

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS IN IRELAND.

In the September number of the "Irish Rosary" appears a most splendidly illustrated article, from the pen of Rev. M. McPolin, P.P., on the Landmarks of Ireland. It is one of those choice pieces of literature, an historical as well as archaeological study, that have aided so powerfully in bringing Irish talent and Irish genius under the appreciative eye of the world.

While we cannot pretend to reproduce the grand composition in its entirety, at least we can take from that which is general and give our readers the benefit of its perusal. Deeply interesting as are the descriptions of various special monuments of Irish antiquity, we cannot presume upon our space to the extent of giving them in these columns. But what we do select must give our readers a fair idea of the wealth of interesting matter that the whole contribution contains.

Father McPolin writes thus:—"Few countries in the world possess so many relics and memorials of by-gone days as Ireland. These ancient monuments are living witnesses to the civilization, the enlightenment, and most of all, to the religious faith, zeal, and fervor of our ancestors at a time when most countries in Europe were still sunk in the depths of barbarism and ignorance."

They testify beyond the possibility of doubt or controversy to the proficiency attained by ancient Ireland and her people in architecture, sculpture, building, carving, illuminating, and various other branches of Christian art and sciences, centuries before the coming of the Norman invaders.

"The Norman foot had dared pollute her independent shore." Amongst the numerous evidences still existing and clearly establishing the state of things in Ireland upwards of a thousand years ago, I have selected, as the subject of this sketch, two well-known classes of ancient monuments—true historic landmarks—namely, the Round Towers and Irish Crosses, which still flourish in many parts of Ireland.

Much uncertainty, and not a little controversy, prevailed for a long time amongst antiquaries regarding the origin and uses of Irish Round Towers, until the researches of the late Mr. Petrie practically set the question at rest by the publication of his work on this subject in the year 1845. This work contained the results and conclusions of about thirty years' careful and patient research, and gained the prize offered by the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on the much controverted subject of the Round Towers of Ireland.

Petrie's labors have established, by the most convincing proofs, that the Irish Round Towers were of Christian origin; that they were mainly, though not exclusively, used for ecclesiastical purposes; and that they were constructed by Christian architects and builders between the fifth and tenth centuries, whilst some few of them date from the twelfth century.

That the Irish Round Towers are of Christian and not of pagan origin is clearly established on the following grounds:—1. The Irish were totally ignorant of the mode of constructing an arch, or of building with lime cement (mortar) in pre-Christian times, and in no building of pre-Christian times are either arches or lime cement found, whilst both these features are found in the round towers.

2. No building in Ireland assigned to Pagan times possesses the form or features usually found in the round towers, or indications that the builders possessed the necessary skill for the erection of such edifices.

3. The round towers are in all cases found in connection with ancient ecclesiastical foundations, whilst their architectural styles exhibit features and peculiarities of the same kind as the original churches with which they are locally connected, wherever these churches or any portion of them exist.

4. On many of these towers Christian emblems are observable, and a simple statement of their nature and merits is a sufficient proof of their Christian origin. If you are earnestly in search of office and satisfaction, write for our analysis, and proof reading Physicians of men's ailments.

5. The foregoing evidences, which are fully and conclusively established by Dr. Petrie, leave little or no room for doubt about the Christian origin of the Irish round towers.

The chief uses made of the round towers were those of bell-towers, as keeps or places of safety and strength in which the sacred utensils, books, relics, and other valuables were deposited, and into which the ecclesiastics to whom they belonged could retire for security in case of sudden predatory attack; of sanctuaries or places of immunity which could not be invaded or violated; and lastly, of watch towers and defensive castles, especially during the Danish wars, when many of these towers were destroyed by the depredations of the savage Northmen.

As to their use as bell-towers.—It is certain that Irish ecclesiastics had from a very early period, in connection with their cathedral and abbey churches, "campanilla," or detached bell-towers, called in the Irish annals and other ancient authorities "cloistheach," and in every district of Ireland in which the Irish language is spoken, the round towers are still to be seen, and are assigned to the same use.

