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Fig. 192: Silliothill: Zone of archaeological potential.



## COUNTY KILDARE

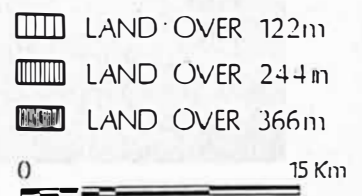


Fig. 1: Co. Kildare: Location map of boroughs and towns.









Fig. 3: Ards Scull motte, aerial view (courtesy Cambridge Aerial Coll.)



ARDSCULL MOTTE  
SKETCH PLAN

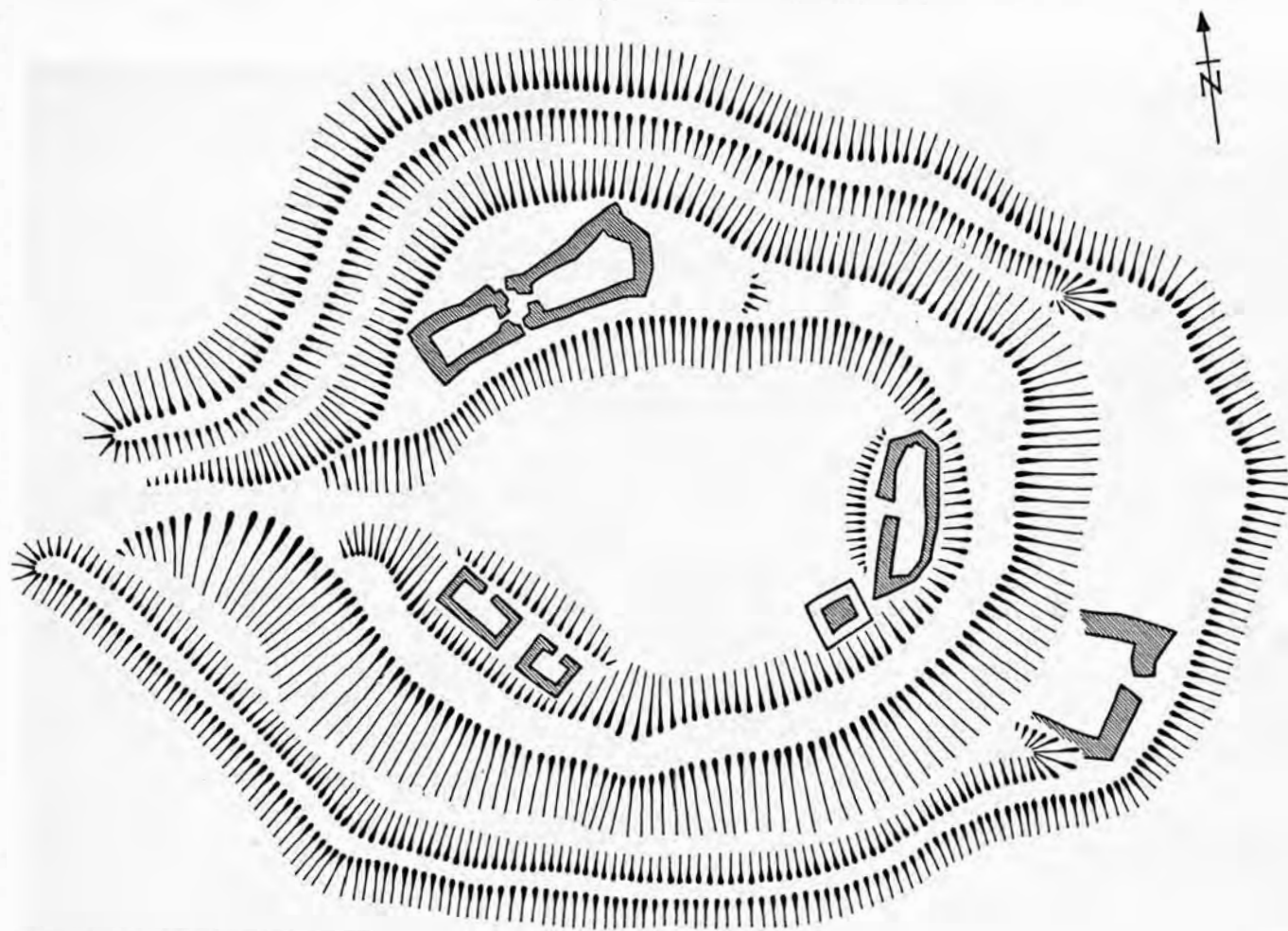


Fig. 4: Sketch plan of Ardsclull motte showing features surveyed by Beaufort in 1789.

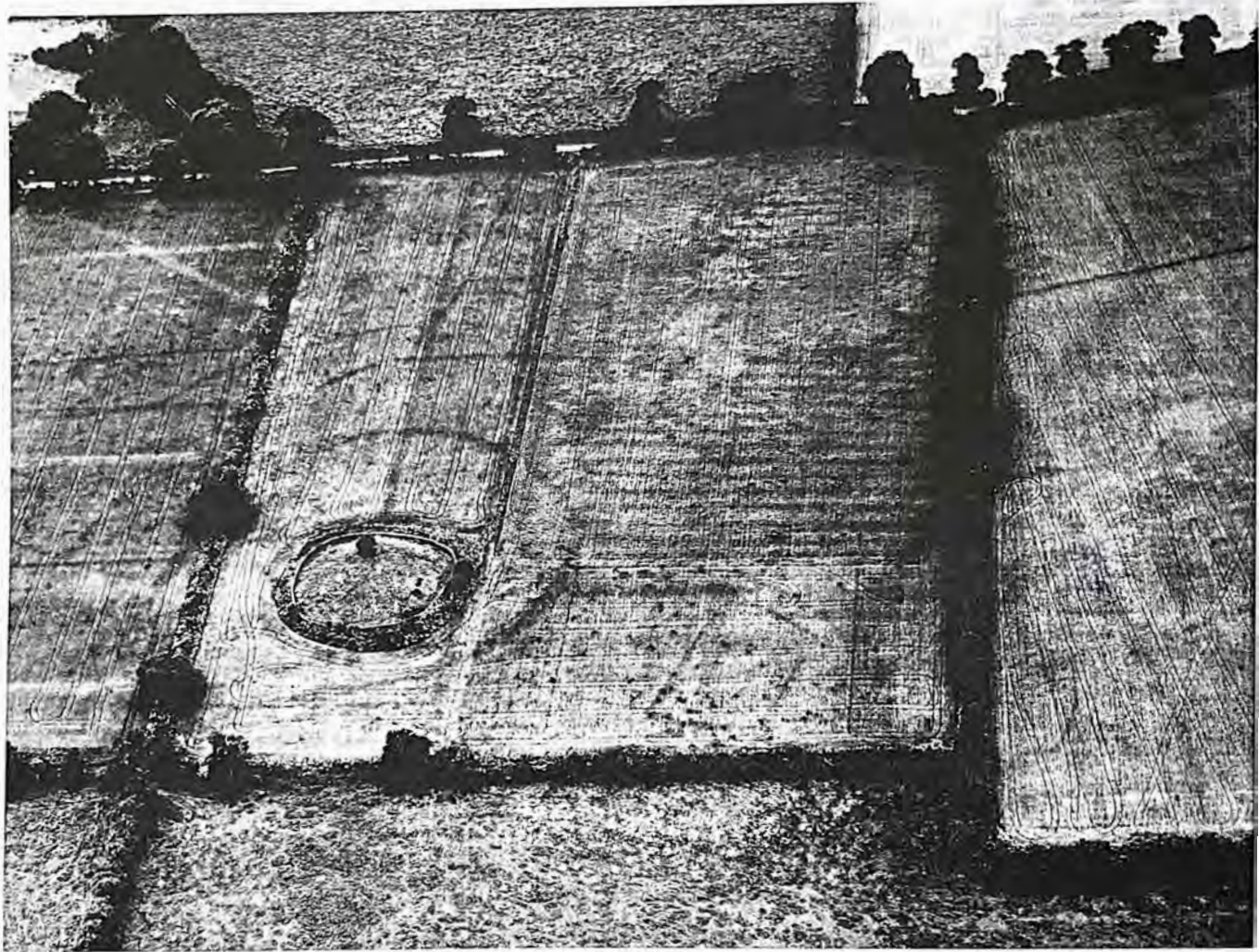


Fig. 5: Ardsclull parish church, aerial view (courtesy Cambridge Aerial Coll.).



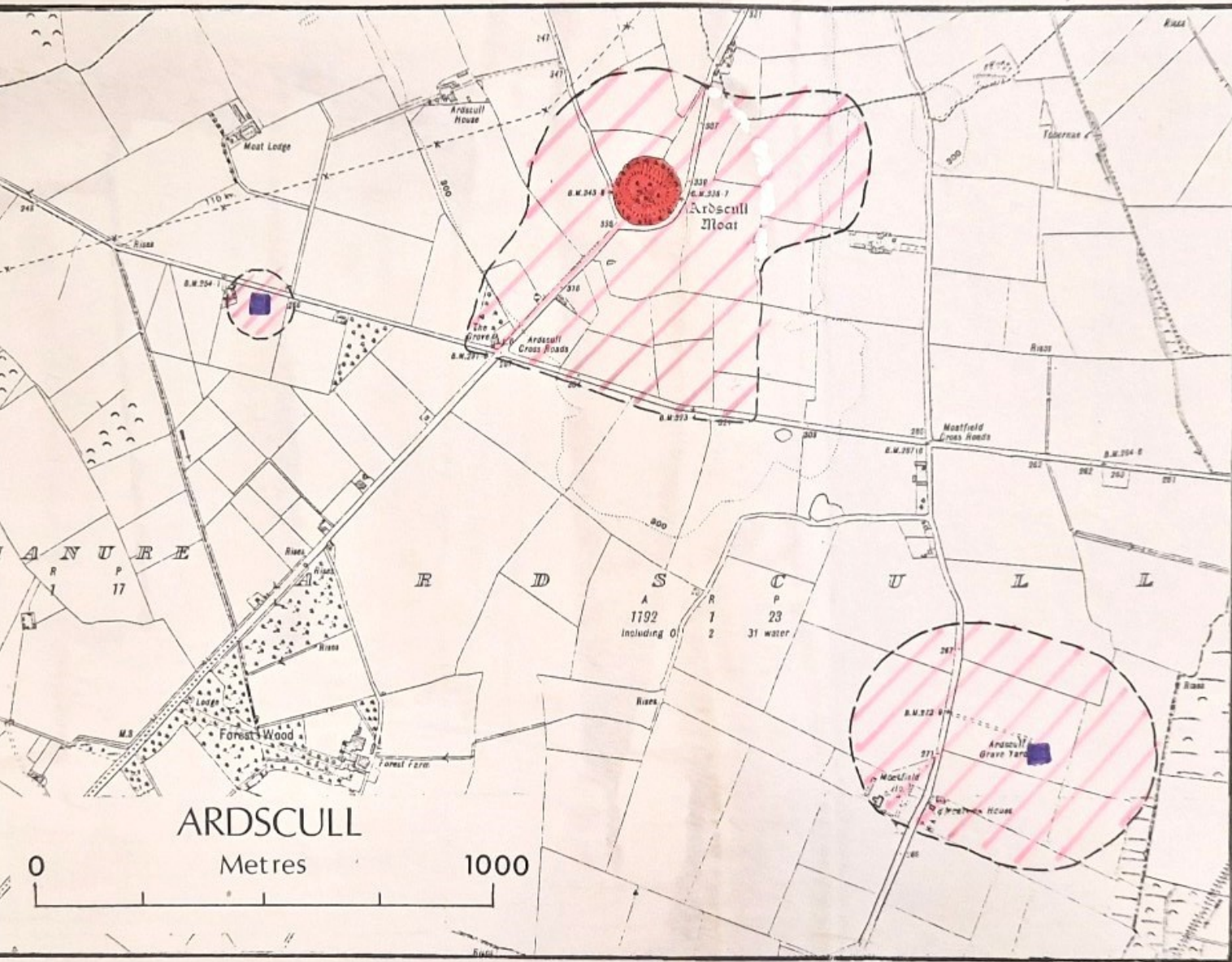


Fig. 6. Ardsull: Zone of archaeological potential

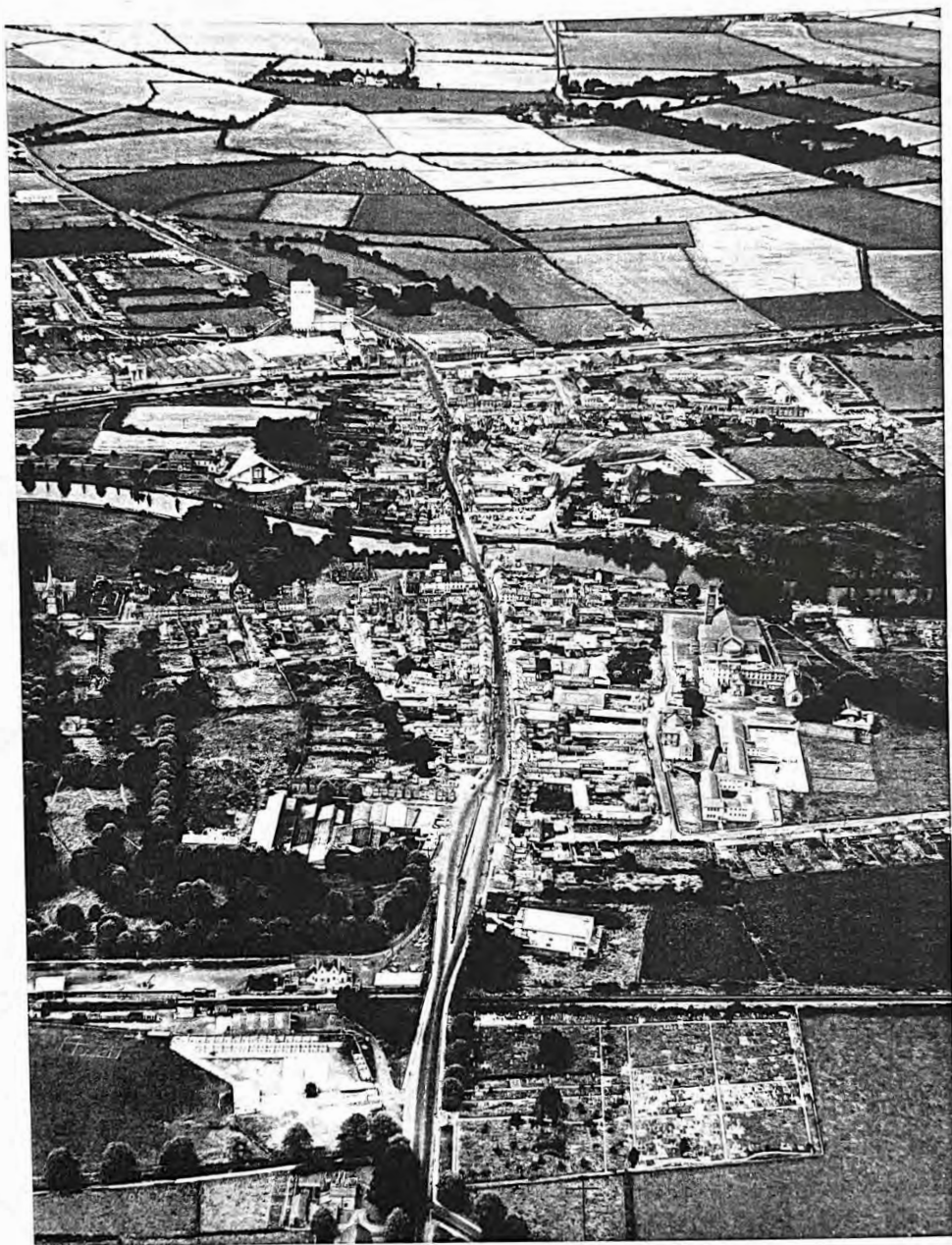


Fig. 7: Athy: aerial view from east (courtesy Cambridge Aerial Coll.).



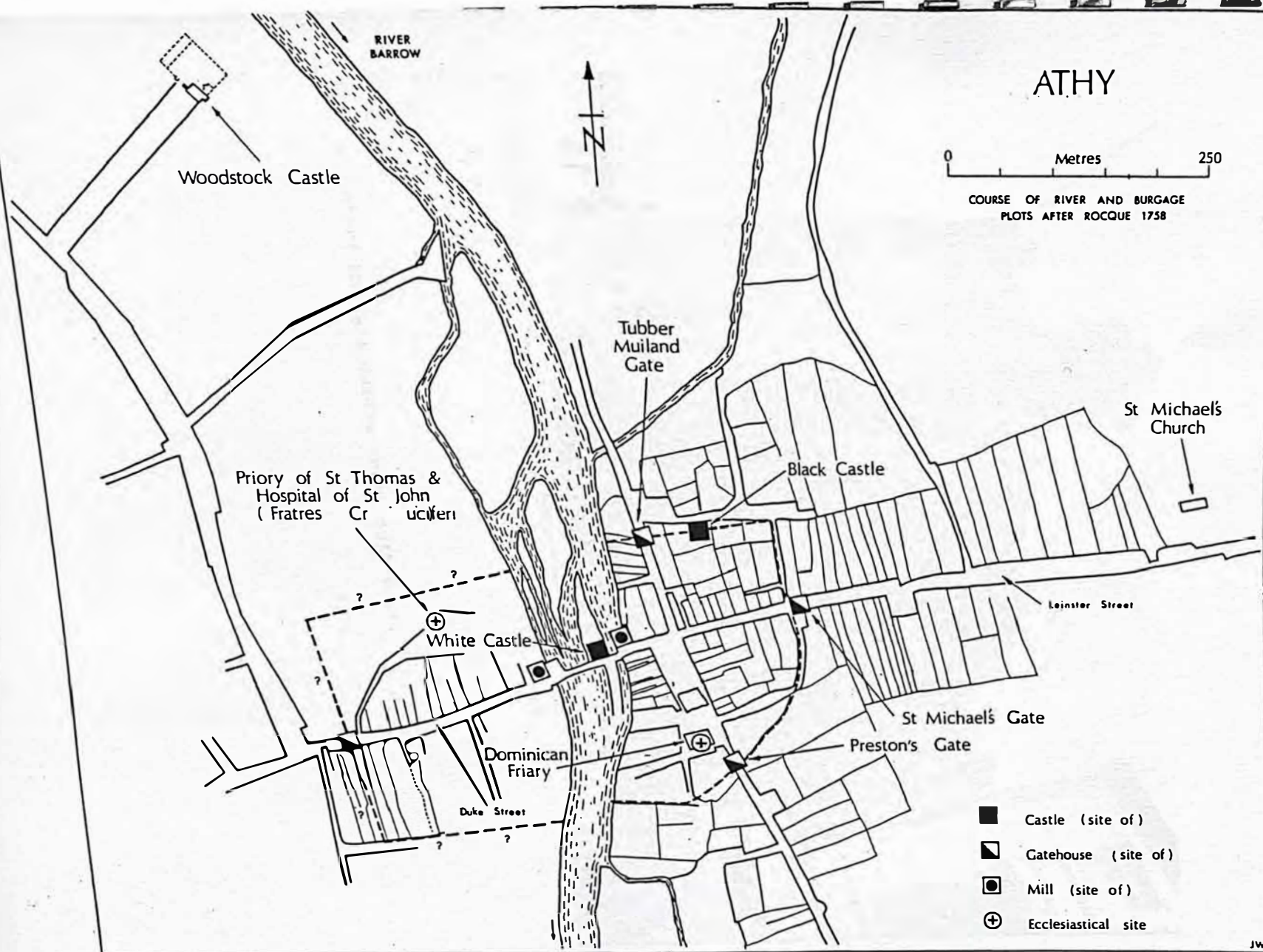


Fig. 8: Athy: Outline plan showing principal archaeological features



Fig. 9: Athy: White's castle from south-east.



Fig. 10: Athy: White's castle from south-west.



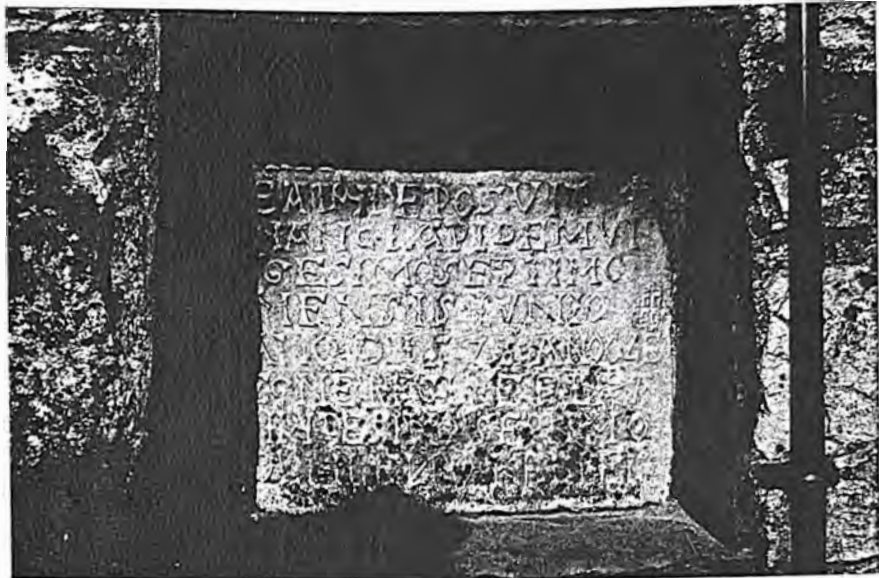


Fig. 11: White's castle, Athy: plaque no. 1.

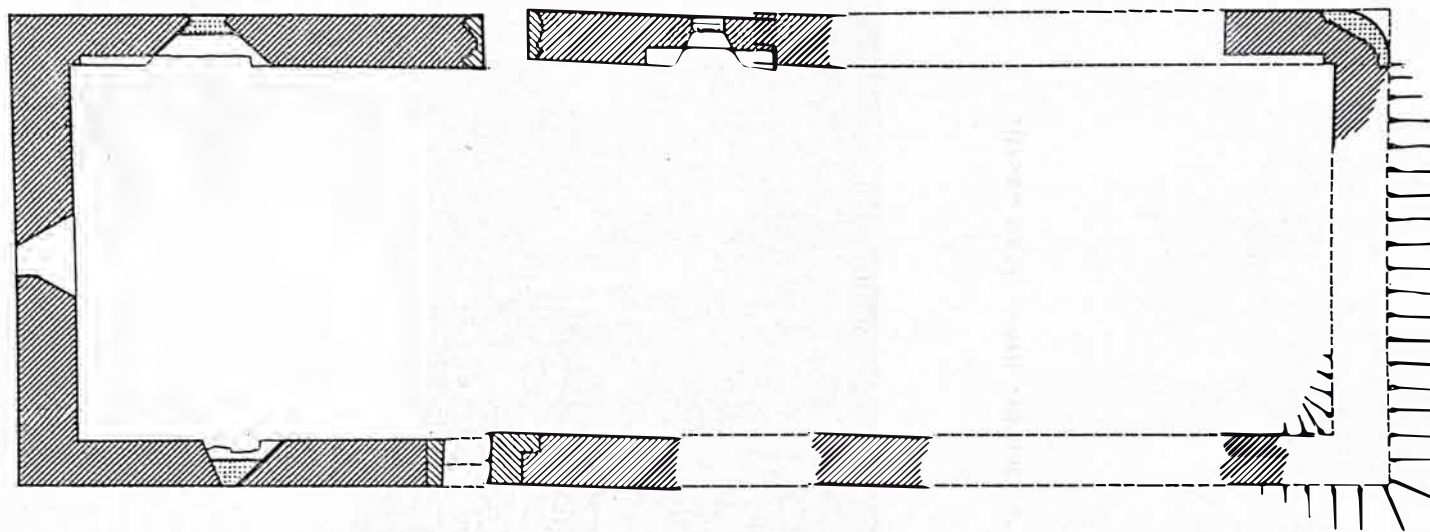





Fig. 12: White's castle, Athy: plaque no. 2.





Fig. 13: Frazer's copy of Du Noyer's view of Preston's Gate, Athy, in the early nineteenth century (courtesy of National Library of Ireland).



-  13<sup>th</sup> CENT
-  15<sup>th</sup> CENT
-  MODERN



0 Metres 5

## ATHY : ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Fig. 14: Ground plan of St. Michael's Church, Athy.

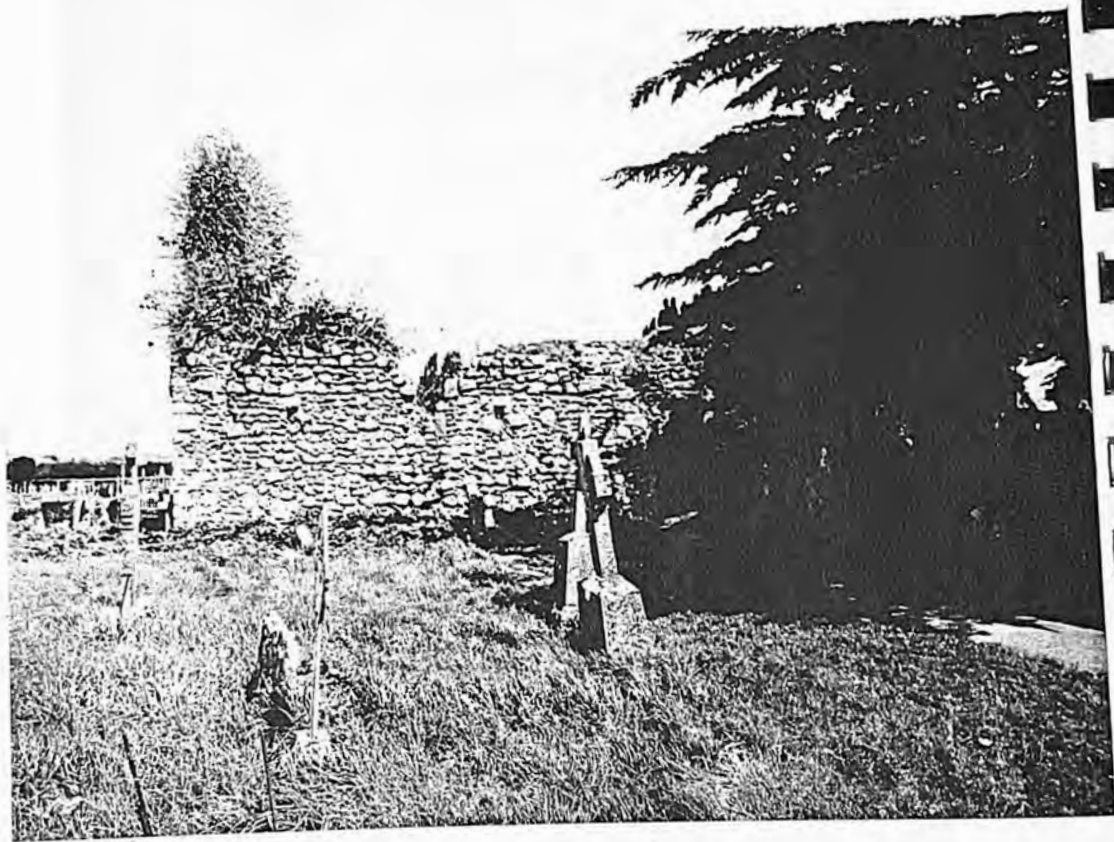


Fig. 15: St. Michael's church, Athy, from south.



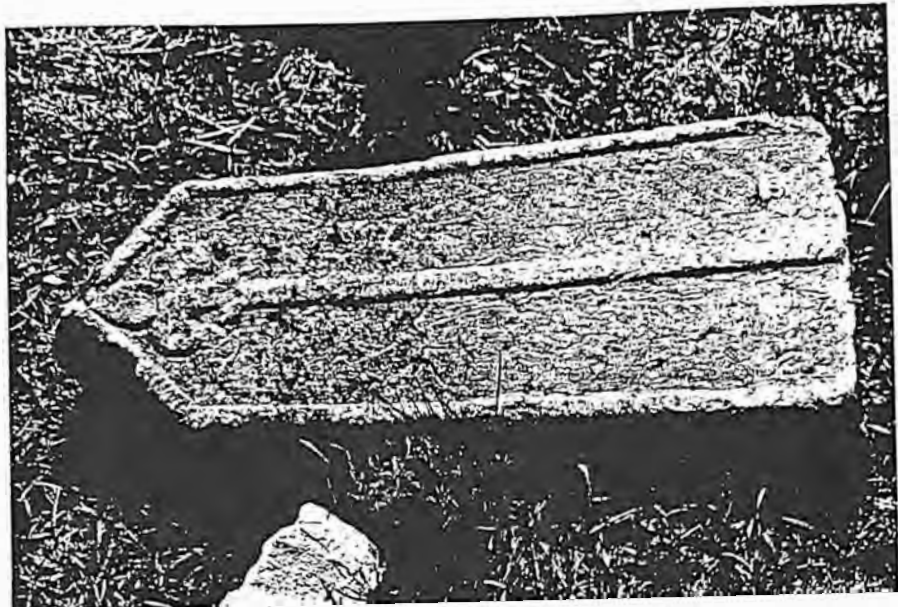


Fig. 16: St. Michael's church, Athy, 13th cent. grave slab.

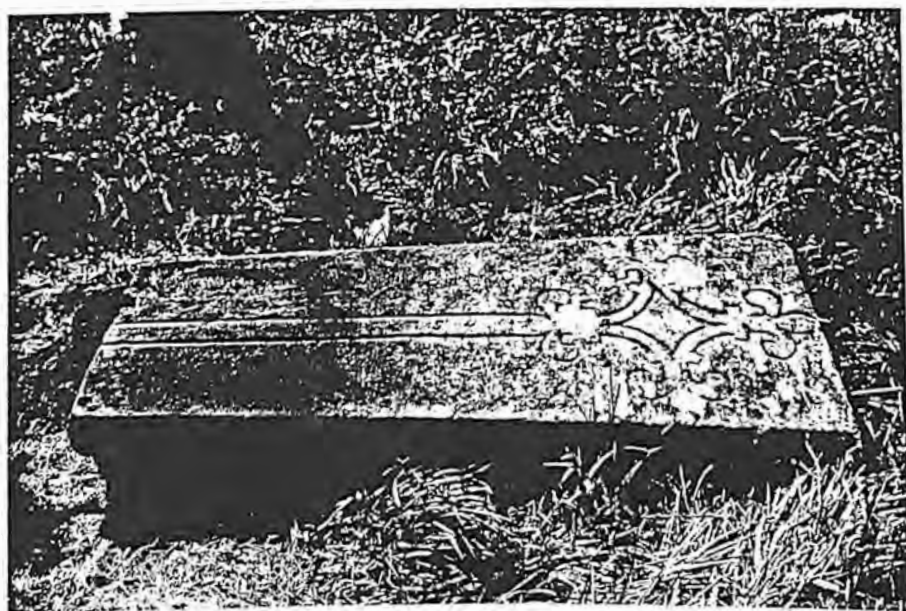


Fig. 17: St. Michael's church, Athy, 13th cent. grave slab.



Fig. 18: Crucifixion plaque from St. Michael's church, Athy.

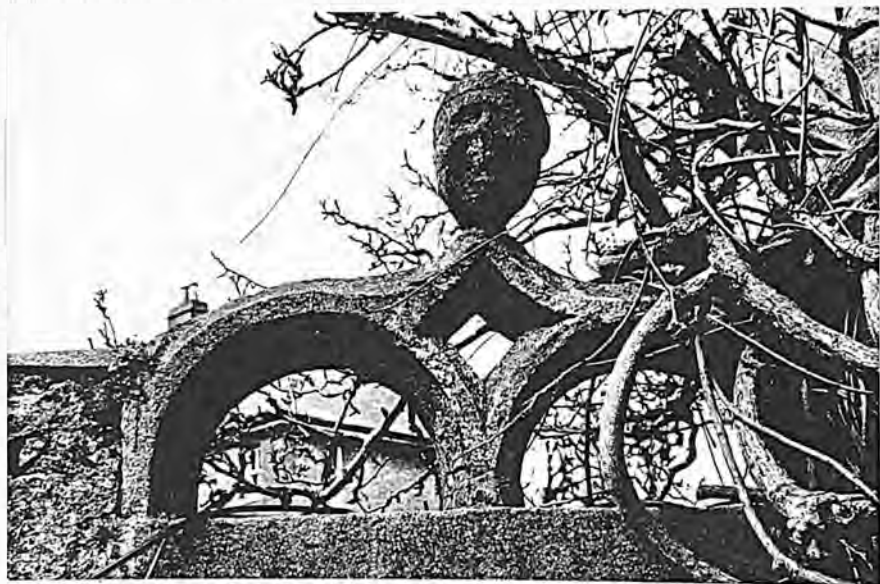


Fig. 19: Window-head and facemask at St. John's House, Athy.



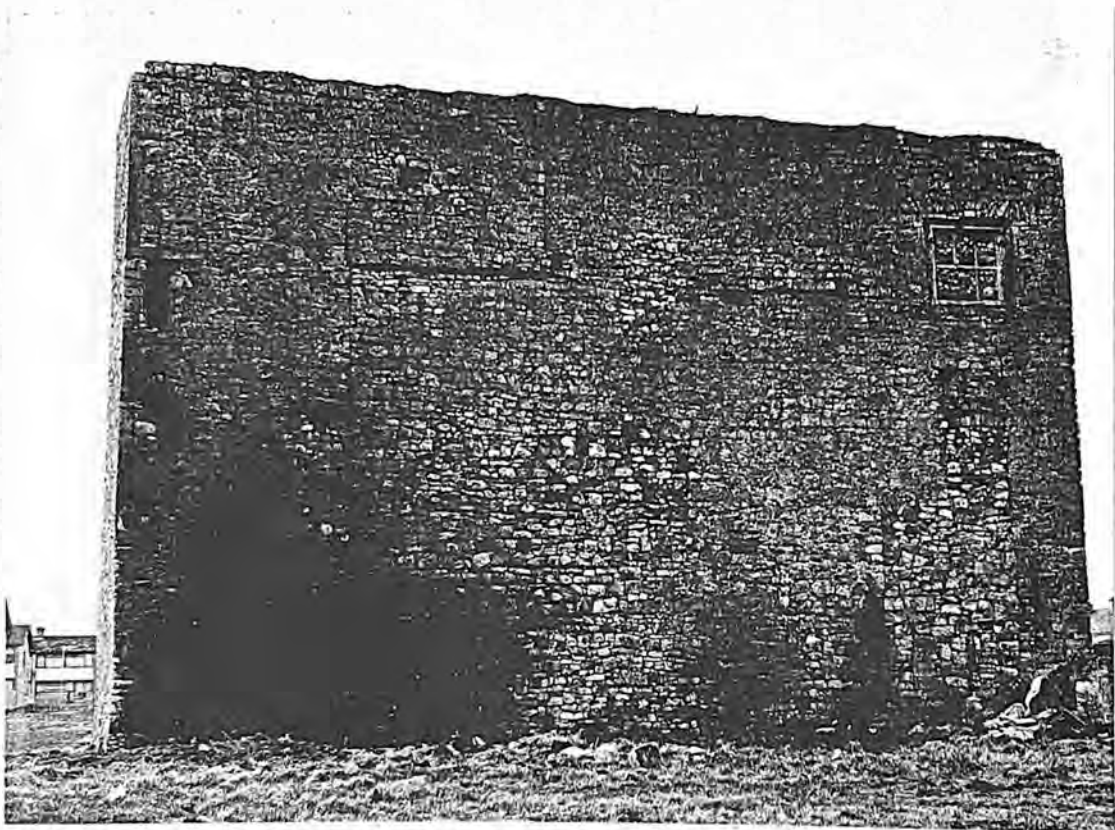
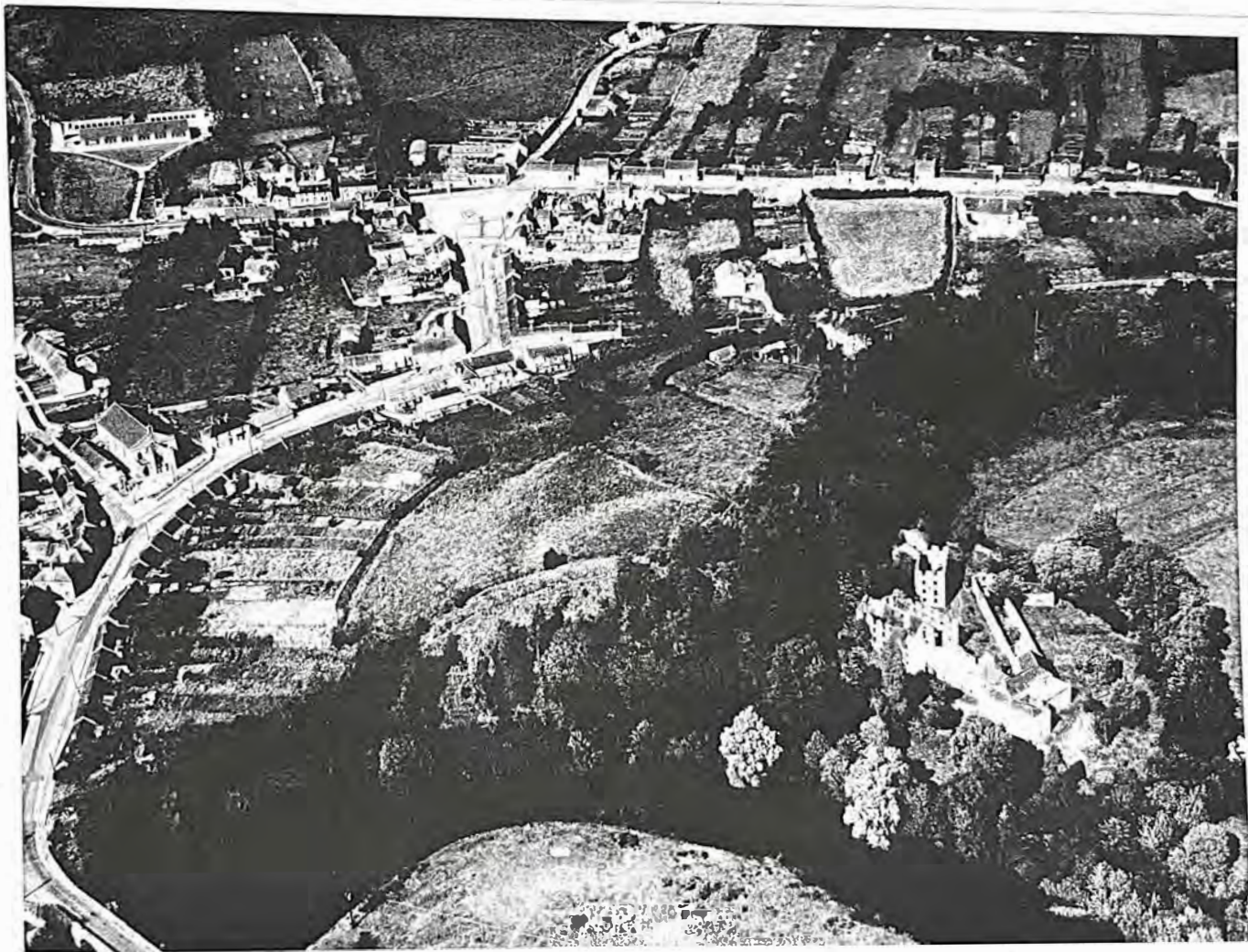


Fig. 20: Woodstock castle, Athy, from east.







22: Ballymore Eustace: aerial view from south (courtesy of Cambridge Aerial Coll.).

BALLYMORE EUSTACE Castle, Co. of Wicklow. 16<sup>th</sup> from *Dublin*

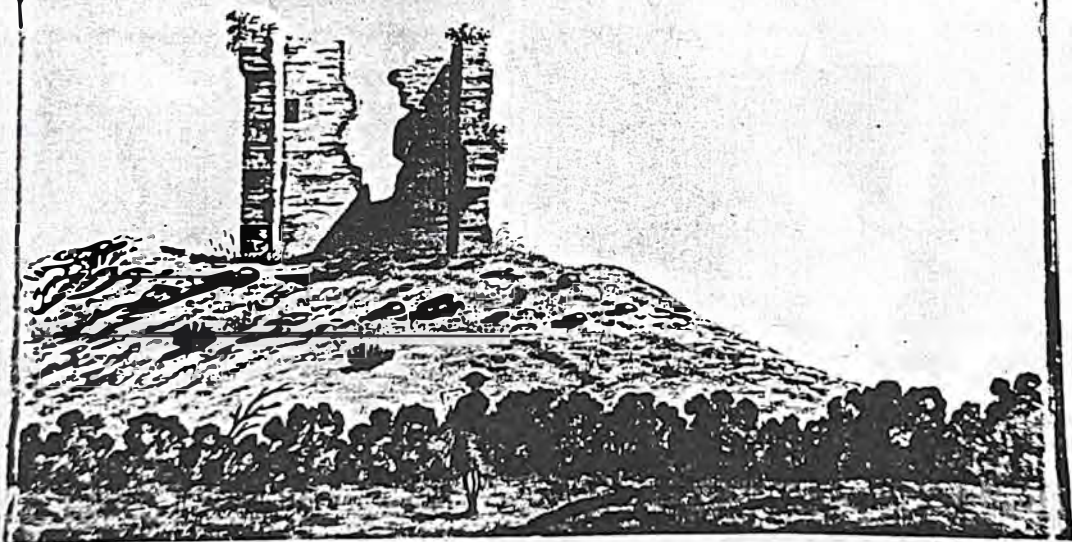


Fig. 23: Gabriel Beranger's view of the castle at Ballymore Eustace, 1773 (National Library of Ireland).





Fig. 24: View of castle site at Close Hill, Ballymore  
Eustace.



Fig. 25: St. Mary's church, Ballymore Eustace: font.



Fig. 26: St. Mary's churchyard, Ballymore Eustace: cross 1.



Fig. 27: St. Mary's churchyard, Ballymore Eustace: cross 2.





Fig. 28: St. Mary's churchyard, Ballymore Eustace:  
cross-slab.



Fig. 29: St. Mary's church, Ballymore Eustace: 16th cent. effigy from Old Kilcullen.



