

LUSH CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

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

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

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

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

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

“ For James Bermingham of Ballagh Esq.

And his Wife Elinor Fitz Williams. 1637.

W Æ I H I. Mercatori.”

ON a stone discovered in 1753, is

“ Ic jacet Walterus Dermot et uxor e. u.

Monica quoru ambus proptur Cris amen.

Jesus anno Dmnii cccccxxv.

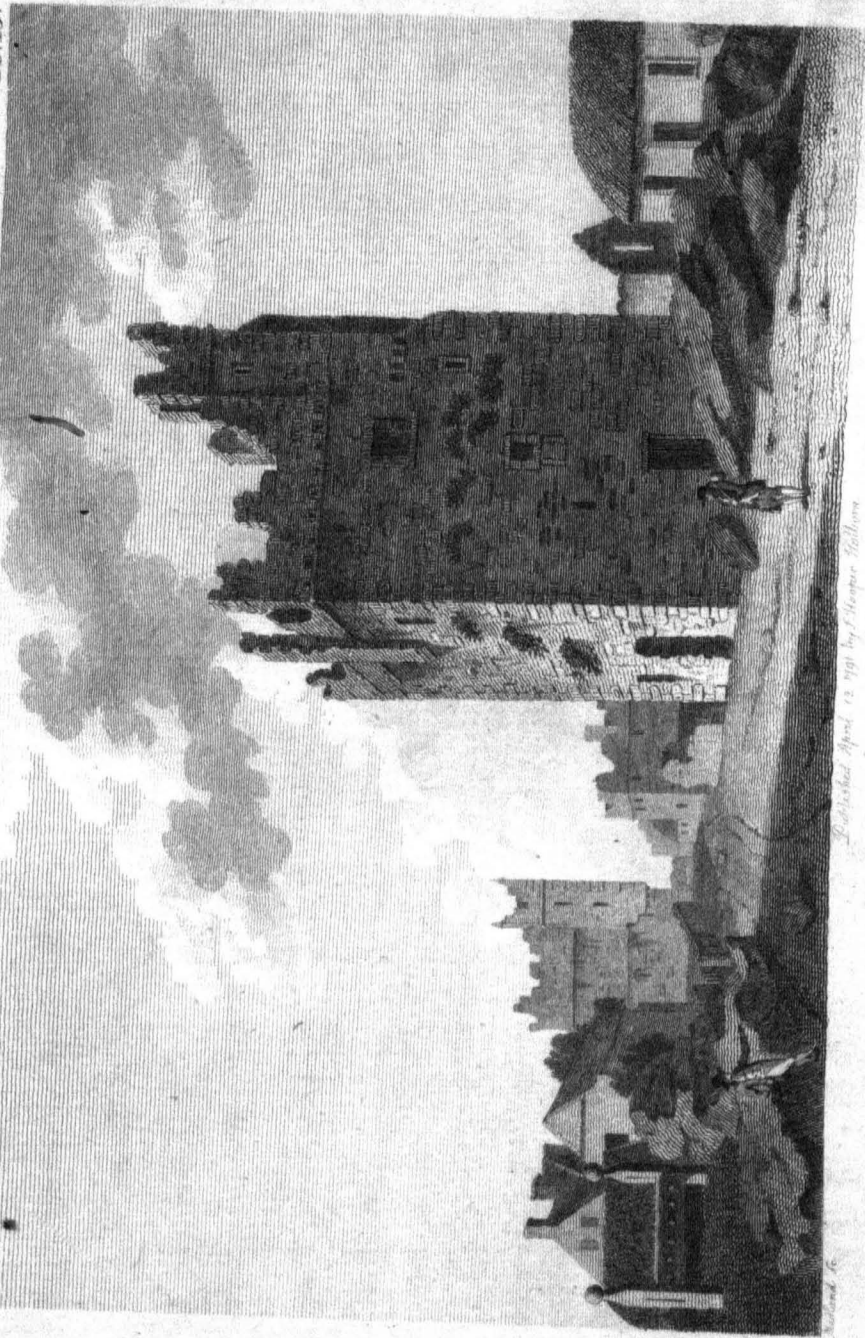
On the dissolution of religious houses, the church was granted to Patrick Barnewall. This view, by Francis Grose, Esq. was taken Anno 1791.

