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THE  
Antiquities  
OF  
IRELAND

THE SECOND VOLUME.



*Now the bright orb of bevy midnight poons  
Long threads of silver thro' her gaping tow'ers,  
O'er mould'ring tombs, & tott'ring columns gleams,  
And frisks her dew-drops with diffusive beams.*

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MDCXCII



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# DEDICATION.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM CONYNGHAM,

ONE OF

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

AND

A LORD OF THE TREASURY IN IRELAND,

THE munificent Patron of whatever can promote  
the honour and happiness of that Kingdom,

*THIS VOLUME,*

formed, for the most part, from his noble collection  
of Drawings, is, with the most respectful gratitude,

Humbly inscribed,

By the Publisher,

M. HOOPER.

\* THE

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AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
ANCIENT IRISH ARCHITECTURE.

---

**T**O look for the arts of peace and civilized life among fierce and roving Barbarians, is a striking instance of mental imbecility. Could a people, like the Irish in remote ages, who protected themselves from the inclemency of seasons in the gloom of caves,\* or beneath the umbrage of forests—who were clothed with the skins of animals—who were without commerce, and whose greatest mechanical exertion was the fabrication of a stone hatchet, or stone spear-head—could they form durable structures, or participate in the comforts of domestication? It is absurd to suppose it. And yet there are Irish Antiquaries, whose quixotism and ignorance are so great (sheltering themselves under the flimsy plea of patriotism) as to affirm, that we had magnificent palaces in this isle above two thousand years ago, wherein regal splendor, elegance and etiquette were conspicuously displayed; and that the court of Tarah continued to

\* The author begs leave to refer to *The Antiquities of Ireland*, published by him in Dublin in 1790, for the proofs of what is advanced in this Introduction: when omitted there, they are here set down.



throw a lustre on Irish monarchy to the year of our Lord, four hundred and twenty-seven.

WHERE are the proofs? If any, they are to be found in the rhapsodies of Bards and Seanachies of the 16th century; for the internal evidence of the language, with the ideas and practices of that period, decisively mark the æra of their composition. I love my country, and am interested deeply in her honour; but I never will sacrifice common sense, truth, and my own reputation, at the shrine of popular prejudices. Such sacrifices, often and liberally made, have degraded our national understanding and national antiquities in the eyes of Europe. It is time to burst the fascinating illusions of romantic fables, and calmly behold our country, rude indeed in its infant state, but in this respect not more degraded than the proudest monarchies of Europe or Asia. Where our antiquities are supported by authentic records and existing monuments, it may be said with confidence, that they are as curious and valuable as those of any other country. The formation of the Irish alphabet, the analogy and etymology of the language, the state of our literature, from the sixth to the ninth century, our round towers and stone roofed crypts, the origin and progress of Christianity in Ireland, our ancient laws and coins, our skill in metallurgy, the lapidary's and goldsmith's arts, with the remains of our primitive superstition, all soliciting our attention and illustration by monuments every where to be found, are topics which would abundantly exercise the ingenuity and erudition of the philologer, grammarian, architect, theologian, and antiquary.

LITERARY memorials testify, that the progress of architecture among the Irish kept pace with their civilization. The Celtes, the primeval inhabitants, were, as their name indicates, woodlanders: in groves and forests they found houses, food and security. Occupied in the chase, and supported by the spontaneous produce of the earth; and above all, living as hunters ever do, in families, and these

these widely dispersed, they never dreamed of stone edifices, or felt the want of them. They had their pallice,\* or peillice, a temporary booth or tent, made of earth and branches of trees, and covered by the skins of beasts. These were nearly the same as the Shealin, the extemporaneous hut of the Scottish Highlanders.

THE Firbolgs, or Belgic colonies, who succeeded the Celtes, were a very different and more improved people. Like their brethren in Germany, they dwelled a great part of the year either in natural or artificial Souterrains: the number of the latter discovered in Ireland, evinces, that they well knew how to form antrile chambers of dry stones, and cover them with long projecting flags. In these the Firbolgian Priests instructed their disciples, and practised divination; and they always adjoined their stone temples, as at Roscarbury, Killoffy, and many other places. At length they became the Cemeteries of illustrious chiefs and warriors, and as at New Grange, had conical mounts raised over them, surrounded at top and bottom by circles of ponderous uprights. Skilled in the manipulation of metals, the Firbolgs could easily have squared and polished wood and stone, and erected neat and convenient houses; but their rude state of society prevented the proper application of their knowledge.

At the arrival of the Christian Missioners, the Irish had emerged from their subterraneous recesses, and inhabited houses of wood. Then commenced the Irish style of building. The learned reader will probably smile at this use and application of the term, *STYLE*; but he will find it not capriciously adopted, but founded in fact. Palladius, in four-hundred and thirty-one, erected three wooden Oratories. Concubran, describing the old chapel of St. Monenna, at Kilsive, in the county of Armagh, A.D. 630, tells us it was made of smoothed timber, *according to the Irish fashion*: "*juxta morem*

\* O'Brien's Irish Dict. in voce.



*Scotticarum gentium.*" In 635, Finan, an Irishman, built a church in the isle of Lindesfern, of which he was Bishop, of split oak, and covered it with reeds. St. Cuthbert, an Irishman also, constructed a church in the same island, in 684, of which Bede gives this description: "The building was round, four or five perches  
 " between wall and wall. The wall on the outside was the height  
 " of a man, made so by sinking of an huge rock, which was done  
 " to prevent the thoughts from rambling, by restraining the sight.  
 " The wall was neither of squared stone, or brick, or cemented  
 " with mortar; but of rough unpolished stone, with turf dug up  
 " in the middle of the place; and banked on both sides of the  
 " stone all round. Some of the stones were so big, that four  
 " men could hardly lift one. Within the walls he constructed  
 " two houses and a chapel, together with a room for common  
 " uses. The roofs he made of unhewn timber, and thatched them.  
 " Without the walls was a large house to receive strangers, and  
 " near it a fountain of water."

As yet lime was not used. To say the Irish were not acquainted with the calcination of stone, after an intercourse of some ages with the Saxons, and other continental nations, would not probably be true; it was more than two centuries after this that mortar was introduced, as we shall presently see. No part of Cuthbert's building remains to exhibit to the reader; but I am happy to lay before him two, not inferior in age, and of equal curiosity, still existing. One is, Dun Aengus, in the greater isle of Arran, on the coast of Galway. It is seated on an high cliff over the sea, and is a circle of monstrous stones without cement, capable of containing two hundred cows. The houses having been of wood, have long since disappeared. Tradition informs us, that Aengus, King of Cashel, about 490, gave this isle to St. End. Innis Murry is an island about nine miles from Sligo. A description of it is the only valuable thing in Vallancey's soporiferous "Vindication of the History of Ireland."

b. b. b. THE walls without mortar of large stones; the walls from five to ten feet thick, and ten feet high. Pl. 1. Fig. 1.

C. C. C. CELLS covered with earth: all that part shaded with a light ink being thrown up, so as to make the cells, in a manner, subterraneous. Some Cells are fallen in; others look horrid and gloomy, having a small hole at the top, and another in the side, seemingly to give air, not light. The cell C. at the entrance is lighted by the door: d. d. the entrance so narrow as scarcely to admit a man to pass.

A. B. ST. Molaise's Chapel.

C. ST. Columba's Chapel.

D. THE Altar. The chapels are all built with lime and stone, in a rude manner. They are modern to the rest of the building.

Fig. 2. THE upright pillar surrounded by a wall.

THE large upright, surrounded by a wall to inspire and preserve the most sanctimonious respect, was the great Deity of the Firbolgs. The cells and their uses are the same as those at Roscarbury and Killofsey before mentioned. Tradition gives these works to St. Columba; but from the upright, it is evident the place was sacred to religion in times of Paganism. In these cells the Firbolgian priests resided, and they were succeeded in them by Christian Asceticks.

THE northern Vicingi, or piratical Rovers, before the Christian æra, visited and settled in this isle; nor did a year pass without bringing some of them thither: but in the beginning of the 9th century, an unusual swarm of them darkened our coasts, and soon subjugated the country. They were the authors of a new style, which may be called the *Danish*, and of this there exist at this day some very curious remains. As they were evangelized by Roman teachers, they naturally imbibed the superstitions of that church; the most prominent one of which was the adoration of Reliques. To preserve these from fire and accidents, they erected structures of stone with mortar, and arched or vaulted them over with stone.

These



These Ostmen first introduced the use of cement. The reliques were deposited in these stone-roofed crypts; a tomb was formed in, and almost filled the middle of the room, and the flag, that covered the tomb, served for an altar. The *Ordo Romanus*, of this age, directs the mortar, for inclosing reliques within altars, to be made with holy water. At Glendaloch, Portaferry, Killaloe, Saul Abbey, St. Doulach, and Cashel, these stone-roofed chapels may be seen.

SAMUEL HAYS, Esq. Representative in Parliament for the borough of Wicklow, searching, a few years ago, among the ruins of Glendaloch, not far from his beautiful seat of Avondale, fortunately discovered a small arched chapel, of which there was no memory, it having been buried for ages under the ruins of a neighbouring church. Its western portal and only entrance was adorned with sculptures, and the room, about 14 feet by 10, was almost entirely occupied by the tomb of St. Kevin, the Patron of Glendaloch. Mr. Hayes, who to the finest understanding, improved by elegant and useful learning, joins a most perfect knowledge of ancient and modern architecture and love of antiquities, felt the strongest emotions of pleasure on this discovery; he carefully collected the sculptures, made accurate drawings of them, and most obligingly communicated them to me.

Pl. II. No. 1. SHEWS a ravenous quadruped devouring an human head; the head is a living one; its hairs, whiskers, and beard, give it a savage appearance. The animal is easily discovered by the following story from the northern Sagas: One of the sailors of the Danish King, Harold, dreamed that a woman of gigantic size appeared to him, riding on a wolf, who had in his mouth the head of a man, the blood of which flowed from his jaw. When he had swallowed that head, the woman put another into his mouth, and so on with many more; all of them he devoured, and then she began the song of death. If these were the notions of this ferocious people

people in the year 1066, they were not more refined two centuries before.

No. 2. EXHIBITS the head of a young man and a wolf, the long hair of the one being elegantly entwined with the tail of the other.

No. 3. Is a wolf with his tail in his mouth. The fierceness of this creature, and his delight in human blood, are the constant themes of Scaldic poetry. Odin, the great Deity of the North, was always attended by two, named Geri and Freki, to whom he distributed meat from his table.

No. 4. ARE two ravens picking a skull. This bird was peculiarly sacred to Odin: he is styled the king of ravens. In the *Epicedium* of Regner Lodbrog is recorded an engagement of the Danes and Irish at Vedrafjord, or Waterford.

In heaps promiscuous was pil'd th' enemy ;  
Glad was the kindred of the falcon. From  
The clam'rous shout they boaded an approach-  
ing Feast. Marstein, Erin's King, whelm'd by  
Th' ir'ny fleet, allay'd the hunger of the eagle  
And the wolf: the slain at Vedra's Ford became  
The raven's booty.

In another battle between the Irish and Danes, A. D. 952, the *Saga* says:

*Bellum gessit populi  
Amicus, actæ sunt multæ  
In fugam, lætantibus  
Vulturibus, Hibernorum cohortes.*

To the same purpose Lodbrog's Ode in Mallat. " We fought  
" with swords ! When in my youth we went towards the east to  
" prepare a bloody prey for ravenous wolves, ample food for the  
" yellow-footed eagle: the whole ocean foamed as one wound: the  
" ravens



“ ravens waded in the blood of the slain. The three daughters  
 “ of Lodbrog worked a raven on the standard of Hinguar and  
 “ Hubba, with many incantations, which was to be invincible.”  
 In fine, the old northern chronicles are filled with the encomiums  
 of personal valour, the cruel slaughter of the human species, and the  
 savage delight of beholding the agonies of dying enemies.

No. 5. 5. 5. ARE Runic knots, composed of the segments of  
 circles, their arcs and chords intersecting each other. There is  
 scarcely a carved stone, cross, or other monument, during the times  
 of the Danish power, but shews a knot of some kind.

THAT these sculptures were executed by people but half Chris-  
 tians is plain from the want of symbols, or allusions to, sacred or  
 legendary story, and from the cruel and savage objects here given.  
 They admirably express the sentiments and employment of this rude  
 and ferocious people; and these and similar sculptures are the finest  
 commentary on their ancient poetry. We may observe that these  
 carvings are similar to the Danish ones in Cordiner's Ruins in Scot-  
 land, in Hutchinson's Lakes, and Camden. Those at Brideskirk, in  
 Cumberland, are in the style of ours, the cross excepted. No  
 Saxon mouldings, or other decorations of that style are here visible.  
 The sculptor did not recollect that he was ornamenting a religious  
 house, or he gave way to his own uncivilized feelings. Forres Pillar,  
 and the obelisks in Rosshire, afford specimens also of the Danish  
 style; but this at Glendaloch is unique in this kingdom. So holy  
 were these arched chapels esteemed, that as late as the year 1135,  
 Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh, erected two at the  
 Abbey of Saul, each seven feet high, six long, and two and an half  
 wide, with a small window at one side.

OUR round towers are coeval with the chapels, and are also Ostman  
 productions. Various have been the conjectures, concerning their  
 origin and use, but from an uninterrupted tradition of 542, I have  
 shewn it is more than probable that they served as belfries from the  
 beginning

beginning; five or six of them at this day certainly do. If they were erected in times of Paganism, some proof ought to be alleged of the art of masonry being then known—or to what particular practice in the Firbolgian ritual they referred, for the Firbolgs alone could build. But this I can safely pronounce to be impossible. The want of Christian symbols is another argument for referring them to the remotest ages: but here the favourers of this opinion proclaim either their ignorance or disingenuity. The round tower at Brechin, in Scotland, has a crucifix, and figures of the Virgin Mary, St. John, and a lamb. Over the door of the tower at Antrim is an ornamented cross; and the doors of the towers at Timahoe and Kildare have that common ecclesiastical decoration, the Chevron moulding. Of these curious buildings above sixty-six remain. Except as to rotundity, each architect seems to have followed his fancy in the height and internal arrangement. Some have their door twenty four feet from the ground; in general it is ten or twelve. They very much resemble the Norwegian round castles of Giraldus Cambrensis, hereafter to be spoken of, in Grantstown Castle, and were first constructed by the Ostmen about the end of the 9th century, and continued to be built till the 12th. They were the common appendages to wooden churches. Kenith Tower stands 124 feet from the church, Drumboe 20, Downpatrick 48, Kildare 90, Kilkenny 8, and Drumiskin 90. At Glendaloch, we see the great insulated round tower at a distance from the cathedral: at the same place are two other towers—one at the Ivy Church, about four feet from the fabrick; the other at St. Kevin's Kitchen joined to it: here, and in no other part of Ireland, can we trace the gradual approximation of the round tower to the church; a decisive proof of its original designation being that of a belfry.

THE marriage of Donogh, Monarch of Ireland, with Driella, daughter of Earl Godwyn, and sister of Harold, King of England, who was slain A.D. 1066, and the flight of many English noble-



men to this isle from the tyranny of William the Conqueror; the resort of the Bishops of Dublin, Waterford and Limerick to Canterbury for consecration; with the visits of many of our clergy to Rome, enlarged and improved our architectural knowledge. Then, the regulating the number of Bishops and their Sees in 1100, and the settlement of the Irish Church by Cardinal Paparon in 1152, gave new dignity to the clergy, and set them upon erecting edifices suitable to it. At this time the isle seems to have been first divided into parishes, and patron Saints appointed to superintend each; but even then such division did not extend to the whole kingdom—for the Irish had not as yet every where deserted their old faith: the Culdees were powerful, and their abhorrence of Romish innovations influenced a large portion of the people. A few monastic structures were begun, but these were not important.

CORMAC's stone-roofed chapel at Cashel presents us with the first attempt in lime of a church with a nave, chancel, and choir, with columns supporting the grand arch leading into the choir. These columns are short and thick, with bases, tores, capitals, and entablatures rudely executed. A lozenge network covers the pillars; the portal is semicircular, with nail-head and chevron mouldings; the windows also are round, and over the door is an Archer mounted on an ideal quadruped. This grotesque, highly improper in so holy a place, shews how impossible it was to restrain the wayward fancy of the northern architects: it also determines the date of the building to the 10th age. An accurate examination and comparison of Cormac's cript and Grimbald's, under St. Peter's, at Oxford, will evince that they both are nearly coetaneous. The next church of which we have any authentic account is that of Christ Church, Dublin. In its black book, we find that Sihtric, the son of Ableb, or Ohaff, Prince of the Dublinian Ostmen, gave to the blessed Trinity and to Donat, Bishop of the See, a place on which to build a church, where the arches or vaults were founded. Other records inform us

that

that St. Patrick celebrated mass in these vaults; it is therefore easy to discover what they were, being criptical chapels, having the reliques of saints. Over these, as in every part of Europe, large fabricks were constructed: this church was built in 1038, but little of the original building remains.

DONALD O'BRIEN, King of Limerick, is praised by our historians for his love of ecclesiastical architecture, and for his construction of the cathedral churches of Cashel, Limerick and Killaloe, at, or a short time before, the English invasion. Hardly one of our ecclesiastical buildings are in their primitive state; for besides the injuries superinduced by time, the caprice of fashion adapted them to the taste of the times. Thus the King of Limerick never mixed round and pointed arches, long and short windows, quatre foils, and other ornaments of the Norman style with those of the Anglo-Saxon in the same building; and yet the south prospect of the Cathedral of Cashel exhibits at present these appearances.

ST. PATRICK'S Cathedral, Dublin, founded in 1190, is in the form of a cross: it was not above seventy years before, that this figure became a favourite one in England—St. Peter's, Westminster, being the first in a cruciform shape. “*Nostratibus exemplum dedit (Edward the Confessor) condendi ecclesias in formam crucis Christi passionalis; id est, productiore radio inferiori. Et hoc quidem illud est, quod inquit Malmesburius, dicens eum hanc ecclesiam—illo compositionis genere primum in Anglia ædificasse, quod nunc pæne cuncti sumptuosis æmulantur expensis.*” Spelman Concil. pag. 636.

It is not loaded with the ornaments which became afterwards so common. The windows are long and pointed, but not ramified. The buttresses are of two sorts—one low, to support the walls; the other tall spires, connected to the upper part of the wall by an arc-boutant, to enable it to bear the roof. The nave is spacious and lofty; but the lateral aisles low and dark. It is, in other respects, extremely like the church of Hexham, described in the XV Scriptores.



tores. “ Its deep foundations and subterraneous crypts ; the great variety of buildings to be seen, supported by fundry kinds of pillars and many porticos, and set off by the surprising height and length of the walls, surrounded by various mouldings and bands curiously wrought ; and the turnings and windings of the passages, sometimes ascending, sometimes descending by winding stairs to the different parts of the fabrick, are not easy expressed or described by words.” This account of Hexham is very applicable to our Church.

BOUND in the Barbarian chains of Tanistry, Gavel-kind, and Brehon laws, the Irish made no attempts in architecture, while the English were every where erecting beautiful churches and other religious structures. It is recorded as a memorable fact, the building a lime-kiln seven yards in diameter, by Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1145 ; and a stone Oratory, made by Malachy, successor to Gelasius, was an object of wonder to the Irish. In 1185, Giraldus Cambrensis testifies that they had no stone buildings. Thirteen years before, Henry II. constructed a palace in Dublin, of smoothed wattles, according to the fashion of the country. “ *De virgis levigatis, ad modum patriæ ilius, constructum,*” says Hoveden. Nor did they, if we rely on the authority of Sir John Davis, erect any house of brick or stone for private habitation previous to the reign of the elder James, that is, as he explains it in his “ Case of Tanistry,” until the abolition of the Brehon law, in the sixth year of that King’s reign. So that all our ancient architecture, as was observed of our castles, were planned and executed by English workmen : this consideration supersedes the necessity of describing them, while the labours of Bentham, Ducarrel, Warton, and Grose, are so easily resorted to.

I SHALL now conclude this Introduction by laying before the reader two curious specimens of our ancient architecture. One is the western door of the Church of Disert, in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare ; the other is the arch of the choir,  
and

and part of the archivolt of the old church of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare. Time has unfortunately destroyed every literary memorial of these venerable fabricks. They are both beautiful Saxon arches, enriched with Saxon ornaments. The O'Briens, Princes of Limerick and Thomond, founded many religious houses before and after the arrival of the English, in the county of Clare, and were the only Irish family that warmly promoted ecclesiastical architecture: of this the Monasticon Hibernicon bears witness. This was at the latter end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century. Disert Church was probably erected about this time, before the Gothic style became fashionable. I am of opinion that the arch at Kilcullen is of the same date—because in 1319, Maurice Jakis, a Canon of the Church of Kildare, built a bridge over the Liffey, about a mile north-west of the old town, which soon gave rise to a new town, and the decay of the old.



## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV.


- Fig. 1. Disert Church, Co. Clare.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Doors, windows, and capitals in the Abbey of Cong, Co. Mayo.
- 8, 9, 10, 11. Doors, windows, and consoles in the Abbey of Ballintubber, Co. Mayo.
- 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Pillars, consoles, and capitals in the Castle of Ferns, Co. Wexford.
- 18, 19. Door and window in the Abbey of Clonmines, Co. Wexford.
20. Great window in Boyle Abbey, Co. Roscommon.
21. Arches of the cloysters of Sligo Abbey, of mountain stone. The pillars are all of the form of A, except three of the form of B. and two of C.
- 22, 23. Door and window of the Abbey of Rosserick, Co. Mayo.
- 24, 25. Windows in the Abbey of Dromahaire, Co. of Leitrim.
- 26, 27. West window and door of Dunbrody Abbey, Co. Wexford.

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## DESCRIPTION

### *OF THE VIGNETTE.*



THIS Plate contains most of the different Monuments of Antiquity, delineated and described in this work.

THE principal and most striking object, is a ruined Cathedral, of that style of architecture usually denominated Gothic; near it is an antique sculptured Cross, and one of those tall slender conical towers so frequently found adjoining to or near the ancient churches of Ireland. In the plain below, there is an earthen work, commonly called a Danish Mount. On the side of the hill is a Druidical monument, named a Cromlech or Cromleck, and behind it an old Norman castle.

A RANGE of lofty mountains terminate the view; on the summit of one of them is a rude heap of stones, being another Druidical monument, denominated a Carne.



## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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### REGINALD'S TOWER, WATERFORD.

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THIS Tower was built A. D. 1003, by a Danish King, named Reginald, after whom it was named Reginald's Tower, but has since by corruption, obtained the appellation of the Ring-Tower, and Reynold's Tower, and is also sometimes called Dondory. It is situated on the easternmost angle of the city walls, near the river Suire.

A. D. 1171, when the city of Waterford was assaulted, and taken by Strongbow Earl of Pembroke, several of the chief prisoners were confined in this Tower, among them Reginald prince of the Danes of Waterford, and Malachy O-Foolain, Prince of Decies. The next year Robert Fitz-Stephens was also confined here.

A. D. 1173, in an insurrection of the Danes in this city, they murdered all the English, except a few who took refuge in this Tower, which they defended till the insurgents were subdued.

It appears from the statute 3 Edward IV. No. 39, that there was a Mint in this Tower A. D. 1463, it being then enacted, in consequence of the petition of the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford, that the groffe or groat, the denier, the demi-denier, and the quadrant, should be struck at Waterford, in a place called Dondory, alias Reynold's Tower, and that they be made of the same weight, print, and size, as is mentioned in the said act to be done in the castles  
of

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

of Dublin and Trim, and that they shall have this inscription—  
CIVITAS WATERFORD.

NEAR this Tower formerly stood a half moon, or some other kind of outwork, built as a defence to it, which was mounted with cannon. This platform, and the rest of the fortifications were dismantled in the year 1711.

SMITH, in his History of Waterford, says the Tower is now in the possession of the storekeeper of the fort of Duncannon, and ever since the year 1663, has been made use of for keeping the King's stores.



## COUNTY OF DOWN.

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### DUNDRUM CASTLE, COUNTY DOWN.

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#### PLATE I.

**DUNDRUM CASTLE** is situated on a high rock, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the adjacent country, the bay, the main sea, a great part of Lecale to the East, and the high mountains of Mourne and Iveagh to the South and South West. The following account of this Castle is given by Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, where it occurs as a religious house. “Dundrum, a mean village on the bay of that name, in the barony of Lecale, where the ruins of a strong castle, boldly seated on a rock, still remain; this Castle is said to have been built by Sir John Courcay for Knights Templars, who possessed it till the year 1313, when that order was abolished; it was afterwards granted to the prior of Down, who held the same, with a small manor adjoining, till the final suppression of religious houses\*. The reversion of this house and manor, with the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. reserved out of the premises, was granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

“\* THIS Castle was granted to the family of Magennis; on their forfeiture, it became the property of the Earl of Ardglass, and afterwards was in the possession of the Lord Viscount Blundell†; the ruins are of an irregular multangular form, with a fine round tower, which is about thirty-five feet diameter in the inside.‡” Thus far Mr. Archdall.

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\* With seven Town Lords. Harris's History of County Down.

† Ibid.

‡ Pocock's Journal.

## COUNTY OF DOWN.

In addition to which, Harris says, " When the Castle was in repair, it often proved a good guard to the pass, and as often an offensive neighbour to the English planted in Lecale, according to the hands that possessed it. Anno 1517, the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy, marched into Lecale, and took it by storm; it being garrisoned at that time by the Irish, who had driven out the English some time before. It was again possessed and repaired by the Magennis's, and re-taken by the Lord Deputy Gray, with seven castles more in Lecale, anno 1538. It afterwards got into the hands of Phelim M'Ever Magennis, who was obliged to yield it to the Lord Mountjoy on the 16th of June in the year 1601. It met with another fate during the progress of the war of 1641, when it was demolished by the order of Cromwell, though then garrisoned by Protestants, and has ever since been suffered to run entirely to ruin\*."

THE ruins consist of the gate, the large circular tower, or keep above-mentioned, with the remains of some turrets and surrounding walls, all seemingly ancient. South of the tower stand the walls of a mansion or dwelling house, apparently of a more modern construction than the other buildings of the castle.

### ANCIENT MANSION IN THE CASTLE OF DUNDRUM.

#### PLATE II.

THIS Plate shews the ruins of the old mansion mentioned in the preceding description, with the view of the sea and adjacent mountains, as seen from the inside area of the Castle. Both it and the former View were drawn in the year 1790.

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\* History County Down, p. 15.



## COUNTY OF DOWN.

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### GRAY ABBEY.

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GRAY ABBEY, called also the Abbey of Leigh, or De Jugo Dei, is situated in the eastern part of the county of Down, on the north-east bank of the Loch of Strangford, and in the barony of Great Ardes near Rosemount, nothing but an orchard interposing between them.\*

THIS was a Cistercian Abbey, founded on the 25th of August, A. D. 1192 or 1193,† by Africa the wife of John de Courcey, and daughter of Godred king of man; it was peopled with Monks brought from the Abbey of Holme Cultrum in Cumberland, which was therefore considered as the mother Abbey.

THE Lady Africa was buried here; her statue of free-stone in alto relievo was fixed in an arch of the wall, on the gospel side of the high altar; she was represented with her hands joined, as in the act of prayer. This image Harris says was much defaced.‡

THE remains of this Monastery shew it was once a large and sumptuous edifice; the east window of the church is a handsome piece of Gothic architecture, composed of three compartments, each more than six feet wide, and upwards of twenty feet high. On each side of the altar in the north and south walls, is also a handsome window of free stone neatly carved, of the same breadth as the great window, but somewhat lower; they are now grown over with ivy, which gives them a venerable as well as picturesque appearance.

THE cells, dormitory, and other offices of the monastery, are all in ruins, in many parts only so much of them remaining as serve to point out their original form and extent, amidst the trees, shrubs, and briars, with which the site is overgrown; all uniting in giving it that gloom and pleasing solemnity, which constitutes the proper character of this species of scene.

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\* Harris's Hist. of County Down, p. 120.

† Ibid of Archdall's Monast. Hibernicum, p. 120. ‡ Archdall, from Harris, says, this statue is still to be seen. When I visited this Abbey, the church was locked up, and the key could not be then found, so that I cannot speak positively as to this point.

## COUNTY OF DOWN.

A PART of the west end of the great building, is roofed and fitted up for church service. Here was the burial place of the noble family of Montgomery, the epitaphs of several of that house are given at length in Harris's history.

IN the gardens of this Abbey, is a large well of sweet and limpid water, over which is raised an arch or vaulted covering, ornamented with heads and other sculptures. This arch is supposed to be part of the original building of the Abbey: the well never fails of water in the driest season.

THIS Abbey was ruined in the rebellion raised by Tyrone, towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.\*

IN 1237, I——, the Abbot, was in this year a subscribing witness to Hugh de Lacie's grant to the Abbey of Newry.†

WALTER BARNWOOD, in 1380, held two carucates of land in Holmgrange from the Abbot of this Monastery, for the term of ten years, at the rent of five marcs.‡

AN inquisition of the 5th November, 1st of King James, finds, that John Cassels, the last Abbot, was 1st of February 32 King Henry VIII. seized of the Abbey, &c. also of seven town lands, circumjacent to the said Abbey; viz. Corballye, Ballibrenny, Ballenbelye, Ballevastra, Baliecaflane, Ballenallane, and Ballecullemanagh; also three town lands in Lecale, viz. Balletungeange, Baliedeon and Corballen, with the tithes, &c. belonging to the said lands, all in this county; annual value of the said Abbey, &c. 40s.||

THREE carucates of land in Ballymotes, alias Ballinemonogh; one carucate in Hillitstone, alias Ballyhillet; one in Carnarie, one in Ballynclore; a quarter carucate in Killena, alias Killenney; one carucate in Cashenmogheune; two carucates in Ballinquinuter, alias Quiltestone; one carucate in Ballylenagh; one in Ballincloite in the Dufferans; two in Ballykallet; one in Sheffoundbogge; and one in Holmgrange. Part of the possessions of this abbey were granted to Gerald Earl of Kildare.§

THIS View, which shews the north side of the Abbey, was drawn, A. D. 1790.

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\* Hist County Down, p. 268.

† King, p. 370.

‡ Ibid.

|| Chief Rememb.

§ Aud. Gen.



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## ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND, &c.

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### SLANE ABBEY, COUNTY OF MEATH.

**THIS** abbey, which is situated six miles west of Drogheda, on the north side of the Boyne, was, in the time of Hugh de Lacy, a considerable town, being one of the boroughs in his palatinate of Meath. Regular canons of St. Austin were settled here in the 7th century. Here, if we believe tradition, Dagobert, king of Austrasia, was educated. Henault says,—*Sigebert laissant un fils nommé Dagobert, qu'il recommande à Grimoald, celui-ci fait couper les cheveux à Dagobert, & le fait conduire en Irlande.*—This country, as I have elsewhere shown, was then the mart of literature to the western world, and held intercourse with France.

**THIS** abbey was frequently pillaged during the Ostman power in this kingdom; but in the year 946 they received a signal defeat in this town; in which Blacar and 1600 of his best troops fell. The English, with Mac Morrogh, king of Leinster, burnt and sacked the town, A. D. 1170.

**IN** 1512 the abbey was re-founded by Christopher Fleming, lord of Slane, and Elizabeth Stuckle, his wife, for friars of the third order of St. Francis, as his charter evinces, which is here adduced as a matter of curiosity:

*“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Salutem. Sciatis quod nos Christopherus Fleming, Miles ac Baro de Slane & uxor mea Elizabetha Stuckle intuitupræ charitatis intendentes salutis animarum mearum nostrorum parentum, omnium antecessorum & successorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum salubriter providere, fratribus tertii ordinis Sti Francisci, vid. patri Malachiæ O’ Bryen ac fratri Donato ejusdem nationis commorantibus, Hermitorio Sti Erci Confessoris ac Pontificis, quod jam mortificabimus eisdem fratribus in puram & perpetuam elemosinam habita & requisita licentia Dom. Midie, cæterorumque quorum intereret, pro præsentibus dedi & concessi fratribus præfatis unum annualem redditum 40 solidorum, durante vita eorum & vel alterius eorundem de dominio nostro in villa quæ dicitur Balfetrick, et Canlogbra, habendum & tenendum, percipiendum & levandum dictum annualem redditum 40 solidorum, viz. ad festum Sti Michaelis Archangeli & Paschæ per æquales portiones. Et ego vero prædictus Christopherus & Elizabetha & hæredes nostri prædictis fratribus contra omnes gentes & suis successoribus ejusdem ordinis warrantizabimus & in perpetuam defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra posuimus. Datum ultima die Augusti, Anno Domini 1512, & Anno regis Henrici octavi 4to.”*

IN 32 Henry VIII. the prior of Slane was seized of a church, belfry, dormitory, garden, and two closes, containing one acre, of the annual value of 18s. And in three years after, the same king granted to James Fleming, knight, this friary, at the annual rent of one penny Irish; and in three years after it was re-granted to James, Lord Slane, at the same rent.

THE ruins at present consist of a large chapel and a lofty belfry at the west end; there is also a handsome ramified window.

THE hermitage of St. Erc lies at the south of the town, and takes its name from the first bishop of Slane; who, the Legend says, was consecrated by St. Patrick, and died A. D. 514. In 1512 Malachy and Donat O’Brien were two hermits who resided here; but they were removed from the ancient hermitage to the new friary, as appears by the foregoing charter.

THE Right Honourable William Conyngham has here a beautiful  
feet,



feat, in improving which no expence has been spared. He has happily united elegance, taste, and magnificence in his designs.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking, anno 1791; and that of the hermitage from an original drawing by Barralet, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

### KING JOHN'S CASTLE, CARLINGFORD

CARLINGFORD was made up of old castles strongly garrisoned in antient times, to protect the pale against the northern insurgents. The construction of this castle is ascribed by tradition to king John, about the year 1210; but it seems rather to have been erected by Lacy or de Courcy, to defend a narrow pass at the foot of the mountains, close by the sea, where but a few men can march a-breast, dangerous rocks and a deep sea being below on one side, and very high mountains on the other, the least 700 yards perpendicular.

THE foundations are on a solid rock, the walls of the castle are eleven feet thick, and its base is washed by the sea. Its figure is triangular. A wall divides it in the centre, and the divisions of the apartments in the south end are still standing. On one side seems to have been a platform or battery, for the defence of the harbour.

IN 1596 Tyrone, though he had made his submission, and given pledges, attempted to surprize the English garrisons. His son-in-law, Henry Oge, made incursions into the English pale, and endeavoured to surprize Carlingford castle.

IN 1649 Lord Inchequin, after taking Dundalk, advanced to Carlingford; which surrendered, and with it many neighbouring castles. The next year it was delivered up to Sir Charles Coote and Colonel Venables.

THE bay of Carlingford, remarkable for the finest green-finned oysters, is three miles long and as many broad, and capable of receiving the largest vessels; but so full of rocks, as make the navigation dangerous, and of course is not much frequented.

THE prospect from this magnificent castle is grand; to the south-east

east the bay and ocean present themselves, and on the north-east the stupendous mountains of Mourne raise their lofty heads.

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

### ABBEY OF CARLINGFORD.

A MONASTERY for Dominicans was founded here in 1305, by Richard de Burgh, the red earl of Ulster, and dedicated to St. Malachy, whose festival is celebrated the third of November.

IN 1671 contests had arisen between the Dominicans and Franciscans, about their convents and the limits attached to them, which were submitted to Oliver Plunket, the titular primate; who decreed, that the friars of Carlingford monastery should freely beg and procure alms throughout the diocese of Armagh.

34 Henry VIII. the prior was seized of a church, belfry, chapter-house, dormitory, and other buildings; a park, close, seven messuages, a water-mill, in the vill of Carlingford, of the annual value of 4l. 6s. 8d. This friary and its appurtenances were granted to Nicholas Bagnel without rent.

THIS church is at the south side of the town; and consists of two long chapels, divided by a square belfry, supported by a lofty arch. South is a small ruin, probably a chapel. The west end of the monastery has two square towers on each side, and a small turret in the centre. On the summit of a neighbouring hill is a spacious burying ground, and a church adjoining it. Ivy, which covers these ruins, gives them a romantic wildness.

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



## ABBEY OF MELLIFONT

**I**s built in a valley five miles from Drogheda, and one and a half from the river Boyne. It was founded in 1142 by O'Carrol, prince of Uriel, for Cistercians; St. Bernard furnishing monks from his own abbey of Clairvaux, in France. The fame of St. Bernard and the sanctity of the monks soon procured it ample possessions and a seat for the abbot in parliament. In 1192 Dervorgilla, wife of Tigernach O'Rourke, died and was interred here. She was daughter of O'Malaghlin, king of Meath, and had been basely ravished by Mac Murrough, king of Leinster; for which he was expelled his kingdom, and obliged to fly to Henry II. for protection; who, under shew of assisting him, invaded Ireland, and it at length became subject to the British crown.

IN 1351 Edward III. finding that almost the whole wealth of the kingdom was coming into the hands of ecclesiastics, and that it was sent abroad to the pope, and to aggrandize foreign seminaries, forbid the clergy not to depart Ireland, or carry any sums of money with them. Reginald, abbot of Mellifont, was, by a jury, found guilty of collecting money, and sending 332 florins to the abbey of Clairvaux.

RICHARD Conter, the last abbot, surrendered the 10 Sep. 1540, and had a pension of 40*l.* granted for life. He had 16 fishing corraghs or skin-boats at Oldbridge, which produced him annually 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The whole possessions of the abbey, which were very great, amounted yearly to 315*l.* 19*s.* and were granted to Sir Edward Moore, who fixed his residence here, and made it a noble seat; it was surrounded by a high wall. The grant of the privy council to Sir Edward Moore, of Mellifont, runs thus:

“FORASMUCH as the house and lands of Mellifont are situated near unto the borders of Ulster, and hath, in all times of rebellion, been subject to the invasion of the enemy, and is not in such times defended from burning and spoil but with such an excessive charge, manner the whole commodity doth no more than bear the expences



expences of such a force as may defend it; and that in all such times the said Edward Moore hath not shunned that place, but maintained hospitality plentifully, whereby he hath not only relieved many of her majesty's servants and subjects, but defended the same lands, and thereby given an example to others, and a relief to the whole county of Louth. And forasmuch, further as in the same instruction her majesty's express pleasure is, that consideration be had to the situation of the place, adding these words—'that the house 'standeth upon the Irish country, and is chargeable to defend,'——we have condescended, and by authority of the said instruction agreed, that the said Edward Moore shall pay to her majesty for a fine of his said lease in reversion, the sum of 45*l.* current money of this realm, the same to be paid at the feast of Easter, which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1570; for payment whereof the said Edward shall, with one sufficient surety, enter into bond, in the Chancery, for the due answering thereof to her majesty's use. Given at Dublin, 1 June 1566, in the 8th year of her highness's reign.

H. Miden,

Francis Agarde.

N. Bagnel.

James Bathe."

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

(PLATE II.) THE place, seated on the borders of the pale, was strongly fortified, though little is to be seen in what now remains; it frequently resisted the enemy in the Irish wars. In 1641 the Irish sat down before Mellifont with 1300 foot; but lord Moore stationed there 24 musketeers and 15 horsemen, who bravely defended it as long as their ammunition lasted. The foot surrendered; but the horse charged vigorously through the enemy, and arrived safe at Drogheda. Even since Wright described Mellifont in 1758, the Gothic door way of blue marble, its gilding and ornaments, and the octagonal baptistery are not now to be seen; only four sides of the latter remain. Some chapels, a few arches, and pillars convey a faint idea of the original state of this magnificent pile.

THIS



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

### ABBEY OF BALTINGLAS.

**D**ERMOT Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, founded this abbey for Cistercians in 1148 or 1151. The abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. King John confirmed its lands, and granted others, and particularly a salt-pit at Arklow. In 1185 Albin O'Molloy was abbot; in a sermon which he preached in Christ Church, Dublin, he inveighed bitterly against the debauched Norman clergy, who had vitiated the probity and innocence of Irish ecclesiastics. He was after bishop of Ferns.

**JOHN GALBALLY**, the last abbot, surrendered the 15th of December 1537, and had a pension. A grant was made the 33d Henry VIII. to Thomas Eustace, viscount Baltinglas, of the abbey and its possessions; and another, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Harrington, knight. The abbey stood on the banks of the river Slaney, which runs in front about 100 yards from it. There are a long ruined chapel, a belfry, and a lofty plain east window. Not far is Baltinglas castle, in good repair and inhabited.

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

### CARNEW CASTLE

**I**s situated in the town of Carnew, and belonged to the O'Tooles, a powerful sept; who, secured in their fastnesses, defied for many centuries the power of the English.

**THE** castle is built of a bluish stone and good workmanship. At present there is nothing but its walls. There are turrets, on consoles, on two of the angles. In digging near the walls, the skeletons of several men were discovered, with musket-barrels near them, some loaded

loaded, the balls of which were of the common size; also a spur, with a rowel as large as a crown piece.

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

### ROCHE CASTLE

**S**TANDS on the summit of a rocky hill, and was formerly one of the frontier castles of the English pale. It commands a view of the neighbouring country to a great extent. The area within the rampart walls resembles the form of a triangle, but rather inclining to that of a semicircle; following the irregular shape of the hill, and taking advantage of the rock on which it is placed.

THE great chord, which is the front and longest side, is about eighty yards, and the versed sine is about forty. At the opposite corner to that of the main dwelling has formerly been a tower of defence, but now demolished, and under it is a sally-port.

TRADITION reports, that it was constructed by a Rose Verdun, an antient English family of large property; and from her was called Rose castle, corrupted into Roche castle. In the year 1649 it held out for king Charles, and was demolished by Oliver Cromwell.

THIS view was drawn by Francis Grose, Esq. anno 1789.

### CASTLE OF BALLYMOON, CARLOW.

**T**HIS castle stands in a hollow, commanded by all the adjacent hills, except on the south, where you see the mountains rise above them. The exterior walls of the bawn, and part of a square tower, in the centre of the south side, remain. The east and north sides are strengthened by a thick square abutment. The only entrance is at the west.



THE walls of the bawn are hollowed into a kind of gallery, to which the light is admitted from without by loop-holes, and from within by large Gothic windows, now quite in ruins.

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

### CASTLE OF BALLYLAGHAN.

THOUGH this castle is built in a low situation, it commands an extensive prospect to the westward. It is a square construction, defended at the south side by two round towers. The walls are in good preservation, as well as the divisions of the apartments, being four in numbers; to these you ascend by stairs.

A FEW yards to the west is a square tower, and at an equal distance at the east is another; these probably defended the angles of the bawn, which surrounded the castle.

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

### ST. MULLIN'S CHURCH.

THIS is a small village on the Barrow, which gives name to the barony. This was anciently called Teighmolin, or St. Mullin's house, he having founded a monastery here, according to tradition, in 632; in which year he was made bishop of Ferns, and died in 697; his body was laid in his own church.

THE legend of his life tells us, that he was born in Hy Kenfallagh, part of the county of Wexford; that he spent most of his life between Glendaloch, in the recess of the Wicklow mountains, and Teighmolin; that he was a signal benefactor to his country, by persuading Finachta, monarch of Ireland, to remit the tribute of oxen which had been imposed on Leinster by Tuathal Techmar, A. D. 134; and finally, that he delivered prophecies, in which he

foretold many things of the kings of Ireland, their battles, and deaths, to the end of time.—*Credat Juæus apella*—

THE church was plundered in 951, and destroyed by fire in 1138. The Augustinians obtained an establishment here, and erected an abbey, which is on a hill over the Barrow; hills and mountains narrow the view from it on every side. The north part of this ruin consists of two chapels, very much decayed. At a short distance to the south is another chapel, with masses of ruins extending down to the river, not more than an hundred yards from them. Graves and sepulchral stones cover a large space of ground, the place being, by the superstitious, held in the utmost veneration, from the supposed sanctity of its patron, St. Mullin.

It was the burial place of the Cavenaghs, at present a very old and respectable family, who derive themselves from Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster.

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

### CLOGHGRENNAN CASTLE.

THIS castle formerly belonged to the Ormond's family, but is now the property of John Rochfort, esq. In 1562 there was a Sir Edmund Butler, of Cloghgreennan, baronet; he was brother to the earl of Ormond, and his seneschal. In six years after he joined in the rebellion of Desmond; but the lord deputy proclaimed him a traitor, and took his castle.

THE Castle came into the possession of the earl of Ormond: for we are told, that in the year 1649 the earl appointed a rendezvous at Cloghgreennan, a house of his, near Carlow; where he made a junction of all the forces, Protestant and Irish, who, by the wisdom and temper of the principal officers, mingled well enough together; and towards the end of May made a body of 3,700 horse and 14,500 foot, with four pieces of cannon. About the beginning of June they marched from Cloghgreennan.



IN 1639 the earl of Arran was created baron Butler of Clogh-grennan and viscount Tullogh.

THE castle is now a beautiful and romantic ruin, on the margin of the Barrow; which is here broad, and glides stately by it. It is covered with ivy, and part is fitted up for a porter's lodge. A small round tower is in one angle, on which is reared a flag-staff. The whole seems to have been square, defended by towers. After passing the castle gate, the road winds through the lawn to the dwelling house. On every side is a rich, cultivated country. A high mountain forms the back ground; but it is not a mountain whose cloud-capt summit and heathy sides inspire horror and disgust, but one whose noble forests and verdant groves regale the sight; where the hand of taste and benevolence has reared some pretty white houses and planted an industrious colony.

THIS View, which represents the north-east aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

## ROUND TOWER AND CASTLE AT TIMAHOE.

TIMACHOO, or Timahoe, is about five miles east of Ballynakill, and has the remains of a round tower and castle. A great part of the first is down, and differs very little from the structures of the same kind. It had seven stories and rests for floors; is thirty-three feet high, fifty-three in circumference, the walls four feet four inches thick, and the door fourteen feet from the ground. The door is ornamented with the chevron or zigzag moulding.

THE castle was erected by the Cosby family about the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the property of admiral Cosby. The only thing remarkable concerning it, was an action here in the year 1642. Colonel Monk had, with 600 foot and two troops of horse, relieved Ballynakill; as he was marching back, he met general Preston with 3000 men. The latter came up with Monk at Timahoe, the numbers were very unequal and a retreat was dishonourable. Monk entrenched himself, so as to fear no attack but

in front, and resolved to receive them bravely, and that his musketeers should not spend their shot in vain. The enemy advanced, but were saluted with such a shower of bullets as killed the boldest, and made the rest give way; this Monk perceiving, he pressed boldly on them; but their terror winged their flight, so that they were soon out of his reach; about sixty of them fell.

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

### CASTLE OF DUNAMASE.

**D**UNAMASE is about four miles east of Maryborough, and was the ancient property of the O'Mores, of Leix, as it now is of Sir John Parnel, baronet. It came, with the rest of Leinster, to the earl of Pembroke, who married the daughter of the last king of that province. This castle, with large estates in Kildare, came to William de Braos or Bruce, lord of Brecknock, who married one of the daughters of the last earl of Pembroke; and he it was who, about 1250, built the castle, and erected it into a manor. The spot chosen was an antient *dún* or insulated rock, which formerly had been a strong hold of the Irish; nor was any place better adapted for a military fortress.

In 1264 Maurice Fitz Gerald seized the person of the lord justice and others, and divided the prisoners between Lea and Dunamase. Davis calls the last the principal house of lord Mortimer in Leix. About the end of Edward II.'s reign Lysagh O'More, being intrusted by lord Mortimer, who had married lord Brecknock's only daughter, with the care and protection of his estates, assumed independence, took eight castles in one evening, destroyed Dunamase, and recovered the whole country.

O'More was subdued, but in 1346 he again threw off all subjection; when lord Walter Bermingham and the earl of Kildare collecting their forces, destroyed his country with fire and sword, and obliged him to acknowledge at Athy, that he held his manor



of Bellet, and his other lands in Leix, of Roger Mortimer, as of his manor of Dunamase.

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

(PLATE II.) FOR more than two centuries after, this fortress was a bone of contention between the Irish and English. In 1642 the rebels secured it, but the earl of Ormond soon after recovered it. In 1646 Owen Roe O'Neal took it; but it surrendered in 1650 to colonels Hewson and Reynolds, who completely dismantled it.

THE entrance is south-west, and faces the road to Stradbally; here was the barbican, which served for a watch-tower, and was joined to the ditch by a draw-bridge. On each side of the barbican were ditches, as far as the hill was accessible, and the outward ballium was flanked with towers; the first gate-way is seven feet wide and the walls six thick; over it is a machicolation. Other walls surrounded the castle, which stands on the summit of the rock. This was the keep or dungeon. Contiguous was a dwelling, seventy-two feet long and twenty-one wide; on this were platforms and embattled parapets, from whence the garrison might see and command the exterior works.

SIR JOHN PARNEL has very much improved the aspect of this rock by clothing it with trees, and on the eastern side he has built a banqueting-room.

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

### SHEAN CASTLE.

SHEAN Castle stands about a mile and a half north of Dunamase. It is situated on one of those high conical hills so common in this vicinity. It seems to have been the head of a small manor dependent on Dunamase. Though not remarkable for magnitude, it was of considerable strength, from the steepness of the ground about it.

By

By a record of the year 1397 it was then a manor; for at that time Sir Robert Preston held, by the law of England, the inheritance of Margaret his late wife, the manor of Sion (Shean) of Roger Mortimer.

IN the beginning of the great rebellion it was secured by the insurgents; who also seized on Maryborough, Dunamase, and the neighbouring fortresses; but in the next year, 1642, they were dispossessed of these by Sir Charles Coote. In 1646 they fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neil; but were surrendered to colonels Hewson and Reynolds in 1650, who demolished the outworks of Shean, leaving nothing standing but the castle.

AN ingenious friend, who had often experienced the politeness and hospitality of Shean, while the residence of the reverend dean Coote, thus speaks of it, in the extract of a poem on this subject:

“ Sublime the prospect where the dome of Shean  
 Ascends majestic from the ample plain:  
 Crown'd with tall ash which screen the vale below,  
 And on the ponds their waving shadows throw:  
 The finny race in vari'd colours play  
 With speckl'd pride before the solar ray.  
 This once a waste, a hideous, gloomy fen,  
 To barb'rous chieftains and their clans a den;  
 Is now reclaim'd by the possessor's care,  
 Smiling in verdure, and like autumn fair:  
 Whilst round, far round, the leafy groves ascend,  
 Adorn the landscape, and their honours bend,  
 High o'er the dome, the seat of joy and fame,  
 Where Coote and virtue own one kindred name;  
 A name whose laurels will for ever bloom,  
 While tears shall flow to bathe the warrior's tomb,  
 Or muses pay the tributary meed,  
 To those who bravely for their country bleed.  
 But gentler scenes demand the tribute theme,  
 The milder virtues just applauses claim.  
 Graceful in manner, as in sense refin'd,  
 A charming person and a noble mind,



Th' illustrious offspring of great Bathurst's race  
 Acts as the guardian angel of the place.  
 The friend is hail'd, the poor by her are known,  
 And neighb'ring swains her genial influence own.  
 Ye flowers, ye pines, which bless us as ye rise,  
 And send your incense to the glad'ning skies;  
 Let spring eternal here for ever reign,  
 And breathe your odours round the house of Shean."

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

### CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER OF DONOGMORE.

**D**ONOGMORE is a small village near Navan, where St. Patrick founded an abbey named Biletortain, over which he placed St. Justin; it was after called Domnach-tortain, and now Donoghmore.

THE church is at present ruinous, but one end of it remaining. The round tower is similar to others; the door is to the east, and six feet from the ground; over it are sculptures of our Saviour on the cross. It is on an eminence, not far from the road leading from Navan to Slane.

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

### ATHLUMNEY CASTLE.

**T**HIS castle is in the barony of Screen, near the river Boyne, and about a quarter of a mile south of the town of Navan.

It is a large irregular mass of building, approaching an oblong square. At the east end is a square projecting tower, and another at the west. The walls are intire, and so are the divisions of the apartments.

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

CHURCH

## CHURCH OF SCREEN.

**T**HIS church, from its high situation, commands a most extensive and delightful view of the surrounding country, in a high state of improvement. There are a belfry, of no great height, and part of a chapel; the east end of which is now fitted up, and serves for a church.

OVER the south door is the figure of an ecclesiastic in relief, with a book in his hand. A little distance to the north-east stands a cross, the sculptures defaced; and in the church-yard are several fallen crosses and some old tomb-stones.

THE Marwoods, in the 15th century, were palatinate barons of Screen, which implies that they were possessors of that property; whereas it appears, by the pedigree of lord viscount Dillon, that Sir James Dillon, third son of Gerald, lord of Drumrany, about 1400, acquired a large estate about Tarah, built his mansion-house of Proudston, and a castle, with a parochial church, in his manor of Screen.

THE title of baron of Screen continued in the Marwoods till the time of Queen Elizabeth; when Walter, the last baron; left an only daughter Genet; who married William Nugent, esq. younger son of Richard, lord Delvin.

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

## ABBEY OF BECTIVE.

**T**HIS abbey is in the barony of Navan, on the river Boyne, three miles east of Trim. In the years 1146 or 1152 Murchard O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, here founded an abbey for Cistercian monks, which was called the Abbey de Beatitudine. Hugh de Lacy, the great palatine of Meath, was, with much solemnity, interred in this abbey in 1195. While attending the building of the castle of Der-  
vath



vath, or Durrow, in the King's county, and stooping forward to give directions, he was slain by one Chahargy, who with an axe severed his head from his body.

THE possessions of this church were ample: when the abbot, who sat in parliament, surrendered the 34th Henry VIII. he was seized of a church, hall, cloister, with other buildings, and 205 acres of arable land in Bective, as a demesne, a water-mill and fishing-weir on the Boyne, the rectory of Bective, and much land, of the value of 22l. 6s. 8d. besides all reprises.

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

(PLATE II.) THIS is a large building; in the centre is a square space, or area, which seems to have been roofed; at the south and west sides is a gallery, opening into the former by twelve arches, supported by clustered pillars. Over the gallery was probably the chapel. In the south front is a tower with projecting angles. From the gallery you enter a number of cells under the chapel. In the east front are two stacks of chimnies. Some of the windows and doors have pointed arches.

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

### ASIGH CASTLE.

THIS castle stands at a little distance from the Boyne, and from the south has an extensive view of the hills of Tarah and Screen; in every other direction hills confine the prospect.

THOUGH scarcely any thing but a square tower of this castle is to be seen, there are many circumstances which induce a belief that it was formerly considerable. There is to the north, about thirty yards from the castle, a small ruined chapel.

THIS View, which represents the north aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

## TORFECKAN CASTLE.

**T**HIS castle is three miles and a half from Drogheda, near the sea; and though now a mean village, was formerly a town of note.

**TORFECKAN** is contracted from Termon-fechan, the sanctuary of St. Fechin, who was abbot of Foure in the county of Westmeath. Torfeckan was a manor belonging to the see of Armagh, called after him; and in the castle the primates usually resided three months in the year. Archbishop Usher was the last who did so.

**THE** castle stands in the centre of the village, and is much more ruinous than when Wright examined it in 1757.

**THERE** was an abbey here for regular Canonesses, which was confirmed by pope Celestine III. A. D. 1195.

**THIS** View, which represents the south-east aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

## CASTLE OF ARDEE.

**T**HIS fortress was erected by Roger de Pippard, stiled lord of Ather-dee, (shortened into Ardee) about 1207. In 1538 O'Neal, with his associates, invaded the English pale, and burnt Ardee; and a descendant of his, Sir Phelimy O'Neal, in 1641, procured this town to be surrendered to him. The same year Sir Henry Tichborn advanced against it: when he was about a mile from the town, the enemy were descried to be drawn up in two divisions, and above a thousand in number; however, Sir Henry drew up his soldiers in battle array, sending a forlorn hope to scour the ditches; in doing which they fell into an ambuscade, but their valour triumphed, and they slew above four hundred of the enemy. They then fled to Ardee, where Tichborn found resistance at the foot of the bridge, from musketeers placed there in a tower; however, passing the river and attacking them in the rear, the enemy fled and left the town and castle.



THE castle stands in the middle of the town; the east and west fronts are defended by projecting towers, which rise above the other parts of the building. On the north sides are turrets; the whole is, except the front, surrounded by houses. The castle serves for a gaol.

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

### CHURCH OF ARDEE.

THIS church was founded about 1207 by Roger de Pippard, lord of Atherdee, for crouched friars, under the invocation of St. John, and following the rule of St. Austin. He endowed it with land, the right of fishery and the patronage of churches. His charters were, in 1215, confirmed by Eugene, archbishop of Armagh. This prelate added one considerable privilege, that of electing their own prior, who was to administer all things belonging to the church, both in spirituals and temporals. Edward III. confirmed their privileges and charters the 28th of March, 1340, at Westminster.

GEORGE DOWDALL, the last prior of this church, surrendered the 31st Henry VIII. and had a pension of 20l. a year out of its revenues until he was provided with some ecclesiastical preferment; the king soon after promoted him to the primacy of Armagh, and granted him for life part of the possessions of his former friary of Ardee. King James I. by letters patent, 4th June, 1612, gave this church and its appurtenances to Sir Garret Moore, at the annual rent of 79l. 8s. 4d.

BUT little of the old building remains, except one of the cells. The principal chapel has been converted into a church, and service is now performed in it. The eastern wall of the belfry is standing, but nodding to decay. The ruins are surrounded by a high wall, which obstructs a distant view. In the cemetery are some lofty trees.

THIS View, which represents the north west aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

### CHURCH OF KILMAINE.

THIS is situated in the beautiful and ornamented demesne of Sir Edward Crofton, bart. on the top of the hill of Kilmaine, which commands a fine and extensive prospect. In a clear day may be seen from this hill sixteen counties. To the north-west the eye catches the town and ruins of Roscommon, and to the north-east the noble Shannon, gliding stately through a large tract of country. To the west Croagh Patrick raises its lofty head; and from hence, as legendary tales report, St. Patrick precipitated every venomous animal in Ireland into the ocean. The mountains in the county of Longford terminate the east view.

Near the church stands a stone, about four feet high, with an inscription defaced; the date is only visible, 1639. The church is surrounded by rows of oak and ash trees; and is the burial-place of the Crofton family.

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

### ABBAY OF CLONTHUSKERT.

A CHURCH was early founded here by Saint Faithlec; it stands about seven miles north-east of the town of Roscommon, and was an abbey for regular canons of St. Austin. Its possessions were not considerable; a lease of them was granted, the 33d of Elizabeth, to Fryall O'Farrel, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 11l. 9s. 8d.

At present it is an heap of ruins; the principal chapel may yet be traced, and the eastern window, which was lofty and grand. A  
high



high hill rises to the west, between which and the abbey is a great bog stretching to the southward. A scull is here shown, in which milk was boiled and given to a man afflicted with the epilepsy. It exhibits strong marks of the effect of the fire; and being very black, has a very unpleasant appearance. We were not told, whether a cure was performed by this strange operation.

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

### DONAMON CASTLE.

THIS is rather a battlemented house than a castle. It is a square battlemented building, with projecting turrets at each angle. The roof is divided into three pointed compartments between two stacks of chimnies. The front entrance is through a circular arch, and to the upper stories you ascend by stone steps. The whole at present is in perfect repair, and inhabited by colonel Caulfield, who has very much improved it and the demesne. The river Suck runs before the front, and has a handsome bridge over it.

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

### NEW CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.

THE following account of this castle is extracted from Harris's History of the county of Down:

“NEW Castle, a house and well-improved demesne of Edward Mathews, esq. formerly belonging to Magenis, lord Iveach, was forfeited in the rebellion of 1641, and granted to William Hawkins, of London, esq. great grandfather to the present Robert Hawkins Magill, esq. but though several *mesne* conveyances, it now belongs to the said Edward Mathews.

“THE castle was built by Felix Magenis, in the memorable year  
1588,

1588, as appears by an inscription on a stone, over the door. It was exceeding strong; but it now made a commodious dwelling-house, and is situated on the verge of the ocean, which washes the foundations of some of the out-offices; by which position, when a strong easterly wind sets in, the leaves of the trees in the garden behind the castle are moistened by the spray of the sea, and taste saltish. It has an open prospect to the inland country north and west, but the huge mountain of Donard, not a quarter of a mile from it, bounds the view to the south-west, and at a distance seems as if it would tumble on it; from the top whereof a brook issues, which in its descent, forms as lovely a variety of sheets and cascades, as can be well imagined; after which it is lost in the sea, except a small stream conveyed from it for family uses, which, passing through the brew-house and other offices, supplies a well in the yard; in which grauls, a species of small salmon (taken plentifully on this coast in spring tides) are kept for the kitchen sometimes more than a week, and are thought to receive a sensible improvement by the fresh water. When the tide is out, three miles of hard and smooth sand afford in summer a most delightful airing; or, if the wind blows fresh, the same advantage may be had in a coney-warren, sheltered all round by rising hills, the grass and wild herbs of which are kept shorn as close by the rabbits, as by a scyth. The coast affords plenty and variety of sea fish, and such quantities of sand eels have sometimes been taken on it, particularly in the late season of scarcity, that the poor carried them away in sacks full; \* add hereunto the benefits of the neighbouring mountains, which afford various kinds of wild game, and particularly the heath powt, in great plenty.

“ ON the coast, near Bealachaneir Pass, is a deep narrow cave, wrought by the violence of the surges into a rock of flint; and on the brow of the hill, not far from it, by the sea side, is a large hole, like the shaft of a mine, in which the sea rolls underneath, called

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\* This book was printed A.D. 1744.



Armar's hole, from one James Armur, murdered here by his son James about the year 1701; who deservedly suffered for the fact at the ensuing assize.

“BEFORE we leave New Castle, we must not omit an instance of great barbarity committed here in the rebellion of 1641, when an Englishman, a Scotchman, and a Welchman were imprisoned in the stocks, and obliged, by their merciless enemies, to sit without breeches on raw hides; and kept in that condition so long, that their joints rotted, and the foot of one of them, when they were hanged, fell off by the ancle.” A.D. 1690, when this view was drawn, the castle was rented by the crown, for the surveyor of the customs.

THIS view was taken by Thomas Cocking, anno 1790.

### DEVENISH ISLE.

DEVENISH, corrupted from the Irish Daw-inis, or the Ox's isle, is an island in Lough Erne, a few miles from Enniskillen. There St. Lasarian, in 563, founded a monastery. We learn, with more certainty, from Usher and Ware, that it was a Culdean establishment, where the celebrated disciples of St. Columba continued to exercise their piety and virtue till overborne by superstition and an intolerant religion. In the interpolations of the Ulster Annals in the year 1130, it is said the Abbey of Daminis was founded that year. Ware supposes this refers either to repairing the antient monastery, or erecting a priory of Culdees there. But Ware knew very little of the history of this monastic order, or he would have perceived, that what the writer of the Annals understands by founding was, the building a new stone fabrick on the Roman model, with ailes, oratories, and altars, and the whole under the invocation of some legendary saint; practices which the Culdees never adopted, and some of which they abhorred. The Augustinians, who every where seized the Culdean churches, began an abbey here, but not so early as stated in the Annals. The Culdees were not expelled; but lived for some ages in subjection to their new masters. The latter procured large possessions, which enabled them to beautify their

their church, and construct many other buildings. The oldest erections here are St. Molaise's house and a fine round tower; both, probably, coeval. The former contained the reliques of St. Lasarian, or Molaise. This is a vaulted building of hewn stone, and both it and the round tower have every appearance of being constructed by the same architects. These, I apprehend, were *Dano-Hibernian* works; and the labours of the learned Mr. Archdall prove the Danes visited Devenish in the years 832, 834, and 961.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing in the collection of the right honourable William Conyngham.

### CASTLE OF ORANMORE.

ON a long rocky neck of land, and at a small distance from the village of Oranmore, stands this castle. It is on the most inland extremity of the bay of Galway. The only part of the castle to be seen at present is a high square tower; a handsome modern house was built out of the other parts.

THE vicinity of this castle to the sea, and the rocks about it, make the view uncommonly picturesque and beautiful.

THIS view was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

### ABBEY OF MONASTEREVAN, KILDARE.

THIS is on the river Barrow, and at some distance from the town, to which it gives name; and which, within a few years, has been greatly enlarged by stores and new houses. This is one of the happy effects of inland navigation; the grand canal runs by this town.

It is said St. Abban founded here a sumptuous abbey, and gave it the privilege of a sanctuary; but it was St. Evin who, in the 7th century, brought monks from South Munster, and settled them here.



here. However, the ancient church going to decay, Dermot O'Dempsey, King of Ophaley, about the year 1177, granted to the Monks the present site whereon to erect an abbey in honour of the Virgin Mary, and other possessions of considerable value contiguous to it, the copy of which charter is in the English Monasticon.