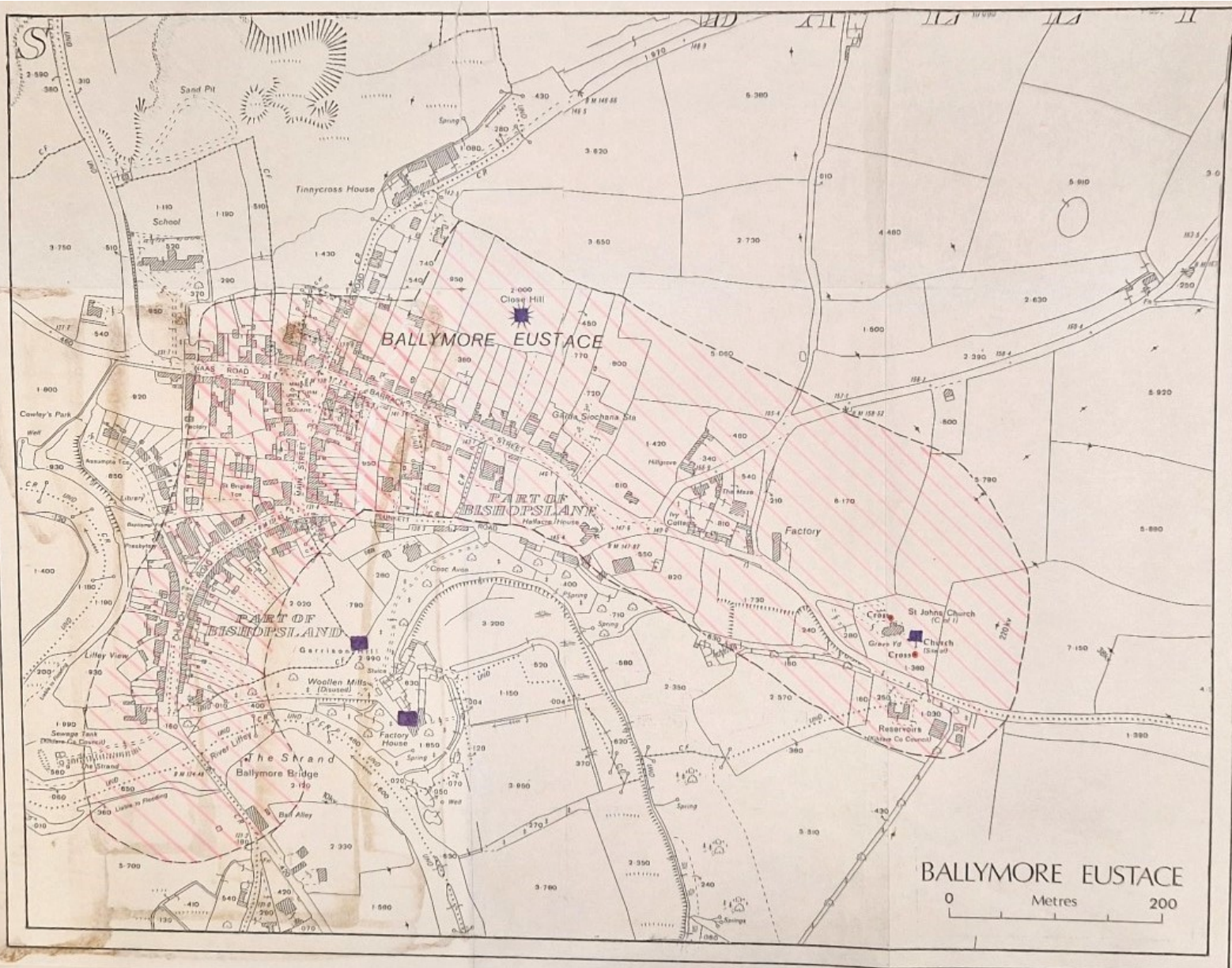


Fig. 30. Ballymore Eustace: Zone of archaeological potential

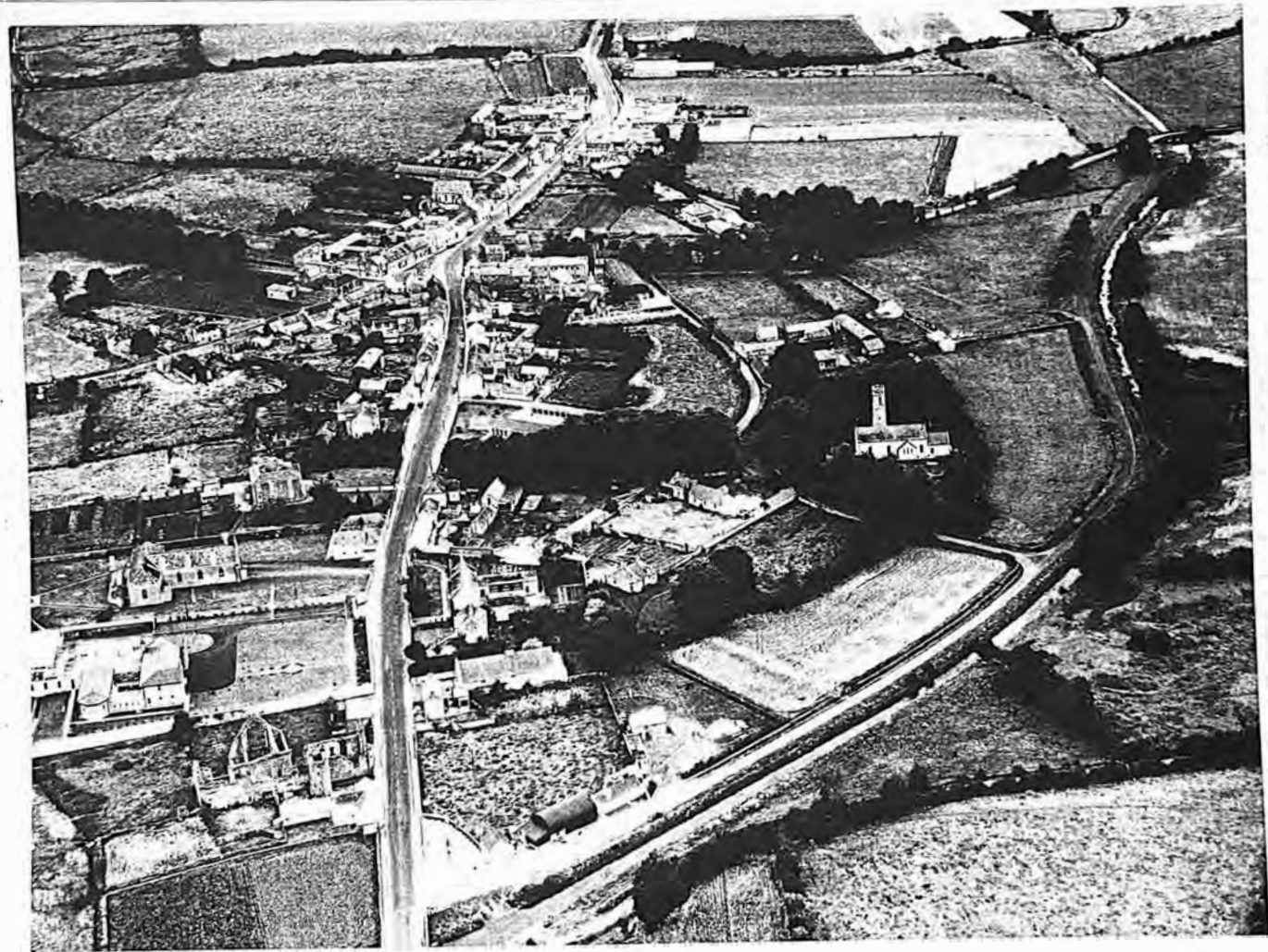


Fig. 31: Aerial view of Castledermot from south (courtesy Cambridge Aerial Coll.).



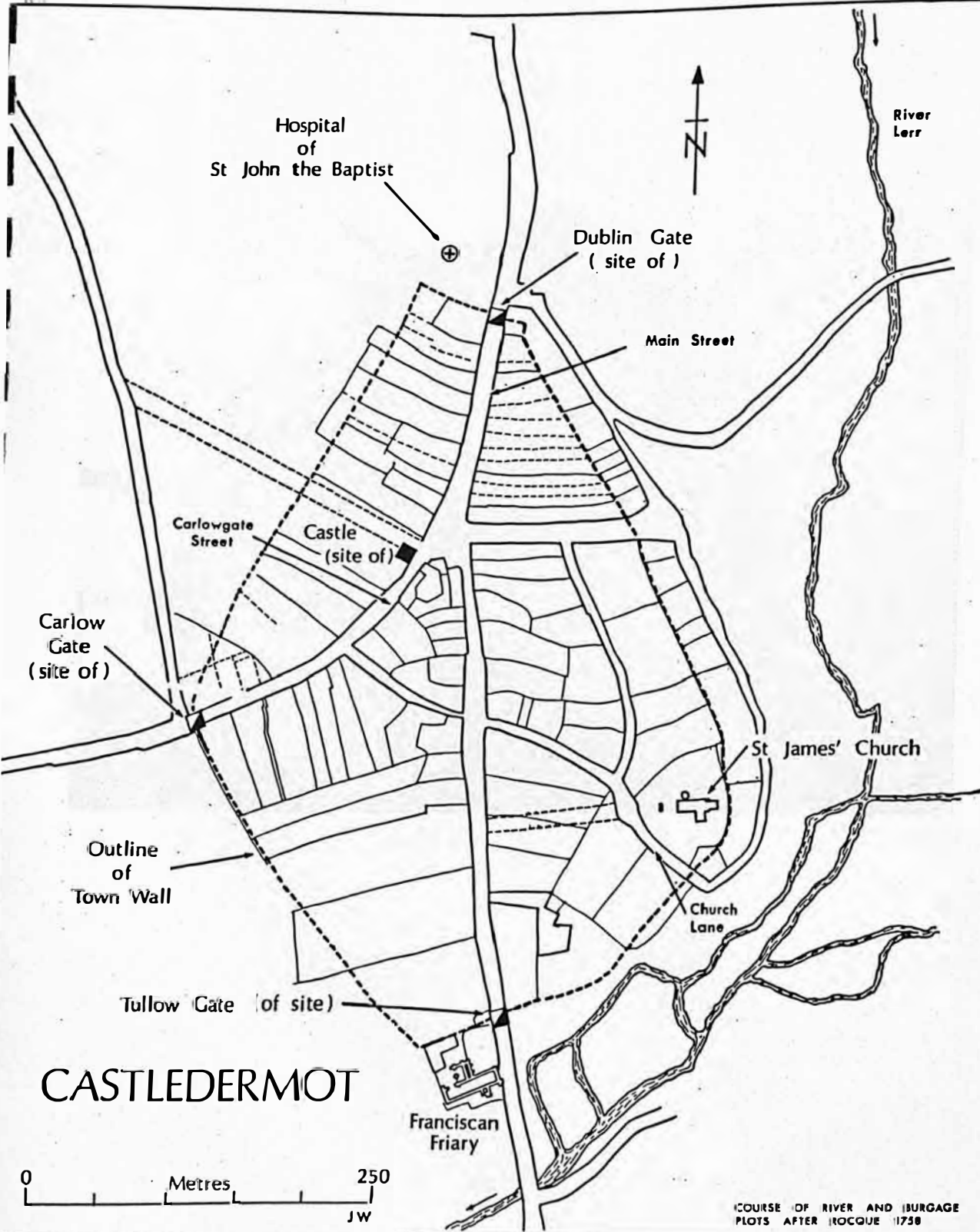


Fig. 32: Castledermot: Outline plan showing principal archaeological features.





Fig. 33: Castledermot: Carlow Gate from north-west.

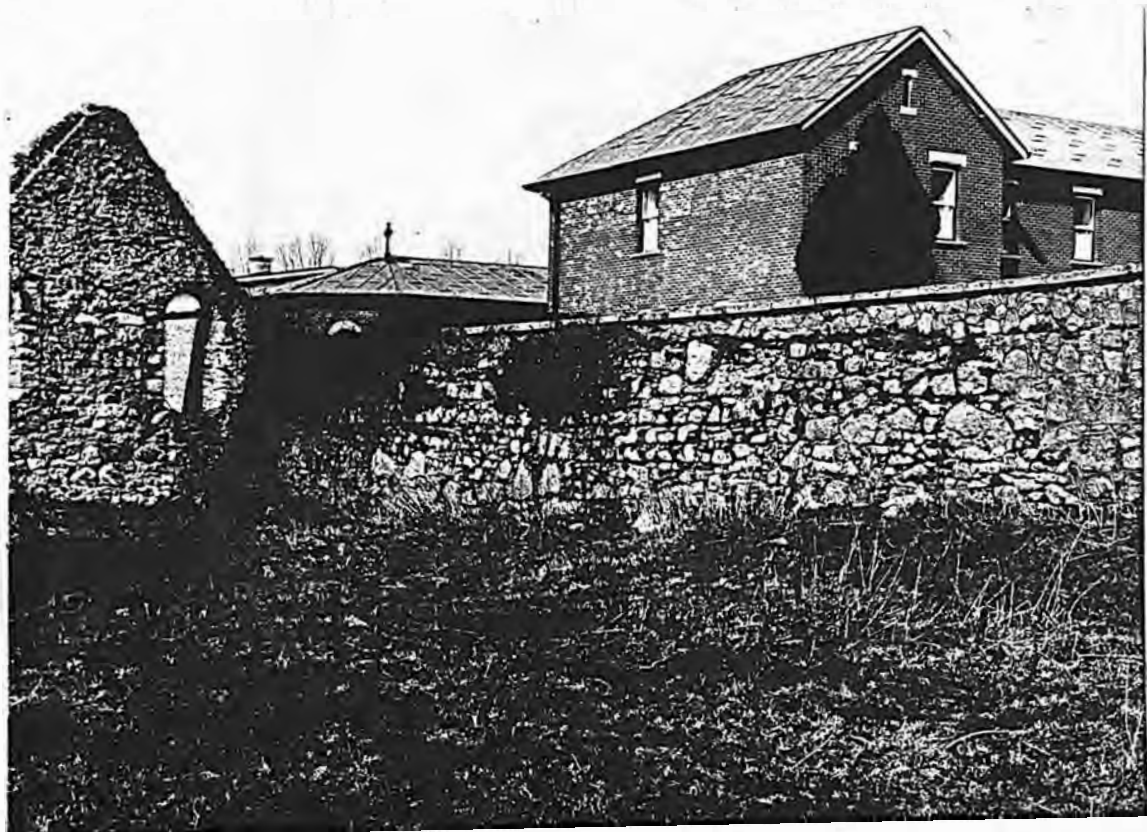


Fig. 34: Castledermot: town wall near the Franciscan friary, from south-east.

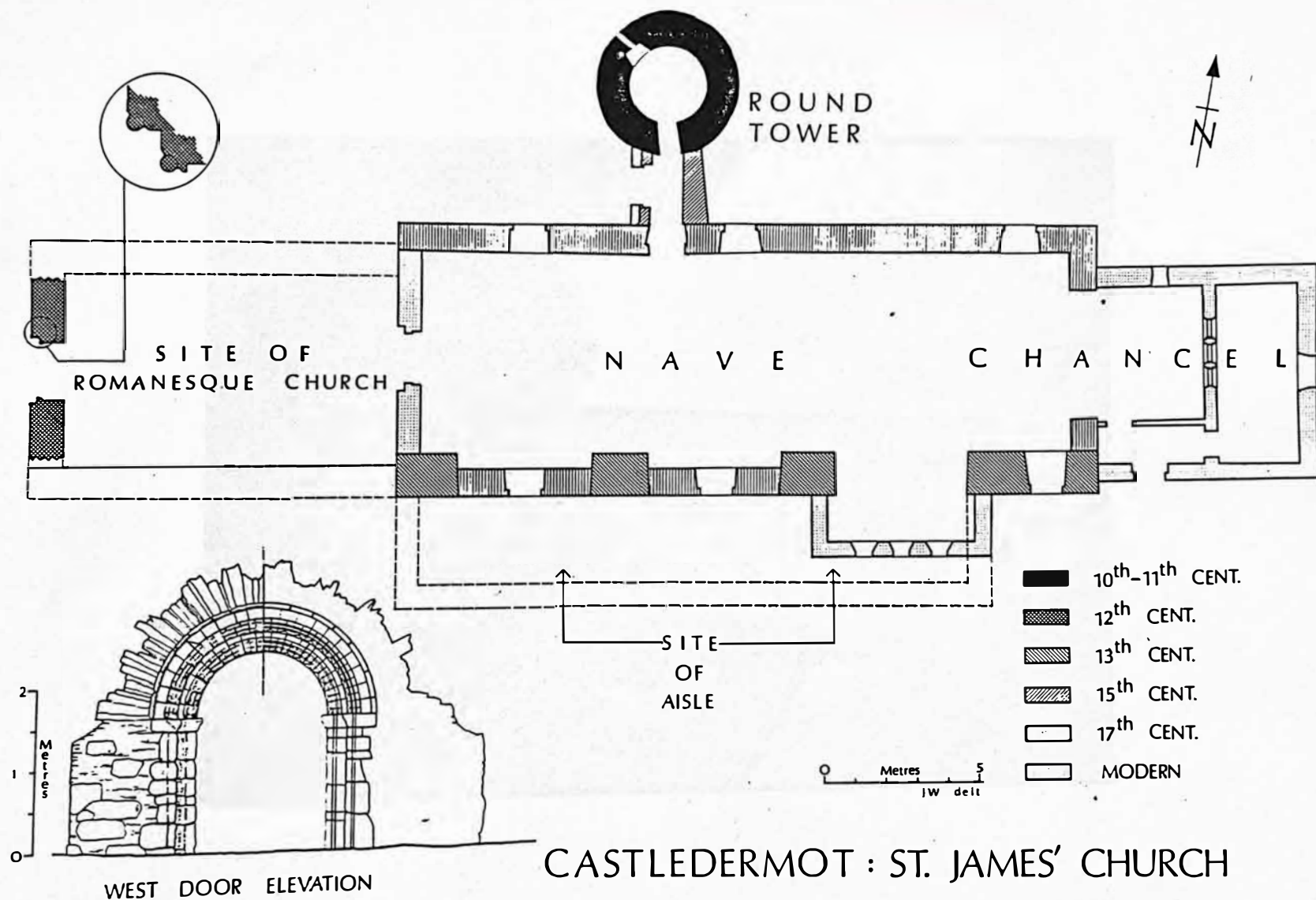


Fig. 35: St. James' parish church, Castledermot: ground plan.





Fig. 36: Round tower and Romanesque door at St. James' parish church, Castledermot, from west.

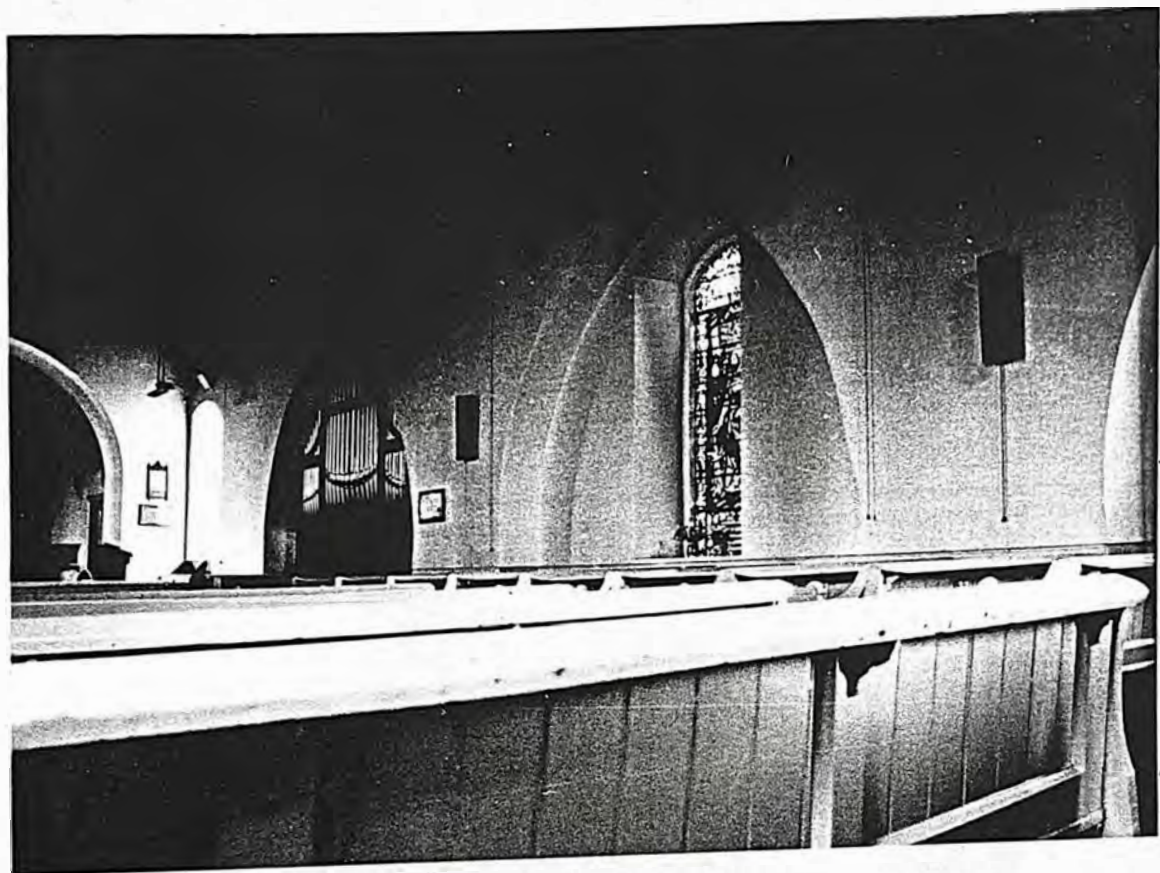


Fig. 37: Internal view of St. James' parish church, Castledermot, showing the built-up arcade in the south wall.

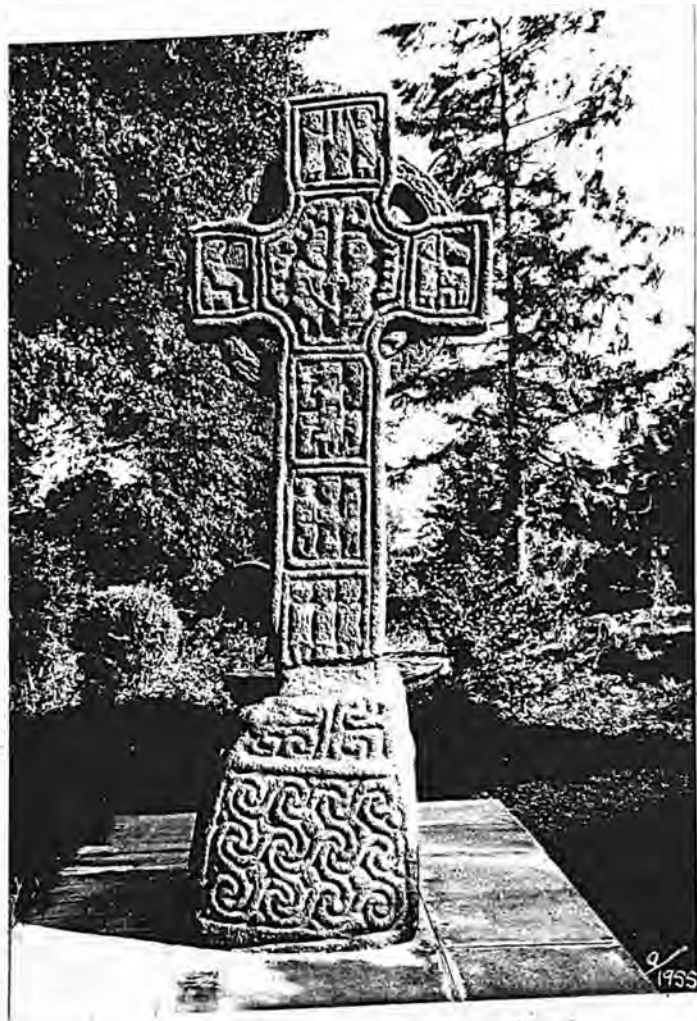


Fig. 39: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: north cross,  
west face.





Fig. 39: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: north cross, south face.



Fig. 40: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: north cross, east face.



Fig. 41: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: south cross, west face.



Fig. 42: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: south cross, north face.





Fig. 43: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: south cross,  
east face.

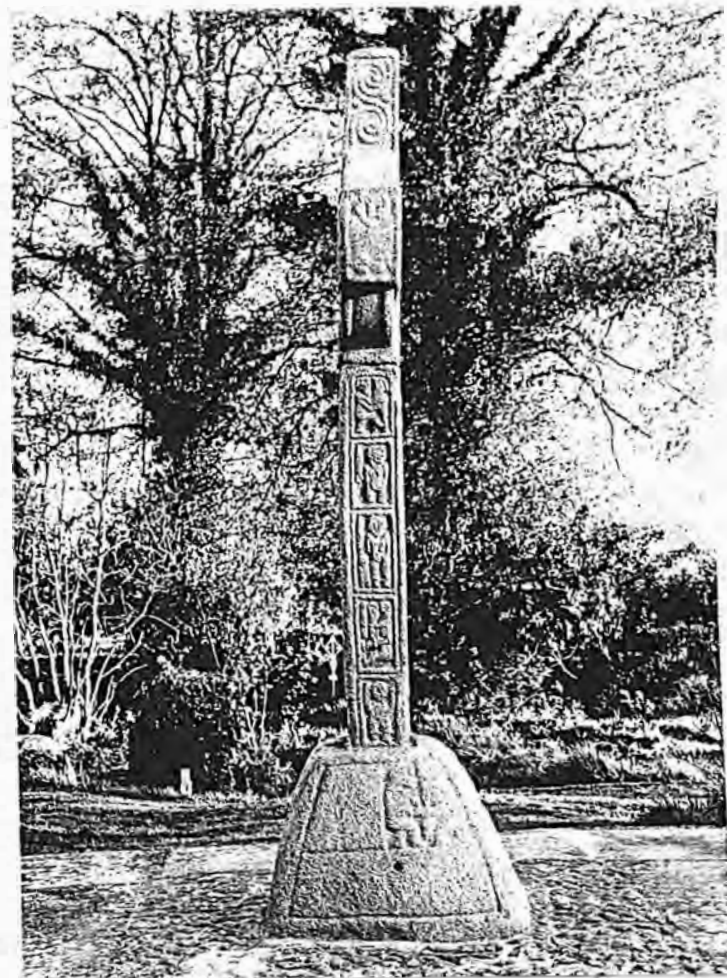


Fig. 44: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: south cross,  
south face.

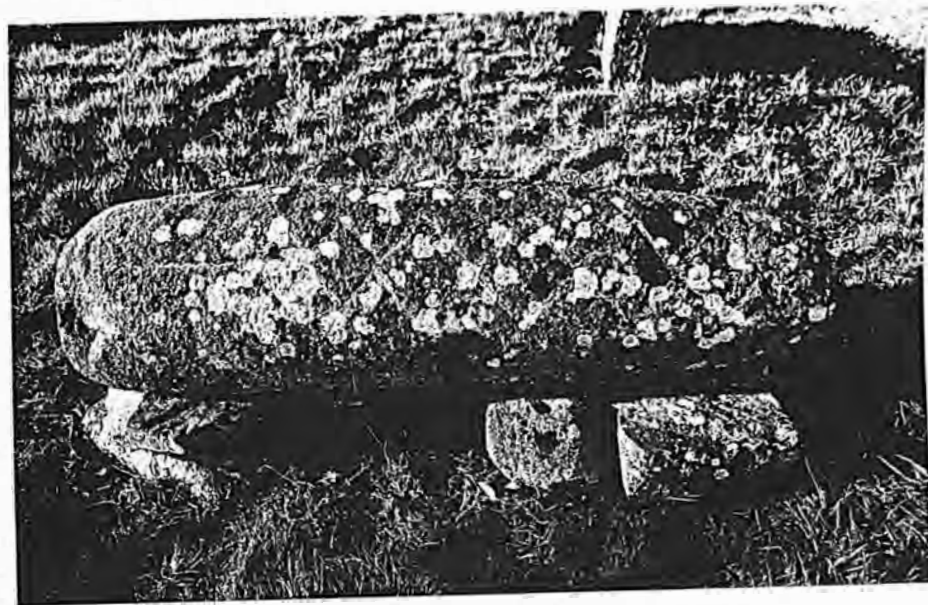


Fig. 46: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: hogback.

Fig. 45: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: base of west cross.





Fig. 47: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: incised cross-slab.

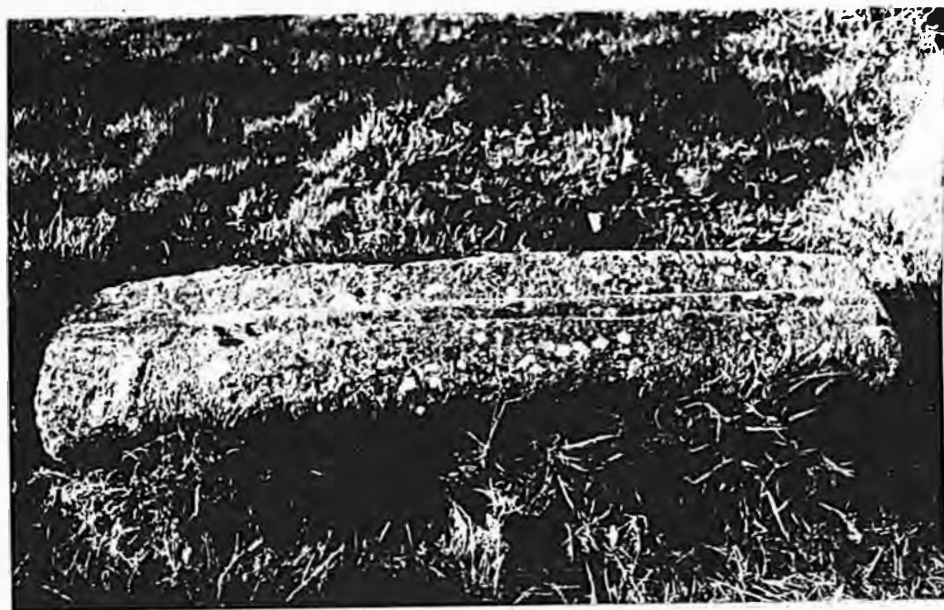


Fig. 48: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: cross-slab.





Fig. 49: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: holed cross-slab.

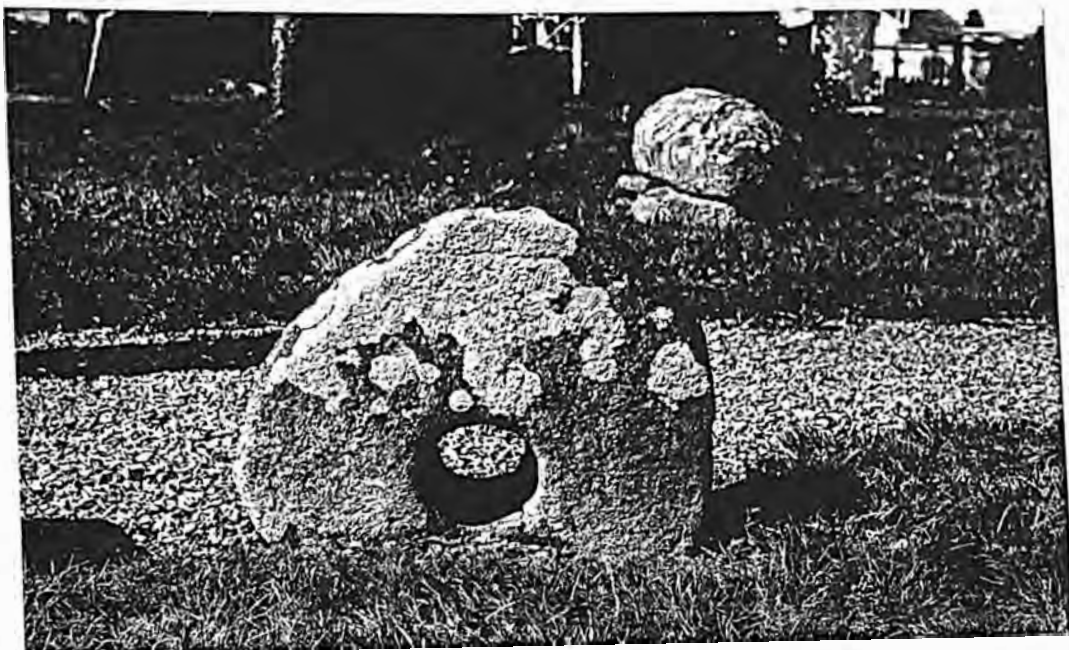


Fig. 50: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: holed stone.



Fig. 51: St. James' churchyard, Castledermot: Norman-French inscribed slab.



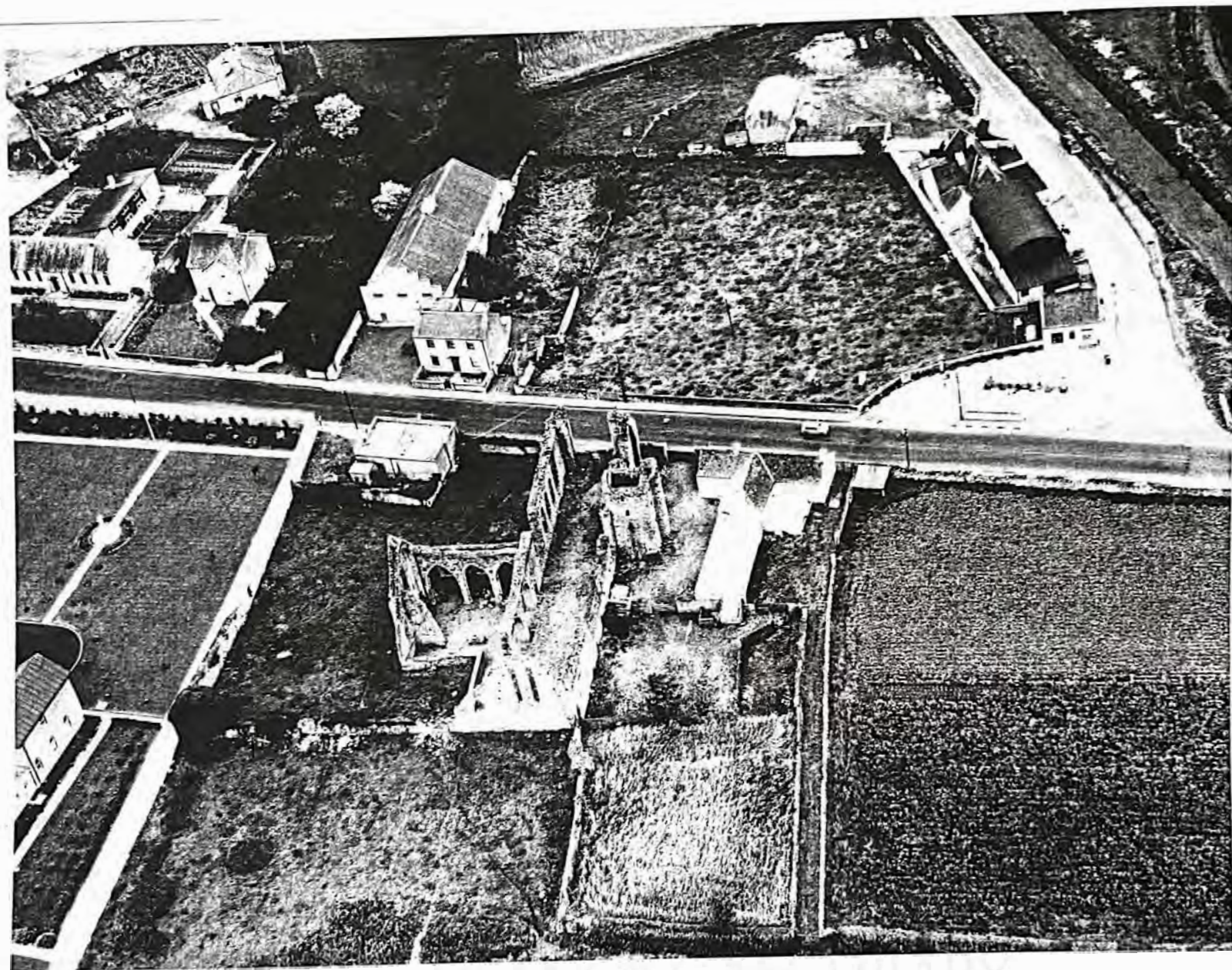
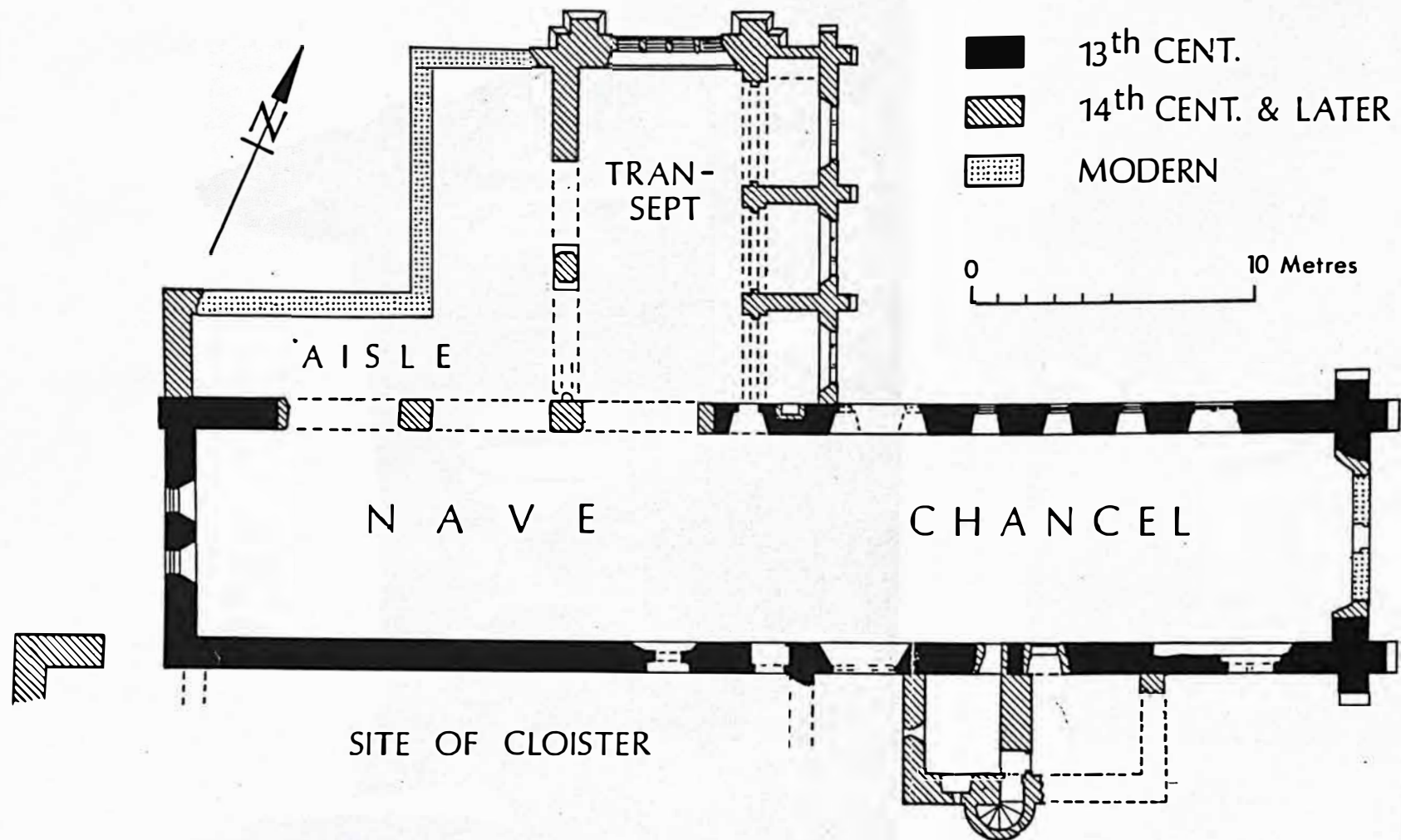


Fig. 52: Aerial view of Franciscan friary, Castledermot,  
from west (courtesy of Cambridge Aerial Coll.)





## CASTLEDERMOT: FRANCISCAN FRIARY

after Leask NB

Fig. 53: Castledermot: Franciscan Friary ground plan



Fig. 54: Franciscan friary, Castledermot: east wall of north transept showing fourteenth century switchline tracery.





Fig. 55: Franciscan friary, Castledermot: the nave looking west.

Fig. 55: Franciscan Friary, Castledermot: Nave and Transept  
drawing: 1903.



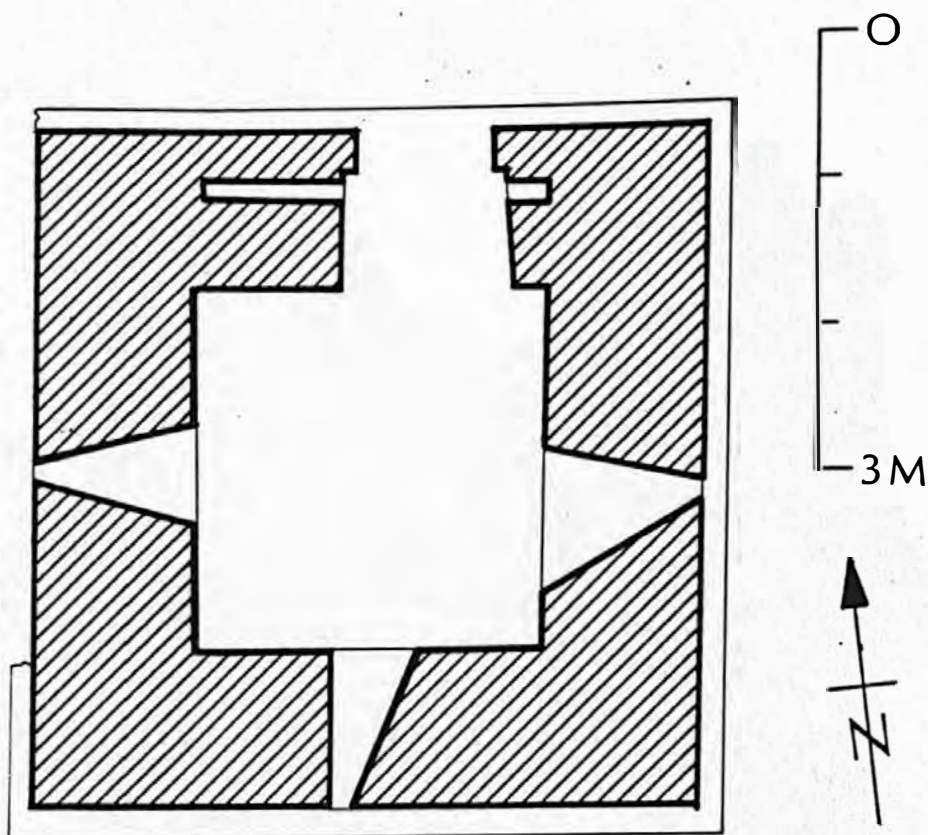
Fig. 56: Franciscan friary, Castledermot: Tallon and Skelton cadaver (1505).





