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Cover: Castletown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, (detail) engraved in 1829 for 'Neale's Views of Seats'. The 39 Irish houses illustrated by Neale are to be made into a book; details will be available shortly from the Society.

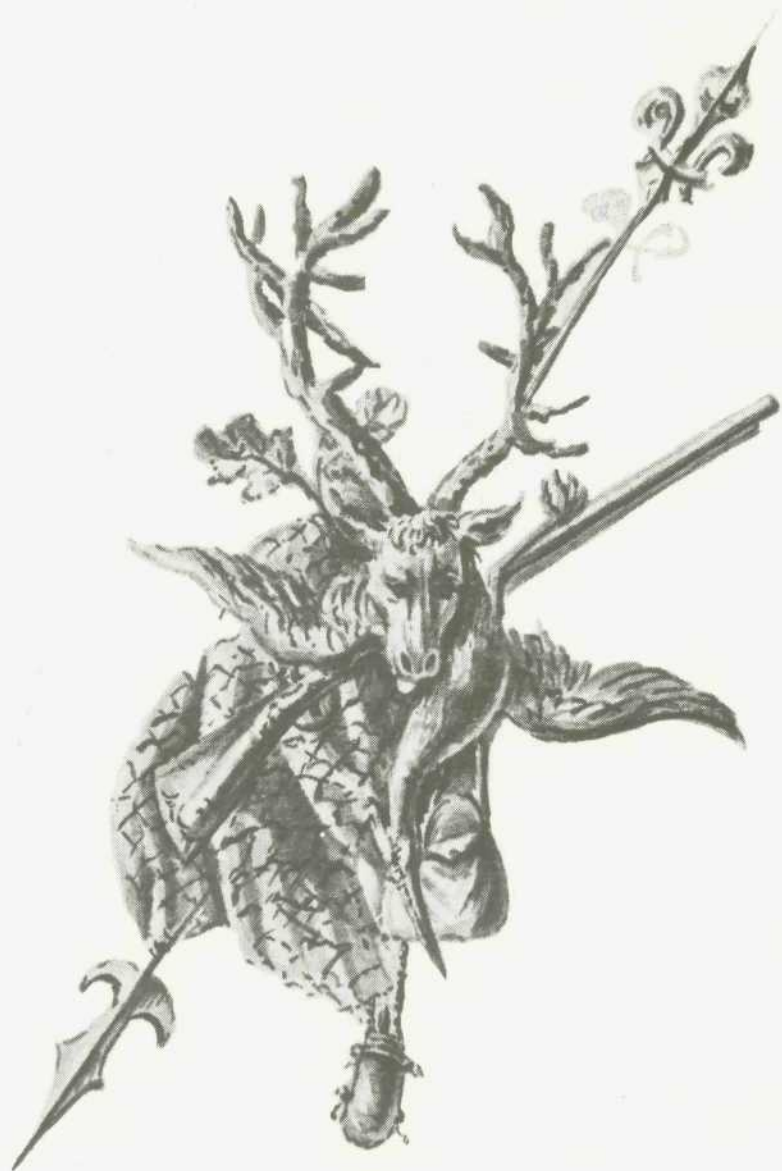
Full details of the various membership rates are available from the Irish Georgian Society, Castletown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare. All members receive the Quarterly Bulletin, and are entitled to attend lectures, join expeditions, etc.

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PROPOSED ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED FOR THE DICTIONARY

- A nth. Hib.*: *Anthologia Hibernica*.
APSD: W.Papworth (Ed.), *The Dictionary of Architecture*. Architectural Publication Society, 1852-92, 8 vols.
Arch. Hist.: *A Architectural History*.
Bibl. Soc. I.: *Bibliographical Society of Ireland*.
Bldr.: *The Builder*, London.
BM: The British Museum.
Boase: F. Boase, *Modern English Biography, 1851-1901*, 6 vols.
Bodl.: Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Brett, Belfast: C. E. B. Brett, *Buildings of Belfast, 1700-1914*, London, 1967.
Brewer, Beauties: J. N. Brewer, *The Beauties of Ireland*, London, 1825-6, 2 vols.
CA RD: Sir John Gilbert (Ed.), *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin*, Dublin, 1889-1944, 19 vols.
CIE: Coras Iompair Eireann.
CHD: City Hall, Dublin.
CL: *Country Life*.
Colvin: H. M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of English Architects*, London, 1954.
Commons Jour.: *Journals of the House of Commons of the Kingdom of Ireland*, Dublin, 1796-1802, 21 vols.
JCHAS: *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*.
Craig: M. Craig, *Dublin, 1660-1860*, Dublin, 1969.
Crone: J. S. Crone, *A concise dictionary of Irish biography*, New York, 1928.
CSP: Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, London, 1862-1910, 24 vols.
CSPD: *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, London, 1856-1972, 80 vols.
CTB: *Calendar of Treasury Books*, London, 1904-1957, 39 vols.
Dir.: *Directory*, e.g. *Cork Dir.* 1787.
DHR: *Dublin Historical Record*.
DNB: *Dictionary of National Biography*, London, 1885-1900.
DPJ: *Dublin Penny Journal*.
Elmes Port.: R. M. Elmes, *Catalogue of Irish Portraits*, Dublin, 1938.
Elmes Topogr.: R. M. Elmes, *Catalogue of Irish topographical prints and original drawings*, Dublin, 1943.
Fr. Jour.: *Freeman's Journal*.
Gent's Mag.: *Gentleman's Magazine*.
Gilbert: Sir John Gilbert, *A history of the city of Dublin*, Dublin 1854-59, 3 vols.
Gilbert Catal.: D. Hyde & D. J. Donoghue (Eds.), *Catalogue of the hooks and manuscripts comprising the library of the late Sir John Gilbert*, Dublin, 1918.
Gilbert Ms: Gilbert Manuscript, Public Library, Pearse Street, Dublin.
General Off.: Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle.
GNR: Great Northern Railway.
GSR: *Georgian Society Records*, Dublin, 1909-13, 5 vols.
GSWR: Great Southern & Western Railway.
Haliday Tract.: *Haliday Tracts*, Royal Irish Academy.
Haliday Pam.: *Haliday Pamphlets*, Royal Irish Academy.
Hib. Mag.: *Hibernian Magazine*.
HMC: *Historical Manuscript Commission*.
IAD: *Irish Architectural Drawings, exhibition catalogue*, Dublin & London, 1965.
IARA, p.f.: *Irish Architectural Record Association*, National Library, Dublin, portfolio.
I. Bldr.: *Irish Builder*.
I. B. Lover: *Irish Book Lover*.
I. B. Lore: *Irish Book Lore*.
I. Book: *Irish Book*.
IGS: *Irish Georgian Society, Quarterly Bulletin of the*.
JRSA I: *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.
JWA S: *Journal of the Waterford and S. E. of Ireland Archaeological Society*.
Lawrence Coll.: The Lawrence Collection of photographs, National Library, Dublin.
Lib. Mun.: *Liber Munerum Hiberniae*, 1810, 2 vols.
Loeber: R. Loeber (Ed.), *Architects and craftsmen admitted as freemen to the City of Dublin, 1469-1485, and 1575-1774*, unpublished ms.
Lords Jour.: *Journals of the House of Lords of the Kingdom of Ireland*, Dublin, 1783-1800 edition.
LAHI: *County Louth Archaeological and Historical Journal*.
L Top.D.: S. Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, London, 1939, 2 vols.
ML: *Marsh's Library*, Dublin.
Neale, Seats: J. P. Neale, *Views of the seats of the nobility and gentlemen in England and Wales. Scotland and Ireland*, London, 1 ser. 1818-1823, 2 ser. 1824-1829.
NLI: National Library of Ireland, Dublin.
NMus.: National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.
NRA: National Register of Archives.
O'DIA: D. J. O'Donoghue, *The geographical distribution of Irish Ability*, Dublin, 1906.
OS: Ordnance Survey.
OPW: Office of Public Works.
PCC: W. Wilson, *The Postchaise Companion: or, traveller's directory, through Ireland*, Dublin, 1784.
PP: *Parliamentary Papers*.
Present.: Grand Jury Presentment, e.g. *Clare Present.*, Sp. 1821 (Sp.=spring; Su.=summer; A=autumn; W=winter).
PRO: Public Record Office, London.
PROI: Public Record Office, Dublin.
PRONI: Public Record Office, Belfast.
RCB: Representative Church Body.
RDS: Royal Dublin Society.
Reg.D.: Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin.
RHA: Royal Hibernian Academy.
RIA: Royal Irish Academy.
RIBA: Royal Institute of British Architects, London.
RSUA: Royal Society of Ulster Architects.
S&DM: T. U. Sadleir & P. L. Dickinson, *Georgian Mansions in Ireland*, Dublin, 1915.
Strickland: W. G. Strickland, *Dictionary of Irish Artists*, Dublin & London, 1891, 2 vols.
SPO: State Paper Office, Dublin Castle.
TCD: Trinity College, Dublin.
T&S.G.: Taylor & A. Skinner, *Taylor and Skinner's maps of the roads of Ireland*, London & Dublin, 1778.
UAHS: *Ulster Architectural Heritage Society*.
UMus.: Ulster Museum.
WSC: Wide Street Commissioners.
Young, Tour: A. Young, *A Tour in Ire/and*, Dublin, 1780, 2 vols.



IRISH GEORGIAN SOCIETY

Biographical Dictionary of Irish Architects

* * *

Dr. Rolf Loeber, whose work has unfortunately now taken him to Canada, initiated the Dictionary and spent 1973 in Ireland. As readers of this Bulletin will know, his particular period is the seventeenth century, and thanks to a **Leverhulme** scholarship, he was able to unearth a large amount of new material. The principal contributors, apart from Dr. Loeber, are:

Charles Brett (author of *The Buildings of Belfast*, Chairman of the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, etc.);

Maurice Craig (author of *Dublin 1660-1860, Ireland Observed*, etc.);

Hugh Dixon (Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University, Belfast);
The Knight of **Glin** (author of *Ireland Observed*, etc., Victoria & Albert Museum, London);

Edward McParland (Department of Visual Arts, Trinity College, Dublin);

Douglas Richardson (architectural historian).

