Round Towers, Ancient Ireland, and the Long Arm of Babylon

by Jeremy James

We need to study the past in order to understand how we arrived where we are today. If we do this in accordance with the framework given in the Bible, we will make many valuable discoveries about the world we are living in. We will begin to see that the same mentality that shaped major political, economic and social decisions in ancient times is still in control today and still pursuing the same goals using the same methods.

A great spiritual war began in the Garden of Eden and it has been raging ever since. It took a dramatic turn around 32 AD when Jesus of Nazareth rose from the dead. From his life and works – and this astounding event, his <u>bodily</u> resurrection from the dead – mankind now knew that the words of the prophets of Israel were true. The Son of God had incarnated on earth and undergone great suffering and an ignominious death for the salvation of mankind. He became the perfect and complete substitutionary offering which atoned in full for the sins of all who believed in him.

Ever since that time the Enemy – who in the form of a serpent beguiled Eve in the Garden and provoked Adam to rebel against God – has been working to undermine and erase a proper understanding of what Jesus of Nazareth achieved on Calvary. The Gospel, the good news of salvation, frees the believer from bondage to Satan. If Satan is to continue his rebellion against the LORD, then he must continue to corrupt the Gospel. He has no choice.

History only makes sense when we grasp this fact. All major historical movements and social developments have been shaped by this singular objective. Satan must get man to immerse himself in the world to such a degree that he fails to hear the Gospel and, should he happen to hear it, that he fails to understand it.

Idolatry in central to this strategy

Idolatry is central to his strategy. Man must be tricked into trusting the fallen angels and believing their lies. He must be made to depend – spiritually, emotionally, and psychologically – on the help he imagines he receives from the supernatural realm, the realm governed by Satan, the god of this world. The religions of the world are designed to reinforce this lie and keep men in bondage.

Satan tried to suppress Christianity in the two centuries after Christ by (a) subjecting its followers to brute force and terror and (b) corrupting its teachings through the formation of several Gnostic religious movements which purported to honor Jesus. When these failed, he made Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire and gave its leaders immense political influence. He knew these leaders would vie for power among themselves and gradually use their positions to extend their control over the masses. The Gospel was no longer their primary concern. There were notable exceptions, of course, but the formal recognition of state-approved Christianity left the teaching of its doctrines in the hands of men who were motivated primarily by power.

Thus the doctrines of Christianity were slowly redefined to consolidate their power and make the people more dependent on their religious leaders. The focus soon shifted from the Gospel to membership of an invisible institution known as the Mother Church. This institution was controlled from Rome and used its brand of 'Christianity' to extend its influence over the whole of Europe.

One of the methods that Rome used to control and subjugate the population was through the creation of monastic settlements. Monasticism itself was founded by the Gnostics of Egypt. Their followers separated themselves from society and purported to have a closer relationship with God. The Enemy took this aspect of Gnosticism and introduced it into Christianity, but this time he located the monasteries closer to the people. This enabled the monastic authorities to regulate the regions in which they were based and keep a close eye on the local population. The priests and bishops, in turn, kept a close eye on the monasteries and reported regularly to their superiors in Rome.

Many Irish monks of the 5th-7th centuries were true believers

There were many true believers during this monastic period. Despite all the false doctrinal accretions and ritual encumbrances, these men were devoted to the Gospel and sought as best they could to live in accordance with the Word of God. The further they were from Rome geographically, the more likely they were to operate outside her jurisdiction and oversight. These independently-minded monasteries were a threat to the power of Rome and steps had to be taken to bring them into line.

Many Irish monks recognized that Rome was teaching a paganised version of Christianity and refused to bow to her dictates. Rome demanded a sign of subservience, where each monk was expected to style his hair in a 'tonsure', a ring of hair with a bald patch at the top of the head. The Irish monks knew this was a solar sign, a very visible concession to the <u>sun-based</u> religions of the east. Rome also demanded that all monasteries use a pagan method of calculating the date of Easter (which was deemed to be the first Sunday after the first full moon after the Spring Equinox). This was a concession to the <u>lunar-based</u> religions of the east. It also weakened the spiritual significance of the resurrection of Christ by linking it by name to the spring goddess, Ostara [Easter], who was worshipped in many parts of Europe. Ostara was the European equivalent of the ancient Babylonian goddess, Ishtar.

Rome had a further problem

Rome had a further problem. Europe had been invaded by barbarian hoards early in the 5th century. These caused devastation among monastic communities and destroyed libraries, colleges and places of learning wherever they went. For this reason, the period between 450 AD and 1000 AD is often called the Dark Ages. The light of Christianity was barely kept alive.

ROUTES OF THE BARBARIAN INVADERS
Roman Empire, 5th Century A.D
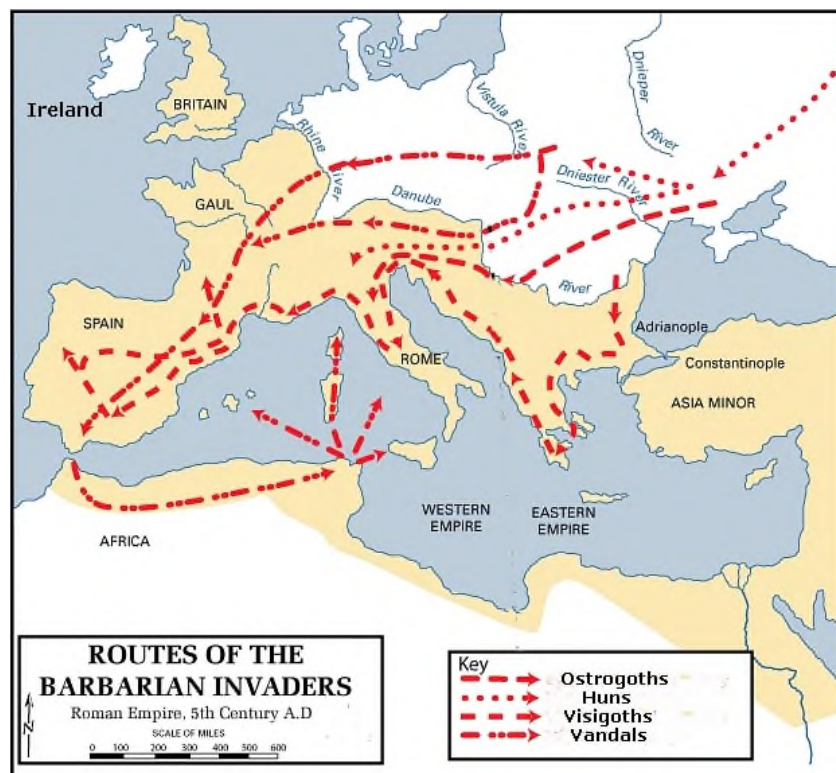
Up to 800 AD or thereabouts, the Irish monks enjoyed great spiritual freedom. The long arm of Babylonian Rome was unable to touch them and the barbarian hoards were loath to undertake the long journey overseas to harass the Irish. Ireland was soon recognized as the greatest center of learning in Europe and a loyal defender of true Christianity. The wealthy families of Europe sent their sons to be educated by the Irish monks and to study disciplines which were no longer being taught consistently or to an acceptable standard elsewhere in Europe. These included Biblical studies, Greek, Latin, theology, rhetoric, grammar, the classics of Greece and Rome, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, medicine, law, and the natural sciences.

Great Irish Christian missionaries

From the ranks of these men emerged great Christian missionaries like Columba, Columbanus, Killian, Aidan, Fursey, and Fiacra, among others. Many lived inspirational lives, undertaking arduous missions across Europe to establish new monasteries and centers of learning. Their commitment to this work was remarkable and their contribution to the restoration of Christian learning in large parts of Europe was immense.

The esteemed historian, Will Durant, described their missionary campaign as follows:

> From the Irish schools in the sixth and seventh centuries a succession of renowned and redoubtable saints passed over into Scotland, England, Gaul, Germany, and Italy to revitalize and educate a darkened Christianity. "Almost all Ireland," wrote a Frank about 850, "comes flocking to our shores with a troop of philosophers." As Germanic invasions of Gaul and Britain had driven scholars from those lands to Ireland, so now the wave returned, the debt was paid; Irish missionaries flung themselves upon the victorious pagan Angles, Saxons, Norwegians, and Danes in England, and upon the illiterate and half-barbarous Christians of Gaul and Germany, with the Bible in one hand and classic manuscripts in the other; and for a time it seemed that the Celts would win back through Christianity the lands they had lost to force. It was in the Dark Ages that the Irish spirit shone with its strongest light. – *The Age of Faith,* 1950

The Enemy must have been well pleased with the harm inflicted on Christianity by the barbarian invasion. The preaching of the true Gospel would have been greatly affected by the social upheaval that ensued, the fall in living standards, and the lack of suitable institutions to train and equip new preachers. But the Irish were in the vanguard of an energetic and resourceful movement that was determined to keep the light of Christianity alive. And it was getting results.

Steps had to be taken to suppress the zeal of the Irish monks

This 'Celtic' movement posed a serious threat to the authority of Rome. In particular, with its emphasis on Bible study and its refusal to adopt the false Babylonian doctrines taught by Rome, there was a real risk that the true Gospel would spread across Europe. The Pope and his army of theologians only ever taught a works-based interpretation of the Gospel. Man was expected to contribute to his own salvation by performing acts that were pleasing to God, especially through his participation in the sacramental rites overseen by the priesthood. The sacrifice of Christ on Calvary was not considered sufficient to save anyone. The grace it produced was consumed by sinners and needed to be replenished continually by the 'holy sacrifice of the Mass', a ritual reenactment of the sacrifice of Christ. This could only be performed through the agency a priest who was consecrated and appointed for that purpose. He alone possessed the mystical power to sacrifice Christ afresh. He even had the power to turn the bread and wine of communion into the actual flesh and blood of Christ.

