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Public & private improvements in eighteenth-century Ireland:

The case of the Conynghams of Slane, 1703-1821

VOLUME TWO: ILLUSTRATIONS

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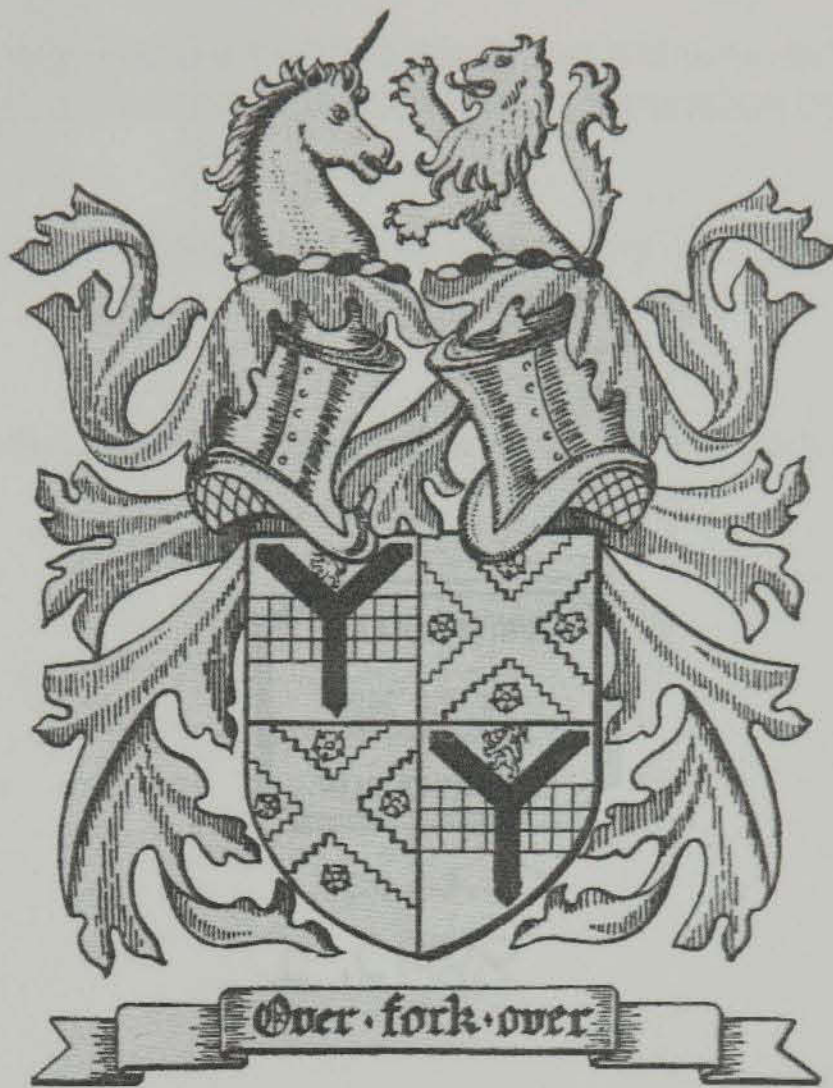
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**Public & private improvements in eighteenth-century Ireland:
The case of the Conynghams of Slane, 1703-1821.**



**A thesis in two volumes submitted for the Degree of Masters in Letters
Department of History of Art & Architecture
University of Dublin, Trinity College**

Livia Hurley 2009

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VOLUME TWO: ILLUSTRATIONS

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Please note all drawings, diagrams and photographs are the authors' original creation unless stated otherwise.

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Abbreviations

Barnard, <i>Ascents & descents</i>:	Toby Barnard, <i>Irish Protestants, ascents & descents</i> , Dublin, 2004.
Barnard, <i>Making the grand figure</i>:	Toby Barnard, <i>Making the grand figure, Lives and possessions in Ireland, 1641-1770</i> , New Haven and London, 2004.
Bartlett, <i>Macartney in Ireland</i>:	Thomas Bartlett, <i>Macartney in Ireland, 1768-1772</i> , Belfast, 1978.
BIGS:	<i>Bulletin of the Irish Georgian Society</i> , 1958-1997.
BL:	British Library.
BNCM:	Boyne Navigation Company minute book, 1770-90, NLI, Ms. 7,352.
Burke, <i>Peerage</i>:	Sir J.B. Burke, (edited by Charles Mosley), <i>Burke's peerage & baronetage</i> , 106 th edition, 2 vols, Switzerland, 1999.
CIVM:	Minute books of the Select Vestry of St. Patrick's Church of Ireland, Slane, 2 vols.
<i>Complete Peerage</i>:	G. E. Cokayne (edited & revised by various), <i>The Complete Peerage</i> , 8 vols, London, 1913 & 1949.
Craig, <i>Architecture of Ireland</i>:	Maurice Craig, <i>The architecture of Ireland, from the earliest times to 1880</i> , Dublin, 1982.
Cullen, <i>Eighteenth century flour milling</i>:	Louis Cullen, 'Eighteenth century flour milling in Ireland.' <i>Irish Economic & Social History</i> , Vol. 4, 1977, 5-25.
Delaney, <i>Waterways</i>:	Delaney, Ruth, <i>Ireland's Inland Waterways</i> , Belfast, 2004.
DNB:	<i>Oxford dictionary of national biography</i> , 60 vols, Oxford, 2004.
EKA:	East Kent Archives.
Ellison, <i>Boyne and Blackwater</i>:	Cyril Ellison, <i>The waters of the Boyne & Blackwater</i> , Dublin 1983.

Forsythe, <i>Improving insularity</i>:	Wes Forsythe, 'Improving insularity: an archaeology of the islands off the north coast of Ireland in the later historic period, 1700-1847', Ph.D., 2006, University of Ulster.
Harbison, <i>Antiquities</i>:	Harbison, Peter, ' <i>Our treasure of antiquities</i> '. <i>Beranger & Bigari's antiquarian sketching tour of Connacht in 1779</i> , Dublin, 2002.
IAA:	Irish Architectural Archive.
<i>Irish parliament</i>:	Edith Mary Johnston-Liik, <i>History of the Irish Parliament 1692-1800</i> , 6 vols, Belfast 2002.
IVLRA:	The Irish Virtual Research Library & Archive.
JCAHS:	<i>Journal of the Cork archaeological & historical society</i> .
JCKAS:	<i>Journal of the county Kildare archaeological society</i> .
<i>JH of C</i>:	<i>The journals of the House of Commons of the kingdom of Ireland</i> , 19 vols, Dublin, 1796-1800; index, 2 vols, Dublin 1802.
IADS:	<i>Irish architectural & decorative studies: The journal of the Irish Georgian Society</i> .
JRSAI:	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> .
Kelly, <i>Donegal fisheries</i>:	Kelly, James, 'William Burton Conyngham & the Donegal fisheries', <i>JRSAI</i> , Vol.115, 1985, 64-85.
<i>Life</i>:	Maurice Craig (ed.), James Gandon & T.J. Mulvany, <i>The Life of James Gandon</i> , London, 1969.
Lodge, <i>Peerage</i>:	John Lodge, <i>The peerage of Ireland...</i> revised, enlarged & continued to the present time by [Rev.] Mervyn Archdall, 7 vols, Dublin, 1789.
McParland, <i>Public Architecture</i>:	Edward McParland, <i>Public Architecture in Ireland, 1680-1760</i> , New Haven & London 2001.

McVeagh, <i>Pococke's Irish Tours</i>:	John McVeagh (ed.), <i>Richard Pococke's Irish Tours</i> , Dublin, 1995.
NLA:	National Library of Australia (internet source).
NIAH:	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.
NLI:	National Library of Ireland.
OED:	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> .
Petherbridge, <i>Monuments of industry</i>:	Deanna Petherbridge, 'Expressive monuments of industry & order, early industrial architecture in Ireland', <i>Architectural Design</i> , December 11, 1977, 742-49.
PRIA:	Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.
PRONI:	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.
RDS:	Royal Dublin Society.
RIA:	Royal Irish Academy.
ROD:	Registry of deeds.
Simms, <i>Williamite Confiscation</i>:	J.G. Simms, <i>The Williamite Confiscation in Ireland 1690-1703</i> , London, 1956.
Trench, <i>Fleming & Conyngham</i>:	C. E. F. Trench, 'Fleming & Conyngham of Slane', <i>Riocht na Midhe</i> Vol. VII, No.2, 1982-83, 69-75.
Trench, <i>William Burton Conyngham</i>:	C. E. F. Trench, 'William Burton Conyngham 1733-1796', <i>JRSAI</i> , Vol.115, 1985, 40-63.
UCD:	University College Dublin.
WSC:	Wide Street Commissioners.
Young, <i>A tour in Ireland</i>:	Arthur Young, <i>A tour in Ireland: with general observations on the present state of that kingdom</i> , 2 vols. Dublin, 1780.

Note: Acreage is given in Irish acres and is not converted to statute acres.
1 Irish acre = 1.62 statute acre.

Glossary of milling terms, canal features & associated waterworks

Axle-over: The main axle that turns the lower wheel in a mill, originally made from the stock of a tree until the eighteenth century when it was made from cast iron.

Buckstave: Driven by either leather belt or gears, the buckstave or belt wheel lifts the ground wheat into different grades of flour, bran and polish.

Central spindle: The spindle axle with the bundle gear known as the millstone carrier the runner stone - the upper millstone while the bed stone remains static.

Fanning machine: This machine cleans the cleaned wheat, separating the heavy grain from the husk.

Flapways: A channel that carries water to a water wheel or turbine.

Hoppers: These central boxes with angled spouts feed the grain into the elevators and rollers.

King's Gap: An opening in a wall for the passage of watercraft.

Lock: A section of a waterway, such as a canal, closed off with gates. It allows boats to travel from one level to another by raising or lowering the water level of the section. A canal lock is a lock situated between a canal and the sea-water of a harbour or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way. The craft is kept in the lock until the water level is raised or lowered to the level of the next section of the canal.

Millpond: A pond created by damming a stream, river or canal to produce a head of water for operating a mill.

Millrace: The fast moving stream of water that drives a mill wheel at the millrace or the water that flows in the wheel.

Millstream: The rapid stream of water flowing in a millrace.

Mill wheel: A wheel - typically driven by water - that powers a mill.

Pin wheel: This partially perforated wheel (made of metal or wood) is driven by the side and works between the bundle carrier and spindle.

Glossary of terms

Glossary of milling terms, canal features & associated waterworks

Axle-tree: The main axle that turns the inner wheels in a mill, originally made from the stock of a tree until the eighteenth century when it was made from cast-iron.

Boulders: Driven by either leather belts or gears, the boulders dress (separate) the ground wheat into different grades of flour, bran and pollard.

Central Spindle: The spindle works with the trundle (also known as the wallower) to turn the runner stone - the upper millstone while the bed-stone remains static.

Fanning machine: This machine cleans the shealed wheat, separating the inner grain from the husk.

Headrace: A channel that carries water to a water wheel or turbine.

Hoppers: These conical boxes with angled spouts feed the grain into the sieves and millstones.

'King's Gap': An opening in a weir for the passage of watercraft.

Lock: A section of a waterway, such as a canal, closed off with gates, in which vessels in transit are raised or lowered by raising or lowering the water level of that section. A *guard lock* is a lock situated between a canal and the tide water of a harbour or river, when they are on different levels, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide, also known as a *tide or tidal lock*.

Millpond: A pond created by damming a stream, river or canal to produce a head of water for operating a mill.

Millrace: The fast-moving stream of water that drives a mill wheel or the channel for the water that drives a mill wheel.

Millstream: The rapid stream of water flowing in a millrace.

Mill wheel: A wheel - typically driven by water - that powers a mill.

Pit wheel: This partially sunken wheel (hence its name) moves at the same speed as the axle and works to turn the trundle (wallower) and spindle.

Sluice: An artificial channel for conducting water, with a valve or gate to regulate the flow or the valve or gate used in such a channel, i.e. a *floodgate* or *sluice gate*.

Sluice gate: A gate which can be raised or lowered by sliding in vertical guides, also known as a *floodgate*.

Tailrace: The part of a millrace below the water wheel, through which the spent water flows or (more commonly known as) the channel which conducts water away from a water wheel.

Weir: A wall built across a river which holds water in the stretch above it at a constant level and allowed surplus water to flow over the top. According to Ruth Delany the main three purposes of a weir are: fishing; diverting water into the mill races for power, and improving navigation by raising the level of water over shallows, i.e. areas too shallow to navigate.

Winch: A device used to open a gate in a weir (for example a floodgate) or to haul craft through difficult stretches on the canal, as used on the navigation of the river Thames in England.

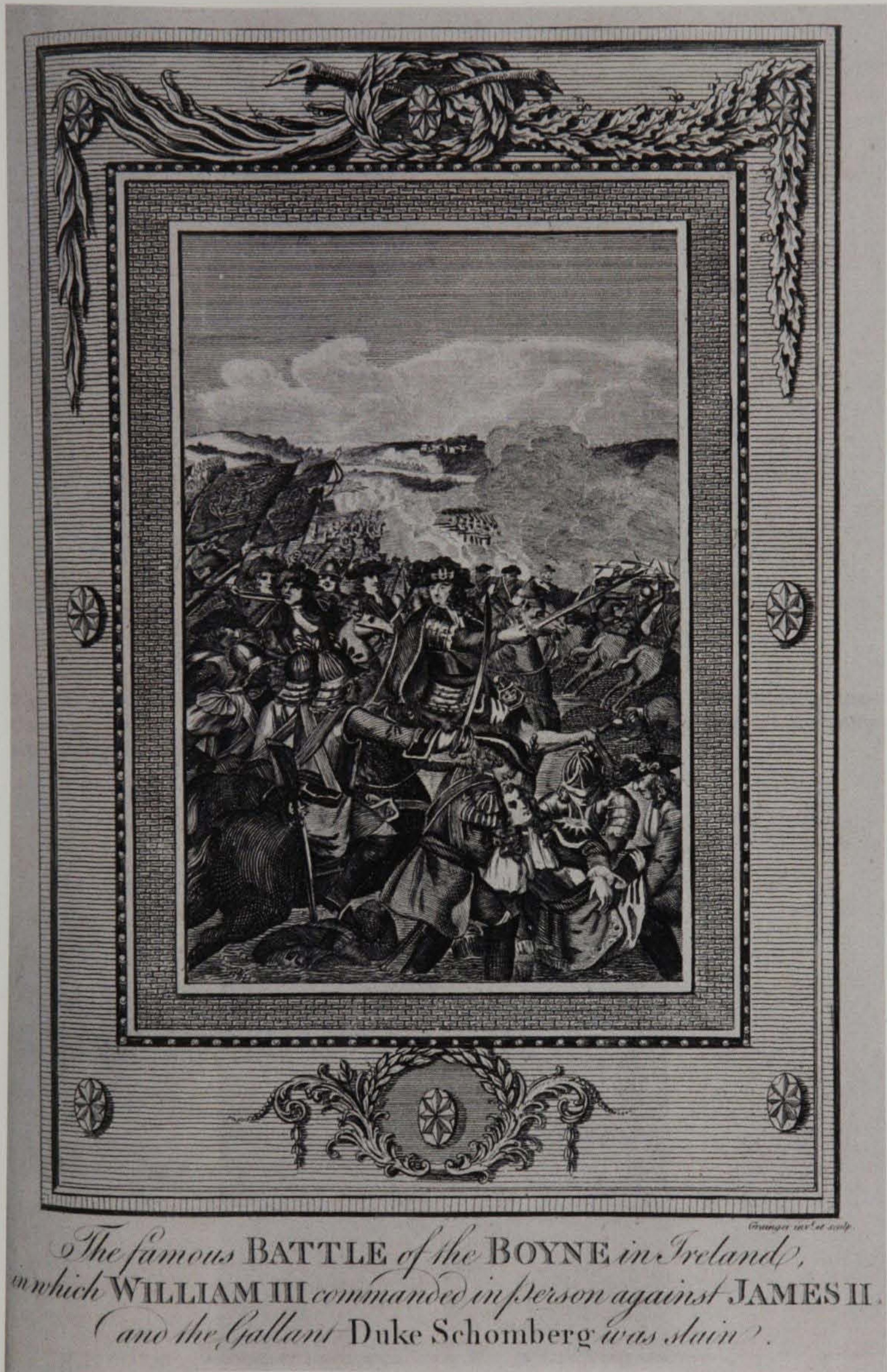


Fig.1.1: Nineteenth-century image of the Battle of the Boyne, BL, 9502.i.6. Courtesy of the British Library.



Fig.1.2: Sir Albert Conyngham c.1690, by Godfrey Kneller (1646-1723). (Mina Lenox-Conyngham, *An Old Ulster House, Springhill, Belfast* 2005, 17). The portrait currently hangs in the library at Springhill.



Fig.1.3: Lady Conyngham c. 1689, by Michael Dahl (1659-1743). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.



Fig.1.4: King William giving orders to Sir Albert Conyngham at the head of the Enniskillerners, by John James Barralet (1747-1815), painted c.1780. Crookshank Glin Archive, TRIARC, Trinity College Dublin.

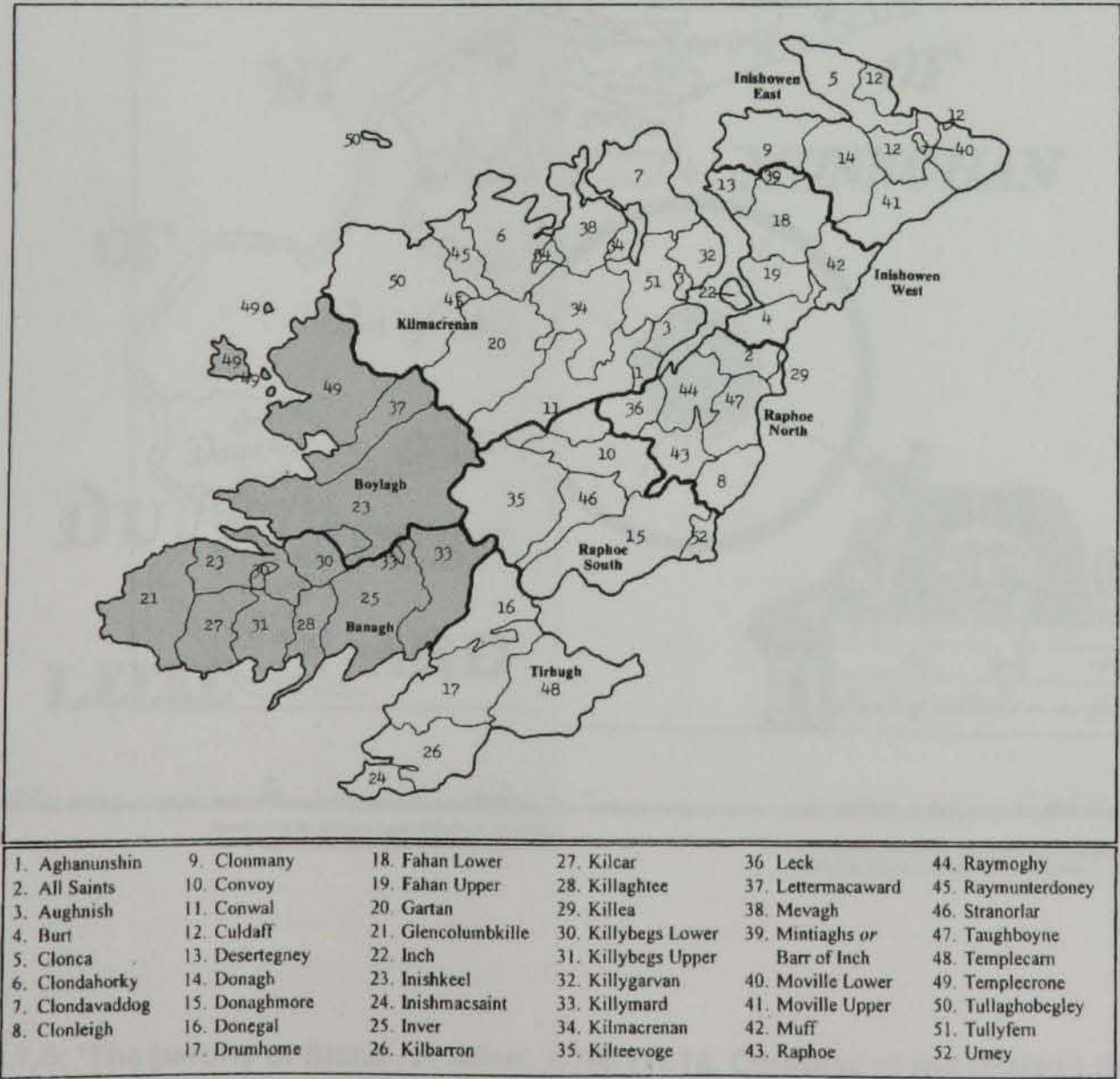


Fig.1.5: County Donegal barony map showing the extent of the Boylagh and Banagh baronies.

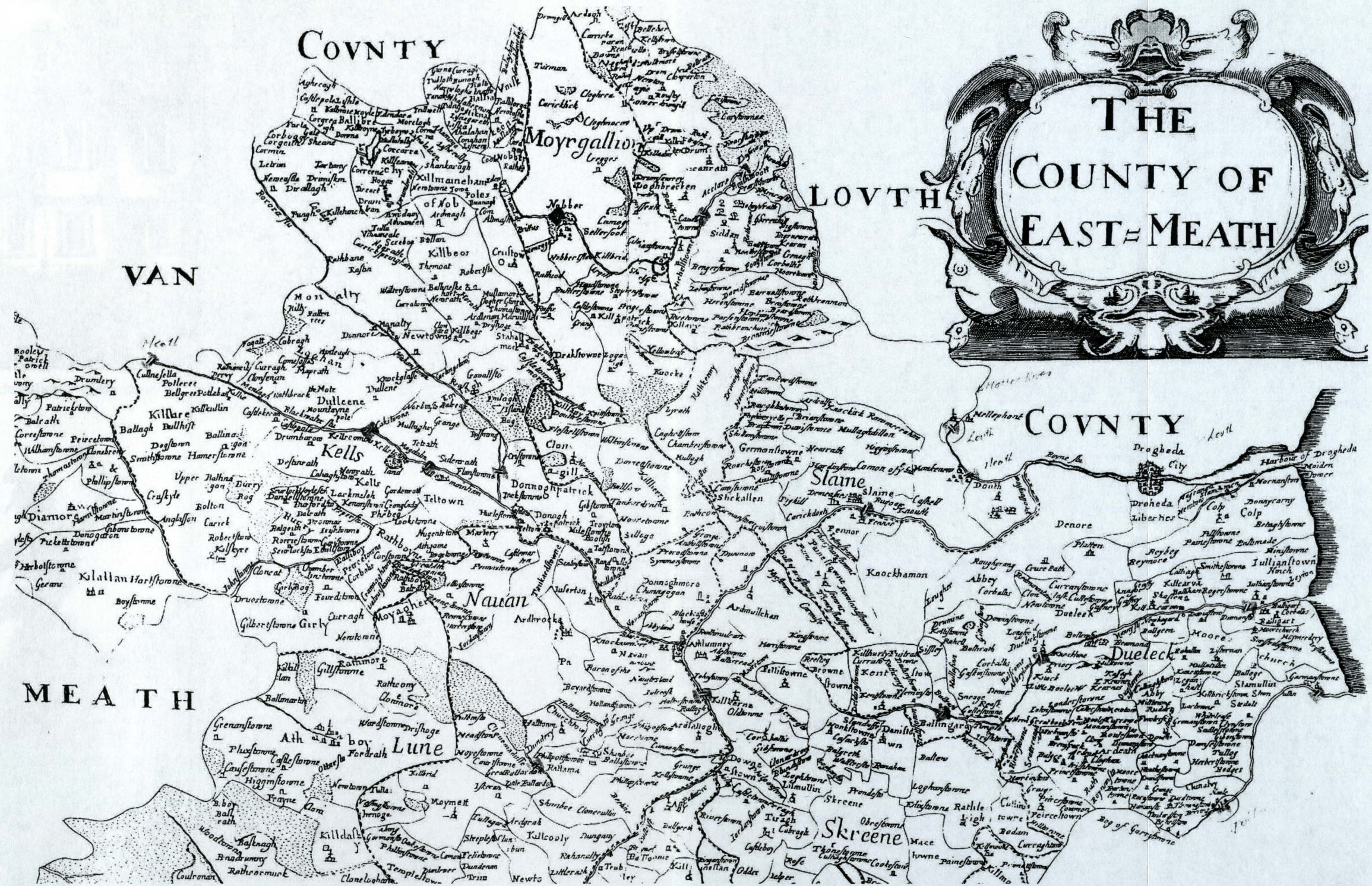


Fig.1.8: Detail of 'County map of East Meath', William Petty, c. 1670. The bridge and castle are shown, and a group of buildings to the north west of the River Boyne.



Fig.1.9: Beaulieu House, county Louth. IAA, photographic collection.



Fig.1.10: Stackallen House, county Meath. IAA, photographic collection.

Fig.1.11: John Curry's ground floor plan for Conyngham Hall, undated. IAA photographic collection.



Fig.1.11. John Curle's ground floor plan for Conyngham Hall, undated. IAA photographic collection.

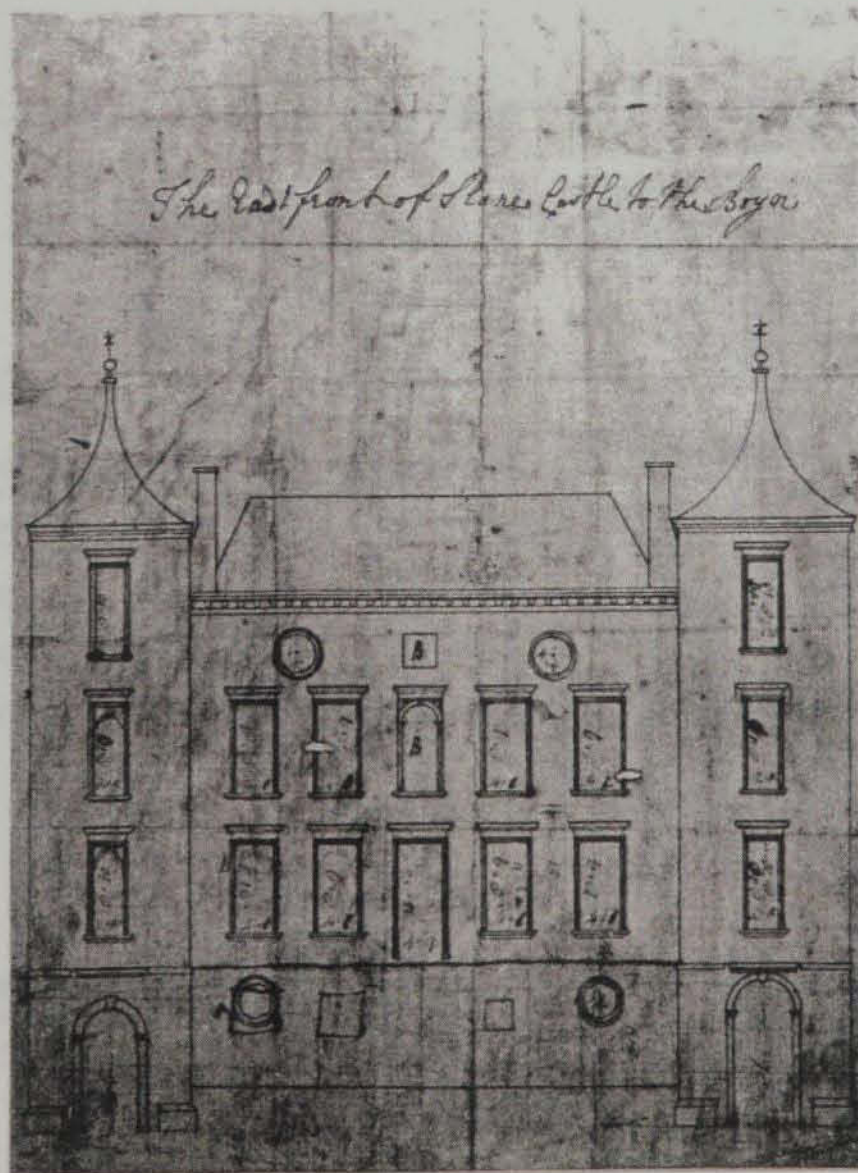
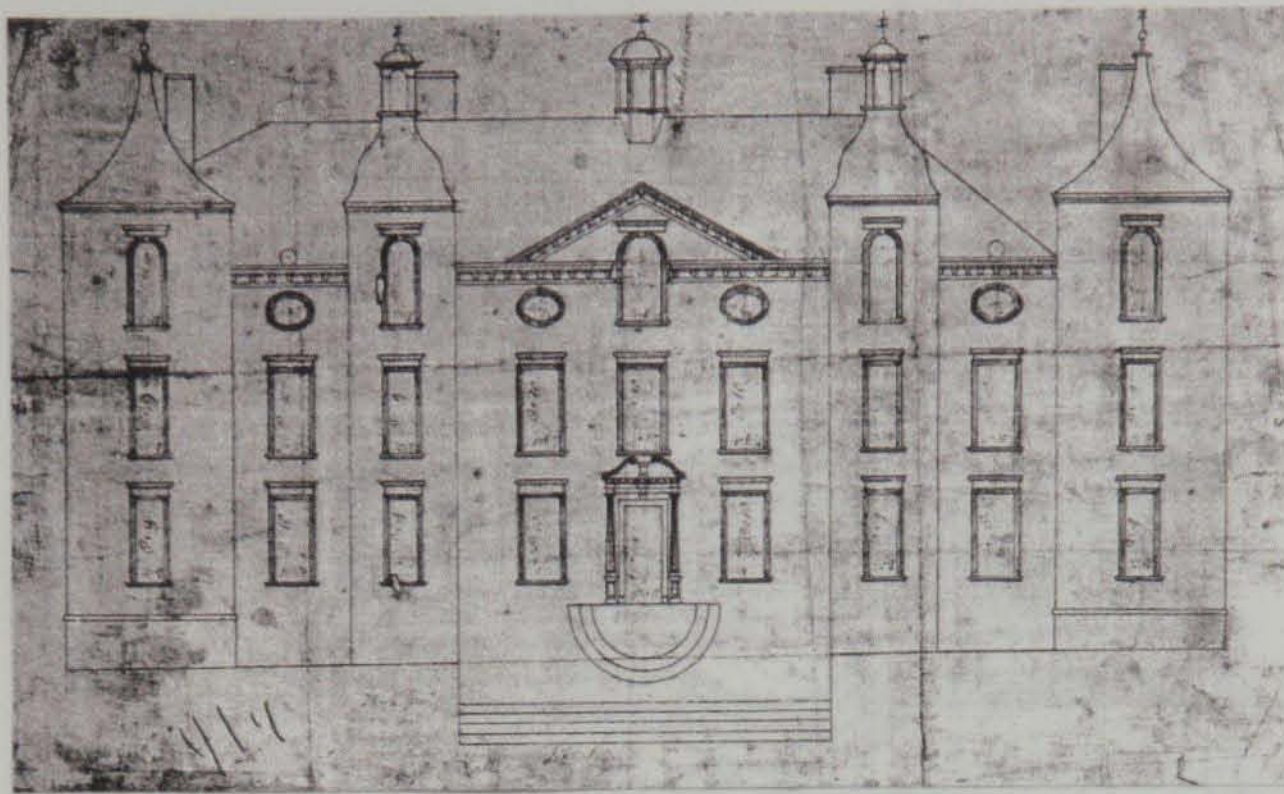


Fig.1.12. John Curle's elevations for Conyngham Hall, undated. IAA, photographic collection.

