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J. R. Smeep.

THE
Antiquities

OF

IRELAND

By Francis Grose Esq: F. A. S.

THE FIRST VOLUME.



*Not to my Theme Hilernius Ancient Glories,
Druidic monuments and Danish forts;
Tall slender Conic Towers, whose date and use
In vain have Antiquaries toild to find.*

*Let us likewise her mouldering Abbies view
Shrouded in Ivy: her old gloomy Castles
Frowning tremendous, even in Ruins.*

LONDON. Printed for S. HOOPER N^o 212. St. G. B. BURGESS.

MDCXCXI



PREFACE.

AFTER having so lately experienced indulgence and favour from the Public, it is with reluctance and diffidence, I again obtrude myself on their notice: a few words however seem necessary to explain my connection with this Work, and the manner in which it is executed.

When the late CAPTAIN GROSE had finished the Antiquities of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, he turned his eyes to IRELAND, who seemed to invite him to her hospitable shore, to save from impending oblivion her mouldering monuments, and to unite her, as she ever should be, in closest association with the British Isles. The Captain arrived in Dublin in May, 1791, with the fairest prospect of completing the noblest literary design, attempted in this Century. As I had then just published a large Collection of Essays on the remoter Antiquities of Ireland, he naturally sought my acquaintance on his coming to this City. His good sense, easy manners, and sportive hilarity, always made an instantaneous and decisive impression in his favour; I confess I was pleased and flattered by his application, and permitted him to draw freely on the little stores I possessed. But, alas! Death closed all our pleasing hopes before the end of the month, and left the world to lament the loss of the eminent abilities and social qualities of this amiable and excellent man.

The worthy and spirited Publisher, who has also paid the great debt of nature, immediately solicited my aid to carry on the work, Captain Grose having written and printed but seven pages of Descriptions. He reminded me of the promise I had made to his deceased friend, and stated the large sums he had already expended in paper and engravings; and that it would be no small instance of patriotism to stand forward on this occasion. I acquiesced; although besides the fatal interruption which this engagement gave to the History of Ireland, on the plan of Dr. Henry's History of England, in which I had made some progress, I was

well aware of the difficulty of the undertaking. Ireland, the seat of turbulence and discord for five centuries, and attached to barbarous municipal laws and usages, which occasioned a perpetual fluctuation of property, preserved, except imperfect traditions, but few memorials of her ecclesiastical and military Structures: those, that survived the ruins of time and internal convulsions, being sparingly scattered in worm-eaten records, and on the pages of History. The labour of collecting these, was greater than those, who have not made the experiment, will believe; and after all, for the reasons assigned, the result was by no means satisfactory: I speak particularly of the history of our Castles. Imperfect as these accounts are, they will be found of some value to the Antiquary and Historian, while they open an untrodden path to future and more successful Inquirers.

In the introduction to the Pagan and Monastic Antiquities, I have, in a great measure, abridged what I before gave in the Essays, because my most careful researches supplied nothing more apposite or authentic; the introduction to the Military Antiquities never before appeared. Prefixed to the succeeding volume will be an historical account of our ancient architecture and sepulchral monuments. To conclude, I beg leave to join my most grateful acknowledgements, with those of the Publisher, to the Right Honourable WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, who, with unexampled munificence, generosity, and patriotism, bestowed his noble collection of drawings for the use of this work, and at the same time indulged me with free access to his magnificent library, abounding in valuable MSS. and books on this subject. The following beautiful views are the truest panegyric on his taste and love of the arts.

Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras.

VIRGIL.

EDWARD LEDWICH.

Dublin, Jan 1st, 1794.

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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
PAGAN ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

CELTIC or DRUIDIC ANTIQUITIES.

POWERFULLY aided by learning and criticism, Antiquities have become an interesting and valuable study: they seem, at present, to have advanced to a greater degree of accuracy and utility than at any ancient or modern period. Minuter attention has been paid to Chronology, to method and discrimination, than heretofore; and to these are probably to be ascribed the successful conclusion of very difficult investigations. When we behold such accomplished writers as Pelloutier, Mallet, and Bruker, lamenting the wild chaos of ancient history, and torturing their ingenuity to reconcile contradictory opinions, we are grieved at the loss of time and erudition which a few happy distinctions would have saved.

THOUGH the ancients are far from being accurate in their accounts of uncivilized nations, and particularly confound Celtic and Scythic practices, we are yet able to approximate the truth, and from a few surviving rays discover the path in the gloom of remote times.

THE primæval possessors of Ireland were (a) Celtes, who arrived here in an age far beyond the reach of history or conjecture.— Their language, as to its matter and form, was peculiarly their own, and pointed them out as a distinct people. It is strange that ingenious men should stumble at the entrance of these enquiries, and not perceive this self-evident truth, that a difference of language always includes a difference in manners and religion: this is a clue which conducts to the shortest, easiest, and most certain way for discovering the remote Antiquities of Nations.

DRUIDISM was professed by all the Celtic tribes. Its leading feature, as might be expected from a people who received their appellation from their sylvan life, was a veneration for, and a celebration of sacred rites in oaken groves. The concurrent testimony of ancient writers, more valid than the childish guesses of modern etymologists or hypothetic reasoning, gives decisive evidence of this fact. *Saronides* is the name of the Druidic priests in Diodorus Siculus, and is derived from their attachment to the oak. Of the Druids, Lucan sings:

————— *Nemora alta remotis,*
Incolitis lucis.

Pliny, at some length, informs us, they held nothing more sacred than the oak, and from their devotion to it received their name. Tacitus, alluding to the *Æstii* and other Celtic tribes remaining in Germany in his time, says, they thought it unlawful to restrain the immortal gods within walls, or make images of them, but that they consecrated woods and groves to religion.

FEW surviving remains can be expected of a people, overwhelmed so many centuries ago, by a numerous and exterminating swarm of barbarians. Where the Celtes were more numerous than the Scythians their invaders, there more traces of Celtism, as in England and Ireland, are to be found: on the contrary, nothing but Scythism is to be seen on the Continent. A few instances of the

(a) The Author begs leave to refer, once for all, to his former work, *The Antiquities of Ireland*, Dublin, 1790, where the proofs of what is advanced in this Introduction are found: where such proofs do not occur, they are here set down.

former I shall now lay before the reader. Tacitus tells us, the Celtes in their sacred groves, had a secret recess which they called by the name of their deity, and which they held in the utmost veneration. When the Christian succeeded the Druidic hierarchy in this isle, the former, obliged from necessity to conform to the prejudices of their converts, hallowed a certain portion of this holy grove, and called it simply *Doire*, *Daire* or *Derry*, the *Oak*. Hence many of our most ancient religious structures are named *Doir-magh*, *Doir-melle*, *Doire-more*, *Dar-inis*, *Dar-neagh*, *Doire-arda*, *Doire-Eadnach*, with many others in Colgan and Archdall's Monastic Collections.

WHEN divine honours came to be paid to wretched mortals, the reliques of a saint were interred in this grove, an altar was built over them, and the whole included in a chapel. This was exactly Tacitus's—*secretum illud*—that holy place, which got its name from the divinity there deposited; this was the Irish *Cille* or *Kil*, which denotes both a sepulchre and a church; thus we have *Kil-Abban*, *Kil-Bridge*, *Kil-Catain*, or *St. Abban's*, *St. Bridget's*, and *St. Catain's* churches. Nor were these tombs to be approached but with profound awe and respect: chancels of iron, wood or stone defended them from irreligious impertinence and intrusive curiosity. Frequently the wood and church formed a compound name, as *Kildoir*, now *Kildare*.

THE deity adored at Kildare was Fire, either as an element, or the symbol of the Sun. The celebrated Irish festival of *Bel-tien*, or the *Rock-fire*, is well known: Druidic Virgins were the preservers of it at Kildare, whom Brigittan Nuns succeeded, as well in their church, as in their employment. The trees in our cemeteries are remnants of Celtic superstition; and a learned and careful enquirer may find many particulars derived from the same source. I shall now proceed to our *Scythic* or *Firbolgian Antiquities*, the latter so denominated from the Belgic colonies who succeeded the Celtes; *Firbolg* in Irish being literally *vir Belgicus*, or a native of Belgic Gaul.



SCYTHIC OR FIRBOLGIAN ANTIQUITIES.

IT was fashionable, some years ago, when the subject was not much examined, to call every scrap of antiquity, *Druidic*: an oaken grove, stone pillars and circles, rock basins and cairns, were all *Druidic*. A few men of letters gave the *ton*; an heterogeneous jumble of all religions, Celtic, Scythic, and Roman, passed currently for that of the Druids. The writings of Cæsar, Tacitus, and other ancients, who alone could supply authentic information, by a perverse but common application of erudition, were made to give testimony quite contrary to the plain import of their words.

The ingenious and learned Bishop Percy first formally opposed this error; and Mr. Pinkerton was no mean or common associate in the same attempt. From the performances of these eminent men, and the supplemental aid of others, it is now generally agreed, that the Scythians, Goths or Teutons, for so the same people were variously named, had a distinct language, customs, and manners different from the Celtes.

ABOUT 500 years before the Christian æra the Scythians poured upon Germany, and inundated the western part of Europe; and about 300 years before the same epoch, the Belgæ, part of them, seized the British isles. Their red hair, large bodies, blue eyes, fierce countenances and impetuous courage, as described by Tacitus, while they demonstrated that they did not possess a trait of the Celtic character, proved how much superior in courage they were to the (b) unwarlike Celtes. Tacitus must have viewed with no in-

(b) See what Cæsar and Tacitus say of the Gauls, and particularly what the latter remarks of the Treveri and Nervii. *De Morib. German.*

curious eye the inhabitants of Germany, when he pronounces the Germans—“*Propriam et sinceram, et tantum sui similem gentem extitisse* :” “A very distinct and unadulterated people.” Nor did he examine the religion of the country with less attention; the Naharvali, says he, have a grove dedicated to the ancient religion: that is, the Naharvali followed the Celtic as the Germans did the Scythic ritual: he farther remarks, that the latter had altars with inscriptions, barrows, and other monuments. These are very singular, though hitherto unobserved and unconnected notices, to show, that neither their sacred rites, or religious structures, can, with either propriety or truth, be denominated Druidic, and consequently that the multiplied labours of Pelloutier, Mallet, Bruker, Stukeley, Borlase, their élèves and followers, are radically erroneous.

ODIN, the leader and legislator of the Goths, commanded great mounts and huge upright pillars to be raised over illustrious men, after their bodies were burnt and collected into urns. These practices were the effects of peculiar religious notions; and this superstition pervaded the British isles, antecedent to the existence of literary memorials concerning them. Cæsar found them in England, and Tacitus in Germany; yet the latter speaks of the humble Celtic grave—“*Sepulchrum cespes erigit*,”—as contradistinguished from the—*monumentorum arduum et operosum honorem*—of lofty pyramids and ponderous epistyles.

The Scythic and German tribes inhabited caves a great part of the year; in these they interred their patriarchs and beloved chiefs; in them they adored their manes, and these sepulchres soon became temples. Mela, in the first century, records, that the Druids in these taught their disciples, and others inform us, that here they heard and decided controversies and performed divine rites. Here, as in numberless other instances, the Druids adopted the ritual of their conquerors. The Christian missionaries founded at Roscarbury, Lismore, and elsewhere, schools and churches, where had been famed Druidic caves, thereby succeeding to the veneration and authority of their Pagan predecessors. Wormius mentions caves in Norway which are used for temples.

THE northern superstition also ascribed divine qualities to monstrous upright stones, and they were adored as gods. A circle of twelve of them, with one representing the prime deity, became a temple; within this sacrifices were performed, kings elected and inaugurated, and courts of justice held. Small districts or tribes had a single upright, or a smaller circle. Cordiner tells us, the church of Benachie, in Scotland, is built in a stone circle; the church of Skirk is near one; and the church of Temple Brien, in the county of Cork, deserves particular notice. Not far from it is a stone circle with a central pyramidal stone; near the church-yard is another stone, and not far distant a third. A few paces from the last is an artificial cave, probably, says the historian, the sepulchre or retreat of the priest or Druid who belonged to the temple. The conjecture is undoubtedly right, and confirms in the highest degree what has been advanced. Were there no other, the names of many of our churches, as Killecraw, Kildallan and others, are a proof of the erection of churches contiguous to, or within the precincts of heathen fanes; so that the practice of the first preachers was the same in this respect as in that of caves before. They also carved a cross on single uprights, and then they served, as in times of Paganism, for people to assemble at for religious duties. At Broadley, in the county of Kildare, is a tall pillar, standing on a conical mount, and which not being charged with Christian symbols, is a genuine remnant of Pagan times. This and the rest were sepulchral; *Brugh-lia*, in Irish, is the stone monument, which was easily changed into Broadley.

The Cromleac, or crooked or bending stone, was likewise part of the northern superstition. Wormius, one would imagine, was looking at our Cromleac while he describes the Danish Pagan altars: "The structure," says he, "of our altars is various; but generally a tumulus is formed, on whose summit three great stones are erected, and on them a fourth broader and more flat is laid, so that it appears like a rude huge table resting on three feet." This is exactly the construction of our Cromleac, but, as Wormius remarks, they admit of much variety; for sometimes the tail of the impost rests on the ground, while its head is supported by two uprights.

uprights. Sometimes two lofty pillars bear a third, placed horizontally on them. The Cromleac at Tobinstown, in the county of Carlow, has a covering stone twenty-three feet long and eighteen broad, and makes with its supporters a large room. That at Brownstown, in the same county, has an impost, containing 1280 feet of solid contents, or above eighty-nine tons weight, making an angle with the horizon of thirty-four degrees. Both in Ireland and Scandinavia these monstrous erections are ascribed to giants, an unerring mark of their Gothic origin. Saxo Grammaticus declares, the great stones set on sepulchres and caves are proofs of Denmark being formerly inhabited by giants; and in Wormius, stone monuments are said to be the works of a gigantic race. The same tradition prevails in Ireland, as may be seen in the Louthiana.

BORLASE, in his Cornwall, tell us, "That he was apt to think
 " the vast architraves, or cross stones, resting upon the uprights at
 " Stonehenge, were erected with an intent to consecrate and pre-
 " pare worshippers, by passing through those holy rocks, for the
 " better entering upon the offices which were to be performed in
 " the penetralia of the most sacred part of the temple." This, like most other things in that author's writings, is ideal, contradicted by minuter inquiry and positive facts. In a curious life of St. Kentegern, who flourished A.D. 580, a great upright, with a smaller stone laying across it, is called a regal (c) memorial. When Regner, in Wormius, was victorious over the Biarmi and Finni, he reared a pensile trophy, and when the Anglo-Saxons conquered the Britons, they constructed their stonehenges, their pensile stones. All these works have been discovered to be sepulchral; and so they are in Ireland, as Mr. Wright proves. They might, like the Roman Lectisternia, have served for pedestals for the images of the northern deities, as Crodo, Triglas, Prono, Suantovitus, Tuyfco, Woden, Seater, Thor, and others, mentioned by Verstegan and Schedius. They were certainly used for sacrifices, so that the tradition, recorded by Merula, of human victims being offered on two columns at Arles in France, is probably no fiction, as he supposes. The varieties

(c) In signum regale, lapidem grandem, imposito illi desuper saxo minore. *Pinkerton, Vlt. S. Scot., p. 203.*

of our Cromleac must frequently have arisen from the impossibility of procuring materials to make these works exactly similar.

No stronger evidence can be produced of the monks succeeding the northern Runner, Adelruner, (d) Diar, Hofgodar, and Magi, for so their priests were named, in their Trilithons, than the following. In Brecknockshire, as we read in Camden, is *Ty-Ilbtud*, or *St. Illut's* cell. This is composed of three uprights and an impost, forming an oblong square of eight feet by four, and as many high. Here the saint led an eremitic life. This cell was made in times of Paganism, and originally stood in a stone circle. Of the same kind is the hermitage on Killing-Hill, in the county of Louth. Mr. Wright is unable to explain how it could be used in ages of Christianity, when it has a stone altar and circle, and was surrounded with a grove of oaks. This ingenious artist had not gone farther than the surface of antiquities, or he might have easily reconciled these discordant appearances. The grove was Druidic, the stone circle Firbolgian; as the Firbolgs endeavoured to seduce the Druids to their worship, by making a circle in their consecrated groves, so the Christian priests, to allure the Firbolgians to listen to the gospel, possessed themselves of the trilithons, and made them their residence. Killing is the Irish Kil Lann, or the *Grove-Church*, for Lann among us, as well as the Welsh, is frequently added to the names of our churches, as may be seen in Colgan. The church of Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, is so denominated from the Anglo-Saxon, *Hearg*, a *Grove*, as Hickes informs us.

CAIRNS are numerous in this isle, and are composed of immense conical heaps of stones; they too are sepulchral. Dr. Macpherson is doubtful whether the Cairns in the Scottish isles were reared by the Norwegians or old Britains of Caledonia, by whom, I suppose, he means the original Celtes. He adds, there are Cairns in Aberdeen and Inverness, and Carnarvonshire, where the Northerners never penetrated. But is not this begging the question? Ought he not to have shewn, what the mode of interment among the Celtes was, or what was their particular object in these works? That their

(d) Pinkerton, Sup. p. 87.

religion and customs differed widely from those of the Gothic nations, abundant proofs have already been alleged. We are ignorant of the precise time when the Northerners began their invasion of the British isles, when they obtained settlements, or established a trade with them. There is the greatest probability that these things happened in ages long antecedent to the light of letters; and as superstition is seldom stationary, part of their religion might have been communicated and adopted by the Celtes in those times. Mr. Whitaker endeavours to support Dr. Macpherson, but by a strange mistake, adduces a fact which directly subverts the hypothesis. It is the interment of St. Columba under an heap of stones, in the sixth century, in the isle of Sky. Now Bede and Adamnan are decisive in their testimony of the subjection of the Hebrides to Pictish princes, previous to the arrival of Columba in Scotland, and Bede names Bridius as their king, who bestowed the isle of Jona on our Irish saint. How much earlier they possessed these parts history is silent. However, these islanders making cairns, is no weak proof that the practice was Gothic, as every stone monument certainly was. The Irish, who believed the Giants-Causeway to be factitious, called it *Clagban na Fomharaigh*, or *the stones of the sea pirates*, meaning the Vicingi, or northern rovers.

It would be unpardonable to omit an account of the most celebrated monument hitherto found in Ireland, that at New Grange, in the county of Louth, which is at once a collection of all the antiquities before noticed. About the year 1699, a Mr. Campbell, who resided in the village of New Grange, observing stones under the green sod at the base of the mount, carried much of them away, and at length arrived at a broad flat stone, which covered the mouth of the gallery. At the entrance this gallery is three feet wide, and two high; at thirteen feet from the entrance it is but two feet two inches wide. The length of the gallery, from its mouth to the beginning of the dome, is sixty-two feet; from thence to the upper part of the dome, eleven feet six inches. The cave with the gallery gives the exact figure of a cross; the length between the arms of the cross is twenty feet. The dome forms an octagon twenty feet high, with an area of about seventeen. The dome is composed of

long flat stones, the upper projecting a little below the lower, and closed and capped with a flag stone. Wormius describes such crypts in Norway, and adds, that they were both sepulchres and temples. Such was our monument, for the skeletons of two human bodies were found in it, with the bones of deer and other animals; and the two boat-like urns evince religious rites were here performed to the manes of some naval commander.

The external base of the Mount was encircled by a number of enormous unhewn uprights; ten remained in 1770; they are from seven to nine feet above ground, and weigh from eight to ten tons each. One stood on the summit of the Mount, where, conformable to the northern practice, sacrifices were annually performed in memory of the deceased. The time when this curious Mount and cave were constructed, from many (e) concurrent circumstances, appears to be the ninth century.

(e) Antiquities of Ireland, Sup. p. 319, where every thing relating to this Mount and its contents is fully detailed.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MONASTIC ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

AFTER the triumph of Claudius for his conquest of Britain, the Romans began to (a) deduce colonies, to settle magistrates and jurisdictions, to set up cities of trade, to establish commerce; and so flourishing a province was it, that Seneca, the philosopher, had a property there to a (b) prodigious amount, in the beginning of Nero's reign, A. D. 54. On its final reduction by Agricola, A. D. 84, the (c) number of troops, necessary to preserve the Roman power, was very great. As most of the legionaries were citizens of Rome, they must have brought the tidings of the Gospel and the preachers of it early into England. The Roman army in Judæa was full of Christians, and the number in Rome so (d) considerable, as to excite serious alarms. So that there can be no doubt, but the doctrine of Re-

(a) Stillingfleet's British Churches, c. 5. || (b) Xiphilin. in Nerone,

(c) Pancirollus makes it 19200 foot and 1200 cavalry; but Whitaker adds to this estimate. Hist. Manchester, Vol. I. page 292.

(d) Repressaque in præsens exitiabilis superstitio rursus erumpebat, non modo per Judæam, originem mali, sed per urbem etiam. Tacit. Ann. 15. Plin. Epist. L. 10. Ep. 97.

demption was promulgated in our sister-isle in, or immediately after, the apostolic age.

THE (e) Gallic church, about the year 161, relates in a long epistle to its brethren in Asia and Phrygia, the martyrdom of many professors of the Gospel. Antecedent to this, Christianity had made such progress, and believers were so numerous, as to require the aid of bishops and ecclesiastical discipline. Ponthinus, a Grecian, was then bishop of Lyons in France, and Attalus, Alcibiades and Alexander, Grecians also, were missionaries there. These and others were sent by Polycarp, the disciple of St. John and bishop of Smyrna, to spread the Gospel in the western and northern parts of Europe.—They settled episcopacy, and gave a pure and uncorrupted ritual to their converts. Their liturgy, cursus, or office agreed with the Greek, and materially differed from the Roman, as Stillingfleet has shown, in the work before cited. The Irish had the same office, for both they and the Britons symbolized on every point of faith and practice, and both are branded as schismatics by the Romanists.—The religion of the Irish for ten centuries continued different from that of Rome; strong evidence this of our receiving the Gospel not from Roman but from Greek missionaries.

ST. Jerome incontestibly proves there was a Christian church in Ireland in the fourth and beginning of the fifth century; for Celestius, our countryman, studied under Pelagius, the celebrated heresiarch, at Bangor in Wales, and from thence writ three epistles to his parents, exhorting them to the practice of virtue. The scholars of famed Cænobiarchs, it may well be presumed, would be ambitious of rivalling their masters in founding of monasteries in their own country. We had some excellent monastic establishments early, for monkery greatly flourished in the sixth century in the persons of Columba, Congel and Carthag. The last fixed his residence at Ratheny in Westmeath, where he lived for forty years, and in which were eight hundred and sixty-seven monks. Congel built the monastery of Bangor on Carricfergus Bay. It was destroyed by the

(e) The necessary proofs may be found in the *Antiquities of Ireland*, *supra*, p. 359.

Ostmen, but re-built by St. Malachy. St. Bernard, in his life of this Saint, tells us, “ that it was a noble foundation, the head
“ of many monasteries, generating many thousands of monks. A
“ place truly holy and fruitful in holy men, insomuch that one of
“ the sons of this blessed congregation, Luanus, was himself the
“ founder of an hundred monasteries.” Columba was the parent of the Culdees. The account of this celebrated Irish monastic order has already been detailed in the Antiquities of Ireland, and is not the least curious part of our ecclesiastical history.

THE paroxysm of zeal for the Monkish profession, which like an epidemic disease, seized all ranks of people in the seventh century, is almost beyond credibility. We are told, St. Nathalus and St. Maidoc separately ruled one hundred and fifty monks; St. Manchene and St. Monnenna as many nuns; St. Tehan, three hundred monks; St. Goban, a thousand; St. Lascrian, fifteen hundred; St. Brendan, three hundred; St. Finan, three thousand; St. Congel and St. Gerald, three thousand; so that Nicolson might well say, the regular and secular clergy were as numerous as men of every other denomination.

IN this seventh century, the Roman pontiffs, as Bede records, made many attempts to subvert our ancient faith, and bring us under their spiritual bondage: but our Culdees, the intrepid assertors of our original doctrines, firmly opposed the machinations of the court of Rome, until they were betrayed by their abbots, particularly by Adamnan, in 717. Towards the conclusion of the eighth century the Ostmen invasion commenced, and in the ninth they embraced the Gospel. The Irish were not the instruments of conversion to these foreigners, but their British countrymen. The latter were the disciples of the monk Augustine, who introduced into the Anglo-Saxon church rites and ceremonies unknown to the pure ages of Christianity; to their old faith the Britons and Irish adhered, notwithstanding the many persecutions they endured. These Anglo-Saxon and Ostmen missionaries inspired their converts with abhorrence for the Irish; they would not accept the ordination of the latter, but sent their bishops elect to Canterbury, and urged on by our apostate monks, they destroyed the monasteries of the heretical Irish.

Irish. Father Walsh thus expresses his sorrows for his ruined country, though ignorant of the cause.

“ THERE was no monarch in Ireland now (the ninth century),
 “ but the saddest interregnum ever any Christian people had, or
 “ heathen enemies could wish. No more king over his people, but
 “ that barbarous heathen Turgesius. No more now the Island of
 “ Saints, nor the mart of literature. No more Beanchuir to be
 “ seen, but in aches now a second time, all the holy monks thereof
 “ murdered by the cruel Danes, and buried under its rubbish. No
 “ more the monastery of Fionbhar at Cork, which had seven hun-
 “ dred conventual monks, and together with them seventeen bishops
 “ at one time, wholly devoting themselves to a contemplative life.
 “ No more now the most wonderful cloister of all for angelical
 “ visions and communications under St. Mochada, at Ratha first,
 “ and then at Lismore, containing no fewer than a hundred of the
 “ most remarkable monks for sanctity, that have ever been in any
 “ age or nation. No more the celebrated cells of Maghbile, or
 “ any at all of so many holy places, echoing forth continually the
 “ praises of God. No more the renowned schools of Dundaleath-
 “ ghlas, Armagh, Lismore, or Cashel; no more an university or
 “ academy, or college of learning in all the land, nor foreigners
 “ coming to admire or study in them.”

No foreign religious order was established here until the coming of the English. Our monks, who instituted rules, followed the Oriental. Our hagiographers, who are as ignorant as they are devoted to fiction, give all our old religious foundations to the Augustinians, some in the fifth, and a great number in the sixth centuries. This is throwing respectability on the order at the expence of truth. For the Augustinians were not (f) settled in England until the twelfth century. It was Pope Innocent II. who in the Lateran council, A. D. 1139, ordained that all (g) regular canons should submit to the rule of St. Austin. In Ireland, the Augustinians did (h) not ap-

(f) Fuller's Church History, p. 260. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. lib. p. 147. Tanner's Notit. Monast. Preface.

(g) Who these were, see Tanner supra. || (h) Archdall's Monast. Hib. p. 361.

pear until 1192, at which time Strongbow brought four from Bodmyn in Cornwall to his abbey of Kells, in the county of Kilkenny. St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, had, in 1144, founded (i) Mellifont, in the county of Louth, for Cisterrians; and in the years immediately following, Newry, Beclive, Boyle, Baltinglass, Nenagh, and about thirty more, were erected for this order in the same century. These were soon followed by about forty houses for Dominicans, sixty for Franciscans, and as many more for other orders. How then, it may be asked, came the Augustinians to be the nominal founders of near two hundred religious houses for men and women from the fifth century, when their introduction is certainly known not to be prior to the end of the twelfth? This was, as before hinted, a trick of the expatriated Irish monks of Douay, Louvain, Salamanca and other places, who, to give a venerable antiquity to monachism in Ireland, invented and published these pious frauds and falsehoods. Besides, Austin being a Roman monk, his elevés wished from thence to prove, first the attention of the Roman see to the propagation of the faith among us: and secondly, that that faith was such as was taught at Rome. These positions were formerly considered as indisputable, but they have vanished in the sun-shine of modern learning and criticism, as well as St. Patrick and his fabulous legend.

WHEN the English obtained firm footing in this Isle, their piety set them on constructing many magnificent fabricks, whose noble remains at this day evince their pristine extent and splendour. The Cisterrian order, from its wealth and possessions, procured for its abbots seats in the national council. The monkish ecclesiastics who enjoyed this distinguished honour were as follows:

ABBOTS OF			
Mellifont	- - -	Cisterrian.	Dunbrody - - - Cisterrian;
St. Mary, Dublin	-	ditto	Nenagh - - - ditto
Baltinglas	- - -	ditto	Wony or Owey - - ditto
Jerpoint	- - -	ditto	Monastereven - - ditto
Tintern	- - -	ditto	Beclive - - - ditto
Douss or Gaignemanagh	ditto		St. Thomas, Dublin St. Victor.
Tracton	- - -	ditto	Rattoo - Reg. Can. of Aroacia.

INTRODUCTION TO THE
PRIORS OF

<i>St. John of Jerusalem</i>		<i>Kells Reg. Can. St. Austin.</i>
<i>Christ Church, Dublin</i>	<i>Reg. Can. of Aroacia.</i>	<i>Athassel - - - ditto</i>
<i>All Saints, Dublin</i>	<i>- - - - ditto</i>	<i>Killagh - - - ditto</i>
<i>St. Peter, Trim</i>	<i>- Reg. Can. St. Austin.</i>	<i>St. Mary, Louth ditto</i>
<i>Connel</i>	<i>- - - - - ditto</i>	<i>St Patrick, Down Benedictine</i>

THE researches of a late learned and excellent antiquarian, the Rev. Mr. Archdall, discovered eleven hundred and eighty eight monastic foundations, including chantries, formerly existing in this kingdom. His indefatigable industry, since the publication of his *Monastricon Hibernicum*, has brought to light some hundreds more; state the amount to be fourteen hundred, that gave above forty-three monastic houses for each of the thirty-two counties in the isle. Amid this apparent diffusion of external sanctity and learning, the grossest ignorance and superstition prevailed, the worst civil policy, and as the result of both, barbarous and savage manners; no internal manufactures or foreign trade: when one of our smallest abbies, Monaincha, had above five hundred acres of arable and pasture, with the right of tithes and many advowsons, and the whole worth but forty shillings, in the year 1568, we may form some estimate of what must have been the public revenue, political strength, and real civilization of Ireland, while its religious establishments procured it the appellation of the Island of Saints. Providence, therefore, could not confer a more signal favour on this wretched nation than in bringing about the reformation of religion, and the dissolution of monasteries, which were effected A. D. 1539. The same rule was observed here as in England. The great abbots surrendered upon pensions, and monkish lands were given to different persons for various considerations, as for services, or sums of money, to be held in capite or soccage: in one case a rent was reserved, but none in the other. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, an imperfect account of the grantees and assignees are given. A diligent perusal of our records, would supply ample materials for an history of the reformation in Ireland; a subject extremely curious and interesting, yet passed over in strange neglect by all our writers.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES. PLATE I.

CROMLECH AT TOBINSTOWN, COUNTY OF CARLOW. (See Page vii.)

ON the west end is a portico, formed by two upright pillars, somewhat round but irregular, each eight feet high, terminated behind by a broad flat stone set on the edge, eight feet high and nine feet broad, making a portico of six feet wide and four deep. This is covered by the Cromlech, or large sloping stone. This stone is twenty-three feet long, eighteen broad at the upper end over the portico, and six at the lower or back part, where it rests on small stones about a foot high. Its thickness at the upper end is four feet, and at the lower two. The under surface is plain and even, but the upper convex. The upper part has a large channel, from which branches a number of smaller ones: to some they appear natural, to others artificial, for sacrificial purposes. The sides are enclosed and supported by several upright anomalous stones from three to six feet high, making a room eighteen feet long; eight at the upper or west end, and five broad at the opposite one, and from two to eight feet high, perfectly secure against every inconvenience of weather. From the portico westward is a sort of avenue about forty yards long, formed of small irregular artificial hillocks. This avenue leads to the portico. The Cromlech is situated in a low, plain field, near a rivulet, on the road from Tullow to Hacketstown.

CROMLECH AT BROWNSTOWN,

Is on Brown's Hill, in a field about a mile and a half from Carlow. It consists of an immense rock stone raised on an edge from its native bed, and supported on the east by three pillars. At a distance is another pillar by itself, nearly round, and five feet high. The dimensions of the supporters and covering-stones are as follow:

				Feet.	Inches.
Height of the three supporters	-	-	-	5	8
Thickness of the upper end of the covering-stone	-	-	-	4	6
Breadth of the same	-	-	-	18	9
Length of the slope inside	-	-	-	19	0
Length of the outside	-	-	-	22	16
Solid contents in feet 1280, weighing nearly eighty-nine tons five					
VOL. I.	D				hundreds,

hundreds, making an angle with the horizon of 34° . Such are the accounts which I have received of these curious monuments from my learned and ingenious friend, Mr. William Beauford, of Athy.

I SHALL here beg leave to translate a few lines from the *Nova Literaria* before, for September 1699, which will more strongly confirm the ancient state of our superstition, as exhibited in the *Antiquities of Ireland*, and shew the union of Celtic and Firbolgian practices more forcibly than numerous arguments.

“ THERE are many and conspicuous vestiges of most ancient Gentile rites remaining every where in these parts. The principal is that sacred place, without doubt consecrated to superstition in Southern Dithmarsh, at the village of Albersdorff, in the confines of Holstein. Not far from that village towards the east, is a piece of ground, called De Brut-Kamp, or the Spouse's Plain, in the middle of which is a wood or grove surrounding an hill, within which was a cave, closed up with great stones. Of these five are very large, the rest less, serving to support the others. These are their dimensions :

“ ONE is five feet and an half long, the second four, the third six, the fourth five feet three inches, the fifth four feet long and four broad. On these rest a stone thirty-six feet in circumference, wanting two inches, its thickness above four feet; this rests on the other stones. The lower part of this covering-stone is smoother than the upper, and in the middle is a furrow or channel. The length of the cave under this stone is seven feet, the height three and an half and two inches.”

Mr. DETHLEVE, who communicated this description, adds, that this was an altar for sacrifice, and he mentions another in the village of Bedel, near the river Elbe, surrounded with oaks in a garden: that it was customary to offer sacrifices on these Cromlechs, before a person began plowing, and before he was married: that no one entered this grove without making a present; and that no one swept the cave without finding money. The autrum or cave here is our portico before. I have dwelt the longer on this point, incontestibly to prove the identity between the Irish and the Northerns, by whom this Isle was early colonized.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES AT NEW GRANGE,

IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

Explanation of PLATE II. (see Page ix.)

THIS subject is selected from many of a like kind, as giving a most perfect view of the superstition of the Firbolgs, or the colony who succeeded the Celtes, the primæval possessors of Ireland. The worship of the latter being performed in groves, nothing but the names of places, indicative of such worship, (and they are many) could have survived the lapse of ages.

THE account of New Grange is extracted from the memoir of that accomplished antiquary, Governor Pownall, in the *Archæologia*, and the MS. additions of Wright to his *Louthiana*, now the property of George Allen, Esq. of Darlington, in Yorkshire.

FIG. I. Gives the plan of the case of the cave; its periphery is curvilinear, not rectilinear. A. is the plan of the cave and gallery. This base covers two acres of ground, and was surrounded by huge upright stones, brought from the mouth of the Boyne, distant more than ten miles.

FIG. II. Is the plan of the gallery and the three niches, which I have, in the *Antiquities of Ireland*, page 320, called the shaft, arms and head of the cross. The dimensions of the stones are given in this plan.

FIG. III. Is a perspective section of the gallery. The dome springs at various unequal heights, from eight to nine and ten feet on different sides: forming at first a coving of eight sides. At the height of fifteen or sixteen feet, the north and south sides of this coving run to a point like a gore, and the coving continues its spring with six sides. The east side coming to a point next, is reduced to five sides; the west next, when the dome ends and closes with four sides, not tied with a key-stone, but capped with a large flag-stone. The two arms or niches are nearly similar, consisting of two stones
standing

standing erect, the back made of a large flat stone laid edge-ways at its length: the whole covered with one large flat stone sloping towards the back. In the centre of this cross, just before the mouth of the gallery, stood a small pillar, the protecting deity of this subterranean cave. On each side of the pillar lay two human skeletons.

FIG. IV. This, Wright assures us, was a volute, or ram's horn: others have traced something like letters on the surface of a flat stone in the left hand niche. It was probably a magical Rune, concerning which the Antiquities before-cited, and Bartholine, cap. ix. may be consulted.

FIG. V. Is a rock-bason; there were three to serve the head and arms of the cross, but two now only appear: they are of an oval form, and between two and three feet in diameter.—The curious reader is referred, for similar monuments, to the *Nova Literaria Maris Balthici*, in addition to those produced in the Antiquities of Ireland before.

MONASTIC ANTIQUITIES.

Explanation of the Figures in PLATE III.

GROSE, in his Introduction to his Antiquities of England and Wales, has so accurately described the rise and dress of the different Monastic Orders, that it is unnecessary to repeat what is there to be found so ably investigated. It will be more to the purpose to give the names and number of houses belonging to each Order that formerly flourished in Ireland, as they have been collected by Harris; for the late Mr. Archdall's Work is very defective in not having such a Synoptical Table; as there are many more than stated by Harris, belonging to each order.

	<i>Houses.</i>			
Regular Canons of St. Austin	-	-	-	220
Nuns of St. Austin	-	-	-	65
Canons of St. Victor	-	-	-	7
Knights Hospitallers	-	-	-	23
Præmonstratensian Canons	-	-	-	8
Crouched Friars	-	-	-	13
Trinitarians	-	-	-	1
Benedictines	-	-	-	9
Benedictine Nuns	-	-	-	5
Cisterians	-	-	-	40
Cisterian Nuns	-	-	-	2
Dominicans	-	-	-	40
Franciscans, or Grey Friars	-	-	-	70
Observantine Franciscans	-	-	-	9
Third Order of St. Francis	-	-	-	37
Austin Hermits	-	-	-	24
Carmelites	-	-	-	20

It is no easy matter to be exact as to the number of Religious Foundations

Foundations of each, because some of them were suppressed, and others consolidated, frequently according to the will of the Toparch in whose country they were situated.

THE names of the Orders delineated on the annexed Plate, the number of each Figure refers to its respective Order.

An Augustinian Nun	-	-	Figure 1
A Regular Canon of St. Augustine	-	-	2
A Nun of St. Bridget	-	-	3
A Regular Canon of St. Victor	-	-	4
A Regular Canon of the Præmonstratensians	-	-	5
A Canon Regular of St. Gilbert	-	-	6
A Benedictine Monk	-	-	7
A Benedictine Nun	-	-	8
A Cistercian Monk	-	-	9
A Dominican Friar	-	-	10
A Conventual Franciscan	-	-	11
An Observantine Franciscan	-	-	12
A Franciscan of the Strict Observance	-	-	13
A Trinitarian for the Redemption of Captives	-	-	14
A Carmelite Friar	-	-	15
An Augustinian Hermit	-	-	16
A Knight Templar	-	-	17
A Knight of St. John of Jerusalem	-	-	18

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES.

Explanation of PLATE IV.

FIG. I. Is a stone hatchet, of which there are many specimens in the cabinets of the curious; they were used before metals were known, and from their pattern those of brass were formed. As I had not the *Nova Literaria* before cited, when I composed the *Antiquities of Ireland*, I shall quote a passage from them for November 1700, to show how exactly we agreed with the ancient northern nations in our military weapons:

“Instrumenta fuisse bellica ejusmodi lapides perforatos & ab una parte in cunei modum acuminosos, ante inventam fabricationem & modum tractandæ ferrum, citra omnem est controversiam: foramen enim manubrio infigendo inservit, ut baltheo pro more veterum in certamen euntium infererentur, et dato signo in capita adversariorum vibrarentur.”

FIG. II. We have here the figure of our *raths*, being either natural or artificial conical hills, on which the natives had their habitations, and to which they resorted for security. They are seldom seen without one or more entrenchments.

FIG. III. Is an Irishman in the dress of 1185, as described by Giraldus Cambrensis. He is armed with two darts and a lance, has the conical cap, over his shoulders the cappa, under that the fallin or jacket, and then braccæ or breeches and stockings of one piece.

FIG. IV. This was the ancient Bipennis, of Scythic origin, and an Amazonian weapon.

Et tristes ducuntur equi, truceque bipennes.

STAT. THEB. l. 12.

This is the bisacuta of Walsingham, page 105, and used by the Scots. It appears among the French arms in Daniel's *Milice Franç.* and the Irish had it in the time of Stanishurst, A. D. 1584.

FIG.

FIG. V. Represents a great gun or piece of ordnance dug up in the town of Dunkalk, A. D. 1739, near the church, being buried six feet under ground. It is supposed to have been left there by the fugitive Scots in the year 1318, after the defeat of Bruce by Lord John Bermingham. However it is generally agreed, that cannons were not used before 1338. An account of the various sorts of this military machine may be seen in Grose's excellent History of the English Army, Vol. II. page 321.

Abounding in monuments of pagan superstition, and specimens of military weapons, the plates of these might easily have been increased; but that would be taking an improper advantage of the very liberal and honourable patronage which this work has already received, when all these are so accurately enumerated and delineated in the first volume of Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, and in his Treatise of Ancient Armour and Military Weapons.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MILITARY ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

ONE of the strongest proofs that can be alleged of the uncivilized state of the ancient Irish, is our little knowledge of their military affairs: few memorials of them survive, and these are widely dispersed. Our antiquaries seem to have relinquished this as a hopeless subject, for the best and latest of them give us but little on this curious topic; yet, that greater industry and minuter application could effect more than has hitherto been done, the following pages will probably evince. I shall consider the art military, as practised by the various colonies who possessed Ireland; and hope the novelty of the subject will excuse the multiplicity of citations, which are indispensably necessary to give authenticity to the detail.

The Celtes, the primæval inhabitants of this isle, were a timid and unwarlike race. At first, few in number, they wandered over the country, without infringing the bounds, or exciting the jealousy of their neighbours. As they multiplied, contentions arose; terminating in acts of violence and a petty warfare. Offensive weapons of some sort must have been used, but what these were, neither re-

mains, nor the language of the people, enable us positively to determine. This seems strange, but enquiry shows it to be true.

Of metals they were totally ignorant, as has already been (a) demonstrated. The Irish call a sword (b) *colg* and *gen*, neither conveying any appropriate idea, but the general one of cutting and hurting, which is applicable to every offensive weapon, whether of wood, stone or metal. *Claidheamh* and *duibgeann*, other names for the same instrument, are, as O'Brien (c) intimates, the Latin *gladium* and the Danish sword; and *lann*, a lance or spear, is the Latin *lancea*. Even the stone-hatchet or axe, in Irish *tuadh* and *tuagh*, is obviously the (d) Teutonic *tuygh*; and yet this weapon is the only one to which the Celtes could, from its shape and material, lay any just claim. This word means arms of any kind. *Biail*, the other name of the hatchet, is the Swedish (e) *beyel*. These instances, without adding more, sufficiently instruct us, that the military weapons of the Celtes were of wood or stone, and that they lost their names when those of metal were introduced by the next colony. The stone hatchet and stone-spear head certainly (f) belong to the Celtic period.

The fortifications of the Celtes were such as might be expected among woodlanders; a spot surrounded by felled trees, or a ditch. They have no word in their language expressive of a work of lime and stone. Lhuyd, in his synonimes to *Castellum*, gives *tonnach*, *babhun*, *daingean*, all denoting earth-defences surmounted with stakes. Learning loses her consequence, and good sense dwindles into anility, when long dwelling on trifles: our genuine antiquities, as curious as those of any other country, become ridiculous and contemptible when stickled for with uncivilized pertinacity; and suspicion suggests a thousand doubts concerning our most indisputable monuments. The fate of others, shipwrecked in the seas of etymology and conjecture, should warn us to steer another

(a) *Antiquities of Ireland*, sup. p. 115, 452, 453. || (b) Lhuyd's *Compar. Vocabulary*, in *Gladio*. || (c) O'Brien's *Irish Dic.* in voce. || (d) Kilian. *Dic. Teut.* in voce. || (e) O'Brien in voce. || (f) *Antiquities of Ireland*, supra. See an excellent discourse on this subject in *l'Histoire de l'Academie des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres*, tom. VI. p. 250. Octavo Edit.

course.—I shall, therefore, proceed on other grounds to examine the military affairs of the

FIRBOLGS, or second colony, who arrived here in a remote age from the continent, and who extended their power almost over the isle, yet by such slow degrees, as not entirely to extinguish the Celtic language or manners, though greatly altering both from their pure original. Skilled in metallurgy, and long celebrated for the fabrication of warlike weapons, they gave Teutonic (g) names to metals, which were adopted into the Celtic vocabulary, and remain to this day incontrovertible proofs of the source from whence they were derived. Keating, as usual, (h) amuses us with a bardic tale of the *Fine-Eirion*, or national militia, which in time of peace amounted to 9000 men, but was increased in time of war. It is not the least surprising part of this fabulous narration, to be informed, that they had colonels, captains, lieutenants, and sergeants: that no soldier was to be received who had not a poetical genius, and was well acquainted with the twelve books of poetry: that he was to be so swift and light of foot, as not to break a rotten stick by treading on it: that he was to leap over a tree as high as his forehead, and to stoop under one as low as his knees: that he was to draw a thorn out of his foot without lessening his speed; and he was to take an oath of allegiance and fidelity. To use the words of Shakespeare,—“*mere prattle without practice is all this soldiership:*” or, “*like Pharaoh’s soldiers in the reechy painting,*” they served to amuse an ignorant and barbarous people. Keating, aware of the objections to which this romantic story was open, and conscious that no such regular body of forces existed here in the third century, tortures his ingenuity for arguments to support it: but they are puerile and sophistic.—For if these wonderful legions were established seven centuries before the Christian æra by Seadhna, our monarch, how came a few Belgic adventurers, many ages after, to make a lasting settlement in this kingdom, and possess the whole province of Connaught? Where were the *Fine-Eirion* when, in the eighth and ninth centuries, the

(g) Antiquities of Ireland, sup. p. 115. || (h) Hist. of Ireland, p. 133.

Ostmen over-ran the country? or in the twelfth, when sixteen hundred Welchmen marched triumphant through every part, and laid the foundation of the English government?

From the particular history of the Munster monarchy, minutely (i) detailed, and from the political constitution of Ireland at the arrival of the English, it is evident the latter was military or feudal. A Brehon (k) law expressly mentions the connection between a prince and his chief warriors; and the same subsisted between the toparch and his tenants. The monarch had his armour-bearer, falconer, marshal, and other great state officers, who held lands by grand serjeanty, and were, when required, obliged to attend with armed men. This tenure was military, and the land called Fearan an cloidheamh, or sword-land. Cæsar and Tacitus (l) record this system among the Germans and Belgic Gauls: our Firbolgs, part of these nations, had the same practice, and we find it inserted in their legal code.

To secure themselves, and extend their possessions, our Firbolgs instituted the policy of their native country, establishing a feudal tenantry throughout their conquests: necessity obliged the Celtes to pursue the same plan. When the heads of clans or tribes mustered their soldiers, before they set out on a campaign, they elected a (m) firthoga or leader, exactly similar to the Anglo-Saxon heretoga. A Brehon (n) law provides, that if the chief of a country assembles the tribe for his own defence, the troops shall be recompensed by him, but the head of each tribe shall provide for his own maintenance. The meaning of which seems to be, that if the chief suffers a personal injury, he shall pay his feudatories for avenging it; but for the public service they were to receive nothing.

The Irish army was composed of cavalry, infantry, and war chariots: the two first are noticed by Giraldus Cambrensis, at the coming of the English, but not the last. It is said Conal (o) Caernach, descended from the Dannas or Danes, introduced cavalry

(i) In Collect. de reb. Hib. No. 3. Antiq. of Ireland, p. 266. || (k) Collectanea sup. p. 109. || (l) Cæs. lib. 4.—Tacit. Germ. c 29. || (m) Collectanea, No. 10, p. 124. || (n) Collectanea, supra. || (o) O'Flahert. Ogygia, p. 280.

about the Incarnation; before this they fought in cars or chariots drawn by two or four horses. The names of the horsemen, in Irish, clearly point to their northern origin. Hobiler, one of them, is from the Belgic (p) hobbelen, to skip or dance, from the short quick step of their small light horses. Hobbelen is from hobben, of this the Irish made (q) obann and hobann, nimble, quick. Marcah and ridire are also derived from the Teutonic marc and riddir, signifying a horse. Like the (r) Saxon cavalry, the Irish was probably made up of thanes or nobility. Spelman tells us, hobilers made part of the English army till the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The infantry were divided into heavy and light-armed; the first called *galloglasses*, the other *kerns*: but as these names were unknown, as far as I can discover, antecedent to the Normannic times, I shall at present pass them over, and speak of our war-chariots.

As the Belgæ, who opposed Cæsar's invasion of Britain, had (s) chariots, our Firbolgs, a part of them, could not be without them; and of this their name (t) Carbad, derived from the Teutonic karre, is no weak proof. O'Flaherty is at a loss to describe, or by what name to call these chariots. With him they are (u) *currus*, *carpenta*, and *effeda*. Of the two former no exact notion can be formed, for they are applied to vehicles of different kinds; but the last was peculiar to Belgic Gaul, as we learn from Virgil and his commentator Servius.

Belgica vel molli melius feret effeda collo. GEORG. 3.

And these are what the British Belgæ used, in the management of which Cæsar allows they were (x) extremely dexterous. The Helvetians, a Teutonic tribe, called this military chariot, a (y) car. Ware is certain we had a travelling vehicle, which the Gauls named benna (z); they must have been the Belgic Gauls who spoke

(p) Skinner, Etymolog. in voce. || (q) O'Brien, in voce. || (r) Grose's Hist. of the English Army, Vol. I. p. 3. || (s) Equites hostium effedarii que acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt. Cæf. lib. 5. || (t) O'Connor's Dissert. p. 83. (u) Ogyg. p. 280. || (x) Quam inter se equitum turmas insinuavere, & ex effedis defiliunt, &c. Cæf. lib. 4. || (y) Et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere. Cæf. lib. 1. || (z) Disquisit. cap. 12. Antiquities of Ireland, p. 453.

the Teutonic, for in that tongue benne is a wicker basket, and such probably was, in rude ages, the carriage part of the benna.

Let us next examine the arms of our Firbolgian ancestors. These at first were imitations in metal of the Celtic weapons. Bishop Littleton, and our best antiquaries, are decidedly of opinion, that hatchets and spear-heads of stone were the arms of the aboriginal inhabitants of these isles, and they have been discovered in every corner of them; and Doctor Lort very justly (a) conceives the brazen celts or hatchets are copies of the stone ones, for they most exactly agree. The Firbolgs, as was before hinted, were well acquainted with the manipulation of metals, and the armourer's art: however a few weapons were alone necessary for an uncivilized people. Giraldus Cambrensis, who with his countrymen bore a part in the Irish wars towards the conclusion of the twelfth century, is our best authority for the military weapons of the ancient Irish. He (b) says they had long lances, two darts, broad axes, and threw stones with great quickness, force and effect.

An (c) antient writer suggests, that the lance properly belonged to the Belgic Gauls: the (d) Suevi used it. It was of various lengths, for throwing or close engagement; but as the Irish were furnished with darts for throwing, their lance must have been long. The *jaculum* or dart is translated javelin, and is described to be a half pike, five feet and a half long: the lance was sixteen or more feet. In the (e) *Speculum Regale*, an Icelandic tract written about the middle of the 12th century, the young soldier is desired to prepare a staff, and to set up a mark against the butts, by which he may know how far, and with what degree of exactness, he conveniently could throw his spear. Nor is it less pleasant, adds the author, than useful in an army, to throw stones with precision to a great distance from a sling, whether held in the hand, or fixed to a staff; also to throw the war stone with exactness. If such was the disci-

(a) See the authorities cited in Note (f) *supra*. || (b) *Lanceis longis & jaculis binis, securibus quoque amplis. Lapides quoque pugillares promptius et expeditius ad manum habent.* Gir. Cambr. sup. p. 739. || (c) Diod. Sic. lib. 5. || (d) Suevi lanceis configunt. Non Marcel. p. 799. edit. Gothofredi. || (e) *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. III. p. 63.

pline of the northerns, with whom we had the closest intimacy, we may easily account for our adroitness in the practice of missile weapons.

The battle-axe was an instrument which Cambrensis explicitly declares we adopted from the Ostmen and Norwegians: so does Brompton. The Irish and Britons, who fought with darts and lances, were unable to (f) resist the long swords and axes of the Anglo-Saxons. The battle-axe was one of the weapons of the heroes in (g) Valhalla. Cambrensis assures us, an Irish soldier lopped off, with a single blow of an axe, the thigh of a man, though cased in (h) well-tempered armour. An old writer, cited by Du Cange, informs us they threw these axes at the enemy:

“Haches Danoises, pour lancier et ferir.”

The Irish (i) did the same: for Meyler, one of the Welsh adventurers, had three axes stuck in his horse and two in his shield. These were all the offensive arms of the Irish, as related by Cambrensis; an ingenious and valuable author, and who, though an ecclesiastic, was much engaged in the wars of Ireland about the year 1183. We find him going to the relief of Fitz-Stephens, besieged in Cork by (k) Macarthy and all the Munster chieftains; and every hour he might behold the native Irish soldiery in the military accoutrements. They had neither bows or arrows, or swords; but they carried, as a (l) walking-stick, the axe or hatchet. The foregoing weapons were sufficient for troops who never engaged in close combat: besides, they did great execution with (m) stones, to prevent which, the English placed archers in the rank with the heavy-armed infantry.

(f) Securibus et gladiis horribiliter corpora Britonum findebant. Langhorne. Chron. p. 7. || (g) Bartholin. de Contemp. Mort. p. 582, 583. || (h) Nec scutum, nec galea, neque lorica, nec demum alia armitura durare posset. Bartholine speaking of the Danish hatchet. Supra. || (i) Gir. Cambrenf. sup. p. 785. || (k) Venet eodem navigio & alius Stephanidæ nepos, Phillippi frater, tam avunculum quam fratrem plurimum consilio juvans, &c. Sup. p. 797. || (l) De antiqua imo iniqua consuetudine, semper in manu quasi pro baculo securim bajulant. Sup. p. 745. Again—Nunquam a securibus sit ulla securitas. Sup. p. 810 || (m) Quorum ictibus, graves & armatos cominus appetere solent, & indemnes agilitatis beneficio, crebris accedere vicibus & abscedere. Gir. Cambr. p. 810.

On the whole, Cambrensis recommends light arms, such as the Irish used, for a warfare (n) carried on entirely in woods and morasses.

The forts common in this period will be seen to be perfectly consistent with the rude state of the military art among the Firbolgs, though very superior to those of the Celtes. The Irish, who retained the customs of the latter, Cambrensis tells us, had no castles, their woods served them for (o) camps, and their marshes for ditches. However they learned from the Firbolgs to take refuge on hills, as Cæsar says the Britons (p) did. These were conical rising grounds, which were encircled with a single, double or triple entrenchment, and which afforded ample protection; such were the (q) infinite number of high round forts every where to be met with, and by Cambrensis expressly ascribed to the Ostmen. In a dialect of the Teutonic they are called (r) Raht, which the Irish changed to Rath, and interpreted to mean security; whereas in the original an alarm and quick flight are understood. The size of these earthen forts varied with the number and power of the clan: some are but eighteen or twenty yards in diameter, others cover as many acres. This fortified conical hill was also called Dun, from its (s) shape, though it came afterwards to be understood of a strong insulated rock, capable of defence. So strong were Celtic customs among the Irish, that (s) Walsh complains, though they were enfranchised from the tyranny of the Ostmen, they yet neglected navigation and fleets, which alone could secure them from fresh attacks; and were so far blinded as to slight all the Danish fortifications. These fortifications were the round high conical hills, insulated rocks, and particularly round

(n) Sic ubi configitur in loco sylvestri seu palustri longe levis armatura præstantior Sup. 810. Cæsar says of his troops: Minus aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem, Lib. 5; when pursuing the war with the British Belgæ. || (o) Hibernicus enim populus castella non curat. Sylvis enim pro castris, paludibus utitur pro fossatis, Sup. p. 748. || (p) Atque eos in sylvas collesque compulerint. De Bell. Gal. lib. 5. Again—Hostes in collibus constiterunt. Ibid. || (q) Fossata infinita, alta nimis, rotunda quoque ac pleraque triplicia. Gir. Cambrenf. Supra. || (r) Antiquities of Ireland, p. 185. || (s) From Duynem, Frisicè, tumere, intumescere. Kilian. Dict. Teut. in voc. Other forts are enumerated in the Antiq. of Ireland, p. 188. and seq. || (s) Prospect. p. 57.

keeps, or forts of lime and stone, which Cambrensis names (t) Norwegian castles. Doctor (u) Macpherson declares all the Norwegian towers in the Ebudes are of a circular form, the old square castles being of a much later date. Reginald's tower at Waterford is of this kind; and the round towers at Seikin, in the county of Kilkenny, and at Granstown in the Queen's County, are Norwegian castles. When the English invaded Ossory in 1170, they encamped in (x) one of these old forts, as a place of safety, and so did the royal army in similar ones, when marching to appease the various rebellions with which this kingdom was long distracted.

ONE curious and unnoticed circumstance in the history of these Ostmen is, their introduction of (y) cement in buildings in the ninth century. Thurges, Torges or Thorgils, whose history has been disembarassed from the obscurity in which national writers have involved it, after subduing Ireland (z) castellated it throughout, placing garrisons in every part to secure the obedience of the natives. Not relying solely on earthen works, he formed many of (a) lime and stone, and with such fortifications the Ostmen particularly strengthened their maritime cities. Thus in (b) Waterford they had Turgis's, Magnus's and Reginald's towers; names fully indicative of Norwegian or Danish origin. The latter tower was round, and erected A. D. 1003, by Reginald, son of Ivorus, a prince of the Danes. He is, probably, Reginald Mac. Ivar, whom the (c) Munster annals say, was slain A. D. 993, by Murchard, an Irish king. During this *Firbolgian* period, which extends above fourteen centuries, so numerous were the Celtes in this isle, and consequently so strong the tincture of their customs and manners, that notwithstanding the many improvements practised daily by foreigners among

(t) Nidos eorum ubique destruendos, de castellis Norwagiensium hoc interpretantes, sup. 749. || (u) Critical Dissert. p. 293.

(x) In castellario quodam antiquo, Ger. Cambr. p. 761. || (y) Antiq. of Ireland, p. 144.

(z) Antiquities of Ireland p. 28 and seq. Totam undique terram, locis idoneis, incastellavit. Gir. Cambrenf. supra.

(a) Castella etiam murata, contradistinguished from fossata. Gir. Cambrenf. sup.—Again: Civitatis fossatis & muris optime cinxerant. sup. p. 750.

(b) Smith's Waterford, p. 171. || (c) Johnstone's Antiq. Celto Norman, p. 68.

them, they slowly adopted the useful and necessary arts, which make life comfortable and adorn society. A very singular (d) system of municipal laws excluded civilization, and perpetuated ignorance and barbarism among the natives. From these it was impossible for them ever to emerge; so that the greatest blessing Providence could bestow on this isle, was the granting it to a people, whose policy and manners were quite unlike those of the Irish; and this people——WERE THE ENGLISH OR NORMANS.——

IN that part of the Irish history, which precedes the arrival of the English, and is well (e) authenticated, we find Roderic, king of Connaught and monarch of Ireland; in virtue of the latter he summoned O'Rurke, O'Brien, O'Carrol, and other princes, his vassals, to join his standard. The constitution of the kingdom, from this instance, appears to have been feudal; this prevailed here in very early ages, as before was stated: so that the Irish army, in the English as well the *Firbolgian* times, was made up of military tenants; the various parts of it, however, assumed different appellations and different arms.

THEIR *bobillers* or cavalry have before been spoken of; these were attended by horse-boys, named (f) *daltins*, who were the foster-children of the clan, and the same as the French (g) *garciones* and *goujats*: the English also had them. A practice thus taken from the Romans, whose *calones* (h) attended the soldiery, were divided into corps, had standards and arms, and were frequently extremely useful. Spenser thus speaks of our *daltins*: “ (i) The reason why such are permitted is the want of convenient inns for lodging of travellers on horse-back, and of hostlers to attend their horses by the way. But when things shall be reduced to a better pass, this needeth specially to be reformed, for out of the fry, of these rake-hell horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their *kern* continually supplied and maintained.” This reason is not more ap-

(d) Davis's Reports, case of Tanistry. || (e) Gir. Cambrenf. expug. lib. i.

(f) O'Brien in Daluin. || (g) Grose's Hist. of the English army, p. 262.

(h) Ex ipsis calonibus, quos galearios vocant, idoneos ac peritos usu legebant. His vexilla dabunt, &c. Veget. l. ii. c. 2. || (i) View, p. 53.

plicable to Ireland, than any other part of Europe in those uncivilized ages, for inns were not then common in any country. The Normans seem to have taken the idea from the Romans, who found them useful, as the Irish did from the English. In England one page, as he was called, was allowed to (k) two soldiers. By constitutions proclaimed in Ireland, A. D. 1542, it is ordained, "that (m) no horseman shall keep more *garçons* or boys than horses, on pain of twenty shillings." And in 1596, the lord deputy and council direct but one boy to two soldiers, and that they be no charge on the country.

THE *kerns* or infantry do not seem to have received this appellation till some time after the arrival of the English. It is probably derived from the Irish *cearn* or *kearn*, victorious, or the conquering band. Vaunting titles were common among the military corps of every nation. Spenser (n) draws a very disagreeable picture of these *kerns*, "that they be the most barbarous and loathly condition of any people under heaven: they oppress all men, they spoil as well the subject as the enemy, they steal, are cruel and bloody, swearers, ravishers, and murderers of children. And yet they are valiant and hardy, great endurers of cold, labour, and hunger, active, swift, vigilant, very present in perils, and great scorers of death."

It was customary for the great Irish lords to have large bodies of *kerns*, with whom they plundered their neighbours and ravaged the country. This was a severe grievance, and was prohibited by an (o) ordinance, A. D. 1331. In 1542, they roamed about, committing every kind of excess: the government ordered, that every *kern* who had not a master to answer for him, should be apprehended as a vagabond. At length they so far degenerated, through the turbulence and licentiousness of the times, from the military character, that a *kern* is defined by Skinner in 1671, *prædo Hibernicus*, an Irish robber. As the *hobillers* had their *daltins*, so the *kerns* had their (p) *flacach*, or boys.

(k) Grose, *supra*. || (m) Cox, Vol. I. p. 271.—409. But see Macpherson's *Crit. Diff.* p. 131. || (n) View, p. 50. || (o) *Quod nullus manuteneat, nec ducat Kernes.* Cox, *sup.* p. 114. || (p) Spenser, *supra*.

THE other foot-foldiers of the Irish were *galloglasses*. These seem to have taken their name from two Irish words, *gal-glac*, the courageous hand. Spenser thinks it comes from *gal-ogla*, the English servitor; but he did not consider that the Irish never would have given themselves, nor would their countrymen permit them to adopt, a hated and degrading appellation. It was the opinion of my late learned friend, Abraham Lionel Jenkins, M.D. who assisted Mr. Harris in his history of the county of Down, that the *galloglasses* were originally Scots, hired by the Irish chiefs in their domestic wars, to whom they assigned portions of land: that they lost the name of Scots, but retained that of their corps: that they were (q) selected for their size, strength and courage, and had always a larger portion of victuals than others: that Martin, in his account of the Western Islands, informs us every chief had an armour-bearer, bold and watchful, who attended him night and day, and was called *gallo-glach*: that all the Mac Donnels are the descendants of these *gallo-glasses*: and finally that Moryson always distinguishes them from their countrymen, who invaded and conquered the Route and Glins in Ulster: the latter he calls Scots, the former *gallo-glasses*. Thus far Dr. Jenkins. Shakespeare in Macbeth brings our foldiers from the Hebrides.

The mercieles Macdonel from the western isles

Of kerns and galloglasses is supplied.

Mr. Pennant (r) mentions the Scotch *carnauch* and *gilli-glasses*; and Hamilton's (s) letters concerning the coast of Antrim throw some light on this subject.

STANIHURST'S (t) account of the morals and conduct of the *galloglasses* is similar to that of Spenser's of the *kerns*. The *bonnoughts* were foldiers hired by one chief from another to increase his force, and they were supported by a cess called after their name.

To meet the English with any degree of equality in the field, the Irish were obliged to make alterations in their ancient arms, and

(q) Stanihurst, p. 41. || (r) Tour in Scotland, Vol. II. p. 227. Edit. Dublin.

(s) Page 120. || (t) Supra. p. 41—42.

they soon became almost the same. The *hobillers* had lances, bows, arrows, and a sword. Few at first wore mail, but in Spenser's age the Irish horseman had his long hose, his riding shoes of costly cordovan, his hacqueton or doublet stuffed with wool or cotton, and his haubergeon, or short coat of mail. Spenser remarks the ridiculous military foppery of the Irish, who wore the hacqueton under a shirt of mail: "it was framed," says he, "to be worn in war only, but to use it daily at home, in towns and civil places, is a rude habit, and most uncomely, seeming like a player's painted coat."

In the age of (u) Cambrensis, the Irish had bridles, but no stirrups, boots or spurs. When Stanishurst writ in 1584, they had no (x) stirrups, nor (y) had Mac Murrough in 1399, though a powerful chief. As spurs were not used until stirrups were invented, and it was late before the latter were known, we are enabled to detect the weakness of those antiquaries, who exhibit antique spurs as belonging to very remote ages. The same facts and dates discover the time when one of our Brehon laws was made. This appreciates the value of a (z) long-caire or stirrup at ten cows. No such compound appears in the Irish dictionaries of Lhuyd or O'Brien, and as the thing did not exist among the Irish until the sixteenth century, we may safely place that as the date of this law.

IMITATING the custom of the English, our *bobillers* seldom rid on (a) geldings: to be seen on a mare was highly disgraceful. In 1596, the Irish was accoutered exactly like the (b) English cavalry: the strong brass bitt, the sliding reins, the shank pillion, the manner of mounting, the fashion of riding, the charging of the spear over the head, the form of the spear and of the whole horse-furni-

(u) *Sellis equitando non utuntur, non ocreis, non calcaribus.* supra. His words,—*tam chami quam fræni*—may be explained by Chamfrein, Grose's Ancient Armour, page 29.

(x) *Ferreis scalis in equos minime ascendunt*, p. 41. || (y) *Waræi Disquis.* p. 63.

(z) Walker on Irish Dress, p. 37.

(a) *Canteriis raro advehuntur. Nihil turpius quam in equa sedere.* Stanishurst, p. 41. Grose's English Army, Vol. I. p. 108. || (b) Spenser, p. 49.

ture, were common among the Irish, and introduced by the British colonists.

SPENSER describes the *galloglass* as dressed in a long shirt of mail down to the calf of his leg, with a broad axe in his hand. Stanishurst adds, that the axe was double-edged, and as sharp as a razor; and Ware informs us, he had a bacinet, or iron helmet, and a long sword. I do not recollect to have seen any military weapon which exactly answers the description of these Irish axes; and yet they were the usual arms of the (c) Ostmén. Camden (d) says, O'Neil's *gallo-glasses*, in 1562, bore battle-axes, their heads were bare, with locks curled and hanging down, their shirts stained with saffron or human urine, the sleeves of them large, their vests rather short, and their cloaks shagged.

THE *kerns* were the light armed infantry, and had swords and javelins to which a (e) thong was fastened: the latter they (f) twirled violently and sent with amazing force and execution. In the Roman times they exceeded the distance of an arrow by a fourth.

Quale quater jaculo spatium, ter arundine vincas. STAT.

THE late ingenious Mr Grose, I think, does not mention this practice in his curious work on ancient armour and weapons. It was said to be invented by the (g) *Ætolians*, and adopted by the Romans. The thong or cord was tied round the dart, and that fastened to the fore fingers,

Amentum digitis tende prioribus,

Et totis jaculum dirige viribus. SENECA. HYPOL.

When the air was moist or they received wet, the cords lost their (h) elasticity. I should imagine this weapon was derived to us through the medium of our *Firbolgian* ancestors from the Romans, the former having probably felt its force and effect.

(c) Bipennibus securibusque frequenter armati erant majores nostri, quæ Danis familiaria erant arma. Bathol. n. p. 582. || (d) Hist. Eliz. p. 69.

(e) Stanishurst, p. 42. The Daltins used the same. Waræi Disq. p. 63.

(f) Isti Karni hastas amentatas toris viribusque adeo viriliter torquent, ut eas instar circuli in orbiculatum gyrum compelli existimares. Stanishurst, p. 42.

(g) Plin. l. vii. c. 56. Hesych. in Μεσαγκυλον. Xenophon. Anab. l. 5.

(h) Quod humor amenta jaculorum molliverat. Liv. l. 37.

OUR *skene* is evidently a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon (i) *segene*, a short sword. The *skene* was sometimes a foot and a half long; sometimes shorter, and was a *Firbolgian* instrument. When the Irish did homage to Richard II. they laid aside, as Davis tells us, their caps, *skenes*, and girdles. This also was a (k) German practice, when a vassal approached his lord. In the poem of Robin Hood, in Percy's Reliques, the Irish *skene* and Irish decapitation are mentioned.

*Robin pull'd forth an Irish knife,
And nick'd Sir Guy in the face;
That he was ne'er on woman born
Cou'd know whose head it was:
He took Sir Guy's head by the hair,
And stuck it upon his bow's end,
Thou hast been a traitor all thy life,
Which things must have an end.*

Whether Robin Hood came to Ireland, and became so expert at beheading and the use of the *skene*, is doubtful; but it is certain the Irish were as remarkable as their (i) *Firbolgian* ancestors for decapitation. When our (m) *Hobillers* rid over and prostrated the enemy, our *Kerns* immediately deprived them of their heads.

THE Irish had (n) iron gauntlets which were substitutes for the shield. Of their bows and arrows, Spenser says, "the Irish short bows and little quivers with short-bearded arrows are very Scythian, as you may read in Olaus Magnus. These bows are not above three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp slackly bent, and their arrows not above half an ell long, tipped with steel heads, made like common broad arrow-heads, but much more sharp and slender, that they enter into a man or

(i) Skinner in *Skene*.

(k) Antequam vassallus accedat ad Dominum gladium, cultellum & calcularia deponat, quia si in his se neglexerit, reus est pœna, Jus. feud. Sax. c. 32. f. 5.

(l) Τας Κεφαλὰς ἀφαιρῶντες. Diod. Sic. p. 306. Alex. ab Alex. p. 304. See Haldan beheading the Norwegian princes in Johnstone's Haco. pref. p. 14.

(m) Quos equestris turma in terram dejiciunt, capitibus statim securibus destituunt. Gir. Cambrenf. p. 763. ¶ (n) Stanihurst, supra.

horse most cruelly, notwithstanding that they are shot forth weakly. Their going to battle without armour on their bodies or heads, but trusting to the thickness of their *glibbes*, the which, they say, will sometimes bear off a good stroke, is mere Scythian, as you may see in the images of the old Scythes or Scots, as set forth by Herodian and others. Besides their confused kind of march in heaps, without any order or array; their clashing of swords together, their fierce running upon their enemies and manner of flight, resembleth all together that which is read in histories to have been used by the Scythians. By which it might almost infallibly be gathered that the Irish are very Scots or Scythians originally, though sithence intermingled with many other nations repairing and joining unto them."

I shall beg leave to observe on this citation, that the idea I have ever pursued in tracing the Antiquities of Ireland, is consonant to that of our learned and illustrious author, who saw clearly, that the first of our colonies was Celtic, the next Scythic, the Belgæ or Firbolgs being part of the Scythic swarm, and the last English. The sanction of his opinion encouraged me in many laborious investigations, and perhaps in some instances, to successful elucidations of our ancient history and literature. After paying this tribute to a revered instructor, I return to our subject.

WILLIAM the Conqueror first encouraged archery, it soon became the strength of the British army. The ancient bow was six feet long, and the arrow two feet three inches; so that the small Irish bow and arrow, which seem to me lately introduced by the Scots, were very inferior to the others. Spenser likewise acquaints us with the wretched state of the native as well as of the degenerate English soldiery, and of their manner of training them to arms. The bards, says he, easily trace an Irishman from the head of some great sept; he is then a gentleman and scorns to work, thinking that only fit for a peasant or churl. He then becomes either a horse boy or *flacach*, inuring himself to his weapon and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. He then joins himself to three or four stragglers or *kern*, like himself; when he commits some outrageous act he is then looked on as a man of courage, and soon after runs into open rebellion;

rebellion; and this is the course not only of gentlemen's but of noblemen's sons. To these practices the statute of the year 1331 refers when it prohibits the maintaining *kerns* or idlemen, unless in the marches. Idlemen here, are the Teutonic Edelman, or noblemen. These gentlemen-plunderers for the most part took refuge from public justice in bogs, as their best security, and hence they are styled by Henry of Marleborough, about 1420, *Turbiculi*; by others (o) *Turbarii*, and by the English Bog-trotters.

THE first established force in Ireland was in the 14 Edward IV. when 120 archers on horseback, 40 horsemen and 40 pages, were (p) allowed by parliament. In six years after they were reduced to 80 archers, and 20 spearmen on horseback. In 1535, the Irish army consisted of 300 men; and in 1543, it was increased to 380 horse and 160 foot. In Queen Mary's reign it was 1200 men, and in Queen Elizabeth's between one and two thousand. In 1585, the *galloglasses* had (q) bonnaught for their stipend; and in 1613, when soldiers were (r) cessed, they had three shillings for a horseman, two shillings for a footman, and petty sums for *daltins* and *stocachs*.

THE (†) pay of the Irish army under the Duke of Clarence in 1361, was thus: the Earl of Ormond for himself four shillings a day; two knights two shillings; seventeen esquires twelve pence; twenty *hobillers* armed six pence, and twenty not armed four pence; to guard the marches of Leinster. O'Kennedy, an Irish captain, for himself twelve pence, eleven *hobillers* four pence, eighty-eight archers on foot three half pence. Donald Gal, another Irish captain, four pence, two hundred and eighty archers on foot two pence. Hugh Swisset, an Irish captain, six pence, four *hobillers* not armed four pence, thirty-five archers three half pence, to guard the marches of Baltinglas.

