

## MOYRY CASTLE

Moyry Castle lies on the north-east flank of Slievenabolea hill overlooking the Bealach an Mhaigre or gap of the north, one of the most important ancient routeways into Ulster. The route was of great strategic importance in the Elizabethan Wars when crown forces marching north into eastern Ulster were consistently harried as they travelled between Dundalk and Newry. In places the road was a simple wooden trackway interrupted by streams and areas of dense woodland and flanked by treacherous bogs 'where the Irish might skyppe but the English could not goe'.

In October 1600 Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, held a crown force under Lord Mountjoy bound for Armagh in the pass for several days using a series of entrenchments built of stone, turf and sharpened stakes. Although O'Neill eventually withdrew to the River Blackwater, Mountjoy avoided risking the pass on his return journey, and realising its strategic importance he recommended the construction of two forts to secure the area for future operations. Work began at Moyry in June 1601 under the direction of a Dutch engineer, and the bawn (walled courtyard) and tower were <sup>reputedly</sup> completed within the month. Moyry Castle protected both the southern end of the pass and trackways leading into it from the west and it was garrisoned immediately by a force under the command of captain Anthony Smith, who was also granted possession of the surrounding lands.

A description of Moyry written in 1611 records 'a pretty castle upon the parke of the Moyre... where captain Anthony Smith is constable and has a warde [garrison] of twelve men. Has drawn some families of British to dwell upon the lands thereunto adjoining, which is a good relief to passengers between Dundalke and the Newrye'. The pass, however, must have continued to be troublesome as in 1624 a second fort was built at Waterfort east of Flurrybridge, probably to secure the northern section of the route although no visible remains there have been traced.

The castle consists of a square tower with rounded corners and walls 1.22m thick, set in the corner of a partially preserved walled enclosure or bawn which stands up to 2.75m high. The bawn was

probably entered at north-east and formed a defended courtyard in which troops, livestock and provisions could be protected at times of insecurity.

The tower is entered by a door in the north-east wall protected by a gun-loop at one side and a corbelled out projection or machicolation above, from which missiles could be dropped on an attacker below. The ground floor is also protected by gun-loops at each corner and in the centre of each wall. The first floor was used as living quarters with a fireplace in the north-west wall and window recesses in the others, although flanking gun-loops on this floor also emphasise the essentially defensive nature of the building. A second chamber with fireplace and windows occupies the second floor, above which was a wall-walk around the parapet with access to the machicolation and a small exposed latrine. A gabled roof would originally have risen from wall-walk level but this has been destroyed. Access between the floors must have been by ladder as there is no evidence for a stair, both this and the exposed and windy latrine probably reflect the hurried construction of the castle and the fact that long-term occupation was not planned.

O Davies, BNHPS 1940, p31-8

G Hayes-McCoy 1964, p24, I the Moyry Pass

G Hayes-McCoy , Irish Battles, p

CARRICKBROAD

CO ARMAGH

PARISH Killeavy

O.S. 32:5

Fortification: Moyry Castle

o.d. 300 ft +

- 1<sup>st</sup> 'Moyry Castle' shaded rectangle in squarish enclos  
 2<sup>nd</sup> 'Moyry Castle (in ruins)', shaded rectangle in  
 polygonal enclosure.  
 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> 'Moyry Castle (in ruins)'

Field Visits ✓			Files Cover of B 292/35: S15/4: S17: N <sup>o</sup> 60 - B68/26: S15/96: Plans ✓
Scheduled	Listed	State Care ✓	Photos In small album ✓
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TGF. Notes incl. Marsh's Library Ms. 23.2.61.

Marshall J.J. Charlemont & Mountjoy (1921), p.13

UJA. 2<sup>nd</sup> 16 (1910), 62.

O'Davies Self NHPs. 1 part 4 (1940), 31-38.

Hayer-McCoy Ulster & Other Irish Castles (1964), esp. pl. I.

PS 1940, 79 + pl. 12

Rogers Topographical Sketches of Armagh & Tyrone ( ). p. 74

OS Fieldmen's report no. 107 p. 24

Joy, E.M., 'Moyry, Charlemont, Castlebar and Rishhill: Fortification & Architecture in the North of Ireland', U.J.A. 23 (1910) 97-123.

J.R.S.A.I. 16 (1883-4) 433.

AMNI vol II Not in State Care Fig 14 [S15/96]

2. Derrynoose.
3. Loughgall.
4. Ballymoyer.
5. Seagoe. West gable blown down, 1844.
6. Mullaglass.

- X. HOLLOWED STONES.—1. Maghernahely, parish of Camlough.  
2. In field south of Kilnasaggart Pillar Stone.

XI. CROSSES.—1. Armagh Market Cross, a large portion of which is preserved in the crypt of the Cathedral.

2. One in village of Tynan; perfect and well cared for. Three others in Tynan Abbey demesne; perfect and well cared for. One in Caledon Hill demesne; imperfect, well cared for.

XII. ABBEY.—Franciscan, in Primate's demesne; built by Primate O'Scanlan in 1266. A great portion of this ancient fabric fell not long since, crushed in the embraces of the ivy, which threatens to demolish the remainder.

- XIII. BAWNS.—1. Hamilton's Bawn, near the village of that name.  
2. Mahernahely, near Bessbrook. Walls well preserved.

XIV. CASTLES.—1. Moiry, near borders of Co. Louth. In good preservation.

2. Crievekieran, parish of Tynan. A fragment of forty feet in height remains.

3. Ardgonnell, parish of Tynan. Some remains.

4. Castle Raw, parish of Kilmore. It is cruciform, without loop-holes, having a large window extending to the ground on the north side. The projecting arms measure 7 yards each, thus making the ruin 21 yards in length and breadth. The walls are 3 feet 3 inches thick, grouted. The well is still within the enclosure, and the water good.

5. Clare, near Tandragee.

6. Coney Island. Some portions well preserved. Here it was that Shane O'Neill is supposed to have erected *Fuatha na Gaille*, i. e. the Detestation of the Saxons.

7. Charlemont. The bastions are all razed except the gateway. The mansion is perfect, having until recently been used as an artillery barrack.

8. Derrywarragh, or Sydney Castle. A chimney and portion of a gable are the only portions remaining.

XV. MONUMENTS DESTROYED OR REMOVED.—A cromlech formerly stood in the townland of Divernagh, and parish of Camlough, but was destroyed about the year 1869.

A rude stone circle near Ballybrawley.

USA, 2<sup>nd</sup> 16 (1910), p. 62

SM7/ARM 32:5

life little is known. On the authority of Anthony Wood, the Oxford antiquary, he spent some time at Merton College, Oxford. After serving some years in the Netherlands, Bodley was drafted to Ireland in 1598, where he seems to have spent his remaining years. On his first coming hither he was quartered at Newry, and his earliest experience of the country was gained in the war with Tyrone. He served under Essex and Mountjoy, and is frequently mentioned by Fynes Moryson in his account of the Irish wars as holding considerable commands in various parts of Ireland. He was knighted by Mountjoy in 1604, and about the same time was appointed to superintend the castles of Ireland. In 1609 Bodley was selected to survey the Ulster Plantation, and in recognition of this work received the appointment of Director-General of the fortifications of Ireland, a post which he held until his death. He died on the 19th August, 1617, and was buried at Christ Church, Dublin.—*Finlayson's Monumental Inscriptions in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin*, p. 72; *Falkiner's Illustrations of Irish History*, p. 326; *Ulster Journal of Archeology (old series, 1854)*, vol. ii, pp. 73-99. *S.P. Irel.*, &c.

Consideracons concerning such forts and garrisons in the north as I have viewed, w<sup>th</sup> an estimate of the charge of reparations, &c.

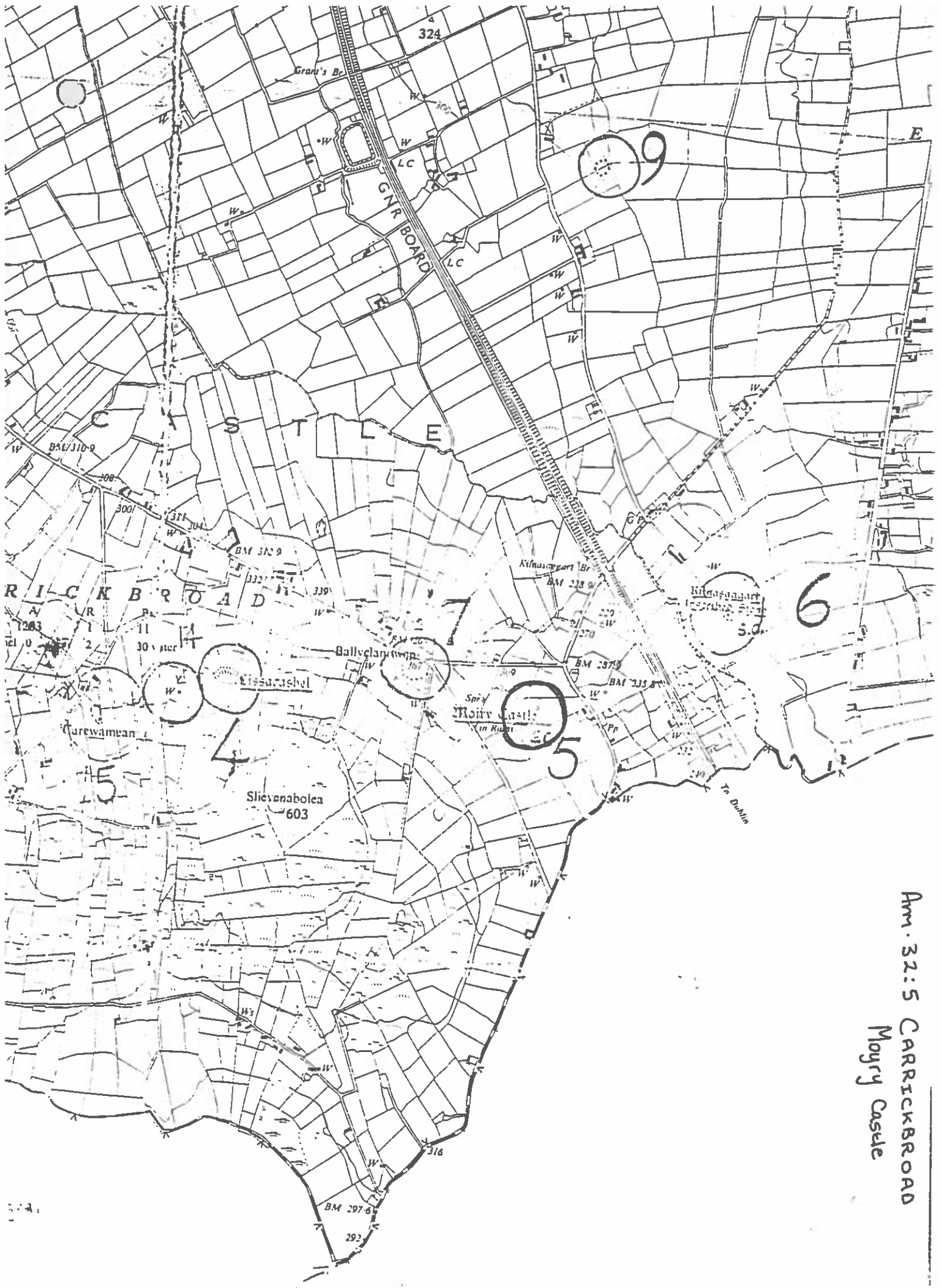
**CASTLE OF THE MOYRIE**—It were very requisite that the castle of the Moyrie were strengthened w<sup>th</sup> a baun for the better defence of that place, and for the safe bestowing of any marchandize, conuoyes of victualles, municon, and othyer carriage that shall passe that way: The vpper part also of the castle w<sup>ch</sup> is tempered onely w<sup>th</sup> mortar, whereby it lyeth open to the weather w<sup>ch</sup> already beginneth to ruine the whole, would be made more substantiall whereof the charge would little amount 100*li*.

**CHARLEMONT**.—At Charlemont the reparacons of the fforte and baun w<sup>ch</sup> are much decayed, wilbe vndertaken by the governour there, according to the proiect w<sup>ch</sup> I have sett him downe to be throughlie defensible for the value of 100*li*.

**MOUNTNORRIS**.—At Mountnorris there is already a strong pallisado on the topp of the parapitt, and a mount, or cavalier, to be raised w<sup>th</sup>in the ffort to scoure the hill, and the other workes w<sup>th</sup>out, of w<sup>ch</sup> the charge may amount to 100 markes.

**MOUNT-JOY**.—The rampier that is cast about the castle at Mountioy is somewhat irregular, and the bulwarkes ill flanked, the ditch is to be made wider and deeper, and the rampier thicker inward, that the parapitt may rise higher, the palisado that is w<sup>th</sup>in, is to be sett on the counterscarpe; the worke thus done already may amount to 100*li*., reforming may stand in as much more. It were fit also that the castle had a sufficient ditch about it, w<sup>th</sup> a drawbridge, w<sup>ch</sup> may be made w<sup>th</sup> 100 or 120 *li*. charge.

**O MAGH**.—The worke at the O Magh is a little more than half-finished, albeit it were ill cast at the first in regard to the scituacon w<sup>ch</sup> lieth open to



Am. 32:5 CARRICKBROAD  
 Moyry Castle

Previous title

MOYRY, CHARLEMONT, CASTLERAW, AND RICHHILL:  
FORTIFICATION TO ARCHITECTURE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND

1570-1700

by E. M. JOPE

THE theme of this paper<sup>1</sup> is to trace in Ulster during the 16th and 17th centuries the change from the habit of living in defended tower-houses to the southern (Italian) way of civilized life in open undefended houses lit by adequate outward-looking windows even at ground floor. This change was due mainly to the buildings of the new English settlers who introduced their own type of country house, for many of the Scots continued the old manner in their tall towers with a picturesque profile of corbelled out turrets. The progress of the change is well seen in the early 17th century in Co. Armagh buildings such as Charlemont and Castleraw, and is seen complete in Richhill (possibly c. 1670), which though still called 'castle,' is perhaps our earliest surviving house with no built-in provision whatever for defence. The Londonderry plantations with their abundant documentary sources illustrate the building procedure and the difficulties encountered by groups of new colonists with moderate resources, an illuminating comparison for the New World.

Fortified and domestic buildings may be architecture, but are not necessarily so, for this implies æsthetic imaginative intention as well as functional, seen as much in the massing of solid shapes in total design as in the co-ordinated use of ornamental detail. Elegant or overbearing high towers gave prestige, an aspect of power and authority, often in later medieval England serving little other purpose. From the 16th century onwards in Britain there had been a deep-seated conflict between the fortified aspect and its deliberate rejection in the southern (Italian) conception of a building for civilized living. Inigo Jones's full application of Italian renaissance ideas to total spatial design (and not merely to façades or detail alone) finally gave this the ascendancy in Britain, though the fortified aspect has reappeared in many guises to the present day, largely a sign of the urge to display some mark of achieved or aspiring social status.

In Ulster this conflict of purpose remained very real through the 16th and much of the 17th century, and many of the tower-houses were still lived in into the 19th century, though after about 1660 the undefended house was usual for building anew. Even since 1600 houses with little or no built-in defences were being built within a bawn or enclosure often poorly-defended or uncompleted, such as Castle Caulfield (c. 1618),<sup>2</sup> or many on the Londonderry plantations where defence was needed against the evicted Irish. As in the New World, however, colonists and their successors were determined to be seen to live like gentlemen whatever the risk. After 1650, built-in pistol-loops are very rare, and defences are no more than unobtrusive iron doors with iron flap-covered spy-holes, and walled gardens and demesnes.<sup>3</sup> The difficulty of defending such a gentleman's house in the 1798 rebellion is well shown in a drawing by George Cruickshank for H. Maxwell's *History of the Irish Rebellion* (1819).

'Renaissance' detail, Italian or Flemish, can be found very occasionally in Ireland from the mid-16th century onwards,<sup>4</sup> mainly in the Pale, but it scarcely struck root.

By the 1570s fragments of strapwork may be picked out set in the design of an occasional otherwise entirely Irish-style memorial slab.<sup>5</sup> At Dunluce the north-facing loggia is an isolated Italian idea coming presumably through the Macdonnell's Scottish connections.<sup>6</sup> Not until the early 17th century was such detail effectively used in the north of Ireland, and then only in the hands of English and Scots settlers.<sup>7</sup>

This change in living habits necessarily involved the separation of the regular military fort from the private residence, though this was also gradual. Purely military installations were built in the later 16th century, as at the Blackwater (pl. XII), or the Moyry in 1600, but other forts, the responsibility of a local magnate or gentleman, were built with a residence within them, as at Charlemont (1624), or in the 1650s at Hillsborough,<sup>8</sup> and the tower-house in the Moyry fort (laid out by a Dutch engineer as a military work for Mountjoy in 1600) shows that a central structure was considered of military significance.

Later 17th century houses in the north of Ireland are difficult to identify with certainty, as seen in the uncertainties of dating the structures at Richhill and Waringstown (Co. Down). Nowhere here can we see any influence from the new English tradition initiated by Inigo Jones and his pupils and worked by Roger Pratt at Clarendon House (1664-7, destroyed 1683) into a type which became so popular in England.<sup>9</sup> A parallel development (by the London master-bricklayers such as Hugh May) was in use in the New World by the 1680s and may be seen in an isolated example at Beaulieu near Drogheda, a house for which again there are dating difficulties.<sup>10</sup> It is basically probably of the 1660s, and illustrates the reluctance of builders at work in Ireland to treat the staircase as a spectacular centerpiece of the design, as it was being treated from Roger Pratt's Coleshill (1650) onwards and even earlier in England.

Identifiable early 18th century houses are also rare. In the later 18th century, as well as a few mansions in Palladian style (e.g., Castlecoole, James Wyatt, 1788-98; Castleward, 1764), gaunt houses of tall square block proportions were being put up in Ulster, the forbidding aspect appearing in a new guise, as well seen in some Bishop's palaces (e.g., Dromore, or Clogher, pl. XXI). The style is found also in England.

