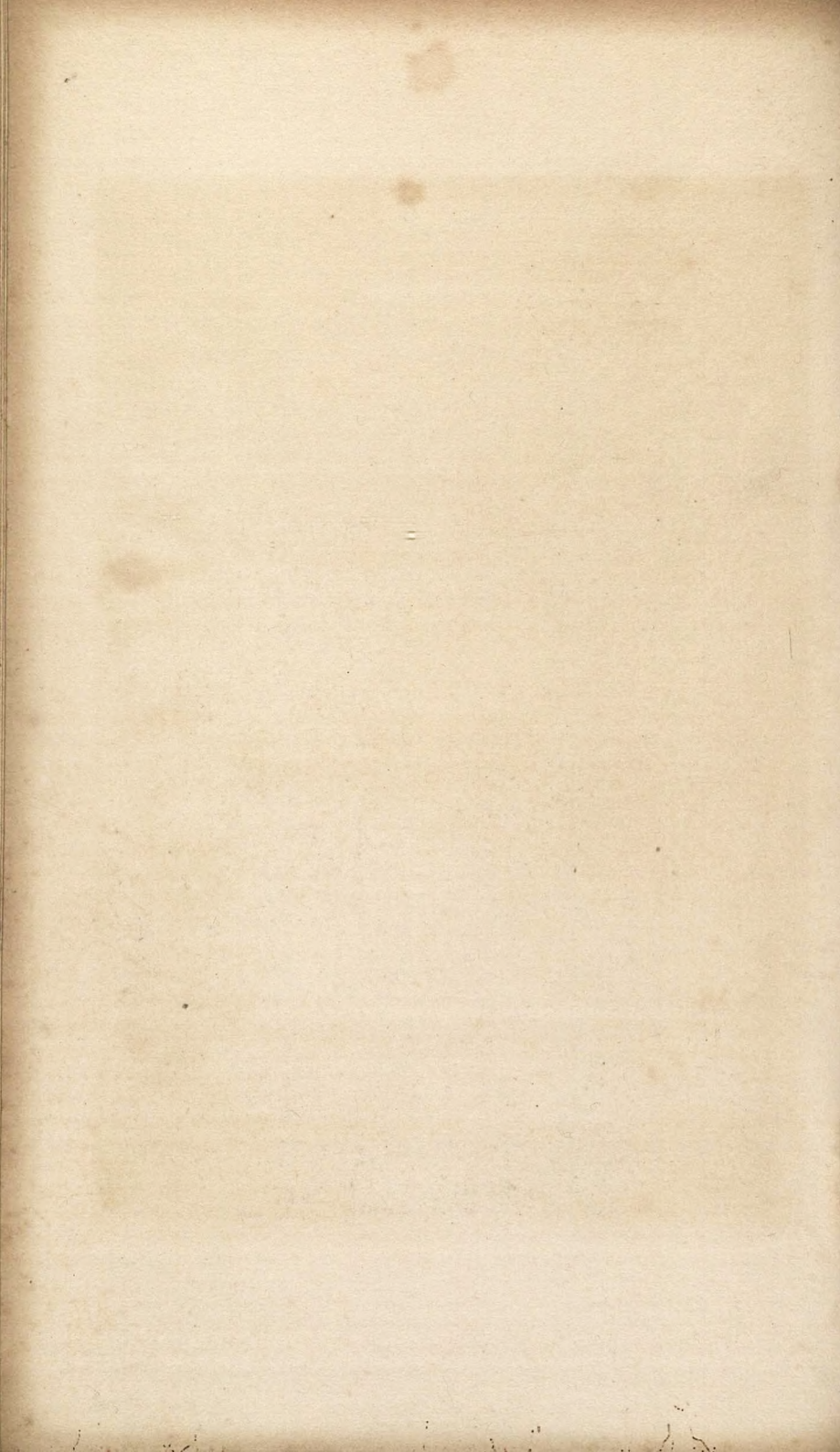


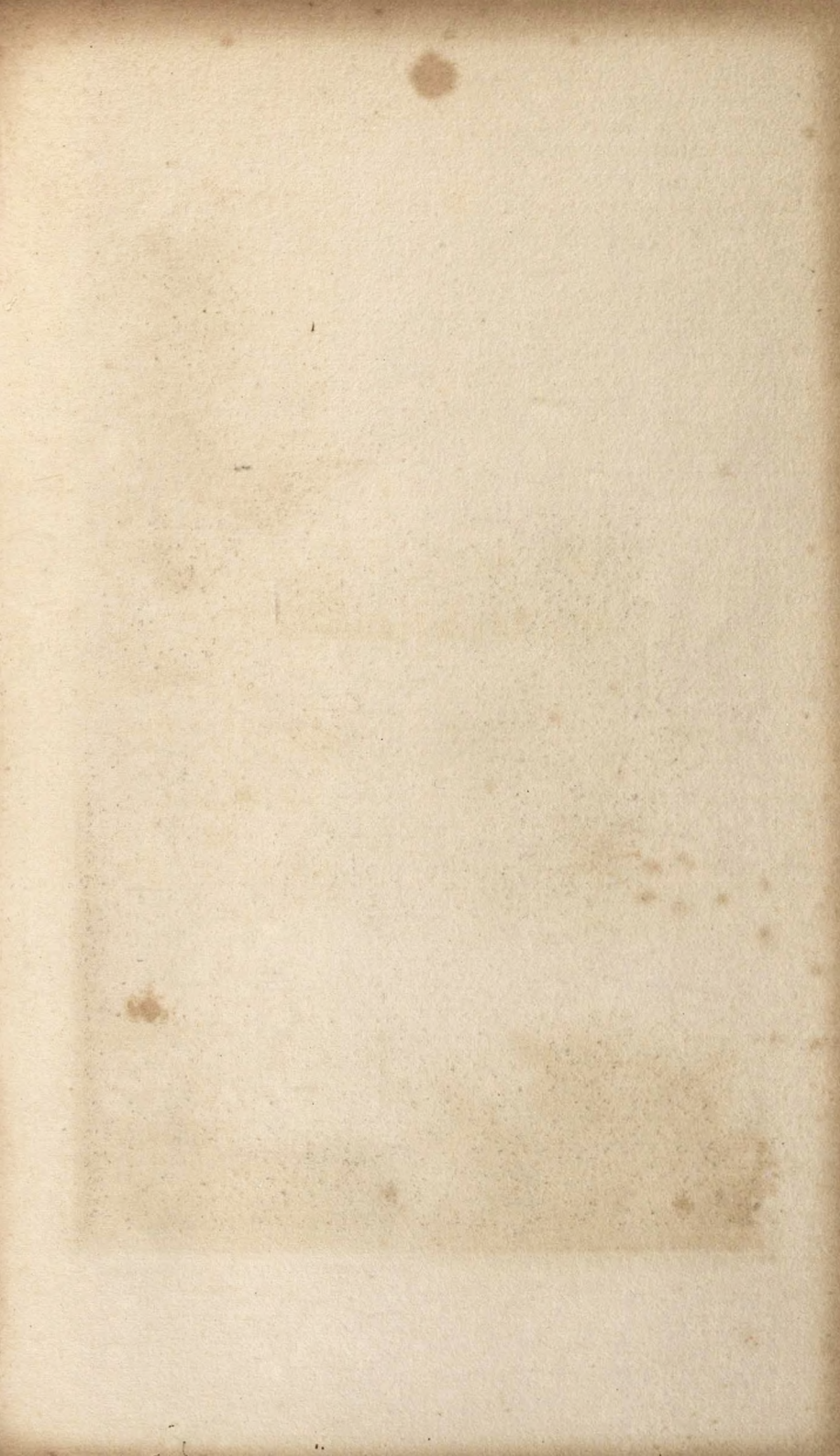


Geo. Petrie, Esq. R.H.A.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE CARMEHITE FRIARY.

J. Rogers.







Drawn by Geo. Petrie, Esq. R. H. A.

