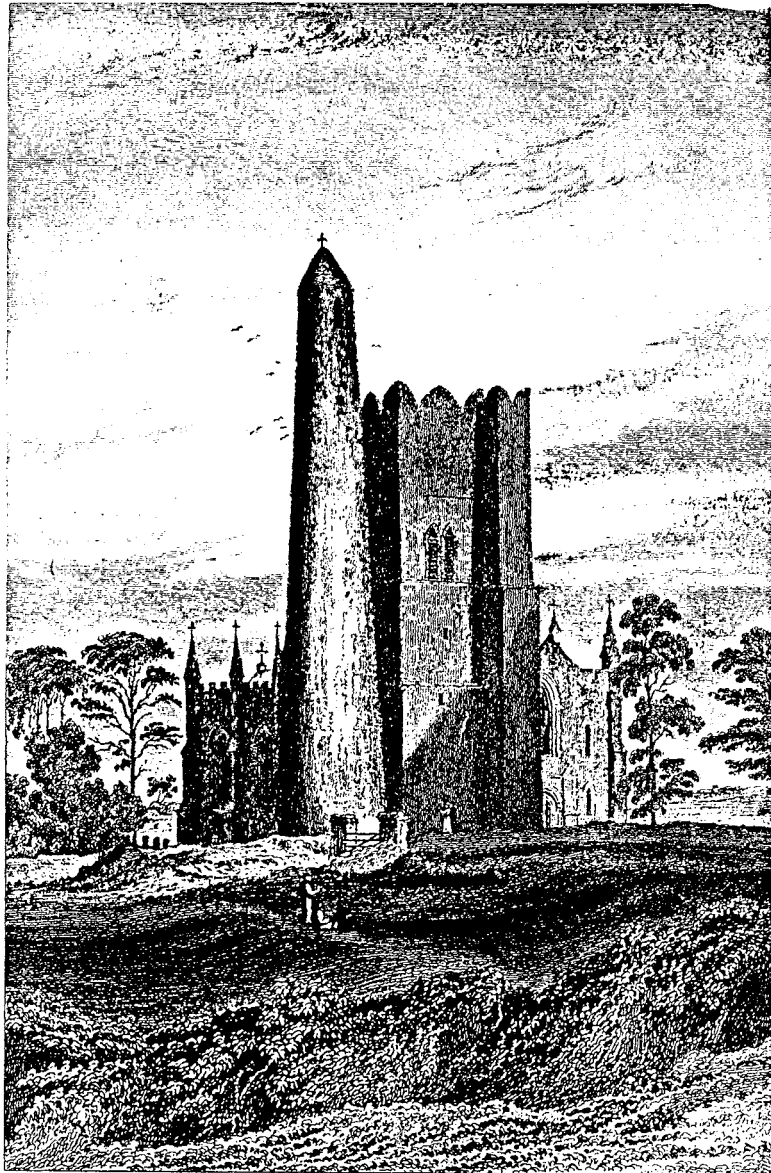# COUNTY DUBLIN

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THE ROUND TOWER, BELFRY, & CHURCH, OF SWORDS.

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY
SURVEY

[Date of release: 1988]

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

PART VIII (iv)

COUNTY DUBLIN

JOHN BRADLEY

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CLONDALKIN

The origins of the settlement of Clondalkin lie in the
Early Christian period with the foundation of a monastery
there in the seventh century by St Mochua (Cronan) (Gwynn and
Hadcock 1970, 31). Abbots are first mentioned in the annals
during the eighth century and it is recorded that the relics
of Mochua were translated here in 789. The monastery was
sufficiently important to be plundered by the Vikings in 833
and shortly afterwards Clondalkin became a base for Viking
activities in the area. Little is known of this period of
Clondalkin's history, which is potentially significant
archaeologically because it appears to be one of the few
recorded Viking rural settlement sites. A fort was
established by Olaf the White, the first Norwegian king of
Dublin. It is recorded only once in the annals, when it was
attacked and captured in 867 by two Leinster chieftains:

> "Amlaib's fort at Cluain Dolcain was burned by
> Gaithine's son and Mael Ciarain son of Ronan, and the
> aforesaid commanders caused a slaughter of a hundred of
> the leaders of the foreigners in the vicinity of Cluain
> Dolcain on the same day" (MacNiocaill 1983, p. 323).

The implication of this entry is that there was also Viking
settlement in the vicinity of Clondalkin but unfortunately
the exact whereabouts of the fort itself is unknown. The
Vikings may simply have taken over the early monastery and
fortified it as they seem to have done elsewhere, at St
Mullin's and Monasterboice for instance. It is equally

possible, of course, that the Viking fort was simply located close to the monastery and the nearby placename Raheen may be significant in this regard (Ua Broin 1942, 206). Unfortunately the reference remains rather enigmatic and it is unknown whether the Vikings returned to settle here in the tenth century or not. It is of interest, however, to note the tradition that the church lands of Clondalkin were given to the archdiocese by the MacGilla Mocholmog family, who were vassals of the later Norse kings of Dublin (White 1957, no. 111).

The monastery was burned in 1071 but in 1077 it was the subject of a struggle between rival factions for control of the abbacy which resulted in the granting of the church to the Célí Dé (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 31). Like the other Célí Dé monasteries of Tallaght and Finglas the lands became part of the see lands of the diocese of Dublin. This happened before the Anglo-Norman invasion (White 1957, no. 111; Mason 1819, 26, note e) and it presumably reflects the diocesan reorganization that occurred after the Synods of Rath Bressail (1111) and Kells (1152). Under the Norman archbishops Clondalkin became the centre of one of the largest manors belonging to the metropolitan see. After the foundation of St. Patrick's Cathedral it was attached by Archbishop Henry of London to the dean of the cathedral (Mason 1819, 26).

In conjunction with the manor the archbishops established a borough. Its existence is first indicated by a mention in

an extent of the manor of Clondalkin in 1326, but it is

likely that it was already established in the thirteenth

century. The extent mentions that the burgesses of Clondalkin

held thirty-two and two-thirds burgages (McNeill 1950, 187).

The borough was ruled by a corporation and bailiff, an

office held in 1276 by one Robert Beg (Ball 1902-20, iv, 108)

and by the close of the fourteenth century there were at least

five streets in the borough, known as Mill Street, Steeple

Street, Pope Lane, New Street, and Mahow Street. This appears

from an inquisition about property assigned in 1393 to the

church of Clondalkin by one John Shillingford (Ball 1902-20,

iv, 111).

In the <u>Description of Ireland in 1598</u>, Clondalkin is

classed as a substantial village and is graded below the rank

of market town which is occupied by Lusk and Swords (Hogan

1878, 37). No mention is made of its borough status at this

time and it is unclear when exactly the borough ceased to

function. In 1642, during the Confederate Wars the village

was burned by a troop of horse sent from Dublin (Ball

1902-20, iv, 117). According to the Down Survey of 1657 there

stood at Clondalkin then only the stump of a castle, some

thatched houses and the round tower, which was described as a

high watch tower (Ball 1902-20, iv, 117-18). It would seem

that the wars of the seventeenth century caused the

settlement to shrink substantially in size.

The first antiquarian to visit Clondalkin and leave a

record of it was Austin Cooper who described the village in

1780 as "small" but he noted that it then contained more
remains of ancient buildings than it does today (Price 1942,
54-6). Some distance to the northwest of the church and round
tower stood a low castle originally built as a mill and still
being used as such in 1780, while at the entrance to the
village from Dublin there were two castles instead of the one
which now remains.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

   ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

   TULLY'S CASTLE

   OTHER HOUSES

4. MILL

5. EARLY MONASTIC SITE

   ST. CRONAN'S PARISH CHURCH

   ROUND TOWER

6. MISCELLANEOUS

   CHURCH SITE

   DEANSRATH CASTLE

   ST. BRIGID'S WELL

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

The curving boundary of the early monastic site is preserved in Orchard Lane and its continuation southwards, and in Main Street as far as the junction with Boot Road. Monastery Road, the old road from Dublin, also evidentally runs along the line of an ancient street. As the surviving fortified house indicates, much of the medieval borough was probably situated along the axis of Monastery Road, east of the church site. The identification of the five streets documented in the fourteenth century sources with the streets of today is difficult but some guesses can be made (Ball 1902-20, iv, 111). Mill Street may be identified with the street leading to the mills, now the eastern part of the Newcastle Road. Steeple Street is presumably Tower Road, and New Street may be New Road, but the identification of Pope Lane and Mayhow Street is unclear.

2. MARKET PLACE

This would appear to have been of triangular form and was located at the junction of Main Street and Monastery Road.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

In common with similar medieval settlements Clondalkin would have had houses on the street frontage and the number of burgesses mentioned in 1326 suggests that there would have been at least thirty-two individual house plots within the

borough, and presumably therefore at least thirty-two houses.
Documentation on these is very slight however. The extent of
1326 also mentions that there were cottagers at Clondalkin
some of whose cottages were then vacant and ruined (McNeill
1950, 186).

ARCHBISHOP´S HOUSE

Since the archbishop was the lord of Clondalkin this
would technically have been a manor house and would seem to
have been separate from whatever building the dean of St.
Patrick´s would have hâd there in his capacity as rector. The
archbishop´s house was described in 1326 as "a chamber and a
chapel badly roofed with shingles, a stone stable badly
roofed and two small houses badly roofed with thatch" and
they were stated to be of no value because nobody wished to
live in them (McNeill 1950, 185). The position of this house
within the settlement is unknown but it is possible that the
church site excavated by Rynne (1967) may have been the
chapel mentioned in 1326 and one could accordingly suggest
that the archbishop´s house was in the vicinity of the
present St. Killian´s Park (see section 6: miscellaneous,
below).

TULLY´S CASTLE

The remains survive on the south side of Monastery Road
of a narrow sixteenth century tower with crenellations. It is
a two-storied structure with a lean-to building beside it.

Internally it is slightly over 3m square. There are three
windows in the south face and Ball (1899, 97) recorded the
presence of a carved head between the two on the upper floor.
The name is derived from a family which lived here in the
eighteenth century (Ua Broin 1944, 212). The building has
been the subject of a comprehensive study by Murtagh (1982).

OTHER HOUSES

    Austin Cooper recorded the presence of another fortified
house close to Tully's Castle and Ball (1899, 97) states that
the remains of it could still be distinguished within the
modern buildings which then occupied the site. There is no
trace of it today.

    Eighteenth century maps show the position of Moyle
Castle at a point corresponding with the entrance to the
College buildings (the former Moyle Park House) on the west
side of Boot Road (Ua Broin 1944, 211-12).

4. MILL

    A water-mill was associated with the manor of Clondalkin
from at least the thirteenth century and it was valued at
38s. 10d. in 1326 (McNeill 1950, 187). Its site is almost
certainly occupied by the modern paper mills on the north
side of the road to Newcastle Lyons, and is presumably the
castellated mill which Austin Cooper visited in 1780 (Price
1942, 56). Ua Broin (1944, 210-11) documents further mills

but it is unclear whether they are older than the eighteenth
century or not.

5. EARLY MONASTIC SITE

The outline history of the early monastic foundation has
been charted as part of the general introduction above and it
is evident that it was already a place of significance by the
middle of the eighth century. The curving sweep of Orchard
Lane and Main Street evidently preserves the outline of the
eastern half of the old monastic enclosure and it presumably
covered a further similar sized area to the west, creating an
enclosure in which the church and round tower would have been
roughly centrally placed.

ST. MOCHUA'S PARISH CHURCH

The present church, constructed about 1840, occupies part
of the site of the medieval building which is known only from
eighteenth century drawings. These show it to have had a
graded triple lancet in the east wall, an aisled chancel, and
a two-light belfry of the type characteristic of fifteenth
century Pale churches (Ball 1902-20, iv, 109). It is known
from the will of William Neill, made in 1471, that the church
contained three altars, dedicated to SS. Mary, Thomas and
Brigid (Berry 1898, 98). The medieval church fell into ruin
after the mid-seventeenth century when the parish was united
to that of Tallaght (Ball 1902-20, iv, 123). Part of the
church was restored, however, at the beginning of the

eighteenth century and appears as such in the illustration
prepared by T. Archdeacon c.1770 (Ball 1902-20, iv, 109). The
building appears to have been in a rather precarious state,
however, and Beranger records that it collapsed as a result
of the shock waves generated by the explosion of Caldbeck´s
Powder Mills at Clondalkin in 1787 (quoted in Barrow 1979,
82; see Ua Broin 1944, 206, f.n. 9). The ruins of the
building were examined by Mason (1819, 26 note e) who stated
that the church was originally large, and that it measured 38
yards long by 18 wide. The only remnant of the old church is
a chunk of masonry southeast of the modern building.

ROUND TOWER

This is situated beside the road, opposite the
churchyard. It is complete with conical cap and internally
there are floors and ladders complete to the top; these were
inserted sometime between 1783 and 1827 (Barrow 1979, 80).
There is a bulging base, probably added in the eighteenth
century, which has steps cut into it up to the doorway. The
masonry consists of calp limestone with some granites. The
doorway, which is lintelled, is of granite. There were five
storeys originally but the remodelling ignored the position
of two of these and consequently there are now only four.
There are four windows in the top storey facing the cardinal
points.

MONUMENTS

In the churchyard there are two granite crosses and a granite font, similar to those at Tallaght, and apparently of Early Christian date.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Church site

In 1962, in advance of the construction of a housing scheme, the remains of a church and graveyard came to light in the area now known as St. Killian's Park (Rynne 1967). Excavation revealed that the site consisted of an irregular oval enclosure with the remains of a small stone church within it. The enclosure seemed to be no more than the result of an attempt to define the top of a natural rise and there was no trace of a fosse. The church consisted of a nave (8.8 x 6.8m internally) and chancel (5.3 x 3.5m internally), with opposed entrances in the north and south walls of the nave. Burials were found underneath the foundations, indicating that this building was not the earliest church on the site. The finds included large numbers of iron nails, clay pipes, two ceramic fragments (perhaps mosiac floor tiles) and, most interestingly, a solid-ringed polyhedral-headed ringed pin of eleventh-twelfth century date. The excavator suggested that the enclosure represented the remains of a pre-Norman church site, that the stone church was built in Anglo-Norman times, and that it was destroyed before the end of the eighteenth century. It is possible, as suggested above (section 3), that

the church is the remains of the chapel associated with the

archbishop's house at Clondalkin. The curve in the old road,

west of this church site, suggests that there may also have

been a large outer enclosure.

Deansrath Castle

This seems to have been the dean's residence at Clondalkin.

According to Ball (1902-20, iv, 112) a fragment of this

remained at the beginning of this century.

St Brigid's Well & Killeen

This is located to the east of Boot Road. Ua Broin (1944,

199) records the tradition that there was a killeen

immediately northeast of the well.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Clondalkin is a good example of the small medieval

boroughs which surrounded the city of Dublin. It is

particularly important to the study of the transition between

Early Historic and Anglo-Norman sites because it was an

important Early Christian monastic site and was also an

episcopal borough in Anglo-Norman times. The references to

five streets in the fourteenth century and the documented

fortified houses indicate that the settlement was an

important one in the later middle ages.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that
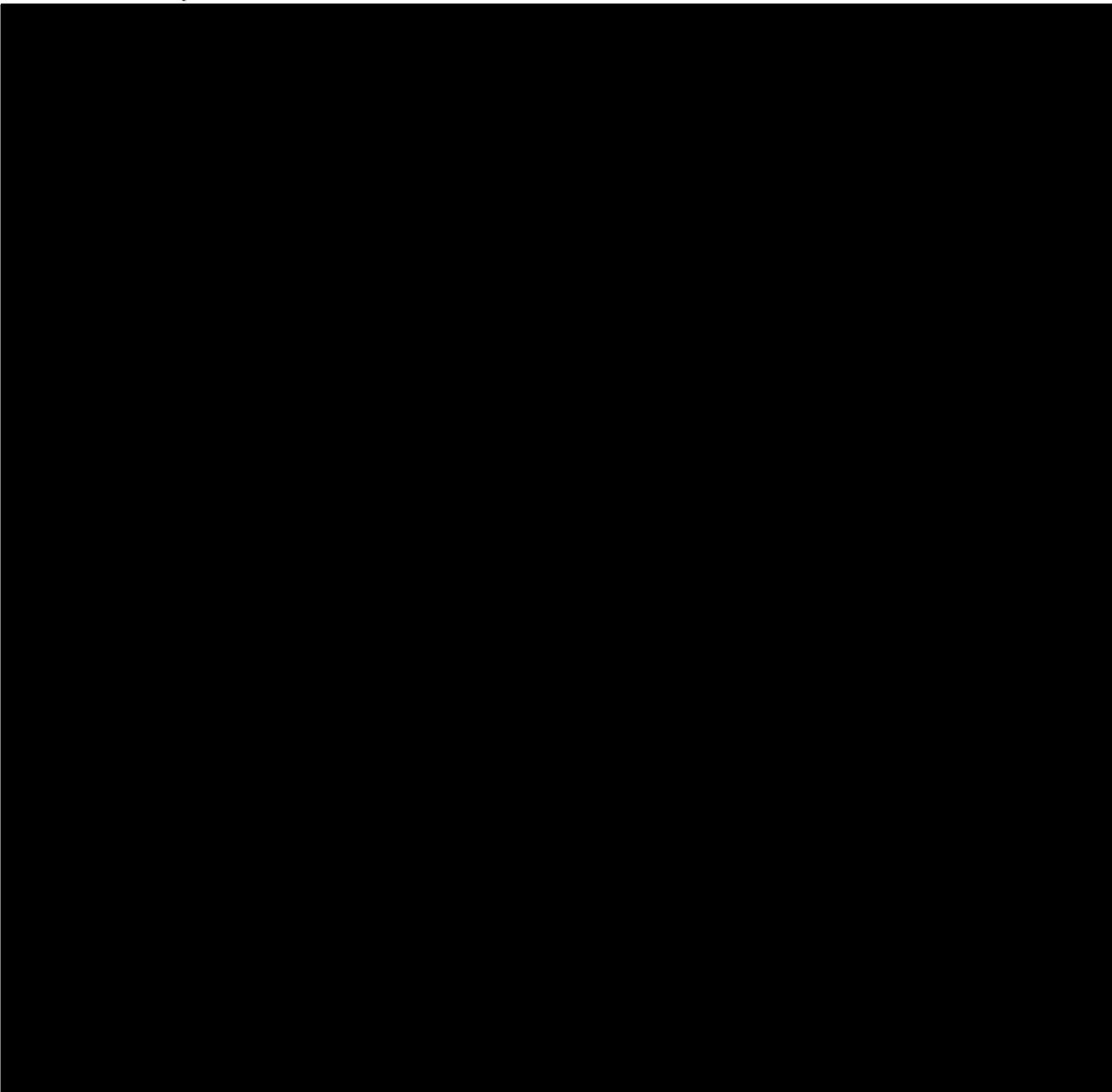
the borough has been the scene of continuous human activity

since the seventh century. Documentary records of the site

are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation

is likely to be the principal means by which additional

knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits

in the last thirty years with the development of Clondalkin

as a suburb of the city of Dublin. The church in St.

Killian's Park came to light as a result of the construction

of a housing estate. The discovery of the church's stone

foundations and of human burials was reported to the National

Museum of Ireland but one wonders how many sites have been

lost because their archaeological deposits were not so

apparent if they consisted simply of charcoal flecked soil

rather than human bones? The development of housing estates

on the north and south sides of Monastery Road, on Castle

Road, and on the west of Tower Road have almost certainly

removed all archaeological deposits in these areas and this

is to be regretted. The remaining archaeological deposits

within the medieval borough are still under threat and it is

to be hoped that steps will be taken to protect them.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 35)

delimits the area of archaeological potential within

Clondalkin. Its extent is based on the estimated size of the

Early Christian monastic site, the eastward extension of the

borough along Monastery Road, and an area on the north which
includes the site of the medieval mills and the area of the
outer enclosure around the church site in St. Killian's Park.
In the absence of archaeological excavations .within the
village nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological
deposits.
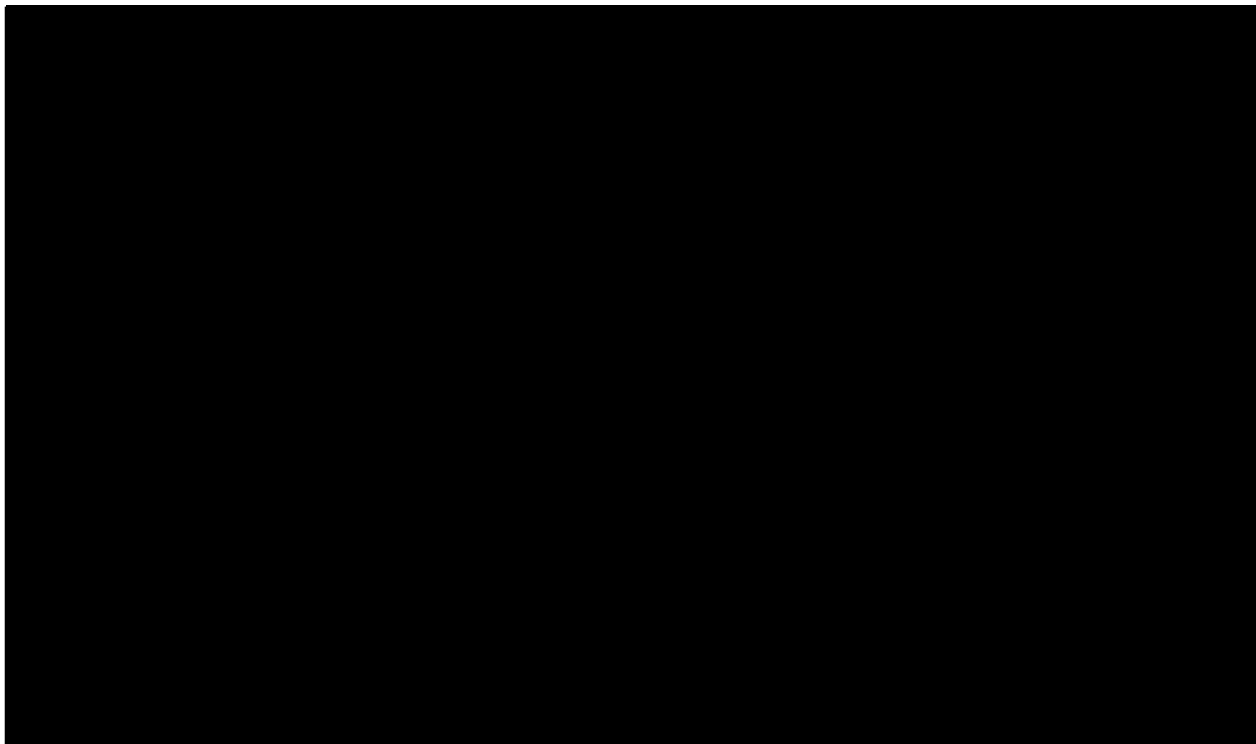
DALKEY

Dalkey is one of the few authentically Scandinavian placenames in Ireland and it seems to be a Norse form of the Irish name Deilginis, "thorn island". It is clear not just from the placename but also from the earliest documentary and archaeological evidence that the island was a more significant settlement originally than the shore on which the town was later built. It is tempting to speculate that the name "Dalkey" was applied by the first Scandinavians who settled on the land area. The pre-Norman church remains, the Rathdown slab in the churchyard together with the hoard of late tenth century Anglo-Saxon coins, recovered over one hundred years ago, indicate indeed that there was some form of settlement here before the coming of the Normans. It has been suggested that the original name of the shore settlement was Kilbeknet because this form of the name turns up occasionally in late medieval documentation. This may be so but it seems that a considerable part of the mainland together with the island was more commonly known as Deilginis by the twelfth century (McNeill 1950, 3; Otway-Ruthven 1961, 58). The name Dalkey is similarly used in the same sense of a district in the late twelfth century composition known as the Song of Dermot and the Earl (Orpen 1892, 1. 1761).

D'Alton (1838, 445) seems to be the originator of the suggestion that Dalkey was granted to the see of Dublin by Hugh de Lacy in 1175. There are good reasons for doubting

this statement, however. Firstly, because Dalkey seems to have belonged to the archdiocese before the coming of the Normans (Otway-Ruthven 1961, 58) but secondly because this would have been royal demesne land after 1170, if it had not belonged to the church before that date; therefore Hugh de Lacy would have been granting away property which he did not own. Under the Norman archbishops Dalkey became the centre of a manor but unlike many of the other archiepiscopal manors, such as Clondalkin and Tallaght, no extent of it survives. This may be due to the fact that during the thirteenth century and for part of the fourteenth the archbishops were more interested in their manors at Shankill and Stagonil and it is interesting to note that it was only after the desertion of these settlements that Dalkey began to grow.

The foundation date of the borough of Dalkey is unknown but its bailiff is referred to in a document of 1257-63, in a capacity which would suggest that it was incorporated by that time (McNeill 1950, 113). In 1326 there were 39 burgesses who rendered the rather high rent of 76s. 3d. which would seem to indicate an annual rent of 2s. per burgage (McNeill 1950, 195). It was because of its attraction as a port, however, that Dalkey began to expand. It was the best deep water port close to Dublin and it was able to exploit this advantage because large ships could not go up the Liffey in view of the shallow river bed caused by silting. There are frequent references to ships unloading large parts of their cargoes at Dalkey before proceeding onto Dublin which it seems could be approached by ships drawing a shallow draught. The port had

other advantages as well. It was sheltered on the northeast
by Dalkey Island and it also had the reputation of being
safe. These points are forcibly made in a petition of c.1396:

> "The merchants and others of the commonalty of Dublin
> [complain] that for want of water there has been no
> berthage or anchorage for large ships laden with wines,
> salt, iron and other wares from foreign parts, and they
> must come to land at the archbishop's harbour of Dalkey,
> six leagues from the city and beyond its port and
> liberties since there is no other neighbouring port
> where large ships could put in or take shelter in
> storms; that the petitioners have been accustomed to buy
> such wares at Dalkey just as at Dublin and other ports
> within six leagues of the city, discharge them into
> 'craherae' and boats, land them and pay customs at the
> city; but now owing to the Ordinance of the Staple which
> forbids persons to meet wines etc. coming into ... the
> lands of Ireland ..., to forestall them before coming to
> the staple or port of discharge, they have not ventured
> to buy in the said ports, and ships go elsewhere, and
> the merchants proposing to remove to other places, the
> city [Dublin] will be deserted ... Considering all this
> the king grants licence to buy and sell at Dalkey
> without molestation, provided that no individual, under
> pretext of this licence, shall prejudice the commonalty
> of Dublin" (McNeill 1950, 233).

The port was already in use during the thirteenth century

(Sweetman 1875-86, i, no. 2671) but it is only in the
fourteenth century that it became important. This may have
been due in large part to the prominence which it received as
a supply centre and depot for ferrying men and goods to
assist Edward I's campaigns in Scotland and Wales (D'Alton
1838, 445; cf. Sweetman 1875-86, v, nos. 310, 431). It is
interesting to note that its trade was not simply confined to
Britain and France but also included Spain (Tresham 1828, p.
76, no. 2). From the fourteenth century on Dalkey was
regularly used as the landing and departure point for state
officials en route from Britain to Dublin and back. It this
regard it was the predecessor of the modern Dun Laoghaire.

It was during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that
Dalkey attained its greatest importance. At this time it was
not just a thriving port but also an important bastion of the
Pale. Its relative significance is reflected in an act passed
by the Dublin parliament of 1482 which states that because
the old market settlement at Stagonil was deserted and of no
use it was decided that the weekly market and annual fair
which used be held there should now be held at Dalkey where,
it added, 200 men-at-arms could be raised to protect the
countryside (McNeill 1950, 247). The surviving fortified
houses together with other documented examples also indicate
that this was a period of prosperity for the town. The
decline of Dalkey can be traced to the end of the sixteenth
century when Ringsend began to be adopted as the port of
Dublin, and by the mid seventeenth century the town was being
effectively bypassed and fishing rather than trade became the

mainstay of Dalkey's existence.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

    "ARCHBOLD'S" (?DONGAN'S) CASTLE

    ARCHBOLD'S CASTLE

    BLACK CASTLE

    CASTLE HOUSE

    GOAT'S CASTLE

    WOLVERSTON'S CASTLE

4. PORT

5. TOWN DEFENCES

6. ST.BEGNET'S PARISH CHURCH

7. MISCELLANEOUS

8. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

The town plan of Dalkey is essentially linear, and is based on a single street, Castle Street. A number of laneways run away perpendicularly from the street and these are also probably an ancient feature, like their counterparts at Drogheda, Kilkenny and Clonmel.

2. MARKET PLACE

D'Alton (1838, 445) states that a Wednesday market and an annual fair were instituted in 1200. No source is quoted, however, and the statement is suspect because market grants are hardly known from any part of Britain or Ireland before 1220. In 1482, however, it is clear that the archbishop was granted the right to hold a weekly market on Tuesdays (McNeill 1950, 247). The market place was almost certainly held in Castle Street, which expands towards its eastern end most likely in order to accomodate the market stalls.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

Apart from the surviving buildings and the tradition of "seven castles" which perpetuated a memory of house sites Dalkey is fortunate is that some medieval documentation of its houses survives. In particular the Christ Church Deeds, which only survive now in calendared form, contain interesting information on houses and individual properties in Dalkey. One of the more informative deeds, giving a clear image of a built-up settlement, is dated to 1566 and mentions:

> "a cottage place near the east gate of Dalkey, in the occupation of Sir John Sheredan, chaplain, with land belonging thereto, the house belonging to Dermot Duffe, with land belonging thereto, the house inhabited by Melaghlen O Helan alias Cottenour, with land belonging

thereto, the house inhabited by Dermot Mac Manus, with

land belonging thereto, and the old walls of the house

lately occupied by Johan Begge, all which premises are

situate on the south side of the said town; also the

house inhabited by Shane M'Donyll, with land belonging

to the same, the house inhabited by James Rochford, with

a garden thereto, the house place lately occupied by

Melaghlen Hoper, with a garden belonging thereto, which

latter premises are situate in the north side of Dalkey"

(Christ Church Deeds no. 1306).

Like many places in Ireland Dalkey had a tradition of having

seven castles. The earliest antiquarian notice of these

castles (or fortified town houses) occurs in a topographical

description of Dalkey by Peter Wilson written in 1768 and

first published in 1770 (Latham 1983, 29-38). Wilson mentions

seven castles, but not by name:

> "One of the castles has been repaired, and, by means of
>
> some additional buildings, converted into a commodious
>
> habitation. A second has been roofed, and affords room
>
> for a good billiard table. A third and fourth are
>
> inhabited by publicans; indeed the most antique and
>
> complete of the whole is occupied as a stable. A sixth,
>
> or rather the small remains of it, may be found in the
>
> walls of an old castle. And the seventh has been totally
>
> demolished a few years ago, merely for the sake of the
>
> stones" (Latham 1983, 30)

In the light of subsequent attempts to identify the castles

with documentary references it is interesting to note that
Wilson adds:

> "After diligent search and strict enquiry, no
> inscription can be found to show by whom or when these
> castles were erected. A few years since, I am credibly
> informed, that a piece of oak timber, with some
> characters thereon, was discovered in one of them; but
> as no one that saw it could decipher the meaning, I
> presume it was soon converted into fuel" (Latham 1983,
> 30).

