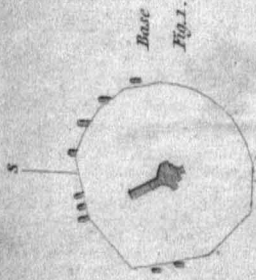




BAYON

Fig. 5.



Base

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

SECTION of the GALLERY on the left.

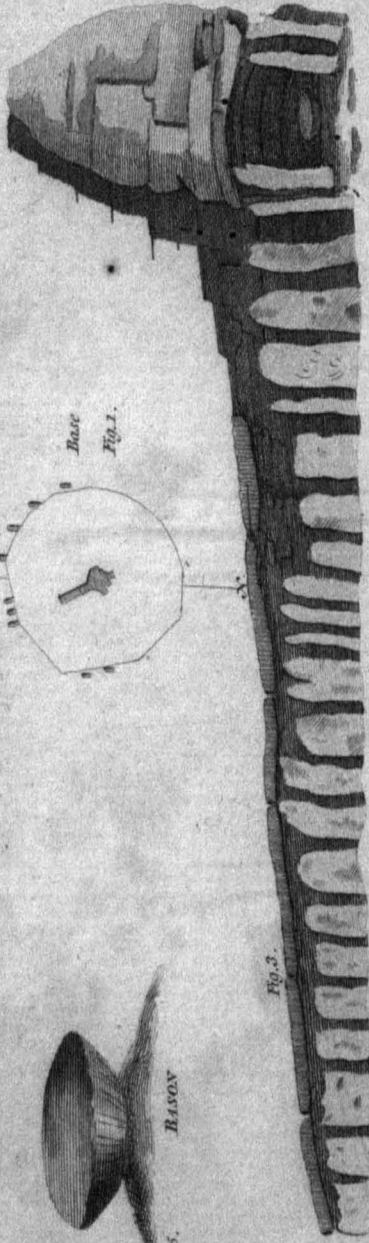
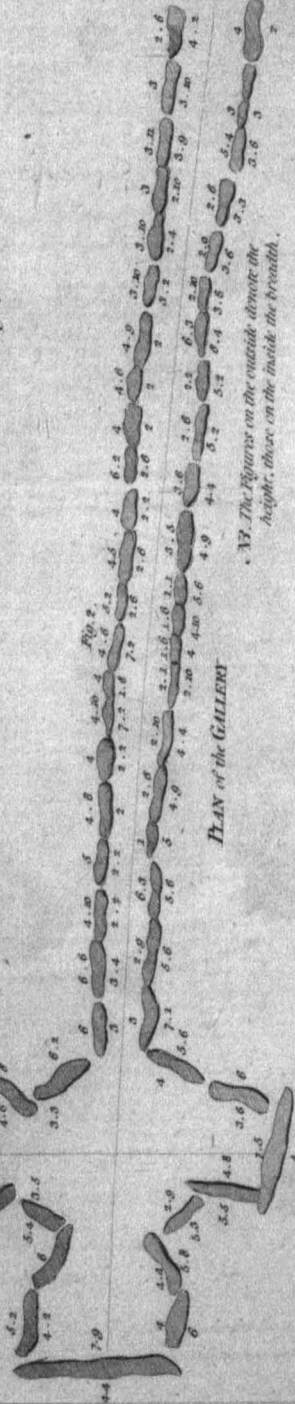


Fig. 4. Inscription



Fig. 4.



## PAGAN ANTIQUITIES AT NEW GRANGE,

IN THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

*Explanation of PLATE II. (see Page ix.)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MONASTIC ANTIQUITIES.

*Explanation of the Figures in PLATE III.*

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

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

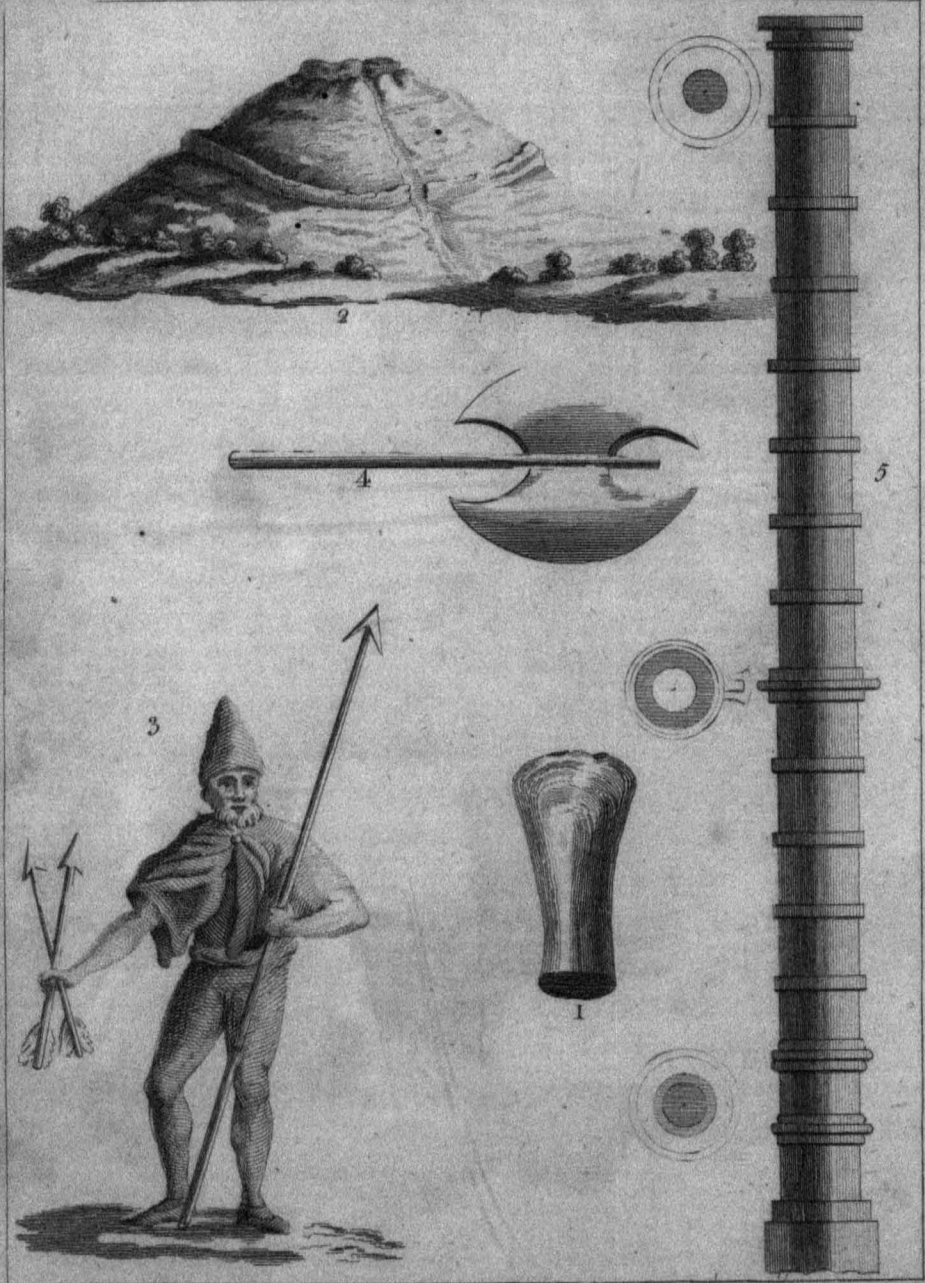
It is no easy matter to be exact as to the number of Religious Foundations



