

SM7 | ARM 14:9

TERRY HOOGAN

Graveyard - Relicath

A BRIEF REPORT ON AN EVALUATION AT

SMR ARM 014:009 & 010 ON THE 25/ 11/ 04

SM No.: SM11/ 1/ Arm 014:009 & 010

Monument Type: Church site and Graveyard

Grid Reference: 305483 344307

Planning Reference: O/2004/0073/O

Operative: sóc

Date: 25/ 11/ 04

INTRODUCTION

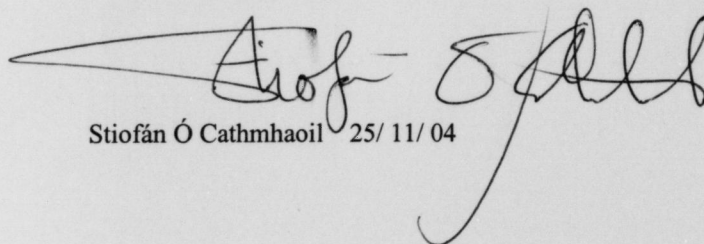
In response to the above-mentioned planning consultation, EHS Protecting Historic Monuments had requested the opportunity to conduct an archaeological evaluation within the application site, in order to ensure that no archaeological remains would be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

EVALUATION

Arrangements were made with the applicant to visit the site on the 25th of November 2004. This was the site for a single dwelling and detached garage. The ground levels had been lowered in the recent past over the majority of the application site. These had been lowered by up to 2 metres at the northern extreme of the application site. However, levels appeared relatively undisturbed in the southern extreme of the application site. One trench was excavated along a west-northwest – east-southeast axis starting close to the field entrance, with a 1.5m wide toothless grading bucket. Removal of the topsoil (circa 0.20m in depth) exposed bands of yellow, orange and buff coloured clay with small stone inclusions. No features of archaeological significance were exposed.

