

DESCRIPTION  
OF  
A VIEW  
OF  
THE CITY AND BAY  
OF  
**DUBLIN,**

WITH A GREAT PORTION OF THE  
COUNTY OF DUBLIN:

NOW EXHIBITING AT THE  
**PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.**

1837

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,  
ROBERT BURFORD,  
FROM DRAWINGS TAKEN BY HIMSELF,  
IN 1836.

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# D U B L I N.

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“ Great, glorious, and free ;  
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea.”

IRELAND abounds in scenes that can rarely be surpassed, if equalled, by the famed and more frequented countries of Europe, and presents in every part, much to interest the admirer of fine landscape and picturesque scenery, and beauties of no ordinary description to employ the pencil of the artist. Although neglected by the gay votaries of fashion, and but seldom visited by travellers for pleasure; yet for grandeur, beauty, and variety, and scenery of gentle loveliness, and that quiet unpretending character that soothes rather than overpowers, Hibernia stands unrivalled, and may be said to be a country to which nature has been truly liberal, and for which man has done but little.

Ireland is not a mountainous county, but several lofty chains are found in various parts, which (although they do not attain the altitude of those on the continent), exhibit a grandeur of outline and picturesque character rarely to be met with: the coast views from the numerous bays, havens and creeks, that indent the shores, are altogether unequalled; the lake scenery is enchanting, and fully deserves all the eulogiums that are bestowed upon it; and even the bogs, as regards their composition, extent, and singular appearance, are unparalleled.

Of the four provinces into which the island is divided, Leinster is the most level, and from the proximity of the capital the best cultivated, it contains scenes to which the pencil can impart no added charm, and the pen but inadequately describe. The county of Dublin (the major part of which, with a portion of the county of Wicklow, is included in the present Panorama), is the finest part, and in its rocky mountains, wild glens, heaths, bogs, luxuriant landscapes, and delightful sea views in connection with its richly cultivated districts, may be said to present a complete epitome of the whole island. The surface is here diversified by rich meadows and yellow stubble, and many finely wooded domains and parks much increase the general effect; even the stone

walls, which are almost universal instead of hedge rows, and are generally unpleasant to the eye, here light up, and relieve by their whiteness the heavier masses of shade.

The present view is taken from Killeeney, a hill of considerable height, about eight miles from Dublin, and so situated as to comprehend a most extensive prospect on every side. Immediately in front of the spectator, beyond a varied and luxuriant valley, stands the city, the white buildings contrasting well with the intermediate rich scenery; to the right of which opens the superb and unrivalled bay, stretching into the Irish Sea, a vast expanse of water, blue and placid, melting into the almost cloudless sky, the sails of many vessels faintly discernable in the extreme distance, alone directs the eye to the nearly imperceptible line of horizon. To the north of the bay stands boldly prominent the hill of Howth, its rugged sides softened by the hand of distance to an almost smooth plain, from whence the low sandy isthmus of Howth (above which is seen the craggy rock called Ireland's Eye) sweeps towards the city, thickly studded with villages, villas, and white cottages, to the water's edge. The southern side includes Bullock, Blackrock, Kingstown, &c., terminating nearly at the feet of the spectator, at the picturesque island of Dalkey; from whence still farther south, Killeeney Bay displays another bold sweep, to the conspicuous headland called Bray Head; altogether presenting a line of shore above twenty miles in extent, of the most interesting description. Turning towards the west, the eye ranges over a rich and diversified country, the view being closed at a great distance by a range of mountains finely grouped, and skirting the horizon with the most picturesque outline imaginable; commencing beyond Bray with the Wicklow mountains, which rise in great majesty, and the conical hills called the Sugar Loaves, continuing by the Jous, three rock, and Dublin mountains, an unbroken chain, to the almost indistinct azure of the remote summits of the mountains of Mourne, seen behind the city. Every part of this beautiful scene is so complete, that nothing is left for the fancy to fill up, every object successfully combines to promote a general harmony, and produce one grand and exquisite effect, the contemplation of which must excite in the mind sentiments of unmixed admiration.

