

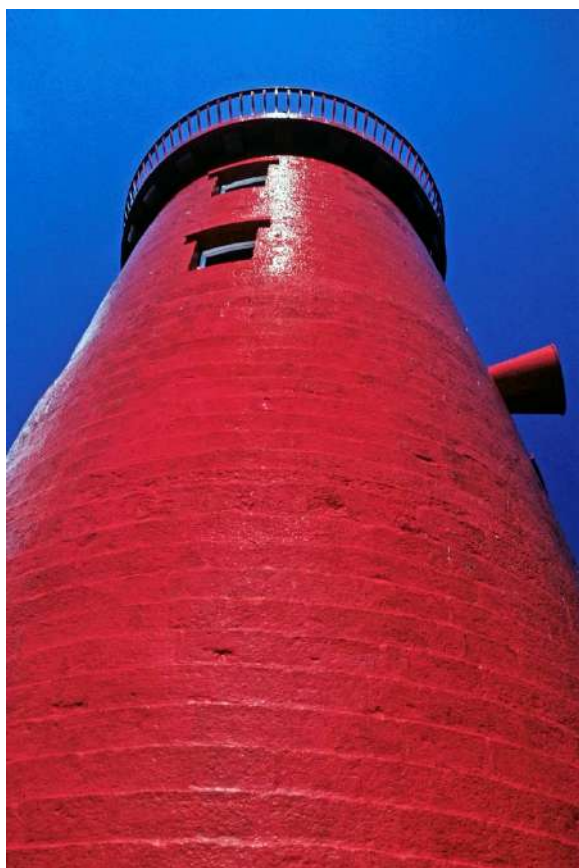
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UC:P351/3/P4/1: County Dublin, Dublin, the lighthouse from the Liverpool-Dublin ferry, *The Connaught*, dawn, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/2: County Dublin, Dublin, the lighthouse, (detail), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/3: County Dublin, Dublin, the Quays, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/4: County Dublin, Fernhill, 1985. High in the foothills of the Dublin Mountains and with a wide view over Dublin Bay and, on a clear day, of the Mountains of Mourne, 60 miles to the north, the Darley family built the house of Fernhill in about 1860. Having first planted a shelter belt of Scots pine and larch, the Darleys set about establishing both a productive kitchen garden and an ornamental garden which, uniquely, featured magnificent plants of the *Rhododendron arboreum* ‘Fernhill’,

a hybrid thought to have been given to Fernhill by Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, Dublin. It is seen here, having just finished flowering, against the screen of tall conifers along the Victorian terrace walk, together with a purple Japanese maple and a *Pieris formosa*, with its red young foliage and creamy-white flowers.

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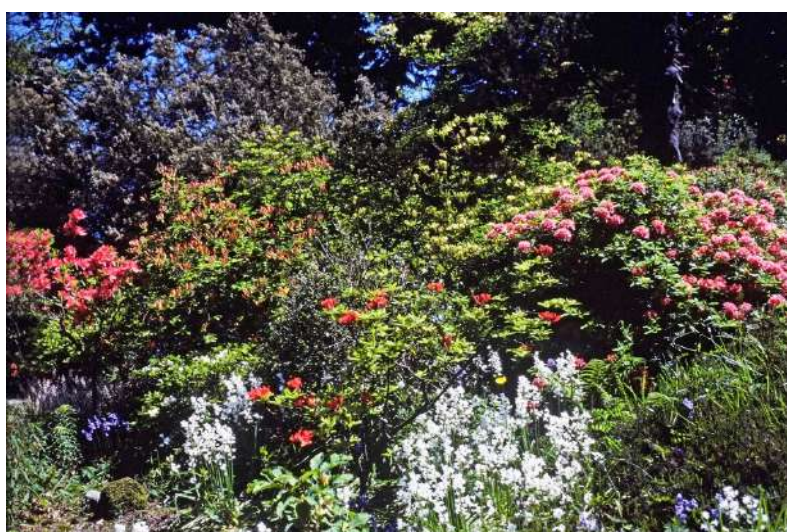
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UC:P351/3/P4/5: County Dublin, Fernhill, 1985. The present garden owes its eminence to Ralph and Sally Walker, who purchased Fernhill in the 1930s and set about creating a Robinsonian garden, that is, a natural garden as advocated by the Irish-born William Robinson, who argued that in nature trees, shrubs, perennials, and bulbs grow happily side by side, and so they should in a garden. The Walkers were

inspired in their endeavour by the discovery of what remained of a Victorian rock garden which they first cleared of undergrowth, then planted with alpines, dwarf bulbs, herbaceous plants, and dwarf, sun-loving plants, having placed next to the natural outcrops of rock new limestone boulders brought down from the mountain behind, and diverted a narrow stream to create a series of pools and waterfalls.



