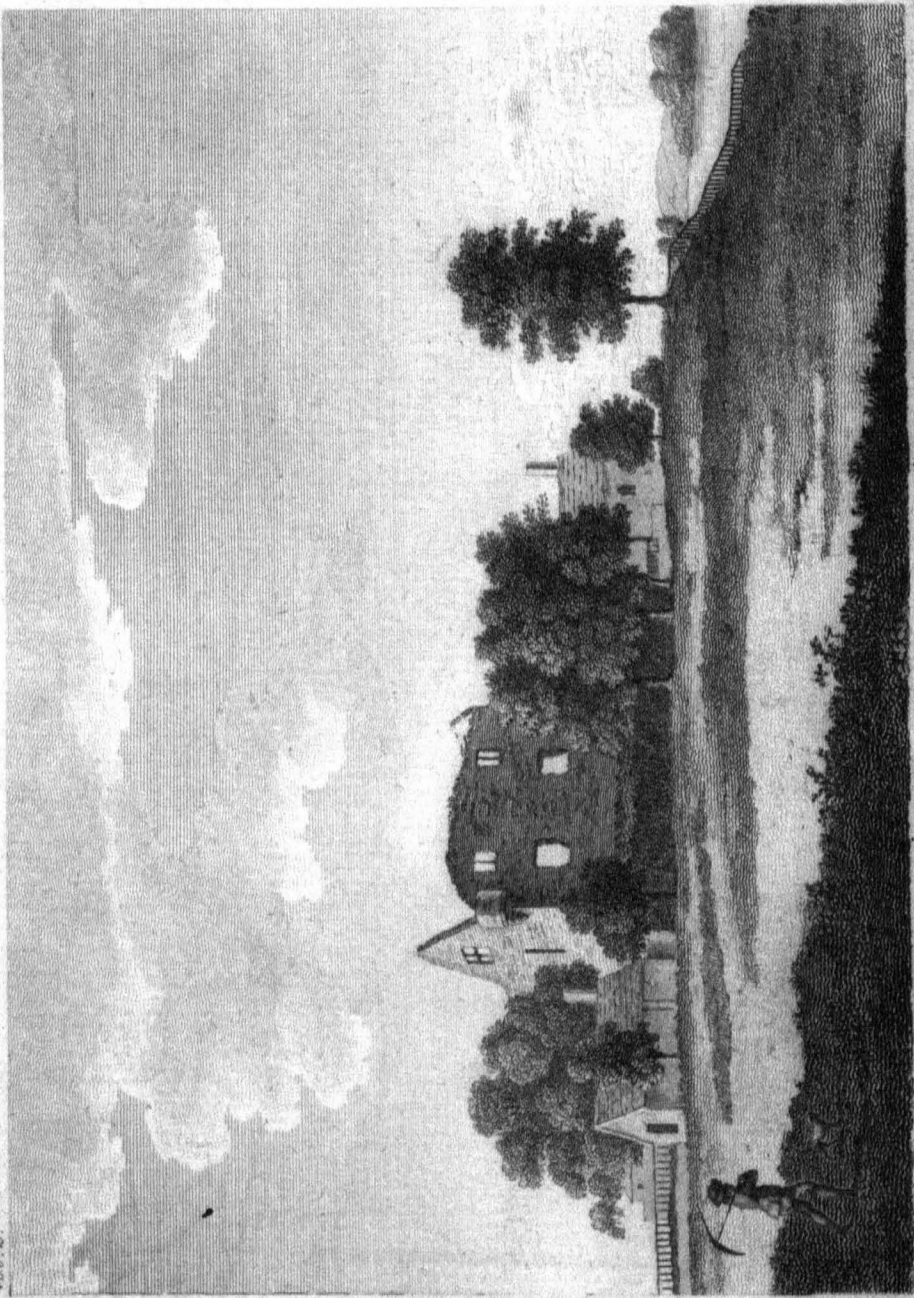


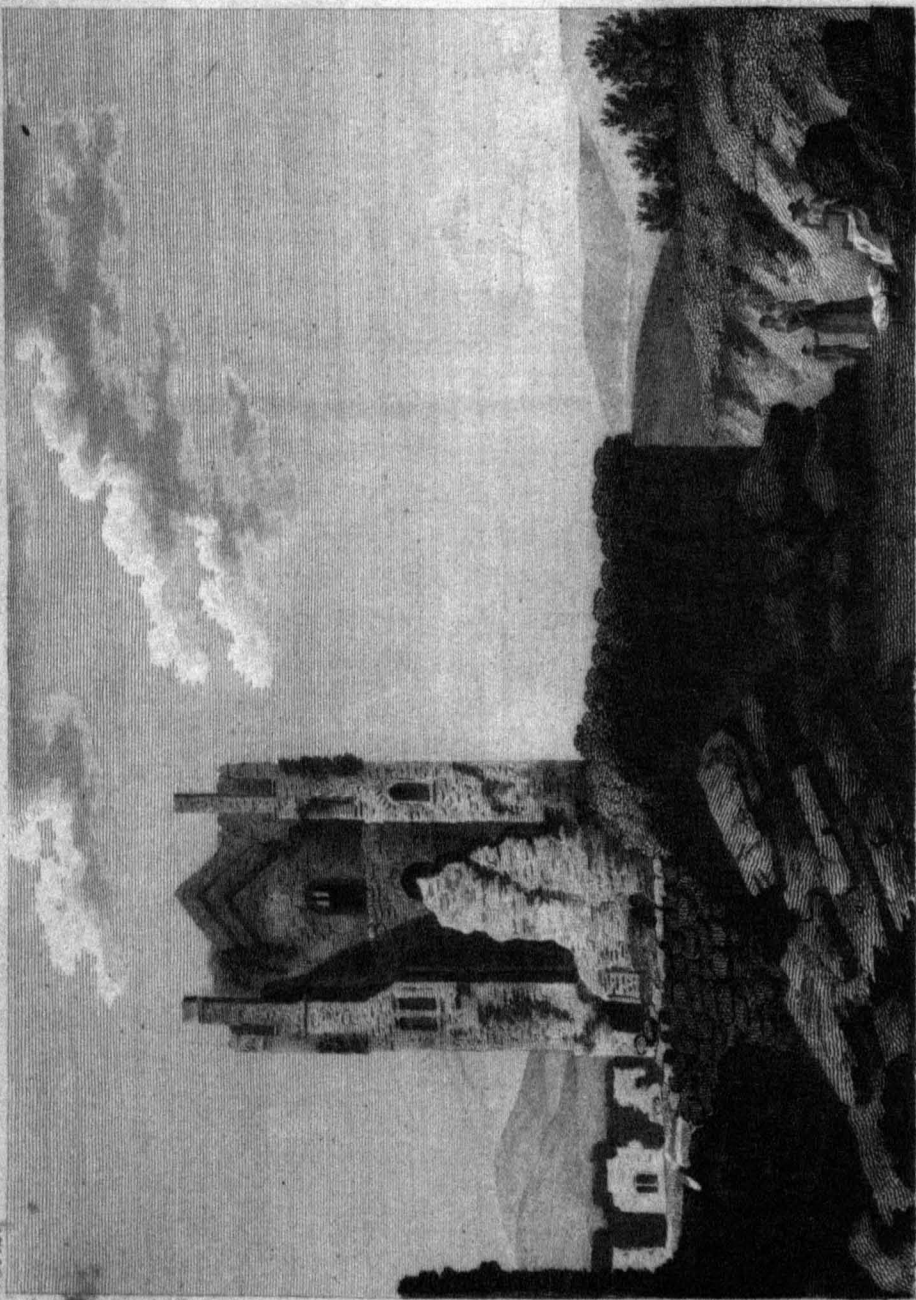


BLARNEY CASTLE, Co. Monaghan. Pl.



Published May 18 1898 by J. C. Monaghan

CASTLE BLANEN PL. 2. Co. Monaghan.



ARMAHACART CASTLE, QUEENS COUNTY.

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. Landsat 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.