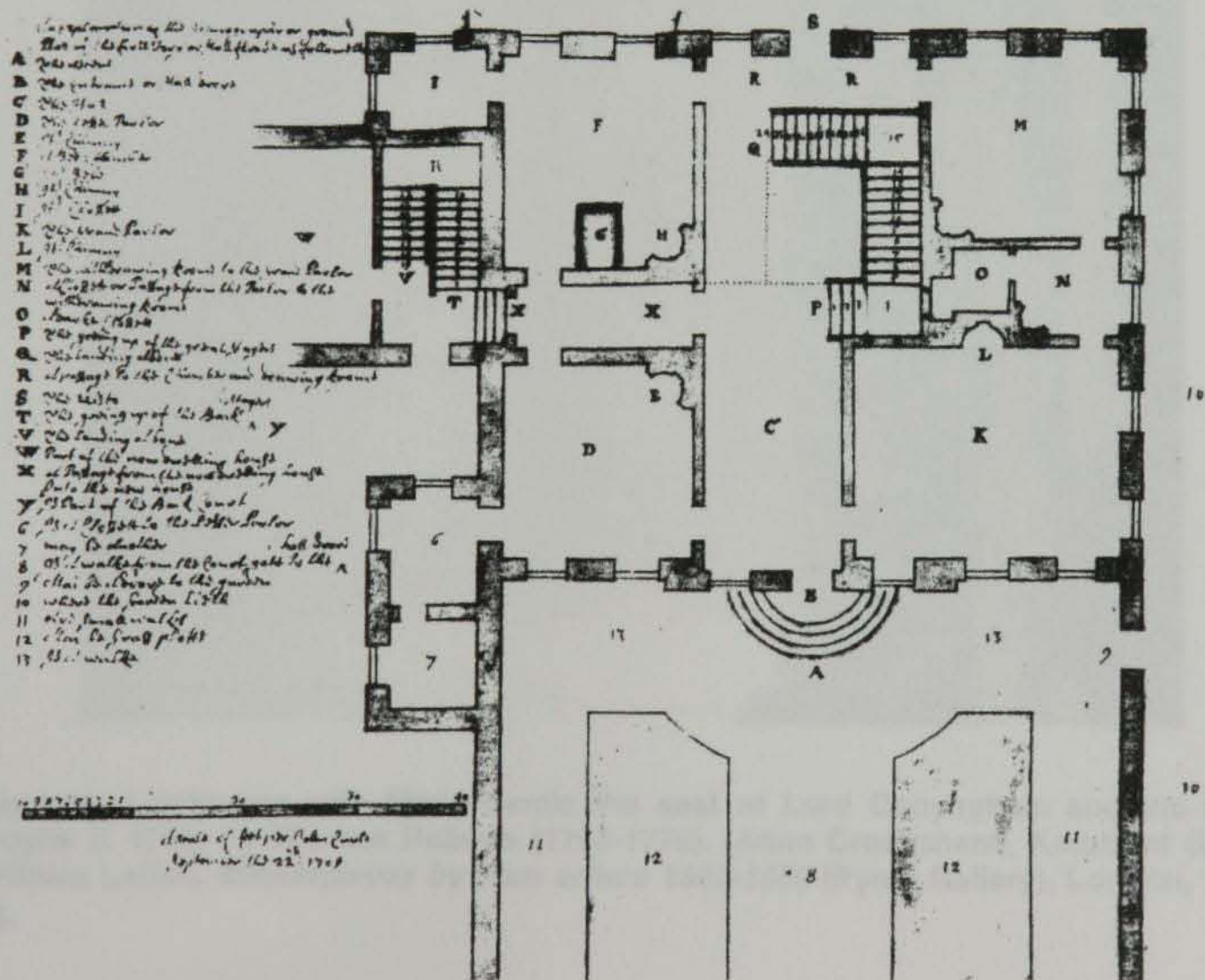
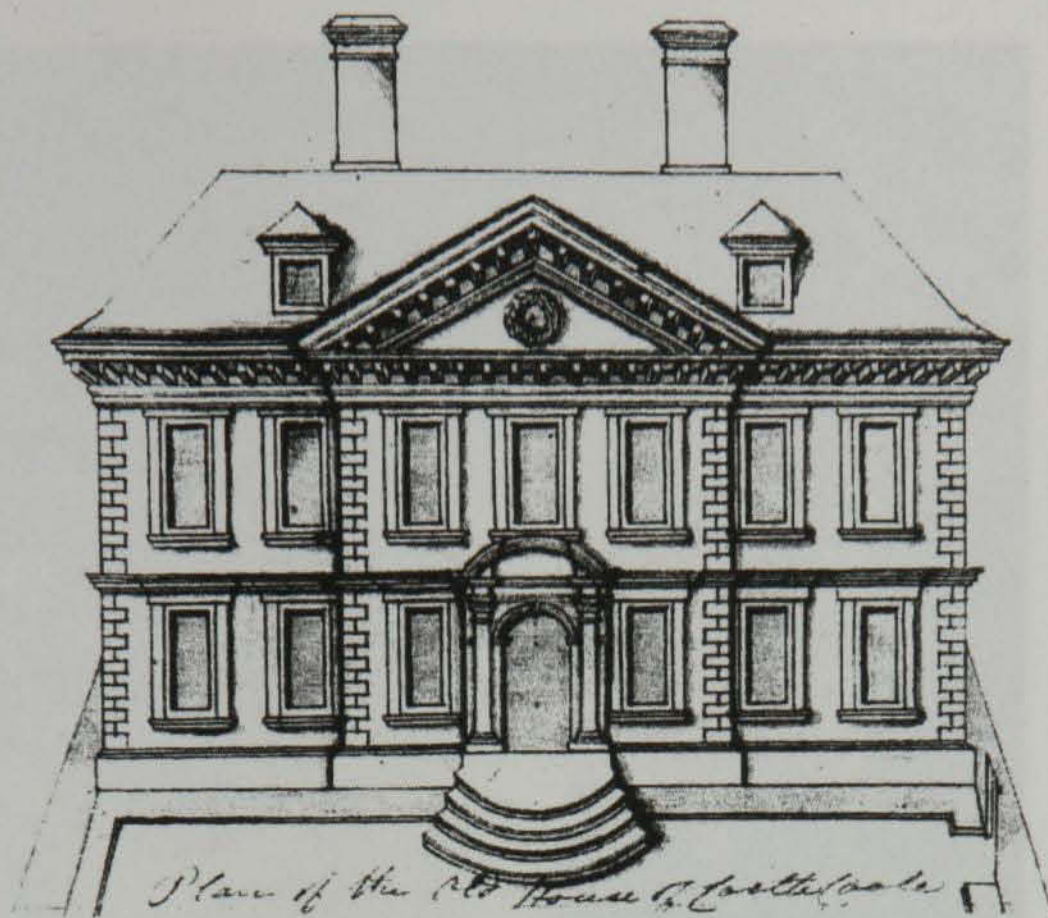


Fig.1.13. John Curle's plans for Castle Coole, county Fermanagh, c. 1709. IAA photographic collection.

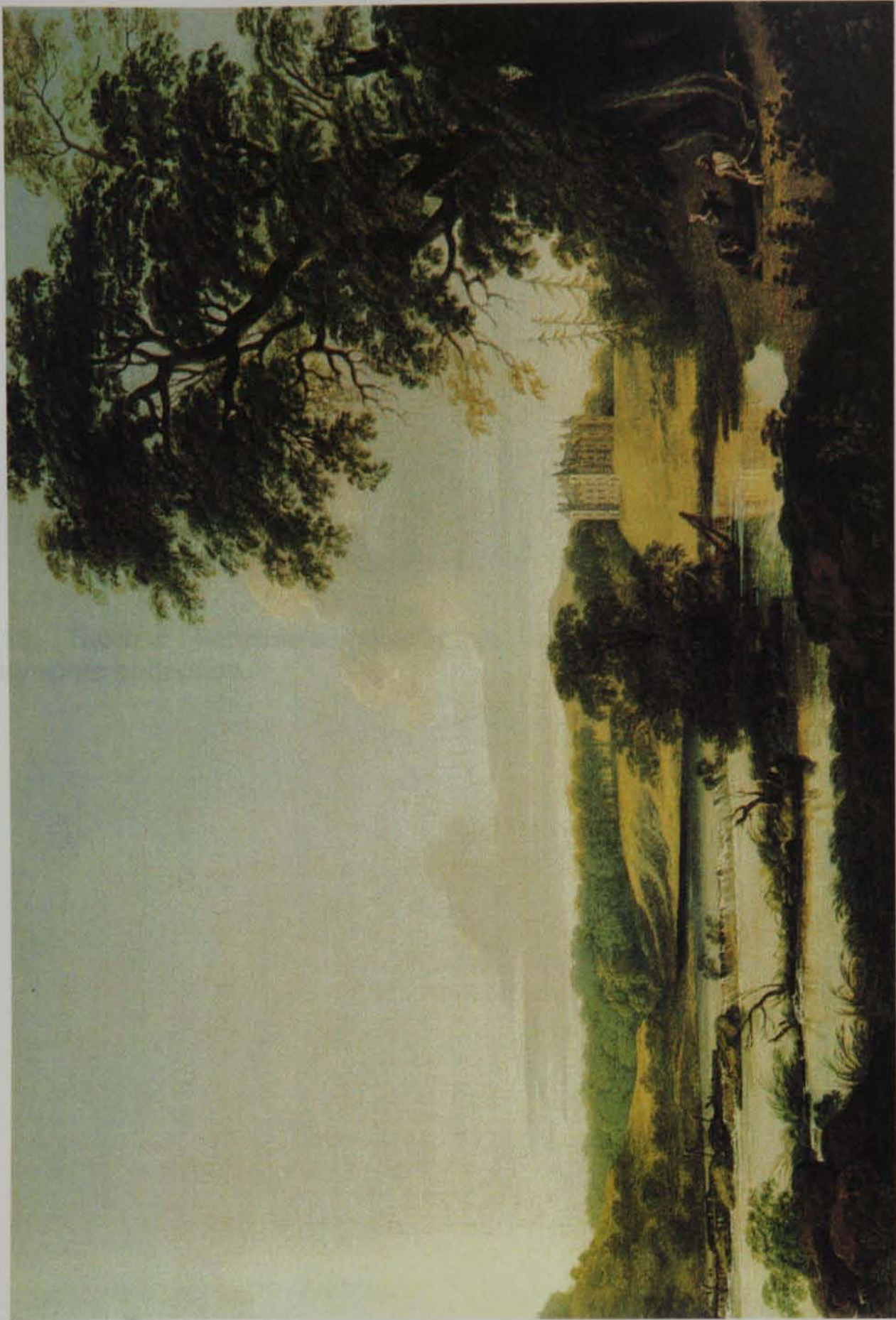


Fig.1.14: Landscape with Slane Castle the seat of Lord Conyngham and the River Boyne c. 1773, by Thomas Roberts (1748-1778). (Anne Crookshank, Knight of Glin & William Laffan, *Masterpieces by Irish artists 1660-1860* (Pym's Gallery), London, 1999, 5).

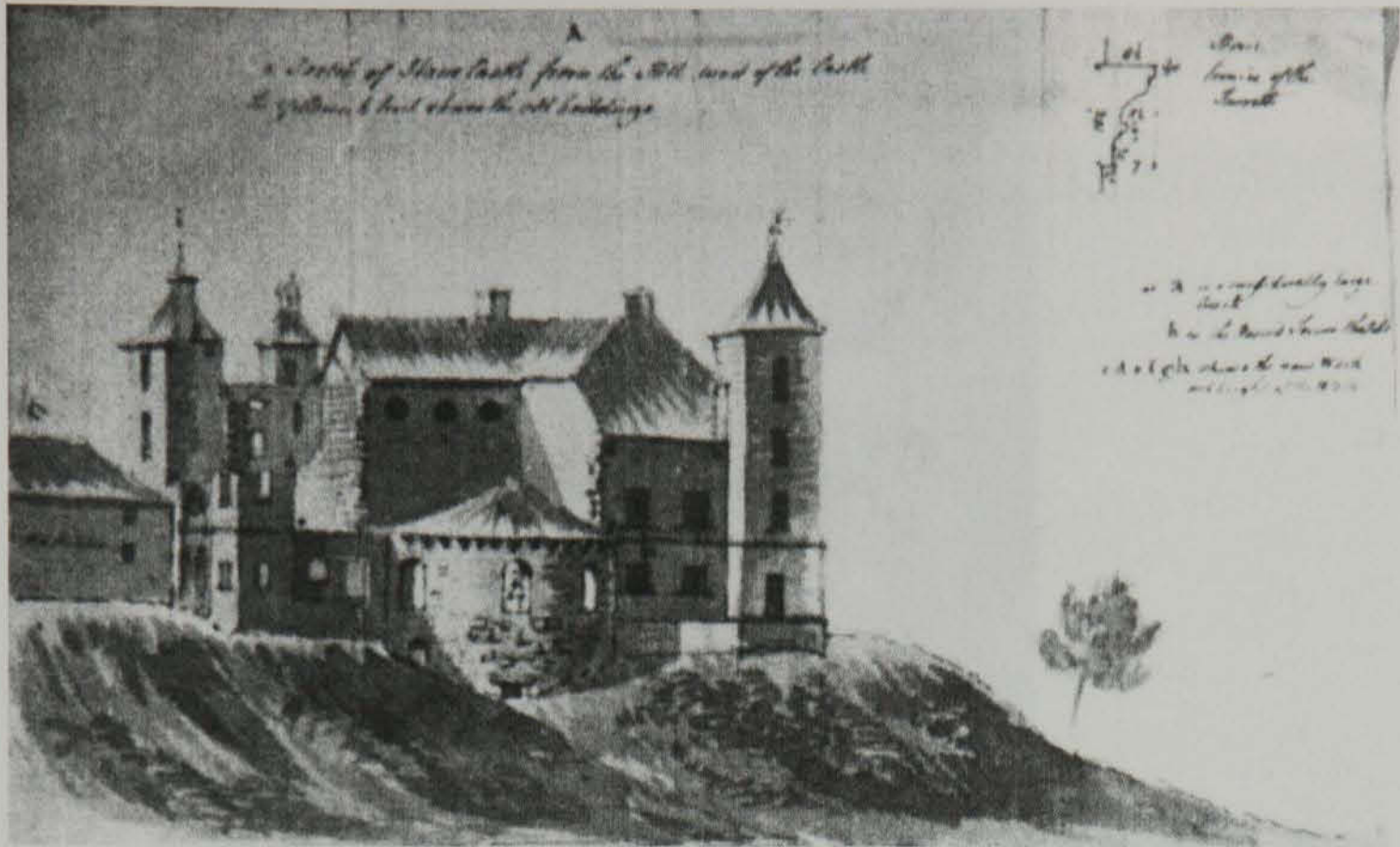


Fig.1.15: Thomas Penrose's perspective of Slane Castle, c. 1785. IAA, photographic collection.



Fig.2.1: Katherine Conolly with a niece, possibly Mary (also known as Molly) Conyngham, by Michael Dahl (1659-1743). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery. The painting currently hangs at Castletown House, county Kildare.



Fig.2.2: Portrait of unidentified sisters c.1685, by William Wissing (1656-1687). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery, where they are tentatively identified as of the Conyngham family. A poor copy hangs in the drawing room at Slane Castle.



Fig.2.3: Portrait of an unidentified Conyngham from Meath, possibly Williams or his younger brother Henry, c. 1730, attributed to Antonio David (1698-1750). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.

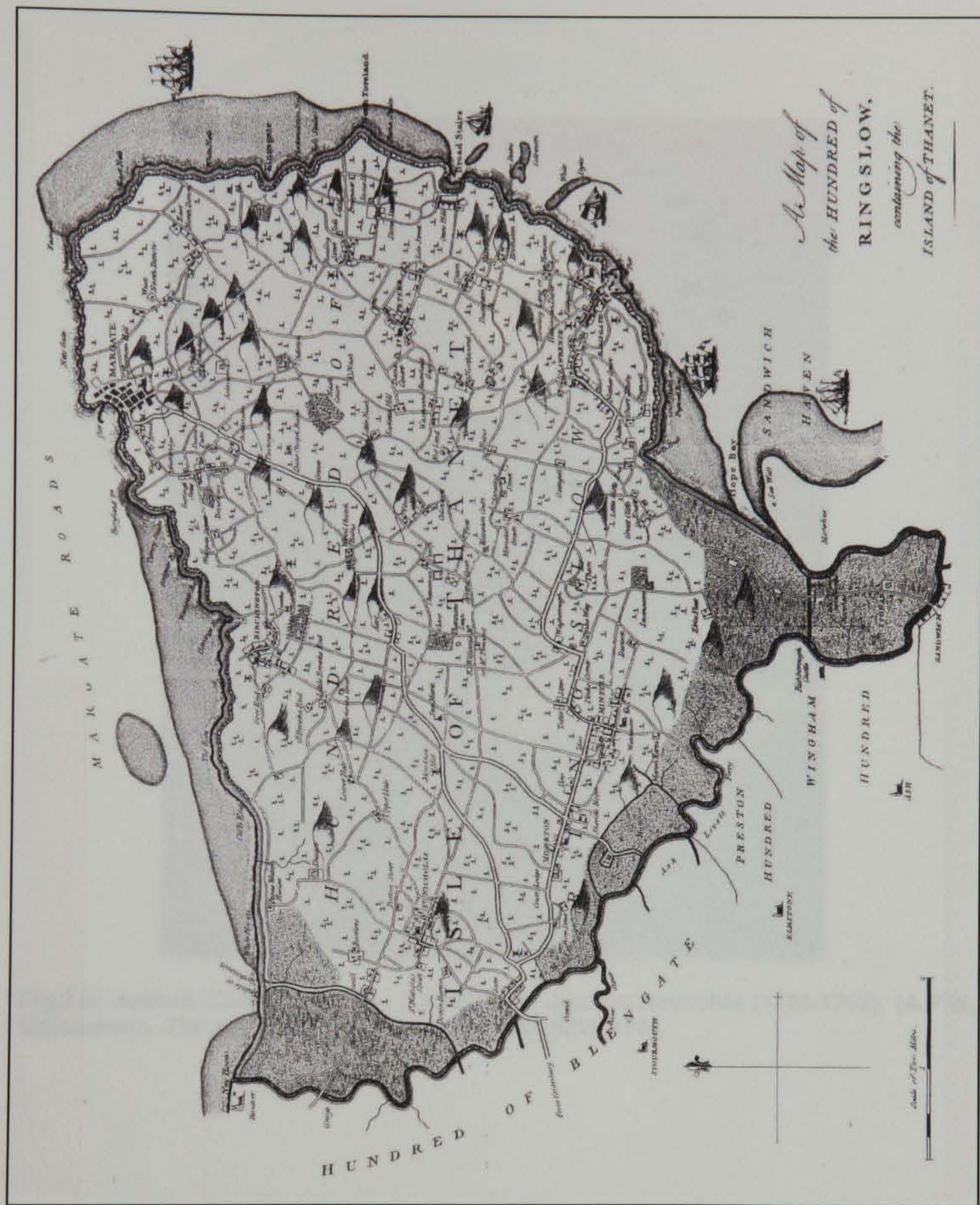


Fig.2.4: Map of the Isle of Thanet, Kent, showing the coastal area of Ramsgate where the bulk of Henry II's property was concentrated and where Ellen retired to after their separation.

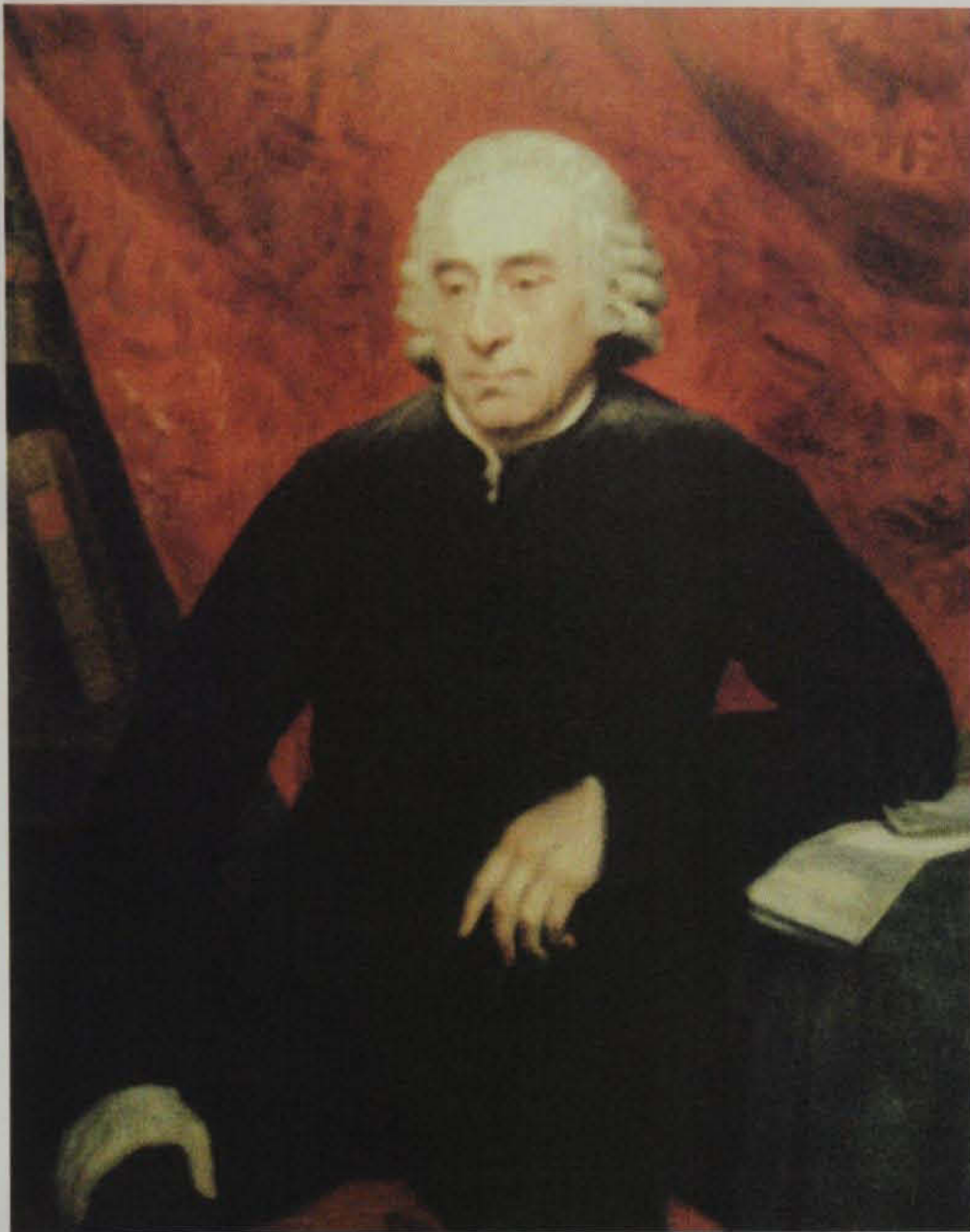


Fig.2.5: Joshua Sharpe, oil copy c.1883, after Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792). (A.P.W. Malcomson, *The pursuit of the heiress*, Belfast 2006, 170).

Fig.2.6: Henry Chrysostom and his last relatives. The picture (1804-1805) provided by the Town and County Magazine, November 1776, vol. 10.



M^{rs} F^r



Lord C^{onyngham}

Published as the Act directs by A. Hamilton, Printner, St. John's Gate, Dec^r 1. 1774.

Fig.2.6: Henry Conyngham and his last mistress, Mrs Farrer. (Tête-à-tête portraits in the *Town and Country Magazine*, November 1774. Vol. VI).

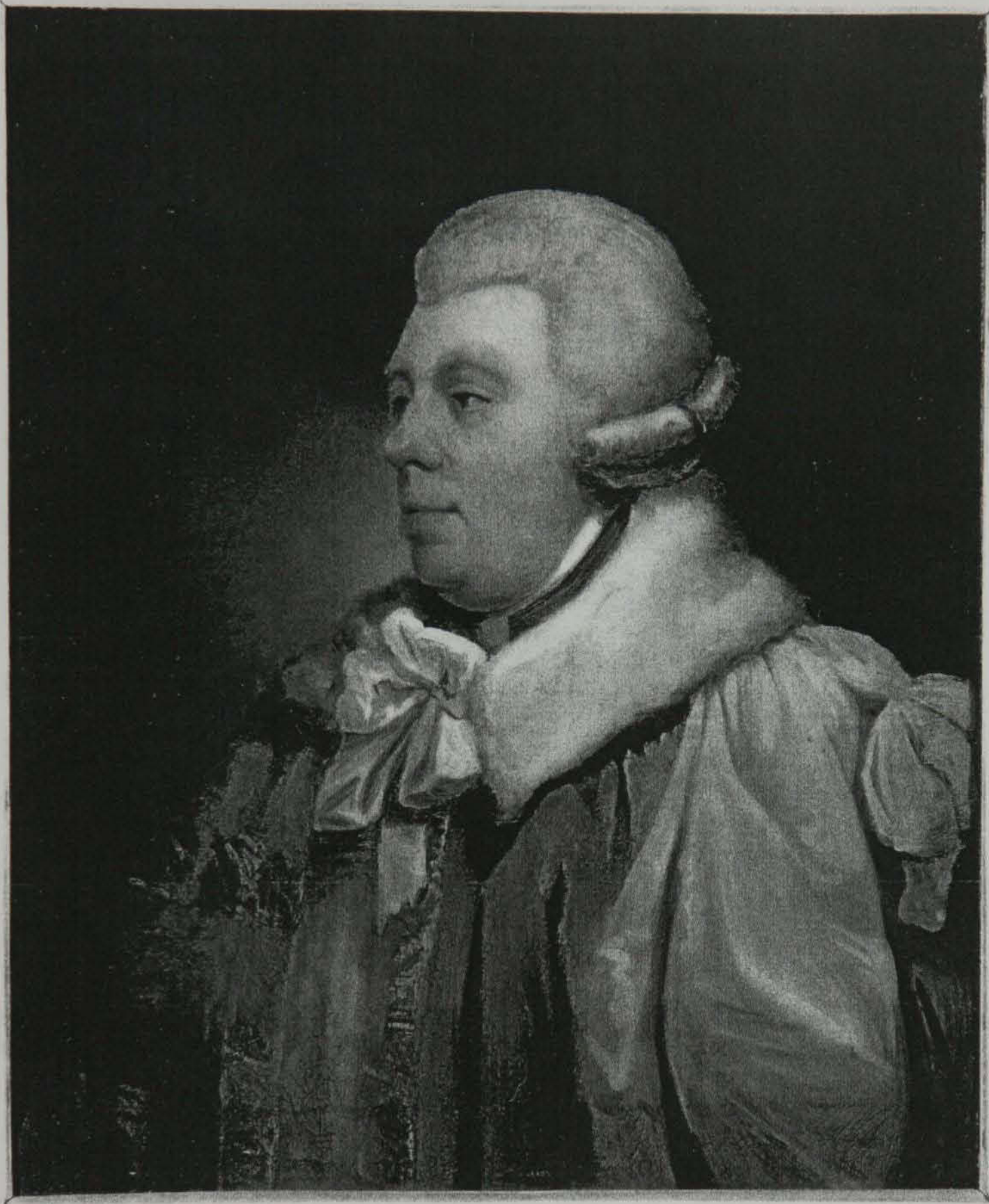


Fig. 2.7: Henry, Viscount Conyngham, c. 1770, attributed to Hugh Douglas Hamilton (1734-1808). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.



Fig.2.8: Lord Charlemont, c.1757-60, by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792). (Michael McCarthy (ed.), *Lord Charlemont & his circle*, Dublin, 2001, Plate 3.1).

Fig.2.8: The young William Dromgoole, c.1754-5, by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792).



Fig.2.9: The young William Burton in his *mantello*, c. 1754-7, by Anton Raphael Mengs (1728-1779).



Fig.2.10: Portrait of an unidentified Conyngham, from appearance and context likely to be William Burton Conyngham, c. 1770, unknown artist. Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.

Fig.2.11 Title page from William Pitt, 'The English Merchant Improved,' presented to W.G. Maxine, 'The making of the English merchant, London, 1770, 102. The coat from this treatise on improvement from the late 18th-century depicts the laying down of arms and so represents to achieve better returns through improvement. The presence of a survivor suggests the laying out of land and the progress of new buildings.

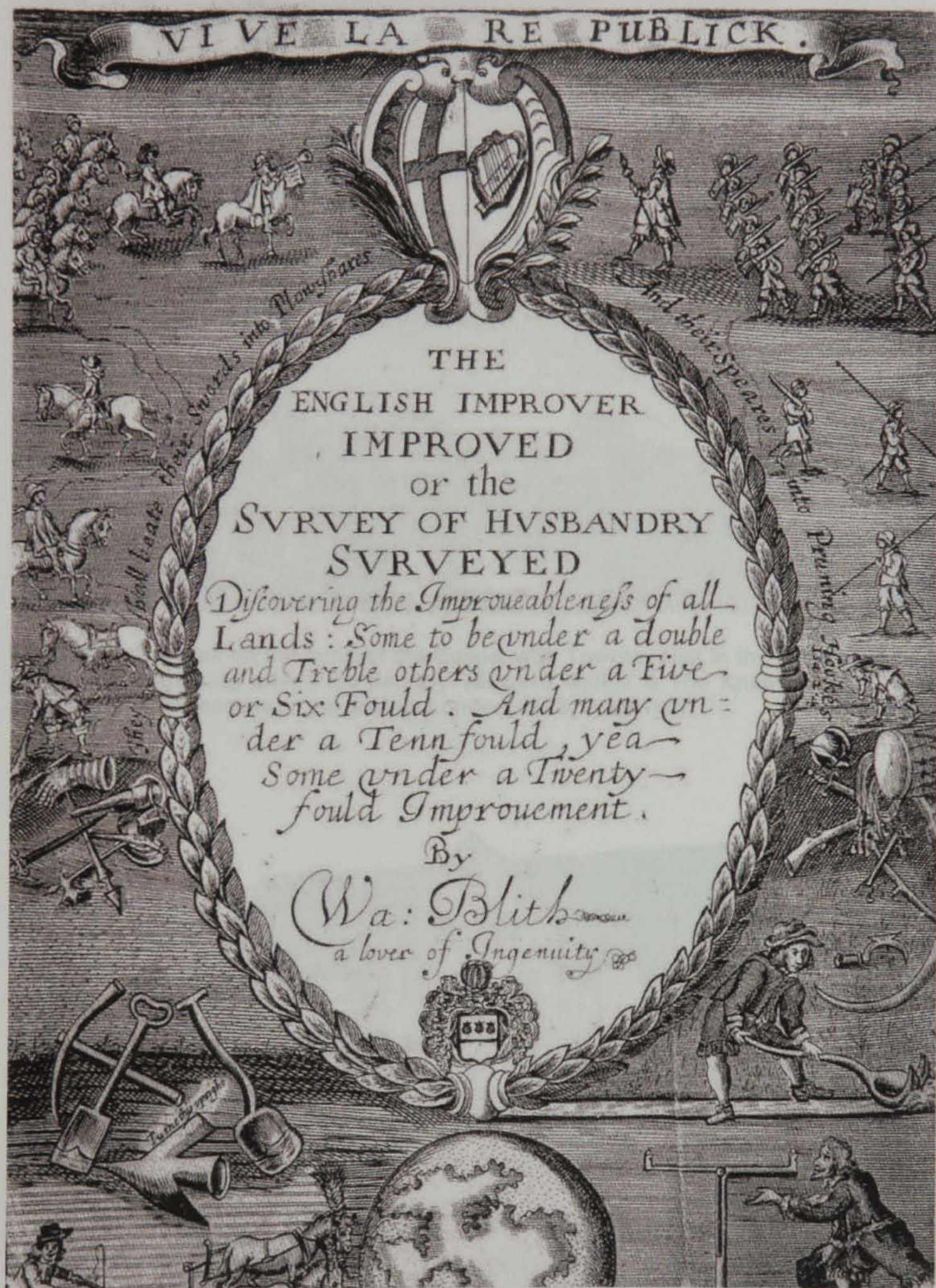


Fig.3.1: Title page from William Blith, 'The English improver improved...' (Illustrated in W.G. Hoskins, *The making of the English landscape*, London, 1970, 102). The cover from this treatise on improvement from the late seventeenth-century depicts the laying down of arms and an eagerness to achieve better returns through improvement. The presence of a surveyor suggests the laying out of land and the prospect of new buildings.