UC:P351/3/P4/6: County Dublin, Fernhill, white bluebells act as a foil to the hot colours of mixed azaleas in the woods of Scots pine in May, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/7: County Dublin, Fernhill, *Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*, syn. *Scilla non-scripta* (English bluebell) in pink and white, as well as in the common blue form, are naturalised in the woodland garden, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/8: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden, Malahide Castle, 1985. Situated on the coast about 9 miles north of the City of Dublin, Malahide Castle, one of the most important castles in Ireland, is more or less centrally located on an eminence in Malahide Demesne from which, through tree-lined vistas, can be seen much of the 268-acre estate. For nearly 800 years it was in the possession of the Talbot

family, since 1185, when the lands were granted to Richard Talbot, a knight who had arrived in Ireland in 1171 with King Henry II of England. To the earliest building, a three-storey tower house, various additions were made in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, the whole being unified by an overall Gothic treatment in the early 19th century.

In the 1950s, Milo, 7th Lord Talbot de Malahide, began to make a garden, the present Talbot Botanic Garden, on an area of about 20 acres around the castle, in which were collected, by one of the finest plantsmen of his time, over 5,000 different plant species and cultivars, a significant number of them from the Southern Hemisphere. Three years after the sudden death of Lord Talbot in 1973, Dublin County Council began negotiating for the purchase of the estate. In April 1977, the decision was taken by the Council to develop the Demesne into a Regional Public Park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of County Dublin.

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UC:P351/3/P4/9: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden (Dublin County Council). The door to the castle, the former home of the Talbot family, framed by, at left, the bright yellow *Phlomis fruticosa* (Jerusalem sage) and by, at right, *Dendromecon rigida* and *Fremontodendron* ‘California Glory’, both yellow-flowering, and the lime-green *Euphorbia wulfenii*, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/10: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden (Dublin County Council), a majestic old Cedar of Lebanon is seen to advantage from the roof of the castle, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/11: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden (Dublin County Council), in the shrubbery, as seen from the roof, the grassy foliage of pampas grass, Australian flax, and blue sheep’s fescue contrast with the solid form of an upright Irish juniper, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/12: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden (Dublin County Council), a rare form, with serrated petals, of the common *Clematis montana* is to be found in the walled garden, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/13: County Dublin, Malahide Demesne, the Talbot Botanic Garden (Dublin County Council), around the lily pond, terraced beds contain many of the 28 different species and cultivars of ceanothus, while the curving yew hedge also shelters a collection of potentillas, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/14: County Kilkenny, storm cloud over harvested field near Castletown Cox, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/15: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, the house and harvested field, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/16: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, the house, amidst its protective shelter of trees, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/17: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, 1982. The Palladian-style house built in 1767 by the Italian architect Daviso de Arcourt (later known as Davis Ducart) for Michael Cox, Archbishop of Cashel, which has been described as one of the two most beautiful houses in Ireland.



UC:P351/3/P4/18: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, an arcade on both sides of the house leads to twin pavilions with slated domes, 1982.

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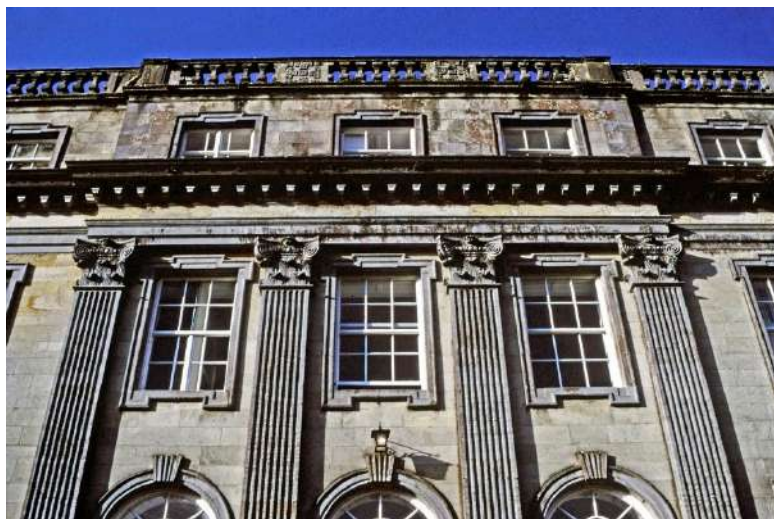
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UC:P351/3/P4/19: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, one of two Baroque stone statues that guard the flight of steps at the entrance, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/20: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, finely carved window architraves and fluted Corinthian pilasters above the entrance, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/21: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, the exquisite plasterwork in the house, by the stuccodore Patrick Osborne, in a panel next to the fireplace in the staircase-hall, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/22: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, 1982. A corner of the saloon, furnished by Brian and Ulli, Baron and Baroness de Breffny, who lovingly renovated the house, which had changed hands only twice before they acquired it, following the sale of their former home in Italy.