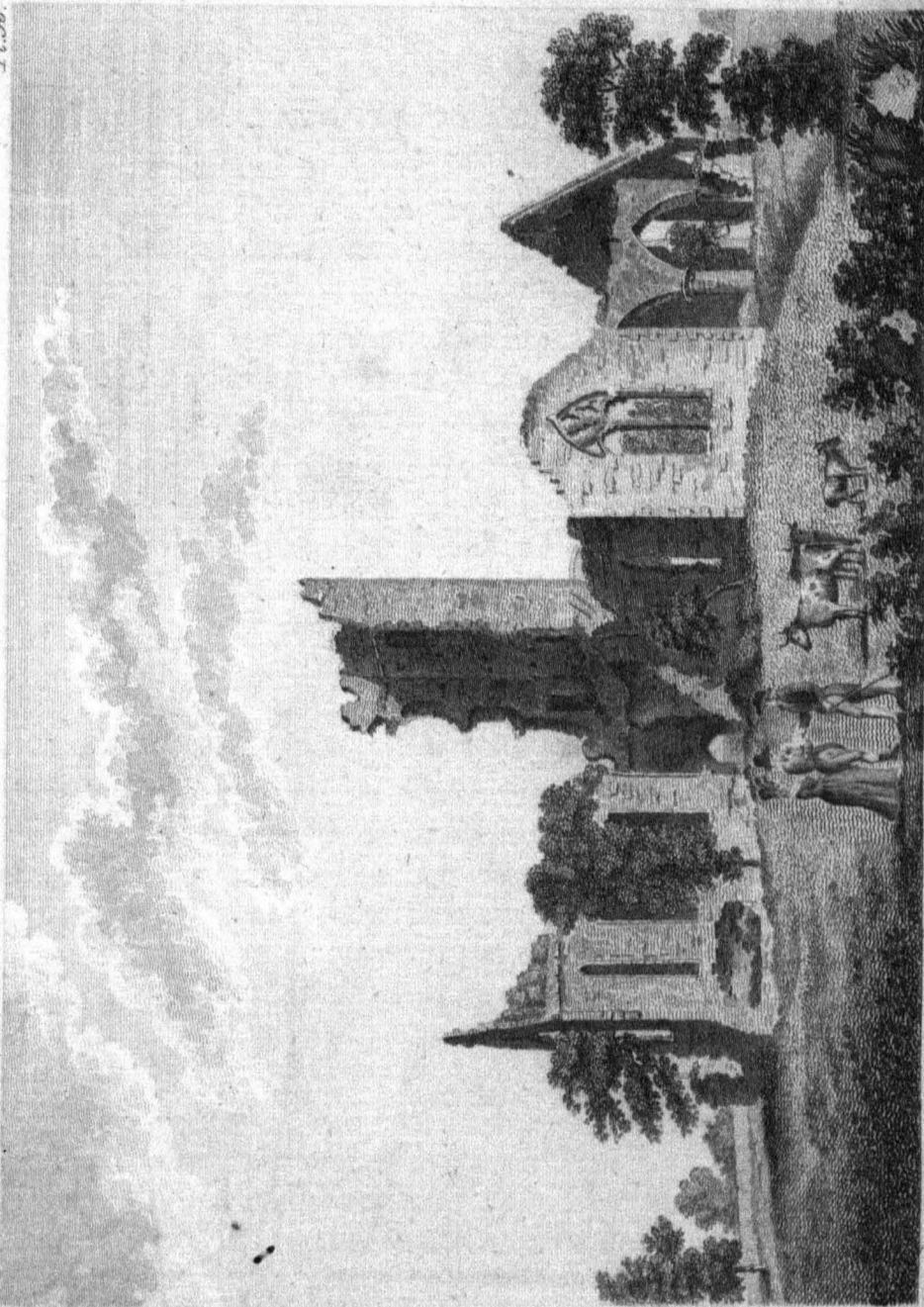
ROSCOMMON ABBEY.

FELIM Mac Cathal Crovdearg O'Connor, 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-glaffes. 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.

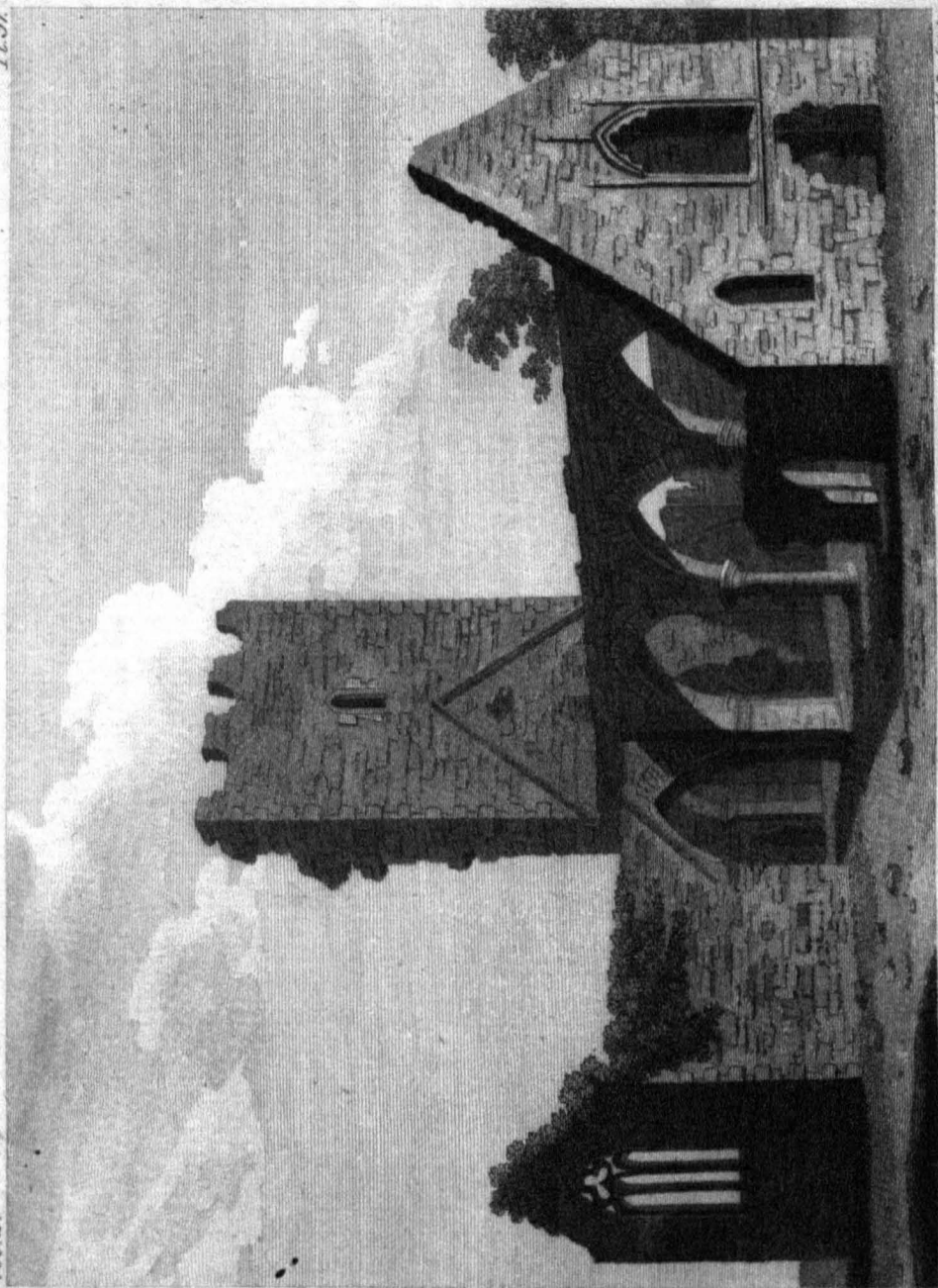
THIS View was drawn by T. Cocking.

PLATE II. Chapters of the order were held here in 1678 and 1682. Sir Ulic Burke, Bart. of Glinsk, 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.