By 1837, however, there were only three castles. One was then
in use as a dwelling house, one as a store and the third as a
carpenter's shop (Lewis 1837, i, 437). Wakeman seems to be
the first to record family names in association with the
castles and Ball (1902-20, i, 77), writing at the turn of the
century, was able to enumerate six although he did not locate
them topographically: Archbold's Castle, Black Castle,
Dongan's Castle, Goat's castle, the House Castle, and
Wolverston's Castle.

Today, however, only two castles remain, the third
example having been pulled down before 1860. These are
"Archbold's" Castle (which actually seems to be Dongan's
Castle) and Goat's Castle, which is now more commonly known
as the town hall. While these castles are obvious ancient
features, however, it should be remembered that some
apparently "modern" buildings may incorporate older
fragments. In the course of our survey granite stonework was

noted on a number of buildings where the external plaster
finish has flaked off. Without striping the buildings
completely it is impossible to be certain of their date but
there is a strong possibility that some modern houses have
incorporated much older fragments within them.

"ARCHBOLD'S" (?DONGAN'S) CASTLE

    In 1586 John Dongan was granted a castle, orchard and land
in Dalkey by the dean and chapter of Christ Church Cathedral,
Dublin (Christ Church Deeds, no. 1374) and this property
remained in the hands of the Dongan's until 1709 (Kelly 1952,
20). It is identified with the castle known today as
"Archbold's Castle" in a survey of 1799, according to Kelly
(1952, 17) who adds that the Archbolds never owned this
particular property. Seventeenth century references indicate
that the Dongans held two castles in Dalkey and Kelly (1952,
17) suggests that the second castle adjoined the present one;
the evidence for this is unclear, however. Wakeman (1896,
415) seems to have been the first antiquary to call the
structure Archbold's Castle and the name subsequently stuck
in the archaeological literature. It is possible that the
name was derived from the fact that the Archbolds owned some
of the neighbouring properties to the east, on one of which a
castle seem to have stood in 1769 (Kelly 1952, 27-8). It is
worth noting, however, that Latham (1983, 5) positions
Dongan's Castle on Ulverton Road but his reasoning for this
is not explained.

The castle is a rectangular tower of three floors, probably of late fifteenth or early sixteenth century date. It is entered through a round-headed door on the west face which is protected by a machicolation at parapet level. The interior consists of a rectangular chamber which is vaulted above the first floor. The main chamber is at second floor level and is lit by round headed windows; it has a fireplace and garderobe. The battlements are stepped. The building has been fully studied by Murtagh (1982).

ARCHBOLD'S CASTLE

In 1684 Michael Archbold was granted a castle and forty acres in Dalkey (Kelly 1952, 23). His heirs later owned both Wolverston's Castle [this should have been Walsh property, see Kelly 1952, 21-3] and the House Castle (Kelly 1952, 24) and it is possible that Archbold's Castle was simply an alternative name for one of these houses.

BLACK CASTLE

Mentioned in the 1770 account when it is described as a billiard room (Ball 1902-20, 77). Kelly (1952, 16-17) has identified it with a property on the north side of Castle Street . Around about 1800 the "Black Castle garden" was leased by Lady Newhaven but references cease around 1816. In view of the confusion which Kelly makes between Black Castle and Castle House, it is likely that it was situated on the site later occupied by the Queen's Hotel (see Kelly 1952,

28-9 and 15-17).

CASTLE HOUSE

   Kelly (1952, 15) suggests that this is the castle which

belonged to Richard Walshe in 1641, and which was held by

Thomas Archbold in 1755. Its name derived from the fact that

the castle was converted into a large dwelling-house by

Robert Barry around 1765 (Kelly 1952, 16). Wilson (in Latham

1983, 31) mentions that it lay at the east end of the town,

adjoining the common, and that the house was united to an old

castle. This would suggest that it stood at the east side of

the junction betweem Main Street and St. Patrick's Road where

the O.S. maps show the site of a castle. Kelly (1952, 16)

states that it is last mentioned in a lease of 1821.

GOAT'S CASTLE

   This seems to be the castle described in the 1770 account

as "the most complete and antique of the whole" and which was

then used as a stable. Kelly (1952, 15) suggests that the

name may have been derived from the crest of the Cheevers'

family which was a demi-goat; there is no evidence, however,

that the Cheevers owned the castle at any time (but see Kelly

1952, 18-19). Substantially remodelled in the nineteenth

century it is now the town hall.

   The building is a rectangular one of three floors and has

a vault above the first floor. The large mullioned windows in

the upper floor are nineteenth century insertions. The
building has been surveyed by Murtagh (1982).

WOLVERSTON'S CASTLE

This stood within the angle formed by the east side of
Ulverton Road and Castle Street. It was still standing in
1843 and it seems to be the castle which Wakeman (1896, 415)
states was in use as a forge. According to Kelly (1952, 15)
the castle was leased in 1738 by Charles Walsh to Michael
Archbold and Archbold was still living there thirty years
later. It was demolished before 1860 by W. E. Porter to
provide materials for a new house (Latham 1983, 5). Kelly
(1952, 14) adds that the castle seems to have jutted out and
occupied some of the ground now covered by the road. This led
him to think that it might have been a gatehouse. The name is
derived from the Stillorgan family of Wolverston, who last
held Dalkey property in 1681 (Kelly 1952, 21).

4. PORT

This seems to have been located where Coliemore harbour
is today and it was connected to the town by a causeway which
traversed Dalkey Common probably along the line of the modern
Coliemore Road (Wilson in Latham 1983, 30).

5. TOWN DEFENCES

In 1482 the bailiff of Dalkey was granted the right to

levy the same customs as were levied in Dublin from all goods
and merchandise coming into the town and to use the money so
collected for murage and pavage (McNeill 1950, 247). The
construction of defences was clearly a response to the town's
exposed position on the edge of the Pale. The earliest
account of the defences is provided by Wilson, writing in
1768, who states:

> "By the ruins it appears the town was formerly defended
> by seven castles and on the south by a moat or ditch,
> which is still open. The entrance to the west was
> through a gateway, secured by two castles, of which few
> or no traces remain. From various circumstances I am
> inclined to believe that the east end was walled in, but
> it is now open on that side" (quoted in Latham 1983,
> 29).

Traces of the moat can still be distinguished on the south
but the exact whereabouts of the "western entrance" is
unclear.

The southern linear boundary of the long burgage plots
fronting onto Castle Street provides a clear indication of
the course of the defences on the south. Traces of an
embankment can be distinguished along this line, but it is
difficult to see it fully due to two factors, the amount of
overgrowth and the changes brought about by recent house
building. The position of the bank can be depetermined,
however, from behind John Ville House, on Cunningham Road, to
just west of the appropriately named Green Banks House, on

the west side of Dalkey Avenue. The bank has been
considerably eroded and its southern limit is indeterminable
because it merges into the rising slope of Dalkey Hill. At
its highest, behind Malrose and Bayview House, the bank is 3m
high and the top of the bank is on average 2m above internal
ground level. There was presumably an external fosse
originally but in silting up this appears to have merged with
the rising slope of Dalkey Hill.

The course of the defences on the east, north and west is
difficult to determine. The long linear boundary running
south from Barnhill Road, from a point immediately opposite
Laurel Lodge, to the corner of Green Banks House is obviously
older than the railway line which bisects it. North of
Barnhill Road, however, there are no boundaries to guide us.
The suggestion, given in a number of local histories, that
the western entrance described by Wilson lay on Ulverton Road
does not make sense since this is an approach to the town
from the north, not the west. The northern boundary of the
defences is not clear but in view of the simple principle of
equity, as significant in medieval times as it is today, it
is likely that the burgage plots on the north were as long as
those on the south--otherwise there would be a clear
injustice in the amounts that burgesses were asked to pay for
them. It is likely then that the northern boundary was much
the same distance from Castle Street as the southern one. The
fact that all surface trace of it had gone by 1768, however,
suggests that it was not as substantial as the defences on
the south. The eastern course of the defences is also

doubtful but since the burgage plot pattern cannot be traced
east of Cunningham Road, it gives some support to the
traditional view that the eastern end of Castle Street marks
the eastern limit of the medieval town.

6. ST. BEGNET'S PARISH CHURCH

The pre-Norman church remains and the Rathdown slab in
the churchyard indicates that this was a pre-Norman church
site. The church seems to have been assigned originally to
Christ Church Cathedral but was subsequently part of St.
Patrick's (Ball 1902-20, i, 83). During the episcopate of
Luke Netterville (1228-55), however, the church was taken
from St. Patrick's and given to Christ Church Cathedral
(McNeill 1943, 79).

The building consists of a nave and chancel. The presence
of antae, the high pitched gables, and the tall walls of the
nave indicate that it is a pre-Norman church onto which the
chancel has been added. The masonry consists almost entirely
of granite except for limestone jambs in the later chancel.

The NAVE is entered through a pointed door in the south
wall and although there is a low lintelled door in the west
wall it is unlikely to be an original feature of the church
because it is located off centre, in the southwest angle. The
window in the north wall of the nave is likely to be
original; it is a simple rounded light with a rounded rear
arch. There is an unusual slit light in the south wall

* This is wrong on all three counts. [...]

bisected by a slab of granite. The west window shows the
remains of simple tracery and was obviously inserted in the
late middle ages. A twin-light belfry rises above the west
gable. Inside the south door is a chamfered granite piscina.

The chancel arch is rounded and leads into a small
CHANCEL. There is a pointed door in the south wall lintelled
internally. The remains of a round-headed window survive in
the north and south walls and there is a twin-light
round-headed window in the east wall with external
hood-moulding. The form of these windows and the dressing of
their jambs indicates that they are no earlier than the late
sixteenth century.

Monuments

Rathdown slab. Pre 1170.
Large slab decorated in relief with a ringed Latin cross
having a cup mark in the centre. Below the shaft is another
cupmark within a large circle. At each end of the slab is a
group of concentric circles with centre cupmark and along
both edges of the decorated face are semi-circular loops.
L. 165. W. 52. T. 18.
O hEalaidhe 1957, no. 17; Turner 1983, 26.

Cross. ?17th cent.
Sandstone Latin cross close to the north wall of the church.
A thin incised line outlines the cross on one side. The upper
arm is broken.

L. 84. W. 70. T. 5.

Quernstone

Lying in the chancel is the upper part of a granite rotary
quern. Diam. 47. Turner 1983, 26.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

Dalkey Island

Excavations between 1956 and 1959 uncovered evidence of human
activity in Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and early
Christian times (Liversage 1968). Prior to Viking times the
island was the more important settlement as St Begnet's
church itself testifies.

St Begnet's Well.

The site of this well is pointed out behind the street
frontage at the southeast end of Castle Street. D'Alton
(1838, 444) mentions the existence of another well dedicated
to the Blessed Virgin.

Megalithic tomb

Lewis (1837, i, 448) states that about the beginning of the
nineteenth century "a circle of granite blocks enclosing a
cromlech was standing on the common [to the east and
southeast of the medieval town], towards Sorrento Point; but
the cromlech and the stones surrounding it were blasted with
gunpowder and carried away to furnish materials for the

erection of a martello tower on the coast".

8. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. Flat copper axehead. Found in a garden at Dalkey. NMI 1927:6. Harbison 1969a, 12: no. 65.

2. Fragments of a Late Bronze Age bronze cauldron. Found in road widening at Dalkey Avenue, Dalkey. NMI 1941:702.

3. Hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins, deposited c.975. Found at Dalkey in 1838. Dolley 1966, 32, 51.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Dalkey is a good example of the small medieval boroughs which surrounded the city of Dublin. It is particularly important to archaeological research because it is one of a small number of rural Scandinavian settlement sites which were expanded and developed into boroughs during Anglo-Norman times. Accordingly the period of transition in the late twelfth century is one of particular interest. It was not until the fourteenth century that Dalkey began to achieve prominence as a town, however, and the surviving later medieval fortified houses indicate that this was its most prosperous period. The documentary references to trade indicate that this was substantial because the town was in effect the port of Dublin and its trade extended right along the Atlantic coast of Europe.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that
the borough has been the scene of continuous human activity
from pre-Norman times. Documentary records of Dalkey are few,
however, and in the future archaeological excavation is
likely to be the principal means by which additional
knowledge can be obtained.

Dalkey is fortunate in that the remains of two of its
late medieval fortified houses survive and the sites of some
of the others can be plotted. It needs to be remembered,
however, that the documented "castles" are only a fraction of
the medieval houses which once stood in the town and whose
remains still survive below ground or, perhaps in some cases,
incorporated into buildings of more recent date. The survival
of Dalkey's medieval earthen defences on the south side of
the town make the town unique within Dublin county. Earthen
defences very rarely survive anywhere in Ireland and every
effort should be made to ensure that this feature is properly
examined and protected. The construction of houses in 1988
near the west end of these defences, where it adjoins Dalkey
Avenue is to be regretted. The line of these defences should
be kept free of buildings. The importance of Dalkey as a port
has already been stressed and any future constructional
developments at Coliemore Harbour should be monitored for
archaeological data.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits
in the course of the last century with the development of
Dalkey as a suburb of Dublin. The boundaries of the medieval

town on the north and east have been obliterated, and much of
the medieval character of the town has been lost through
insensitive infill. The construction of Kilbegnet Close
immediately behind "Archbold's" Castle, as recently as 1987,
epitomizes the worst aspects of this insensitivity. Firstly
it was constructed in an area of obvious archaeological
importance without conducting an archaeological excavation,
destroying forever the foundations of whatever sheds,
outhouses and stores which existed in conjunction with the
castle. Secondly it leaves a gaping hole in a streetscape
whose medieval character requires that it should have
buildings or arched laneways along its continuous frontage.
Thirdly it isolates "Archbold's" Castle in such a way that it
sticks out like a sore thumb, making Dalkey's most famous
landmark look like a carbuncle on an otherwise pleasant
housing estate.

Despite developments such as this Dalkey is still one of
the most attractive historic towns within the county. It is
important, however, that the mistakes of Kilbegnet Close
should not be repeated. The large area of open ground between
the parish church (RC) car park and the medieval defences is
now open and much overgrown and looks as if it is just
waiting for redevelopment. It is important that whatever
developments should take place here (or indeed on the site of
the car park) that archaeological investigations should take
place first.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 37) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Dalkey. Its extent is based on the known size of the settlement south of Main Street and an estimated similar size (as discussed above) on the north. The western line of the defences is reasonably clear but the eastern limit can only be guessed at. An area outside the defences is included in order to allow for the presence of an external fosse. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the town nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.
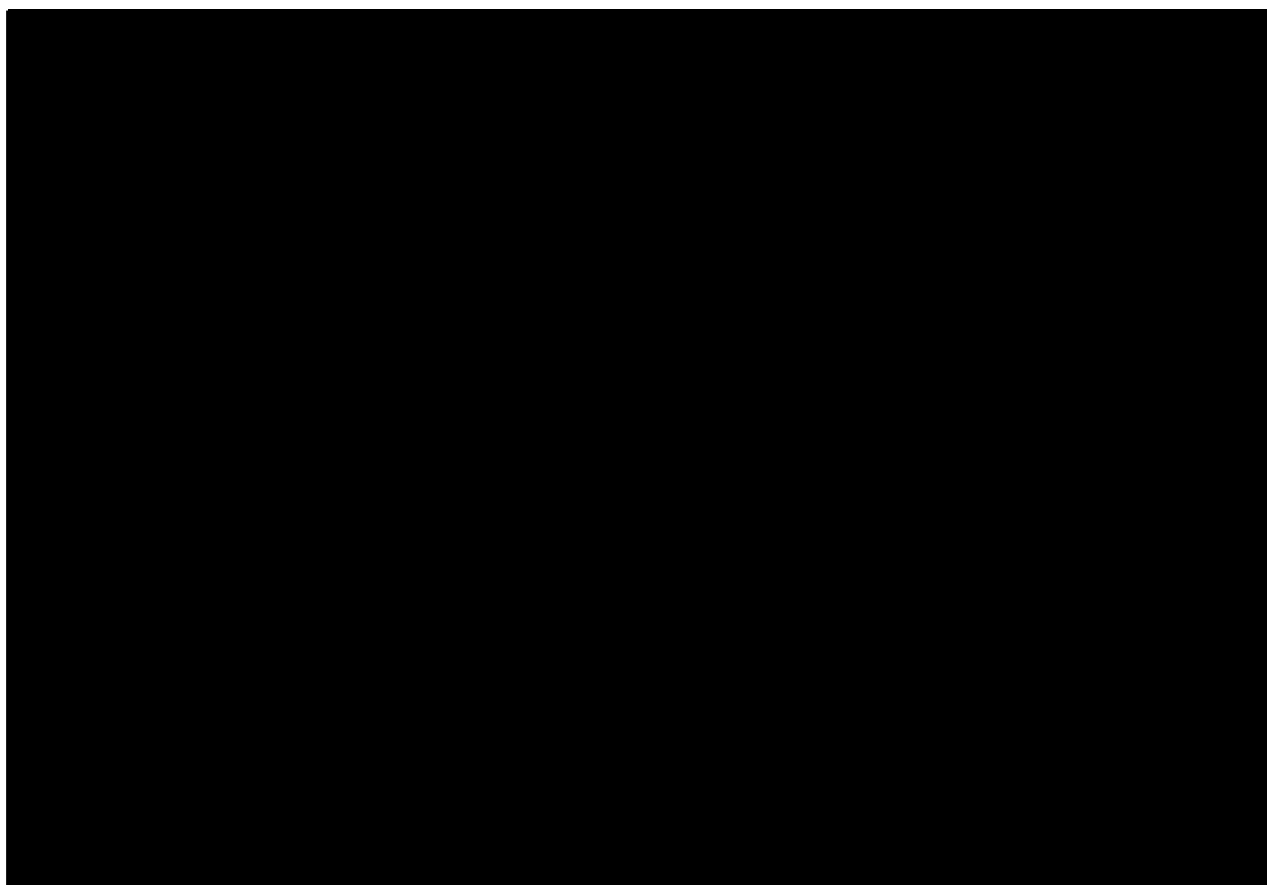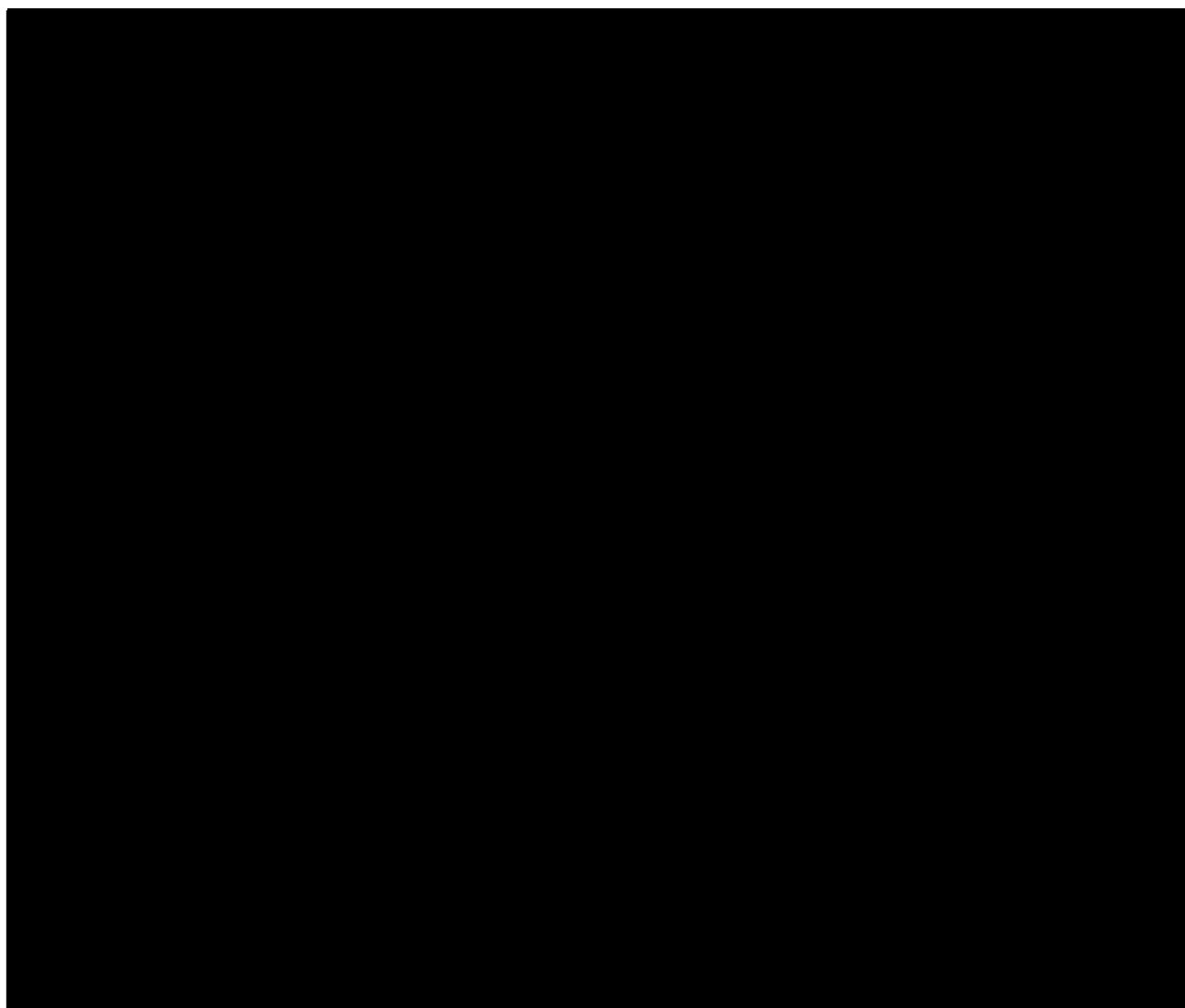
LUCAN

Situated at the junction of the river Griffeen with the Liffey, Lucan is one of the few medieval boroughs in the county which does not have a history before the coming of the Normans and which was not founded by the archbishops of Dublin. It was initially granted to Alard FitzWilliam but by 1204 he had given it to Warrisius de Pech in whose family the manor and borough was to remain for much of the thirteenth century (Ball 1902-20, iv, 36). The first reference to the borough does not occur until the early fourteenth century but it is likely that the borough itself was established shortly after the Norman takeover. The Ormond deeds preserve a document of 1316 in which David Styward granted to Robert de Notyngham:

> "one burgage in Lucan lying between the burgages formerly belonging to William Styward and Robert de Notton stretching in length from the high street (regia strata) of the town to the water of Avenlyffe" (Curtis 1932-43, i, no. 518).

This document is important because, despite some hints to the contrary (see D'Alton 1838, 331), it indicates that the modern Main Street is on the site of its medieval predecessor. The settlement never seems to have been one of great economic importance and was essentially a manorial borough. During the later middle ages it was held by the FitzGerald earls of Kildare. Shortly after their fall from

favour, in the aftermath of the Silken Thomas rebellion, it was bought by Sir William Sarsfield and it remained in the hands of his family until the middle of the seventeenth century. Dispossessed by Cromwell, however, the Sarsfields were not reinstated until the reign of James II, just in time, indeed, for Patrick Sarsfield to be created earl of Lucan. The village rose to prominence again in 1758 when a spa was discovered here and Lucan was much frequented as a health resort during the late eighteenth century. By the early nineteenth century, however, even this had declined and it was not until this century that Lucan began to expand as a dormitory town of Dublin.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. BRIDGE

4. MILL NPL

5. CASTLE

6. ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH

7. MISCELLANEOUS

8. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

    The street plan of the borough was essentially linear and

consisted simply of one principal street, Main Street. The
fourteenth century document quoted above makes it clear that
the burgage plots stretched from the street back to the river
and the O.S. maps show a complementary pattern on the south
side of the street. The parish church seems to have been
located at the western end of the borough and to have been
somewhat isolated from it.

2. MARKET PLACE

This would appear to have been linear and to have existed
in the wide part of Main Street.

3. BRIDGE

This is first mentioned, as far as we have been able to
ascertain, in the seventeenth century (Ball 1902-20, iv, 43).
The absence of flanking burgage plots along Bridge Street
indicates that it is an insertion and was not part of the
original pattern.

4. MILL Nfc

A watermill is frequently mentioned in association with
the manor of Lucan, for instance in the grant of the manor to
Maurice, fourth earl of Kildare, in 1386 (D'Alton 1838, 329).
The manorial mill seems to have been located at
Lutterelstown, however, rather than at Lucan (see Curtis

1932-43, i, no. 747).

5. CASTLE

As the centre of a manor Lucan would have had a castle which was probably located in the vicinity of the present Lucan House unless it is to be equated with the earthwork south of the town (see section 7: miscellaneous, below). The residential tower attached to the church has been mistaken by virtually all previous writers for the castle. Little is known of its history until the seventeenth century when, while it was in the possession of Sir Theophilus Jones, it was described as one of the fairest houses in Co. Dublin, and it contained twelve hearths (Ball 1902-20, iv, 43).

6. ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCH

This church was in existence by c. 1219 when it was granted to the Augustinian priory of St. Catherine founded by Warisius de Pech, to the west of Lucan (Ball 1902-20, iv, 55; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 192). In 1237, after St. Catherine's was united with St Thomas', Dublin, the advowson passed to that abbey and after the Dissolution it was bought up by Sir William Sarsfield. The church was kept in good repair until the end of the sixteenth century but by 1630 the chancel was ruinous (Ball 1902-20, iv, 56).

The church is a simple nave and chancel structure of uncoursed rubble limestone and is missing the north wall of

the nave. The west gable is almost complete and had a bellcote above a steeply pitched roof. The west window is an ogee-headed twinlight with concave chamfered limestone jambs and segmental headed rear arh. There is a blocked round arched door in the west end of the south wall with a lintelled rear arch.

The residential tower is on the north side of the church and is built of roughly coursed limestone. It is rectangular with three floors. The ground floor is barrel vaulted and there is a barrel vaulted annex on the east. A stair turret projects on the north side above first floor level.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

Sunday's Well

Lewis (1837, ii, 321) mentions the existence of this well.

Ringfort and souterrain

Located on a prominent natural rise south of the town. The souterrain was found in 1740 and a contemporary account of the discovery is given by Ball (1902-20, iv, 36). Lewis (1837, ii, 322) gives the following summary:

> "At Cannon Brook for many years the residence of the late Mr. Gandon, is a singular cave, discovered by that gentleman; it consists of one principal apartment and two side cells of smaller dimensions, curiously secured all around with stone, to prevent the walls from falling in; many curious relics of antiquity were found,

consisting of celts, pieces of bone curiously inscribed and sculptured, military weapons of copper or bronze, and various others of more recent date. The hill in which these apartments are excavated is about 300 feet above the level of the vale and is called the Fort Hill".

D'Alton (1838, 328) adds that a spur was also among the finds which might possibly suggest that the feature was an Anglo-Norman ringwork.

Wayside Cross
Lewis (1837, ii, 322) states that a cross stood oposite the entrance to Lucan House.

8. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. Stone ball. From Lucan. NMI 1942:738.

