

Armar's hole, from one James Armar, 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. 1790, 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

thir 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.

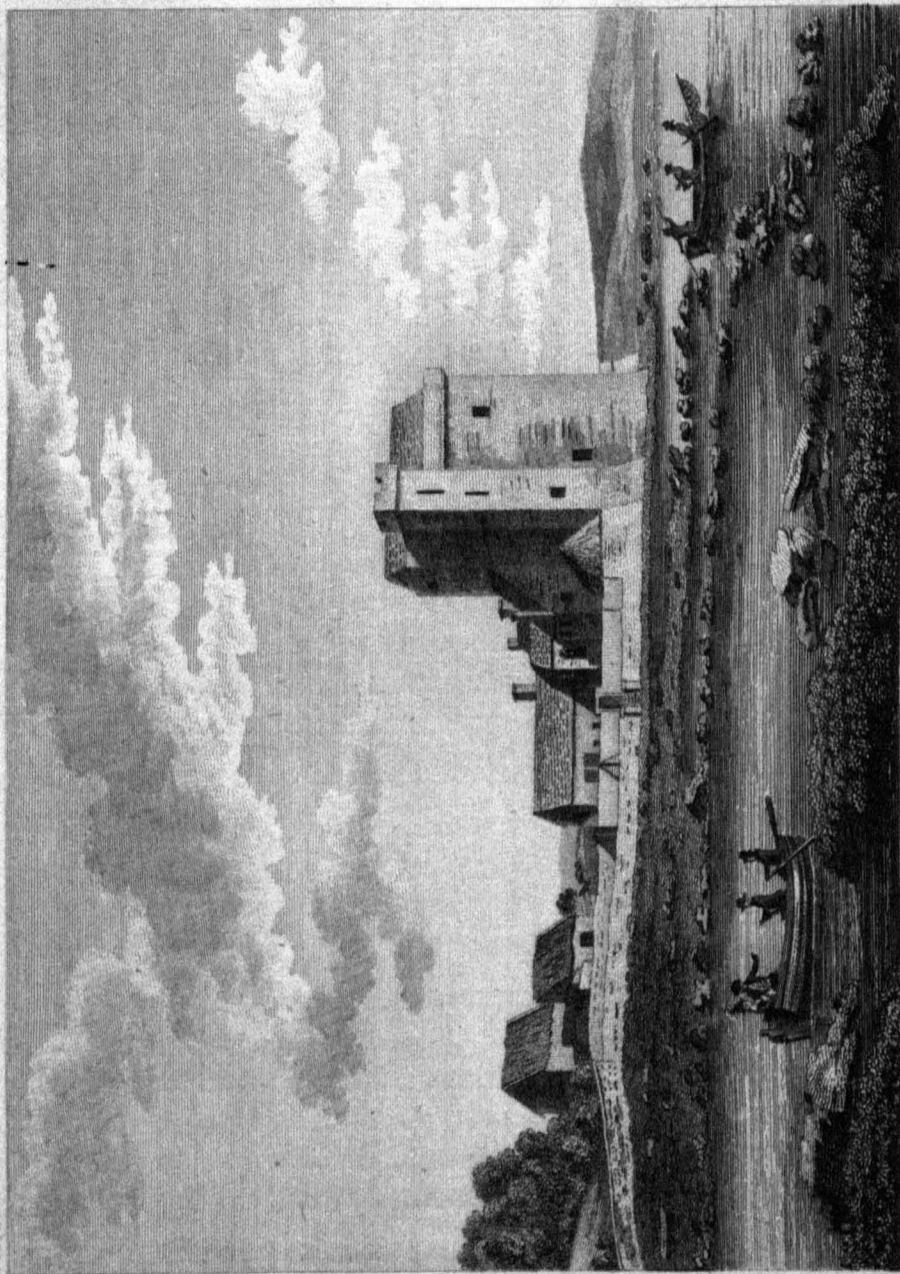
THE vicinity of this castle to the sea, and the rocks about it, make the view uncommonly picturesque and beautiful.

