

A brief record of the Female Orphan House, North Circular Road, Dublin, for over one hundred years, from 1790 to 1892 / compiled by Nemo.

Publication/Creation

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THE
FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.
1790-1893.

UVH. 472

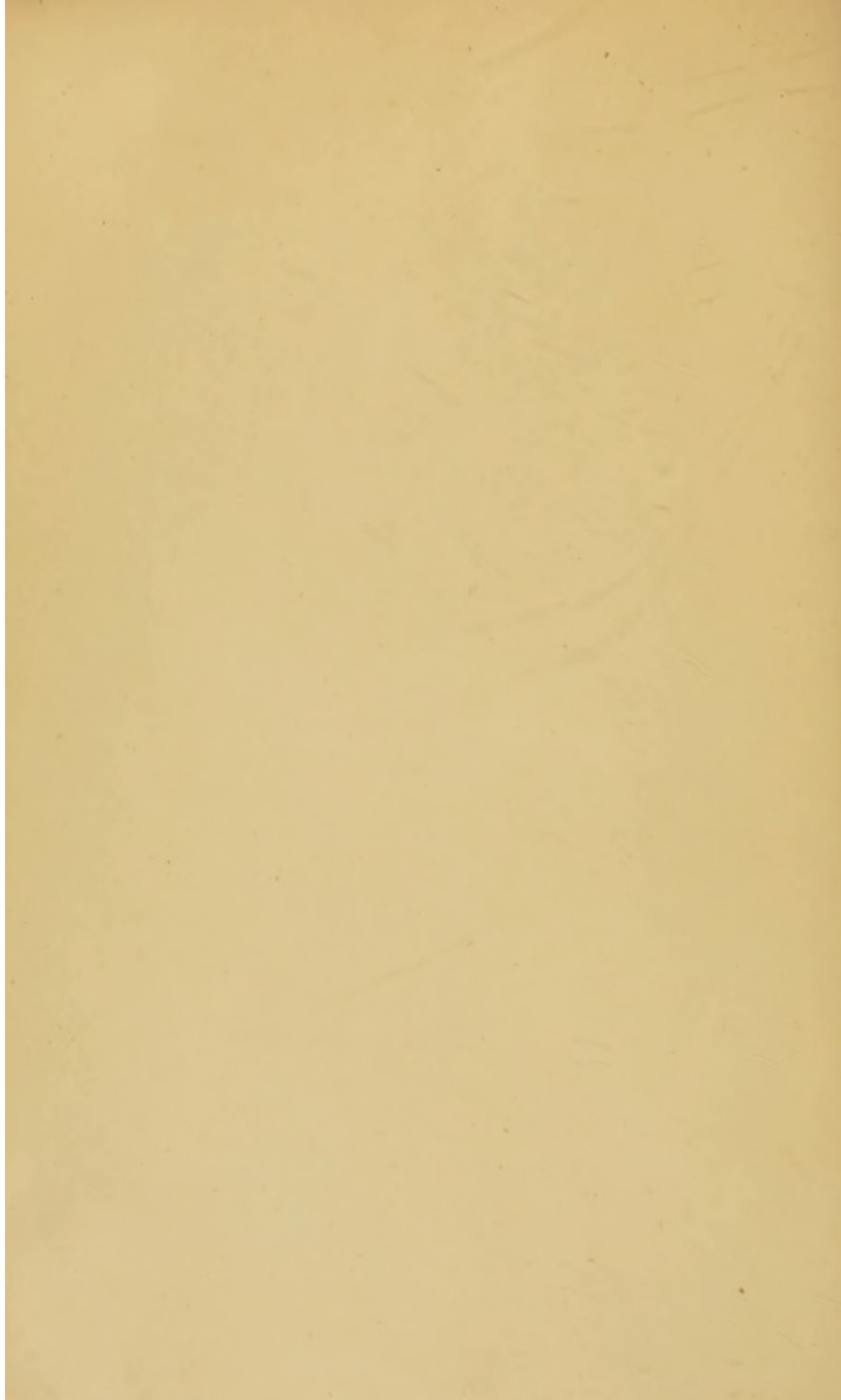
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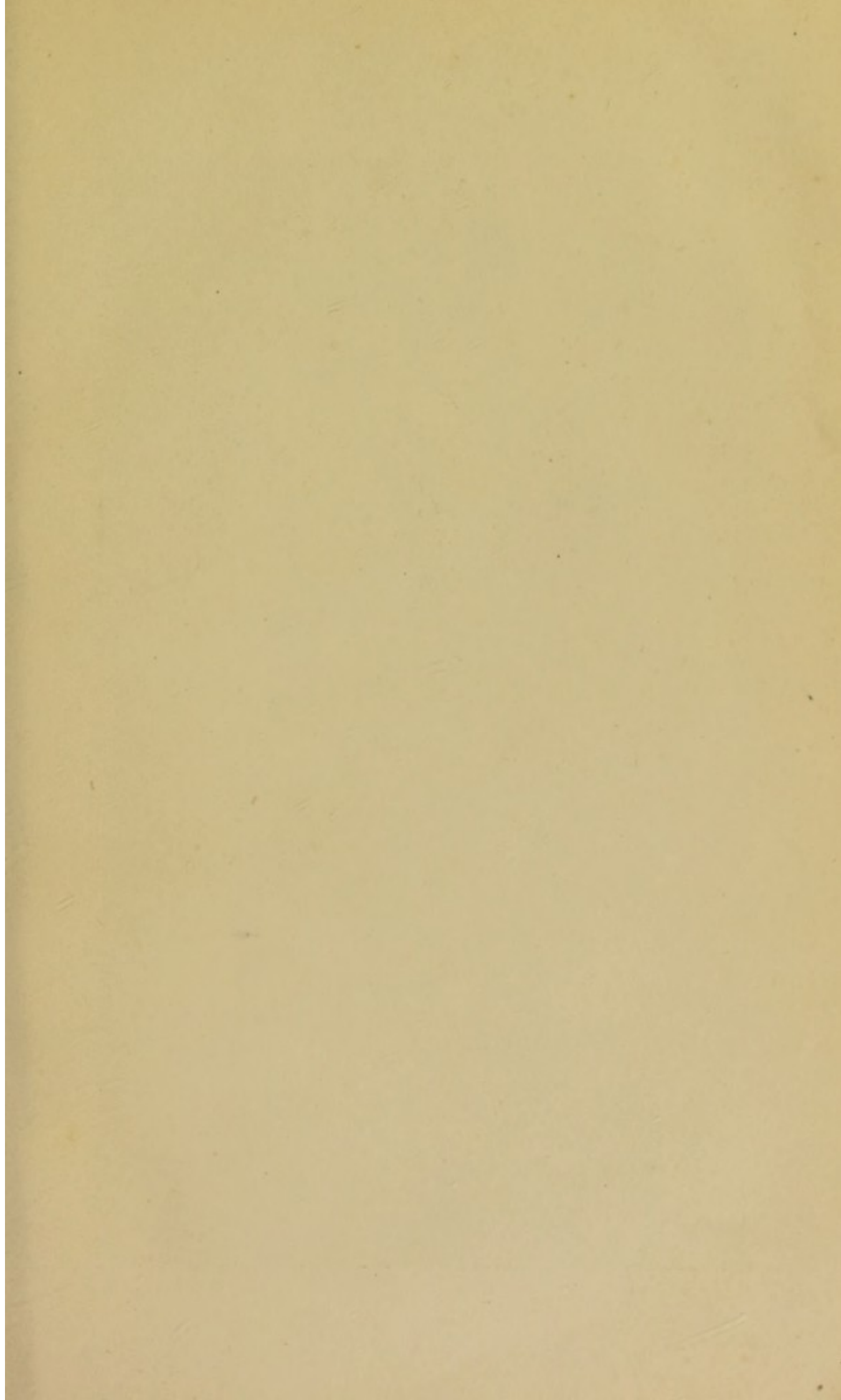


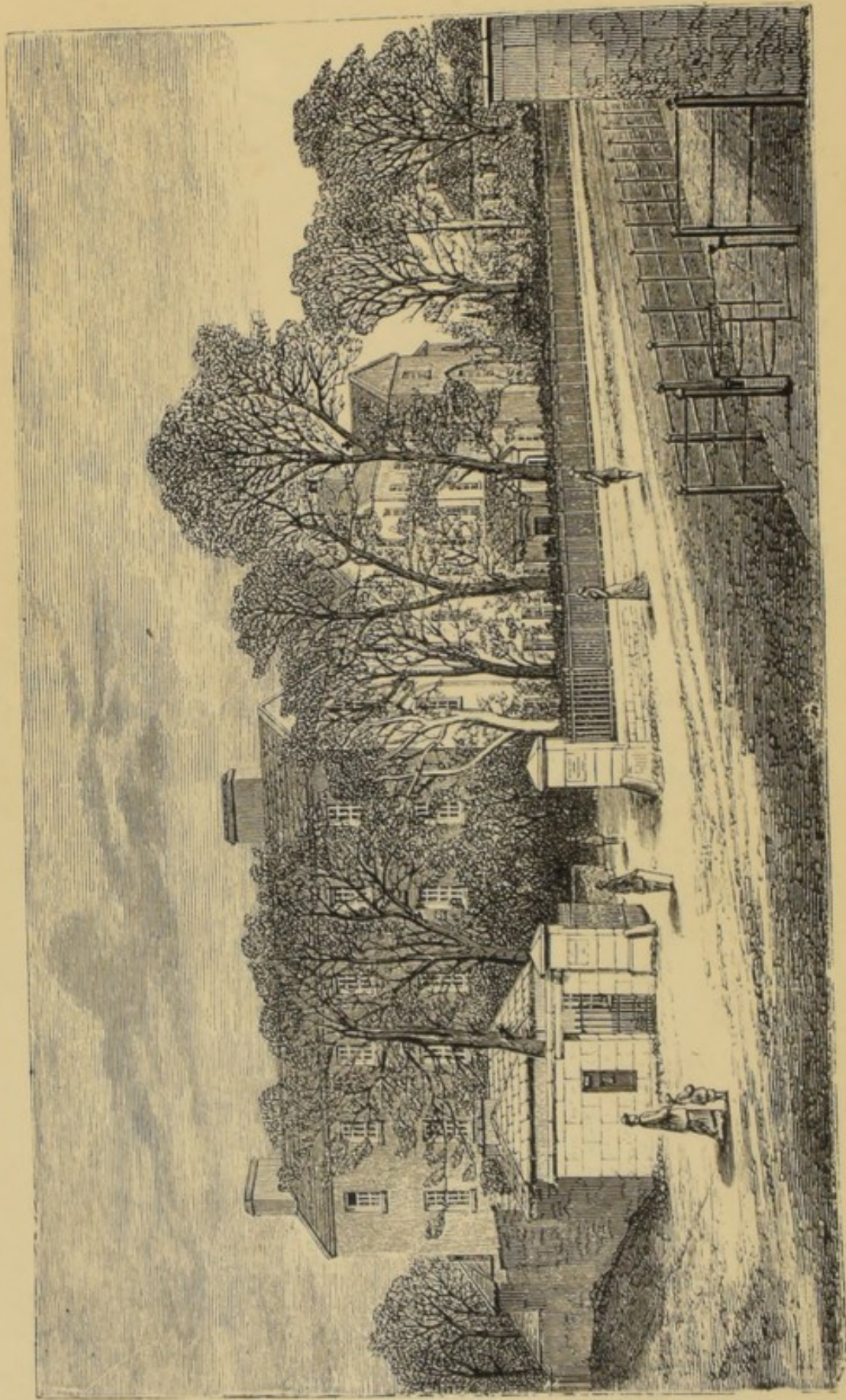
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E. Taylor.







FRONTISPIECE.

A BRIEF RECORD
OF
THE FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE,
NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD,
DUBLIN,
FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS,

From 1790 to 1892.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

PSALM cxli. 6.

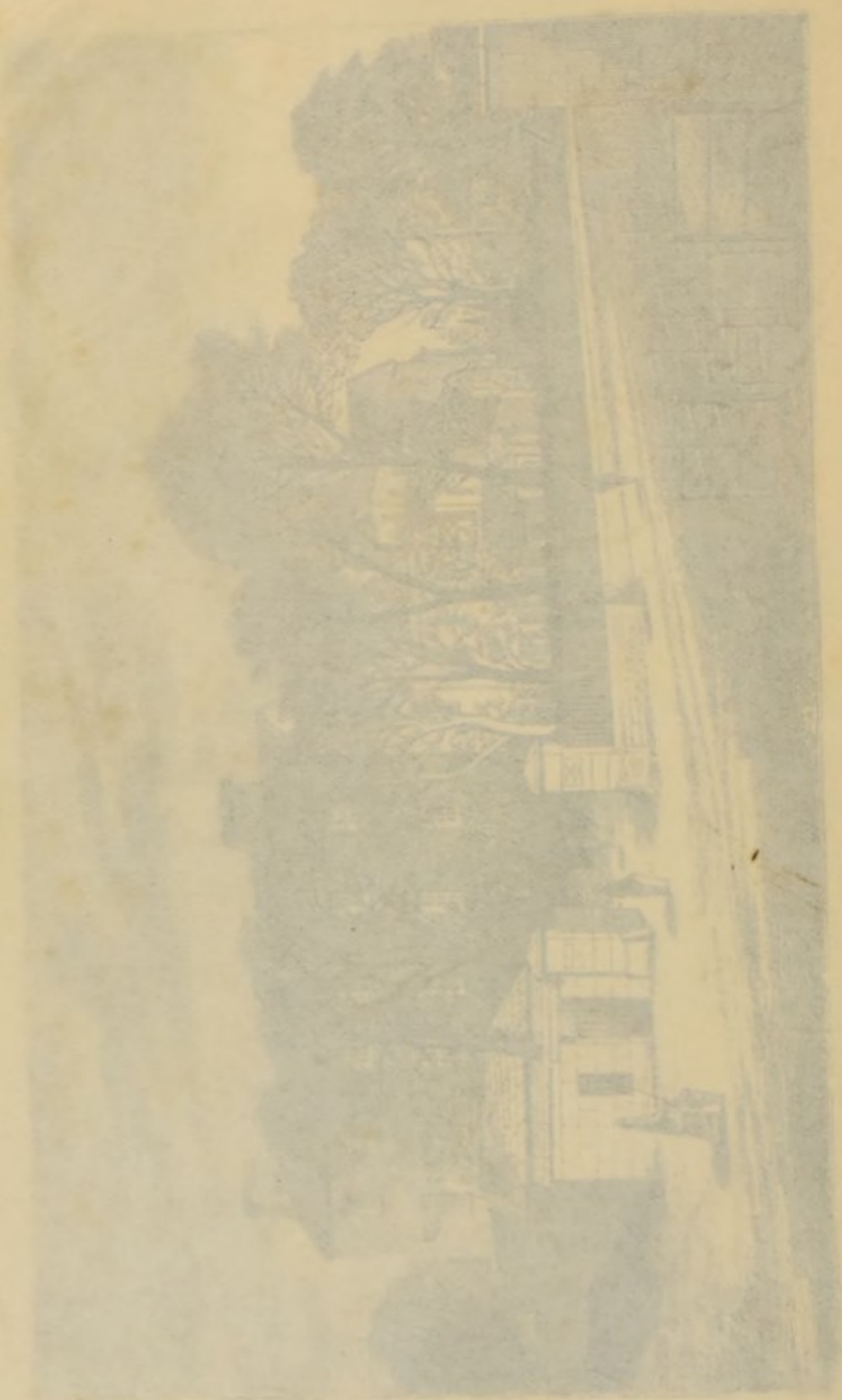
COMPILED BY
NEMO.