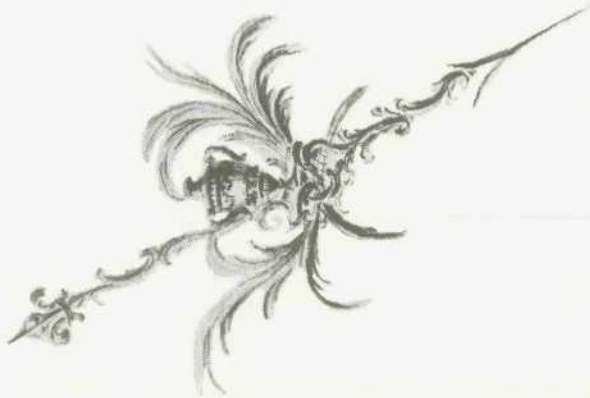
Jeanne Sheehy (architectural historian);

The principal editors are Maurice Craig and John Harris, Keeper of Drawings at the R.I.B.A. and the biographer of Sir William Chambers. The project is also supported by Miss Anne Crookshank, founder and head of the Department of Visual Arts, Trinity College, Dublin.

The work is designed to cover architects of Irish birth or practising predominantly in Ireland from the 16th century to **1914**. The definition of an 'architect' during the early **period** presents difficulties, and so does the very large number of documented practitioners at the end of the period. A union outline list of all the names known to the participants, with brief particulars, has been compiled by Dr. Loeber and circulated to those concerned. It contains about 4,000 entries; but as many of these are craftsmen rather than architects in the sense now current, and of these most are known only by name, it is intended to reduce the number of substantive entries to about one seventh that number. The most important architects will have entries about four pages long, while the least important may have a couple of lines each. Consideration will be given to an appendix giving names and dates only of those not included in the body of the work.

There follow specimen articles by six of the main contributors; these may have to be shortened, standardised or otherwise rearranged but give some idea of the treatment proposed, which is based on Colvin's *Biographical Dictionary of English Architects*. It is hoped that the material can be assembled in final form in two years' time, and Miss Jeanne Sheehy has replaced Dr. Loeber as co-ordinator. Her address is Stilebaun, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow. She would be glad to receive relevant information.

The Leverhulme scholarship has been awarded to Miss Sheehy for 1974, but their support of the project, which has been vital to its success, ceases at the end of this year. Finance is therefore being sought, and Mr. H. H. Forsyth, a chartered accountant, has very kindly undertaken to act as treasurer of the project. Money sent to the Irish Georgian Society for the Dictionary will be forwarded to him. It is almost certain that the publisher will ask for some financial assistance or guarantee before taking on a book of such limited popular appeal. Contributions are therefore invited and may be sent to the Irish Georgian Society, Castletown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare; U.S. contributions to the Irish Georgian Society, Inc., c/o Joseph D. Ryle, 455 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, who will issue the receipt necessary for claiming tax exemption.



SIR WILLIAM ROBINSON

By Rolf Loeber

* * *

ROBINSON, SIR WILLIAM (Fl. 1670-1712). Of Robinson's background and birth little is known, except that his father's sister was probably Sarah Wren (*CTB*, 1713, pt. II, 416), and that William Robinson's wife's sister was named Martha, and married to a Norton (*PRO*, Prob. II/530). William Robinson, who became Surveyor General of Ireland, is not to be confused with his namesake, a plasterer, who worked in Dublin from 1655 onwards, or with Sir William Robinson of Rokeby, Yorks. Nothing is known about Robinson's training, but considering the few opportunities in Ireland prior to 1670, he might well have been trained in England. Possibly Robinson came to Ireland under the patronage of the 1st Duke of Ormond, whose architect Capt. John Morton died in 1669, for a William Robinson acted in the following year as Clerk to the Council of Trade (*CSPI*, 1669-70, 187), which had been set up by Ormond. During the Lord Lieutenantship of Lord Berkeley, Robinson, who had no prior military rank, became 'Engineer and Surveyor General of all fortifications, buildings, etc., in Ireland' on 11 Jan. 1671 (*CSPD*, 1671, 18) but he left the improvement of Rincurran Fort, Co. Cork, in 1672 to Paulus Storff (q.v.).

Together with Jonas Moore he surveyed in 1674 the stores of the Ordnance in Ireland (*RIA*, Ms H. IV.1), and before 1675 had erected buildings and had done repairs on the Royal Works, viz. Dublin Castle, Chapelizod, and Phoenix House, for which he petitioned £881:3:4 (BM, Stowe Ms 209, ff 46, 48). Two years later he became Keeper of the Parliament House in Dublin, and leased the gardens and outgrounds (BM, Stowe Ms 212, f. 49). In the same year he travelled to London (*CSPD*, 1676-7, 450) and was sent abroad on H.M.'s service (*CSPD*, 1700-2, 217). He may have gone to France to view the Hotel des Invalides which had been just inaugurated, but nothing is known about the extent of his travels. On 21 June he was ordered to inspect the Irish fortifications and stores (TCD, Ms 1180, f. 89). He probably returned to Ireland prior to Oct. 1677, and prepared estimates for the repair of the fortifications in Ireland (Bodl, Carte Ms 59, f. 633-7). Although the Duke of Ormond thought him to be 'very knowing' in engineering, at Rincurran Fort he was to be assisted by Capt. James Archer (q.v.) who had had 'more practice' (*HMC*, 6th Rep., 731). After an

agreement was reached between the 1st Lord Orrery (q.v.) (who was much involved with this fort) and Robinson and Archer, Robinson was sent to England to show the plans to King Charles II 'or his engineers' (*HMC, Ormond*, n.s. III, 189-90). He arrived in London on 7 Oct. 1678, where in the absence of the King, he prepared his drafts (*Ibid.*, 212). By 1679 Hugh May's work on the restoration of Windsor Castle was well advanced. Ormond's patronage of Robinson and the proximity of his lodgings to Windsor Castle may well point to May as one of the principal metropolitan influences upon Robinson.

Robinson returned most likely before 14 Feb. 1679 to Dublin, where he made an estimate for the rebuilding of St. Bride's Church (TCD, Ms 2063), but he returned to London where at the end of March he showed plans (probably those of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham) to the King (*HMC, Ormond*, n.s. III, 367). Upon the recommendation of the Duke of Ormond, Robinson's salary was increased at the same time from £150 to £300 per year. The year 1679 must have been one of the busiest times in his architectural career, for his largest projects, the fort at Rincurran and the Royal Hospital, coincided then with smaller ones such as Lismore Cathedral, Co. Waterford, the erection of a Presence Chamber (*Bodl.*, Carte Ms 38, f. 392) probably for the Duke of Ormond at Kilkenny Castle, and probably designing a quay*. At the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Robinson fulfilled several other functions: Auditor and Registrar (1684), Attorney and Agent (1686), and Governor (1697-1707).

From 1682 onwards he is known to have acted as Receiver-General of the Revenue in Ireland, and is possibly the William Robinson mentioned as 'merchant and trader of foreign parts' (*CARD*, V, 250), while continuing doing repairs at the Royal Works (*PROI*, 21M 2539). In the same year plans were made to sell Dublin Castle and erect a new residence of the Lord Lieutenant, for which Sir Francis Brewster (q.v.) and most likely also Robinson prepared plans (*HMC, Ormond* n.s. VI, 400, 408). On 12 March 1683 he received a patent as First Storekeeper of the Port of Dublin (J.L.J. Hughes, *Patentee officers in Ireland*, Dublin, 1960, 112). A fire in Dublin Castle in April 1684 revived the plans for rebuilding it, for which Robinson made drawings (*HMC, Ormond*, n.s. VII, 253, 258), which were sent to England for approval. On 31 Oct. 1684 he surrendered his patent as Surveyor General, and a new one was granted to him and to William Molyneux (q.v.) (*CSPD*, 1700-2, 217). At first, probably only Robinson was involved in the rebuilding of Dublin Castle and Chapelizod House in 1684-86 (S.

W. Singer (Ed.), *State letters of Henry, second Earl of Clarendon*, London, 1828, I, 87). Robinson left again for England, for he stayed on 28 Aug. 1686 at Chester (NLI, Ms 1450, f. 174), but returned to Ireland, only to leave again after February 1687 when 'he thought fit to retire to England' upon the recall of the Lord Lieutenant Clarendon who was succeeded by the Duke of Tyrconnell (C. Molyneux, *An account of the family . . . of Sir Thomas Molyneux kt.*, Evesham, 1820, 63).

Subsequent to his unauthorized departure, attempts were made in England to apprehend him (CSPD, 1686-7, 375-6), probably without success (CSPD, 1687-9, 249, 270). As one of the Williamites he landed in the North of Ireland on 4 March 1690 (NLI, Ms 13, 654, f. 87) and became a few days later Commissary-General of Pay and Provisions, a post which he shared with Bartholomew Vanhomrigh (CSPD, 1689-90, 549). Although Robinson thus remained employed by the Ordnance in Ireland, he seemed not to have practised as an engineer but did work at Dublin Castle and Chapelizod House during the Williamite war. (PRONI T689/1, p. 95). He obtained a number of appointments such as Commissioner for the stating the Accounts of the Army in Ireland (21 June 1690), Commissioner for Forfeited Estates (16 July 1690), Commissioner for the Debt of the Army (1691), and a Freeman of the Company of the Royal Fishery of Ireland (26 Jan. 1692). For his services as Deputy Paymaster of the Forces in Ireland, he received in 1692 a yearly pension of £600 until he was to be provided with other employment (CSPD, 1691-2, 419).

Although Robinson took on again his post as Surveyor General, and was to repair Dublin Castle in 1692 (PROI, Wyche docs. f. 63), this position was unsuccessfully challenged in 1695 by brigadier-general William Wolseley, who as Master of the Ordnance was Robinson's immediate superior (PRONI, De Ross Ms 14, f. 47). Robinson resigned as Surveyor General on 19 April 1700 on the grounds of infirmity (CSPD, 1700-2, 17), for he suffered a great part of his life from gout. In the same year he received a pension of £2,475 (*Ibid.*, 74), is mentioned in the charter of the newly erected Corporation of Joiners in Dublin (*Ibid.*, 123), and was appointed Trustee and Overseer of the Barracks in Ireland (*Ibid.*, 183). On 19 June 1701 or 1702 he was created a baronet at St. James's London. He stayed long in England in 1702 and was admitted to the Irish Privy Council (CSPD, 1702-3, 144). At the end of the year he was appointed Trustee for erecting and carrying on the Linen Manufacture in Ireland (*Ibid.*, 331), and on 31 Aug. 1703 became LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

He represented Trinity College in the Irish Parliament from 1703 to his death, having been M.P. for *Knocktopher*, Co. Kilkenny in 1692-93, and for the borough of Wicklow in 1695-99. As Deputy Receiver-General he submitted to the Irish Parliament in 1703 a national debt of £103,368:8:4, which was taken as a misrepresentation; a motion in the House to expel him was dismissed, but one declaring him 'unfit for any public Employment in this Kingdom' was accepted on 16 Oct. 1703, and he was ordered to be imprisoned in Dublin Castle 'during the Pleasure' of the House (*Commons Jour.*, 1782, III, 46). In prison Robinson wrote a vindication: 'The Case of Sir William Robinson . . .' (Gilbert Ms 205, f. 57). The Secretary of State Edward Southwell and the Vice-Treasurer Lord Coningsby deplored his dismissal (*CSPf*, 1703-4, 160; BM, Add. Ms 21, 137, f. 65), but when the Lord Lieutenant, the 2nd Duke of Ormond was told by the Earl of Godolphin 'to do as he thinks fit' (BM, Add. Ms 21, 137, f. 67), he seems not to have reemployed Robinson, even when pressed by the Lord Chancellor Sir Richard Cox (NLI, Ms 2461, f. 135). On 20 June 1704 Robinson was in London, and in early 1705 he was short of cash, though, as he wrote, 'the devills reported that I carryed from Dublin 40 thousand pounds'. At the same time he tried via Joshua Dawson to regain his lost position (PROI, Ms IA 52/142). He returned to Ireland, but was to leave for England again on 24 Aug. 1706, probably because of an impending suit caused by allegations that Robinson and his cashier Thomas Putland had falsified the accounts of clothing the army in Ireland (NLI, Ms 2487, f. 429-34).