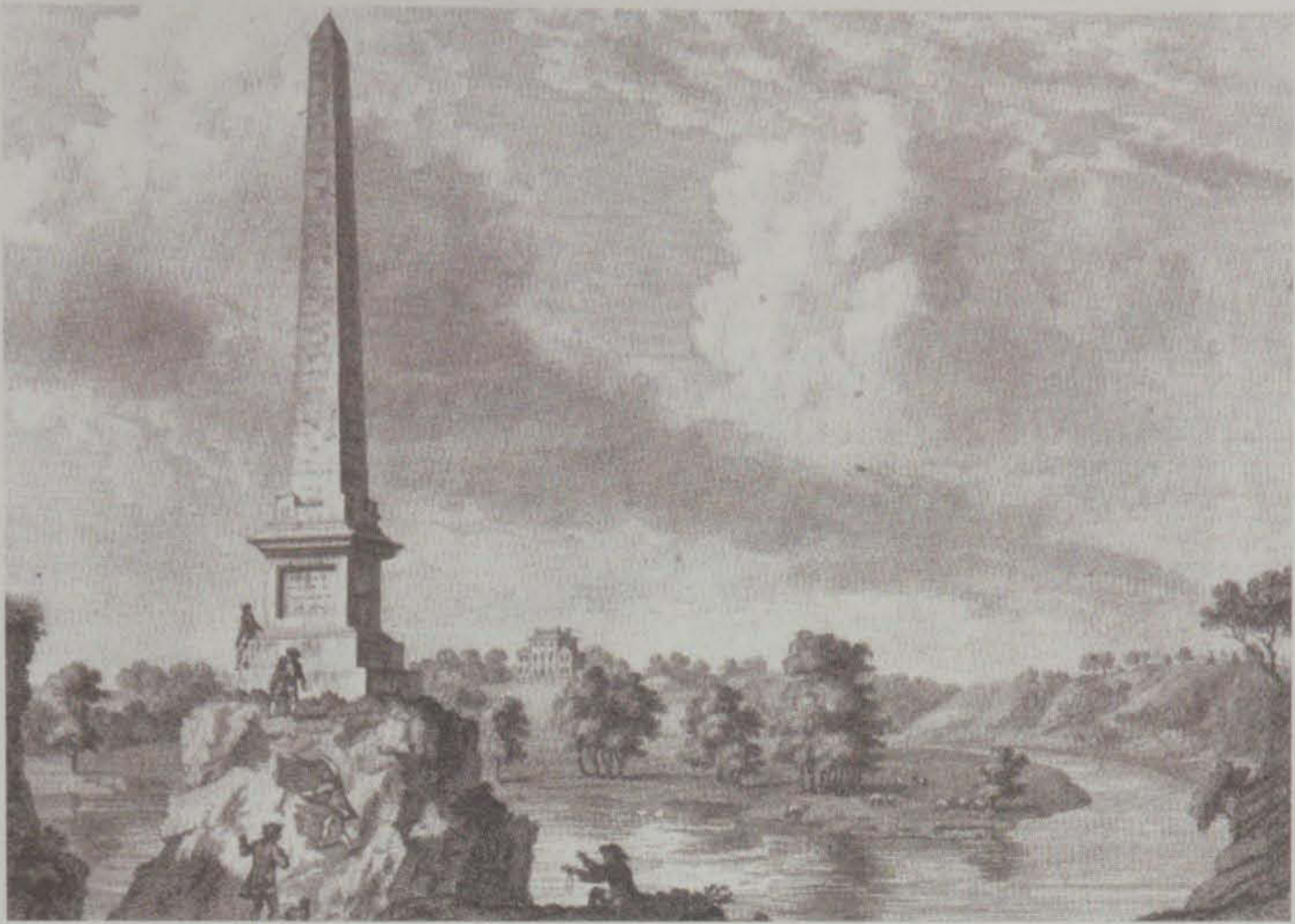


Fig.3.2: The obelisk on the bend of the Boyne, with Townley Hall in the background (to the right). Engraving after Paul Sandby. (Edward Malins & The Knight of Glin, *Lost Demesnes, Irish landscape gardening*, London, 1976, Plate 102).



THE OLD MILL AT SIDLESHAM.

Fig.3.3: The Tide Mill at Sidlesham built by Woodruffe Drinkwater in 1756 and where David Jebb worked as an apprentice. Courtesy of the National Monuments Record.



Fig.3.4: Detail from Bernard Scalé's map (facing south to north) showing the site of the older mill and gate-lodge, and the projected Boyne Navigation on the south side of the bridge in 1763. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 21.F.97.



Fig.3.5: Vista of the front elevation of Slane Mill and overgrown mill pond as it is today.



Fig.3.6: Reconstruction by the author, of Slane Mill and millpond with docking area, as built in the mid eighteenth century.

Fig.3.8: Section of the millpond, showing the stone wall and the stone work.



Fig.3.7: View of the mill from the north-west, taken prior to the cleaning of the stonework. Courtesy of T.J. O'Meara, NIAH.

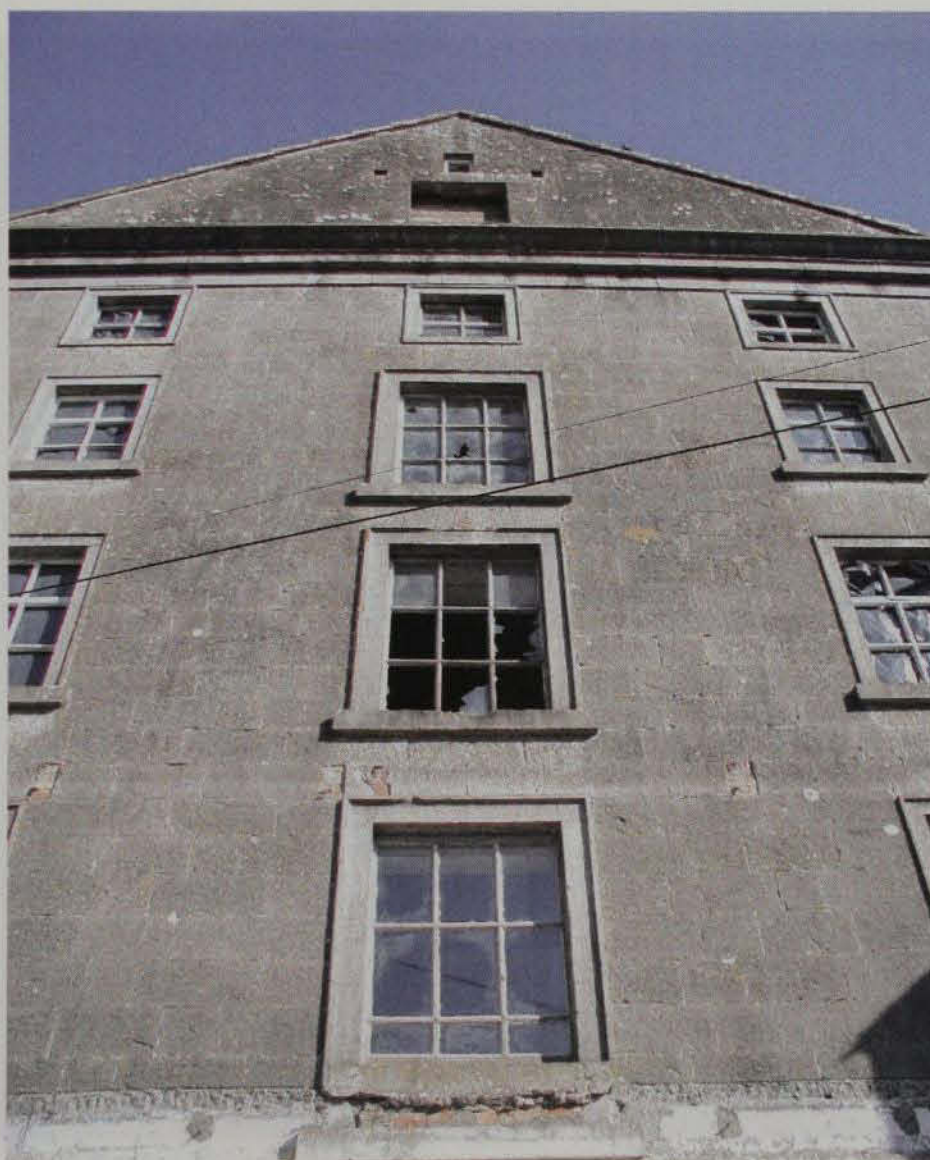


Fig.3.8: Section of the breakfront main façade of Slane Mill following cleaning of the stonework.



Fig.3.9: Detail of the paler chamfered quoins of Slane Mill with 'dragged' chisel grooves, a design intended to improve rainwater run-off.



Fig.3.10: Ground floor window of Slane Mill with Gibbsian surround illustrating the contrasting stone types between the pale grey dressings and the blue-grey coursed stonework.

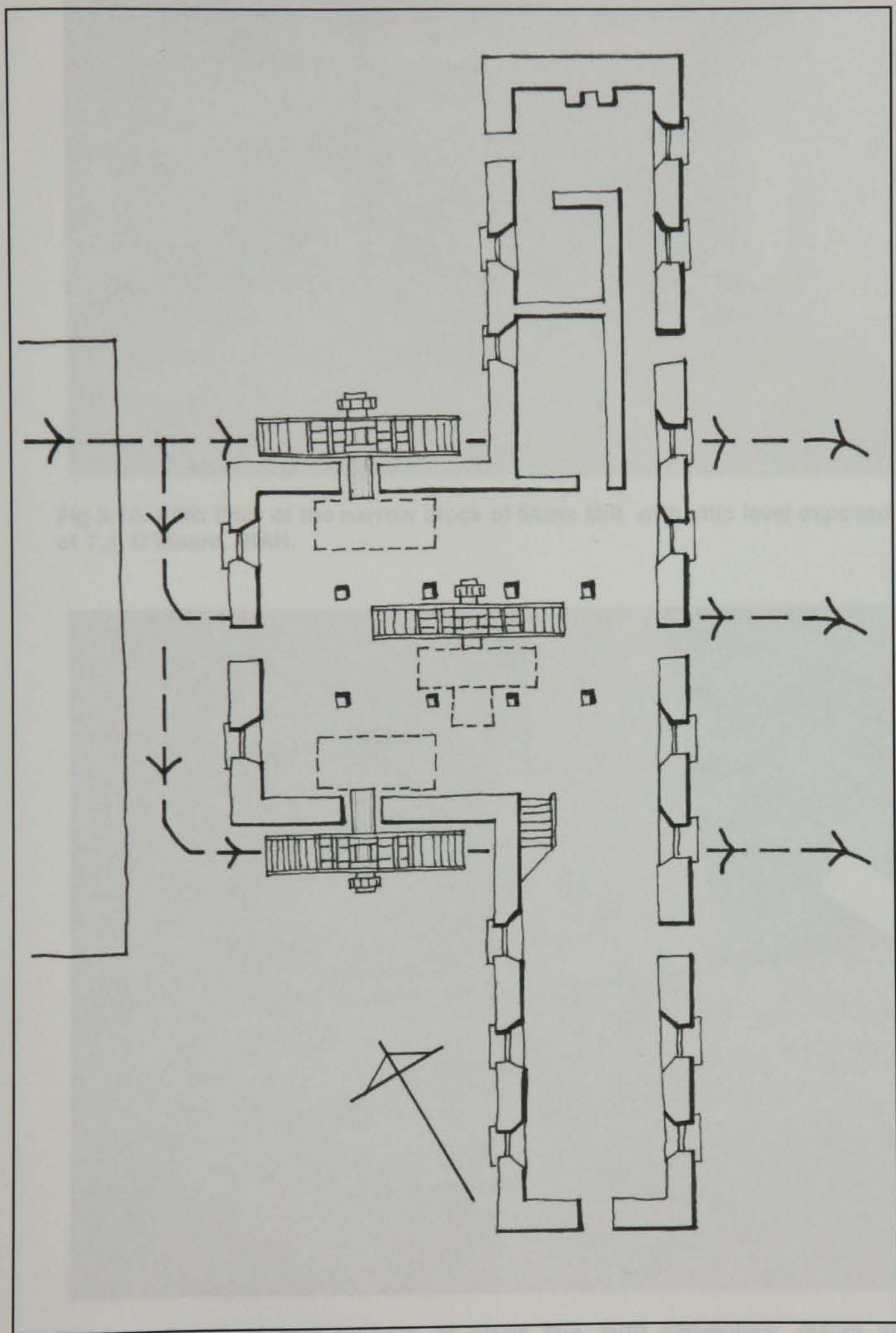


Fig.3.11: Diagrammatic ground floor plan of Slane Mill by the author showing the three headrace channels diverted from the millpond, which powered the three water wheels. The position of the wheels is indicated with the internal mill mechanism simply illustrated with dotted lines. A plausible position set within the column grid is given for the internal water wheel (see also Fig.3.16 - shown as wheel C).



Fig.3.12: Fifth floor of the narrow block of Slane Mill, with attic level exposed. Courtesy of T.J. O'Meara, NIAH.



Fig.3.13: Detail of roof timbers of Slane Mill, with carpenters' marks still visible. Courtesy of T.J. O'Meara, NIAH.

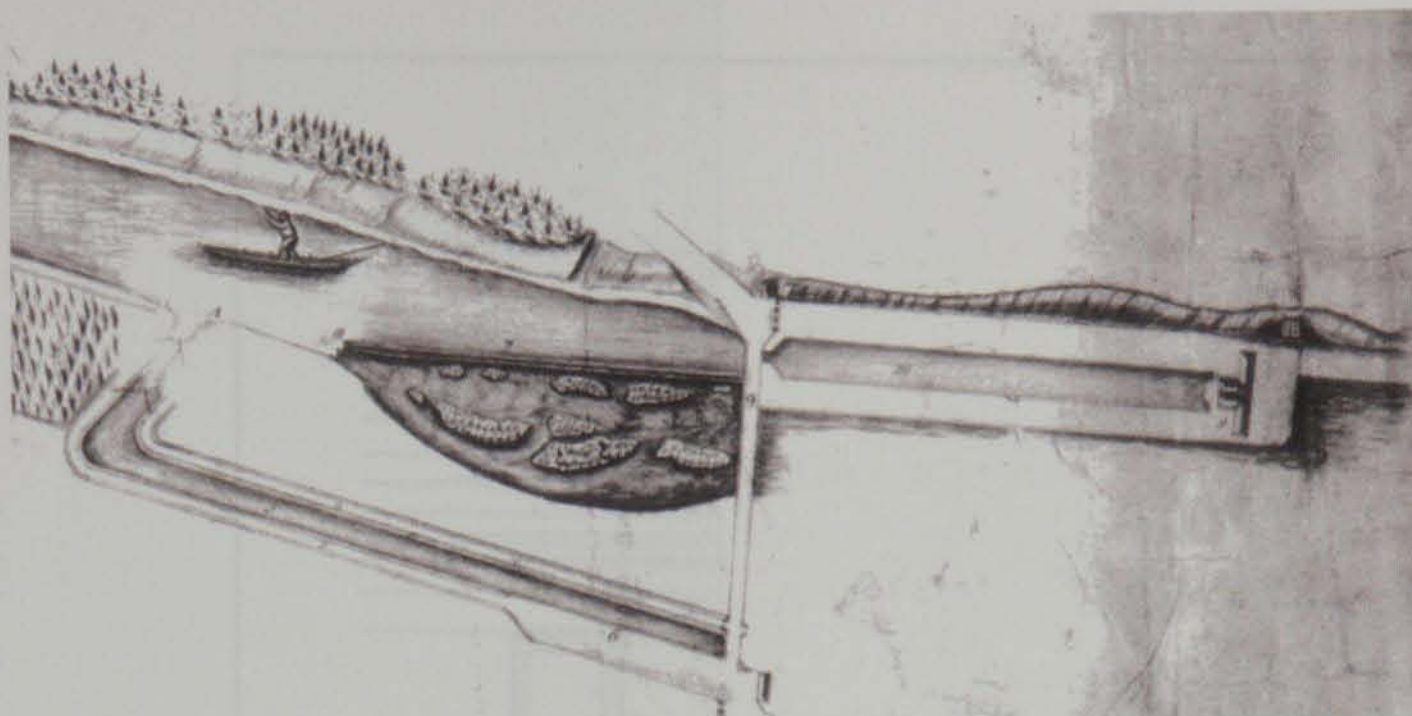


Fig.3.14: Detail from a survey by Samuel Bowie, August 1771, of the new navigation and the river Boyne, commissioned by David Jebb, showing the extent of the spectacular millpond to the front of the mill and Jebb's mill house to the north of the main mill building. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 16.M.7.



Fig.3.15: Rear elevation of Slane Mill showing the three tail-race channels exiting into the River Boyne.

Fig. 3.16: Spectacular bridge was built in the mid eighteenth century.

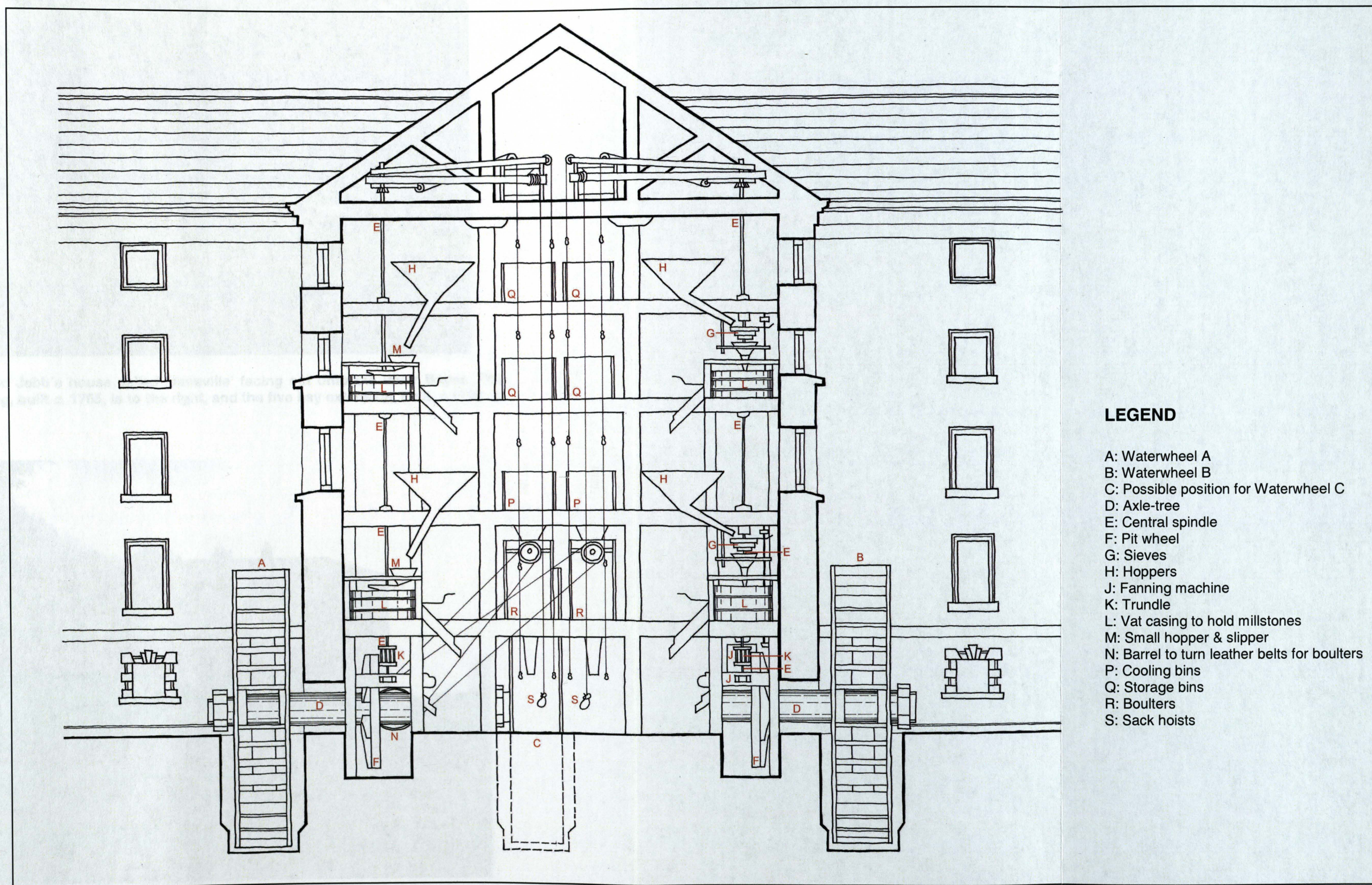


Fig.3.16: Speculative cross-section by the author through the central breakfront at Slane Mill, showing the waterwheels and plausible internal mechanism, as built in the mid eighteenth century.



Fig.3.17: David Jebb's house called 'Janeville' facing out onto the River Boyne. The earlier building, built c. 1765, is to the right, and the five bay extension, built c.1799, is to the left.



Fig.3.18: Front entrance to Janeville, built c. 1799.



Fig.3.19: View from David Jebb's mill house of the River Boyne and the hill of Fennor rising behind to the south.

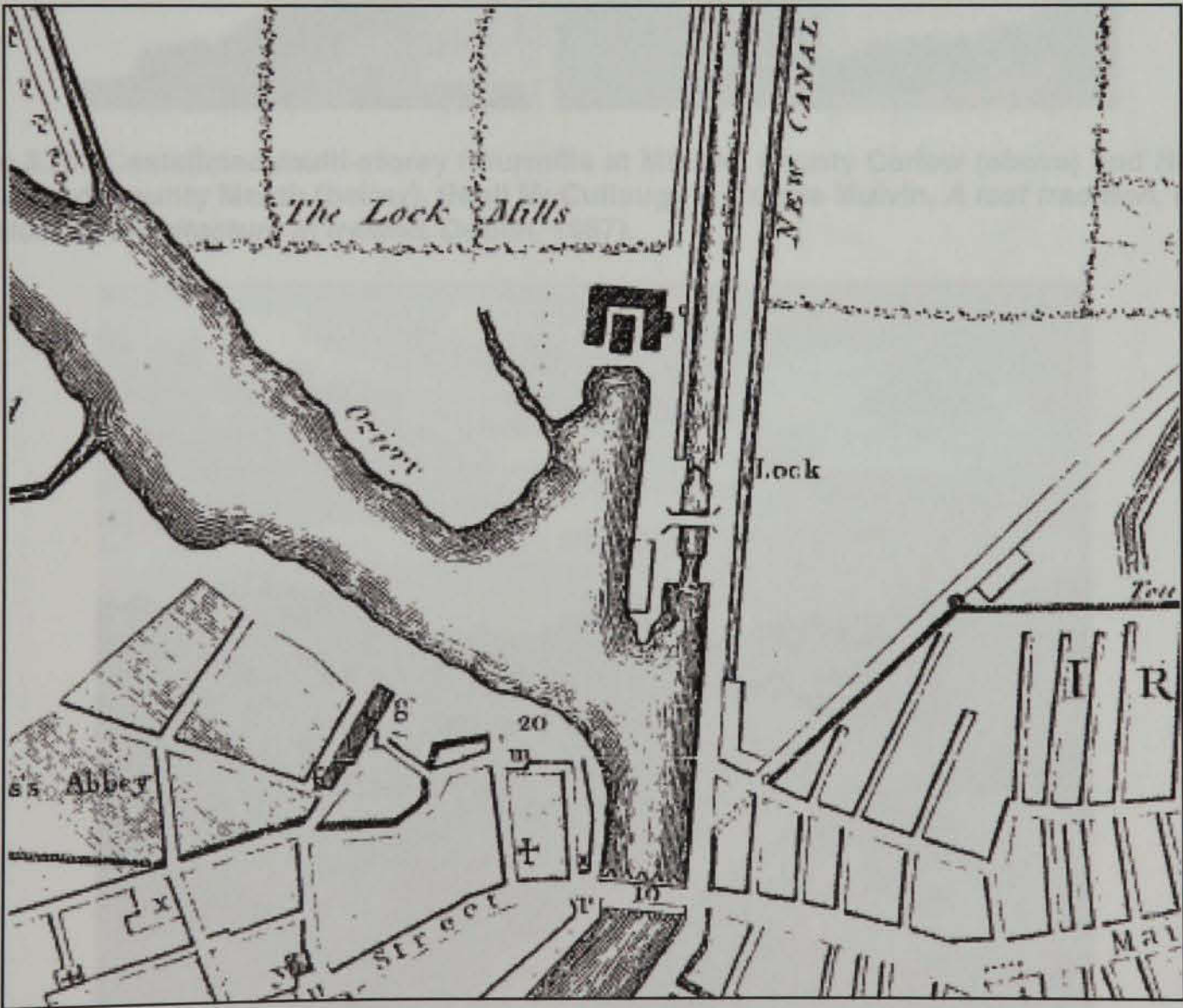


Fig.3.20: Detail from Ferrar's map of Limerick, 1787, showing Uzold's Locks Mills on an inlet between the Abbey River and the new Limerick Canal. (John Ferrar, *The history of Limerick...*, Limerick, 1787).



Fig.3.21: Castellated multi-storey flourmills at Milford, county Carlow (above) and New Haggard, county Meath (below). (Niall McCullough & Valerie Mulvin, *A lost tradition, the nature of architecture in Ireland*, Dublin, 1987).



Fig.3.22: View from the mill complex across the weir towards Slane Castle demesne.

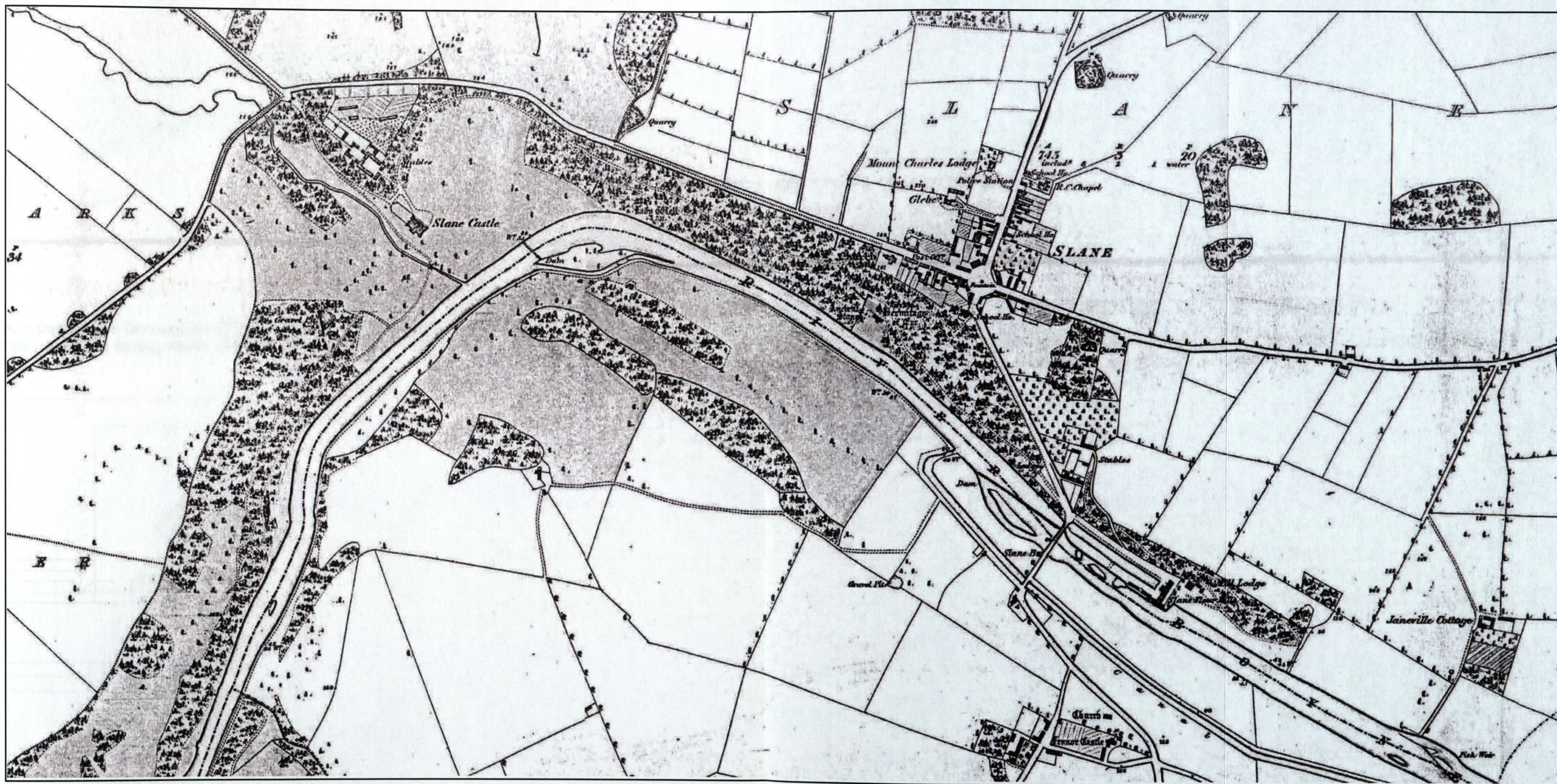


Fig.3.23: Detail from the 1837 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Slane, county Meath, showing the relationship of the castle, the village and the mill. Map Library, Trinity College Dublin.

Fig.4.2: Diagrammatic plan of screen walls & garden to the house. The houses were planned to fit the gardens present today.



Fig.4.1: Detail from Bernard Scalé's map of Ralph Howard's property at Fennor, Slane, in 1763 (projected facing south rather than typically north). NLI, Manuscript map, folder 21.F.97.