"Some said, 'John, print it,'—others said, 'not so.'
"Some said, 'It might do good,'—others said 'No.'"
JOHN BUNYAN'S Apology for his Book.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY SEALY, BRYERS AND WALKER,
(A. T. & Co., Ltd.)
94, 95 & 96 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET.

1893.

Price One Shilling.



THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING

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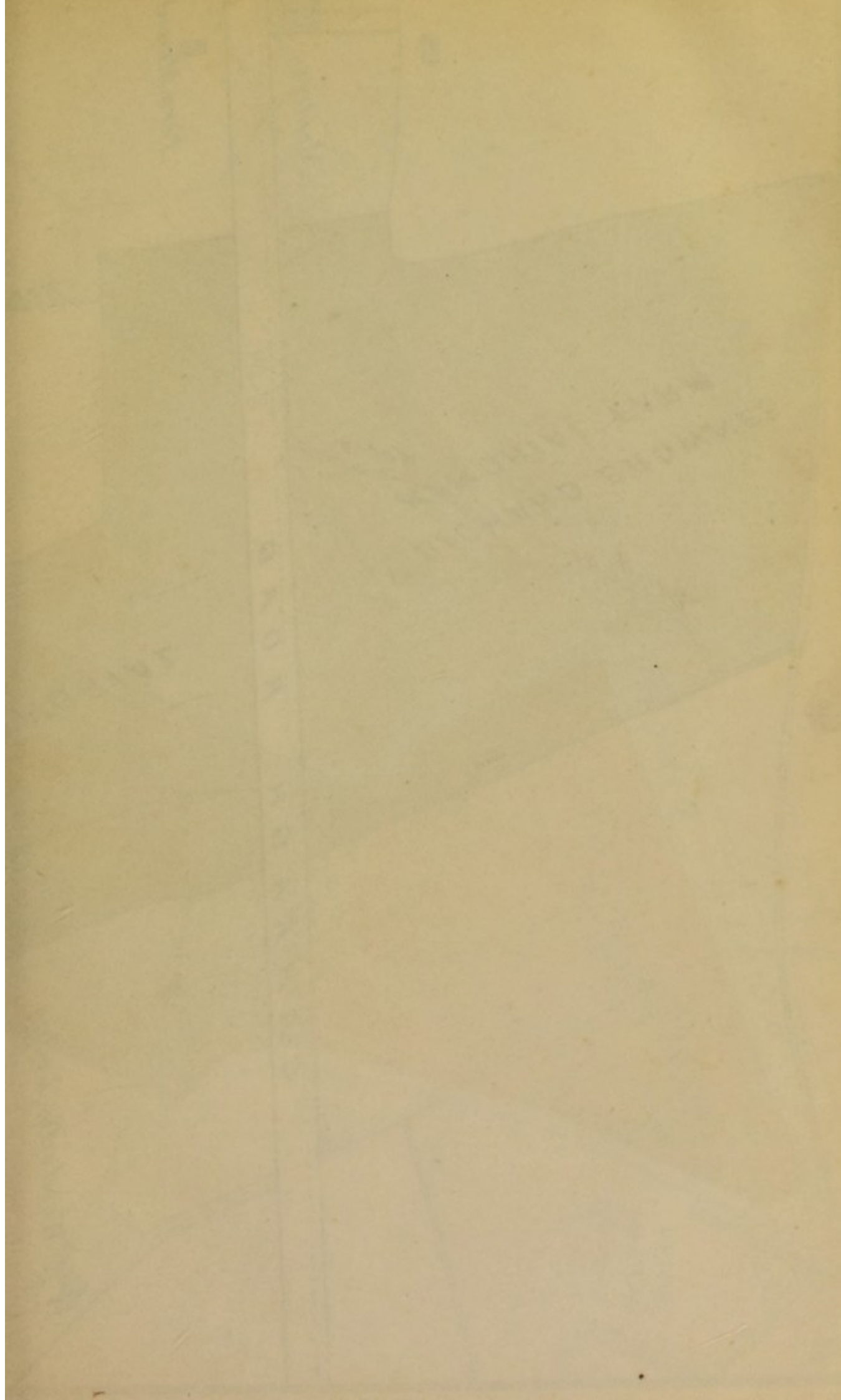
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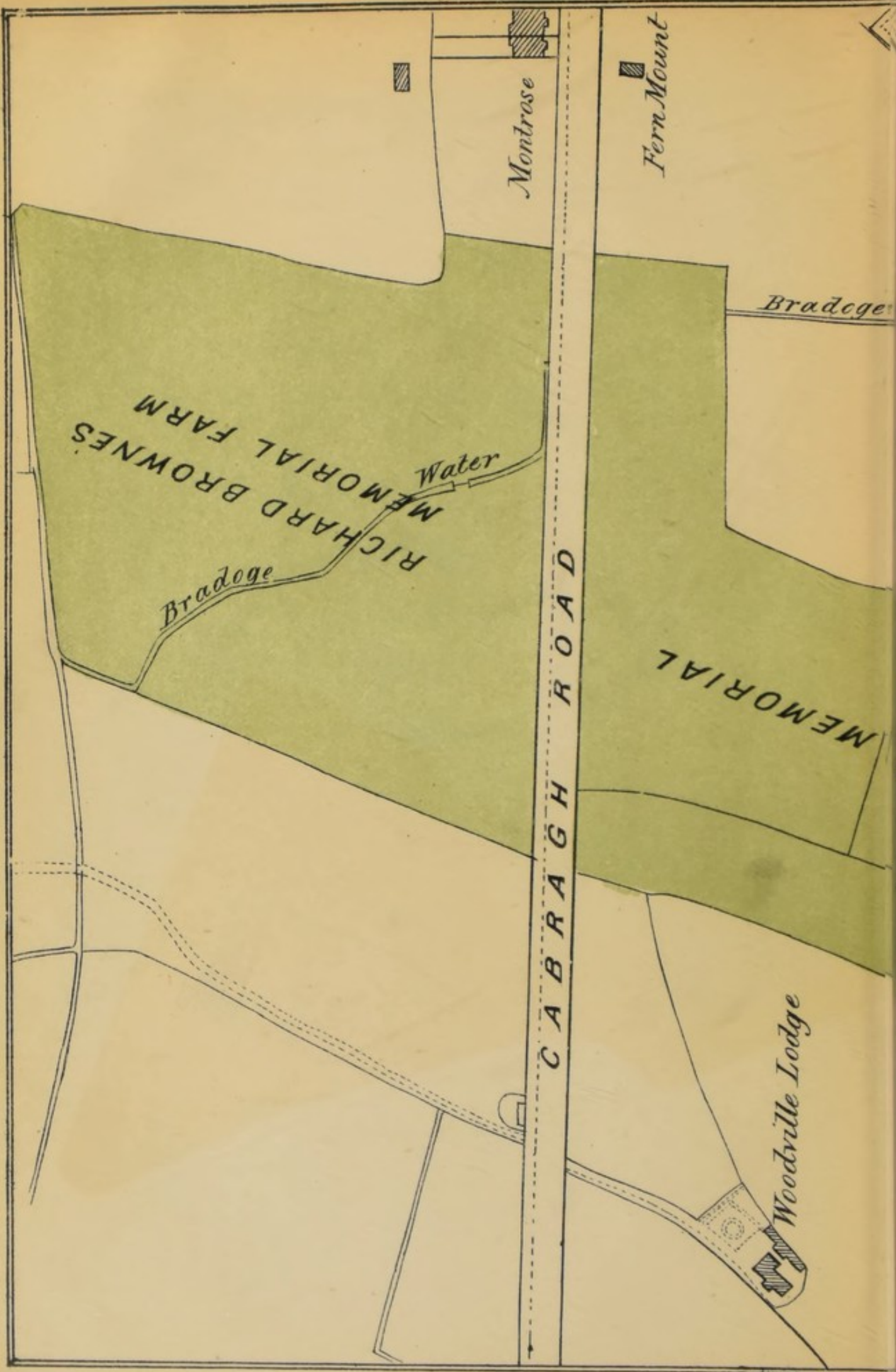
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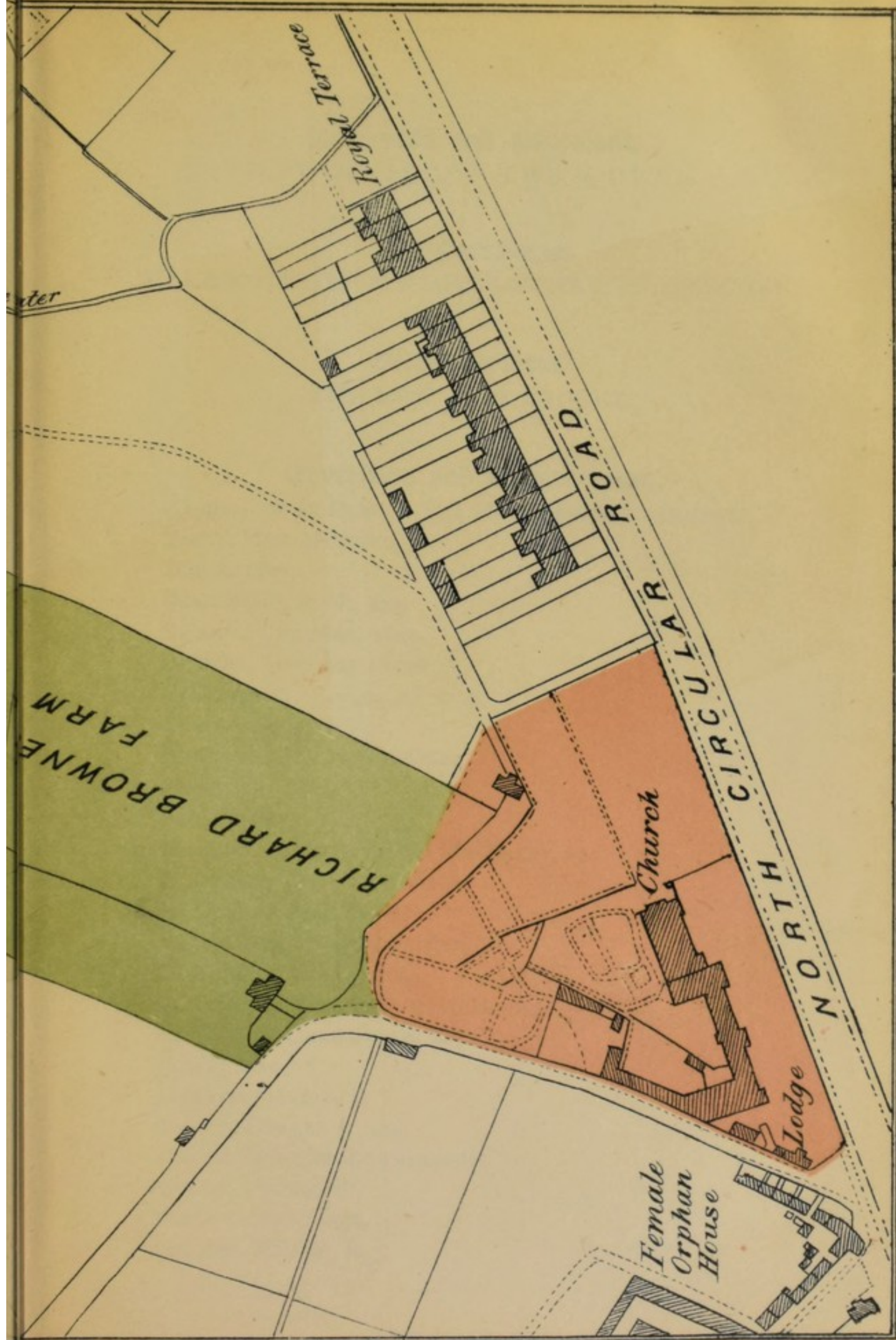
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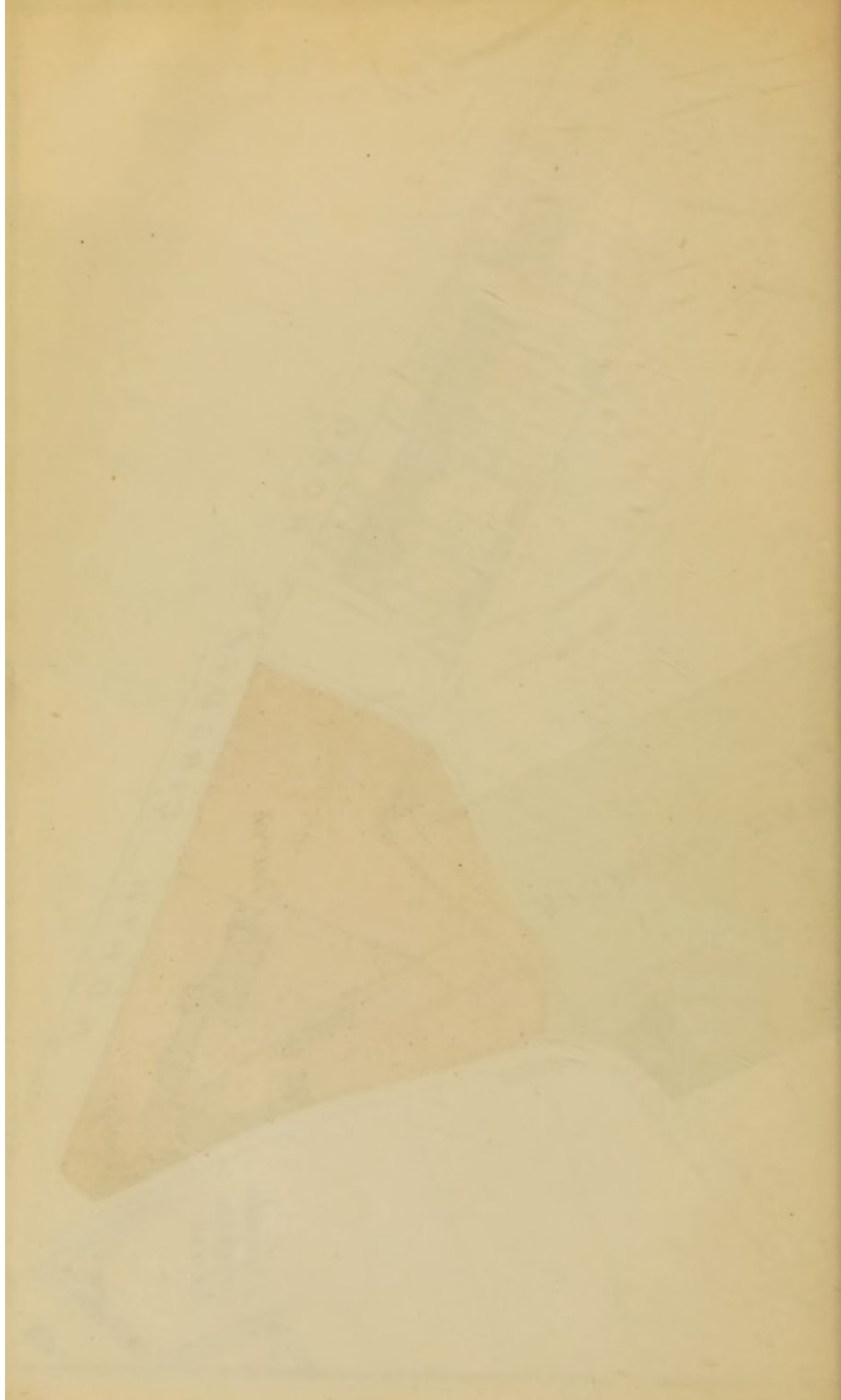
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RICHARD BROWNES
MEMORIAL FARM
Bradoge

C A B R A G H R O A D

MEMORIAL

Woodville Lodge





Patroness and President.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patroness.
HER GRACE THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF ABERCORN.