THE charge of the (s) military list in 1540, though the army consisted of no more than 379 horse and 150 foot, amounted to almost 8000l. besides artillery. In the lord deputy's retinue were one

(o) Du Cange in Turba. || (p) Grose's Army, p. 56. || (p) Desid. Curio Hib Vol. 1. p. 69. || (r) Desid. Cur. Hib. p. 363. || (†) Grose's Sup. p. 332.
(s) Cox, Vol. I. p. 263.

captain at two shillings a day, an hundred horsemen at nine pence. Mr. Robert St. Ledger for the like retinue 1478l. 5s. The master of the ordnance had one captain at four shillings, a petit captain two shillings, a hundred harquebusses, half at eight pence, and half at nine pence. Mr. Brereton's retinue, a captain four shillings, a captain three shillings, a petit captain two shillings, 150 archers at six pence. The knight marshal had a captain four shillings, twenty-nine horsemen nine pence. Clerk of the cheque's retinue, ten horsemen nine pence, and himself a shilling. The treasurer had forty horse at nine pence, himself six and eight pence. Lord deputy's stipend 666l. 13s. 4d. Master of the ordnance's 48l. 13s. 4d. Charge of the ordnance 40l.

By the 5 Edward IV. every Englishman and Irishman, who dwell together, and are between the ages of sixteen and sixty, shall have an English bow of his own length, and one fistmele at the least between the necks, with twelve shafts of the length of three quarters of the standard: yet not prohibiting gentlemen on horseback to ride according to their disposition with spear: the constable to see a pair of butts provided in every town, and archery practised.

By the 10 Henry VII. every subject, according to his property, to have an English bow and sheaf of arrows, a jack and sallet: and butts to be in every town. No one to keep in his house or garrison ordnance or artillery, that is to say, great gun or hand-gun, except only long bows, arrows and bills. It is also enacted, that no soldier on his journey shall pay more than five farthings for one meal, and four for his servant, and for every horse a penny, with six sheaves and litter.

In 1489, fire-arms were (t) first brought into Ireland from Germany: six muskets being presented to the Earl of Kildare, which he gave to his guards. In 1584, the Irish had become more familiar with the (u) fire and explosion of guns. Fynes Moryson, in 1598,

(t) Hist. of Dublin, p. 285.

(u) Ferrearum fistularum jam tandem apud eos increbuit: etsi enim primis temporibus harum sonitum ferre tremefacti non poterant, multo minus eas inflammare audebant. Stanhurst, p. 42.

writes, that the Irish *kern* were at first rude soldiers, so that two or three of them were employed to discharge one piece, but were then growing more ready. The following stores were provided against the Spanish (x) invasion.

5 Last of corn-powder,	500 Black bills,
1 Last of (y) serpentine powder,	200 Halberts,
6 Fodder of lead,	200 Turkey morrions,
33000 Weight of match,	200 Pick-axes,
400 Bows,	100 Sledging bills,
1200 Sheafs of arrows,	200 Reaping hooks,
50 Gros of strings,	1000 Coils of hand-rope,
300 Pikes,	200 Weight of gun-rope,
200 Corsets complete, of the best mould,	20 Dozen of spades and shovels.

IN 1616, every (z) grantee of escheated land was bound by tenure, if he had 500 acres, to have for his own defence and the king's service, three muskets and calivers, and three hand-weapons, to furnish six men, and so in proportion to the number of acres.

IN some pamphlets published in London A.D. 1642, concerning the Irish rebellion, we find halberts and double battle axes were used; also pertuisannes; a heavy sword called a faulchion, with which a rebel cut through Lord Inchequin's armour: they had skenes and hand-stones. At the battle of (a) Ballintobber, the Irish had 1200 pikes and 1000 muskets. The (b) artillery taken by Jones, the parliament's general, from the Earl of Ormond, were two whole cannon, three demi-cannon, one long square gun, carrying a ball of twelve pounds, one saker-drake, one mortar-piece, all of brass. Wool-packs (c) were applied to cover the soldiers from small arms; and our author mentions an army of 3700 horse and 14500 foot having but four pieces of cannon; so scarce was artillery, or so bad the roads. In the beginning of the 17th century the sow, and other old military machines, were in use here. I had almost for-

(x) Sidney's State Papers, p. 187. || (y) Grose, *supra*. || (z) Desid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II p. 41. || (a) Borlase's Irish Rebellion, p. 105. || (b) Borlase, *sup.* p. 121. (c) Borlase, *sup.* p. 68.

got to notice a very remarkable particular recorded by Strada. He tells (d) us, that Sir William Pelham, who had been lord justice of Ireland, led into the Low Countries, in 1586, fourteen hundred wild Irish, clad only below the navel, and mounted on stilts, which they used in passing rivers: they were armed with bows and arrows. Having never met this use of stilts among any other people, I am enabled to say nothing more of it.

THE Irish neither imitated the Ostmen in making or occupying forts, nor the English in building castles. "Though the Irishry," says Sir John Davis, "be a nation of great antiquity, and wanted neither wit nor valour, and though they have received the Christian faith above 1200 years since, and were lovers of poetry, music, and all kinds of learning, and were possessed of a land, in all things necessary for the civil life of man; yet, which is strange to be related, they did never build any houses of brick or stone, some few poor religious houses excepted, before the reign of King Henry II. though they were lords of the isle many hundred years before and since the conquest attempted by the English. Albeit, when they saw us build castles upon their borders, they have only in imitation of us, erected some few piles for the captains of the country. Yet I dare boldly say, that never any particular person, either before or since, did build any stone or brick house for his private habitation, but such as have lately obtained estates according to the course of the law of England. Neither did any of them in all this time plant any garden or orchard, settle villages or towns, or make any provision for posterity."—This paradox he solves in his report of the case of Tanistry. The information here given is exceedingly accurate, and amply confirmed by Sir William Petty, in his *Political Anatomy*, by O'Connor in his (e) *Dissertations*, and by what follows.

(d) *Hiberni 1400, e sylvestri omnes genere atque ferino, medio tantum corpore subter umbilicum velati, cætera nudi, grallis seu particis, quarum usus in trajiciendis am-
nibus alti impositi longè aliis superstabant, arcubus & sagittis minaces.* Strad. de Bell. Belgic. l. viii. p. 404. Borlase's *Reduction*, p. 134.

(e) O'Connor's *Diff.* p. 104.

It was the advice of Giraldus Cambrensis to Henry II. from the example of Turges and his Ostmen, to (f) sow the island with castles at proper places, to proceed slowly, and not to erect them at such remote distances as not to be able to resist each other. The rebellion of Henry's sons, and the fear of the papal interdict, hurried this prince from Ireland in 1172, before he could construct such castles and fortresses as was necessary for its conservation. However his great feudatories did not neglect so important a business. Courcy built many in Ulster before 1178, as did Cogan and Fitz Stephens in Cork, the Fitz Gerald's in Leinster; and about the year 1182 Lacy had completely (g) castellated Meath and Leinster. In 1185 King John erected the castles of Tipperary, Lismore and Ardfinnan, and every adventurer and grantee secured his possessions by a strong fortress and garrison. In 1342, the (h) Irish parliament complained to Edward III, that the ill guarding of forts and castles, and governors receiving pay for more soldiers than they kept, were the principal causes of the rebellions, wars and losses in Ireland. In 1380 the same (i) mal-practices continued, and there was a prayer of the commons,—*Quils soient constreintz de repaler leurs chastelez & fortelletes en dicte terre; en defaute des queur, quils sont si ruinouses, la terre est grandement feblez, et les marches degaslez.*

It is then apparent, that all the castles, constructed by the British settlers in this isle for many centuries, were by English architects and masons, so that their plan and interior arrangements differ in nothing from coeval ones in England, so well described already by Mr. Grose, and by Mr. King in the *Archæologia*. The strong attachment of the Irish to Tanistry, Gavelkind, and their Brehon laws, creating a perpetual fluctuation of property and residence, prevented the erection of houses and castles, which the founders knew would never descend to their heirs. But when they surrendered their lands to the crown, and received a reconveyance of them to hold by English

(f) *Satius enim est, & longe satius paulatim primo locis idoneis castra conferere, &c.* pag. 810.

(g) *Tam Lageniam quam Midiam castellis egregie communivit.* Gir. Camb. p. 797.

(h) Prynne on the 4th Institute, p. 278. || (i) Prynne supra, p. 307.

tenures, one of which was the inheritance in the direct line, then they began to provide for posterity and the honour of their families, by building castles and improving their possessions. In 15⁸⁴, Stanishurst names but O'Neil, O'Carrol, O'Rourke, O'More, and O'Conor, the most powerful Irish chiefs, who had castles, to which they commonly annexed a (k) large mud-cabin, wherein they continued all day, sleeping in the castle at night. This circumstance evinces how little the Irish relished confinement, and the dismal solitude of a garrison.

THE great lords and others, who received large estates from the crown, or acquired them by purchase, divided them, erecting considerable portions of them into manors, baronies or lordships.—Every manor had a castle, in which the court-baron was held for redressing injuries and preserving peace among the tenantry; this it was enabled to do by means of its garrison. The Irish chief, who was lord paramount, enfeoffed his own family and kinsmen in lesser lordships, giving them the privileges of his own seignory, and of course they also erected castles. Thus Fitz Patrick, Lord of Offery, parcelled out into sub-infeudations in the Queen's county, his property among those of his sept, who built the castles of Ballagh, Cullahill, Watercastle, Castletown, Gurtnelea, Ballygihen, Ross, and many more. When we likewise consider, that the inhabitants of one castle were generally the enemies and rivals of another, the principle of self-preservation forcibly urged to the erection of such structures, as the only effectual curb to the rapine and violence of a licentious soldiery who filled them. This will be illustrated by observing, that by a minute (l) survey of the half barony of Rathdown in the county of Dublin, taken A.D. 1655, it appears there were in it 23 castles in good preservation, besides the remains of others, and fortified houses. Say but 23 castles, there was then one on every three or four hundred acres. This survey was made by order of Cromwell, and the whole kingdom examined with

(k) Ex argilla & luto fictæ factæque, vicina adhesionē copulantur, pag. 33.

(l) Desid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. sub. finem.

equal accuracy, and found castellated in this manner. The (m) instructions given by the privy council in England to Sir John Perrot, in 1580; the conditional grants, of building castles, made to the settlers in six escheated counties of Ulster, 1606; and numberless other documents of a like kind, decisively prove the truth of what is here delivered. Castles thus multiplied to an incredible degree: the inquisitions taken of some Irish noblemen's estates show, that many of them had above sixty castles. So that we had infinitely more of such edifices than existed in England, even in the turbulent reign of King Stephen, whose successor (n) demolished 1115 of them.

By (o) instructions for the lord president and council of Munster, A. D. 1615, we find places of defence are there distinguished into forts, castles, piles or houses. By the first are meant old Danish forts, surrounded with earthen works; to which was added a keep of lime and stone, and sometimes a circular wall, and such were the forts of Maryborough and Leix. By (p) piles, I understand a collection of buildings, encompassed with a rampart, impaled; this was after styled a bawn; and by houses are intended those for defence, with battlements and flankers, and of these the castle of Morett near Maryborough affords a good specimen (q). Various acts of Parliament had ordered every man from sixteen to sixty years of age, dwelling in towns, to be provided with proper arms, and frequently mustered and exercised; and our hostings collected often those who resided in the country. Our cities and towns produced the most numerous, and best bodies of soldiers, as will appear from the state of the militia of Munster, A. D. 1584.

	<i>Sbot.</i>	<i>Billmen.</i>		<i>Sbot.</i>	<i>Billmen.</i>
City of Waterford	300	300	City of Cashel	20	140
Cork	100	300	Kingfale	20	100
Limerick	200	600	Carriek	20	40
Clonmell	40	200			
Kilmallock	20	100			
Fethard	20	100			
				740	1840

(m) Desid. Cur. Hib. Vol. I. p. 34. || (n) Antiquarian Discourses, Vol. I. p. 192.

(o) Desid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. p. 14. || (p) Skinner in voce. || (q) Antiquities of Ireland, p. 90 et seq.

	<i>Shot.</i>	<i>Billmen.</i>		<i>Shot.</i>	<i>Billmen.</i>
The barony of Muskerry	20	300	Barony of Condons	8	60
Carberry	30	1000	Lord Barry's country	30	200
County of Tipperary	50	400	M'Carthy more	8	400
Barony of Decies	20	200			
Imokilly	12	80			
				178	2640

I BEFORE mentioned the sow being a military engine used by the Irish; it was practised so late as 1689, at the siege of Sligo, and is thus described by Harris in his life of William III. "It was made hollow to contain men, and was composed of very strong whole timbers bound with iron hoops, and covered with two rows of hides, and as many of sheep-skins, which rendered it proof against musket-ball or steel-arrows. The back part was left open for the men to go in and out at pleasure, and in the front were doors to be opened when the sow was forced under the wall, which was done with little labour, the engine being fixed on an iron axle-tree."

THE glorious Revolution, which fixed the liberty of the subject and the prosperity of Britain on the firmest basis, extended its happy influence to this kingdom. Domestic anarchy and the horrors of war ceased, peaceful industry succeeded military tyranny, and the laws, not castles, became the refuge and protection of the oppressed.

THE
ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AND PLAN.

DUBLIN, by reason of its spacious and secure harbour, was early frequented by the northerns, who came hither from Scandinavia and the shores of the Baltic, in pursuit of commerce or plunder. In the ninth and subsequent centuries, the Ostman princes erected Dublin and its vicinity into a principality, and styled themselves 'Kings of Dublin:' they coined money, abundance of which still remains; and this city soon became the great emporium of the eastern side of the island.

ON the conversion of these Ostmen to Christianity, in the ninth age, they constructed small stone-roofed oratories, wherein were deposited the reliques of patron-saints: these, from their shape, were called vaults, and in after-times they formed the substructure of our largest ecclesiastical buildings. I am strongly of opinion such a cryptical chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, formerly existed; as tradition informs us Archbishop Comyn erected the present cathedral on the site of an old church, and near a holy well in the cloister, which bore the saint's name: the latter has been for many centuries inclosed and covered with buildings. As the Irish nation had submitted to Henry II. in 1172, it became a very important

concern to secure the intercourse between both kingdoms, by having Dublin in the hands of the English. To accomplish this the city was strongly fortified and garrisoned, and the ecclesiastical government committed to the care of John Comyn, who, in 1181, was advanced to the archiepiscopate, and invested with very ample judicial powers. Our prelate laid the foundation of the present church, which, for magnitude, design and execution, is superior to any fabrick in this isle, as will in another part of this work be fully shewn. He made it collegiate, and placed in it thirteen prebendaries, which his successor, Ferings, increased to twenty-two. King John confirmed the possession of thirty-seven manors, which this see formerly enjoyed, and this grant was also confirmed by Pope Innocent III. The same prince, in 1216, bestowed on him and his successors a dignity and lands, called the Deanery of the church of St. Mary of Penrich, in Staffordshire. Hence the titles of the archbishops of Dublin, as recorded in their Black Book, were:

“N. miseratione divina ecclesiarum cathedralium, sanctissimæ Trinitatis regularis abbas & sancti Patricii episcopus, & sedis apostolicæ gratiâ archiepiscopus ac Hybernensis ecclesiæ primas, liberæque capellæ regię sanctæ Mariæ de Penrich in Anglia decanus natus, princeps palatinus de Harold’s Cross, cæpiscopatumque sedibus suffraganeorum vacantibus custos spiritualitatis, jurisdictionis atque omnium decimarum in eadem provincia custos.”

To those not conversant in those matters, a few illustrations may not be unacceptable.

1. HE is styled “Regular Abbat of the Holy Trinity.” Sihtric, who founded this abbey, placed in it secular canons, who were commonly called clerici, or clerks; but Archbishop O’Toole changed them for others much more honourable: these were regular canons of the Arosian order, a branch of the Augustinians. So highly esteemed was monachism in these ages, and in particular this branch of it, that we find here the dignity of abbat preceding that of bishop.

2. HE is next called “Bishop of the Church of St. Patrick.” This church was never monastic, and therefore never had an abbat, but a bishop.

3. HE is said to be “Archbishop and Primate of the Church of Ireland.” The primacy of Ireland was long contested between
Dublin

Dublin and Armagh, as may be seen in Ware's Bishops. It continued for many centuries, both before and after the Reformation, and was finally determined in June 1634, by Lord Stafford and the Privy Council of Ireland.

4. OUR archbishops were "natural deans of the free and royal chapel of St. Mary of Penrich." This church had eight prebends, two residentiary canons, and a sacrist, who was canon and dean's vicar, and he had the benefit of mortuaries and other casualties; and this grant was confirmed by Pope Alexander IV. A.D. 1258 and 1260.

5. HE was "Prince Palatine of Harold's Cross." Palatines were men who originally were ennobled from their offices in the prince's court, and on whom they bestowed large districts with regal powers; such as, in their own names holding courts, appointing judges and seneschals, pardoning offenders and executing criminals: such jurisdiction the archbishops of Dublin formerly exercised in Crocea, within their cross-lands, and their gallows was at Harold's Cross, about a mile from the city.

HENRY de Loundres, who succeeded Comyn, made this church a cathedral, appointing William Fitzguy first dean, with a chantor, chancellor, treasurer, and prebendaries; so that the chapter now consists of twenty-six members. The edifice being partly destroyed by fire in 1370, it was rebuilt by Archbishop Minot. About 1320, Archbishop Bicknor founded an university in his church, which was confirmed by Pope John XXII. By this instrument, power is given to the masters and scholars to elect a chancellor, who was to have civil and ecclesiastical authority over the university, with a becoming salary to support his rank. With the consent of the masters regent and non-regent, he was to frame statutes, but these were to be confirmed by the archbishop. There are other regulations to be seen in Ware's Antiquities. Three doctors in divinity were then created, one doctor in laws, and William Rodiart, the dean, was named chancellor.

ARCHBISHOP Brown, in 1538, being the first Protestant prelate of this see, removed all superstitious reliques and images from the church; and in their room put up the creed, the Lord's prayer,

and ten commandments, in gilded frames. The year Henry VIII died, the cathedral was suppressed until 1554, when Queen Mary restored it to its former dignity. It was again suppressed in the time of Cromwell's protectorate, when it was converted into a barrack. The steeple, which is lofty, was erected by Archbishop Minot in 1370, to which a high spire was added in 1750, the expence of which was bequeathed by Bishop Stearne.

THERE were formerly some chapels and chantries within this cathedral; one of the former is now the parochial church of St. Nicholas, without the walls of the city; and another called St. Mary's chapel, built by Archbishop Sandford in 1271, was given for the use of French Protestants, who fled here, after the Revolution, in great numbers, from persecution in their own country, and were extremely useful in civilizing the natives, and introducing industry and manufactures. There are in the nave some sepulchral inscriptions; that of Dean Swift, whose genius and writings do great honour to Ireland, deserves to be recorded: it was composed by himself and expresses forcibly his state of mind at the time it was written:

Hic depositum est Corpus
Jonathan Swift, S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Decani,
Ubi sæva indignatio
Ulterius
Core lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare, si poteris
Strenuum pro virili
Libertatis Vindicatorem.
Obiit 19^o. die M^{en}sis Octobris
A. D. 1745. Anno ætatis 78^o.

THERE is another monument, which no friend to the glorious revolution, or the protestant interest in Ireland, can ever pass unnoticed. It is that of Duke Schomberg, who fell gloriously at the Boyne. Dean Swift, after having in vain solicited his heirs to rear
a suitable

a suitable monument to the memory of this great Captain, writ the following inscription, and had it engraven on a plain stone :

Hic infra
Situs est Corpus
Frederici
Ducis de Schomberg,
Ad Bubindham
Occisi,
A. D. MDCXC.

Decanus et Capitulum, maximopere etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut Heredes Ducis memoriam parentis, monumentum quantumvis exile, erigi, curarent. Sed postquam, per Epistolas, per Amicos diu ac sapæ orando, nil proficere, hunc Lapidem, indigna bundi posuerunt; saltem ut scias hospes quantilla in cellula, tanti Ducitoris cineres, in opprobrium hæredum, delitescunt. Plus valuit virtutis fama apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos. A. D. 1731.

THIS View, from an Original Drawing, by James Gandon, Esq. was taken Anno 1790. The Plan by R. Kendrick, from a Drawing in the possession of the Right Hon. W. Conyngham.

CHRIST CHURCH, DUBLIN.

IN the Black Book of Christ Church, preserved among its archives it is said that Sihtric, the Ostman king of Dublin, gave to Donat, first bishop of that see, a place on which to build a church to the blessed Trinity, where the arches or vaults were founded: this was in 1038. Harris, in his History of Dublin, supposes these vaults or arches were storehouses, in which the Ostmen kept their merchandize. But this learned antiquary did not recollect how abhorrent it was from the sentiments of that age, to construct a church on such an unhallowed place, nor the general practice, of which instances are produced in the Antiquities of Ireland before cited, of every church being built on the site or near some crypt sanctified by the reliques of a saint; nor did he attend to the tradition recorded in that Black Book, that the Danes or northerns, before the arrival of St. Patrick, had there founded "*fornices sive voltae*," arches or vaults, which must have been for sacred uses; because, as the author goes on to tell us,
St.

St. Patrick celebrated mass in one of them, there being no church then constructed there. "*Tunc temporis ecclesia Christi non fuerat fundata nec constructa, prout nunc, quapropter S. Patricius celebravit missam in uno fornice five volta,*" &c. Uffer. Antiq. p. 863. There cannot then be any doubt but the undercroft of this church was an ancient cryptical chapel, on which Donat reared the present fabric. It was first possessed by secular Canons, but Archbishop O'Toole changed them for regular ones in 1163, and Henry VIII. made them a Dean and Chapter; since that time it has generally been called Christ Church, instead of the Holy Trinity. However, it retained its ancient style in 1559; for, during the government of the Earl of Suffex, a parliament was held in this church, in a room called the "Common House," where a petition from the seneschal of the liberty of Wexford, and from the sovereign of the town, was read in parliament, directed to the Earl of Kildare, lord deputy, and the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, and to the commons in the common house within the cathedral of the Holy Trinity.

By King Henry's foundation the chapter consisted of a dean, chantor, chancellor, treasurer, and six vicars-choral. Archbishop Browne, in 1544, erected three prebends, St. Michael, St. Michan, and St. John. Edward VI. added six priests and two choristers, to whom he assigned a pension of 45l. 6s. 8d. payable out of the exchequer. Queen Mary confirmed this pension. However, James I. made some alteration in the foundation: there are now a dean, chantor, chancellor, and three prebendaries, besides six vicars choral and four choristers. He gave the archdeacon of Dublin a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter.

BEFORE the Reformation, this church attracted the devotion of the superstitious by having the following reliques: a crucifix, which spoke twice; St. Patrick's high altar of marble, on which a leper was miraculously carried from Great Britain to Ireland; a thorn of our Saviour's crown; part of the Virgin Mary's girdle; some bones of St. Peter and St. Andrew; the reliques of St. Clement, St. Owsald, St. Faith, Abbot Brendan, St. Thomas Becket, St. Wolstan St. Laurence O'Tool, and the shrine of St. Cubeus, brought from Wales in 1405, and the staff of Jesus, with which he expelled
all

all venomous animals from the isle. These precious reliques were much damaged by the fall of the great eastern window, occasioned by a sudden tempest, which happened the 19th of July, 1461; but a severer calamity attended them, for they were brought into High-Street, and there publicly burned A. D. 1538: this was more efficacious, in withdrawing the veneration of the vulgar from such gross and deplorable idolatry, than a thousand sermons. Among other monuments, in the nave of this church, is one to the memory of that disinterested patriot, and real friend to Ireland and of mankind,

THOMAS PRIOR, Esq.

Memoriæ Sacrum

Thomæ Prior,

Viri, si quis unquam alius, de patria

Optimi meriti;

Qui, cum prodesse mallet quam conspici,

Nec in Senatum cooptatus,

Nec consiliorum aulæ particeps

Nec ullo publico munere insignitus,

Rem totam publicam

Mirifice auxit et ornavit.

Auspiciis, consiliis, labore inde fesso:

Vir, innocuus, probus, pius;

Partium studiis minime addictus,

De re familiari parum sollicitus,

Cum civium commoda unicè spectaret.

Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen

Vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,

Quicquid ad desidiâ populi vincendam,

Aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,

Id omne pro virili excoluit,

Societatis Dublinensis

Auctor, Institutor, Curator,

Quæ fecerit

Pluribus dicere haud refert,

Quorsum narraret marmor

Illa quæ omnes norunt?

Illa quæ civium animis insculpta

Nulla dies delebit.

This view, from an Original Drawing, by Bigari, in the possession of the Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham, was taken Anno 1780.

CASTLE KNOCK.

THIS is a respectable old ruin: respectable as to age, for Strongbow, according to Regan, bestowed it upon his intrinsic friend, Hugh Tirrel. In 1288, a Hugh Tirrel was Lord of Castle Knock, and so was another Hugh Tirrel in 1486. It was the head of a large feignory, and the family branched out extensively, and were of importance in every period of our history.

THE 24th of February, 1316, Bruce marched to Dublin, and took Castle Knock and its Lord Hugh Tirrel, and also his wife; but they were afterwards ransomed. In June, 1642, Colonel Monk took Castle Knock, killed eighty rebels, and hanged many more; and in 1649, the Earl of Ormond appeared before it. The situation of the castle is bold, and commands a beautiful and ample prospect: it fell to decay after the Restoration and the establishment of peace.

TRADITION says, there was a window at Castle Knock, neither glazed nor latticed, yet a candle being set there in the highest wind or storm burns as quiet as in a perfect calm. And that there is a spring of water, wholesome to human bodies, but poisonous to beasts. In ages of ignorance and superstition instances of piseog, or witchcraft, were every where to be found.

RICHARD TIRREL, in the 13th century, founded an abbey here, and dedicated it to St. Brigit. This view was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

BULLOCK CASTLE.

THE coast here affording good harbours was much frequented, and of course fortified. The tories in the county of Wicklow, and the pirates on the coasts, could only be restrained by a strong garrison and castle. I have not been able to discover who constructed this of Bullock.

THE village lies about seven miles from Dublin, and in summer is much frequented by the citizens, who form sea parties. In 1559, the

the Earl of Suffex, lord lieutenant of Ireland, landed here, and proceeded from thence to the metropolis to take on him the government. This view was taken from an original drawing in the possession of James Gandon, Esq. Anno 1791.

BALDUNGAN CASTLE.

THIS is in the barony of Balruddery and in the county of Fingal, and about two miles from the sea. It is conspicuously seated on a rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect of the circumjacent country. It consists on the west end of two large square towers, with a parapet in front, covering a passage between each. From these towers a regular building is carried on each side, but narrower, to which a similar tower is joined at the north-east angle: at the south-east angle is a smaller tower, in which are the stairs leading to the battlements; and on the front are the arms of the lords of Howth.

TRADITION makes this to have been at different times a friary and a nunnery; that when it was the latter, it was besieged by a party of armed men; and that the nuns, in a fit of despair, threw themselves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and to have been rather the habitation of some proud baron than a place of defence. Richard Birmingham, Esq. lived in it, whose sister and heiress, Anne, married Sir Christopher St. Laurence, lord of Howth, who died the 20th of April 1542, after which the castle became the property of the Howth family.

OLIVER Cromwell battered the castle from his ships, many of the balls being found in the gardens here. A few feet south-east from the castle is a small chapel with a large chancel, and on the west end a square steeple, with stairs leading to the top, where there are two apertures for bells; and adjoining the chapel is a cemetery. This view by Francis Grose, Esq. was made Anno 1791.

BAGGOTSRATH CASTLE.

IN the 48th Edward III. A. D. 1374, there is an order for removing William Fitz William from the custody of the manor and castle of Baggotsrath, and giving them to the bishop of Meath. The family of Fitz William came into Ireland with King John, and had large possessions in the vicinity of Dublin, their principal castle and residence being at Merrion. A branch of the family was seated at Baggotsrath, 1527, and it still continues part of their estate. This castle is remarkable for a defeat of the king's troops near it in July 1649, of which Borlase and Cox give the following account. Jones the parliamentarian general possessed Dublin, which the Marquis of Ormond was desirous of taking. He encamped at Rathmines, but that being too distant to prevent Jones's cavalry from grazing, it was judged proper to seize Baggotsrath, which adjoined their pasture; Major General Purcell was sent on that business, with directions to fortify it, and he had with him 1500 foot and engineers. Had this been executed, the city would have been straitened on every side, as lord Dillon was on the northern part of it with 2000 foot and 500 horse. Purcell was to secure the castle, and throw up strong entrenchments in the night; and the marquis, to favour his operations, kept his men under arms. In the morning when the marquis visited Purcell he found very little had been done, the latter in excuse pretending he was misguided and had not time, when in fact he and Edmund Reilly, the titular Archbishop of Armagh, had betrayed the army. The marquis went to repose after his nightly fatigue, expecting no movement from the city; but in this he was deceived, for Colonels Reynolds, Venables, and Hunks, the day before, had arrived from England with 600 horse and 1500 foot, and ample supplies of money and ammunition, the garrison were encouraged to make a sally, and they soon retook Baggotsrath castle; this brought on the fatal battle of Rathmines, in which 4000 men were killed and 2517 taken prisoners, all the artillery and baggage, and 200 draft oxen, and the king's party effectually ruined. Part of the castle still remains, and the entrenchments about it can easily be traced. This view, from an original drawing by Barralet, is in the possession of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.

SWORDS CHURCH.

THIS town of Swords is situated in the barony of Coolock and county of Fingal, six miles from Dublin, and had very early a religious house there founded by St. Columba, who bestowed on it, according to tradition, his missal, which he had transcribed himself. His festival is kept the 9th of June.

IN 1016, Sihtric and the Danes of Dublin burnt Swords, and the same calamity happened to the abbey and town in 1035, 1069, and at other times.

By a writ of 1 Henry VI. we find the prebend of Swords was granted to Cardinal Placentinus, with a stall in the choir, and a seat in the chapter of Dublin. This was what was called the golden prebend, and which was worth the cardinal's acceptance. Archbishop Talbot however, to prevent any such donation in future to foreigners, did with the concurrence of William Cruise the rector, A. D. 1431, divide this prebend among the petty canons and choristers of St. Patrick's cathedral, and the same year it was confirmed by King Henry.

THE present church and steeple are modern, the abbey and nunnery have been long in ruins. This view was drawn by Mr. Gandon, jun. Anno 1791.

SWORDS CASTLE.

IN Pope Alexander's bull, A. D. 1170, enumerating the churches, towns, and possessions of the see of Dublin, the town of Swords is there named Sord. In 1282, John Fitz William of Merrion recovered six messuages in Swerdes, from William Wycombe, and it is probable then built the castle. Here was formerly a palace of the archbishop of Dublin. It is said the lords Kingsland were obliged to hold the archbishop's stirrup whenever he came to his palace, for which service they had lands of the value of 300l. a year. There was a sessions-house, and one knight of the shire was formerly elected in the town.

IN 1641, Luke Netterville made proclamation that the gentlemen of the county of Dublin should assemble at Swords upon pain of death, which they [did; when they constituted Richard Golding, Thomas Russel, Francis Russel, Robert Travers, Christopher Holywood, and others, their commanders.

THE same year Sir Charles Coote was sent to disperse the rebels, who were in force about Swords. He found the approaches to the town well secured; however, bravely overcoming every obstacle, he beat them out of their fortifications and killed two hundred of them, without any material loss, except that of Sir Lorenzo Carey, second son of Lord Falkland, who fell in the engagement. This view was taken by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

LUSK CHURCH.

ABOUT twelve miles north of Dublin stands the church of Lusk. It seems to have derived its name from the Irish word *lusca*, which signifies a vault, in which no doubt its patron, St. Macculind, was laid, and at whose tomb miracles were performed. His feast is celebrated the 6th of September. In Pope Alexander's bull to Dublin, before noticed, it is called *Lusca*.

THE architecture of this building is extremely curious and uncommon. The church consists of two long aisles, divided by a range of seven arches. The east end is the parish church. At the west end is a handsome square steeple, three angles of which are supported by round towers, and near the fourth angle is an insulated round tower: it is in good preservation, and rises several feet above the battlements of the steeple.

I KNOW from abundant evidence, that all our most ancient religious edifices began in the ninth century with stone-roofed crypts, near which were erected our round towers; and numberless proofs occur of these being the work of the Ostmen. Thus in the ninth and subsequent ages, they possessed all Fingal and the land bounded by the harbour and river of Dublin on the north-east. For Sihtric, prince of Dublin, gave to the church of the Holy Trinity, Ballybogh-hill, now Ballybough, Portrane, and Kinsaly, all in Fingal, and on these

these the Ostmen planted themselves along the shore, as being a maritime and piratical people ; and not far from Lusk, and near the sea, they built a cryptical chapel, which they dedicated to St. Doulach, Tullock or Olave, their countryman, a celebrated northern saint. This church, as well as Lusk, have square battlemented steeples, the round towers to the latter were Ostmen works for the protection of the church ; for notwithstanding the bigotry of those dark ages, the clergy and their structures were constantly plundered by contending parties. Ecclesiastics in a great measure brought these misfortunes on themselves, by making their churches the depôt of provisions and other property. In England it was decreed by Archbishop Ecgbriht, in 740, that nothing should be lodged in churches but what belonged to ecclesiastical ministrations. The same was directed by Theodulfs capitula in 994. The custom of lodging provisions in churches was the same in Ireland, as we learn from Giraldus Cambrensis: "*Et quoniam consuetudinis erat, ut ab Hibernicis ad ecclesiarum refugia victualia transferrentur: Anglicanæ familiæ licentiam dedit Vivianus, ut quoties in expeditionem profectis, aliunde alimenta non obvenerint, in ecclesiis reperta (justæ taxationis ecclesiarum custodibus soluto prætio) extrahantur.*"

THE temper of both English and Irish, familiarized for many centuries to murder, rapine, and the greatest atrocities, could not be restrained from committing violence on sacred edifices and the venerable professors of Christianity. O'Neal, in 1564, to revenge himself on Maguire, his feudatory, invaded his country, expelled him, and burnt the cathedral of Armagh. Maurice Gibbon, appointed by the Pope to the see of Cashel in 1567, barbarously stabbed the Archbishop with a skene, to make way for himself. Many similar enormities occur in the pages of Irish history. The churches, though resorted to, proved but a weak protection ; the hopes of plunder and revenge too frequently urged their violation.

LUSK was, for many ages, the burial place of the Barnewalls, Lords of Kingland, whose property was very large in Fingal. Here was also interred Doctor Patrick Russel, titular Archbishop of Dublin,

lin, who died during the residence of James II. in Dublin. King James attended this prelate in 1689, when he consecrated the chapel of Benedictine Nuns in Channel Row.

UNDER the east window of the north aisle is a table-monument to James Bermingham, with his effigies in complete armour, and this inscription.

“ For James Bermingham of Ballagh Esq.

And his Wife Elinor Fitz Williams. 1637.

W Æ I H I. Mercatori.”

ON a stone discovered in 1753, is

“ Ic jacet Walterus Dermot et uxor e. u.

Monica quoru ambus proptur Cris amen.

Jesus anno Dmnii cccccxxv.

On the dissolution of religious houses, the church was granted to Patrick Barnewall. This view, by Francis Grose, Esq. was taken Anno 1791.

DALKEY CASTLES.

OUR ancestors seem to have been better apprized of the value of Dalkey harbour, from the use they formerly made of it, than we are at this day. It is safe and convenient for ships trading to Ireland; where they avoided the danger of the open bay of Dublin, and lay secure in ten fathom water, sheltered from the north-east wind, and ready to sail at any hour. Markets and fairs were established here to favour the foreigners who resorted thither for trade, and an exemplification of the grant of these in the 22 Edward IV. A. D. 1482, appears in Harris's Collections. Castles were built to protect the inhabitants, and for the better collecting and securing the public revenue.

IN 1538, Sir Edward Bellingham landed at Dalkey, on Whit-sun Eve, and two days after received the sword of state. Sir Antony St. Leger did the same in 1553; and in 1558, the Earl of Suffex

Suffex shipped his army there, and sailed to the Isle of Raghlin to oppose the Scottish islanders, who flocked over in great numbers to this kingdom, and like the old Brabançons, were mercenary soldiers, ready to engage in any cause: these were called Rutes or Routes, and hence the old English word Route (a tumultuous assembly), which was given to a tract in the county of Antrim, where the Scots settled.

THE island of Dalkey, divided from the main land by a narrow strait, is small, but extremely pleasant: in it are the remains of a church, and Kistvaens with human bones were formerly discovered near the shore. This view, by Francis Grose, Esq. was taken Anno 1790.

TALLAGH CHURCH.

THIS is usually written Tully, but Tallagh, Hibernized from St. Olave, is the right spelling. This church was founded by the Ostmen, and dedicated to their King and Patron, St. Olave. He was King of Norway, and being instructed in evangelical truths in England, he went from thence to Rouen, where he was baptized. On his return home, he carried with him some ecclesiastics to convert his subjects; but they refusing to listen to his preachers, and offended at the severe means he used in converting them, expelled him his kingdom, and at the instigation of Canute he was murdered the 29th of July, on which day the anniversary of his martyrdom is celebrated. He had a church in Dublin, the scite of which is not known; and this of Tallagh, near Loughlinstown, seven miles from Dublin.

EVERY circumstance relative to this edifice bespeaks its antiquity: its smallness, its semicircular arches and various crosses in its churchyard. One cross mounted on a pedestal has four perforations in its head, through which child-bed linen was drawn to secure easy delivery, and health to the infant. These holes were also used in matrimonial contracts among the Northerns settled here: the parties joined hands through them, and no engagement was thought more solemn

solemn or binding. Such promises in Scotland were called the promises of Odin. This superstitious approbation of stones fully evinces its origin to be from the North, and derived from thence to us.

THIS View, from an Original Drawing, by Bigari, is in the possession of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.

GLONDALKIN CHURCH AND TOWER.

THIS is a village about four miles from Dublin, in the Barony of Newcastle. It was anciently named Dun Awley, from the Danish or Norwegian Olave, corrupted into Amlave, Awleff, and Auley. It was an early residence of the Northern invaders, as its fine round tower constructed by them evinces. Our annals inform us, that Auliffe, the Ostman, king of Dublin, about 865, built a palace at Clondalkin, which was afterwards set on fire by the Irish and consumed, and in the confusion, 100 of the principal Danes were slain. To revenge this injury, Auliffe by an ambuscade surprised a body of 2000 Irish, most of whom were slain or taken prisoners. About ten years before the Ostmen had generally embraced the gospel, and as they introduced the use of cement in building, some of their earliest works were our round towers; and this at Clondalkin was probably raised by Auliffe, who at the same time laid the foundation of a church, of which our hagiographers make St. Cronan Machua the patron.

IN the wars between the Ostmen and Irish, Clondalkin was frequently spoiled and burnt, particularly in the years 1071 and 1076. This place was originally an old episcopal see, as all mother churches anciently were, and Cathald, in 859, is mentioned as abbat and bishop of it; a further proof of the great antiquity of this church is the round tower, which is 84 feet high, the diameter 15 feet: on the top are four holes for letting out the sound of the bell. The door 12 feet from the ground. In the church-yard is a plain cross nine feet in height. This View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, Anno 1792.

DRUMCONDRA CHURCH.

THIS chapel was erected by the family of Coghill. The late Earl of Charleville had the presentation to it, and it continues in his representatives. It is situated about a mile and a half north of Dublin. Over the church-door is a sun-dial with these very apposite words; *Dum spectas, fugio*.—The cemetery is large, and on one of the stones are these lines:

Nor tender youth, nor hoary age
Can shun the tyrant Death's dire rage;
Yet truth and sense this lesson give,
We live to die, and die to live.

BUT Coghill's monument is most remarkable: he is represented sitting in his robes as chancellor of the Exchequer; below, at his right hand, is Minerva, and at his left Religion, in white marble, with the artist's name—P. Sheemakers, F.

THE following inscription gives us the particulars of his life and death:

“MARMADUKE COGHILL, eldest son of Sir John Coghill, of Coghill-Hall, in the county of York, knight, was born in Dublin, on the 28th day of December, 1673.

“In 1687, he was admitted a fellow commoner in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1691, he took his degree of doctor of the civil law. In 1692, he was elected representative for the borough of Armagh, and in every succeeding parliament was unanimously chosen to represent the university of Dublin. In 1699, he succeeded his father as judge of his majesty's Court of Prerogative. In 1729, he was sworn one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and appointed one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue. In 1735, he was advanced to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and held that post till his death.

“In public life, his great abilities and unwearied diligence, the

calmness of his temper and clearness of his judgment, his extensive knowledge in the canon and civil law, and his inflexible regard to justice, rendered him a most discerning and impartial judge.

His great experience of the true interest of his prince and country, and his strict attention and inviolable regard to both, qualified him equally to discharge his trust as a counsellor and servant of the crown, and as a representative of the subject.

“In private life, he was a most zealous active friend, the patron of merit, the arbitrator amidst jarring interest and parties.

“His universal benevolence endeared him by the most engaging and affable behaviour, and animated with the greatest zeal and abilities, distinguished him in every scene and period, as the friend of mankind, and caused his death to be justly lamented as a national loss.

“He died of the gout in his stomach, on the 9th of March 1738, after a long and painful illness, which he supported with patience, fortitude, and resignation.

“MARY COGHILL hath built this house for the worship of God, and erected this monument to the memory of so valuable a brother, whose body is laid in the vault, belonging to his family in St. Andrew's church, Dublin.”

ON the 18th of May, 1791, were deposited here the remains of the much lamented Francis Grose, Esq. whose mental endowments and social qualities, had long procured him the admiration of the public, and endeared him to a numerous circle of friends. The idea of illustrating the history and antiquities of the British isles, by existing monuments, was noble and magnificent: while it showed the vast capacity of his mind, the execution of it demonstrated, that talents, like his, were only adequate to so arduous an undertaking. The lovers of the fine arts in Ireland, with a generosity becoming a brave and enlightened people, are about to erect a monument to his memory, and an account of his life and writings, are preparing for the public.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.

THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, Anno 1791.

BROWN'S CASTLE.

THE ancient city wall of Dublin, from Ormond-Gate, now named Wormwood-Gate, stretched up a steep hill to Newgate: between these stood a square tower within the verge of the Marshalsea of the Four Courts, commonly called the Black Dog, from the sign of a Talbot hung up there.

THIS tower was known by the name of Brown's Castle, not as being the original founder, for the structure was co-eval with the first English settlement in Dublin, but from a later proprietor, Sir Richard Brown, who kept his mayoralty in this castle, in the years 1614, 1615, and 1620, because the chief magistrate had no particular house for his residence; and in those turbulent times, a castle was best calculated for preserving the city regalia and records.

DUBLIN was now small and surrounded with a strong wall; this, at proper distances, was strengthened by castles and turrets, or small forts; there were fifteen. Brown's castle was one of these, built at an angle to command that part of the Liffey, which flowed up Bridge-street; for the citizens, as we may judge from the position of these fortresses, were more apprehensive of danger from the side of the river than that of the land. This View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

HOWTH CHURCH.

THE promontory of Howth, which forms the northern entrance of the bay of Dublin, is about seven miles north-east of Dublin. It was originally called *Binnea'duir*, or the Hill on the Water; for *duir* is the British *dur*, water, and not *duire* or *doire*, an oak. See Baxter's Gloss. From the latter etymology, the ridiculous notion of druidic rites and oaken groves here have arisen. The heathen altar in a sequestered valley is a remnant of the northern superstition; for the Ostmen in very early ages settled themselves along the shore

from Howth to Dublin. Sihtric, their Prince in 1038, bestowed part of this tract on his ecclesiastical foundations.

THE church here represented was a handsome structure. The entrance is by a small porch through a large arch of the steeple; it has two ailes divided by a wall broken by three small arches. In the south aile, within thirteen feet of the east window, is the tomb of Christopher, the thirtieth Lord Baron of Howth; he is in complete armour; there are emblematical figures, and the following inscription, A. D. 1430.

Christopher, Baron Howth, alias
De S^{ro} Laurencio, and Lord of
Parliament, and Anne Plunket,
Daughter of — Plunket of
Rathmore in the County of Meath.

IN the north wall, is a monumental stone

To the Memory of
Anne Flin.

A friend that lov'd thy earthly form when here,
Erects this stone to dust he held most dear,
Thy happy genius oft his soul reviv'd,
Nor sorrows felt until of thee depriv'd.
Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest
To thy fair soul now number'd with the blest!
Yet take these tears mortality's relief,
And till I share thy joys, forgive my grief.
These little rites, a stone, a verse receive,
'Tis all a father, all a friend can give.

Deceased September 1766.

Aged near 21 Years.

THIS tender parent, who is deposited near his beloved daughter, was Mr. Laurence Flin, an eminent bookseller in Castle Street, in whose well assorted shop the writer of these pages indulged his fondness for antiquities at a juvenile age.

ABOUT thirty feet south of the church is the convent; it is also called
the

the college or abbey: you enter at the south side into a hall 17 by 14 feet, and pass through an opposite door into the church under the canopy of a noble ash, which spreads its friendly umbrage over a great part of the convent. From the hall you go to the kitchen, half the size of the hall. There are the remains of seven cells and a room over the hall, and of the same length and breadth. A stream of water from Howth hill winds along the eastern extremity of the church and empties itself into the sea. A battlement wall surrounds part of the church. Below the church is the harbour, an insecure station for fishing-boats. About fifty feet from the east end of the church is a mote, the usual appendage of antient religious edifices, and raised either for their defence, or as courts whither the tenants of the clergy resorted for justice.

Howth has been the property of the St. Laurences for above 600 years.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Grose, Esq. Anno 1790.

SYMOND'S COURT.

THIS ancient structure is situated to the east of the river Dodder, and about a quarter of a mile from Ball's Bridge. From the vestiges of its foundation, the building was of considerable extent, and seems to have been one of those castellated houses so common in Ireland in turbulent ages.

As Symond's Court is the property of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-church, who have large possessions about it: this castle was probably built to secure their granges, their cattle and corn from the rapacity of the Wicklow mountaineers, who perpetually plundered the vicinity of Dublin.

THE arch exhibited in the View and a few walls, are all that remain of this edifice. There are winding stairs leading to the top, from whence is a delightful view of the Bay, Donnybrook, the city, and much of its environs.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1790.

TIMON CASTLE.

THIS castle stands about four miles south-west of Dublin, and is one of that chain of fortresses which antiently surrounded the city, and which were necessary for the security of every considerable landholder.

TIMON castle is situated on an eminence : the entrance into it is at the west, through a large arch. The ground-floor, or hall, is paved and vaulted, and a chimney runs from the bottom to the top, and at the top is a machicolation.

If there were a bawn and entrenchments round the castle, they have been long since demolished, for at present no traces of them can be discovered.

THIS castle and the circumjacent land is part of the estate of the Right Honourable Thomas Conolly.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

FRIARY OF JAMESTOWN, LEITRIM.

THIS obscure Franciscan friary is extremely remarkable in the annals of Ireland, for being the place where the Roman Catholic prelates assembled, August 6, 1650. The forces of parliament had been every where successful, and a gloomy darkness hung over the affairs of the king and Catholics. The duke of Loraine frequently professed his attachment to both, and declared that he was ready to assist them with men and money on the mortgage of any considerable city or town. The Lord Lieutenant appointed the Lords Taaffe and Athenry, and Mr. Geoffry Browne, to treat with him, and Galway was to be offered to his Highness. But the Duke's design was very different ; he wished by his pretended zeal to induce the Pope to legitimate children, which he had by a favourite mistress, and as soon as he accomplished that point, he declined every interference in the affairs of Ireland.

THE clergy, without consulting the government, met at Jamestown,

town, and nominated commissioners to enter into a treaty with any foreign power, who was ready to aid them. The curious reader will not be displeased to see their names and titles :

Hugh O'Reilly, Archbishop of Armagh.

John Burk, Archbishop of Tuam.

John Culenan, Bishop of Raphoe.

Eugene Swiny, Bishop of Kilmore.

Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala.

Nicholas French, Bishop of Ferns, and Proctor for Thomas Fleming, Archbishop of Dublin.

Antony Geoghegan, Bishop of Clonmacnois.

Walter Lynch, Bishop of Clonfert, and Proxy for Edmund O'Dempsey, Bishop of Leighlin.

Arthur Magines, Bishop of Down and Connor, and Proxy for the Bishop of Dromore.

Hugh Burk, Bishop of Kilmacdough.

William Burk, Provincial of the Franciscans.

James, Abbot of Cong, and Commissary of the Canons Regular of St. Austin.

Thomas Keran, Abbot of Boyle.

Charles Kelly, Dean of Tuam.

Bernard Egan, Proctor for the Provincial of the Dominicans.

Richard O'Kelly, Prior of Rathbran.

Thady Egan, Provost of Tuam.

Luke Plunket, Apostolic Prothonotary, Rector of the College of Killeen in Meath, and Chaplain to the Leinster army.

John Dowly, Abbot of Kilmanock, and one of the Proctors for the chapter and clergy of Tuam.

Walter Euos, Apostolic Prothonotary, Treasurer of Ferns, and Proxy for the Provost of the Collegiate Church of Galway.

THEIR excommunication and other proceedings may be found in the history of this time.

THIS friary was never considerable, or the town of Jamestown, until the latter was incorporated and walled round about the year 1623. Sir Charles Coote, to whom this town and large estates in

Leitrim

Leitrim were granted for his meritorious services to the crown, executed this business. He also erected a castle, which, in 1645, was taken by the Earl of Carlingford after the discharge of a few cannon.

IN 1689, the Enniskilleners, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, took Jamestown after a brisk fire from the enemy; however, the Irish marching against it in great numbers under Sarsfield, the garrison, not thinking it tenable, abandoned it, and retreated in safety to Sligo.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

ABBEY OF DROMAHAIRE.

THIS monastery is properly named Creevelea, is in the Barony of Dromahaire, and near the town of that name, situated on the river Boonid, which falls into Lough Gille. It was founded in 1508, by Margaret ny Brien, for Franciscans of the strict Observance. She was daughter of Lord O'Brien, and wife of Eugene, Lord O'Rourk, and dying in 1512, lies here interred.

THE church stands on the side of a hill, and consists of two large chapels, divided by a belfrey, under which you pass through an elliptical arch, the lower terminations of which are ornamented with foliage, and a small angel in the attitude of prayer.

THE O'Rourks were antient proprietaries of West Brefsny, now the county of Leitrim, and one of them lies here at full length on a tomb over the burial-place of his family. There are also several curious figures, inserted into the walls, over the graves of the Murroghs, Cornins, and other eminent families of the vicinity.

ONE of the O'Rourks was an active rebel in 1588. On his submission, he went to England, and was introduced to Queen Elizabeth, but refused to bend his knee. Being asked why he did not, he answered that he was not accustomed to it. How, says a smart English Lord, not to images? Ay, replied O'Rourk, but there is a great deal of difference between your Queen and the images of Saints. He gravely petitioned the Queen, not for life or pardon, but that he might be hanged with a gad or withe, after his country fashion,
a request

a request, which, no doubt, was readily granted him. By an inquisition 1 James I. the last abbot was found to be seized of one carrucate of land, and the rectories Krellew, Clonlogher, Ballychine-chain, Kilcrumena, Lisamemis, and Killefargin, and all the tithes of the same, value forty shillings per annum.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

KILDARE ABBEY, KILDARE.

THIS town, situated about 28 miles from Dublin, was early celebrated for the virtue and miracles of St. Bridget, and for an inextinguishable fire preserved by her nuns. The latter succeeded the Druidesses, among whom fire was a sacred element, and kept with singular care.

THIS, called the Gray Abbey, is on the south side of the town, and was erected for friars of the Franciscan order in the year 1260, by Lord William de Vesey, but the building was completed by Gerald Fitz Maurice, Lord Offaley. He died in 1286, at Rathmore, near Naas, and was interred here.

JOHN Fitz Thomas, the first Earl of Kildare, dying at Larragh-brine near Maynooth, was buried in this church A.D. 1316. This nobleman had great variance with William de Vesey, Lord of Kildare and Lord Justice. They appealed to the king, and the Lord Justice was challenged, but declined the combat, and fled into France, whereupon the king pronounced John Fitz Thomas innocent, and bestowed on him the title of Earl of Kildare, which the other enjoyed. Three other earls of this noble house are entombed in this friary.

THE 34th Henry VIII. this monastery with its appurtenances, two gardens, and two closes of land with four messuages, &c. together with the house of the White Friars, were granted *in capite* to Daniel Sutton, at the annual rent of 2s. 3d. Irish money.

PART of the tower of this church still remains, and a portion of the walls, which show it to have been well constructed. The

round tower adjoining it is a beautiful object. We see here six Gothic arches and as many buttresses. The north side of the steeple is levelled with the ground, said to have been beaten down by a battery planted against it in the rebellion 1641. The south wing is in ruins; it was formerly a chapel, and in it are two statues in *alto relievo*. One represents a bishop in his robes, a pastoral staff in his right hand, and a mitre on his head, supported by two monkeys. As there is no inscription, it is conjectured to belong to Edmund Lane, Bishop of Kildare, who was buried here A. D. 1522. The other is a monument of Sir Maurice Fitz Gerald of Lackugh, curiously cut in armour, with an inscription and five escutcheons differently emblazoned.

THE round tower is 132 feet high, adorned with a battlement, and not far from this is the fire-house. Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin in 1220, put out the fire, but it was re-lighted after, and continued to burn till the suppression of monasteries. One miracle attendant on this fire was, that notwithstanding its perpetual consumption of fuel, ashes never increased: nor was the fire ever to be blown by human breath for fear of contamination, but by vans or bellows.

THIS View was taken from a drawing by Dr. Wynne.

ADARE CASTLE, LIMERICK.

ADARE is an ancient town eight miles from Limerick, and has a good bridge over the river Maige, which is navigable for large boats. Here the Earl of Desmond had a strong castle, which very much incommoded the English settlers in those parts, and was frequently taken by them. In 1579, Sir John of Desmond, with four hundred and fifty horse and foot, besieged Adare, so that the garrison dared not to peep abroad till their victuals failed them, and then necessity whetted their courage, and made their swords as sharp as their stomachs, so that Sir John was forced to retire. The English had but one small cot, which would hold about eight men,
and

and by the help of it an hundred and twenty men of the garrison were waisted over the river into the Knight of Glenn's country, and being unexpected there did great execution. However, they staid so long, that the Knight of Glenn and Sir John collected thirty horse and four hundred foot, some Irish and some Spaniards, and coming up with them, a sharp skirmish for eight hours ensued; the English made good their retreat into Adare without any considerable loss, and killed about fifty of the enemy. Captain Carew commanded in this expedition.

IN 1581, when Munster seemed to enjoy a state of quietness, on the death of Desmond, Lord Kerry suddenly broke into rebellion, and took the castle of Adare, and put the garrison to the sword; but Colonel Zouch marching from Cork into Clanmaurice made him abandon the town. Captain Plowdall was left in it with a small force, and Zouch pursued Lord Kerry, and overtaking him near Glansilk, defeated his forces, and took a prey of 800 cows, 500 horses, besides money, clothes, and victuals; with these he supplied the English garrisons, and returned to Adare. During this war Adare was alternately in possession of the Irish and English.

HERE are some large and perfect remains of a Trinitarian friary. The steeple resembles a castle, and is supported by a plain arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre and stair leading to the battlements; there is also a Gray friary in Adare, whose possessions, with those of the Trinitarians and Augustinians, were granted to Sir Henry Wallop.

THE demesne of Wyndham Quin, Esq. here, is beautifully variegated with wood and water. The meadows sloping on each side of the river Maige, the abbies nodding their venerable heads over the silent stream, the extensive vistas through aged trees, the shaded walks, where many a saint and many a hero trod, present a most pleasing scene to the contemplative mind.

THIS View was taken from a drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CHURCH TOWER AT DUNDALK, LOUTH.

DUNDALK is an ancient town, seated on the Irish Channel, with a bay and harbour. It was well fortified, and almost the only buildings were castles and towers; these were necessary to protect the English colonists, the town being the extremity of the English pale.

IN 1315, Edward Bruce invaded Ireland, landing at Carrickfergus with a large body of Scots. Being joined by the Irish, they marched to and took Dundalk the 29th of June, which they burnt. The next year, Bruce growing insolent from success, spared neither churches or abbies, nor did women or children find mercy; he caused himself to be crowned king of Ireland at Dundalk. Soon after this O'Hanlon, an Irish rebel, came for contribution to Dundalk, but was so warmly received by Robert Verdun, the governor, that he left 200 of his followers behind him.

LORD Deputy Sidney, in 1558, marched from Dublin to Dundalk to fortify the English pale. He sent from thence to Shane O'Neal to come to him, but he refused, unless he consented to be his gossip, which the necessity of the times obliged the Deputy to agree to. In 1566, O'Neal besieged Dundalk, but it was so valiantly defended, that they were obliged to raise the siege. He after made another attempt on the town, but with no better success.

IN 1641, Sir Henry Tichborn assaulted Dundalk, which at this time had a double wall, double ditch, and marsh ground on one side, and the sea on the other. The Irish made a stout resistance, but the place was taken. Colonel Monk was governor of Dundalk in 1649, which Lord Inchequin obliged him to surrender.

THERE were two monastic foundations here, one for Cross-bearers, which Bertram de Verdun, Lord of the town, erected about the end of Henry II.'s reign; they followed the rule of St. Austin, and their patron was St. Leonard. This was after converted into an hospital.

THE other was the Gray-friary, which was built at the east end of the town in the reign of Henry III. by Lord John de Verdun; the east window of which was admired for its curious and elegant workmanship. The tower given in the plate is part of this building. It is a square battlemented steeple in good repair. In the west side is a Gothic window, over which is a projecting stone cut into a grotesque head. The terminations of the arch of the window are similarly ornamented. The prospect around is fine and extensive.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Grose, Esq. July 1770.

CASTLE OF KILKENNY.

RICHARD STRONGBOW, by his marriage with Eva, daughter of Dermot, king of Leinster, came into possession of a great part of the province of Leinster. Henry II. confirmed his right, with the reservation of the maritime parts. On being appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, in 1173, he laid the foundation of a castle in Kilkenny, but it was scarcely finished, when it was demolished by the insurgent Irish. However, William, Earl Marshal, descended from Strongbow, and also Lord Justice, in 1195, began a noble pile on a more extensive plan, and on the ancient site: a great part of this fine castle has survived the convulsions of this distracted kingdom, and continues at this day a conspicuous ornament of the beautiful city of Kilkenny.

A RISING ground was chosen, which on one side has a deep and abrupt descent to the river Nore, which effectually protects it on that quarter by its rapid stream: the other sides were secured by ramparts, walls, and towers, and the entrance is through a lofty gate of marble of the Corinthian order. The area thus inclosed afforded the noble possessor not only accommodations for himself and his domestics, but also caserns for a strong garrison. The Earl in his charter to St. John's Priory, A. D. 1211, provides, That if he be absent, the monks of that house shall serve his castle chapel; but if resident, then his own domestic chaplains. In the same record

cord his barns lying beyond the bridge are mentioned, with other circumstances indicating a regular court and household.

HUGH LE DESPENSER, who obtained the castle by marriage, in September 1391, conveyed it and its dependencies to James, Earl of Ormond. These dependencies comprehended the castle with the mills; the borough of Rosbercon with the mills; the manors of Dunfert and Kildermog; the Serjeancy of Iverk; all his tenements in Callan le Hill; 33l. 15s. 3d. in Callan, and the advowson of the church; with all the lands, tenements, advowsons, and knights-fees in Iverk, Rosbercon, Logheran, Killaghy, Rossana, Knocktopher, the New Town of Jerpoint, Killamery, Ardreston, Lyndonfy, Kilfeacamaduff, and Thollenabrogue. In this city parliaments were frequently held, and the castle was always considered as the bulwark of the English pale in those parts. Mottraye, an ingenious foreigner who visited this country, and published his travels at the Hague in 1730, thus speaks of the castle:

“THE principal ornament of the town is the Duke of Ormond’s palace; it was a building of his ancestors. Some remains of the ancient castle still appear, which show that it was one of the strongest of the time. The Duke rebuilt it magnificently a little before his retreat, but the inside was not finished, nor does it appear that it ever will, being now so neglected, that the rain comes in every where. It is inhabited only by the gardener and his family, who only takes care of his own apartment; and as to the gardens, keeps up only what is useful, such as the fruit-trees, vegetables, &c.

“THIS palace is beautifully situated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Nore, after having washed the park and the town. This river runs with rapidity over sand and gravel, and is so clear, that it is one of the three things of which Kilkenny boasts, water without mud, air without fog, and fire without smoke.”

SINCE Mottraye writ, the castle has been much improved. On entering the court yard, you turn to the left into the dining parlour, in which are many valuable portraits. In the breakfast room is tapestry, exhibiting the History of Decius: it is admirably executed

and

and the colours fresh and lively. The alcove, or presence chamber, is also hung with tapestry, and has a chair of state, raised a step from the floor. The ball room or gallery is of great length, but unfinished. It contains a fine collection of battle-pieces and portraits; many of the latter family ones, and not a few of the beauties of Charles the Second's Court. The Countess of Ormond's dressing room is a small octagon in one of the towers. Besides these there are the countess's bed-chamber, the chapel and evidence-chamber; the last extremely interesting to the historian and antiquary, as there are here the most authentic documents relative to the political state of Ireland, from the arrival of the English, in which the house of Ormond bore a conspicuous part. This room furnishes ample materials to illustrate the household expences of a great Irish Baron, and throws uncommon light on the modes of living, the dress, and an infinite variety of curious particulars in remote times. No use has been hitherto made of this room but the trifling collections by Carte for his lives of the Ormonds.

WHOEVER wishes for a more copious account of this ancient city of Kilkenny, may find it in the ninth number of *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, page 349.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ST. JOHN'S ABBEY.

THE foundation of this religious house will be best explained by translating the original record relating to it, which may be seen in the second volume of the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

“THE priory or hospital of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny, founded about the Year 1220. [Mr. Archdall makes it nine years earlier.]

“I William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, &c. have granted to St. John the Evangelist, a certain place at the head of the small bridge of Kilkenny, to wit, that between the small aqueduct of the way
that

that leads from my Carns to Loghmaderan, and sixteen acres of free land, on the same side of the said aqueduct, with their appurtenances, to build a religious house, in honour of God and St. John, for the support of the poor and indigent. I have also granted the whole parish beyond the bridge of Kilkenny, towards the east and contiguous to said bridge, with its appurtenances without any reservation. Also the whole ecclesiastical benefice of my land of Donfert, so far as belongs to the patron, and the ecclesiastical benefice of my old land of Loghmaderan, in like manner with its appurtenances in tithes, oblations, and obventions, and the tithes of my mills, fisheries, orchards, and dove-cotes, in Kilkenny.

“MY will is, that the aforesaid brethren shall serve in the chapel of my castle of Kilkenny, and for such shall receive all oblations and obventions during the absence of me or my heirs; but when resident, then my domestic chaplains shall receive such dues.

“I HAVE granted besides a place at the head of the great bridge, where originally the brethren first began their house, paying annually to me and my heirs three shillings in lieu of all services. They may also peaceably have and hold the revenue of the Burgages in Kilkenny, which were or shall be given them there, saving their service to me and all my other rights.

“MOREOVER I have granted the Church of Hagamon, and the Church of Newtown, with the whole benefice of the Old Town, with all appurtenances belonging to said churches; moreover, I have given the tithes of all my mills and hay, in the aforesaid parishes. I give thirty marks of silver, the produce of my courts, to my treasury in Kilkenny, and besides these, one carrucate of land with its appurtenances, viz. that which Thomas Drake held, near Kilkenny, and which shall be free of all services.”

THIS priory, thus greatly favoured, soon increased in riches. At the reformation, this house and its possessions were granted to the Mayor and Citizens of Kilkenny.

IN 1645, when the monastic orders were repairing their abbeys and monasteries, the Augustinians, to whom this priory originally belonged, endeavoured to possess themselves of it, but were opposed by
the

the Jesuits, who set up a fictitious grant from the city, and in this they were supported by Rinuccini, the pope's nuncio. However the city disclaimed any such grant.

GREAT part of this priory was demolished to make room for a foot barrack, yet its ruins declare its former splendour. For about fifty-four feet of the south-side of the choir it seems to be almost one window. The eastern window is about sixteen feet wide and thirty high; it is divided by delicate stone mullions. There are some sepulchral inscriptions and other remains, which may be seen in the *Collectanea* before cited.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Wheatly, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. CANICE.

FROM the confused and imperfect account of the origin of this structure we can only conjecture, that Felix O'Dullany, or Delany, began it in 1180, by erecting a small church near the round tower. Hugh Rufus, who was probably elected to this see through the influence of the Earl Marshal, laid the foundation of a noble edifice, to bear pace with the other magnificent ecclesiastical constructions, at that time raising every where by the English. Bishop Mapilton in 1233, and St. Leger, who succeeded him, completed the fabrick. The style of architecture here used, seems to confirm what has been advanced. St. Leger died towards the end of Edward I's reign, when, according to Bentham, the prevailing taste was an immoderate length in the windows, rising as high as the vaulting, and ornamented with coloured glass. The windows of this cathedral are in this style, but have been shortened, the eye, however, quickly discovers and traces the barbarous change.

THIS church is built on an eminence, with a descent all round it. You enter the church-yard from the town by a flight of marble steps: it is planted with trees, and to the west is a handsome terrace walk, from whence is a beautiful prospect of a fine country. The

church is in the form of a cross: the length from east to west in the clear is 226 feet, and the breadth of the cross from north to south is 123, being perhaps the largest church in the kingdom except St. Patrick's and Christ's churches, Dublin, and in beauty it excels both. There are two lateral and a central aisle. The roof of the nave is supported by five pillars, and a pilaster of black marble on each side, upon which are formed five neat arches. Each lateral aisle is lighted by four windows below, and the central aisle by five above: they are in the shape of quatrefoils. The steeple is low, but broad, taking up the space of thirty-seven feet: it is supported by four massy columns of black marble, and its floor rests on a great number of springers; rising from the columns they spread over the vaulting, and are each divided into a small moulding like beads.

THE pillars were, about sixty or seventy years ago, whitened by an absurd and ignorant economist. There are four entrances, one at the west end, two in the nave opposite each other, and one at the end of the north transept. The seats of the choir and gallery are of oak varnished, and the whole plain, but remarkably neat. The compass ceiling is adorned with fret work, and as many modillions, and in the centre a group of foliage, festoons, and cherubims.

In the north transept is St. Mary's chapel, and near this is an oratory wherein were heaped, during the usurpation, numberless beautiful sepulchral monuments, which Bishop Pococke, an excellent prelate and learned antiquary, drew from ruin and obscurity, and placed in the nave and aisles.

BISHOP Ledred, in 1318, fitted up the windows of the cathedral, and particularly the eastern one, in so elegant a manner, and adorned it with such curious workmanship, as left it unrivalled in this kingdom. This will not appear exaggerated, when we are informed, that Rinuccini, Archbishop of Firmo, and nuncio from the Pope to the confederate Catholics in 1645, who came from the natal soil of the fine arts, was so much struck with its beauty, that he offered for it the large sum of 700l. and esteemed it not unworthy Rome itself, whither he intended to send it. But neither

the

the high rank or influence of the Prince of Firmo, nor the distresses of the times could prevail on the Bishop or chapter to accede to the nuncio's wishes. The window contained the history of Christ from his birth to his ascension: the other windows, though much inferior, were enriched with various figures and emblems. This exquisite piece of art at length fell a sacrifice to the savage barbarism of the times; it was demolished by the fanatics in 1650, urged on by that infamous regicide Colonel Axtel, who was the governor of Kilkenny.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DOMINICAN OR BLACK ABBEY.

WILLIAM, Earl Marshal, about 1225, founded this monastery for Dominican friars, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. The founder was interred here in 1231, and in three years after his brother Richard, who was slain in a battle with the O'Mores and O'Conors on the Curragh of Kildare.

HUGH, Bishop of Ossory, who had been a great benefactor, was interred near the high altar, and four general chapters of the Dominican order were held here. In 1437, Henry VI. made the following grant to this monastery: "The King to whom these presents shall come, &c. Our beloved the Prior and Convent of the Friars, preachers of Kilkenny, having humbly represented unto us, that they are continual orators for our happiness, and the souls of our noble progenitors, kings of England, and that they cannot support themselves by the alms of the city of Kilkenny, nor of the county, because it is spoiled and wasted by our own nation, as well as the Irish in rebellion. We, having considered the premises, and willing to grant their humble supplication, do, with the assent of the venerable Father in Christ, Richard Archbishop of Dublin, Justiciary of our kingdom of Ireland, and of our Council of the same, by the manucaption of John Nauyler of Trim, and Thomas Clopham of

Naven, grant to the said Prior and convent two parts of all the tithes, oblations, commodities and profits whatever of the Rectory of the church of Mothil in said county, now in our hands, to have and to hold the said two parts so long as they shall remain with us, paying yearly to our Exchequer of Ireland eight pence on the Feasts of St. Michael and Easter, in equal portions. Witness our said Justiciary at Dublin, the 25th day of July, 15 Hen. VI."

By an inquisition in the Chief Remembrancer's Office it appears, that Peter Cantwell, the last prior, was seized of said priory, and within its precincts a church and belfry, a small castle near the church, a dormitory, and beneath it the chapter-house; another chamber called the king's chamber, and adjoining it a small turret, with much other property in lands and houses, within and without the city of Kilkenny.

HENRY VIII. granted this monastery to the sovereign, burgesses and commonalty of Kilkenny, at the yearly rent of 12s. 4d. Irish. In the time of the elder James it served for a shire-house, and in 1643, it was repaired and a chapter of the order held in it. Its towers are light and elegant, and some of the windows executed with a masterly hand.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

(PLATE II.) This shews an inside View of the Abbey.

FRANCISCAN ABBEY.

WE have every reason to place the foundation of this monastery previous to the year 1230, for "in the chore of the friars-preachers, says Stanihurst, William Marshal, Erle of Pembroke, was buried, who departed this life in the yere 1231. Richard, brother to William to whom the inheritance descended, within three years after deceased at Kilkennie, beinge wounded to deathe, in a field in the heath

heath of Kildare in the yeare 1234, the twelſe of April, and was intoomed with his brother according to the old epitaph heere mentioned.

“ Hic comes eſt poſitus, Ricardus vulnere ſoſſus,
Cujus ſub ſoſſa, Kilkennia continet oſſa.”

THE new choir was not completed before 1321, when the great altar, a marble table of amazing ſize, was conſecrated, and in ten years after, the Biſhop of Waterford conſecrated the cemetery. A great flood in the river Nore deſtroyed all the bridges and mills in Kilkenny, but dared not approach, if we believe tradition, the high altar of this church. Nor were the friars of this houſe leſs ſucceſſful in forging other miracles, and getting them credited. Elizabeth Palmer, who built at her own expence the forepart of the choir, and was interred therein, died a virgin at the age of ſeventy, though ſhe had been married young and to ſeveral huſbands.

ST. Francis's well, belonging to this church, was famous for miraculous cures, and ſtill among the ſuperſtitious preſerves ſome degree of reputation. Henry VIII. granted this monastery and its poſſeſſions to the corporation of Kilkenny; part of it is now a horſe-barrack. It was an elegant building, as its ſurviving remains evince.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBAY OF JERPOINT.

THIS abbey is ſituated on the river Nore, two miles above Thomastown, and was founded in 1180 by Donogh, King of Oſſory, for Ciſtertian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The Monks, on the arrival of the Engliſh, had intereſt ſufficient with king John to get a confirmation of all the lands beſtowed on them by the King of Oſſory, and Edward III. in the 34th year of his reign, at the inſtance of Phillip, then abbot, granted him an inſpeximus and confirmation of former charters.

THE abbot ſat in parliament, an honour ſometimes found inconvenient;

venient; for in 1375, the abbot of Jerpoint petitioned Edward III. and stated, that as the house was dependent on the abbot of Baltinglass, who attended parliaments and answered for the abbots under his care, yet the abbot of Jerpoint was often compelled by writ to appear in parliament, to his great loss and distress, and to the great expenditure and costs of his house; he therefore prayed an exemption, and the king by a writ dated October 28th at Kilkenny, did for the future exonerate him from such attendance.

OLIVER Grace, the last abbot, surrendered this abbey the 18th of March, the 31 Henry VIII. It then possessed above 1500 acres of arable and pasture, three rectories, the alterages and tithes of thirteen other parishes; all these were granted, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, to James Earl of Ormond and his heirs male to hold *in capite*, at the yearly rent of 49l. 3s. 9d.

THE ruins are extensive and beautiful, and the style the same as the other Cistercian abbeys of the same date.

THIS View, which represents the south west aspect, was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

THOMASTOWN MONASTERY.

THIS is a very ancient town, being built by Thomas Fitz Anthony, who accompanied Henry II. in his Irish expedition. It is in the barony of Gowran on the river Nore, and eight miles from Kilkenny. There are no indisputable documents to assure us that a Dominican monastery was erected here, and yet Burke, the historiographer of that order, has adduced some evidence not destitute of probability. He says, that in the year 1720 there was a meeting in Dublin of the fathers definitors of the order. Edmund Burke, Peter M'Dermot, Patrick Diamond and Stephen M'Egan, where Thomastown is expressly mentioned as wanting a superior to superintend the Dominican convent there. He adds, that at a general meeting of the order at Rome, A. D. 1656, the Irish Dominican convents amounted

amounted to forty-three, from which if Thomastown was deducted there would be but forty-two.

THE present church is part of this old monastery : in the ruins of the latter is a large tomb-stone, which tradition says, covers the body of a giant.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by J. G. Brien, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF GRAIGNEMANACH

IS situated in the Barony of Gowran on the river Barrow. A few Cistercians from Stanley in Wiltshire settled at first at Loughmeran, near Kilkenny, in 1202, then at Athermolt, and lastly at the vale of St. Saviour, antiently called *Duisk*, and after Graignemanach, where William, Earl Marshal, erected an abbey for them, A. D. 1212.

IN this abbey was lodged an ancient division made of Ireland by Henry II. and completed by his son John. It was, for the times, a tolerably exact survey, on the plan of that of Doomsday Book, and the ground-work of the present arrangement of our shires.