Fig. 57: Tower of the priory of St. John the Baptist  
(Fratres Cruciferi), Castledermot from north-east.





CASTLEDERMOT  
PRIORY OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST  
TOWER

Fig. 58: Priory of St. John the Baptist, Castledermot:  
ground plan of tower.

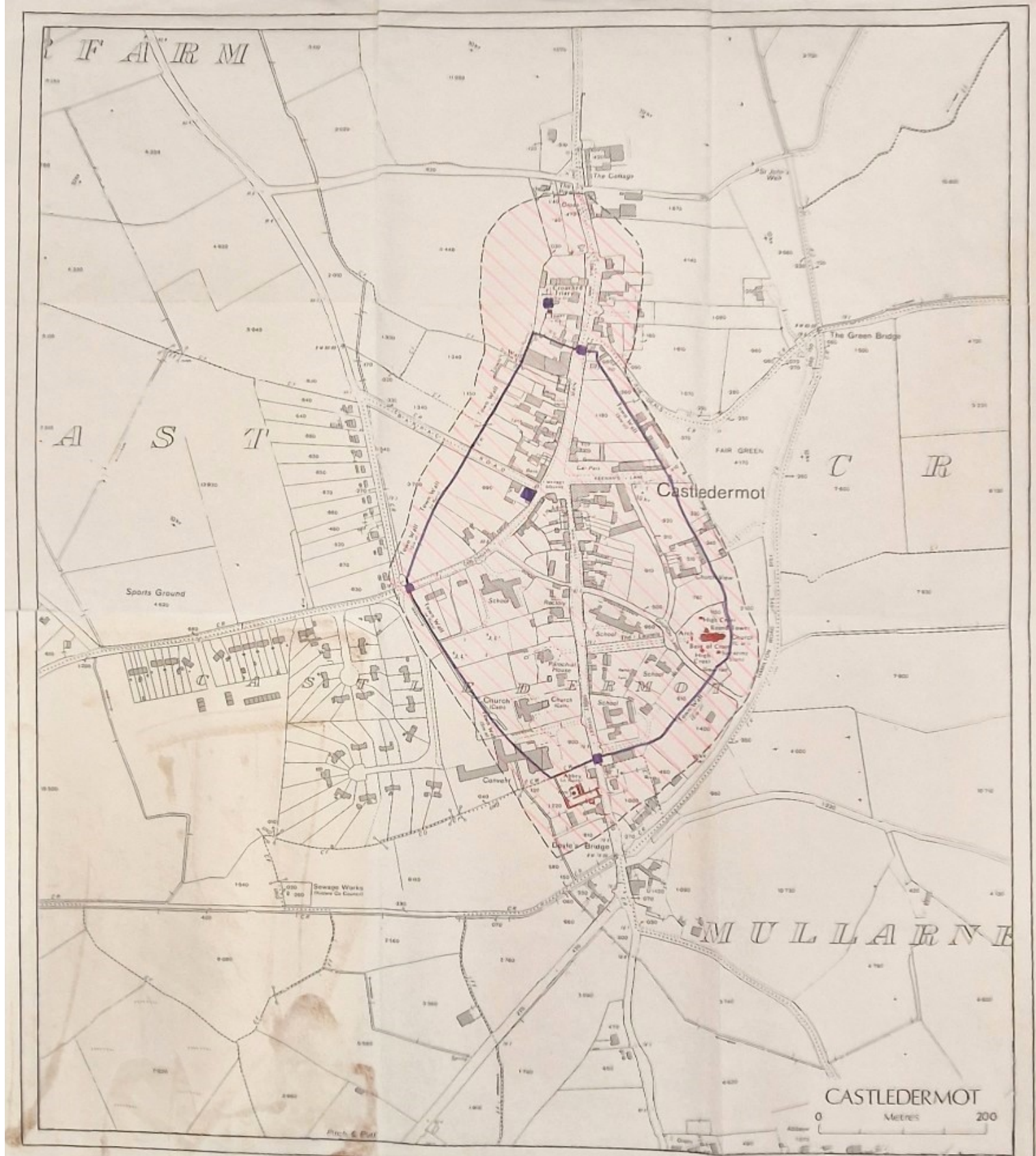


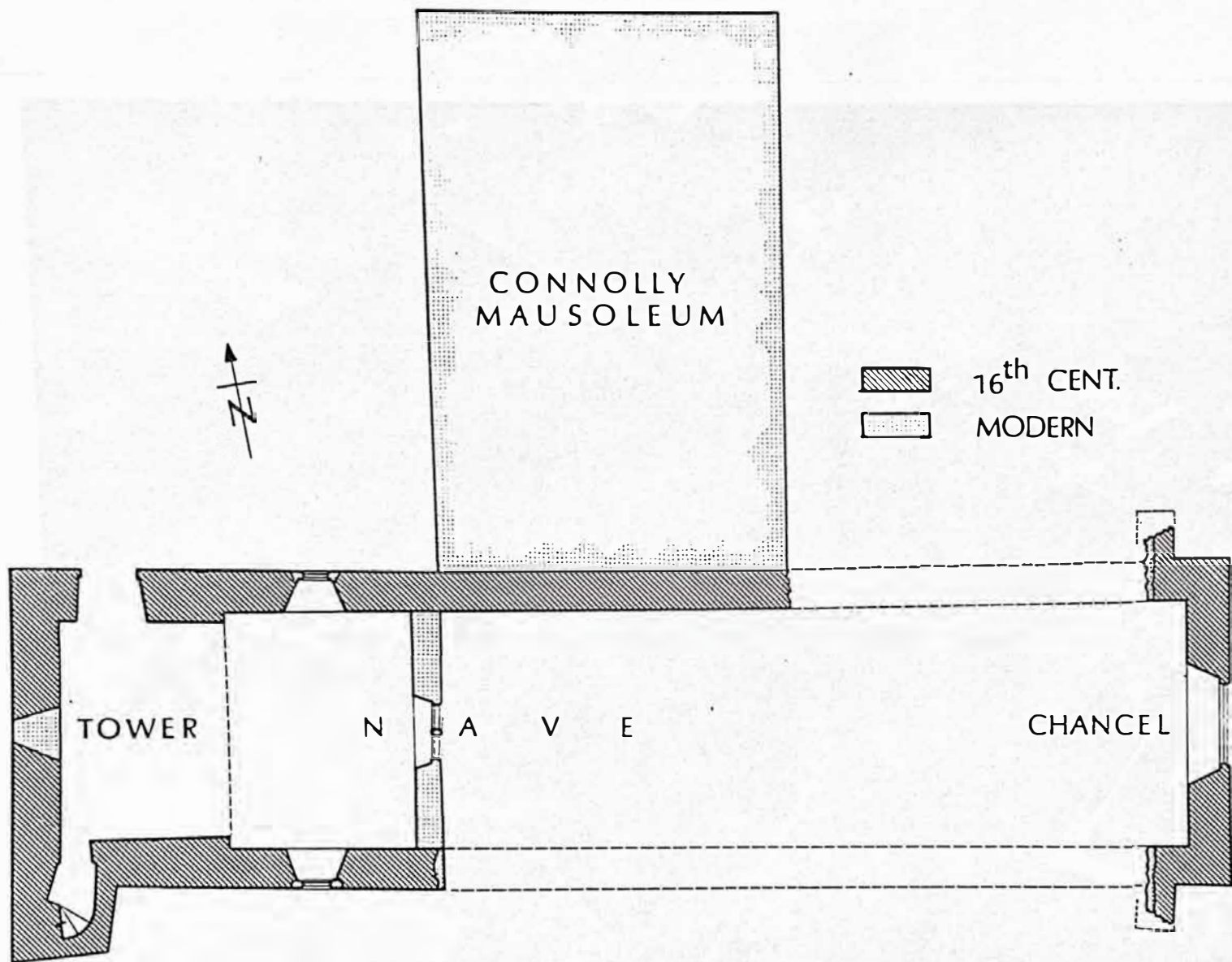
Fig. 59. Castledermot: Zone of archaeological potential





Fig. 60: Celbridge: parish church of St. Mochua from north-west.





# CELBRIDGE : ST. MOCHUA'S CHURCH

0 Metres 5  
JW delt

Fig. 61: Ground plan of St. Mochua's parish church,

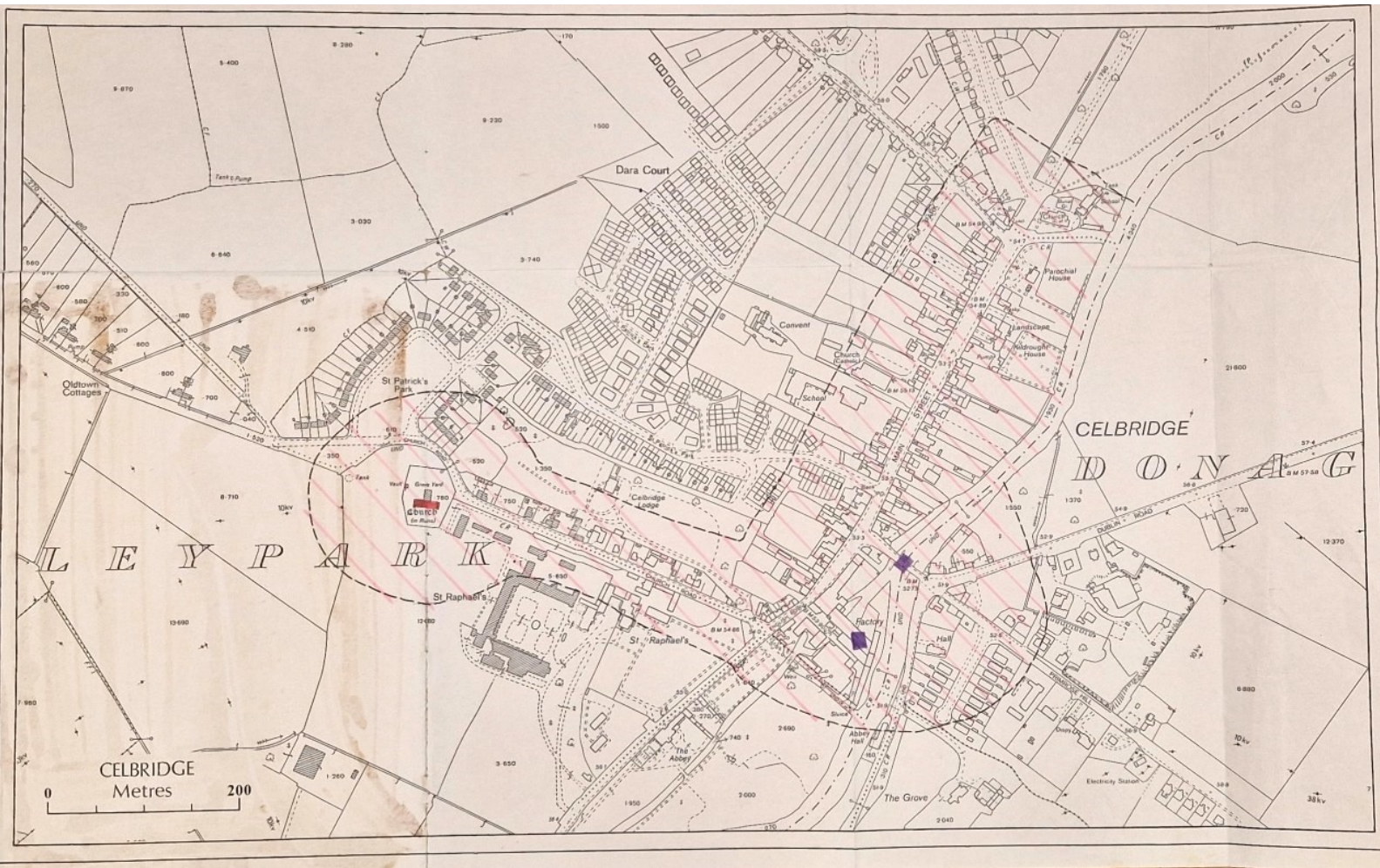


Fig. 62. Celbridge: Zone of archaeological potential





Fig. 63: Aerial view of Clane from north-east (courtesy

Dr. J. M. O'Sullivan, 1991)



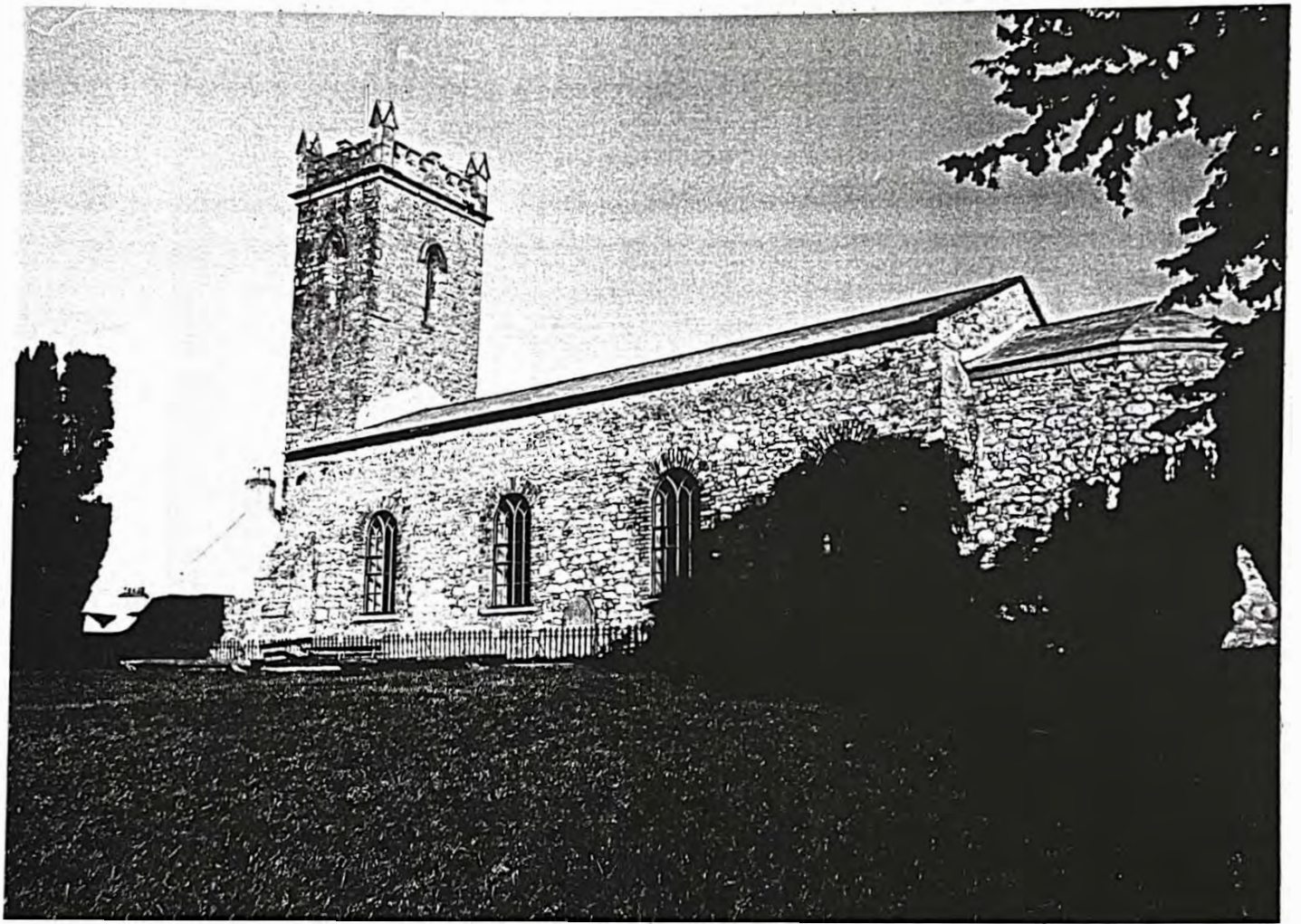
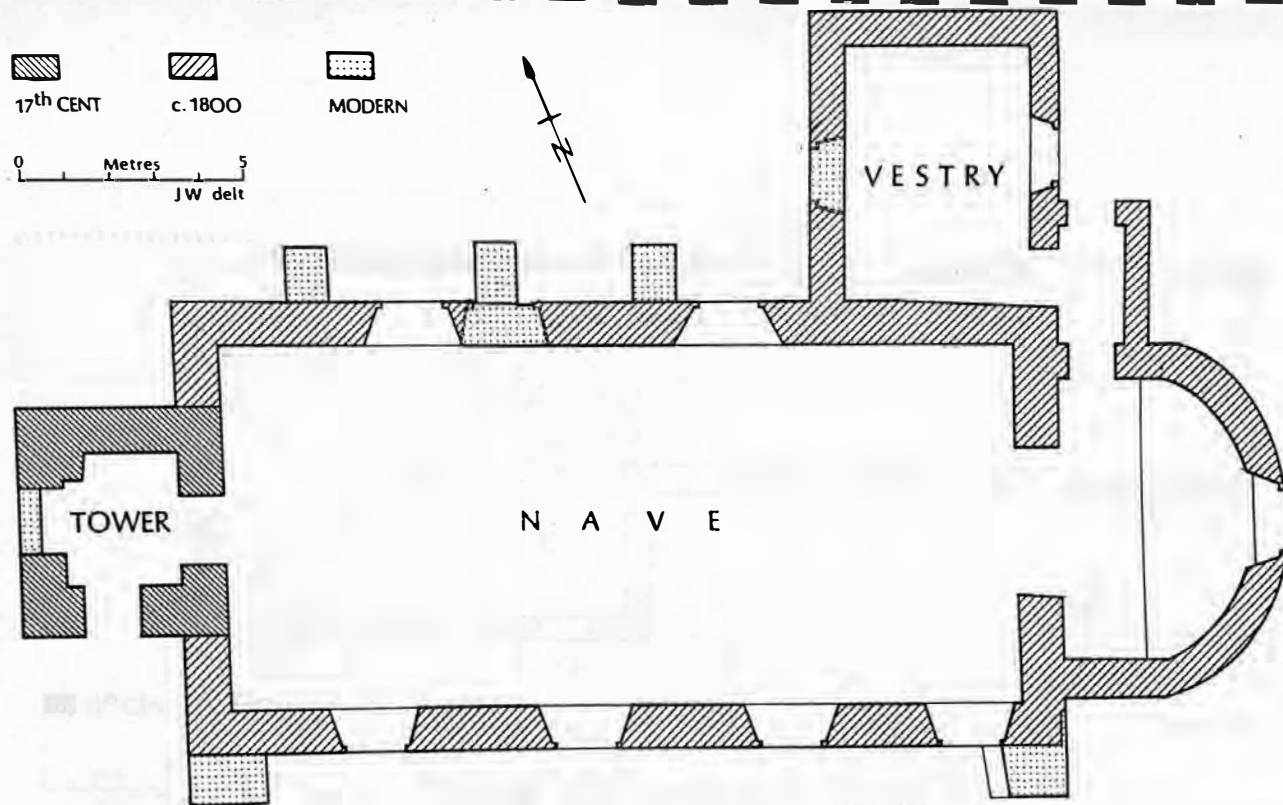
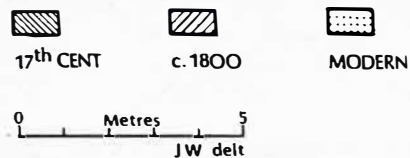


Fig. 64: St. Michael's Parish church, Clane, from south-west



CLANE : ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH  
GROUND PLAN





Fig. 66: Wogan tomb at St. Michael's parish church, Clane.



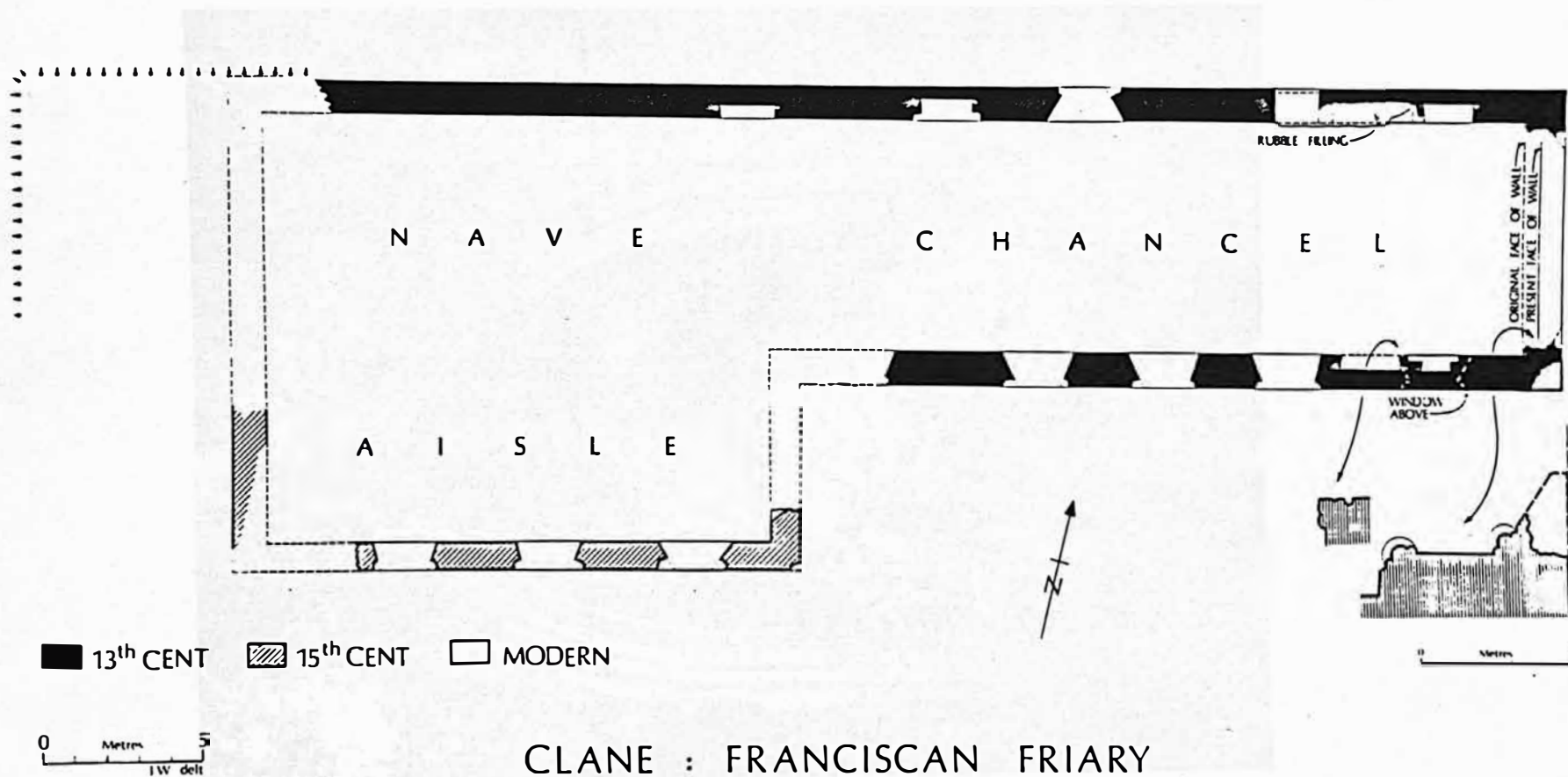


Fig. 67: Ground plan of Franciscan friary, Clane.

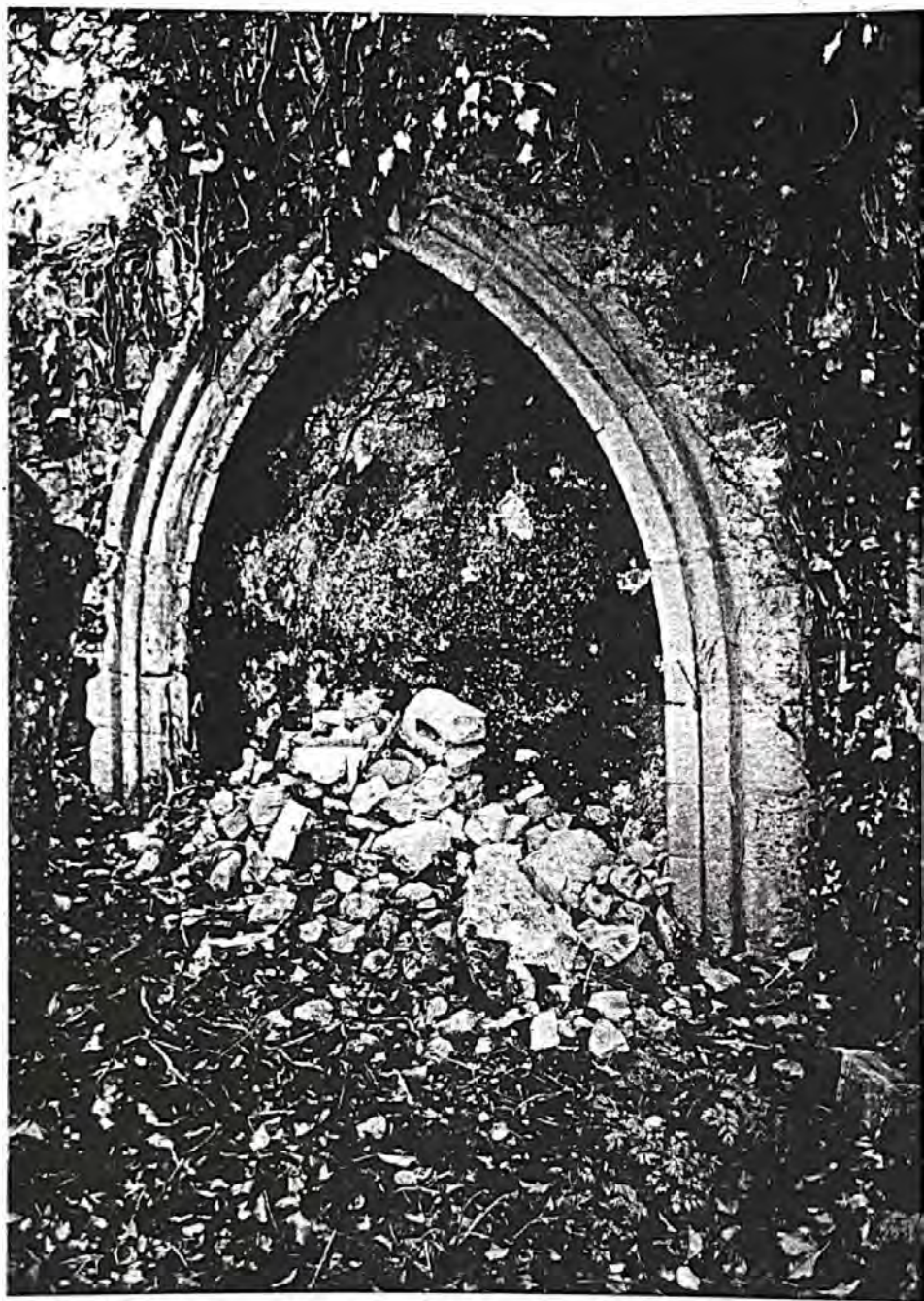


Fig. 68: Niche in south wall of Franciscan friary, Clane.

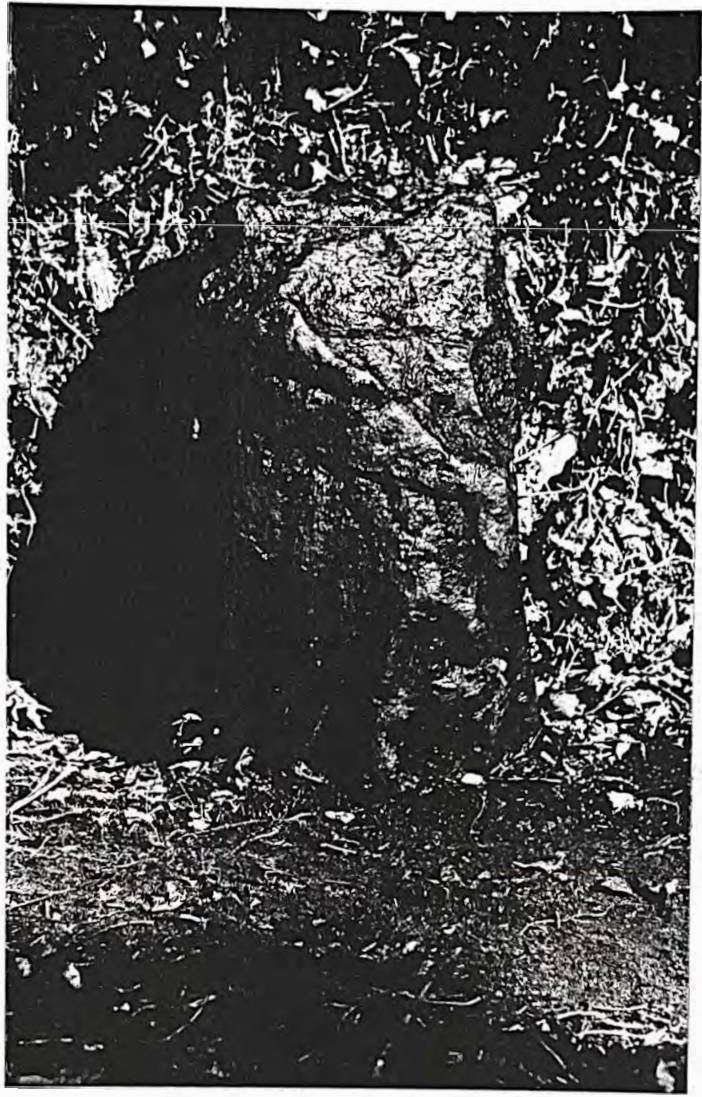


Fig. 69: Fragment of thirteenth century knightly effigy at the Franciscan friary, Clane.



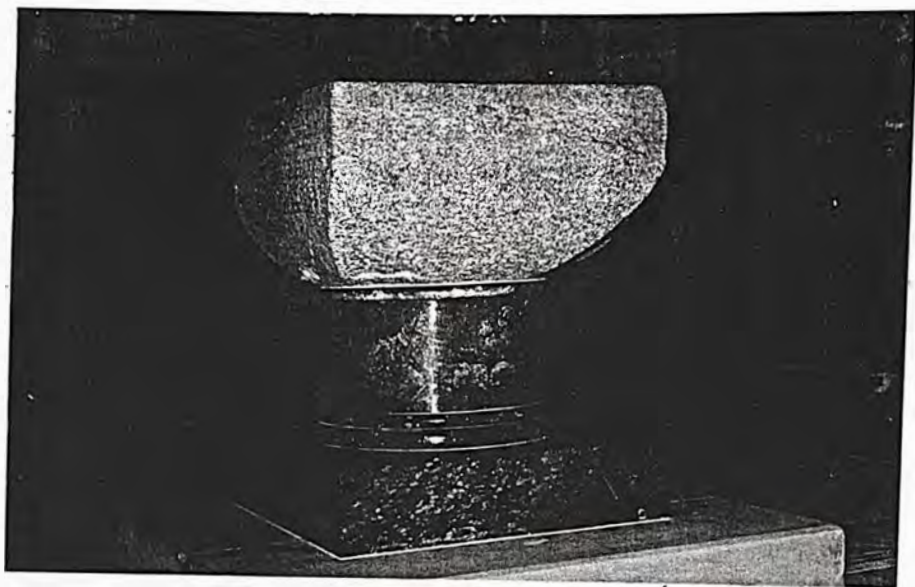


Fig. 70: Granite font from St. Michael's church now at Millicent.



Fig. 71. Clane: Zone of archaeological potential.



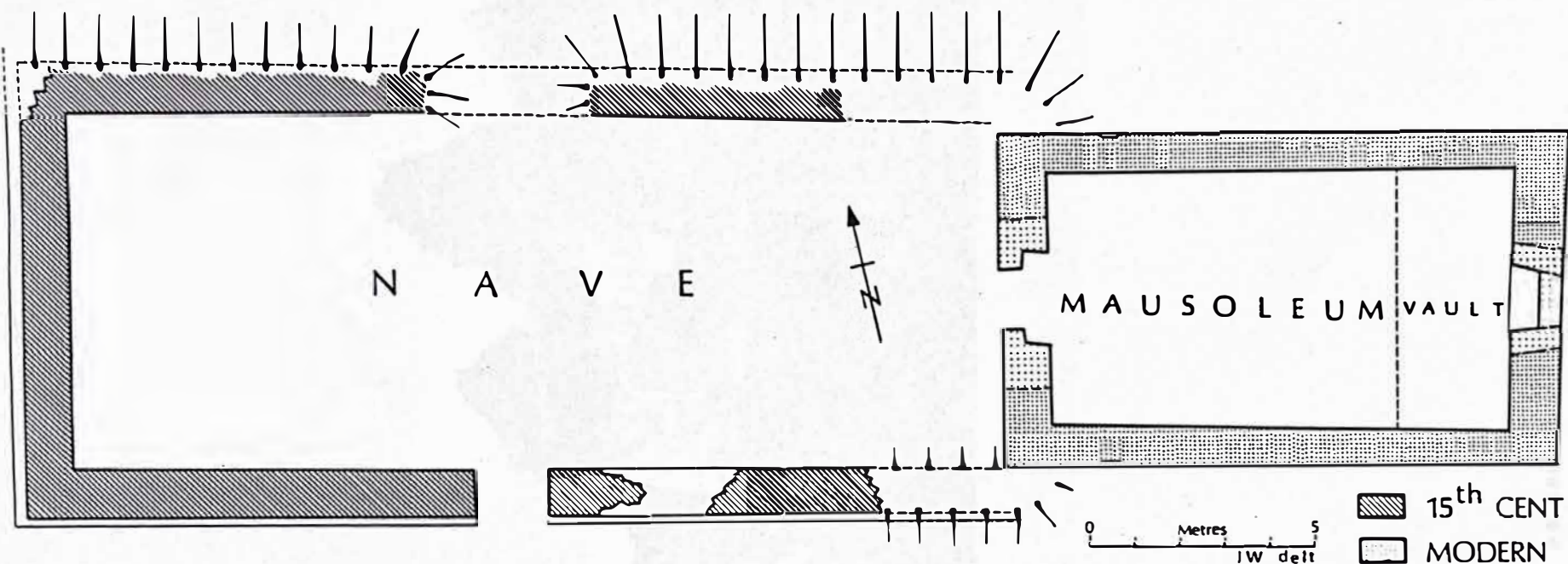


Fig. 72: Aerial view of Cloncurry from north (courtesy Cambridge Aerial Coll.)





Fig. 73: Cloncurry parish church and motte from north-east  
(photo: Commissioners of Public Works).



CLONCURRY : SS MARY AND MARTIN'S CHURCH

Fig. 74: Ground plan of Cloncurry parish church.



Fig. 75: Cloncurry parish church from south-east.



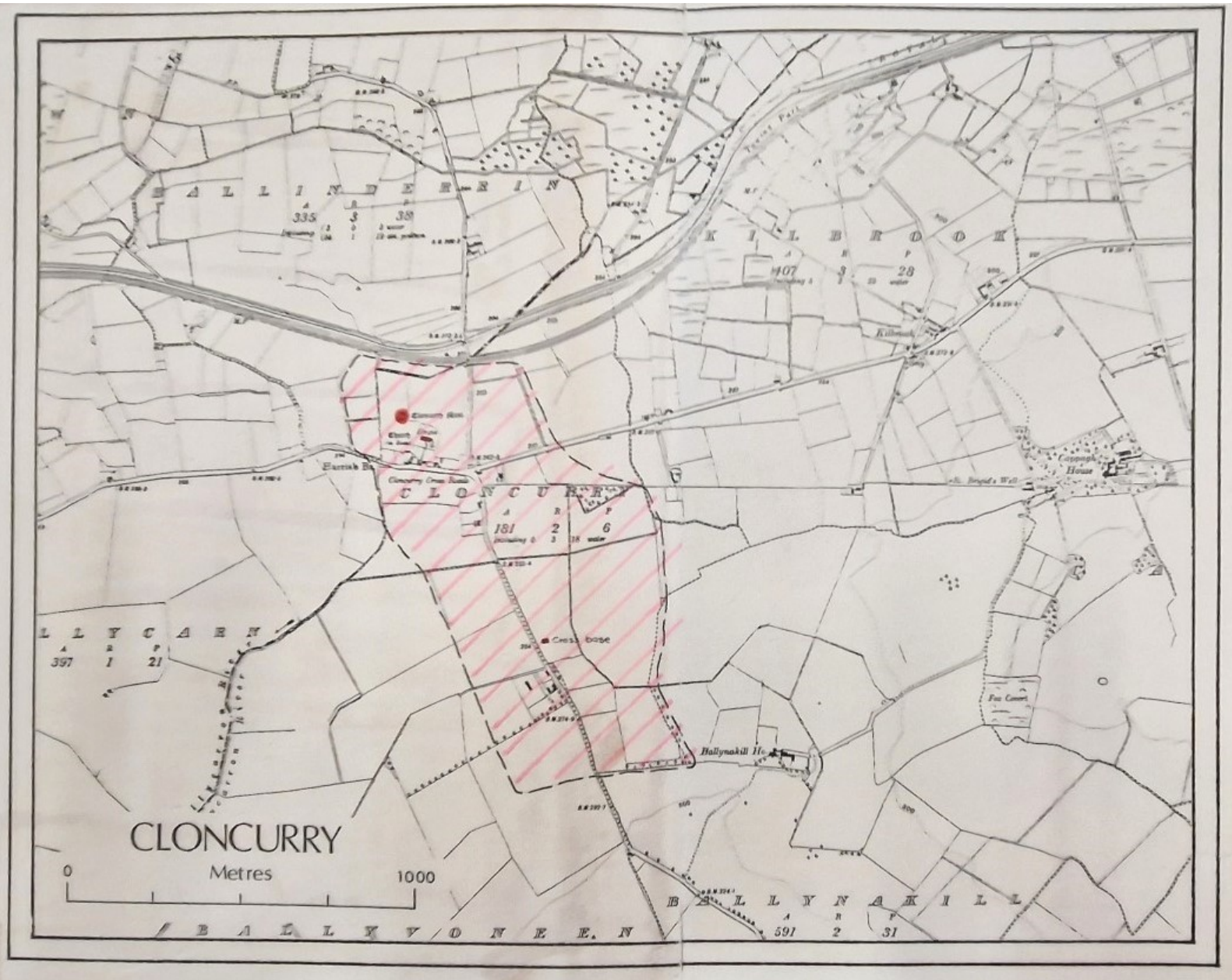
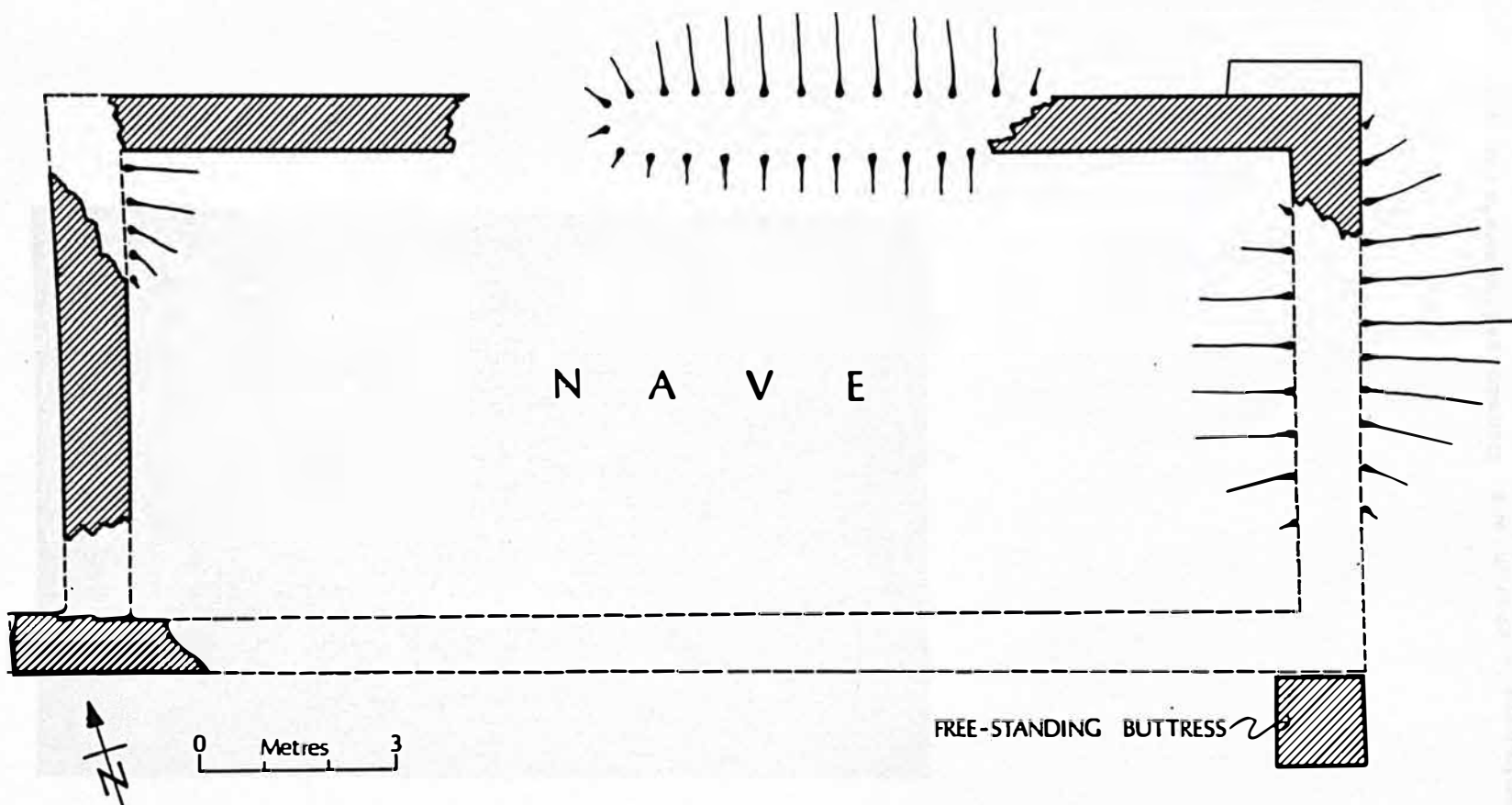


Fig. 76. Cloncurry: Zone of archaeological potential.



