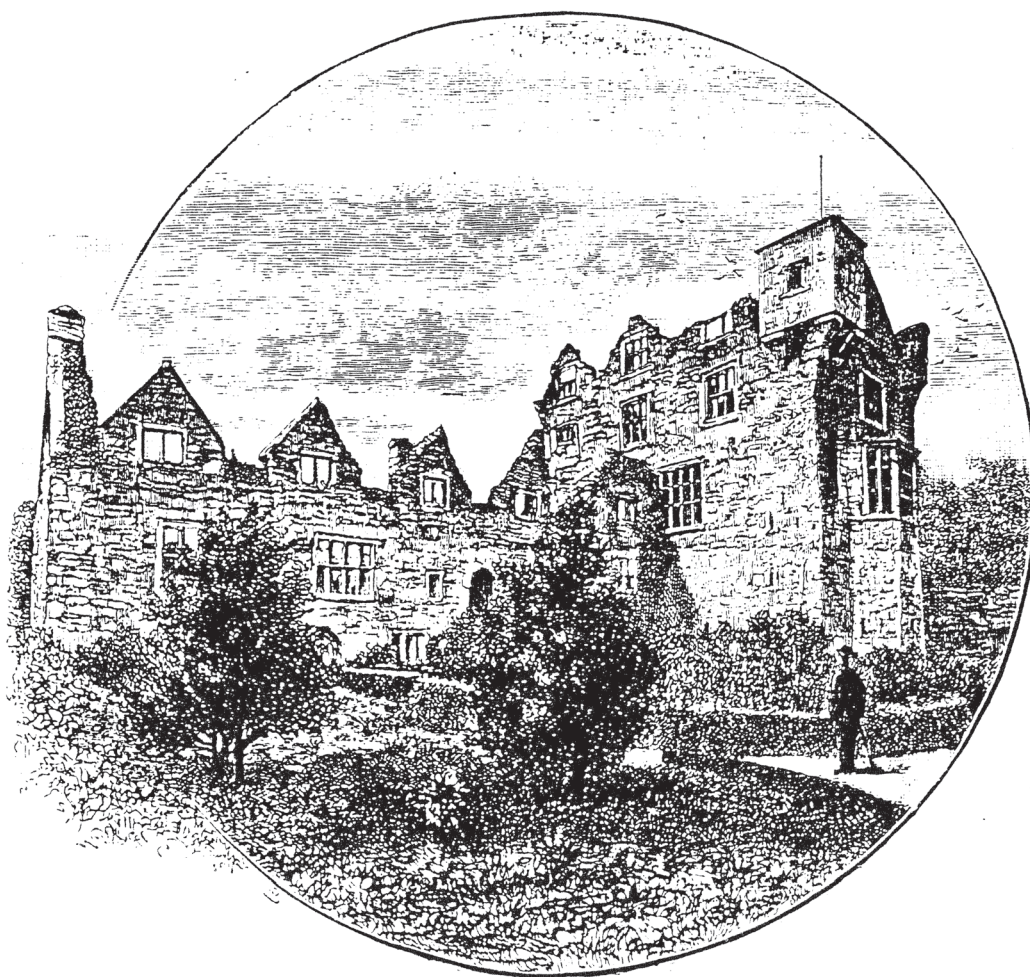# COUNTY DONEGAL

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

SURVEY

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

PART XXIV

COUNTY DONEGAL

by

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AND

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A REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS

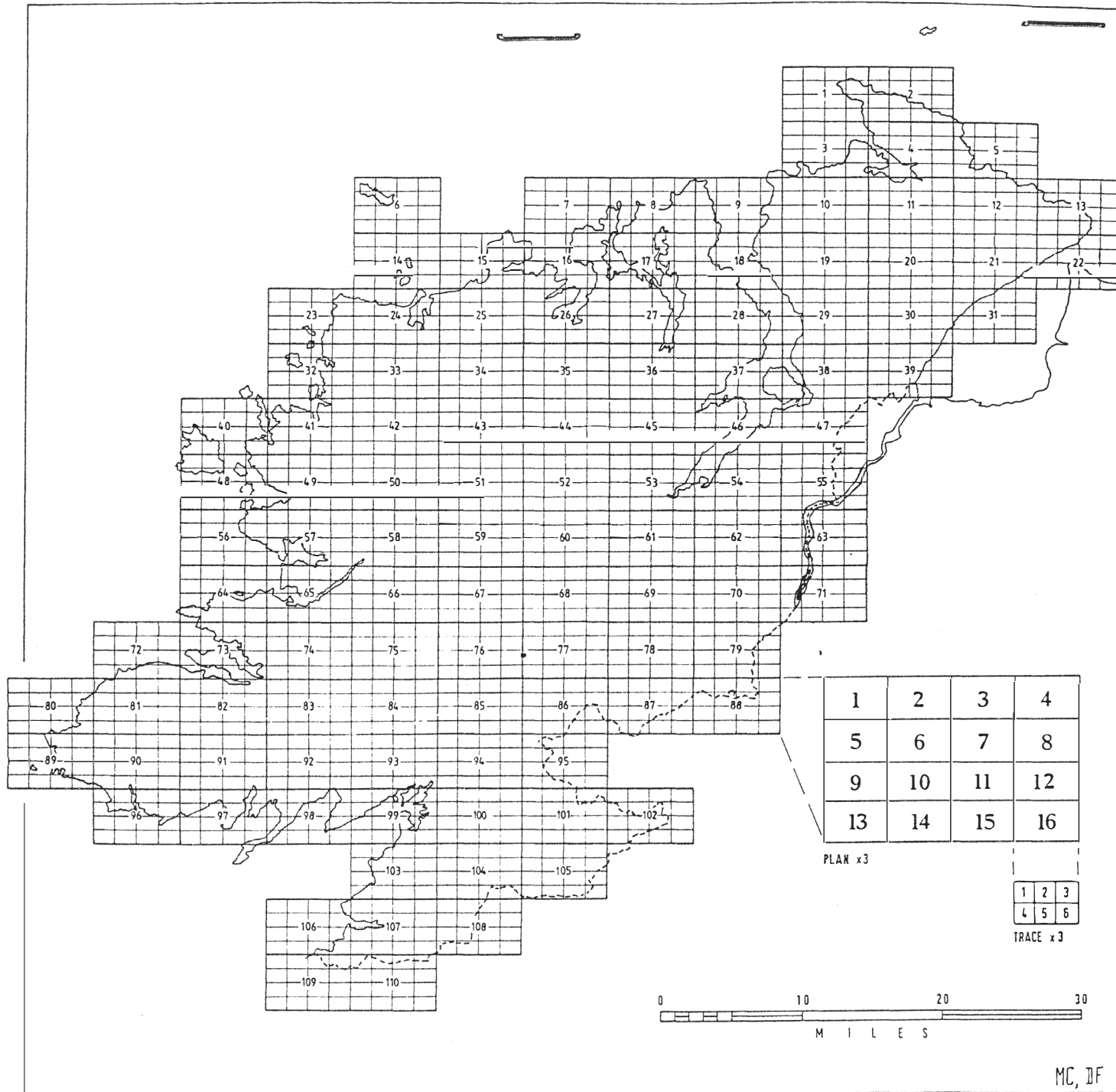[Date of release: 1989]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Towns pose one of the most formidable problems faced by archaeology today. Lived in and occupied over long periods of time, and often covering quite large areas, they are the most complex form of human settlement that we know of. Deep archaeological deposits have accumulated in most towns as a result of the long period of occupation and, accordingly, towns are among the most important areas of our heritage. However, towns are also the homes of modern communities, and are the centres of present-day business, industry and cultural life. The requirements of modern life has brought considerable change to many towns with extensive road widening, building schemes, housing estates and industrial development. The demolition of buildings and the digging of deep foundations has brought about irrevocable change in the appearance of towns, and change, in this century, means more thorough destruction than anything that has gone before. The problem for archaeology is not one of preservation, although this may be desireable, but of recording standing buildings and archaeological levels before they are destroyed. The unfortunate truth is that what is not recorded now has little chance of ever being recorded later.

By its nature archaeology is concerned with the past of ordinary people. The fragmentary building remains, pottery sherds and scraps of worked stone or wood which the

archaeologist discovers cannot be used to reconstruct political movements or great administrative changes. These parts of our past can only be glimpsed from documents, from what people who were alive at the time have observed themselves or heard related. Archaeological data, however, can tell us a great deal about the everyday life of ordinary people and the quality of that life in terms of the technological and economic resources of the particular time and place in question.

Urban archaeology may be defined as the study of the evolution and changing character of urban communities from their earliest origins until modern times; more especially it is concerned with the reconstruction of the natural and human environment within which and as part of which human actions take place. A methodical definition such as this, however, should not obscure the fact that urban archaeology is fundamentally concerned with the past of ordinary citizens, of the form of their houses and streets, of the business of their markets and workshops, of the style and arrangement of their churches, of health and disease, of the variety of cultural, religous and economic activity; in short, it is concerned with the life and death of communities ancestral to our own.