Engraved by B. Winkles

ST PETER'S R. C. CHAPEL & FREE SCHOOLS, CIRCULAR ROAD, PHIBSBOROUGH.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL

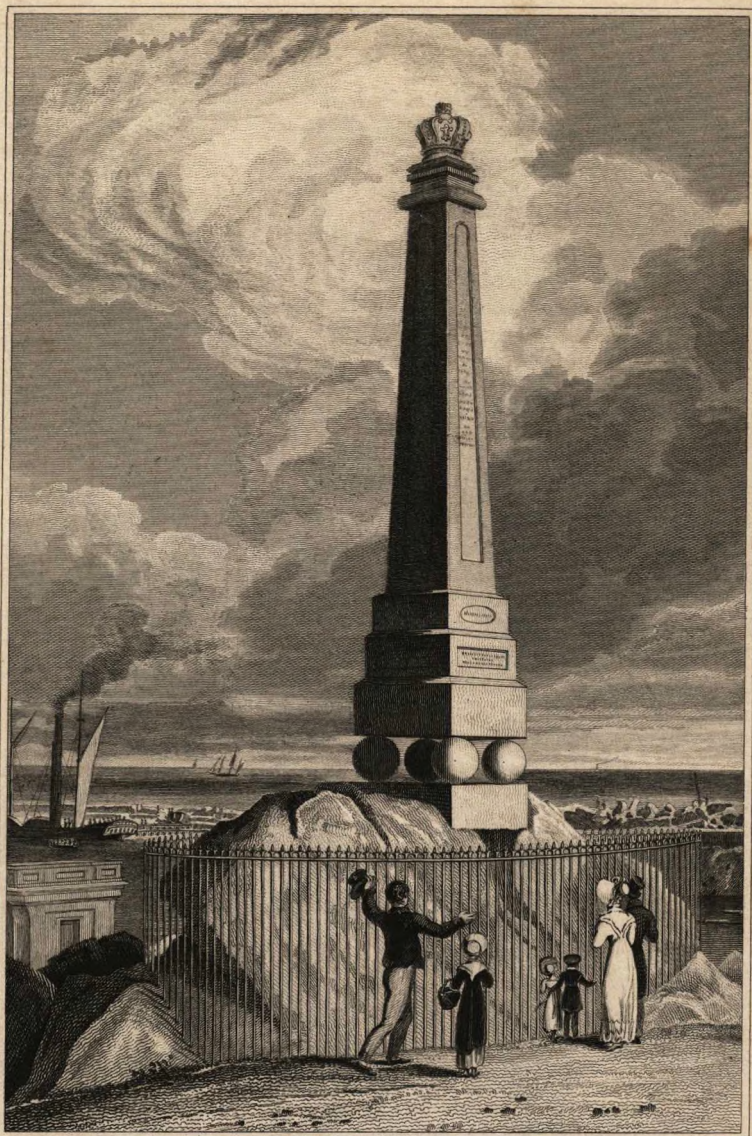
Is a neat building, in the second or inferior order of Gothic architecture, situated near Phibsborough, on that part of the north Circular Road which is the beautiful and fashionable ride to the Phoenix Park; beneath are Male and Female Free School-rooms, and apartments for an Orphan Society, and over the Sacristy, a residence for the Clergyman, and a Lending Library belonging to a branch Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Several of the Roman Catholic Chapels in Dublin are capacious buildings; some of them on a scale of considerable magnificence. Those of St. Michan, in Anne-street, North, and of St. Michael and St. John, in Exchange-street, are worthy of inspection; but the most splendid of all, is St. Mary's, in Marlborough-street, commonly called the *Metropolitan Chapel*. It is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is sometimes styled the Church of the Conception. This structure was commenced in 1816, and the total expense of completing it is estimated at £50,000. The principal front to Marlborough-street presents a portico of six fluted columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature ornamented with triglyphs, and surmounted by a pediment. The portico projects ten feet, and the columns are without bases. This part of the building is composed of Portland stone, and is designed in imitation of the facade of the temple of Theseus at Athens.

The same chaste and attractive simplicity pervades throughout the whole of the exterior. In the centre of each side is a retiring colonnade ascended, as in the portico in front, by a flight of steps. No statues are to be intro-

duced on any external part of the Chapel. The interior is divided into a nave and side aisles, by two splendid colonnades. The centre or grand aisle is enclosed by a range of columns on each side, which support an entablature, from which springs an arched ceiling divided into compartments. The altar stands in the centre of a semi-circular recess at the end of the great aisle, exactly opposite to the principal entrance. It is quite detached from every other part of the building, and composed of white marble, enclosed by a circular railing. Behind the colonnade, at each side, are side aisles the length of the great aisle, and uniting behind the altar. In the centre of those, at each side, are deep recesses of a rectangular shape, in which altars are also placed, so forming three distinct places of worship beneath the same roof.