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

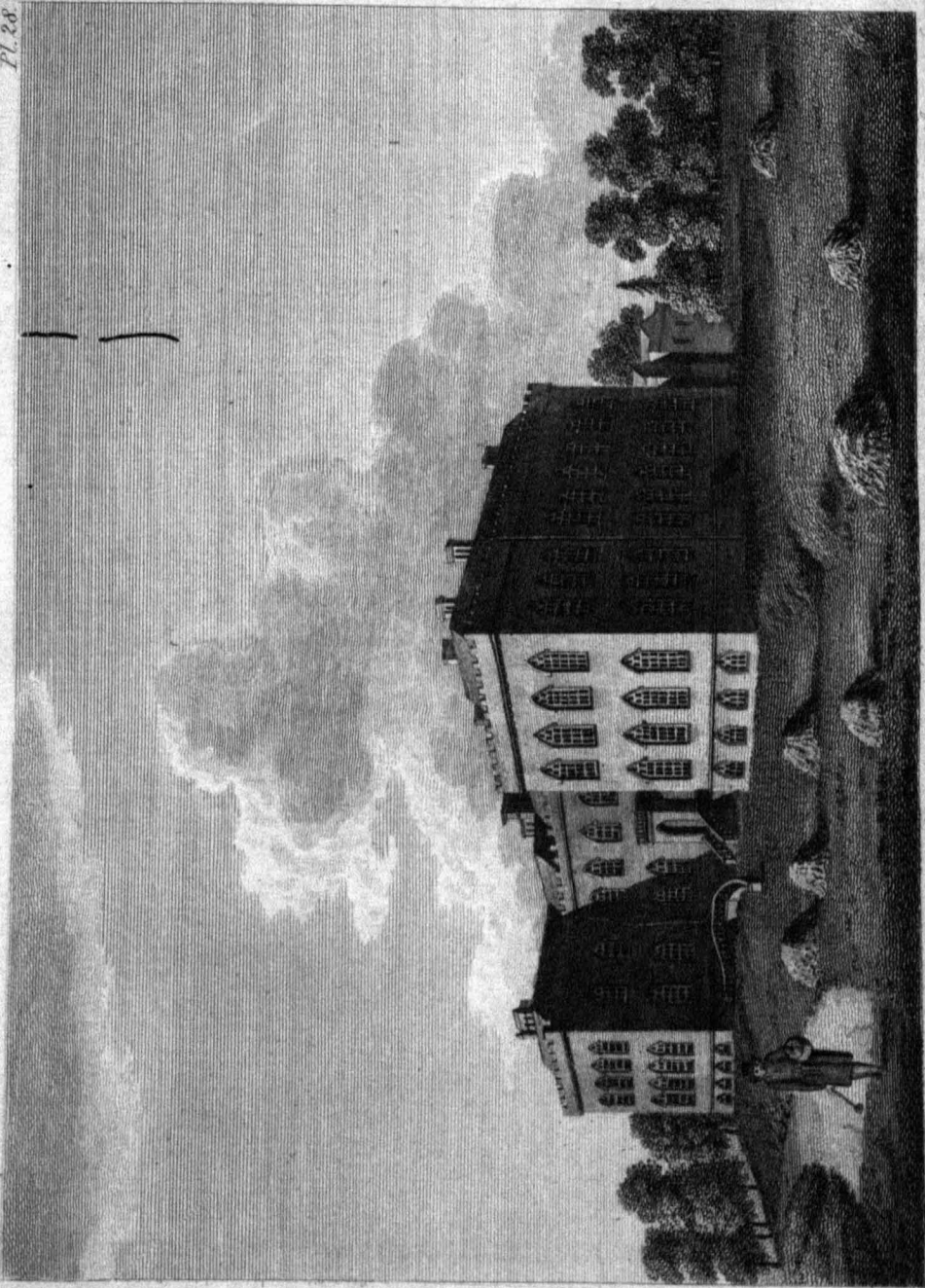
ABBEY OF MONASTEREVAN, KILDARE.

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.



ORANMORE CASTLE, CO. GALWAY.



Ed. Nov. 1794 by M. Hooper

MONASTERY ABBEY, CO. KILDARE.

Sparrow's

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.

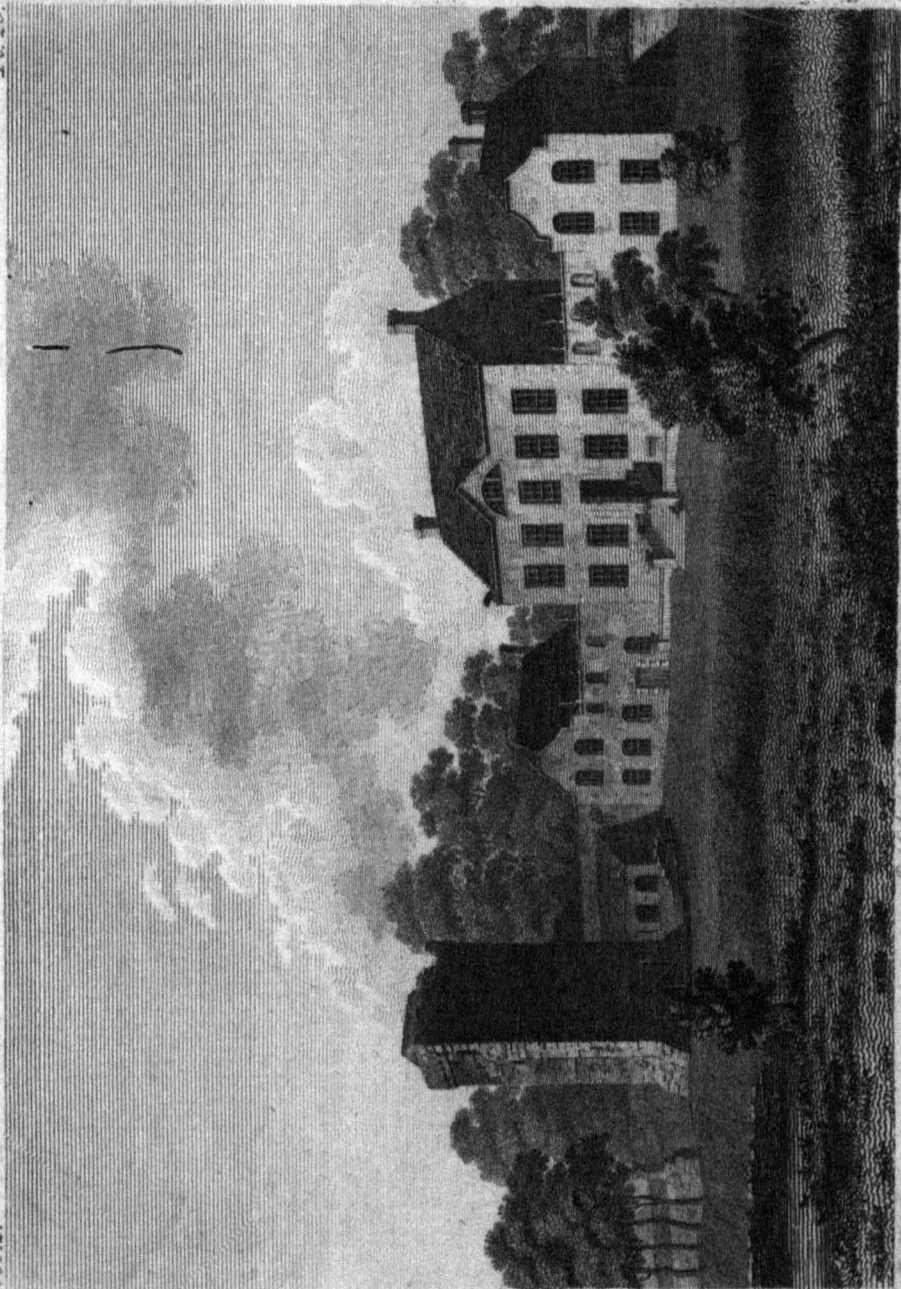
THE remains of the castle consist of one square tower; close to it is the lodge of Mr. Leate, whose property these ruins are: his demesne is well wooded, his improvements handsome, and the whole form a good picturesque view.