THE last abbot was M'Murrough O'Cavanagh, to whom a pension of ten pounds a year was granted on his surrender of the abbey in 1537. He sat in parliament in right of his church, and annually paid the bishop for his temporals 4l. 7s. 6d.

SIR Edward Butler, of Lowgrange, in the county of Kilkenny, knight, was seized of the possessions of this abbey; but by the 9 Elizabeth, they were granted for ever to James Butler, junior, at the annual rent of 41l. Irish money. The building was of great extent, and the architecture and sculpture, even in its present ruined state, excite our admiration. It had a beautiful octagon tower, which fell down in the year 1744.

THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, Anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) This shews an inside View of that magnificent structure.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF GOWRAN.

THIS town is above eight miles from Kilkenny. It had a strong castle, which was attacked by Oliver Cromwell, and resolutely defended by colonel Hammond, who was obliged to surrender, when Oliver ordered every officer but one to be shot, and the Popish chaplain was hanged at the Butchers' Shambles.

THE church seems to be ancient, but there are no traces that it was ever monastic. It was large, and in a little chapel on the south side is a monument of John Kelly, A. D. 1626. Another of the same name was buried 1640, with the following lines after the usual inscription :

Both wives at once he could not have,
Both to enjoy at once, he made his grave.

BRUCE, the Scottish invader, burnt Gowran in 1316, and in 1405, James, Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice, died here.

BALLYHAUNES ABBEY, MAYO,

Is romantically situated in the midst of trees, on a hill surrounded by a small rivulet; it is in the barony of Costello, and close to a village of the same name. It was founded by the family of De Angulo, or Nangle, who came over with Henry II. and had large possessions in this barony and also in Meath.

THE abbey consists of three chapels. Beneath the eastern window is the altar with the Dillons' arms under a crucifix, and in the vaults many of this noble family rest. The abbey was built for the Augustinians, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. These monks took possession (as other religious orders did) of the church at the commencement of the Irish rebellion in 1641, and repaired it. By an inquisition, 10 September, 1625, Lord Dillon was seized of the precincts of the monastery of Bealahaunes.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

MORISK

MORISK ABBEY

Is in a small town of this name on the bay of Newport, at the foot of Cruach-Phadruig, the celebrated Croak Patrick, whither our patron saint assembled all venomous creatures in Ireland, and as the tradition relates precipitated them into the sea.

THE O'Malys, antient proprietaries of Oval vi Mhaly, or O'Maly's apples, the mountains of this country bearing some distant resemblance to this fruit, founded this church for Austin hermits, who held it and some portions of land till the suppression of Monasteries. The building was never large, nor had it any cloister. There are battlements on the south side of the building. The steeple has long since fallen.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BALLINTUBBER ABBEY

Is in the barony of Curragh, seven miles from Ballinrobe. Cathal O'Connor, in 1216, erected this abbey for regular canons of St. Austin, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It had a large property in land, conferred at different times, by various benefactors. The abbey was a noble structure, of excellent workmanship, and the whole admirably finished. The original extent was much greater than at present. The chancel part is covered, and there are two chapels in each side. The groining in the chancel is intire, springing from consoles of a particular shape ornamented with sculpture. The eastern window is composed of three openings or windows, under which is the great altar; there are altars also in the little chapels. The tower is down, but the noble arch that supported it remains, and is about forty-five feet high. The principal door was beautiful, being a pointed arch supported by five columns with capitals;

capitals; 10 December, 1605, a lease in reversion of this abbey for fifty years was granted to Sir John King.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROSSERICK MONASTERY,

Two miles from Killala. A Joice built this friary for Franciscans of the third order. The family of the Joices was very considerable in England and Ireland in the 14th century. The church is built of a bluish stone and not remarkable, except that the tower is built on the middle of the gable end, and that in it is a confession-box of hewn stone, in which the penitentiary sat, and heard confessions on each side without being seen.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBAY OF BURISHOOL.

THE following is part of Pope Innocent VIII's bull for the founding this abbey, A. D. 1486.

“ BISHOP Innocent, servant of the servants of God, to the venerable Father, the Archbishop of Tuam, salvation and apostolic benediction. The immense benignity of the Apostolic See always complies with the pious desires of the faithful of the regular orders, and benevolently grants their requests. A petition lately exhibited to us on the part of Donald O'Moran of the friars preachers, states that Richard de Burgh, desirous by a happy commerce to exchange earthly for celestial, and transitory for eternal things, and for the salvation of his own and the souls of his progenitors, and for the singular devotion which he bears to the aforesaid order, grants and gives in pure and perpetual alms to said order, a certain place, called Bures-Vaill, fit and convenient for constructing one house for
the

the use and habitation of the said brethren, particularly as there is no house of the order within twelve miles of it, &c."

THIS monastery is situated on a bay of the same name, on the road leading to Erris. The steeple erected on an arch still remains; two sides of the cloisters also. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was granted to Nicholas Weston, who assigned it to Theobald Dillon, Viscount Costello. A great patron is held here the 4th of August, being St. Dominick's day.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TURLOGH ROUND TOWER.

FOUR miles from Castlebar, are the tower and church of Turlogh. The tower is seventy feet high, the diameter within nine, much exceeding the generality of this kind of building. The door is not less singular, being nineteen feet from the ground, and too high to be exactly measured. The church seems to be modern, and has the date 1625 on it; it is so close to the tower as to touch it.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF URLARE. (PLATE I.)

ONE of the family of the Nangles built this abbey about 1430 for Dominicans. Burke informs us, that it was provided by canonical regulations, that none of the mendicant orders should erect a religious house, without the special licence of the apostolic see; but the Dominicans, forgetful of this injunction, founded Urlare for novices. However on the 18th of March, 1434, they obtained the necessary licence from Pope Eugene IV. who, on the petition of William de Angulo, or Nangle, and Thomas Igrugan or O'Grogan,

Dominicans, issued his bull directed to Murchard O'Hara, Bishop of Achonry, to legalize their establishment.

THE place being surrounded by rivers, and consequently solitary, was judged proper to be the house of novitiates for Connaught, though others from different parts of the kingdom resorted to it. The monastery is situated on the north side of a lake of the same name. The walls are intire. The eastern window is very fine, and under it are the remains of an altar. On the south wall of the chapel, is the following inscription:

“ Pray for the soul

OF Partrick Duffy and Cate his wife, and the father and Beas Duffy and their family, who made this in the year of our Lord 1719.”

ON the dissolution of religious houses, Urlare was granted to Lord Dillon. Here are the graves of many principal families in these parts; such as the Nangles, Lords M'Costello, Phillippses, M'Donnells of Slieuliew, Gradys, Fitz Gerald's of Loghlin, M'Jordans of Kerieghter, &c.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) This View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose Anno 1791.

CLONMINES ABBEY, WEXFORD.

THIS abbey is in the barony of Shelburn, and washed by the river Bannow. The family of Cavenagh, descended from the M'Murroghs, kings of Leinster, founded this church for Austin hermits in 1385; this was ten years before the M'Murroghs surrendered the sovereignty of their countries to Richard II. and accepted in lieu a pension of eighty marks per annum, which was paid them to the time of Henry VIII. The records relative to this house are very imperfect, so that it is not exactly known when the castle and abbey here were erected, but they seem to belong to the 14th century.

tury. The Dominicans claimed some right to this church, but at this day the Augustinians have a prior and brethren attached to it. Nicholas Wodding was the last prior, and, in the 35 Henry VIII. this house with its appurtenances was granted for ever to John Parker, at the annual rent of two shillings and four pence Irish money.

THE abbey was very extensive, and the foundations of the cloisters are yet to be seen, and one set of arches highly ornamented. The tower stands on an arch; part of this is stopped up, and as there are buttresses, there seems to have been some alteration in the original design. The western window is very fine, made of a red grit, but looking white, being almost entirely covered with white moss. Of the same are the architrave of the western door, the arches of the cloisters, and a monument within the church. The whole building was surrounded with walls, and capable of defence, and vestiges of a Portcullis remain in a gate near the abbey.

THIS View, which represents the west aspect, was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, Anno 1780, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DUNCANNON FORT

WAS erected in 1588, or rather earlier, to protect the river of Waterford against any attempt of the Spaniards, whose invincible Armada, as they boastingly styled it, alarmed every part of our coasts.

THE fort is built on the flat surface of a high rock that overlooks the sea, and was large enough to hold two companies of foot, though but one is generally quartered there. You enter it over a draw-bridge, which is raised at night; the governor's house and the chapel are small but neat. There were usually thirty cannon, placed in three tires or ranges, and the whole surrounded by a strong wall.

WHEN Cromwell came here, he found Duncannon so well provided, that he did not think it prudent to storm it: he blockaded it
for

for a while, but soon withdrew. In 1650, Ireton besieged it, and it probably would have baffled his attempts, as it was commanded by Colonel Wagon, a brave officer; but when the latter saw, that General Preston surrendered Waterford, he thought farther resistance vain, and capitulated on the 14th of August. In 1690 it was garrisoned by the adherents of James II. and Captain Michael Burke was governor. He was summoned by Major General Kirk, but required six days to consult Lord Tyrconnel on the terms. This was refused; the army advanced, and Sir Cloudesly Shovel with sixteen frigates immediately appeared before Duncannon, and the garrison surrendered.

By the 10 William III. the commissioners for the settlement of Ireland were set out so much forfeited lands as amounted to three hundred pounds per annum, most contiguous to the Fort of Duncannon, for the better maintenance of said fort.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

DUNBRODY ABBEY.

THE foundation-charter of this abbey is in the *Monastricon Anglicanum*, and recites, that Harvey of Mount Maurice, who was Seneschal to Richard Earl of Pembroke, made a grant of divers lands to St. Mary and St. Benedict, and to the monks of the abbey of Blidewas in Shropshire, for erecting an abbey at Dunbrody for Cistercian monks; to this charter Felix, Bishop of Ossory, is witness, who was promoted to that see in the year 1178.

THIS place is in the barony of Shelburn, four miles south of New Ross. The Cistercians, from their first introduction into this isle by St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, were much favoured by the Irish nobility, and not less by the English. Hence they every where acquired immense possessions, and were enabled to execute in the best style, their different religious houses. Richard, Earl of Pembroke and Walter, his grandson, were benefactors to Dunbrody.
Harlewin,

Harlewin, Bishop of Leighlin, was interred in the abbey-church, A. D. 1216, a great part of which he caused to be erected, and Edward III. in 1348, granted a confirmation of all the possessions of this abbey, and so did Henry IV. in 1402.

PERHAPS the most extraordinary instance of a sacrilegious plunderer that occurs in our ecclesiastical annals is that of Alexander Devereux or De Ebroico, the last abbot of Dunbrody. By deed dated the 10th of May 1522, he granted to his relation, Stephen Devereux, the town and villages of Battlestown, little and great Haggart, Ballygow and Ballycorean, for the term of sixty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty-two marks, and having thus liberally provided for his family, he surrendered the abbacy, and was consecrated Bishop of Ferns in 1539, in St. Patrick's, Dublin, by George Brown, Archbishop of Dublin, and others. In this see he continued the same course as before at Dunbrody. He leased to his brother, James Devereux, and his kinsmen Philip and William Devereux, almost all his see-lands, at small rents. After presiding at Ferns for almost twenty-seven years, he died at Feathard in 1566.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, is taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

(PLATE II.) THE ruins of Dunbrody are great, and have a grandeur, which at first sight inspires reverential awe; to which the solitude of the place and its wildness not a little contribute. The walls of the church are pretty entire, as is the chancel. In the church are three chapels vaulted and groined. The great aisle is divided into three parts by a double row of arches, supported by square piers, the inside of the arches have a moulding which springs from beautiful consoles. The tower is rather low in proportion to the building, and is supported by a grand arch, very little inferior to that of Boyle and Ballintubber. The foundation of the cloisters only remains, they were spacious. The western window is of an uncommon form, and the western door under it magnificent, with filligree open work cut in the stone, of which one single bit now survives,

survives, and that almost worn smooth by time, but raised enough to put the finger under it.

THIS view was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE.

ENNISCORTHY is a borough and market town on the Slaney, in the barony of Scarewalshe, nine miles from Wexford. Tradition ascribes the building of this castle to Raymond le Gros. It is situated in the town near the bridge, and at present encompassed with other buildings. It is flanked by three towers, none of which are accessible, except one, which rises not from the ground, but consoles in the wall. The inside walls are modern, and rooms designed for an armoury.

IN 1649, Cromwell marched from Dublin through Wicklow to Wexford, where he, among other castles, took Iniscorpin, or Enniscorthy.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

HOOK TOWER.

THIS is situated in the barony of Shelburn, on a long neck of land which forms a peninsula, and makes the western entrance of Waterford harbour. It is an antient circular building, founded upon a rock pretty high above the swell of the sea, surrounded by precipices on one side, and shelving rocks on the other. The walls are of an amazing thickness, with stairs in them to the top. The construction and figure seem to me to be Danish, and of equal date with Reginald's Tower, mentioned in Waterford, and similar to other Danish round towers dispersed over the kingdom. Its being
made

made to serve as a light-house, is but a modern application of the structure.

TRADITION ascribes it to a Rose Macrue, sister of Strongbow. Another tradition, and more probable, is, that this lady inclosed the town of New Ross with a wall, about 1310. Her monument is in the church of St. Saviour, at Ross. Her hair is there reticulated round her forehead, in a manner formal and unbecoming; on her breast appears a solitaire, from which an ornament is pendant.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

FETHARD CASTLE.

THIS castle is in the barony of Shelburne, and on a point of land which forms the western entrance of Bannow Bay. It has been altered and modernized; the original entrance, doors, and windows much enlarged; the outside all plastered, and the stairs are, on one side, in the thickness of the wall. The tower remains in its antient state, is elegant and well built. The crown and battlements are supported by brackets; there is an opening round, from whence stones might be thrown, or arrows shot, at an enemy. This castle surrendered to Oliver Cromwell in 1649.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ST. MARY'S, WEXFORD.

THIS church is in the town of Wexford, small, but of excellent workmanship. It is remarkable for its elegant arches, supported by round columns, the bases and capitals of which are of peculiar construction. The shafts of the pillars are of hewn stone, the rest bare walls and plain windows. There is a tomb with the figure of a woman, and other sculptures.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, Anno 1780, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

SLADE CASTLE

Is in the barony of Shelburne, in the little village of Slade, on the sea-shore, whose inhabitants support themselves by fishing.

THE castle is said to have been built in the last century, and was evidently for the purpose of protecting Slade bay. It is constructed of a brownish stone, and now in good preservation, and serves as a magazine.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TINTERN ABBEY.

THIS noble religious edifice is seated on the river Bannow, at the bottom of Bannow bay, in the barony of Shelburne, three miles from Duncannon fort. William Earl of Pembroke being in great peril at sea, made a vow to found an abbey in that place where he should first land; this was at Tintern, where he settled a convent of Cisterians, and dedicated the building to the Virgin Mary. The monks he brought from Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire, and gave them many parcels of land, and liberties equal to those of the Abbey of Dunbrody. The founder died in 1219, and King John confirmed his will.

IN 1447, the lands of the abbey being very much wasted, and the abbot having rebuilt the house at his own particular cost and charge, the expenditure amounted to a considerable sum; in consequence whereof, it was enacted in parliament, that the abbots of Tintern should not in future be compelled to attend parliaments or other great councils. In 31 Henry VIII. John Power, the last abbot, surrendered this house; and in the 18th Elizabeth it was, with its appurtenances,

appurtenances, which were extensive and valuable, granted for ever, in *capite*, to Anthony Colclough, at the annual rent of 26l. 4s. Irish money.

THE abbey was formerly much larger than at present. The tower and its beautiful arch have been long stopped up, the antient windows are contracted, and the western door and its mouldings can scarcely be seen. In a word, the utmost the most curious eye can discover, is the Gothic contour. The present occupier, Vesey Colclough, Esq. has surrounded the abbey with walls and battlements in the antient style, and so well executed, that a few years will give them the appearance of being part of the original building.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

BALLYSADARE ABBEY, SLIGO.

FOUR miles south of Sligo, St. Fechin erected this abbey in the 7th century. It is situated at the foot of a small hill. Regular canons of St. Austin were settled here, so that the building could not be anterior to the 12th or 13th century. The church at first was probably of wood, for in 1179 it is recorded, that Efdara, by which is meant Ballysadare, was burnt by the men of Moglisha and Moilterery. The same accident happened in 1188.

AN inquisition, of the 29th of Elizabeth, finds that the abbat was seized of a church partly thatched, a dormitory, the ruins of two other buildings, three cottages with their curtilages, a cemetery in a state of ruin, and other property of little value. And in the 30th of Elizabeth, a lease of the abbey was made to Brian Fitz William, at the annual rent of 53s. 4d. and he assigned it to Edward Crofton.

THE arches of the belfry and a small part of the tower remain, and are of a blackish stone and good masonry. At some distance from the abbey is a chapel, which has nothing remarkable, except

the door, which is adorned with the heads of men and women. The windows are of cut stone.

THIS View, which represents the east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

BAHY CASTLE.

THIS was part of Lord Dillon's estate in 1624, and was the head of a manor containing the town lands of Behed, Cloonegaronagh, and Crossard.

It stands at about an hundred yards from the high road to Sligo, and a small stream almost surrounds it. Tradition ascribes the construction of Bahy Castle to the Mac Donoughs, ancient Proprietors of the baronies of Coran and Tyreril, in the county of Sligo.

A square tower only exists; the rest of the castle has been used by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, for building a house contiguous to it. It is now the estate of Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, Esq.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

COURT ABBEY.

THREE miles west of Achrony is the village of Court, where O'Hara erected a small monastery for Franciscans of the third order, in the 13th century. It is in a field, the approach to it through bogs. There are three chapels; the east and west divided by a square belfry on arches, the height of the tower fifty-eight feet; it has two off-sets, and stones sticking out of the sides. The other chapel, to the south-west, opens into the western one through a lofty Gothic arch. In it are pedestals for the statues of saints, and the windows were formerly ornamented with paintings, but what they represented it is now impossible to investigate. The south wall had a window adorned with tracery. In the western chapel is an octagonal inverted cone for holy water; and on the northern
side

side of the chancel are recesses in the thickness of the wall, now filled up with skulls.

By an inquisition of the 29th of Elizabeth, this monastery had a church covered with thatch, a cemetery, dormitory, and two other houses, all ruinous, and of little value. They were granted to Richard Kyndelinthe.

This View, which represents the east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS represents an inside View of the building, from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

NEWTOWN CASTLE

Is romantically situated on the eastern side of Lough Gill: its western wall is washed by the waves of the lake. The lake is entirely surrounded by high and rugged mountains, which give it an air of wild grandeur. Not far is Hazlewood, before noticed.

THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which represents the south-east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

ABBAY OF SLIGO.

A MONASTERY was founded in this town, A. D. 1253, by Maurice Fitz Gerald, then Lord Justice, under the invocation of the Holy Cross, for friars of the order of St. Dominick. It is seated pleasantly on the river Gitley, and near the sea.

IN 1270, 1360, and 1394, the town was destroyed by contending factions, and the monastery pillaged; and in 1414 there were but twenty Friars resident in it. The next year the whole
pile

pile was consumed by fire. This misfortune being represented to Pope John XXIII. then present at the council of Constance, he issued the following Apostolic letters:

“JOHN, Bishop, servant of the servants of God, to all christian believers who shall see these present letters, salvation and apostolic benediction.

“It having been represented unto us, that the church and house of Dominicans at Sligo, in the diocese of Elphin, in which it is affirmed twenty brothers have long devoutly served God, were lately burnt by fire, and that the prior and some of the brethren of the order desire to repair said church and house, a work of considerable expence, the means to defray which they do not possess. We consulting the honour of said church, and willing that it should be repaired, that the faithful may resort thither more freely for devotion, and be desirous to contribute more liberally towards its repairs when they shall find themselves replenished with celestial gifts: relying, as we do, on the mercy of the Omnipotent God, and by the authority of his blessed apostles Peter and Paul, do compassionately relax ten years, and as many forty days of penance (*decem annos et totidem quadragenas*) enjoined on all penitents and those who have confessed, who on the feasts of the assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Patrick shall devoutly visit the aforesaid church, and contribute to its repairs.

“OUR will is, that if there is any indulgence, either for ever or a certain time, granted by us, to those who shall visit or assist in repairing said church and house, that it shall from henceforth be null and void. Dated at Constance, the 16th of the Calends of February, in the 5th Year of our Pontificate A. D. 1415.”

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THE present building was now begun in a very superior style of sculpture and architecture. Among its principal benefactors were O'Connor, Lord of Sligo, and Pierce O'Timony, a man of considerable wealth and property, whose statue was placed

placed in the cloister. There are two large chapels, divided by a square belfry: the tower is entire, except the battlements at the top. The arches are lofty, and enriched with foliage and angels. The three sides of the cloisters are covered by an arched roof. The front and sides of the altar are ornamented with Gothic arches, foliage, and tracery, and there are pedestals for statues. The eastern window is very beautiful, and a stone gallery surrounds the nave. Several feet from the ground, is the tomb of O'Connor and his lady kneeling on each side of an altar. The Gothic arches, fluted pillars, and multiplicity of minute and curious ornaments, make us wonder at the high degree to which the arts of sculpture and architecture were now carried, and particularly how money could be procured for the accomplishment of such a work in a country torn by rebellion and domestic dissention, as was the case with Ireland at this time. These difficulties will hereafter be solved when I come to speak of our architectural antiquities, in which a View of this beautiful monument of O'Connor will be given.

An inquisition, of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds this monastery had a church, a steeple, cemetery and two other stone-buildings, a fishing weir, with some parcels of land.

THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE III.) THIS View, which represents the inside of that magnificent building, with part of the cloisters, was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BALLYNAFADD CASTLE

WAs formerly the property of the sept of the M'Donoughs, and was erected by them. It stands on a small eminence near the road from Boyle to Sligo. The shape of the castle is an oblong square, defended at the angles by four round towers, which have machicolations,

lations. The walls are four feet and a half thick, and constructed of a reddish stone.

FROM the castle are seen the Curlew Mountains to the east, and to the north Lough Arrow, and to the south a stream winding through a valley. In the year 1641, Bealanfad, as it was then written, had an English garrison, which bravely resisted the assaults of Hubert Boy Burke, Sir Ulic Burke, and other rebels, who attempted to take it and the other castles in Connaught. Ballynafadd held out a long time, till the want of water obliged it to surrender.

THIS View, which represents the east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

BALLINDOWN ABBEY.

ON Lough Arrow, seven miles north of Abbey Boyle, the M'Donoughs founded the monastery of Ballindown, about 1427, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for Dominican nuns.

THERE are two chapels, divided by a belfry. The eastern and western windows are Gothic, the other arches elliptical. The tower, part of which only remains, was supported by three arches. Two large consoles stick out over the piers of the arches, to support probably statues.

AN inquisition, of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds the possessions of the monastery to be, a church, a cemetery with half a quarter of land. These were granted to Francis Crofton, who assigned them to Edward Crofton.

THIS View, which represents the north-west aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which shews the inside of the building, was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BENNADA FRIARY.

THIS edifice, seated on the river Moy, is five miles west of Achonry. It was founded in 1423, through the exertions of a religious of the order of Austin hermits, under which rule it was, and it was dedicated to Corpus Christi. The building is of regular square-hewn stone. The tower is seventy feet high, the top broken, and is supported on one arch. The eastern window is neat, and not crouded with work. In the thickness of the wall, on the left entrance of the door, is a bason for holy water. No cloisters remain, though the area where they stood can be traced. There are two handsome antient tombs in the church.

THIS View, which represents the south-east aspect, was taken by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

BALLYMOTE CASTLE

WAS built in the year 1300, by Richard de Burgh, the second Earl of Ulster, from his complexion, commonly called The Red Earl. This nobleman, the first for possessions and power in the kingdom, after most magnificently entertaining the parliament of Ireland in Kilkenny, in 1326, retired to the abbey of Athassel, in the county of Tipperary.

THIS castle was large and strong, flanked by six round towers, the top of the highest fifty-three feet from the ground. The walls are nine feet thick, and seem to have had a gallery or covered-way all round. On the top is a parapet of two feet thick, and a foot-way round. The entrance was defended by out-works, a few vestiges of which remain. The inside is a large area or bawn, so that the garrison must have dwelt in the towers.

THE castles of Ballymote and Sligo being in the hands of the Irish, much impeded the reduction of Connaught; but Ireton joining with

Sir Charles Coote, who was the soul of the army, re-took them in 1652.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which represents the south-east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

O'GARA'S CASTLE,

A BUILDING of considerable strength and extent, constructed by one of the O'Garas, which family were antient barons of Knocmore, in this county, and also founders of the Dominican Monastery of Knocmore.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

MEEMLEEK CASTLE.

THIS castle is situated in the midst of bogs, and very difficult of access. Part of a square tower alone remains.

THIS View, which represents the south aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, Anno 1791.

CHURCH, IN CHURCH ISLAND.

THIS island is usually called Innismore, and is situated in Lough Gill and barony of Carbury. Colgan says, St. Loman founded a church here in the time of Columba. Whatever the tradition may be, it was certainly one of the old establishments of the Culdees, whose hostility to Romish tenets and innovations made the writers devoted to them deprive them of the honour to which their learning, sanctity, and zeal had just claim.

IN the year 1416 the abbey was destroyed by an accidental fire, in which the annals of the four masters mention some valuable MSS. of O'Curnin were destroyed. He was a religious of that church. The isle is about two miles long, and in some places half a mile broad; the abbey is at the east end of it, and in former ages was the burial-place of the parish of Calry. In a rock near the door of the church is a cavity, called our Lady's Bed, into which pregnant women go, and turn thrice round, which they believe prevents their dying in labour; at the same time they repeat certain prayers. Both rock and church are now covered with ivy.

THE church is an oblong, with a few loophole windows, which most of the very old Culdean edifices have. There is a recess at one end, lighted by a similar window. The door has some rude carving like dentils.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ROSLEE CASTLE

STANDS on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in the barony of Tyreragh. It is but of indifferent workmanship, the stone black. The castle was larger than it now appears; the part which remains has stairs, in the thickness of the walls, all round, and is near a rivulet. Tradition says, there was a weir here to catch salmon, the door of which had a bell communicating with the kitchen, by which they were apprized when a fish was secured.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF ATHENRY.

ATHENRY was formerly an handsome town, furrounded by walls by King John in 1211. Meyler de Bermingham, second baron of Athenry, granted land to build a Dominican monastery on, and one hundred and sixty marks. St. Dominick, it is said, writ to Bermingham for this purpose, and a noble fabrick was erected in 1241. Florence O'Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, Walter, Earl of Ulster, William de Burgh, and others, were great benefactors to this church.

IN 1400 Pope Boniface IX. granted a bull of indulgence to those who visited and contributed to the repairs and preservation of this monastery. An accidental fire having consumed the church in 1423, Pope Martin V. issued another bull for its reparation, and in 1427 William Ryedymer and Richard Golber, and other Dominicans, having represented unto the said Pope Martin, that there was a want of religious men to instruct the natives in the Catholic faith, petitioned him for licence to found two chapels or oratories, with a belfry, bell, cemetery, house, cloisters and other offices (*cum campanili, campana, cæmeterio, domo, claustro & aliis officiniis*). Where these chapels were built is not well known, but it is supposed they were at Tombeola, at the head of Roundstown bay, in the barony of Ballynahinch, and at Ballindown, in the county of Sligo.

POPE Eugene IV. in 1445, renewed the bull of Pope Martin for the repairs of the church, at which time it had thirty monks; and in 1644 it was erected into an university (*studium generale*), with four others for the Dominican order, by order of a general chapter held at Rome.

THE little dependance to be placed on Monkish inscriptions and antiquities, when the honour or interest of their order is concerned, will evidently appear from the following certificate:

“ WE, the underwritten, do, by these presents, testify to our posterity and future ages, that we saw and read with our eyes this inscription,

inscription, placed over the door of the refectory of Dominicans, of Athenry,——*Carolus manus rubræ me fieri fecit*:——As time will erase these letters, we have given this testimony this 24th day of October 1725.

Thomas Power Daly, of Carrownokelly, Esq.

Dennis Daly, of Frenchbrook, co. Mayo, counsellor at law.

Peter Daly, of Quansbury, co. Galway, counsellor at law.

James Browne,

Andrew Semper, } Athenry.

Andrew Browne,

Michael Berny, deputy portrieve of Athenry.

R. P. Fr. Raymundus de Burgo.

R. P. Fr. Augustinus de Burgo."

WITHOUT doubt, these respectable persons saw what they testified, but the inscription is a palpable forgery, and allowed to be such by the historiographer of the Dominican order. "For," says he, "how could Cathal Crovderg, the person alluded to, who was titular King of Connaught, and died in 1224, cause this refectory to be made in 1241, the true time of its building?"

THE cemetery of this monastery was a great place of interment: in it were laid the de Burghs, M'Davocs, O'Heynes, Killikellics, Moghans, Brownes, Lynches, Colmans and Dalies.

IN the 16th Elizabeth this monastery, with its appurtenances, thirty acres of land in Athenry, and twelve in the town of Ballindana, were granted for ever, *in capite*, to the portrieve and burgessees of the town of Athenry, at the yearly rent of 26s. 4d. Irish money.

THE remains of this monastery shew it to have been a noble, extensive pile; part of them are converted into barracks, and the barrack-yard was the ground where the cloisters stood. The tower is unequal, the lower being larger than the upper part. The eastern window is in a good style.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE-

CASTLETOWN CASTLE.

FROM the ruins of this structure it appears to have been very considerable formerly, though situated in a part little noticed; the founder or time of building is not known. It stands about seventeen miles south of Galway, and was strongly fortified. A large area before it has been inclosed with a rampart of great breadth and thickness. Two strong towers and a portcullis guard the entrance. Large masses of masonry lying scattered about prove the strength of the building.

ON one side the castle is washed by a river, which sinks into a cavern some hundreds of paces below it. It is remarkable, that this river, in the course of a few miles, loses itself five different times before it mixes its waters with a lake.

THERE is a tradition, that this castle had been founded by a chieftain, named M'Raymond, who rendered himself odious to his vassals by every species of tyranny and oppression. A few years since some labourers employed in erecting a wall, about a quarter of a mile west of the castle, discovered the remains of an iron gibbet, on which he is said to have executed the unhappy objects of his resentment. Within the castle are some souterrains. A detachment of Cromwell's army, in the middle of the last century, took this fortress, and, after putting the garrison to the sword, burned it, since which it has been suffered to decay.

DUNMORE ABBEY

IS six miles north of Tuam, in the town of the same name. Tradition ascribes the construction to the lords of Athenry. An early religious foundation was made here, as it is said, by St. Patrick, which was called Domnack Phadrnig, and St. Fullartach was appointed bishop of it. A friary of Austin hermits was constructed
on

on the site of the old abbey by Walter de Bermingham, Lord Athenry, in the year 1425.

THE ground being level and no ruins, the extent cannot be traced; what remains are here exhibited. The market-place was part of the abbey, and so is the present parish church. Henry Mossop, the celebrated actor, was born here, his father being rector of Dunmore.

THIS view was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CLARE GALWAY ABBEY

Is five miles north-east of Galway, on a small river which falls into Lough Corrib. John de Cogan, in 1290, here built a monastery for Franciscans. Ware, in his account of the bishops of Tuam, informs us, that Philip le Blond, archdeacon of Tuam, by directions of William de Bermingham, archbishop of that see, in 1296, carried away the mitre, pastoral staff, and other pontificalia of the bishop of Enaghdone, which had been deposited in the convent of the friars of Clare Galway for safe custody, until the creation of a new bishop. Gilbert, a Franciscan, who was consecrated to the see of Enaghdone contrary to the will of the archbishop, complained to the pope of the injury done him.

IN 1368 Thomas Lord Athenry granted lands contiguous to the town, for purchasing bread, wine, and wax for the church.—The high tower in the middle of the church is erected on arches, and the chapel is the Romish mass-house.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, June 11, 1792.

CLADAGH CASTLE.

THIS is four miles from Dunmore; it is a square tower, and well built.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TUAM ABBEY.

THE rudiments of a town and religious foundation were first laid by St. Jarlath here in the sixth century. This saint, if we believe our hagiographers, had divine gifts bestowed on him sufficient to attract crowds and people a desert. He had a prophetic spirit, was constant in prayer, and every night made three hundred genuflexions, and as many every day. His miracles were numerous and wonderful.

ST. BRENDAN desired him to go towards the east, “and where the wheels of your carriage break down, there,” says he, “construct a monastery.” Every thing happened as St. Brendan predicted; and the place, as Colgan informs us, obtained the name of Tuaim de Gualand. He had a large seminary of monks, over whom he long presided: after his death they erected a small chapel, wherein they deposited his bones, and it was called *Teampul na Scrin*, or the church of the shrine, and his festival is celebrated every 6th of June. The cathedral was also dedicated to him.

THE accounts of his abbey are very defective; but three abbots being mentioned, the last living about 879. In the town of Tuam was the priory of St. John, erected about 1140, by Turlogh O’Conor, king of Ireland; and a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in the reign of Henry III. Of the ruins of this a view is here given. In the 20th Elizabeth this monastery, with its possessions, together with the abbey of Mayo, were granted to the burgeses and commonalty of Athenry.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, 1792.

KILCONNEL ABBEY.

THIS is seven miles west of Ballynasloe. St. Conal, the founder of an abbey here, was coeval with St. Patrick; but it seems the former had ordained some improper persons, and had, besides, disoblged St. Attracta, his relation, whom he would not suffer to have a nunnery near his church, that both saints cursed his establishment, and it was of short duration.

WILLIAM O'KELLY, in 1400, erected a house here for Franciscans. He died in 1420, and the monastery was reformed by Malachy, William's son, in 1460. On the accession of James I. to the throne, and on the supposition that the king was well inclined to the Roman Catholic religion, most of the religious houses which were not too ruinous, were repaired, and had divine service performed in them by monks and friars. Kilconnel abbey was not neglected on this occasion.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

BERMINGHAM CASTLE

STANDS in the town of Athenry. The family of Bermingham was early settled in Connaught, and were no mean assistants in aiding the English in subduing it. This castle, as was usual, was constructed to secure his possessions, by Pierce de Bermingham, in the reign of King John, by whom he was summoned to parliament, and had a grant of 20 marks a year, payable out of the exchequer of Dublin, for his support in the king's service.

THIS Castle has been much altered by years and various possessors from what it originally was. It now consists of a square tower, well built, of brownish stone, standing in a large area, surrounded by a wall of irregular figure, composing a sort of hexagon, flanked on one side by two towers. There is a projection at the entrance,

and a walk and parapet on the wall, in which one embrasure is visible, and probably there were more, which are now overgrown with ivy.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ARDFINNAN CASTLE

IS one of the castles erected by King John in 1184, who achieved nothing more, during a stay of eight months in this isle, than constructing three of these fortresses. The situation chosen for this castle was bold and picturesque, being an high rock, overlooking the river Suir: the object of the first English settlers was to secure themselves from the natives, and the most inaccessible places were selected.

ARDFINNAN was an antient town before the arrival of the English, for in 1178 it had a religious house, named *Druim-abhradh*, which they plundered and burnt. This after became an abbey of regular canons, and was placed under the invocation of St. Finan, from whence it derived its present name of Ard-Finan. It is seven miles south-west of Clonmell. Over the river Suir here is a bridge of 14 arches. Beyond this bridge is a hill, on which Cromwell planted his cannon to batter the castle. The breach he made is now shown, and the following story told: When the place was besieged by Oliver, a butcher was within the walls, who, while the siege lasted, could never be prevailed on to come out of the room where he had placed himself; but when the breach was made, and the soldiers began to storm, he took up an handspike, and defended the breach almost alone for some time; but finding none to second him, he retired unhurt. When the castle surrendered he was asked, Why he would not come to the walls before the breach was made? He replied, "Damn them, I did not mind what was doing on the outside, but I could not bear their coming into the house," as he called it.

THERE

THERE is an high ascent all round the castle; the gate is still standing, and most part of the walls; the inside is a ruin, only part of the roof of one of the rooms remains.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ABBEY OF HOLY CROSS,

ACELEBRATED Cistercian abbey, on the river Suir, two miles south-west of Thurles. Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded an abbey here, in honour of the Holy Cross, St. Mary, and St. Benedict. There is a tradition, delivered by O'Halloran, in his introduction to the "History and Antiquities of Ireland," that Pope Pascal II. about 1110, sent a piece of the cross to Murtoth, Monarch of Ireland, covered with gold and set with precious stones.—This, like most other traditions, is a monkish fiction; for the industrious Mr. Archdall, who has given a good account of this abbey, could find in his researches no traces of it.

HOWEVER, in consequence of this, or some equally-miraculous tale, the church acquired numerous benefactions and very large property. King John, in 1186, confirmed King Donogh's grants, and ordered that the abbey should enjoy all chartered liberties and freedoms. This appears by the following record, 20 Edward I. A. D. 1320 :

"EDMUND, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye, That brother Thomas, abbot of the church of Mary of the Holy Cross, near Cashel, came into Our Chancery of Ireland the day after the feast of Michael the Archangel, in the 13th year of Our reign, at Cashel, and exhibited in Our said Chancery a certain charter, not cancelled, nor in any respect vitiated, under the seal of John, formerly Lord of Ireland and Earl of Mortoun, in these words :

' JOHN, Lord of Ireland and Earl of Morton, to all justices, ba-

‘ rons, &c. as well French as English, Welsh and Irish, and all other
 ‘ liege men of Ireland, Greeting. Know ye, That, for the love of
 ‘ God, and for the salvation of my own, and the souls of my prede-
 ‘ cessors and successors, I have granted and given, and by these
 ‘ presents do grant and give, to God and the blessed Mary of the
 ‘ Holy Cross, and to the Cistercian monks serving God there, in free,
 ‘ pure, and perpetual alms, the under-written lands, as fully and
 ‘ freely as Domuald O’Brien, King of Lymbrick, gave and granted,
 ‘ and by his charter confirmed, to the Cistercian monks of the Holy
 ‘ Cross; to wit: Kelkaterlamunu, Ballydubal, Ballyidugin, Bally-
 ‘ girryr, Ballymyoletobin, and Ballytheloth, Gardath, Ballaschelagh,
 ‘ Ballythougal et Ithologin. These lands I have given for the sal-
 ‘ vation of my soul, and those of my predecessors and successors, and
 ‘ for the souls of my soldiers who lie there. To enjoy peaceably,
 ‘ with all liberties and free customs, without any secular exactions,
 ‘ in fields, ways, forests, fisheries, &c. I have also granted, that
 ‘ they shall be free from all mulcts in My courts, for what cause so-
 ‘ ever they shall be amerced, and also free of all toll whatever; they
 ‘ shall sell or buy, for their own use, throughout My land of Nor-
 ‘ mandy, England, Wales, and Ireland; and that their lands be not
 ‘ put in plevine. Witnesses, A. bishop of Ferns; John de Courcy,
 ‘ de Angulo, Riddel, chancellor; and David of Wales.”

THREE abbots of this church, between 1186 and 1207, added the cloister. William O’Dwyer was the last abbot; he was styled Earl of Holy Cross; he was a Lord of Parliament, and Vicar General of the Cistercian order in Ireland. The 5th of Elizabeth, this abbey and its large possessions were granted to Gerald, Earl of Ormond, in *capite*, at the annual rent of 15l. 10s. 4d.

THE abbey of Holy Cross preserved its reputation for the miracles performed by the holy relique there deposited long after the Reformation. The superstitious veneration of it by the Irish, is mentioned in the Sidney State Papers. In 1579 one of the Desmond family made a pilgrimage there; and in 1600 O’Neil, under pretence of similar devotion, made a journey into Munster, to confer with the saggan Earl of Desmond.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham; and is the frontispiece to this volume.

(PLATE II.) THIS abbey has always been considered as the best built in the kingdom, but this is a mistake; the steeple and chapels are highly finished; but the nave, aisles, and other parts, very indifferently executed. The steeple is lofty and nearly square, and supported by a beautiful Gothic arch. At the east side is a small chapel, 21 feet in breadth and 24 in length; the roof is arched, and supported by ogives from the sides and angles. On the south side is a Gothic tomb, supposed to be that of the founder, but without inscription. Tradition says this is the tomb of the *Good Woman* who brought the holy relique thither. The nave is forty-nine feet broad and fifty-eight long; on each side is an arcade of four arches, with lateral aisles.

ON the south side of the choir are two chapels, each about ten feet square; between these are a double row of Gothic arches, supported by twisted pillars; here the monks were waked: and on the north side are two other chapels. The whole is a laboured pile, and is at present a magnificent ruin.

THIS represents a general View of the abbey, and was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

THURLES CASTLE

IS about three miles north-east of Holy Cross. It was antiently called Durlas O'Fogarty; and, so early as the tenth century, was remarkable for a great defeat of the Danes by the Irish. In 1328 James Butler was created Earl of Ormond, and was constituted Lord Palatine of the county of Tipperary. Among other castles, he built this of Thurles; and in 1535 one of his descendants was created Lord Viscount Thurles.

BEFORE

BEFORE this a castle had been erected there by some of the English; for, in 1208, Hugh de Lacy, Lord Deputy, upon some insurrection in Munster, marched into Tipperary, and took from Geoffry Morison, or Mac Moris, the castle of Thurles. It was strongly garrisoned in the civil war, but was taken and demolished by the Parliament's forces; since which it has gone to decay; however, enough remains to shew it was formerly a place of considerable strength.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

KILCOOLY ABBEY.

A CISTERTIAN abbey was founded here by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, A. D. 1200, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is situated eight miles east of Thurles. Thomas Shortall was the last abbot, to whom a pension was granted, on his surrender, in 1539, of 5*l*.

THIS church, like the others belonging to this order, was a noble building; what is now to be seen proves it to have been, in point of architecture, inferior to few other fabricks. The monks were rich, and had eight acres within the preeincts of the abbey, on which they had every comfortable and necessary building. They possessed a thousand acres of land, the rectory of Kilcooly, the rectories of Ballylackin and Heishe; all which, with other immense ecclesiastical property, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, IN
THURLES.

THIS castle is ascribed to this military order on no better authority than that of tradition. Mr. Archdall mentions this castle as belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, but could find no record to throw the smallest light on the time of its erection, or its subsequent possessors.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE OF ROSCREA.

THIS is a large inland trading town, in the barony of Kerrin. The Danes received here a great defeat in the tenth century. Hoping to surprise the Irish, who assembled at a celebrated fair held here annually on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, and to acquire vast plunder, their enterprising General, Olfin, made a sortie from the garrison of Limerick, but without success; the Irish were armed; what they wanted in discipline, they made up in numbers; the Danes were routed, and a great slaughter ensued.

IN 1170, Donald More, King of Munster, had several engagements with Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, in which the former was assisted by a party of English adventurers under Robert Fitz Stephen. This was the first introduction of the English into Munster. Murtoagh, who succeeded his father Donald in the principality of North Munster, bestowed lands on the English, and in 1213 they built the castle of Roscrea. This was a very strong fortress, and served to defend Leinster from the incursions of the Momonians.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Fisher, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CATHEDRAL

CATHEDRAL AND CHAPEL, AT CASHEL.

THE rock of Cashel is considerably elevated, and in uncivilized ages was a place of great strength. As such it was chosen for the residence of the princes of North Munster, who had a palace here, and received inauguration on a stone seat or a chair; a practice introduced by the Belgic colonies, and adopted by the Irish; O'Neil, in Ulster, having such a chair at Tallaghoge, and Manus O'Donel, Lord of Tyrconnel, being solemnly enthroned on a rock near Kilmacreenan church, in 1537. The rock of Cashel was surrounded by a strong high wall, and during the reign of monachism was a fit residence for ascetics. Cormac's chapel was the first building of lime and stone on it, and was a crypt for the bones of the patron, commonly esteemed to be Cormac M'Cuillenan, Bishop of Cashel, and King of Munster; a warlike ecclesiastic, who measured his sword frequently with the other Irish princes, but at length fell on the plain of Moyailbhe, A. D. 908.

THE time certainly agrees very well with the period in which our crypts and round towers were constructed, and this church is undoubtedly one of the most curious fabricks in this kingdom. Other crypts are small: but this is on the outside fifty-three feet long, and the breadth within eighteen. It is divided into a nave and choir; the latter narrowing in breadth, and separated from the former by a wide arch, nine feet broad. This crypt is arched, and the columns supporting it are short and massy. Over one of the doors is an archer mounted on some ideal quadruped. Under the altar the canonized bones of St. Cormac are supposed to be laid.

IN 1134 the cathedral church was erected; but in thirty five years after it was rebuilt by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; when Cormac's chapel was used as a chapter-house, being on the south side of the choir. This church was a good structure, for it wanted but little repairs till the time of Achbishop O'Hedian, two hundred years after, who modernized the whole. Archbishop Price, about half a century ago, thought proper to unroof this venerable edifice,
and

and thereby precipitated its ruin. The principal monument in the cathedral is that of Miler Magrath, who was made Archbishop of Cashel in 1570. It is on an high basis, on the south side of the choir, between the episcopal throne and the altar, on which is his effigies in stone, in high relief. He has his mitre on his head and his pastoral staff in his hand. On one side of his head is carved the image of an angel, and on the other side was the same. Above his head are his arms, and at his feet the image of Christ on the cross; over which are the letters I. N. R. I. At his right elbow is St. Patrick, and on a plate is this epitaph, written by himself:

Mileri Magrath Archiepiscopi Casheliensis ad
viatorem, Carmen.

Venerat in Dunum primo sanctissimus olim
Patricius, nostri gloria magna soli.

Huic ego succedens, utinam tam sanctus ut ille,
Sic Duni primo tempore Præsul eram.

Anglia, lustra decem sed post tua sceptræ colebam,
Principibus placui, Marte tonante, tuis.

Hic ubi sum positus, non sum, sum ubi non sum;
Sum nec in ambobus, sum sed utroque loco. 1621.

Dominus est qui me judicat. 1. Cor. 4.

Qui stat, caveat ne cadat.

UNDERNEATH, on the verge of the monument, is the name of the architect—

Patricus Kearin fecerat illud opus.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

LISLAGHTIN ABBEY

Is in the barony of Iraghticonnor. St. Lactan, to whom this church was dedicated, was the companion and disciple of St. Fursey, and flourished in the 7th century. His memory was revived by O'Connor, Prince of Kerry, who founded here a monastery for Observantine Franciscans, in 1464. At the dissolution, this friary was granted in fee to James Scolls, at the yearly rent of 3l. 16s. 8d. He assigned his interest to Thomas Law; but they neglecting to pay the rent, the premises were seized by the crown, being twelve acres of arable land, and the collector of the county not being able to let the land for the yearly value of the rent, the premises became greatly in arrear, were set up to auction, and sold for forty shillings *per annum*. The lease being expired, Henry Rose, of the city of Dublin, having lands contiguous, proposed to give four pounds a year for it, and had a lease of ninety-nine years made to him, at that rent. The steeple, choir, and other parts of the building may still be seen:

LANESBOROUGH ABBEY, COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

THIS church is commonly stiled the abbey of Lanesborough, though no such monastic foundation appears in our monasticon or records. It stands at a small distance, south-east, from the town, and about four hundred yards from the river Shannon, which at the town divides the counties of Roscommon and Longford, as well as the provinces of Leinster and Connaught.

THERE are but little remains of the original building now to be seen: the belfry is standing, and part of the walls of the chapel, which some time ago were roofed, and at present serve for a church.

THE town gave the title of viscount to the noble family of Lane,

as it does now that of earl to Butler. It is a borough, returning two members to parliament; the patronage is in the Dillon family.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

CARLOW CASTLE.

CARLOW is a handsome inland town, seated on the Barrow; it carries on a considerable trade in coals, and a coarse woollen manufacture; and owes its beginning to the castle erected there, A. D. 1180, by Lord Justice Lacy. None of the English adventurers seemed to have entered so much into the designs of his sovereign in constructing fortresses to secure the English possessions, as Lacy. He completely castellated the province of Meath, as Giraldus Cambrensis informs us, and he built seven large castles in Kildare and the neighbouring counties.

THE English with difficulty retained their remote forts, and an order appears in our records of the 37th Edward III.—“*Pro barrio amovendo a Catherlogh usque ad Dublin*”—For removing the barrier from Carlow to Dublin; that is, the pale was given up on that side, the officers of justice and the inhabitants were withdrawn.

IN 1494 the earl of Kildare was attainted for corresponding with O'Hanlon, a rebel, for extorting Coyn and Livery, and for seizing the castle of Carlow: however, it seems to have continued in the family; for Thomas Fitz Gerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, held it in 1534. Robert Hartpole was Governor of it in 1577; he sallied out with part of the garrison in pursuit of O'More, who was pillaging the country; and coming up with his party, he slew many of them. In 1604 Donogh, the fourth Earl of Thomond, and his second son, were appointed constables of the castle of Carlow for life.

AT the beginning of the rebellion, the Irish besieged Carlow. Part of the Earl of Ormond's army, under the command of Sir Patrick Wemys, was sent, in 1642, to relieve it; on their approach

the rebels, though 700 strong, burnt the town and fled; but with the loss of 50 men killed in the pursuit. The castle was succoured, and in it 500 English almost starved. After this the rebels possessed themselves of it; but in 1650 it was blocked up by Ireton, and surrendered; since which it has been suffered to decay.

It is a very strong, noble fortress, situated on a small eminence over the river Barrow, on the west side of the town; the angles are defended by round towers, and the walls almost entire. As the circumference is occupied by cabins, which form part of the suburbs, it is impossible to trace its outworks. The view from its top is enchanting, the country being rich and well wooded on each side of the river for some miles.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

CLONMORE CASTLE.

THIS is a square castle, the south and north sides of which are defended by towers. The walls are of great thickness, but fast hastening to decay. Ivy covers the breaches in the walls, and the windows are quite in ruins. It seems to have been strongly protected by a wet ditch which surrounds it.

THIS View, which represents the inside of the castle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect of the castle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

MORETT CASTLE.

MORETT Castle is about five miles east of Maryborough, near the high road leading from Dublin to that town. It is one of those castellated houses which, in rude and perturbed times, were necessary for security from danger. It is on a small rising ground, with a stack of chimnies in each side wall and gable end. What the internal arrangement of the rooms was cannot be conjectured, as no remains of them exist. A turret, supported by consoles, is at one angle. About two hundred yards to the south is a small building, perhaps a chapel; between this and the castle a rivulet runs through a valley.

THE earls of Kildare were formerly the scourges of the O'Mores of Leix, who for centuries harassed the English pale. The latter lost most of their possessions, and among others this of Morett. In 1585, we find the Earl of Kildare left his natural son, Gerald Fitz-Gerald, the lands of Tymoge, Morett, and others, containing 2745 acres; these remained in his family till they were forfeited in 1641. However, in February 1660, they were granted to Robert Fitz-Gerald, Esq. grandfather of James, duke of Leinster, at the yearly rent of 36l. 6s. 3d English money.

THEY are now the property of one of that name.

THIS View, which represents the north-west aspect of the castle, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

LEA CASTLE.

THIS is a strong, well-built fortress, constructed by one of the Fitz-Geralds, then Lord of Ophaley. The de Burgos and Geraldines quarrelling about some lands in Connaught, in 1264, a meeting of the parties was held at Castledermot; when the Earl of Kildare seized Capella, the Lord Justice, the Red Earl of Ulster, Miles Cogan, and others, and imprisoned them in his Castle of Ley.

A parliament

A parliament soon after met at Kilkenny, and they were ordered to be released.

IN 1284 this castle was taken and burnt. Theobald Verdun, going to revenge this injury, lost both his men and horses. In 1307 the tories of Ophaley set fire to the town of Ley, and besieged the castle; but were dispersed by John Fitz Thomas, Fitz Gerald and Edmund le Botiler.

BRUCE, in his wild attempt to reduce Ireland, came to Ley, in 1315, and burnt the castle and church. The O'Dempseys, antient proprietaries of these parts, got possession of Ley, but it was taken from them in 1329 by Lord Justice Darcy. In 1345 the O'Mores burnt Ley. The castle must have received no injury, notwithstanding its change of masters, for in 1534 it was reckoned one of the six best castles belonging to the Earl of Kildare. The year before the earl furnished it with guns and ammunition out of the king's stores, though his majesty expressly commanded the contrary; as the Master of the Rolls told him in the presence of the Bishop of Meath.

IN 1690 the gentlemen of the Queen's County proposed to King William, that a number of foot and dragoons, should be stationed in different parts of the county, to protect it against rapparees; and particularly that ten footmen should be placed in Lea, which evinces the castle was then in repair.

THE outworks to this fortress made it extremely difficult of access, if not impregnable. A wet ditch, which could be readily filled from the river Barrow, defended by a low battlemented wall, is its first defence. Its second line of circumvallation was equally strong; through this the passage is by a port in a square tower, divided into apartments. This was the principal place of guard. The third line surrounds the body of the castle, and is flanked by round towers. The outer ballium, from east to west, is 410 feet; and from north to south, including the bawn, 350 in diameter. The inner ballium, from north to south, is 140; and from east to west 130 feet.

THE west side of the castle has been blown up, and huge masses of the towers lie mixt with broken arches and stacks of chimnies. The inside of the two remaining towers is divided into four square apartments, and one deeper, which was probably the prison. The square part of the castle was built upon arches. Before the vacancy formed by the projection of the flanking towers, is a wall of seven feet eight inches thick, which stretches across, and joins the face of each angle. This protects the side walls of the square, which were the weakest part. The thickness of the tower walls is twelve feet eight inches, and those of the prison a foot more. Stairs led to the interior parts; a few of these remain.

THE writer confesses it requires more knowledge of military architecture than he possesses to do justice to this amazingly strong and magnificent structure. Its little history before given, its noble ruins and mouldering walls, now protected by the humble ivy, demonstrate the vicissitude of human affairs:

*Laudit in humanis divina potentia rebus,
Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem.*

THIS castle is the property of Hampden Evans, Esq. of Portrane, in the County of Dublin.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Dr. Wynne.

CASTLE OF GRANTSTOWN.

THIS castle is situated about two miles east of Rathdowny, and is of a singular construction. It is a large round tower, erected at the bottom of a hill, and looks on a spacious lake beneath; there are no vestiges of buildings with which it was formerly connected. It seems to me to be one of the *Nidi*, or Norwegian round towers, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, and very common in Scotland; where they were greatly multiplied by the same people. There is another of them at Seskin, in the county of Kilkenny, within a mile

of

of Ballyragget, and a third at Clomanty, near Freshford, all of the same shape; and probably there are more, of which I have no information. A round tower standing by itself, I should have conjectured to be intended as the entrance or angle of some large castle, interrupted in its completion by some unforeseen occurrence; but where so many of those insulated round castles appear, they must have had another origin. They are certainly curious objects, and deserve further examination.

GRANTSTOWN castle is of considerable thickness in its walls, they are battlemented and turretted; it is in the centre of a well-wooded demesne, and from the opposite side of the lake has an appearance beautifully picturesque. It is the property of Peter Latouche, Esq.

THIS View was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

KILKEA CASTLE.

THIS was one of the castles which Lacy erected in Leinster in 1180, and is, like the rest of them, of great strength. In 1414 the O'Mores and O'Dempseys wasted the English pale; to curb their outrages, Thomas Crawley, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Justice, set out from Dublin, but proceeded no farther than Castledermot; the troops went forward under military leaders, he remaining engaged in processions and prayers for their success. The event answered his expectation, for the enemy were defeated with great slaughter at Kilkea.

IN 1426 John, the sixth Earl of Kildare, strengthened Kilkea with so many new works, that he might be said almost to have new built it. It is situated on a rising ground, and commands an extensive prospect; the river Griffo runs at a small distance, and to the eastward is a church, the resting place of the Kildares and St. Legers.

YOU enter the bawn, which is behind the castle, by an arch; this entrance is defended by a round tower projecting from the castle.

castle. In the front of the building is another, and at the west end a round tower. In one of the rooms over the chimney-piece, under the Leinster arms, is the date 1573; this was done by Gerald, the 11th Earl of Kildare, who was wonderfully preserved after the execution of his father. In 1552, he was restored in blood and honours by Edward VI. and had that year the Lordship of Kilkea confirmed to him. He signalized himself in all the subsequent Irish wars, and was a firm support of the English Government.

THE castle of Kilkea is the property of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and is at present inhabited.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

BOYLE ABBEY.

MAURICE O'Dubhay founded this abbey for Cisterians, A. D. 1161; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consecrated, A. D. 1218. In 1235 the English forces, under Lord Justice Fitz-Gerald and M'William, encamped within the abbey walls, and sacrilegiously seized all the goods, holy vestments, and chalices, and even stripped the monks. This they bitterly complained of, but do not tell the reason, which was their joining with the King of Connaught, to dispossess the English. About 1250 the abbot of Boyle was Douchard O'Daly, a celebrated poet, who excelled in the hymnal species.

THE arch rebel Tyrone had, in 1595, an army of 2300 men in Connaught, made up of Irish and Scottish Islanders, with which he besieged the abbey.

IN 1603 Sir John King had a grant from the crown of this abbey, and this was confirmed by another of the 7th of January 1618, with the rights of holding courts baron and leet, and other privileges.

THIS View, which represents the south-west aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, 1791.

(PLATE II.) THE abbey was one of the finest buildings in the kingdom; it is situated at the back of the town, in the Earl of Kingston's demesne. The whole structure is uncovered, except the chancel and two side chapels; nor is it easy to examine, its parts being so encumbered with large trees, underwood, and thorns. The great arches which supported the tower were forty-five feet in height, but the ground is now so raised as to cover all the bases of the columns. One half of the arches are supported by round pillars of cut-stone, of various sizes, the rest are a group of small columns. All the spaces within these pillars are now filled up, so as to make a solid wall; this was probably done in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence. Some of the capitals are plain, others are ornamented with carving. The eastern window was grand and beautiful. The cloister has been long changed into a barrack. The stump of a round tower is near the abbey, proving it to have been an antient ecclesiastical foundation long before it came into the possession of the Cisterians.

THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

(PLATE III.) THIS represents an inside view of that beautiful structure, which was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

CASTLE COOTE.

SIR CHARLES COOTE, who had served against Tyrone and the other rebels in Ireland with distinguished reputation and success, had large possessions granted him by King James I. in Connaught, who appointed him Provost Marshal for life of that province in 1605. It was about this time he erected Castle Coote; which not only served to protect his own property, but was a curb on the fickleness and risings of the natives in the County of Roscommon.

IN January 1641 twelve hundred rebels, under Con O'Rourke, besieged the second Sir Charles Coote, who had succeeded to the hereditary bravery of his family, and their eminent talents for war, and also to the marshalship of Connaught; but the castle was so well provided, and the garrison so faithful and attached to their commander, that O'Rourke continued but a week before it. In March following Sir Charles took Con and most of his party, and falling out of Castle Coote, on the camp of the rebels at Creggs, he totally defeated them, took all their baggage and provisions, and soon after seized a considerable prey at Ballynasloe, and so effectually terrified them, that he was at liberty to store his castle with corn and cattle at his pleasure.

IN 1643 the rebels, with a few ship guns and a mortar, took Galway: elated with their success, they believed no place could long stand their attack. They immediately besieged Castle Coote, "a most painful thorn," says my author, "in their side." They had four thousand horse and foot, plenty of ammunition, and Saint Loo, an experienced Low-Country soldier, for their engineer. Galway furnished him with 300l. and after examining the place, he entertained no doubts of forcing it to surrender. John Burke, nick-named Shane O'Tlevij, general of the rebels, sent a summons to Sir Charles, signifying that he was commanded by the Council of the Confederate Catholics to demand the delivery of the castle into his hands, for the use of his majesty; and if not given up on this summons, mercy was not to be expected, although for his part he desired not the effusion of christian blood; yet if such a paper house should be kept against him, who had such an army, such artillery, he could not, by the practice of war, be censured as cruel if no quarter was given. The enemy made a regular circumvallation about the castle; yet the garrison so nobly attacked each redoubt, as greatly disappointed the besiegers. The commander at Castle Coote had sent notice to the neighbouring forts of his situation, and requested that they would unite and extricate him. Burke having notice of this, sent out two parties; one as if going to relieve the castle, and the other to oppose it. This deception succeeded; sixty musketeers ventured out, but soon found their error; however, though attacked

by seven hundred men, they made good their retreat. While this was going forward an assault was made on the castle, but the enemy were beat off with considerable loss; many of whom being slain, were decently laid out, and not beheaded, as was the Irish fashion; for which Burke sent the Governor of Castle Coote a present of tobacco, then very acceptable. Soon after the rebels were driven to inaccessible bogs, and woods, their usual refuge, recovering also eleven weeks pay, lately arrived. When news arrived of the cessation with the Marquis of Ormond, the enemy, more violently than before, fired at the castle; but the garrisons of Boyle, Roscommon, and other places uniting, set on Burke, who was so enraged at the conduct of his men, that he declared he would rather be captain of two hundred men in the garrison of Castle Coote, than general of the three thousand he had. The cessation was soon proclaimed, and hostilities on both sides ceased.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

ROSCOMMON CASTLE.

SIR Robert de Ufford, in 1268, being Lord Justice, began to build this castle; in 1277 Thomas de Clare and O'Brien Roe having contentions, the latter was taken and beheaded; yet afterwards the Irish drove de Clare and his father-in-law into the mountains of Sliew-Bloom, and kept them there so long, that for want of victuals they were constrained to feed on horse-flesh. To obtain their liberty, they were obliged to give hostages, to make satisfaction for O'Brien's death, and to surrender the Castle of Roscommon.

IN 1566 Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, took this castle, which had been one hundred and forty years in the rebels' possession, and left Thomas Lestrange and twenty horsemen to garrison it. The rebels did not hold it so long without interruption, for the Earl of Kildare, who was Lord Lieutenant in 1498, took the castle of Roscommon in an expedition he made into Connaught, and strongly secured it.

THE English garrison of Roscommon, in 1642, bravely defended themselves against the rebels; however, it afterwards came into the hands

hands of the latter, and in 1652 was delivered up to Colonel Reynolds, a parliamentary officer.

THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect, was drawn by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1791.

(PLATE II.) THIS View, which represents the north-west aspect, was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791.

MAC DERMOT'S CASTLE.

THIS stands in Mac Dermot's Island, in Lough Key; the island is circular, and fortified with a wall fourteen or fifteen feet thick, so that there is no landing on the isle but at a breach in this wall. It contains, with much wood, a square castle, so covered with ivy that not a stone can be seen on the outside; and the inside is so ruinous, that no judgment can be formed of the mode of building or workmanship.

It obtained its present name from one of the antient Toparchs of this country, who, through jealousy, always confined his wife in this sequestered island while engaged in warlike expeditions. Her lover, however, despising every obstacle that sea and walls presented, swam frequently from the main land to visit his insular fair one.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

ENNISMACREENY, OR ENNISMACREEY CHURCH.

THIS is situated in a small island of the same name in Lough Key. The natives call it an abbey, but the industry of the laborious Mr. Archdall was unable to discover any records of its ever having been a monastic establishment. Comparing the situation, the building, and windows with those of similar structures, it seems to me more than probable, that it was an antient abbey of Culdees.

THE

THE church is an oblong building, much ruined; it was divided into two parts, and the windows are long loop-holes. At a distance is a little chapel, with two small loop-holes to supply light. Tacitus informs us, the Batavians worshipped an island in the river Rhine. This superstition the Firbolgs, who came from these parts, introduced into Ireland; and it fell in very exactly with the practices of our Missionaries, who cultivated the ascetic life. And Gregory of Tours assures us, lakes were sacred among the old inhabitants of Gaul; insomuch that a bishop was obliged to erect a church at the head of a lake, to withdraw their affections from this particular error to the worship of the true God; and he concludes with the happy effect of such a procedure—" *Tunc homines compuncti & corde conversi sunt.*"—An island so early colonized, and so long possessed by northern nations, must have abounded with their civil and religious customs; and in no place are they more numerous and less adulterated than in Ireland.

AFTER the Culdees retreated from Monaincha, as is related in the Antiquities of Ireland, cited in the beginning of these papers, they constructed a small chapel, not unlike this of Ennismacreeney, and with windows exactly the same. Many other instances occur.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

TULSK ABBEY.

THE origin of this religious house is by no means clearly ascertained. Burke struggles hard to assign it to the Dominicans; and as no other order have claimed it, their right seems to be established. The Mac Dowells are said to have been the founders; but the annals of Dudley Firbus ascribe it to Phelim O'Connor, in 1448, whose kinsman built the castle of Tulsk, A.D. 1406. This O'Connor was slain by a spear the same year he bestowed land for the monastery, and was interred in the church. An inquisition, of the 33d Elizabeth, finds this house in possession of certain parcels of land, part of which

which were in the occupation of the mayor and bailiffs of Galway, and were concealed from her majesty and her predecessors. Nothing but the walls of this monastery remains, and a strong pillar of masonry, which supports the ends of two arches which open to a chapel.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, 1791.

ABBEY OF MULTIFERNAM.

A MONASTERY was founded here, A.D. 1236, by William Delamere, for Conventual Franciscans, but in 1460 it was reformed by the friars of the Strict Observance. Sir Henry Piers, who writ a description of the County of Westmeath in the last century, thus speaks of the abbey of Multifernam.

“THE frame or fabric, is rather neat and compact than sumptuous or towering, having in the midst, between the body of the church and the chancel, an handsome, strait, but very narrow steeple. After the dissolution of monasteries, it became the property of Alderman Jans, of Dublin, who, or his successors, permitted the friars to enter again and here settle, in as great splendour as ever: here, at and before 1641, they had their church, not only in very good repair, but adorned with images, pictures, reliques, &c. In the choir, or chancel, they had their organs and choristers; they had apartments, not only sufficient for their own number, but for the reception of many horse and foot at the time; here they had also all houses of offices fit to make preparation for entertainment of such as came, at all times, to visit, or otherwise to consult or debate their concerns; and here it was that the fatal rebellion, that broke out with so much fury and havock in 1641, was hatched and contrived. This abbey is at this time altogether out of repair.”

HENRY VIII. granted this abbey and its possessions to Edmund Field, Patrick Clynch, and Philip Penteny, at the fine of 80l. and 4l. annually. However, by a record in the auditor general's office, we find Thomas Cusack, of Lismollin, in the county of Meath, was seized of it in the 3d James I.

THE

THE building, as tradition reports, was committed to the flames by the Rochforts, a powerful family in this country; but the noble ruins still remaining prove it to have been of excellent workmanship, being constructed of a handsome black stone. The foundations of the cloisters may be traced; the steeple is about sixty feet high, with offsets between the stories. The east window is entire, but quite plain.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

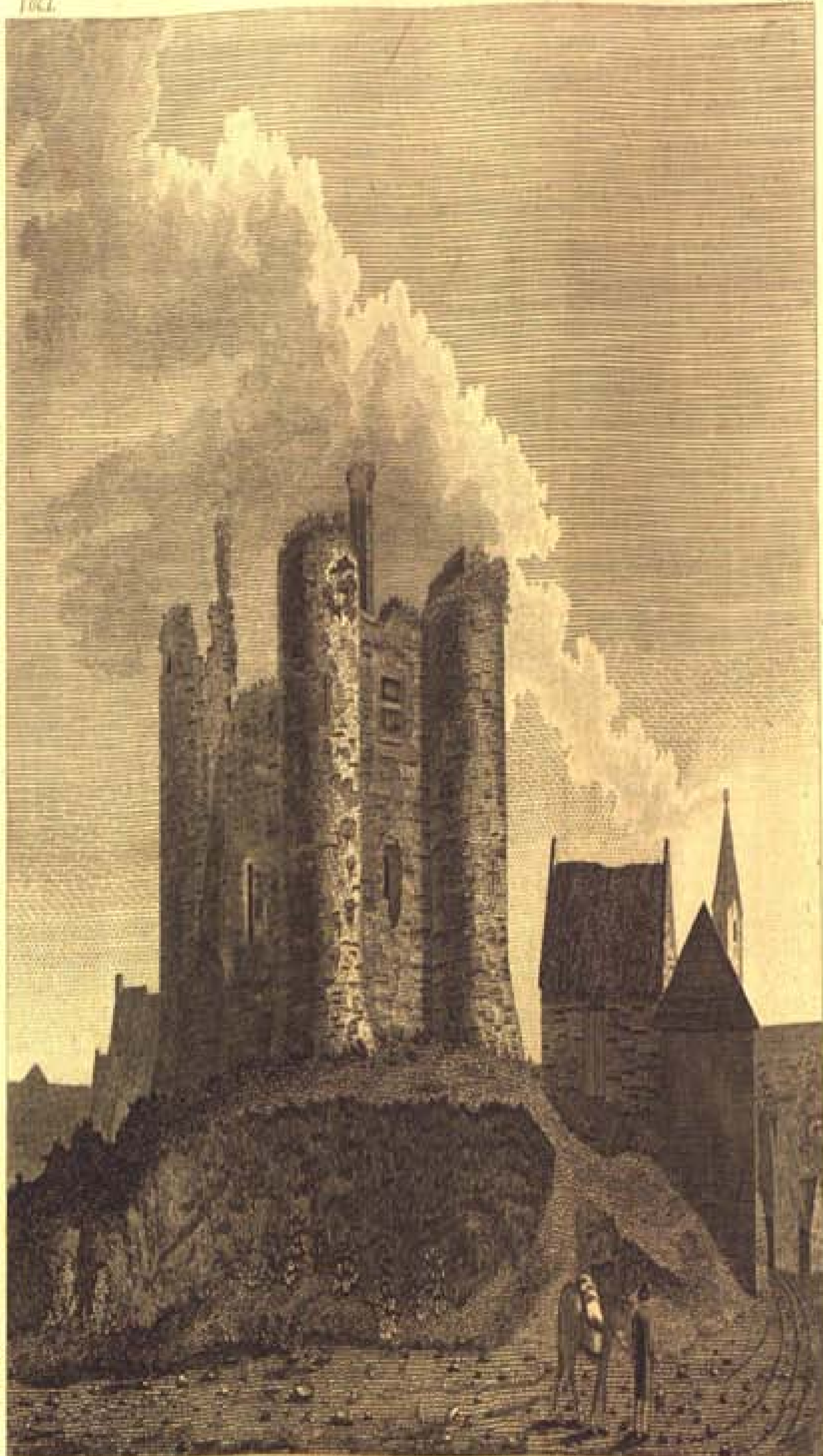
ORATORY NEAR KILLALOE.

THE Ostmen, on their conversion to christianity, in the 9th century, erected the first ecclesiastical structures with lime and stone; these were stone-roofed chapels or oratories for reliques. They are the oldest and most curious monuments in Ireland. They are to be seen at Glendaloch, in the county of Wicklow; at St. Doulach's near Dublin; at Cashel, in the County of Tipperary; and at Portaferry, in the County of Down; and are similar to the undercroft at Canterbury, to Grymbald's crypt at Oxford, and to that of St. Wilfred at Rippon. This at Killaloe forms a small room, and was designed for the separate admission of those who came to make their prayers and offerings to the patron Saint, St. Molua.

