

UNIVERSITY OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE



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Dublin
Castle

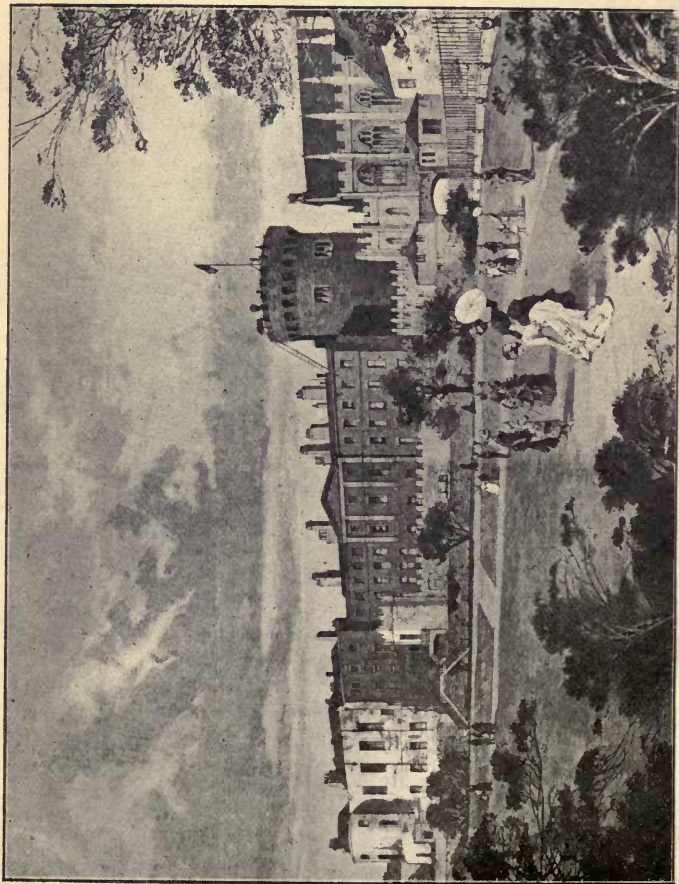
849 1904

Reminiscences



HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES,
DUBLIN CASTLE.





Historical Reminiscences
OF
DUBLIN CASTLE

FROM 849 TO 1904.

By F. E. R.

“Oh! could these ancient walls but speak,
What tales they might unfold.”

SIXTH EDITION

Dublin
SEALY, BRYERS AND WALKER
94, 95 & 96 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET

1904.

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PREFACE.



IN these days, when travelling is no longer confined to the Classes, information in few words adds interest to the recollection of places visited, and perhaps may be appreciated by those whose time at home is sometimes too fully occupied to devote much of it to weary searches amongst old volumes. For all that is stated in the following pages, I have consulted the best recognised authorities, amongst others the late Sir J. T. Gilbert, to whom I am indebted for the extracts in the first part of the Historical Reminiscences. In submitting them to the public, I have endeavoured to make the long list of historical events connected with Dublin Castle as concise as possible.

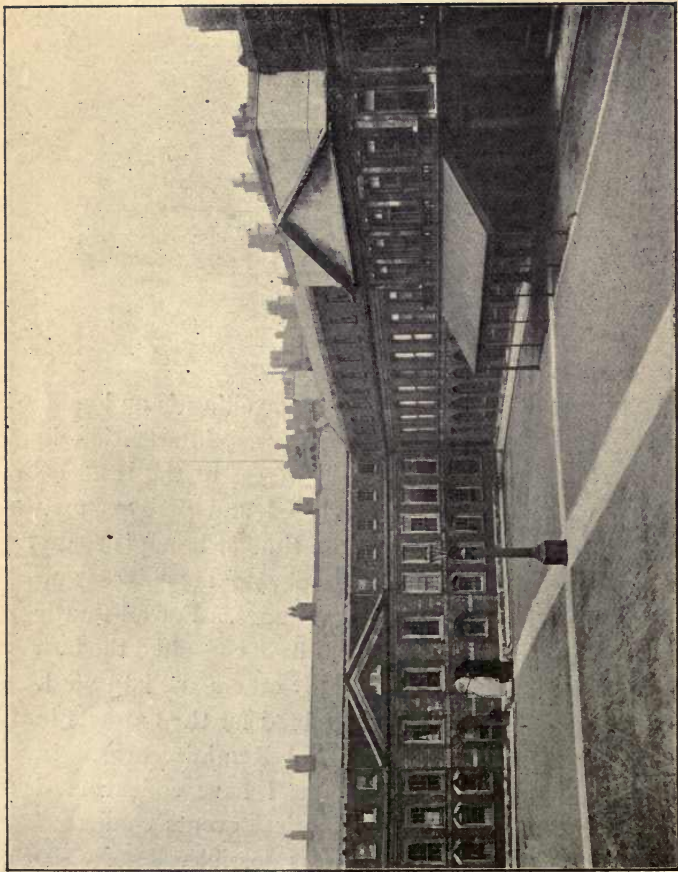


Photo by

UPPER CASTLE YARD.

[D'Arcy.]



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HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

CHAPTER I.

849 TO 1317.



FORTRESS was built by the Norwegians, A.D. 840, on part of the site where Dublin Castle now stands, but of this structure no record appears to have been kept. In 849 we read that a tribe of Danes, styled by native writers Dubhgail or black foreigners, arrived in Dublin, made a great slaughter of the Norwegian settlers there, and plundered the Castle.

both people and property. Again in 942 Dublin was sacked by the Irish commanded by Conalach, heir-apparent to the sovereignty of Erin Brau, King of Leinster. The Leinster men are stated on this occasion to have slain every one that made resistance to keep the Dun or Castle of Dublin, and to have taken thence all the jewels, goods, and hangings. In 1166 Desmond, King of Leinster, who had been banished from the country by Rury O'Connor at the age of 75, returned with a licence from Henry II., permitting his Norman, English, Scotch and Welsh subjects to assist him in recovering Leinster. Askulf Mac Turkill was Governor of the city at this time. To him King Desmond sent Morice Regan, to demand the surrender of the town and thirty hostages as guarantee of its future obedience. The citizens deputed their Archbishop, Lorcan, to treat with the besiegers, but some difference arising relative to the distribution of the hostages, Mac Turkill informed Desmond that his demand should be complied with. On the following day, finding the people of Dublin violating their engagement by treating with the enemy, King Rury O'Connor and his allies marched away with their troops. Dublin was then left without any defence but its own garrison. Miles de Cogan and Meiller FitzHenri, who had encamped close to the walls taking advantage of the truce,

treacherously entered the city with their men-at-arms, and, slaying their surprised opponents, took possession of the castle, or citadel, slaughtering the occupants in the midst of their own fortress. The Governor, Askulf Mac Turkill and some of the chief citizens fled in ships, with their most precious jewels and effects, to the Northern Islands. Askulf was afterwards taken prisoner in battle by Prince Gilla-mocholmog, and is described as an old, baldheaded man, carried captive to the Castle of Dublin, of which he had lately been Governor. There he declared that he had come on this occasion with a small number of men, being but the commencement of his efforts, adding, that if he survived, he would return with a much larger force to regain the city.

In consequence of these threats, he was beheaded by order of Miles de Corgan, and with his death terminated the Norse rule of Dublin. In the year 1205, Meiller FitzHenri assumed the office of Justiciary of Ireland, and intimated to the king that he had not any safe place for the custody of the Royal treasure, for which and other purposes he recommended the erection of a fortress in Dublin. In reply, the king wrote as follows to his beloved and faithful subject, the Lord Justice of Ireland:—

“We command you to erect a castle at Dublin in such suitable place as you shall judge most expedient, as well

to curb the city, as to defend it if occasion shall require, and that you can make it as strong as you can, with good fosses and strong walls. But you are just to finish one tower; that afterwards a castle, palace, and other works, that require greater leisure, may be more conveniently raised, for which you have our authority according to our desire. At present, you may take for this use 300 marks from G. FitzRobert, in which he stands indebted to us."

FitzHenri departed in 1208; the Brothers Walter and Hugh de Laci were appointed to succeed him. In the following July the office of Justiciary was conferred upon Archbishop Henri de Loundres, to whom the erection of the Castle of Dublin has been generally ascribed by mediæval Anglo-Irish writers. In 1213 the Castle was completed. The entrance from the city on the north side was by a drawbridge placed between two strong gateway towers. A portcullis armed with iron served as a second defence in case the bridge should be surprised by an enemy; a high curtain extended from the westward gateway tower to the north-western tower. On the 1st May, 1622, this tower fell down; it was only partly rebuilt at the public expense. Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork (whose mansion was contiguous to it, and whose residence gave the name of Cork Hill to the ascent here), undertook in 1624 to complete it at his own expense, which he did at a cost

of £408; his arms and inscription were fixed in the wall where he continued the work. It was thence called Cork Tower, but was demolished in the early part of the last century to make room for other buildings. The curtain was then continued until it joined the south-western tower, the highest and strongest of the whole. This tower was used as a prison and called the Bermingham Tower. It is conjectured to have acquired this appellation from having been the prison in which Sir William de Bermingham and his son Walter were confined in 1331. Its name has also been ascribed to John de Bermingham, Justiciary in 1321, and to Sir Walter de Bermingham, Governor of Ireland in 1346 and 1348. In 1775 this tower became dangerous having several fissures, occasioned by a dreadful explosion of gunpowder in a neighbouring store, which took place at night. There were three successive ones, with an interval of a few minutes between each. The inhabitants of the vicinity were affected with excessive terror, particularly in Ship Street, where every window was shattered. The demolition, in consequence of the excellence of the cement, proved a work of excessive toil and difficulty to the workmen, who were obliged to perform it with chisel and mallet only. It was immediately rebuilt in a style more airy and light, but far inferior in strength and solidity. The Earl

of Harcourt was the Viceroy, and, for some time after, it was called the "Harcourt Tower." The upper part of it was formerly appropriated to the Records ; the second floor, formerly the Board of Green Cloth, is now used as a supper room ; the under part, originally the prison, is the kitchen of the Castle. From this tower another high curtain extended to the south-eastern or Wardrobe Tower, which served as repository for the Royal Robes, the Cap of Maintenance, and other furniture of State. This tower is built on a rock of black stone ; its walls are of great thickness ($19\frac{1}{2}$ feet) ; in it for upwards of five hundred years, were incarcerated all State prisoners. The last there were Arthur O'Connor and his revolutionary companions in the year 1791. It is now used for the State Papers of Ireland, and called the Record Tower. This Tower was restored about 1816, and raised an additional storey, terminating in projecting battlements. It is the only part standing to remind one of the ancient structure. The office of Ulster King of Arms was at this Tower until 1903, when it was removed to the Upper Court Yard. This office was created in the reign of Edward VI. Bartholomew Butler, the first who held the appointment, was by patent nominated "King of Arms and principal Herald of the whole Kingdom of Ireland," by the name of

“Ulvester,” for life, with all the rights, profits, and emoluments belonging to the office, and the fee of forty marks English per annum, together with such livery and clothing as the King of Arms and principal Heralds of England had or ought to have, to be received by him yearly at the Great Wardrobe of England. Prior to Edward VI.’s reign there were Kings of Arms called “Ireland King of Arms” as early as the reign of Richard II. (1377-1399), and mention is made of the office in the reign of Henry V. and Henry VI.

From this tower the curtain was carried on to the north, or Store-house Tower, near Dame’s Gate; from thence it was continued to the Eastern Gateway Tower. On the site of this tower there is now a gate which forms the principal entrance from Cork Hill and Castle Street. There is also a similar gate on the site of the Western Tower, which was built merely to preserve uniformity, there being no passage to it from Castle Street. It is ornamented with a statue of Fortitude, and the eastern gate with a statue of Justice. A part of the old wall still stands, adjoining the Record Tower. The fortress was partly encompassed by a moat, called Castlegripe, long since filled up. There were two sallyports in the walls, one towards Sheep, now Ship, Street, which was closed in 1603 by the Duke of Ormond, after the discovery

of Jephson's and Blood's conspiracy. The other, which afforded a passage to the back yard and out-offices north of the Wardrobe Tower, remained until the curtain on that side was taken down to make room for a new pile of buildings, where the Council Chamber and a new range of offices stand. Within the precincts of the Castle were a chapel, a mint, a mill, styled the King's Mill, with other buildings and appliances requisite for the defence and conveniences of the garrison, the chief officers of which were the constable, the warder, and the guardian of works and supplies. The ancient fee of the constable was twenty pounds per annum; the porter, thirteen shillings and ninepence; and each warder two pounds five shillings and sixpence halfpenny per annum. The first Viceroy recorded to have received a salary was Geoffroi de Marisco, to whom Henry III., for the custody of his land in Ireland, ordered the payment of five hundred and eighty pounds sterling to be received at the Exchequer in Dublin annually, while at the king's pleasure he held the office of Justiciary. The threat of Askulf Mac Turkill the last Norse ruler of Dublin, that his countrymen would not relinquish their claim to the city, appears not to have been forgotten, as an unpublished roll of the year 1278 records the indictment of Fingola, wife of Walter Mac Turkill, for having carried to the Castle of

Dublin several sheets and linen cloths, with which he and other prisoners confined there made ropes to enable them to descend from the walls of the fortress.

On the general sudden seizure in 1307 of the Knights Templars, previous to the trials which resulted in the abolition of the Fraternity and the transfer of its property to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Sir John Wogan incarcerated all the Irish Templars in the Castle prison. The Earl of March, Viceroy in 1317, is stated to have given, on Shrove Tuesday, a great banquet in the Castle, and to have there created five knights.



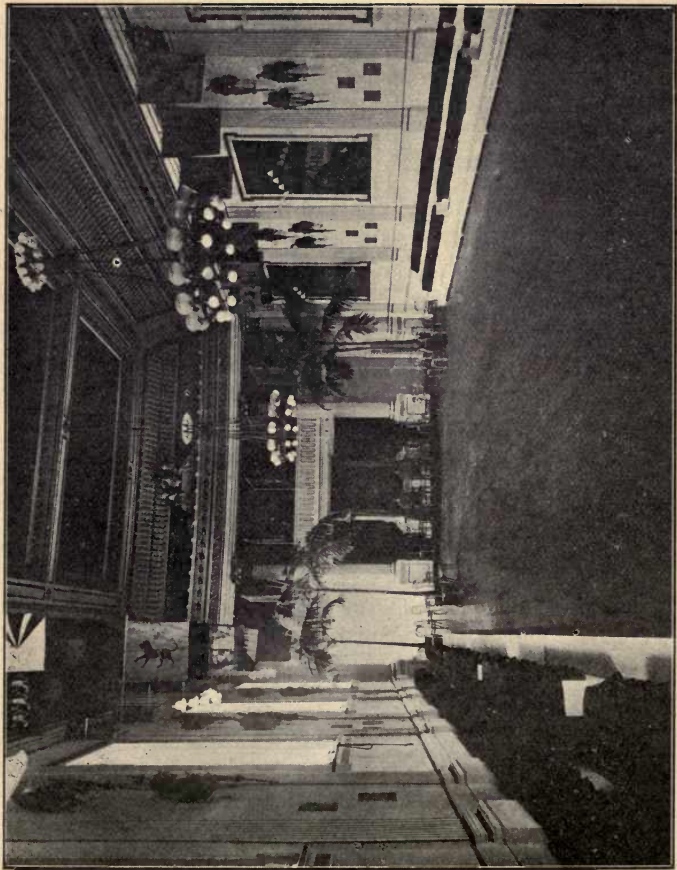


Photo by

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

[Lawrence,



CHAPTER II.