Development of Urban Archaeology

For long the study of the urban past has largely been the preserve of historians, sociologists and geographers and it

is only recently that the potential of archaeology to uncover the past has been realised. Part of the reason for this is the general lack of awareness that almost all towns have archaeological deposits. This stems in part from the incomprehension of the ordinary man-in-the-street that a town which is lived-in can have archaeological deposts at all: purely because it is lived in, one tends to think that everything of past ages, unless it is visibly standing has been swept away. In part it also stems from the fact that the construction on a vast scale of buildings requiring deep foundations has only occurred recently, and it is only as a consequence that archaeological deposits have come to light. It is also due to the fact that, in previous centuries, archaeological methods and techniques were not advanced enough to take advantage of opportunities even if they did arise. Until relatively modern times the buildings of one generation have been constructed upon the foundations of the last. As structure replaced structure the ground level rose slightly and over the centuries, in cities such as Dublin, considerable depths of archaeological deposits have accumulated.

It was at Novgorod in Russia that the potential of urban archaeology was first revealed. There, organic remains were found in large quantities and it became possible to reconstruct entire streetscapes and to chronicle the changes which happened in them as one generation succeeded the next (Thompson 1967). Gradually as excavation took place in England and Germany it became apparent that the rich

archaeological material in towns was not just a side-light on urban life but it could contribute greatly to our understanding of the archaeology of entire periods and regions. In Ireland the first scientific excavations were commenced at Dublin Castle in 1961 and excavations were to continue in Dublin for the next twenty years. The interest aroused by the High Street and, later, the Wood Quay excavations was widespread and it created an interest in the archaeology of other towns. To date, excavations have taken place in about twenty Irish towns.

Urban sites are important to the archaeologist for a number of reasons. Firstly, in all towns archaeological deposits form the earliest archive. Only a handful of Irish towns are referred to prior to 1200 AD and it is only during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that references become anyway common. Yet the urban life of many towns has continued unbroken since the twelfth or early thirteenth century, while the origins of others lie in the Viking, Early Christian and Prehistoric periods. Even when references occur they rarely throw much light on daily life and tend to be more concerned with political and administrative events. Indeed, most individual properties within towns have no documentation relating directly to them until the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century. To all intents and purposes, then, individual sites within towns may have remained completely prehistoric, in so far as they have no documentation, until the seventeenth century or later. Accordingly, archaeological excavation is important if one is

to gain any knowledge of the initial period of a town's foundation or of how a particular area evolved and was used.

Secondly, towns usually possess a much greater depth of stratigraphy than any other type of archaeological site. Stratified deposits are important because they preserve the sequence of developments on a particular site and the wealth of finds associated with urban sites means that it is usually possible to date both structures and layers quite closely. This is particularly important because it makes it possible to establish tight chronologies for artefacts.

Thirdly, the archaeology of a region cannot be understood without knowing what happened to the towns within it. Each town is a unique expression of the history of its area and the destruction of its archaeology would leave an irreplaceable gap in knowledge of the evolution of the region.

The recovery of this information is threatened, however, by the increasing redevelopment and gradual expansion of our cities and towns. It is very difficult to foresee the effects of this redevelopment when the extent of archaeological deposits is generally not known to the Planning Authority and it has happened in the past that the archaeological significance of a site has only become apparent when building work was about to commence. It is important then that the areas containing archaeological deposits should be identified if the potential of this important part of our heritage is to be realised.

Purpose and Aim of the Present Survey

The Urban Archaeology Survey was established with monies allocated for the purpose by the Minister for Finance in 1982. Its purpose was to compile a corpus of archaeological information on Ireland's towns and to present it in such a way that it could be used effectively by the archaeologist, urban planner, property developer, or interested layman. In this regard the survey has been guided by a submission prepared by the Royal Irish Academy on Urban Archaeology which recommended that the report should have four aims:

1. "To evaluate critically the archaeological potential, both above and below ground of the listed towns".

2. "To emphasise areas where the archaeological deposits could be preserved by the judicious use of new building techniques and the presentation of open spaces, etc."

3. "To assess the level of destruction of the original townscape".

4. "To measure the effects of urban expansion on originally rural archaeological sites".

The chronological cut-off point beyond which material would not be included was 1700 AD.

The identification of sites which were urban centres before 1700 AD is not without difficulties. In many cases such an identification is dependent on the survival of documentary evidence. However, it was felt that it was better

to follow the existing work of Graham (1977) and Martin (1981) rather than impose new criteria. Accordingly the sites which are included here are those for which there is evidence of their status as boroughs prior to 1700 AD.

In the reports the material is presented as follows: the situation of the site is outlined and a brief account of its archaeological and historical background is provided. This is followed by an archaeological inventory which endeavours to catalogue both extant sites and those which are known from documentary sources. Although the amount of information on each town may vary the catalogue follows the same format for each entry, firstly detailing the information on streets and street pattern, and following this with an account of the domestic buildings, market places and economic features such as quays and industrial areas. The seigneurial castle and town defences are described next together with the religious buildings of the town. The evidence for suburbs and activity outside the walls is then outlined and the inventory concludes with a summary of the archaeological excavations and a list of the stray finds. The inventory is followed by an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

INTRODUCTION TO CO. DONEGAL

Towns came to the county relatively late in the history of Ireland. The Vikings never settled here, the Anglo-Normans made a vain attempt, and apart from the possibility of Raphoe, there were no centres which could have developed into monastic towns. Effectively it was not until the plantation period that towns were built in Donegal and then it was as part of a government policy of colonization.

The Anglo-Normans attempted to penetrate Donegal on two fronts. From the south Maurice FitzGerald, lord of Sligo repeatedly led plundering parties across the Erne into the lands north of Ballyshannon but he failed to establish any footholds. On the north, Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster, was more successful. He captured part of Inishowen by moving forces across Lough Foyle from modern county Derry, then known as the county of Coleraine. To command the crossing from Magilligan Point he built the fortress of Greencastle in 1305. The castle's name, Northburgh, suggests that he also founded a borough settlement in its vicinity but the sources indicate that there were only Irish tenants on the manor. In any event the castle did not remain for long in the hands of his descendants and it was the death by starvation here of Walter de Burgh in 1332 that resulted in the reetaliatory assassination of the Brown Earl of Ulster in the following year. In the aftermath of the earl's death all of Ulster,

with the exception of an area around Carrickfergus and Lecale, fell back into Irish hands.

Donegal's first towns were founded in the wake of the Nine Year's War and virtually all of them had been forts or garrisons during that war. Their importance to the government then rested in their strategic location. Indeed the foundation charter of St Johnstown specifically states that it was founded to protect the king's loyal subjects and to act as a restraint on rebels. The original proposal of the plantation commissioners in 1609 was to establish seven towns in Donegal: Ballyshannon, Donegal, Killybegs, Lifford, Raphoe, Rathmullan, and Dowagh in Inishowen. Two years later, however, in response the difficulties which were expenienced in obtaining settlers, Raphoe, Dowagh and Killybegs were dropped from the list. But in 1613 when pressure was put on to incorporate towns in order to pack the parliament of that year with pliable members it was Ballyshannon, Donegal, Lifford and Killybegs that received charters of incorporation. Both Raphoe and Rathmullen were to grow into sizeable settlements in the course of the seventeenth century but they were never to achieve borough status, and are consequently excluded from this report. The projected town for Inishowen never appeared but suddenly in 1618, as if from nowhere, the borough of St Johnstown was created under the patronage of the duke of Lennox.

It is these five chartered towns, Ballyshannon, Donegal, Killybegs, Lifford, and St Johnstown, with which this report

is concerned but that is not to say that sites such as Raphoe and Rathmullen are unimportant. They simply fall outside our brief (Fig. 1).

The Archaeological Survey of County Donegal

Donegal is extremely fortunate in having a published survey of the archaeological monuments in the county, a position which it shares in Ireland only with county Down. In order to avoid any unnecessary duplication or repetition the descriptions in the urban survey are confined to monuments which were not included in the Donegal Suvey. In a few instances our interpretations of monuments, such as Mullanashee Fort at Ballyshannon, have differed significantly from those of the Donegal Survey team and accordingly what should be viewed as an alternative interpretation is provided. Elsewhere we have been content to refer the reader to the text of the Donegal Survey, which has been quoted by using its initials: DS, followed by the relevant monument number.

The Urban Archaeology Survey

This report provides an account of the archaeological remains in former boroughs of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Killybegs, Lifford, and St Johnstown, and it provides an assessment of their importance to archaeological research. It outlines the areas where archaeological deposits are likely

to survive and highlights each town's potential to increase our knowledge of the development of urban life in Ireland. Finally, recommendations are made as to how this potential can be best realized. In the map outlining the zone of archaeological potential the following colour code is used:

Pink: the zone of archaeological potential.

Red: extant archaeological monuments.

Purple: sites of known monuments.

Uncontrolled redevelopment can destroy a town's fragile archaeological heritage and it is the hope of this report that the recommended steps will be taken in order to ensure that urban development and archaeological research may go forward together.