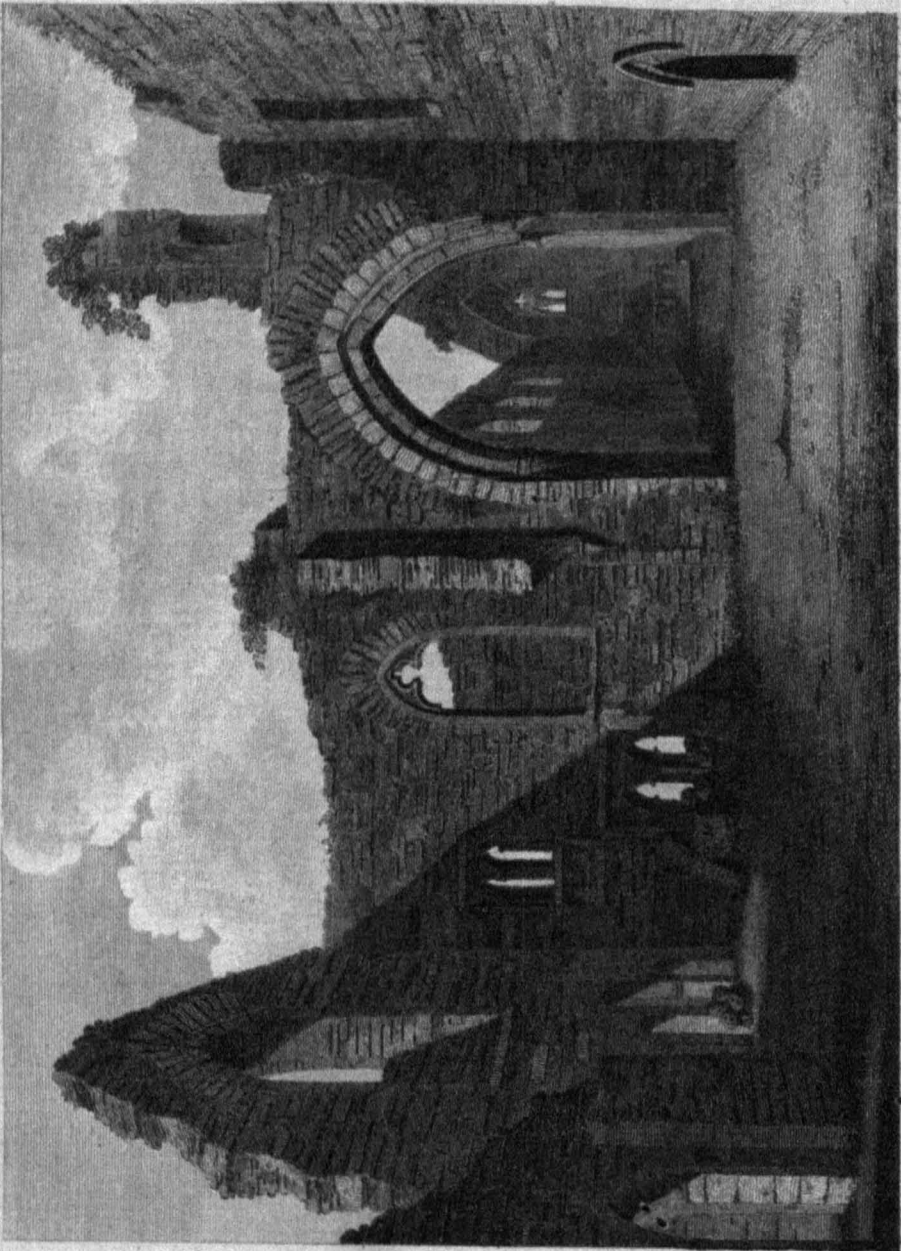


ROSCOMON ABBEY. Co. ROSCOMMON. Pl. 1.



ROSOMON ABBEY, Co. Roscommon. Pl. 2.

W. G. G. del. 1835. J. H. G. del. 1837. W. G. G. del. 1838.



STRADE ABBEY, Co Mayo.

4766 L. 8. 2790-56. 900
Hesperia 219. High Hollow.

MAYO.

STRADE ABBEY.

JORDAN 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.

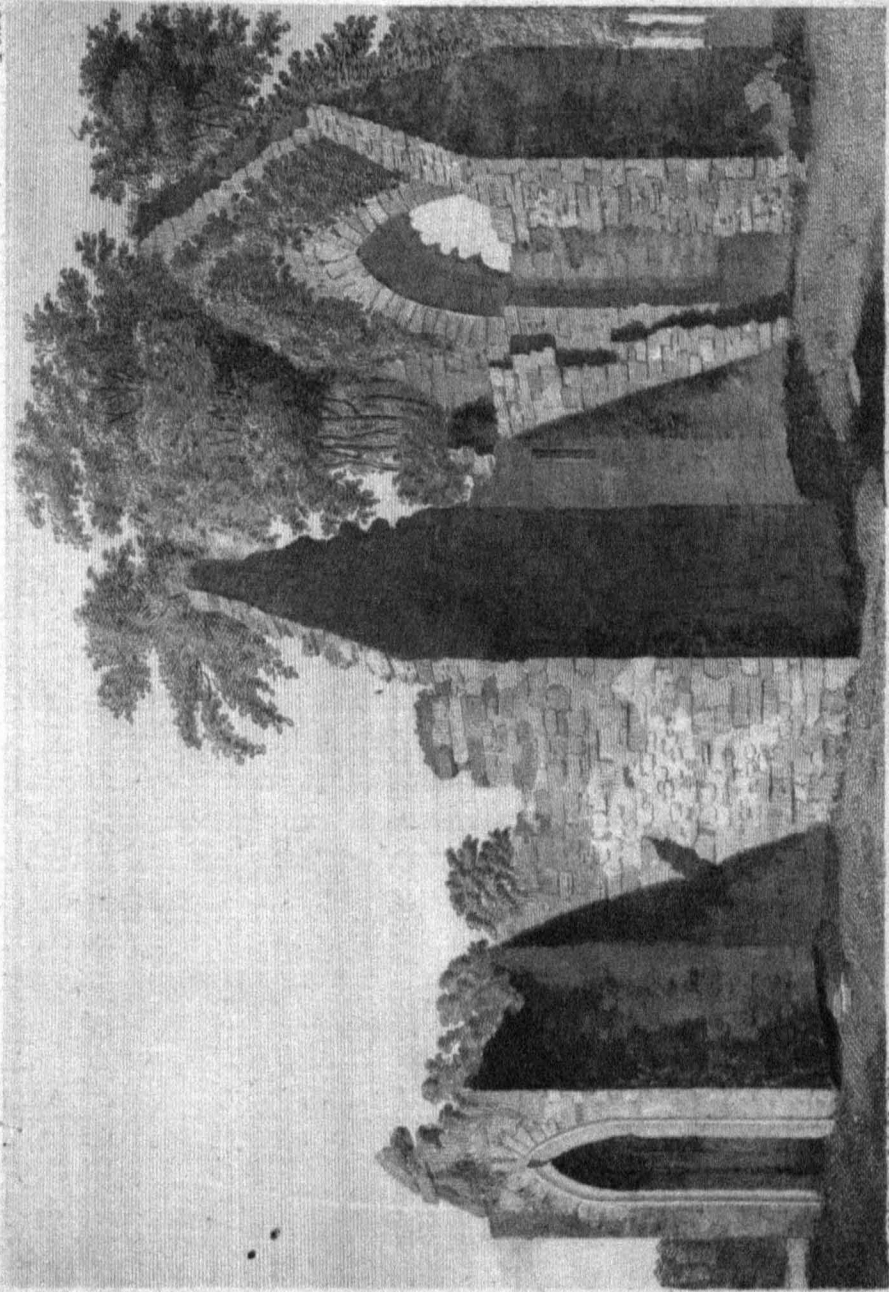
BALLYMOTE CHURCH.

THIS 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.

THE 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.