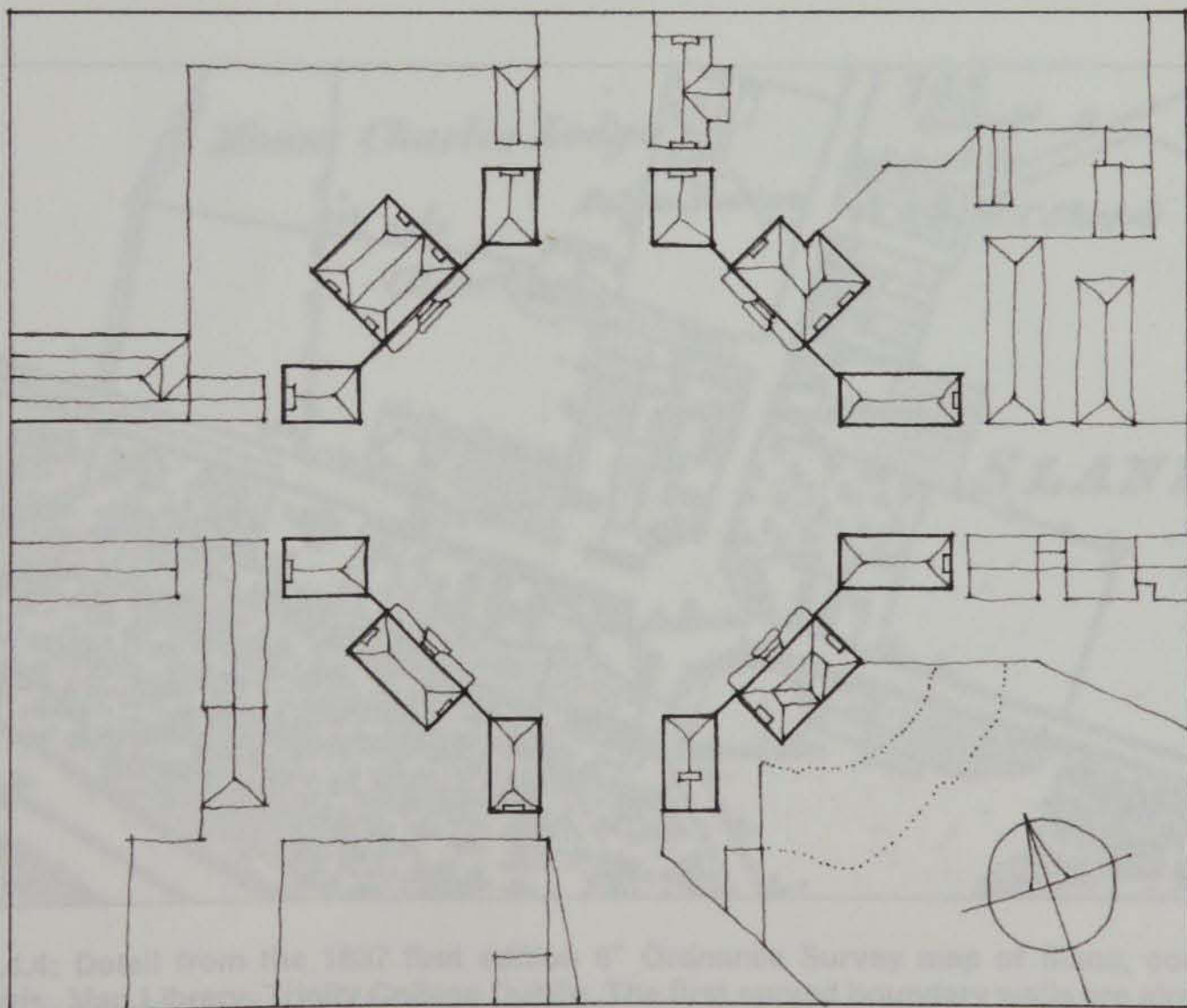


Fig.4.2: Diagrammatic plan by the author showing the arrangement of the houses, screen walls & pavilions on the octagon at Slane, as built in the eighteenth century. The houses were planned to be open to the square, without the boundary walls & fore-gardens present today.



Fig.4.3: Detail from William Larkin's plan of Slane village, 1812, showing the form of the octagon with the fountain added to the centre of the set-piece. The map is depicted east west rather than the typical north south orientation. (Arnold Horner, *Mapping Meath*, Bray, county Wicklow, 2007, Plate 15g).

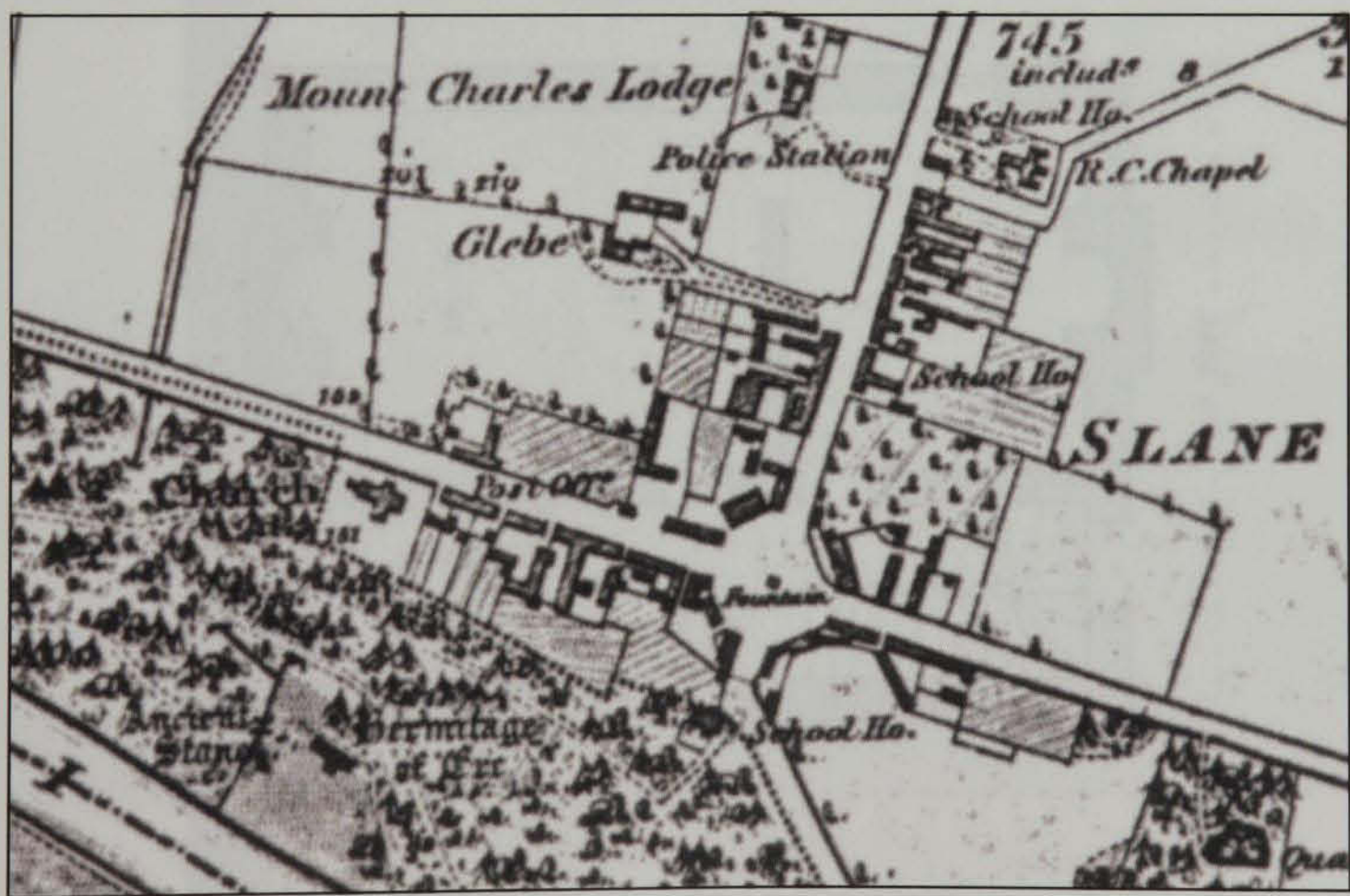


Fig.4.4: Detail from the 1837 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Slane, county Meath. Map Library, Trinity College Dublin. The first curved boundary walls are already built to the front of the north-eastern house.

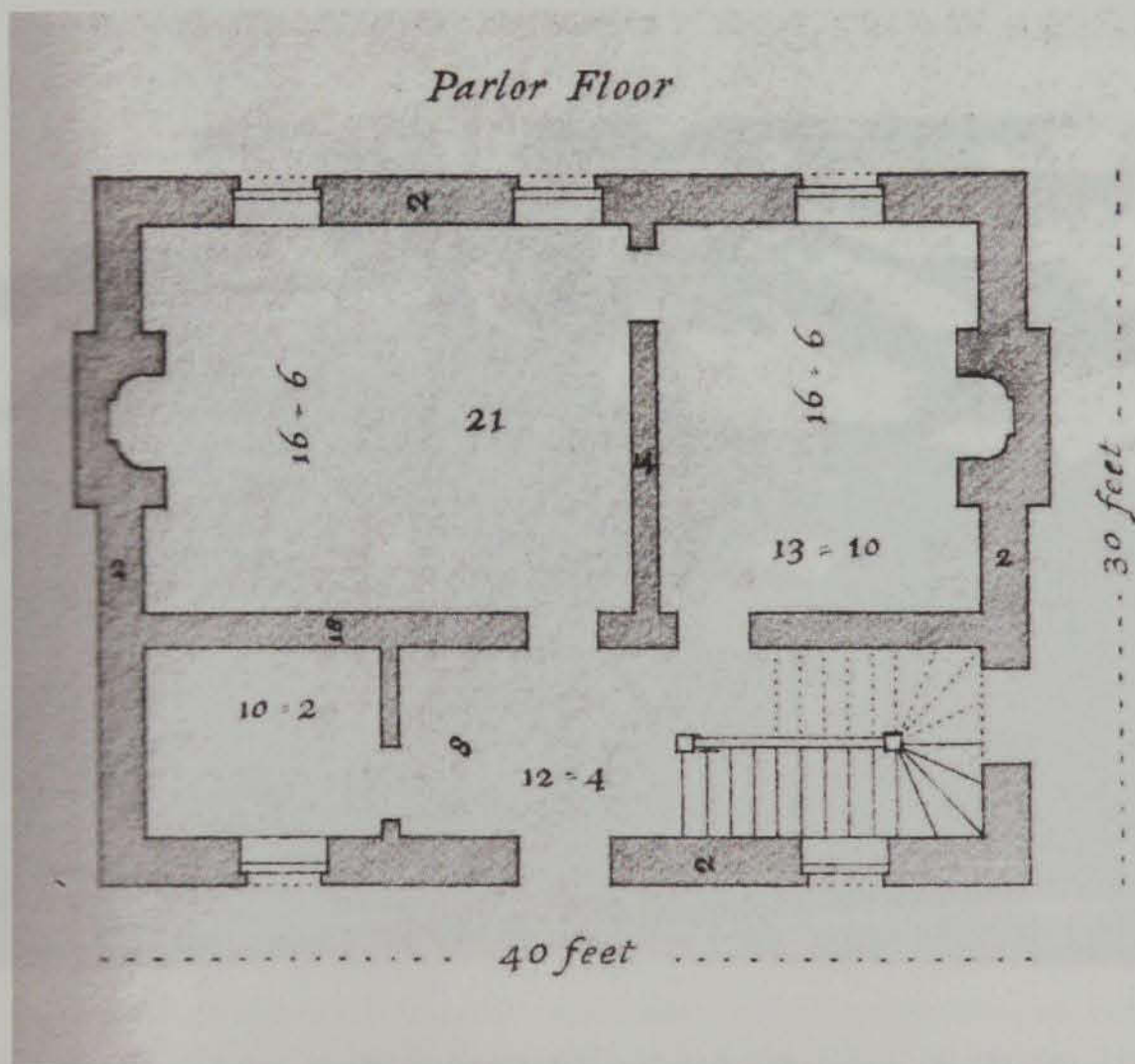
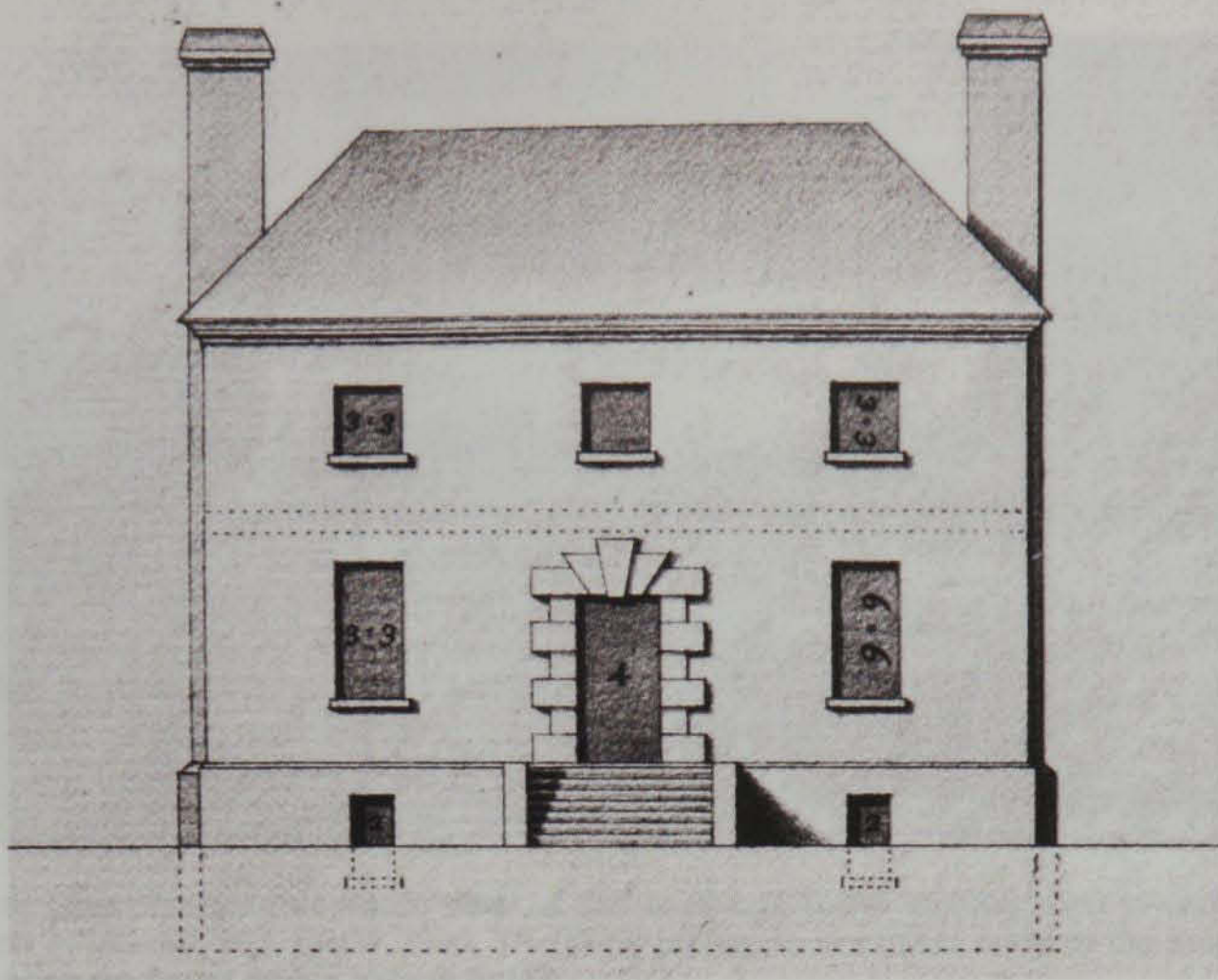


Fig.4.5: Plate II from the Reverend John Payne's *Twelve designs for country Houses*, from 1757, showing an elevation and ground floor plan. (Maurice Craig, *Classic Irish Houses of the middle size*, London, 1976, Fig.14).



Fig.4.6: Late nineteenth-century view of the square at Slane looking west towards the Church of Ireland, NLI, LROY 7596. The blind arches to the gable ends of the pavilions have been rendered with a stucco finish.



Fig.4.7: Current view of the north-western house and adjoining single-storey pavilion on Chapel Street, at Slane. The render to the blind arches has been removed revealing rubble-stone courses below the limestone surrounds.



Fig.4.8: View c.1900 of the north-eastern house (then the Parochial House) on the square at Slane showing the rendered blind arches to the pavilion on Chapel Street. IAA, photographic collection.



Fig.4.9: Current view of the north-eastern house and adjoining pavilion on Main Street, at Slane. The render to the blind arches has been replaced, but they remain defined.

Fig.4.10: Kilkenny House (OU, P.197), Portloughan (Kilkenny House, County Louth (Cath. Architecture of Ireland, Plate 18)) & Dunlough (Kilkenny House, County Louth (Cath. Architecture of Ireland, Plate 18)).

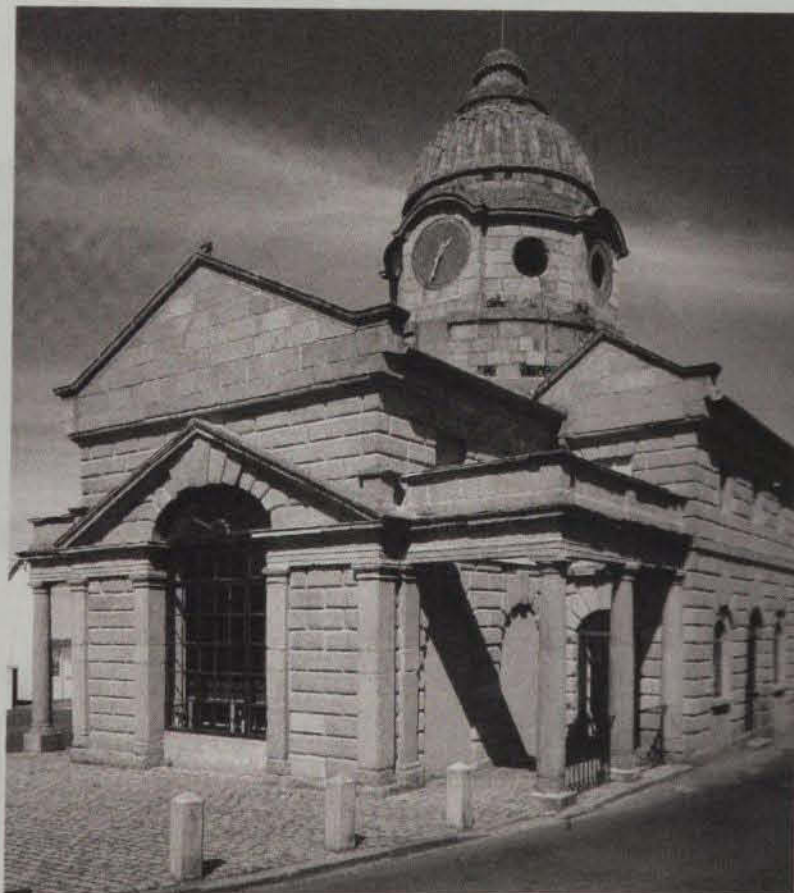


Fig.4.10: Kilkenny tholsel (NLI, P1670), Portarlinton market-house, county Laois (Craig, *Architecture of Ireland*, Plate 161) & Dunlavin market-house, county Wicklow (McParland, *Public Architecture*, Plate 26).



Fig.4.11: Late nineteenth-century view of the north-eastern house and Main Street at Slane, showing the corner of the pavilion to the south-eastern house (to the far right) and the street-fronted shops and accommodation lining the road towards Drogheda. NLI, NS 8683.

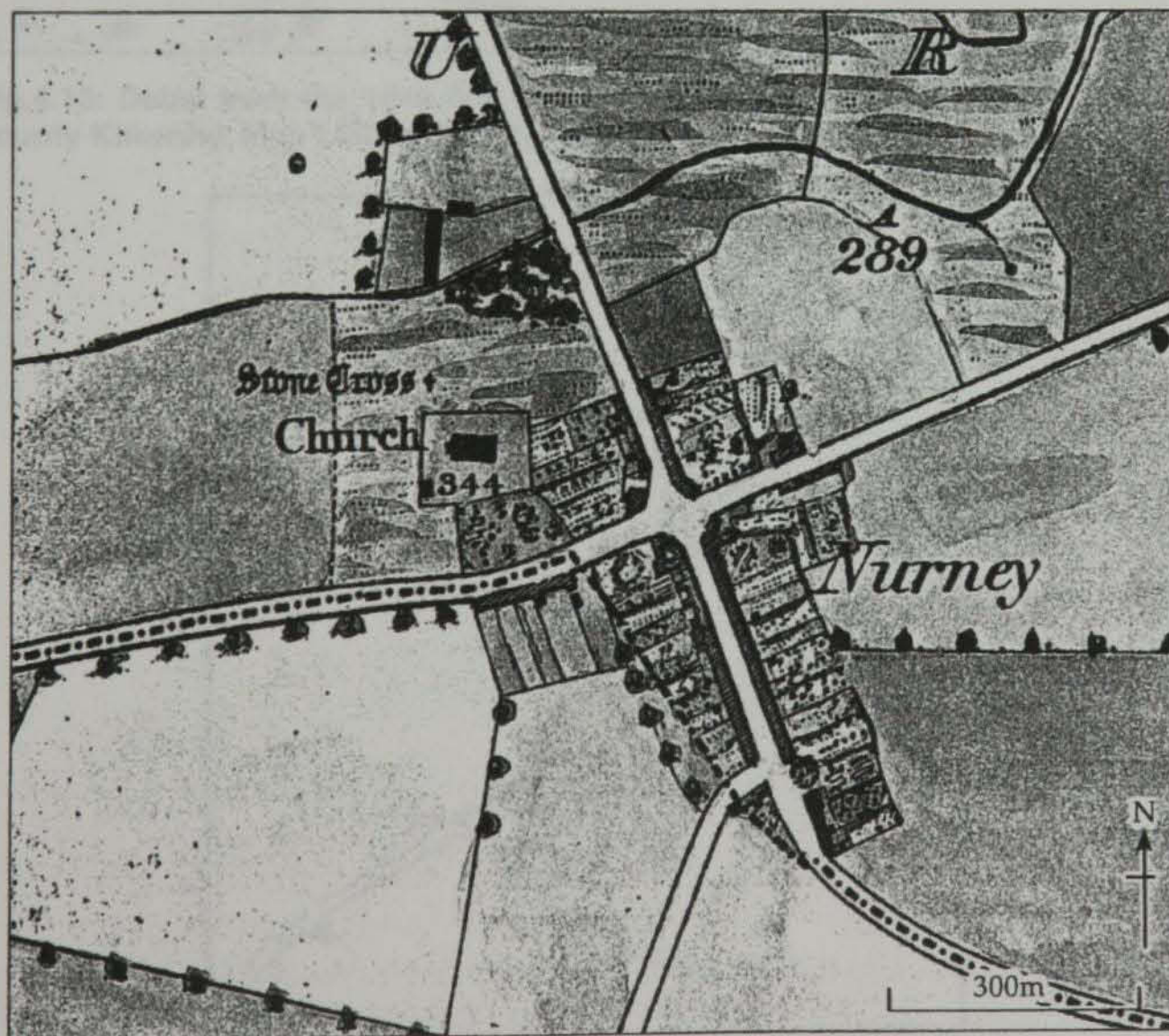


Fig.4.12: Nineteenth-century plan of Nurney, county Carlow. (Aalen, F.H.A., Kevin Whelan & Matthew Stout (eds), *Atlas of the Irish rural landscape*, Cork, 1997).



Fig.4.13: Detail from the 1842 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Johnstown, county Kilkenny. Map Library, Trinity College Dublin.

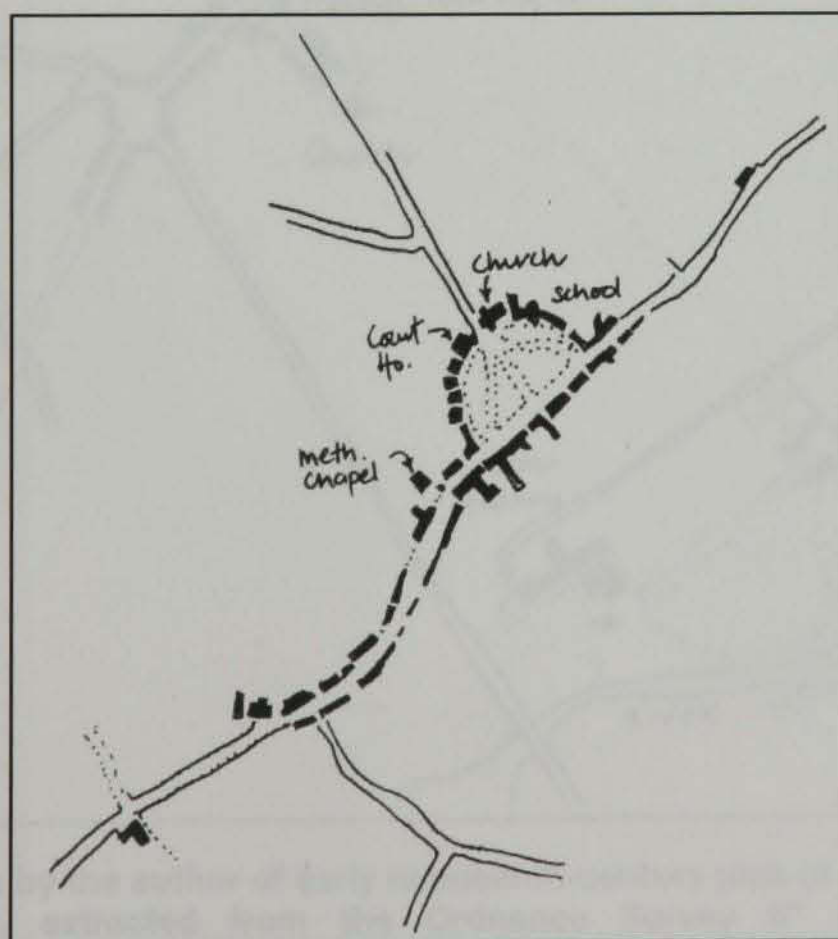


Fig.4.14: Diagram by the author of early nineteenth-century plan of Tyrellspass, county Westmeath, extracted from the Ordnance Survey 6" maps, 1836-8.

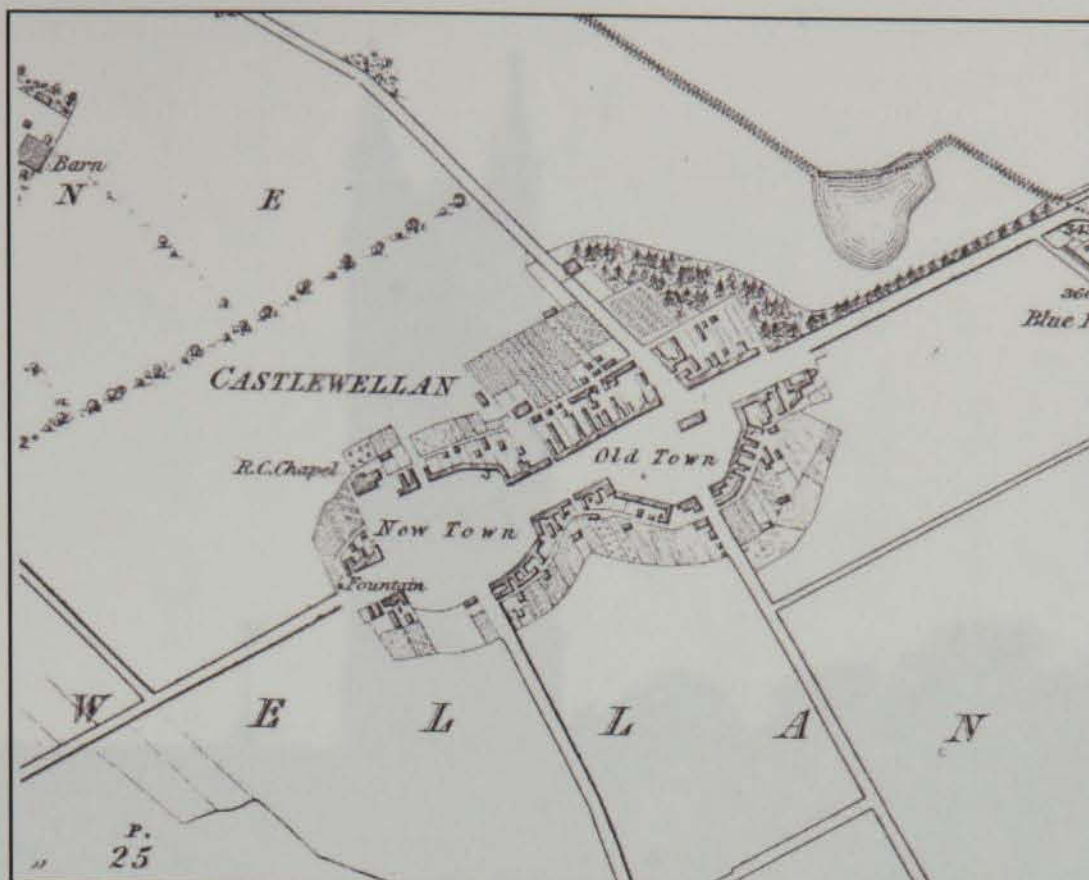


Fig.4.15: Extract from the 1836 first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Castlewellan, county Down. Map Library, Trinity College Dublin.

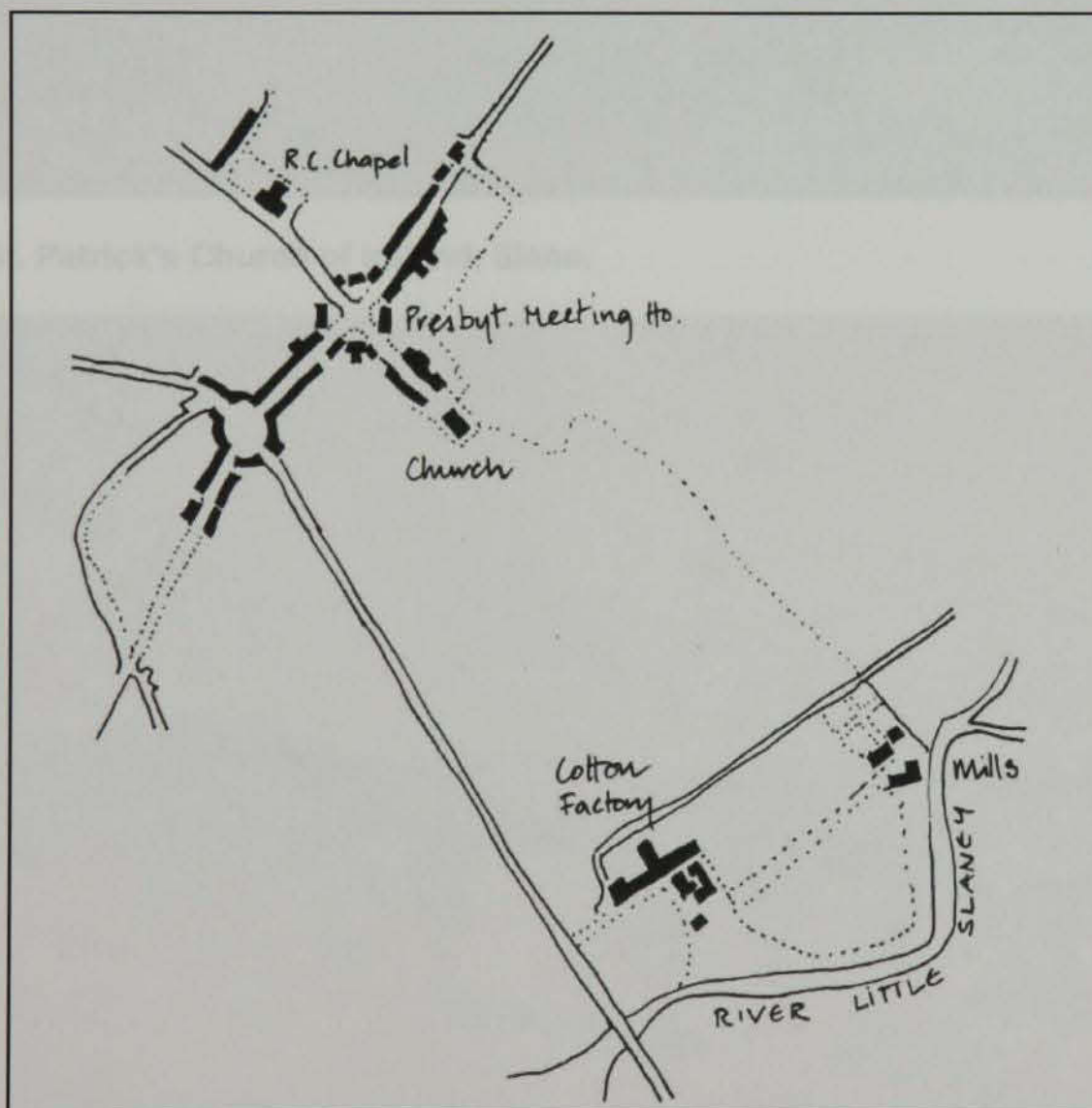


Fig.4.16: Diagram by the author of early nineteenth-century plan of Stratford-on-Slaney, county Wicklow, extracted from the Ordnance Survey 6" maps, c.1839. The geographical relationship between the village and its industry (in the form of the cotton factory) is not unlike that at Slane.