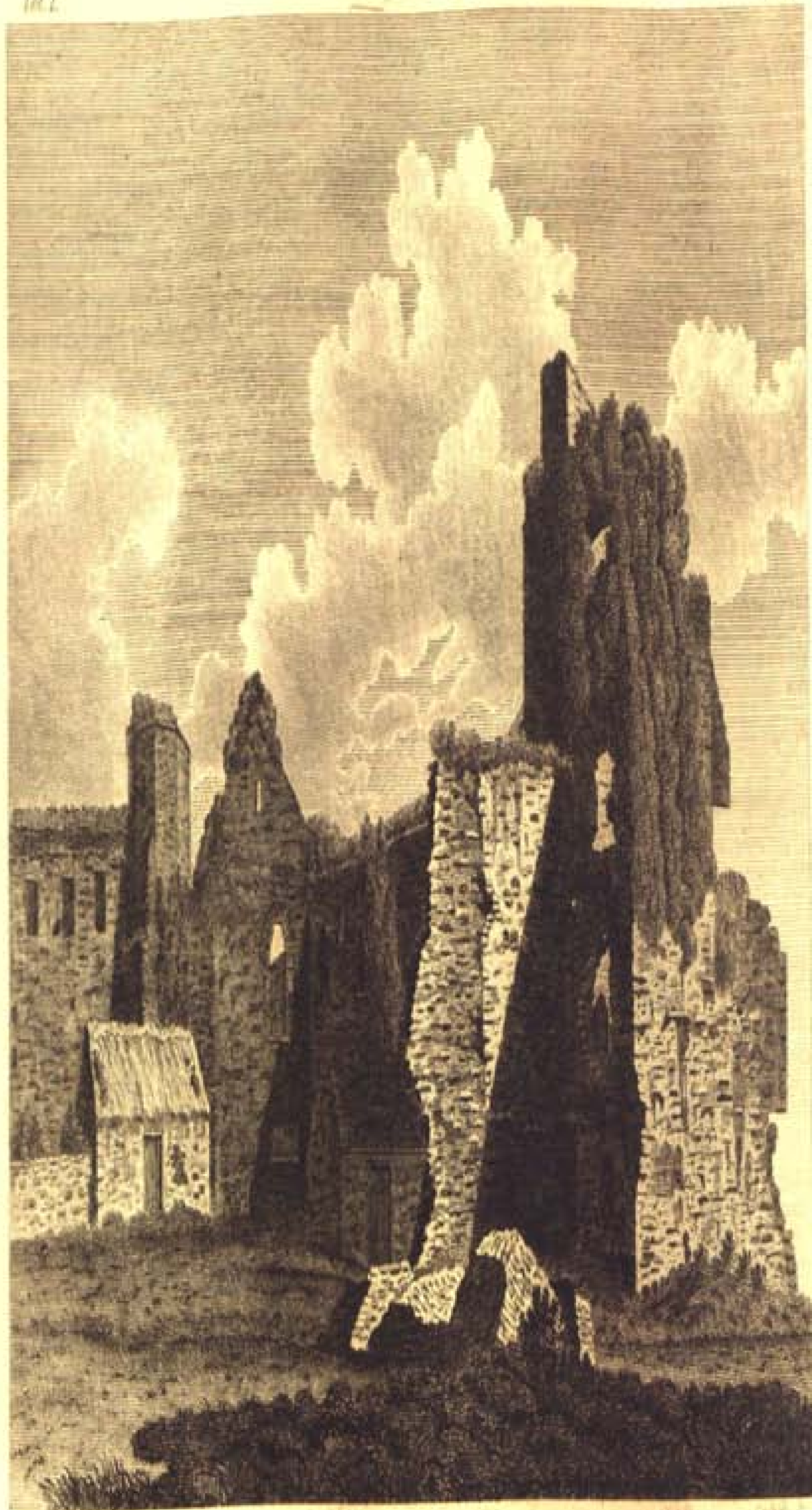
THIS View was taken from an original drawing by—— Gandon Esq.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

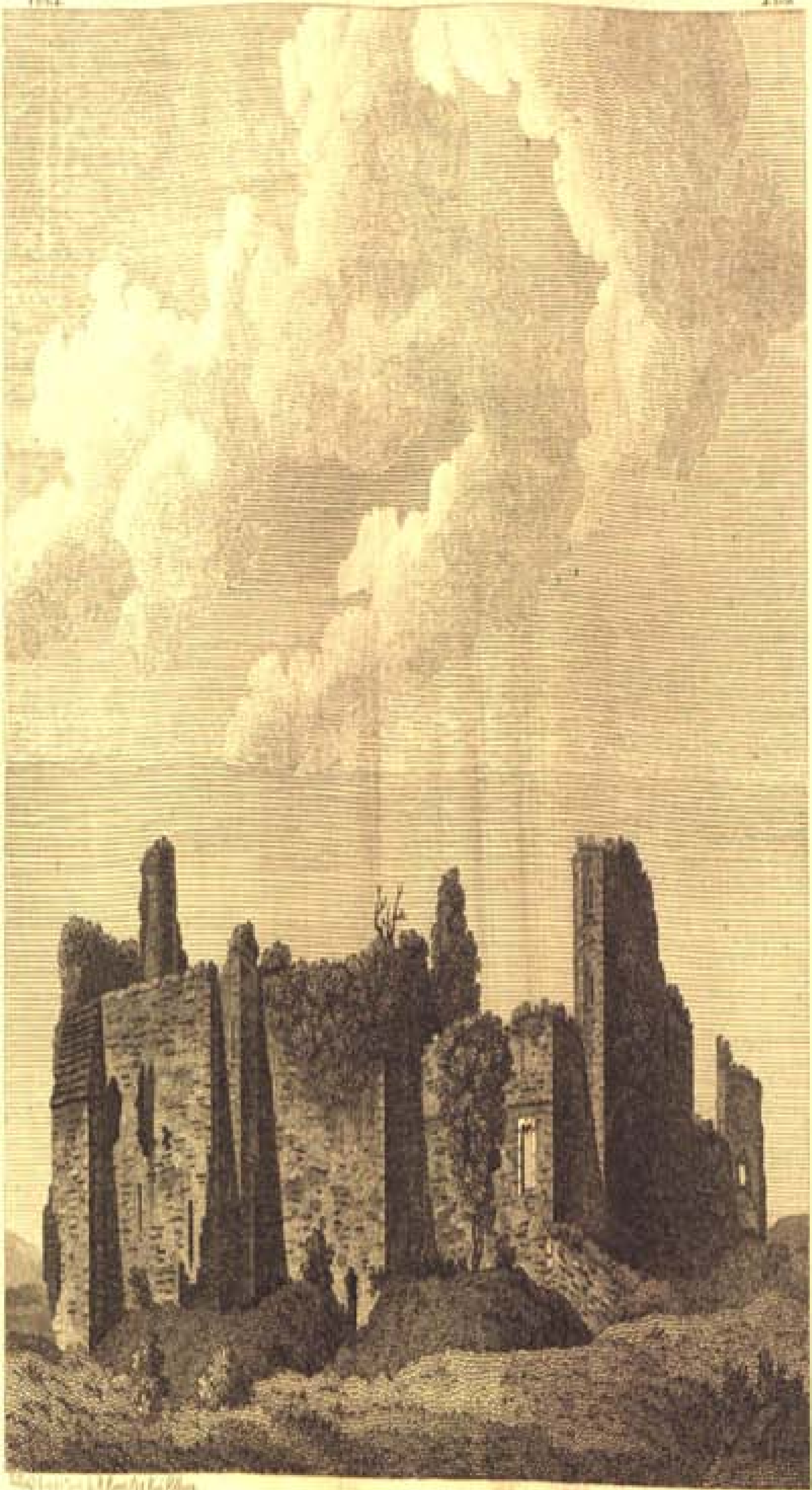
THE IRISH



CARLOW CASTLE, CO. CARLOW.



CLONMORE CASTLE, CO. CARLOW.



Clonmore Castle, Co. Carlow, Ireland

J. H. M. 1881

CLONMORE CASTLE, CO. CARLOW, IRELAND.

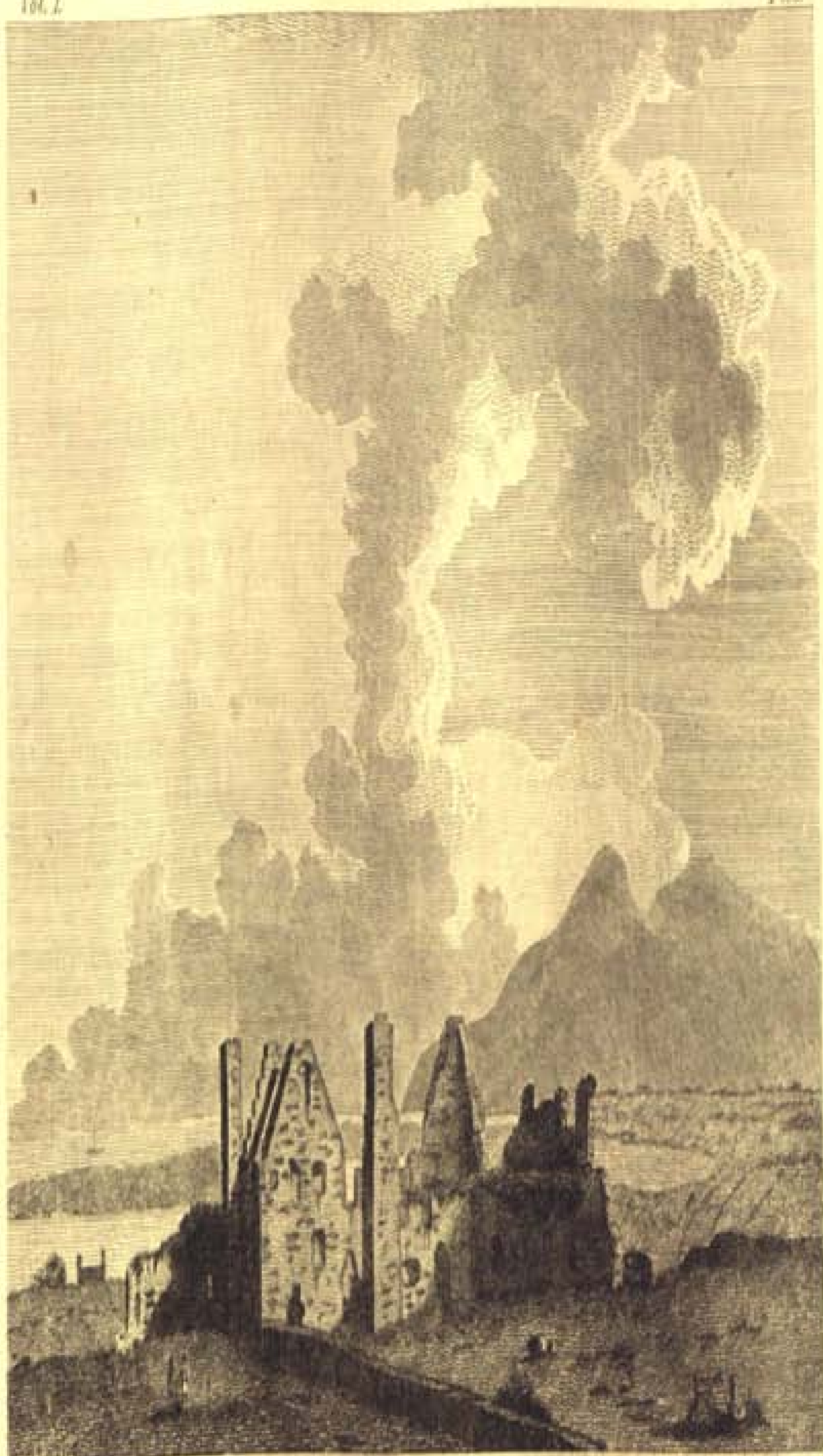


ORATORY near KILLALOE. Co. Clare.



Engraved by J. H. B. B. B.

DUNDRUM CASTLE, Co. Down.

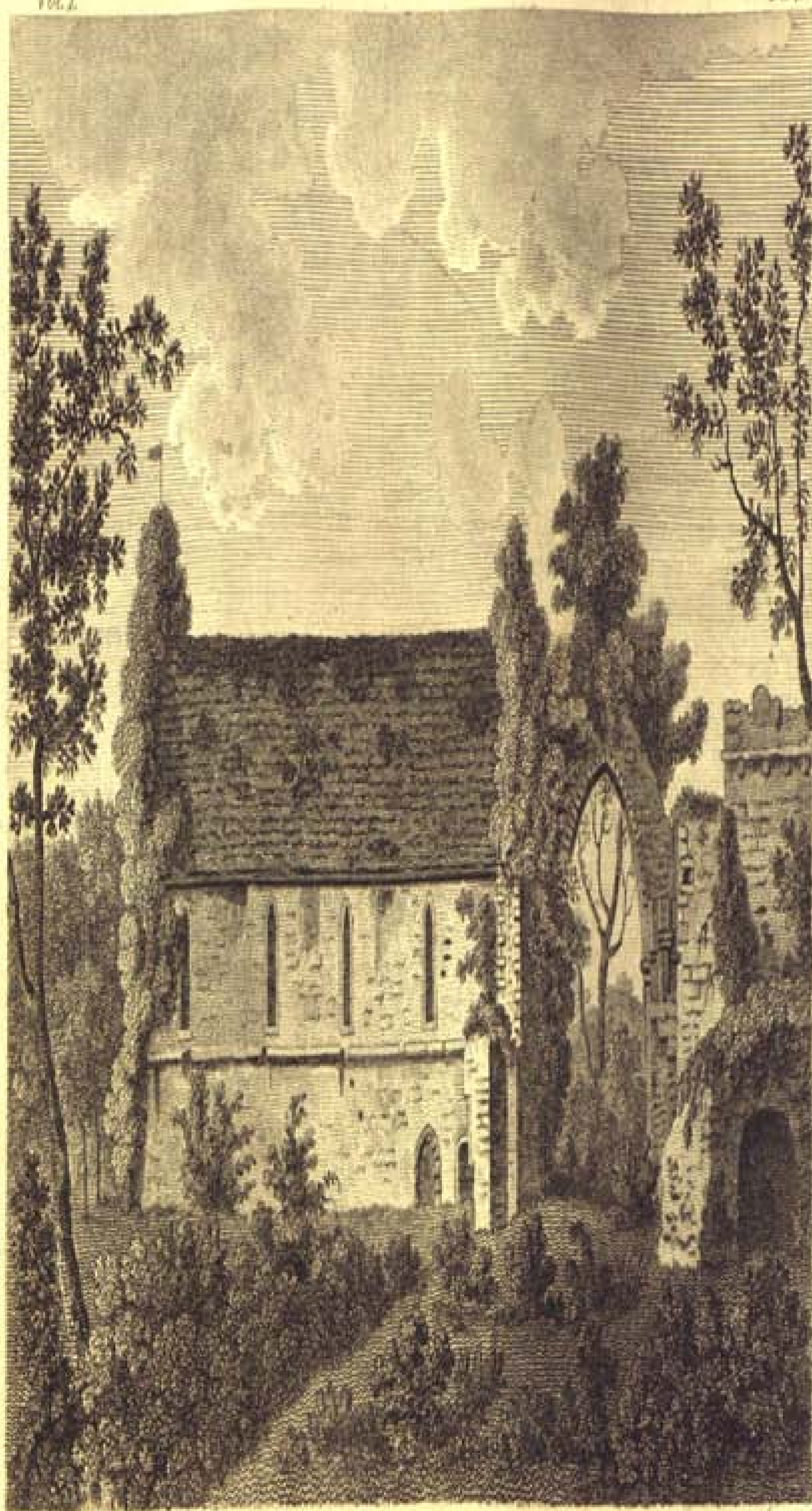


OLD MANSION OF DUNDUM, Co. Down.

THE
LIBRARY

Vol. 1.

Pl. 7.



Published for J. V. Rogers

London

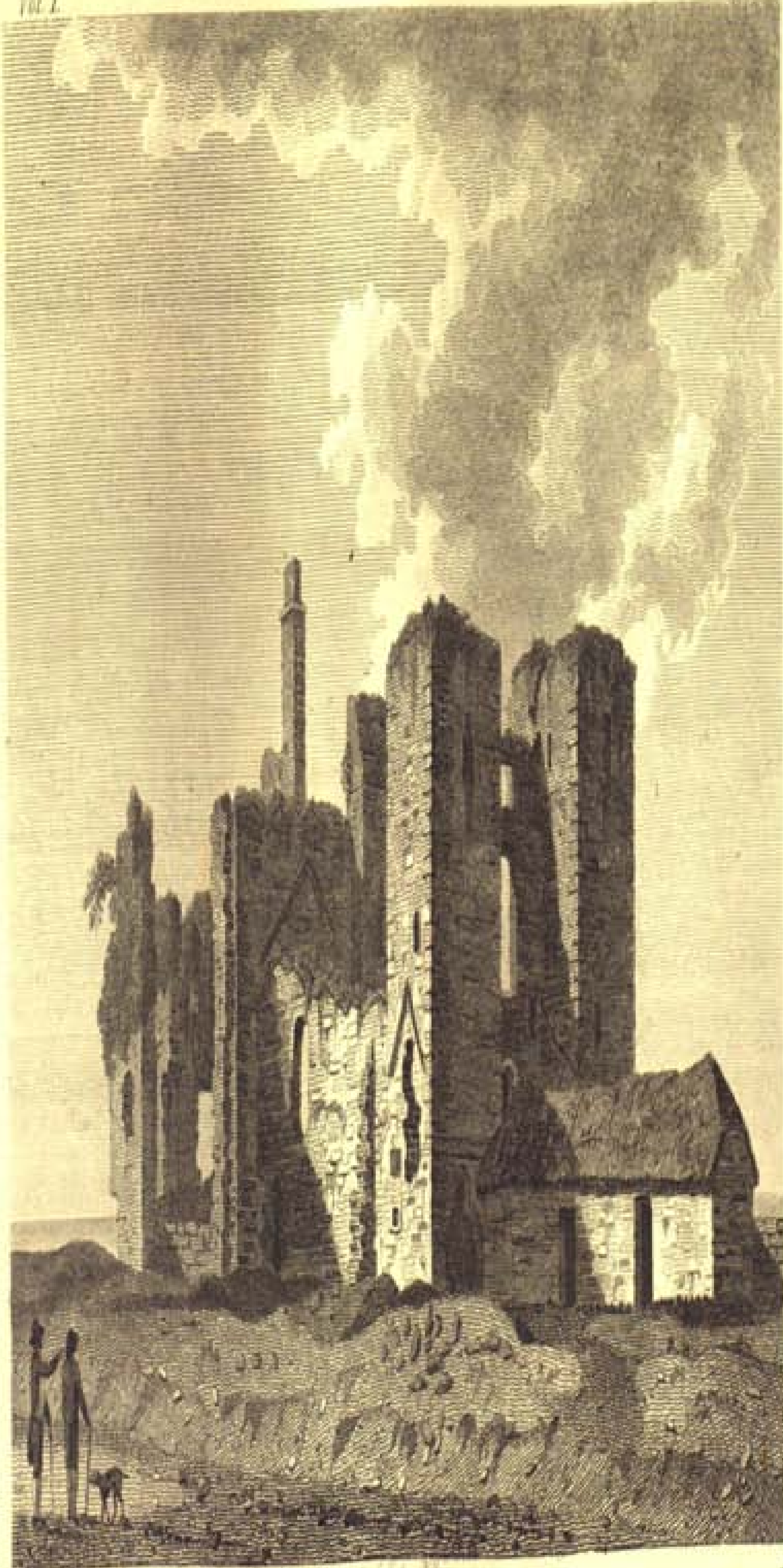
GRAY ABBEY. Co. Down.



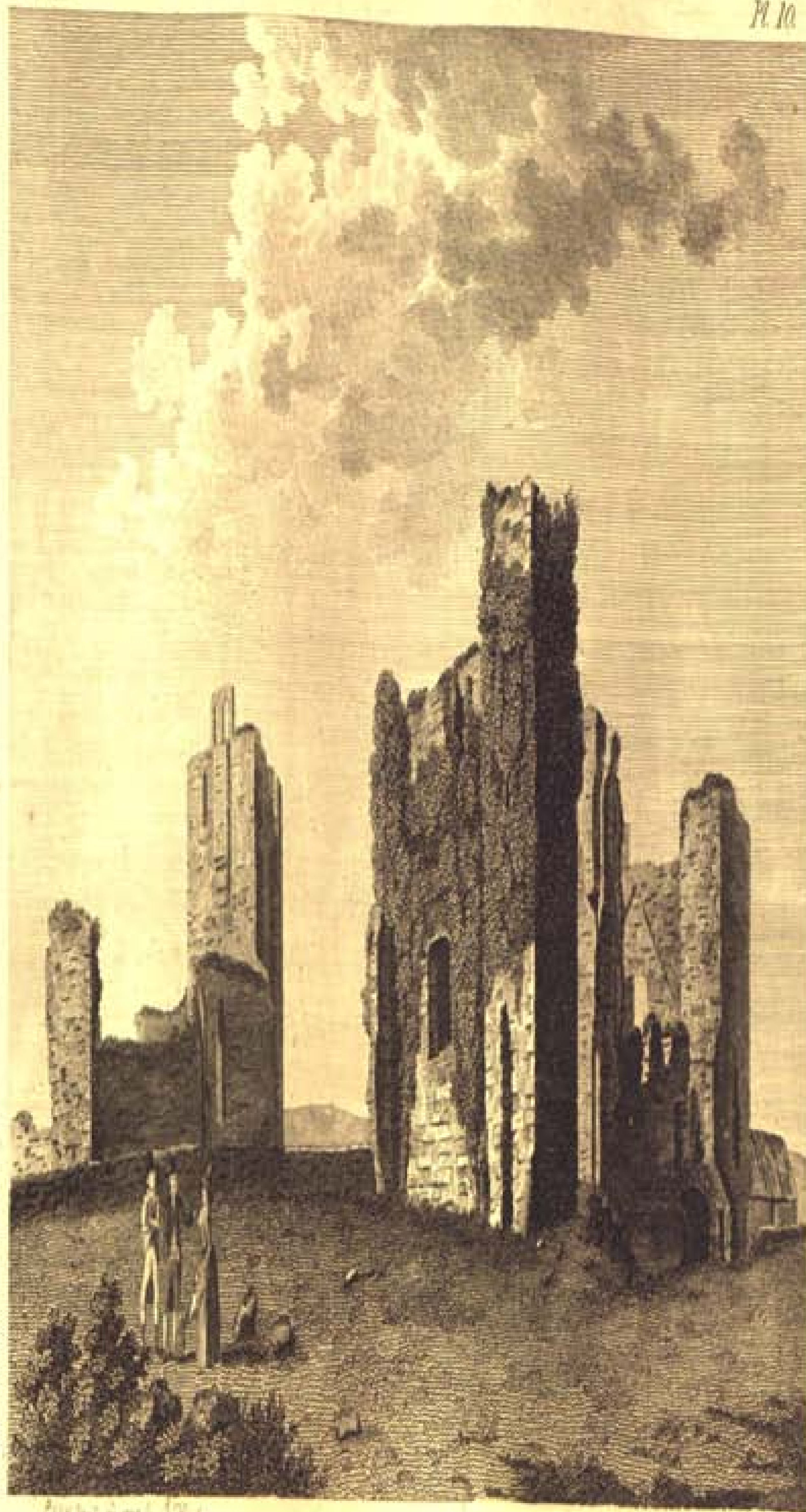
Antony

Engraved by J. G. Smith from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

RAGOTSRATH CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



BALDUNGAN CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



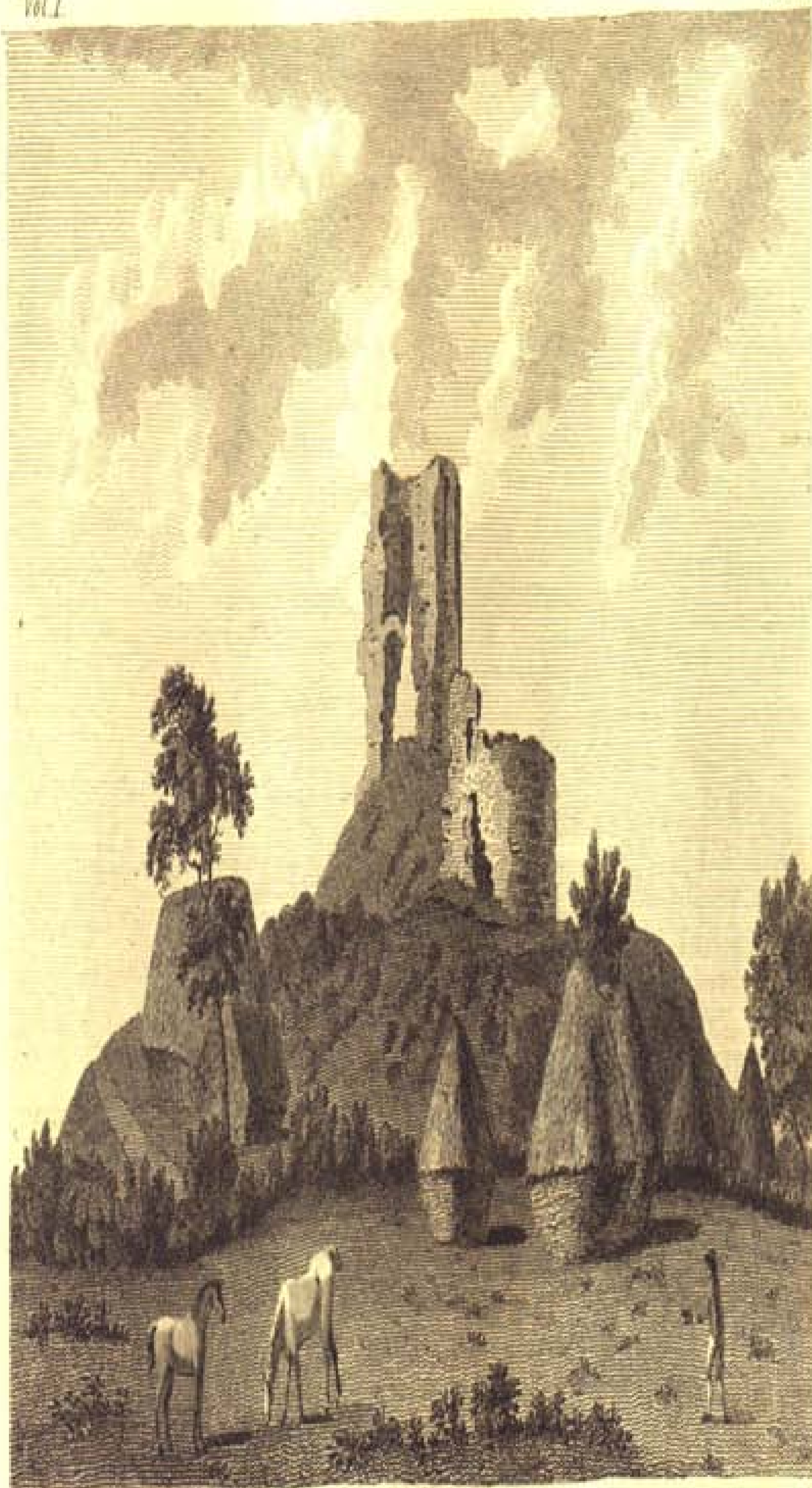
Engraved by J. Rogers

Donec scilicet

BALDUGAN CASTLE & CHURCH. Co. Dublin.



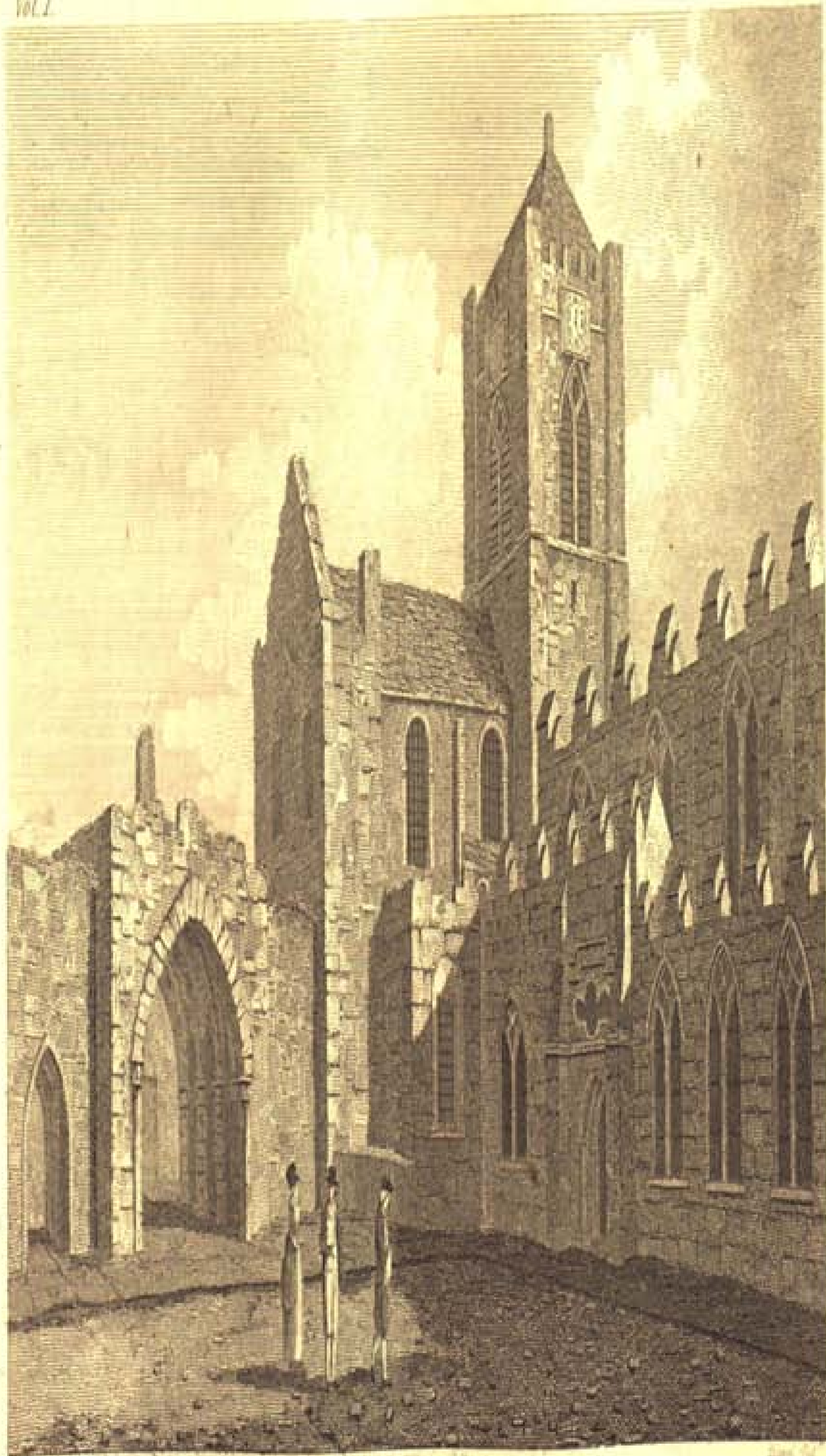
BULLOCK CASTLE. Co. Dublin.



Engraved by

J. G. S. 1791 by J. G. S. 1791

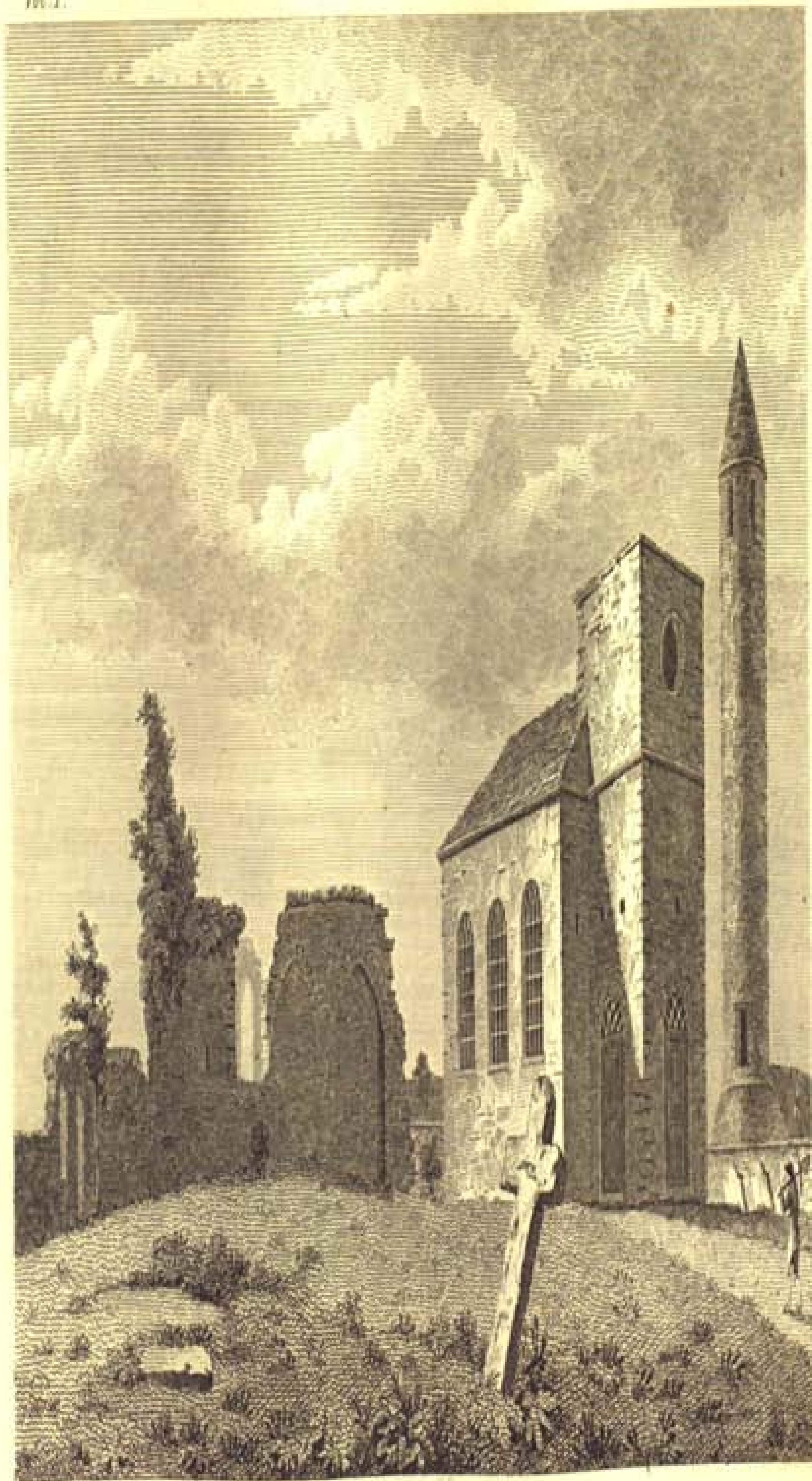
KNOCK CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



Engraved by J. G. Jones from a drawing by J. G. Jones

29th Dec

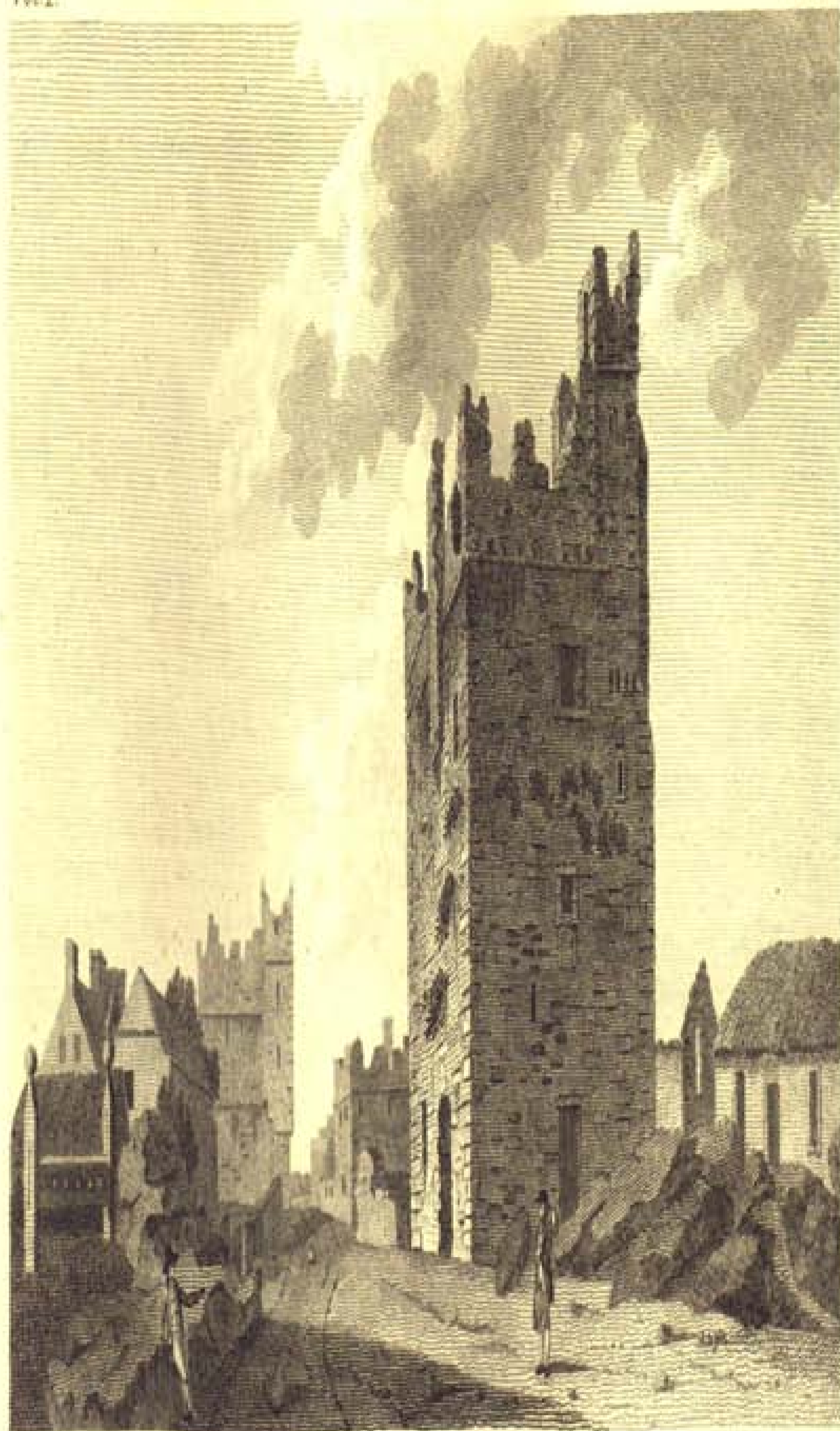
CHRIST CHURCH Dublin



Engraved by

J. G. Jones, Dublin

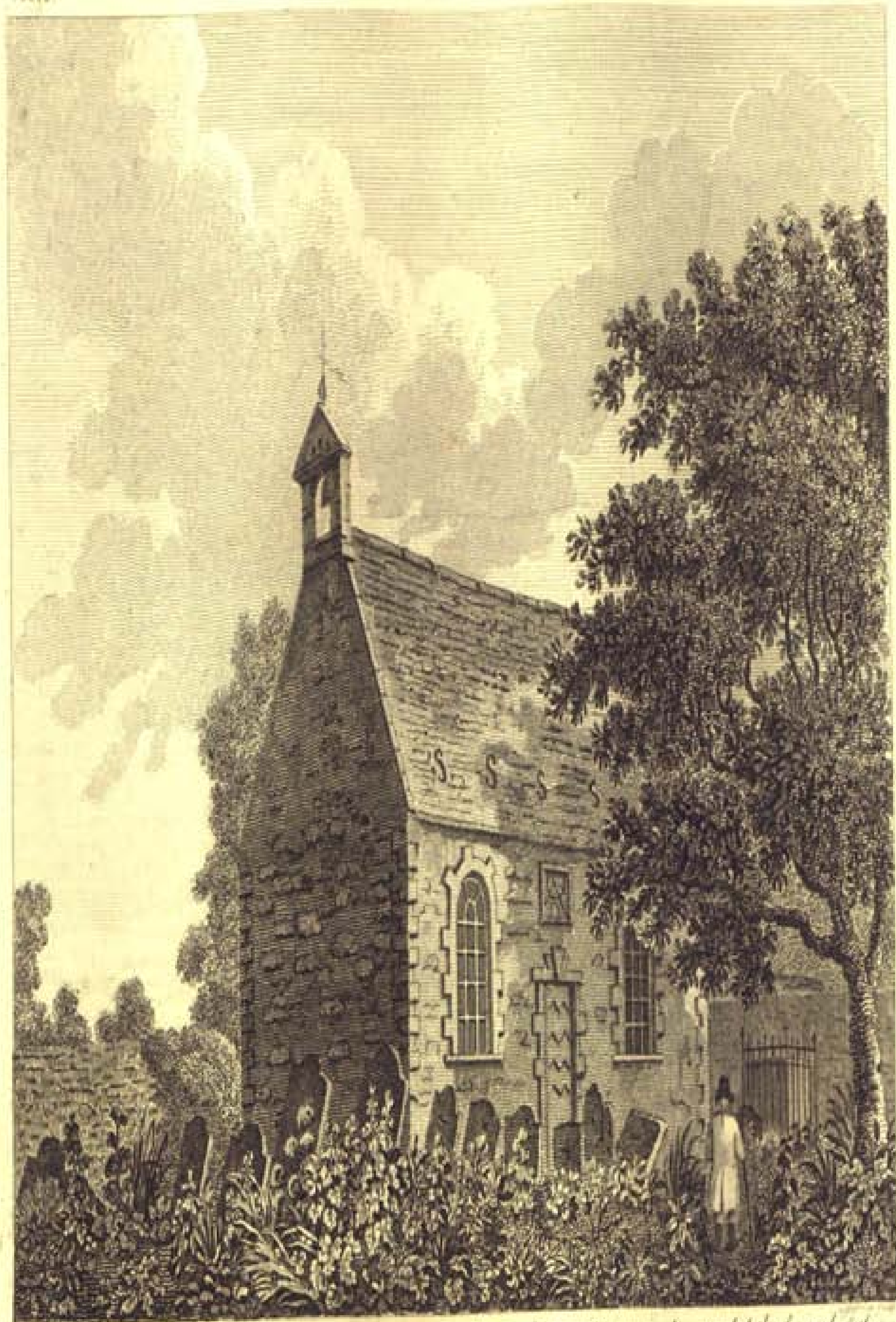
CLONSILLA CHURCH and TOWER, Dublin.



Engraved by

Engraved by J. H. P. 1840

DALKEY CASTLES, Co. Dublin.



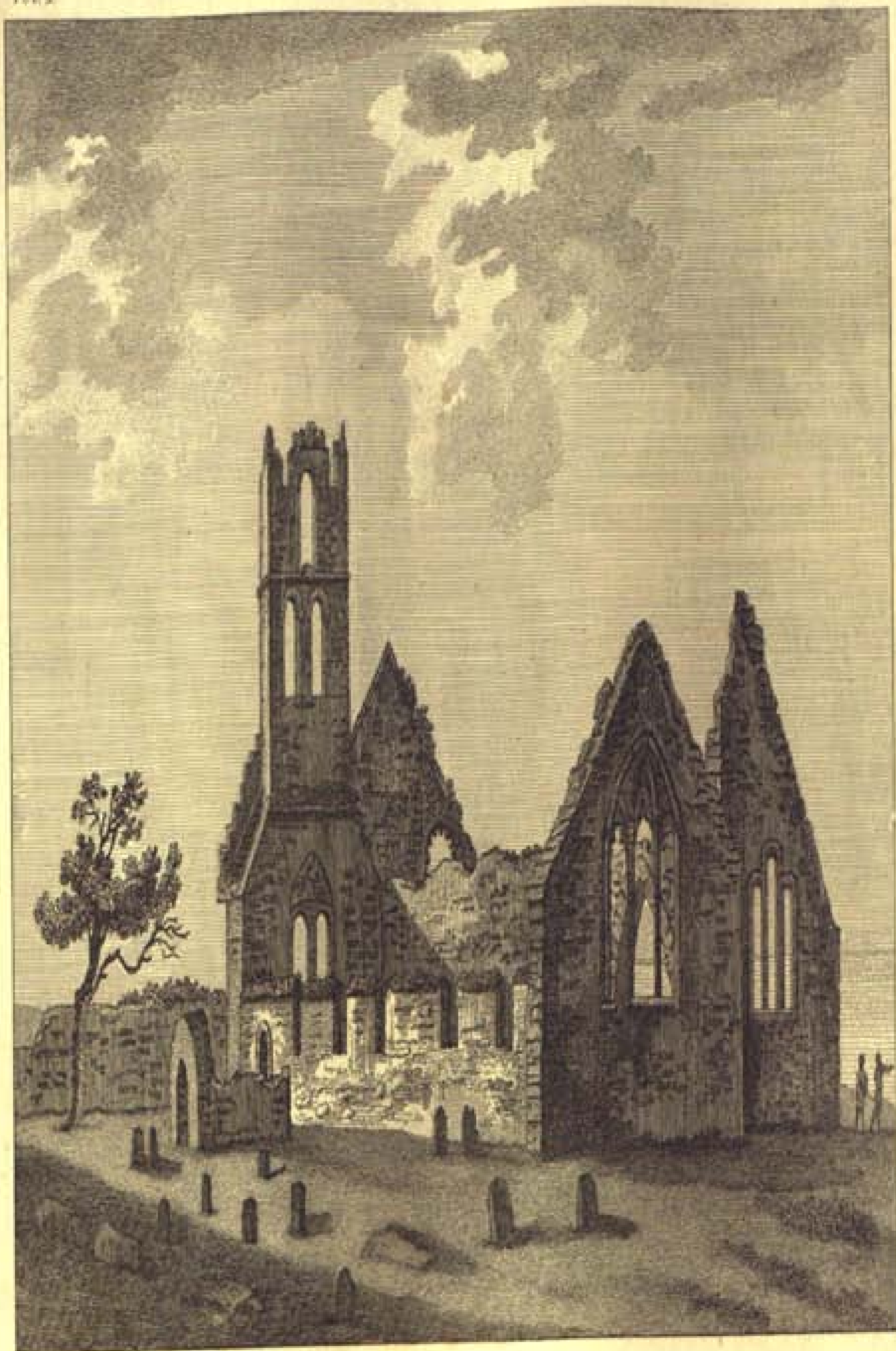
To JAMES GANDON, & SAMUEL WALKER Esqrs. M^r HORACE HONE & RICH^d EDW^d MERCIER who attended the funeral of the
late FRANCIS GROSE Esq^r to the Church of DRUMCONDRA, near DUBLIN where his REMAINS were deposited 18. May 1791.

This view is inscribed by their

Humble Servant

SAMUEL HOOPER.

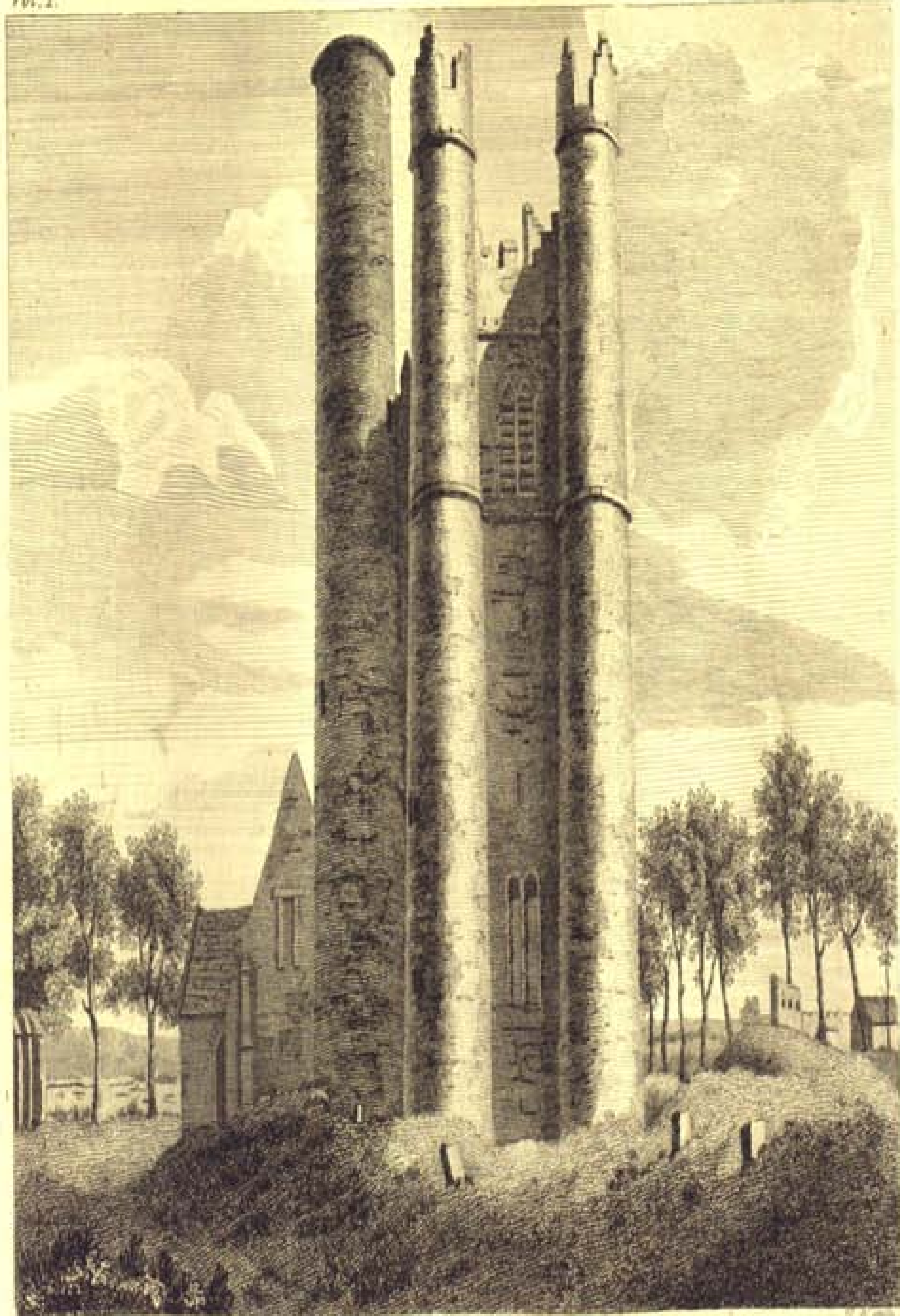
A black figure of Cap^t Grose in this Print
is placed on his own Grave



Ed. by J. Hooper May 1831

HOATH CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

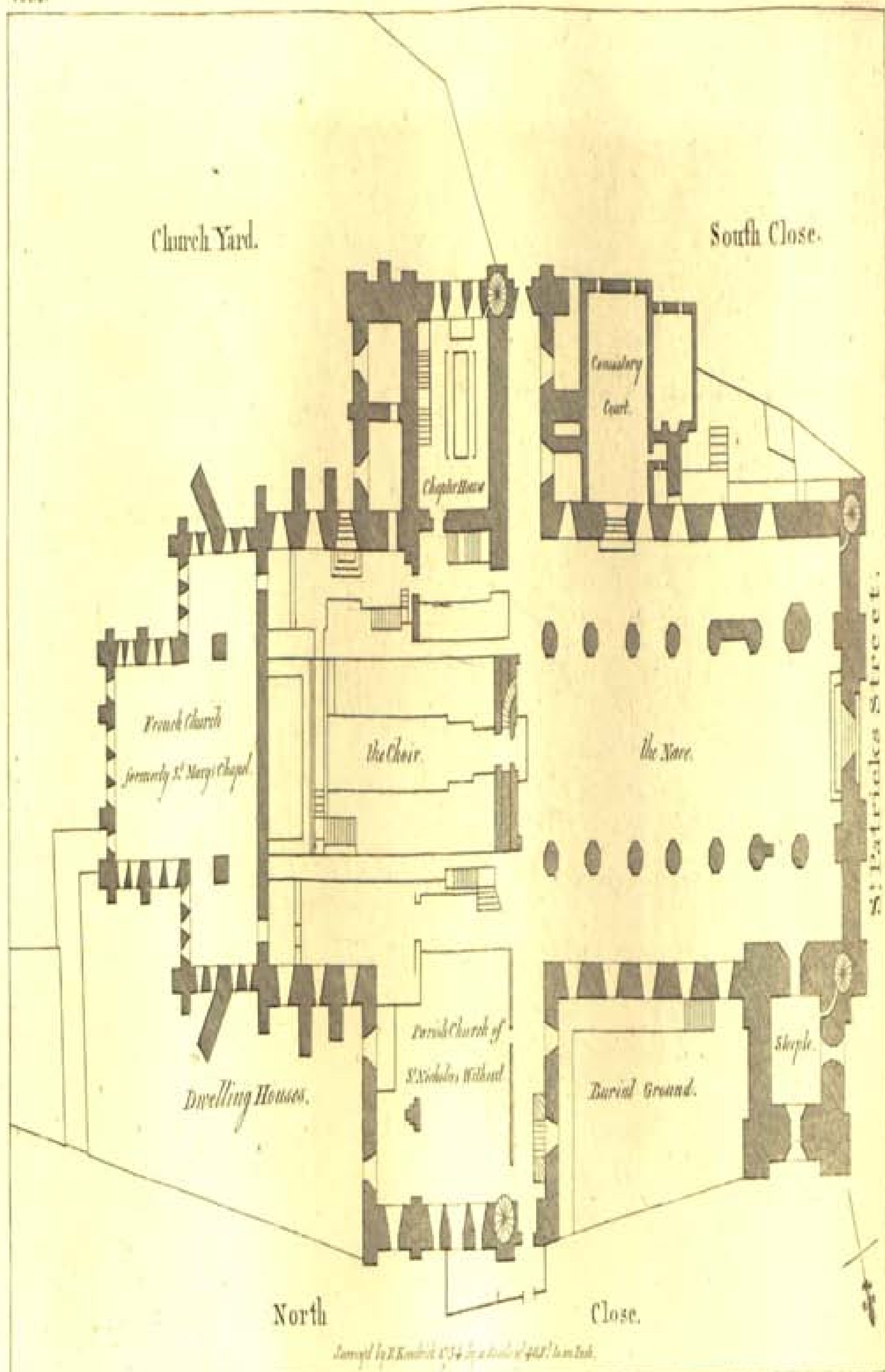
Curry.



Engraved by J. P. Knight 1877

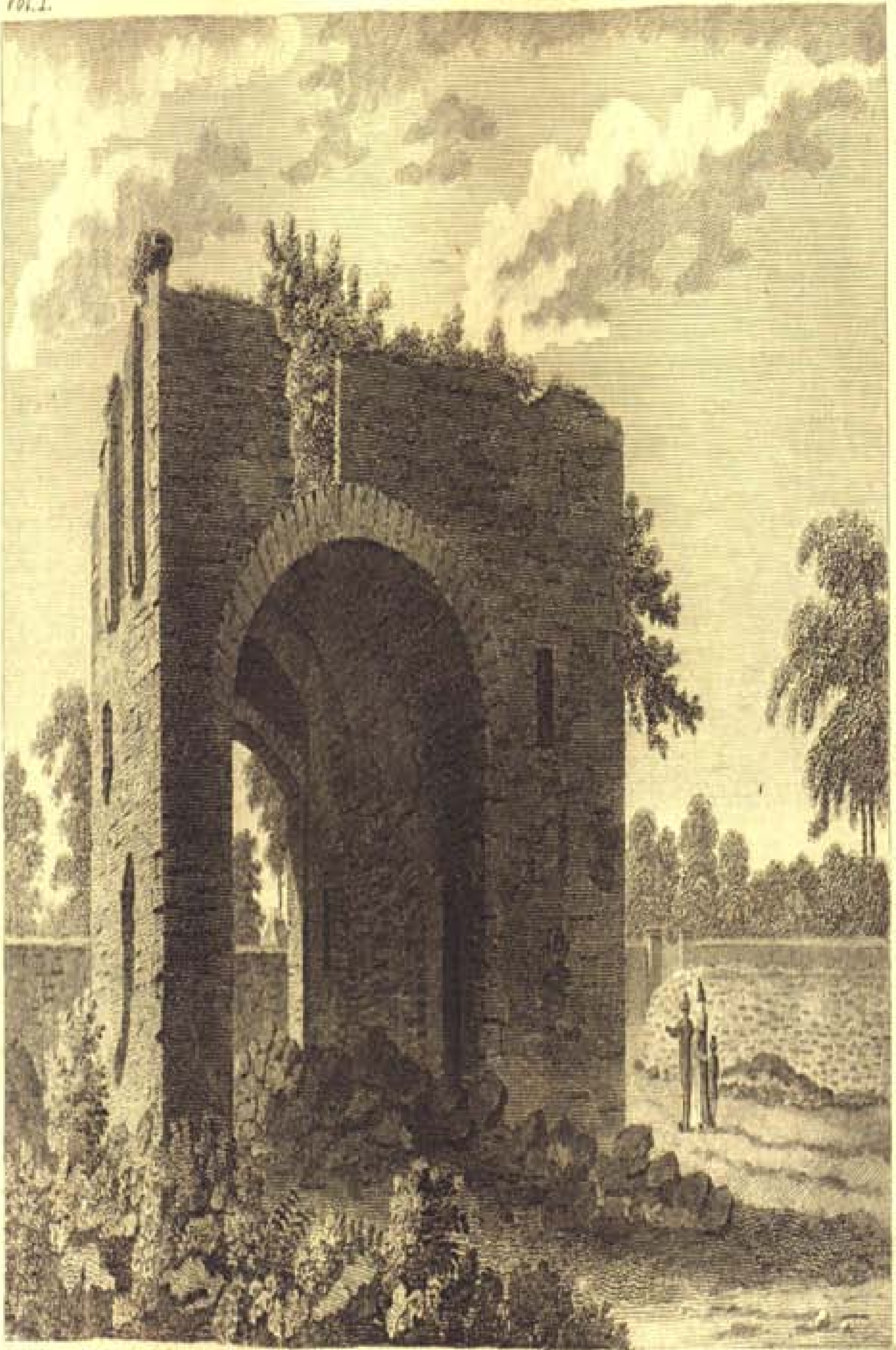
J. P. Knight

LUSH CHURCH. Co. Dublin.

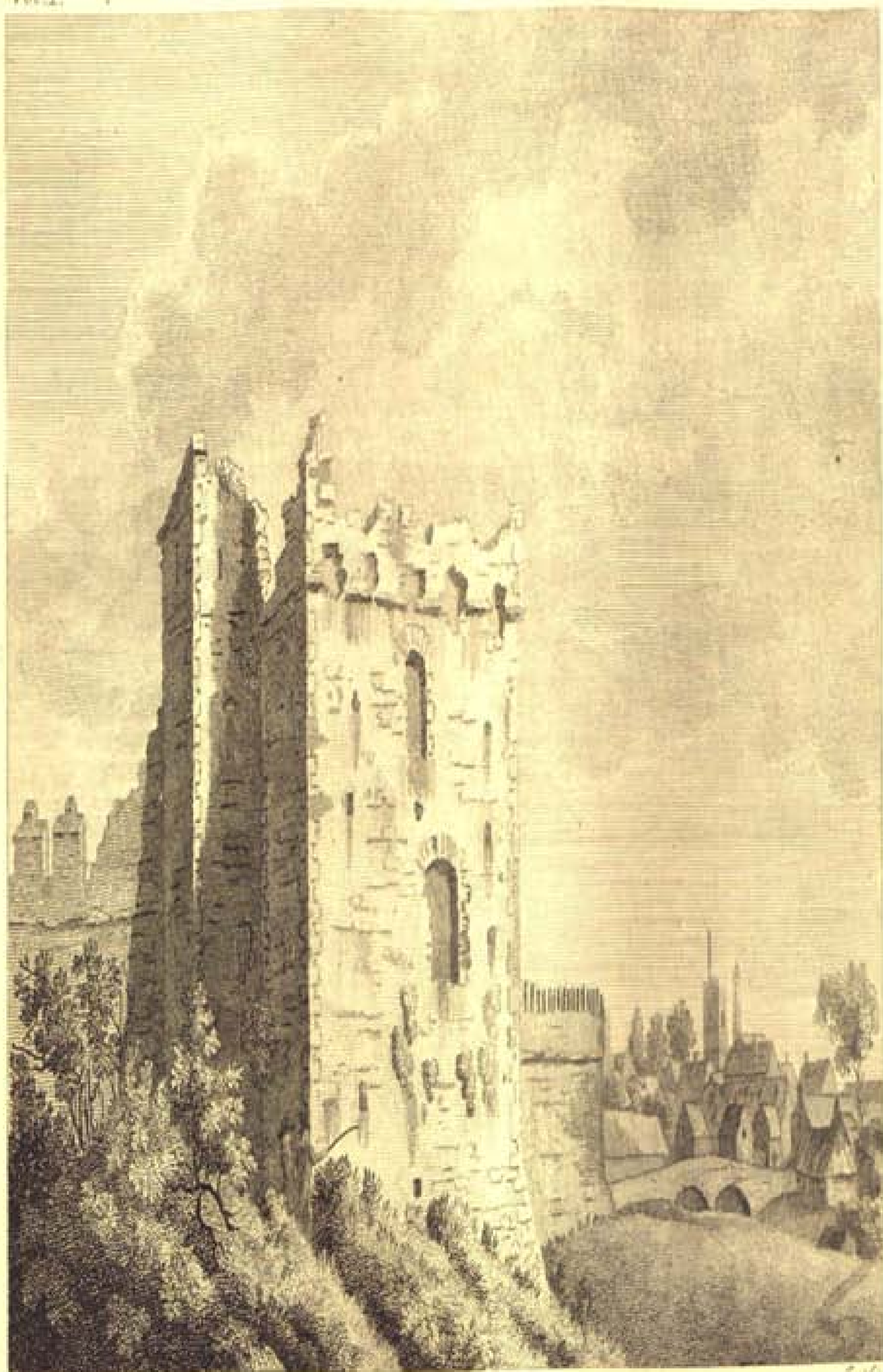


Engraved by J. Smith.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, City of Dublin.



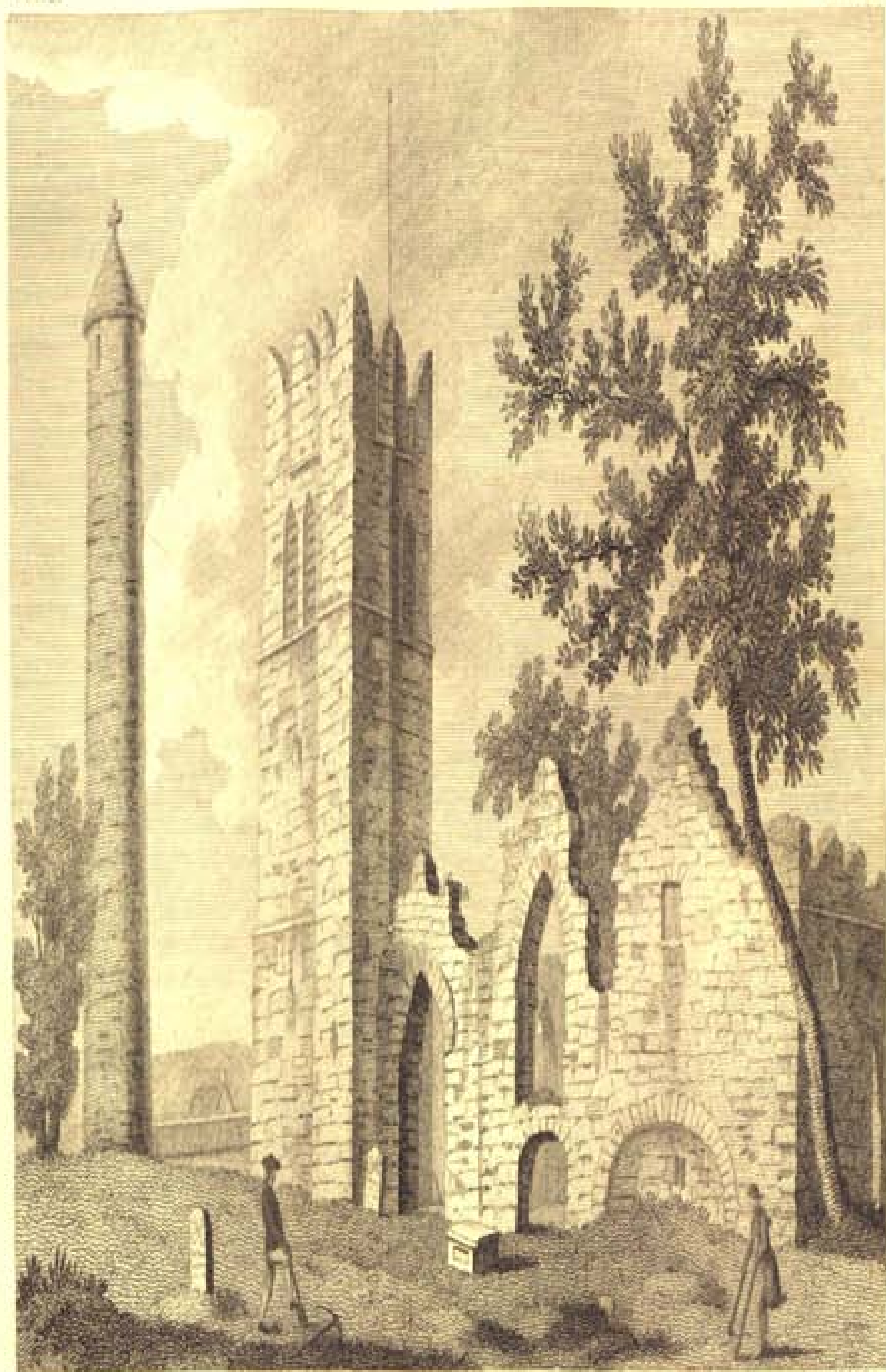
SION'S TOWER, Co. Dublin.



Engraving from the original

910

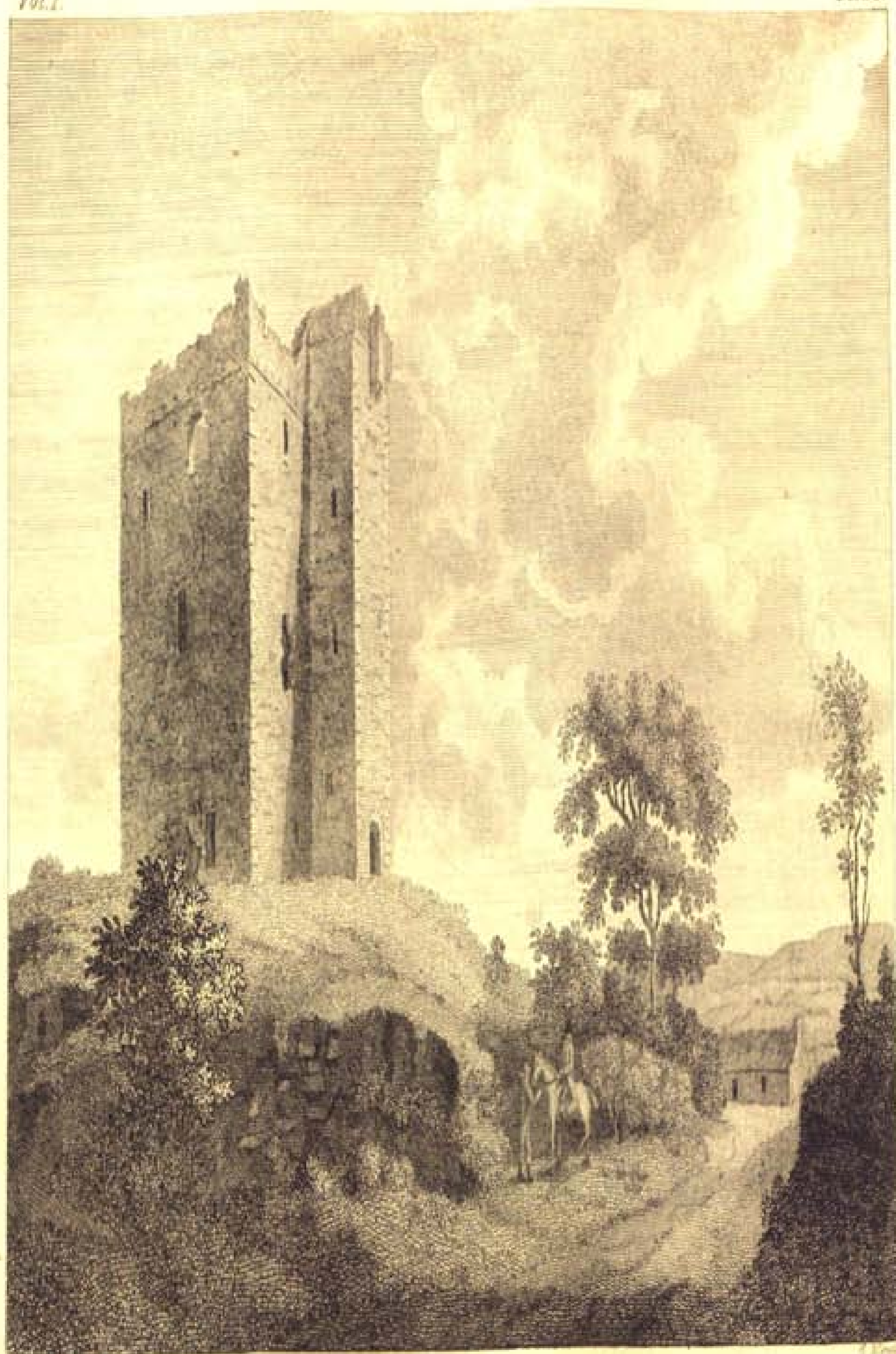
SWORDS CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



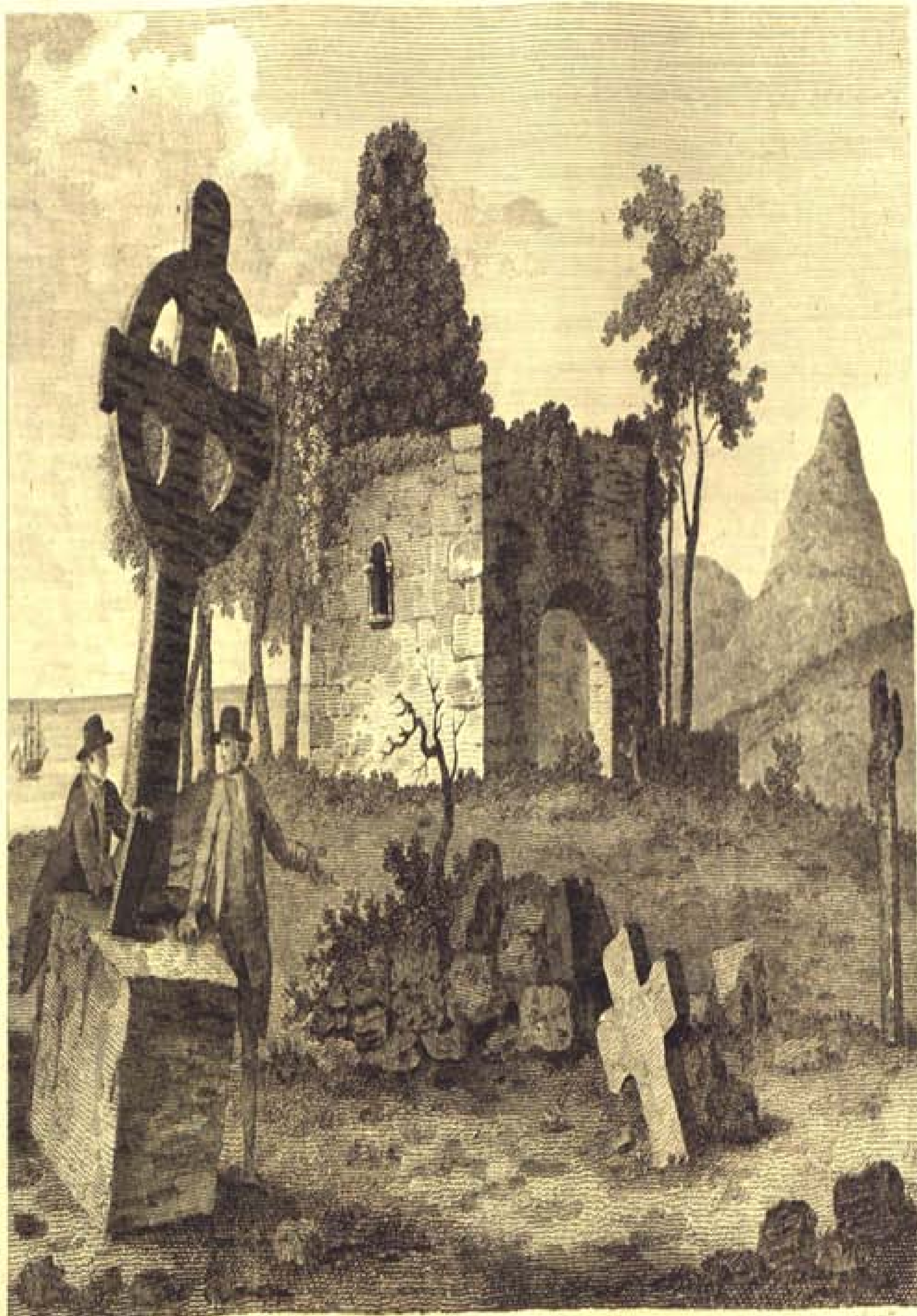
Engraved by J. G. Smith

Engraved by J. G. Smith

SWORDS CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

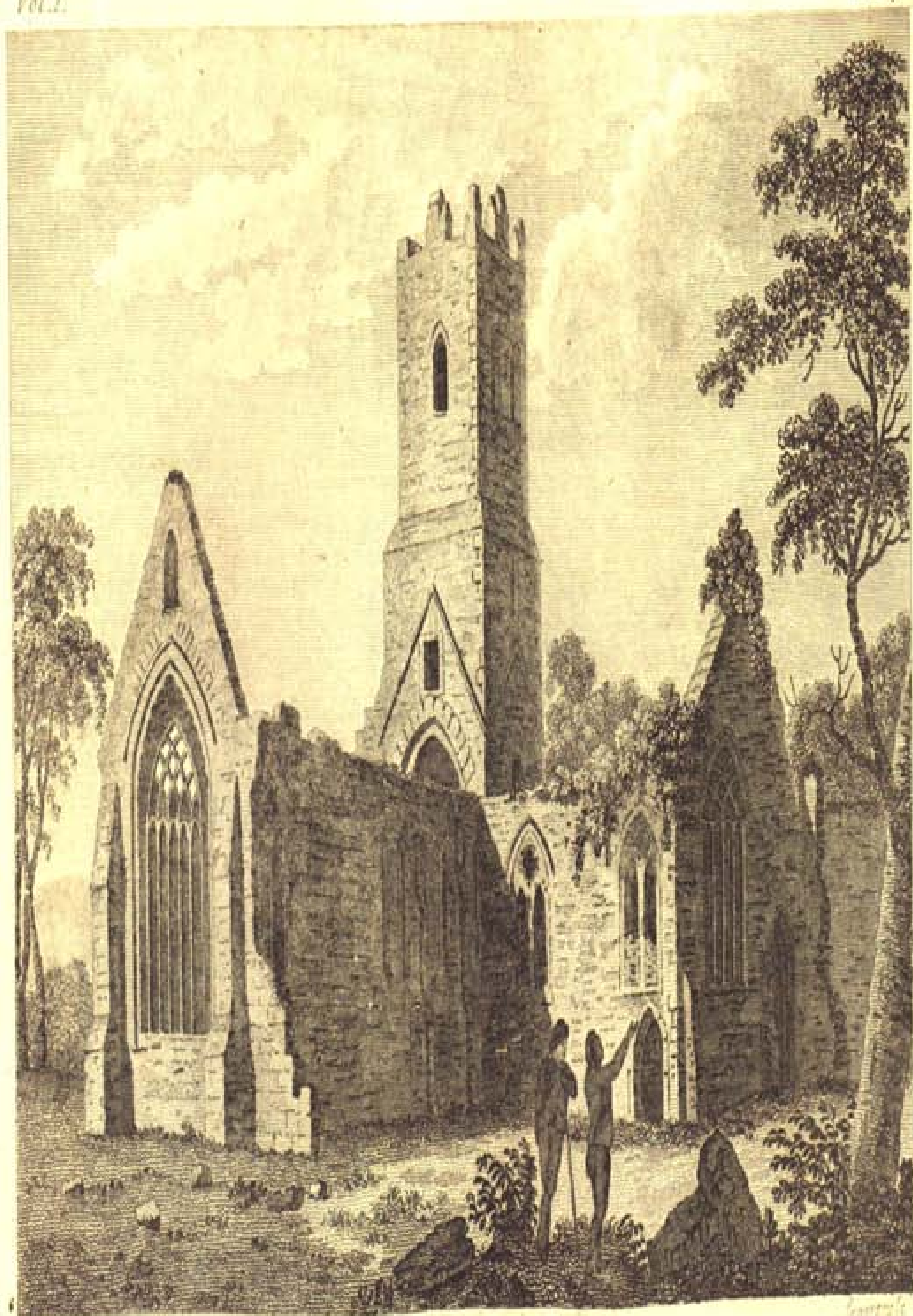


TIMON CASTLE, Co. Dublin.

