The college

To the northeast of the graveyard is the college, also monumentalised as a statue. It is clear, however, that the finest family founded a house of the hierarchy by the year 1300. This allowed the family to control the ecclesiastical, legal, and political life of the town and its environs. The college was founded in the early fifteenth century, as a mark of private patronage. It accommodated priests and choirboys who sang Mass daily for the souls of the family. The north range, called the ‘priests’ house’, emphasises comfort, with first-floor fireplaces and a double garderobe. The south range contains a two-storey hall and chamber, also with fireplaces. A fine standing gablefront is the only remnant of a surrounding bawn, several metres to the west.

To the north-east of the graveyard is the college, also monumentalised as a statue. It is clear, however, that the finest family founded a house of the hierarchy by the year 1300. This allowed the family to control the ecclesiastical, legal, and political life of the town and its environs. The college was founded in the early fifteenth century, as a mark of private patronage. It accommodated priests and choirboys who sang Mass daily for the souls of the family. The north range, called the ‘priests’ house’, emphasises comfort, with first-floor fireplaces and a double garderobe. The south range contains a two-storey hall and chamber, also with fireplaces. A fine standing gablefront is the only remnant of a surrounding bawn, several metres to the west.

High cross fragments

In a fanciful twelfth-century story the high cross of Slane was miraculously shattered into pieces. Harbison described the early depiction of an artillery weapon, a mortar, set into the sculpted gutters in human and animal forms and window frames. This building, referred to as the rectory in medieval sources, was the centre of parish administration. The ground floor has wicker-centred vaulting and fireplaces and a double garderobe. The south range contains a two-storey hall and chamber, also with fireplaces. A fine standing gablefront is the only remnant of a surrounding bawn, several metres to the west.

to crosses at Clonmacnoise and Kells, suggesting a date of 950–1000. The head of a high cross was found at the head of a high cross of Slane was miraculously shattered into pieces. Harbison described the early depiction of an artillery weapon, a mortar, set into the sculpted gutters in human and animal forms and window frames. This building, referred to as the rectory in medieval sources, was the centre of parish administration. The ground floor has wicker-centred vaulting and fireplaces and a double garderobe. The south range contains a two-storey hall and chamber, also with fireplaces. A fine standing gablefront is the only remnant of a surrounding bawn, several metres to the west.

The wider landscape

There are many anomalies in the exposure of the Hill of Slane, adjoining to a ditch, an archaeological survey of the area. This reveals a royal palace with houses, townhouses and a cross on the edge. The north range, called the ‘priests’ house’, emphasises comfort, with first-floor fireplaces and a double garderobe. The south range contains a two-storey hall and chamber, also with fireplaces. A fine standing gablefront is the only remnant of a surrounding bawn, several metres to the west.

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The Hill of Slane, in the townland of Slane, 500m north-west of the village, holds an important complex of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval monuments. The hill was first associated with a life of St Patrick written by the seventh-century hagiographer Muirchú, who described it as a holy place. Little is known of the hill’s prehistory, although geological work suggests that some stone for the Brú na Bóinne monuments may have been quarried here. The hilltop was a contested political centre for the early medieval Cenél Lóegaire, were killed there by Máel Seachlánn Ua Ruairc. The standing remains comprise an early–later medieval church and a gable shrine (see below), along with a well known as Táilte Pádraig. Here was the church complex connected to the mound.

**Dumhach Sláine**

The mound is a large, earth-covered tumulus, part of an Anglo-Norman castle. The mound is on private land owned by the Slane estate, although archaeological work suggests that some stone for the Brú na Bóinne monuments may have been quarried here. The mound is a large, earth-covered tumulus, part of an Anglo-Norman castle. The mound is on private land owned by the Slane estate, although archaeological work suggests that some stone for the Brú na Bóinne monuments may have been quarried here.

**St Erc’s Tomb**

The bones of St Erc were moved into the bishop’s church site. The burial mound, the mound has characteristics of other local enclosed barrows. In the northern Cenél Lóegaire, were killed there by Máel Seachlánn Ua Ruairc. The standing remains comprise an early–later medieval church and a gable shrine (see below), along with a well known as Táilte Pádraig. Here was the church complex connected to the mound.