



# DISCOVERING HISTORIC FINGAL

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF  
MONUMENTS, HISTORIC BUILDINGS  
AND LANDSCAPES



Fingal County Council  
Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta  
The Heritage Council





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## A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF MONUMENTS, HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES

PREPARED FOR FINGAL COUNTY COUNCIL  
BY JASON BOLTON

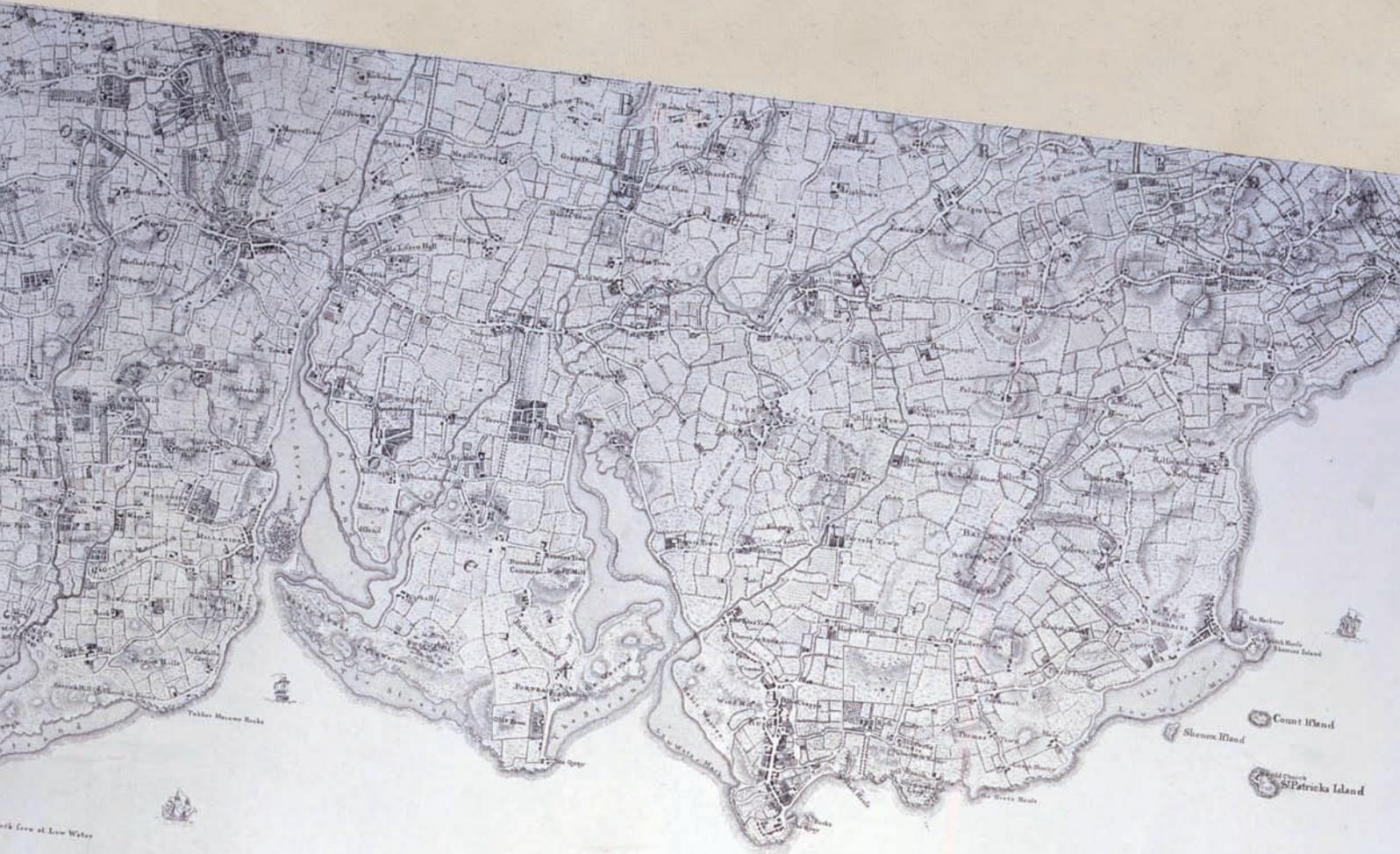


An Chomhairle Oidhreachta  
The Heritage Council



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Look from at Low Water

Eye  
The Street  
The Church  
The Bridge  
The Water  
The Dock

LAMBAY



Rock & B...

# Foreword & Acknowledgements

During the formulation of the Fingal Heritage Plan one of the issues which came to the fore was the need to provide greater access to information about all aspects of our heritage. Discovering Historic Fingal - A Guide to the Study of Monuments, Historic Buildings and Landscapes is a response to this need. In particular, the publication of the Guide completes Actions 31 and 32 of the Fingal Heritage Plan 2005-2010.

The Guide will be a first port of call for all those interested in researching Fingal's built heritage including planners, architects, archaeologists, archivists, historians, members of local heritage groups and anyone with an interest in the buildings or archaeological sites in their local area. It is hoped that the information provided will stimulate an increased interest in our built heritage and encourage new researchers to undertake work in their own local areas thus adding to our knowledge and appreciation of the rich built heritage of Fingal.

The Guide begins by setting the scene for the researcher including an historical overview of Fingal from earliest times to the present day. It then provides the researcher with information on the main sources of information available followed by a section detailing the major historical sources. A listing of libraries, repositories

and other sources of information is then given together with contact details and a short description of each. The Guide also details information available from Fingal County Council, local sources and a range of international sources such as the Guildhall Library in London. The importance of sources of information that may not immediately spring to mind is underlined, including the large 20th century photographic and film archive held by RTÉ and the wealth of material housed in the National Gallery of Ireland.

Many people and organisations have been involved in completing this project and are to be thanked. The project was overseen by a Heritage Forum committee comprising Christine Baker, Institute of Archaeology of Ireland, Tom Condit, National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Fionnuala May, Conservation Officer and Gerry Clabby, Heritage Officer, Fingal County Council. Jason Bolton undertook the detailed research required, wrote the text for the Guide and sourced many of the images used.

Thanks are also due to the following for their assistance: Cathal Crimmins, Paul Ferguson, Trinity College Dublin, Kevin Mooney and Frank Prendergast, Department of Spatial Information Sciences, Dublin Institute of Technology, Cormac Lowth, Dermot Nolan, Historic Buildings Consultant, Finola O'Carroll, CRDS Ltd, Karl Brady, Connie Kelleher (Underwater Archaeology Unit), Ed Bourke and Chris Corlett, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Sandra MacDermott, National Library of Ireland, and Roger Greene, Malahide Historical Society.

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*April 2008*



*Dedicated*

**BY PERMISSION**

To His Excellency

*Charles Whitworth*  
*Lord Lieutenant General*  
AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

*and the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>*  
*The Earls O'Neill & Rosse*  
His Majesty's Post Master General.

*By their much obliged and most*  
*obedient humble servant*

*John Taylor*

Nº 8 Upper Bagin Street  
Dublin.

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## Part I > Introduction

This Guide was commissioned in Summer 2006 by Fingal County Council, in association with The Heritage Council, as an action of the Fingal Heritage Plan 2005–2010. The purpose of the Guide is to provide a practical, and user-friendly reference to available archaeological and architectural source material for Fingal. The Guide is intended for a wide range of users, including the general public, professionals, those in formal education at all levels, policy and decision makers, and the wider archaeological and architectural communities.

The concept of an area of “Fingal” begins in the early medieval period, with the land known as Fine Gall or “territory of the strangers” referring to an establishment of Viking settlers. Fingal began its life as an administrative area after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, when the Lordship of Fingal was granted to Walter de Lacy by King John in 1208 AD (Hardy 1835, and see entry for Guildhall Library). The modern county of Fingal was established on the 1st January 1994 with the division of County Dublin under the Local Government (Dublin) Act, 1993 into three new administrative units. The county of Fingal covers an area of approximately 173 square miles, including the centres of Swords, Balbriggan and Blanchardstown.

The guide introduces the essential source material for researching the built heritage of the county, including written material, maps, photographs, illustrations, models and artefact repositories. In order to provide the necessary context, researchers are also guided towards national repositories and general sources of Irish archaeological, architectural and art historical source material that may be relevant.

