



## Welcome to Kilkenny Castle

To help keep our visitors and staff safe, we've made some changes on site and we'd be grateful if you could follow the guidance below:

To keep visitor numbers at a safe level, the layout and flow of the tour route was changed to a strictly one-way system. Please follow the signs within the Castle. Please don't sit on the furniture and avoid touching any of our displays /furniture/exhibitions

Our guiding staff might not always be able to answer an in-depth query during your visit however if email your question to [kilkennyguides@opw.ie](mailto:kilkennyguides@opw.ie), our guiding team will do their best to give you the information you are looking for.

Together we can make the visit of Kilkenny Castle safe & enjoyable.

**KILKENNY CASTLE** stands dramatically on a strategic height that commands a crossing on the River Nore and dominates the High Town of Kilkenny City. Over the eight centuries of its existence, many additions and alterations have been made to the fabric of the building, making Kilkenny Castle today a complex structure of various architectural styles. The original Anglo-Norman stone castle was built for William Marshal, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Pembroke (c.1146-1219) during the first decade of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Kilkenny Castle later became the principal Irish residence of the powerful Butler family for almost 600 years. The Butler ownership began when James (c.1360-1405), 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Ormond, purchased the castle in c.1391, and lasted until 1967 when Arthur, 6<sup>th</sup> Marquess of Ormonde (1893-1971), presented it to the people of Kilkenny in return for a token payment of £50. The buildings have been in the care of the Office of Public Works since 1969 and many important programmes of

archaeological excavation, conservation and restoration have been carried out.

The **Withdrawing Room** was recreated to its original 1830s proportions. During the 1850s, the ladies withdrew here from the dining room leaving the men to enjoy their port and cigars. On the walls are remnants of hand painted Chinese wallpaper with monochrome infill carried out at the studio of David Skinner. The fireplace is a 19<sup>th</sup> century reproduction of an earlier French design.

**Dining Room:** This was the formal dining room of the Castle until the 1860s when it became the billiard room. The house of noblemen commonly had two dining rooms, one for formal occasions and one for everyday use.

**Entrance Hall:** There has been an entrance hall here since the 17<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding of the castle but it now occupies a larger area. The doorway through the massive curtain wall was twice remodelled in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The black and white stone floor also dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century rebuilding and the marble table is supported on an 18<sup>th</sup> century base. The portraits are from the family collection, which were purchased by the Irish government from the family estate in 1995.

**The Grand Staircase:** This 19<sup>th</sup> century mahogany staircase was designed and made by the local firm of R. Furniss and Son, Kilkenny and leads to the Tapestry Room, then turns to give access to the first floor.

**Tapestry Room:** This room is in the North Tower with its thick 12<sup>th</sup> century walls. The keyhole shape of the ceiling shows where a square tower was added on to the medieval round tower during the early 15<sup>th</sup> century.

**Library:** The decoration is a recreation of the furnishing styles of the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thanks to a remnant found behind a skirting board, the French silk poplin on the walls was specially woven and is based on the original pattern by the firm of Prella of Lyons. The silk damask curtains are by the same firm and the pelmets are original and matching reproductions gilded in gold leaf. The bookcases were reproduced from the original

glazed mahogany example in the right end corner. The mirror over the mantelpiece was also restored and re-gilded.

The **Drawing Room** of the same period style also has surviving paintings from the original Ormonde collection. On the end wall, The Five Eldest Children of Charles I dates from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and is by an unknown artist after the original by the Flemish painter, Sir Anthony van Dyck.

The **Private Stairs** from the 1830s rebuilding is of granite and leads into the bedroom corridor of the same period. The earlier decorative plasterwork on the ceiling comes from the South Tower.

**Blue Corridor:** The original 16<sup>th</sup> century Long Gallery was situated here. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Ormonde collection of paintings was the largest in the country.

**Victorian Nursery:** This room provides a fascinating glimpse into 19<sup>th</sup> Century childhood. Period appropriate furnishings including children's chair, cradle and cot complete the room along with everything you would expect a privileged child of the time to have.

**The Blue Bedroom:** Situated in the River Tower, the Blue Bedroom is now named after the colour of the elegant wallpaper, a design by William Morris.

**The Chinese Bedroom:** This room is decorated with a modern reproduction of a hand-painted Chinese wallpaper. This Chinoiserie theme is continued in the oriental screen and lacquered cabinet.