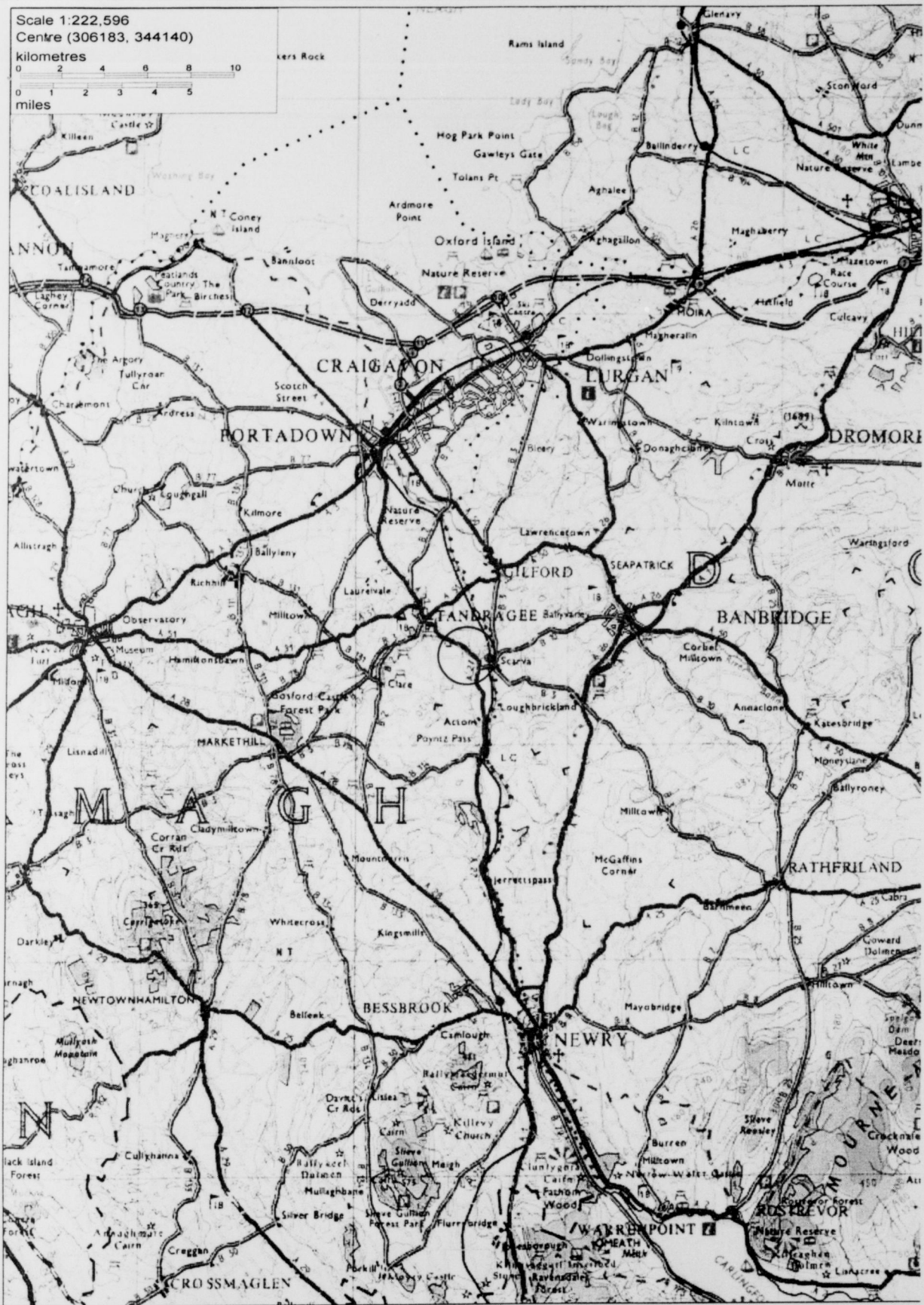
CONCLUSIONS

No features of archaeological significance would be damaged or destroyed as a result of this development.

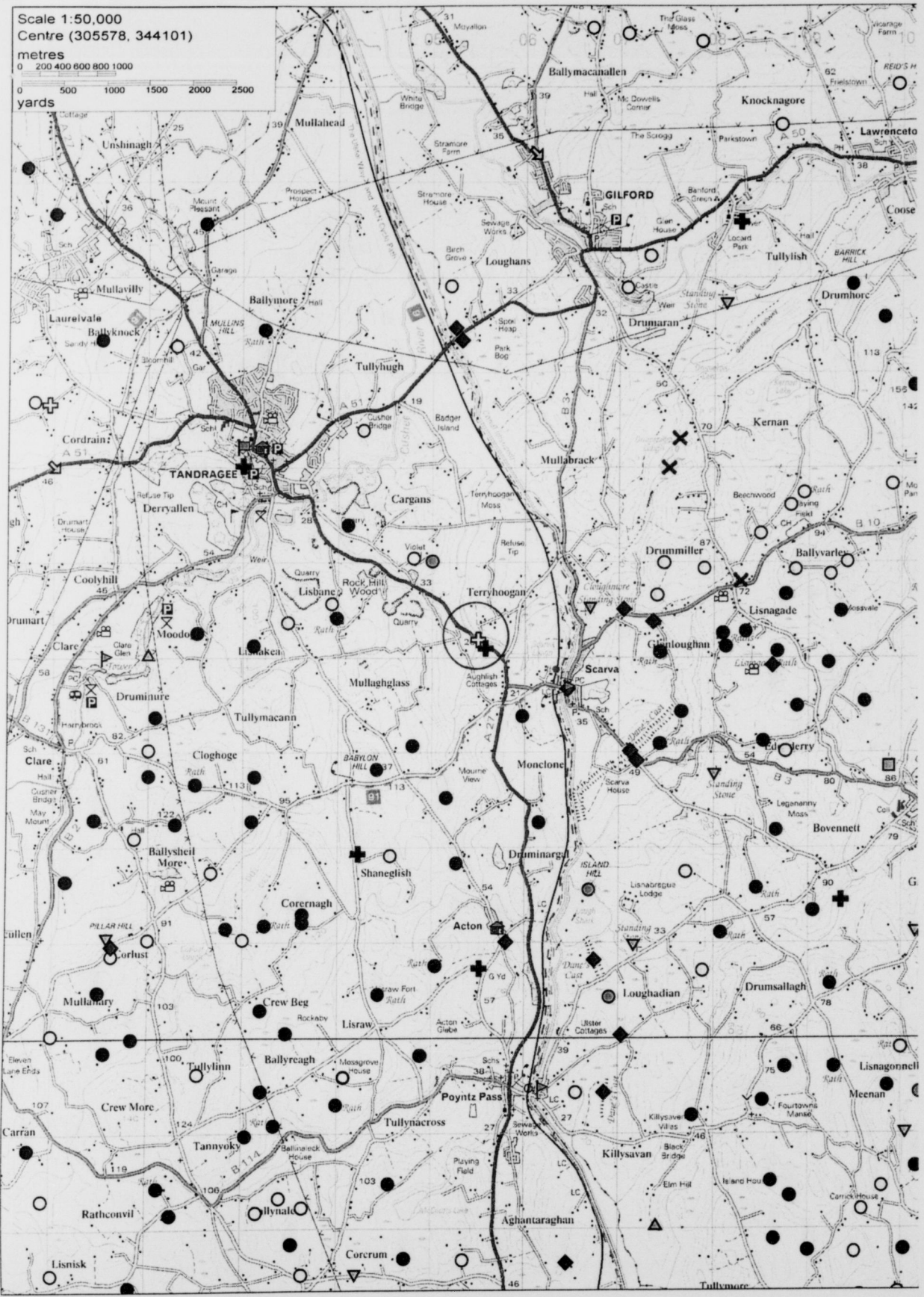


Stiofán Ó Cathmhaoil 25/ 11/ 04

Scale 1:222,596
Centre (306183, 344140)
kilometres
0 2 4 6 8 10
miles
0 1 2 3 4 5

