



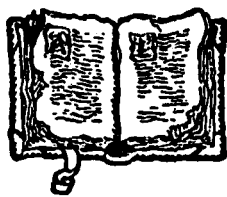
THE LIGHTHOUSE AT HOWTH

PLATE 1

ANCESTRY OF GOVERNOR DONGAN

BY
FREDERICK VAN WYCK

Illustrated



Boston
A. A. BEAUCHAMP
1935

Copyright, 1935
By
Frederick Van Wyck

One hundred and fifty copies printed
For private distribution only

Made in the United States of America

TRIBUTES

“OF all the British colonial governors of New York, Dongan was perhaps most truly a ‘New Yorker.’ He seemed to have identified himself with her hereditary catholicity in religion, and her comprehensiveness in secular affairs.”

Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*, II, 474.

“Dongan was a man of experience in war and politics, and filled the public duties of his difficult post with activity and wisdom; he was considerate and moderate in his government — just and tolerant — and his personal character was that of an upright and courteous gentleman. The colonial historian, Smith, says: ‘He was a man of integrity, moderation and genteel manners.’ One of the most zealous of the Puritans, Hinckley, of Plymouth, bears testimony to Dongan’s liberal character, in saying that ‘he was of a noble, praiseworthy mind and spirit, taking care that all the people in each town do their duty, in maintaining the minister of the place, though himself of a different opinion from their way.’ Dominie Selyns wrote to the *classis*, at Amsterdam, that Governor Dongan was ‘a man of knowledge, politeness, and friendliness.’ On his tombstone at St. Pancras is this inscription: ‘The Right Hon. Tho^s. Dongan, Earl of Limerick. Died Dec. 14, 1715, aged 81 years. *Requiescat in pace — Amen.*’”

Gerard, *Magazine of American History*, XVI, 45, 46.

PREFACE

THE great services rendered by Colonel Thomas Dongan, "the soldier, the statesman" (Gerard), the gentleman, as Governor of the Province of New York and its Dependencies in 1683-1688, have been so fully considered in the works mentioned in the following Introduction that the text matter of the present work has been devoted largely to his ancestry and to the quoting of descriptions of Carton, Leixlip, Celbridge (otherwise Kildroughed), Castletown, and Malahide.

All the illustrations in this work, except the two photographs reproduced by courtesy of The New York Historical Society, and the one reproduced by courtesy of the Harvard College Library, have been obtained by courtesy of the Boston Public Library, and to that Library, to the Boston Athenæum, and to the Harvard College Library the author is beholden for the unfailing courtesy, the many favors, and the exceptional privileges he has been the recipient of from all three of them.

49 Wall Street,
New York City,
January, 1935.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE	PAGE
1. The Lighthouse at Howth	<i>Frontispiece</i>
2. The South-Wall Lighthouse	5
3. Howth Castle, County Dublin	6
4. Carton, County Kildare	16
5. The Salmon Leap, Leixlip	38
6. Malahide Castle, County Dublin	46
7. A Room in Malahide Castle	51
8. Courtesy of The New York Historical Society . .	52
9. Courtesy of The New York Historical Society . .	54
10. The Cathedral at Cashel, Tipperary	56
11. Wellesley Bridge, Limerick	58
12. Killiney Bay, County Dublin	60
13. The Meeting of the Waters	62
14. Castle Howard, Vale of Avoca	65
15. Killaloe, on the Shannon	66
16. Powerscourt Waterfall, County Wicklow . . .	68
17. The Dargle, County Wicklow	70
18. Doonass Rapids, on the Shannon	72
19. The Meeting of the Waters	74
20. Lough Ina, Connemara	76
21. Glengariff, Bantry Bay	78
22. Passage Ferry, in the Cove of Cork	80
23. The Cork River	82
24. Ballynahinch, Connemara	84
25. The Upper Lake, Killarney	86
26. The Lower and Torc Lakes, Killarney	88
27. Ross Castle, Killarney	90
28. Innisfallen, Lake of Killarney	92
29. Lismore Castle, County Waterford	94
30. The Valley of the Blackwater	96

PLATE	PAGE
31. The Chateau of Saint Germain, France	98
32. Clifden Castle, Connemara	101
33. Hazlewood and Lough Gill	102
34. Cromwell's Bridge, Glengariff	104
35. Youghal Abbey, County Cork	106
36. Clew Bay, from Westport	108
37. Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby . . .	110
38. Margaret of Lancaster	113
39. Frances Jennings	114
40. Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel	118
41. Ballyshannon, County Donegal	120
42. Bantry Bay, County Cork	122

**ANCESTRY OF
GOVERNOR DONGAN**

INTRODUCTION

AUTHORITIES on the subject of Governor Dongan include, besides those cited in this book:

History of the State of New York, By John Romeyn Brodhead, Harper and Brothers, New York, two volumes, 1853-1871, Volume II, pages 370-512;

History of the City of New York, Its Origin, Rise, and Progress, By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Illustrated, In Two Volumes, A. S. Barnes and Company, New York and Chicago, 1877-1880, Volume I, pages 298-328;

“The Great Colonial Governor,” By P. F. Dealy, S.J., in *The Magazine of American History, With Notes and Queries*, A. S. Barnes & Company, New York and Chicago, Volume VIII, 1882, pages 106-111;

“The Dongan Charter of the City of New York, Its Two Hundredth Anniversary,” By Hon. James W. Gerard, Senior, in the same Magazine, Illustrated, Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Volume XVI, July-December, 1886, Historical Publication Co., New York, pages 30-49;

An Address delivered before the Dongan Club, of Albany, N. Y., By Franklin M. Danaher, July 22, 1889, The Dongan Club, Albany, 1889;

The Memorial History of the City of New York,

From Its First Settlement to the Year 1892, Edited by James Grant Wilson, New-York History Company, four volumes, New York, 1892, 1893, Volume I, pages 399-452;

History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, "Author of 'English Cathedrals,' 'Henry Hobson Richardson and his Works,' Etc.," two volumes, New York, The Macmillan Company, 1909, Volume II, pages 252-367;

Dictionary of American Biography, Under the Auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, Edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, and later by Dumas Malone, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1928-, Volume V, 1930, pages 364, 365, and authorities cited; and

Thomas Dongan, Colonial Governor of New York, 1683-1688, By the Rev. Thomas P. Phelan, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Patrology, at the Catholic Foreign Mission Seminary of America, Maryknoll, N. Y., P. J. Kenedy & Sons, New York, 1933.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AT HOWTH

“LIGHT-HOUSE AT HOWTH.” (From *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*. By Leitch Ritchie, Esq., “Author of ‘The Magician,’ &c.,” With Twenty Engravings, From Drawings by D. M’Clise, Esq., A.R.A., and T. Creswick, Esq., London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green and Longman, 1837, Plate facing p. 3. Under the lower left-hand corner of the engraving stands “*T. Creswick*”; under the lower right-hand corner, “*H. Wallis*.” Near the lower left-hand corner of the plate stands “*Printed by Alfred Adlard*.”)

Mr. Ritchie says: “. . . This was my first approach to Ireland by the Bay of Dublin; and, after having explored a considerable portion of continental Europe in search of the picturesque, I certainly did not expect to find at home a scene of such splendid beauty on so great a scale. . . .

“The peninsula of Howth, on the right hand, appeared, through the watery air, like an island, only its bold front and lighthouse rising distinctly out of the deep. The annexed view, although taken in a somewhat more favourable state of the atmosphere, conveys an admirable idea of the scene. Across the low isthmus of Howth, the island called Ireland’s Eye boomed [loomed?] full out of the mist; and, further

still, in the momentary changes of the atmosphere, that of Lambay looked like a cloud resting on the horizon. On the left hand, or southern point of the bay, lay the island of Dalkey, crowned with a martello tower; while before me the whole shore was studded with villas and villages; behind which, but verging southward, the woods and fields rose gradually up till they mingled with the Wicklow hills.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 2, 3.)

(Plate 1. — *Frontispiece*)

THE SOUTH-WALL LIGHTHOUSE

“*South-wall Light house.* (With Howth Hill in the distance.)” (From *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*. Illustrated in One Hundred and Twenty Engravings, From Drawings by W. H. Bartlett. With Historical and Descriptive Text by J. Stirling Coyne, N. P. Willis, Etc. Two vols. bound in one, quarto, with a map. London, Virtue and Co., City Road and Ivy Lane. Undated. Supposed date, 1842. Earlier than May 18, 1870. Vol. I, Plate facing p. 104. Engraver, J. C. Bentley. The work is hereinafter cited as Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? The date of the work is given as 1842 in *Nathaniel Parker Willis*, By Henry A. Beers, Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1885, p. 356, Appendix, in “American Men of Letters” Series.)

(Plate 2)



THE SOUTH-WALL LIGHTHOUSE



HOWTH CASTLE

HOWTH CASTLE

“*Howth Castle.*” (Co. Dublin.) (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 105. Engraver, R. Wallis.)

“Howth Castle, the venerable mansion of the ancient family of St. Lawrence, ennobled by the baronial title of Howth, is an object of considerable antiquarian and pictorial interest; the estate which it appears constructed to protect includes the whole romantic peninsula of Howth, and, unlike most Irish estates, has continued in the family, without increase or diminution, for upwards of six centuries.” (*Ibid.*, p. 106.)

Sir John Dongan of Castleton, Kildrought, married, about 1578 (not 1547), Margaret, daughter of Walter Föster (or Forster), of Dublin, by his wife, Margaret Netterville, daughter of Lady Alison St. Lawrence by her first husband, John Netterville, Esq., of Dowth, son of Patrick Netterville, Esq., by his wife Anne Travers. (*Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy*. Compiled by Alfred Rudolph Justice. Franklin Printing Company, Philadelphia. Undated. Supposed date, 1921 or 1923. No copyright noted. Pages 64-66, 115, 116.)

The work last cited is a handsome quarto volume of 538 pages, exclusive of plates of illustrations, and is

copiously indexed. The plate containing the Frontispiece is entitled: "Castle of Castletown, County Kildare—as it appeared in 1771. Seat of the Dungan Family." The plate facing page 194 is entitled: "Col. Warren Scott Dungan, Lieut. Governor of Iowa." A portrait of the late Mr. Dumont Clarke of New York City appears on a plate facing page 56, and a portrait of his son, Mr. Lewis Latham Clarke of New York City, appears on a plate facing page 55. Beginning on page 119 and ending on page 487, more than 5,404 numbered descendants of the Reverend Thomas Dungan are accounted for, some of the numbers being repeated with letters of the alphabet. This Thomas was born about 1634, married about 1663 Elizabeth Weaver, settled first in Rhode Island, and shortly after September 25, 1682, removed to Pennsylvania, and settled at Cold Spring, Bucks County; his will, dated December 3, 1686, was proved November 24, 1687. (*Ibid.*, pp. 116-118.) He was a grandson of "Thomas Dungan of Lincoln's Inn, Gent. (Sir Walter Dungan's will), b. circa 1584, d. intestate," son of "Sir John Dungan (Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, Vol. 4, p. 54)," by his wife Margaret Forster, daughter of Walter Forster, of Dublin, and Margaret Netterville, his wife. (*Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke . . . and Dungan Genealogy*, hereinafter cited as *Clarke and Dungan Genealogy*, pp. 115, 116.)

Lady Alison St. Lawrence, mother of the Margaret Netterville mentioned, was the daughter of Sir Nicho-

las St. Lawrence, 16th Baron Howth (who was born 1526), by his first wife, Lady Genet Plunket, only daughter of Sir Christopher Plunket, 3rd Lord Killeen, by his wife Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Welles, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. (*Ibid.*, pp. 63, 64.) Sir Nicholas St. Lawrence, 16th Baron Howth, born 1526, was the eldest son of Sir Robert St. Lawrence, 15th Baron Howth, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by his wife, Lady Joan Beaufort, daughter of Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by his wife Lady Eleanor Beauchamp, daughter of Sir Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. (*Ibid.*, p. 63.) This Edmund Beaufort, who on March 31, 1448, was created Duke of Somerset, was also Knight of the Garter and Lord High Constable, and was the third son of "Sir John Beaufort, Knt., eldest son of John of Gaunt, by Catharine Swineford . . ." and was the brother of Henry, 2nd Earl of Somerset, who, dying in his minority, in 1418, was succeeded by his brother, "John Beaufort, 3rd Earl of Somerset, K. G. . . . created, in 1443, Earl of Kendal and Duke of Somerset," whose only daughter "and heiress Margaret . . . m. Edmund Tudor, surnamed of Haddam, Earl of Richmond, by whom she was the mother of Henry, Earl of Richmond, who ascended the throne as Henry VII." (*A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*. By Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D. . . . New Ed., London, Harrison . . . 1883, pp. 35, 36.) Through

this descent from John of Gaunt, 4th son of King Edward III (*Ibid.*, p. 34), the ancestry of Governor Thomas Dongan of New York is traced back in an unbroken line to William the Conqueror, and through William's Queen, Maud, or Matilda, to Charlemagne. (Justice, *Clarke and Dungan Genealogy*, pp. 33, 34, 115, 116, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101-105.)

Sir Walter Dongan, Bart., who, as we shall see presently, was Governor Dongan's grandfather, was found, by a Post Mortem Inquisition, held May 11, 1627, "to have died possessed of a large estate. In Castleton, he held the manor of Castleton, a castle, 10 messuages, 230 acres and a water mill. In Killinacredocke, 2 messuages and 160 acres. In Killydroght, 60 acres called Ailmer's farm, 200 acres called the Earl of Kildare's farm. In Sherlockston, 1 castle, 4 messuages and 240 acres. In Poswickston, 1 castle, 2 messuages and 120 acres. In Collenblackston and Godfryhenrieston, 2 messuages and 120 acres. In Clane, Co. Kildare, 1 castle, 2 messuages and 20 acres, held of William Sharsfield Knt. and William Wogan. In Bewbus, 4 messuages and 80 acres, most of which he held of the King in free soccage or by military service . . ." (*Ibid.*, pp. 98, 99.)