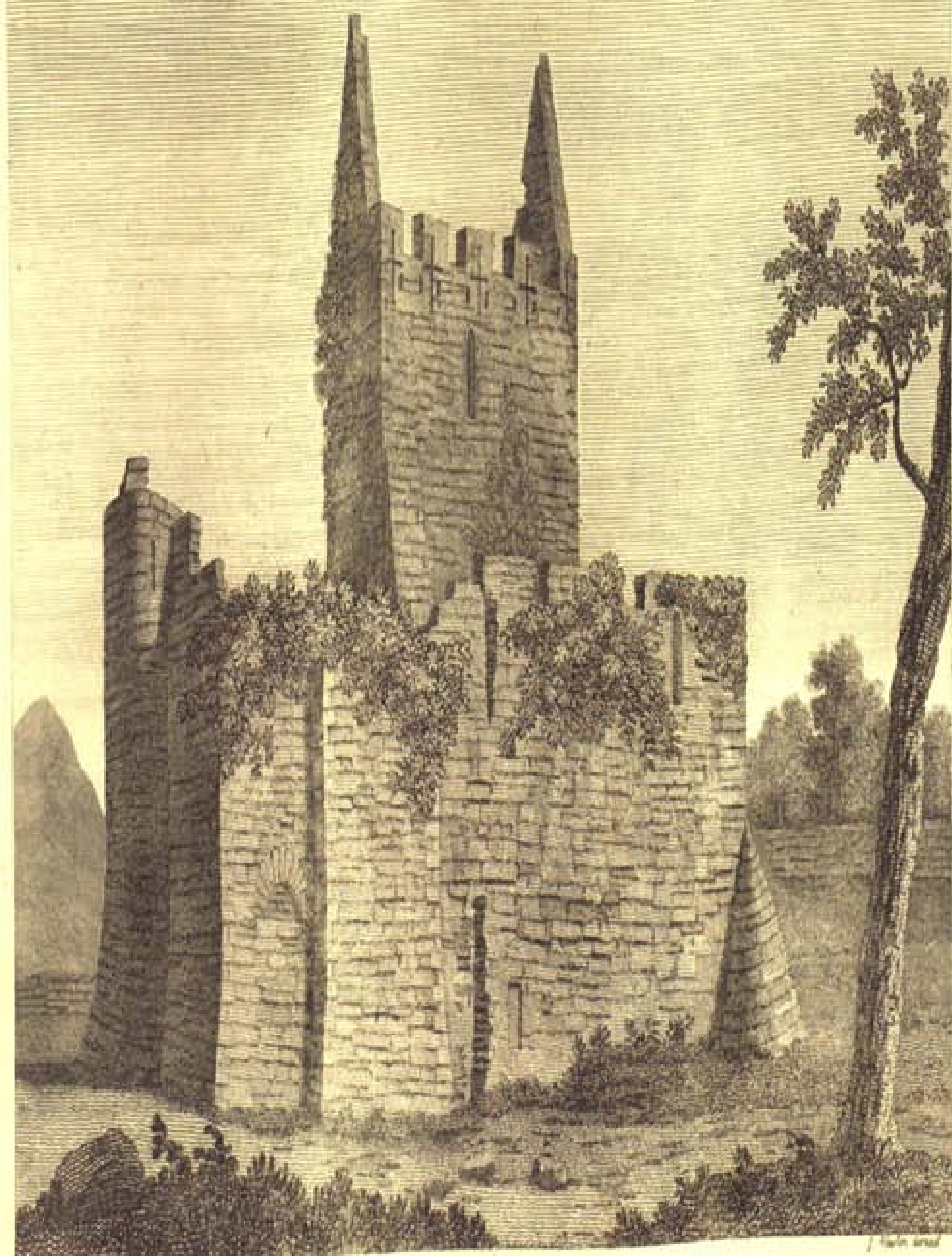


From July 1841 to 1842

TULLAGH CHURCH, Co. DUBLIN.



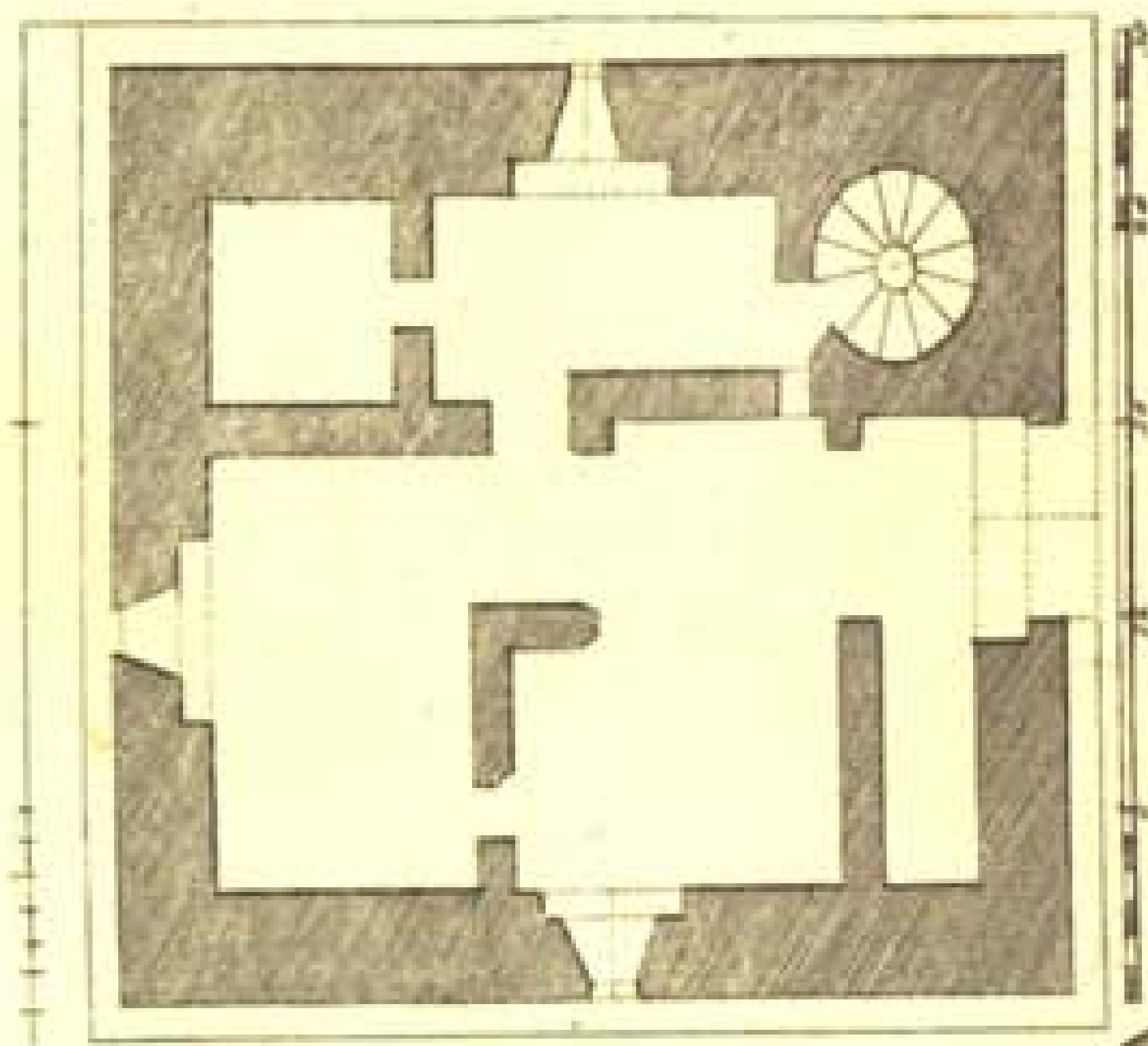
ATHLENNY ABBEY. Co. Galway.



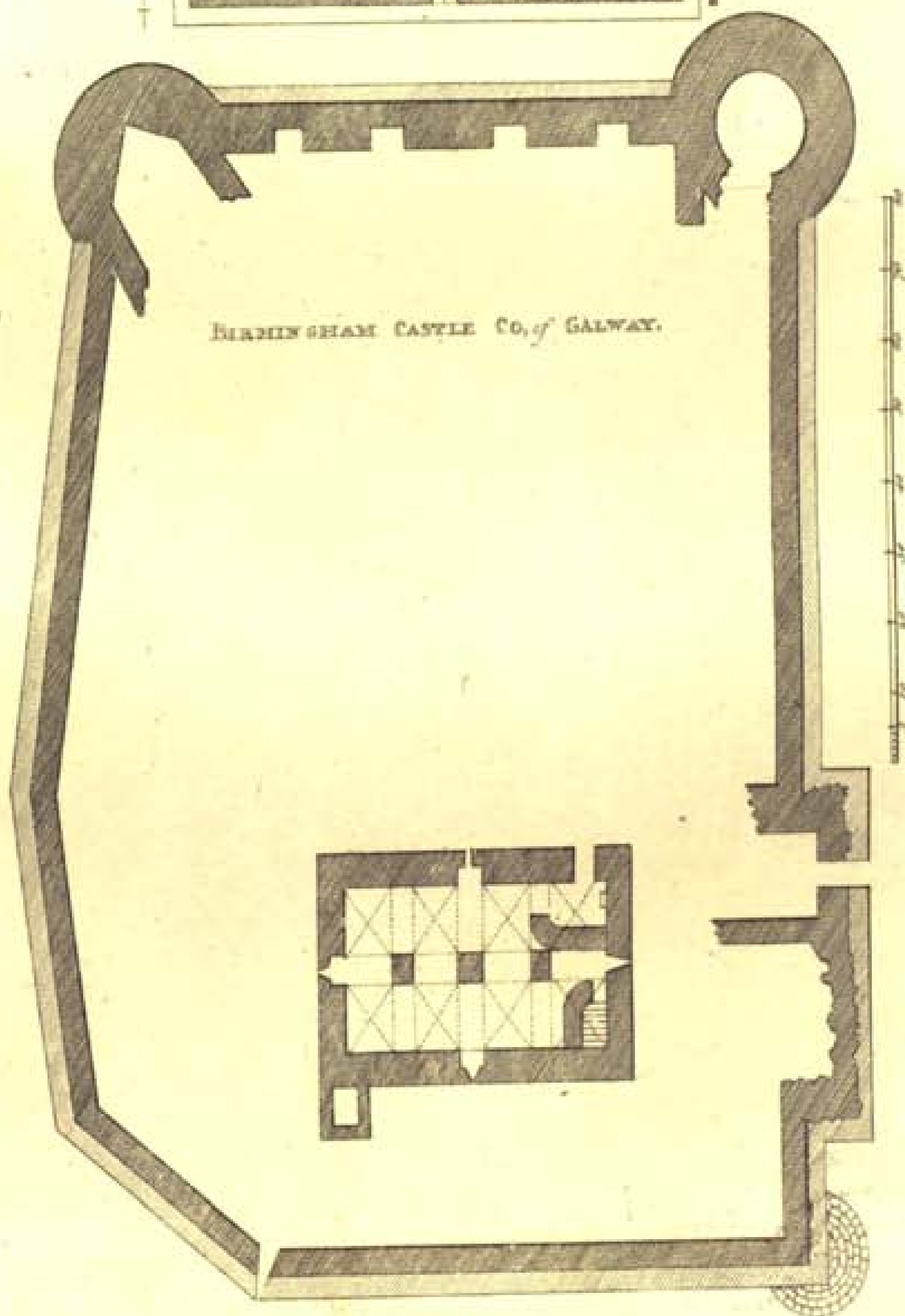
Painted by R. Porter April 18 1793

BIRNINCHAM CASTLE, Co Galway

CLADASH CASTLE Co of GALWAY.



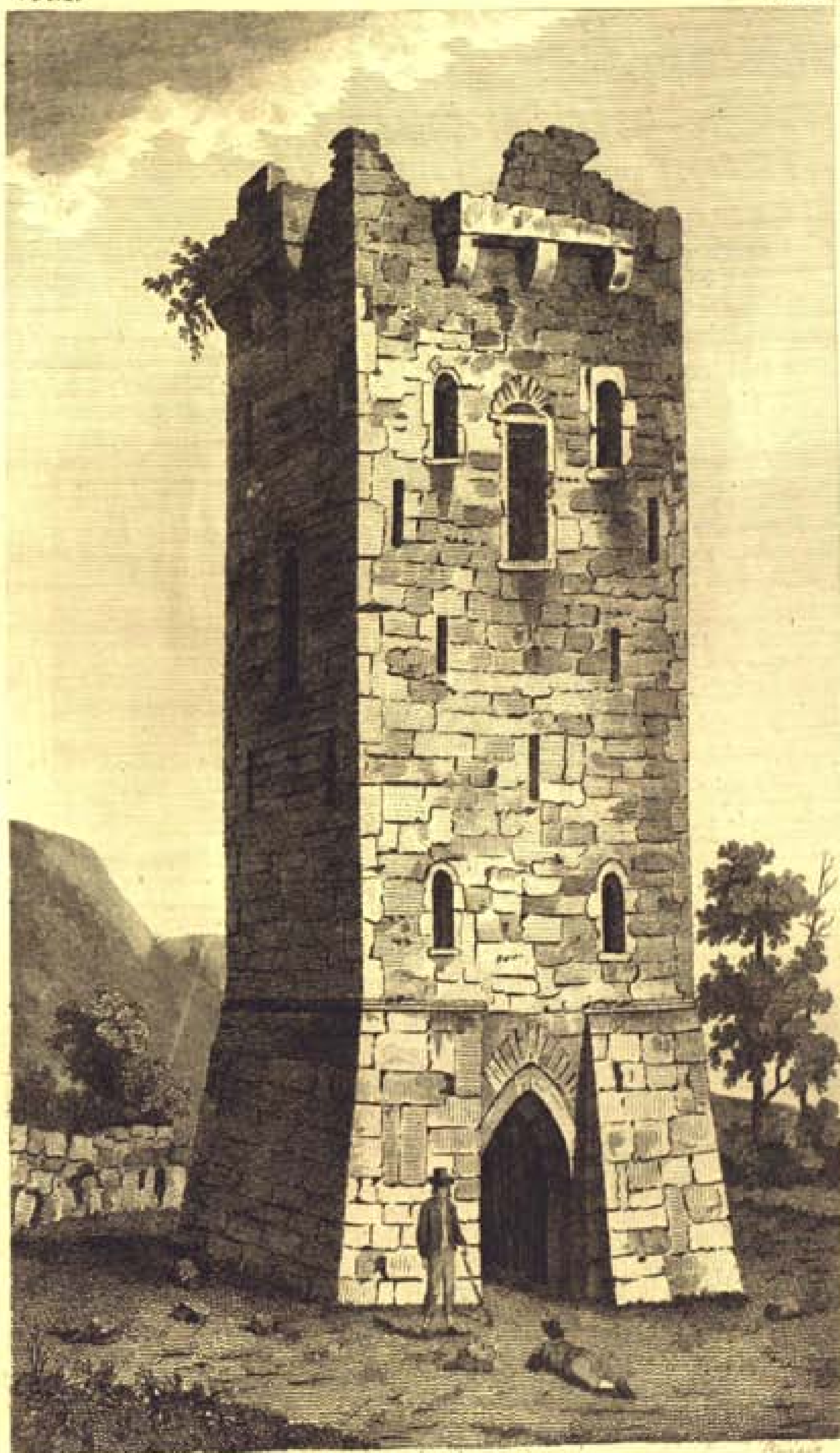
BIRMINGHAM CASTLE CO. of GALWAY.



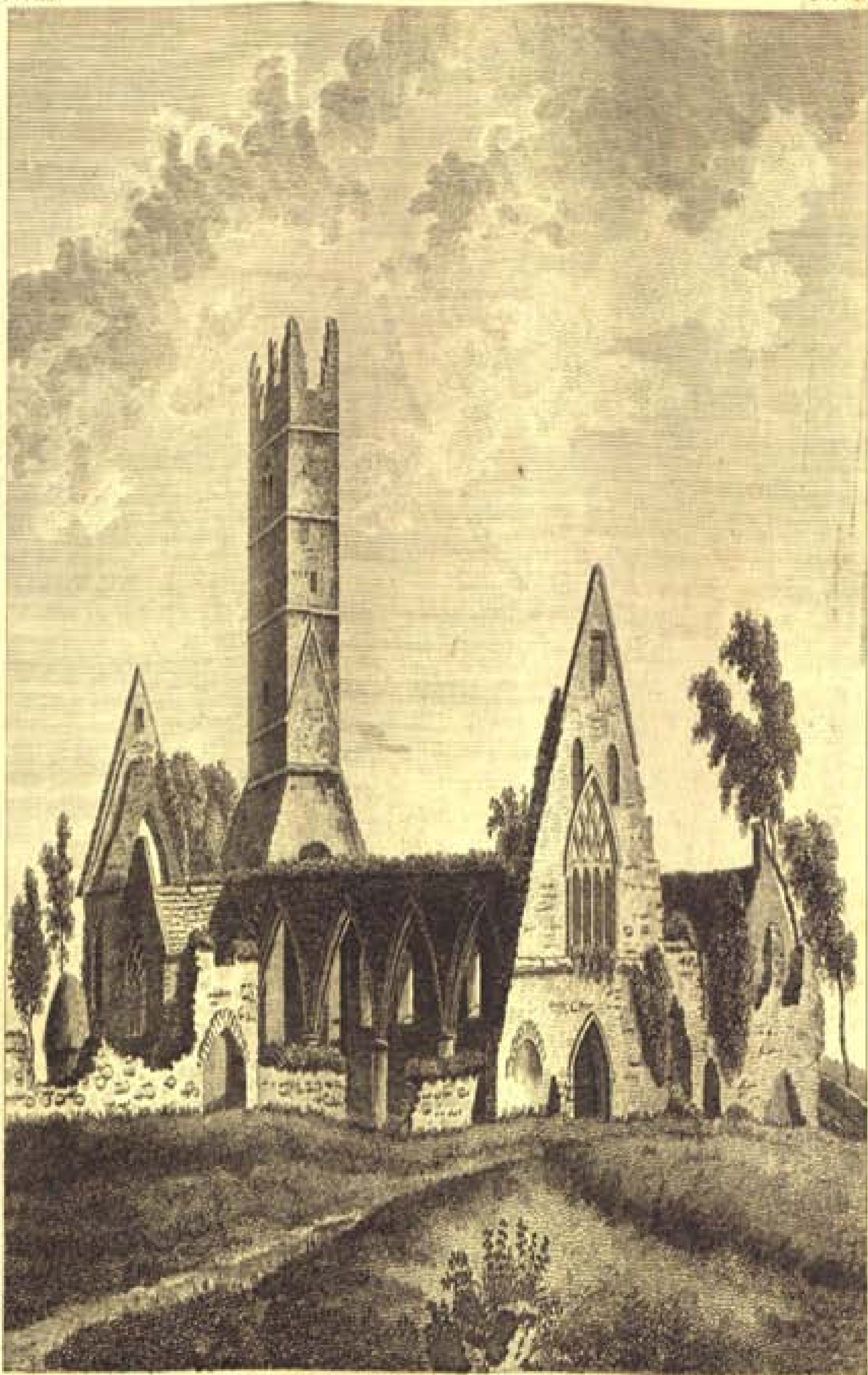


Engraved by M. Rogers from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.

CASTLE TOWN CASTLE. Co. Galway.



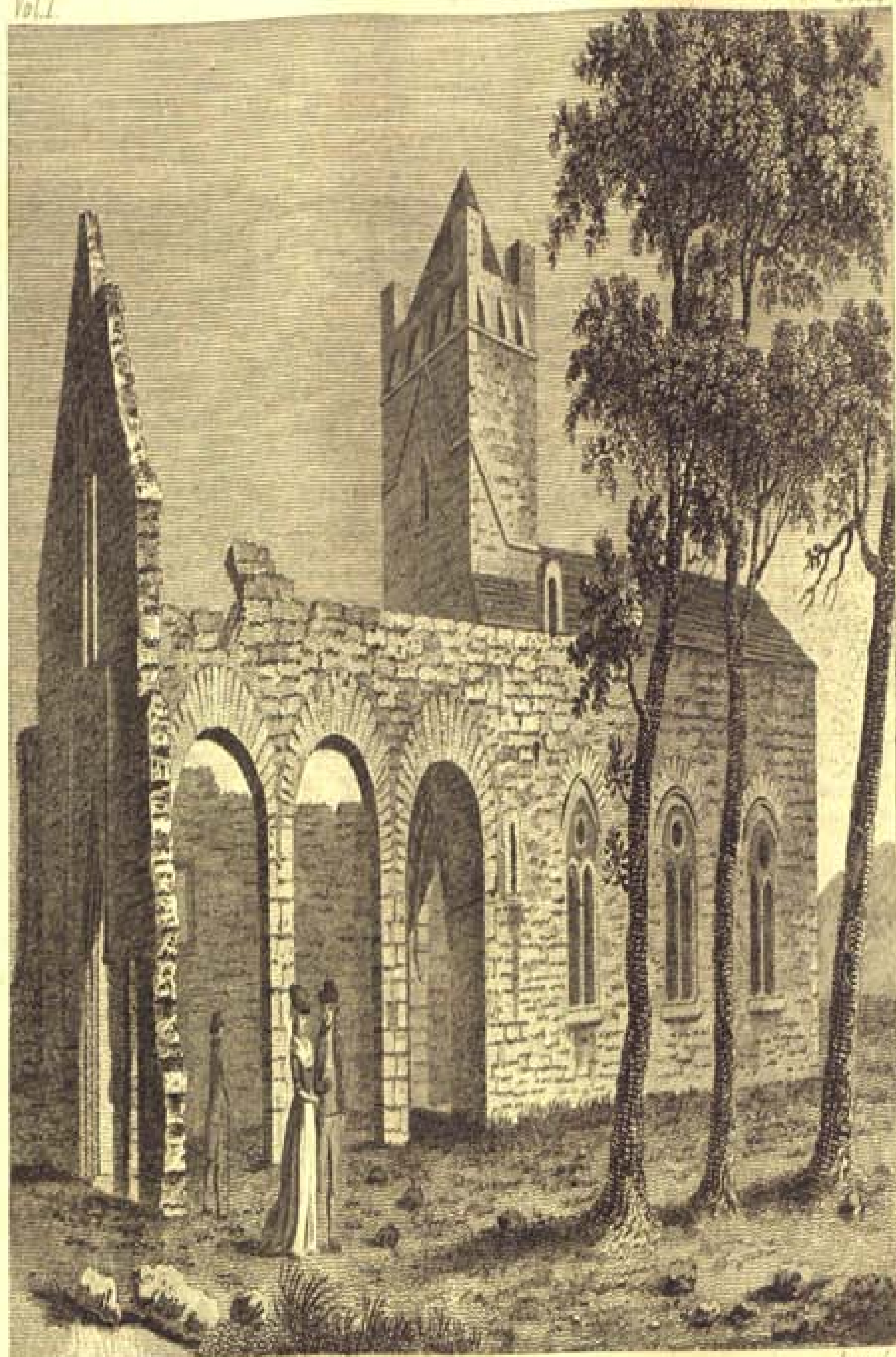
CLADDAGH CASTLE. Co. Galway.



Ed. May 1793 by M. Zepher N. W. & J. W. W. W.

Spence Jr.

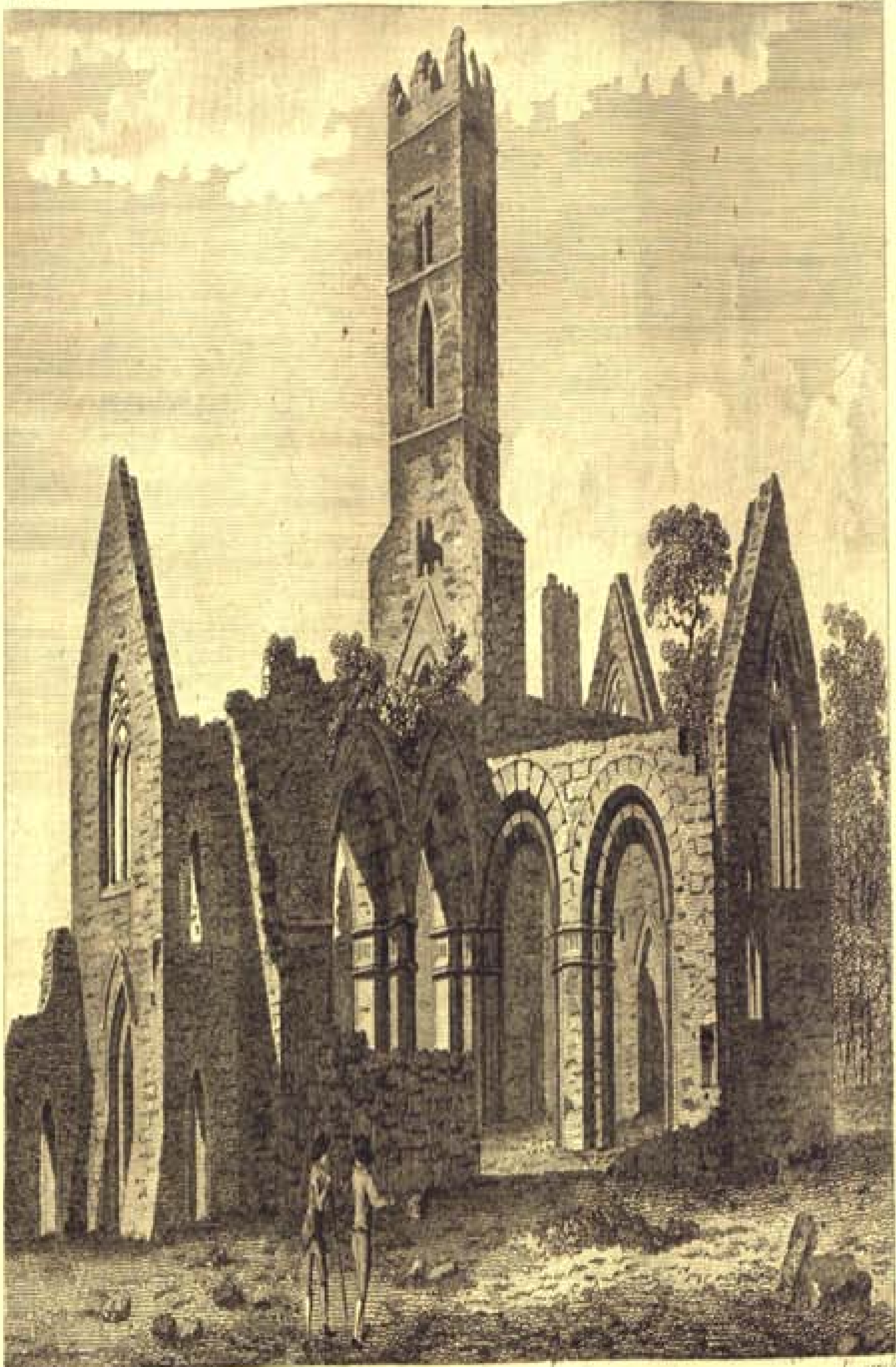
CLARE ABBEY, Co. Galway.



Ed. Lloyd Jones. 1850.

James

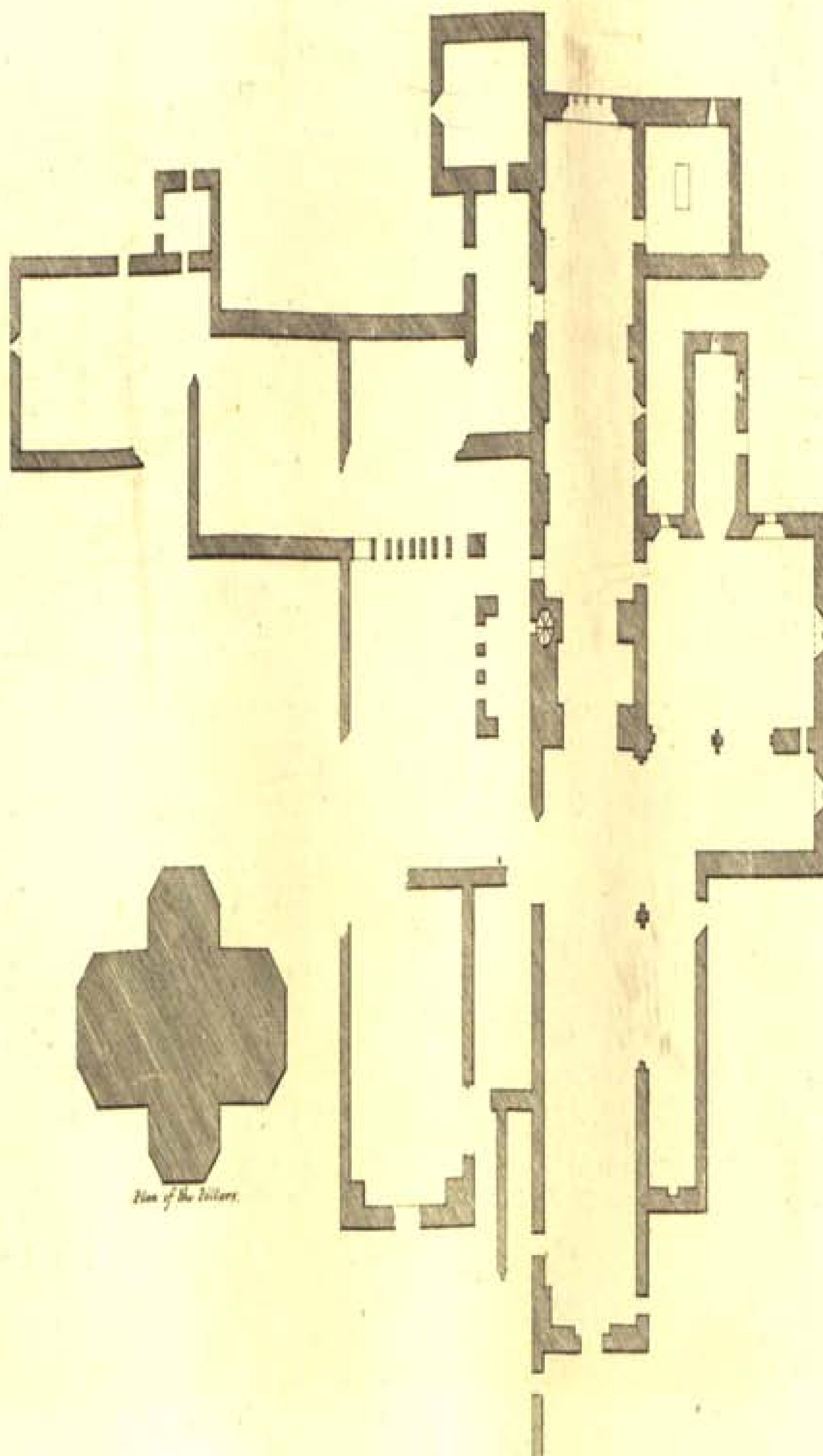
DUNMORE ABBEY, Co. Galway.



Ant. Hard 26. 1794. M. Hagen.

J. H. H. H.

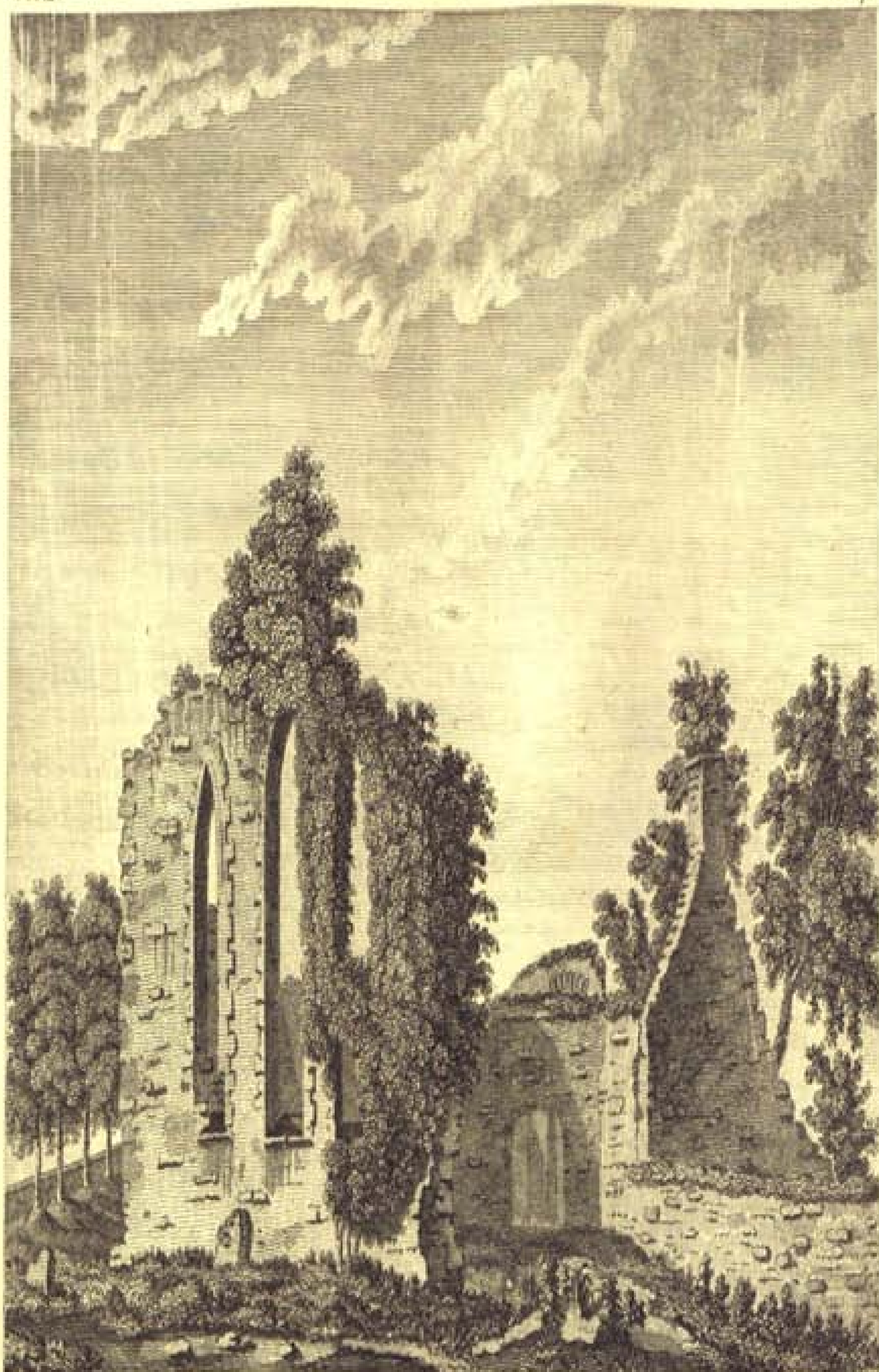
KILCONNEL ABBEY. Co. Galway.



Plan of the choir.

Ant. July 11, 1793. By J. H. Rogers, Esq. of the High Court.

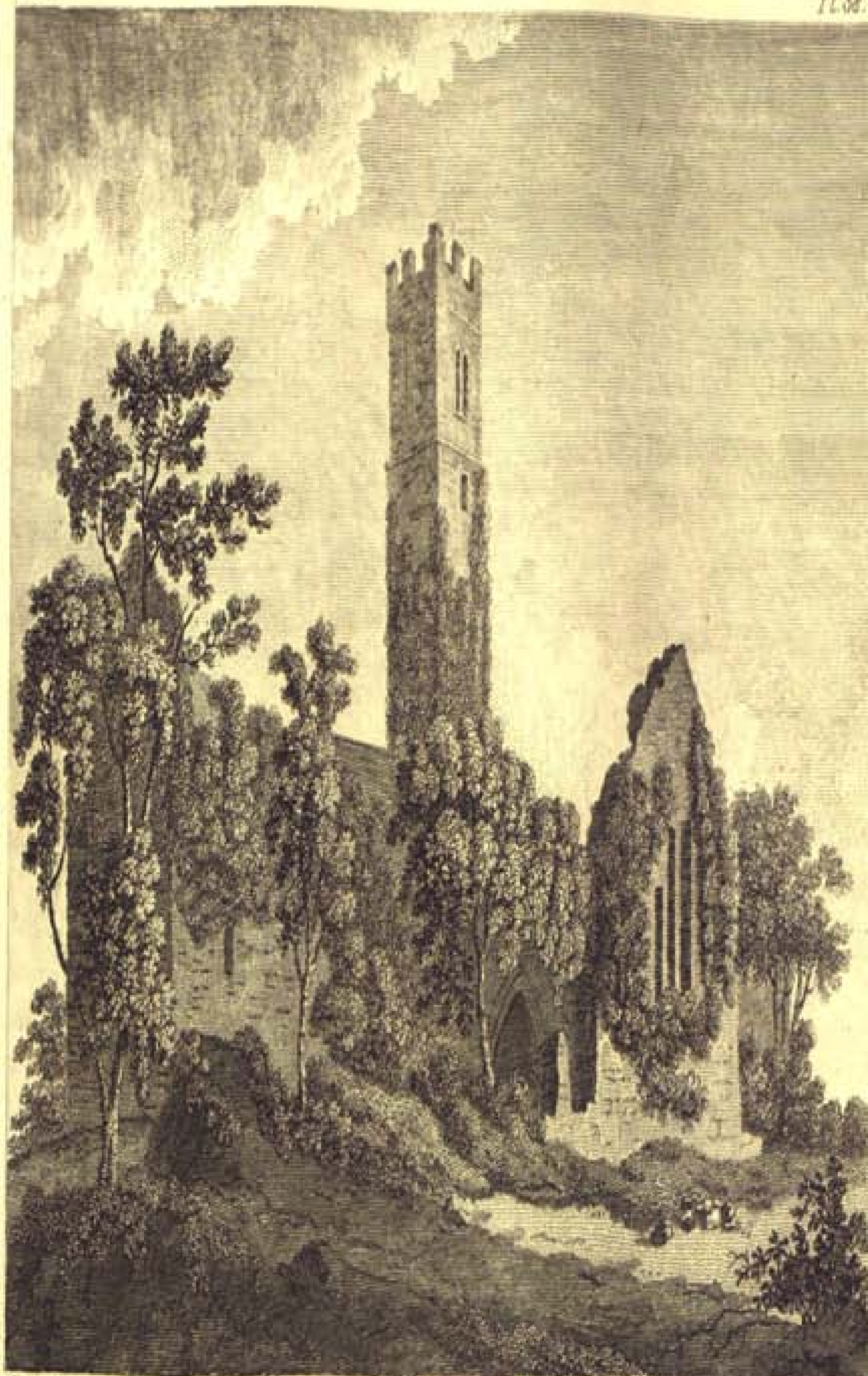
KILCONNEL ABBEY, Co. of GALWAY.



The Abbey of 1791 by J. P. P.

J. P. P.

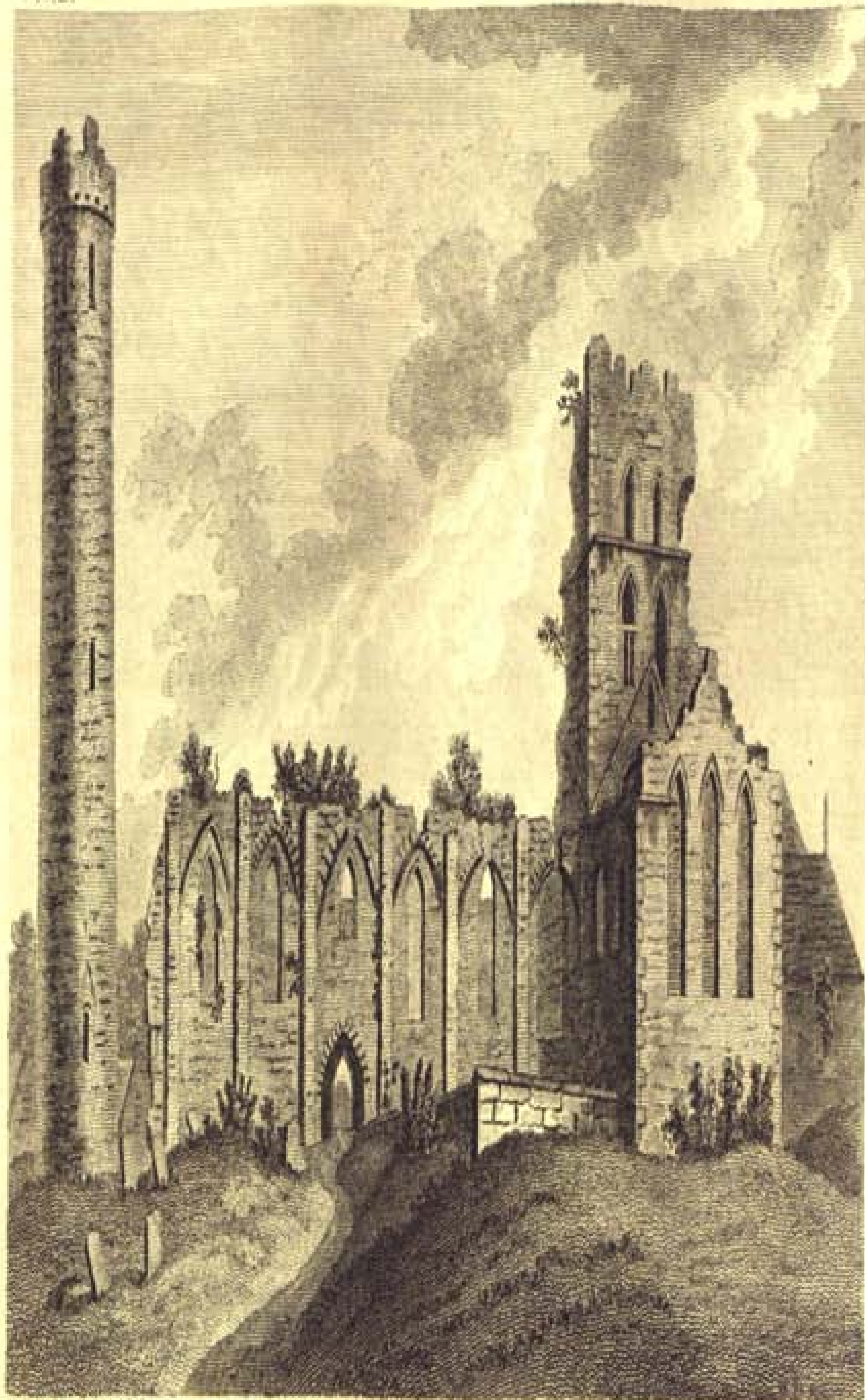
TUAM ABBEY, Co. Galway.



Engraved by J. G. Jones

J. G. Jones

LISLAGHTIN ABBEY CO. KERRY.



Engraved by J. Rogers

Surveyed by

KILDARE ABBEY, Co. Kildare.



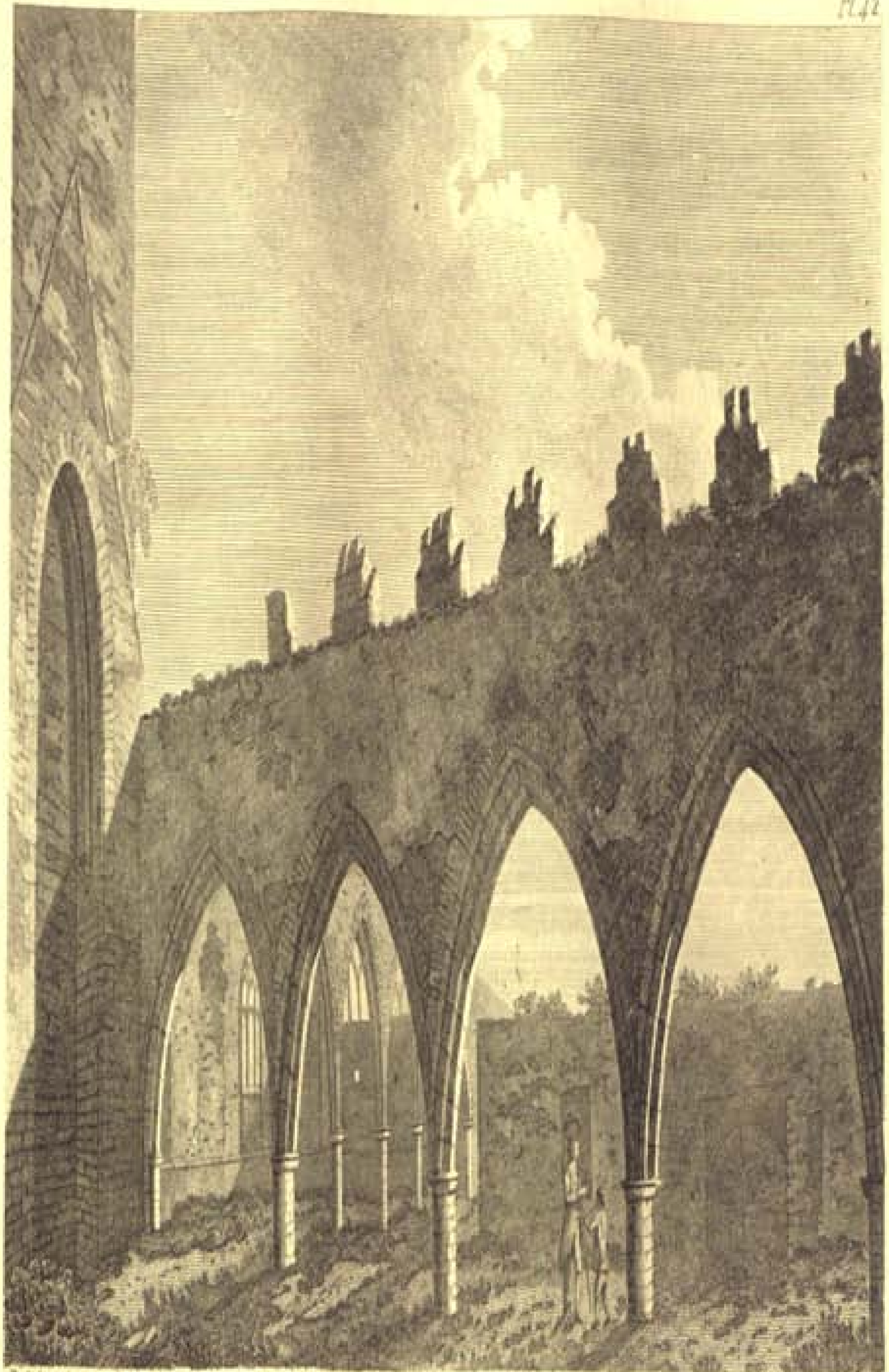
Engr. by J. H. M. 1792

1792

KILLEA CASTLE. Co. Kildare.



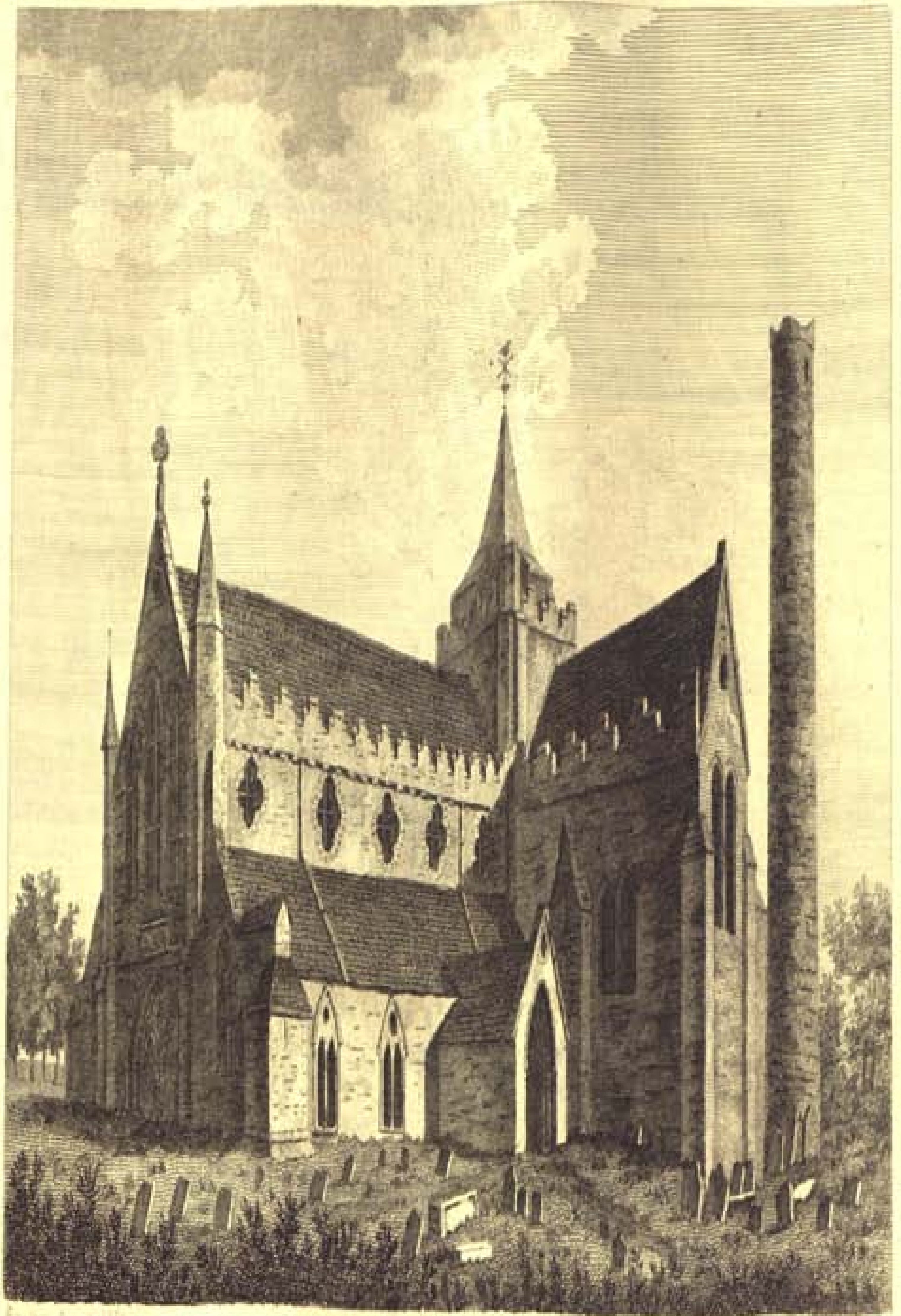
BLACK ABBEY, CO. KILKENNY. Pl.



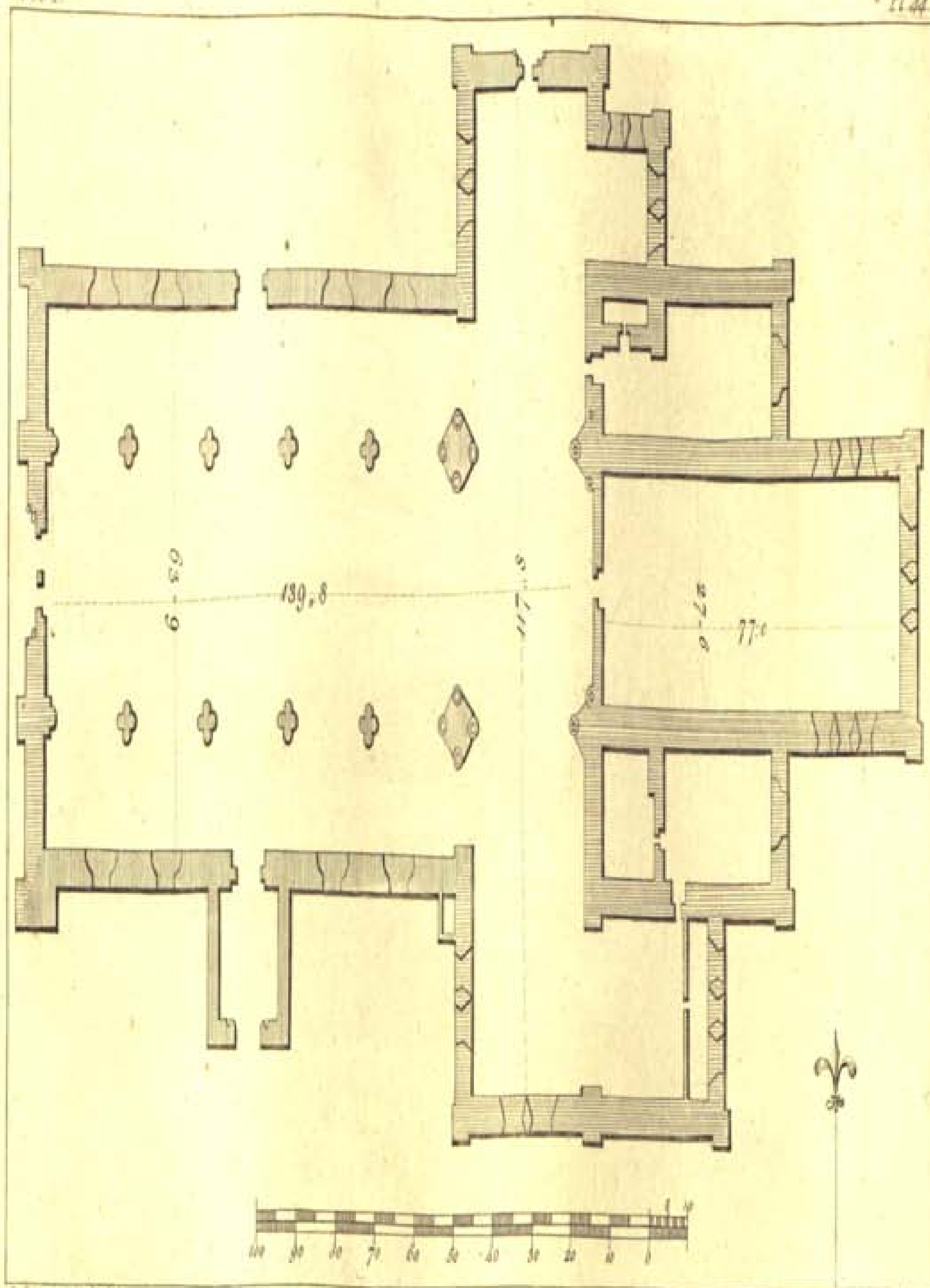
Engr. by J. Cooper del. by W. G. P.

W. G. P.

BLACK ABBEY, CO. KILKENNY. Pl. 2.

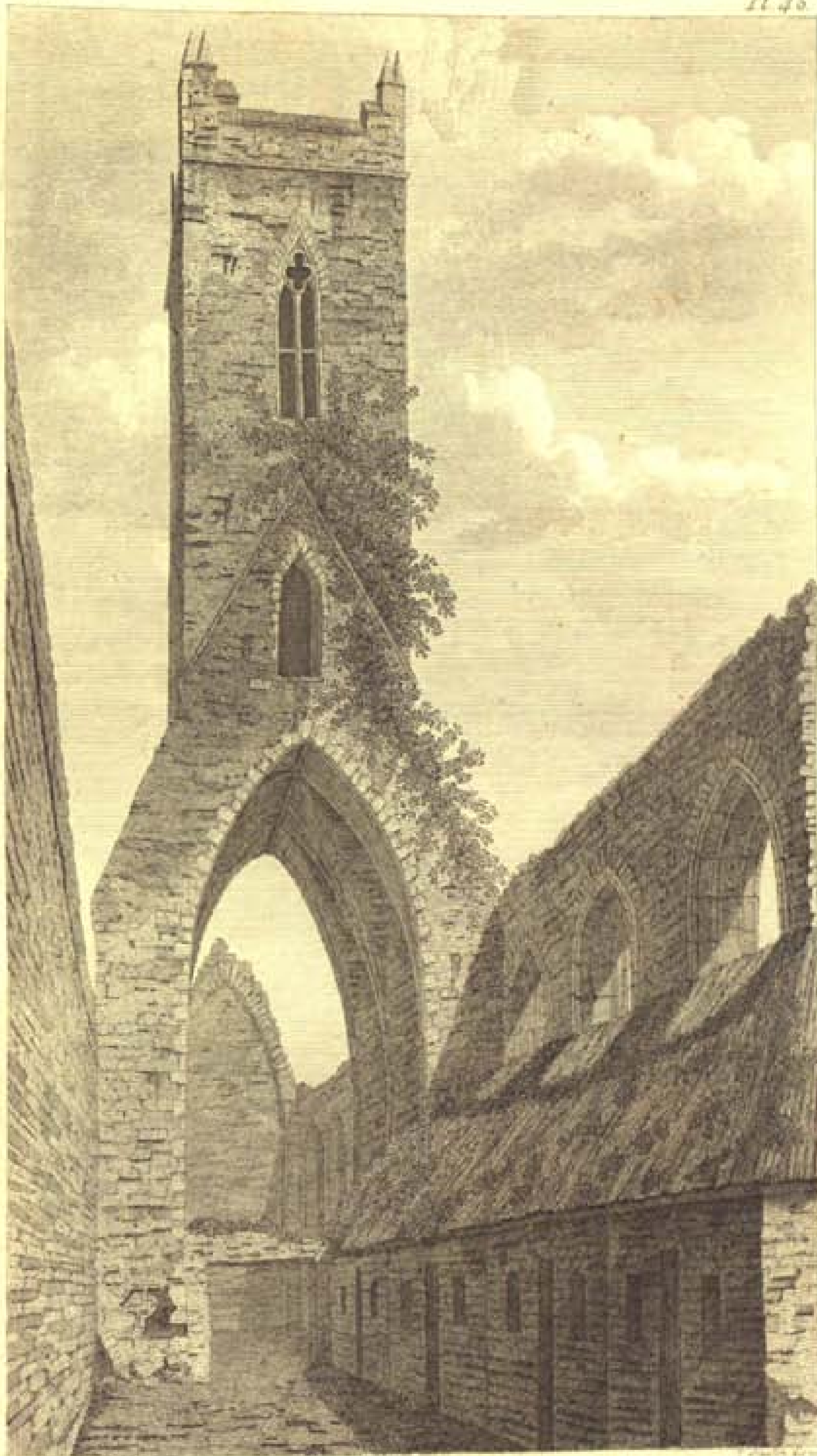


ST CANICE'S, CO Kilkenny.

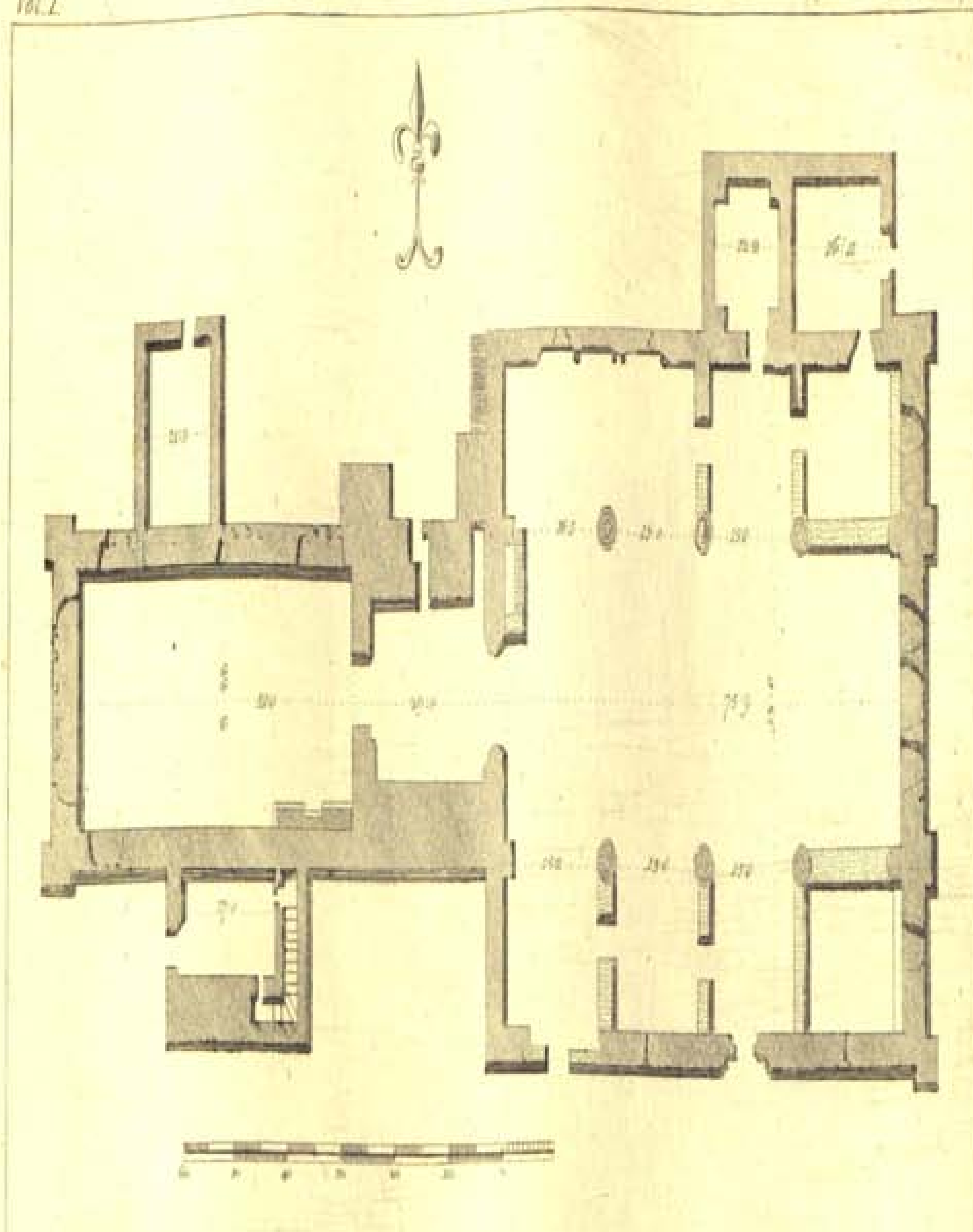


Pub. May 7, 1883 by H. M. Cooper.

ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.

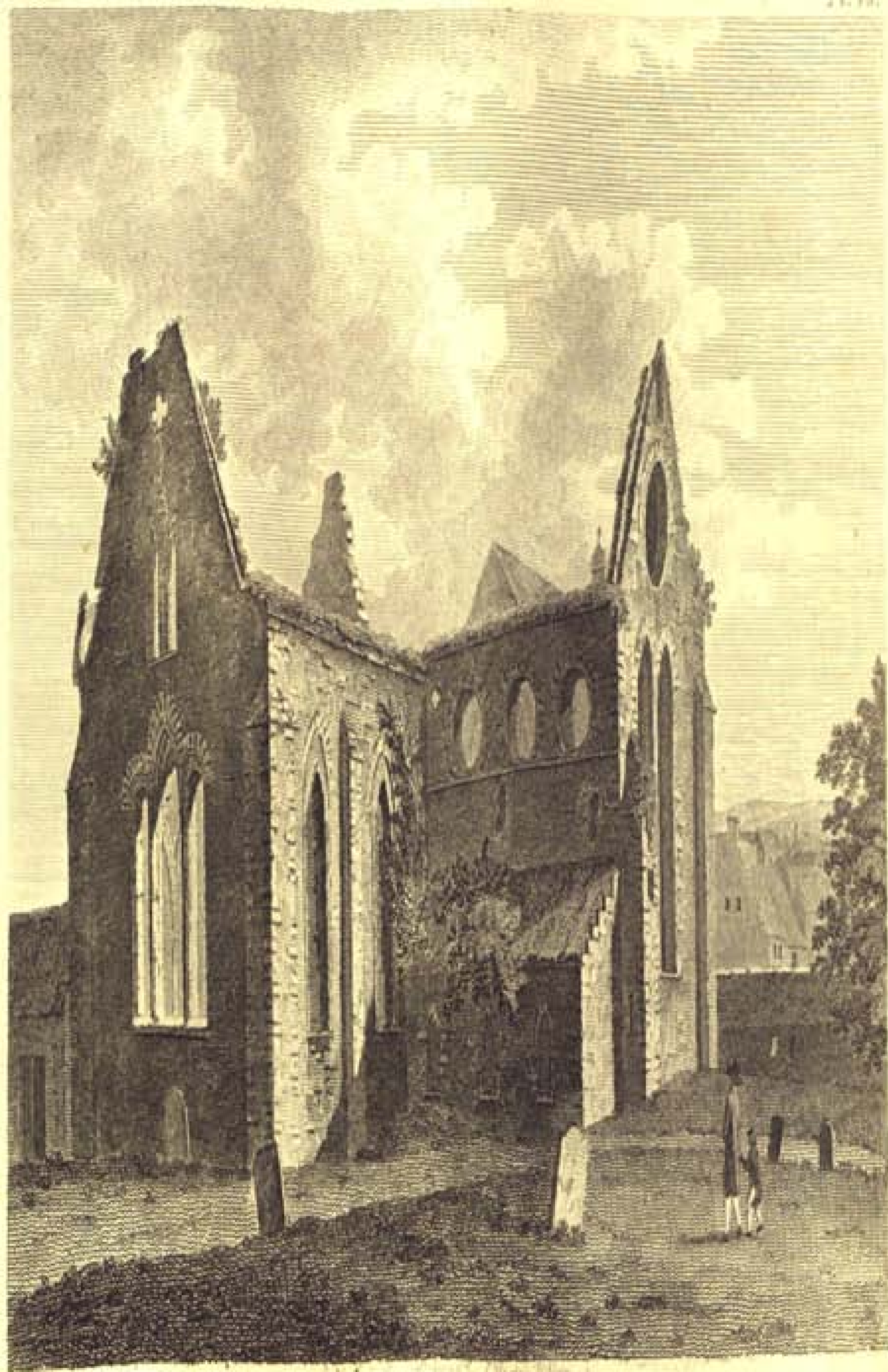


ST. FRANCIS ABBEY, CO. KILKENNY.

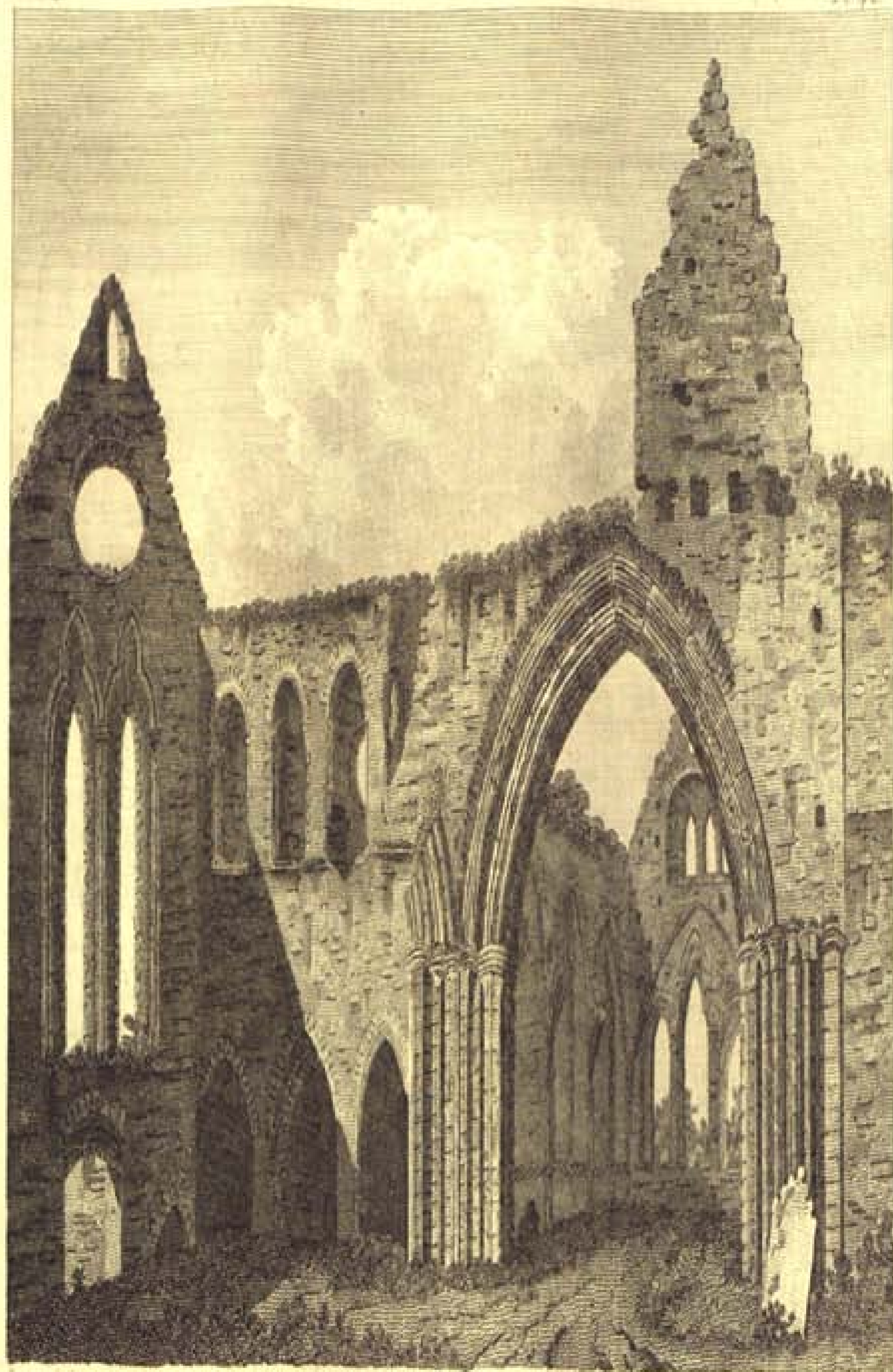


Pub. May 5, 1854, by W. R. Rogers.

Plan of Glenmalur Abbey, Co. Wick.



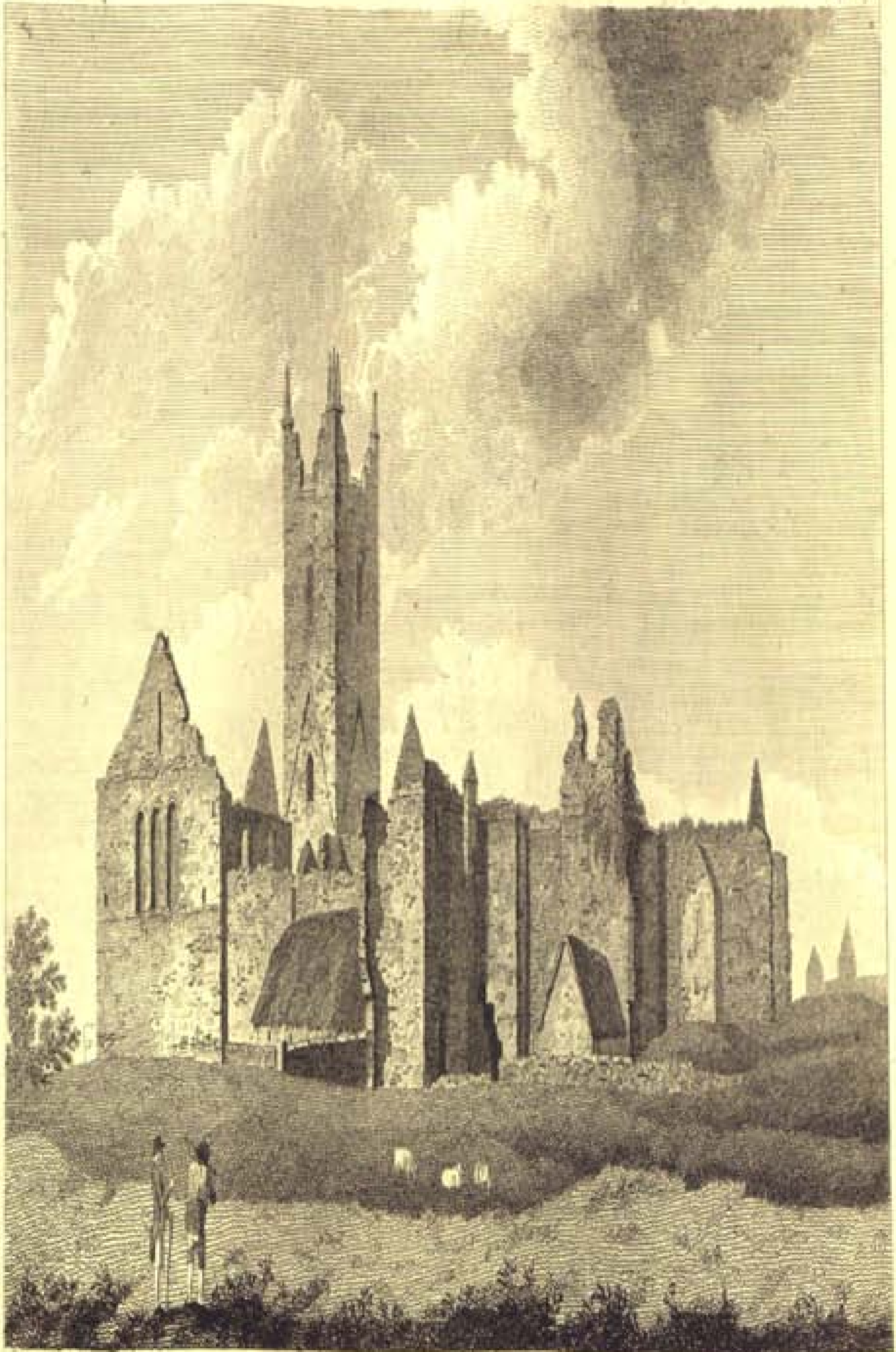
GRAIGNEMANAH ABBEY. Co. Kilkenny. Pl. 1.



Engraved by J. H. P. 1840

West

GRAIGEKMANAGH ABBEY. Pla. Co. Kilkenny.



James S. G.

Published by Wm. L. Rogers, Boston

London: 18

JERFOLD & CO. Y. Co. Kilkenny.



ST. JOHN'S ABBEY, CO. KILKENNY.