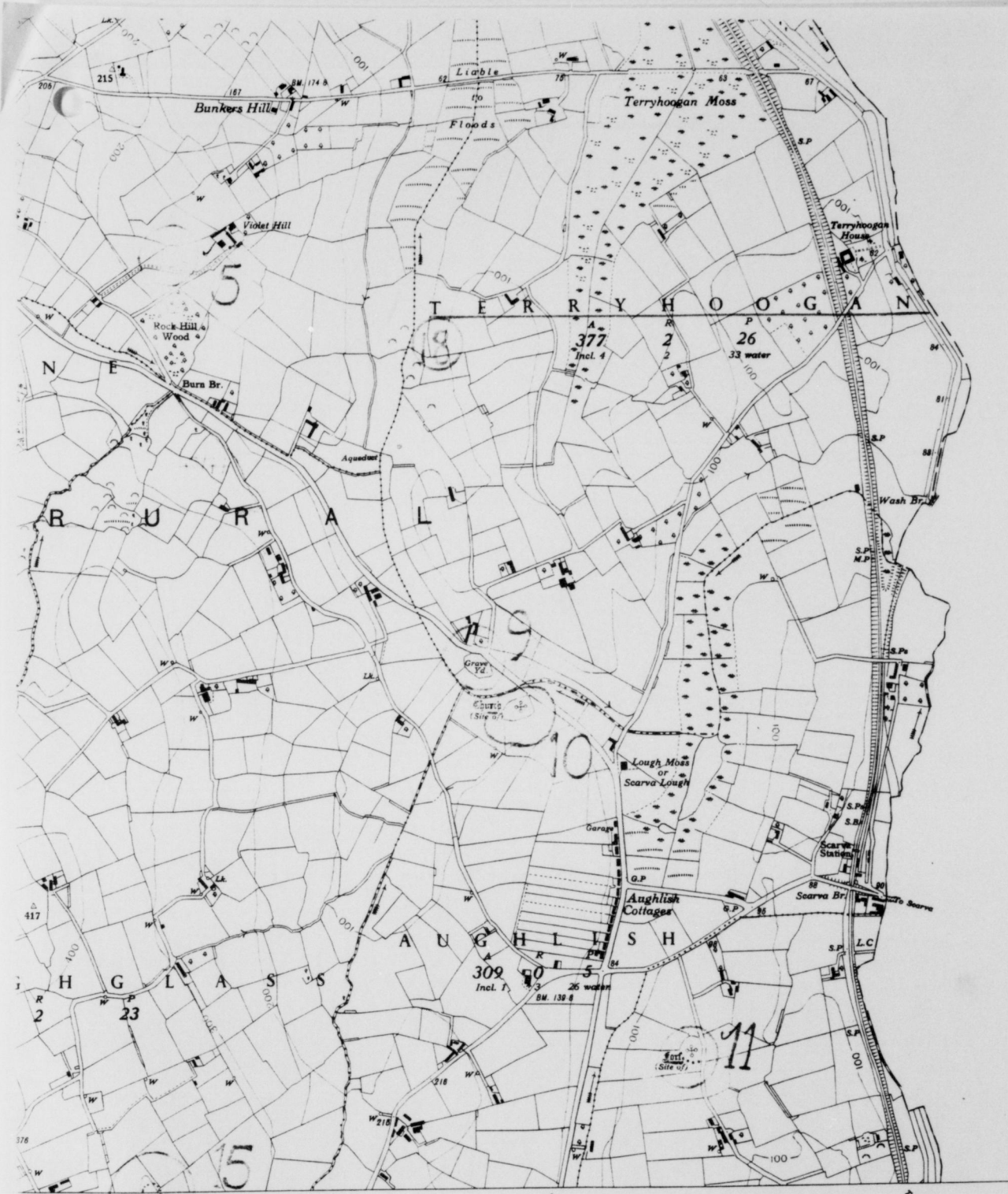


Scale 1:50,000
Centre (305578, 344101)
metres
0 200 400 600 800 1000
yards
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500



Scale 1:5,000
Centre (305533, 344119)
metres
0 20 40 60 80 100
yards
0 50 100 150 200 250





