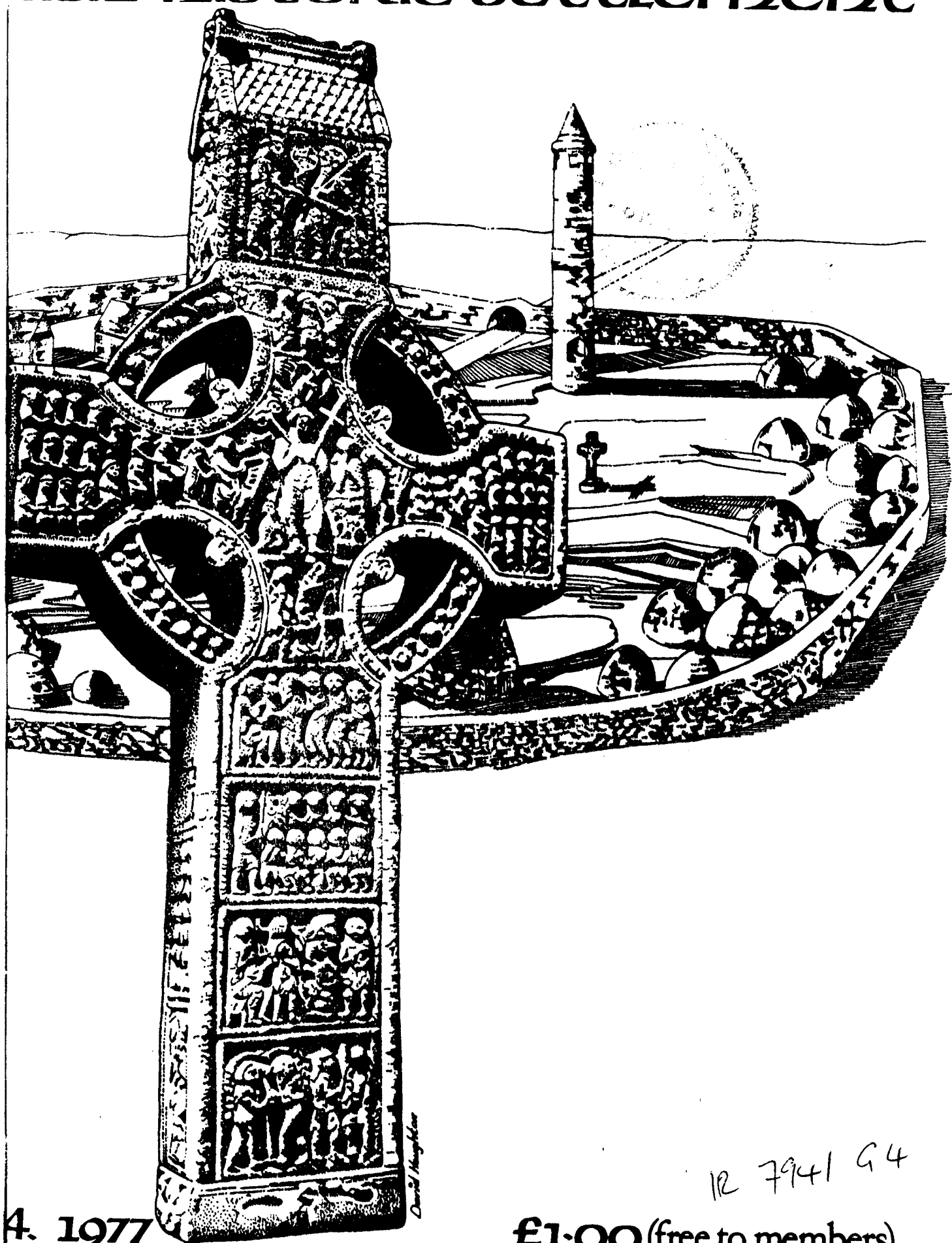


# Bulletin of the group for the study of Irish historic settlement



4. 1977

12 7941 G4  
£1.00 (free to members)

BULLETIN OF THE GROUP FOR THE STUDY

OF IRISH HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

No. 4

1977

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GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF IRISH HISTORIC SETTLEMENT

(founded 1969)

Aims

1. To produce and circulate useful information concerning Irish historic settlement.
2. To promote and co-ordinate studies of particular aspects of settlement.
3. To express opinions on matters of historic settlement which are of national and local concern, and, where necessary, to press for action.

Information

The formation of the Group stems from the belief that the study of settlement is inter-disciplinary and that there is a great need for a group to act as a focus for everyone in this field including economic and social historians, archaeologists geographers, architects surveyors, planners school teachers, students, and all others who, as active members of local societies, have an interest in the subject. The name of the Group is left deliberately wide so that all shades of interest rural and urban, may be included. The programme of the Group includes the production and circulation of an annual Bulletin and an annual weekend conference to focus attention on a particular theme and area.

Membership

Membership (annual subscription £2.00 from 1978) is open to all who are prepared to support the aims of the group. Enquiries should be sent to the Hon. Secretary who will be pleased to send further information. Bankers Order forms are available from the Hon. Treasurer for those members who would prefer to pay their subscriptions by this method. Members receive all publications of the Group and the annual report on Excavations produced by the Association of Young Irish Archaeologists.

THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

E. E. EVANS

I believe I am the only person who has been a member of the Advisory Councils of both Northern Ireland and the Republic over a great number of years and can compare their operations without I hope, breaking confidence. We in both parts of Ireland have at least one advantage over Great Britain. The relevant Monuments Acts, because they are relatively new (dating originally from the 1920s), include an enlightened clause to the effect that no archaeological excavation can be undertaken without licence. Needless to say this cannot be and has not been strictly enforced, but it is a useful provision. In other ways we fall behind Great Britain.

I want first to deal with some general points. I begin with the statement, with which a distinguished architectural historian has privately expressed his agreement, that while in general Ireland's historic buildings cannot be compared either in numbers or in quality with those of most European countries, her pre-historic monuments are outstanding by any standards. There are many reasons for this disparity but we need not discuss them here. Ireland is distinguished particularly by its wealth of megalithic monuments, illustrating in my view a concern in spiritual matters and an addiction to religious observance which have persisted through the post-megalithic period.