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

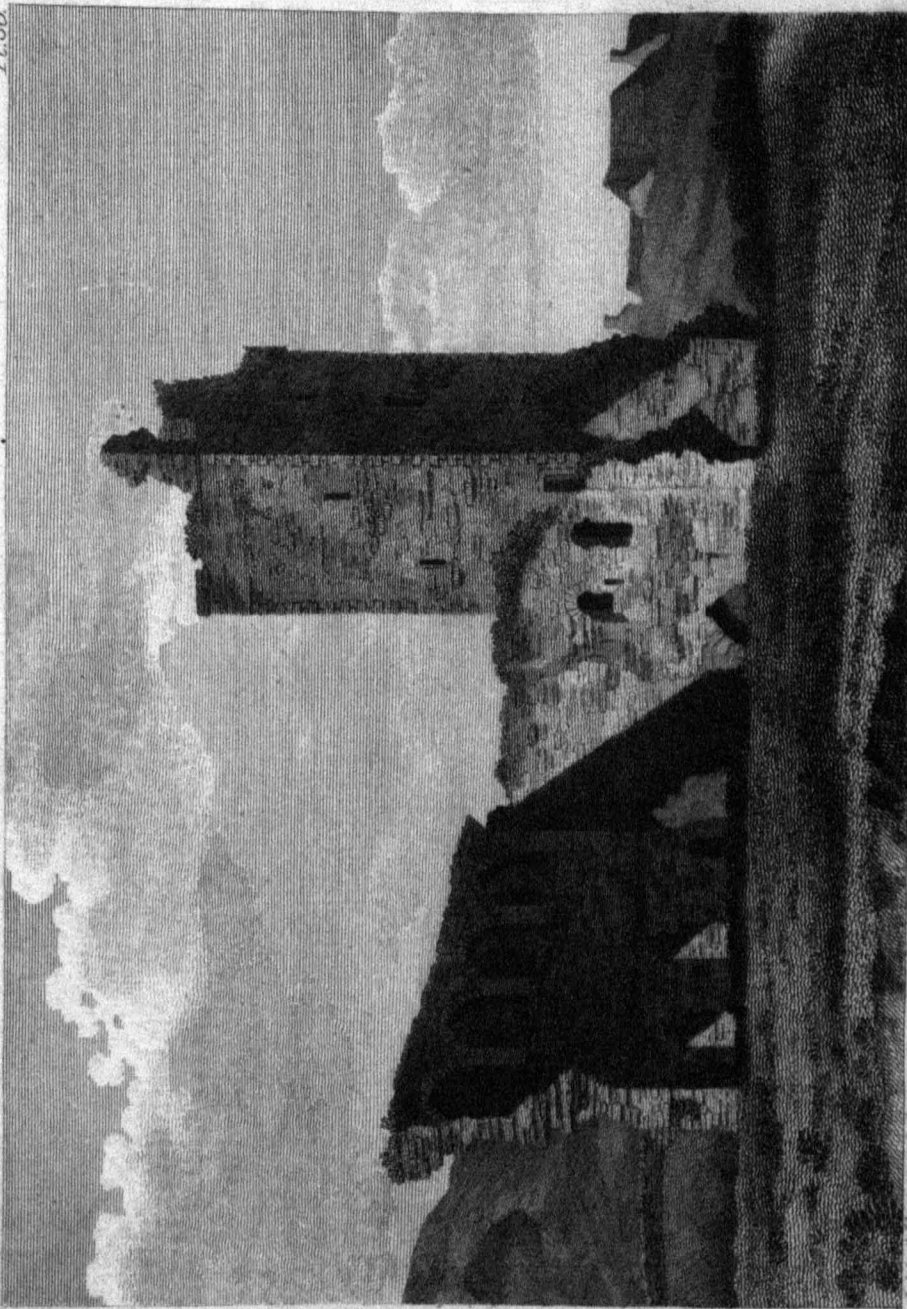
ABBAY AND MOUNT AT NOAS, KILDARE.

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.