Fig.4.17: St. Patrick's Church of Ireland, Slane.



Fig.4.18: Sketch by T.J. Westropp, c. 1901, of Slane village, showing the R.C. Church to the far left and Chapel Street through the trees of Mount Charles Lodge. Drawing collection, RIA. Courtesy of Peter Harbison.

Benbow Esq

Sir

I would intend this to be something

like the front View of this House

I Design to build ^{which} ~~and not~~ build on

a larger scale if this would be acceptable

— yet would have no objection to any improve-

—ment you may point out on this plan

I will pay one Shilling per foot for

this 20 ft. & to have the same breadth

down to the end of the lot of garden —

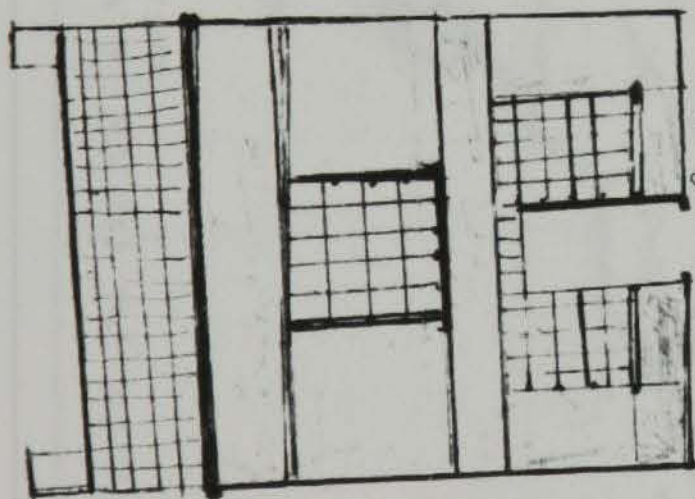
the length of years to be the same as last.

Mr. Conyngham — hoping you will send

to this proposal — I am Sir your obed

servant

John Brown



Front View 18 to 20 ft

Brown's
pathway

20 feet in length —

from end to end —

I am not good at drawing
but I think I understand to get my
own plan executed —

Fig.4.19: Letter to John Benbow, Henry III's lawyer, with a sketch by John Brown, a tenant at Slane, seeking approval for a new house. Brown states 'I am not good at drawing, but I think I understand to get my own plan executed'. Correspondence of John Benbow and Marquis Conyngham, 1824, Conyngham papers, NLI, Ms 35,346.

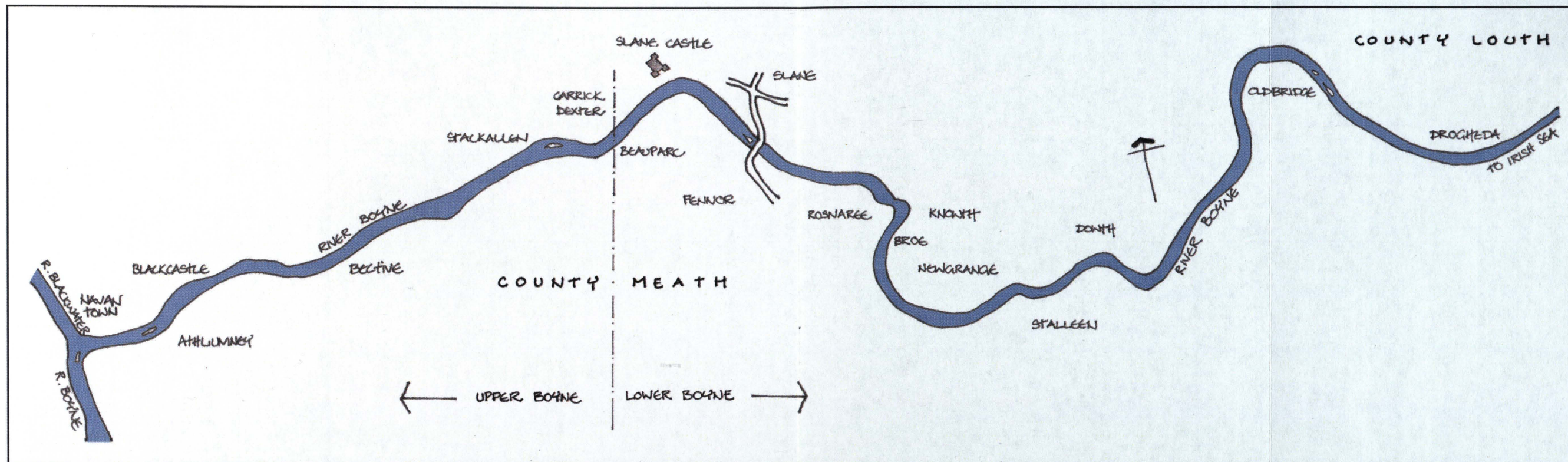


Fig.5.2: Diagram by the author showing the extent of the River Boyne westwards from Drogheda to Navan and its approximate division into Upper and Lower Boyne at Carrickdexter.

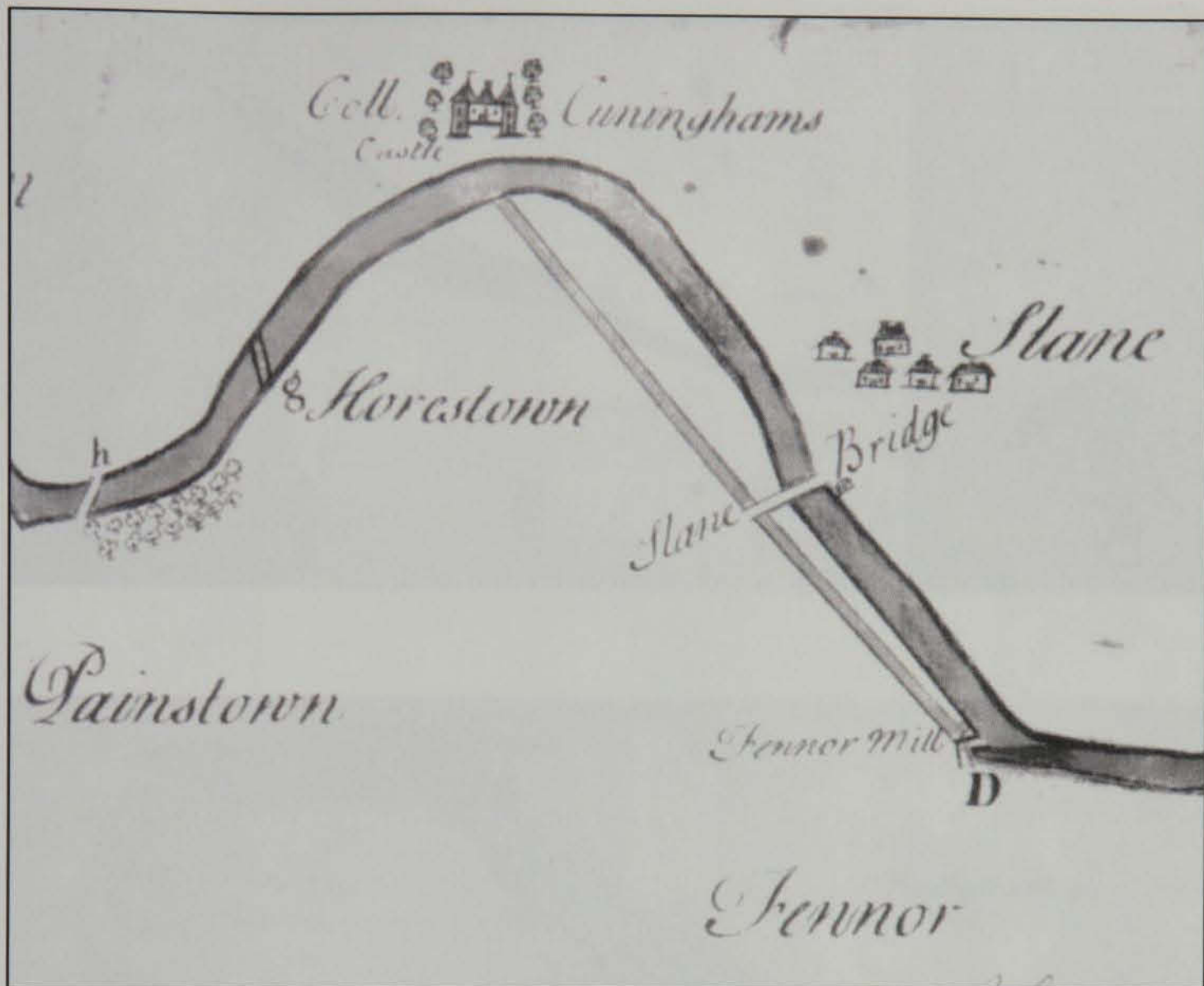


Fig.5.4: Detail from Steers' map showing the canal planned between Fennor and the banks opposite Slane Castle. The uppercase letter 'D' indicates a lock at this point and the lowercase 'g' and 'h' were proposed weirs and winches. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 16.M.7.

Fig.5.5: Detail from 'A Survey of the River Boyne from the Sea to Oldbridge', unsigned and undated, depicting the first planned lock to the east of the Oldbridge peninsula, and the navigation as it encircles the peninsula until it meets the second lock on the west side of the estate. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 16.M.7.

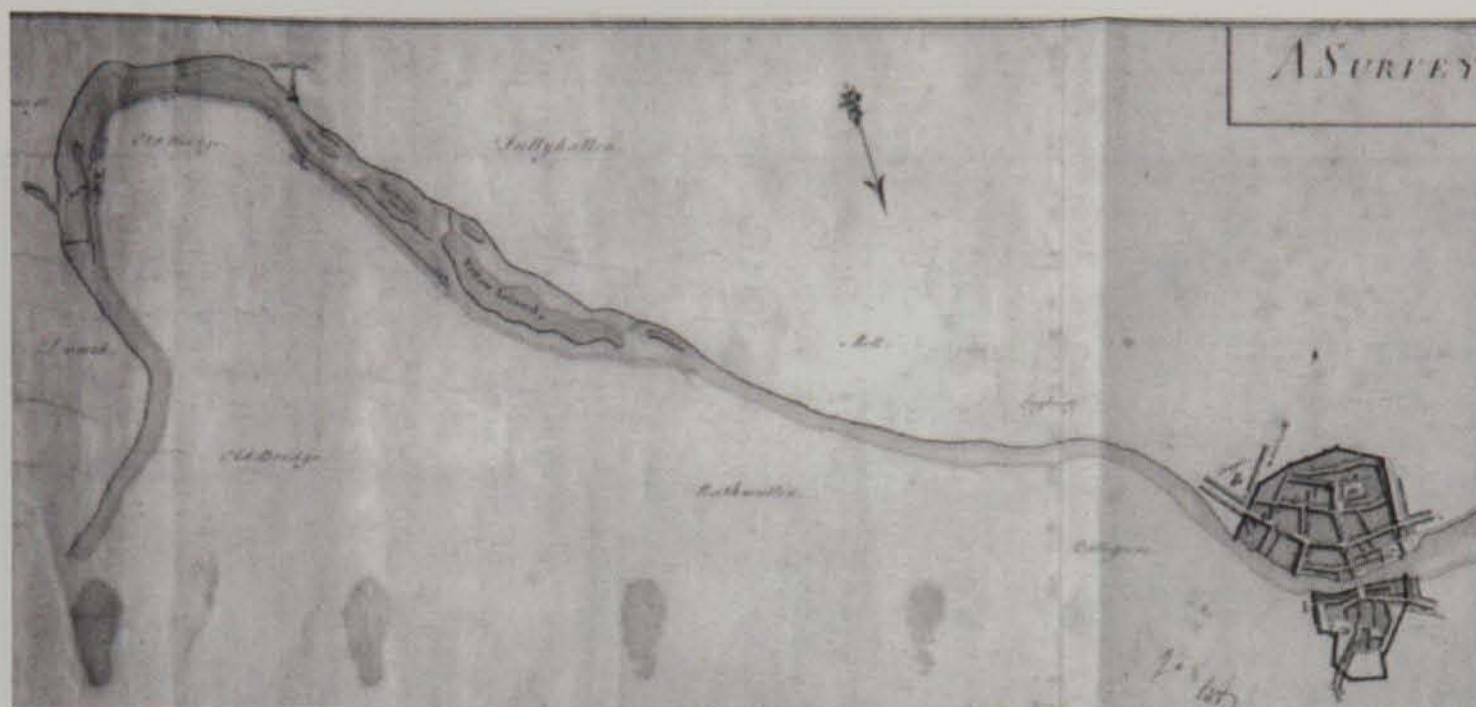


Fig.5.5: Detail from 'A Survey of the River Boyne from the Sea to Oldbridge', unsigned and undated, depicting the first guard lock to the east of the Oldbridge peninsula, and the navigation as it encircles the demesne until it meets the second lock on the west side of the estate. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 16.M.7.



Fig.5.6: Detail from 'A Survey of part of the estate of Charles Caldwell, Esq. in the County of Meath and Louth with names of tenants, by Bernard Scalé, 1766', showing the two canals at Broe. The innermost cut to the east is for the new navigation and the outermost is for the millrace to Broe mill. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 21.F.78.

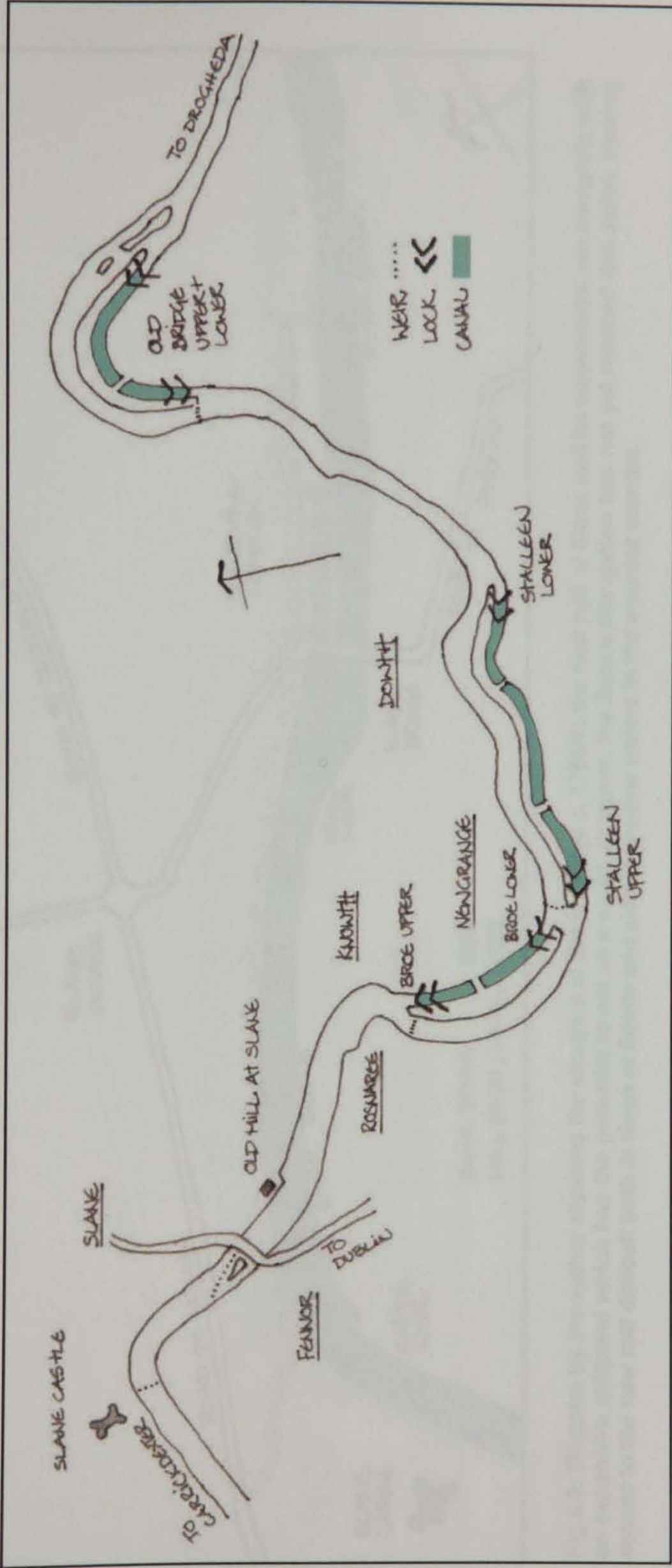


Fig.5.7: Diagram by the author showing the 6 locks and diverse stretches of canal completed on the Lower Boyne before Thomas Omer's arrival, c. 1759.

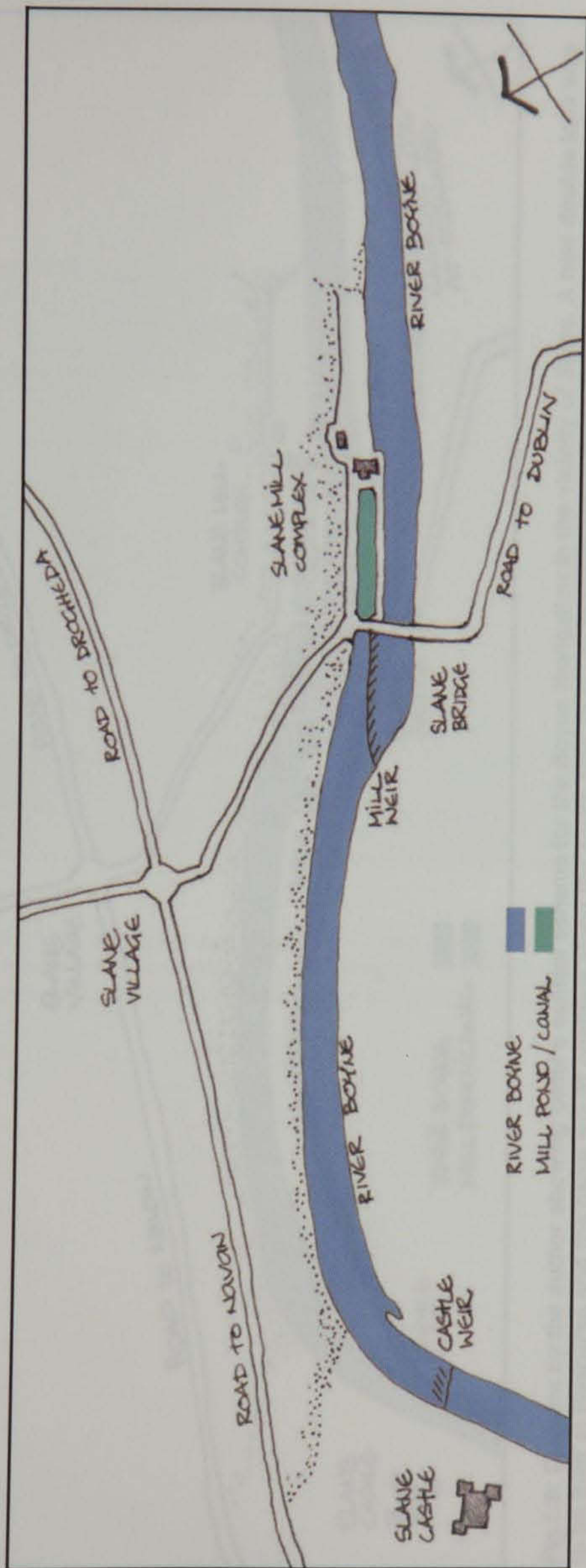


Fig.5.8: Diagram by the author showing the situation at Slane bridge c. 1765/6: the new mill of Slane and its waterworks are complete with an expansive millpond which has the potential to act as a canal. However, the Boyne Navigation has not yet reached this point, making access to the new mill difficult both in times of floods and also in shallow waters in the summer months.

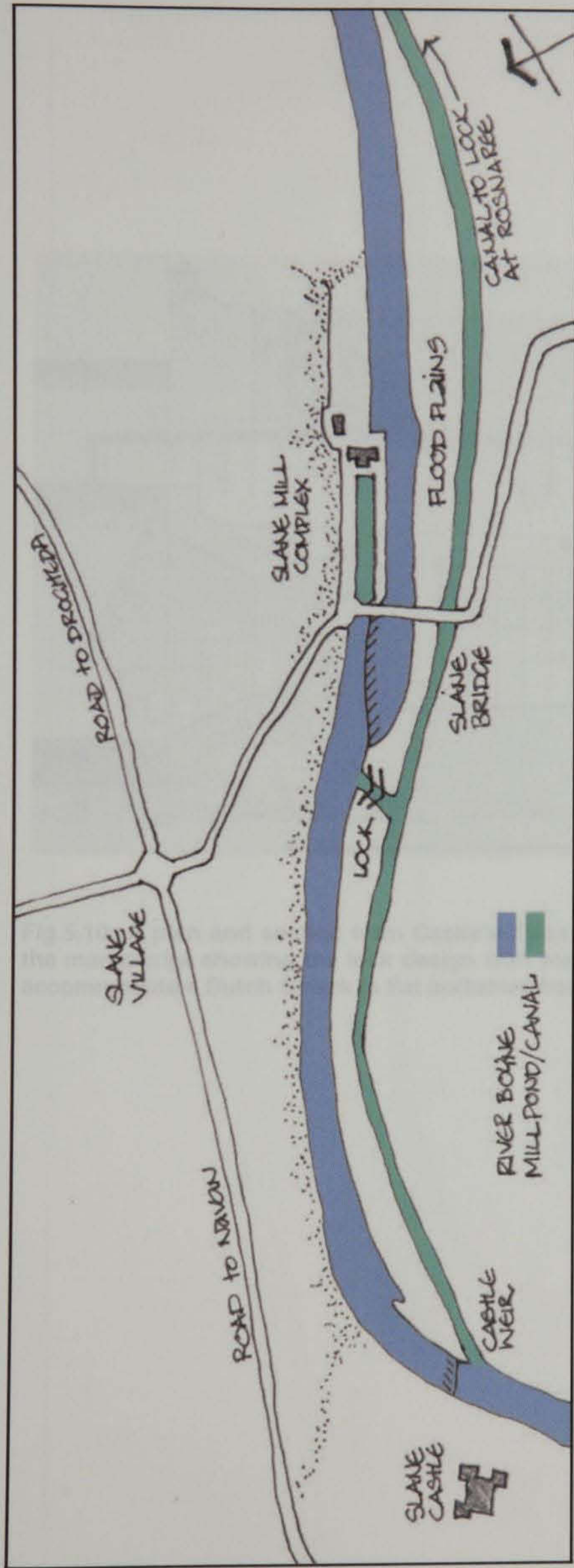


Fig.5.9: Diagram by the author showing Omer's earliest scheme for the Boyne Navigation in the vicinity of Slane. A new double lock was to be built at Rosnaree and the canal would continue along the south side as far as the weir below Slane Castle – known as castle weir. The bridge at Slane would be modified at the southern end to facilitate conveyance under the bridge. A traverse canal would be cut towards the mill weir. Craft would access this point through a guard lock as the river was at a higher level here. The millpond would be entered by travelling above the mill weir and then under the bridge again at the northern point.

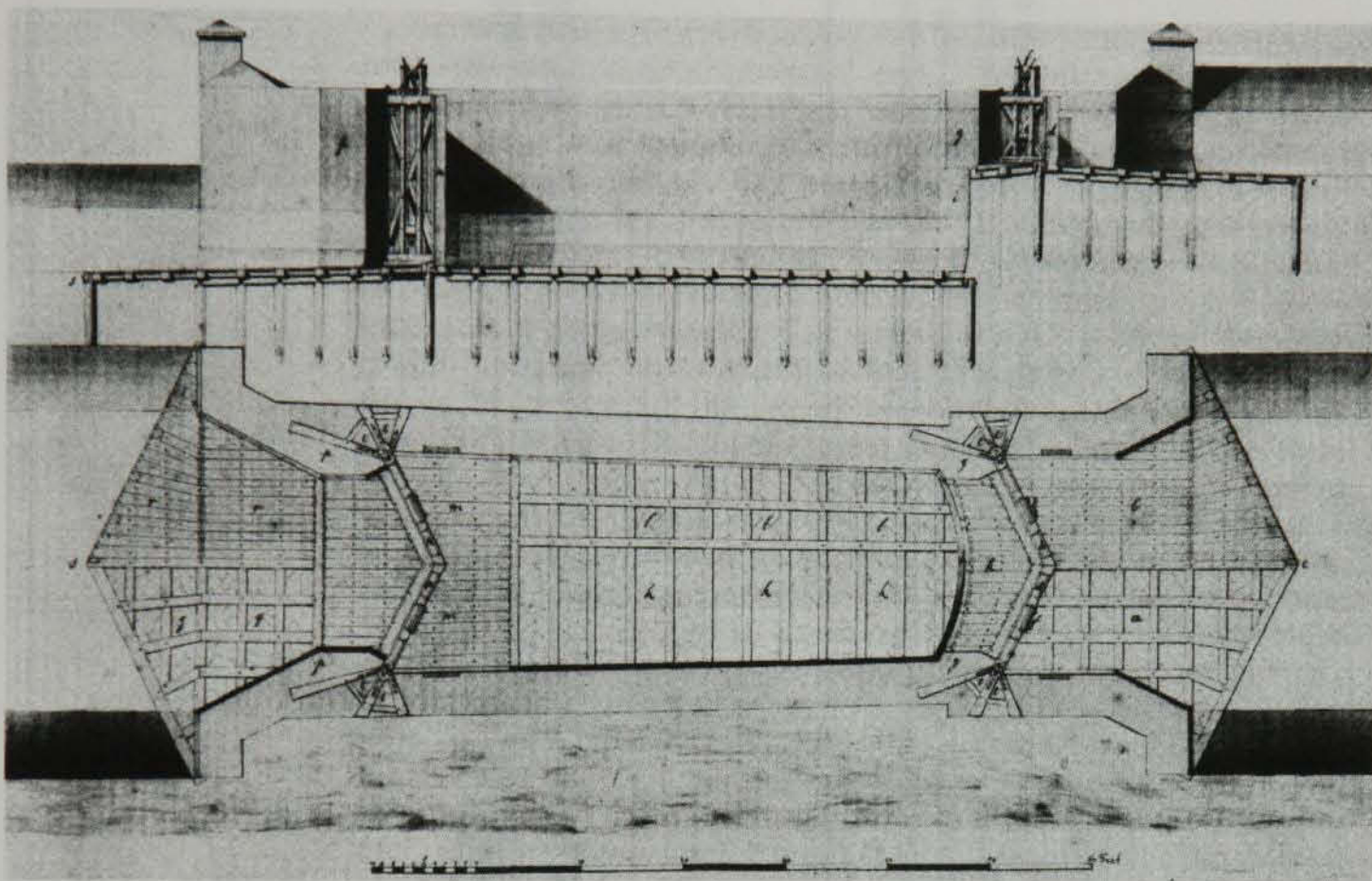


Fig.5.10: A plan and section from Castle's 'Essay on Artificial Navigation', Fig.7 from the manuscript showing the lock design with plank floors. The lock was calculated to accommodate a Dutch Smack (a flat bottomed boat) of up to 50 tons. NLI, Ms. 2737.

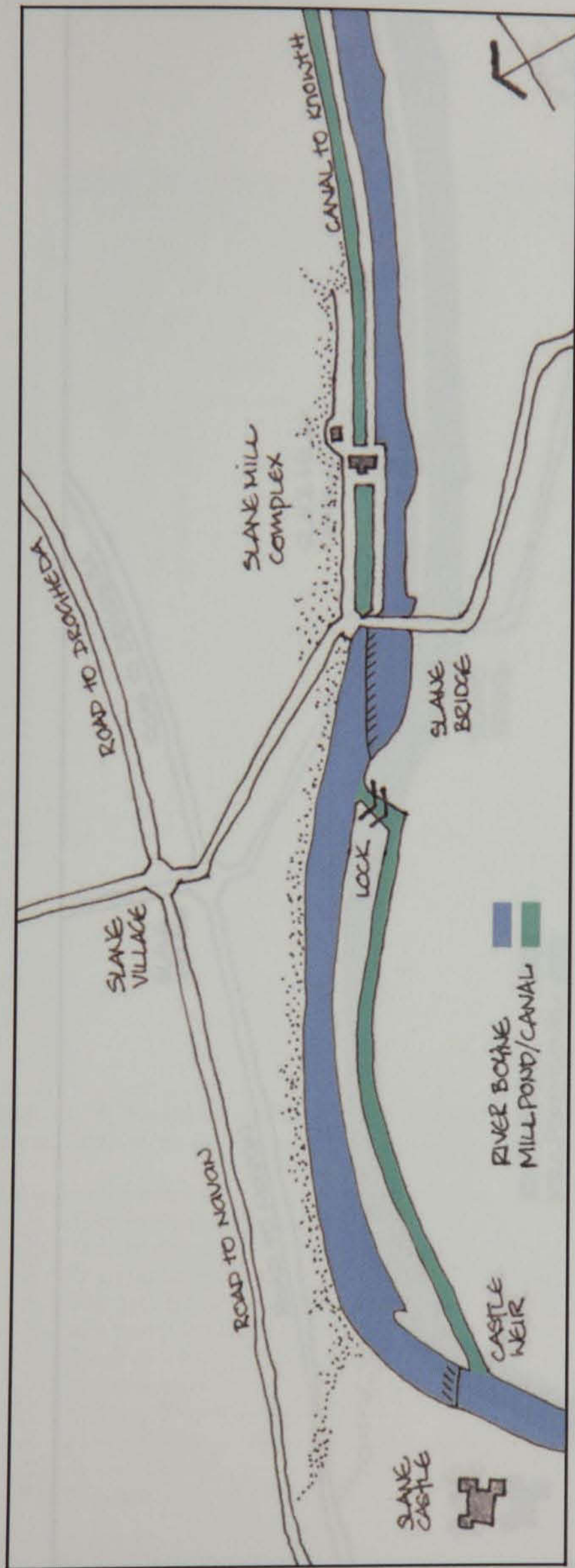


Fig.5.11: Diagram by the author showing Omer's bid for a new navigation on the north side of the Boyne in the summer of 1766. The canal would continue from a new lock at Knowth (above Broe) and access the millpond under the north wing of the new mill building. From the millpond craft would travel above the mill weir and through a guard lock on the south side and from there towards the castle weir. As a towpath through the Conyngham demesne was prohibited, the towing horses crossed the bridge and met the barges on the other side of the river.