New researchers should approach the information contained in both primary and secondary sources with a degree of caution, and develop an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of historical material. Historical sources are not infallible and researchers assessing the significance and value of source

material would be wise to be aware of who produced the work, how, why, when and for whom it was done. Modern sources of built heritage information, for which accuracy, knowledge and accountability are primary goals, are nevertheless likely to emphasise different points. A key challenge for researchers is to have a critical understanding of the approach, terminology, professional literature and foci of past and present, professional and non-professional sources and later commentators. For example, a maritime archaeologist, an art historian and a conservation architect will view a painting of ships sailing into port in different ways, ask different questions, and produce commentary and interpretation of the same painting for very different purposes. The painting itself may reflect a partially idealised landscape to communicate the artist’s intent rather than a strictly accurate depiction of the view at that moment in time, and the port itself may have significantly changed since the time of the painting, and perhaps since the time of the commentary.

Research is often about finding the right questions to ask, since our understanding of Fingal’s past is far from comprehensive. For many, an interest begins with a question about the place in which they live, a building they like or a particular past era. With the ever-increasing range of information available in libraries, repositories and the internet, it can be daunting just trying to locate what is required. One particular example of this is the information available from archaeological excavation. The growing volume of such data is transforming our ideas about the past, especially for periods such as the Bronze and Iron Ages, but it can be tricky to find. New researchers are sometimes disappointed to find they cannot do a quick search to find the information that they need immediately. Research is also often a cyclical process: source materials may provide interesting side-tracks that can be followed up, but this may require researchers to further re-focus a topic and locate new resources such as books, articles, maps or photographs.

### References and Citations

Throughout the guide, references are provided for further reading. The use of references can be challenging to new researchers, as there is no universal standard way of describing a book, website, painting or photograph. A number of different

referencing systems can be found in books and articles depending on the professional discipline, audience and date of publication. Some works may have no references; some will provide them as a separate bibliography at the end of the book, and some as footnotes at the bottom of the page or endnotes at the end of the book or chapter. In order to gain access to any of the works cited in the guide, researchers should consult the online catalogues of

the libraries listed in Parts V and VI for availability. In this guide, many references are provided to guide researchers to works dealing with a specific site or topic. The relevant reference is given in Author and Date format, e.g. (Connolly 2002). The full reference is given in Part IX: Key Publications, where the authors are listed alphabetically. For example, (Connolly 2002) is recorded in Part IX as:

Author	Date of Publication	Title of Publication	Place of Publication	Name of Publisher
Connolly, P.	(2002)	Medieval Record Sources	Dublin	Four Courts Press

### Historic Time Frames

The classification of time periods among archaeologists, historians and other heritage professionals can differ greatly. The date span of periods may change as new information becomes available, and different archaeological and historical terminology may be used interchangeably and is often a matter of preference. The following chronology is intended as a general guide to time periods.

Period	Date Span	Other Information
Mesolithic	7500–4000 BC	Early Mesolithic 7500–5000
Neolithic	4000–2400 BC	Early Neolithic Late Neolithic
Bronze Age	2400–700 BC	Early Bronze Age 2400–1800 BC Middle Bronze Age 1800–1200 BC Later Bronze Age 1200–700 BC
Iron Age	700 BC–AD 500	
Early Medieval	AD 500–1000	Sometimes termed the Early Christian period (AD 400–800) or Early Historic period. Includes the Viking Age in Ireland.
Medieval	AD 1000–1600	High medieval AD 1000–1300. Late medieval AD 1300–1600. Includes pre-Anglo-Norman, early Anglo-Norman. Romanesque and Gothic refer to architecture and sculpture. Some historians consider the medieval to start at AD 1169. Some consider the medieval to end at AD 1500.
Post-medieval	Post AD 1600	Sometimes considered to range from AD 1600–1750. Historians may also refer to the early modern period (AD 1500–1750/1800).
Modern		Architectural historians may refer to sub-divisions such as Georgian, Victorian, Edwardian or Modernist. Other disciplines like folklore and industrial archaeology may also employ more specific terms.



## Part II >

# Human Settlement in Fingal from Prehistory to the Present

### The Prehistoric Period

The further we go back in time, the harder it is to find traces and to build a picture of what life was like for the first inhabitants of Fingal. The earliest evidence for human colonisation/habitation in Fingal, and indeed in Ireland, is during the Mesolithic period (c. 7500–4000 BC), after the retreat of the glaciers at the end of the last Ice Age. As the climate improved, a greater variety of vegetation and wild animals encouraged early hunter gatherers to explore the landscape, and traces have been found along the coast, on islands and in caves. The early hunters and foragers probably existed as small bands, not interfering with the primeval forest cover and living on a varied diet including wild pig, fish, seal, shellfish and a variety of birds. Flint tools were used, and these often survive, but it is probable that most of the fishing, hunting and foraging equipment was made from timber, feathers, animal gut and other organic material that has since decomposed [for general information on the prehistoric period, see Waddell 1996].

The earliest evidence for humans in County Dublin is confined to coastal sites in Fingal, Dalkey Island (Liversage 1968) and a recently discovered Mesolithic fishtrap on the banks of the River Liffey (McQuade 2005). A preference for coastal settlement is a recurring theme of Mesolithic settlement in Ireland (Liversage 1961), with middens (refuse heaps), flints and other stone artefacts found along a narrow coastal strip of Fingal, especially the estuaries of Malahide (Brunnicardi 1914) and Rogerstown (Stacpoole 1963). Stone microliths (very small flints: the main tool of the early Mesolithic) have been found at Knocklea, near Loughshinny, and at Paddy's Hill south of Malahide Estuary (Ryan 1984). Excavations of early kitchen middens at Sutton (Mitchell 1956, 1972) revealed remains of fish, shellfish, boar, stone blades and axes, indicating a more permanent settlement.

The earliest settlers in Ireland gradually shifted to a farming way of life, where raising animals and growing cereals became central to their existence. This period, the Neolithic (c.4000–2400 BC) showed the first human-induced changes to the landscape, with the clearance of sections of forest, the construction of settlements, houses and field systems, and a focus on commemorating the dead through the construction of megalithic tombs (from the Greek *megas* "great" and *lithos* "stone"). These tombs are the physical expression of a cult of the dead that spread among early agricultural communities, and they have links to similar monuments on the Atlantic seaboard of Europe, from Scandinavia to Portugal.

Our understanding of Neolithic settlement in Fingal comes from archaeological excavations and dateable artefacts found in the Dublin region. As in the Mesolithic, these show a persistent pattern of coastal settlement (Stout & Stout 1992). Stray finds of Neolithic artefacts, including stone axeheads and arrowheads, demonstrate that hunting and warfare were an essential part of life throughout Irish prehistory ("stray finds" refer to isolated artefacts discovered without any archaeological context). Passage tombs can be found near sheltered natural harbours at Knocklea, near Rush (Newenham 1836–40, Herity 1974), and at Bremore/Gormanston at the mouth of the River Delvin. Stone tools have been found at Malahide and Rogerstown estuaries (Stacpoole 1963), and on the coastlines of Balbriggan and Barnageeragh (Ryan 1974). Higher ground has also yielded Neolithic evidence, including earthen mounds and stone cairns on Howth Head, a portal tomb at Howth (O'Nualláin 1983) and stone tools, arrowheads, axes and pottery at Feltrim Hill, near Swords (Eogan & Hartnett 1964). Excavation by Professor Gabriel Cooney on Lambay Island (see [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) has revealed a Neolithic stone axe factory on the island. Neolithic houses, like that found at Paddy's Hill near Malahide (Flanagan 1984), survive only as series of post holes, wall foundation "slot trenches", pits and artefacts identifiable through archaeological excavation (Waddell 1998), and are increasingly better understood through recent discoveries elsewhere in Ireland (O'Rourke 2004).

The introduction of metal to Ireland was accompanied by new artefacts (tools and weapons, especially), building and monument types (stone and timber circles, stone alignments and standing stones, among others) and burial traditions (for example, burial mounds) in a period known as the Bronze Age (c. 2400–700 BC; Waddell 1996). These changes were influenced by European “Beaker” Bronze Age traditions, although it remains unclear whether these new kinds of “material culture” indicate immigration, the adoption of new ideas by indigenous people or a combination of both. Remains of similar “Beaker” material culture—the term derives from the characteristic use of a pottery “beaker” with a distinctive inverted bell-shape profile—have been found scattered across western Europe from Austria and Germany to Ireland and the south of Spain. The term “Bronze Age” relates to the emergence of the considerable technological achievement of converting rock to metal for the production of weaponry, tools and ornaments/jewellery. Ireland, with its significant gold and copper resources, was one of the most important sources for such ores in early prehistoric Europe, with a consequently broad range of copper, bronze and gold objects found here.