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

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

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



MILITARY ANTIQUITIES

## MILITARY ANTIQUITIES.

*Explanation of PLATE IV.*

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

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

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

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

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

*Et tristes ducuntur equi, truceque bipennes.*

STAT. THEB. l. 12.

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

FIG.

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

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

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AN

# INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## MILITARY ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*“Haches Danoises, pour lancier et ferir.”*

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

(x) In castellario quodam antiquo, Ger. Camb. p. 763. || (y) Antiq. of Ireland, p. 144.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The merciless Macdonel from the western isles*

*Of kerns and galloglasses is supplied.*

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

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

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

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

(s) Page 120. || (t) Supra. p. 41—42.

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

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

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

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

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

(z) *Walker on Irish Drefs*, p. 37.

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



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

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

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

*Quale quater jaculo spatium, ter arundine vincas.* STAT.

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

*Amentum digitis tende prioribus,*

*Et totis jaculum dirige viribus.* SENEC. HYPOL.

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

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

(e) Stanihurst, p. 42. The *Daltons* used the same. *Waræi Disq.* p. 63.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Skinner in *Skene*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(o) Du Cange, in *Turba*. || (p) Grose's *Army*, p. 56. || (q) *Defid. Curios. Hib.* Vol. I. p. 69. || (r) *Defid. Cur. Hib.* p. 363. || (†) Grose's *Sup.* p. 332.

(s) Cox, Vol. I. p. 263.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l) *Defid. Cur. Hib. Vol. II. sub. finem.*

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

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

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

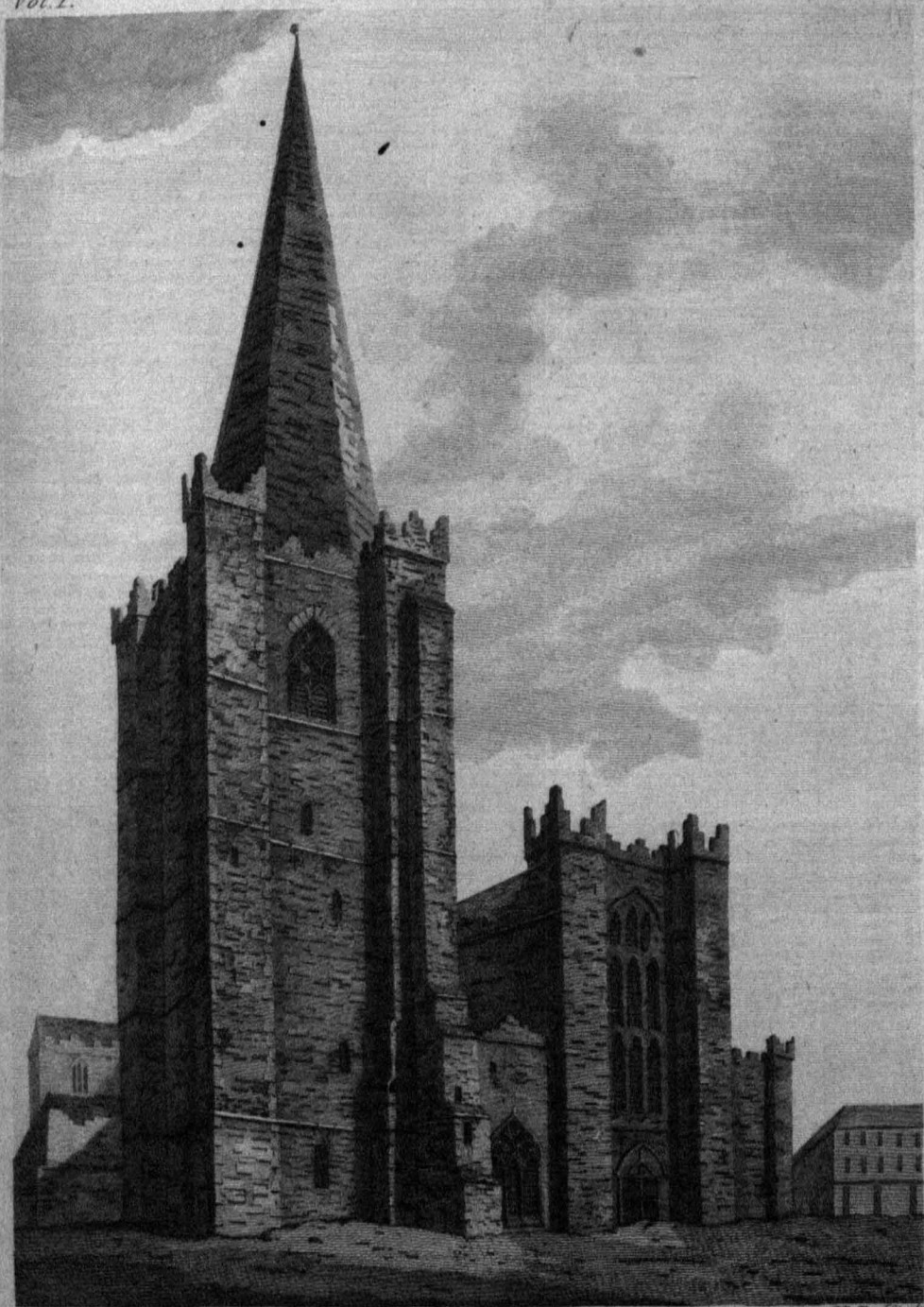
(m) *Defid. Cur. Hib.* Vol. I. p. 34. || (n) *Antiquarian Discourses*, Vol. I. p. 192.