2. Bronze lachet brooch. Found in River Liffey at Lucan Demense. NMI 1960:575.

3. Bronze stick pin. Found near Lucan, 1851. Royal Ontario Museum. Pryor 1976, 75-88: no. 66.

4. Bronze ring-pin or brooch. From Lucan. NMI E92:264.

5. Gold coin of Henry VI. Found in a potato field at Allenswood, Lucan. NMI 1873:34.

6. Deer bone carved with interlacing patterns. Found within a

rath chamber at Lucan. NMI Wk. 256-7. Probably the same as
P1310.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL
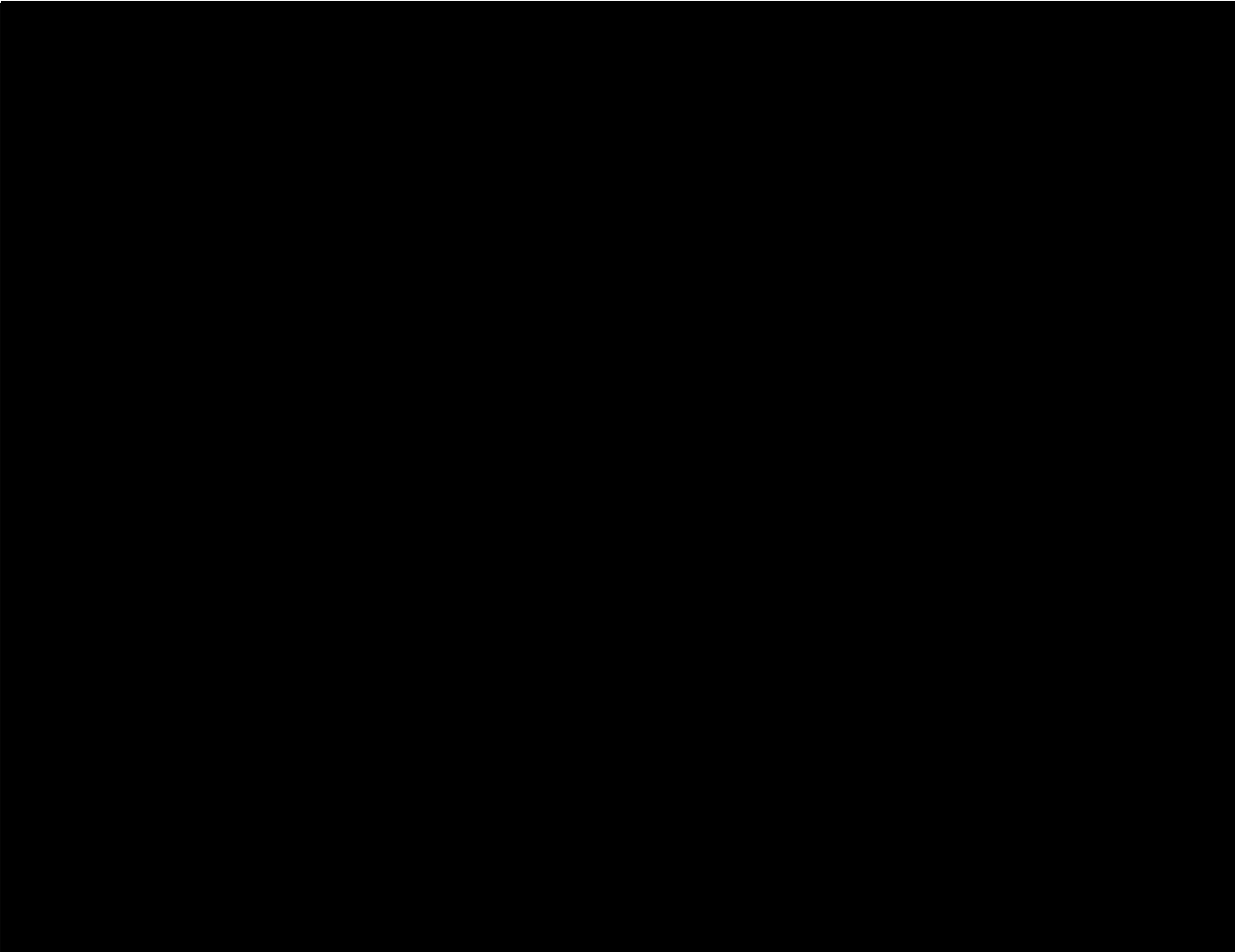
Lucan is a good example of the small medieval boroughs
which surrounded the city of Dublin. It is important as one
of the three non-episcopal medieval boroughs of Dublin, and
because of its small size it is in many ways more typical of
the small medieval borough than larger settlements such as
Swords and Dalkey.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that
Lucan has been the scene of continuous human activity since
at least the twelfth century. Documentary records of the site
are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation
is likely to be the principal means by which additional
knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits
in the last thirty years with the development of Lucan as a
suburb of Dublin. New housing estates have been built on the
south side of Main Street which appear to have partly cut
into Lucan's archaeological zone. The remaining
archaeological deposits within the medieval borough are under
constant threat and it is to be hoped that steps will be
taken to protect them.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 44) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Lucan. Its extent is based on the estimated size of the medieval borough along Main Street, and including an area around the church and probable castle site to the west. An area around the ringfort and souterrain is also highlighted. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the village nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.
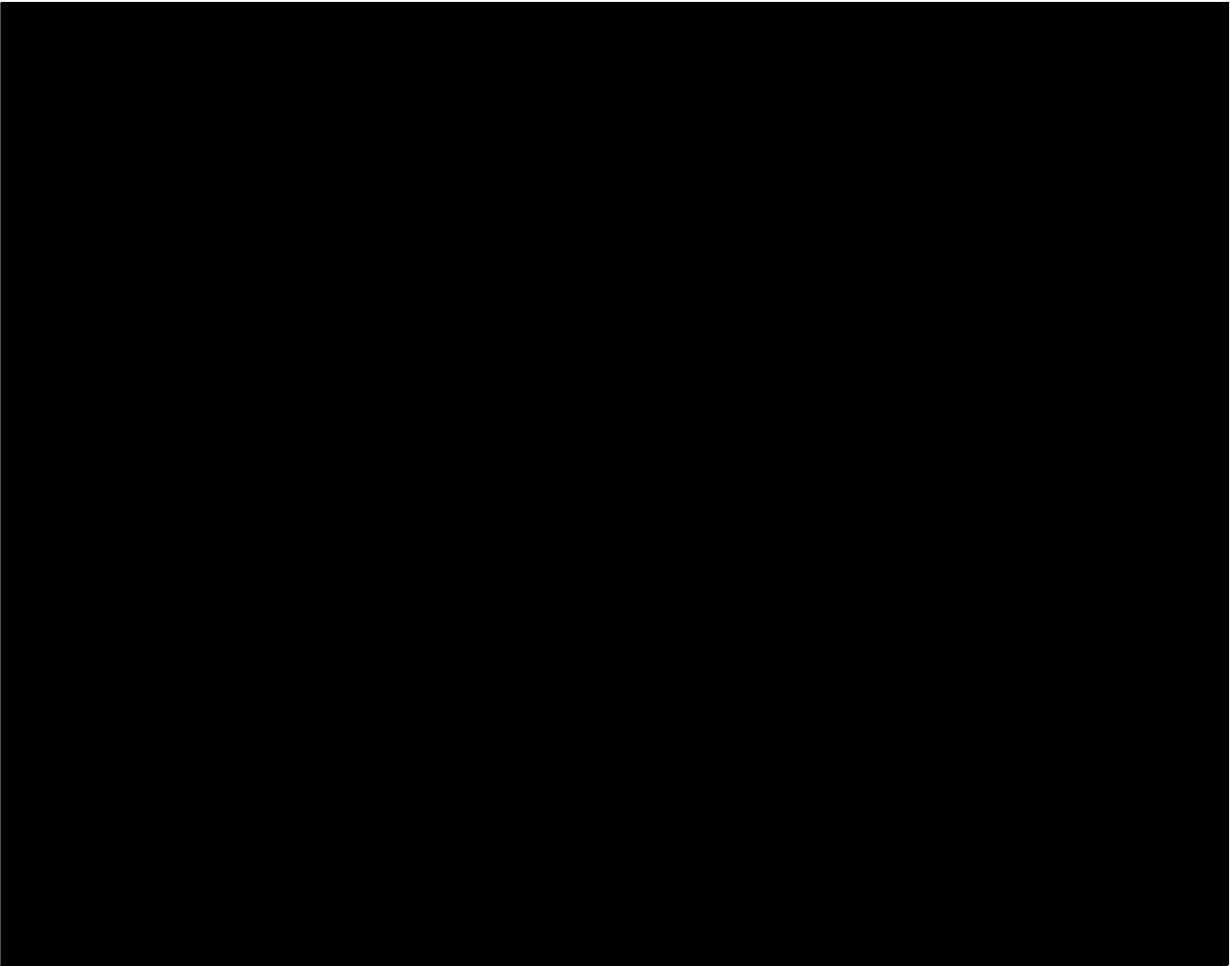
LUSK

The placename Lusca may contain traces of the pre-Christian name Lugh but it is conventionally regarded as being derived from Lusca, "an underground chamber or vault", which is presumed to refer to the tomb or shrine of Lusk's founding saint, MacCuillinn, who died in 496 or 498 according to the Annals of Ulster. The monastery was one of the most important church sites in north Dublin from an early perion. Its abbots are already mentioned in the annals by the late seventh century and both abbots and bishops are regularly noted until the middle of the tenth century. The monastery was burned and plundered many times. It was sacked on two occasions by the Vikings, in 826 and 855 (AU) but it survived these raids and later prospered under Scandinavian control in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. By the twelfth century the monastic lands of Lusk formed part of the see lands of the archbishops of Dublin (McNeill 1950, 3; Otway-Ruthven 1961) and this presumably indicates that a parish church had come into being by the time of the Norman invasion.

In common with many of the other diocesan manors a borough was founded by the archbishops at Lusk, probably in the thirteenth century. It is first referred to in an extent of 1326 which records that 36 burgages were held for an annual rent of 37s (McNeill 1950, 177). The subsequent history of the borough is unknown and by the sixteenth century it was simply a village. The "port of Lusk" is

mentioned in fourteenth century sources but this seems to be
a reference to Rogerstown or perhaps to Rush (D'Alton   1838,
211).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. PORT

4. ST. MacCUILLIN'S EARLY MONASTIC SITE

   MEDIEVAL PARISH CHURCH

   ROUND TOWER

5. ST. MARY'S CONVENT (ARROUAISIAN)

6. MISCELLANEOUS

7. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

   The obviously ancient streets at Lusk   are   those   which
respect the   former   boundaries   of   the   early   monastic
enclosure, Main Street and the northern part of Dublin Road.
Church Road and Church Street,   on   analogy   with   comparable
sites such as Duleek and Kildare, are likely to be ancient as
well. The pattern of long plots on the north of Station Road
suggests that it is also an ancient street.

2. MARKET PLACE

In 1395 the archbishop of Dublin was granted a Thursday market at his manor of Lusk (McNeill 1950, 229-30) and the "cross of Lusk", referred to in the fifteenth century (Stubbs 1914, 36), was probably a market cross. The position of the market place would appear to be the triangular space at the eastern entrance to St MacCuillin's churchyard.

3. PORT

Fifteenth century references to the port of Lusk cannot relate to the settlement because it is too far from the sea. It has been suggested that Rogerstown Quay is intended (D'Alton 1838, 211) but Rush is another possibility.

4. ST. MacCUILLIN'S EARLY MONASTIC SITE

The monastery founded by MacCuillin in the fifth century was already of importance by the of the seventh when its first abbots are mentioned. The round tower is the only upstanding remnant of the early monastery but annalistic references in 1053, 1089 and again in 1133 make it clear that it possessed a stone church or damh liac (AFM). By the twelfth century it was functioning as a parish church but the process by which it changed from being a monastery to a parochial church is unclear. After the coming of the Normans it was assigned to the precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The outline of the original monastic enclosure is apparent from maps and from aerial views which reveal traces of both an inner and outer enclosure (Swan 1985). The line of the inner enclosure is preserved in the curving alignment of Church Road and Main Street, while the outer enclosure is evident in the curving lines of Dublin Road and in a boundary northwest of the churchyard.

MEDIEVAL PARISH CHURCH

The remains of the medieval church, a successor of the eleventh century damh liac, survived until 1847 and a number of descriptions survive notably by Cooper (Price 1942), D'Alton (1838, 208) and Lewis (1837, ii, 324; see also Stokes 1890-1). All are agreed that it consisted of two aisles and its dimensions were 156 feet in length and 39 feet in width. Cooper adds that a sheela-na-gig was associated with the church.

The present church was constructed in 1847 and all that survives of the medieval building is the fifteenth century west tower. This is a rectangular structure with rounded towers at the angles, the tallest of which (at the NE) is the Early Historic round tower which has been incorporated into the building. In the west entrance porch of the church is a small piscina which may have been salvaged from the medieval church. High up on the southeast corner of the tower is a carved stone head.

ROUND TOWER

The tower stands complete to cornice level and has eight floors, with ladders and a timber roof restored about 1860 by. William Reeves while he was rector of Lusk (Barrow 1979, 83). The sill of the lintelled entrance door is only 90 cm above the ground, but this is due to the fact that the ground level has been raised and it was actually at first floor level. The style of the tower suggests a date in the eleventh century.

MONUMENTS

In the ground floor of the tower.

Font. ?17th cent.

Limestone ocatgonal font with pedestal and base. The eight panels have trefoil-heded chamfered recesses. The base has both concave mouldings and chamfers.

H. 92. Diam 82.

Bullaun stone

Pink granite. Beside the south entrance.

Chimney breast. 17th cent.

Sub-rectangular limestone plaque decorated in false relief with six shields bearing arms surrounding an Annunciation. The lower edge of the plaque is chamfered and has an undulating scroll of leaves. Inscription in Roman capitals:

MAREARET SAINTE LAWRENS MADE THIS WORK DOND

The following names occur above the shields and are separated from one another by Tudor roses and circles:

BRAHDEVODE/ BURIFORDE/ IHS HOWTHE/ BARNEWAL

H. 52. W. 208. T. 17.

Walter Dermot. 1535x8.

Rectangular limestone slab decorated with a depiction of the Holy Trinity in false relief. Marginal inscription:

[H]IC IACET WALTERUS DERMOT ET OXSOR EU MOLINA QURU

AIABUS PPICIETUR CYS AMEN ... ANNO DNI M CCCCC XXX V ...

L. 166. W. 68. T. 18

Hunt 1974, 146; Roe 1979, 140-1.

Barnewall and Sharl. 1575.

Renaissance table tomb decorated in high relief with the effigies of a knight and lady. The knight is dressed in highly ornamented armour of Milanese or German origin while the lady wears a full gown with a broad embroidered collar and winged sleeves. Their heads rest on a tasseled and embroidered cushion with the inscription:

SOLI LAUDES DEO/ SI DEUS NOBISCUM QUIS CONTRA NOS

The western end panel displays the arms of Barnewall and Sharl; the eastern end panel has a plaque decorated with strap work on which is incised a Roman inscription:

THIS MONIMENT IS MADE/ FOR THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL/ Sr

CHRISTOPHER BERNEWALL/ OF TVRVY KNIGHT BY THE/ RIGHT

WORSHIPFVLL SR/ LVKAS DILLON OF MOY/METT KNIGHT AND DAEM

MA/RION SHARL HIS WIF WHO/ MARIED HEERR 3 YEAR AFTER/

THE DEATH OF THE SAID SER/ CHRISTOPHER HER FIRST AND

LOVING HOOSBANDE/ WHO HAD ISSV 5 SONNES AND 15 DAGTERS

BY HEM

The north panel has the Dillon arms with the motto WISH WELL

TO DILLONE in the centre panel, flanked on one side by the

names of the children: SR/ PATRICK LAVRENC/ IAMES/ AND IOHN/

MARY L. DONSANI/ KATERIN/ MARGERTE/ GINE AND/ ALSONE, and on

the right hand: MARION/ ANE AND ALSON/ ELIZABETH/ ANE AND

MABEL/ ISMAY/ AND ALSO ELLINOR. Right of the coat of arms is

a plaque with the initials P.B. and A.L. above and the arms

of Barnewall impaling Luttrell below. It is inscribed:

BERNEWAL/ WHO MARIED/ IAMES/ DILLON/ SOON/ AND EIRE/ TO

THE/ SAID SR LUKCAS DILLON/ ET CETRA/ MOVD/ AND MARY/

ANo/ 1589 QVI/ OBIIT 1575 AVG/VST DIE 5

The south panel displays the arms of Barnewall and Sharl.

Table L. 202. W. 120. H. 26.

Chest L. 195. W. 113. H. 76.

Base L. 213. W. 131. H. 11.

Jocelyn 1973

James Birmingham. 1637.

Limestone slab with the relief effigy of an armoured knight.

The coats of arms of Birmingham and FitzWilliam are beside

his head. Marginal inscription:

FOR JAMES BERMYNGHAM OF B[ALLOUGH] ESQVIRE/ AND HIS WIFE
ELLINOR FITZWILLIAMS 1637/ VAE [M]IHI PECCATORI

L. 208. W. 104. H. 18.

Hunt 1974, 146.

5. ST. MARY'S CONVENT (ARROUAISIAN)

A house of Arrouaisian nuns was established here, perhaps
by St. Malachy c.1144 but it was transferred sometime after
1195 by John Comyn, archbishop of Dublin, to Grace Dieu. In
1195 St. Mary's of Lusk is mentioned as belonging to the
Arrouaisian house at Clonard (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 322).
The site of the convent is pointed out northwest of the early
monastic enclosure.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

St. MacCuillin's well.

Lewis (1837, ii, 325) mentions that this was near the church,
and a bullaun stone seems to have been associated with it
(Stubbs 1914, 35).

7. LIST OF ARCHAEOLICAL STRAY FINDS

1. Flint Bann flake. Found in surface soil of a field at
Newhaggard, Lusk. NMI 1976: 37.

2. Stone (?Bann) flake. Found in a quarry cut into an earhten

monument (moat) at Ardla, Lusk. NMI 1965:44. JRSAI 98 (1968),
98.

3. Flat bronze axehead. Found seven feet below surface in
digging a ditch at Whitestown, Lusk. NMI R.1695. Harbison
1969a, 48: no. 1360.

4. Food Vessel and skeleton from a stone cist at Whitestown,
Lusk. NMI 1932: 5614. Rep. NMI 1931-2, 12.

5. Three bronze stick pins. Found in the garden of a cottage
at Lusk between 1920 and 1950. JRSAI 110 (1980), 153-5.
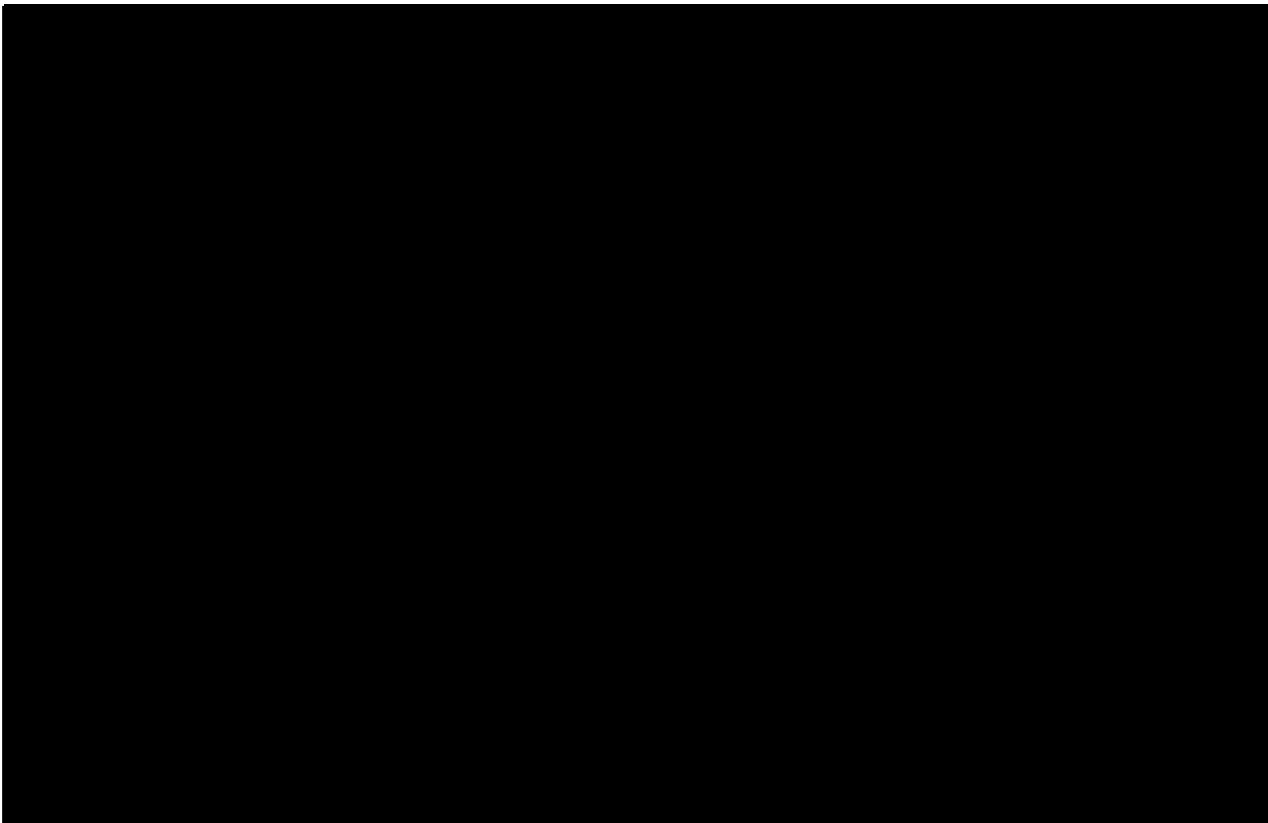
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Lusk is a good example of a small medieval borough. Its
archaeological importantance lies in the fact that there was
continuity here from the Early Christian period into
Anglo-Norman times. Little is known of the actual history of
the borough itself because documentary records are few and in
the future archaeological excavation is likely to be the
principal means by which additional knowledge can be
obtained.

Some disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits
in the course of the last thirty years but perhaps because it
is so far from Dublin city this destruction has been much
less than in most of the other medieval boroughs of the
county.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 45) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Lusk. Its extent is based on the estimated size of the old monastic enclosure, the plots along Station Road indicating the probable extension of the borough in this area, and an area on the northwest to include the site of the Arrouasian convent. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the town nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits but the discovery of the stick pins in the course of gardening (section 7:5 above) suggests that these deposits are not far below the surface.

NEWCASTLE LYONS

Although there are no references to a pre-Norman church at Newcastle Lyons the form of the cross in the churchyard, which is closely paralleled by those at Tallaght and Saggart, together with the dedication to St Finnian indicates that the modern village began as a pre-Norman church site. It was the Normans, however, who seem to have promoted the church into a more substantial settlement.

Lyons was important in pre-Norman times as a stronghold and it is specifically mentioned in the early twelfth century Book of Rights as a capital of the Dublin Norse (Bradley 1988). It was quite probably part of the demesne land of the Norse kings of Dublin and this may explain why, after it fell to Henry II, it was granted immediately after the Anglo-Norman conquest to the Mac Giolla MoCholmogs, one of the traditionally subject families of the Dublin Norse. The name Newcastle dates from Anglo-Norman times and was presumably devised in order to distinguish it from Lyons Hill.

Newcastle is first mentioned as a royal manor in 1215 (Sweetman 1875-86, i, no. 88) but it is not until the late fifteenth century that there is evidence for its borough status. This occurs in a parliamentary statute which states that the burgesses were so distraught by the exactions of coign and livery that they would have to leave unless the exactions were lifted (Morrissey 1939, 301). Portreeves are

recorded into the sixteenth century showing that the borough continued to function (Ball 1902-20, iii, 130). In 1613 Newcastle received a charter from James I making it a parliamentary borough and it continued to send members to parliament until the Act of Union, although by that time it was almost as deserted as it is today (Ball 1902-20, iii, 132).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

    TOWER HOUSE 1

    TOWER HOUSE 2

    TOWER HOUSE 3

    TOWER HOUSE 4

    TOWER HOUSE 5

    TOWER HOUSE 6

    "PARLIAMENT HOUSE"

4. MOTTE

5. POSSIBLE BOROUGH DEFENCES

6. EARLY CHRISTIAN ECCLESIASTICAL SITE

    ST. FINNIAN'S PARISH CHURCH

    MONUMENTS

7. MISCELLANEOUS

1. STREETS AND STREET PATTERN

The settlement was evidently a linear one based on a single street, running essentially east-west.

2. MARKET PLACE

This was located in the roughly sub-triangular space in front of the church. The settlement must have had a regular market in the middle ages but the earliest definite evidence for a weelky one occurs in a grant of 1608 (Ball 1902-20, iii, 132).

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

The dwelling houses of the medieval borough would have fronted the road in the normal medieval pattern and behind them a property (the burgage plot) would have stretched back perpendicularly to the road. There is good evidence for these burgage plots to the north and south of the road, and O'Keeffe (1986, 57) would seem to be correct when he distinguishes a two-stage development within them. These long narrow burgage strips are already shown in eighteenth century maps and are evidently of medieval date (Simms 1986, 20).

There are a number of medieval and seventeenth century references to dwellings and castles but unfortunately these cannot be reconciled with the existing buildings (see Ball 1902-20, iii, 130; D'Alton 1838, 340). The exact number of

fortified houses built within the town is unclear. In the sixteenth century there were reputedly six castles (Ball 1902-20, iii, 130) while the Down Survey and the Civil Survey both record seven. Lewis (1837, ii, 425) states that the remains of three old castles survived in his time. These are presumably the buildings described below as tower houses 1, 2 and 4 below. Apart from these "castle" sites the foundations of cottages, of uncertain date, are present in the field on the south side of the road, opposite the churchyard.

TOWER HOUSE 1

Situated on the west side of the Athgoe Road this is rectangular in plan with a projecting stair turret. Only two floors survive. There was a vault above the first floor indicating that the tower was formerly higher and rose to at least second floor level and presumably it had parapets above. The entrance is a pointed door with a murderhole above. It has been fully described by Murtagh (1982).

TOWER HOUSE 2

Sometimes referred to as the Glebe tower house, this is located on the immediate southeast of the churchyard. It may be the castle which was held by the canons of St Patrick's in 1547 (Ball 1902-20, iii, 138). Two floors survive, the lowermost of which is vaulted. The original entrance is now blocked. The building has been described in detail by Murtagh (1982).

TOWER HOUSE 3

This was situated in the bend of the road between tower houses 1 and 2. Its site is marked by traces of mortared wall foundations (O'Keeffe 1986, 55).

TOWER HOUSE 4

There are fragments of a building, covered in overgrowth, located almost directly opposite tower house 2 (O'Keeffe 1986, 55). *well cleared 1995 o/s parished in well*

TOWER HOUSE 5

O'Keeffe (1986, 55) suggests the site of a tower house on the northeast corner of the large field opposite the church on the basis of the way in which it is bounded by cultivation ridges. The foundations of mortared buildings protrude through the sod.

TOWER HOUSE 6

Situated a short distance to the west of the road leading to Lucan, its site is indicated on an OS manuscript map (O'Keeffe 1986, 55).

"PARLIAMENT HOUSE" *date ?*

Situated between the church and the motte, this building is mentioned in eighteenth century estate maps and it appears to have served as a court house up until the end of the

nineteenth century (Simms 1986, 18).

4. MOTTE

This, the manorial centre and the new structure from which the settlement took its name, is a denuded round mound some 5m high (O'Keeffe 1986, 45-7).

5. POSSIBLE BOROUGH DEFENCES

In the late fourteenth century the Irish parliament granted Newcastle a special subvention provided that its "ditches" were made strong and secure (Morrissey 1939, 301). This may be a reference to borough defences (cf. D'Alton 1838, 340). A substantially built wall, on the southwestern side of the settlement, may be a remnant of these defences. In the absence of diagnostic features and without excavation, however, it is not possible to be certain.

6. EARLY CHRISTIAN ECCLESIASTICAL SITE

As outlined above Newcastle would appear to have been the site of a pre-Norman ecclesiastical site. Swan (1986, 7-8) has pointed out that the curving field boundary north-west of the village, just south of Shiskeen Commons, probably represents the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. He suggests that this would have measured about 700m across its N-S axis. The stone cross in the churchyard is pre-Norman

and a sandstone head in the south wall of the parish church may be derived from a Romanesque predecessor of the present building.

ST. FINNIAN'S PARISH CHURCH

This is mentioned in a document of 1228 as the mother church of the manor of Newcastle Lyons (Sweetman 1875-86, i, no. 241). It was attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and from 1468 it was held by the archdeacon of Glendalough as one of the cathedral prebends (McNeill 1950, 244). The church was kept in repair throughout the seventeenth century and it is probably due to this fact that it survives so well today (Ball 1902-20, iii, 138-9). The chancel was unroofed in 1724 when the former east window was moved into the old chancel arch.

Description

The remians consist of a nave, chancel and west tower. The nave and tower were built together and date to the early fifteenth century (Leask 1955-60, iii, 18-19). The chancel is an addition and dates to the mid fifteenth century, and it may be as early as 1420 as O'Keeffe (1986, 53) suggests. The nave and chancel are almost of equal length.

The CHANCEL is entered through a modern opening below the site of the former east window. There were three windows in the south wall of the chancel but only one survives, a square-headed cusped ogee twin-light. There was only one

window in the north wall, also a cusped twin-light.

The south wall of the NAVE has four cusped round headed twin lights with quatrefoil centre openings, the easternmost of which is blocked. There was at least one window in the north wall, a square-headed cusped-ogee twin-light with a hood moulding, but this is also blocked. Externally the north wall is supported by three butresses and changes in the masonry indicate that the walls may incorporate parts of an older building. The east window of the nave was originally in the chancel. Its lower register consists of three lights with cusped ogee heads, while the upper has decorated tracery consisting of cusped daggers and mouchettes.

The TOWER is rectangular with a stair turret projecting on its north-west angle. There are four storeys three of them with vaulted roofs. The present entrance to the tower is modern. The presence of fireplaces and windows with stone seats in the second and fourth storeys indicate its residential functions. There is an attractive cusped window in the second floor and the tower has a battlemented parapet.

MONUMENTS

Cross

Latin cross of granite set into a granite base. It has a Latin cross in relief on the ~~south~~ *WEST* face and a worn cross-in-circle on the ~~north~~ *EAST* face. The decoration is very indistinct, however.

Shaft H.164. W.62. T.18-30

Base   H. 20. W.100x70.

Pillar stone

at the east end of a vault.

Between the cross and the entrance gate. Swan (1986, 8)

suggests that this may indicate the possibility of a

pre-Christian burial ground. — *Slab of granite, may have*

been replaced or complimented by the granite cross, in significance

that is. Broad faces are aligned N/S — orientation ? — need to

ground plan — consel be NE/Sw.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

St Finnian's well

The site of a well located southwest of the village. Its

presence bolsters the suggestion that there was a pre-Norman

church site at Newcastle.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Newcastle Lyons is a good example of a shrunken medieval

borough which is much smaller today than it was in the middle

ages. The architectural remains within the village leave one

in no doubt about the settlement's former importance however.

Its importance to archaeological research lies in the fact

that it is one of only two royal boroughs in the county. The

reason for this choice of site is unclear. Pre-Norman

documentation suggests that Lyons Hill was the most important

settlement site but it may be that a Scandinavian rural

settlement had already been established at Newcastle Lyons.

If so the archaeology of the transition period, from

Scandinavian to Anglo-Norman, in the late twelfth century is

particularly important. The surviving remains suggest that
rather like Dalkey, it was not until the later middle ages
that Newcastle began to achieve prominence as a town probably
due in part to its position as a bastion of the Pale.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that
the borough has been the scene of .continuous human activity
from pre-Norman times. Documentary records of Newcastle Lyons
are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation
is likely to be the principal means by which additional
knowledge can be obtained.

Newcastle Lyons is fortunate in that the remains of two,
and possibly three, of its late medieval fortified houses
survive and the sites of some of the others can be plotted.
It needs to be remembered, however, that the documented
"castles" are only a fraction of the medieval houses which
once stood in the town and whose remains still survive below
ground level. The stone wall on the south of the settlement
may be part of Newcastle's late medieval defences and every
effort should be made to ensure that it is also preserved.
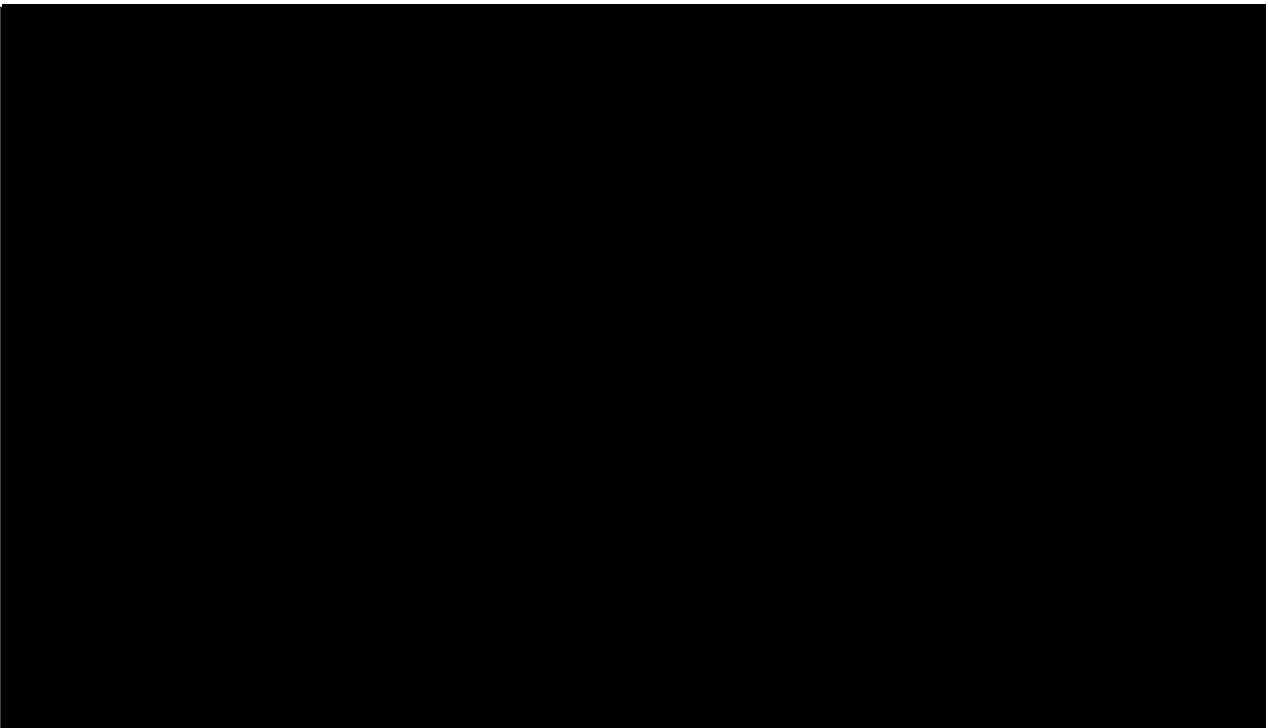
Newcastle Lyons has also been fortunate in the fact that
little disturbance has occurred to its archaeological
deposits and it is vitally important that the area of the
borough should not be needlessly disturbed because by its
very deserted state the settlement chronicles a chapter in
the history of the county. Ideally this area of open ground
should be kept that way but if it is necessary to redevelop
it then it is essential that archaeological investigations

should precede whatever developments are projected.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 50) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Newcastle Lyons. Its extent is based simply on the size of the long burgage plots stretching north and south of the main road and including an area outside them to allow for a fosse and the posibility of extra-mural settlement on the Athgoe Road in the vicinity of St Finnian's well. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the village nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.