We are told that the design of this fabric was furnished by an "amateur artist residing in Paris." Without detracting from the real merits apparent in the design of this magnificent Chapel, we cannot avoid regretting that, in a pile so costly, the ingenious person with whom the plan originated, declined adopting that impressive and grand style of architecture, which characterizes the ecclesiastical buildings of our forefathers, and appears to be peculiarly adapted to the solemnities of religious service.



Drawn by Geo. Petrie Esq. R.H.A.

Engraved by Jas. Archer.

MEMORIAL OF THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND,
KINGSTOWN.

Fisher, Son & Co. London, 1840

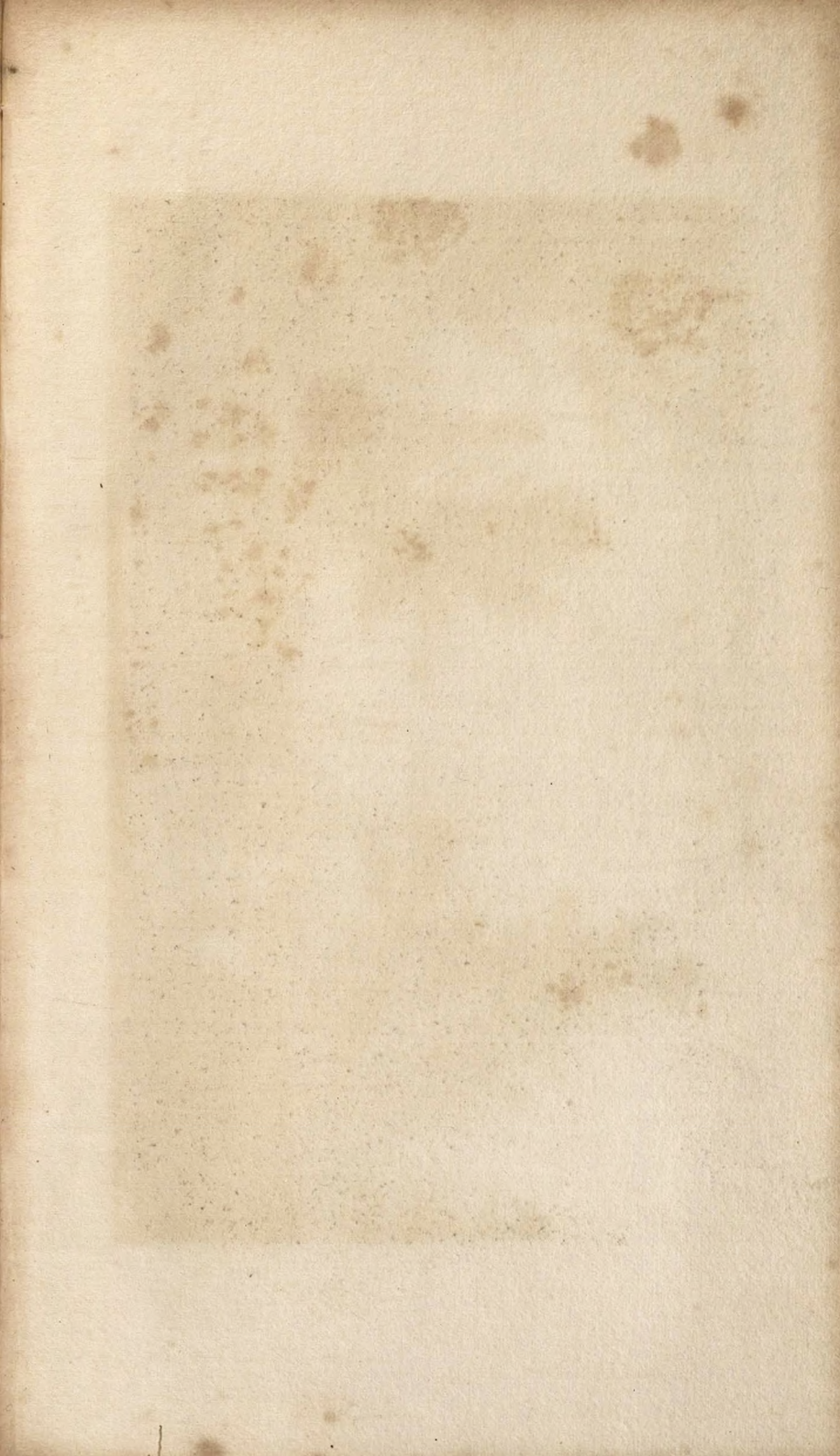
THE PILLAR AT KINGSTOWN.