There is relatively little published evidence for Bronze Age ‘habitation’ (i.e. settlement) sites in Fingal, and discussions of Bronze Age settlement patterns have drawn on burial and metalwork evidence (found in the National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files). However, a great deal of information has been gathered in recent years through archaeological excavations (which will become available through [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)). Archaeological excavations are transforming our understanding of prehistoric Ireland, but much of the information has yet to be published. The currently available published information notes cist burials (i.e. burials within a slab stone box) found at a number of sites along the coast, but also further inland at Beau (Ryan 1979–80), Courtlough (Morris 1939), Whitestown (Waddell 1970) and Oldtown (Waddell 1990), perhaps suggesting population expansion into the interior of Fingal. Stout & Stout (1992) postulated a dramatic shrinkage in population in Fingal during the

late Bronze Age, basing their hypothesis on the county’s lack of metalwork finds diagnostic of that era. The National Museum holds some weapons and tools, and a gold collar, from Lambay Island (Westropp 1922), and clusters of cropmarks, visible in aerial photographs of Doolagh, Walshestown and Nevitt, may be potential Bronze Age monuments.

The last prehistoric period is the Iron Age (c. 700 BC–500 AD), marked by the use of iron for weapons, tools and jewellery and other accompanying changes in surviving material culture. A lack of information about the Iron Age has made it an obscure period in Ireland’s past, though archaeological excavation is uncovering more about this dark age. Fingal has a number of Iron Age coastal promontory forts found at Drumanagh near Loughshinny (Raftery 1989), Howth and Lambay Island. Fingal is also one of the key locations for contact between the Roman world and Ireland (Waddell 1996). Lambay (*Limnos*) and Howth are mentioned in Ptolemy’s *Geography*, compiled in Alexandria, which is the first documentary account of Ireland. Trade is one of the most common methods of introducing new material, and Roman pottery, coins and other material is found in concentration between the Liffey and Boyne Rivers (Bateson 1973). A group of burials found on Lambay Island in 1927 included a range of 1st- and 2nd-century AD grave goods (Rynne 1976).

Several monuments and artefact types are particularly characteristic of the Iron Age: linear earthworks; the continued use of hillforts; rotary querns for milling; large decorated stones; and a focus on warfare and weapons. Iron Age burials have proved difficult to locate, and it is possible that some bodies were not buried, but that other funerary practices, such as the scattering of ashes were used instead. However, several types of burial monument—continuing from the Bronze Age—are known, such as ring barrows, ring ditches, mounds and enclosures. Ring barrows have been recorded in Malahide Demense and Kellystown (O’hEailidhe 1975), and a possible Iron Age ceremonial site has been identified at Knockbrack (Stout & Stout 1992).

### The Early Medieval Period

The early medieval period witnessed the development of the early Christian church in Ireland, which had a significant impact on the development of built heritage [for general information on the period, see Edwards 1990]. Ireland appears never to have been invaded by the Romans and continued as a rural, tribal-based society throughout the Iron Age and into the early medieval period (AD 500–1000). The earliest Christian missionaries arrived in a world of warfare, slavery, cattle raids, kidnapping and ransom, in which assertive new dynasties dominated a rural society based on complex kinship, oral tradition and barter exchange, in contrast to the town-centred, bureaucratic, monetary economies characteristic of much of former Roman Europe. The country was divided into numerous kingdoms and local groups called *tuath*. During the early medieval period, Fingal was part of the southern Uí Neill kingdom of Brega, bordering the neighbouring kingdom of Laigin to the south of the River Tolka, inhabited by the Saitne and a branch of the Gailenga (Walsh 1940, Byrne 1987). Within Brega, there were a number of sub-kingdoms, and their kings, the structure of their kingships and the extent of their territories are found in the ecclesiastical annals, genealogies, hagiographies and martyrologies (Bhreathnach 2004).

The most famous Christian missionary to Fingal was St Patrick who left a documentary account of his mission in his Confession and Epistletio Coroticus. The earliest account of his visit to Skerries is from Bishop Tírechán, c. AD 670, who recorded that Patrick visited Inispatrick (“the island of Patrick”) on his return to Ireland as a missionary (Swift 2004):

***In fact, Patrick came with Gauls to the islands of the Moccu Chor and (he was) at the eastern island which is called the Island of Patrick and with him was a crowd of holy bishops and priests and deacons and exorcists, door-keepers, readers and young boys whom he had ordained. For he came from the sea to the plain of Brega (otherwise Mag mBreg) at sun-rise with the blessing of God, with the true light of miraculous doctrine, lighting the thick clouds of ignorance.***

Settlement in the early medieval period in Fingal can be classified into two broad types: Gaelic secular sites sometimes indicated by

place-names with the prefix *rath*, and ecclesiastical sites with the *cill* and *domnach* place-name elements. The most common secular settlement was the earthen ringfort, (e.g. Feltrim Hill, Eogan & Hartnett 1964). Ringforts generally functioned as enclosed farmsteads, though they also served as settings for more specialised activities such as the production of textiles, glass and metals. The construction of ringforts was accompanied by an explosion in agricultural activity based on cereal growing and animal husbandry.

Early medieval ecclesiastical sites are well-distributed through Fingal (a map is provided in Stout & Stout 1992). Surviving traces include the standing remains of churches (e.g. Church Island by Wakeman 1892, Ryan et al. 2004), enclosures (MacShamhráin 2004), stone crosses (Scully 1972–73), and a wide range of associated features including holy wells (O’Reilly 1910), mills (Lucas 1953), gravestones, and bullaun stones. Round Towers are a distinctive innovation of early medieval ecclesiastical sites, with surviving Fingal examples at Swords, Lusk and Kilmacnessan on Ireland’s Eye (Lalor 1999). These building types were dramatic new introductions to a Fingal landscape of earthen ringforts and timber buildings. The importance of these early ecclesiastical buildings is reflected in the number of surviving examples and in their centrality to the subsequent development of towns and route-ways. The enclosure surrounding an early Christian site may often be preserved in modern curving street and road patterns, old field boundaries and property boundaries, as clearly seen in maps and aerial photographs of Swords and, especially, Lusk (Swan 1985, Rivet 1966), both of which are referred to in contemporary annals (e.g. MacAirt & MacNiocaill 1984).

The early medieval period also saw the arrival of the Vikings and the establishment of Hiberno-Norse settlements. Fingal was in close proximity to the Viking settlement at Dublin, and the significant Norse influence on Fingal can be seen from both Gaelic place-names, such as *Fine Gall* or “territory of the strangers” and *Baile Dubh Gaill* (Baldoyle: “town of the dark stranger”), and Norse place-names, including *hovda* (Howth meaning “head”), *holm* (Holmpatrick, “island” of Patrick) and *skjære* (Skerries meaning “rocky islets”).

### The Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods

The 12th century saw profound changes to Ireland, including: the arrival of the Anglo-Normans who took possession of County Dublin and established fiefs, towns, a monetary system and a new political system; the introduction of Continental religious orders; and the establishment of the diocesan and parochial system in the Irish church at the Synods of Rathbreasil, Kells and Inispatrick (Holland 2004). These changes had a significant impact on the nature and development of the built heritage of the county. Medieval Fingal is dominated by the impact of the Anglo-Norman manorial system, with earlier ecclesiastical sites such as Balrothery and Naul on the productive plain of Fingal transformed into manorial centres (Mills 1891 & 1894). The presence of these manorial settlements may still be reflected in the modern dispersed settlement pattern across much of the county. The centres probably began as single motte or motte-and-bailey castles surrounded by associated parish church or chapel, mill, dwellings and field systems. Many early castles were eventually superseded by stone castles or tower houses. The tower houses of Fingal are part of a distinctive type possessing a projecting turret, as at Portrane (O'Keefe 1992). These manorial centres had a fundamental influence on contemporary and later settlement in Fingal, though very little medieval fabric may survive above ground today. In the Medieval period, Swords, Lusk and Malahide were also established as boroughs: urban or near-urban entities with special privileges, including permission to hold a regular market, granted by royal charter. Analysis of the medieval boroughs of Swords and Lusk (Bradley 1998) demonstrates the survival of traces of the original street patterns, churches, chapels, houses and defences, and details the development of major archaeological and architectural monuments such as the early 13th-century archbishop's palace of Swords Castle (Fanning 1975) and the round tower at Lusk (Lalor 1999).