### DALKEY CASTLES.

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

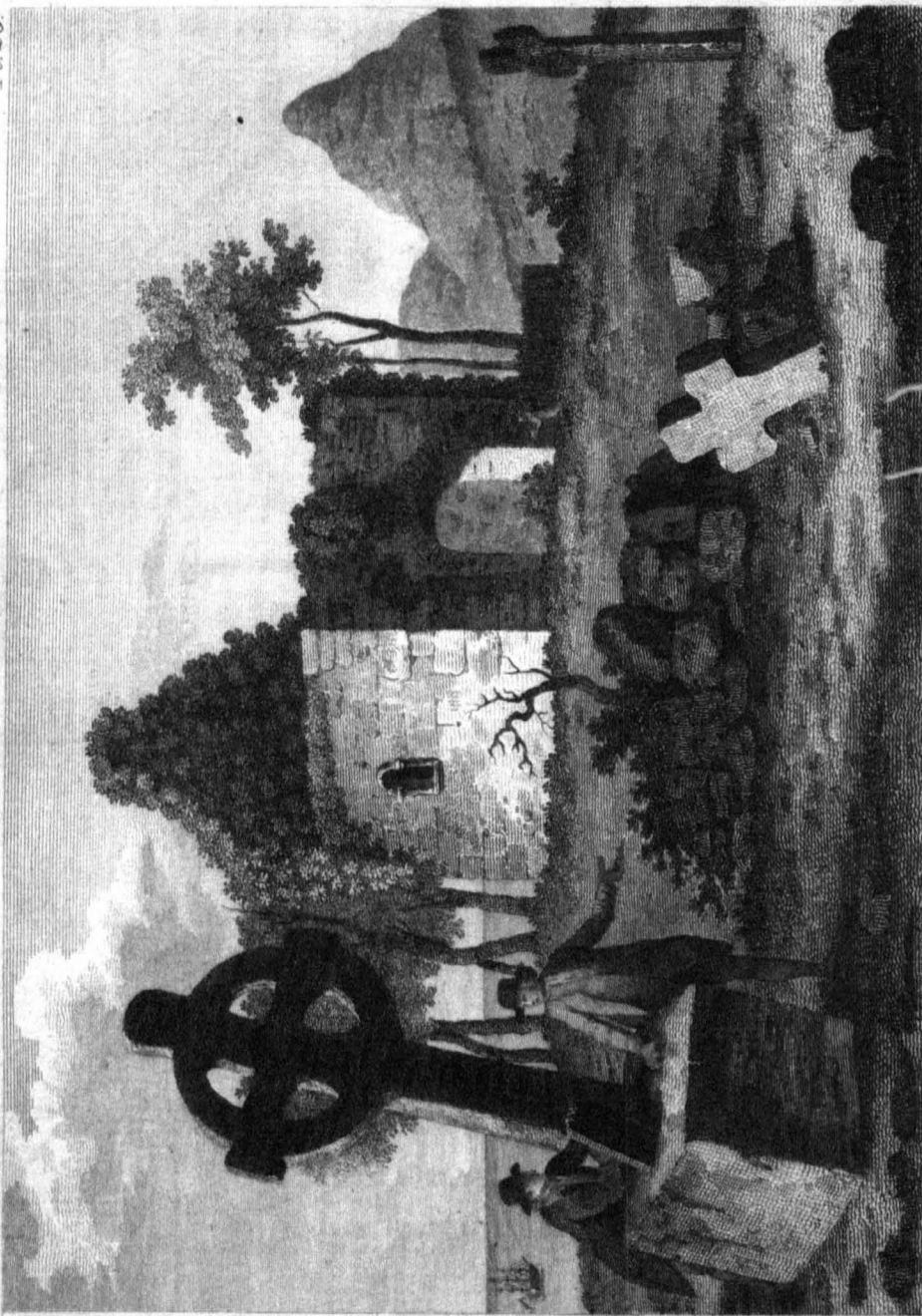
IN 1538, Sir Edward Bellingham landed at Dalkey, on Whit-sun Eve, and two days after received the sword of state. Sir Antony St. Leger did the same in 1553; and in 1558, the Earl of Suffex





DALKEY CASTLES. Co. Dublin.





TULLAGH CHURCH, Co. DUBLIN

Engraved by J. Barrett

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

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

### TALLAGH CHURCH.

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

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

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

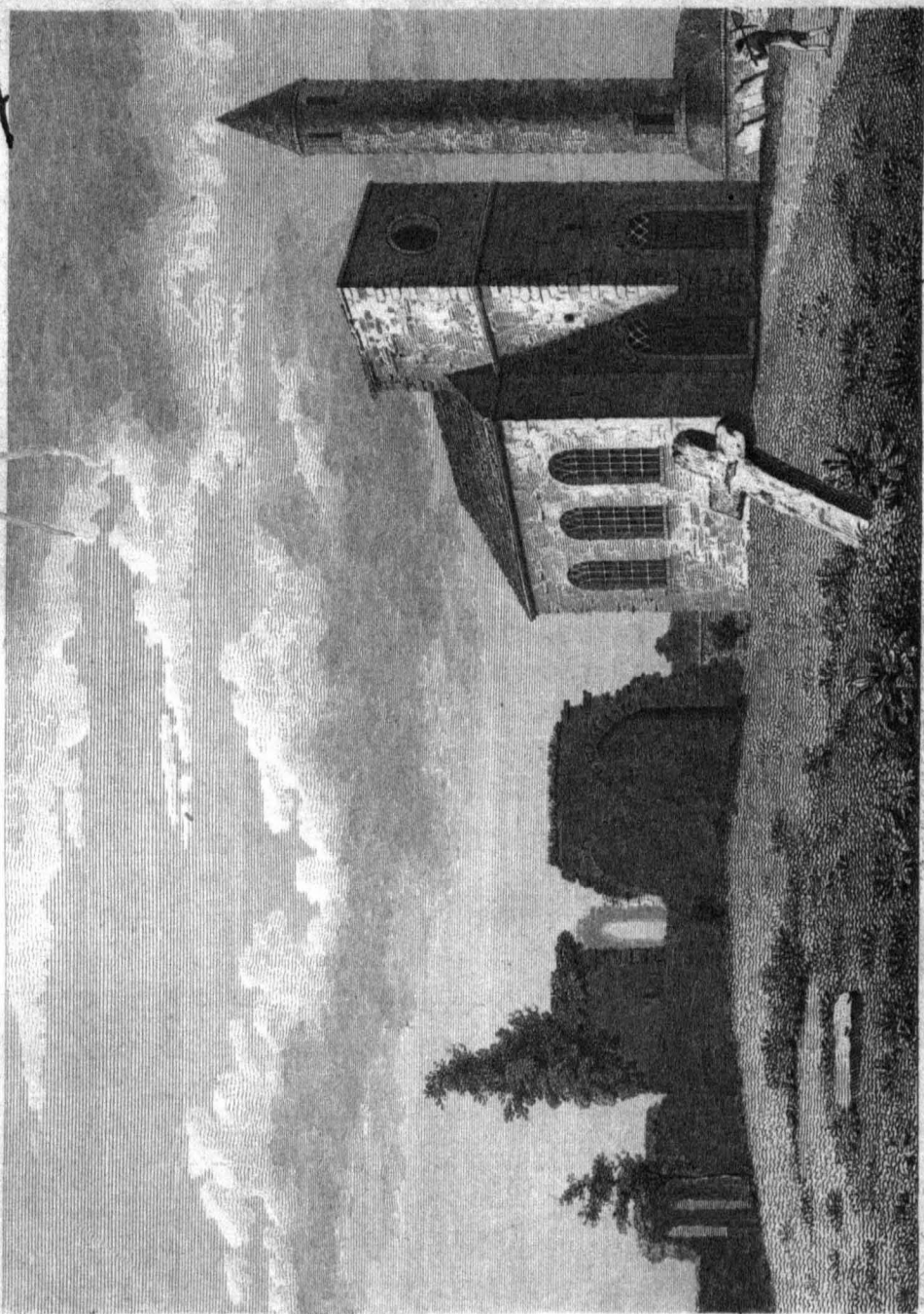
THIS View, from an Original Drawing, by Bigari, is in the possession of the Right Honourable W. Conyngham.