These abominations were Papal inventions, a grotesque departure from the doctrines of Scripture and a vile mockery of all that Christ achieved on Calvary. By means of this Babylonian charade, the agents of Rome succeeded in suppressing the true Gospel across most of Europe and luring the population into practices that had much in common with those of their pagan ancestors.
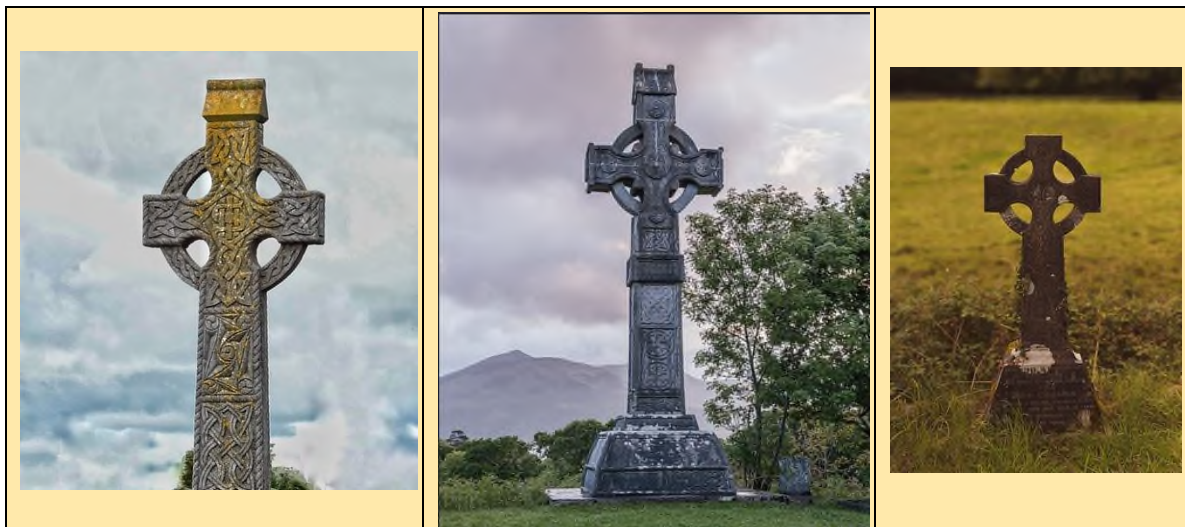
The 'Celtic Cross' is a paganised form of the Christian cross. The circle enfolding the horizontal beam represents the sun god. These crosses are over a thousand years old and were often decorated with serpentine patterns. They are commonly found at monastic sites, church grounds and graveyards across Ireland.

The movement that began in Ireland now threatened to expose the calumnies and lies being taught by Rome. The Enemy could not allow this to continue. While efforts were under way to infiltrate their missionary bases outside of Ireland, special steps would need to be taken to 'silence' the monastic system that the Irish at home were using to educate and train their missionaries.

How the Enemy dealt with the threat posed by the Irish monks

The solution that Satan found was a cunning variation of one he had used many times before.

As we have shown in several of our papers, the Enemy uses *Asherim* to draw the unwary under his power. These are pillars of stone or timber, obelisks, and totem poles. They symbolize Baal himself and seem to serve as conduits for his supernatural will. He appears to use them, when arranged in a series, as a form of mind-control device. Whatever coercive function they serve, we know for certain that they constitute an important element in Babylonian magic. Dublin city has its 'occult grid', just like London and Rome. Usually the *Asherim* are stone pillars or obelisks, but the Enemy sometimes uses high church steeples for the same purpose. Our study of Babylonian London [#56] gave many examples of this. [Other papers on this subject include #1, #124, #133, #146, #148, #149, #150, #151, #153, #154, #155, and #403.]

He used the same system to subdue Ireland in the latter half of the Dark Ages, but in place of obelisks, stone pillars or steeples he used an architectural design which is unique to Ireland, namely the Round Tower. This was a very cunning choice. To the Irish a Round Tower appeared to have a practical defensive purpose. Valuable items could be hauled up to its high door and stored inside during a Viking raid. These raids began in 795 AD and were very common across the country by 840 AD. So, to a peace-loving people eager to protect their heritage, their literature and their items of cultural value, this strange new architectural structure appeared to offer a welcome, albeit modest, refuge. [See photos of many Round Towers in **Appendix A** and a list of all recorded Round Towers, with their exact locations, in **Appendix B**.]

Round Tower at Cashel, a famous monastic settlement in the Irish midlands.

The Round Towers were nothing but pagan *Asherim*

In reality, the Round Towers had virtually no practical function. A raiding party would immediately surround a tower and, driven by the prospect of looting items of gold, silver and precious stones, would construct a ramp high enough to allow the door to be bludgeoned open. A monastic settlement seeking to protect its valuable artefacts would be far better advised to hide them in a remote location known only to a few monks. A Round Tower, on the other hand, could not be more visible and inviting!

For over two hundred years scholars and academics have speculated about the purpose of the Round Towers of Ireland. It doesn't appear to have dawned on anyone that the Round Tower was *sui generis*. It had only one purpose, to stand as an *Asherah* within or near a monastic settlement.

An old anecdote may help to explain the duplicity involved. Once a week, during the Second World War, a town elder in Eastern Europe went on a bicycle ride through a local forest which was guarded by a military outpost. Every time he did so, he brought with him a large sack of sand. The same soldier was always on duty. He checked the sack thoroughly in case the elder was smuggling contraband. The man had to empty the sack every time and then refill it when the soldier had finished. Though he did this on dozens of occasions, the soldier never found anything.

A few years after the War, the soldier happened to pass the man in the street. He instantly recognized him as the elder who had ridden his bicycle past his outpost again and again, seemingly for no purpose. He ran over and introduced himself. The elder smiled. The ex-soldier reminded him of his strange behavior. "What on earth were you doing?" he asked. Since the War was over the elder could safely reply: "Smuggling bicycles."

In much the same way, Satan smuggled his system of *Asherim* into Ireland.

This was a much more sophisticated exercise than we might imagine. The Round Towers, which seemingly were installed over several centuries, were not distributed in a random manner.

We have marked in the map <u>overleaf</u> the location of 64 of these towers, many of which are still standing or substantially intact. There are three other 'Irish-style' round towers close to Ireland, one on the Isle of Man and two in Scotland – see map below. Most, if not all, of the Irish towers are over a thousand years old.

Map showing the location of the Round Towers. [Note: The red dots (indicating the towers) may not precisely match the geographical location. For the exact location of each tower (identified by number) see the co-ordinates given in the Table of Round Towers in Appendix B.]

Despite all that has been written about the towers, it would seem that little or nothing has been said about their apparent alignment. If you use a ruler you can check this for yourself. In the space of five minutes we identified more than 20 strong candidates, where three towers were in very close alignment. Are these alignments valid geographically? It is a question that begs to be answered. However, as far as we know, it has not received from scholars or historians the attention it deserves.

We undertook a close examination of their geographical location and measured the precise distance between sets of towers which appeared to be in alignment. The results were eye-opening.

Overall, we found 112 'perfect' alignments. This figure includes many involving the three Round Towers in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Of these alignments, at least 7 comprise more than three Round Towers.

Beelines

We refer to these alignments as *Beelines* in order to highlight their lineal aspect. A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Three points are in alignment if the distance between the first and third is equal to the sum of the distances between the first pair and the second pair. (The *Beelines* we describe herein were measured in feet using the 'ruler' function in Google Earth.)

The *Beelines* cover the whole island of Ireland. As such they constitute an occult grid, no different from those constructed in later centuries using obelisks and church spires. Unfortunately, a map displaying the entire grid would be too detailed for readers to interpret, as indicated by the segment below from the middle portion of the country:
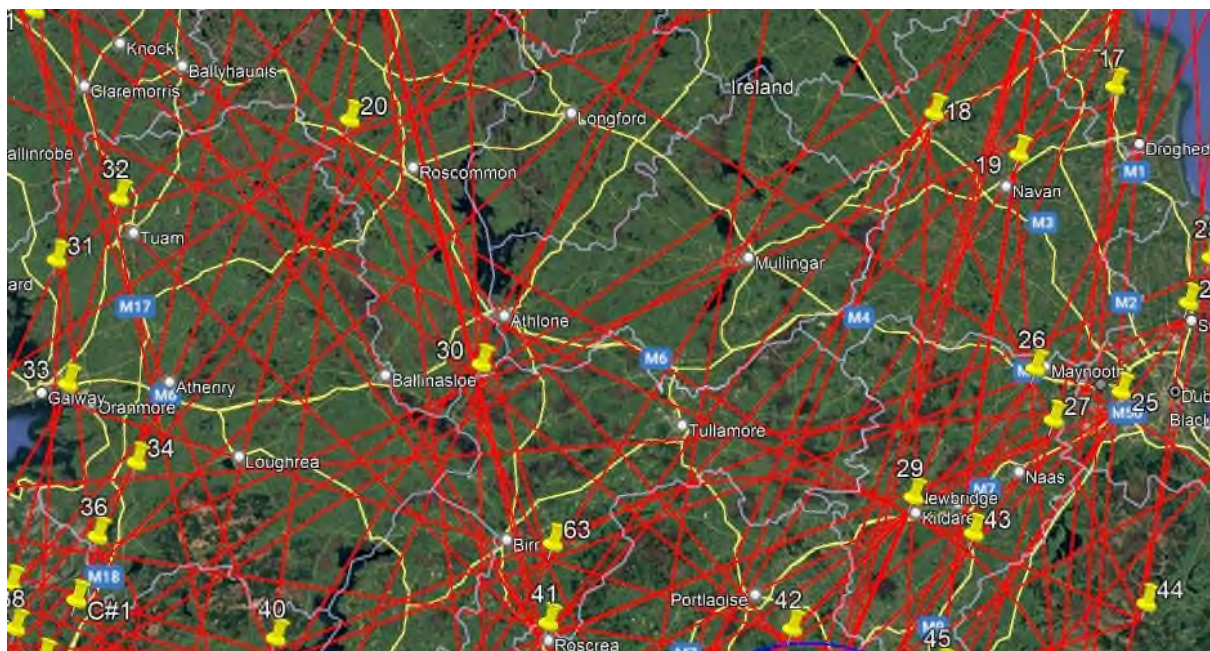
A *Beeline* is an alignment of three or more Round Towers. Incredibly there are several instances where a *Beeline* has four towers, and the *Beeline* running from Armoy to St Mullins has five. The map overleaf shows six *Beelines* of this kind, along with their respective Round Towers (*Asherim*). Two towers, Oran and Grangefertagh, actually feature on two of these 'high powered' *Beelines*. The distances between the outermost towers of *Beelines* A, B and E should be noted – 185 miles, 213 miles, and 192 miles, respectively.

How did the monastic authorities in ancient Ireland manage to do all of this? No-one at that time was known to possess the mathematical, cartographical and engineering skills needed to design, locate and construct *Beelines* with such precision over a distance of two hundred miles. (We will return to this crucial question later!)