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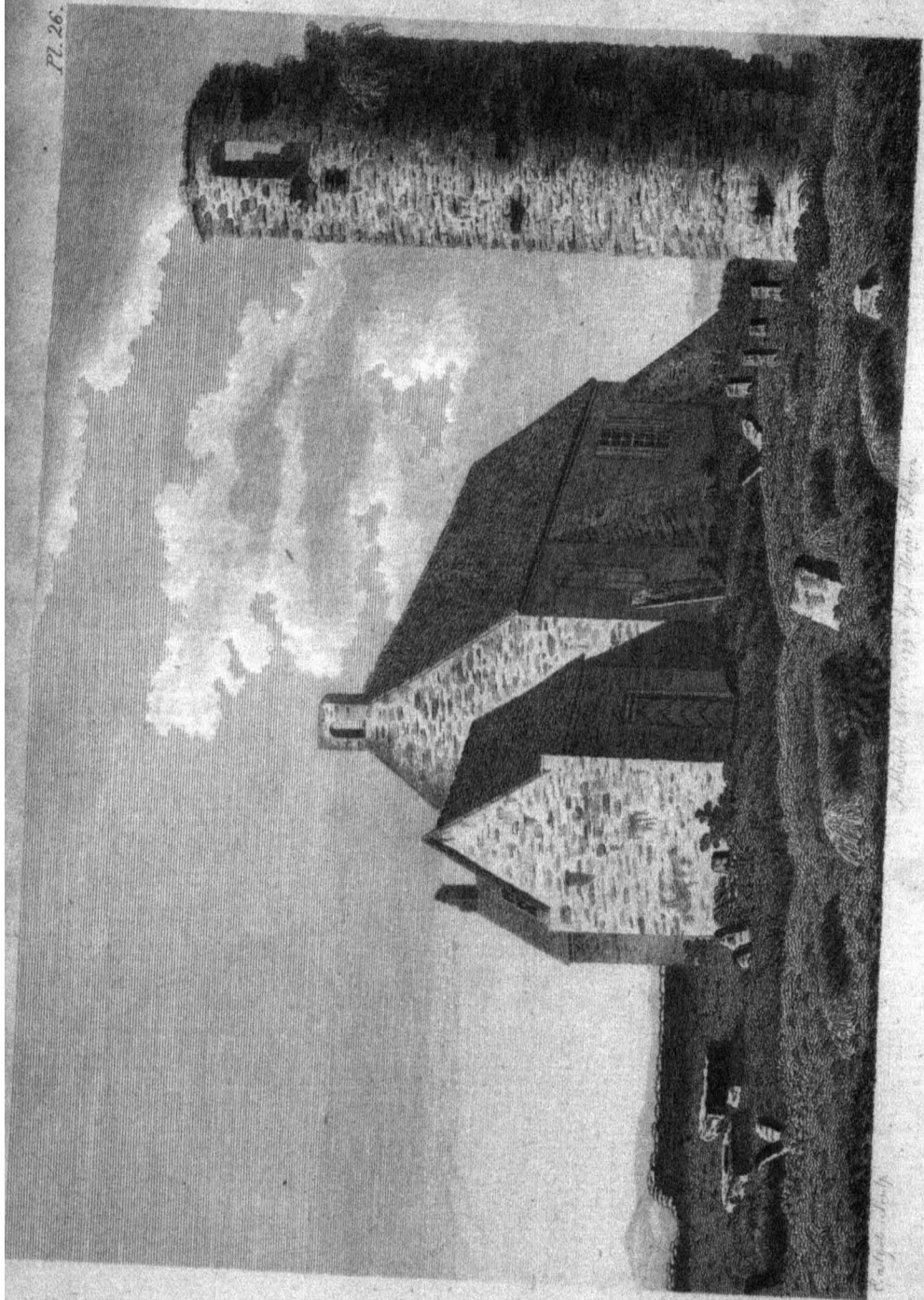


MOON ABBEY & CASTLE CONLDARE.



ABBAY at NODAS, Co. KILDARE.

Engr. by J. Newton. 2nd ed. 1792.



KILCULLEN CHURCH CO. KILDARE.

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 marks. In 1648, the Earl of Ormond secured Noas with a garrison, and placed in it a new Sovereign, eight Burgeffes, 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. Macfalius, 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

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 Donnagh 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 Seravemore, 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.

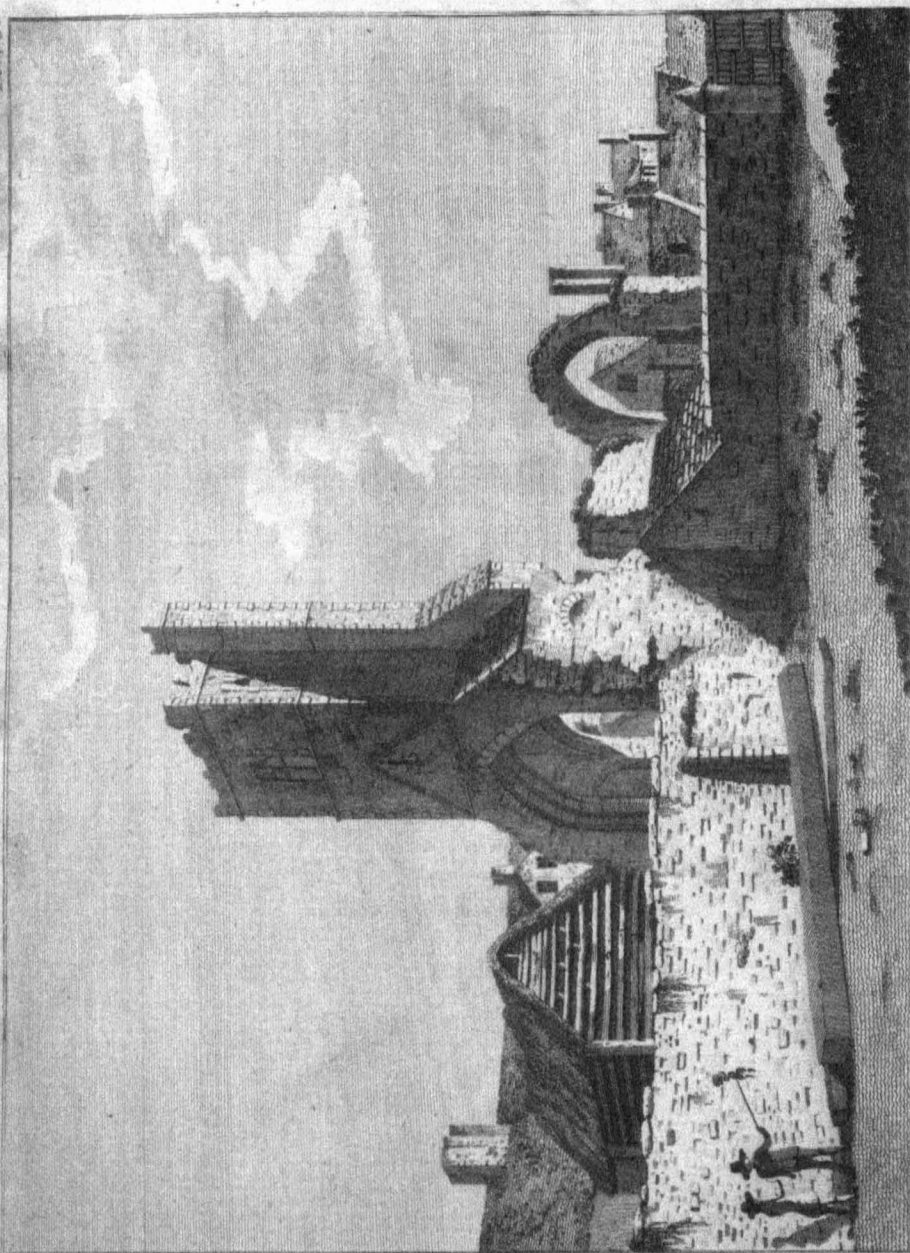
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Pub. May 8. 1739. J. Knapton.