Fig. 77: St. Mohenoge's parish church, Dunmanoge, from south-west.





## DUNMANOGE : ST MOHENOGE CHURCH

Fig. 78: Ground plan of St. Mohenoge's parish church,  
Dunmanoge.





Fig. 79: St. Mohenoge's churchyard, Dunmanoge: grave-slab 1



Fig. 80: St. Mohenoge's churchyard, Dunmanoge: grave-slab 2



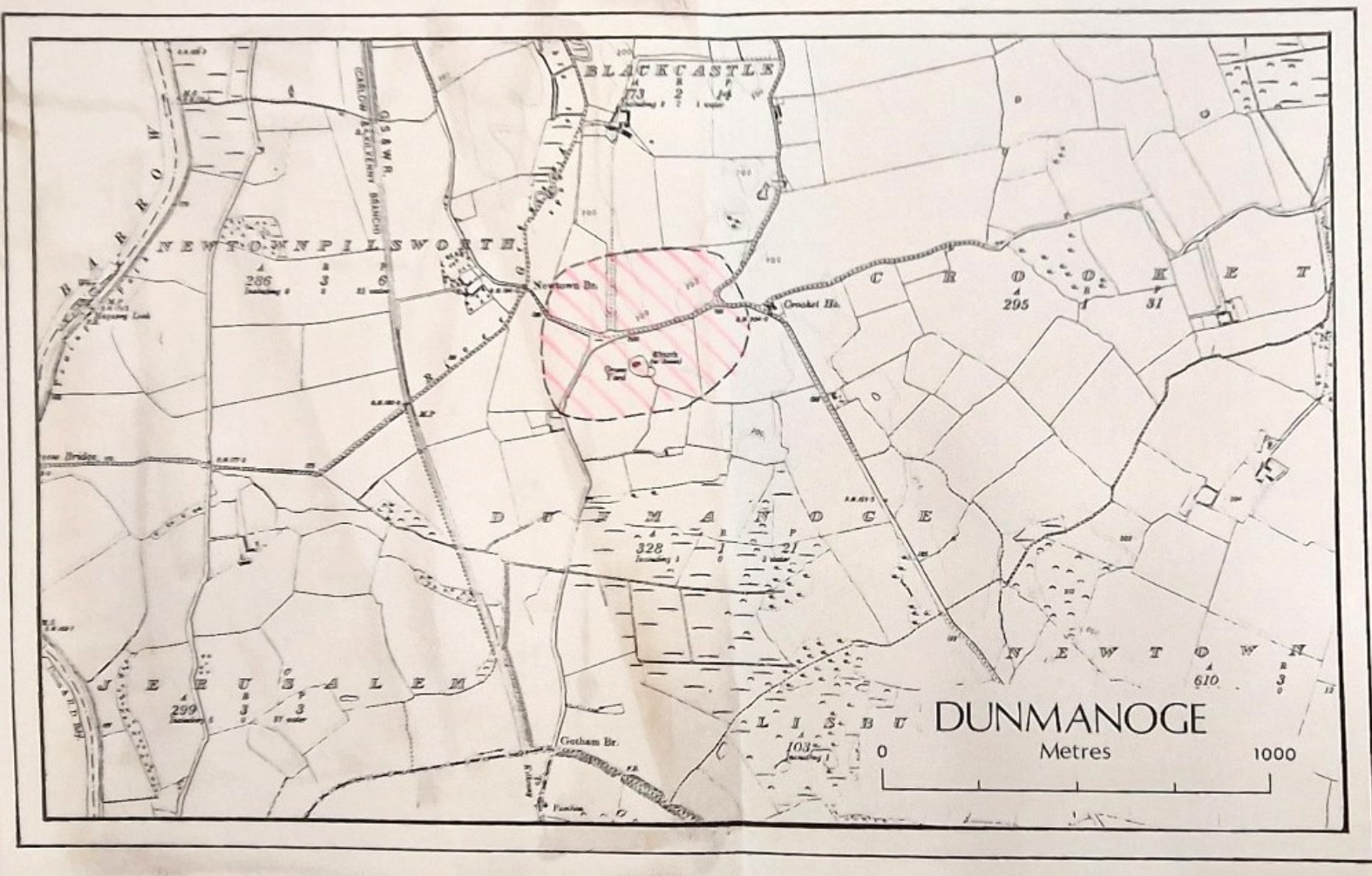


Fig. 81. Dunmanoge: Zone of archaeological potential.





Fig. 92: Aerial view of Harristown from south-east.



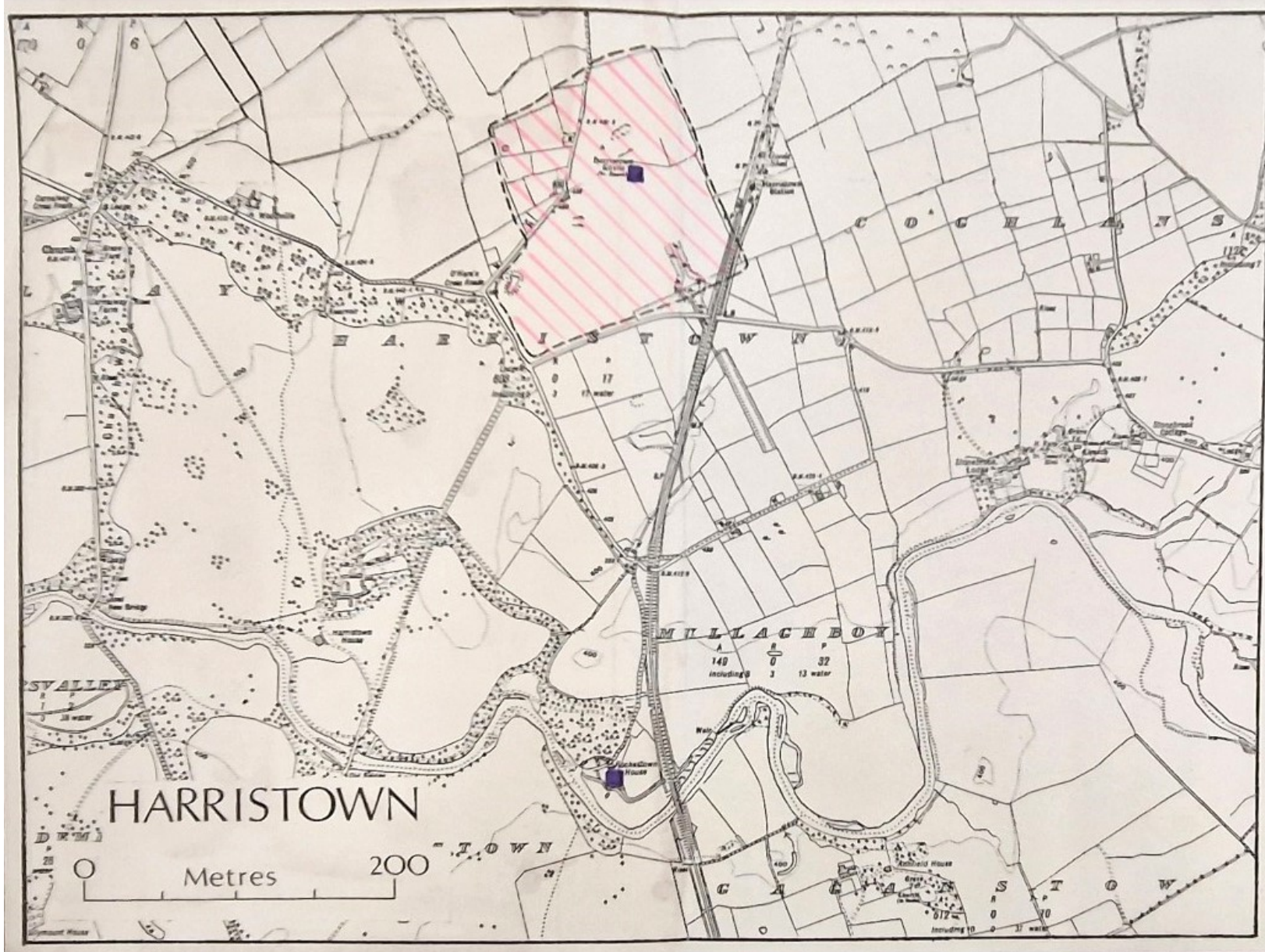


Fig. 83. Harristown: Zone of archaeological potential.





Fig. 84: Kildare: aerial view from west (Cambridge Aerial Coll.)



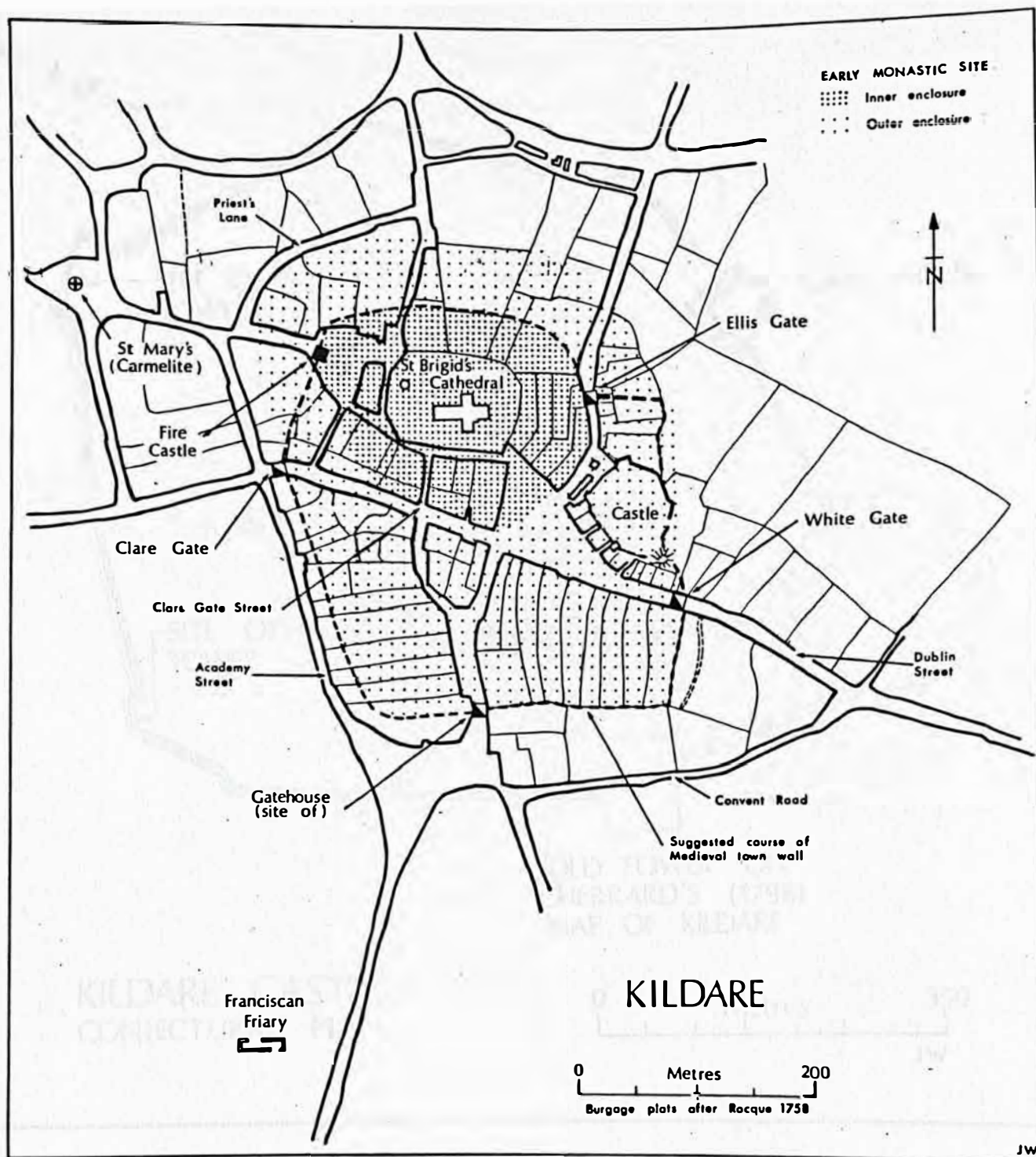


Fig. 95: Kildare: Outline plan showing principal archaeological features

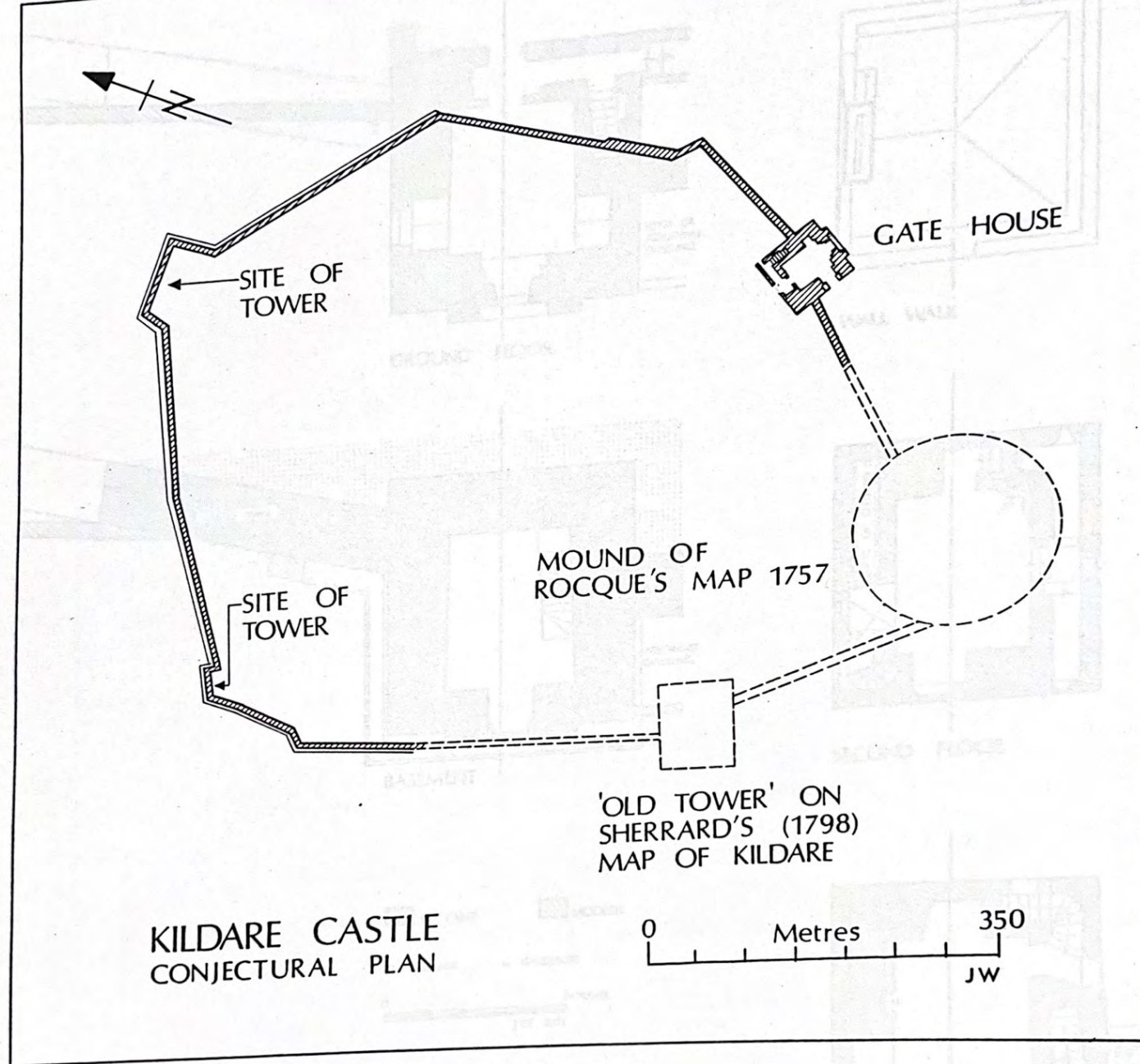
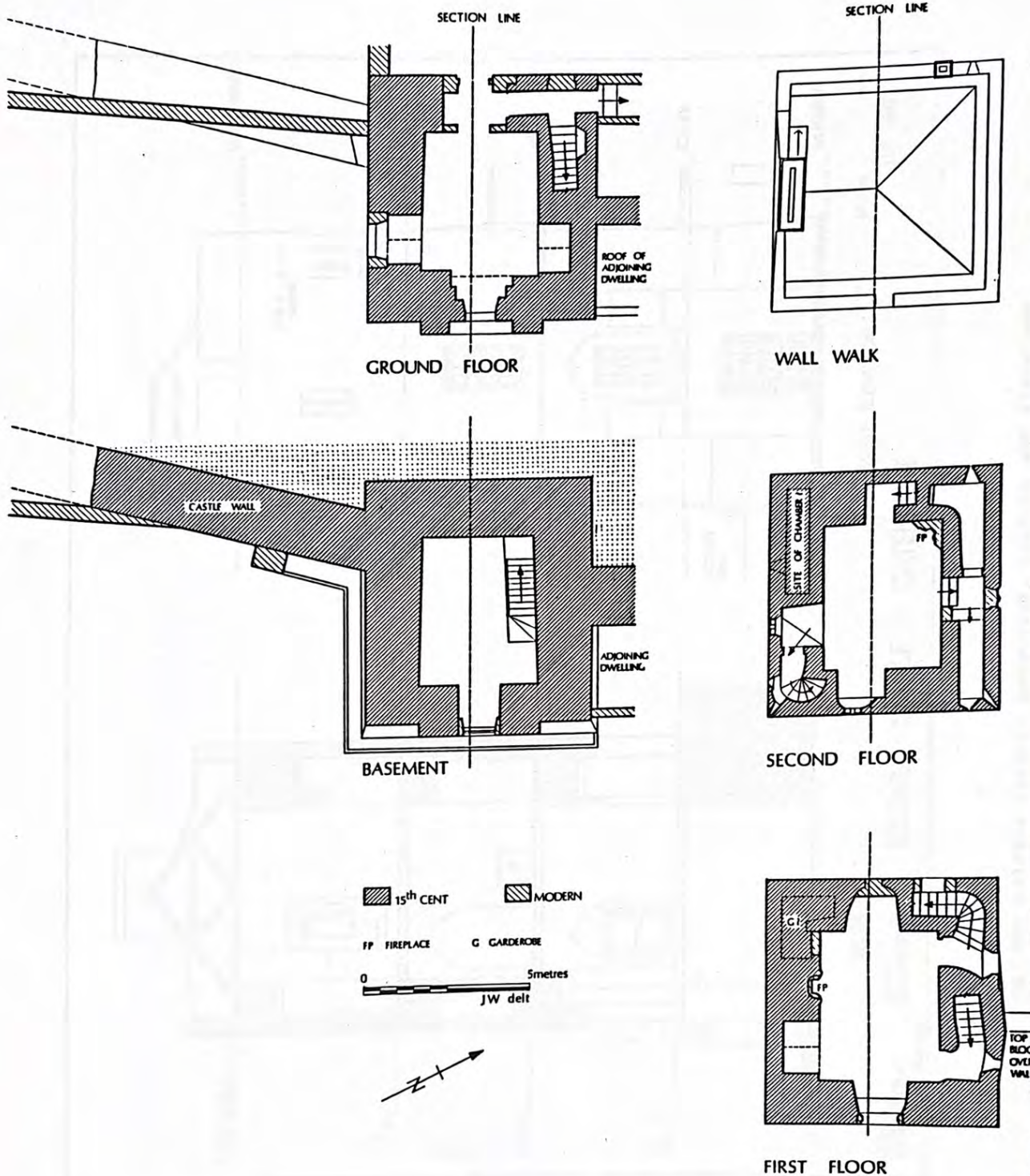


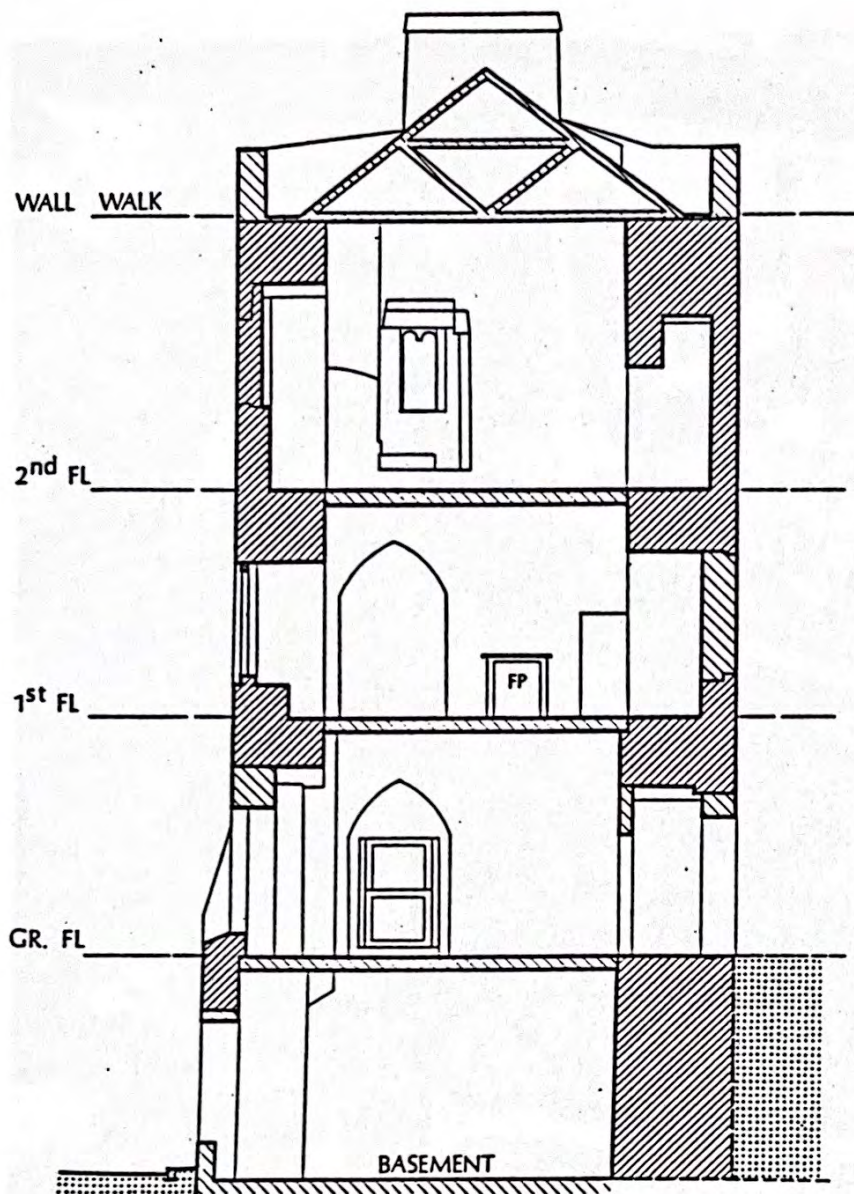
Fig. 86: Kildare Castle: conjectural plan based on surviving remains and cartographic sources.



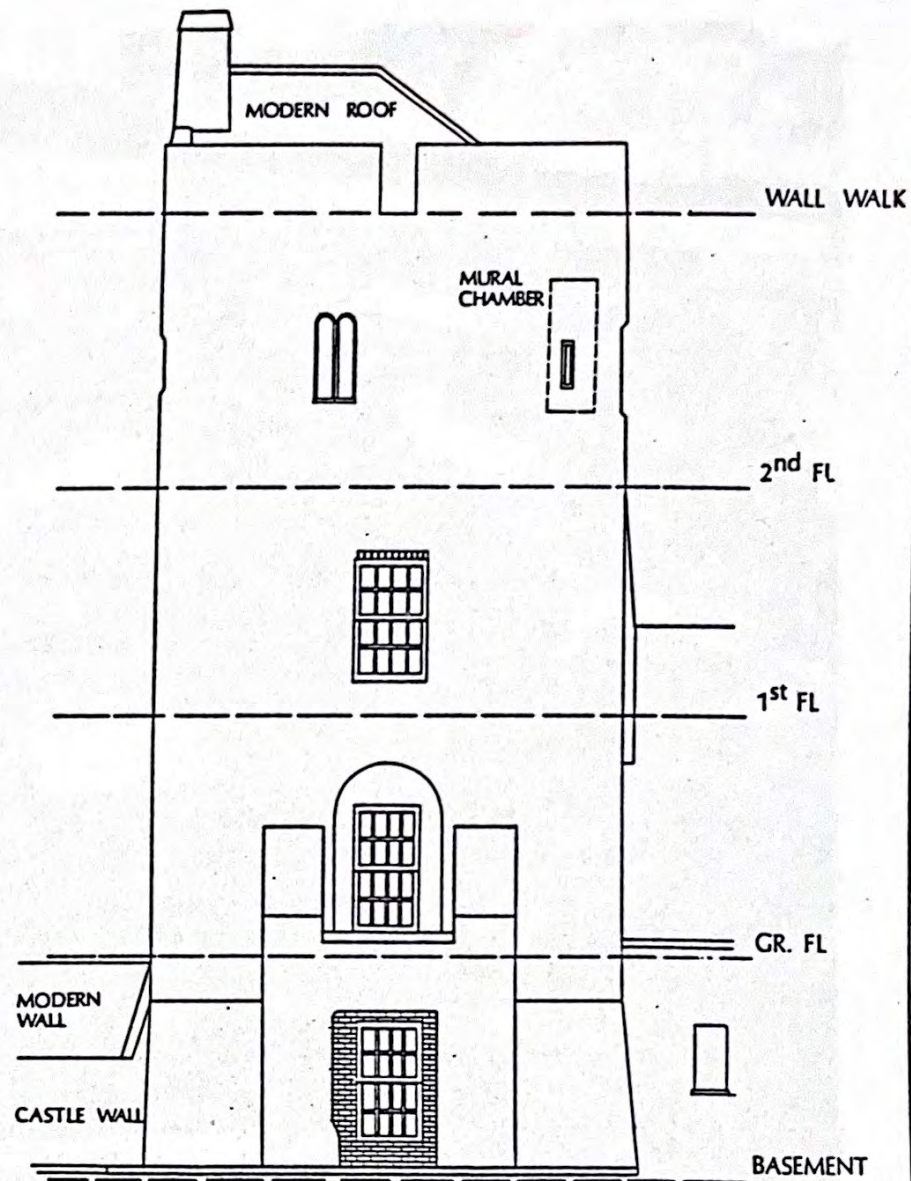


KILDARE CASTLE - GATEHOUSE





SECTION



WEST ELEVATION

0 Metres 5  
JW delt

15<sup>th</sup> CENT  
FR FIREPLACE

MODERN

KILDARE CASTLE — GATEHOUSE



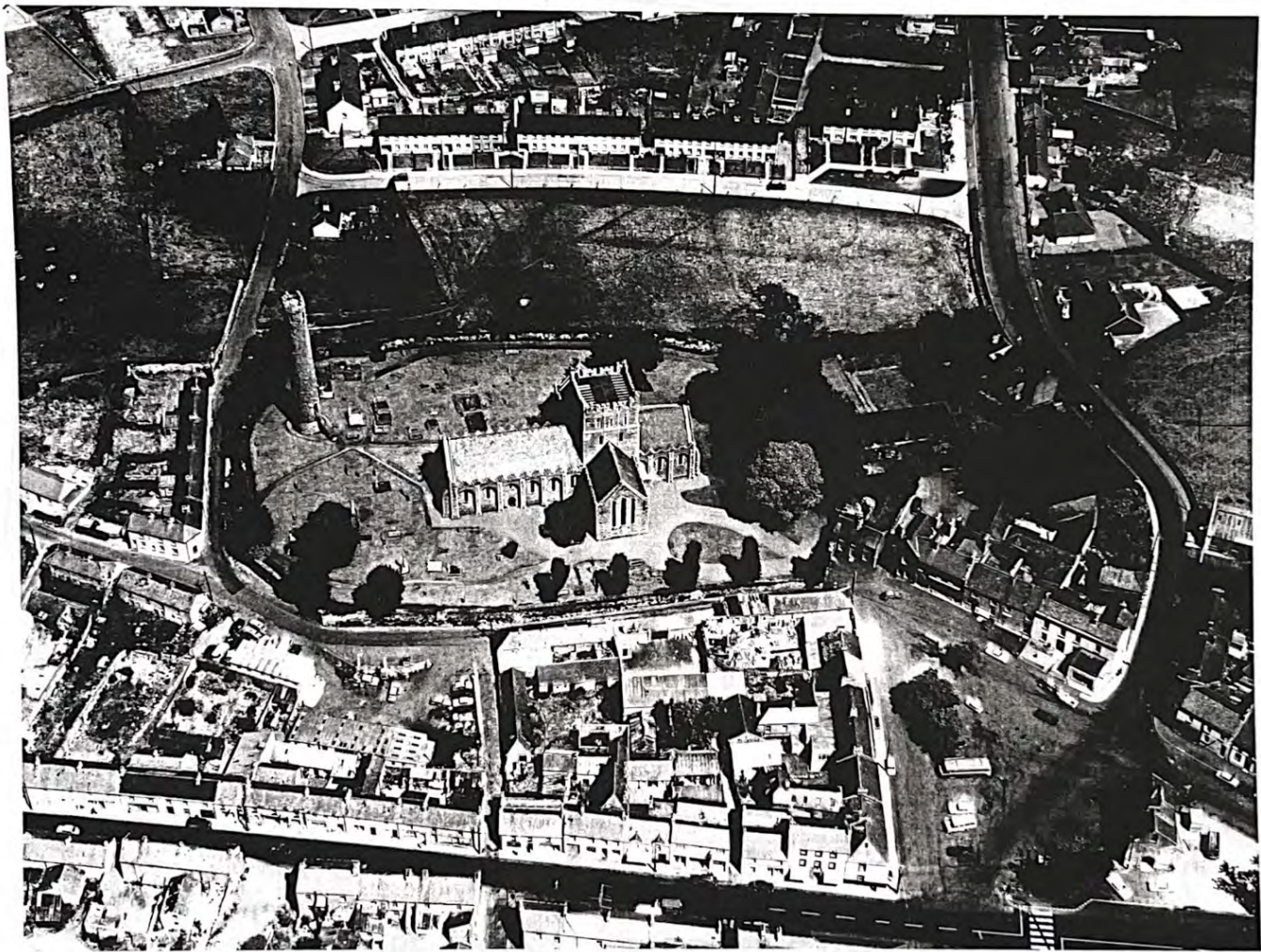
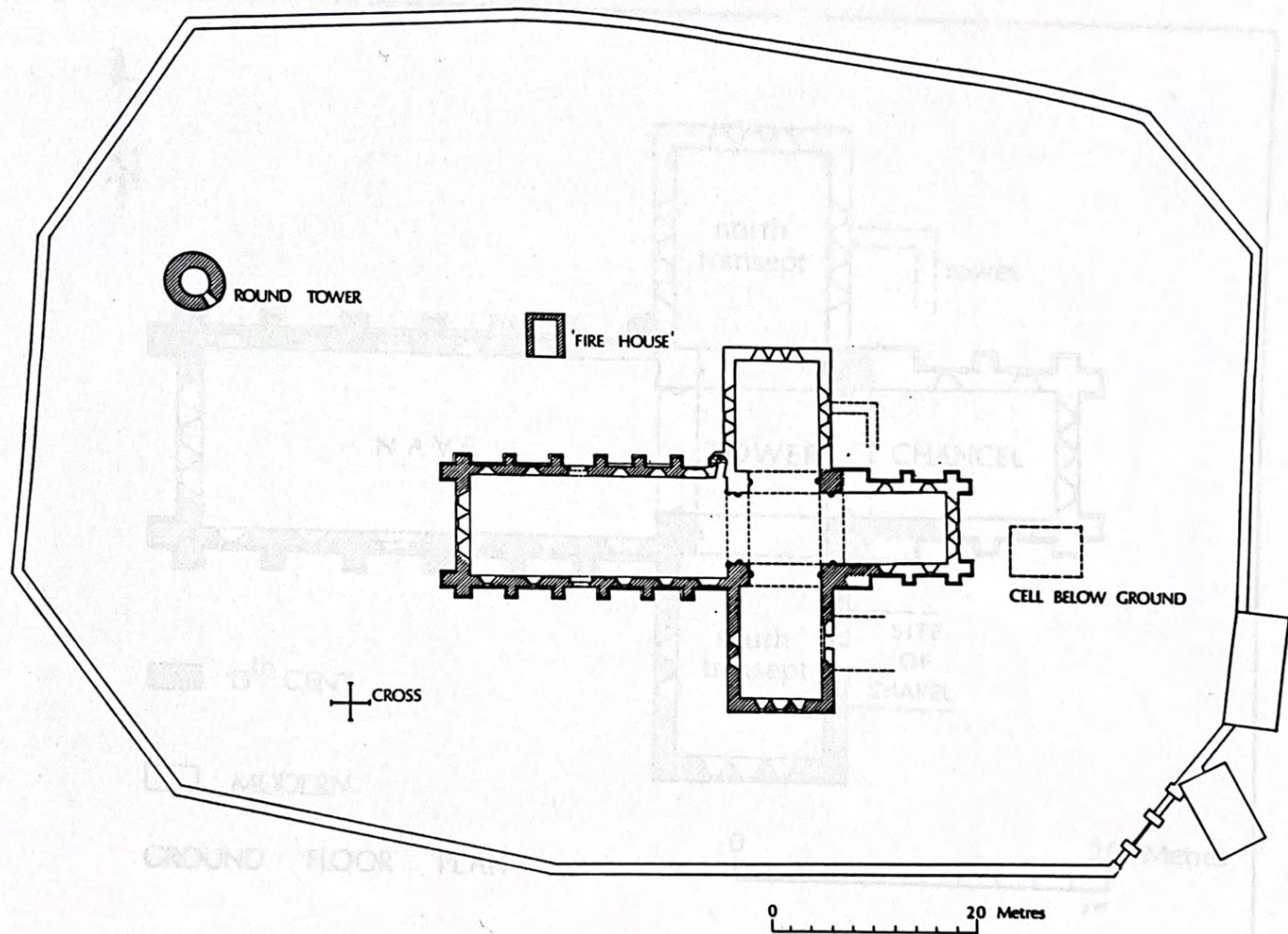


Fig. 89: Aerial view, from south, of St. Brigid's cathedral and enclosure, Kildare.

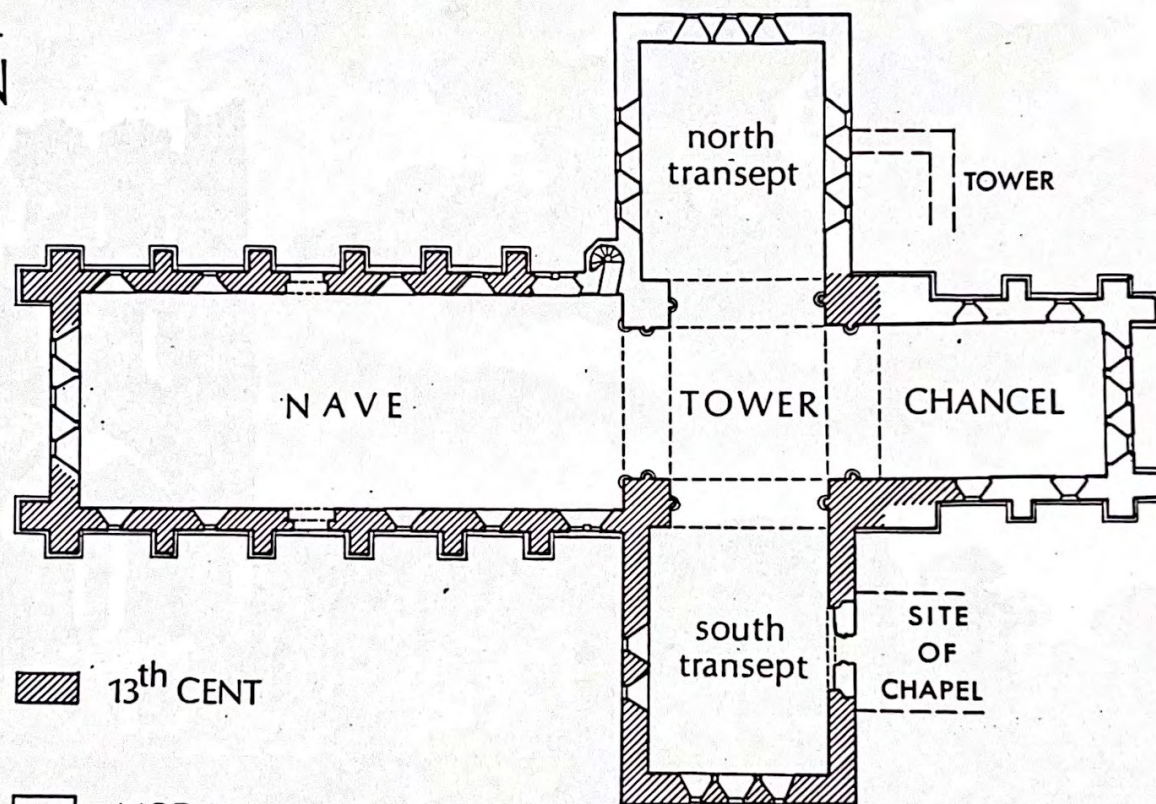




KILDARE : SAINT BRIGID'S CATHEDRAL

Fig. 90: Kildare: St. Brigid's Cathedral enclosure





13<sup>th</sup> CENT

MODERN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

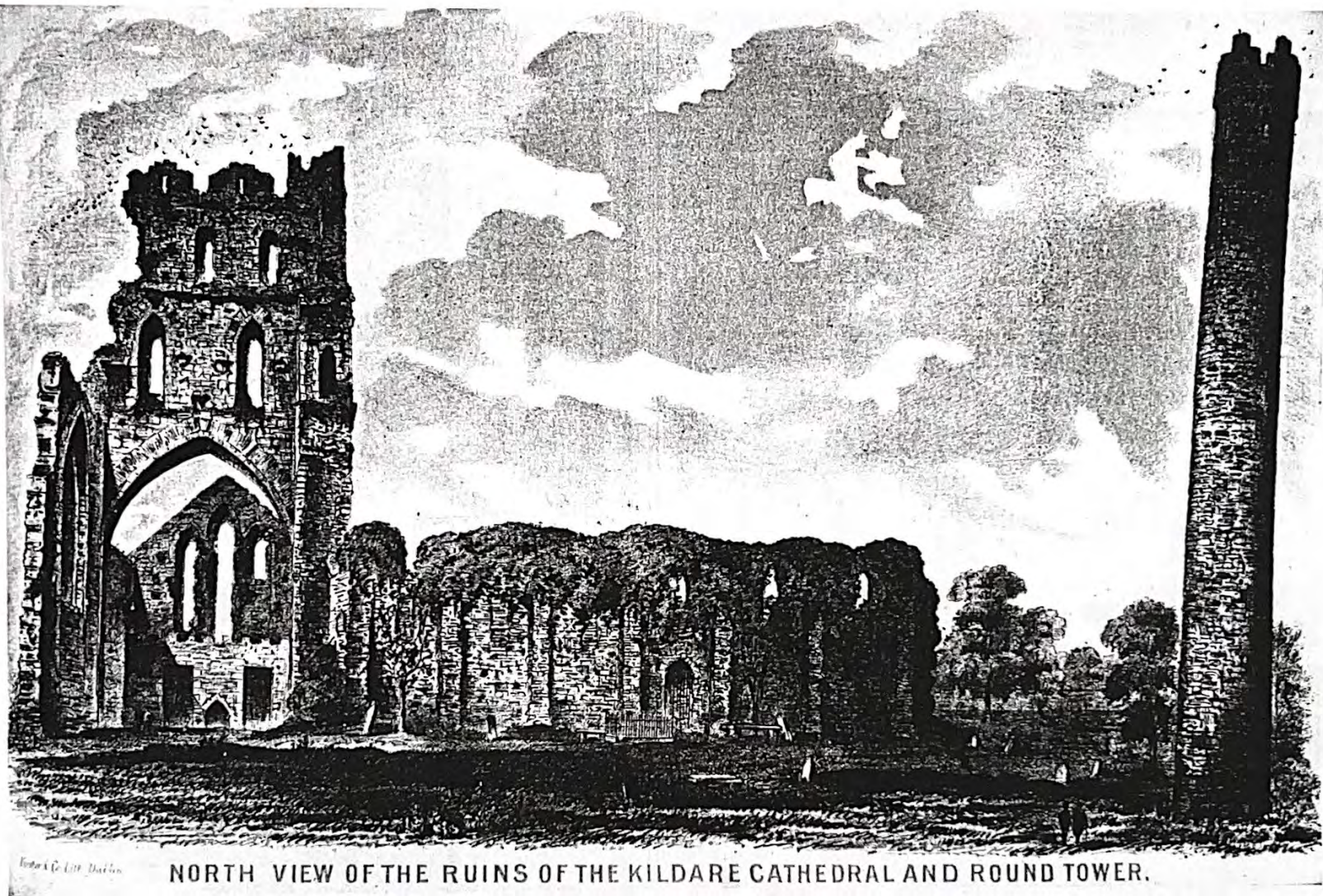
0 20 Metres  
JW

KILDARE : SAINT BRIGID'S CATHEDRAL

AFTER CLAPHAM

Fig. 91: Kildare: St. Brigid's Cathedral: ground plan





NORTH VIEW OF THE RUINS OF THE KILDARE CATHEDRAL AND ROUND TOWER.