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UC:P351/3/P4/23: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, Brian and Ulli de Breffny in the library, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/24: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, Brian and Ulli de Breffny entertain their house guests with an informal lunch in the kitchen, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/25: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, farmland, and the distant Comeragh Mountains stretch past the Irish yew trees on the south side of the house, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/26: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, farmland, and the distant Comeragh Mountains, from the house, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/27: County Kilkenny, Castletown Cox, the church, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/28: County Kilkenny, Fiddown, the church and, in the distance, the house, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/29: County Kilkenny, a row of houses and church tower, with cloud, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/30: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey (12th century), typical of Cistercian Gothic architecture, the church on the north side of the generous square layout, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/31: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey, the church tower from the cloister garden, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/32: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey, the cloister, the Romanesque columns, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/33: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey, windows in the church tower, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/34: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey, from the cloister garden, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/35: County Kilkenny, Jerpoint Abbey, with cloud, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/36: County Louth, Killineer, the white-stuccoed Regency house of 1836, from the garden which was made soon after the house was built, and is meticulously maintained by Miss Grace Carroll, the present owner, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/37: County Louth, Killineer, the wisteria-clad pergola, the urns and formal beds filled with orange wallflowers in spring, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/38: County Louth, Killineer, Candelabra primula seedlings at the edge of the lake and *Sorbaria arborea*, with its creamy panicles of flowers, on the lawn, add colour to the sober greens of the Victorian garden, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/39: County Louth, Killineer, the lake, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/40: County Louth, Killineer, the white-stuccoed house, presiding over broad terraces and lawns, framed by twin symmetrical specimens of Lawson cypress, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/41: County Louth, Killineer, the dappled light of a woodland edge tempers the hot colours of deciduous azaleas, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/42: County Louth, Monasterboice, the Muiredach Cross, in the churchyard, dedicated to Abbot Muiredach (d. 922), 5 m in height, and, on its east side at the intersection of the arms, depicting the crucified Christ, is the most richly ornamented of its type, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/43: County Louth, Mellifont Abbey, 1982. A few miles from Monasterboice, this was the first Cistercian abbey in Ireland. Built on the Continental model in Early Gothic style, over a period of 15 years, and consecrated in 1157, the abbey was founded by French monks dispatched by St Bernard of Clairvaux, the restorer of the Cistercian order, in response to a request from St Malachy O'Morgair, Bishop of

Armagh. It was a dynamic spiritual centre and seat of learning until it was overrun by troops of Henry VIII in 1539. Its most striking feature today, apart from the beauty of its setting – Mellifont, from the Latin for 'honey spring' – donated to the brothers by Donnchad O'Ceorbhaill, King of Oriel, is the partially preserved, two-storey, octagonal lavabo (washhouse), which is unique in Ireland.

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UC:P351/3/P4/44: County Louth, Beaulieu, 1985. On the lands at Beaulieu obtained from Oliver Plunkett before 1650, Sir Henry Tichbourne erected a house, 1660-66, the earliest example of a wholly unfortified gentleman's residence now existing in Ireland. The Dutch-inspired house, of stone with red brick facings and a hipped roof, is approached by a short avenue of limes aligned on the front door.



UC:P351/3/P4/45: County Louth, Beaulieu, 1985. When Mrs Nesbit Waddington, the 18th generation descendant of its builder, Sir Henry Tichbourne, inherited the property, she also inherited several interesting buildings to provide focal points for her garden. Mrs Waddington, who learned her gardening from her mother and is passing her knowledge and enthusiasm to her own daughter, chose not to develop the garden around her architecturally distinguished house, but in the old, walled kitchen garden, typically devoted to fruit and vegetables along the sides, with flower borders running down its side. In another departure from the more rigid discipline admired by the Victorians, Mrs Waddington's planting on either side of the straight gravel path leading to the summerhouse spills over, so that large clumps of golden marjoram, *Origanum vulgare* 'Aureum', and the variegated dwarf *Euonymus fortunei* 'Silver Queen', backed by white campanulas and pink alstroemerias, lead the eye to the tower of the parish church of 1807.

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UC:P351/3/P4/46: County Louth, Beaulieu, at the end of the colourful flower borders on the upper terrace of Mrs Waddington's garden is the Victorian summerhouse, in a setting of old-fashioned roses in box-edged borders, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/47: County Meath, Newgrange, 1985. Situated in the Boyne Valley, and occupying an area of two acres, is a type of tomb known as a passage-grave, probably erected about 3000 BC, at a time when stone and not metal was the everyday material for tools and weapons, which is considered one of the finest examples of its kind, not only in Ireland, but in Western Europe. The tomb consists of a passage and chamber, the walls and roof of which are built of large

slabs without mortar. A large circular mound or cairn of stones covers the tomb and a kerb of massive slabs laid on their long edges, ends touching, surrounds the base of the cairn and was intended to act as a retaining feature. Surrounding the mound, but situated 12 or 15 m outside it, is a circle of tall, widely-spaced standing stones, or menhirs. These monoliths, of which only 12 of a possible 35 survive, formed a magical boundary designed to protect the illustrious person buried in the tomb from evil spirits.

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UC:P351/3/P4/48: County Meath, Newgrange, 1985. At the entrance to the tomb in the south-eastern part of the site, a guide stands beside the Entrance Stone, ornamented with a double spiral, the most noteworthy of the 97 kerbstones, many decorated, and varying in length from 1.7 to 4.7 m and averaging 1.2 m in height above original ground level. On the front part of the passage roof and about 2.4 m back from the passage mouth, rests the roof-box, this so-far-

unique structure, discovered in 1963 during the excavations. The outer edge of its roofstone is beautifully decorated. At the time of the winter solstice, 21 December, the rays of the rising sun penetrate to the chamber through a slit in the floor of the roof-box.



