Students from County Clare at Trinity College, Dublin, in the Eighteenth Century

BRIAN Ó DÁLAIGH

A computer survey of one hundred and ninety students from county Clare, who attended Trinity College, Dublin, between 1700–1800, was carried out. The schools where students received their second level education were ascertained and the impact the setting up of the Ennis Grammar School had on the numbers attending university considered. With computer aid, a comparison was made between the three grades of students and the occupations of fathers; a correlation between the grade status of students and the courses they followed was also established.

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Trinity College Dublin was the only university in Ireland in the eighteenth century; it catered for the Protestant elite of the country. While the aristocracy and landed gentry sent their sons there, some students were of relatively humble origin. Others were the sons of professional men especially lawyers, doctors, and Church of Ireland clergymen. Catholics were excluded by virtue of their religion, and in any event rarely had the means required to educate their offspring at university. Attending university was the first step in launching a successful career in the law, the church or even politics. Graduates of Trinity College filled the ranks of the judiciary, the hierarchy of the Established church and predominated in the affairs of the Irish House of Commons. However, because of the tremendous expense involved, few students from county Clare attended the university. Clare, a relatively disadvantaged county in the west of Ireland, was a region of wet climate, poor soils and subsistence agriculture. Protestants accounted for less than seven per cent of its population, yet they dominated the political, social and economic life of the county. However, even within this powerful minority, only the sons of the wealthiest families could aspire to a university education; consequently the students who attended Trinity College, Dublin from county Clare in the eighteenth century were a rare and privileged elite.

For the purpose of this study the names of students who were born in county Clare were abstracted from the three entrance registers that cover the eighteenth century in Trinity College Dublin. On a student's entry the following information was recorded in Latin: student's name, his status in college, whether fellow commoner, pensioner or sizar; name of his teacher and location of school; day, month and year of entry; student's age, father's name and occupation, county of birth and, occasionally, home address. A total of one hundred and ninety names were abstracted from the college registers. These names were then cross referenced with the Alumni Dublinenses, a list of the students, graduates, professors and provosts of Trinity College 1593–1860, compiled by George Burtchaell and Thomas Sadleir in 1935.

*50 Castleknock Park, Dublin 15.


2Trinity College Dublin, Mss. Mun./v/23/1, 1637–1725; Mun./v/23/3, 1725–1758; Mun./v/23/4, 1769–1825.

3George D. Burtchaell and Thomas U. Sadleir, Alumni Dublinenses, Dublin 1935.
The work of Burtchaell and Sadleir was found to be very complete, they missing little of the detail in the original registers; further they had incorporated the work of J.H. Todd and had where possible recorded the degrees awarded to each student. The one hundred and ninety names were subsequently compared with the King's Inns admission papers and it was found that forty-eight of the group had subsequently qualified as members of the Irish bar.

The information was then entered on an I.B.M. computer spread sheet, using the programme Microsoft Works for Windows. Twenty fields were created on the spreadsheet incorporating the details of each student. By subtracting the age from the year of entry an extra field was created giving the student's year of birth. Similarly by subtracting the year of entry from the year the B.A. was awarded, the number of years spent by a student in achieving a primary degree was ascertained. Ninety eight students in the study group were awarded B.A. degrees.

Initially the computer was asked to sort the surnames in alphabetical order. This facilitated a survey of the ethnic origins of families. Surnames were categorised as Irish, Old English, New English or, in the case of names of uncertain origin as Undefined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Irish</th>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>New English</th>
<th>Undefined</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Survey of Surnames

As expected the highest proportion of students bore New English surnames or names of families that had settled in Ireland since the beginning of the seventeenth century. An almost equal proportion bore Irish or Old English surnames and confirmed that the ancestors of a substantial section of the Protestant community in county Clare had at some period converted from the Catholic faith. There were only two recorded examples of Catholic students from Clare entering Trinity College in the eighteenth century; they were Nicholas O' Gorman and Ralph Sampson who became undergraduates in the years 1794 and 1796 respectively. Following the Relief Act of 1793 Catholics could legally attend university. Both students were prepared for Trinity by Stephen O' Halloran, a Catholic schoolmaster of the town of Ennis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Fathers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. John</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. James</td>
<td>William</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Thomas</td>
<td>James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. William</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Richard</td>
<td>Richard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Edward</td>
<td>Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Henry</td>
<td>George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Robert</td>
<td>Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Andrew</td>
<td>David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. George</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Ten most common first names