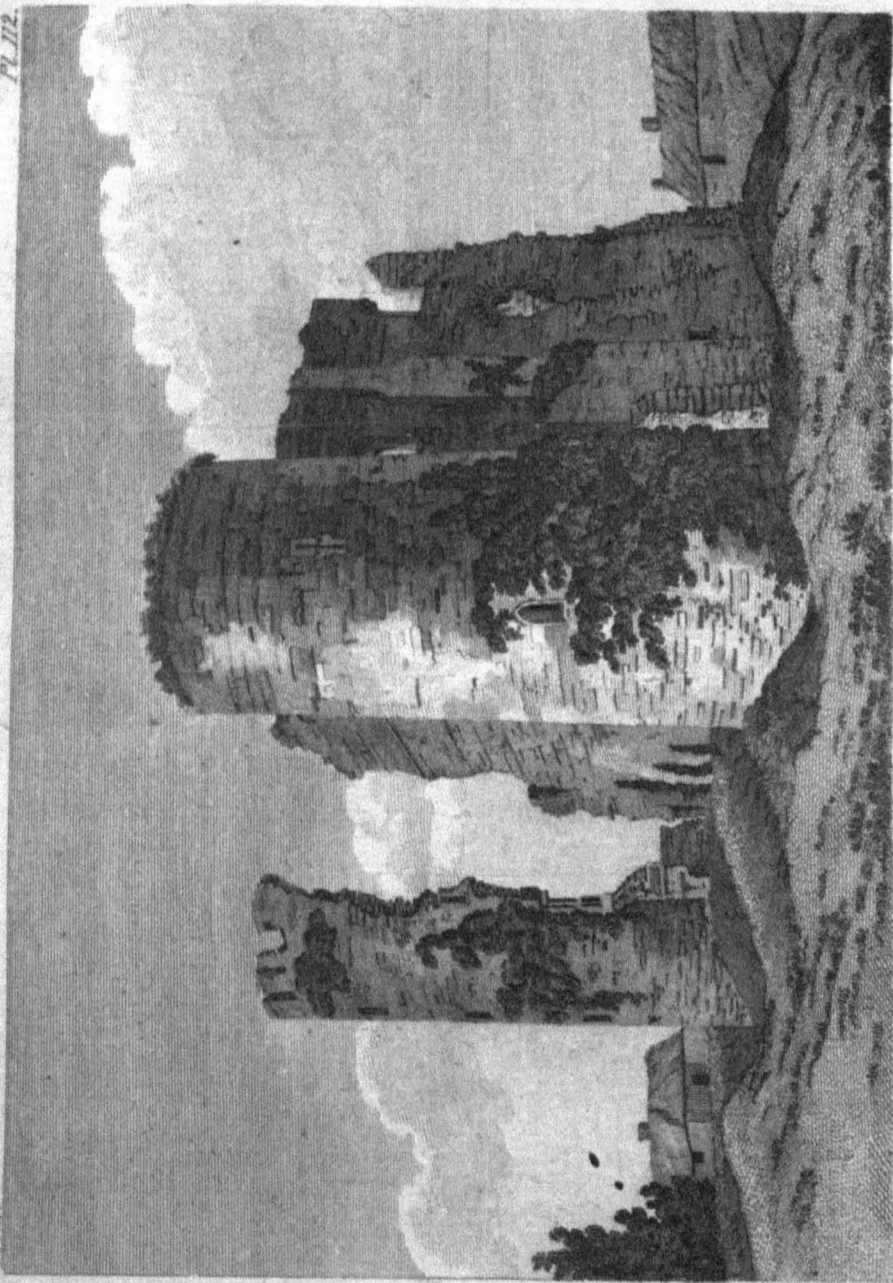
THIS View was taken from an original drawing, by Bigari, in the collection of the Right Hon. William Conyngham.

WEXFORD.



BALLYMOTE CHURCH, Co. Sligo.

Drawn by W.D. Jones, July 11. 1842.



Engraved by W. J. Smith.

CASTLE OF FERNS, CO. WEXFORD.

WEXFORD.

FERNS CASTLE.

THIS 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.

THE 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-holed windows have been rounded, as if for embrasures for light artillery.

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

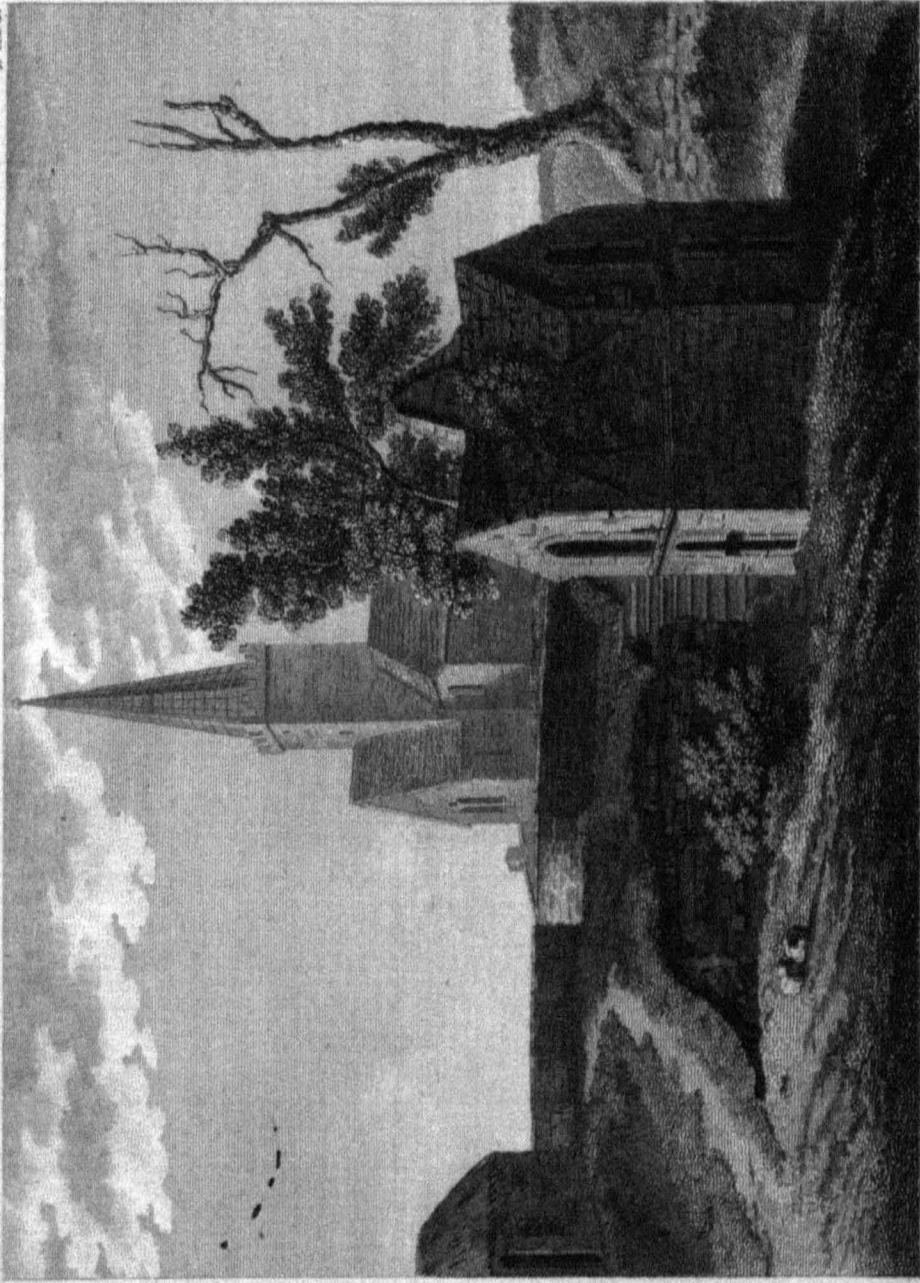
DUBLIN.

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.