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

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

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

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



Gordon Del.

Engr. 16 July 1796. by J. Hooper.

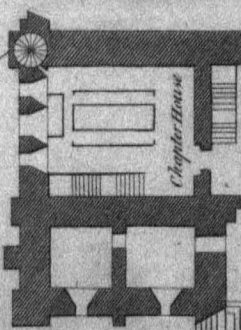
J. B. Long Sculp.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, DUBLIN.



Church Yard.

South Close.



Chapter House

French Church  
formerly St Mary's Chapel.

the Choir.

the Nave.

Dwelling Houses.

Parish Church of  
St Nicholas Without

Burial Ground.

Sheple.

North

Close.

St. Patricks Street.





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THE  
ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

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ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AND PLAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

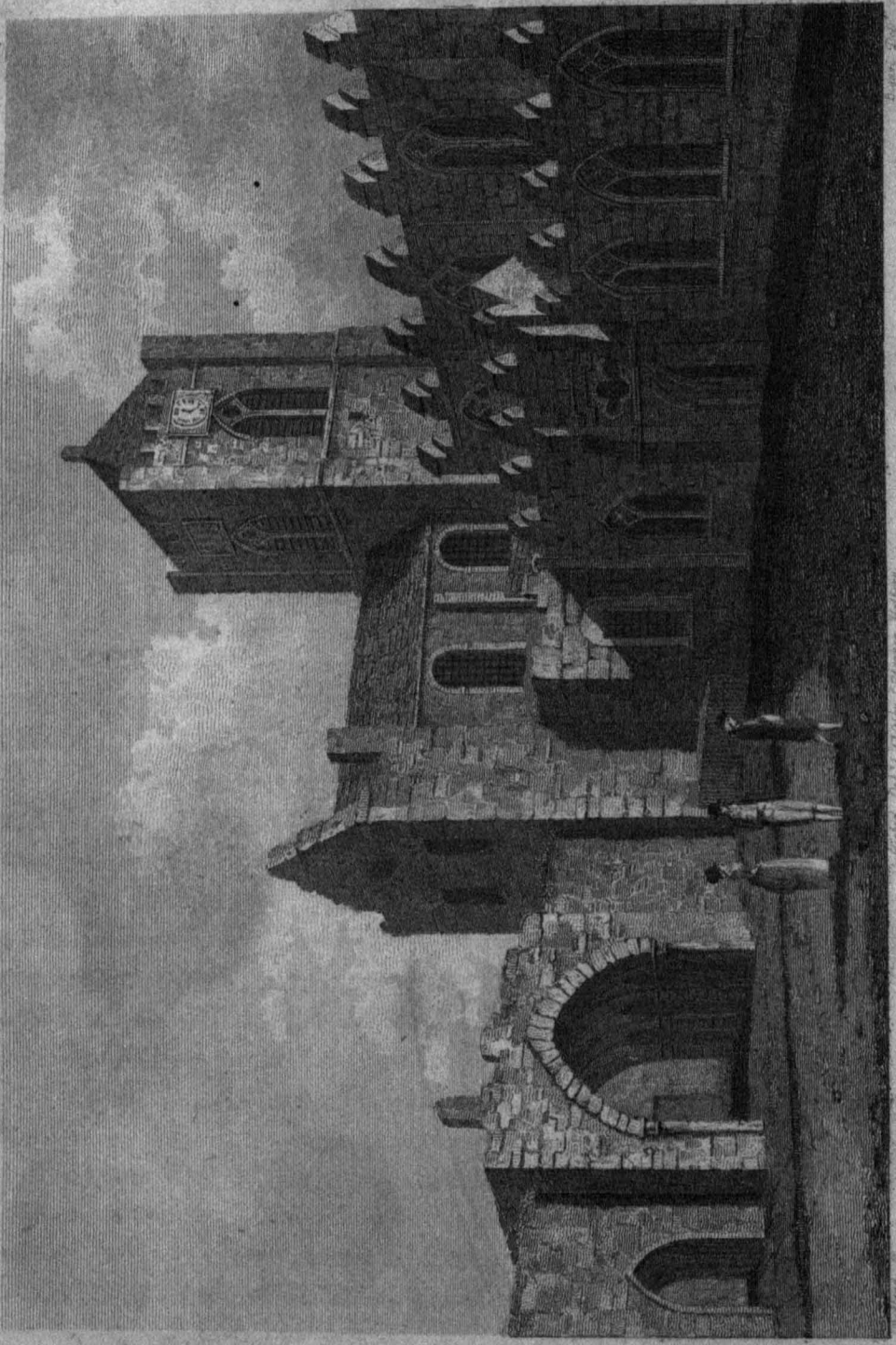
ARCHBISHOP Brown, in 1538, being the first Protestant prelate of this see, removed all superstitious reliques and images from the church; and in their room put up the creed, the Lord's prayer and

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

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

Hic depositum est Corpus  
Jonathan Swift, S. T. D.  
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis  
Decani,  
Ubi sæva indignatio  
Ulterius  
Core lacerare nequit.  
Abi Viator  
Et imitare, si poteris  
Strenuum pro virili  
Libertatis Vindicatorem.  
Obiit 19<sup>o</sup>. die Mensis Octobris  
A. D. 1745. Anno ætatis 78<sup>o</sup>.