Six *Beelines* with 4 - 5 Round Towers
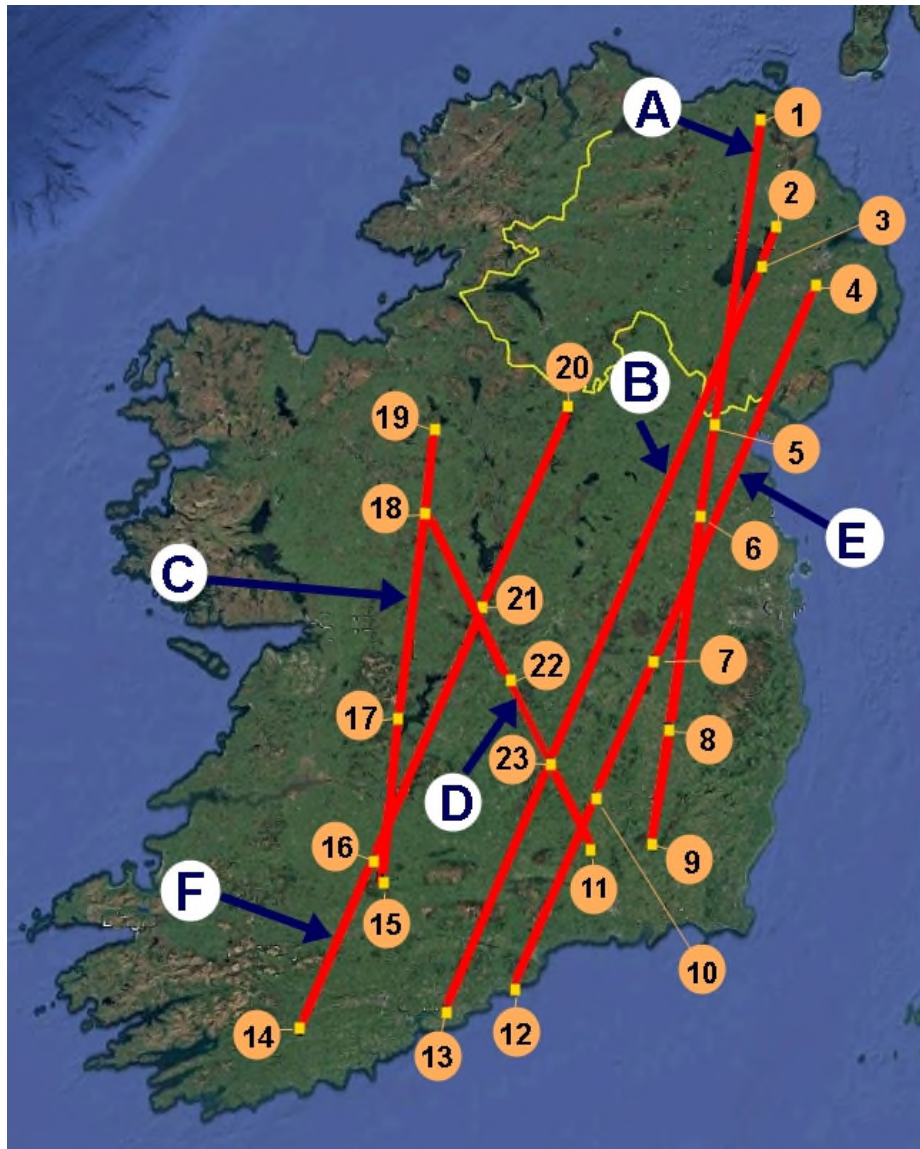
A	1. Armoy; 5. Inniskeen; 6. Donaghmore; 8. Castledermot; 9. St Mullins
B	2. Antrim; 3. Ram's Head; 23. <u>Grangefertagh</u>; 13. Cloyne
C	19. Boyle; 18. <u>Oran</u>; 17. Lough Derg; 15. Ardpatrick
D	18. <u>Oran</u>; 22. Clareen; 23. <u>Grangefertagh</u>; 11. Aghaviller
E	4. Drumbo; 7. Kildare; 10. Kilkenny; 12. Ardmore
F	20. Drumlane; 21. Clonmacnoise; 16. Kilmallock; 14. Kinneigh

Another Beeline with 4 towers (#82) may be found in **Appendix E.**

Magic Circles

As we have shown in previous papers, occult grids often include a number of *Asherim* which sit along the rim of a circle. We identified one circle with four Round Towers arranged in this manner (see below), but there may be others:

Circle #1				
Center: 52.954685 -8.928367				
Distance from center: 35,119 ft [c 6.65 miles]				
36	Kilmacduagh		53.047804	-8.888400
37	Killinaboy		52.970472	-9.085540
38	Dysert		52.909271	-9.068733
39	Ennis		52.868089	-8.997648
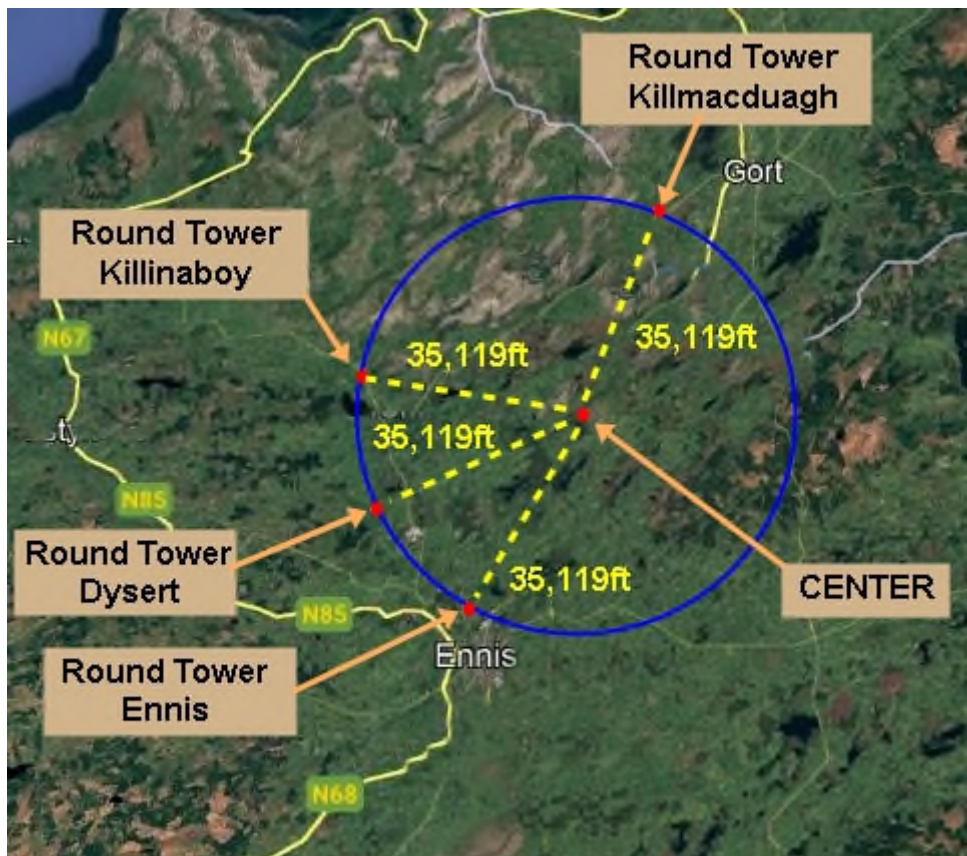
The pagan/occult obsession with circles can manifest in other ways. We identified several circles where the central point was a Round Tower and the circumference had a pair of equidistant Round Towers 'in orbit' around it. The example below relates to Clonmacnoise, a major center of Irish monastercism. This may explain why it sat at the center of two circles. This 'center-and-circle' arrangement was also extensively employed in the London Occult Grid.

[Please note that the maps below are intended as illustrations only. The data supporting our claims may be found in the relevant tables.]
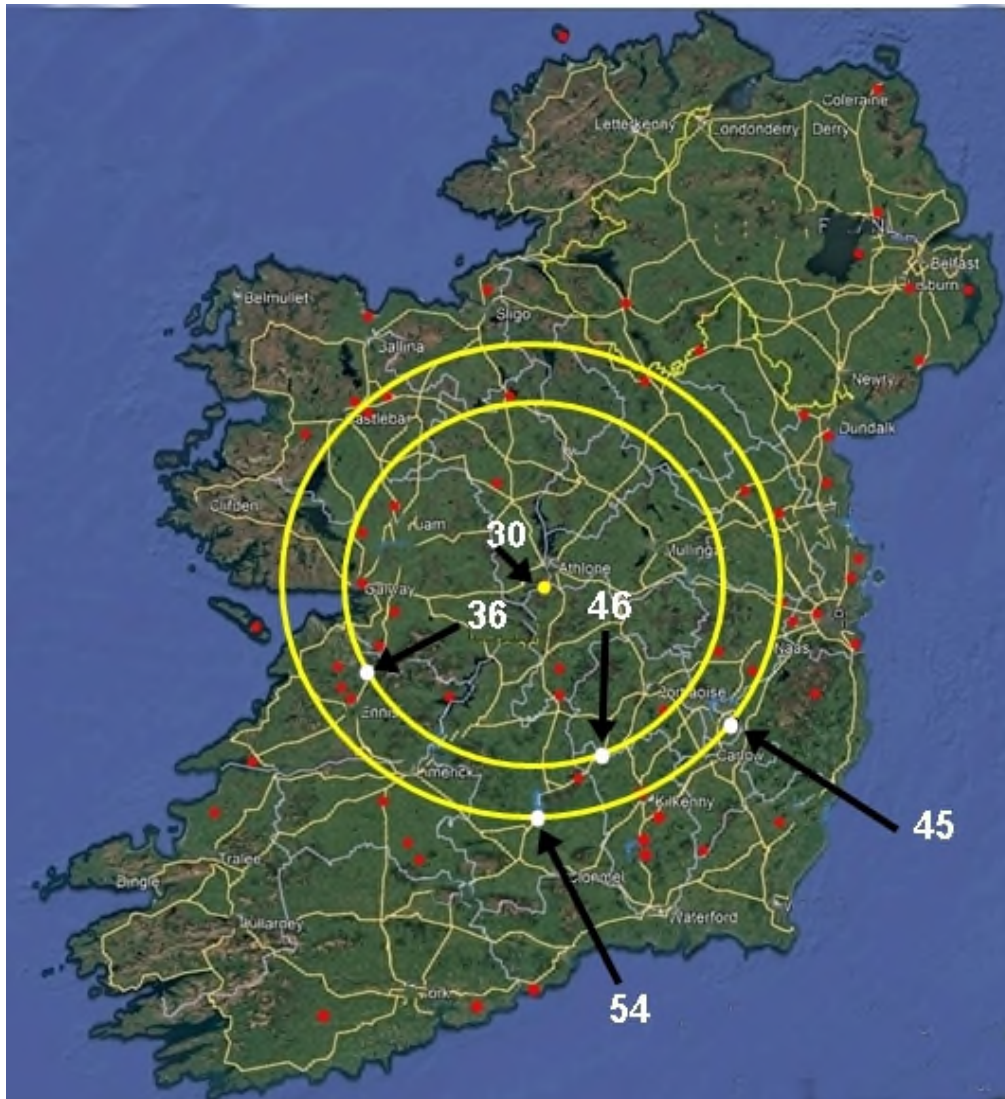
Center [30]	Satellite 36 **Killmacduagh** Distance from Center	Satellite 46 **Grangefertagh** Distance from Center	Difference
Clonmacnoise	222,420 ft	222,440 ft	20 ft
	Satellite 45 **Castledermot** Distance from Center	Satellite 54 **Cashel** Distance from Center	
Clonmacnoise	295,080 ft	295,100 ft	20 ft

Note: The geographical co-ordinates for each of these *Asherim* can be found in the Table of Round Towers (Appendix B)

The overseas dimension

As we have seen, the Round Towers were distributed across the island of Ireland in accordance with a plan. Furthermore, this plan appears to have been drawn up <u>before</u> the first towers were constructed. The location of <u>every tower</u> constructed thereafter was strictly in accordance with the plan, with many sitting on 5-8 *Beelines* [See **Appendix C**].