All excavators will agree that every monument is in some sense unique, and no argument as to the abundance of these monuments will convince me that the destruction of any one example can be justified. Yet the majority of our megaliths are unprotected by law and many are being threatened by quarrying activities, for example, while others have been totally destroyed under land improvement schemes for which government grants may be payable. In some such instances e.g. in the case of the megalithic burial mound at Jerpoint west, Co. Kilkenny, rescue excavations have been

undertaken, but they tend to be hurried and incomplete. Here I quote from a report entitled "Antiquarian profit or monumental loss" issued by the Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland in 1974: "In every case (in Northern Ireland) when a (rescue) excavation has been undertaken, only a part - usually less than half - of a site has been examined by excavation". The reference here is mainly to earthworks such as raths (ring-forts). I quote some statistics. "In Northern Ireland, in the years 1965-1973, 121 monuments were notified as threatened. More than half these are now totally destroyed and only 24 sites can be expected to survive for posterity". Only 55 have received some type of archaeological excavation, and "10 sites were totally destroyed without the knowledge of the Historic Monuments Branch of the Ministry of Finance, which heard of them only by chance". This is a lamentable record, and though I have no figures, a similar tale of woe could probably be related for the Republic of Ireland. The recently revised Acts relating to National Monuments in the south and to Historic Monuments in the north hardly touch the root of the problem. The powers of compulsory acquisition have so far proved illusory because of the delaying actions of legal advisors on one side or the other. It might be expected that restrictive legislation relating to ancient monuments would be more readily accepted by the majority of the population in the south than in the north, where the heritage of the Irish past has never been a political slogan. In fact there is little to choose between the land-hungry country folk of north and south. Nor are good examples of respect for the Irish heritage set by the powers that be. For example, a minister of the southern government, without consulting his advisory council, planned to ship Muiredach's Cross from Monasterboice for exhibition in the World Fair at New York. Frustrated by protests, the Cross of Moone was substituted and exhibited. Let it be said that when a few years later a number of field monuments, including the Turoe Stone, were removed to Dublin (again

without seeking the advice of the Advisory Council) for display at the R.O.S.C. Exhibition of Modern Art, a preliminary request made to the northern government to contribute some of its portable monuments met with a polite refusal - on principle and not out of malice. It should be added that local communities in the Republic were in some instances outraged by the attempts of Dublin officials to remove their monuments to Dublin; and I believe the Tau Cross of Killinaboy, Co. Clare, which was taken into private custody to outwit them, as a consequence cannot now be readily seen.

In my experience there is a wide gap between the pious concern officially expressed in Dublin for Ireland's prehistoric monuments and the harsh reality of cynical exploitation and only partly-fulfilled promises of adequate support for conservation, field-survey and recording. Although New Grange and (one hopes) Knowth, will be fully conserved and properly presented to the public, far more attention has been given, and with admirable success, to a number of historic monuments, churches and castles. The official record in field-survey and publication, however, is lamentable. In comparison the northern administration has pursued an enlightened if little publicised policy, and while not given to boasting about the historic and prehistoric remains the duty of whose care it inherited, it acted generously in supporting the voluntary effort of a general survey of field monuments and publishing the results in the *Preliminary Survey* of 1940 (the first of its kind in Ireland). In 1948 it contributed financially to the establishment of the first lectureship in archaeology at Queen's University with a view to involving the lecturer in the inspection of ancient monuments, and two years later it established the Archaeological Survey of Northern Ireland. Let it be said also that it was academic sloth and not the Ministry of Finance which was responsible for the delay in publishing the first fruits of the Survey, the splendid County Down volume, which appeared in 1966.

The staff of the Survey has now been more than doubled, it has a new headquarters, and field-work is continuing despite the appalling difficulties of the last eight years. Moreover the Ministry has sponsored its own series of Archaeological Research Publications and has given generous support to the Ulster Journal of Archaeology whose publication was revived in a third series in 1938. It financed, and is shortly to publish the results of, a full survey of the industrial archaeology of the region. Nor should it be forgotten that the related institutions which were established by Acts of Parliament and which are now administered through the Department of Education - the Ulster Museum and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum - are models of their kind.

I believe that what Ireland needs, north and south, is legislation after the Danish model whereby all field monuments are automatically protected and where, in the case of the more important examples, no buildings of any kind can be erected except with special permission, within 100 metres of the monument. Even if this legislation were put through, however, not all monuments would be safe, for many are not marked on any map, and if the Ordnance Surveyors did not recognise them how can the farmer be expected to respect them? We need intensive field surveys, sheet by sheet, and the revision of the six-inch maps. At present, out of something like 10 or 15,000 field monuments in Northern Ireland only 2 or 300 are legally protected. Experience suggests that the task of securing the speedy scheduling of many more monuments, and the necessary re-scheduling of the others, is well-nigh impossible. And anyhow scheduling provides only a limited degree of protection.

I must also refer to the recent decision taken against the advice of almost every professional body, to set up in Northern Ireland a separate Historic Buildings Council alongside the long-established Ancient (now Historic) Monuments Council and responsible to a different government department. The Archaeological Survey in fact is concerned with buildings of every kind

down to the mid-nineteenth century. Not only do the fields of interest of the two councils overlap but a whole sector of social history - that of industrial archaeology - runs the risk of falling between two stools. The whole field of amenity legislation begins to resemble an Irish rundale openfield, fragmented into many disputed plots where power-hungry civil servants, many of them with inappropriate academic qualifications and with dangerously little knowledge of the areas they administer, stake out their claims. One would have thought that in this small state, where both financial and human resources are scarce and where consultation at all levels is easy, we would have been spared problems such as now arise when the Department of Commerce or the Department of Agriculture can decide, whether in ignorance or from indifference, to annihilate a monument without even informing the Department concerned with its protection. Given this fragmentation, there should at least be a common home for the administrative staffs of the various bodies concerned with amenity. An opportunity was lost when the recommendations made by the Amenities Committee of the Northern Ireland Planning Board were largely ignored. Its report on *The Ulster Countryside* (1946) wisely proposed the setting-up of a single Commission to administer National Parks, Nature Reserves, Ancient Monuments and Buildings of historical or architectural interest.