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



CHRIST CHURCH, DUBLIN.

Engraved by J. G. Thompson, 1794.



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

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

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

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

### CHRIST CHURCH, DUBLIN.

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

St.



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

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

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

all

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

THOMAS PRIOR, Esq.

*Memoriæ Sacrum*

*Thomæ Prior,*

*Viri, si quis unquam alius, de patria*

*Optimi meriti;*

*Qui, cum prodesse mallet quam conspici,*

*Nec in Senatum cooptatus,*

*Nec consiliorum aulæ particeps*

*Nec ullo publico munere insignitus,*

*Rem totam publicam*

*Mirifice auxit et ornavit*

*Auspiciis, consiliis, labore indefesso:*

*Vir, innocuus, probus, pius;*

*Partium studiis minime addictus,*

*De re familiari parum sollicitus,*

*Cum civium commoda unicè spectaret.*

*Quicquid vel ad inopiæ levamen*

*Vel ad vitæ elegantiam facit,*

*Quicquid ad desidiam populi vincendam,*

*Aut ad bonas artes excitandas pertinet,*

*Id omne pro virili excoluit,*

*Societatis Dublinensis*

*Auctor, Institutor, Curator,*

*Quæ fecerit*

*Pluribus dicere haud refert,*

*Quorsum narraret marmor*

*Illa quæ omnes norunt?*

*Illa quæ civium animis insculpta*

*Nulla dies delebit.*

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

## CASTLE KNOCK.

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

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

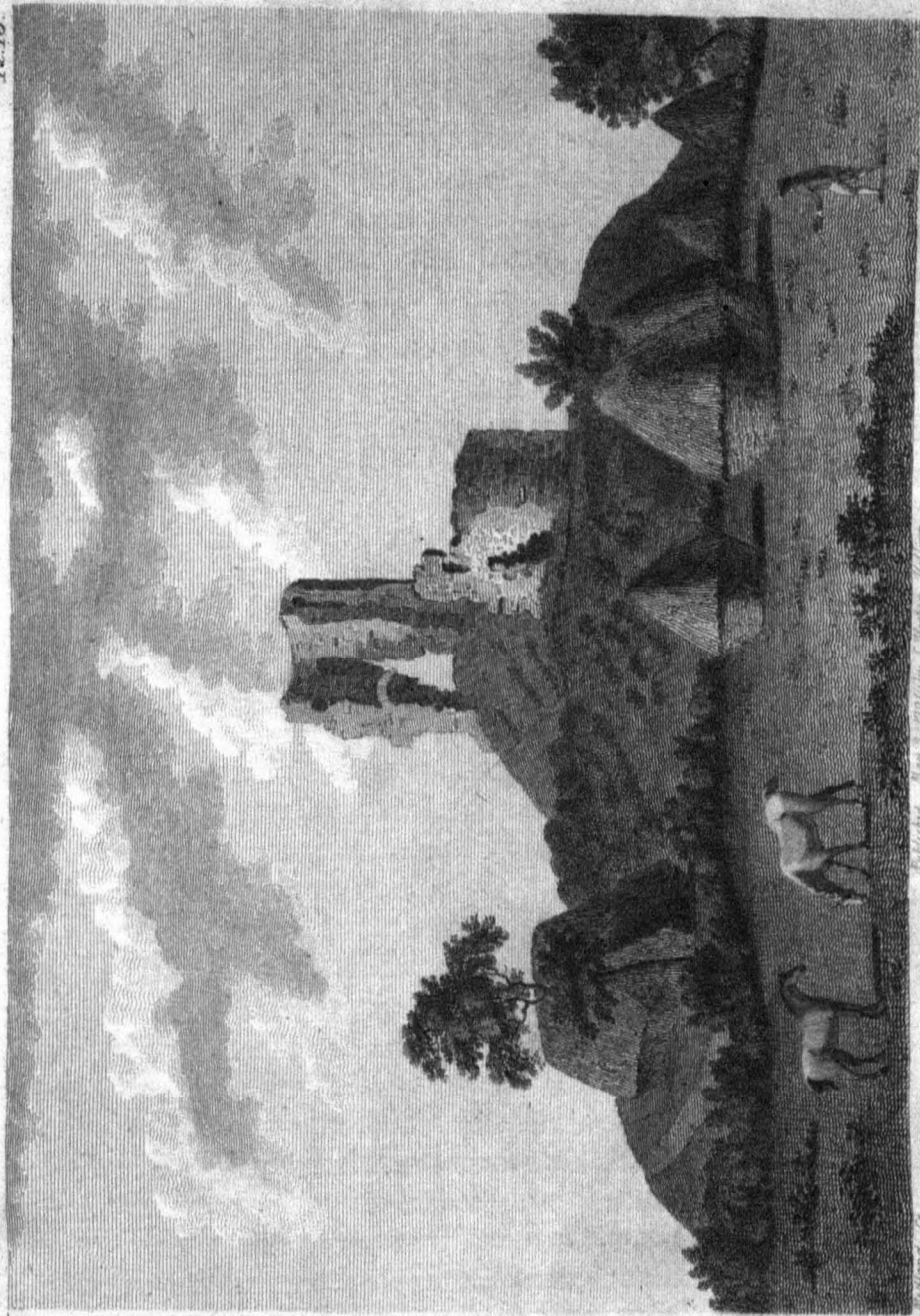
TRADITION says, there was a window at Castle Knock, neither glazed nor latticed, yet a candle being set there in the highest wind or storm burns as quiet as in a perfect calm. And that there is a spring of water, wholesome to human bodies, but poisonous to beasts. In ages of ignorance and superstition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