But who drew up the plan? The charting and cartographical skills that were needed to design and execute such a precise plan did not exist in Ireland in the 8th century. In fact, there is no evidence that any society at the time had the capacity to attempt such a program. Perhaps it could have been carried out on a small scale in a barren, desert terrain, where distances could be calculated and traversed with much greater accuracy than would be possible in a region filled with hills and lakes, rivers and marshland, as well as undulating meadows surrounded by dense woodland. As we stated in our previous paper (#403) the problem was very likely solved by the Druidic priests, who took their instructions from familiar spirits. They had no need to perform any computations or measurements. The spirit guide himself told the Druid precisely where to build the next tower, and that's what they did.

Close-up of the 9 *Beelines* originating at the Round Tower at Peel, on the Isle of Man. The island on which it is located is aptly called 'St Patrick's Isle'. [See text below]
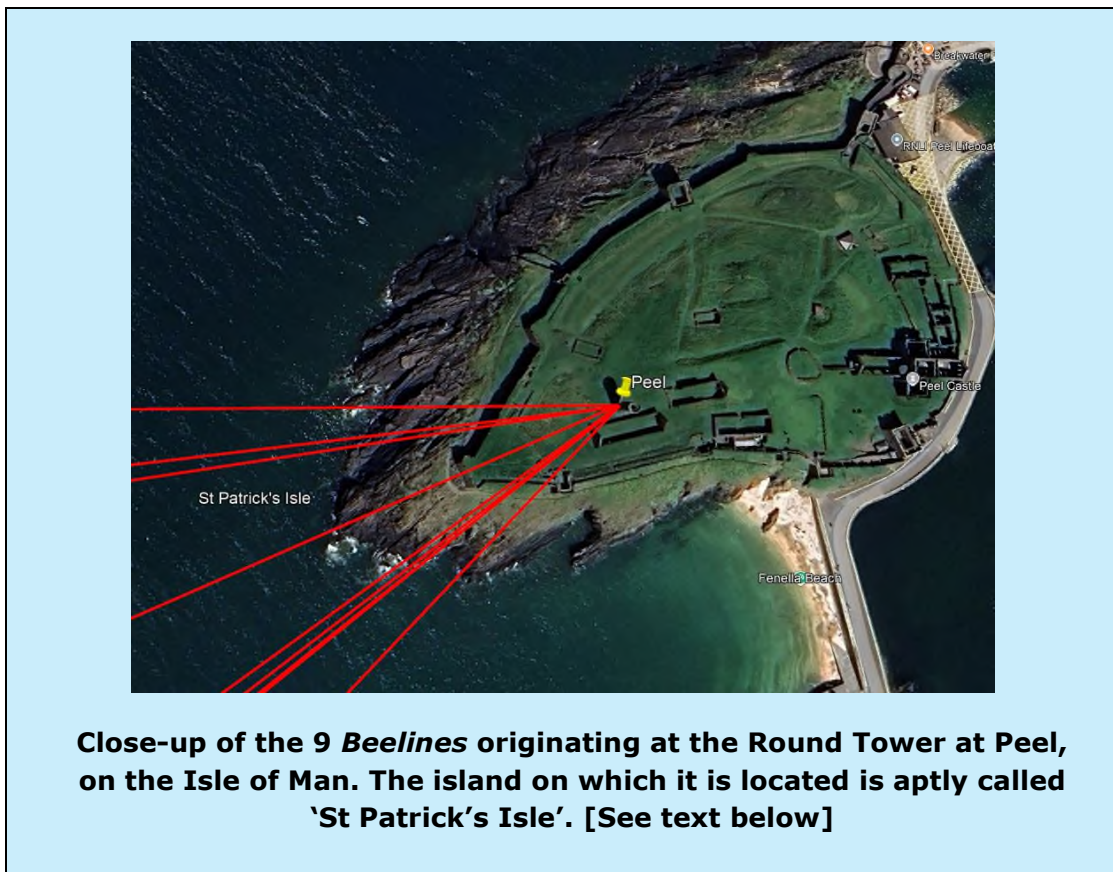
To the modern materialistic mind, this seems farfetched, but such scepticism ignores reality. The pagan priestly caste of ancient times was well versed in the use of narcotics to enter an altered state of consciousness, just like shamans in less developed parts of the world today.

Satan and his army of supernatural beings have always sought to direct the mind and imagination of man and lead him further from God and the true Gospel. It would have been a simple matter for these beings to prepare a detailed *Beeline* blueprint and instruct their Druidic servants accordingly.

As strange as it may seem the monks, whose ranks had been infiltrated by Druidic imposters, would <u>not</u> have known about the plan. It would never have occurred to them that the Round Towers were distributed in accordance with a predetermined pattern. Also the Druids themselves may have had only a limited grasp of the plan and how far it extended. Very possibly they did not know that it included at least three Round Towers located outside of Ireland, one on the Isle of Man and two in Scotland.

The following charts show how 17 *Beelines* in Ireland were supported by *Asherim* in Peel, Abernathy and Brechin.

Once one knows how the system works, one can calculate the possible location of Round Towers which have not yet been identified by professional archeologists. Based on historical records, about two dozen candidate sites are known to exist. The system described in this paper could be used to 'test' a candidate and see if its location is consistent with the system. We include in ***Appendix D*** two candidate sites which we identified ourselves, solely on the basis of intersecting *Beelines* and supporting circles. If a number of known *Beelines* converge at a single location, then there is a good chance that a Round Tower once stood there.

The map below shows the Peel *Beelines* and their *Asherim*.
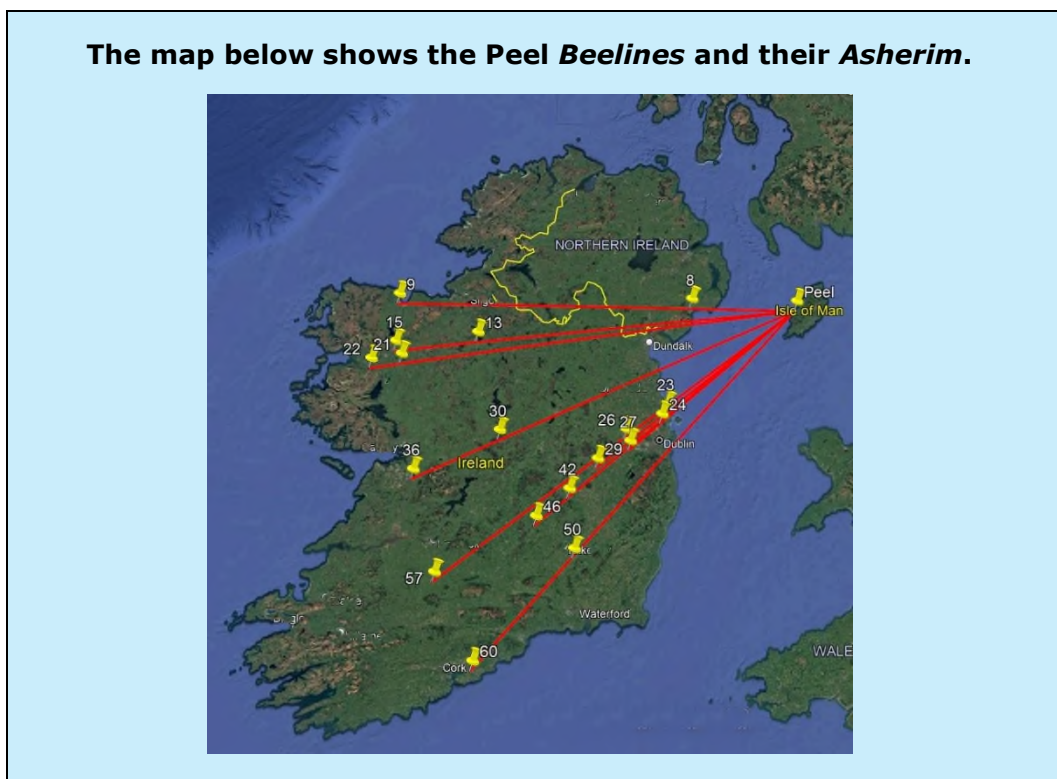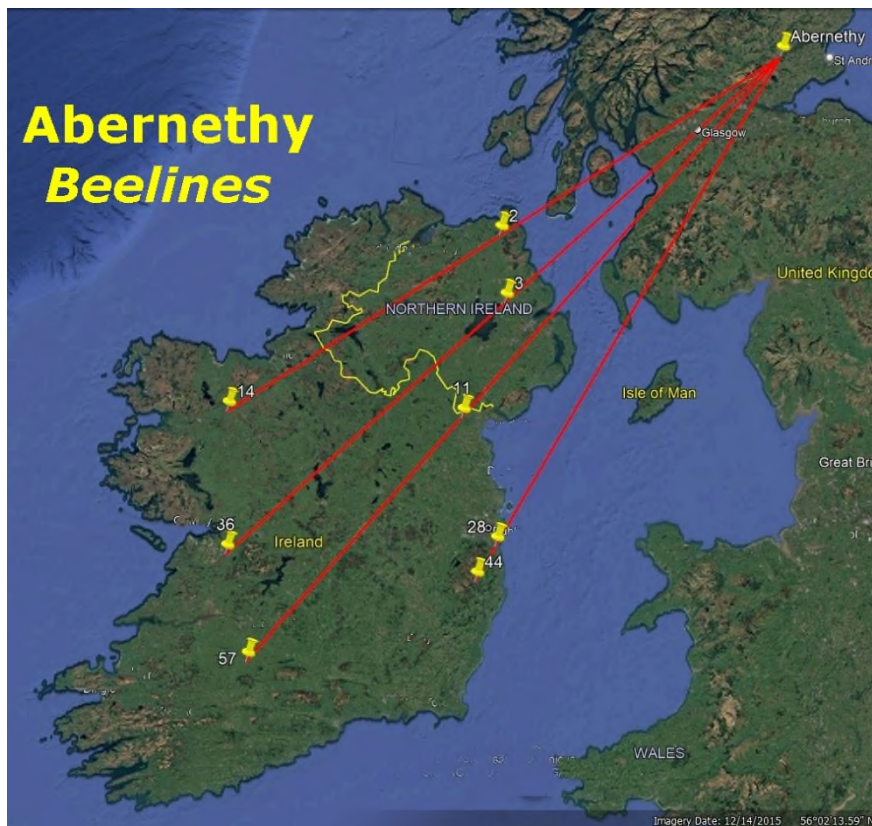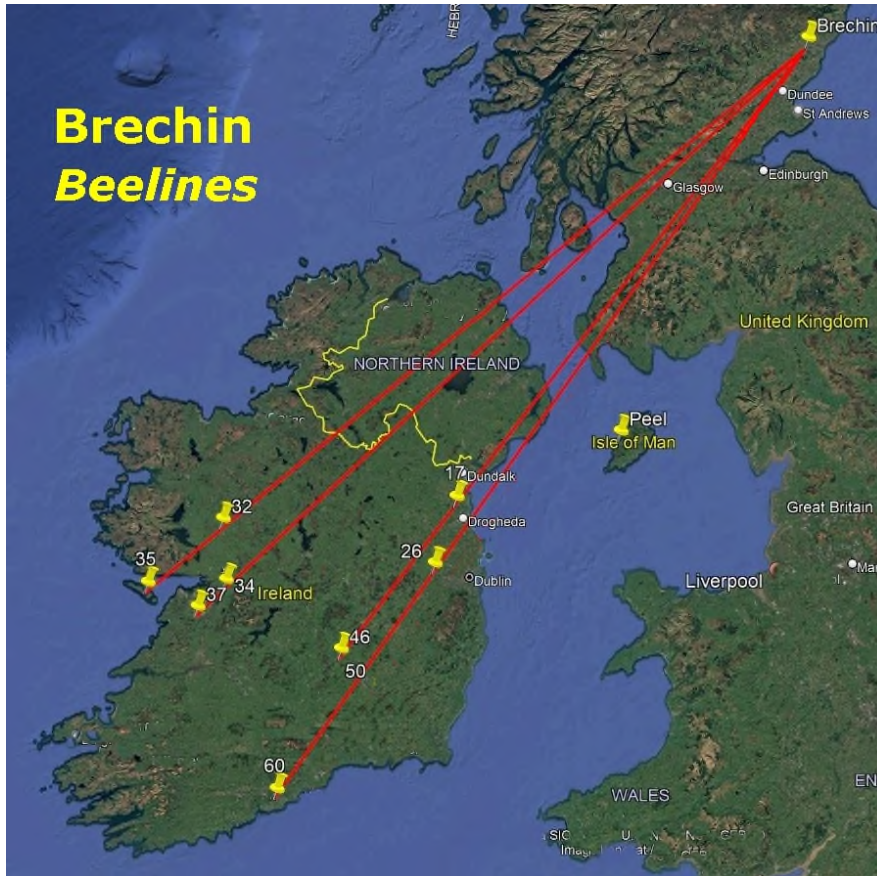
**Precise measurements of the 112 *Beelines* mentioned
in this paper may be found in <u>Appendix E</u>.**