# EXPLANATION OF THE ENGRAVING.

## 11.—Dundrum.

A very pretty and picturesque village, three miles and a half from the city. It is considered a very salubrious place, and has latterly been much resorted to by valetudinarians, both on account of the purity of the air, and the Goat's whey to be obtained in its neighbourhood. About half a mile farther at Moreen, a desperate battle was fought between two families, who having thereby satiated their revenge, piously erected a church in the valley to commemorate the event.

## 12.—Stillorgan.

A small village about two miles and a half from the city, containing somewhat more than 2000 inhabitants. Also three subscription schools for the poor. It is one of the most admired districts near Dublin. The Obelisk in the park, which forms a conspicuous object, is upwards of one hundred feet in height, rising from a rustic basement which has a double stair on each side, leading to a platform, whence is a fine view; it was erected in 1739 by Lord Carysfort, to afford employ and support to the poor of the neighbourhood; but there is no inscription to tell the name of the bountiful founder.

## 14.—Ball's Bridge.

A place of but little importance, excepting for its large cotton manufactory, and the botanic garden belonging to Trinity college.

## 15.—Phoenix Park.

A royal enclosure of great extent and beauty, situated at the western end of the city, it is seven miles in circumference, and is said to contain three thousand English acres. It displays a great diversity of surface, mounds, vallies, ravines, extensive groves, and single trees, and is celebrated for thorns of great size and beauty; indeed it is altogether superior to any public park or prado in Europe. It contains one level and open space called the "fifteen acres," used for the exercise of the troops in garrison, and noted as the spot where disputes of honor are settled. The park formerly belonged to the priory of Kilmainham, and was surrendered at the dissolution to Henry 8. Elizabeth formed the idea of making it a deer park, which Charles 2 carried into effect. Lord Chesterfield completed the ornamental planting. The Wellington testimonial, which rears its head so conspicuously above the foliage, stands on the highest ground, it consists of a massive obelisk, truncated and of heavy proportions, 150 feet in height. on a square pedestal, ornamented with sculptures of battles, standing on a flight of several steps; the whole is of mountain granite and rises to the height of 205 feet. The park also contains the villa of the Lord Lieutenant, which was the residence of his majesty George 4, during his visit to Ireland in 1821, the seat of the secretary, the royal Infirmary, or Soldiers' Hospital, the Fever Hospital, and the Hibernian School, also a salute Battery of twenty-two pieces; and an ammunition Magazine, a strong fortification with Barracks, &c., there is also a chalybeate spring of some celebrity.

## 16.—Castle.

The seat of the government, a very extensive building, formerly a fortress, but mostly rebuilt during the last century, the wardrobe tower being the only remains of the ancient castle; the whole is heavy, and unornamental, being of red brick, somewhat resembling St. James's Palace. It occupies with its garden, nine acres of ground; it is divided into two courts, that called the upper castle yard 280 feet by 130, is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, and his principal attendants, and contains the apartments of state, the only one of which worthy notice is St. Patrick's hall, a noble room with a finely painted



ceiling; the lower court, nearly the size of the former, contains the offices of government, and the ordnance with arms for 40,000 men. The chapel a modern erection, opened in 1814, is a perfect specimen of gothic architecture, it is of calphe, or common Irish black stone, and is adorned with fine stained glass.

### **17.—St. Patrick's Cathedral.**

This venerable building, although it has no pretensions to architectural beauty, is an interesting relic of antiquity, and is rendered doubly interesting by the name of Swift being indissolubly connected with it: it stands in St. Patrick's street, not one of the best situations in Dublin, and is said to have been erected by John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1190, the Chapel of the Virgin in 1271, and the Steeple and a portion of the Church (destroyed by fire) were rebuilt by Archbishop Minot in 1370; the lofty and elegant spire owes its existence to a legacy bequeathed for that purpose by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, in 1750. The Tower is 120 and the spire 103 feet in height. The interior is ancient and very heavy, the nave is 130, the choir 90, and St. Mary's Chapel 55 feet in length, the transepts 157 feet; the choir is handsomely fitted with Irish oak finely carved. In the south transept is the Chapter house, where the banners of the knights of St. Patrick deceased, are suspended, those of the living knights are in the choir. There are many monuments, some very ancient, disfigured by paint; but the most interesting memorials are a plain slab against one of the pillars to the memory of Dean Swift, surmounted by a bust of the Doctor, by Cunningham, and on an adjoining pillar a similar slab to the memory of Mrs. Johnson, Swift's Stella; there are also monuments to Dr. Marsh, who left his library for public use, and to the Duke of Schomberg, who was killed at the battle of the Boyne. In a niche in the wall a small basin of water is still venerated as St. Patrick's well, and many virtues ascribed to it.