BALLYSHANNON

The town is situated on a ford at the mouth of the river Erne on the main routeway between Sligo and Donegal. The name is derived from Beal Atha Seanaidh "the mouth of the ford of the hill-slope".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The importance of Ballyshannon is fundamentally integrated into its strategic location as a fording point at the mouth of the Erne. Control of this fording point effectively bestowed control of the route from Connacht to Tirconnell. Added to this is the fact that Ballyshannon also overlooks the estuary of the Erne which forms a natural harbour her. This harbour has been of importance since prehistoric times as is shown by the remarkable bronze sword hilt, of 1st century B.C. (Ryan et al 1983, 104) which was brought up from the sea-bed by a fisherman's net in 1916 and was probably imported directly from Gaul. The continuing importance of the harbour is attested again in the late middle ages. In 1420, for instance, an English trading ship arrived in the harbour (Nicholls 1987, 419). Again in 1614-15, after the foundation of the town, the Arthur of Ballyshannon, which carried wine from Bordeaux for Sir Henry

Foliot (Hunter 1981, 69). The strategic significance of the future town site was not lost to either the Anglo-Normans or to the English when they attempted to penetrate Ulster in the late sixteenth century and ultimately it is this combination of geopographical factors which accounts for the location of the town.

In the mid thirteenth century the Anglo-Normans under Maurice FitzGerald, lord of Sligo, made repeated attempts to penetrate Tirconnell but they never succeeded in establishing a foothold (Orpen 1911-20, iii, 268). In 1247 the annals record an actual battle fought at the ford of Ballyshannon itself (A. Conn). The construction of a castle here in 1423 by O'Donnell marked their appreciation of the significance of the ford and signalled their intention to control access between Connacht and Tirconnell.

The strategic significance of Ballyshannon was apparent to the Dublin government as early as 1562 when the lord deputy, Perrott, wanted to post a garrison at Ballyshannon. It was one of the key strategic points during the Nine Years War (1594-1603) and in 1597 it was the scene of the defeat of Sir Conyers Clifford. In 1601 the lord deputy, Mountjoy, evolved a plan of cutting off Tirconnell from the rest of the north by establishing forts at Derry and Ballyshannon. Later in the year Sir Henry Dowcra put this plan into effect by landing at Derry and by capturing Donegal Abbey. He then moved south against Ballyshannon Castle but, without artillery, he could not capture it until March 1602 when guns

were landed by sea.

After the conclusion of the Nine Years War and peace was made with Rory O'Donnell, Ballyshannon Castle and fort was retained by the government together with 1000 acres on which it was intended to develop a town. The task of developing the town was entrusted to Sir Henry Foliott and the borough was incorporated in 1613. It continued to return two members to parliament until the passing of the Act of Union in 1800. The settler community was relatively small and it is described as consisting essentially of "Irish houses" lived in by "soldiers for the most part and some few Irish" (Hunter 1981, 61). The adult population in the census of c.1659 is given as 63 English and Scots and 71 Irish.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. CASTLE

4. MULLANASHEE FORT

5. ST ANNE'S PARISH CHURCH

6. MISCELLANEOUS

7. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The street plan is essentially linear consisting of Main

St, with Castle St and Market St aligned diagonally towards it. The Mall, the Back Mall and College St would seem to be additions to this layout. On the southern side of the river East Port and West Port may be built on an early suburb.

2. MARKET PLACE

The original market place would seem to have consisted of the expanded area at the junction of market St, Main St, and Castle St. The Market Place, beside the Erne, is a later addition.

3. CASTLE

Built in 1423 this was demolished in the early seventeenth century by Sir Henry Folliott who built a new castle on the site. Parts of this new castle survived into the nineteenth century. There are no extant remains today. DS:1952.

4. MULLANASHEE FORT

This is located on the crest of an ESE-WNW drumlin in a very prominent position, overlooking the Erne basin to the southeast and affording a commanding view of the Erne estuary to the WNW. Contrary to the the description in the Donegal Survey (DS:1395) the low remains survive of a star-shaped fort of earthen construction. The body of the fort is of

lozenge plan and there are traces of bastions at the corners. The fort's long axis is orientated ESE-WNW, following the long axis of the drumlin. It has been disturbed by modern field boundaries, by the west wall of the C of I churchyard, and by its partial use as a graveyard. Traces of a flat-bottomed external ditch with a counterscarp bank survive on the ESE side. Sections of what appear to have been lozenge-shaped bastions survive at the WNW, SSW, and ESE angles. No evidence of internal stuctures survive. It is quite likely that this fort was built by Sir Henry Dowcra in 1601-2.

5. ST. ANNE'S (KILBARRON) PARISH CHURCH

According to local tradition in the town the first church built by Sir Henry Foliot was constructed beside the Erne in Market Yard. It was not until 1691 that the church was moved to its present side at Mullaghnashee. The present building was erected in 1841 and incorporates an eighteenth century core (Rowan 1979, 127).

Font
There is a plain octagonal font on a square shaft at the east end of the south wall.

Monuments
Bernard Con O'Neill. 16th cent.
This slab is known only from a nineteenth century account

which describes it as decorated with a ship, crescent moon, cornucopia and three right hands. It bore the inscription:

> BERNARD CON. ONEIL AB ORIS BELLESENIENSIS QUI OBIIT PRIDIE NON JUN ANNO DOMINI 15..

Mems. Dead ii (1892-4), 57.

Jean Banerman. 1681.

This slab is also known only from nineteenth century accounts. It bore the inscription:

> HERE LYES JEAN BANERMAN, ALIAS FORBES, WHO DYED SEPTEMBER THE SEVENTH 1681 AGED 65.

Allingham 1879; Mems Dead i (1888-91), 336.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Mullanashee. ?Burial mounds.

This placename means the "ridge of the burial mounds" and was known as Sid Aeda. According to tradition this was the residence of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who gave his name to Tir Chonaill (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 105).

7. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

Abbey Island Td. Assaroe Abbey. DS:1872.

See also Stalley 1987, 242.

Abbey Island Td. Assaroe Abbey: 17th cent. graveslab. (Fig. 3).
Rectangular sandstone slab. Upper portion divided into three
rectangular panels decorated with a central Latin cross
flanked by a design of crossed spears with a ffour-pointed
star below. Inscription:HERE LIES THE/ BODY OF THADY/ COAN
WHO DI/ED IN THE YEA/RE 1681. The decoration of the panels
would seem to be local (see Mems Dead, i, (1888-91), 339.
L. 146. W. 67. T. 10cm.

Abbey Island Td. Assaroe Abbey: 17th cent. graveslab. (Fig. 4).
Limestone slab, broken in two, decorated with a coat of arms
showing a harp. Above the shield are S-scrolls and below it
are geometric motifs. Fragmentary inscription: THIS TOMBE
WAS ... FLAN OCLERY WHOSE ... LYES UNDERNEATH ...
[DE]CEAS[ED] THE 24 OF 8BER [ANNO] DOM [1]66.
L. 185. W. 98. T.14-18cm

Abbey Island Td. "Catsby". Bullauns. DS:1739.

Abbey Island Td. Rock-cut souterrain.
The limestone beds outcrop along the steep slope between the
graveyard of Assaroe Abbey and the river. The souterrain
entrance is located at the base of the slope just above the
level of the river bank. The feature is linear, 16.6m in
length and has a basal width ranging between 1.45 and 2m
tapering to 1.1-1.4m at the top. H. 1.95-2.05m.

Abbey Island Td. Toberpatrick.
Modernized well, approached by a passage, incorporated into a

long flat-topped cairn.

Abbeylands. Tobernaboghilla. DS:1640.
Two stone stoups are present. One is ocatagonal and is set into the well surround. The other is loose.

Camlin Td. Ringforts. DS:973-4.

Carrickboy Td. Cashel. DS:751.

Cherrymount Td. Ringfort. DS:987.

Coolcholly Td. Tobernasassonagh.
U-shaped well open to the WSW. The surround is a penannular mound of stones.

Raheen Td. Ringfort. DS:1112.

Sminver Td. Church. DS:1907.
Rubble-built church with internal dims of 16.4 by 6.7m. The walls survive to a max.height of 2.05m. There are indications of the presence of former structures to the south and west. Portion of a quernstone is present on the ground surface close to the modern wall NE of the church's NE corner.

Sminver Td. Holy well. DS:1731.

"Tobbershannon". The well is still evident as a rectangular lining to a depression which still holds water.

Townparks Td. Coastal promontory fort and souterrain. DS:1434.

Townparks Td. Standing stones. DS:496-7, 638.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Ballyshannon is important to archaeological research because it is a fine example of an average sized seventeenth century plantation town. More particularly its importance lies in the fact that the settler community was small and town appears to have had an "Irish" character, as the description of its houses implies. It would be interesting to determine the nature of these "Irish" houses and see how their construction compares with that of other town houses in the Ulster plantation. The plantation fort at Mullanashee sits on the possible site of an Early Christian fort, and perhaps prehistoric burial mounds. It is important, indeed, to note that traces of these early sites could exist across the entire ridge of Mullanashee. The actual ford at Ballyshannon itself is also a potential archaeological site because of the importance of the ford as a crossing point. The plantation town was itself developed on a site which already possessed a late medieval stone castle, probably of tower house type, and it is possible that there was a small settlement in its vicinity.