AREA WITHIN TANDRAGEE U.D. BALLYSHEIL D.E.D. MONCLONE TP

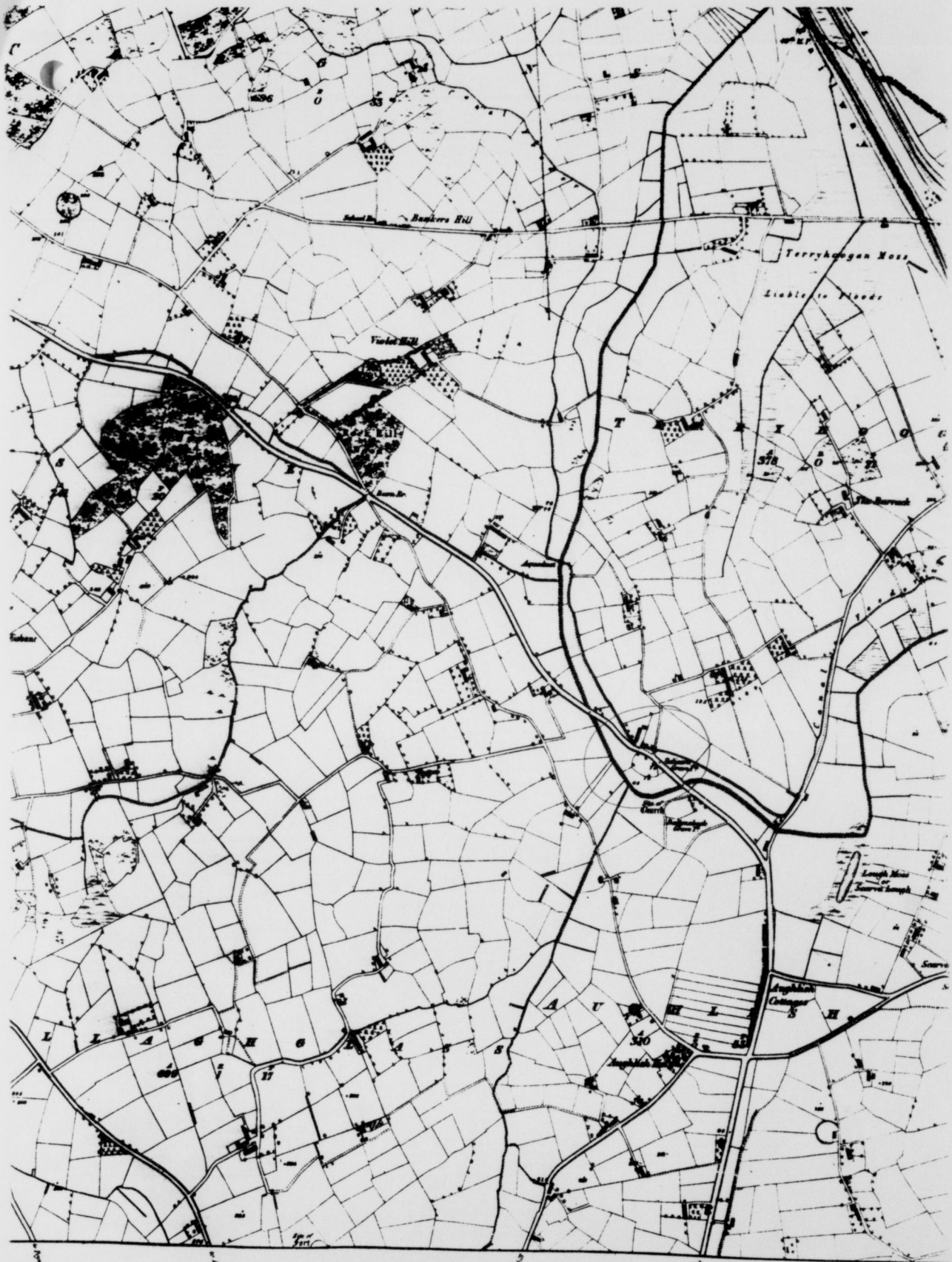
4	R	P
696	2	14
Incl. 4	1	20 water

From Poynts Pass

ARM 14:9

102 1000 1000 1000
 100 100 100
 100 100 100

Published by the
 The Altitudes are given in feet above the
 Altitudes indicated thus



See Index to this Edition.

Am 14.9
2nd Ed.

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Dispose when upstate
available.

Permit needed.