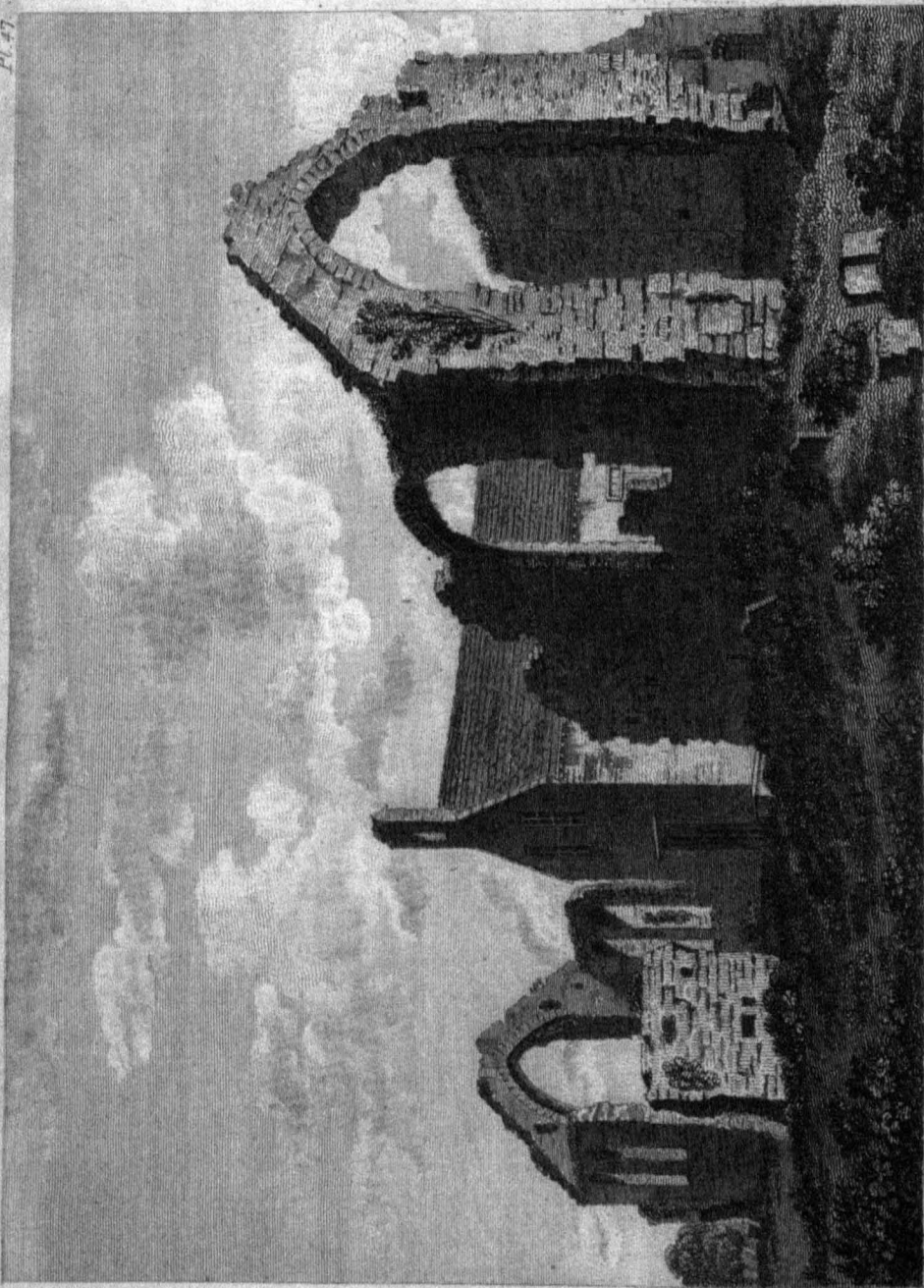
CARRICO RUNNEL. near T. DIERICK. COLIMELICK.

Spain.



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

ST. MARYS DROGHEDA.



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

Enb. March 31st 1792 by J. Hooper.

ST. MARY'S, DROGHEDA.

THIS 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.

VERY 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.

NEAR 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.

