

Sources

LESSON 2

Discovery: A Case Study



ARCHAEOLOGY
time in transition

IT'S ABOUT TIME 2

**Aim(s)**

To discover the archaeology of a study area.

**Objective(s)**

To give the students an understanding of how the archaeological monuments in a study area are listed in various sources and how to find out more information about them.

**Time Period**

Mesolithic to Present Day (8,000 BC to today).

**KEY INFORMATION****Lesson**

- The six-inch map series is one of the main sources for archaeological monuments.
- Archaeological monuments are shown in two ways on the six-inch maps: hachures and Old English script.
- Local histories are an important source.
- In the course of fieldwork previously unrecorded monuments can be discovered.
- Another method of discovering archaeological monuments is by aerial photographs.
- The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is the current record of all known archaeological monuments.
- The Internet can be a valuable source of information about archaeological monuments.

Context

- The Archaeological Survey of Ireland's website **www.archaeology.ie** has information available on all the known archaeological monuments in the State.
- A brief description of all the archaeological excavations carried out in the country is available on the website **www.excavations.ie**.
- The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is conducting a county-by-county survey of the architectural heritage which post-dated 1700 AD, **www.buildingsofireland.ie**

**METHODOLOGY & MEDIUM**

- Instruction
- Visual—PowerPoint
- **Factsheet** Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) 1998
- **Student Handout** Finding Out About Archaeology

**SECTIONS**

Section 1 Six-inch Maps and the RMP

Section 2 Published Sources

Section 3 Fieldwork and Aerial Photographs

Section 4 www.archaeology.ie

Section 5 Archaeological Inventories

Section 6 New Discoveries

Section 7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Section 8 Google Earth



Key Question(s) What archaeology is shown on the six-inch map?

Slide 1 Discovery—A Case Study

We will now discover the archaeology of a chosen study area.

Slide 2 Study Area

The study area is located in North Cork between Fermoy and Mitchelstown. This is the same area that the students have examined on the OS map lesson (*Mapping the Past*, T3,U,1L1).

Slide 3 Six-Inch Map

This is the six-inch map of the study area (part of map 27, Co. Cork). It is the third edition, published in 1934. The six-inch map series is one of the main sources for archaeological monuments.

Slide 4 Record of Monument and Places (RMP)



Teacher Instruction

Distribute the **Factsheet** RMP Map of the Study Area. A higher resolution of this Factsheet is provided on this CD.

This is the six-inch map of the study area. All the known archaeological monuments indicated with a circle drawn around them, and an accompanying reference number. It is part of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork that was issued in 1998 under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994. This gives all these monuments a form of legal protection.

How were these archaeological monuments discovered?

Slide 5 Hachures

Archaeological monuments are shown in two ways on the six-inch maps:

- Hachures
- 'Old English' script

Ten archaeological monuments are shown in either of these two ways on this section of the six-inch map (Black Dots).

This slide **shows** two examples of monuments **marked** on the map with hachures. Both are the remains of Early Christian ringforts.

Slide 6 Old English Script

This slide **shows** two examples of monuments marked on the map using a style of lettering known as 'Old English'. The names 'Cloghleagh Castle' **and** 'Kilcrumper Church' are both marked using this style of lettering, indicating that they are considered ancient monuments.



Key Question(s) Where is archaeological information published?

Slide 7 Published Sources (red dots)

- A number of monuments listed in the RMP are not depicted on the map itself. Six monuments in the study area were identified from published **sources**.
- Monument number 104 is a Bronze Age cist burial that was accidentally discovered by a farmer in 1938. The discovery was investigated by Prof. M.J. O’Kelly of UCC, who published the result of his excavation of the burial in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*.
- Monument number 108 is the remains of a water-powered mill uncovered during building works in 1948. The discovery was reported to Cork Public Museum and again the site was excavated by an archaeologist and an account published in a historical journal. The mill dated to the Early Christian period.

Slide 8 Local History

- The above instances prove the importance of local discoveries being reported to the proper authorities. Publications like the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* are a vital source of information about archaeological discoveries. Many such journals are published in Ireland every year.
- Local histories are also an important source and often contain information about the location of archaeological monuments. Most libraries have a local history section where anybody researching local history and archaeology will find useful source material.

SECTION 3 Fieldwork and Aerial Photographs



Key Question(s) How can fieldwork and aerial photography enhance our knowledge of archaeological monuments?