THE Abbot, who was of the Cistercian order, had a seat in Parliament among the Barons of the realm. On the suppression of religious houses it was granted to Lord Audley, who assigned it to Lord Viscount Ely; it afterwards came into the Marquis of Drogheda's family, wherein it now is, who beautifully repaired, or rather new built it, for none of the ancient abbey is to be seen. The front is square with projecting wings, the portico and every part in the Gothic style. It stands in a demesne of eleven hundred acres, and is one of the noblest country seats in Ireland.

IN this abbey was anciently preserved St. Evin's bell, called Bernan Emhim, which was committed to the care of the Mac Egans, hereditary chief justices of Munster, and in all causes was solemnly sworn on by the tribe of the Eoganachts. So true is it what Giraldus Cambrensis records in the year 1185—" *Ut sacramenta super Campanas, bajulas baculosque sanctorum longe magis quam super Evangelii et præstare vereantur Hiberni, et pejerare.*"

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

## CHURCH AND CASTLE OF MOON, KILDARE.

THESE are near Timolin. Here is a large church, said to have been a monastery of Conventual Franciscans, an old Cross and some Irish inscriptions. And near, is a large Danish Rath, where a counsellor Ash was interred by his own desire; it was railed round and planted with trees.

THE castle is on the banks of the river Grifs, which runs through a vale in front. The Church is in ruins, but the walls are still standing; it is filled with rubbish, and shrubs and weeds growing through it. The church stands higher than the castle on the top of a hill. On a grave-stone are the names of O'Brien and More Cullou, who deceased A. D. 1635, and A. D. 1635 Patrick Brien.

THE remains of the castle consist of one square tower; close to it is the lodge of Mr. Leate, whose property these ruins are: his demesne is well wooded, his improvements handsome, and the whole form a good picturesque view.

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

## ABBAY AND MOUNT AT NOAS, KILDARE.

THIS is a populous thriving town, and was in ancient times a place of note, being the residence of the Kings of Leinster. Soon after the arrival of the English, Noas was erected into a manor; for Henry II. in 1176 gave the barony of Noas to William Fitz Gerald. He strongly fortified it, and built castles and towers in different parts of it.



IN 1316, Bruce led his Scots to Noas, being conducted by the Lacies, where they staid some days, spoiling churches, opening tombs in search of treasure, and at last burnt the town.

IN 1419, Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Deputy, held a Parliament here, which granted a subsidy of three hundred marcs. In 1648, the Earl of Ormond secured Noas with a garrison, and placed in it a new Sovereign, eight Burgessees, and fifty families of despoiled protestants. Soon after it was at different times taken and plundered by contending parties.

THE Abbey here was a house founded in 1484 for Austin Hermits: it was erected at the farther end of the town at the foot of a Mount. Scarcely any thing is standing but the belfry and a wall. The belfry is entered by a Gothic arch, on each side of which is a staircase leading up to the rooms, in number three. A Mount, it has before been observed, was the usual appendage to abbies. A cut from the grand canal passes by the abbey at no great distance.

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

## KILDARE CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER

### AT KILCULLEN.

THIS is called Old Kilcullen, to distinguish it from the new town of the same name. A monastery, it is said, was founded here very early by St. Patrick, who appointed St. Isernin bishop of it. He died in 469, and was succeeded by St. Maclaius, who was also St. Patrick's disciple, and deceased in the year 548. In 936, the church was plundered by the Ostmen, who spread desolation through the country; in 1036 it shared the same fate.

KILCULLEN was formerly of considerable strength; it had seven  
D 2 gates,

gates, only one of which remains, being ten feet wide with a handsome arch. Maurice Jakis, Canon of Kildare, constructed in 1319, a bridge over the Liffey, about a mile north-west of the town, from which time old Kilcullen went to decay.

THE round tower here has three stories and one rest; it is forty feet high, forty-four in circumference, three feet six inches in thickness, and the door seven feet from the ground. The present Church has a curious Arch standing in it, the interior circle of which is divided into lozenges adorned with various sculptures, but so defaced as not to be described.

IN the church-yard are the fragments of crosses, one is eleven feet long, ornamented with sculptures; and on the south side of the church is a carved stone, fifteen feet long, with the figure of a man in armour.

THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose.

## COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

### CARRIGOGUNNEL CASTLE

IS situated six miles from Limerick, on the river Shannon. In the village was an old house of the Knights Templars, wherein Donough O'Brien, Lord of Poble O'Brien, resided in 1530. The Castle was built by this powerful Sept, and was always a place of great strength. In 1691 it was fortified, and had a garrison of two hundred men. Immediately after the battle of Aghrim it was invested by General Scravemore, and soon surrendered. Doctor Story, who wrote the history of this war, and was Dean of Limerick, obtained from Government one hundred and sixty pounds, for the purchase of powder, to blow up Castle Connel and Carrigogunnel Castle; and they are now almost piles of ruins.

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

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## ST. MARY'S, DROGHEDA.

**T**HIS Church was founded by the inhabitants of Drogheda for Carmelites, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. By an inquisition taken in 1307, it appears that the corporation granted to the Friary eighty virgates of land; and in 1346, licence was given to William Massager of Drogheda to assign four acres of land adjoining the same for increasing and maintaining lights before the Statue of the Holy Virgin in the church.

**V**ERY little of this Church but the bare walls remains. Eastward is a chapel roofed, which serves for a church. In the first a large arch in the south end shows the building to have been lofty and grand: another in the north end has its terminations ornamented with foliage and heads.

**N**EAR the door of the east chapel is a tomb with this inscription. "Christofer Ledwitch, Sheriffe of Drogheda, 1624." This was an immediate relation of the writer of these pages, whose family came with the De Burgo's into this kingdom, and had large possessions in Connaught, where they were Palatinate Barons, as the following extract from Camden's Annals, at the end of his Britannia, evinces. "A. D. 1329, Thomas Lord Botiller marched with a great army into the country of Ardnorwith, where he fought and was killed, and with him John Lord Ledewich, Roger and Thomas Ledewich." A branch settled at Grange in the county of Westmeath, and another in the county of Meath, from which the writer is descended.

**A**BOUT six hundred yards from the church is a large artificial mount, called the Bevrack mount; from whence, vulgar tradition says, Cromwell battered the church; but that commander had

had other business than wreaking his vengeance on religious structures. The Mount was either a court of law or a garrison.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Grose, Esq. anno 1791.

### ABBAY OF TIMOLEAGUE.

THE village of Timoleague is situated on an arm of the ocean, which flows in between the hills, whose feet it washes. It is in the barony of Ibawn and Ballyroe, and eight miles S. W. of Kingfale. It was anciently a place of note, being much frequented by the Spaniards, who imported thither larger quantities of wine, and tradition reports that it had fourteen taverns that sold Sack. But the harbour is now quite choaked up with sand. A small river discharges itself here, called the Arigideen, or the Little silver Stream; it runs at the foot of an hill, formerly clothed with an oak grove for about a mile, in a picturesque serpentine manner. It passes by O'Shagnesley's castle, the church-yard, and the walls of the Franciscan abbey. This venerable monastic edifice, whose ruins we have exhibited, was founded by William Barry, Lord of Ibawn; the 17th December 1373 he died, and was interred in it. In 1400, it was given to Franciscans of the strict observance.

JOHN de Courcy, a Monk of this house, and afterwards Bishop of Clogher, with the assistance of James Lord Kinsale, his nephew, built the library, belfry, dormitory, and infirmary, and bequeathed liberally to it. He died in 1518, and was buried in the church. Provincial chapters were held in this abbey in 1552 and 1563. Here are several tombs of ancient Irish families; as M'Carthy-righ's, in the middle of the choir. West of it is an old broken Monument of the O'Cullanes, and on the right hand, that of the Lords de Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas, and others, were



were interred here. By an inquisition taken, four acres and an half of land were found to belong to the abbey, which were then possessed by Lord Inchiquin, but now by Lord Barrymore. A considerable part of the tithes were granted to the college of Dublin. Near the church is a well, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, celebrated for miraculous cures. St. Molaga is patron of the parish, and it receives its name from an old monastic Cell dedicated to him, called Tea Molaga, or St. Molaga's house.

THE building, though unroofed, is intire, for it was thoroughly repaired in 1604. It consists of a large choir with an aisle: one side of the said aisle is a square cloister arcaded, with a platform in the middle; this leads to several large rooms, one of which is said to have been a chapel, another a chapter-house, the third the refectory, besides a spacious apartment for the Guardian of the house, with kitchen, cellars, &c. the whole forming a large pile of building. There is an handsome Gothic tower, seventy feet high, between the choir and the aisle.

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

### NAUL CASTLE, COUNTY WESTMEATH.

THIS castle is more remarkable for its romantic situation than for its size or strength. It stands over a glen overhung with rocks, in which are many caves, formerly the receptacle of plunderers and robbers, who retreated here and were protected by the castle. One of these, nicknamed Shaen Kittogh, or Jack the lefthanded, was remarkable for many bold depredations: he long eluded the pursuit of justice, but was at length taken with an Amazonian Female, the intrepid companion of all his exploits, and both paid the debt due to the injured laws of their country.

A SMALL

A SMALL stream meanders through the glen, dividing the counties of Meath and Dublin; this, at a distance, lower down, forms a fine water-fall, called the Roches.

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

### ABBEY OF OLD LEIGHLIN.

ABOUT the year 632, it is said, St. Lasarian constituted an episcopal See at old Leighlin, about a mile and a half west of the river Barrow. Burchard, a Norwegian, is reckoned among the principal benefactors of this church: he was buried in St. Stephen's priory, which he founded, under a marble monument supporting his effigies, with this inscription,

Hic jacet humatus, dux fundator Leniæ;  
En Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus ecclesiæ.

Donat, bishop of Leighlin, on the arrival of Henry II. rebuilt the cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire. Bishop Thomas bestowed Prebends on his Canons. Bishop Saunders erected and glazed the south window, and Bishops Meredith and Vigors were great benefactors to the See.

THE fame of St. Lasarian, patron of the church, and the attention of his successors to its improvement, collected numbers from every part, and made Old Leighlin anciently a considerable town. It contained a distinct See till the year 1600, from which time it has been united to Ferns.

THIS View, which represents the east aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.



## CASTLE OF ATHCARN.

**T**HIS is a large square building, defended at the angles by towers, in very good preservation, and at present inhabited by Mr. Henry Garnett, who rents it from the proprietor, Sir James Somerville, Baronet. To the west, and joining it, are offices of the same date as the castle. A ditch surrounded the castle, and added greatly to its strength.

**T**HE principal entrance is on the south side through a pointed arch. In the upper corners of a defaced coat of arms, cut on a square stone, are the letters W. B. I. D. the date is 1590. The walls are very thick, and it could have held out a long siege, as it is not commanded by any high grounds immediately about it.

**T**HE castle is romantically situated in the midst of trees, not far from the Nanny water, which flows by its north side.

## CHURCH AND TOWER AT MONASTERBOICE.

**M**ONASTERBOICE is about three miles from Drogheda: it was anciently called Monasterbute, from St. Bute or Boetius. He died A. D. 521. The Danes, in 968, plundered this church. In 1052, Flan, a celebrated antiquary, flourished in this abbey.

Here are the ruins of two chapels, at some distance from each other: near the west end of one of them is a round tower, 110 feet high, 51 in circumference; the walls 3 feet 6 inches thick, and the distance of the door from the ground 6 feet: within it has six stories and projecting stones. It is built with a flaty stone from the neigh-

bouring hills; the door is of free-stone, as are the windows of the chapels.

On the south side of the church are two large crosses, one 18, the other 16 feet high; one is called St. Boyne's cross; a saint, as is common in Irish hagiography, made from the river Boyne. Nothing but ignorance and anility could call it the most ancient relique in Ireland, when the word Muredach is said to be legible on it. For if Muredach lived A. D. 534, neither the letters or language of that time would be intelligible now, as the impossibility of deciphering the Brehon laws, of a much later date, abundantly proves. Nor can any argument be deduced in favour of their antiquity, from the rudeness of the sculptures on these crosses. But of these we shall speak in another place.

THREE Anglo-Saxonic coins with many more were found by a man, who was digging a grave near St. Boyne's cross: two have the word Edmund Rex, the other Edelstan. It is probable the Ostmen, who inhabited Ireland in great numbers, acquired these in their predatory incursions into the Saxon heptarchy, or that they were procured in the way of trade. Let this be as it may, the sculptures seem to belong to the 9th or 10th century, and the coins support this opinion.

### ARDGLAS CHURCH.

ARDGLAS, as its name imports, is a high green hill, in the Barony of Sliemargy, about four miles north of Carlow. It is now a Roman catholic chapel, built, according to tradition, by a lady of the family of Hartpole. It is erected in the form of a cross, and is thatched. The eminence on which this chapel stands commands a fine prospect



peet over the counties of Kildare and Carlow, watered by the winding streams of the Greece and the Barrow.

IN one arm of the cross is a small chapel, the place of interment for the Grace family. Engraven on a square copperplate is this epitaph.

Nobilis ingenio, mitis, formosa, pudica,  
 Francisca exigua hic cespite tecta jaces;  
 Sed non tota: animus cæli loca læta petivit,  
 Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.  
 Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque jubebant,  
 Sedula fecisti, filia, sponsa, parens.  
 Non luxus tibi mollis amor, non cura decoris,  
 Unica cura inopes, et Deus unus amor.  
 Religio flevit, flêrunt virtusque pudorque,  
 Matribus exemplum, virginibusque decus.  
 Sheffieldus flevit, pangens lachrymabile carmen,  
 Quod tibi perpetui pignus amoris erit.  
 Æternum flerit, lucis prætesus et auræ,  
 Flere Deo vitam, ni putet esse nefas.  
 Concordes animas Christus revocabit in unum,  
 Pax ubi sancta manet, nec dirimendus amor.

D. Francisca Grace, alias Bagot, uxor Sheffieldi Grace obiit 3 die Maii, A. D. 1742,  
 ætatis suæ 32.

Opposite is this inscription:

Here  
 Lyeth the body of  
 Mrs. Martha Grace,  
 Late wife of  
 Mic. Grace, Esq.  
 She was  
 Religious without ostentation,  
 Pious without hypocrisy,  
 Friendly without flattery;  
 To the distressed  
 A support,  
 To the orphans a mother:

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

In her life, attended with many blessings,  
Her death, with many tears.

She was  
Faithful to her husband,  
Tender to her children,  
Forgiving to her enemies.

O passenger ! how soon thou shalt resemble  
Her in her mortal part,  
God knows !

Do thou labour to resemble her in that  
Which is immortal.

She lived, she died, she ran the happy race,  
She won the glorious prize, immortal peace.

She died

November the 28th, A. D. 1736, in the 55th year of her age.

## ABBEY OF AGHAMACART.

**T**HIS church, founded about the year 550, is four miles west of Durrow in the barony of Upper Ossory. O'Dempsey erected a priory here for regular canons, under the invocation of St. Tigernach. It was the cemetery of the Fitz Patricks, Barons of Upper Ossory.

IN the 43d of Elizabeth, a grant was made to Florence Fitz Patrick of this priory and its appurtenances; as the rectory of Aghamacart, the tithes of Cowlhill or Cullanhill, the Dominican monastery of Aghaboe, the rectory of Cowlkerie or Coolkerry, the rectories of Aghenmaghe, Aghtert, Cirke, or Skirk, and Kelline or Killine. All these were part of the princely possessions of the Fitz Patricks long before the arrival of the English, and bestowed on the church by them. This noble family still have the right of advowson to Aghamacart, Cahir, Killine, and Coolkerry: an ecclesiastical patrimony



mony perhaps of unrivalled antiquity in any part of the King's dominions.

THE building and vaults were extensive, but now in ruins ; part of the walls of the chapel and an inconsiderable portion of the belfry remain : the gate at the entrance is an arch of good workmanship. The inhabitants relate, that a brother of the priory, who had not subdued his passions by monastic austerity and maceration, became enamoured with a lovely nun ; her tender heart felt his attachment, and repaid it by reciprocal affection. An illicit connexion could not long be concealed—time revealed the fatal secret ; the friar, to prevent the ignominy which his conduct merited, and to atone for his crime, precipitated himself from the top of the belfry and expired. The females, who tell this tale, draw a veil over the fate of the frail sister, and pretend to know nothing of her catastrophe.

AGHAMACART parish is the property of the Right Honourable the Earl of Portarlington, but the church, that of the earl of Upper Ossory.

### STRANCALLY CASTLE

STANDS in the parish of Kilcockan, on the the Black Water, which is here of considerable breadth, and makes a beautiful appearance, its lofty sides shaded with woods forming most pleasing landscapes.

THE castle of Strancally is built on a rock directly over the river. A passage of some length and breadth is cut through the rock to the river, and was formerly used by the Earl of Desmond as a prison. There is an hole cut through the rock in the manner of a portcullis, down which he cast the dead bodies. A person, who

who had the good fortune to escape from this dismal prison, related to government the horrible practices committed here, who ordered both the cave and castle to be demolished. The cave is laid open, and half the castle blown up, the powder splitting it from top to bottom.

### BALLAGHMORE CASTLE

**I**s situated at the foot of the mountains that separate the King's and Queen's Counties, and near the high road to Roscrea, from which it is distant about four miles. It was built by Mac Guil Phadruigs, or Fitz Patricks, ancient Princes of Ossory, and was on the bounds that formerly divided North from South Munster. In 1647, Captain Hedges, who was in garrison at Borros in Ossory, attacked Ballaghmore, which, after a stout resistance, surrendered, and he blew up some part of it, and filled the intrenchments; as he was returning with his prisoners and booty, he was intercepted by a party of Irish, who fell furiously on him in the evening, rescued their companions, and slew many of the party, so that the remainder with difficulty reached Borros. This castle and a large tract of country is now the estate of the Earl of Mountrath, whose ancestors bore a conspicuous part in the wars of Ireland, and, as rewards for their services, obtained large possessions in this county.

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



## ABBEY OF AGHABOE.

**I**F the Life of St. Columba, written by Adamnan, be genuine, few ecclesiastical foundations can boast an earlier antiquity than Aghaboe. In this author it is named Achetbou, and in Bishop Otway's Visitation book, in the episcopal palace of Ossory, Aghevoc, Aghboy, Aghboe; all corruptions from Achadhbo, in Irish, *the field of the cow*, an appellation given it from the remarkable richness of its pastures. Adamnan places a Monastery here in the 6th century, and makes Cannich its first Abbot. This Cannich is the Welsh Saint Canocus, or Canice, mentioned by Gerald Barry, in his Welsh Itinerary. From the intimacy, of which many instances are given by Adamnan, between Cannich and Columba, there is reason to believe it was originally a Culdean establishment; and as the Augustinians always succeeded on the expulsion of the Culdees, so here, Ware tells us, the religious were Regular Canons of St. Austin.

THIS old conventual was changed into a Cathedral Church about the year 1050, when the see of Ossory was removed from Saiger or Seir Kiran, a village in the King's County, to Aghaboe. Thus the annals of Leinster under this year say—"A Church was built in Achadboe, and the shrine of St. Canice placed in it." This must mean the erection of the Cathedral, which, according to the Visitation book before mentioned, was removed from Aghaboe to Kilkenny the 28 Henry II. so that it continued in the former place for 132 years. During this period, the names of but two Bishops are preserved, O'Fogarty and O'Dullany or Delany; and this is a proof what little dependance is to be placed on our annals or legends for clerical affairs antecedent to the arrival of the English.

THE writer of these pages has been above twenty years Vicar of  
the

the parish of Aghaboe, and is from circumstances enabled to give an exact account of the fabricks of both Cathedral and Abbey. Of the former only the chancel remains, which serves as the parish Church. The east and south windows are pointed, and seem to have been modernised. The inside walls are adorned with niches, canopies, and concentric mouldings; and on the north side is a Gothic door, four feet high and two wide, and about three from the floor. When the inside is examined, there appears a little cell made in the thickness of the wall, capable of holding one person; it is arched over, and the ribs arise from four pillars, and on the west side is a stone seat. This is a curious confession-box, into which the Priest entered by the door, and in which he was invisible to the penitents. A circular aperture from it opened into the church-yard. The tower is on the north side, and placed where the screen divides the nave from the chancel: it is an hexagon, and arched over, and from the wall a frame of masonry rises for holding the bell. The moulding that adorns this tower, represents the contour of the human body.

ABOUT the year 1380, Florence Fitz Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory, founded a convent of Dominicans in Aghaboe. The church is one hundred feet long, and twenty-four wide. It has three windows to the south, and one at the east end. At the south side, Phe-lan's Chapel stands forward, and is divided from the Church by an arch, resting on a pillar of solid masonry. In this oratory is a niche, wherein stood the statue of St. Canice, the patron; and in the walls are inverted cones with eight grooves for holy water. The large quadrangle, monks cells and cellars were, not many years ago, destroyed by the sacrilegious hands of the writer's predecessor, for the unworthy purpose of inclosing a demesne. Such modern Goths bring an odium on their country.

*Et terram altricem sævi execramur Ulyssis.*

THIS View, which represents the south east aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.



## MELIFONT CASTLE.

SIR Edward Moore, ancestor to the present Marquis of Drogheda, had greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Ireland in the 16th century, and was rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with a lease of the dissolved Abbey of Melifont, with its appurtenances, which he made his principal residence, building a castle there for his greater security, and also a castellated house, where his posterity remained, till the late Earl of Drogheda removed to Monastereven, now Moore Abbey, in the County of Kildare, the seat of the late Viscount Loftus, of Ely, which descended to his lordship as heir to that family.

MELIFONT Castle, seated on the bounds of the English pale, was a great curb on the restless and rebellious natives. In 1641, Lord Moore had a troop of sixty-six horse at Melifont, with which he went to Drogheda, to endeavour to secure that town from the rebels. The latter, taking advantage of his absence, sat down before Melifont on Sunday the 24th of November, with 1300 foot, intending to surprise it. There were only twenty-four musketeers and fifteen horsemen in the place, who, as long as their powder lasted, made a brave defence: at length overpowered, the foot surrendered on quarter, but Colonel Coll Mac Brian Mac Mahon ordered them all to be slaughtered; the horse vigorously charged the enemy, and got safe to Drogheda. The rebels destroyed and carried away of goods and cattle to the amount of two thousand pounds, and killed twenty-eight of Lord Moore's servants, most of whom they would not suffer to be buried.

IN 1653, Lord Moore's estates were sequestered; but on the 10th of October the same year, it was ordered that his house at Melifont,

the park with the deer therein, and 300 acres of land, in such places next adjoining and lying close together as he should chuse, should be exempted from extents for the maintenance of himself and family.

THIS View was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1791.

### ENNIS ABBEY.

THE long narrow windows, divided by stone mullions, the delicate carving and other architectural ornaments, speak the age and expence bestowed on this beautiful Church. The Abbey was constructed in 1240, by Donagh Carbrac O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, for conventual Franciscan friars. About sixty years after it was repaired and adorned by one of the same family, who presented the Religious with crosses, embroidered vestments, cowls, bookcases, and blue painted windows.

So great was the devotion of the Princes of Thomond towards this foundation, that one of them in 1311, bestowed the whole revenue of his principality for the support of this monastery, and for enlarging and beautifying it; and in 1350, Pope Clement VI. granted it several indulgences. Letters were encouraged and cultivated in this house: in 1375, Edward III. granted his licence to Marian Currydany, a brother, to go to Strasburgh, in Germany, to study.—Friars of the strict observance succeeded the conventual. In 1577, the crown was in possession of the site of this monastery, a mill on the river Fergus, and the eel and salmon weir, with some houses and gardens in the town; and on the 1st of June, 1621, it was granted to William Dongan, Esq.

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



## CASTLEDERMOT CHURCH AND ROUND TOWER.

WHEREVER we meet a round tower, we may be assured an ecclesiastical foundation existed there antecedent to the arrival of the English. Tradition says, St. Diermit had a Church, or rather a monastic Cell here in the year 500: his festival is celebrated, as the patron, the 21st of June. The place was at first called Discart Diarmuda; and after, for many years, Tristledermot. Here Cormac Mac Cuillenan received his education, and was here interred in 938. About this time, it is probable, the Round Tower was erected, and some ages after the old Church. Tradition reports, that one of the stone crosses in the cemetery was coeval with the Tower.

ON the arrival of the English, Henry II. granted O'Morthy, or O'More's country, the district in which Castle Dermot stands, to Walter Riddlesford, who built a castle there from which the town takes its name. And in the reign of King John, the said proprietor founded a Priory for crouched friars, which, at the dissolution, was given to Richard Keating. In 1264, Richard de Rupella, Lord Justice of Ireland, Lords Theobald Botiller and John Cogan, were taken prisoners by the Fitz Gerald's of Tristledermot, which shews at once the weakness of Government and the power of this family at that period. In 1302 a Monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded in this town by Lord Ophaley; in fourteen years after it was destroyed by Bruce and his Scots, who carried away its books, vestments, and other sacred ornaments and utensils; but this sacrilege was revenged by their defeat soon after. On the 26th of August 1499, a Parliament was held here, when an act was made for the nobility to use saddles: however, the natives retained their old custom of riding without them, nor two hundred years after did they lay aside their old practice.

ON the construction of the Castle and Monasteries, Castledermot became a market town, and is supposed to have been surrounded with a wall, but no traces are now to be seen. The only ruins are those of the Castle, Franciscan Friary, Round Tower, and Church.

THIS View was taken by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

### WICKLOW ABBEY:

THIS Monastery was founded in the reign of Henry III. by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, for Conventual Franciscan Friars. It is situated in the town. Here the Fitzgeralds in 1178, erected a strong fortress, called the Black Castle. In 1301 it was taken and burnt by the Irish. In 1533 the O'Byrnes submitted to Henry VIII. by indenture, and granted him the town and castle of Wicklow.

IN 1642 Sir Charles Coote marched from Dublin to the relief of this town; the enemy, upon his approach, fled to the mountains.

DIERMIT O'More was the last Warden of this friary, a lease of which was made to Henry Harrington in the 17th of Elizabeth. The walls of this edifice still remain, and are enclosed in gardens. Much praise is due to the proprietor for the care taken of them.

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



FORT IN MARYBOROUGH.

**A**N act of the 3d and 4th Philip and Mary recites, that the countries of Leix, Slewmerge, Offaley, Irry, and Glenmalire, belong of right to their Majesties, but were of late wholly possessed by the O'Mores, O'Conors, O'Dempseys, and other rebels, but by the industrious travail of the Earl of Suffex, Lord Deputy, were reduced to obedience, and their lands to the disposal of their Majesties, in such manner and such proportions, as by him shall be thought proper. That for the better conserving and keeping those parts in civil government, it is enacted, that the new fort in Leix be called Maryborough; and that Leix, Slewmerge, Irry, and such portion of Glenmalire as is situated on that side of the Barrow, whereon Maryborough stands, be known and called the Queen's County.

A STRONG fortress was erected here to keep the country in subjection, and a numerous garrison placed in it. In 1648 it was in possession of the confederate Catholics, but the year after it was taken by the Earl of Castlehaven. In 1650 the forces of Parliament, under Colonels Reynolds and Hewson, possessed themselves of it, and levelled the works, leaving only a small ruin to mark the place where they stood.

THIS View was taken by lieutenant Daniel Grose, 1792.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

NEWTOWN ABBEY.

**A** PRIORY of regular Canons of St. Victor was founded here in 1206, by Simon de Rochefort, Bishop of Meath. He after converted

verted the Church into a Cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. Here were made by this Prelate, in 1216, the remarkable constitutions which changed village bishopricks into rural deaneries: the canons of this synod are to be found in Wilkins's Councils. Bishop Simon died in 1224, and was interred in the church. On the 1st of May, 1536, this house was suppressed by Parliament, and granted to King Henry VIII. The Prior sat in the upper house, as a Baron. The remains of the large old Church still exist, and among them is an ancient tomb, said to have been placed there for a daughter of King John.

THIS View was taken by lieutenant Daniel Grose, 1792.

## COUNTY OF MAYO.

### CASTLE MORE.

THE family of Dillon, who possessed large estates in this county, constructed every where castles for their defence: this was one, differing very little from the rest. It is situated on a small eminence by the road side, and about a mile from the village of Ballaghadirreen. The country people have demolished the walls and other parts to build their cabins: this practice, if not prevented by landlords, bids fair in a short time to level most of our old fortresses, whose only memorial will be found in this work: this already has been the case with many of them, even during the short period of its publication.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, 1791.



## CASTLE OF BALLYHARA.

**T**HIS Castle was erected by the O'Hara's, a powerful sept in this and the neighbouring counties. It stands on the edge of a bog, with a flat country all around it, and not far from the village of Tubbercorry. About 1736, Hiberius O'Hara, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Viscount Taafé, resided at Ballyhara. Since that time it has gone so much to decay, that the entrance into the Castle cannot be ascertained. What remains are exhibited in this Plate.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, 1791.

## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

## FRANCISCAN ABBEY AT CASHEL.

**T**HIS, commonly called Hacket's Abbey, from William Hackett, who founded it in the reign of Henry III. for Conventual Franciscans, was reformed in 1538 by friars of the strict observance. In 1363, the brethren of the convent committed great enormities on the lands of Sir Robert Preston, by cutting his timber, and driving away his cattle: they not appearing, the sheriff was ordered to attach them. Diermit, the last guardian, surrendered this friary to the crown, 31st Henry VIII. and the same was granted for ever to Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, to hold *in capite* at the annual rent of 2s. 10d. Irish money. On the night of the 14th of February, 1757, the lofty and beautiful steeple of this church  
fell

fell to the ground. This religious house was situate at the rear of Friar street, and is now so much gone to ruin, that it is scarcely possible to trace the divisions of the building: what remains measures east and west, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth: on the south side, opposite the centre of this range, is a small chapel, with niches for candles, and a handsome window. In the year 1781, the great east window and many other parts of the Abbey were pulled down, to employ the materials in private buildings.

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

## COUNTY OF GALWAY.

### KNOCKMOY ABBEY.

THIS Monastery was founded in 1189, by Cathal O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland, on the following occasion: early discovering a thirst after military glory, and jealous of the rapid progress of the English in the subjugation of the isle, he roused the Irish princes to assert their native rights, and restrain their oppressors; and in this, and every other enterprise of danger, he offered himself to be their leader. A good opportunity, as they persuaded themselves, soon presented itself, when De Courcy was removed from the government of Ireland, and Hugh de Lacie substituted in his room. De Courcy, foreseeing the gathering storm, dispatched messengers to Almericus de St. Laurence, who was then in Connaught with thirty knights and two hundred footmen, to come to him. St. Laurence advanced on his journey, and was met by Cathal, at the head of twenty thousand men, when a most bloody and obstinate engagement



engagement ensued: Cathal was victorious, and in the ardour of devotion, he vowed to erect an abbey on the spot. This place was called in Irish Knockmoy, the Hill of the Plain, and the Abbey—*Monasterium de Colle Victoriæ*, from Cathal's success. It is six miles south-east from Tuam, in the barony of Tiaquin, and in O'Kelly's country: it was a daughter of the Abbey of Boyle, and of the Cistercian order. Cathal, the founder, took on him the habit of the order, and dying the 28th of May, 1224, was interred there. Hugh O'Kelly, the last Abbot, surrendered the 24th of May, 1542, and covenanted to furnish the King with sixty horse, a battle of gallo-glasses, and sixty kern, when the Lord Deputy should come into Connaught; and with twelve horse and twenty four kern, any where out of the province. On these conditions he held the Abbey during life.

IN 1620, Val. Blake held this Abbey and its appurtenances. But the most curious part of these ancient remains are the fresco paintings on the monument of Cathal, the founder. One compartment represents Christ on the cross: another shews us six Kings, three deceased and three living; of the latter, he in the middle is Roderick O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland at the English invasion. He holds in his hand the leaf of some plant, to denote his being lord proprietor of the whole kingdom: the Princes on each side are his vassals: he with the hawk on his fist is his grand falconer; the other with the sword, his grand marshal: these held their land by grand serjeanty. Below them sits a Brehon, with his roll of laws, having pronounced sentence of death on Dermot Mac Morogh's son, for the crime\* of his father, in joining the English. The boy is tied to a tree, and two archers were executing the sentence, his

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\* Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus, que mei obsidem dederat, capitali sententia condemnavit. Giral. Cambriens, pag. 770.

body being transfix'd with arrows. Such is the story, which this painting exhibits. I said in my *Antiquities of Ireland*, that this could scarcely be so old as the 12th century, but from better information I am convinced it was executed in the 17th, when the Confederate Catholics repaired their Abbies and Chapels, and when they had the aid of Italian and other foreign architects and artists to execute any history they chose to propose.

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

## COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

### TRISTENAGH ABBEY.

THE precise time when this Monastery was founded, is not certain, but it seems to have been in the reign of Henry II. and by Geoffry de Constantine. Edmond Nugent, the last Prior, surrendered this house to the King on the 20th of March, 1541, and had a pension settled on him during life. In 1590, a lease of this Priory was granted to Captain William Piers, in whose family it still continues. One of them, who gave a description of the County of Westmeath, informs us, that the building was in the form of a cross, having, in the centre, a steeple, raised on the four innermost corners of the Cross, from each of which the wall, as it rises, slopes off until the whole is brought into an octagon; from thence the tower rises about thirty feet in eight sides, in each of which is a window. The walls of the church and steeple, though without a roof, remain firm and substantial.

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



PLATE II. In 1780, the steeple was seventy-four feet high. The Proprietor converted part of this Abbey into a dairy, and part served for a stable; this was a prognostic of its total ruin, which he effected in the year 1783. The drawing was made before its destruction, and we may well wonder at that insensibility which could feel no compunction for the demolition of so noble and venerable a fabrick.

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

## COUNTY OF TYRONE.

## AUGHER CASTLE.

THE policy of the English and the turbulence of the times obliged all to whom grants of lands were made to erect castles. When this castle was built, it is not easy to discover. In 1602, there being a rumour, says Cox, that the Spaniards were again landed in Munster, Sir Henry Dowkra was placed at Augher. Pynnar's Survey informs us, that in 1600, Lord Ridgeway had three hundred and fifteen acres at the Augher, for which he was to build a Town, and had then performed thus far of the conditions; he had made fifteen houses, whereof two were of lime and stone, the rest all cage-work and couples. A principal Burgeſs was to inhabit each house, and to have two acres, besides commons for cattle: the whole number of Burgeſſes to be twenty. Augher is now a Borough-town; patrons, Messrs. Richardson and Montray; but, it seems, at this time it was not incorporated.

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

## ROSCOMMON.

## CLONSHANVILLE ABBEY.

THIS Monastery stands upon the edge of a very extensive bog, the country, for a great distance round, being a flat. In Irish it is named *Cluain-sean-mbil*, or the retreat of the old Leper. It stands in the Barony of Boyle, and seven miles from the Town of that name. A legendary account ascribes the foundation of the Church to St. Patrick, an ideal personage, to whom monkish writers resort when they are about to retail fables.

It was erected in 1385, by Mac Dermot Roe for Dominicans. The Mac Dermots formerly had large possessions in this and the neighbouring county of Sligo; the representative of which was the late Prince of Coolavin, of whom *Young*, in his Tour in Ireland, thus speaks: "Another great family in Connaught is Mac Dermot, who calls himself Prince of Coolavin; he lives at Coolavin in Sligo, and though he has not above 100l. a year, he will not admit his children to sit down in his presence. This was certainly the case with his Father, and some assured me even with the present Chief. Lord Kingsborough, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Sandford, &c. came to see him, and his address was curious. O'Hara, you are welcome; Sandford, I am glad to see your mother's son (his mother was an O'Brien); as to the rest of ye, come in as you can."

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

PLATE II. The Monastery consists of two distinct parts, which seem to have been formerly united, but now very much in ruins.

The



The eastern window is intire : the Tower sixty feet high, standing upon an arch, and has offsets. There are no remains of cloisters.

NEAR the Belfry is a vault, the cemetery of the Frenches, of French-park ; on the eastern wall of this vault are their arms, and this inscription :

“ Pray for the Souls  
“ Of Patrick French Fitz Stephen of Galway,  
“ Burgefs, who lived in this world eighty-fix years.”

THIS Monastery was granted by the Crown to William Taafé, who afterwards fold it to Lord Dillon.

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

## ROSCOMMON.

### LOUGHLIN CASTLE.

JOHN Fitz Gerald, fourth Baron of Ophaley, married Honora, daughter of Hugh O'Connor, titular King of Connaught, and by her had four sons. Maurice, one of them, was ancestor to the Fitz Gerald's of Turlogh and Mohiny, in the County of Mayo, one of whom founded this Castle.

IT was originally a very strong and extensive building, each angle being defended by a Tower; two of these only now remain. The Castle stands on the south side of a lake of the same name. The western tower is used as a prison, until the criminal can be removed to the county jail.

SIR Lucas Dillon, about 1630, was possessed of the Mansion-house and Castle of Loughlin, and the present Lord Viscount Dillon.

Dillon has removed much of the stones from Loughlin to complete a noble house and beautiful improvements which he is carrying on at the opposite side of the Lake.

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

## ROSCOMMON.

### BALLINTUBBER CASTLE

Is all in ruins, of great extent, and of a square figure, flanked by four towers of various forms. The dwellings were close to the towers, leaving an open area in the middle: the entrance is defended by a tower of a peculiar construction.

THE Town owes its rise to an Abbey erected there by O'Conor, King of Connaught, A.D. 1216, for regular Canons, and shortly after was founded this abbey. The ruins seem to be of a later date, and to have been the work of Sir John King, to whom these and a large property were granted by the Crown in 1605. Near this Castle a remarkable battle was fought in the Irish rebellion, A.D. 1642, wherein the English forces were successful. It is recorded, that a young Irish gentleman behaved on this occasion with singular bravery; for, after his party fled, he placed himself at the corner of a ditch, where he defended himself with his pike against five horsemen, who fired on him: a gigantic English soldier getting behind him, slew him. Being stripped, and his montero taken from his head, long tresses of flaxen hair fell down; this farther exciting curiosity, it was at length discovered that this gallant youth was a female.

O'CONOR Dun of Ballintubber assumed the style of King of Connaught in 1641, and was extremely active in that rebellion with

Con



Con O'Rorke: the latter was taken prisoner by Sir Charles Coote.

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

## LEITRIM.

## DROMAHAIRE CASTLE

WAS erected on a hill close to the village of that name by the O'Rorkes, formerly a powerful sept here. It has seven stacks of chimnies. In 1626, the Duke of Buckingham made a grant to his brother, Sir Edward Villiers, of 6500 acres of arable and pasture land, and 5114 of wood and bog, in the Barony of Dromahaire, which had before been granted to the Duke, 5th Jan. 1626, on the resignation of Robert, Earl of Nithsdale, and his brother, James Maxwell, and the same was confirmed to Sir William Villiers by patent, 5th of September, 1628, to hold in capite by the service of one Knight's fee, and the rent of 83l. 6s. 6d. the premises being erected into the Manor of Dromahaire, with many large privileges; two weekly markets, 10th of July, and 20th of October, with liberty to impark a thousand acres with free warren; to export corn and other commodities growing on the premises, to erect two tan houses, with a license of absence to him and his heirs (who were to be Clerks of the Markets and Assay Masters,) discharging them of personal residence, on their keeping a sufficient agent upon the premises; and to build within four years a castle, sixty feet in length, twenty-four in breadth, and thirty two in height, with a Bawn of four hundred feet in circuit, encompassed with a stone wall, fourteen feet high.

THIS

THIS new Castle was constructed with the stones of part of O'Rorke's Hall or Castle, which lies lower down the hill.

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

## MEATH.

### DULEEK ABBEY.

THIS was an ancient episcopal See afterwards united to Dublin. The town lies four miles from Drogheda, and from its ruins seems formerly to have been a place of note. St. Cianan, or Kenan is said to have founded an Abbey here about 480. It was frequently plundered by the Danes, and also by the Irish in their intestine wars. The bodies of Brien Boremhoe and Morogh, his son, both slain at the battle of Clontarf, were brought by the Monks of Swords to this Abbey, and from thence conveyed to Louth by the Monks of St. Cianan. The annals of the four Masters, at the year 1169, remark, that this Church of Duleek was a Damliag, or stone building; a proof that such were then not common in Ireland. In 1182, Hugh de Lacie, Lord of Meath, built a cell here under the invocation of St. Kenan, and subjected it to the Priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester: he settled in it regular canons of St. Augustin. At the dissolution, it was found to possess very large property in lands and tithes.

THIS View was drawn by Francis Grose, Esq. anno 1791.

PLATE II. In the Town of Duleek was also an Augustin Priory, said to be erected by one of the family of O'Kelly, before the arrival of the English: if so, it could not be for Augustinians, whose establishment in this island was much posterior. The possessions of both Abbey and Priory were granted to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the present Marquis of Drogheda.

THIS



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

## KERRY.

## MUCRUS ABBEY.

THOUGH this is commonly now called Mucrus Abbey, its old appellation was Iyrelagh, or the building on the Lake. It is in the barony of Magunihy, on the margin of Lough Lean, or Lake of Killarney. Donald Mac Carty, in the year 1440, founded a friary here under the invocation of the Holy Trinity for Conventual Franciscans: he repaired it in 1468, a few months before his decease. Since that time it has continued the cemetery of the Mac Carty family. Donald, Earl of Clancare, was interred here, as was Patrick, Lord Kerry, the earl's nephew, in 1600.

It was again repaired in 1602, but afterwards suffered to decay. The walks are surrounded by a venerable grove of ash trees, which seem to grow spontaneously from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave and steeple are entire, and there are many decayed tombs. The cloysters are also standing, and consist of several Gothic arches of solid marble, which inclose a small square, in the centre of which stood a remarkably tall yew-tree; its spreading branches, like a great umbrella, overshadowing the niches of the whole cloyster, forming an uncommon and very picturesque covering. A bell, not many years ago, was found in the adjacent lough, and from its inscription it appeared to have belonged to this Abbey. A miraculous image of the Virgin Mary was said to have been formerly preserved here. On the dissolution, the site and revenues of this house were granted to Capt. Robert Collan, who assigned them to bishop Crosbie.

## TIPPERARY.

## BURNT COURT

Is a fine specimen of those castellated houses so common in the turbulent periods of Irish history. It is said that a castle was first erected here by one of the barons of Ikerrin: however, it changed masters frequently, and was at length besieged and taken by a party of Cromwell's army, but was not so much demolished as many other places that fell into the hands of that fierce republican.

It was surrounded by a high and strong wall, which inclosed a bawn of considerable extent, within which a dwelling house was built by Mr. Anthony Chearnley, who deserves to be remembered for cultivating the art of design, when few pursued it, in 1740, in Ireland. It was he who made this drawing of Burnt Court, and also those in Smith's History of Waterford. He had a large collection of views from ancient remains, which probably lie in private hands, and well deserve to be made public.

THIS View, which represents the south-east aspect, was taken from an original, by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

PLATE II. This View, which represents the north-west aspect, was taken also from an original, by Anthony Chearnley, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.



## WEXFORD.

## SELKSER ABBEY.

**T**HIS was founded for regular Canons by the Danes, and was called the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul of Selkser. The family of the Roches were its patrons, and munificent benefactors. John, Bishop of Ferns, in 1240, held a synod here on the morrow of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin; they are inserted in the first volume of Wilkins's councils. The priory had large possessions, and was dissolved the 23d of March, the 31st of Hen. VIII. John Heygharne being the last prior.

**T**HE church is constructed in a plain manner of blackish stone, and stands in the town of Wexford. The steeple is much decayed at the top; the arches which support it rest on plain square piers, except one, which is an octagon. The tithes, formerly the property of this priory, now belong to the Earl of Portsmouth.

**T**HIS view was taken from an original drawing by Brun, in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyngham.

## L E I T R I M.

## FENAUGH

Is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh, and was said to be founded by St. Callin in the sixth century. His festival is observed the 13th of November. It was celebrated in former ages for its divinity school, which flourished greatly under the direction of the Culdees.

THE west end of the church is vaulted, and divine service is performed in it; the eastern window is esteemed of curious workmanship. There is a tradition, that when St. Callin began to build this church, an evil spirit by night pulled down what was erected in the day. The saint, enraged at this opposition, resolved to check his mischievous activity, and having blessed some ropes, he drew them every night along the top of the building to prevent his approaching; but Satan, more wicked than wise, attempted to break the holy barrier, and got so entangled among the cords, that he could not disengage himself, and afforded a pleasant spectacle in the morning to the monks, who did not dismiss him without due castigation. To perpetuate the memory of this event, there is a line engraven about the middle of the east gable, which reaches from north to south; and on the north side, about twelve feet from the ground, is also engraven a figure of this evil spirit in the wall, with part of the line in his mouth.

THIS view was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.



## WEXFORD.

## BARGY CASTLE.

**I**f a conjecture may be allowed from the name, Bargy being the Anglo-Saxon Biorg, a fortress, this was a strong hold in very remote times. The jargon spoken in this barony I have shewn, in the Antiquities of Ireland, from the slender surviving materials, to have been Teutonic, introduced in the first age of Christianity, probably earlier into these parts. The proofs of this, though perhaps not perfectly satisfactory, may, in abler hands, lead to something more certain.

BARGY Castle is the seat of Francis Harvey, Esq. but so altered and modernized, as to render it impossible to trace the original plan: the buildings which surround it are also an insurmountable obstacle. The View here given is taken from the garden side, and exhibits the best idea of its ancient state.

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

## WICKLOW.

## ARKLOW CASTLE.

THERE is little more than half of a tower remaining ; it makes part of the walls that inclose the barracks. It was in former ages much contended for by the English and Irish. In 1331, it was strongly fortified and in possession of the first, when it was violently attacked by the latter ; but Lord Bermingham opportunely came to its relief, and with a small party defeated the O'Tools with considerable slaughter. However the Irish a short time after became masters of it, and on the 8th of August, 1332, the English obtained and re-edified it.

IN 1641, the Irish surprised this castle and put all the garrison to the sword ; they held it till 1649, when it, with the neighbouring fortresses, fell into the hands of Cromwell, who marched from Dublin, in September, with a design to reduce to his obedience the south-east and south parts of Ireland, which he effected in a short time.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by P. S. Reyley, Esq. in the collection of the Right Honourable William Conyng-ham



## CAVAN.

## PRIORY OF DRUMLANE.

**T**HE proper name of this monastery was Dreum Leathan, the broad ridge or back, which has been corrupted into Drumlane and Drumlahan. It is a vicarage in the barony of Loughtee in this county, and on the borders of both Breffnies or Brennies, which comprehended the counties of Leitrim and Cavan. The Church was founded in the sixth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. St. Maidoc, a celebrated legendary personage, was born in it. That the monastery is of great antiquity the round tower declares, and hence it became the burial place of the chieftains of the Brennies. The monastery was totally decayed in the year 1025. Queen Elizabeth granted the church to Hugh O'Reilly of the Brenny, and head of his sept, for the term of twenty-one years.

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

## KERRY.

## ROSS CASTLE.

**R**oss is not properly an island, but rather a peninsula, being separated from the main land by a morass, over which is a bridge. Ross Castle was originally constructed by the ancient powerful sept  
of

of the O'Donoghoes, was flanked by round towers, and was of considerable strength. In 1641, General Ludlow, attended by Lord Broghill and Sir Hardress Waller, summoned it, when the garrison surrendered.

At present there are a few dismounted guns to be seen, and a barrack for two companies of foot. The governor of Ross Castle has been an officer on the military establishment for some years. Few places exhibit more magnificent views of nature or such delightful picturesque scenes than those to be seen from Ross Castle, in the Lake of Killarney. On one side of it are stupendous mountains, whose summits are lost in the clouds. Opposite to this, is a level and beautiful country, with the pretty town of Killarney, the ornamented demesnes and houses of gentry, and a fine expanse of water, spotted with enchanting islands. The pencil of the finest painter, or the pen of the sublimest poet would fail describing the natural charms of this enchanting spot.

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

## ANTRIM.

### DUNLUCE CASTLE.

ON the settlements of the Mac Donnells, afterwards Earls of Antrim, in this county, they erected this strong Castle of Dunluce about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1601, Sorley Boge Mac Donnel was seated there. Before this, in the time Sir John Perrot was Lord Deputy, Sorley Boge was in rebellion against the English government, being joined by the O'Cahanes and Carroughs. The Deputy marched into their country, and obliged  
O'Cahane



O'Cahane to give hostages; he then besieged the castle of Dunluce, and sent artillery by sea to Skierries Portrush, from whence it was drawn by men two miles: the Warders soon submitted, and this strong place was given up to the Deputy.

Sir Randal Mac Sorley Mac Donnel, on the 14th of July, 1606, surrendered his lands to the crown, and with them this castle of Dunluce, which was reserved for a garrison, but he was to have the keeping of it. A Saturday's market was granted to be held in Dunluce. On the 21st of June, 1615, the castle of Dunluce was confirmed to him and his heirs, to hold by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of five shillings English, with power for the crown, in time of any general war or rebellion, to resume and retain the same for a garrison. In virtue of a commission of Grace, 8th of September, 1629, he received from Charles I. a confirmation of his estates, and Dunluce was erected into a manor. It gives the title of Viscount to this noble family from the 25th of June, 1618.

THIS View was taken from an original, by ——— Nixon, Esq.

## MEATH.

### TRIM CASTLE.

THIS castle was erected by William Peppard, soon after the arrival of the English in this isle. In 1775, the Irish, after submitting, rose in rebellion, and demolished the castles that had been constructed by their invaders; but the next year were suppressed, and the castle of Trim, which had fallen into their hands, was repaired. In 1221, Earl Marshall had great contests with Hugh de Lacy; Meath was

harassed between them, and Trim besieged; but it fortunately escaped being taken; and shortly after a new and much stronger castle was built on the ruins of the old one. In 1399, on the news of the Duke of Lancaster's progress in England, King Richard, who was then in Ireland, imprisoned his and the Duke of Gloucester's sons in the castle of Trim, a place of the greatest strength within the English pale. In 1422, Mortimer, Earl of Meath and Ulster, had the inheritance of Trim, and there died of the plague.

IN 1641, it was surprised by the insurgents, but the next year was taken by Sir Charles Coote. The fortifications had decayed, for at this time it was encompassed with an old ruinous stone wall, through which Sir Charles forced a passage. In the night, the enemy, to the number of three thousand, advanced silently, but the centinel gave the alarm, and Sir Charles, who on expeditions never went to bed, was instantly on horseback. He could only collect seventeen troopers; however with these he advanced to the gates and charged the enemy, whom he threw into disorder, and soon obliged to fly. Pursuing unguardedly in the dark, he received a mortal shot in the body and expired, whether from his own men or the enemy was never known. This end, says the historian, had this gallant gentleman, whose very name was a terror to the Irish. His body was brought to Dublin, and there interred with great solemnity; floods of English tears accompanying him to the grave.

IN 1647, the castle of Trim was fortified, and made very strong; Colonel Fenwicke lay there with a regiment of foot and some troops of horse: it was besieged by General Preston, but relieved by Col. Jones. In 1649, it was taken from the Parliamentarians by Lord Inchequin; in 1650, the Royalists possessed themselves of it, but were dispossessed by Col. Reynolds and Sir Theophilus Jones.

THERE



THERE were many religious houses, and some parliaments had been held in this town.

### KELLS CHURCH AND TOWER.

**K**ELLS, from the circumstance of its beautiful round Tower, ninety-nine feet in height, was certainly a place of great antiquity; nor is it improbable, has tradition reports, but that it owed its origin to St. Columba in the sixth century, from his founding an abbey there. That he dedicated it to the Virgin Mary is a fable, for I have elsewhere shewn, that the Culdees had not adopted saint worship, and that Dermot Mac Kervail endowed it is more than doubtful, as there are no written monuments of this age. The town was anciently called Kenanus and Kenlis.

IN 806, Cellach, Abbot of Jona, took refuge in this kingdom from the northern Vicingi or Pirates, who now began to alarm the shores of Europe. He naturally betook himself to the Culdean Abbey of Kells, which he repaired, and of which he took the direction: this he continued for seven years, and then resigned in favour of Dermot, returning to Jona, where he died in 815.

IN 918, the northern swarm, known under the name of Danes, pillaged Kells and levelled the church, which was of stone. This last particular, recorded by our annalists, may be true, for Cormac's Chapel, at Cashel, was built of stone fourteen years before. But if Kells Church was of stone, it must have been a building arched with stone, similar to those at Glendaloch, St. Doulachs, Portaferry, and other coætaneous structures. The Danes, while their power continued in this isle, frequently plundered Kells; and after their ravages ceased, it was often consumed by accidental fires.

IN 1152, John Paparo, the Pope's legate, held a synod here, to new organize, and render more productive to his holiness, the Irish Church. This was a fatal breach made in our ecclesiastical constitution, which wanted no foreign interference, being regular and independent. He distributed four palls to four newly instituted dignities, named Archbishops.

THE English, who arrived here in 1169 and the subsequent years, with remarkable bravery possessed the most commendable piety, which they displayed in building elegant churches, and richly endowing them. Thus, Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, in 1173, made a large grant of lands to the Abbey of Kells, and a measure out of every brewing of ale in the town. King John, in 1177, confirmed all Lacie's donations. In 1315, Edward Bruce the Scottish invader, defeated Lord Roger Mortimer near Kells, took many prisoners, and burnt the town. Richard Plunkett, the last abbot, voluntarily surrendered his church and its possessions, in 1541, which was granted, *in capite*, to Gerald Fleming, Knt. at the yearly rent of 6l. 6s. 8d.

THE round tower in Kells, before noticed, is ninety-nine feet high, sixteen in diameter, the clear inside ten, and the walls three thick. There is also a square tower, well built, having four kinds of buttresses at the angles, and a sort of offset about the middle of the height. There is a small round tower at the back of the town, thirty feet high and ten in diameter, perhaps a turret on the town wall. Also a great cross repaired in 1688; and a small stone building arched with flags, called Columcille's Cell, of which it is said the archdeacon is obliged to take possession before he goes to church. This was probably the first Christian oratory erected here, and, like similar crypts, was held in the greatest veneration.

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

CLARE.



## CLARE.

## QUIN ABBEY.

**T**HIS ecclesiastical foundation is said to be ancient, and to have been consumed by fire in 1278. In 1350, the Mac Namaras, the powerful sept of Clan Cuilleán, now built it for Franciscans of the strict observance, being the first reformed house of that order in Ireland. Mac Namara's tomb is in the church. Bishop Pococke, in his tour in Ireland, now in the British Museum, gives the following account of Quin. This is one of the finest and most intire monasteries I have seen in Ireland; it is situated on a fine stream, with an ascent of several steps to the church. At the entrance one is surprised with the view of the high altar intire, and of an altar on each side of the arch of the channel. To the south is a chapel with three or four altars in it, and a very Gothic figure, in relief, of some faint. On the north side of the chancel is a fine monument of the family of the Mac Namaras of Rance, erected by the founder. On a stone, by the high altar, the name of Kennedye appears in large letters; in the middle, between the body and the chancel, is a fine tower, built on the two gable ends.

**T**HE cloyster is in the usual form, with couplets of pillars; but is particular in having buttresses round it by way of ornament; there are apartments on three sides of it, the refectory, the dormitory, and another grand room to the north of the chancel, with a vaulted room under them all: to the north of the large room is a closet, which leads through a private way to a very strong round tower, the walls of which are near ten feet thick. In the front of the  
monastery

monastery is a building, which seems to have been an apartment for strangers, and to the south-west are two other buildings.

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

### LIMERICK.

#### CULLUM CASTLE.

**I**N a country where every person of property was obliged, by necessity or by the state, to erect some fortrefs to secure his family or property, it is impossible to trace the original founders of many of our castles.

CULLUM Castle was of considerable strength in the civil wars of 1641. Sir Hardress Waller was sent by Ireton, in 1650, with forces to lie before Limerick; in his way he assaulted Cullum Castle, defended by Captain Thady Bourk and a garrison of fifty men. After a few discharges of artillery, called fakers, Bourk capitulated. The soldiers placed in the towers and on the top of the castle, not knowing what was agreed, and seeing a number of the English entering the gate, fired on them and killed two, and wounded Waller in the left arm; he, however, with uncommon generosity, restrained his men from revenging their companions, and contented himself with the pillage of the castle and neighbouring country, which was very considerable, and which he brought safe to Limerick.

THIS



THIS castle was soon after in the possession of the Marquis of Clanricard, but at length was dismantled by part of the forces of parliament.

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

### ROCKBARTON CASTLE

IS romantically situated, and its ruins present a very picturesque appearance. It is said to have been built by one of the family of O'Grady. It was garrisoned by the Irish in 1649, but the year after taken and demolished by Colonel Axtel, who was then Governor of Kilkenny, and marched from thence to assist in the siege of Limerick. The out-works were extensive, and it was capable of a long defence against small arms; for in those rude and barbarous ages there were but few public roads, and these almost impassable, so that with the greatest difficulty artillery could be brought against fortresses: whenever they were, no castle was able long to hold out.

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

## MONAGHAN.

## BLANEY CASTLE.

SIR Edward Blaney was extremely active in the Irish wars in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. In 1604, he was appointed Seneschal of Monaghan, and had large grants of land in that country. To secure these, he built Castle Blaney. On the 23d of October, 1642, Hugh Mac, Patrick Duff Mac, Coll Mac Mahon, with several others, forcibly seized and plundered the castle and town of Castle Blaney, expelled him from the same, and took his wife, seven of his children, his two sisters, and many of his kindred and servants, prisoners; and received the rents and profits of his other lands, which, when the rebellion began, were worth 1150*l.* a year, besides 560*l.* arrears due out of the same. And he was also despoiled of his goods and chattels, consisting of horses (besides his riding horses, worth 237*l.*) and cattle worth 800*l.* plate worth 500*l.* linen 500*l.* sheep 153*l.* furniture in his two houses, worth at least 1000 marks; ready money 29*l.* debts 400*l.* library 500*l.* They also burned and plundered his houses to the damage of 7000*l.* so that at the last his losses amounted to 13873*l.* and his future loss by the deprivation of his estate to 2250*l.* until peace was established, and lands came to be of their former value.

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

PLATE II. The chapel in Castle Blaney was erected by William the sixth Lord Blaney, about 1690, where the family have been since interred; their cemetery before was the church of Monaghan.

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

QUEEN'S



## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

## AGHMACART CASTLE.

THE Fitz Patricks were lords of the principality of Ossory long before the arrival of the English in Ireland. They soon laid aside their rude manners, and became highly civilized and attached to the British government, at the same time they preserved their spirit and independence; of which Barnaby Mac Gill Patrick, chief of his sept, gave a remarkable instance in the reign of Henry VIII. His country had been spoiled by Peter Butler, and he had in vain sought for protection and redress from the ruling powers: upon which he dispatched a messenger to the king, who met his majesty as he was going into chapel, and delivered to him this short and forcible message: "*Sta pedibus, Domine Rex, Dominus meus Gil-lapatricius me misit ad te, et jussit dicere, quod si non vis castigare Petrum Rufum, ipse faciet bellum contra te.*"

LORD Deputy Sydney, in his state papers, praises the valour and wisdom of the Baron of Upper Ossory, in 1575; and tells the lords of council, that no country could be better governed and defended. To effect which, he erected a number of castles on different parts of his princely property, and furnished them with strong garrisons. Aghmacart he constructed, a grant before being made to him of the Dominican Friary of Aghaboe, and the Benedictine Abbey of Aghmacart. Cox, who mentions this grant, strangely corrupts the names. Lands at Harold's Grange, now called Harold's Cross, were bestowed on him, that he might have a residence near Dublin, where his presence was always useful.

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

## ROSCOMMON.

## ROSCOMMON ABBEY.

**F**ELIM Mac Cathal Crowdearg O'Conor, King of Connaught, about 1257, founded this house for Dominican Friars. He died in 1265, and was interred in this church; his monument is of Irish marble; he lies at full length, holding a sceptre, and round him are gallow-glasses. In 1445, the friary having gone to decay, Pope Eugene IV. granted a Bull, dated at Rome the third of the nones of May, this year, to encourage the faithful to contribute to its reparation.

THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking.

PLATE II. Chapters of the order were held here in 1678 and 1682. Sir Ulic Burke, Bart. of Glinck, bestowed on the friars a house and land, which they at present possess, and it is inhabited by sixteen religious of the order. The property of the old friary, containing a church, cloyster, hall, cellars, orchard, and gardens, with sixty acres of land, and the advowson of two rectories, with other messuages and tenements, were granted to Sir Nicholas Malbye, Knt. together with the Augustinian Abbey in Roscommon, the 20th of Elizabeth. In January, 1615, another grant of the same was made to Francis, Viscount Valencia.

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



## MAYO.

## STRADE ABBEY.

**J**ORDAN of Exeter, or Dexter, at the solicitation of his wife Basilia Bermingham, erected this house for Dominicans, in 1252. This family, who became mere Irish, took the name of Mac Jordans; others followed their footsteps, the more, as it is said, to ingratiate themselves with the natives, by Hibernizing their names. This is not the truth; it was from adopting barbarous manners in uncivilized ages, and consequently the familiarity with and the facility of pronouncing Irish names, with perhaps a contempt for the English, that they took these strange appellations.

IN 1434, Pope Eugene IV. granted a bull of indulgence for rebuilding the friary, whenever it should be destroyed by fire or any other calamitous event. At this time the building received some improvement from Mac Jordan, who had married Penelope O'Connor.

QUEEN Elizabeth bestowed this house and its possessions on Patrick Barnwall; but about the year 1756, it was the property of the late Lord Tyrawley. The interior part of this structure is in ruins, the exterior walls are intire: the high altar is adorned with Gothic ornaments; in its centre is an image of Christ in the Virgin's lap, and a figure in relievo on each side, within a compartment. There is also a tomb adorned with relievos of four kings in different compartments, one of whom is kneeling before a bishop mitred, near which are the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul.

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

## SLIGO.

## BALLYMOTE CHURCH.

**T**HIS stands in the Barony of Corran, five miles from Achonry. It was built by one of the Mac Donoghs. There were two branches of this sept, the Mac Donoghs of Corran, founders of the church of Ballymote, and the Mac Donoghs of Tyrreil: it was given to Franciscans of the third order. At the suppression it was granted to Sir Henry Broncard, who assigned it to Sir William Taafe, Knt. ancestor of the present Viscount Taafe; a sister of whom was married to Brian Mac Donogh of Ballymote, and by whom that property came into the Taafe family.

**T**HE church stands at the end of the town, and was the cemetery of the Taafes for many years. An inquisition of the 27th of Elizabeth, finds that this friary, near the Castle of Ballymote, was totally ruined and destroyed by the rebels, and that the friary did belong to the castle, together with a small quarter of land, called Carron Temple, and the moiety of another quarter, called Carow Icale, with the tithes of the same. The building is not large, but of good workmanship, and the eastern window is remarkably handsome.

**T**HIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.



## WEXFORD.

## FERNS CASTLE.

**T**HIS castle was constructed about 1176, by the first English adventurers. In 1312, by the treachery of Adam de Northampton, bishop of Ferns, the Scots and Irish burnt and destroyed the town and castle. For this a writ was issued against him by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and Justice of Ireland, ordering his arrest, for adhering to Edward Bruce and his brother Robert Bruce, and furnishing them with provisions, arms and men.

**T**HE castle stands on an eminence in the town : it appears to have been a square, flanked with towers; one is entire, and half of another. The entire tower is thus constructed; three quarters of its height, beginning from the ground, is of small stones of all sizes, the next three quarters are larger, and the upper of hewn stone. This tower, among other apartments, has a beautiful chapel, the groining of which springs from consoles; the floor is gone. The room over it is arched, and the edges of the stones of the long loop-hole windows have been rounded, as if for embrasures for light artillery.

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

## DUBLIN.

## ST. DOULACH'S.

THIS church remains a monument of the Danish style of architecture, the most ancient in this kingdom. It is a curious structure, with a double stone roof; the external one which covers the building, and that which divides the upper from the lower story. The whole is forty-eight feet long by eighteen wide. You enter this crypt by a small door at the south. Just at the entrance, the tomb of St. Doulach presents itself; the tomb occupies almost the entire room; it served as an altar, and seems designed for no other use than the separate admission of those who came to make their prayers and offerings to the saint. From this room, by stooping, you pass a narrow way, and enter the chapel. This is twenty-two feet by twelve, and is lighted by three windows: the arches are pointed, the decorations Gothic, these with the square tower are later additions. The roof is of stone, and carried up like a wedge: so well bedded in mortar are the stones, that after a lapse of many centuries, neither light or water is transmitted.

NEAR it is a holy well of great celebrity; it is within an octagon inclosure, adorned with emblematical fresco-paintings; a bath is supplied from the well. The crypts at Cashel, Glendaloch, and Killaloe, are similar to St. Doulach's. Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh, built in 1135, at the abbey of Saul, two stone-roofed crypts, seven feet high, six long, and two and a half wide, with a small window.