ABOUT 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

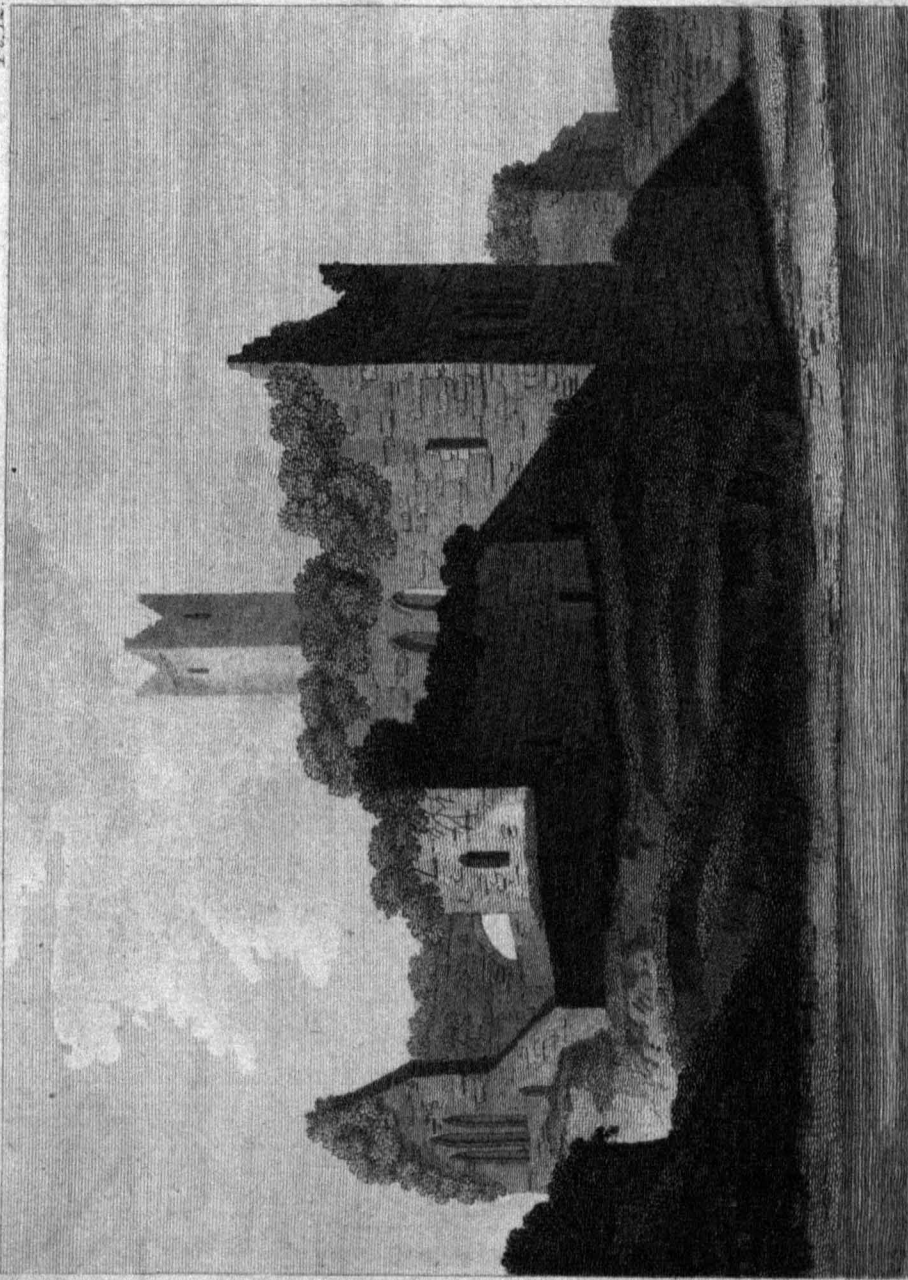
had other business than wreaking his vengeance on religious structures. The Mount was either a court of law or a garrison.

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

ABBEY 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 Kingsale. It was anciently a place of note, being much frequented by the Spaniards, who imported thither large quantities of wine, and tradition reports that it had fourteen taverns that sold Sack. But the harbour is now quite choked 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'Shagnessy'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.