1328 TO 1521.



IN 1328, Roger Utlagh, Prior of Kilmainham, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on being appointed Viceroy, summoned a Parliament at Dublin to compose the fierce dissensions between the chief Anglo-Irish nobles originating from the Lord Arnold Le Poer having called the Earl of Desmond a *Rimer*. In this quarrel the Geraldines, with the Butlers and Berminghams, were opposed to the Le Poers and De Burghs. On their reconciliation, the Earl of Ulster made a great feast in the Castle, and on the following day the Earl of Desmond gave a great banquet in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Arnold Le Poer was at this time a prisoner in the Castle, charged with heresy by his political opponent, the Bishop of Ossory, who brought a similar accusation against the Viceroy. Utlagh denounced him as Arnold's

councillor and a participator in the same depravity. "The Viceroy submitted himself to trial, and three several proclamations were cried in court that any man might lawfully come, indict, or say evidence against him; none came; then the court passed a decree commanding to appear at Dublin, all bishops, abbots, priors, the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Drogheda, the sheriffs, knights and seneschals of every shire; out of them all they sorted six inquisitors, which in secrecy examined the persons aforesaid one by one, and with universal consent deposed for the Viceroy, that to their judgement he was a faithful and zealous servant of the Catholic Church." To commemorate this purgation, the Viceroy held a great public banquet. Arnold Le Poer was at this time expiring in the Castle prison, under sentence of excommunication. Sir Anthony Lucy being appointed Viceroy in 1331, arrested and imprisoned in the Castle Sir William de Bermingham and his son Walter. Sir William was hanged for treason, notwithstanding his great military services against the natives. His son was liberated because he was in holy orders. Sir Ralph Ufford, Justiciary in 1334, entered upon the office with great pomp, proceeding in state through the principal streets to the Castle, accompanied by his wife, the Countess of Ulster, and attended by a large body of

soldiery. By vigorously repressing the excesses of the nobles, confiscating the sureties of the refractory Earl of Desmond, and by committing the Earl of Kildare to the Castle prison, Ufford acquired the hatred of the Anglo-Irish lords, whose chroniclers, after noting that during his Viceroyalty the weather was continuously inclement, state that a general joy was manifest at his death, and that the Lady Ufford to escape the popular ill-will and to evade payment of her debts fled privately from the Castle to England, carrying her treasure concealed in the leaden coffin in which the remains of her husband were deposited. In 1351 the king granted the office of Constable of the Castle to the Earl of Ormond, for life. In 1361 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of Connaught, son of King Edward, came over, attended by 1,500 men-at-arms. He was the first that was styled Locumtenens, or Lord Lieutenant, by patent. Sir Richard Pembridge, Warden of the Cinque Ports, declined in 1374 to accept from Edward III. the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and it was decided that his refusal was justifiable, as the office was but an honourable exile, and no man can by law be compelled to leave his native land, except in cases of abjuration for felony or by Act of Parliament. The Justiciaryship was, however, accepted by Sir William de Windsor, who

undertook to defray the whole charge of the kingdom, and to defend the English Territories from the natives, for eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence; but, so far from subduing the Irish, he subsequently acknowledged that he could never penetrate far enough to learn their manners and customs.

In 1412, King Henry made a grant, as described, of a certain waste lying beside the Castle of Dublin, called the Castle Ditch, extending to a certain place called the Sheep's Lane, bounded on the north by Castle Street.

In 1400, twenty marks per annum were allowed for the repairs of the Castle hall, buildings, and towers, of the Castle, wherein the Books of Records of the Courts of Law were kept, which had been greatly damaged by rain and violence of the weather.

In 1436, the king granted John Conyngham a garden lying on the south of the Castle. About this time money being scarce to meet the exigencies of the State, an order passed in Council: that as the hall in the Castle of Dublin and the windows of it were ruinous, and that there was in the Treasury an ancient silver seal, cancelled, which was then of no use to the king; that it should be broken and sold, and that the money arising from it be laid out on the repairs of the said hall and windows. A parliament held in

Dublin in 1461 enacted that, as the Castle of the King, their Sovereign Lord of the city of Dublin, in which the courts were kept, was ruining and likely to fall, each court should contribute the sum of forty shillings annually towards its repair, in addition to three pounds yearly from the Exchequer and twenty shillings from the Mint, and that all the leads of the hall should be sold for the same object.

Edward IV. appointed as Lord Lieutenant his brother George Duke of Clarence, who had been born in the Castle during his father's government.

In 1478, Gerald, eight Earl of Kildare, was Lord Deputy. The king removed him, appointing in his stead Henry Lord Grey, of Codnor, but Kildare refused to resign the government to him, grounding his opposition on an alleged informality. Lord Portlester, the Chancellor, espoused the cause of Kildare and withdrew the Great Seal, while Keating, the celebrated Prior of Kilmainham, a zealous and steadfast adherent of the Geraldines, and Constable of the Castle, refused to admit Lord Grey, who could not consider himself as fully installed as Deputy without possessing it. This he found no easy matter, as Keating fortified it with men-at-arms. The guard of English archers, which Lord Grey had brought over, failed to gain admittance, and when Grey resorted to force, Keating

destroyed the drawbridge, and, with his warders and men-at-arms, successfully held the fortress against him.

Lord Grey, not liking such a rude inauguration of his government, soon returned to England, having thrown up his deputyship in disgust. Kildare was soon after reinstated, but Keating had to make good the damage done by his orders to the drawbridge. The parliament of the following year enacted that the said bridge should be substantially and sufficiently repaired before the following Christmas, agreeable to a plan and estimate. In default, Keating was to lose his office of prior.

In 1486, Lambert Simnel, the impostor, was crowned in Christ Church by the name of Edward VI., the Lord Deputy and other great men being present. He was carried from Christ Church to the Castle on the shoulders of a gigantic man called Great D'Arcy, of Platten. Keating, following Kildare's example, took such a prominent part in Simnel's cause that Sir R. Edgecumbe, who came over to receive the submission of Simnel, deemed him unpardonable. Sir Richard went straight to the Castle, ejected Keating from the office of constable, and put in possession Richard Archbold, who was appointed to the office by letters patent from the king. The deposed constable also lost his office as Prior of Kilmainham, and it is said that

he ended his life, which was one of faction and contention, in abject poverty.

In 1521, the Earl of Surrey, who, during his Viceroyalty, was engaged in constant contests and negotiations with the native clans, petitioned the king to discharge him from the office of Lord Lieutenant, on the ground of his ill-health. "I have continued," he writes from the Castle, "now here one year and a half, to your Grace's cost and charge and to mine own undoing, for I have spent all that I might make." Henry, in acceding to his request, instructed him to appoint as his deputy Sir Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond.



Photo by

DRAWINGROOM

[D'Arcy]



CHAPTER III.

1534 TO 1537.



N 1534 Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offaly, son of the Earl of Kildare, known in history as Silken Thomas, from his horsemen wearing silk fringe on their helmets, was appointed governor during the absence of his father, the Lord Deputy, who had been summoned to London to give an account of his administration. A report reached Thomas that the Earl had been beheaded, upon hearing which he renounced his office, and determined to seek revenge by declaring war in Ireland upon King Henry. Accompanied by one hundred and forty horsemen, in suits of mail, he rode through the city, on St. Barnabas Day, to Dame's Gate, and crossing the ford, entered St. Mary's Abbey, where the Privy Council was then sitting. He had scarcely taken his seat, when his horsemen and attendants armed and weaponed, rushed into the chamber. When order was

established, he is said to have addressed the Lord Chancellor and Primate Cromer as follows :—“ This sword of State is yours, and not mine. I received it with an oath, and have used it to give benefit. I should stain mine honour if I turned the same to give annoyance. Now have I need of my own sword, which I dare trust. As for the common sword, it flattereth me with a painted scabbard, but hath, indeed, a pestilent edge, already bathed in the Geraldines’ blood, and now is nearly whetted in hope of a further destruction. Therefore save yourselves from us, as from open enemies. I am none of Henry’s deputy ; I am his foe. I have more mind to conquer than to govern, to meet him in the field than to serve him in the office.” The Chancellor endeavoured to dissuade him, but it was of no avail ; he delivered his sword, and left with his attendants. The Council immediately sent secret instructions to the Mayor to arrest the Lord deputy, but the city forces were not sufficiently strong to cope with the insurgents, who mustered upon a hill near Oxmantown Green, beyond the walls. Meanwhile the Chief Baron Finglass and John Alen, Archbishop of Dublin, one of the chief enemies of the Geraldines, returned with their effects to the Castle, for safety. Soon afterwards Fitzgerald sent messengers to Dublin, proposing not to attack or injure the city,

provided his men were admitted within the walls to besiege the Castle. The citizens, who had recently suffered a defeat in an engagement with their enemies in the northern part of the country, agreed to this proposition, having first obtained the sanction of J. White, the Constable, who, relying on the strength of the fortress, only stipulated that they should provide men and victuals sufficient to enable him to stand a siege. Archbishop Alen, however, fearful of the result, fled from the Castle in a small boat, accompanied by his servant; and, having been cast on shore near Clontarf, was slain by the adherents of the Lord Thomas, upon whom, and all concerned in this deed, the custodians of the vacant See of Dublin subsequently, at the instance of the English Government, pronounced a public curse, in its most severe form, denouncing them as excommunicated, accursed, and anathemagate. Meanwhile the citizens sent by night large supplies of victuals, one of the Aldermen, John Fitzsimons, furnishing the constable with twenty tuns of wine, twenty-four of beer, two thousand dried ling, sixteen hogsheads of salted beef, twenty guns, an iron chain for the drawbridge, newly forged in his own house. The Castle, says a contemporary narrative, being thus with men, munitions, and victuals, abundantly furnished, answer was returned to Lord Thomas, purporting a consent for the receiving of the soldiers.

He sent five captains and one hundred men. These planted right over the Castle gate two or three cannons, styled falcons. Having, with such strong ramparts, entrenched their company, they little weighed the shot of the Castle, and threatened to take the youth of the city and place them on the top of their trenches for him to shoot at, as at a mark they would be loath to hit. While Thomas was engaged against his opponents, the Butlers, at Kilkenny, the King's letters arrived in Dublin, promising the Mayor and Constable immediate succour, and enjoining them to withstand the insurgents to the utmost of their power, upon which, at the instance of the Recorder, the Council of the city gave orders that the gates should be shut, their portcullises dismantled, the besiegers of the Castle apprehended, flags of defiance set upon the walls, and an open breach of truce proclaimed. "The officers and soldiers," adds the narrative, "who did not all this while batter aught of the Castle, but only one hole that was bored through the gate with a pellet, which lighted in the mouth of a demi-cannon planted within the Castle, understanding that they were betrayed, began to shrink their heads. Some ran one way, some another; divers thought to have been housed, who were thrust out by the head and shoulders. Five of them swam over the Liffey, but the greater number were taken and

imprisoned." On receiving intelligence of these proceedings, Fitzgerald immediately marched to Dublin and called upon the citizens to adhere to their former compact with him, or to restore the soldiers whom they had imprisoned. On their refusal he laid siege to the Castle in Ship Street, when his men were dislodged by the ordnance of the fortress, all the adjacent thatched houses being at the same time burned with wildfire by White, the Constable. At this juncture we find the Master of the Rolls writing as follows to the Secretary, Cromwell, in London :—" Sir, for the love of God let some aid be sent to Dublin, for the loss of that city and the Castle were a plain subversion of the land ; also of the rebel which chiefly trusteth in his ordnance which he hath of the King's, he hath in effect consumed all his shot, and except he winneth the Castle of Dublin he is destitute of shot, which is a great comfort and advantage for the king's army." Having failed to obtain by force of arms an entrance into the city, or to effect a negotiation with the citizens, Fitzgerald withdrew his troops from Dublin, a letter written from which at this time mentions that great watches were kept there both by day and night, the keys of all the gates being for security deposited in the Castle. Forces, however, soon arrived from England, with the newly-appointed Deputy, Sir W. Skeffington, a man of

advanced age, styled by the Irish the Governor, from his having been master of the king's ordnance. He immediately began to destroy all the possessions of the Earl of Kildare. Maynooth, his residence, was taken. The five brothers of Thomas assisted the English, each of them expecting the earldom if he could be conquered. Finding it impossible to make him a prisoner, treachery was decided upon. He was induced to go to England, and on his arrival was taken and confined in the King's Tower. His brothers were also taken prisoners and sent to the Tower. From the following letter to the Government in 1535 some of his relatives must have been imprisoned in the Castle :—

“We have in ward in the Castle of Dublin, Dame Janet Eustace, Sir Walter de la Hide's wife, and Fitzgerald's foster-mother, Rose Eustace, who waited on the Lady Fitzgerald; Edward Fitzgerald, son and heir to Sir John Fitzgerald; the Lady Janet, deceased in the Castle.”

White, the Constable, was knighted for his defence of the Castle against Lord Thomas.



CHAPTER IV.

1537 TO 1589.

THE Master of the Rolls, in a memorial to the Lord Deputy in 1537, observes, because there is no place so meet to keep the king's treasure as in his Grace's Castle of Dublin in the Tower called Breyningham Tower. It is convenient that not only the said Castle be substantially repaired and fortified, but also for the custody thereof, and many other dangers. A subsequent document notices the necessity for immediately building the Castle Hall where the Law Courts were kept. Sir Henry Sydney, Viceroy in Queen Elizabeth's reign by the queen's order committed the Earl of Desmond to the Castle prison for warring upon the Earl of Ormond. Sir Edmund Butler, who was imprisoned with his two brothers, made a strange and hazardous escape by

the help of a small rope, which broke within three yards of the ground, and so bruised him that he was forced to stay all the cold winter night up to the chin in water to prevent his discovery. In 1560, the Castle of Kilmainham, where the Chief Governor resided, being decayed, the queen gave orders to repair and enlarge the buildings within the Castle of Dublin, that it might be a fit place for the residence of her representative and those of her successors. At this time a clock was set up at the Castle. In 1565, Sir Henry Sydney resided there. He was not very long installed when he beautified it with sundry and gorgeous buildings in commemoration of which a Latin inscription of fourteen lines was set over one of the Castle gates, which was taken down during the Earl of Stratford's Viceroyalty. At this time the Earl of Clanricarde was a prisoner in the Castle. His sons were the cause of the wars in Connacht. On his undertaking to the Deputy and Council to bring them to obedience and quit the country, he was liberated; but he no sooner came home among his people and conferred with his sons, than he forgot his promise. Again, during Sir Sydney's Viceroyalty, his sons assembled their allies. To suppress them the Deputy marched into their country, arrested their father, whom he committed a close prisoner to Dublin Castle. During the Deputy's absence in Connacht,

Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who appears to have been staying some time at the Castle, died there. He was sick twenty-one days, and most of those days tormented with pangs intolerable. The night before he died he called William Hewes, his musician, to play upon the virginal. "Play," said he, "my song, Will Hewes, and I will sing it myself.' Here is the first stanza* :—

“O heavenly God, O Father dear, cast down Thy tender
eye,
Upon a wretch that, prostrate here, before Thy throne doth
lie ;
O pour Thy precious oil of grace into my wounded heart,
O let Thy drops of mercy 'suage the rigor of my smart.”

He was father of Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded by Queen Elizabeth in 1601.

During Lord Grey's Viceroyalty, James Eustace, Viscount Baltinglass, with several of the chief Anglo-Irish of Leinster, conspired to seize the Lord Deputy and surprise the Castle of Dublin. To ensure secrecy, more than two of the conspirators never met together at one time, but their plans were discovered in the following manner :—The wife of one of the confederates, being of a jealous disposition, suspected that a private letter on the subject of the plot, delivered to

* Taken from W. J. Bayley's *Historical Sketch of the Castle.*

her husband, might refer to some of his intrigues, and having carried it to be read to her by a relative, who, being in the English interests, communicated its contents to the Viceroy. Forty-five persons, including Nicholas Nugent, Baron of the Exchequer, were executed at Dublin, in 1581, for having been engaged in the plot. The Viscount Baltinglass fled to Spain, while the Earl of Kildare, with his son-in-law, the Baron of Delvin, were, on suspicion of their complicity, committed to ward under the custody of Jacques Wingfield, Master of the Ordnance and Constable of Dublin Castle, whence they were transferred to the Tower of London, Edmund Spenser, the great English poet, was Secretary to Lord Grey while he was in Ireland.