Vice-President.
THE HON. MRS. BROOKE.

Governors and Governesses.

ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, THE MOST REV. LORD PLUNKET.
BAYLY, MISS MILDRED.
BLACK, MRS.
BEAUCHAMP, R. H., ESQ.
BROOKE, THE HON. MRS.
BROWNE, MISS ELIZABETH.
CARSON, REV. J., D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
COLLEY, MRS. H. F.
DICKINSON, VERY REV. DEAN.
DICKINSON, MISS E.
FULLER, MRS.
HAMILTON, THE RT. HON. ION TRANT, P.C.
HAMILTON, LADY VICTORIA A.
LA TOUCHE, MRS. W. R.
LA TOUCHE, MISS CHARLOTTE.
LA TOUCHE, MISS MARY.
LA TOUCHE, MISS CHARLOTTE DIGGES.
LA TOUCHE, CHRISTOPHER D., ESQ.
LLOYD, MRS.
MAHAFFY, MRS. J. P.
MAYNE, EDWARD J., ESQ.
MEATH, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF.
MONCK, VISCOUNT
VERNON, MRS. FANE.
WARREN, MRS. R. R.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is feared that some into whose hands this little sketch may fall will feel disappointment at finding no reference to many who have at various times (especially in recent years) been earnest workers in promoting the good of this Institution. But the compiler found that should he enter into any details of the kind, he would be obliged to expand this modest tract beyond all due proportion. He must therefore be content to say that at no time during the hundred years of its existence has the Female Orphan House lacked friends among its managers who have worked zealously and wisely to maintain the high character that it still holds among the Charitable Institutions of Ireland.



THE
FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE,
NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD.

I HAVE long wished that some person having more literary ability than I possess would undertake to compile a History of the Female Orphan House. There are ample materials out of which to weave a very interesting story. I have not the poetic imagination to do so, and must, therefore, ask my readers to be satisfied with dry facts.

The Female Orphan House has within the last year celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of laying the foundation stone of its present building, and it may interest its friends to learn some particulars of its rise and early history, as *the* Charity of Dublin which of all others called forth the most enthusiastic and generous support in the latter part of the last century, and the beginning of the present one.

Unlike many other institutions which have developed into national importance from unknown or obscure beginnings, the founders of the Female Orphan House seem to have realized to themselves from the very first that they were about to originate an Institution whose work was destined to be a permanent one, and, therefore, they have left behind them the most minute particulars of all the steps they took to found, the objects they had in view, and the rules to be observed in carrying on the Charity.

ORIGINAL PROSPECTUS.

They commenced with printing and circulating a prospectus, a copy of which exists, and is as follows :—

“ In the Orphan House, near Dublin, for the support of destitute female children, it is proposed that they shall be received from the age of five to ten years ; that they shall be lodged, dieted, clothed, and taught reading, writing, and common accounts ; carefully instructed in the Christian Religion ; and habituated to cleanliness and industry, in proportion to their ages and strength ; to spin, knit, and, when able, to make their own clothes.

“ They are to take in plain work as the Charity advances ; the profits arising from which are to be applied towards the support of the House.

“ They shall learn every part of household work to qualify them for useful servants. They shall be kept in the House till the age of sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed or put to service.

“ A gentlewoman of character and experience, a native of England, (Mrs. Este), who offers her disinterested assistance, will conduct this manifestly necessary charity : she claims the bounty of the prosperous and the rich ; and being encouraged by several persons of rank, character, and goodness, intends, with the assistance of Providence, to devote her vacant time to the superintendence of this Institution.*

“ Upon the establishment of this House (which it is intended shall open on New Year's Day, 1791), it is hoped that all benevolent persons will send their contributions for this greatest of all charities to the house of the Right Hon. David La Touche and Co., who are to be the treasurers.

“ The smallest sum will be thankfully received.”

“ Qualifications for admission into the Orphan House ” :—

“ The child must be without father or mother, and must have a certificate from the minister and churchwardens of the parish to which she belongs, that she is the object above described.

“ Should it appear that a false representation has been made, the child must be dismissed ; and the persons who recommended, lose the right of recommending in future.”

* See Appendix I.



The Old Orphan House, Prussia Street, where the first meeting was held on Christmas Eve, 1790.

The project seems very soon to have assumed a practical shape, for the first record of the Female Orphan House is as follows:—

“At a meeting of the friends of the Orphan House, No. 42 Prussia Street, on 24th day of December, 1790. Present:—Mrs. Margaret Este, Mrs. E. Tighe, Mrs. Blachford, Miss Margaret Jones, Edward Tighe, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Bourne, Rev. James Maxwell, Rev. Henry Campbell, Joseph Le Fanu, Esq., and Mr. Edward Jones, a letter was received from Solomon Richards, Esq., of which the following is a copy:—

‘24th December, 1790.

‘DEAR SIR,

‘On account of some professional engagements I cannot attend you to-day. The subscriptions amounted this morning to one hundred and forty-four pounds and six shillings, which includes Mr. Trench’s five guineas, and Mr. Peter La Touche’s donation of one hundred pounds.

‘I have the honour to be, etc.,

‘S. RICHARDS.

‘Edward Tighe, Esq.’”

At this preliminary meeting it was—

Resolved—"That the Governors of this Institution are :—His Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, their Graces the Archbishops, and their Lordships the Bishops of Ireland ; the Privy Councillors of Ireland ; John La Touche, Esq., and Peter La Touche, Esq."

Resolved—"That the Guardians are Mrs. Margaret Este, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Baronet ; and Edward Tighe, Esq."

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. La Touche for their humanely accepting the office of Treasurers of this Institution."

Resolved—"That Messrs. La Touche be requested to accept of the drafts of any two of the above mentioned Guardians for any sum in their hands on account of this Charity."

Resolved—"That letters be written to their Graces the Archbishops, and their Lordships the Bishops, acquainting them that they, together with the Privy Councillors of this Kingdom, were this day chosen Governors of this Charity, requesting their presence on the first day of February next, in order to examine into the state of this Institution, and to make such regulations relative thereto as may seem expedient."

We have next recorded the names of the first five orphans admitted :—

Resolved—"That Mary Thornton, Charlotte Zouch, Jane Hynes, Sarah Ogden, and Louisa Ince, who appear to the Guardians to be without father or mother, and to be above five and under ten years of age, be, and they are hereby, admitted into the Orphan House."

Resolved—"That a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted to his Grace the Primate, in consequence of his desire communicated through John La Touche, Esq."

Ordered—"That the Treasurer do pay to Mrs. Este the sum of £120 sterling, to enable her to pay the fine of sixty pounds sterling, for the house, No. 42 Prussia Street, Dublin (which is also subject to a rent of nine pounds sterling, per annum) ; as also to pay tradesmen's bills for repairs, furniture, &c., and to maintain the children admitted this day."

The first formal meeting of the Board (the minutes of whose proceedings are regularly recorded for over one hundred years) commenced on

"TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1791,

"His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin in the Chair.

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, the Right Rev.

the Lord Bishop of Ferns, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Baronet ; Charles Stanley Monck, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Trocke."

Read over the minutes of the meeting of the friends of the Orphan House—

Ordered—"That the following advertisement be inserted three times in the *Dublin Evening Post*, and *Saunders' News Letter*, signed by the Rev. Henry Campbell as Secretary to this Institution :—

'Orphan House,

'No. 42 Prussia Street.

'At a meeting of the Governors held on Tuesday, the 1st of February, 1791,

'His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair.

'Resolved—"That the most respectful thanks of the Governors be given to Mrs. Este for the disinterested assistance and protection which she gives to this Institution."

'The Rev. Henry Campbell, A.B., having offered his gratuitous services as Chaplain and Secretary to this Institution, and Mr. Richard Malins having offered the like service as Registrar and Accountant.

'Resolved—"That their services be accepted of, and that the thanks of the Governors be given to those gentlemen."

'The Governors of the Charity are requested to meet at the Committee Room in the House of Lords, at three o'clock precisely, on Monday, the 14th instant.' "

From the list of the first subscribers it is plain that at this time the Institution had the generous support of both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

ON THE 17TH MARCH, 1791.

"It was resolved unanimously, that the warmest thanks of the Governors be given to Edward Tighe, Esq., for his generous and zealous endeavours to establish upon a firm and extensive foundation this very useful Charity."

ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1791.

"It was resolved that the Governors and Governesses of the Orphan House request Mr. Tighe, Guardian of the said Charity, will wait on the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan to request that he will be so kind and humane as to preach a Sermon for said Charity ; and that he will fix on any Sunday after the month of January next, most convenient to him for that purpose."

Thus began the connexion of Kirwan's name with the Female Orphan House. The magic effects of his appeals for this, his favourite charity, year after year from this time until his death, have been handed down by tradition, and might seem at the present day to be incredible were it not that in the records of the Female Orphan House there is undoubted evidence of his matchless power in stirring up the tenderest emotions into action. Appeals of his which realized such sums as £1,015, £1,006, £1,005, £953, £866, £802, £797, £761, £722, £681, in successive years, must have been of no ordinary kind.*



Kirwan preaching for the Female Orphan House in St. Peter's Church.†

It is not much wonder that the Governors of the Female Orphan House, in view of such marvellous results, should indulge in what would be considered now extravagant and

* There is an authenticated tradition that the grandmother of a present Church Dignitary of the Archdiocese of Dublin, who, being an enthusiastic admirer of Kirwan, in her eagerness to secure a place in the congregation in St. Peter's Church on one of those occasions, was carried along in the crowd, and in absence of mind was hurried up the steps of the pulpit, and, to her dismay found herself confronting the vast congregation as the representative of the great preacher whose appearance they were awaiting.

† Appendix II.

even fulsome thanks to the man who swept such sums into their treasury.

The late Bishop Jebb, whose refinement and scholarship were the admiration of all who knew him, thus writes upon an occasion when he was called to preach a charity sermon for the Female Orphan House shortly after this great man's death in 1805 :—

“I think now more highly of Dean Kirwan than I ever did. During the two last years of his life his views of religion became more deep, clear and strong ; and the effect was that his preaching assumed a tone far surpassing anything I ever heard him deliver. His last five sermons, I understand, are masterpieces. I can answer for two of them, which I read with astonishment and delight, his own manuscripts having been shown to me. One of them was the last sermon he ever delivered, and that for the Orphans.”

The following panegyric was pronounced by Henry Grattan in the Irish House of Commons on the 19th of June, 1792 :—

“And what has the Church to expect? What is the case of Dr. Kirwan? This man preferred our country and our religion, and brought to both genius superior to what he found in either. He called forth the latent virtues of the human heart, and taught men to discover in themselves a mine of charity, of which the proprietors had been unconscious. In feeding the lamp of charity, he has almost exhausted the lamp of life. He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shakes one world with the thunder of the other. The preacher's desk becomes the throne of light. Round him a train, not such as crouch and swagger at the levee of princes ; not such as attend the procession of the viceroy, horse, foot, and dragoons ; but that wherewith a great genius peoples his own state. Charity in ecstasy and vice in humiliation ; vanity, arrogance and saucy empty pride, appalled by the rebuke of the preacher, and cheated for a moment of their native improbity and insolence. What reward? St. Nicholas-within or St. Nicholas-without ! The curse of *Swift* is upon him : to have been born an Irishman, and a man of genius, and to have used it for the good of his country.”

Lord Westmoreland, when conferring upon him this preferment, observed :—

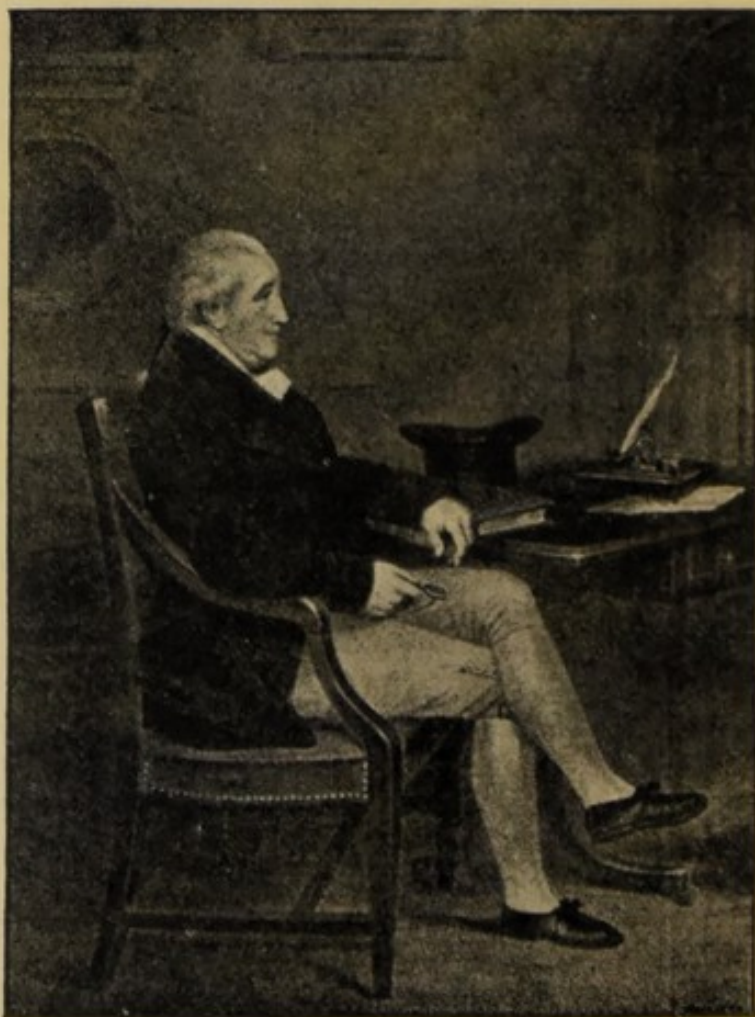
“It is far, far below your merits, but Government must reserve its high rewards for the services of its friends.”

Such was the principle on which the Governments of those days, and those in more recent times, exercised their trust with regard to Church patronage in Ireland. It was prostituted to subserve the interest of party politics.

MRS. ESTE'S DEATH.