The English settlers, in a hostile land, had no living tradition of effective defensive building of their own to follow. They had either to improvise, or to draw upon the current practice of the Irish whom they ejected, or the Scots with whom they shared this colonising enterprise. The styles used by the native Irish and by the Scots settlers must thus first be briefly discussed.

*Scots Style.*<sup>11</sup> Scots settlers in Ulster, who came in increasing numbers after the union of the crowns in 1603, brought their own building style which perpetuated the old manner. This was largely a Scots lowland style, but was being taken to the west and to the Isles, and to Ireland, even before 1603. It was based on defence, and the visual effect had some French roots. In France itself the castle motif was persistent, a structural framework to which Italian ideas were adapted in the 16th century. The Italian style of house came late to Scotland, though Italian elements may sometimes be seen as in a few open loggias (whence probably was derived that at Dunluce). The Scots style might have had more influence on the building style of

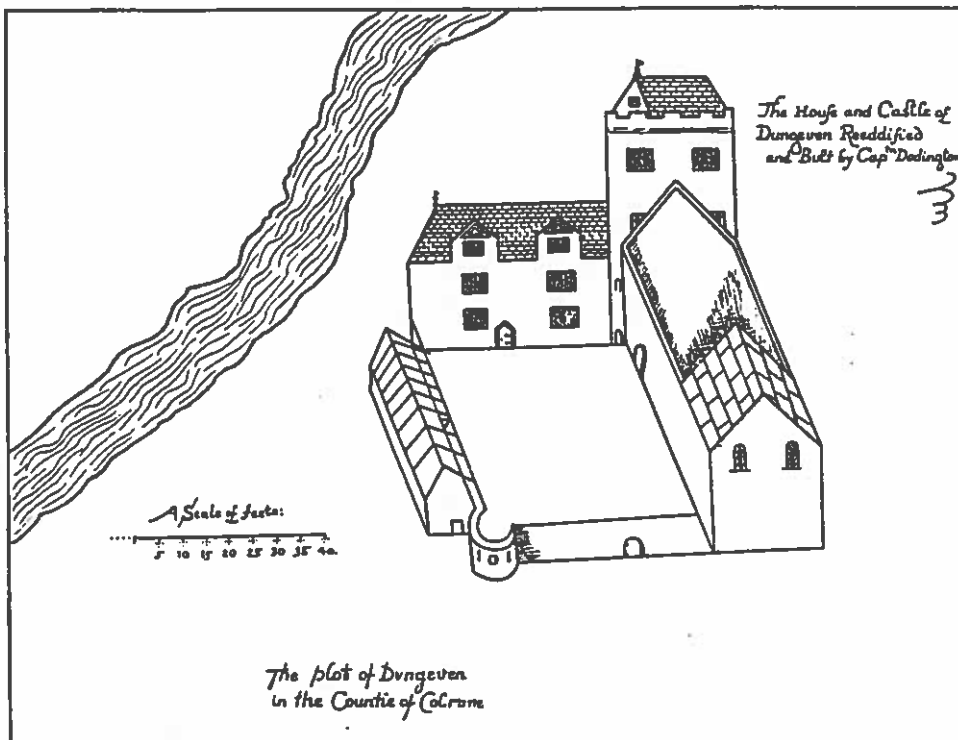


FIG. 1. Dungiven in 1611, showing the pre-plantation tower with remains of hall attached, and the house (to the left) and bawn built by Captain Edward Dodington, the Skinners' Company's servitor, who supervised the building of Derry Walls.

the English settlers if the Scottish craftsmen, rightly or wrongly, had not been given a poor reputation.<sup>12</sup> For the Scots they produced some works of real merit.

*Irish Style.* Late medieval builders in Ireland had their own sense of style, even though their intentions were primarily defensive. The features that interested them had at various times been used in other parts of the British Isles, probably independently, and usually for æsthetic reasons. In Devon is a series of church towers with batter through their full height.<sup>13</sup> In East Anglia in the later 15th-early 16th centuries a fashion was developed for stepped merlons,<sup>14</sup> later than the rise of this fashion in Ireland from the 14th century, and probably derived from the stepped gables of the Low Countries. Oversailing parapets are frequent, and corbelled-out drop-boxes over entrances almost universal. In Ireland these features are drawn with others into a unified Irish style. In this some regional variants may be seen, as in the Co. Down 15th-early 16th century tower-houses of imitation gatehouse type, which though the idea has an ancestry in Ireland, seems in the 15th century to be stylistically inspired also from England.<sup>15</sup> As in Britain and western Europe generally, a hall or house-block was sometimes attached to the tower.

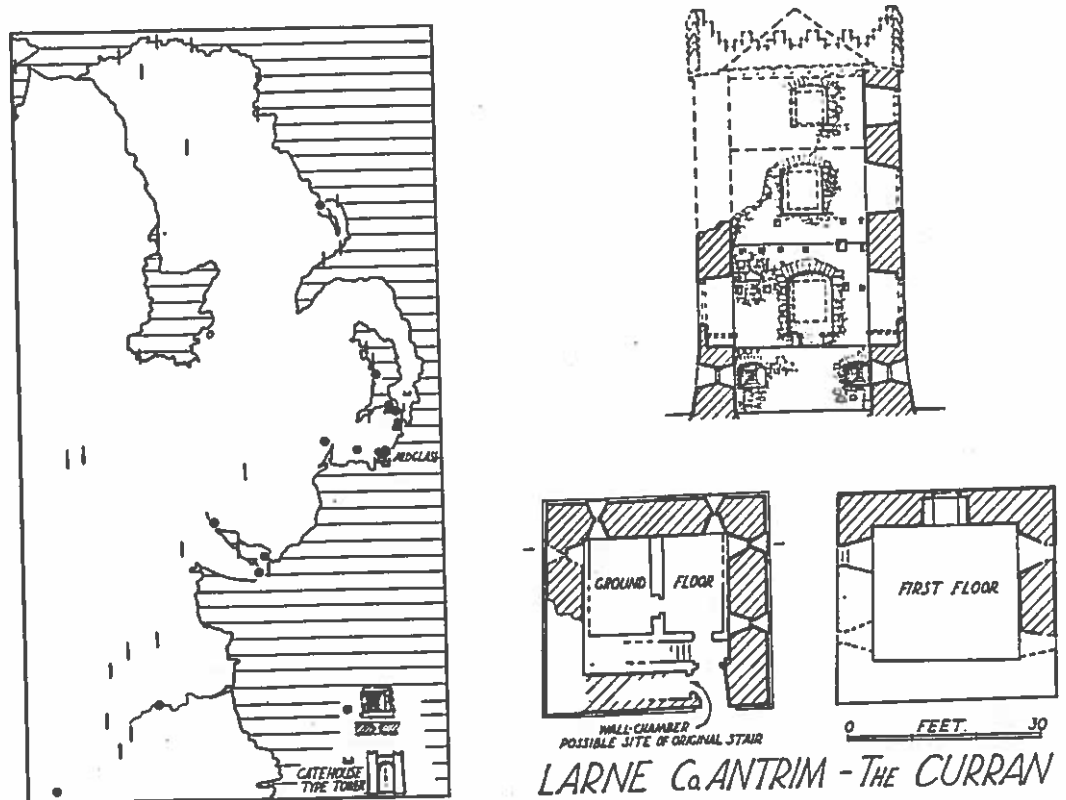


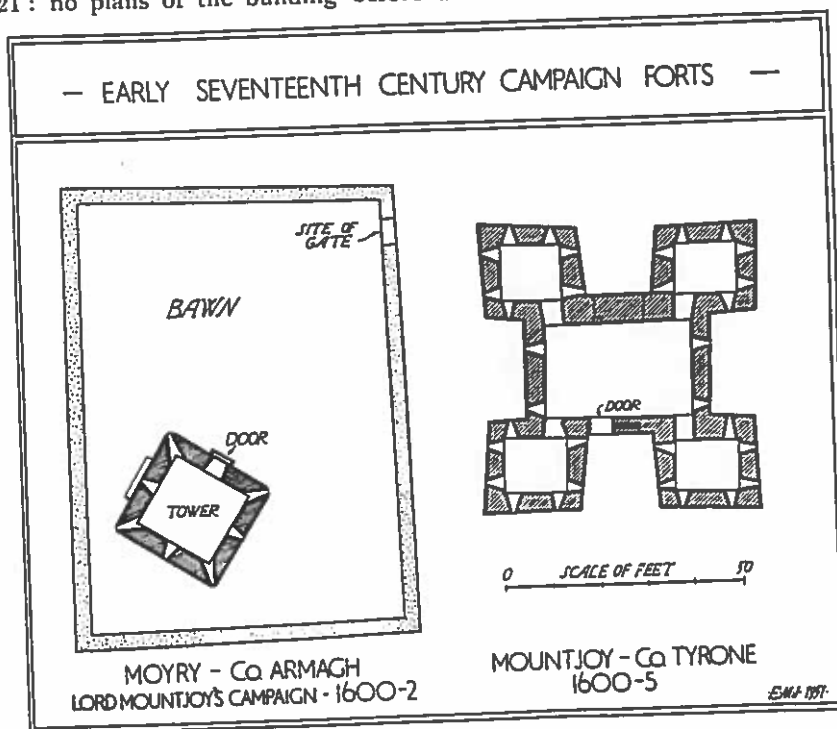
FIG. 2. Plans and section of the 16th century tower on Curran Point, Larne. A ground floor partition and stone stair have been inserted, probably in the 17th century, and the wall-chamber beside the entrance may have been built in the opening of an original stair within the wall thickness. There is evidence of several different floor levels, some contradicting the present window system. The double-splayed windows at ground floor were probably to let in more light, as in 12th century keeps, but would also have given more traverse for hand-guns.

The map shows the distribution of these double-splayed slits, grouped mainly in Co. Down. The vertical lines | represent towers and other defensive structures of the 15th and 16th centuries which do not have such slits. The Co. Down group of 'gatchouse' type tower-houses is also shown.

All these Irish tower-houses were private strongholds, shut-in and forbidding, with structural provision for defence. They were built by the Irish chiefs and Anglo-Irish alike, into the mid-17th century. The desire to live more openly like gentlemen, seen in the Pale from the mid-16th century,<sup>16</sup> appeared first in the north with the English settlers of the early 17th century, though was not fully effective till the last vestiges of structural provisions for defence were discarded, as at Richhill.

*English Style.* English domestic building was the main background from which the designs and the builders for north Irish colonists' houses were drawn. In England the persistence of the tower-like aspect is seen in a number of tall square-planned houses, with tall bays rising even above the parapet.<sup>17</sup> These seem to have been the models for houses by which some of the leading English in Ulster strove to impress their status in the early 17th century. These Irish examples are now destroyed, though suggestions of their appearance (and more rarely their internal layout) can be seen from early sources such as old views and plans. Sir Arthur Chichester built thus at Carrickfergus (where his house had a charming little four-towered gatehouse, pl. XVII), and at Belfast (pl. XVI) where he built on the ruins of the earlier castle.

At CHARLEMONT<sup>18</sup> Sir Toby Caulfield built in 1622-4 a house of this type within the fort laid out by Mountjoy (pls. XIII-XV) in 1602. It was burnt and then demolished in 1921: no plans of the building before demolition have come to light. It had



Figs. 3-4. Ground plans of the campaign fort at Moyry, Co. Armagh, and of the 3-storey building (brick on stone footings) within the fort at Mountjoy, Co. Tyrone (see pl. XIII).

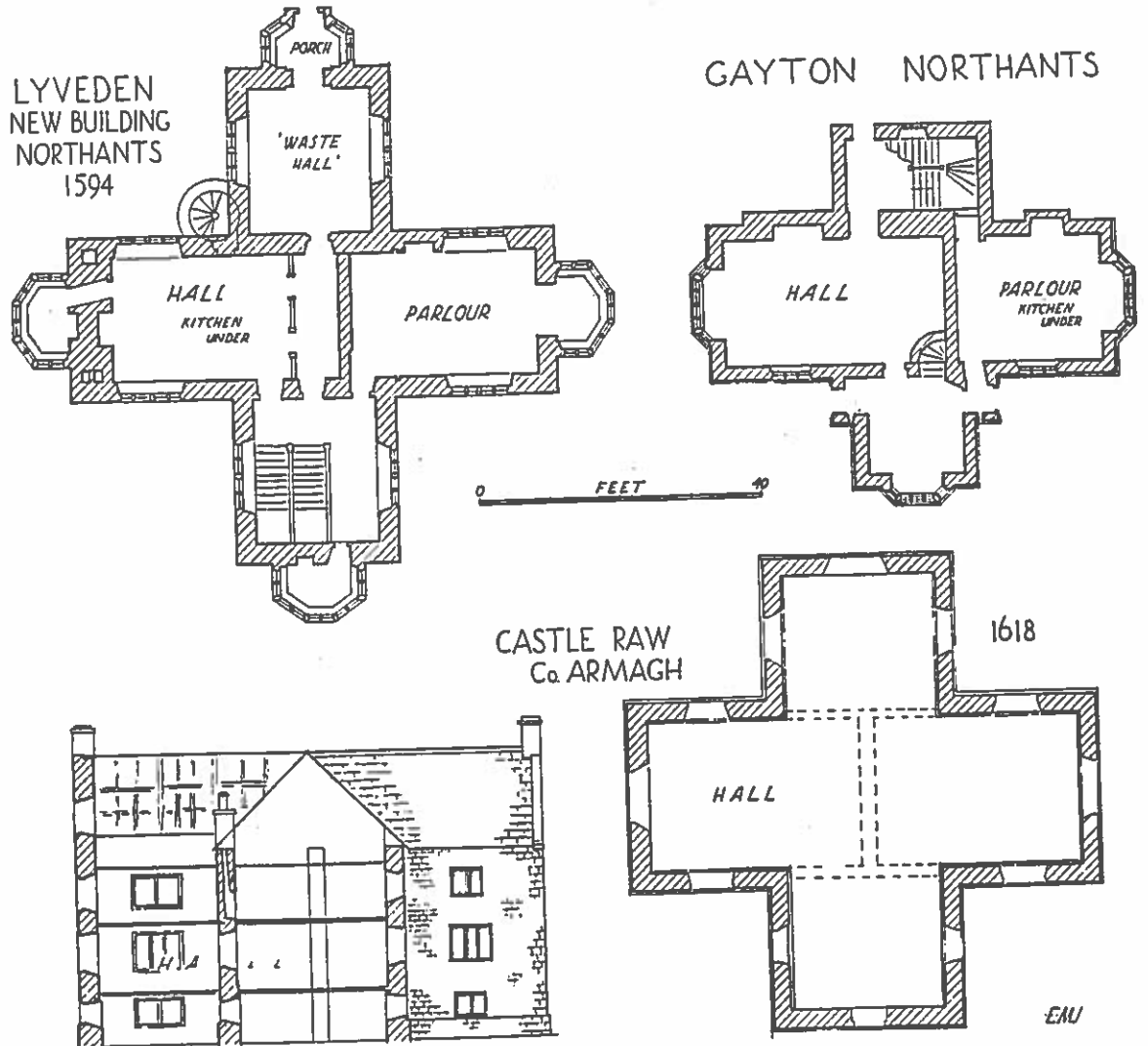


FIG. 5. Ground-plans of Castleraw and of Northamptonshire cruciform houses for comparison, Gayton and Lyveden New Building. The interior layout of Castleraw is based on Sir Anthony Cope's certificate of 1622; the hall must have been at first floor, as shown in the reconstructed section. At Lyveden the chambers are named according to John Thorpe's drawings of *c.* 1600, and the spiral stair also shown in his drawings (though not seen in the building itself) is included for comparison with a similar feature still traceable at Gayton.

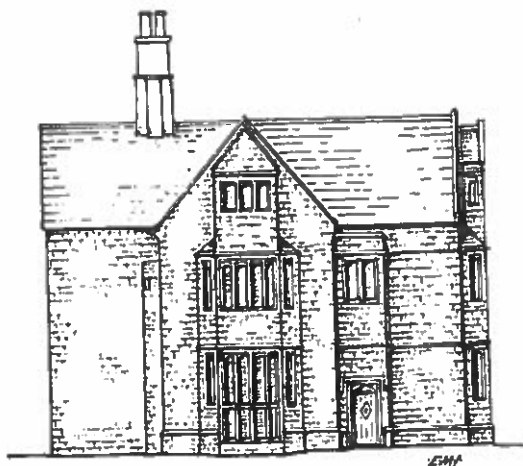


FIG. 6. Gayton, south elevation  
(seen from the left of fig. 5).

however a central staircase, lit perhaps by the lantern so prominent in the 1624 view (pl. XV), but it must remain doubtful if this ever existed, especially as it is replaced by a gabled roof in the 1685 view (pl. XIV). The photograph taken before 1921 (pl. XIV) shows the plain bay windows with entrance between, all very plain in style.

At Mountjoy Sir Francis Roe had earlier built from 1605 onwards a less house-like block in the 1602 fort (pl. XIII), and at Moyry there is a plain tower-house.<sup>19</sup>

Other houses perhaps based on this English tower-like type are Castleraw, Spur Royal (Lord Ridgway 1615, obscured 1832) and possibly Nekarne near Irvinestown.