The street pattern of the seventeenth century town still survives but no houses of this period are extant. Almost certainly, however, the foundations of some of these houses survive below ground level. The documentary records relating to Ballyshannon prior to 1700 are limited and in the future archaeology is likely to be the most important means of learning about the town's past and of understanding the

character and detailed form of the town today.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence in Ballyshannon is of importance therefore and this is best achieved by judicious use of planning constraints and by conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 2) delimits the area of archaeological potential within modern Ballyshannon. This comprises the area of the seventeenth century town, together with an area around Mullanashee, and an area on the south bank to allow for a possible seventeenth century suburb. Within this area the main disturbance to archaeological deposits has occurred along the street frontage as a result of the rebuilding of houses here in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elsewhere, however, deposits are likely to survive and there is the strong likelihood of recovering house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops of seventeenth century date. Outside of the town the monuments at Assaroe, and those listed in section 7 above, which fall within the area of this map, are also outlined and should be protected.

DONEGAL

The town is located at the head of Donegal Bay overlooking the wide shallow estuary of the river Eske. The placename is derived from Dun na nGall, "the fort of the foreigners". These "foreigners" are usually presumbed to be Vikings who were active around the coast of Donegal in the mid ninth century and again in the 920s and 930s. The nature of this fort and whether or not it represents Scandinavian settlement remain unknown.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Donegal rose to prominence in the later middle ages as one of the principal residences of O'Donnell lords of Tirconnel. The castle was constructed in or around 1474 by Hugh Roe O'Donnell (d.1505) at much the same time as the Franciscan friary was established a short distance to the south. In 1566 Sir Henry Sidney described the castle as

> "one of the greatest that ever I saw in Ireland in any Irishman's lands and would appear in good keeping; one of the fairest situated in good soil and so nigh a portable water as a boat of ten tons could come within twenty yards of it"

Increasing English pressure to gain a foothold in Donegal caused it to be burned in 1588 so that it could not be used as a garrison fort. The English force instead garrisoned the friary. In 1592, when Red Hugh O´Donnell returned after his escape from Dublin Castle, the English garrison was forced to flee and both castle and friary were rebuilt. The landing of Dowcra´s forces, under Niall Garbh O´Donnell, in 1601 resulted in the capture of the friary and the return of a garrison which Red Hugh O´Donnell failed to eject because it could be provisioned directly by sea.

After the flight of the earls in 1607 and the escheat of the county, the land around Donegal town was granted to Capt Basil Brooke, who had been active in the Ulster wars. Brooke began to settle the land and in 1611 Donegal was described by Pynnar as follows:

> We found a fair bawn built, with flankers, a parapet, and a walk on the top 15 feet high. Within the bawn is a strong house of stone, built by Captain Basil Brooke ... Many families of English, Scottish, and Irish are inhabiting the town, who built them good copled houses after the manner of the Pale (Butlin 1977, 89)

On 13 March 1612 Brooke received a grant:

> To hold a Thursday market and a fair on the feast of St Peter, and the day after, yearly at Donegal; with courts of pie-powder; power to appoint a clerk of the market, etc. rent 6s. 8d.; No person to sell goods by retail

within three miles of the castle of Donegal, unless they were planted there by the said Basil, or were inhabitants of the said town of Donegal, on forfeiture of the said goods; he to set apart a convenient place for the site of the said town to be built; for the market-place, and for the church and church-yard; the said borough to consist of 20 burgesses, besides cottagers and other inferior inhabitants, to be accommodated with houses and lands within four years; 30a. to be appointed for the Common to be called the burgess-field, with 2a. more, viz. half an acre for the building of a public school and one and a half for the exercise of the scholars (Ir Rec Comm 1830, 219-20).

As a result of this grant Brooke succeeded in attracting sufficient settlers and the town was incorporated on 17 Febuary 1613. The town was never particularly large and i the census of c.1659 its adult population was given as 24 English and Scots together with 71 Irish making a total of 95. In 1689 the town was burned by Jacobites under the Duke of Berwick but he failed to capture the castle.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

4. CASTLE

5. PARISH CHURCH

6. FRANCISCAN FRIARY

7. MISCELLANEOUS

8. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The town was laid out around a triangular diamond placed to the south of the castle. Three streets led from the diamond: Bridge St, Main St and Quay St. Tyrconnell St is obviously an intrusion into this layout. The burgage plot pattern still survives within the town and it is very clear on the O.S. 25" map.

2. MARKET PLACE

In 1612 Basil Brooke was granted the right to hold a weekly market at Donegal. The diamond was evidently the market place of the new town.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

Pynnar's account of 1611, quoted above, indicates that the settlers were building houses in the town after the manner of the Pale. This presumably indicates that some were half-timbered while others were stone built. Nothing remains of pre-1700 housing within the town.

4. CASTLE

This consists of a rectangular tower house with a manor house running SW from it. Both are protected by a curtain wall on the south with two flanking towers. The tower house probably dates to c.1564 when building work at the castle is documented (AFM). The curtain wall was probably built by 1611 and the manor house was constructed shortly after. See DS:1915 for a full description. (Fig.8).

5. PARISH CHURCH

After the Franciscan Friary was granted to Sir Basil Brooke in 1607 the frriary buildings subsequently functioned as a parish church (Lacy 1983, 331). It is quite likely that this was succeeded by the small church in the graveyard, known simply as Glebe church (DS:1884). This in turn was succeeded by the present C of I parish church which was built in 1825 (Rowan 1979, 238). It was probably at this date that the church was moved into the town and placed opposite the castle.

6. FRANCISCAN FRIARY

Founded in 1474 (AFM). In 1588 it was plundered by the English who killed the guardian Thady O´Boyle and it was garrissoned until the return of Red Hugh O´Donnell in 1592. By 1600 there were forty friars but in 1601 it was torn apart by a mysterious explosion while it was occupied by an English expeditionary force under Niall Garbh O´Donnell. Franciscan friars remained in the district after 1607 but they seem to have moved to Rosfriar and it is there that the Four Masters probably compiled their annals (Gwynn and Hadcock, 247). For a description see DS:1878. (Figs. 6-7).

7. MISCELLANEOUS

Scalloped capital. Late 12th/ early 13th cent. (Fig. 9).
Sandstone. Found in a house on the NE side of the diamond this has been reused as a stoup. 52x45x34 cm.

Free school
The initial charter to Basil Brooke in 1612 instructs him to build a school. It seems, however, that the did not do this and that the intended school was subsequently built at Raphoe (Robinson 1984, 211).

8. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

Ardeskin Td. Ringfort. DS:935.

Doonan Td. Ringfort. DS:1014.

Raforker Td. Ringfort. DS:1108.

Revlin Td. Ringfort. DS:1129.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Donegal importance to archaeological research rests in the fact that it is a fine example of a seventeenth century plantation town. Our knowledge of the appearance of this plantation town, however, is almost negligible. The original street pattern and the town´s layout around the diamond still survive but nothing is known about the appearance of the first plantation houses or their immediate successors. The settler community seems to have been relatively small and it is possible that like Ballyshannon, Donegal town may have had an "Irish" character from an early date in its formation. The plantation town was itself developed on a site which already possessed a late medieval stone castle and it is possible that there was a small Irish settlement in its vicinity.

Donegal Castle and the Franciscan Friary are national monuments in state care and so are unlikely to be threatened by any future developments. The same is not the case of the historic town centre, however, and it is the archaeological deposits which may survive here that need the most protection. Almost certainly, however, the foundations of some seventeenth century houses and structures survive below ground level. The documentary records relating to Donegal town prior to 1700 are limited and in the future archaeology

is likely to be the most important means of learning about the town's past and of understanding the character and form of the town today.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence in Donegal is of importance therefore and this is best achieved by judicious use of planning constraints and by conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 5) delimits the area of archaeological potential within modern Donegal. This comprises the area of the seventeenth century town, together with an area around the Franciscan Friary. Within this area the main disturbance to archaeological deposits has occurred along the street frontage as a result of the rebuilding of houses here in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elsewhere, however, deposits are likely to survive and there is the strong likelihood of recovering house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops of seventeenth century date. Outside of the town those monuments listed in section 7 above, which fall within the area of this map, are outlined and should also be ear-marked for protection.

KILLYBEGS

Killybegs lies at the head of the fine natural harbour to which it gives its name. The placename is normally spelled as Cealebeg or Cellebeg in documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and is normally translated as "little churches".

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the middle ages Killybegs appears to have belonged to the bishops of Raphoe and they it was who built a castle overlooking the harbour in the fourteenth century. The date of the initial settlement at Killybegs is not known bu there are indications that by the end of the sixteenth century there was a small fishing village here.