On the 1st December, 1791, within less than a year from the first starting of the Female Orphan House, an appeal was issued stating that "the children of this House having lost their principal friend, guardian and benefactress (Mrs. Este), humbly request the aid of the happy, wealthy and benevolent." It is deeply to be regretted that more particulars are not forthcoming respecting this lady who was the main instrument in *founding* this venerable monument—which is, no doubt, however, recorded to her honour in those records where she shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

On the death of Mrs. Este, her place was filled by one who possessed her spirit—Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche, wife of Peter La Touche, Esq., of Bellevue, Co. Wicklow. For fifty years this benevolent lady and her husband did everything that a generous purse, a widespread influence, and ener-



Peter La Touche, Esq. Born, 23 Nov., 1733; died, 26 Nov., 1828.

getic enthusiasm could effect in placing the Female Orphan House in the fore-front of all other Dublin charities. A characteristic trait of this lady's enthusiasm for the good of the Female Orphan House (perhaps a little over-coloured) is recorded by the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan :

"After the advertisement of a sermon of Dean Kirwan had been put forth, in which it was announced that he would preach for the Orphans, he was violently attacked by bilious fever, and his life was considered in imminent danger. The physicians, from the first, forbade him to think of the sermon. So critical did they deem his case that any excitement or agitation might lead, they thought, to a fatal result, and the consequence was that he abandoned the idea of making any preparation, and dismissed the thought of the sermon altogether from his mind.

"But the distinguished patroness of the Institution, Mrs. Peter La Touche, of Bellevue, still clung to the belief that her favourite preacher would yet be able to fulfil his engagement by pleading for her favourite Institution. Its funds were nearly exhausted ; and if a desperate effort were not made to save it, she knew not how it could be maintained. Day after day she visited the invalid. She saw his state of weakness and exhaustion, and that he could scarcely raise himself in his bed ; and this on the day preceding that for which the sermon was advertised. Still with a wilfulness, for which we can see no excuse, she persisted in her determination that the Dean, and no other, should appear as her advocate in the pulpit.

"Sunday arrived ; still no amendment. At eleven o'clock her carriage was at his door, and she herself was at his bedside. Up to this moment she had not ventured to divulge to the Dean her expectations ; she then, for the first time, made them known. 'In an hour,' she said, 'the church will be filled—the orphans will be there ; will their friend, their father, desert them ? You are ill—I know it ; very weak ; but come, just show yourself, it will be enough, and God will bless you !' She prevailed. The invalid was dressed, and borne to her carriage. They arrived at the church just in time ; the service was concluded ; the anthem had begun. With difficulty was the sufferer assisted into the pulpit. He there sank upon the seat. His appearance could not be mistaken. He himself thought that he was dying, and few in the congregation expected to see him come down alive. What wonder, then, that when he rose, as with a last effort, and extended his arms with beseeching earnestness, as if to shelter the Orphans below, who had long regarded him as their earthly parent, from the miseries that threatened them ; what wonder, we say, that a sympathetic thrill pervaded the hearts of the beholders, and that

they were electrified into a sudden burst of benevolence, which rescued the objects of the Charity from the destitution which impended over them, and more than realized the lady patroness's expectation."

This sketch will give some idea of the enthusiastic lady who, for nearly fifty years, was the leading Governess of the Female Orphan House.

To those who have read the interesting memoir of Hedley Vicars, a young officer who died in the Crimean campaign, it will be of interest to know that he was a nephew of Mrs. La Touche, who was a Miss Vicars, of the Queen's County. At the time that Mrs. La Touche succeeded Mrs. Este in the management of the Institution (that is within less than



Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche. Born, 25th December, 1756; died, 21st February, 1842.

a year from its foundation) there were thirty-four orphans in the House.

We find a Matron now appointed (Eliza Thelkeld)* at a salary of thirty pounds per annum. She began by representing as "necessary and much wanted" the following articles:—

"Two pieces of sheeting, bedding and blankets for four beds,

* See Appendix III.

one dozen knives and forks, a small iron saucepan, a large horse for hanging clothes on to dry, three (high) iron candlesticks a shelf in the school-room, three smoothing irons, a cleaver, brushes and dust-pan, and to have the water-tubs repaired."

As these were not considered extravagant demands, they were ordered.

In the early days of the Institution the Matron seems to have been responsible not only for the household management but also for the literary education of the children; and accordingly it was ordered on the 1st February, 1792, that—

"In order that the Governors and Governesses may be able to form a judgment of the progress made by the children, and of the attention of the Matron to their education, they shall be examined, on the 1st day of March, and on the 1st day of October, in the Catechism, and in such books as are given them to read, before the Governors and Governesses."

At this early date, a little more than one year from the founding of the Institution, we find very minute rules laid down for the management of the House, and it is well to give them here in detail, as many people imagine that it was only in recent years that due attention has been paid to the proper management of such institutions as this. It is probable that people entertaining these ideas will receive enlightenment in perusing the rules framed thus early for the guidance of those having the charge of the Female Orphan House. Many modern institutions have received suggestions from these rules (which, be it observed, were framed by those who had no precedents to go upon) and which have been adopted as essential to the success of other similar charities.

On the 1st of February, 1792, the following rules to be observed with respect to the government of the children of the Orphan House were adopted :—

"1st. The children to rise at the following hours :—From March 20th to June the 1st, at six o'clock; from the 1st June to the 20th August, at 5 o'clock; from 20th August to 10th October, at 6 o'clock; from October 20th to 20th November, at 7 o'clock; from

November 20th to January 20th, at 8 o'clock ; from January 20th to March 20th, at 7 o'clock."

These regulations, although seemingly trivial, display a good deal of consideration.

Then it is ordered next, that—

"As soon as the children are dressed they are to say the morning prayer aloud, the Matron being present, or in case of her absence, her assistant ; which must be only in case of absolute necessity. They are then to make their beds, and take it by turns weekly ; to sweep and keep the rooms clean ; as soon as they are able, they are to scour the sleeping rooms once in ten days in summer, and once a month in winter, unless the season be particularly damp, and *then a fire shall be lighted before they begin to clean it.*"

There is a touch of kind, considerate thoughtfulness in this last proviso.

"An hour after rising the children are to have their breakfast, the two elder (in turns weekly) to assist in serving ; not to begin to eat till they say grace, and all to be called by the sound of the bell, and if any one comes in after grace is said, to have nothing but dry bread and a draught of water ; the same at every other meal ; and a strict silence to be observed during their repast in general.

"After every meal, half-an-hour's recreation, and then to proceed to their daily employment. As soon as they are all called into the school-room in the morning, the Matron herself being present, shall read some portion of Scripture, chiefly from the New Testament, each girl who is capable having her own book to fix her attention ; after (as may be thought proper) a prayer appointed for the school, or some part of the liturgy as shall be marked to be said by the reader. Then they shall go to their several employments. In the mornings, those who are able to be put to plain work, and in the afternoon, knitting and spinning. To leave off work at one at noon, and six in the evenings ; to dine at two, and return to their work at three.

"As soon as they have supped, and the room is cleared as before mentioned by the two elder girls, they shall be washed and combed every night before they go to their rooms, and *if the weather is not too severe*, shall say their prayers in the sleeping-room, as in the morning, and not allowed to talk when in bed."

"Every Saturday afternoon is to be a half-holiday, when the bigger girls must prepare their clothes for Sunday, and assist them who are not able to do as much for themselves ; to have their feet washed every Thursday after the clothes are washed, and the little ones to be put into the bathing-tub weekly—the bigger ones

only once a month. To have clean chemise and coloured aprons twice a week, clean day and night caps, cuffs, tucker, and pocket-handkerchief once a week, clean tippet and gloves the first day in every month, a clean bed-gown once a month, if not employed in household business—then once in ten days, or the week after their work is done.

“The sheets to be changed once a month. The Matron to comb and wash them in turns once a week, but never to be done in the kitchen by anyone.

“The children never to be suffered to be in the kitchen or in the sleeping-room, but when in actual employment.

“A child is not to be suffered to open the street door, or appear in the front of the house; when the weather will permit, the Matron, accompanied by her assistant, is to take the children out for exercise on the Circular Road or Park, not exceeding a mile or a mile and a half, three times a week.”

It is manifest that some careful mother's hand had to do with the framing of these rules :

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE MATRON.

“To see all the provisions weighed, and to give them out; to attend the children at their meals; to be answerable for deficiencies, unless she can prove the person who has defrauded the Charity—if a servant, to be complained of to the Guardians, and to be dismissed; should it prove a tradesperson, complaint shall be made as above; and at a meeting of the Governors, the fact being proved, the offender is never more to be employed. She is also to examine the bills, and see that they answer to her book. The bills are to be sent in three days before the first of the month, that there may be time to examine them before the Registrar pays them.

“The Matron is to keep inventories of the household furniture, linen, children's apparel, which, when past use, are to be disposed of for the benefit of the Charity, and not to be looked upon as perquisites, as none are allowed to any person in the House.

“It is expected that the Matron do confine herself to great plainness of dress, and exact the same of the servants: if they do not comply with such order, she is to make her complaint to the Governesses and Governors, and such persons, if the complaint be well founded, are to be removed, as improper examples to the children.

“The Matron is not herself to receive, neither is she to suffer any of the servants to receive, the visit of any person in a room in which shall be any of the children.

“A proper book or books to be provided for the use of the Matron to enter regular accounts of the several articles of clothing made or unmade ; and of all other articles entrusted to her care ; and that such book or books be kept ready for the inspection of the Board at all times when called for.

“The Matron to deliver to the Registrar before eleven o'clock in the morning of each Board day, regularly, a list of the orphans in the House, specifying the several employments of each and the work or works done by them, distinguishing the work done for the House from such work as shall be done for private persons who may send in the same, and for which they are to pay ; and also the amount of the money earned by the orphans from Board day to Board day, in order that the Registrar may lay the aforementioned list before the Board, and that a proper account be kept thereof.”

“No money or any other matter or thing be demanded, taken, accepted, or received, by any person employed in the Orphan House, in the way of gratuity, fee, reward, profit or present on any pretence whatsoever, either for themselves, or for any other person, of or from any person or persons supplying the Orphan House with provisions, or any other article or articles ; or from any person or persons employed to do any work at or for the Orphan House ; or of or from any relation, friend, or connection of any orphan or orphans at present admitted, or which shall hereafter be admitted, or who are soliciting, or may hereafter solicit, for the admittance of any child or children into the Orphan House, upon pain of immediate dismissal by the first Board that shall be held after the offence shall be discovered, and reported to the Board, and fair copies of this order signed by the Secretary, shall be pasted up in the Board-room, the matron's room, the school-room, the dormitories, the hall and the kitchen of the Orphan House for the information of all parties concerned, and that none may plead ignorance thereof.”

The following articles of clothing are allowed annually to each of the Orphans:—

“A jacket and skirt of green stuff, three bibs and aprons of chequered linen, one bib and apron of white linen, two pair of cuffs of white linen, three day caps, two night caps, three shifts, two flannel petticoats, three pair of worsted stockings, one pair of shoes, one tippet of white linen, two pocket handkerchiefs, three tuckers, two bed gowns of chequered linen for the large children, and one for each of the small, one hat (straw) bound with green ribbon, one pair of pockets, one cloak, one pair of gloves. These to be kept up by the annual addition of one of each of the above mentioned articles.”



Costume of the Orphans in Church.

To the ordinary reader of these records they may seem very trivial matters to mention here, but to others who have had to do with practical working of Institutions, they will suggest reflections that even from those remote times many valuable hints have been handed down to the present generation of workers.

DISCIPLINE.

When the number of Orphans increased it was found necessary to appoint several subordinate officers, and their duties are minutely defined as in the case of the Matron. It would occupy too much space to give them in detail, but they exhibit the same wise and thoughtful discretion. A N.B. is inserted at the end of the foot of the list of each officer's duties: "Punishments to be inflicted exclusively by the Matron."

This was a very prudent and necessary limitation in those old times, when corporal punishment was looked upon as an essential auxiliary to education, and when the birch rod was supposed to have a marvellous effect in quickening the intellect of the dull child, and inspiring the idle one with a love of learning. When such ideas universally prevailed it was a very wise regulation of the Governors and Governesses of the Institution that the infliction of punishment of the kind should not be administered by one or another of the assistants, possibly in a moment of provocation or

ill-temper, when most likely the severity of the chastisement bore no proportion to the gravity of the offence.

I can well remember the apprehension inspired in my own school days when our schoolmaster appeared in the early morning with a cloud on his brow and a cane under his arm. We were assured of a day's disaster in his morning face. This was not his ordinary aspect or accompaniment, for he was, on the whole, rather lenient, but his temperament had been upset before he entered the schoolroom by something astray in his domestic matters or by impaired digestion, and his pupils had to share in his discomfort, not always justly, or even in moderation. Happily for the present generation of boys and girls they can enter the schoolroom with brighter anticipations, not only in the more attractive way in which their lessons are imparted, but from the general disappearance of what was usually regarded as a school requisite, just as much as a form or a desk. The teacher who cannot maintain proper discipline without the constant presence and administration of the cane is now universally looked upon as weak in governing power.

A minute of March 1st, 1792, make us aware that, full as the early records are, many interesting details of the efforts of the founders are not therein narrated. A resolution of the Board was on that day passed to this effect :—

“That the thanks of the Board of Governors and Governesses be returned to Edward Tighe, Esq., for taking the trouble of writing a History of the Orphan House, and that they request Mr. Tighe will take the further trouble of directing the publication of said History at the expense of this Institution.”

When it is remembered that this resolution was passed a little more than a year after the Female Orphan House was first established, we are entitled to believe that many interesting particulars (over and above those existing in the minutes) were forthcoming to warrant the trouble and expense of writing and printing the History of an Institution then in its earliest infancy. Unfortunately our curiosity

as to the details supplied in this History by Mr. Tighe is doomed to be disappointed unless some of his descendants can discover among their family records a copy of the publication. It is to be remembered that all the foregoing events and regulations took place while the Female Orphan House occupied its very unpretentious habitation in 42 Prussia Street.

ERECTION OF THE NEW HOUSE.

On the 23rd April, 1792, the first Sermon for the Female Orphan House was preached in St. Anne's Church, as referred to above, by the Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, when £755 2s. 6d. was collected. The Governors and Governesses seem to have been stimulated by the success of this appeal to enlarge their borders, for on the 1st May, 1792, at a meeting of the Board, Colonel Clement Wolseley in the chair, it was announced that Peter La Touche, Esq., had given £500 towards "the Erection of a New House for the Female Orphans," and at the same time thanks were offered to Mrs. Peter La Touche for her humane and generous attention to the destitute children who have been received into this "Charitable Asylum." A committee was at once appointed "to fix on a proper site for a New Orphan House, to contract for the ground, and carry the building into effect."

The project met with such hearty and generous support, and the committee worked so energetically in arranging the details that the Foundation Stone of the New House was laid on Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1792, by Mrs. Peter La Touche.

The following notice of this event is copied from "J. Ferrar's Views of Dublin," published in 1796:—

"To the humane exertions of Mrs. Peter La Touche, Mrs. Este, and the Rev. W. B. Kirwan the public are indebted for the rapid success and present promising appearance of this excellent Institution. This pleasant and healthful spot was selected by the architect, and is the Estate of Charles Stanley Monck, Esq."

"The following inscription engraved on copper was laid under the building":—

"The first stone of this House for the education of Female Orphans was laid by Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche, consort of Peter La Touche, Esq., of the City of Dublin, on the 12th of June, 1792.—Whitmore Davis, Architect."

Nor was less energy displayed by the building committee in bringing the work to a completion. On the minutes of the Board of the 1st March, 1793, there is the following entry:—

"That this Board feel much disappointment in Mr. Davis not having completed the building for the reception of the orphans at the time stipulated; that having looked into the contract subscribed by Mr. Davis, and seeing the penalty to which he is liable for non-performance of contract, they recommend to his attention the forwarding of the Building with all possible dispatch, as that subject will be the particular consideration of the next Board."