At CASTLERAW<sup>20</sup> (Co. Armagh, fig. 5) Sir Anthony Cope was building in 1618 a 3½-storey block on an equal-armed cross-plan, under-windowed but clearly domestic in intention, for Cope's certificate to the commissioners in 1622 gives the interior arrangements 'the hall... 30 × 20 ft., 2 wings 20 ft. square' (fig. 5). Though without bays, it was most probably inspired from Cope's home Northamptonshire, where

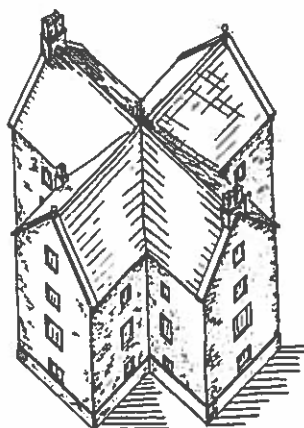


FIG. 7. Castleraw, Co. Armagh.  
Conjectural isometric reconstruction:  
the actual remaining masonry is seen  
in pl. XIX.

the tall block-like almost cruciform Gayton<sup>21</sup> (fig. 6) may be seen, as well as the more perfectly cruciform but less tall Lyveden New Beild. The chimney arrangements are uncertain—it might possibly have had a central stack. The isometric reconstruction (fig. 7) shows how house-like it would have been: it might have had a parapet, but not a battlemented tower. There is no evidence for ashlar window-dressings, nor any recesses for timber frames in the few surviving openings. Castle Raw, with a capacity of about 60,000 cu. ft., as compared with some 65,000 in Lyveden New Building, was a fairly commodious house.

Tall bay window-projections are peculiarly English,<sup>22</sup> seen at Charlemont, Carrickfergus and Belfast (pls. XVI, XVII), at Dunluce (where the house is later than the north-facing loggia, probably Scottish-inspired), and further west at Castle Curlews (see above, pp. 89-96) and inserted into an earlier tower at Donegal. They may be seen on many Londonderry plantation houses in the 1622 views. No oriel carried out on corbel-courses has so far been found here.

The staircase, so frequently a central ceremonial feature in English houses from the earlier 17th century,<sup>23</sup> is rarely given any such status in Irish houses. In the north in the 17th century Richhill, Waringstown, and even Beaulieu near Drogheda, may be contrasted in this respect with Roger Pratt's Coleshill. Even in the Palladian houses it is often set hidden away to one side, as at Castleward; even when central as at Florencecourt (1764), its proportions are often mean. Sir Josiah Bodley perhaps reveals his English taste when he comments in 1603 on the wide stairs in Moryson's house at Downpatrick.<sup>24</sup>

Stair projections sometimes gain a more dramatic setting internally by being placed opposite the entrance, but this layout is usually derived from the hall-and-cross-passage house type which had such a long-persisting influence on English house design, seen also in the New World as well as Ireland.<sup>25</sup> It is seen at Richhill (discussed further below), and perhaps in the Fishmongers' Company's house at Ballykelly. Further west it seems the basic layout at Tullykelter and perhaps at Castle Archdale, and occasionally in Sligo (see note 74).

By contrast, in Scottish style castles such stair-projections usually incorporate the entrance (as at Kilwaughter),<sup>26</sup> and are not based on the cross-passage plan.

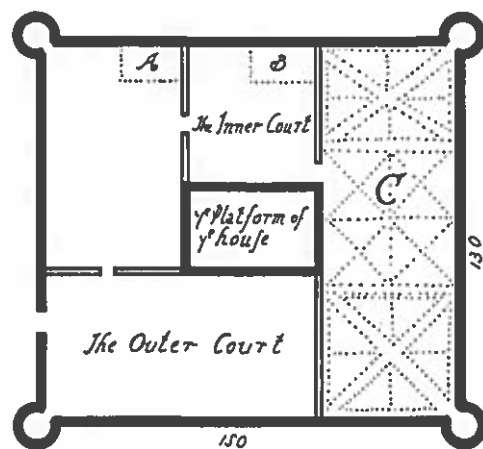


FIG. 8. The proposed 'plot' for the Merchant Taylors' house and bawn at Macosquin should be compared with Thomas Raven's drawing of the buildings in 1622 (fig. 10), showing the unfinished state of the bawn. Nothing of this now survives at Macosquin.

## THE LONDONDERRY PLANTATION.

In 1608 the O'Neill lands in the county of Coleraine, escheated to the Crown after the Flight of the Earls in 1607, were allocated to the London companies for plantation.<sup>27</sup> The houses built by their agents and undertakers (mostly English) are shown in the pictorial plans made by Thomas Raven for Sir Thomas Phillips' Survey of 1622.<sup>28</sup> Most appear as purely domestic structures in English style, more than half with tall bay windows. Raven was responsible for measuring and surveying the fortification of Derry itself, and as surveyor to the City of London might be expected to depict houses in southern English style. Comparison with the scanty surviving remains of these strong houses and bawns, and with other documents and proposed plans (fig. 8, 9) in the archives of London Companies, suggests that both Raven (1622) and Pynnar (1618) represented real buildings with a moderate accuracy, though both sometimes perhaps relied partly on their preconceived ideas of buildings, or on what they were told of the planters' intended buildings, as at

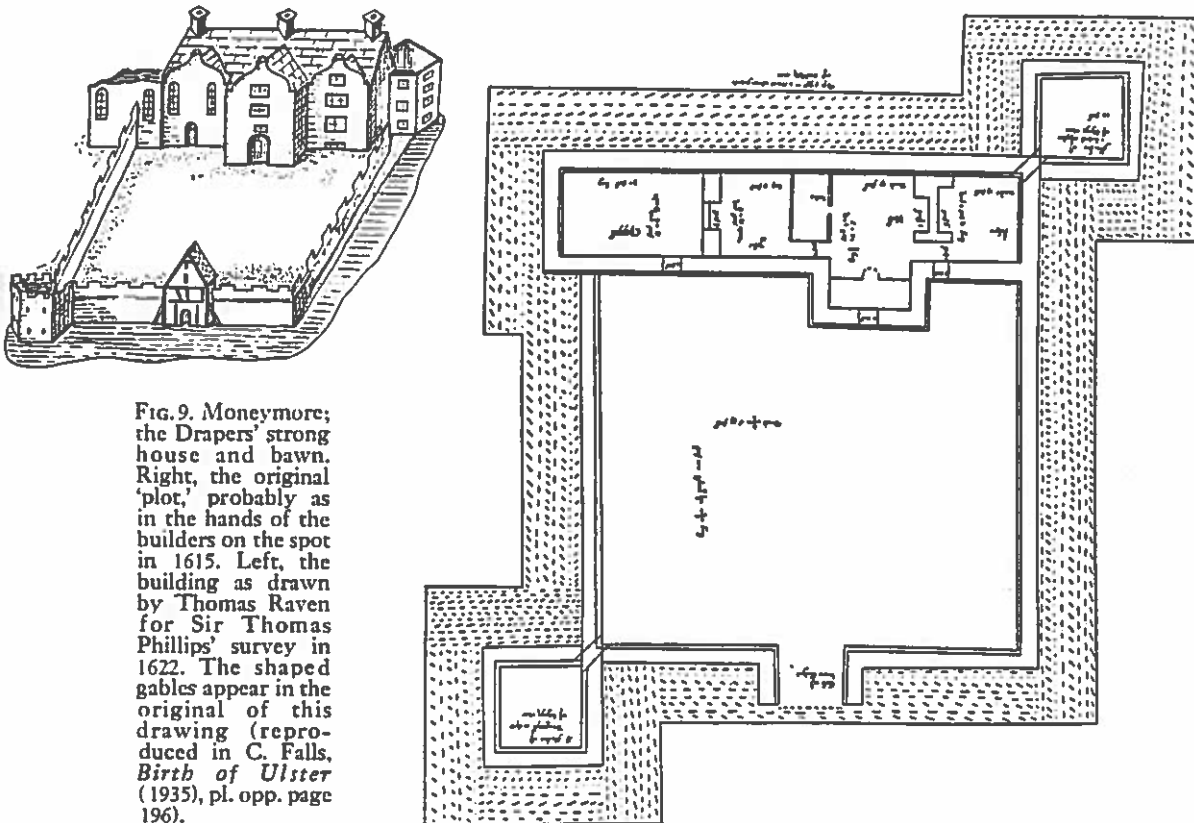
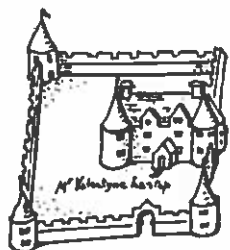
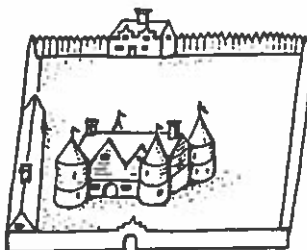


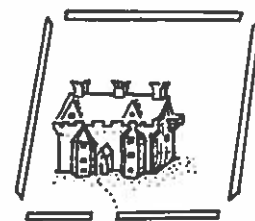
FIG. 9. Moneymore; the Drapers' strong house and bawn. Right, the original 'plot,' probably as in the hands of the builders on the spot in 1615. Left, the building as drawn by Thomas Raven for Sir Thomas Phillips' survey in 1622. The shaped gables appear in the original of this drawing (reproduced in C. Falls, *Birth of Ulster* (1935), pl. opp. page 196).



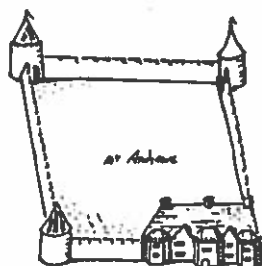
MOVANAGHER MERCERS



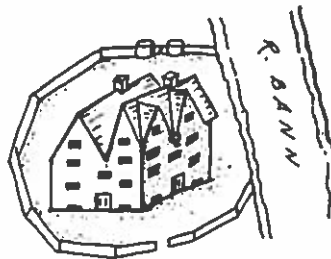
AGIVEY IRONMONGERS



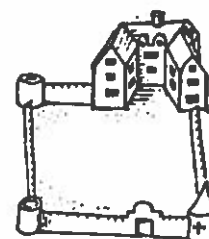
MACOSQUIN AT TAYLORS



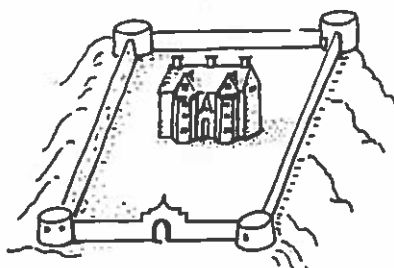
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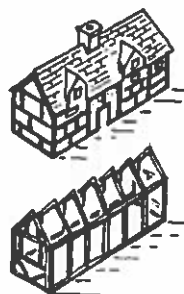
KILLOWEN CLOTHWORKERS



CLONDERMOT GOLDSMITHS



BALLYCASTLE HABADASHERS



MAGHERAFELT SALTERS

FIG. 10. Strong houses and bawns as depicted by Thomas Raven for Sir Thomas Phillips' survey of the London Companies' plantations in 1622, showing the variety of house types used by the settlers. The top row shows those with some castellated features, and the rest are purely domestic buildings of English type, many with tall bays. At Muff the house entrance lies outside the bawn; at Killowen the bawn was very weak, and at Agivey partly of timber paling, and at Macosquin incomplete (cp. fig. 8). At Magherafelt the house still lay unfinished and decaying. Two examples of ordinary timber-framed houses are shown, one the skeleton frame. Of all these buildings hardly any are now traceable even as scanty remains (e.g., the bawn at Movanagher).

Bellaghy or Magherafelt. In any case the whole mental process of schematic representation in such pictorial maps needs a careful psychological analysis: it is in fact most unlikely that a man like Thomas Raven in his time, the early 17th century, would (or could) really represent precisely enough for our purposes a building he actually saw.<sup>29</sup> The surprising thing is that he got as close as in several cases we can show he did.

The settlers themselves evidently felt the need for some measure of defence against the evicted Irish, many of whom had taken to the woods. Yet this appears only as enclosures or bawns, some with good corner-towers ('flankers'),<sup>30</sup> others weak or half-finished, made of sods or palisades. Of the houses themselves, few show any signs of structural provision for defence. Pistol-loops beside doors or at angles, as at the White House on the Ards, Co. Down (fig. 12), or Doohat, Fermanagh, would not be seen in these views, but none can now be found in the scanty remains of these houses. These English settlers with no living defensive building tradition had to improvise or learn from their Irish or Scots neighbours. Some Scots settlers on the other hand lived in English style houses, as Sir Robert McLelland (of Bombie, Kirkcudbright) at Ballycastle, and building style may not always give an exact clue to the ancestry of the colonists.

The whole project, as seen from documents,<sup>31</sup> was carried out with chronically inadequate resources and lack of skilled craftsmen, sometimes with a spirit of hopelessness, structures started being left to rot as at Moneymore. This is the perpetual tone of Sir Thomas Phillips' complaint against the London companies.

Out of seventeen houses shown in Raven's views (fig. 10), nine are of simple English type, five with tall window-bays set on either side of a central entrance, and gable chimneys. One other, that built by Valentine Hartopp (of Little Dalby, Leicestershire) on the Merchant Taylors' proportion at Macosquin<sup>32</sup> is of this type but is shown battlemented (as Pynnar says), and with two projecting turrets corbelled out high up on opposite corners in the Scottish manner. Battlemented parapets were still common enough in England in the early 17th century. As well as dormers there are tall triangular gables which are again typically English, such as on the tall double-gabled house built on the Clothworkers' portion at Killowen on the site of the medieval Coleraine castle, by Sir Robert McLelland of Bombie, Kirkcudbright.<sup>33</sup> This Scot lived with his family in an entirely English-looking house within a bawn on the Haberdashers' portion at Ballycastle.

The house at Magherafelt (fig. 10) was unfinished in 1622, "begun by the company of Salters, and builded to the first story, has so remained these six years, the timber rotting and decaying, being now used for a pound for cattle,"<sup>34</sup> and Raven shows also the open frames of unfinished cagework houses. Pynnar, however, in 1618 describes it as "now building . . . 3 stories high and the roof ready to set up": either it decayed in the interim or Pynnar relied on what he was told.

We have an undated ground-plan for the proposed house and bawn of the Drapers at Moneymore (fig. 9). Their agent, John Rowley, had 40 men at work on houses there in 1615, and had to have a temporary fort for their protection against attack.<sup>35</sup> Pynnar calls it "near finished" in 1618, and though Raven in 1622 shows it complete with shaped gables on a layout comparable with that of the plan, part of the "castle" and one turret had collapsed in the winter of 1618-19, and it was said

to be dilapidated when building was resumed in 1623. It was designed to have a chapel incorporated beyond the hall, and Rowley's successor here, Russell, had by 1618 built a conduit head bringing the water in wooden pipes the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the township. But he then deflected the water: things were not too happy on the Drapers' portion.

The Goldsmiths' hall at Clondermot was a "2-storey house with attics, 58 x 22 ft., with 18 rooms," (exact site not known), shown here as of half-H plan, like the larger Castle Caulfield. At Ballykelly the Fishmongers' hall (lived in by their agent James Higgins) seems to have a stair projection at the back, a feature common in the 17th century (see Richhill below), and was said by Pynnar to be 50 ft. square.

The bawns at Salterstown and of the Skinners at Crossalt (Brackfield) are shown by Raven with small houses (Pynnar says, of cagework) across only part of the bawn; both were later enlarged, probably within the 17th century, as the surviving remains show<sup>36</sup> (fig. 14).

Three houses, otherwise of English style, are shown with large conical-roofed round towers at the corners. At Agivey the Ironworkers' had a "very strong castle," "formerly begun and thoroughly finished, with four corner-towers" (Pynnar). At Movanagher (Mercers) there were two towers in the front and possibly one at the back (a little of the bawn alone survives), and at Muff (Grocers, all gone) the house-door faces away from the bawn. Of these houses none survive, but remains of a good parallel to Movanagher may be seen at White House to the north of Belfast (fig. 13, p. 111 below; grid ref. 350808); it has a central round projection centrally placed at the back, probably for a stair. These broad round towers are like the bawn corner-towers, in some layouts necessarily joined to the house (e.g., Portora<sup>37</sup>), and sometimes used for habitation, even when there was a separate strong-house, as at Dalway's Bawn (Bellahill,<sup>38</sup> near Carrickfergus, pl. XXI). On houses round towers are common further west in Ireland (e.g., in Sligo,<sup>39</sup> or like that added to Derrywoone,<sup>40</sup> Co. Tyrone). In Scotland there are round towers on houses, but many are of a profile less broad and slack. Such round towers on houses are much seen on the continent, in France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, and are occasionally seen on houses in England from the 13th to 17th centuries.<sup>41</sup>

The bawn on the Vintners' portion at Bellaghy, built by Sir Baptist Jones (a Carrickfergus man) is a most interesting design. Raven, in 1622, shows it as a square bawn with two large round towers at diagonally opposite corners and an oblong two-storey block extending from each (fig. 11), and Pynnar so describes it in 1618. One large round tower now stands (as does the small square observation tower seen in Raven's view), and the square bawn can be traced (of brick partly on stone footings), the present house being on the site of that shown along the S. by Raven (and corresponding in size to Pynnar's dimensions). But at the N.W. corner there is no evidence of a second round tower; there is instead a remnant of a square flanker, and it is possible that the building was not fully finished, both Pynnar and Raven working partly from accounts or plans of Baptist Jones' intentions (compare Magherafelt). The site of the two-storey building on the west is partly covered by a gun platform 14 ft. wide (not necessarily as early as 1618). The standing round tower gives the impression of being roofed directly over a parapet (its top floor position being marked outside by a serrated brick course) as is actually seen on the

continent (e.g., Muiden Castle, Holland,<sup>42</sup> c. 1370). Nothing quite like this can be found in Britain, and as Raven's drawing gives the same impression, it seems he saw at least the S.E. tower which stands today. The bawn and square observation tower are built of 2 - 2½ in. brick (locally made, the clay incorporating diatomite) set on a 3 ft. stone footing, for it was then well recognised that the brick must be set on stone footings<sup>43</sup> (compare Mountjoy). The bricks are set in irregular bond. In the observation tower the bricks are set in English bond.