In 1582 we find in the official Government correspondence that there is no place for the law, save only an old hall in the Castle of Dublin, and the same very dangerously placed over the munition and powder. A desperate fellow, by dropping a match, might mar all.

In 1583 a trial by combat took place in the courtyard of the Castle. Teigh Mac Kilpatrick O'Connor, having killed some of the followers of Connor Mac Cormack O'Connor, the one O'Connor appealed the other before the Lords Justices. Teigh O'Connor pleaded that the men whom he had killed had been confederating with Cahair O'Connor,

and were rebels. He was ready, he said, to maintain his plea by combat. The challenge was accepted. The defendant chose the weapons, sword and target, the following day the Lords Justices, the Judges and the Councilors, all in places appointed for them, with a great concourse of military officers, were present to witness the combat. The Court was called, the combatants were led forward, according to custom and usage in these trials, stripped to their shirts. Oaths were administered that they thought their quarrel just, and, on the signal being given, they rushed forward and began the combat. After a fierce struggle, Mac Cormac receiving two wounds in the leg and one in the eye, attempted to close upon Teigh O'Connor, who, being too strong for him, so severely wounded him that his helmet loosened, so cutting off his head, Teigh presented it on the point of his sword to the Lords Justices.

“A Parliament assembled at the Castle of Dublin, in 1585 and 1586, and was attended by a large number of the native chiefs, whom Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy, endeavoured to induce to forego their own peculiar costume by bestowing upon several of them gowns and cloaks of velvet and satin. Among our unprinted archives is preserved a medium of the expenses of the household of the Right Honorable Sir John Perrot, as well ordinary as extraordinary, made by two

weeks' expenses, the one ending on Saturday, the 4th July, 1584, which amounted to £50 22d. 11 white grots; the other week, ending on Saturday, the 4th September, 1585, and amounting to the sum of £39 2d. 1 white grot, besides wood, coal, and the charges of his lordship's stable. During these two weeks the accounts show that the Viceregal household consumed ten bullocks, forty sheep, sixteen hogsheads of beer, one hogshead of Gascoigne wine, four gallons of sack, besides bread, manchets, or fine white rolls, pastry, ling, stock fish, salted salmon, orange lings, bacon, fowl, both wild and tame, fish, butter, sweet and salted, eggs, oatmeal, salt, sauce, herbs, spices and fruits of all sorts. The other items of expenditure were wax lights, with staff torches, white lights, coal, and wood. The Viceregal officers, chaplains, and servants in ordinary amounted to sixty in number; the total of their wages £170 6s. 8d. per annum, in addition to which they were provided with linens by the Deputy, whose further expenses under this head are enumerated as follows:—Linens, cloaks, and frieze jerkins for twenty-three retainers; alms, rushes, perfumes, flowers, strewing herbs, the maintenance of ninety horses and hacknies, board wages for forty-five horse boys, linens for them, viz., mandellions, or loose gowns of cloth. To the document is appended that herein is neither contained

the festival days, great gifts, and rewards, nor his lordship's own apparel, with many such like things; there is also, it adds, to be considered the daily access of noblemen, Privy Councillors, knights, gentlemen, and pensioners to his lordship's table, and their servants to attend them, which are part of the occasion of this charge."—(Sir J. T. Gilbert.)

During Sir John Perrot's Viceroyalty Hugh O'Donnell, son of the Lord of Tir Connell, possessor of an immense territory in Donegal, and one of the most formidable enemies of the English Government, was taken prisoner by stratagem at Lough Swilly, in Tirconnell, and taken to the Castle, where he remained about three years, when he and two other prisoners, by the aid of a long rope, descended from the Tower down upon the drawbridge, and made their escape. They made their way over the mountains—a tedious and difficult journey. Hugh's feet were bruised and torn; his old, worn-out shoes had fallen off; his companions, for their own safety, were compelled to leave him. He had, however, an old servant with him. This man he sent to Felim O'Toole, who lived in that neighbourhood. Felim had been a fellow-prisoner in the Castle, and professed great friendship for Hugh. They had pledged themselves to help one another when they had power. He now promised the servant assistance, but, upon con-

sulting with his brother, they came to the conclusion that by assisting Hugh they would bring the vengeance of the English Government upon themselves; they therefore seized upon him and took him back to the Castle, where he was confined to more rigorous treatment than before. At the end of twelve months he and two other prisoners, Henry and Arthur O'Neil, escaped, aided by a trusty servant who procured a rope for them by which they let themselves down through a tunnel in the wall of the tower into the Poddle; the servant joining them, they made towards the mountains, but Hugh took care not to entrust himself to O'Toole. Owing to the darkness of the night Henry O'Neil, the elder of the two brothers, became separated from them. Though greatly grieved at this, they continued on their way, intending to proceed, if possible, to Glen Molaur, the stronghold of Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne, then in arms against the English. A heavy rain came on which changed to snow, driven by a high piercing cold wind. Arthur O'Neil, who was heavy and corpulent, became so fatigued that he was unable to walk, and Hugh and his servant carried him as far as they were able, but soon became tired and were compelled to rest under a projecting rock. From this place they sent the servant to Glen Molaur to inform Feagh MacHugh of their plight. He at once sent refreshments and clothes, but upon the servant

going to where he had left them, they could not at first be found—the snow having completely covered them. Arthur O'Neil was dead, and Hugh much exhausted. O'Byrne's men carried him to Glen Molaur, where he remained until he regained strength sufficient to enable him to mount a horse, with which O'Byrne supplied him and his servant; he also sent a troop of horse to pass them safely across the Liffey—for the English, to prevent their getting north, had placed guards at all the bridges and fords of that river wherever they could. Hugh and his servant got safely over, and proceeded on their way to Athseaniagh, now Ballyshannon, the residence of Hugh's father. On his arrival he was by his request (he being a man advanced in years) elected chief of his name, by all the different septs of the O'Donnells, the O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, MacSweenys, and others. He was afterwards engaged in many battles against the English and Tirlogh Einneagh, then chief of the tribe, and in favour with the English. He gained many victories, but in January, 1602, he was defeated at Kinsale, after which he went to King Philip of Spain to induce him to send a fresh army into Ireland. The king received him with the greatest affability, and promised his request should be acceded to, but desired him to return to Corunna, a province of Gallacia in Spain, where he had first landed, until



Photo by

STATE DININGROOM.

[*Lawrence.*

everything should be ready to assist him. Hugh remained there all the next spring and summer until the middle of harvest time, when he set forth to again wait upon the king. He had reached Simancas, two leagues from the Court of Spain, when he became very ill, and died ; his body was removed to Valladolid, where the king's court was, with great honour, and interred in the Chapter of the Monastery of St. Francis in that city with all the state and religious ceremonies usually observed at the funerals of noblemen of the highest rank.





CHAPTER V.

1589 TO 1692.



SIR JOHN PERROT, in 1589, obtained permission to resign the government to Sir William Fitzwilliam. Before Sir John delivered up the sword of government he sent for the mayor and citizens of Dublin to the Castle and addressed them in these terms: "Mr. Mayor, I hope you and your brethren can testify that I have preserved the peace and quietness, not only of this metropolis but of the whole nation, to the utmost of my endeavours, and as a memorial of the same, I deliver this present to you." The present was a large silver cup gilt, with, a spire and cover, and on it this motto: "*In pace relinquo.*"

Upon his surrender of the sword the mayor invited him to dinner, and a guard of young citizens with shot were appointed to wait on him till he arrived at his seat at Carew Castle in Pembrokeshire.

At his departure from Dublin, many of the nobility, gentry, and Commons of the kingdom came thither to see him ; so that as he went to take boat, the press of the people coming to salute him, some with cries of applause and some with tears bemoaning his departure, was so great that it was well near two hours before he could pass the street, and was enforced twice or thrice to take house for his ease to avoid the throng ; also a great number of poor people came thither at his departure, some that dwelt twenty, some forty miles or more, from Dublin, and many of them that had never seen him before, yet they did strive and covet as he went through the street, if they could not take him by the hand, yea to touch his garment, all praying for him and for his long life.

The Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam contributed two hundred pounds towards the erection of Trinity College in 1591, and in acknowledgment of the benefits derived by the institution from his exertions in its behalf, his armorial bearings were, on the erection of the building, placed over its chief gates.

“So various were the interests of the parties concerned in the government of Ireland that but few Viceroys in those times escaped being charged with various abuses during their tenure of office. A writer of the 16th century, after noticing that slanderous information appeared to be a fatal destiny

and inevitable to every good Governor of Ireland, adds—
'For the more pains they take in tillage the worse is their harvest ; and the better their services, the greater are the malice and envy against them ; being nôt unlike to a fruitful apple tree, which the more apples he beareth the more cudgels be hurled at him.' ”

In April, 1598, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was appointed Lord Lieutenant. He arrived in Dublin with an army of sixteen thousand foot and one thousand three hundred horsemen. He was invested with more power than any of his predecessors. In Munster, where he first went, his army met with many reverses. He then turned to Ulster, and arranged a truce with O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone. Essex then, without waiting for the queen's permission, returned to England. Elizabeth was greatly annoyed that so large and costly an army had not effected something. When Lord Mountjoy, his successor, succeeded in retrieving the queen's affairs, Essex was brought before the Council for his mismanagement of Irish affairs. He offered no excuse for his conduct, but never regained his former place in the queen's favour, and in 1601 was beheaded for treason. While in Dublin Essex resided at the Castle, and conferred knighthood upon fifty-nine persons.

Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was paid one thousand

three hundred pounds per annum for his ordinary entertainment ; he was allowed four pounds four shillings a day for a band of horsemen in his family, eightpence a day per man for fifty footmen ; his doctor of physic received five pounds a week, and his chief chaplain was paid at the same rate.

During his time plays are said to have been performed in the Castle by the gentlemen of the Court, and we find special mention of a performance that took place on the Queen's birthday in 1601, of the play of "Gorbode, or Ferrex and Porrex," which, according to our highest dramatic authority, is the earliest extant piece in English that can, with any fitness, be called a tragedy.

Sir Charles was made Earl of Devonshire, and continued to have the full superintendence of all affairs connected with Ireland until his death.

In 1639 a Parliament met at the Castle, and continued to meet there until 1646.

The Lord Deputy, in a letter to Mr. Secretary Coke, dated 23rd October, 1633, says—

"This Castle of Dublin is in very great decay. I have been enforced to take down one of the great towers, which was ready to fall, and the rest are so crazy, as we are still in fear part of it might drop down upon our heads, as one tower did while my Lord Chancellor was here, and had infallibly killed four or five of his

grandchildren, had it fallen an hour sooner or later. I am, therefore, instantly constrained to fall to repair and pull down what would else forthwith fall down of itself, it being of absolute necessity to do so, and will withal give some room more than now there is, the house not being of receipt sufficient to lodge me and my company. There is not any stable, but a poor mean one, and that made of a decayed church, which is such a profanation as I am sure his Majesty would not allow of. Besides, there is a decree in the Exchequer for restoring it to the parish whence it was taken. I have, therefore, got a piece of ground whereupon to build a new one, the most convenient for the cattle in the world. The foundation is already two yards, and it shall be finished by the end of June next, with granaries and all other conveniences. There will be room for three score horses, and so many good ones I have in the tower already to fill it, and make up such a troop of horse, I dare say as Ireland hath not been acquainted with. Besides, I have bought as much more ground about the Castle as costs one hundred and fifty pounds, out of which I will provide the house of a gardener and out-courts for fuel and such other necessaries belonging to a family ; whereof I am here altogether unprovided, the bakehouse in present being just under the room where I now write, and the wood reek just full before the gallery windows, which I take not to be so courtly, not to suit so well the dignity of the king's deputy, and thus I trust to make the habitation easeful and pleasant as the place will afford. Whereas, now upon my faith, it is little better than a very prison."

Oliver Cromwell, when in Dublin, resided at the Castle,

and in 1654 a younger son of his was born there. During Henry Cromwell's Viceroyalty, Sir Hardress Waller was employed to surprise the Castle, but was admitted without the least opposition, the Viceroy retreating to a house in Phoenix Park, having administered the Government with such disregard to his private interests, he could not then command a sufficient sum to defray the expense of a voyage to England.

While the Duke of Ormond was Lord Lieutenant a seizure of the Castle was contemplated by Colonel Blood and other disbanded officers of the Cromwellian army. The attempt was to be made from a small postern which then opened towards Ship Street, and was on this account shortly after closed up. The plot was discovered, the chief conspirators arrested, excepting Blood, who was afterwards pardoned by the king. In 1671 a fire consumed the storehouse in the Castle, with large quantities of muskets, pikes, matches and armour, there deposited. to the value of several thousand pounds. Three years after another part of the Castle was destroyed by fire. The Earl of Arran, second son of the Viceroy, and Lord Justice, narrowly escaped being killed.

Lord Clarendon, in his letter to the Lord Treasurer, says :

“The reparations of this old Castle are very great, and it is the worst and most inconvenient lodging in the world.

“20th April, 1686.”

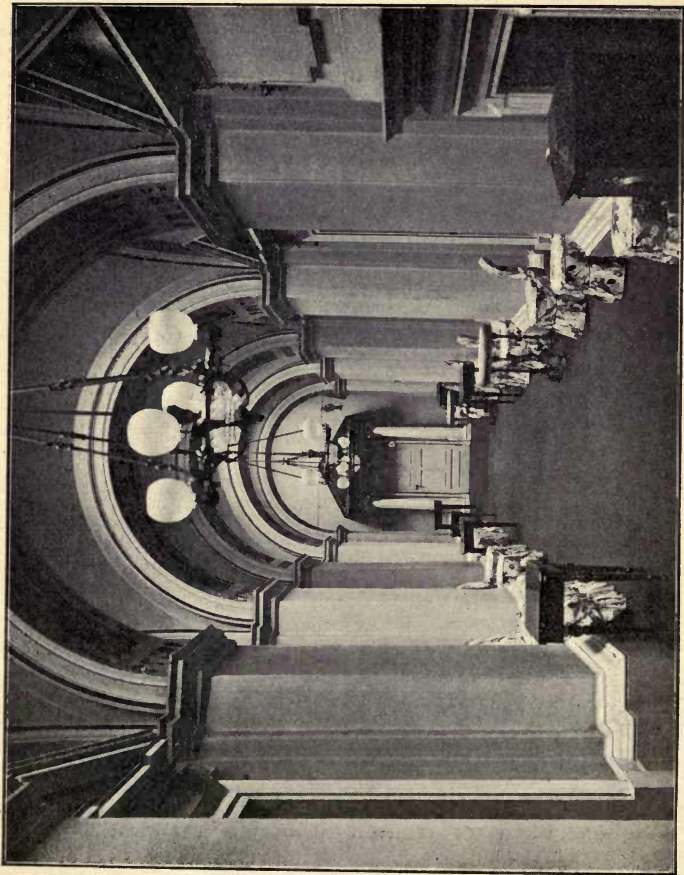


Photo by

STATE CORRIDOR

[D'Arcy.]

“In good earnest, as it is now, I have no necessary convenient room ; no gentlemen in the Pall Mall is so ill lodged in all respects. I might add that the keeping up, that is, keeping dry this pityful bit of a Castle costs an immense deal, of which you shall have a partcular account laid before you.

“*12th August, 1686.*”

“Possibly it may be thought the repairs of the Castle may be very great ; I can only tell you that, as it is the worst lodging a gentleman ever lay in, so it will cost more to keep it in repair than any other ; never comes a shower of rain but it breaks into the house, so that there is a perpetual glazing and tiling, but, I do assure you, not so much as a chimney or anything done new upon the King’s account.