### **18.—Four Courts.**

This stupendous and magnificent pile is an object of interest from its great architectural beauty, it is situated on the King's Inns Quay, and forms an oblong rectangle; the front towards the Liffey is 443 feet in breadth; the two wings contain the various offices connected with the administration of justice; and the centre, which has a portico of six corinthian columns, is occupied by a circular hall 64 feet in diameter, of correct proportions, finely ornamented with bass reliefs, from which the four courts, Chancery, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas, radiate. The whole is crowned by a lofty and massive dome, the base of which is encircled by columns; the building was commenced in 1786, and finished ten years after at the estimated cost of £150000.

### **19.—Nelson Pillar.**

Centrally situated in Sackville Street, near the Post Office; it is a lofty fluted column, rising from a square pedestal, altogether 144 feet in height, composed of native black stone, and granite, surmounted by a statue of the hero. The situation is ill chosen for a pillar of such ponderous proportions, and the whole is rather a deformity than an ornament.

### **20.—St. George's Church.**

An elegant modern edifice, constructed of hewn stone; the Portico is formed of Ionic pillars, above which rises a graceful steeple, surmounted by a spire, the cross, at the top of which is 200 feet from the ground; the internal decorations are in a style corresponding with the exterior.

### **21.—Dublin.**

From its low situation and the small number of towers or spires, the city presents at this distance but a faint idea of its size and consequence; it stands about two miles and a half from the bay, being divided into two unequal parts

by the river Liffey; the communication over which is by eight handsome bridges. It has a Cathedral, being an archbishop's see, a collegiate church, nineteen parish churches, sixteen catholic chapels, and numerous others of different denominations, an university, and eleven markets. The architectural beauties of its numerous public establishments are excelled by few cities, and are justly the pride of the Irish. The quays on each side of the river, and some of the principal streets, are more striking than those in London. Merrion Square, and St. Stephen's Green, will compete with any squares in Europe; and Sackville Street, which is 3 miles long, and 120 feet wide, stands unequalled. The appearance of wealth and taste, in the magnificent shops for the sale of luxuries, and the number and splendour of the private equipages, and gaily dressed pedestrians, give an evidence of wealth and prosperity that should entitle it to a station amongst the proudest capitals of Europe, to which the scenes of misery, which every where meet the eye in the crowded and wretched hovels of a portion called the liberty, and the various suburbs which stretch in different directions, offer a glaring and melancholy contrast; for the poor are scarcely better lodged in the immediate vicinity of the city, than at a considerable distance, and the suburbs present a motley mixture of riches and poverty, the handsomest villas in the neighbourhood of the poorest cabins. The city is nearly square, about ten miles in circumference, and is stated to contain 26,000 houses, and nearly 300,000 inhabitants.

## 22.—Custom House.

One of the most striking and beautiful buildings in Dublin; this stupendous pile 375 feet in length, by 205 in depth, exhibits four fronts, which possess considerable architectural taste, and are highly ornamented; the principal or south front is enriched with arcades, columns of the doric order, and statues in a bold and good style; in the centre over the portico, rises a well formed cupola 26 feet in diameter, and elevated 113 feet from the base, on which is placed a colossal figure of commerce, forming a conspicuous and pleasing object from all parts: the offices are numerous and commodious; convenience seems to have been mainly studied; the building was commenced in 1781 and finished in ten years. At the east front are large and commodious wet docks.