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

## BULLOCK CASTLE.

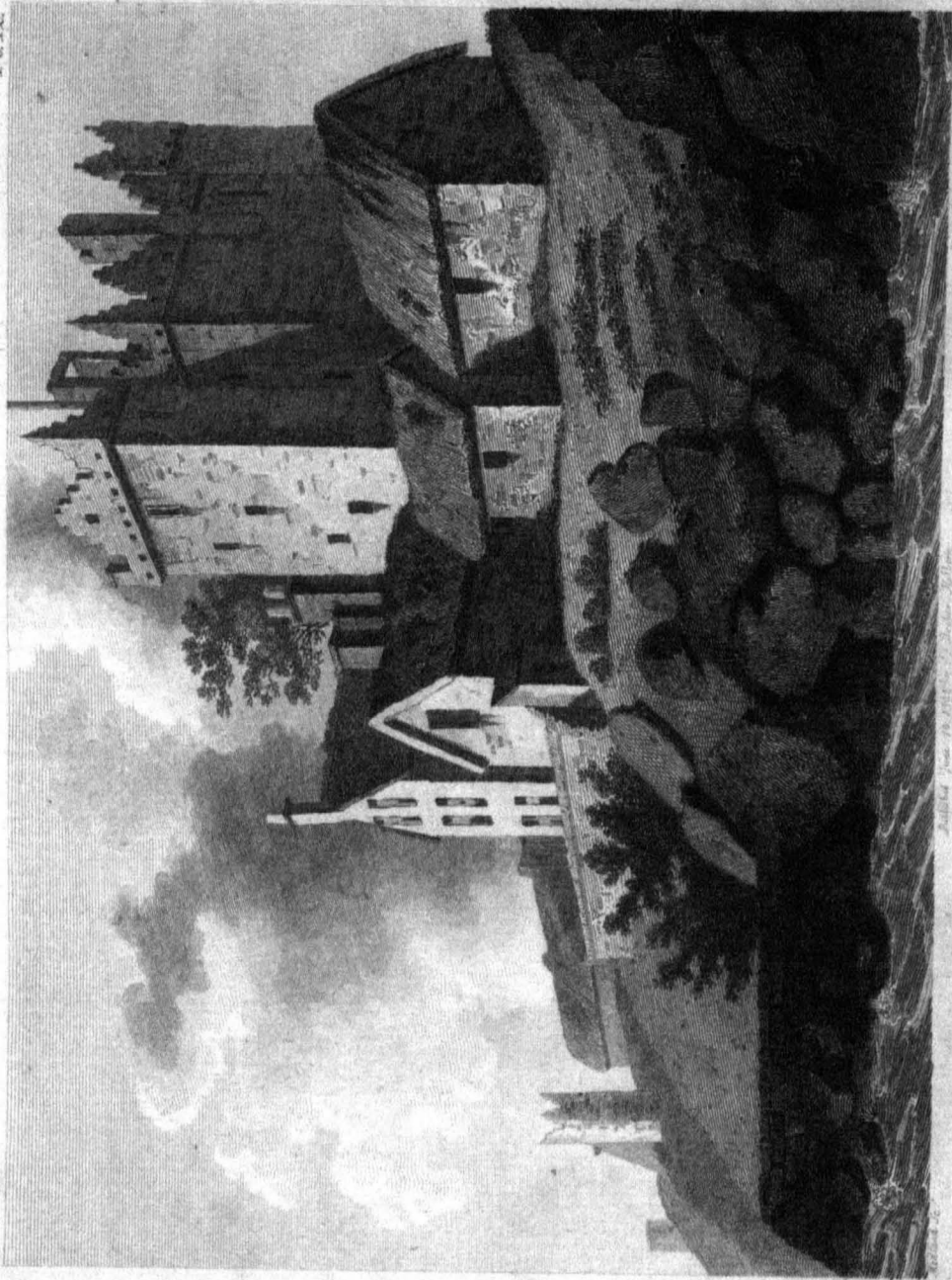
THE coast here affording good harbours was much frequented, and of course fortified. The tories in the county of Wicklow, and the pirates on the coasts, could only be restrained by a strong garrison and castle. I have not been able to discover who constructed this of Bullock.