He seems never to have returned to Ireland afterwards, although at some time he was reinstated as Deputy Vice-Treasurer, a post which he lost in 1710 in return for a pension of £600. In the same year he became trustee of the Duke of Ormond's estate (NLI, Ms 2545). Although he wrote many letters from London in subsequent years (PROI, Ms IA 452/142) they seem to have been devoted to political matters, including the sale of Viscountcies to Irishmen, and have been devoid of architectural interest. So far, no building in England has been identified as having been designed by Robinson. A map of Ireland dedicated to him by Charles Price, I. Senex and I. Maxwell, was published in London in 1710. Prior to the year of his death, 1712, he was visited frequently by Jonathan Swift (H. Williams, *Jonathan Swift, Journal to Stella*, Oxford, 1948, I, 465). Robinson's death took place on 27 Oct. 1712; he survived his wife by at least three years, and did not marry again. He was buried at St. Martin in the Fields, London.

As an architect, Robinson played a major role in the development

of classicism in Ireland, and in his designs for the Royal Hospital, and for the East window of St. Mary's Church, Dublin, he introduced baroque features of a very high quality. Few of Robinson's pupils are known; he seems to have had a Deputy Surveyor-General, William Spike (q.v.); after the Williamite War he was assisted by two engineers, Thomas Burgh (q.v.), and Rudolph Corneille (q.v.). One of Robinson's associates seems to have been the carpenter Abraham Hawksworth (q.v.). In his will (*PRO*, Prob. II/530) he stated that he was 'utterly ignorant of any person or persons related to me ...', leaving behind an estate worth more than £35,000 (*PROI*, Ms IA 52/142, p. 270). He may have foreseen the ensuing difficulties to have his will proved (*CTB*, 1712; 1713; 1713-4), for he had prepared another will replacing the first in case of a dispute, which disposed his estate for the turning of Colleges into Halls in Oxford (*PROI*, Ms IA 52/142 p. 284). It took until 1725 before his first will was proved (*PROI*, *Betham Ms I*, 57, p. 149).

At the end of his life Robinson was possessed of a considerable amount of land, as a Ranger he had leased Sherwood Park, Co. Carlow, from the Earl of Arran in 1686, and was to build there a house and offices (*HMC*, *Ormond*, n.s. VIII, 5; BM, Add. Ms 28, 878, ff.42, 137). Near Dublin he had in about 1691 a residence at Islandbridge (TCD, Ms 749 (11)), where his property bordered on land of the Royal Hospital. In 1702 he is mentioned as having a house at 'Ormond Key', Dublin (Vestry Book, St. Mary's Church, p. 12). Having bought forfeited estates in 1703 in Cos. Carlow and Louth (*RIA*, SR 24Q 34, pp. 27, 34), he disposed estates in these counties and Cos. Meath and *Offaly* from 1708 to 1712 (Reg. D., cf. index under Robinson). A possible portrait of Robinson is mentioned in *CL*, March 1, 1973, p. 520, but has not been located.

[Letters from Charles II to Robinson, formerly in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, were probably destroyed in the burning of the *PROI*; *HMC*, 7th Rep., 791ff; TCD, Ms 749 (Clark Correspondence); *NLI*, Ms 13, 654; *PROI*, Ms Ia 452/142 (extracts); BM, Add. Ms 28, 878ff (Ellis Correspondence); Sotheby, Sale 6 Feb. 1973, lot 260]. [*Craig*, 58-68].



Works:

- CHARLEMONT FORT**, Co. Armagh. Repaired in 1673 for Viscount Conway (*CSPD*, 1673, 181); the builder was one Mr. Johnson (*PRO*, SP 63/339/29).
- ESSEX BRIDGE**, Dublin, after 1676. Robinson acted as technical adviser to Humphrey Jervis (*CARD*. VI, 597). Dem.
- RINCURRAN FORT**, Kinsale, Co. Cork. From 1677 onwards, Robinson prepared plans and estimates in co-operation with the Earl of Orrery (q.v.) and the engineer James Archer (q.v.) (*Bodl.*, Carte Ms 53, f. 490-500; *BM*, Add. Ms 28, 085, f. 188 ff; *PRO*, M 2459, f. 45-47; *BM*, Ms K 52, f. 30; *NLI*. 15 B 22(1)). In 1678 Robinson went to England to obtain the approval for an extension of the fort to secure it from the land (*HMC*, *Leyborne-Popham*, 242), which was probably unsuccessful. In 1681 the name of the fort was changed into Charles Fort. Probably Robinson prepared plans in 1693 to finish the fort (*PRO*, Wynche Ms, f. 174; Staffordshire County Library, D 1778/v/3).
- PRISON**, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, 1677. Robinson made a model for the Duke of Ormond (*HMC*, *Ormond*, n.s. IV, 44). Dem.
- St. BRIDE'S CHURCH**, Dublin, repaired and added to in 1679 (*TCD*, Ms 2063).
- St. CARTHAGE'S CATHEDRAL**, Lismore, Co. Waterford. Rebuilt from 1679 onwards, with the exception of the choir (Chapter Minutes, p. 17); Thomas Gent was carpenter. Robinson's work survives in the North and South transepts. See also *The Whole Works of Sir James Ware*, Dublin, 1739, I, opp. p. 447.
- KILKENNY CASTLE**, Kilkenny. Rebuilt for the Duke of Ormond. Robinson was probably first involved with the Presence Chamber in 1679 (*Bodl.*, Carte Ms 38, f. 393). Two years later a Mr. Robinson competed with Grinling Gibbons for a design of an iron gate for the castle or its gardens (*NLI*, Ms 2417, f. 183). Some further rebuilding was directed by Robinson in 1682, together with the setting up of a large fountain in the garden (*NLI*, Ms 2418, f. 35; *Bodl.*, Carte Ms 54, f. 74), probably carved by the Dutchman William de Keyser.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL**, Kilmainham, Dublin, 1680-87 (*JRSAI*, 1923, 101-2, 222). The round-arched windows of the North elevation are similar to the ones used by Hugh May at Windsor Castle. The rich carving in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital is by the Frenchman Jean Tabary, who is also probably responsible for the carving in the Hall.
- POWDER MAGAZINE**, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, 1684. The North East flanker of the hospital was converted for that purpose (*HMC Ormond*, n.s. VII, 227 ff).
- PERCEVAL'S HOUSE**. Dublin. This older house, on one of the quays, was totally rebuilt from Aug. 1681 onwards for Sir John Perceval, by the 'undertaker Abraham Hawksworth' (q.v.), who was supervised by Robinson (*BM*, Add. Ms 46. 958 A, f. 110, 164, 174); the latter received 20 guineas (*BM*, Add. Ms 46. 958 B. f. 71).
- DUBLIN CASTLE**, Dublin. After the 1684 fire, Robinson prepared plans for the rebuilding (*IGS*, 1973 Jan. - June, 16, 11-12) some surviving designs are probably by his hand (*BM*, Ms K 53, f. 19 a-i), but only one wing of the State Apartments was erected by William Molyneux (q.v.). A proposed extension of the range in 1698 (*PRO*, T 51/82, and *M.P.* /D/188) was probably designed by Robinson, but was postponed at the time. The South range was completed by Thomas Burgh (q.v.) basically following Robinson's plans.
- CHAPELIZOD HOUSE**, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin, 1684. Robinson made an addition to the house, probably a chapel and stables (*Calendar of Treasury Papers*. VII, pt. ii, 1335).
- FOUR COURTS**, Dublin. Rebuilt in 1695 (*Anal. Hib.*. 1934, 6. 396); its ruins are

- shown on engravings of the South side of Christ Church Cathedral; its plan is in the NLI, Art Drawer 29.
- ROSS CASTLE, Co. Kerry, 1696: repair of the older castle to make it into a garrison (CTB, 1697-8,409).
- CARTON, Co. Kildare, 1692 and 1696. Repairs to the house^e (PROI Wyche docs., f. 63; KASJ, 1903-4, f. 11).
- INFIRMARY, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin. Robinson designed an addition in 1701 to this building (PROI, RHK 1/1/1, p. 153) which he had originally built in the 1680's.
- STEEPLE, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, 1701; although Robinson designed the steeple (PRO, RHK 1/1/1, p. 172), Thomas Burgh (q.v.) executed it.
- MARSH'S LIBRARY, Dublin, 1703, for Archbishop Narcissus Marsh (R. Mant, *History of the Church of Ireland*. London. 1841). Exterior rebuilt.
- St. MARY'S CHURCH, Dublin. Robinson prepared a model for the East window (Vestry Book, p. 23) and probably designed the greater part of the church. Contractor was John Whinrey (q.v.).

Attributions:

- BURTON HOUSE, Co. Cork, was one of the first houses in Ireland to carry a classical portico. Robinson was consulted by Sir John Perceval during the rebuilding of Burton House in 1681 (which was supervised by Thomas Smith, q.v.) (B.M., Add. Ms 46, 958 B, f. 71).
- THOMASTOWN, Co. Tipperary. Built in 1670 by George Mathew. He might have employed Robinson in 1682 (NLI, Ms 2418, f. 479) for the recessed, rusticated portico. Rebuilt in 1820, now ruined.
- WEST FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin. Probably originally called Sir Hierome Alexander's buildings, the building of which was contracted by Richard Mills (q.v.) in 1672, to be executed after the plans of Thomas Lucas (q.v.). (TCD, Ms MUN/P/2, f. 23). After 1684 the French-looking centre, and the South Wing were added after a design probably by Robinson (*IGS*, Jan. - June, 1973, 16, 11). Altered in 1759.
- SOUTH RANGE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin. This range, which adjoined the West Front, was erected in 1698. A plan of the building (TCD, Ms MUN/P/3) is in the same handwriting as what is probably Robinson's design for an addition to Dublin Castle (q.v.) in the same year. Altered.
- BALLYSHANNON BARRACKS, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. According to date-stone erected in 1700; now a public house.
- GATE HOUSE, Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny. Erected probably after 1698 for the 2nd Duke of Ormond.
- ATHLONE CASTLE, Athlone, Co. Westmeath. The main tower as shown on a drawing from 1685 (NLI, Ms 3137, f. 33) is very similar to the S.W. tower of Kilkenny Castle at that time. Dem.