“*30th November, 1686.*”

In March, 1689, King James, with a large army of French troops, landed at Kinsale. Passing by way of Cork, he made his public entry into Dublin riding upon horseback. From his entry into the city to the Castle the whole way was lined with soldiers. He had a most joyful reception from the Irish people. In the following July he laid siege to Londonderry, but the inhabitants, though reduced to famine, kept up a most rigorous defence until relief came from England, when James was obliged to retreat. The next year,

William III. crossed to Ireland, landing at Carrickfergus. The celebrated Battle of the Boyne then took place, in which James suffered a decisive defeat. He returned to the Castle for one night, and then left Ireland for France.

The Castle was then taken possession of for King William, but he soon returned to England, committing the management of the Irish War to the Earl of Athlone. The fighting continued until March, 1692, when a proclamation was issued proclaiming the war and rebellion to be at an end.





CHAPTER VI.

1695 TO 1885.



ORD SYDNEY, Viceroy in William's reign, was not popular. He was recalled, Lord Capel and two others being made Lord Justices. Afterwards Lord Capel was made sole Viceroy.

The Courts of Law, which had been mostly held in the Castle, were in 1689 removed to Christ Church Lane.

During Lord Carteret's Viceroyalty the attempt was made to bring in copper coin. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, wrote several letters against the movement, signing himself M. B. Drapier. A reward of three hundred pounds was offered by Lord Carteret for the discovery of the author. But though it was well known who had written them the Dean was not imprisoned.

Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant for two years, gave great attention to Irish affairs, remarking, in one of his letters written at Dublin Castle, that he had very little time for reading there. Moderation was his constant study ; and during the time of his administration he won the respect of all persons.

Lord Townshend, Viceroy in 1767, was at first most popular. During his Viceroyalty the Octennial Bill was passed, which so pleased the people that his coach was drawn from the Parliament House to the Castle. It was instituted in his time that the Viceroy was to reside for the most part of the year in Dublin ; and the Lords Justices were no longer to be allowed to usurp his authority. The Irish House of Commons twice rejected a Money Bill which Lord Townshend had assisted in bringing forward.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire was Viceroy when the Volunteer Corps was first formed in Ireland in 1779, their Commander being James Caulfeild, Earl of Charlemont.

The Duke of Rutland was only twenty-nine when appointed Viceroy, and died while in office.

The Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland was effected when Lord Cornwallis was Lord Lieutenant, Ireland sending twenty-eight Peers and one hundred Commoners to the English Parliament.

During Lord Hardwicke's Government a seizure of the Castle was contemplated by Robert Emmet. On the way the rebels stopped the carriage of Lord Kilwarden, Lord Chief Justice, and killed him. His daughter, who was in the carriage, by some means escaped through the mob, and was one of the first to arrive at the Castle and give the alarm. The military were called out ; and, after much slaughter, the rebels were dispersed the same night.

George IV. visited Ireland in 1821, landing at Howth on the 17th of August, and five days after made a public entry into Dublin. He presided at an installation of Knights of St. Patrick in St. Patrick's Cathedral ; was present at the opening of George's Dock, Custom House ; and left Ireland from Dunleary, now called Kingstown in honour of that event. The Marquis of Wellesley was the Lord Lieutenant at this time.

Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, was appointed Viceroy in March, 1829, one month before the Catholic Relief Bill was passed. The following year George IV. died, when the Marquis of Anglesey was made Lord Lieutenant by the Whig Ministry. At this time Daniel O'Connell was fighting for a repeal of the Union.

The Irish Reform Bill, by which Ireland sent five additional members to Parliament, passed in 1832, during the Marquis of Anglesey's Viceroyalty. In the winter of 1845,

while Lord Heytesbury was Viceroy, owing to a very wet summer, much distress was caused by the potato famine. This hastened the Bill for Repeal of the Corn Laws, which really gave untaxed bread to the nation. The Government changed in 1846, when the Earl of Bessborough became Viceroy. He died while in office.

In 1847, the Earl of Clarendon was appointed, and in 1848 an insurrection by the Young Ireland Party was attempted, but immediately put down.

August 6th, 1849, her Majesty Queen Victoria landed at Kingstown, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. On the 7th her Majesty visited the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, and the schools of the Board of National Education in Marlborough Street. On the 9th, accompanied by a numerous suite, her Majesty presided at a review of the military in the Phoenix Park, and in the evening of the same day held a Drawingroom in the Throne Room of the Castle, which was attended by great numbers, including all the rank and beauty of Ireland. Her Majesty returned to the Viceregal Lodge the same night, and the following day embarked at Kingstown, amidst the acclamation of assembled thousands. The visit passed without the slightest accident. On leaving the pier the

Royal Standard was lowered and raised again on board the Royal yacht, in token of her Majesty's gracious sense of the reception bestowed upon her, a mark of honour never before employed except for a Royal personage. In January, 1851, the Town Council voted unanimously for an address to the Crown and petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the contemplated abolition of the Vice-royalty.

In 1852, the Senate of the Queen's University conferred degrees for the first time in St. Patrick's Hall, in the Castle, and continued to do so annually until 1882.

In May, 1853, the Earl of St. Germans, then Viceroy, opened the Industrial Exhibition. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses Prince Consort and Prince of Wales arrived in Ireland the August following, and visited the Exhibition.

August 22nd, 1861, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Consort again visited Ireland, reviewed the troops at the camp of the Curragh, and visited Killarney, where her Majesty and Prince Consort were entertained by the Right Honble. Viscount Castlerosse, M.P., and the Right Hon. Colonel Henry Herbert, M.P.

In 1865 much trouble was caused in Ireland by a Society called the Fenian Brotherhood. The Earl of Kimberley,

Lord Lieutenant, caused the ringleaders to be arrested, The Government changed the next year, when the Duke of Abercorn was appointed Viceroy. The Irish Reform Bill was passed by this Government, which only remained in office two years, Earl Spencer succeeding to the Viceroyalty in December, 1868. The Bill to Disestablish the Irish Church passed the following year. In 1874, the Government again changing, the Duke of Abercorn returned. During his Viceroyalty a grand fancy dress ball was given, his Grace assuming the dress of Charles I. This ball will long remain in the remembrance of those present as one of the most brilliant gatherings ever seen at the Castle. In 1876 the Duke of Abercorn resigned, and the Duke of Marlborough was appointed. Owing to a bad season, much distress was caused in the winter of 1879. The Duchess of Marlborough opened a relief fund; large sums of money were subscribed to it. Subscriptions were sent by his Holiness the Pope and by his Majesty the Emperor of China. Owing to the exertions of her Grace and other ladies, great assistance was given to those in want and much suffering averted. A great impetus was given to the Irish Poplin trade at this time; and, at the instigation of the Duchess of Marlborough, the new hangings supplied to the State apartments were of Irish Poplin.

In May, 1880, Earl Cowper arrived in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. In 1881, the Countess Cowper, for the purpose of aiding the distressed Irish ladies, held an Exhibition of Irish needlework in St. Patrick's Hall at the Castle, when many beautiful specimens of ancient and modern needlework were exhibited.

On the 4th of May, 1882, Earl Cowper having resigned, left Ireland, and on the 6th, Earl Spencer arrived, accompanied by Lord Frederick Cavendish as new Chief Secretary. Having taken the oath of allegiance, his Excellency returned to the Viceregal Lodge, Lord Frederick Cavendish also intending to proceed to his residence, the Chief Secretary's Lodge, in the Park. He started on foot, and was overtaken by Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary. When little more than half-way up the main road of the Park, they were suddenly assailed by some men who leaped off a car and stabbed them with sharp knives until they were dead. The murderers then drove off, leaving their victims on the road, covered with dust (which showed the dreadful struggle for life that had taken place), to be discovered a few minutes after by a gentleman who had been a witness to the scene, though at too great a distance to be of any assistance. In the January following the men who committed the crime were discovered and hanged.

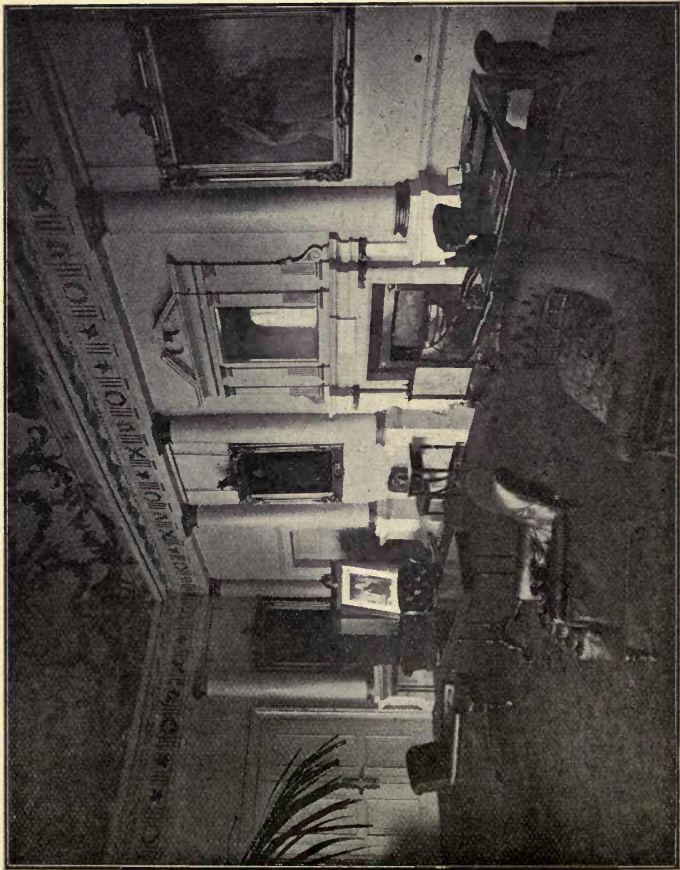


Photo by]

ANTE DRAWING ROOM

[D'Arcy.

In September, 1883, an electric tramway between Portrush and Giant's Causeway was opened by Earl Spencer. It was the first which had been constructed in the three kingdoms.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor arrived in Ireland, April, 1885, and met with an enthusiastic reception. They were entertained at the Castle by His Excellency Earl Spencer. On the 9th His Royal Highness held a Levée, and on the evening of the 10th her Royal Highness a Drawingroom. Both were numerously attended. Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to Killarney with the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Kenmare having placed his house there at their disposal. Returning to Dublin, they were again the guests of Earl Spencer at the Viceregal Lodge. On the 23rd they left Dublin for Belfast, afterwards proceeding to Baronscourt, Co. Tyrone, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, and on the 27th embarked at Larne for Scotland.

In April, 1900, her Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, visited Ireland for three weeks, residing at the Viceregal Lodge. During this visit her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses visited the Earl and Countess Cadogan

at the Castle, and reviewed in the Phoenix Park fifty-two thousand children, the Naval Brigade from the Channel Squadron, and troops belonging to the Dublin District, numbering about eight thousand.

On the 21st June, 1903, their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, and attended by a numerous suite, paid a State visit to Ireland. Landing at Victoria Wharf, Kingstown, the Royal Party drove in State to the Viceregal Lodge, where they resided during their stay in Dublin, the Lord Lieutenant meanwhile living at the Castle. On the 22nd several functions took place at the Castle, in St. Patrick's Hall. Addresses were presented from various public bodies. Her Majesty presented badges to the Jubilee Nurses, and his Majesty held a *Levéé*, at which there were one thousand five hundred presentations. On the evening of the 22nd their Majesties held a Grand Court in St. Patrick's Hall. The State Rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and an Annexe was built containing a long corridor, drawingroom, and refreshment rooms, where his Majesty's gold plate, which had been brought from England for the occasion, was set out.

Their Majesties and her Royal Highness Princess Victoria visited several of the public institutions in Dublin, reviewed

in Phoenix Park the troops under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught ; presented colours to the Royal Hibernian Military School, and inspected the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary. His Majesty gave one thousand pounds to the poor of Dublin.

The Royal Party left Dublin on the 25th, and proceeded to Mount Stewart, Co. Down, the residence of the Marquis of Londonderry, remaining there until the 27th, when they left for Belfast, where their Majesties visited the Royal Hospital and East Agricultural Show, and his Majesty unveiled the Memorial Statue of Queen Victoria. Their Majesties, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, and attended by their suite, embarked the same evening on board the Royal Yacht at Bangor, which steamed round the coast. The Royal Party disembarked to visit Londonderry, Galway, and Cork, where a visit was paid to the Exhibition. The Royal Yacht left for Cowes on the 1st August, and their Majesties State Visit was over.

Their Majesties and her Royal Highness Princess Victoria paid a private visit to Ireland in April, 1904, and while in Dublin were the guests of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dudley at the Viceregal Lodge.



CHAPTER VII.



DURING the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Aberdeen great assistance was given by the Countess to the Irish industries. A garden party on a magnificent scale took place in the extensive Viceregal demesne, the guests being requested to attend attired, "as far as possible," in Irish manufacture. Her Excellency wore a white gown of rich Irish poplin. Most of the ladies present were dressed in poplin or Irish tweed, the gentlemen also wearing suits of the last-named material.

On the day that the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen left Ireland a great procession of the different City trades paraded the streets, and an enormous concourse of people assembled to witness their departure.

VICEREGAL LODGE.

Situated in the demesne in the Phœnix Park is the Viceregal Lodge, where the Lord Lieutenant lives the greater

part of his time while in Ireland. It is two miles and a-half from the Castle. It was originally built by Mr. Clements, a member of the Earl of Leitrim's family, from whom it was purchased by the Government.

In 1802 the Viceroy, Lord Hardwicke, caused it to be greatly improved by having two wings added. Since then various improvements have taken place. The gardens of the Lodge are very extensive. In the wild garden is a memorial stone, erected by the Earl of Carlisle during his Viceroyalty, as a tribute to the memory of Lady St. Germans, wife of the previous Lord Lieutenant, who planted a tree upon the same spot. The lady died within the year—also the tree. On the stone are the following lines, which were composed by Lord Carlisle:—

“ Poor tree, a gentle mistress placed thee here,
To be the glory of the glade around ;
Thy life hath not survived one fleeting year,
And she too sleeps beneath another mound.

“ But mark, what differing terms your fates allow,
Though like the period of your swift decay ;
Thine are the sapless root and wither'd bough ;
Her's the green mem'ry and immortal day.”

From the south side of the Lodge a fine view is obtained of the Dublin Mountains. The Phoenix Park is seven miles

in circumference, and derives its name and origin from a manor house on whose site the present powder magazine was erected in 1738. The manor was called in the Irish vernacular tongue, *Fionn-uisge*, pronounced *Finniske*, which signifies clear or fair water. This, spoken in the brief English manner, exactly resembled the word *Phoenix*. After some time the Park was only known by this name.

The *Phoenix* monument, standing outside the Viceregal demesne, was erected by Lord Chesterfield, Viceroy in 1745.

CHAPEL ROYAL.

The old chapel of the Castle was demolished in 1807, and the present building erected on its site. The foundation stone was laid by the Viceroy, the Duke of Bedford. It was completed in 1814, the Duke of Richmond being Viceroy at the time. Service was held in it for the first time on Christmas Day of that year. The total expense of the building is calculated at forty-two thousand pounds. It consists of a choir, without either nave or transept, finished in the most florid style of pointed architecture. The principal entrance is on the north side of the west end, near the Record or Wardrobe Tower. This entrance conducts into a small ante-hall of the most exquisite workmanship, and from thence into the body of the chapel. Before you is the eastern

window, ornamented with stained glass, the gift of Lord Whitworth, when Lord Lieutenant. It represents Christ in the presence of Pilate. The ceiling is composed of groined arches, springing from heads of modelled stucco, above the capitals of six beautiful clustered pillars, which support the roof. The front of the gallery is of carved oak. On the front of the organ loft are carved the royal arms, and in the panels of either side those of the Duke of Richmond and Duke of Bedford. From thence, along the front of the gallery, are the arms of the Viceroys dating from the earliest periods. The chapel is well worthy a visit.