Many of Fingal's churches were abandoned in the decades following the Reformation and the introduction of the established church (Otway-Ruthven 1961), with Archbishop's Bulkeley's 1630 visitations describing some three quarters of Dublin's churches as ruinous. Though Fingal churches tended to survive in better condition than elsewhere, there were notable exceptions like the church at Santry, where "the church and chancel are uncovered,

and wants all necessary ornaments" (Ronan 1941a). The Confederate Wars (1641–53) further damaged the physical fabric of settlements, with 24 of 32 churches and chapels recorded as ruinous in the c. 1654 Civil Survey. The 17th century saw significant transfers of land from Catholic to Protestant ownership, often through the seizure of property following both the Confederate Wars and the Williamite War (1689–1691). In the 18th and 19th centuries, influential land-owners consolidated their estates, sometimes establishing estate villages and developing harbours and lighthouses as at Balbriggan. Landlords were closely involved in village planning, influencing building design and street patterns, and attracting government services such as post-offices, police-stations, courts and market houses. Simms & Fagain (1992) noted a strong coastal element to the distribution of villages in the 19th century, both with those that developed from manorial settlements, such as Malahide and Howth, and those with apparently later origins, like Balbriggan, Donabate and Rush. Also, Simms & Fagain observe a close association between village design and changes to the demesnes of improvement-minded landlords at a number of sites, including Santry (Domville), Donabate (Cobbe), Rush (Palmer) and Balbriggan (Hamilton).

There are a wide range of significant 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century architectural structures in the county, listed on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), with an overview of a representative sample most recently published by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (2002). These include: large estate complexes, such as Newbridge House, and estate villages; 19th-century railway heritage; maritime structures such as harbours, lighthouses, Martello towers (Clements 1999) and boathouses; 19th-century public buildings such as libraries and schools; churches; and small, rural and urban, vernacular cottages. Fingal retains a number of significant houses including Luttrellstown Castle, Lambay Castle, and Ardgillan Castle (originally Prospect House). Characteristic building types of the Fingal landscape include: windmills, depicted on Stoke's 1750 and Rocque's 1760 maps, with surviving examples at Skerries; and Martello towers—the Fingal towers use a different construction technique and design to the south Dublin towers, and are closer in construction method to the later Southeast English towers than the original Spanish towers. A characteristic settlement type found in Fingal,

as elsewhere in Ireland, is the “clachan” settlement, an irregular group of farmhouses that developed as a result of several poor, related families jointly renting and working the surrounding land. A number of examples exist in the north of the county, at Bog O’ the Ring, Man O’ War, Nags Head and Balrickard. Comparing editions of the Ordnance Survey maps with key works such as Archer (1801), Lewis (1837) and deBurgh (1878) permits a more detailed picture of the development of Fingal’s towns, villages, individual buildings, landowners and local industry.

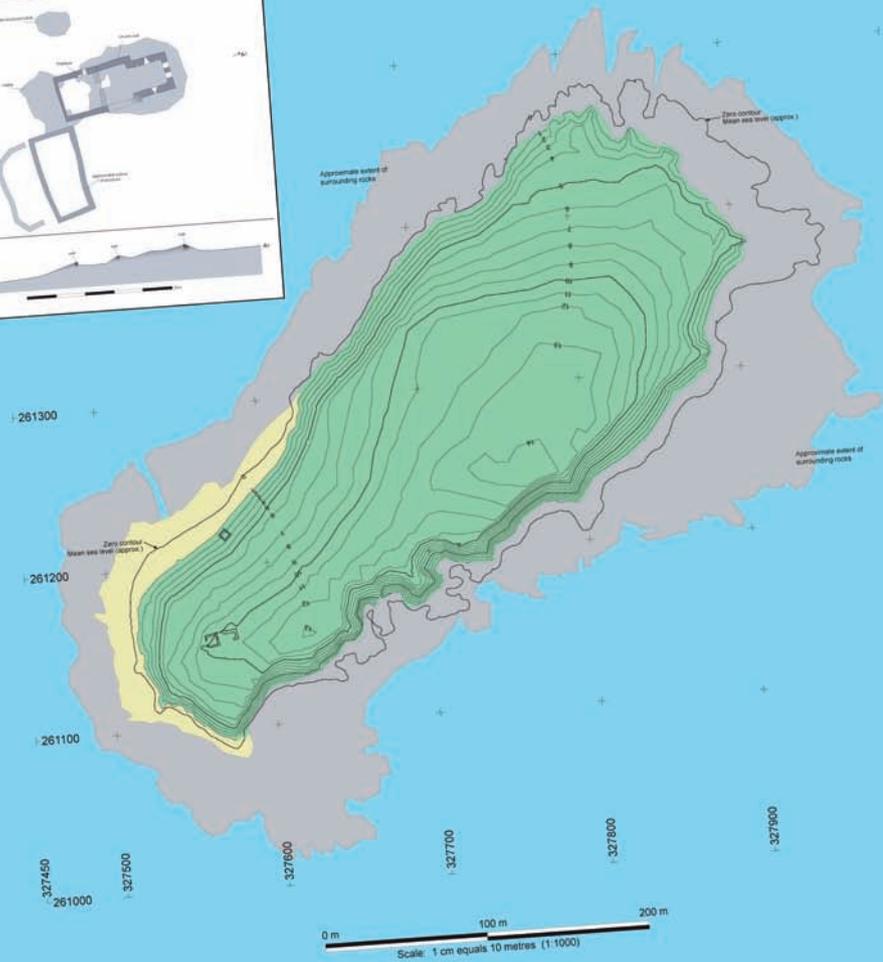
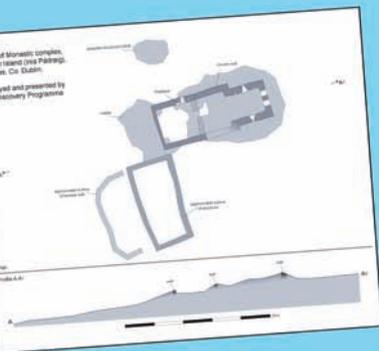
### Shipwrecks and Coastal Maritime Heritage

The coast has been fundamental to the history of settlement in Fingal, and this is reflected in the range of shipwrecks and small ports and harbours to be found along the coast. The attractions of natural harbour and sheltered landing places along the Fingal coast is balanced by the hazards of strong tides, rocky headlands, shallow shelving beaches and isolated rocks. Early ships were complex constructions of timber, natural fibre and, eventually, iron, and required a much higher standard of craftsmanship and durability than, for example, many contemporary medieval buildings. Ireland’s earliest named shipwreck is the **Nicholas**, wrecked at Portmarnock in 1306 carrying a cargo of wine, wax, copper pots and jewels (DeCourcy Ireland 1983). For obvious reasons, the exact location of many of the shipwrecks of Fingal is often unknown. Sometimes all that survives is an imprecise historical reference to a lost ship, as for example that which records the loss of a mail boat somewhere off Howth Head in 1696 (O’Donnell 1987). When their locations are known, however, wrecks form an important component to the built heritage of the

county. Wreck remains can range from a collection of rusting artillery shells, to a ship-shaped pattern of timbers emerging from the seabed after a storm, to a scatter of debris disguised by encrusted marine life, to an isolated find of old cannon. Two of the most famous examples of storm-lost vessels are the the **Queen Victoria**, wrecked under the Bailey Lighthouse on the 14th February 1853 (Bourke 1994), and the **Tayleur**, wrecked on the shores of Lambay Island on the 21st January 1854 (Starkey 1999, Bourke 2003). A minority of known shipwrecks have been lost during periods of warfare. These include the **Polewell** off Rockabil, and the **Salamina**, both torpedoed by German U-boats during World War I. Some shipwrecks are visible during low tides on the beaches of Fingal, such as the **William & Sarah**, wrecked c. 1880 off Portmarnock.

Researchers of shipwrecks should first consult the available catalogues of shipwrecks (e.g. Bourke 1994, 1998, 2000; Larn 2002) which contain summaries of individual shipwrecks and references. The online Bibliomara catalogue (see Key Publications) provides an indexed bibliography of coastal cultural and heritage studies in Ireland, and the library of the National Maritime Museum in Dún Laoghaire provides a specialist library. The Underwater Archaeology Unit of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government also maintain a listing of shipwrecks, available through the Archives Unit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. Online shipwreck catalogues are available (e.g. [www.irishwrecksonline.net](http://www.irishwrecksonline.net)), however the content should be verified. The hazards of shipwrecks also influenced the siting of harbours, lighthouses and other maritime structures.