## 24.—Ringsend.

About a mile and a half from Dublin at the confluence of the rivers Liffey and Dodder. It is a small decayed and dirty village, through which the road lies from the pier to Dublin; the smoke in which it is at all time nearly enveloped, rises from the salt-works for which it is celebrated. The Auin Louiffa or rapid river, or the Anna Liffey as it is termed in public documents, falls into Dublin Bay, at this place it has its source amongst the Wicklow Mountains, runs through Kildare into Dublin county, and passes through the city; it is navigable for large ships to the Custom House only, beyond which it is an inconsiderable stream:—adjacent is Sandy-mount, a large and populous place, much frequented in summer for bathing, the sands being good and extensive; so great is the number of persons who flock to this place at a particular time of the tide, that a stranger would suppose the whole population of Dublin had turned out to enjoy the healthful recreation. The number of public and private vehicles, and the noise and laughter of the crowds dabbling in the water, form a curious and animated spectacle. Bathing machines are not used, but a number of small buildings like sentry boxes are erected along the shore, where ladies change their dress and deposit their clothes; it is estimated that 20,000 persons bathe in different parts of the bay every tide, during the summer months.

## 25.—Donnybrook.

A very pleasant village about two miles and a half S. E. from the city; the church is a very ancient structure; the hospital for incurables, a fine establishment, sheltering from exposure those miserable objects, whose disgusting

maladies baffle the healing art; the number of patients is generally fifty; age and hopelessness of cure is the chief recommendation required, but some receive partial support from their friends. There are also some large cotton manufactories in the village which give employment to many of the inhabitants. The celebrated fair of Donnybrook is held on the green in August, it is a cattle fair, and lasts a week, during which time every species of amusement and gymnastic exercise peculiar to the Irish is seen, and the natural humour, and singular character of the lower orders of the metropolis fully exhibited; every description of vehicle is in requisition, and Dublin contributes at least one half her population, to partake of the sports; each day usually concludes with one or more pitched battles, between rival factions, in which heads are broken, and much blood spilled; the din and tumult is inconceivable, being heard for miles round: at the end of the lawful period, the Lord Mayor is generally compelled to close the fair by force, with a strong body of police, who by the removal of the tents and booths, put an end to this annual scene of turbulence and riot.

### **26.—Rail Road.**

The railway from Dublin to Kingstown, is a substantial and elegant work, of such use that it will soon amply repay the outlay. It commences a little to the north of Merrion Square, runs through Blackrock, and terminates at present at Kingstown; but it is proposed to continue it to Bray: the distance (five miles and a half) is run in fifteen minutes including a stoppage at Blackrock. The price varies from 6d. to 1s. It was opened 22 December, 1834.

### **27.—Blackrock.**

A large and handsome town four miles S.E. from the city, agreeably situated on the bay; the promontory of Blackrock and plantations contiguous slope down to the water's edge, and the sands at low water afford a sea side ride of several miles. The neighbourhood is filled with elegant villas, and gardens, the inhabitants of which are the most fashionable and refined of Dublin society. The only striking building is a recently erected handsome Methodist Chapel. To see Blackrock in perfection it should be visited on a Sunday in summer, or at bathing time, when the bustle and hilarity of the thousands who proceed hither in an endless succession of jaunting cars, jingles, and vehicles of every description, exhibits a scene not to be paralleled at any outlet of the British Metropolis. Such is the passion for excursions to Blackrock, for the pleasure of the ride, or to partake of a snack at one of the snack houses, with which this place as well as the adjoining villages abounds, or tea at the numerous tea and whiskey shops, that the roads for several hours are nearly impassible from the crowds going and returning. Close to Blackrock is Booterstown, a village of inconsiderable size, having a very large and beautiful Catholic Church recently erected; the name of the place is conjectured to have been corrupted from Freebooter's Town, either from its having been the residence of freebooters, or from being frequently plundered by them. Williamstown is another small village of little consideration, which with the before named, and a third adjacent, form extensive environs to Blackrock and give it the appearance of a large place.

### **28.—Monkstown.**

A place of considerable importance, about five miles S. E. from the city, its population numbers 9815. It contains a castle and a very handsome modern church, many noble demesnes, elegant villas, and fine bathing houses, are in its vicinity, the retreats of opulent citizens. Lord Ranelagh has a seat adjacent. A grange belonging to the Monks of the priory of the Holy Trinity, in Dublin, formerly stood here, whence the place derives its name.