A committee for furnishing the new building was appointed on the 29th April, 1793, and on the 1st of June an order was made by the Board that:—

"Some of the children shall be sent to lie in the new house, lest from being crowded in the old one they should become sickly."

But the old proverb, "the more haste the worse speed," seems to have held true here, for on the 1st November following, there is the following suggestive minute:—

"That the thanks of the Governors and Governesses be given to Dr. W. Gray and to Mr. Edward Jones, apothecary, for their very particular and humane attentions to the orphans during their late illness."

Our Sanitary authorities of the present day would have suggested, "more prudent to defer the occupation of such a substantial building for a much more extended time than barely a year from its commencement." But the Governors of the Female Orphan House may well be excused for a seeming mistake in occupying the building too soon—and which *possibly* (only) may have led to the "late illness" here recorded.

Before going further, it may be well to record the dimensions of the New Orphan House then erected. The building presented a frontage of over 120 feet, the ground-floor having a school-room fifty-seven feet long, and eighteen feet deep, besides other apartments; and over these, four dormitories of the same dimensions as the school-room, and elevated in two stories over it—all the rooms having windows in both front and rere.

These arrangements have been pronounced by persons having large experience of boarding-school buildings to be far in advance of any to be found in Ireland one hundred years ago, even in schools professing to accommodate the upper classes.

THE MALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

The Governors of the Female Orphan House, having provided such improved premises for their charge, set themselves to dispose of their former premises in 42 Prussia Street. It seems that the La Touche family, not satisfied with starting with such success a *Female* Orphan House, now projected a *Male* Orphan House on the same lines. Mr. Peter La Touche now proposed to purchase the interest of the Female Orphan House in the premises 42 Prussia Street, in order to found a Male Orphan House. Several of the Managers of the Female Orphan House joined in this project. A committee was appointed to settle with the Governors of the Male Orphan House all matters relative to the house and furniture of the old House. It was arranged that the interest in the house in Prussia Street at the rent then paid by the Female Orphan House, and also the fine of £60, should be undertaken by the Male Orphan House. The boys' school lasted for several years up to 1802, but there are no records forthcoming as to its working, nor what was the cause of its extinction.

We find in the Dublin newspapers of the time, the following notices of that Institution :—On the 12th March, 1797, a

sermon preached in St. Anne's Church by the Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, Vicar of Bray, on behalf of the Male Orphan House, 42 Prussia Street. And again on the 11th March, 1798, a sermon for the Male Orphan House in Prussia Street, preached in St. Anne's Church by the Honourable and Rev. Power Trench, when it was stated that there had been twenty-eight children under its care from the commencement, and that there were fourteen in the House at the date of the sermon.

It was also set forth in the notice of this sermon that the charity was "greatly in debt, and must fall to the ground if not liberally supported." The result of this appeal seems to have been disappointing, for it is stated that only £200 2s. 7d. was collected, but that "it would have been much larger from the great abilities of the preacher, had not the public purse been exhausted by several charity sermons on the previous Sunday."

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO DEAN KIRWAN.

On the 1st February, 1794, a piece of plate was ordered to be presented to the Rev. W. B. Kirwan as "an acknowledgment of his eminent services to the Institution." It is a matter of curiosity whether this tribute is still in existence, or that it has found its way into the melting pot of the silver-smith. If it be still in its entirety, the fortunate possessor might realize a substantial sum from those who prize interesting historical mementos.

INFIRMARY.

Another year elapses and we find the Managers of the Institution not content with the formidable work they had so successfully accomplished only a year ago. They now pronounce that the Institution will not be complete without an Infirmary, and accordingly they open a subscription for this object, started with the liberal contribution of £100 from Alderman Sutton, whose family still display a warm

interest in the Institution. It was found desirable that other alterations and additions should be carried out simultaneously with the building of the Infirmary, and the expense caused some delay, until on the 1st May, 1795, the Board felt justified in adding the western wing to the Institution, which includes the diningroom, laundry, &c., with Infirmary over head.

EARL OF CAMDEN BECOMES PATRON.

On the 2nd May, 1796, the Board received a letter from the Earl of Camden, Lord Lieutenant, in the following terms :—

“I accept with great satisfaction the proposal you have done me the honour to make to me of becoming the Patron of so excellent and charitable an Institution, as that which is under the direction of the Governors and Governesses of the Female Orphan House on the Circular Road, and shall be happy to give it every countenance in my power.”

THANKS TO DEAN KIRWAN.

In successive years warm votes of thanks were tendered to Dean Kirwan for each of his appeals for the Female Orphan House. The following is given as a sample. In the year 1798, the Bishop of Ferns, Rev. Richard Wynne and Colonel Wolseley were deputed to present the following address :—

“The Guardians beg leave to offer the Rev. W. B. Kirwan the tribute of their most grateful acknowledgments for that unparalleled zeal, that genuine eloquence of the heart with which he has once more pleaded the cause of this Institution. Often before indebted to his transcendent exertions for the support of this most useful charity, the Guardians have on this occasion to ascribe to him its rescue from immediate dissolution. In this they are assured he will feel a far higher satisfaction than in any eulogium which they could give to talents which are beyond their praise, and to an ardour for human happiness which God alone can remunerate.”*

* On those occasions the vote of thanks to the Preacher was succeeded by votes of thanks to “the benevolent LADIES who collected the alms,” and to “the OFFICER OF THE GUARD for his polite attentions.”

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The Irish Parliament—which had from the infancy of the Institution displayed a warm interest in its welfare—in one of its last Acts stamped with its approval its appreciation of the value of the Female Orphan House, by giving it an Act of Incorporation which received the Royal assent on Friday, the 1st August, 1800.

A MODEL CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Imperial Parliament continued the same kindly sympathy, as is manifested by the following letter from the Right Hon. Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, February 18th, 1803 :—

“Having observed by the petition to Parliament of the Governors and Governesses of the Female Orphan House, that they had been obliged to reduce the number received into their House below what it had formerly been, and what the House might contain, for want of funds to support it, I have taken the liberty of suspending the Report of the Vote in the Committee of Supply for the usual sum of £500 for the year 1803, in order to ascertain whether a further grant of £500, would enable the Institution to entertain the number of Infants which the House is capable of entertaining.”

In connexion with the foregoing we have the following dated May 2nd, 1803 :—

“Mr. Corry presents his compliments to Mrs. Peter La Touche, and has the honour to acquaint her that the papers transmitted by her in consequence of the suggestion in favour of the Female Orphan House, which Mr. Corry had taken the liberty of submitting to her and the Governors and Governesses of that Charitable Institution, have fully answered the purpose intended. Mr. Corry had the satisfaction of moving the papers to be received by the House of Commons, and of afterwards moving an additional grant, making the whole sum granted pursuant to the Estimates sent £978 12s., Irish, for the year 1803.

“Mr. Corry begs leave with great admiration of the attentions bestowed by Mrs. Peter La Touche on this as well as on other Charitable Institutions, to wish every possible success to so valuable an Establishment.”

It must strike every reader of this letter that modern Chancellors of the Exchequer have greatly deteriorated as polite letter writers.

Another record of this date is :—

“The Archdeacon of Dublin requested to wait on His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to return him grateful acknowledgments for his obliging permission to graze twelve cows in the Phoenix Park.”

How long this privilege was continued there is no record, but it seems not to have been for more than a year, as we find on the 20th October, 1804, a resolution to rent fields adjoining the Orphan House for cows to supply milk for the Orphans. Further reference to these fields will appear later on.*

FURTHER ENLARGEMENTS.

Several uneventful years here follow, but the numbers in the House steadily increased until in the year 1813, the Orphans had reached 160.

During all this time the Board were becoming more and more impressed with the necessity for additional accommodation. It is a matter of surprise to those at present connected with the Institution how room was found in the then existing buildings for so many as 160 children. On the 1st of April, 1817, we have this entry :—

“It has long being in contemplation to erect an additional wing for the purpose of enlarging the Dormitories, a measure rendered necessary by the large increase of the number of children seeking admission. The heavy expense alone delayed the execution.”

* See Richard Browne Memorial Farm.



THE CHAPEL OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE.

ERECTION OF THE CHAPEL.

But there was another matter which engaged the anxious thought of the Governors and Governesses for some years previously. We may give it in the words of Bishop Jebb from the sermon he preached at the opening of the Chapel on the 3rd May, 1818 :—

“Hitherto the unspeakably important particular of public worship was by no means adequately provided for. In our variable climate, it is obvious that proper care for the health of the children would often keep them at home : an individual, indeed, or even a family, may, perhaps, in the severest weather, snatch a favourable half-hour, or find shelter by the way ; not so an assemblage of more than one hundred and sixty female children. But, even when they could safely go abroad, no single church in the neighbourhood was prepared to receive their entire number : hence, they were inevitably dispersed through different churches ; and the disadvantages of this dispersion were sensibly felt. The remedy may here possibly present itself, that Divine Service might have been performed on Sundays, in the school-room ; but, in justice, it must be said, that the Guardians of this Institution never thought of statedly and permanently adopting such an expedient ; convinced that this would not, properly speaking, be *public worship*. It was, therefore, determined to build a chapel. The question of dimensions immediately occurred. Should the chapel be fitted merely to contain the inmates of the House ? or should it be calculated, also, for the reception of strangers ? The Guardians did not long hesitate. They saw, that the weekly collection arising from the bounty of a respectable congregation, would be a source of revenue ; a consideration, which, as trustees of public money, they could not justly disregard. But this was not their leading motive. They felt that it would be a perpetual and growing benefit, of a far superior kind, to give these adopted orphans frequent and periodical opportunities of uniting with a beneficent public in the common worship of Almighty God. As to appearance and interior decoration, the object has been to make this building what may properly be called a church ; that is, on the one hand to avoid all ostentatious ornament and show ; but, on the other, to shun all sordid and unseemly negligence :—in a word, the attempt has been made, and it is hoped, not unsuccessfully, to render the building answerable to the service of our Church ; which, above any public service in the world, is at once cheerful, simple, and majestic.”

The amount expended in the erection of the chapel was criticised by the Government of the day, and the following

extract from the pen of the celebrated Alexander Knox, M.P., in justification of the expenditure, will interest many:

"It might have sufficed to build a chapel in which size alone would have been the object. But it was asked, will a plain room, not much more respectable than the present school-room, answer the wished-for purpose. Will it give the children the idea of going to church. Can children be engaged if their senses be not consulted, or are their minds likely to be impressed with either prayers or sermon, if there be no impressiveness in the place where they hear them. . . . On these principles a Gothic plan of the least expensive kind was adopted, but the event has shewn expense to be inseparable from that style of building. What was done is done, and cannot be recalled; but they who acted confess that they cannot wish to recall it."

These are rather brave words for those to use who were approaching the Chancellor of the Exchequer for a grant of public money. But there is an undoubted evidence that the erection of this beautiful chapel, connected with the Institution, has greatly benefitted the Charity—not so much perhaps, in the amount contributed through it in the ordinary Sunday collections as in enlisting a permanent sympathy in the hearts of those who have been stated worshippers. Many instances have occurred where persons, once members of the congregation, but who, for many years, had gone to reside at a distance (when arranging their charitable bequests) remembered with affection the Orphans who appeared before them as fellow-worshippers, Sunday after Sunday, in years gone by.

We here present to the reader, likenesses of three celebrated men who at this time took a warm interest in the welfare of the Female Orphan House. They are taken from medallions, in possession of the Rev. Hewitt R. Poole, S.F.T.C.D., and kindly lent by him for re-production here.

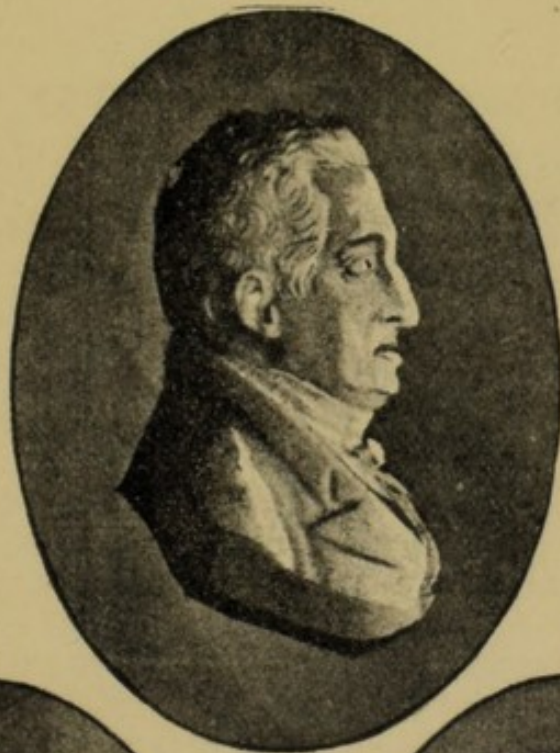
ARCHBISHOP BRODERICK, BISHOP JEBB AND ALEXANDER KNOX.

Archbishop Broderick (whose family for many years was associated with the Institution) opened the church; Bishop Jebb preached the opening sermon, besides advocating its

claims on many other occasions; and Alexander Knox, to whose memory the following tribute is recorded on the minutes shortly after his death :—

“To his judgment, influence, and Christian love, the Female Orphan House has been, for a series of years, more deeply indebted than language could express.”

1



2



3



1 KNOX.

2 JEBB.

3 BRODERICK.

It has been already mentioned that the chapel was opened on the 3rd May, 1818. There was built at the same time, with it, the wing adjoining, containing a lecture-room, a large apartment for recreation, and two children's dormitories, with teachers' bedrooms off them. These additions complete the building as it now stands, presenting a frontage of over 120 feet, besides the two wings—each 64 feet by 19, in three stories.

CLAIMS STATED BY ALEXANDER KNOX.

From time to time, the Governors and Governesses presented to Parliament, memorials stating the grounds on which they asked for a continuance of the support so long given them from public funds. The following from the pen of Mr. Alex. Knox may well find a place here:—

“A supply of respectable female servants with whom children may be safely entrusted is a matter of prime necessity. The semi-barbarous habits still too prevalent in Ireland make it difficult to obtain any such qualified domestics from the mass of the people. That there should be a seminary from which females trained for this special purpose may be procured, with reasonable confidence in their character and competency, may, it is hoped, be regarded as a matter of public utility as well as individual accommodation. It is true, that in order to effect this object the education given in the Female Orphan House is, in a certain measure, superior to that afforded by the common mass of charity schools: and with a view of training the orphans to their future circumstances there is, perhaps, in a small degree, more neatness of appearance and greater decency in some of the appointments than are exactly to be found in other similar establishments. But while the additional expense on these accounts is comparatively trifling, and while the strictest care is taken to guard against what even might tend to disqualify the orphans for the humble sphere which they are intended, and, as far as possible, fitted to occupy, it is gratifying to reflect that in consequence of this limited and cautious liberality, the Female Orphan House, without deviating from its proper object, has proved in several instances a desirable asylum for the orphans of commissioned officers and clergymen. . . . In addition to the accommodation of families it is not to be overlooked that in proportion as females trained to industry, regularity, and religious conscientiousness, are sent into the community, those influential principals will be diffused which constitute the truest

elements of general melioration ; and by the multiplying of which alone, the rude mass of our population can ever be humanized or made respectable. The limitedness of this influence in the case immediately in view would be scarcely a fair argument against its substantial value. Not only have the noblest improvements in society proceeded from small beginnings, but in point of fact it would be difficult to fix limits to even the present efficacy of distinguished individual example. In this way a single person may benefit a neighbourhood, especially as amongst us such instances must be yet for a time as light shining in dark places ; and how, but by multiplying such lights, is that darkness to be expelled ? But besides these more extended considerations, the Female Orphan House has a present effect far beyond its own actual precincts. Every institution for gratuitous education within the pale of the Established Church induces those of other religions to form similar establishments, whether from a spirit of fair emulation or fear of danger to their own party interest, if the attraction of such charities in an opposite quarter were not adequately counteracted. It would be impossible, without close investigation, to pronounce how many female orphan houses have risen into existence in consequence of the Charity now under consideration."