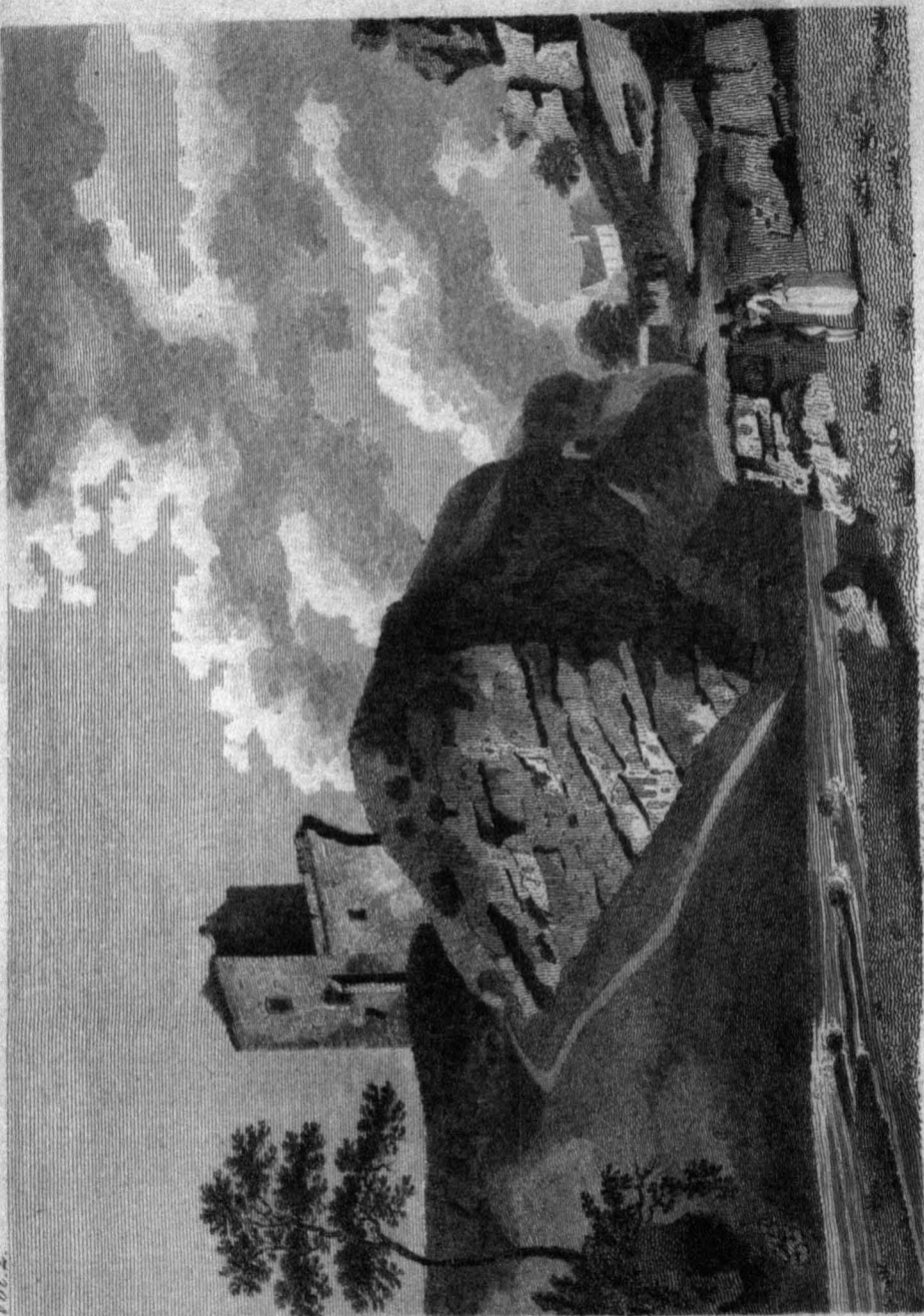
JOHN de Courcy, a Monk of this house, and afterwards Bishop of Clogher, with the assistance of James Lord Kinsale, his nephew, built the library, belfry, dormitory, and infirmary, and bequeathed liberally to it. He died in 1518, and was buried in the church. Provincial chapters were held in this abbey 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



J. Walker sculp.

And J. Walker & Co. Printers, 172, Fleet Street, London.

TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY, Co. Cork.



Engraved from a drawing by J. H. P. 1840

NAWL CASTLE, Co. Westmeath.

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 entire, 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.

ABBAY OF OLD LEIGHLIN.

ABOUT the year 632, it is said, St. Lasrian 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,

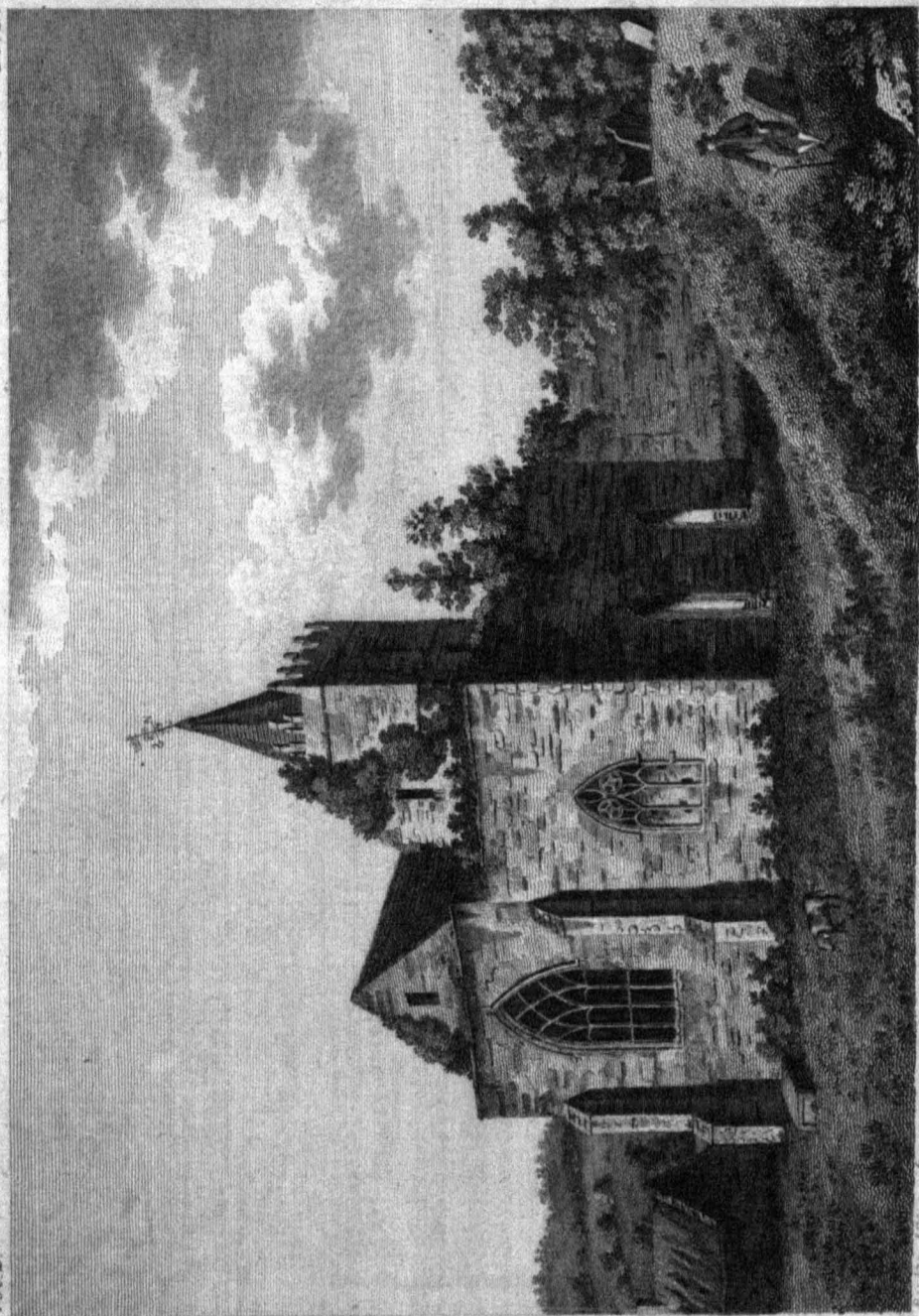
Hic jacet humatus, dux fundator Leniæ;
En Gormondi Burchardus, vir gratus ecclesiæ.