St. Dou-



ST. DOULACH is a corruption of St. Olave. He was born in 993, and died at the age of thirty-five, so that the structure could not be older than the 11th century. As the Danes possessed all the shore and land from Dublin to Hoath on the north side of the Liffey, they would naturally venerate the Saint of their own country, and raise edifices to his honour. In Dublin, of which they were masters for many ages, there was St. Tullock's or Olave's lane; in it were a cross, a well, and an oratory sacred to him.

## KILKENNY.

## GRANDISON CASTLE.

**T**HE ruins of this fortress proclaim its pristine strength. It does not seem to be older than the reign of James I. when proprietors of large tracts throughout the kingdom, by order of Government, were obliged to erect castles.

IN the civil wars, it was strongly garrisoned for the King, and commanded by Captain Butler. Colonel Axtel, the famous regicide, who was governor of Kilkenny, dispatched a party to reduce it, but they returned without accomplishing their orders; upon which, Axtel himself marched out with two cannon, and summoned the castle to surrender, on pain of military execution. Without any hope of relief, it is no wonder they submitted, and were conducted to the nearest Irish quarters.

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

## CLARE.

## CLARE ABBEY.

**D**ONALD O'BRIEN, King of North Munster, erected this Abbey near the town of Clare, for regular Canons of St. Austin, about the year 1194, and placed it under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. He richly endowed it, made Donat Abbat, and granted it a charter, dated at Limerick, in 1195.

IN 1278, a great battle was fought here between different branches of the O'Briens, when Mahon O'Brien was defeated with great slaughter.

KING Henry VIII. in 1543, granted the Abbey and its possessions to O'Brien, Baron of Ibracken, together with a moiety of seven rectories; and in January, 1620, another grant in fee was made to Donogh, fourth Earl of Thomond, a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth and King James, in whose courts he was brought up. Henry, the seventh Earl of Thomond, had a third grant in 1661.

VERY little of the building remains, except a tower in good preservation: nor was it very extensive, if we may judge by the foundations still to be seen.

THIS View was taken from an original drawing by H. Pelham, in the collection of the Rt. Hon. William Conyngham.



## MAYO.

## CONG ABBEY.

**T**HE town of Cong, though now an inconsiderable village, was formerly very large, and the residence of the Kings of Connaught. It is situated in the barony of Kilmaine, between Lough Corrib and Lough Mask. It owes its origin to a monastic establishment early made here by its patron, St. Fechin. It grew into great estimation, and was the cemetery of many eminent persons. On the 29th of November, 1198, Roderic O'Connor, the last Monarch of Ireland, resigned his life here in the eighty-second year of his age, and the fifteenth of his retirement from the world. He was interred at Clonmacnois.

The church was frequently plundered and burnt by the contending factions of the country, which however did not lessen the veneration in which it was held, or the ample donations bestowed upon it. Among other customs in its favour, it had a bell rope from every ship entering the river Moy, and the tithe of the fishery of that river, and very large property in rectories, tithes, and lands. Oneas M'Donell was Abbot at the time of the suppression. Queen Elizabeth bestowed the Abbey and its possessions, in free soccage, on the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. A lease in reversion of the Abbey, for fifty years, was granted in 1605, to Sir John King, ancestor of the Earl of Kingston. The building was large, and has semi-circular as well as pointed arches, which seem to indicate that its construction was in the twelfth century.

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

## KILDARE.

## CASTLEDERMOT ABBEY.

THE town, which gives name to this church, is situated in the barony of Kilkea and Moon, and was formerly a strong walled town, though now there are no traces remaining of its defence. It had very early a priory, which was destroyed in the intestine broils of this country, and the ravages of the Danes in the 9th century, about which period the round tower, with the old church, and crosses, are said to have been erected, as has been mentioned in a former account of the church and round tower, page 43 in this volume.

THE third Lord Offaley, who married the daughter and heir of Walter de Riddlesford, to whom Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, had granted, with other possessions, this of Castledermot, erected a castle in this town, as did his predecessor Thomas, Lord Offaley, in 1302, a monastery, which was soon after destroyed by the Scots, and pillaged, as mentioned before. It in part recovered its former appearance, and in 1328 had a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, built by Thomas, second Earl of Kildare, who, with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster, were interred in it. In 1414, Thomas Crawley, Archbishop of Dublin, advanced here in opposition to the rebels in Leinster, with a small party, and by prayer solicited the divine assistance. The event proved fortunate, the enemy was defeated. In a parliament held here in August, 1499, and impost was granted to the King of twelve-pence in the pound on all merchandize imported to be sold, wine and oil excepted. The use of saddles was enjoined at the same time, as before mentioned.



IN 1532, Gerald, the ninth Earl of Kildare, committed great devastations in Kilkenny, and, among others, Castledermot suffered considerably.

PLATE II. In 1611, Castledermot was alternately in the possession of opposite parties. In 1650, it was taken by Colonels Reynolds and Hewson, and from that period its walls have mouldered away. The castle, and several parts of the monasteries, still remain, and the round tower is yet used as a belfry, having always been so,—no weak proof of the original intention of the building. Its arch is semi-circular, and was adorned with the Chevron moulding. The arches of the abbey exhibited in the plates are beautiful.

THIS View was taken by Lieut. Dan. Grose, 1792.

### GRAY ABBEY.

THIS plate exhibits the north-west view of the abbey. The roof at this end is totally decayed, but the walls and eastern windows remain nearly entire. On a gravestone in the church-yard is the following epitaph:

Here lies Jean Hay  
Who night and day  
Was honest, good, and just;  
Her hope and love  
Was from above,  
In which place was her trust.  
Her spirit left her terrene part,  
With joy to God, where was her heart.

On the 4th day of January, 1706-7.

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

## KILUSSY CHURCH.

THE style of building in the steeple or tower of this church is very singular, not being paralleled (as far as I know) by any thing exactly similar in this kingdom, except at St. Kevin's Kitchen, where the round tower makes part of the fabrick. There are such structures at Halling in Kent, and Little Saxham in Suffolk.

THE time when Kilussy church was erected cannot be determined; the monastic chronicle ascribes its foundation to St. Auxil, nephew of St. Patrick; from whom it received its name, Kil-Aux-aile, or more contracted, Kil-Uffy. Let its age be what it may, we know from the instance of St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendaloch, built before 1169, that the original campanile or belfry was a distinct structure almost every where, but particularly in Ireland, and that its approximation to the church was by slow degrees. This belfry was, in those early times, a round tower. Whoever wishes to see this curious subject amply discussed, may find it in the Antiquities of Ireland, by the editor of this work.

There is a castle and house at Kilussy; the latter the seat of Robert Graydon, Esq. The castle is a square battlemented tower of great strength, and is fitted up and used as offices for servants. Directly behind the house, on a rising ground, is Kilussy church: there are a number of caves contiguous, a strong proof of the antiquity of the fabrick.

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



## TIPPERARY.

## ST. MARY'S CHURCH, THURLES.

**T**HIS church is mostly in ruins, except the tower, and much of this is fallen down. It was built in the fifteenth century by the O'Meaghers, who placed Franciscans in it. Manus O'Fihily, the last Abbot, would not surrender this church at the suppression of monasteries, but was brought a prisoner to Dublin, where he suffered a long confinement.

**THURLES** is a town of considerable inland trade, and has been for many years the constant residence of the Roman Catholic Primate of Munster, who preserve some relics of St. Cormac, Archbishop of Cashel, viz. his mitre, his crozier, and some of his vestments.

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

## HORE ABBEY.

**T**HIS was originally possessed by Benedictines; but David M'Carvil, Archbishop of Cashel, having dreamed in the year 1269, that the Monks made an attempt to decapitate him, he violently expelled them, and put Cistercians in their stead, whom he brought from Mellifont, in the county of Louth. The abbey is situated near the rock of Cashel. In 1561 Queen Elizabeth demised this abbey  
and

and its appurtenances to Sir Henry Radcliff, with a certain portion of ale, called the Mary-gallon, out of every brewing in Cashel. In sixteen years after, a lease of the abbey was given to James Butler, and another grant was afterwards made to Thomas Sinclair.

THE ruins are very noble. The steeple is large, and twenty feet square within, supported by ogives from each angle, some meeting in an octagon in the center, and others at the key stones of the vaults: the structure is supported by two fine arches about thirty feet high. The choir, on the east side of the steeple, is twenty-nine feet long and twenty broad inside. The nave is sixty feet in length, twenty three in breadth, and on each side was an arcade of three Gothic arches, with lateral aisles. There is a small, low, arched room, which was a confessional, as there are niches in the wall with holes for the penitents, and many other buildings, whose uses are not now known.

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

## LIMERICK.

### ADAIR ABBEY.

ADAIR was an antient town, and has a good bridge over the river Mage, which is navigable for large boats. It now contains but a few wretched cabins. It had a strong castle erected early in the 14th century by the Fitz Gerald's, and was afterwards possessed by the Earls of Desmond. In 1581, Colonel Zouch placed a gar-  
rison



rison in it, which was soon after taken, and every one put to the sword by Lord Lixnaw.

THERE were three monastic houses in the town, belonging to the Trinitarians, Augustinians, and Gray Friars. The second was founded in 1315, by John, Earl of Kildare, who endowed it with ample possessions. A great part of it still remains in good preservation. The steeple rests on an arch, with four diagonal ogives meeting in the centre; the choir is spacious, and has stalls; the nave is suitable thereto, with a lateral aisle on the south side: to the north of the steeple are beautiful cloysters with Gothic windows; within which, on three sides of the square, are corridors, and on most of those windows are escutcheons, with the English and Saltire crosses ranged alternately. The workmanship is simply elegant, the principal parts being of hammered limestone, which, while it appears fresh, has yet a venerable appearance. Adjoining the cloysters are the remains of other buildings, which seem to have been offices to the abbey.

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

## MEATH.

### DUNMOW CASTLE.

THE name of this castle being Anglo Saxon, points out who were its founders. Dun Mawan means the fruitful hill, which affords rich crops to the reapers. In Essex is Dunmow hill, called in Domesday book Dunmaw.

MEATH, soon after the arrival of the English, was granted to  
De

De Lacy, who, to secure his possessions, erected a great number of castles throughout his principality, and among others this of Dunmow. During the civil wars of Ireland, it frequently changed masters. In 1641, after the defeat of the English forces near Julian's Town by the Irish, a detachment of the latter was sent to take Dunmow, and the neighbouring castles; Captain Power, who commanded there with thirty men, bravely resisted their assault, nor did he submit, until the rebels produced a forged order from Parsons and Borlase, the Lords Justices, requiring him and the other commanders to surrender, and join them at Dublin with their garrisons.

DUNMOW was in a great measure new built while James II. was in Ireland, and made a castellated house. At present it is very strong, with round towers or bastions for flankers.

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

## TARAH CHURCH.

HOLLINGSBED's account of Tarah is thus: "There is in Meath  
 " a hill, called the hill of Tarah, wherein is a plain twelve  
 " score long, which was named the Kempe, as a place that  
 " was accounted the high palace of the Monarch. The Irish  
 " historians hammer many fables in this forge of Fin M'Coile  
 " and his champions, as the French historians doth of King Ar-  
 " thur and the knights of the round table. But doubtless the  
 " place seemeth to bear the shew of an ancient and famous mo-  
 " nument."

FROM this extract we learn the opinion of a candid and sensible  
 writer



writer of the fictions and tales of bards, who, in their silly rhapsodies, celebrated this place for its triennial parliaments; for its teagmor, or great house, where they assembled; for its sumptuous palaces and spacious buildings, the residence of the Kings of Ireland. The ingenious Doctor Campbell, in his Philosophical Survey of Ireland, justly ridicules these wild figments, and “declares, “that he more than once examined the hill of Tarah, and was “convinced there never was a castle of lime and stone on it. “There were indeed five or six circular entrenchments, like Danish “forts, in which the Irish monarchs might have pitched their “tents.”

THE church of Tarah is a vicarage in the diocese of Meath, and barony of Skrine, and no otherwise deserving notice but as connected with Tarah hill.

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

## COUNTY OF LOUTH.

### ST. MARY'S CHAPEL AND CASTLE, DROGHEDA.

THESE structures in the plate are only called St. Mary's, Drogheda, yet exhibit the view of the castle, which stands near the church, in the church-yard, as does also the chapel annexed to it, and probably formerly belonged to it, or was formed out of part of its ruins. The castle has little remaining but some mouldering walls; but the chapel is entire.

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

## LOUTH.

## CASTLE OF CASTLETOWN.

**T**HIS is a handsome old castle, which belonged to the late Lord Bellew, in tolerably good repair, having several rooms in it very habitable, at present tenanted by Thomas Tipping, Esq. who lives in an adjoining modern house, making use of the castle only as a kitchen and servants' hall. It is situated on the northern side of a hill, about a mile westward from Dundalk; and is seen for several miles along the great north road, commanding an extensive prospect of Sliengullion and the mountains of Carlingford.

**T**HE fine old Danish station and mount, which borrows its name from the neighbourhood of this castle, crowns the same hill; and a little below stand the ruins of an old church or chapel, now covered with ivy, and only made use of as a burial place by the Roman Catholics.

**T**HE castle was formerly defended by a strong wall and works of circumvallation; and not far from it, on the plain below, there was formerly a very considerable fort or camp, little inferior to that above it, being more advantageously situated near the river, which runs close by one side of it.

**T**HE town, from whence this castle takes its name, was sacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce, brother to the King of Scotland, A. D. 1318.

**T**HIS View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1790.



## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

## ST. JOHN'S CASTLE.

**L**OUGHKEE is a beautiful lake adorned with many eminences, some wooded, and all exhibiting by their verdure a most fertile luxuriance. On a peninsula here is situated St. John's Castle; its figure is irregular, the ground plan forming something like the shape of the letter P. There are no memorials of this old structure; but its elegantly picturesque situation must delight every eye.

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

## LEITRIM.

## CASTLE JOHN.

**T**HIS fortress was erected by the O'Rorks, formerly toparchs of Leath Druim, since denominated Leitrim. In 1565, this country was made shire land by Sir Henry Sidney; but the old proprietors retained their possessions against the power of the English, the latter not being very eager to reduce them, as the country was mountainous, boggy, and wild. However, the better to secure themselves, all those of considerable landed property built castles, which, instead of defending the land, became nests of oppression and ty-

ranny. In the time of the usurpation, the forces of the parliament penetrated every part of the kingdom—every where subdued the chiefs, and demolished their fortresses. As they were generally ill provided, they could make but a weak resistance; the name of Cromwell was sufficient to appal the stoutest of them.

CASTLE JOHN was demolished at this time: its ruins declare its former strength and extent: it was capable of containing a large garrison, and was well situated for defence.

THIS View was taken by T. Cockings, anno 1791.

### O'RORK'S HALL.

DROMAHAIRE castle has before been mentioned; it was on a hill close to the village. Somewhat lower down the hill was O'Rork's hall, or castle, with the stones of part of which the new castle of Dromahaire was constructed, by Sir William Villiers, about 1630.

O'Rork's hall was a much older building; for, in 1588, the Earl of Clanricard, and Sir Richard Bingham, surprised the Irish at Dromahaire, that is at O'Rork's castle, and slew many of them.

FROM the circumstance above related, much of the original fortrefs was carried away; but from what remains, it appears to have originally been an oblong building. There is a room, at the upper end of which are loopholes for windows; this rendered it very dark. This has been called the cellar. The whole is at present in such a state of ruin, that nothing but conjectures can be formed respecting the different parts of the edifice.

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

WEX-



## WEXFORD.

## ENNISCORTHY CASTLE.

**T**HIS plate exhibits a picturesque view of the bridge and castle of Enniscorthy, and of the river Slany, that runs through the former. This river takes its rise in the county of Wicklow, and after a long course, during which it receives many auxiliary streams, runs down to Wexford.

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

## CARLOW.

## LEIGHLIN BRIDGE.

**A** VERY pleasing and picturesque view is formed by the river Barrow, the bridge and the Black castle standing on the eastern side of the river. The bridge was constructed by a very patriotic canon of Kildare, Maurice Jakis, in 1320. The Barrow running through some of the most fertile and cultivated counties in Ireland, supplies some of the most delightful views any where to be seen: those on the banks of the Shannon may excel them in wildness and grandeur, but the softer features of the other will never want admirers.

**THIS View was taken by Lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.**

## GALWAY.

## BALLINSNAVE CASTLE.

**T**HE De Burgos, who formerly possessed all Connaught, like the other English settlers, castellated their land, to protect it from the natives. Ballinsnave was built by one of this family; it was a strong embattled castle.

**I**N 1651, Sir Charles Coote besieged Galway, in which he was assisted by Lieutenant General Ludlow: the inhabitants at first boldly demanded a passport for their commissioners to treat of peace; but this was refused, and the town was threatened to be stormed; their spirits sunk, and they surrendered. This was an unexpected event, as the town was strong, and all the castles in the country well garrisoned and prepared for defence. On the fall of Galway, Ballinsnave submitted, and was dismantled, as were the other fortresses.

**I** HAVE frequently mentioned the demolition of our castles by the forces of the parliament during Cromwell's protectorate. The inquisitive and curious reader is referred to a pamphlet published in London, August, 1650, wherein he will find the names of several hundreds of Irish fortresses destroyed in the short space of one year, from the 1st of August, 1649, to the 26th of July, 1650. It is by the way of chronicle—was published by order of parliament, and signed Henry Scobel.



## DOWN.

## NEWARK CASTLE.

**F**ROM this castle, which is extremely well built, and in good preservation, is an uncommonly romantic and picturesque view. A chain of forts defended it on the sea side from the predatory expeditions of the Redshanks, or Scottish islanders. These, in the reigns of Elizabeth, and the first James, were called to the aid of contending Irish Septs, who gave them lands, and settled colonies of them in different parts of the county of Down.

**T**HIS castle was erected about 1570, by Shane O'Neal, whose family had large possessions, and were petty princes of a large district. It was after many defeats by the English colonists that they were subdued. In these contests our castle was alternately in the hands of opposite parties. About 1578, it was taken by Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshal of Ireland, after a stout resistance, who placed in it a strong garrison. In the Irish rebellion, 1641, it was seized by the insurgents, and crowded with the miserable protestants of the country; who, after being robbed of their property, were confined in such fortresses, from whence few escaped the horrors of famine and death.

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

## WICKLOW.

## SEVEN CHURCHES.

**T**HE valley of Glendaloch, in which the Seven Churches are situated, is in the barony of Ballynacor, twenty-two miles south of Dublin, and eleven north-west of Wicklow. It contains a greater treasure of genuine ecclesiastical antiquities than is to be found in any other part of Ireland; too numerous to detail in this place, but they have been minutely described in the Antiquities of Ireland by the writer of these pages. The Seven Churches are, the Abbey, the Cathedral, St. Kevin's Kitchen, Teampall na Skellig, Our Lady's Church, Trinity Church, and the Ivy Church. The number seven was mystical and sacred, and early consecrated to religion; it began with the creation of the world, and all the Jewish rites were accommodated to it: it is also found among the Brahmins and Egyptians. The Greek fathers extol its power and efficacy, and the Latin, as usual, apply it to superstitious purposes. The following extract from Archbishop Peckham's Constitutions, made at Lambeth, A. D. 1281, will evince the sentiments entertained of it in these islands: "The Most High has created a medicine for the body of man, repositied in seven vessels, that is the seven sacraments of the church. There are seven articles of faith belonging to the mystery of the Trinity. Seven articles belonging to Christ's humanity. There are seven commandments respecting man; seven capital sins, and seven principal virtues." The Irish entertained a similar veneration for this number, witness the seven churches at Glendaloch, Clonmacnois, Inniscathy, Inch Devien, Inniskealtra, and the seven altars at Clonfert and Holy Cross.



ON entering the valley from the east, the Ivy church first meets the eye; the belfry is circular, and is the first attempt towards uniting the round tower with the body of the church. South east from this is the priory of St. Saviour, and near it a stone-roofed chapel, the cemetery of St. Kevin, being a small room, occupied by his tomb, which also served his votaries as an altar. The sculptures on its western portal are remarkably curious and interesting, and uniques in this kingdom. St. Kevin's kitchen is a stone-roofed oratory, the ridge of the roof thirty feet high; and at the west-end is a round tower forty-five feet high, approximating, but not completely joined to the church. Trinity church has also part of a round tower; and the insulated round tower near the cathedral is one hundred and ten feet in height, at the bottom fifty-two round, and the walls four feet thick. Teampall na Skellig, or the church of the rock, is in the recess of the southern mountain; St. Kevin's bed is above it, excavated from the living rock, and hanging over a lake. To this place the pilgrims resort; and nothing can be conceived more frightful and dangerous, the least slip precipitating the adventurer into the lough below.

THE number of churches and their ornaments, and picturesque scenery of the glen, amply repaid the writer the many hours he employed in viewing and describing these venerable remains.

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

**QUEEN'S COUNTY.**

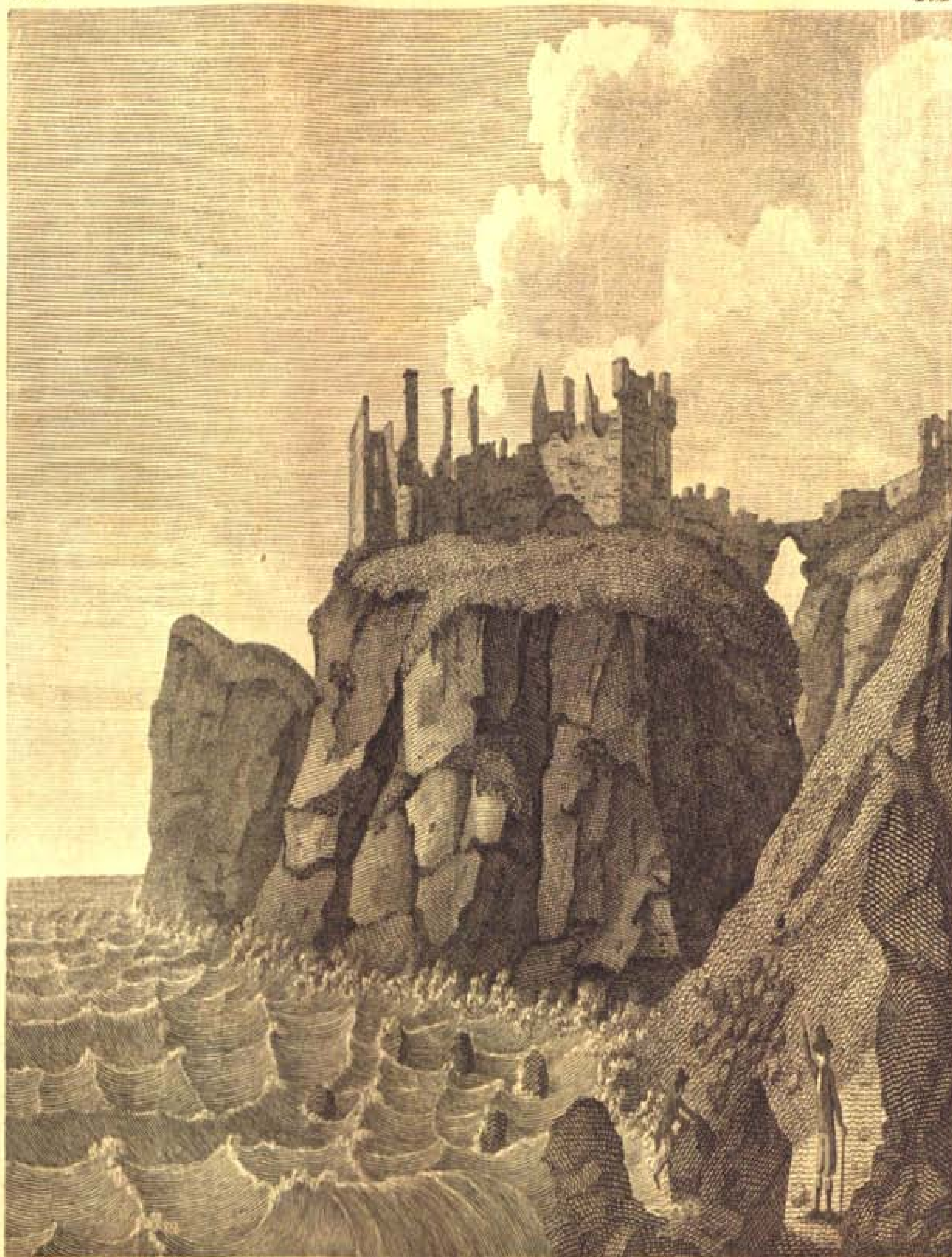
**CASTLE OF DUNAMASE.**

**T**HIS plate represents a distant view of the castle. The particulars respecting this ancient fortress are described at page twelve in this volume.

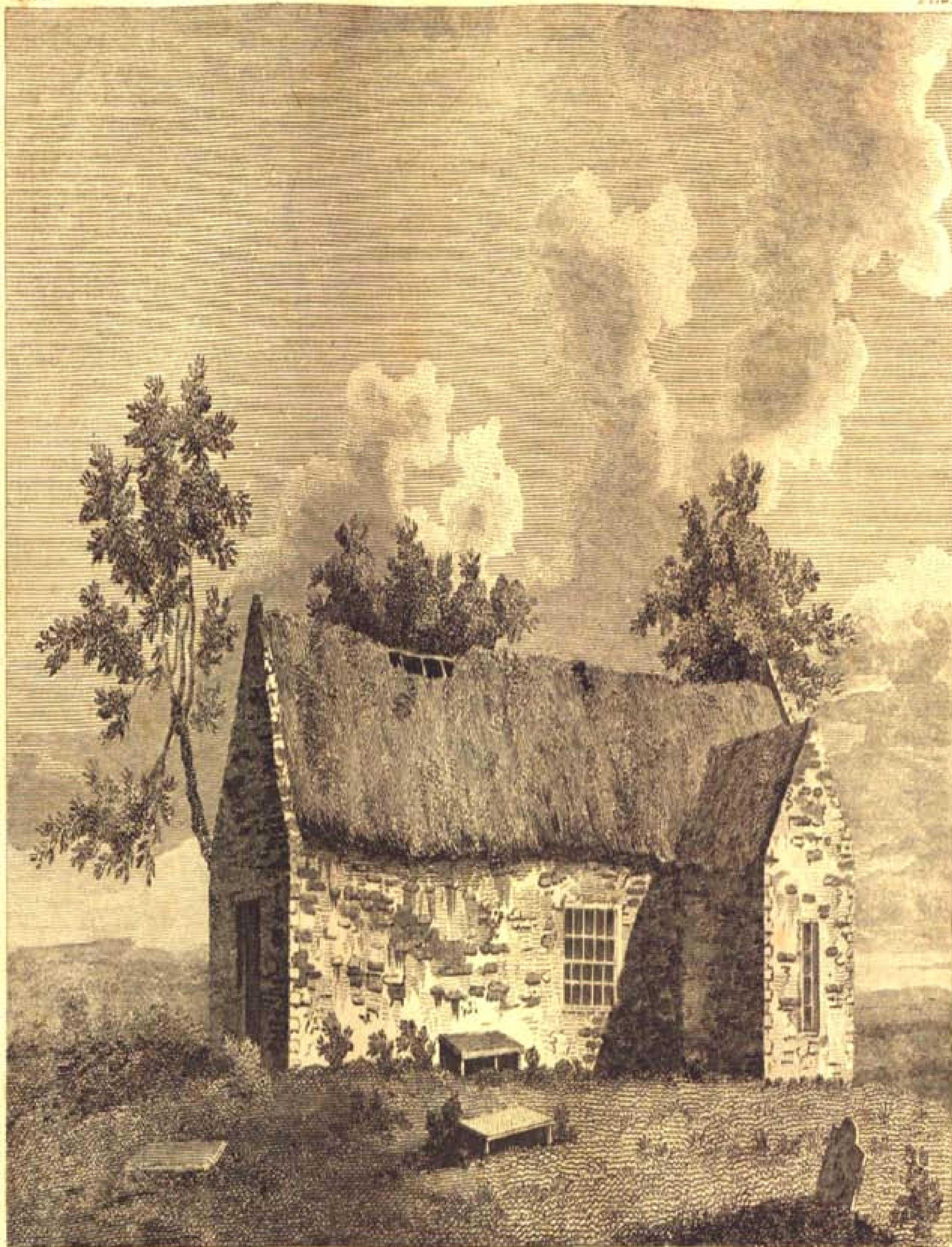
**T**HIS View was taken from an original, by Dr. Wynne.

**END OF VOL. II.**





DUNLUCE CASTLE. Co. Antrim.

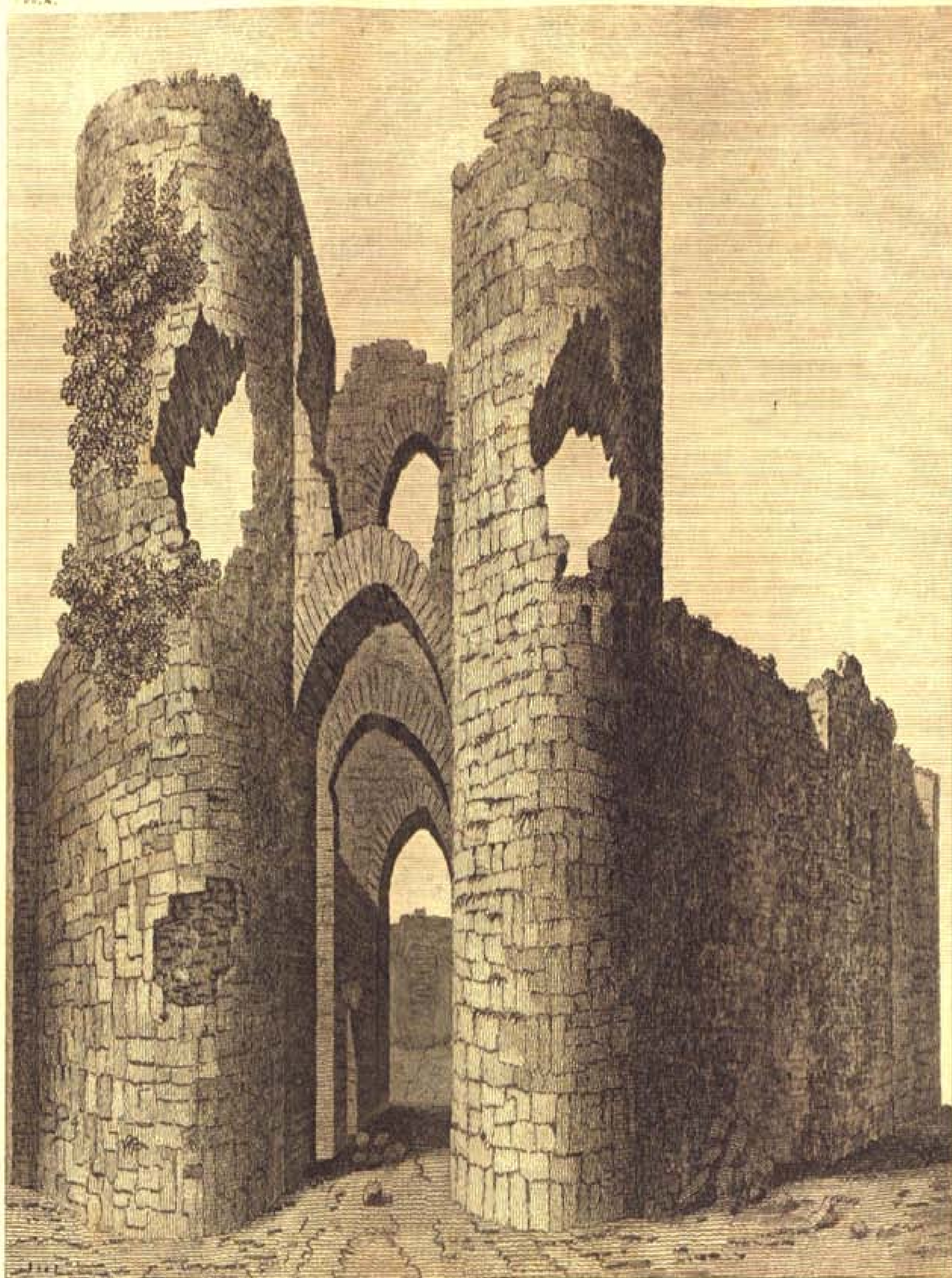


Publ. Nov. 23. 1734 by M. Harper

Benet. J.

ARDGLAS CHURCH Co. Carlow.





Engraved by Thomas Agnew & Sons

J. H. H. H. H.

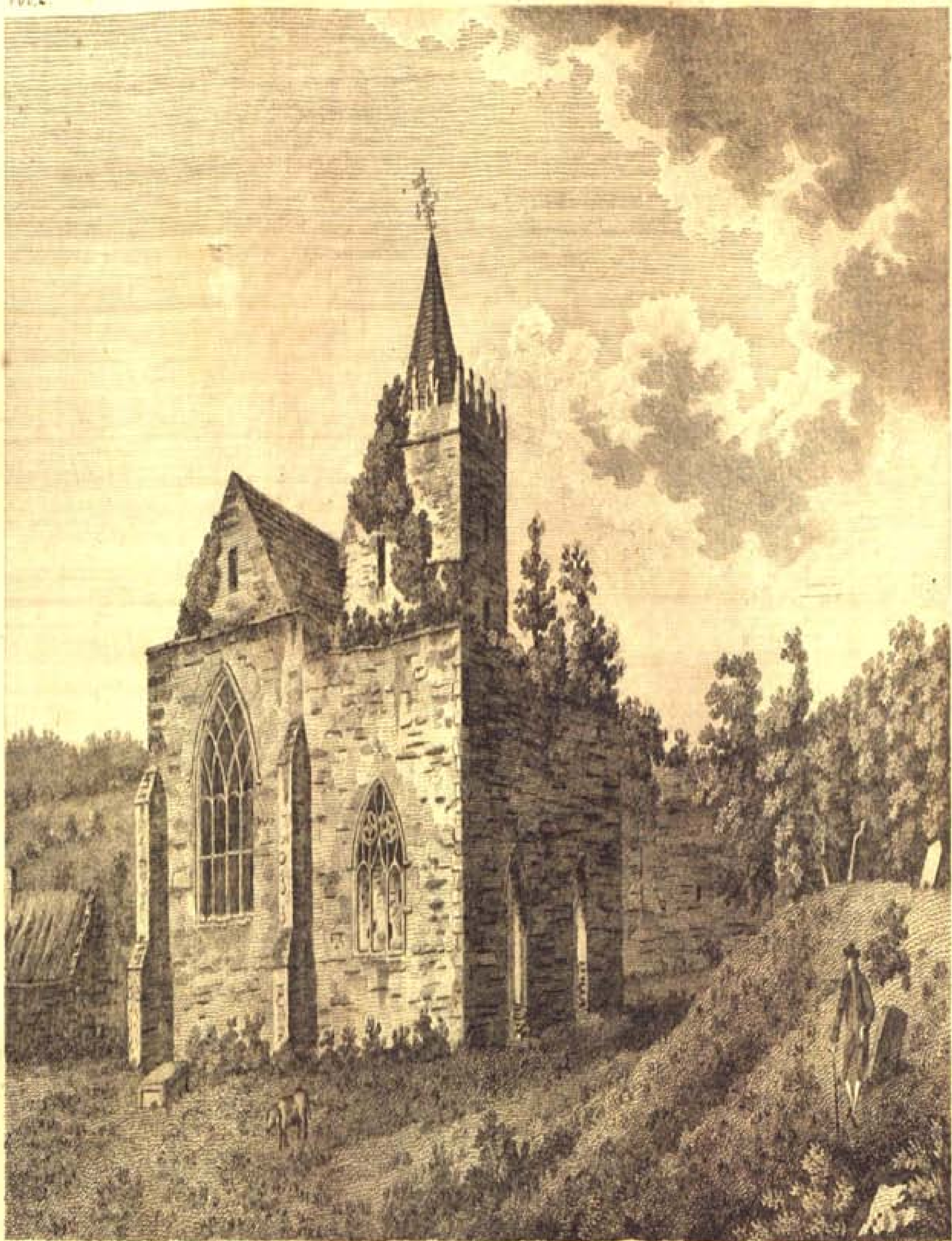
BALLYLUGHAN CASTLE, CO. CARLOW.



Pub by J. Hooper Decr 25. 1798.

BALLYMOON CASTLE. Co. Carlow.

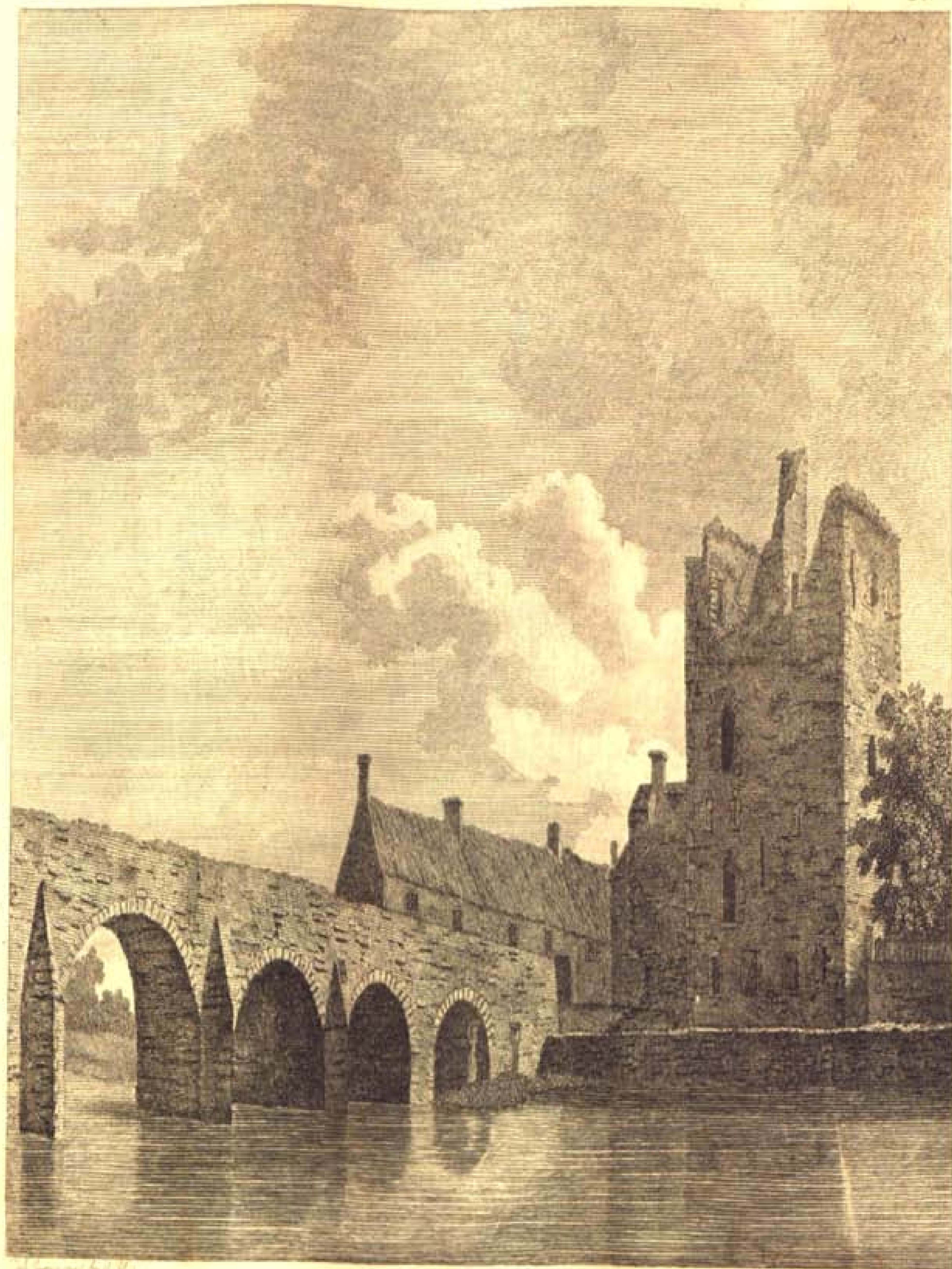




Engraved by J. G. Smith

Engraved

OLD LEIGHLIN CHURCH Co. Carlow.



LEIGHLIN BRIDGE. S.W. ASPECT. CoCarlow.

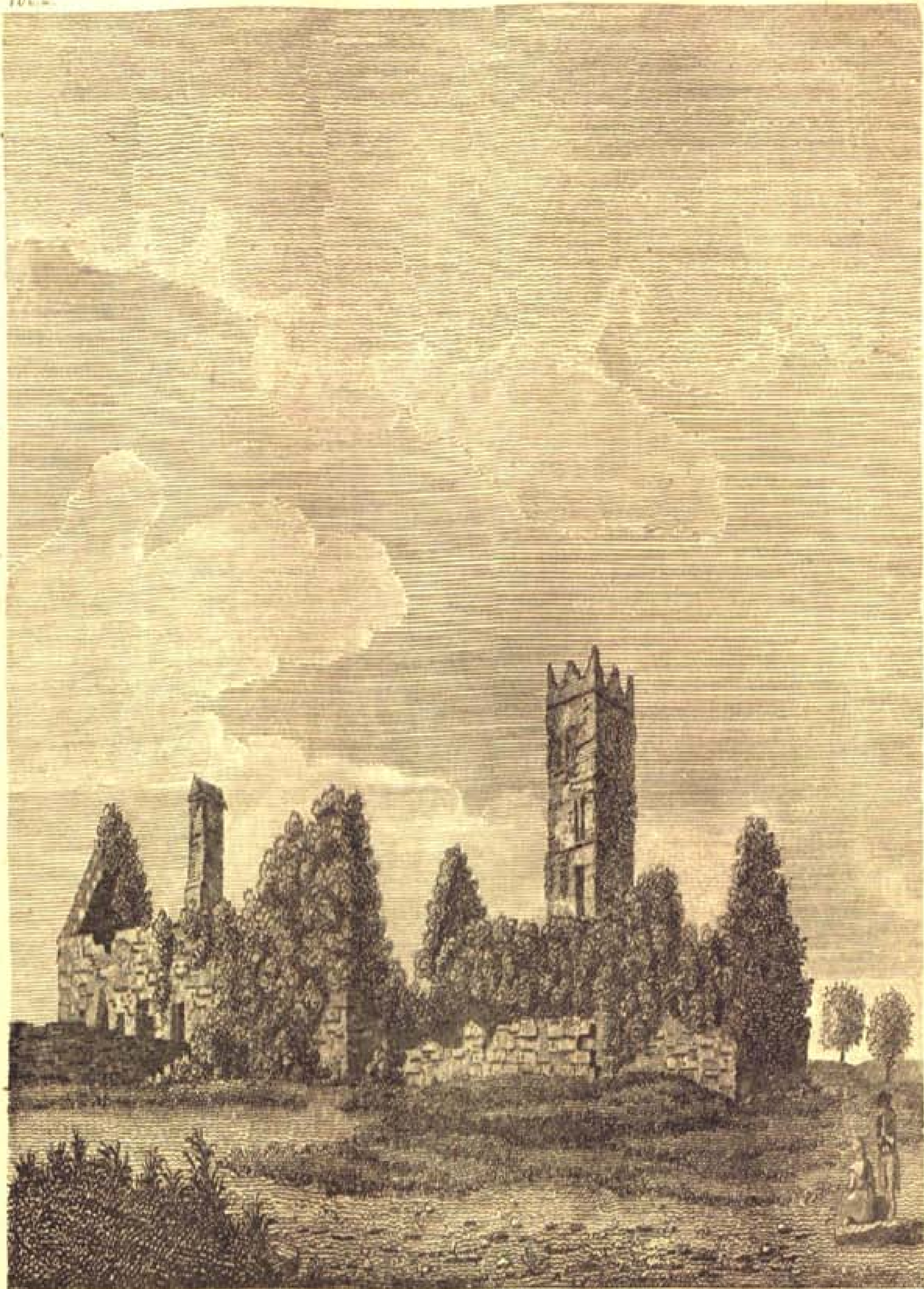




*J. G. G. del.*

*Published Jan 11 1843 by H. Rogers Advertiser*

CHURCH of ST. MULLINS, Co. Carlow.

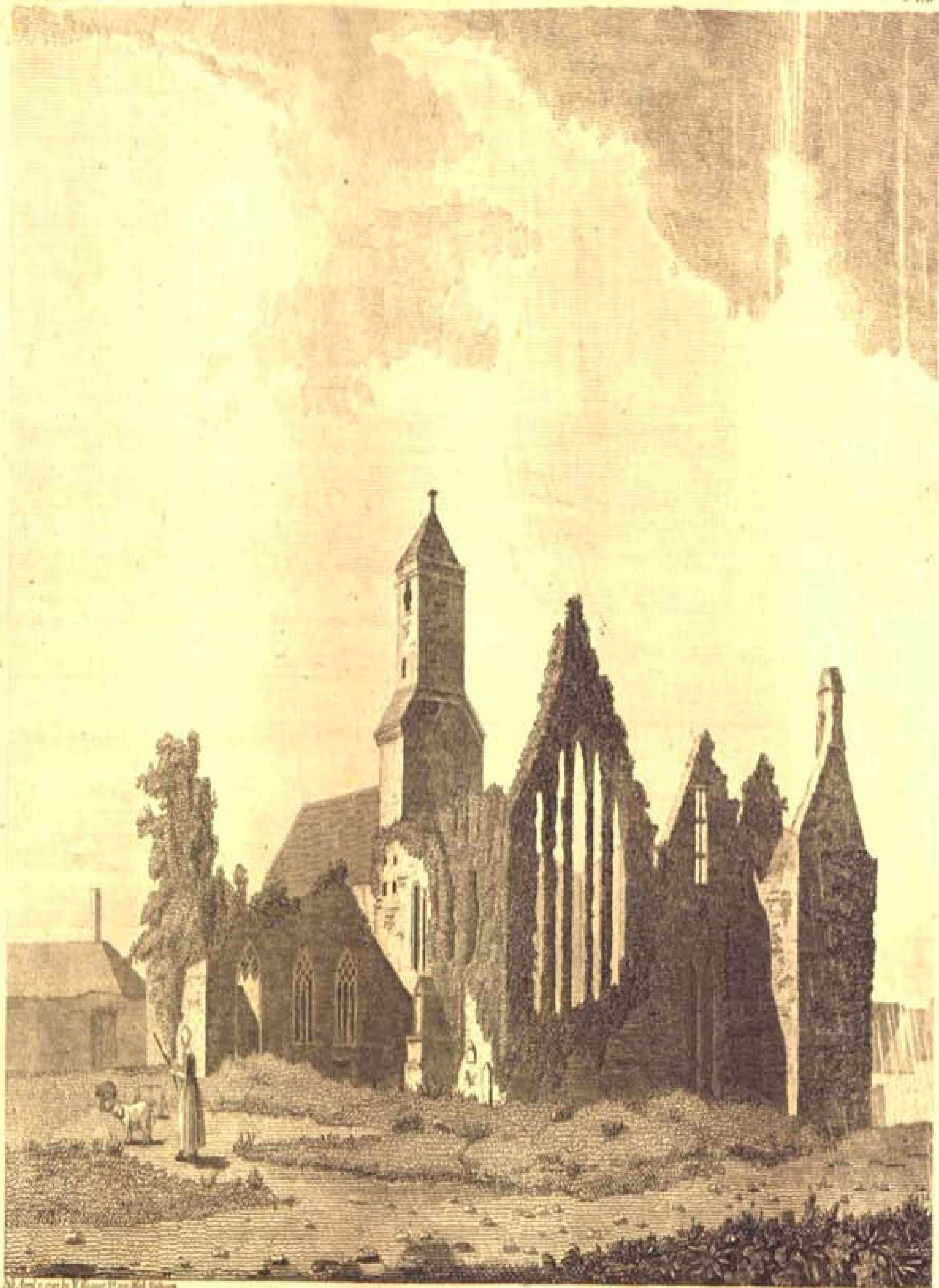


Viewed in the Old road by the River, July 11, 1794.

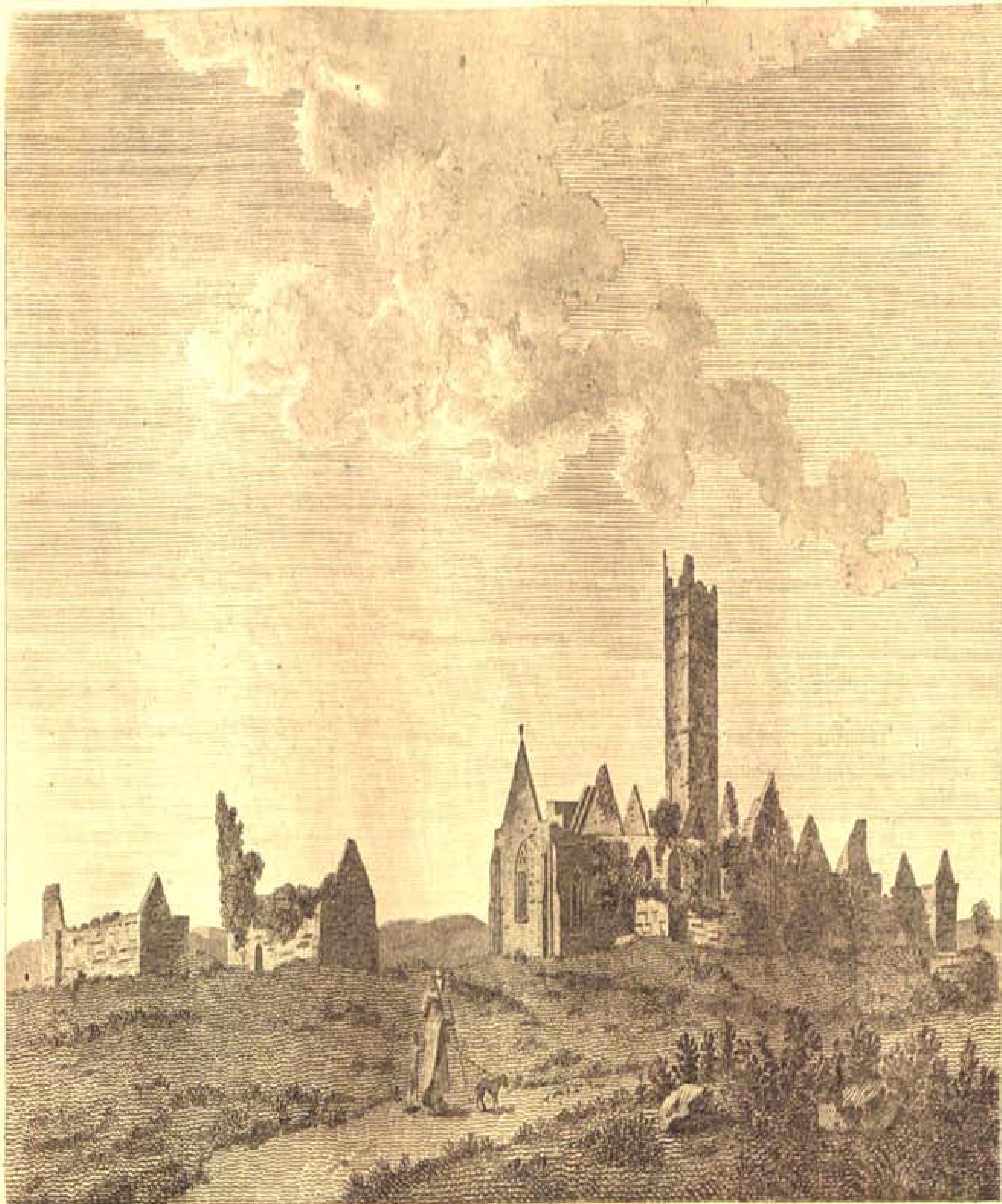
E. W. Thomas Del.

CLARE ABBEY Co. Clare.





ENNIS ABBEY. Co. Clare.

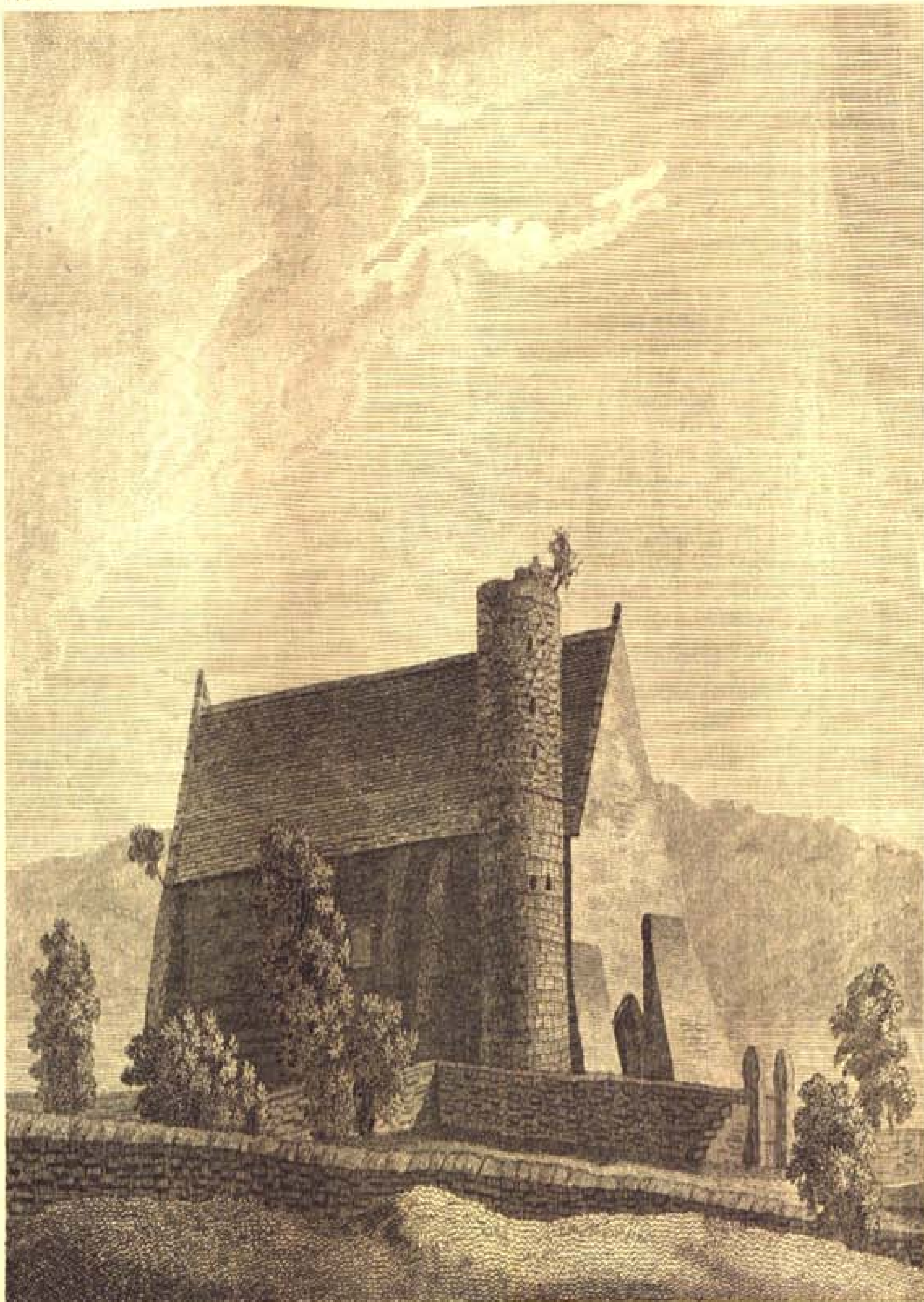


Engr. by M. Harper July 12. 1794

Spence sc.

QUIN ABBEY. Co. Clare.

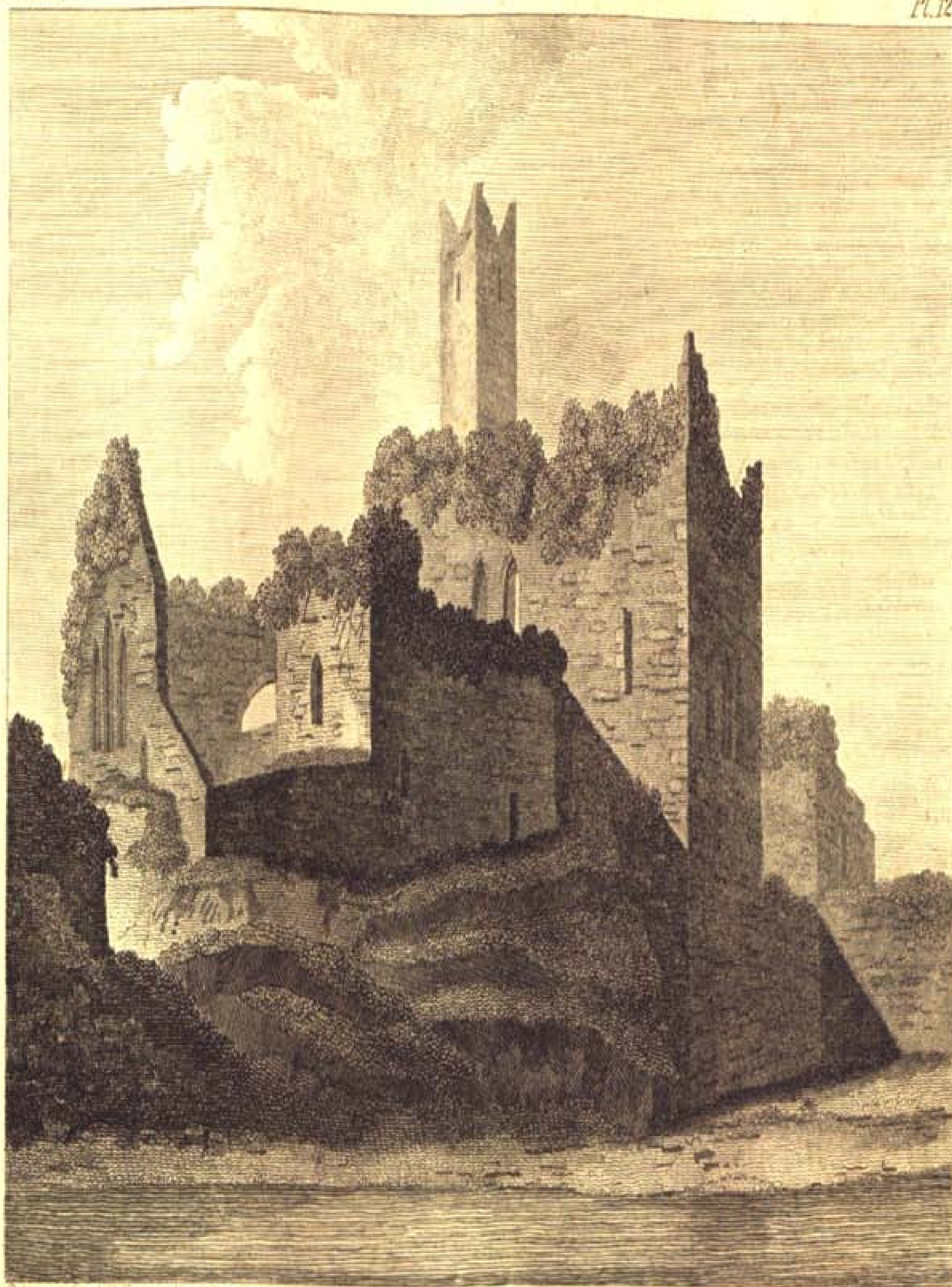




*Not July 17, 1847, by the Rev. Canon Dr. H. H. H. H.*

*J. H. H. H. H.*

PRIORY of DRUMLANE, Co. Cavan.



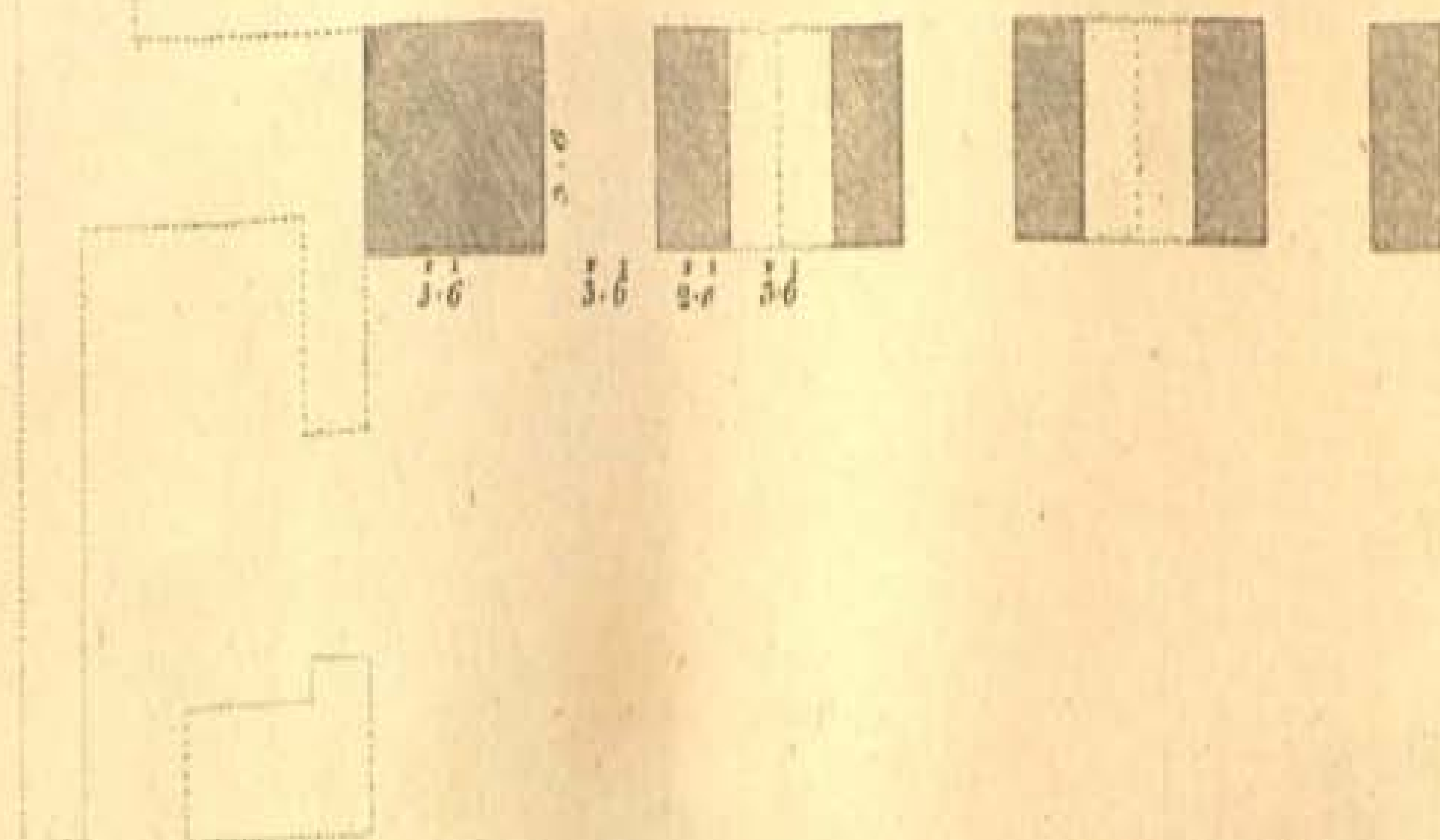
Engraved by J. P. Neill from a drawing by J. P. Neill.