If there is to be blanket protection for all listed inhabited buildings, *a fortiori*, because of their generally better quality and their high scientific interest, there should be similar protection for all ancient monuments that are marked on the six inch maps.

Postscript. Since the above was written the Archaeological Survey and the two Advisory Councils have been transferred to the Department of the Environment, and provided with new headquarters and a common administrative staff. This meets some of the objections raised above and moreover the Buildings Council is performing a useful function in the planning field.



THE DOCUMENTATION OF MEDIEVAL IRISH BOROUGHES

B. J. GRAHAM

NORTHERN IRELAND POLYTECHNIC

I have recently published a list of medieval Irish boroughs and in the columns beneath, I have expanded upon this to provide the primary documentary references for each. It should be emphasized that the list is a preliminary one and that no claims of completeness are made although a number of amendments have been made to that originally published<sup>1</sup>.

During the medieval period, a number of settlements concentrated in those areas of Ireland which were most intensively colonized and settled by the Normans, achieved borough status through grants of charters of incorporation. Many of these settlements did not however possess urban characteristics, being no more than small agriculturally orientated manorial villages. Professor Otway-Ruthven has suggested that the incorporation of such settlements made it easier to attract settlers from Britain by offering the bait of burgess status<sup>2</sup>. This involved a considerable array of privileges, the most important of which included the grant of burgage holdings in the borough at a rent of one shilling per annum, the right of burgesses to their own hundred court and a share in the common fields. A number of boroughs did however possess true urban characteristics which can be defined as a substantial concentration of population, some industry, an important market function and an internal

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1. B.J. Graham, 'The Towns of Medieval Ireland', pp. 28-60 of R.A. Butlin (Ed.), The Development of the Irish Town, Croom Helm (London) 1977.
  2. A.J. Otway-Ruthven, 'The Character of Norman Settlement in Ireland', Historical Studies, V (1965), p. 79.

morphology of streets and houses, usually contained within a surrounding wall. No attempt is made in the list to differentiate between the two types because the paucity of documentary data relating to urban populations and functions makes an objective classification impossible.

List One is divided into five columns:

1. County
2. Name of borough
3. Grid Reference; the six figure references, preceded by the sheet numbers and sub-zone letters, relate to the Irish Ordnance Survey,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 1 mile (1 : 126726) series.
4. Earliest extant documentation; in some cases, there is considerably more extensive documentation.
5. Category; this relates to the nature of the evidence;
  - A - a charter of incorporation
  - B - the burgesses of
  - C - burgages in
  - D - burgage rent
  - E - borough of
  - F - hundred court

List Two includes a small number of settlements which were probably boroughs (see explanatory note) and List Three includes those settlements which were given grants of markets, a strong but not definitive indicator of borough status. Three categories of evidence occur in the documents:

- A - grant of weekly market
- B - grant of yearly fair
- C - market town

ABBREVIATIONS

- B. Book of Lim. *The Black Book of Limerick*, ed. Rev. J. MacCaffrey, Dublin 1907.
- C. Alen's Reg. *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register*, ed. C. McNeill, R.S.A.I. Jn. Extra Volume, 1950.
- C.D.I. *Calendar of Documents Relating to Ireland*, 5 vols., ed. H.S. Sweetman, London 1875-86.
- C.I.P.M. *Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem*, Henry III to Richard II, 17 vols., various editors, London 1904-70.
- C. Just. R. *Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls, Ireland*, 3 vols.; vols. 1 and 2 ed. J. Mills, Dublin 1905-14, vol. 3 ed. M.C. Griffith, Dublin 1956.
- C. Or. Deeds *Calendar of Ormond Deeds*, 3 vols. ed. E. Curtis, Dublin 1933-5.
- C. Pat. Close R. *Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls of the Chancellor of Ireland*, Vol. 1, London 1828.
- C.P.I. *Chartae, Privilegia et Immunitates*, Irish Record Commission, Dublin 1889.
- Chart. St. Mary's *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin*, 2 vols., ed. J.T. Gilbert, London 1884.
- Curtis 1935 E. Curtis, 'Rental of the Manor of Lisronagh, 1933, and Notes on Betagh Tenure in Medieval Ireland', *R.I.A. Proc.*, Vol. XLIII (C), 1935-7, pp. 41-76.
- Dowd. Deeds *Dowdall Deeds*, eds. C. McNeill and A.J. Otway-Ruthven, Dublin 1960.
- Empey 1970 C.A. Empey, *The Butler Lordship in Ireland 1185-1515*, 2 vols., Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Trinity College, Dublin.
- Gale P. Gale, *An Inquiry into the Ancient Corporate System of Ireland*, London 1834.
- Hore P.H. Hore, *History of the Town and County of Wexford*, 6 vols., London 1900-11.
- Mac N. G. MacNiocaill, *Na Buirgéisí*, 2 vols., Dublin 1964 (This is the most useful and accessible collection of borough charters).
- Orpen 1907 G.H. Orpen, 'Motes and Norman Castles in Ireland', *English Historical Review*, Vol. XXII, 1907, pp. 228-254 and 440-467.
- Orpen 1911-20 G.H. Orpen, *Ireland Under the Normans, 1169-1333*, 4 vols., Oxford 1911-20.

- Otway-Ruthven 1959 A.J. Otway-Ruthven, 'The Medieval County of Kildare', *Irish Historical Studies*, Vol. XI, 1958-9, pp. 181-99.
- Piers 1770 Sir H. Piers, 'A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath' in C. Vallancey, ed. *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, Dublin 1770.
- P.R.O. Public Record Office, London.
- R. Book Kildare *The Red Book of the Earls of Kildare*, ed. G. MacNiocaill, Dublin 1964.
- R. Book of O. *The Red Book of Ormond*, ed. N.B. White, Dublin 1932.
- Reg. St. Thomas *Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas*, Dublin, 2 vols., ed. J.T. Gilbert, London 1889.
- Rep. D.K. 35th - 47th Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Ireland, Dublin 1903-1915 (these contain transcripts of the Pipe Roll (Ireland) from Henry III to Edward III).
- Stat. R. Edw. IV *Statute Rolls of the Parliament of Ireland of the Reign of King Edward IV*, 2 vols; vol. 1 ed. H.F. Berry, Dublin 1914, vol. 2 ed. J.F. Morrissey, Dublin 1939.