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4J.H. Todd, *A Catalogue of Students who have proceeded to degrees in the University of Dublin, 1595–1868*, Dublin 1869.
Two further computer sorts were undertaken on the first names of students and the first names of fathers. The most common appellations among fathers and sons were biblical names such as John, James and Thomas. Names of the kings of England were also quite popular, especially that of William, the king who accomplished the triumph of the Protestant Ascendancy. George, Andrew and David, the names of the patron saints of England, Scotland and Wales, were well represented, but rather significantly only two individuals bore the name of the patron saint of Ireland. Donough and Donatt were the only examples of indigenous cognomen further illustrating how Anglicised were the families who sent their sons to Trinity College Dublin. Some names were peculiar to certain families, for instance, Neptune to the Bloods reputedly because a famous ancestor was born while crossing the sea to Ireland, and Lucius to the O'Briens, after Lucia Hamilton the wife of the first Baronet of Dromoland. Only in twenty eight cases did sons take the same names as their fathers, perhaps indicating that few first sons attended university.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Student Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dr. Cashin</td>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>1699–1735</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dr. Young</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1699–1739</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mr. Morgan</td>
<td>Tipperary</td>
<td>1708–13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mr. Campbell</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1714–16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dr. Andrews</td>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>1710</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mr. Price</td>
<td>Galway</td>
<td>1716–21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dr. Jackson</td>
<td>Westmeath</td>
<td>1723–25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mr. Shaw</td>
<td>Galway</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mr. Walker</td>
<td>Drogheda</td>
<td>1703</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Eaton College</td>
<td>1703</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Teachers and Schools, 1698–1750

Young boys hoping to enter Trinity College had first to attend a preparatory academy where they were schooled in the classics, particularly the Latin authors. These schools were generally in the charge of Church of Ireland clergymen. For the greater part of the eighteenth century no such institution existed in county Clare. Boys had to board at schools in neighbouring counties at considerable expense. In the early part of the century many pupils attended Dr. Cashin’s Classical Academy, in Limerick. David Bindon, proprietor of the Ennis parliamentary borough, sent his own sons to Dr. Cashin’s Academy for their classical education. Others travelled further afield to schools in Galway, Tipperary, Kilkenny and Dublin. The Gores of Clonroad, a family of considerable landed wealth, had their son and heir, Francis, educated at Eaton College in England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Student Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rev. Fitzgerald</td>
<td>Ennis</td>
<td>1784–99</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rev. Hare</td>
<td>Cashel</td>
<td>1769–84</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Teachers and Schools, 1750–1800
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Student Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Rev. Benson</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1757-65</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mr. Wade</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1767-77</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mr. Crump</td>
<td>Ennis</td>
<td>1778-82</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rev. Monsell</td>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>1775-89</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rev. Darby</td>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1781-83</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dr. Hewetson</td>
<td>Kilkenny</td>
<td>1755-66</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mr. Carroll</td>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>1781-1800</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Rev. Jessop</td>
<td>Lismore</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: (Continued) Teachers and Schools, 1750–1800

In the third quarter of the century the most favoured destination of pupils was Rev. Patrick Hare’s classical school in Cashel. Hare, who obtained an M.A. from Trinity in 1764, was born in county Clare, which may explain why many pupils from the county attended his school.6 Obviously with such expense involved, second level schooling was restricted to a wealthy minority. The situation, however, was transformed in 1775, when Trinity College, Dublin, itself took the initiative and set up an Erasmus Smith endowed school in Ennis. For the first time a classical education could be had locally and the numbers entering university from the county thereafter increased dramatically. Richard Creagh was the first student of Ennis Grammar School to gain entry to Trinity in 1778 under the tutorship of the headmaster, Mr. Crump. Crump was removed in 1783 and Michael Fitzgerald appointed in his place.7 Fitzgerald, an M.A. of Trinity College, continued as headmaster for forty-eight years. For the remainder of the century most Clare students entered Trinity College from under his tutelage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1698-709</td>
<td>1710-19</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1720-29</td>
<td>1730-39</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740-49</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1750-59</td>
<td>1760-69</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1770-79</td>
<td>1780-89</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790-1800</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Number of students entering T.C.D. per decade

To gain a clearer picture of the numbers attending Trinity a chronological sort of the years of entry was carried out on computer. The result revealed that up to the 1770s the number entering college fluctuated between one to five students per year, and that for a fifth of the years of the century no student from the county entered the university at all.