UC:P351/3/P4/49: County Meath, Newgrange, 1985. 43 standing-stones, 22 on the left, 21 on the right, roofed by stone slabs, form the passage, 18.9 m long, leading to the central tomb-chamber, with 3 side chambers, each of which contains a stone hollowed out as a basin. The vault of the central chamber stands intact without conservation or repair exactly as it was when erected 5,000 years ago. The basins in the smaller chambers, in which bones and jewellery were discovered, suggest a well-developed cult of the dead and repeated use of the tomb.

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UC:P351/3/P4/50: County Meath, Newgrange, a spiral-decorated stone inside the tomb, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/51: County Meath, Trim Castle, sunset, 1985. One of the few Anglo-Norman ruins from the close of the 12th century, the strong towers and walls of the major fortress, built quickly and completed in 1175 beside the River Boyne, on land granted by the invading English King Henry II to one of his faithful vassals, Hugh de Lacy, was a highly visible, and much hated, symbol of the occupying power.



UC:P351/3/P4/52: County Meath, Trim, Butterstream, the house of Jim Reynolds, what is known in Ireland as a ‘gentleman’s cottage’, shelters, in his front garden, the sun-loving *Yucca gloriosa* (Spanish dagger), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/53: County Meath, Trim, Butterstream, in the cottage-garden, comprising a number of compartments, the late afternoon sun highlights, in the white garden, enclosed by beech hedges, each bed neatly edged with box, the green-and-white striped ribbon grass, *Phalaris arundinacea picta*, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/54: County Meath, Trim, Butterstream, the gate, a typical example of Irish Victorian ironwork, leads from the intensive planting of the rest of the garden into an enclosure of open lawn bounded by purple beech hedges, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/55: County Meath, Ballymaglasson. Architect and garden historian Patrick Bowe, the author, with photographer Michael George, of *The Gardens of Ireland*, created for Mr and Mrs John Corcoran at their stud farm in County Meath, a walled garden near their new house, from which an open gateway, with twin, urn-capped, stone-built gate-posts, affords a view of the horses in the fields, and hedgerows and trees beyond, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/56: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne. At the dead centre of Ireland, and amidst Birr Castle Demesne, and one of Ireland's greatest gardens, Birr Castle, for fourteen successive generations the home of the Parsons family, Earls of Rosse, as seen here from the river garden to the west, rises on a series of terraces built on a dramatic outcrop of rock above the rushing waters of the River Camcor, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/57: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1985. An estate of over 100 acres, including park, arboretum, and lake, and notable for its gardens, among the largest in Ireland, and for the extreme rarity of many of the trees and shrubs as for their immense size, has at its heart the castle. Sir William Parsons (later 2nd Earl of Rosse), who had vigorously and consistently focused on the great question of independence from England since entering the Irish House of Commons

in 1782, following the Act of Union of 1800, retired to his estate at Birr, where he made improvements to the town and, with the help of an architect, John Johnston, gothicised the castle.



UC:P351/3/P4/58: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1985. The 2nd Earl's eldest son, William, who became the 3rd Earl of Rosse, erected the Gothic walls in front of the castle in 1826 in order to house the telescope with a reflecting speculum 1 m in diameter which he constructed, publishing the results of his observations and findings the following year. One of the best known astronomers of his day, with a special interest in the nebulae, particularly those of a spiral nature,

the 3rd Earl's eldest son, Laurence, who succeeded as the 4th Earl in 1867, concentrated mainly on the moon, whose heat he succeeded in measuring with a special instrument of his own invention. While the reflector of the Leviathan of Parsonstown, the greatest telescope on earth for over three quarters of a century, was removed to the Science Museum in London following the death of the 4th Earl in 1908, when astronomical work at Birr ceased, its tube, over 15 m long and just over 1 m wide, may still be seen today between the great supporting walls built with Gothic arches crowned with crenellation in the park.

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UC:P351/3/P4/59: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, while the front of the castle overlooks the rolling park and lake, by way of dramatic contrast, in the west it rises above the River Camcor which rushes below the terrace wall, seen here from the opposite bank amid large-leaved *Gunnera manicata*, 1984.



UC:P351/3/P4/60: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1985. The 6th Earl of Rosse, who inherited Birr in 1918 at the age of 11, inherited not so much a garden as the beginnings of a collection of rare Asiatic plants set in an ancestral landscape. A plantsman and dendrologist of great renown, the 6th Earl married, in 1935, Anne, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel L.C.R. Messel, whose garden at Nymans in West Sussex was, and still is, one of the finest gardens in England, now administered by the National Trust. Together, Lord and Lady Rosse began to make a series of gardens at Birr, among them the wild river garden in the Robinsonian tradition, in which the trees predominate, the tallest being a grey poplar, *Populus canescens*, at 33.5 m, the tallest tree at Birr, here seen with the tall column of an unusual, fastigate tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera* ‘Fastigiatum’.