Three of the London companies' strong houses were built up on the remains of earlier castles. At Killowen this has not influenced the design, except possibly to condition the two-gabled block-like plan. At Limavady, however, Sir Thomas Phillips had refurbished the O'Cahan castle beside the river Roe,<sup>44</sup> and the result looks like a medieval castle, with tall tower, draw-bridge and lower round tower bristling with guns, a castellated aspect he perhaps deliberately cultivated in both buildings and in Raven's view: yet he has also a formal garden shown within his pistol-looped bawn. At Dungiven Edward Doddington (the Skinners' servitor, who superintended the fortification of Derry) used the remains of another O'Cahan castle and a view of c. 1611<sup>45</sup> (fig. 1) shows a tower-house (not noted by Pynnar) at one corner of the bawn, with an unroofed building (probably an earlier hall, cp. Richard Stanyhurst)<sup>46</sup> against it in one direction and Doddington's plain new house of 2 storeys with attics. It is unfortunate that we do not know how high the remains of these O'Cahan towers stood when these English settlers took them over, but it does seem that their appearance was respected and even fostered.

BELLAGHY *The Vintners' Company*  
*M<sup>r</sup> Baptist Jones*

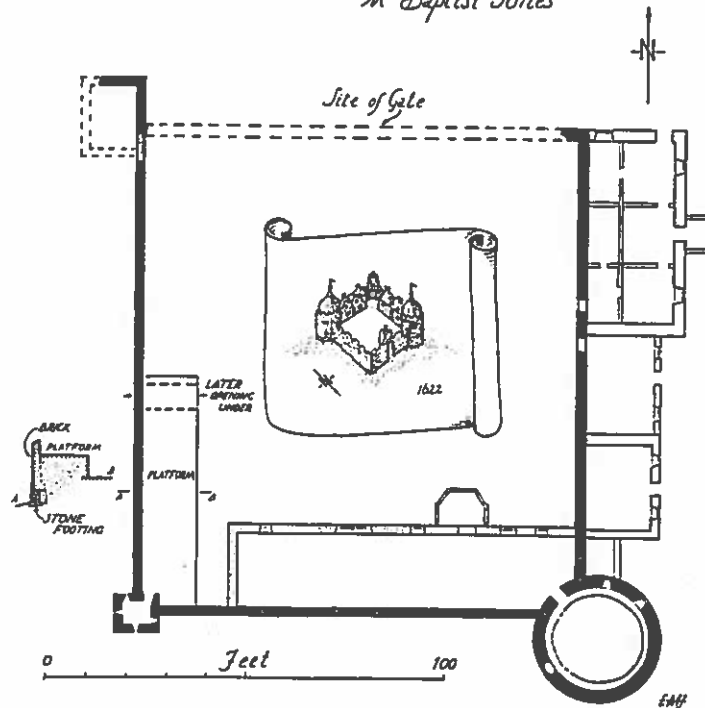


FIG. 11. Sketch plan of the Vintners' bawn at Bellaghy. The surviving remains of brick walling show that the tower at the N.W. angle must have been oblong, and not round as shown by Raven (inset) in Phillips' survey of 1622. The line inside the round tower shows the plan of the basement, which had brick vaulting inserted in the 18th century. As the ground falls away to the S, the tower is entered from the bawn at first-floor level.

Ordinary smaller houses are shown in Raven's views outside the bawns, both of stone and of timber framing, 'English-like.' Gabled and central chimney types appear, and single and 2-storey houses, both with attics and dormers. A very few L-shaped houses are shown, probably growths by addition to the simple oblong houses. Some unfilled frames stand in his view of Magherafelt. George Canning describes<sup>47</sup> (in 1615) the kind of timber-framed houses being put up on his (Ironworkers) lands at Agivey, as "built of timber, sawed to five or six inches square and five inches space betwixt each piece and between those nogged, as we call it, with short pieces of cleft oak driven hard between and plastered, so it is very strong and thought equal to stone building." Houses in Coleraine c. 1611 were described<sup>48</sup> as 18 x 12 ft., of one storey with attic, of common framework of birch and oak

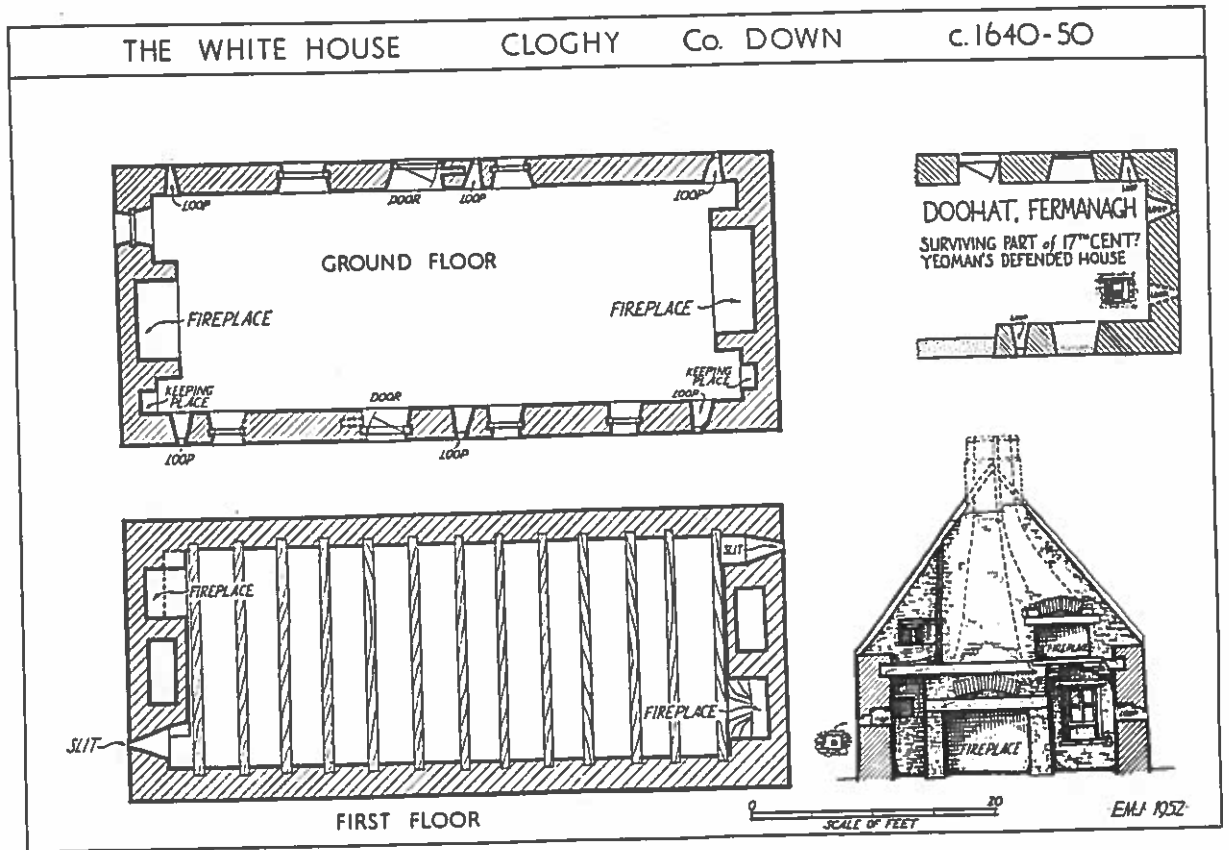


FIG. 12. Plans and section of the White House, Ballyspurge Townland, near Cloghey, on the Ards. This is a good example of a 1½-storey house, the upper floor probably lit by dormers. The plan is shown reconstituted, with the first floor joists in position (for surviving remains see *Archaeological Survey of N. Ireland: Co. Down* (1961), fig. 169). Parts of the bawn and its gateway survive. The end of a 1½-storey thatched house at Doochat, Co. Fermanagh, shows another with pistol-loops built-in at the angles.

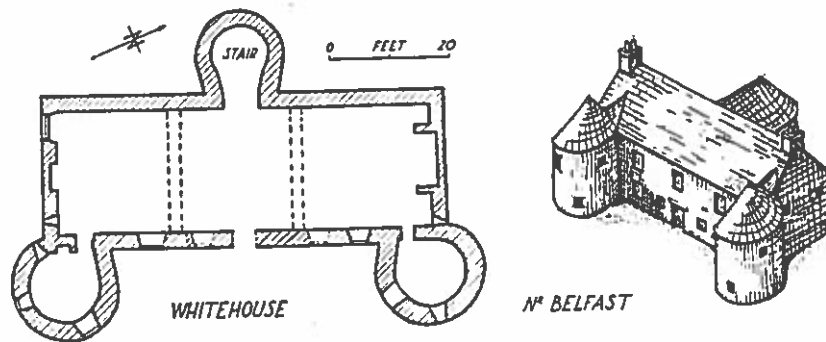


FIG. 13. Plan and isometric reconstruction of the 17th century house by the shore at White House, north of Belfast. This rambling squat house seems to have had few windows at ground floor; even those traceable at either end of the front face may be insertions. Those at first floor have jambs of 2-inch brick, but this remained in use through the 18th century here. It has some pistol-loops in the gable walls and round towers.

constructed on the ground, set up, and fitted with brick chimneys and roofed with slate. There were some larger houses, and a builders' yard with 14 cottages for workmen. All houses are shown with central doors, which with a central chimney stack gives a "baffle-entrance" or opens on to a stair built against the stack, types well known in England and at this period in New England.<sup>49</sup> All the houses on the Macosquin layout (fig. 8) are 32 x 17 ft., on plots 86 x 200 ft., and these appear on Raven's view (and in Pynnar) as of stone and lime, slated, with central chimneys. A very few L-shaped houses are shown, probably achieved by additions to plain oblongs, as with the inn Sir Thomas Phillips built at Newtown Limavady, given by Pynnar as 46 x 17 ft., and shown L-shaped by Raven.

No remains of structures corresponding to these early planters' small ordinary houses in Co. Derry can now be identified, though there are houses of this size with early to mid-18th century date-stones, as at Salterstown (1737, single-storey thatched) or Cookstown (1747, 2-storey thatched). For comparison with the better grade we may cite the slated White House in the Ards (fig. 12), which however had a simple bawn, with no angle towers.

Much useful information about smaller houses comes from the early surveys. Notes written by a "Philip Gatsfeth" in the Carew Mss. describe<sup>50</sup> the houses on Thomas Flowerdew's (of Hethersett, Norfolk) portion at Clonkelly, Fermanagh: an "Irish house with a chimney at the end, made of wattles, contrived in two rooms, and a frame for a timber house of birch, most part to be set up in a Danes' fort." (Pynnar notes "he hath cast a trench round an old rath and is building an English house of 50 ft. long and 22 broad.") Gatsfeth says also that John Sudborough had "contrived an Irish house into three rooms, and built a wattled chimney in it."

*Bawns.* It was intended that the necessary defence should be provided largely by the bawns and their flanking towers. This was however quite inadequate, for so many lay unfinished for years,<sup>51</sup> as at Magherafelt or Moneymore. At Macosquin the bawn had still not been begun by 1618, and though round corner-towers were intended in the plan (fig. 8) they had not been built in 1622. At Killowen there was an earthen rampart (and a ditch) entered through an open gap on the S., with two stumpy round towers and a small gate set in it on the N. At Agivey there were no flanker towers and the side along the river was a mere palisade (Raven's drawing).

These bawns were really farm enclosures, and contained the necessary buildings, a stable, brewhouse and bakehouse, storehouses, gardens, and probably living quarters for servants (the house at Magherafelt, for instance, looks as if divided into two equal houses). Fig. 8 shows the proposed layout of the Macosquin bawn. Some bawns were no more than walled farmyards, with little thought for defence of the house, for at Muff its entrance faces outwards and not inside the bawn.

For some bawns in other parts of Ulster, as Pynnar notes in Fermanagh, old raths were adapted, and houses set within them,<sup>52</sup> and even bawns of stone and lime could be round in plan.

Some bawns had been made reasonably defensible, with flankers having pistol-loops set to fire along the wall-faces, some laid out on the economical Scottish Z-plan. A few had simple gate-houses, the gate being an important item in the enquiries concerning the progress of plantation. Some are shown with pistol-loops along the wall-faces, at Salterstown with raised platforms along the inside to serve these pistol-loops, which still exist, 7 ft. from the ground. At Bellaghy part of a broad gun-platform survives (though not necessarily an original feature), and in Fermanagh James Craig had "a building against his bawn wall 16 ft. high, which would serve as a platform for 2 small pieces."<sup>53</sup> At Dungiven is a well-built stone-arched platform inside the wall<sup>54</sup> (fig. 17); the gun-holes only 18 inches above the platform, as though with cannon in mind, are nevertheless only big enough for hand-guns. Few bawn walls have a surviving coping or parapet, such as can be seen in Co. Down (e.g., Hill Hall) emphasising the inferior nature of the Derry plantation defences. An isolated example of a defended farmyard of 1606 in England, at Blegberry in Hartland, N. Devon (with a date stone 1606), no doubt for defence against pirates, is of a different more massive style.<sup>55</sup>

*Preparations for building.* The Londonderry plantation building was done with limited resources in inhospitable surroundings. Other settlers in Ulster, Chichester, Caulfield, Sir John Davies or some Scots, with better resources produced some better buildings, but documents concerning their erection are sporadic. While surveys such as Carew (1611), Pynnar (1618) or Phillips (1622) show us building in its slow progress, it is only through those documents in the archives of the London companies that we can glimpse the whole process of devising and preparing for the buildings which were a primary necessity for shelter and protection on such colonial enterprises, whether here or in the New World.

*Materials.* Stone and slate were locally dug,<sup>56</sup> lime burnt from local limestone or shells laboriously collected and carried by pack animals. Bricks were burnt locally in east Ulster, up to the Bann valley: west of this we have no evidence, but there

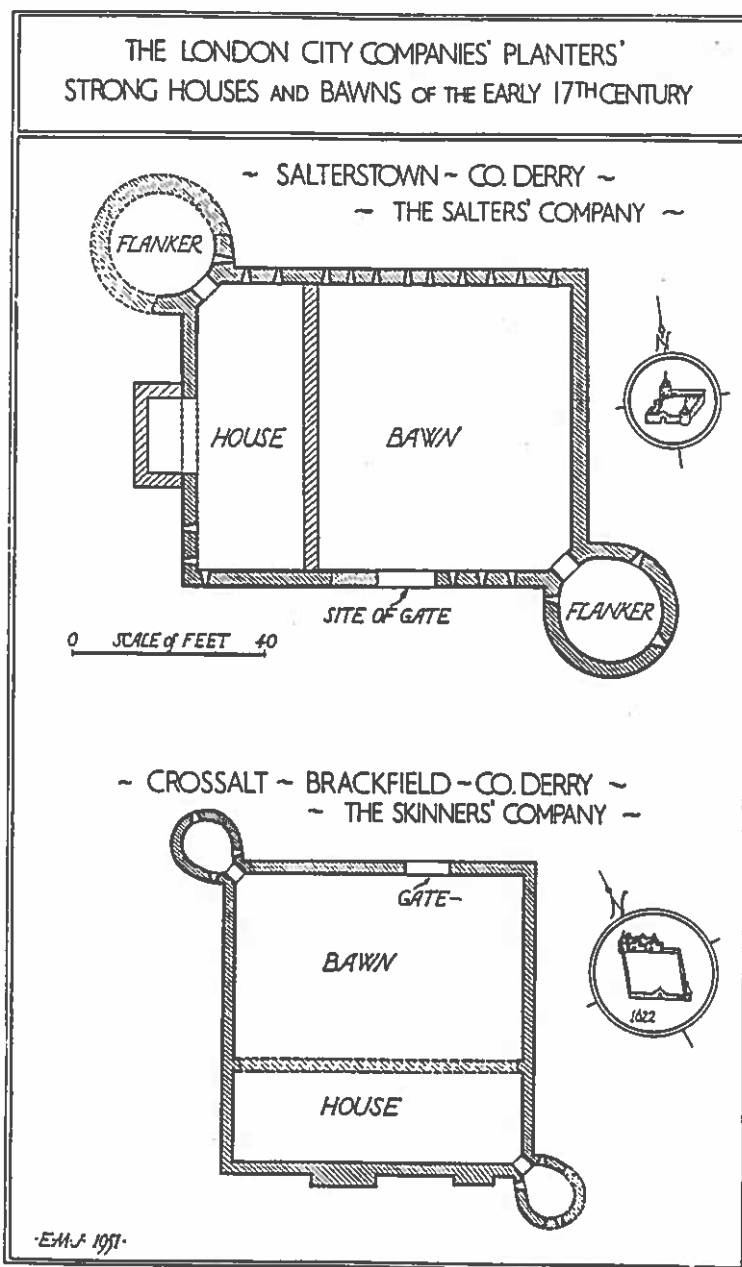


FIG. 14. Ground-plans of strong houses and bawns of the London Companies in Co. Londonderry. The views in the insets are taken from Thomas Raven's drawings made for Sir Thomas Phillips' survey of 1622. Remains of an entrance can be traced at the N.W. corner of Salterstown bawn.

was probably some brick production.<sup>57</sup> Timber was cut and squared in the woods, as in Glenconkine, up to 15 miles from the settlements. Some was brought from Edward Hayward, merchant of Coleraine, and taken round by sea to the Foyle for the Goldsmiths at Clondermot, but it was delayed 9 months and arrived unfit for use; other loads were sunk on the way. Some houses were shipped ready framed from Coleraine, where there was in c. 1611 a builders' yard with 14 thatched cottages for workmen, and a large supply of bricks, tiles, and other materials and equipment.<sup>58</sup>

*Plans*, 'plots' or 'plats' for bawns and houses were sometimes drawn up with care, and some survive in the archives of the London companies<sup>59</sup> (figs. 8 and 9).

The *craftsmen* sent out, however, seem hardly adequate. In 1614 the Drapers had sent over George Birkett, a London bricklayer, to build the principal house at Moneymore (giving him a house, 15 acres and a ballyboe), but the mortar was poor, the work did not progress, some fell before it was completed, and it lay derelict for some 8 years. At Derry itself, Peter Benson, tiler and bricklayer and citizen of London, was in charge of the work, Thomas Raven the City of London surveyor doing the measuring for the fortifications. Benson supervised the brick-making in the Bann valley near Aghadowey in 1615, and was in charge of masons he brought over from Derry for the Mercers' buildings at Movanager.<sup>60</sup> He was mayor of Derry in 1639. Bricklayer-contractors were then a rising class in southern England. Masons, it seems, were hardly considered so necessary by the London planters (they were under the control of Peter Benson, the bricklayer), though they do appear more prominently elsewhere.