St. Gobban or Gobban Saer, (Gobban the builder) flourished in the early part of the seventh century, and several of the existing towers and churches are ascribed by tradition to him. In an ancient life of St. Moling an account is given of the building of a "dairtheach" of wood (small church) at Tigh Moling (now St. Mullin's), County Carlow. A striking evidence that round towers were very common in the sixth and seventh centuries is furnished by the architectural character of many of the existing towers, which exhibit a perfect agreement of style with that of the original churches wherever these exist. A remarkable instance of this is to be seen in the Church and Tower of Kilmacduagh, the Tower and Church of Glendalough, and many others. The popular tradition ascribing the erection of many towers to Gobban Saer is well founded, for such a tradition does not exist in connection with any towers but those in which the architecture is in perfect harmony with the towers of that period, as in the towers of Kilmacduagh, Killala, and Antrim; and the age assigned to the first buildings at Kilmacduagh (620) is exactly the time in which he flourished. On the other hand, the erection of the oldest buildings in certain districts in the South and West of Ireland is never ascribed to him, the tradition of those districts being that he never visited, or worked in, places south-west of Galway and Tipperary. The Gobban Saer was, therefore, no imaginary creation, and from a passage found in the Books of Loran and Ballymote, of very ancient date, it appears that he was the son of a skillful artisan in wood and stone, who was either a foreigner, or of foreign extraction, and that the famous builder himself was born at a place called Turry on the north coast of County Dublin. A clear proof of the existence of at least one round tower, in the sixth century, is found in St. Adamnan's life of St. Columba, where it is related that an angel saved the life of a brother who fell from the "round top of a monastery" (monasterii culmine rotunda), where he was working. Now for a tower to have been a round tower, as the usual height of monasteries and abbey churches at that time was about twelve feet, and unless the height was far greater and such as that of round towers, no such miraculous preservation could be conceived. Again, several passages in the lives of St. Columba, by both St. Columban and St. Adamnan, allude in such a manner to the use of bells in summoning the clergy for religious worship as would fully justify the inference that bell-towers, that is, round towers, existed in the time of St. Columba.

But the great number of round towers erected in the ninth and tenth centuries, and their ornamental architecture indicated, the ravages of the Danes rendered the re-erection and restoration of these towers necessary in the tenth century. Thus from an ancient fragment, supposed to be part of MacLag's Life of King Brian Boru, it appears that the powerful monarch erected, or restored for the clergy, no less than thirty-two Round Towers, amongst which was the Round Tower of Tomgraney, County Clare, in the year 964, which no longer exists, whilst many of the original towers must have stood in need of repair and restoration by reason of storms and similar causes. Some towers were erected as late as the twelfth century, as the architectural characteristics demonstrate. Of these the great Round Tower of Clonmacnoise—so remarkable for the beauty of its masonry—is probably of that period, and this tower was used as a bell-tower so late as the year 1552 when Clonmacnoise was plundered by the English garrison of Athlone, as recorded in the "Annals of the Four Masters," where the erection of the round tower of Annadown, County Wick, is also recorded. I quote here the late Mr. D. F. McCarthy's well-known lines:—"The pillar towers of Ireland, how wondrously they stand, By rushing rivers through the valleys of the land, In mystic file through the isle, they lift their heads sublime, These gray old pillar towers, those conquerors of time!"

Where was placed the holy chalice that held the sacred wine, And the gold cross from the altar, And the relics from the shrine, And the mitre shinier brighter with its diamonds than the east, And the crozier of the pontiff, and the vestments of the priest! Where blazed the sacred fire, rung out the vesper bell, Where the fugitive found shelter beneath the eaves of the cell, And hope hung out its symbol to the innocent and good, For the cross o'er the moss of the pointed summit stood, There may it stand for ever whilst the symbol doth impart, To the mind one glorious vision or one proud thro' to the heart. While the breast needeth rest, may these gray old temples last, Bright prophets of the future, as preachers of the past!"

There are altogether about one hundred and twenty round towers in Ireland, some of which are in a good state of preservation, whilst a large number are in a very imperfect condition. I can notice only a very few of them in this sketch, and such as possess a special interest, namely, the towers at Antrim, Monasterboice, Swords, Demish, Inniscattery, Ardmore, Ratoon, and Clondalkin.