### CLONDALKIN CHURCH AND TOWER.

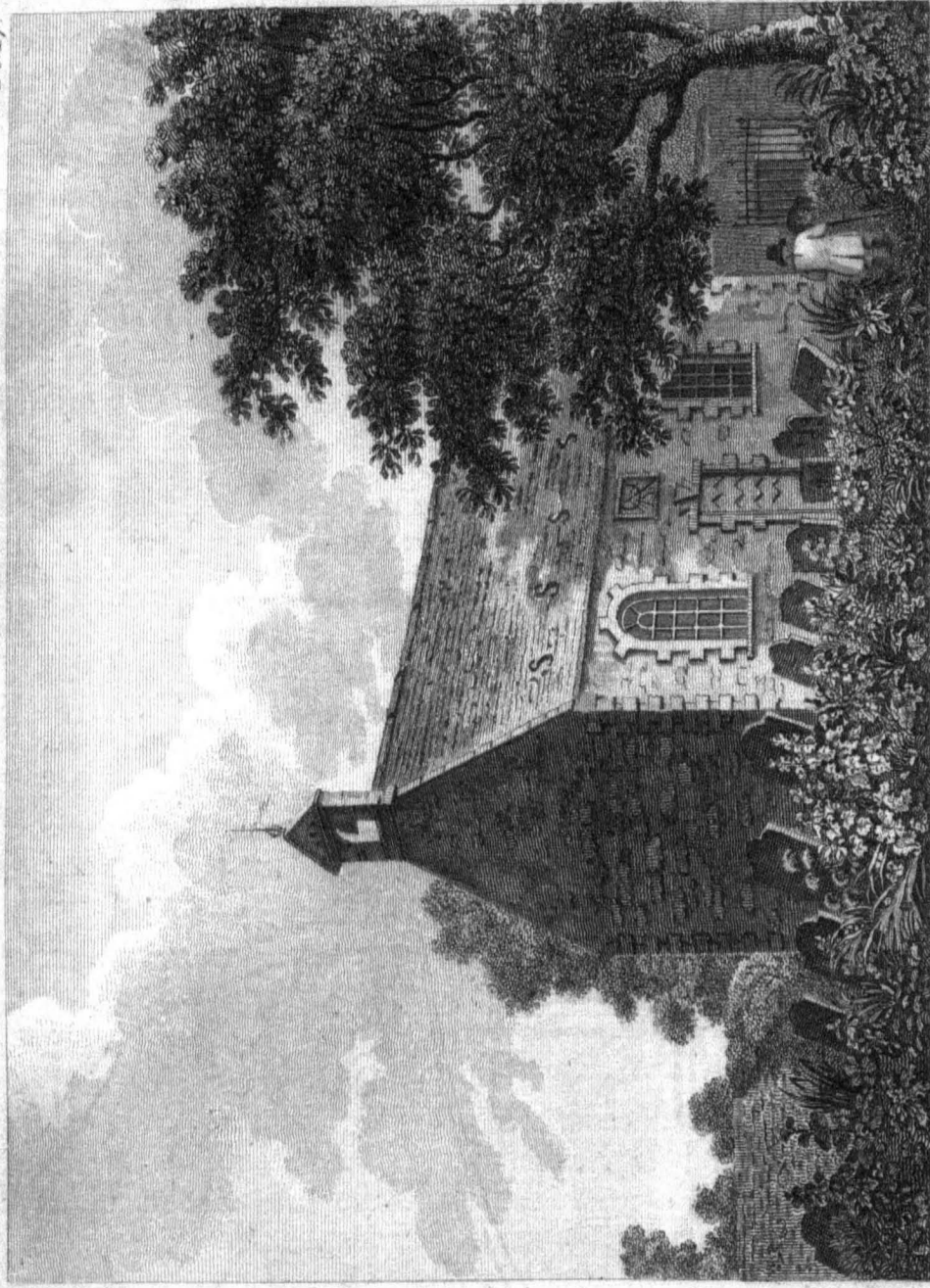
THIS is a village about four miles from Dublin, in the Barony of Newcastle. It was anciently named Dun Awley, from the Danish or Norwegian Olave, corrupted into Amlave, Awleff, and Auley. It was an early residence of the Northern invaders, as its fine round tower constructed by them evinces. Our annals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

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





CLONDALKIN CHURCH and TOWER. Dublin.



To JAMES GANDON, & SAMUEL WALKER Esqrs. M<sup>r</sup> HORACE HONE & RICH<sup>d</sup> EDM<sup>d</sup> MERCUR who attended the funeral of the late FRANKS GROSE Esq<sup>r</sup> to the Church of DRUMCONDRA near DUBLIN where his REMAINS were deposited 18. May 1791.