Fig. 92: North view of St. Brigid's cathedral, Kildare, before restoration.





SOUTH WEST VIEW OF THE RUINS OF THE KILDARE CATHEDRAL.

Fig. 93: South-west view of St. Brigid's cathedral, Kildare, before restoration.



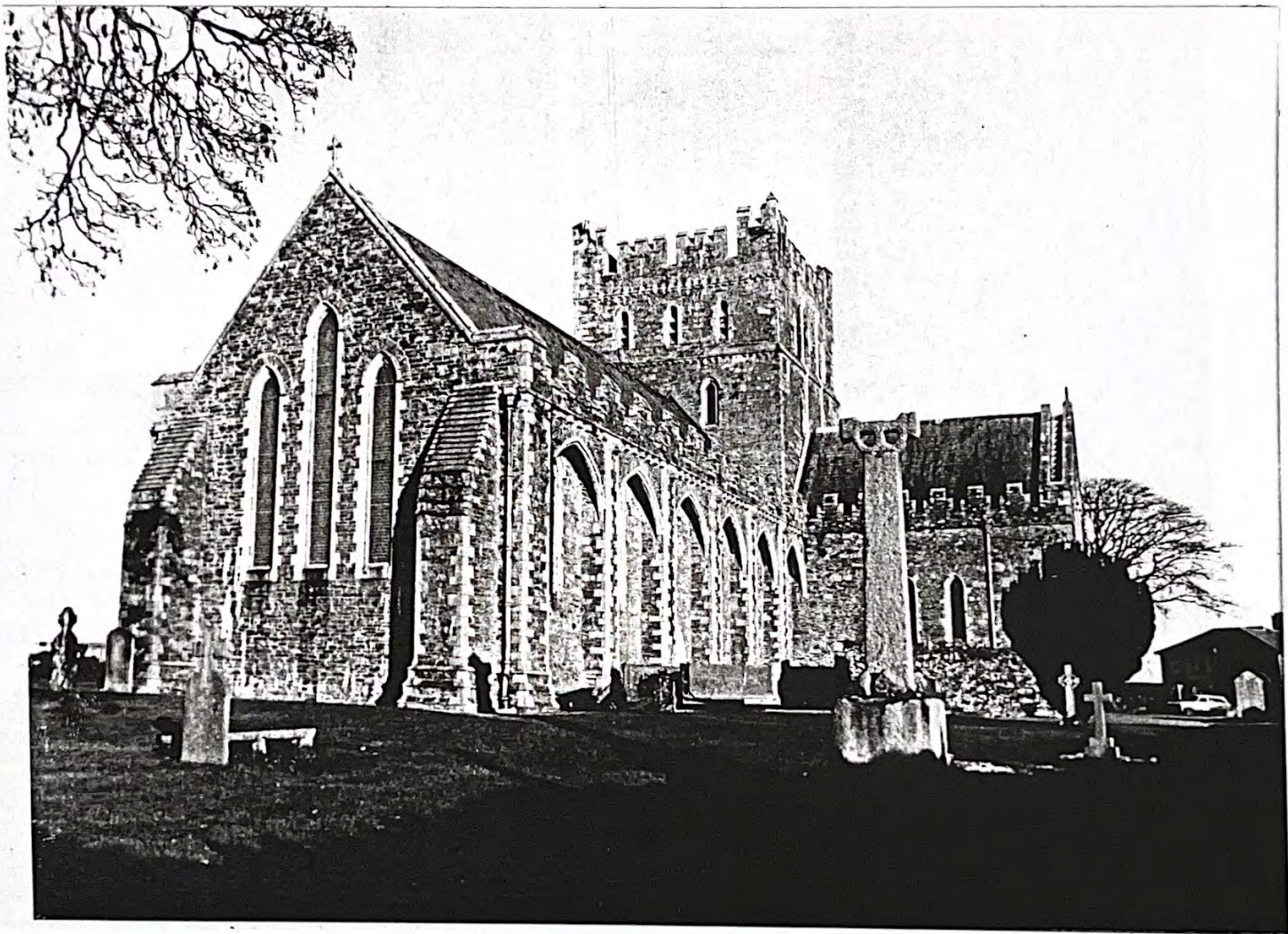


Fig. 94: South-west view of St. Brigid's cathedral, Kildare, as restored. The high cross is in the foreground.



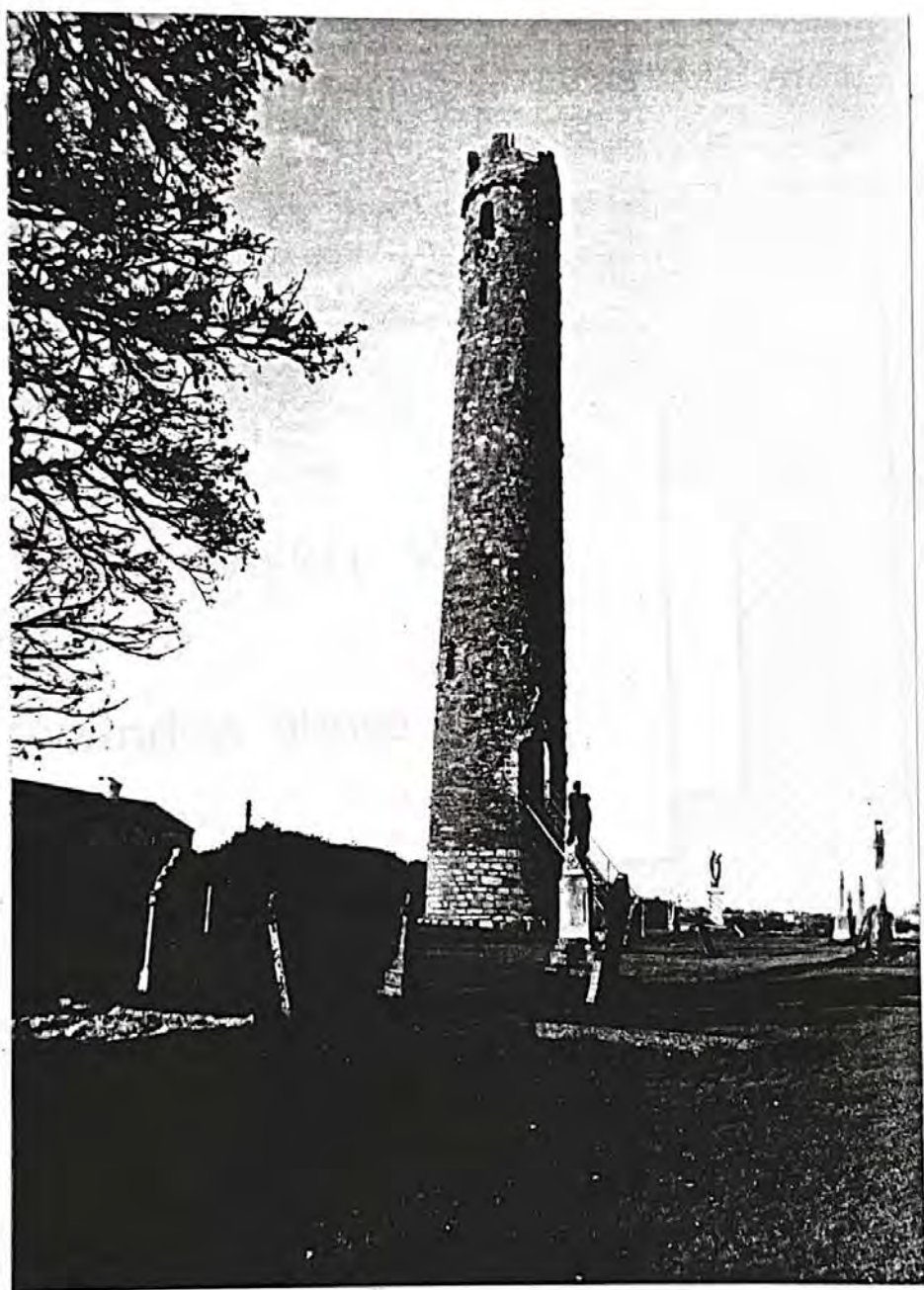
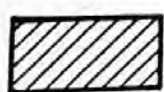
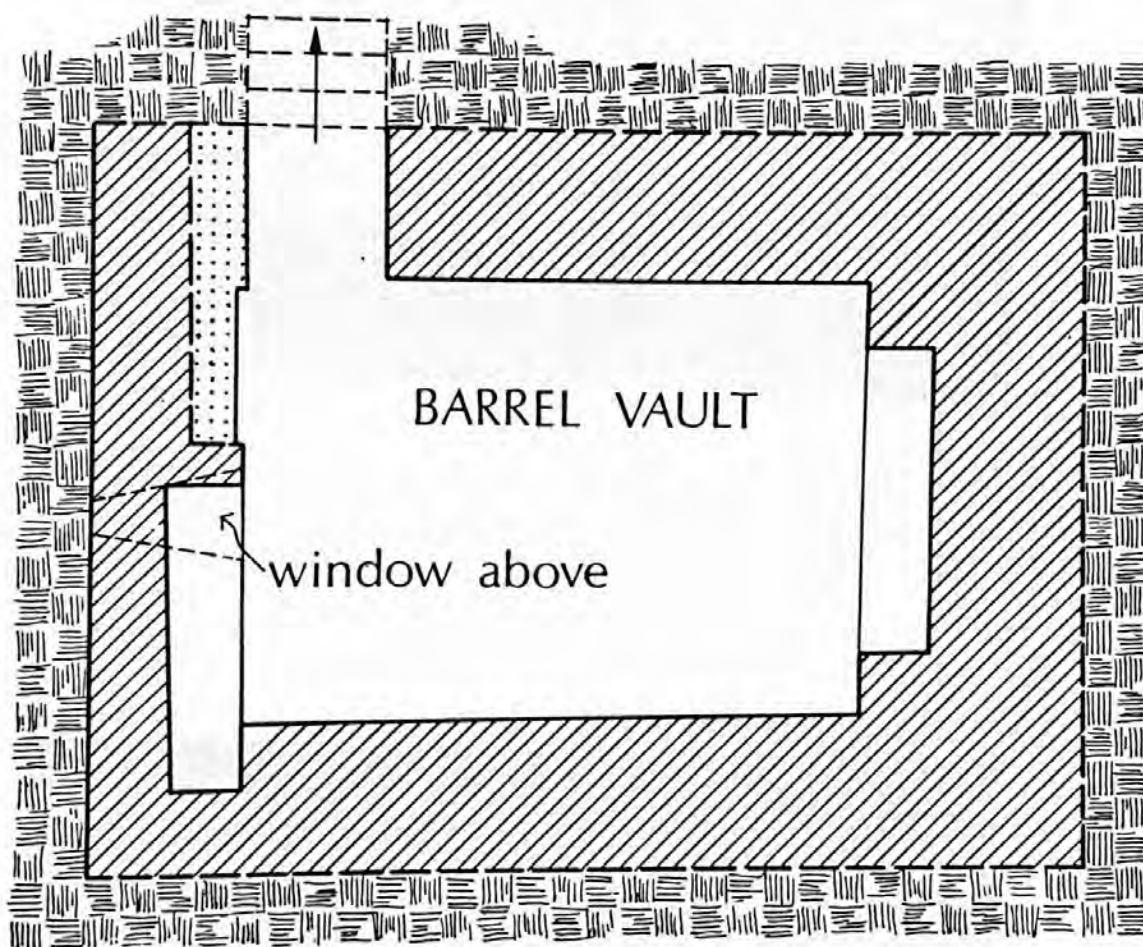


Fig. 95: Kildare round tower, from south.



15<sup>th</sup> C

0 Metres 3  
JW delt



MODERN



KILDARE

'CELL' IN ST. BRIGID'S CHURCHYARD

Fig. 96: Kildare: plan of "cell" in St. Brigid's churchyard.





Fig. 97: Kildare cathedral: probable cross base.



Fig. 98: Kildare cathedral: Early Christian cross-slab 1.



Fig. 99: Kildare cathedral: Early Christian cross-slab 2.



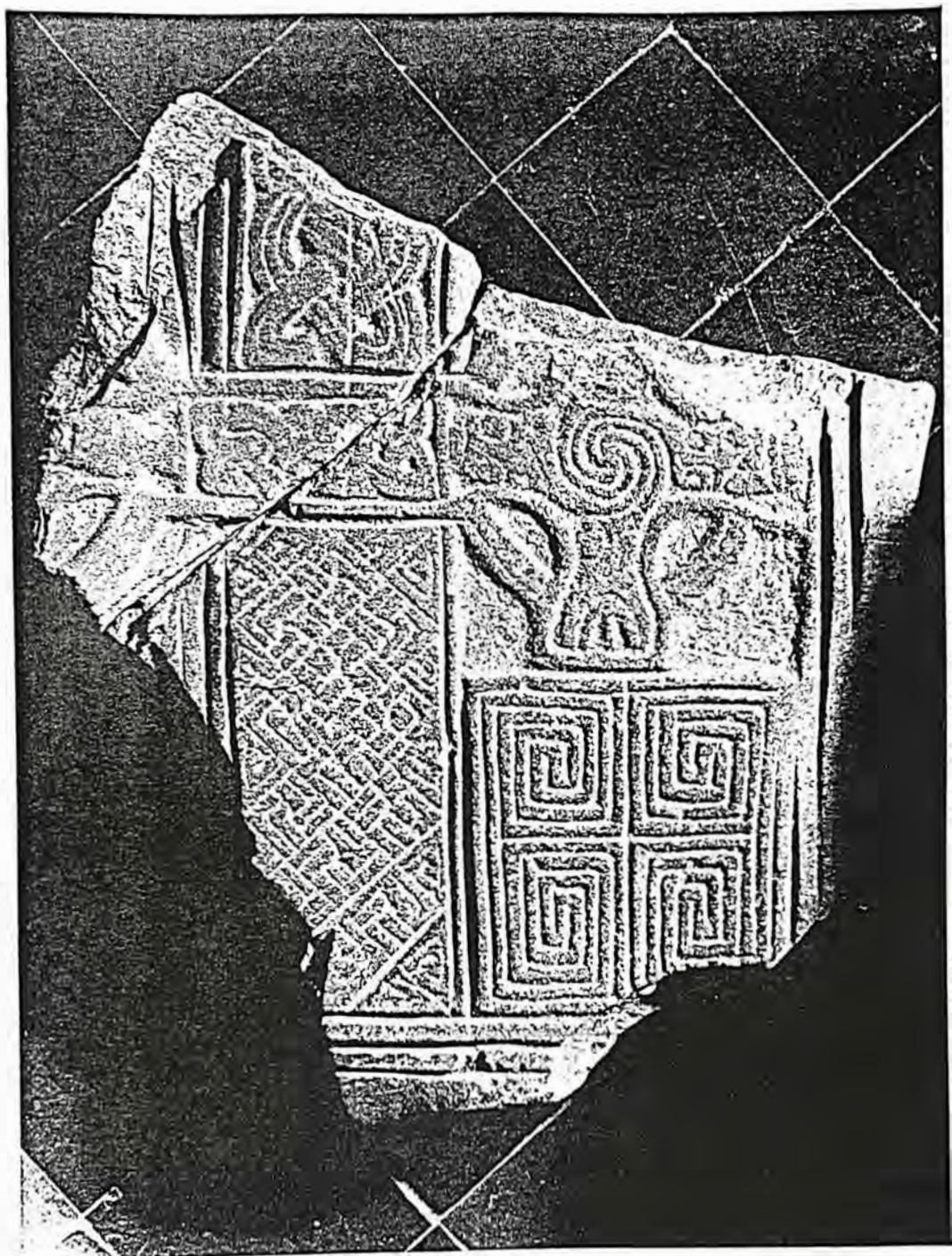


Fig. 100: Kildare cathedral: Early Christian motif piece.



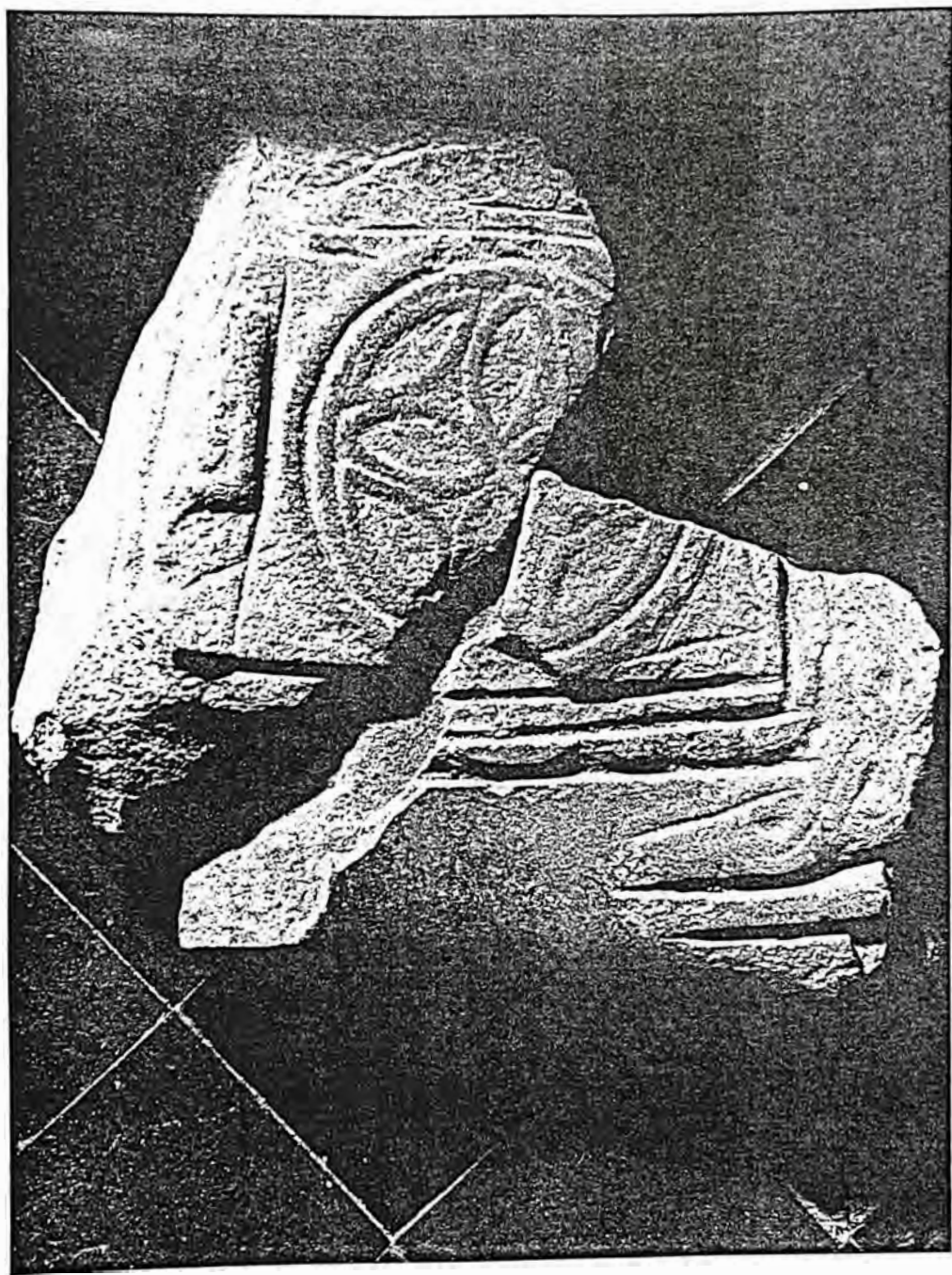


Fig. 101: Kildare cathedral: Early Christian motif piece.



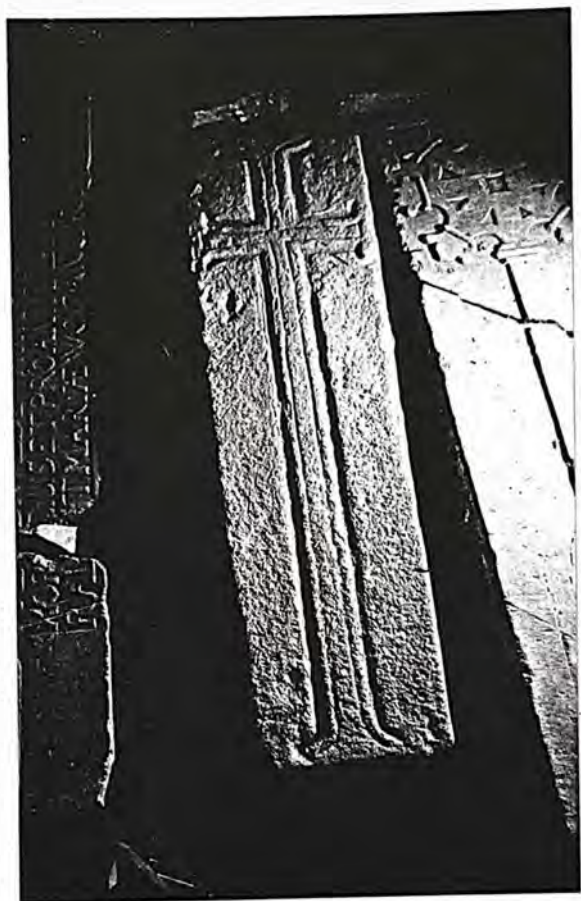


Fig. 102: Kildare cathedral: cross-slab (prob. 13th cent.)



Fig. 103: Kildare cathedral: effigy of bishop (13th/14th cents.)





Fig. 104: Kildare cathedral: effigy of Bishop Wellesley, 1539.



Fig. 105: Kildare cathedral: effigy of Richard Fitzgerald of Lackagh, 1575.





Fig. 106: Kildare cathedral: Pardon stone (16th cent.).



Fig. 107: Kildare cathedral: dragon panel.

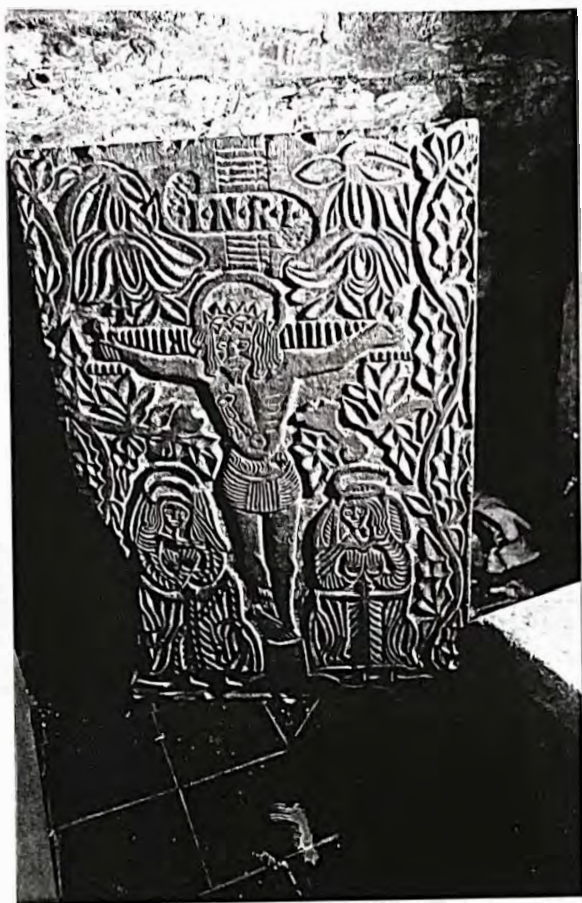


Fig. 108: Kildare cathedral: 16th cent. tomb panel No. 1.

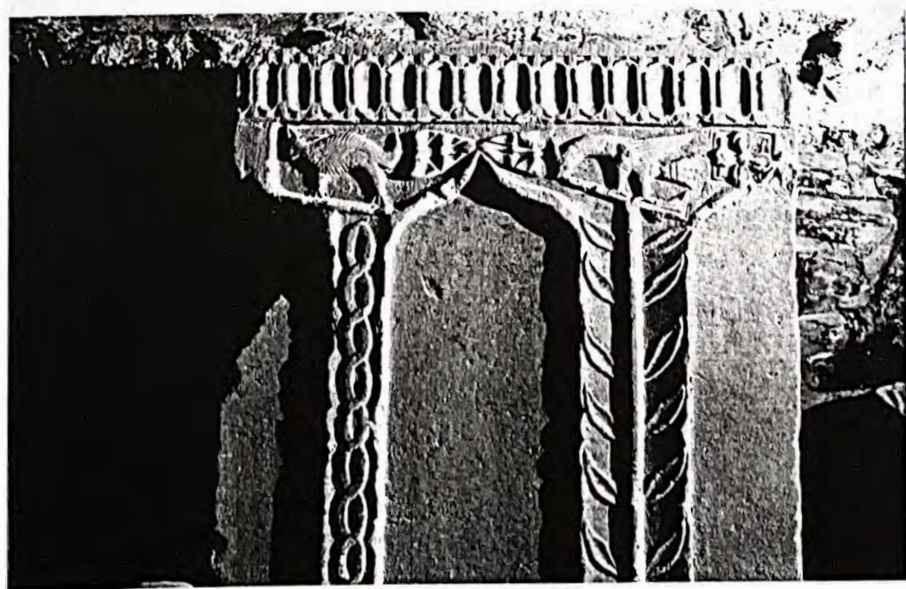


Fig. 109: Kildare cathedral: 16th cent. tomb panel No. 3b.





Fig. 110: Kildare cathedral: 16th cent. tomb panel No. 4b.



Fig. 111: Kildare cathedral: floor tile.





Fig. 112: 16th cent. tomb panel from the Carmelite friary, Kildare.

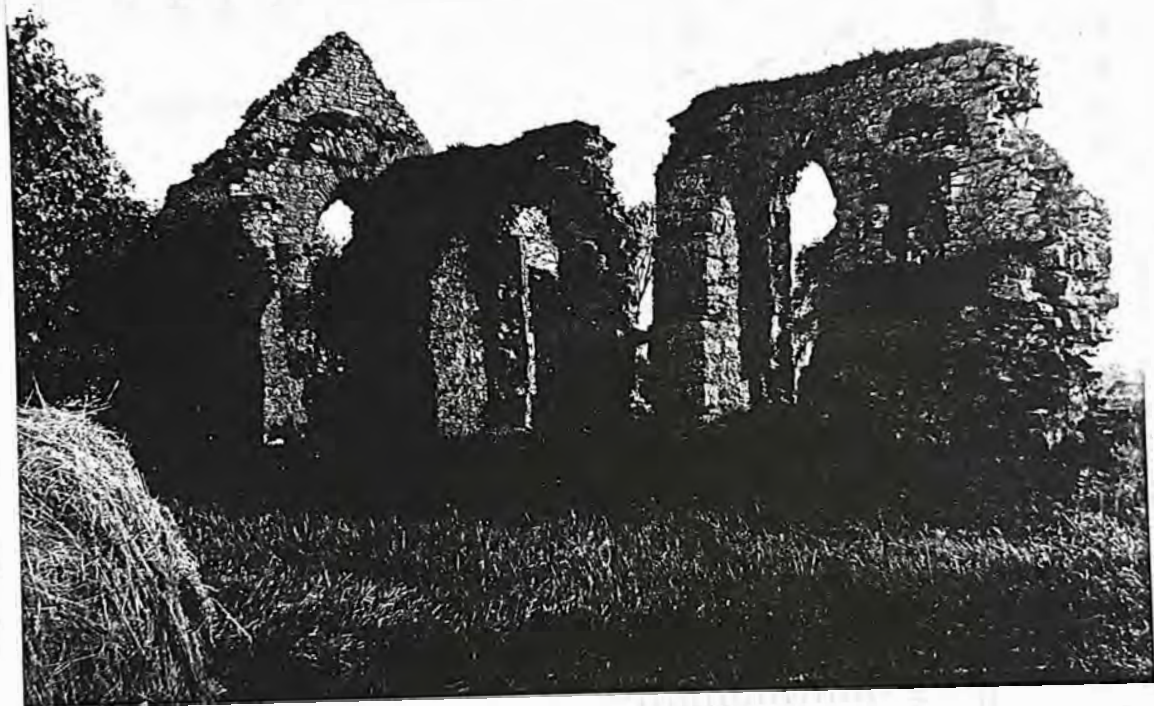
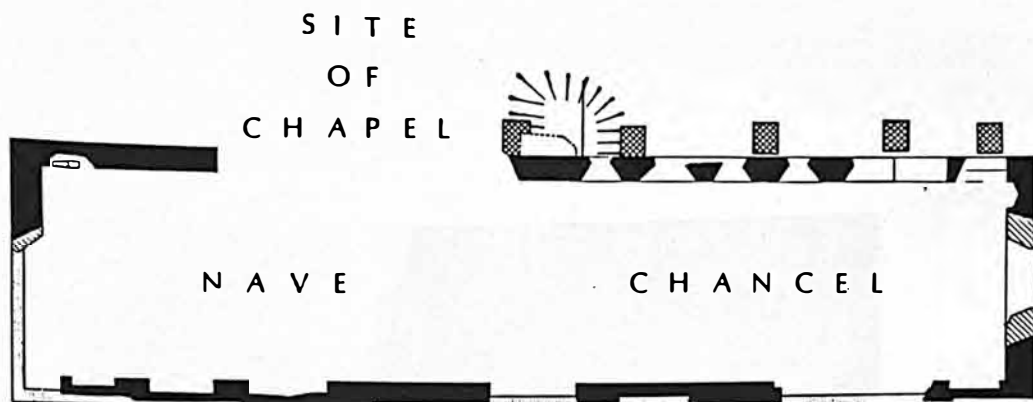
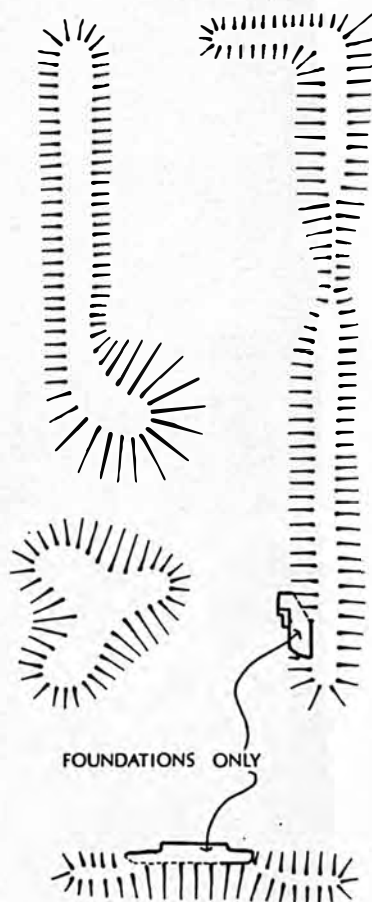


Fig. 113: Kildare: Franciscan friary from west (photo: Commissioners of Public Works).





SITE  
OF  
CLOISTER



- 13<sup>th</sup> CENT
- 14<sup>th</sup> CENT
- 15<sup>th</sup> CENT
- MODERN

0                      Metres                      5  
J W delt

KILDARE : FRANCISCAN FRIARY  
GROUND PLAN

Fig. 114: Kildare: Franciscan Friary, ground plan



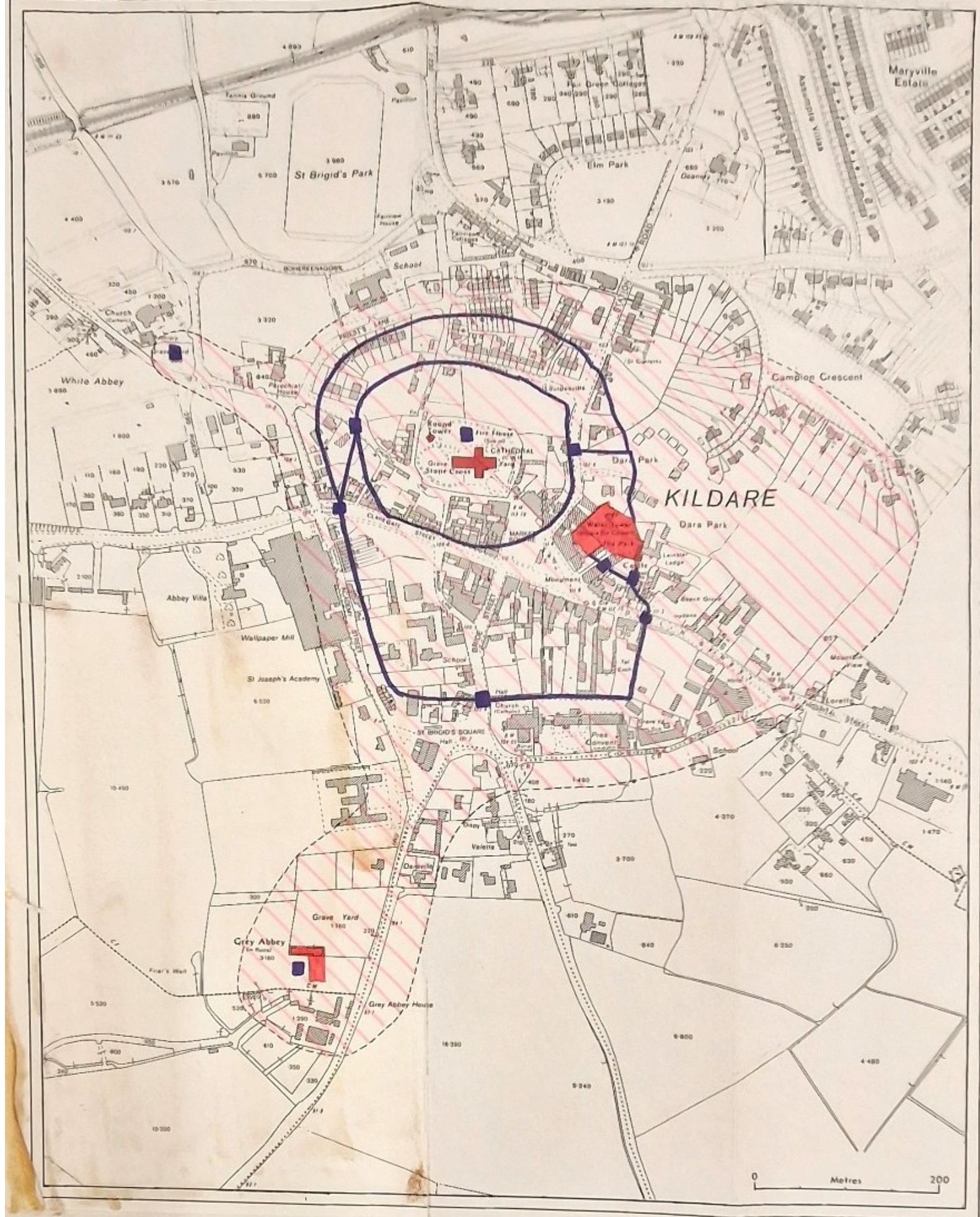


Fig. 115. Kildare: Zone of archaeological potential



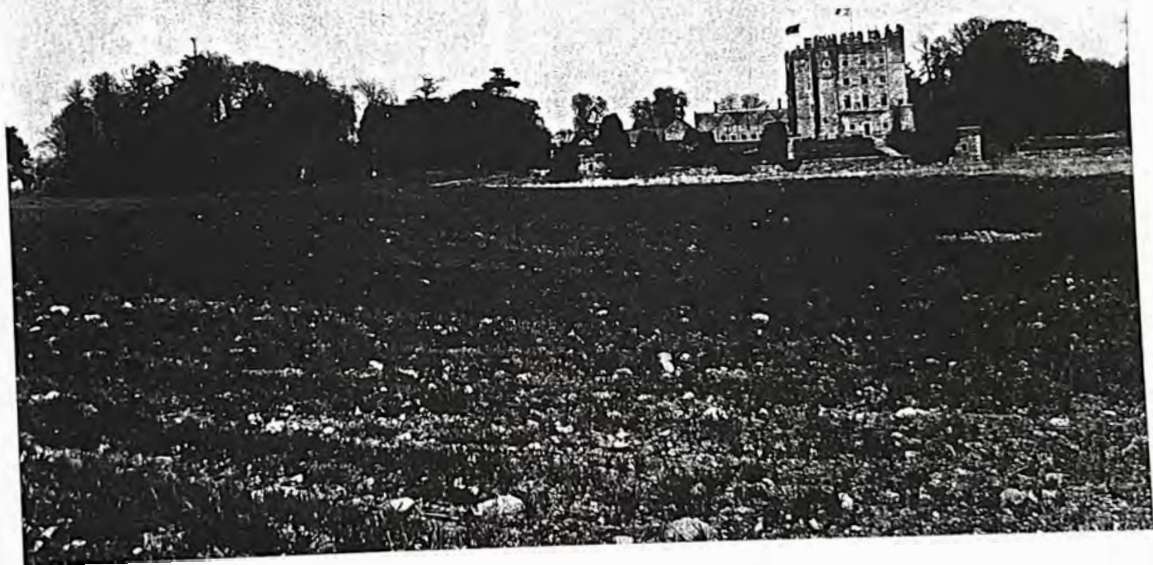


Fig. 116: Kilkea motte (in trees, left) and castle, from south.

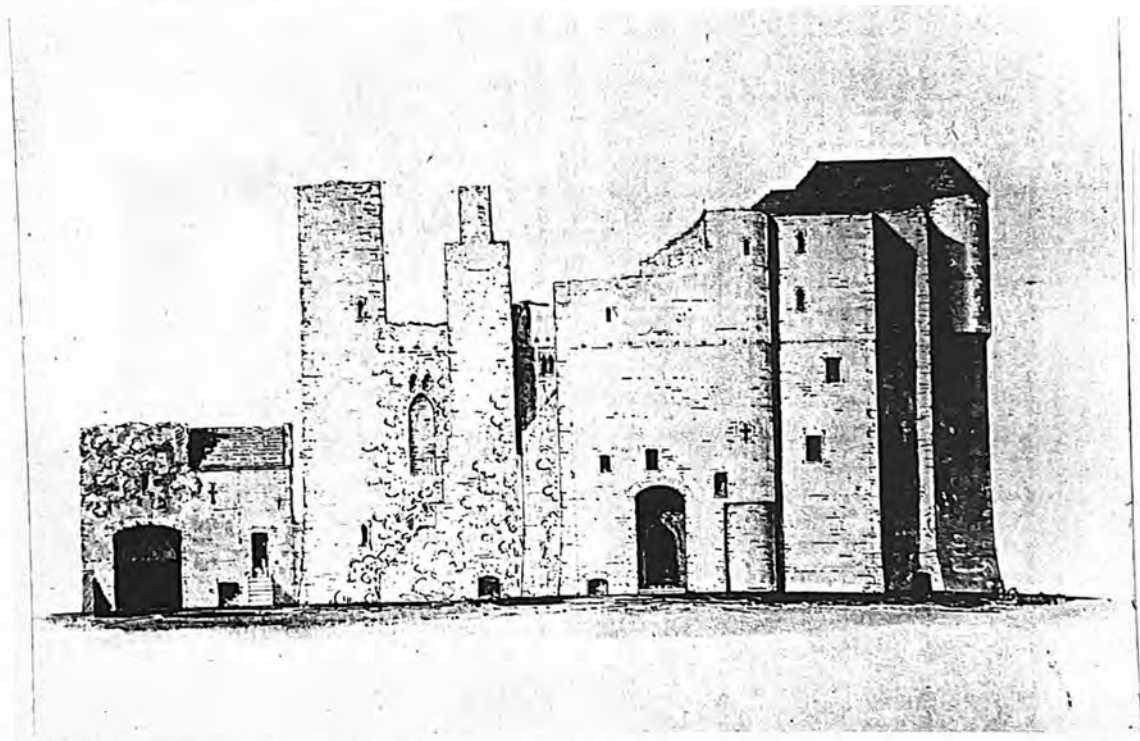


Fig. 117: Kilkea castle from north before restoration.





Fig. 118: Kilkea castle from north after restoration.

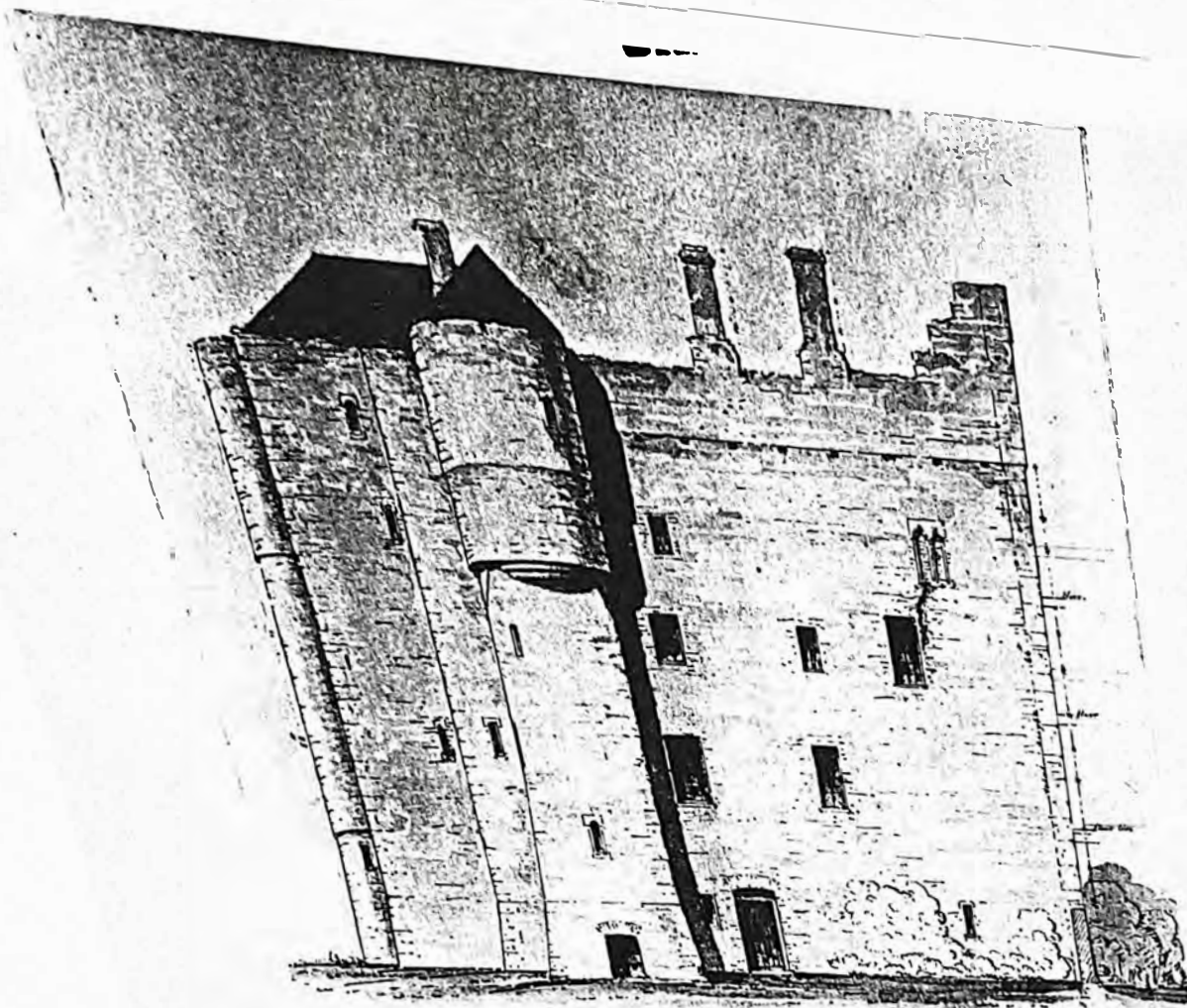


Fig. 119: Kilkea castle from west before restoration.