The Castle is nearly the central point of Dublin. In the eighteenth century it was almost rebuilt ; it is now divided into two Courts, Upper and Lower. The State Apartments, where the Lord Lieutenant resides, are in the Upper Court ; also the residences of the Household, several Government offices and the office of Ulster King of Arms, or Herald's office. Ulster has in his custody all the Registers of Arms and Pedigrees of Ireland, the Sword of State and Crown jewels. The principal entrance to the State Apartments is under the balcony of the Throne Room. This is supported by stone pillars of the Doric order. Entering a large outer hall and passing into an inner one, the ceilings of both being supported by Doric pillars, a handsome stone staircase is before you.

On the walls of the first landing of this staircase are two pictures; one is the unfortunate Earl of Essex, beheaded in Queen Elizabeth's reign; the other is supposed to be the sister of the Earl.* They were sent there to be taken care of at the time of the rebellion in 1798, and have never since been claimed. From this the staircase diverges to the right and left. The upper landing, which is really another hall, is called "Battle Axe Hall," and derives its name from the "Battle Axe Guards."† Over the fire grate here is a very handsome oak carving, said to have been taken off some ship wrecked on the Irish coast at the time of the Spanish Armada. Every Castle season, on the walls of this hall and staircase, Minie rifles are arranged and enormous palms placed about, so that on the night of a Drawingroom or State Ball, when lighted with the electric light and lined with soldiers, whose red coats add greatly to the scene, the *tout ensemble* is most brilliant. To the left of this is St. Patrick's Hall, where the Knights of St. Patrick are invested, and also the ballroom of the Castle. It is finely proportioned with a beautiful ceiling, supported by four richly gilded Corinthian pillars. This hall was built during Lord Chesterfield's Viceroyalty,

* Removed to the Viceregal Lodge.

† A force which formerly formed the body-guard of the Lord Lieutenant.

and is a copy, "on a larger scale," of the small drawing-room "to be mentioned later on." The ceiling is decorated with three pictures; on one side, St. Patrick preaching to the native Irish; in the centre an allegorical painting of the coronation of George III., and on the other side the Earl of Pembroke receiving the homage of the Irish chiefs. They were executed by Vincent de Valdre at the time the order was instituted by George III., during Lord Temple's Viceroyalty in 1783. For the following interesting account I am indebted to the late J. Prendergast, Esq. It is also given in the life of J. Gandon, compiled by the late Thomas Mulvany, R.H.A.

Vincento Valdre, a native of Vicenza, in Italy. Valdre was invited to Dublin by the Marquis of Buckingham, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for whom he had painted some ceilings at Stowe. His first and principal occupation in Ireland was the painting of St. Patrick's Hall ceiling. Valdre painted a few historical pieces for the Marquis of Buckingham, and from him got a small appointment in the Board of Works. His amiable and unassuming manners got him many friends. A story, though rather a comical illustration of his character, was given of his marriage with an English lady some short time before his arrival in Dublin. He used to give, when in a comical mood, this account himself:—"With some

others I was invited to a wedding in the neighbourhood of Stowe. The parties were all assembled in the parish church. One only was absent—the bridegroom. The clergyman was there, and the clerk, and there only remained a few minutes. The door was anxiously watched, but no bridegroom came. The clergyman at length closed his book, the bride adjusted her veil with a miserable look, and all parties were preparing to start for their several homes. I felt pity for the distressing position of the bride. I volunteered my services and offered her my arm to lead her out of church. With feelings I felt a difficulty of explaining or checking, I boldly offered myself as a substitute for the absent bridegroom. A blushing approval sanctioned my generous and gallant conduct. The clergyman was overtaken on his way and came back, but he said three Sundays must elapse before he could perform the marriage ceremony and the banns must be proclaimed.” This put off the wedding for a fortnight, and then Valdre and the bride became man and wife.

Valdre accumulated enough to take an acre of ground near Celbridge, a quarter of a mile from Leixlip. He made it into a cottage ornée, and there he hospitably entertained his friends. But one night a set of burglars, in a storm of winter rain and blast, broke into his cottage, tied Mr. and Mrs. Valdre to the bed-posts, beat them, and stript the house

of everything. They had brought carts, and carried it away. The leader, named Bulger, was arrested and hanged ; his companions were transported. Valdre and his wife retired to lodgings in Dublin, and soon died : Valdre at the age of seventy-two, Mrs. Valdre soon after.

At the end of St. Patrick's Hall is a throne richly draped and upholstered in crimson Irish poplin. At the back of this, through a short passage, is the private supper room. It is a circular room, situated in the Bermingham Tower. All round the hall the banners of the Knights of St. Patrick are hung. Beneath each banner the helm, crest, and sword of the Knight, and beneath them and between the pilasters the Stall plate with the full honours of its owner upon it. Previous to the Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland these were in the chancel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and those that were there at the time the Act was passed are still *in situ*. Knights were installed there formerly, a semi-religious ceremony taking place ; the last, and perhaps the most notable, was that of the King when Prince of Wales in 1868. Now the knights are admitted to the Order by investiture, which generally takes place in St. Patrick's Hall. His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence was invested there in June, 1887, by the Marquis of Londonderry. The ceremony is a grand one. The Lord Lieutenant proceeds in

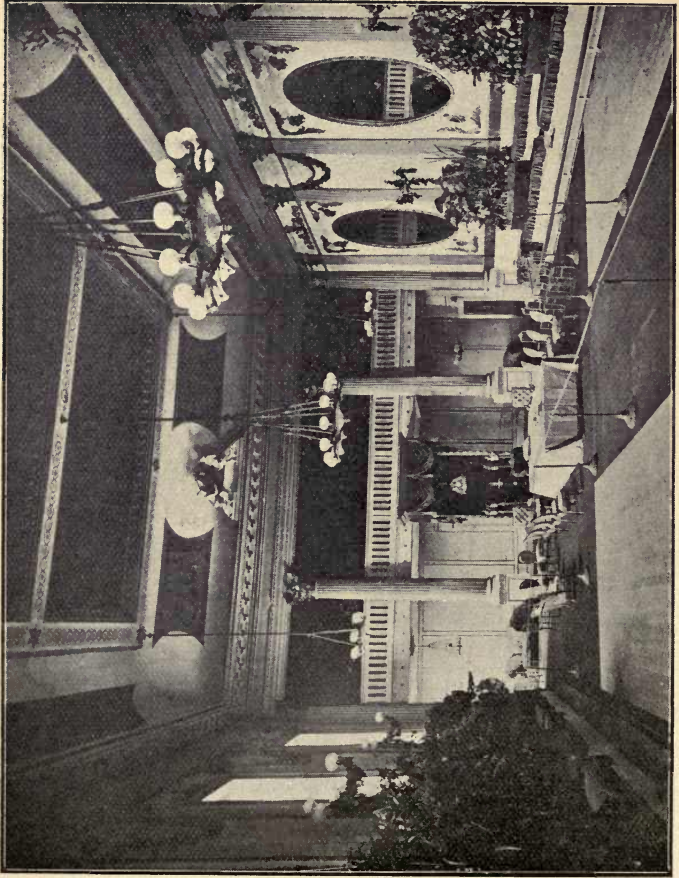


Photo by]

ST. PATRICK'S HALL READY FOR AN INVESTITURE.

[Lawrence.

state, wearing the sky-blue mantle as Grand Master of the Order, and attended by his Household and staff, etc., through St. Patrick's Hall to the Chair of State at the head of the Chapter Table, the band meanwhile plays the National Anthem, and the Knights, having robed, and attended by the several officers of the Order, proceed to the presence of the Grand Master.

On reaching the Chapter Table the Knights take their respective seats, in order of creation, whereupon the Usher of the Black Rod announces to the Grand Master that a Chapter of the Order has been formed.

The names of the Knights are then called over by Ulster King-of-Arms, and the Grand Master commands Ulster to read the Sovereign's Letter authorizing the Chapter to be held. This having been done, the Gentleman Usher introduces the new Knight, who, kneeling down before the Grand Master, receives the honour of Knighthood (unless he happens to be already a knight), and then retires. His Excellency then communicates to the Chapter that the Sovereign has been pleased to nominate the new Knight to be a Knight Companion of the Most Illustrious Order, and to command that he be invested with the ribbon and badge.

The Grand Master then commands the two Junior Knights present to proceed to the door of the Chapter

Room, and conduct the new Knight between them to the right of the Chair of State in the following order:—

Athlone Pursuivant.

Banner. Mantle. Sword.

Ulster King-of-arms,

bearing the Ensigns of the Order on a cushion.

The new Knight

conducted by the two Junior Knights.

When the procession reaches the Chapter Table, the Declaration appointed by the Statutes is read by the Chancellor of the Order to the new Knight, who thereupon subscribes the Declaration which is placed by the Secretary in the Register of the Order.

His Excellency, the Grand Master, assisted by the two Senior Knights present, puts the Ribbon and Badge upon the new Knight, pronouncing the admonitions, and then he is girded with the sword and robed with the mantle, the Chancellor reading the prescribed admonitions, whereupon, the Ceremony of the Investiture being completed, the new Knight's banner is unfurled, and Ulster King-of-Arms declares his titles.

The Proclamation ended, Ulster receives the new Knight's banner, after which he is congratulated by his

Excellency, the Grand Master, and the Knights present, and takes his seat at the Chapter table.

Ulster then calls over the Names and Titles of the Knights Companions present, whereupon each Knight rises from his seat on the pronunciation of his name and remains standing.

The Chapter being thus brought to a close, the following procession is formed, and conducts his Excellency, the Grand Master, from the Chapter Room :—

A. D. C.'s not in Waiting.

Viceregal Household.

The Banner of the New Knight

Officers of the Order

Ulster King-of-Arms.

The Knights of Saint Patrick,

according to their Stalls.

His Excellency, the Grand Master.

A. D. C.'s in Waiting.

The Order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and twenty-two Knights. The Lord Lieutenant for the time being is always Grand Master. The badge is of gold, surmounted with a wreath of shamrock, within a circle of blue enamel containing the motto, "Quis separabit," with the date, MDCCLXXXIII, encircling the cross of St. Patrick,



Photo by

THRONE ROOM

[Laurence,

gules, surmounted with a trefoil vert, each of its leaves charged with an imperial crown, or, upon a field argent. Sky-blue is the colour of the Order.

Parallel with St. Patrick's Hall is the State Dining-room, used on ball nights as a supper room for the general company. It is too long and narrow to be considered well-proportioned. The ceiling is supported at each end by Ionic pillars. On the walls, chronologically arranged, are the pictures of the Viceroys, dating from 1800 to 1880.

Opening out of this is the Throne Room, where the Levées and Drawingrooms are held. The Throne Chair, covered in velvet and richly gilt, dates from William III.'s time. It is under a canopy decorated with white and gold, and draped with crimson Irish poplin. On this canopy there is a crown, lion, and unicorn, all richly gilt. A beautifully worked coat-of-arms is also fixed under it. The ceiling is dome-shaped, supported by handsome Corinthian pillars. On the walls are six medallions, "supposed to have been painted by Angelica Kauffman." The windows open on to a balcony, from which, on St. Patrick's day, it has been the custom for many years for the Viceroy and his family, with a brilliant suite, to witness the Trooping of the Colours. From this you enter the Small Drawing-room, where the pictures of the Viceroys are continued from 1880 to the

present time. It has a beautiful ceiling of stucco work, richly gilded, and is well proportioned. Folding doors separate the Small Drawing-room from the next room, which is the Large Drawing-room ; here the ceiling is supported by two pillars, with richly gilt Corinthian capitals, and there are two finely chiselled marble mantelpieces. All the hangings in the State-rooms are of Crimson Irish Poplin. The walls and ceilings are white and gold. Passing through a doorway at the end of the Drawing-room, you are in the State corridor, with its beautiful Norman arches decorated with stucco work. Proceeding to the right, you notice two pictures, one of King George II. and one of Queen Mary, wife of William III.* You now arrive in Battle Axe Hall. It must be noticed that the State Apartments are continuous, so that when a reception or ball takes place, the whole suite of rooms thrown open, lighted with the electric light, gay with the bright dresses and sparkling jewels of the ladies, the rich uniforms of the officers, the gorgeous State liveries of the Viceroy of the day, the profuse floral, palm, and foliage decorations, the Viceregal and military bands playing in the dancing and supper rooms respectively, all combine to present a brilliant scene not easily to be forgotten.

* Since removed to the Viceregal Lodge.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE Lord Lieutenant has not a fixed tenure of office, but changes with the Government. His Excellency and household generally go to reside at the Castle early in February, the season commencing the following Tuesday, when a Levée is held ; on Wednesday evening at half-past nine o'clock a Drawingroom. The following nights of that week banquets are given. The ensuing week a State Ball. The third week a second Levée and Drawingroom are held. Entertainments continue until the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day), when the season is finished with St. Patrick's Ball. Any person who has attended either of the Levées or Drawingrooms of the year can attend this Ball by merely sending their names to the Chamberlain's office.

All State ceremonies must take place at the Castle. When a new Viceroy is sworn in, part of the inauguration is in the Throne Room and part in the Privy Council

Chamber. Upon a Lord Lieutenant leaving Ireland a farewell reception is held in the Throne Room. Those who have only contemplated the somewhat gloomy aspect of the Castle in the day time can hardly realize the change which the State Apartments present at night while the season festivities continue. The entertainments given are on a large scale, and numerous attended, as many as sixteen thousand three hundred and ten people having been entertained in one season. But, perhaps, nowhere are the Viceregal hospitalities better described in few words than from the pen of one of the visitors, signed "Madam," taken from *Hearth and Home* of 31st March, 1892 :—

" 'But how can it possibly be done?' was my ever recurring thought at sight of the supper room (*i.e.*, St. Patrick's Hall), on the occasion of one of the delightful 'Throne Room' dances which so often follow a big dinner at Dublin Castle. To account for my surprise I must give a brief sketch of that which gave rise to it. We had, in company with some one hundred and twenty-five others, dined with their Excellencies that night, and to a newcomer at the Viceregal Court the scene was full of interest. The large party of waiting guests, gaily-clad and be-diamonded women, many uniformed and be-medalled men, and here and there the well-known pale 'Viceregal' blue of the household facings, gave, beneath the yellow-shaded electric light of the drawing-room, more the effect of a large and brilliant

'At Home' than that of guests waiting for their dinner. But the hum of conversation suddenly ceases, a lane is formed, and we bend low as their Excellencies, preceded by the State Steward, and followed by the Comptroller, pass through the rooms to St. Patrick's Hall to the strains of the 'Roast Beef of Old England.' Each man, on arriving, having been given a card with his 'partner's' name, and being introduced to her if necessary, it does not take long to marshal this long dinner party to the table, one glance at which causes my housewifely soul to imagine the time and pains which must have been spent in even setting forth so Brobdingnagian a feast. By a quaint conceit of the energetic Comptroller of the Household, the table takes the form of the centre of St. Patrick's star—*i.e.*, a round table in the centre, and four long arms, like St. Andrew's Cross, in fact, springing thence.