In the first decade of the century thirteen students from Clare attended the college; this rose to fifteen in the next decade before dropping to seven in the middle decades of the century. After 1760 the numbers increase steadily, rising dramatically after 1780 when

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6The obituary of Rev. Patrick Hare, Vicar General of the Diocese of Cashel, is recorded in the Clonmel Herald, 3 July 1818.
students from the Ennis Grammar School came on stream. As to the proportion of the student body of Trinity College that originated in county Clare, in the 1790s when a total of 1,469 students are recorded as having entered the university⁸ the Clare students constituted just over 3% of this figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>Summer</th>
<th>Autumn</th>
<th>Winter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Month of entry

A sort was also undertaken on the month of entry. Rather surprisingly, although the academic year began on 9 July, students could enroll during any month of the year. The least favoured months were February, March and August, while June and November were the most favoured. Over half the students registered in the Summer months and less than a third during the months of Winter. The low number of registrations during Spring and Autumn may reflect the necessity of having sons at home during the sowing and harvest seasons.

There were three grades of students in Trinity: fellow commoners, pensioners and sizars. The fellow commoners were the most exalted grade, coming from the families of the aristocracy they paid the highest fees. Pensioners, who constituted the main body of students, paid half the fees of the fellow commoners but were entitled to less privileges. Sizars were students of limited means who paid no fees but performed menial tasks such as waiting at the fellows' tables and sweeping floors. Competition for sizarships was intense. Oliver Goldsmith, himself a sizar, claimed that the entrance examinations for Trinity were more difficult than those of Oxford or Cambridge. Fellow commoners and pensioners also gained entry by examination; Edmund Burke who entered as a pensioner in 1744 was examined in the books of Horace, Vigil and Homer. A student from county Clare, Henry Stacpoole of Edenvale, in a letter to his father, has left an account of his encounter with the eccentric vice-provost Jack Barrett at his entrance examination in January of 1795:

At 10 o'clock I went to the vice-provost who examined me in Horace. He is a very singular being and lives in mean apartments and is himself very dirty... When I gave him my entrance money he counted it very carefully and then burst out “by my soul, but you are tuppence short!” I gave him sixpence at which he was greatly pleased and said “D’ ye see me now, I’ll owe you the fourpence”, and with that he let me go.

Over the decade of the 1790s fellow commoners accounted for 21% of the student population in Trinity, pensioners for 72% and sizars for just 7%. These figures compare quite well with the categories of students from county Clare for the whole of the century. Of the Clare students 22 or 17% were fellow commoners, 130 or 71% were pensioners, and 32 or 12% sizars. Coming from a relatively impoverished county the figures are what one would expect: there was a lower proportion of wealthy students and a higher proportion of poorer students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Age of entry

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9 Royal Irish Academy, *Ms. 3A 39*, f.351. Although Henry Stacpoole certainly attended Trinity, his name is not recorded in the college register. The absence of his name is an indication of just how poorly the records were kept.
The age profile of students was also related to their status. A computer sort on student’s ages revealed that the range was quite extensive, from 13 to 24 years. Most students were between 16 and 18 years of age at time of entry, the mean for the whole group being 17.5 years. Fellow commoners, however tended to be younger, their ages ranging from 14 to 18, whereas sizars tended to be older, their ages ranging from 17 to 23 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. Com.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Status of students compared with occupation of fathers

In the eighteenth century the ownership of land was equated with wealth and economic security. Landed wealth provided social status and influence. It is not surprising therefore to find that landed families predominated among the Clare students at Trinity College. At the top of the social hierarchy were the O’Briens, Baronets of Dromoland, and the Dillon Masseys, Baronets of Doonass. Both were extensive land owning families. When their sons attended university, they inevitably assumed the grade of fellow commoner. Families of lesser social standing such as the Moloneys of Kiltannon, the McNamara of Doolin, or the Vandeleurs of Kilrush, could also afford the fees of fellow commoners, particularly in the latter half of the century when the leasehold interest in the county had become quite strong. The only other group of families represented among the fellow commoners were those involved in the law. The most prosperous law families resided in Ennis, the county town, where the law courts were held. They were the Stacpooleys, Comyns, and Finucanes, and these families also engaged in extensive land speculation. One can sometimes see how a family climbed the social ladder. Andrew Finucane, Apothecary of Ennis, entered his son Mathias as a pensioner in Trinity in 1755. Mathias later became a judge of the Common Pleas of Ireland and in turn enrolled his own son Andrew as a fellow commoner in 1798.