Like Ballyshannon and Donegal, Killybegs rose to prominence in the later middle ages because of its potential importance as a sea port. The first cargo of Spannish arms to reach Ireland was landed here in 1596 and four years later, in 1600, another Spanish ship landed with 2000 calivers and 2000 pikes together with Mathias de Oviedo, the titular archbishop of Dublin, who promised the arrival of a Spanish army of liberation to O´Donnell and O´Neill. This army, when

it arrived, landed not at Killybegs but at Kinsale. Nonetheless these references indicate the strategic significance of Killybegs and explain why the English government selected it as one of the seven potential boroughs which they proposed to erect in Donegal in 1609.

Initially the proposed boroughs were to have forty burgesses but by 1611 when Sir Henry Foliot was required to set out the land at Killybegs for the coming year "for the Townes best advantage", the proposed town was to have a portreeve, a bailiff and thirty burgesses (Hunter 1971, 44). The foundation was protracted until 1615, however, probably because of the difficulty of getting settlers and when the town was incorporated in that year the plantation commissioners settled for much less than they had originally estimated.

In the end-up the planter given the task of establishing the town was Roger Jones, constable of Sligo. The boroguh was incorporated on 14 Dec. 1615 and Jones was given 200 acres on condition that he would set out a site for the town, build twenty houses with lands for burgesses, who were to be only twelve in number, and lay aside convenient spots for the market place, a church and churchyard, a public school and 30 acres of common (Ir Rec Comm 1830, 300). Jones´ tenure does not seem to have lasted long, however, and shortly after 1618 the town was acquired by John Murray, one of James I´s favourites and created earl of Annandale in 1624 (Hunter 1971, 53).

By 1622 the "new town" of Killybegs had only some 17 "British and Irish inhabitants". The adult population in the census of c.1659 consisted of 10 English and Scots, and 21 Irish, making a total of 31. These two figures indicate that the population of the town remained very small and that there was little success in attracting settlers. Hunter (1981, 69(has suggested that this failure may have come about as a result of the dispute between the Bishop of Raphoe and Roger Jones about the possession of the town, followed by its acquisition by the absentee earl of Annandale whose primary interest lay in rents rather than developing the plantation. Despite its small size the town succeeded in establishing a small seaborne trade and in 1626 some 12% of Irish herring exports went through Killybegs (Hunter 1981, 69).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. CAT CASTLE

4. ST CATHERINE'S PARISH CHURCH

5. FRANCISCAN THIRD ORDER HOUSE

6. MISCELLANEOUS

7. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The street pattern is essentially linear, consisting of Main St with Bridge St and O´Hare Lane aligned at right angles to its axis. Main Street was laid out facing the sea and was clearly meant to double as a harbour frontage. The late medieval settlement of Cealebeg was located south of the town around the remains of Cat Castle and St Catherine´s Church.

2. MARKET PLACE

The original market place was probably at the west end of Main St where it is joined by Bridge St. The O.S. maps show a market place on the harbour front but this is probably a development of later times. The Fair Green lies just to he north of the town.

3. CAT CASTLE

About 1355 Bishop McMonagle is recorded as having constructed a house at Killybegs (Conaughton 1974, 21) and it is likely that Cat Castle occupies the site. The name is derived from St Catherine, patron of Killybegs. In 1608 Sir Josias Bodley recommended that a gun platform be placed here at "a castle of the Bishop of Derries" and in 1622 it is recorded that the bishop of Raphoe held the "old castle of Calebegg". In the Civil Survey of 1654-6 it is described as the "little old castle decayed ... on ye west side of ye

harbour of Killibegs". The remains of a rectangular chamber, measuring 5.23 by 4.3m are discernible. See DS:1919. (Fig. 13)

4. ST CATHERINE´S PARISH CHURCH

The seventeenth century parish church was located south of the town and it seems to have succeeded an earlier Franciscan Third Order house on the same site. In 1622 the church was described as "newly re-edified and well repaired. It may have been occupied by Franciscan friars during the Confederacy period. It was repaired c.1654-6 and continued in use until the construction of St John´s in 1829. See DS:1885 for a description of the remains. (Figs. 11-12).

Monument

John Lindsey. 1685.

The broken top graveslab with incised inscription in Roman script:

> [H]ERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN/ LINDSEY BEING 27 YEARS O[F] AGE/ DECEASED THE 30 DAY OF IVNE ANO/ DOM. 1685

There was a coat of arms below this inscription in the late nineteenth century when the slab was in the churchyard but this is now missing.

L. 55. W. 92. T. 11cm

Mems Dead iii (1895-7), 250.

5. FRANCISCAN THIRD ORDER HOUSE

A house of the Franciscan Third Order was built by the MacSwiney Bannigs at Calebeg (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 272). It seems to have been taken over in the early seventeenth century for use as the parish church.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Tombslab. 16th cent. St Catherine's RC Church.
Alleged to be the tomb of Niall Mor MacSweeney. For a full description see DS: 1874.

Holy well. Glebe Td. DS:1686.

7. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

Largynagreana Td. Ringfort. DS:1080.

Largynagreana Td. Wedge-tomb. DS:109.

Glebe Td. Rough Point Island. Ditches.
A ditch is present on the SE, ENE, WNW and WSW of the island. It is visible at a number of points in the low cliff face which has been cut by the sea. In section the ditch is dish-shaped and the fill consists of charcoal and carbonized wood. On the WNW side it appears as a double ditch. The average ditch width is 2.3m and the depth ranges between 65 and 120 cm. The ditches may relate to a fortification of the island.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Killybegs' importance to archaeological research rests in the fact that it is an example of a seventeenth century plantation town. Our knowledge of the appearance of this plantation town, however, is almost negligible. The appearance of the first plantation houses or their immediate successors, as well as the form of the first quayside, remains unknown. The settler community seems to have been relatively small and it seems from the seventeenth century population returns that like Ballyshannon, Killybegs had an "Irish" character from an early date in its formation. The plantation town was itself developed to the north of a site which already possessed a late medieval stone castle and it is likely that there was a small Irish settlement there also.
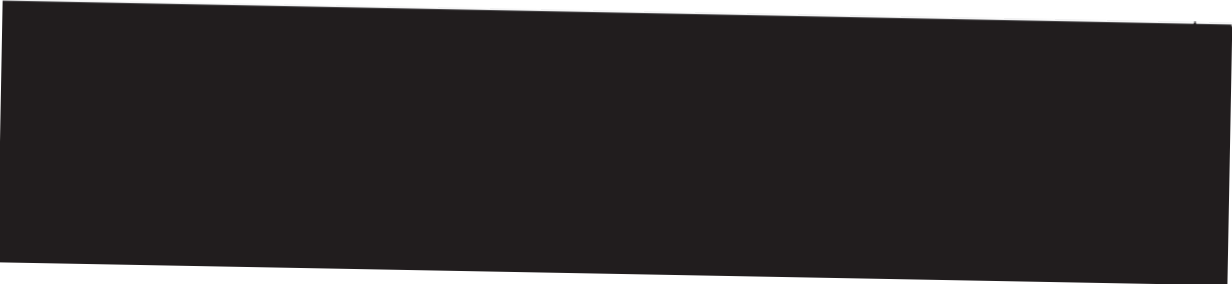
The documentary records relating to Killybegs prior to 1700 are limited and in the future archaeology is likely to be the most important means of learning about the town's past and of understanding the character and form of the town today. On analogy with other Irish towns it is almost certain that the foundations of some seventeenth century houses and structures survive below ground level. These archaeological deposits require protection if their potential for tourism and education is to be properly exploited.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence in Killybegs is of importance therefore and this is best

conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

   The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 10) delimits the area of archaeological potential within modern Killybegs. This comprises the area of the seventeenth century town. Within this area the main disturbance to archaeological deposits has occurred along the street frontage as a result of the rebuilding of houses here in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elsewhere, however, deposits are likely to survive and there is the strong likelihood of recovering house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops of seventeenth century date. South of the town an area around the late medieval settlement of Cealebeg in Glebe Td. is highlighted and elsewhere those monuments listed in section 7 above, which fall within the area of this map, are outlined. These should also be ear-marked for protection.

LIFFORD

Like most of Donegal´s plantation towns Lifford owes its existence to its strategic location, at the meeting of the rivers Murne and Finn, and at the beginning of the River Foyle. There was no bridge and throughout the seventeenth century the river crossing was negotiated by ferry. The town is also located in an area of particularly good agricultural land and was described as early as 1623 as "seated in the richest soil of all the north, the country about it champaign" (Butlin 1976, 149).

Its stategic significance was evident before the plantation period, however, and it was here that the O´Donnells built a castle in the fifteenth century. The earl of Essex arrived here in 1574 as part of his illfated Ulster expedition and formally restored it to Hugh O´Donnell (Hayes McCoy 1976, 97). Ten years later, in 1584, Perrott proposed it for the site of an English garrison if Ulster was to be subdued. Perrott´s proposals went unheeded, however, and it was not until 1600 when it was captured by Dowcra´s forces, under the command of Niall Garbh O´Donnell that it fell into English hands.