Pynnar's survey shows us the constitution of some plantation groups. Thomas Blennerhassett of Horseford in Norfolk, for instance, at Ederny in Fermanagh<sup>61</sup> had with him in 1611 six persons, one a joiner, one a carpenter, three others workmen and one tenant. He had "built a boat and broken stones for lime, and some burnt; 30 trees felled, some squared and sawed; a fair large Irish house built, with windows and rooms after the English manner, wherein is a kitchen with chimney, stove and oven."

#### FORTIFICATION.

Some forts established especially for the military operations of c. 1600 were still conceived with a substantial domestic block, to be lived in by men such as Sir Toby Caulfield at Charlemont (pl. XIII) or the Hills at Hillsborough in the 1650s,<sup>62</sup> though purely military forts like Blackwater (pl. XII) or Moyry (fig. 3; note tower-house) were put up earlier. Most of these forts of c. 1600 onwards were star-forts, laid out with spear-shaped bastions of a type developed for artillery on the continent from c. 1500 onwards, and first used in Britain at Berwick-on-Tweed c. 1550. The latter shows a fully developed exposition of this system, with casemates and recessed 'flankers' for cannon to fire at low level along the wall-face. No north Irish examples have any such casemates, and the spear-shaped bastions as at Londonderry were usable solely for wall-head defence, for early cannon could not be depressed.

Such a star-fort with spear bastions is seen at Charlemont (pl. XIII) laid out in 1602, the tower-like house within it being of 1622-4.<sup>63</sup> The outer works, added probably c. 1670, are shown in the 1685 view (pl. XIV) as low banks carrying

palisading.<sup>64</sup> Mountjoy and Mount Norris laid out at the same time (1600) were also of star shape,<sup>65</sup> though air photos (pl. XIII) have not clearly revealed the earthworks and the pictorial maps are not always adequate evidence here. This type of fort with spear bastions was however for long the standard practice and must have abounded: Hillsborough was so laid out in the 1650s, that on Fort Hill at Enniskillen (fig. 15) probably as late as 1689,<sup>66</sup> and they may be seen on plans for proposed fortification improvements in the later 17th century<sup>67</sup> (pl. XVI). The stonework facings and retaining walls are usually later additions to these earthwork artillery forts, as at Hillsborough. The Irish 17th century forts discussed here all have their bastion flanks projecting from the curtain at right-angles in the Dutch fashion, and not at an acute angle as in the French manner.<sup>67A</sup>

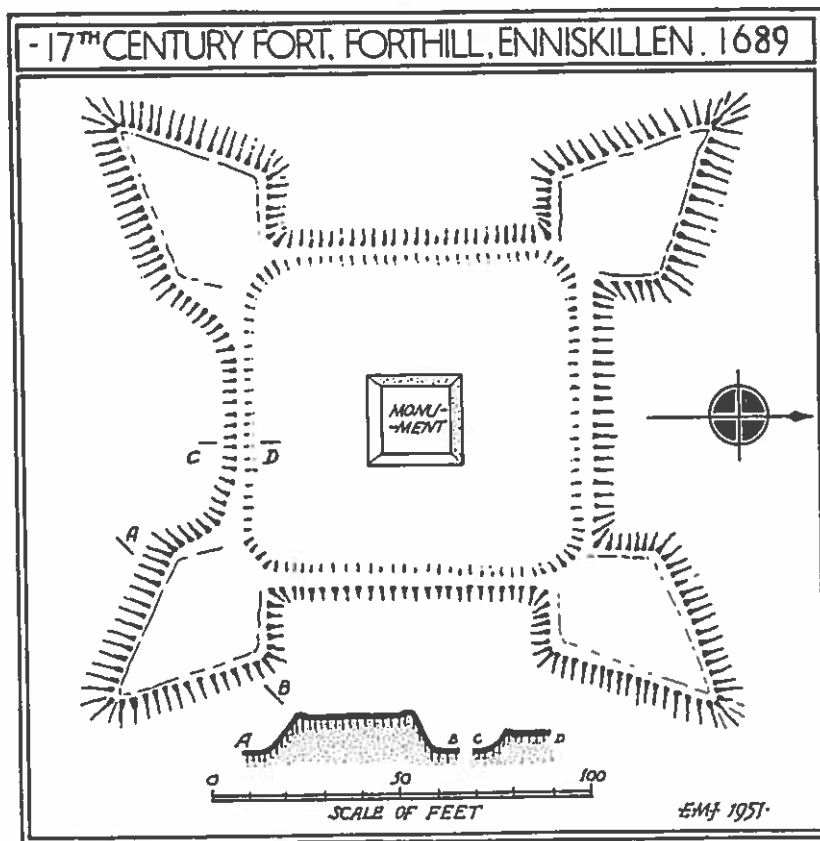


FIG. 15. The 17th century fort on Fort Hill, Enniskillen. A fort of sods was raised here by order of the Governor in 1689, laid out by Majors Hart and Rider, 'good mathematicians.' Forts in the 17th century usually had earthen ramparts as here: later it was faced with stone, which was removed for road-making in 1823, when the fort had been disused for some time (J. C. Trimble, *History of Enniskillen*, 2 (1920), 197 ff.). This fort illustrates the Dutch system, with acute-angled bastions having their flanks at right-angles to the curtain.

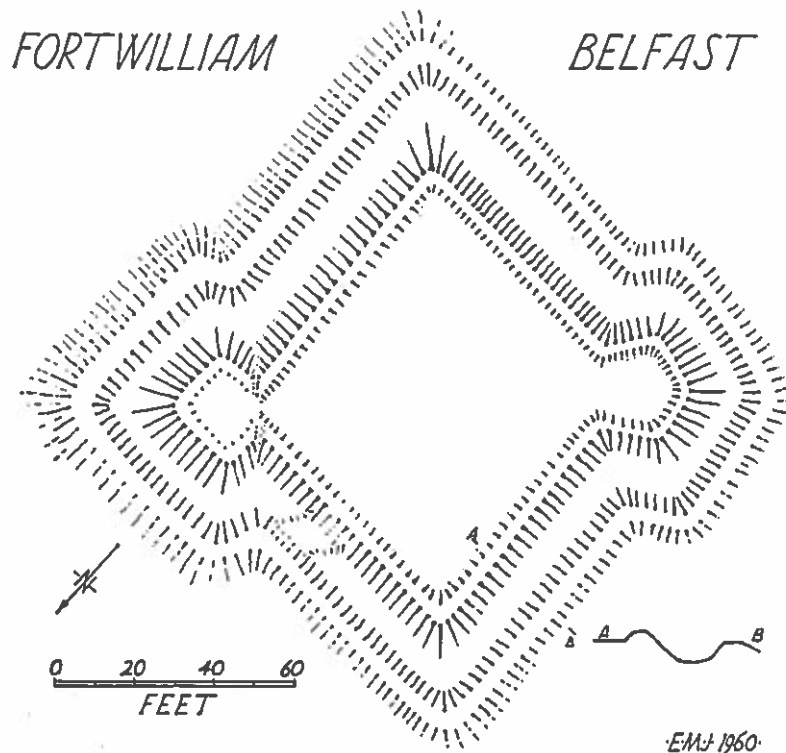


FIG. 16. Plan of the earthen artillery fort at Fortwilliam, North Belfast.

This star-shape had its influence on domestic architecture in Ireland, as may be seen in the bishop's palace at Raphoe, Co. Donegal (pl. XIX).

Apart from the regular garrison forts, smaller temporary forts were needed during campaigns. Old raths were sometimes adapted; Legar Hill (pl. XI) beside Charlemont shows the addition of spear-shaped bastions. A plantation house was sometimes set in an old rath, as tower houses had been a century or more earlier, for it formed a conveniently sited enclosure.

At Fortwilliam, Belfast, there is a small earthwork fort of Z-plan (fig. 16). It may be compared with that put up at Fort Raleigh, Roanoke,<sup>68</sup> by the earliest English colonising group, near which they suffered the hardships of their first winter in the New World, and might be of a similar date here, the colonists coming in each case from the same areas.

In England during the Civil War of the 1640s simple square earthworks, baulked on three sides, were thrown up as temporary battery-emplacements; some of these are still traceable.<sup>69</sup> This type has not so far been studied or indeed recognised in Ireland.

In Raven's and other early drawings some castles bristle with guns, but these can hardly have been more than hand-guns, for except at Carrickfergus and on an

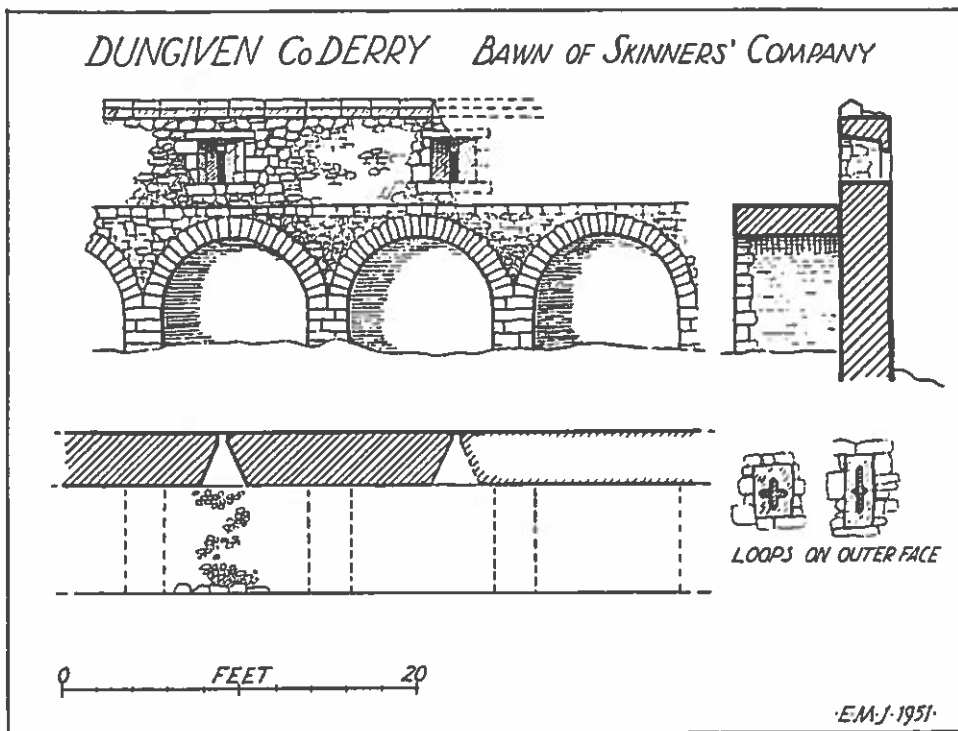
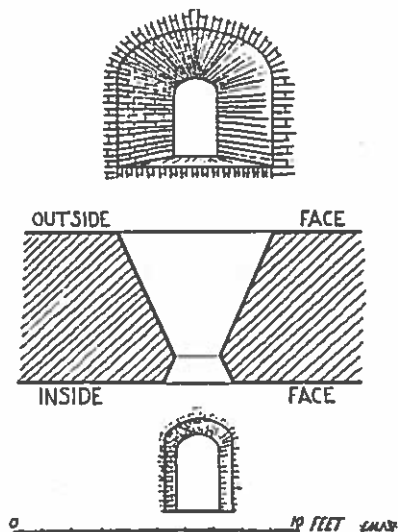


FIG. 17. Part of the bawn wall of the Skinners' Company at Dungiven, showing gun platform carried on arches, and gun-holes.

FIG. 18. Plan, with inside and outside elevations, of the brick-lined 16th century cannon-ports inserted in the curtain at Carrickfergus Castle.



island in Carlingford Lough none have ports large enough for cannon. At Carrickfergus the wide outward-splayed cannon-ports may be compared with the Henry VIII coastal defences, but are brick-lined and it is difficult to see them earlier than the 1570s.<sup>70</sup> The plain cannon-ports on the Carlingford Lough island are of a type used in the later 15th century for instance, along the Devon coasts.<sup>71</sup> At several plantation bawns there are platforms on the inside wide enough to carry cannon, and though at Dungiven the loops are only 18 in. above the platform (carried on arches), the loops are only large enough for hand-guns (fig. 17). Some late 15th - early 16th century towers in E. Ulster have double-splayed loops about 2 ft. high (fig. 2), which are probably a local development (map, fig. 2) designed possibly to give a better traverse for hand-guns, though there is no positive evidence for this, and double-splayed openings were built in the basement of 12th century keeps for better lighting. A few pillar-box loops may be seen, for long hand-guns, as at Quoile (Co. Down)<sup>72</sup> and Castle Doe, county Donegal, which has an outwork with ravelin, of the mid - 17th century.

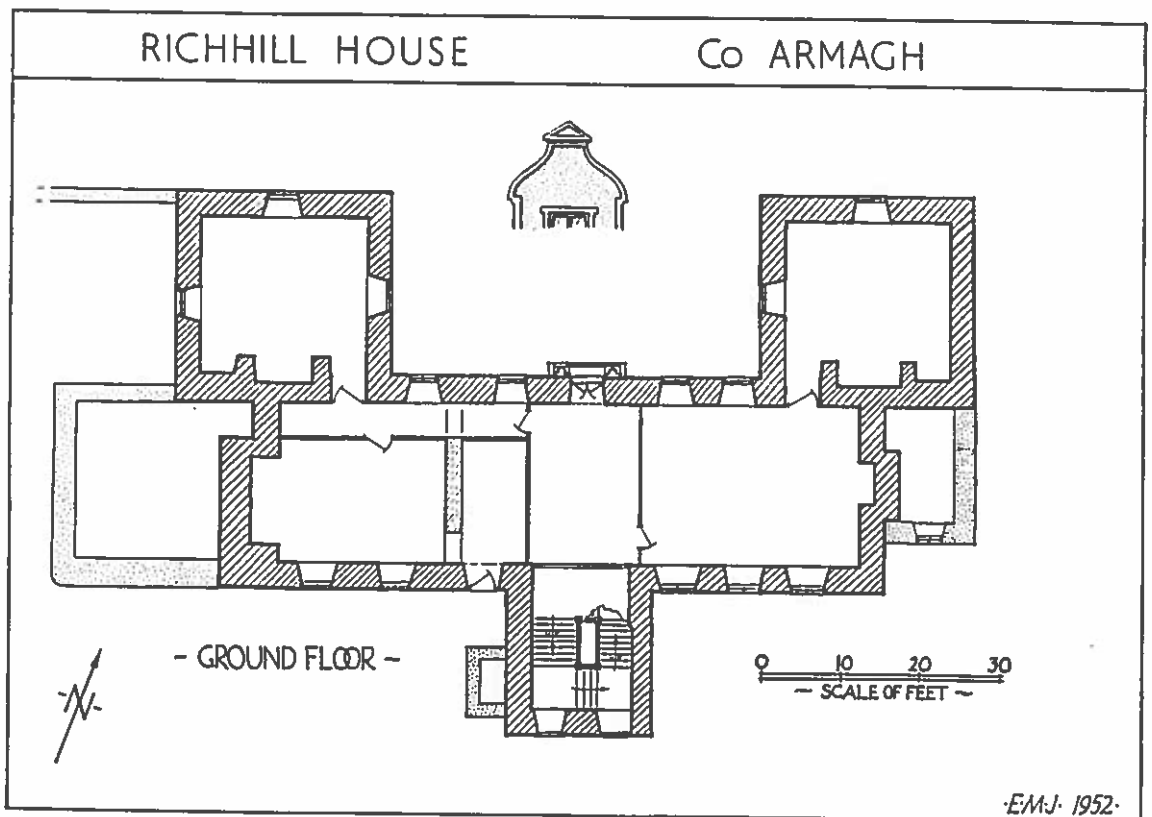


FIG. 19. Ground-plan of Richhill House ("castle"), Co. Armagh.

## RICHHILL

There is no certain *dating* evidence for the building of Richhill. Edward Richardson paid Poll-Tax on the property in 1660, and though no Hearth Tax was paid in 1664, a house must have been built here soon after.<sup>73</sup> The more distinctive features of Richhill—shaped gables, panelled brick chimneys, symmetrical layout with centrally placed stair-projection at the back—were current in England through the 17th century, and it is possible that the existing house is that built c. 1670, though some features—the ground plan with wings in *échelon* (which do not seem additions as are the corner projections at Waringstown), and the door surround—are more appropriate to the 18th century. The house has been little changed architecturally since it was built.

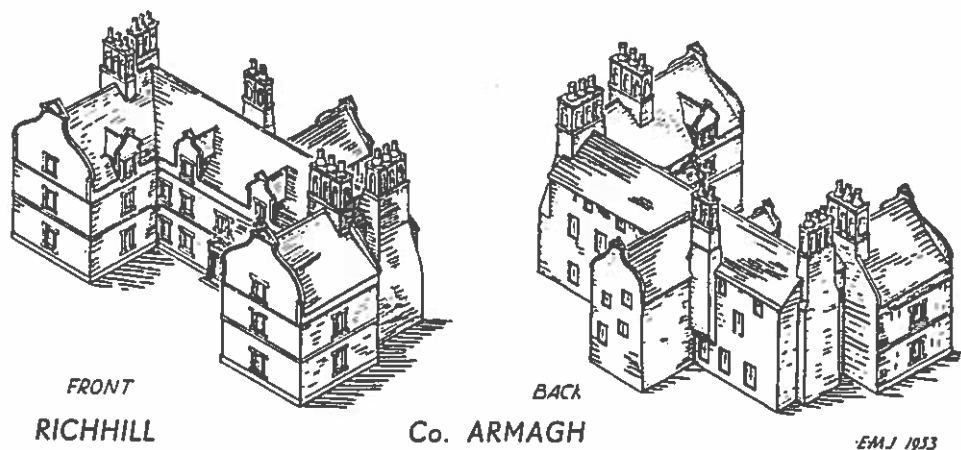
Richhill is a two-storey house with attics and dormers with shaped heads (fig. 20; pl. XX). It is an oblong block, with shaped-gabled wings broken forward in *échelon* at the front corners. The entrance is symmetrically placed in the front, and a square projection carrying a scale-and-platt stair lies opposite to it centrally placed at the back. This layout has its roots in the medieval hall-and-cross-passage house type and is persistent in the 16th and 17th centuries. The hall lay to the left of the entrance, the kitchen (by the size of its fireplace) being to the right. The wings must have contained private dining and withdrawing rooms. The upper floors would have contained sleeping chambers, with perhaps a further large public room over the ground floor hall, as indicated by the extra fireplace with corbelled-out chimney stack at the back.