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UC:P351/3/P4/61: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, this viola, in the river garden at Birr, originated in the garden of William Robinson at Gravetye Manor, near Uckfield in Sussex, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/62: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, a splendid magnolia is one of the collection that is a special feature at Birr, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/63: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1985, the serpentine lake was dredged in the latter half of the 18th century by Sir William Parsons, who laid out the park, and planted many of the old beech trees.

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UC:P351/3/P4/64: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, an avenue of great box trees, three centuries old, and, at 10.4 m, the tallest in the world, presides over a formal garden planted out with silver lamb's tongue, *Stachys byzantine*, and the bronze-leaved *Dahlia* 'Bishop of Llandaff', 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/65: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, spring bedding with forget-me-nots and tulips in the formal garden, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/66: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, a peony in the walled garden, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/67: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1985, the 6th Earl of Rosse hybridised the yellow tree peony, *Paeonia lutea ludlowii*, with the red *P. delavayi* to create this new peony, which he named ‘Anne Rosse’ in honour of his wife.

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UC:P351/3/P4/68: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, 1984. To mark their marriage in 1935, Lord and Lady Rosse created a formal garden framed by two *allées* planted with hornbeam which lead to statues of the Graces.



UC:P351/3/P4/69: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, the baroque white seat with interwoven 'Rs' designed by Anne Rosse, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/70: County Offaly, Birr Castle Demesne, Brendan, 7th Earl of Rosse, a hands-on gardener like his parents, the late Earl and Countess, pauses for a moment in showing Michael George around the gardens at Birr, with a dog that he presumed to belong to the photographer, 1984.



UC:P351/3/P4/71: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, 1985. Around the tall Georgian rectory, built in 1794, Mr and Mrs David Price created over a 35-year period one of the most beautiful private gardens on the east coast of Ireland. Here, in the formerly derelict kitchen garden, pink clematis and rock roses harmonise with the colours of the stone and paintwork of the house, while clipped yew cones and a simple

lawn set off its classical lines.

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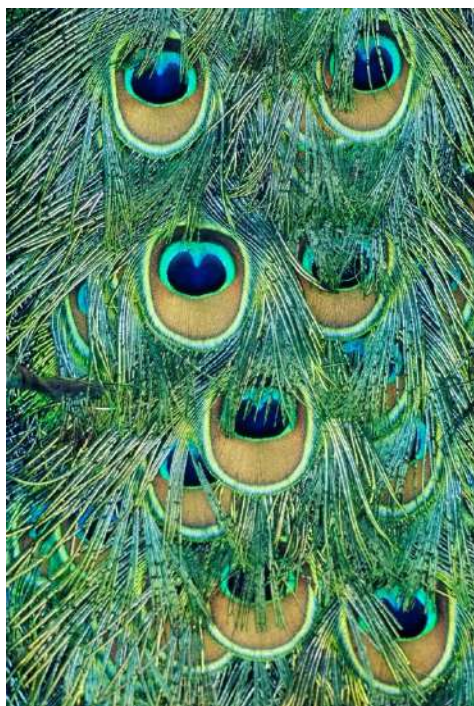
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UC:P351/3/P4/72: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, one of the many peacocks that make their presence known about the house and garden, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/73: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, a peacock's tail feathers, (detail), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/74: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, the late-flowering *Magnolia liliiflora* 'Nigra', 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/75: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, the scarlet red of *Lychnis chalconica* wanders through golden loosestrife. Behind, the softer colours of campanula, thalictrum, and the rambling *Rosa* 'Albertine', 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/76: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, 1985, the luxuriant woodland garden, across the public road behind the rectory garden, was made from scratch by David Price on a boggy slope with no trees.



UC:P351/3/P4/77: County Wexford, Great Island, a peninsula on Waterford Harbour, Kilmokea House, Candelabra primulas border a path in the woodland garden, while magnolia blossom and variegated dogwood light up the foreground, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/78: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, 1982, Fethard-on-Sea, the harbour, fishing vessels, and lobster pots on the quay. Not far from Fethard-on-Sea, at Baginbun Beach, Raymond le Gros, with 100 knights, landed in Ireland and in 1170 inflicted a crushing defeat on 3,000 men who marched against him from Waterford.



UC:P351/3/P4/79: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Fethard-on-Sea, Jimmy O'Leary's Garage, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/80: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Galgystown, a whitewashed farmhouse, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/81: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, a farmhouse gate, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/82: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, 1982. The Hook Lighthouse is undoubtedly the oldest lighthouse in Ireland and Great Britain and, possibly, Europe. The present tower is over 720 years old. The first beacon was lit by the Welsh St Dubhan, in the 5th century, and he founded a monastery in nearby Churchtown, the ruins of which still stand. The tower seen here was built by Raymond le Gros on the site of the original beacon.

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UC:P351/3/P4/83: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Dunbrody Abbey, 1982. The ruins of Dunbrody Abbey are among the most impressive in Ireland. The Abbey for Trappist monks was built in 1182 by Hervé de Montmorency, a marshal of Henry II. He made himself abbot of this new cloister. The monastery belonged to several orders until it was taken over by the Cistercians. At the

Dissolution of the Monasteries, Henry VIII gave the Abbey and its lands to the first Irish bishop of the Reformation, Alexander Devereux. The cruciform church, one of the largest Cistercian buildings in Ireland, comprises a nave, choir, and transept. In the 16th century, a large central tower and a number of adjacent buildings were added, including a chapter house, housekeeping rooms, and a library.