# St. Patrick's Island, Skerries, Co. Dublin



## St. Patrick's Island, Skerries, Co. Dublin

**TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING THE ISLAND:**

Area: 13.1800 hectares = 32.59 acres  
 Mean dimension: 322 metres  
 Longest dimension: 565 metres

**ISLAND EXTENT ABOVE APPROXIMATE MEAN SEA LEVEL:**

Area: 2.8420 hectares = 6.94 acres  
 Mean dimension: 215 metres  
 Longest dimension: 325 metres

**ISLAND EXTENT INCLUDING SURROUNDING ROCKS AND ISLANDS:**

Area: 16.3334 hectares = 40.23 acres  
 Mean dimension: 352 metres  
 Longest dimension: 485 metres

**THE HIGHEST POINT ON THE ISLAND IS APPROXIMATELY 14.5 METRES ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL.**

CONVEYED TO:  
 South Mooney, Frank Pennington  
 271 Bolton Street  
 Date: 1st July 1998

CONVEYED USING DIGITAL PHOTOGRAMMETRIC TECHNOLOGY AT:  
 Department of Geomatics  
 Dublin Institute of Technology  
 Bolton Street, Dublin 1

DIGITAL TERRESTRIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY PROVIDED BY:  
 Distance Survey Ireland  
 Fingona Park  
 Dublin 5

FIELD CONTROL SURVEYS WERE UNDERTAKEN IN:  
 April, 1998  
 Transportation to the island was provided by Seamus Linn Brouk.

ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS OF SURROUNDING ROCKS WERE SPECIFICALLY UNDERTAKEN FOR THIS PROJECT.  
 Grid references and elevations shown on this map, while close to NSD and OOD values, should be used for reference purposes only.



## Part III > Types of Information

There are many modern and historic source materials for the study of built heritage, drawn from a wide array of academic and professional disciplines including architecture, archaeology, art history, archival studies, history, geography and engineering. Many of these disciplines have more specialised sub-disciplines. Maritime Archaeology and Industrial Archaeology, for example, use specific terminology and have dedicated source material to address their particular areas of interest, distinct from more “mainstream” archaeological research.

Built heritage encompasses a wide range of structures and places, including great artistic achievements, archaeological sites and monuments, engineering and infrastructure and the everyday works of craftsmen. These structures and places, and frequently their setting within the surrounding landscape, should also be recognised as primary source material in themselves. The understanding and interpretation of these physical remains is one in which a non-professional, or non-specialist, researcher can play a particularly important role.

The existing source materials also include books, manuscripts, journals, magazines, newspapers and other written sources, maps and charts, paintings, drawings, illustrations and photographs. These are held in a wide range of libraries and other repositories, and this guide identifies many of these for the researcher. In addition to these, a wealth of unpublished material also exists. Unpublished material includes academic theses, professional reports, and locally published works with limited print runs and distributions where copies were not deposited with the copyright libraries of the National Library of Ireland and Trinity College Dublin. Increasingly, academic theses are becoming available for consultation, and professional reports may be accessible through the planning process or when they have been deposited in a repository such as the Irish Architectural Archive. However, many of these works may be difficult to obtain access to, and permission from the author may be required.

### Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archives of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is the official record of archaeological sites and monuments, and consists of a set of six-inch maps for each county and an accompanying manual. Each map marks and numbers all recorded monuments, and the accompanying manual gives a general classification (e.g. tower house, enclosure), a six-inch map sheet number and a grid reference for each site. The RMP replaced the previous non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in the mid 1990s, and provides the State with a record of monuments protected under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994.

The RMP maps and manual are available at the Planning Public Counter of Fingal County Council and also through the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland is part of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government and is responsible for identifying and designating sites, and compiling and updating the RMP files. The Archaeological Survey of Ireland archives for the RMP files are of great use to researchers, and are available for consultation at the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Service. Files are held on all RMP sites, and also on unlocated sites and sites not included on the RMP. The RMP files may provide a range of primary and secondary information for a site, including field notes, maps, site and aerial photographs, with later additions as new information and commentary becomes available.

<b>Address</b>	Archive Unit, National Monuments Service, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 888 3083
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Mondays only, 10.00–13.00, 14.15–17.00, appointment necessary
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie">www.archaeology.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:nmarchive@environ.ie">nmarchive@environ.ie</a>

### Inventories

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland has been publishing inventories of archaeological monuments on a county-by-county basis since 1986, an example is the Archaeological Inventory of County Monaghan (Brindley 1986). The information contained in the inventories is based on the information contained in the RMP, and each publication typically includes an introduction to the archaeology and history of the area, and a brief description of sites and monuments, arranged chronologically from prehistory to the post-medieval period. The inventory for Fingal has not yet been published.

### National Monuments held in State Care

The National Monuments and Historic Properties Service of the Office of Public Works (OPW) holds a register of Monuments in State Care which is separate from—though cross-referenced with—the Record of Monuments and Places. The OPW register holds details of between 600 and 800 monuments held in state care and is linked to the ownership database which contains information on land ownership, boundaries and land parcels (Lambrick & Doyle 2000). Access is restricted to the data as many of the files are in active use by the OPW. However, much of the data of most relevance to researchers—including drawings, administrative files, etc.—is housed at the National Archives of Ireland. A number of archaeological monuments in the county are also held in state care through their ownership by Fingal County Council.

National Monuments in state care in Fingal include Swords Castle, the round tower at Lusk, Bremore Castle, Balrothery Church and Dunsoghly Castle. Definitions and summaries of the key points of the National Monuments Acts and Amendments and the management and protection of archaeological remains are outlined in *The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (available as a free download from [www.environ.ie](http://www.environ.ie)).

### The Underwater Archaeology Unit & the Wreck Register

An underwater archaeology unit (UAU) was established within the National Monuments Service in 1997. The main responsibility of the UAU is to quantify and document Ireland's underwater archaeology resource and to assess development impacts on it in order to manage this aspect of Ireland's heritage. The National Monument (Amendment) Acts 1987 and 1994 specifically address the protection of underwater archaeology. All wrecks over 100 years old and archaeological objects underwater are protected under the legislation, and significant wrecks less than 100 years old can be designated by Underwater Heritage Order on the basis of their historical, archaeological or artistic importance. Underwater Heritage Orders can also be used to designate areas of seabed, or land covered by water, to more clearly define and protect wreck sites and archaeological objects. Under the legislation, all diving on known protected wreck sites or with the intention of searching for archaeological material underwater is subject to licensing requirements. Similarly, the use of detection devices (hand held metal detectors, geophysical equipment, etc.) on protected sites underwater or for the purpose of prospecting for archaeology requires a specific detection device licence. Under the National Monuments Act, it is obligatory to report all discoveries of archaeological objects and wrecks within four days of discovery.

The UAU is engaged in the preparation of an inventory of all recorded shipwrecks, and over 10,000 wrecks have been recorded to date. This will include shipwrecks off the east coast from Louth to Wicklow and will include GIS-based zone density maps, indicating known locations and the relative concentrations of wrecks ("GIS" stands for Geographical Information System and refers to a kind of map-based computer database). Each zone will be accessible through a GIS database, with various drop-down fields providing key information on each recorded wreck in a particular zone. The UAU is also working closely with the National Seabed Survey (under the direction of the Geological Survey of Ireland—see later) in order to identify and protect wrecks located in the course of their research. Wreck sites most likely to be recorded by the National Seabed Survey are 20th century wrecks and earlier wrecks with substantial iron elements surviving above the sea floor, such as the *Queen Victoria*, c. 1853, and the *Isabel*, c. 1913.

The UAU also undertakes select surveys of known and recently discovered sites. These can be in riverine, lacustrine or coastal environments. The results are published, and the detailed record included in the UAU archive. The archive is accessible to the public through the Archive Unit in the National Monuments Service.