LIST ONE : MEDIEVAL BOROUGHES

County	Borough	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Antrim	Bushmills	2, C 940406	1272-C.D.I., II, no. 929	B
	Carrickfergus	5, J 415875	1221-C.D.I., I, no. 997	B
	Dunmalys	5, D C400025	1333-C.I.P.M., VII, p. 374	E
	Le Coul	Site unknown	1333- Ibid	E
	Le Ford	5, J 340760	1333- Ibid	E
	Porcros (Portrush)	2, C 859406	1272-C.D.I., II, no. 929	B
Carlow	Carlow	19, S 722768	C1223-MacN., p. 130	A
	Forth	10, S 831730	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 617	B/C
	Leighlin (old)	19, S 860655	1276-36th Rep. D.K., p. 30	C
	Tullow	19, S 852730	1303-R. Book of O., pp. 645	B/D
Clare	Bunratty	17, R 453508	1288-C.D.I., III, no. 459/ C.I.P.M., II, p. 432	B/C/D
	Inchiquin (Quin?)	Poss. 17, R 423743	1288- Ibid	B/C/D
Cork	Ballynac	Site unknown	1251-C.D.I., I, no. 3203/ C.I.P.M., I, p. 65	B/C/D
	Bellonar	Site unknown	1251- Ibid	B/C/D
	Buttevant	21, R 541090	1300-C. Just. R., I, p. 327	C
	Castlemore	21, W 566931	1324-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 50	B
	Cloyne	25, W 918678	1251-MacN., p. 151	A
	Cork	22, W 6070	1189-1199-MacN., p. 158	A
	Douglas	25, W 710692	1251-C.D.I., I, no. 3203/ C.I.P.M., I, p. 65	C/D
	Fayth	25, W 2630700	1288-36th Rep. D.K., p. 60	C
	Kilmaclennan	21, R 505062	1251-MacN., p. 149	A
	Minsale	25, W 637505	1292-C.I.P.M., III, p. 34	B/C/D
	Mallow	21, W 561983	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 551	B/C/D
	Youghal	22, X 105780	1288 C.D.I., III, no. 459	B/C/D
Derry	Coleraine	2, C 850323	1235-Orpen 1911-20, III, p. 289 from Pipe Roll (Ireland) 19 Henry III	C
	Dec (prob. Limavady)	22, C 670230	1296-C.D.I., IV, no. 338	E
Down	Blatheyc	5, J 490740	1333-C.I.P.M., VII, p. 375	C
	Down	9, J 487446	1277-C.D.I., II, no. 1376	B
	Greencastle	9, J 247114	1333-P.R.O.-C135/36/19	C/D/E
	Holywood	5, J 401792	1333-P.R.O.-C135/36/20	B/C

County	Borough	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Dublin	Bray	16, O 270190	1284-C.D.I., II, no. 2340	D
	Clondalkin	16, O 070313	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 187	C/D
	Dalkey	16, O 265274	1326- Ibid, p. 195	C
	Dublin	16, O 1030	1171-C.P.I., p. 1	A
	Lucan	16, O 032350	1326-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 59	B
	Lusk	13, O 214546	1236-C. Alen's Reg., pp. 176-7	C
	Rathcoole	16, O 020270	1228-55-C.P.I., p. 33	C
	Saggart	16, O 038267	1332-43rd Rep. D.K., p. 61	C
	Shankill	16, O 235270	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 195	C
	Swords	13, O 183468	1194-1199-C.P.I., p. 9	A
	Tallaght	16, O 093277	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 181	B/C
Galway	Ardrahyn	14, M 461122	1289-R. Book Kildare, no. 60	B/D
	Athenry	14, M 503279	1377-C. Pat. Close. R., p. 105	E
	Dunmore	11, M 509634	1280-36th Rep. D.K., p. 47	B
	Galway	14, M 298250	1333-P.R.O.-C135/36/23	D
	Kilcolgan	14, M 421178	1289-R. Book Kildare, no. 60	B/D
	Loughrea	14, M 620166	1333-P.R.O.-C135/36/21	B/D
	Meelick	15, M 942138	1333-P.R.O.-C135/36/23	B/C/D
	Portumna	15, M 853047	1333- Ibid	D
Kerry	Ardfert	21, Q 784208	1297-C. Just. R., I, p. 128	B
	Dingle	20, Q 446010	1322-C.I.P.M., VI, p. 160	F
	Tralee	21, Q 834146	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 551	B/C/D
Kildare	Ardfree	16, S 687925	Early (13th-Reg. St. Thomas, p. 162	C
	Ardscull	16, S 726977	1282-C.D.I., II, no. 1963/ C.I.P.M., II, p. 251	B/C/D
	Athy	16, S 685940	1331-R. Book Kildare, no. 128	B
	Ballymore-	16, N 927102	1256-66-C. Alen's Reg., p. 120	C
	Eustace			
	Carbry	16, N 690344	1301-38th Rep. D.K., p. 81	F
	Castledermot	16, S 782852	1249 C.D.I., I, no. 2987	B
	Clane	16, N 877278	1301-38th Rep. D.K., p. 82	F
	Cloncurry	16, N 803411	1304-R. Book of O., p. 31	B/C/D
	Dunfert	16, N 777361	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 667/ C.I.P.M., IV, p. 329	B/D
	Glassely	16, S 756982	Quoted by Otway-Ruthven, 1959	B
	Kildare	16, N 727127	1326-43rd Rep. D.K., p. 24	B/D
	Kilkea	16, S 744890	1280-C.D.I., II, no. 1801	D
	Leixlip	16, O 033354	1324-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 51	C
	Moone	16, S 797923	C 1223-MacN., p. 246	A
	Mounmoheneck	19, S 730832	1301-38th Rep. D.K., p. 82	F
	Naas	16, N 892192	1300-C. Just. R., I, p. 316	E
	Narragh	16, S 780989	Quoted by Otway-Ruthven, 1959	B
	Oughterard	16, N 985263	C 1280-C. Or. Deeds, I, p. 81	B
	Rathangan	16, N 675192	1331-R. Book Kildare no. 122	B
	Ratmore	16, N 960195	1331- Ibid	B
	Straffan	16, N 909302	Quoted by Otway-Ruthven, 1959	B
	Tipper	16, N 918185	Ibid	B