UC:P351/3/P4/84: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Dunbrody Abbey, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/85: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Dunbrody Abbey, 1982.



UC:P351/3/P4/86: County Wexford, the Hook Peninsula, Dunbrody Abbey, Waterford Harbour, from the Abbey, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/87: County Wexford, Bunclody, Lucy's Wood, 1985. Around a traditional Irish farmhouse, Evelyn Mary Booth, a botanist and a recognised expert on the wildflowers of her neighbouring county of Carlow, listed in her book *The Flora of County Carlow* (1979), over a 30-year period, made a typical Irish cottage garden (now, rapidly disappearing) into which she introduced a number of wild plants, many of them rare, which she maintained have a delicacy and naturalness denied to the new-bred hybrids. Here, amid a cornucopia of flowers, vegetables, and fruit, beside the long gravel path, bordered with flowers, that leads from the trelliswork porch behind the house, is the *Escallonia* 'Apple Blossom', a hybrid bred in Northern Ireland by the Slieve Donnard nursery, outlined against the broadly conical form of an Irish yew, *Taxus baccata*.



UC:P351/3/P4/88: County Wexford, Bunclody, Lucy's Wood, 1985. On the ground that slopes up from the house, Miss Booth created a rock garden, augmented by rocks of white quartzite, brought down from the nearby Blackstairs Mountains, breaking up the long horizontal lines of the rockwork terraces by introducing three Irish junipers, *Juniperus communis* 'Hibernica', with their narrow, columnar habit. The choice of plants for this area of the garden was determined by Miss

Booth, a needlewoman and flower arranger, for colour and form, not botanical rarity alone. At the bottom of the bank, where wildflowers grow side by side with more familiar garden plants, seen here, is the native perennial pennywort, *Umbilicus rupestris*, with the black-leaved *Liriope planiscapus* 'Nigrescens', a member of the lily family.

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UC:P351/3/P4/89: County Wexford, Bunclody, Lucy's Wood, the swordlike leaves of purple Australian flax are threaded with the tiny flowerheads of self-sown violets, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/90: County Wexford, Bunclody, Lucy's Wood, a rare form of Irish shamrock, *Trifolium repens* 'Atropurpureum', 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/91: County Wexford, Bunclody, Lucy's Wood, a wild plant, a delicate erect thistle from northern Europe, *Galactites tomentosa*, combines, characteristically, with a powder-blue ceanothus, flowering at the same time as an old China rose, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/92: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, 1985. The ochre-coloured, tall, Georgian house is the home of Count Gunnar Bernstorff, a sheep farmer from Denmark, who farms the land within sight of the Blackstairs Mountains, and of Countess Bernstorff, the painter Ann Griffin. It is thought that the house takes its name from the grandfather of George Berkeley, the famous 18th century philosopher.

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UC:P351/3/P4/93: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, on the lawn next to the drive, in soil improved by leaf mould and peat, *Mahonia japonica*, which, like most mahonias, produces the most richly coloured leaves, reflects the fugitive Irish sunlight, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/94: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, in a theatrical corner of the painter's garden, Ann Bernstorff has traced Gothic vaulting on a wall to complement the lines of a white-painted, antique cast-iron seat, in an outdoor fernery that leads into the principal garden area, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/95: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest. In the principal garden area, created by the Count and Countess within the confines of the old, brick-walled kitchen garden, at a distance from the house, tall columnar conifers, such as *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* ‘Columnaris’, are used as green-pillared gateways between different parts of the garden, while lower-growing, feathery conifers, like *Chamaecyparis pisifera* ‘Plumosa Rogersii’, are used to give body and texture in the shrub borders, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/96: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, curving hydrangea borders, pools of silvery lamb’s tongues and artemisia lead the eye to the thatched summerhouse at the top of the garden. The blue of delphiniums and ceanothus echoes the paintwork of the summerhouse windows, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/97: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, the lower lawn of the main garden, bounded by a hedge of the white *Rosa rugosa* ‘Blanc Double de Coubert’, offers a view of park and mountain, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/98: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, Ann Bernstorff, in conversation with Patrick Bowe, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/99: County Wexford, Berkeley Forest, a prized item in Ann Bernstorff's antique doll collection, 1982.

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UC:P351/3/P4/100: County Wicklow, Mount Usher, a superb example of Robinsonian gardening, the natural focus of the 22-acre garden at Mount Usher is the river, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/101: County Wicklow, Mount Usher, 1985. Into the one-acre garden in 1868 and developed in size and scope over a 60-year period by four generations of the Walpole family – the garden is now owned by Mrs Madeleine Jay – have been introduced important collections of trees, for example, of eucalyptus, *Nothofagus* (Southern beech), and eucryphia. The eucalyptus group, comprising over 70 species, was begun in 1905 with seed imported from Sydney, Australia. This ribbon gum is one of the largest in Ireland and Great Britain.