"The Viceregal party sit at each side of the centre, overshadowed by two huge spreading palms some sixteen feet high, placed in the inner hollows of the cross, while the centre of the table is filled by a tall group of arum, lilies, palms, ferns, and red tulips. The four 'arms' have islands of the same all down them, varied by full many a magnificent racing cup and centre-piece, trophies of Lord Zetland's success on the Turf; while between the countless dishes of dessert and bonbons was laid a beautifully-arranged scrolly pattern of flat sprays of arbor vitæ, with, wherever it crossed or interlaced, a stalkless red tulip, the petals turned outwards to form a star. Fain would I dwell longer on this beautiful scene, with its background of grouped banners on the ivory walls, and tall, gold-crowned Corinthian pillars; would tell of soft music issuing from a 'leafy bower' in

the gallery ; of the radiance of the chain of electric lights, which, like a giantess's necklace, encircled the ceiling ; but space is precious, and I have much yet to say, so pass on to the moment when we rise at the sound of the National Anthem. Our Most Gracious Majesty's health is proposed and honoured, one sees the svelte figure and blonde head of her Excellency 'make the move,' and with a bow to His Excellency's back as they near the door—a chance for the ungraceful of my sex, of which, I might say, they availed themselves to the uttermost!—we women file back to the drawingroom, where the other guests invited for the dance are beginning to arrive. But on this my rule, never to write of the society in which I happen to be moving, forbids me to dwell so I will return to St. Patrick's Hall soon after midnight, and repeat my surprise to find the beautiful, elaborate table which we left at 9.30 (and the gentlemen, of course, even later) gone, 'like last year's snow,' and in its place a large round centre table for their Excellencies, etc., and several smaller ones, all beautifully arranged with flowers and an elaborate supper, while the tall palms—no joke to move—form groups, with others of their kind, at the end of the room.

"'But how can it be done?' I say feebly, little thinking that my breath will be further taken away by hearing that during the five weeks' season last year, over 15,000 guests were entertained at the Castle ; and judging from what I have seen on many occasions there, well entertained too. Nevertheless, and in spite of the lavish hospitality of recent and present Viceroys, we can all recall time-worn sneers and jokes about 'the Castle entertainments.'

"What amount of truth such held in days of yore, I know

not ; but in the present 'reign' they can but engender surprise between romance and reality, and for once on the side of the latter.

'Little, however, did I think, as I sat there lost in admiration of the arrangements, the absence of confusion at the tables, the excellent waiting, and liberal supply of everything, that a fortunate chance would soon afterwards give me a glimpse of 'the way the wheels go round' which so smoothly work this machine of gigantic entertainment in the shape of a visit to the Viceregal kitchens. I was not surprised to hear that the giant fire consumed some two tons a day during the high pressure of entertaining, and gladly we fled from the scorching monster into the cool seclusion of the 'chambre de composition,' where were marble slabs spread with regiments of daintily decorated timboles and other entrées, and on the centre table were large groups of tiny white statuettes moulded *in suet* (of all unlikely materials), each of which formed the centre of a 'compotier' for the ball supper. The courteous French chef seemed not the least flurried by the fact this was required for some 800 persons, indeed, cheerfully observed that, 'it is only a little dinner of sixty-five persons to-night,' while I looked respectfully (for the first and probably the last time in my life) at 800 cutlets, egged and breadcrumbed, ready for frying, and some 150 cold fowls. We pass into the 'vegetable and fish kitchen,' admire a splendid 39-lb. salmon *en passant*, peep into what appears to be a good-sized butcher's shop, but which turns out to be 'one of the larders,' then into a sanctum sanctorum, where are the 'telling effects' for the supper table at 'St. Patrick's Ball.' The Saint himself, under a barley sugar dome, ships manned with

little blue sailors, windmills, and full many a 'quainte conceite' flow from the ceaseless hospitalities of Dub'in Castle during the winter season."—MADAM.

How different the strange social gatherings of the past. Let me, in conclusion, place a reminiscence of Viceregal hospitality before you of the early Georges—it is taken from the Records preserved in the Record Tower. The document states that the Lord Lieutenant generally invites the city to dine with him soon after Twelfth Day. The Gentleman Usher sends the Lord Lieutenant's footmen with cards of invitation. The Lord Mayor and Corporation meet at the Tholsel at half-past three o'clock, and come to the Castle. The mace and sword are carried before them as far as the Presence Chamber, where they are received by the Gentleman Usher, who conducts them into the Privy Chamber. Then the Gentleman Usher acquaints the Lord Lieutenant that the Lord Mayor and Corporation are come, and his Excellency goes from his chamber attended by the Aide-de-Camp and Gentleman Usher, into the Privy Chamber to them. The Steward, Comptroller, Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, Gentlemen at Large, and Pages, attend in the Presence Chamber, to be ready to go before the Lord Lieutenant to dinner. When dinner is on the table, the Steward and Comptroller with their white staves, acquaint

the Lord Lieutenant of it, who proceeds to dinner with the Aide-de-Camp, Steward and Comptroller, Gentleman Usher, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, all Gentleman at Large and the Pages. A band of music plays in an ante-room during dinner. At dinner the Lord Lieutenant drinks the company's health. When the two courses are removed and the dessert is set on the table, the Lord Lieutenant calls for servers of wine; he being first served by one of the Pages, and all the company having their glasses filled, the Lord Lieutenant rises, and the company also, and drinks "The King," followed by the "Prince of Wales," the "Duke and all the Royal Family." Then follow "The Glorious Memory of King William," and afterwards "The First of July, 1690," at which toast the band plays "Lillibullero." Water is called for. Then the Lord Lieutenant drinks the following bumper toasts:—"Prosperity to the City of Dublin," "Prosperity to the Linen Manufactory of Ireland," "Prosperity to Ireland and the Trade thereof." The Lord Lieutenant then rises, grace is said, and he takes his leave of the Lord Mayor, etc., recommending them to the care of the Steward, Comptroller, and Gentleman Usher. As soon as the Lord Lieutenant is gone, the Lord Mayor or the Recorder, etc., are conducted from the dining parlour by the Steward, Comptroller, and Gentleman Usher into the cellar, where a table

is laid with glasses. The butler fills a large glass with wine, which he gives to the Lord Mayor, who puts a piece of gold into it and drinks the Lord Lieutenant's health, and passes it to the Recorder, and so it goes round all the company, each putting a piece of gold into it. When this is over, they return to the dining-room and take their seats, the Lord Mayor at the head of the table, the Comptroller and Gentleman Usher at the foot. The Steward gives the first toast by calling to the Comptroller or Gentleman Usher, so the Steward calls for everyone's toast, and the company pass the evening.

The Steward, Comptroller, Gentleman Usher, and such gentlemen of the Lord Lieutenant's family as are to stay to entertain the Lord Mayor, are to be provided with dinner in the Steward's apartments at two o'clock. All other gentlemen attending go to the green cloth. When dinner is over at the Lord Lieutenant's table, "if the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Sheriffs are not sufficient to fill the table, the Lord Lieutenant invites as many gentlemen as will fill it, who are best acquainted with the citizens."

It appears that the system of the Lord Lieutenant entertaining his guests in the cellar was an old English and Irish sort of hospitality. Each man going to the cellar with a

glass in his hand could drink from whatever hogshead he pleased. It is recorded that some gentlemen who were imbibing longer than usual, sent a request to the Duke of Ormonde to provide them with chairs. "The Duke, however, sent as an answer that he could not encourage any gentleman drinking longer than he could stand." The custom was given up in the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Halifax, the Lord Mayor, Sir Timothy Allen, begging his Excellency to excuse them from going to the wine cellars.

Some two hundred years ago the Viceregal Levée was held on Sunday, and the other entertainments were characteristic of the times. On a Drawingroom night, as recorded in the note of ceremonies, some few candles were to be lighted in the Presence Chamber, Privy Chamber, and Drawingroom at half-past six, and only when the ladies are coming were the rooms fully lighted. An officer, since discarded, was the Lady Lieutenant's Usher, who was to be in waiting at seven o'clock, and whose duty it was to take a list of the ladies to be presented and submit their names to the Lord and Lady Lieutenant. The Lady Lieutenant entered the Drawingroom at eight o'clock, and after the ladies to be presented were first received by her, the Lord Lieutenant was informed when this was over, and then entered the Drawingroom, the ladies being again presented.

The Lady Lieutenant played at cards on Drawingroom nights, while her pages attended behind her chair. It is also recorded that on ball nights the ladies scrambled for sweetmeats on the dancing floor.

When we read this I fear we must confess that the Castle doings of the present time compare favourably with the past, and tarnish the halo, which in imagination we so frequently paint, around that familiar phrase, "The good old times."



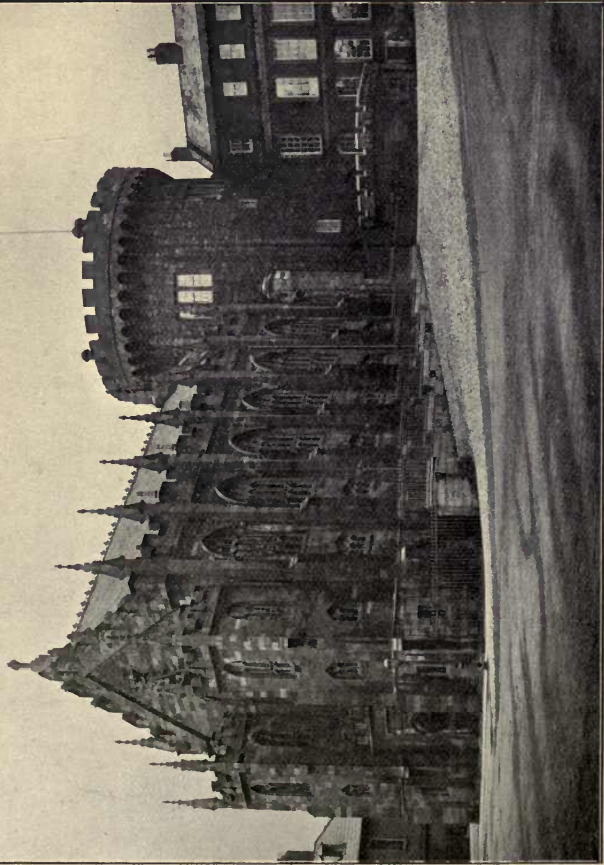


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CHAPEL ROYAL.

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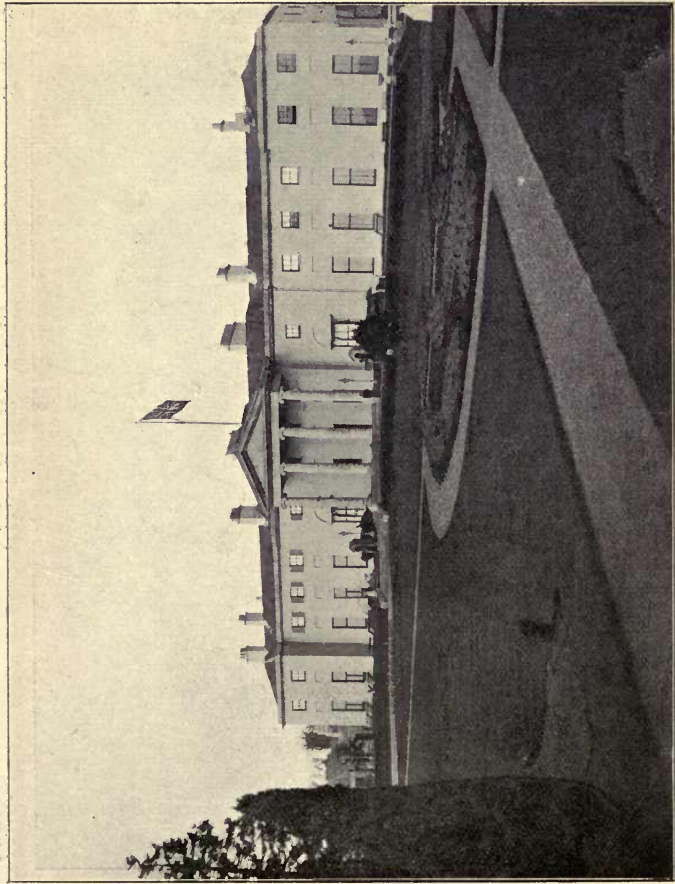


Photo by

VICE-REGAL LODGE.

[Laurence.



CHIEF GOVERNORS.

KING HENRY II.

- 1172 Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitzstephen, Maurice Fitzgerald, and Robert de Brues were Governors of Ireland.
- 1173 Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded as L.W.
- 1173 Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, L.J.
- 1177 Reymond le Gros, by the Council elected Procurator.
- 1177 John Earl of Morton, son of the King, Lord of Ireland.
- 1177 William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, the King's Purser Lenes.
- 1179 Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Meath, Procurator.
- 1181 John de Lacy, Baron of Hatton Castle, and Constable of Chester, L.J. ; Richard de Peche, Bishop of Coventry, L.J.

- 1181 Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, L.J.
 1185 John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, D. .

KING RICHARD I.

- 1189 Hugh de Lacy, the younger, L. of Meath, L.J.
 1191 William Petit, L.J.
 1191 William Earl of Pembroke, Earl Marshal of England
 and Seneschal of Leinster, Governor.
 1194 Hamo de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk, L.J.

KING JOHN.

- 1199 Meiller Fitzhenry, L.J.
 1203 Hugh de Lacy, the younger, Lord of Meath, L.D.
 1205 Meiller Fitzhenry returns.
 1208 Hugh de Lacy now Earl of Ulster, L.D.
 1210 King John in person.
 1210 John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, L.J.
 1213 Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, L.J.
 1215 Geoffry de Mariscis and Sir E. Butler, L.J.

KING HENRY III.

- 1216 Geoffry de Mariscis continued custodian.
 1219 Henry de Loundres and Maurice Fitzgerald, L.J.
 1224 William Marshal the younger, L.J.
 1225 Geoffry de Mariscis, L.J.

- 1227 Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, L.J.
1227 Richard de Burgo, L.D.
1229 Maurice Fitzgerald, L.J.
1230 Geoffry de Mariscis, L.D.
1232 Maurice Fitzgerald returned, L.L.
1245 Sir John FitzGeoffry de Mariscis, L.J.
1247 Theobald Butler, Lord of Carrick, and John Cogan,
L.J.
1248 Sir John FitzGeoffry de Mariscis, L.J.
1252 Prince Edward, eldest son to the King, L.J.
1255 Stephen de Long Espee, son of the Earl of Salisbury
L.J.
1260 William Dean L.J.
1261 Sir Richard de Rupella, L.J.
1266 Sir John FitzGeoffry de Mariscis, L.J.
1267 Sir David de Barry, L.J.
1268 Sir Robert de Ufford, L.J.
1269 Richard de Exonia, or Exter, L.J.
1270 Sir James Audley, L.J.
1272 Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, L.J.

KING EDWARD I.

- 1272 The same continued by Commission, L.J.
1273 Sir Geoffry de Genville, L.J.

- 1276 Sir Robert de Ufford, L.J.
 1277 Stephen de Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, L.D.
 1278 Sir Robert de Ufford returned, L.J.
 1279 Stephen de Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, L.D.
 1280 Sir Robert de Ufford returned, L.J.
 1282 Stephen de Fulburn, Bishop of Waterford, afterwards
 Archbishop of Tuam, L.J., died 1286.
 1287 John Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, L.J.
 1290 William Vescey, a Yorkshireman, L.J.
 1293 William de la Hay, L.D.
 1294 William de Odinseles, L.J.
 1295 Thomas Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald Nappagh, elected
 L.J.
 1295 Sir John Wogan, L.J.
 1296 William de Ross, Prior of Kilmainham, L.D.
 1298 Sir John Wogan returned, L.J.
 1301 William de Ross, Prior of Kilmainham, L.D.
 1302 Sir Maurice Rochfort, L.D.
 1302 Sir John Wogan returned.

KING EDWARD II.

- 1307 Sir John Wogan, continued L.J.
 1308 Sir William Burke, D.C.
 1308 Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, L.L.

- 1309 Sir John Wogan, L.J.
1312 Sir Edmund Butler, Dep. Custo.
1314 Sir Theobald de Verdon, D. Con.
1315 Sir Edmund Butler, Dep. Custo.
1317 Sir Roger Mortimer, afterwards Earl of March, L.J.
1318 William Fitzjohn, Dep. Custo.
1318 Alexander Bicknor, L.D.
1319 Sir Roger Mortimer L.J.
1320 Thomas Fitzjohn Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
1321 Jo. Bermingham, L. Atherdee and Earl of Louth,
L.J.
1322 Ralph de Gorges, L.D.
1322 Sir John Darcy, L.D.
1323 Sir Thomas Bourk, L.D.
1324 Sir John Darcy returned.