### **30.—Marino.**

The beautiful seat of the Earl of Charlemont is situated in a sweet spot little more than a mile from the city, the mansion is of Portland stone. The Park which contains about 200 acres judiciously planted, is much resorted to



by the citizens, to whom it is freely thrown open by its liberal proprietor, and it contains much for the man of taste to admire, to remind him of the good and patriotic individual who formed this attractive place. Several ornamented buildings are erected in different parts of the grounds.

### 31.—Clontarf.

About two miles and a half from the city; once a celebrated fishing town; at present the great resort of bathers from the northern parts of Dublin. The castle is a fine edifice, as is also the church. The Strand Charter school, where 120 boys are boarded, clothed, and educated, in the Protestant religion, is a conspicuous object, from the size and prominence of its dome. A great battle was fought at Clontarf between the Irish and Danes, on Good Friday, 1014, in which the latter were defeated, and the great and good Brien Boromhe, or Boru, one of the most illustrious of the kings of Ireland, was slain.

### 33.—Ireland's Eye.

A picturesque islet rock, about three quarters of a mile from Howth, of little more than a mile in circumference; on it are the ruins of a chapel formerly belonging to a monastery founded by St. Nesson, in the sixth century, where the venerated book of the four gospels, called the garland of Howth, was preserved. On the east side is a perpendicular mass of rock, called the stags, very dangerous to shipping.

### 34.—Howth.

The hill of Howth is a bold promontary which, rising from a low and flat shore, appears very large, and stands conspicuously forward; being furnished with two lighthouses; it is a fine land mark both by night and day. A low sandy isthmus, which singularly contrasts with the beautiful country adjacent, connects it with the main land, and gives it the appearance of an island. Howth hill was formerly called Ben Eider, or the Cliff of the Eagle; and tradition says, that thereon stood Dun Criomthan, the castle of Criomthan, king of the district; from whence, in the time of Agricola, he made several successful descents on Britain. The hill is also said to have been once covered with oaks, and was the theatre of druidical superstition. The estate, containing 1500 square acres, has continued in the family of Howth for more than six centuries, they having been amongst the first English adventurers. Sir A. Tristram, the earliest proprietor, (whose sword is still preserved in the castle) was quite a knight of romance: the family name was afterwards changed to St. Lawrence, and the title was more recently conferred. Howth village, a small place, stands on the other side of the hill, facing the north. Howth harbour, a magnificent work, is also on the same side; a stone pier encloses a space equal to fifty-two English acres, the erection of which is said to have cost £700,000. As a packet station it is useful; but has not depth of water sufficient for large ships; consequently is but little used.—George 4th landed here in 1821.

### 35.—Howth Castle.

The venerable mansion of the Earl of Howth is of castellated form, and of considerable size; it boldly displays its white turrets above the thick foliage of the extensive domain, and, as may be seen, enjoys both land and sea views. It contains many fine paintings and antiquities.

### 37.—Dublin Pier.

This magnificent work was commenced in 1748, originally of wood, extending only to the Pigeon House, a distance of 7938 feet; in 1755 the stone work was begun, and the wooden pier extended as far as the lighthouse, 9816 feet in addition. The great expense of keeping this in repair caused the erection of the whole in stone, which was completed in 1768; and is the largest in the

empire—probably not to be equalled in the world. The Pier is upwards of three miles in length, composed of mountain granite, the huge blocks of which are dovetailed together without cement; the width of the Pier as far as the Pigeon House is 28 feet, beyond which, to the lighthouse, there is only a foot-way 20 feet wide, but without parapets: the whole is five feet above high water. The appellation of Pigeon House is applied to a cluster of houses at the junction between the old and new piers, which name is said to have originated from a man of the name of Pigeon having kept a public house on the spot. The Pier is at this place 250 feet in width, with a good quay, and a basin of considerable size for the accommodation of the packets. The large building occupied by the Ordnance and Customs was originally built for an hotel, but never opened. There are strong fortifications to the basin, and a battery of 24 pounders defends the approach by the south wall; guns of the same weight are also ranged along the Pier, and a body of Artillery are always quartered in the barracks.