J. P. Neill sculp.

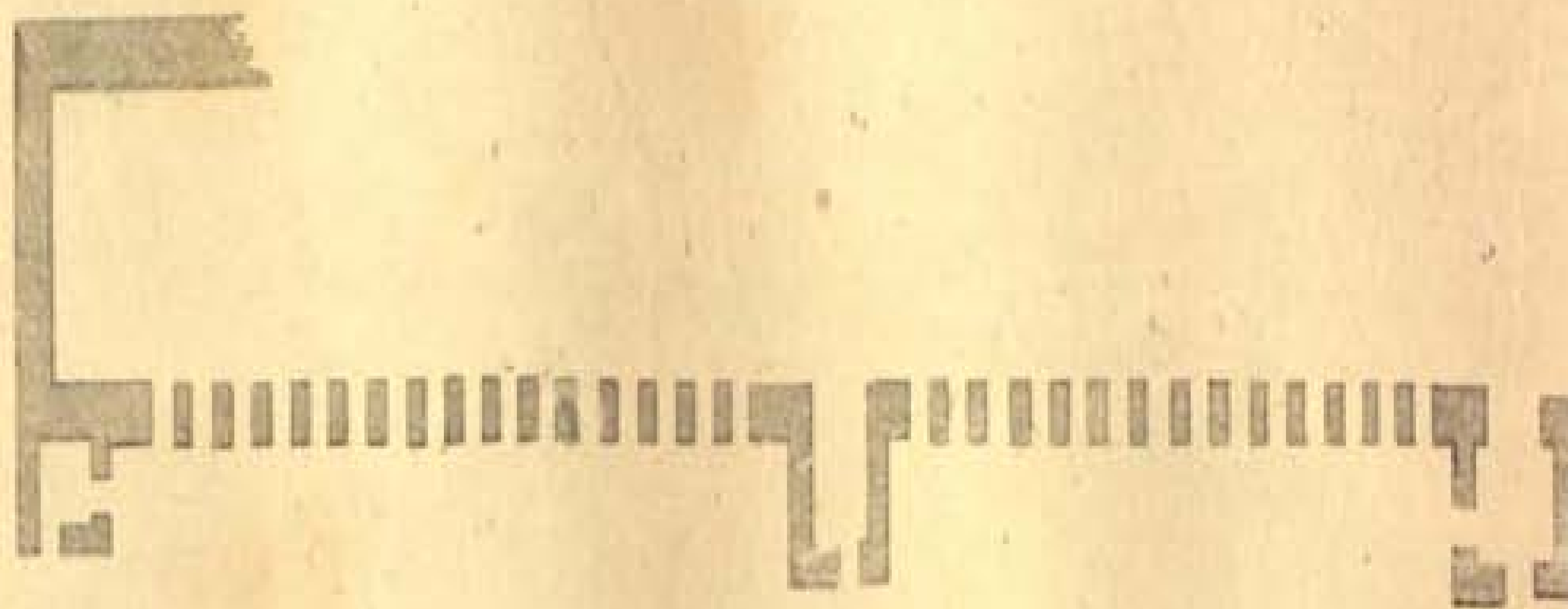
TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY, Co. Cork.

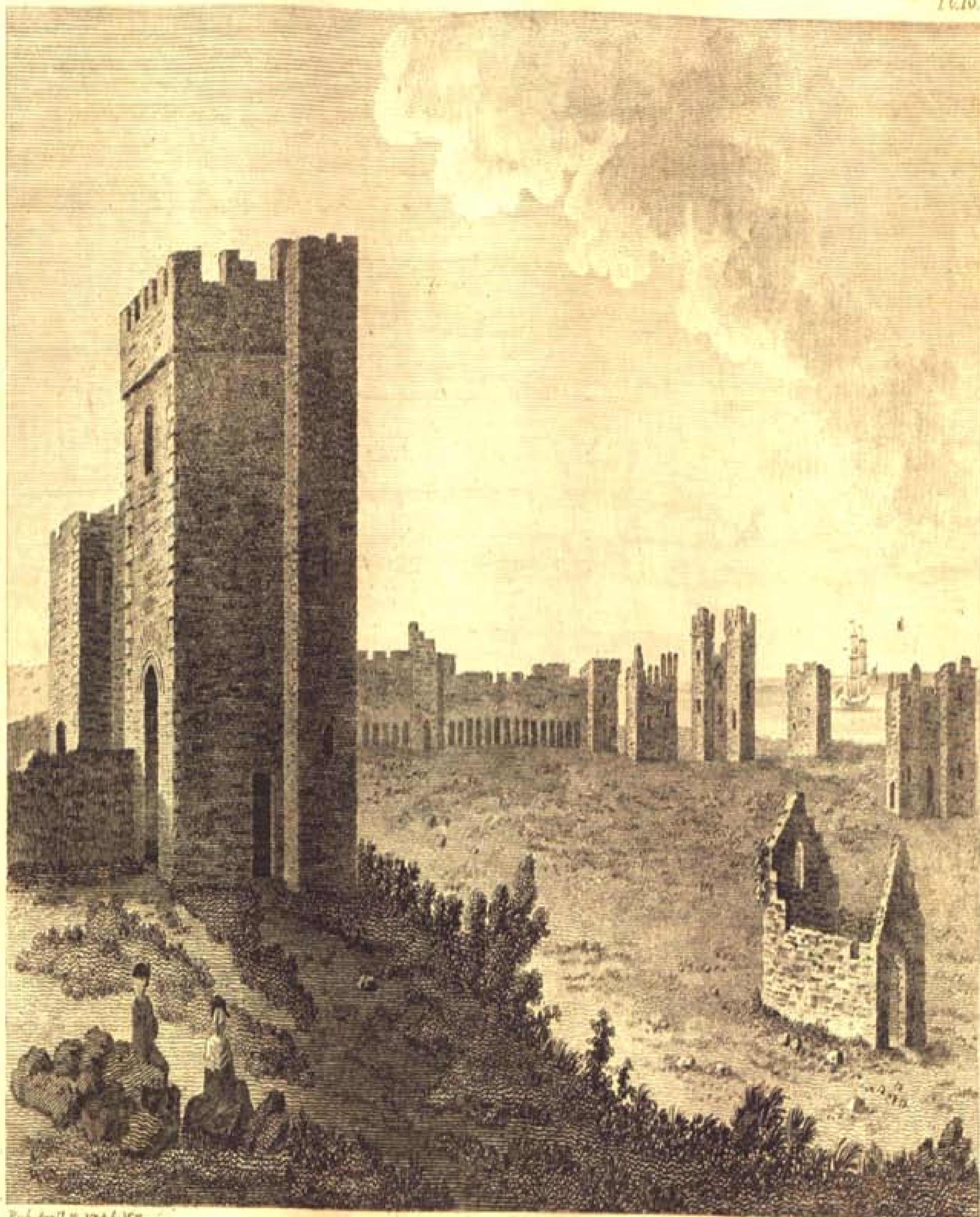


*Some of the Arches are on a larger Scale. Square and Gothic Alternately.  
the Gothic are distinguished by dotted Lines.*



*Plan of Newark Castle Co. of Down.*



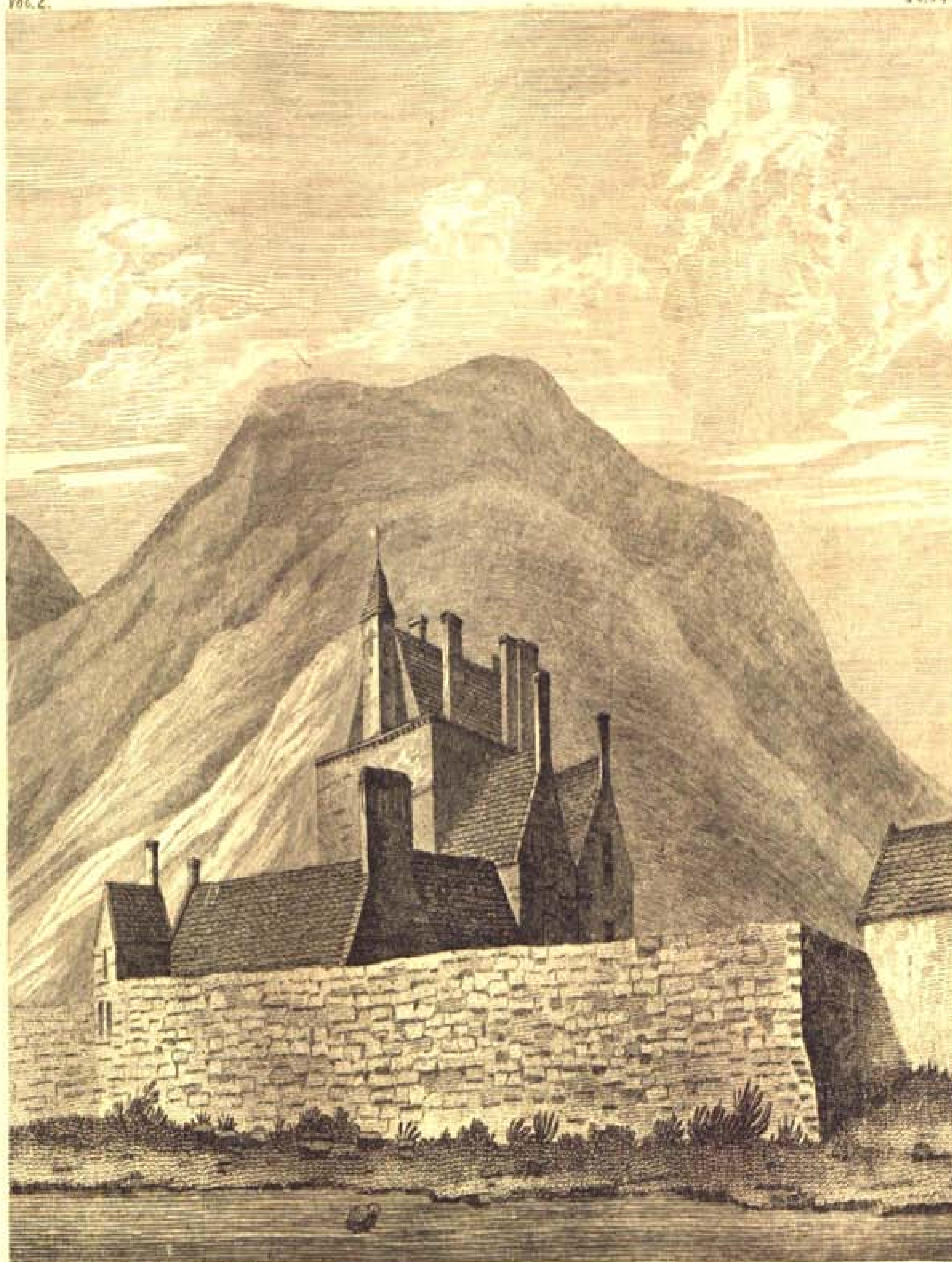


Pub April 19. 1795 by H. Knapton

J. Sparrow

NEWARK CASTLE. CO. DOWN.





*Engraved by J. G. Thompson from a drawing by J. G. Thompson.*

*J. G. Thompson.*

NEW CASTLE near TULLYMORE. Co. Down.

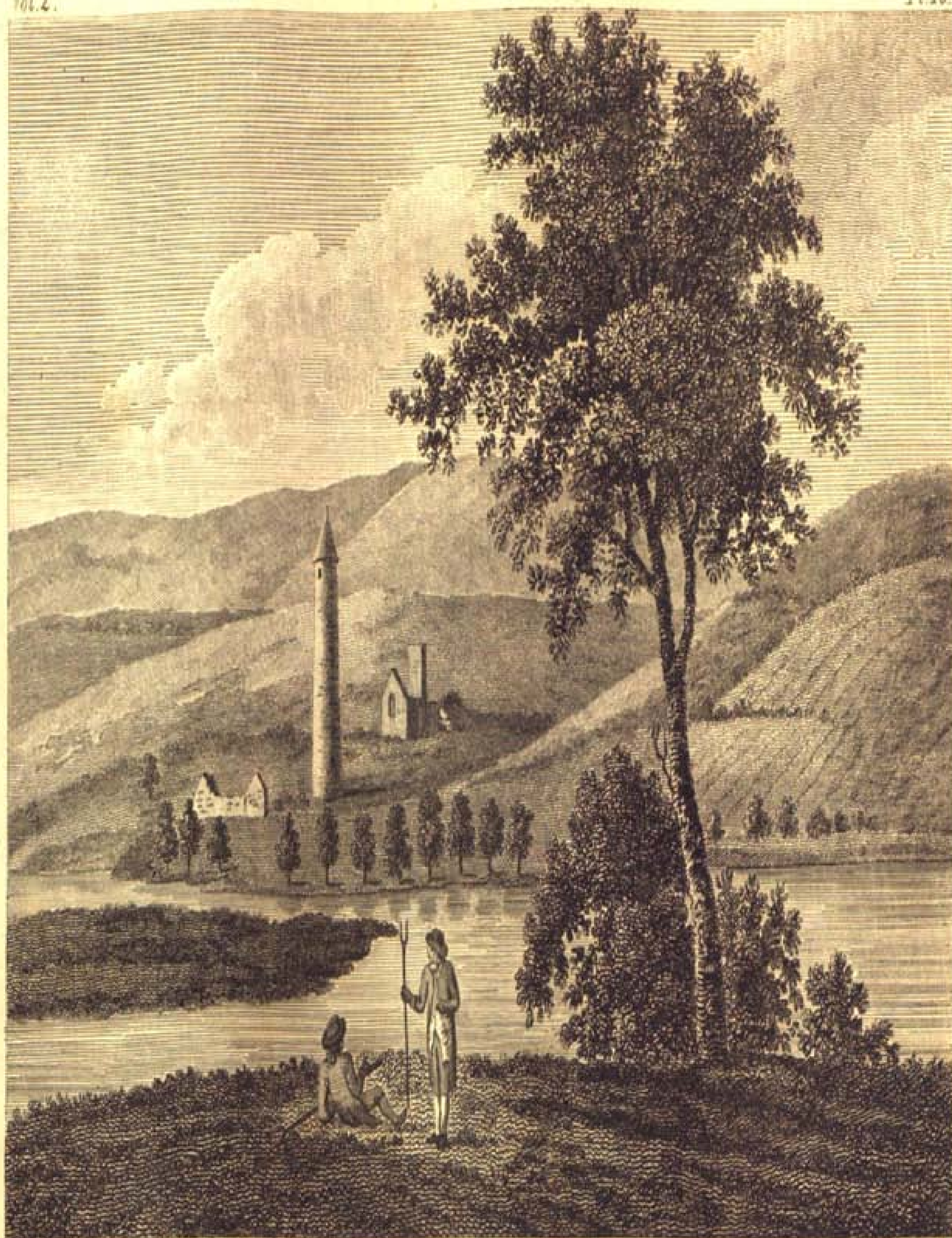


Pub. Nov. 5. 1793 by J. Neave

J. Neave sc.

ST. DOULACH'S CHURCH. Co. Dublin.

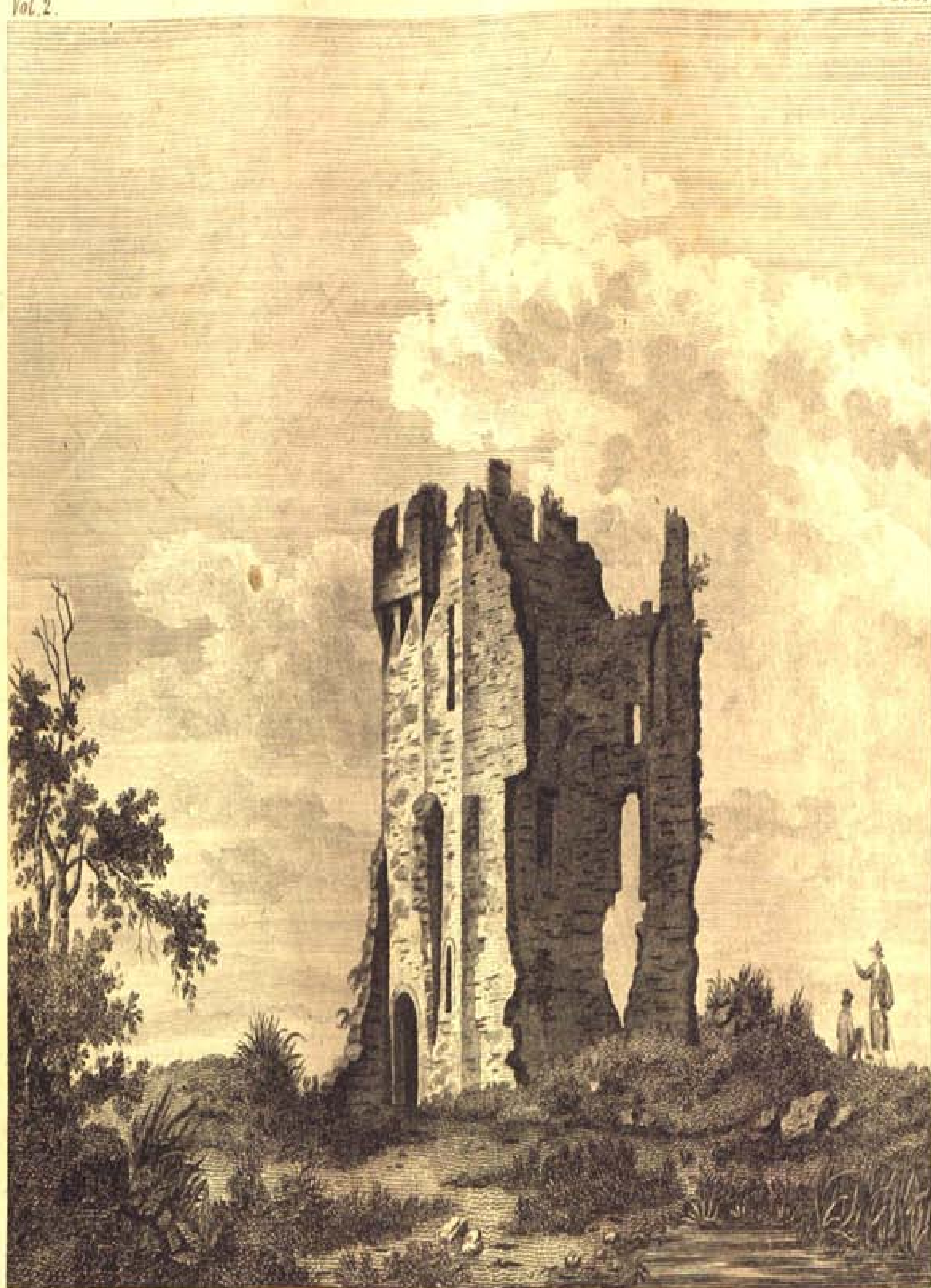




Printed Jan<sup>y</sup> 31. 1794 by M. Hooper.

J. Sparrow, sc.

DEVENISH ISLE. Co Fermanagh.



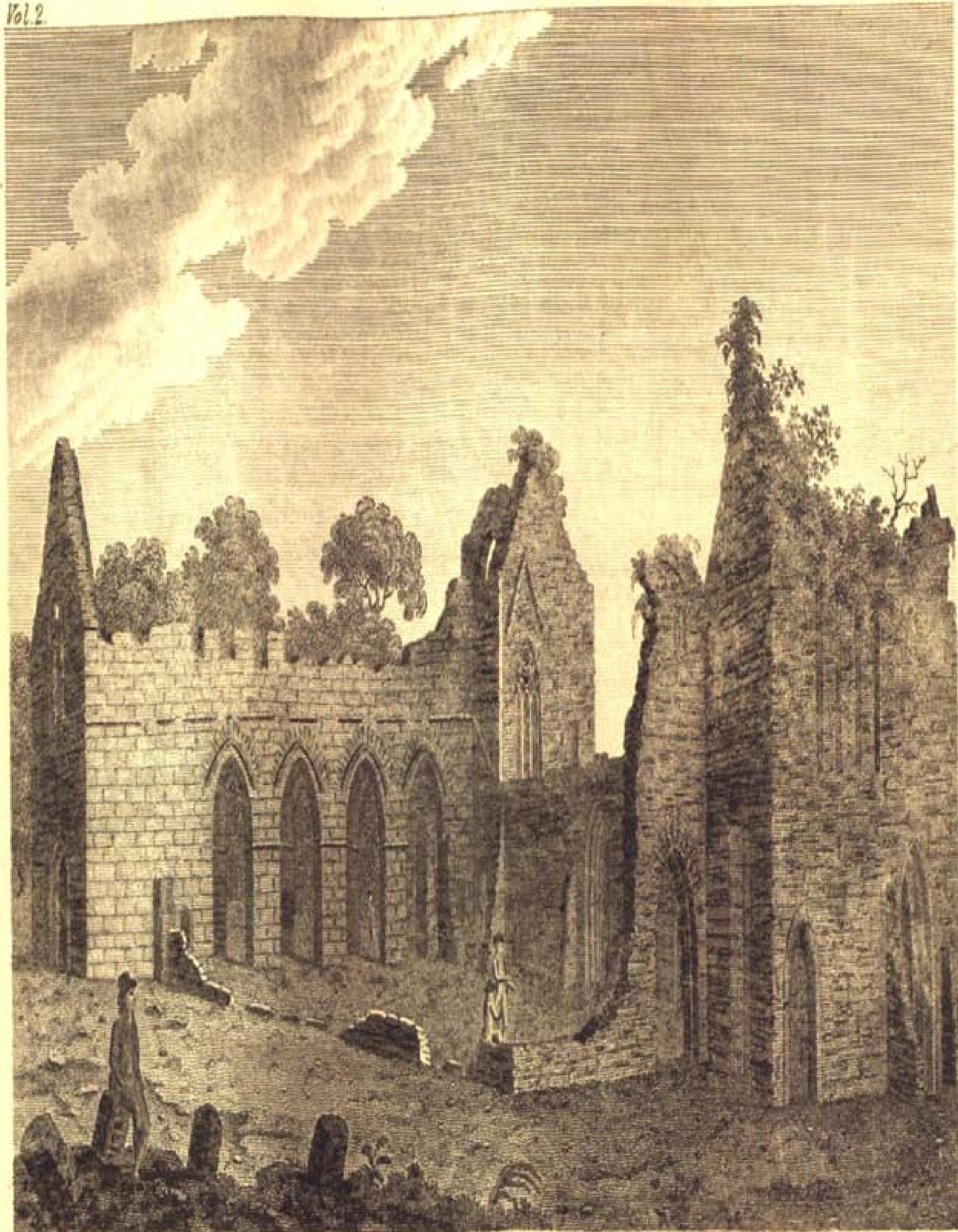
Painted by J. P. Jones June 24 1792

Blair Del.

Bonnet Sc.

BALLINACORNEY CASTLE. CO. GALWAY.





KNOCKMOY ABBEY, Co. Galway.

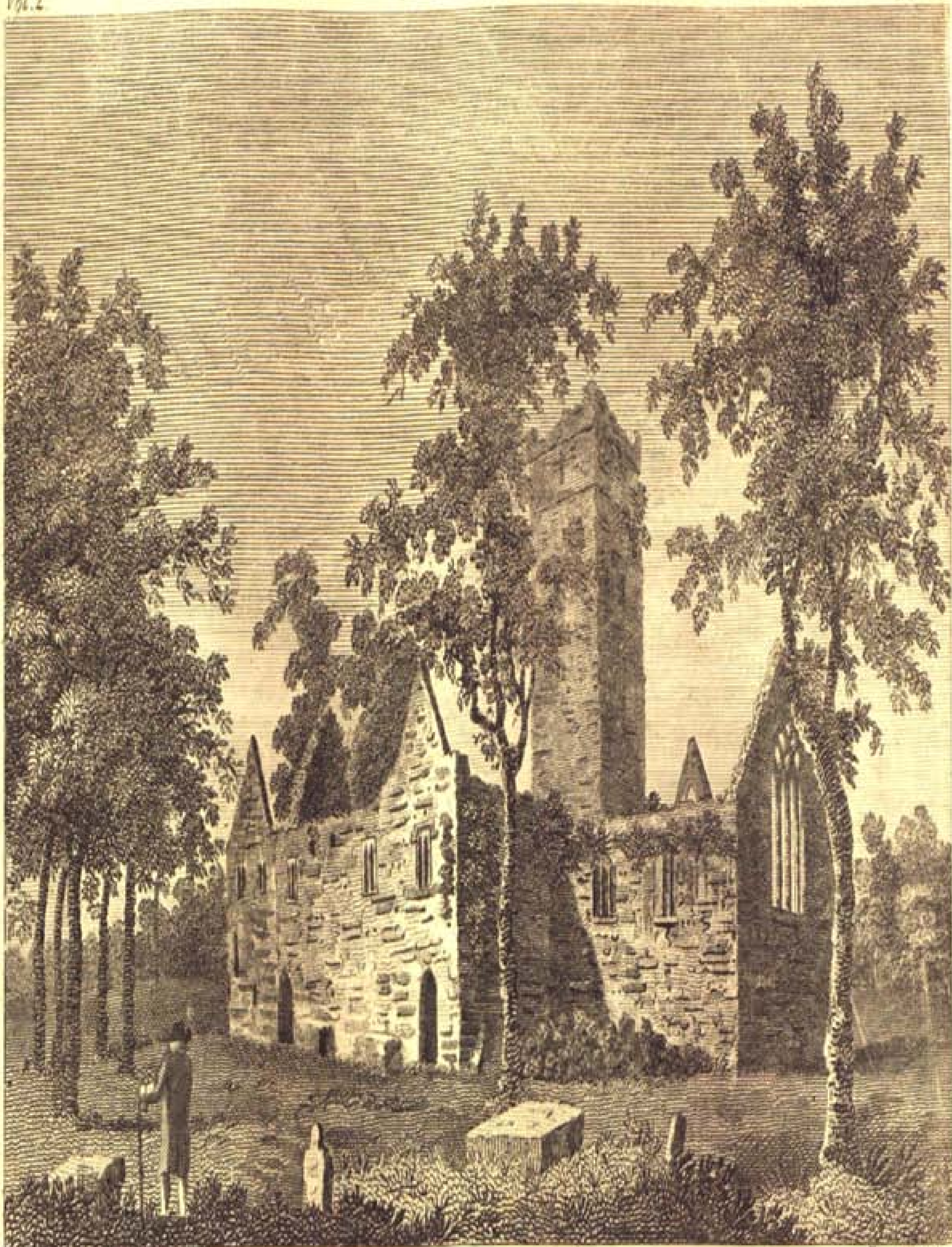


Feb. Aug. 12. 1792 by J. Rogers.

J. Rogers.

ORANMORE CASTLE. Co. Galway.

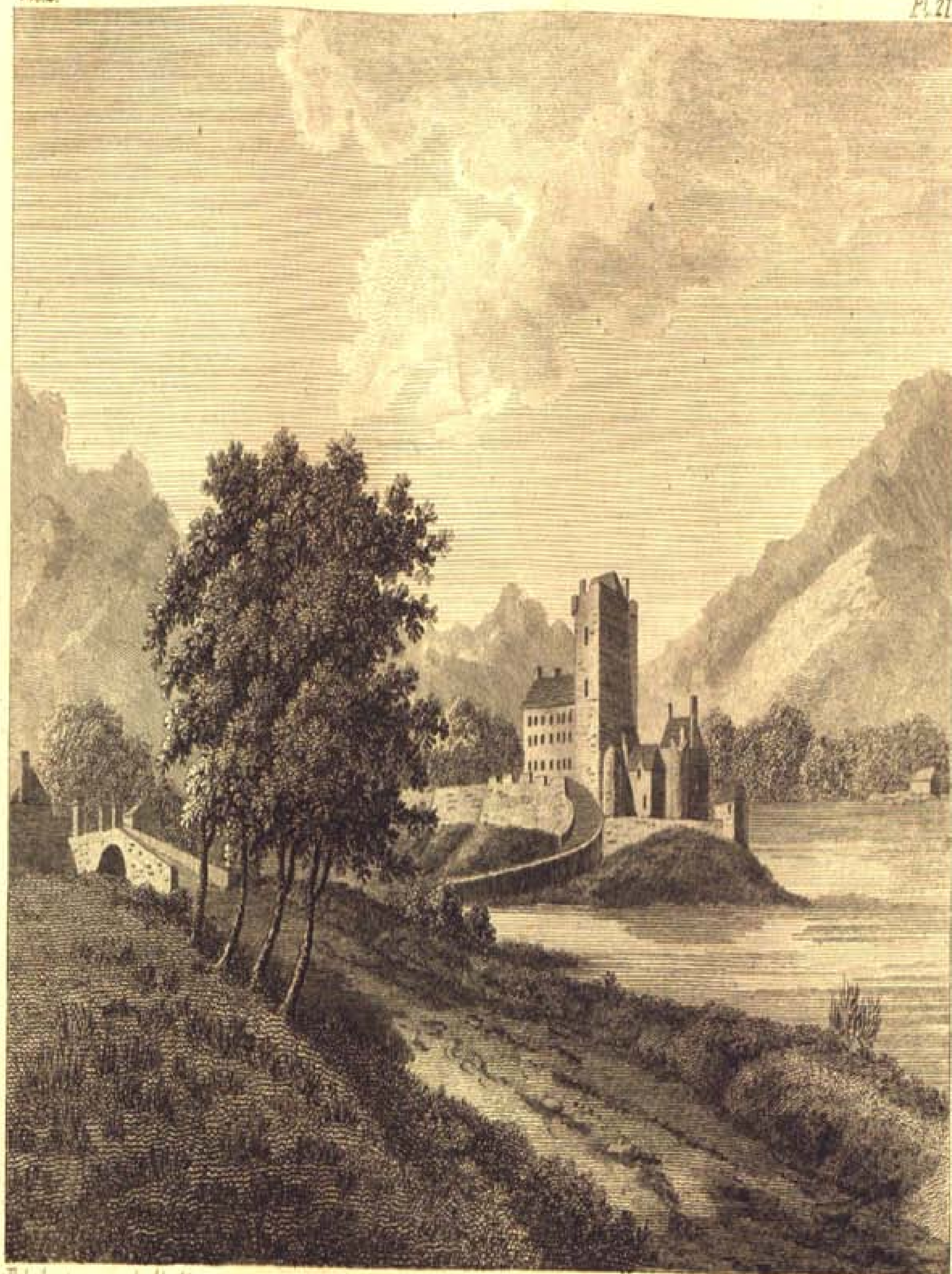




Engraved by Hester June 24 1794

Bennett Sculp.

MUCRUSS ABBEY. Co. Kerry.

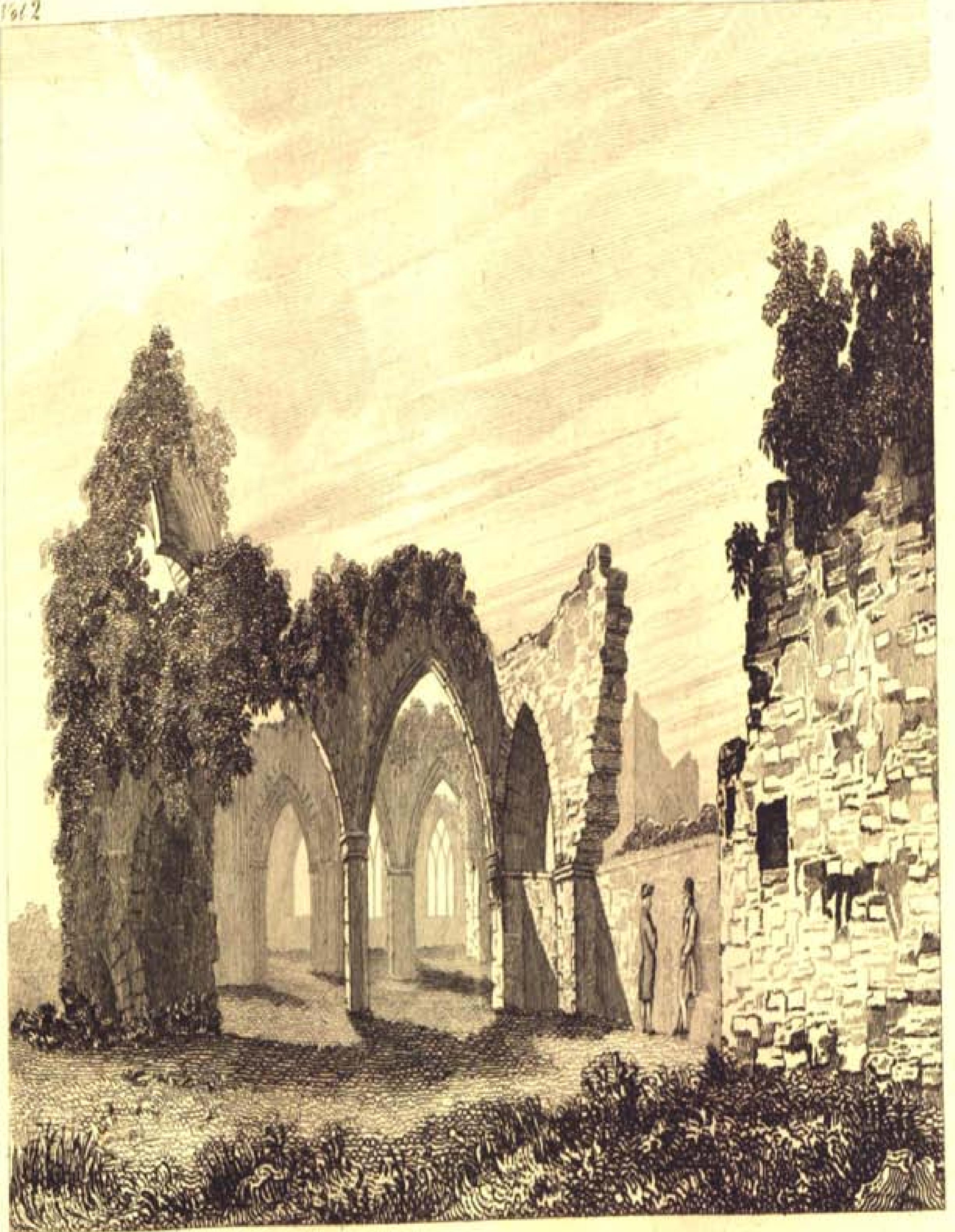


*Feb April 29: 1794 by M. Hooper*

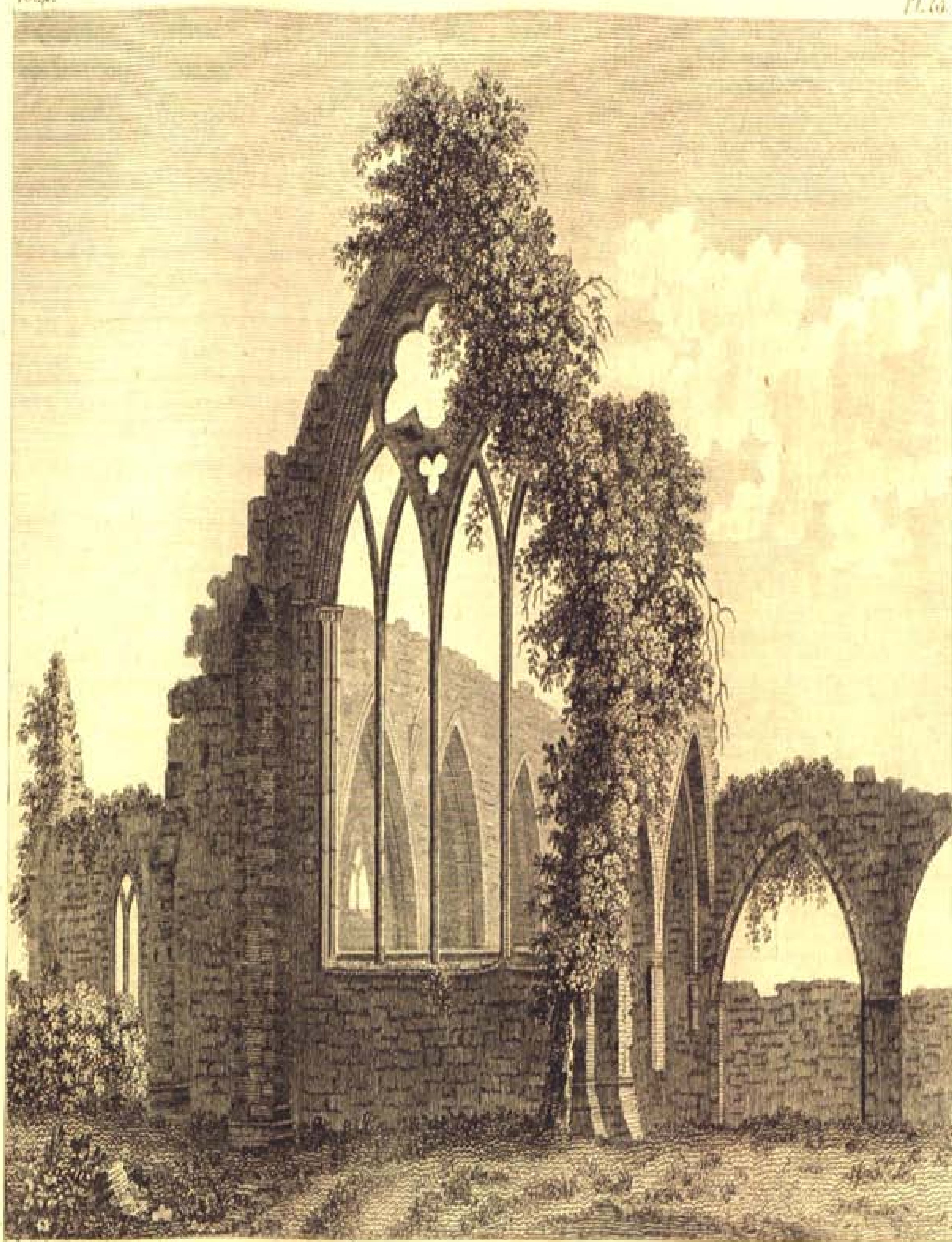
*Sparrow J.*

ROSS CASTLE KILLARNEY. Co. Kerry.





ABBAY of CASTLE DERMOT Co Kildare Pl. 1.

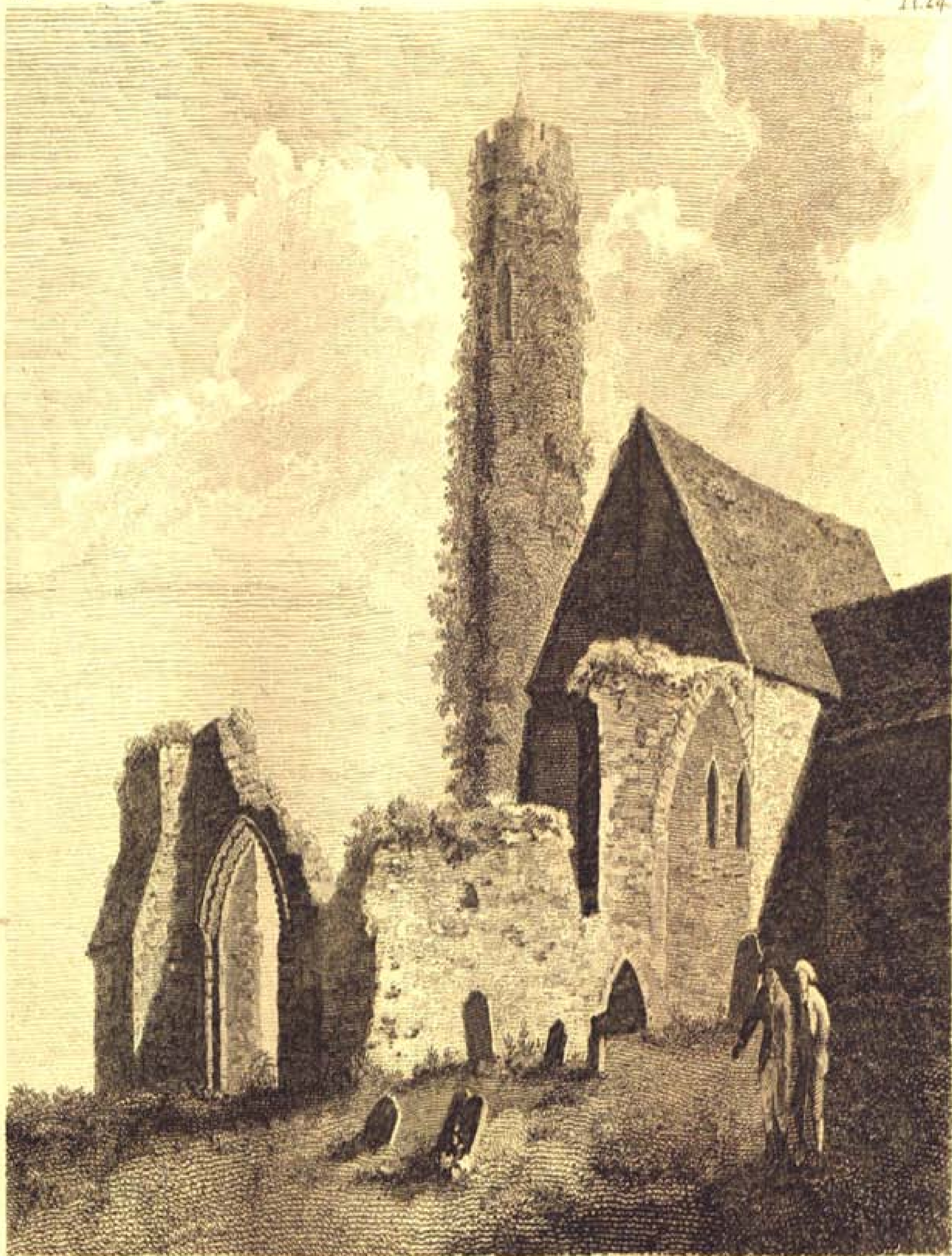


Enb Jan 25. 1793 by J. Harper.

J. Sparrow sculp.

CASTLE DERMOT'S ABBEY, Co. Kildare. Pl. 23.

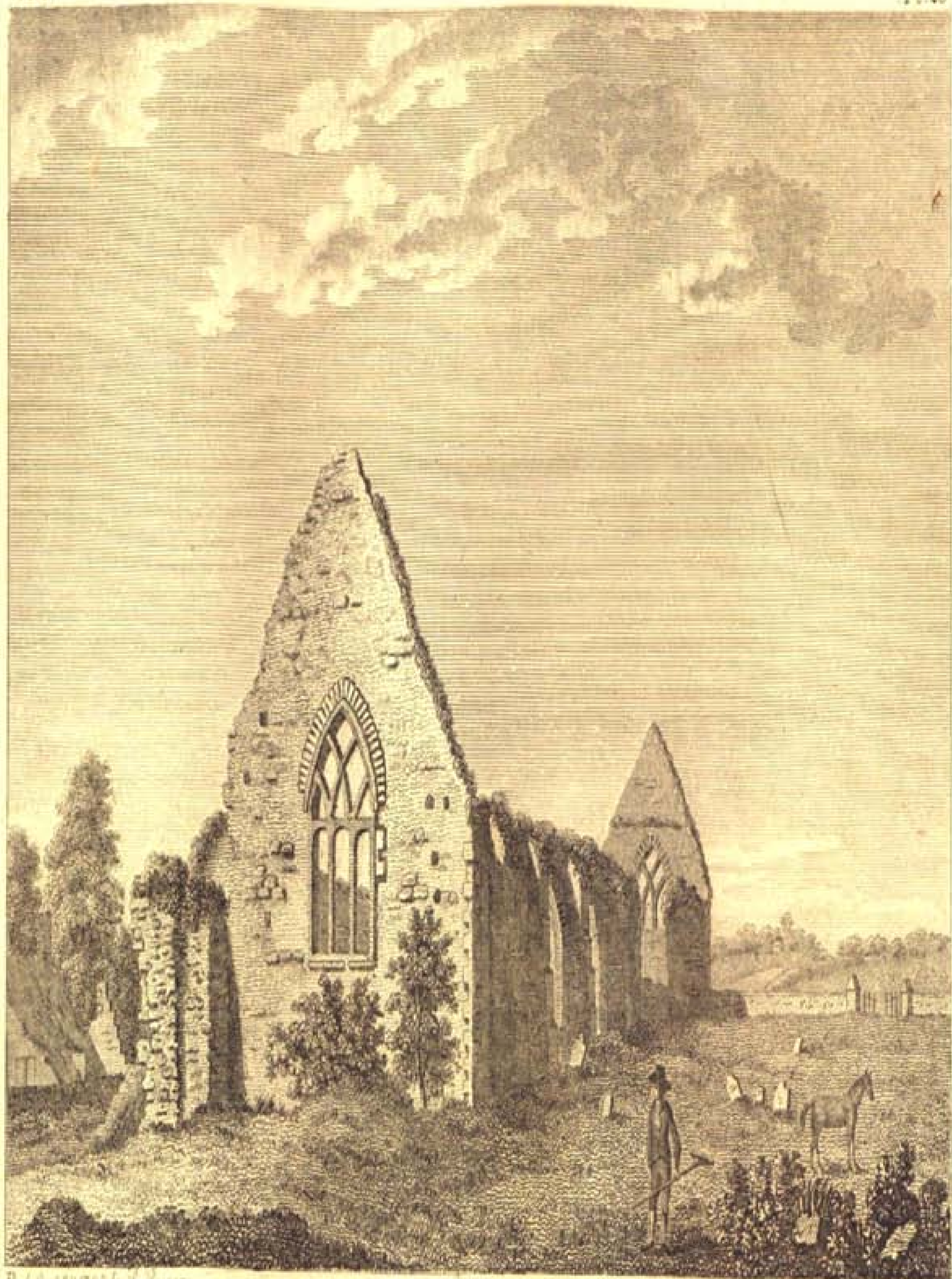




Pub. Decr 1792, by J. Hooper

Shuman & Co.

CHURCH and TOWER at CASTLEDERMOT, CO: KILDARE.

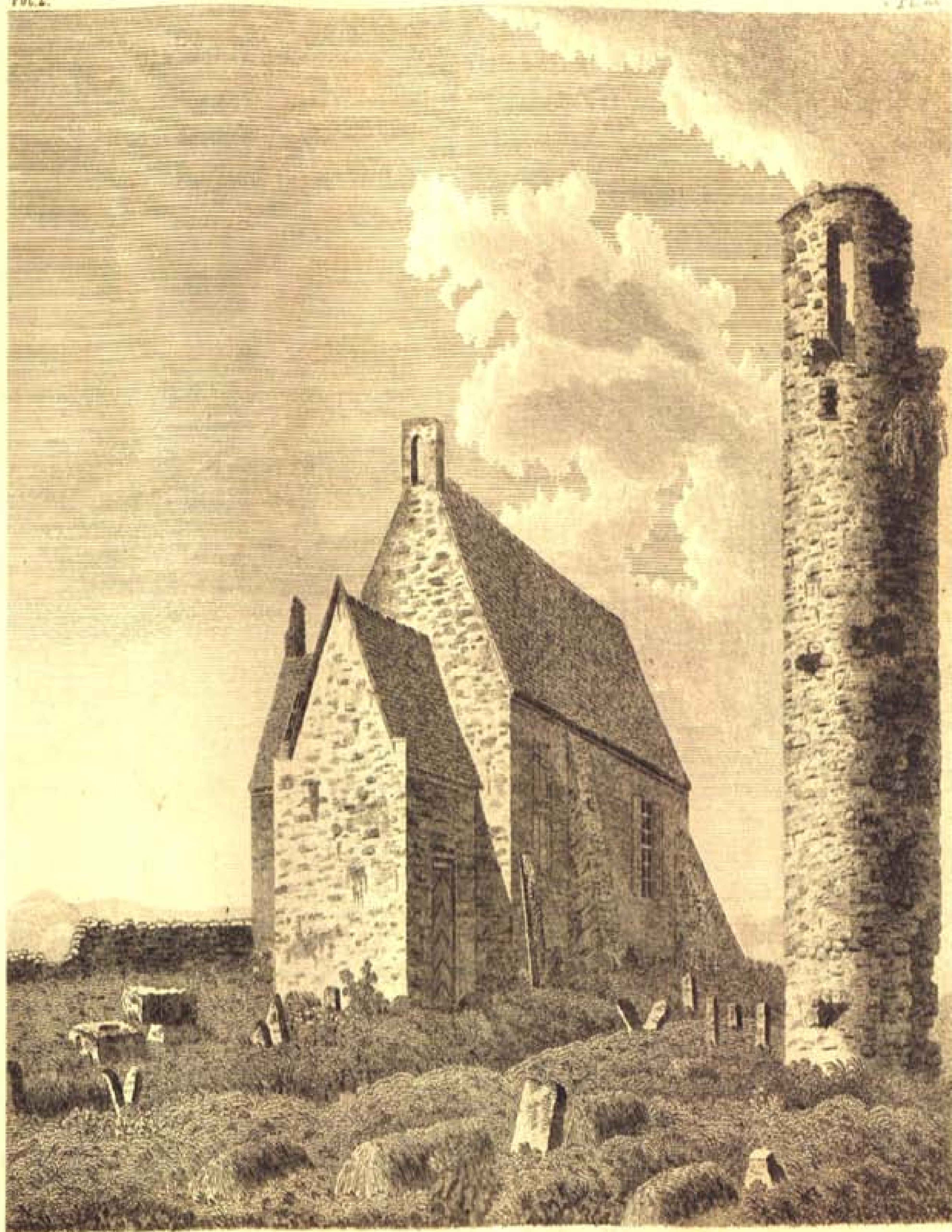


Pub Oct. 1792 by J. Rogers

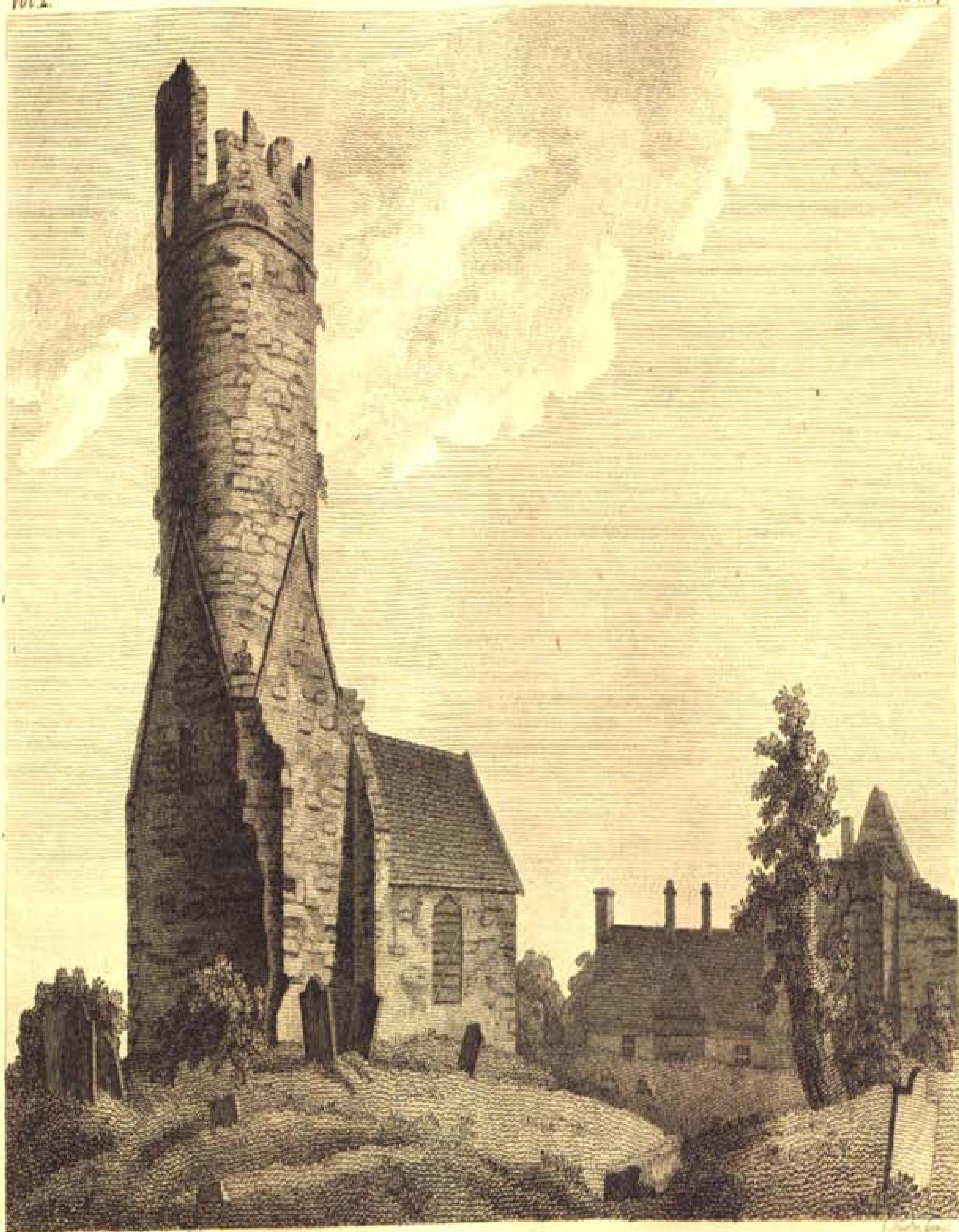
GRAY ABBEY.

J. Rogers sculp.



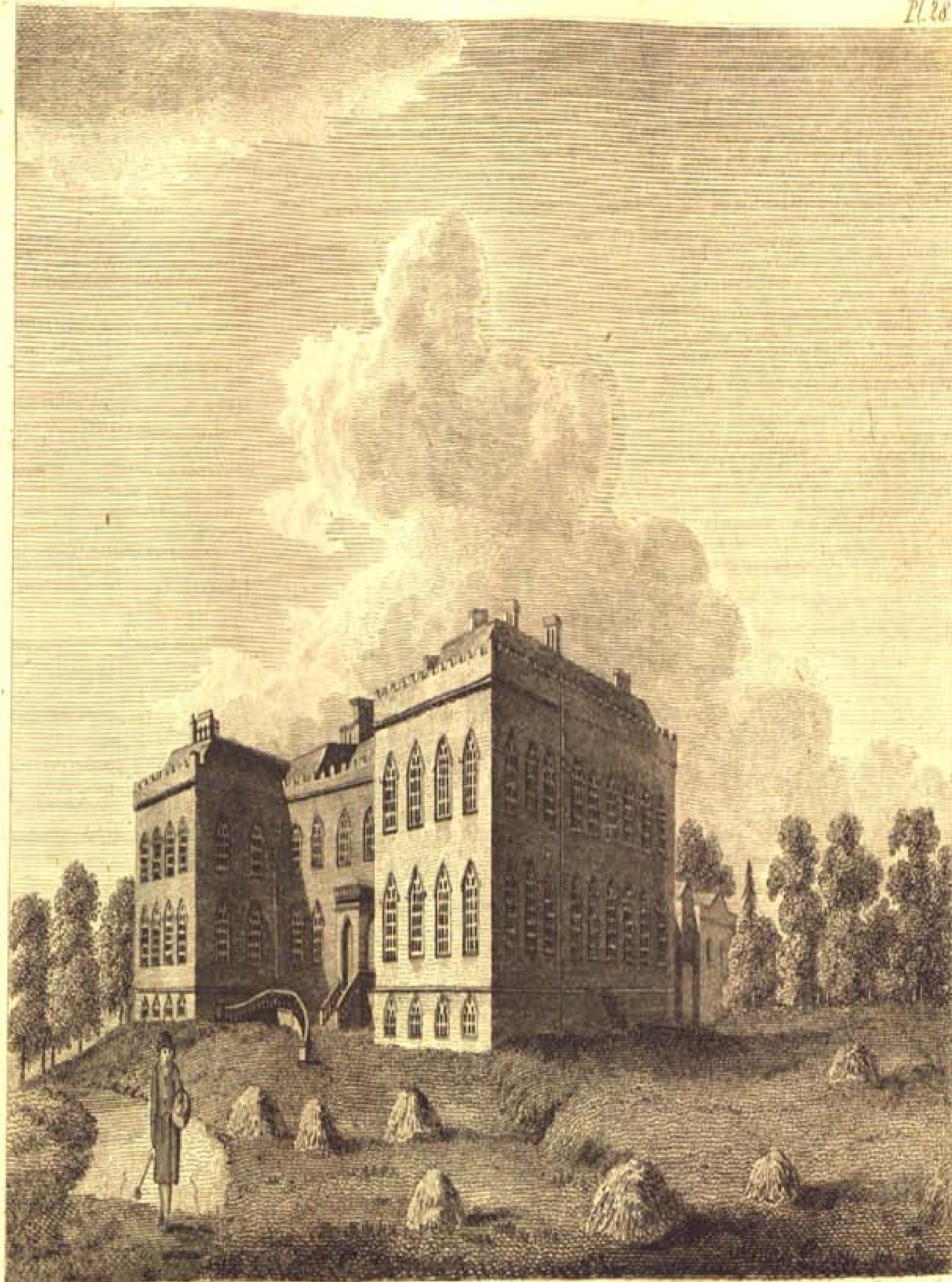


KINCULLEN CHURCH Co. Kildare.



KILUSSY CHURCH. Co. Kildare.





Ed. Nov 1794 by M. Harper.

Sparrow sc.

MONASTEREVAN ABBEY. Co. Kildare.

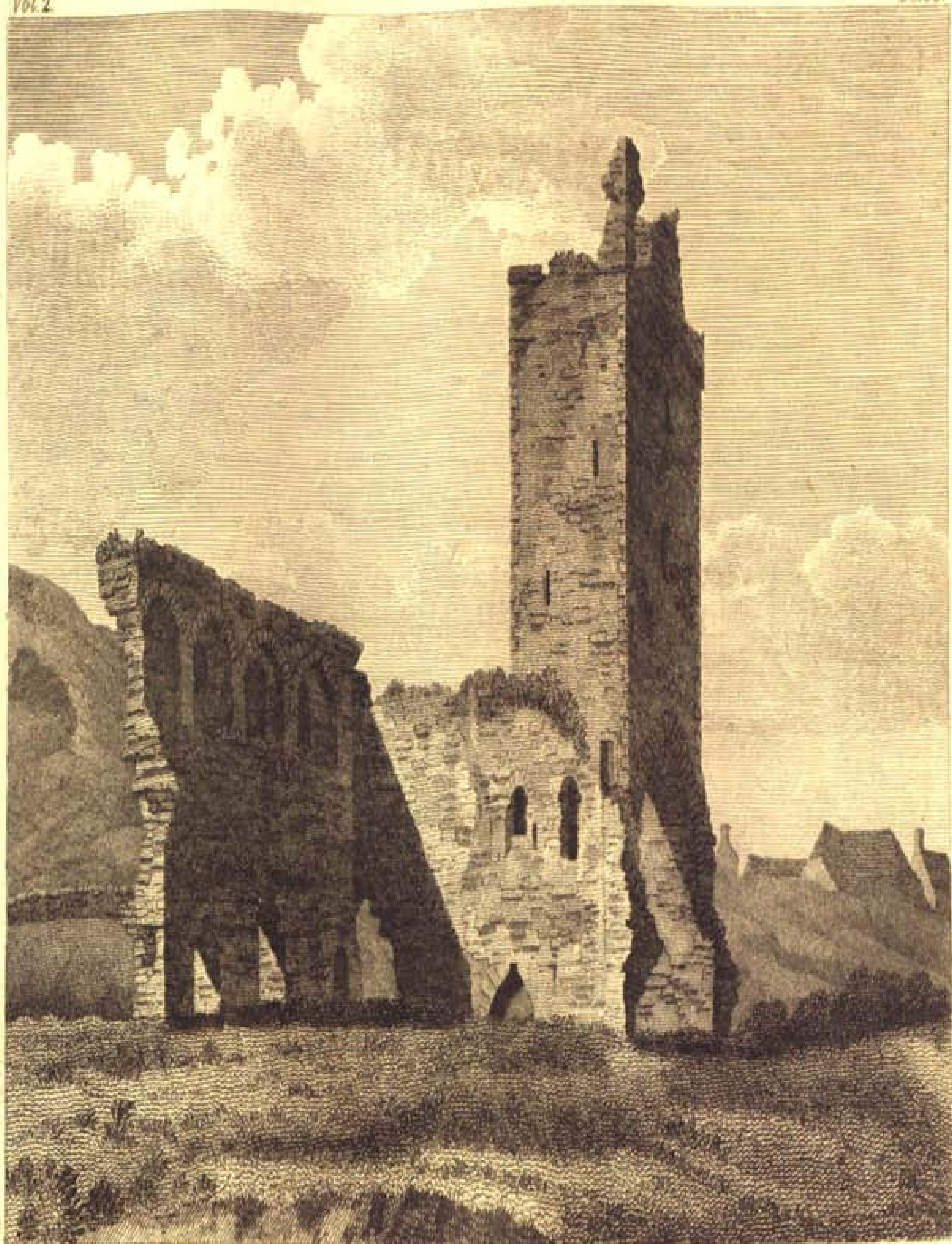


*Fullard &*

*Published Nov. 21 1834 by H. Hooper Holborn*

MOON ABBEY & CASTLE. Co. Kildare.





Engr. by J. Noddy Del. 1875

J. Noddy sculp.

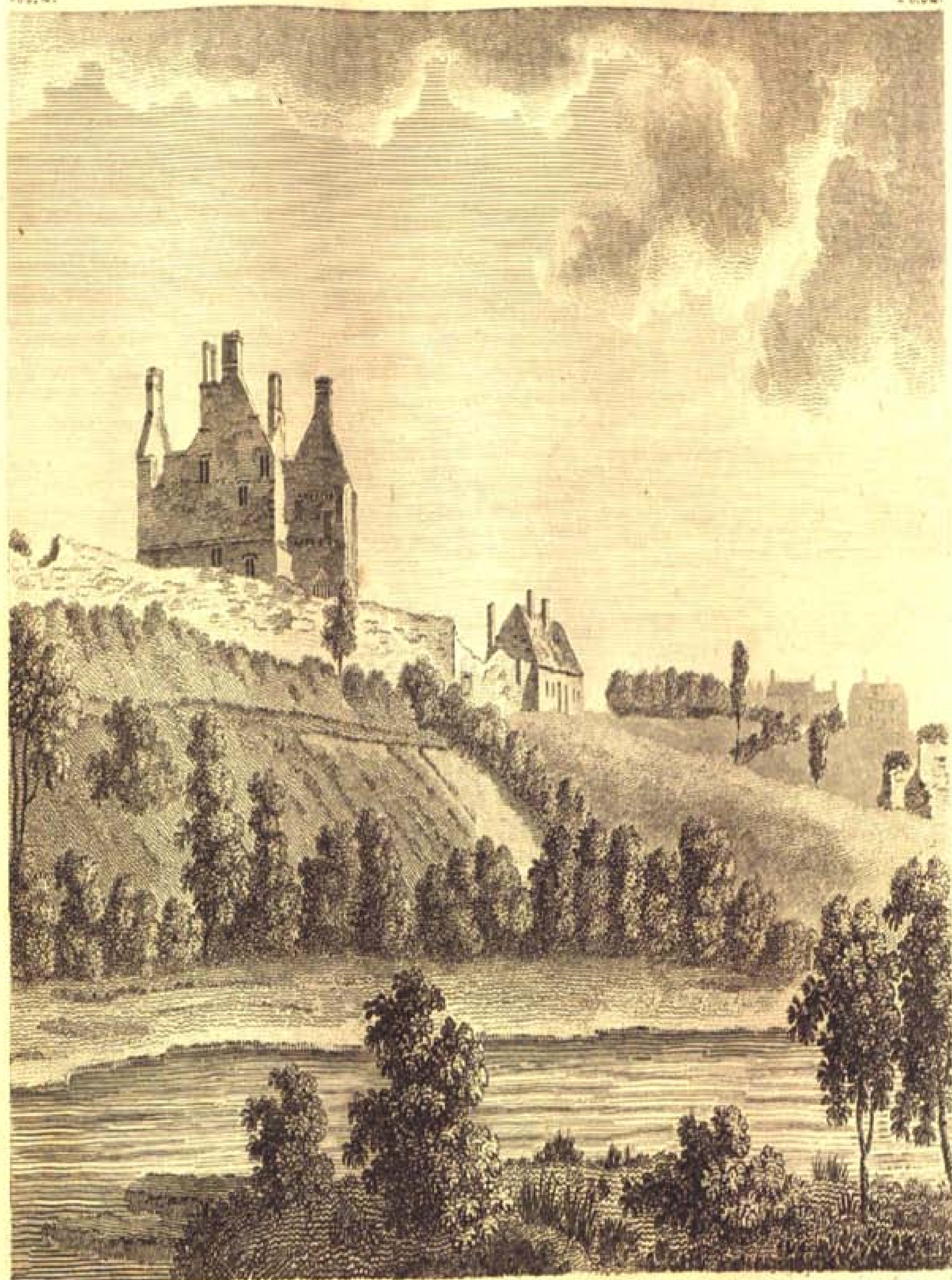
ABBEY at NOAS, Co. Kildare.



*Pub. May 25 1831 by J. Harper.*

GRANDISON CASTLE, Co. KILKENNY.





Pl. 82. 1791. J. Parry del.

DROGHEDA CASTLE, Co. Leitrim.