The 'Celtic Cross' was a pagan solar symbol

The traditional Celtic cross – a solar disc superimposed on a misshapen cross – is located next to the Round Towers at Inniskeen and Kilmacduagh.

CONCLUSION

We hope our readers have been able to work their way through all of our maps, lines, numbers and data.

It is not necessary to plough through all the details to appreciate the key fact that the Round Towers were situated in locations chosen by reference to a pagan plan which was based on the occult principles of geomancy.

Our analysis would indicate that every tower was meant to have at least one pair of towers that were equidistant from it. This created a 'magic circle', where a tower sat at the center and two on the rim. Every tower was also required to be aligned with at least two other towers in two different directions.

The long arm of Babylon – based in Rome – had been working to control and subjugate Ireland, in a spiritual sense, from at least the fifth century AD. Then, commencing in the seventh, it undertook a major building program to cover the island with pagan *Asherim* disguised as secure stone refuges for use in times of turmoil.

We want to expose this cunning scheme for what it was, namely a brazen act of darkness,

The Round Towers of Ireland have nothing to do with Christianity. Their purpose was purely pagan, a Babylonian attempt to use geomantic magic to suppress the missionary zeal of the Irish monks and replace the true Gospel with the Antichrist counterfeit devised by Rome.

Nashville Baptist Bible College
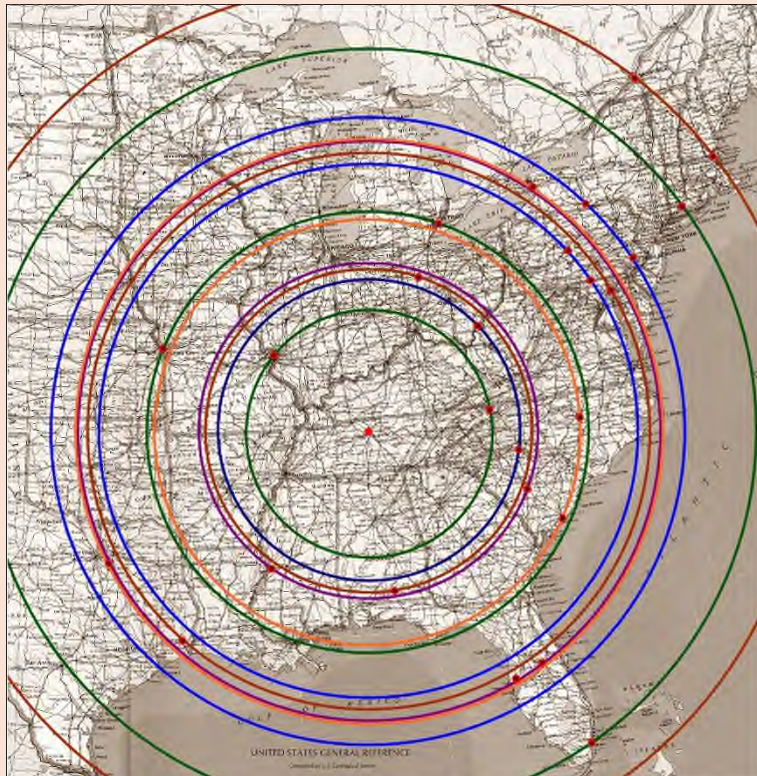
Baal circles around Nashville Baptist Bible College

The gospel of Rome is a false gospel, a works-based system of 'redemption' which redeems nobody. It rejects the true gospel, the Gospel of Christ, and feeds the pabulum of paganism to the people, dressed in a Christian veneer. Lost souls are expected to work for their salvation – which is spiritually impossible. Our works do nothing to redeem our souls in the eyes of the Living God. We are saved only by our faith in what Christ achieved on our behalf on Calvary. *His* work saved us, not ours.

Satan had to crush the missionary zeal of the Irish monks and lure them into the ritualistic, sacralized formalities that pass for faith in the Roman Catholic Church.

Financial cost

The cost of building so many towers must have been considerable. It is difficult to see the monastic missionaries of Ireland setting aside so much of their scare resources for this very limited purpose. The presence of at least three Irish-style Round Towers in Scotland and the Isle of Man is further evidence that funding and co-ordination were coming from another source. The only institution at that time with both the wealth and the motivation to undertake such a massive program was Rome herself.

The Great Whore

The Bible tells us that a false worldwide religion will dominate the earth in the End Time. The Word of God calls it **"the great whore" (Revelation 17:1 and 19:2)**. Born-again Bible scholars have long identified this with the church of Rome, but state that she will do so using a modified theology which draws all denominations and traditions into her ecumenical embrace. The current Pope, Francis I, made this known – to those who were paying attention – when, in a recent address, he said: "All religions are paths to God."

"All religions are paths to God." – Pope Francis

The Pope openly rejected the Gospel of Christ at an interreligious meeting with young people in Singapore on Friday 13th September, 2024.

He should have said all religions are paths to hell and salvation is found only in Jesus Christ. But he didn't. He rejected the words spoken by Christ: **"I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." (John 14:6)**

The Great Whore is busy clearing a path for the Antichrist.

To do this she must continue to suppress the true Gospel and replace it with an enticing or seductive alternative.

The obelisks of ancient Egypt, the stone pillars of Canaan, the Round Towers of Ireland, and the high steeples of so-called 'Christian' churches are all symbols of Baal. The Enemy used the Round Towers to sap the spiritual vitality of the Irish monks and drain their missionary zeal.

He is still doing this today. In one of our previous papers (#154) we showed how the Enemy succeeded in erecting a huge obelisk right in the heart of one of the most important Baptist Bible colleges in North America. He then 'reinforced' this Nashville *Asherah* with a series of concentric circles, each of which had two further obelisks on its circumference (See photos <u>above</u>).

The Apostle Paul stated that Satan was **"the prince of the power of the air"**. The power to which the Apostle was referring may have had something to do with these stone *Asherim* and the way they are arranged.

An original Egyptian obelisk in St Peter's Square in the Vatican.
When he speaks from the balcony, the Pope is facing this obelisk,
a symbol of Baal. The Roman Catholic Church is Babylonian.
See our paper #148.

The Papacy, Babylonian Magic, and the Thirteen Obelisks of Modern Rome

by Jeremy James

#148

A note to Roman Catholics:

We regret having to be so direct in our assessment of the Catholic Church. We acknowledge that many Catholics today are faithful to the name of Jesus and will join him in heaven. We are concerned, rather, with the institution, which is controlled mainly by men who have no interest whatever in the salvation of souls. These power-hungry individuals have allowed Satan to do as he pleases and have failed time and again to defend Christianity from the corruption and predation of those who hate it.

The towers *will* fall

The Word of God will always prevail. The prophet Isaiah said that when Christ returns and destroys the powers of darkness, the towers *will* fall:

> **"For the people shall dwell in Zion at Jerusalem: thou shalt weep no more: he will be very gracious unto thee at the voice of thy cry; when he shall hear it, he will answer thee... And there shall be upon every high mountain, and upon every high hill, rivers and streams of waters in the day of the great slaughter, when the towers fall. Moreover the light of the moon shall be as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun shall be sevenfold, as the light of seven days, in the day that the LORD bindeth up the breach of his people, and healeth the stroke of their wound." (Isaiah 30:19-26)**

The Father will send His Son to cleanse the earth of wickedness. He will do so in great fury, removing all traces of paganism and false religion.

Maranatha!

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Jeremy James
Ireland
November 15, 2024

Some of the Round Towers of Ireland

Antrim	Ardmore	Cashel	Clonmacnoise
Cloyne	Devenish	Drumcliffe	Drumlane
Glendalough	Grangefertagh	Inniskeen	Kells
Kilcullen	Kildare	Kilkenny	Killala

Kilree	**Meelick**	**Monasterboice**	**Oughterard**
Roscam	**Roscrea**	**Scattery**	**Taghadoe**
Tory	**Tullaherin**	**Turlough**	**Rattoo**
Kinneigh	**Kilmacduagh**	**Boyle**	**Armoy**

Table of Round Towers

Note: The table includes three round towers located outside of Ireland – one on the Isle of Man and two in Scotland.