Fig. 120: Kilkea castle from west after restoration.

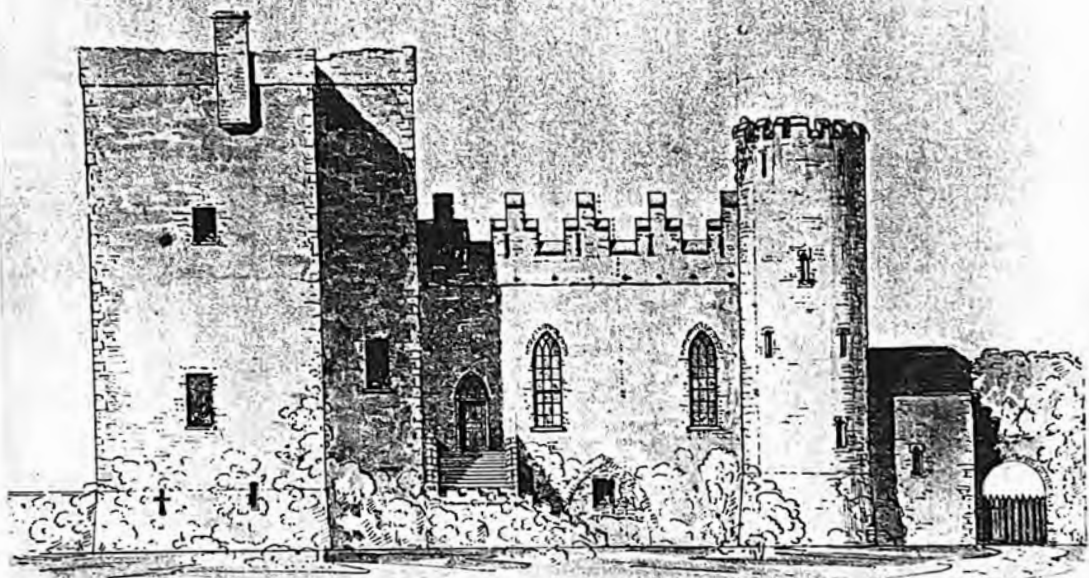


Fig. 121: Kilkea castle from south before restoration.



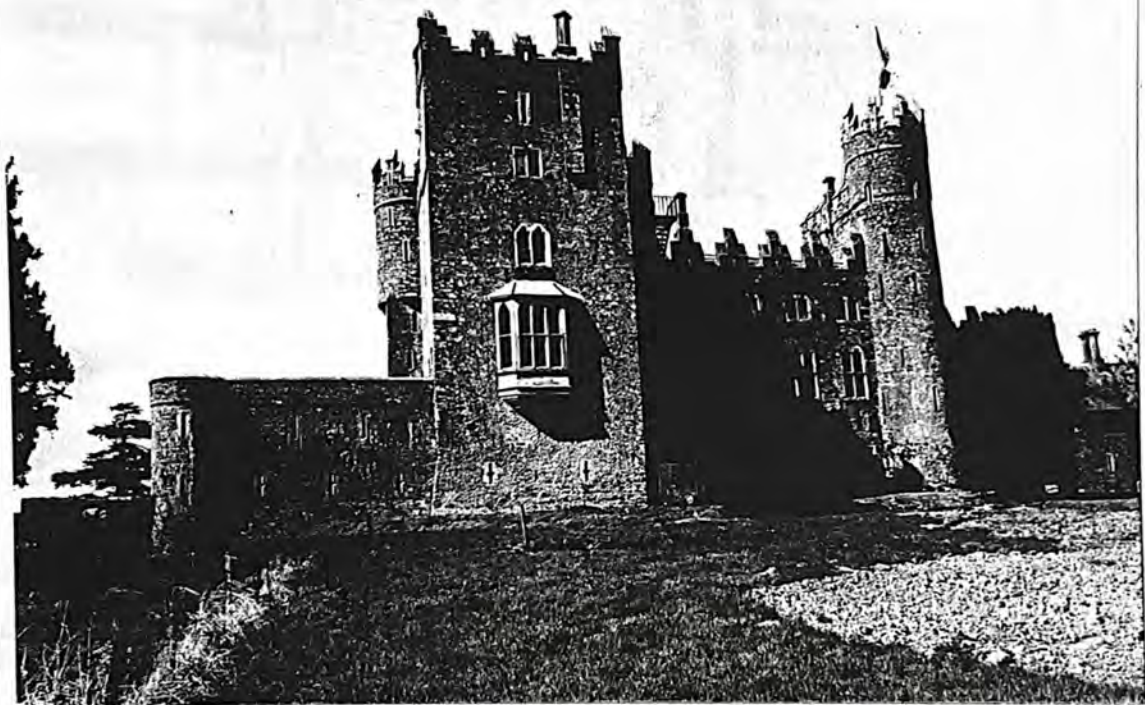


Fig. 122: Kilkea castle from south after restoration.

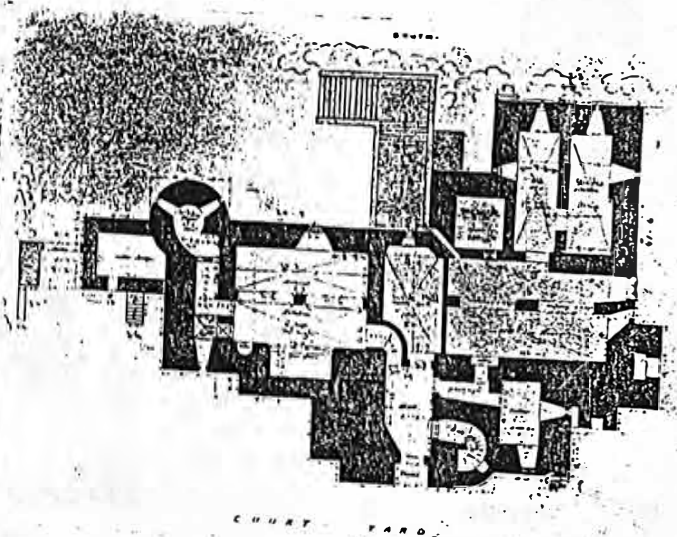
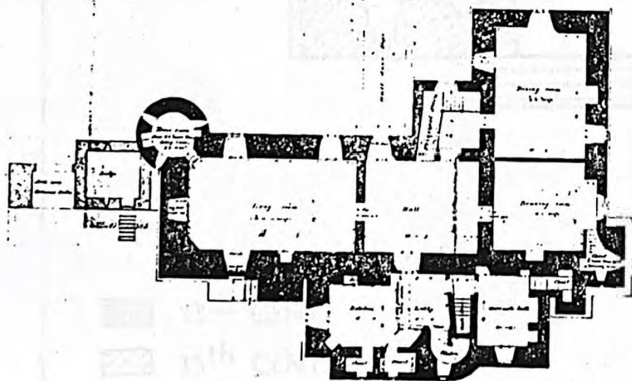
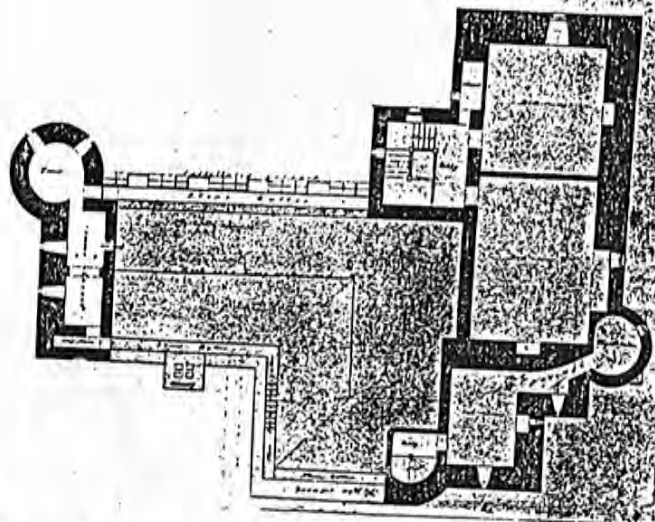
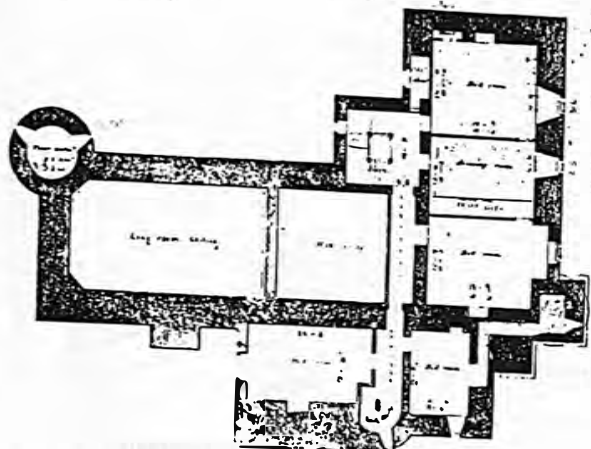
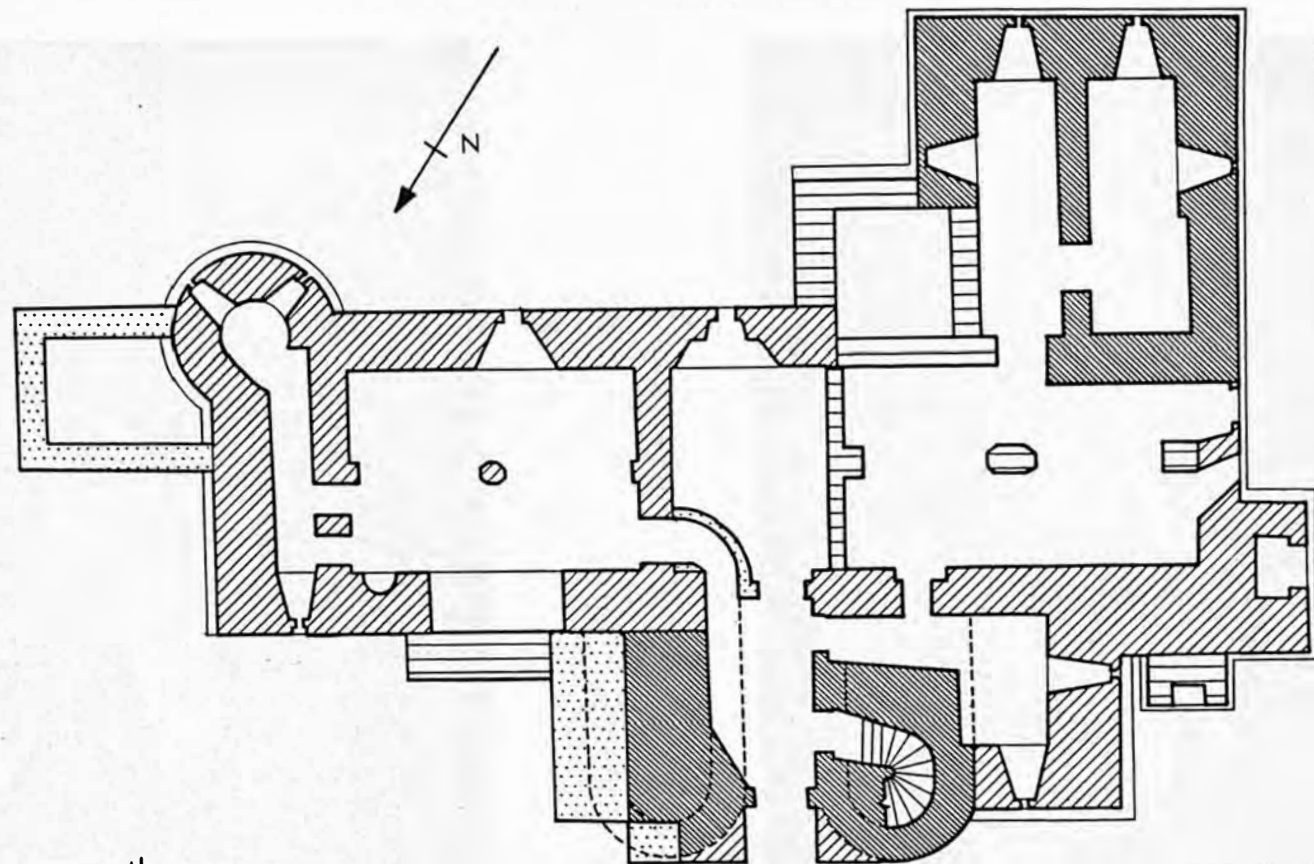






Fig. 123: Kilkea castle: floor plans, pre 1849 (Courtesy of National Library of Ireland)





-  13<sup>th</sup> CENT.
-  15<sup>th</sup> CENT.
-  16-17<sup>th</sup> CENT.
-  MODERN

## KILKEA CASTLE

(IN 1849)

INTERPRETATIVE PLAN

0 Metres 10

JW del.

Fig. 123: Kilkea Castle: Interpretative plan.



Fig. 124: Kilkea castle: the "temptation" stone.



Fig. 125: Kilkea castle: 17th cent. cross from Narraghbeg.





Fig. 126: Kilkea castle: 17th cent. cross from Cross Morris.



Fig. 127: Kilkea castle: stone table (1533) from Carton.

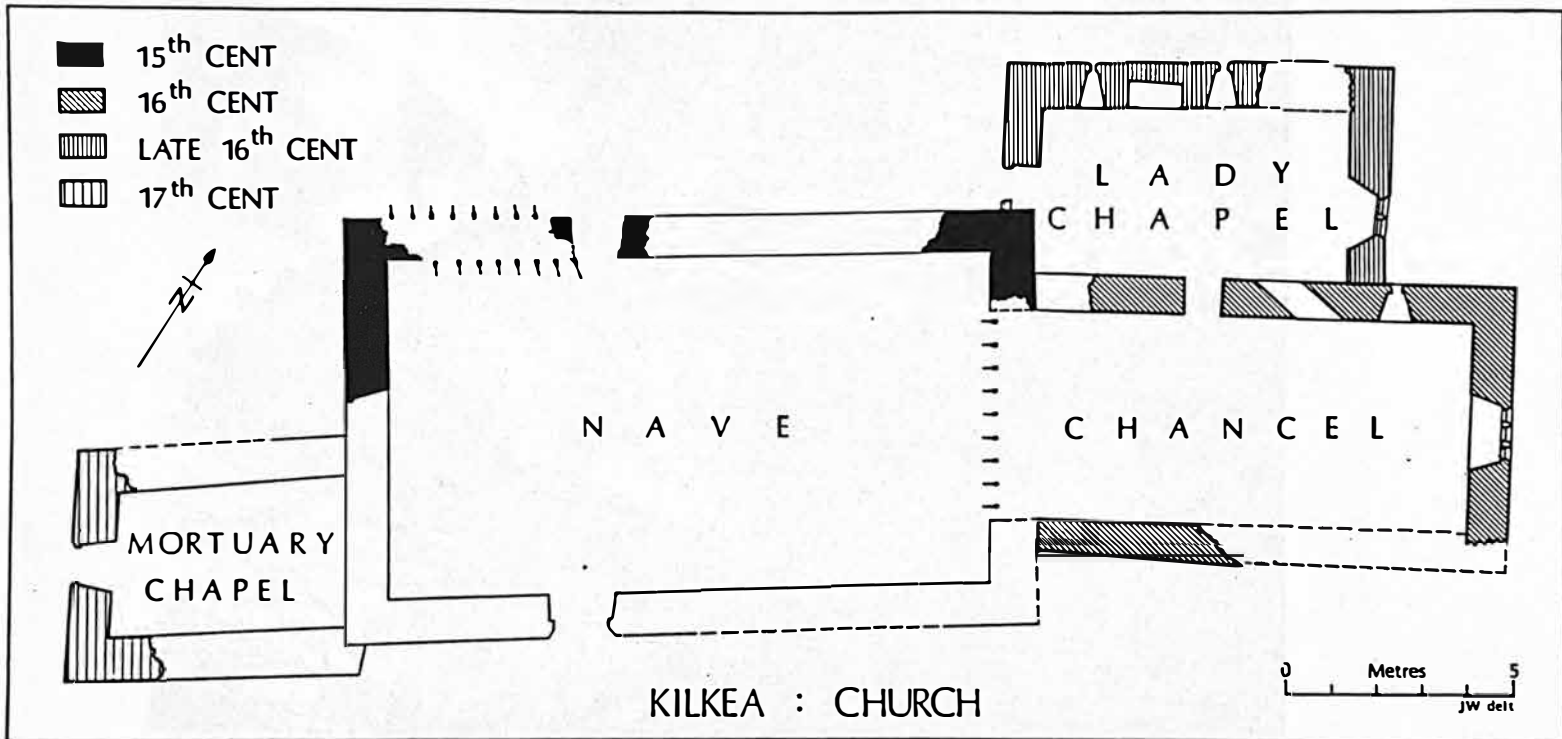


Fig. 128: Kilkea parish church: ground plan.





Fig. 129: Kilkea parish church: west gable of FitzGerald mortuary chapel.



Fig. 130: Kilkea parish church: 16th cent. font.



Fig. 131: Kilkea parish church: mermaid stone.



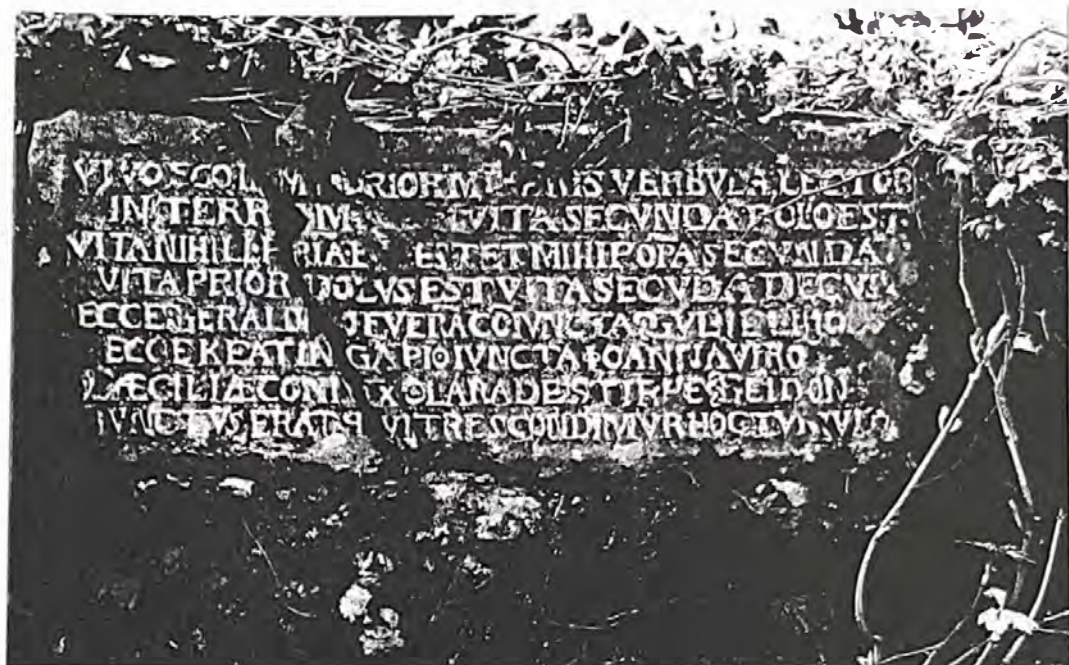


Fig. 132: Kilkea Parish church: FitzGerald wall plaque.







Fig. 134: Kill: motte from east.



Fig. 135: Kill: font. Prob. 16th cent.



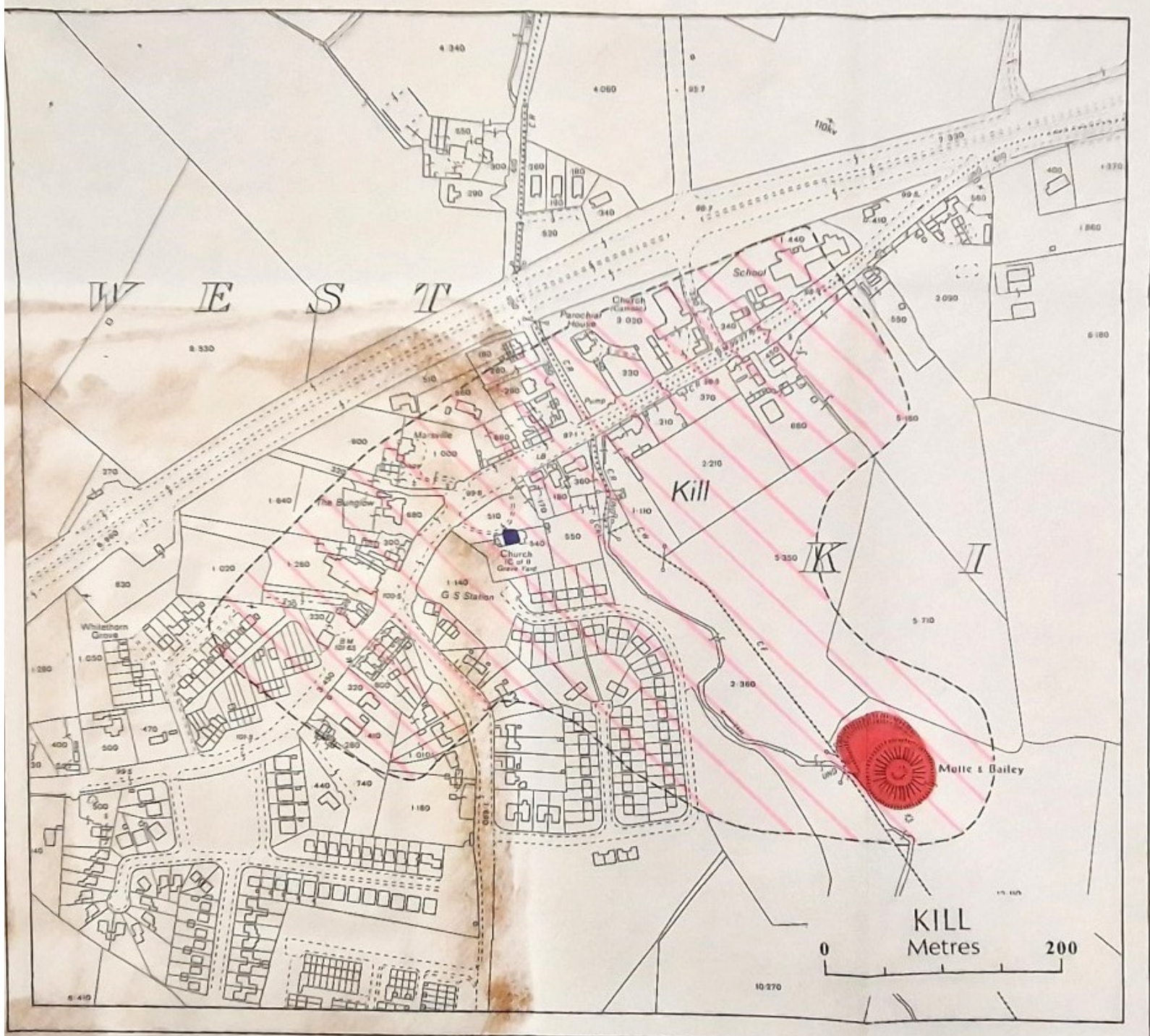


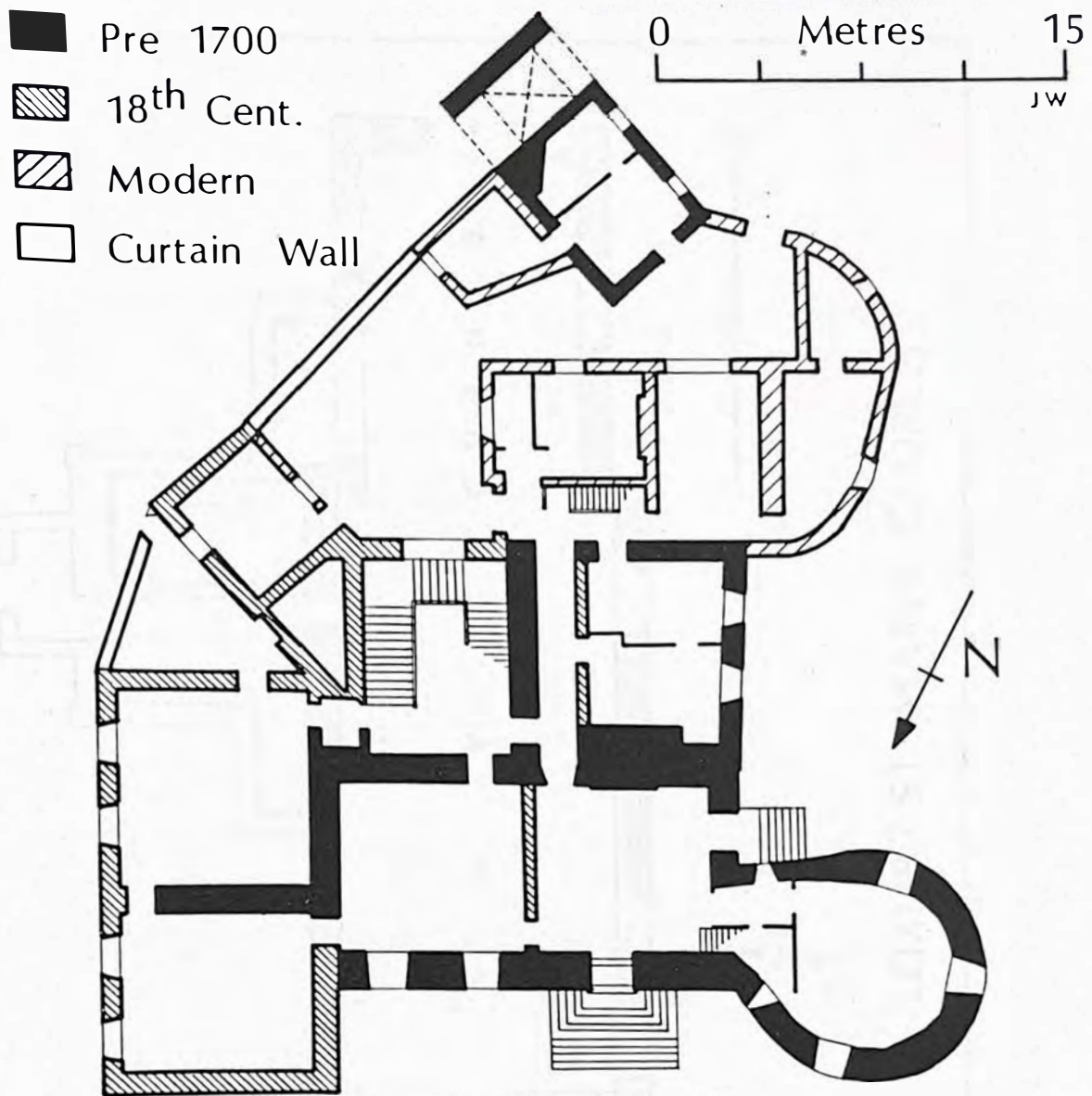
Fig. 136. Kill: zone of archaeological potential





Fig. 137: Leixlip castle from north-west.

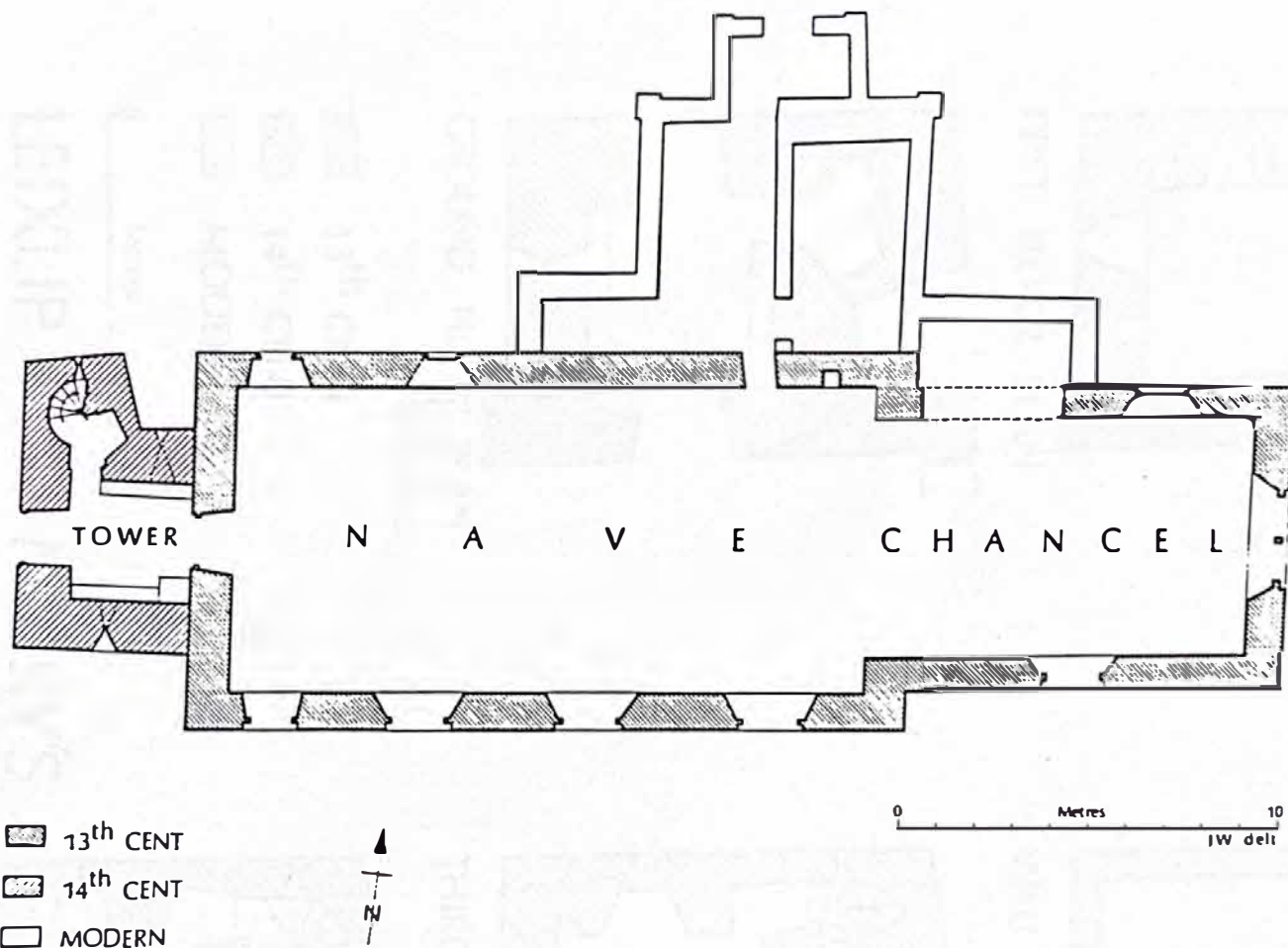




## LEIXLIP CASTLE

AFTER  
GUINNESS & RYAN

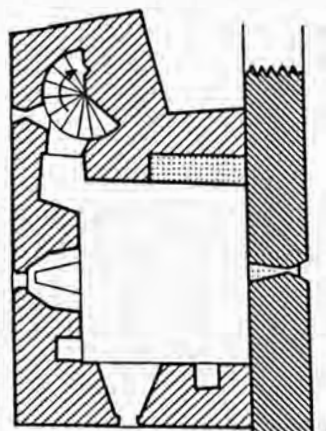
Fig. 138: Leixlip castle: ground plan.



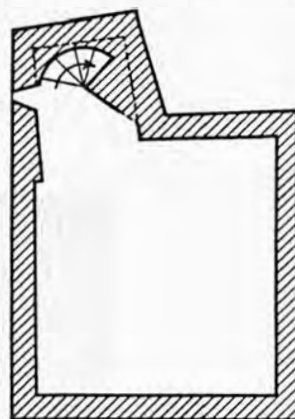
## LEIXLIP : ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Fig. 139: St. Mary's parish church, Leixlip, ground plan.

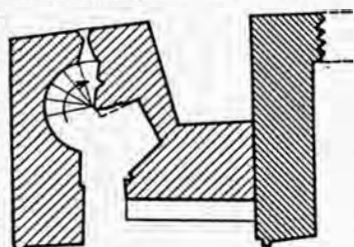




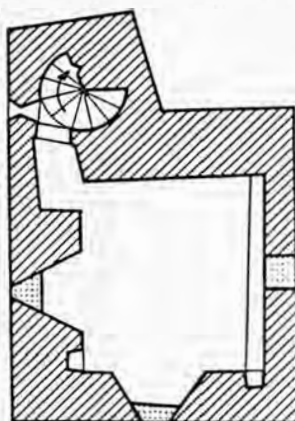
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



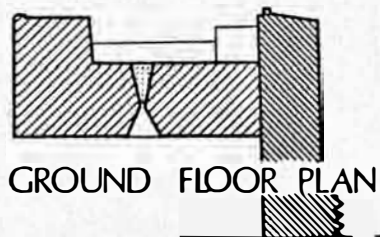
WALL WALK






GROUND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



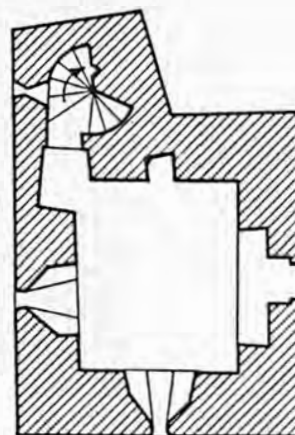
-  13<sup>th</sup> CENT
-  14<sup>th</sup> CENT
-  MODERN

0 Metres 5



# LEIXLIP : ST. MARY'S CHURCH : TOWER

FLOOR PLANS



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

JW delt

Fig. 140: St. Mary's parish church, Leixlip, floor plans of tower.

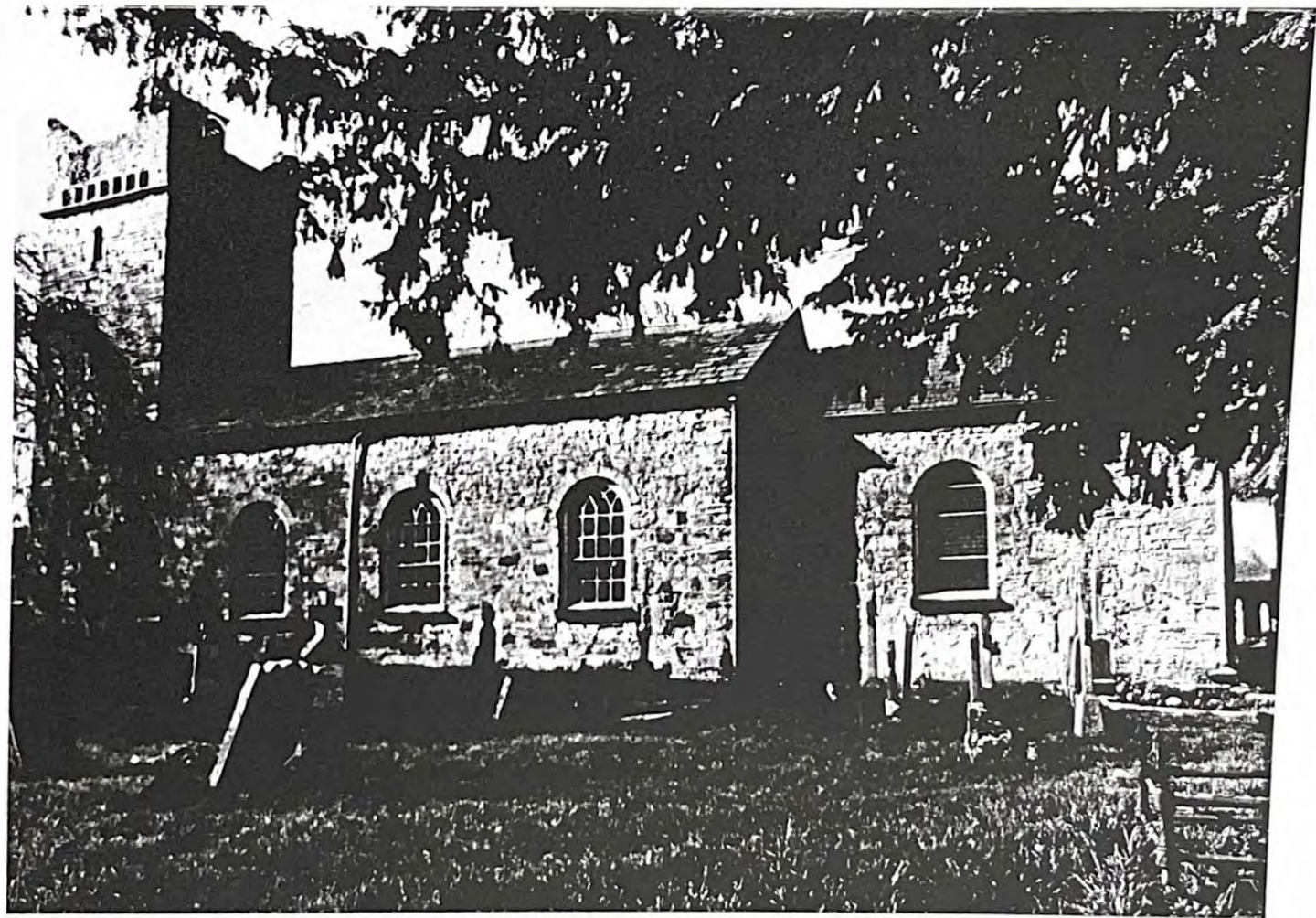


Fig. 141: St. Mary's parish church, Leixlip, from south.





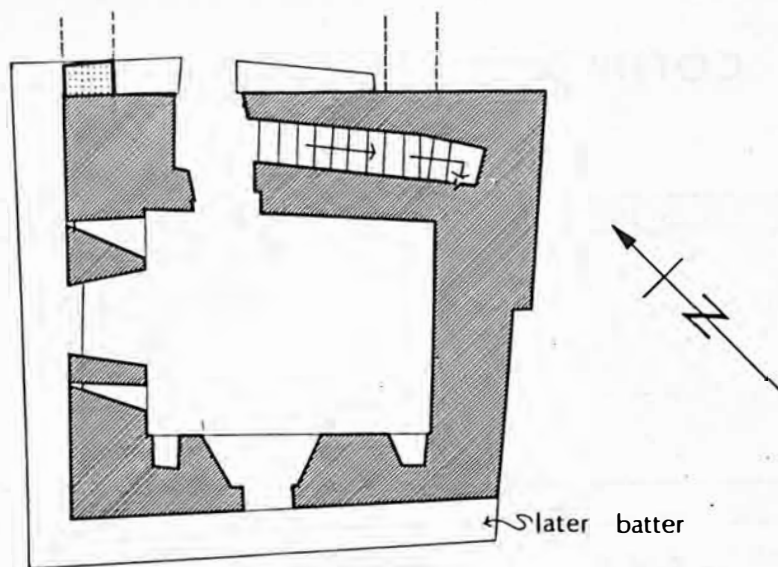
Fig. 142: St. Catherine's priory from east.