KING EDWARD III.

- 1326 Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L.J.
1328 Roger Outlaw, L.J.
1328 Sir John Darcy, L.J.
1329 Roger Outlaw, L.J.
1329 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.L.
1330 Roger Outlaw, L.J.
1331 Sir Anthony Lucy, L.L.

- 1332 Sir John Darcy, L.J.
1333 Sir Thomas de Burgh, L.D.
1334 Sir John Darcy, returned L.J.
1337 Sir John Charlton, L.J.
1338 Thomas Charlton, L.D.
1340 Roger Outlaw again, L.J.
1340 Sir John Darcy, L.J.
1341 Sir John Morris, L.D.
1344 Sir Ralph Ufford, L.J.
1346 Sir Roger Darcy, L.J.
1346 Sir Walter Bermingham, L.D.
1347 John Archer, L.D.
1348 Sir Walter Bermingham, L.J.
1349 Sir John de Carew, Baron de Carew, L.J.
1349 Sir Thomas Rokeby, L.J.
1351 Maurice de Rochfort, L.D.
1353 Sir Thomas Rokeby, L.J.
1353 Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, L.J.
1356 Sir Thomas Rokeby, L.J.
1357 Sir Almarick de St. Almand, L.J.
1359 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.J.
1360 Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare,
L.D.
1361 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.J.

- 1361 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Lord of
Connaught, third son of King Edward, L.L.
- 1364 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.D.
- 1364 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, L.L.
- 1365 Sir Thomas Dale, L.D.
- 1367 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, L.L.
- 1367 Gerald Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, L.J.
- 1369 Sir William de Windsor, L.L.
- 1371 Maurice, Earl of Kildare, L.L.
- 1372 Sir Robert de Asheton, L.J.
- 1372 Ralph Cheney, L.D.
- 1372 William Taney, L.D.
- 1373 Sir John Asheton, L.J.
- 1373 Sir William de Windsor, returned L.L., but William
Taney, L.D., until he landed, 1374.
- 1375 Maurice Fitzthomas, Earl of Kildare, L.J.
- 1376 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.J.

KING RICHARD II.

- 1377 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, continued L.J.
- 1378 Alexander de Balscot, L.J.
- 1379 John de Bromwich, L.J. The salary now £500 per
annum.

- 1379 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L.L.
Died at St. Dominick's Abbey, near Cork, 1381.
- 1381 John Colton, L.J.
- 1381 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L.L.
- 1381 Sir Thomas Mortimer, on account of the minority of
Roger, constituted L.D. by patent.
- 1383 Philip de Courtney, for ten years L.L., but the Lord
Bermingham governed.
- 1384 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.D.
- 1384 Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquis of Dublin,
and afterwards Duke of Ireland, but declining to
come over.
- 1385 Sir John Stanley was made L.D.
- 1386 Philip de Courtney, returned.
- 1387 Alexander de Balscot, L.J.
- 1387 Richard White, afterwards Sir Robert Preston, made
justice till Stanley arrived.
- 1389 Sir John Stanley, returned L.L.
- 1392 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.J.
- 1393 Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, L.L.,
but never came over.
- 1394 Sir Thomas Scroop, L.L.
- 1394 King Richard, in person, landed at Waterford.

- 1395 Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, Lord of Wigmore, Trim, Clare and Connaught, L.L. He was slain by the O'Briens and others at Kenlis, in the Queen's County, on the 20th July, 1398.
- 1398 Roger, Lord Grey, elected L.J.
- 1398 Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, Lord Walre, and half-brother to the King, L.L.
- 1399 King Richard landed at Waterford to revenge the death of his L.L., Roger, Earl of March.

KING HENRY IV.

- 1399 Sir John Stanley, for three years L.L.
- 1400 Alexander de Balscot, L.D.
- 1401 Sir William Stanley, brother to Sir John, L.D.
- 1401 Sir Stephen Scroop, L.D.
- 1401 Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, Seneschal of England, Lord of Holderness (the King's son), L.L., landed, having been appointed 10th March before, for twenty-one years. He left Ireland about the Feast of St. Martin, and appointed Sir Stephen Scroop his Deputy.
- 1403 Sir Stephen Scroop, L.D. He went to England in the Lent following.

- 1404 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was chosen L.J. by the Council on the 26th October. He was appointed by the King. Died in the Government, 7th September, 1405.
- 1405 Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, L.J.
- 1406 Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, L.L.
- 1406 Sir Stephen Scroop, L.D., died of the plague at Castle Dermot.
- 1407 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, in the absence of Sir Stephen Scroop, L.D.
- 1408 Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, L.L.
- 1408 Thomas Butler, Prior of Kilmainham, L.D.

KING HENRY V.

- 1412 Thomas, Prior of Kilmainham, continued L.D.
- 1413 Sir John Stanley, ancestor to the Earls of Derby L.L., landed at Clontarf, and died in the Government at Ardee the January following.
- 1414 Thomas Crawley, Archbishop of Dublin and L.C., elected on Stanley's death, L.J.
- 1414 Sir John Talbot of Halomshire, L.L.
- 1416 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, L.L.
- 1419 Richard Talbot, brother to Sir John, L.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
- 1419 James Butler Earl of Ormond, L.L.

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KING HENRY VI.

- 1422 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, continued L.L.
- 1423 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, L.L.
He died of the plague at his Castle of Trim.
- 1423 Richard Talbot, L.J.
- 1423 Edward Dantsey, L.D., by the Earl of March's appointment, whose letters patent being read to Richard Talbot, L.J. and the Council, they were after deliberation judged insufficient and ineffectual in law. Richard Talbot continued L.J.
- 1424 James, Earl of Ormond, L.D.
- 1424 Edward Dantsey, L.D.
- 1425 Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival, L.J.
- 1425 James, Earl of Ormond, L.D.
- 1426 James, Earl of Ormond, L.J.
- 1427 Sir John de Grey, L.L.
- 1428 Edward Dantsey, Bishop of Meath. He died in the Government the January following.
- 1428 Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley, L.L.
- 1429 Sir Thomas Strange, L.D.
- 1430 Richard Talbot, L.L.
- 1432 Sir Thomas Stanley, L.L.
- 1432 Sir Christopher Plunket, L.D.
- 1435 Sir Thomas Stanley, returned L.L.

- 1436 Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L.D.
1438 Lionel, Lord Wells, L.L., never came over.
1440 Richard Talbot, L.J., Archbishop of Dublin
1440 James Butler, Earl of Ormond was appointed L.D.
1440 Lionel Lord Wells, L.L., who not coming over
1440 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, was appointed L.D.
1442 William Wells, Esq., brother to Lord Wells, L.D.
1443 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, L.L.
1445 Richard Talbot, L.J.
1446 John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, L.L.
1447 Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, L.C., L.D.
1449 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of Ulster,
March, Rutland, and Cork ; Lord of Cork, Clare,
Trim, and Meath, L.L., for ten years.
1449 Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L.D.
1451 James Butler, Earl of Ormond, Earl of Wiltshire.
L.D., and he was in
1453 Appointed L.L.
1453 John Mey, Archbishop of Armagh, L.D.
1454 Thomas Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
1454 Sir Edward FitzEustace, L.D. He died in the
Government.
1455 Thomas, Earl of Kildare.
1459 Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, L.L.
1460 Thomas, Earl of Kildare.

KING EDWARD IV.

- 1461 Thomas, Earl of Kildare, appointed L.J.
1461 George, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, L.L.,
for seven years.
1462 Sir Rowland FitzEustace, Lord of Portlester, L.D
1462 William Sherwood, Bishop of Meath, L.D.
1463 Thomas, Earl of Desmond, L.D. He was beheaded
at Drogheda, 1467.
1467 John, Lord Tiptoft and Powes, L.D.
1468 Thomas, Earl of Kildare, L.J., and afterwards L.D.
to the Duke of Clarence.
1475 William Sherwood, L.D.
1478 George, son to the King, was appointed L.L. for
two years.
1478 Henry, Lord Grey of Ruthyn, L.D.
1478 Richard of Shrewsbury, Duke of York, the King's
younger son, appointed L.L. for two years.

KING RICHARD III.

- 1483 Edward, son to the King, L.L.
Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
1484 John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, L.L.
1484 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.

KING HENRY VII.

- 1485 Jasper of Hatfield, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, L.L.; Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
- 1490 Jasper Duke of Bedford, again L.L. by a new constitution.
- 1492 Walter FitzSimons, Archbishop of Dublin, L.D.
- 1493 Robert Preston, first Viscount Gormanstown, L.D.; his son William Preston was his deputy.
- 1494 Henry Duke of York, the King's second son, afterwards Henry VIII., L.L.
- 1494 Sir Edward Poynings, L.D.
- 1495 Henry Dean, Bishop of Bangor, Prior of Lathony in England, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, L.J.
- 1496 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.L.
- 1498 Henry, the King's son, made L.L.
- 1503 Walter FitzSimons, Archbishop of Dublin, L.D.
- 1503 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, returned L.D.

KING HENRY VIII.

- 1509 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, continued L.D.
- 1510 He was again continued in the Government by a new patent.

- 1513 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, succeeded his father, who died in the Government as L.D.
- 1515 William Preston, Viscount Gormanstown, L.J.
Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
- 1519 Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, L.J.
- 1520 Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, L.L.
- 1521 Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L.D.
- 1524 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
- 1526 Sir James Fitzgerald of Leixlip, L.D.
- 1527 Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L.D.
- 1528 Piers Butler, Earl of Ossory (the title of Ormond being taken from him and conferred on Sir Thomas Bullen) was elected L.J. on Nugent being taken prisoner by O'Connor.
- 1529 Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, L.L. He died while L.L. at St. James' Palace.
- 1529 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
- 1530 Sir William Skeffington, L.D.
- 1532 Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L.D.
- 1534 Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord Offally, son to the Earl, was appointed L.D.
- 1534 Sir William Skeffington, L.D. for life, died in the Government.

- 1535 Leonard Lord Grey, Viscount Granby in Ireland, son to the Marquis of Dorset, elected L.D. by the Council, and afterwards appointed by the King. He was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1541.
- 1540 Sir William Brereton, Baron of Leighlin, and afterwards Marshal of Ireland, L.J.
- 1540 Sir Anthony St. Leger, L.D.
- 1543 Sir W. Brabazon, L.J.
- 1544 Sir Anthony St. Leger returned, L.D.
- 1545 Sir W. Brabazon, L.J.
- 1546 Sir Anthony St. Leger returned, L.D.

KING EDWARD VI.

- 1547 Sir Anthony St. Leger continued L.D.
- 1547 Sir William Brabazon, L.J., V.T.
- 1548 Sir Edward Bellingham, Marshal of Ireland, L.D.
- 1549 Sir Francis Bryan, Lord Marshal of the Army, was chosen by the King's Council and by letters patent L.J.; died in the Government.
- 1550 Sir William Brabazon, elected by the Council L.J.
- 1550 Sir Anthony St. Leger, L.D.
- 1551 Sir James Crofts, L.D.
- 1552 Sir Thomas Cusack, of Cushington and Lismolin, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, were chosen L.J. by the Council.

QUEEN MARY.

- 1553 Sir Anthony St. Leger, L.D.
- 1556 Thomas Radcliffe, Viscount FitzWalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex, L.D., and Sir Henry Sidney, appointed L.J.
- 1557 Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, L.C., and Sir H. Sydney.
- 1558 Thomas Radcliffe, Lord FitzWalter and Earl of Sussex, L.D., arrived in April ; sworn in Christ Church.
- 1558 Sir Henry Sydney, on the Earl of Sussex having departed on an expedition to Scotland.
- 1558 Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, appointed L.D. by a new Commission.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

- 1558 Earl of Sussex continued.
- 1558 Sir Henry Sydney elected by the Council L.D.
- 1559 Thomas, Earl of Sussex, K.G., L.D.
- 1559 Sir William FitzWilliam, L.D.
- 1560 Thomas, Earl of Sussex, L.L.
- 1561 Sir William FitzWilliam, on the Earl of Sussex embarking for England, was sworn L.J.
- 1561 Earl of Sussex returned, L.L.
- 1562 Sir William FitzWilliam, L.J.

- 1562 Earl of Sussex, L.L.
- 1564 Sir Nicholas Arnold, L.J.
- 1565 Sir Henry Sydney, K.G., L.D.
- 1567 Dr. Robert Weston, L.C., and Sir William FitzWilliam were appointed L.J.
- 1568 Sir Henry Sydney, L.D.,
- 1571 Sir William FitzWilliam, L.J.
- 1572 Sir William FitzWilliam appointed L.D. by a new Commission.
- 1575 Sir Henry Sydney, L.D.
- 1578 Sir William Drury, L.J.
- 1579 Sir William Pelham, L.J.
- 1580 Arthur Lord Grey, Baron of Wilton, K.G., L.D.
- 1582 Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, L.C., and Sir Henry Wallop, L.J.
- 1584 Sir John Perrott, L.D.
- 1587 Sir William FitzWilliam, L.D.
- 1594 Sir William Russell, youngest son to Francis, Earl of Bedford, appointed L.D.
- 1596 Thomas, Lord Borough, of Gainsborough, K.G., L.D.
- 1597 Sir Thomas Norris, elected L.J.
- 1597 Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin ; Sir Robert Gardiner, L.C., K.B., and the Earl of Ormond, were appointed L.J., the two former by the civil and the latter by the military department.

- 1598 Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and Earl Marshal of England, L.L., sworn 15th April.
- 1599 Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir John Carew, were sworn L.J.
- 1599 Sir Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, K.G., L.D.

KING JAMES I.

- 1603 Sir Charles Blount continued L.D., afterwards L.L. by patent.
- 1603 Sir George Carey, L.D.
- 1603 Sir Arthur Chichester, L.D.
- 1606 Sir Arthur Chichester again L.D.
- 1613 Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, L.C., and Sir Richard Wingfield, L.J.
- 1614 Sir Arthur Chichester, Baron of Belfast, L.D., and that year the Harp was first marshalled with the arms of Great Britain.
- 1615 Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir John Denham, L.J. Sir John Denham was the first who raised any profit to the Crown for the Customs in Ireland, which were let the first year for £500, but before his death, on the 6th January, 1638. were improved to £54,000 per annum.

100 *HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES*

- 1616 Sir Oliver St. John, afterwards Viscount Grandison, sworn L.D.
- 1216 Henry Cary, Viscount Falkland. He was Comptroller of the King's household, sworn L.D.
- 1623 Sir Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, and Richard Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, were appointed L.J.

KING CHARLES I.

- 1625 Henry Viscount Falkland, L.D.
- 1629 Adam Viscount Ely and Sir Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, sworn L.J. The first that were allowed £100 each every calendar month.
- 1633 Thomas Wentworth, Viscount Wentworth, L.D.
- 1636 Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely, L.C., and Christopher Wandesford, were appointed L.D.
- 1636 Thomas Viscount Wentworth, returned L.D.
- 1639 Robert Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Christopher Wandesford, Esq., L.J.
- 1640 Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, L.L.
- 1640 Christopher Wandesford appointed L.D.; died in the Government the same year.
- 1640 Robert Lord Dillon of Kilkenny West, and Sir William Parsons, L.J.

- 1640 Sir W. Parsons, and Sir John Borlace, Master of the Ordnance, L.J.
- 1641 Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester, L.L.; he not coming over the Lords Justices continued Chief Governors.
- 1643 Sir John Borlace and Sir Henry Tichbourn, Governor of Drogheda, L.J. In 1654, Sir John Borlace had a pension of 2s. 6d. a week from the Government from the 25th September, and in 1655. £1 a week to the 1st May, 1656.
- 1643 James Butler, Marquis of Ormond, L.L.
- 1647 Philip Lord Lisle, son to the Earl of Leicester, was appointed under the Parliament L.L.
- 1647 James, Marquis of Ormond, delivered up the Government to Arthur Annesley, Esq., Sir Robert King, and Sir Robert Meredith, knights; Colonel John Moore, and Colonel Michael Jones, C.P.; and also the Regalia on the 29th of July.