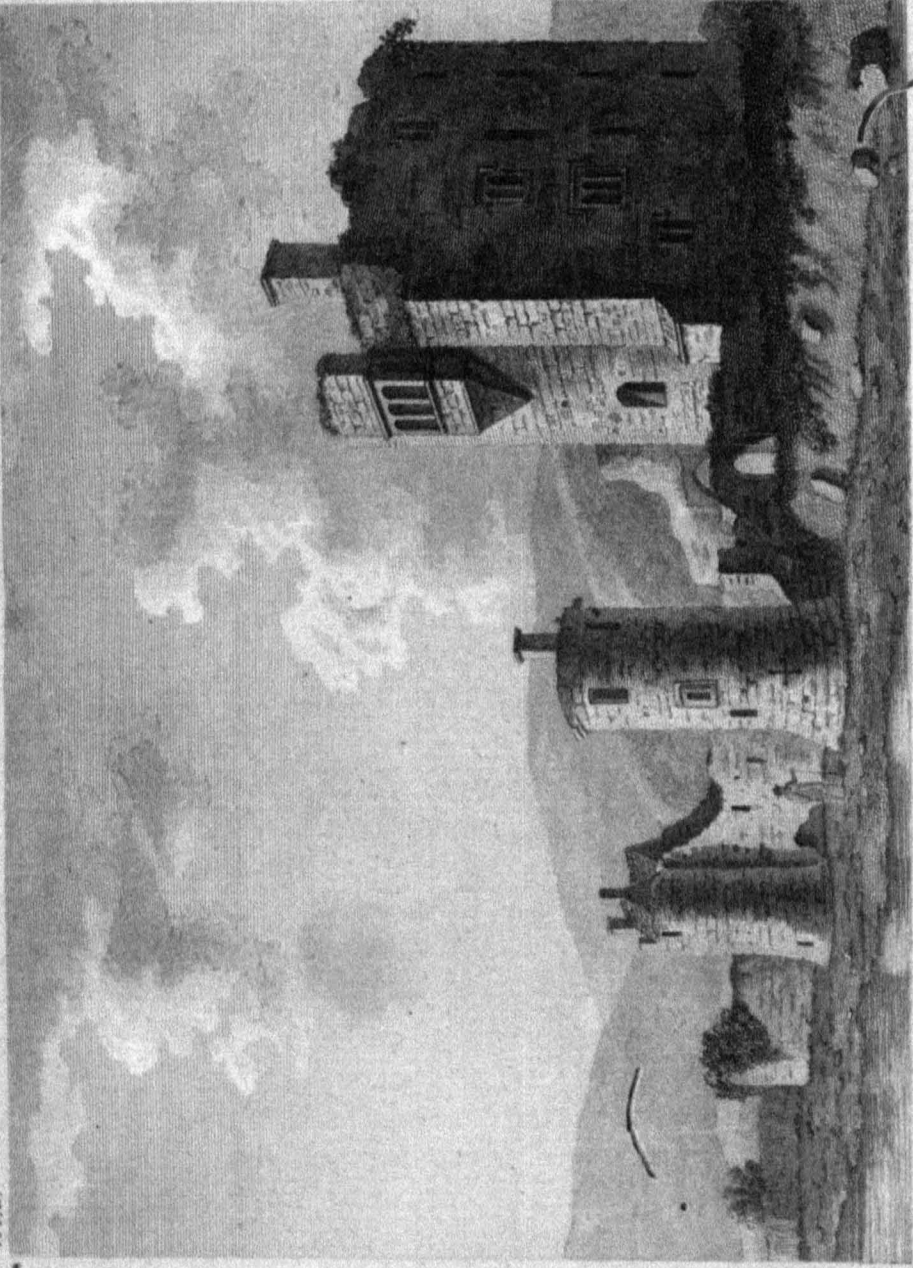
NEAR it is a holy well of great celebrity; it is within an octagon inclosure, adorned with emblematical fresco-paintings: a bath is supplied from the well. The crypts at Cashel, Glendaloch, and Killaloe, are similar to St. Doulach's. Malachy O'Morgair, Archbishop of Armagh, built in 1135, at the abbey 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'S CHURCH DUBLIN.

Engraved by J. Rogers



GRANDISON CASTLE. Co. KILKENNY.

Pub. May 20/74 by J. H. P.

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.

THE 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.

CLARE ABBEY.

DONALD 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.

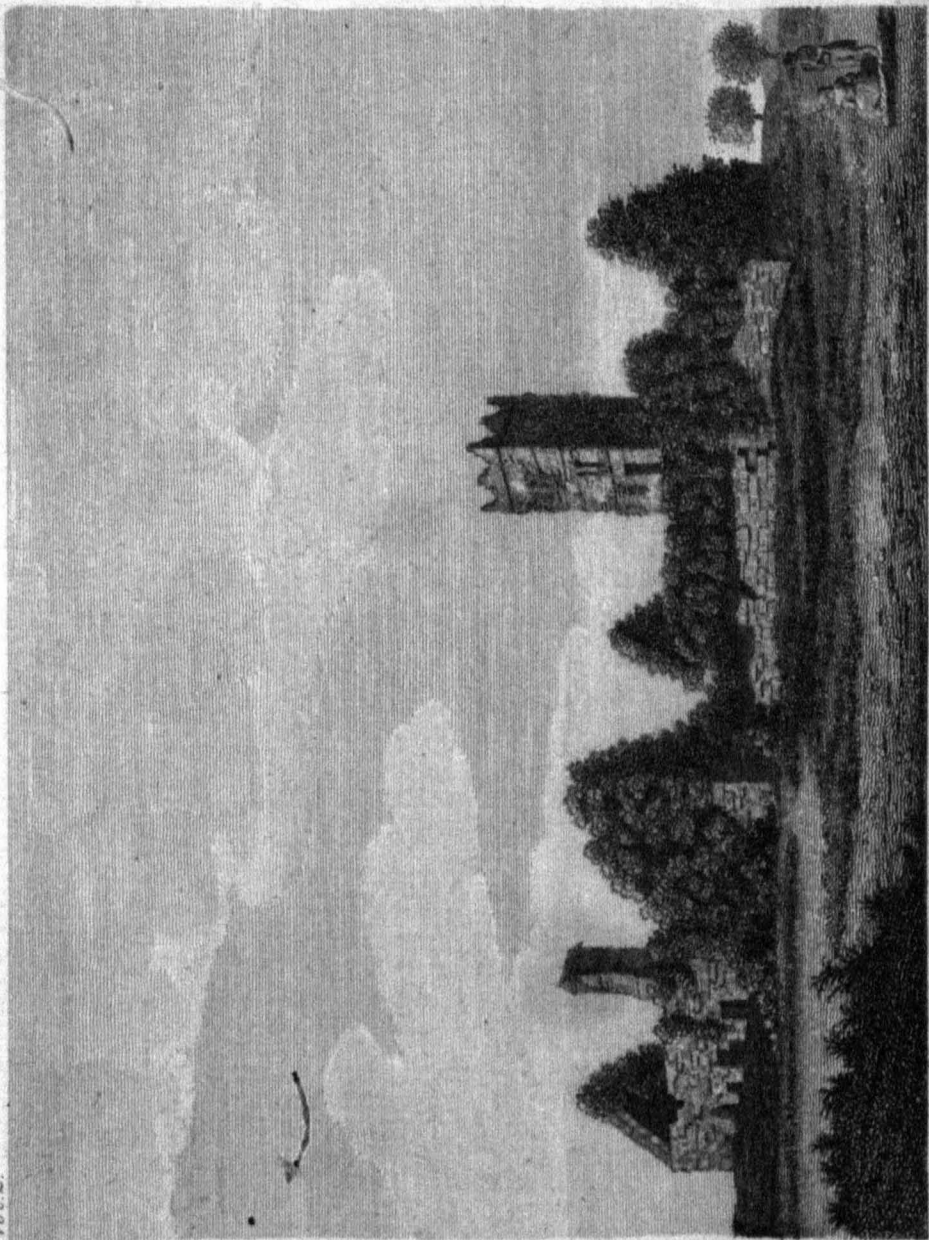
IN 1278, a great battle was fought here between different branches of the O'Briens, when Mahon O'Brien was defeated with great slaughter.

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.

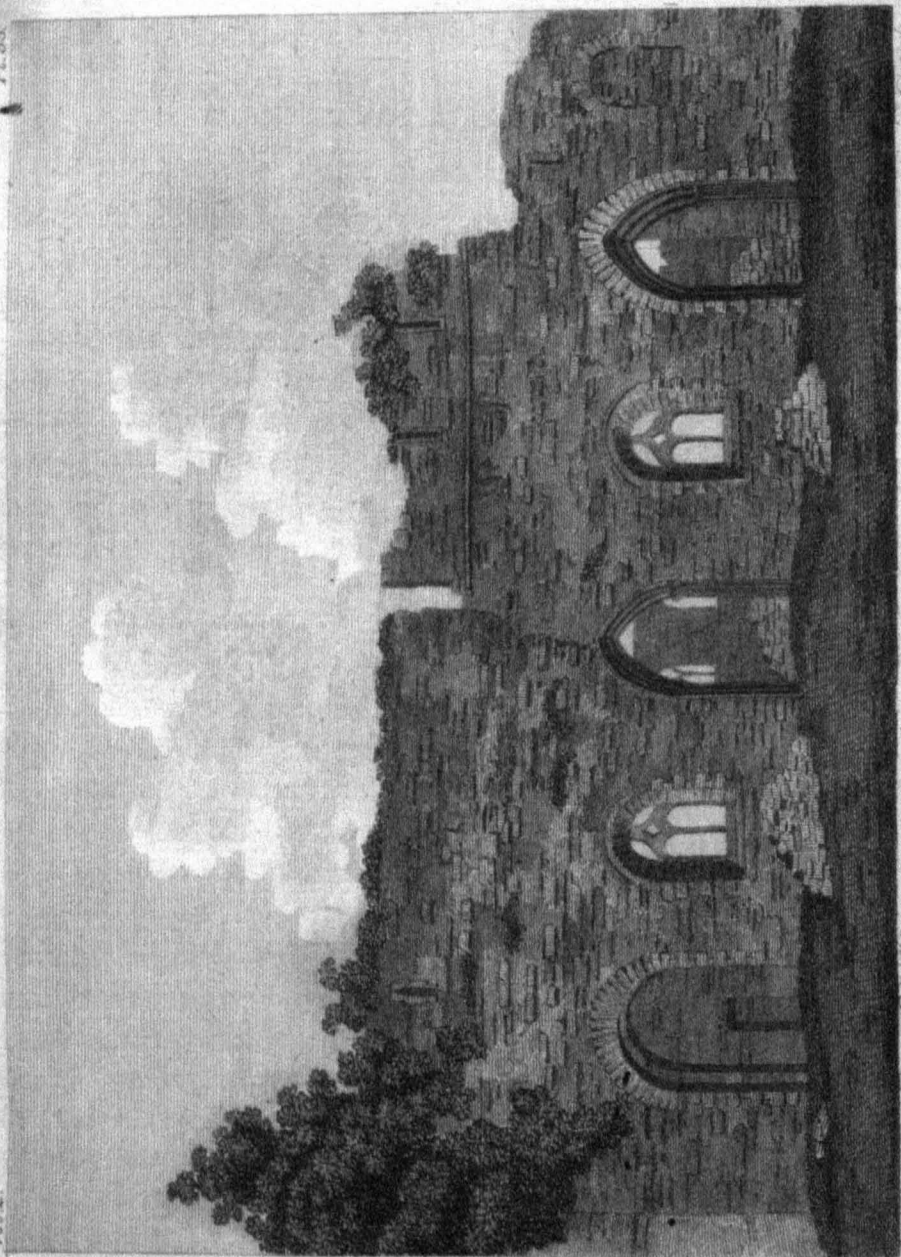
MAYO.