The walls are of local rubble harled over, with brick chimney-stacks having recessed panels with semicircular heads and imposts.

The *Ground-plan* (fig. 19) with wings set forward in *échelon*, has its roots in the European or English 16th century house-designs with corner towers or partitions, a layout seen also on Scottish towers. Wings thus set are rarer, plain cross-wings being the usual in England—in the early 17th century they are indeed considered 'unique to Bramshill' (Hants, 1605-12)<sup>74</sup>—but they may be quoted for the early 18th century at Boughton,<sup>75</sup> Northants (1736).

The basic layout of the main oblong block has its roots in the medieval hall-and-cross-passage house type, which was very persistent through the 17th century because it was convenient. At Richhill the entrance hall has been partitioned into a vestibule by light screen-walls, perhaps not original. Square stair-projections are most usual in the 16th and early 17th centuries, but in England such stair-projections can be found unobtrusively in the builders' usage through the later 17th and much of the 18th centuries.<sup>76</sup>

The general appearance of Richhill however, with shaped gables and scantily-windowed, can be seen in English smaller houses of the mid-17th century, as at Glington Manor, Northants, and beyond this, in Holland and Denmark.<sup>77</sup> The type is rare though not unknown in Scotland,<sup>78</sup> but the English origin of the Richhill design is indicated by the panelled brick chimneys and the pedimented gables. The latter—a 'Holborn gable'—though Flemish in ultimate origin, was brought to England about 1610 and soon became fully naturalised.<sup>79</sup> These may be compared with the pedimented shaped gables over the dormers at Waringstown (probably c. 1666), and Thomas Raven showed similar gables (though not pedimented) when he



EMJ 1953

FIG. 20. Isometric views of Richhill from front and back.

drew the Drapers' strong house at Moneymore. An engraving of *c.* 1746 of Rubane house, on the Ards, Co. Down (p. 124 below, and pl. XXII) shows a series of similar pedimented gables on a house with cross wings projecting forward from the front.

Chimneys with recessed semicircular-headed panels were mainly current in England during the middle decades of the 17th century, but the style had a long history. It may be seen in the brick-style buildings of Francis I (1515-45) round Paris, and earlier in the Loire (Chateaudun, on a wing begun 1502), while Blois itself has a wing finished in 1503, with Gothic tracery in the chimney panels.<sup>80</sup> Though it seems to have a French origin, in Britain it is English and not Scottish, perhaps because French brick styles did not find much favour among the stone-building Scottish patrons and their masons. The style was thus already time-honoured when used at Swakeleys (1629-38), Scole (1655), Moyles Court (Hants, 1660),<sup>81</sup> and in Ireland it must be considered an English style, seen at Brazeel House<sup>82</sup> near Dublin (probably 1650) as well as at Richhill. In England a few examples are later 17th century, and one (without impost on the panels) occurs on an early 18th century building (*c.* 1715) at Bourton-on-the-Hill,<sup>83</sup> Glos. The close comparison between Richhill and Brazeel, and the English mid-17th century group—Swakeleys, Scole, Moyles Court—are the strongest reason for considering Richhill a house of the later 17th century, and it is to this period that the datable examples in the New World belong—Bond Castle or Holly Hill (Anne Arundel County, *c.* 1667), though even there Mount Clare, Baltimore, is a house of 1750 with stacks having recessed panels (with impost) of this style.<sup>84</sup>

The fine wrought iron gates of Richhill were probably the work of brothers named Thornberry from Falmouth who settled in Co. Armagh. The gates were probably put up for William Richardson in 1745. They were removed to present position on the Governor's house at Hillsborough in 1936.

## NOTES AND REFERENCES.

1. The substance of this paper was given before the Society of Antiquaries of London on 8th January, 1953, and in the Belfast Museum and Art Gallery on 3rd March, 1954.
2. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 101-6.
3. C. Maxwell, *Town and Country in Ireland under the Georges* (2nd ed., 1949), chapter II, esp. 103 and pl. opp. p. 68. Iron-covered doors and shutters are not peculiar to Ireland: they may be seen, for instance, at Ham Manor, Cobham (Surrey), dated 1743 (*List of Antiquities of Surrey* (Kingston 1939), 31.)
4. E.g., Lord Kildare's stone table, with its panels of arabesques, dated 1533, now at Carton near Dublin, *J. Kildare Archaeol. Soc.*, 1 (1891-5), pl. opp. p. 232.
5. *Ibid.*, 1 (1891-5), pl. opp. p. 254.
6. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 14 (1951), 36; *Guide to Dunluce Castle* (1951).
7. Early 17th century renaissance ornament or strapwork is seen in the north at e.g. Newtownards.
8. *Archaeological Survey of N. Ireland: Co. Down* (1961).
9. J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830* (1953), 92-5.
10. Mark Girouard, in *Country Life*, 125 (1959), 106-9, 156-9; T. U. Sadleir and P. L. Dickinson, *Georgian Mansions in Ireland* (1915), 17-20, pls. III-VIII. For staircases, see E. F. Sekler, in *Archit. Rev.*, 109 (1951), 301-3.
11. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 14 (1951), 31-60; and in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, forthcoming.
12. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 443.
13. *Trans Exeter Diocesan Archit. Soc.*, 2nd series, 2 (1872), 102-156.
14. E.g., Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk (c. 1480), R. A. Brown, *English Medieval Castles* (1954), pl. 57; Hadleigh Towers, Norfolk, 1495, M. R. James, *Norfolk and Suffolk* (1930), 16, 52; for Essex church towers and porches, see *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons Essex*, passim; Jesus College, Cambridge, gate tower, c. 1500, *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons Cambridge* (1959), pls. 129, 135.
15. More relevant than the large centre-piece gatehouses like Bodiam, Hurstmonceaux, Oxburgh or Layer Marney, are perhaps the northern tower-gatehouses like Hexham (N. Pevsner, *Northumberland* (1957), pl. 46). French inspiration is suggested for Fyvie, Aberdeenshire (J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830* (1953), 331), and a real monumental translation of the motif of the high arch is seen in France, as in the Chatelet at Chantilly, by Bulliant (W. H. Ward, *Architecture of the Renaissance in France* (1912), 147, fig. 142).
16. D. M. Waterman, in *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (ed. E. M. Jope, 1961).
17. Houses of this tall aspect are found in most parts of England; the type grades imperceptibly into the longer horizontal style as seen at Longleat. At Bolsover the castle-keep aspect is rather consciously emphasised. Tallness is sometimes emphasised in works otherwise in the new style, as the house designed by John Webb at Ashdown, Berks, mid-17th century (J. A. Gotch, *English Home from Charles I to George IV* (1918), 97); M. Whiffen, *Elizabethan and Jacobean Architecture* (1952), 65 (Wootton, Staffs), (Wolthorpe, Northants); J. A. Gotch, *Early Renaissance Architecture in England* (2nd ed. 1914), 75-6 (Barlborough), 99 (Chastleton), 112-3 (Bolsover), 254-5 (Thorpe drawing); J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain* (1953), pl. 17 (Worksop), pl. 19 (Barlborough), pl. 31 (Bolsover), pl. 54 (Dutch House, Kew); L. Ambler, *Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorks* (1913), 57 (Gilling).
18. Patrick Tohall, in *The Irish Sword*, 3 (1958), 183-6; J. J. Marshall, *History of Charlemont Fort* (1921), pl. opp. p. 55, for pre-1921 photo. I am grateful to Mr. Tohall for further observations in correspondence. In English houses of this type there is often a central well, as at Chastleton (Oxon) or Barlborough (Derbyshire), in which latter a modern stair has been inserted; J. A. Gotch, *Early Renaissance Architecture in England* (2nd ed. 1915), 75.
19. E. M. Jope, *Ancient Monuments not in State Charge* (1952), 35, for plans of Mountjoy and Moyry; for the latter, O. Davies, in *Proc. Belf. Nat. Hist. Philos. Soc.*, 1, pt. 4 (1939), 31-8.
20. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 16 (1953), 63-7; refs. also to Nekarne and Spur Royal. I am grateful to Mr. V. W. Treadwell for a copy of Sir Anthony Cope's certificate.
21. E. M. Jope, in *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, forthcoming.
22. N. Pevsner, *The Englishness of English Art* (1956).
23. J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain, 1503-1830* (1953), 53-5; E. F. Sekler, in *Archit. Rev.*, 109 (1951), 301-3.

24. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 2 (1854), 78: this was Fynes Morison's brother; the house had a kitchen, dining-hall and sleeping apartments.
25. H. Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (1952), chapter 5.
26. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 10 (1956), 127ff.
27. The main sources drawn upon here are G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), (printing Pynnar's survey, with a few errors, other documents and valuable foot-notes); T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939); D. A. Chart, *Londonderry and the London Companies* (1928).
28. Originals in Lambeth Palace Library: published from tracings, some not quite accurate (e.g., Moneymore) in D. A. Chart, *Londonderry and the London Companies* (1928): some reproductions of the originals appear in C. Falls, *Birth of Ulster* (1936).
29. E. H. Gombrich, *Art and Illusion* (1960), chapter II, esp. 70-3.
30. The term 'flanker' is used in 17th century sources to mean a tower at a corner rising from ground level or one corbelled out high up. In an artillery fort with spear-shaped bastions it is the actual casemate for raking fire along the wall face.
31. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939).
32. *Ibid.*, pl. XII shows the proposed layout in plan, with a platform for the house 50 x 34 ft.
33. *Ibid.*, 312-3.
34. D. A. Chart, *Londonderry and the London Companies* (1928), 100, pl. 27.
35. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), 301-6.
36. *Ancient Monuments not in State Charge* (1952), 34 (plans).
37. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 107-8.
38. *Ancient Monuments not in State Charge* (1951), pl. 13.
39. D. M. Waterman, in *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (ed. E. M. Jope, 1961).
40. *Ancient Monuments not in State Charge* (1952), 33.
41. E.g., Goldingston, Dorset, *Archaeol. J.*, 105, supplement (1950), 15, pl. III; Smardale Hall, *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons Westmorland* (1936), 233, pl. 18; Holgate Castle, Shropshire.
42. *Ber. v. d. Rijksdienst v. h. Bodemonderzoek*, 8 (1957-8), 16. For serrated brick courses, see Denmark, C. Elling, *Danske Herregaarde* (1948), pl. 10. A. Tuulsee, *Castles of the Western World* (1958), pl. 190.
43. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 442.
44. *Cal. State Papers Ireland, 1611-14*, 28; T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), 371-2; G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 572: Phillips had also built a 2-storey inn in Newtown Limavady, 46 x 24 ft. (Pynnar).
45. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), pl. V; 289.
46. For discussion of halls attached to towers, see E. M. Jope, in *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (1961).
47. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), 315-7.
48. *Ibid.*, 102.
49. *Berks. Archaeol. J.*, 87 (1969), 83; H. Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (1952), 20-28.
50. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 481.
51. *Ibid.*, 482, 488-9; T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939).
52. G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 482.
53. *Ibid.*, 471.
54. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 9 (1903), 127-130.
55. See *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (1961).
56. A little slate was brought in to the east coast ports from Wales about this period (*Antiq. J.*, 34 (1954), 212-4).
57. *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 21 (1958), 113.
58. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), 147, 170, 299; 102-3.
59. *Ibid.*, pls. XI and XII.
60. T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry Plantation* (1939), 275-6, 450; G. Hill, *Plantation in Ulster* (1877), 442, 514-5.
61. *Ibid.*, 489, n.11.
62. *Archaeological Survey of N. Ireland: Co. Down* (1961).
63. *The Irish Sword*, 3 (1958), 183-6.
64. For layout, compare e.g. Castillo de San Marcos, Florida, begun 1672 but not finished till 1756 (H. Morrison, *Early American Architecture* (1952), 181-2).

65. There are good early plans in the British Museum (*Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 3 (1855), 276). The third volume is by John Norden, probably 1609: it contains plans of Forte Moungeye, New or Fort Mullive on the Blackwater, Forte Mounte Norris on Owen Duffe Fluvius.
66. W. C. Trimble, *Hist. Enniskillen* (1920).
67. G. Camblin, *The Town in Ulster* (1951), pls. 16 and 17.
- 67A. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, *Castles and Cannon* (1960), 83ff.
68. D. B. Quinn, *The Roanoke Voyages*, 2 (1957), 903-6; cp. Paul Ive, *The Practice of Fortification Oxoniensis*, 10 (1945), 73-8; B. H. St. J. O'Neil, *Castles and Cannon* (1960), 105ff. [(1589)].
69. E. M. Jope, *Guide to Carrickfergus Castle* (1957), 12.
70. *Archaeological Survey of N. Ireland, Co. Down* (1961).
71. I am most grateful to Mr. T. G. F. Paterson for historical notes on Richhill. 72. *Ibid.*
74. J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain 1530-1830* (1953), 47. In Ireland, wings set en échelon may be seen even earlier at Jigginstown, but are probably not relevant to Richhill (D. M. Waterman, in *Essays in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (1961), chap. XIV. For Tullykelter and Castle Archdale (p. 104), see *Ulster J. Archaeol.*, 22 (1959), 119-127.
75. J. A. Gotch, *The English Home from Charles I to George IV* (1918), 196-7.
76. Later 17th century examples may be quoted at Marsh Gibbon, Bucks, 1684; Newbury, Berks (No. 8 Northbrook St., 1660, personal observations); Castle Eaton, Wilts (The Red Lion, late 17th - early 18th century, personal observation); *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons Oxford City* (1939).
77. J. A. Gotch, *Early Renaissance Architecture in England* (2nd ed. 1915), 110; Christian Elling, *Danske Herregaarde* (1948), pl. 41; S. R. Jones, *Old Houses in Holland* (1913), 73.
78. E.g., Hillhousefield, Leith (D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, 4 (1892), 514; probably c. mid 17th century); Philipstoun House, West Lothian (1676, frontage not symmetrical); *Roy. Comm. Anc. Mons Mid- and West Lothian* (1929), 184, fig. 221).
79. J. Summerson, *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830* (1953), 99-103. For a diagram showing the rise and fall of popularity of shaped gables in England, see E. M. Jope, in *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (1961).
80. W. H. Ward, *Architecture of the Renaissance in France* (1912), 9, 71-2; cp. 9; 51-3, 64-5.
81. Swakeley's, Middsx. (1629-38), *Roy. Comm. Hist. Mons Middsx.* (1937), pl. 157; Scole, Norfolk, J. A. Gotch, *English Home, Charles I to George IV* (1919), 114; Moyles Court, Hants, *ibid.*, 10, and *Vict. Co. Hist. Hants*, 4 (1911), 565.
82. H. G. Leask, in *Studies in Building History, in memory of Bryan O'Neil* (1961).
83. Bourton-on-the-Hill, Glos, A. E. Richardson and H. D. Eberlein, *The Smaller English House* (1925), fig. 195 (see also figs. 73, 77). The idea, though with panelling a little modified, lingered beyond the mid-18th century; Reddish Manor, Broad Chalk, Wilts, J. A. Gotch, *Eng. Home, Charles I - George IV* (1918), 268-9. Examples occur in the New World (Carolina) in the later 17th century (H. C. Forman, *Architecture of the Old South* (1948)—Bond Castle).
84. H. D. Eberlein and C. V. D. Hubbard, *American Georgian Architecture* (1952), pl. 43; cp. also pl. 27 (1721).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I am most grateful to all those owners and occupiers of buildings who have given me access to them. To the following I must also express thanks for discussions and help in many ways: Mr. A. Austin, Mr. H. M. Colvin, Mr. P. H. Hulton, Mr. T. G. F. Paterson, Mr. V. W. Treadwell, Mr. D. M. Waterman, and Mr. B. C. S. Wilson. The Research Fund Committee of Queen's University have made a generous grant to cover the cost of blocks for illustrating this paper. I am grateful to the Ministry of Finance and H.M. Stationery Office for lending several blocks, to Messrs. W. P. Mullan and Prof. T. W. Moody for allowing reproduction of two illustrations from his *The Londonderry Plantation*, to the Air Council, the Cambridge Committee for Air-photography, and Dr. J. K. St. Joseph for allowing publication of air-photos he has taken for this work, and to C.E.M.A. (N. Ireland) for allowing use of the fine photo of Richhill taken by Mr. Simons of A. & C. Photography, Belfast.

MOYRY CASTLE

32:5

Dublin. Marsh's library. MS 23.2.61.

License to Capt. A. Smith to settle the castle land. 1623

T4.F.P. Notes Vol. # 134. quoting from above Vol. 2. 4.2.6. 296  
for account of award of 31 May 1617 to Sir Toly Caulfield and  
Dudley Norton of lands of Moyry fort.

Garrison of 12 men (Cobler's Report in 1611); also  
'has drawn some families to ~~the~~ dwell upon the land thence  
adjoining...'. See Hall, Plantation of Ulster p. 565.