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UC:P351/3/P4/102: County Wicklow, Mount Usher, in the garden which was early recognised for its suitability for growing tender or subtropical plants, bright orange deciduous azalea hybrids grow so tall they reach into the branches of palm trees, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/103: County Wicklow, Mount Usher, *Magnolia x wieseneri*, syn. *M. x watsonii*, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/104: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the house, its sheltering trees, and the Great Sugar Loaf Mountain beyond, are viewed from atop a natural outcrop of rock, the lower slopes of which have been developed as a rock garden, 1985. The country seat of the Earl and Countess of Meath, Killruddery has been the possession of the same family for over 300 years, since the property was first granted in 1618 to Sir William Brabazon, later

created Earl of Meath in 1627. Killruddery can lay claim to have the oldest garden in Ireland, laid out in the fashionable French style which prevailed in the time of Louis XIV in the 17th century, with significant additions made in the 18th and 19th centuries.



UC:P351/3/P4/105: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the twin canals, 168 m in length, in the area in front of the house, date from the 17th century. Together, they act as mirrors to the sky, and lead the eye to the double lime avenue and park created in the 18th century, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/106: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the winged figure, signed by Kahl of Potsdam, is in the extensive collection of Victorian garden statuary, 1985.



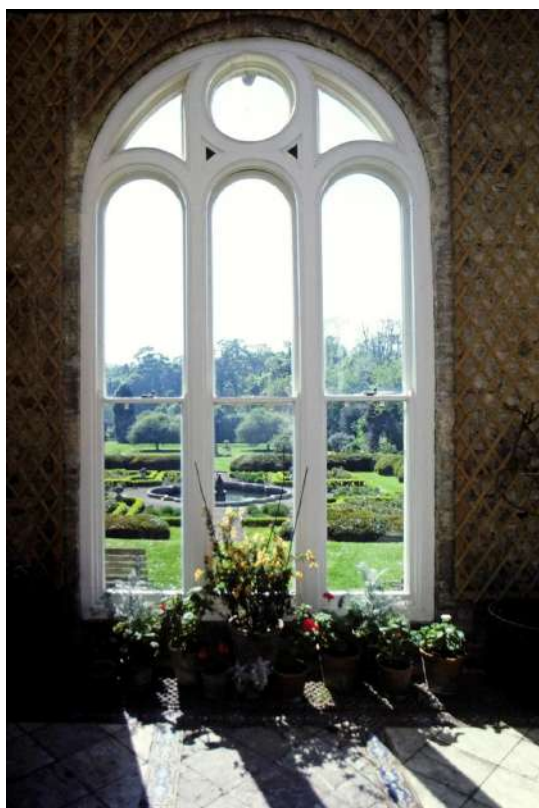
UC:P351/3/P4/107: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, 1985. In 1852, a new domed conservatory, known as the Statue Gallery, was added to the west front of the house by the Scottish architect William Burn. The pattern of its pierced roof parapet was based on the tiara Lady Meath sold in order to pay for the conservatory, which was designed after the fashion of the Crystal Palace in London.

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UC:P351/3/P4/108: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the principal window in the conservatory overlooks the Victorian box parterre, with central fountain, designed as its setting, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/109: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the Victorian box parterre, seen here from the conservatory, in which the planting has been modernised, lavender and yellow lily-flowered tulips replacing traditional spring bedding, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/110: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the conservatory, or Statue Gallery, interior, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/111: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the Statue Gallery, a bust of Napoleon as First Consul, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/112: County Wicklow, Bray, Killruddery, the Statue Gallery, among the marble sculptures collected in Italy between the 1830s and the 1850s is a portrait head of the Roman Emperor Hadrian's lover, Antinous, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/113: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, 1985. The great house, a rectangular building of hewn granite built between 1731 and 1740, was designed for Richard Wingfield, later 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by German-born architect Richard Cassels who, settling in Ireland in the 1720s, anglicised his name to Castle, by which he is best known, and went on to design houses in the neighbourhood of Dublin, including Russborough,

Co. Wicklow, considered Ireland's greatest example of the Neo-Palladian style. It is possible that Castle may have been responsible for the layout at Powerscourt, involving the cutting into the slope below the house grass banks and terraces leading down to the Lake, a circular pond known as 'Juggy's Pond'.

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UC:P351/3/P4/114: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, 1985. Richard, 6th Viscount Powerscourt, great-great-grandson of the builder of the house, commissioned Daniel Robertson, a brilliant but dissolute architect, to design the terraces. The entire work took over 30 years to complete.



UC:P351/3/P4/115: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the upper terrace, *Apollo Belvedere*, a copy of the Roman marble copy, c. 350 BC, after a Greek original, in Museo Pio Clementino, Vatican, was brought from Rome by the 6th Viscount Powerscourt, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/116: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the upper terrace, *Fame*, was executed for the 7th Viscount Powerscourt by Professor Hugo Hagen of Berlin from the design of the great German sculptor, Rauch, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/117: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the upper terrace, a vase of Carrara marble and a Portugal laurel clipped into a dome to resemble the clipped orange trees of Italian gardens, 1985.

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1985.