Attributions: Churches:

- St. MICHAN'S, Dublin. Rebuilt between 1683 and 1686; as all ecclesiastical work by Robinson it carries the typical round-arched windows with a concave moulding. Altered 1828.
- St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, Armagh. The East end was rebuilt before 1678 (*The Whole Works of Sir James Ware*, Dublin, 1739, I, opp. p. 1). Dem.
- St. BRIGID'S CATHEDRAL, Kildare. Choir was erected in 1686 (*Ibid.*, opp. p. 379). Dem.
- CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Dublin. St. Mary's Chapel on the N.E. side (*Ibid.*, opp. p. 229). Altered.
- St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, Dublin. External doorway of South transept (*Ibid.*). Dem.

SIR EDWARD LOVETT PEARCE

By Maurice Craig

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PEARCE, Sir EDWARD LOVETT (1699?-1733), was the principal Irish Palladian architect of his time. The place and date of his birth are unknown, but his father, *Major-General* Edward Pearce (ob. 1715) was first cousin of Sir John Vanbrugh (their mothers being sisters), and his mother Frances Lovett was a daughter of a Lord Mayor of Dublin and descended from Rory O'More of Leix. The Pearce family had a property at Witlingham near Norwich. His uncle Lieut.-General Thomas Pearce was both Military Governor and Mayor of Limerick, and M.P. for the County of Limerick. A few months after his father's death, the future architect became a cornet in Morris's Dragoons (16 Feb. 1715-16), being at this time perhaps 16 or 17. Later, and before being knighted, he is spoken of as 'Capt. Pearce'.

From the evidence of the collection of drawings and documents at Elton Hall it is evident that he came at some stage under the tutelage of his cousin Vanbrugh, though there is no formal evidence of his having been in the latter's office. His continental travels are attested by letters or drawings from Nimes and Florence (1723) and Venice, Vicenza, Bologna and Geneva (1724) and by the copious annotations in his copy of Palladio (now in the RIBA Library). During his Italian period he was in close touch with Alessandro Galilei, and clearly also acting on behalf of Speaker Conolly, whose house of Castletown was by 1722 already under construction.

Pearce's contact with the Burlington circle, deducible from the evidence of his buildings, is proven by his letter to Lord Burlington on the subject of Jigginstown, dated from Dublin 24 Oct. 1726, by which date he was established in Dublin, and Vanbrugh was dead (26 March 1726). His architectural activity in England, for which there is some evidence, may have begun before his departure for Italy, though in or about 1725 he was probably in England, and his involvement in the Richmond Scheme must have been in 1727 or soon after, when he was already back in Dublin (assuming him to have spent a part at least of his childhood and youth there).

There is little doubt that he was at work for Speaker Conolly by 1726, and in 1727 he became M.P. for Ratoath. He married his cousin Anne, daughter of General Thomas Pearce, by whom he had

four daughters. Among his cousins were at least two of his clients, Cooté of Bellamont and Carter of Henrietta Street, and it seems certain also that when he came to Dublin he brought Richard Cassels or Castle with him as his assistant.

Early in 1729 (N.S.) Speaker Conolly assisted at the laying of the first stone of the Parliament House, for which Pearce had prepared designs in the previous year, and it was far enough advanced for Parliament to sit in it in October 1731. On March 10th in the following year Pearce was knighted in the building by the Duke of Dorset, and on the 6th of April 1733 he was awarded the Freedom of Dublin. The Speaker, however, who had clearly been Pearce's principal patron, had died in 1729, and so did not live to see the completion either of his house or of the Parliament House.

In the meantime Pearce had built up a substantial private practice, and in 1730 he succeeded Burgh as Surveyor-General and as architect to Dr. Steeven's Hospital. His earliest dated private building in Ireland is Drumcondra House, for Marmaduke Coghill (1727); but he must very soon have become involved with such works as Nos. 9 and 10 Henrietta Street, Bellamont Forest and Cashel Palace, to name only those of which his authorship is certain. The Theatre which he designed in Aungier Street was begun in May 1733 and opened less than a year later. The exact order of his various buildings, whether certain or attributed, is of small importance, since many of them must have been proceeding simultaneously, and his active career was in any case so short. He was on intimate terms with Lord and Lady Allen of Stillorgan, on whose estate he lived in a house then called The Grove, Stillorgan, where he died on 7th December 1733, being at the time engaged on plans for a theatre in Cork and for the remodelling of Stillorgan House. Of this last scheme, the underground grotto, part of the central avenue, and the mausoleum-obelisk are still extant.

He was buried in Old Donnybrook graveyard, where his grave is unmarked. No portrait of Pearce has so far been identified. There is a tradition that William Halfpenny worked under him at the Parliament House, as Richard Castle certainly did. At Pearce's death his extensive practice fell into the hands of Castle, who lived much longer to enjoy it. In respect of some buildings credited to Castle, e.g. the Printing House in TCD, and Summerhill, Co. Meath, the extent of Pearce's participation is conjectural. Though his four daughters all married, many of his drawings and some papers passed into the hands of the Aliens, descending from them to the Proby family of Elton Hall, Peterborough.

In 1729 he successfully sponsored an Act (3 Geo. II. 14) to

regulate the building industry and the sizes of bricks but his proposal to employ infantry to dig the canal from Newry to Lough Neagh was vetoed by the military authorities in 1732.

The importance of Pearce's short career is very great. As a result of it, ideas of Palladian as well as Vanbrughian origin became current in Ireland, and his influence is to be seen even where his hand may not be directly traceable (e.g. at Seafield House, Donabate). He is the dominant figure in Irish architecture in the first half of the century, and in the Parliament House he produced a building of original quality.

Colvin, H. and Craig, M: *Architectural Drawings [at] Elton Hall by Sir John Vanbrugh and Sir Edward Lovett Pearce*, Oxford, for the Roxburghe Club. 1964.

Sadleir, T. U. in *JKildAS*, 1927, X, 231.

Curran, C. P. in *The Bank of Ireland* by F. G. Hall, Dublin 1949.

Glin, Knight of, in *JGS* 1965, VIII, 3.

Toesca, I. in *English Miscellany*, Rome, 1952, 195n.

Delany, Mrs. (Mary Granville) *Autobiography & Correspondence* 1861-2.

Archivio di Stato, Florence: Galilei papers.

Clements papers at Lough Rynn, Co. Leitrim.

Irish Commons' Journals,

Lovett, E. N. in *DHR* 1941, III, 54, 79.

Gilbert, Sir J., *History of Dublin*, III, 1859.

Craig, M. in *UJA* 1970, XXXIII, 107. Repr. in *JKildAS* 1971, XV, 50.

Glin, Knight of, *The Irish Palladians* (unpublished thesis).

Craig, Knight of Glin and Cornforth: 'Castletown' in *CL* March 27, April 3 and 10, 1969.



Works:

- DUBLIN, THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, begun 1729, finished after Pearce's death by Arthur Dobbs. House of Commons burnt 1792, totally removed 1807. Otherwise the building, though added to by Gandon, Johnston and others, remains largely as Pearce left it. Since 1807 the Head Office of the Bank of Ireland.
- DUBLIN, Nos. 9 and 10 Henrietta Street, for Thomas Carter, Master of the Rolls, and Luke Gardiner. No. 9, a virtual transcript of Lord Mountrath's house in Old Burlington Street, London, survives intact. No. 10 has been much altered.
- DRUMCONDRA HOUSE, Co. Dublin, for Marmaduke Coghill, 1727. The East front and some interiors are by Pearce. Now All Hallows' College. (See also Galilei, Alessandro)
- CASHEL, Co. Tipperary, THE PALACE, for Theophilus Bolton, Archbishop, shortly before 1732. Still extant as Cashel Palace Hotel.
- BELLAMONT FOREST, Co. Cavan, for Thomas Coote, exact date unknown. Still extant, virtually unaltered. (*CL* May 21, 28, 1964)
- STILLORGAN, Co. Dublin, OBELISK and GROTTA (drawings at Elton), date unknown but presumably shortly before 1733. The Obelisk was designed as a mausoleum, and the Grotto as the termination of a sunken avenue in the formal garden. Obelisk, Grotto and part of the avenue-walls are still extant.
- DUBLIN. St. Patrick's Cathedral, MONUMENT to Wm. Worth, [1732], in S. transept. Drawing at Elton.
- DUBLIN, AUNGIER STREET THEATRE, 1733-4. Dem. No record is known of the plan or elevation of this building.
- DUBLIN, THE CASTLE. Temporary work for State Ball, Nov. 1731 (Mrs. Delany 3/11/31 description, which tallies with the contemporary painting repr. in *Irish Portraits* p. 37). Pearce's other work in the Castle, though more enduring, is less well documented than this. See *CL* July 30, August 6, and August 20, 1970.

Unexecuted Works:

- CORK, THEATRE. May never have reached the drawing stage. (M. Lenihan *Hist. of Limerick*, p. 331, letter from ELP to Charles Smyth of Cork)
- LOUGHGALL, Co. Armagh, MARKET-HOUSE and ESTATE-OFFICE (drawings at Elton).
- CROM CASTLE. Co. Fermanagh, hexagonal island GAZEBO for 'Mr. Creighton' (drawing at Elton). No record is known of its having been built.
- STILLORGAN, Co. Dublin, remodelling of STILLORGAN HOUSE for Lord Allen (drawings at Elton), said not to have been carried out. The house dem. 1860.