Although this simple and unassuming monument is not properly within the precincts of the city, it is not far from it, being at or near to the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and the landing place for passengers, who visit our shores from the other side of the channel. It was raised in commemoration of the visit of his Majesty George IV. to Ireland, and of his embarkation at this place, in the year 1821. The shaft is composed of one solid block of native granite, resting on four large balls of the same material, placed on a rude mass of rocks, and enclosed by a handsome iron railing.

His Majesty sailed from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, on board the Royal George yacht, accompanied by a suitable squadron, on the 2nd of August, and stood over for the Irish coast on the 11th. Next day, which was his Majesty's birth day, he landed on the pier at Howth, in the afternoon, and immediately repaired to the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phœnix Park. The King's arrival was rather unexpected, yet a considerable assembly was collected, by whom he was received with every demonstration of loyalty. His Majesty remained in private till Friday the 17th, when he made his public entry into Dublin in the most magnificent manner. The city was illuminated two successive nights, and during the royal visit, all party distinctions were forgotten in the general enthusiasm. On Tuesday the 21st, his Majesty held his first levee, at which the Earl of Fingal, a Roman Catholic Peer, was, among others, created a Knight of St. Patrick, and the Roman Catholic Bishops were for the first time received

at Court. On Wednesday the 22nd, his Majesty visited the Theatre; on Thursday he inspected the Linen Hall; and subsequently honoured the Lord Mayor and Corporation with his presence at dinner, attended by all the great Officers of state. His Majesty left Dublin on Friday the 24th, to visit the Marquis of Conyngham, at Slane Castle, a distance of twenty-eight English miles, and the whole road was one continued scene of rejoicing. On the 30th, the new Knights of St. Patrick gave a grand Ball, in honour of their installation, at which his Majesty was present; and on the 31st, he again left Dublin to witness the races on the splendid Curragh of Kildare.

On Monday, the 3rd of September, his Majesty and the royal suite left the Phoenix Park, and took their final departure from the city. The royal cortege proceeded to the beautiful demesne of Lord Powerscourt, where his Majesty breakfasted. After viewing the romantic scenery of that part of the County Wicklow, the royal party proceeded to Dunleary, since called Kingstown, the place of embarkation, which being the final scene of the gaities of the royal visit, was the grand centre of attraction. The harbour was crowded with vessels of war, royal yachts, and vessels of all kinds. At seven o'clock his Majesty arrived, and soon went on board the royal barge, which with the squadron immediately set sail; but forced back by contrary winds, it was not till Friday the 7th, that they finally left Kingstown.