Slide 9 Fieldwork (green dots)

In compiling the RMP for County Cork a team of archaeologists, visited and recorded all the known archaeological monuments in the county. In the course of this work previously unrecorded monuments were discovered. Many of these were found by asking local people if they knew of the existence of archaeological features. Eight monuments (green dots) were identified by archaeologists doing fieldwork in the study **area**, like this *standing stone*.

Slide 10 Aerial Photography (yellow dots)

Another method of discovering archaeological monuments is by aerial photography.

- Two monuments (yellow dots) in the Study Area were discovered in 1987 from the air.
- **Here** we see a circular ‘crop mark’ in a field of ripening corn. This shows the location of a *ringfort* that was levelled a long time ago and its existence was not known about until this photograph was taken.
- The reason for the crop mark is that the fosse of the *ringfort* still exists under the ground. Because it is dug deep into the subsoil it holds more moisture than the surrounding area. This photograph was taken in very dry conditions in 1987. The crop has stayed greener over the buried fosse because of the extra moisture in this area. This is the circular pattern we see on the photograph.

Slide 11 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

As well as the maps with the circles, the RMP also contains a printed listing of all the **monuments**. Here we see the listing for Ballynahow Castle—circle number 105. The listing gives, from left to right:

- The RMP Number—two letters for the county code **CO**, then the number of the six-inch map on which the monument appears—in this case **Map 27**. And finally the number of the monument on that map—in this case **105**.
- The next two columns give **map reference** information.
- The fourth column lists the **townland name**.
- And finally is the **archaeological classification**—in this case the monument is a *tower house*.

The RMP for Co. Cork was issued in 1998 under Section 12 of the National Monuments Act 1994.

SECTION 4 www.archaeology.ie

Key Question(s) Can I look up local archaeological monuments on the web?

Slide 12 www.archaeology.ie

- The Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht’s website **www.archaeology.ie** now has information available on all the known archaeological monuments in the State.
- ‘How do I access this information? Type **<http://www.archaeology.ie/>** into the address box of your web browser. Once you have read the terms and conditions on this opening page **click** on the ‘here’ at the bottom of the page.

Slide 13 Maps and Data

- This opens a page with a map of Ireland and two boxes. The larger one on the right is the 'Query box' and this enables you to search for information on archaeological monuments in your area.

Database Query

From the drop-down lists, first select the county you are interested in, and then the relevant townland or town. You can also choose to search for a particular type of archaeological monument in the 'Class' option.

Search by Custom Shape

This enables you to select an area on the map of Ireland by drawing a shape around it. Note it is better to zoom in on the map using **the** sliding scale on the left side of the screen before selecting an area.

Search by Record Number

This enables one to search for a particular archaeological monument by its SMR number.

Slide 14 Select Area

- This slide shows the result of searching in **County Cork**, townland **Ballyhindon**. The known monuments in this townland are listed in the Query box on the right, and **show** as red dots on the map. The cursor can be used to pan around the map.

Slide 15 Zoom-in

- This slide shows the result of minimising the Query box (by selecting the green arrow at the top of the box), zooming in on the two lower monuments using the sliding scale on the left of the screen, and by changing the background by **selecting** the globe in the top left box (National Monuments Service) and **choosing** 'OSI Cassini 6 inch' from the drop-down menu (shown on this slide by a green arrow). The background is now the Ordnance Survey six-inch map and we can see that a monument is **marked** on this map as 'Ballyhindon Castle (in Ruins)'.

Slide 16 The Six-Inch Map on Screen

- This slide shows another option that is available. On the same drop-down menu as the previous slide, **select** 'Layers'. This brings up a new box, entitled 'Layers'. If you tick the **second** option here, 'Zones of Notification', a **pink** circle now surrounds the monuments. This represents the area within which any development taking place that could disturb archaeological remains must be referred to the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for his consideration.

Slide 17 The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

- **SMR** stands for **Sites and Monuments Record**. The SMR number looks exactly like the RMP number we have already encountered. The difference is that the RMP is a legal document issued by the Government on a particular date (1998 for Co. Cork).
- The SMR represents the Archaeological Survey of Ireland's current record of all known archaeological **monuments**. This knowledge is changing and being added to on an ongoing basis. The SMR is therefore the current state of knowledge of archaeological monuments and is constantly changing as this knowledge is being added **to**.
- **www.archaeology.ie** is constantly being updated to reflect the current state of the SMR.