RATHCOOLE

The meaning of the placename is simply "Cumhail's rath", and according to tradition this personage is to be identified with the father of Fionn Mac Cumhail. It is a tradition, however, which one may take with a grain of salt. Nonetheless the name indicates that there was a ringfort here before the coming of the Normans and this may have been the rath mentioned by O'Curry as being in the raheen field (O.S. Letters, 90a).

Rathcoole was already part of the see lands of Dublin before 1170 (Otway-Ruthven 1961) and D'Alton's (1838, 366) suggestion that it was granted to the church by John seems to be based on a misreading of a confirmatory charter in Archbishop Alen's Register (McNeill 1950, 24-5). These facts suggest that there was a pre-Norman church site here and the plain granite cross in the churchyard also supports this view.

The borough of Rathcoole was established by the archbishops of Dublin and it is one of a handful of Irish boroughs for which a governing charter survives. This is a confirmatory grant of Archbishop Luke Neterville (1228-55) which confirmed to the burgesses of Rathcoole the liberties and customs of Bristol and permitted them to hold their burgages at an annual rent of 12d (MacNiocaill 1964). An additional grant survives giving the burgesses the common rights of pasture and of cutting turf on the mountain of

Slestoll (McNeill 1950, 84). The date of the foundation of the borough is unknown but it probably occurred at an early stage. Luke Netterville's charter was probably granted early in his episcopate because it was the custom to seek confirmatory grants at that stage. The earliest clearly dated allusion to burgesses at Rathcoole occurs in a document of 1242 (McNeill 1950, 67).

The extent of 1326 does not describe any major episcopal building at Rathcoole but it states that there were 66 burgesses there rendering 101s per annum (McNeill 1950, 183-4). Information on the borough after this date is sparse but its frontier position, on the edge of the Pale, gave it a strategic importance. The fact that at least two fortified houses survived into the seventeenth century suggests a measure of prosperity in the fifteenth century. The settlement was burned in 1580 by the Irish under Fiach MacHugh (Ball 1902-20, iii, 120) and again in 1596 when it was described as a "poor town ... waste and unmanned, being pillaged by the rebels and burnt by the soldiers" (ibid., 121). The borough remained important during the seventeenth century because it was situated on the main southern route from Dublin to Naas. This gave it a strategic importance in the 1641 rebellion and the Confederate wars which succeeded it. The borough continued to function throughout the seventeenth century as the references to its portreeve indicate (Ball 1902-20, iii, 123).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

4. PARISH CHURCH

5. MISCELLANEOUS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

    This is linear and consists of a single main street.

2. MARKET PLACE

    This is triangular and was located at the western end of
the main street.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

    In the mid seventeenth century Rathcoole is said to have
contained many good habitable houses and cabins   as   well   as
two old castles (Ball 1902-20, iii, 123).   These   later   were
presumably late medieval fortified houses.   Their position,
however, is unknown.

4. PARISH CHURCH

    Throughout the middle ages this church was   attached   to

St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was subservient to the dean's church at Clondalkin. Nothing now survives of the medieval church but the nave was still in good repair at the beginning of the seventeenth century although the nave was in ruins (Ball 1902-20, iii, 125).

Stone Cross

A plain Latin granite cross stands deeply buried in the ground south-east of the present church.

H. 87. W. 71. T. 23.

D'Alton 1838, 365.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

Long stone

The O.S. letters mention "a large stone on the Commons of Rathcoole which is known to the peasantry as the Long Stone and the field in which it lies they call the Long Stone Field. The stone is eight feet long four feet broad and three thick--lying on the surface, having no appearance of having ever been in an erect position" (Dublin, 80).

Mill

Mentioned in an extent of 1326 as a watermill (McNeill 1950, 184) and again in 1547 (D'Alton 1838, 366). Its site is unknown.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Rathcoole is a typical example of the small medieval boroughs which surrounded the city of Dublin. It is important to archaeological research because of the information which it may reveal about the transition from pre-Norman to Anglo-Norman times.
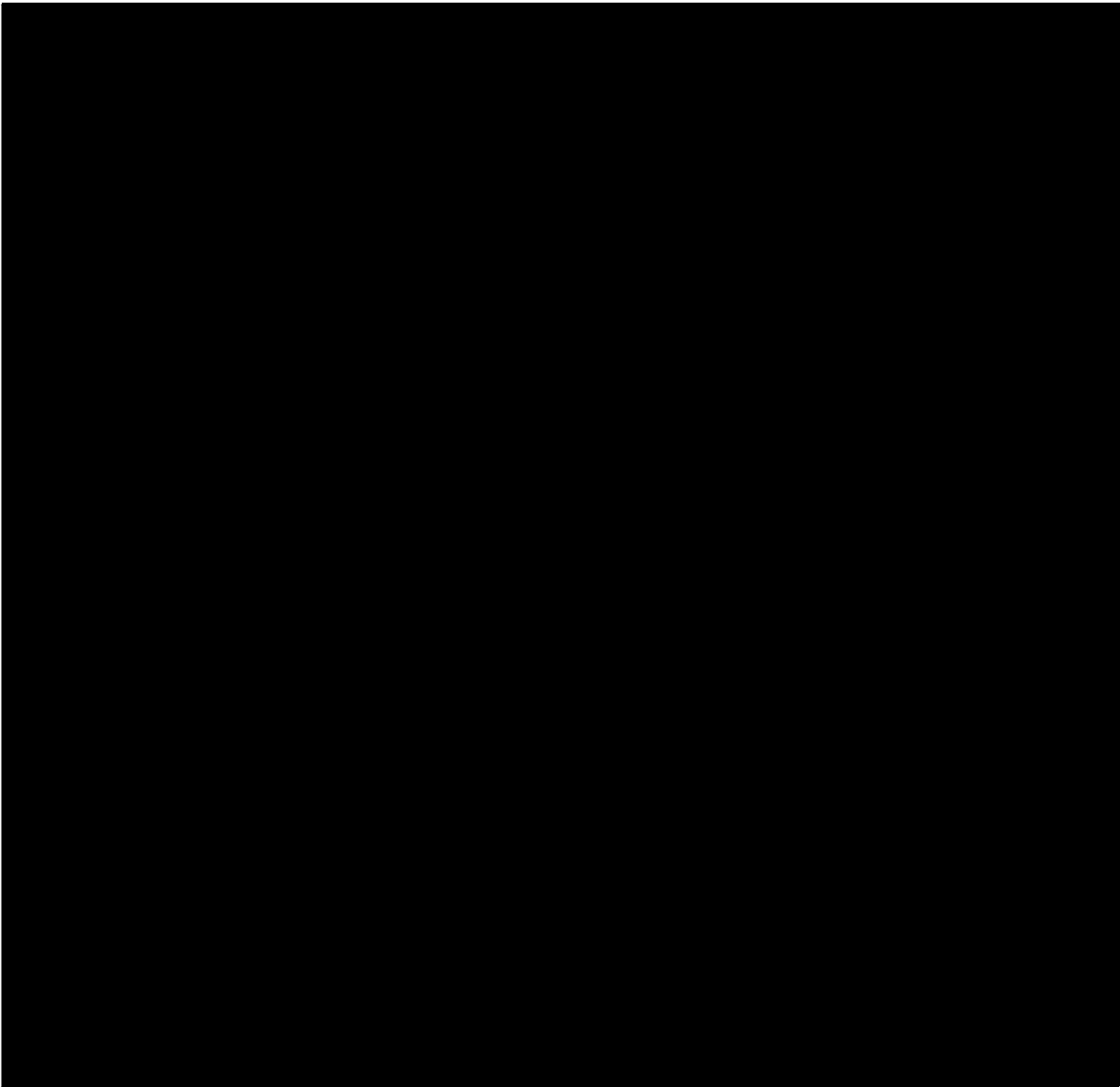
The archaeological and documentary data indicates that Rathcoole has been the scene of continuous human activity from before the twelfth century. Documentary records of the site are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation is likely to be the principal means by which additional knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits in the last thirty years with the development of Rathcoole as a suburb of Dublin. The construction of the Naas dual carriageway together with new housing estates has undoubtedly removed much of the settlement's archaeological deposits. The surviving deposits are under continual threat because of the settlement's proximity to Dublin and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to protect them in the future.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 57) delimits the area of archaeological potential within

Rathcoole. Its extent is based simly on the estimated size of the medieval borough and including an area immediately outside to allow for the possibility of a fosse. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the village nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.

SAGGART

Saggart, or Tassagart, takes its name from Sacer (Mosacra) the saint who reputedly founded a monastery there in the seventh century (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 403). Little is known of the site in Early Christian times and after the Anglo-Norman conquest the lands of Saggart, together with those of Newcastle Lyons, Esker and Crumlin, became a royal manor.
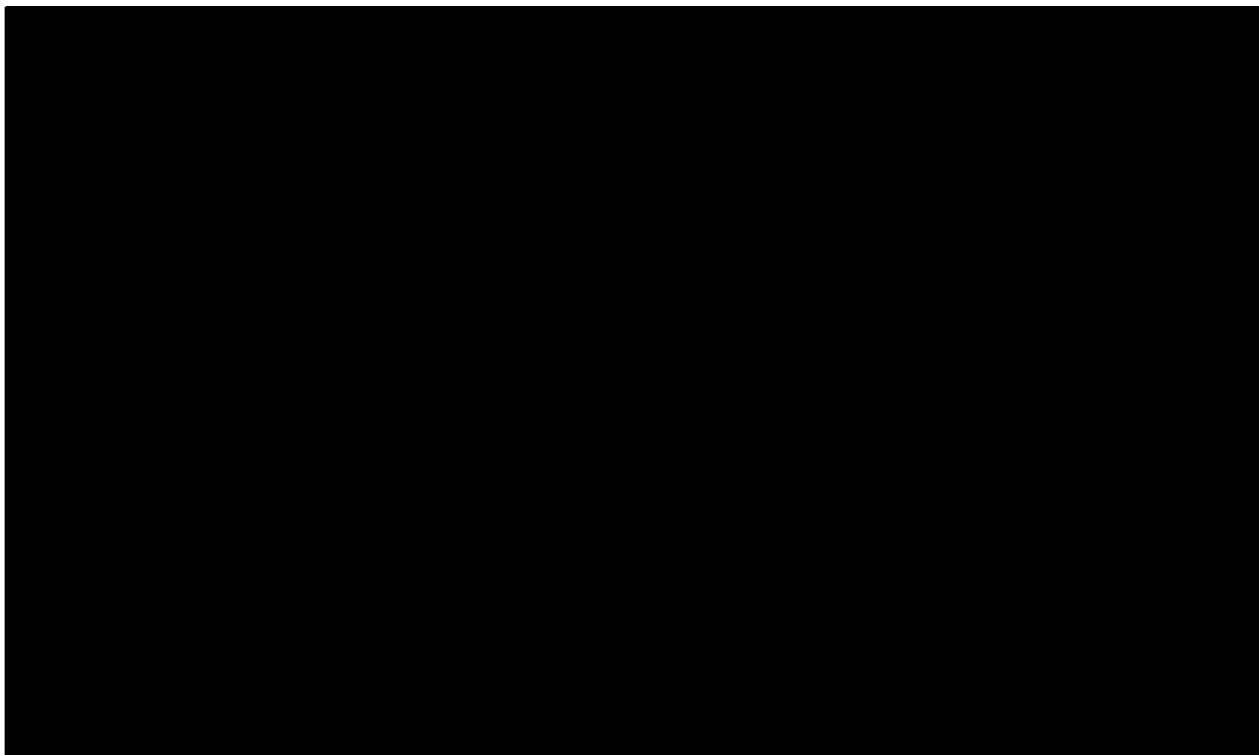
A borough was established here by the crown, and it and the manor are frequently referred to in the state papers, particularly the pipe rolls. A document of 1332 relates that Thomas Bretnagh was then provost of Saggart and he accounted for 32l. 3s. 4d. rent of the farm and burgage land of Saggart together with the rents of the demesne lands, one water mill and the pleas and perquisites of the court (43 RDKPRI, 61). Like its neighbour, Rathcoole, the borough of Saggart was on an exposed position of the march in the later middle ages and it was regularly subjected to attack. In 1471-2 the Irish parliament enacted that Saggart should be enclosed by defences because it had been recently wasted and burned by the O'Byrnes, O'Tooles and "Goulranyles". Interestingly it added that the defences were to be built by eighty labourers drawn from Balrothery, a further eighty from Coolock, another eighty from Castleknock, and eight from Newcastle; all of these labourers were to bring with them their own food, barrows, spades and pickaxes (Berry 1914, 809-11). This

suggests that the defences were of earth.

Saggart was captured and burnt in 1580 by Fiach MacHugh O'Byrne. In the mid seventeenth century it was described as a village containing two castles in repair and the remains of another castle as well as some thatched houses and cabins (Ball 1902-20, iii, 115). It evidently remained a prosperous settlement throughout the seventeenth century because in 1682 Thomas Den was given the right of holding a weekly market and three weekly fairs there (ibid, 116).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

4. BOROUGH DEFENCES

5. ST. MOSACRA'S PARISH CHURCH

6. MISCELLANEOUS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

The layout would appear to have been linear and to have consisted of a single main street, intersected then, as now, by the road running NW-SE.

2. MARKET PLACE

This was probably located at the intersection in the centre of the village where the plot pattern suggests that there may have been a triangular market place.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

A seventeenth century account, quoted above, indicates that there were three fortified houses, presumably of fifteenth-sixteenth century date in Saggart at time. One of these was probably the castle belonging to the vicars choral of St Patrick's Cathedral which is mentioned in an extent of Saggart in 1547 (D'Alton 1838, 363-4)

Part of a fortified house survived here up until about 1972 when the remains were levelled in order to built a modern house on the site. Fortunately a record of it prior to demolition was made by Mr D. N. Johnson of the Office of Public Works. The foundations almost certainly survive, however, under the modern dwelling.

4. BOROUGH DEFENCES

The parliamentary act of 1471-2 enacting that Saggart should be enclosed by defences has been quoted above where it has been pointed out that they were probably of earth (Berry 1914, 809-11). In a deed of 1615 Sir Arthur Savage was granted "a house yard and garden near the Common-gate", a

reference which would suggest that Saggart was enclosed by defences (Ir.Rec. Comm. 1830, 265). The site of the "common gate" and the course of Saggart's defences is now unknown.

5. ST. MOSACRA'S PARISH CHURCH

As mentioned in the introduction this church site was founded in Early Christian times and the survival of three Early Christian monuments leaves no doubt about it situation. Indeed the small graveyard, where the foundations of the medieval building still survive, is obviously but a remnant of a much larger monastery. The grass-covered foundations of a single aisled building still survive on high ground in the centre of the enclosure on high ground and appear to be in much the same state as when D'Alton (1838, 362) described them. The south wall is better represented than the north wall and a mausoleum covers the east end which appears to use the east wall of the chancel as a foundation. The church was still in repair in 1615 but had collapsed by 1630 after which it seems to have been abandoned (Ball 1902-20, iii, 117).

Monuments

Stone cross

Latin cross with vestigial upper shaft and arms decorated on the front and back with an incised ringed cross-head.
H. 48. W. 15-20.
O Riordain 1947, 86.

Plain granite cross

Located in the centre of the graveyard, just south of the foundations of the medieval church. Latin cross missing one arm.

H. 70. W. 70. T. 15.

Cross-slab

Set upright as a pillar stone, at the NW end of the enclosure, this was originally a recumbent slab. It is shaped and bordered and bears a single shaft with a ring headed cross at each end. O hEailidhe (1973, 63) has suggested a date for it in the tenth century.

L. 142. W. 32-47. T. 25-39.

The carved stone head, cross base and scooket stone described by O Riordain (1947, 85-6) could not be located. They may simply have become covered in undergrowth.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Mill

This was attached to the medieval manor and is mentioned in a number of accounts (43 RDKPRI, 61; Ball 1902-20, iii, 111).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Saggart is a typical example of the small medieval boroughs which surrounded the city of Dublin. Its

archaeological importance rests in the potential information
which it contains on the nature of the transition from
Pre-Norman to Anglo-Norman settlement and in the substantial
borough which seems to have existed here in the later middle
ages.
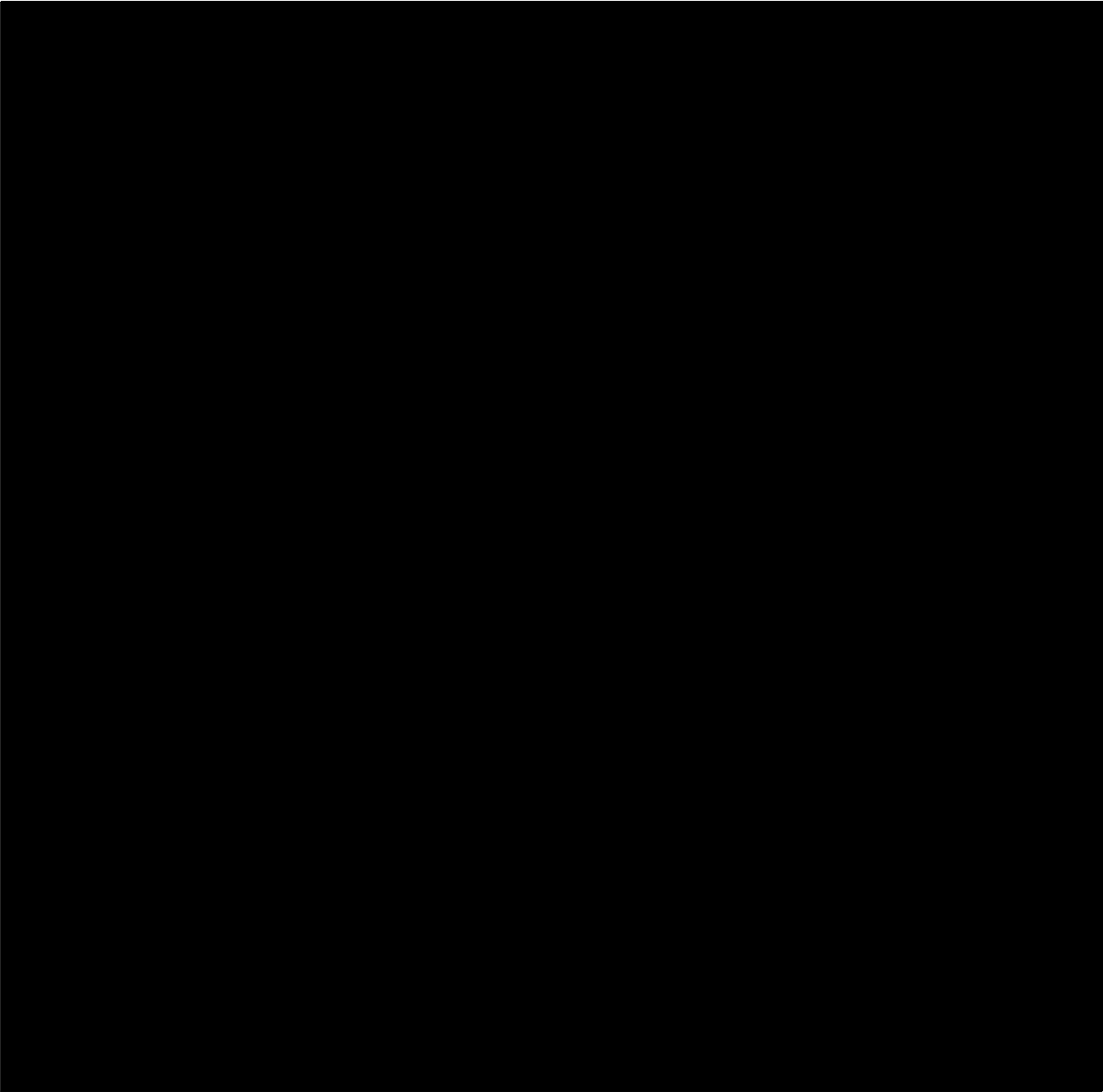
The archaeological and documentary data indicates that
Saggart has been the scene of continuous human activity from
before the twelfth century. Documentary records of the site
are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation
is likely to be the principal means by which additional
knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits
in the last thirty years with the development of Saggart as a
suburb of Dublin. New housing estates, in particular, have
transformed the appearance of the village. The destruction of
the late medieval castle in order to build a bungalow was
particularly unfortunate but, as stated above, it is likely
that the foundations of the castle still survive below the
modern dwelling. Alterations in this area therefore should be
carefully monitored. The course of the medieval defences is
unknown as is theposition of the gates. The remaining
archaeological deposits within the medieval borough are under
continual threat and it is to be hoped that steps will be
taken to protect them.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 58)

delimits the area of archaeological potential within Saggart. Its extent is based simply on the estimated size of the medieval borough as revealed by the plot pattern of the main street. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the village nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.
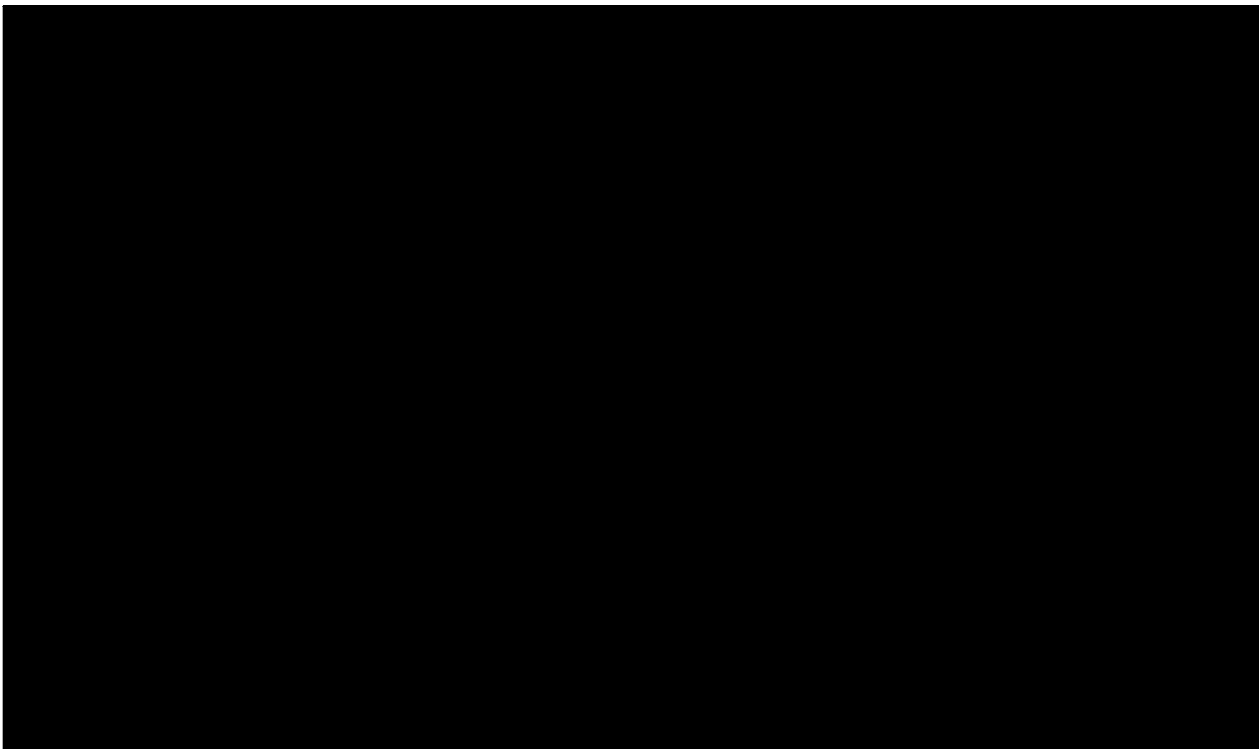
SHANKILL

Shankill, like all of the medieval boroughs of the archbishops of Dublin, already formed part of the diocesan see lands before the Anglo-Norman invasion (Otway-Ruthven 1961). In 1190 they are listed among the possessions of the diocese of Glendalough (McNeill 1950, 5) but in 1216 they were confirmed to Dublin (ibid, 39). It is not certain who founded the monastery originally but Ussher (1687, 494) states fairly confidently that its patron was Comgall, abbot of Bangor, Co. Down. Ussher may well have derived his information from Archbishop Alen's register, however, and if so it would appear that he made a mistake because Alen seems to have considered that Shankill and Cill Chongaill were distinct but adjoining (McNeill 1950, 3).

In the thirteenth century Shankill was a manor of considerable importance and it seems to have been one of the archbishop's principal residences in south Dublin and the archbishop's seneschal periodically held court here. A permit of 1229 to clear woodland on the manor indicates that much of it was forested prior to that time and shows the archbishop's desire to exploit its economic potential (McNeill 1950, 62). During the greater part of the thirteenth century Shankill was peaceful and prosperous. This is indicated, as Ball (1902-20, iii, 83) points out by the fact that the prebend of Rathmichael more than doubled in value from twenty marks to fifty marks, and also by the fact that the accounts of the

period between 1271 and 1277 show that the manor was considerably more valuable than Tallaght and the expenditure on bailiffs and buildings was six times more than in Tallaght. In the 1290s, however, the decline that characterizes the subsequent history of the settlement began to set in.

The exact date of the borough's foundation is unknown but it was proably found in the early years of the thirteenth century. The bailiff of Shankill is referred to in a document of 1257-63 in a context which indicates that it was incorporated by that time (McNeill 1950, 113). One of the most informative medieval documents is an extent of 1326 which shows the decay that had occurred on the manor in the previous thirty years and the degree to which the estates were exposed to attack:

> "There are no buildings at Senekyll; once there were but they are now burned and thrown down by Irish felons; there are 76a. of demesnes which used be under the lord's ploughs, sown this year by divers tenants, 3d. an acre in peace, nothing in war; nine score and five acres of the same demesnes which used be under the lord's ploughs, waste and untilled for want of tenants, because near Irish malefactors" (McNeill 1950, 194).

It adds that:

> "Cetain burgagers at Senekille, holding 17 burgages, used to pay 17s. 1.5d., now nothing because the

burgagers have fled from that country on account of the
Irish" (ibid., p. 195).

The archbishops never recovered their grip on Shankill or its
potential revenues and during the later middle ages they
began to sublet the estates to the Lawlesses who are
mentioned in connection with Shankill from 1482. In the mid
seventeenth century, however, there was still a village of
twenty two residents including a bailiff which indicates that
the settlement's borough functions continued through the
middle ages (Ball 1902-20, iii, 88). Today the settlement is
abandoned and even its exact site cannot be established with
certainty.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. SITE OF THE BOROUGH

2. BOROUGH DEFENCES

3. CASTLE

4. CHURCH (?ST COMGALL'S)

5. MISCELLANEOUS

1. SITE OF THE BOROUGH

   The site can only be approximately located. The remains
of a late medieval castle still survive and Ball (1902-20,
iii, 81) states that the church stood on the left hand of the
gateway leading up to the castle. It is a fair guess that the

borough was located between the two. Additionally it may have extended along Ferndale Road.

2. BOROUGH DEFENCES

Between 1257 and 1263 a murder was committed in the gate of Shankill (McNeill 1950, 112). This would suggest that the settlement was enclosed but no trace of the course of the defences survives.

3. CASTLE

The present ruined castle presumably occupies the site of the medieval archiepiscopal manor. In the late fifteenth century the lands were held of the archbishop by the Lawlesses but in the sixteenth century it was held by the Barnewalls and the castle was occupied in 1571 by Robert Barnewall (Ball 1902-20, iii, 87). In the seventeenth century the castle is stated to have accomodated a household of twenty persons (ibid.).

The surviving remains of the fifteenth or sixteenth century castle are incorporated into a house of eighteenth century date. The remains are those of a two-floored rectangular tower house, with traces of a base batter, and a stair turret on the NE angle. The masonry is of coursed rubble, mainly of granite as are the jambs and mullions. The ground floor is roofed with a barrel vault which has partly collapsed at its northern end. There was a loft above the

ground floor which is indicated by a rectangular opening high in the south wall. A large chimney with a later inserted brick oven lies on the east side of the ground floor. The south wall is stepped out above ground floor level and is supported on corbels. A triple-light window with external hood moulding was inserted into the south side of the first floor in the seventeenth century. The first floor is now very overgrown with ivy.

4. CHURCH (?ST. COMGALL'S)

No trace remains of this church which Ball (1902-20, iii, 81) states stood on the left hand side of the gateway leading to Shankill Castle.

5. MISCELLANEOUS

Mill

The 1326 extent mentions a watermill (McNeill 1950, 196) but its location is unknown.

Granite Cross

Now in the grounds of the R.C. church. The cross is of slightly oval-shaped disc-headed variety with vestigial arms. The edges are chamfered. One face depicts a crucifixion while the other has a head in high relief. It was moved here from Kiltuck but the base seems to be original to Shankill.

H. 106. W. of shaft 29. W across arms 55. T. 15 cm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Shankill is an example of a deserted borough. Its archaeological importance, like that of the other archiepiscopal boroughs, lies in the information which it can shed on the critical transition period between pre-Norman and Anglo-Norman times. Although the borough evidently survived throughout the middle ages its days of prominence were evidently in the thirteenth century rather than in the later period when Dalkey rose to prominence in its stead.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that Shankill has been the scene of continuous human activity from before the twelfth century. Documentary records of the site are few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation is likely to be the principal means by which additional knowledge can be obtained.