In Brewer's *The Beauties of Ireland*, quoted more at length later, it is said in a subdivision devoted to County Dublin:

"Malahide is a lordship, or manor, having courts *leet* and *baron*, and has belonged in fee to the Talbot

family, from a period very closely approaching to the Anglo-Norman invasions in the time of Henry II. (Footnote: Amongst the knightly, or distinguished, families who entered Ireland in the reign of Henry II. and settled in the county of Dublin, the families of St. Laurence of Howth; *Talbot of Malahide*; Luttrell of Luttrell'stown; Russell of Seatown; Wolverston of Stillorgan; Cruise of the Naul (said to be of Danish extraction); Walsh of Carickmaine; Archbold; Feipo; Fyan; Peppard; and some others, continued to possess their estates down to the years 1641 and 1690. The three first-named families retain possession at the present day, [The Preface to the Vol. quoted from bears date: "Pillerton House, Warwickshire, *July 25, 1824.*"] with the exception of the Luttrell'stown estate, lately sold by the Earl of Carhampton to Mr. Luke White." (*The Beauties of Ireland . . . By J. N. Brewer, Esq. . . . 2 vols., London, Vol. I, Printed for Sherwood, Jones, & Co. . . . 1825, and Vol. II, Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper . . . 1826, Vol. I, p. 239.*)

John Netterville, Esq., of Dowth, and Lady Alice St. Lawrence his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas St. Lawrence, 16th Baron Howth, by his wife Lady Genet Plunket, had a son, Lucas Netterville, Esq., of Dowth, who married Margaret Luttrell, daughter of Sir Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, who was appointed a Justice of the Queen's Bench, October 15, 1559. (*Clarke and Dungan Genealogy, p. 65.*)

Lucas Netterville and Margaret Luttrell, his wife, “were the parents of Alice Netterville, who married Alexander Barnewall, of Robertstown, County Meath, whose son, Thomas Barnewall, married as his second wife Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Dongan, of Castletown Kildrought, County Kildare.” (*Ibid.*) “John Netterville, eldest son of Lucas,” married “Eleanor Gernon.” (*Ibid.*, p. 66.) They were the parents of Lord Viscount Nicholas Netterville, of Douth or Dowth, who was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland, by patent dated April 3, 1622. (*Ibid.*, and Lodge’s *The Peerage of Ireland* . . . cited below.) He married first Eleanor Bathe, daughter of Sir John Bathe of Drumconragh, County Dublin, and Athcarne, County Meath, and had issue by her eight sons and five daughters, including Sir John, 2nd Viscount Netterville, who married “Pursuant to deed dated 27 February 1623” (Lodge), Lady Elizabeth Weston, daughter of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland and Lord High-Treasurer of England. (*Ibid.*, and *The Peerage of Ireland* . . . By John Lodge, Esq. . . . Revised, Enlarged and Continued . . . By Mervyn Archdall, A.M. . . . 7 vols., James Moore, Dublin, 1789, Vol. IV, pp. 202-217.)

John of Gaunt “(4th son of King Edward III . . .) Earl of Richmond, Duke of Lancaster, and Duke of Aquitaine, K.G. . . . m. for his 3rd wife, Katherine, dau. of Sir Payn Roet, a knight of Hainault and Guienne, King of Arms, and widow of Sir Hugh (or

Otes) Swinford, but had the following issue by her before his marriage, who were legitimated by parliament, in the 15th Richard II., for all purposes, save accession to the crown, viz., John, Earl of Somerset, Henry, bishop of Lincoln, 1397, and of Winchester, 1405; Cardinal, 1426. This was the celebrated Cardinal Beaufort, Lord Chancellor of England, who crowned Henry VI. in Paris as King of France in 1431, and *d.* at Winchester in 1447. Thomas, of whom presently, Joane, *m.* 1st to Sir Robert Ferrers, 2nd Lord Ferrers, of Wemme; and 2ndly, to Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland. . . .” (Burke, *A Genealogical History of the Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire*, p. 34, under the heading: “Beaufort—Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter. By Letters Patent, dated—18 November, 1416.”)

“Sir Thomas Beaufort,” third son of John of Gaunt by Katherine Swinford, was “In the 13th of Henry IV. . . . elevated to the peerage as Earl of Dorset. . . . In the 4th of Henry V. (1416-17), his lordship was created Duke of Exeter, *for life only* . . . His grace *m.* Margaret, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Nevill . . . Knt., but had no issue. He *d.* 27 December, 1417, when the earldom of Dorset and dukedom of Exeter expired, but his great landed possessions devolved upon his nephew, John, Duke of Somerset. In the last testament of this eminent person [Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter], dated 29 December, in

the 5th of Henry VI., he ordains that as soon after his decease (viz., the first day, if possible, or the second or third at the furthest), a thousand masses should be solemnly sung for his soul, &c., that no great cost should be incurred at his funeral, and that five tapers only, in so many candlesticks, should be placed round his remains. . . .” (*Ibid.*, p. 35.)

The surname Beaufort came “from the castle of Beaufort in France, part of the marriage portion of Blanch of Artois, upon her marriage with Edward Crouchback, 1st Earl of Lancaster.” (*Ibid.*, p. 34.) It was the Margaret, daughter of this nephew John, 3rd Earl and 1st Duke of Somerset, who was the mother of King Henry VII (*Ibid.*, pp. 34, 35), and it was this nephew’s brother Edmund Beaufort, mentioned above, who married Lady Eleanor or Alianore Beauchamp, and was created Duke of Somerset on March 31, 1448. (*Ibid.*, pp. 35, 36.) This John Beaufort, 3rd Earl and 1st Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, and brother of Edmund Beaufort, second Duke of Somerset, was one of the historic personages in the Scene in the Temple Garden, in the play, *The First Part of King Henry the Sixth*, and was one of the principals to the following colloquy in this Scene, which portrays the choosing or adopting of the emblems of the respective parties, descendants of King Edward III and their adherents, in the ensuing civil strife commonly known as the Wars of the Roses.

Plan. Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts;
Let him that is a true-born gentleman
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me.

Som. Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

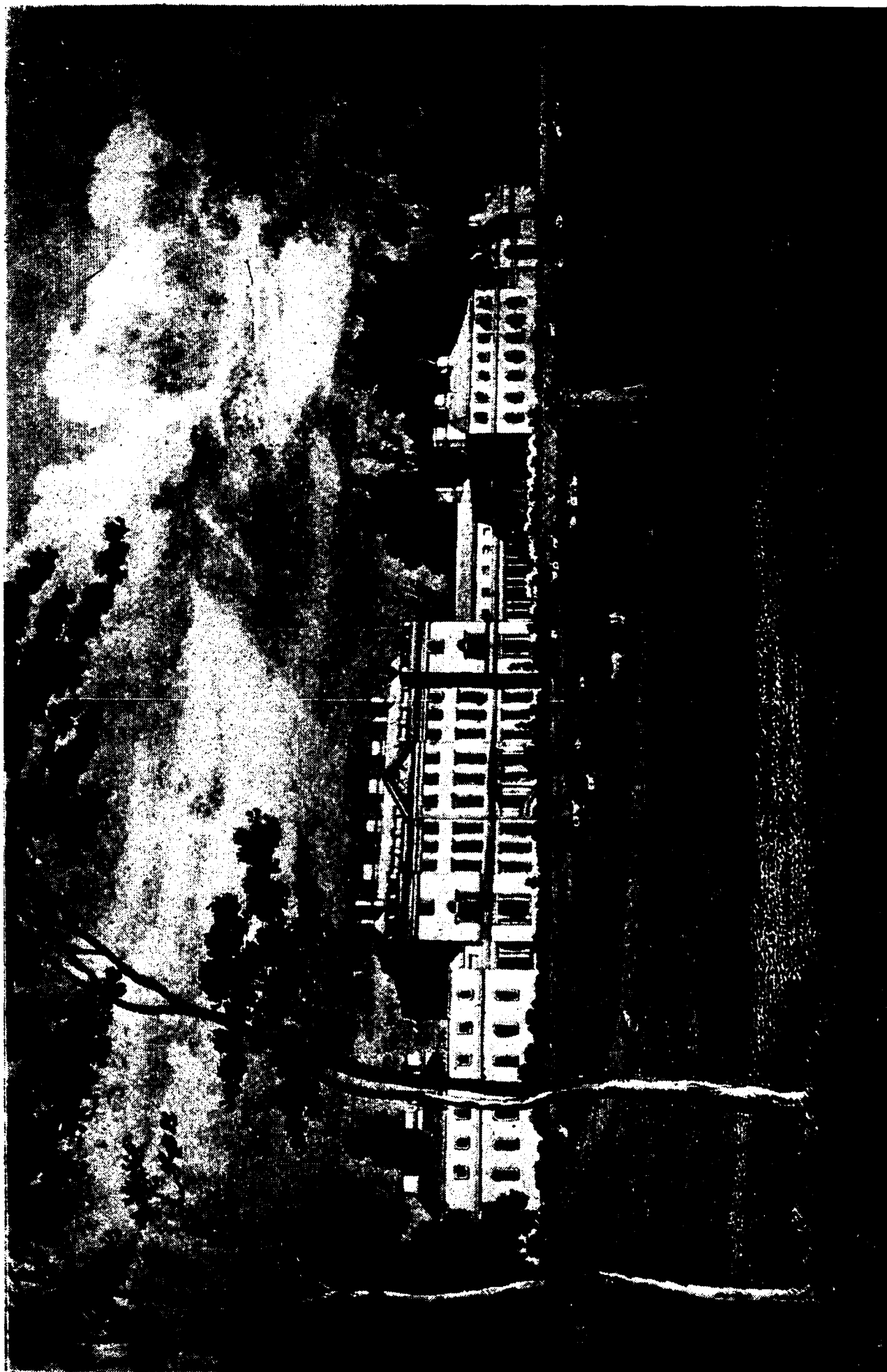
.

Plan. Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?

Som. Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?

(*The First Part of King Henry the Sixth*, Act II, Scene IV, lines 25-33, and 68, 69. The Dramatis Personæ in the play include Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, great-uncle to the King; Henry Beaufort, great-uncle to the King, Bishop of Winchester, and afterwards Cardinal; "John Beaufort, Earl, afterwards Duke, of Somerset"; and "Richard Plantagenet, son of Richard late Earl of Cambridge, afterwards Duke of York."—*The Works of William Shakespeare*. Edited by William Aldis Wright. In Nine Volumes. Macmillan & Co., Limited, St. Martin's Street, London, 1919-1925,—"The Cambridge Shakespeare,"—Vol. V, p. 2.)

(Plate 3)



CARTON

PLATE 4

CARTON

“CARTON. *The Seat of His Grace the Duke of Leinster. Co. of Kildare. Published by Sherwood, Jones and C^o Sep^t 1, 1824.*” (From *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . By J. N. Brewer, Esq. . . . Illustrated With Engravings, By J. & H. S. Storer, After Original Drawings, Chiefly by Mr. Petrie, of Dublin, 2 vols., 1825, 1826. London, Vol. I, Printed for Sherwood, Jones, & Co. . . . Vol. II, Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert & Piper . . . Vol. II, Plate facing p. 70. Under the lower left-hand corner of the engraving stands “*Drawn by Geo. Petrie*”; and under the lower right-hand corner, “*Eng^d by J. & H. S. Storer.*”)

Carton was the estate of Governor Dongan’s mother’s family, and belonged to her father, Sir William Talbot, Bart., as will appear presently. The title-page of each volume of the work last cited bears a quotation from *The Faerie Queene*, the whole quotation reading:

Through all the land the musing pilgrim sees
A track of brightest green, and in the midst
Appears a mould’ring wall, with ivy crown’d;
Of Gothic turret, pride of antient days!
Sea, mountain, lovely vale, and rushing stream,
Combine, in charms pictorial.

It was a chosen plott of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves sett, like a little nest,
As if it had by Nature's cunning hand
Bene choycely picked out from all the rest.

At the end of his description of Carton, quoted in full below, Mr. Brewer says:

“Carton belonged, for many ages previous to the early part of the eighteenth century, to a branch of the family of Talbot of Malahide and Templeoge. William Talbot, of Carton, Esq. was created a baronet in 1622. He died in 1633, leaving a numerous family. Richard, his eighth and youngest son, was the well-known Duke of Tyrconnell, minister of King James II.” (Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Vol. II, p. 72.)

William Talbot, Esq., of Carton, County Kildare, son and heir of Robert Talbot of Carton, who was the third son of Sir Robert Talbot of Malahide, County Dublin (who was aged 28 in 1529), was created a Baronet of the Kingdom of Ireland by patent dated February 4, 1622/3, at Dublin (the Privy Seal being dated December 16, 1622, at Westminster), was M.P. of Ireland for County Kildare in 1613-1615, and died March 16, 1633/4; he married Alison, daughter of John Netterville of Castleton, County Meath. (*Complete Baronetage*. Edited by G. E. C. . . . 6 vols., 1900-1909, Exeter, William Pollard & Co., Ltd., 39 & 40 North St., Vol. I, “1611-1625.” Page 247.)

Sir Robert Talbot, of Carton, 2nd Baronet, was the first son and heir of Sir William Talbot, 1st Baronet, and Alison Netterville, his wife, and married Grace, daughter of George Calvert, 1st Baron Baltimore in the Peerage of Ireland. (*Ibid.*, p. 248.) Sir William Talbot, of Carton, 1st Baronet, “was educated for the law, and subsequently attained a leading position as a lawyer in Dublin. About 1603 he was appointed recorder of Dublin . . .”; he and Alison Netterville, his wife, had eight sons and eight daughters. (*Dictionary of National Biography*. Edited by Sidney Lee. Smith, Elder, & Co., 15 Waterloo Place, London, Vol. LV, published in 1898, p. 338.) Their eldest son Robert succeeded as 2nd Baronet, “and from his daughter Frances, who married Richard Talbot of Malahide, descended the barons Talbot of Malahide.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 338, 339.) The second son of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart., of Carton, and Alison Netterville, his wife, was Peter, 1620-1680, who became the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (*Ibid.*, p. 339; a memoir of him appears *ibid.*, pp. 327-329), and their eighth son was Richard Talbot, 1630-1691, Duke of Tyrconnel. (*Ibid.*, p. 339 and pp. 331-336.)

Walter Dungan, Esq., of Castletowne, County Kildare, first son and heir of John Dungan, or Dongan, of Dublin by Margaret, daughter of Walter Foster, “Merchant and Alderman of Dublin,” “passed patent for the manor of Kildrought (*i.e.*, Castletown), in 1616,” and was created a Baronet of

the Kingdom of Ireland by patent dated at Dublin October 23, 1623, the Privy Seal being dated at Westminster July 5, 1622; he was Sheriff of Dublin City, 1624. (G. E. C., *Complete Baronetage* . . . Vol. I, p. 253.) He married Jane, daughter of Robert Rochfort, of Kilbride, and died December 21, 1626. (*Ibid.*)

Sir John Dungan, or Dongan, of Castletown, County Kildare, 2nd Bart., son and heir of Sir Walter Dongan, 1st Bart., was M.P. of Ireland for Newcastle, County Dublin, in 1634-1635, and in 1639-1642, and married before 1626, Mary, first daughter of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart. of Carton, by Alison, daughter of John Netterville of Castleton, County Meath. (*Ibid.*)

Sir Walter Dungan, or Dongan, 3rd Bart., was the first son and heir of Sir John Dongan, 2nd Bart., and died without issue, and his baronetcy passed to and merged in the peerage of his brother William (*Ibid.*, p. 254), an account of whom appears in *Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, or Dormant*, Alphabetically Arranged and Edited by G. E. C., eight volumes, 1887-1898, London, George Bell & Sons, Exeter, William Pollard & Co., Volume V, published in 1893, page 81, and in a later edition, entitled *The Complete Peerage, or A History of the House of Lords and All Its Members from the Earliest Times*, By G. E. C., Revised and much enlarged By The Hon. Vicary Gibbs, Now Edited By H. A.

Doubleday and Lord Howard De Walden, Volume VII, "Husee to Lincolnshire," London, The St. Catherine Press, Stamford Street, S.E., 1929, pages 660, 661, under the heading, "Limerick," including footnotes.