By 1600 there was evidently some form of settlement in the vicinity of the fort. A contemporary account describes it as:

"some eighty houses set in a plain green upon the river side and encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93)

Evidently the settlement was substantial enough by 1603 for Sir Henry Dowcra, governor of Lough Foyle, to be granted the right to hold a market there. Shortly after the flight of the earls Lifford was ear-marked for plantation and on 27 October 1611 the village of Liffer with the fort, "commonly called captain Brookes's Fort" and about 500 acres of land were granted to Sir Richard Hansard for 21 years. He received the grant on condition that within five years he should allot portions of land to 60 inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens and 200 acres for a common (Ir Rec Comm 1830, 182). The fort was excluded from a new grant of 31 Jan 1612, when Hansard was given licence to hold a Monday market and two annual fairs, while the number of colonists he was to settle was halved to "30 persons, English or Scots, chiefly tradesmen to be the burgesses" (ibid. 206-7). Lewis (1837, ii, 260) adds that in additon he was to set aside 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to assign a garrison to the town.

Hansard evidently invested a sizeable amount of his personal income in the town. By 1611 he had built some twentyone half-timbered houses and thirty seven cottages of one hearth each were constructed about the same time (Rowan 1979, 347). In the same year, 1611, Pynnar described Lifford as having:

"a good and strong fort built of lime and stone, with

bulwarks, a parapet, and a large ditch of good depth cast above it on the river side, with a storehouse for victuals and munition, a gatehouse and a drawbridge ... There is another small fort in the town rampiered and ditched, about which are certain houses built of good timber after the English manor, which serve for the use of a gaoler and to keep prisoner ... Upon view of the town we found it well furnished with inhabitants of English, and Scottish, and Irish, who live by several trades" (quoted in Butlin 1977, 89).

By 1622 the town had at least 54 houses and a male population of about 100, making it one of the more successful plantation boroughs in Ulster (Hunter 1981, 60-1).

Sir Richard Hansard died in 1619 and left an unusual bequest, recorded on his monument in Lifford parish church, making financial provision for the corporation (Hunter 1971, 55), for building a church and school, and for the salaries of the schoolmaster and the officers of the town. It is a remarkable demonstration of the founders interest in the welfare of his town. In the census of c.1659 the adult population is given as 44 English and Scots, and 24 Irish making a total of 68.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

4. TOWN DEFENCES

5. CASTLE

6. FORTS

7. CLONLEIGH PARISH CHURCH

8. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The core of seventeenth century Lifford was concentrated on the Diamond and on the street running SW from it towards the modern bridge, then the site of a ferry. It was presumably in this area that the twentyone houses, built for Sir Richard Hansard by 1611, were located. The presence of a burgage plot pattern on the street running NW from the town, past Ballyduff House, suggests that it too may be of seventeenth century origin. Indeed it may have been the location of the 27 cottages referred to in 1611.

2. MARKET PLACE

In 1603 Sir Henry Dowcra was granted the right to hold a weekly market at Lifford while in the incorporation charter of 1612 it is stated that the market should be held on

Mondays. The market place was evidently located in the Diamond.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

An account of 1600 refers to Lifford as having "some eighty houses" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). There is no information on the form of these houses, however. By 1611 there were some 21 half-timbered houses in the town and 37 cottages, while in 1622 the town had at least 54 houses (see above). Evidence for inns is indicated by the fact that the inhabitants of Lifford were "able to give entertainment to passengers" shortly after the foundation of the town (Robinson 1984, 173).

4. TOWN DEFENCES

An account of the settlement, written in 1600, describes it as lying beside the river and "encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). An outline of these defences is shown on a map, prepared perhaps to accompany this account, now in the library of Trinity College Dublin (Ms. 1209 (17)). No trace of the ditch now survives.

5. CASTLE

Nothing remains of this O'Donnell castle which was sited on the east side of the river Finn in County Tyrone.

6. FORTS

Nothing remains of the "good strong fort of lime and stone" mentioned in 1611. A plan of "the king's fort at Lifford", prepared about this time is in the library of Trinity College Dublin (Ms. 1209 (30)). The 1611 account, quoted above, mentions a second fort in the town but its whereabouts remains unclear.

7. CLONLEIGH PARISH CHURCH

The foundations of this church were laid out in 1622 but the present building is of late eighteenth century appearance (Rowan 1979, 348). There is a fine monument to Sir Richard Hansard and his wife Anne, constructed in 1622. For a description see DS: 1895 and Rowan 1979, 348.

8. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

Lifford Td. Standing stone. DS:598.

Edenmore Td. Clonleigh church. DS:1559. (figs. 15-16)
In addition to the carved fragments described in the Donegal Survey there is (1) the octagonal shaft of a font; (2) 4 stones with double roll mouldings having masons marks; (3) single roll moulding probably from a piscina jamb; (4) moulded door jamb, 15th/16th cent.; (5) two moulded stones from an arch, 15th/16th cent.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

Lifford's importance to archaeological research rests in the fact that it is a fine example of a seventeenth century plantation town. Our knowledge of the appearance of this plantation town is very slight. The original street pattern and the town's layout around the diamond still survive but all that is known about the appearance of the first plantation houses is that they were half-timbered. Nothing is known of their size or shape. The settler community seems to have been almost twice the size of the Irish residents and in this regard the composition of Lifford differs from that of Ballyshannon or Donegal. It would be interesting to know if this distinction was also reflected in the buildings and fabric of the town. The plantation town was itself developed at a site which already possessed a late medieval stone castle and an Irish settlement of eighty houses. The impact of this pre-plantation settlement on the development of Lifford is unknown.

The documentary records relating to Lifford prior to 1700 are limited and in the future archaeology is likely to be the most important means of learning about the town's past and of understanding the character and form of the town today. On analogy with other Irish towns it is almost certain that the foundations of some seventeenth century houses and structures survive below ground level. These archaeological deposits require protection if their potential for tourism and education is to be properly exploited.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence in Lifford is of importance therefore and it is best achieved by judicious use of planning constraints and by conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 14) delimits the area of archaeological potential within modern Lifford. This comprises the area of the seventeenth century town. Within this area the main disturbance to archaeological deposits has occurred along the street frontage as a result of the rebuilding of houses here in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elsewhere, however, deposits are likely to survive and there is the strong likelihood of recovering house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops of seventeenth century date.

ST. JOHNSTOWN

This town is situated on the River Foyle just a short distance from the border with county Derry. The town was not on any of the original lists for the plantation of Ulster and appears in 1618 as a fully fledged new town at a time when other centres such as Raphoe and Rathmullan were clamouring for incorporation. The town was situated in the old parish of Taughboyne, i.e. Teach Baithen ("the church of Baithen"), named after the abbot who succeeded Colmcille at Iona (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 406). Despite attempts to build a new church within the town, Taughboyne, some 3km north of St. Johnstown, was to remain as the parish church of the new settlement.

The land of St Johnstown, then called "Dromtoolan alias Cashelduffe", was granted to Ludovic Hamilton, duke of Lennox, on condition that he should introduce thirteen English or Scottish men, "principally artificers", within the space of four years and build houses for them (Ir. Rec. Comm. 1830, 403). The patent, which survives in the Public Record Office of Ireland, further required that the corporation should consist of thirteen members and it set our stipulations for the plan of the town (PROI, R.C. 3/4, ff. 88-93). The purpose of the proposed town is interestingly stated as being as much for the defence of loyal subjects living in the area as for the restraint of rebels.

It seems, however, that the incorporation was not proceeded with before the outbreak of rebellion in 1641. The Civil Survey, compiled some years later, describes St Johnstown simply as a little village. The adult population in the census of c.1659 is given as 19 English and Scots, and 18 Irish making a total of 37, the second smallest borough population (after Killybegs) in Ulster. In 1671, however, the town returned members to parliament and it continued to do so until 1800 when the earls of Wicklow, who had bought the town from the Hamiltons, received £15,000 in compensation for the loss of the borough.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. PARISH CHURCH

4. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The street plan is linear consisting of one main street running E-W, intersected by a narrower street running N-S, past the unfinished parish church. The manner in which the present Derry road cuts through the town indicates that it is not original.

2. MARKET PLACE

The market place was evidently in the main street which was made broad in order to accomodate it. The original patent stipulates that the market should be held on Mondays.

3. PARISH CHURCH

In 1622 the parish church of Taughboyne was "decayed and the reedifying of the same has been stayed by Sir John Stewart Kent who obtained a warrant ... to build a new church ... at St Johnstown which church should be finished this midsummer 1622, but is not above the side walls yet". Nonetheless it was the old church at Taughboyne that was actually repaired, in 1627, and put to use (see DS:1570). The building in St Johnstown seems to have remained unfinished. For a description see DS: 1906. Note that the S. transept window, in which the ash tree is growing, is in the W wall. In the NW corner of the graveyard is a doorjamb with a roll moulding reused as a gravemarker.

4. SITES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY

Saint Johnstown Td. Site of ringfort and souterrain. DS:1382. See O.S. 6" sheet 63, 2nd ed.

Clashygowan. Standing stones. DS:380.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL

St. Johnstown's importance to archaeological research rests in the fact that it is a fine example of a seventeenth century plantation town. It has a particular importance in so far as it is the smallest incorporated plantation town in Donegal. Our knowledge of the appearance of this plantation town is very slight. The original street pattern still survive but nothing is known about the appearance of the first plantation houses or their size. The settler community seems to have been quite small and it is likely that, like some of the other plantation boroughs in Donegal, St Johnstown had an Irish character from the beginning. It would be important to determine if this was the case or not.