County	Borough	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Kilkenny	Callan	18, S 413437	1219-1231-MacN., p. 109	A
	Castletown	18, S 421273	1290-C.D.I., III, no. 1290	B
	Collaghamore	18, S 421389	1307-C.I.P.M., IV, p. 327	B/C/D
	Coykettle	Site unknown	1282-C.I.P.M., II, p. 268	C/D
	Gowran	19, S 630535	1303-R. Book of O., p. 40	B/C/D
	Inistiogue	19, S 634378	1228-MacN., p. 229	A
	New Vill of Jerpoint	19, S 570403	1307 C.D.I., V, no. 655/ C.I.P.M., IV, p. 329	B/C/D
	Kells	18, S 493432	1211-16-C.P.I., pp. 16-17	A
	Kilkenny	19, S 505560	1207-11-MacN., p. 135	A
	Kilmanagh	18, S 391522	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 663/ C.I.P.M., IV, p. 327	B/D
	Knocktopher	19, S 530376	1303-R. Book of O., p. 45	D
	Odagh	18, S 457623	1307-P.R.O.-C134/4	C
	Rosbergen	23, S 713277	1289-1295-C. Or. Deeds, I, pp. 125-8	A
	Thomastown	19, S 585419	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 662	B/C/D
Laois	Castletown	15, S 341920	1348-C.I.P.M., IX, p. 128	B/C/D
	Killaban	16, S 691857	1348- Ibid	B/D
	New Vill of Leys	16, S 523980	1282-C.D.I., II, no. 2028	B/C/D
Limerick	Adare	17, R 463460	1331-R. Book Kildare, no. 135	C
	Ardagh	17, R 280377	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 551	F
	Carkenlis	18, R 680493	1300-R. Book of O., p. 45	D
	Corkmoy	Site unknown	1322-C.I.P.M., VI, p. 160	D
	Croom	17, R 513411	1295-C. Just. R., I, p. 51	B
	Glenogra	17, R 595149	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 551	B/C/D
	Gren	18, R 758437	1331-R. Book Kildare, no. 133	C
	Kilmallock	17, R 610276	1291-C.D.I., III, no. 967	B
	Knockany	18, R 682359	1288-C.D.I., III, no. 459/ C.I.P.M., II, p. 431	B/C/D
	Limerick	17, R 575565	1197-MacN., p. 236	A
	Mungrett	17, R 544538	1418-B. Book of Lim. p. 154	D
	Newcastle	17, R 280335	1298-38th Rep. D.K., p. 40	F
	Newtown	Site unknown	1257-1268-R. Book Kildare, no.44	C
Louth	Ardee	13 N 959913	1306-C. Just. R., II, p. 214	B
	Carlingford	9, J 190115	1263-35th Rep. D.K., p. 41	B
	Castlefrank	9, H C 955036	1320-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 16	C
	Drogheda-on-the-side-of-Uriel	13, O 090752	1213-MacN., p. 184	A
	Nova Villa of Dundalk	9, J 045075	After 1260 )See Dowd, )Deeds, pp.	-
	Castletown Dundalk	9, J 031084	Original borough) X-X1.	-
	Louth	9, H 057011	1221-C D.I., I, no. 997	B
	Roche	9, H 990118	1339-47th Rep. D.K., p. 30	F
	Termofechin	13, O 142805	1321-Dowd. Deeds, no. 61	C

County	Borough	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Meath	Athboy	13, N 713638	1335-45th Rep. D.K., p. 48	C
	Drogheda-on-the-side-of-Meath	13, O 090750	1194-MacN., p. 172	A
	Drumcondra	13, N 886898	1370-C.I.P.M., XIII, p. 64	D
	Duleek	13, O 046687	1320-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 24	D
	Greenoge	13, O 096500	1223-Reg. St. Thomas, I, p. 59	C
	Kells	13, N 741758	1189-1199-C.P.I., p. 10	A
	Marinerstown	13, O 133760	1217-C.D.I., I, no. 757	C
	New Town Trim	13, N 814569	1275-36th Rep. D.K., p. 27	B
	Nobber	13, N 824864	1290-C.D.I., III, no. 712	C
	Ratoath	13, O 020519	C 1200-Quoted by Orpen, 1907, p. 243	C
	Skreen	13, N 952604	? - Chart. St. Mary's, p. 236	C
	Slane	13, N 961742	1370-C.I.P.M., XIII, p. 64	C
	Syddan	13, N 893848	C 1250-Stat. R. Edw. IV, II, pp. 363-5	A
	Trim	13, N 800560	1189-1199-C.P.I., p. 10	A
Roscommon	Ballintobber	12, M 729744	1333-P.R.C. C 135/36/22	F
	Rathfernán	Site unknown	1333- Ibid	C
	Rindown	12, N 004541	1274-C.D.I., II, no. 1022	C
	Roscommon	12, M 876614	1299-C. Just. R., I, p. 285	B
Sligo	Sligo	7, G 693359	1289-R. Book Kildare, no. 129	B/D
Tipperary	Ardmayle	18, S 058457	1305-R. Book of O., p. 63	B/D
	Athassel	18, S 011365	1291-C.D.I., III, no. 994	F
	Ballinclosh	18, R 893749	1338-P.R.O., C 135/55/5	B
	Ballyhaghill	18, S 063598	1338-C.I.P.M., VIII, p. 118	B/D
	Carrick-on-Suir	22, S 398215	1303-R. Book of O., p. 45	B/D
	Cashel	18, S 077405	1230-MacN., p. 107	A
	Clonmel	22, S 200226	1243-C.D.I., I, no. 2607	E
	Fethard	18, S 207350	1292-C.D.I., III, no. 1015	B
	Fetmothan	Site unknown	1358-C.I.P.M., VIII, p. 118	B/D
	Imelach (Emly)	19, R 764348	1275-36th Rep. D.K., p. 30	C
	Karkeul	Site unknown	1338-C.I.P.M., VIII, p. 120	B/D
	Knockgraffon	18, S 052298	1274-C. Or. Deeds, I, p. 73	C
	Kyldenall	Site unknown	1441-C. Or. Deeds, III, p. 131	D
	Lynane	18, R C 940400	1320-42nd Rep. D.K., p. 16	B/C/D
	Lisronagh	13, S 201295	1333-Curtis, 1935, pp. 41-76	B/D
	Moyallif	18, S 042560	C 1305-R. Book of O., p. 64	B/D
	Nenagh	18, R 867791	1338-C.I.P.M., VIII, p. 121	B/C/D
	Roscrea	15, S 135893	1305-R. Book of O., p. 151	D
	Thurles	18, S 131582	1303-R. Book of O., p. 45	D
	Tipperary	18, R 890358	1300-C.D.I., IV, no. 752	E
Probable	Moylak	Site unknown	1275-C.D.I., II, no. 1163	B
	Natherlak (Aherlow?)	Site unknown	1290-C.D.I., III, no. 591	F
Waterford	Dungarvan	22, X 260930	1205-C.D.I., I, no. 273	C
	Kilmidan	23, S 513108	1292-C.D.I., III, no. 1179	A/B
	Lismore	22, X 045985	1282-36th Rep. D.K., p. 50	F
	Stradbally	22, X 370978	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 551	B/D
	Waterford	23, S 605120	1232-MacN., p. 251	A