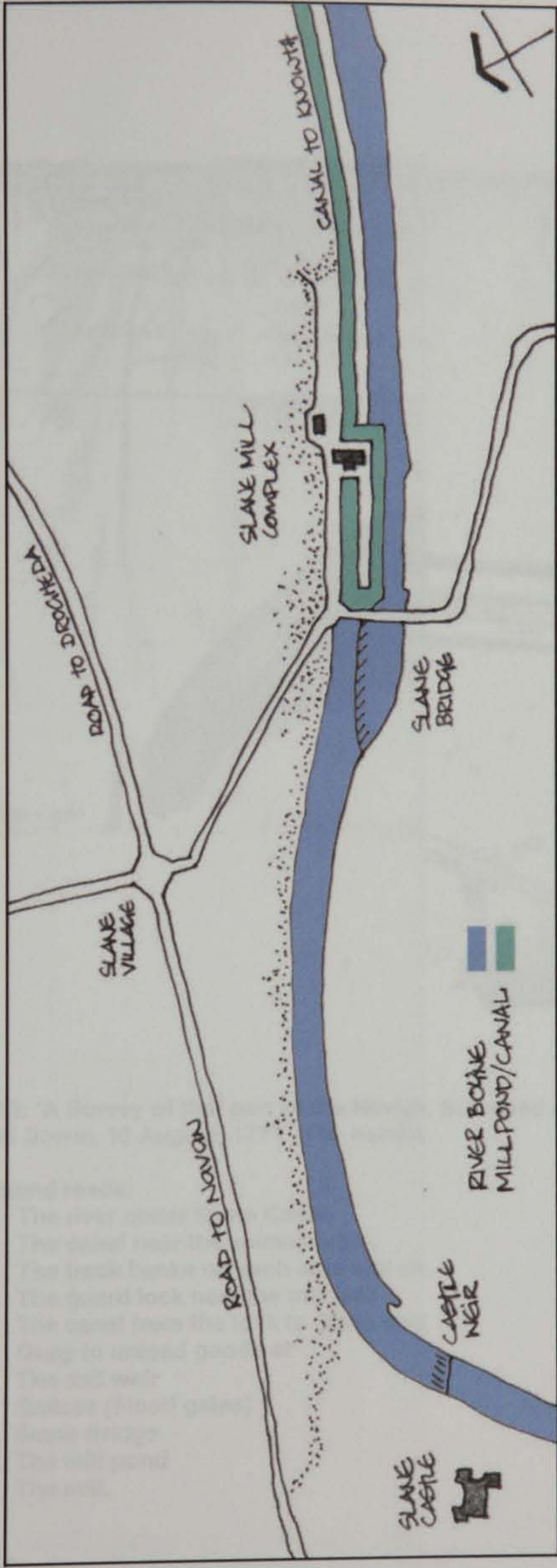


Fig.5.12: Diagram by the author showing the Ducart's bid for a new navigation on the north side of the Boyne in the summer of 1766. The canal would continue from a new lock at Knowth (above Broe) and circumvent the new mill building by a lateral canal parallel to both the river and the millpond, and separated by a retaining wall. Ducart maintained the river was perfectly navigable between the bridge and the castle weir without the use of a canal or lock system. As a towpath through the Conyngham demesne was prohibited, the towing horses crossed the bridge and met the barges on the other side of the river.

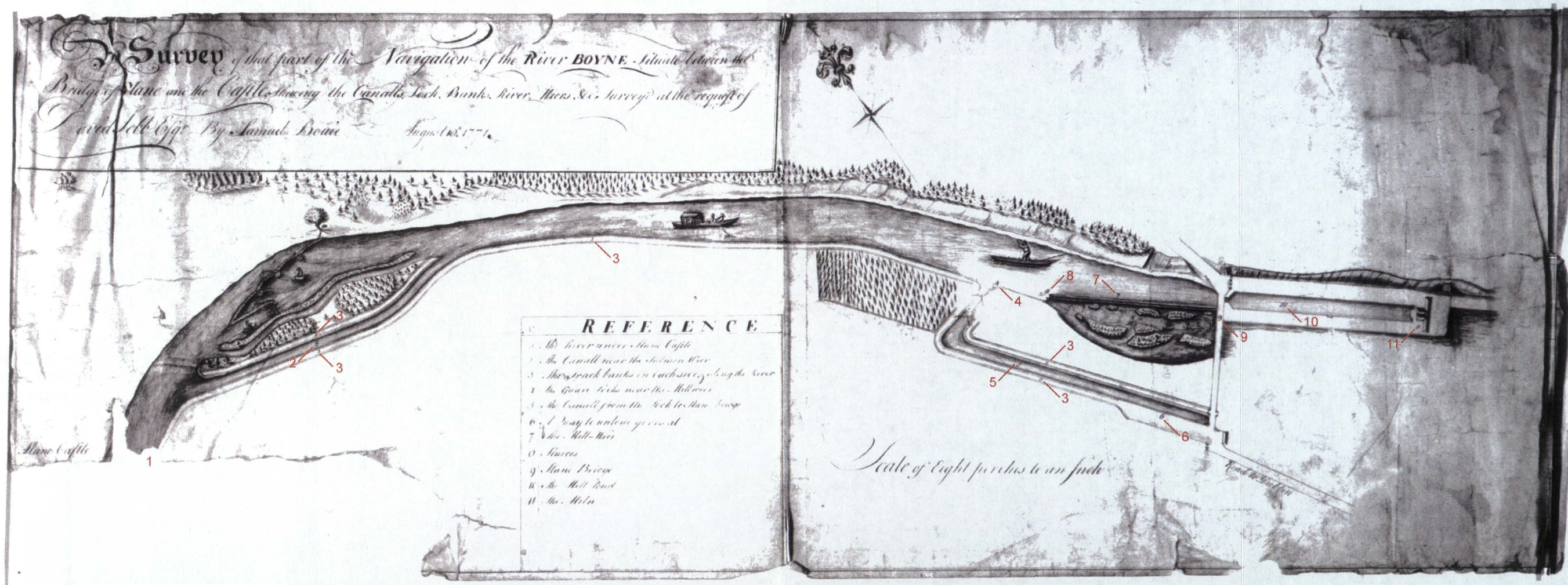


Fig.5.13: 'A Survey of that part of the Navigation of the River Boyne situated between the Bridge of Slane and the Castle showing the canals, lock, banks, river, weirs, etc. Surveyed at the request of David Jebb by Samuel Bowie, 10 August, 1771'. The numbers in red refer to numbers shown in the reference or legend. NLI, Manuscript map, folder 16.M.7.

The legend reads:

1. The river under Slane Castle
2. The canal near the salmon weir
3. The track banks on each side and along the river
4. The guard lock near the mill weir
5. The canal from the lock to Slane Bridge
6. Quay to unload goods at
7. The mill weir
8. Sluices [Flood gates]
9. Slane Bridge
10. The mill pond
11. The mill.

Fig.5.13: A survey of that part of the Navigation of the River Boyne situated between the Bridge of Slane and the Castle showing the canals, lock, banks, river, weirs, etc. Surveyed at the request of David Jebb by Samuel Bowie, 10 August, 1771.



Fig. 5.14: The Rock Arch over the Boyne Navigation between Rosnaree and Slane, c. 1890. This tract of canal necessitated a large amount of rock blasting, mentioned by both Omer and Ducart in their tenders. NLI, photograph collection, LIMP 4206.

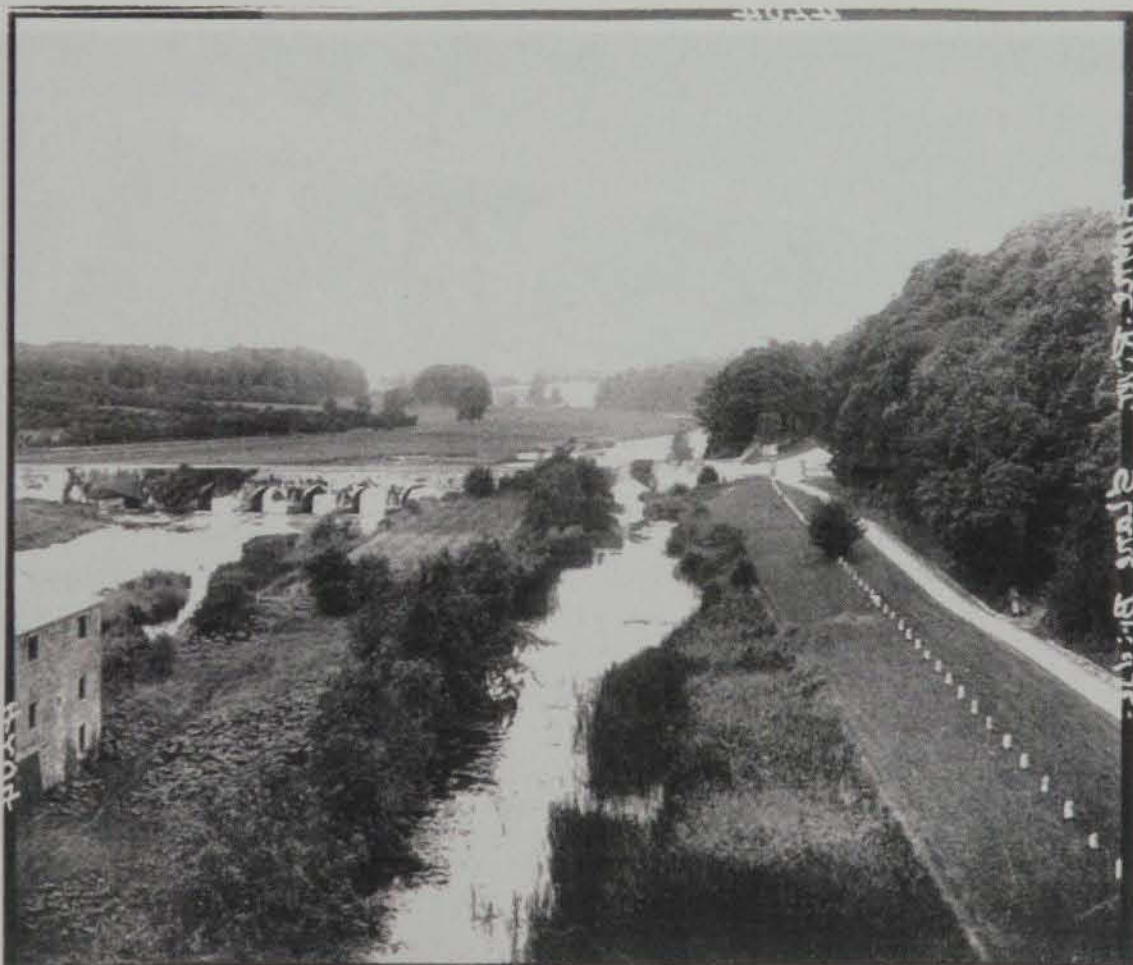


Fig.5.15: Late nineteenth-century view from the mill at Slane of Jebb's millpond and the raised arch of the bridge beyond, which allowed lighters access from the river above the mill weir at the far side. IAA, photograph collection.



Fig.5.16: Late nineteenth-century view of the stone piers holding the floodgates as built by David Jebb. The chamfered stone detail to the piers and walls lining the riverbank mirrors that of Jebb's millpond at Slane Mill. IAA, photograph collection.



Fig. 5.17: Ducart's aqueduct at New Mills, county Tyrone. IAA, photograph collection.

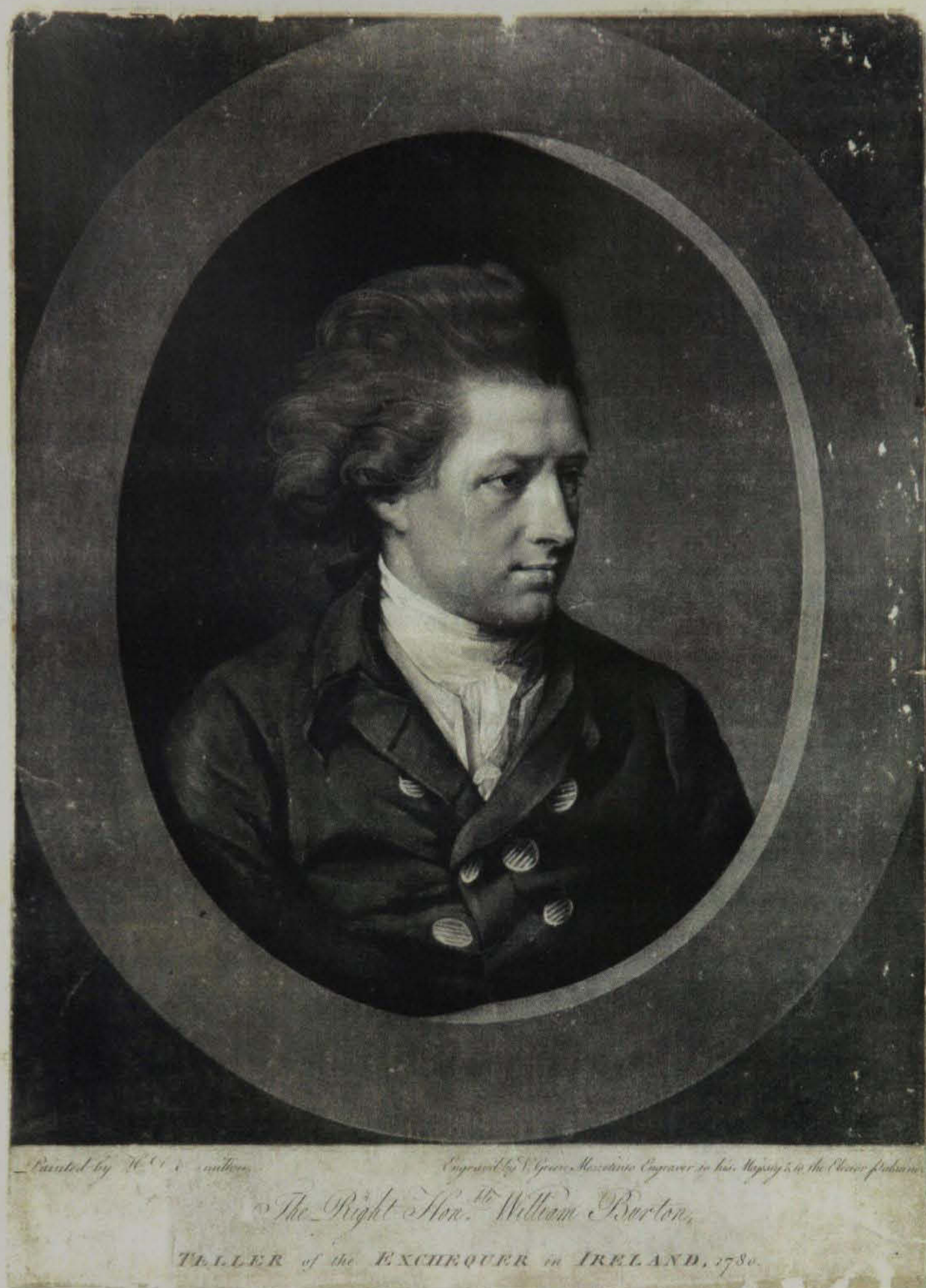


Fig.6.1: 'The Rt. Hon. William Burton, Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland, 1780', by Hugh Douglas Hamilton (1734-1808), engraved V. Green. The Walpole Society, 1912-13, Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.



Fig.6.2: Clegland (Killegland) Castle, county Meath, c. 1776. Original by William Burton Conyngham, watercolour copy by Gabriel Beranger. Courtesy of Peter Harbison.

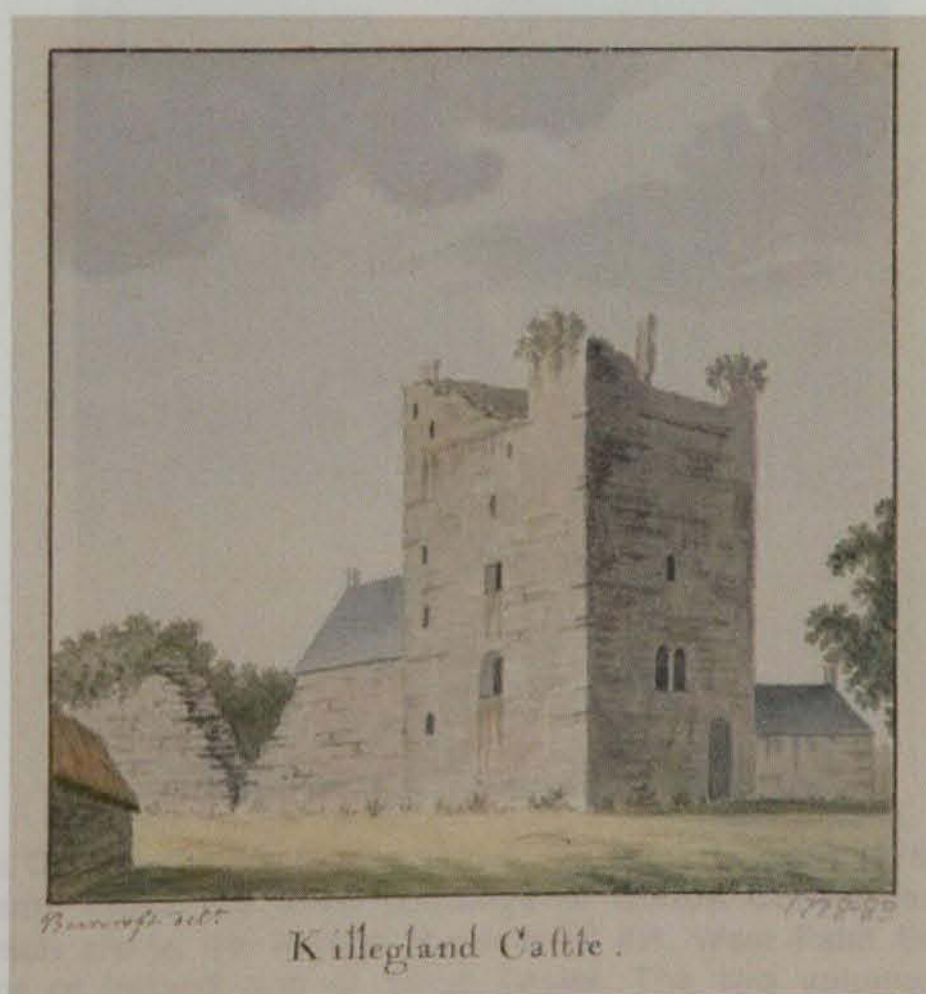


Fig.6.3: Killegland Castle, county Meath c.1783. Original by Bearcroft, watercolour copy by Gabriel Beranger. Courtesy of UCD, Special Collections, IVRLA, Wat.7b.

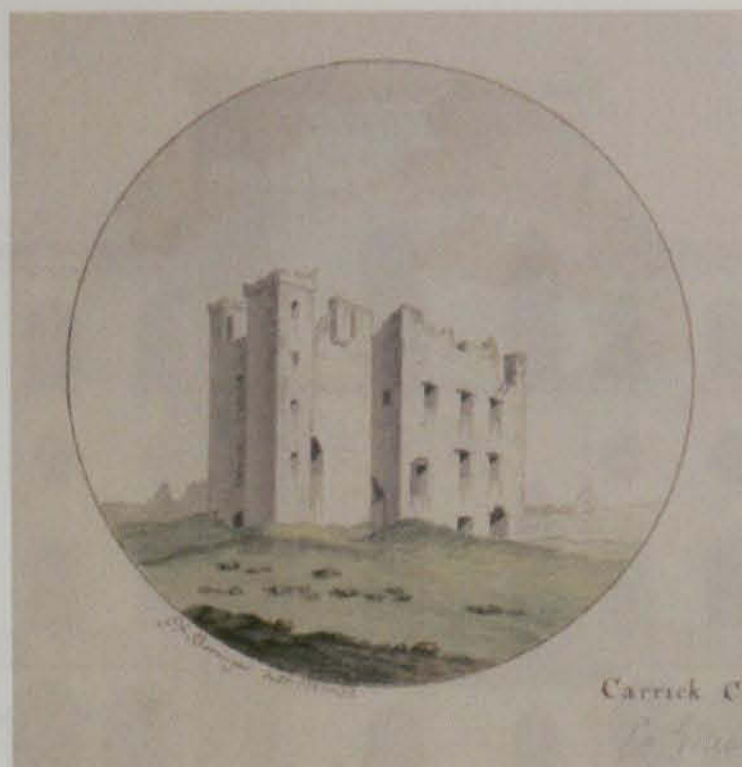


Fig.6.4: Carrick Castle, county Meath, watercolour by Gabriel Beranger. Courtesy of UCD, Special Collections, IVRLA, Wat.11a.

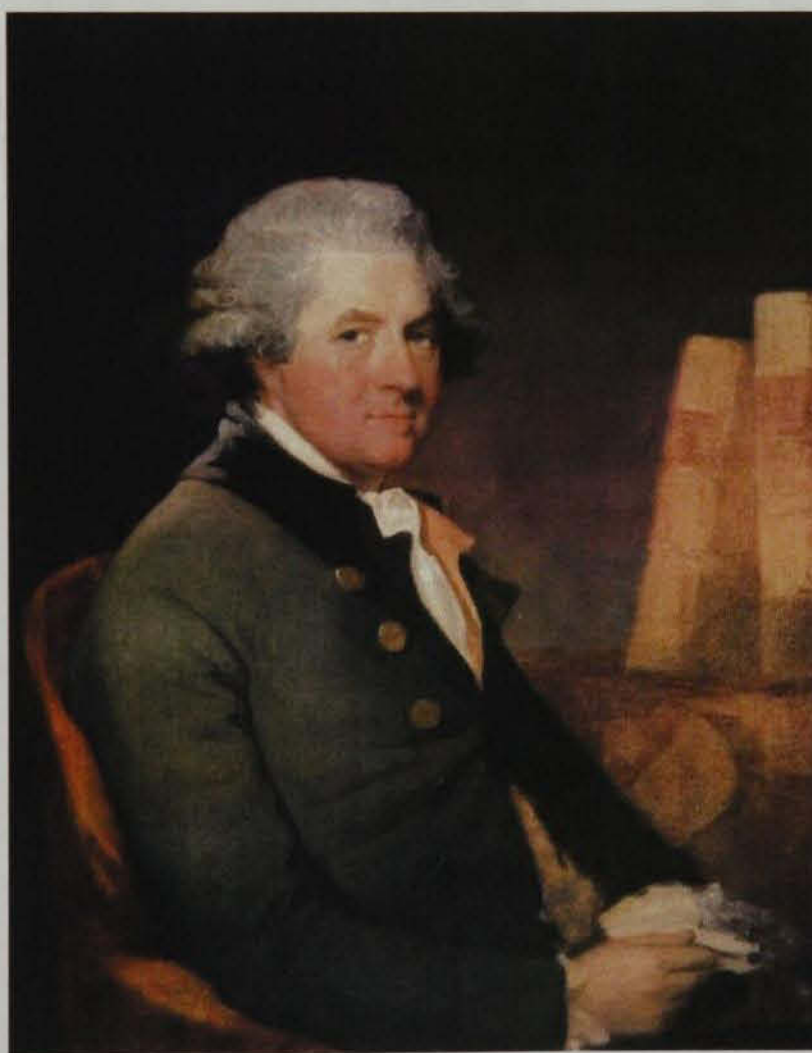


Fig.6.5: William Burton Conyngham c.1791-2, by Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828), National Gallery of Ireland. There are three paintings of Burton Conyngham by Stuart, the originals of which are in the Norton Museum of Art, West Palm Beach Florida, the National Gallery of Ireland and at Slane Castle. The two volumes behind Burton Conyngham (to his left), are depicted as *Travels in Spain* - possibly bound volumes of his own trip as it was too early for James Cavanah Murphy's publications and unlikely to be those of Richard Twiss - and they are illustrated as Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland* (1791-6) in the Slane Castle portrait. The latter painting was amended after his death in 1796 to incorporate Grose's work, of which Vol. I was dedicated to Burton Conyngham in 1794.

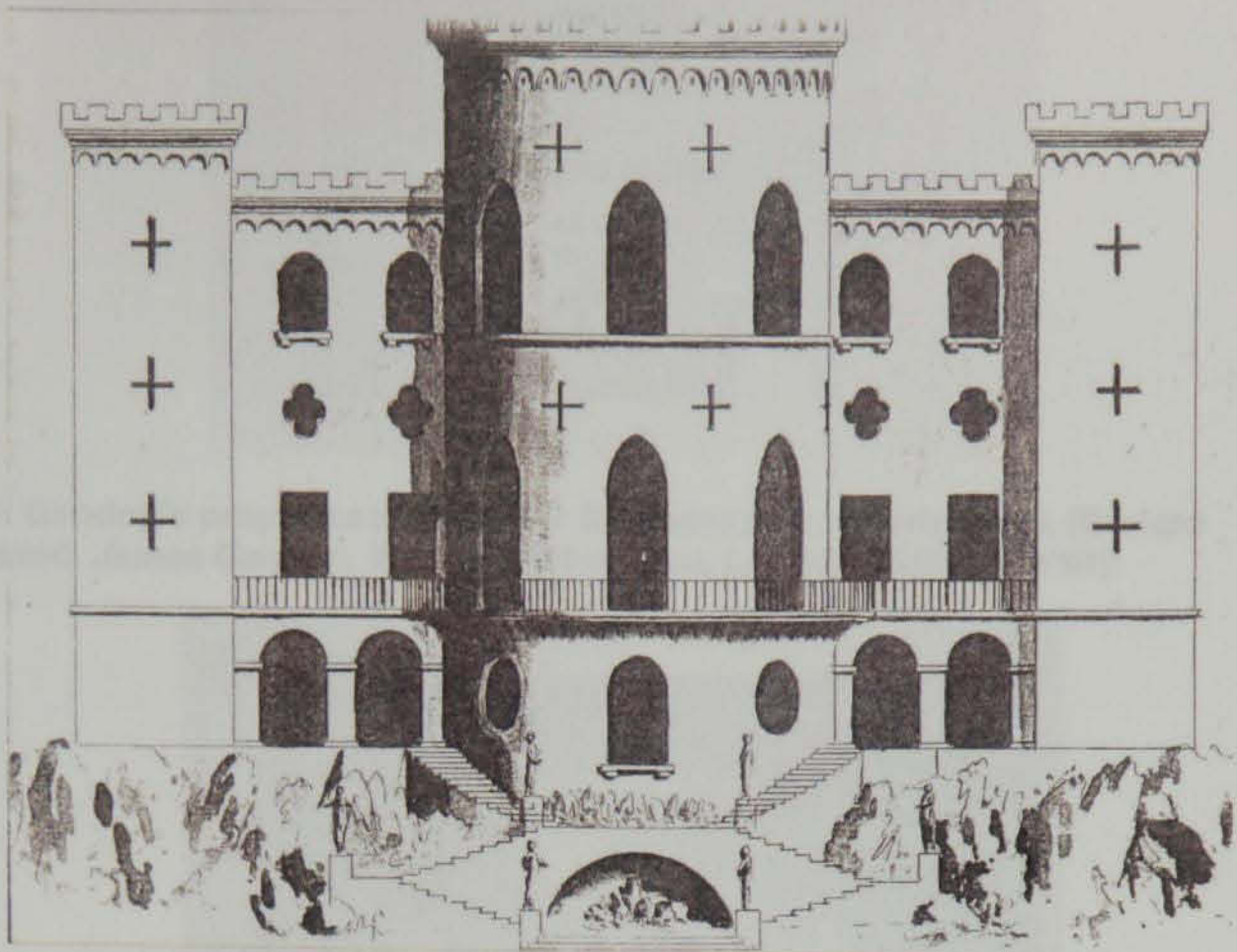


Fig.6.6: Unsigned and undated drawing of a proposed variation for the southern elevation of Slane Castle, NLI, AD 9-65.

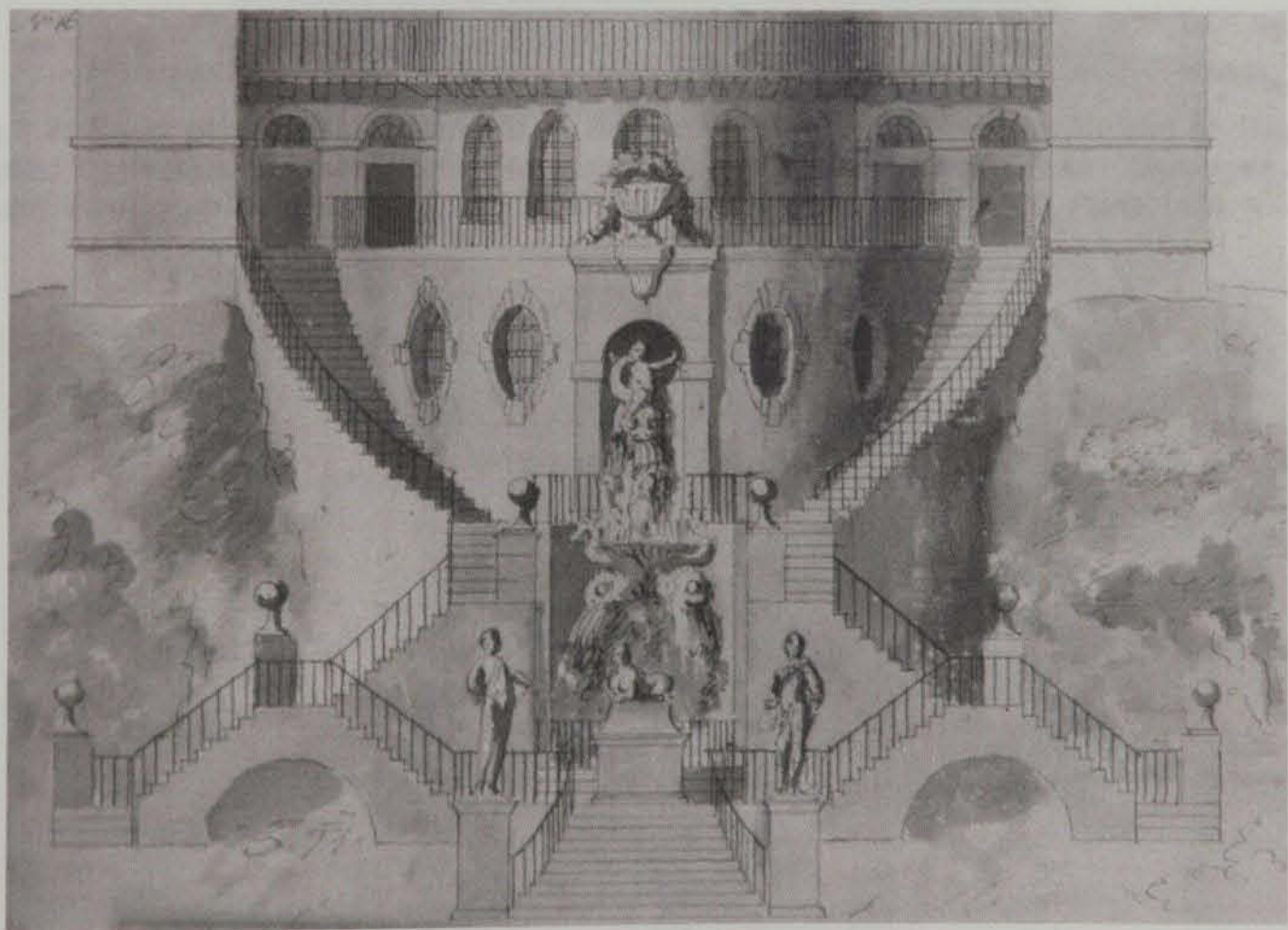


Fig.6.7: Unsigned and undated drawings of a proposed stair-flight arrangement for the lower range of the southern end of Slane Castle (one of two) NLI, AD 9-65.