Key Question(s) Have descriptions of archaeological monuments in my area been published anywhere?

Slide 18 Archaeological Inventories

- The Archaeological Survey of Ireland is conducting an ongoing survey of all known archaeological monuments in the State. This involves a site inspection and record of each monument. A summary of these records is being published in a series of county **Inventories**.
- The Archaeological Inventory that includes the study area was published in 2000 with the title *The Archaeological Inventory for County Cork, Vol. 4, North Cork*.

Slide 19 Monuments

- Here are some of the monuments in the study area described in the **Archaeological Inventory**.
- The entries give a basic description of the surviving remains and contain any references to the monument in the published record.

Slide 20 Ballynahow Castle

The Inventories are an essential source for researching the archaeology of any area that they cover. **Here** is the entry for Ballynahow Castle.

Slide 21 www.excavations.ie

- A brief description of all the archaeological excavations carried out in the country each year is available on the website **www.excavations.ie**. This information is also available in book form, (see **www.wordwellbooks.com**).
- **In** our study area there was an excavation carried out near CO027-111----, but nothing of archaeological significance was found.



Key Question(s) Have new monuments been discovered recently in my area?

Slide 22 Infrastructural Works

- Over the past twenty five years a large number of archaeological excavations have been carried out in Ireland in conjunction with major infrastructural projects, like gas pipelines (right picture). New roads and motorways (left picture) have also been important in this respect.

Slide 23 New Discoveries

In our study area, the construction of a new road (N8) has resulted in new discoveries of archaeological remains. This work was carried out by a commercial archaeological company, working on contract for the National Roads Authority (NRA).

- Seven excavations have taken place in the study area, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Early Medieval period. (The story of these excavations is featured in *The Big Dig*, T3,U2,L2).

Slide 24 Archaeology and New Roads

These new archaeological discoveries came about through archaeological work along the route of the proposed road. Many of these excavations are featured on the NRA archaeology magazine *Seanda* and in the archaeology section of their website www.nra.ie.

SECTION 7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage



Key Question(s) How do I find out about the architectural heritage in my area?

Slide 25 NIAH

- Another useful source of information is the **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)** web site www.buildingsofireland.ie. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is being carried out by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. They are conducting a county-by-county survey of the architectural heritage which post-dated 1700 AD.
- The counties available on the site to-date (2012) are outlined in red.

Slide 26 Historic Gardens

The NIAH is also carrying out a survey of historic gardens—mainly demesne landscapes around country houses.

- Ballinacarriga House, in the study area, features on the website.



Key Question(s) Can I see the archaeological monuments in my area from the air?

Slide 27 Google Earth

Another online source is Google Earth. This contains some strips of high-quality aerial photographs which allow us to examine an area in great detail from the air.

Slide 28 Zoom-in

The study area has good-quality images on Google Earth that allow us to see some of the archaeological monuments, like this ringfort (CO027-098----) in Cornhill townland.

Slide 29 Conclusion

Finding out about archaeological monuments is not difficult

- You can look up **www.archaeology.ie**. This web site is constantly been updated as new sites are discovered.
- Maps are also a vital link to the understanding of the local area—the six-inch OS maps are a fantastic resource for local history studies.
- Visit your local library and check out the RMP maps and local histories.
- Where published the Archaeological Inventories give us a concise account of all know archaeological monuments for that area.
- The website **www.excavations.ie** provides a brief account of all excavation in the country.
- The NRA produces informative leaflets about their archaeological discoveries throughout the country (see **www.nra.ie**).
- The National Inventory for Architectural Heritage website **www.buildingsofireland.ie** is excellent for viewing the architectural heritage, post 1700 AD.
- Google Earth allows us the opportunity to do your own aerial survey.



Teacher Instruction

Encourage the students to find out what local historical societies and field clubs are in their area—find out when their next fieldtrip or outing is taking place.