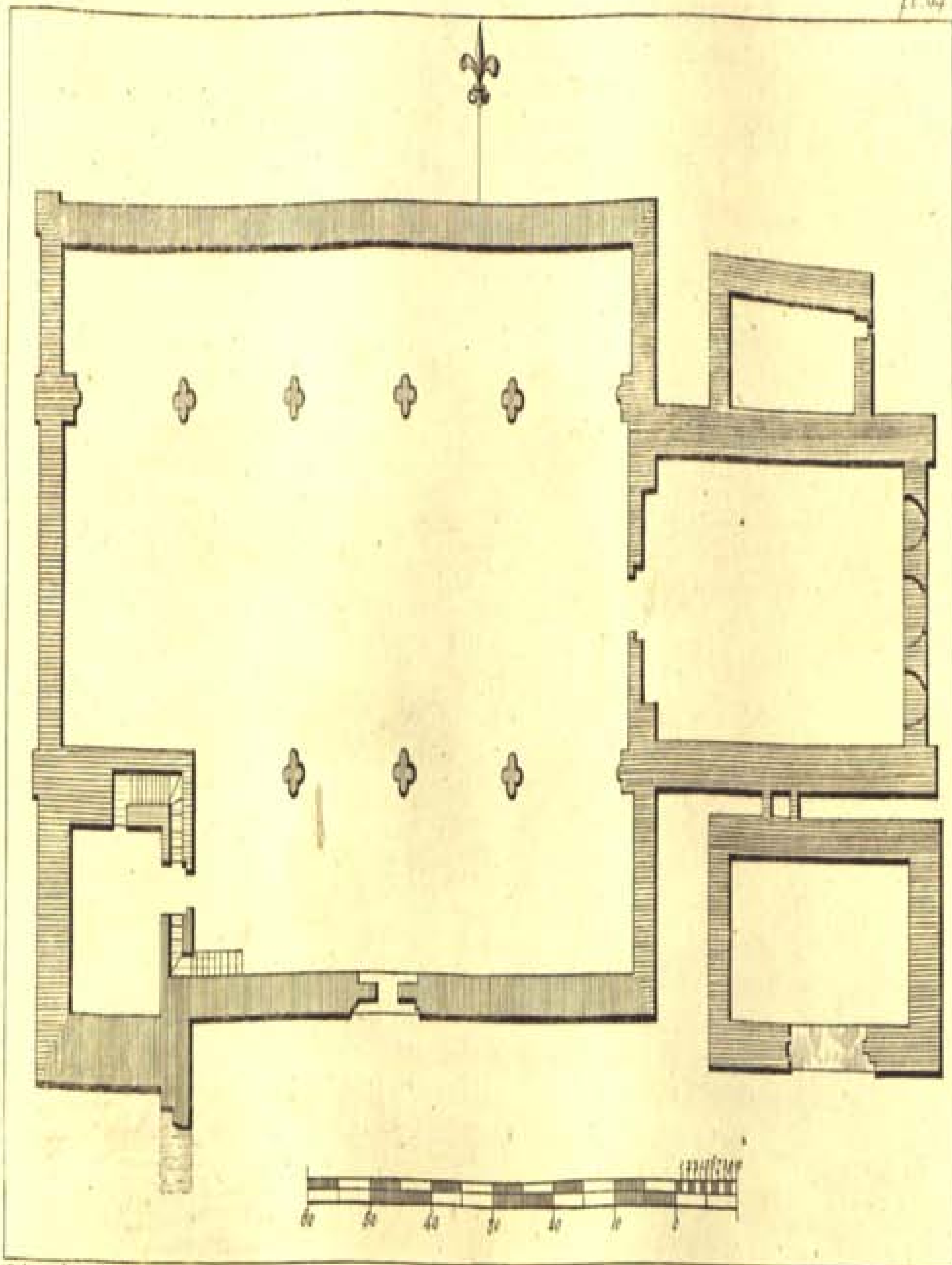
Engraved by J. P. P.

Spencer.

BASTION in KILKENNY.

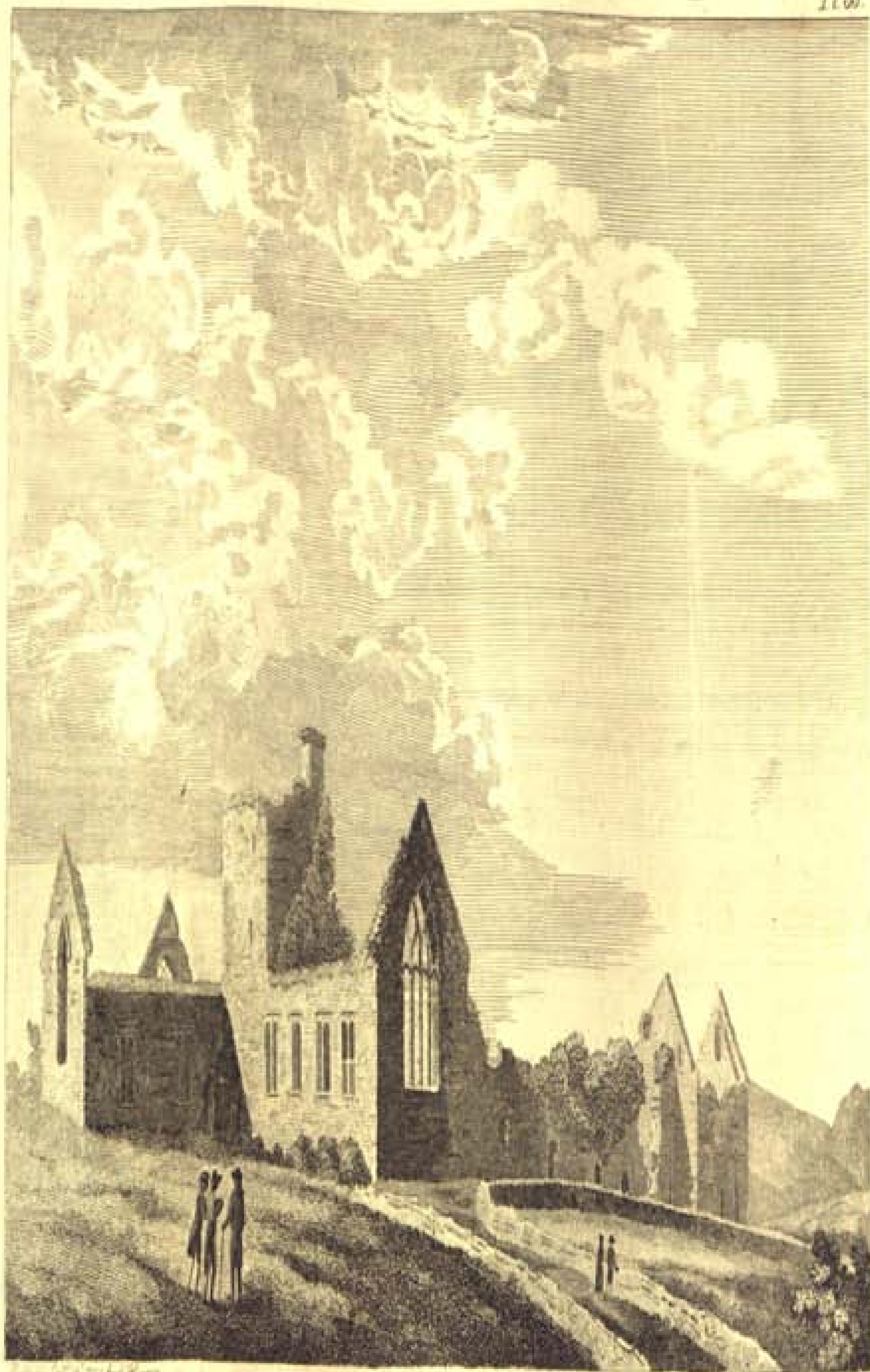


THOMAS-TOWN ABBEY, CO. KILKENNY.



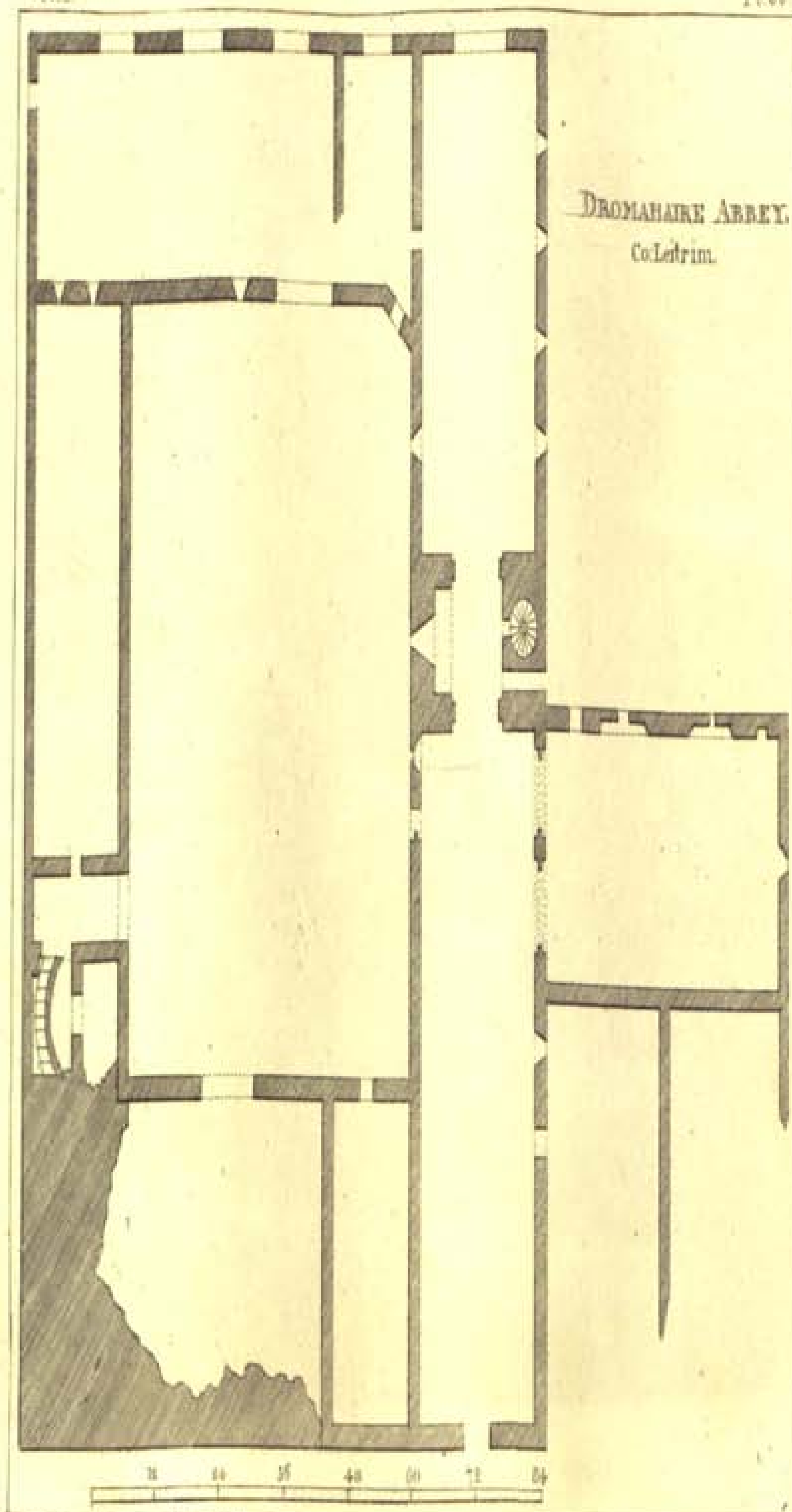
Pub. May 6, 1793, by W. B. Rogers.

THOMASTOWN ABBEY.



Engraved by J. Rogers

ABBAY of DROMAHAIRE. Co. Leitrim.

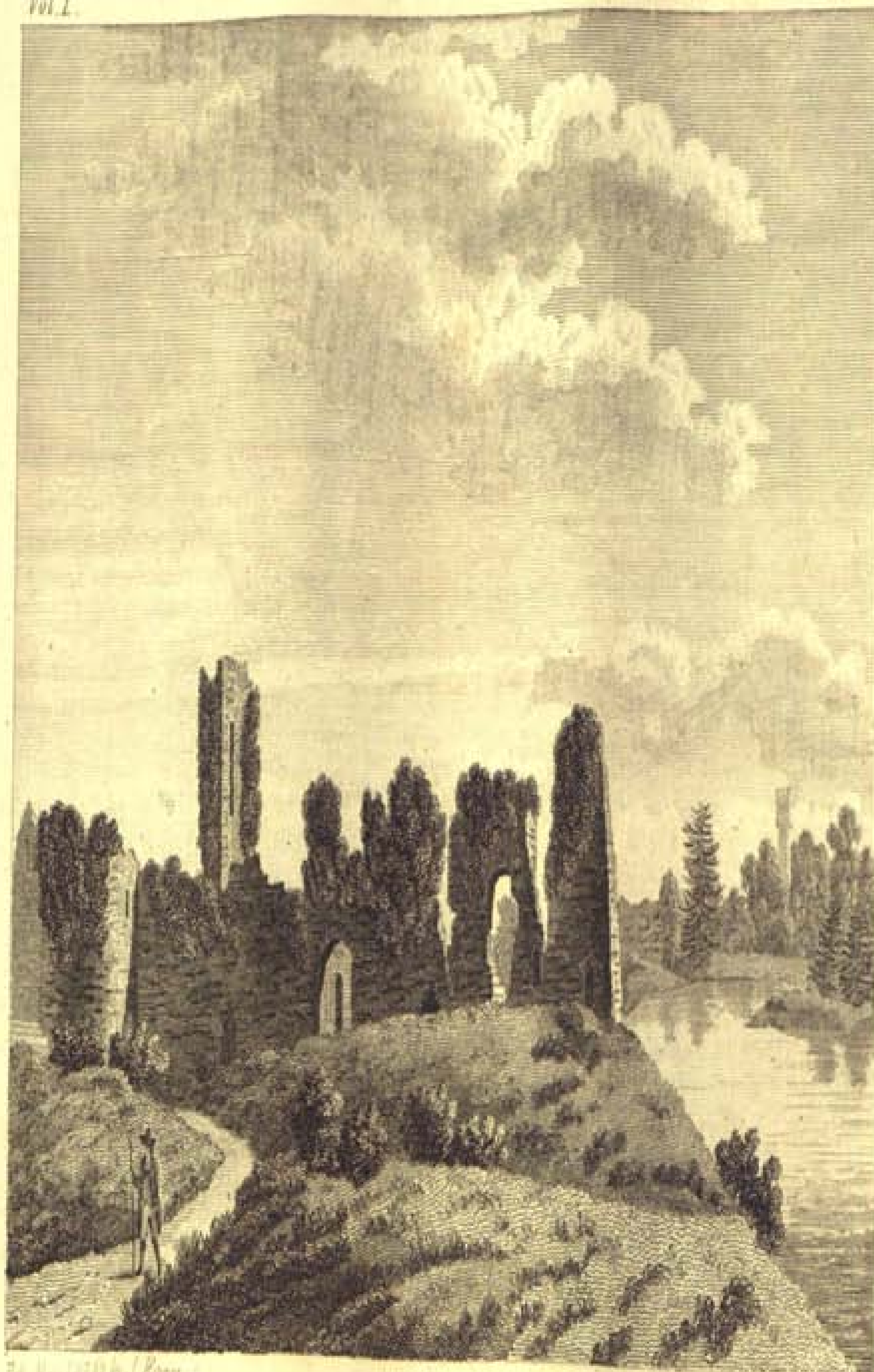




Engraved Sept. 1851 by J. Harper.

Sparrow.

CHURCH AT JAMES TOWN. Co. Leitrim.



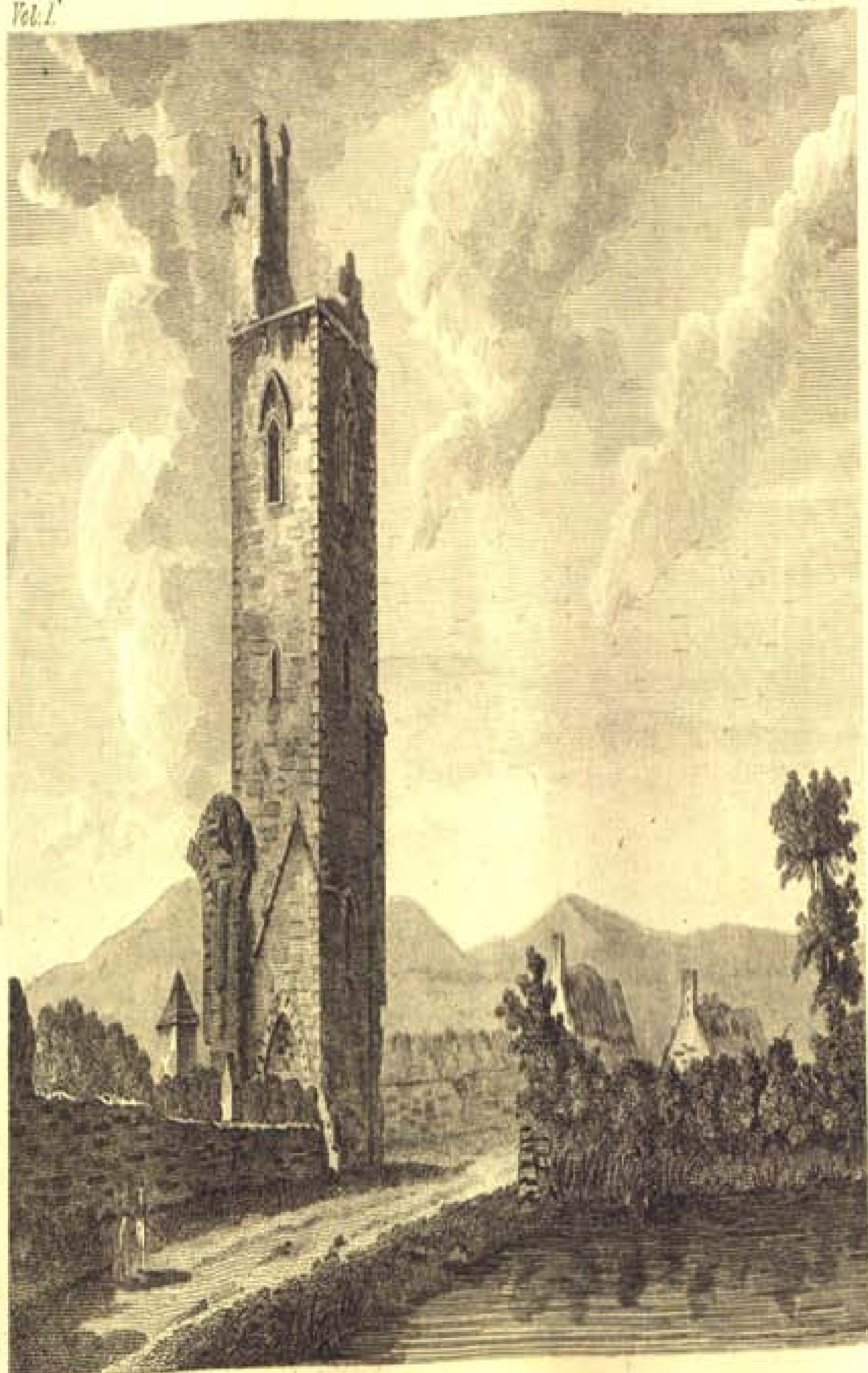
Engraved by J. Rogers

ADAIRE CASTLE, Co. Limerick.

Spence



LANEBOROUGH ABBEY, Co. Longford.



Engr. by J. B. B. B. B.

OLD CHURCH TOWER, DUNDALK, CO. LOUTH.



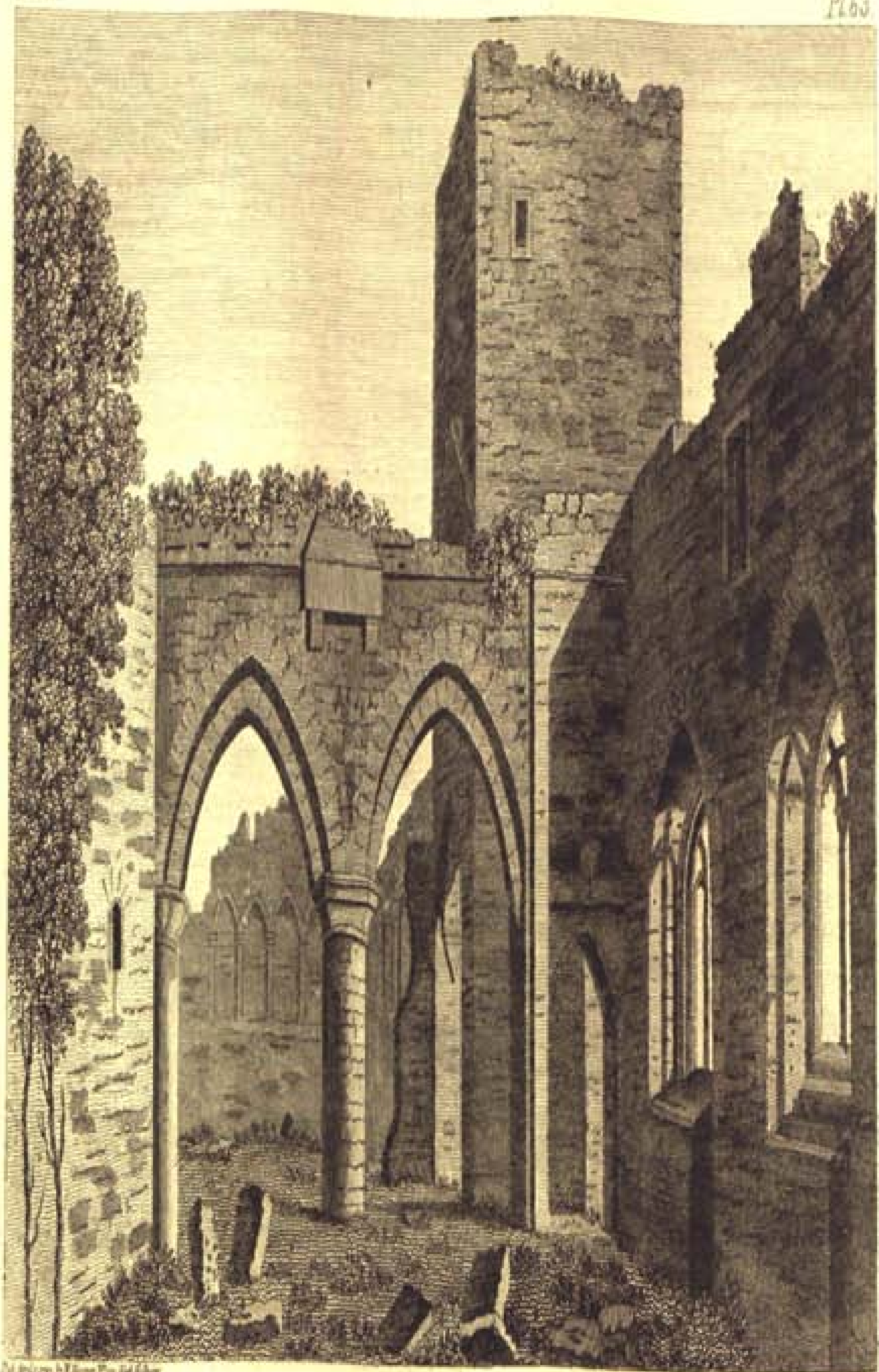
Ind. Aug. 18. 1773 by M. Maguer N^o 111 High Water

1997

BALLINTUBBER ABBEY. Co Mayo.



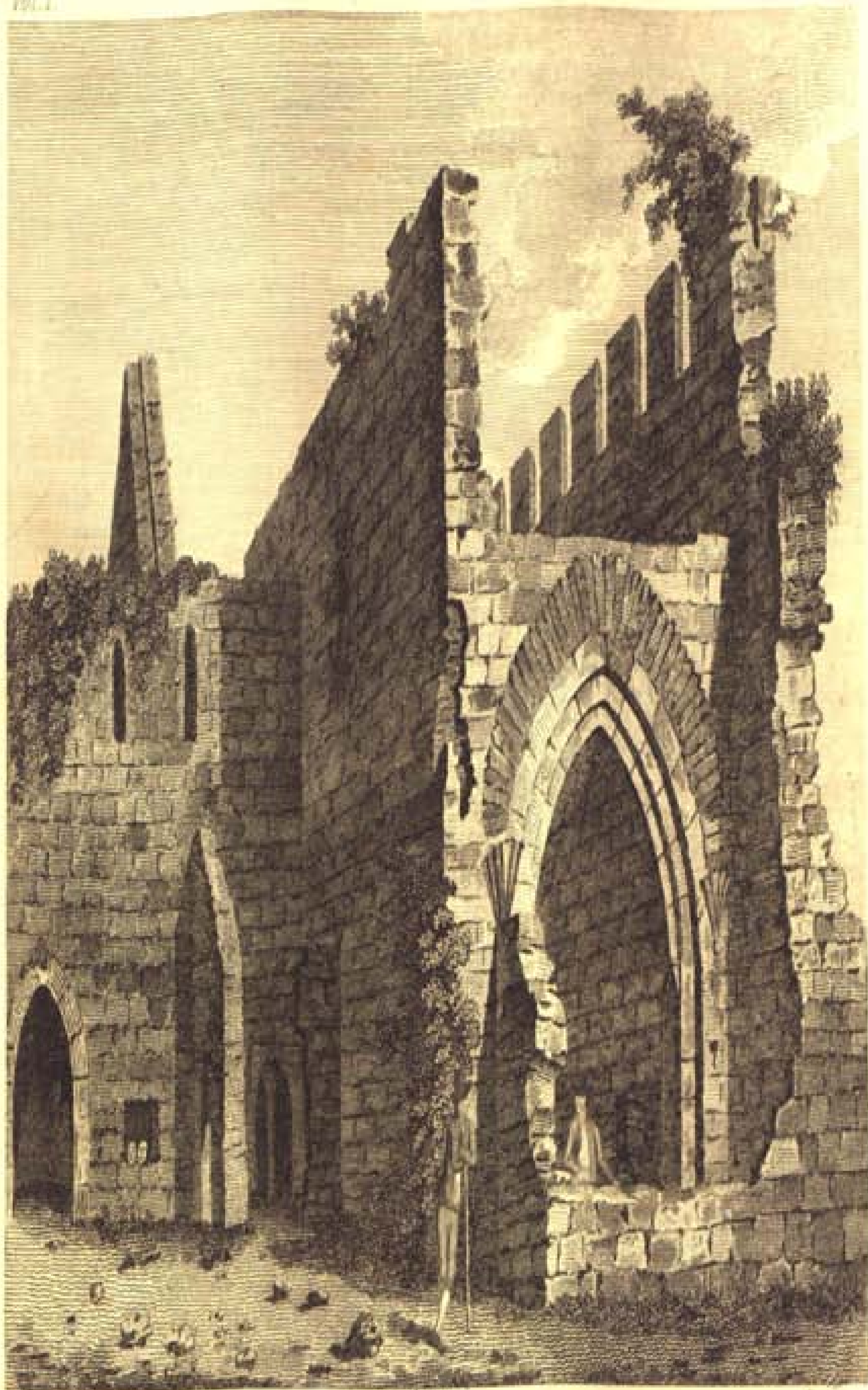
ABBAY of BALLYHAUNES, Co. Mayo.



Engraved by Thomas P. S. Johnston

J. P. S. Johnston

ABBEY OF BURYSHOOL, Co. Mayo.

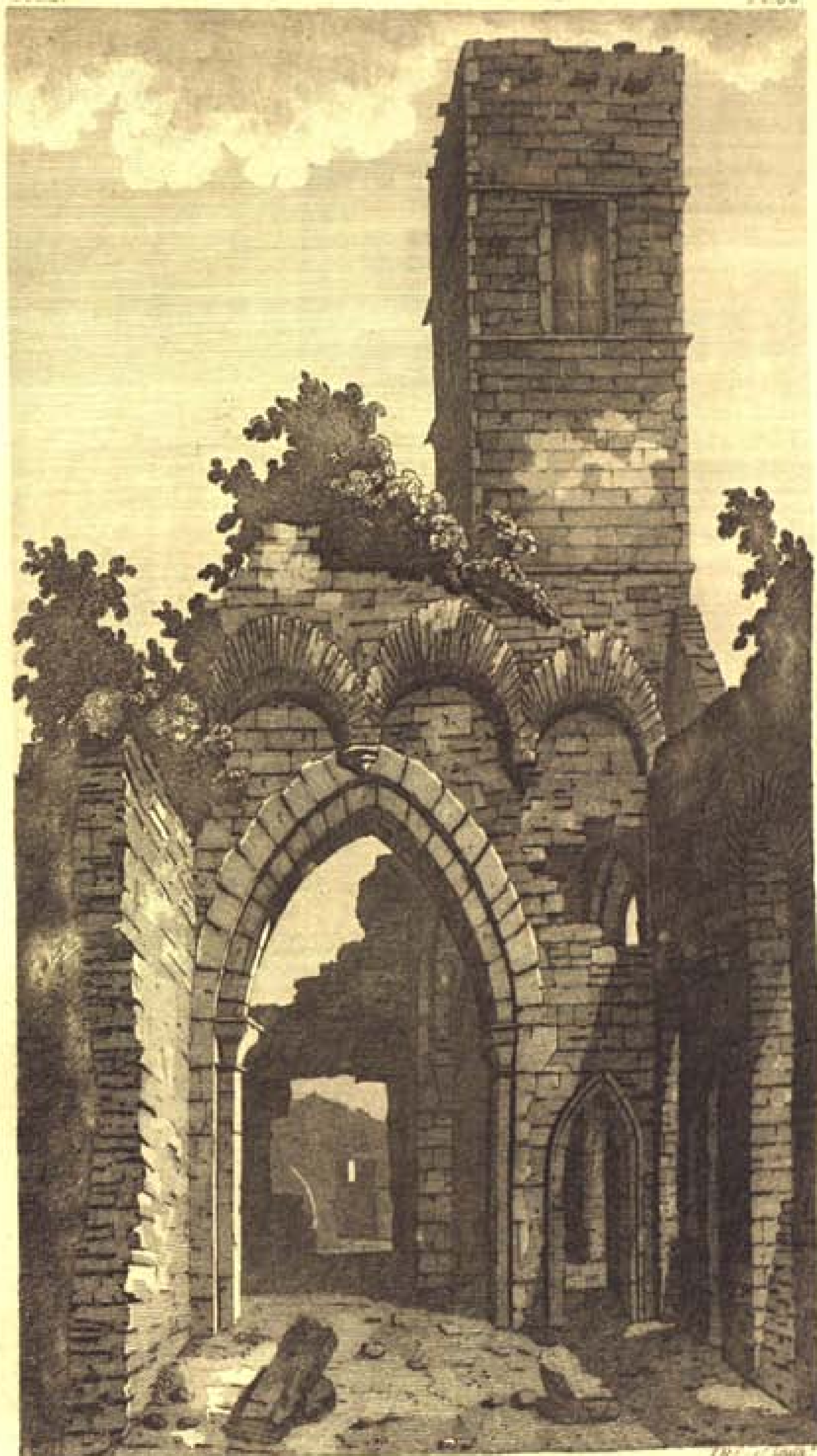


Lovell Del.

Scot. Sc.

Visit by J. Mayo June 1877

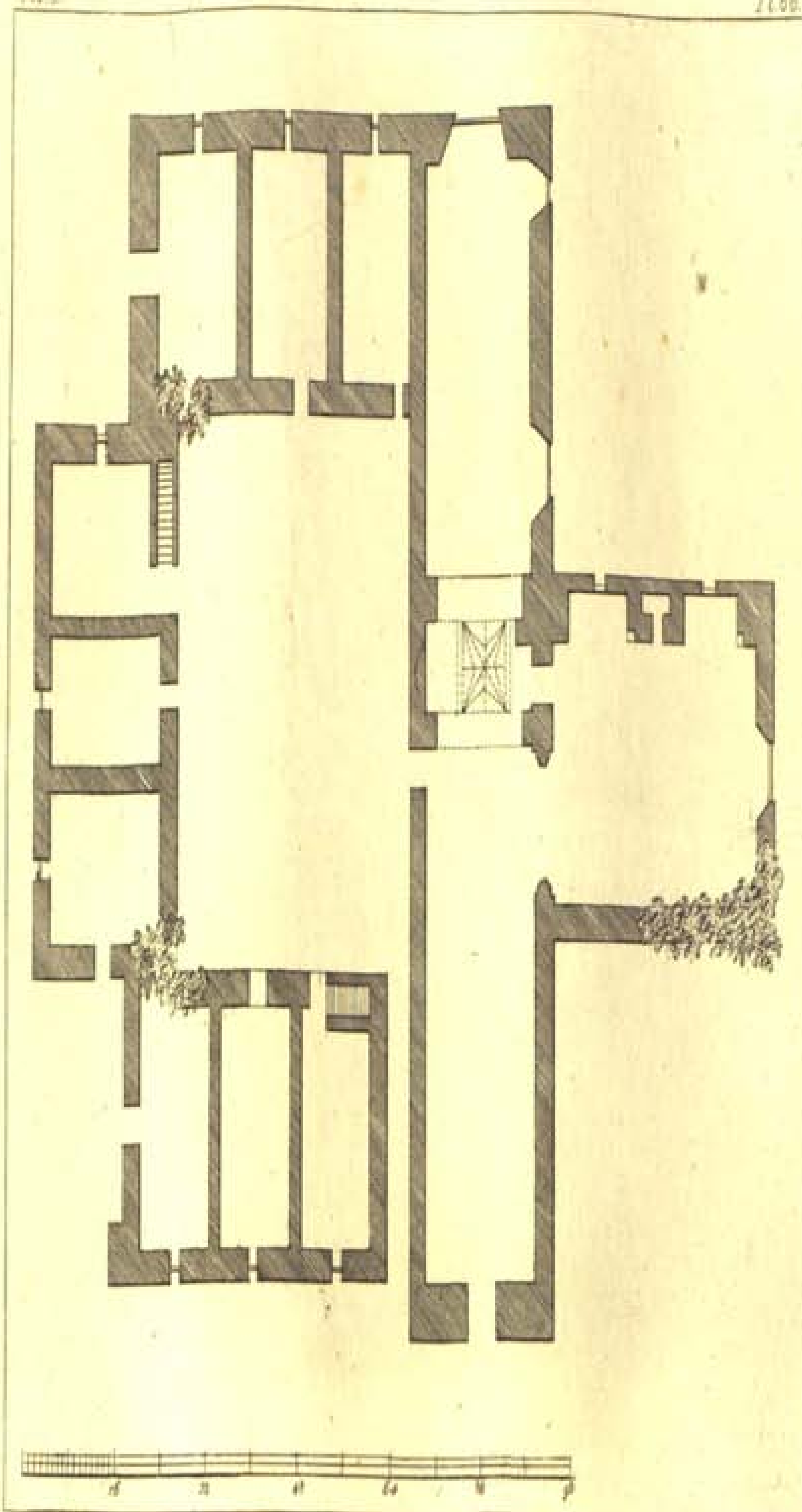
MORISH ABBEY Co Mayo



Engraved by J. B. B. B.

Printed by J. B. B.

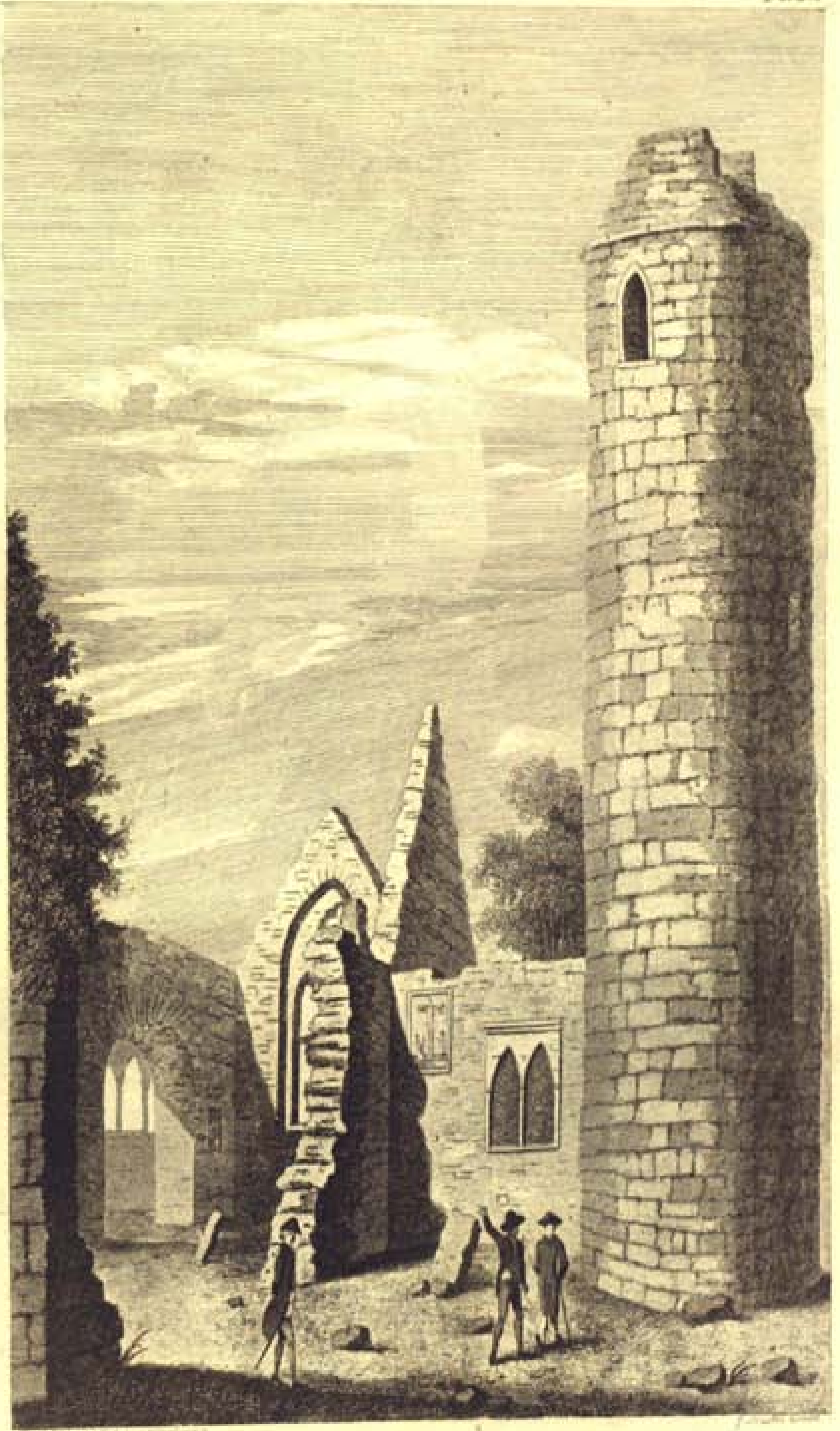
ROSSERICK ABBEY. CO. MAYO



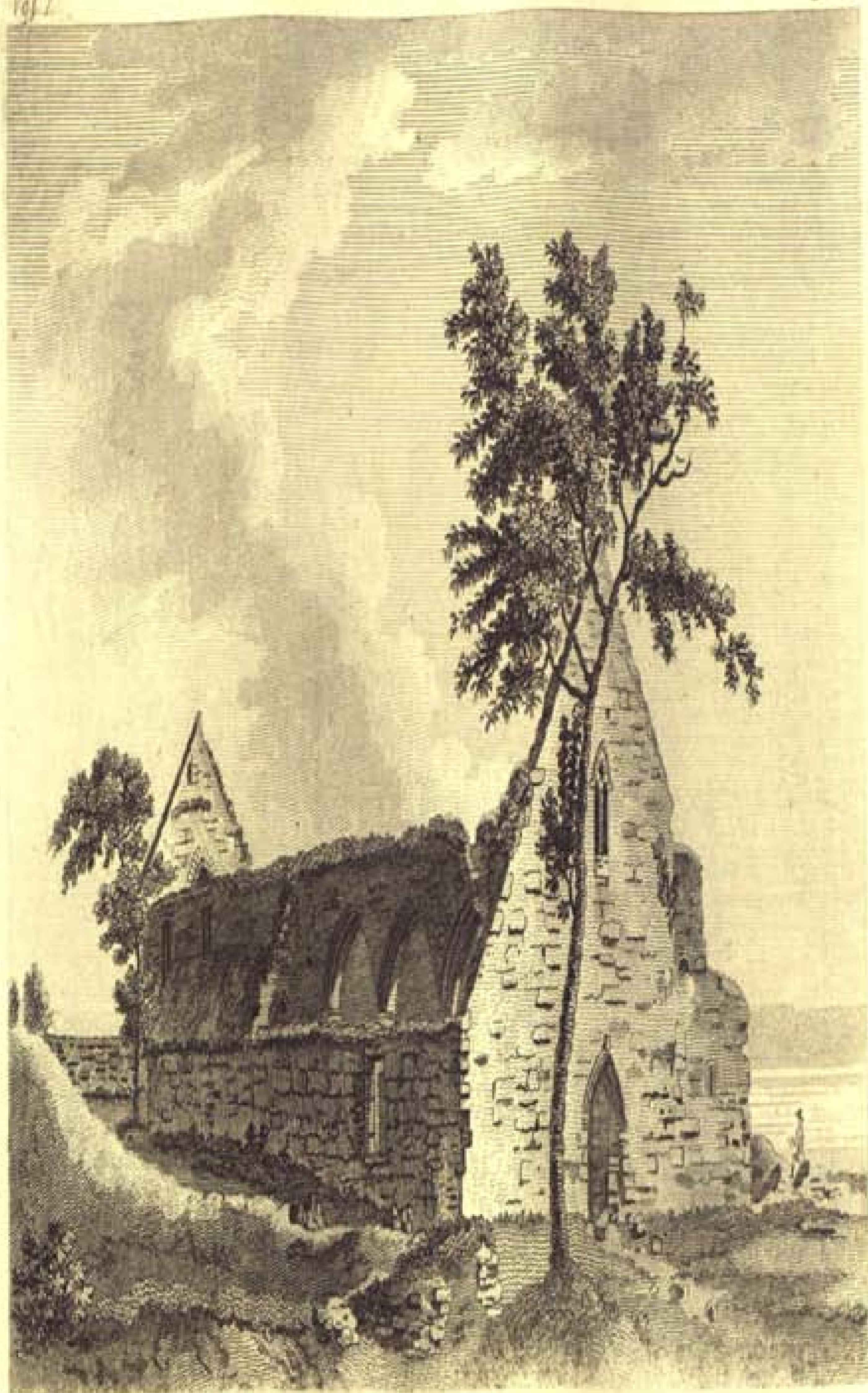
Exc. July 1, 1872, by H. B. Cooper, N. W. L. B. H. H. H. H. H.

Drawn by Lewis P. H. H. H. H.

ROSSERICK MONASTERY, CO. MAYO.

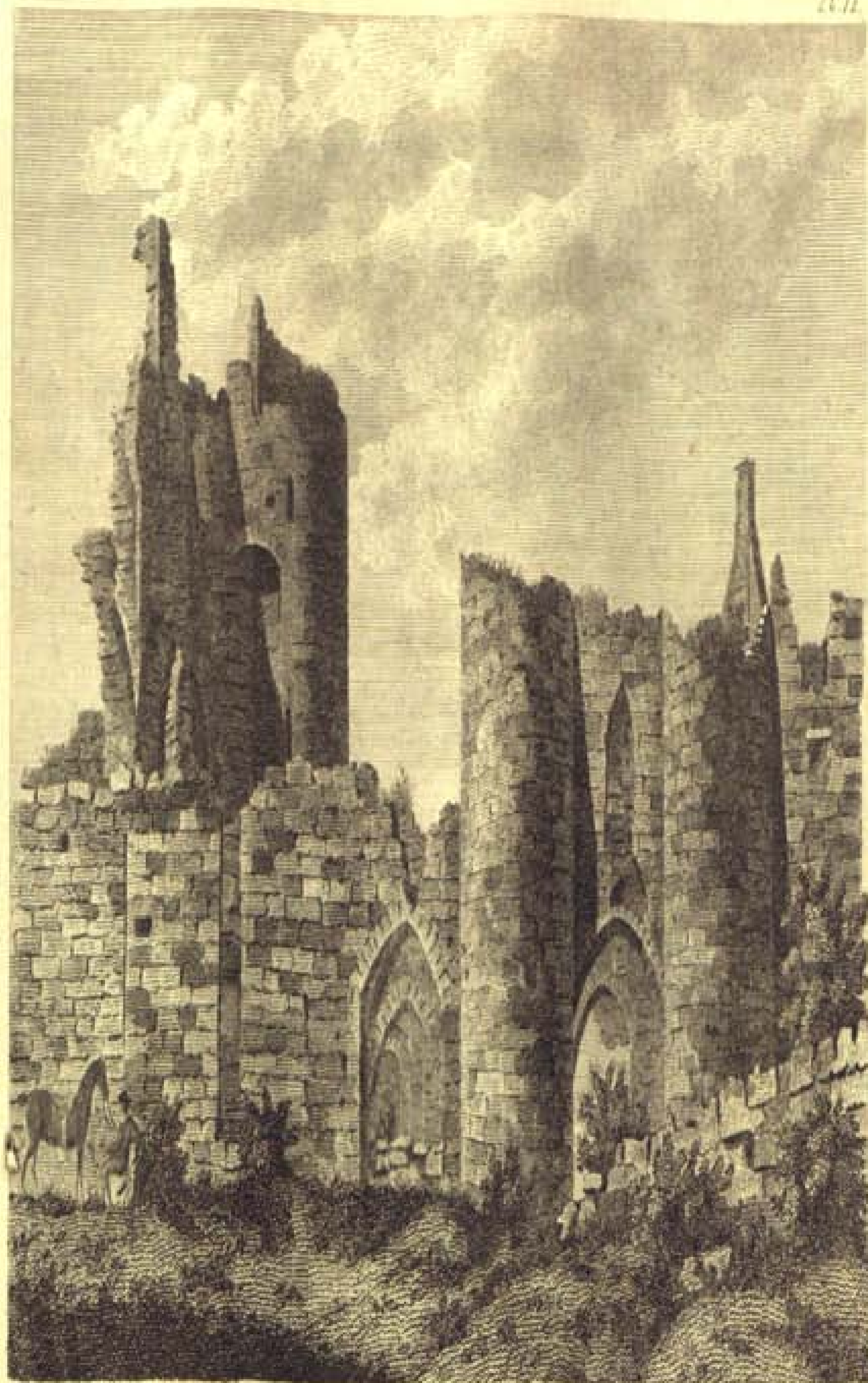


ROUND TOWER at TRELOCH Co Mayo.





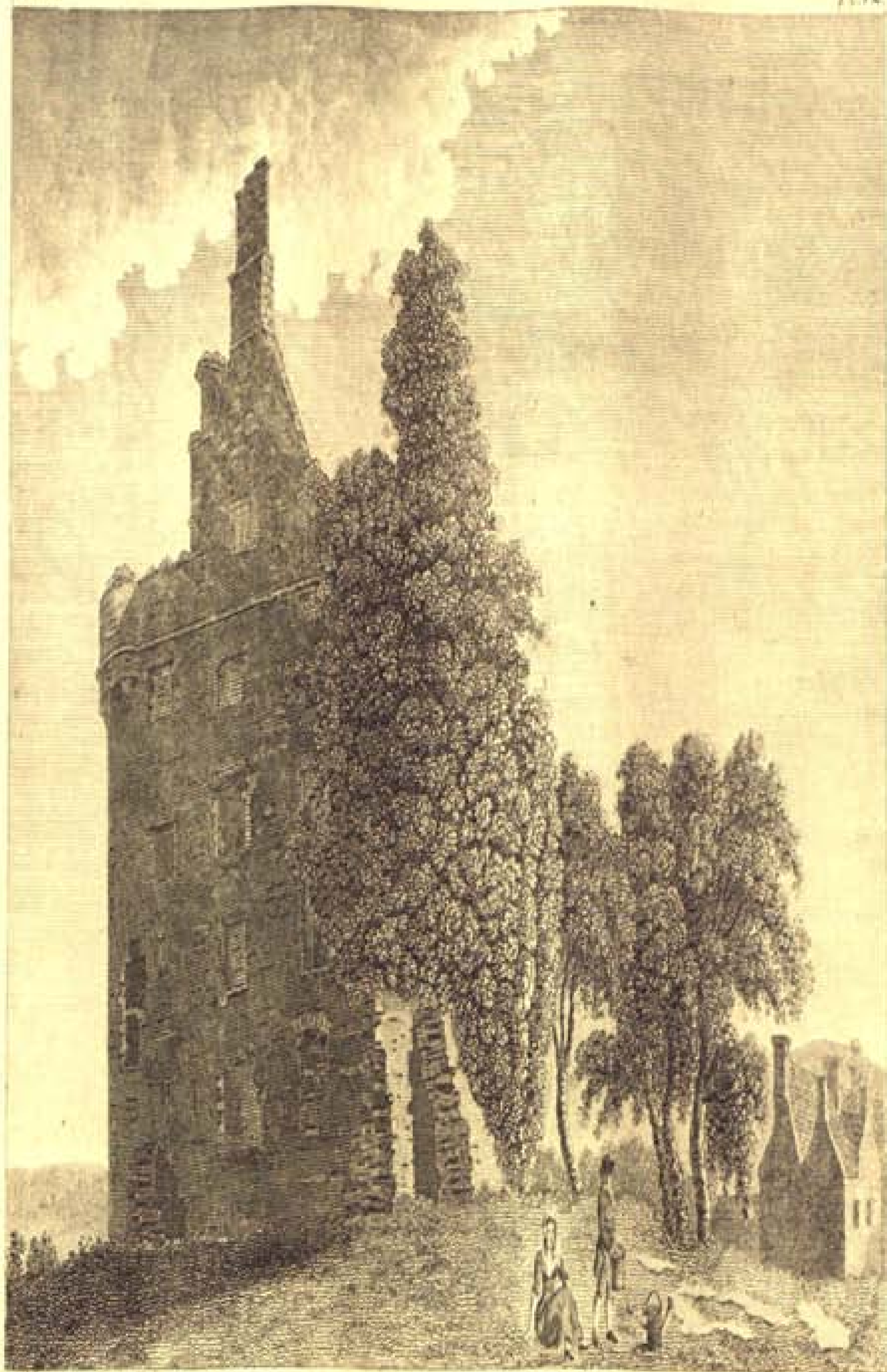
CASTLE of GRANTS TOWN, QUEENS CO.



Painted from the original by J. G. Wilson

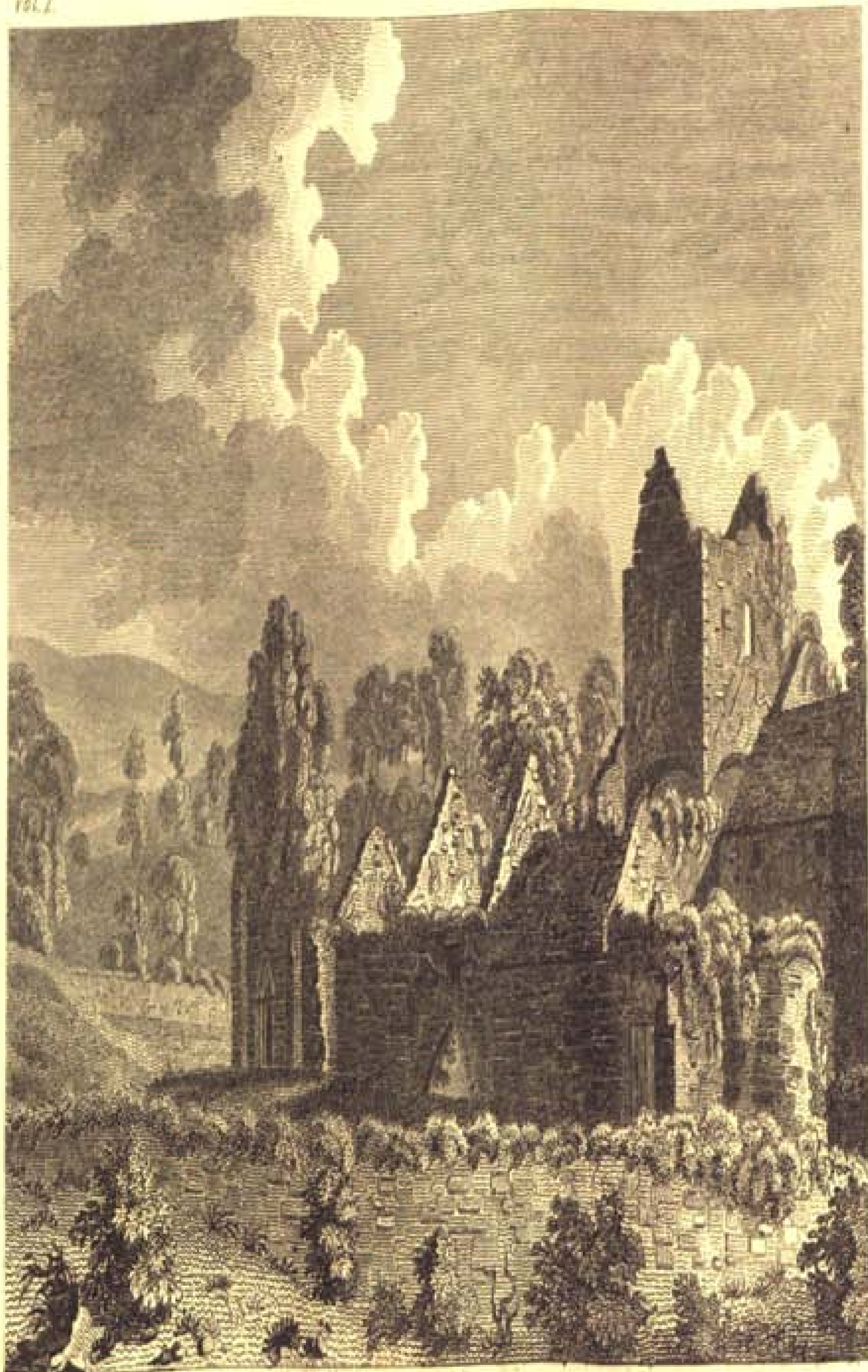
Burton & Co.

LEA CASTLE. Queens Co.



Engraved by J. H. P.

MORRET CASTLE, QUEENS CO.



Engraved by J. G. Jones

Engraved by J. G. Jones

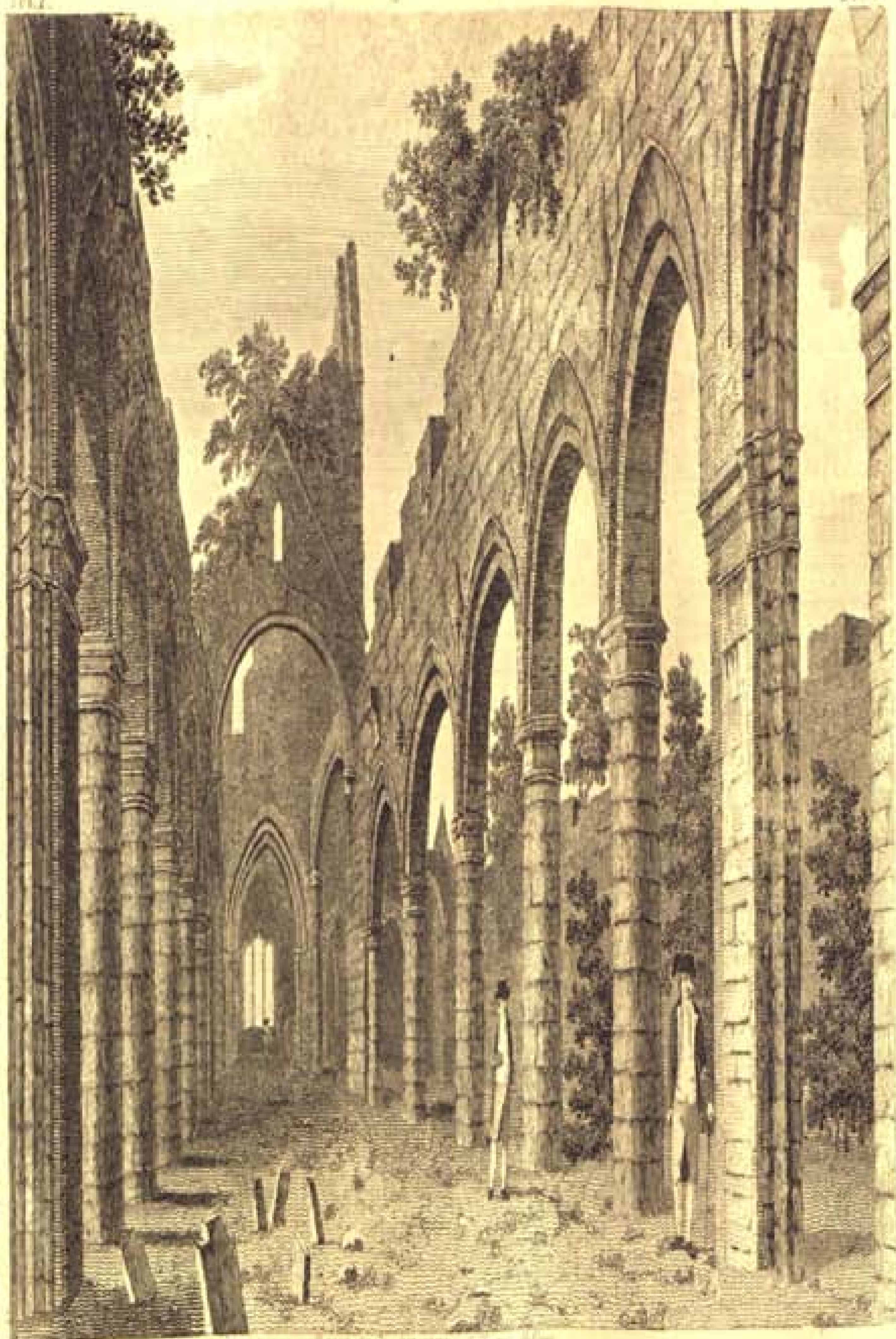
ABBAY BOYLE 1st Co. Roscomon.



Engraving by J. H. P.

J. H. P.

ABBEY of BOYLE PL. Co. Roscommon.



BOYLE ABBEY, Co. Roscommon. Pl. 1



Engr'd by J. H. P. 1791.

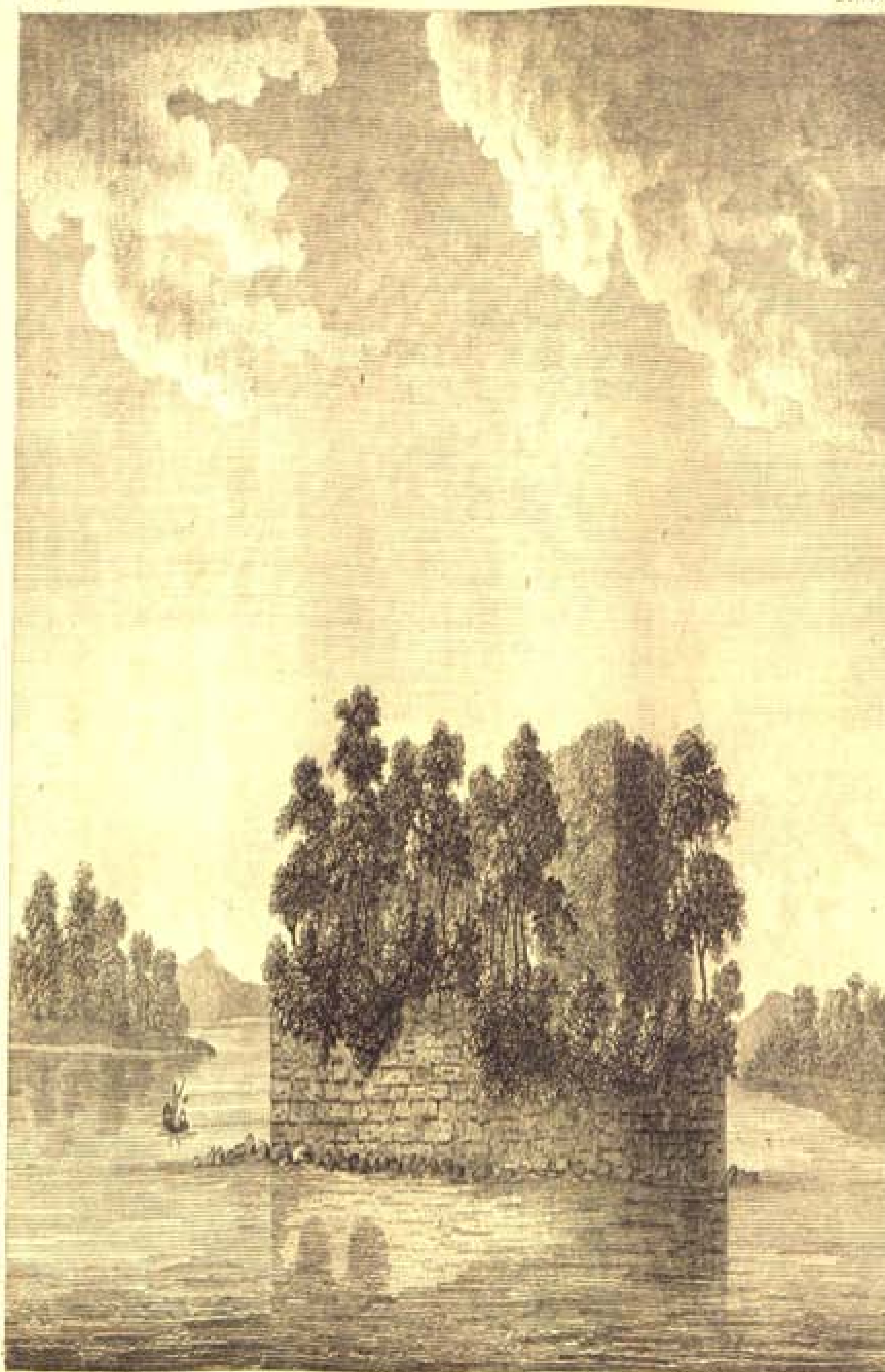
COOTE CASTLE Co. Roscommon.



Enismacree

Enismacree, Sept. 1. 1794 by J. Haygarth delin.

ENNISMACREE. CO. ROSCOMMON.



Edw. J. 1731 by J. H. H. H.

Sperry's

McDERMOTT'S CASTLE Colosseum.



Engraved by J. Hargreaves Decr 20 1794

Printed by J. Hargreaves

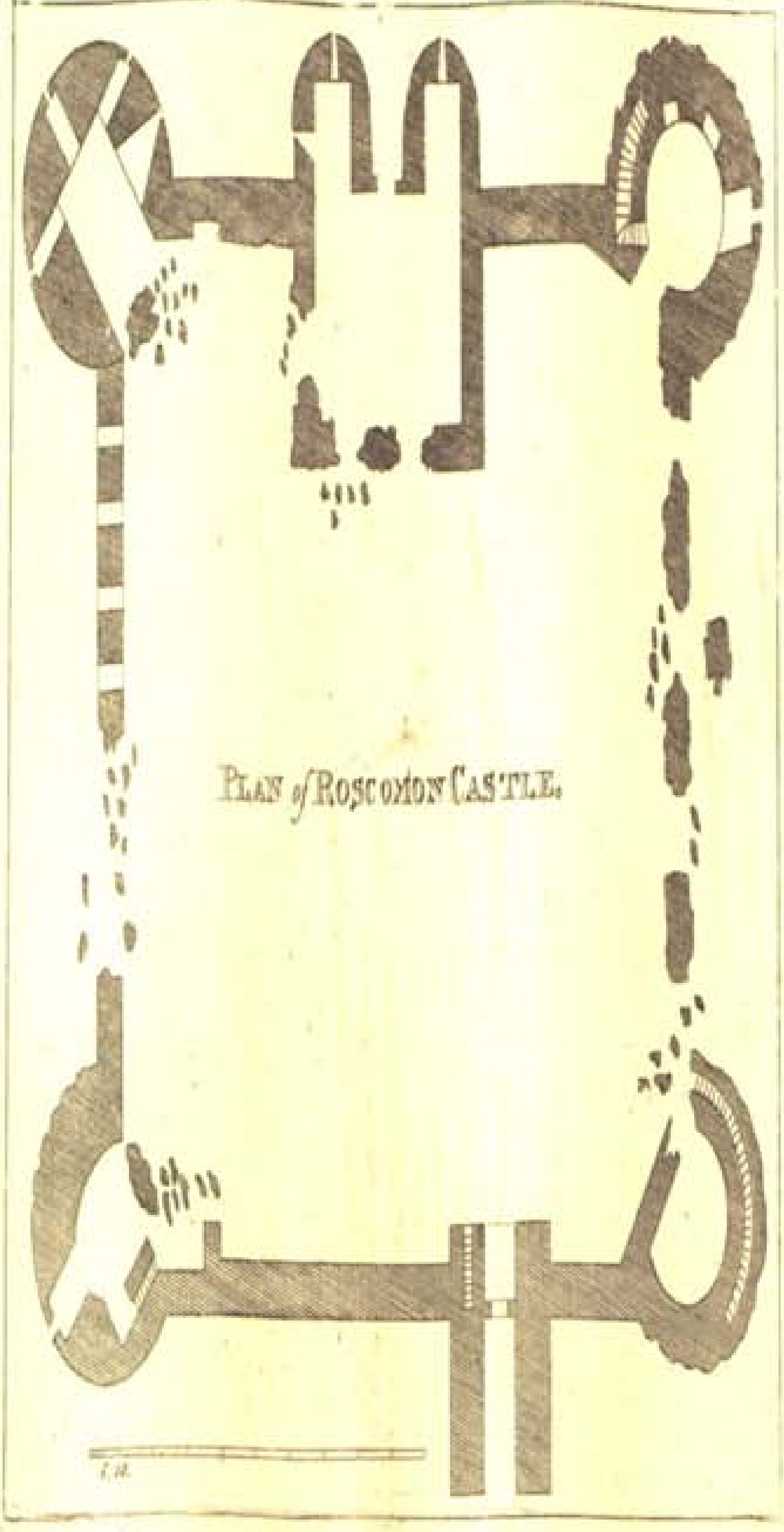
ROSCOMON CASTLE. CO. ROSCOMON. IR.

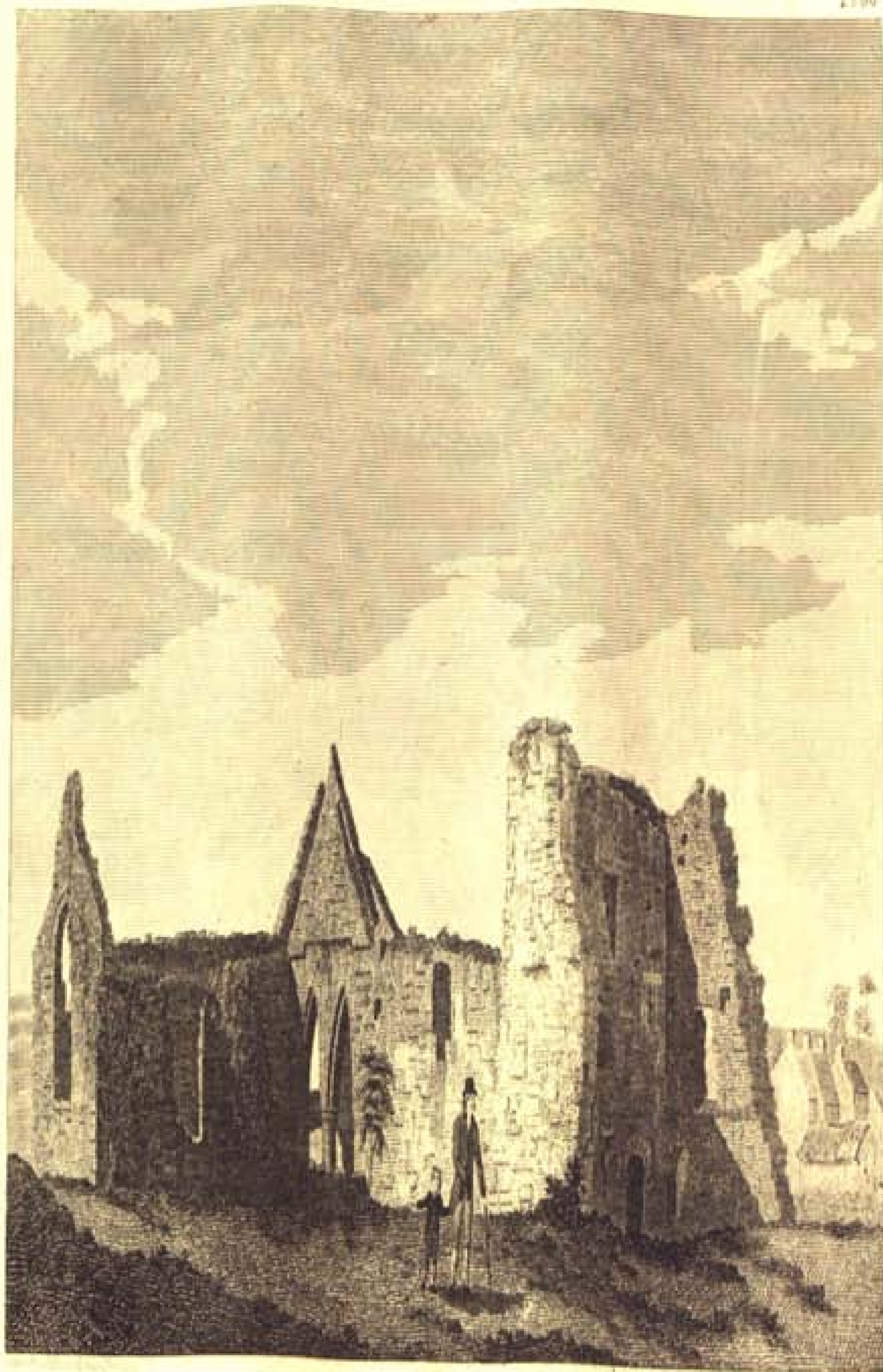


Engraved by J. Mayer.

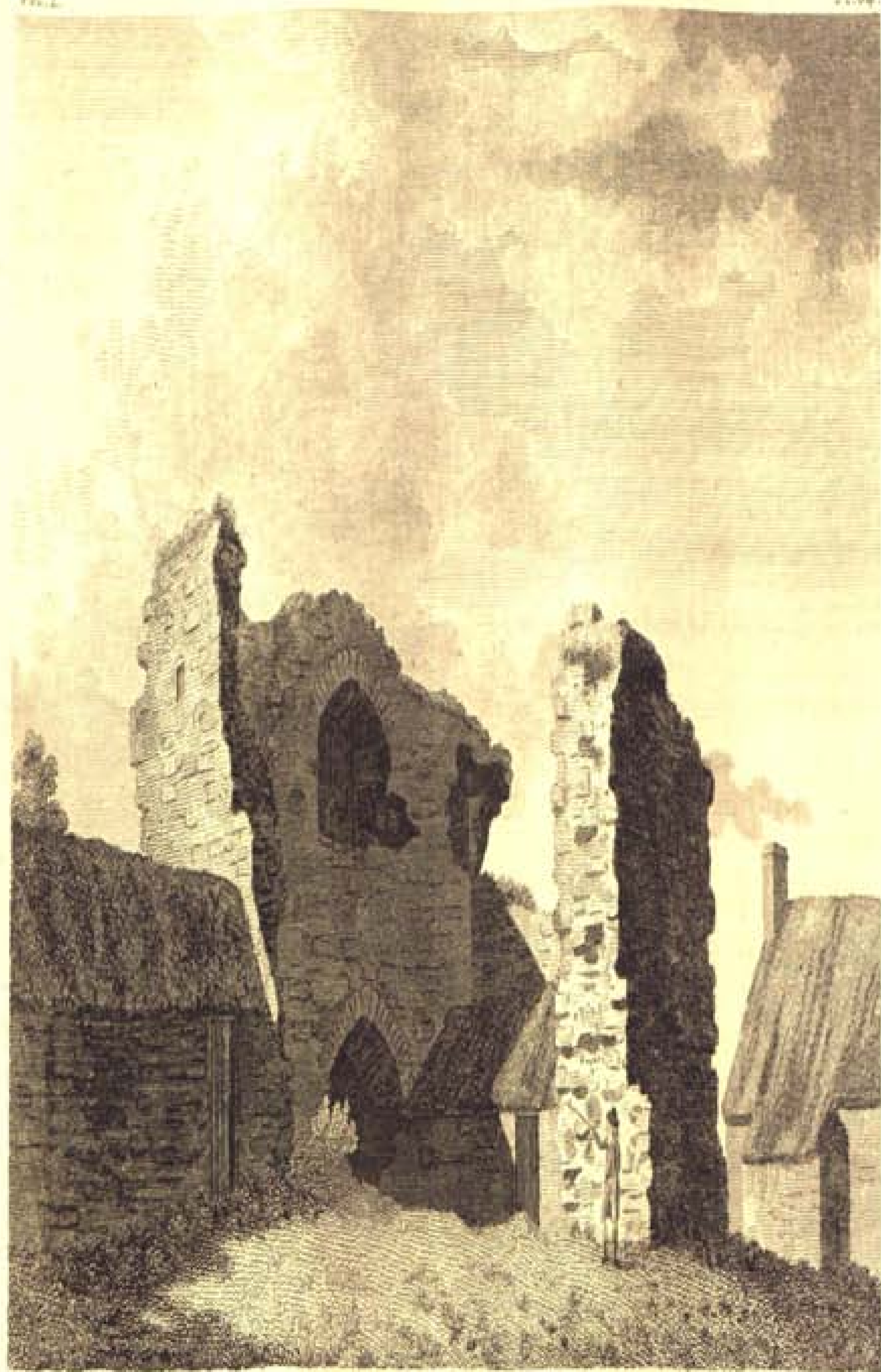
Spence sc.

ROSSCOMMON CASTLE Pl. Co. Roscommon.