This view is inscribed by their

Humble Servant

Samuel Hooper

At the house of Capt. Brown in this Print

## DRUMCONDRA CHURCH.

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

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

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

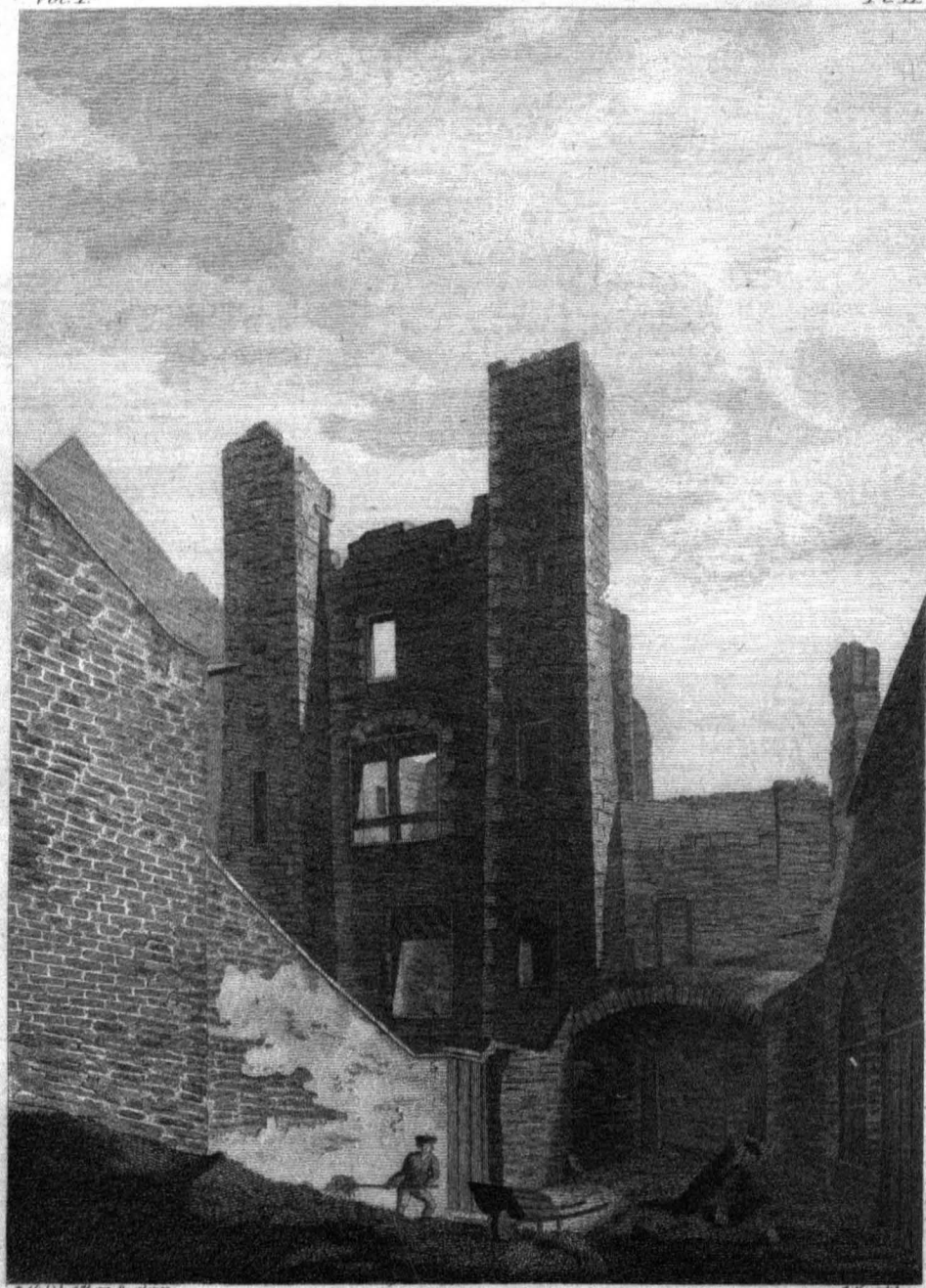
THE following inscription gives us the particulars of his life and death:

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

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

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

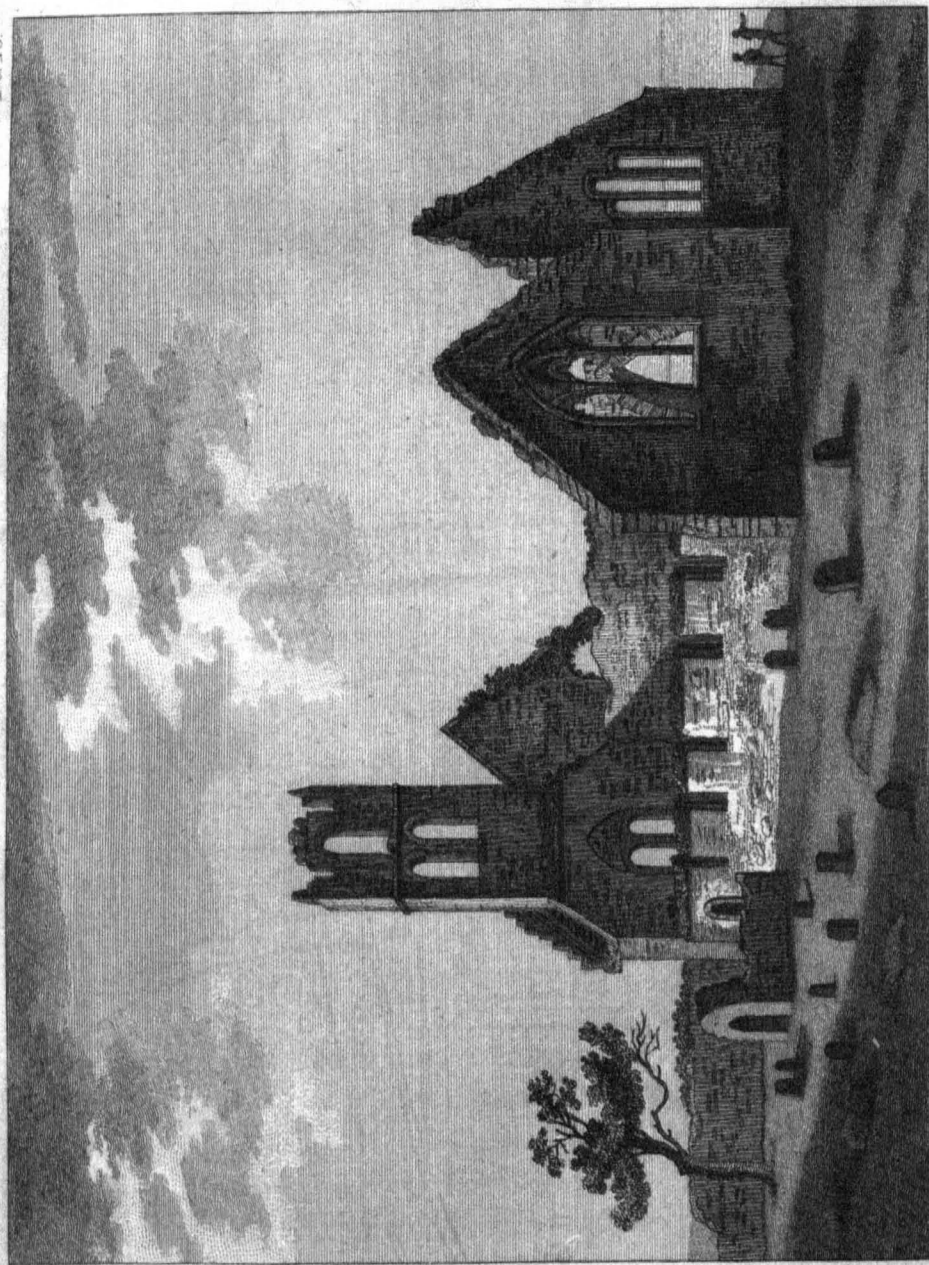




Engraved by G. Brown May 1795.

J. H. Smith

BROWN'S CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



Painted by S. Hooper May 1791

HOATH CHURCH, Co. Dublin.

W. G. 1810

## BROWN'S CASTLE.

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

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

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

## HOWTH CHURCH.

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



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

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

Christopher, Baron Howth, alias  
De S<sup>to</sup> Laurencio, and Lord of  
Parliament, and Anne Plunket,  
Daughter of — Plunket of  
Rathmore in the County of Meath.

IN the north wall, is a monumental stone

To the Memory of  
Anne Flin.

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

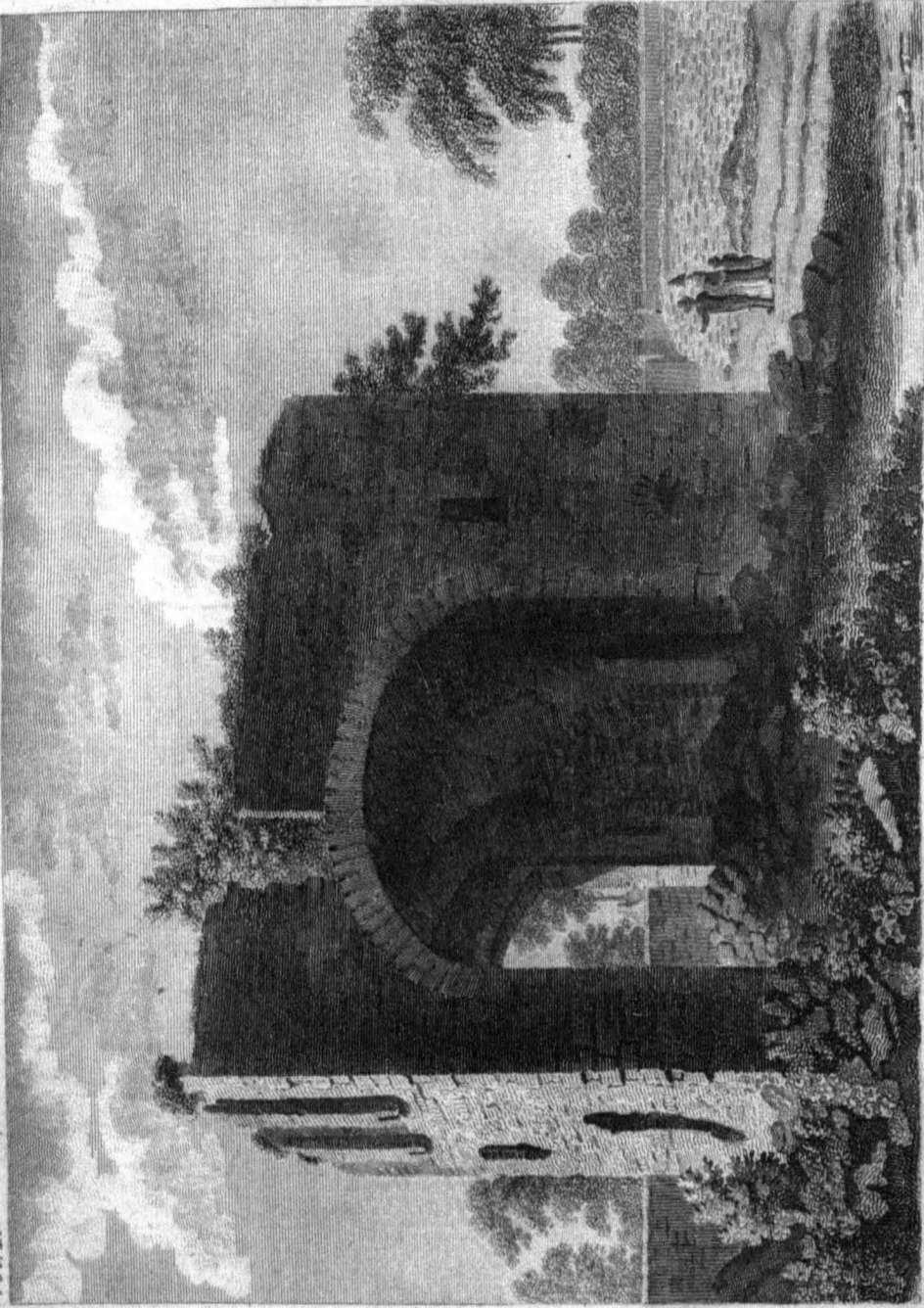
Deceased September 1766.