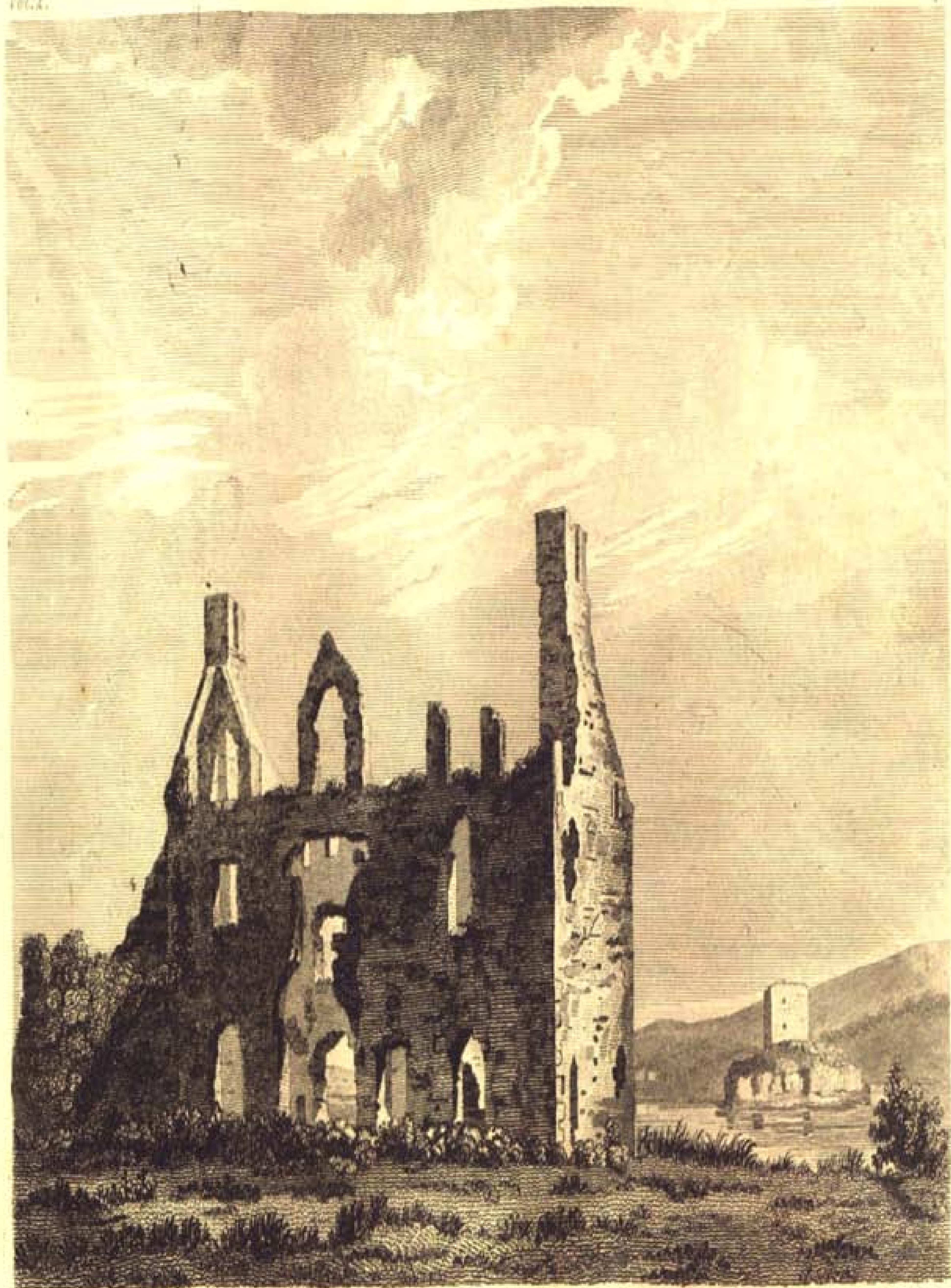


Feb. Nov 21 1794 by R. Haple

RUINS of FENAUGH Co. Letrim

James G. G.

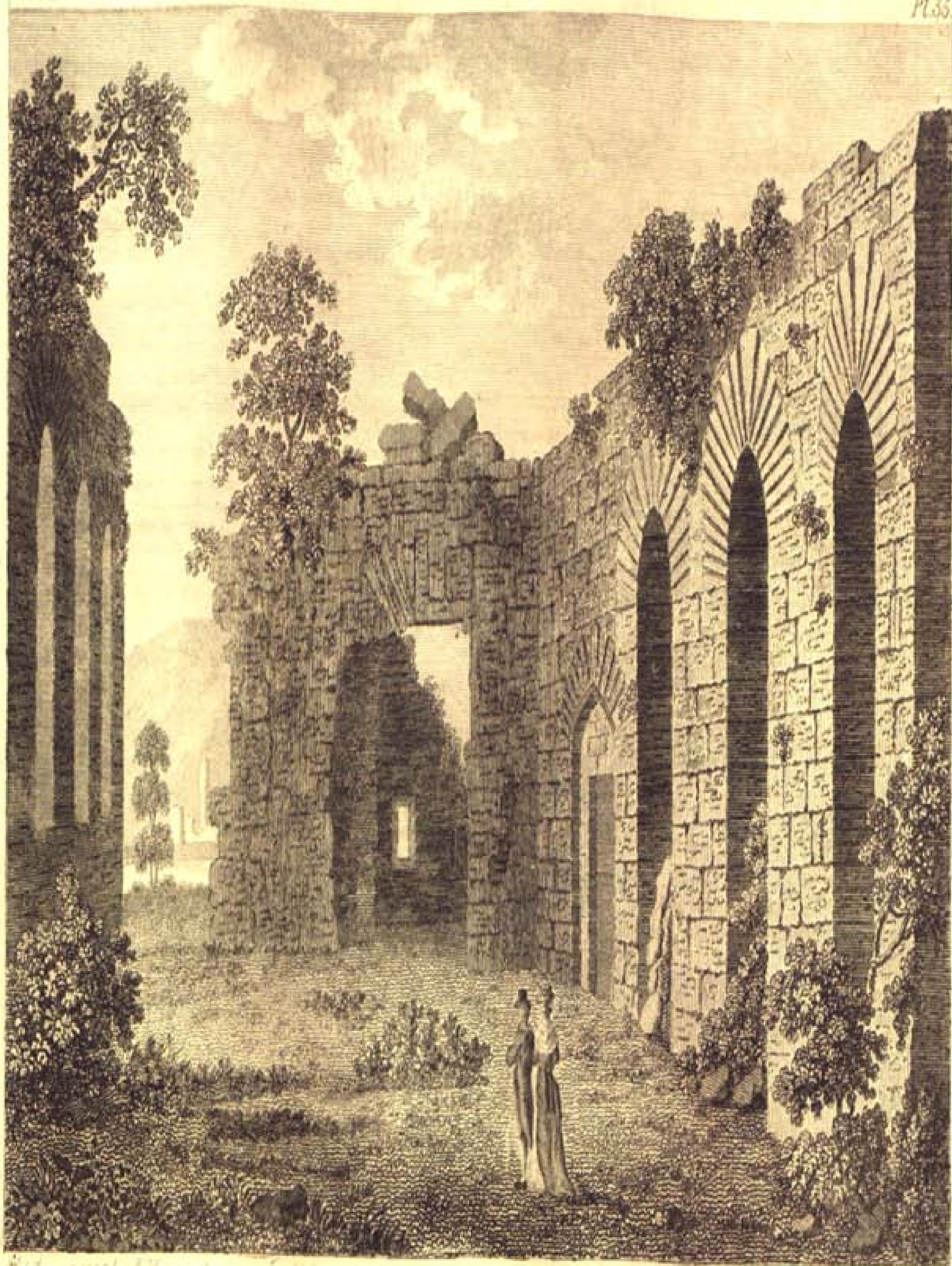




Engraved by J. G. Thompson

CASTLE JOHN. Co. Leitrim.

Leitrim

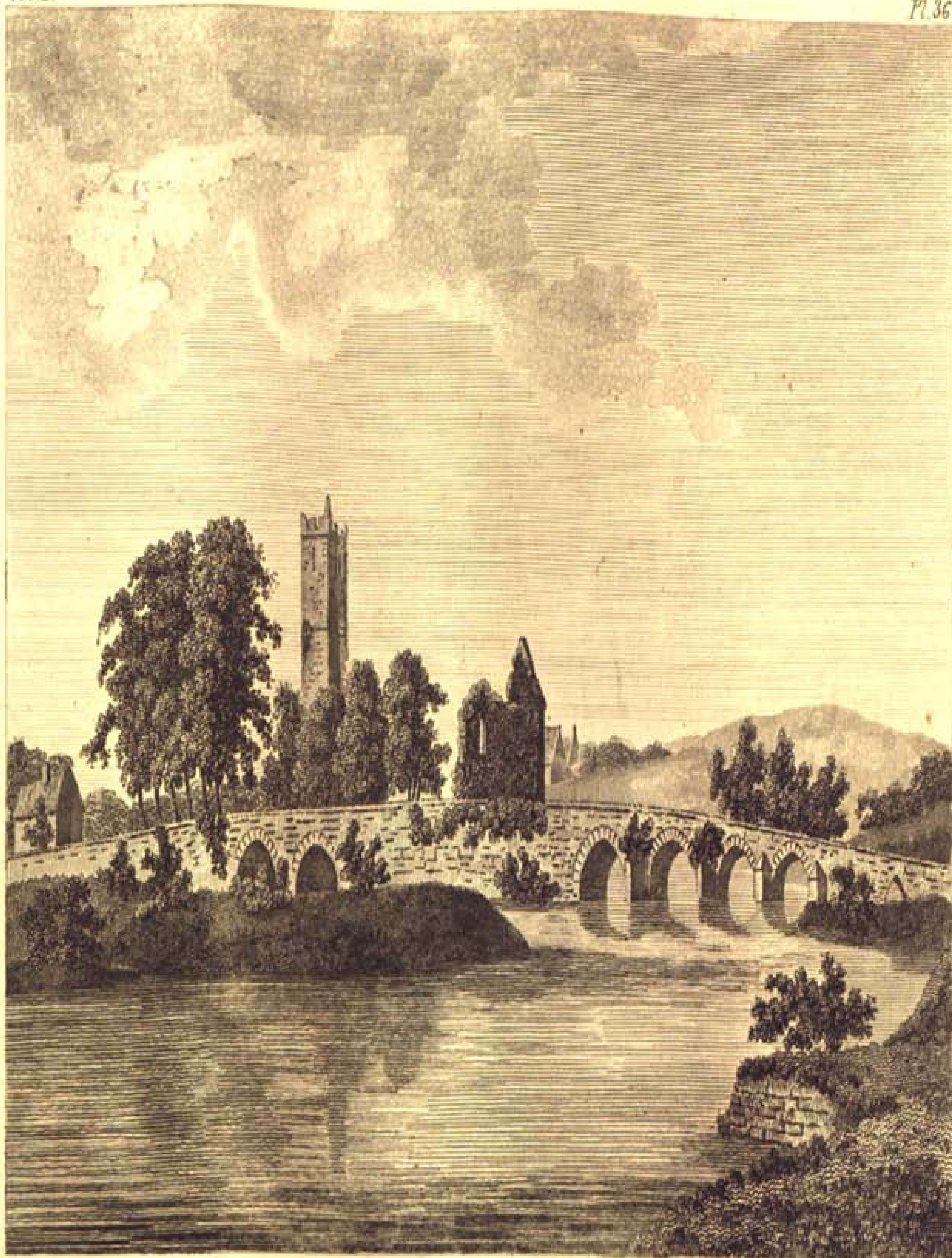


Engraved Jan. 15. 1793 by J. Knapton

Spencer

O'Rourke's Hall. Co. L. trim.

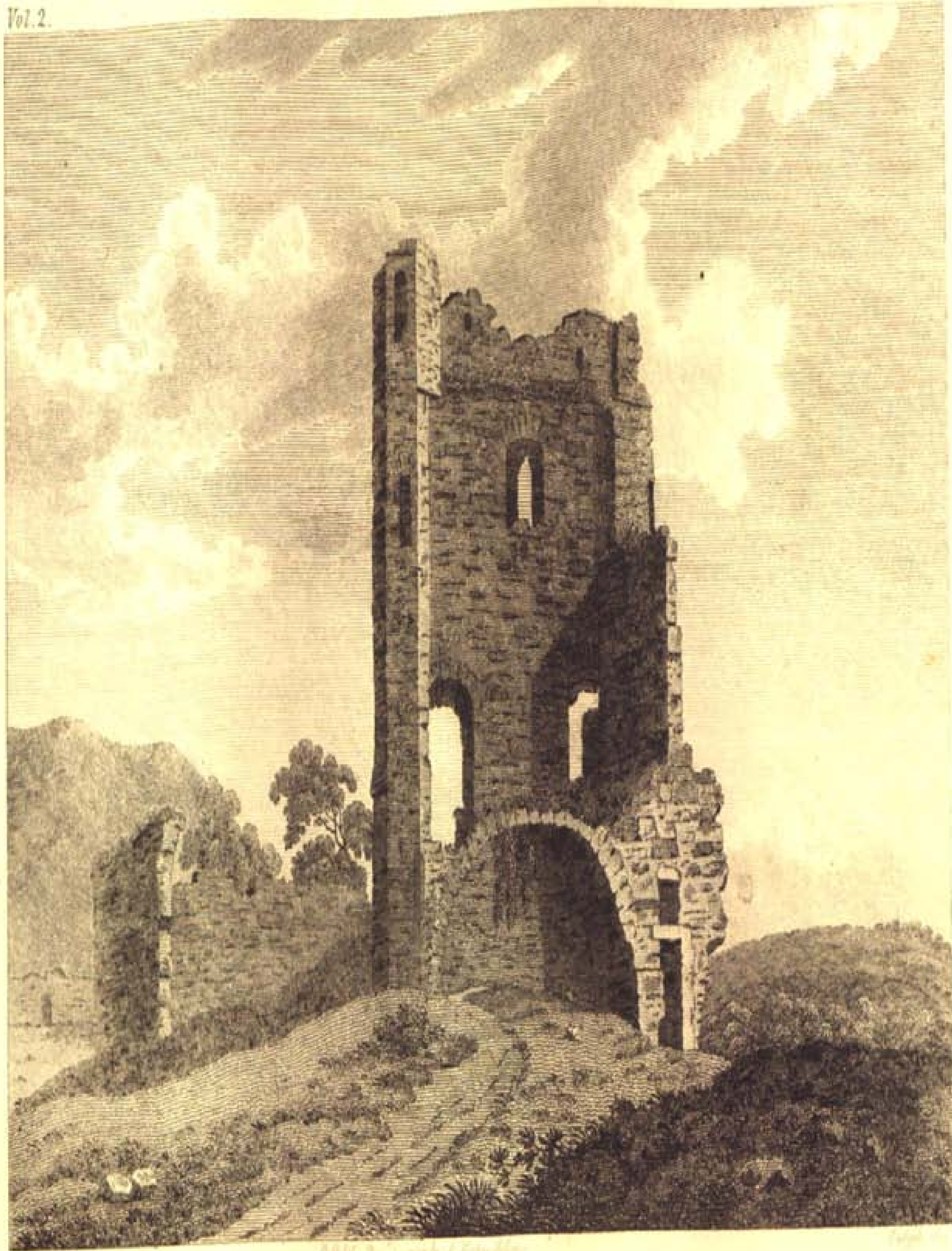




Engraved by H. B. 1791

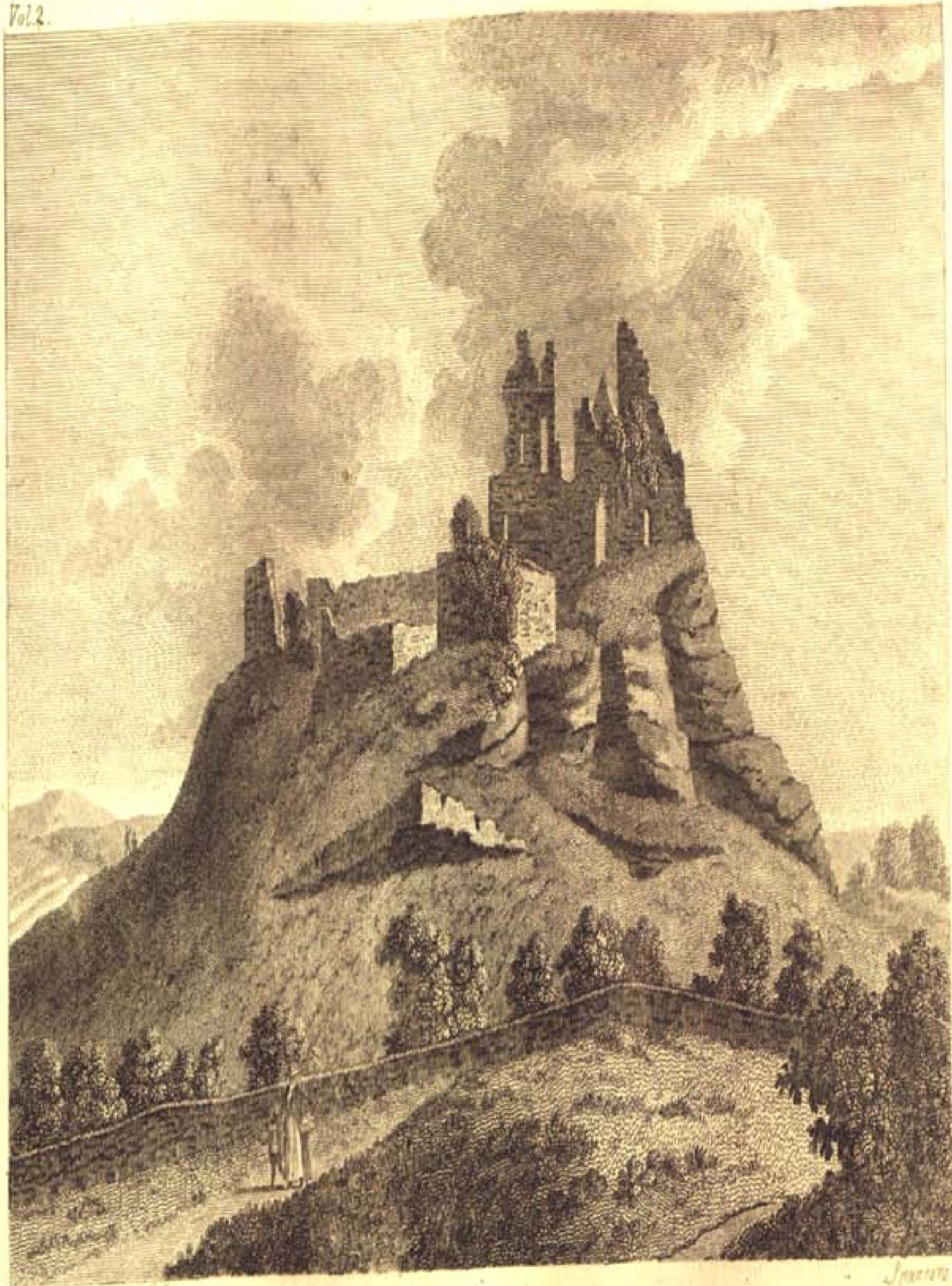
Printed by J. 1791

ABBEY at ADAIRE. Co. Limerick.



CULLUM CASTLE. Co. Limerick.

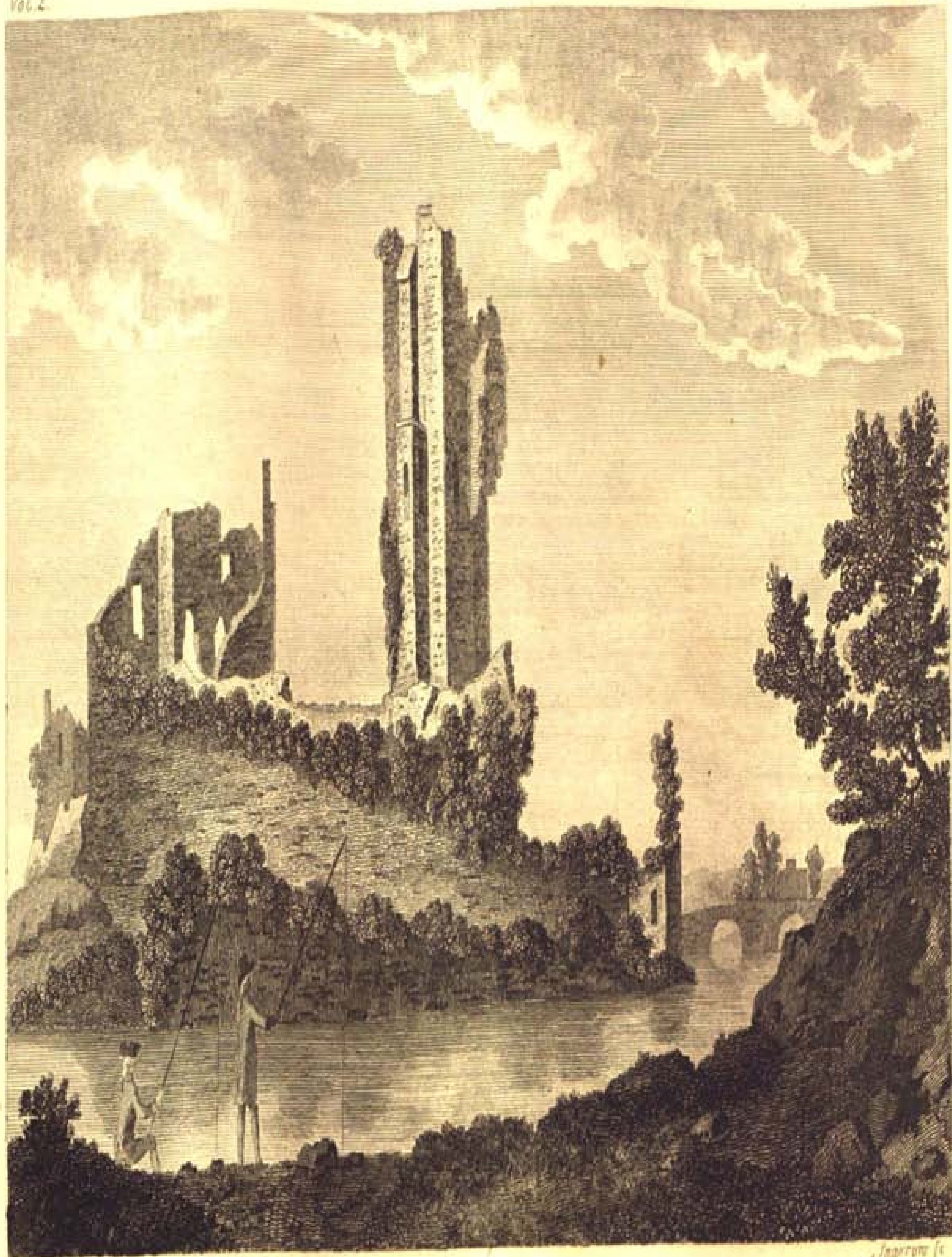




Engr. May 2. 1792 by J. H. Cooper

J. H. Cooper

CARRIGO GUSSEL near LIMERICK, Co. Limerick.

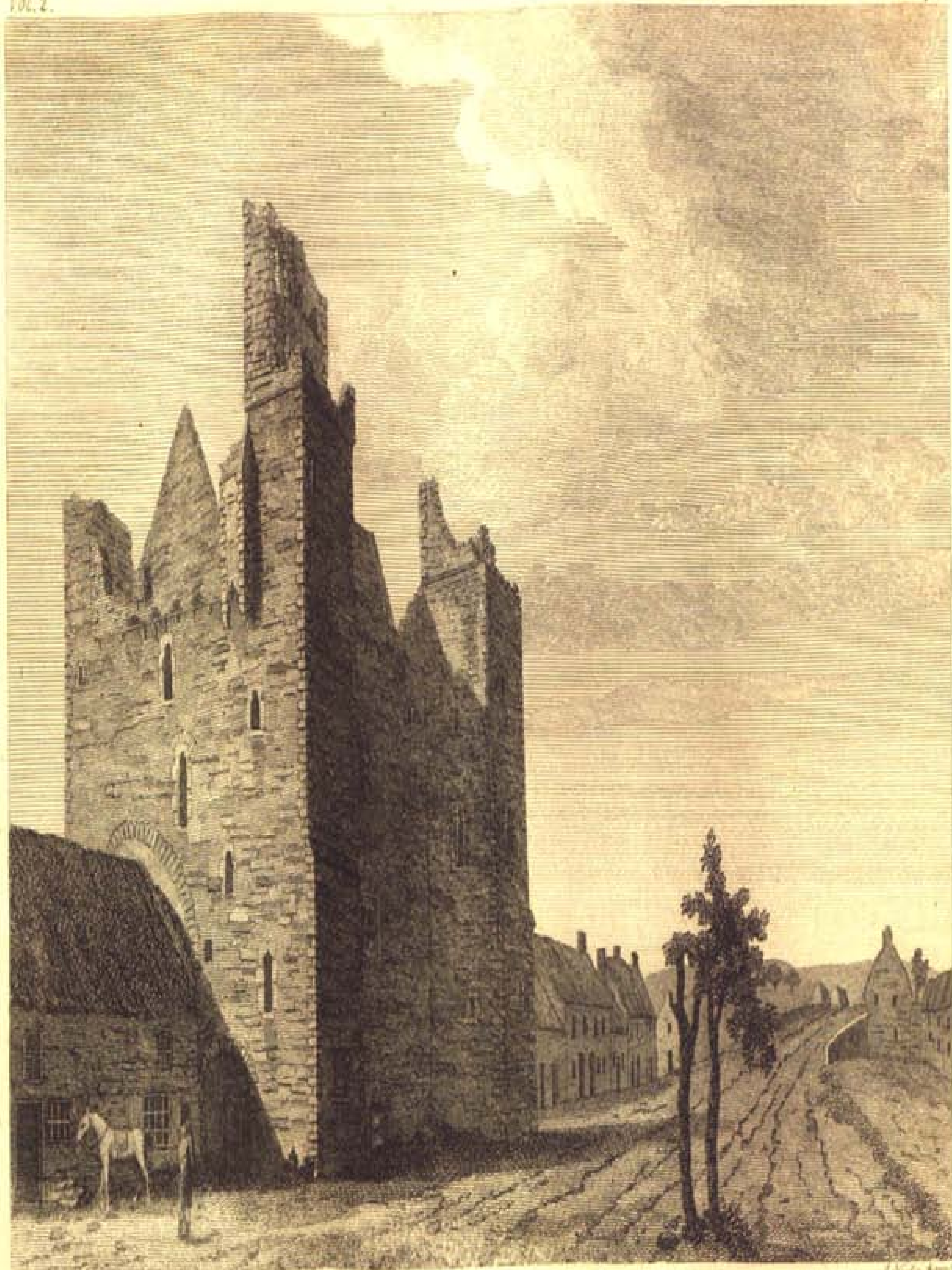


Pub. Aug. 16. 1792. by J. Haygarth

Sparrow sc.

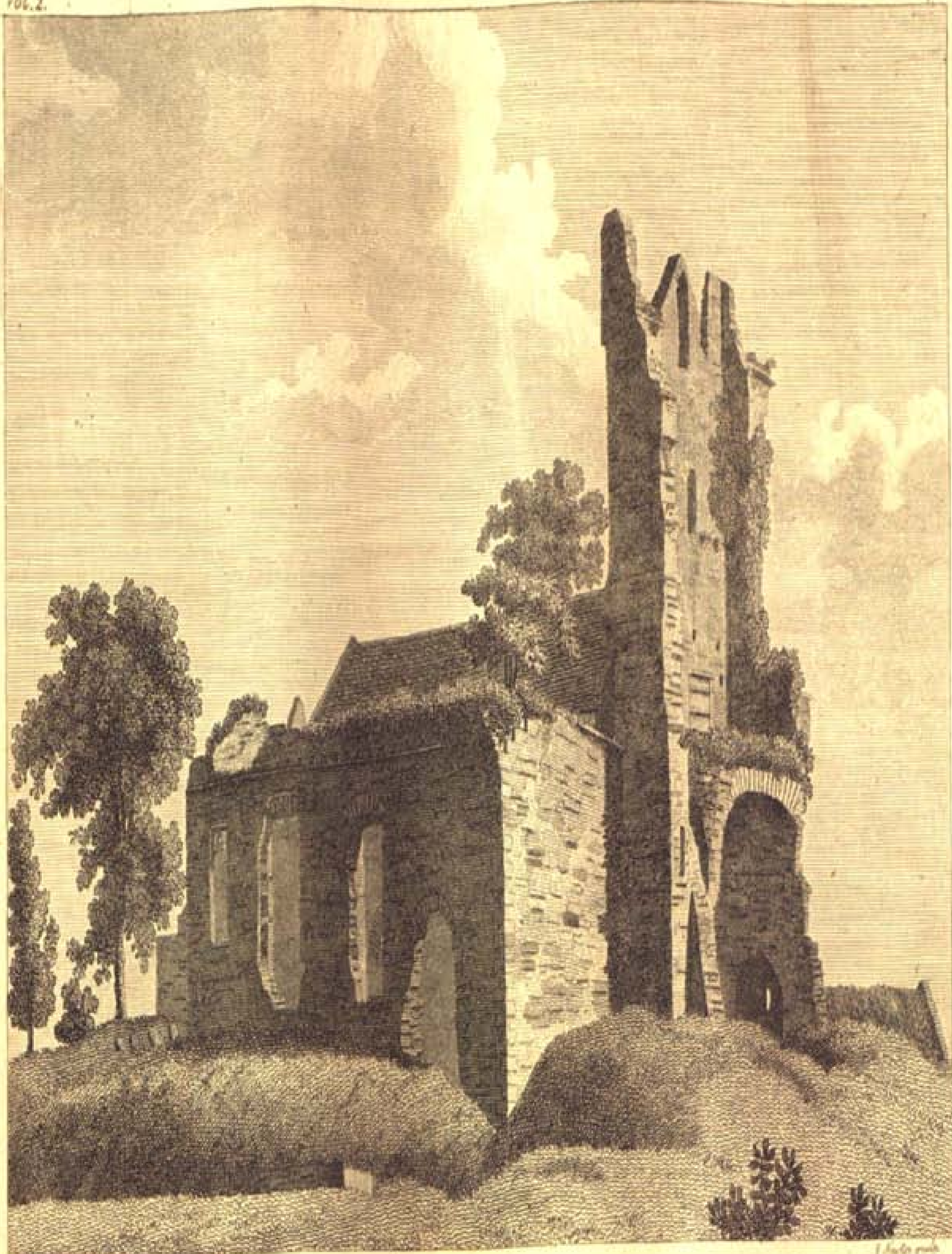
ROCKBARTON CASTLE, CO. LIMERICK





Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.

N.W. View of *St. Asaph's Cathedral*, Col. youth.

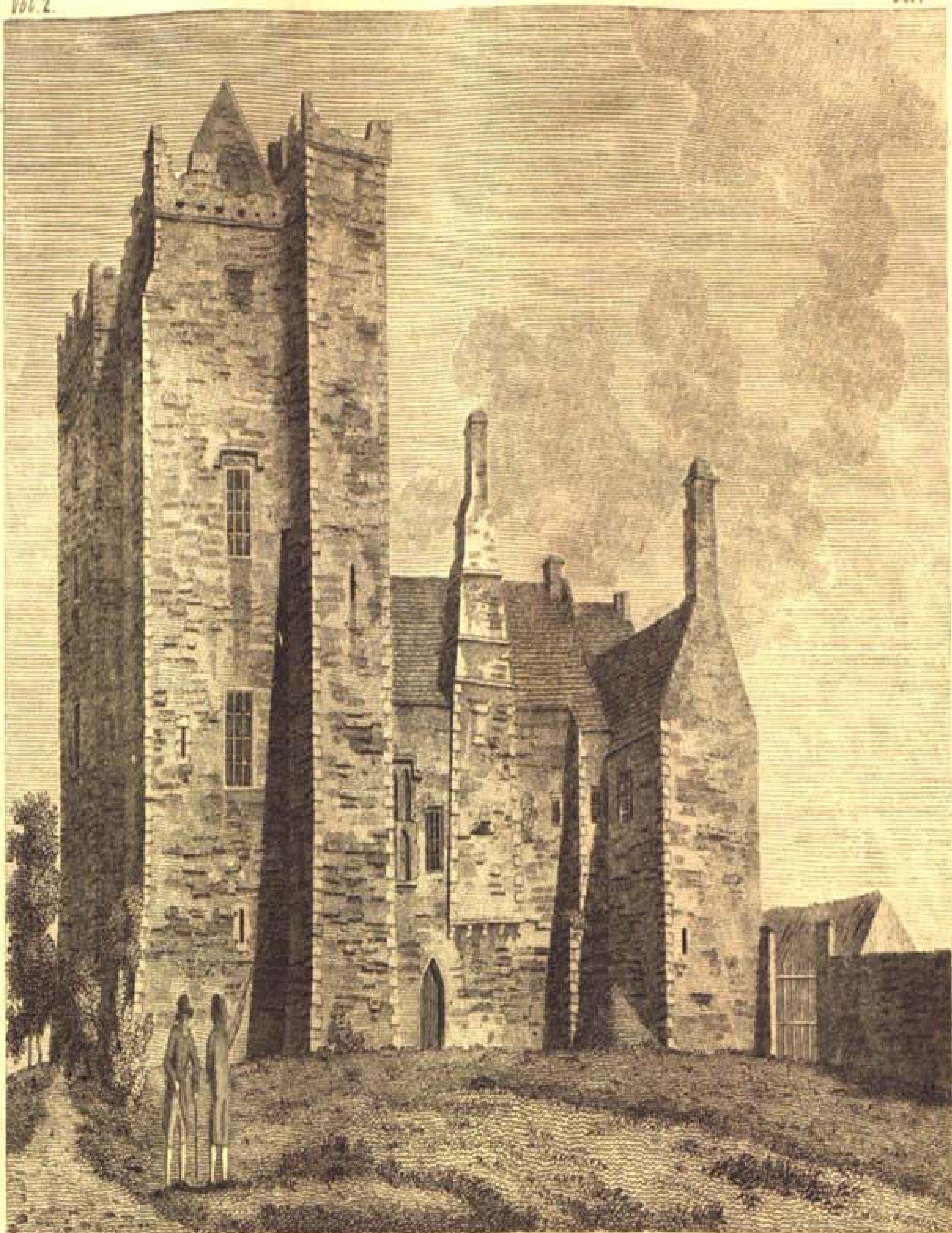


Engraved from a drawing by Mr. P. J. O'Connell.

J. H. O'Connell

S.W. VIEW of ARDEE CHURCH. Co. Louth.

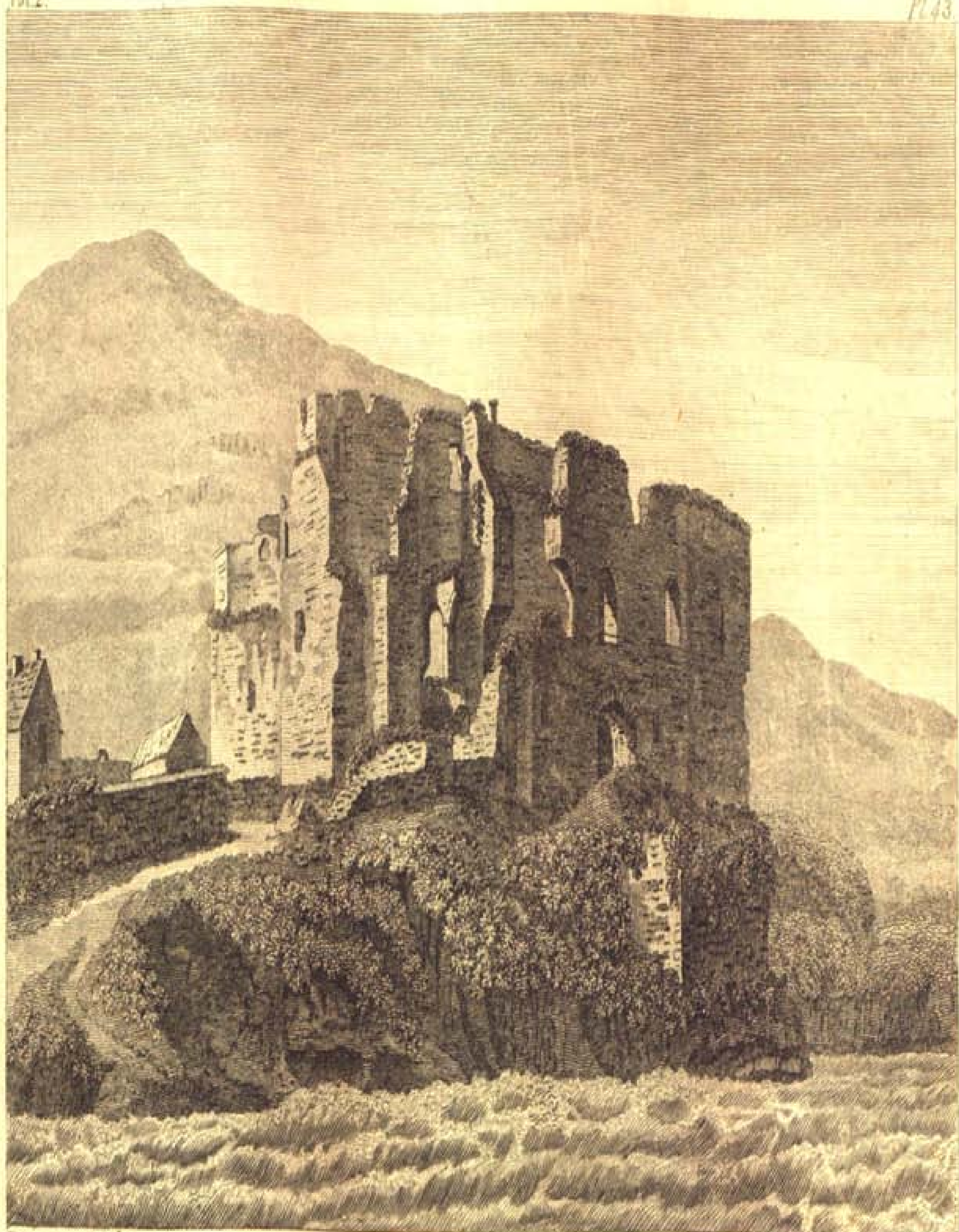




Pub. April 1. 1793 by H. Bogue Print. High Street.

J. Smith del.

NE. VIEW OF ATHCARNE CASTLE. Co: Louth.

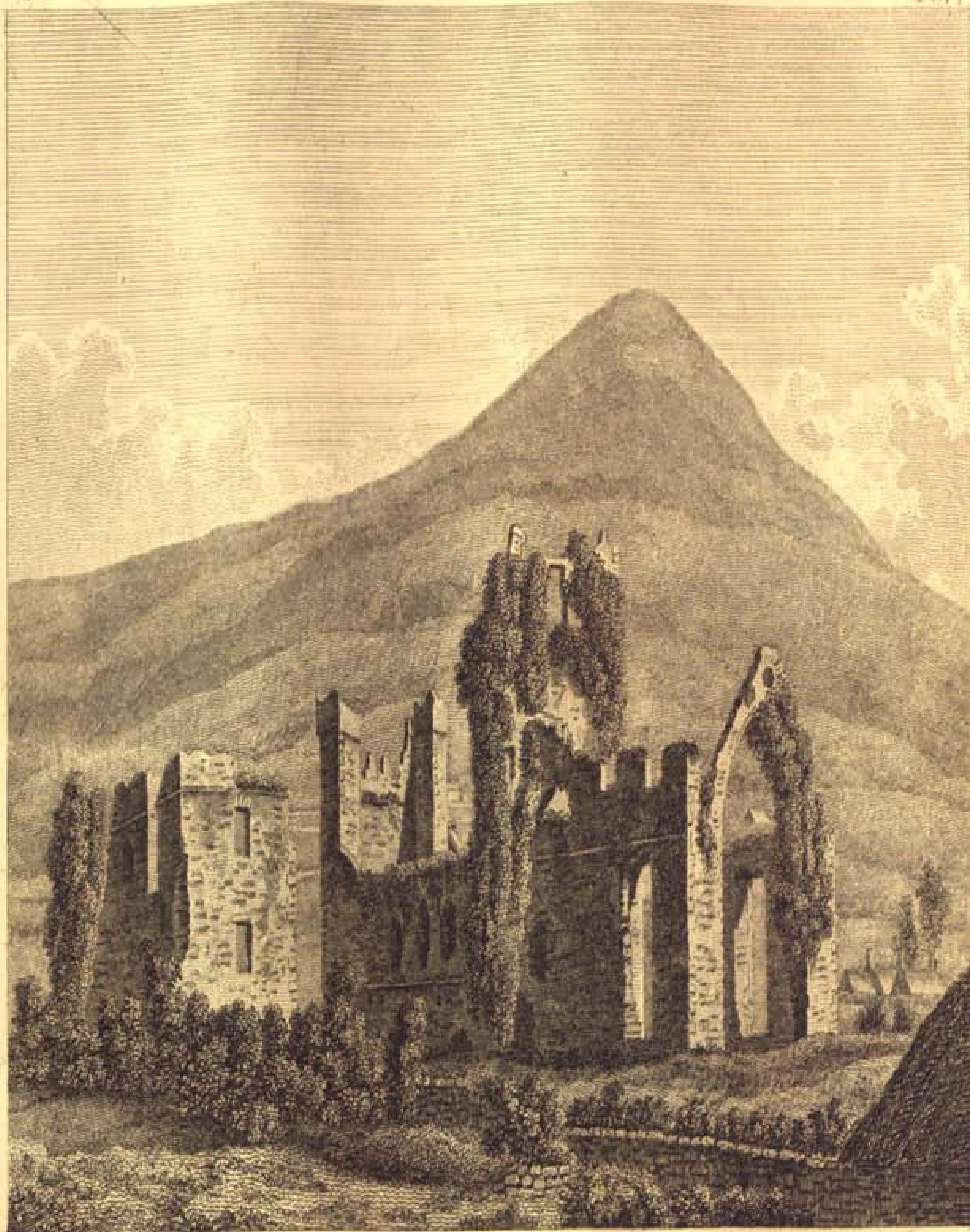


Pub. July 18, 1893 by M. Harper, N. 912 High Street.

Sparrow's

CARLINGFORD CASTLE, Co. Louth, I. S.

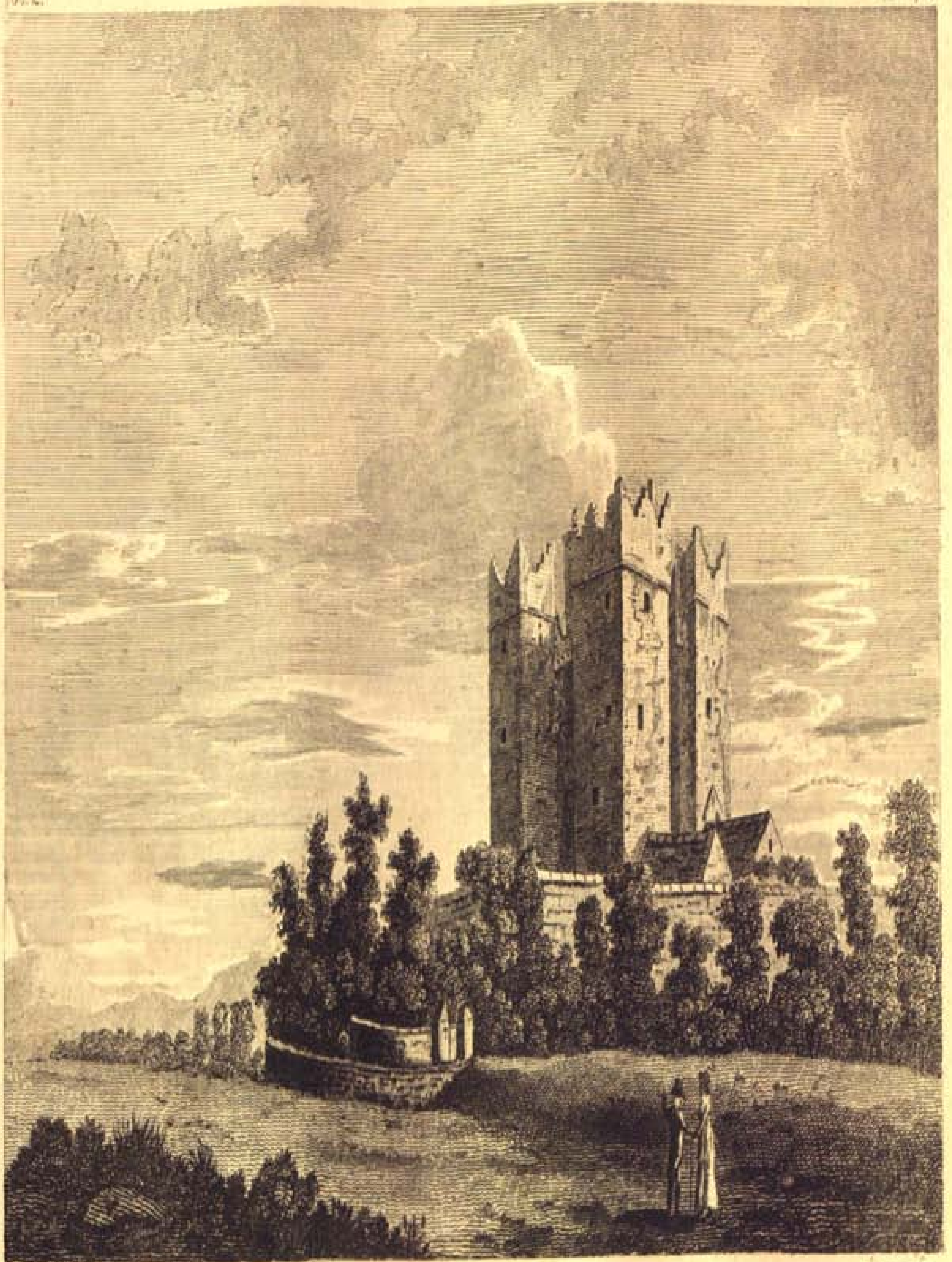




Pub. 6s 7d 1793. by M. Rogers.

J. Sparrow sculp.

CARLINGFORD ABBEY. Co. Louth.

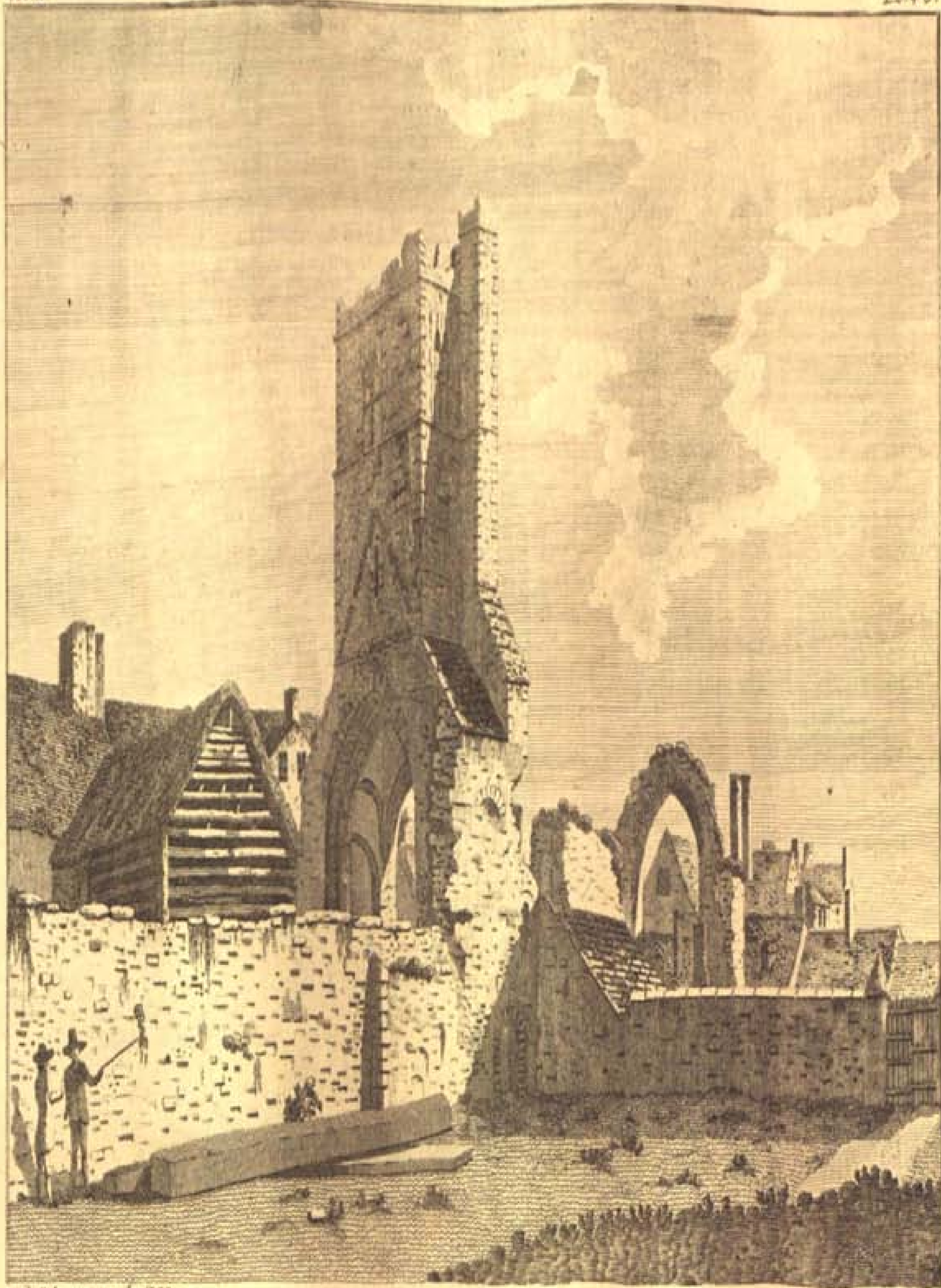


Engraved Sept 9, 1791 by J. Harper.

J. Harper sc.

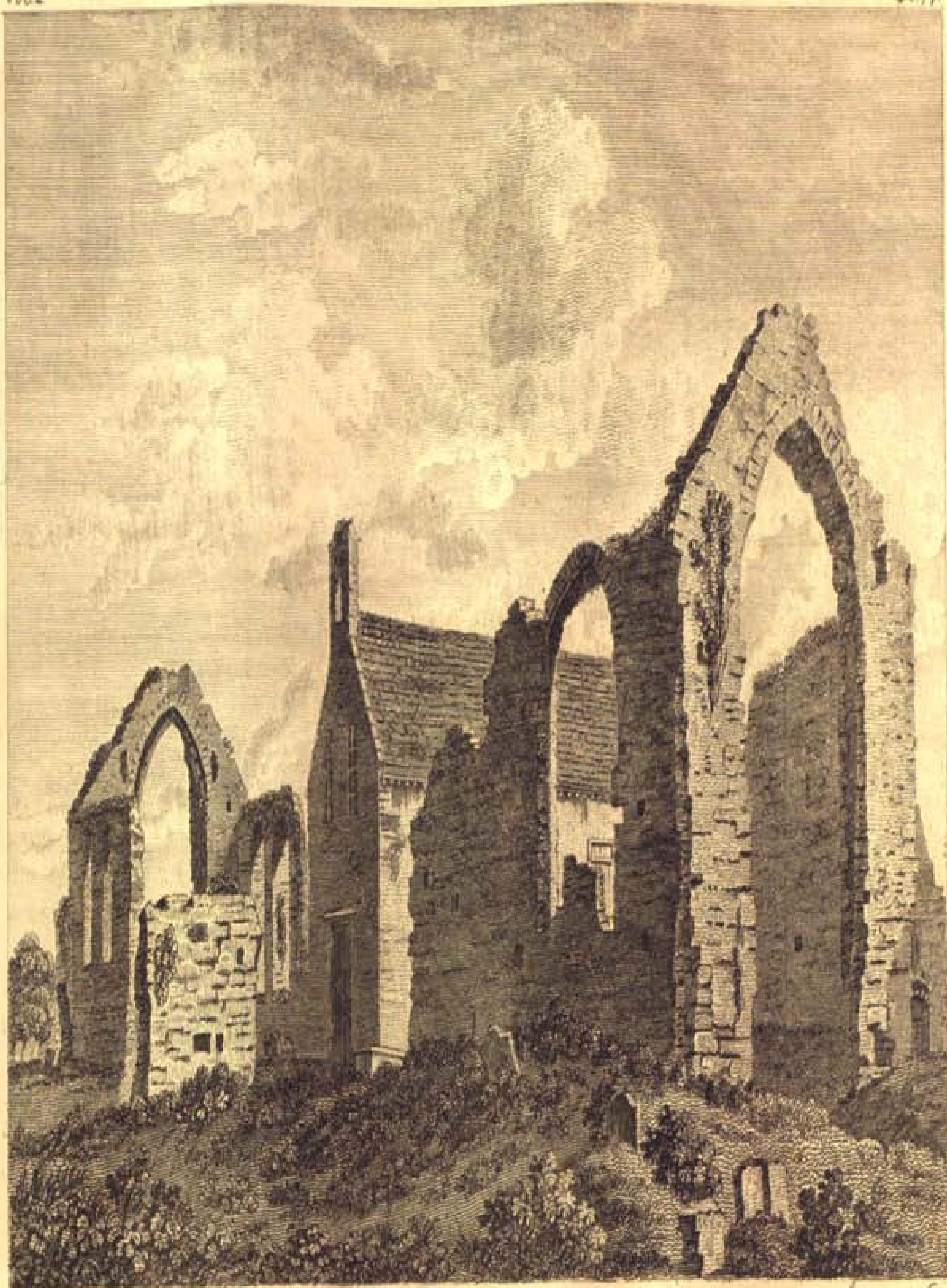
CASTLE OF CASTLETOWN. Co. Louth.





Pub. July 25. 1791. by S. Hooper.

ST. MARY'S DROGHEDA.

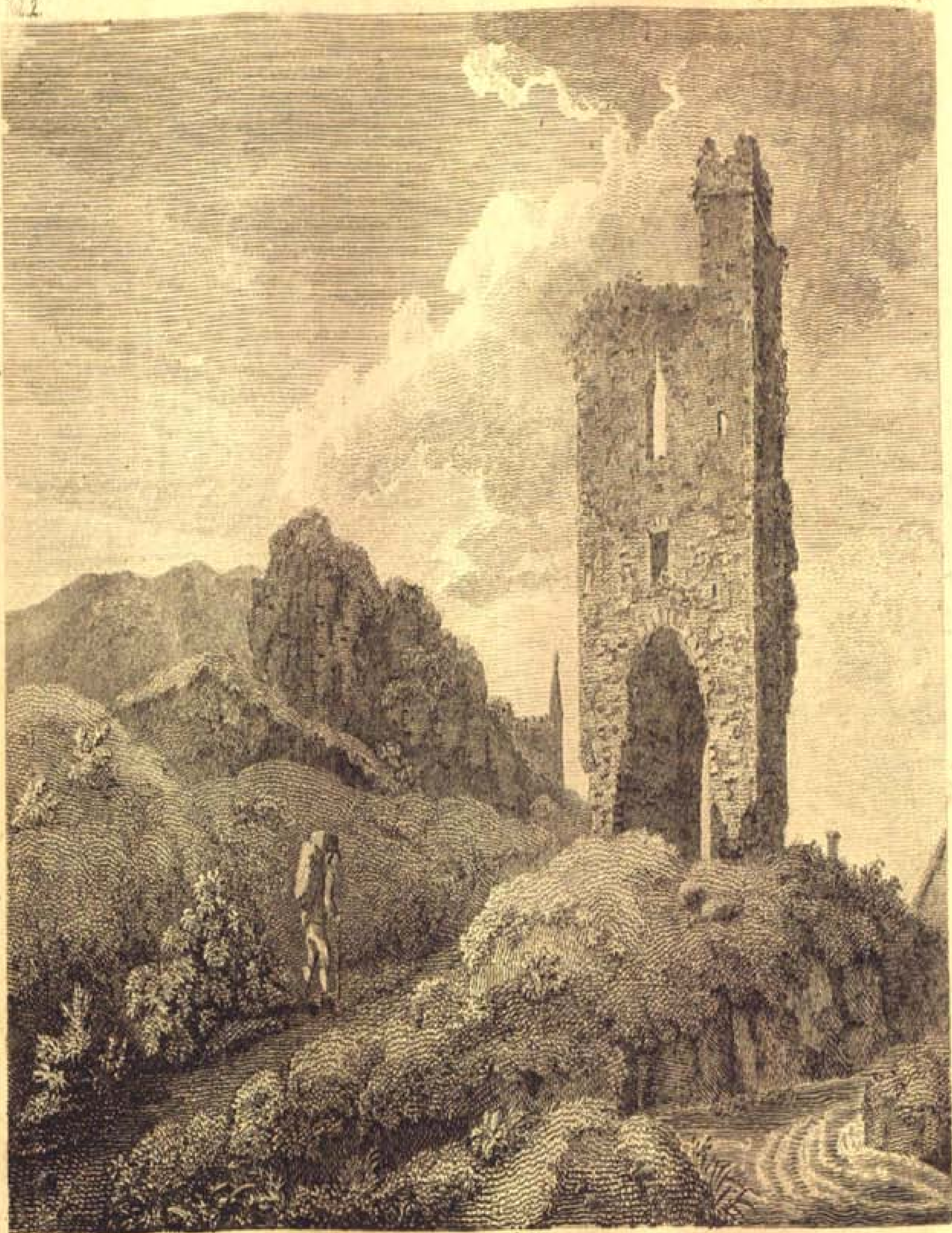


From March 31<sup>st</sup> 1791 by J. Rogers.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH DROGHEDA. Co. Louth.

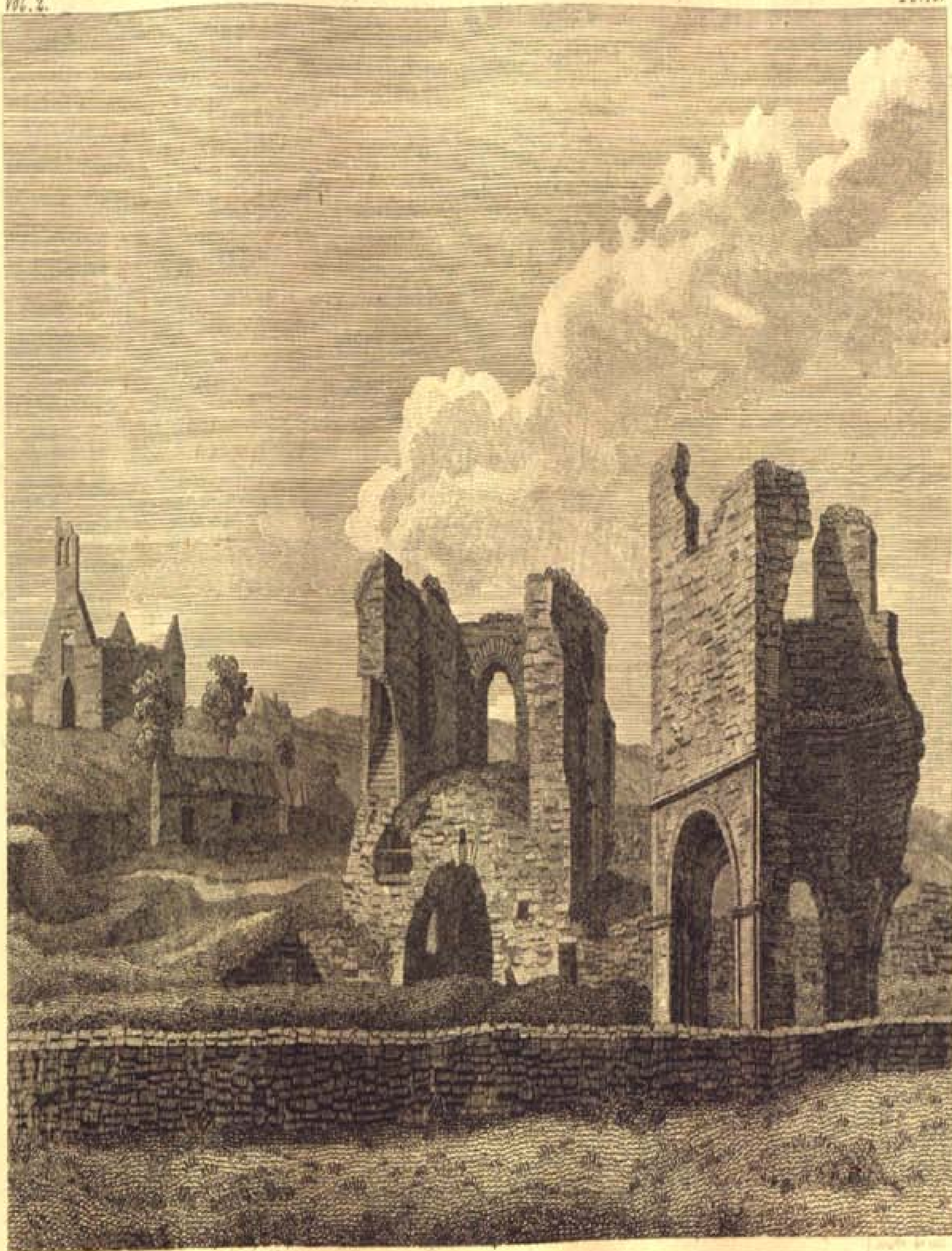
Sparrow sc.





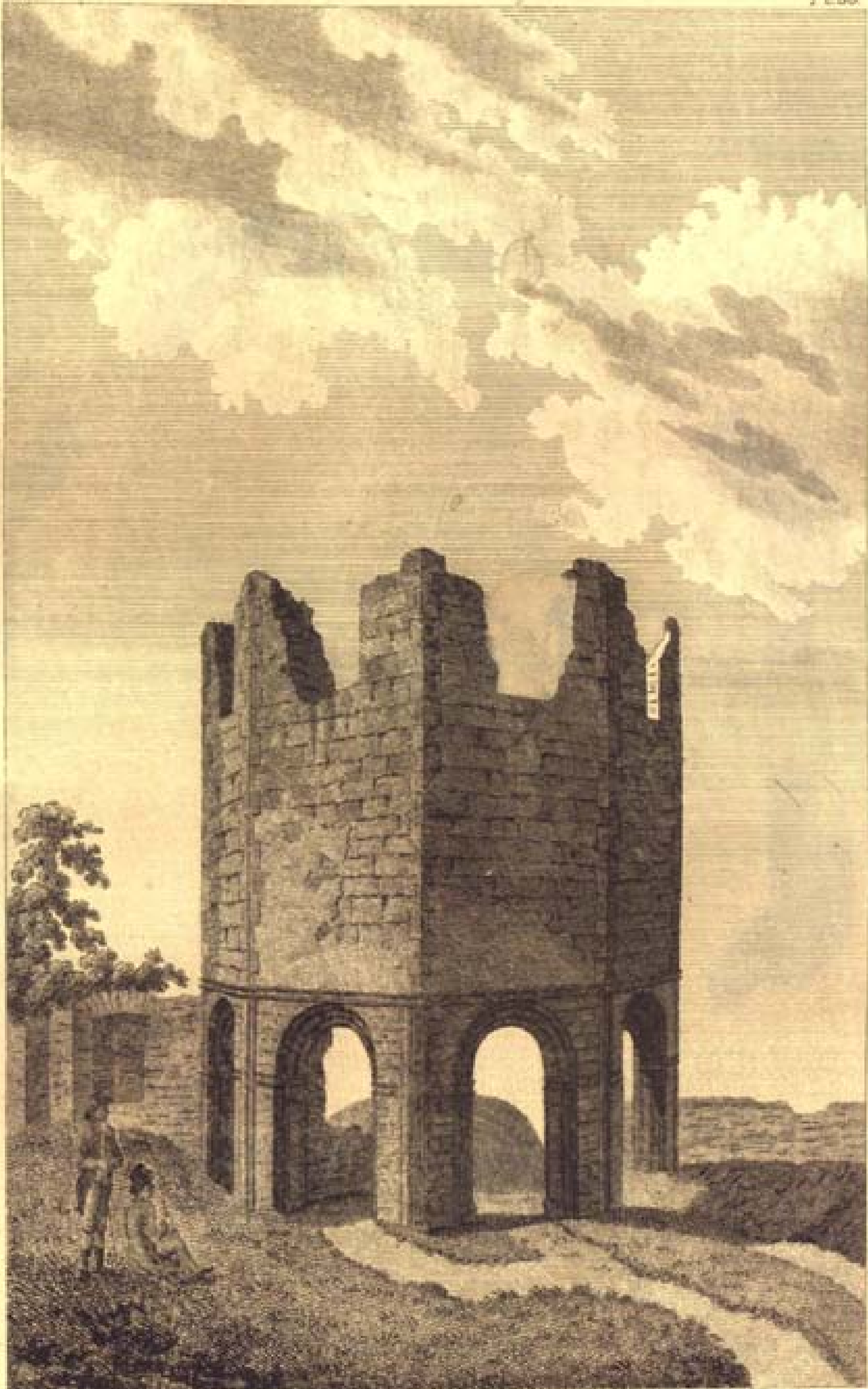
*Pub. Jan. 25. 1795 by S. H. Cooper.*

MELIFONT CASTLE. Co. Louth.