SM 14:9

TERRYHOOGAN : GRAVEYARD

Relicarn
Ballymore parish
BALLYMORE PARISH
CS 14 ; IG 220

below 100 ft

J 0549 4417

NNW-SSW
= 66M

no permit
concrete needed

46M

WSW-ESE
= 46M

A low site on the valley floor, close to a stream which runs S and W of the graveyard and forms the townland boundary. Ballynaback graveyard in Aughlish (No 000) is within sight, only ^{67m} ~~220 ft~~ SE of Relicarn. Roughly oval, with its long axis running from NW to SE and measuring ^{66m} ~~220 ft~~ by ^{46m} ~~150 ft~~, the enclosure is in fact seven-sided, surrounded by a low bank and hedge. The interior is raised above the level outside. Close to the gate, on the E, a small, rubble-built foundation is pointed out as the burial place of Redmond O'Hanlon, the celebrated rapparee, who died in 1681 (Paterson in Evans 1975, 4-7). The graveyard is actively used with modern headstones and pathways visible.

SM

no permit
concrete needed

Relicarn is described by Paterson in the PSAMNI as 'an ancient burial place ... probably pagan in origin'. The 'pagan' speculation perhaps deriving from the 'cairn' element in the name. The antiquity of the site is uncertain. It was the find-spot of the Bell of Armagh, datable by its inscription to about 900 (p 000). The bell is reported to have been discovered near Redmond O'Hanlon's reputed grave in the early 18th century, but how and when it was lost or concealed in Relicarn is unknown, and the early date of the bell cannot be used to date the graveyard.

Paterson 1955, Armagh County Museum; Newry Magazine 1, no 4 (1815), 294; PSAMNI 1940, 68. Macalister 1949, 113-4 locates the bell wrongly to the graveyard in Aughlish (No 000), and misspells it as Ballynabrack.

SM 14:19

January 1988 Date

TD TERRYHOOGAN

CO ARMAGH

PARISH ~~X~~
Ballymore

O.S. 14:9

O.D. under 100ft.
(73ft)

Graveyard - Relicarn

close to N. of Ballynaback graveyard in Aughlish td.
(14:10) + sometimes confused with it.

Polygonal, oval to SW, low lying valley floor with
stream to W. + S. Used for R.C.'s (Ballynaback for Prot's)
No buildings visible or reported. Small walled grave
enclosure said to be Redmond O'Hanlon's tomb.

Early history unknown: Paterson in P.S. 1940, 68 speculates
'pagan in origin'. May be quite late graveyard.

FIND SPOT OF BELL OF ARMAGH in early 18th. (Hamlin, 1976+)
One of two burial grounds of the ch. in Aughlish td. (OSmem, 1835)

1st 'Relicarn Grave Yard' + large irregular
oval (long axis NW-SE).

2nd 'Relicarn Grave Yard', similar to 1st

3rd 'Relicarn Grave Yard', similar to 1st

4th 'Grave Yard' + rather smaller polygonal
enclosure.

Field Visits ~~4~~ DMJ.

Files

Plans

Scheduled

Listed

State Care

Photos (O Hanlon's tomb).

P.S. 1940. 68

Large bibliog^y on Bell of Armagh.

Leslie 1911. 138-9.

Lewis 1837. I. 152

Lt: Bennett, Omen Ballymore (1835) s2. unnumbered f.10 and p10, descr. with 14:10

FIELD RECORD

ARM

SITE NO 14:9	Td.	TYPE	ALT.
O.S. 6" I.G.	TERRYHOOGAN	GRAVEYARD; RELICARN Fishpot of bell.	
PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS		GRID REF. J05494417	

Td. TERRYHOOGAN

Co. ARMAGH

OS Memoir (Bennett, June 1835) records burial ground, 'circular' 'having the appearance of Danish forts'. Relicairn (sic) devoted to Catholics. 'They show a tomb or rather walls where they say the famous robber Redmond O'Hanlon was buried'. (SHS)

PSAMNI 1940.68 'an ancient burial place ... probably pagan in origin' TGFP. Also his notes in Armagh Museum.
Large hilltopography on the bell.

THREATS AND/OR CHECKS	FURTHER ACTION

PAR.

SITE REPORT

9 'Grave Yard' Terryhoogan Td
No features of interest.
DHLW (nodate)

G.R.

9. (No - Relicarn. English is across river to SE = 14:10
Aughlish Old Graveyard. Att.

Large enclosure to N.W. of old church. Rather overgrown but still apparently occasionally used. Oldest date noticed on tombstone - 1756. AERC? (nodate)

2.4.66 Large well-kept enclosure, still used. Not dense burials but specially good 18th gravestones. Polygonal, hedged and banked, higher than surroundings. Some stones visible in bank. Burials largely confined to smaller area of smoother sod, with rougher rank area outside, with few burials. Close to gate (E) is rectangular mortared rubble foundation; local tradition says this is burial place of Redmond O'Hanlon, rapparee.

O.S. 6" I.G.