County	Borough	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Westmeath	Athlone	12, N 040415	Undated-Chart. St. Mary's, pp. 224 + 239	C
	Kilbixy	12 N 322615	? - Quoted by Piers, 1770	C
	Loxinedy	12, N 210490	Undated-Chart. St. Mary's, p. 229	C
Wexford	Bannow	23, S 823072	Undated-Gale p. 34	A
	Carrick-on-Slaney	23, T 016235	1308-C.I.P.M., V, p. 56	D
	Clonmines	23, S 843129	1276-C.D.I., II, no. 1330	E
	Curtun	?19, T 200562	1280-C.D.I., II, no. 1801	D
	Edermine	23, S 978345	1326-C.I.P.M., VI, p. 324	B/D
	Ferns	19, T 020498	1298-38th Rep. D.K., p. 42	C
	Fethard	23, S 792050	1304-C.D.I., V, no. 367	E
	Hervey's Island	23, S 687163	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 617/ C.I.P.M., IV, p. 307	B/C/D
	Mayglass	23, T 015112	1280-1290-Hore IV, p. 190	D
	New Ross	23, S 720275	1283-6-MacN. p. 300	A
	Old Ross	23, S 799273	1307-C.D.I., V, no. 617	B/C/D
	Taghman	23, S 916198	1306-C.D.I., V., no. 538/ C.I.P.M., IV, p. 373	B
	Wexford	23, T 050215	1172-C.D.I., I, no. 39	B
Wicklow	Burgage	Site unknown	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 190	C/D
	Donaghmore	16, S 923941	C 1311-R. Book of O., p. 19	C
	Dunlavin	16, N 871015	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 190	C
	Kilmacberne	Site unknown	1326-C. Alen's Reg., p. 195	C
	Newcastle	16, O 298042	1301-38th Rep. D.K., p. 55	B
	Mackinegam Wicklow	16, O 315940	1200-C.D.I., I, no. 127	C

LIST TWO : PROBABLE BOROUGHES

The settlements listed beneath paid a town subsidy in 1300 to the King (Edward I) towards the war in Scotland. In all cases, there is no further evidence of their status.

County	Settlement	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation
Limerick	Askeaton	17, R 342503	1300-C. Just. R., I, p. 304
	Darragh	22, R 728171	1300- Ibid
	Rathkeale	17, R 365418	1300- Ibid
Meath	Ardcath	13, O 064632	1300- Ibid
	Kilmoon	13, O 023588	1300- Ibid
Tipperary	Ardfinnan	22, S 087175	1300- Ibid
	Moydissel	18, S 351432	1300- Ibid
	Moydrifney	15, R 959892	1300- Ibid
Waterford	Affane	22, X 110969	1300- Ibid

The settlements beneath may also have been boroughs; in 1432, their reeves and communities were summoned. There is again, no further evidence of their status.

Kilkenny	Tibberaghny	22, S 442217	1432-Empey, 1970, p. 471 from N.L.I. D 1944
Tipperary	Buolick	18, S 253550	Ibid
	Kilfeakle	18, R 960377	Ibid
	Killenanle	18, S 220462	Ibid
	Kiltinan	18, S 231321	Ibid
	Loughmoe	18, S 105672	Ibid

List Three : Settlements which received grants of weekly markets and annual fairs but with no further evidence of borough status.