### 38.—Policy Light.

A handsome lighthouse of granite, erected in 1768, and formed of immense blocks, to withstand the fury of the south east winds: it is of three stories, with an iron gallery below the lantern, to which the ascent is by an external staircase.

### 39.—Sea Point.

A beautiful village, about half a mile from Blackrock, and commanding a fine view over it. There is a very handsome hotel where balls are occasionally given, and a large and well conducted boarding house. Much company resort here to bathe; the proximity of Dublin to the sea gives it an advantage, in point of salubrity, over most capitals, and it is taken advantage of by thousands, who, by the many cheap conveyances, run down here, or to other villages, and bathe in the morning, without any disarrangement in their daily occupations.

### 40.—Kingstown,

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Dublin; formerly, a village, called Dunleary, of no great importance: since the erection of the pier it has rapidly increased, many splendid hotels and numerous houses of large size having been built, it is now a considerable commercial town: its name was changed at the time George 4 visited Dublin, he having at his return to England taken water at the pier.

### 41.—Kingstown Harbour.

The first stone of this handsome and useful work was laid by Lord Whitworth, in May, 1817; it is of vast importance to Dublin—the anchorage and shelter being good—the access easy—and the depth of water (24 feet at ebb tide) sufficient for ships of the largest size in any number. The piers run direct from the shore to a distance of 1500 feet; they are formed of mountain granite, quarried at Dalkey, and brought by a train road to the works, a distance of two miles: the base of the pier is 200 feet wide; the quays on the top fifty; defended by parapets.

### 44.—Bullock.

A village on the bay, six miles and three quarters from the city: it possesses a small quay, and has also a castle and ramparts, the date of which is unknown; but these defences are supposed to have been erected for the protection of commerce from the tories of the mountains, and the pirates who formerly infested these seas. The immediate vicinity is extremely wild, producing scarcely anything but stone: extensive quarries are opened near, which supplied the material for Dublin new pier and lighthouse. The stone is remarkable for the quantity of mica it contains, which is found in flakes as large as sixpences, and gives it a sparkling and beautiful appearance; it is soft when quarried, but soon becomes very hard and durable by exposure to the air.

#### 46.—Dalkey.

About seven miles and a quarter S.E. from the city: it was formerly a place of considerable importance, foreigners having resorted here for commercial purposes as early as 1480; when markets and fairs for their encouragement were established: there were also seven castles erected for their protection, the remains of three of which are still in tolerable preservation. There are, also, the remains of some strong and scientifically laid out Danish fortifications. There were some lead mines in the parish, but the works have been some time discontinued.

#### 47.—Bay of Dublin.

This celebrated bay is almost too well known to need either description or eulogium; it has long been considered one of the most beautiful land and sea views in Europe, and has often been compared to the bay of Naples, to which it bears a strong resemblance; and if it wants some of the attractions which characterize the latter, it will certainly not yield to its proud rival, in the extent and depth of its arch, or in the form and character of its mountain boundaries. From the hill of Howth to Dalkey island, it is about seven miles in breadth, and more than eight in depth, to the mouth of the Liffey. A long line of white masonry marks the extensive pier forming the harbour of Dublin, having at its termination a tall and handsome lighthouse; between which and the northern shore lies a vast accumulation of sand, known as the Bar; this bar being impassable at times to large vessels, there being only five feet water at low tide, causes the entrance to the harbour in stormy weather to be very dangerous, and at all times inconvenient. There are, also, two large and dangerous sand banks, called the north and south bulls, which obstruct the bay, and have been productive of many melancholy disasters.—Since the erection of the safe and commodious harbour at Kingstown that of Dublin has been but little frequented.