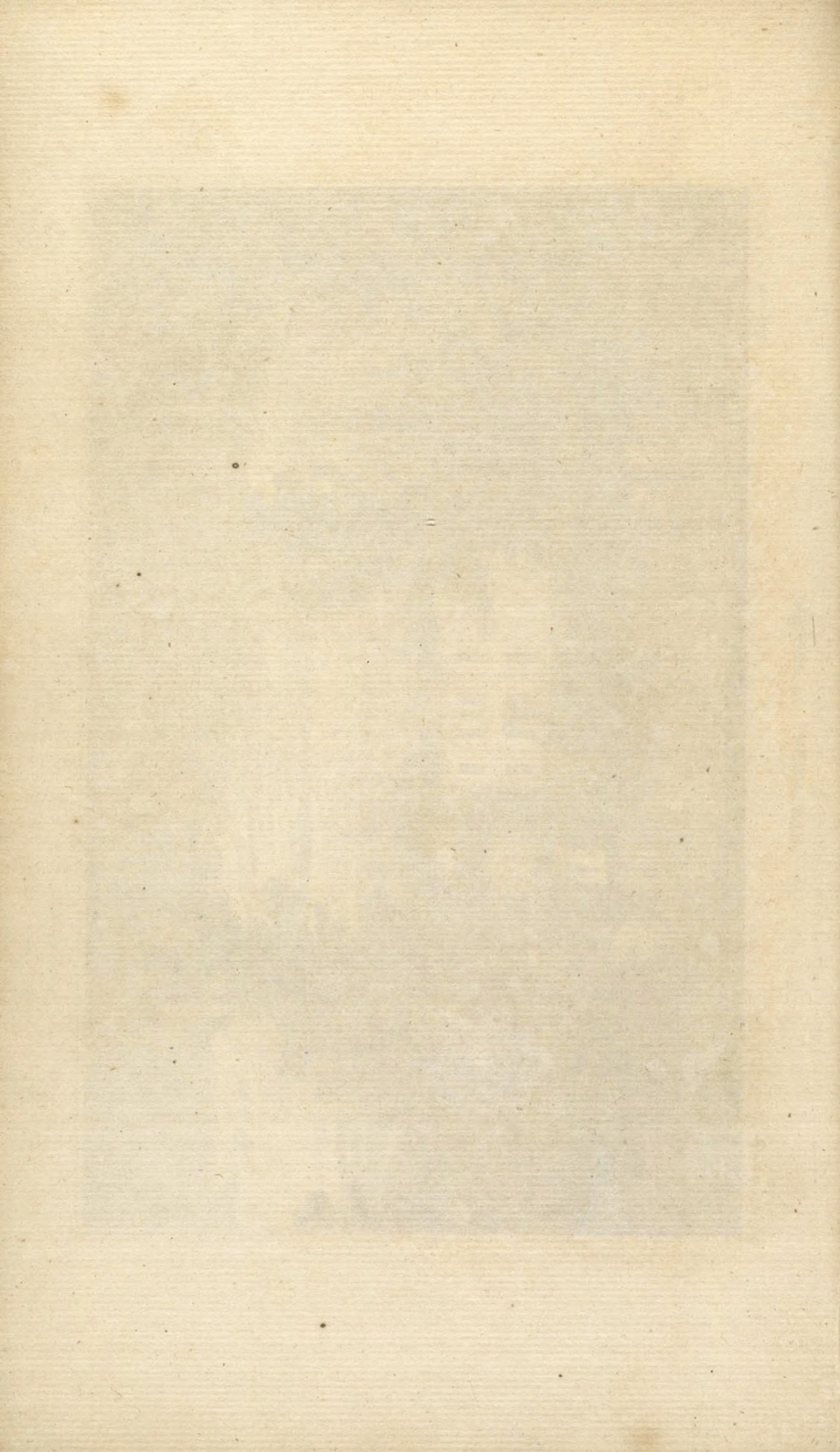
Drawn by George Petrie, Esq^r R. H. A.

Engraved by J. M^c Gahy.

TERENURE; C^y DUBLIN.