The **Moorish Staircase** offers an exciting and innovative space. It was created by the architects Deane and Woodward to allow better access to the Picture Gallery and provide another major staircase in this awkwardly shaped building. It is a rising half-turn stairs around a sky-lit well. Charles William Harrison (1835-1903), the stone carver, is credited with the carved naturalistic foliage and small animal details that decorate the stairs.

The **Picture Gallery** was built during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century building programme carried out by

the architect William Robertson and was constructed on earlier foundations. Robertson's Picture Gallery, in keeping with his work on the rest of the castle, was in Castellated Baronial style. It was initially built with a flat roof that began to cause problems shortly after its completion. The distinguished architectural firm of Deane and Woodward was called in during the 1860s to make changes to the overall design of the Picture Gallery block and other corrections to Robertson's work. These changes included the insertion of four oriels in the west wall and the blocking up of the eight existing windows, while another oriel was added to the east wall. A pitched roof was put in place, with central glazing. The hammer-beam roof structure by Harrison is supported on carved stone corbels. It was decorated by John Hungerford Pollen (1820-1902), then Professor of Fine Arts at Newman College, Dublin, using a combination of motifs ranging from the quasi-medieval to the pre-Raphaelite, with interlace, gilded animal and bird heads on the cross beams.

The **Marble Fireplace** is made of Carrara marble and was designed by J. H. Pollen also in a quasi-medieval style. It was supplied by the firm of Ballyntyne of Dorset Street, Dublin. Foliage carving attributed to Charles Harrison covers the hood and a frieze beneath is decorated with the Butler/Ormonde arms and significant episodes from the family history.

**Paintings:** Some of the portraits in this room date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century while others are of later date. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the picture collection at Kilkenny Castle consisted of almost 300 paintings; a mixture of ancestral and royal portraits, Dutch landscapes, Italian religious paintings, and Italianate landscapes.

**The Kitchen Corridor:** This corridor is down three short flights of stairs from the Picture Gallery.

**Exit**

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*We hope that you enjoyed your visit to Kilkenny Castle, its extensive grounds and garden.*

*This page is not for printing!*

Version	Date	by	Changes
2.0	17 Dec 2020	Owen	Based on last version issued in Spring 2020 (kc_covid-19_english.pdf). This revision changes the order of rooms to take account of new tour route and removes references that no longer apply e.g. Allegory of Avarice in Drawing Room, The Butler Gallery.
2.1	29 April 2021	Owen	Corrected minor typos. Changed font to Arial. Inserted OPW logo. Dining Room: Removed clause mentioning hand-blocked wallpaper Tapestry Room: Now open so inserted paragraph from 'Information Leaflet Eng FINAL-1-1' Chinese Bedroom: Visible so inserted paragraph from 'Information Leaflet Eng FINAL-1-1' The Kitchen Corridor: Removed clause referring to tea room.
2.2	05 May 2021	Owen	Removed line between columns, increased space between columns, reduced margins. Added 'The Grosvenor Room'. Added footer to record version number.
2.3	06 May 2021	Owen	Changed 'The Grosvenor Room' to 'The Serving Room' Replaced Tapestry room text with that from the A5 colour leaflet as we have the Irish version of that. Replaced <del>Blue</del> Chinese Bedroom text with a sentence from the green Visitors Guide book as we have the Irish version of that. Added 'Exit' at the end.
3.1	16 September 2021	Owen	Changed order to reflect route without Serving Room: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Swapped order of 'The Undercroft' and 'Medieval Foundations'.</li> <li>Deleted 'The Serving Room'.</li> <li>Swapped position of 'Entrance Hall' and 'Withdrawing Room'.</li> </ul> The fireback and wallpaper are gone from Dining Room so replaced text with some copied from the A5 colour leaflet. Inserted text for the reopened Blue Bedroom (text from green Visitors Guide book). Expanded the description of the Chinese bedroom as the Chinese cabinet is back in this room (text from green Visitors Guide book). Introduced styles to allow for easier sizing changes and replaced carriage returns with paragraph spacing.
3.2	23 Dec 2021	Owen	Removed Undercroft and Medieval Foundation sections as they will not be included on the self-guided tour. Adjusted font size.