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. Lasrian, 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.

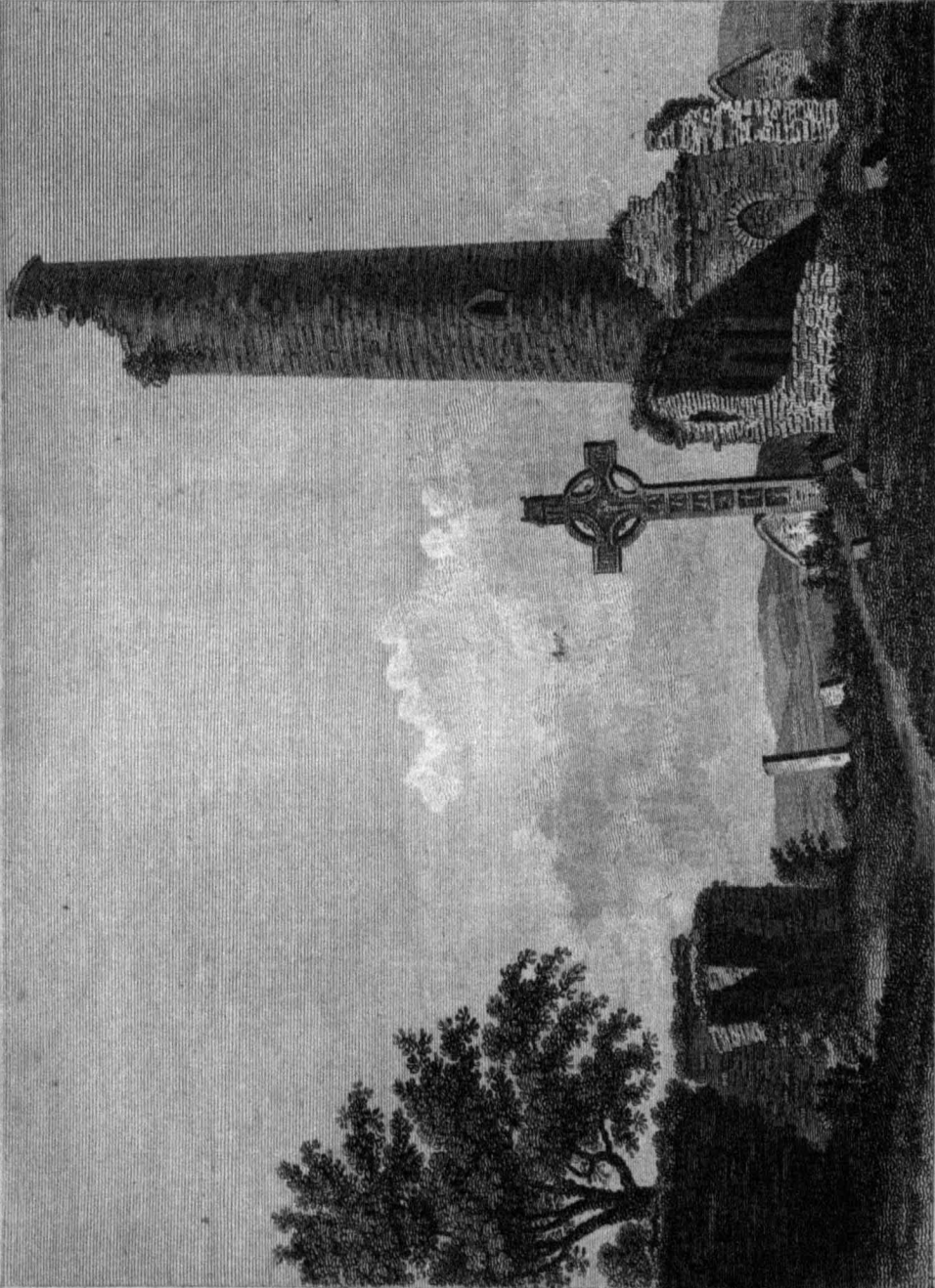
THIS View, which represents the east aspect, was drawn by lieutenant Daniel Grose, anno 1792.

CASTLE



OLD LEIGHLIN CHURCH CO. CARLOW.

Engraved by G. Smith del. 1792



Ed. Oct. 22, 1793 by M. Hooper

Spencer 16

MONASTERBOISE CHURCH and TOWER, COL. LOUTH.

CASTLE OF ATHCARN.

THIS 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.

THE 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.

THE 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.

MONASTERBOICE 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 Edelftan. 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