Mr. Brewer's description of Malahide Castle and the village of Malahide and the Island of Lambay, appears in *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Volume I, pages 239-245. Carton is described in *Scenes in Ireland, With Historical Illustrations, Legends, and Biographical Notices*, By Rev. G. N. Wright, A.M. . . . Embellished with Thirty-six Engravings, Printed for Thomas Tegg and Son, London, R. Griffin and Co., Glasgow, and W. F. Wakeman, Dublin, 1834, pages 92-96, with an engraving entitled "Carton." (*Ibid.*, Plate 5.) The same author's account of Malahide (the Talbot lordship of which he dates from the reign of Henry the Second), including the Island of Lambay, appears in the same volume, pages 39-45. Under the heading "Shelton Abbey," the seat of the Earls of Wicklow, he speaks of the Dargle, "'the Meeting of the Waters,'" Castle Howard, the Vale of Arklow, and "the beautiful Ovoca." (*Ibid.*, pp. 45-50.)

Of the children of Sir John Dongan, 2nd Bart., and Lady Mary Talbot, his wife, Mr. Justice accounts for (i) Sir Walter Dongan, eldest son, who died in Spain, leaving no issue surviving him; (ii) Sir William Dongan, 1st Earl of Limerick, second son, who died

December, 1698, in France; (iii) Edward Dongan, Gentleman, buried July 13, 1653, at St. John's Church, Dublin; (iv) Robert Dongan, Gentleman, who was in Antwerp, September 11, 1656, and was living July 18, 1657; (v) Lieutenant Colonel Michael Dongan, who died June 8, 1663, in Portugal; "He left issue 3 children, who were taken in charge by their uncle, Col. Thomas Dongan, Gov. of New York; viz. . . . Thomas, John and Walter"; (vi) "Colonel Thomas Dongan, second Earl of Limerick and Governor of the Province of New York . . . born 1634, d. single, December 14, 1715"; (vii) John Dongan, Gentleman, "d. 1665, *s. p.* [*sine prole*, — without offspring, that is, without issue]"; (viii) James Dongan, Gentleman . . . "No account of him has been found"; (ix) Lady Bridget Dongan, who married Sir Francis Nugent, Bart., of Dardistown, son of Sir Thomas Nugent, Bart., by his wife, Alison Barnewall; (x) Lady Margaret Dongan (eldest daughter of Sir John Dongan, 2nd Bart., and Lady Mary Talbot, his wife), who married Sir Robert Barnewall, 9th Lord Trimbleston; and (xi) Lady Alice Dongan, who married Robert Nugent, of Donove, Esq., son of Walter and Bridget (Nugent) Nugent. (Justice, *Clarke and Dungan Genealogy*, pp. 100-107.)

William Dungan, or Dongan (second son of Sir John Dungan, 2nd Bart., of Castletown, County Kildare, by Mary Talbot, daughter of Sir William Talbot, 1st Bart., of Carton), was born 1630; distin-

guished himself in the military service; succeeded his brother Sir Walter in the baronetcy previous to 1660; was created on February 14, 1661/2, Viscount Dungan of Clane, County Kildare, with a special remainder, failing heirs male of his body, to his brothers, Robert, Michael, and Thomas Dungan, and was on January 2, 1685/6, created Earl of Limerick in the Peerage of Ireland, with a like special remainder to "his brother, Colonel Thomas Dungan, remainder to his cousin (*consobrinus*) John Dungan." (G. E. C., *The Complete Peerage*, Edited by H. A. Doubleday and Lord Howard De Walden, Vol. VII, p. 660.)

"He [Sir William Dongan, 4th Bart., and later Viscount Dongan of Clane, and still later 1st Earl of Limerick] *m.*, when abroad, before May, 1664, and probably about 1660, at Xeres, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Richard Chambers, a lady of Spanish domicile. She brought him £30,000 as a portion. After the defeat of the Boyne (1 July 1690) he retired to France, (Footnote, citation of authority.) and was (with his wife) *attainted* in 1691, whereby, it is presumed, all his honours were forfeited. (Footnote *a*, quoted in full below.) He *d. s. p. m. s.* [*died sine prole masculâ superstite*,—died without surviving male issue], (Footnote *b*, quoted in full below.) in France, Dec. 1698. His widow, who had lic.[ense] 'to return out of France' in Nov. 1701, (Footnote *c*, quoted in full below.) *d.* 1703. Will, as Mary Countess Dowager of Limerick, dat. 2 Nov. 1703, pr. 11 Feb. 1703/4 in

Perog.[ative] Court (I.).” (*Ibid.*, pp. 660, 661.) The footnotes to be quoted in full read in their order:

“The names of the Earl and Countess figure in a list of persons outlawed for high treason printed in *Hist. MSS. Com.*, H. of Lords MSS., N. S. [New Series], vol. iv, pp. 17, 24. His estates of nearly 30,000 acres were forfeited to the King, who granted them to his Dutch favourite and successful general, the Earl of Athlone [Vol.] (I.), to whom they were confirmed by Act of Parl. in 1693.” (*Ibid.*, p. 661, n. a.)

“His arms, with those of other aldermen of Dublin in 1687, are reproduced in *Nat. MSS. of Ireland*, part iv, 2, pl. 85. Ursula, his da. (who was *b.* abroad and subsequently naturalized), *m.* Lucas (Dillon), Viscount Dillon (I.), and *d. s. p.* [*died sine prole*, — without issue] and *v. p.* [*vitâ patris*, — in her father’s lifetime], before 1681.” (*Ibid.*, n. b.)

“*Hist. MSS. Com.*, H. of Lords MSS., N. S. [New Series], vol. v, p. 208. Thomas, Earl of Limerick, and Maria Euphemia, Countess of Limerick, appear to have had estates of the late Earl restored to them (? by Act passed 1702) (*Idem*, p. 148.)” (*Ibid.*, n. c.) Mr. Gerard, in his article cited in the Introduction to the present work, shows that this was upon condition of paying claims of purchasers from the Earl of Athlone.

The following is Mr. Brewer’s description of Carton:

“The mansion of Carton, distant about one mile from Maynooth, is a spacious and magnificent struc-

ture, worthy of its distinction in constituting the principal residence of the premier peer of Ireland. This fine seat was erected in the latter part of the eighteenth century, after the designs of Richard Cassels, whom we have already mentioned as the architect of Leinster-house, formerly the town residence of the Duke of Leinster, but now the house of the Dublin Society. The plan comprehends a central edifice, of august proportions, with two projecting pavilions, united to the principal building by a fine and graceful corridor. Few ornaments are introduced in the design of the exterior. The elevation is lightened at the top by an open balustrade. The entrance is by a portico, having the family arms in the tympanum of the pediment. The pavilions are entirely destitute of external embellishment.

“The interior is arranged with a degree of splendour suited to the noble family which exercises within these walls the hospitality of antient Ireland, refined by the habits of more intellectual ages. The whole of the principal apartments are of large dimensions, and are richly adorned. The dining-room, recently completed under the direction of Richard Morrison, Esq. architect, is fifty-two feet long; twenty-four feet wide; and twenty-four feet high. This is believed to be the finest apartment in Ireland, appropriated to the same use. In this superb mansion are the following, among other paintings.

“Landscape, with figures expressing the story of

Europa. Size, 6 feet 5½ inches, by 5 feet 7½ inches.
Claude.

St. Sebastian. Supposed *Caracci*.

Descent from the Cross. *G. Poussin*.

Landscape, with Cattle. *Cuype*.

A Schoolboy. *Rembrandt*.

Cattle. *Cuype*.

Acis and Galatea. *Geordain*.

Landscape and Figures. *N. Poussin*.

Holy Family. *Andrea del Sarto*.

Goats and Sheep. *Rosa de Tivoli*.

Repose in Egypt. *L. Giordano*.

Lazarus and Dives. *Vander Bosch*.

Battle piece. *Borgognone*.

Interior of a Church. *Neefs*.

A Fight of Lions. *Snyders*.

Ballad Singers. *Ostade*.

Cattle. *Rosa de Tivoli*.

Holy Family. *Palma*.

Two Landscapes. *G. Poussin*.

Boy and white Horse. *A. Cype*.

Two Sea pieces. *Vandermeer*.

Dead Game. *Snyders*.

St. Jerome. *Spagnoletto*.

Landscape and Cattle. *Cignaroli*.

Stag-Hunt. *Oudry*.

Magdalen. *Furini*.

Landscape. *Ruysdael*.

Fowl. *Hondekolter*.

Card-players. *Honthorst*.

St. John. *Moelart*.

“There are also some family portraits of considerable interest, including an Earl of Kildare, by *Holbein*; a full length of the late Duke of Leinster; and the Duchess Dowager of Leinster, by *Romsey*.

“The park which surrounds this mansion is of great extent, and has every charm which can be imparted by abundance of wood and judicious disposal. The surface is agreeably varied by gentle swells; but none of the bold features of nature, which characterise by far the greater number of Irish demesnes, and render them magnificent and enchanting, even when of limited size, are here found. Those softer beauties which afford repose to the eye, and which, perhaps, yield the most permanent gratification, are, however, seen in captivating variety. A stream, which winds through the principal parts of this spacious park, has been expanded by art into a river of ample width, and assists in forming much picturesque scenery, as it pursues its course amidst verdant swells of land, peculiarly soft and graceful, or approaches the sheltering masses of wood which dignify the demesne. Scenery so tranquil would appear to invite the introduction of artificial objects; and such we find to have been, accordingly, carried into execution. On one of the most elevated parts of the park is placed a well-designed prospect-tower; and from another division of the grounds rises a pillar, which is conspicuous through a long tract of

the surrounding country. This latter erection is in itself a handsome object, when viewed from the mansion, and acquires additional interest from the circumstance of having afforded employment to the poor in a time of great scarcity and privation. The whole demesne is encompassed by plantations, and the house is approached from Maynooth through a long and fine avenue of trees." (Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Vol. II, pp. 69-72.)

James Fitz Gerald, 20th Earl of Kildare, and Baron of Offaly, in the Peerage of Ireland, 3d but 1st surviving son and heir of Robert Fitz Gerald, 19th Earl of Kildare, was born May 29, 1722, and succeeded to the Earldom February 20, 1743/4; on February 21, 1746/7, he was created Viscount Leinster of Taplow, County of Buckingham, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and on March 3, 1761, he was created Earl of Offaly, and Marquis of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, and on November 26, 1766, Duke of Leinster, in the same peerage. (G. E. C., *Complete Peerage*, Vol. IV, p. 375; Revised and Enlarged Edition, "*The Complete Peerage* . . ." Edited by H. A. Doubleday and Lord Howard De Walden, Vol. VII, p. 245.)

An account of the Earls of Kildare, in the Peerage of Ireland, beginning with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, created on May 14, 1316, Earl of Kildare, being the 1st Earl of that line, appears in the volume last cited, pages 218-245. He was the "5th lord of

the barony of Offaly, co. Kildare, s. and h. of Thomas Fitz Maurice (*d.* 1271), and h. male of his kinsmen, the 3rd and 4th barons.” (*Ibid.*, p. 218.) It appears that Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, bought Carton on January 27, 1738/9, from Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq., of Walldridge, in the County of Bucks. (Wright, *Scenes in Ireland* . . . p. 94, n., citing as authority “Mr. Burke, in his Peerage.”)

The following is Mr. Brewer’s account of Clane, County Kildare:

“Clain, or Clane, which gives name to a barony, is situated on the Liffey, over which river is here a bridge of six arches. This village, including barracks and a Roman Catholic chapel, was burned in the year 1798, but has been since rebuilt. The manor was formerly vested in the family of Sarsfield, of this county; from whom it passed to the Wogan (Footnote, quoted in full below.) family, and was, by their representatives, sold at the same time with Rathcoffy. Here are the ruins of a castle, concerning the history of which building we have in vain endeavoured to acquire intelligence. An abbey for canons regular was founded at Clain, by St. Ailbe, in the sixth century, in which was held a synod, consisting of twenty-six bishops, with numerous abbotts and other dignitaries of the church, A. D. 1162. A Franciscan friary was also erected here, in the early part of the thirteenth century, of which considerable remains still exist. At this place is an antient earthen elevation, locally termed a Dun.”

(Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Vol. II, p. 59.) The footnote reads:

“It is erroneously asserted by Archdall and Seward that the family of *O'Hogain* formerly possessed the estate of Clain. This error proceeds from the mistake of that name for *Owgan*, or *Wogan*; in both which ways the name of the real possessors was occasionally written. MSS. of Chev. De Montmorency.” (*Ibid.*, n.)

In a recent work the White House is referred to as having been built on the model of the Duke of Leinster's home at Carton. (*The Irish Future* . . . By C. J. O'Donnell, Ex-M.P., London, 6th ed., Cecil Palmer, 49 Chandos Street, W.C.2, London, 1931, pp. 43, 44.)

In an article entitled “The Genesis of the White House,” by Fiske Kimball, in *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, The Century Co., New York, Volume XCV (New Series, Vol. LXXIII), November, 1917, to April, 1918, pages 523-528, Mr. Kimball sets forth illustrations entitled, respectively, “Hoban's Design for the Façade of the President's House, Accepted and Followed in the Building of the White House” (p. 523), “The Entrance Front of Leinster House, Dublin” (p. 524), “Hoban's Ground-Plan for the White House” (p. 524), “James Gibbs's Design for a Gentleman's House. The Model for the White House” (p. 525), “Thomas Jefferson's Design for the President's House” (p. 526), and “Palladio's Design for the Villa Rotonda.

The Original of Jefferson's Design" (p. 526), and says in his article:

"Jefferson's design was not the one most favored at the judgment of the competition, and the choice fell on the plan of James Hoban, which established the main lines of the building as it stands to-day. According to popular tradition, Hoban's design was also taken from one of the 'celebrated fronts of modern buildings'—a less famous one, to be sure,—that of Leinster House in Dublin, Hoban's native city. Hoban's original drawing of the façade is well known, but, strangely enough, no one has troubled to place it side by side with the façade of Leinster House. When this is done, one sees that, along with certain similarities, some of them common to many buildings of the eighteenth century, there are even more striking differences. Thus, whereas Hoban employs Ionic columns and basement windows with 'rustic coigns,' Leinster House has columns of the taller and richer Corinthian order, and a high basement with windows delicately framed. Aside from the entrance front, moreover, Leinster House has no resemblance to the White House either in its other faces or in its interior arrangement." (*Ibid.*, p. 525.)

"In search elsewhere for Hoban's inspiration we are helped by the reappearance of his original ground-plan, which has hitherto been regarded as lost. It proves to have passed into Jefferson's possession while he occupied the White House, and to have been pre-

served with his own drawings. It shows many details of the interior which have been modified, and shows, too, that the great porticos to north and south were not features of the original scheme. If now we turn over the folios of engraved designs which often served as sources of suggestion to colonial architects, we find a building in which plan and façade alike corresponded in astonishing degree with Hoban's. It is in 'A Book of Architecture' by James Gibbs, the disciple of Christopher Wren and architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, a favorite resource of early American builders as well as of students in the Royal Academy at Dublin. The 'design for a Gentleman's house,' which Hoban selected, has Ionic columns, basement, steps, and a hundred details as in his façade; and the plan, although somewhat rearranged, agrees so minutely with Hoban's in many respects that there can be no doubt that Hoban worked with it before him." (*Ibid.*, pp. 525, 526.)