CONDITION

TERRYHOOGAN.

Redmond O'Hanlon.

To the Editor of the "Portadown Times."

Dear Sir,—Your correspondent in his interesting account of Redmond O'Hanlon, very rightly draws attention to Prendergast's confusion of Fews with Orior, but he himself makes a similar slip in regard to the burial-place of the famous highway-man! He was interred in RELICARN graveyard in Terryhoogan townland and the actual spot is well-known locally—the tradition being most definite indeed. BELNABECK graveyard, though only separated from Relicarn by one small field, is in the townland of Aughlish, and has no associations whatever with Redmond, as enquiry in the district will easily prove. The mistake is, of course, understandable, as some of the people of the district are inclined when speaking of the graveyards, collectively to call them "Belnabeck," possibly because the latter was perhaps the more important, containing as it did the ancient Church.

It would indeed be difficult now, to connect Redmond with the O'Hanlon's, Lords of Orior, and Standard Bearers of Ulster, though some authorities (I am glad your contributor is not amongst them) assume that he was descended from a brother of Sir Oghie O'Hanlon (chief of the clan in the days of Queen Elizabeth), or from one of Sir Oghie's sons. The descent, however, has never been proved.

A pamphlet published in Dublin in 1682, and dated August the 1st, 1681, states that he was the son of Loghlin O'Hanlon, and was "born near Poyntzpass in the County of Ardmagh in the year 1640." This, coupled with the fact that Turlogh Grome O'Hanlon in 1620 was in possession of the townland of Aghataraghan, near Poyntzpass village, and that local tradition declares that Red-

mond was born in a house which formerly occupied the site of Iveagh Lodge, the residence of Mr. Heber Magenis, seems to me fairly conclusive evidence of his birth within the district. Had he been born "near the base of Slieve Gullion," as is sometimes asserted, it seems to me that his ashes would have rested in Killeavey, with the southern O'Hanlons, instead of in Relicarn.

Redmond's descendants in the male line are now extinct. The pedigree has been preserved, but shows no connection with The O'Hanlon of Orior. It begins with his father, Loghlin O'Hanlon, and ends with the death unmarried of the last male representative in 1851.

There are two schools of thought (if one may use the term) regarding Redmond O'Hanlon. One school would like to prove that "Count" Redmond O'Hanlon and Redmond O'Hanlon were two different people, and that the "Count" was a personage of consequence, altogether distinct from "Redmond the Tory." They say their Redmond served on the Continent, and there acquired the title, but as there is no proof forthcoming as to his services abroad there is very grave reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement. Their theory is that their man returned to Ireland at the Restoration and failing to secure some family property, "took to the hills, which, of course, was more gentlemanly than highway robbery. That he ever left Ireland has yet to be proved, and even then the further proof of two persons of the same name, and same period, with the same occupation, would have to be authenticated—and that's where School No. 1 fails.

The second school consider "Count" to have been merely a title given to Redmond by his fellow-countrymen, as an expression of their admiration. They assume that "Count" Redmond and Redmond were one and the same person as no proof has been advanced to the contrary, and they are by far the stronger party. Your correspondent summed up

TERRYWOOD

Redmond's (alias Count Redmond's) character in a way that will find strong support amongst most people who have studied the life of O'Hanlon. He wrote— "Redmond O'Hanlon, the Rapparee, figures as a popular hero, but, though he was undoubtedly both daring and clever and possibly a creation of evil times, I am quite satisfied he has no just claims to distinction." That is a verdict with which most people will concur.

Abstract from
Gleaner in Portland
Times, May 9th
1930.

Terrvetugan

On this farm are four large ash trees which stand near the house where Redmond O'Hanlon the great boy lived.

Ashes Account of the lands of the parish of Terrvetugan 1703.

In Relicam are shown the tombs on rather walls where they say the famous Redmond O'Hanlon was buried. O.S. Letters. R.I.A. Library (1838)

80.

Ant Kernis 1976, 533.

Terryhoogan townland, Ballymore parish, Relicarn graveyard, close to N. of Ballynaback graveyard, and not to be confused with it (as in some sources). O.S. 14; J/045442. Polygonal graveyard, oval outline towards SW., about 225 ft NE.-SW. by 140 ft. SITE (Fig. 29): low-lying, under 100 ft, on valley floor with stream to W. and S. Graveyard reserved for Catholics and Ballynaback for Protestants. No buildings visible or reported, and early history unknown. Paterson in P.S. 1940, 68, calls Relicarn 'an ancient burial place ... probably pagan in origin', but this is speculation. It may be a fairly late graveyard.

BELL known as the Bell of Armagh (given this name by Petrie).

535.

XLVI [Ballynabrack].

Leslie 1911, 138-9; Paterson Ms. notes.