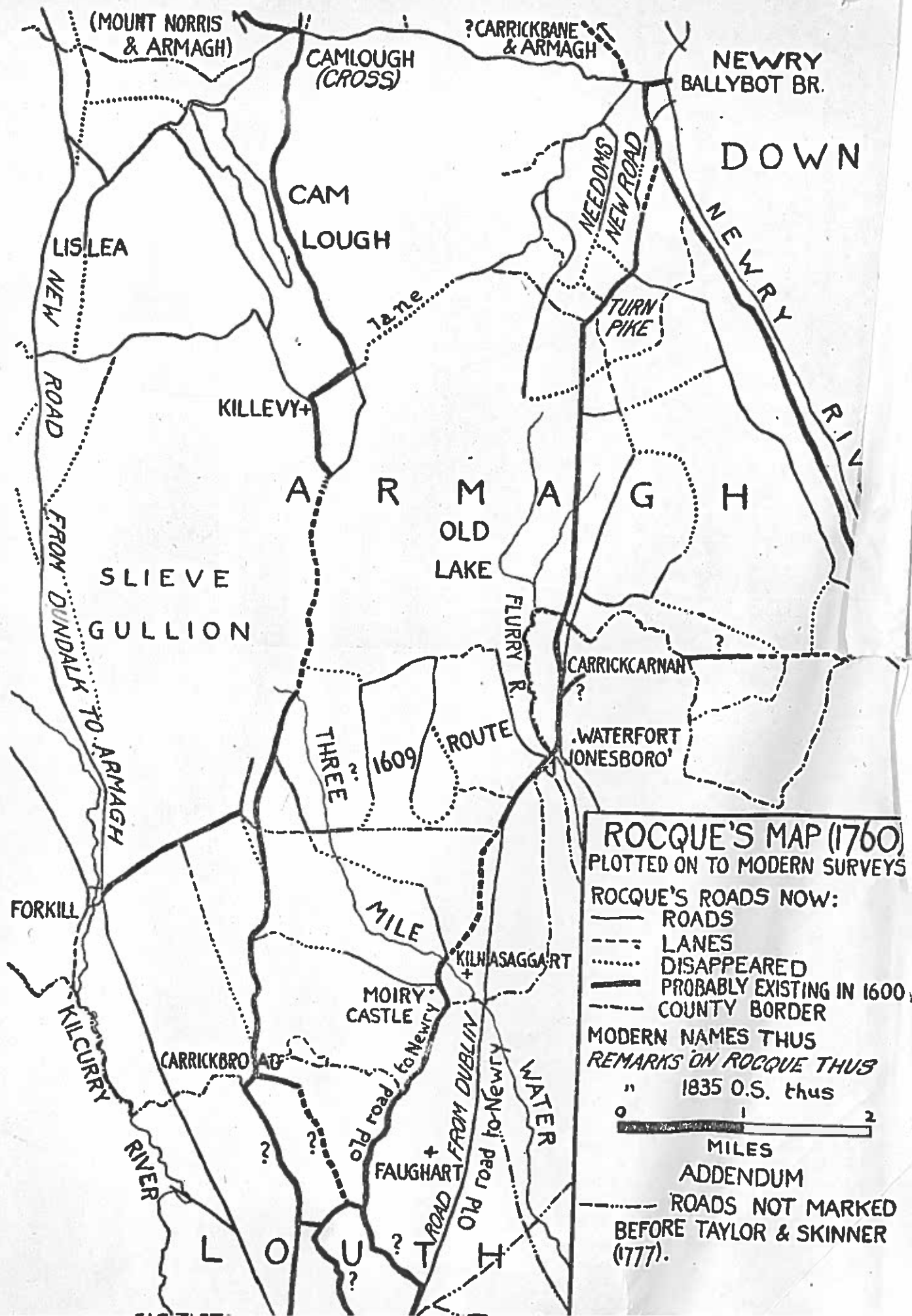
J.J. Maddell, History of Chesham and Monks' Forts. (Dunmore,  
p. 13. 1921) 1620: Lord Deputy SE. Hall authorized by  
the King to make grants in fee of the Moyry Castle and Chesham...

U.J.A. 2nd Ser. Vol. XVI (1916), p. 62. 'Report by Sir James  
Broddy on some Ulster fortresses in 1608.'

MOYRIE — I was very regretful that the  
we were strengthened with the laws for the better  
and for the safe footing of any march-  
of victuals, munition, and the carriage  
all way

The detailed courses of the roads in Rocque's map are approximate, as there has probably been some straightening in Louth only the more certain old roads are shown, as there is no map corresponding to Rocque.

Fig. 1.



Research conducted by...

WILLIAM COUSER,  
ARMAGH.

August 9. 1928.

Dear Mr. Chart,

Thank you for yours of yesterday. I am sorry I shall not see you to-morrow but shall be looking forward to seeing you in the near future. So far I have no engagements for Fridays in August excepting 24th.

We had a very pleasant day on Monday last. Our next "ramble" comes off on afternoon of 24th.

It was very kind of Mr. Chart & you to give me tea last Friday and I must apologise to you both for not saying so and never saying "thank you".

I did not see Mr. Welch but I hope to some day.

I am afraid Mr. Custer will come to grief if something is not done in the very near future to keep to pieces it. You know of course that it is sitting on rocks and has no foundations and that unfortunately many stones in the base of the tower have been either pushed out by cattle or extracted by the people of the

neighborhood. I hope you will look at it first  
time you are in the district as we are so very short  
of ancient buildings in Co Armagh that I should  
have anything to happen to any existing "monuments".

I am afraid I am rather a nuisance.

Yours faithfully,

J. G. T. Patterson.

P.S. I heard yesterday that Dean Hamilton's man  
turned up a very fine bronze spear head in the  
library garden but I have not seen it yet. At the  
same time I heard of the discovery of a number of  
copper heads near Foxhill which I shall have to  
inquire further about.

neighbourhood: I hope you will look at it first  
time you are in the district, as we are so very short  
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same time I heard of the discovery of a number of  
cave heads near Foxhill which I shall have to  
inquire further about.

## Moyny Castle, Co. Down

A tower-house with remains of ~~baile~~ attached bawn,  
built exclusively of undressed rubble. Material is varied,  
mostly granite and (?) Silurian shales. Castle is square on  
plan with <sup>sharply battled</sup> walls 4' thick which rise through 3 stories  
to a wall walk with parapet at <sup>top</sup>. Entrance is in NE wall  
on ground floor with internally splayed jambs. ~~Each~~ Angles of  
tower are all rounded externally and on ground floor are  
pierced by <sup>lintelled</sup> single gun-holes of such small size as to be of little  
practical use. SE, SW & NW sides each have a similar  
central gun-hole (all internally splayed) roofed by a corbel  
of masonry and flat arch on the ~~end~~ <sup>inner face</sup>.  
First floor shows wide windows in <sup>NE</sup> SE & SW  
walls those in NE & SW have small gun-holes in  
the splayed window jambs; all three windows show window  
brackets. Sockets for beams to support this floor show in SE  
wall (the opposite NW wall supported the other ends of the  
beams on a <sup>carefully placed</sup> ~~scarcement~~ wide. This same NW wall  
shows had a <sup>fireplace</sup> ~~fireplace~~ wide. ~~at~~ <sup>Recesses</sup> one on each  
side of the <sup>fireplace</sup> gave access to gun-holes.  
Second floor rested on beams whose sockets show in NE &  
SW walls. It was lit by a single window centered in each  
of the NE, SE & SW walls. That on the NE appears to have been  
~~modified~~ converted into an internally splayed gun loop; that  
on the SW has been blocked. The NW wall contained a central  
fireplace whose flue appears to have merged with that

from the first floor fireplace. ~~But~~ ~~the~~ ~~A~~ corbelled-out thickening of the outer face of the NW wall which extends vertically from 1st floor to wall walk level accommodated the chimney flue.

At wall-walk level the flue interrupted the wall-walk; <sup>they</sup> and may have been carried up the face of a gable wall for the roof. The W/W was drained by a pair of weepers on each side. Almost centered in the NE wall, thus covering the ground floor entrance is a machicolation supported on indented double corbels. The NW <sup>parapet</sup> wall contains a ~~corbelled~~ ~~out~~ ~~parapet~~ which discharged down the outer wall face. The SE parapet wall shows a slight break in its inner face. This parapet <sup>has one</sup> and the NE <sup>two</sup> ~~parapets~~ loops set at ft above wall walk level. The NE pair contain brick in their joints so they may well be considered recent "improvements". W. N. & E angles of the parapet each contain a single angle loop. No trace of old windows on the S. angle.

There is no evidence for position of stairs. on the design of the roof though a ridge roof with gable ends is likely. The door has a very deep draught socket in its S. part.

The tower is sited on ~~a~~ a small rocky eminence which falls away steeply on S & W. The tower wall survives on the SE to a max ht of 9' 3". It is built from a basal thickness of 3' to 2' 6" at the top. It was not bedded in a trench but set on the sloping surface of the hill which here overlies the solid rock. On the NE the tower wall survives to a ht of only 1' - 2' and here forms the lower part of a modern field wall.



Masonry

A tower-house of three floors. square in plan with rounded angles externally, built largely of granite boulders but including local split-stone rubble, with joinings largely of similar material.

Ground floor. Entrance on N., raised flat-arched rear-vault, the exterior trim robbed. Splayed inguings, doorbar socket preserved on E. Splays and socket in part restored.

At each angle, and center of S., E. and W. sides, splayed loops, stepped down with lintels to external gun-holes. The gun-holes, at the level of the bed of the embrasure, measure externally 5 x 3 in. (x 3 5 x 3 1/2 in., 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 in. and 4 1/2 in. square. On inside, central loop flat-arched, angle loops are lintelled. The central opening on the W. has been largely restored; the lintel on the inner face of the S.W. opening has been renewed. Sockets for first floor timbers are preserved on the E. wall

Form floor. At center of N. and S. walls are embrasures with splayed inguings; the S.

embrasure has a flat-arched rear-vault, the N. embrasure was apparently lintelled in timber. In both embrasures, at level of window breast, both N. and S. inguings pierced diagonally by ~~small~~ <sup>small</sup> tunnels loops, splaying towards small external gun-holes flanking the window. On the W., a central fireplace, of the arch of which one springer survives; the sides of the fire chest are gashed inwards. Embrasures on either side of fireplace: the pair between fireplace and N. embrasure has been repaired. Embrasures have flat-arched rear-vaults, the backs pierced by splayed loops with small external gun-holes. Embrasure on E. wall, slightly splayed inguings, flat-arched rear-vault, the light opening has lost external trim. The embrasures on N. and E. rise from floor level; the lower part of the S. embrasure <sup>was originally similar but lower</sup> ~~appears to have been built up~~ part of opening has been level-up.

On the exterior of the W. wall, the centre is broken forward on corbel of undressed granite boulders: this accommodates the first floor fireplace and flue and is gashed inwards, gable-fashion, to terminate in a truncated loop just below the level of the parapet walk. On the inside, the fireplace and flue are in very ruinous condition and the arrangement of the latter as ~~first and second flues~~ is not clear. It would appear, however, that the lower flue terminated in a small opening passing behind the back of the second floor fireplace above which it turned inward to join the upper flue. Sockets for second floor timbers are preserved in the N. and S. walls.

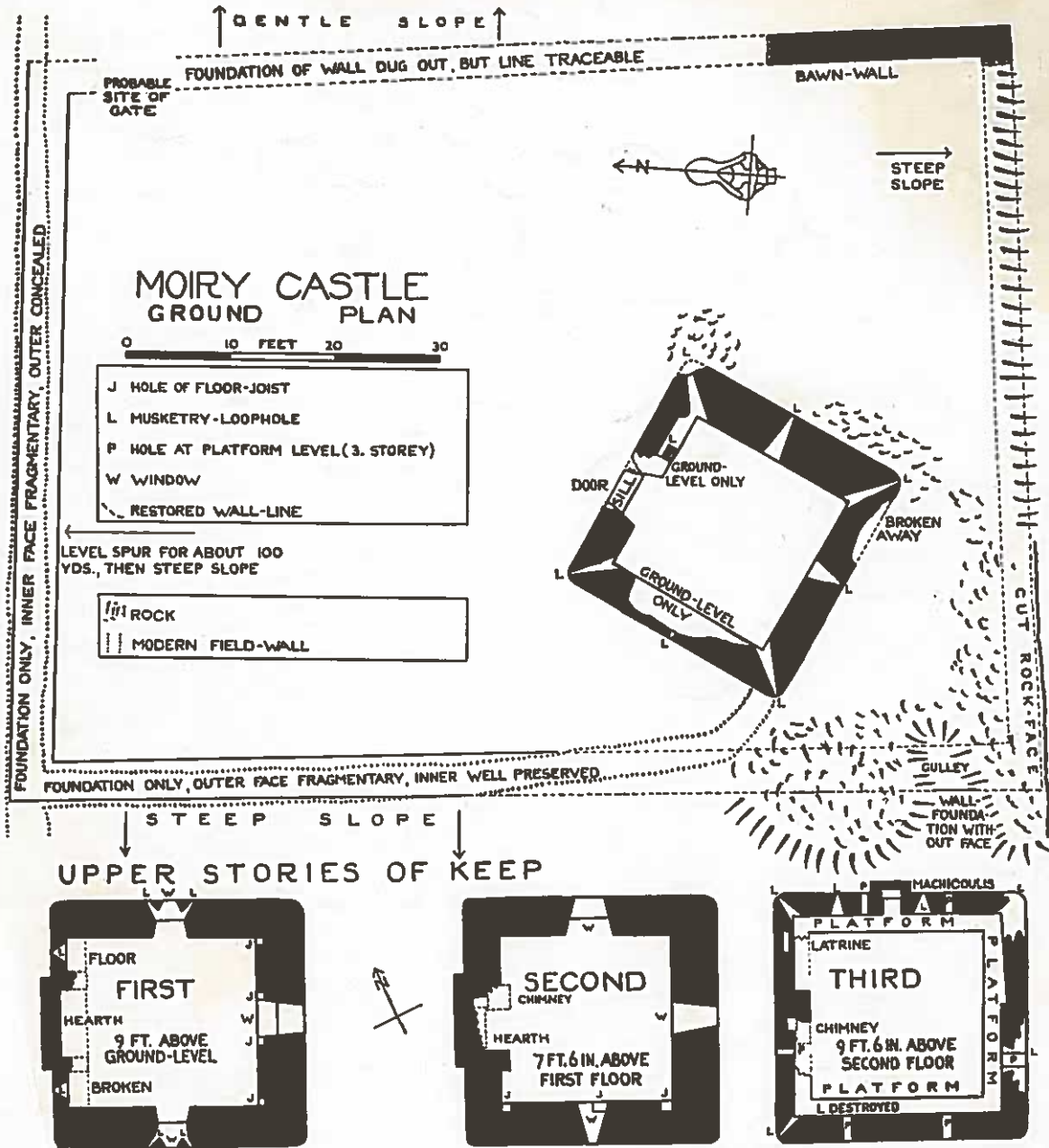
Second floor. In the N. wall an embrasure with slightly splayed inguings and flat-arched rear vault, rising from floor level. There are embrasures, not descending to floor level, on the E. and W. walls, with splayed inguings and flat-arched rear vault.

At second floor there are window embrasures on all sides save the W., which is occupied by a fireplace. All the embrasures have splayed inguings and flat-arched rear-vaults: only the N. embrasure rises from floor level. The N. light is flat-arched externally, but the joint of this, and the E. light have been robbed. The S. light has been blocked, although this is not derived from the <sup>interior</sup> ~~interior~~ <sup>now destroyed</sup>.

Parapet level. The chimney flue was <sup>formerly</sup> carried up into a stack, which would have blocked the wall-walk. The walk was drained by two weepers on each parapet, which above the entrance were carried out, on pairs of undressed granite members, to a machicolation on a lintel. The parapet is ruinous and masonry presents its original height, so that the process of construction is not known.

Arch. 32:5

Oliver Davies





$$\begin{array}{r} 10/1 \\ \hline 16 \\ 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ \hline 8 \\ 23/8 \end{array}$$



propose in NW wall h. to W. of fireplace of projecting structure just original  
to the stairs to wall walk.

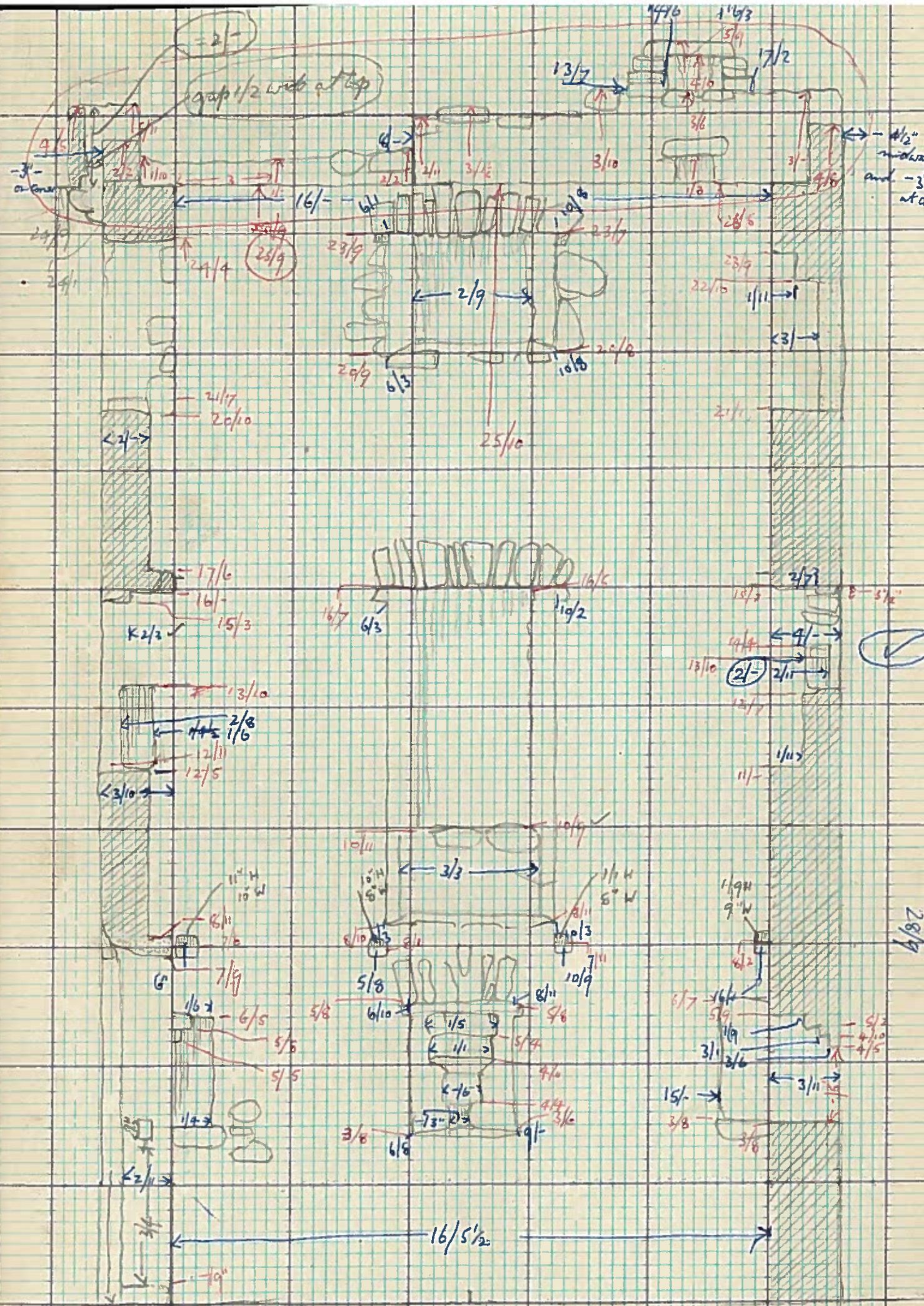
WALL-WALK - on all sides; also protected by crenellated parapet now  
partly preserved. Musters provided with rectangular gun loops and oval loops  
also set in angles of parapet.