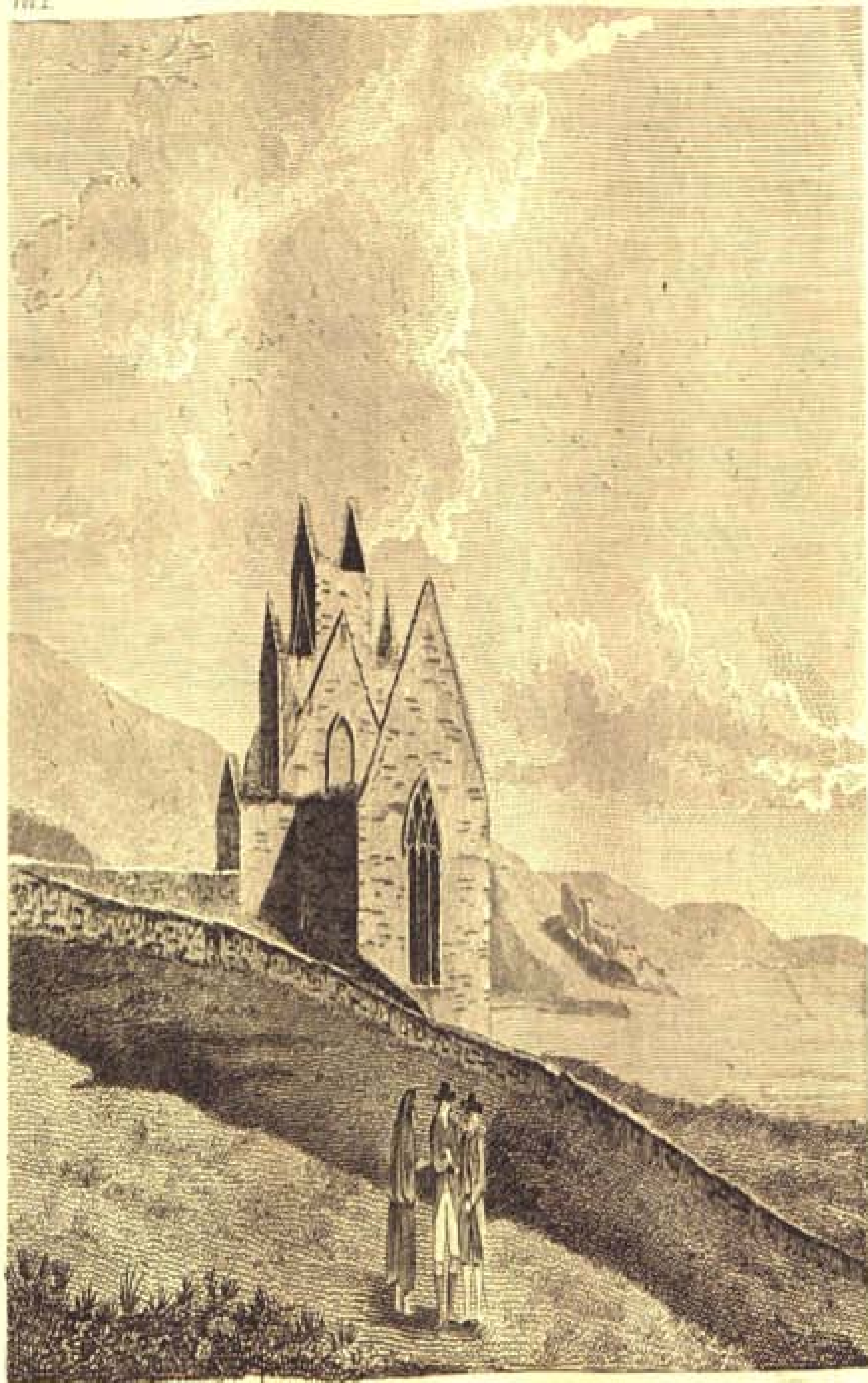




TULSE ABBEY, CO. ROSCOMMON.



BALLY CASTLE, Co. Sligo.



BALLINDOWN ABBEY, CO. SLIGO, IRL.



BALLYMOTE CASTLE Pl. Co. Sligo



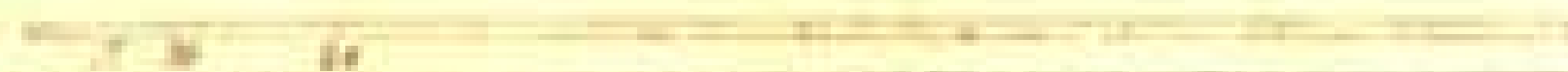
Engraved by J. G. Thompson

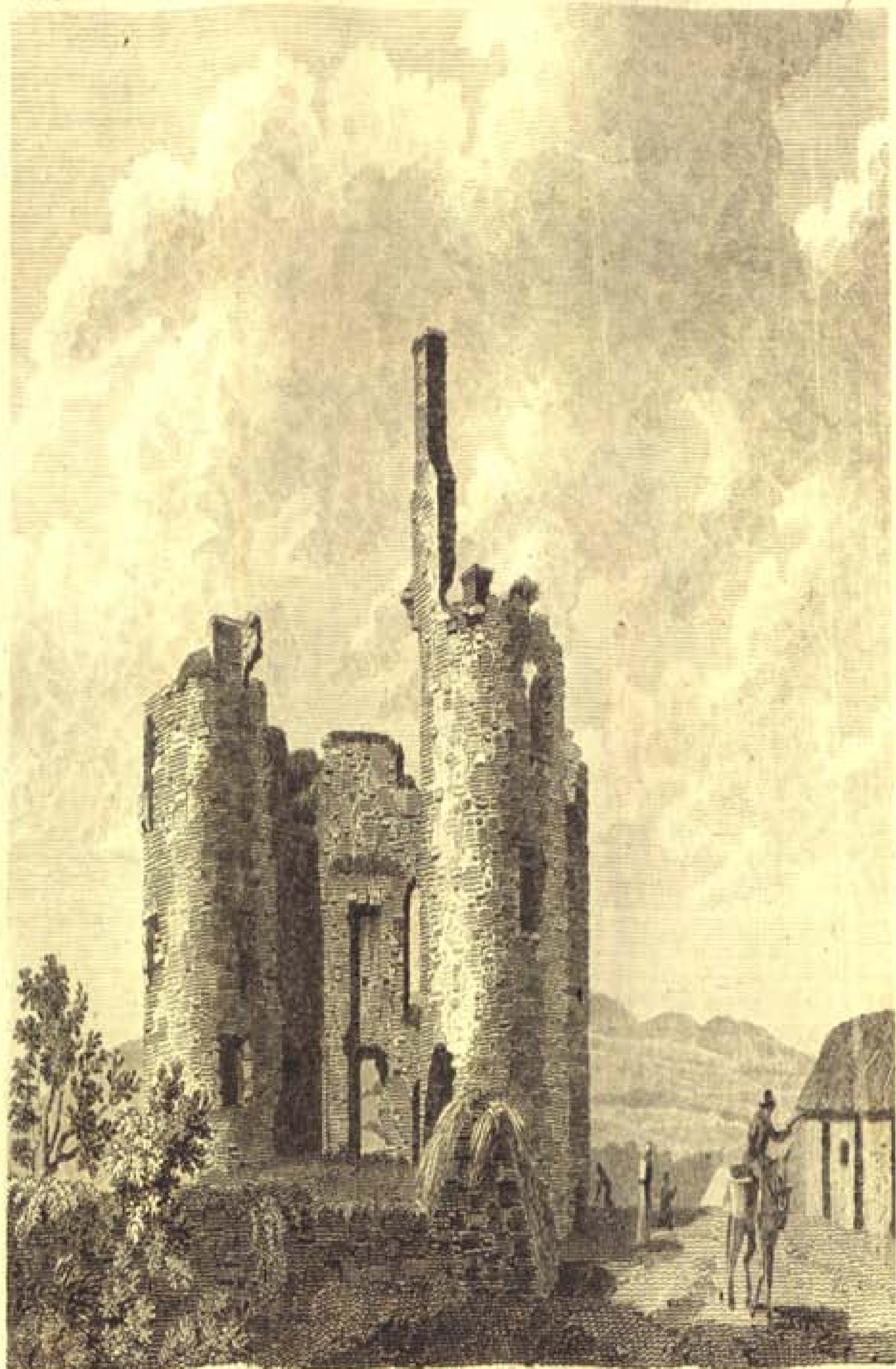
BALLYMOTE CASTLE Pl. 2. Co. Sligo.

BALLINAFAD CASTLE.
Co. Sligo.



BALLINACOTE CASTLE. Co. Sligo.





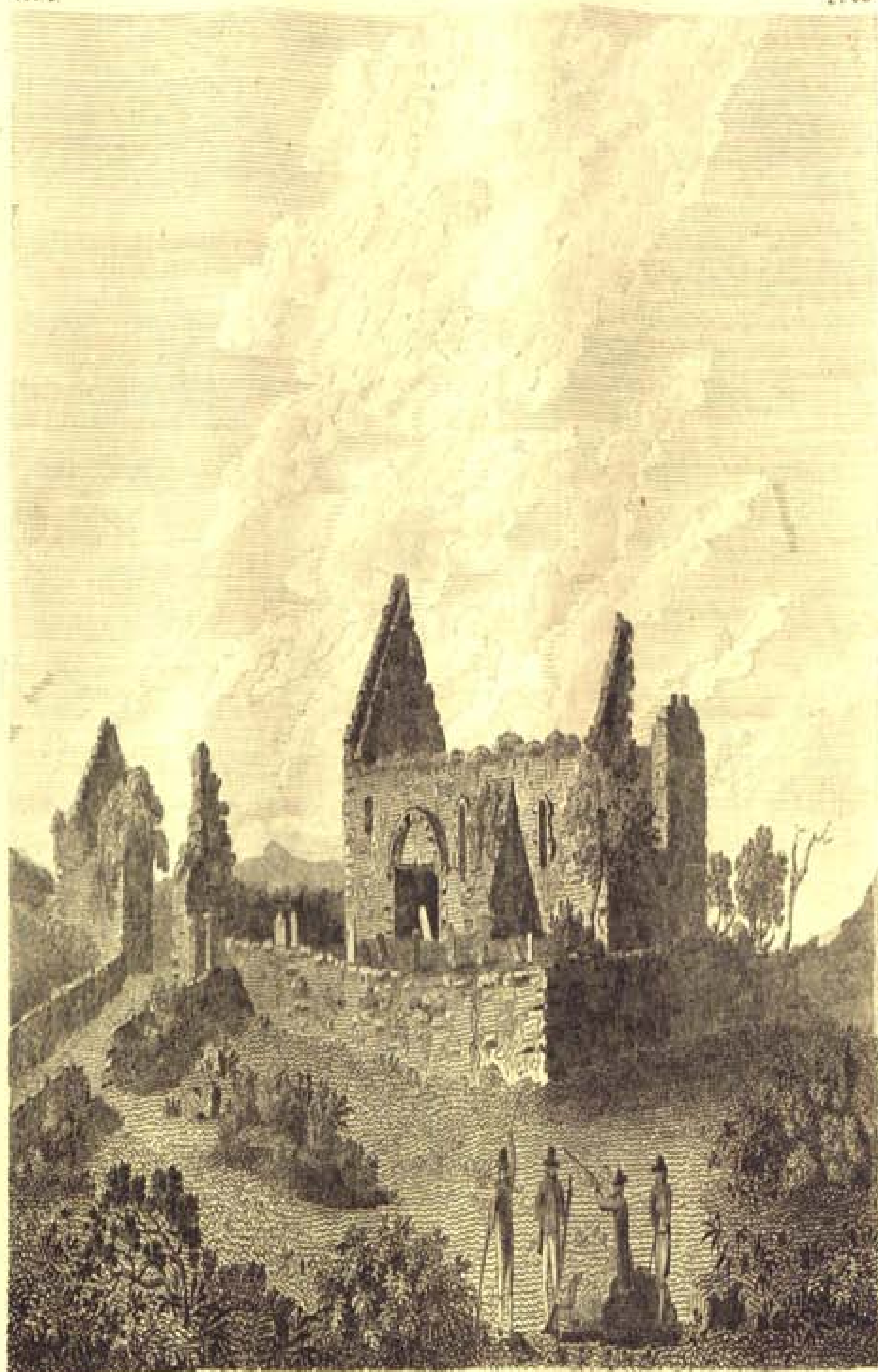
CASTLE of BALLINAPAD, Co. Sligo.



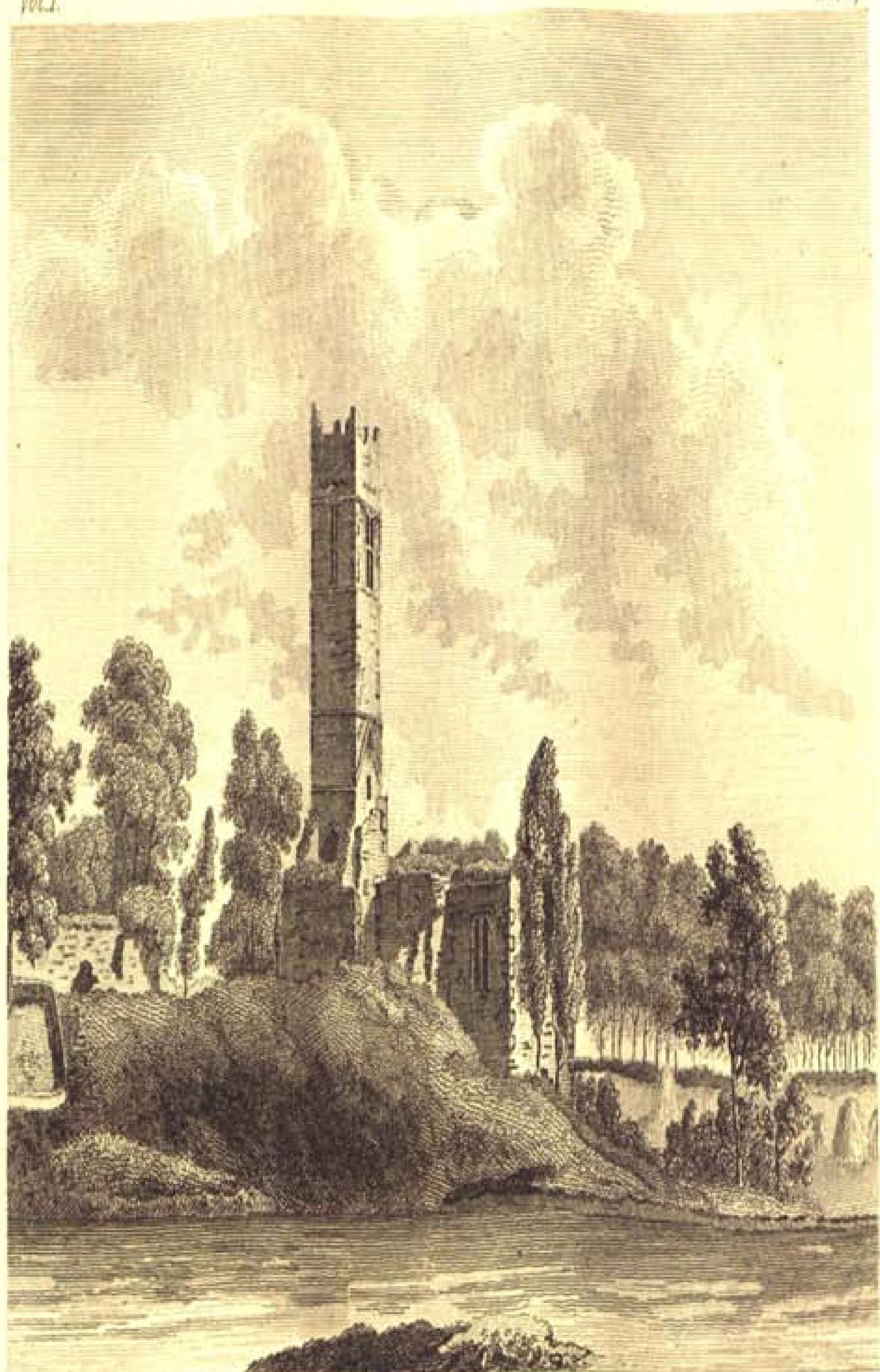
Pub. March 24. 1792 by J. Keegan

IR. Keegan del.

BALLYSADARE ABBEY: Co. Sligo.

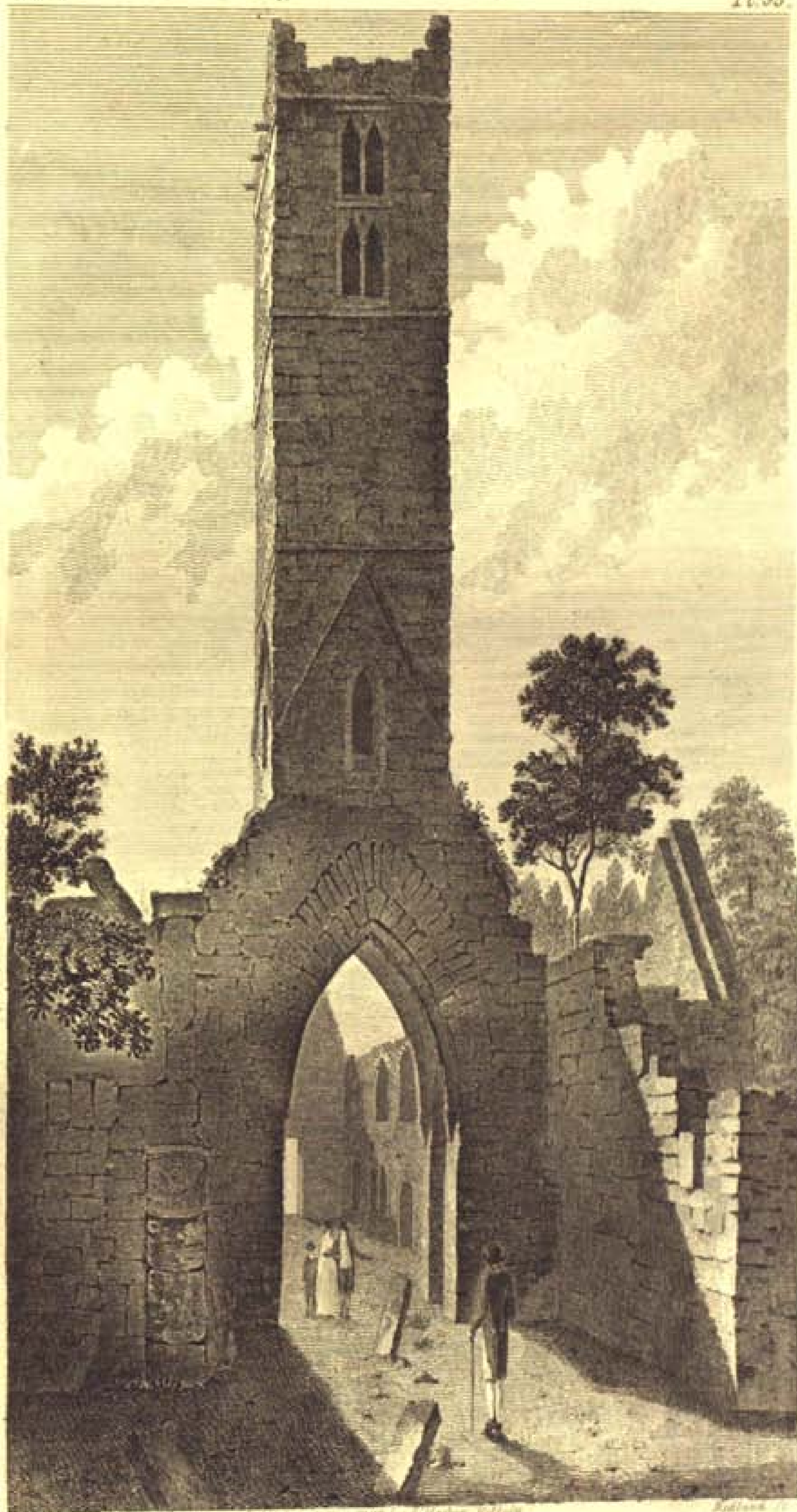


BALLYSADARE CHURCH, Co. Sligo.



Engraved by J. Rogers

BENNADA PRIORY, Co. Sligo. R.I.

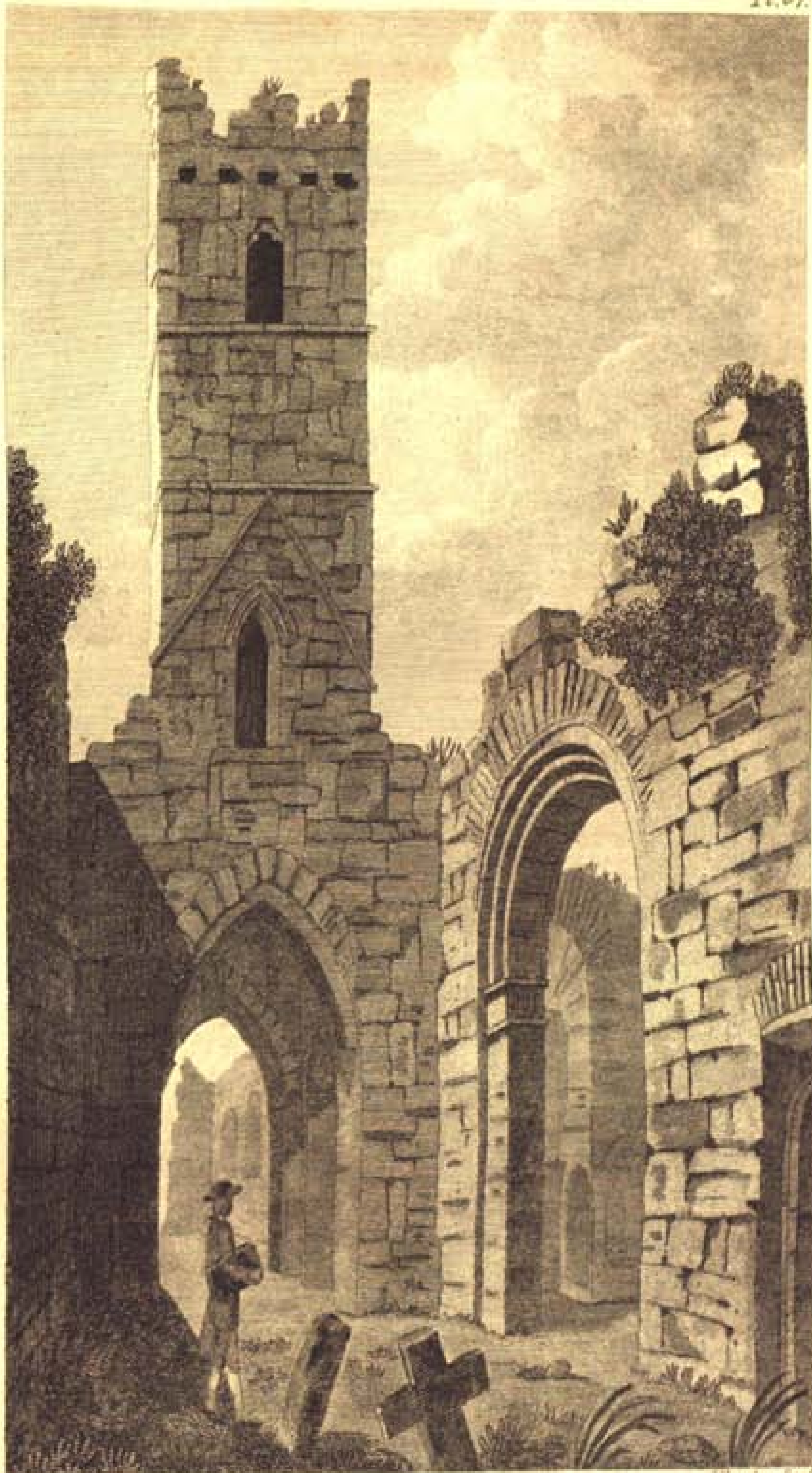


BENNADA ABBEY. Co. Sligo. Pl. I.



Wm. Smith del. J. G. Thompson sculp.

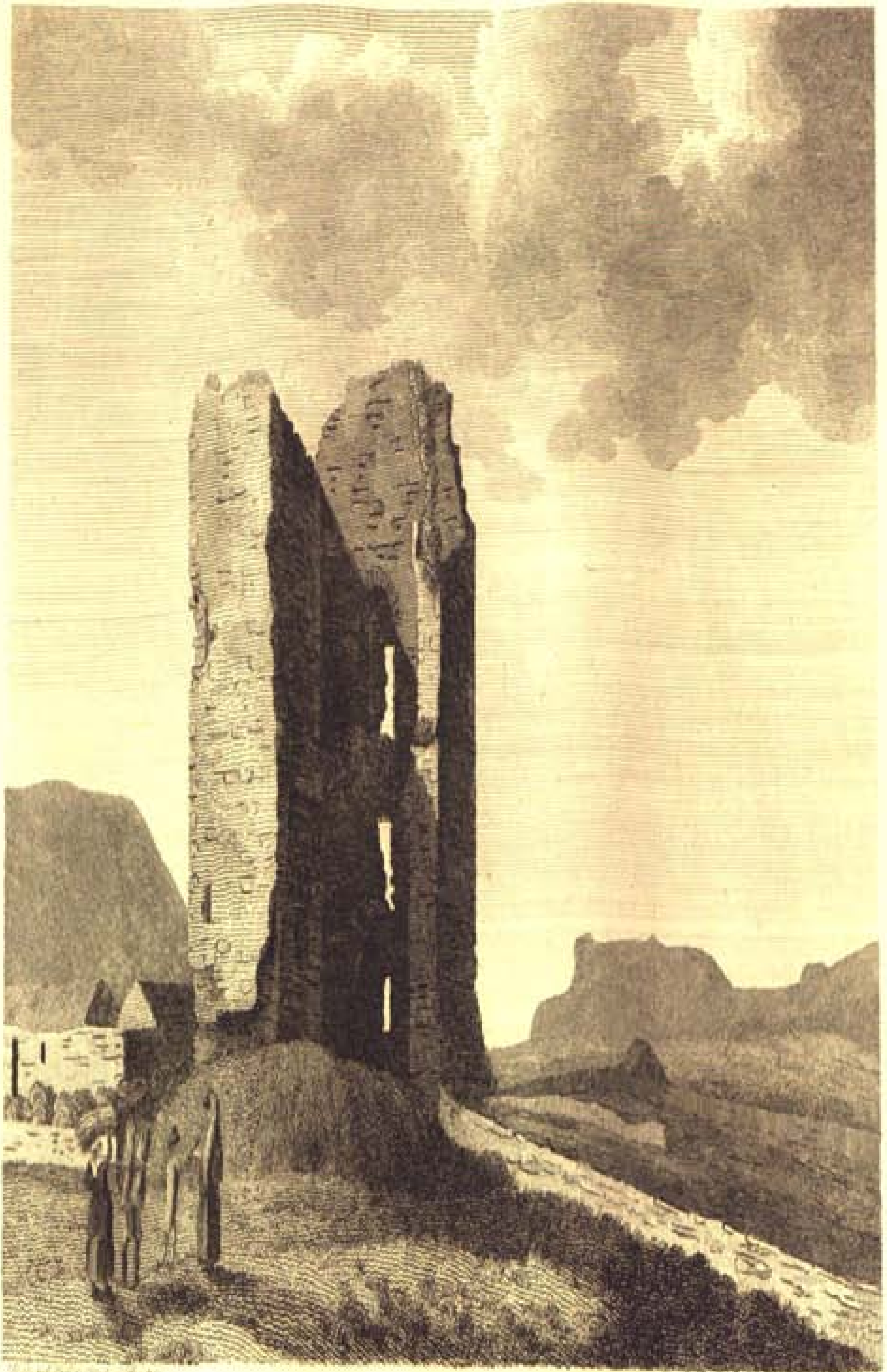
COURT ABBEY. Co. Sligo. Pl. 1.



Pub. by H. Cooper, Sep. 20, 1794.

J. H. Sturt

COURT ABBEY, CO. SLOGO, IRE.



MEENLREK CASTLE. Co Sligo

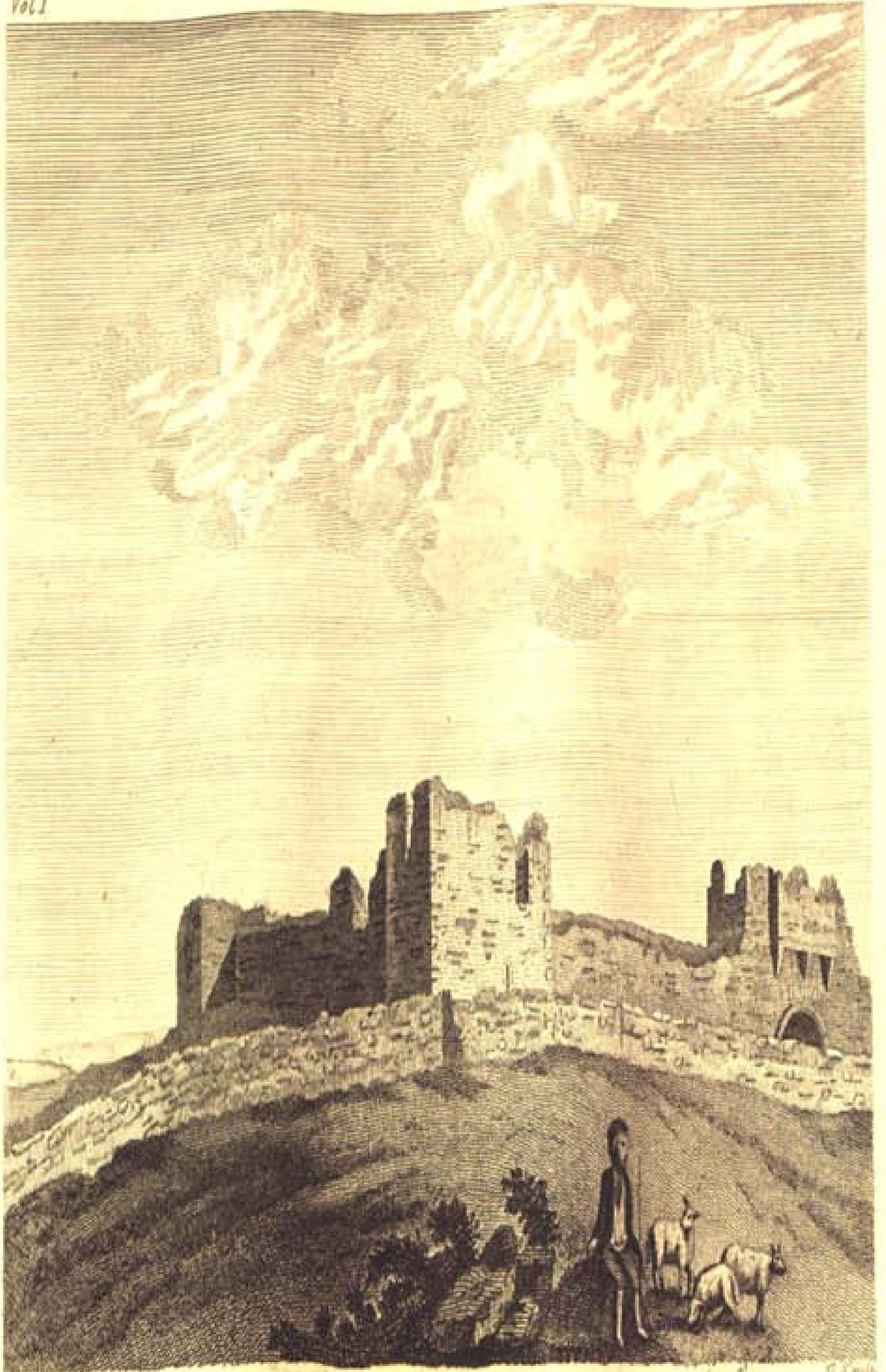


Engraved from a painting by J. M. W. Turner

NEW TOWN CASTLE, N. I. CO. SLIGO.



CASTLE of NEWTOWN. Co. Sligo, Ir.

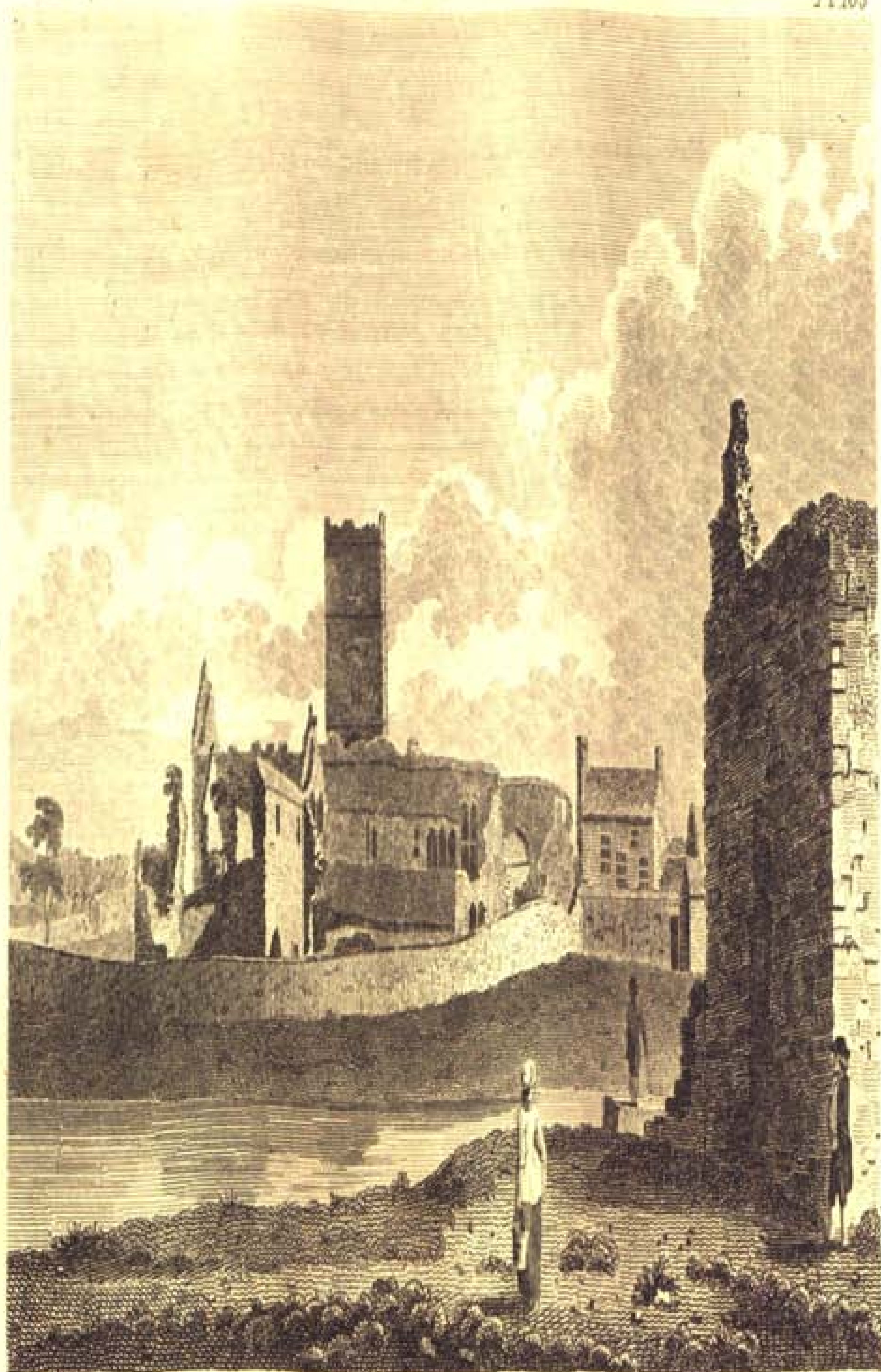


O'GARAS CASTLE. Co. Sligo.



Bigare Del.

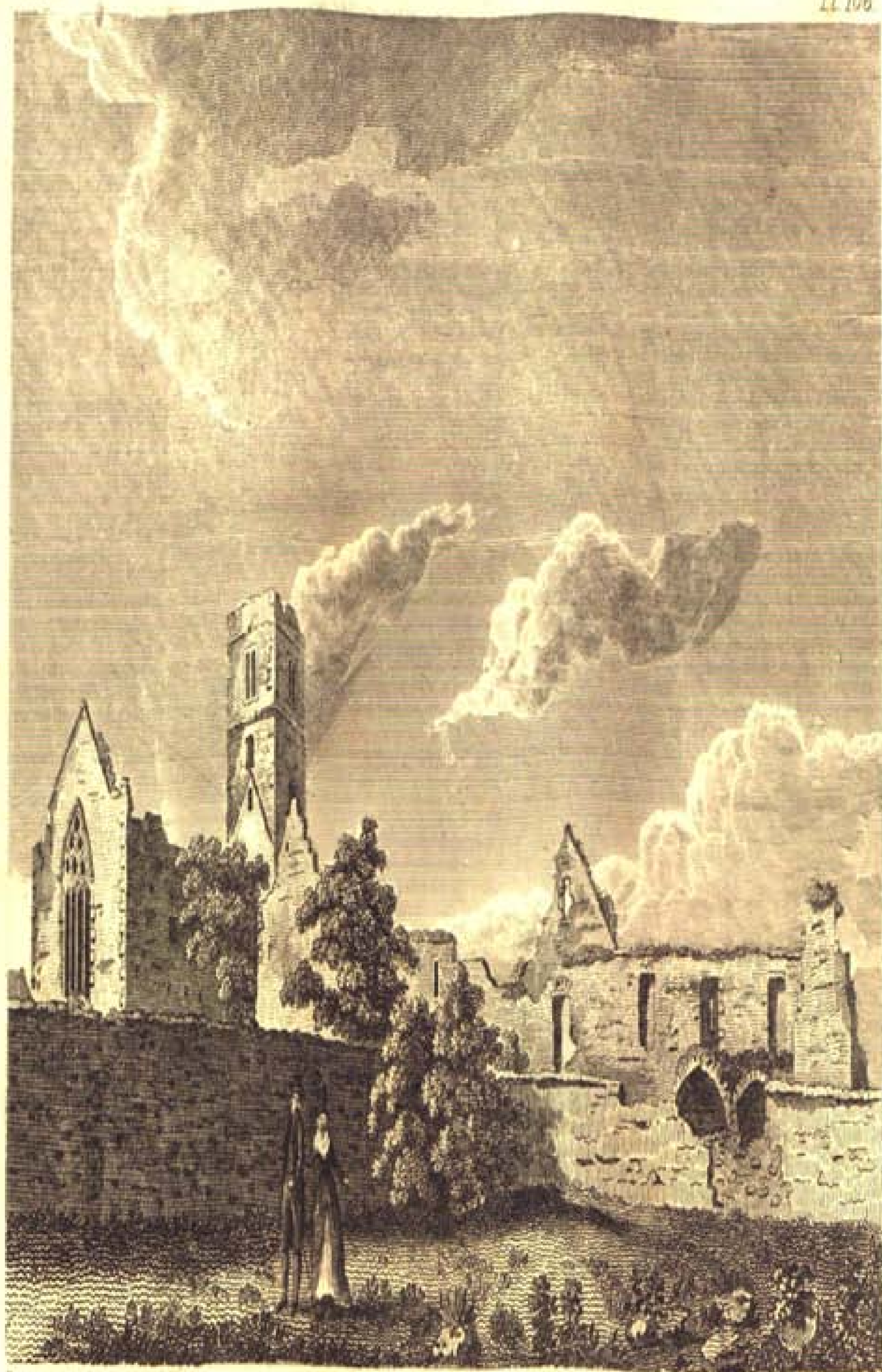
ROSS LEE CASTLE, CO. SLIGO



Printed by

Published Nov 20 1874 by J. J. J. J.

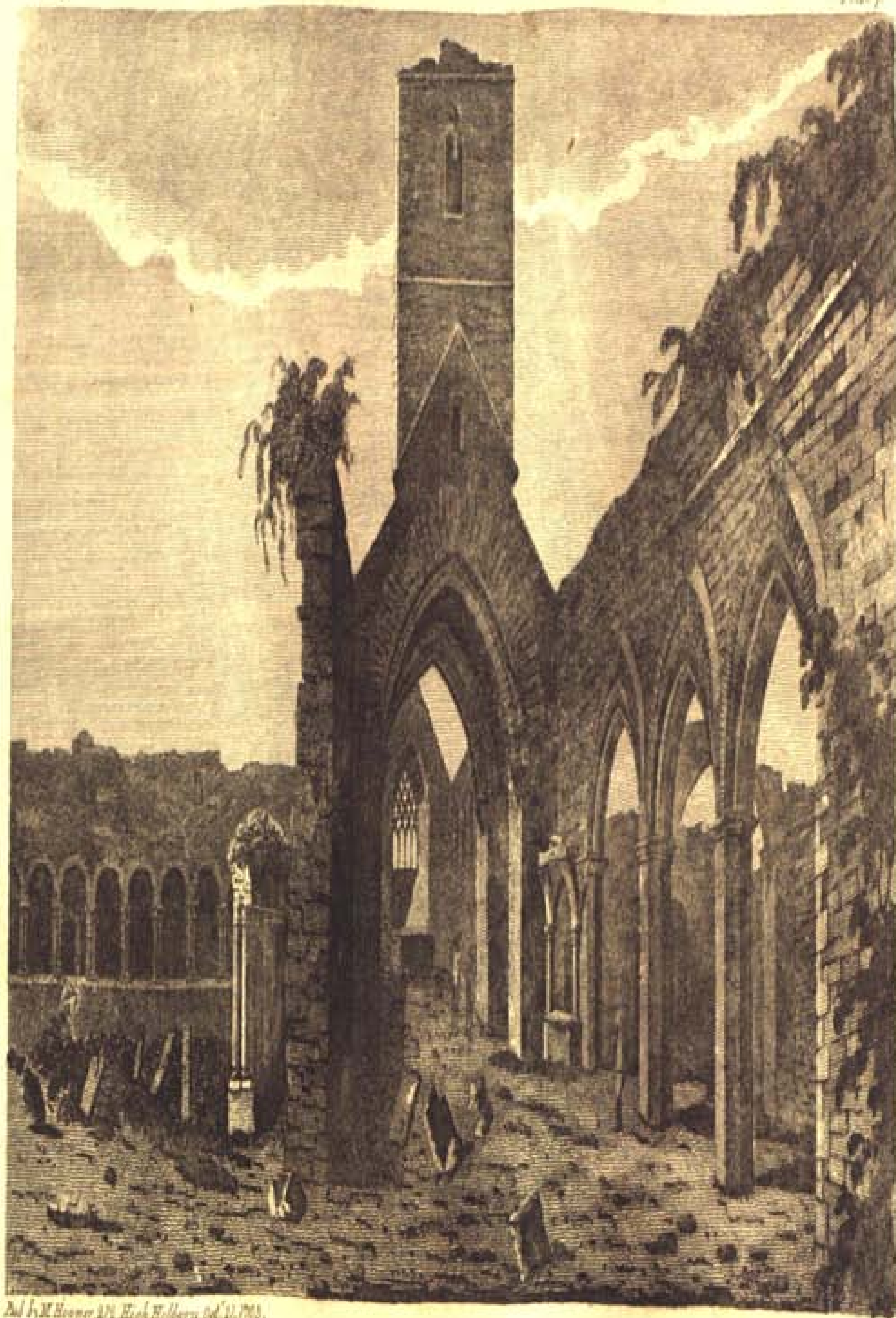
SLIGO ABBEY. Pl. Co. Sligo.



Published by J. & W. Smith, 1791

J. & W. Smith, del.

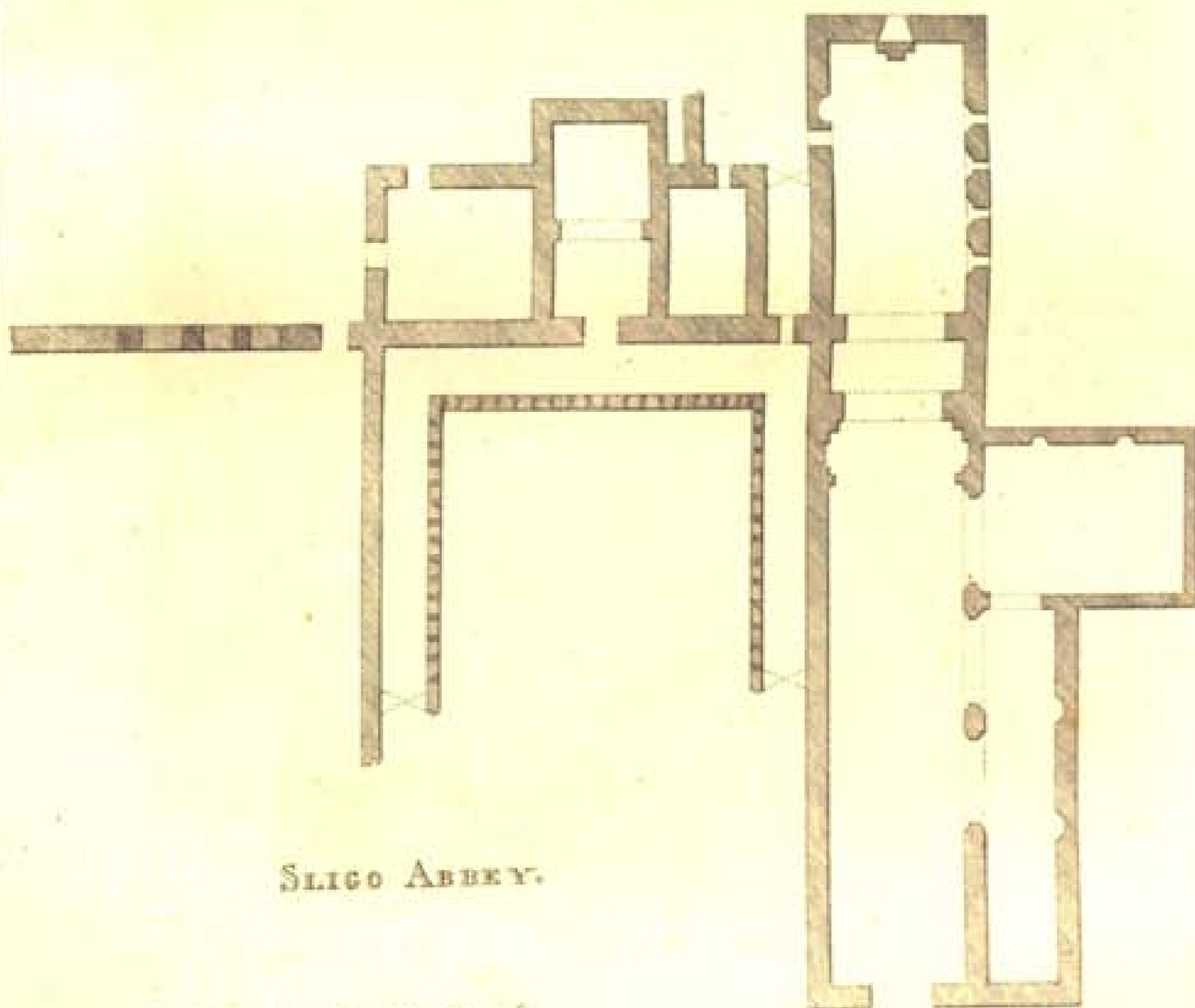
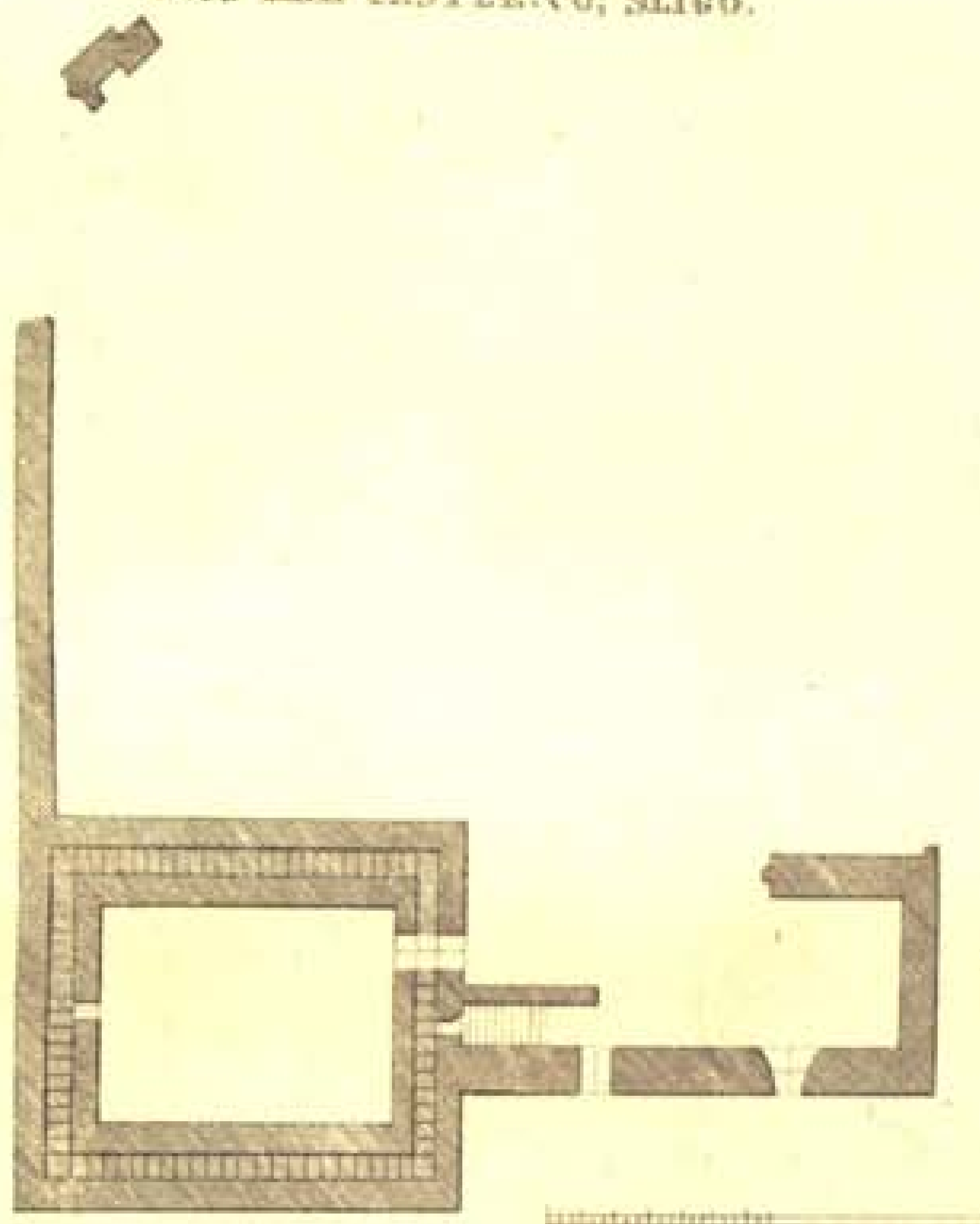
SLIGO ABBEY. Co. Sligo. Pl. 1.



Engr. by H. Hooper, 27, High Holborn, Oct. 11, 1793.

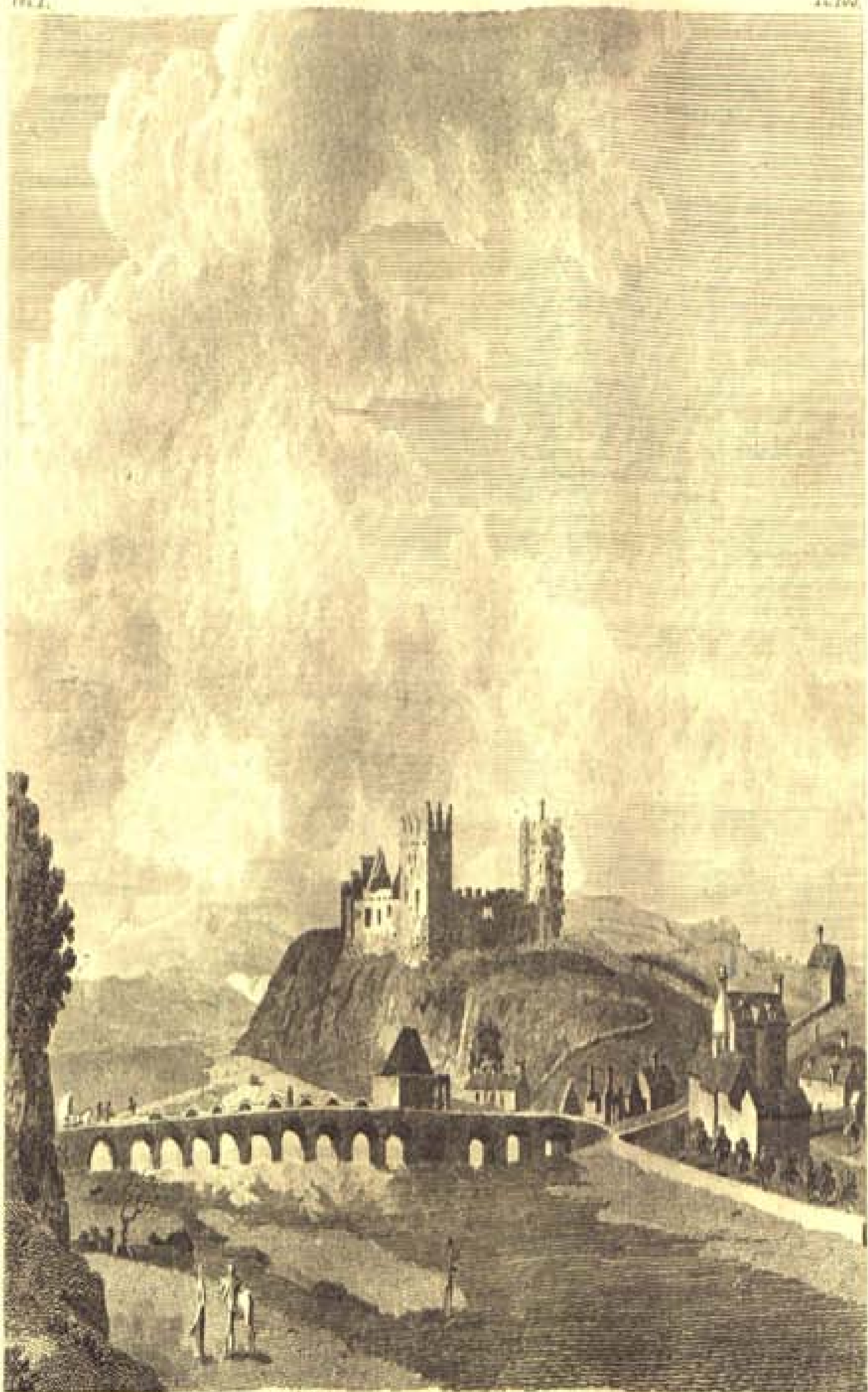
SLIGO ABBEY. CO. SLIGO. IRE.

ROSS LEE CASTLE. Co; SLIGO.



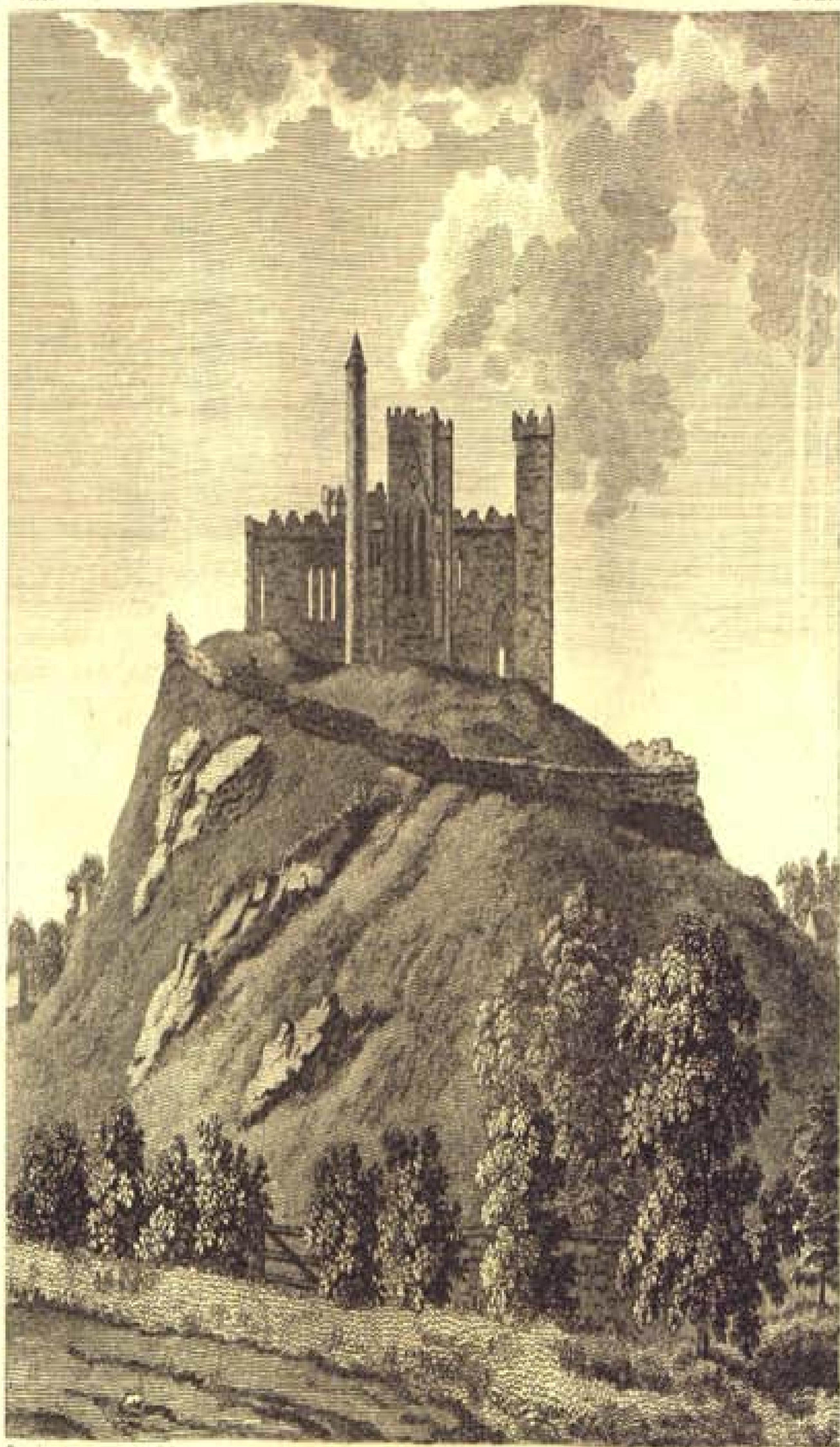
SLIGO ABBEY.





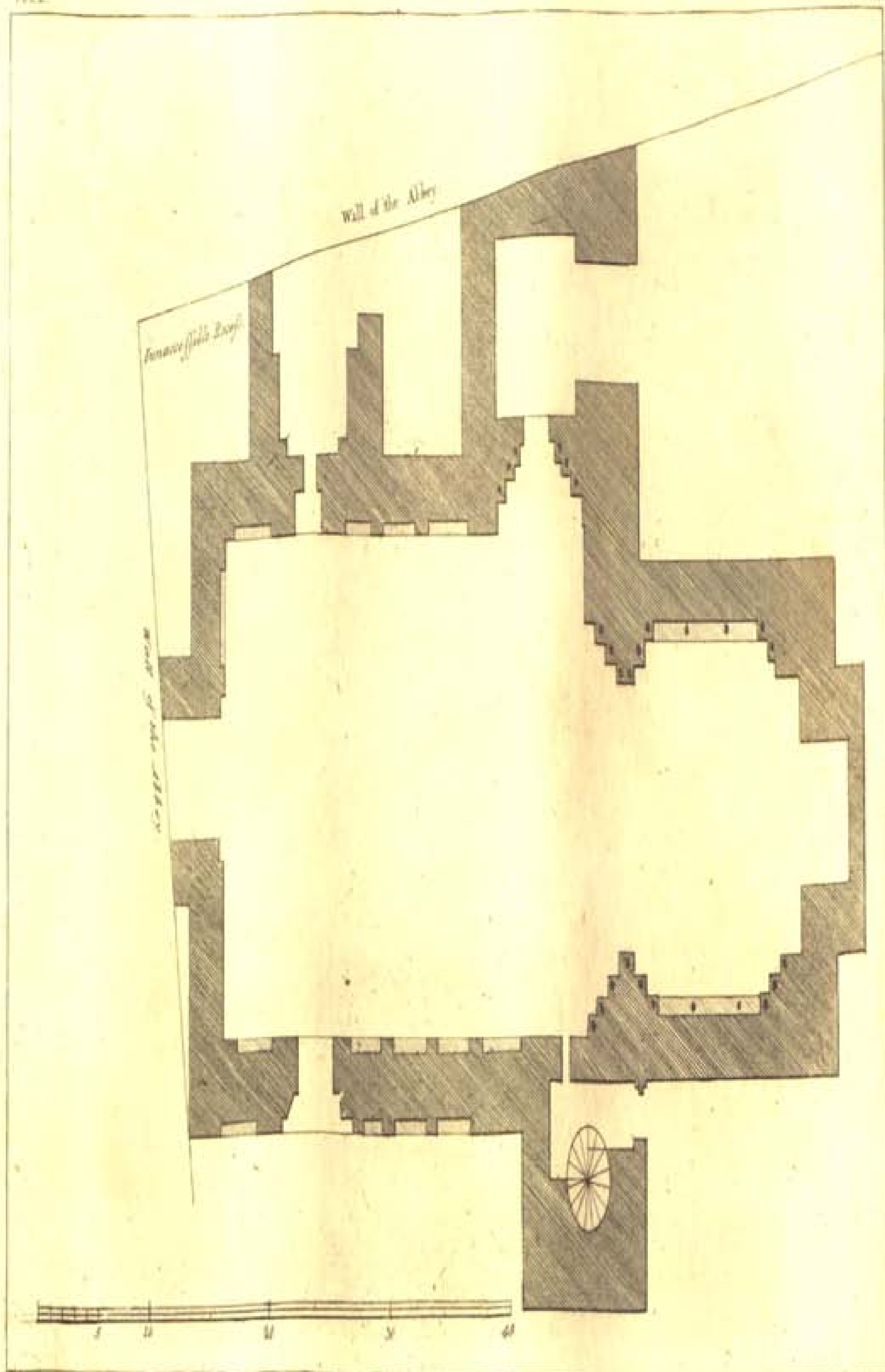
Painted July 21/1844 by J. J. J. J. J.

SEÁN ARDÍN CASTLE Co. Tipperary.



Pub. April 18 1792 by J. Rogers

CASHEL CATHEDRAL & ROCK. Co. Tipperary.



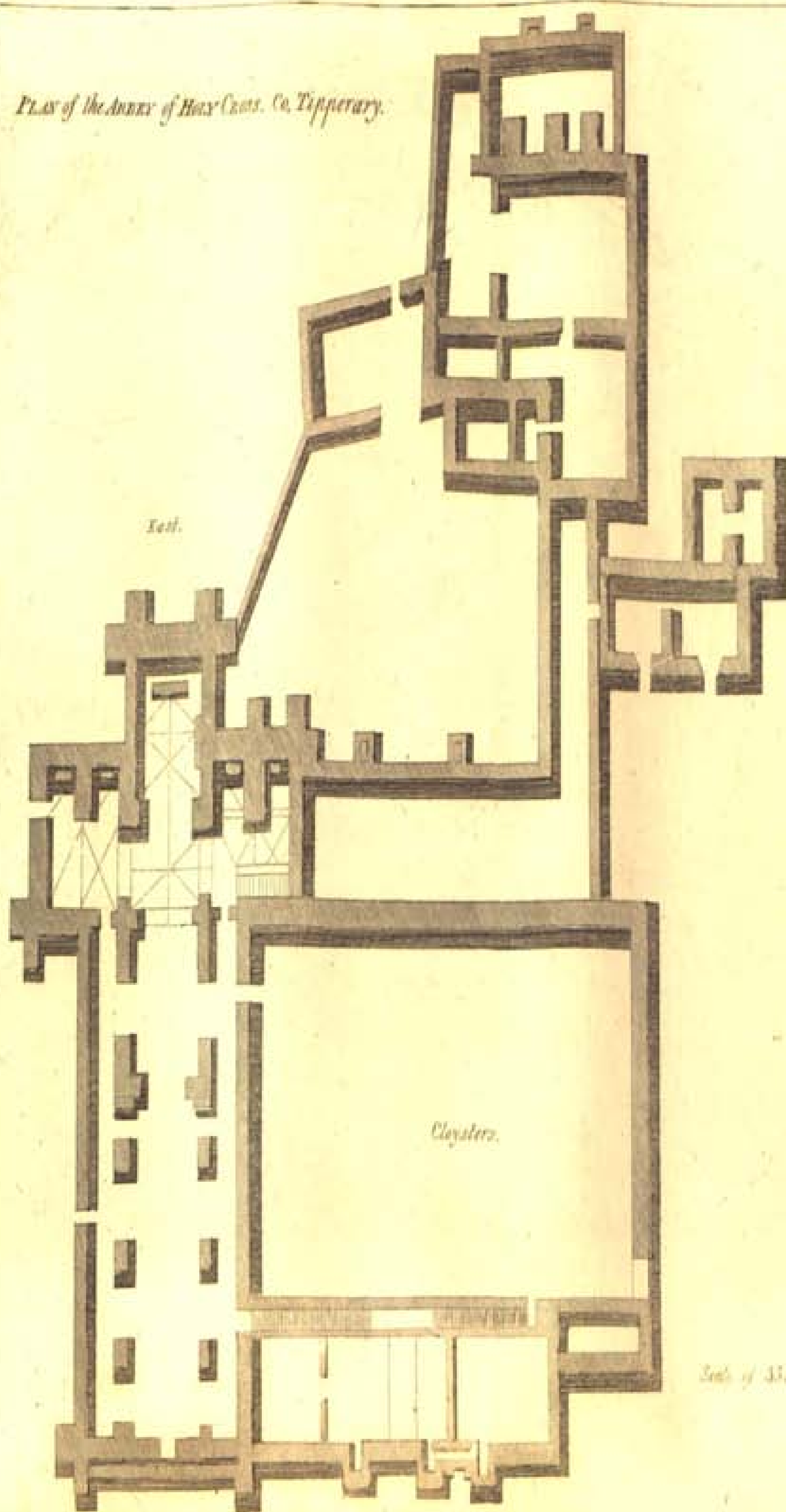


Engraved by J. H. P.

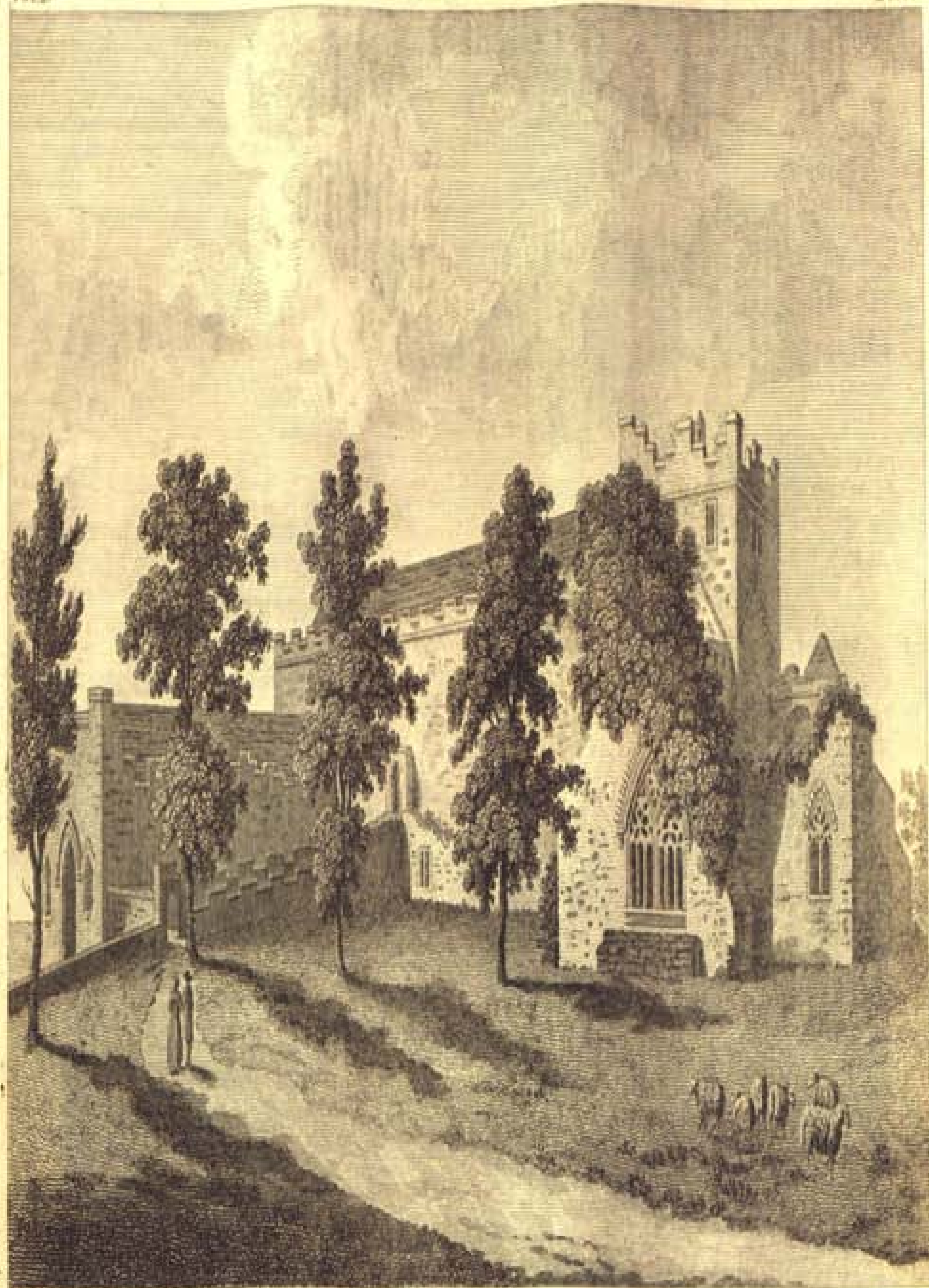
Printed by J. H. P.

HOLY CROSS, CO. TIPPERARY. Pl. 2.

Plan of the Abbey of Holy Cross, Co. Tipperary.



Scale of 30 Feet to an Inch.

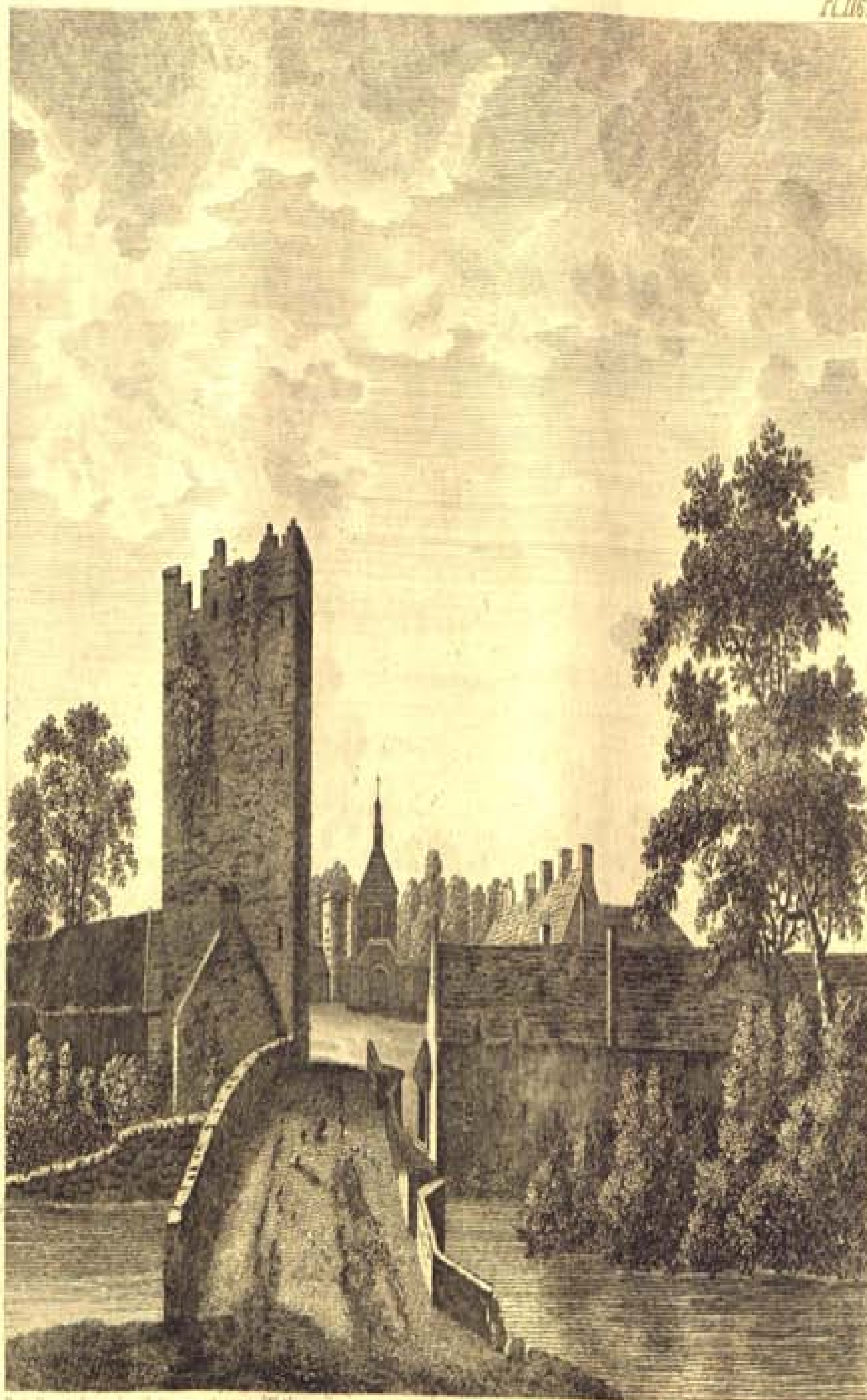


Ed. June 23 1792 by J. Haynes

Donald. del.