CLARE, ABBEY, CO. CLARE.

C. H. Thompson del.

W. H. Stiles sculp.



ABBEY of CONG, Co. Mayo.

Engraved from a drawing by Mr. Thomas Wright, 1834.

MAYO.

CONG ABBEY.

THE 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.

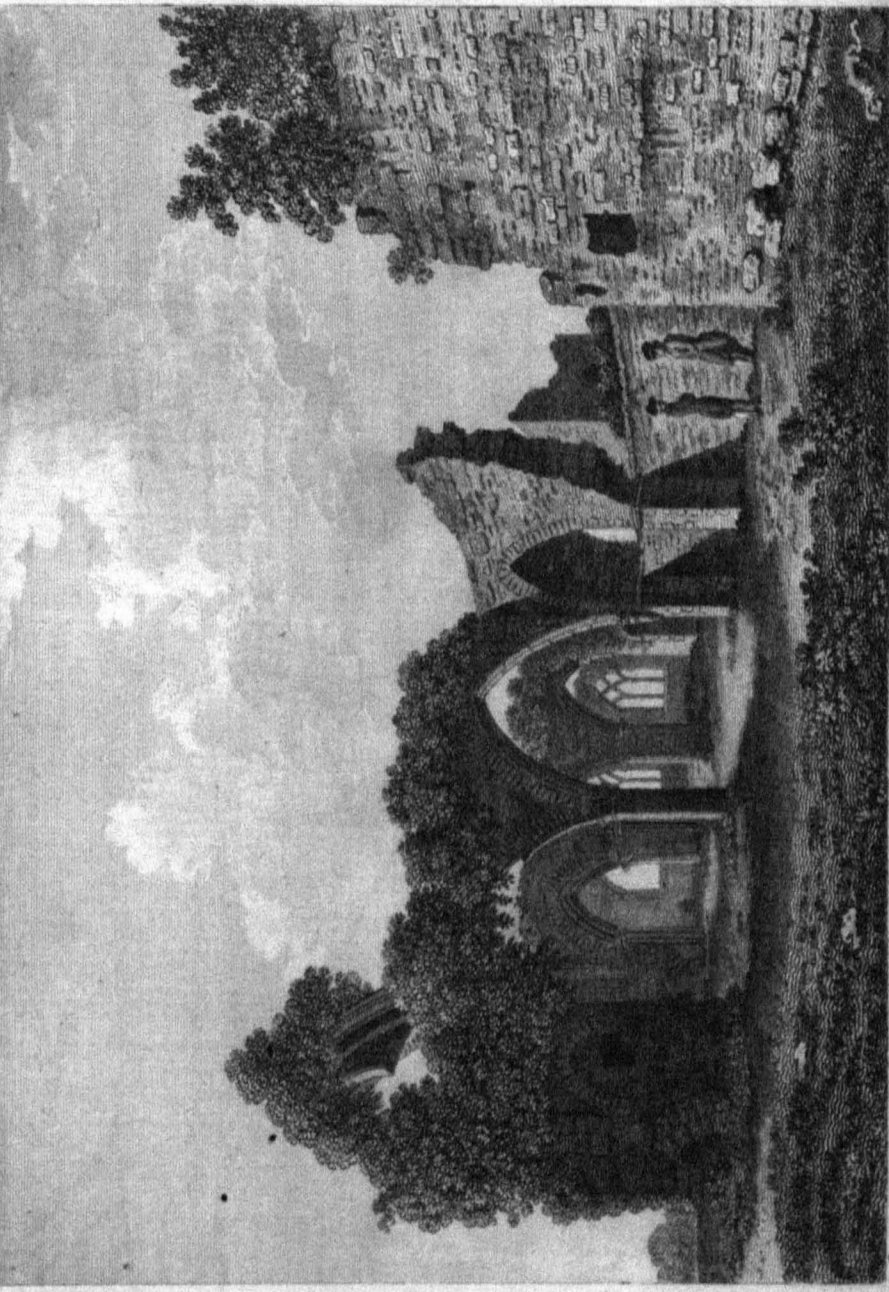
CASTLEDERMOT ABBEY.

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, an 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.

Pl. 22.

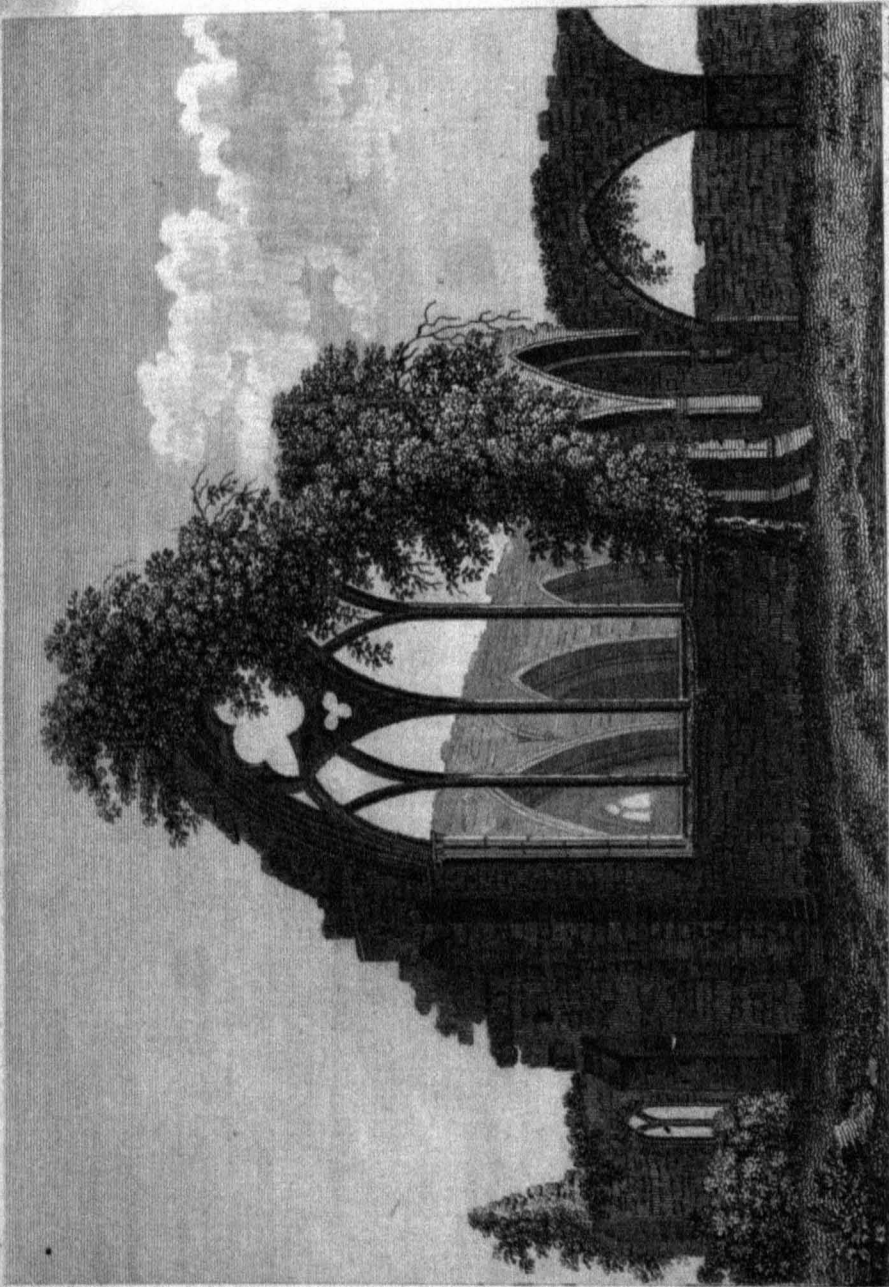
Vol. 2.