#### 49.—Dalkey Island.

The south eastern point of the bay of Dublin, conspicuous from the ruins of its ancient church, and the Martello tower. These strange looking buildings, erected during the late war for the protection of the coast, being equidistant, and in commanding situations, form pleasing objects in the view. The island was formerly dedicated to St. Benedict: it contains 18 acres of good marsh land, on the excellent sweet herbage of which sheep rapidly fatten and acquire a fine flavour. The inhabitants of Dublin retired here during the great plague of 1575. The island is separated from the main land by the sound of Dalkey, about a thousand feet wide, which has never less than eight fathoms of water. It was considered a safe harbour in old times, and was used on all state occasions: Sir E. Bellingham landed here in 1538—Sir A. St. Ledger, in 1553—and the Earl of Sussex shipped his army here to oppose the Scotch invasion of Antrim.

#### 52.—Bray Head.

A stupendous promontary, rising by degrees almost to a ridge, and running a considerable distance into the sea—it forms a bold land mark for vessels in clear weather: it is composed of close grained lime stone, of various shades; but industry is making rapid progress in converting its barren heath into verdant fields. Off this part of the coast is a great sand bank some distance out to sea, where a vessel having a light at night is constantly moored.

#### 53.—Downs.

The glen of Downs is a romantic and charming spot, fourteen miles from the city, in county Wicklow. It is only sufficiently broad to contain a road and a gurgling stream; on one side it is confined by the almost perpendicular side of a lofty mountain, from the clefts and crevices of which grow numerous oaks, whose thick foliage nearly conceals the rocks: on the other side rises a steep and stupendous mountain, whose almost inaccessible heights have also been planted, wherever capable, by the liberality of Mr. LATOUCHE.



### 55.—Bray.

A very neat and pretty post town, ten miles from the city, partly in Dublin and partly in Wicklow; the Dargle, a celebrated trout stream running through it, and dividing the counties. The church is boldly situated on the verge of a steep bank overhanging the river; it has, also, a large catholic chapel, barracks, and numerous lodging houses; it being the resort of invalids in summer, to drink goats' whey, and bathe.

### 56.—Dargle.

A deep glen, or valley, a mile in length, of enchanting character, and beautiful beyond expression, through which the river Dargle flows towards Bray; the precipitous sides, which rise to a tremendous height, are clothed to their very summits with a thick foliage, principally of young oaks, holly, &c., whose various tints happily mingle, and contrast well with protruding masses of rock of immense size, half green with moss, which hang their abrupt forms over the valley. The highest rock, a vast grey point, called the lovers' leap, enjoys a prospect which travellers have pronounced equal to any in Italy. The Dublin side of the Dargle belongs to Lord Powerscourt, who permits any one to visit it, and has cut paths in various directions for their accommodation. It is said to have been in this solitude that Grattan, when a young man, addressing the water as his auditory, schooled himself like Demosthenes in that eloquence, which was destined to elevate the glory of his country and his own name.

### 57.—Sugar Loaves.

Two lofty conical hills of handsome form, in the county of Wicklow; near them is the extensive and magnificent estate of the Earl of Powerscourt, celebrated for a beautiful and lofty waterfall. Tenehinch and Charleville, the estate of Lord Monck, are also in this vicinity.

### 62.—Wicklow Mountains.

Styled the Kippure mountains; the chain extends about thirty miles in length, in some parts rising to a great height; the conical hills in advance of the main body, here produce a beautiful effect, and being cultivated and crowded with white-washed cottages to the water's edge, a gaiety and cheerfulness is imparted to the scene.

### 63.—Killeeney Mount.

A hill of considerable elevation, from whence the present Panorama was taken: it is about eight miles from Dublin, and belongs to Counsellor Warren, whose rural and handsome residence is seen below. The obelisk, which is a conspicuous object many miles off, was erected, as its inscription declares, to give employment to the poor of the neighbourhood during a time of scarcity. Many of these monuments raised from the same benevolent motives are to be met with in various parts of Ireland.