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

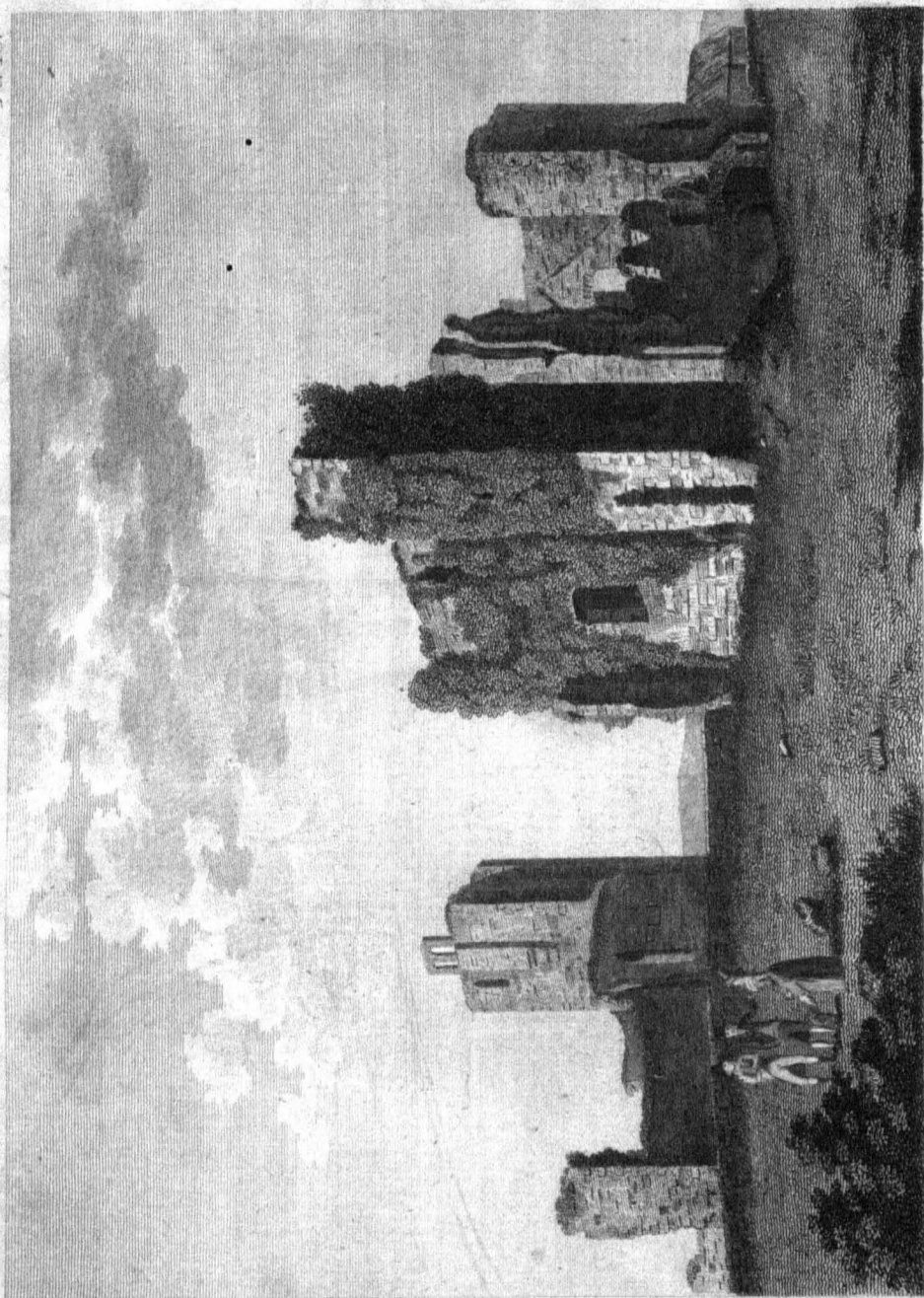


KNOCK CASTLE, Co. Dublin.





BULLOCK CASTLE. Co. Dublin.

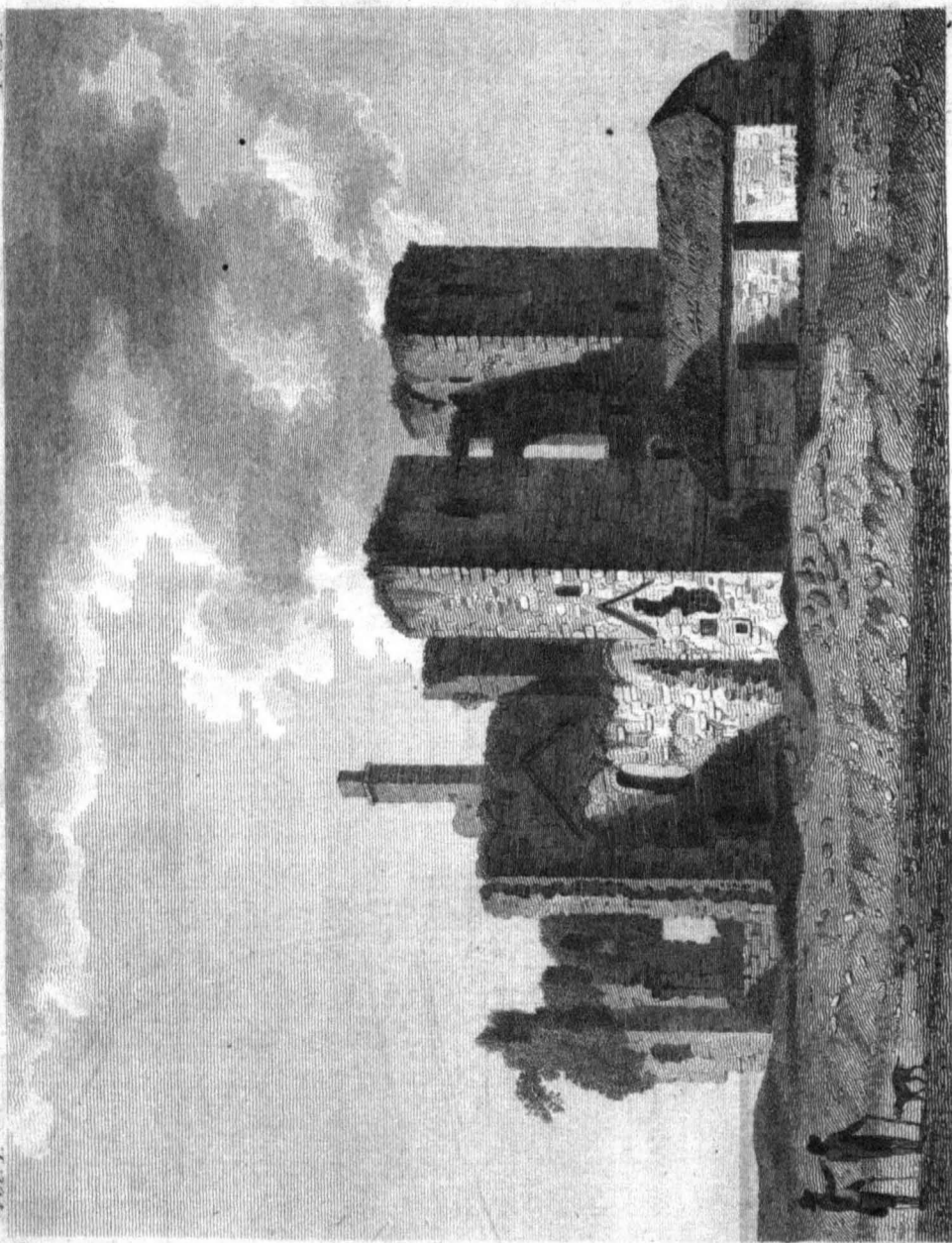


Engr. April 30 1792 by J. Knapton

Engr. 1792

BALDUNG CASTLE & CHURCH, Co. Dublin.





Engraved from a drawing by J. J. Moore

BALDUNCAN CASTLE, Co. Dublin.