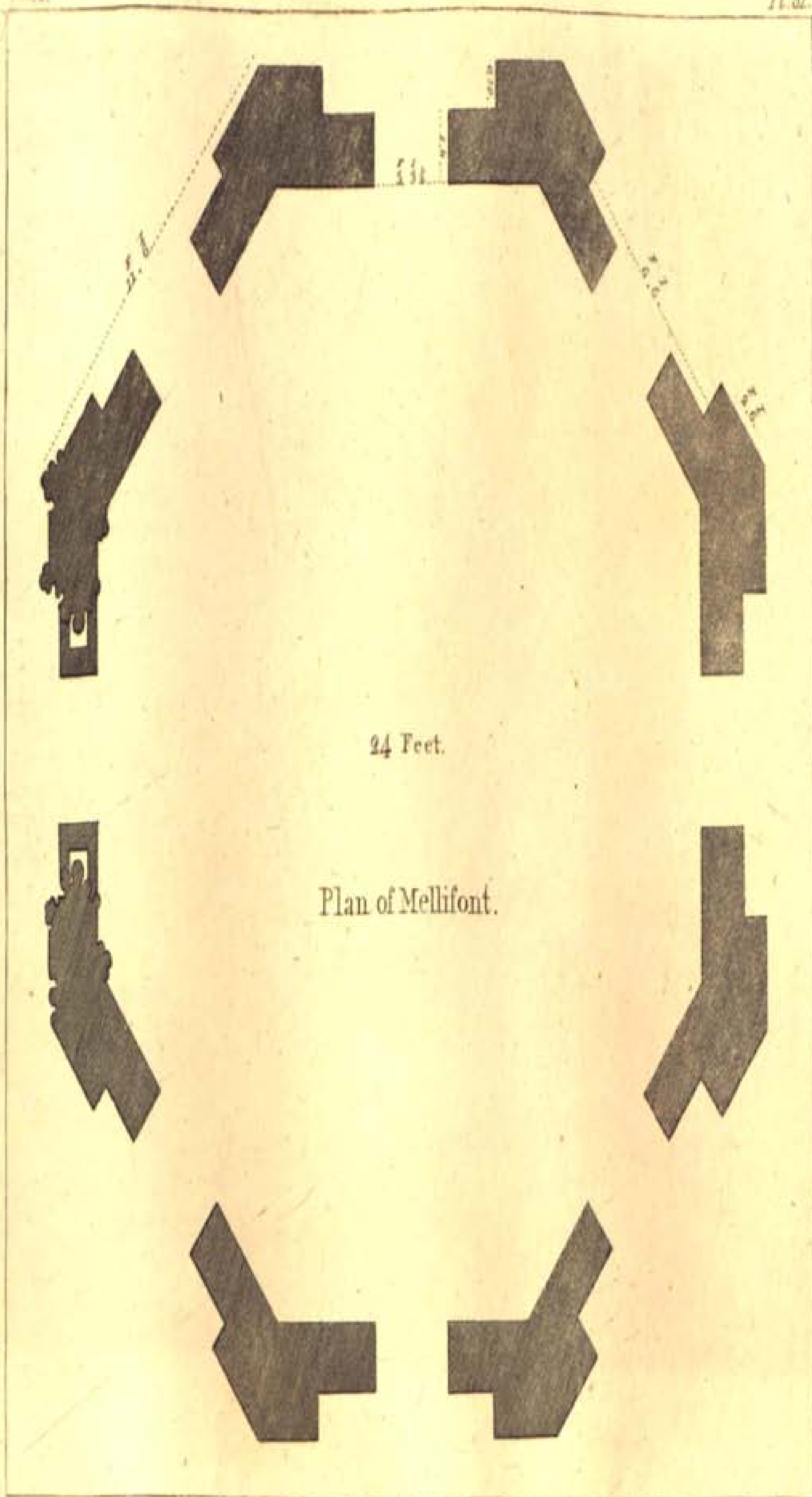
S.W. VIEW of MELLIFONT ABBEY. Co. Louth Pl. 1.



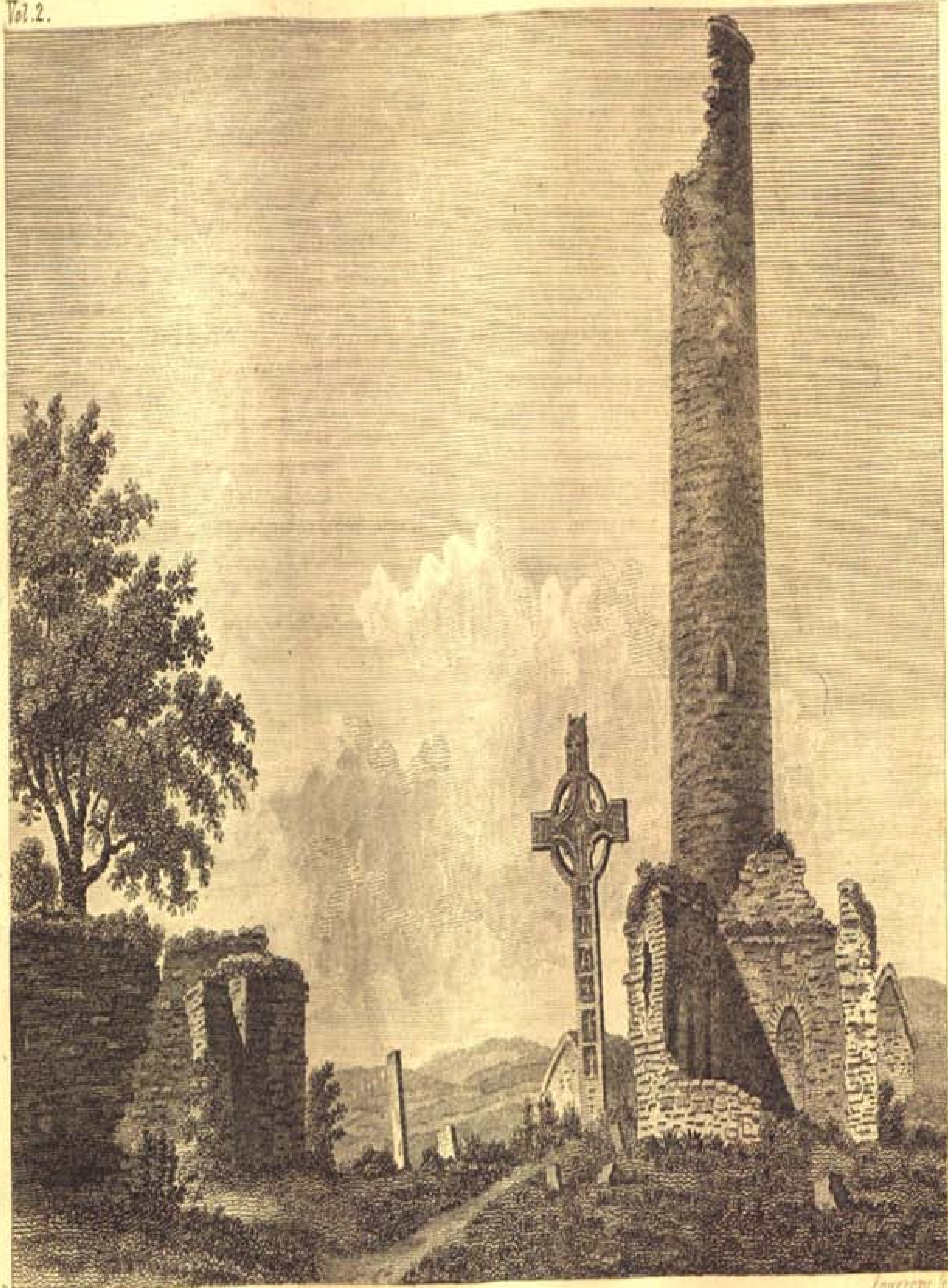


*Engraved by W. Cooper and J. G. G. 1792.*

MELLIFONT ABBEY Co. Louth. Eng.







Printed by M. Hooper

*Sparrow*

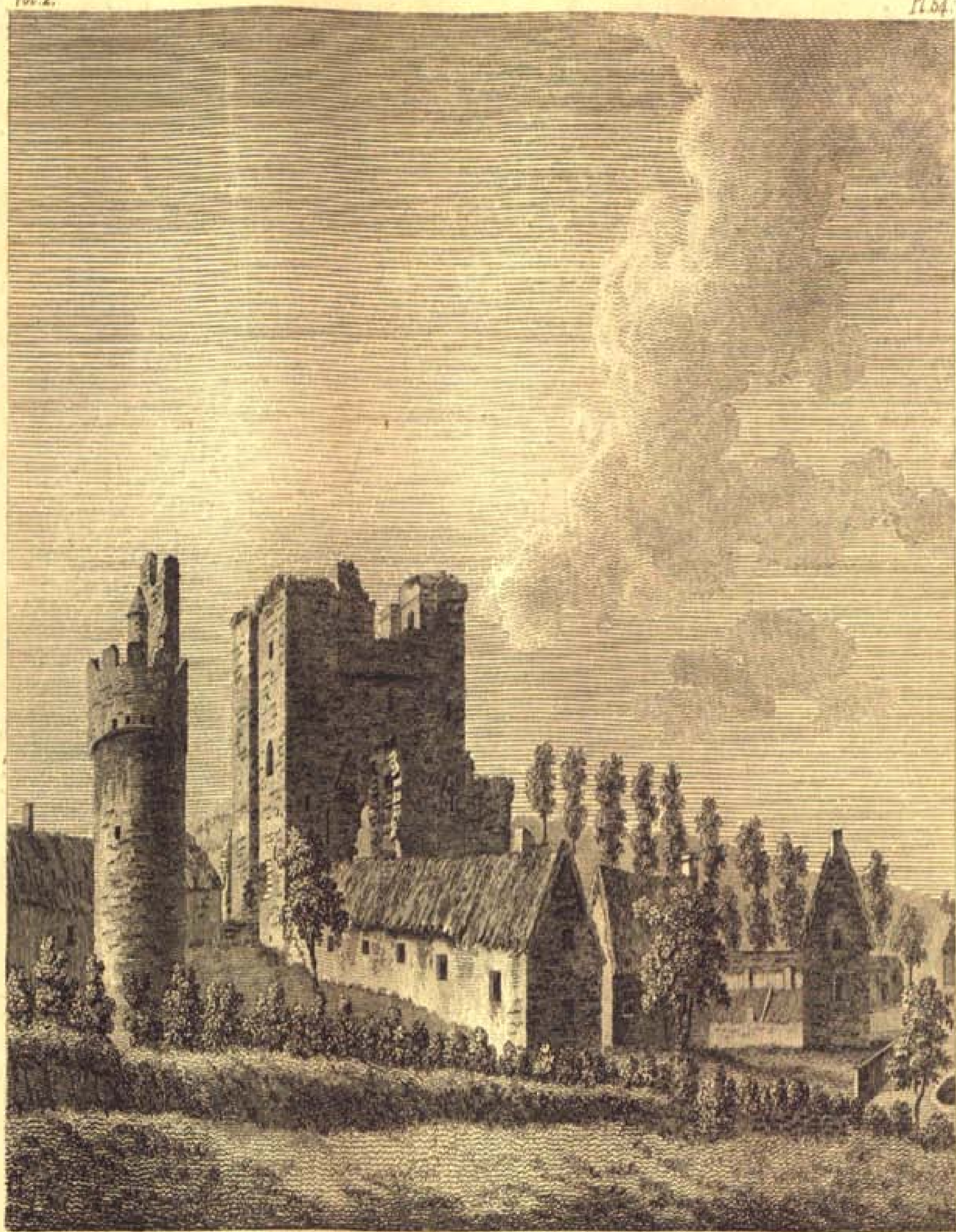
MONASTERBOISE CHURCH and TOWER, CO. LOUTH.



*Published April 27, 1877 by J. Harper & Sons.*

ROCHE CASTLE, Co. Louth.

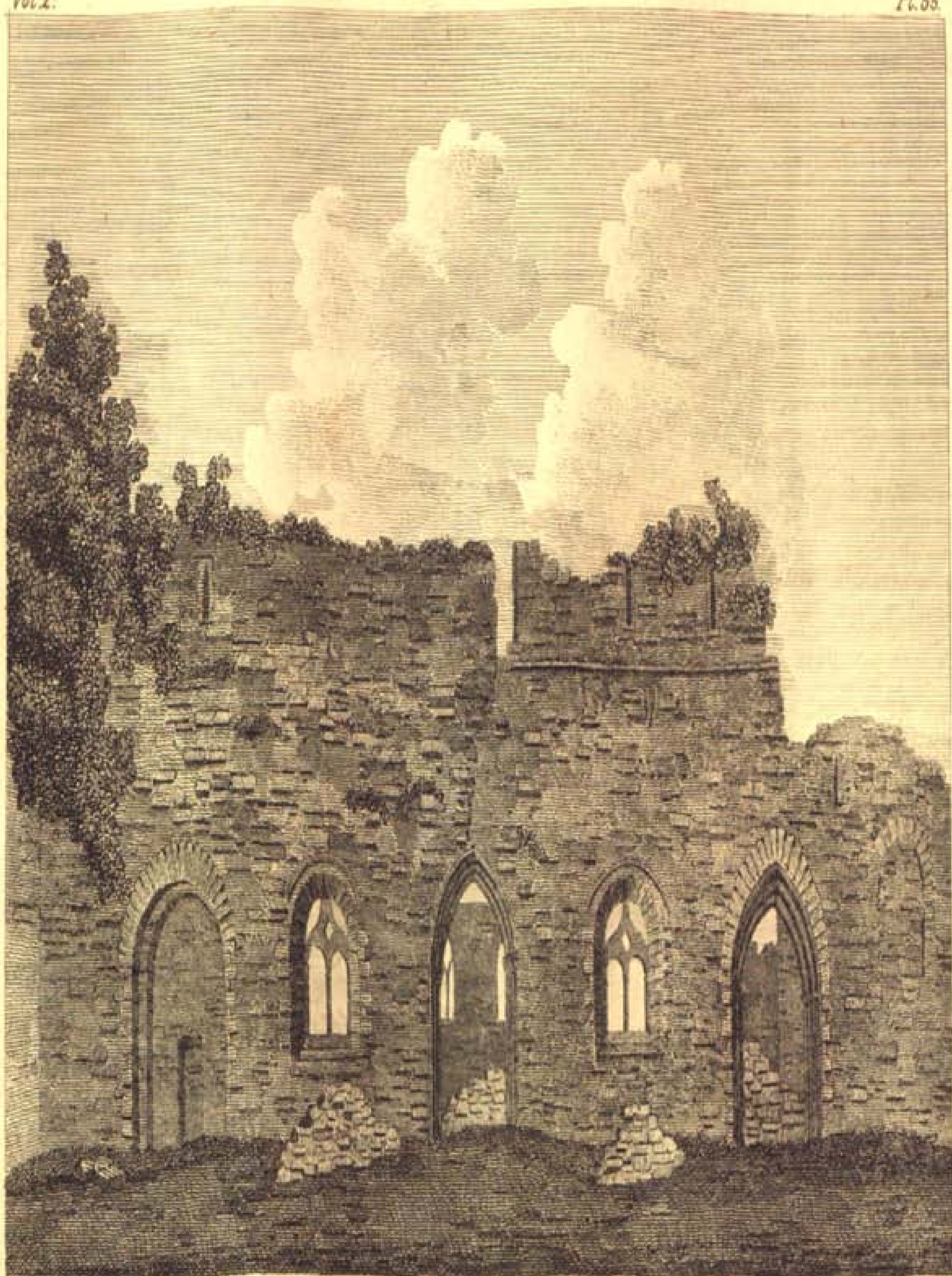




Pub Dec: 20 1793 by M. Hooper.

Sparrow's.

TORFEKAN CASTLE. Co. Louth.

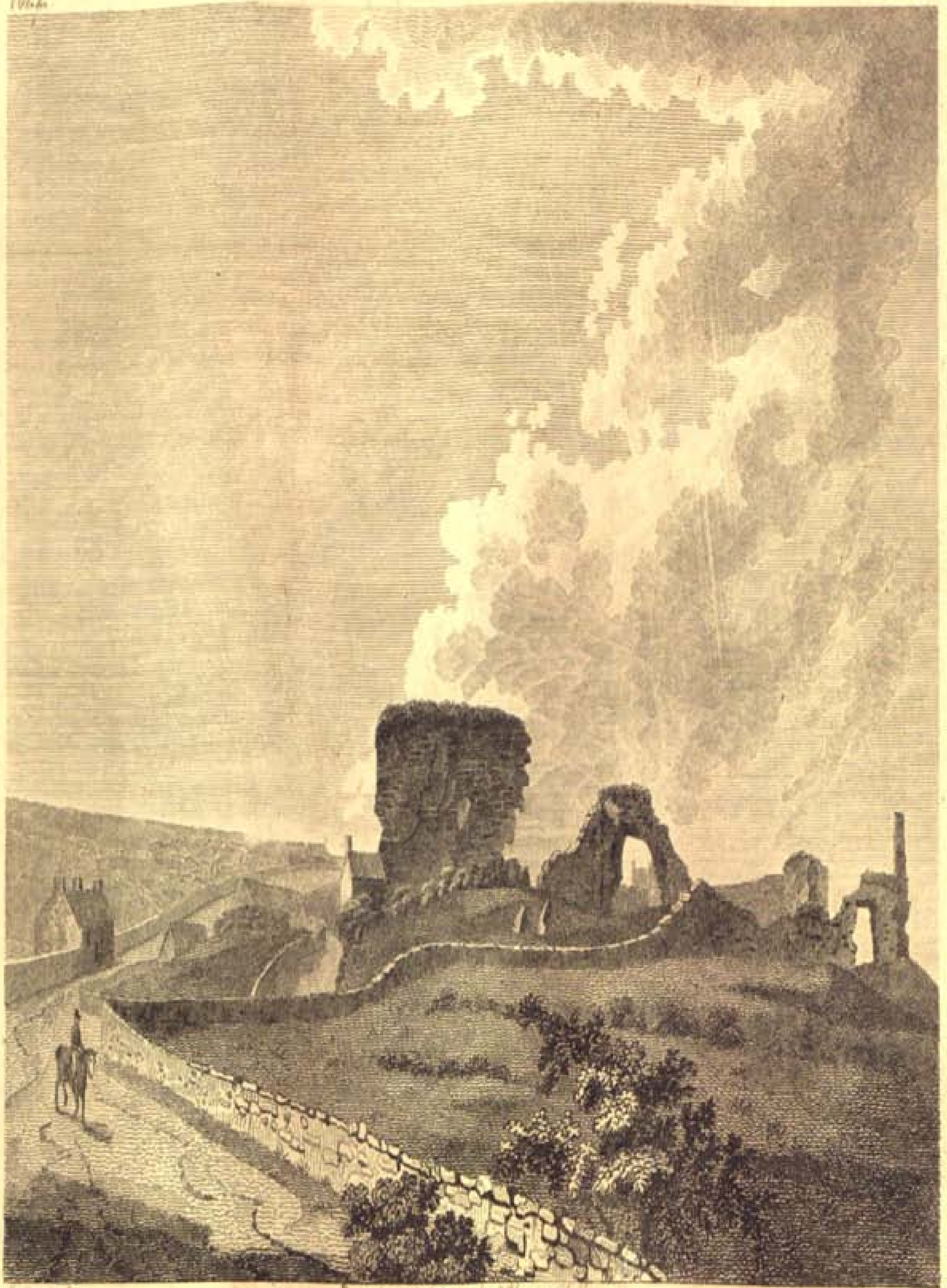


Engraved from a drawing by J. G. Jones

J. G. Jones del.

ABBEY of CONG, Co. Mayo.

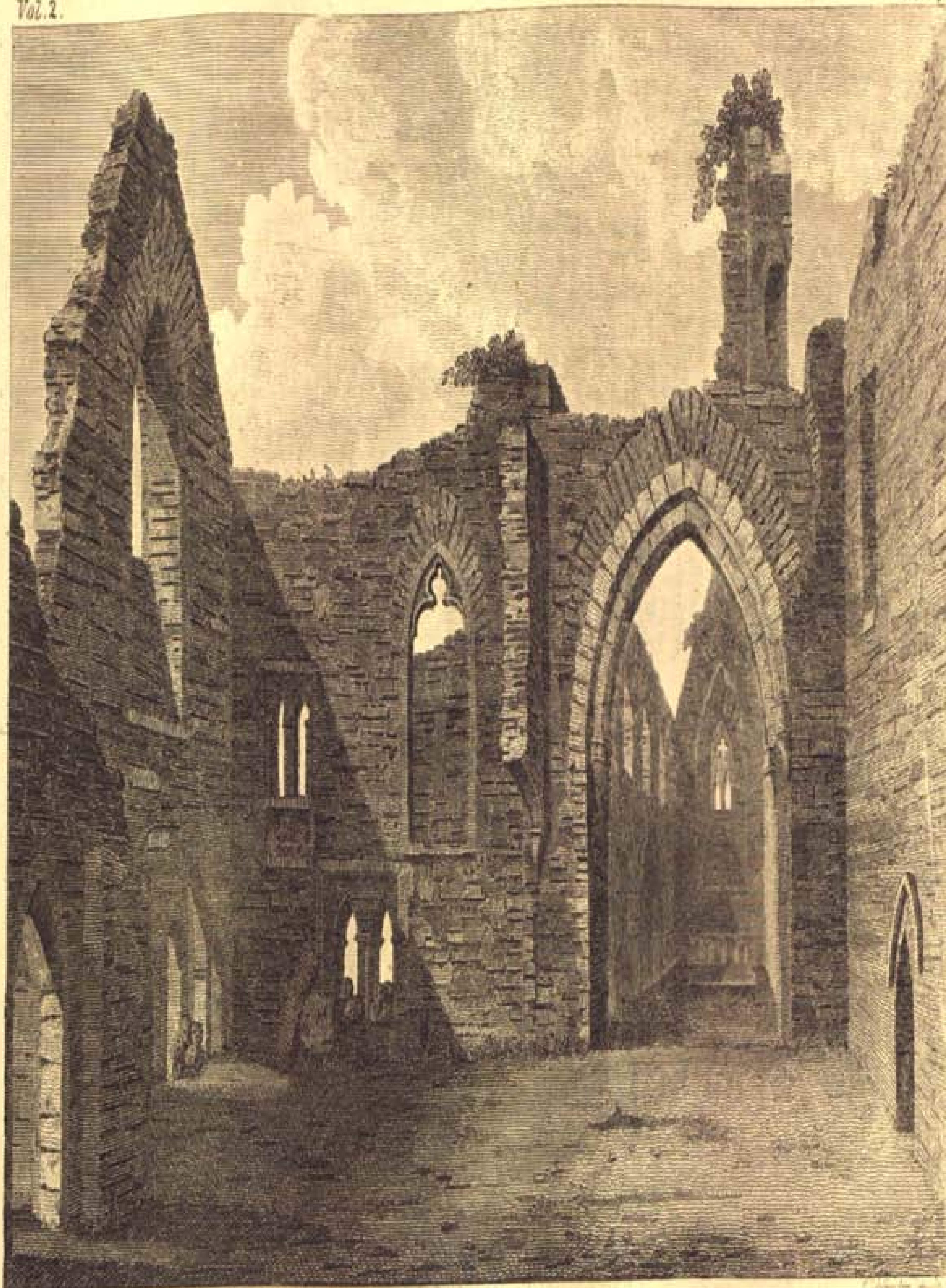




*Engraved by J. H. St. John.*

*Published Sep. 1878 by J. H. St. John.*

CASTLE MORE, CO. MAYO.



*John Galt's 1734 by J. Galt. The Rev. J. Galt.*

*J. Galt del.*

STRADE ABBEY. Co Mayo.

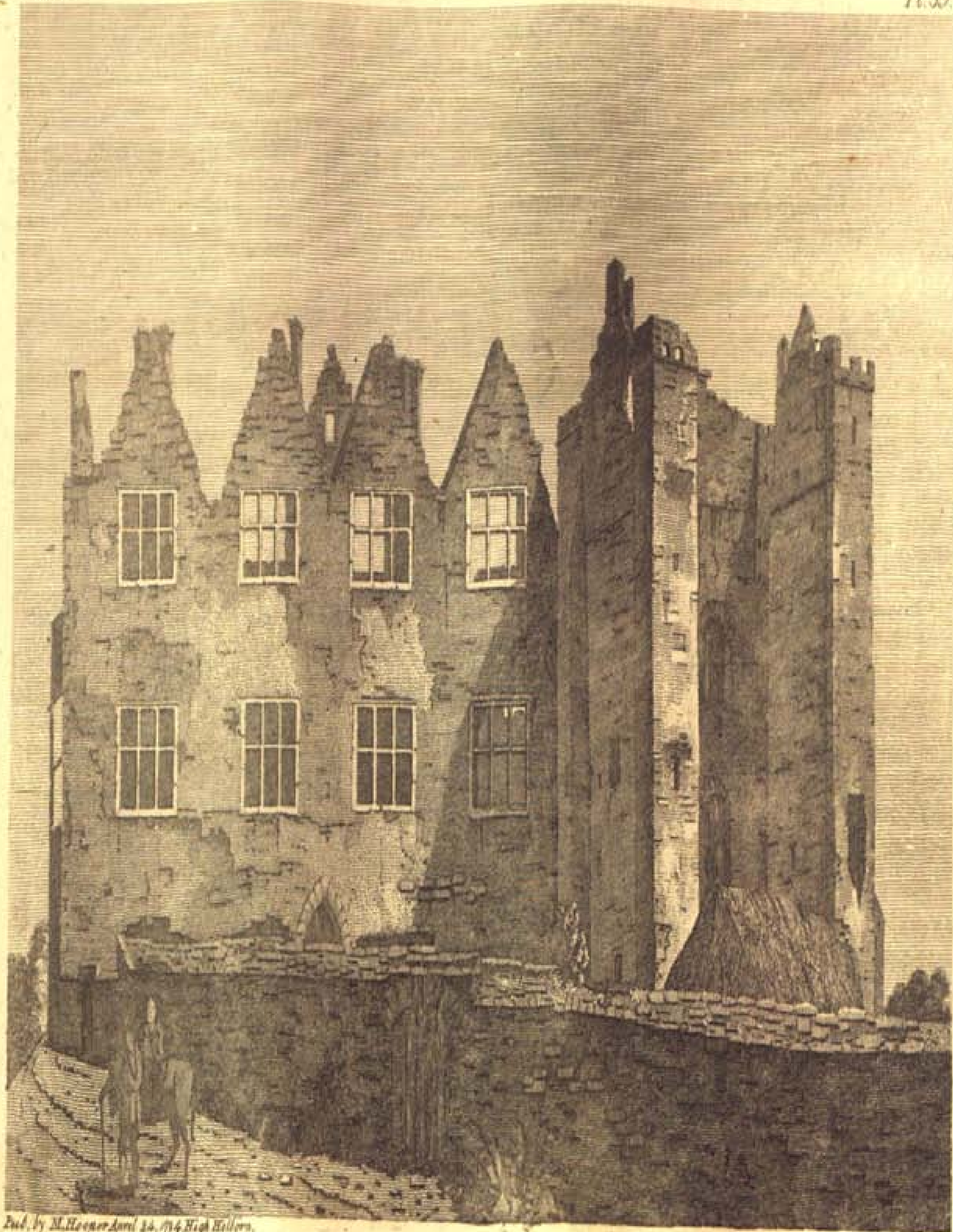




Engraved from a drawing by W. P. N. 212 High Hill Street

J. H. N. 212 High Hill Street

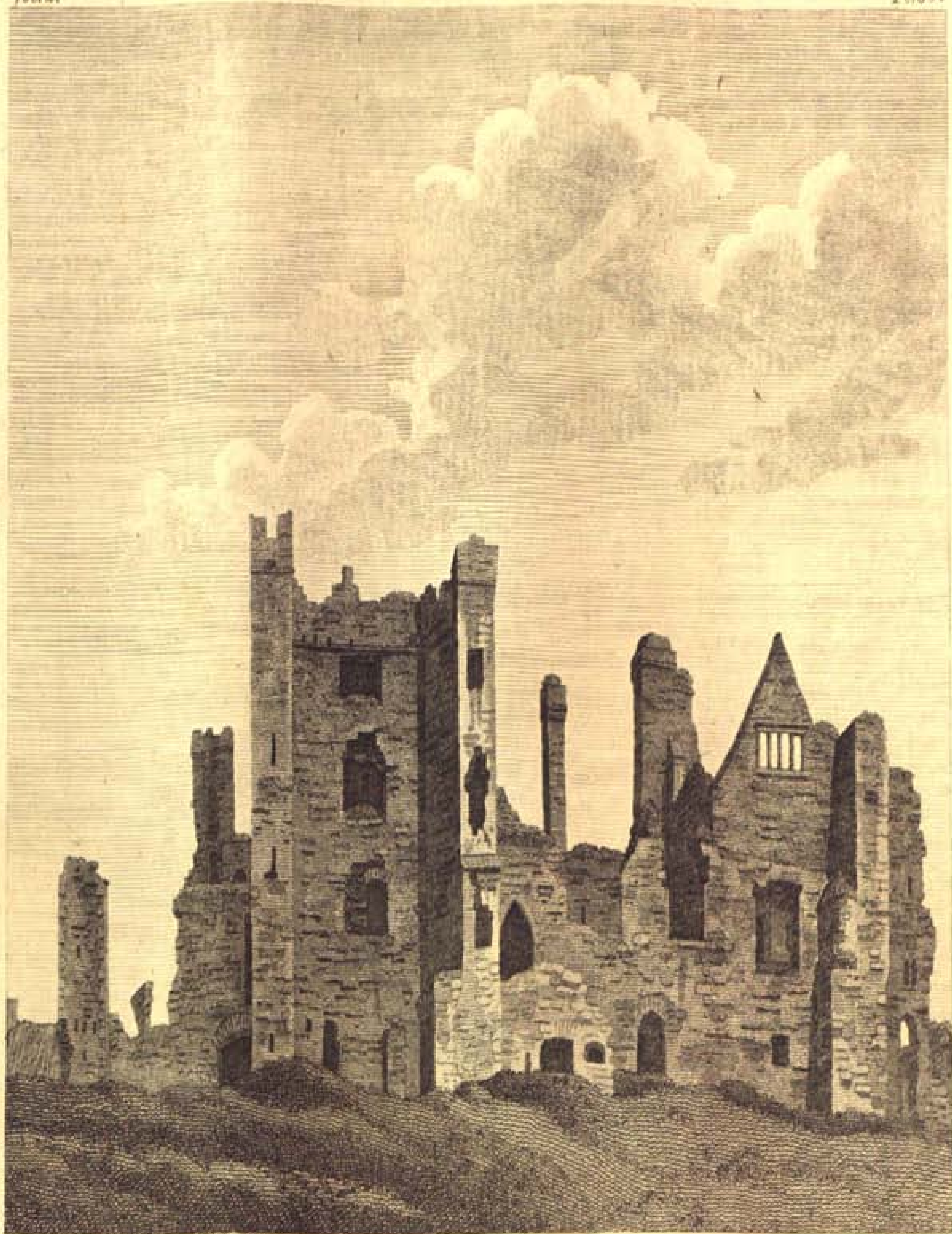
ASIGH CASTLE. Co. Meath.



Engr. by M. Hooper April 24. 1794 High Hill, Co. Meath.

ATHLUMNY CASTLE. Co. Meath.

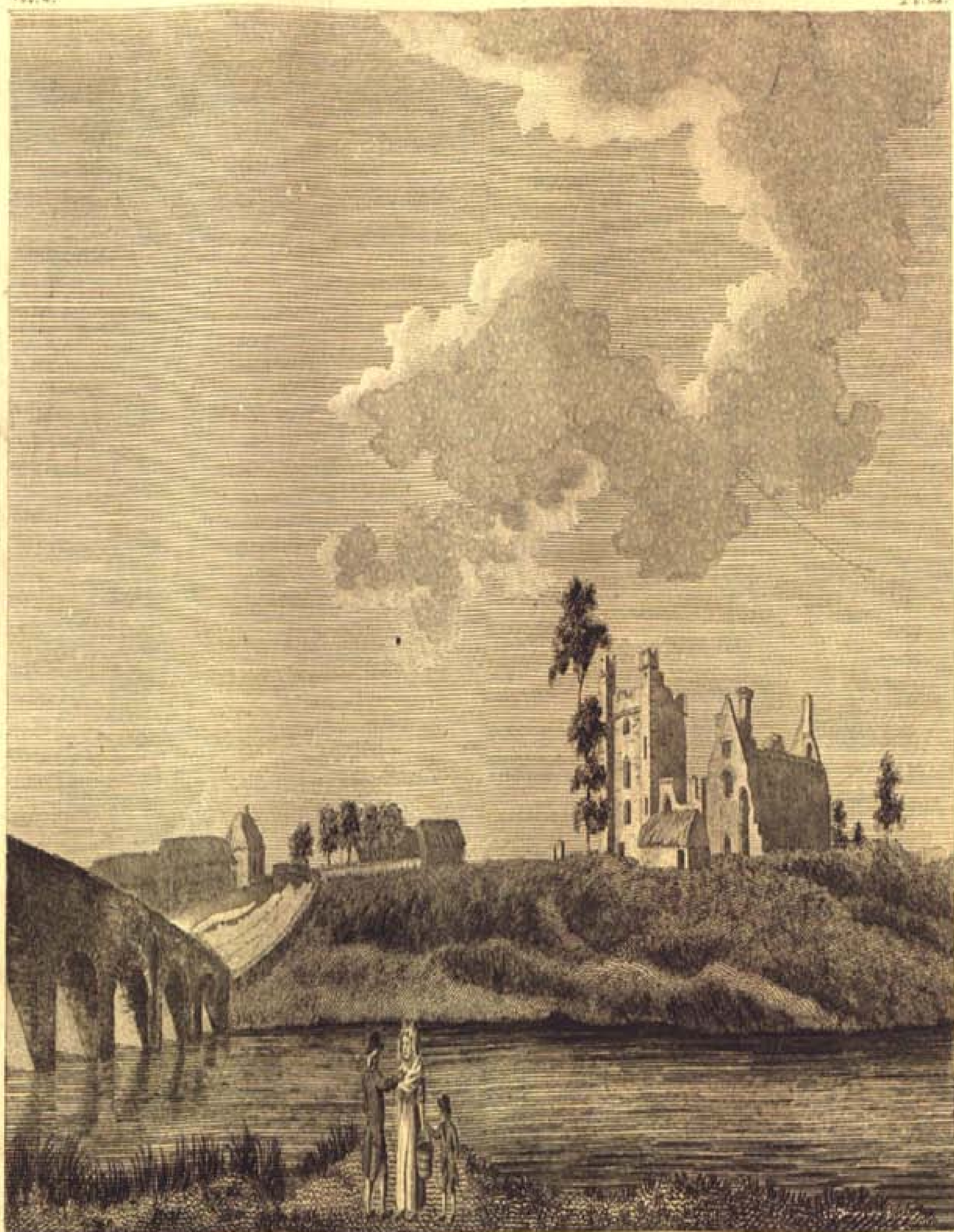




Engraved by R. Brown. The High School.

J. Hunter sculp.

the ABBEY of BECTIVE, Co. Meath. Pl. 1.



Engr. Sept. 23 1794 by M. Hoag.

J. Smith sc.

SE, VIEW of BECTIVE ABBEY. co. Meath. Pl. 2.

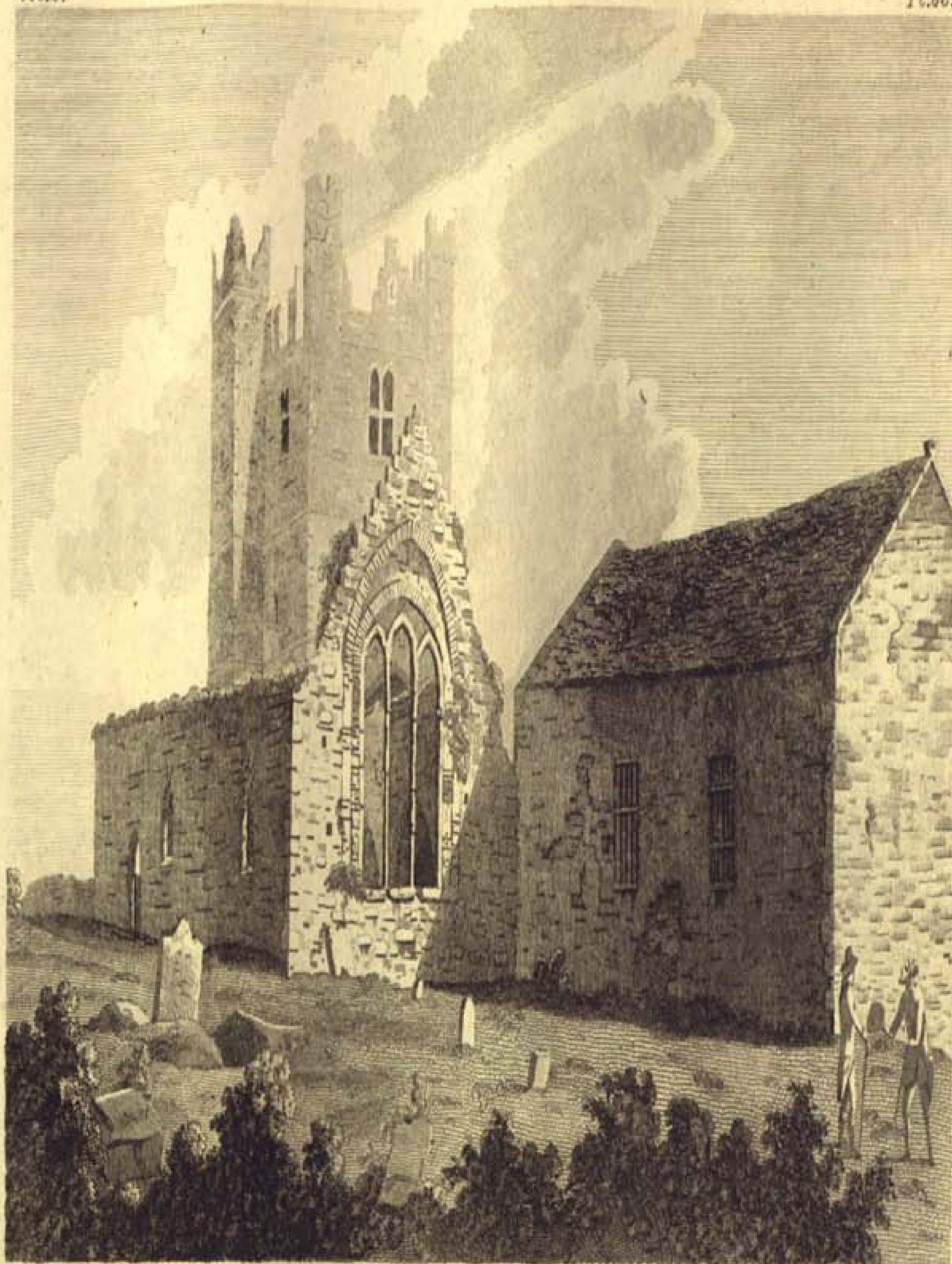




Sub. April 11. 1794. by J. Harper.

J. Harper sc.

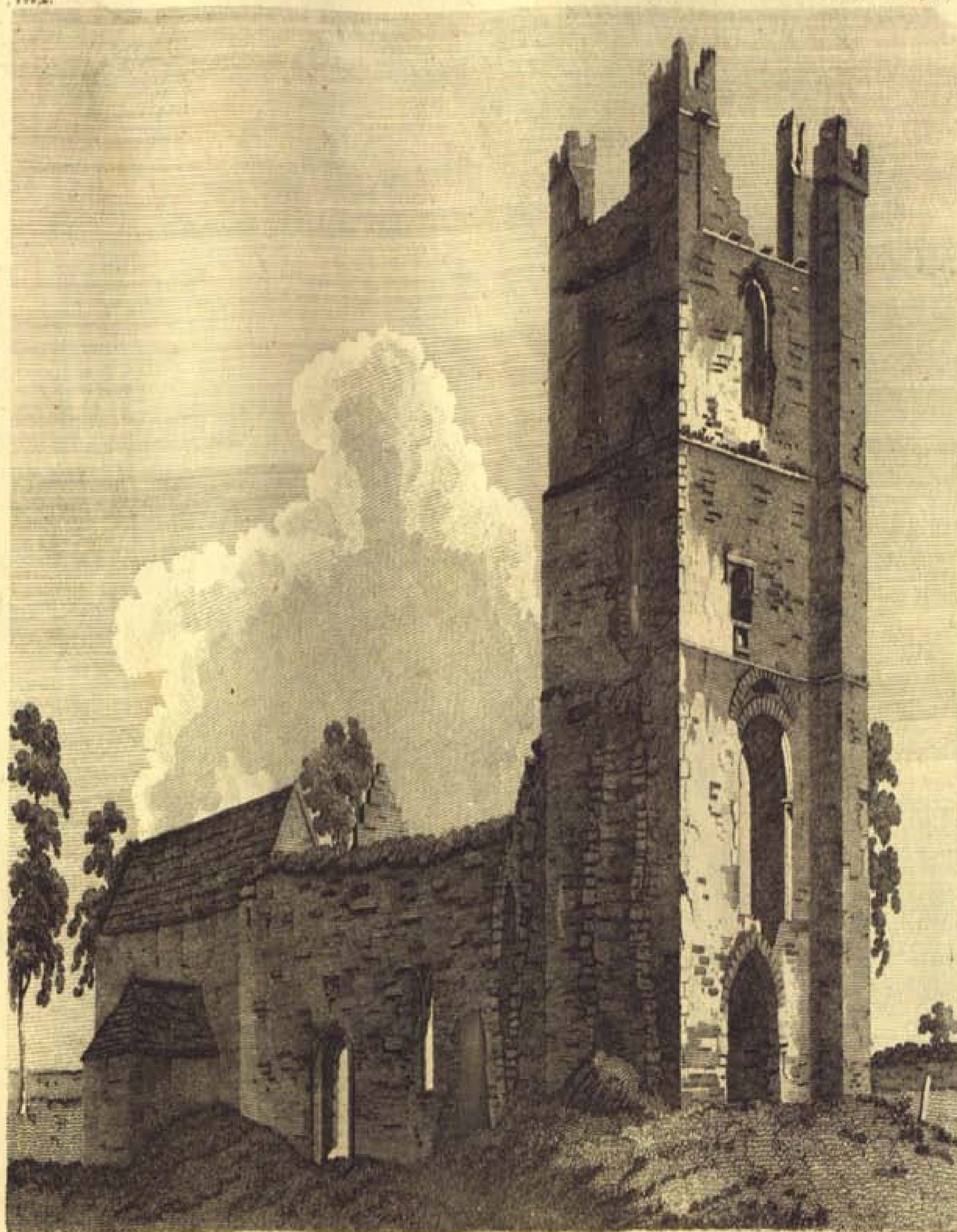
DONOGHMORE CHURCH and ROUND TOWER, Co. Meath.



Engr. by S. H. P. 1820.

DULKEEK ABBEY. Co. Meath. Pl.





*Del. July 18, 1794, by M. Cooper*

N.W. VIEW of DULEEK ABBEY. Co. Meath. Pl. 1.



Engraved June 4/1792 by J. Haygar.

DUNMOW CASTLE, Co. Meath.

J. Haygar sculp.





*High Holborn, Pub. by M. Hooper, April. 26. 1736.*

S.E. VIEW of the CHURCH and TOWER at KELLS, Co. Meath.

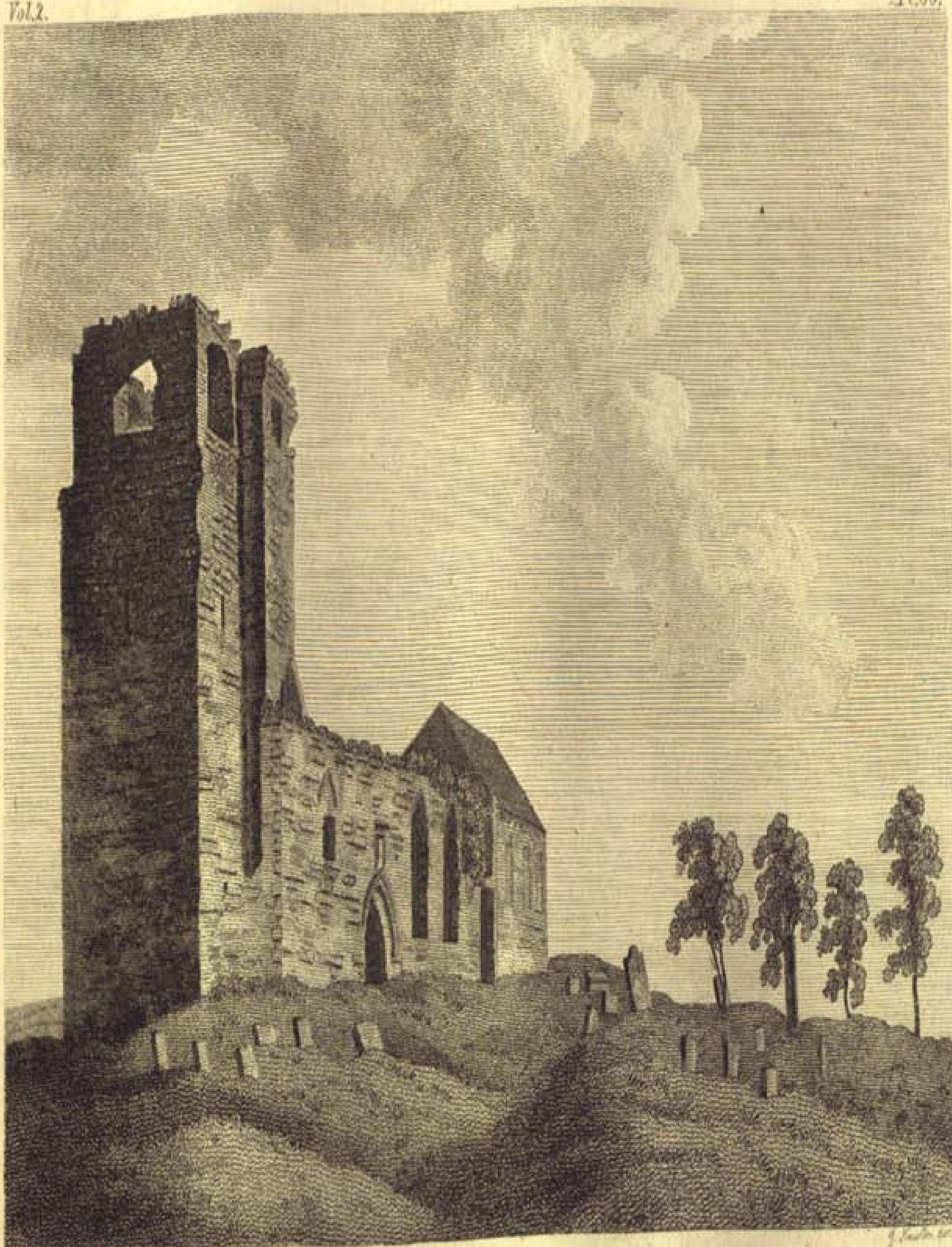


Pub Dec: 24. 1792 by J. Koenig.

J. Koenig sculp.

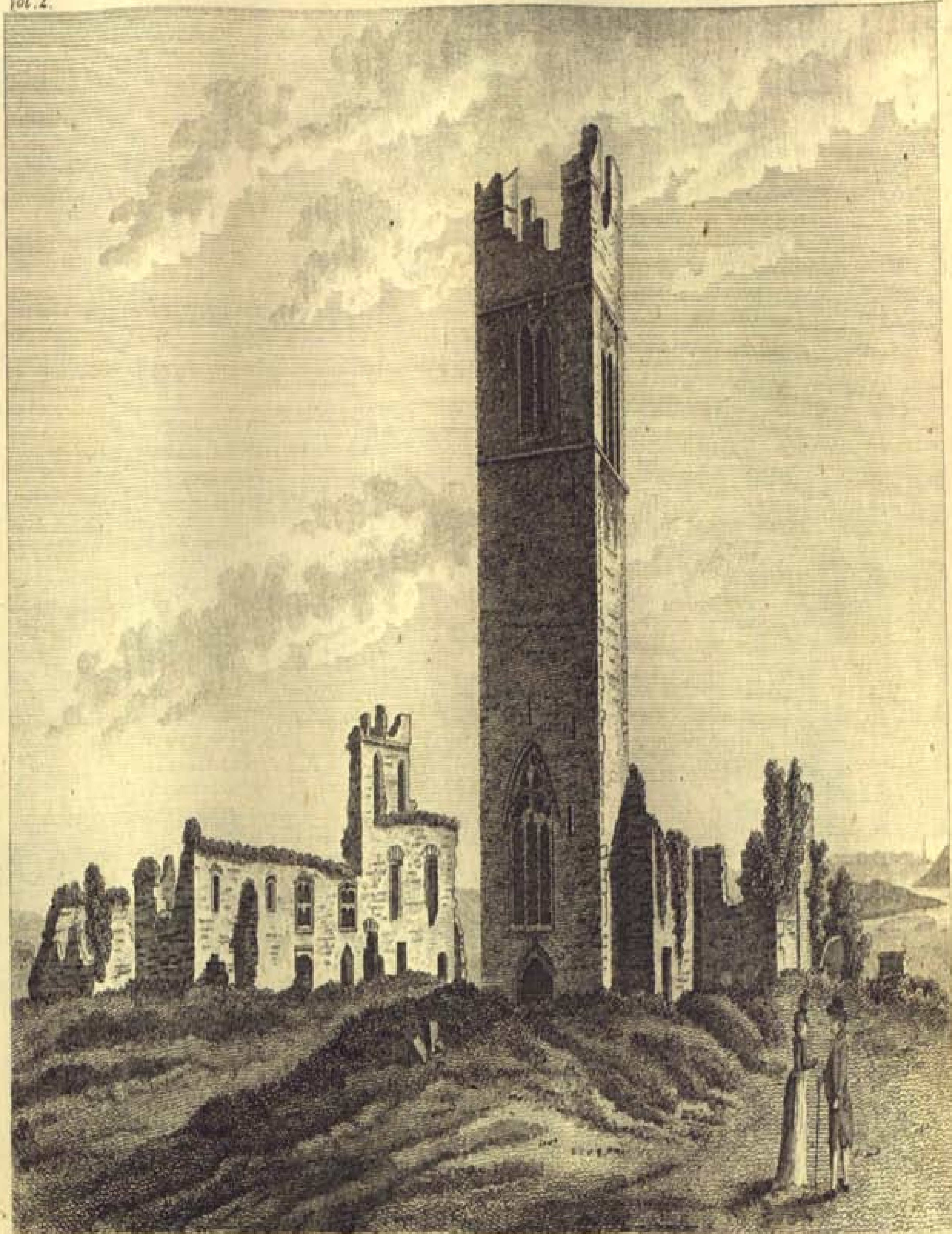
NEWTOWN ABBEY. Co. Meath.





Engraved Sept. 21. 1793. by M. Rogers. 20 High Holborn.

CHURCH of SCREEN. Co. Meath.

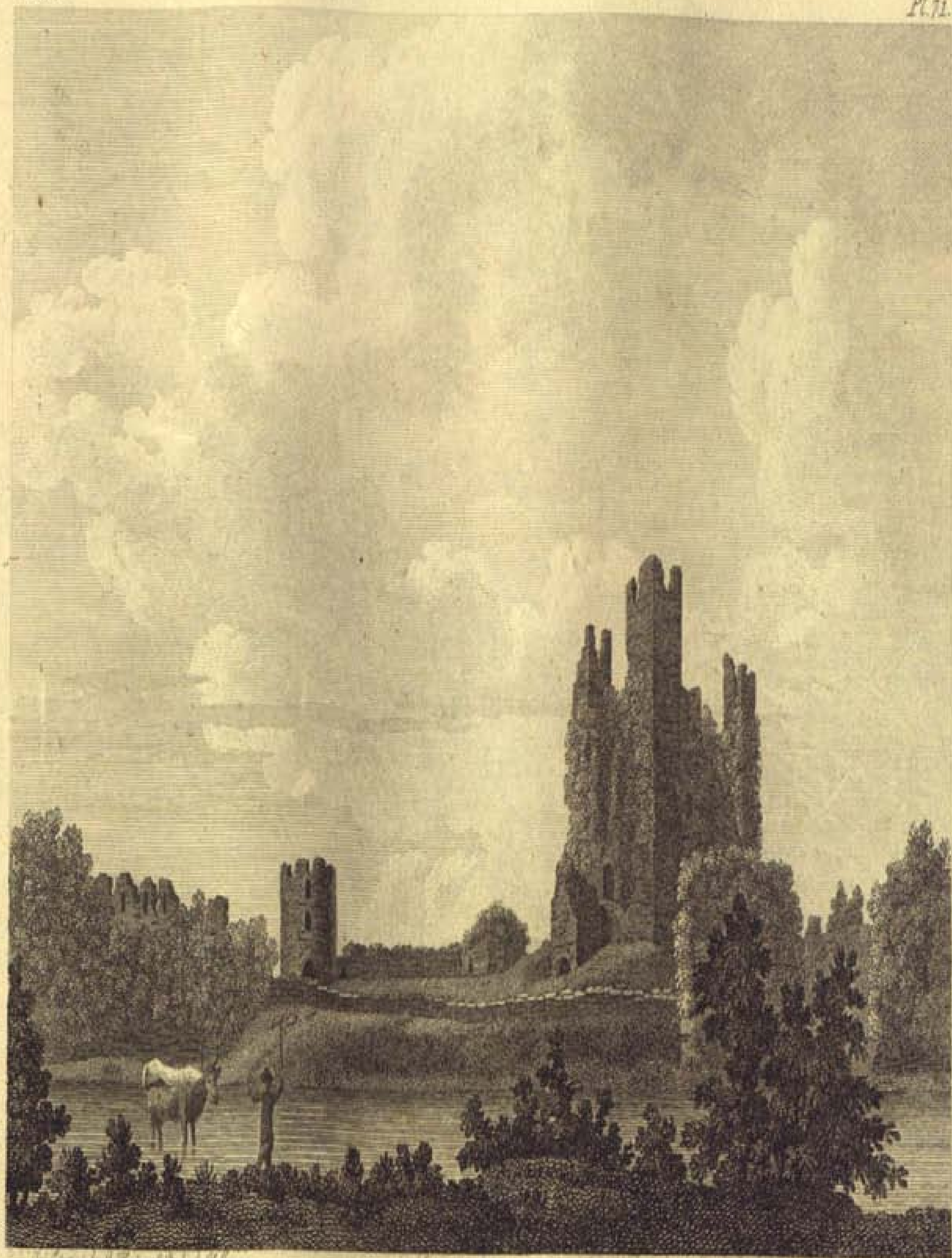


Engr. Sept 27/1733 by M. Kneller

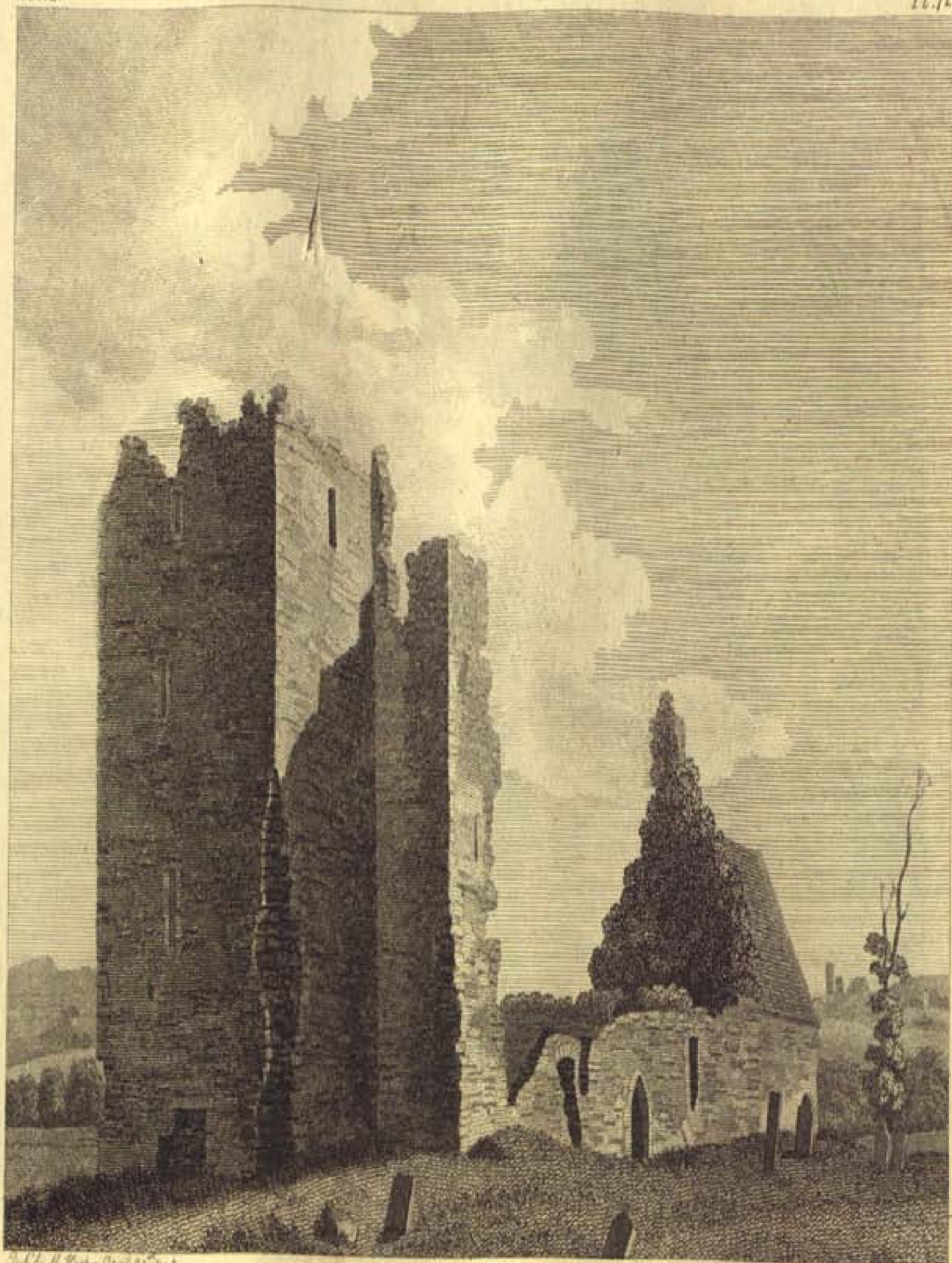
J. Kneller

SLANES ABBEY. Co. Meath.





TRIM CASTLE. Co. Meath.

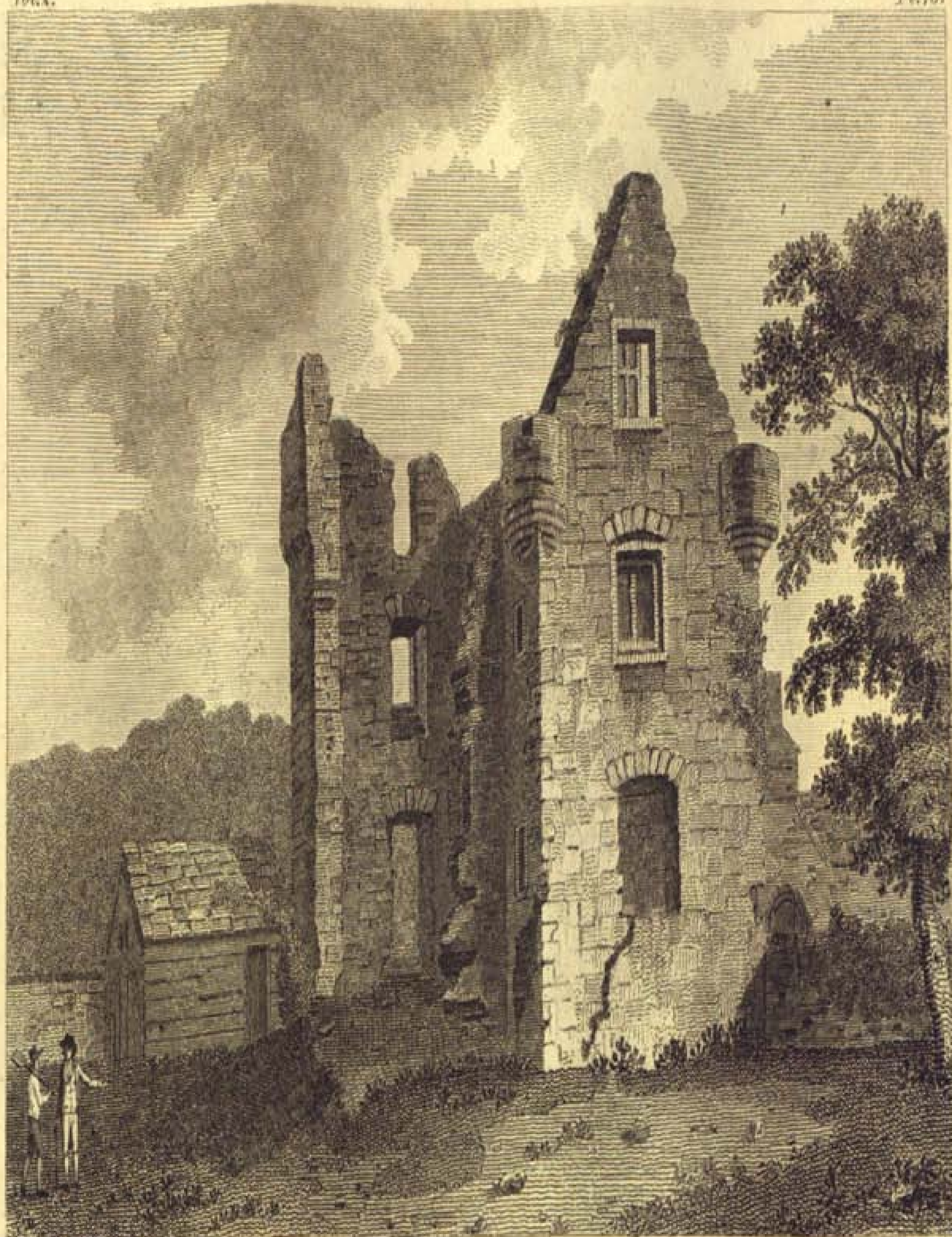


Engr. by H. Knapton April 21, 1850

J. Hudson sculp.

N.W. VIEW of TARAH CHURCH. Co. Meath.





Engr. March 25, 1791, by S. Hooper.

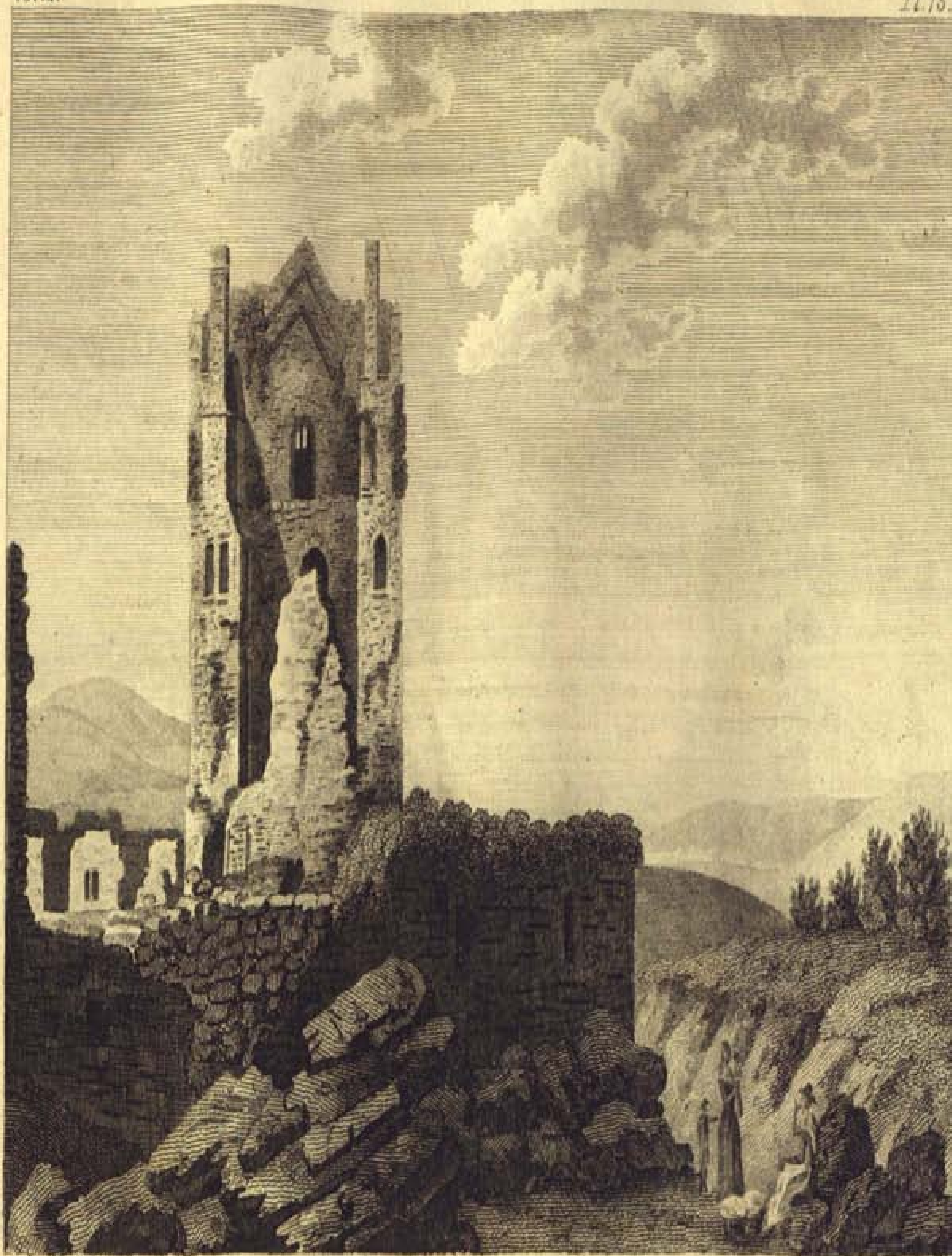
BLANEY CASTLE, Co. Monaghan. Pl. 1.