"There are indeed certain minor departures from Gibbs's façade in the direction of that of Leinster House, which may show that Hoban was trying to bring the design nearer to the house in Dublin as he remembered it. It is even possible that an admiration for the style of Leinster House may have suggested the choice of a more accessible model having some resemblance to it. The truth remains, however, that the White House was not copied from Leinster House, as has been believed, but, like many other American

buildings of the time, was modeled on a design of Gibbs.” (*Ibid.*, p. 526.)

Mr. Kimball makes no mention of the Duke of Leinster’s country-seat, Carton, nor does he mention it in his memoir of James Hoban in the *Dictionary of American Biography, Under the Auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies*, Edited by Dumas Malone, Volume IX, — Hibben to Jarvis, — Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York, Volume IX, published in 1932, pages 91, 92. In this memoir Mr. Kimball says of the White House: “The front is academic, and was based on a plate in James Gibbs’s *Book of Architecture* (London, 1778, plate 51). Certain modifications of this design suggested the influence of Leinster House in Dublin, generically similar, and gave rise to the legend that the White House was copied from this building of Hoban’s native place.” (*Dictionary of American Biography* . . . Edited by Dumas Malone, Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York, Vol. IX, published in 1932, p. 91.) In the same article Mr. Kimball says that James Hoban “(c. 1762 — Dec. 8, 1831), architect, builder, was born in Callan, County Killkenny, Ireland, the son of Edward and Martha (Bayne) Hoban. . . .” (*Ibid.*)

Carton is mentioned frequently in *The Earls of Kildare, and their Ancestors, From 1057 to 1773*, By the Marquis of Kildare, Fourth Edition, Dublin, Hodges, Smith, & Co., Publishers to the University, 1864, with an index in *The Earls of Kildare, and their*

Ancestors, From 1057 to 1773, By the Marquis of Kildare, Addenda, with the same Imprint, 1862. In his account of Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, born May, 1675 (*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 276), the Marquis of Kildare says:

“It was the wish of the Earl to have restored Maynooth Castle, but on examination it was found to be too much dilapidated; he in consequence determined to make Carton his residence.

“In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a lease of the townland of Carton, consisting of 403 A. 1 R. 16 P. Irish, had been made by Gerald, fourteenth Earl, to William Talbot, grandson of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Malahide. He built there a house, which is the nucleus of the present mansion. He was elected Member for the County of Kildare in 1613, was created a baronet in 1622, and died in 1633. The estate passed eventually to his grandson, Richard, created Earl of Tyrconnell in 1685, and Duke in 1689. On his attainder, in 1691, this property was forfeited to the crown, and was sold, subject to the head-rent of £10, payable to the Earl of Kildare, for £1,840, to Major-General Richard Ingoldsby, who was Master of the Ordnance, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland at the time of his death, in 1711. (Footnote: Book of Forfeited Estates, temp. William III.) From his descendant, Thomas Ingoldsby, of Walldridge, the Earl repurchased the lease for £8,000, on the 27th January, 1738-9, and at once commenced to enlarge the house.

He appears to have resided until then in Kilkea Castle, of which a lease was made to Thomas Dixon, Esq., in 1741.

“ He died at Carton on the 20th February, 1744 . . .

.

“ By his will he left his Countess £1,200 a year, to be paid out of the Kildare estates; his estates in the County of Down; Carton and his house in Dublin, and all their furniture, recommending her to leave them to her son; his plate and jewels, and all the residue of his personal property, desiring her, out of it, to finish the house and offices at Carton, according to the plan thereof. To his daughter, Lady Margaret, he left £20,000. He entailed his estates upon his son and his heirs, with remainder to his daughter and her heirs, remainder to his sisters and their heirs, who were to assume the name of Fitz Gerald. . . .

“ He married, in 1708, Lady Mary O’Brien, daughter of William, third Earl of Inchiquin. She survived him many years, dying at the age of 87, in 1780. She was also buried in Christ Church. They had four sons and eight daughters, all of whom died young, except James, Lord Offaly, and Lady Margaret.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 279-281.)

James, twentieth Earl of Kildare, born May 29, 1722; created February 1, 1747, Viscount Leinster of Taplow, County of Buckingham; and created Marquis of Kildare and Earl of Offaly, under the Great Seal, on February 27, 1761, “and by patent, dated the

19th of March”; and on November 12, 1766, “created Duke of Leinster, by Privy Seal, and by patent on the 26th of that month”; married on February 7, 1746, “Lady Emily Mary Lennox, second daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond,” “and sister of Lady Holland, Lady Louisa Conolly, and Lady Sarah Napier”; and died November 19, 1773, “in Leinster House, in Dublin, at the age of fifty-one, and was buried in Christ Church.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 282, 283, 284, 294, 295, 297.)

At his father’s death, the family residence was “in Suffolk-street. The Earl, soon after his accession, wished to build a large house on the south side of the city; but failing to get a site there, he selected one on ‘Molesworth Fields,’ then unoccupied, and the foundation of ‘Kildare House,’ afterwards called ‘Leinster House,’ was laid there in 1745.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 282, 283.) The Duke had nine sons and ten daughters. (*Ibid.*, p. 297.) His wife, Lady Emily Mary Lennox, second daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, was “born on the 6th October, 1731, and was god-daughter to George II., who gave her a silver christening cup, which is now at Carton. She survived the Duke many years, and remarried William Ogilvy, Esq., by whom she had two daughters — Cecilia Margaret, married to Charles Locke, Esq., and Emily Charlotte, married to Charles Beauclere, Esq. She died on the 27th March, 1814.” (*Ibid.*)

Mr. Brewer’s description of Leinster House, Dub-

lin, appears in *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Volume I. He says: “. . . This mansion was erected after the designs of Mr. Cassels, whose name is so greatly distinguished in the architectural history of Ireland.” (Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Vol. I, p. 134.)

“. . . As a measure of land,” an acre “was first defined as the amount a yoke of oxen could plow in a day; statutory values were enacted in England by acts of Edward I. and III., Henry VIII., George IV.; the Weights and Measures Act 1878 defines it as 4,840 sq. yds. This is the American acre. In addition to this ‘statute’ or ‘imperial acre,’ other ‘acres’ are still, though rarely, used in Scotland, Ireland, Wales and certain English counties. The Scottish acre contains 6,150.4 sq. yds.; the Irish acre 7,840 sq. yds . . .” (*The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 14 ed., Topic, “Acre.”) One hundred Irish acres are the equivalent of nearly one hundred and sixty-two statute acres. (*The Century Dictionary*, 1911 ed., “Acre.”)

The “Origin of English measures: the acre, the furlong, the pole or perch—Lynchets” is explained in *The Scenery of England and the Causes to which it is due*, By The Right Hon. Lord Avebury, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Cantab. Dubl. et Edin.), M.D. (Würzb.) . . . New York, The Macmillan Company, London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1902, pages 473-477. The quotation is from the “Contents.” (*Ibid.*, p. xvii.) (Plate 4)



THE SALMON LEAP, LEIXLIP

THE SALMON LEAP, LEIXLIP

“*Salmon Leap at Leixlip.*” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 88. Engraver, G. K. Richardson.)

The following are Mr. Brewer’s accounts, respectively, of Leixlip, Celbridge (otherwise *Kildroghed*), and Castletown:

“Leixlip, a small but neat fair town, is seated on the river Liffey, at a distance of eight miles from Dublin. The chief ornament of the place is *Leixlip Castle*, which structure is boldly situated on an eminence overhanging the river. On the west side it is flanked by a circular, and on the east by a square, tower. This castle is now in the possession of the Hon. George Cavendish, and was formerly the residence of the White family, who owned for many ages the town and manor of Leixlip. Sir Nicholas White, who died in the year 1654, married a daughter of the Lord Moore, and lies buried in the church of Leixlip, a respectable building in the pointed style of architecture. The estate was afterwards purchased by the Right Hon. William Conolly; and, while the castle was in the possession of the Conolly family, it became the occasional residence of several eminent persons, among whom

may be named Primate Stone and Lord Townshend. The river scenery of this neighbourhood is enriched by a water-fall, termed the *Salmon leap*, which is a fine and picturesque object.

“Celbridge (otherwise *Kildroghed*) is a neat and thriving village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Liffey, over which river is here a handsome stone bridge. In this village, and its immediate vicinity, are extensive woollen and cotton manufactories. In the church, which is situated on the border of the Castle-town demesne, is the mausoleum of the extinct family of Conolly, late proprietors of this place.

“Celbridge acquires a considerable degree of interest from its former connection with Dean Swift, and the fair but unfortunate *Vanessa*. Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, the father of the lady celebrated by Swift under the name of Vanessa, was a Dutch merchant, who settled in Dublin towards the close of the seventeenth century, where he obtained considerable property, and served the office of lord mayor, *anno* 1697. Mr. Vanhomrigh died in the year 1703, leaving two sons and two daughters, of whom Esther (the Vanessa of Swift) was the survivor. The romantic and excessive affection which this lady entertained for Swift is well known. The surprise which so enthusiastic a passion created in the mind of the dean, and the urgency with which he advised his friend and pupil to conquer desires which never would be gratified, are stated in words which, from their elegance, must com-

memorate the tale to a very late posterity, in the poem of Cadenus and Vanessa. Very shortly previous to his decease, Mr. Vanhomrigh had built a house at Celbridge, to which Vanessa retired in 1717; and in this seclusion she nursed, with a destructive ardour, too common to the youthful and impassioned, the morbid tenderness of fancy that was the bane of her existence. Swift forebore to visit her at this place until the year 1720; and their subsequent intercourse had an abrupt termination. (Footnote, quoted at the end of this paragraph.) Vanessa died at Celbridge, in 1723, and her unrequited affection, after a hopeless continuation of more than ten years, was so far smothered in resentment, that the name of Swift was not mentioned in the last will by which she disposed of her ample property.

(Footnote: “It has been said that Vanessa, ‘desirous of knowing the real nature of the dean’s connection with Stella; addressed a letter to that lady upon the subject, which she communicated to Swift, who, in a paroxysm of rage, rode out to Celbridge, and flinging the letter upon the table left the room, and was never afterwards reconciled to her.’ — In Sir Walter Scott’s Life of Swift, that writer has presented the world with some ‘minute particulars’ of Swift’s intercourse with Vanessa at ‘Marlay Abbey, near Celbridge.’ This account is given on the authority of a nameless correspondent, and is believed to be destitute of solid foundation. Relying on the testimony of an ‘aged

man,' a gardener 'who remembered the unfortunate Vanessa well,' Sir Walter mentions the following among other circumstances:—'The garden was to an uncommon degree crowded with laurels. The old man said, when Mrs. Vanhomrigh expected the dean *she always planted, with her own hand, a laurel or two against his arrival.* He shewed her favourite seat, still called Vanessa's bower. Three or four trees, and some laurels, indicate the spot. They had formerly, according to the old man's information, been trained into a close arbour. There were two seats and a rude table within the bower, the opening of which commanded a view of the Liffey, which had a romantic effect, and there was a small cascade that murmured at a distance. In this sequestered spot, according to the old gardener's account, the dean and Vanessa used often to sit, with books and writing materials on the table before them.' For some strictures on the above statement of Sir W. Scott, see Mr. Moncke Mason's *Hibernia Antiqua*.)

"Castletown, the noble residence of Lady Louisa Augusta Conolly, relict of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, is approached from the village of Celbridge through an avenue planted with limes, one mile in length. In the time of the late Mr. Conolly, of patriotic memory, Castletown was distinguished by the exercise of an unbounded hospitality, which will long be remembered in Ireland, and has been emphatically noticed by a philosophical tourist. (Footnote: 'Castle-

town, the seat of Mr. Conolly, the greatest commoner in the kingdom, is fitted up in the most elegant modern taste, and his mode of living is in the highest style of hospitality. He has a public news or coffee-room, for the common resort of his guests in boots, where he who goes away early may breakfast, or who comes in late may dine; or he who should chuse to go to bed may sup before the rest of the family. This is almost princely.' Philosophical Survey, p. 54.)

“The mansion is a capacious structure of stone, consisting of a centre, united by colonnades to pavilions, the whole designed in the Ionic order. The apartments are, in general, neither spacious nor lofty, chiefly with the exception of a gallery, termed the library, which, with an adjoining drawing-room, measures ninety feet in length. The hall of entrance is also a fine apartment. The grand staircase has mahogany ballusters, with railings of brass, and the whole mansion is richly fitted up in the best style of the last age. Among the paintings preserved in different apartments we notice the following. *Michael Angelo*, by himself; contemplating a seal. A fine *Head of John the Baptist*. *A Dutch Fair*, by Teniers. *Portraits*. The late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. Lady Louisa Augusta Conolly, his lady, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. General Ginkle. The Duke de Schonberg. Duchess of Portsmouth, mother of the first Duke of Richmond. A half-length of the same lady; very fine. Half-length of the Right Hon. William

Conolly, speaker of the Irish house of commons, father of the late Mr. Conolly. The speaker's lady, of the Wentworth family. Duchess Dowager of Leinster, sister to Lady Louisa Conolly. The Duke of Richmond, father of those ladies. The Right Hon. John Staples, brother-in-law of Mr. Conolly; full-length. The first Lord Holland. The late Duke of Leinster. Admiral Pakenham, afterwards Lord Longford. Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne. Hussey Burgh. Dr. Bernard, bishop of Limerick; and the Earl of Clare, lord chancellor. — It may not be superfluous to add that, in a lobby, is also the portrait of 'Pen Moore,' who died in this house aged 112 years.