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IN THE LOWER CIRCLE IS NOW OPEN

A SPLENDID VIEW OF

**M O N T B L A N C ,**

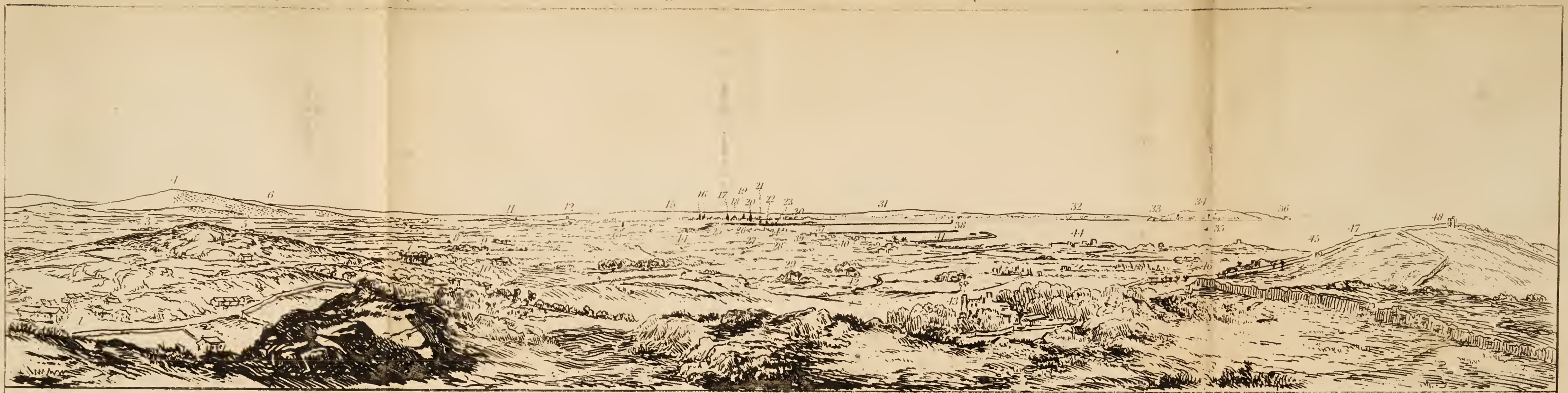
WITH THE

**Surrounding Magnificent Mountain Scenery.**

ADMITTANCE ONE SHILLING.



DESCRIPTION of a VIEW of the CITY and BAY of DUBLIN, now exhibiting at the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE.



- |                          |                           |                              |                         |                        |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Village of Killeeney. | 8. Earl of Mountmorris's. | 15. Phoenix Park.            | 22. Custom House.       | 29. Anglesca.          | 36. Howth Light.         | 43. Counsellor Warren's. |
| 2. Mr Fitzsimmons's.     | 9. Molshide House.        | 16. Dublin Castle.           | 23. Dublin Light House. | 30. Marino.            | 37. Dublin Pier.         | 44. Bullock.             |
| 3. Mr White's.           | 10. Lady Milifant's.      | 17. St. Patrick's Cathedral. | 24. Ringsend.           | 31. Clontarf.          | 38. Policy Light.        | 45. Sandy Cove.          |
| 4. Three Rock Mountains. | 11. Dundrum.              | 18. Four Courts.             | 25. Donnybrook.         | 32. Dollymount Bridge. | 39. Sea Point.           | 46. Dalkey.              |
| 5. Miss Byrne's.         | 12. Stillorgan.           | 19. Nelson's Pillar.         | 26. Rail Road.          | 33. Ireland's Eye.     | 40. Kingstown.           | 47. Dublin Bay.          |
| 6. Dublin Mountains.     | 13. Counsellor Specie's.  | 20. St. George's Church.     | 27. Blackrock.          | 34. Howth.             | 41. Kingstown Harbour.   | 48. Killeeney Quarry.    |
| 7. Col. Pratt's.         | 14. Ball's Bridge.        | 21. Dublin.                  | 28. Monkstown.          | 35. Howth Castle.      | 42. Counsellor Perrin's. |                          |



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|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 49. Dalkey Island. | 52. Bray Head.         | 55. Bray.       | 58. Long Hill.       | 61. Mr Parker's.       |
| 50. Killeeney Bay. | 53. Downus.            | 56. Dargle.     | 59. Jons Mountains.  | 62. Wicklow Mountains. |
| 51. Grey Stone's.  | 54. Little Sugar Loaf. | 57. Sugar Loaf. | 60. Hill of Shargle. | 63. Killeeney Mount.   |