<b>Address</b>	Underwater Archaeology Unit, Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Floor 2, 4–5 Harcourt Road, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 418 9732 / 9708 / 9757 + 353 1 888 2000
<b>Opening Hours</b>	By appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie">www.archaeology.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:fionnbarr.moore@environ.ie">fionnbarr.moore@environ.ie</a>

### The Artefact Record

Archaeological artefacts are the responsibility of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The records of acquisitions of the NMI are not currently searchable through a single database, and researchers may need to refer to different forms of NMI archival record such as the Topographic Files, the Irish Antiquity files, Correspondence files, Finds Registers and Card Index files, all of which may hold different types and levels of information. Researchers should note that many of these files and databases are not easily accessible, and are of limited use to a non-professional. Staff at the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI are available for consultation to assist in researching a particular topic or area. The Topographic Files are often of the greatest interest to archaeological researchers. They are a record of the acquisitions of the National Museum of Ireland between 1930 and 1990, arranged alphabetically by county, and subdivided by townland. It should be noted that some files in active use, or of a sensitive nature, may not be accessible. Researchers should also note that Irish artefacts may also be held in other museums and private collections, as well as collections outside the state.

<b>Address</b>	National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 6 777 444
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00– 17.00, by appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.museum.ie">www.museum.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:education@museum.ie">education@museum.ie</a>

### Aerial Photographic Records

Aerial photography and, increasingly, aerial remote sensing data captured by satellite provide a high-level view of the ground which can be relevant to all stages of a study, from reconnaissance, identification, interpretation and analysis to final publication and dissemination. Aerial photography has frequently led to the discovery of new archaeological sites in recent years, especially those sites which survive as low earthworks not readily visible from the ground, and those which are shallow enough beneath the topsoil to be visible as cropmarks. Such discoveries have resulted from both the scrutiny of existing photographic records and from new reconnaissance. Aerial photography is also of great use in understanding the remains and significance of known sites, helping to reveal their full extent and to clarify their landscape context. Wilson (2000) provides a useful introduction to the techniques of aerial photography for archaeology, which is of great potential use to any researcher of the built heritage of Fingal.

There is no comprehensive users' guide to the array of public, specialist, commercial and private collections of aerial photographic archives and collections in Ireland. The published directory for UK aerial photographic collections (NAPLIB 2001) does contain some relevant information, and it is possible that some aerial photographic UK collections such as World War II period military archives may become more readily available to the public

## AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS

Name of Body	Nature of Coverage
National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Archive Unit, 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2 <a href="http://www.environ.ie">www.environ.ie</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full national b&amp;w coverage at 1:30,000 scale, 1973–77</li> <li>• Coverage of National Monuments, National Parks and key sites for County Inventories</li> <li>• Relevant coverage for some RMP sites from other archival sources</li> </ul>
National Museum of Ireland <a href="http://www.museum.ie">www.museum.ie</a>	<p>Copies of other archive collections, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stand-alone indexed collection of c. 12,600 CUCAP (Cambridge University Collection of Air Photos) aerial photographs principally from 1963–73, consisting of 121 albums of about 100 oblique/panorama photos each (prints of these are available direct from CUCAP; see below).</li> <li>• Site specific photographs held in the Topographical files.</li> </ul>
Ordnance Survey of Ireland <a href="http://www.osi.ie">www.osi.ie</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full national coverage of stereoscopic, b&amp;w and colour vertical photography taken in 1973–77 (1:30,000 scale), 1995 (1:40,000) and 2000 (1:30,000).</li> <li>• Extensive, but not full, coverage at 1:10,000, 1:5000 &amp; 1:4000 undertaken for map revision purposes.</li> <li>• Collection of oblique photographs</li> </ul>
Geological Survey of Ireland <a href="http://www.gsi.ie">www.gsi.ie</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Geological Survey of Ireland commissioned the National Geographical Institute of France to take vertical aerial photographs (b&amp;w 1:30,000) of the whole of Ireland from 73–77.</li> <li>• Air Corps, non-stereoscopic b&amp;w photos taken in the 1940s and 1950s (not national coverage). An index for these photographs is held on 1" geological survey map sheets. Coverage is only of coastal areas, though long flight paths have allowed for coverage well inland.</li> </ul>
Marine Institute <a href="http://www.marine.ie">www.marine.ie</a>	<p>The National Coastline Survey is a series of digital aerial photographs by Compass Infomatics, the Marine Institute of Ireland and the Ordnance Survey. A searchable series of CD-ROMs of the coastline is available from the Marine Institute.</p>
Air Corps. Baldonnel <a href="http://www.military.ie/aircorps">www.military.ie/aircorps</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive, but not full, national coverage vertical photographs taken c. 1951–78</li> <li>• Approximately 2000–3000 b&amp;w oblique photographs, including historic sites and monuments, dating from 1920s–70s.</li> </ul>
Cambridge University Committee for Air Photography (CUCAP) <a href="http://www.cam.ac.uk">www.cam.ac.uk</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 12,000 of the Cambridge collection of c. 430,000 aerial photographs of all parts of Ireland, including mainly oblique, but some vertical shots 1951–55 &amp; 1963–73.</li> <li>• Photographs can be ordered from CUCAP at <a href="http://www.cam.ac.uk">www.cam.ac.uk</a></li> </ul>
Aerofilms Limited <a href="http://www.blomasa.com/aerofilms/en">www.blomasa.com/aerofilms/en</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial collection dating from 1919 to the present, including c. 8000 b&amp;w, and c. 4000 colour, oblique and vertical images, indexed by location.</li> <li>• Ortho-photography, LIDAR, thermal imaging and photogrammetry collections. Indexed by location. Prints can be purchased.</li> </ul>

in the near future (Going 2002). Other private and commercial aerial photographs may also eventually become available via the internet. Researchers should also be aware that many photographic

collections may exist but not be publicly accessible. These may include collections in universities and other research institutions both in Ireland and abroad. Individual archaeological consultants

and contracting companies also commission aerial archaeological photography for projects funded by both public bodies and private developers. This material is normally deposited with the commissioning body, but may also have been incorporated into public archives such as Local Authority Roads and Planning Departments, depending on the nature of the project.

The most frequently used resources are the Ordnance Survey and the Geological Survey of Ireland. The National Coastline Survey digital images are likely to be of interest to researchers with an interest in the foreshore, harbours and the coast. The table on p.18 details some of the key accessible aerial photographic collections currently available which are listed according to potential usefulness and accessibility.

### Maps

Cartographic and topographical records of the Fingal area and of Ireland are a major source of useful archaeological, architectural and topographical information (see Hayes 1965, Andrews 1993). There are a wide range of maps and charts available that depict Fingal in varying levels of detail. Copies of the most important maps are available at the Map Library, Trinity College Library, at the National Library of Ireland and at the National Archives of Ireland (see respective entries later). A guide to selected map archives was produced by Prunty (2004), and useful catalogues of maps are provided by Andrews (1993) and Ferguson (undated) held in the Map Library of Trinity College Library. Maps held in the National Library of Ireland can also be found through the online library catalogue.

The key maps for Fingal include: John Speed's map of the Province of Leinster c. 1612; the Down Survey Maps of 1654–59 (which may be read alongside the Civil Survey, see Simington 1945); John Rocque's Map of the County of Dublin c. 1760 (the earliest detailed map for Fingal); Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland c. 1777; and Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin c. 1821. Maps of Dublin Bay include Greenville Collins' Map of the Harbour of Dublin c. 1686 (see Haliday 1884, and Simms and Fagan 1992) and the c. 1801 chart by Captain William Bligh, of *Bounty* fame (Daly 1991). The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich has an online catalogue of charts of the east coast of Ireland, including sections of Fingal. The first systematic mapping of the country was carried out by the

Ordnance Survey in the 1830s. These maps and later revisions were undertaken primarily at scales of 6-inch and 1-inch to the mile. The accompanying field books and manuscript drawings, which often contain details and information omitted from the final printed maps, are housed in the National Archives (see later), and can be searched using the online catalogue. The 6-inch maps are often the most useful for researching built heritage, and the associated Boundary Remark books, Content Fields books, Fair Plans and Proof impressions may contain some relevant handwritten notes. Historic maps for Fingal can be found in The National Library of Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy, The Map Library of Trinity College Library, the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, the National Archives and the Irish Architectural Archive. The Ordnance Survey of Ireland has comprehensive digital coverage of modern and historic mapping, including an online historic mapping resource. The majority of the archives relating to historic mapping of the Ordnance Survey are held in the National Archives.