James. sc.

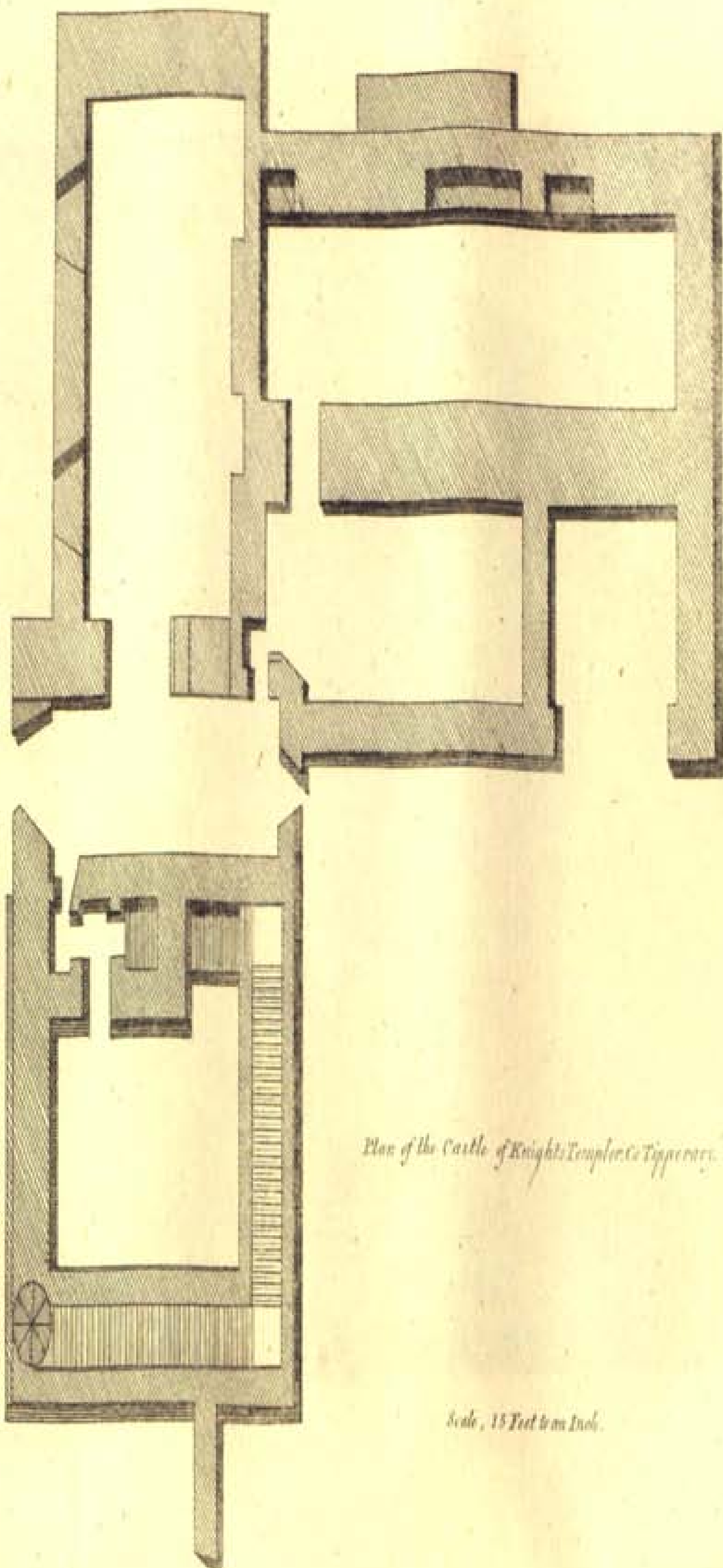
KILCOOLY ABBEY Co. Tipperary.



Pub. by W. G. & Co. of London

(p. 100)

CASTLE of the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS in THURY.



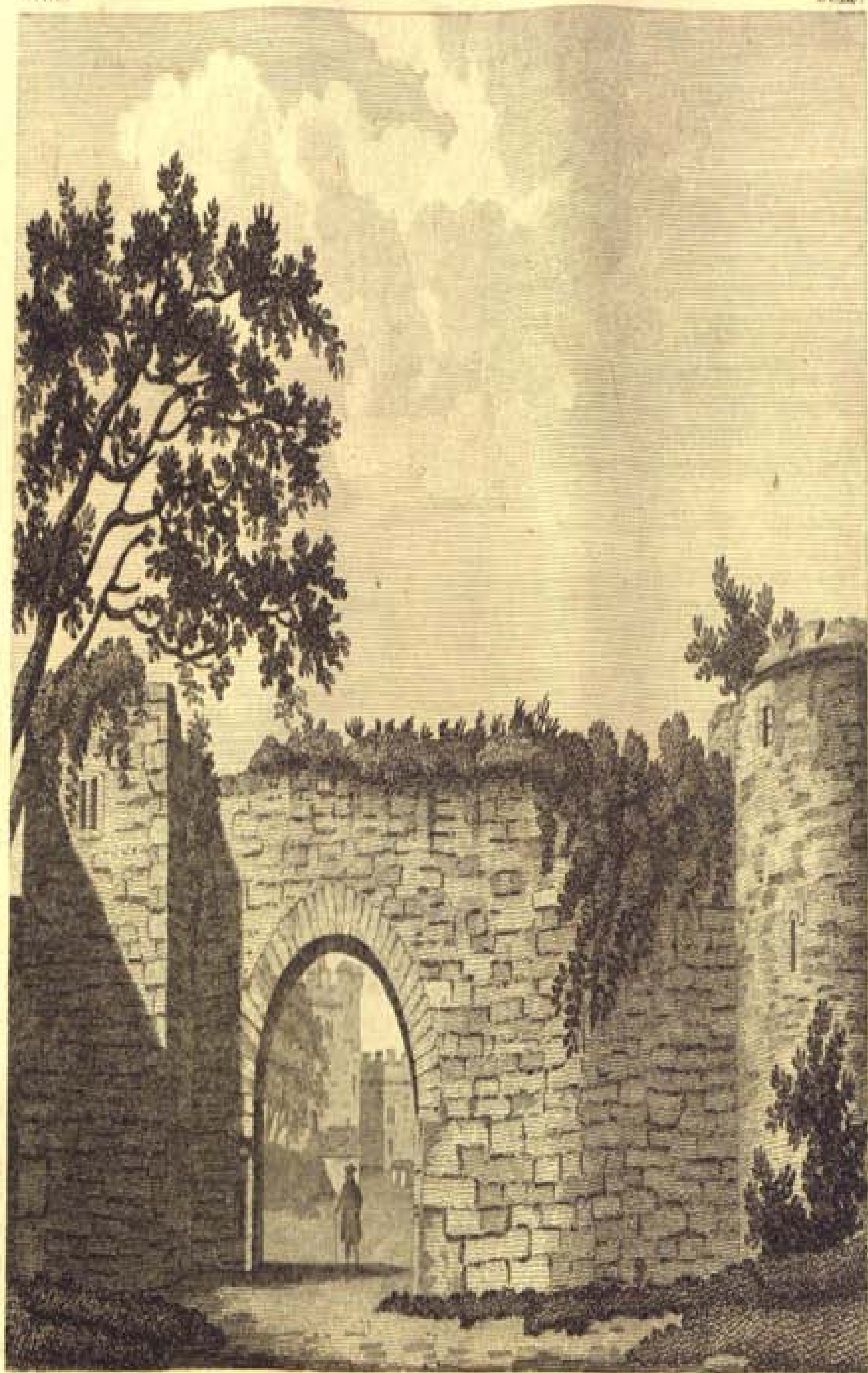
Plan of the Castle of Knights Templar, Co. Tipperary.

Scale, 15 Feet to an Inch.



Engraved by J. Rogers

ROSCREA CASTLE, Co. Tipperary.



Engraved by J. G. S.

J. G. S. del.

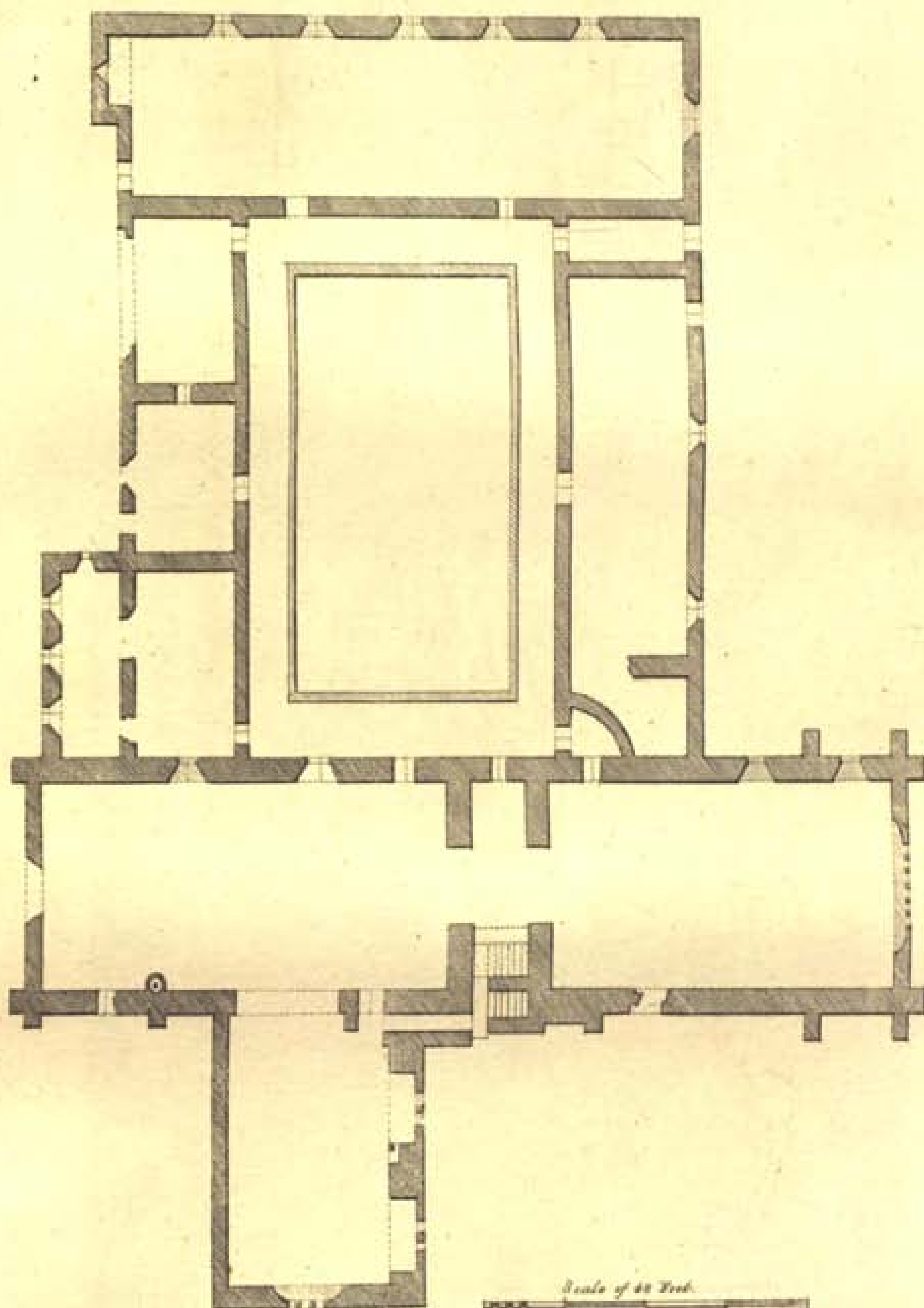
THURLES CASTLE. Co. Tipperary.



Engraved by

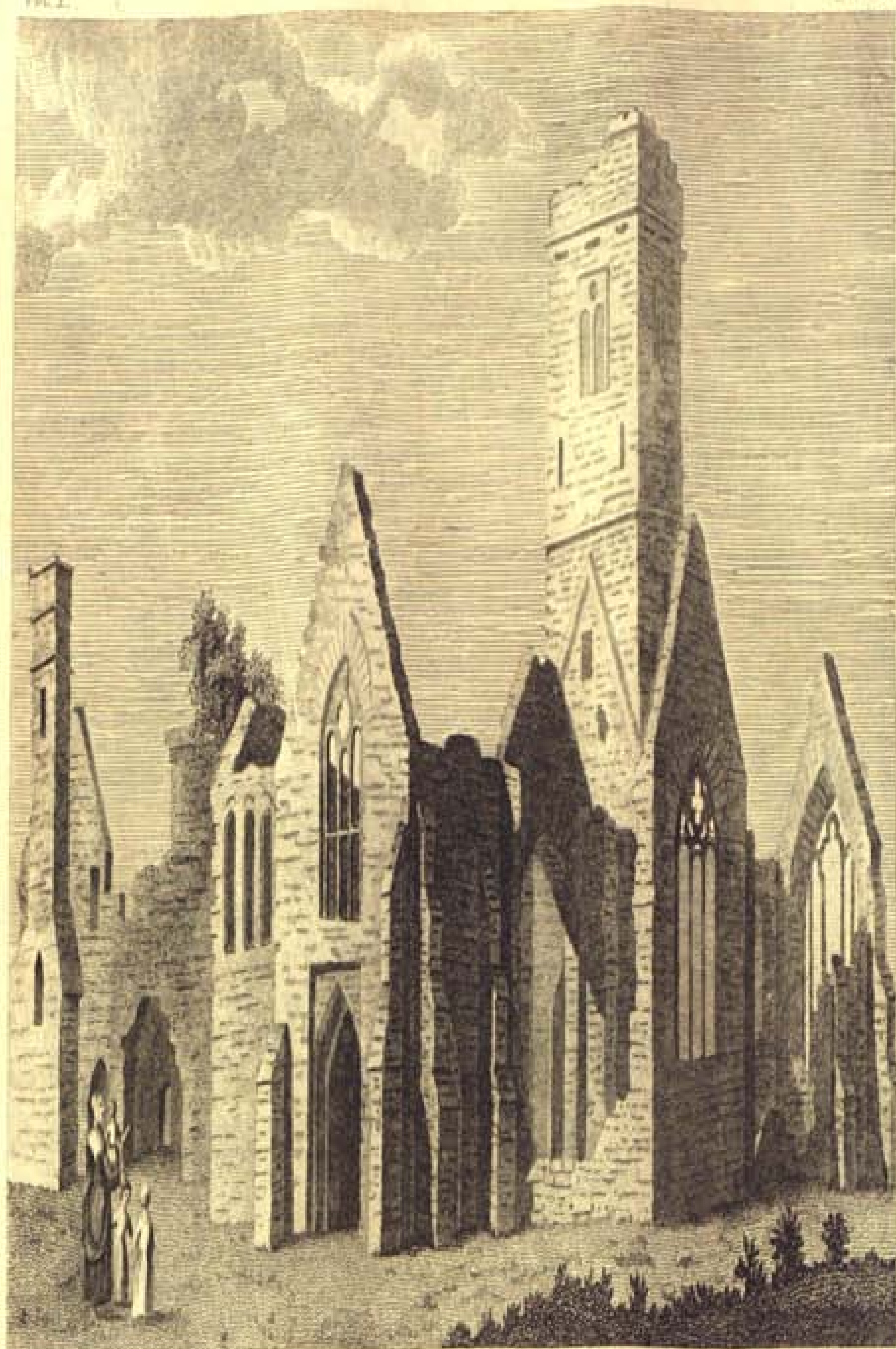
J. G. S. Smith, Architect

REGINALD'S TOWER. Co. Waterford.



Ant. by M. B. Cooper 2^d V. A. High Holborn July 16. 79.

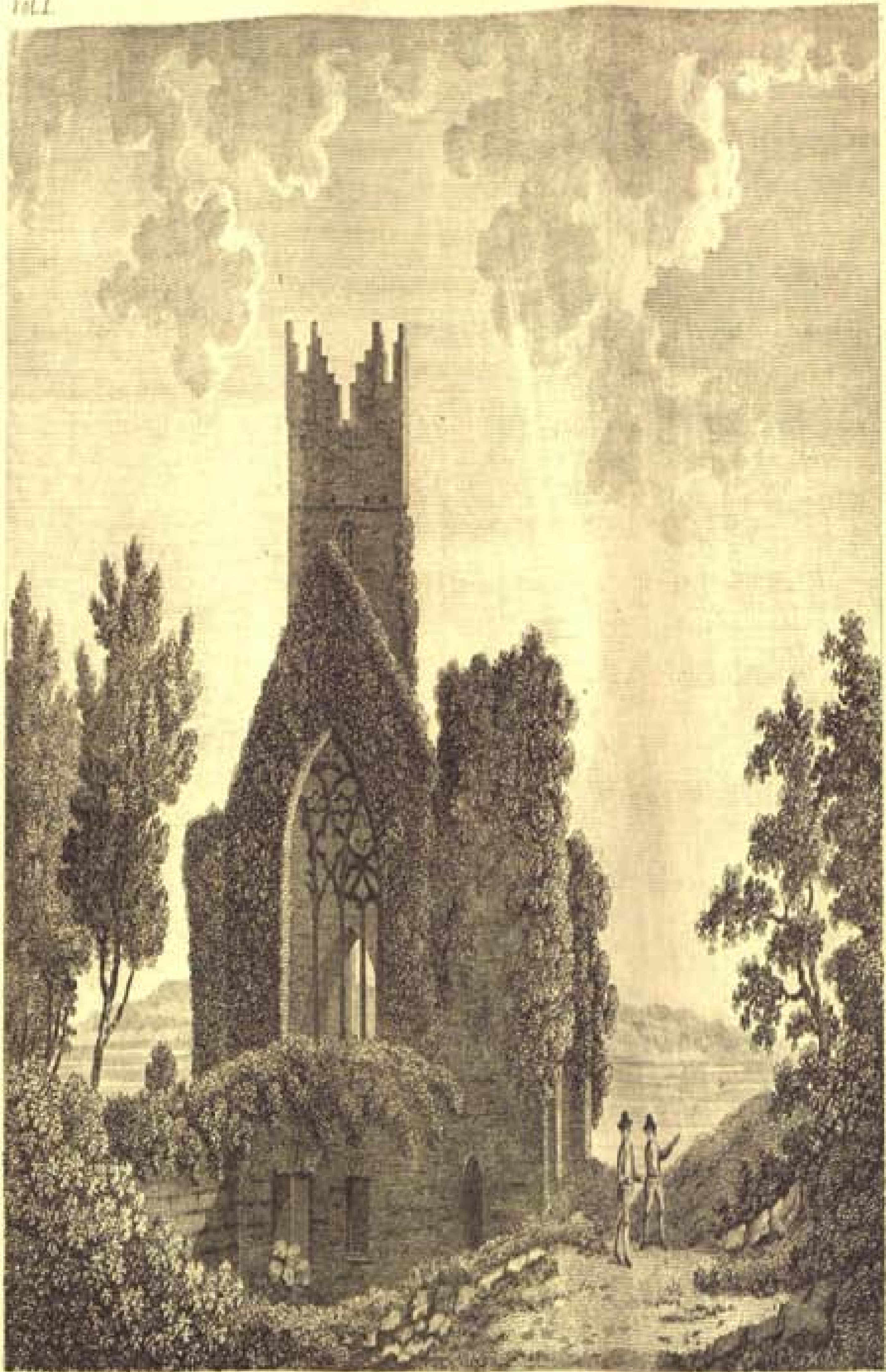
ABBAY of MUL. TIFERNAM, Co. Westmeath.



Engraved by J. B. B. B.

J. B. B. B.

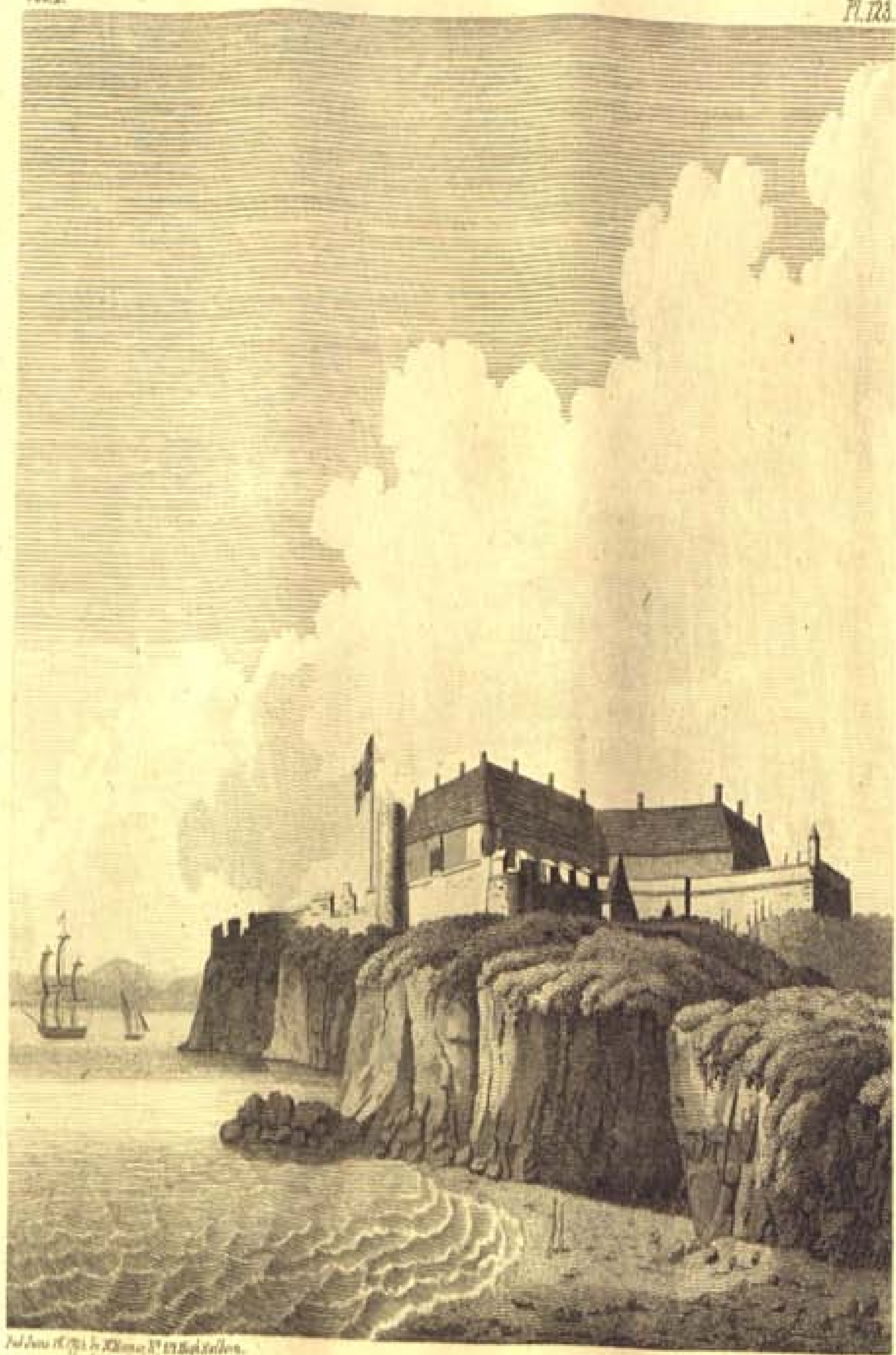
MULTIFERNAM ABBEY. Co. Westmeath.



Engr. July 17, 1792 by J. Rogers

Spencer

CLONMINES ABBEY Co. Wexford.



Fort Duncan, Co. Wex. by Thomas P. Hughes del.

Engraved by J. Smith

DUNCANN ON FORT. Co. Wexford.

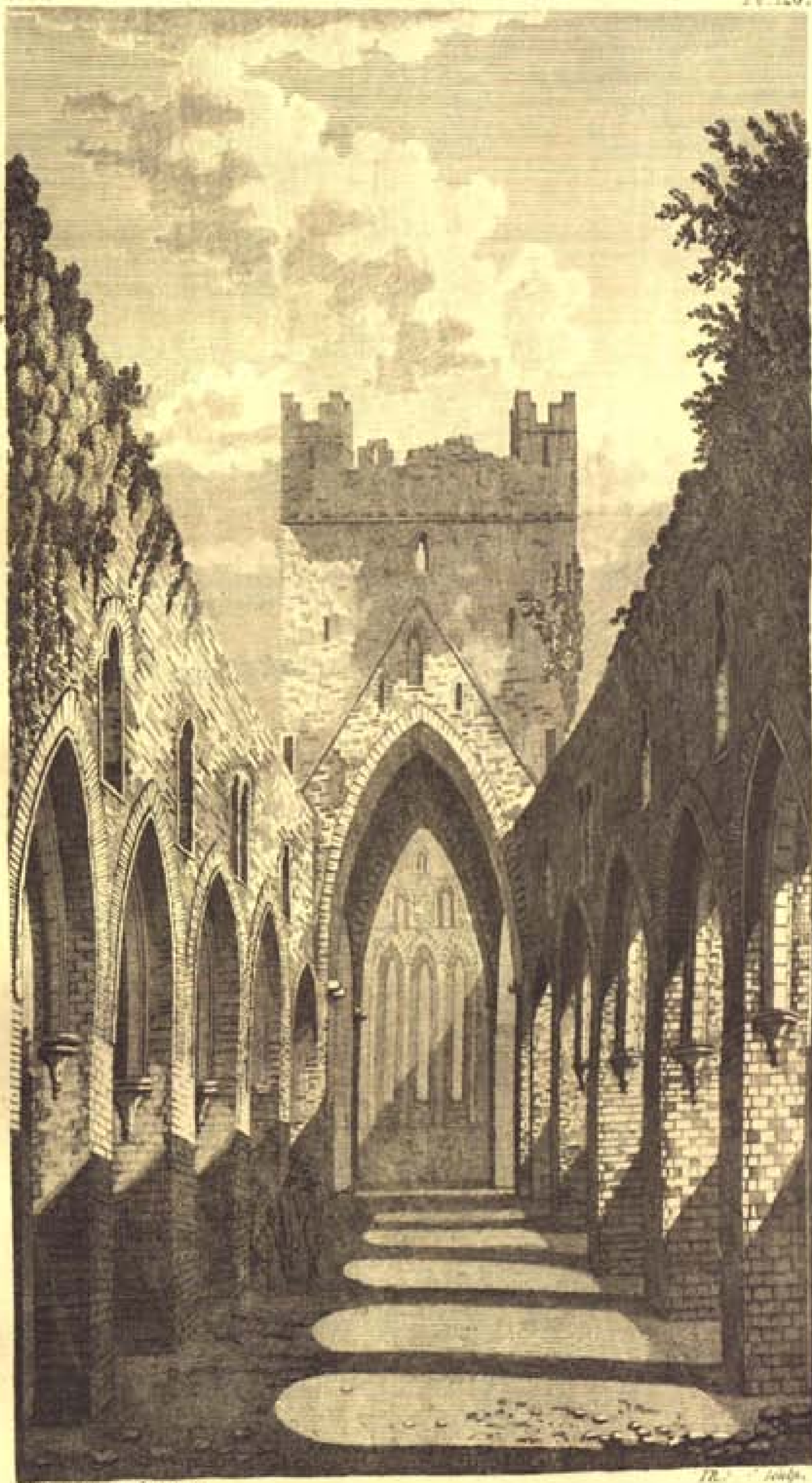


Ed. Jones 1792 by J. Kaye

Larson del.

Spence sc.

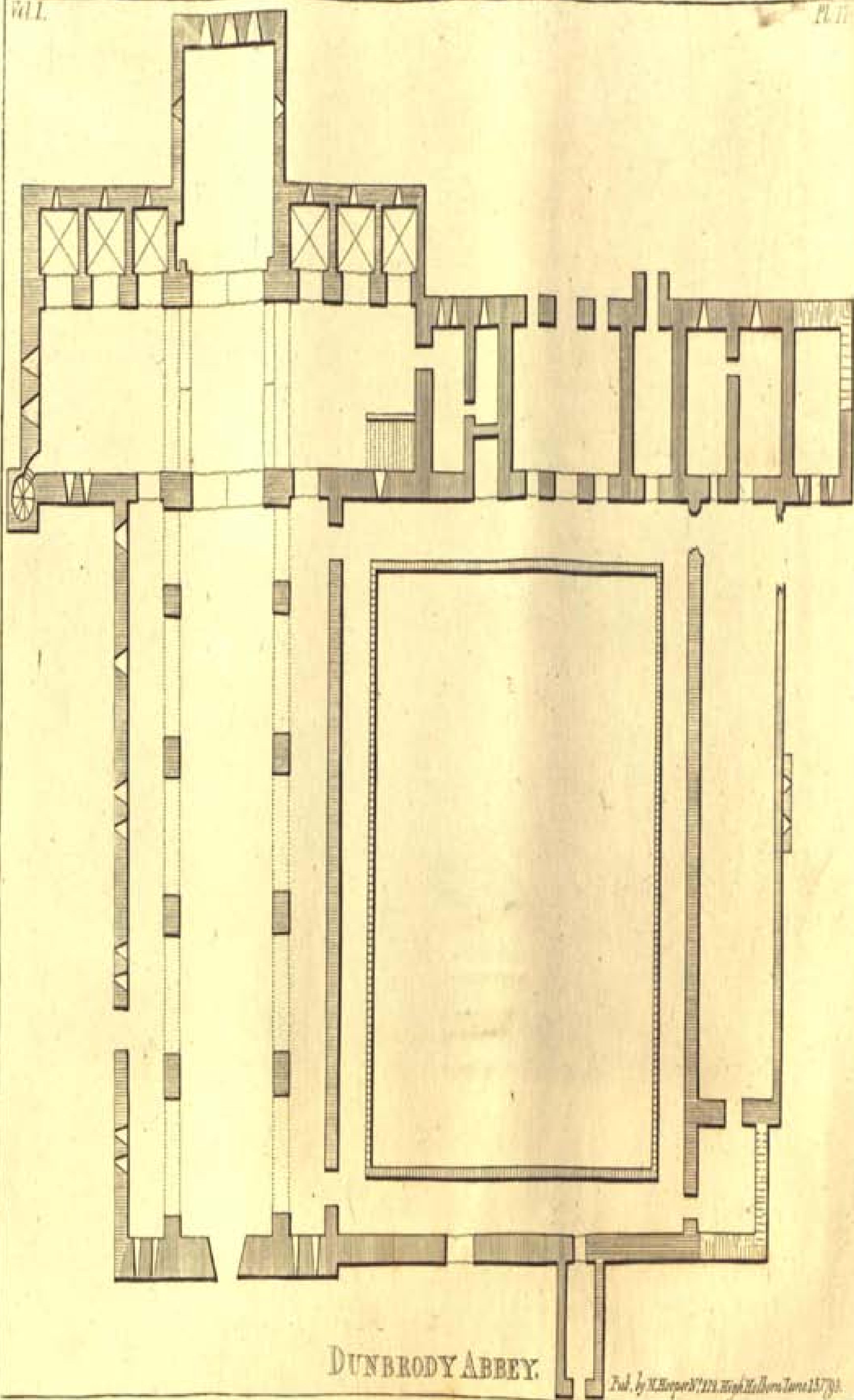
DUNRODY ABBEY. Co. Wexford. Pld.



Pub. 1810. by J. M. Cooper.

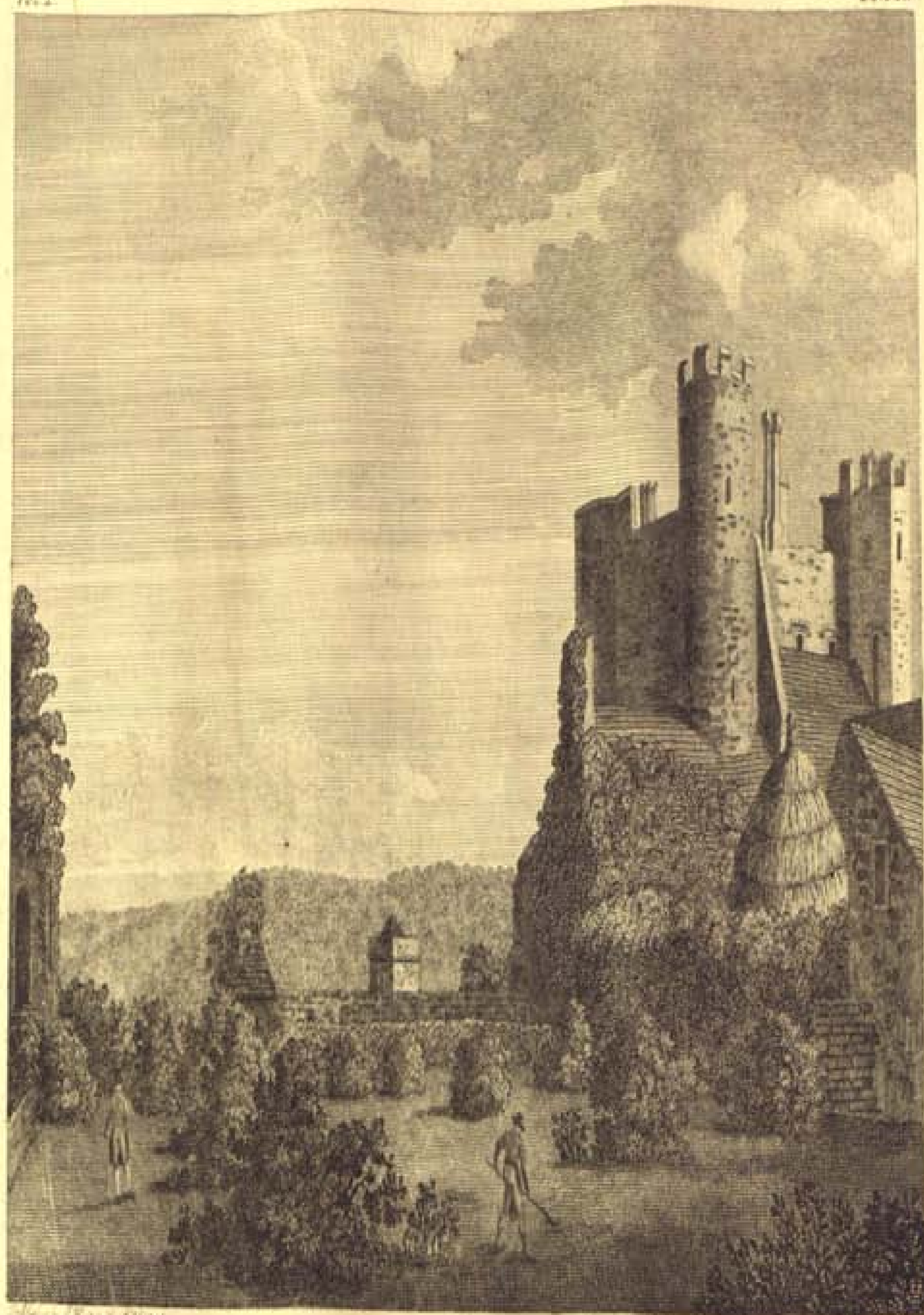
J. M. Cooper.

DUNSODDY ABBEY. Inside View. Co. Wexford. Pl. 1.



DUNBRODY ABBEY.

Pub. by H. Hooper & Co. 111. High Street London E.C. 4.



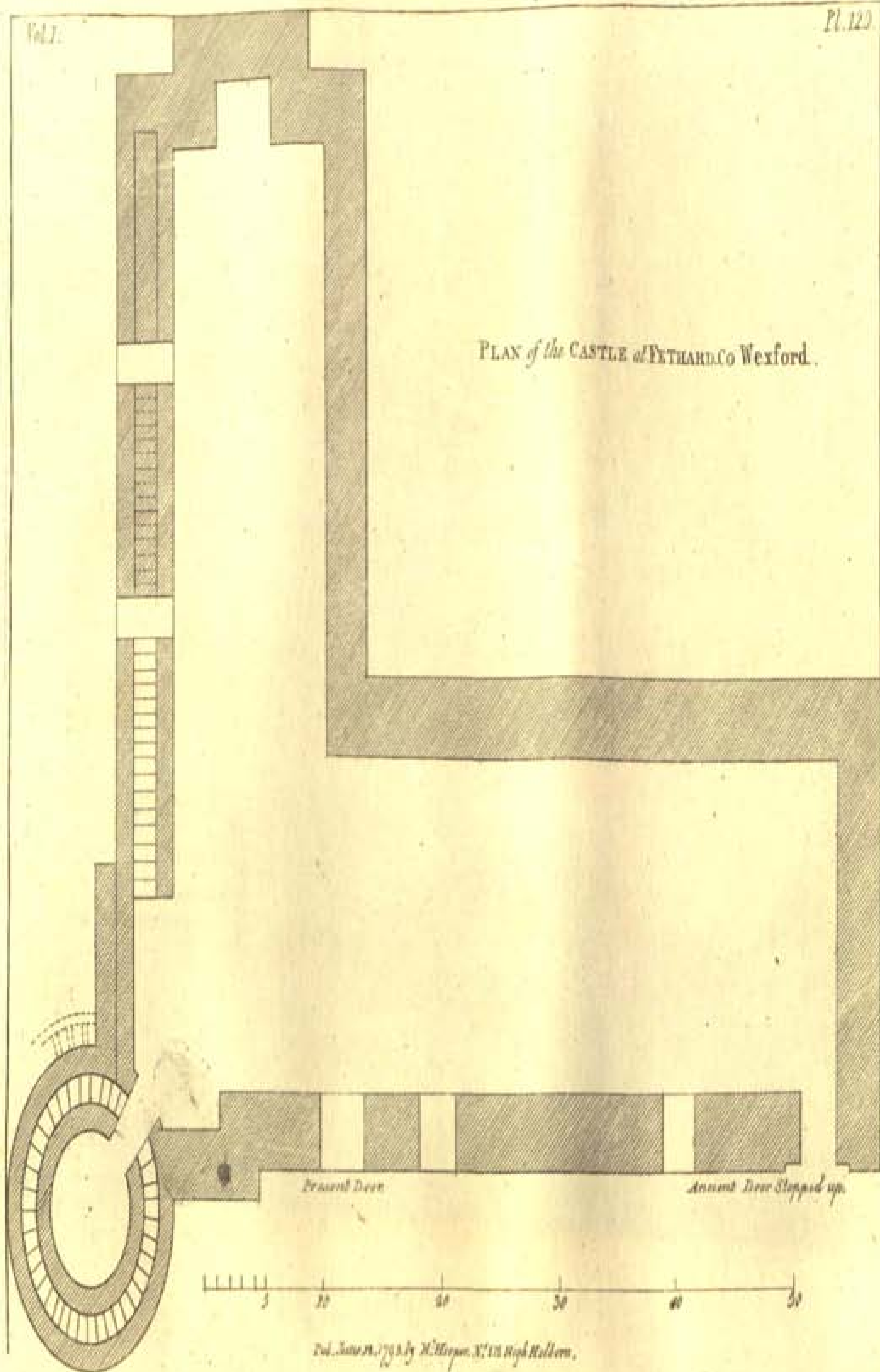
ENNISCORTHY CASTLE. Co. Wexford.

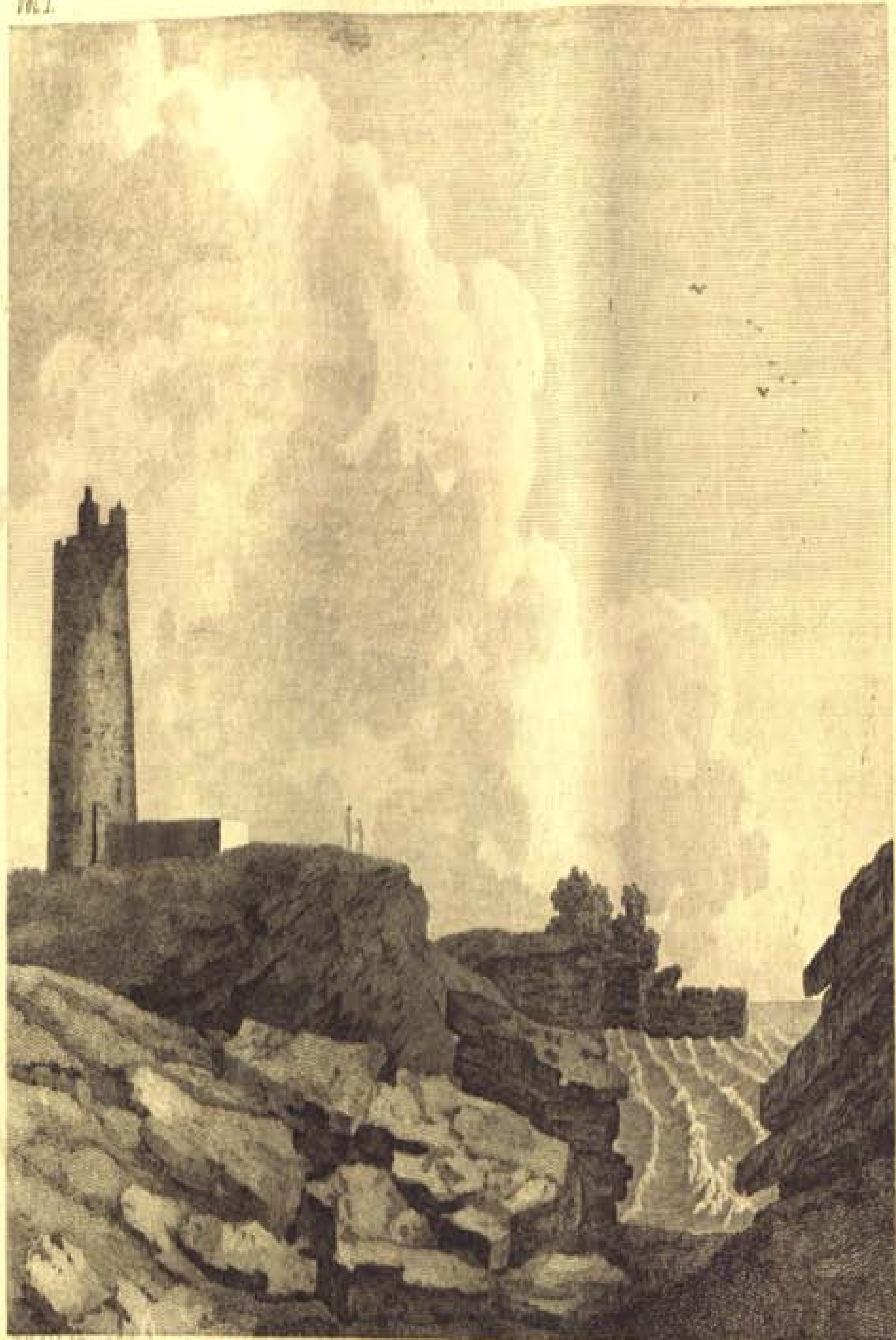


Engraved by J. Smith, August 1847

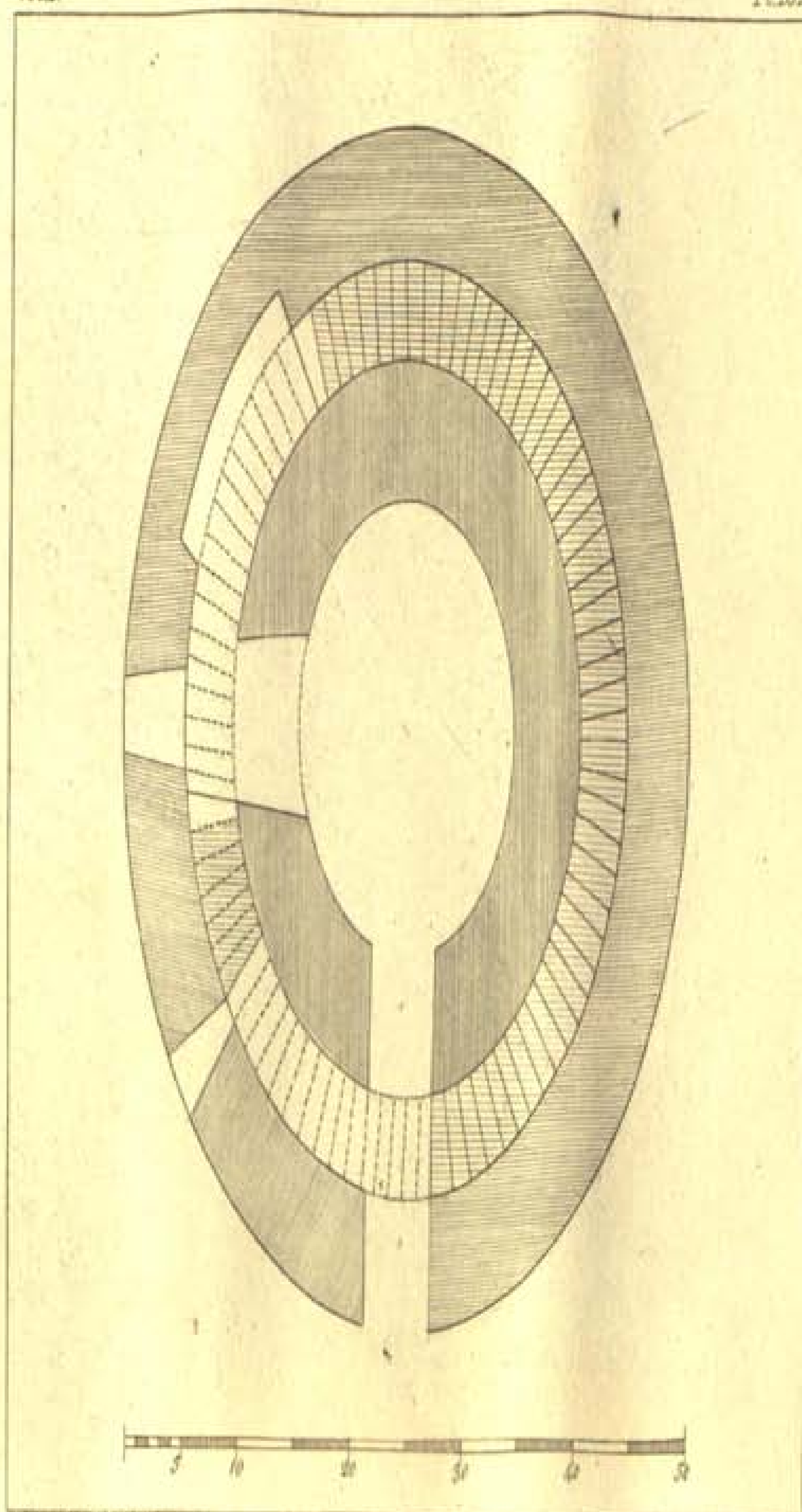
PETHARD CASTLE, CO. WEXFORD.

PLAN of the CASTLE at FETHARD CO Wexford.



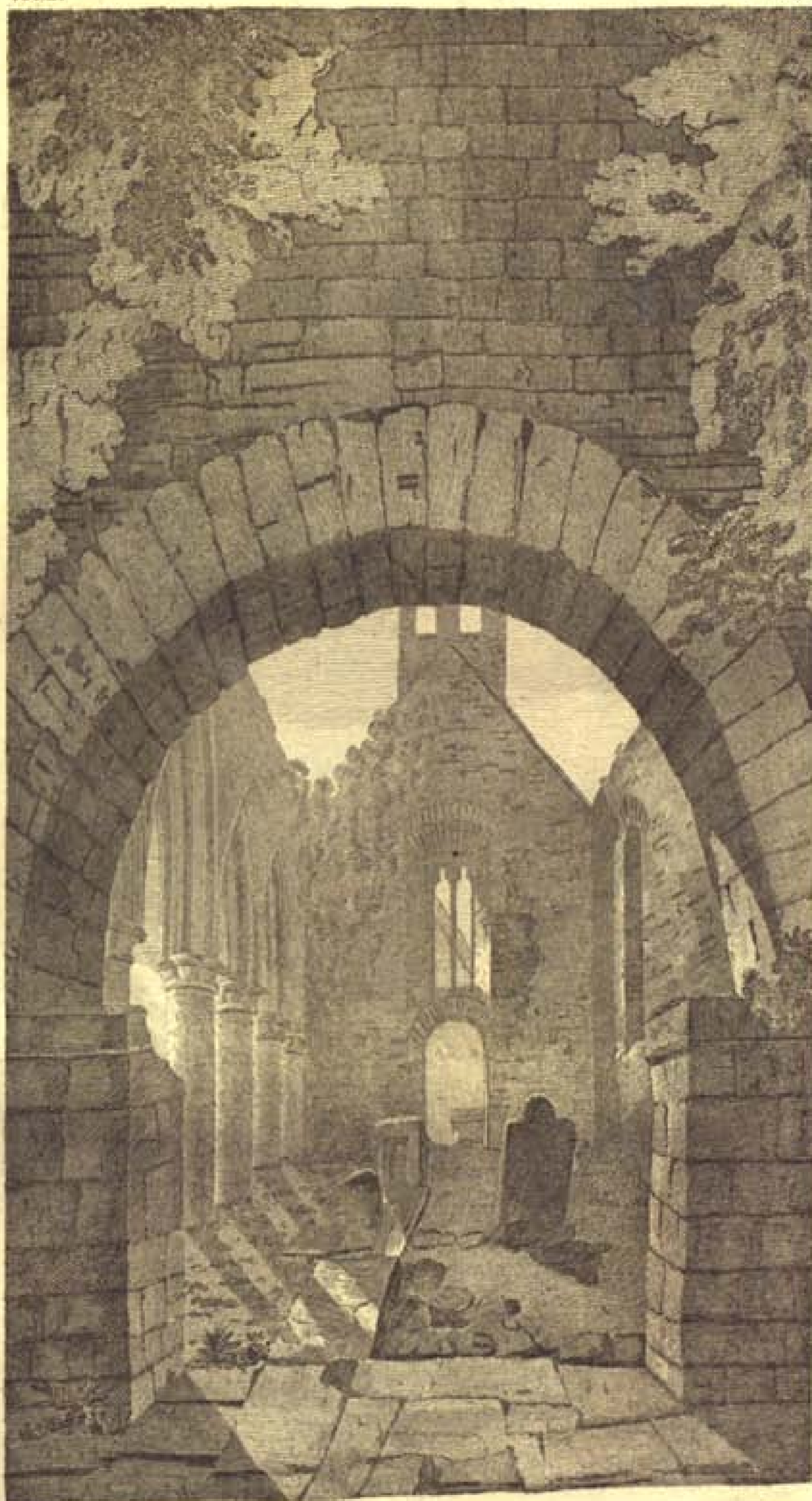


TOWER of HOOK. Co. Wexford.



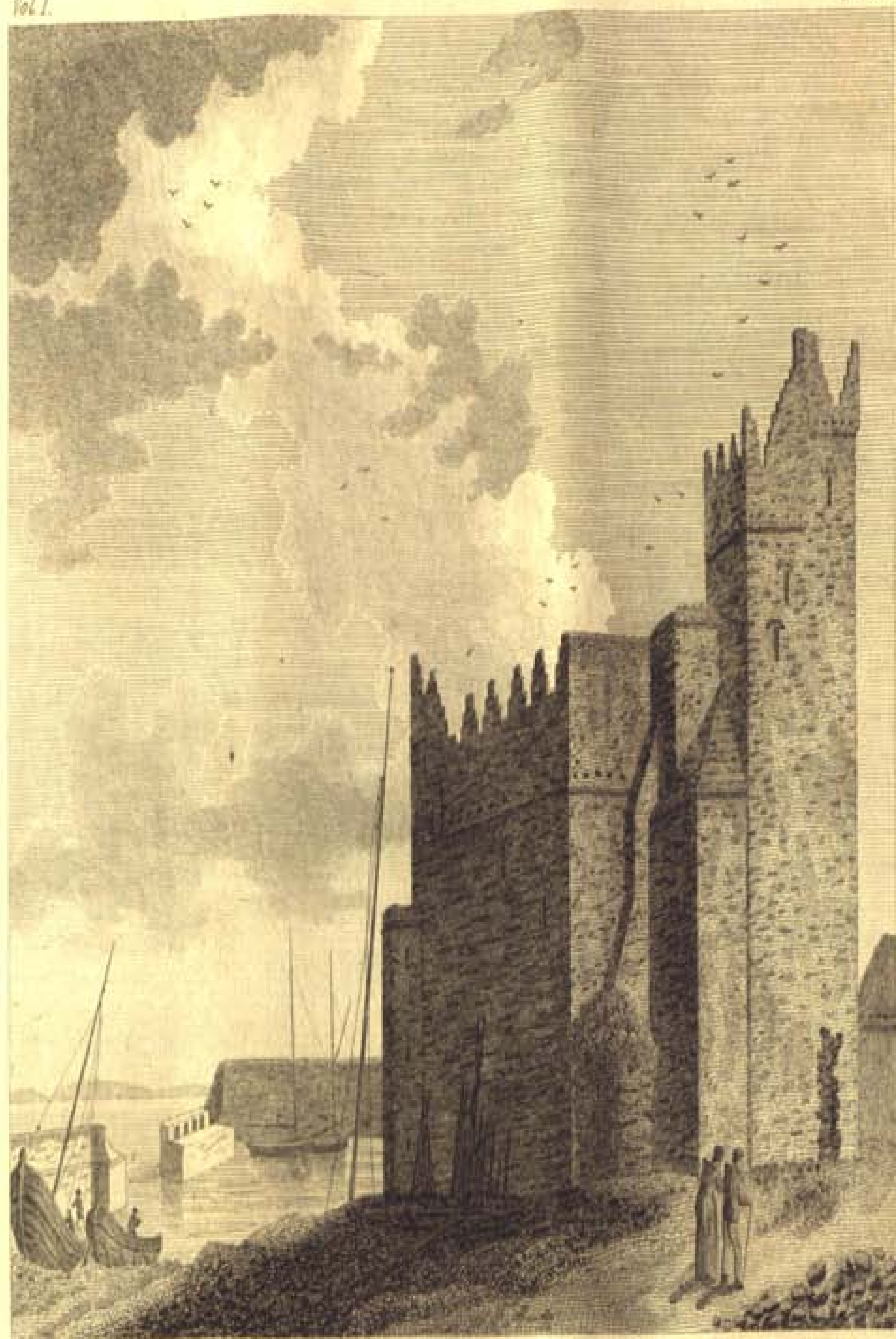
Ant. May, 1879, by H. B. Rogers

PLAN of the TOWER of HOOK.



Pub. June 14. 1793. by H. Hooper, & Co. High Street.

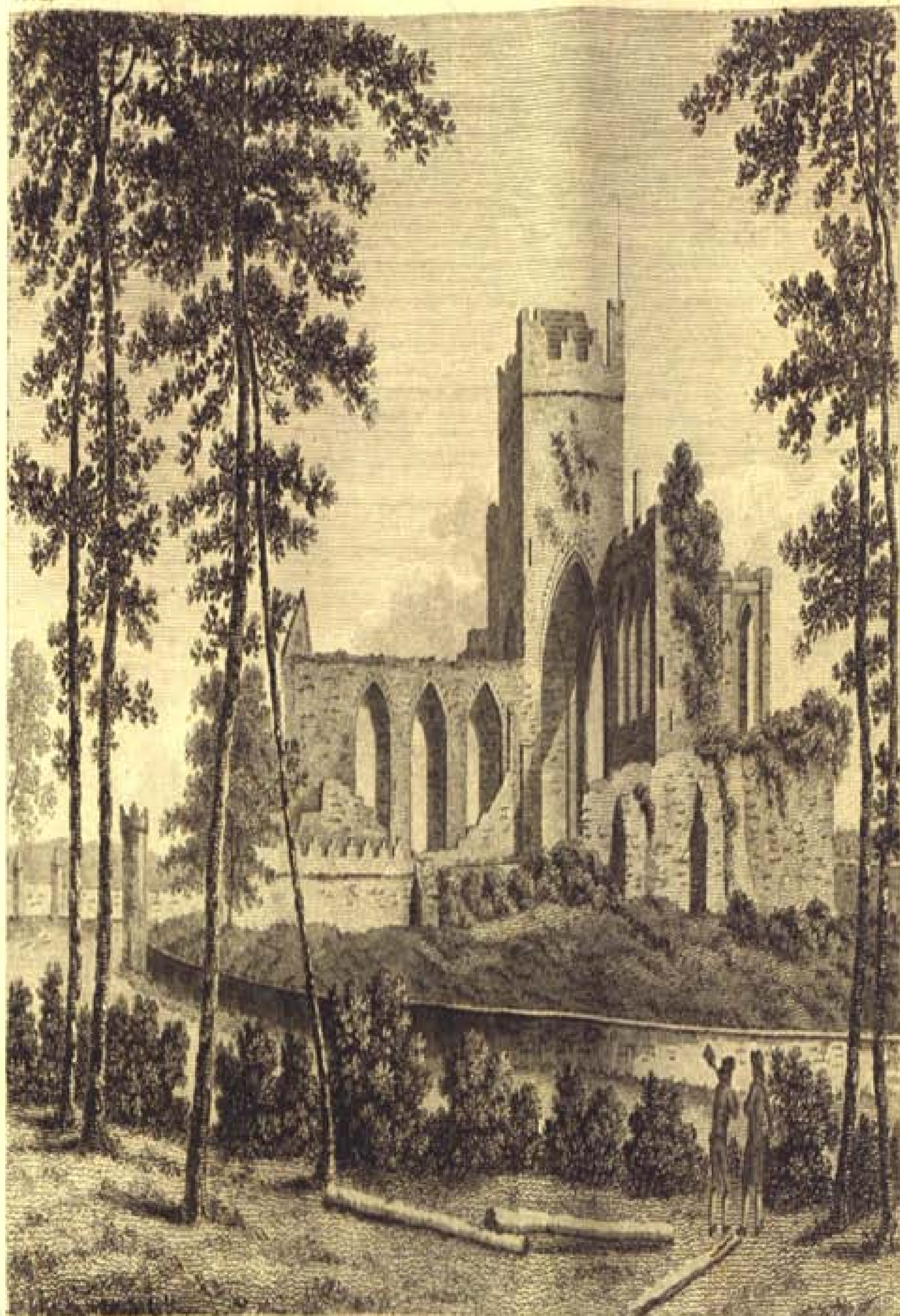
ST. MARY'S CHURCH Co. Wexford.



Engraved by J. G. Smith

Published by J. Knapton, 1782

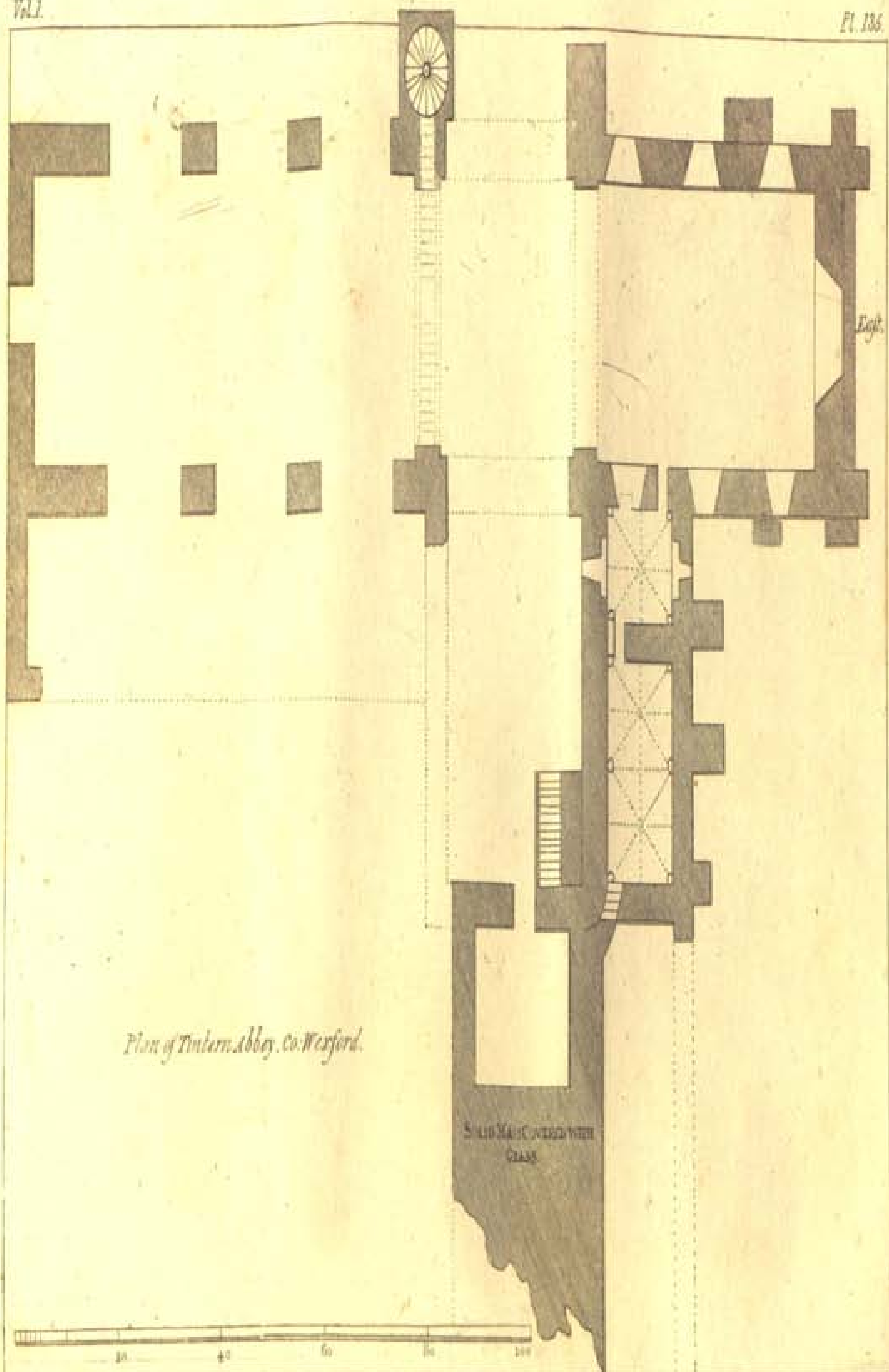
SLADE CASTLE, c. Oxford.



Engraved by J. Hope.

James

TINTERN ABBEY. Co. Wexford.





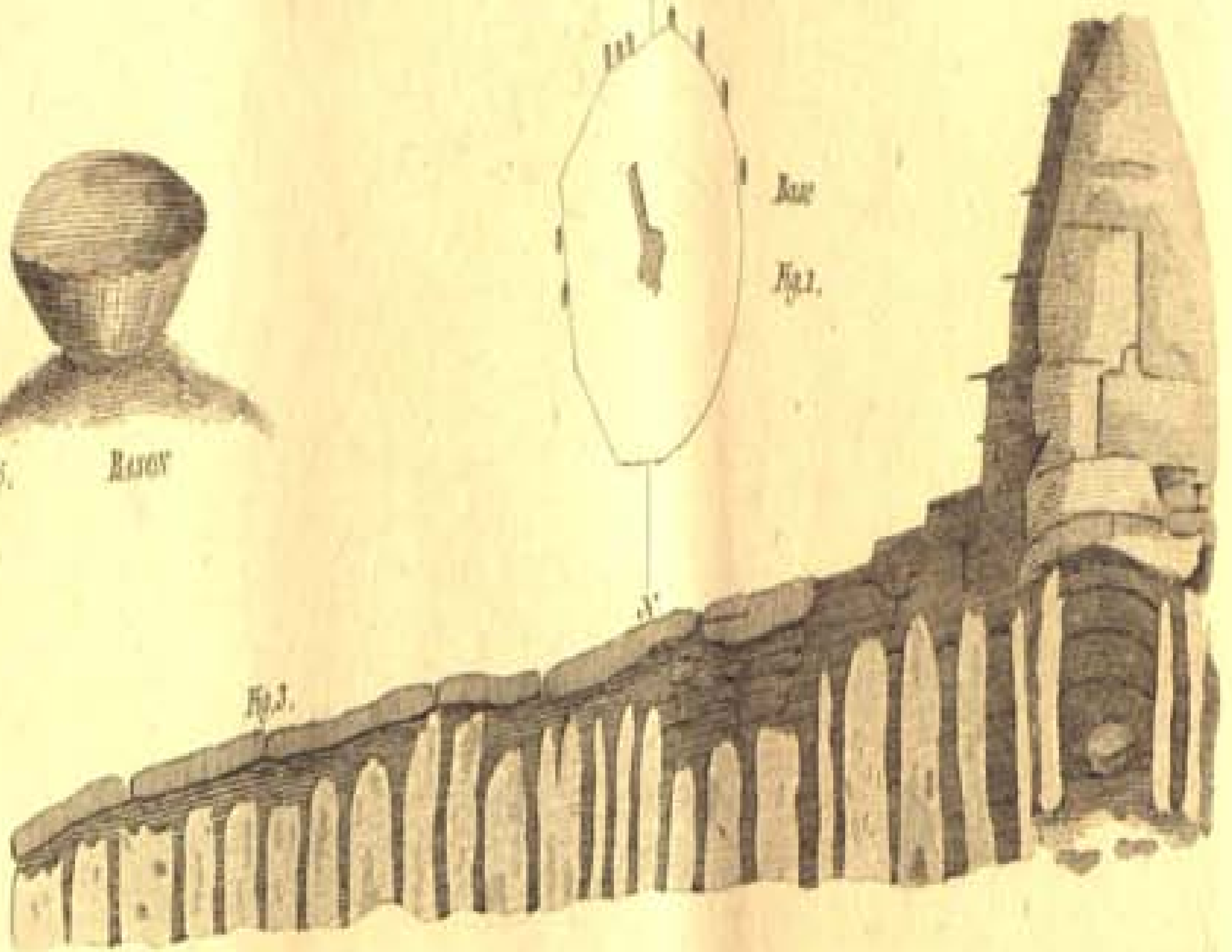
Cromlech at Tombac's Town.



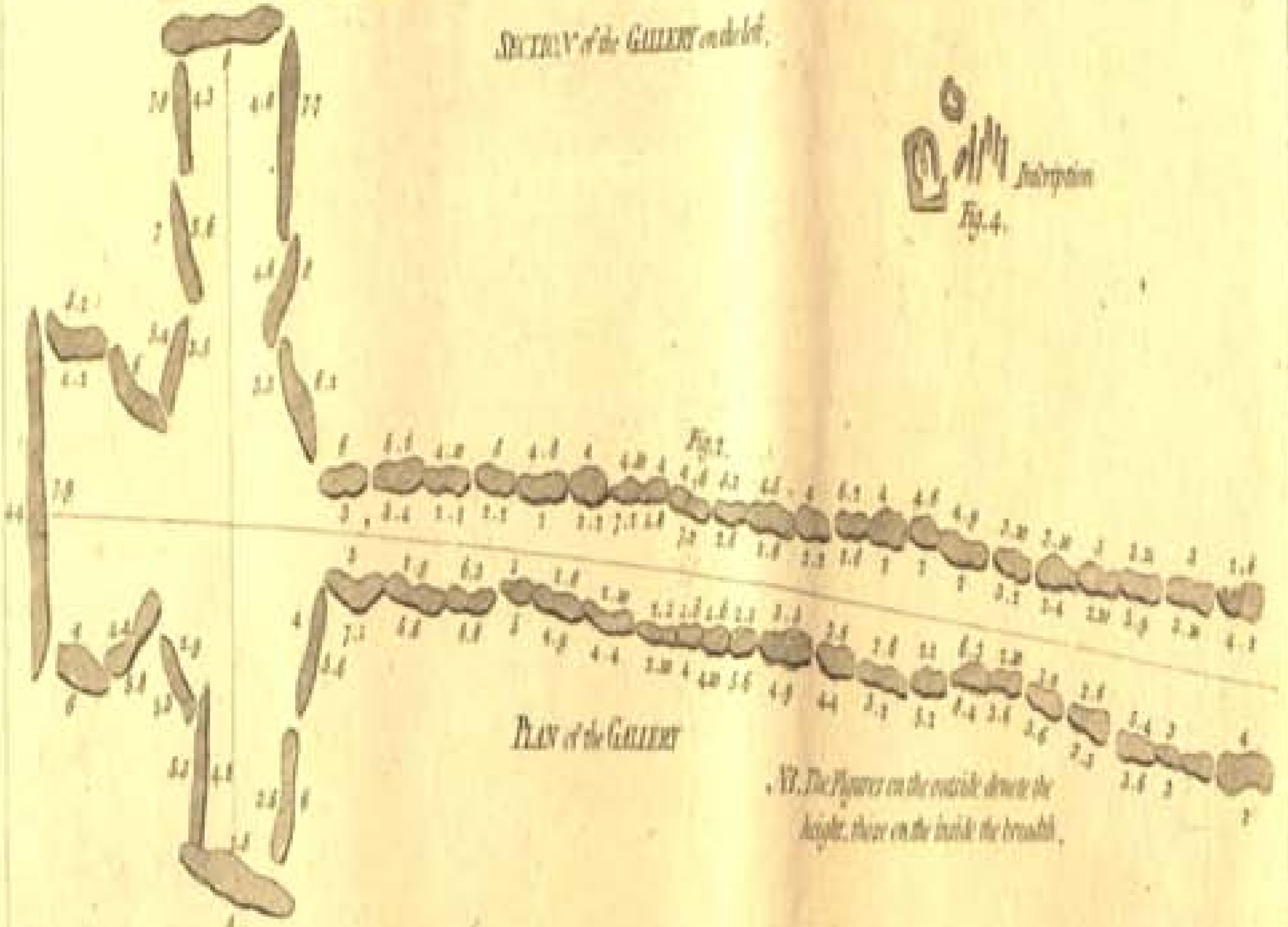
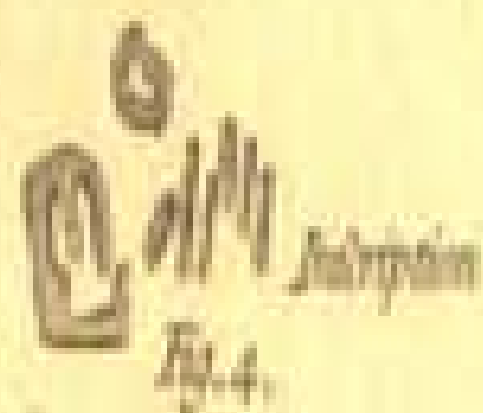
W. Daniell Del. 1780.

Cromlech at Brown's Hill.

PAGAN ANTIQUITIES.



SECTION of the GALLERY on the lot.

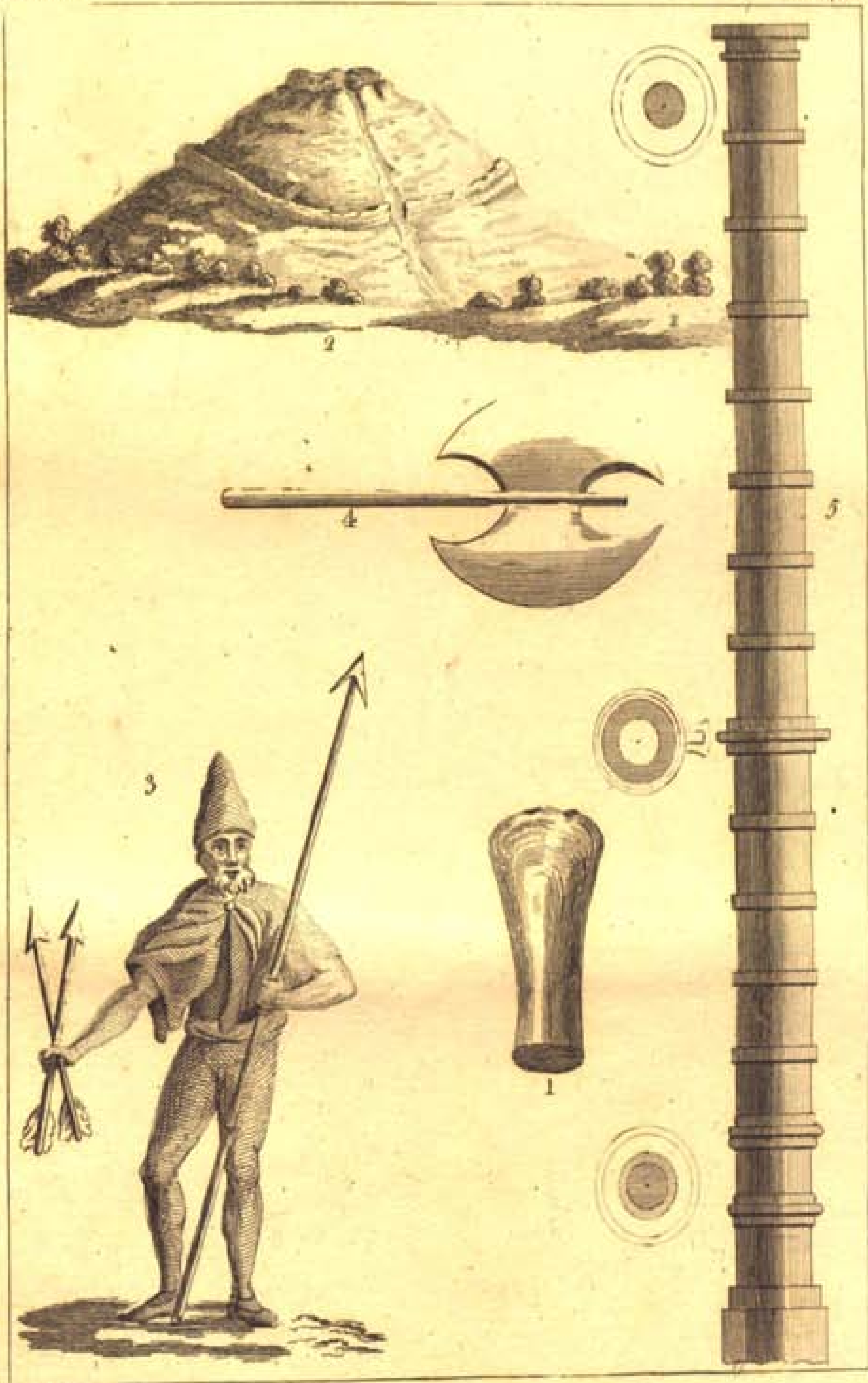




Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS



MILITARY ANTIQUITIES