Little disturbance has occurred to the site and it is important that the surviving archaeological deposits should be ensured proper protection in the future.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 59) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Shankill. Its extent is based on the estimated size of the medieval borough beteen the castle and the site of the church together with a possible extension along Ferndale Road. In

the absence of archaeological excavations within Shankill
nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological
deposits.
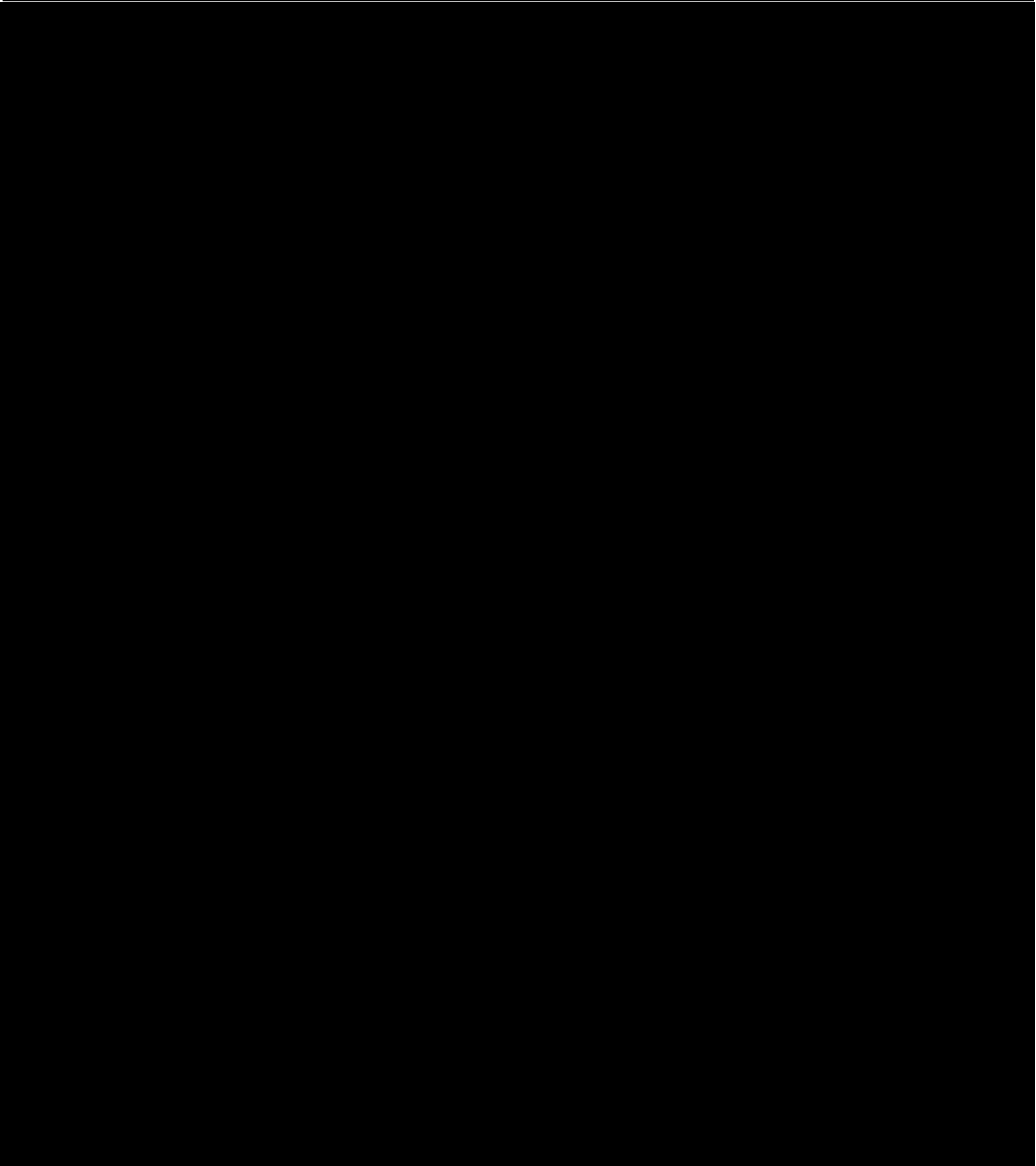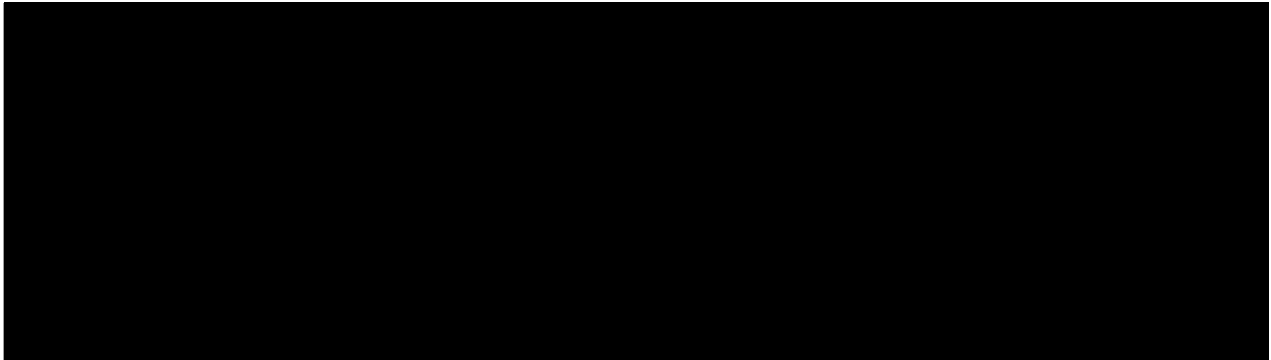
SWORDS

The placename is usually interpreted as being derived from Sord meaning "clear" or "pure", an allusion which presumably relates to a PreChristian well (Reeves 1970, 3). Despite the presence of a handful of prehistoric objects from the town it is to the Early Christian period that its origins as a settlement can be attributed. Opinion differs on the founder of the monastery but since it is most frequently referred to as Sord Colmcille the foundation is usually attributed to St Colmcille himself who died in 597. Traditionally its first abbot, however, was St Fionnan Lobhar and the fact that a church named after him survived until the close of the middle ages has led to the suggestion that he was the founder of Swords and that it was transferred to the Columban paruchiae at a later date (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 44). It is first mentioned in the annals in 965 when Ailill mac Maenach, bishop of Swords and Lusk · died. The monastery was important enough to be burned by Maelseachlainn in 994 (AU) and it was plundered and burned several times between 1020 and 1166. One noteworthy raid was that of 1035 when it was raided by the king of Meath in retaliation for a raid which the Dublin Norse had conducted on Ardbraccan. The reference shows that Swords was part and parcel of the Scandinavian kingdom of Dyflinarskiri. It is well established that there were Ostmen, of the royal family of MacTorcaill, resident at nearby Kinsealy and the wellknown St Doolough's is a dedication to the Scandinavian patron St Olave (Bradley

1988). There may well have been Ostmen resident at Swords itself in the twelfth century and in this regard it is interesting to notice the reference to "sixteen foreign burgesses" in the extent of the manor in 1326 (McNeill 1950, 179). The phrase that it used to describe them, burgagii forinseci, is one which is consistently used in extents to describe Ostmen settlements. There may be the possibility then that Swords was a Scandinavian settlement in addition to being a monastery in the period immediately preceeding the coming of the Normans.

By the late twelfth century the lands of the monastery of Swords already formed part of the see lands of Dublin and as such they were confirmed to Archbishop Laurence O'Toole in 1179 (McNeill 1950, 3). In common with their estates elsewhere in Dublin the archbishops established a borough here most likely before the close of the twelfth century. The archbishop's interest in developing Swords at this early date is clear from two grants, one, closely dated to 1193, established an annual eight day fair at Swords centering on the feast of St Colmcille (McNeill 1950, 23). The other is a grant of Archbishop John Comyn, which can be dated no more closely that the years of his episcopate 1181-1212, which confirmed the burgesses of Swords in their burgages, give them the liberties and free customs of Dublin, and established an annual rent of 1s. per burgage (McNeill 1950, 32). The fact that this is a confirmatory charter may indicate that it was granted early in Archbishop Comyn's episcopate but one cannot be certain.

The borough was one of the largest and most enduring established by the archbishops. An extent of the manor of Swords in 1326 noted that there were then 122 burgesses (McNeill 1950, 177) and there are many references to burgesses and burgages in Archbishop Alen's register throughout the following centuries and certainly sufficient to show that the borough functioned continuously into the sixteenth century (McNeill 1950, 291). The settlement was granted a new charter by Elizabeth I in 1578 which established it as a parliamentary borough and this was confirmed in 1603 on the accession of James I. It continued to send representatives to parliament until the Act of Union and the archbishop continued to appoint the portreeve down to the nineteenth century (D'Alton 1838, 145).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

4. MILL

5. TOWN DEFENCES

6. CASTLE

7. EARLY CHRISTIAN MONASTIC SITE

   ST COLUMBA'S PARISH CHURCH

   ROUND TOWER

   MONUMENTS

ST BRIGID'S CHURCH

ST FINIAN'S CHURCH

8. MISCELLANEOUS

9. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

The Early Christian monastery was established on the prominent ridge of high ground bounded on the east and south by a stream, known in medieval documentation as Reynen (McNeill 1950, 285). It overlooks the main street of the village from the west, and the curving line of Brackenstown Road, Church Road and Rathbeale Road is likely to be an ancient one. The medieval town was linear in form and was laid out along the present Main Street, which is called High Street in medieval documentation (McNeill 1950, 285), focussed then as now onto the gates of the archbishop's castle. There is a reference in a fourteenth century deed to a lane called Le Camerothe [?the crooked road] (McNeill 1950, 285). It ran in an east-west direction and could possibly be the modern Well Road or Seatown Road.

2. MARKET PLACE

A weekly Monday market was confirmed to the archbishops in 1395 and this had probably existed from the time of John's grant of a fair in the late twelfth century (McNeill 1950 229-30). The market place was located in Main Street which

can be seen to expand noticeably towards its northern end in order to accomodate it. D'Alton (1838, 137) states that the village stocks were still on display in front of the castle in his time.

3. DOMESTIC HOUSES

There are many references to burgages and individual properties in Archbishop Alen's register but unfortunately none of them can be identified with present day properties (e.g. McNeill 1950, 284). The remains of a number of late medieval houses seem to have survived into the nineteenth century but none is in evidence now. D'Alton (1838, 136) states that the Anchor Inn "still attracts the eye of the traveller by its ancient aspect" and he added that several houses exhibited the ancient escutcheons of inns, and he listed: the Harp, the Anchor, the Black Bull, and the Royal Oak (which had an escutcheon showing "King Charles blazing in scarlet and gold through its ill furnished branches, and a whole regiment bivouacking at its foot" (D'Alton, 1838, 137-8).

4. MILLS

There were mills attached to the medieval manor which are mentioned on several occasions, but firstly in 1191 (McNeill, 19). The 1326 extent describes them as watermills and valued them at 100s. (McNeill 1950, 178).

5. TOWN DEFENCES

According to D'Alton (1838, 141) the town was accounted one of the walled towns of Dublin in 1578. The long linear boundary delimiting the properties on the east side of Main Street is an obvious line for these defences but the southern boundary is unclear. The stream presumably would have provided a defence on the west and the parish church would have been outside the defences, although it may have been protected by remnants of its own Early Christian enclosure.

6. CASTLE

The castle was one of the principal residences of the archbishops and references to a constable from the time of John Comyn suggest that it was constructed c.1200 (McNeill 1950, 104; Reeves 1970, 11). The castle is described in some detail in the extent of 1326:

"There is in this place a hall, and the chamber adjoining said hall, the walls of which are of stone, crenelated after the manner of a castle, and covered with shingles. Further there is a kitchen, together with a larder, the walls of which are of stone, roofed with shingles. And there is in the same place a chapel, the walls of which are of stone, roofed with shingles. Also there was in the same place a chamber for friars, with a cloister which are now prostrate. Also there are in the same place a chamber or apartment, for the constables by the gate, and four chambers for soldiers and wardens,

roofed with shingles, under which are a stable and bake-house. Also there was here a house for a dairy, and a workshop, which are now prostrate. Also there is on the premises in the haggard a shed made of planks, and thatched with straw. Also a granary, built with timber, and roofed with boards. Also, a byre, for the housing of farm horses and bullocks. The profits of all the above-recited premises, they return as of no value because nothing is to be derived from them, either in the letting of the houses or in any other way. And they need thorough repair in as much as they are badly roofed" (Reeves 1970, 12-13; cf. McNeill 1950, 175)

Fanning (1975, 48) has suggested that the castle was abandoned by the archbishops in favour of Tallaght after 1324, but as noticed in the case of Tallaght there is no evidence for the much quoted date of 1324 for the construction of a castle there. The architetural details show that Swords Castle continued to be inhabited during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries when it is known from documentary sources that it was sublet to some members of the FitzSimons and Barnewall families (Reeves 1970, 13).

At the time of Church Disestablishment in 1870 the castle was bought by the Cobbe family. In the 1930s the site was placed in the guardianship of the Commissioners of Public Works and repair works were carried out between 1937 and 1941.

Description

The following account is taken from Leask's description published in 1914.

The plan is an irregular pentagon enclosing about an acre and one third on the rising ground at the north-end of the village. The enclosing walls are nearly 4 feet thick on average and have battlemented parapet walls with a walk along the tops about 3 feet wide which was probably made wider originally by flags or timber laid upon the projecting corbels. These walks were approached from circular stairs in the north tower, which still exist.

The principal building is that at the gateway on the south, containing on the right hand a chapel about 50 feet long by 17' 6" wide with priest's rooms in the tower [?constable's rooms] at the west end adjoining the gateway. In the lower storey of this tower was the porter's or janitor's room opening into the archway at the back of the gate. The priest's rooms were reached by the circular stairs remaining in a turret at the northwest angle of the chapel, which stairs apparently commenced some five feet above ground level and must have been reached by an external flight of steps. There are corbels high up in the face of this wall indicating the existence of a pent roof or open lean-to shed here, which would be a protection to these steps. All the windows of the chapel except the eastern one are built up to within a short distance of the head and the tracery removed. The dressings are in a fine yellow sandstone similar to the

stone in portion of a canopy to a niche which remains built into the east gable inside. The two light window in the south wall which lights one of the priest's rooms appears to be of mid thirteenth century character.

The buildings to the west of the entrance archway appear to be of two dates, the northern block, with chimney stack, having been added at some late period. At the angle of this are the remains of a modern circular oven. These buildings, probably the quarters of the warders, have barrel-vaulted lower stories, which at some recent time were used as dwellings and much altered; the original stairs, however, remain in the south-east angle next the street, and they give access to another floor over, and probably also led to the roof. The stairs in the northeast corner are modern. The large room on the first floor communicated with the space over the vault of the gateway by an opening now built up and it would appear by indications on this floor and below that this building extended at least 30 feet farther to the west.

At the south-west angle of the castle is a turret on squinch arch, and close by in the west wall is a small projecting tower, the use of which is not clear. It may have sheltered a well or spring.

The North Tower occupied a very commanding position, both with regard to the exterior and interior of the castle, the whole inner court of which can be best viewed from the first floor window of the tower which it may be noted is exactly on the axis of the entrance gate. This tower contains two

staircases, one on the east leading only to the parapet walk on this side, and one on the west leading to the upper rooms and roof of the tower and western parapet walk. The first-floor room contains a fireplace and two windows and several square spy or shot-holes and has a garderobe adjoining, as also has the now floorless, second floor room over. Everything points to this tower as the residence or quarters of the Constable of the Castle. There is a double splayed window in the lower portion of the tower facing the interior of the castle.

There appear to have been buildings along the whole of the east side of the castle, the principal one of which would probably have been the Great Hall, raised somewhat above the level of the other buildings round. The heavily buttressed wall with large window in red stone, and two smaller windows below, which remain, were probably portions of this edifice. There is a tower on this side, portion of the lower floor of which is vaulted and of which the use is uncertain.

Excavations in 1971 were conducted in the chapel on the east side of the gatehouse and in what appears to have been a private oratory (the archbishop's chamber of the 1326 extent) immediately to the northeast. The major discovery was the presence of a tile pavement in situ within the oratory, one of only two so-discovered within the country (Fanning 1975). The excavator suggested a date in the first quarter of the fourteenth century for the tile pavement (Fanning 1975, 81). This suggestion is based on the view that Swords Castle was

abandoned after 1324 but as outlined above this does not seem to have been the case.

7. EARLY CHRISTIAN MONASTIC SITE

The eastern and southern boundary of Swords glebe together with the curving alignment of Brackenstown Road, Church Road and Rathbeale Road provide indicators of the original extent of the monastery. It is evident from the well established principle that churches tended to be centrally located within their enclosures that Church Road probably preserves an internal boundary and the eastern extent of the monastery most likely extended as far as the stream. On the south the sharp ridge immediately south of Brackenstown Road forms a natural boundary while, on the north, Rathbeale Road is the most likely boundary. There is no clear boundary on the west however.

ST. COLUMBA'S PARISH CHURCH

Throughout the later middle ages Swords was known as the Golden prebend (McNeill 1950, 33) because its revenues were so large and the parish church seems to have been substantial, having at least three side chapels. These were dedicated to St Mary (Mason 1819, 49), the Holy Trinity (McNeill 1950, 303), and St Catherine (D'Alton 1838, 139). The church itself was one of the prebends of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The present church, built in 1818, was constructed from the materials of the medieval building (D'Alton 1838, 137) and only the fifteenth century west tower and the round tower survive of the ancient structure. The ground floor of the west tower is barrel vaulted and it has three floors above, which are reached via stairs in the south west angle.

ROUND TOWER

This is built of roughly coursed limestone and has traces of six floors. The upper portion, with its large round-headed windows, was constructed probably in the late seventeenth century. It is entered through a trabeate doorway which is now just above ground level. The four floors above ground level are each lit by one square-headed window.

MONUMENTS

Early Christian cross.
On top of the round tower. Small undecorated Latin cross of granite. Barrow (1979, 86) has suggested that it was placed in its present position in the late seventeenth century.

Early Christian grave-slab.
Small rectangular limestone slab with incised ringed cross and shaft. Used as a building stone in the south east corner of the tower, it is the third stone up from the ground.
L. 63. W. 24. T. 20.

Blakeney and Taylor. 1587.

In centre aisle. Coffin shaped limestone slab with marginal inscription in false relief Gothic lettering:

ORATE PRO ANABUS/ JACOBI BLAKENEY ELIZABETH TAILLOR ALIZONE CA/NLIE MARGARE/TE WALSHE ET WILHELMI BLAKENEY QUI OBYT X DIE/ JANARY Ao DNI 1587 ET IACENT/ IN HOC TUMULO

L. 180. W. 64-57.
Mems Dead 1 (1888-91), 349; ibid. 7 (1907-9), 72.

Lawrence Paine. 1686.

Five fragments of a rectangular limestone grave slab now in the fifteenth century tower. Incised seventeenth century inscription with a later eighteenth century addition:

[HE]RE LYETH THE/[B]ODY OF LAWRENCE/ [PA]INE DECEASED/ THE 18 D[AY] OF MAY 1686/ AND [A]LICE HIS WIFE/ [DE]CEASED THE 11 OF JUNE 1686

L. 126. W. 64. T. 6.
Mems Dead 7 (1907-9), 67.

Christopher Hewetson. 1694.

In centre aisle. Rectangular limestone floor slab. Incised inscription in a mixture of Roman lettering and script:

HERE LIES INTERR'D/ Ye Rnd CHRISTOPHER HEWETSON CLK LATE CHAN OF CHRIST'S
PREP OF ST PATRs

VICAR OF THIS

CHURCH AND CHAP TO Ye MOST Rnd AD LOFTU[S]   (SOMTIME Ld

ARBP OF DUB/ AND Ld CHAN OF IRELAND) OBIIT AN DOM 1634?

WITH SEVERAL OF HIS NEAR RELATIONS/ ON WHOSE GRAVE Yis

STONE WAS LAID/ BY HIS   GRANDSON   MIC.   HEWETSON/

ARCHDEACON OF ARMAGH/ JULY 9 1694

Max. L. 185. W. 88.

Mems Dead 1 (1888-91), 349; Ibid. 7 (1907-9), 74.

Latin Cross. ?17th cent.

Small limestone cross with rectangular sunken panel.

H. 70. W. 41.

Stubbs 1914, 48.

Four seventeenth century slabs, recorded earlier this

century, are now missing from the church. See Mems Dead 4

(1898-1900), 407; ibid 7 (1907-9), 75.

ST. BRIGID'S CHURCH

This is described as being on the north side of the town

adjoining the prebendary's glebe and not far from the gates

of the old palace. It was in ruins by 1532 (Reeves 1970, 10).

ST. FINIAN'S CHURCH

Archbishop John Comyn invested his brother Walter as

parson of "the churches of St. Columba and St. Fintan of

Swerdes" between 1181 and 1212 (McNeill 1950, 33). The church

was probably named after Sword's first abbot, Fionan Lobhar.

According to both D'Alton (1838, 139) and Reeves (1970, 10)

it was situated, together with its adjoining cemetery, on the

south side of Swords, near the Vicar's manse, on the road to

Forrest, lying to the south-west. Its site was then occupied

by the glebe house. The church was still standing in 1532.

8. MISCELLANEOUS

Pardon Cross

In 1532 this is recorded as standing near St. Brigid's Chapel

(Reeves 1970, 10).

St. Columb's well

Located on Well Road at the south of the town, this is

possibly the site of the feature which gave Swords its name.

9. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. Stone axehead. Found at Seatown, Swords. NMI 1922:2.

2. Polished stone axehead. Found in a ploughed field at
Fosterstown North, Swords. NMI 1959:13.

3. Flat bronze axehead. From Swords. NMI E92:335. Harbison
1969a, 47: no. 1352.

4. Flat bronze axehead and palstave. From Swords. NMI
1939:16, 17. Harbison 1969a, 28: no. 621.

5. Bronze palstave, socketed axehead and flanged axehead. All labelled "Swords, Co. Dublin, 1838". NMI 1916: 39, 41, 42. Harbison 1969a, 62: no. 1901.

6. Two flint fragments. Found near wall at west side of graveyard, Swords Glebe. NMI 1978:11-12.

7. Fragment of whetstone, green-glazed sherds and other sherds, etc. From monastic site and medieval church at Swords Glebe. NMI 1973:59-88.

8. Medieval rimsherd and sherd of E-ware. Found in disturbed soil at Townparks, Swords (between the river and the town). NMI 1978: 58-9.

9. Two flint chips and fifty medieval potsherds. From ancient monastic site at the New Vicarage, Swords Glebe. NMI 1974:10.

10. Medieval rimsherd and three medieval potsherds. From Townparks, Swords.

11. Two bronze pins, bronze finger ring; brass-mount; two coins of Charles I (1626-35) and Henry IV (1460); decorated bone fragment and bone pin; two iron knives; brass buckle; other metal fragments; three blue-glass beads; lump of melted green enamel and a glass bead all found c.30 yards from the Round Tower, Swords Glebe. NMI 1969:40-57.

12. Bronze ewer said to have been found in a quarry at Swords. NMI R 181; W.57.

13. Floor tiles from the archiepiscopal palace of Swords. NMI

Wk. 78-83, 117, 118, 120.

14. Floor tiles from the archiepiscopal palace at Swords. NMI
Wk. 77; R 1245.

15. Sheela-na-gig. From gate pier at Swords Glebe. NMI 1945:
18.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Swords is one of the best examples of a medieval borough
within county Dublin. Archaeologically its importance rests
in the fact that it was an important settlement in pre-Norman
times and there is the possibility that it was actually a
Scandinavian rural settlement. Accordingly the period of its
transition from Scandinavian to Anglo-Norman times, in the
late twelfth century, is one of particular significance. The
Anglo-Norman borough seems to have been one of the largest
within county Dublin and it remained a substantial settlement
throughout the middle ages. The fact that the church of
Swords was known as the "golden prebend" indicates the wealth
of the neighbourhood. Late medieval and seventeenth century
houses survived into the nineteenth century but, unless they
are heavily concealed by modern facades, none of these
survive now. Nonetheless the surviving relics of antiquity at
Swords, the castle, round tower and west tower of the
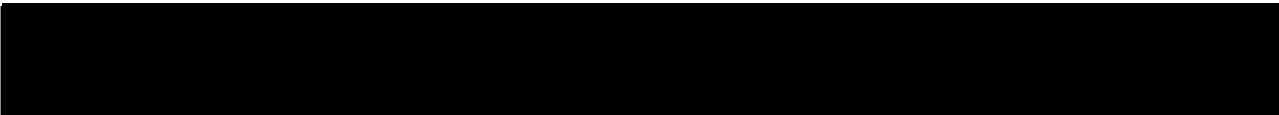medieval church, are a reflection of its former wealth.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that

the borough has been the scene of continuous human activity
from pre-Norman times. Documentary records of Swords are
relatively few, however, and in the future archaeological
excavation is likely to be the principal means by which
additional knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits
in the course of the past twenty five years and the face of
Swords has changed considerably in that time.   The greatest
amount of disturbance has occurred in the vicinity of the
parish church where the construction of housing estates such
as St Columba's Heights and St Columba's Rise must have
obliterated most of the archaeological deposits in this area.
It is important that whatever future developments occur that
they archaeological investigations should precede them.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 60)
delimits the area of archaeological potential within Swords.
Its extent is based on the size of the borough together with
the suggested area of the monastic enclosure on the west.   In
the absence of archaeological excavations within the town
nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological
deposits.
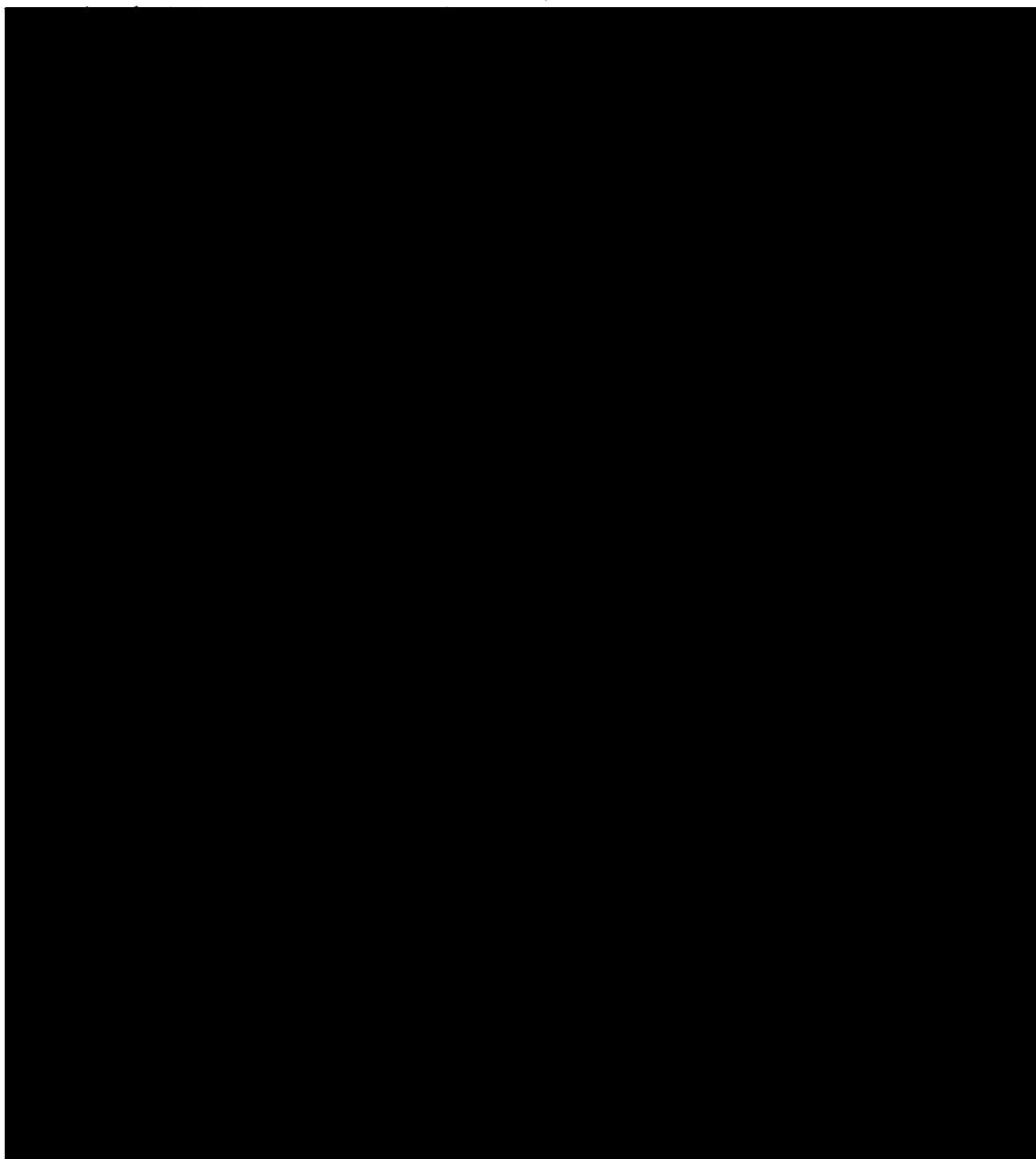
TALLAGHT

The name Tamhlacht, "plague monument", has been traditionally explained as deriving from the graves which marked the burial places of the Partholonians, a group of people invented by the pseudo-historians of medieval Ireland, who were alleged to be the original occupants of the country. The story, although attractive, is entirely spurious but the placename suggests that there were prehistoric burial mounds in the vicinity of the later village. The Bronze Age burials from nearby Aghfarrel, Ballinascorney Lower, Kiltalown, and particularly Greenhills clearly indicate that there were concentrations of prehistoric burials in the area.

The origins of the present settlement lie in the eighth century, however, with the foundation of the Celi De monastery by Mael Ruain in 774 (AFM:769; O'Dwyer 1981, 28). The Celi De were a reform movement in the Irish church which sought to revive the austere monastic life which characterised the early church. Their aim was not a total transformation of Irish monastic life but rather the creation a small elite band of monks who would be fervently devoted to the strict observance of their rule. Often these Celi De would live in the midst of a much larger community, which respected their ideals but did not share their severe way of life. Although founded later than Finglas, Tallaght was the headhouse of the Celi De reform movement which was to be a

powerful force in the Irish church until about 840. One of
the early monks associated with the monastery was Oengus, who
compiled c.800 the Felire Oengusa (Martyrology of Oengus)
which is based on the Martyrology of Tallaght, written
slightly earlier, and together form one of the most important
sources of information on early Irish saints. Another
important early document associated with the monastery is the
Rule of Tallaght, which is in fact a collection of the
teaching of Mael Ruain to his disciple Mael Dithruib. The
teaching stressed the austere side of monastic life. Abbots,
bishops and scribes are mentioned regularly in the annals
between the ninth and twelfth centuries but, curiously
perhaps, there are no references to Viking raids on the
monastery (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 45).

By the twelfth century Tallaght formed part of the see
lands of the archbishop of Dublin and is listed among the
lands confirmed to Archbishop Laurence O'Toole by Pope
Alexander III in 1179 (Sheehy 1962, i, 27). Shortly after the
foundation of St Patrick's Cathedral Tallaght was assigned to
the Dean. Throughout the later middle ages it was one of the
most important ecclesiastical manors in the county and is
frequently referred to in Archbishop Alen's Register (McNeill
1950, esp. pp. 180-3) and the Crede Mihi (Gilbert 1897). By
the sixteenth century it was the archbishop's principal
residence outside the city (Handcock 1899, 11).