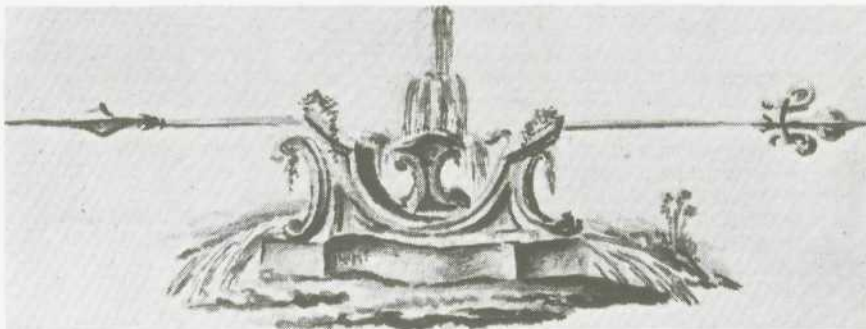
Attributed Works:

- DUBLIN, THE CASTLE. Garden front and SE block of Upper Castle Yard. Perhaps also the Office of Arms. The former is virtually certain on stylistic grounds, the latter somewhat more conjectural. Yet Pearce had shown himself capable of transcription of an admired contemporary's work at Henrietta Street, and he may well have done the same with Lord Pembroke's Whitehall villa, in this work at the Castle.
- DUBLIN, LA TOUCHE BANK, Castle Street. Mostly now dem.
- KILMAINHAM, THE GARDEN HOUSE on the North axis of the Royal Hospital.
- WOODLANDS, Santry, Co. Dublin, for the Rev. John Jackson. Still extant.
- RATHNALLY, Trim, Co. Meath, for Thomas Carter (altered).
- ARCH HALL, Co. Meath, house and arch in garden. Now ruinous.

- SUMMERHILL, Co. Meath, for Hugh Rowley. Though sometimes credited to Castle (who was most probably concerned in it) this house is not so credited by Pococke, and its Vanbrughian features, together with a boldness more characteristic of Pearce than of Castle, and some thematic resemblances to Desert and to Dublin Castle, make Pearce's participation (to say the least) very probable.
- CASTLETOWN, Co. Kildare, the entrance-hall and other interiors, and the curved colonnades and wings. This attribution is virtually certain. See *CL* March 27, April 3, 10, 1969.
- CELBRIDGE, Co. Kildare, Speaker Conolly's Monument. See *I.G.S.* July-Dec. 1972, p. 95.
- GLOSTER, Shinrone, Co. Offaly. House (perhaps alterations to an existing house) and arch in garden. The spatial qualities are strongly suggestive of Pearce; the handling of detail suggests his participation at a distance.
- DUNDRUM, Co. Tipperary, for the Maude family. Later altered.
- CUBA COURT, Banagher, Co. Offaly. House, now mostly dem.
- DOWNPATRICK, Co. Down. THE SOUTHWELL CHARITY SCHOOLS AND ALMSHOUSES, 1733. (Kt. of Glin unpub. thesis.)
- NEWRY, Co. Down. CUSTOM HOUSE (*Co. Down Survey*, p. 417).
- LISMORE CASTLE, Crossdoney, Co. Cavan. Dem. except for wings which remain: centre block known from photographs.
- BOYLE BARRACK, Co. Roscommon, for the King family. This remarkable building, vaulted on three storeys, has several Pearcean characteristics, but the hand of W. Halfpenny (q.v.) may be at work. Two of the fine fireplaces are now in the possession of the Hon. Desmond Guinness.
- WARDSTOWN, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal. Now ruinous.

English Works:

- RICHMOND, Surrey, unexecuted scheme for a residence for George II, probably 1727. Drawings at Elton.
- SHADWELL, Norfolk, consulted about, July 2nd & 9th, 1964 *CL*.
- HEYDON HALL, Norfolk, proposed alterations. Drawing at Elton. Still extant, but it is uncertain whether the surviving work is by Matthew Brettingham (Colvin 92) or by Pearce.
- LONDON, No. 12 North Audley Street, saloon, for Col. Ligonier. There is strong evidence of two kinds for this attribution. Still extant. See *CL* 15 Nov. 1962.
- ASHLEY, Surrey. Alterations for Lord Shannon. Drawing & c at Elton. A long gallery which may be by Pearce is now in the U.S.A. Illustrated O. Brackett, *Encyclopaedia of English Furniture*, p. 195.



THOMAS IVORY

By Edward McParland

* * *

IVORY, THOMAS (c. 1732-1786), according to an early account published in *Anthologia Hibernica* (1793) was born in Cork. After serving as an apprentice carpenter, he is said to have completed his time in Dublin. The Cork connexion is difficult to confirm, though it is clear that he was known and active in the 1770's in the neighbouring county of Waterford. The account continues by saying that as well as spending time in the workshop of Alderman Truelock, a Dublin gun-smith, he took drawing lessons from a Mr. Bell Mires, and was appointed c.1760 to the newly founded Dublin Society's School of Drawing in Architecture.

The School offered instruction in draughtsmanship to apprentice craftsmen, rather than in design to student architects. It is probable, therefore, that Ivory was put in charge of the School because of his qualifications in drawing — he was a superb draughtsman — rather than for his experience in design or building. In any case, no building is at the moment attributable to him before his appointment to the School. His purely architectural career cannot be traced further back than 1767, when he exhibited some architectural designs at the Society of Artists. In the following year he won the competition for the Market House in Oxmantown Green in Dublin, and in 1769 he was placed first among the Irish entries in the Royal Exchange competition.

These designs have been lost. What can be reconstructed of his unexecuted Market House design suggests that it was based on seventeenth-century models such as Edward Jerman's Royal Exchange in London. His Royal Exchange success was more important. According to *Anthologia Hibernica* 'To this exhibition he was much indebted for considerable improvement in his style of drawing'. And in stylistic terms he must have benefited, like the other Irish competitors, from competing with the many English entries whose Neo-Classical ideas created a stir in still Palladian Dublin.

More important, his measure of success in the Royal Exchange competition confirmed his position as a leading Dublin architect. A number of domestic commissions came his way in the early 1770's, but his main work at this time was the building of the King's Hospital or Blue Coat School, a commission he won, again in

competition, in 1773. Like his Market House design, the Blue Coat School is, in many of its details, surprisingly *retardataire* for the 1770's. Its forceful elevations owe much to the Baroque and Palladian traditions of British classicism, while containing ideas that he reworked within a few years in his competently Neo-classical Newcomen's Bank. This eclecticism, common in Irish architecture, is held in check by Ivory's powers of composition. His drawings for the School survive and testify to his remarkable powers of draughtsmanship. His original scheme was curtailed, and he resigned from the unfinished building in 1780. About this time he began work on his only other major building, Newcomen's Bank.

When Gandon arrived in Dublin in 1781 he noted that 'The architects of reputation were Cooley and Ivory' (Gandon, *Life*, 50n.). Cooley, the winner of the Royal Exchange competition, had been much busier during the 1770's than Ivory. After Gandon's arrival, however, neither was much employed. Until his death in 1786 Ivory remained Master of the Dublin Society School and Surveyor of the Revenue Buildings, though in this last post he was superseded by Gandon's appointment as architect of the most important building under the control of the Revenue Commissioners, the Dublin Custom House.

In a genealogical abstract of his will (PROI, Betham Genealogical Abstracts, vol. 38, p. 83.) he is described as 'Ivory Thomas Mount Pleasant Co Dub Gent'. He was survived by his wife Ellinor, his two daughters, and his nephew William Ivory McCulloch. *Anthologia Hibernica* gives his age at his death as 54.

Described by his pupil at the Dublin Society Schools J. D. Herbert as a 'gentle urbane character' (J. D. Herbert, *Irish Varieties*, London, 1836, 57), Ivory was a slightly tragic figure. Having erected few buildings, he died young, after a career which had seen competitive success frustrated, during which he had been overshadowed by his inferior Cooley, and eclipsed like many others by Gandon. His buildings, crudely finished by others, like the Blue Coat School, or unfortunately altered, like Newcomen's Bank, suggest a conservative figure, alert to changing fashions, with a genius for composition, an attention to detail, and a regard for the relationship his buildings have to their surroundings. His pupils at the Dublin Society School included the architects John Taylor, Henry Aaron Baker and James Hoban, later of Washington. He features in John Trotter's group portrait of Blue Coat School personalities, owned by the King's Hospital School.

APSD; *Anth. Hib.*, May, 1793, 334; McParland, E., *Hibernia*, 11 May 1973; McParland, E., *Thomas Ivory, Architect*, Dublin, 1973. Ivory's work for the Revenue Commissioners is recorded in their Minute Books in PRO; and for the Dublin Society, in their Minutes and *Proceedings*, preserved in the Library of the RDS. The Knight of Glin, *I. G. S.*, April-Sept 1962.

Works:

DUBLIN. Unexecuted designs for 'an additional Building, in Order for the better Accommodation of the [Dublin] Society', 1765. (RDS Library, Minutes of the RDS, 30 May 1765).

DUBLIN, SOCIETY OF ARTS; in 1767 Ivory exhibited at the Society 'A design for a new exchange, proposed for the city of Dublin, Ditto for a temple, proposed with eight walks, Ditto for a nobleman's house in the Dorick order, with four fronts'.

DUBLIN, MARKET HOUSE, OXMANTOWN GREEN: In 1768 Ivory defeated his only rival James Reilly in the competition for this building. His design was unexecuted. (*Fr. Jour.* 1-5 November 1768; *CARD*, XI, 441 and XII, 38.)

DUBLIN, ROYAL EXCHANGE Competition, 1768/9; This was won by Thomas Cooley. The Irish premiated designs were those of Ivory, who submitted two designs, Thomas Jarratt and the joint entry of Samuel Sproule and Christopher Myers. (McParland, E., 'James Gandon and the Royal Exchange Competition', *JRSAI, CII* Part 1, 1972.)

CARTON, CO. KILDARE; bridge, 1772, and designs for unexecuted gates for the Duke of Leinster. Drawings in the collection of the Hon. Desmond Guinness. (*IAD* nos.56, 57.)

WATERFORD, C. of I. CATHEDRAL; Ivory's report on the state of the Cathedral was submitted to the City Council in 1773. The Cathedral was rebuilt to plans of John Roberts approved in 1774. (*CL*, 15December 1966; Waterford Town Hall, Council Minute Book, 1770-1801, 13 July 1773.)

WESTPORT HOUSE, CO. MAYO; Ivory's plans for additions to the house, made for the Earl of Altamont in 1773, survive in Westport. They were not executed, though the enlargement of the house to a similar plan, probably by Ivory, was completed by 1778. For the decoration of part of the interior, Ivory was succeeded by James Wyatt in 1781. (*CL*, 29 April, 6 May 1965.)

DUBLIN, BLUE COAT SCHOOL; Ivory won the competition for the building in 1773. After his retirement in 1780 his curtailed plan was executed by John Wilson, the School's Agent. The present cupola was built c. 1900. Ivory's drawings for the School survive in the BM (Map Room, 7 Tab 16); there are documents relating to the progress of the building in the King's Hospital (i.e. Blue Coat) School. Ivory laid out Blackhall Place in which the building stands, and Blackhall Street. (Falkiner, F., *The Foundation of the Hospital and Free School of King Charles II . . .*, Dublin, 1906; *Craig*, 220.)