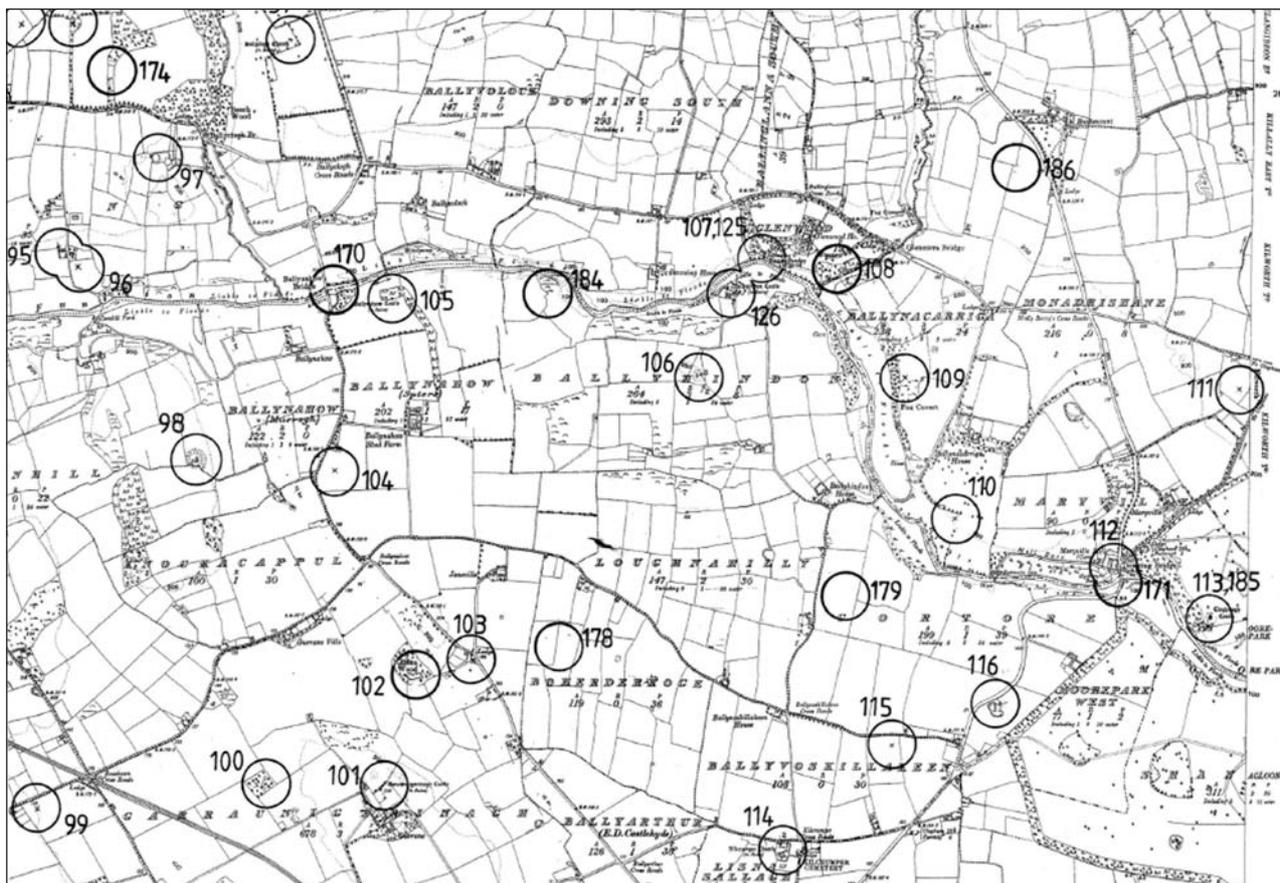
See Projects section: *Archaeological Monuments of Ireland—a desktop study.*

WEB LINKS

WWW.



National Monuments Service	www.archaeology.ie/
Google Earth	http://earth.google.com/
Database of Irish Excavation Reports	www.excavations.ie
Irish Archaeology on the Internet	http://www.xs4all.nl/~tbreen/links.html
Ordnance Survey of Ireland (public viewer)	http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer
Local Area Plans	www.myplan.ie