Aged near 21 Years.

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

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

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SIMON'S COURT TOWER. Co. Dublin.

W. H. St. John, del. J. C. Taylor, sculp.

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

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

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

### SYMOND'S COURT.

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

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

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

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



## TIMON CASTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

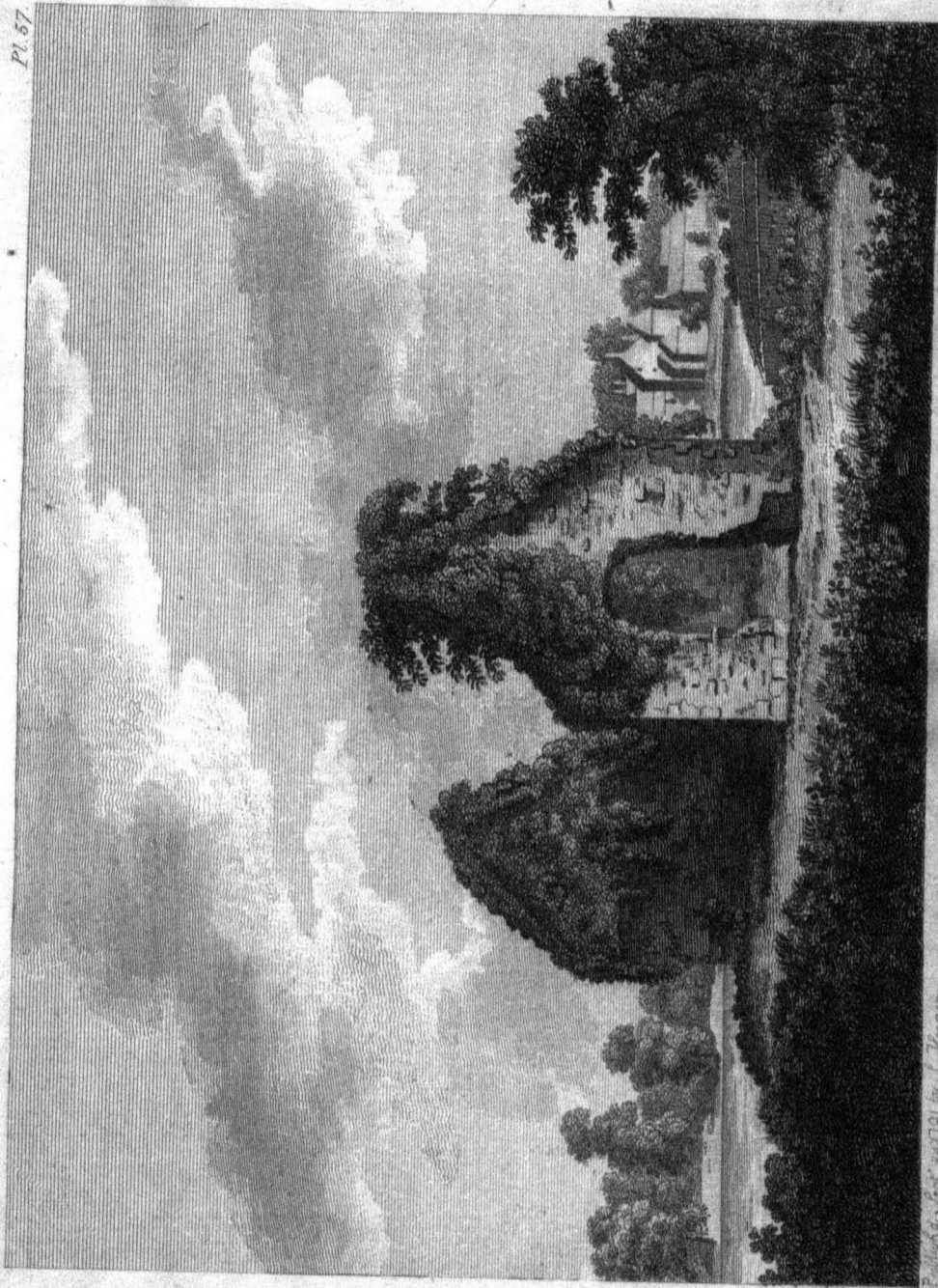
## FRIARY OF JAMESTOWN, LEITRIM.

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

THE clergy, without consulting the government, met at Jamestown



TIMON CASTLE, Co. Dublin.



Engraved by J. H. Green

CHURCH AT JAMES TOWN, Co. Leitrim.

A. H. H. H.



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

Hugh O'Reilly, Archbishop of Armagh.

John Burk, Archbishop of Tuam.

John Culenan, Bishop of Raphoe.

Eugene Swiny, Bishop of Kilmore.

Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala.

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

Antony Geoghegan, Bishop of Clonmacnois.

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

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

Hugh Burk, Bishop of Kilmacdough.

William Burk, Provincial of the Franciscans.

James, Abbot of Cong, and Commissary of the Canon's Regular of St. Austin.

Thomas Keran, Abbot of Boyle.

Charles Kelly, Dean of Tuam.

Bernard Egan, Proctor for the Provincial of the Dominicans.

Richard O'Kelly, Prior of Rathbran.

Thady Egan, Provost of Tuam.