Fig. 6.10: Castle Ashby, county Leics. 1773, by George Smith (Pier Marbury). "Our treasure of antiquities", Georgian and Regency antiquaries illustrating their collection in 1774. Dublin, 2000, Plate 175.

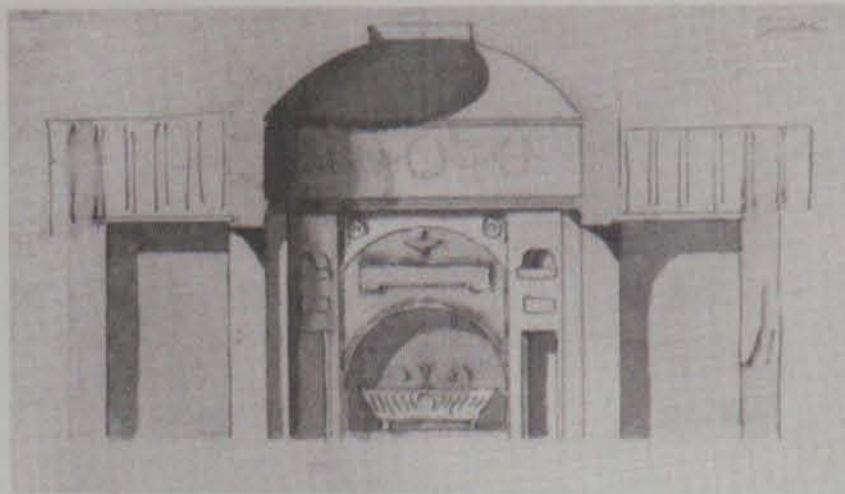


Fig.6.8: Gandon's proposed sections for Coolbanagher, county Laois. (Edward McParland, *James Gandon, Vitruvius Hibernicus*, London, 1985, plate 94).



Fig.6.9: Cave of *Leabbie Yearmaid* at Ballinchalla county Mayo. Attributed to Bigari, copied by Austin Cooper. (Peter Harbison, *'Our treasure of antiquities'. Beranger and Bigari's antiquarian sketching tour of Connacht in 1779*, Dublin, 2002, Plate 140).

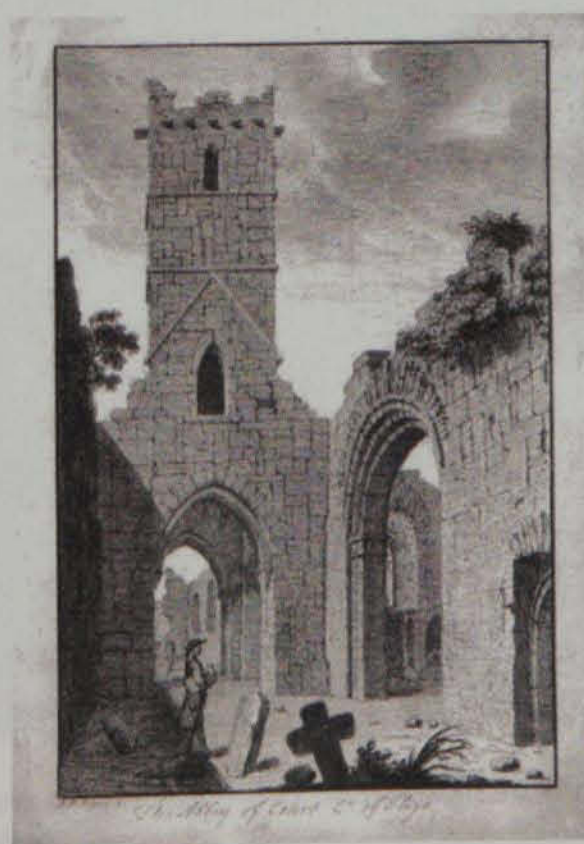


Fig.6.10: Court Abbey, county Sligo, 1779, by Angelo Maria Bigari. (Peter Harbison, *'Our treasure of antiquities'. Beranger and Bigari's antiquarian sketching tour of Connacht in 1779*, Dublin, 2002, Plate 77).



Fig.6.11: Detail from Giovanni Battista Falda's engraving of the great water theatre at Villa Aldobrandini at Frascati, 1691. Image courtesy of the Catena Digital Archive.

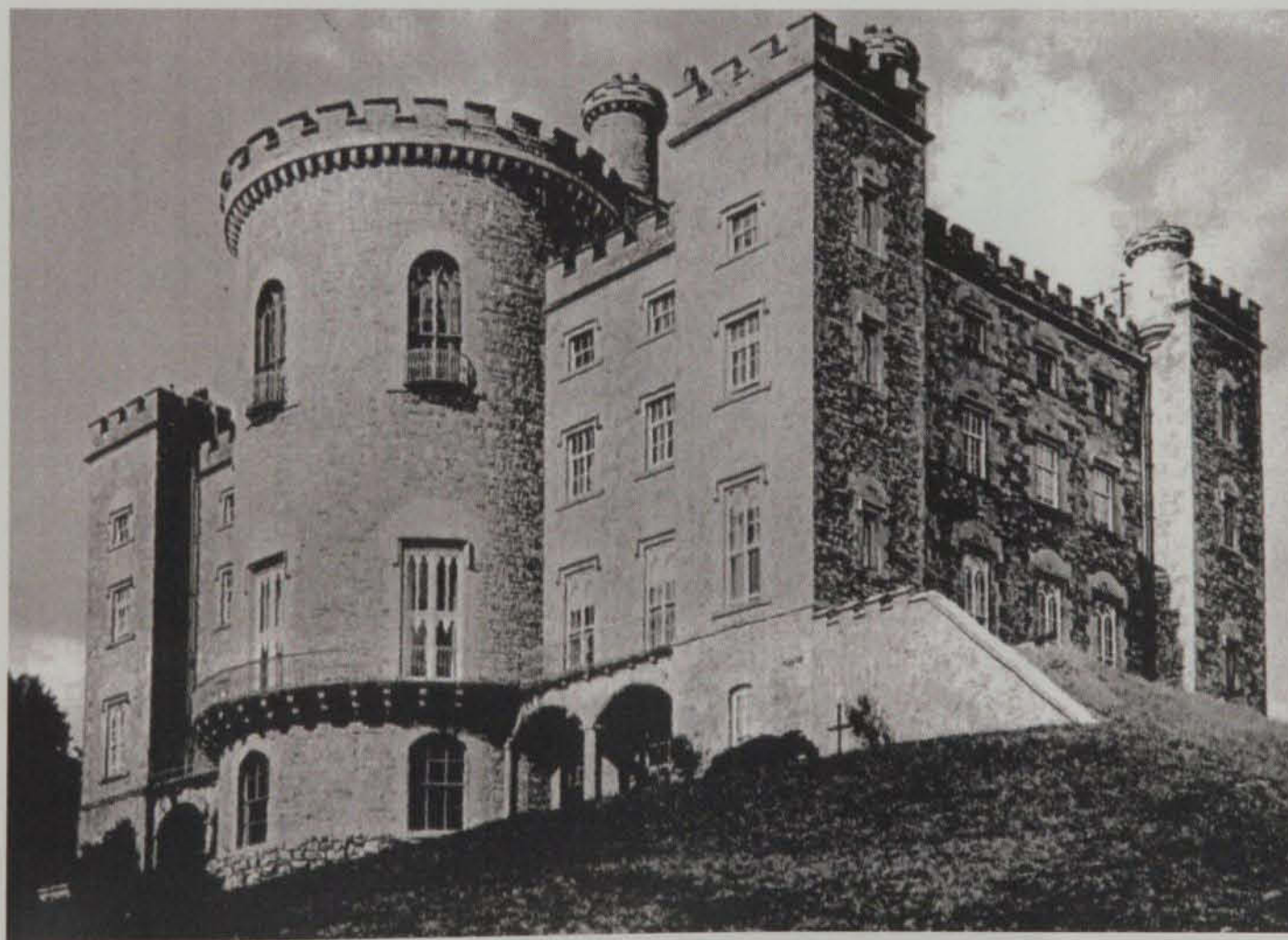


Fig.6.12: Slane Castle, view of the southern facades from the banks of the river Boyne. IAA, photographic collection.

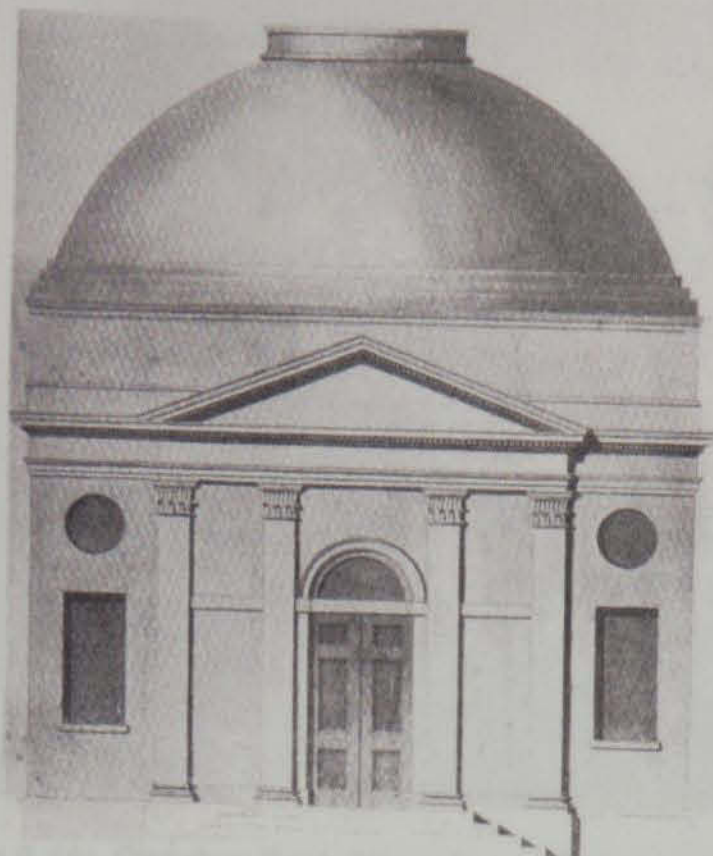


Fig.6.13: The Dawson Mausoleum and Wilton's sculpture. (Edward Malins & Knight of Glin, *Lost demesnes: Irish landscape gardening, 1660-1845*, London, 1976., Plate 92).



Fig.6.14: Malone mausoleum. (Jennifer Moore, 'A new Wyatt church in Ireland', *JIGS*, 2007 Vol. X, 246-63, Plate 11).



Fig.6.15: Charles Fort, Kinsale, c.1756, by Col. Charles Tarrant. (Anne Crookshank & the Knight of Glin, *The Watercolours of Ireland*, London, 1994, Plate 35).

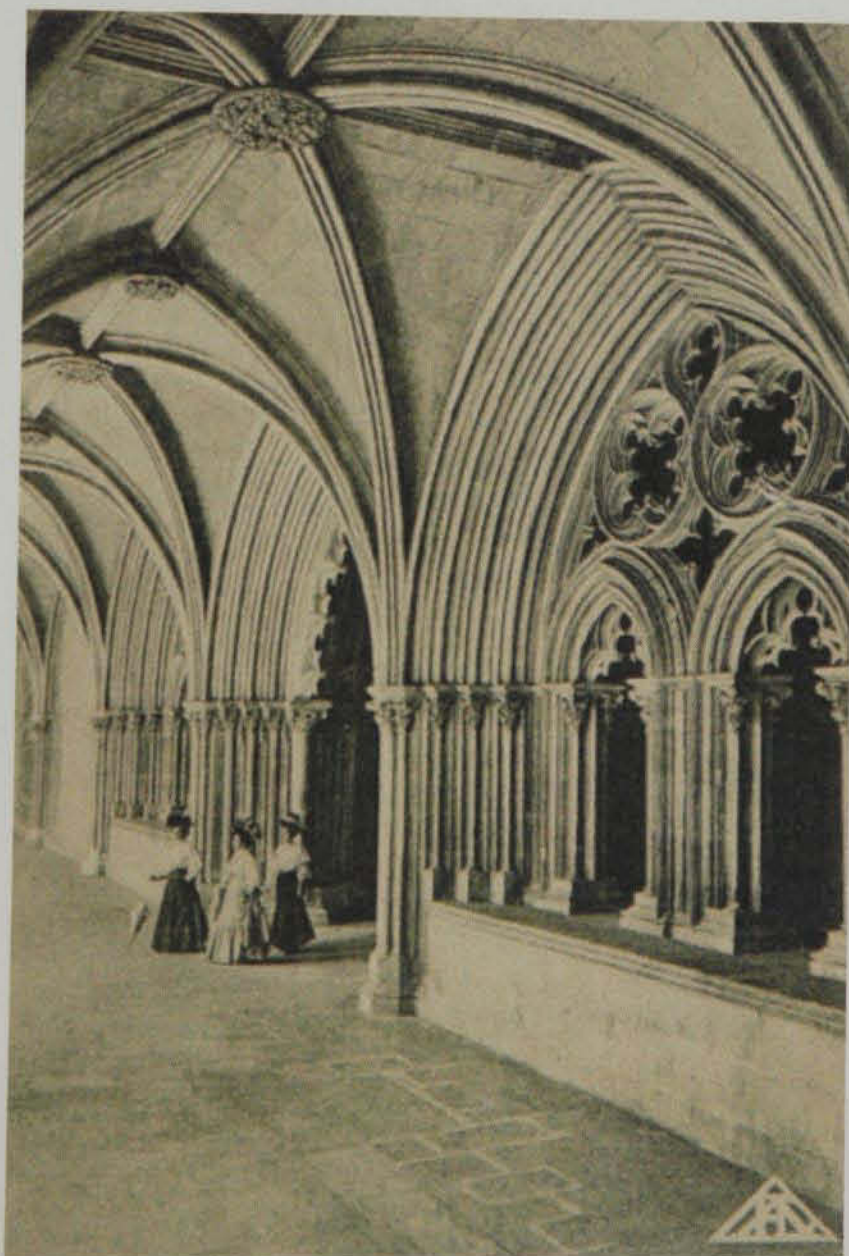


Fig.6.17: Claustro Real, Santa Maria da Vitória, Batalha. Author's postcard.



Fig.6.16 : Map of Spain & Portugal by the author showing locations visited by Burton Conyngham and his companions on the tour of the Iberian Peninsula, 1783-4.

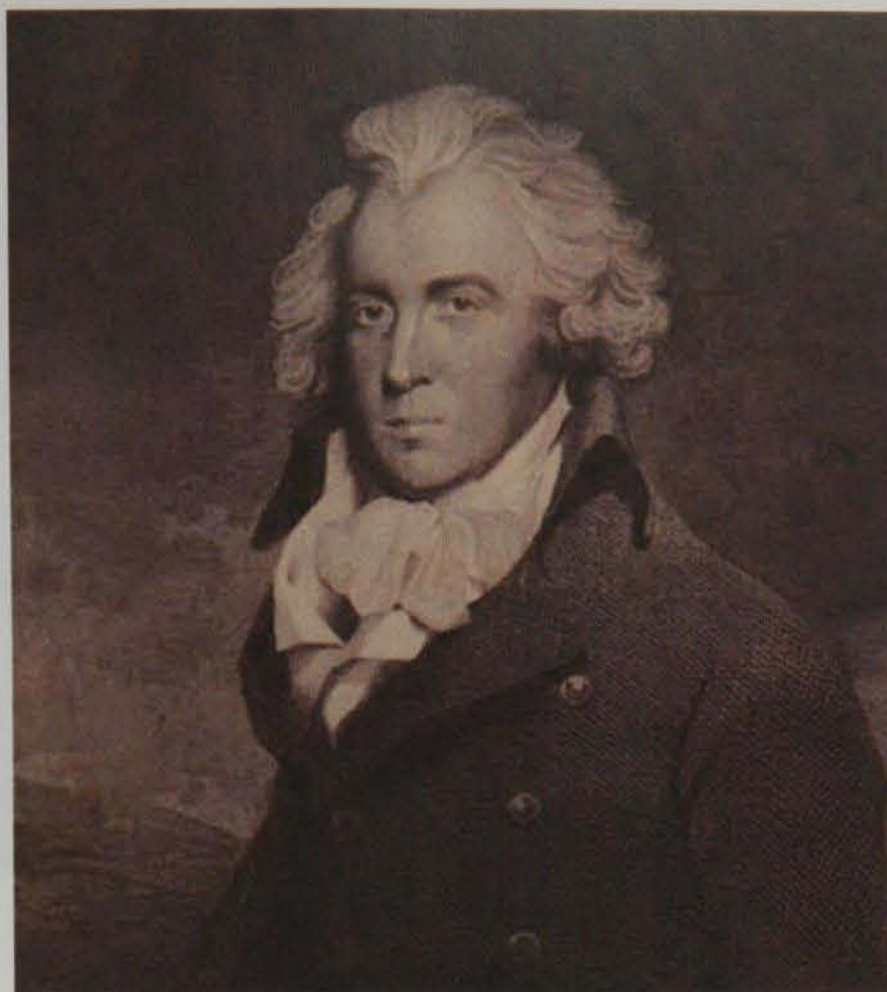


Fig.6.18: James Cavanah Murphy, by Martin A. Shee. (James Cavanah Murphy, *Travels in Portugal*, London, 1795, frontispiece).

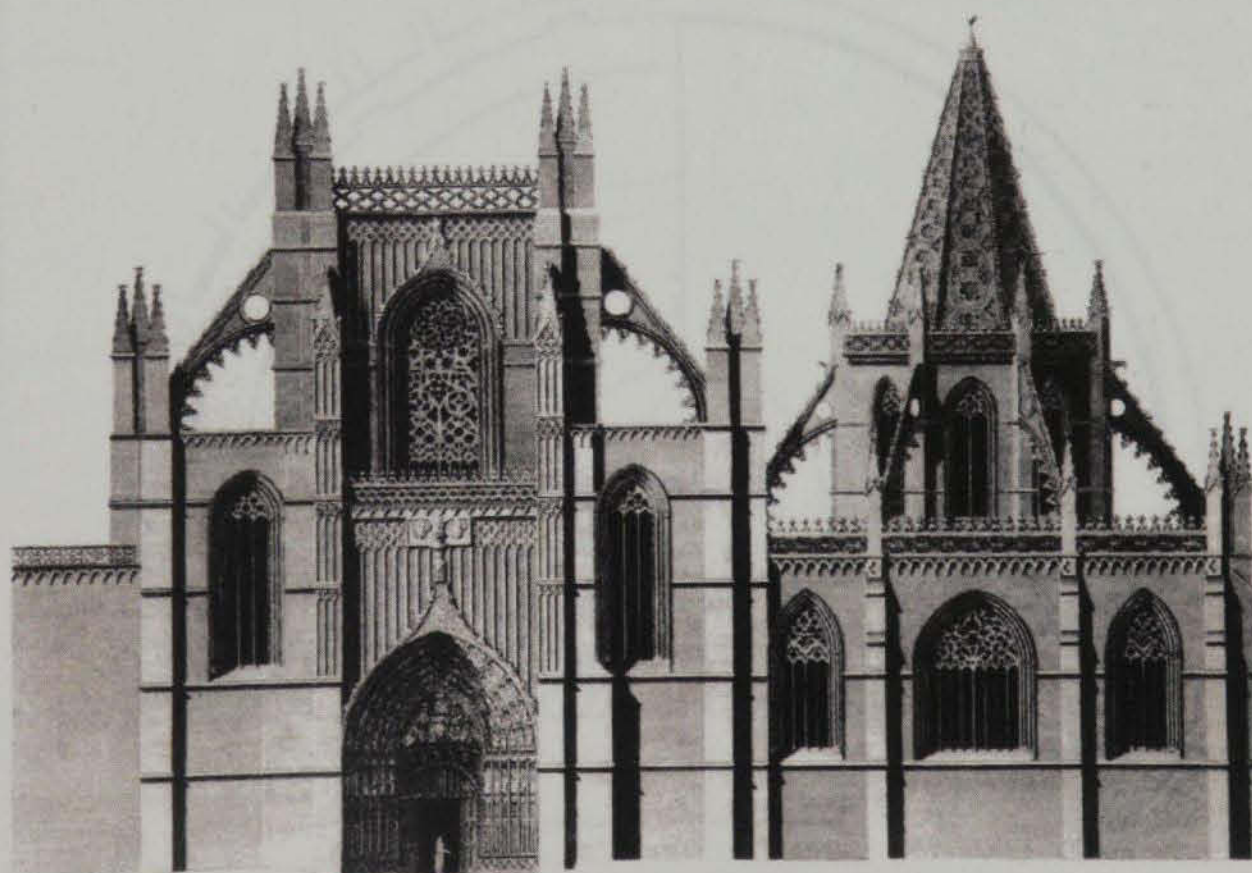


Fig.6.19: Front Elevation, Santa Maria da Vitória, Batalha, 1789. (James Cavanah Murphy, *Plans, elevations, sections.... of Batalha*, London, 1795).

Fig.6.21: Unpublished plan by William Burton Compton of an unnamed theatre to be used for his analysis of the Theatre Sagunto, c. 1794. (Alida León-Gómez, *El teatro romano de Sagunto en el siglo XVIII*, Sevilla, 2008, Plate 37).



Fig.6.20: Laborde's view of the Roman theatre of Sagunto, 1806. (Alicia León-Gómez, *El teatro romano de Sagunto en el siglo XVIII*, Seville, 2006, Plate 30).

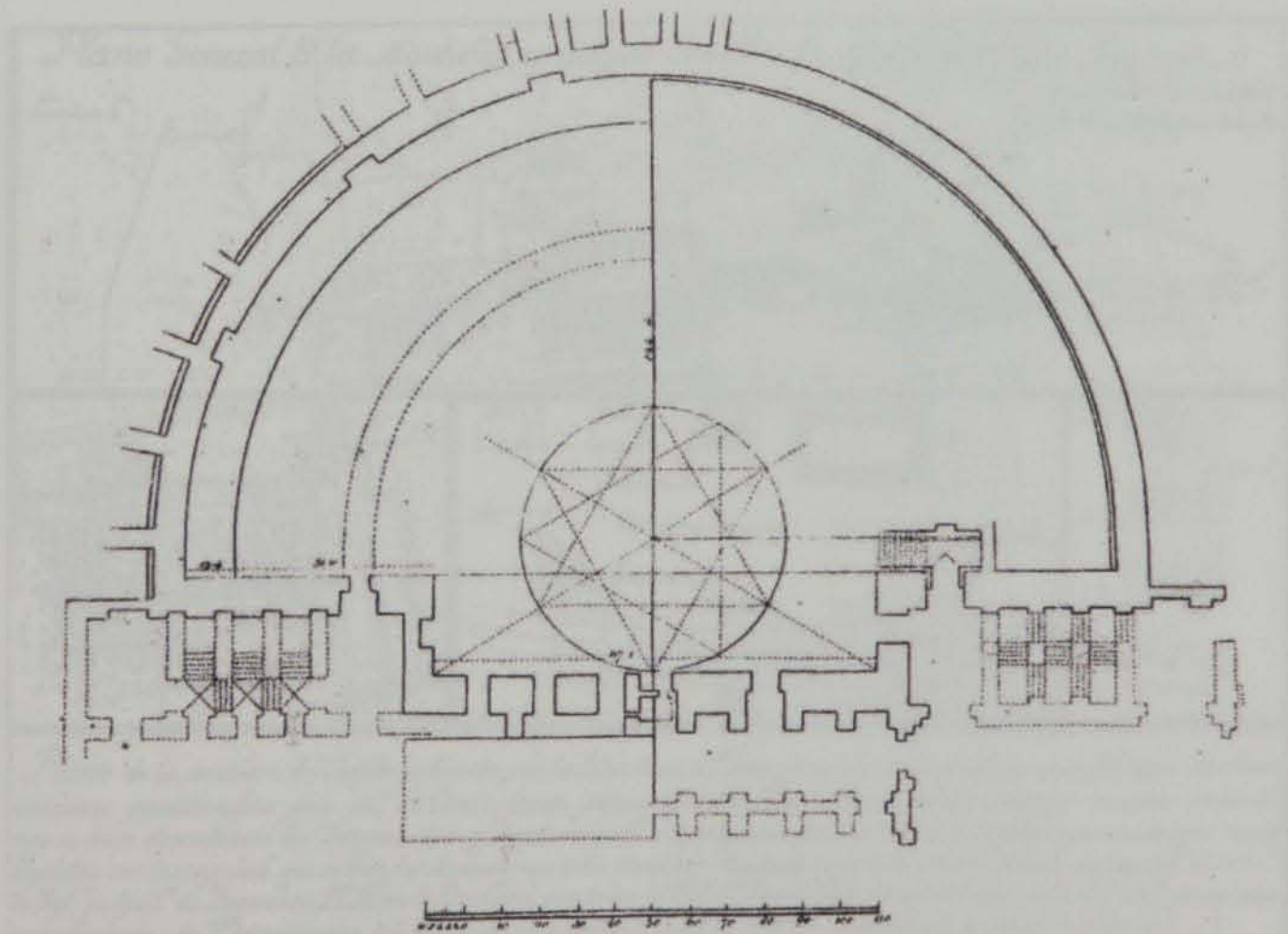


Fig.6.21: Unpublished plan by William Burton Conyngham of an unnamed theatre to be used for his analysis of the theatre Sagunto, c. 1784. (Alicia León-Gómez, *El teatro romano de Sagunto en el siglo XVIII*, Seville, 2006, Plate 27).



Fig.6.22: Conde de Floridablanca, José Moñino y Redondo, 1783, by Francisco de Goya (1746-1828), with the count's plans for the Imperial Canal of Aragon.

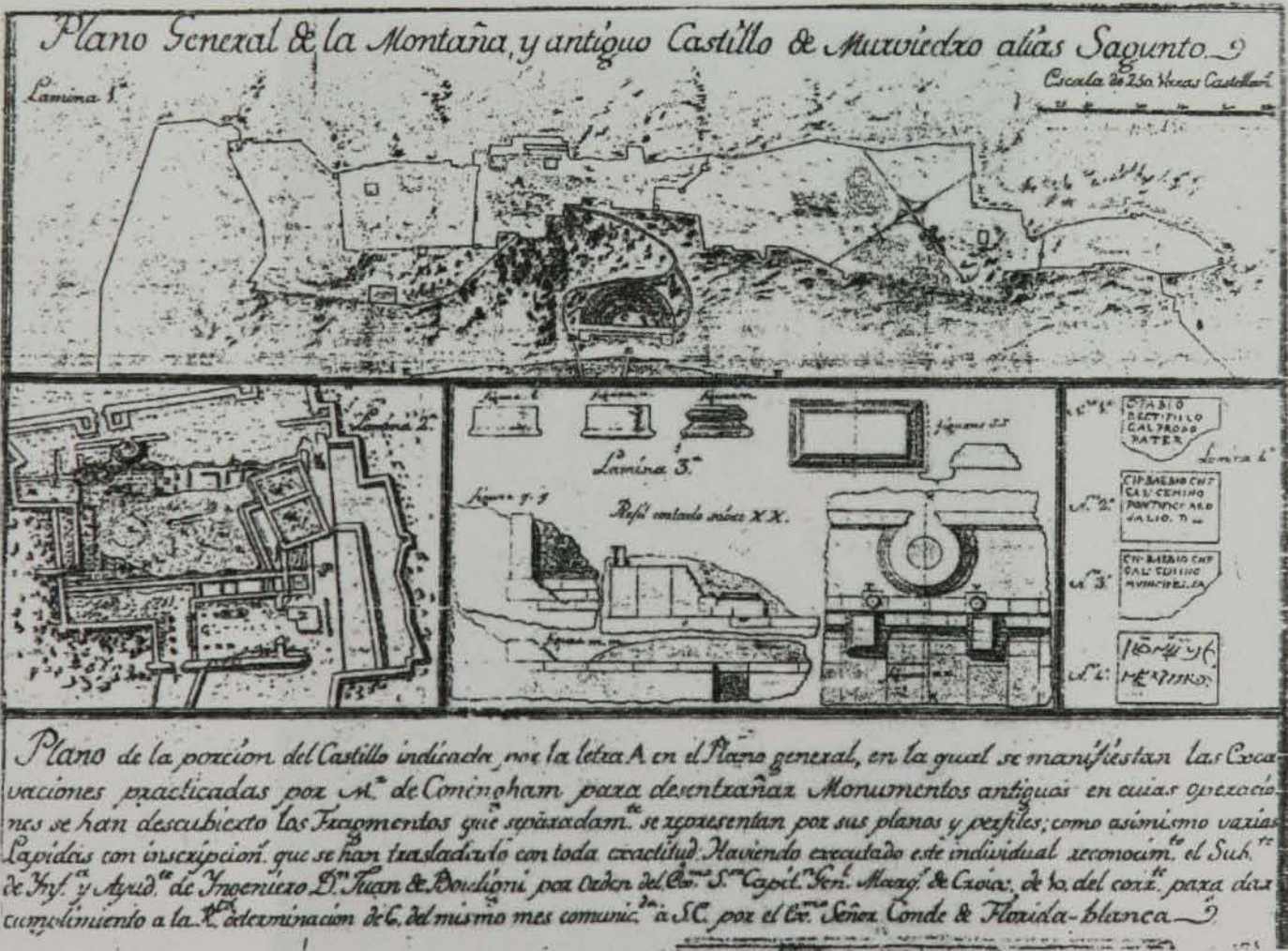
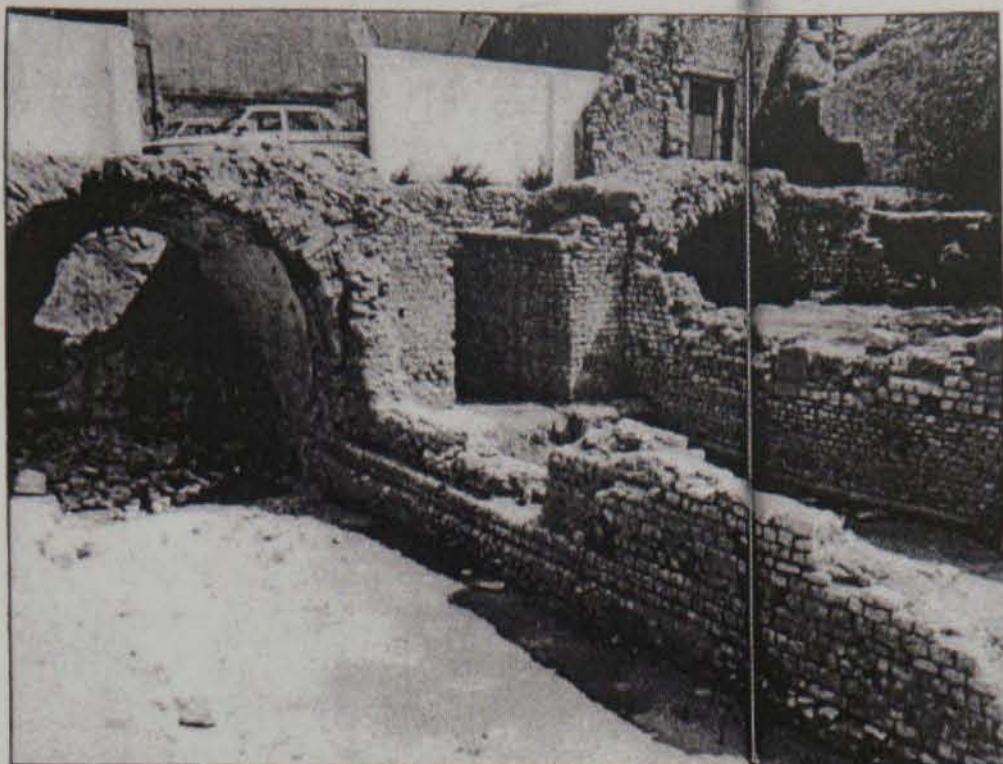


Fig.6.23: Engraved plans carried out by William Burton Conyngham in and around the Roman theatre of Sagunto as commissioned by the Conde de Floridablanca in 1784.