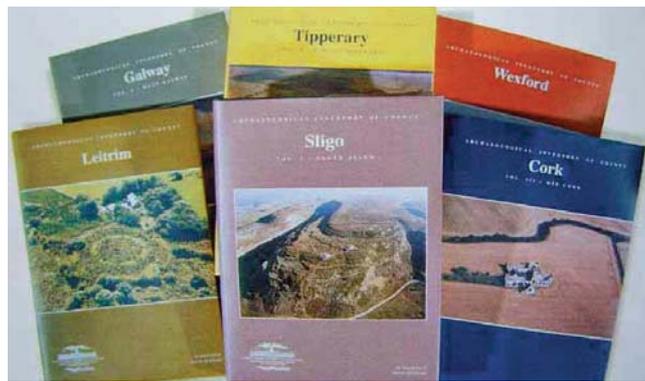


MONUMENT NUMBER	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION
CO027-095----	MANNING	LIME KILN
CO027-096----	MANNING	BURIAL GROUND
CO027-097----	MANNING	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
CO027-098----	CORNHILL	RINGFORT
CO027-099----	SHEEPWALK EAST	SHORT CIST
CO027-100----	GARRAUNIGARINAGH	POSSIBLE CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
CO027-101----	GARRAUNIGARINAGH	TOWER HOUSE
CO027-102----	GARRAUNIGARINAGH	RINGFORT
CO027-103----	GARRAUNIGARINAGH	BURIAL
CO027-104----	BALLYNAHOW (SPIERS)	SHORT CIST
CO027-105----	BALLYNAHOW (SPIERS)	TOWER HOUSE
CO027-106001-	BALLYHINDON	RINGFORT
CO027-106002-	BALLYHINDON	LIME KILN
CO027-106003-	BALLYHINDON	SOUTERRAIN
CO027-107----	BALLYHINDON	CASTLE (SITE OF)
CO027-108----	GLENWOOD	HORIZONTAL WHEELED MILL
CO027-109----	BALLYNACARRIGA	SOUTERRAIN
CO027-110----	BALLYNACARRIGA	FULACHT FIADH
CO027-111----	MONADRISHANE	SHORT CIST
CO027-112----	MARYVILLE	CORN MILL
CO027-113----	MOOREPARK	TOWER HOUSE AND BAWN
CO027-114001-	LISNASALLAGH	GRAVEYARD
CO027-114002-	LISNASALLAGH	CHURCH
CO027-115----	BALLYVOSKILLAKEEN	SOUTERRAIN
CO027-116----	GORTROE	LIME KILN
CO027-125----	GLENWOOD	HOLY WELL
CO027-126----	BALLYHINDON	COUNTRY HOUSE
CO027-170----	BALLYNAHOW (MURROGH), BALLYCLOGH	BRIDGE
CO027-171----	MOOREPARK, GORTROE, MARYVILLE, MOOREPARK WEST	BRIDGE
CO027-174----	BALLYCLOGH	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE
CO027-178----	BOHERDERROGE	ENCLOSURE
CO027-179----	GORTROE	POSSIBLE RINGFORT
CO027-184----	BALLYHINDON	MASS ROCK
CO027-185----	MOOREPARK	BALLAUN STONE
CO027-186----	BALLYNACARRIGA	RINGFORT



How are archaeological sites found

- Ordnance Survey maps – 6-inch series and the Discovery Maps
- Books and local historical journals
- Field work
- Local information
- Aerial photographs
- Excavation in advance of development



- Reference Books and Resources
- Archaeological Inventories
- Local historical journals and booklets

CO027-104---	027-11/5	17925/10220	BALLYNAHOW (SPIERS)	Short dist
CO027-105---	027-11/5	17925/10296	BALLYNAHOW (SPIERS)	Tower house
CO027-10601-	027-12/4	18066/10265	BALLYHINDON	Ringfort
CO027-10602-	027-12/4	18066/10265	BALLYHINDON	Lime kiln
CO027-10603-	027-12/4	18067/10266	BALLYHINDON	Souterrain
CO027-107---	027-12/4	18078/10298	BALLYHINDON	Castle (site of)

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

- List of archaeological monuments for each County.
- Archaeological monuments identified on an accompanying maps

All archaeological monuments shown in the RMP have statutory protection under Section 12 of the National Monuments Act 1994.

www.archaeology.ie



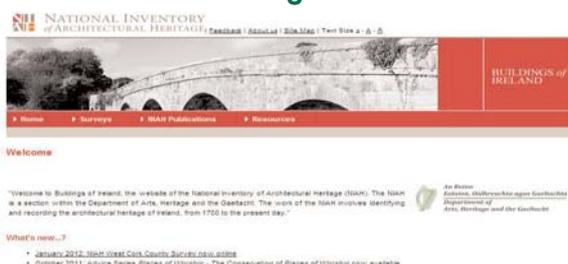
Explains the work of the Historic Division of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and shows all known archaeological monuments and is continually updated.

www.excavations.ie



Has a brief description of all licensed archaeological excavation in Ireland

www.buildingsofireland.ie



Has descriptions and photographs of all buildings surveyed by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Other sources

- www.nra.ie
- Archaeological consultants companies website