Spring

ABBEY of CASTLE DERMOT, CO. KILDARE. Pl. I.

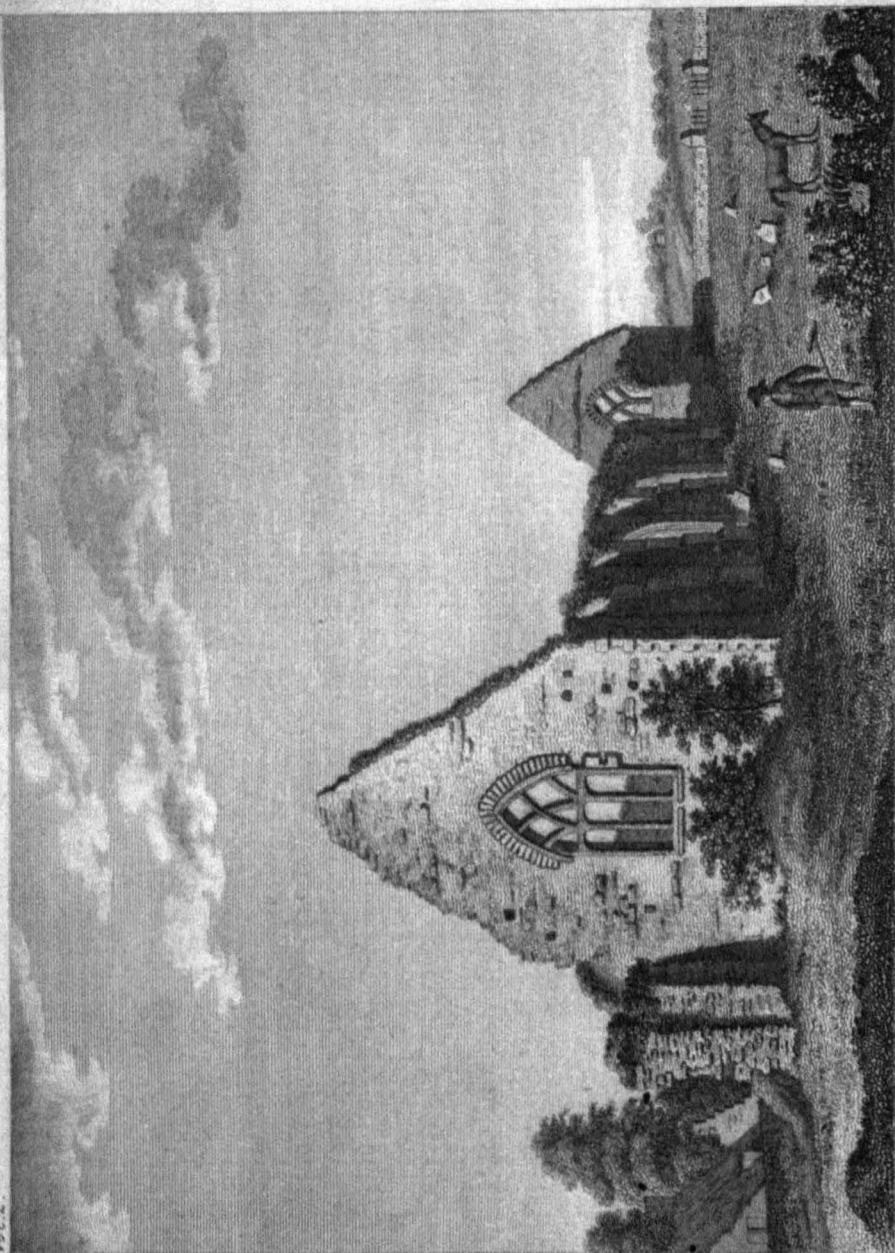
Engraved from a drawing by J. H. P.



Engr. Jan 25. 1793 by J. Hooper.

CASTLE DERMOD'S ABBEY, CORK. PL. 2.

Spencer's



Pub. Dec. 27, 1895 by J. Rogers

GRAY ABBEY.

Gray Abbey

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, 1709.

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

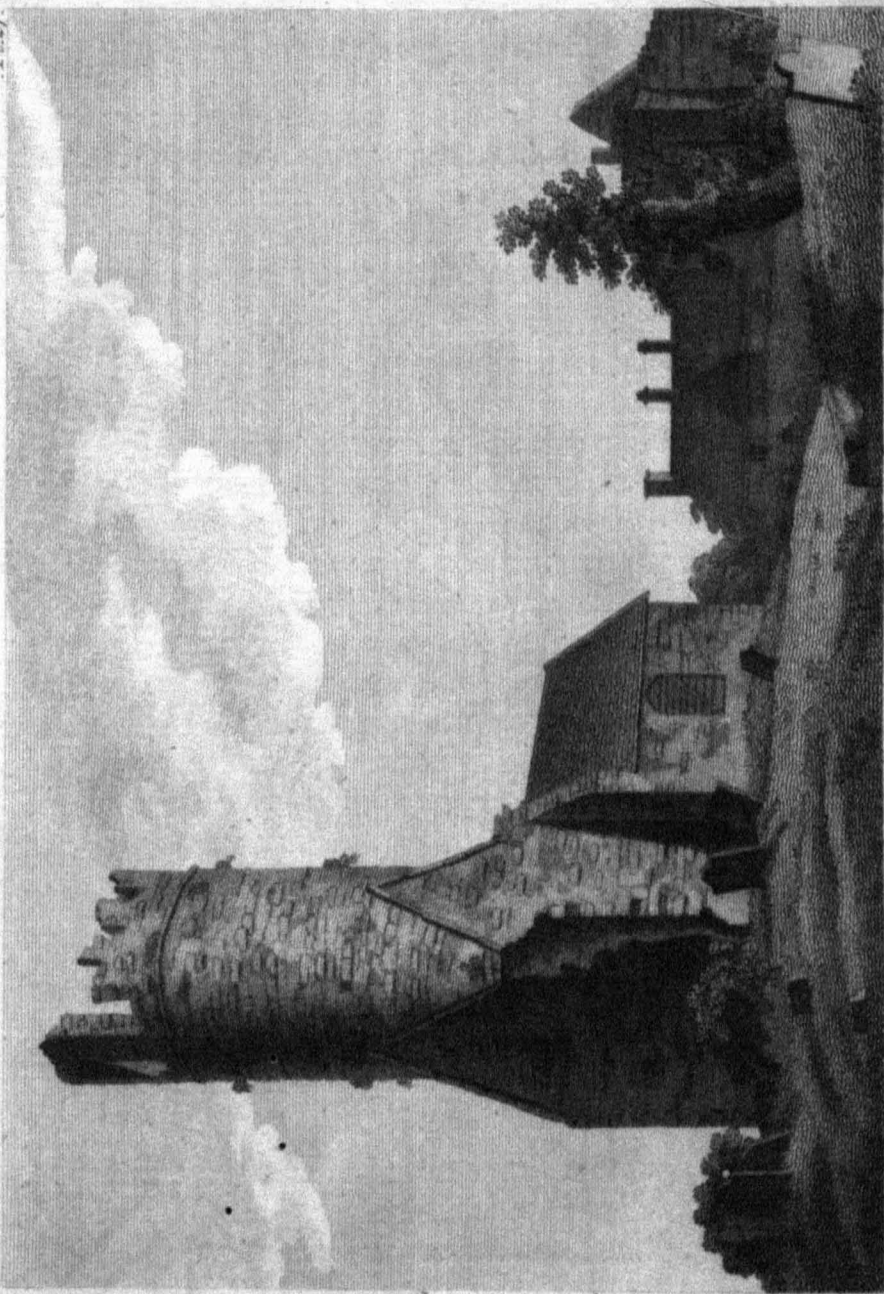
KILUSSY CHURCH.