LISMORE, CO. WATERFORD, Bridge over the river Blackwater; NLI Special List 15 (*Lismore Papers*, NLI) refers to plans for the bridge, in NLI, dated 1774. On 11 June 1781 Austin Cooper noted of the bridge '. . . it cost his Grace [the Duke of Devonshire] to the Architects, exclusive of some other expences, £7200 — It was designed by Mr. Ivory and executed by Messrs. Darley & Stokes'. (NLI Ms. 772(4)). In the RIA (Ms. 3.C.30) are views of the Castle and Cathedral at Lismore, dated 1776, made by Gabriel Beranger from drawings given to him by Ivory.

DUBLIN, NEWCOMEN'S BANK, CASTLE STREET; for Sir William Newcomen, c. 1781. (*Craig*, 220.)

COLERAINE, CUSTOM HOUSE; 1783. (PRO, Cust. 1.167 (7 June 1783)); Girvan, W., *List of Historic Buildings . . . in Coleraine and Portstewart*. U.A.H.S., 1972, 14.)

KILCARTY, CO. MEATH; for Dr. Cleghorn. (*Anth. Nib.*, May. 1793, 335; *CL*, 8 July 1949.)

DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS AND NEWGATE GAOL; *Anth. Hib.*, May, 1793, 335 says Ivory was reputed to have made designs for these buildings.

HOUSE, for Dr. Strues; unidentified. (*Anth. Hib.*, May, 1793, 335.)

HOUSE, for Mr. Dobbin; unidentified; drawings for this house, signed by Ivory, and inscribed, possibly in another hand, 'Supposed to be Seapoint', are in a private collection in Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.

MARINO, CO. DUBLIN; Casino designed for Lord Charlemont by William Chambers; Ivory's drawing engraved by Rooker and published before 1781, is dedicated to Lord Charlemont by 'His Lordship's most devoted servant Thos. Ivory'.



ROGER MULHOLLAND

By C. E. B. Brett

* * *

MULHOLLAND, ROGER (1740-1818), was the major architectural figure in late 18th century Belfast, patronised by the 5th Earl of Donegall, for whom he carried out much rebuilding of the town (though English architects were brought in for the two most ambitious undertakings — the parish church of 1776 by Francis Hiorne, and the Assembly Rooms of the same year by Sir Robert Taylor). "Roger Mulholland, of Derry Diocese", appears in Belfast in January, 1770, when he married Jane Russell in his thirtieth year. If he came from County Derry, it seems more than possible that he learned his trade under Michael Priestley of Derry, Lifford and Strabane — their styles have a good deal in common. It is not until 1786 that he is described in legal documents as "architect"; earlier deeds refer to him as "carpenter". Whatever his background, he seems to have been a man of some culture; the excellent contemporary portrait in the possession of his descendant Mr. Charles Mulholland of Stratford, Ontario, is plainly that of a gentleman rather than an artisan.

In the late 1770's, Mulholland joined the First Company of the Belfast Volunteers, but was stigmatised as a Very Bad Attender; nevertheless, he named a son after Waddell Cunningham, the Captain of the Company. In 1780 he was one of the subscribers to Pool and Cash's Views of Dublin. In 1784, he was described as "a particular friend of mine" by Placido Columbani, then working at Downhill, in a letter to the Earl Bishop of Bristol: Mulholland seems to have sent him the prices of mattresses, and lent him the services of a Man Plumber who had worked for "Lord Abriicorn". In 1788 he was one of the founders of the Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge (now the Linenhall Library), and soon after presented to it a set of the Vitruvius Britannicus, and a translation of Caesar's Commentaries.

Mulholland acted as speculator and developer, as well as architect; he took building leases of ground in Donegall Street, Talbot Street, Church Street, Buller's Field, Library Street, Cromac Street, Catherine Street, and Cromack Wood; and owned a timber-yard in Ann Street. He is not known to have worked outside Belfast. He was most active during the 1780's, and seems to have carried out little work after 1792 (when he sold his timber-yard), apart from

miscellaneous jobs for the Grand Jury. He lived from 1786 until at least 1799 in Cromack Lodge, on the outskirts of the town, but by 1809 was living at No. 12 Castle Street, Belfast, where he died aged 78 on 30th November 1818. His estate was valued for probate at the considerable sum of £3835.17.2½. His will mentions a grandson, Roger; and in 1882 representation was granted (to a Belfast merchant) in the estate of Roger Mulholland of Pimlico, architect, who had died in 1860 leaving only £215; and in that of his son, Philip, sculptor, who had died in 1852 at Brandon, Suffolk. According to family tradition, these two were concerned in the building of the Crystal Palace, and in some of the statuary in or around it.

[Donegall Estate collections of papers in PRONI; Grand Jury Presentment Books, Co. Antrim; *Historic Memorials of First Presbyterian Church*, Belfast, 1887; Calendar of Wills and Administrations, Ireland, 1880-1891; PRONI T 2501; Brett, *The Buildings of Belfast*, 1967; Brett, *Court and Market Houses of Ulster*, Belfast 1973.]

BELFAST, ST. ANNE'S VICARAGE and adjacent houses, Donegall Street, Belfast. The new parish church was designed in 1776 by Francis Hiome of Warwick for Lord Donegall; Mulholland appears to have worked under him, and to Mulholland alone were entrusted the large vicarage, and an answering large house on the other side of the church, in 1783; 15 substantial houses opposite the church in February 1787; and 16 more at the rear of the church in the same year: these 'all to be of uniform height and dimensions' and 'to range with the highest houses in the same street'. [PRONI D 509/638, 643, 684, 685.]

BELFAST, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rosemary Street. This excellent elliptical church, with double-curved gallery, was started in 1781, and completed in 1783. The sounding-board of the pulpit is inscribed 'This Meeting House was erected by the inhabitants of Belfast under the care and inspection of Mr. Roger Mulholland who executed the same, both external and internal parts thereof, 1783.' It is on this building that Mulholland's reputation must rest. He is said to have benefited from the advice of Hiome, "particularly with respect to the pewing"; the building elicited compliments from the Earl Bishop of Bristol (who subscribed 50 guineas to its cost) and from John Wesley. [*Historic Memorials of First Presbyterian Church*, 1877.]

BELFAST, HOUSES IN LINENHALL STREET (now Donegall Place). In 1786 Mulholland took a lease of this site, upon which he built three large houses in the grand Dublin manner; the last was completed and sub-leased in 1791. [PRONI D 509/698; 792; 805.]

BELFAST, "THE CASTLE", off Donegall Place. In 1787 Mulholland rebuilt the former Coach House on the site of the earlier Belfast Castle, destroyed by fire in 1708, for Lord Donegall. This house, 'with an entrance through the Melon Garden', seems to have served as residence and office for Lord Donegall's agent; it had strong Gibbsian decoration on the facade. [Shannon Millin, *Sidelights on Belfast History*, p. 215; Water-colour in Ulster Museum.]

Attributed Works:

BELFAST, WHITE LINEN HALL. In 1782, Mulholland subscribed £100 to the cost of this imposing 27-bay range of buildings, completed in 1785. No evidence as to the identity of the architect survives, but the probability that the design was his is strong, particularly in view of the emphatic Gibbsian ornament on the interior facade of the entrance block. [*Historical Collections*, Belfast, 1817, p. 226.]

BELFAST, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, Fisherwick Place. In 1805, the Grand Jury resolved to erect a new Gaol for the town, and appointed Mulholland, with three of its own members, as a Committee to execute the work. In fact, it took from 1805 till 1817 to collect the requisite funds; in 1817 James Boyd was appointed contractor; but Mulholland's original appointment indicates that the designs were probably his. The doorway of this gloomy Piranesian semi-pyramidal building bore the forbidding inscription 'Within Amend, Without Beware'. [PRONI CP ANT XI 218.]

BELFAST, CROMACK BRIDGE. In 1813, the Grand Jury of County Antrim voted £ 1474.16.0. (a like sum having been voted by Co. Down) to a Committee, of whom Mulholland was one, to build a new bridge over the Lagan 'upon a plan laid before the Grand Jury at this Assize'. Mulholland seems to have subscribed £5 towards the cost. [PRONIT 1023/240; CP ANT XI 219.]



JOHN B. MacNEILL

By Jeanne Sheehy

* * *

MACNEILL, JOHN BENJAMIN (c. 1793-1880) was born at Mount Pleasant, near Dundalk, Co. Louth, son of Torquil P. MacNeill. In 1811 he is recorded as Lieutenant in the Louth Militia. He subsequently went to England, and was assistant to Thomas Telford, according to his own account 'for upwards of ten years'. Around 1834, after Telford's death, he set up as a consulting engineer, with offices in London and Glasgow. His Irish career as a railway engineer began around 1836 when he returned to carry out a survey of the north for the Irish Railway Commission. He was appointed chief engineer or, as calls on his time increased, consulting engineer, to many railway companies, including the Dublin and Drogheda (1840), the Great Southern and Western (1844) — his only major work in the south, the Dundalk and Enniskillen (c. 1845), the Dublin and Belfast Junction (c. 1846), the Ulster Railway Extension to Clones and Cavan (c. 1856) and the Londonderry and Lough Swilly (1860).

In 1842 he was appointed first Professor of Engineering in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1843 Dublin University awarded him the degree of LL.D (honoris causa) and in 1862 that of M.Eng. (honoris causa). He was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant on 24 May 1844, as he knelt beside the track, on the occasion of the opening of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. He died at 186 Cromwell Road, London, 2 March 1880. According to a highly coloured, and perhaps exaggerated, account of his last days (*I. Bldr* 1887, 29, 235) he was blind, extremely poor, and obliged to earn a living by making match-boxes.

In 1836, when engaged on the survey for the Railway Commissioners, and later, he lived at Mount Pleasant. He had a house at 28 Rutland Square, Dublin, 1844-52, and for a time had his office there. From 1848-52 he had his office at 1 Granby Row, Dublin.

Among his pupils, working in his Dublin office in 1839, were G. W. Hemans (qv) and W. R. LeFanu.

MacNeill was primarily a railway engineer, whose chief function was to survey and lay out lines, and design the bridges, viaducts and sheds which were the engineer's province. It was only incidentally

that he designed station houses, and in contrast to his engineering these are strikingly, if predictably, old-fashioned.

An engraved portrait of MacNeill (the original as yet untraced) is reproduced. McCutcheon, 1969, 42.

Sources:

GSWR, Board Minute Books, 1844-47, CIE, Heuston Station, Dublin. *Boase*, 11, 671.