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

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

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

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

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

Leitrim

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

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

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

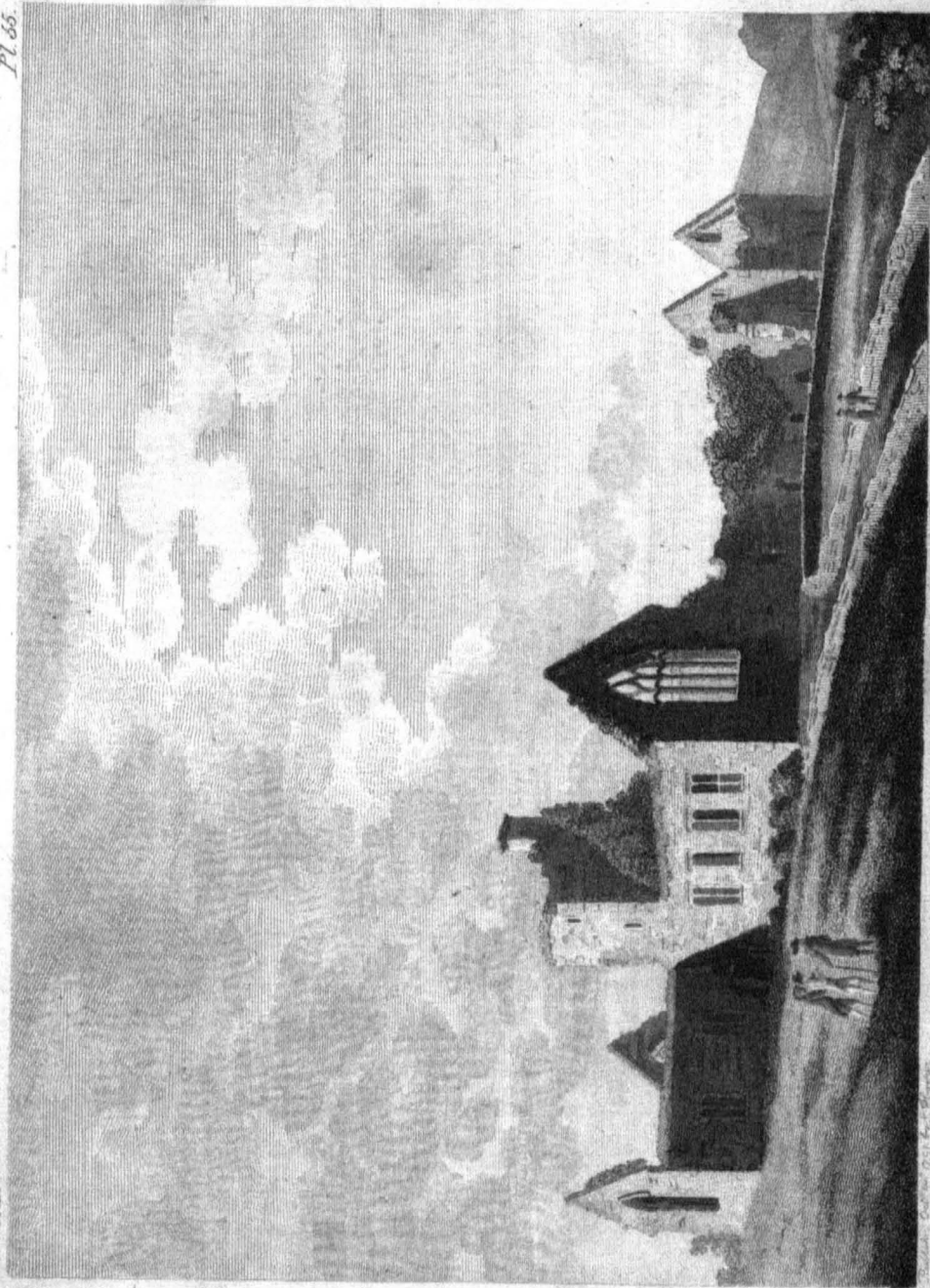
### ABBAY OF DROMAHAIRE.

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

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

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

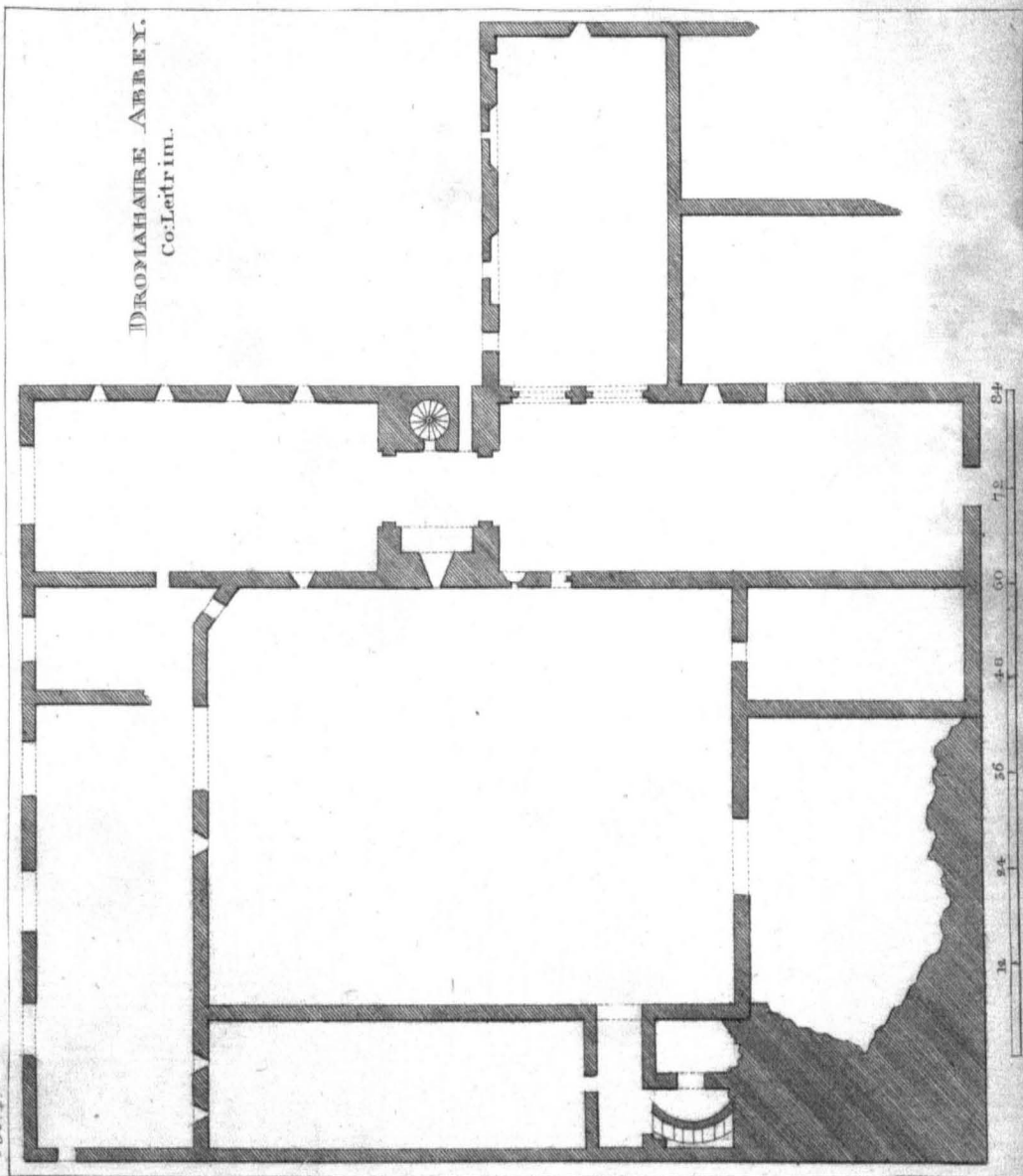
ONE of the O'Rourks was an active rebel in 1588. On his submission, he went to England and was introduced to Queen Elizabeth, but refused to bend his knee. Being asked why he did not, he answered that he was not accustomed to it. How, says a smart English Lord, not to images? Aye, replied O'Rourk, but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