“The extensive demesne of Castletown is flat but richly wooded, and is much ornamented by the flow of the Liffey, which river passes along its borders.” (Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland* . . . Vol. II, pp. 72-75.) On a later page Mr. Brewer says:

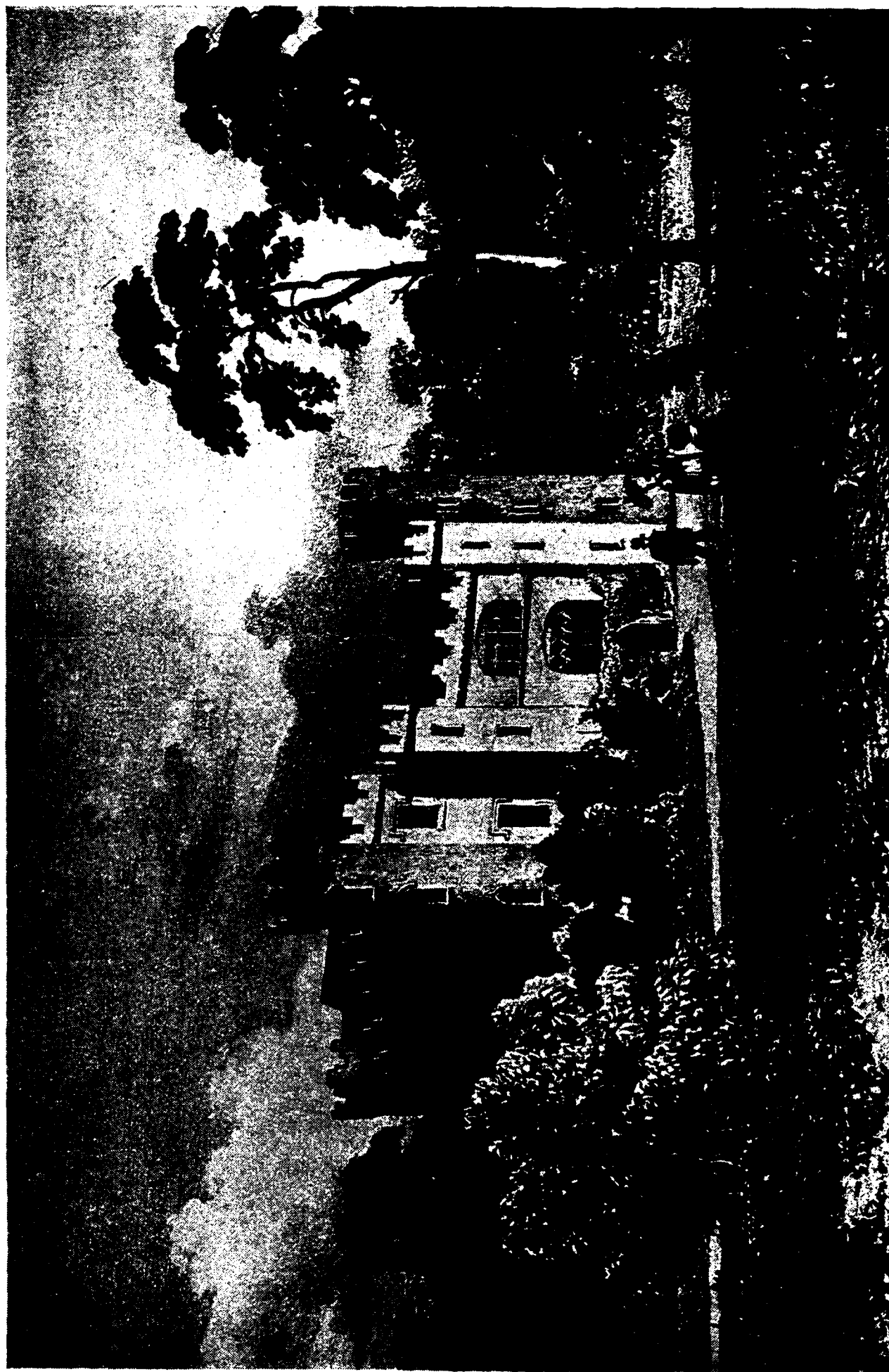
“On a level tract of ground, near the banks of the Liffey, and in the vicinity of Celbridge, stood an abbey, founded in 1202, in honour of St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester. At the dissolution this abbey, and its ample possessions, were granted to the lord chancellor Alen, whose descendants retained the manor of St. Wolstan until 1752 . . .” (*Ibid.*, p. 79, under the heading, “County of Kildare.”)

A picture of Celbridge House appears in *John L. Stoddard's Lectures, Illustrated and Embellished With Views of the World's Famous Places and*

People, Being the Identical Discourses Delivered During the Past Eighteen Years Under the Title of the Stoddard Lectures, Complete in Ten Volumes, Boston, Balch Brothers Co., 1898, Supplementary Volume I, 1904, page 116. Mr. Stoddard says:

“ . . . At one time Irish troops formed nearly one-half of the military forces of the British Empire; the Irish Grenadiers at Waterloo covered themselves with glory; and, turning from quantity to quality, who can estimate the value of Ireland's gift to England in the Duke of Wellington and the Napiers, whose homestead, Celbridge House, near Dublin, was called ‘The Eagles' Nest’ on account of the high spirit of the sons of Colonel Napier, all of whom attained distinction. . . .” (*Ibid.*, pp. 115, 116.)

(Plate 5)



MALAHIDE CASTLE

PLATE 6

MALAHIDE CASTLE

“MALAHIDE CASTLE. DUBLIN. Drawn on Stone by J. D. Harding from a Sketch by Robert O’Callaghan Newenham, Esq^r—Printed by C. Hullmandel.”
(From *Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of Ireland*. Drawn on Stone by James D. Harding, From the Sketches of Robert O’Callaghan Newenham, Esq., Vol. I, Thomas and William Boone, Strand, 1838, Plate No. 42 by count.)

The Reverend G. N. Wright’s description of Malahide has already been mentioned. He says:

“The lordship of Malahide was granted by Henry the Second to an ancestor of the present proprietor, the eldest representative of Sir Geoffrey Talbot, who held Hereford Castle against King Stephen for the Empress Maud. . . . Of all the successful chieftains whose grants were confirmed, and enjoyed by their descendants, the Talbots and St. Lawrences alone continue in possession. Attainder dispossessed some, improvidence impoverished others. The piety of the first Talbot who settled here induced him to grant away a portion of his estate, called Mallagh-hide-beg, to the abbey of St. Mary’s, in Dublin. It may be mentioned, in continuation of the family history, that Thomas Talbot was summoned to parliament in 1372, by the style and title of Lord Talbot de Mallagh-hide, and

that in the year 1475, by grant of Edward the Fourth, in addition to the different manorial rights, and privileges of holding courts leet and baron within his lordship, the Lord of Malahide was created high admiral of the seas, with power to hear and determine upon all offences committed upon the high seas, or elsewhere, by the tenants, vassals, or residents of the manor of Malahide.

“In the dark records of 1641 Thomas Talbot is written down an outlaw, for having been a participator in the Irish rebellion; and, in 1653, a lease was granted of the hall of his forefathers, together with five hundred acres of land, for a period of seven years, to Myles Corbet, the regicide, who sustained the weight of his guilt within its walls for several years. The exterior of the castle is venerable, and the principal front displays much grandeur. The date of its foundation is probably coeval with that of the acquisition of the manor; but uniformity is preserved in the front alone, which this brief description professes to illustrate. There is a centre of strong masonry, and jealously pierced with windows, is flanked by two lofty handsome round towers, finished with a graduated parapet. The entrance is through a low pointed doorway in the northern front, giving access, by a spiral staircase, to the oak parlour. This ancient apartment is the most interesting in this spacious and comfortable residence: it is wainscotted with dark oak, highly polished, and divided into small compartments, ornamented with

rich carvings of figures, in small life, chiefly scriptural subjects.

“During the desecration of this venerable apartment by the presence of a regicide, we are told the little effigy of the Blessed Virgin, which occupied the panel immediately above the chimney-piece, miraculously disappeared, and in a manner equally unaccountable returned to its position upon Corbet’s flight from Malahide. A window, whose light is derived through the medium of the stained glass that adorns it, augments the gloomy effects produced by the solemn character of the architectural decorations, and reminds the spectator of the proud spirits of these halls that have passed away from their earthly grandeur. Other ages find here their illustration in coats of mail, vizors, gauntlets, and greaves of ponderous cast, exhibited to the curious. The other state apartments are spacious, yet comfortable, but have lost much of their interest by being deprived of all their original decorations.

“The paintings which adorn the different apartments are of the highest merit, and the manner of their acquisition confers upon them a deep degree of interest. The portraits of Charles the First and his Queen are by Vandyke; of James the Second and his Queen, by Sir P. Lely; a fascinating portrait of the Duchess of Portsmouth, together with one of her son, the first Duke of Richmond, were gifts of that celebrated lady to Mrs. Wogan, from whom they have passed, as heir-

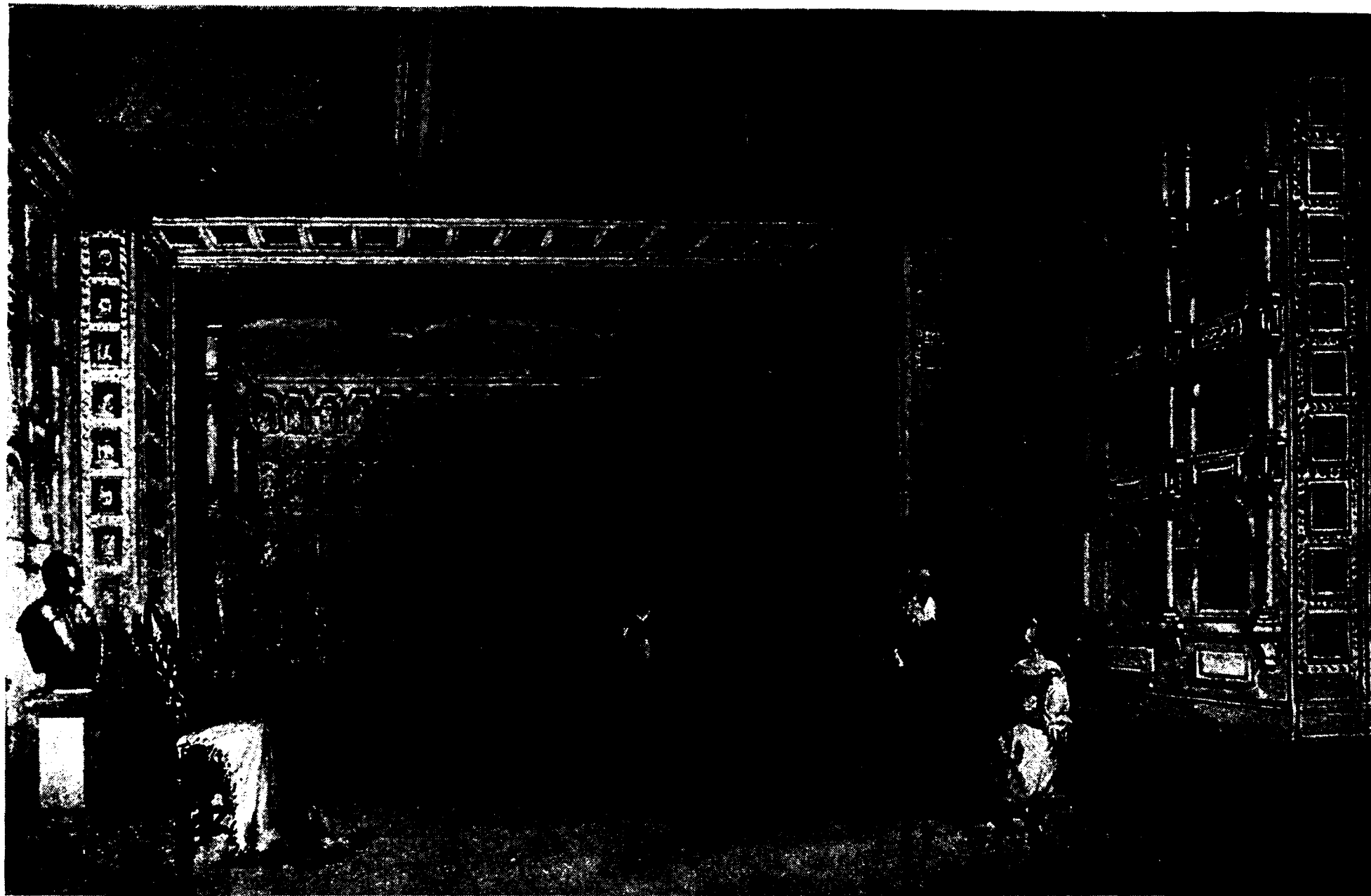
looms, to the present owner. There is also a half length of King James's faithful adherent, Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, and portraits of his daughters; all by Sir P. Lely. But the chef d'œuvre of this collection is an exquisite painting, by Albert Durer, intended for an altar-piece, and representing the Nativity, Adoration, and Circumcision, divided, as was his manner, into compartments. Many other works of conspicuous merit are here omitted, not from inclination, but necessity." (*Scenes in Ireland, With Historical Illustrations, Legends, and Biographical Notices*. By Rev. G. N. Wright, A.M., P.A.R.H.A., "Author of 'Scenes in Wales,' 'Welsh Topography,' 'Illustrations in Ireland,' Etc.," Embellished with Thirty-six Engravings, Printed for Thomas Tegg and Son, London, R. Griffin and Co., Glasgow, and W. F. Wakeman, Dublin, 1834, pp. 39-43.)

(Plate 6)

A ROOM IN MALAHIDE CASTLE

"*Interior of a Room at Malahide Castle*. (Dublin.)"
 (From Bartlett's *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 13. Engraver, E. Challis.)

(Plate 7)



A ROOM IN MALAHIDE CASTLE



UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT
Courtesy of The New York Historical Society

PLATE 8

COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Unidentified Portrait. From a photograph of a painting presented to The New York Historical Society in February, 1882, by Mr. Frederic De Peyster, then the President of the Society. The painting, 34 x 46 inches, by an unknown artist, was bought in January, 1882, from the Caleb Lyon collection, and was stated to have come from "Castleton," the former home of Governor Thomas Dongan on Staten Island. A memoir of Caleb Lyon appears in the *Dictionary of American Biography* . . . Edited by Dumas Malone, Volume XI, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1933, pages 527, 528.

(Plate 8)



UNIDENTIFIED PORTRAIT
Courtesy of The New York Historical Society

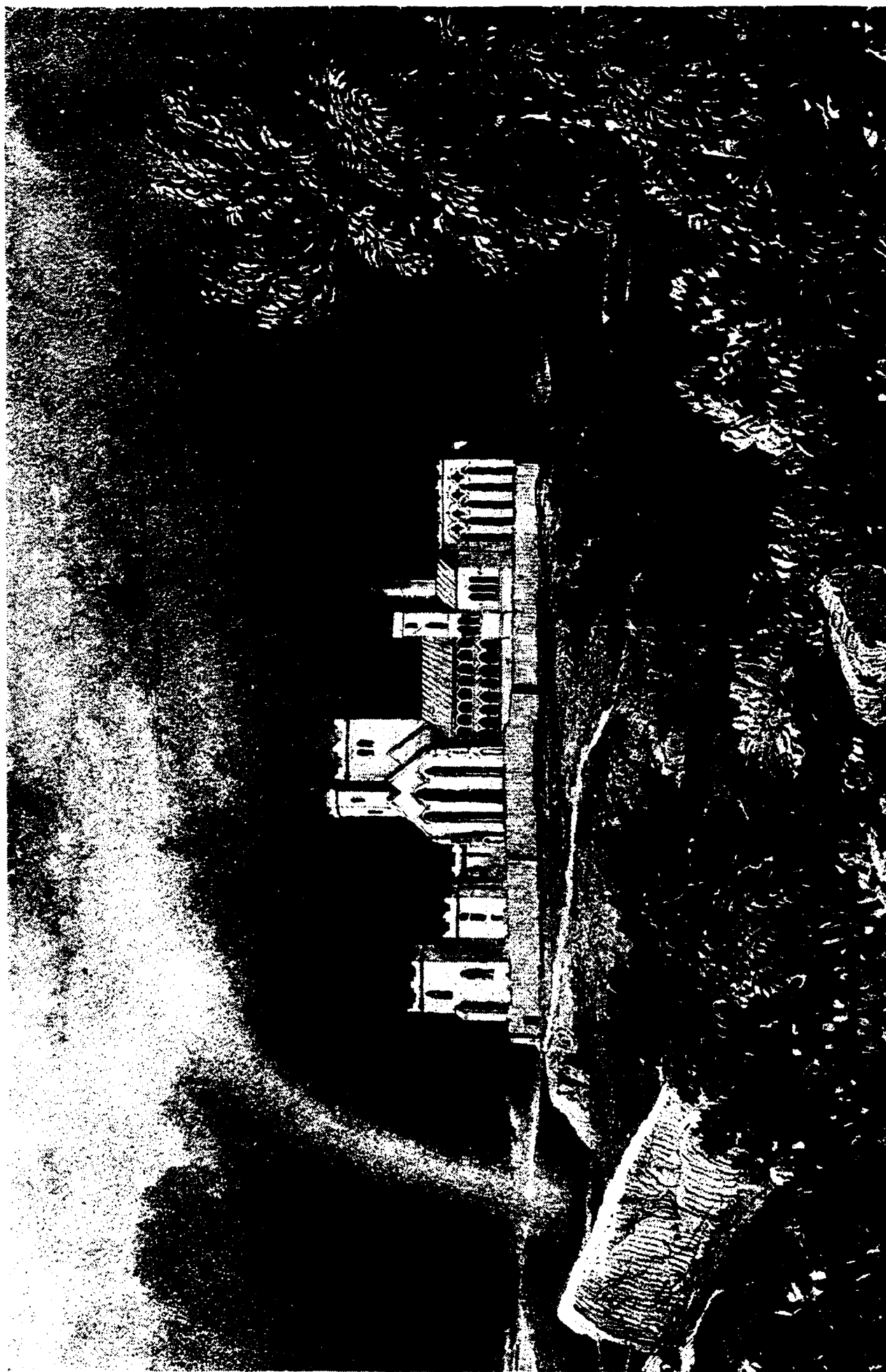
PLATE 9

COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Unidentified Portrait. From a photograph of a painting presented to The New York Historical Society in February, 1882, by Mr. Frederic De Peyster, then the President of the Society. The painting, 34 x 46 inches, by an unknown artist, was bought in January, 1882, from the Caleb Lyon collection, and was stated to have come from "Castleton," the former home of Governor Thomas Dongan on Staten Island.