GENIUS.—A genius is an emissary of Nature sent to communicate some new intelligence, to unfold some great mystery, to open up new fountains of thought, or to stamp some new feature on the world. Special powers and prerogatives are conferred by Nature on these ambassadors to enable them to deliver their message to the world. Whoever is untrue to his mission or refuses to obey the commands of Nature will perish in the darkness of oblivion, but whoever carries out his mission faithfully will be enshrined in the glorious light of immortality.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER ON TORTURES.

The poet who wrote of "man's inhumanity to man" deserves an unending place in the temple of immortality. I have observed, on my rounds, so many instances of the barbaric spirit that still lives, even amongst so-called Christians, that I have frequently felt an inclination to despair of my kind. Without at all referring to the countless petty tortures inflicted by some of our species upon those dependent on them, and much more feeble than they, I cannot but wonder at the existence to-day of public tortures that the world has long since regarded as the evidences of the basest savagery. When the French general beheld the charge of the Light Brigade, at Balaklava, he cried out, "it is magnificent, but it is not warfare." Great civilized nations make war, to-day, in a manner that brings the blush of shame to the cheeks of their most loyal subjects. Take England, as an example; decidedly she must have been ambitious to parade as a section of the church militant, when she advanced upon the heathens with a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, when she drove the opium at the point of the bayonet down the throats of the Chinese, forty odd years ago. If all we hear concerning the sufferings of the Chinese, and the political sinners, in various countries of Europe were mere imaginary ordeals, I knew that the Russian Nihilist who paid a forced visit to London, had not been to the States for a picnic. But I did not know that such a nation as Italy conserved, unto this day, those abominable, inhuman and unchristian modes of punishment which force humanity to recoil in disgust from the very recital of their details. The pain of imprisonment has been abolished; but imprisonment with unheard of tortures, has been diabolically substituted for the more merciful form of death. Take for example the case of the Anarchist, Bressi, who murdered King Humbert. For 17 years he will be closed up in a cell of a few feet square, where he can scarcely stand erect. He will not even see his guards, for the wall will pass his small amount of food through a wicket, and will never ask a question of him, nor answer any that he might ask. If he should protest his lot will be much severe; he will be chained hand and foot and left to be eaten by the vermin that infest all the old buildings of southern Italy. Horrible as his crime was, the mere thought of the tortures awaiting him would make one shudder.

He will be imprisoned under the old castle of Frederick II. That prison is over five hundred years in existence. It contains hundreds of cells, each furnished with the most horrible instruments of torture. Here is an account of the central hall and infernal chateau: I translate it from the French:—"There is an iron bed upon which the prisoner is extended while a heavy iron roller is passed over his body; the roller is covered with sharp teeth that tear the flesh in all directions. Further on is a rack for the purpose of stretching the prisoner's body and limbs. There is the iron cage in which he is locked up, the moment madness comes on. There is an iron mask containing a sharp instrument that penetrates the tongue and keeps the prisoner from crying out when in extreme sufferings. The implements for breaking the fingers, and the chains specially arranged to suspend him by arms and legs, are portions of the frightful collection. There are screws to suspend him by the thumbs, and a collar and chain to keep him for whole days and nights upon his feet. Finally comes an iron cage into which his body is placed after his death."

In summer time the greatest criminals are sent to work, stark naked, in deep pits, or ditches. Few of them escape the terrible death that awaits them from the bites of live vipers that infest the bottoms of these pits. Passanante, the murderer, thanks to a pardon from King Humbert, escaped the viper torture. If Bressi has the misfortune to live longer than suits his slow executioners, he has little chance to escape the vipers, he vipers that make a special dwelling place of the ditches and pits of that old castle belongs to the species "Vipera Aspis," and "Vipera Amnatydes"—the most venomous known to science. Apart from working without clothing, there is no protection allowed the prisoners against their enemies; they are not even allowed a stick wherewith to fight the serpents. They have to face this most horrible of deaths, silent and chained. They are let down and taken up by means of ropes. If at the roll-call, one or more of them reply not, it is supposed that they are dead and their bodies are left in the pits. It is claimed that 90 out of every 100 prisoners in the Castle of Bagno die thus. The cells are swarmed with reptiles. The governor of the prison receives, almost daily, prisoners from different parts of Italy, sent to him to be thus killed, because the authorities have no legal way of disposing of them. If the coffin-shaped cell and other tortures to which he is condemned do not set Bressi crazy, he is likely to fall a victim to the vipers.