County	Settlement	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Category
Clare	Clare	17, R 351741	1253-C.D.I., II, no. 155	A/B
	Corofin	14, R 285887	1252-C D.I., II, no. 112	A/B
Cork	Athnowen	25, W 543699	1299-C. Just. R., I, p. 266	C
	Ballinaboy	25, W 634604	1299- Ibid	C
	Ballyhooley	22, W 728992	1299- Ibid	C
	Ballynoe	22, W 932893	1299- Ibid, p. 265	C
	Bridgetown	?22, W 812984	1299- Ibid	C
	(Prob. Fermoy)			
	Carrig.	Site unknown	1299- Ibid	C
	Carrigaline	25, W 729620	1299- Ibid, p. 266	C
	Carrigohan	25, W 615711	1299- Ibid, p. 265	C
	Carrigtohill	22, W 821730	1234-C.D.I., I, no. 2170	A
	Castlelyons	22, W 840930	1299-C. Just. R., I, p. 265	C
	Castlemartyr	22, W 962732	1299- Ibid	C
	Castletown	22, R 683023	1299- Ibid	C
	Corkbeg	25, W 840638	1299- Ibid	C
	Doneraile	21, R 600073	1299- Ibid, p. 266	C
	Dunbulloge	22, W 688809	1299- Ibid	C
	Dundanion	25, W 722719	1299- Ibid	C
	Glanworth	22, R 756043	1299- Ibid, p. 265	C
	Grenagh	21, W 579847	1299- Ibid, p. 266	C
	Inishonan	25, W 546571	1256-C.D.I., II, no. 497	A/B
	Kilworth	22, R 832028	1299-C. Just. R., I, p. 265	C
	Mageely	22, W 962757	1299- Ibid	C
	Middleton	22, W 880735	1299- Ibid	C
	Mitchelstown	22, R 816127	1299- Ibid	C
	Rincurran	25, W 653495	1299- Ibid, p. 266	C
	Ringrone	25, W 634466	1299- Ibid	C
	Shendon	25, W C 670750	1299- Ibid, p. 265	C
	Timoleague	25, W 472438	1299- Ibid	C
Down	Molendinis in L'Ard	Site unknown	1260-C.D.I., II, no. 665	A/B
Dublin	Stagunnild (Powerscourt?)	?16, O C 210160	1234-C.D.I., I, no. 2209	A
Galway	Tuan	11, M 436518	1260-C.D.I., II, no. 672	B
Kildare	Maynooth	16, N 938378	1286-C.D.I., III, no. 238	A/B
Kilkenny	Aghour	Site unknown	1245-C.D.I., I, no. 2780	A/B
	Clonmore	22, S 487174	1245- Ibid	A/B
	Derevald	Site unknown	1245- Ibid	A/B
	Tachsquithin	Site unknown	1245- Ibid	A/B
Longford	Moydowe	12, N 148687	1284-C.D.I., II, no. 2303	A/B
Louth	Clonmore	13, O 100880	1226-C.D.I., I, no. 1387	A
	Collon	13, N 998822	1227 and 1229-C.D.I., I, nos. 1550 and 1735	A/A
	Dunleer	13, O 058882	1252-C.D.I., II, no. 22	A/B

County	Settlement	Grid Reference	Earliest Extant Documentation	Catego.
Meath	Dervagh	13, N 708786	1299-C.D.I., II, no. 1604	A
	Dunboyne	13, O 013422	1266 and 1229-C.D.I., I, nos. 1389 and 1673	A/B
	Killeen	13, N 935550	1238-C.D.I., I, no. 2436	A
	Rathkenny	13, N 893773	1229-C.D.I., I, no. 1673	A
Tipperary	Actonagh	Site unknown	1299-C.D.I., IV, no. 646	A/B
	Cahir	22, S 050248	1285-C.D.I., III, no. 178	A/B
	Finnoure	18, S 288167	1302-C.D.I., V, no. 18	A
Waterford	Tallow	22, W 995933	1299-C. Just. R., I, p. 265	C
Westmeath	Adleck	Site unknown	1284-C.D.I., II, no. 2303	A/B
	Incheleffer	Site unknown	1284- Ibid	A/B
	Lin	12, N 425498	1302-C.D.I., V, no. 18	A
	Mulingar	12, N 435530	1207-C.D.I., I, no. 330	B
Wexford	Enniscorthy	23, S 974398	1226-C.D.I., I, no. 1429	A/B
	Senebald	19, S 896485	1226- Ibid	A/B
Wicklow	St. Kevin (Glendalough?)	?16, T 130967	1226-C.D.I., I, no. 1354	A
Unident- ified	Adleen	Connaught?	1253-C.D.I., II, no. 250	A/B
	Adneri	N. Tipperary?	1244-C.D.I., I, no. 2674	A/B
	Gallys		1237-C.D.I., I, no. 2422	A
	Hacunessy	Connaught	1253-C.D.I., II, no. 250	A
	Maysketh		1268-C.D.I., II, no. 853	A/B
	Lettrach		1254-C.D.I., II, no. 404	A/B
	Tpernehunch	Connaught?	1252-C.D.I., II, no. 250	A/B
	Tybract		1237-C.D.I., I, no. 2422	A
	Welles	Carlow?	1247-C.D.I., I, no. 2877	A/B

# THE PRESERVATION AND RECORDING OF FIELD ANTIQUITIES IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Based on a note by CHRISTOPHER LYNN in Ulster Local Studies vol. 1, no. 1, the journal of the Federation of Ulster Local Studies (October 1975) (with permission of the Editor) with additions and revisions by ANN HAMLIN in November 1977.

Most of us with an interest in local studies are aware of the wealth of monuments with which our countryside abounds. The study of archaeological sites began as a pastime and has only recently become a largely professional pursuit. It is now difficult for an amateur to find the experience and resources to undertake archaeological research but most can keep informed about the progress and results of present work. It is clear that every archaeological site is unique and that it contains information about the history of man and the environment of the area in which it lies. It is a document which can only be preserved in situ or, failing that, can only be read once by excavation.

The Historic Monuments Act (Northern Ireland) 1971 contains all the legislation bearing on the protection of monuments and archaeological sites. Its provisions dealing with the preservation of historic monuments in Northern Ireland are carried out by the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland, of which the Archaeological Survey is the fieldwork arm. The strongest form of protection is to take a monument into State Care, by acquisition or a guardianship agreement. Because of the expense of presentation, upkeep, and the provision of facilities for the public it is mainly the largest and most interesting sites architecturally, historically and archaeologically, which are taken into State Care. Monuments ranging in time and space from the Bronze Age stone circles at Beaghmore, Co. Tyrone and the monastic site on Devenish, Co. Fermanagh, to the castles at Carrickfergus and Dunluce in Co. Antrim and Ballycopeland Windmill in Co. Down are in State Care, along

with some 138 others scattered throughout Northern Ireland. The range of guide books already available describing sites in State Care has recently been supplemented by new guide-cards and post cards.