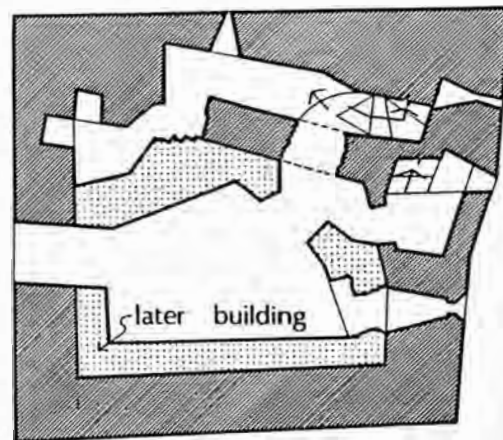


Fig. 144: Moone tower house from south-west.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

0 Metres 5  
JW delt



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

# MOONE : TOWER HOUSE

FLOOR PLANS



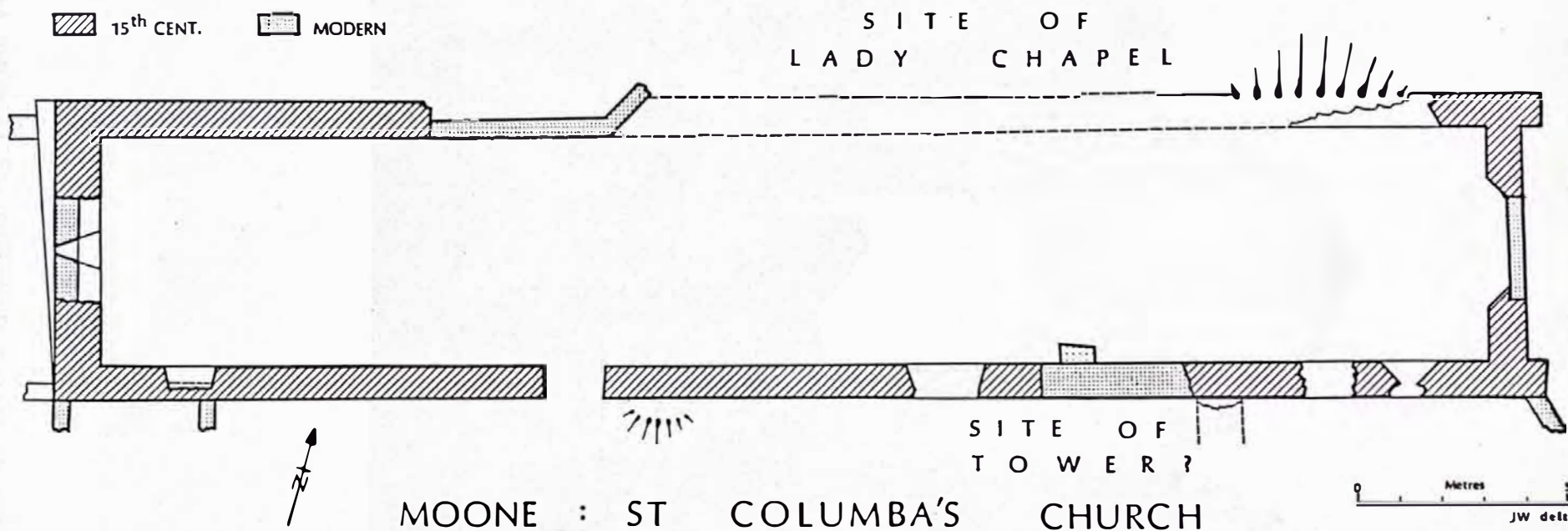


Fig. 146 Moone: St. Columba's parish church, ground plan

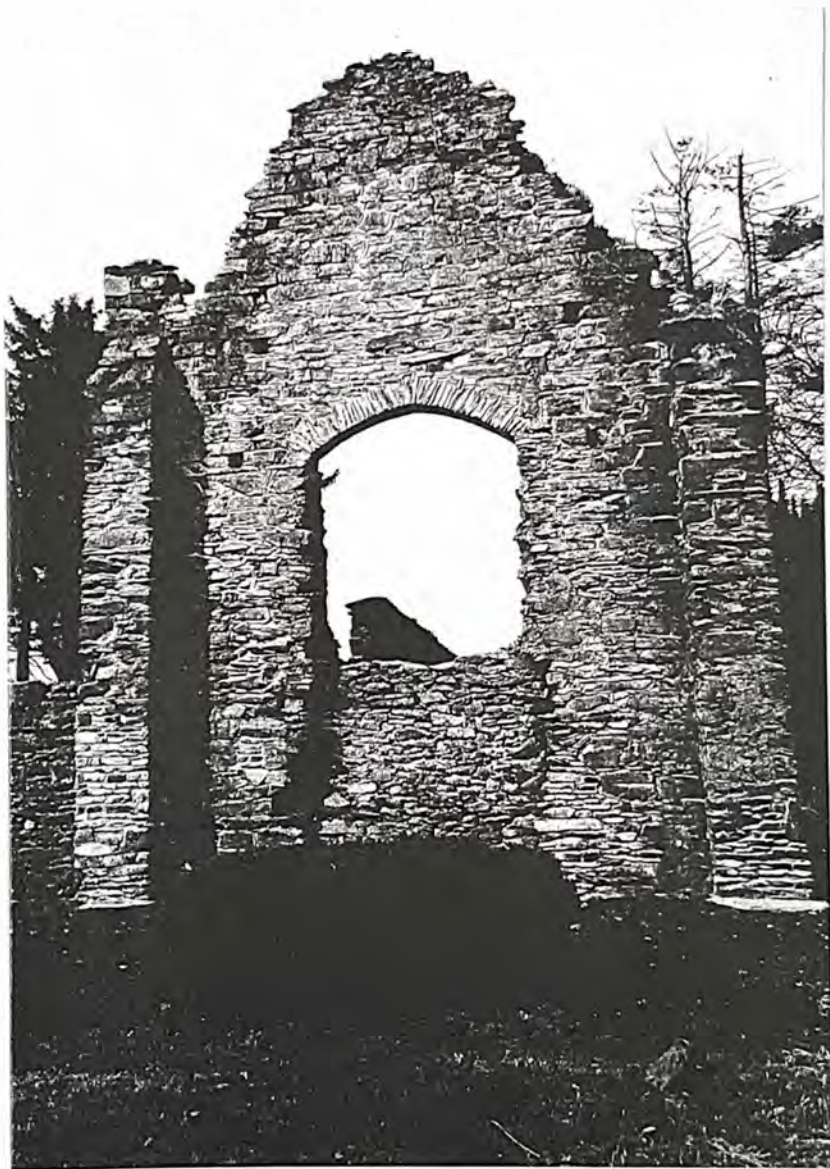


FIG. 146: East gable of St. Columba's parish church, Moone.



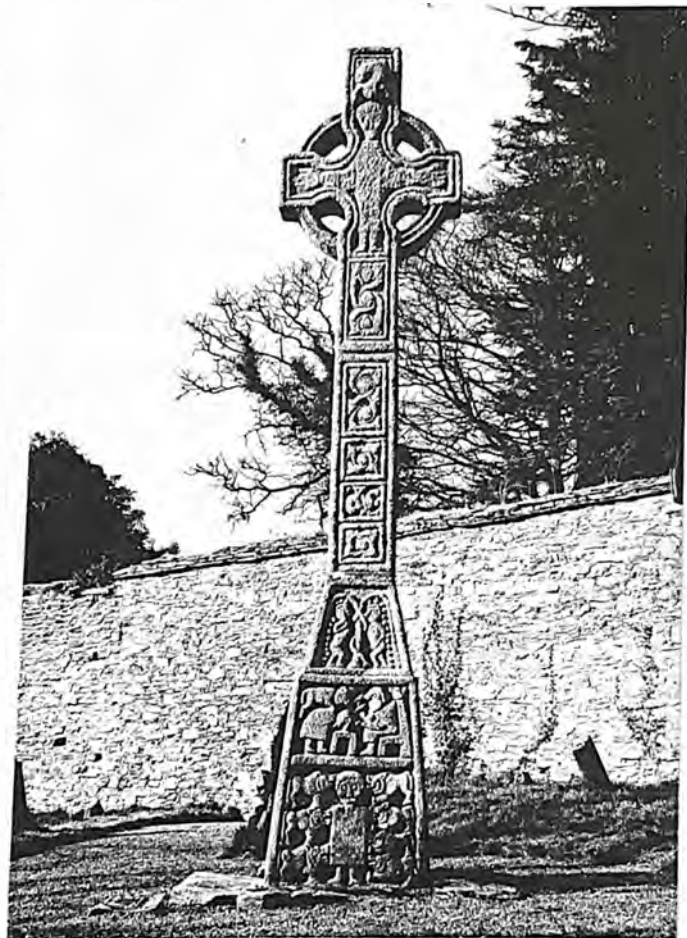


Fig. 148: Moone: south cross, south face.

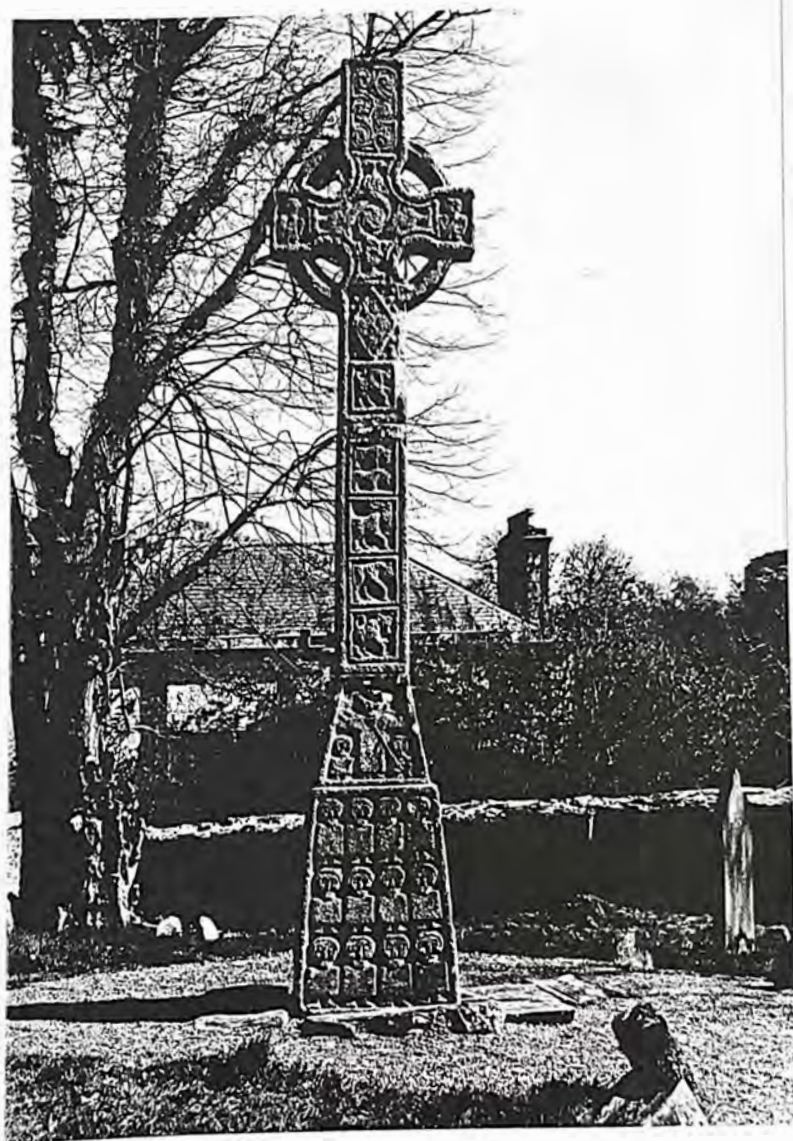


Fig. 149 ~~148~~ Moone: south cross, north face.





Fig. 150: Moone: south cross, north face, detail.



Fig. 151: Moone: south cross, east face detail.



Fig. 152: Moone: east cross, base.





Fig. 153: Moone: north cross, base.



Fig. 154: Moone: west cross, base.

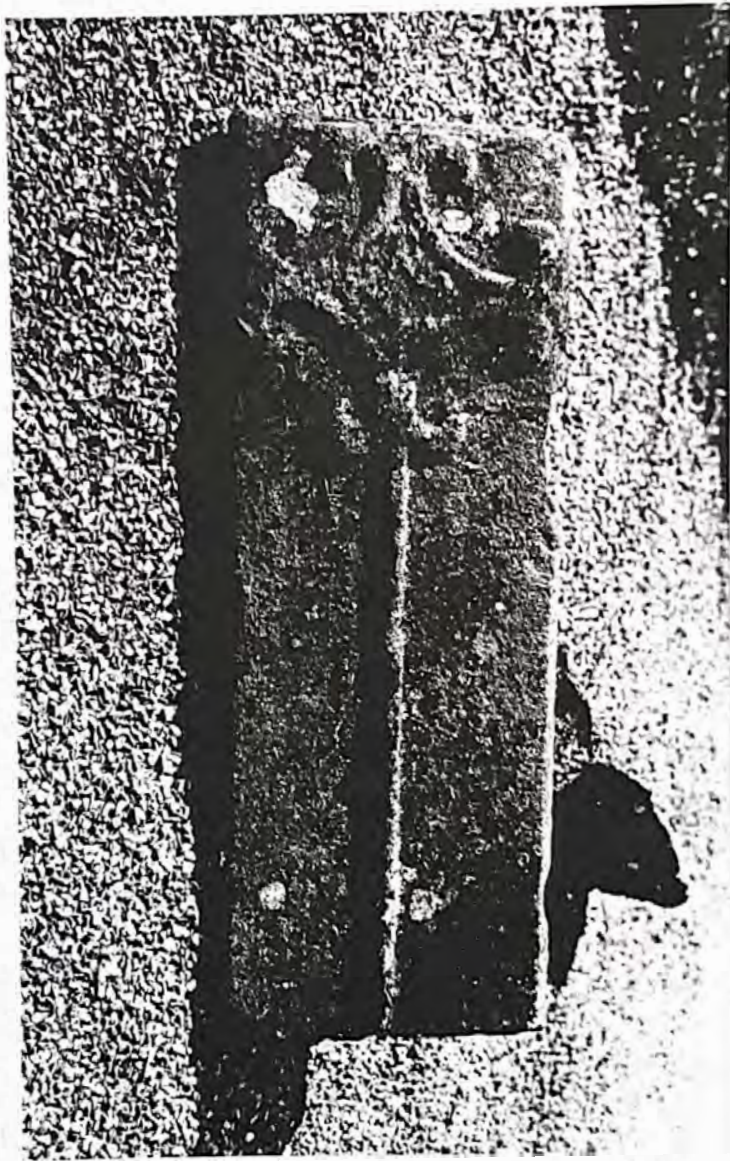


Fig. 155: Moone: cross-slab. 13th-14th cents.



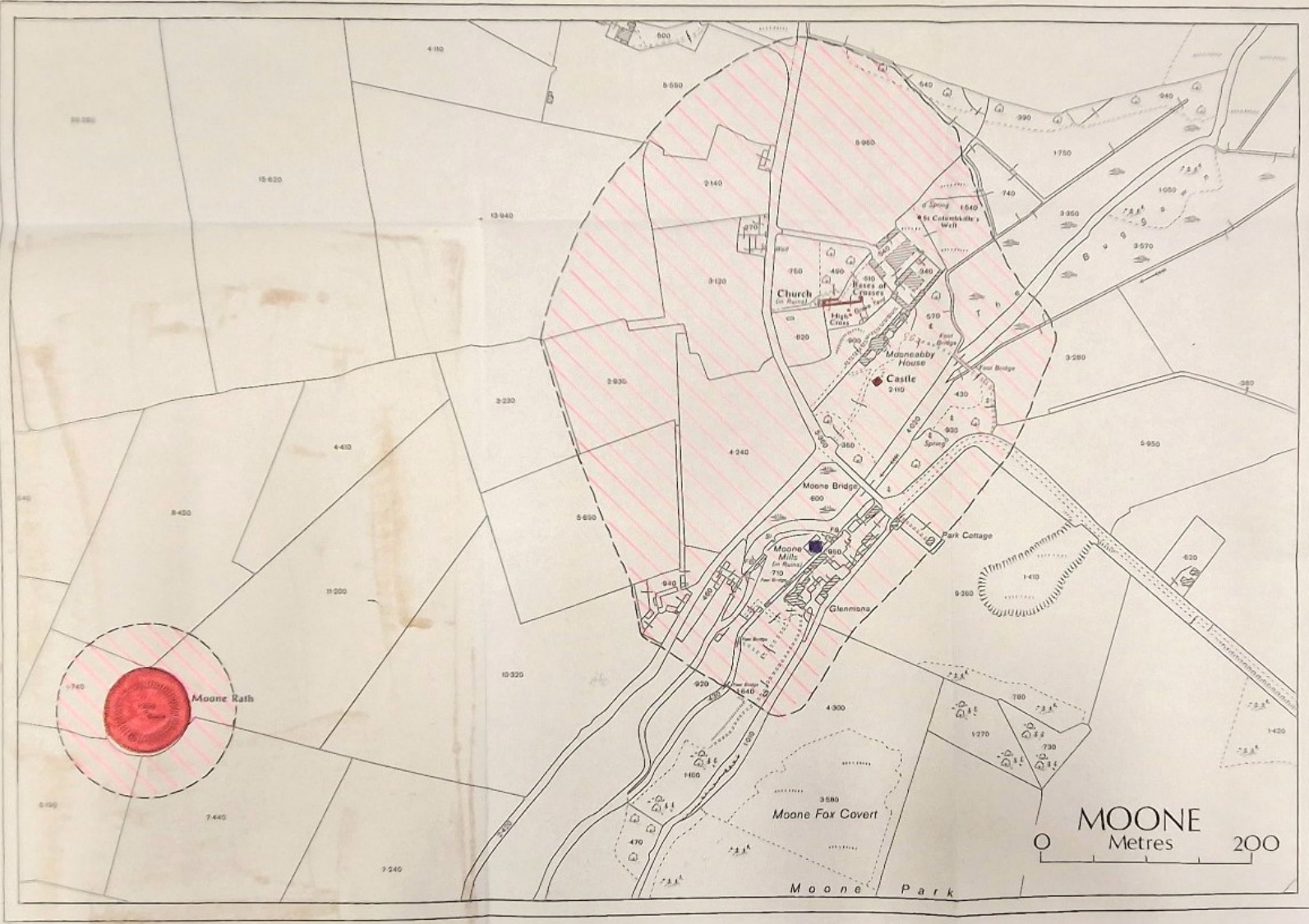


Fig. 156. Moone: Zone of archaeological potential.





Fig. 157: Naas: Aerial view from south-west (Cambridge Aerial Coll.)



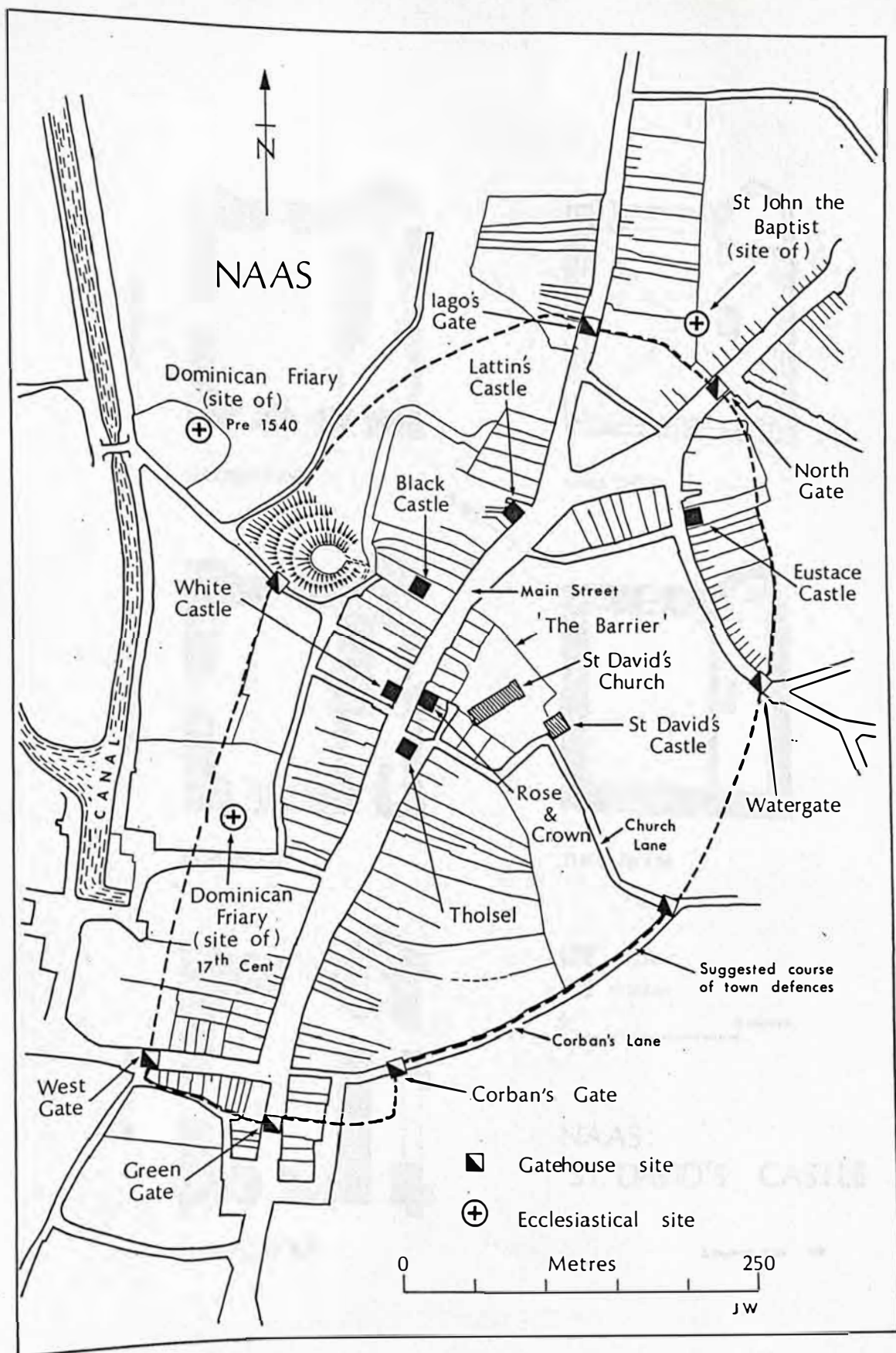
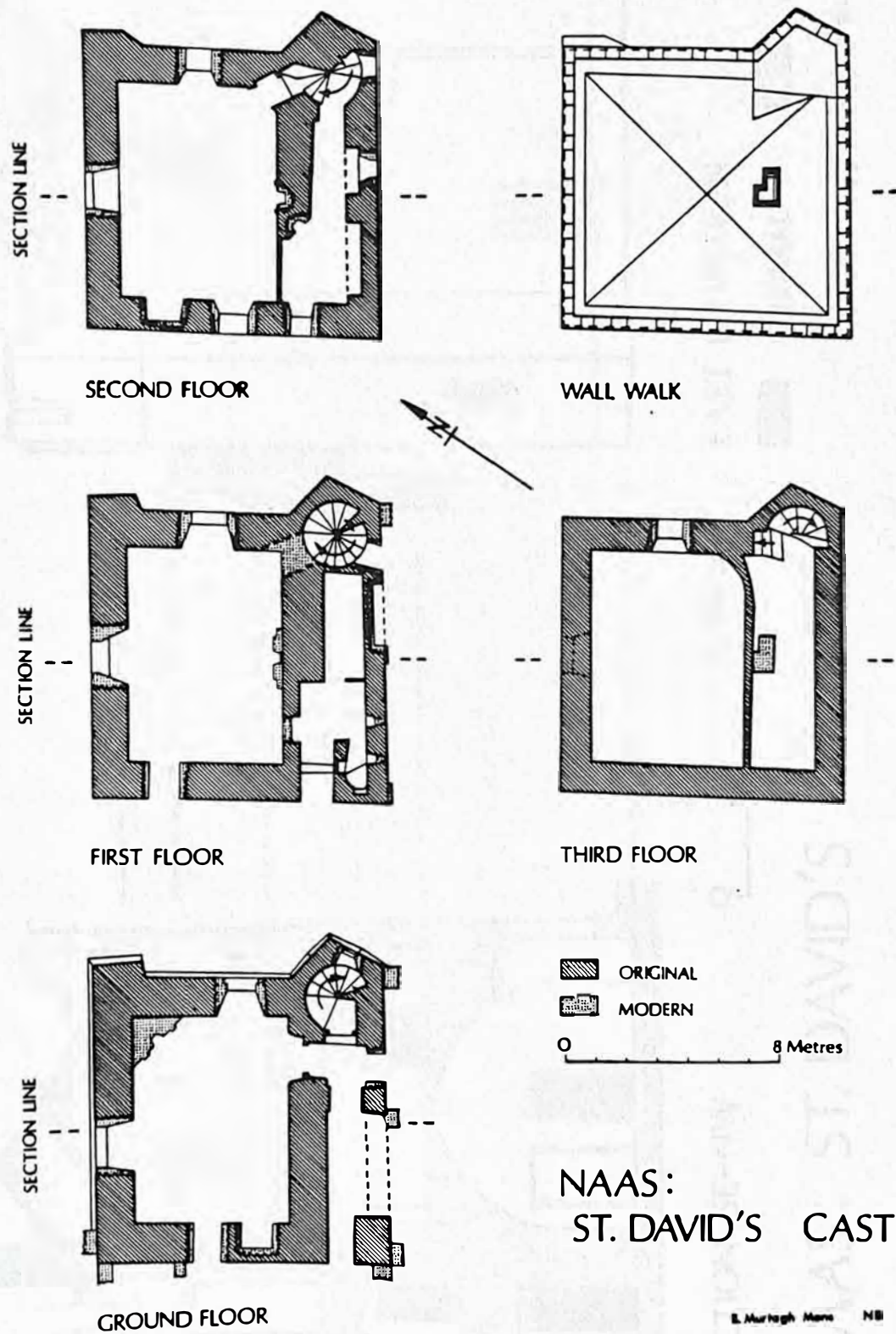


Fig. 158: Naas: Outline plan showing principal archaeological features



159  
Fig. 100: Naas: St. David's castle, floor plans



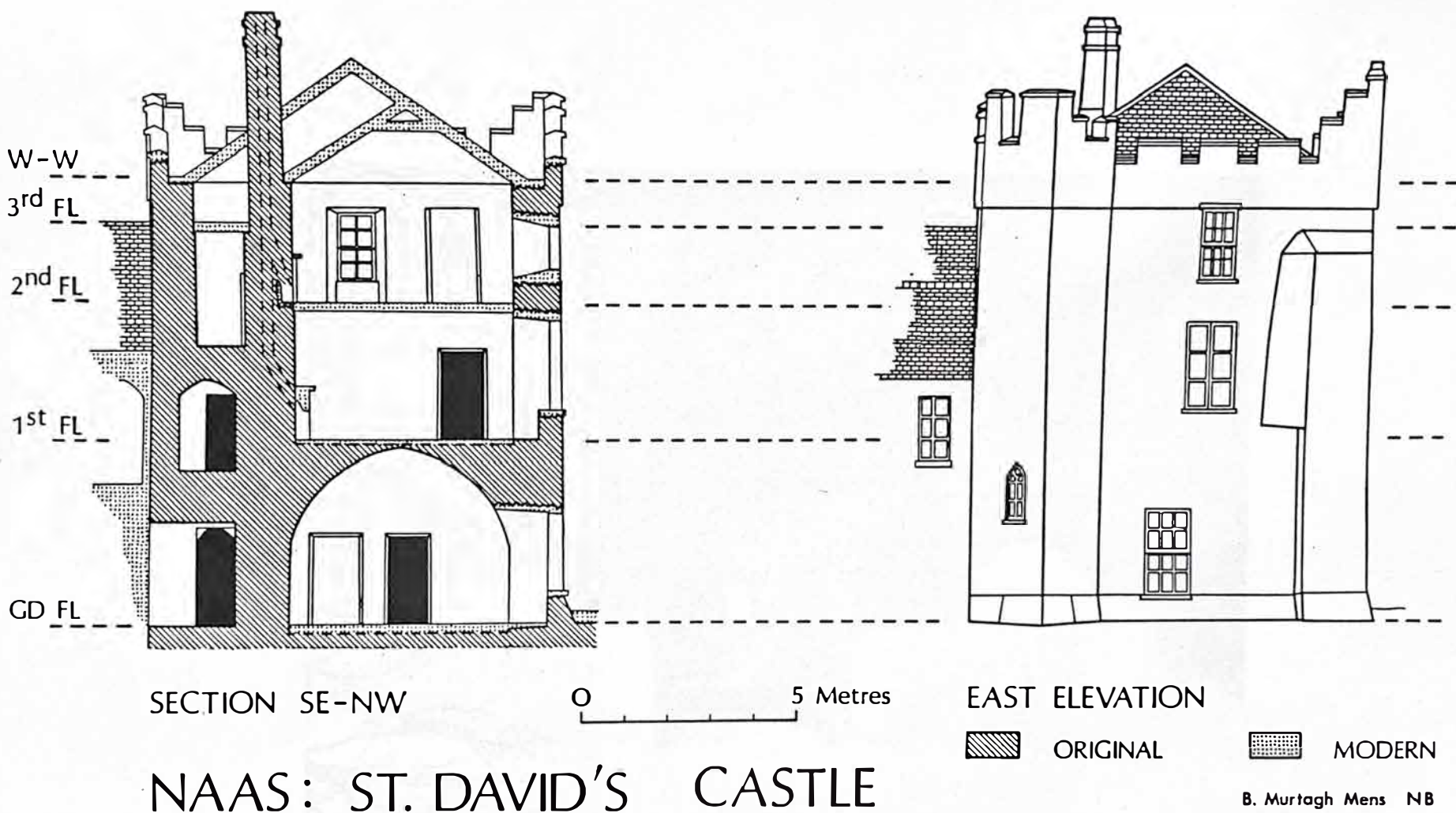


Fig. 160: Naas: St. David's castle, section and elevation

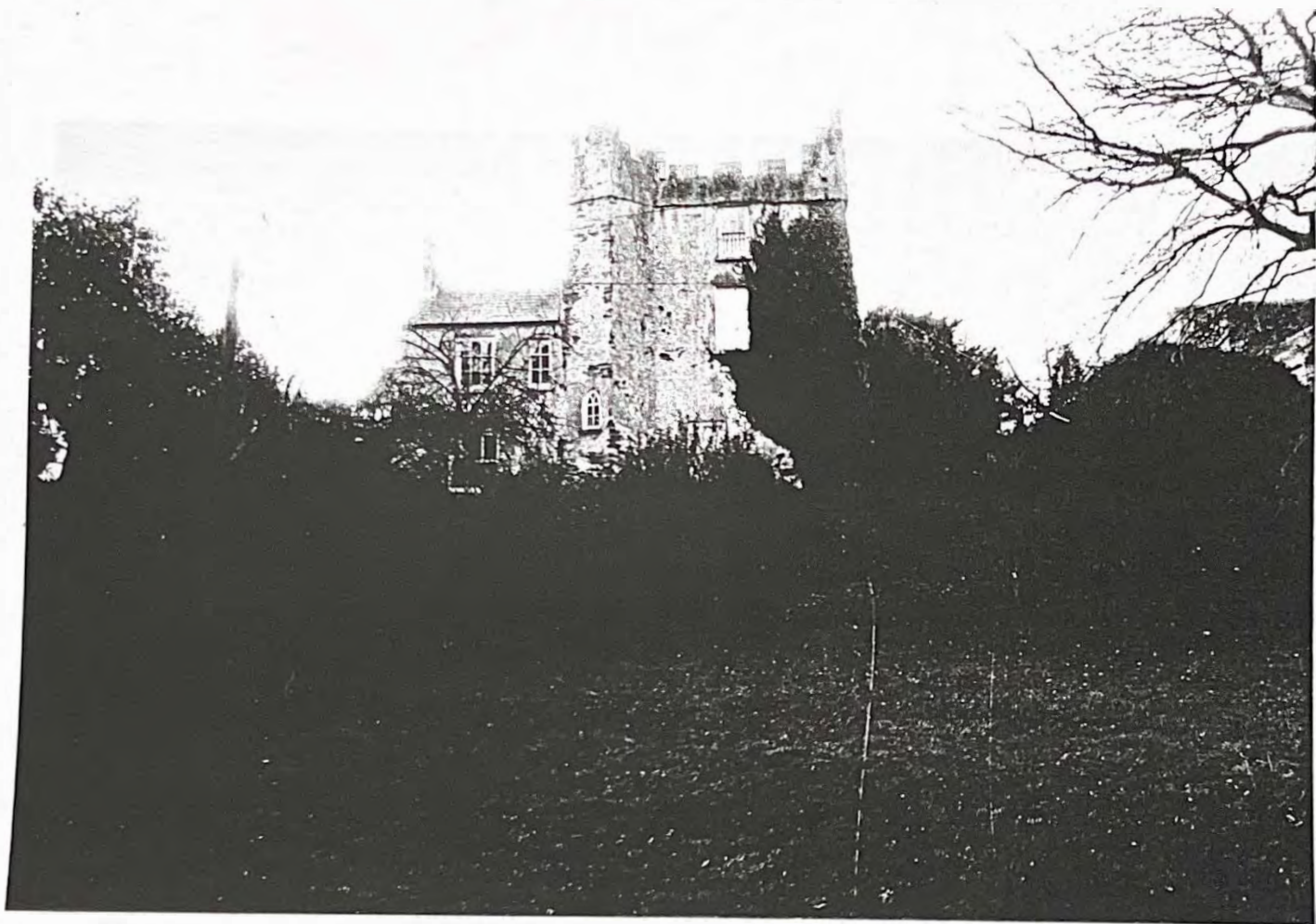


Fig. 16: St. David's castle, Naas, from east.



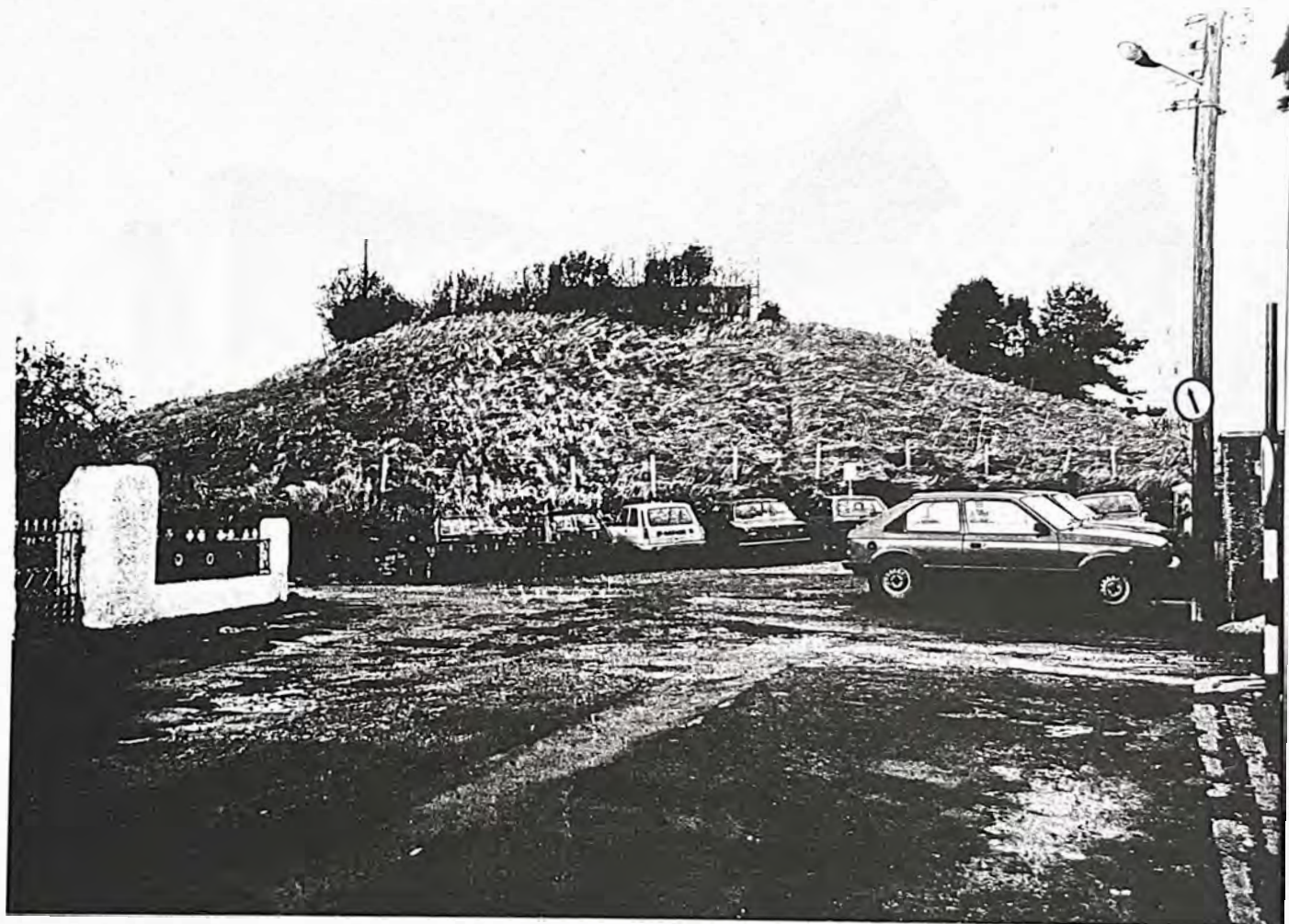


Fig. 162: Naas motte from south.

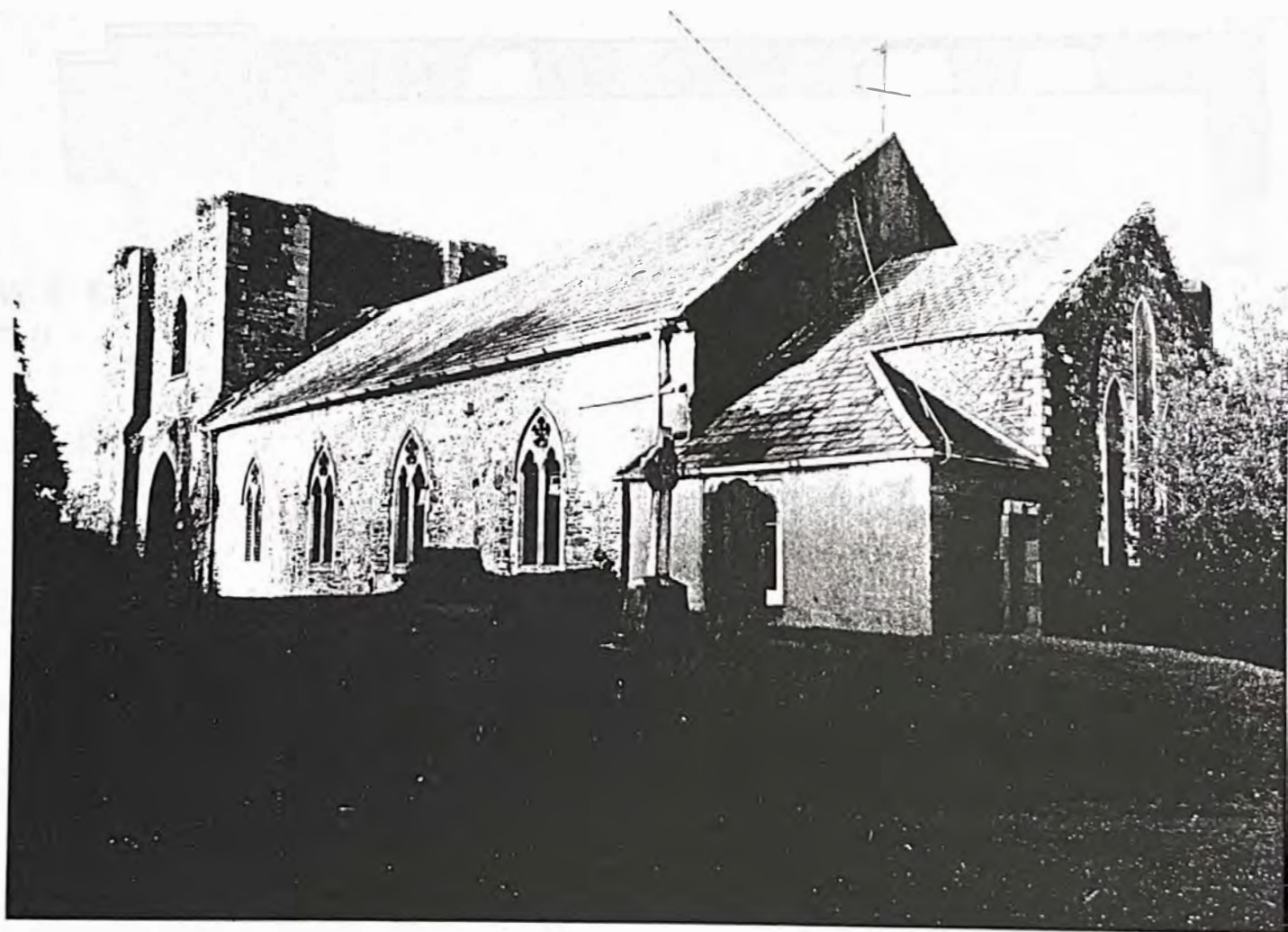
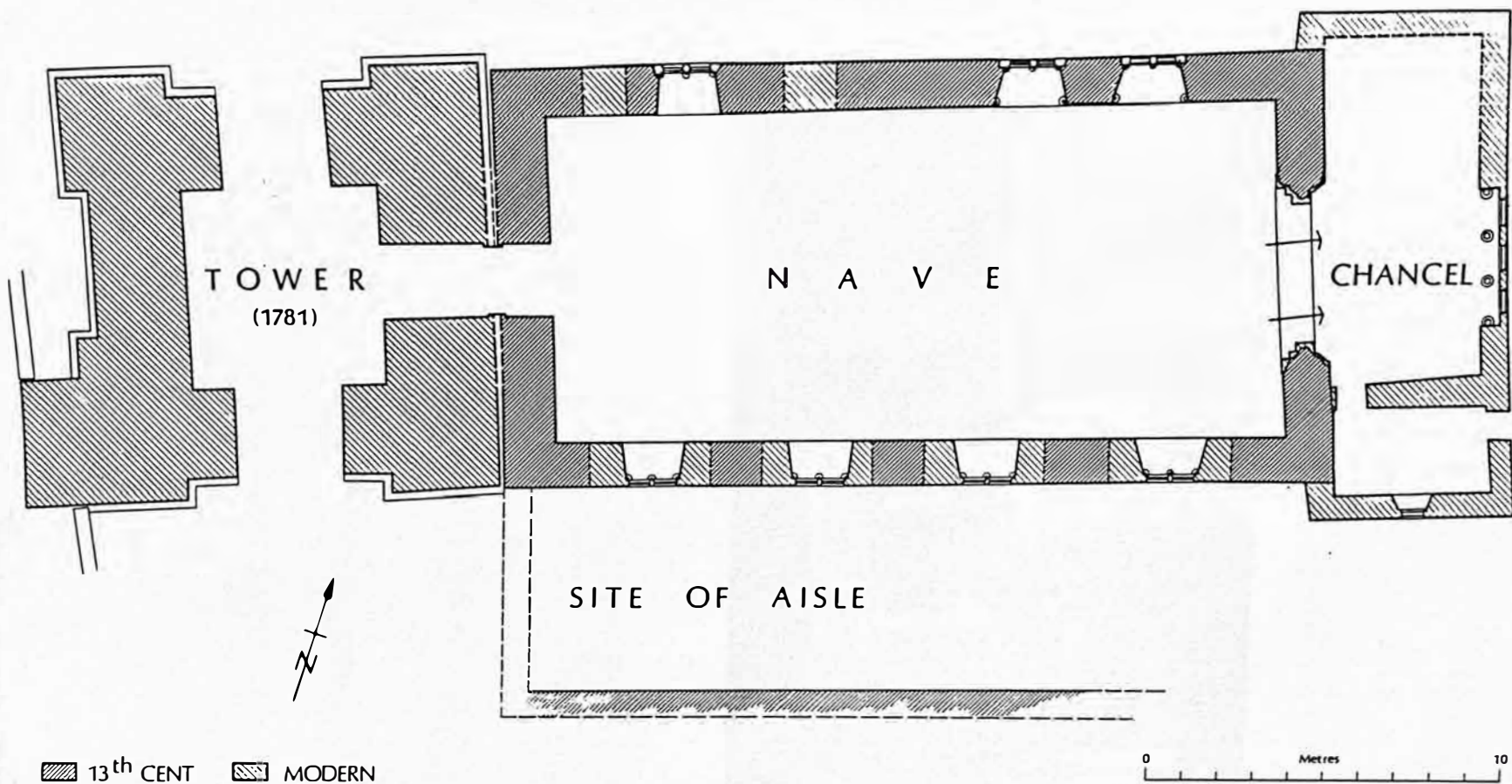


Fig. 163: St. David's parish church, Naas, from south.