In association with the manor the archbishops founded a
borough and an extent of 1326 mentions that there were then

fifteen burgesses rendering 15s per annum (McNeill 1950, 181). Apart from the burgesses there were also free tenants, eighteen cottiers, and four betaghs residing at Tallaght in 1326. References to the borough are few, however, but it was important enough to receive a grant in 1311 of the right to collect murage for three years (Ir. Mss. Comm. 1829, 44). This importance was probably strategic rather than economic. Tallaght lay on the edge of what was later the Pale, bordering onto the territory controlled by the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes. Raids on Tallaght are recorded in 1331 when the castle was captured and three hundred sheep were carried off (Gilbert 1884, ii, 374), and in 1540, in response to Lord Leonard Gray's attempt to capture Turlough O'Toole (Handcock 1899, 30). The borough continued to exist throughout the fifteenth century and its date of extinction is unclear. By the seventeenth century, however, its status was simply that of a village.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

2. MARKET PLACE & MARKET CROSS

3. ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

4. BOROUGH DEFENCES

5. CELI DE PRIORY & EARLY MONASTIC SITE

    ST. MAEL RUAIN'S PARISH CHURCH

6. MISCELLANEOUS

7. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. STREETS & STREET PATTERN

The street pattern of the medieval borough was linear, and appears to have consisted simply of Main Street which expanded at its west end to form the market place, where the road forked north past St Mael Ruain's church and south towards Oldbawn. The archbishop's palace lay on the north side of the road and the long plots on the south side are probably the remains of the medieval burgage plot pattern.

2. MARKET PLACE & MARKET CROSS

This was also of linear form and consisted of an expansion at the western end of Main Street. D'Alton (1838, 382) records the tradition that there was a cross here, venerated by the local people who rested the corpse beside it in the course of funerals. It was taken down in 1778 by Robert Fowler, the then archbishop of Dublin, who used it in the construction of a bath house (Handcock 1899, 22). It was later removed from this position and Handcock (1899, 35) records that the recovered fragments were lying half-way up the "Friars Walk" but no trace of them was found in the course of our survey.

3. ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

Tallaght was part of the see lands of the archbishops of Dublin before the Anglo-Norman invasion (McNeill 1950, 3, 24) but it is not clear if there was an episcopal residence here at this time. With the foundation of the manor, however, it is clear that a house would have been required in which the archbishop could hold court and where manorial business could have been conducted. There was clearly a residence here by the time of Archbishop Alexander Bicknor (1317-49) who received a remission in 1324 of the monies due to him for rebuilding the castle (D'Alton 1838, 383). It is clear that this construction work was not very extensive, however, because the 1326 extent of the manor of Tallaght relates that

> "there are no buildings there because they were burned except a chamber for the lord and other small cellars, begun and not finished and one small chamber for clerks, the easement whereof they extend at no value because nothing can be got from them" (McNeill 1950, 180-1)

Archbishop Alen (1528-34) added a note to this entry in his register to the effect that this extent was taken before the building of the "present castle" which he attributed to Edward III's time (1327-77) and perhaps to the episcopate of Thomas Minot (1363-75). The reasoning behind this attribution, however, is unclear. In 1331 the castle was raided and captured by the O'Tooles who slew a number of the archbishop's retainers in the process (Gilbert 1884, ii, 374). In 1453-4 payments were sanctioned by parliament for the repair of the castle of Tallaght (Berry 1910, 299),

during the episcopate of Michael Tregury (1449-71). Nothing is known about alterations to the fabric in the following three centuries, but in 1729 Archbishop John Hoadly caused a large part of it to be demolished (Handcock 1899, 17) and he built a new palace with the materials which was subsequently scathingly criticized by Austin Cooper (Price 1942, 39-40). Cooper visited the castle in 1779-80 and describes a square tower as being the only remnant of the medieval castle. This account tallies with the of Gabriel Beranger who visited the castle in 1770 and made a painting of it which he described as:

> "situated in the garden at the rear of the Archiepiscopal Summer Palace; it seems to have been a gate of a much larger building, of which this tower only remains. The arch is half stopped up and mended with brick. I was told it was intended to make a summer house of it" (Wilde 1870-1, 39-40)

This tower would appear to be identical with the surviving structure. The fact that this was the only remnant of the medieval castle in the 1770s makes the drawing engraved in 1818 for Monk Mason's projected History of Christ Church Cathedral all the more extraordinary (Fig. 70). This drawing shows an elaborately turreted and battlemented castle with a stream in the foreground and the belfry of St Mael Ruain's church in the background. The castle has a centrally placed gatehouse, perhaps the surviving structure, and it is conceivable that the print represents a view from about the

middle of Main Street, looking onto the gatehouse from the southwest. Unfortunately Monck Mason does not state the origin of this drawing and its provenance is now unknown. It would almost certainly have had to have been taken from a painting depicting the castle prior to 1729. Handcock (1899, 29) states that the castle was evidently extensive because its foundations were occasionally found; it also appears to have had an enclosing fosse (Handcock 1899, 35).

By 1822 the palace was in a state of decay and Archbishop Magee sold it, and the demesne, to a Major Palmer on condition that the buildings should be demolished (Handcock 1899, 27). The demolition took two years and the stones were used to build Tallaght House, a schoolhouse, several cottages in the town, and to repair the roads of the locality (Handcock 1899, 27). According to Handcock nothing remained of the old palace in his time except a great vault, which had formerly been part of the kitchen, and which is to be distinguished from the surviving tower.

Description (Figs. 69-71)

The only surviving part of the medieval palace is a tower which is now incorporated into the Dominican Priory. Its external north face is exposed, and the masonry can be seen to consist of coarsed rubble. The surviving window and door-jambs are of limestone and many of them are tooled. The tower is rectangular with a projecting stair turret on the north-west angle. Traces of a slightly tapering external

batter are visible on the east side. The building consists of four floors with a croft above the ground floor. The ground floor is vaulted and is used as a boiler house while the chambers above have been converted into an oratory which rises through three floors. The style of the tooling on the jambs would suggest that the building is no earlier than the sixteenth century.

The ground floor chamber has been faced with red brick and its north and south walls are of modern origin. A five light north window in the croft illuminates the interior and there is an access door below. Access to the upper floors is gained from the stair turret which is entered at ground level on the south. There is a limestone fireplace in the north wall of the first floor and a round-headed chamfered window. There are blocked windows in the south and east walls, while the rounded rear arch of a window survives in the west wall but it functions now as a door. The two windows which are visible in the external north wall of the second floor appear to have been inserted in recent times. In the south wall is an inwardly splaying recess for a round-headed window and there are blocked windows in the east and west walls. The third floor is vaulted and has blocked windows in the east and west walls. Above this is the modern roof level, a flat roof, with reassembled battlements. The turret projects above the battlements and the brick inclusions indicate that it has been largely rebuilt also, probably in the nineteenth century.

Monuments

In the Rosary Garden are two bullaun stones, one is of pink
conglomorate, the other is a holed stone with a depression.
beside it.

Within the monastery is a seventeenth century Irish Madonna
and Child in wood and a banner dating from the time of the
Confederation of Kilkenny (1642-8).

4. BOROUGH DEFENCES

The only evidence for the former existence of borough
defences is the murage grant of 1311 which gave the bailliffs
and good men of Tallaght the right to collect murage for the
following three years. There is no clear evidence for their
course but there is an obvious boundary on the south side of
the settlement formed by a tributary stream of the Dodder and
from which the long plots run back to Main Street. Here too
the name Watergate is preserved, suggesting an opening in the
defences at this point for the Oldbawn Road.

5. CELI DE PRIORY & EARLY MONASTIC SITE

The history of the monastery of Tallaght has been
outlined above as part of the genearal history of the town.
It is sufficient here to summarize by saying that there is
clear evidence that Tallaght was a monastery from its
foundation in 774 until the twelfth century, when it became a

parish church.

The approximate size of the monastery may be gauged from the surviving part of its enclosure on the south-west of the churchyard, where curving bank still survives. A glance at the map (Fig. 68) shows a continuation of this curving boundary line in the buildings on the north side of the road, opposite the church, from whence it would have turned back in a broad curve through part of the Dominican Priory lands and crossing below the Garda Station to join up with the surviving boundary line.

There was a convent of nuns, known as Cell na nInghen, quite close to the monastery (O'Dwyer 1981, 34) but its exact location is unknown.

ST MAEL RUAIN'S PARISH CHURCH

The present church, built in 1829, was constructed north of the site of the medieval parish church, whose west tower alone survives. The medieval church presumably occupied the site of the earlier monastic church.

Description (Figs. 72-4)

The west tower of the medieval parish church survives to the south-west of the present church and is connected to it by means of the entrance porch. The tower is rectangular with a projecting stair turret, rising from first floor level, at the southwest angle. There are four floors, topped with

battlements and the turret above. The masonry consists of limestones, granites and slates, some of which have been quarried while others appear to be surface stones. The gable line of the nave is evident on the tower's east wall.

The ground floor is a vaulted chamber with traces of wicker centering. There is a blocked recess in the east wall, probably for a window; the arch in the east wall, which communicated with the nave, is occupied by a lancet, inserted in the nineteenth century, which rises above the vault. The first floor is reached through an inserted door, on the south side, approached by a modern flight of steps, one side of which is formed from a remnant of the nave's west wall. A projecting rectangular chimney has been inserted against the west wall to accomodate a modern boiler and it rises as far as the belfry level. The beam-holes of the second floor are present in the north and south walls. The entrance to the spiral stairs is lintelled with a granite slab. The second floor has a blocked splayed lintelled window in the north and south walls, and a smaller window in the west wall which, although obscured by the boiler chimney, is visible on the exterior. The third floor is the belfry stage and is lit by windows in all four walls. Those in the north, west and south are lintelled single lights but the east is a two-light pointed window. The roof is corbelled with flat angular slates and was damaged by the insertion of a hole for the bell rope. The battlement level is supported externally by a string course and a modern two-arch belfry has been added to the stepped battlements on the east side. Much of the

battlements are evidently of nineteenth century date and the centre is occupied by s bronze bell cast in 1892. The turret rising above this stage has been considerably repaired but retains some of its original corbelling.

Monuments

Granite basin

Large horseshoe-shaped basin with uneven sides and a concave base. There is a small rectangular drainage hole on one side.

External dims: 170x166x60

Internal dims: 132x120x32

Granite cross (Fig. 75)

Plain Latin cross rising from a granite base, the whole being set in a circular millstone. An incised band, on three sides of the cross, separates it from the base.

Shaft: H.85. W.52. T.13.

Base: H.30. W.38. T.28.

Seventeenth century tombs

Three were recorded earlier this century (Talbot, Lyneall and Murphy) but these could not be found in the churchyard which is very overgrown. See Mems Dead 3 (1895-7), 456-7; ibid. 4 (1898-1900), 407, 411; Price 1942, 41.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Stone Cross

The O.S. maps show this feature north of the churchyard beside the main road. It could not be located not could we discover any local tradition about the cross.

7. LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRAY FINDS

1. Stone axehead. From Tallaght. NMI 1934:466. Report NMI 1932-3, 12.

2. Four flat copper axeheads. Found in a sandpit at Tallaght. NMI P1955:24-7. Harbison 1968, 56.

3. Food Vessel and cist burial. Ballinascorney Lower, Tallaght.

4. Bowl Food Vessel and fragment of a larger urn. Found in Kiltalown, near the top of the ridge of the Hill of Tallaght. NMI W.10; Wk.93; D556. Waddell 1970, 116.

5. Cinerary Urn, Food Vessel and sketon from two burials at Aghfarrel, tallaght. NMI 1938:9689-91. Waddell 1970, 115.

6. Small bronze palstave. Found one foot deep in surface soil at Bancroft Estate, tallaght. NMI 1973: 213.

7. Granite saddle quern. From Glassamucky Brakes, Tallaght. NMI 1945: 174.

Shrine of the Stowe Missal. From Tallaght. NMI 1929:1315.

8. Goblet-shaped wooden object found some 7 feet deep in a bog at Castlekelly, Tallaght. NMI 1943:49.

9. Small bronze bowl. Found in bed of old stream at Bancroft Estate, Tallaght. NMI 1973:214.

10. Bone weaving-comb. From bog at Glassamucky Brakes, Tallaght. NMI 1944:535. Raftery 1983, 224.

11. Pewter chalice. Found in Tallaght churchyard. NMI 1957:341.

12. Carved mantlepiece, mortar, dated 1635. From Old bawn House, Tallaght, Co. Dublin. NMI (Art & Industrial) 532-1907.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND POTENTTIAL

Tallaght is a typical example of a medieval Irish borough. Archaeologically its importance rests in the fact that it was an important settlement in Early Historic times and accordingly the period of its transition from a Celi De monastery into an Anglo-Norman borough is of particular significance. The Anglo-Norman borough seems to have been relatively small, in comparison say to Swords, if one is to judge from the information in the 1326 extent. Despite its position on the edge of the Pale the settlement remained an important one throughout the middle ages. The surviving relics of antiquity at Tallaght, the gatehouse of the archbishop's palace, the west tower of the medieval church, and the monuments in the churchyard each testify to the archaeological wealth of the settlement.

The archaeological and documentary data indicates that

the borough has been the scene of continuous human activity from Early Christian times. Documentary records of Tallaght are relatively few, however, and in the future archaeological excavation is likely to be the principal means by which additional knowledge can be obtained.

Much disturbance has occurred to archaeological deposits in the course of the past twenty five years and the face of Tallaght has changed considerably in that time. The construction of the Tallaght by-pass in particular has removed archaeological areas on the south of the town. The surviving deposits within the town are under continual threat and it is important that whatever future developments occur that they archaeological investigations should precede them.

Area of Archaeological Potential

The shaded portion of the accompanying map (Fig. 68) delimits the area of archaeological potential within Tallaght. Its extent is based on the size of the borough together with the suggested area of the monastic enclosure on the west; an area around the site of the archbishop's palace is also included. In the absence of archaeological excavations within the town nothing can be said about the depth of archaeological deposits.
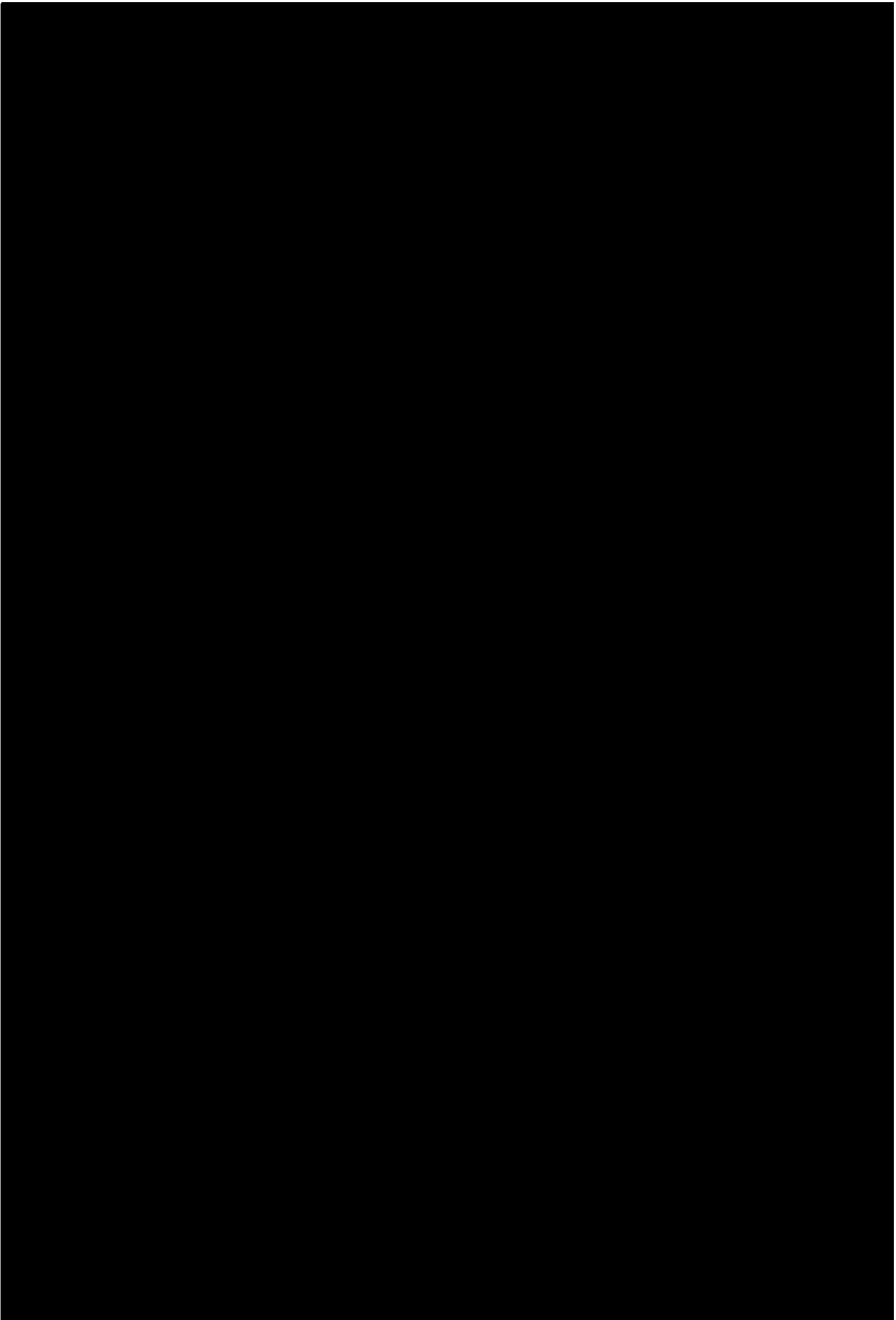
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AFM: Annals of the Four Masters, ed. J. O'Donovan, 7 vols.
       Dublin 1851.

AU: Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy and B. MacCarthy,
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Journals

JRSAI   Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of
         Ireland.

PRIA   Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

RDKPRI   Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records of
         Ireland.

Other Abbreviations

NLI   National Library of Ireland

NMI   National Museum of Ireland

PROI   Public Record Office of Ireland

RIA   Royal Irish Academy

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COUNTY DUBLIN

▦	LAND OVER 400ft
▦	LAND OVER 800ft
▦	LAND OVER 1200ft
▦	BUILT UP AREA

0   15Km
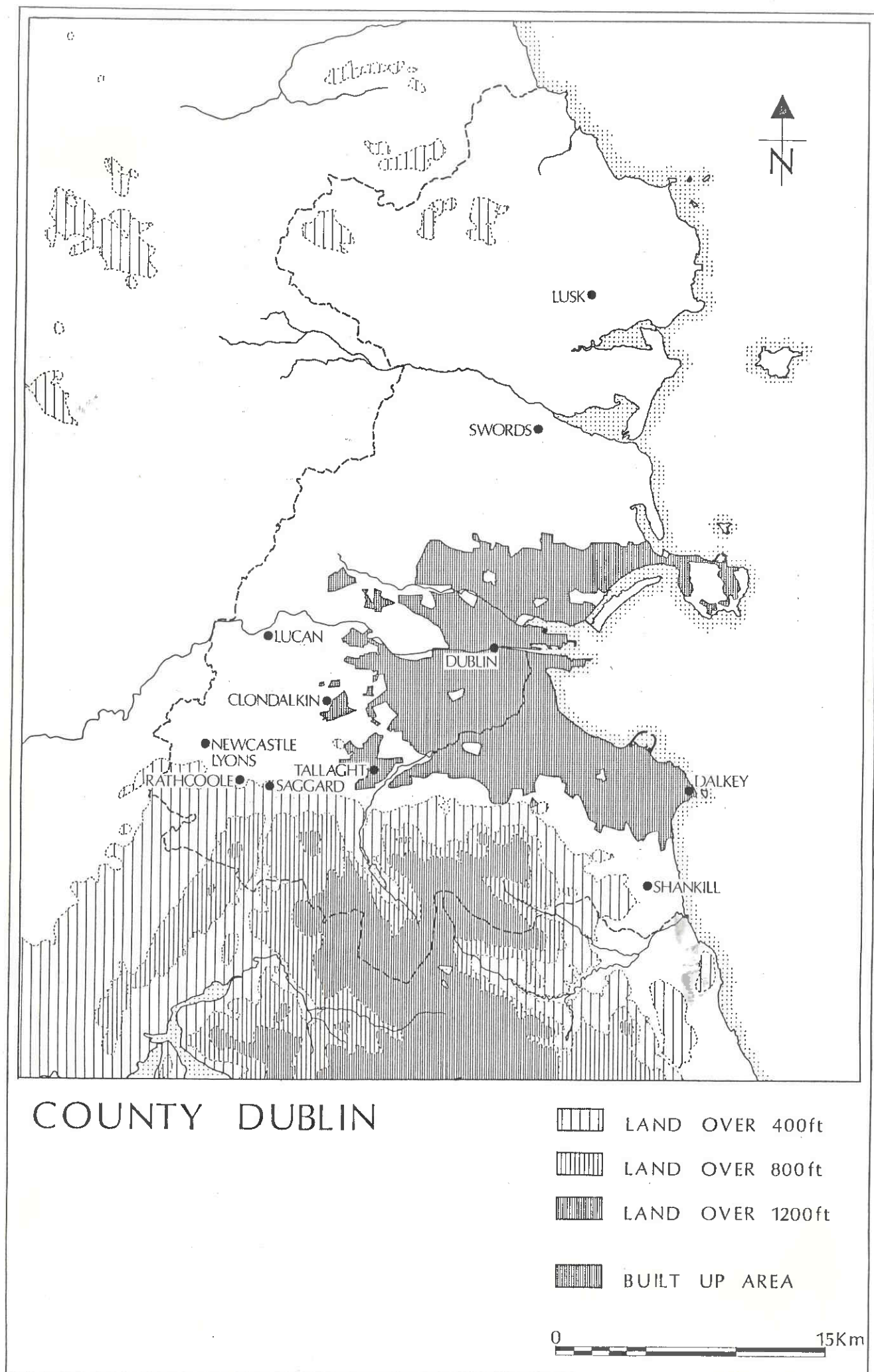
Fig. 34. County Dublin: Location of boroughs and towns.
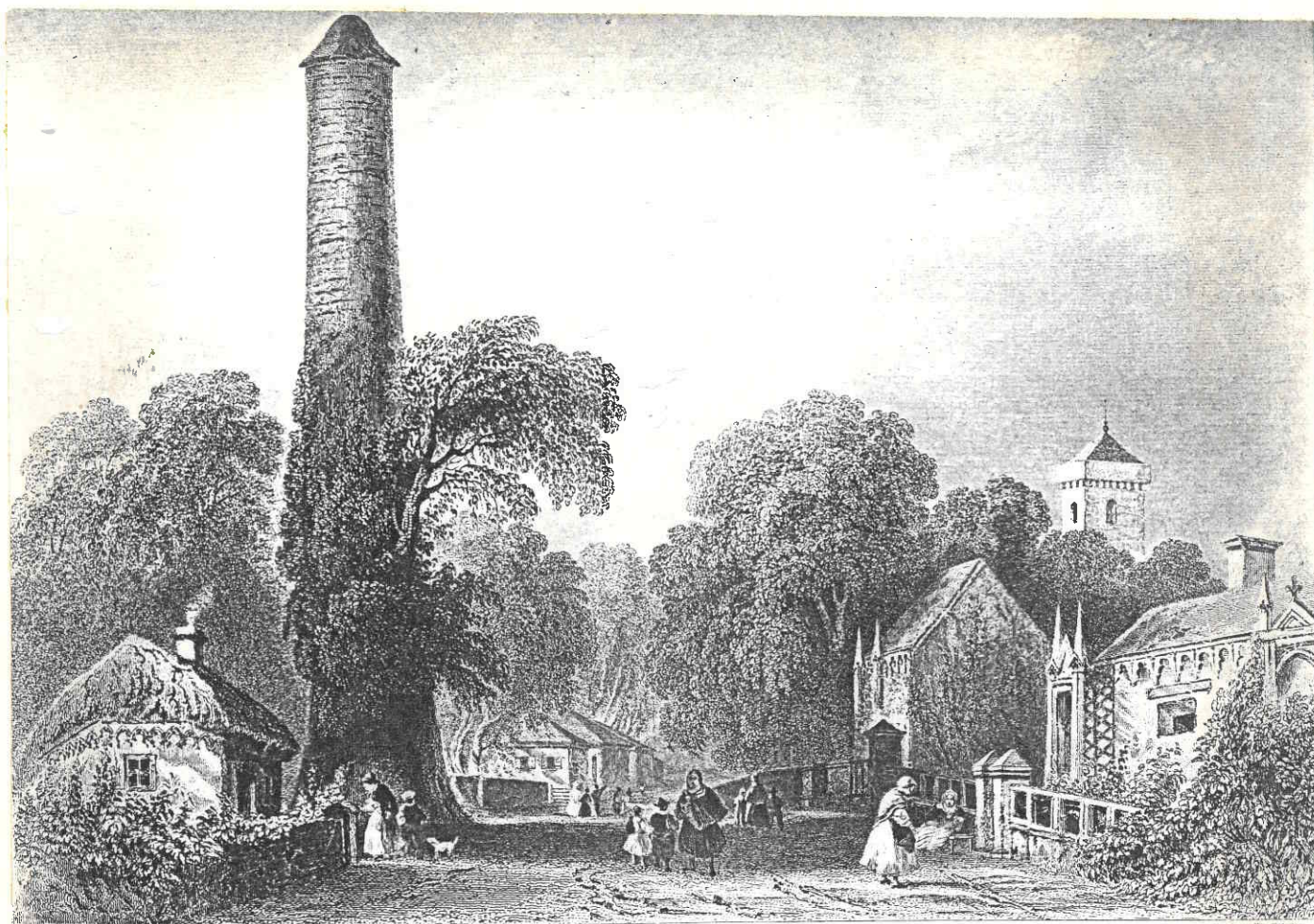
Clondalkin?

Fig. 36. Bartlett´s view-of Clondalkin round tower c.1842.
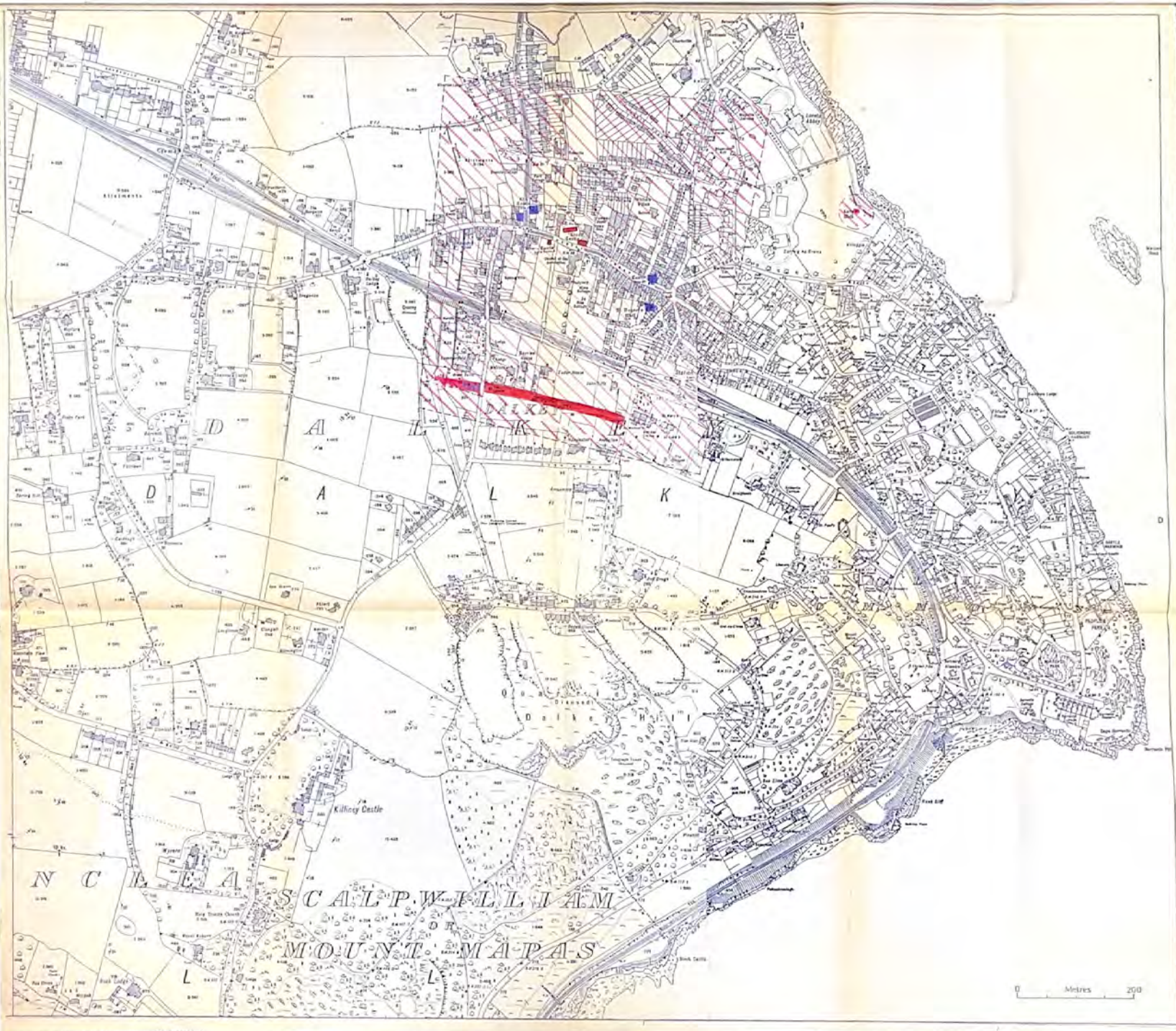
Fig. 37. Dalkey: Zone of archaeological potential.