A certain degree of protection is provided by 'scheduling' under the Historic Monuments Acts. Many of the more elaborate and prominent field monuments have been scheduled, that is included in a list of sites of archaeological or historical importance. This does not provide long-term protection, but it means that the owners must give the Department six months notice in writing before they undertake any works which will interfere with the monuments. Scheduling provides a breathing space, during which the Department can attempt to dissuade the owner from the intended work, or record the site and in some cases mount an emergency excavation. Over 400 sites are scheduled, but this is only a small proportion of the total of known sites, and the progress of further scheduling is inevitably slow since the Branch's resources are stretched in many directions. At present energies are mainly directed towards scheduling threatened sites, and the rescheduling of monuments protected under earlier legislation is also under way. There is provision under the 1971 Act to place a threatened monument under a protection order when circumstances warrant this course of action.

Three main problem areas in the preservation of archaeological sites can be pinpointed. First there are numerous and increasing threats to field monuments throughout the country from developments of many kinds : the building of roads, houses and factories, quarrying and prospecting, afforestation and agricultural improvements. Liaison is maintained with the agencies concerned with these activities, and 'early warning' sought of developments affecting archaeological sites. On average three or four threatened monuments are excavated by the Archaeological Survey each year, and from time to time emergency excavations are also undertaken by the Department of Antiquities, Ulster Museum, and the Archaeology Department, Queen's University, Belfast, on behalf of the Department of the Environment (which is responsible for the issuing of licences for excavation).

A second problem concerns the recognition of archaeological sites which show no surface traces. These can only be located by air photography or by the chance discovery of ancient objects or the recognition of hearths or layers of charcoal or occupation soil when the area has been ploughed or the surface otherwise stripped. Obviously the recognition of these sites depends on the energy and interest of local observers who quickly report objects and features they have seen. James Brennan of Cookstown, for example reported hearths, pottery and flint tools which he had found after turf had been bulldozed off a gravel ridge before quarrying. An excavation sponsored by the Department was carried out by Arthur Apsimon formerly of Queen's University Archaeology Department, and the features proved to be one of the most significant Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement sites so far uncovered in Ireland or Britain (Ballynagilly, Co. Tyrone). In the study of the earliest period of human occupation in Ireland, the Mesolithic, the archaeologist is totally dependent for information on flat sites and stray finds of flints. Surface flints led to the recognition and excavation of the site at Mount Sandel by Peter Woodman of the Ulster Museum, where the earliest house structure yet identified in the British Isles was found (dating from the seventh millennium B.C.), in the rapidly growing suburbs of Coleraine. The discovery of flat occupation sites of any period in the past is of great importance because archaeologists up to the present have naturally spent most effort working on visible monuments, and the balance must be redressed if a rounded picture is to emerge. Even for the medieval period, from which some dramatic monuments survive, not one ordinary house plan has been recovered from an excavation in Ulster.

Thirdly there is the threat posed to archaeological features by the redevelopment of our historic town centres. Though towns are a fairly recent feature in the archaeological past it is important to put a large effort into unravelling their history because of the social innovations they represent, the possibility of uncovering deep stratified deposits, and the great interest which the results of a town excavation attract.

Tom Delaney of the Ulster Museum has demonstrated the amount of valuable information to be gleaned from the excavation of constricted and superficially unpromising sites in Carrickfergus and work is in progress in Armagh and Derry. Other towns which might produce interesting results are Coleraine and Downpartick. Urban work is, however, very difficult to plan because of the short-term availability of sites and the fact that the extent of the remains, if any, becomes clear only after the excavation is well under way. The rewards are also uncertain : often likely-looking areas are opened up only to reveal that recent disturbances have completely removed traces of earlier structures.

Members of local studies groups and historical societies, interested in the antiquities of their area, often want to find out more about them and are anxious to secure their protection. There is little published in detail about field monuments apart from excavation reports, and most archeologists agree that the popular literature both on sites and artifacts is inadequate - often out-of-date and inaccurate. The recording work of the Archaeological Survey is designed to fill this gap, by visiting, describing and surveying monuments and compiling inventories county by county. The volume for Co. Down, largely the work of D. M. Waterman and A. E. P. Collins, appeared in 1966 and is an invaluable aid to research in that area. The writing up of the Armagh inventory is under way, and the Fermanagh survey well advanced. These publications take a long time to prepare and there is no satisfactory survey easily obtainable to bridge the gap, but during the last two years the Archaeological Survey has been compiling a Sites and Monuments Record, marking and numbering all known sites on maps and compiling information about them. The record also embraces a photographic archive and field drawings. This will serve partly as a research source but also as an important aid to protection, since the



key maps and lists will be circulated to planners and other bodies whose work can affect archaeological sites. But there is much work that the interested amateur can do in the field - watching earth-moving in historic town centres or close to known or suspected sites, looking out for pottery or worked flints in ploughsoil, keeping a watchful eye on known monuments. The staffs of the archaeological sections of the Ulster Museum and the Department of the Environment are usually happy to answer queries about sites or finds, and are particularly anxious to learn of impending threats, artificial or natural, to monuments. Though the archaeological heritage is rich, it is continually under threat, constantly in need of safeguarding and protecting.

OBITUARY - MARY B. BALFE

The unexpected death of Mary Balfe in December, after a short illness, is a very great loss to our Group.

Mary Stafford Balfe belonged to an old Wexford family. Sixteen years ago she suffered a horrifying calamity when her young husband was accidentally electrocuted after but seven months of marriage. Prostrated with grief she, nevertheless, mustered the forces of will-power and determination which were hers in order to take up her life again. About eight years ago she came to Kilkenny as teacher of the blind and up to the day she died she never lost her commitment to their welfare.

Parallel with her exacting work in this field was an immense enthusiasm for the enrichment of life around her in Wexford and Kilkenny. She was gifted with a talent for organization and an enviable capacity for warm hospitality. Many of us will remember the delightful open-air tea which she conjured up at Clonmines during our visit to Wexford. Her helpers on this occasion were her sisters, nieces and nephews who always supported her with an enthusiasm comparable to her own.

Few were better versed in the history and antiquities of Wexford or enjoyed so thoroughly showing her native county to visitors. Before her all too early death she had already mastered the history and topography of Kilkenny and gave willingly of her services to all the cultural societies.

A courageous woman; she gave more than she received but that was the way she found contentment.

The sympathy of all our members goes to the devoted family who will miss her even more than we will.

K M.L.