The reader will, there is little doubt, think the foregoing extract well worthy of reproduction.

GEORGE IV. VISIT AND GIFT.

The next event worthy of notice beyond ordinary routine is connected with the visit of King George IV. to Ireland in 1821. As was to be expected, his Majesty on that occasion made the acquaintance of Mrs. Peter La Touche, still a prominent personage in Dublin. With characteristic zeal this lady took care to secure a visit from his Majesty to her pet Institution, and she was fortunate enough, not only to procure the honour of a visit, but to secure the more substantial boon of a gift of one hundred bedsteads (still in existence), and one hundred guineas subscription during his Majesty's lifetime.

It is a matter of tradition that the King was greatly struck with the personality of this distinguished Irish lady, and, no doubt, there is practical proof of this in the princely act just mentioned.

RELIC OF THE KING'S VISIT.

A relic of the King's visit is still preserved in the Female Orphan House. His Majesty gave an order for shirts—a large number were made, in the exquisite needlework for which the Institution was celebrated, and it is of interest to state that a counterpart of one of those shirts made at the time is still among the archives of the Female Orphan House. Until fashions much change, it is feared no more orders of that pattern will be received.

LARGE RECEIPTS FOR NEEDLEWORK.

In connection with this order for a king's shirt, it may be mentioned that so high was the reputation of the needlework of the Institution, that the proceeds of the work done by the Orphans for several years exceeded £400 per annum, and in the year 1828 it reached no less than £491. But the remuneration from needlework, pure and simple, has greatly changed of late years, and so the Board of the Female Orphan House have arranged that the training of the girls for general domestic work shall in future be more carefully attended to, while excellence in plain needlework shall receive still every encouragement.

The Rev. Charles Dickinson, afterwards Bishop of Meath, filled the chaplaincy from 1822 to 1833. The accompanying portrait is taken from the marble bust presented to the Female Orphan House by the late Dr.



Bishop Dickinson.

C. P. Croker. It is considered a good likeness, and may fitly take a place in these records. During his chaplaincy many of the most distinguished preachers in the Church of Ireland occupied the pulpit of the Female Orphan House. He was a Governor until his death in 1842, but his interest in the welfare of the Institution has been transmitted to his son, the Dean of the Chapel Royal, who has been for over thirty years a Governor of the Female Orphan House.

DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. LA TOUCHE.

An entry is made on the minutes of the Board on 1st December, 1828, as follows :—

“The Board adjourned after transacting the necessary business on account of the *lamented absence* of Mrs. La Touche.”

It does seem strange that this is the only notice on the minutes of the death of the man whose generosity and influence contributed so materially to its early success. It may be accounted for in the fact, that Mr. Peter La Touche who had just died at the patriarchal age of ninety-five, must have long since ceased to take any active part in the management of the Institution. But stranger still, when we turn to the minutes of the year 1842, we look in vain for any reference to Mrs. La Touche, whose death took place on the 21st February of that year. This was indeed an unaccountable oversight, with regard to one who for over fifty years stood out prominently as the foundress, and influential friend and benefactress of the Female Orphan House. But notwithstanding these omissions there is no danger of the names of Mr. and Mrs. Peter La Touche ever ceasing to be remembered with admiration and gratitude among those who feel an affectionate interest in the Female Orphan House.*

* In the year 1857, Mrs. Hornby erected a stained glass window in the Chancel of the Female Orphan House Church, in memory of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche.

QUEEN ADELAIDE.

In the year 1831, Queen Adelaide became the patroness of the Institution, and contributed £10 per annum to its funds until her death. Her Majesty's first subscription was conveyed in these terms by her Private Secretary :—

“ If it be not too much intrusion, Mr. Barton would request that the Treasurer or Secretary of the Institution be desired to send him an acknowledgment.”

DIETARY.

We have on the minutes of this period a curious illustration of how the opinions of medical men have changed during the last sixty years with regard to the best dietary for children. It was ordered on the advice of the physicians that one quart of water should be added to every four quarts of new milk, for breakfast and supper, and soon afterwards the proportions were ordered to be one quart of water to every *two* quarts of milk !

At the same time that these orders for the dilution of the milk were issued, we find the physicians ordering porter as nourishment for the delicate children.

Few physicians now-a-days will advocate such a dietary as this—however it was the generally received idea of those times.

HEALTH.

Here it may be remarked that the children received into this Institution are of peculiarly delicate constitutions. Constitutions inherited from parents who have died young—chiefly from consumption or other kindred diseases. Most of the deaths that have occurred in the House can be attributed to this cause. In former times these facts were not taken into consideration so much as now, and accordingly, through a series of years, various devices were resorted to, in order to remedy the unsatisfactory health of the children.



Group of present Inmates.

The finances of the Institution at that time were not in a flourishing condition, and frequent meetings of the Board were held to consider how the expenditure could be made to square with the income. One expedient after another was tried and abandoned, but to the credit of the Board they never proposed to curtail the dietary. All along this period, new and improved dietaries were adopted, ventilation of schoolroom and dormitories were decided upon, the more delicate of the children were sent down to the seaside for a time. These were all in the right direction, and to a certain extent caused a visible improvement, which encouraged the Board in successive years to proceed in the same line, until they are able at the present time to declare with confidence that there cannot be found any where in any school the same proportion of healthy and robust children.

Good plain substantial food, warm serviceable clothing, thorough cleanliness, regular exercise, well ventilated and airy dormitories in an elevated situation, have all combined, under the Divine blessing, to produce this most satisfactory state of things.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE FOR THE ORPHANS.

But it must not be omitted to mention another happy arrangement which in no small degree has contributed to this present very healthy condition of the Orphans. From the year 1870, the Board sanctioned the sending of *all* the Orphans in rotation for a month's sojourn each at the seaside. This was continued for several years with marked benefit to the children, both physically and



Mr. Gibson Black.

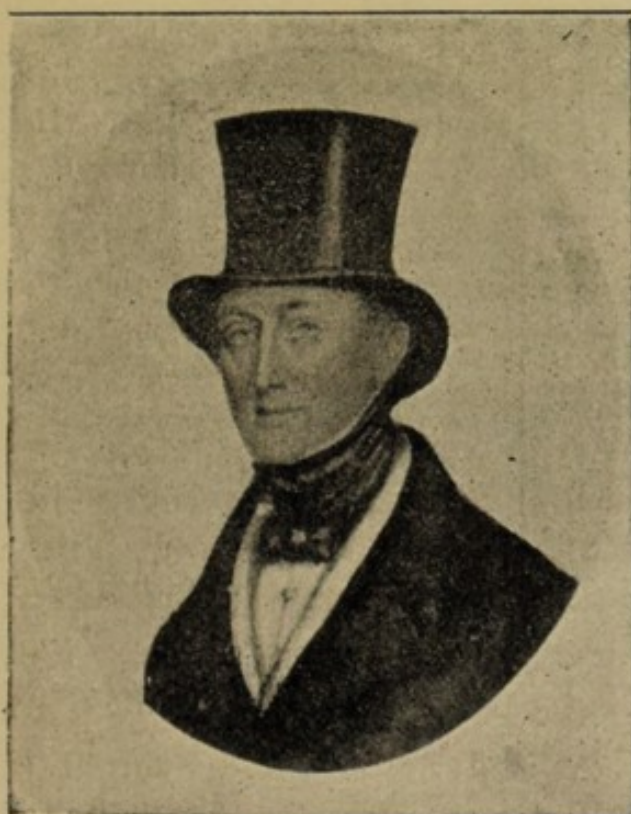
intellectually, and in 1878 the late Mr. Gibson Black, one of the Governors, determined to make this a permanent benefit, by presenting the handsome sum of £1,000 to be invested "to give sea air and bathing to the Orphans for ever."

(This reference to the health of the children has led to a diversion from chronological order of events to which it is desirable to adhere as much as possible.)

It has been already mentioned that the Board had much anxiety about the financial state of the Institution fifty years ago, and various proposals were suggested to make

ends meet. One was to require a deposit to be given with every orphan admitted. This was rather a hard stipulation, particularly as it was certified on her form of admission that she had "no friend able or willing to maintain her." As might be expected this expedient for helping the funds did not succeed. It was then decided that until the funds improved no new orphans should be admitted. One would scarcely like to say that this device *deserved* to fail, but in any case it did fail, for after a short interval it was abandoned, and for many years past NO CHILD ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION HAS BEEN REFUSED no matter what the state of the funds has been, and some how or other, the promise has come to be true "leave thy fatherless children, and I will keep them alive."

MR. BRENNAN AND THE IRON RAILINGS.



Mr. Brennan.

In the year 1867, a very great improvement was effected in the front of the Institution through the generosity of Mr. Henry Brennan. There are many still living who remember the dilapidated appearance the Female Orphan House presented from the public road. There was a deep gripe and a broken down wall crumbled to its foundation, separating the Institution from the public

road, giving the impression that the place was going rapidly to decay. Mr. Brennan had previously to this given very handsome donations for the benefit of the Orphans, he now

proposed to erect a railing in front at his sole expense, amounting to nearly £400.

Consequent on Mr. Brennan's gift the area in front was planted with evergreen shrubs, and otherwise so improved as to be scarcely recognizable by those who knew the place fifty years ago.

VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

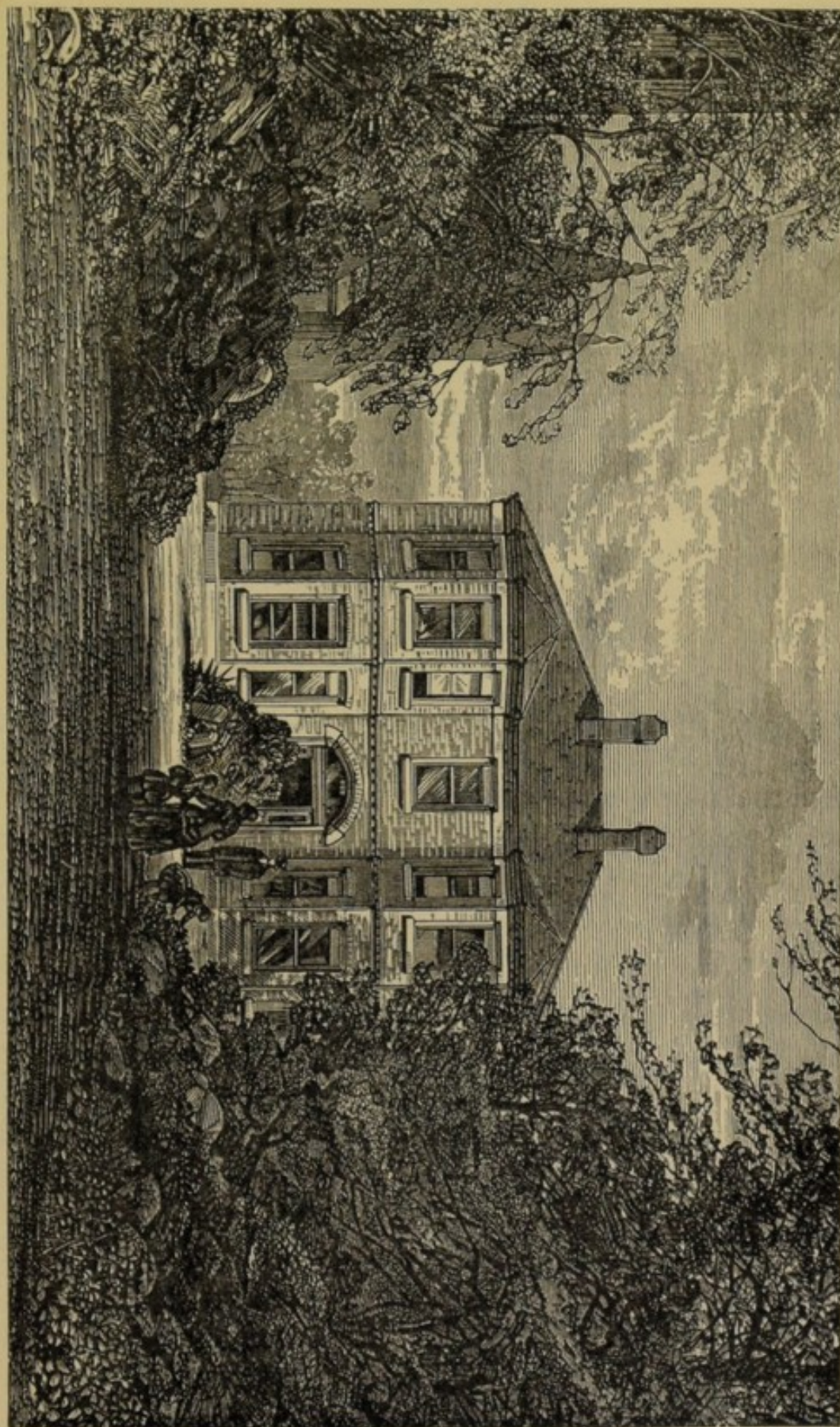
Passing on to the next year, another interesting event in the history of the Female Orphan House took place. On the 21st of April, 1868, the Princess of Wales visited the Institution, accompanied by Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn, Vice-Patroness.

The following reference to Her Royal Highness's visit is taken from the minutes of the Board :—

“The Orphans received Her Royal Highness at the door of the Institution and sang the National anthem, and God bless the Prince of Wales.” Maria Thompson, the girl who obtained the highest prize at the last examination, was selected to present the Princess with a photograph of a large group of the Orphans. And the two youngest children in the House, Kate Sugars aged 4 years, and Eliza Ferguson aged 5 years presented bouquets, the former to the Princess, and the latter to Her Excellency, which were graciously accepted. Her Royal Highness carried the bouquet at the conversazione of the Royal Dublin Society on the next day. The Princess subsequently signed the visitor's book and presented the Institution with a donation of ten guineas.”

JUBILEE OF THE CHAPEL.

It has already been mentioned that the church of the Institution was opened for Divine Service on the 3rd of May, 1818, by Archbishop Broderick. Sunday, the 3rd May, 1868, was the fiftieth anniversary, and was celebrated by special services. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Hon. and Right Rev. C. B. Bernard, Lord Bishop of Tuam, grandson of Archbishop Broderick, and in the evening by Rev. Achilles Daunt. The congregations on the occasion were large. Her Excellency the Duchess of Abercorn, Vice-Patroness of the Institution, was present,



THE PARSONAGE.

accompanied by the Ladies Hamilton. The collections were applied to building the garden wall along the high road.

MR. BRENNAN AND THE GARDEN WALL.