«EL SEÑOR CONINGHAM, CABALLERO IRLANDÉS, TUVO PERMISO EL AÑO PASADO DE 1754 (SIC), DE HACER UNA EXCAVACIÓN, Y HALLÓ EN LA PEÑA UNA PASADIZO QUE RODEABA TODO EL CIRCO...»

UN IRLANDÉS, EL PRMER EXCAVADOR DEL CIRC, L'ANY 1784

Fig.6.24: Extract from the Tarragona Journal - *Diari de Tarragona*, 2 December 1987.



Fig.6.25: Joseph Banks, c.1773, by Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792). Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.



Fig.6.26: 'A pen of theaves', c. 1858, by R. Whitford. Original in the Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading.



Fig.6.27: Spanish barilla plant, engraving 1813, by Adolphus Ypey. Author's postcard.



Fig.6.28: Survey of the harbour of Rutland & the Rosses c.1788. (Captain William O'Brien Drury, *Surveys of the harbours of Rutland and the road of Arran...*, Dublin, 1789, 4).



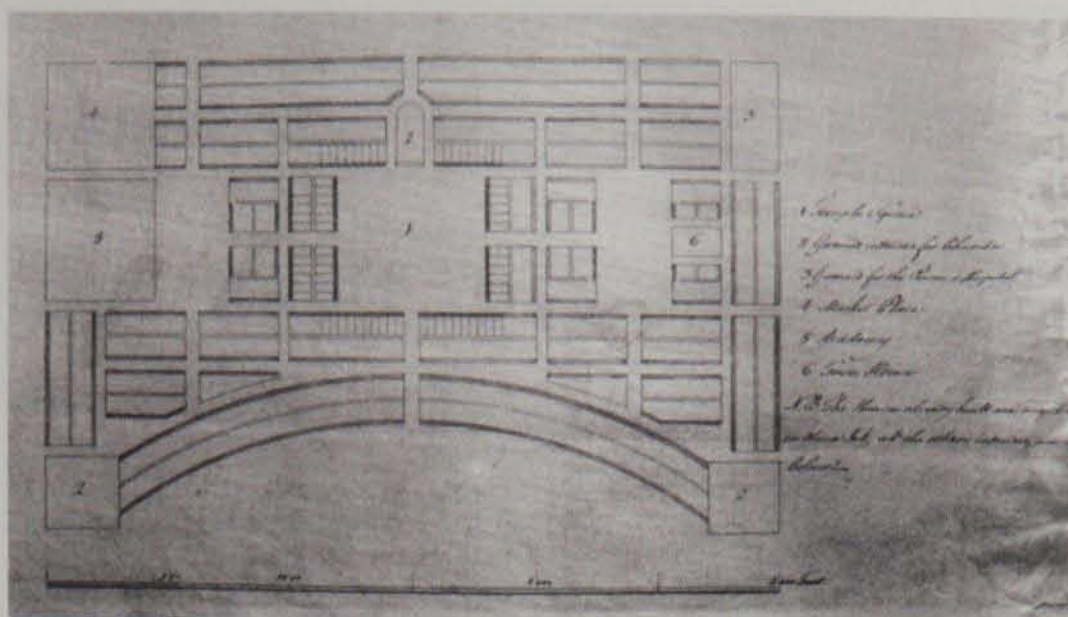
Fig.6.29: Manuscript map 'Plan of Rutland...1786' from the Montgomery papers. (C. E. F. Trench, 'William Burton Conyngham 1733-1796', *JRSAI*, Vol.115, 1985, 40-63, Plate 19).



Fig.6.30: Typical Donegal long- houses at a farm enclosure at Malin, county Donegal.



Fig.6.31: Manuscript map from the McGarrigle private collection showing early sketches for residential terraces at the new town of Rutland.



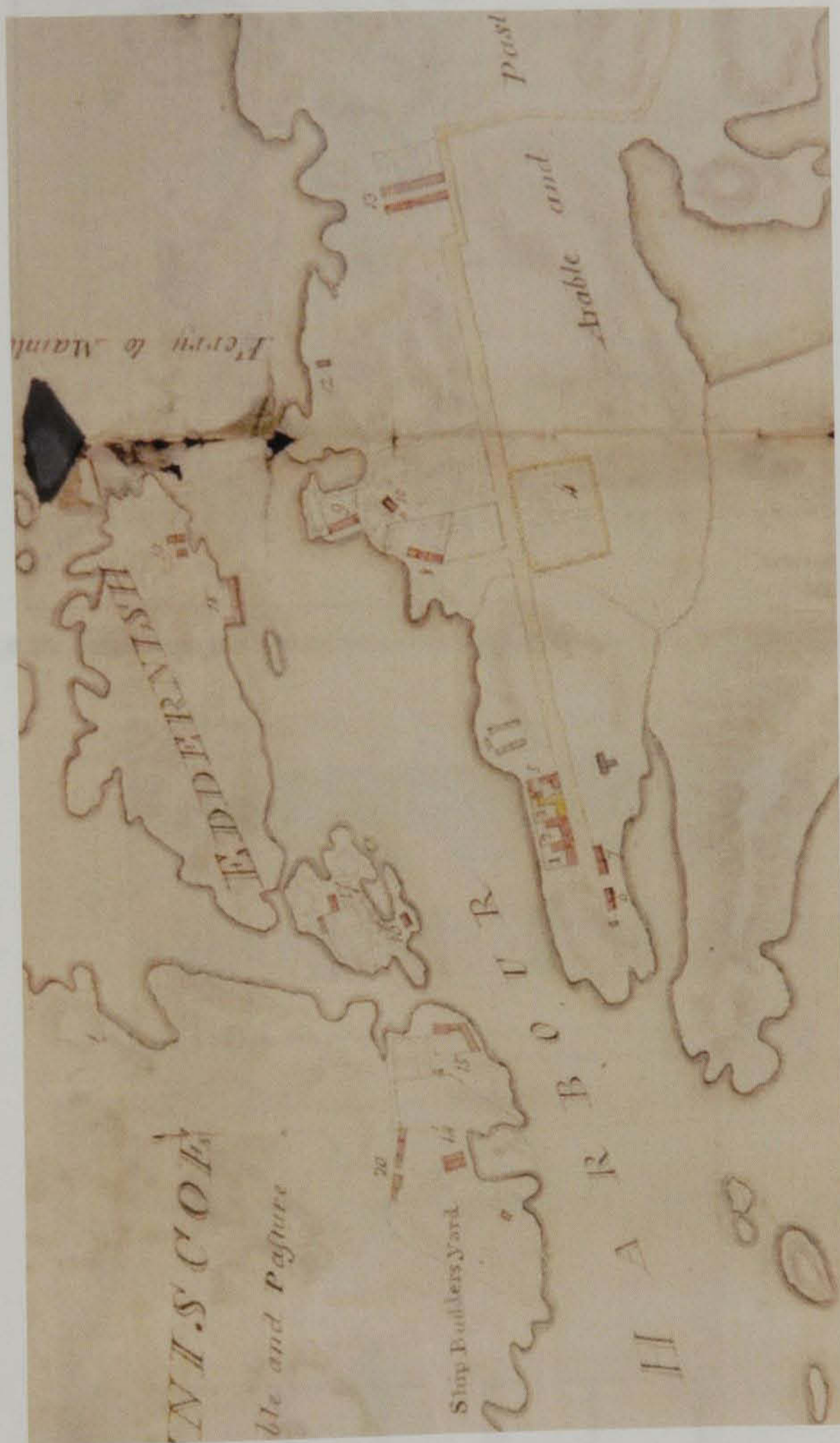


Fig.6.34: Detail from John Hanlon's survey of Rutland & the Rosses, c.1812, Conyngham papers, NLI, Ms. 35,392 (4).

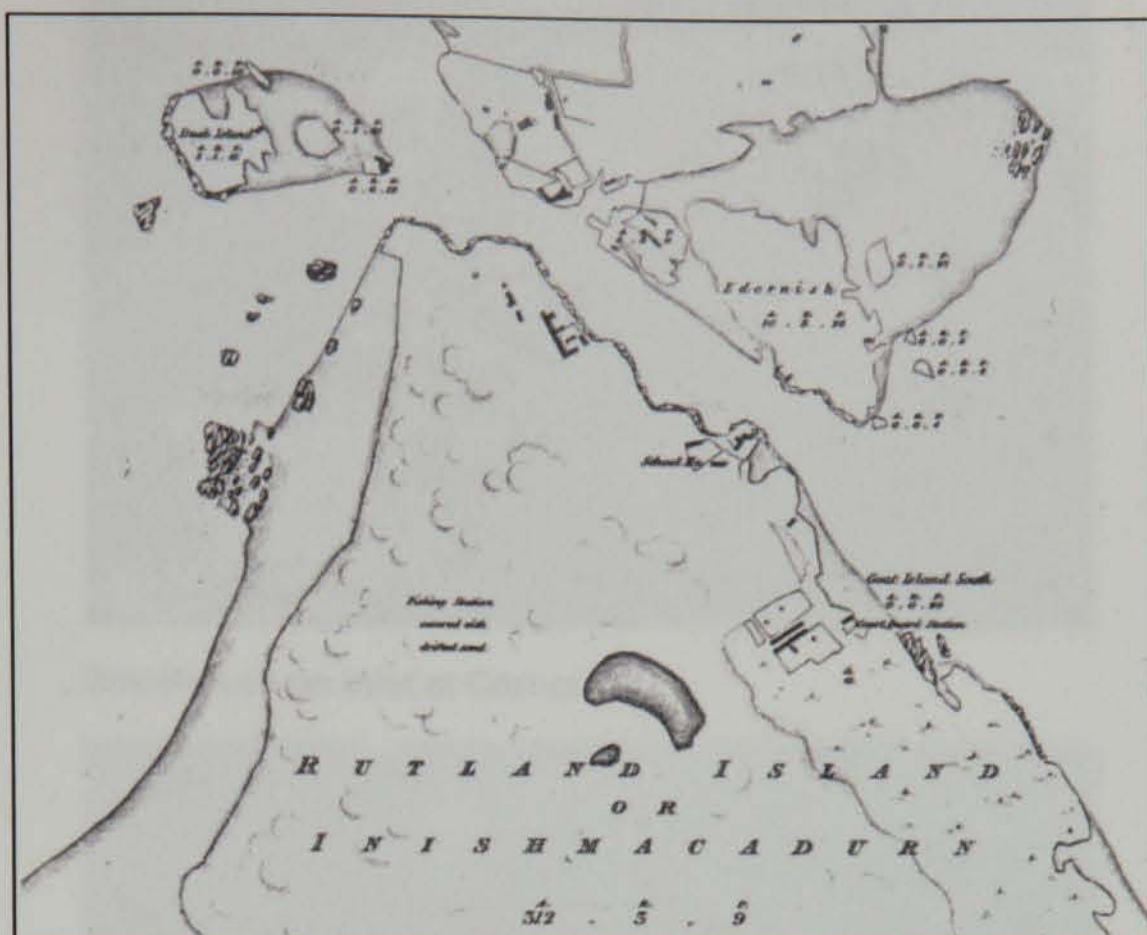


Fig.6.35: Detail from the first edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of Donegal, 1835.

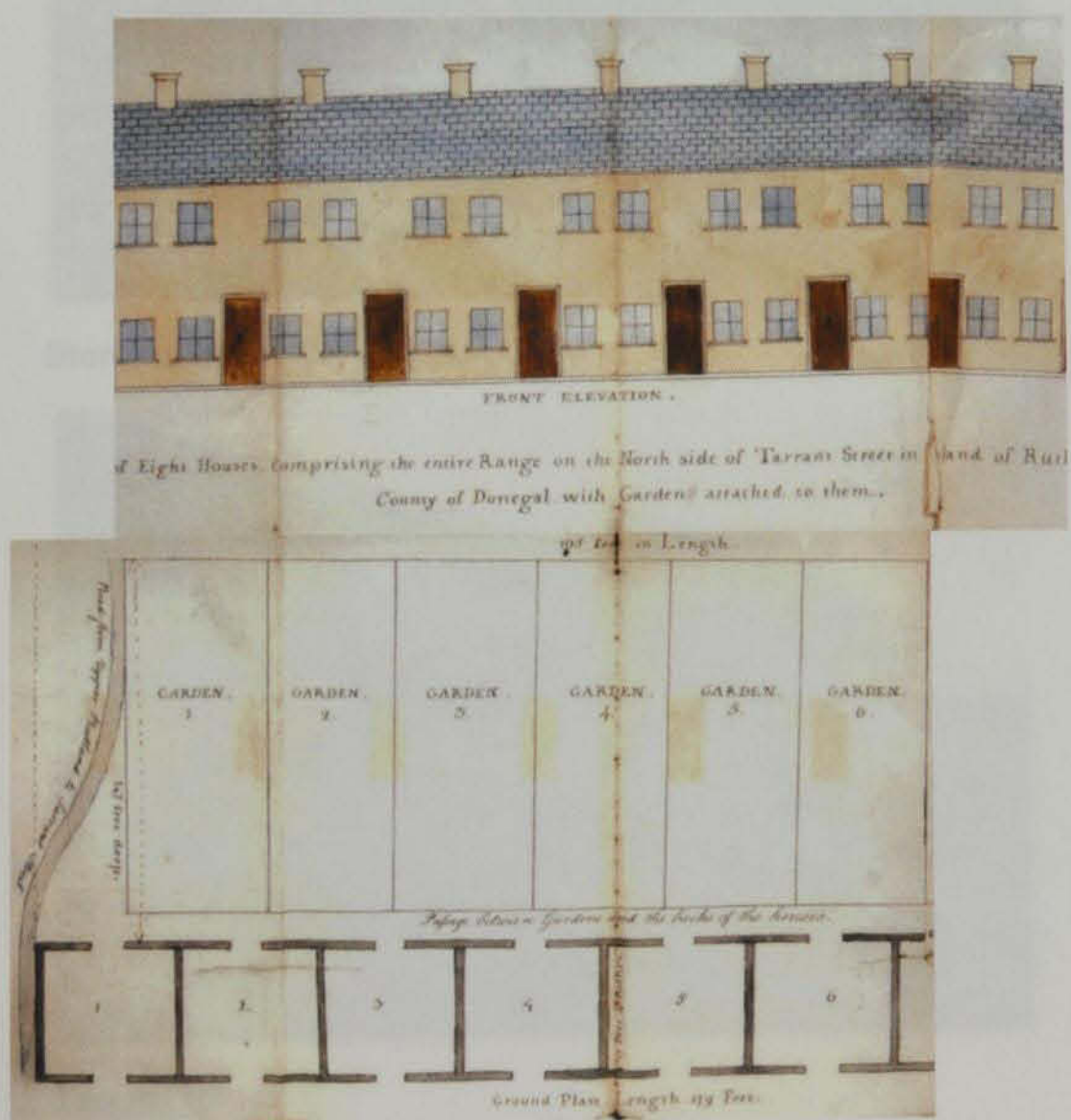


Fig.6.36: 'A plan of eight houses comprising the entire range on the north side of Tarrant Street in the island of Rutland in the county of Donegal with gardens attached to them. Conyngham papers, NLI, Ms. 35,401 (3).



Storehouse on inlet at Corbet Hill



Storehouse on Conyngham Quay



Tarrant Street

Fig.6.37: Contemporary photographs of Rutland Island, courtesy of Wes Forsythe, University of Ulster, Coleraine.

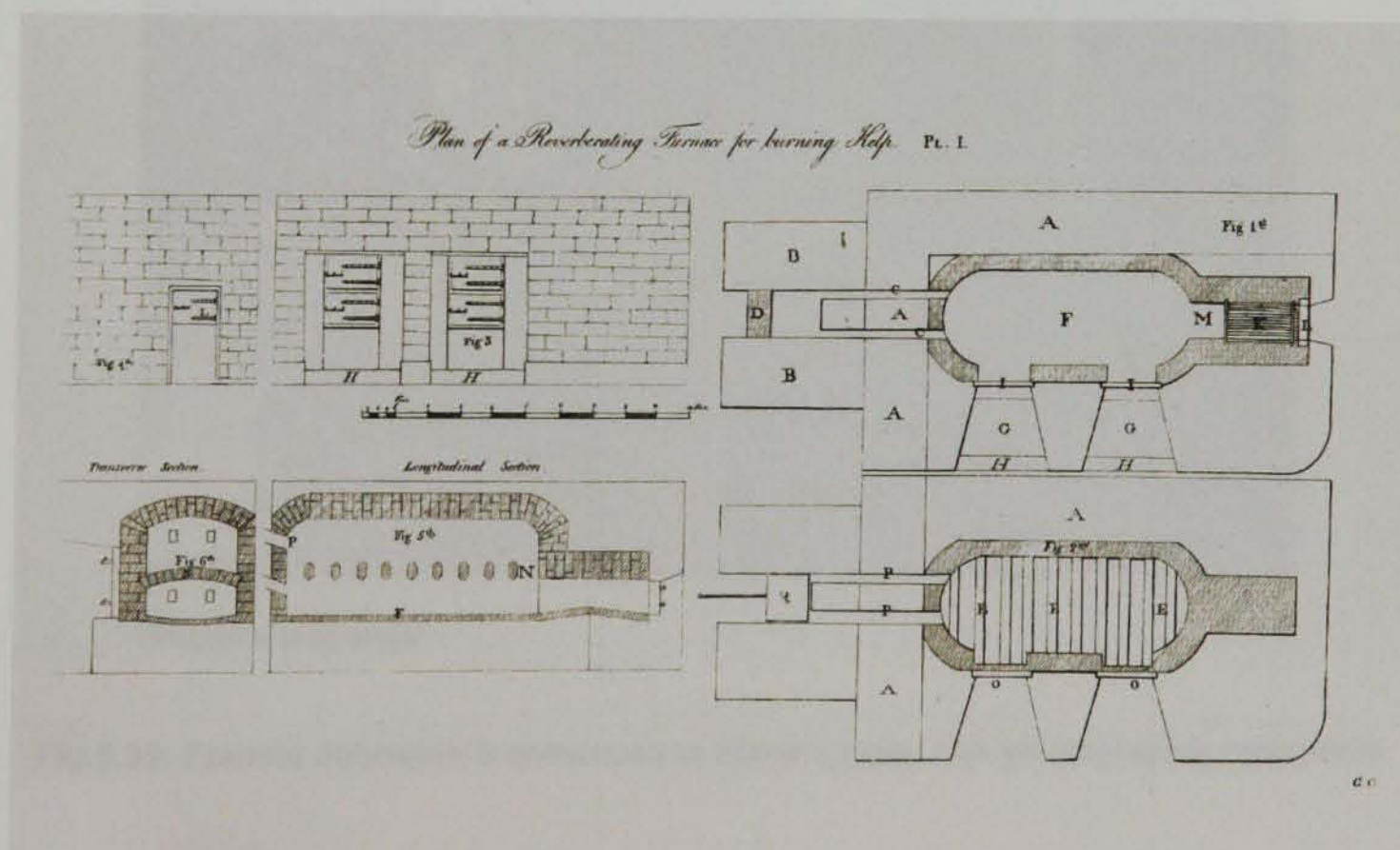
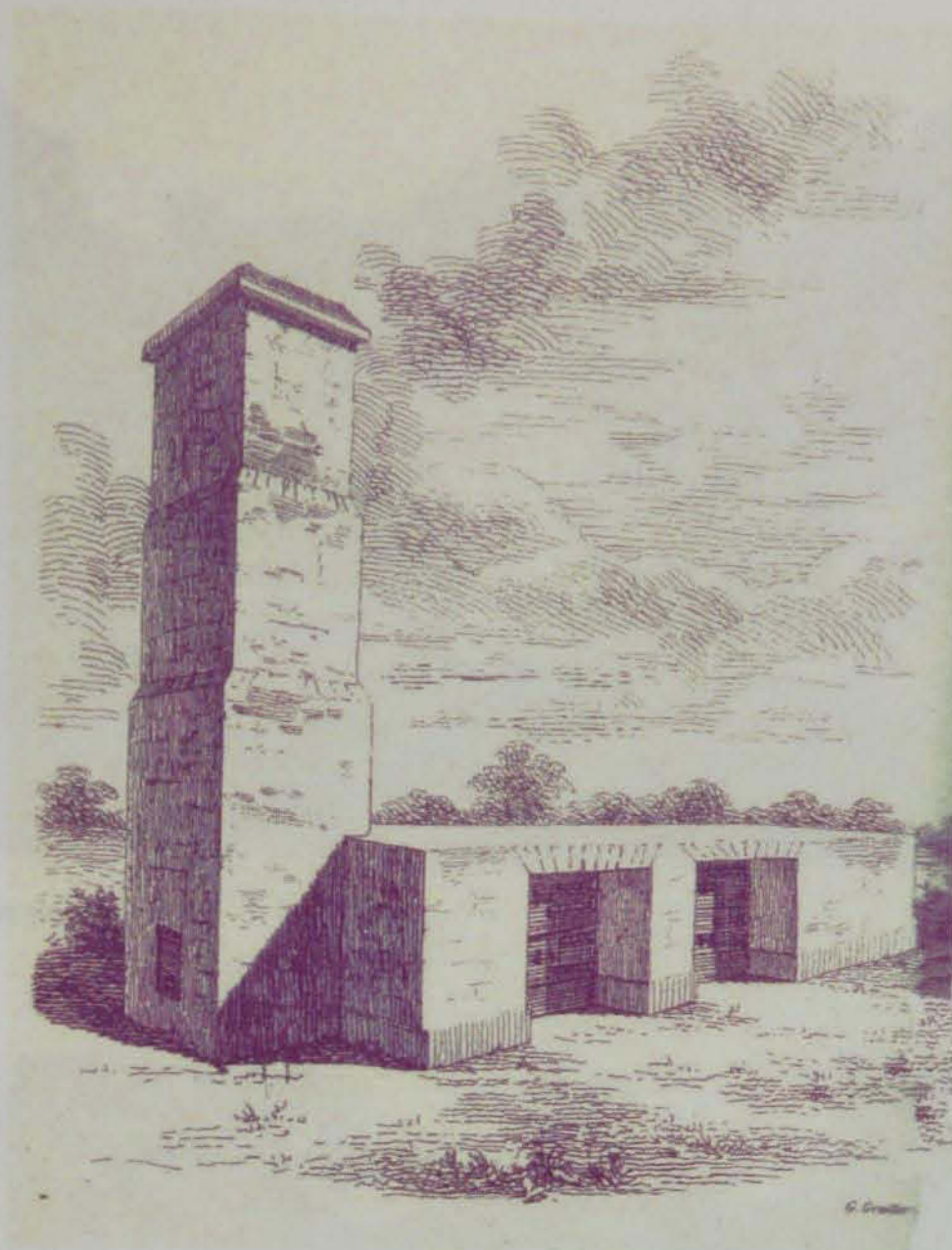
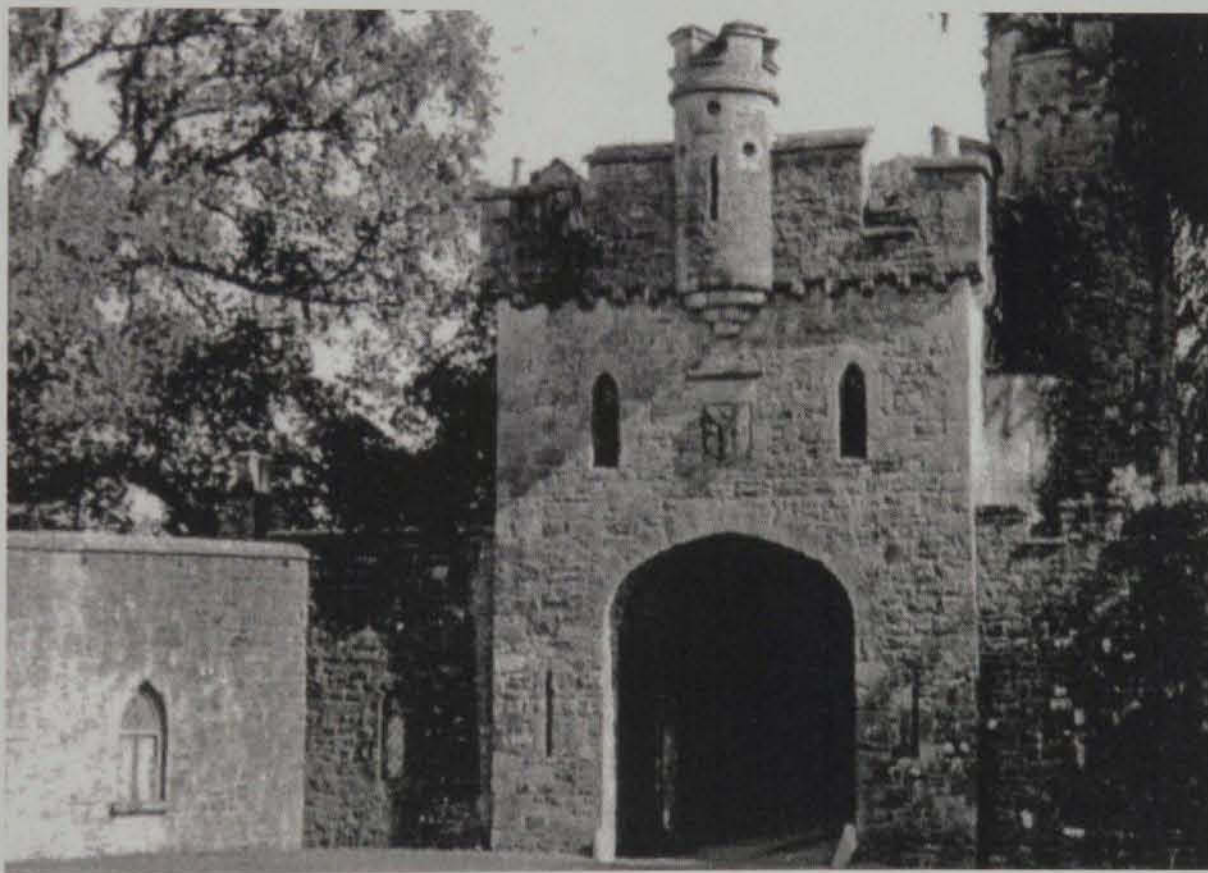


Fig.6.38: Drawings for a kelp kiln for Rutland Island by Bedford Stewart, c.1800. (Bedford Stewart, 'Explanation of the kelp-kiln', *Transactions of the Dublin Society*, Vol. 2, Part 1, 1800, 205-09).



Eastern entrance



Western entrance

Fig.6.39: Francis Johnston's entrances to Slane Castle. IAA photographic collection.

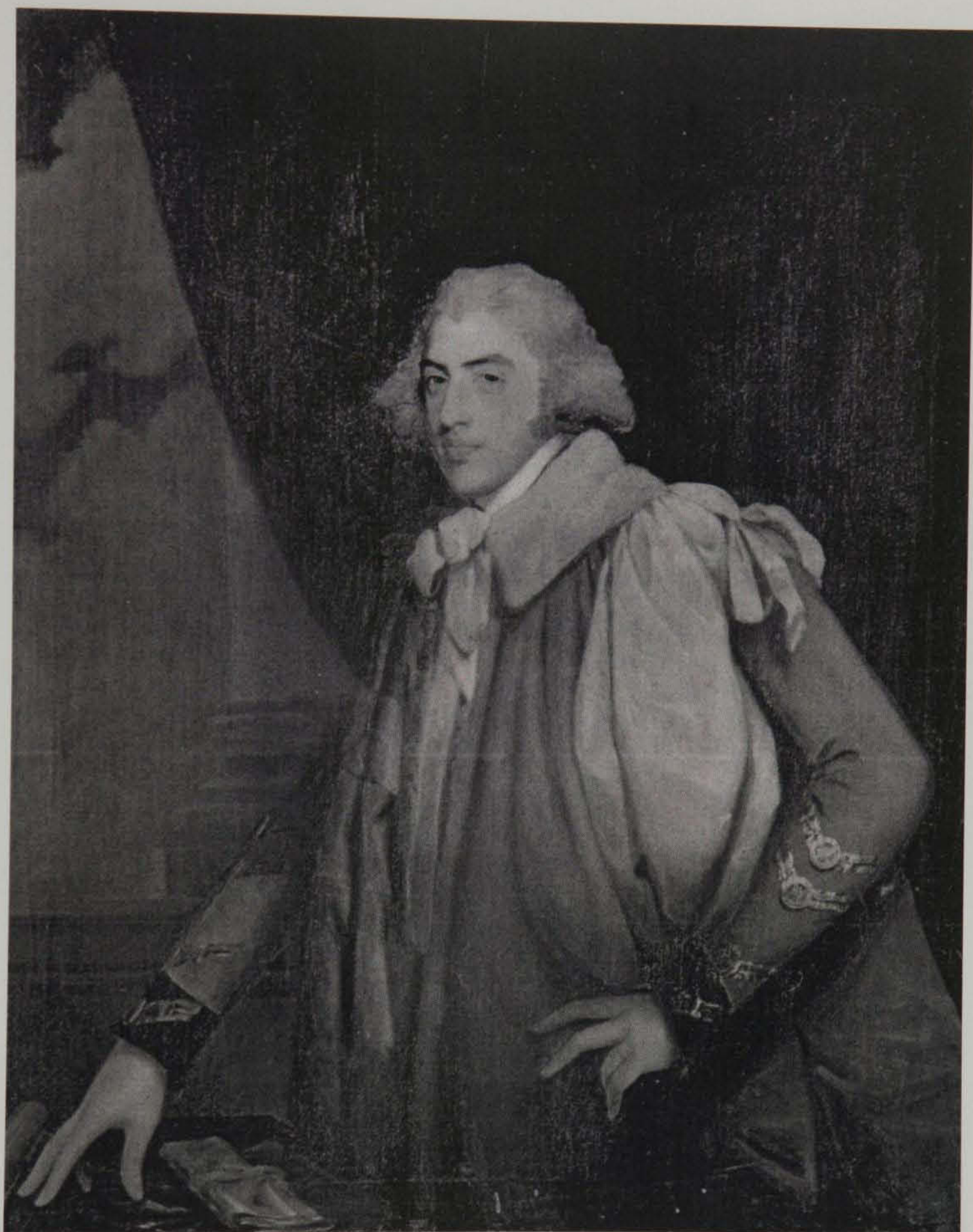


Fig.6.40: Henry (III) Conyngham, 1st Viscount Mount Charles, c.1800. Attributed to George Romney. Heinz Archive, National Portrait Gallery.



Fig.6.41: 'A moving scene on the road to Slane', 1830, by William Heath. N.K. Robinson Collection of Caricature, Trinity College Dublin, ROB310.