	Short Name	Full Name	Longitude	Latitude
1	'Tory'	Round Tower, Tory Island	55.264294	-8.228596
2	'Armoy'	Armoy Round Tower, Co Antrim	55.134727	-6.310767
3	'Antrim'	Antrim Round Tower, Antrim Town	54.724032	-6.208911
4	'Ram's Head'	Round Tower, Ram's Head Island, Lough Neagh	54.585266	-6.305494
5	'Drumbo'	Drumbo Round Tower, Drumbo, Co Down	54.516667	-5.960145
6	'Drumcliffe'	Round Tower, Drumcliffe, Co Sligo	54.326265	-8.495932
7	'Devenish'	Devinish RT, Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh	54.370564	-7.656065
8	'Maghera'	Round Tower, Maghera, Co Down	54.238221	-5.897400
9	'Killala'	Round Tower, Killala, Co Mayo	54.212987	-9.220816
10	'Clones'	Round Tower, Clones, Co Monaghan	54.177691	-7.232978
11	'Inniskeen'	Round Tower, Inniskeen, Co Monaghan	54.003715	-6.578640
12	'Drumlane'	Round Tower, Drumlane, Co Cavan	54.058223	-7.478914
13	'Boyle'	Round Tower, Boyle, Co Roscommon	53.973278	-8.297286
14	'Meelick'	Meelick Round Tower, Loughane, Co Mayo	53.921536	-9.020124
15	'Turlough'	Turlough Round Tower, Knockanour, Co Mayo	53.888572	-9.208313
16	'Dromiskin'	Round Tower, Dromiskin, Co Louth	53.921998	-6.398215
17	'Monasterboice'	Monasterboice Round Tower, Co Louth	53.777800	-6.418079
18	'Kells'	Round Tower, Kells, Co Meath	53.727294	-6.879898
19	'Donaghmore'	Round Tower, Donaghmore, Co Meath	53.670464	-6.662458
20	'Oran'	Round Tower, Oran, Co Roscommon	53.673867	-8.340226
21	'Balla'	Round Tower, Balla, Co Mayo	53.805097	-9.131482
22	'Aghagower'	Aghagower Round Tower, Co Mayo	53.764200	-9.464893

	Short Name	Full Name	Longitude	Latitude
23	'Lusk'	Round Tower, Lusk, Co Dublin	53.526183	-6.167224
24	'Swords'	Swords Round Tower, Swords, Co Dublin	53.457653	-6.224511
25	'Clondalkin'	Clondalkin Round Tower, Co Dublin	53.322071	-6.395370
26	'Taghadoe'	Taghadoe Round Tower, Co Kildare	53.353226	-6.613120
27	'Oughterard'	Round Tower, Oughterard, Co Kildare	53.277681	-6.565838
28	'Rathmichael'	Rathmichael RT, near Shankill, Co Dublin	53.232806	-6.146248
29	'Kildare'	St Brigid's Cathedral Tower, Kildare Town	53.158163	-6.912240
30	'Clonmacnoise'	Clonmacnoise Round Tower, Co Offaly	53.326481	-7.986627
31	'Kilcoona'	Kilcoona Round Tower, Kilcoona, Co Galway	53.442932	-9.033234
32	'Kilbannon'	Round Tower, Kilbannon, near Tuam, Galway	53.538707	-8.892313
33	'Roscam'	Roscam Round Tower, near Galway	53.264625	-8.984975
34	'Ardrahan'	Round Tower, Ardrahan, Co Galway	53.157405	-8.807665
35	'Inishmore'	Turmartin RT, Inishmore, Aran Islands	53.091487	-9.638936
36	'Kilmacduagh'	Kilmacduagh RT, near Gort, Co Galway	53.047804	-8.888400
37	'Killinaboy'	Round Tower, Killinaboy, Co Clare	52.970472	-9.085540
38	'Dysert'	Dysert O'Dea Round Tower, Corofin, Co Clare	52.909271	-9.068733
39	'Ennis'	Round Tower, Drumcliffe, near Ennis, Co Clare	52.868089	-8.997648
40	'Lough Derg'	Round Tower, Iniscealtra [Lough Derg]	52.915448	-8.448592
41	'Roscrea'	Round Tower, Roscrea, Co Tipperary	52.955736	-7.795955
42	'Timahoe'	Timahoe Round Tower, Timahoe, Co Laois	52.960370	-7.203571
43	'Kilcullen'	Round Tower, Old Kilcullen, Co Kildare	53.107742	-6.760888
44	'Glendalough'	Glendalough Round Tower, Co Wicklow	53.010833	-6.327819

	Short Name	Full Name	Longitude	Latitude
45	'Castledermot'	Round Tower, Castledermot, Co Kildare	52.910432	-6.834925
46	'Grangefertagh'	Round Tower, Grangefertagh, Co Kilkenny	52.778442	-7.544817
47	'Scattery'	Round Tower, Scattery Island, Co Clare	52.614308	-9.517135
48	'Liathmore'	Round Tower, Liathmore, Co Tipperary	52.670072	-7.668829
49	'Kilkenny'	St Canice's Cathedral Round Tower, Kilkenny	52.656537	-7.257052
50	'Tullaherin'	Round Tower, Tullaherin, Co Kilkenny	52.579248	-7.130118
51	'Kilree'	Round Tower, Kilree, Co.Kilkenny	52.518276	-7.268751
52	'St Mullins'	Round Tower, St Mullins, Co Carlow	52.488658	-6.927707
53	'Aghaviller'	Round Tower, Aghaviller, Co Kilkenny	52.465217	-7.269145
54	'Cashel'	Rock of Cashel Round Tower	52.520280	-7.890399
55	'Croom'	Dysert Aenghusa RT, Croom, Co Limerick	52.520986	-8.744728
56	'Rattoo'	Round Tower, Rattoo, Co Kerry	52.442627	-9.650220
57	'Kilmallock'	Round Tower, Kilmallock, Co Limerick	52.401154	-8.574845
58	'Ardpatrick'	Round Tower, Ardpatrick, Co Limerick	52.338490	-8.532276
59	'Ardmore'	Rount Tower, Ardmore, Waterford	51.948583	-7.726125
60	'Cloyne'	Round Tower, Cloyne, Co Cork	51.862020	-8.120269
61	'Kinneigh'	Kinneigh Round Tower, Kinneigh, Co Cork	51.764134	-8.975471
62	'Ferns'	Round Tower, Ferns, Co Wexford	52.589517	-6.491959
63	'Clareen'	Round Tower, Seir Kieran, Clareen, Longford	53.070803	-7.793633
64	'Nendrum'	Nendrum RT, Mahee Island, Co Down	54.498279	-5.648032
65	'Peel'	Round Tower, Peel, Isle of Man	54.226087	-4.699696
66	'Abernethy'	Round Tower, Abernethy, Perthshire	56.332964	-3.311773
67	'Brechin'	Round Tower, Angus, Scotland	56.730735	-2.661754

Note: We have not included in our list the Round Tower that was identified in the city of Derry in 2018. We may discuss this interesting subject in a future paper.

Number of Beelines in which each Round Tower participates

	Round Tower	Number of Beelines in which it participates
1	Tory	3
2	Armoy	7
3	Antrim	4
4	Ram's Head	6
5	Drumbo	6
6	Drumcliffe	4
7	Devenish	5
8	Maghera	6
9	Killala	6
10	Clones	4
11	Inniskeen	5
12	Drumlane	3
13	Boyle	8
14	Meelick	4
15	Turlough	5
16	Dromiskin	4
17	Monasterboice	4
18	Kells	3
19	Donaghmore	4
20	Oran	7
21	Balla	5
22	Aghagower	2

	Round Tower	Number of Beelines in which it participates
23	Lusk	4
24	Swords	6
25	Clondalkin	10
26	Taghadoe	8
27	Oughterard	6
28	Rathmichael	6
29	Kildare	8
30	Clonmacnoise	9
31	Kilcoona	3
32	Kilbannon	7
33	Roscam	4
34	Ardrahan	4
35	Inishmore	6
36	Kilmacduagh	6
37	Killinaboy	4
38	Dysert	4
39	Ennis	3
40	Lough Derg	5
41	Roscrea	7
42	Timahoe	4
43	Kilcullen	3
44	Glendalough	5

	Round Tower	Number of Beelines in which it participates
45	Castledermot	9
46	Grangefertagh	6
47	Scattery	7
48	Liathmore	4
49	Kilkenny	3
50	Tullaherin	3
51	Kilree	4
52	St Mullins	4
53	Aghaviller	3
54	Cashel	4
55	Croom	5
56	Rattoo	4
57	Kilmallock	6
58	Ardpatrick	4
59	Ardmore	6
60	Cloyne	7
61	Kinneigh	8
62	Ferns	4
63	Clareen	5
64	Nendrum	5
65	Peel	9
66	Abernethy	4
67	Brechin	4

Possible locations of two previously unknown towers,

both in Co Tipperary

The maps below show two locations where the remains of hitherto undiscovered Round Towers may possibly be found. The tables below show that both locations are on the *Beelines* indicated. The Round Towers – should they exist – are each exactly the same distance from two 'satellite' towers, as indicated on Map #1 and Map #2. (It is conceivable that the original plan for the Round Towers of Ireland made provision for these two towers but that they may not have been built subsequently.)

Details of the relevant Beelines are given in ***Appendix E***.