Perhaps these two paintings are portraits, respectively, of Sir William Dongan, Fourth Baronet, created February 14, 1661/2, Viscount Dongan of Clane, and on January 2, 1685/6, Earl of Limerick, and his wife, Lady Maria Euphemia Dongan (born Chambers), Viscountess Dongan of Clane and Countess of Limerick, Governor Dongan's brother and sister-in-law.

(Plate 9)



THE CATHEDRAL AT CASHEL

PLATE 10

THE CATHEDRAL AT CASHEL

“CATHEDRAL at CASHEL. TIPPERARY. Drawn on Stone by J. D. Harding, from a Sketch by Robert O’Callaghan Newenham, Esqr. Printed by C. Hullmandel.” (From *Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of Ireland*. Drawn on Stone by James D. Harding. From the Sketches of Robert O’Callaghan Newenham, Esq., Vol. I, Thomas and William Boone, Strand, 1838, Plate not numbered. The plates are arranged by counties, in the alphabetical order of the counties.” Plate No. 91 by count.)

(Plate 10)



WELLESLEY BRIDGE, LIMERICK

WELLESLEY BRIDGE, LIMERICK

“Wellesley Bridge,—Limerick.” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate between pp. 74, 75. Engraver, J. C. Armytage.)

(Plate 11)



KILLINEY BAY

PLATE 12

KILLINEY BAY

“*Killiney Bay. (County Dublin.)*” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 107. Engraver, R. Wallis.*)

(Plate 12)



THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

“*The Meeting of the Waters.* (Vale of Ovoca.)”

By moonlight. (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I. Plate facing p. 119. Engraver, J. C. Bentley.)

In *Irish Melodies and Songs*, By Thomas Moore, G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York and London, The Knickerbocker Press, 1914 (?), page 191, it is said:

“‘The Meeting of the Waters’ forms a part of that beautiful scenery which lies between Rathdrum and Arklow, in the county of Wicklow; and these lines were suggested by a visit to this romantic spot, in the summer of the year 1807.”

The lines referred to are the well-known

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.

Yet it *was* not that Nature had shed o’er the scene
Her purest of crystal and brightest of green:
'Twas *not* her soft magic of streamlet or hill,
Oh! no — it was something more exquisite still.

'Twas that friends, the beloved of my bosom, were near,
Who made every dear scene of enchantment more dear,
And who felt how the best charms of Nature improve,
When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

Sweet vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest
In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best,
Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should
cease,
And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace.

(*Ibid.*, p. 16.)

(Plate 13)

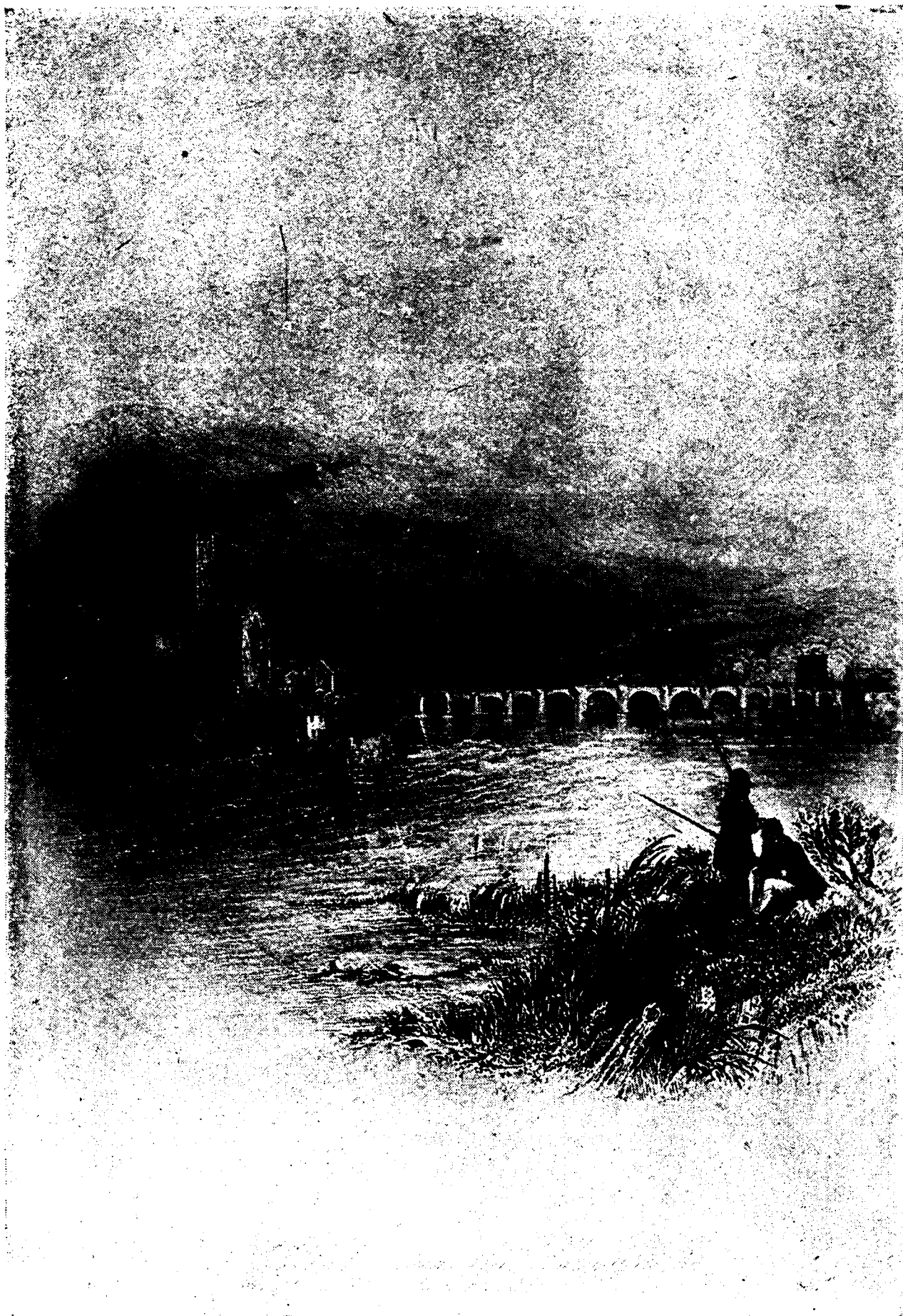
CASTLE HOWARD

“Castle Howard, Vale of Avoca.” (From Bartlett’s
The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, With Text
by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842?
Vol. I, Plate between pp. 118, 119. Engraver, S.
Bradshaw.)

(Plate 14)



CASTLE HOWARD, VALE OF AVOCA



KILLALOE

PLATE 15

KILLALOE

“Killaloe, on the Shannon. County Clare.” (From *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*. By Leitch Ritchie, Esq., With Nineteen Engravings, From Drawings by D. M’Clise, Esq., A.R.A., and T. Creswick, Esq., London, Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1838, Plate facing p. 192. Artist, “*T. Creswick*,” engraver, “*H. Wallis*.” Near the bottom of the plate stands, “London, Published for the Proprietor by Longman & C^o Paternoster Row.”)

(Plate 15)



POWERSCOURT WATERFALL PLATE 16

POWERSCOURT WATERFALL

“*Powerscourt Fall.*” County Wicklow. (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 109. Engraver, J. Cousen.)

“The deer-park of Powerscourt is rich in natural beauties, but its principal attraction is the celebrated Powerscourt Waterfall, which is seen at the extremity of a beautiful semi-circular amphitheatre (formed by mountains wooded to their summits), tumbling over an almost perpendicular wall of ferruginous basalt, nearly two hundred feet in height. . . .

.

“. . . This romantic glen, which is considerably more than a mile in length, takes its name of ‘The Dargle’ from the river which flows through it. . . .”
(*Ibid.*, pp. 109, 110.)

(Plate 16)



THE DARGLE

“*The Dargle.*” County Wicklow. (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 110. Engraver, J. C. Bentley.)

“It is conjectured that the *Dargle* has acquired its name from the oaks which adorn it. *Dar-Glen* signifies ‘Oak Valley,’ which might easily have been corrupted into *Dargle.*” (*Ibid.*, p. 109, n.)

The Dargle has been compared to Dovedale, Derbyshire, England. (*The British Angler’s Manual, or, The Art of Angling in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, With Some Account of the Principal Rivers, Lakes, and Trout Streams, in the United Kingdom; With Instructions in Fly-Fishing, Trolling, and Angling at the Bottom, and More Particularly for the Trout.* By T. C. Hofland, Esq. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged By E. Jesse, Esq., “Author of ‘Gleanings in Natural History,’ ‘An Angler’s Rambles,’ &c.” Embellished with Numerous Engravings on Steel and Wood, Chiefly from Original Pictures and Drawings by the Author. London, Henry G. Bohn, 1848, p. 440.)

(Plate 17)

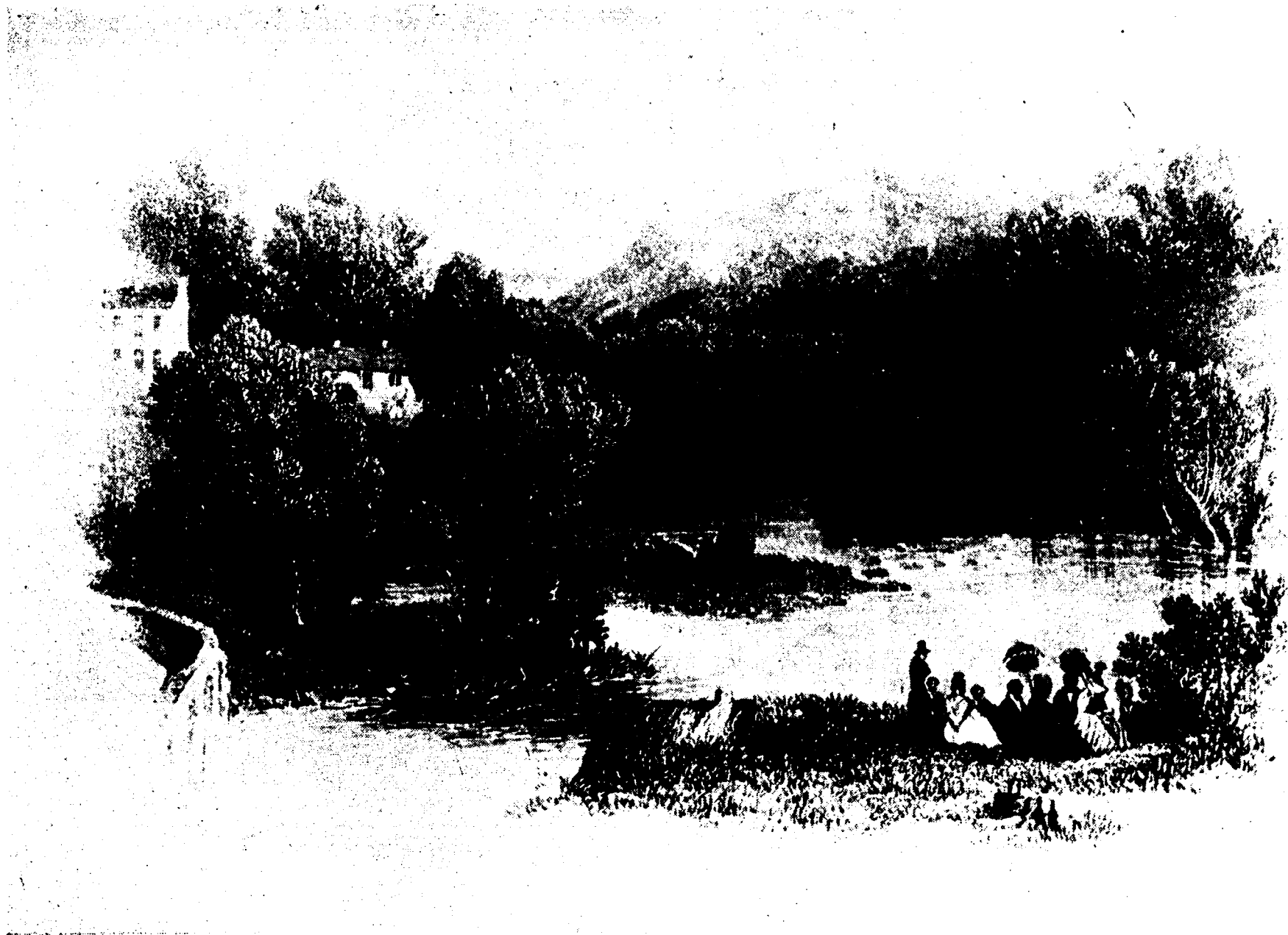


DOONASS RAPIDS

DOONASS RAPIDS

“Doonass Rapids, near Castle Connell. (On the Shannon.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate between pp. 70, 71. Engraver, J. Cousen.)

(Plate 18)



THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

THE MEETING OF THE WATERS

“Meeting of the Waters in the Vale of Avoca. County Wicklow.” (From Ritchie’s *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*, London, Longman . . . 1837, Plate facing p. 118. Artist, “*T. Creswick*,” engraver, “*J. T. Willmore*.” The title of the engraving is from the edition in Heath’s *Picturesque Annual, For 1837, Ireland*.)

(Plate 19)



LOUGH INA

LOUGH INA

“*Lough Ina.* (Connemara.)” By moonlight.
(From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 59. Engraver, R. Wallis.)