## NAAS : SAINT DAVID'S CHURCH

Fig. 164: Naas: St. David's parish church, ground plan

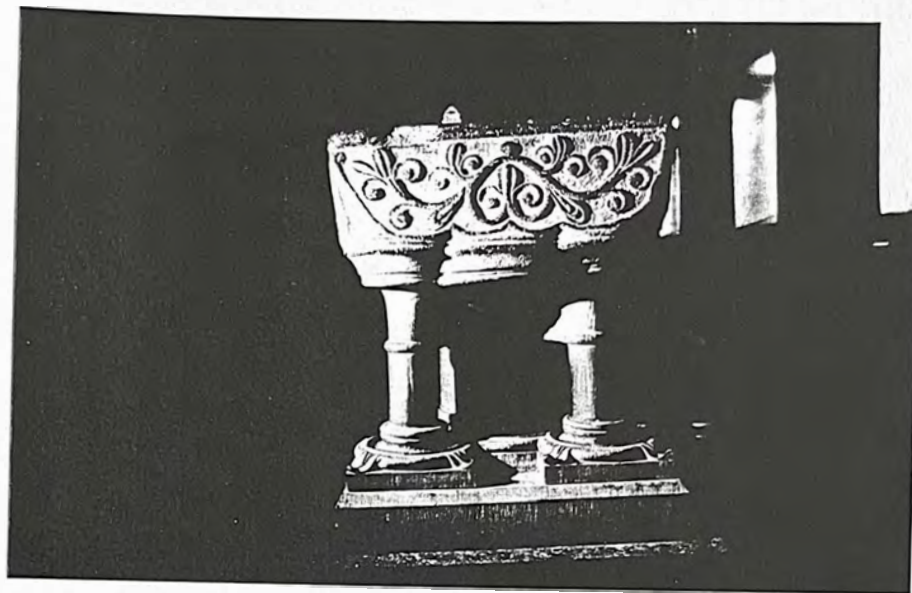
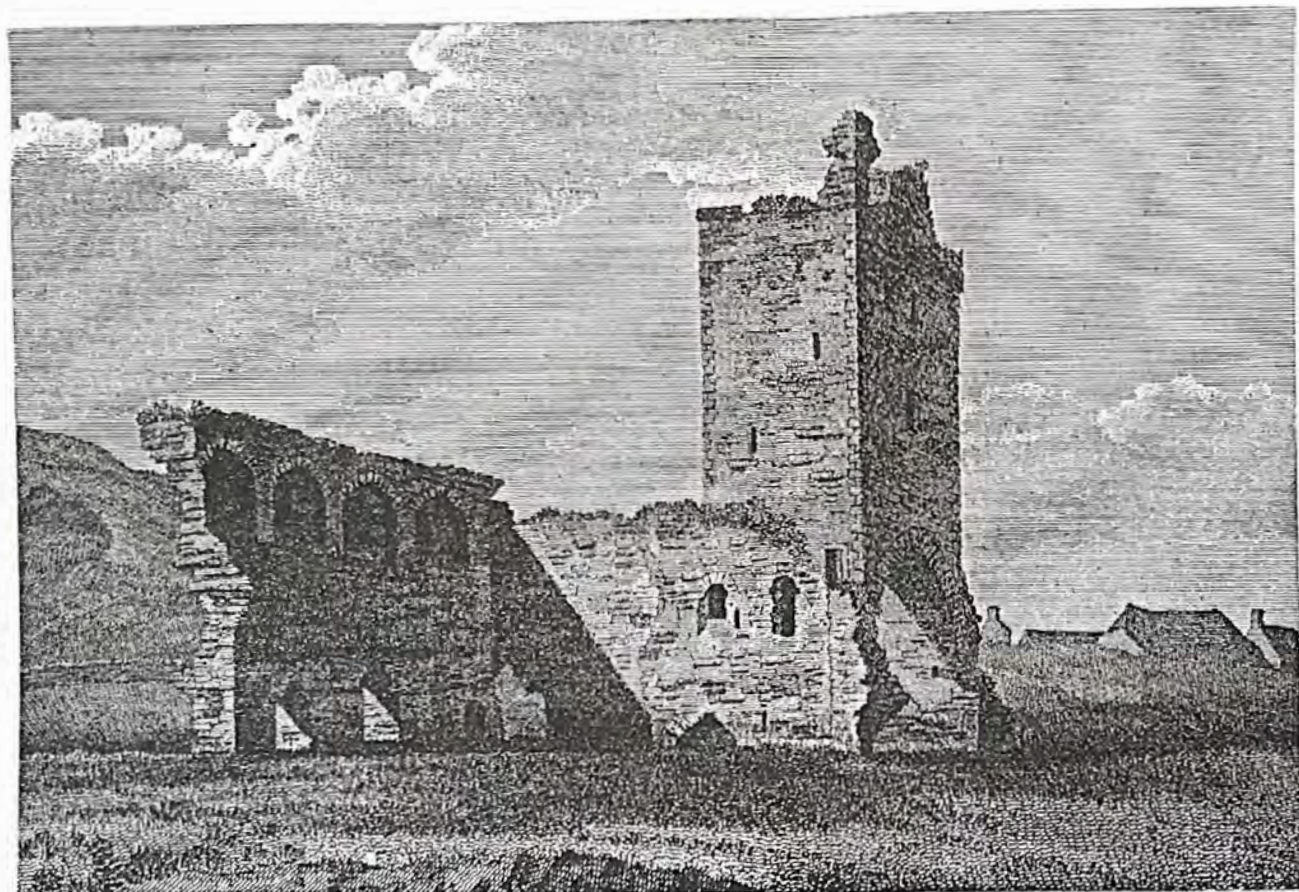


Fig. 155: Font in St. Andrew's parish church, Naas.





ABBNEY at NOAS. Co. Kildare.

Fig. 156: Grose's drawing of the Dominican friary in 1792.





Fig. 167. Naas: Zone of archaeological potential.





Fig. 168: Aerial view of Old Kilcullen from south (Cambridge aerial collection)



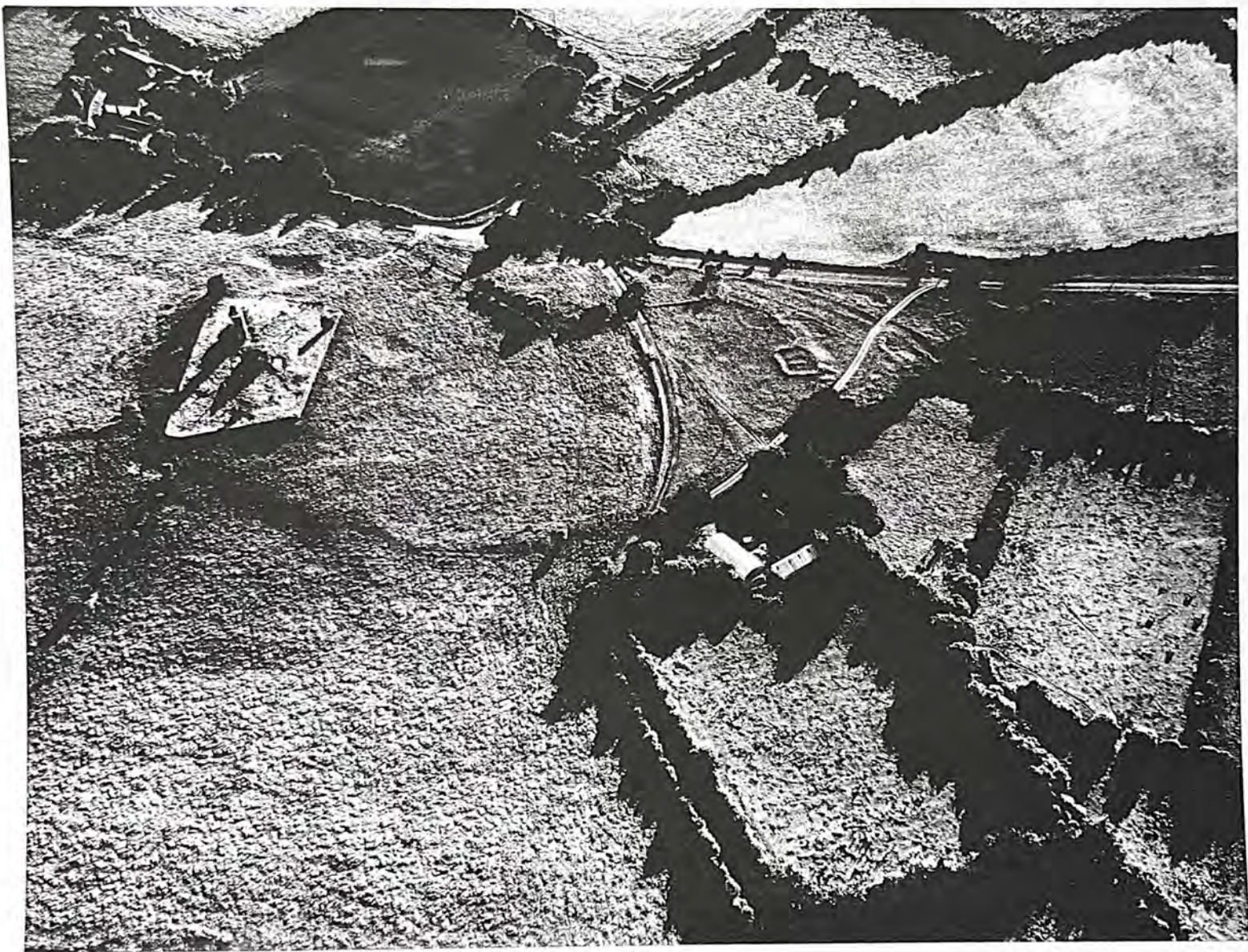
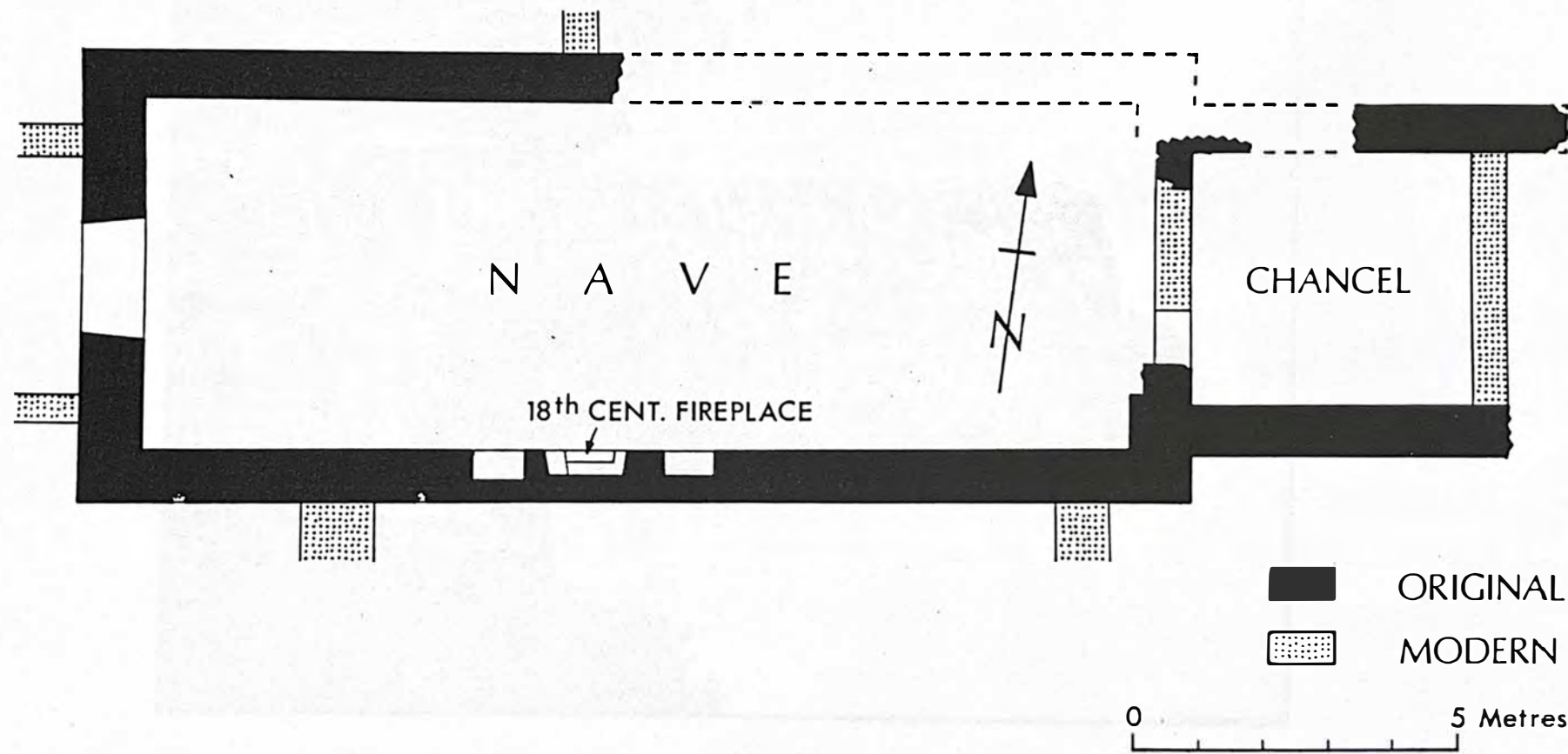


Fig. 169: Aerial view of Old Kilcullen from east (Cambridge aerial collection)





## OLD KILCULLEN: ST. MAC TAIL'S

Fig. 170: Old Kilcullen: St. MacTail's church, ground plan.



Fig. 171: Old Kilcullen round tower from north.





Fig. 172: Old Kilcullen: north cross, west face.

Fig. 173: Old Kilcullen: north cross, north face.



Fig. 174: Old Kilcullen: north cross, east face.



Fig. 175: Old Kilcullen: north cross, south face.



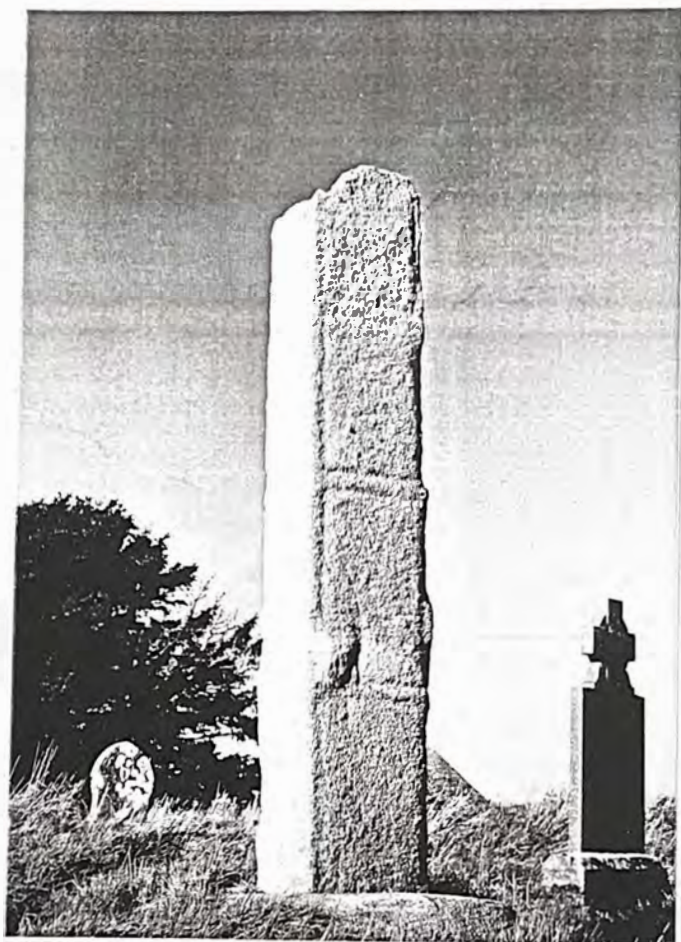


Fig. 176: Old Kilcullen: east cross, from east.

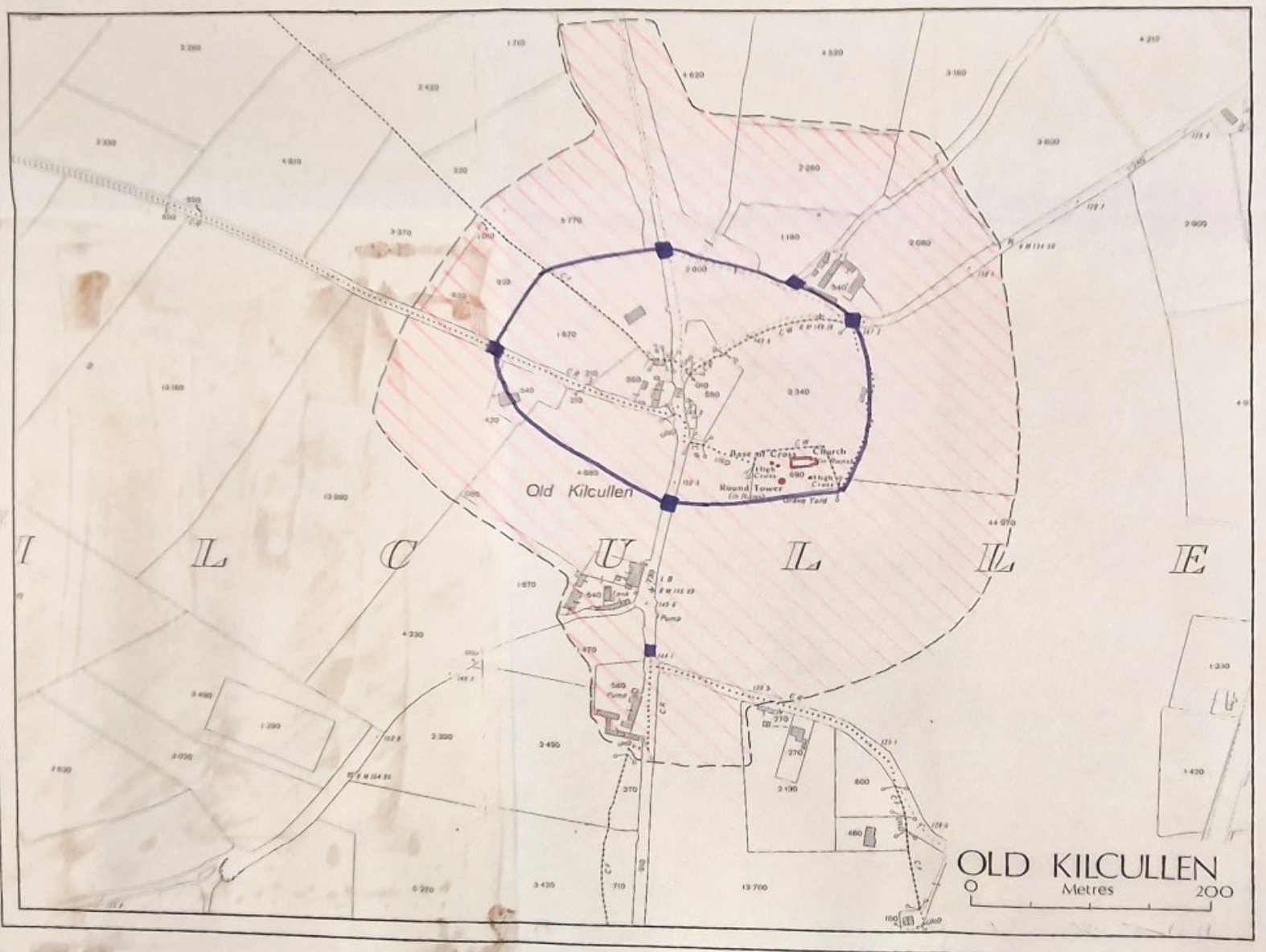




Fig. 177. Old Kilcullen: Zone of archaeological potential.

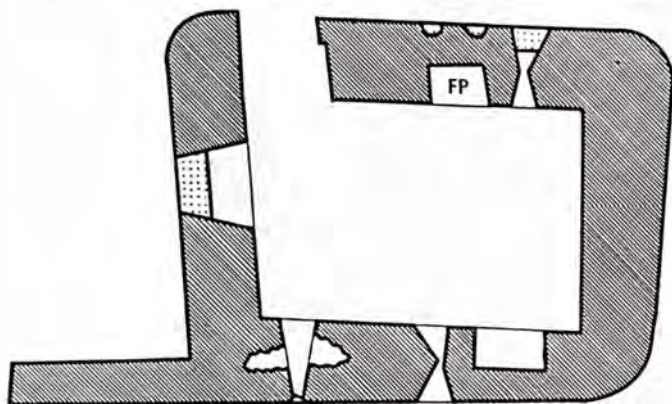




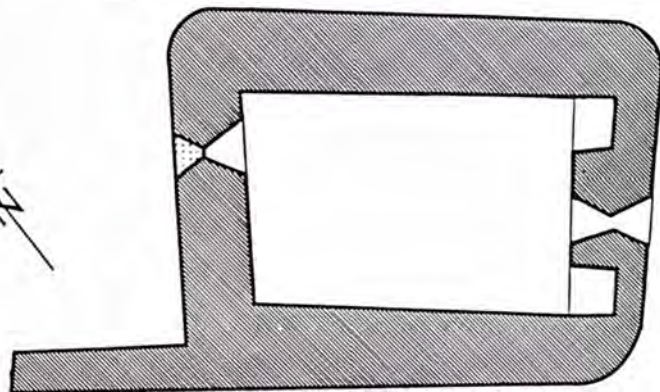
Fig. 178: Dughterard tower house from south west.

 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> CENT.  
 MODERN

0      Metres      5  
 J.W. del.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
 FP FIREPLACE



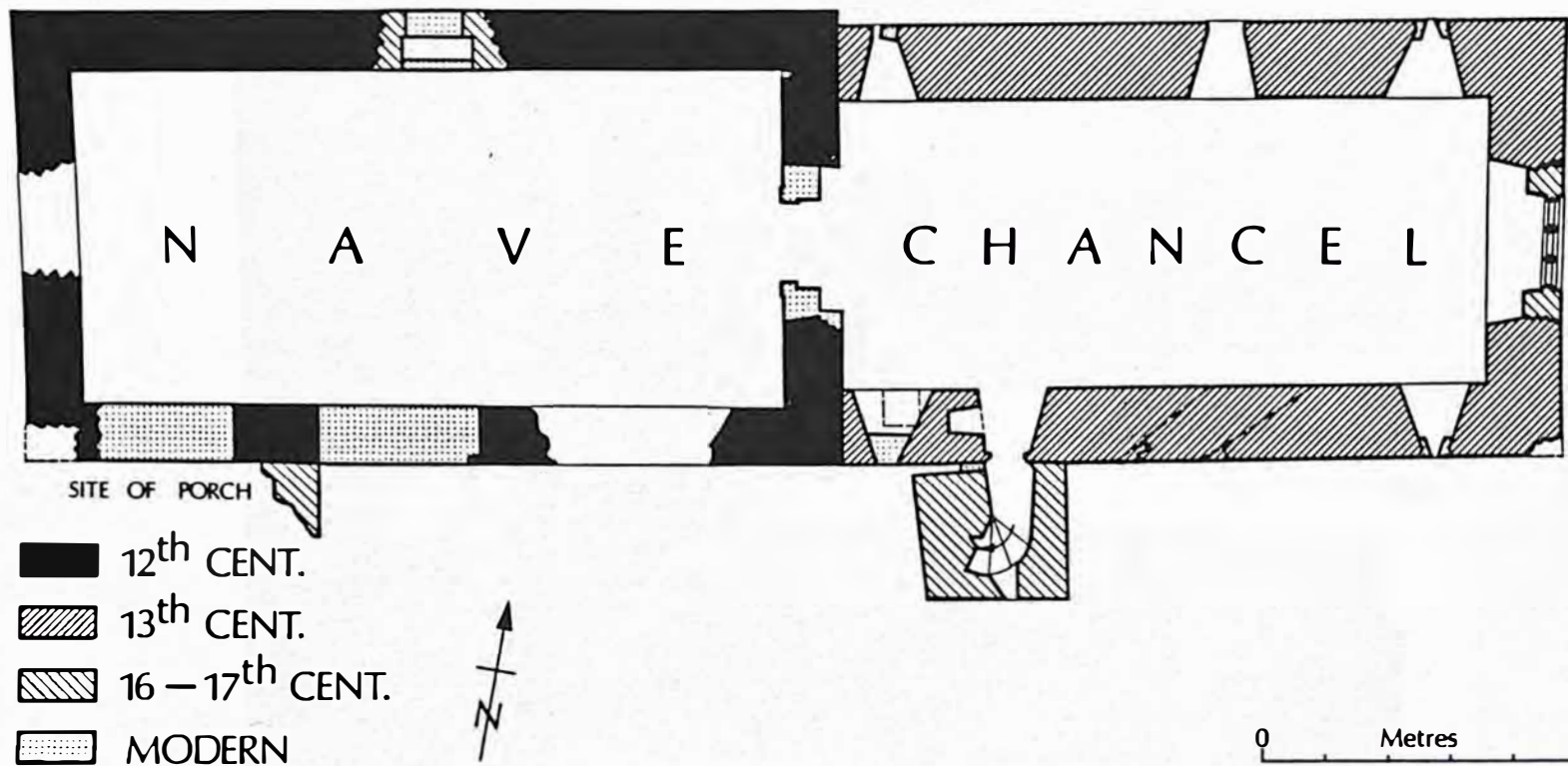
PLAN OF LOFT

## OUGHTERARD : TOWER HOUSE





Fig. 180: Dughterard parish church and round tower, from east.



## OUGHTERARD : CHURCH

Fig. 181: Oughterard parish church, ground plan.





Fig. 182: Doughterard round tower from west, with parish church in background.

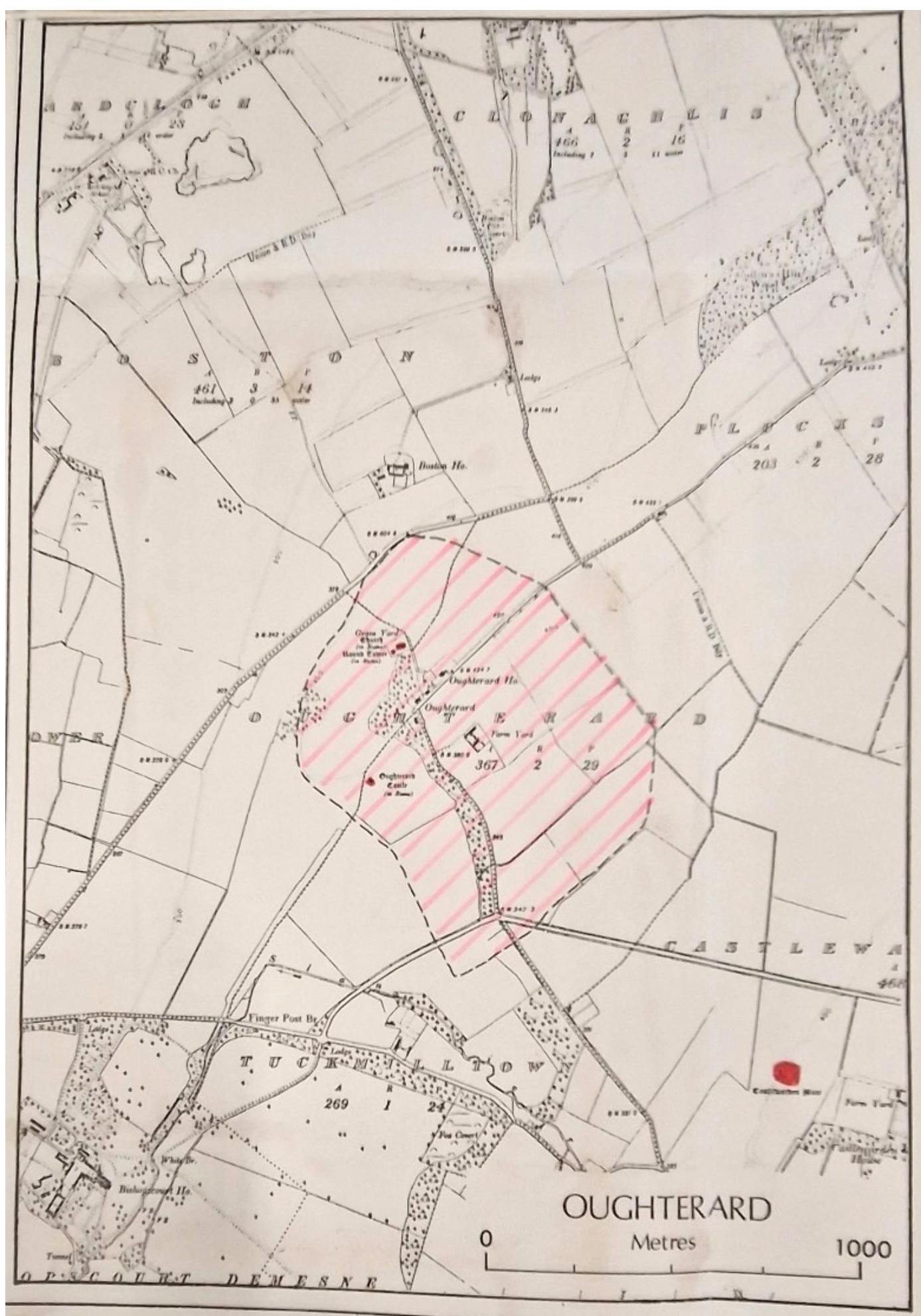


Fig. 183. Oughterard: Zone of archaeological potential.





Fig. 134: Aerial view of Rathangan, from north-west  
(Cambridge Aerial Coll.)





Fig. 185. Rathangan: Zone of archaeological potential



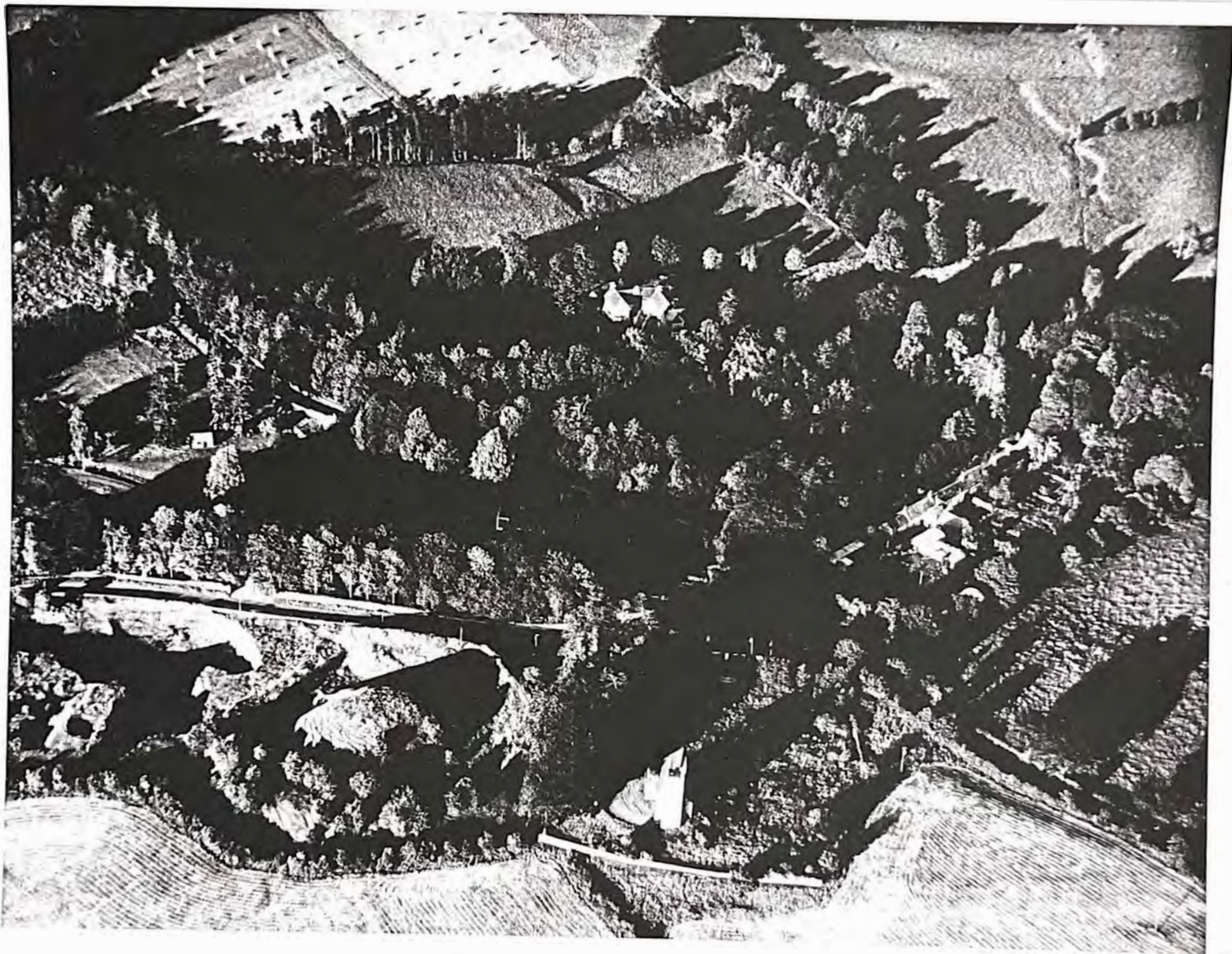


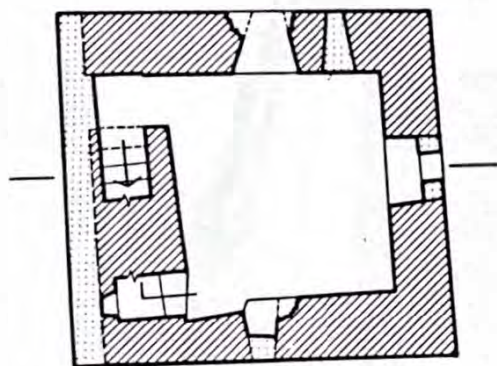
Fig. 196: Aerial view of Rathmore (Cambridge Aerial Coll.)



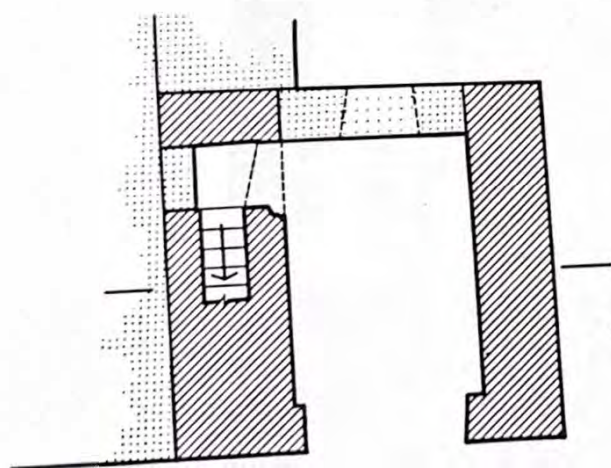


Fig. 187: Rathmore motte from east.

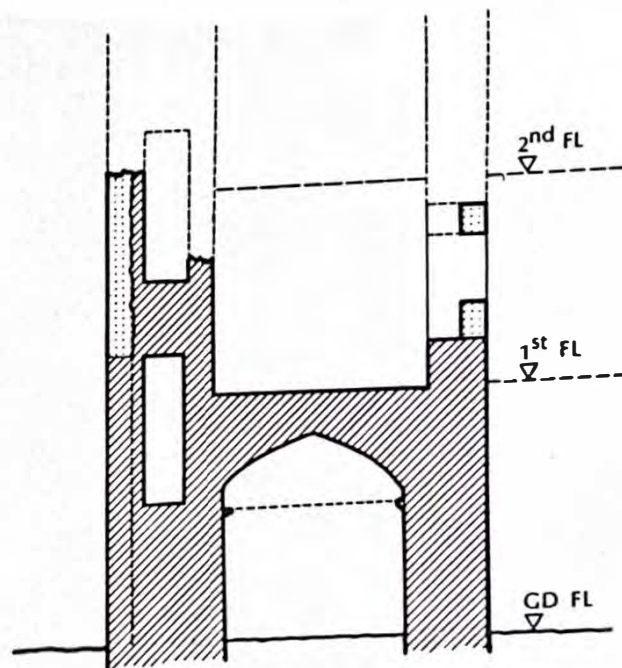






FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECTION

-  15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> CENT
-  MODERN

0 Metres 5  
JW delt

# RATHMORE : SEGRAVE'S CASTLE

Fig. 188



Fig. 189: "Seagrave's castle", Rathmore, from east.





Fig. 190: Rathmore churchyard: Welsh/ Melon cross, 1686-9.



Fig. 191. Rathmore: Zone of archaeological potential



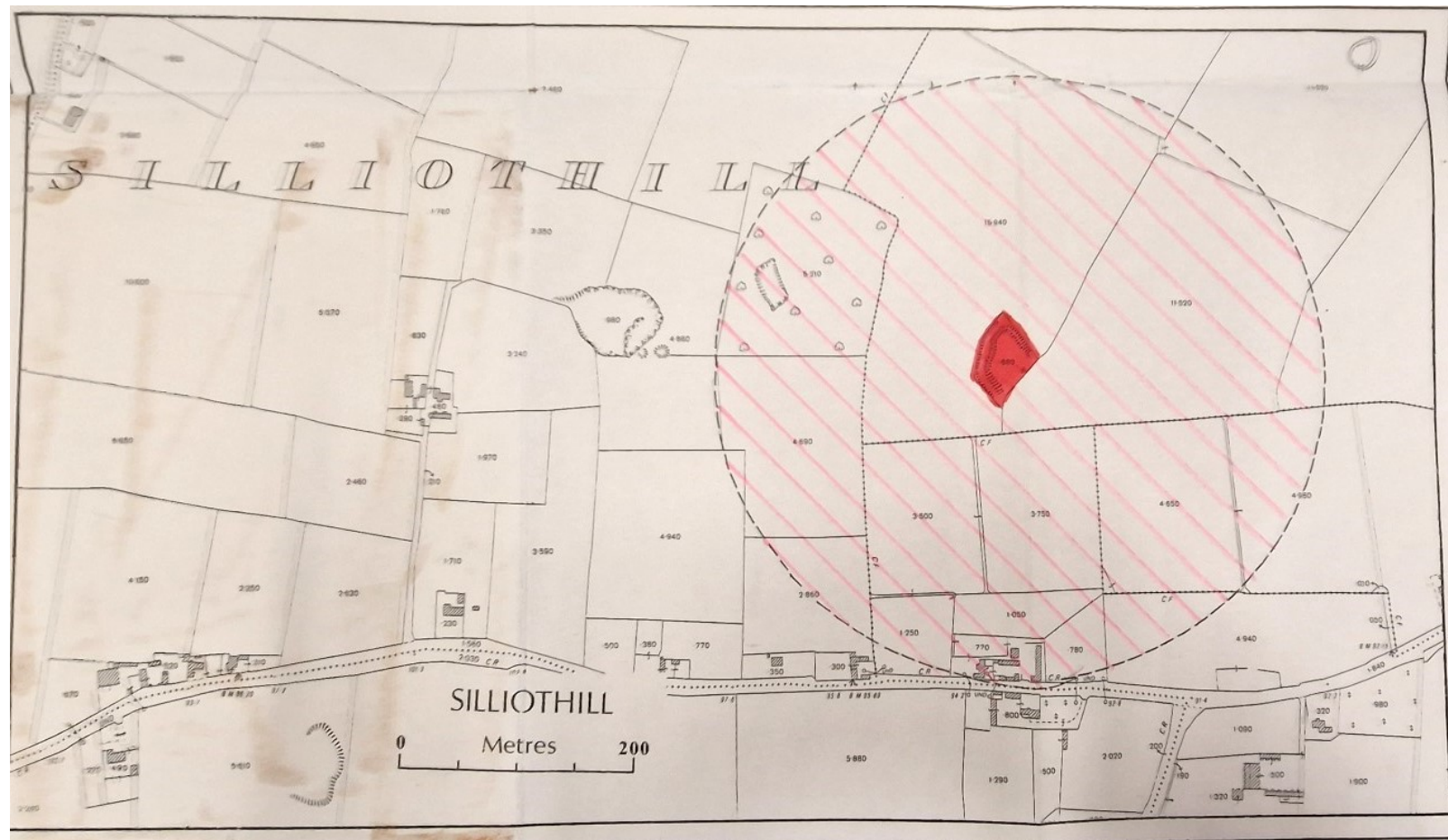


Fig. 192. Silliothill: Zone of archaeological potential