I will not attempt to transcribe the details given by such men as Ambrose Cipriani, who escaped from these tortures after several years of imprisonment. I have recorded enough to show that there is a hellish sentiment latent in the human breast, and that the Bengal tiger is an angel of humanity compared to certain members of the great human race. It seems to me that it would be more Christian to put a stop to such infamous practices than to be squandering lives and means in fighting Boxers in the far East. Capital punishment would be a boon for many thousands in Italy; moreover, it would be just—leave the punishment to God, and then we will no longer have to complain of "man's inhumanity to man."

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For 29,514,790,518,184,007,434,240 lbs. bass you will need 11,805,916,207,174,113,044,480 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 59,029,581,036,368,014,868,480 lbs. bass you will need 23,611,832,414,348,226,088,960 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 118,059,162,072,736,029,737,920 lbs. bass you will need 47,223,664,828,696,452,177,920 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 236,118,324,145,472,059,475,840 lbs. bass you will need 94,447,329,657,392,904,355,840 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 472,236,648,290,944,118,951,680 lbs. bass you will need 188,894,659,314,785,818,711,680 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 944,473,296,581,888,237,923,360 lbs. bass you will need 377,789,318,629,571,637,423,360 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 1,888,946,593,163,776,475,846,720 lbs. bass you will need 755,578,637,259,143,274,846,720 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 3,777,893,186,327,552,951,693,440 lbs. bass you will need 1,511,157,274,518,286,549,693,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 7,555,786,372,655,105,903,386,880 lbs. bass you will need 3,022,314,549,036,573,099,386,880 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 15,111,572,745,310,211,806,773,760 lbs. bass you will need 6,044,629,098,073,146,198,773,760 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 30,223,145,490,620,423,613,547,520 lbs. bass you will need 12,089,258,196,146,292,397,547,520 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 60,446,290,981,240,847,227,095,040 lbs. bass you will need 24,178,516,392,292,584,795,095,040 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 120,892,581,962,481,694,454,590,080 lbs. bass you will need 48,357,032,784,585,169,590,080 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 241,785,163,924,963,388,909,180,160 lbs. bass you will need 96,714,065,569,170,339,180,160 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 483,570,327,849,926,777,818,360,320 lbs. bass you will need 193,428,131,138,340,678,360,320 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 967,140,655,699,853,555,636,720,640 lbs. bass you will need 386,856,262,276,681,356,720,640 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 1,934,281,312,599,707,111,273,441,280 lbs. bass you will need 773,712,524,553,362,713,441,280 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 3,868,562,625,199,414,222,546,562,560 lbs. bass you will need 1,547,425,049,106,825,485,113,123,200 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 7,737,125,249,398,828,445,091,126,400 lbs. bass you will need 3,094,850,098,213,650,970,226,240 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 15,474,250,496,797,676,890,252,480 lbs. bass you will need 6,189,700,196,427,301,940,452,480 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 30,948,500,993,595,353,781,504,960 lbs. bass you will need 12,379,400,392,854,603,880,904,960 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 61,897,001,987,190,707,563,009,920 lbs. bass you will need 24,758,800,785,709,215,167,019,840 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 123,794,003,974,381,415,126,039,680 lbs. bass you will need 49,517,601,571,418,430,334,039,680 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 247,588,007,948,762,830,252,079,360 lbs. bass you will need 99,035,203,142,836,860,668,079,360 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 495,176,015,897,525,660,516,158,720 lbs. bass you will need 198,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 990,352,031,795,051,321,032,317,440 lbs. bass you will need 396,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 1,980,704,063,590,102,642,064,634,880 lbs. bass you will need 792,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 3,961,408,127,180,205,284,128,969,760 lbs. bass you will need 1,584,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 7,922,816,254,360,410,568,257,939,520 lbs. bass you will need 3,168,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 15,845,632,508,720,821,136,515,879,040 lbs. bass you will need 6,336,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 31,691,265,017,441,642,273,031,758,080 lbs. bass you will need 12,672,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 63,382,530,034,883,284,546,063,516,160 lbs. bass you will need 25,344,070,406,285,673,721,336,317,440 lbs. of "TIT" Fryer. For 126,765,060,069,766,569,092,107,032,320 lbs. bass you will need 50,688,070,406,285,