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

### BALDUNGAN CASTLE.

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

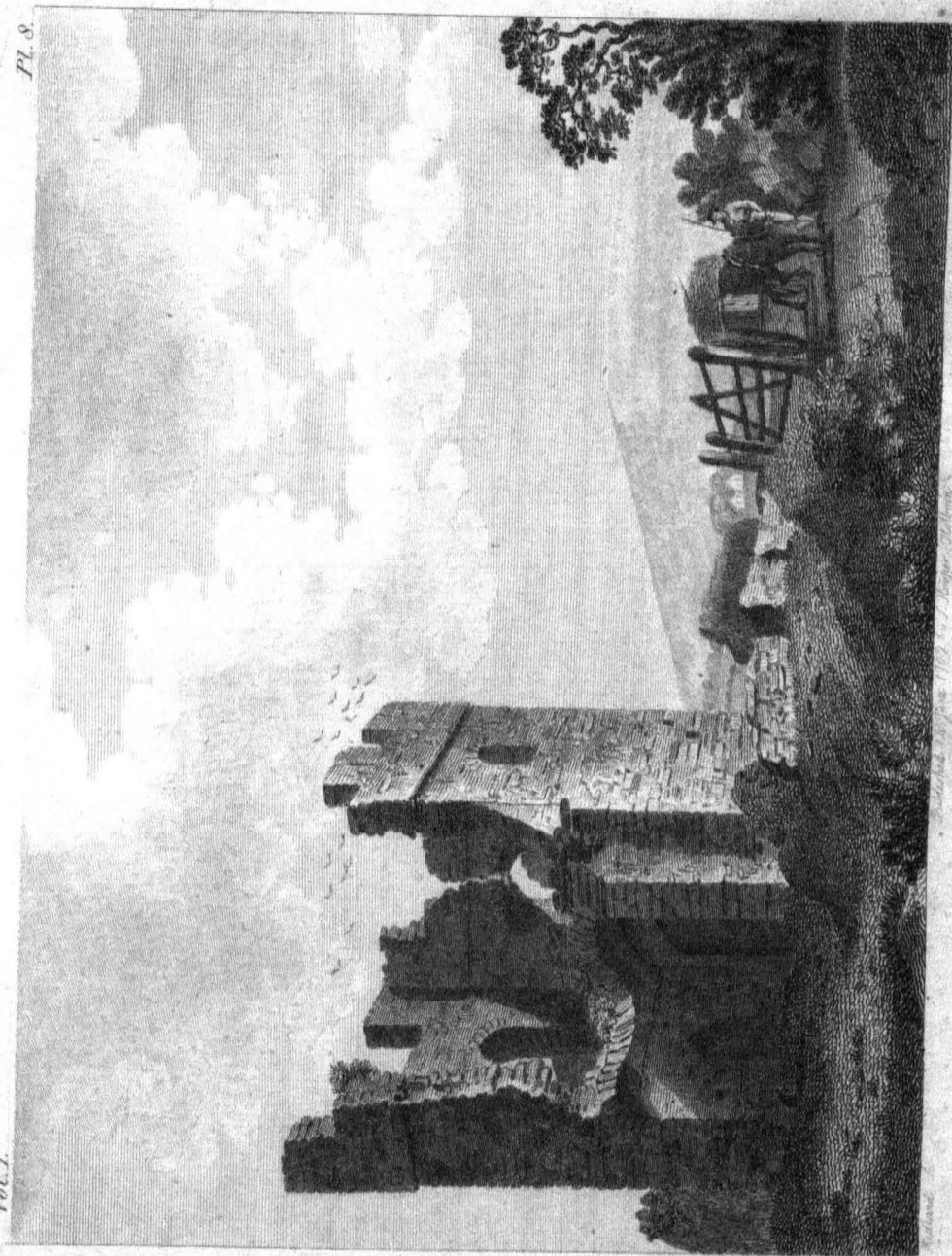
TRADITION makes this to have been at different times a friary and a nunnery; that when it was the latter, it was besieged by a party of armed men; and that the nuns, in a fit of despair, threw themselves from the windows. It appears to have been erected in the thirteenth century, and to have been rather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

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

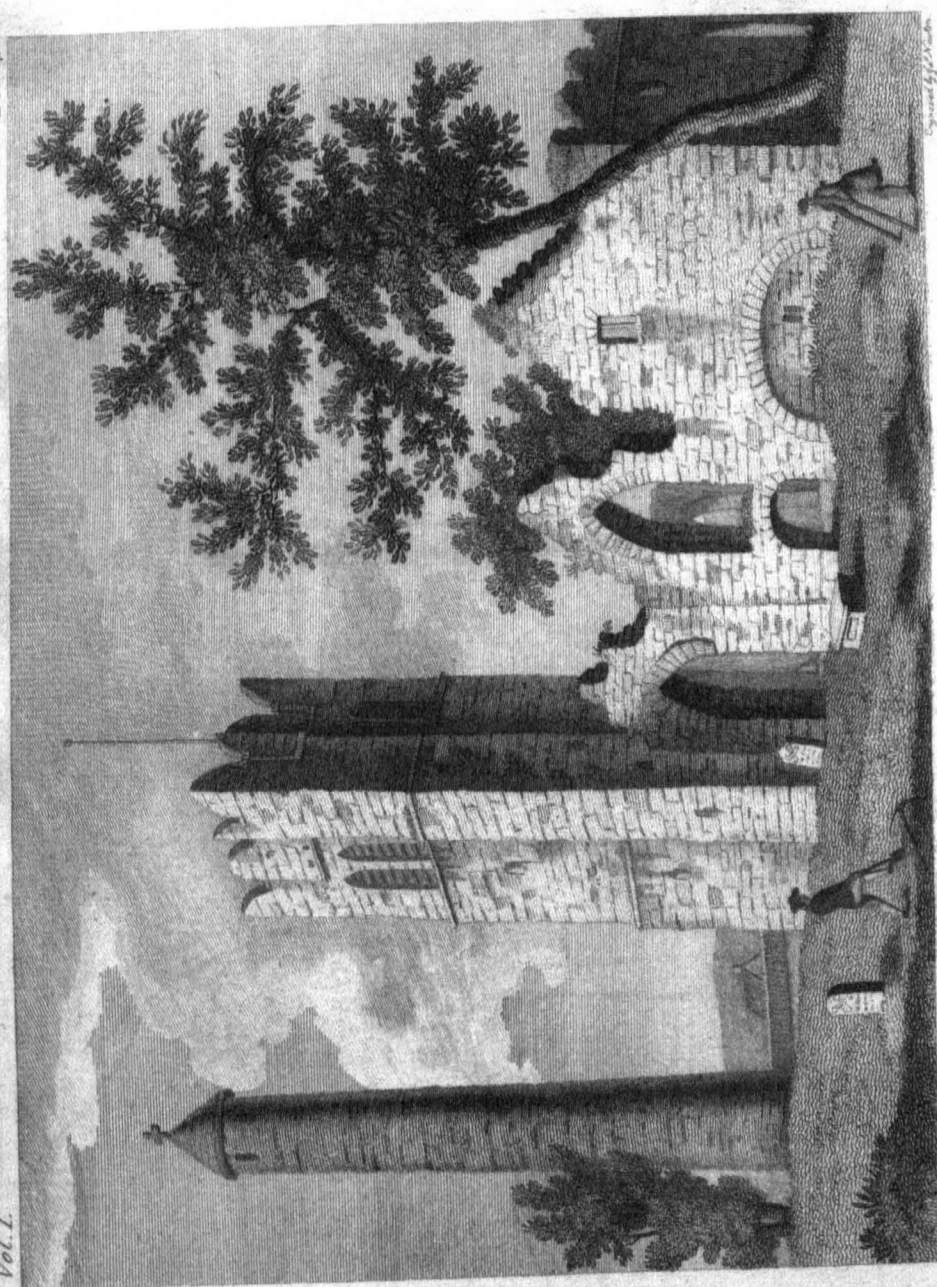
## BAGGOTSRATH CASTLE.