Believed found early eighteenth century in Terryhoogan graveyard. Sometimes called Bell of Ballynaback; this arises from confusion with nearby graveyard (see Ballymore). Newry Magazine I, no. 4 (1815), 294 'It was found, upwards of ninety years ago, in the graveyard of Ballynaback, not far from where the body of the celebrated raparee, Redmond O'Hanlon, is buried [i.e. Terryhoogan].' In 1815 kept in area and used for funerals and swearing. Illustrated p. 293. Keepers were family Hennon or Henning, lived and used bell in parish of Seagoe (q.v.); last public use reported to be about 1836. In Seagoe area bell called Clog Ban or Clog Beanughte. 1842 to R.I.A. and now N.M.D. no. R 4012. Paterson Ms. notes give different suggested origin (source Blacker Mss): heard ringing underground in Drumcree graveyard and found during grave-digging. But Terryhoogan seems well attested. History before early eighteenth century unknown; no ancient connection known with Ballymore parish. $11\frac{2}{3}$ ins high, 11 by 8 ins at mouth, of sub-oval section, markedly different from angular section of many bells. Body cast bronze, very heavy, with widely flaring mouth. Cracked and rivet holes for early repairs. Handle and clapper of iron. Inscription in Irish minuscules: initial Latin cross (serifs top and ends of arms) OROIT AR CHŪ/MASCACH M̄/AILELLC (a prayer for Cumascach, son of Ailill). Can be confidently identified with steward of Armagh who died 909 (A.U.). Newry Magazine as above; Dawson, A., in J.R.S.A.I. 16 (1883-4), 126-30; Coffey 1909, 66-7; Stokes, M. 1928, 53; Mahr 1932, pl. 49; Raftery 1941, 144-5; Macalister 1949, 113-4 and pl.

SOUTERRAIN

These papers are for T&FP's confusion between CARRIGANS sheet 4
RECORDING SHEET. INV. 7 (cont.) + CARRIGANS 25

TOWNLAND <u>TERRYHOOGAN CARRIGANS (cont.)</u> <u>AUGHALISH.</u>	LANDOWNERS	present <u>Catholic graveyard.</u>
PARISH _____		past _____
BARONY _____		_____
COUNTY <u>ARMAGH.</u>		_____
LOCAL NAME <u>"Ballinaback" (TERRYHOOGAN Td)</u>		_____
6" sh. no. _____	cm. from _____	FIELD NAME _____
<u>14</u>	cm. from _____	ADJOINING FIELD NAMES _____
sh. _____ pl. _____ tr. _____	_____	_____
I. G. ref. _____	_____	_____
ASSOC. MONUMENT TYPE _____	_____	DATE OF DISCOVERY _____
_____	_____	METHOD _____

DESCRIPTION OF ASSOC. MONUMENT

Graveyard A: Catholic burial ground roughly oval in shape. The interior is flat and its surface stands c. 1. m. above the level of the surrounding fields planted with Yew trees. It sits on road side on level ground.

Graveyard B: Also on roadside it lies at the foot of a small hillock. The interior is very simple and rises towards the centre. The perimeter is circa 1 m above the level of the surrounding fields on N. side but less on S. roughly D shaped in plan. Looks like older & traditionally a flat gr. yard (See over also)*

DESCRIPTION OF SITING Two graveyards lie in a broad shallow valley* they are well sheltered by higher ground on all sides. A small stream runs between them in the valley bottom marking the
 (* in rolling hilly drumlin countryside.)
division between the tds of Terrylogga & Aughlish. Land use - grazing & pasture. a little hedges. The sites lie just to N.W. of Long Mass on roadside

* also planted with yews.

D. D. _____

DESCRIPTION OF SOUTERRAIN

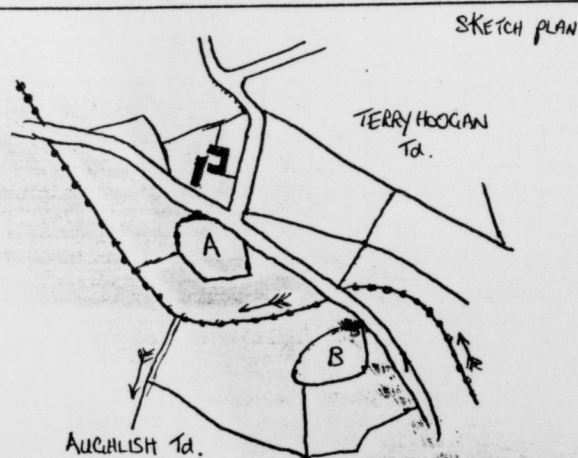
Mr John Moffat, Terryhogan, aged 70+ yrs; He had never heard of any graveyard in Carrigans either but in the course of our conversation it emerged that one of the graveyards at Ballinaback was called "Reilig Caun" (phonetic pron). This is the northern most graveyard - the td of Terryhogan. It is marked grave yard on the 6" O.S. map edn of 1954. It is a Catholic graveyard.