Map #1

Possible Round Tower location= 52.838964 / -7.926548

A	B	C	C=A+B?
Inishmore to CENTER	CENTER to Grangefert.	Inishmore to Grangefert.	Yes
388,566 ft	87,288 ft	475,854 ft	
Tory to CENTER	CENTER to Cashel	Tory to Cashel	Yes
888,052 ft	116,633 ft	1,004,685 ft	
Drumbo to Iniskeen	Iniskeen to CENTER	Drumbo to CENTER	Yes
229,290 ft	517,004 ft	746,294 ft	

Map #2

Possible Round Tower location= 52.636686 / -7.561745

A	B	C	C=A+B?
Inishmore to CENTER	CENTER to St Mullins	Inishmore to St Mullins	Yes
488,059 ft	151,063 ft	639,120 ft	
Kinneigh to CENTER	CENTER to Clondalkin	Kinneigh to Clondalkin	Yes
449,468 ft	358,712 ft	808,180 ft	
Drumcliffe to Clareen	Clareen to CENTER	Drumcliffe to CENTER	Yes
483,036 ft	166,577 ft	649,613 ft	

Map #1

Map #2

CENTER
52.636686
-7.561745

Drumcliffe

Boyle

Kildare

Clondalkin

Clareen

Inishmore

Kilcullen

Killinaboy

Ferns

St Mullins

Kinneigh

Center to Kildare =
Center to Ferns = } 238,355 ft
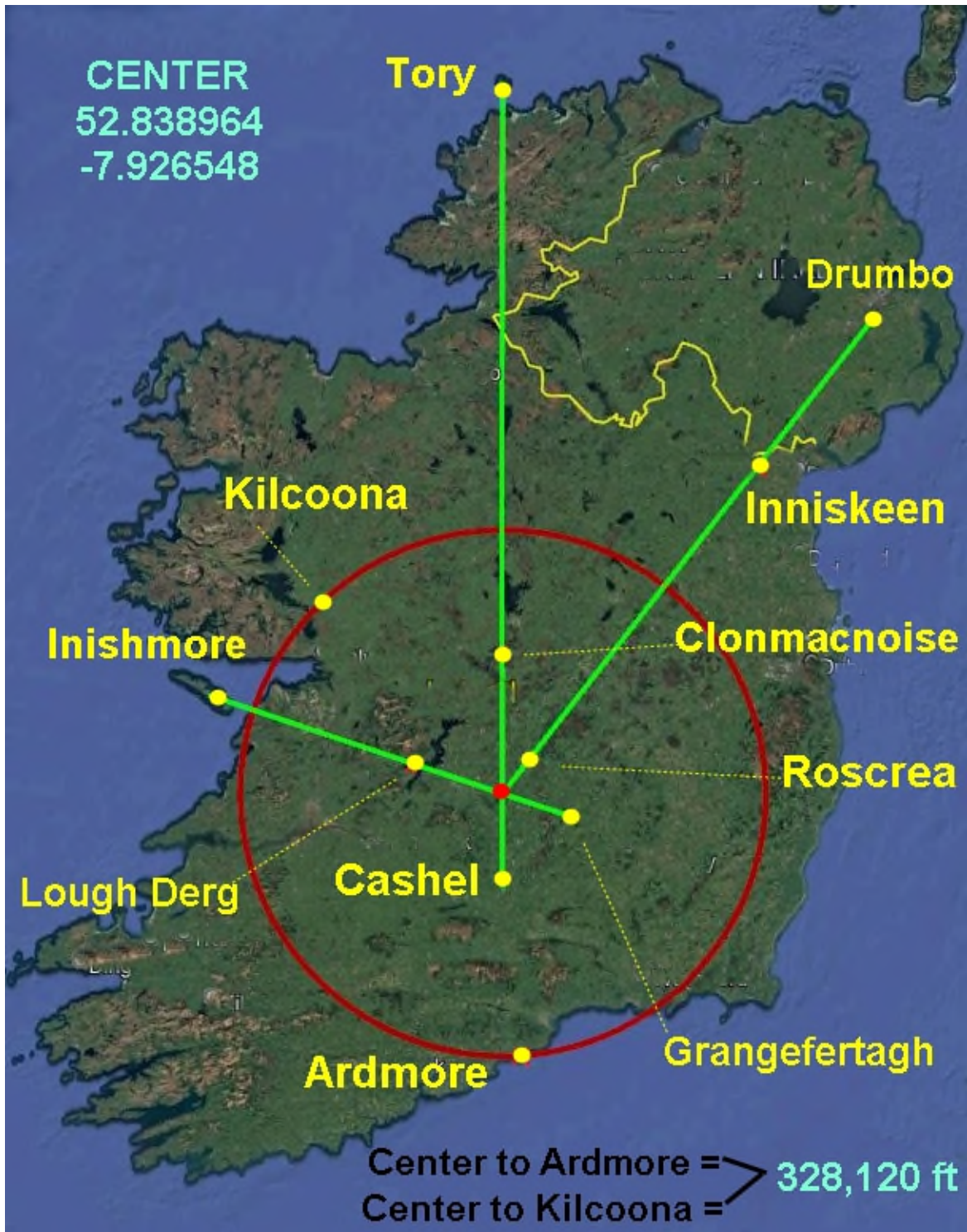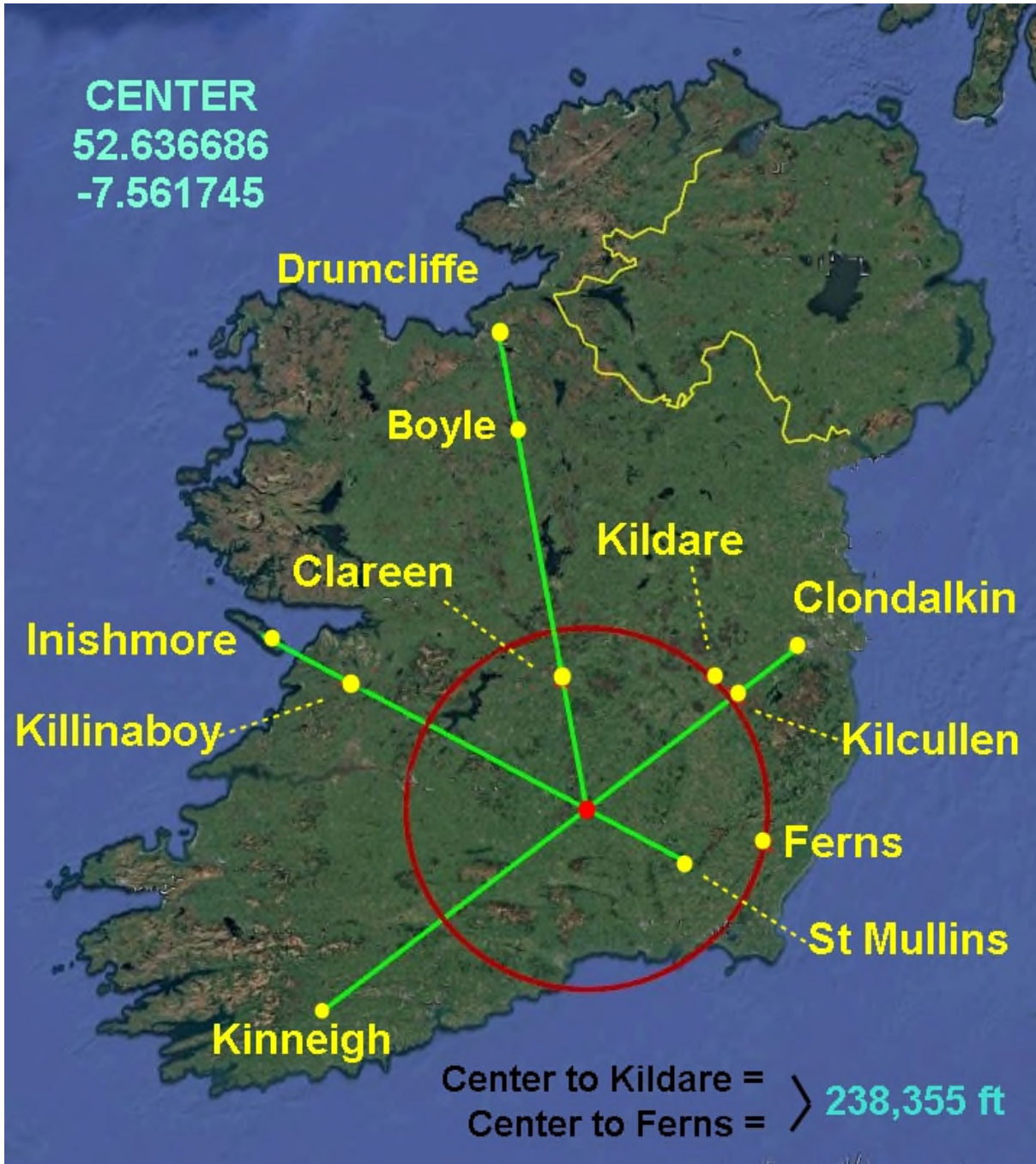
Precise measurements of the 112 *Beelines* in Ireland's Babylonian Grid

Note: While we sought to identify as many *Beelines* as possible, we cannot guarantee that our analysis has uncovered all of them.

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
1	Tory	Drumcliffe	Ardrahan	347,204	432,121	779,325
2	Tory	Clonmacnoise	Cashel	709,569	295,116	1,004,685
3	Tory	Taghadoe	Glendalough	778,467	139,780	918,247
4	Armoy	Lusk	Rathmichael	588,231	107,219	695,450
5	Armoy	Dromiskin	Ferns	443,284	486,965	930,249
6	Armoy	*Beeline* 1-11-19-45-52 comprises 5 Round Towers – see Table A <u>below</u>				
7	Armoy	Clones	Clonmacnoise	400,358	351,009	751,367
8	Armoy	Ardrahan	Rattoo	898,738	320,724	1,219,462
9	Armoy	Killinaboy	Scattery	989,835	161,348	1,151,183
10	Antrim	Clondalkin	Ferns	513,531	268,304	781,835
11	Antrim	Inniskeen	Kilkenny	274,621	513,771	788,392
12	Antrim	*Beeline* 3-4-46-60 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table B <u>below</u>				
13	Ram's Head	Dromiskin	Monasterboice	243,028	52,837	295,865
14	Ram's Head	Inniskeen	Kilree	220,250	563,016	783,266
15	Ram's Head	Clareen	Kinneigh	639,634	545,100	1,184,734
16	Ram's Head	Dysert	Scattery	855,595	146,485	1,002,080
17	Ram's Head	Clones	Oran	247,478	301,312	548,790
18	Drumbo	Swords	Glendalough	390,901	164,681	555,582
19	Drumbo	Oughterard	St Mullins	470,911	298,959	769,870
20	Drumbo	*Beeline* 5-29-49-59 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table C <u>below</u>				

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
21	Drumbo	Inniskeen	Roscrea	229,290	465,530	694,820
22	Drumbo	Devenish	Killala	364,879	339,193	704,072
23	Maghera	Lusk	Ferns	266,443	349,374	615,817
24	Maghera	Taghadoe	Kilree	358,292	337,413	695,705
25	Maghera	Roscrea	Kilmallock	623,952	266,207	890,159
26	Maghera	Clonmacnoise	Scattery	561,202	425,903	987,105
27	Maghera	Oran	Kilbannon	564,994	129,656	694,650
28	Drumcliffe	Boyle	Clareen	135,755	347,281	483,036
29	Drumcliffe	Clonmacnoise	Roscrea	381,305	141,687	522,992
30	Drumcliffe	Kilcoona	Scattery	342,755	320,741	663,496
31	Killala	Oran	Timahoe	273,395	360,040	633,435
32	Killala	Roscrea	Aghaviller	553,693	213,814	767,507
33	Killala	Kilbannon	Cloyne	256,223	635,640	891,863
34	Killala	Kilmacduagh	Croom	431,539	194,961	626,500
35	Turlough	Kildare	Kilcullen	566,301	37,994	604,295
36	Turlough	Clonmacnoise	Timahoe	335,419	217,761	553,180
37	Turlough	Balla	Kilbannon	34,705	110,232	144,937
38	Turlough	Lough Derg	Ardmore	392,093	388,052	780,145
39	Inishmore	Ardrahan	Clondalkin	184,155	531,775	715,930
40	Inishmore	Kilmacduagh	Castledermot	165,816	455,278	621,094
41	Inishmore	Lough Derg	Grangefertagh	269,925	205,929	475,854
42	Inishmore	Killinaboy	St Mullins	129,567	509,553	639,120
43	Inishmore	Dysert	Cashel	142,129	297,356	439,485
44	Rattoo	Scattery	Roscam	69,325	264,865	334,190
45	Scattery	Lough Derg	Lusk	260,920	547,384	808,304
46	Scattery	Clareen	Swords	371,409	415,848	787,257