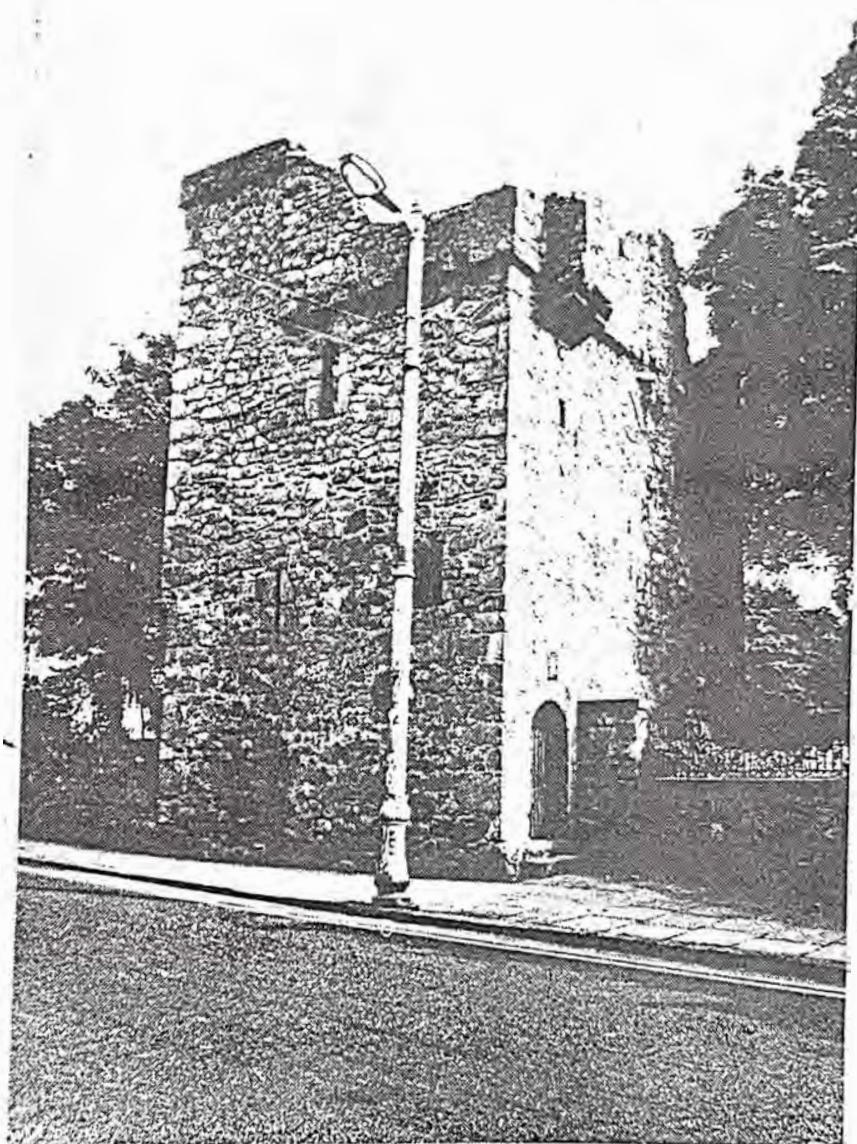Fig. 38. Dalkey town hall (Goat's Castle) from south east.

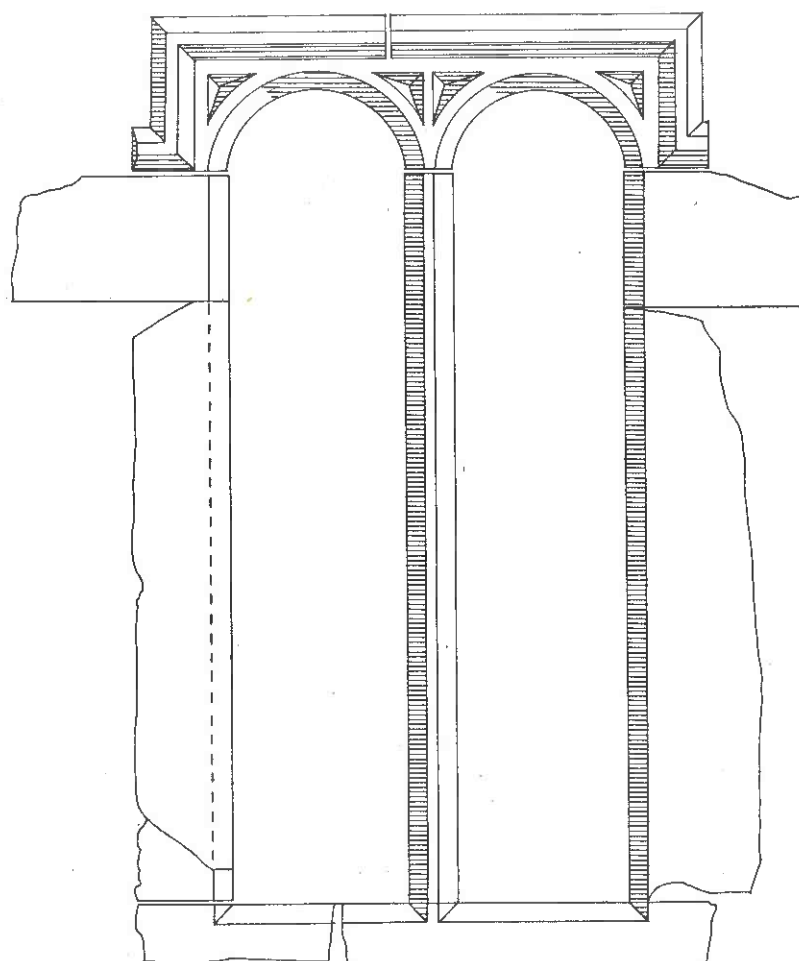Fig. 39. Archbold´s castle, Dalkey, viewed from the
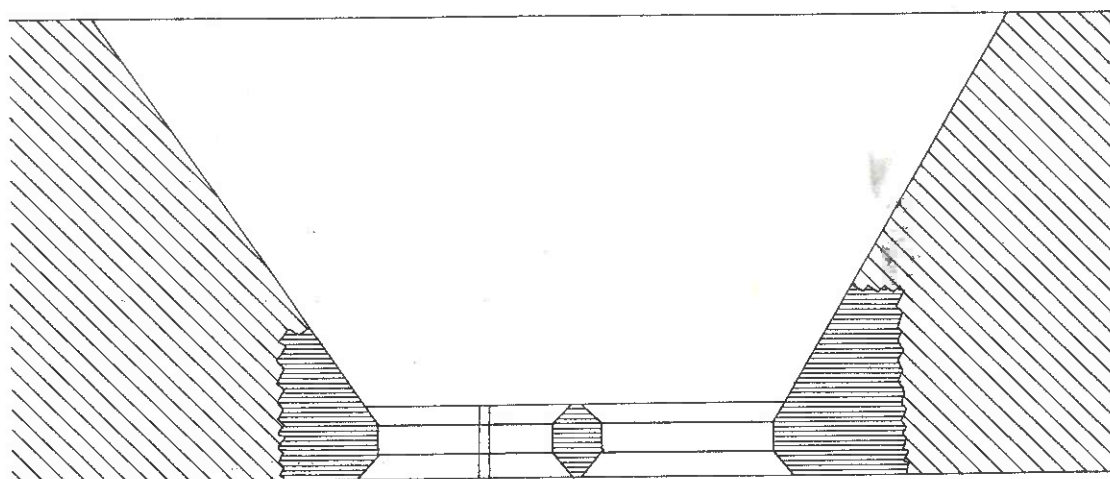north west.

Fig. 40. The west gable of St. Begnet's Church, Dalkey.

Fig. 41. The interior of St. Begnet´s Church, Dalkey.

0   1 METRE

ST.BEGNET'S CHURCH
DALKEY

Fig. 42. St. Begnet´s Church, Dalkey, detail of east window.

Fig. 43. St. Begnet's Church, Dalkey, Rathdown slab.

Lucan

Sarsfield Park

Hill Heights

Esker Lawns

NEW ESKER
CEMETERY

ESKER N

AND   PETTY CANON

GLEBE
(E. E. Lucan)

Vesey Park

Esker Lodge

Beech Park

Church

0   Metres   200

Lusk

PART OF BALLOUGH

PART OF BALLOUGH

PART OF BALLOUGH

LOUGH COMMON

0   Metres   200

Fig. 45. Lusk: Zone of archaeological potential.
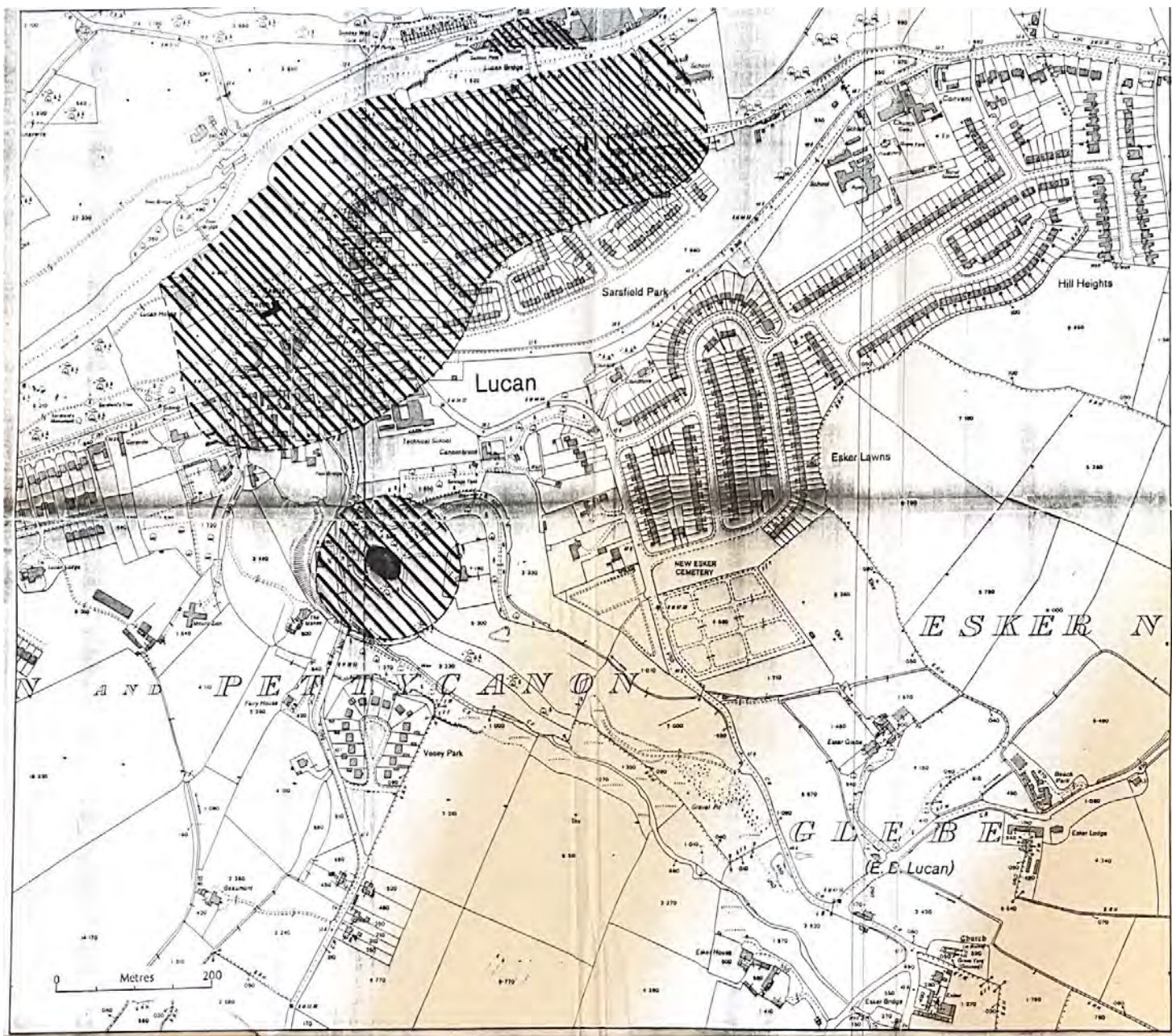
Fig. 46. Aerial view of Lusk from the south east (Photo: Leo Swan).

Fig. 47. Lusk: the Dermot tomb 1535x8.

Fig. 48. Monument to Christopher Barnewall and Marion
Sharl 1589.
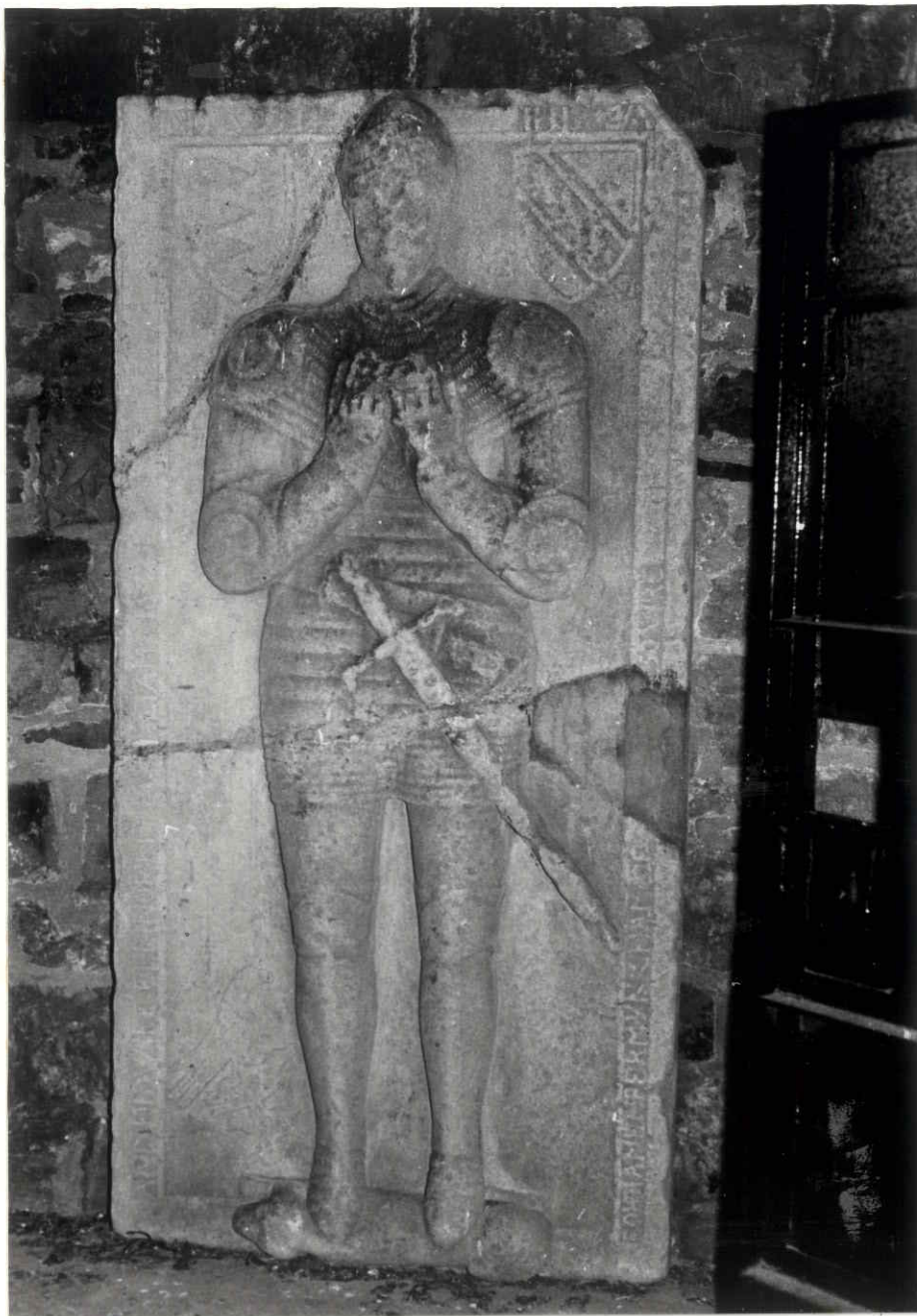
Fig. 49. Monument to James Bermingham, 1637.
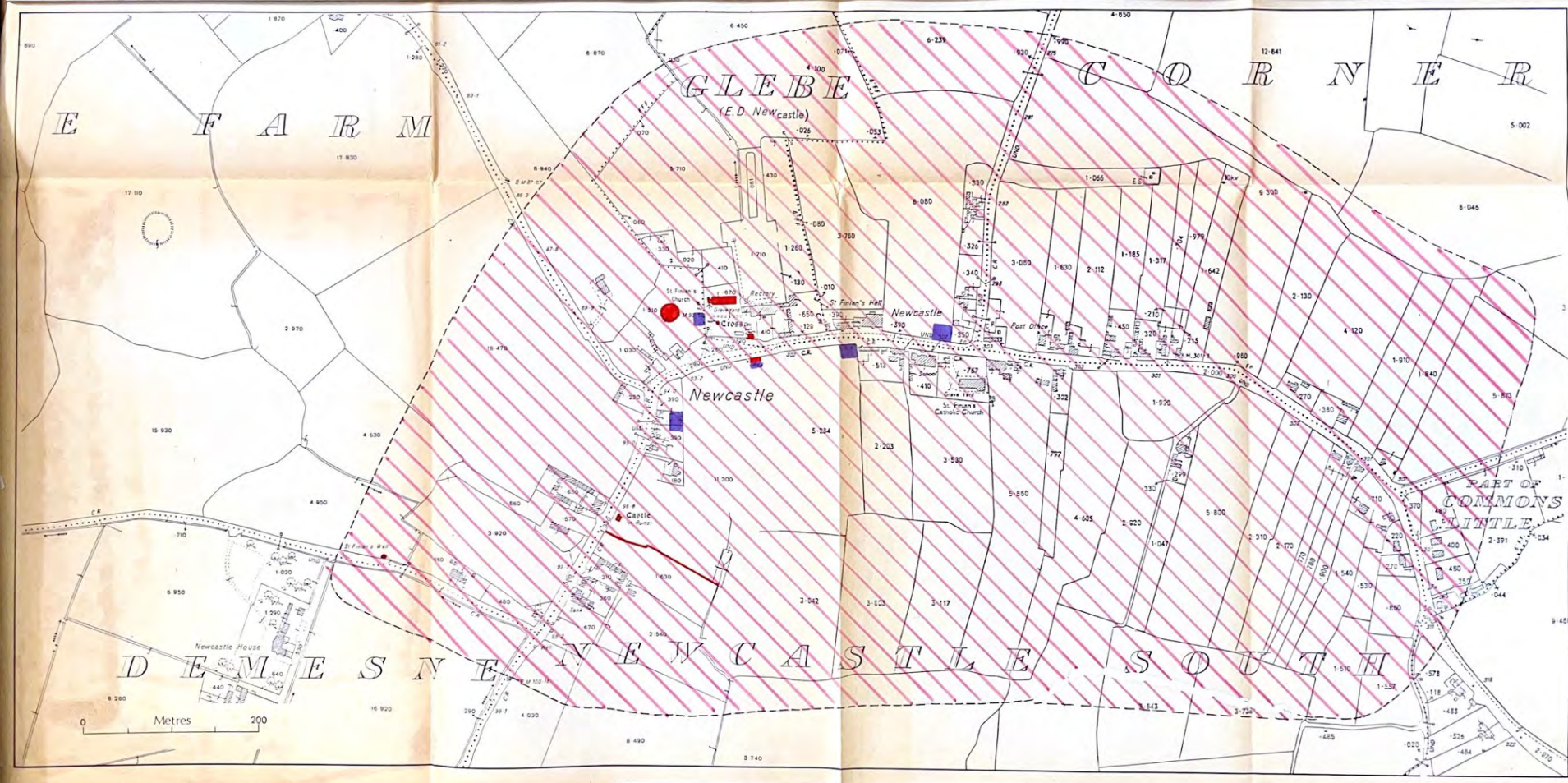
Fig. 50. Newcastle Lyons: Zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 51. Aerial view of Newcastle Lyons from the north.

Fig. 52. Newcastle Lyons: tower house 1 viewed, from the north.

Fig. 53. Newcastle Lyons: tower house 2, viewed from the
north.

Fig. 54. Newcastle Lyons: possible medieval town wall viewed
from north.

TOWER

N A V E

CHANCEL

EARLY 15th CENT.

MID 15th CENT.
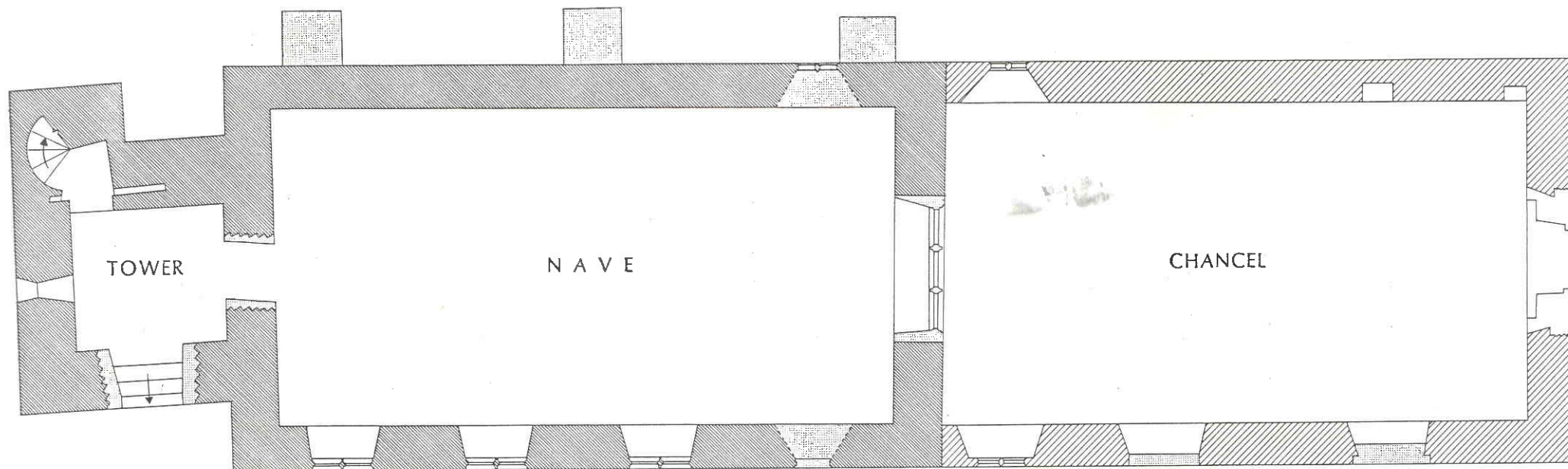
MODERN

ST. FINNIAN'S CHURCH NEWCASTLE

0   10
                                         METRES

Fig. 55. St Finnian's Church, Newcastle Lyons, ground plan.

Fig. 56. High cross in St. Finnian's Churchyard, Newcastle
Lyons, viewed from the east.
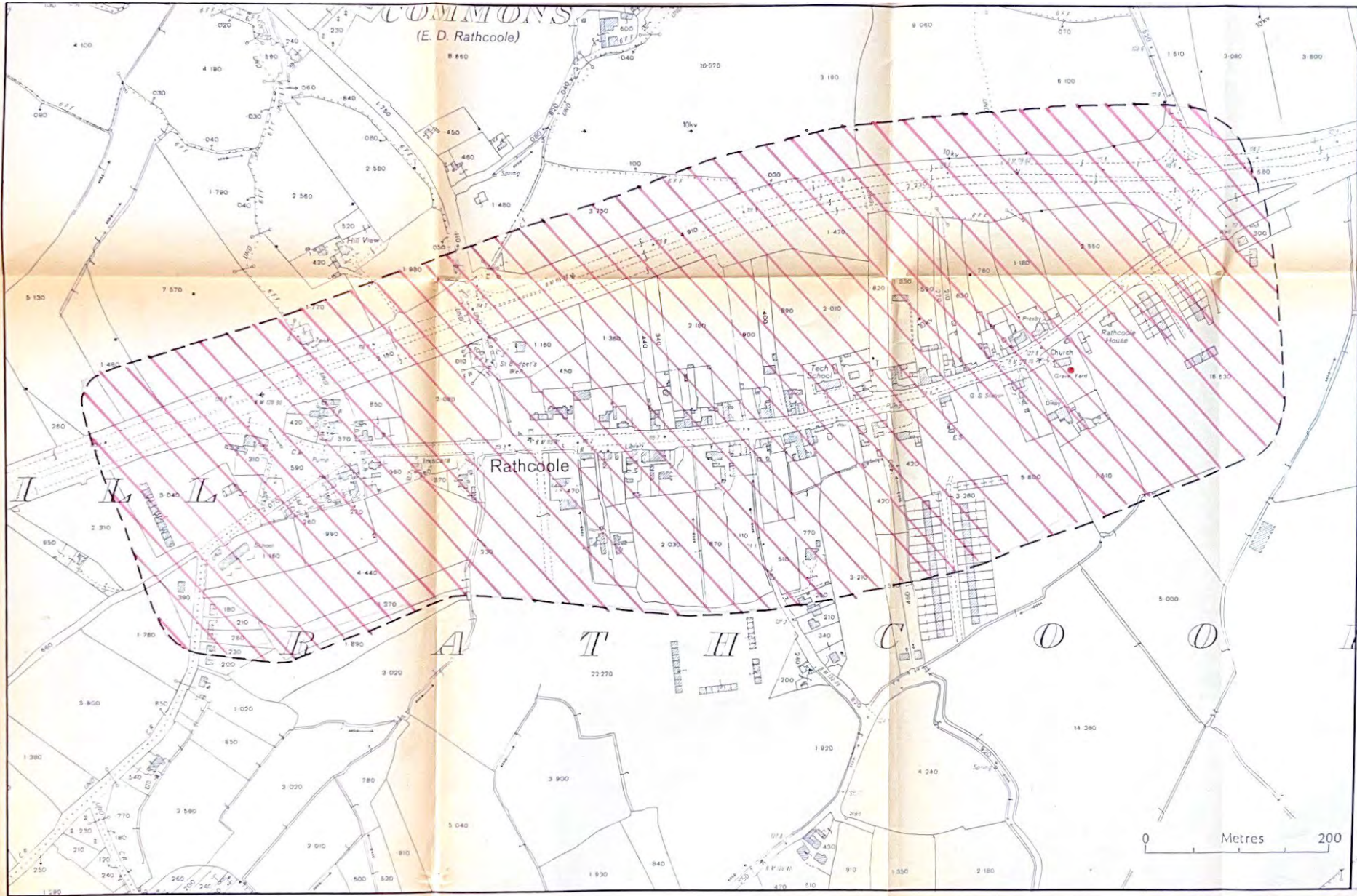
Fig. 57. Rathcoole: Zone of archaeological potential.
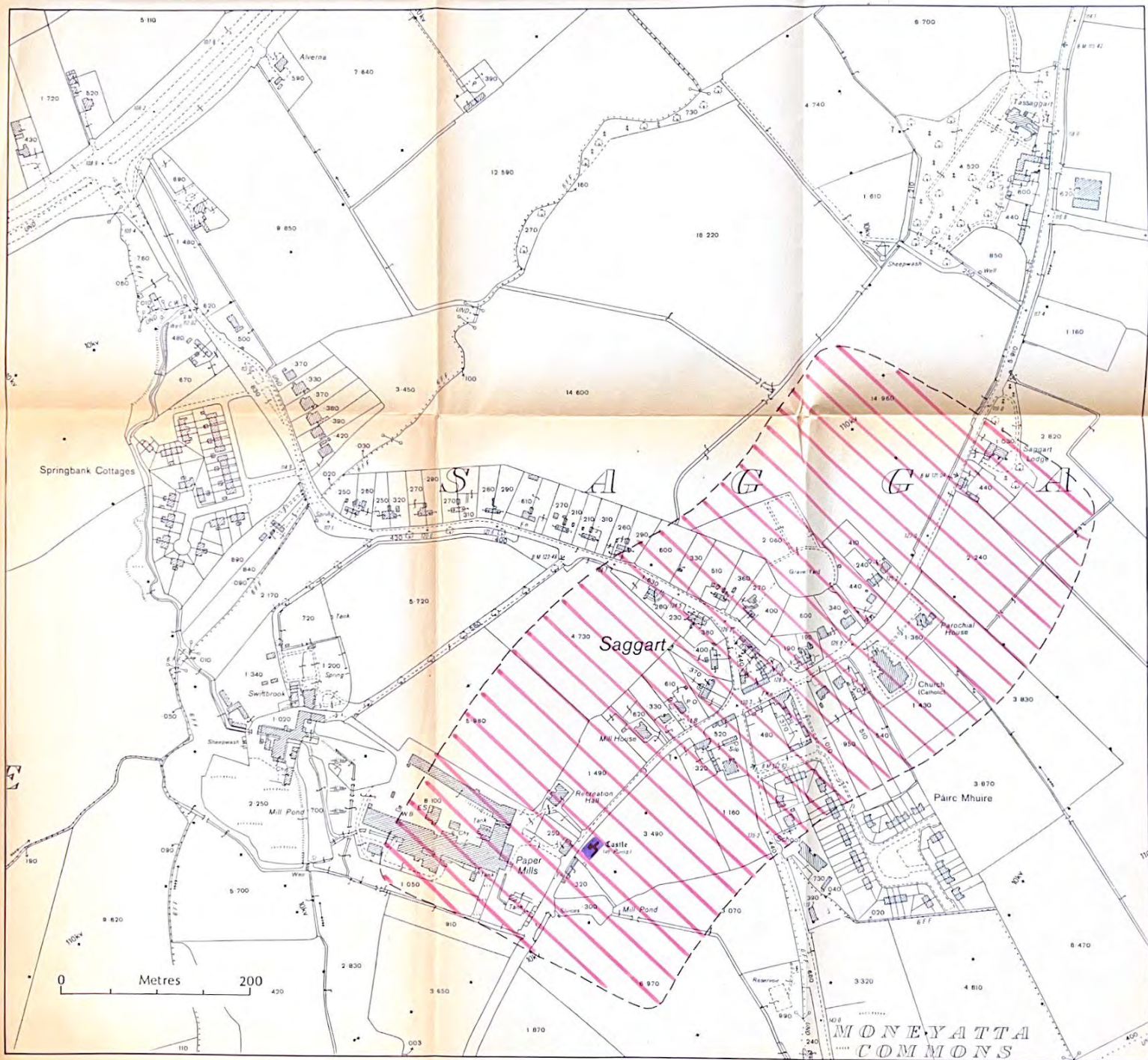
Fig. 58. Saggart: Zone of archaeological potential