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.

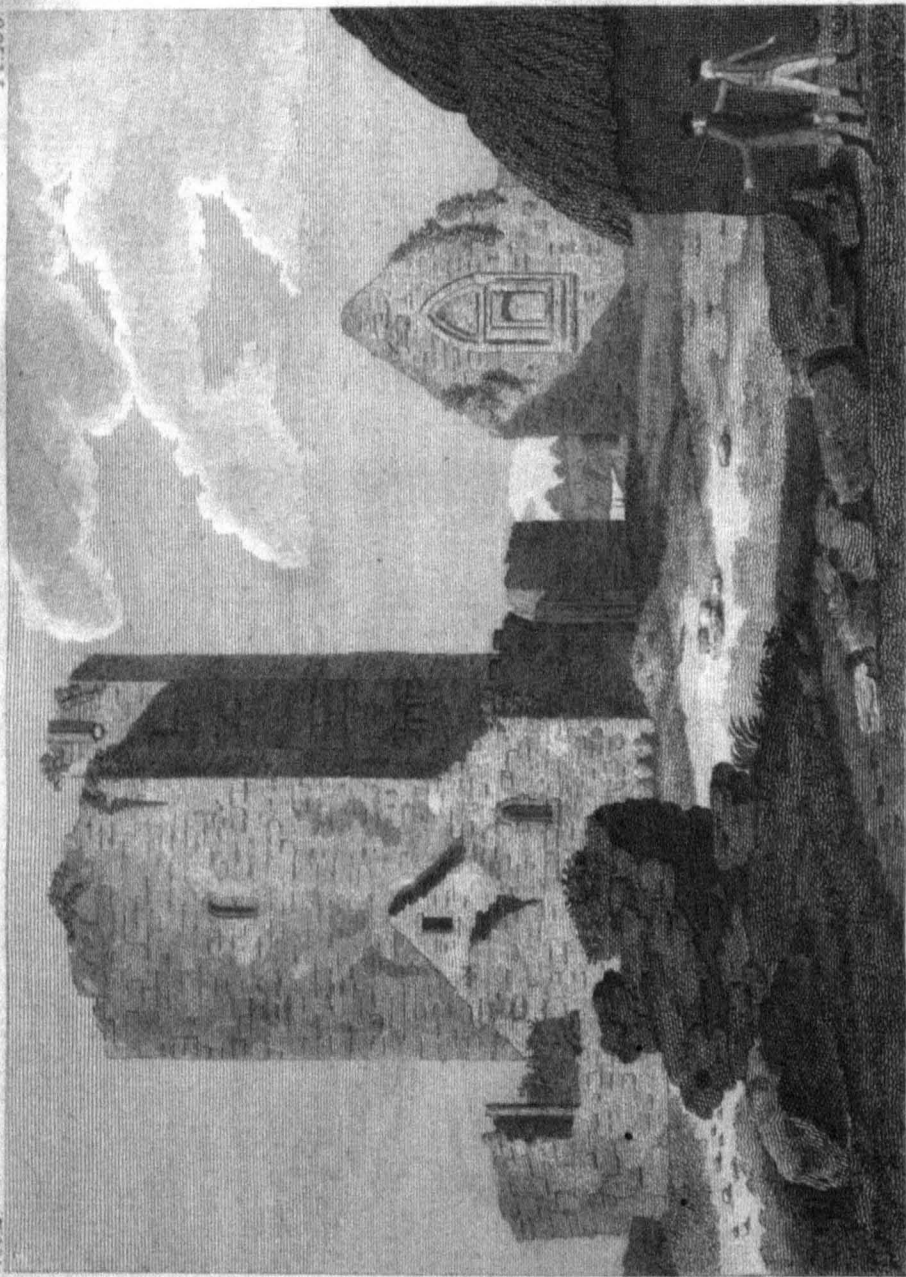
THE time when Kilussy church was erected cannot be determined; the monastic chronicle ascribes its foundation to St. Auxil, nephew of St. Patrick; from whom it received its name, Kil-Aux-aile, or more contracted, Kil-Ussy. Let its age be what it may, we know from the instance of St. Kevin's Kitchen at 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.

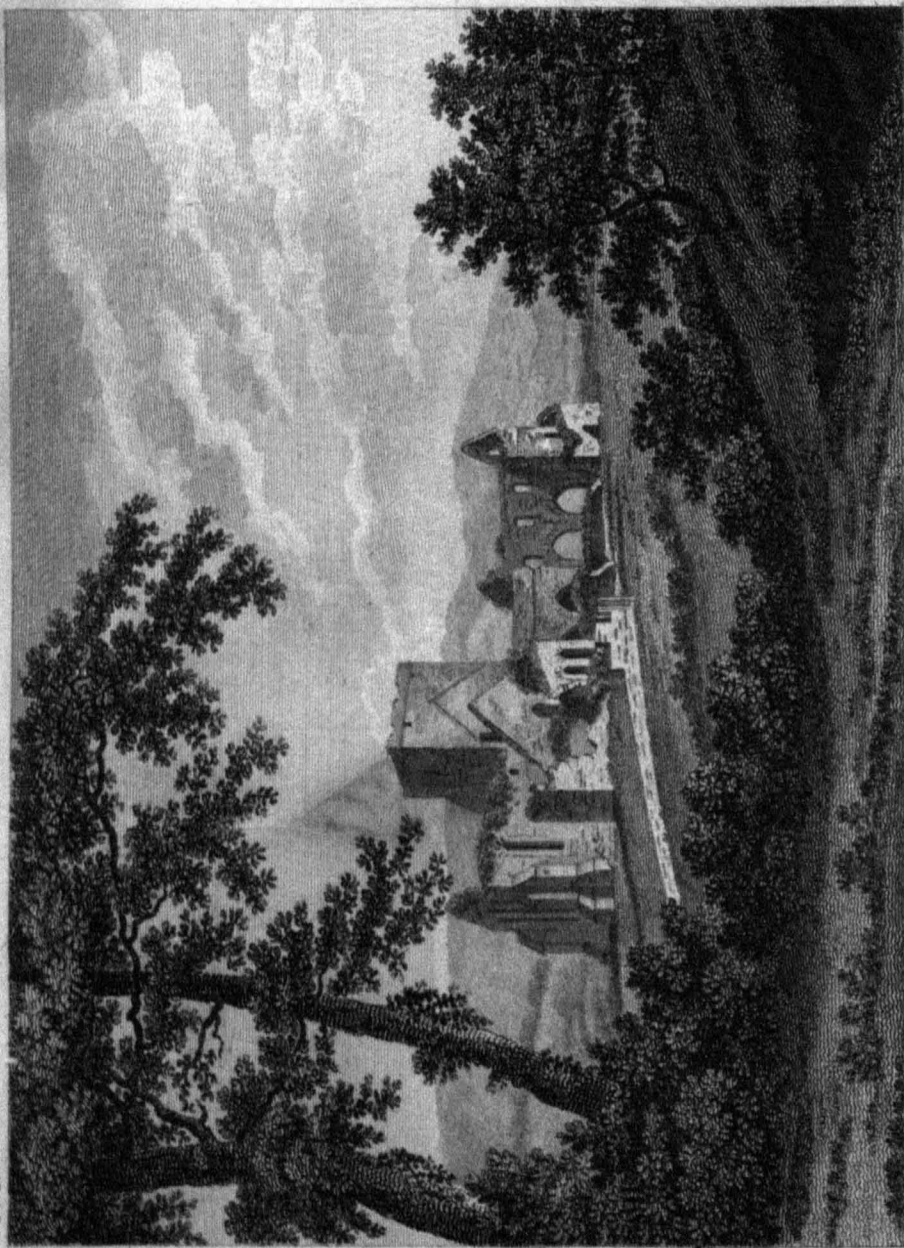


KILUSSY CHURCH. CO. KILDARE.



Engr. Aug 24/1793 by M. Hooper. S^t 22 High St. Dublin.

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



Engr'd by H. P. 1843

Black or O'Hare

BLACK OR O'HARE ABBEY, CO. TIPPERARY