The year 1871 brought another valuable gift from Mr. Brennan. The garden of the Institution, containing nearly an acre of land had hitherto been mainly enclosed by a hedge which was no protection against trespassers. Mr. Brennan volunteered at a cost of over £200 to wall in the entire garden. Since then the garden has proved much more beneficial to the Institution.

THE PARSONAGE.

In the year 1872, Archdeacon Cadwallader Wolseley died. He had been Chaplain to the Female Orphan House for twenty years, and was one of its Governors for another twenty years, up to his death. His close connection with the Institution, and the warm interest he took in its welfare for forty years, suggested to his friends the erection of a Chaplain's residence at the Female Orphan House as a fitting Memorial to him. A sum of £300. was contributed for the purpose by the Archdeacon's friends, which was supplemented by the Board out of a fund at their disposal, and the house was completed in the summer of 1876.

MRS. FULLER.

For some years the dilapidated state of the Female Orphan House had been a great matter of anxiety to the Managers of the Institution. From time to time considerable sums had been spent in urgent repairs to prevent the building from becoming a ruin, but the Board felt utterly unable, out of their ordinary income, to effect all that they saw to be necessary for the stability of the fabric, and the well-being of its inmates. Frequent appeals had been made for funds for this special object, but no response came, when at length, on Whit Tuesday, 1887, a communication was received from Mrs. M. A. Fuller (who had previously been a generous friend) that she wished to undertake the cost of putting the House in complete repair. Those who are not

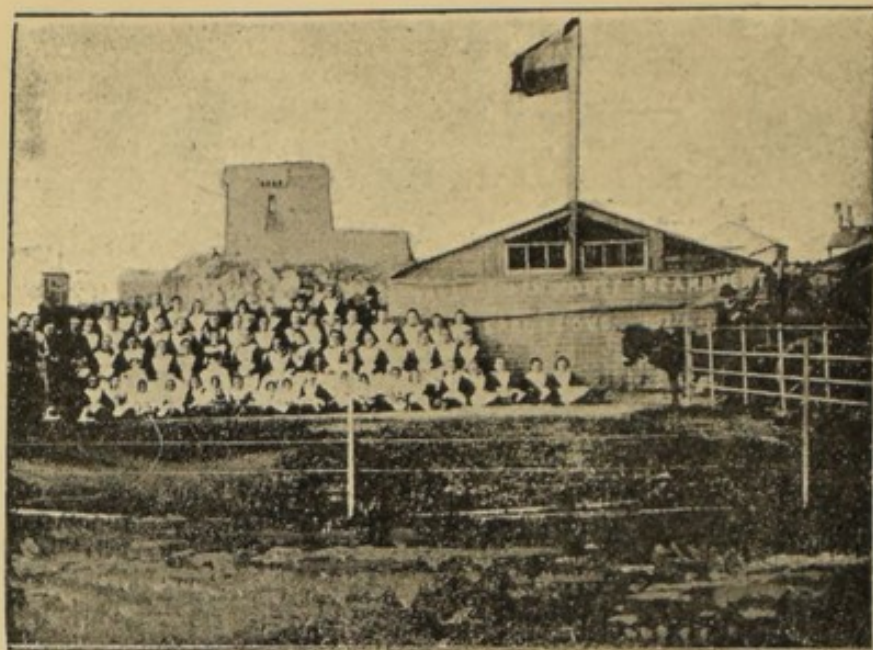


Mrs. Fuller.

familiar with the extent of the buildings can have no conception of the magnitude of this undertaking, but they may form some idea of the munificent offer when they are told that at a cost of £1,500, this benevolent lady thoroughly renovated the venerable Institution. A new roof was provided, new floors, windows, stairs; the entire back of the House

cemented, a new lavatory provided, and other improvements made which will conduce to the health and comfort of the Orphans for many a year to come. It was very encouraging to the friends of the Female Orphan House to see this generous interest manifested in this old and historic Charity, when the tendency of the present day is to lavish money in the starting of new institutions, to the neglect and disparagement of old and tried ones.

In connection with the carrying out of these extensive repairs, it was necessary to remove all the Orphans from the House, and it was decided to bring them to Sandycove, to rent a house in addition to that annually occupied by the children there in turns through the generosity of Mr. Black (which has been already referred to) and to erect a temporary Schoolroom where lessons, industrial pursuits, and Divine Service on Sundays, were regularly carried on for more than five months. The health of the children was vastly benefitted by this long sojourn at the seaside. It must not be omitted to state that the Orphans experienced much



The Sandycove Encampment.

kindness from the Rev. W. E. Burroughs of the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, during their stay at Sandycove that year.

THE RICHARD BROWNE MEMORIAL FARM.

The Female Orphan House had just entered on the second century of its existence when another and quite unexpected and most valuable benefit was conferred upon it.

For more than eighty-five years the Board had rented a farm adjoining the Institution for supplying milk to the Orphans. This farm was held only from year to year, and although the rent was high, it would have been a serious injury to the health of the Orphans to have been deprived of it. The Board contemplated with much concern the probability of this ground being taken up from them in consequence of the increased demand for building sites in the immediate neighbourhood. It was, therefore, with the liveliest gratitude that they received Mrs. Anne Jackson Browne's intimation that she would supply them with £2,000 to enable them to purchase out the farm free of rent; on the understanding that the farm should in future be called the "Richard Browne Memorial Farm" in memory



Mrs. Browne.

of her brother. This farm is now the fee-simple property of the Female Orphan House.

CENTENARY.

It will be remembered that although the Female Orphan House was originally founded on the 24th December, 1790, in the old House, Prussia Street, of which a picture is given in

these records, it was only occupied for about a year and a half.

The foundation of the present House was laid on the 12th of June, 1792, by Mrs. Elizabeth La Touche ; and as most fitting in every way, the event was commemorated on Trinity Sunday, June 12th, 1892, by a special Thanksgiving Service in the church of the Institution, which was attended by a large and sympathetic congregation, many of them the childrens' children of those who, in the earliest days of the Institution, listened to the stirring appeals of Kirwan, and who transmitted to their descendants a traditionary interest in the welfare of the Female Orphan House. An appropriate, interesting, and touching sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. W. E. Burroughs, B.D., which realized over £90.

We have now travelled over the Century of this very interesting Charity, and recorded some of the most note-

worthy incidents in its history. Many others might worthily have claimed a place in this sketch, but the fear of extending it beyond due bounds acted as a deterrent.

It is only those who have been intimately connected with its working who can at all appreciate all the good that it has done in the past one hundred years. One thousand and thirteen Orphans have been sheltered by it. Harrowing and tragic histories have been connected with several of them. Some were suddenly plunged from comfort and even affluence to the depths of poverty, being deprived of father and mother in some cases in one day.

To hundreds of fatherless and motherless little ones has the Female Orphan House been a very happy home—the earliest home that many of them remember; and after years of separation, very fond memories of the old home on the North Circular Road, remain fresh in the minds of former inmates. It is the desire and aim of the Managers of the Institution that this may ever continue to be the case, and they wish to make their young charge feel as little as may be that they are FATHERLESS AND MOTHERLESS.

As a fitting ending to these reminiscences, the reader is presented with a faithful portrait



of the SENIOR ORPHAN in the House, together with a



life-like group of THREE
of its KITTENS.

On two of them a
father's eye never rested,
as their fathers died some
months before they were
born.

THE WAIL OF DESOLATION.
"We are Orphans and Fatherless."
LAM. v. 3.

THE PROMISE OF CONSOLATION.
"I will not leave you Orphans."
JOHN xiv. 18 (margin).

Since this sketch was
in type, a further addi-
tion of four sisters has
been made to the in-
mates. They were re-
ceived and photographed
the 7th February, 1893.
The youngest of them,
now aged 20 months,
lost her mother on the
day of her birth.



APPENDIX I.

WHITELAW'S *History of Dublin*, a notoriously inaccurate book, seems to be responsible for the unsubstantiated statement that the Masonic Female Orphan School and the Female Orphan House had their origin simultaneously in Prussia Street, in the year 1790. I can find (so far as the Masonic Female Orphan School is concerned) no other authority either as to the locality or the date. As to the locality, the old maps and other records of Dublin give no trace whatever of any such place as Domville Lane off Prussia Street. The Masonic School was once, from the years 1809 to 1817, in Dunville Avenue, *Ranelagh*.

There is *undoubted* evidence existing that the Masonic Female Orphan School was in No. 10 Gordon's Lane, Charlemont Street, early in 1799, and possibly before that date for two or three years, but I think there is no authority for its existence either in the neighbourhood of Prussia Street or in Gordon's Lane, Charlemont Street, in either 1790 or 1792.

It is probable the Royal Arch Lodge 15 is entitled to the distinction of founding the Masonic Female Orphan School, and that special credit is due to the Rev. Jonathan Ashe, curate of St. Andrew's, and chaplain to the Lodge. He was evidently a very zealous Mason. He preached what seems to have been the first charity sermon for it in St. John's Church, December, 1796; and the proceeds of that sermon, together with the results of a benefit in Astley's Theatre, on the 20th January, 1797, led "the Committee of Lodge No. 15" (who were appointed to manage the contributions on both those occasions) to decide on "adopting twelve orphans" (six boys and six girls) and so to found the school.

The benefit at Astley's Theatre is thus alluded to:—

"The several Lodges in this city and all other Brethren who intend to countenance the Orphan Masonic Benefit to-morrow evening, the 20th inst., at the Theatre Royal, Peter Street, are requested to meet at Mr. Astley's house at 5.30 o'clock, in order to put on their proper Masonic clothing and take their seats in the circus which will be elegantly prepared for their reception; and such of the Brethren as are of Volunteer Corps are also requested to appear in full uniform to show that true LOYALTY is the CHARACTERISTIC of FREEMASONS.

"N.B.—The utmost exertions of Mr. Astley and his company are making to render the performances truly grand on that night."

It is again recorded that in December, 1797, the Rev. Jonathan Ashe preached in St. John's Church, but then it is only stated to have been for the *Female* Masonic School.

Up to this the charity seems to have been only under the patronage of Lodge No. 15, but on the occasion of the charity sermon of the 10th February, 1799, preached by the Rev. George Jenkins in St. John's Church, it is described as "under the particular patronage of the worthy Fraternity of Freemasons." The

charity is stated to consist of "seven destitute female orphans," (the project of a *boys'* orphanage seems to have been already abandoned), and it is announced that the funds were "now nearly exhausted." The Governors express themselves as "anxious to continue and, if possible, to extend this Asylum for the innocent and unprotected; there being now many forlorn candidates for admission."

The Rev. Jonathan Ashe delivered a discourse before Lodge 15, on the 27th December, 1793, on the 21st Chapter of St. John, verse 20, in which he advocated the claims of distressed Masons, their widows and orphans generally, but he made no allusion to the existence of any special organization for the care of those orphans presumably because no such organization had as yet existed.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the Female Orphan House, North Circular Road, and the Masonic Female Orphan School, have been carrying on their kindred work very successfully for one hundred years.

While working on their own distinctive lines, a real sisterly feeling has been cemented between them by reciprocal acts of sympathy. It has often happened that while one sister obtained admission to the Masonic School, her sister was adopted by the Female Orphan House, and provided for by it. And then, the Female Orphan has, in its turn, experienced, and still receives, many acts of kindness and generous support from leading members of the Masonic body.

APPENDIX II.

The Engraving from which the picture of Kirwan preaching for the Female Orphan House is here copied, was executed from a Painting by Hugh Hamilton, an eminent painter who was born in Dublin in 1734. He was the inventor of a species of portrait painting—a mixture of crayons and chalks, in which he so much excelled that his likenesses were held in high estimation. He had the honour of having the King, Queen, and several of the Royal Family sit to him. From England he went to Italy, where he resided twelve years, and whilst studying the models of excellence in that country, he exchanged his crayons for the palette and pencil. His portraits in oil were not less distinguished for characteristic likeness, knowledge of half-tint, and good drawing, than his former works in crayons; and his efforts in historic painting prove how much he would have excelled had his genius taken an earlier direction in that line. A Cupid and Psyche, and a fine sketch of Prometheus snatching fire from the Car of Apollo, are considered strong evidences of his talents in the higher walks of the art.

The Governors of the Female Orphan House paid Hugh Hamilton one hundred and eighty guineas for executing the painting of "Kirwan Preaching for the Orphans." It was lent to the Royal Dublin Society, and was for some years in the Secretary's office. It has been, it seems, removed from the custody of the Society, without the knowledge or sanction of the Governors of the Female Orphan House, who are the owners of it, as is proved by the accompanying *fac-simile* of Hugh Hamilton's receipt.

Received from the governors of the Female Orphan House the Sum of One hundred and Eighty guineas in full for Painting an Historical Portrait of the Rev^d Dean Browne &c &c (Dublin 3^d November 1800)
L204..15 *Hugh Hamilton*

It is to be hoped that the Royal Dublin Society will see that the painting is restored to its rightful owners.

APPENDIX III.

MATRONS OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE FROM 1791.

Mrs. Thelkeld	- from 1791	Mrs. Malins, junior	- from 1834
Mrs. Malins	- „ 1812	Miss Sheils	- „ 1844
Mrs. Waters	- „ 1814	Miss Ladbroke	- „ 1868
Miss Howell	- „ 1817	Mrs. Baker	- „ 1884
Miss Stephens	- „ 1820	Miss Large	- „ 1885

APPENDIX IV.

THE CHAPLAINS OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN HOUSE FROM THE BEGINNING WERE:—

Rev. Hen. Campbell	from 1791	Rev. Edward Ly-	
Rev. Charles Mayne	„ 1816	sagt	- from 1853
Rev. J. R. Cotter	- „ 1818	Rev. James Peed	- „ 1853
Rev. Chs. Dickinson,		Rev. David H. El-	
afterwards Bishop		rington	- „ 1855
of Meath	- „ 1822	Rev. Wm. J. Mul-	
Rev. Cadwallader		loy	- „ 1857
Wolseley, after-		Rev. John Digby	
wards Archdeacon		Cooke	- „ 1865
of Glendalough	- „ 1833		

APPENDIX V.