### Illustrations and Photographs

Illustrations, including drawings, engravings and paintings, provide a valuable view of how the landscape, cityscapes and monuments appeared in the past; they are often the only surviving records of buildings or monuments now no longer standing, but still extant in the 18th and 19th centuries. A small number of these have been published (e.g. Harbison 1998, 2000, 2002). Most drawings, illustrations and photographs are accessible in the major repositories (see table on p.20).

### The Excavation Record

The excavation record is a general term that encompasses full archaeological excavation, test excavations and monitoring work carried out by archaeologists, licensed by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the National Museum of Ireland. Each excavation is issued with an individual licensed excavation reference number. The excavation record provides information on the nature of archaeological sites, features and stratigraphy in an area. Most of this information is unpublished. Some excavation reports are available through the Archive Unit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, however, the permission of the

## DRAWINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHS: MAJOR REPOSITORIES

Name of Body	Nature of Coverage
National Library of Ireland www.nli.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. 8000 drawings, including topographical drawings accessible through the Online Searchable Catalogue.</li> </ul>
National Photographic Archive. www.nli.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited selection of photographs of Fingal.</li> </ul>
National Museum of Ireland www.museum.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A collection of photographs of sites and artefacts that is available for consultation.</li> <li>Researchers should contact the Education Officer or Duty Officer, Irish Antiquities Division at the NMI.</li> </ul>
National Monuments Section of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Archive Unit, 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2. www.environ.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An extensive collection of photographs of archaeological sites and monuments.</li> </ul>
Irish Architectural Archive www.iarc.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A limited selection of material relevant to Fingal, mostly relating to historical architecture.</li> </ul>
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland www.rsai.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RSAI has an extensive collection of photographs, and is developing a catalogue of its collection. However, current holdings are unknown and researchers should contact the society regarding specific sites or topics of interest.</li> </ul>
National Gallery of Ireland www.nationalgallery.ie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An extensive collection of paintings, prints and drawings of potential interest to Fingal researchers, including landscape, architectural and topographical works and portraits.</li> </ul>

report author may be required. Some planning-related archaeological reports may be inspected at the Planning Public Counter of Fingal County Council.

While the full archaeological report may not be available, excavations are published in summary form on an annual basis in the *Excavations Bulletin*, edited successively by Delaney, Cotter and Bennett. This information includes the location of the site, the main findings of the excavation, the excavation reference numbers and the name of the licensed archaeologist who carried out the work. Since 2000, this information has been available through a searchable online database at [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie). Examples of the sort of discoveries that are detailed in the *Excavations Bulletin* include a medieval settlement at Ballough near Lusk, an Iron Age ring-barrow at Bellinstown on the Airport-Balbriggan bypass, fragments of effigy tombs discovered at Garristown Church, a prehistoric burial pit and a wide variety of finds at Swords Castle.

### Theses

Academic theses at doctoral, post-graduate and undergraduate level can contain valuable information of potential interest to researchers. Academic theses relevant to the heritage of Fingal may be found in University College Dublin (UCD), the Dublin Institute of Technology, Trinity College Dublin (TCD), and other third level institutions. Relevant work may be undertaken across a wide range of academic fields, including Architecture, Archaeology, Geography, History, Engineering, Construction or Tourism. A valuable specialist body of knowledge relating to the conservation of built heritage is also being amassed through the Masters of Urban and Building Conservation, UCD, and the Diploma in Applied Building Conservation, TCD, both of which require project-based built heritage theses.

Searching for a thesis of potential interest can be challenging. Online catalogues for individual libraries may not include searchable thesis catalogues, especially at undergraduate and

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post-graduate Diploma or Masters level. Theses are also normally catalogued by title, so finding relevant information where the building or place-name is not explicit may not be easy.

However, both print and online catalogues are available. Sheehan (1983) produced an Archaeological Thesis List for 1976–83 for the Association of Young Irish Archaeologists, University College Cork has an online list of archaeological post-graduate theses, and the periodical *Trowel* provides information on theses published in UCD. An online index for Doctoral theses—which includes a comprehensive listing of Irish theses—can be found at the website of the British Library at [www.bl.uk/britishthesis](http://www.bl.uk/britishthesis). The British Library intends to upload abstracts, and the full texts of doctoral theses, so that they are accessible through their website. A similar service is provided by [www.theses.com](http://www.theses.com) (the print copy is entitled “Index to Theses”). Both the site and the online catalogue contain abstracts accepted for Higher Degrees by the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland. The print version (which had reached Vol. 54 by 2005) can be obtained through Monty Hyams, Managing Editor of Expert Information Ltd, Hamilton House, 1 Temple Ave., London, EC4Y 0HA. The online catalogue has recently been developed to present the collection of all theses accepted at Irish universities under the “Irish Theses” heading. This will cover all theses produced by Irish and British universities from 1716 to the present day. Abstracts, and increasingly full text versions, are available to subscribers to the service.

Online resources for theses are improving and are likely to be the primary search method in the future, with subscription services and free services offering a range of material. The Irish Georgian Society has recently launched an online “Catalogue of Irish Theses and Dissertations Relating to Architecture and the Allied Arts”. This contains a catalogue of theses relating to architecture, architectural conservation and allied arts, and is intended as an annually updated online resource. A number of Fingal-relevant theses are listed including Robinson (1994) and Scullion (1993), but the list does not include theses containing archaeological material.

Access to theses is subject to the conditions of the awarding academic institution, and not all dissertations are available for consultation. For researchers who have identified a thesis title

and abstract of particular interest, the work can often be ordered through the inter-library loan service, or viewed in the library where it was deposited. However, there may be costs involved, a restriction on access for several years in order to allow the author time to publish, or the thesis may be lodged within the relevant academic department (rather than the library). The permission of the author may be required before a loan/viewing is allowed. As access to academic works differs between the institutions, researchers are directed to make enquiries via the online library catalogues or to contact the relevant library desks, academic departments or schools.

### Industrial Heritage

Industrial archaeological heritage includes sites from extractive (e.g. mining and quarrying), manufacturing (e.g. corn & textile mills), service and energy industries (e.g. water, gas, electricity, windmills, watermills and steam), and transport (e.g., roads, bridges, canals, harbours, railways). Ireland’s industrial heritage generally dates from after 1700, but earlier remains have sometimes been incorporated into post-1700 buildings and sites.

Key sources and repositories of industrial archaeological information were recently compiled by Hammond and McMahon (2002), many of which may be of relevance to researchers of sites in Fingal. The Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland (IHA) can be contacted through [www.steam-museum.ie/ihai](http://www.steam-museum.ie/ihai). The Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland can be contacted c/o ERA-Maptec, 36 Dame St, Dublin 2, 01-6799227, [www.mhti.ie](http://www.mhti.ie) and [www.mhti.com](http://www.mhti.com). The Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering of Trinity College Dublin maintains a National Civil Engineering Heritage Database which consists of brief descriptions, plans and photographs of significant civil engineering works, including Howth Harbour. Searching for theses on the online catalogue of the Irish Georgian Society may also yield items of relevance (e.g. Scullion 1993, on the development of the Dublin to Belfast Great Northern Railway). The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage also includes industrial heritage, such as: the Balbriggan Lighthouse, c. 1761; the boat-turning station at Howth pier, c. 1913; the forge at Portmarnock, c. 1850; the mill at Naul, c. 1800; and a number of windmills in varying states of preservation at Skerries, Rush and Garristown.



Here Lieth The Body  
of Thomas M'Clerey  
Aged 16 Years Son to  
John M'Clerey of Portaferry one of the unfort-  
unate Crew of the Savag  
of Portaferry that was  
Wrecked at Skerries y<sup>th</sup>  
Day of Febr 1736

## Part IV > Historical Sources for Fingal

Documentary evidence provides the historical context for Fingal's built heritage, and explicit mention and description of medieval and later sites appear in a wide variety of early documents including ecclesiastical (annals, genealogies, hagiographies and martyrologies) and secular documents (calendars and lists, pipe rolls, manorial extents, surveys and accounts). A number of authors have provided overviews of primary historical sources relevant to the study of Fingal including: Barry (1987); Simms & Fagan (1992) for County Dublin; Clarke (2002) and Carroll (2003) for Dublin City; Carey et al. (2005) for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown; and Connolly (2002) for local history sources. Doorly (2005) provides advice for researching 19th and 20th century manor houses and estates, including a critical evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of estate papers, published and unpublished auction catalogues, photographs, oral archives and architectural drawings. These works are the most useful to researchers beginning with historical research.