Small square gunloop with internal splay in centre of SW wall

No trace of stairs in ground or rat floors - presumably wooden.







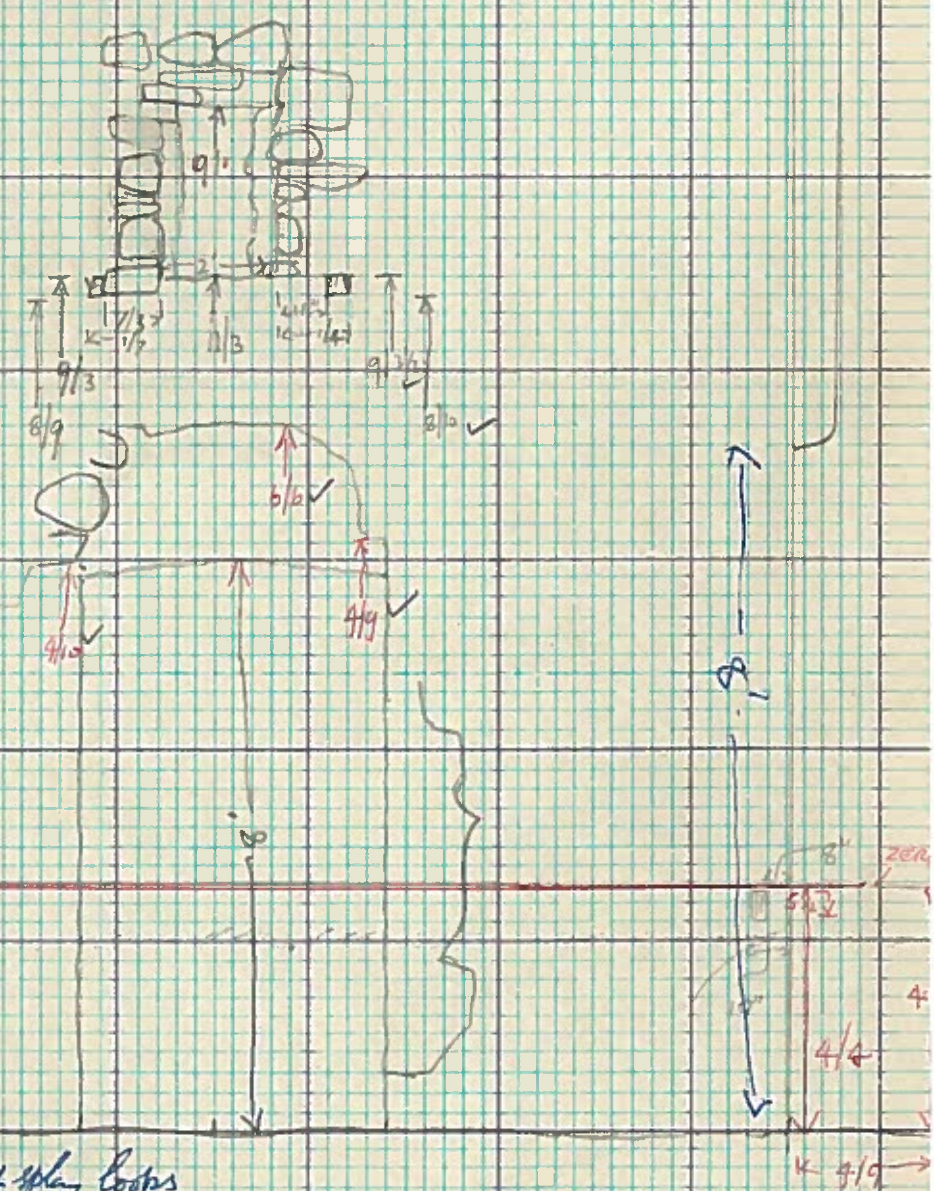
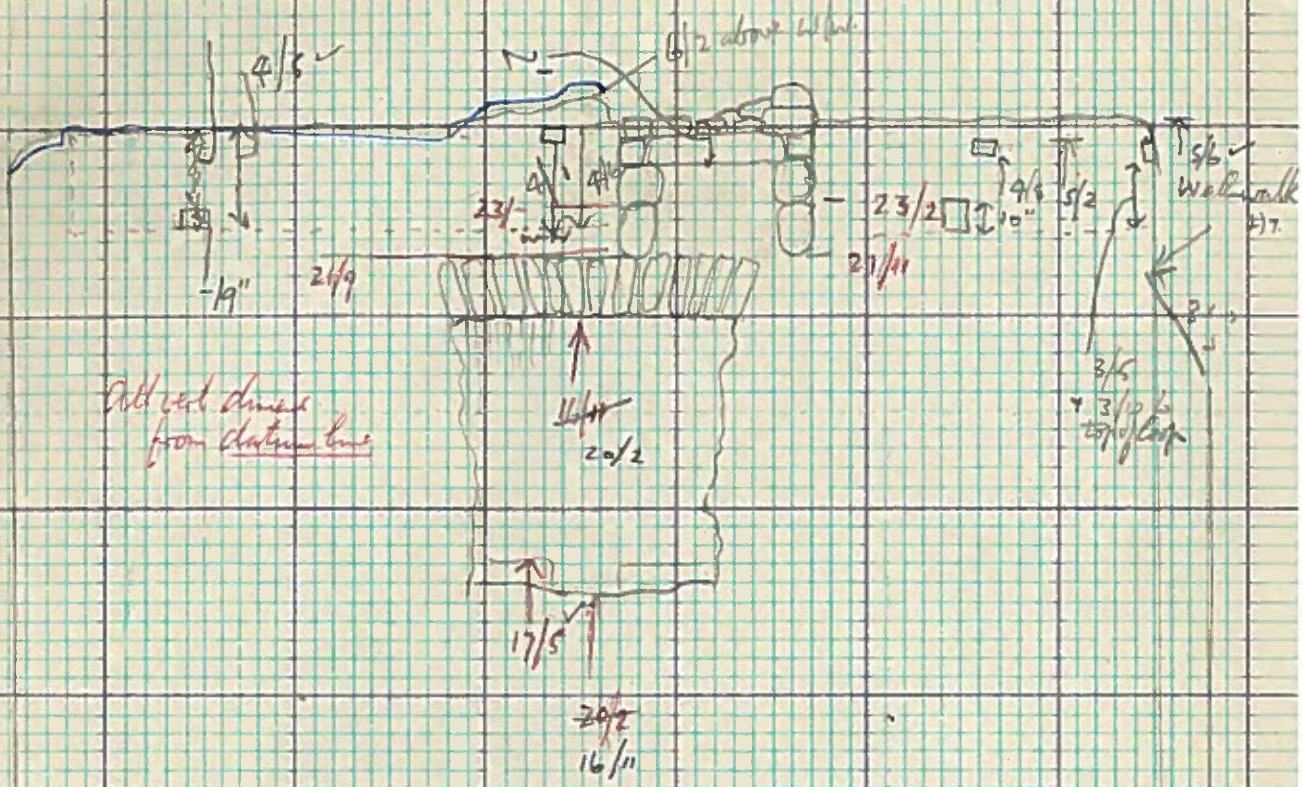
$\leftarrow$  +  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " mid way  
 $\leftarrow$  + 3"

$\leftarrow$  +  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " corner  
 $\leftarrow$  +  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " mid way

28/9

8-5/16

$\leftarrow$  1/2" mid way  
 and -3" at top

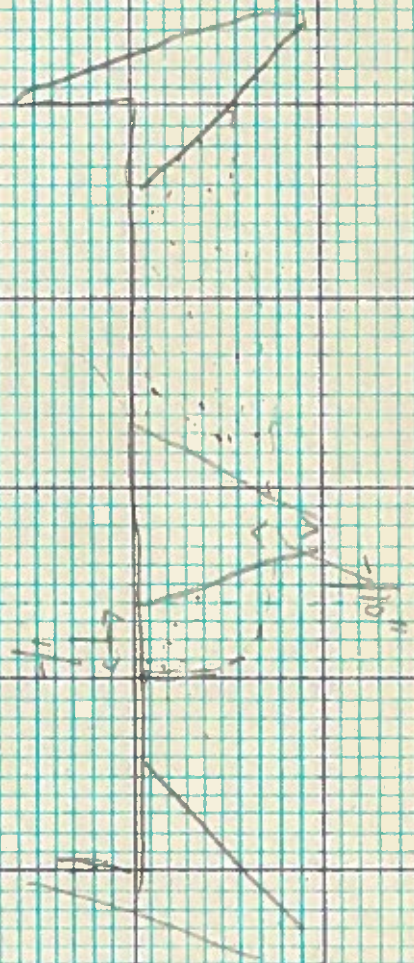


- FILM ②  
 ① SW 1st fl. window with spray loops  
 ② NE "  
 ③ NW flue complex

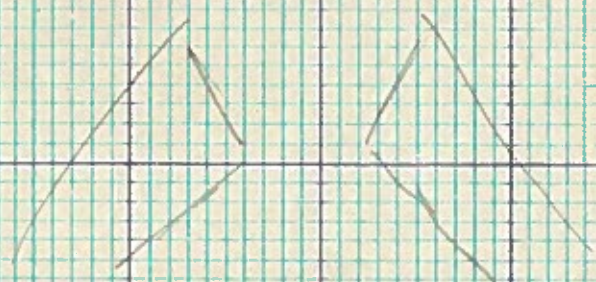
$$\begin{array}{r} 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 15\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline 2\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

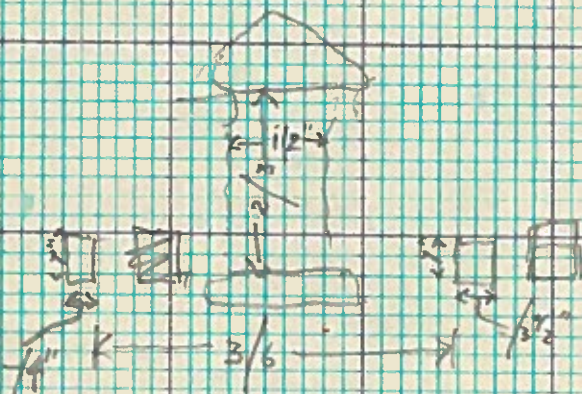
GD FLOOR







ARROW POINT



Arrows in SE. wall (col flow) 2/3" and 1/2" high

SM7/ AEM 32:5 ©  
Carrickbroad:  
Castle & Bawn



Monitoring Report No. 14

MOYRY CASTLE  
CARRICKBROAD  
COUNTY ARMAGH

AE/04/142

NICHOLAS BEER

**Site Specific Information**

*Site Name:* Moyry Castle

*Townland:* Carrickbroad

*SMR No:* ARM 032:005

*State Care*  *Scheduled*  *Other*

*Grid Ref:* J 05761466

*County:* Armagh

*Excavation Licence No:* AE/04/142

*Dates of Monitoring:* 24/08/04

*Archaeologist Present:* Nicholas Beer

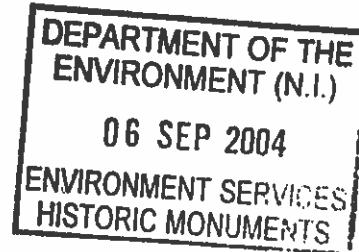
*Brief Summary:* Monitoring carried out in advance of the erection of an information board, on behalf of Regeneration of South Armagh (ROSA). Nothing of archaeological significance encountered.

*Type of monitoring:* Single trench excavated by hand.

*Size of area opened:* 0.4 m x 0.4 m.

*Current Land Use:* Monument in State Care.

*Intended Land Use:* N/A



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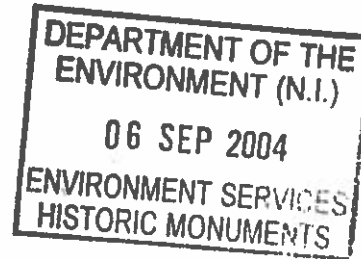
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Plan of site showing extent of area monitored:

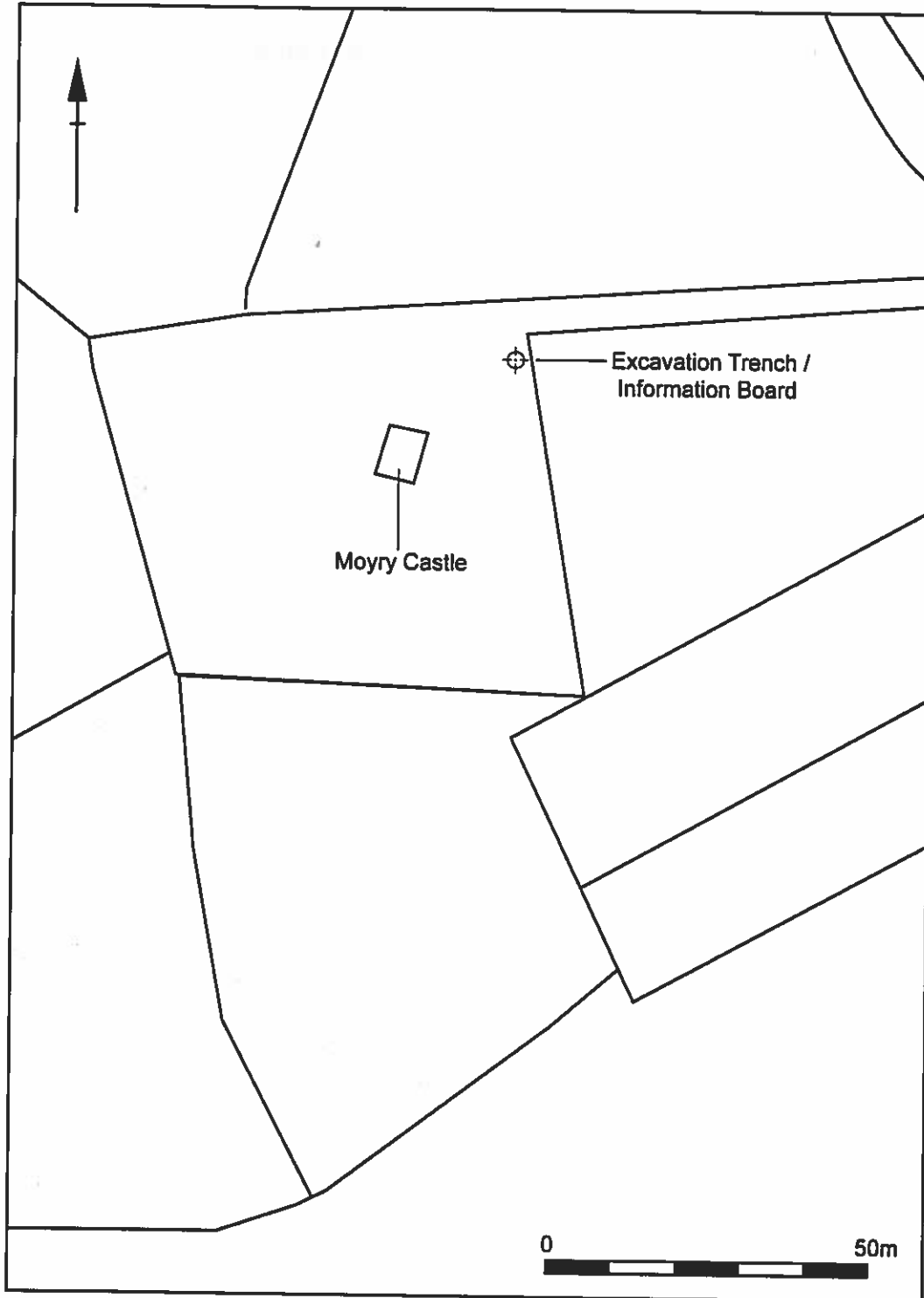


Figure One: Plan of approximate location of Moyry Castle information board

**Account of monitoring results.**

A small trench (0.4 m x 0.4 m) was excavated to a depth of 0.75 m for the installation of an information board at Moyry Castle, County Armagh. During the excavation two deposits were discovered.

The first deposit (Context No. 101) was a dark brown loam topsoil, which extended to a depth of 0.2 m. Underlying Context No. 101 was an orange brown loam deposit (Context No. 102) which extended to a depth of at least 0.75 m

No features or finds of archaeological importance were uncovered during this excavation.

**Archive:**

*Finds: N/A*

*Photographs: 3 slide images held by CAF.*

*Plans / Drawings: N/A*

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_