The documentary records relating to St Johnstown prior to 1700 are very limited and in the future archaeology is likely to be the most important means of learning about the town's past. On analogy with other Irish towns it is almost certain that the foundations of some seventeenth century houses and structures survive below ground level. These archaeological deposits require protection if their potential for tourism and education is to be properly exploited.

The protection of buried archaeological evidence in St Johnstown is of importance therefore and it is best achieved by judicious use of planning constraints and by conditions attached to planning consents.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 17) delimits the area of archaeological potential within St Johnstown. This comprises the area of the seventeenth century town. Within this area the main disturbance to archaeological deposits has occurred along the street frontage as a result of the rebuilding of houses here in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Elsewhere, however, deposits are likely to survive and there is the strong likelihood of recovering house foundations, refuse pits, industrial areas, and workshops of seventeenth century date.

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AFM: Annals of the Four Masters, ed. J. O'Donovan, 7 vols. Dublin 1851.

AI: Annals of Inishfallen, ed. S. MacAirt. Dublin, 1951.

ALC: Annals of Loch Cé, ed. W. M. Hennessy. 2 vols. London 1871.

AU: Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy and B. MacCarthy, 4 vols. Dublin 1887-1901.

Journals

JRSAI   Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Mems Dead: Journal of the Association for the Preservation of the Memorials of the dead, Ireland.

PRIA   Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

Other Abbreviations

DS : Donegal Survey (see Lacy et al. 1983, below)

NLI : National Library of Ireland

CSPI: Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland.

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COUNTY DONEGAL

SAINT JOHNSTOWN ●
os 63

LIFFORD ●
os 7

KILLYBEGS
os 99
● DONEGAL
os 96

● BALLYSHANNON
os 107

BOUNDARY

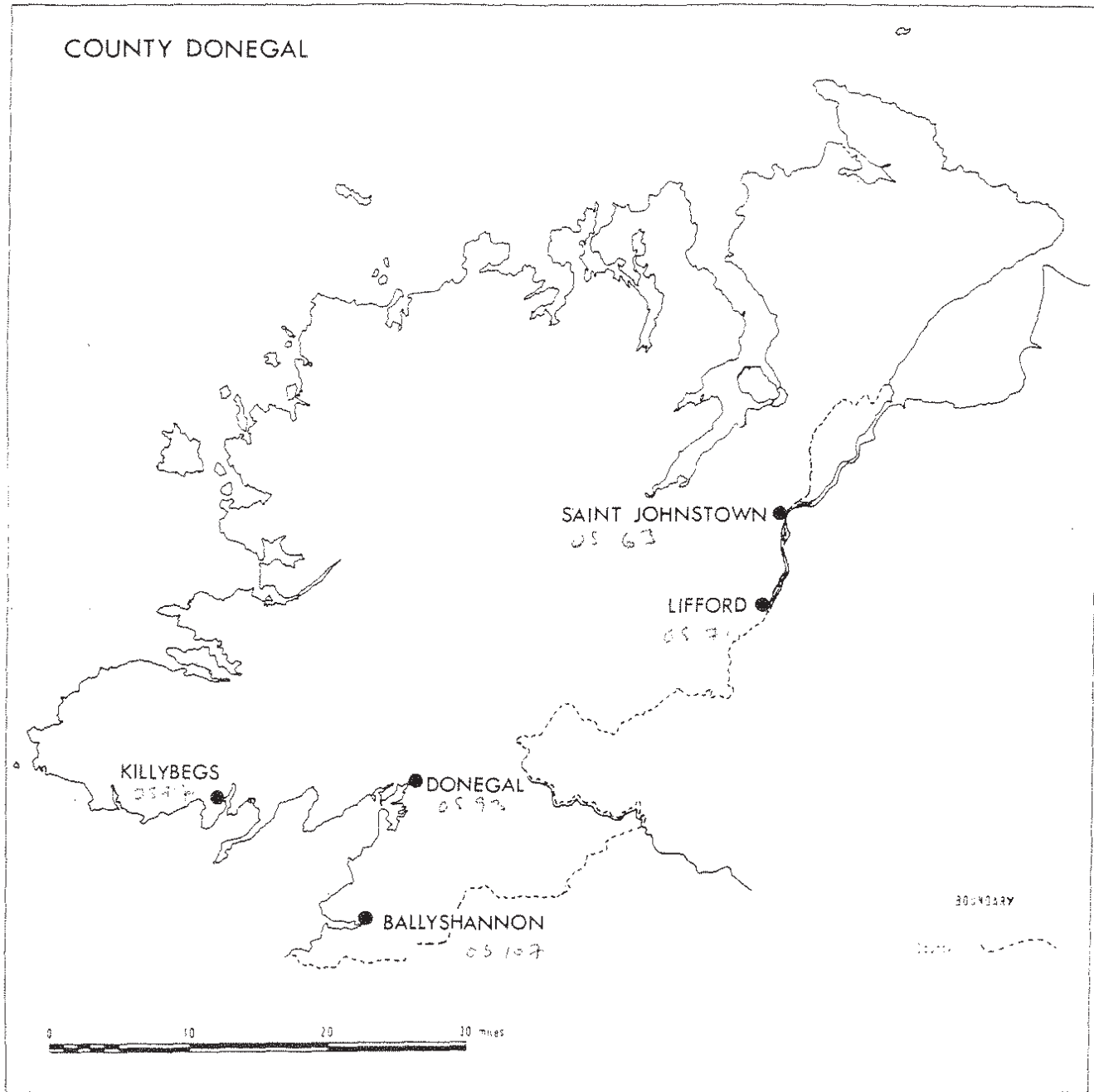0   10   20   10 miles

Fig. 1. County Donegal: Location map of towns and boroughs.

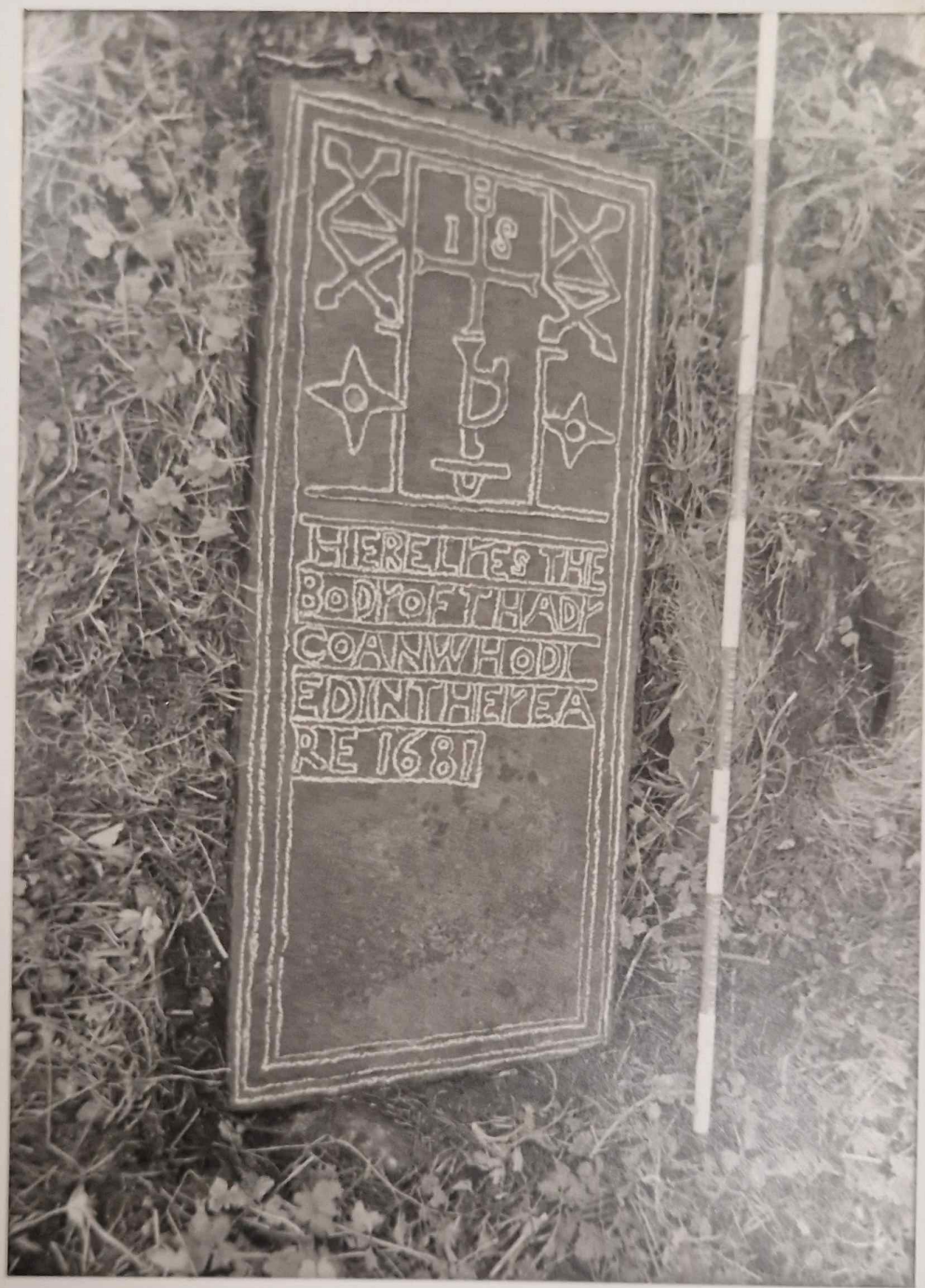Fig. 2. Ballyshannon: Zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 3. Assaroe graveyard, Ballyshannon, graveslab 1.