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

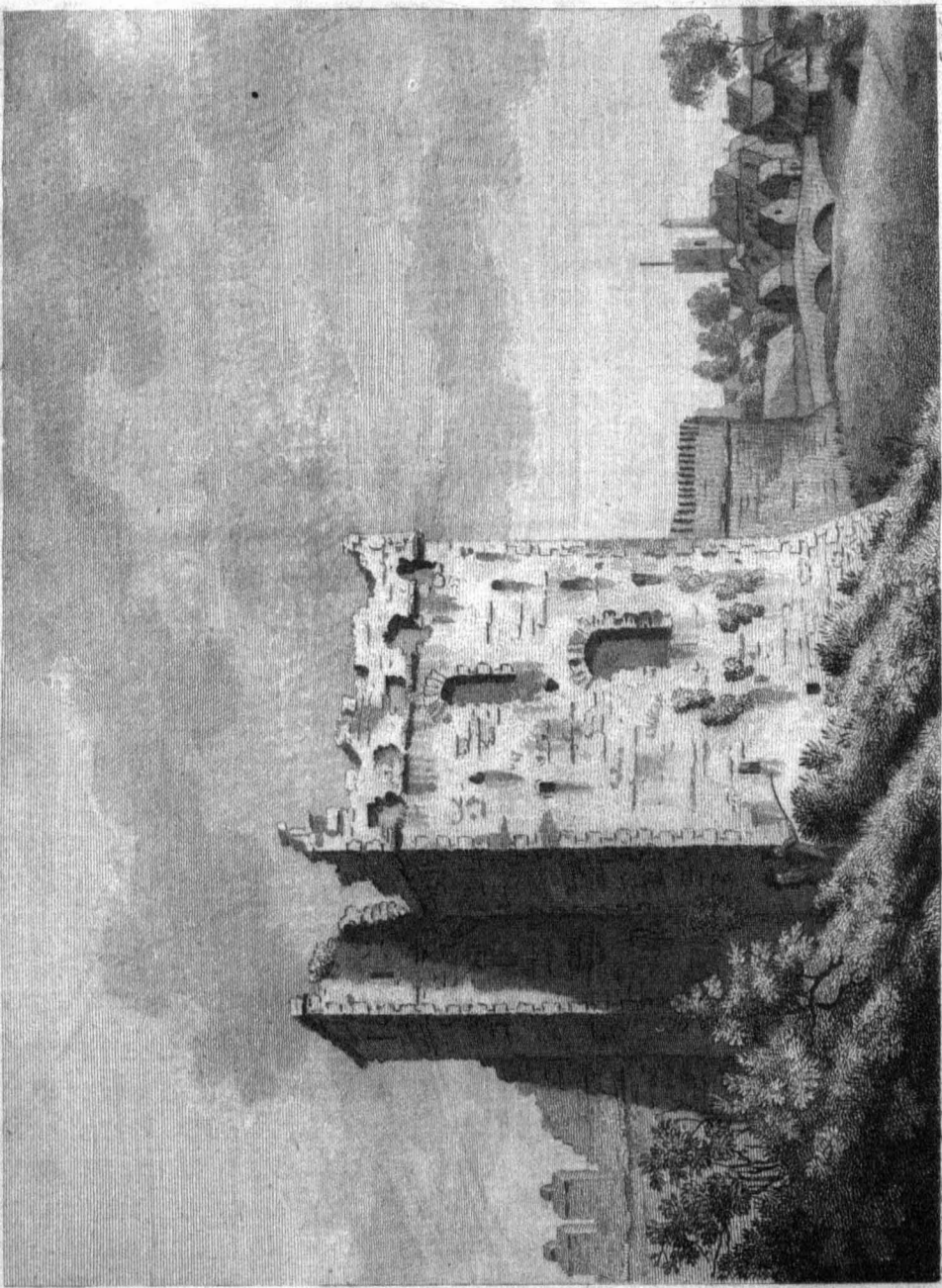




BAGINBUN CASTLE. Co. Dublin.



SWORDS CHURCH, Co. Dublin.



Engraving by W. B. Woodhouse, 1875.

SWORDS CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



## SWORDS CHURCH.

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

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

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

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

## SWORDS CASTLE.

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

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

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

### LUSK CHURCH.

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

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

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