The social origins of pensioners were more varied. The occupations of fathers included farmers, clergymen, lawyers, soldiers and merchants. The largest single occupational group was described as *generosus* or gentlemen, which really tells us very little but presumably they were land holders of lesser status than the esquires. The sons of clergymen formed a large group, in many cases privately tutored by their fathers. Doctors tended to send their sons to the College of Physicians or the College of Surgeons rather than to Trinity; only two students had fathers in medicine and neither of the sons proceeded to a medical degree.

Sizars came from the lower end of the social scale. They were the sons of the smaller landholders and the rising mercantile classes. They were boys of ability who achieved through their own efforts. After two years at college, sizars competed for scholarships, which provided them with a small income and free board and lodgings. Easy access to preparatory schools was crucial.
for this group. The opening of the Ennis Grammar School allowed even boys of modest means to attend university. In the 1790s, for instance, Charles Blake, a shopkeeper of Church Street, Ennis was through the sizarships, able to educate his second and third sons at Trinity College, Dublin.

The status of the student on entry determined the length of his course. Fellow commoners spent three to four years at college before taking a primary degree; for pensioners and sizars between four and five years were required, although some took considerably longer. In the case of one James Mahon, eleven years elapsed from his year of entry in 1791 to the conferral of his degree in 1802.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.A</th>
<th>M.A.</th>
<th>LL.B.</th>
<th>LL.D.</th>
<th>Bar</th>
<th>No acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Degrees awarded

Almost 40% of these study group are not credited with any degree. One cannot infer, however, that this proportion of students failed to complete their courses; the record of degrees awarded was inadequately kept and, in any event, because names were recorded in Latin much confusion arises in the identification of graduates. Sixteen students of the 'no acc.' category (Table 9) later qualified as barristers, which would appear to confirm deficiencies in the registration of degrees. Degrees awarded were predominantly in the arts and the law; only three of the one hundred and ninety students were conferred with medical degrees. Postgraduates intent on careers in the church or in education proceeded to a Master of Arts degree. About one fifth of Bachelors of Arts were conferred with a Master’s degree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>B.A.</th>
<th>M.A.</th>
<th>LL.B.</th>
<th>LL.D.</th>
<th>Bar</th>
<th>No acc.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. Com.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen.</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Degrees awarded to fellow commoners, pensioners and sizars expressed as percentages of their grade group

The type of degree pursued by students depended on their social origins. A greater proportion of the sizars and pensioners pursued arts degrees than did fellow commoners; fellow commoners tended to concentrate more on law and a higher percentage of them proceeded to bachelors and doctorates in law than the students of the other two grade groups. The low figures for sizars in the 'no account' category (Table 10) may well indicate lower failure rates among sizars than the two other categories of students.

In the eighteenth century the penal code generated much litigation among the propertied classes and provided lucrative livings for practitioners of the law. Not surprisingly, many of the ambitious were drawn to legal careers. One quarter of graduates with primary degrees either in arts or in law registered at the Kings’ Inns and qualified subsequently as barristers-at-law.

\[^{12}\text{Alumni Dublenses, introduction, p. xii.}\]
Only six of the study group achieved the status of Doctor of Laws. Among the more prominent were Thomas Bindon, a fellow of Trinity, who was awarded an LL.D. in 1718 and in later life became Dean of Limerick. David Bindon, a brother of Thomas and author of several pamphlets on economic affairs, was conferred with and honourary doctorate in 1737. Honoured also was the Irish patriot Charles Lucas, who received a doctorate in medicine in 1761. Lucas, originally of Ballingarry, county Clare, agitated for the reform of Dublin corporation and represented the city in parliament, 1761-71. A Clare graduate who distinguished himself in the law was Marcus Patterson; he received an LL.D. in 1765 and became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of Ireland in 1770. It was largely through his efforts that Trinity College established the Erasmus Smith grammar school in Ennis in 1775.

Other graduates came to national prominence through careers in politics. James Fitzgerald, a brilliant student at Trinity, was elected M.P. for Kildare in 1772, a fierce opponent of the Act of Union, he earned a reputation as the finest orator in Ireland. Similarly with Sir Lucius O’Brien, M.P. for Ennis 1762-68 and county Clare 1768-82, one of the best informed politicians of his day, he initiated many bills in the Irish House of Commons.

The majority of graduates, however, while no doubt making valuable contributions in their local communities, made little impact at national level; over the years they gradually faded into the general mass of the population and passed quietly into obscurity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to Professor Rynne, as always, for his useful editorial emendations.