*Published May 15 1791 by J. Moore*

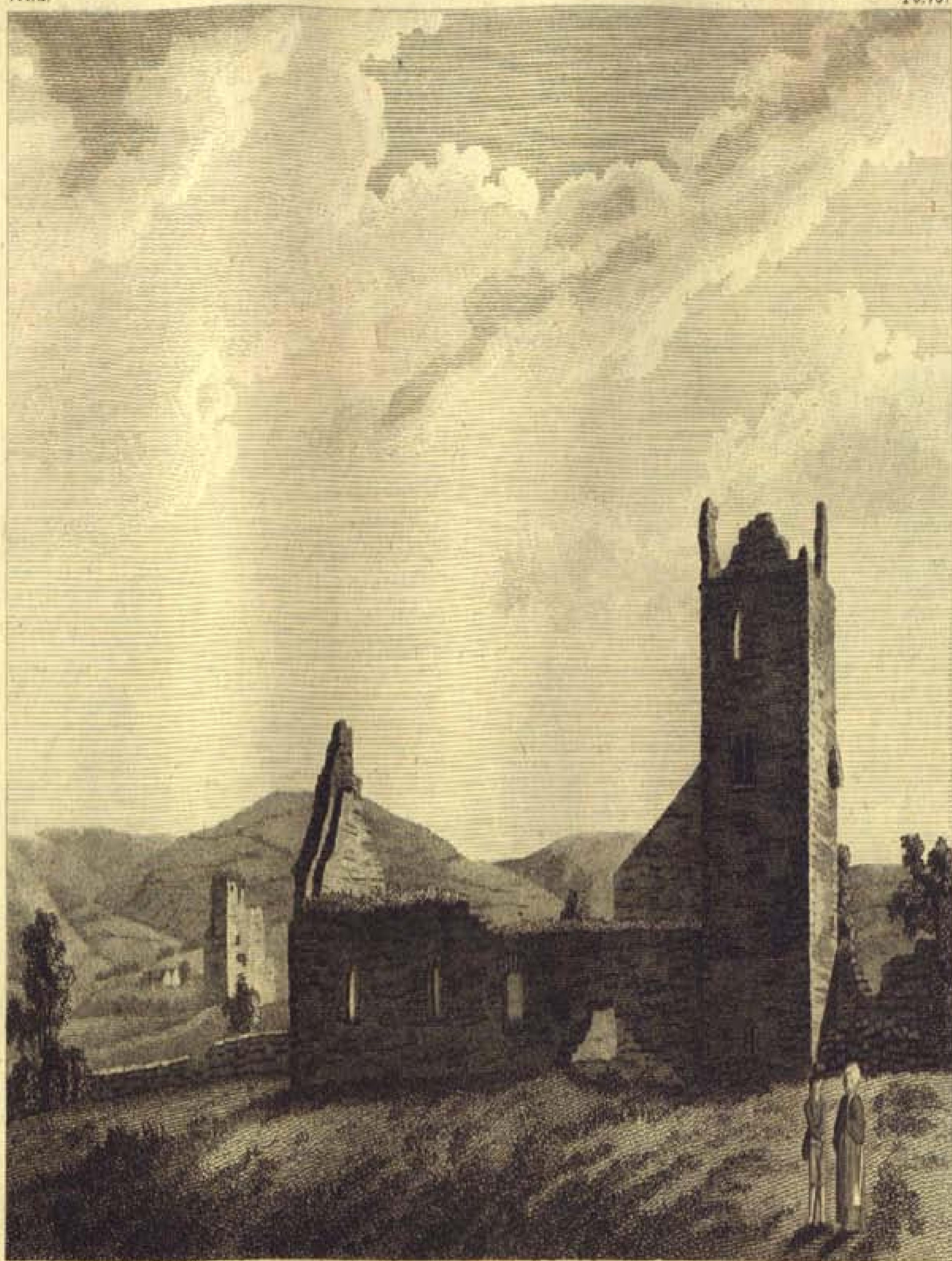
CASTLE BLANEY Pl. 2. Co. Monaghan.





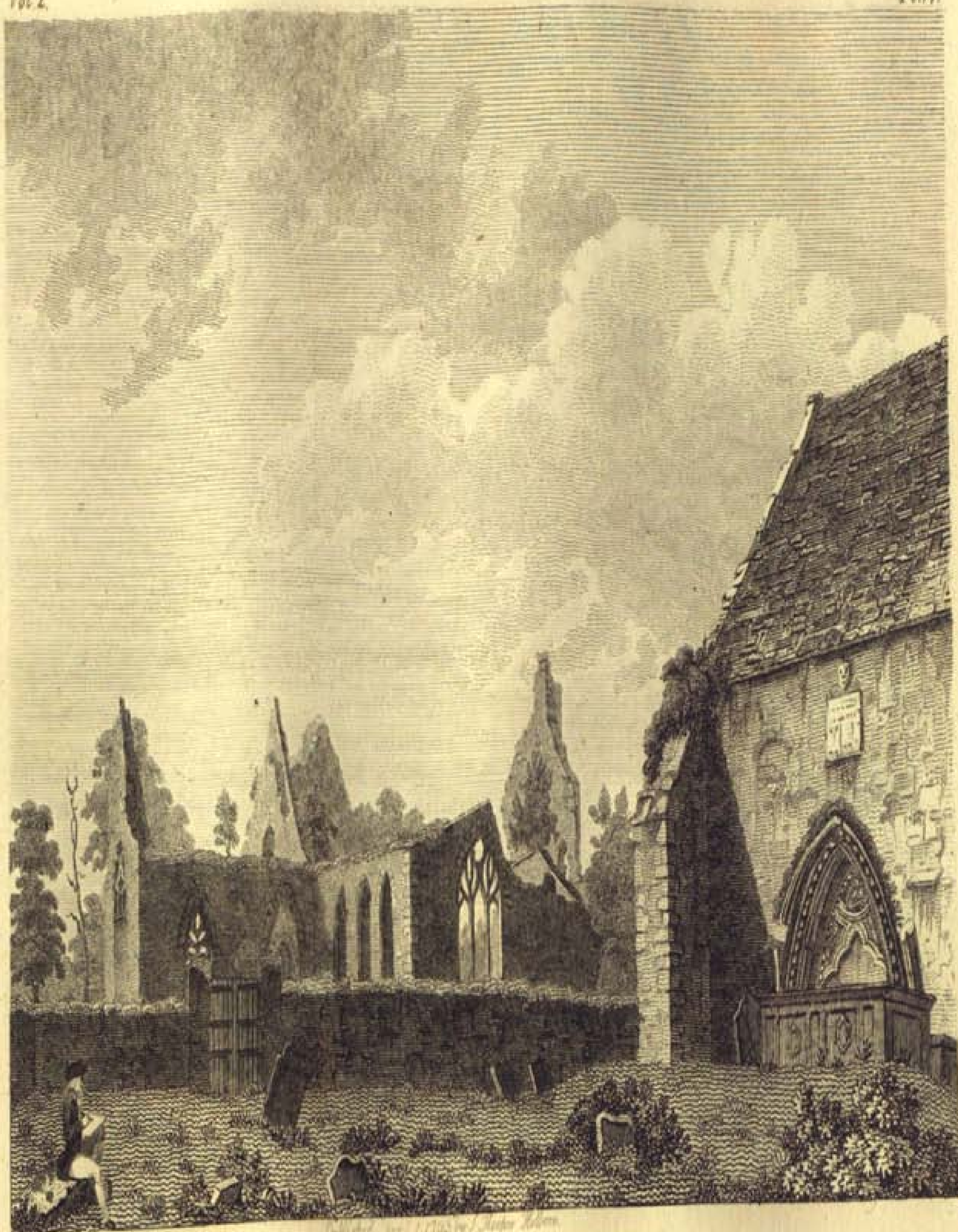
Engr. by J. H. Stanger.

ARRAHMACART CASTLE, QUEENS COUNTY.

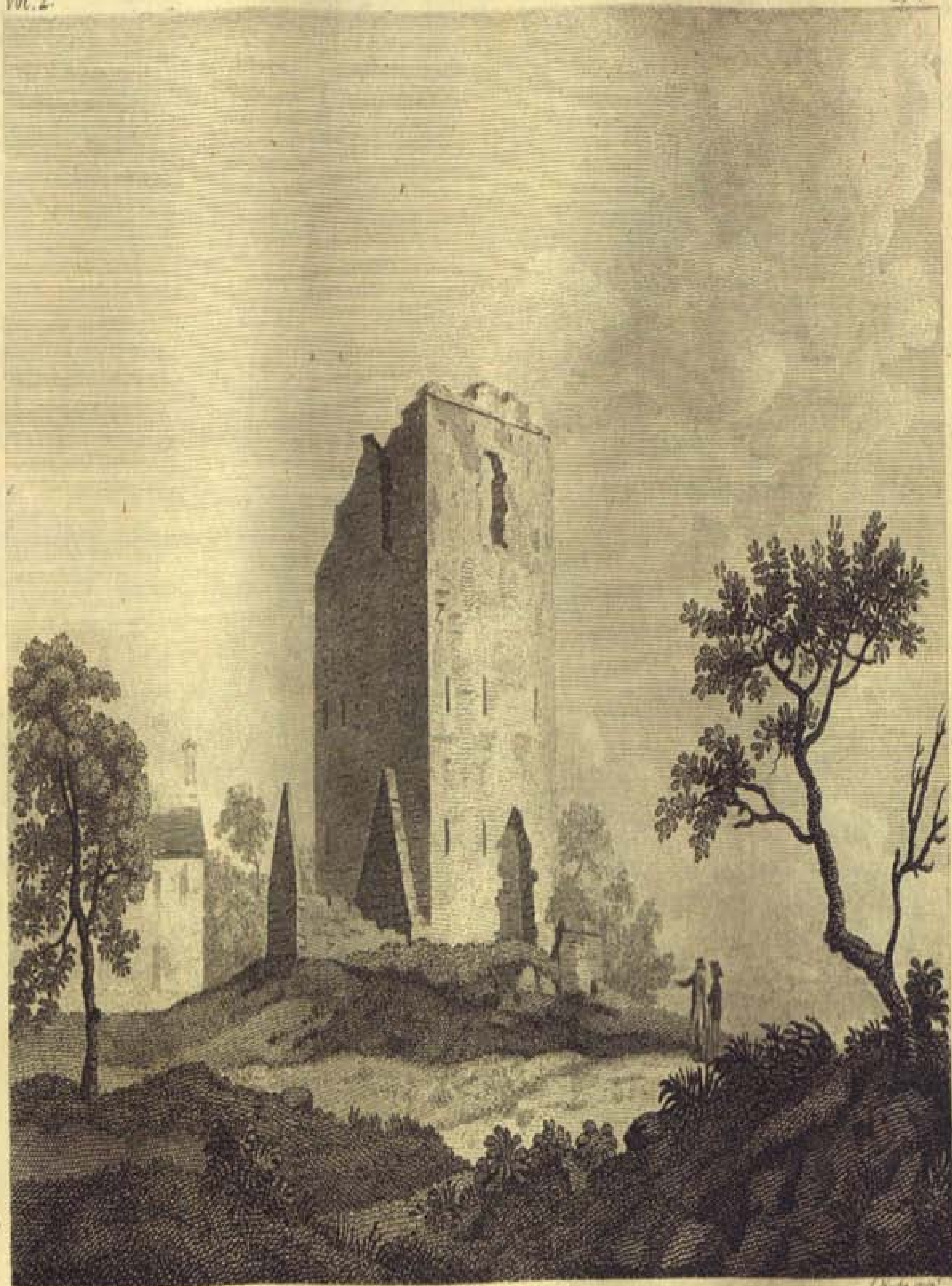


N. VIEW of the ABBEY of ACHAMART. QUEENS CO.





ACHABOE ABBEY. Queens. Co.



BALLAGHMORE CASTLE. Queen's Co.

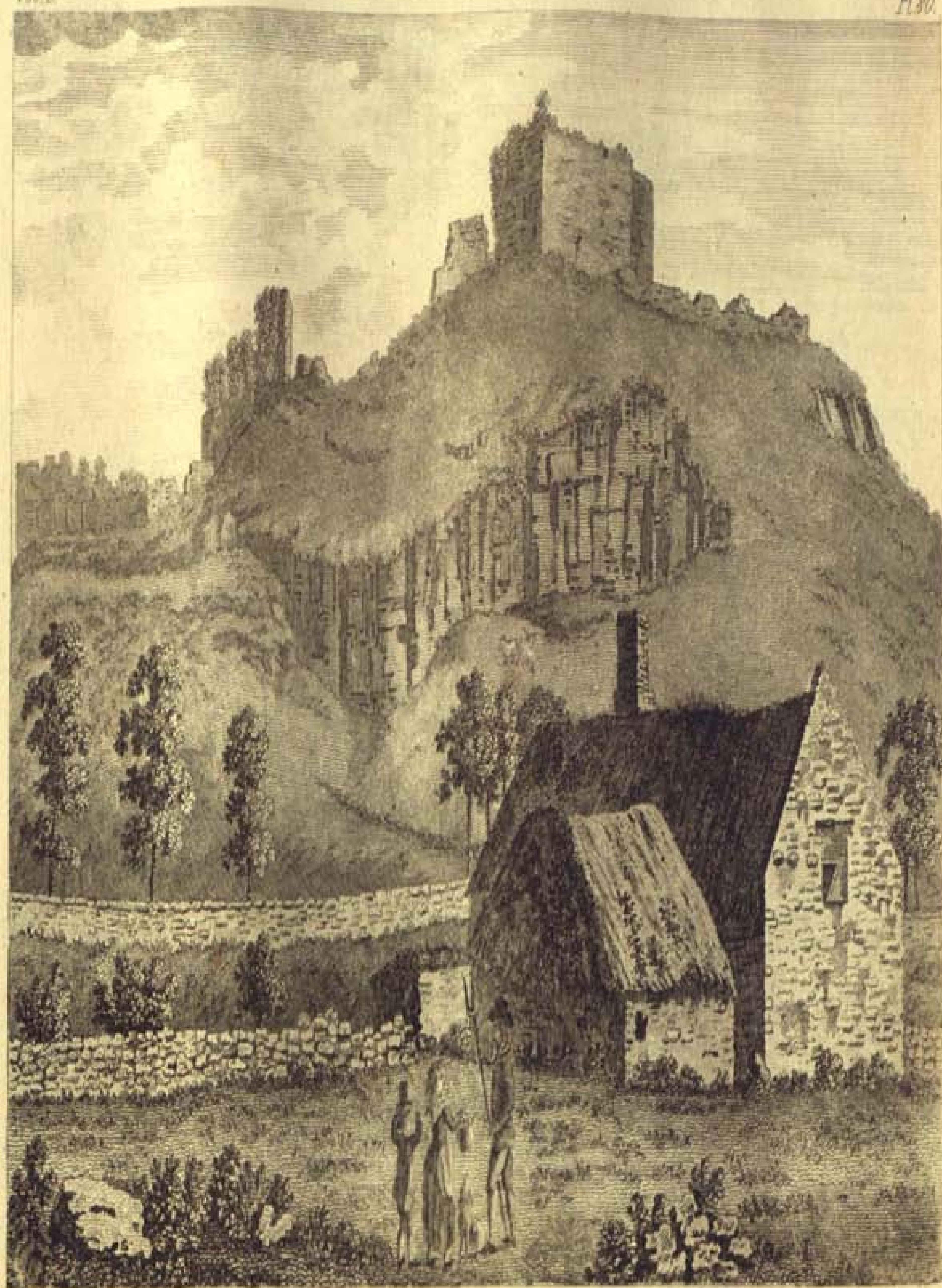




Pub Oct 21 1793, by H. Cooper N<sup>o</sup> 12 High Holborn.

Midland Jc

CLOGHGRENNAN CASTLE. Queens.Co.

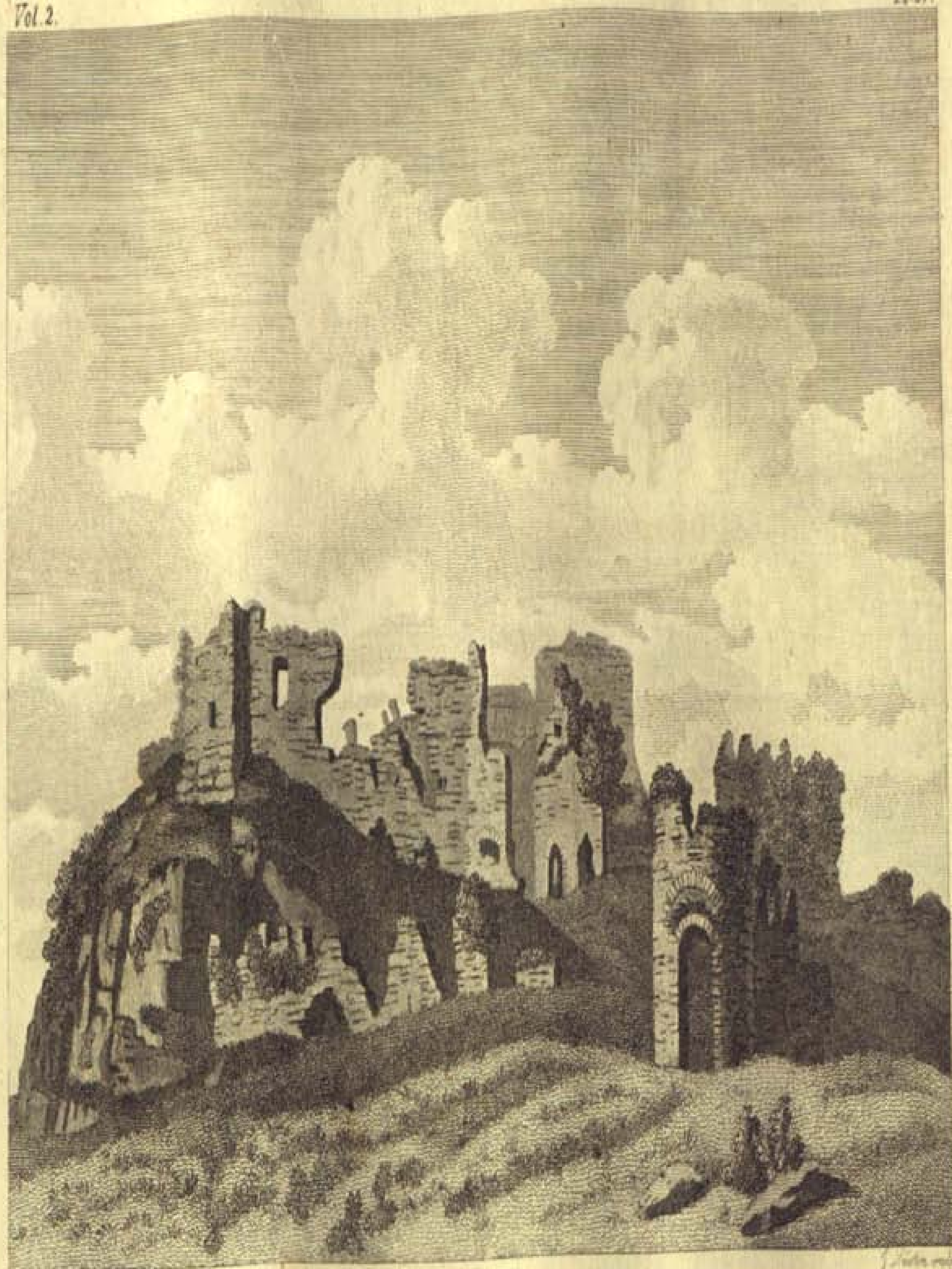


Engr. Nov. 30. 1792 by J. Heppner

A. Green

DUNAMASE CASTLE. Queens Co. Irl.





Pub. by J. G. G. 1840.

SW, VIEW of DUNAMASE CASTLE. Queens Co. Pl. 1.



Engr. by H. Hooper. Sep 17, 1795.

DUNAMASE CASTLE. Queens Co Pl. 3.

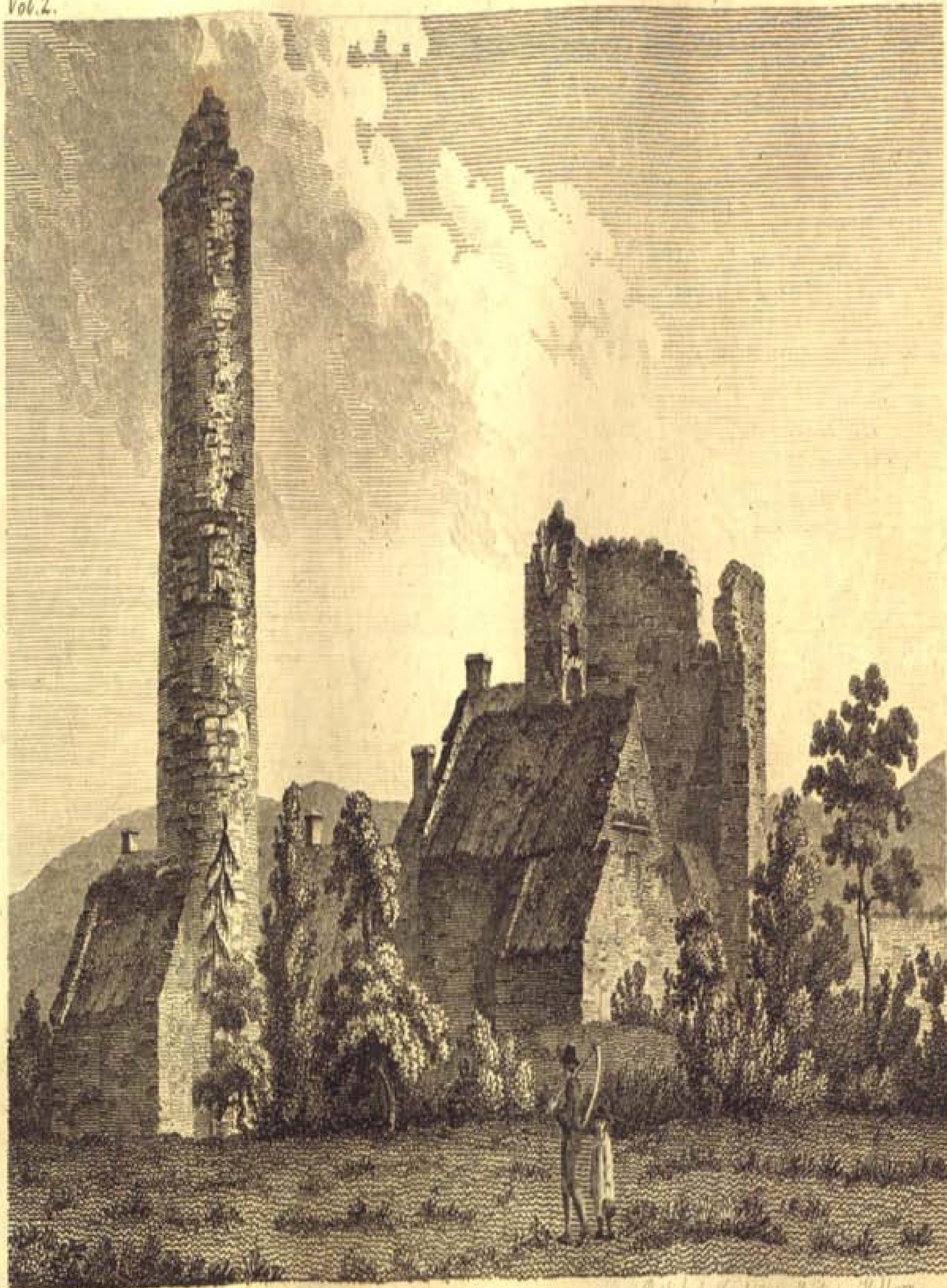




Pub. Oct 23: 1793 by M. Harper

J. Sparrow sc.

SHEAN CASTLE, Queens, Co.



McLachlan & Co.

Published by Wm. H. & J. H. Holborn

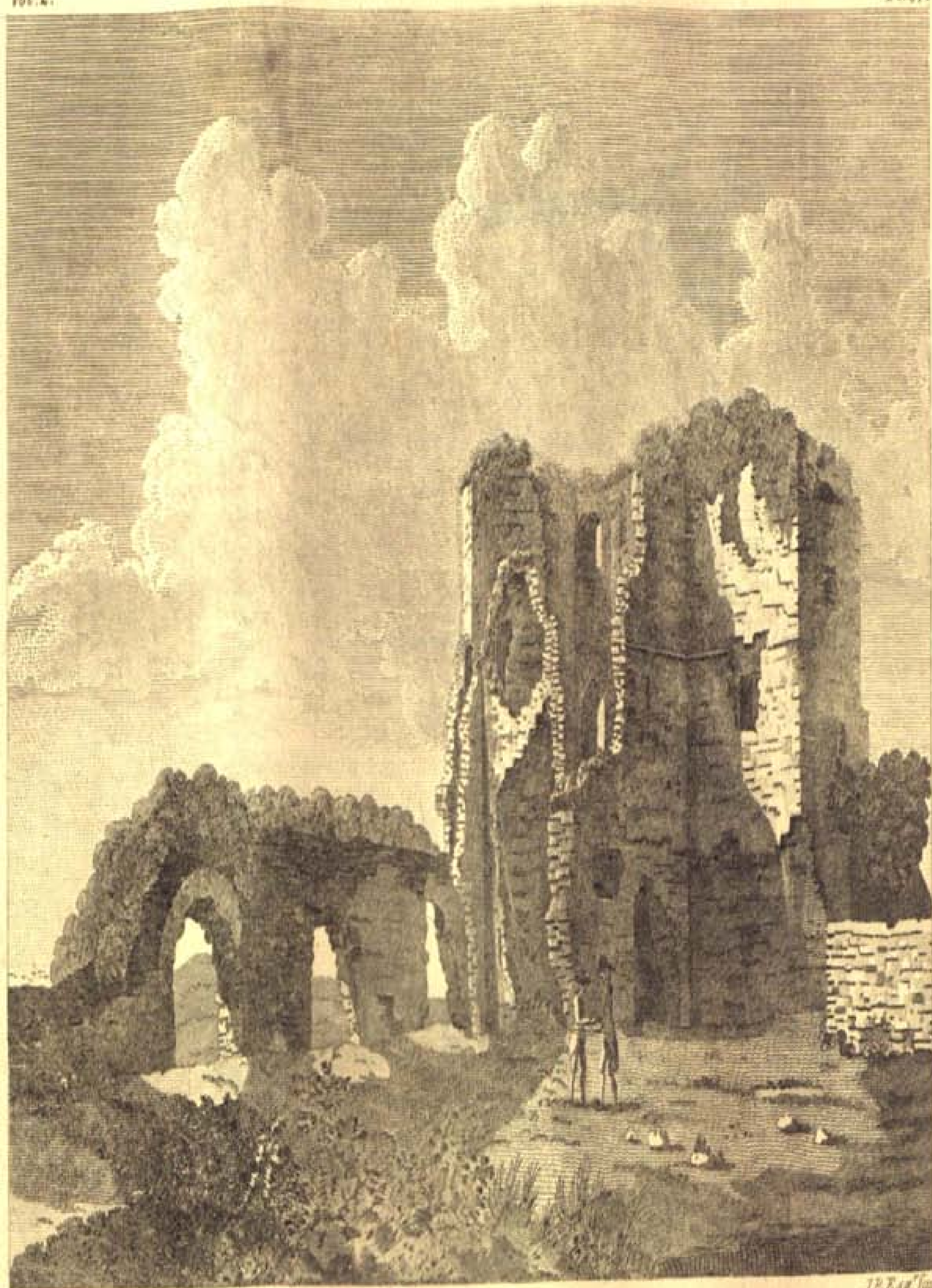
ROUND TOWER and CASTLE TIMAHOE, QUEENS CO.





*Engraved Sept. 21. 1794 by J. K. Hillman.*

CASTLE of BALINTUBBER Co. Roscommon.

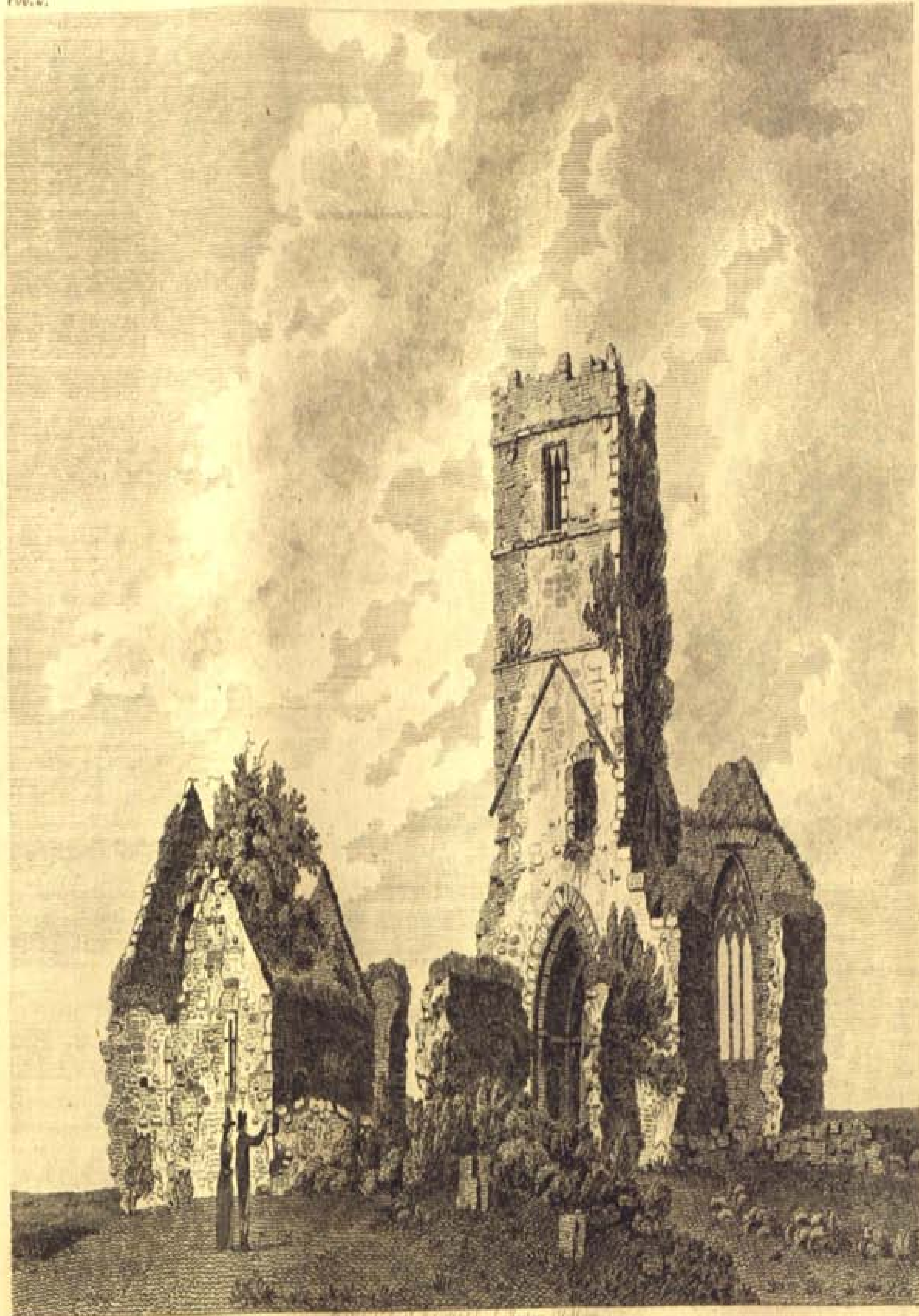


Pub. Nov. 25, 1791 by S. & J. P.

TOWER of BELLINSTUBBER, Co. Roscommon.







*Richard A.*

*Engraved Sept. 21 1791 by J. Zemper Hobbins*

ABBEY OF CLONSHANVILLE Co. Roscomon. Pl.

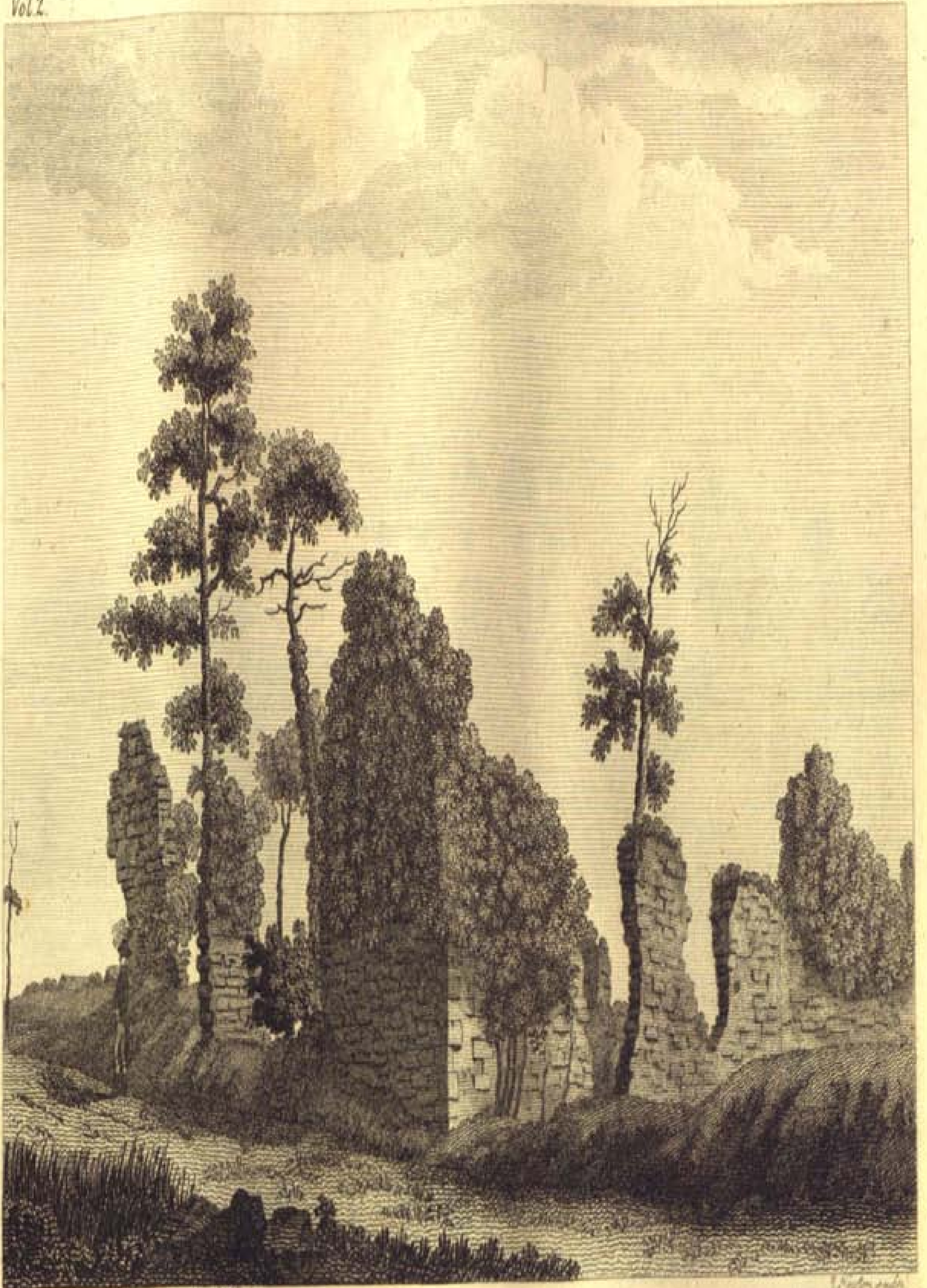




Engraved 1814 by J. Rogers

J. Rogers sc.

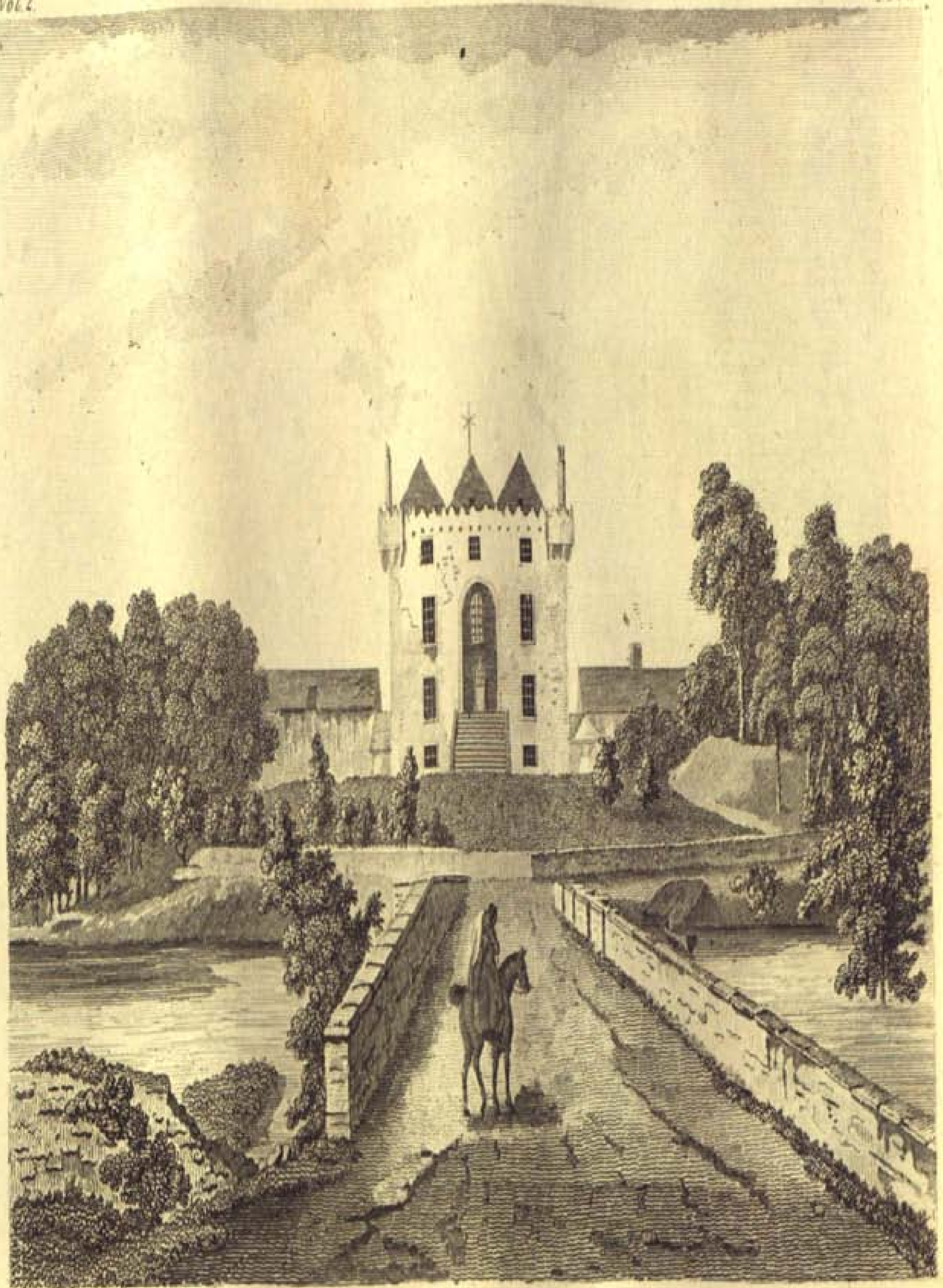
ABBEY of CLONSHANVILLE Pl. Co. Roscommon.



Engraved from a drawing by H. K. P. 1812. H. K. P. 1812.

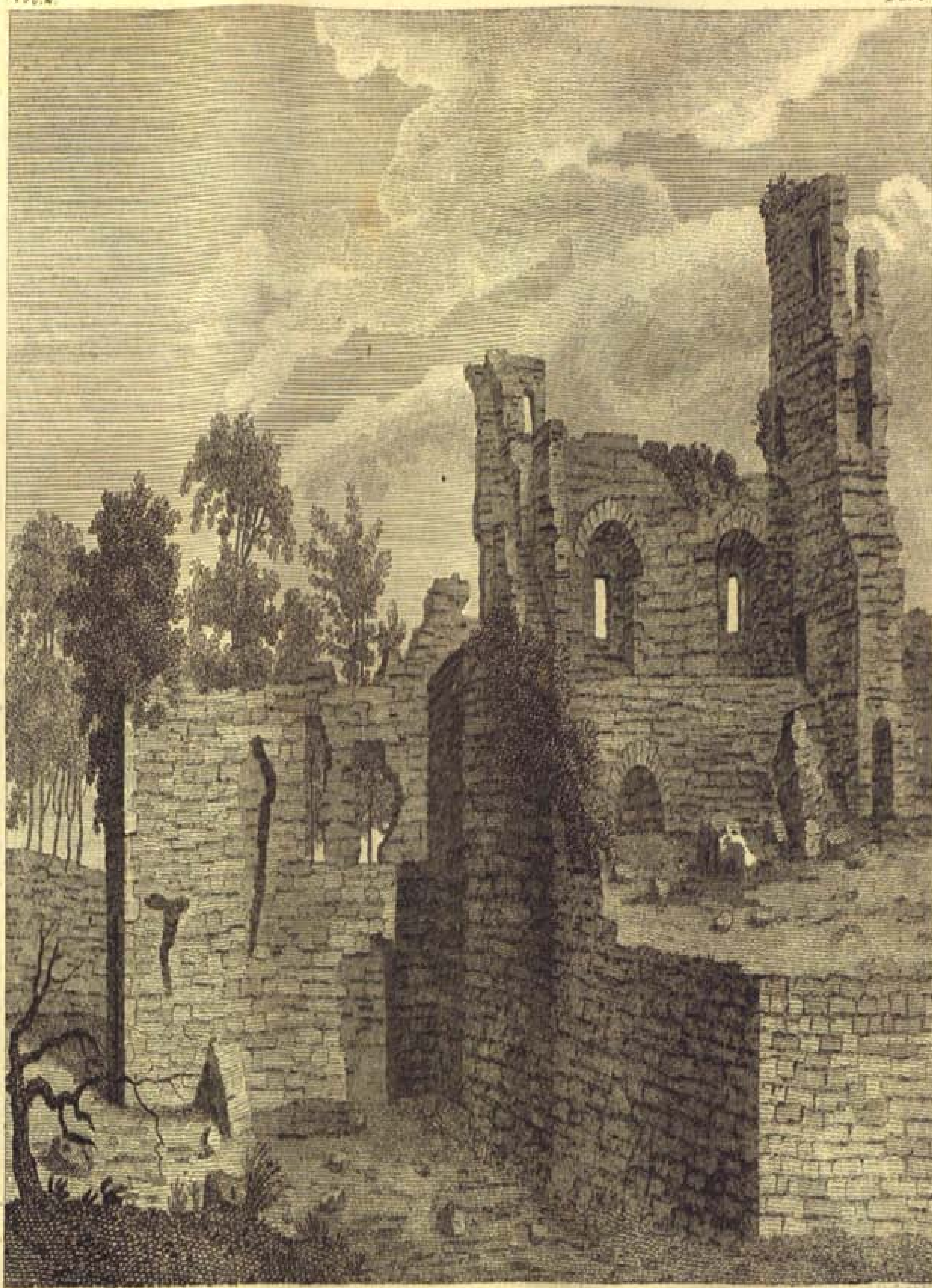
ABBEY of CLONTHUSKERT. Co. Roscommon.





Pub. Feb. 1832 by J. Rogers.

DONAMON CASTLE. Co. Roscommon.



ST. JOHN'S CASTLE. CO. ROSCOMMON.

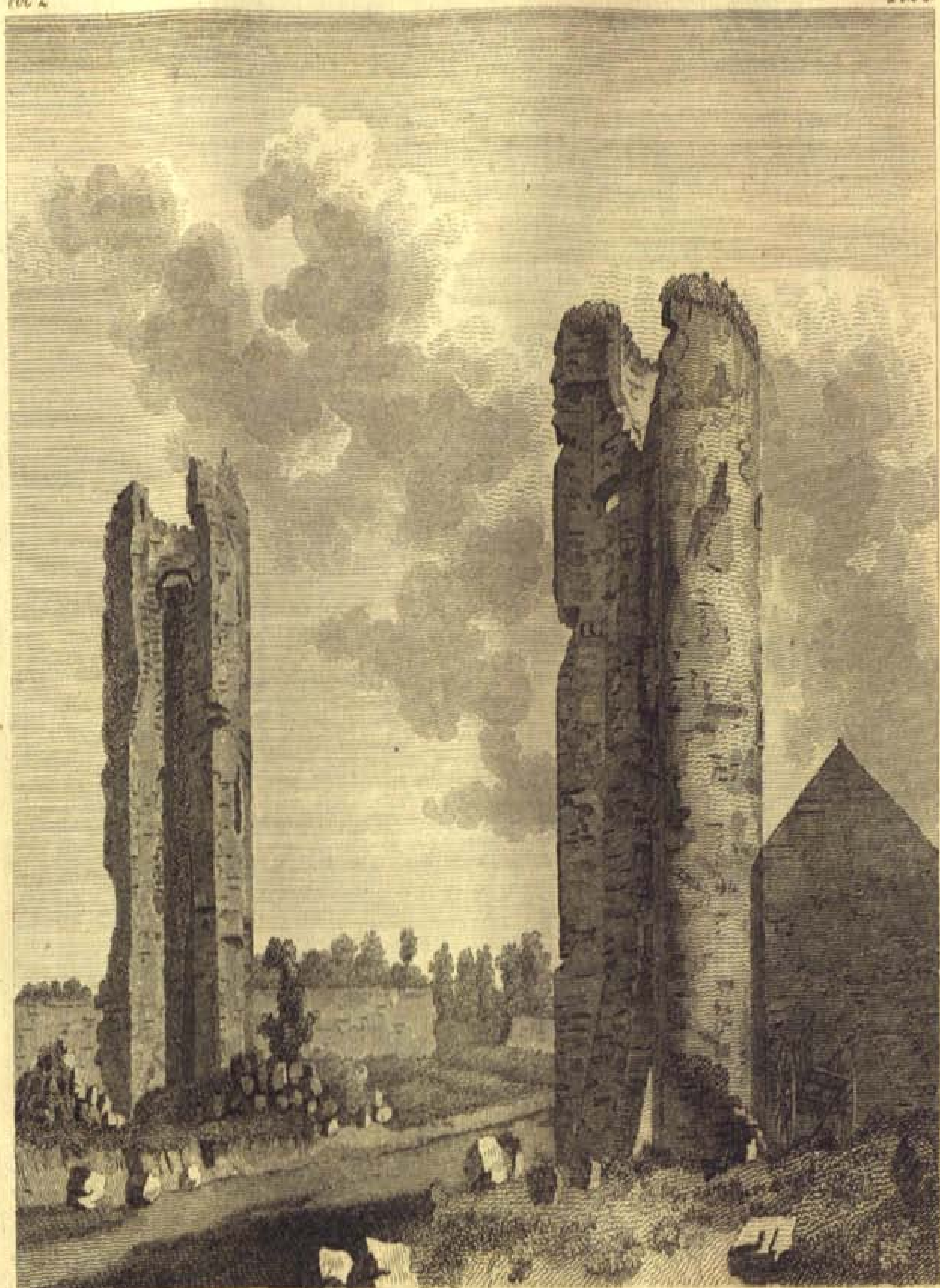




Engraved by R. B. Cooper. From a drawing by H. B. Hall, Esq. June 1773.

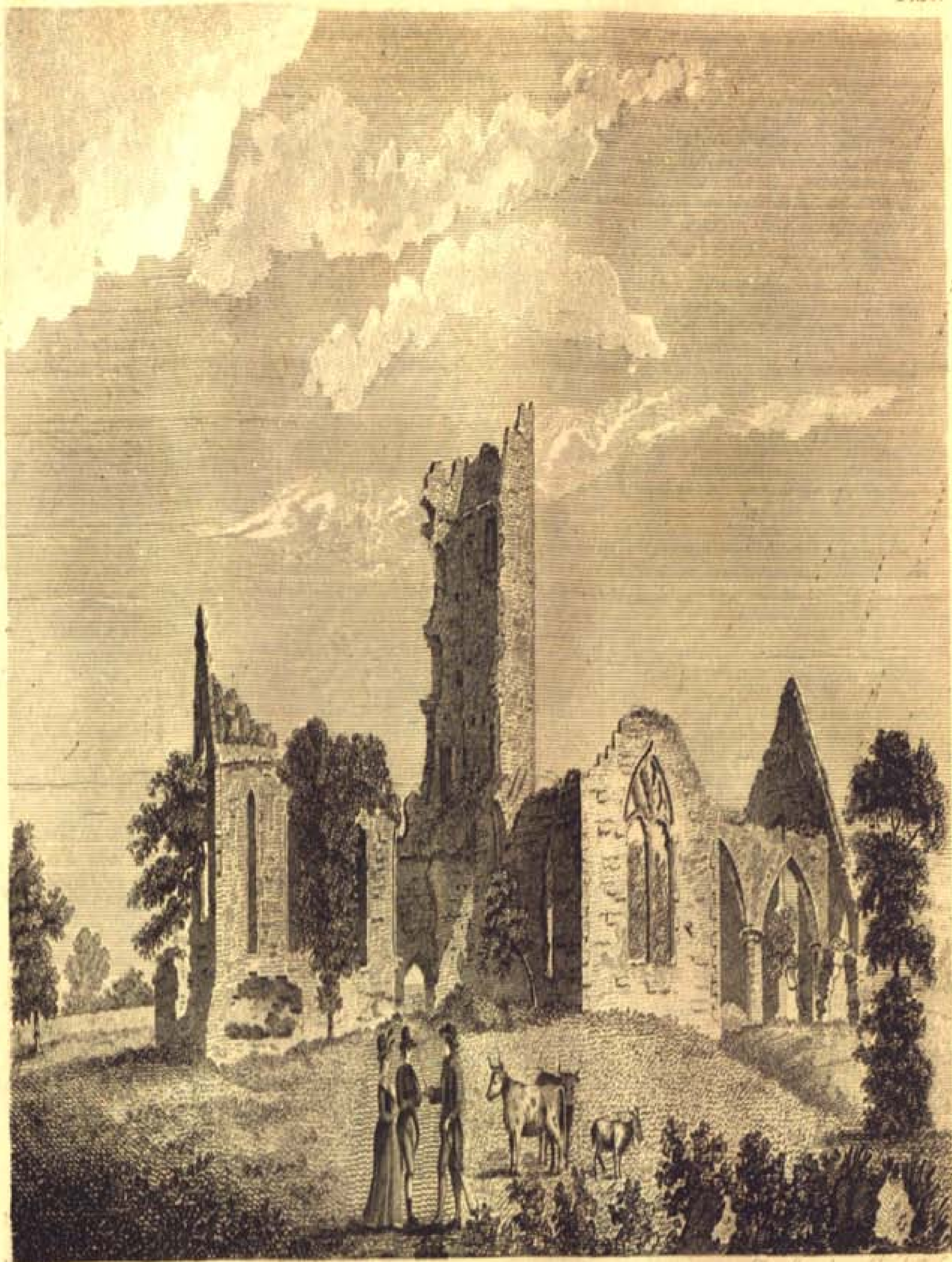
J. H. Hall

CHURCH of KILMAINE, CO. ROSCOMMON.

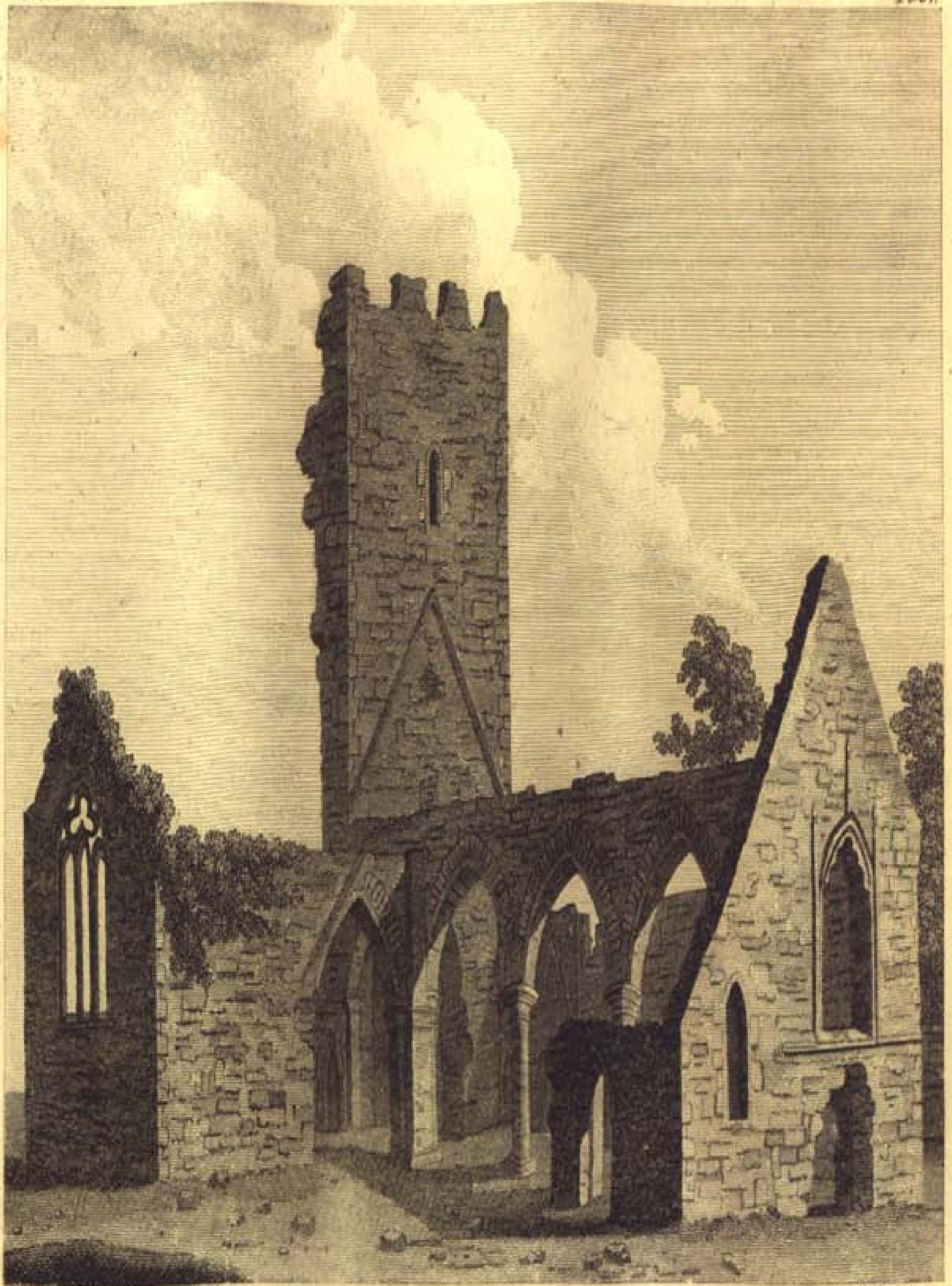


LOUGHLIN CASTLE. Co. Roscommon.





ROSCOMON ABBEY. Co. Roscomon. Pl.

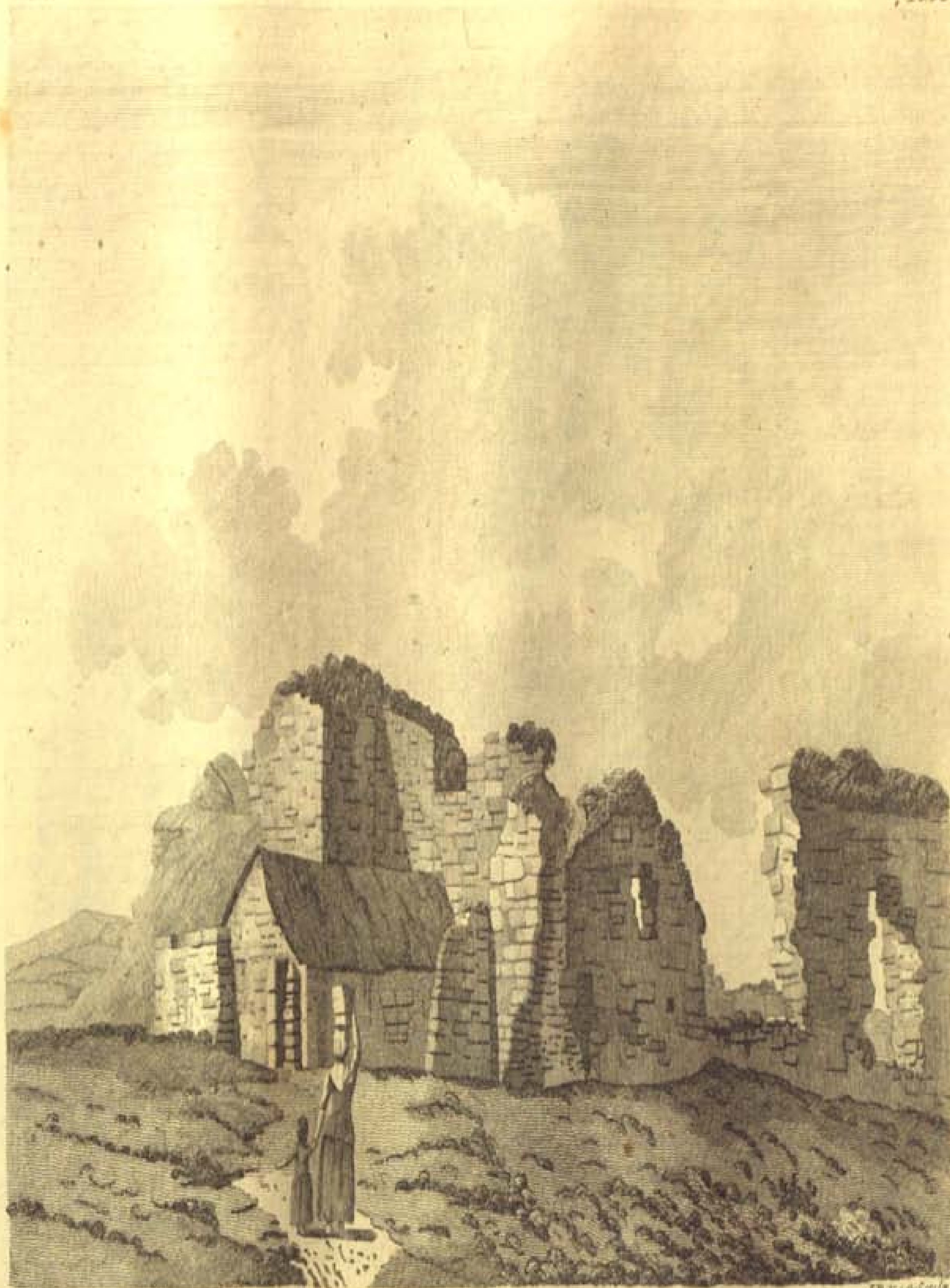


Engraved by W. P. Wood, from a drawing by J. P. Wood.

J. P. Wood.

ROSCOMON ABBEY, Co. Roscomon. Pl. 2.

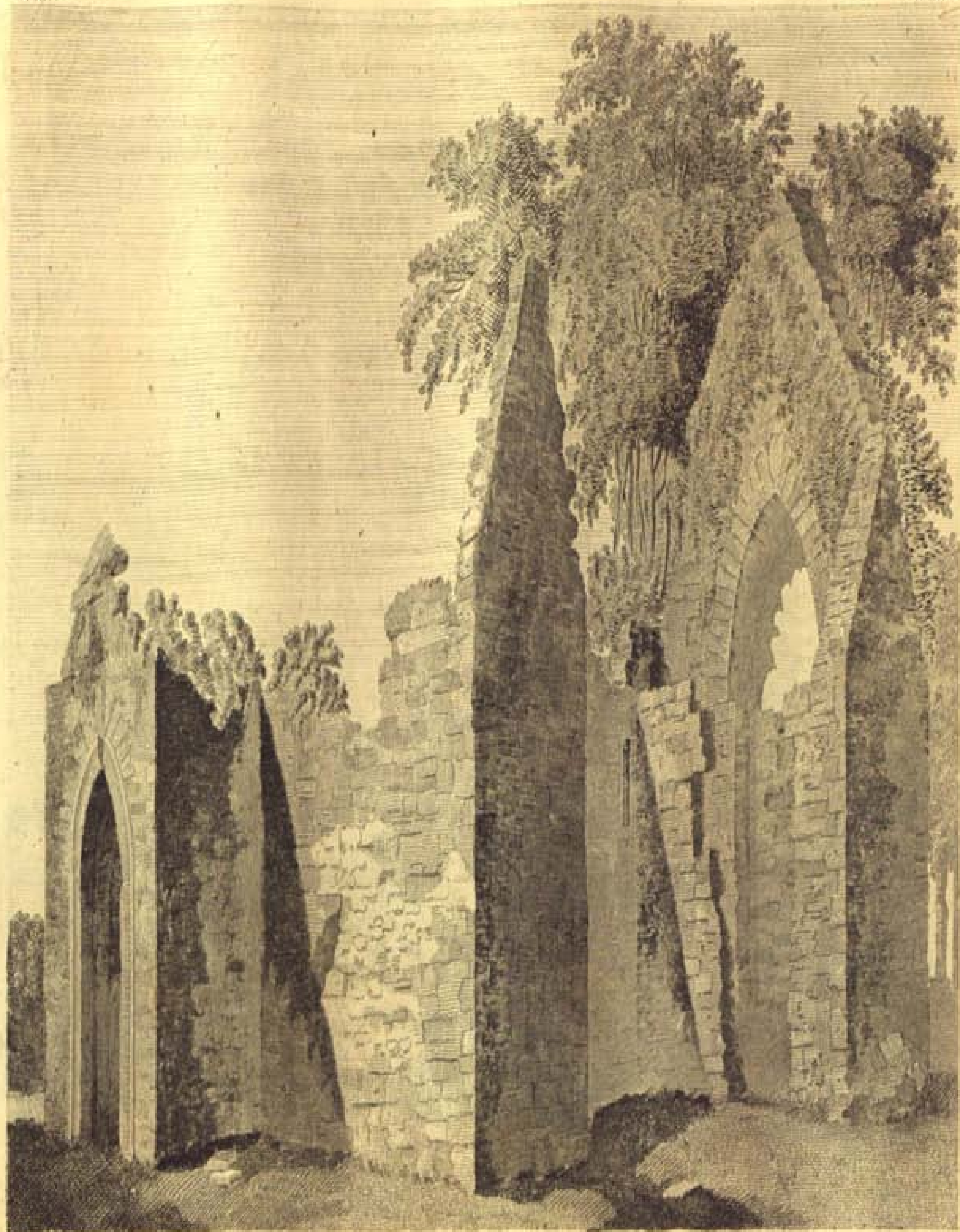




Pal. March 24. 1792. by J. H. 1792

J. H. 1792

BALLYHARA CASTLE.



Engr. by M. Macgill, July 21, 1794.