(Plate 20)



GLENGARIFF

GLENGARIFF

“*Glengariff.*” Bantry Bay. (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate between pp. 14, 15. Engraver, E. Brandard.)

(Plate 21)



PASSAGE FERRY

PLATE 22

PASSAGE FERRY

“Passage Ferry. In the Cove of Cork.” (From Ritchie’s *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*, London, Longman . . . 1837, Plate facing p. 188. Artist “*T. Creswick*,” engraver, “*S. Fisher*.” The title of the engraving is from the edition in Heath’s *Picturesque Annual, For 1837, Ireland*.)

(Plate 22)



THE CORK RIVER

THE CORK RIVER

“*The Cork River.* (From below the Glanmire Road.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 59. Engraver, G. K. Richardson.)

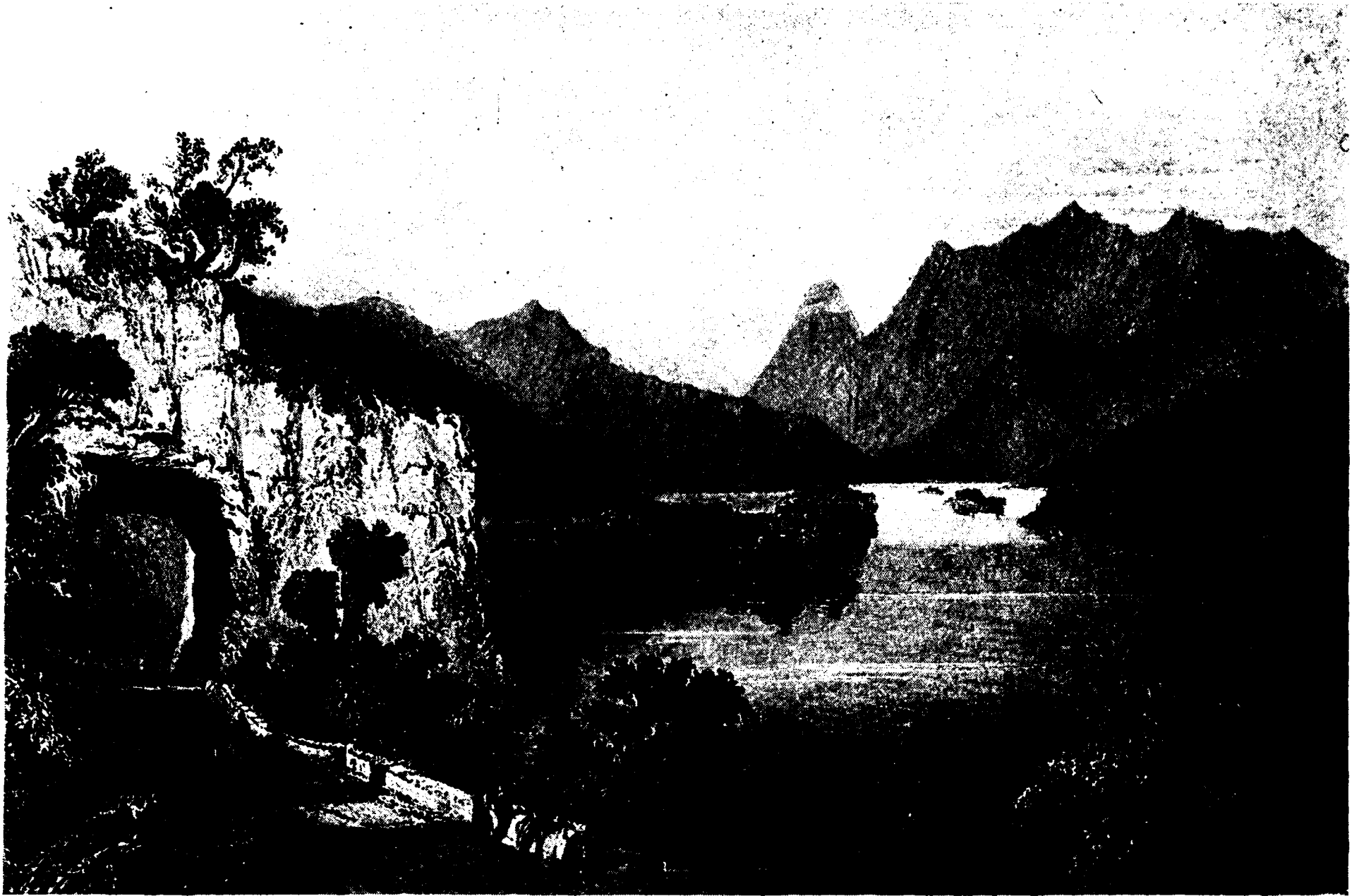
(Plate 23)



BALLYNAHINCH

BALLYNAHINCH

“*Ballynahinch.*” Connemara. (From Bartlett’s
The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, With Text
by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842?
Vol. I, Plate facing p. 73. Engraver, R. Wallis.)
(Plate 24)



THE UPPER LAKE, KILLARNEY

THE UPPER LAKE, KILLARNEY

“Upper Lake,—Killarney.” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate between pp. 20, 21. Engraver, J. Cousen.)

(Plate 25)

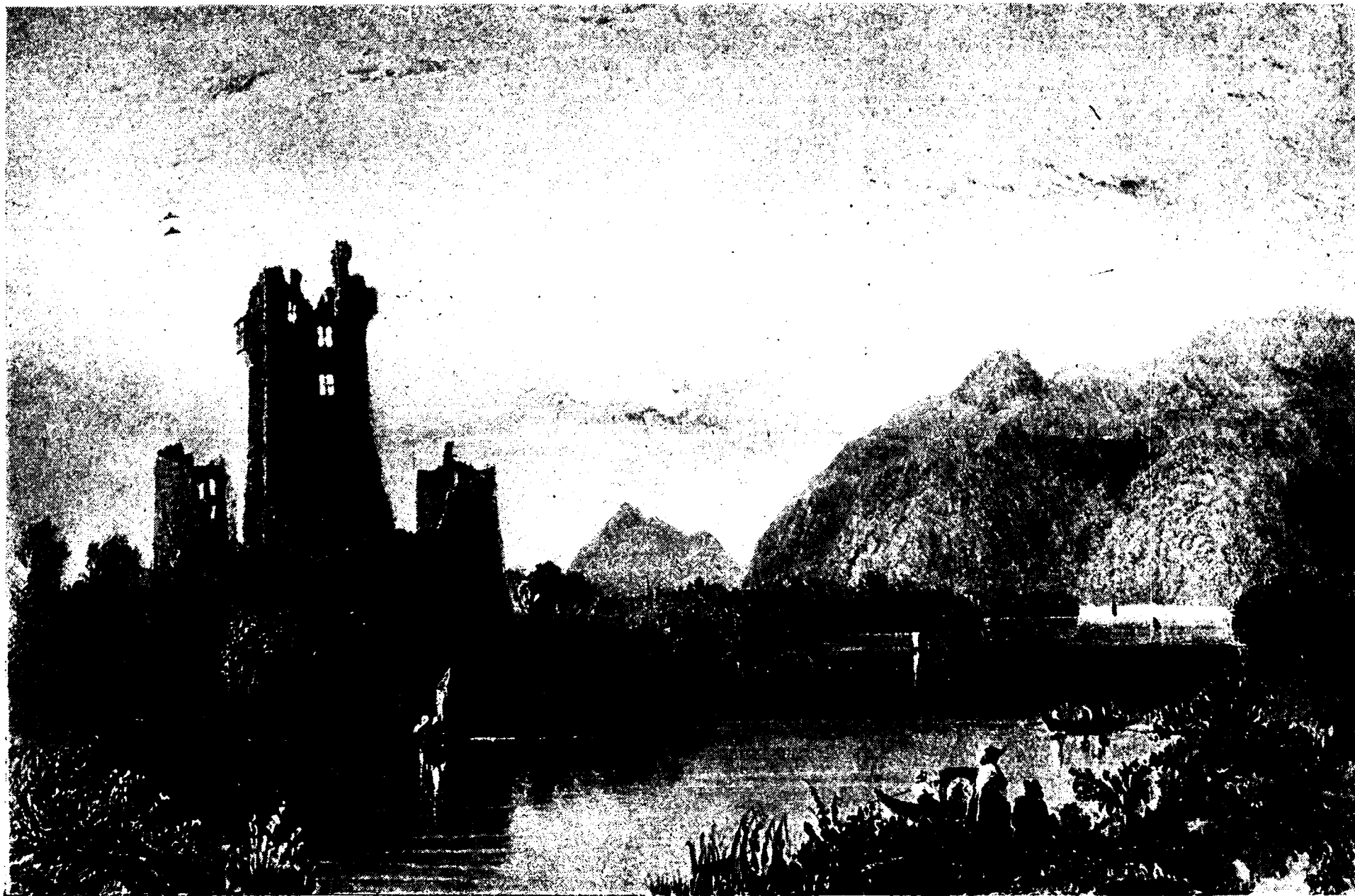


THE LOWER AND TORC LAKES, KILLARNEY

THE LOWER AND TORC LAKES, KILLARNEY

“The Lower and Torc Lakes, Killarney. (From Torc Waterfall.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 22. Engraver, J. B. Allen.)

(Plate 26)



ROSS CASTLE, KILLARNEY

ROSS CASTLE, KILLARNEY

“*Ross Castle, — Killarney.*” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate between pp. 16, 17. Engraver, C. Cousen.)

Tennyson’s Bugle Song had a Killarney origin, according to the Cambridge Edition of his *Works*, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, The Riverside Press, 1898, page 817.

The splendour falls on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story:
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far from cliff and scar
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!

.

(*The Princess* . . . By Alfred Tennyson . . . 9th ed., London, Edward Moxon & Co., 1860, p. 74.)

(Plate 27)



INNISFALLEN

INNISFALLEN

“Innisfallen, Lake of Killarney.” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 17. Engraver, J. C. Bentley.)

(Plate 28)



LISMORE CASTLE

LISMORE CASTLE

“*Lismore Castle. (County Waterford.)*” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 106. Engraver, E. Benjamin.)

(Plate 29)

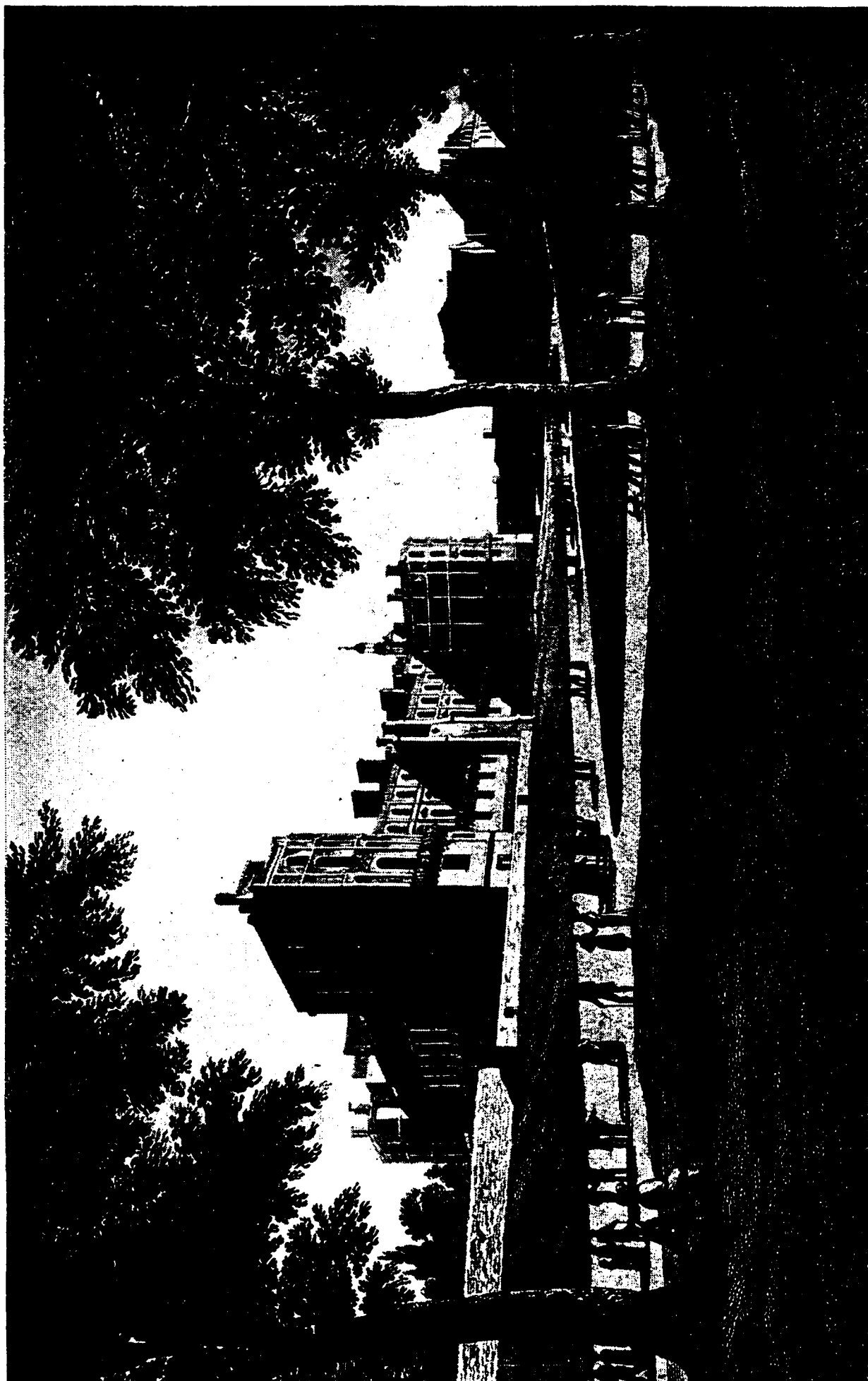


THE VALLEY OF THE BLACKWATER

THE VALLEY OF THE BLACKWATER

“*The Valley of the Blackwater*. (Between Lismore and Youghall.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 107. Engraver, H. Adlard.)

(Plate 30)



THE CHATEAU OF SAINT GERMAIN

THE CHATEAU OF SAINT GERMAIN

“CHATEAU OF SAINT GERMAIN.” (From *French Scenery*, From Drawings made in 1819 By Captain Batty of the Grenadier Guards. London. Published by Rodwell & Martin, 1822. Plate 7. Under the lower left-hand corner of the engraving stands “Drawn by Captⁿ Batty”; under the lower right-hand corner, “Engraved by Edw^d Finden.” On the plate stands, “*London, Published July 1, 1820, by Rodwell & Martin, New Bond Street.*”)

“The Castle of St. Germain was formerly one of the finest royal residences in France. It took its name from a monastery, which was built in the forest of Laye by King Robert. In the year 1370, Charles V. laid the first foundations of a castle. It was taken by the English in the reign of Charles VI., but was retaken in that of Charles VII.

“Francis I., whose passion for hunting detained him frequently in this residence, caused the old castle to be pulled down, and a new one to be built nearer to the river. This was known by the name of the Old Castle, to distinguish it from another built by Henry IV., of which there is now nothing remaining but some ruins. Louis XIII. embellished it, and Louis XIV. added the large towers which flank its angles.