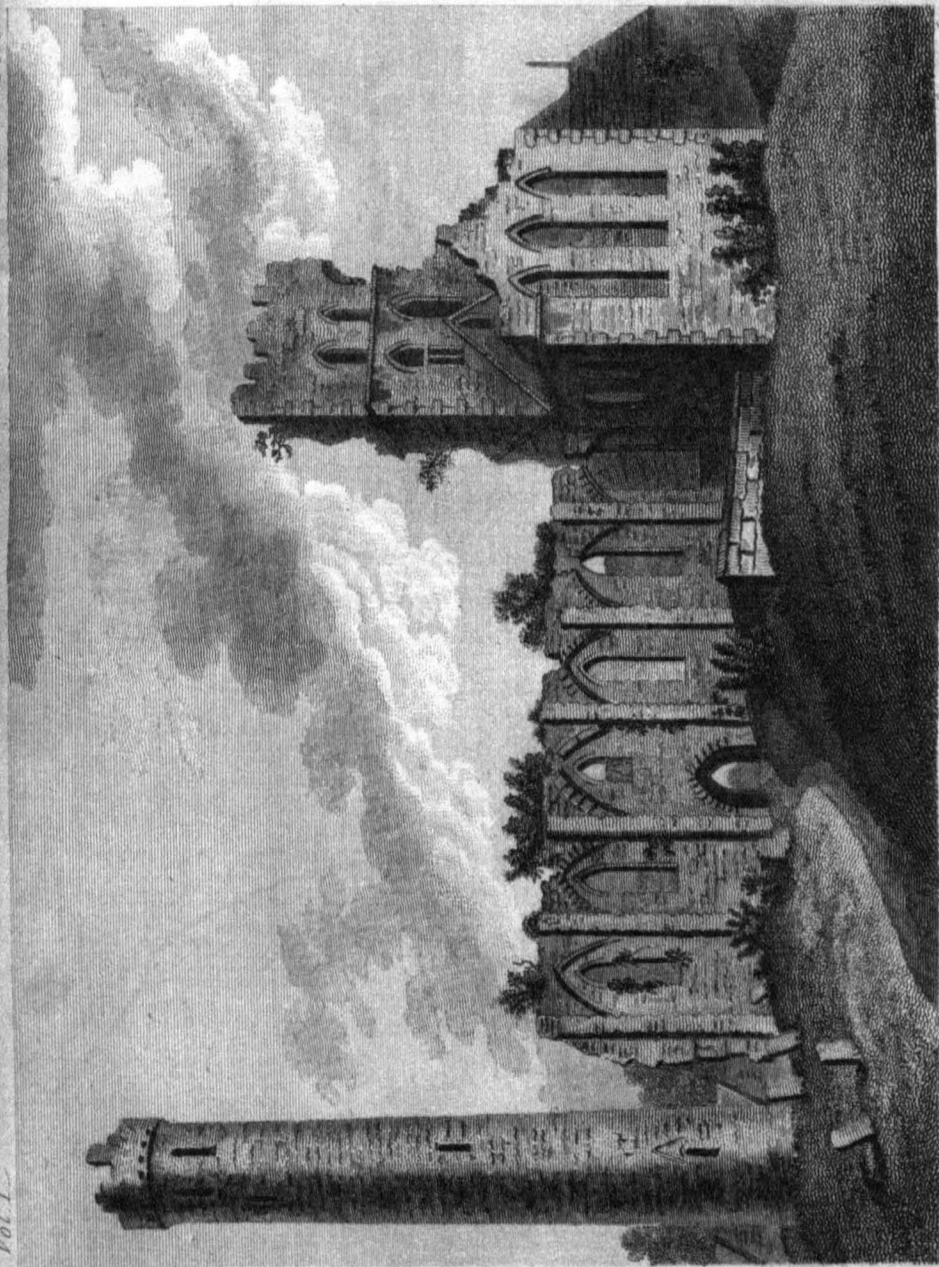


ABBEY OF DROGHEDA, CO. LEITRIM.



DROMAIRE ABBEY.  
Co. Leitrim.





Pub. June 7 1791 by J. Hooper

KILDARE ABBEY, Co. Kildare.

W. Murray sc.

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

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

### KILDARE ABBEY, KILDARE.

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

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

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

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

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