UC:P351/3/P4/118: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the lower terrace, the perron, or ornamental platform, was designed for Mervyn, 7th Viscount Powerscourt, by the architect Sir Francis Penrose. The pattern of the paving with black and white pebbles gathered on the nearby beach at Bray was also designed by Penrose. The steps are flanked by urns copied from some at Versailles, and the gilded wrought-iron rail was purchased from a *schloss* near Hesse, in Germany.



UC:P351/3/P4/119: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the fountain directly below the perron, *Aeolus*, one of a pair of two very fine bronze figures representing the God of the Winds, known as the ‘Spitting Men’, are of 17th century Italian work, and, originally, had been in the garden of the Duke of Arese in Italy. Prince Jérôme Napoleon, nephew of the Emperor Napoleon III, bought them for his garden in Paris. They were rescued when the Prince’s palace was burned by the *communards* after the Franco-Prussia War and they were purchased in London by the 7th Viscount Powerscourt, 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/120: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, a view of Juggy's Pond from the terrace, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/121: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, Juggy's Pond, with the Triton fountain, is framed by a pair of *pegasi*, heraldic supporters of the Wingfield arms, executed by Professor Hugo Hagen in Berlin in 1869, and painted to look like bronze, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/122: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, Juggy's Pond, Triton fountain, and *Pegasus*, with the Great Sugar Loaf Mountain in the background, 1985.

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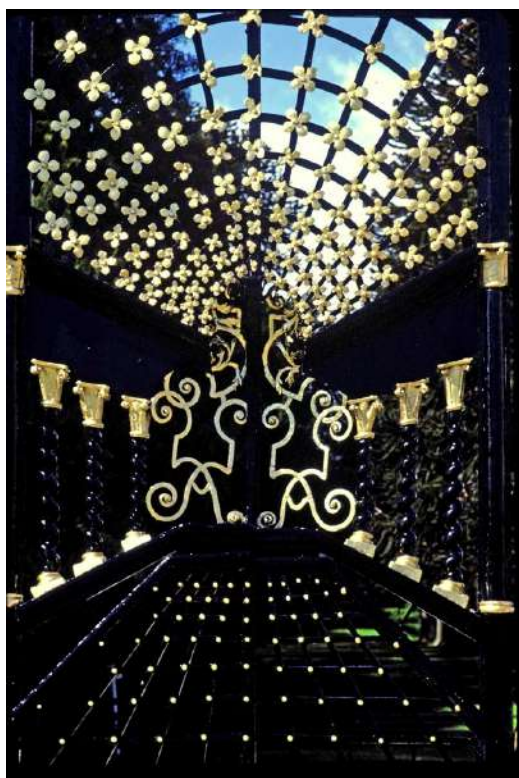
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UC:P351/3/P4/123:
County Wicklow,
Enniskerry, Powerscourt,
Juggy's Pond, with one
of the pair of stone gods
that guard the
boathouse, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/124: County Wicklow, Enniskerry,
Powerscourt, the Perspective Gate, also known as
the Bamberg Gate, painted in black and gold, is a
work of 1770, and was originally part of a screen in
Bamberg Cathedral in Bavaria, (detail), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/125: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, near the Dolphin Pond, a marble urn, 1985.



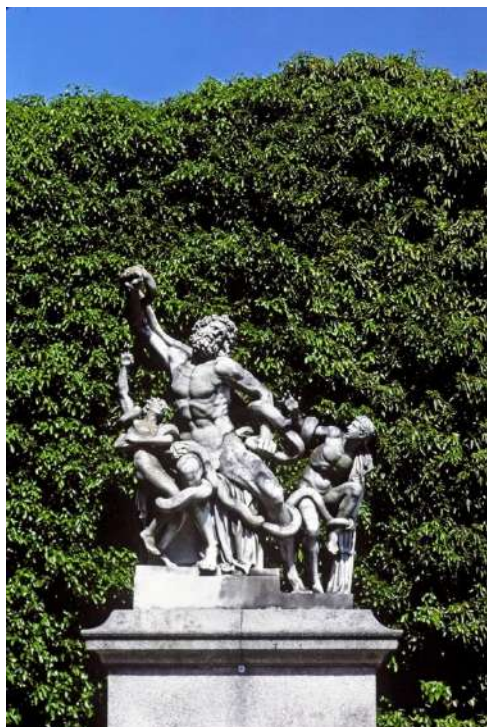
UC:P351/3/P4/126: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, near the Dolphin Pond, a marble urn, (detail), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/127: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the upper terrace, *Laocoön and his sons*, a copy of the famous sculpture c. 175-50 BC, which first came to light in 1516, now in Museo Pio Clementino, Vatican, was brought back from Rome by the 6th Viscount Powerscourt. It stands on a pedestal made from a single block of granite which was quarried in Glengree, 1985.



UC:P351/3/P4/128: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, the upper terrace, *Laocoön*, (detail), 1985.

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UC:P351/3/P4/129: County Wicklow, Enniskerry, Powerscourt, Powerscourt Waterfall, away from the formal Gardens, and at the other side of the Estate, Powerscourt Waterfall, at a height of almost 122 m, is one of the highest waterfalls in these islands, 1985.

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