Fig. 59. Shankill: Zone of archaeological potential
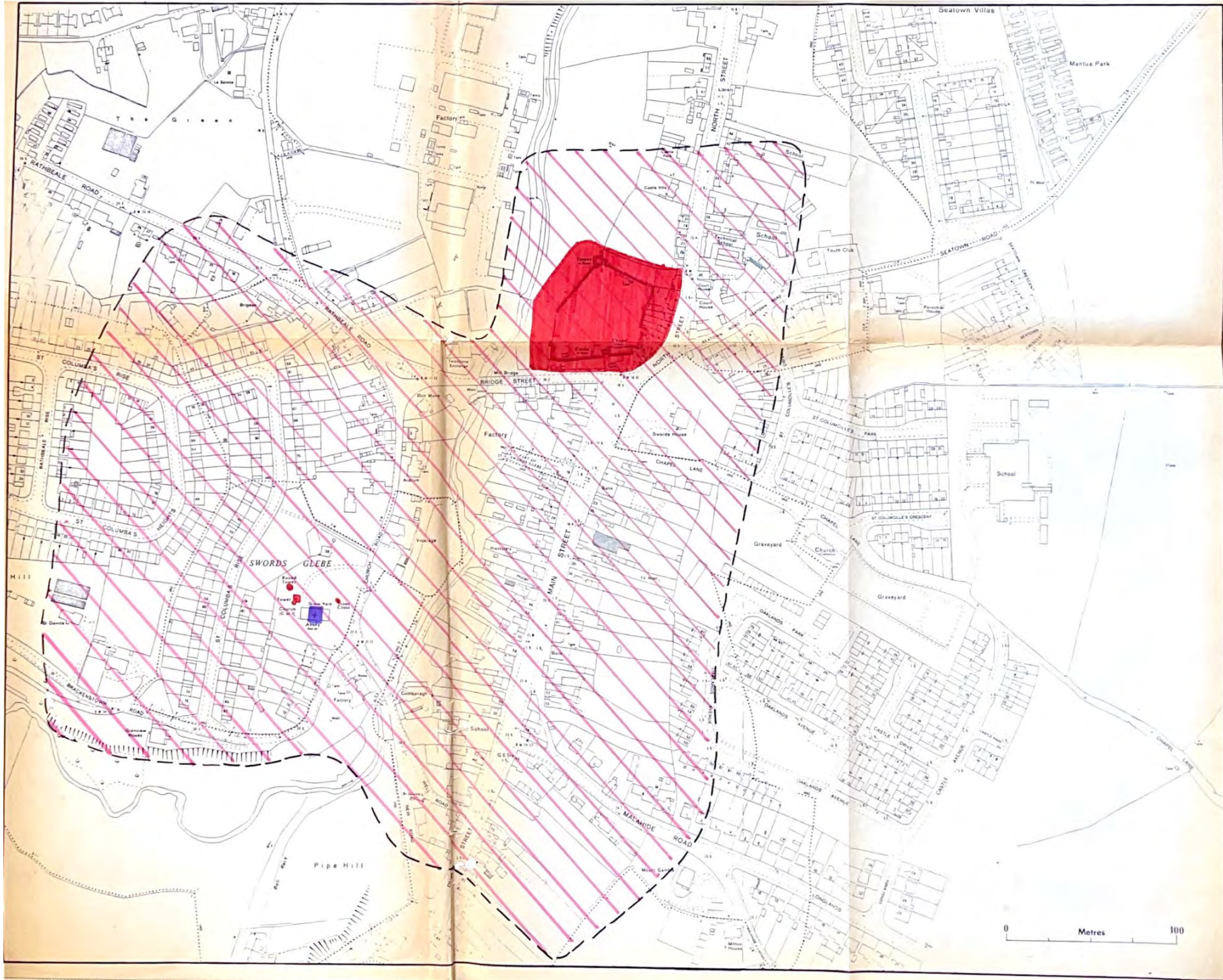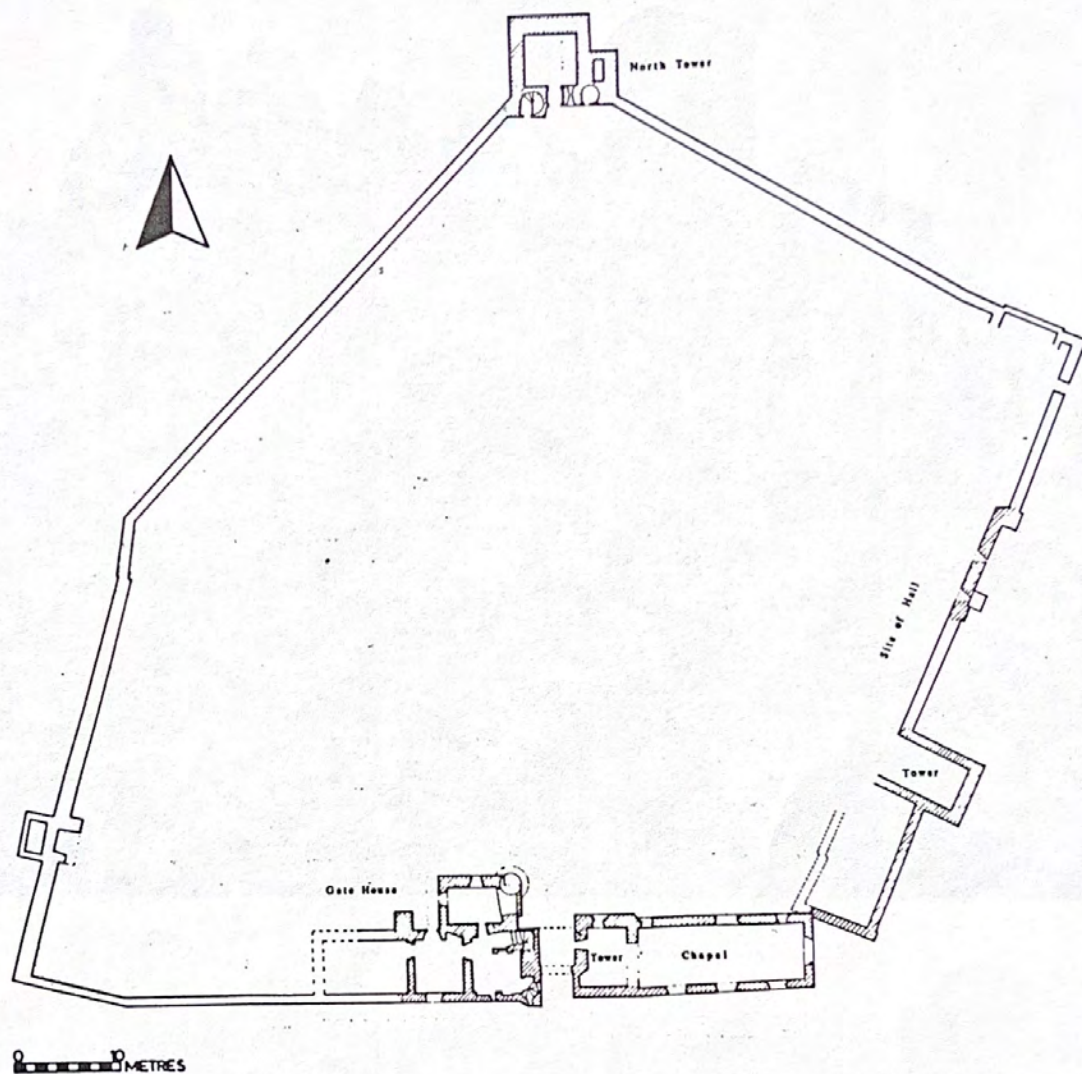
Fig. 60. Swords: Zone of archaeological potential.
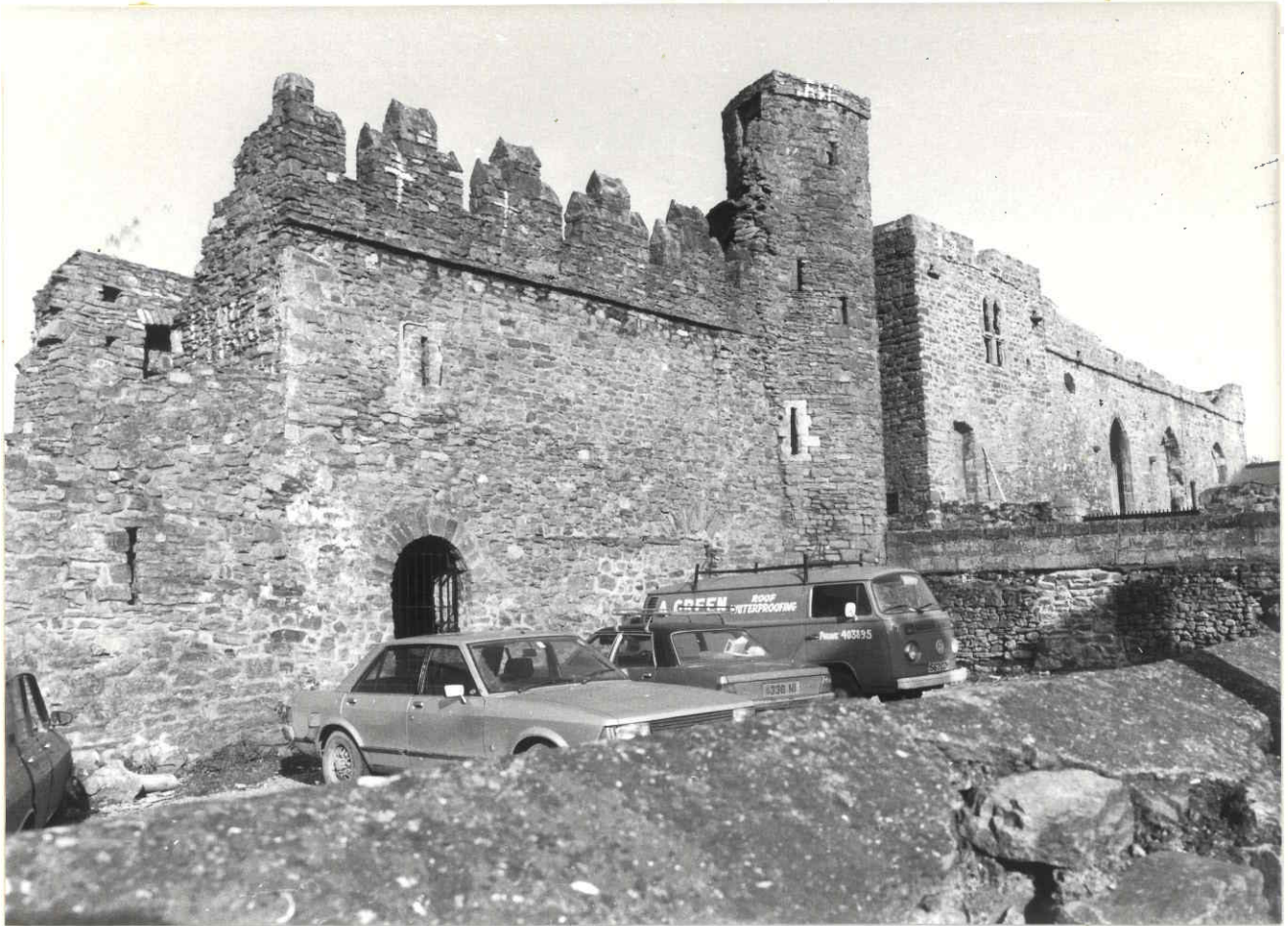
Fig. 61. Swords Castle: ground plan.

Fig. 62. Swords Castle: gatehouse from south-west.

Fig. 63. Swords Castle: north tower from south.

Fig. 64. St. Columba's Church, Swords, view of round tower
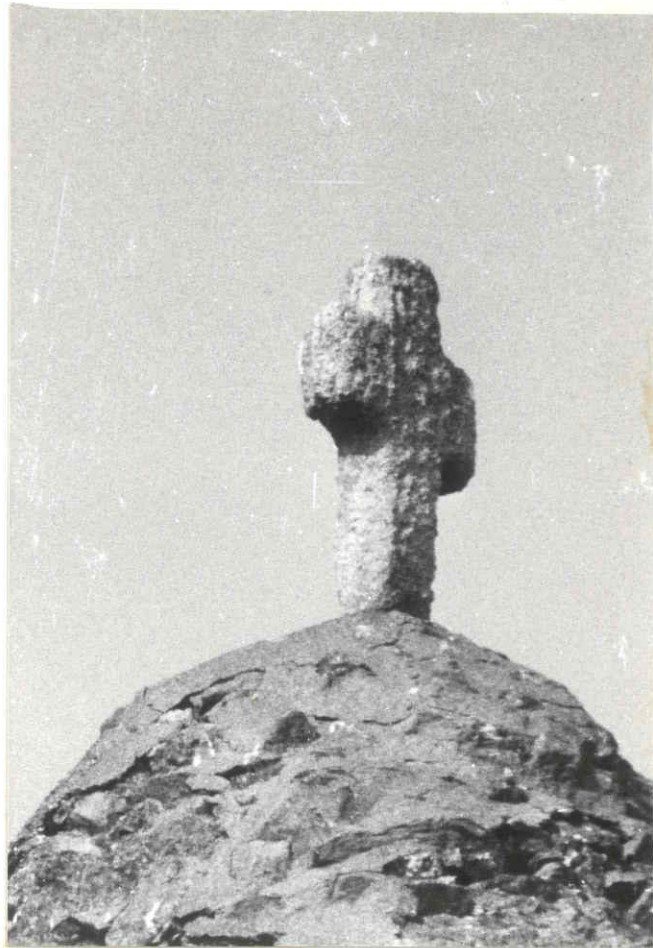and fifteenth century west tower from the west.

Fig. 65. Early Christian cross repositioned on top of the round tower at St. Columba's Church, Swords.

Fig. 66. St. Columba's Church, Swords: tomb of James
Blakeney et al., 1587.

Fig. 67. St. Columba's Church, Swords: tomb of Christopher
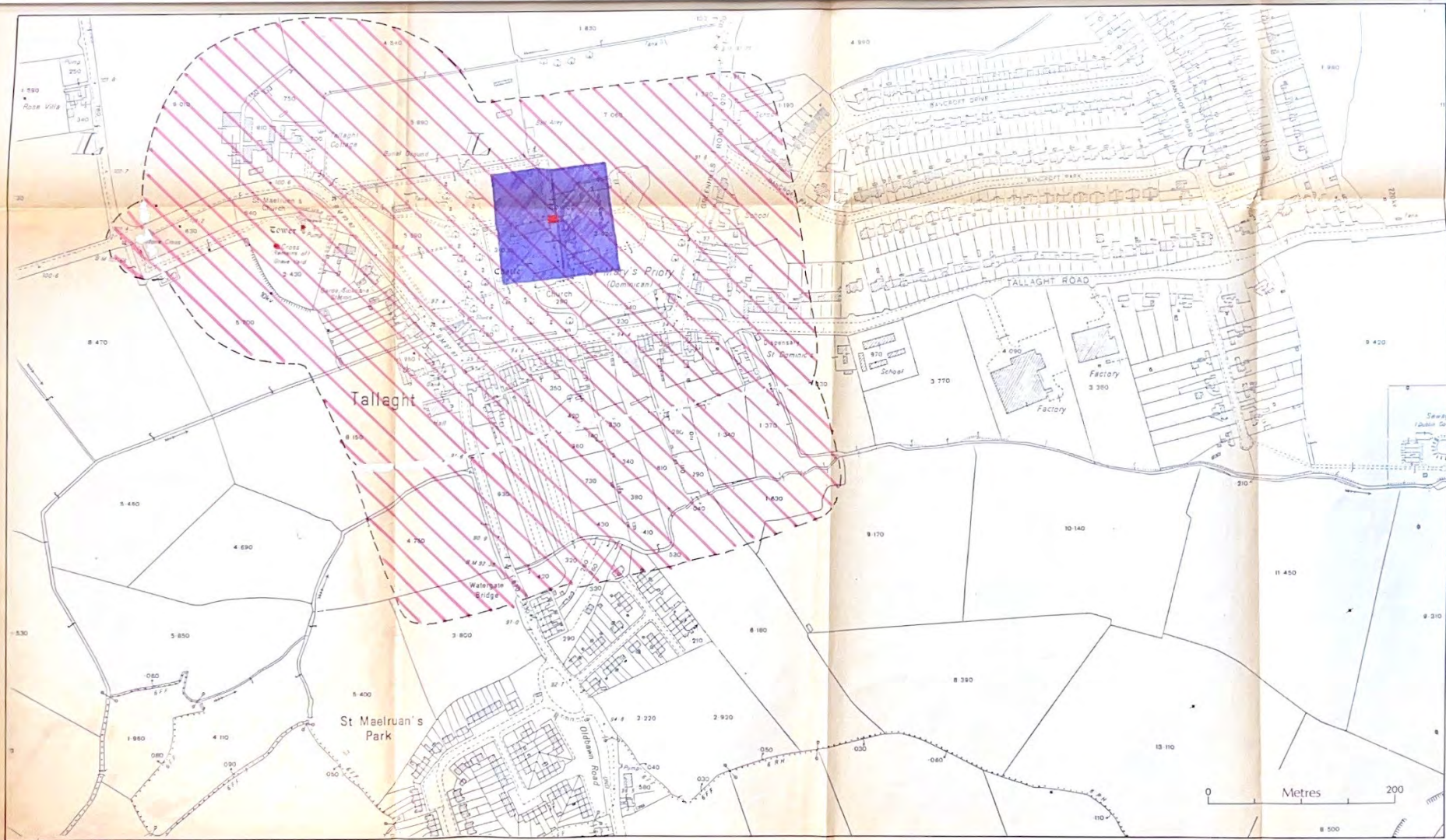Hewetson, 1694.

Fig. 68. Tallaght: Zone of archaeological potential.

Fig. 69. Gatehouse of the archbishop's palace, Tallaght,
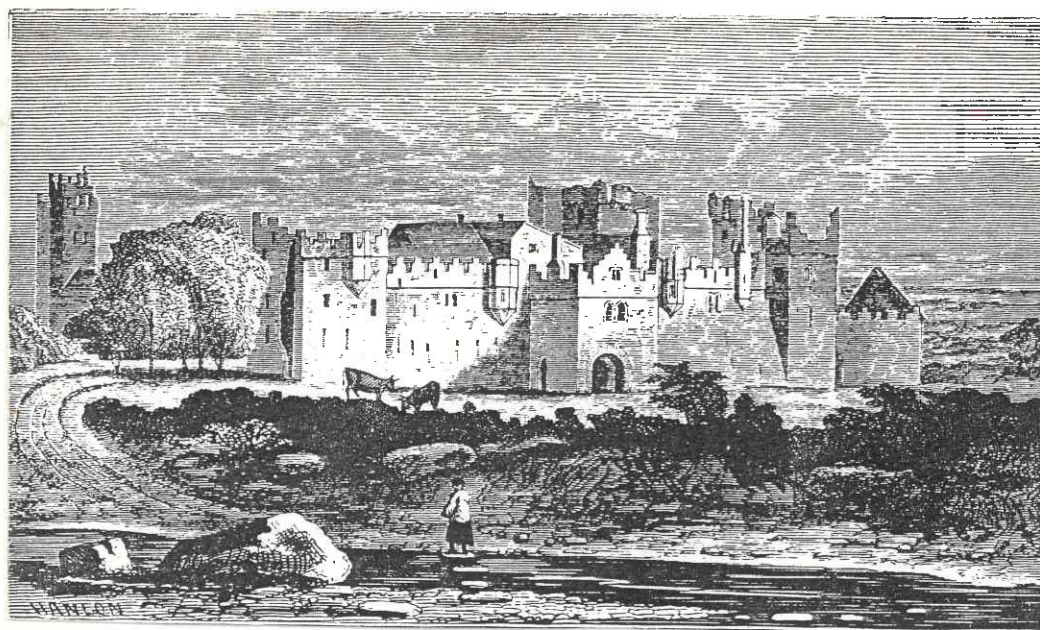   viewed from the north east.

Fig. 70 Monk-Mason's view of the Archbishop's Palace at Tallaght, prepared for publication in 1818
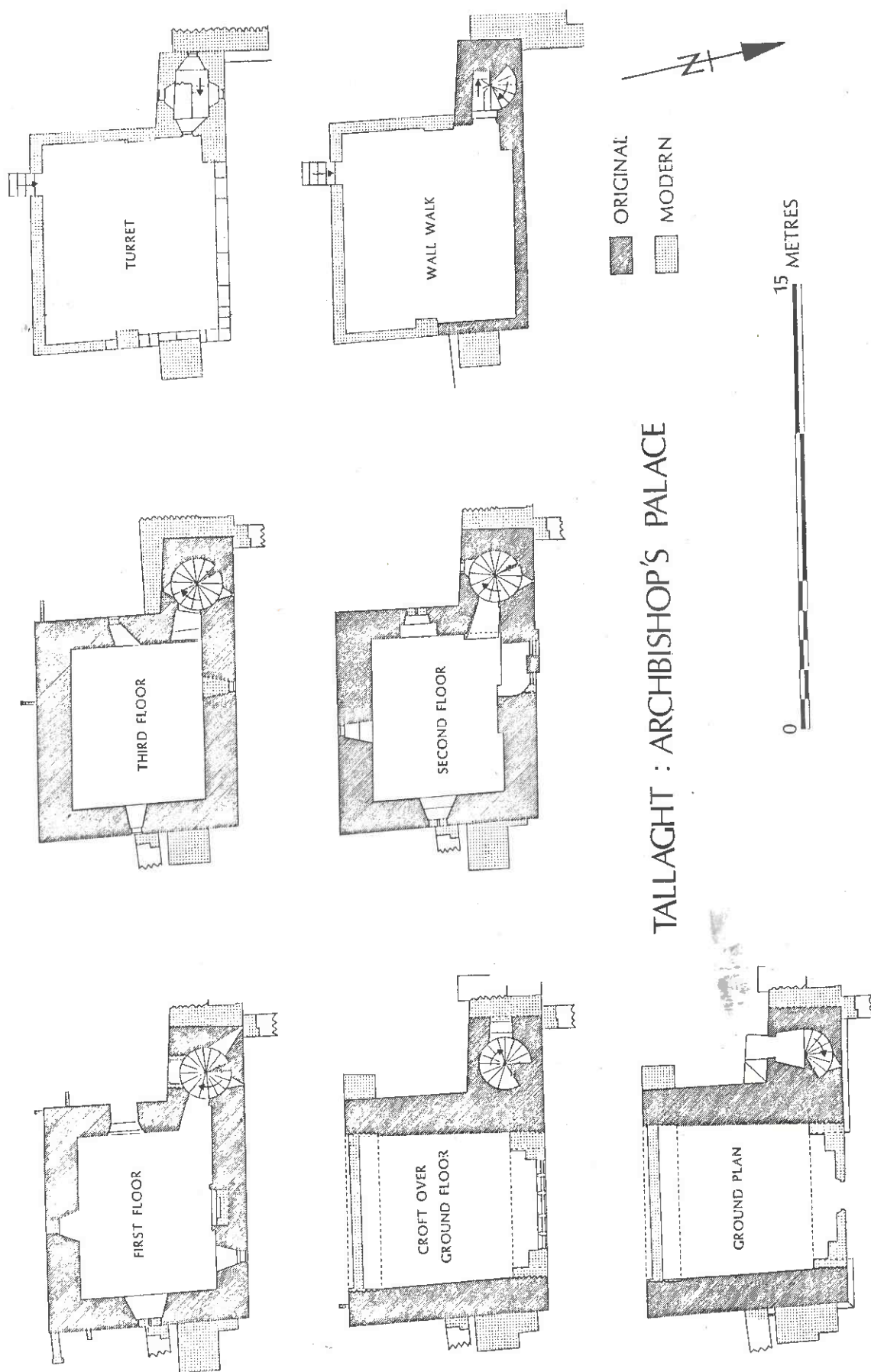
TURRET

WALL WALK

THIRD FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

CROFT OVER GROUND FLOOR

GROUND PLAN

TALLAGHT : ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

N↑

ORIGINAL

MODERN

0   15 METRES

Fig. 71. Floor plans of the gatehouse in the archbishop's palace, Tallaght.
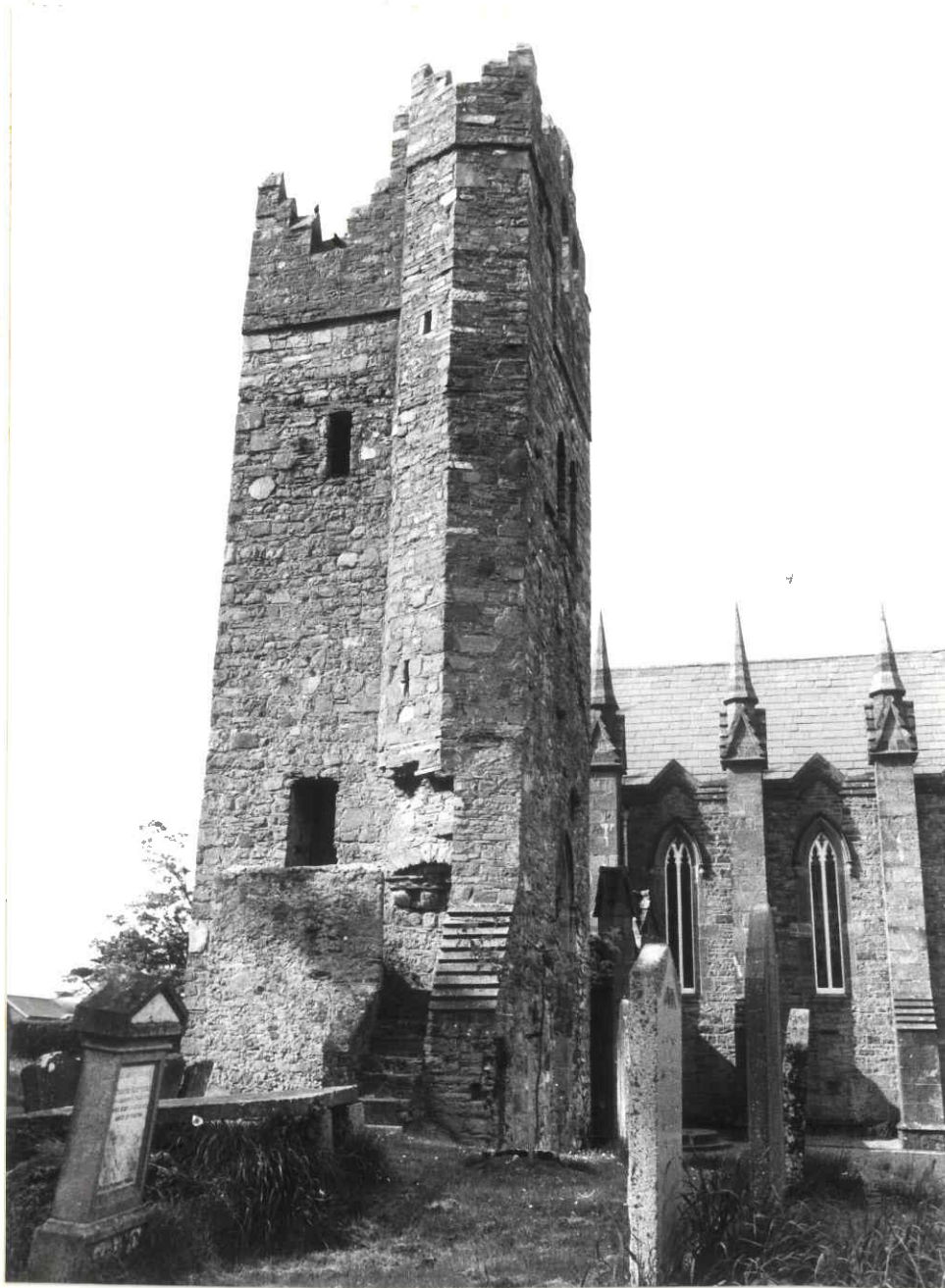
Fig. 72. The west tower of St Mael Ruain´s Church, viewed from the south.

SECOND FLOOR

TURRET

TURRET LEVEL

FIRST FLOOR

ROOF PLAN

CHURCH
HALLWAY

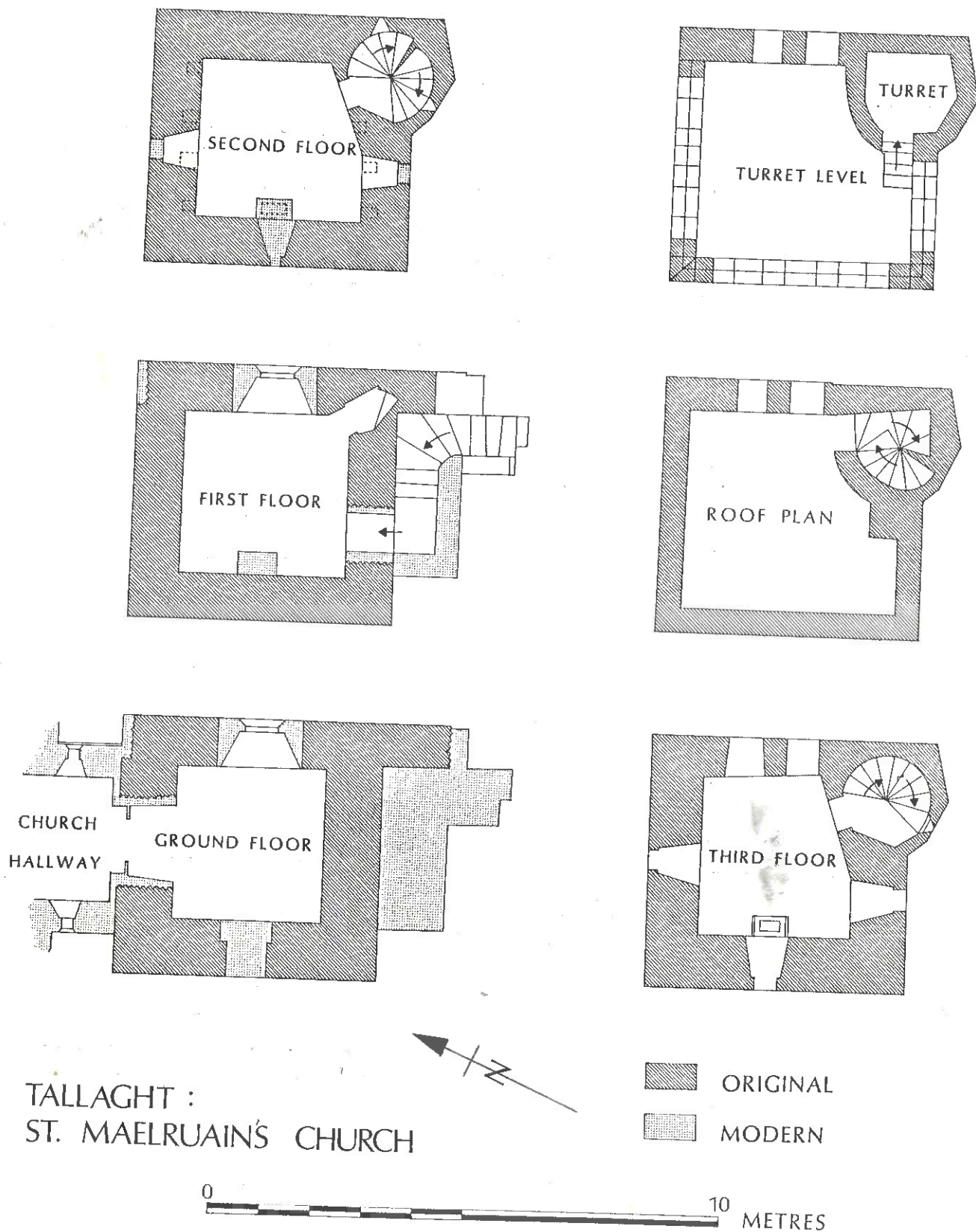GROUND FLOOR

THIRD FLOOR

TALLAGHT :
ST. MAELRUAIN'S CHURCH

N

ORIGINAL

MODERN

0   10 METRES

Fig. 73. Floor plans of St Mael Ruain's Church, Tallaght.

CROSS SECTION LOOKING WEST

NORTH ELEVATION

MODERN GABLE WALL OF MONASTERY

TURRET LEVEL

WALL WALK
LEVEL

THIRD FLOOR

WOODEN BALCONY

BLOCKED
WINDOW

SECOND FLOOR

FIRST FLOOR

CROFT LEVEL

GROUND
FLOOR

TALLAGHT:
ST. MAULRUAIN'S CHURCH

☐ ORIGINAL

▨ MODERN

0   10
                        METRES

Fig. 74. Section and east elevation of St. Mael Ruain's
Church, Tallaght.

Fig. 75. Early Christian cross in St Mael Ruain´s Churchyard,
          Tallaght.