The second graveyard lies close by to the south; it is a Protestant gr. yard and is marked "Church (site of)" on the 6" O.S. maps. It is known as "Ballinaback" locally. Mr. Moffat related that the oldest gravestone in either of the graveyards was in Ballinaback and was dated 1655. He had no memory as to which was the older graveyard, however this graveyard (B on sketch map) is in the td. of Aughlish.

Mr Moffat had never heard of any cave being discovered in either of the graveyards. He had the tradition that Redmond O'Hanlon the High Way Robber was buried in "Reilig Caun".

N.B. Though the name "Reilig Caun" is close to Pitbliss's "Reilig Caun" the sites he gives for the latter - on the summit of a hill - does not fit the former site.

See also under CARRIGANS



A: "Reilig Caun"
B: "Ballinaback"

plan-sections _____

site plan _____

photo's _____

NAME P. Gasling

ASSISTANT'S NAME _____

DATE 23rd June '80

SOUTERRAIN RECORDING SHEET.

INV. 7 (cont.)

TOWNLAND <u>CARRIGANS (cont)</u>	LANDOWNERS	present _____
PARISH _____		_____
BARONY _____		past _____
COUNTY <u>ARMAGH</u>		_____
LOCAL NAME <u>CARRIGANS Td.</u>		_____

6" sh. no. <u>14</u>	cm. from _____	FIELD NAME _____
	cm. from _____	ADJOINING FIELD NAMES _____
sh. _____ pl. _____ tr. _____		_____
I.G. ref. _____		_____
ASSOC. MONUMENT TYPE _____		DATE OF DISCOVERY _____
		METHOD _____

DESCRIPTION OF ASSOC. MONUMENT _____

DESCRIPTION OF SITING _____

O. D. _____

DESCRIPTION OF SOUTERRAIN

Mrs. Catharine A. Colgan aged 91 years, and a native of the H had never heard of any graveyard in Colgan or in the surrounding area. She said that the nearest gr. yard in "Ballynaback" (this is of Teeykeegan - English) Her father had lived until he was 84 yrs of age and she had never heard him speak of any graveyard either.

Mr. Charlie Moffat, Colgan, aged 65+ This man, a native of Colgan is the caretaker of "Ballynaback" graveyard (Protestant) but he has never heard of a "cave" or a gr. yard in Colgan called Reilig Gorm. Neither had he heard Ballynaback was called. He related that Mr. Peterson, when he remembers had come to survey Ballynaback graveyard many years ago c. 1920.

See also under TERRY HOOVER.

plan-sections _____

site plan _____

photo's _____

NAME _____

ASSISTANT'S
NAME _____

DATE _____

23rd June '80

763 TERRYHOOGAN: GRAVEYARD

below 100ft OD

Relicarn

CS 14; IG 220

J 0549 4417

Ballymore Parish

The graveyard occupies a low site on the valley floor, close to a stream, which runs on the west and south and forms the boundary with Aughlish townland. Ballynaback graveyard (Inv. 703) is within sight, across the stream, some 70m to the south-east. Roughly oval, with its long axis running from north-west to south-east and measuring 66.0m by 46.0m, the enclosure is in fact seven-sided and is surrounded by a low bank and hedge. The interior is raised above the level outside. Close to the gate, on the east, a small, rubble-built foundation is pointed out as the burial-place of Redmond O'Hanlon, the famous rapparee, who died in 1681 (Paterson 1975, 7). The graveyard is actively used, with modern paths and headstones as well as older stones.

Relicarn is described by Paterson in *PSAMNI* as 'an ancient burial place ... probably pagan in origin', the 'pagan' speculation perhaps deriving from the 'cairn' element in the name. The antiquity of the site is, however, uncertain. It was the find spot of the Bell of Armagh, datable by its inscription to about AD 900 (p. 000). The bell is reported to have been discovered near Redmond O'Hanlon's grave in the early 18th century, but how and when it was lost or concealed in Relicarn is unknown. The early date of the bell cannot, however, be used to date the graveyard, the use of which perhaps goes back no further than Penal times when Catholics may have been refused burial in the old graveyard nearby (Inv. 702).

SMR 14:9

Newry Magazine 1 No 4 (1815), 294; Paterson Mss and 1975; *PSAMNI* 1940, 68; Macalister 1949, 113-114 (locates the bell wrongly to the graveyard in Aughlish (Inv. no. 638) and misspells it as Ballynabrack)