KING CHARLES II.

- 1648 James, Marquis of Ormond, the King's L.L.
- 1649 Oliver Cromwell, the Parliament's L.L.
- 1650 Henry Ireton, son-in-law to Cromwell, L.D.

- 1650 Ulick Bourk, Marquis of Clanricard, the King's L.D.
- 1651 Major-General Lambert, L.D. under the Parliament.
- 1653 Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant-General of the Army ;
Edmund Ludlow, Miles Corbet, John Jones, John
Weever, Esqrs., Commissioners of Government by
authority of the Parliament.
- 1654 Charles Fleetwood, Lieutenant under the Parliament,
was appointed L.D.
- 1655 Henry Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief of the Army ;
Matthew Tomlinson, Miles Corbet, and Robert
Goodwin, were appointed Commissioners by the
Parliament, and soon after William Steel (who
was made Chancellor) was added to the Com-
mission.
- 1657 Henry Cromwell appointed his father's L.L.
- 1658 A proclamation was issued after the death of Oliver,
signed by Richard Cromwell, his son, declaring
himself to be Lord Protector of the three
nations.
- 1658 Henry Cromwell, brother to the Protector, Richard
Cromwell, was appointed L.L. for three years.
- 1659 Edmund Ludlow, John Jones, Matthew Tomlinson,
Miles Corbet, Esqrs., and Major William Bury,
C.P.

- 1659-60 Roger Boyle, Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote and Major William Bury, C.A.

KING CHARLES II.

- 1660 George Monck, Duke of Albermarle and General of his Majesty's Forces, was declared L.L., and John Lord Roberts, Baron of Truro, in Cornwall, L.D., but neither of them came over.
- 1660 Sir Maurice Eustace and Sir Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, L.J.
- 1661 Roger Boyle was also sworn a L.J. The Earl of Mountrath died in the Government, 1661.
- 1661 Sir Maurice Eustace, L.C., and Roger Boyle, Earl of Ossory, appointed L.J.
- 1661 James Butler, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ormond, L.L.
- 1664 Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory, son to the Duke of Ormond, L.D.
- 1665 James, Duke of Ormond, returned L.L.
- 1668 Thomas, Earl of Ossory, L.D.
- 1669 John Roberts, Baron of Truro, L.L.
- 1669 John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, L.L.

- 1671 Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Arthur Forbes were chosen L.J.
- 1671 John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, returned L.L.
- 1672 Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, L.L.
- 1675 Michael Doyle, Archbishop of Dublin, L.C., and Sir Arthur Forbes, afterwards Earl of Granard, L.J.
- 1676 Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, returned L.L. Died 13th July, 1683.
- 1677 James Butler, Duke of Ormond, L.L.
- 1682 Richard Butler, Earl of Arran, second son to the Duke of Ormond, was appointed L.D.
- 1684 James, Duke of Ormond, returned L.L.

KING JAMES II.

- 1684 James, Duke of Ormond, continued L.L.
- 1684 Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, and Arthur Forbes, were appointed L.J.
- 1685 Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, L.L.
- 1686 Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnell, L.L.
- 1687 Sir Alexander Fitton, L.C., and William Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard, in the absence of the Earl of Tyrconnell, were sworn L.J.
- 1687 Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell, returned L.L.

- 1688 King James II. landed at Kinsale and arrived at Dublin the 24th.
- 1690 King William landed at Carrickfergus.

KING WILLIAM AND MARY.

- 1690 Henry Lord Sydney, L.L., and Thomas Coningsby, Esq., L.J.
- 1690 Sir Charles Porter, Thomas Coningsby, Esq., and Henry, Viscount Sydney, were sworn L.J.
- 1691-2 Henry Lord Sydney, appointed L.L.
- 1693 Henry Lord Capel, of Tewkesbury, Sir Cyril Wyche, Knight, and William Duncombe, Esq., were chosen L.J. in the absence of Lord Sydney.
- 1693 Sir Charles Porter, Knight, and Sir Cyril Wyche, Knight, L.J.

KING WILLIAM III.

- 1695 Henry Lord Capel appointed L.L., died in the Government, 1698.
- 1696 Murrough Boyle, Viscount Blessington, and William Wolseley, Esq., elected L.J. by a faction in the Council upon Lord Capel's illness, but their Commissions were not sealed, nor were they ever sworn.

106 *HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.*

- 1696 Sir Charles Porter, knight, Charles Coote, Earl of Mountrath, and Henry Moore, Lord Drogheda, were appointed L.J.
- 1697 Henry de Massue, Marquis Ruvigny, and Earl of Galway, was elected and sworn L.J.
- 1699 Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton; Henry Earl of Galway; Edward Villiers, Earl of Jersey, and Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, any two of them were made L.J.
- 1699 Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton; Charles Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley; and Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, appointed L.J.
- 1700 Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, L.L.
- 1701 Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin; Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda; and Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander, L.J.
- 1701 Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, and Henry Earl of Drogheda, L.J.

QUEEN ANNE.

- 1702 Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander; Lieutenant-General Thomas Erle, and Thomas Keightley, Esq., were appointed L.J.
- 1703 James Butler, Duke of Ormond, L.L.

- 1704 Sir Richard Cox, Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander ;
and Thomas Erle, Esq., were chosen L.J.
- 1704 James, Duke of Ormond, returned L.L.
- 1705 Sir Richard Cox, and John, Lord Cutts of Gowran
Lieutenant-General of the Army, were appointed
L.J.
- 1706 Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Sir
Richard Cox were sworn L.J.
- 1707 Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, L.L.
- 1707 Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Richard
Freeman, Esq., were appointed L.J.
- 1708 Thomas Wharton, Earl of Wharton, L.L.
- 1709 Richard Freeman, Esq., and Richard Ingoldsby,
Lieutenant-General of the Army, were appointed
L.J.
- 1710 Thomas, Earl of Wharton, returned L.L.
- 1710 Richard Freeman, Esq., and Lieutenant-General
Richard Ingoldsby were appointed L.J.
- 1710 James Butler, Duke of Ormond, returned L.L.
- 1710 Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and
Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby were
appointed L.J.
- 1711 Sir Constance Phipps and Lieutenant-General
Richard Ingoldsby were appointed L.J.
- 1711 James, Duke of Ormond, L.L.

- 1711 Sir Constance Phipps and Lieutenant-General Richard Ingoldsby were appointed L.J. General Ingoldsby died in the Government.
- 1712 Sir Constance Phipps and John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, were appointed L.J.
- 1713 Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, L.L.

KING GEORGE I.

- 1714 William King, Archbishop of Dublin; John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and Robert Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, were appointed L.J.
- 1714 Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, was declared L.L.
- 1715 Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, and Henry de Massue, Earl of Galway, were appointed L.J.
- 1716 Charles, Viscount Townshend, was declared L.L.
- 1716 Alan, Lord Brodrick; William King, Archbishop of Dublin, and William Conolly, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L.J.
- 1717 Charles, Duke of Bolton, L.L.
- 1719 Alan Brodrick, Viscount Midleton, and William Conolly, Esq., were chosen L.J.
- 1720 Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, was appointed L.L.

- 1721 William King, Archbishop of Dublin; Richard Boyle, Viscount Shannon, and William Conolly, Esq., were chosen L.J.
- 1723 Alan, Viscount Midleton, L.J., was chosen a fourth.
- 1723 Charles, Duke of Grafton, returned L.L.
- 1724 John Carteret, Lord Carteret, L.L.
- 1724 Alan, Viscount Midleton; Richard, Viscount Shannon, and William Conolly, Esq., L.J.
- 1726 Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh; Richard West, Esq., L.C., and William Conolly, Esq., L.J.
- 1726 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh; Thomas Wyndham, Esq., and William Conolly, Esq., L.D.

KING GEORGE II.

- 1727 John Carteret, Lord Carteret, continued L.L.
- 1728 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh; Thomas Wyndham, Esq., and William Conolly, Esq., sworn L.J.
- 1729 John, Lord Carteret, returned L.L.
- 1730 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh; Thomas Wyndham, Esq., and Sir Ralph Gore, Bart., sworn L.J.
- 1730 Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, L.L.
- 1732 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Thomas Lord Wyndham of Finglass, were appointed L.J.
- 1733 Lionel, Duke of Dorset, returned L.L.

- 1734 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh ; Thomas Wyndham, Lord Wyndham of Finglas, L.C., and Henry Boyle, Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L.J.
- 1735 Lionel, Duke of Dorset, returned L.L.
- 1736 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh ; Thomas, Lord Wyndham of Finglass, and Henry Boyle, Esq., were chosen L.J.
- 1739 William, Duke of Devonshire, L.L.
- 1740 Hugh, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Jocelyn and Henry Boyle, Esqrs., sworn L.J.
- 1742 John Hoadley, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Jocelyn, and Henry Boyle, Speaker of the House of Commons, Esqrs., sworn L.J.
- 1743 William Duke of Devonshire, L.L.
- 1744 John, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Jocelyn, Baron Newport, and Henry Boyle, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn L.J.
- 1745 Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, was declared L.L.
- 1746 John, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Lord Newport and Henry Boyle, Esq., were sworn L.J.
- 1747 George Stone, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Lord Newport and Henry Boyle, Speaker of the House Commons, Esq., were appointed L.J.
- 1747 William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, L.L.

DUBLIN CASTLE

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- 1750 George Stone, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert Baron Newport, and Henry Boyle, Speaker of the House Commons, were appointed L.J.
- 1750 Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, L.L.
- 1752 The same three Lords Justices were again sworn.
- 1753 Lionel, Duke of Dorset, L.L.
- 1754 George, Archbishop of Armagh ; Robert, Baron Newport, and Brabazon, Earl of Besborough, were chosen L.J.
- 1755 William Lord Cavendish, of Hardwick, commonly called Marquis of Hartington, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, L.L.
- 1756 Robert Viscount Jocelyn, James, Earl of Kildare, and Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough. were chosen L.J.
- 1757 John Russell, Duke of Bedford, L.L.
- 1758 George, Archbishop of Armagh ; Henry, Earl of Shannon, and John Ponsonby, Esq., L.L.
- 1759 John, Duke of Bedford returned L.L.
- 1760 The same three Lord Justices were again sworn.

KING GEORGE III.

The same Lord Justices continued.

- 1761 George Montagu, Earl of Halifax.

- 1762 The same Lord Justices were again sworn.
- 1763 Sir Hugh Smithson Percy, Earl of Northumberland,
L.L.
- 1764 The same Lords Justices were again sworn.
- 1765 Thomas, Viscount Weymouth, was declared L.L.,
but never came over.
- 1765 John, Lord Bowes, L.C., and John Ponsonby,
Speaker of the House of Commons, were ap-
pointed L.J.
- 1765 Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford, L.L.
- 1766 John, Lord Bowes; Charles Moore, Earl of Drogheda,
and John Ponsonby, Speaker of the House of
Commons, appointed L.J.
- 1766 George William Hervey, L.L., Earl of Bristol, but
never came over.
- 1766 The same Lord Justices continued.
- 1767 George, Lord Viscount Townshend, L.L.
- 1772 Simon, Earl Harcourt, L.L.
- 1777 John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, L.L.
- 1780 Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle, L.L.
- 1782 William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of
Portland, K.G., L.L.
- 1782 George Nugent Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, L.L.
- 1783 Robert Henley, Earl of Northington, L.L.
- 1784 Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland, L.L.

- 1787 Richard Robinson, Abp. of Armagh; Baron Rokeby, James Hewitt, Lord Viscount Lifford, L.C., and the Right Honble. John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, were appointed L.J.
- 1787 George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquis of Buckingham, L.J.
- 1789 Richard Baron Rokeby, Abp. of Armagh; John Baron Fitzgibbon, and the Right Honble. John Foster were chosen L.J.
- 1790 John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, L.L.
- 1795 William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam, L.L.
- 1795 William Newcomen, Archbishop of Armagh, and John Lord Viscount Fitzgibbon, were sworn L.J.
- 1795 John Jeffreys Pratt, Earl Camden, K.G., L.L.
- 1798 Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, K.G., L.L.
- 1801 Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, K.G., L.L.
- 1806 John Russell, Duke of Bedford, K.G., L.L.
- 1807 Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, K.G., L.L.
- 1813 Charles, Earl Whitworth, K.G., L.L.
- 1817 Charles Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, K.P., L.L.

KING GEORGE IV.

- 1821 Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, K.G., L.L.

114 *HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.*

- 1828 Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.,
L.L.
1829 Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., L.L.

KING WILLIAM IV.

- 1830 Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey,
appointed for the second time K.G., L.L.
1833 Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley,
appointed for the second time L.L.
1834 Thomas Hamilton, ninth Earl of Haddington, L.L.
1835 Henry Constantine Phipps, second Earl of Mulgrave,
created Marquis of Normanby in 1838, K.G.,
C.H., L.L.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

- 1839 Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, created Baron
Fortescue, succeeded as second Earl in 1841, L.L.
1841 Thomas Philip De Grey, first Earl De Grey, K.G.,
L.L.
1844 William A'Court, first Baron Heytesbury, G.C.B., L.L.
1846 John William Ponsonby, fourth Earl of Bessborough,
L.L.
1847 George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of
Clarendon, G.C.B., L.L.

- 1852 Archibald William Montgomery, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton, and fifth Earl of Winton, L.L.
- 1853 Edward Granville Eliot, third Earl of St. Germans, L.L.
- 1855 George William Frederick Howard, seventh Earl of Carlisle, K.G., L.L.
- 1858 Earl of Eglinton appointed second time, L.L.
- 1859 Earl of Carlisle appointed second time, L.L.
- 1864 John Wodehouse, third Baron Wodehouse, created Earl of Kimberley, 1866, L.L.
- 1866 James Hamilton, second Marquis of Abercorn, created Duke of Abercorn, 1868, K.G., L.L.
- 1868 John Poyntz Spencer, fifth Earl Spencer, L.L.
- 1874 Duke of Abercorn appointed second time, K.G., L.L.
- 1876 John Winston Spencer Churchill, sixth Duke of Marlborough, K.G., L.L.
- 1880 Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, seventh Earl Cowper, K.G., L.L.
- 1882 Earl Spencer appointed second time, K.G., L.L.
- 1885 Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, fourth Earl of Carnarvon, L.L.
- 1886 February 6th. John Campbell Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, L.L.

- 116 *HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.*
- 1886 August 5th. Charles Stewart Vane Tempest Stewart.
 sixth Marquis of Londonderry, L.L.
- 1889 Lawrence Dundas, third Earl of Zetland, L.L.,
 created Marquis of Zetland, 1892.
- 1892 Robert Offley Ashburton Milnes, second Baron
 Houghton, L.L., created Earl of Crewe, 1895.
- 1895 George Henry Cadogan, fifth Earl Cadogan, K.G.,
 L.L.
- 1902 William Humble Ward, second Earl of Dudley.
 G.C.V.O. (1903), L.L.
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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Abp., Archbishop ; Ab., Abbot ; Bp., Bishop ; C.A., Commissioners of Government under the Army ; C.P., Commissioners of Government and the Parliament ; D.C., Deputy Lord Chancellor ; K.B., King's Bench ; L.C., Lord Chancellor ; L.L., Lord Lieutenant ; L.D., Lord Deputy ; D.L., Deputy Lord ; L. Con., Lord Constable ; L.W., Lord Warden ; V.T., Vice-Treasurer ; L.J., Lord Justice ; D.G., Deputy Governor ; Dep. Custo., Deputy Custodian ; K.G., Knight of the Garter ; G.C.V.O., Grand Cross of Victorian Order ; G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath ; C.H., Cross of Hanover.