APPENDIX

The full details of each student may be found in the *Alumni Dublinenses*, eds. George D. Burchtchaell and Thomas U. Saddlier (Dublin 1935), including name of teacher, name, address and occupation of father and where possible degrees awarded. In the following list of one hundred and ninety students, the name is given together with grade status (fellow commoners, pensioners and sizars), and year of entry.

1. Allen, Henry, siz. 1791
2. Annesley, Maurice, pen. 1787
3. Apjohn, William, pen. 1776
4. Armstrong, Robert, pen. 1786
5. Armstrong, John, pen. 1792
6. Atkins, Robert, pen. 1793
7. Barclay, Andrew, pen. 1699
8. Berkley, Thomas, pen. 1742
9. Bindon, Henry, pen. 1711
10. Bindon, Thomas, pen. 1702
11. Bindon, Samuel, pen. 1698
12. Blake, Edward, siz. 1791
13. Blake, James, siz. 1793
14. Blood, Edmund, pen. 1716
15. Blood, Fredrick, f.c. 1778
16. Blood, George, pen. 1713
17. Blood, Samuel, pen. 1699
18. Borough, Richard, pen. 1774
20. Brown, Edmund, Pen. 1717

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14 Ibid., p. 63.
21. Bruce, George, - 1742
22. Burke, John, Pen. 1780
23. Burton, Samuel, f.c. 1710
24. Burton, William, pen. 1793
25. Butler, James, f.c. 1782
26. Carr, George, pen. 1737
27. Carter, Brian, siz. 1784
28. Casey, Ignatius, Pen. 1769
29. Cecil, Thomas, siz. 1712
30. Clancy, Michael, siz. 1721
31. Clancy, Thomas, pen. 1699
32. Colpoys, John, pen. 1781
33. Comyn, Nicholas, f.c. 1792
34. Cox, John, pen. 1789
35. Cox, John, pen. 1767
36. Creagh, Charles, pen. 1794
37. Creagh, Richard, pen. 1778
38. Curtin, Constance, pen. 1793
39. D’Esterre, Henry, pen. 1701
40. D’Esterre, Henry, pen. 1776
41. Daly, Michael, Siz. 1784
42. Daniel, Leo, pen. 1773
43. Davoren, Andrew, pen. 1799
44. Davoren, Micheal, pen. 1769
45. Davoren, William, pen. 1769
46. Devereux, Robert, pen. 1775
47. Dobins, James, pen. 1736
48. Dundon, John, siz. 1758
49. Egan, John, pen. 1791
50. Egan, John, siz. 1791
51. Finucane, Andrew, f.c. 1798
52. Finucane, Matthias, pen. 1714
53. Fitzgerald, Augustine, f.c. 1781
54. Fitzgerald, Augustine, pen. 1714
55. Fitzgerald, James, pen. 1782
56. Fitzgerald, James, pen. 1759
57. Fitzgerald, John, pen. 1751
58. Fitzgerald, Norton, pen. 1716
59. Fitzgerald, Richard, pen. 1792
60. Fitzgerald, William, pen. 1758
61. French, Edmund, siz. 1747
62. Garbett, Robert, pen. 1791
63. Garbett, Thomas, pen. 1793
64. Gayer, Edward, siz. 1792
65. Gilman, Richard, pen. 1771
66. Gore, Francis, pen. 1703
67. Gore, Francis, pen. 1779
68. Gregg, Richard, pen. 1794
69. Griffin, Murtagh, siz. 1744
70. Gunning, Michael, pen. 1777
71. Hadlock, William, pen. 1775
72. Hare, Patrick, siz. 1754
73. Harrison, John, pen. 1791
74. Harrison, John, pen. 1782
75. Harrison, Robert, pen. 1726
76. Hawkesworth, Amory, - 1784
77. Hawkesworth, Henry, siz. 1781
78. Henn, Richard, pen. 1781
79. Henn, William, - 1739-1740
80. Henn, William, pen. 1755
81. Hickey, James, siz. 1699
82. Hickman, Anthony, pen. 1724
83. Hickman, Charokes, pen. 1723
84. Hickman, Robert, pen. 1710
85. Hickman, Robert, pen. 1766
86. Hickman, Thomas, Pen. 1788
87. Huleatt, Arthur, pen. 1798
88. Huleatt, Arthur, pen. 1788
89. Huleatt, Hugh, pen. 1800
90. Huleatt, James, siz. 1699