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
47	Kinneigh	Ennis	Meelick	403,050	384,691	787,741
48	Kinneigh	Croom	Boyle	281,119	539,244	820,363
49	Kinneigh	*Beeline* 12-30-57-61 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table D <u>below</u>				
50	Kinneigh	Cashel	Liathmore	368,225	73,602	441,827
51	Kinneigh	Kildare	Taghadoe	686,021	96,750	782,771
52	Kinneigh	Kilcullen	Clondalkin	696,190	111,990	808,180
53	Cloyne	Kilcullen	Oughterard	546,450	75,347	621,797
54	Cloyne	Aghaviller	Rathmichael	291,552	374,342	665,894
55	Ardmore	Cashel	Boyle	211,924	537,957	749,881
56	Ardmore	Grangefertagh	Clones	305,660	515,420	821,080
57	Ardmore	Tullaherin	Clondalkin	266,138	315,915	582,053
58	Glendalough	Kildare	Aghagower	139,276	598,618	737,894
59	Glendalough	Castledermot	Croom	117,654	446,639	564,293
60	Boyle	Kilmacduagh	Ennis	361,581	69,903	431,484
61	Boyle	*Beeline* 13-20-40-58 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table E <u>below</u>				
62	Boyle	Clondalkin	Rathmichael	476,221	63,517	539,738
63	Kilbannon	Roscrea	Kilkenny	320,871	161,711	482,582
64	Kilbannon	Roscam	Killinaboy	102,093	109,656	211,749
65	Devenish	Kilbannon	Kilcoona	403,931	46,524	450,455
66	Roscam	Clareen	Castledermot	270,803	219,175	489,978
67	Dysert	Lough Derg	Castledermot	136,885	356,148	493,033
68	Swords	Castledermot	Kilree	240,509	172,486	412,995
69	Castledermot	Liathmore	Kilmallock	204,368	224,318	428,686
70	Nendrum	Clonmacnoise	Rattoo	661,232	488,969	1,150,201
71	Nendrum	Kells	Croom	386,157	601,412	987,569
72	Nendrum	Dromiskin	Kinneigh	264,721	972,128	1,236,849

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
73	Nendrum	Taghadoe	Ardmore	467,010	569,252	1,036,262
74	Nendrum	Oughterard	Castledermot	487,705	146,565	634,270
75	Meelick	Roscrea	Kilree	442,256	197,884	640,140
76	Dromiskin	Donaghmore	Liathmore	108,162	426,813	534,975
77	Monasterboice	Clonmacnoise	Kilmacduagh	378,780	222,409	601,189
78	Kells	Kildare	St Mullins	207,926	244,446	452,372
79	Donaghmore	Taghadoe	Ferns	116,320	280,114	396,434
80	Oran	*Beeline* 20-63-46-53 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table F <u>below</u>				
81	Swords	Kildare	Kilmallock	185,952	460,278	646,230
82	Clondalkin	*Beeline* 25-27-41-56 comprises 4 Round Towers – see Table G <u>below</u>				
83	Oughterard	Kildare	Croom	87,546	467,150	554,696
84	Ardpatrick	Timahoe	Clondalkin	372,261	221,191	593,452
85	Ardpatrick	Liathmore	Rathmichael	227,272	393,608	620,880
86	Devenish	Oran	Dysert	293,885	321,466	615,351
87	Devenish	Drumlane	Castledermot	120,206	441,940	562,146
88	Devenish	Kells	Clondalkin	288,093	181,682	469,775
89	Drumlane	Donaghmore	Swords	226,061	122,885	348,946
90	Meelick	Taghadoe	Rathmichael	562,009	111,204	673,213
91	Balla	Boyle	Clones	190,152	240,435	430,587
92	Balla	Oran	Clondalkin	177,870	442,477	620,347
93	Balla	Kilcoona	Roscam	133,952	65,951	199,903
94	Ennis	Ardpatrick	Cloyne	219,282	197,064	416,346
95	Tullaherin	Monasterboice	Drumbo	464,653	287,127	751,780

*Beeline*s shared with Scotland and the Isle of Man

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
96	Peel	Maghera	Killala	256,280	711,131	967,411
97	Peel	Lusk	Kildare	406,927	211,084	618,011
98	Peel	Timahoe	Grangefertagh	713,690	100,478	814,168
99	Peel	Tullaherin	Cloyne	801,696	343,274	1,144,970
100	Peel	Boyle	Turlough	777,557	198,748	976,305
101	Peel	Balla	Aghagower	965,252	73,640	1,038,892
102	Peel	Clonmacnoise	Kilmacduagh	783,069	222,398	1,005,467
103	Peel	Taghadoe	Kilmallock	522,241	555,467	1,077,708
104	Peel	Swords	Oughterard	432,617	99,374	531,991
105	Abernethy	Armoy	Meelick	757,278	726,204	1,483,482
106	Abernethy	Antrim	Kilmacduagh	839,907	841,795	1,681,702
107	Abernethy	Inniskeen	Kilmallock	1,090,754	730,627	1,821,381
108	Abernethy	Rathmichael	Glendalough	1,280,352	90,290	1,370,642
109	Brechin	Kilbannon	Inishmore	1,747,768	230,902	1,978,670
110	Brechin	Ardrahan	Killinaboy	1,835,213	91,617	1,926,830
111	Brechin	Monasterboice	Grangefertagh	1,332,772	440,386	1,773,158
112	Brechin	Taghadoe	Cloyne	1,485,584	639,192	2,124,776

Tables A - F

In all Tables (A to F) below the distance 'A to C' is the exact sum of the distances 'A to B' and 'B to C', proving that all points in the respective set are perfectly aligned and that they all sit on the <u>same</u> *Beeline*.

Table A

Beeline #6 is a perfect alignment of 5 Round Towers:

Armoy, Inniskeen, Donaghmore, Castledermot, and St Mullins.

The following measurements confirm that all five Round Towers are in alignment. The first set includes Armoy but omits Inniskeen, while the second includes Inniskeen but omits Armoy. Together they prove that the line running from Inniskeen to St Mullins is a segment of the line running from Armoy to St Mullins.

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
6	Armoy	Castledermot	St Mullins	820,050	155,352	975,402
6	Armoy	Donaghmore	Castledermot	539,981	280,069	820,050
6	Armoy	Donaghmore	St Mullins	539,981	435,421	975,402
6	Donaghmore	Castledermot	St Mullins	280,069	155,352	435,421

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
6	Inniskeen	Donaghmore	St Mullins	123,035	435,421	558,456
6	Inniskeen	Castledermot	St Mullins	403,104	155,352	558,456
6	Inniskeen	Donaghmore	Castledermot	123,035	280,069	403,104
6	Donaghmore	Castledermot	St Mullins	280,069	155,352	435,421

In all cases the distance 'A to C' is the exact sum of the distances 'A to B' and 'B to C', proving that all points in the respective set are perfectly aligned and that they all sit on the <u>same</u> *Beeline*.

Table B

Beeline #12 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:

Antrim, Ram's Head, Grangefertagh, and Cloyne

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
12	Antrim	Ram's Head	Cloyne	54,641	1,070,814	1,125,455
12	Antrim	Grangefertagh	Cloyne	766,985	358,470	1,125,455
12	Ram's Head	Grangefertagh	Cloyne	712,344	358,470	1,070,814
12	Antrim	Ram's Head	Grangefertagh	54,641	712,344	766,985

In all cases the distance 'A to C' is the exact sum of the distances 'A to B' and 'B to C', proving that all points in the respective set are perfectly aligned and that they all sit on the <u>same</u> *Beeline*.

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Table C

Beeline #20 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:

Drumbo, Kildare, Kilkenny, and Ardmore

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
20	Drumbo	Kildare	Ardmore	536,987	477,299	1,014,286
20	Drumbo	Kilkenny	Ardmore	735,343	278,943	1,014,286
20	Kildare	Kilkenny	Ardmore	198,356	278,943	477,299
20	Drumbo	Kildare	Kilkenny	536,987	198,356	735,343

In all cases the distance 'A to C' is the exact sum of the distances 'A to B' and 'B to C', proving that all points in the respective set are perfectly aligned and that they all sit on the <u>same</u> *Beeline*.

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Table D

Beeline #49 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:

Drumlane, Clonmacnoise, Kilmallock, and Kinneigh

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
49	Kinneigh	Kilmallock	Drumlane	249,385	650,929	900,314
49	Kinneigh	Clonmacnoise	Drumlane	611,346	288,968	900,314
49	Kinneigh	Kilmallock	Clonmacnoise	249,385	361,961	611,346
49	Kilmallock	Clonmacnoise	Drumlane	361,961	288,968	650,929

Table E

Beeline #61 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:

Boyle, Oran, Lough Derg, and Ardpatrick

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
61	Boyle	Oran	Ardpatrick	109,719	489,400	599,119
61	Boyle	Lough Derg	Ardpatrick	387,662	211,457	599,119
61	Boyle	Oran	Lough Derg	109,719	277,943	387,662
61	Oran	Lough Derg	Ardpatrick	277,943	211,457	489,400

In all cases the distance 'A to C' is the exact sum of the distances 'A to B' and 'B to C', proving that all points in the respective set are perfectly aligned and that they all sit on the <u>same</u> _Beeline_.

Table F

***Beeline* #81 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:**

Oran, Clareen, Grangefertagh, and Aghaviller

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
80	Oran	Clareen	Aghaviller	250,466	249,746	500,212
80	Oran	Grangefertagh	Aghaviller	370,486	129,726	500,212
80	Oran	Clareen	Grangefertagh	250,466	120,020	370,486
80	Clareen	Grangefertagh	Aghaviller	120,020	129,726	249,746

Table G

***Beeline* #82 is a perfect alignment of 4 Round Towers:**

Clondalkin, Oughterard, Roscrea, and Rattoo

	Round Tower A	Round Tower B	Round Tower C	A to B (ft)	B to C (ft)	A to C (ft)
82	Clondalkin	Oughterard	Rattoo	40,658	746,571	787,229
82	Clondalkin	Roscrea	Rattoo	335,329	451,900	787,229
82	Oughterard	Roscrea	Rattoo	294,671	451,900	746,571
82	Clondalkin	Oughterard	Roscrea	40,658	294,671	335,329