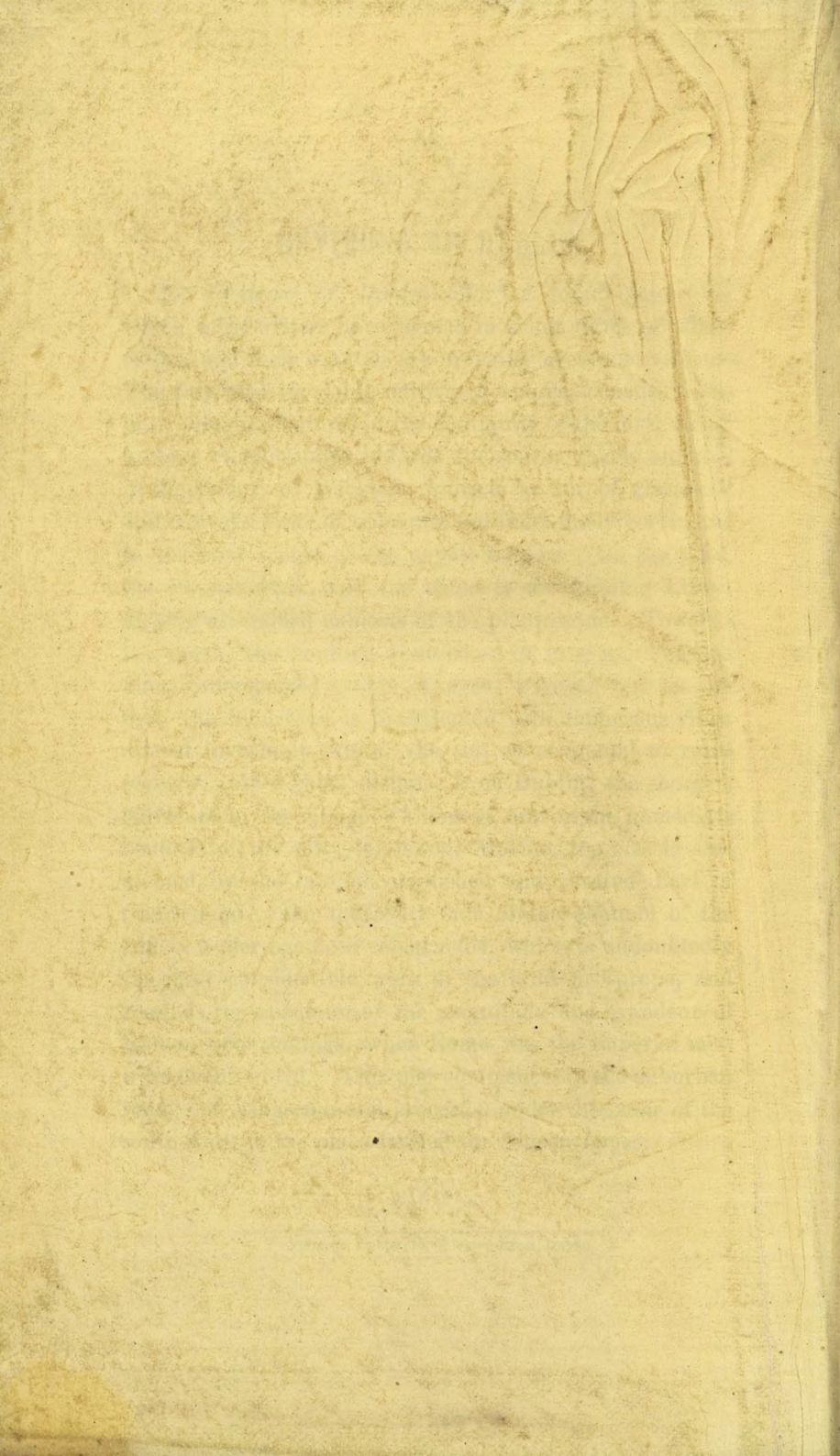
THE SEAT OF FREDERICK BOURNE, ESQ^{MS} TO WHOM THIS PLATE IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in approximately 20 horizontal lines, but the characters are too light and blurry to be transcribed accurately.



TERRENURE,

The seat of F. Bourne, Esq., is situated at a distance of three English miles from the Castle of Dublin, and within one mile of the romantic village of Rathfarnham. The house, which is capacious and elegant, was erected by Robert Shaw, Esq., father of the present Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., representative of the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament for upwards of twenty-five years. Upon the union of the family of Wilkinson with that of Sir Robert Shaw, Terrenure was deserted for the noble demesne and mansion of Bushy Park, where Sir Robert and his family at present reside ; while Terrenure, after having been occupied by Mr. Taafe, a Gentleman of considerable fortune, passed into the hands of the present wealthy proprietor. The demesne, covering about fifty statute acres, is extremely elegant, and judiciously improved. In front of the mansion is seen a lawn gradually sloping to the margin of a beautiful artificial lake, whose surface is enlivened by the passage of swans, and various aquatic birds, and an occasional barge, with its gay and happy voyagers steering for some of the little wood-grown islets that slumber on the tranquil surface of the waters. The plantations and woods of Terrenure are rich and luxuriant ; the beech tree, in particular, is here found in forms the most picturesque. The neighbourhood has always been a favourite one, containing in its immediate vicinity Lord Ely's Castle, Bushy Park, and many others of great elegance and attraction.







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