“This palace, which was often inhabited by the

Kings of France, and in which Henry II., Charles IX., and Louis XIV. were born, is now entirely stripped of all its ornaments, and is merely made use of as a sort of barrack. In the year 1689, the King of France gave an asylum to King James II. of England, who died there in the year 1701.” (*Ibid.*, Description of Plate 7, with slight emendations.)

“ . . . In December, 1685, Lord Dongan was made Earl of Limerick; and in 1690 he commanded a regiment of dragoons under James at the battle of the Boyne, for which he was outlawed by the government of William and Mary. Lord Limerick died at Saint Germain in 1698, and was succeeded in his titles by his brother Thomas: Commons’ Journal, xii, 278.” (Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*, Vol. II, p. 370, n.)

(Plate 31)

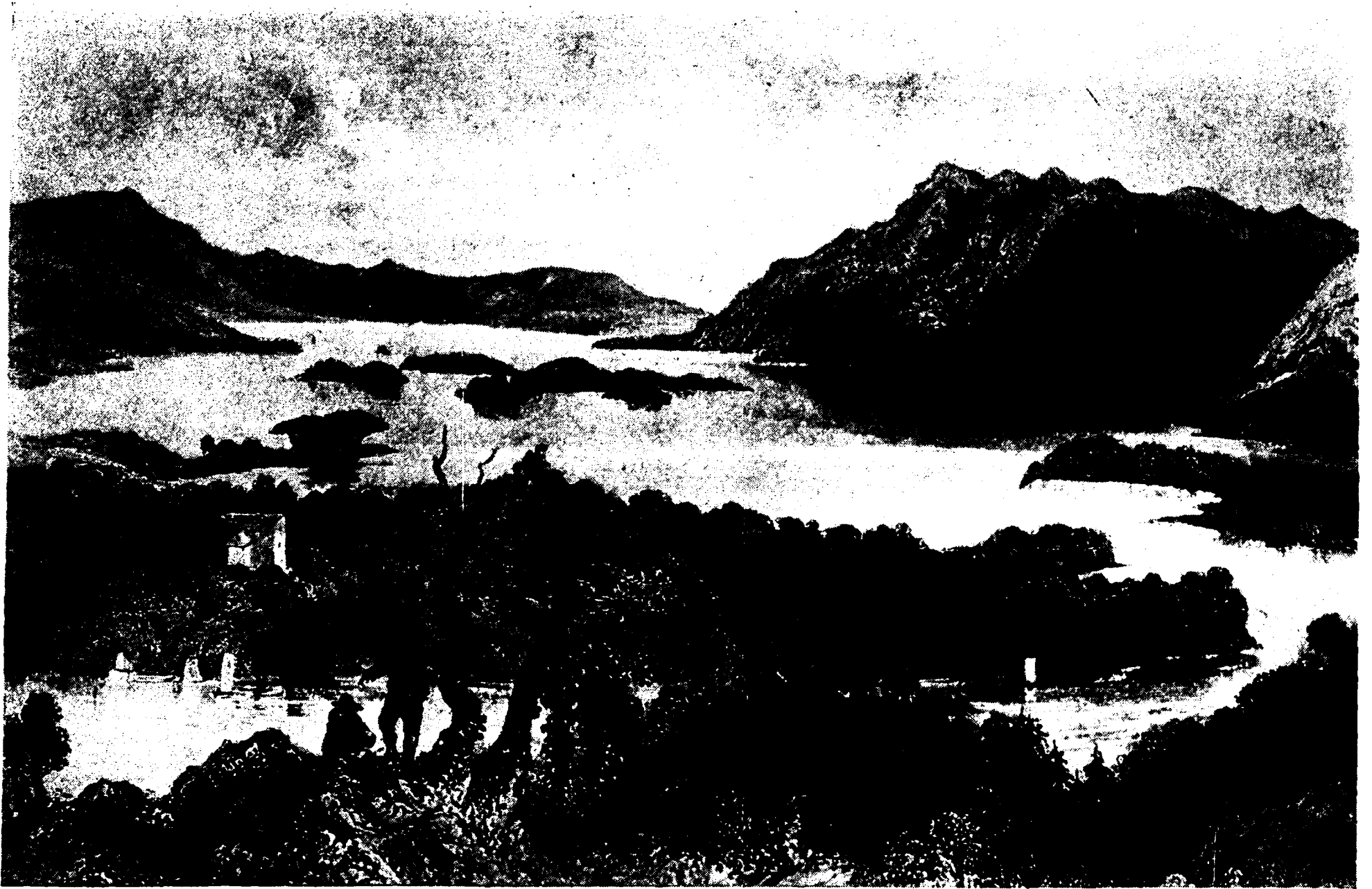
CLIFDEN CASTLE

“ *Clifden Castle*. (Connemara.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate between pp. 74, 75. Engraver, W. Mossman.)

(Plate 32)



CLIFDEN CASTLE



HAZLEWOOD AND LOUGH GILL

HAZLEWOOD AND LOUGH GILL

“*Hazlewood and Lough Gill.*” Near Sligo. (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 43. Engraver, G. K. Richardson.)

(Plate 33)



CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, GLENGARIFF

CROMWELL'S BRIDGE, GLENGARIFF

“Cromwell's Bridge, Glengariff.” (From Bartlett's *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 16. Engraver, J. C. Bentley.)
(Plate 34)



YOUGHAL ABBEY

PLATE 35

YOUGHAL ABBEY

“*Youghall Abbey*. (The Residence of Sir Walter Raleigh.)” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. I, Plate facing p. 61. Engraver, E. J. Roberts.)

“Youghal (pronounced *Yawl*), a seaport and watering place of co. Cork, Ireland, on the west side of the Blackwater estuary . . . Pop. (1926) 5,340 . . . was a settlement of the Northmen in the 9th century, and was incorporated by King John in 1209. The Franciscan monastery, founded at Youghal by Fitzgerald in 1224, was the earliest house of that order in Ireland. . . . Sir Walter Raleigh was mayor of Youghal in 1588-89, and is said to have first cultivated the potato here.” (*The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 14th ed., Topic, “Youghal.”)

(Plate 35)



CLEW BAY, FROM WESTPORT

PLATE 36

CLEW BAY

“Clew Bay, from Westport.” (From Bartlett’s *The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland*, With Text by Coyne, Willis, Etc., London, Virtue and Co., 1842? Vol. II, Plate facing p. 46. Engraver, R. Wallis.)
(Plate 36)



MARGARET BEAUFORT

PLATE 37

MARGARET BEAUFORT, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY

“Margaret R” “Published by Smith, Elder & C^o Cornhill, London.” “Painted by R. B. Harraden.” “Engraved by Aug^s Fox.” (From the *Life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother of King Henry the Seventh*. By Caroline A. Halstead. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1839, Frontispiece.)

In speaking of St. John's College, Cambridge, the author of the work last cited says: “. . . This college whose foundation was the last and the most important of the Countess of Richmond's great deeds, contains three extremely curious portraits of the foundress; in all of which she is represented in an attitude of devotion, and in the habit of a recluse or nun. Over the entrance, in the first court in a niche, is placed her statue, and few pass on to the hall without stopping to gaze on the worn and attenuated figure of the ‘Venerable Margaret.’ (Footnote: Through the courtesy of the late Master and Fellows of St. John's, a copy of the fine original painting, which adorns the Hall of their college, has been permitted to be engraved for the frontispiece of this Memoir.)” (*Ibid.*, p. 238.)

A letter from the Countess to her son, the King, is

set forth in print in the same work, the signature in print being: “‘Margaret R.’” (*Ibid.*, pp. 206, 207.) A footnote reads:

“The signature of this letter was the one selected for the autograph prefixed to the frontispiece of this memoir.” (*Ibid.*, p. 207.)

(Plate 37)

MARGARET OF LANCASTER

“MARGARET OF LANCASTER, MOTHER OF HENRY VII. OB. 1509. FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE RIGHT HON^{BLE} THE EARL OF DERBY.” “Engraved by W. H. Mote.” “*London, Published Jan^y 1, 1834, by Harding & Lepard, Pall Mall East.*” (From *Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*. Engraved from Authentic Pictures in the Galleries of the Nobility and the Public Collections of the Country. With Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Their Lives and Actions, By Edmund Lodge, Esq., F.S.A. Twelve Volumes. London, Harding and Lepard, 1835, Vol. I, Plate 3. In the “CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLATES, DIVIDED INTO VOLUMES, AND CONSISTING OF TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY PORTRAITS,” Plate 3, Vol. I, is listed as “MARGARET OF LANCASTER, MOTHER OF KING HENRY THE SEVENTH, 1509”; “*From the Collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby, at Knowsley.*” —*Ibid.*, p. 1.)

(Plate 38)



MARGARET OF LANCASTER PLATE 38



FRANCES JENNINGS

PLATE 39

FRANCES JENNINGS

“Frances Jennings.” “*Engraved from a Painting at Althorp.*” “*London, Published by Henry Colburn, 14, Great Marlborough Street, 1838.*” “*Theodor Von Holst, decoravit.*” “*C. E. Wagstaff, sculp^t*” (From *Memoirs of The Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second, With their Portraits, After Sir Peter Lely and Other Eminent Painters, Illustrating the Diaries of Pepys, Evelyn, Clarendon, and Other Contemporary Writers.* By Mrs. Jameson. Second Edition, Enlarged. In Two Volumes. London, Henry Colburn, Publisher, 1838, Vol. II, Plate facing p. 197.)

“Frances Jennings was the eldest of the three daughters, coheirs of Richard Jennings, Esq., of Sunbridge, near St. Albans: her mother was Frances Thornhurst, daughter of Sir Gifford Thornhurst, a Kentish baronet. . . . Of the other two daughters, Barbara became the wife of Mr. Griffiths, a man of large fortune, and of her we hear no more. Sarah, who was younger than Frances by twelve or fourteen years, became the famous Duchess of Marlborough.” (*Ibid.*, pp. 200, 201.)

In 1679, Frances Jennings, then Lady Hamilton, a widow, was married to Richard Talbot, who was created in 1685 Earl of Tyrconnel, and in 1689 Marquis

and Duke of Tyrconnel. (*Ibid.*, pp. 217-223.)

A memoir of Richard Talbot, "Earl and titular Duke of Tyrconnel" (1630-1691) . . . the youngest son of Sir William Talbot [q.v.], by Alison Netterville," appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Edited by Sidney Lee, London, Smith, Elder, & Co., 15 Waterloo Place, Volume LV, published in 1898, pages 331-336. From this memoir it appears that Talbot "made love to the beautiful Fanny Jennings, the Duchess of Marlborough's elder sister. . . . She kept Talbot in suspense for some time, but in the end preferred Anthony Hamilton's brother (Sir) George [see under Hamilton, Anthony], and Talbot married 'the languishing Miss Boynton.'"

.

Talbot's "wife died in Dublin in 1679, and before the year was out he married at Paris his old love Lady Hamilton, whose husband had been killed in 1676, leaving her with six children."

.

Tyrconnel "died on the 14th [August, 1691], and was buried in Limerick Cathedral, but there is no monument and the grave is not known. . . ."

"Tyrconnel was a man of commanding stature, and very handsome when young. In his later days he became corpulent and unwieldy. There are three portraits of him at Malahide, of which one is reproduced, with a poor memoir, in the fifth volume of the 'Ulster Journal of Archeology.' . . ."

“Lady Tyrconnel had a French pension for a time, and afterwards made good her claim to a jointure, and she does not appear to have fallen into great poverty, though she may have been temporarily straitened. She seems to have been on pretty good terms with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, while Melfort and the English Jacobites abroad disliked her. She lived generally in France or Flanders until 1708 or 1709, when she returned to Dublin, and founded a nunnery for Poor Clares. She fell out of bed on a cold night in the early spring of 1730-1731, and died of exposure, being too weak to rise or call. She must have been ninety years old or very near it. Lady Tyrconnel was buried on 9 March in the Jones family vault in St. Patrick’s Cathedral (Mason, *Hist. of St. Patrick’s*, note *a*). By Tyrconnel she had two daughters, of whom Lady Charlotte was married to the Prince of Vintimiglia. Of her six children by Hamilton, three daughters, Elizabeth, Frances, and Mary, married respectively Viscounts Ross, Dillon, and Kingsland, and were well known in Ireland as the ‘three viscountesses.’” (*Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. LV, pp. 332, 336.)

A brief account of Frances Jennings and her family appears in *Marlborough, His Life and Times*, By The Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, C. H., Four Volumes already published, New York, Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1933-, Volume I, page 116.

(Plate 39)



RICHARD TALBOT,
DUKE OF TYRCONNEL

PLATE 40

Courtesy of Harvard College Library

**RICHARD TALBOT,
DUKE OF TYRCONNEL**

“RICHARD TALBOT, DUKE OF TYRCONNELL. FROM A CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT IN THE POSSESSION OF LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. Lithographed by M. Ward & Co. 6 Corn Market, Belfast.” “ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.” (From *The Ulster Journal of Archæology*. Nine volumes. Belfast, Archer & Sons, Dublin, Hodges & Smith, London, J. Russell Smith, 1853 to 1861-62, Vol. V, 1857, Plate facing p. 274. Reproduced by courtesy of Harvard College Library.)
(Plate 40)



BALLYSHANNON

PLATE 41

[120]

BALLYSHANNON

“*Ballyshannon. County Donegal.*” (From Ritchie’s *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*, London, Longman . . . 1838, Plate facing p. 163. Artist, “*T. Creswick*,” engraver, “*S. Fisher.*” “London. Published for the Proprietor by Longman & C^o Paternoster Row.”)

(Plate 41)



BANTRY BAY

PLATE 42

BANTRY BAY

“Bantry Bay. County Cork.” (From Ritchie’s *Ireland Picturesque and Romantic*, London, Longman . . . 1838, Plate facing p. 256. Artist, “*T. Creswick*,” engraver, “*S. Fisher*.” “London. Published 1837 for the Proprietor by Longman & C^o Paternoster Row.”)

(Plate 42)

Photographs of scenes in Ireland are reproduced in *Ireland Beautiful*, By Wallace Nutting, “Author of the States Beautiful Series, etc.,” Illustrated by the Author with Three Hundred and Four Pictures Covering all the Counties in Ireland, Framingham, Massachusetts, Old America Company, Publishers, Undated, but Copyrighted in 1925.

Other views in Ireland appear in *Ireland Illustrated*, From Original Drawings, By G. Petrie, R.H.A., W. H. Bartlett, and T. M. Baynes, With Descriptions, By G. N. Wright, M.A., “Professor of Antiquities to The Royal Hibernian Academy, Etc.,”

London, H. Fisher, Son, and Jackson, 1831. The work is a quarto volume, and has an engraved title-page bearing the imprint, "Fisher, Son & C^o London, 1829." On the title-page of the 1831 edition are the following lines:

"'At every glance we catch a new delight;
Green hills are glittering in the golden ray.
Winding through vales with matchless verdure bright,
The streamlets seem.'

'The rushing torrent falls in pearly spray:
Above, in forms grotesque, the cliffs aspire,
Below, in deep recess, the fairy dells retire.'

CONA."

THE END.