G. D. Burtchaell and T. U. Sadleir, *Alumni Dublinenses*, Dublin, 1935, 542.

Carloviana, Dec. 1972, New Series 2, 21, 42-3.

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J. D'Alton, *A History of Drogheda*. Dublin, 1844.

J. D'Alton, *A Memoir of the Great Southern and Western Railway*, Dublin 1846.

Irish Railway Commission Report, London, 1836.

W. R. LeFanu, *Seventy Years of Irish Life*, London, 1904.

A. McCutcheon, *Railway History in Pictures*, Ireland 1, London, 1969.

K. Murray, *Great Northern Railway*, Dublin, 1944.

E. M. Patterson, *Great Northern Railway of Ireland*, Lingfield, Surrey, 1962.

J. Sheehy, *Kingsbridge Station*, Dublin, 1973.

UAHS Survey, Monaghan.

Ulster Journal of Archaeology, 1964, Ser. 3, 27, 159-63.

Works:

DUBLIN, ROYAL CANAL BRIDGE, DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.

1844. A wrought iron lattice girder bridge, with a single span of 144 ft. to avoid making an intermediate pier in the canal. Two piers added, 1862. Bridge rebuilt c. 1920. Before embarking on the construction of this bridge MacNeill experimented with the lattice girder system, which had previously only been used with wood, in a footbridge with a span of 83 ft. 6 ins. over the line at Killester, Co. Dublin. (D'Alton, *History of Drogheda*, iv, lxxxiv. Murray, 30.)

DUBLIN, KINGSBRIDGE STATION, PASSENGER SHED. 1845. An iron and glass roof, supported on seventy-two cast iron columns, the shed covered an area of two acres and a half. It was among the earliest large iron and glass structures to be put up in Dublin, and was erected 'independent of the architectural arrangements', as Sancton Wood's station building and Company offices were not added till later. The shed still exists, only slightly altered. (GSWR. Board Minute Books, 2, 1844, 3, 1845. D'Alton, *Memoir of the Great Southern and Western Railway*, 20.)

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, DUBLIN TO CARLOW LINE, STATION HOUSES. In May 1845 MacNeill was instructed to furnish plans for such station houses as he felt should be erected on the line, and in July he attended a meeting of the Board and laid his designs on the table. Stations were built at Clondalkin, Sallins, Newbridge, Kildare, Athy and Carlow. They were begun in 1845, and Kildare, the last to be finished, was completed in 1847. They are of brick, with stone dressings, built 'in the Elizabethan style' with high pointed gables with finials, and hood-moulds over the windows. they have a cosy, domestic appearance. Carlow, built as a terminus, is the largest and most elaborate. They survive, not too much changed. (GSWR Minute Books, 3, 1845. D'Alton, *Memoir of the Great Southern and Western Railway*, 45. *Irish Railway Gazette*, 28 Jan. 1847.)

BESSBROOK, CO. ARMAGH, CRAIGMORE VIADUCT. Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. 1851-52. Eighteen arches, each of 60 ft. span, form a gracefully curved viaduct. Built of Newry granite. Still intact. fUJA, 1964, 3, 27, 163.)

DROGHEDA, CO. LOUTH, BOYNE VIADUCT. Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. 1851-55. Wrought-iron lattice girder bridge in three spans, with masonry approach viaducts. The original design by MacNeill, the consulting engineer, was perfected by James Barton, engineer to the Company, which led to controversy about the authorship of the design. Bridge rebuilt in 1929. (Patterson. 26-27.)

PORTADOWN STATION, ULSTER RAILWAY. 1861-62. Brick, with stone dressings. Two storey, five bay central block, with an arcaded portico, flanked by long, low wings whose recessed, round-headed windows continued the arcade effect. The composition, with its repetition of arches, was dignified, without ostentation. The original design included a cupola, but this was abandoned due to high cost. The station was recently demolished. (UJA 1964, 3, 27, 159. *Irish Railway Record Society Journal*, Spring 1863, 291.)

Attributed Works:

MONAGHAN STATION. ULSTER RAILWAY. 1863. Very like Portadown, without the open portico. (UAHS Survey, MONAGHAN, 20, no. 49.)

ARMAGH STATION, ULSTER RAILWAY. Also similar.

WILLIAM HENRY LYNN

By Hugh Dixon

* * *

LYNN, WILLIAM HENRY (1829-1915), was born at St. John's Point, County Down, on December 27, 1829, the elder son of Lt. Henry Johnston Lynn of the Irish Coast Guard Service, and his wife, Margaretta, daughter of Samuel Ferres, M.D., of Larne, Co. Antrim. Educated at Dr. Newland's private Grammar School at Bannow, Co. Wexford, an establishment "for the preparation of young men for the Irish University". Bannow, 'the Irish Herculaneum', remote and rich in medieval ruins, was an important influence on the young Lynn, providing subjects with which he could develop both his natural sketching talents and that ability to combine romanticism with scholarly revival which is so much the hallmark of his mature style.

At seventeen he became an assistant in the office of Charles Lanyon, the County Surveyor of Antrim, among whose most remarkable talents was that for encouraging able young men. His choice of Lynn proved fortunate for them both; the scale of the office's operations, including surveying, engineering and architecture, obliged Lanyon to rely on departmental managers. Lanyon, by training an engineer and by nature a business man, needed a capable designer to secure and manage the architectural commissions. In this capacity Lynn succeeded Thomas Turner when the latter left to establish an independent practice. Acting as Clerk of Works for the Queen's College, Belfast (1847-9) and the Crumlin Road Court House, Belfast (1850), Lynn added to his skill with pen and brush a sound understanding of the problems of design, and developed a particular ability for the neat arrangement of large and complicated plans. Lanyon recognised his potential, promoted him first to manager, and then, no doubt fearing the loss of another good designer, took him into partnership in 1854 when Lynn was still only twenty-four.

Despite their differences, perhaps because of them, the two men proved a highly successful team: Lanyon, good-looking, suave, extrovert, the supreme organizer, handling the business, settling contracts, and guarding interests; Lynn, ten years his junior, scholarly, modest, reticent, unworldly but shielded by Lanyon and free to concentrate on designing excellence. For almost two decades

the partnership had few rivals in Ireland, and, largely through the originality of Lynn's designs and no less his skill with watercolours, achieved an impressive record of competition successes both at home and abroad. Lynn's use of Venetian detail at the Belfast Banks at Newtownards (1854) and Dungannon (1855) shows an admiration for Ruskin which can only be paralleled at this time by the work of Deane and Woodward in Dublin.

It was at ecclesiastical design, however, that Lynn excelled and through which he established his reputation. The Sinclair Seamen's Church, Belfast (1856-7) was the first in Ireland to adopt Lombardic detail. It forms the basis for the design with which Lynn won the competition for the rebuilding of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh (1858), which though never executed on account of financial wrangling, was published and greatly admired; combining Italian, French and Scottish features with a wholly original plan it is one of the earliest examples of High Victorian synthesis. Other competition successes enhanced the firm's reputation and commissions both ecclesiastical and domestic multiplied to such an extent in the Dublin area that an office was opened there at 64, Upper Sackville Street in 1860; in the same year Lanyon's son, John, joined the partnership.

Lynn's output and success reached a peak in the 1860's; his fashionable Ruskinian style and planning skill won competitions in Britain and further afield, while in Ireland at St. Douglough's, Co. Dublin (1863-4) and St. Patrick's, Jordanstown, Co. Antrim (1865-8) he produced the earliest churches to revive in a scholarly and sympathetic manner native mediaeval forms, and thus provided the inspiration for the architecture of Welland and Gillespie and Timothy Hevey. Lanyon's increasing interest in politics, and Lynn's desire for independence resulted in the dissolution of the partnership in 1872.

The split marks a change in the type of Lynn's work. In the last quarter of the century he designed no churches and domestic output also declined in both quantity and quality. There followed instead a distinguished series of public buildings, chiefly the result of competitions, which show in their development from massive mediaeval to expansive neo-Palladian Lynn's ability to adapt to changing fashions and yet to maintain his performance as master of the large plan. For an Irish architect his competition record in Britain is extraordinary; of the dozen entries which he is known to have made, four won, two others were placed second and third, and two more were chosen as the best but subsequently disqualified for non-compliance with regulations.

In later years Lynn lived in relative obscurity, totally absorbed with his designs, a much respected member of the profession but little known outside it. He never married. Except to take part in the annual sketching tours of the Architectural Association he rarely travelled from Belfast when his work did not demand it. His only lengthy absence from Ireland occurred in 1875 when he visited Canada at the invitation of Lord Dufferin to advise on vice-regal building projects and improvements in the city of Quebec. His only known pupils were Robert Magill Young and Dr. Kyle Knox; he seems to have had few assistants, preferring to do most of the drawing himself. This must account for the sustained standard of his work throughout a very long career. In 1910 at the age of eighty-two he defeated fifty-seven other entrants in an anonymous competition for the extension of Queen's College, Belfast, the work finally being completed a few months before his death on September 12, 1915. Lynn's last work was at St. Anne's Cathedral, Belfast with which he had been associated since 1900; he designed the Byzantine baptistry, and at his death he left funds for the glass of the great west window. It was Sir Thomas Drew, whom he succeeded as architect to the cathedral, who described Lynn (with a characteristic precision which acknowledges the birth of Francis Johnston in 1760) as "the first of Irish architects Irish born in the last one hundred and fifty years".

Lynn's antiquarian interests extended to collaboration with F. J. Biggar on *Notes on the Ruins of Dunluce Castle*, (1905). He was much admired as a painter of watercolour landscapes and his professional advancements, awards and honours reflect his skill as both architect and artist: ARHA 1864; FIBA 1865 (he later resigned when the distinction between city and country members was removed); gold and bronze medals for architectural design at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867; RHA 1872; bronze medal at Sydney International Exhibition, 1879; first prize for architectural design at Melbourne International Exhibition, 1881; President of RIAI 1885-1889; nominated for the gold medal of RIAI, 1911. Many of Lynn's original drawings remain in private hands but there are important examples in the Ulster Museum and the NLI.

(Contemporary Biography with photo. portrait in *Building News*, 1890, 115; Obituaries in *Builder*, 1915, 206 & 219, and *JRIBA*, 1915, 506; Catalogue of Exhibition of Lynn's works at Belfast Municipal Museum in *Quarterly Notes*, XXXII. 1916; Aston Webb, 'Leaves from the Life of W. H. Lynn' in *JRIBA*, 1917, 91; the best modern account of Lynn's work is in C. E. B. Brett, *Buildings of Belfast*, 1967, esp. ch. 4.)