PREACHERS OF THE ANNUAL SERMONS SINCE 1792.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1792. W. B. Kirwan | 1827. W. Cleaver |
| 1793. W. B. Kirwan | 1828. J. A. Russell, afterwards
Archdeacon of Clogher |
| 1794. W. B. Kirwan | 1829. C. R. Elrington |
| 1795. Keating Trench | 1830. Henry Woodward |
| 1796. W. B. Kirwan | 1831. Robert Daly, afterwards
Bishop of Cashel |
| 1797. Archdeacon Burrowes | 1832. Archbishop Whately |
| 1798. William B. Kirwan | 1833. M. John Mayers |
| 1799. William B. Kirwan | 1834. J. J. Hornby |
| 1800. Dean Graves | 1835. Henry Woodward |
| 1801. W. B. Kirwan | 1836. William Cleaver |
| 1802. W. Magee, afterwards
Archbishop of Dublin | 1837. Charles Mayne |
| 1803. W. B. Kirwan | 1838. Archdeacon Hoare |
| 1804. W. B. Kirwan | 1839. Henry Woodward |
| 1805. W. B. Kirwan | 1840. Baden Powell |
| 1806. J. Jebb, afterwards
Bishop of Limerick | 1841. Bishop Dickinson |
| 1807. James Dunn | 1842. William Cleaver |
| 1808. Bishop O'Beirne (of
Meath) | 1843. Samuel Hinds, afterwards
Bishop of Norwich |
| 1809. J. Dunn | 1844. Hon. William Wingfield |
| 1810. Bishop Knox (Derry) | 1845. George Scott |
| 1811. W. Bushe | 1846. Maurice F. Day, after-
wards Bishop of Cashel |
| 1812. H. Woodward | 1847. Charles S. Stanford |
| 1813. Thomas St. Lawrence | 1848. William FitzGerald, after-
wards Bishop of Cork
and Killaloe |
| 1814. J. Dunn | 1849. Dean Pakenham |
| 1815. J. Dunn | 1850. Samuel Butcher, after-
wards Bishop of Meath |
| 1816. Robert Daly, afterwards
Bishop of Cashel | 1851. Bishop of Limerick
(Higgin) |
| 1817. Robert Daly | 1852. Archdeacon West, after-
wards Dean of St.
Patrick's |
| 1818. C. R. Elrington | 1853. Cadwallader Wolseley,
afterwards Archdeacon
of Glendalough |
| 1819. R. Daly, afterwards Bishop
of Cashel | 1854. Archbishop Whately |
| 1820. Hon. and Rev. Edward
Wingfield | 1855. Alex. M. Pollock |
| 1821. Hon. and Rev. Henry
Pakenham | 1856. George Salmon, after-
wards Provost T.C.D. |
| 1822. Archdeacon Jebb, Bishop
of Limerick | |
| 1823. J. Dunn | |
| 1824. J. A. Russell | |
| 1825. J. Dunn | |
| 1826. J. Dunn | |

APPENDIX V.—*continued.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1857. Bishop of Cork (Fitz-Gerald) | 1873. Richard S. Brooke |
| 1858. Bishop of Kilmore (Beresford) | 1874. W. Ormsby |
| 1859. Edwd. B. Moeran, afterwards Dean of Down | 1875. Achilles Daunt, afterwards Dean of Cork |
| 1860. Thomas M'Neice | 1876. R. S. Gregg, afterwards Bishop of Cork |
| 1861. Edward Whately, afterwards Archdeacon of Glendalough | 1877. W. E. Burroughs |
| 1862. Fielding Ould | 1878. Maurice Neligan |
| 1863. W. C. Magee, afterwards Archbishop of York | 1879. W. E. Burroughs |
| 1864. Dean Atkins | 1880. Joseph F. Peacock |
| 1865. Archbishop Trench | 1881. George A. Chadwick, afterwards Dean of Armagh |
| 1866. J. W. Murray, afterwards Dean of Connor | 1882. Joseph Potter |
| 1867. William Alexander, afterwards Bishop of Derry | 1883. F. R. Wynne |
| 1868. W. P. Walsh, afterwards Bishop of Ossory | 1884. W. E. Burroughs |
| 1869. W. C. Plunket, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin | 1885. Thos. J. Welland, afterwards Bishop of Down |
| 1870. Bishop (John) Gregg | 1886. Bishop (R. S.) Gregg |
| 1871. Maurice Neligan | 1887. F. R. Wynne |
| 1872. R. S. Gregg, afterwards Bishop of Cork | 1888. W. E. Burroughs |
| | 1889. John Lombard |
| | 1890. F. R. Wynne |
| | 1891. Maurice Neligan |
| | 1892. Dean H. H. Dickinson |

APPENDIX VI.

PREACHERS OF THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS IN THE CHURCH OF THE INSTITUTION.

1818. *Opening* of the Church, Rev. J. Jebb (afterwards Bishop of Limerick)
1868. *Jubilee*.—Bishop (C. B. Bernard) of Tuam, and Achilles Daunt
1874. Archbishop Trench, and evening, W. G. Ormsby
1875. Bishop R. S. Gregg, and evening, W. G. Ormsby
1876. Bishop John Gregg, and evening, Achilles Daunt
1877. Bishop Darley, and evening, Rev. F. R. Wynne
1878. Bishop W. FitzGerald, and evening, Rev. George A. Chadwick

APPENDIX VI.—*continued.*

1893

1879.	Bishop R. S. Gregg
1880.	Archdeacon Reichel
1881.	Rev. George A. Chadwick
1882.	Bishop R. S. Gregg
1883.	Dean Reichel (afterwards Bishop of Meath)
1884.	Rev. Henry Denning
1885.	Rev. Thomas Good
1886.	Rev. George A. Chadwick
1887.	Rev. J. W. Stubbs
1888.	Rev. A. W. Leet
1889.	Rev. Canon Harley
1890.	Bishop Stack, of Clogher
1891.	Rev. Joseph Potter
1892.	Rev. W. E. Burroughs (Centenary Sermon)

APPENDIX VII.

DONATIONS OF £50 AND UPWARDS.

A.D.				£	s.	d.
1790	Peter La Touche	-	-	100	0	0
1791	Robert Bligh	-	-	100	0	0
"	Earl Darnley	-	-	100	0	0
"	Primate Robinson	-	-	100	0	0
1792	Bishop (Cleaver) of Ferns	-	-	50	0	0
"	E. Tighe	-	-	100	0	0
1793	Primate Robinson	-	-	100	0	0
"	Peter La Touche	-	-	500	0	0
1794	Alderman Sutton	-	-	100	0	0
1795	Mrs. L. Walcott	-	-	50	0	0
"	Archdeacon Robinson	-	-	50	0	0
"	The Marquis of Donegal	-	-	107	10	0
1796	Robert Bligh	-	-	100	0	0
"	Lady Darnley	-	-	50	0	0
"	Mrs. Hastings	-	-	200	0	0
1797	H. Henry	-	-	56	17	6
1798	The Marquis of Hertford	-	-	56	17	6
1799	John La Touche	-	-	50	0	0
1800	P. O. Ellarton	-	-	100	0	0
1804	Mrs. Anne Preston	-	-	50	0	0
1805	M. Head	-	-	100	0	0
1807	Mrs. Mary Dodd	-	-	50	0	0

APPENDIX VII.—*continued.*

A.D.			£	s.	d.
1820	The Lord Lieutenant (Earl Talbot)	-	50	0	0
1821	Do. do.	-	50	0	0
"	Lady Cremorne	-	1,791	3	6
1822	King Geo. IV. Annual for life	-	108	0	0
1823-1828	The Lord Lieutenant (Marquis of Wellesley)	-	56	17	6
1829 & 1830	The Lord Lieutenant (Marquis of Anglesey)	-	50	0	0
1834	R. B. B.	-	50	0	0
1867	Henry Brennen	-	130	0	0
"	Mrs. Brennen, 3 City Debentures	-	300	0	0
1870	Mrs. Brennen	-	100	0	0
"	Miss Dickson	-	100	0	0
1871	Henry Brennen	-	100	0	0
"	Mrs. Gibson Black	-	50	0	0
"	Henry Brennen	-	200	0	0
1872	Captain Robert J. Otway, R.N.	-	50	0	0
"	Henry Brennen	-	50	0	0
1877	A Stranger	-	50	0	0
"	Thomas W. Chester	-	50	0	0
1878	The Misses Brooke, Sisters of John Brooke, Q.C.	-	50	0	0
"	Gibson Black, The Brennen Memorial	-	1,000	0	0
1880	Geo. H. Beare & Stewart Baskin, Executors of Charles Bishop	-	100	0	0
1883	Executors of J. B. Ball	-	50	0	0
1887	Mrs. M. A. Fuller	-	1,590	0	0
1889	Richard H. Beauchamp	-	50	0	0
"	Geo. H. Beare, Executor of Chas. Bishop	-	500	0	0
1891	Mrs. Anne Jackson Browne	-	2,000	0	0
1892	Misses C. and M. La Touche, in mem. Isabella La Touche	-	50	0	0

APPENDIX VIII.

BEQUESTS.

1794	Miss H. Kerr	-	10	0	0
1796	Primate Robinson	-	500	0	0
1799	Mary Henry	-	100	0	0
"	Alexander Castell	-	49	5	0
1803	Earl Farnham	-	45	10	0
1804	Alexander Lynar	-	10	0	0

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

A.D.				£	s.	d.
1805	Lady Southwell	-	-	22	15	0
1806	B. Rickey	-	-	20	0	0
"	Lady Bradstreet	-	-	20	0	0
"	Per J. D'Courcy	-	-	189	2	6
1807	Thomas Trench	-	-	200	0	0
"	Mrs. Barry	-	-	18	18	0
1808	Catherine Richardson	-	-	100	0	0
"	Benjamin Clarke	-	-	10	0	0
1812	William Ogle	-	-	4	0	0
1813	Mrs. Dawson	-	-	22	15	0
1815	Jane Walsh	-	-	38	10	0
1816	Lucy Ray	-	-	800	0	0
1817	Benjamin Disraeli	-	-	539	7	0
"	Mrs. Hastings	-	-	200	0	0
1820	Thomas Needham	-	-	50	0	0
"	Mary Thomas	-	-	56	17	6
1822	John D'Courcy	-	-	106	18	6
"	Major Downing	-	-	20	0	0
1825	George Burroughs (Annual)	-	-	92	6	2
1826	M. D. per C. D.	-	-	2	2	0
"	Lady Rossmore	-	-	18	9	3
1831	F. Mercer	-	-	476	15	2
"	Miss Evory (Annual)	-	-	25	0	0
1832	Anne Preston	-	-	461	15	2
"	Richard Cave	-	-	192	6	0
1835	C. M. Daniel	-	-	183	19	5
1836	George Beaumont	-	-	50	0	0
1838	Miss Belford	-	-	99	18	0
1840	Peter La Touche	-	-	140	5	8
1846	George Slator	-	-	50	0	0
1850	M. Smith	-	-	98	0	0
"	— Beamont	-	-	45	0	0
1853	Eliza Dowds	-	-	17	17	3
1856	Anne Courtnay	-	-	10	0	0
1857	Mrs. Westby	-	-	10	0	0
1864	R. Hardinge	-	-	100	0	0
1865	William Humphrey	-	-	58	10	0
1866	Miss S. Peile	-	-	10	0	0
"	Mrs. Mary Handy	-	-	1,724	0	0
1867	William Dempsey	-	-	150	0	0
1869	Doctor Hearne	-	-	100	0	0
1873	E. Sheils	-	-	202	2	6
"	Miss E. Digges La Touche	-	-	9	9	9
1874	John Glennon	-	-	51	0	0

APPENDIX VIII.—*continued.*

A.D.			£	s.	d.
1875	Anne Jane Clarke, New 3 per cents.	-	1,344	16	11
"	" " " Bank Stock	-	80	0	0
1876	John Armor	-	53	5	11
"	Elleanor F. Tottenham, per Col. C. G. Tottenham	-	99	2	10
1876	Isa Chapman, per J. Litton	-	50	0	0
"	John Thomas Cook	-	2	0	0
1877	Mary Roe	-	200	0	0
1880	Charles Bishop	-	50	0	0
1883	Miss Graydon	-	300	0	0
"	Basil Orpen	-	50	0	0
"	Miss Rudd (Annuity)	-	15	18	0
1886	Archbishop Trench	-	10	10	0
1887	Hamlet Geary	-	200	0	0
"	Thomas P. Dormer	-	30	0	0
"	Miss Collier	-	10	0	0
1888	Richard G. Smyth	-	200	0	0
1890	W. H. St. Leger	-	46	6	6
1891	Conolly M'Causland, Major-Gen. R.E.	-	25	0	0
"	M. A. Leigh, in mem. of Arabella Leigh	-	200	0	0
1892	George Mills	-	20	0	0



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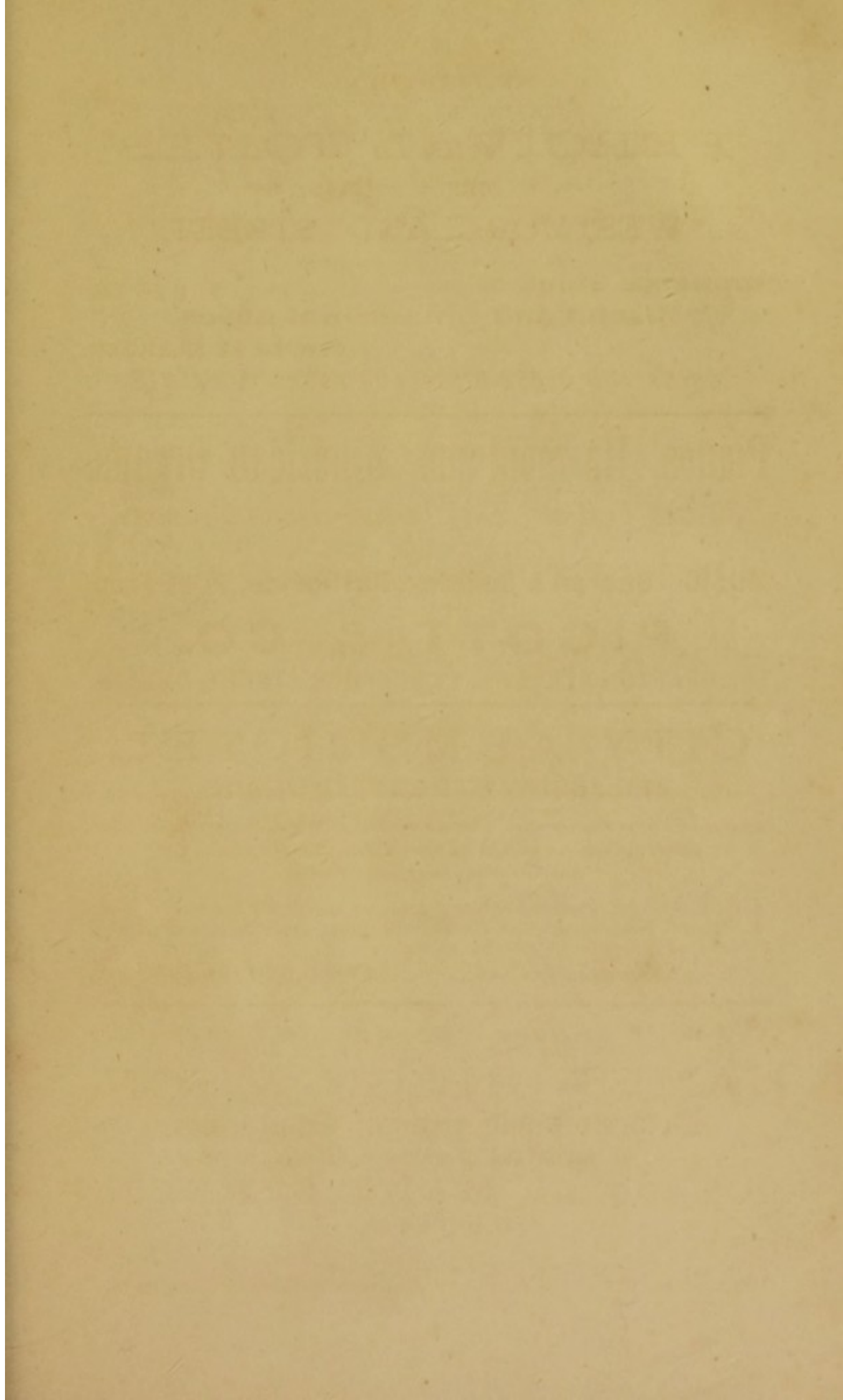
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