Fig. 4   Assaroe graveyard, Ballyshannon, graveslab 2.
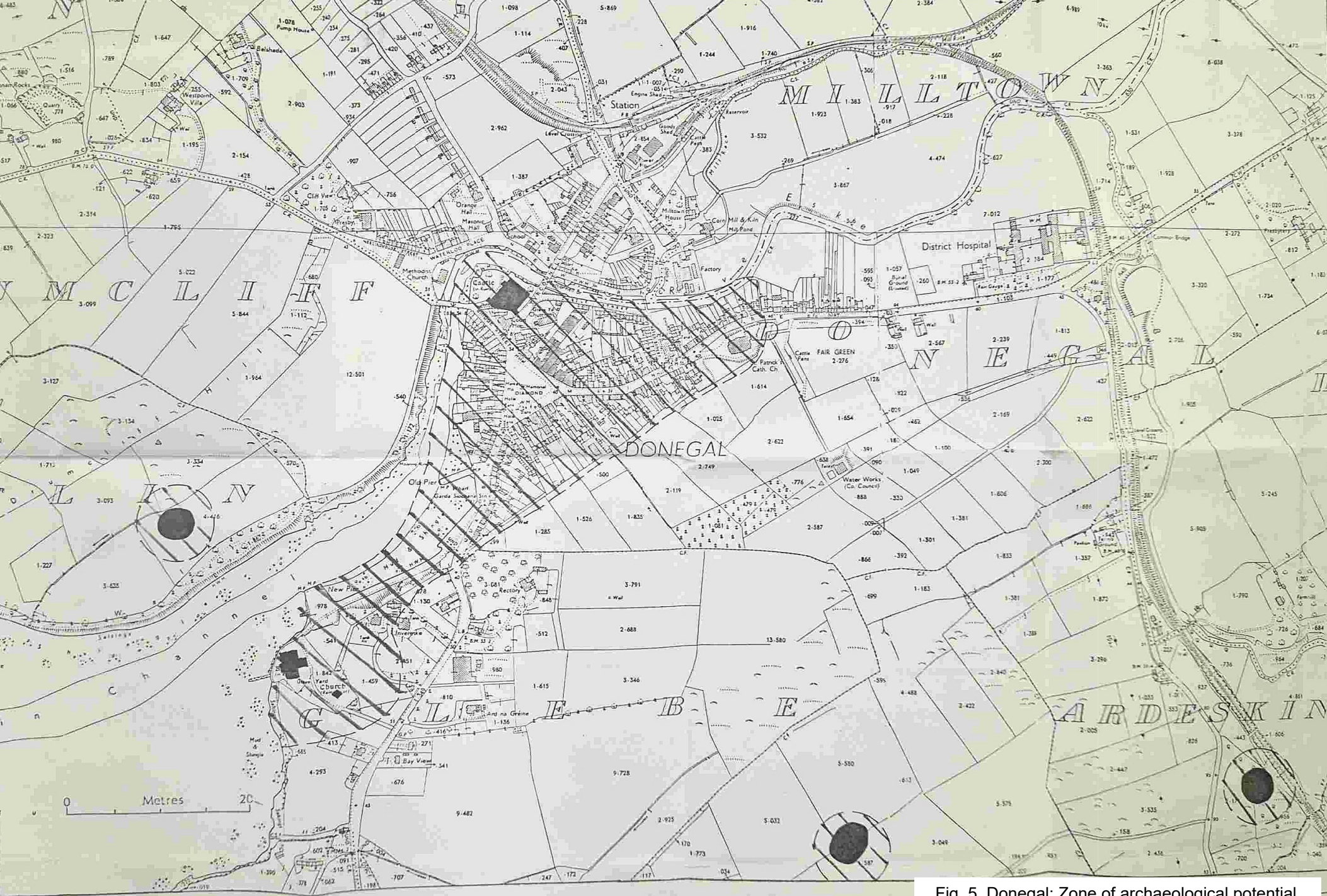
Fig. 5. Donegal: Zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 6. Donegal Friary, general view from east. plan.

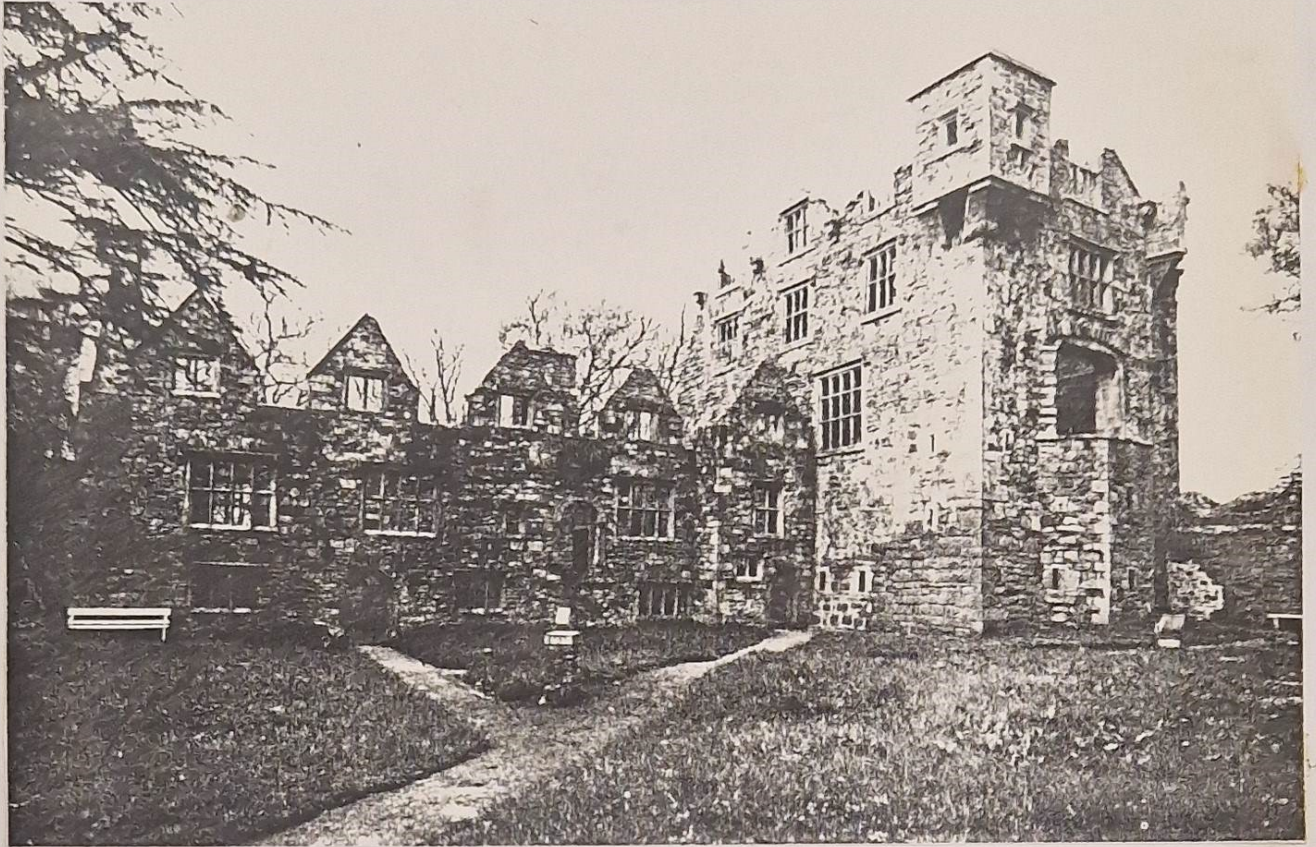Fig. 7. Donegal Friary, view of cloisters from north.

Fig. 8. Donegal Castle

Fig. 9. Scalloped capital from the Diamond, Donegal.

Fig. 10. Killybegs: Zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 11. St. Catherine´s Church, Killybegs, general view
from NE

Fig. 12. St. Catherine´s Church, Killybegs, transept arch
from south.

Fig. 13. Cat Castle, Killybegs. General vies of remains
from south.

Fig. 14. Lifford: zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 15. Clonleigh graveyard, Lifford, moulded stones.

Fig. 16. Clonleigh graveyard, Lifford, Early Christian
        graveslab

Fig. 17. St Johnstown: Zone of archaeological potential.