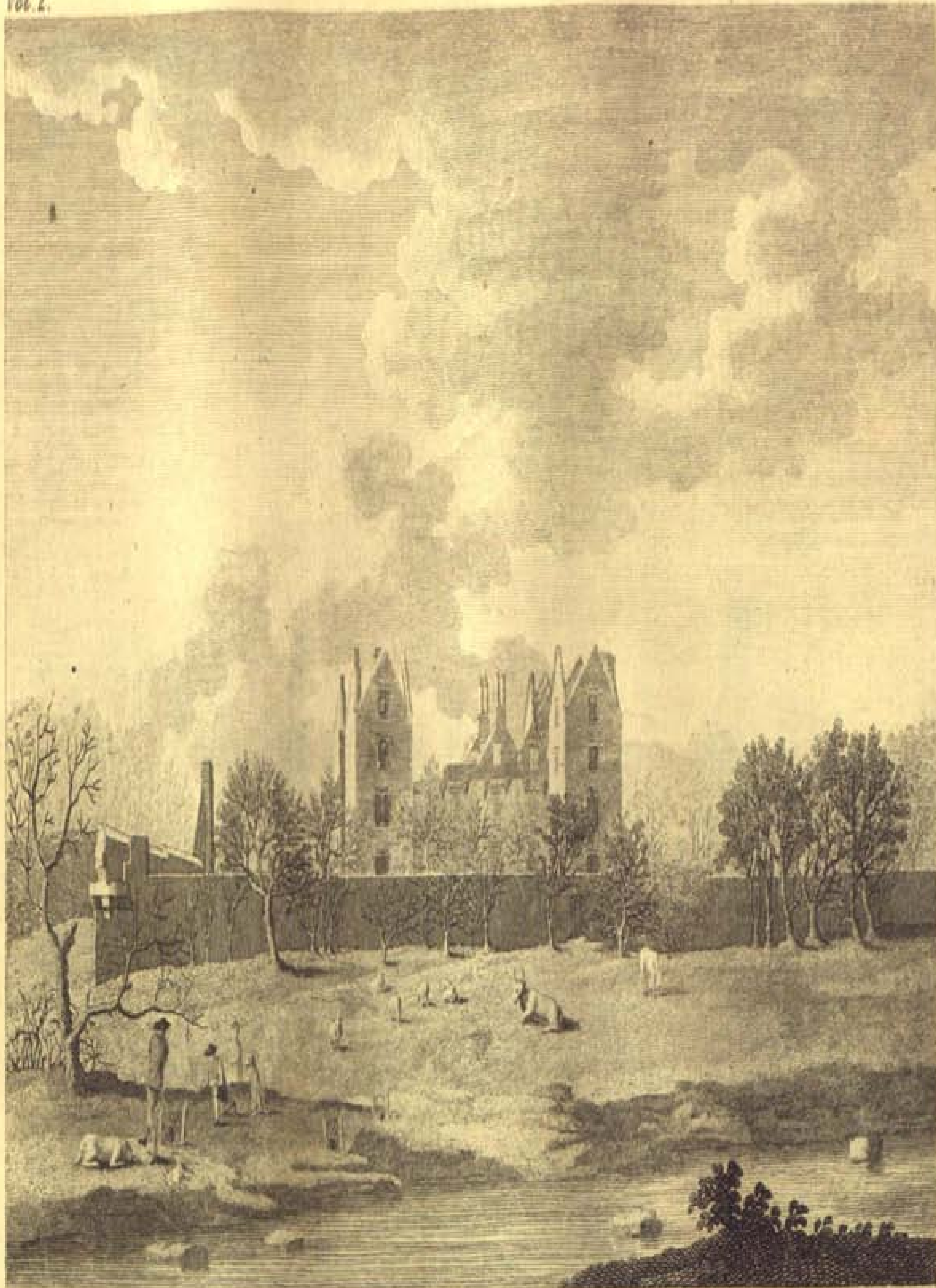
BALLYMOTE CHURCH, Co. Sligo.





*Engraved from a drawing by J. C. Cooper*

AUCHER CASTLE, Co Tyrone



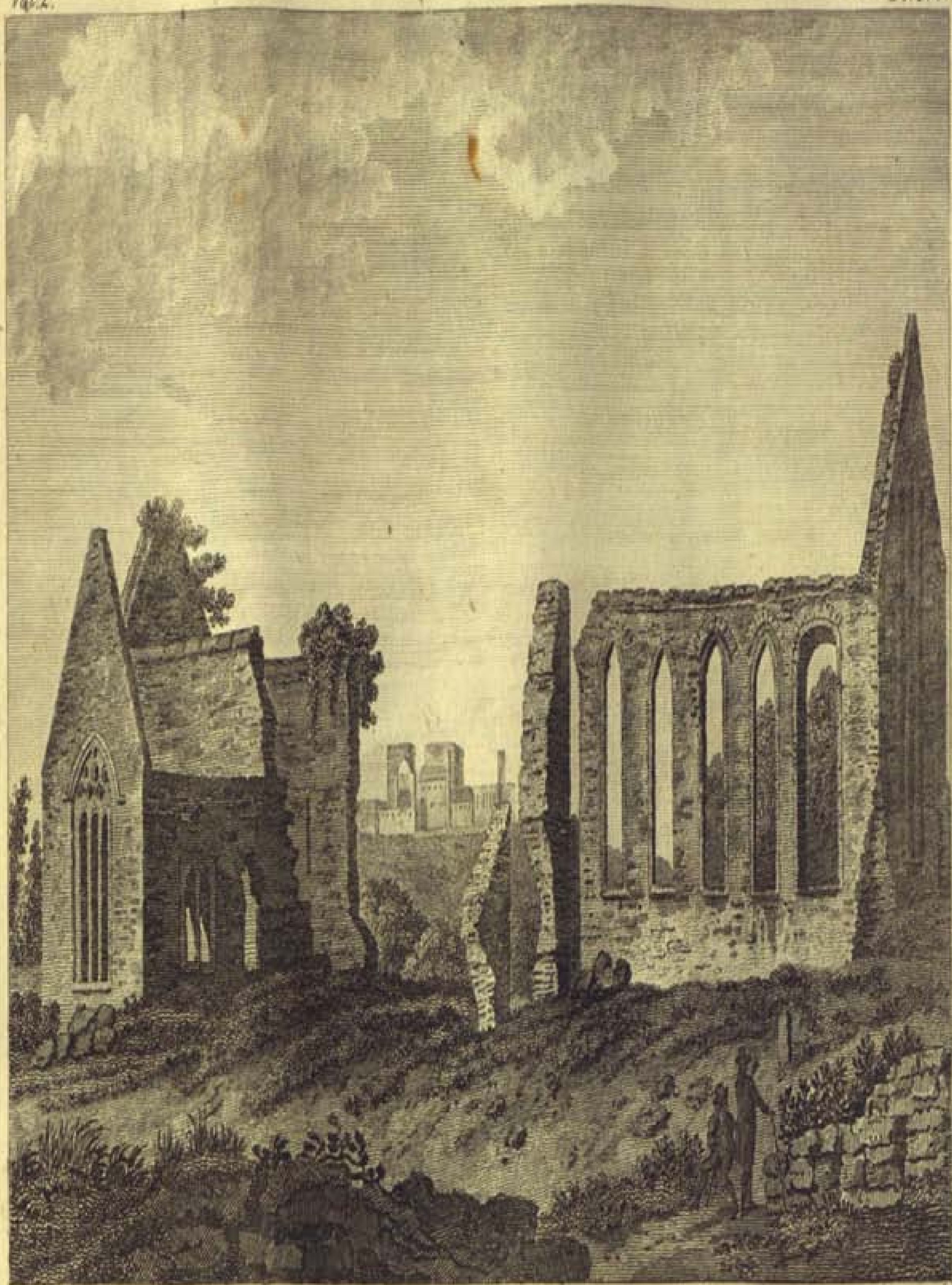
BURNTCOURT. Pla. Co Tipperary





Engraved by J. P. Jones 1832

BURNE COURT. Pl. 2. Co. Tipperary.

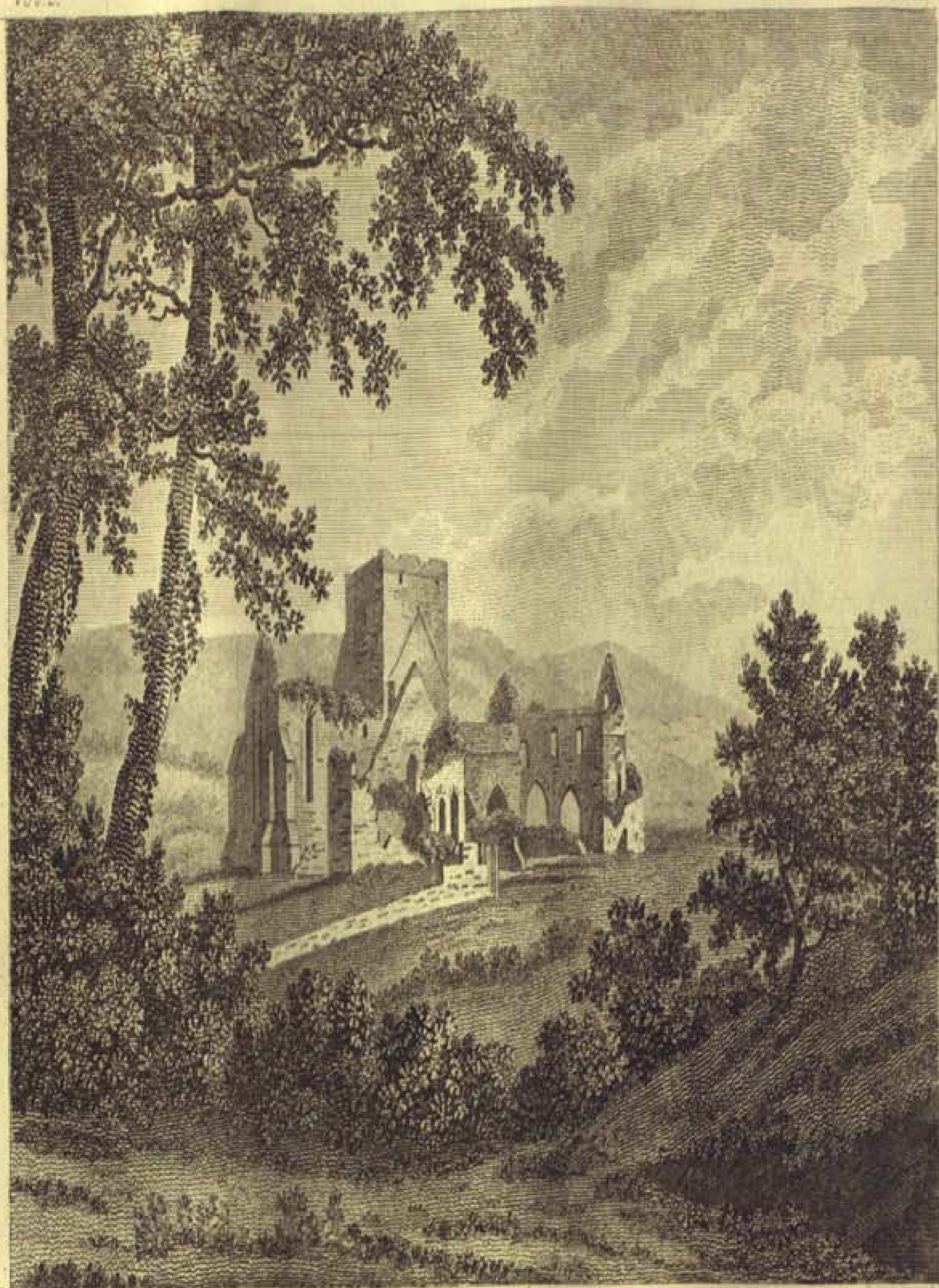


Engr. Decr 15 1792 by J. Hopper.

Sparton sc.

FRANCISCAN ABBEY in CASHEL, Co. Tipperary.





Engr'd by J. Sparrow

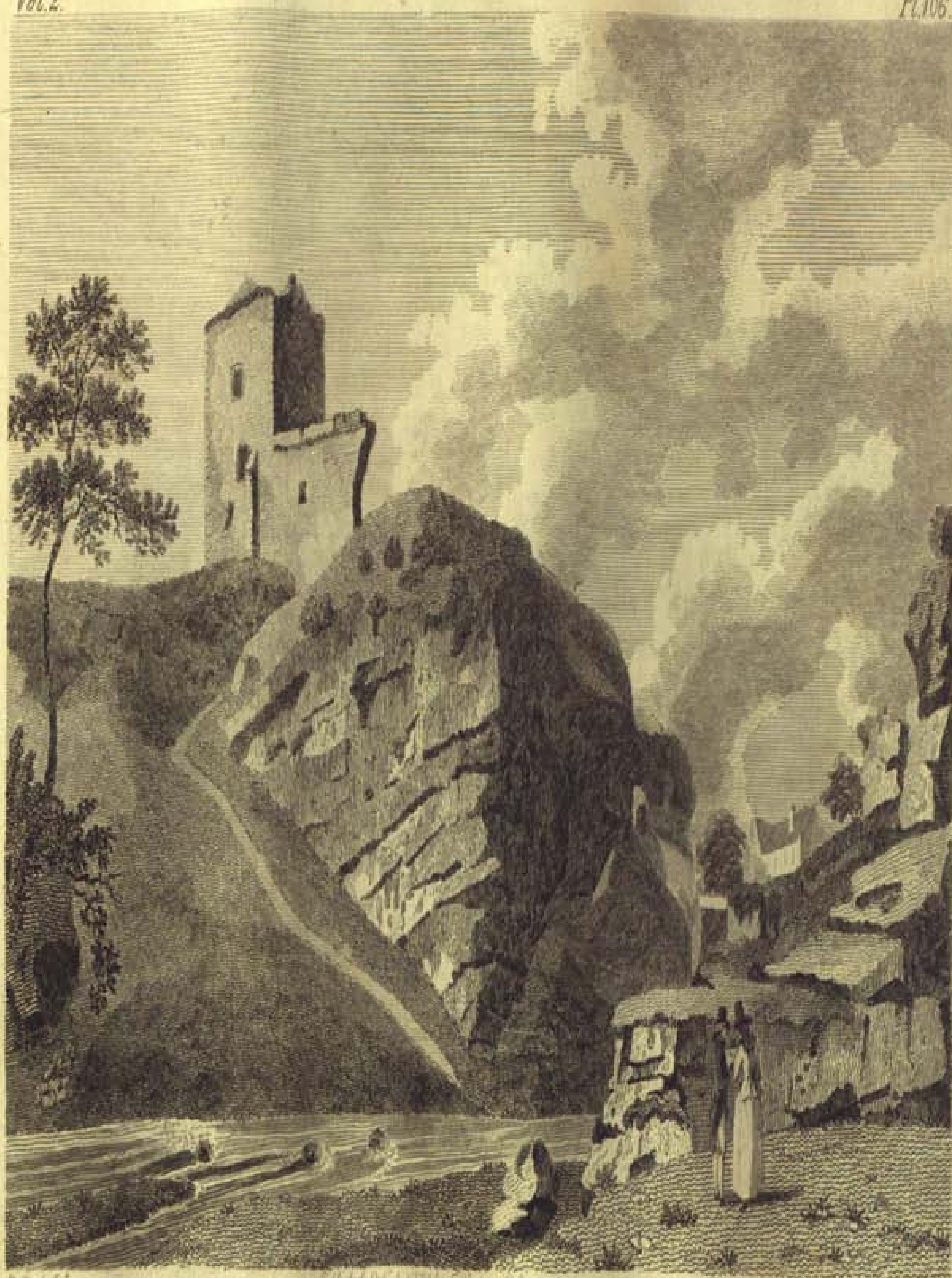
BLACK or O'HARE ABBEY. Co. Tipperary



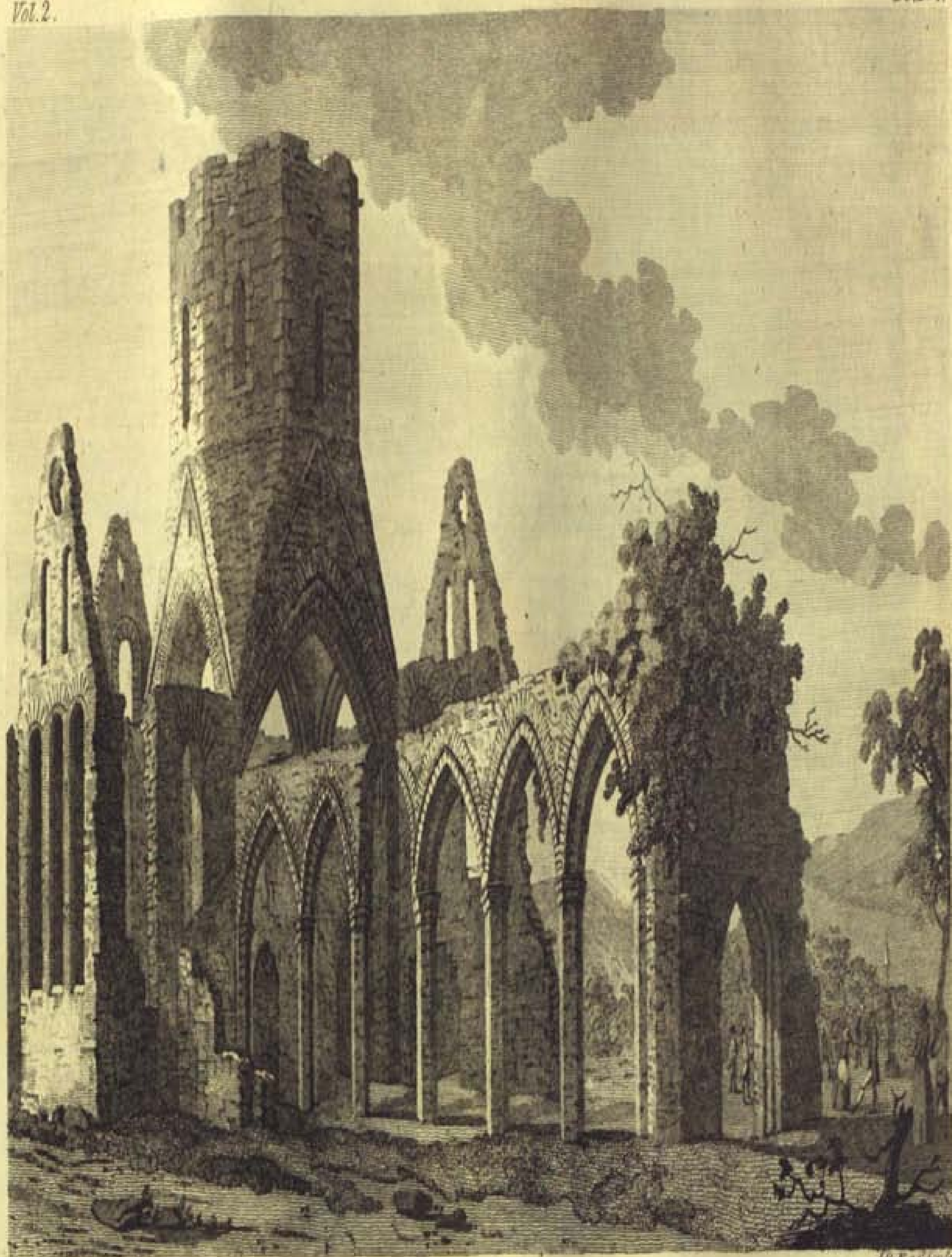
Engraved by M. Rogers N<sup>o</sup> 52. High Street.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH THURLES.  
Co. Tipperary.





NAWL CASTLE, Co. Westmeath.

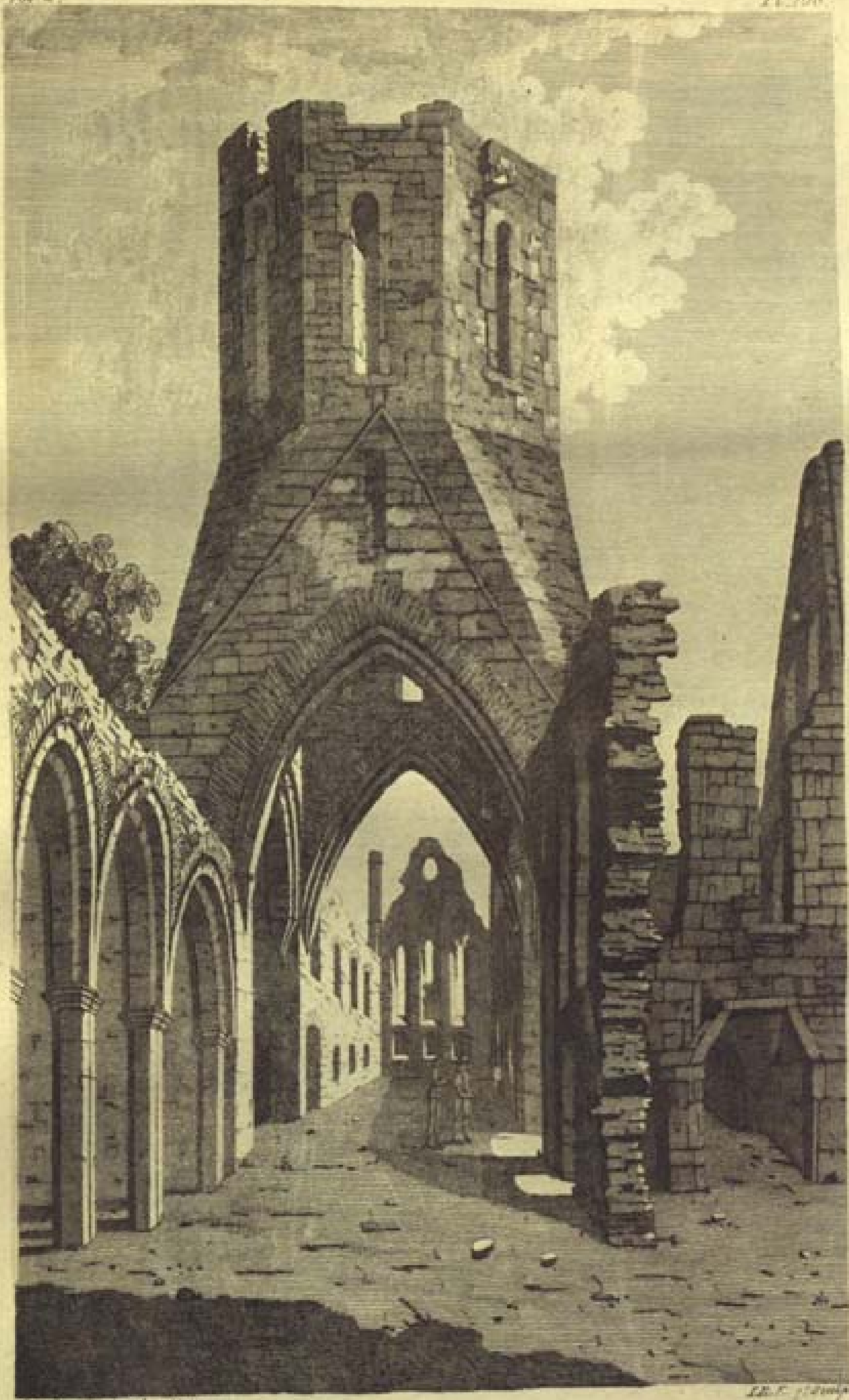


Engr. by J. W. P. & J. S. Cooper.

J. B. P. & J. S. Cooper.

TRISTERNAGH ABBEY. Co. Meath. Pl. 1.

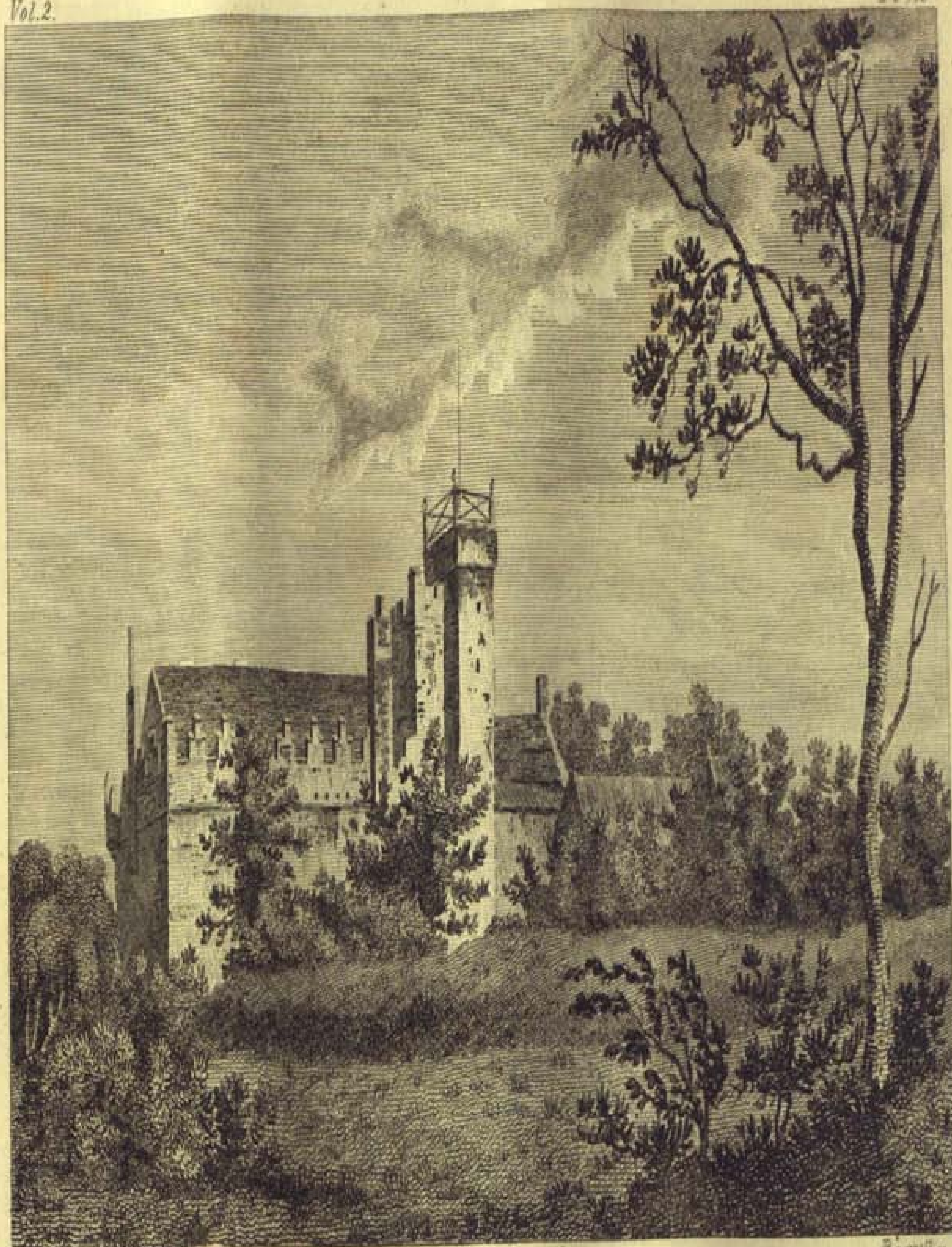




Engraved by J. H. Stanger.

Edw. J. Stanger.

TRISTERNAUGH ABBEY, Co. Westmeath. Pl. 2.

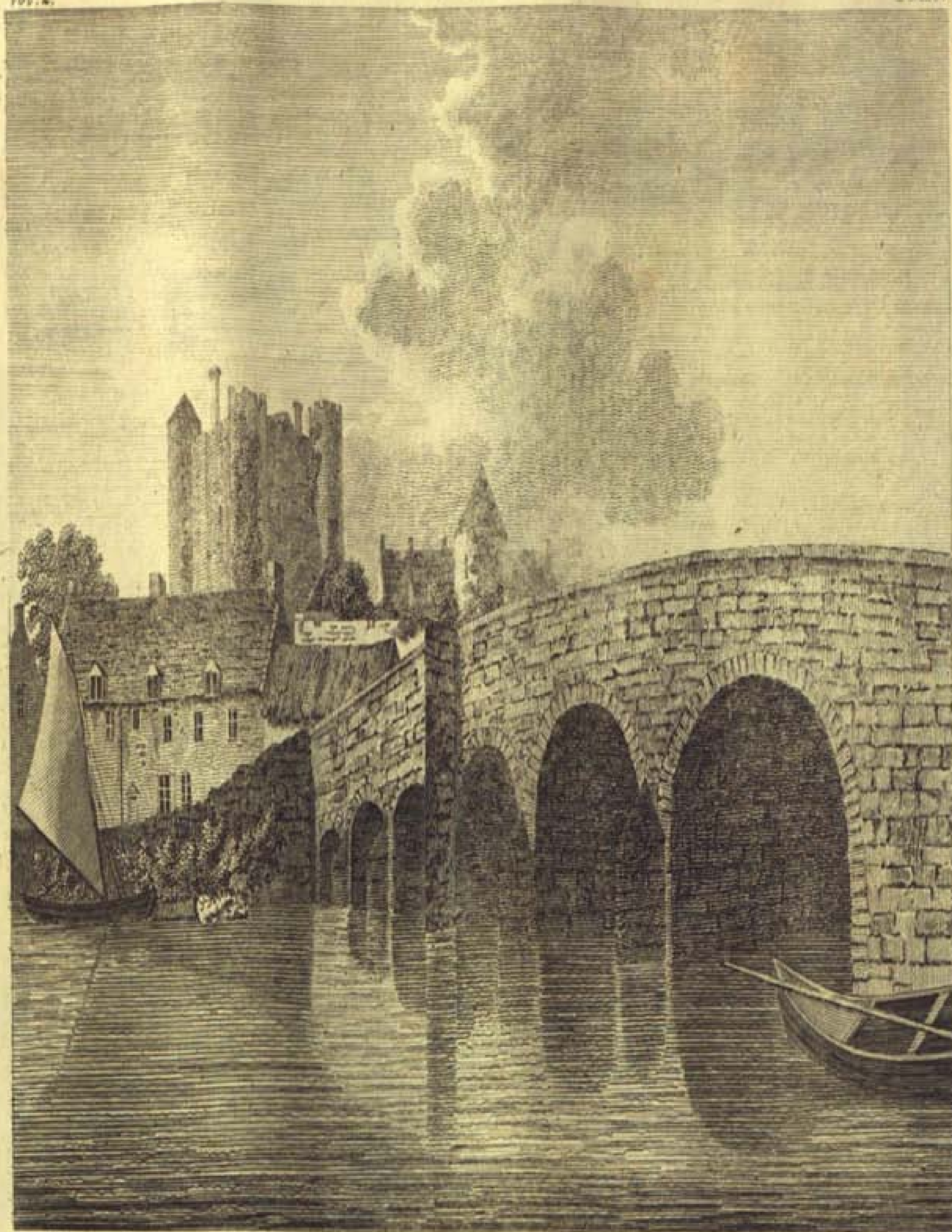


Painted by A. Cooper July 1874. in High Nature.

Barrille

BARGY CASTLE. Co. Wexford.



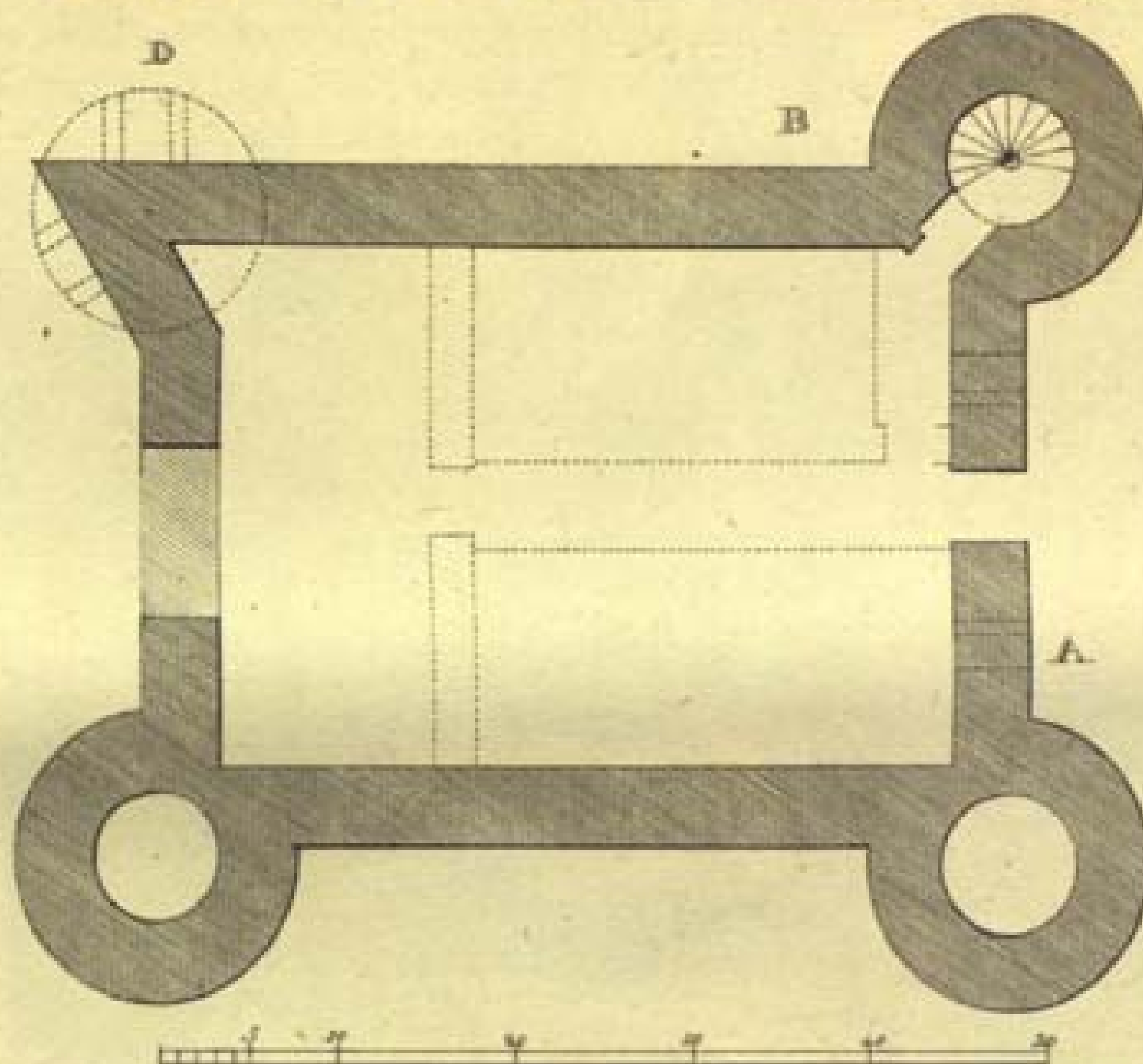


Engr. by M. Cooper N. 200. 1813

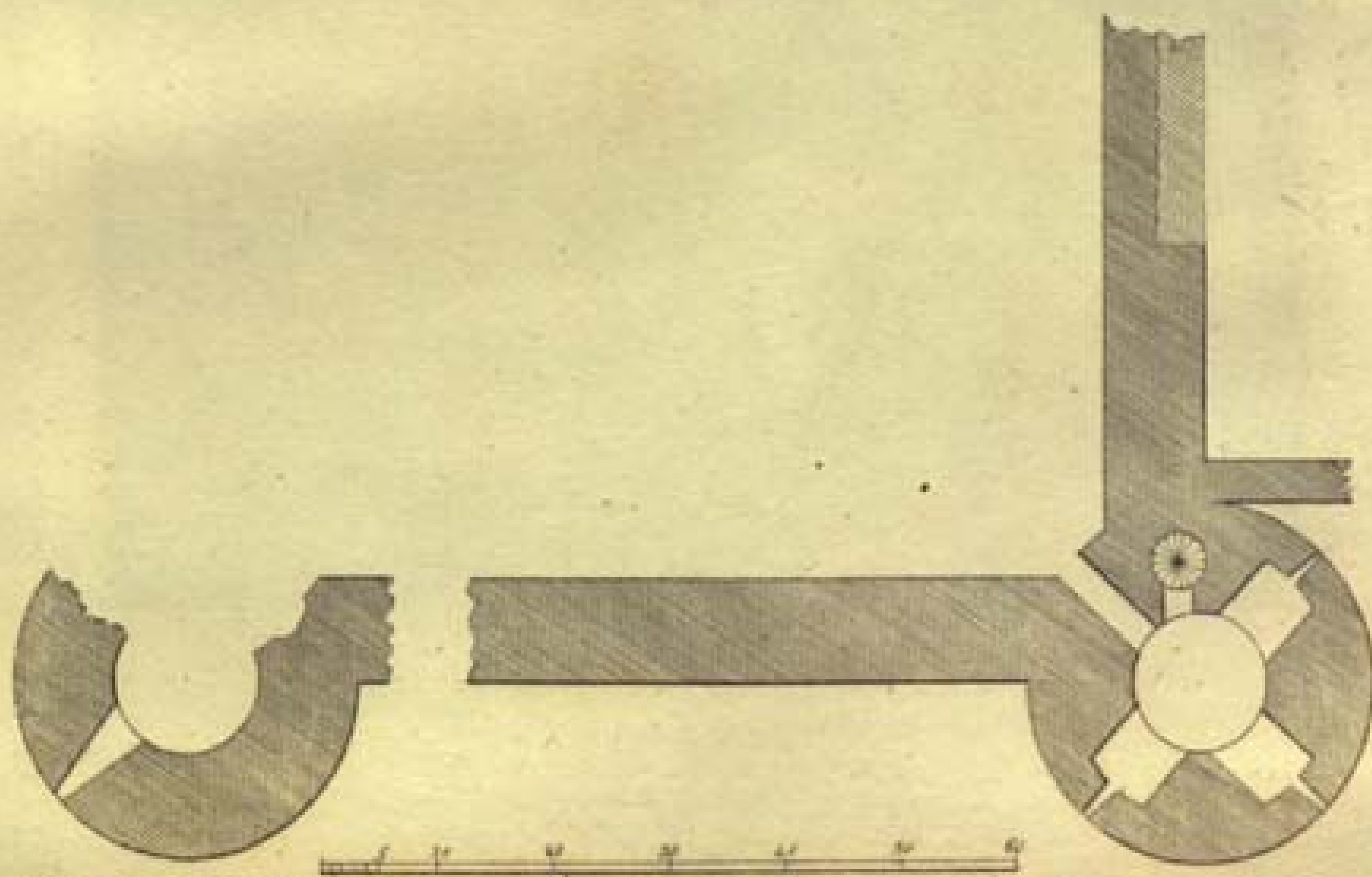
J. 1813

ENNISCORTHY CASTLE and BRIDGE, co. Wexford.

## PLAN of the CASTLE of ENNISCORTHY. Co. Wexford



## PLAN of the CASTLE of FERN 3. Co. Wexford.

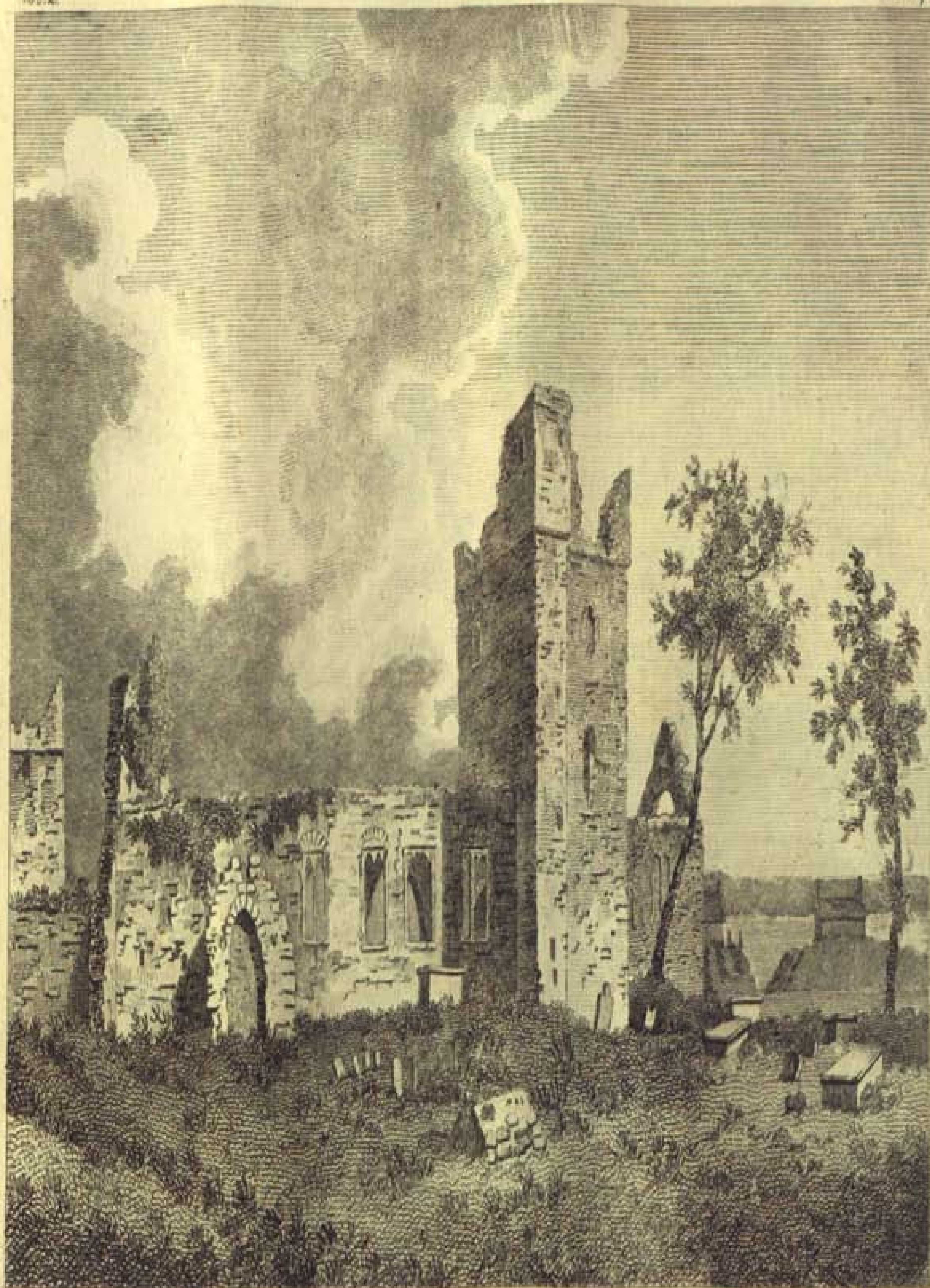






Engr. by H. Knapton July 1834.

CAS'TLE of FERNS. Co. Wexford.



Engraved by W. Haynes Sep 23 1773

Barrett sculp

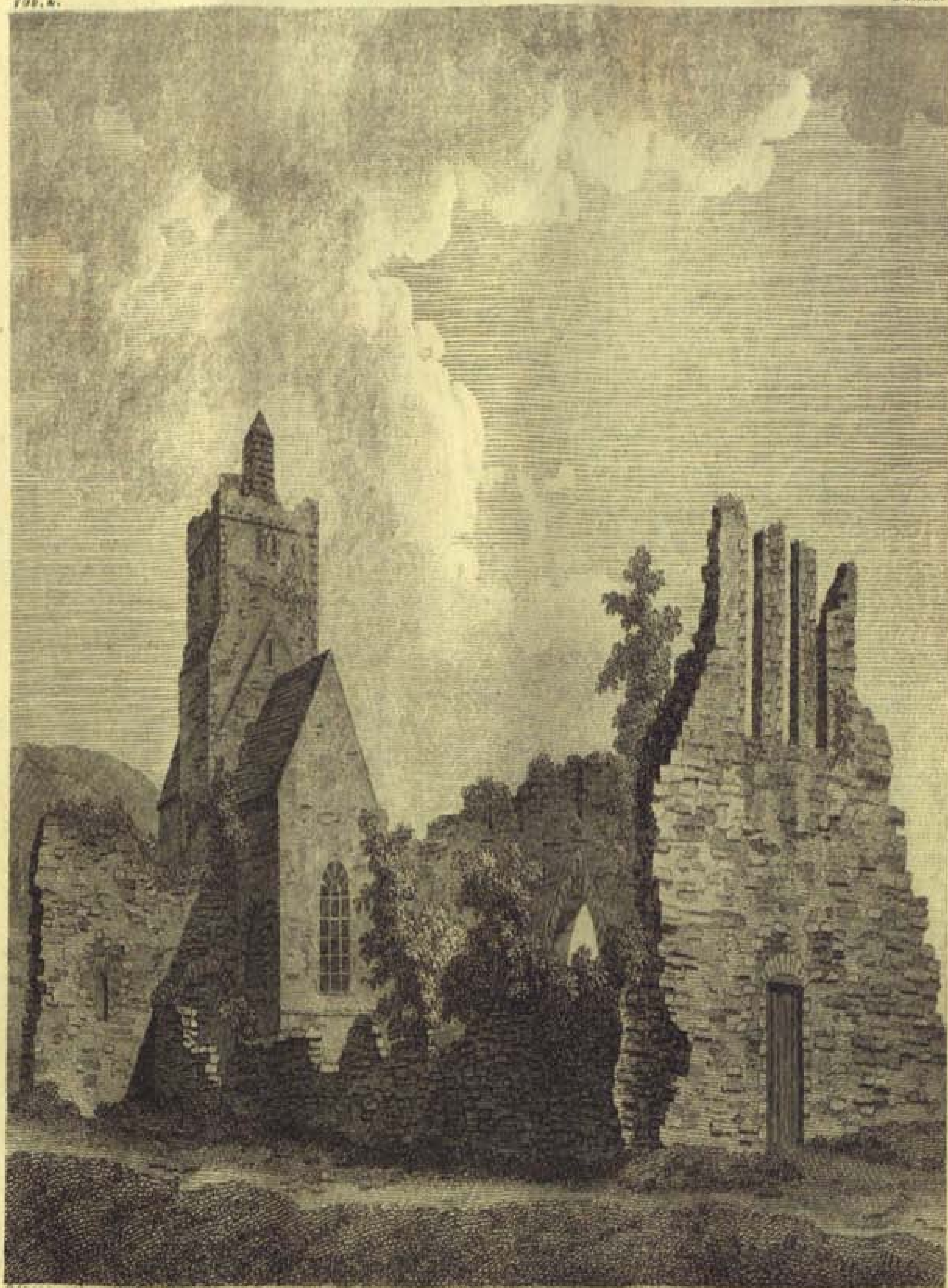
S, VIEW of the ABBEY of SELKSER in the TOWN of WEXFORD.





Pub. by H. Hooper, July 26/1794.

ARKLOW CASTLE. Co. Wicklow.



Engraved from a drawing by J. P. Neave, Esq. by J. P. Neave.

J. P. Neave.

BALTINGLAS ABBEY Co. Wicklow.





Engraved by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.

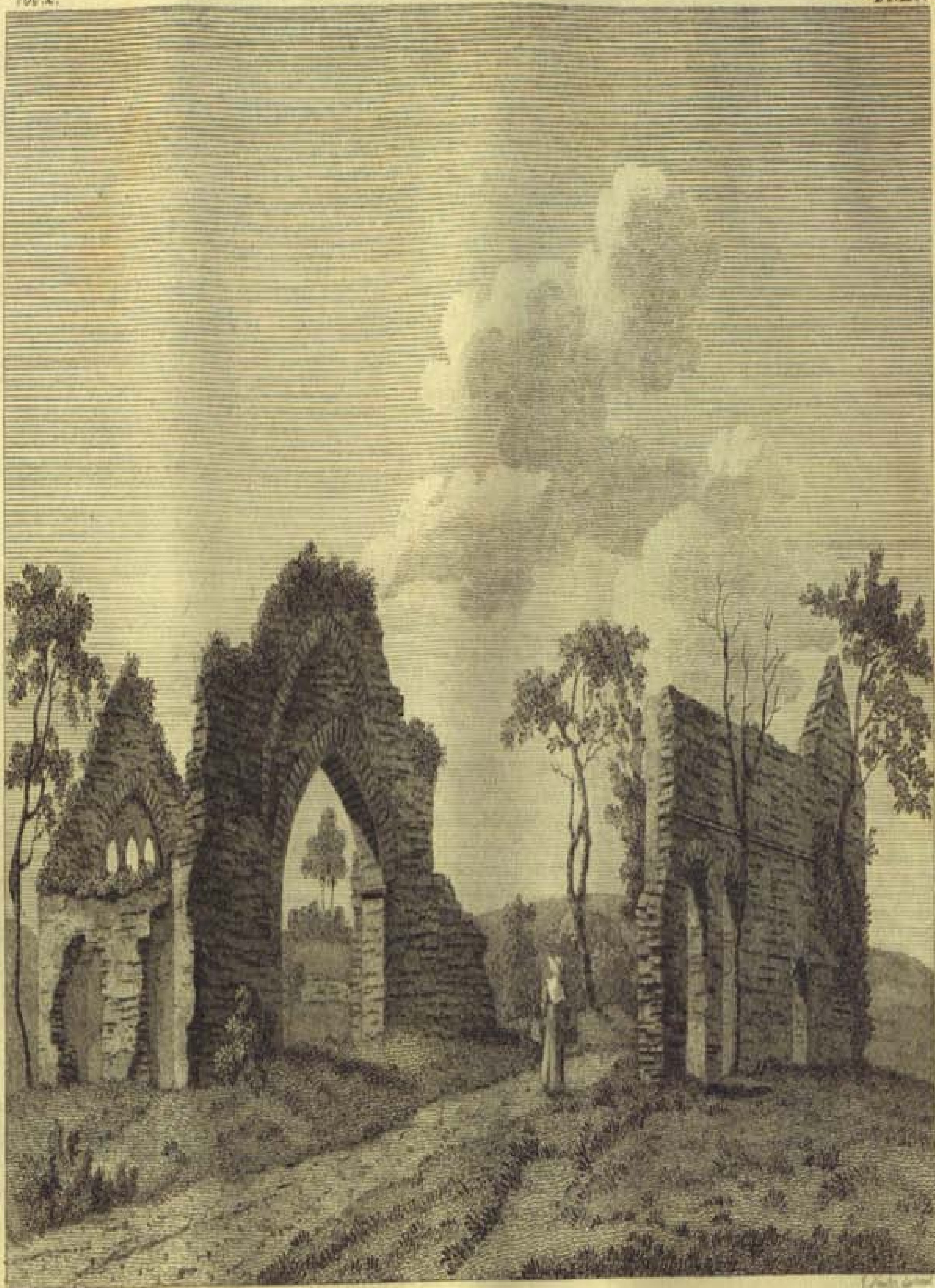
CARNEW CASTLE, Co. Wicklow.



*Pub. May 29 1775 by M. Hopson & W. Lightbourn.*

SEVEN CHURCHES. co. Wicklow.

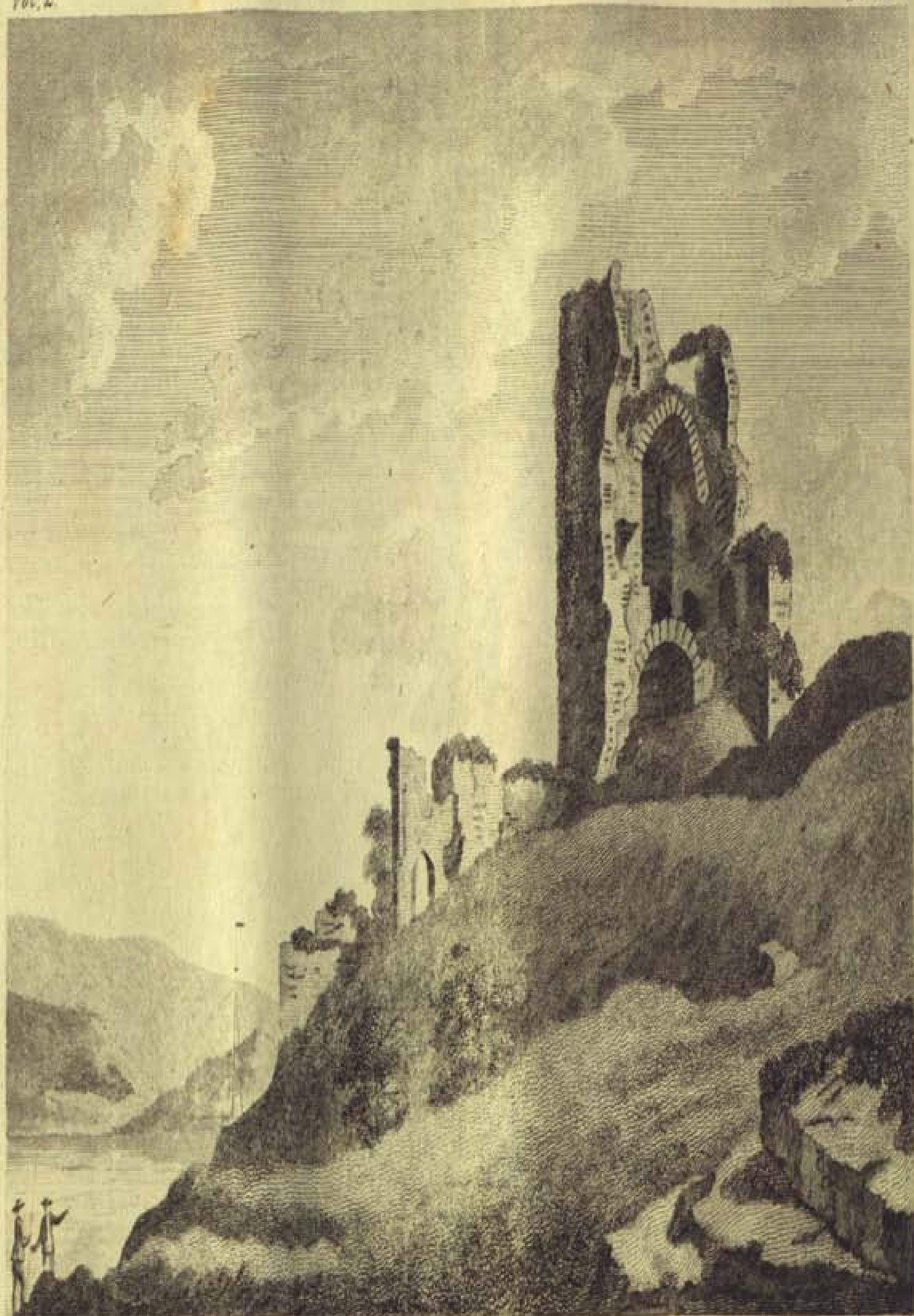




Engraved by A. Payne from a drawing by J. G. S. 1841.

J. G. S. 1841.

The ABBEY at WICKLOW Co: of Wicklow



Painted May 16. 1791 by J. Keiper.

J. Keiper.

STRANALLY CASTLE.





Fig 1.

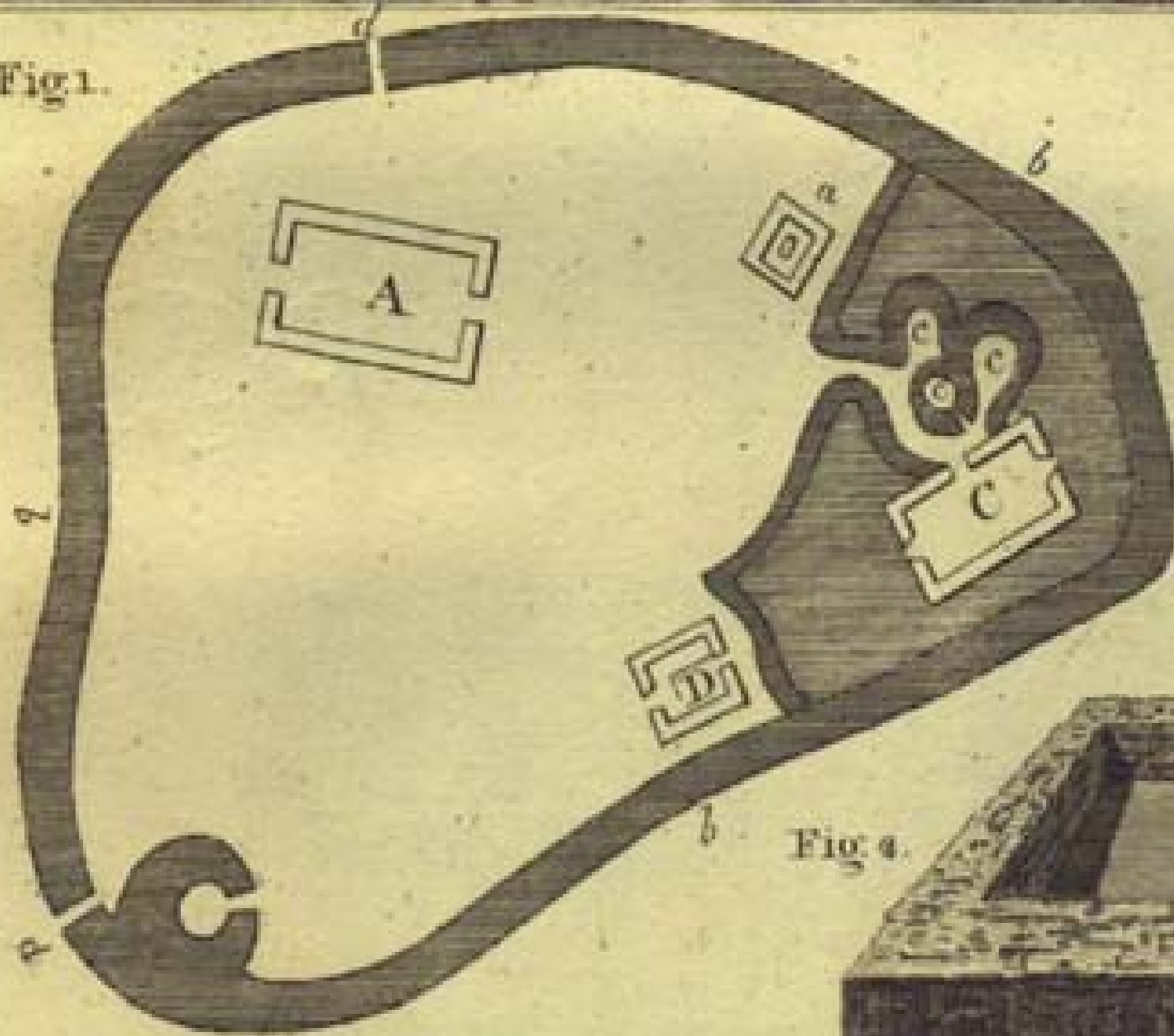
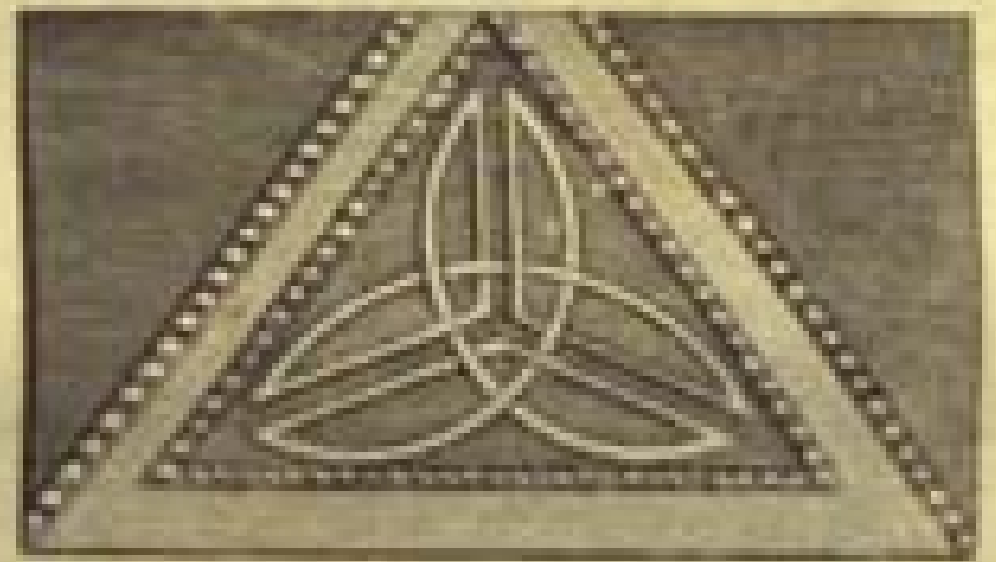
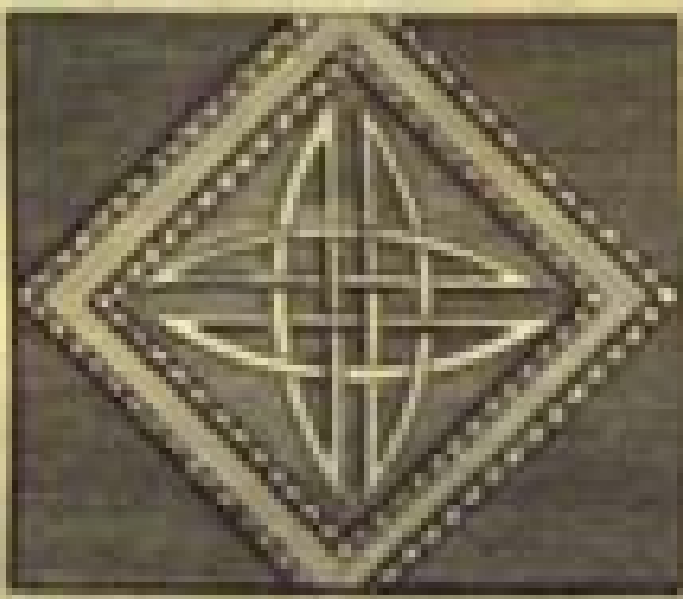
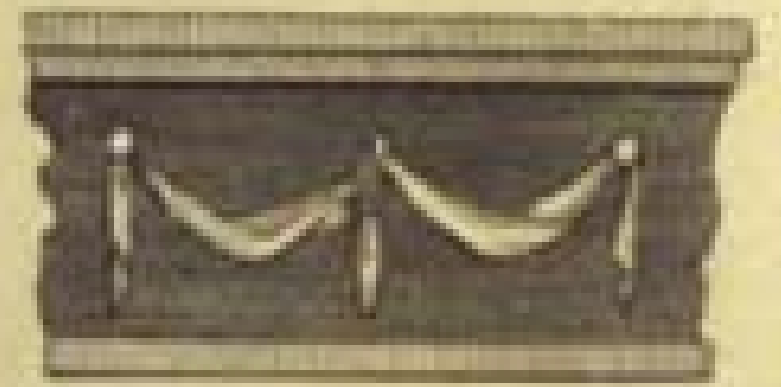


Fig 4.



Tab July 5. 1794 by M. Hooper

J. G. H. 1794



5

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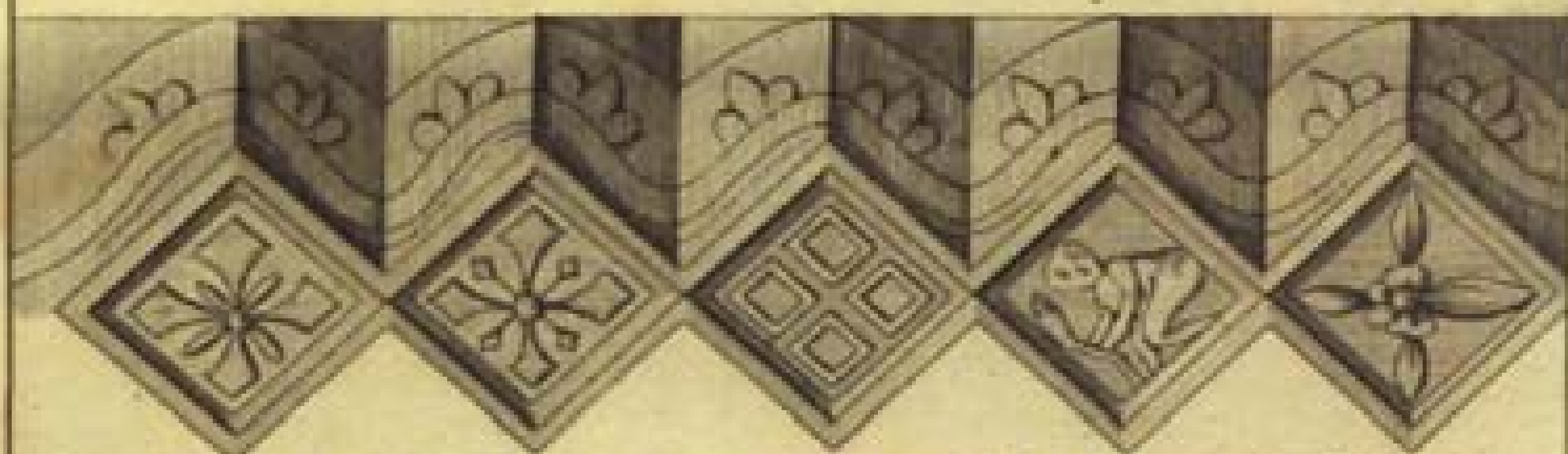
1

2

Pub. March 25, 1798 by M. Cooper.

SCULPTURES at GLENDALOECH.





ARCH AND ORNAMENTS AT DISERT. CO. CLARE.