PRINCIPAL WORKS (Executed unless otherwise stated)

Ecclesiastical

- BELFAST, SINCLAIR SEAMEN'S CHURCH, 1856-7** (*Builder*, 1857, 406).
EDINBURGH, TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, 1858, competition winning design un-executed. (*Builder*, 1858, 482-3).
DUBLIN, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 1860-2, competition design executed with small modifications. Refitted by Lanyon and Lanyon 1877 (*Builder*, 1860, 352).
DUBLIN, CHURCH OF IRELAND, SANDFORD, 1860-1, New west end (*Builder*, 1860, 447).
DUBLIN, UNITARIAN CHURCH, ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, 1861-2, competition design executed. (*Builder Dublin*, 1861, 578; Ulster Museum drawing).
BALLYMENÁ, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1863. (A *Bldr*, 1863, 6).
ST. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH, CO. DUBLIN, Rebuilding, 1863-4 (*Builder*, 1865, 197).
JONESBOROUGH, CO. LOUTH, CHURCH OF IRELAND, 1864-6 (*D. Bldr*, 1864, 184; RCB:10).
BELFAST, CHAPEL OF THE RESURRECTION, 1865 (A *Bldr*, 1865, 82).
JORDANSTOWN, CO. ANTRIM, ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, 1865-8 (*J. Bldr*, 1868, 220; RCB:7).
BELFAST, ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, ANTRIM ROAD, 1866, destroyed except spire in air raid 1941. Rebuilt. (Brett, *Buildings of Belfast*, 40).
HOLYWOOD, SS. PHILLIP AND JAMES CHURCH OF IRELAND, 1867-9, additions (*J. Bldr*, 1867, 111).
AVOCA, CASTLEMACADAM, CO. WICKLOW, CHURCH OF IRELAND, 1867-70 (*J. Bldr*, 1867, 135; RCB:18).
DRUMCLIFFE CHURCH, ENNIS, CO. CLARE, 1868 (RCB:19).
GILFORD, CO. DOWN, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1869 (*J. Bldr*, 1869, 281).
BELFAST, METHODIST CHURCH, CARLISLE CIRCUS, 1874-5 (*J. Bldr*, 1876, 142).
BELFAST, ST. ANNE'S CATHEDRAL, DONEGALL STREET, 1900 in collaboration with Sir Thomas Drew (d. 1910); 1910-15 Lynn sole architect; works included baptistry. (*Builder*, 1915, 206 and 219; memorial plaque in N. aisle of Cathedral).

Domestic:

- KILLYLEAGH CASTLE, CO. DOWN, C1849-51, remodelling, as chief designer to Charles Lanyon** (*D. Bldr*, 1861, 508; C.L.).
OLD CONNA HILL, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW, 1857-60, for Phineas Riall (*D. Bldr*, 1860, 292; drawings in NLI: Murray Coll., 21).
ROSSMORE CASTLE, MONAGHAN, 1858, additions for Lord Rossmore. Now ruinous (Drawings at Rossmore Park).
PORTAVO, DONAGHADEE, CO. DOWN, 1859, unexecuted designs for baronial remodelling for D. Ker, Esq. (Drawings at Portavo).
CASTLE VIEW HOUSE, CAHIR, CO. TIPPERARY, 1861-2, for the Countess of Glengall. Burnt 1963; dismantled 1971 save for portions of ground floor which are incorporated in a romantic garden. (*D. Bldr*, 1861, 620).
CLANDEBOYE, BANGOR, CO. DOWN, c1865, unexecuted designs for baronial remodelling for the Marquis of Dufferin. (Drawings at Clandeboye).
HOUSE AT GREYPOINT, CO. DOWN, 1865, unexecuted baronial design for the Marquis of Dufferin. (Drawings at Clandeboye, Co. Down).

GLASLOUGH HOUSE, CO. MONAGHAN, 1860V1872, rebuilding in the baronial style for Mr. Leslie. (Drawings for a series of schemes at Glaslough; drawing in Ulster Museum).

BELFAST CASTLE, CAVEHILL, CO. ANTRIM, 1865-70, baronial mansion for Lord Donegall (*D. Bldr.* 1865, 82; */ Bldr.* 1874, 1; drawing in Ulster Museum).

BALLYMENA CASTLE, CO. ANTRIM, 1870's, demolished. (Brett, *Belfast*, 51).

GARDENVALE HOUSE, CO. ANTRIM, 1873-4, unexecuted scheme for additions (Drawings at Gardenvale).

QUEBEC. CHATEAU ST. LOUIS, 1875, unexecuted design for Lord Dufferin.

BENBURB HOUSE, CO. TYRONE, 1887. (PRONI: D1898/1/4).

SHANE'S CASTLE, CO. ANTRIM, 1901, billiard room for Lord O'Neill (PRONI: 1898/1/37).

KILLARNEY, Mansion for the Earl of Kenmare; destroyed by fire c1915; dismantled c 1960. (*Builder*, 1915, pp206, 219).

Public Buildings, etc.

NOTTINGHAM BLIND ASYLUM, 1851, unsuccessful competition design. (Belfast Museum Cat. 53, 1916, No. 62).

NEWTOWARDS, CO. DOWN, BELFAST BANK, 1854. (Drawings in Premises Dept. of Northern Bank Co. NB/150)

DUNGANNON, CO. TYRONE, BELFAST BANK, 1855. (Northern Bank Co. NB/150)

SCRABO HILL, CO. DOWN, LONDONDERRY MONUMENT, 1856. (*Builder*, 1857, 190)

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, 1861, unexecuted competition-winning design. (*Builder*, 1869, 644-7)

DUBLIN, DESIGN FOR CARLISLE BRIDGE, 1862, unexecuted competition design (*/ Bldr.* 1870, 114).

CHESTER, CHESHIRE, TOWN HALL, 1863-9. (Cheshire Record Office: CCB/83 Minute Book; *J. Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Soc.*, 1960, 21-32).

BELFAST, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, extension, including library, 1865-7. (*D. Bldr.* 1865, 157)

BELFAST, ALBERT MEMORIAL CLOCK TOWER, 1865, unexecuted design awarded 2nd Prize. (*Builder*, 1865, 447; drawing in Ulster Museum)

BELFAST, LINEN WAREHOUSE FOR MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, DONEGALL SQUARE, 1866-9. Damaged in blitz, 1941, and now without mansard roof. (*D. Bldr.* 1886, 133; Brett, *Belfast*, 51). Now the Water Office.

BELFAST, CHURCH OF IRELAND OFFICES, MAY STREET, 1865-7. (*D. Bldr.* 1865, 182 & 1866, 268)

BELFAST, PREMISES FOR R. PATTERSON & CO., HIGH STREET, 1870. (*/ Bldr.* 1870, 172)

QUEBEC, CANADA. 1875-6, improvements for Lord Dufferin. (*/ Bldr.* 1876, 14)

PAISLEY RENFREWSHIRE, GEORGE A. CLARK TOWN HALL, 1875-1882. (*The Inauguration of the George A. Clark Town Hall*, 1882, passim)

BARROW IN FURNESS, LANCASHIRE, TOWN HALL, 1877-87. (*Building News*, 1890, 115; N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: North Lancashire*, 1969, 35)

GLASGOW, CITY CHAMBERS, 1882, competition design awarded 3rd prize. (*JRIBA*, 1917, 91)

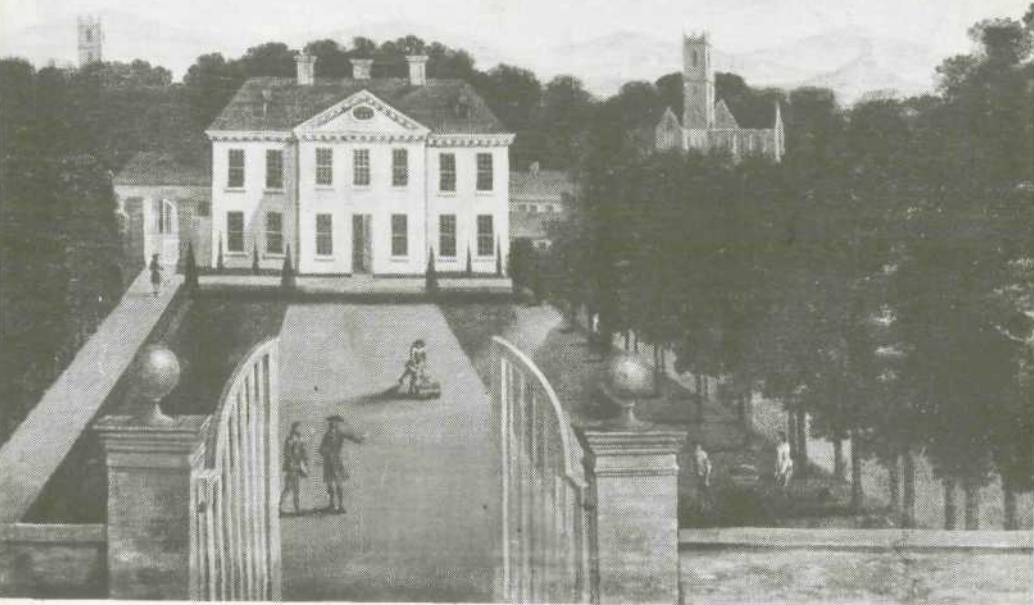
BELFAST, PUBLIC LIBRARY, ROYAL AVENUE, 1886-8, competition-winning design executed. (*Building News*, 1891, 139)

BELFAST, CAMPBELL COLLEGE, 1891-4. (*JRIBA*, 1917, 91; *I. Bldr.* 1892, 168)
 DUBLIN, ROYAL BANK, DAME STREET. 1893. (Brett, *Belfast*, 52)
 BELFAST, HARBOUR OFFICE, 1895, extensive additions. (*A Bldr.* 1891, 295)
 BELFAST, HEAD OFFICE OF BELFAST BANKING CO., WARING STREET.
 1895, interior remodelled. (*A Bldr.* 1895, 215)
 BELFAST, BANK BUILDINGS, CASTLE PLACE, 1900, department store for
 Messrs. Robertson, Ledlie, and Ferguson. (Brett, *Belfast*, 51)
 BELFAST, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, 1910-1915, extensive additions to College and
 Library for conversion as The Queen's University of Belfast. (*JRIBA*, 1915, 506)
 SION MILLS, CO. TYRONE for Messrs. Herdman & Co. (*Builder.* 1915, 206 &
 219)
 DUBLIN, BELFAST BANK, GRAFTON STREET. (*Builder.* 1904, 10th Sept.)





Vignettes from Bernard Scalé's Map of Lismore, 1773.



IRISH GARDENS & LANDSCAPES

by

Edward Malins and the Knight of Glin

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