91. Ivers, Henry, pen. 1714
92. Ivers, Augustine, pen. 1714
93. Janes, James, siz. 1714
94. Janes, Joseph, siz. 1741
95. Jones, Joseph, pen. 1784
96. Jones, Samuel, pen. 1791
97. Keller, Daniel, pen. 1770
98. Kennedy, Richard, siz. 1779
99. Kent, Andrew, pen. 1780
100. Kent, Charles, siz. 1770
101. Kerin, Timothy, siz. 1780
102. Lardner, William, pen. 1786
103. Leadon, Roger, siz. 1784
104. Leadon, Michael, siz. 1799
105. Lewin Ross, Henry, pen. 1783
106. Lloyd, Benjamin, pen. 1756
107. Lloyd, Thomas, pen. 1726
108. Lysaght, Christopher, pen, 1791
109. Lysaght, Edward, pen. 1777
110. Lysaght, James, pen. 1791
111. Madder, John, pen. 1733
112. Magrath, Dennis, pen. 1791
113. Mahon, Charles, pen. 1773
114. Mahon, Edward, pen. 1791
115. Mahon, James, pen. 1791
116. Martin, James, pen. 1798
117. Martin, Richard, pen. 1796
118. Massey Dillon, Hugh, f.c. 1757
119. Massey Dillon, Hugh, f.c. 1785
120. Masey Whiteshead, Charles, f.c. 1785
121. McKey, James, pen. 1792
122. McMahon, Andrew, siz. 1783
123. McMahon, Francis, pen. 1777
124. McNamara, Francis, f.c. 1765
125. McNamara, James, siz. 1705
126. McNamara, Richard, f.c. 1793
127. McNamara, Thady, pen. 1765
128. McNamara, William, pen. 1765
129. McOwen, Peter, siz. 1769
130. Moloney, Arthur, pen. 1773
131. Moloney, James, pen. 1740
132. Moloney, James, f.c. 1769
133. Moloney, James,
134. Moroney, Edward, pen. 1797
135. Moroney, Thomas, pen. 1775
136. Moroney, Thomas, pen. 1789
137. Morris, Thadeus, siz. 1792
138. O'Brien, Edward, pen. 1782
139. O'Brien, Edward, f.c. 1791
140. O'Brien, Edward, pen. 1797
141. O'Brien, Edward, siz. 1798
142. O'Brien, James, pen. 1789
143. O'Brien, Lucius, f.c. 1748
144. O'Brien, Lucius, pen. 1793
145. O'Brien, Nicholas, siz. 1799
146. O'Callaghan, Daniel, f.c. 1766
147. O'Connell, Maurice, pen. 1787
148. O'Flanagan, Theo, pen. 1784
149. O'Gorman, Nicholas, pen. 1794
150. Orpin, Thomas, pen. 1751
151. Patterson, Francis, pen. 1772
152. Patterson, Marcus, pen. 1732
153. Patterson, Patrick, pen. 1699
154. Peacock, William, pen. 1794
155. Power, Michael, siz. 1739
156. Purdon, Edward, pen. 1708
157. Purdon, Simon, pen. 1708
158. Purdon, John, pen. 1725
159. Read, Charles, pen. 1784
160. Read, William, pen. 1784
161. Regan, Thomas, pen. 1790
162. Regan, William, pen. 1781
163. Ringrose, Richard, f.c. 1717
164. Ryan, Edmund, siz. 1796
165. Sampson, Ralph, pen. 1796
166. Scott, William, pen. 1794
167. Sharkey, Ezechiel, siz. 1781
168. Spaight, Thomas, pen. 1710
169. Spaight, William, pen. 1713
170. Stacpoole, George, f.c. 1779
171. Stacpoole, George, f.c. 1789
172. Stacpoole, William, pen. 1762
173. Stacpoole, George, pen. 1762
174. Stapleton, Jhon, pen. 1777
175. Stephens, John, pen. 1712
176. Stritch, Mathew, pen. 1781
177. Studdert, Jonas, pen. 1771
178. Studdert, Maurice, pen. 1770
179. Studdert, Richard, pen. 1795
180. Studdert, Thomas, f.c. 1799
181. Vandeleur, Boyle, f.c. 1776
182. Vandeleur, John, – 1717
183. Vandeleur, John, f.c. 1755
184. Vandeleur, Thomas, pen. 1722
185. Vandeleur, Thomas, f.c. 1783
186. Vero, Thomas, pen. 1726
187. Walsh, Andrew, pen. 1790
188. Walsh, Richard, pen. 1793
189. Westropp, John, pen. 1791
190. Wilson, John, pen. 1703