Medieval historical research is most often carried out by professionals, requiring a knowledge of Latin (the language most commonly used in medieval documents), Norman French and palaeography (the science of reading old handwriting), and familiarity with the prescribed formulas, wording and abbreviations of medieval documents. However, there is huge scope for important new local historical discoveries in this area. Medieval Latin is much simpler than classical Latin, and researchers with language skills can acquire a basic working knowledge using established research tools (Goode 1961, Lathom 1965, Gosden 1993).

Researchers should also be aware of some of the common pitfalls when reading older texts. Dates are frequently given as within a certain year of a monarch's reign. The regnal year begins on the date of succession, e.g. if the king was crowned on the 1st July, the king's first year spans two consecutive calendar years. Medieval calendar years also began on the 25th March, not the 1st of

January. Some documents may not have an exact date, and researchers may encounter dates such as 1345 x 1350 where a modern editor has determined the earliest and latest possible dates for a document. Place-names referred to in early documents and maps can also pose challenges to interpretation. A variety of spellings for a place can be found, as they were frequently written phonetically, or corrupted over time, or shared with another place in the region. For example, both Garristown, Co. Dublin and Ardcath, Co. Meath were known as **Villa Ogary** in the medieval period. Modern researchers use the Census of Ireland, 1901, general topographic index which lists all townlands, baronies and parishes in alphabetical order, and is available in many libraries. Connolly (2002) provides a good introduction to researching medieval source material. The main types of medieval records of interest to researchers of built heritage are listed in the table on p.25.

Detailed references to primary medieval historical records for Fingal are found in MacShamhráin (2004), drawing on a range of early sources including: the Annals of the Four Masters (O'Donovan 1851); the Annals of Ulster (MacAirt & MacNiocaill 1984); the Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register (McNeill 1950); the Annals of Tighnach (Stokes 1896-7); the Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland 1171-1307 (Sweetman 1875-86); the Calendar of the Gormanston Register (Mills & McEnery 1916); the six surviving rolls of the only medieval (early 14th-century) taxation return held in the National Archives of London (Hand 1957); the Account Roll of the Priory of Holy Trinity which includes Holmpatrick, Balscadden and St. Doolagh's (Mills 1891); the Reports of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records of Ireland (1903-21) which includes the Christ Church deeds containing information on Kinsealy; the Cartularies of St. Mary's Abbey (Gilbert 1884-86) record the properties held on its 17,000 acres of land, including its landholdings at Portmarnock; the Calendar of Ormond Deeds and the accompanying Red Book of Ormond (White 1932) are relevant for their four Dublin manors at Turvey, Rush, Balscadden and Corduff. From the 17th century onwards, an increasing range of sources is available. The 17th-century surveys ordered by Cromwell to facilitate the redistribution of land to his followers are valuable, though they are concerned primarily with land held by Catholics. These include the Civil Survey, compiled c.

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1654–56 but often recording the situation as it was in the 1640s (Simington 1931–61), which can be used with the Down Survey maps of the same period. The Census of Ireland c. 1659 (Pender 1939) and Archbishop Buckley’s 1630 report on the state of established church buildings (Ronan 1941 a & 1941b) are two other examples of potentially useful 17th-century documents.

Maps are key sources for architectural and archaeological research, as they allow topographic overviews of areas and permit the observation of changes in settlement patterns and the layout of individual sites over time (see Maps in Part III). Ptolemy’s 2nd-century AD geography recorded the two features of Fingal that were of most interest to seafarers, Howth Head and Lambay Island. The most consulted early maps of Fingal include the Down Survey maps of the 1650s (held in the National Library of Ireland): a detailed mapping of baronies and parishes in areas where land was in the process of being confiscated; William Petty’s c. 1683 map of the County of Dublin, based on the Down Survey maps; Gabriel Stokes’ Map of the County of Dublin, 1760, which notes churches, castles, large houses and mills; John Rocque’s 1760 *An Actual Survey of the County Dublin*; and William Duncan’s 1821 *Map of the County of Dublin*. The coastal nature of Fingal means that landscape features are recorded on both nautical charts and land maps. The National Maritime Museum in Greenwich retains a number of maps of interest to the study of Fingal including Thomas Ihon’s c. 1595 manuscript “Ireland between Londonderry and Dublin (P/49[21])”, and “A ruff draght of Dublin Bay by Thos Phillips 15 November 1673 (P/49[10])” showing Howth Head and Ireland’s Eye. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps of Fingal,

along with later 19th- and 20th-century revisions, are an invaluable source for identifying surviving built heritage, relict features such as old boundaries or rights-of-way, or the sometimes dramatic alterations to parts of the landscape that have occurred since c. 1837.

From the 19th century onwards, a wide range of sources on built heritage becomes available, and many of these are best used in conjunction with Ordnance Survey and other maps. Key works include: the *Statistical Survey of County Dublin* (Archer 1801) describing most of the villages of Dublin; the *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (Lewis 1837), an invaluable resource detailing towns, villages, individual buildings, landowners, local industry and economic activity; and the *Landowners of Ireland* (DeBurgh 1878). A number of local histories contain references and accurate paraphrases of original source material. These works include *The History of County Dublin* (D’alton 1838); *A History of County Dublin* (Ball 1902–20), *The Neighbourhood of Dublin* (Joyce 1912); *North Dublin City and Environs* (Cosgrave 1909); and *Fingal and its Churches* (Walsh 1888). The periodicals *The Irish Builder* and the *Dublin Builder* are an invaluable resource for specific 19th- and 20th-century building and restoration projects (some cataloguing has been undertaken by the Irish Architectural Archive). The 19th and 20th centuries saw an explosion in the quantity and availability of primary and secondary source material. For specific sites and areas of interest, researchers should consult relevant libraries and repositories (see Parts V–VII below), many of which have online catalogues searchable by subject, author and keyword.

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**MAIN TYPES OF MEDIEVAL RECORDS OF INTEREST FOR BUILT HERITAGE RESEARCH**

<b>Government Records</b>	
Chancery Letters	Grants of land, paving and wall building works
Exchequer Documents	Administration of lands, construction and repair of Royal Castles and other buildings
Court, Council & Parliament Documents	Disputes over land ownership
Local Governments	See Wood (1930) for examples
Official English Records	The English Chancery kept copies of a wide range of documents about, and sent from, Ireland (now held in the National Archives, Kew)
<b>Ecclesiastical Records</b>	
Vatican Archives	A description of the wide range of Irish material held in the Vatican Archives, Vatican City is found in Haren (1984)
Valuations	Provide information on the taxes, rents and resources from the 14th century (see National Archives, Kew and Archivium Hibernium (1909) for records relating to Dublin)
Diocesan Records	Records of lands, rentals, accounts, leases and some wills for Co. Dublin (Berry 1898)
Parish Records	Only available for 19th- and 20th-century Fingal
<b>Private Records</b>	
Talbot de Malahide Collection	Dating from the late 12th century, now held in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, relating to their lands in Co. Dublin (see O'Donovan and Edwards 1998)
Preston Family Collection	The Prestons acquired land in Dublin, Meath, Kildare and Louth, mainly through marriage (Mills & McEnergy 1916)

## SKERRIES.

SKERRIES, a maritime town in Holmpatrick parish, Balrothery east barony, county of Dublin, 19 miles N. by E. from Dublin, comprising an area of 81 acres; population, 2,236, inhabiting 545 houses. It is situated upon the eastern coast, close to the Great Northern line of railway, of which it is the 10th station from Dublin, and is much resorted to as a watering place during the Summer months, but chiefly occupied by fishermen and their families. Its public buildings are, the old Parish Church, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, the new Church, a handsome structure erected on the adjoining ground, and a spacious and handsome Roman Catholic Church. It has a Dispensary, Parochial and National Schools. It is a Constabulary Police and Coast Guard station. The embroidering of muslin is carried on here extensively; it was introduced by Messrs. Robert and Samuel Cochran in 1812. The harbour is well situated, and the best on this part of the coast, having excellent holding ground, and good shelter in S. W. gales. A handsome stone column has been erected to the memory of the late James Hans Hamilton, esq., M.P., late proprietor of the town, by the tenants on his estates. A lifeboat has been stationed at the harbour by the National Lifeboat Institution.

**Ealbriggan-street.**

Derham, Mr. Andrew, Balcunin  
Derham, Mrs. Anne  
Ellis, Thomas, farmer  
Flanagan, John, boat owner & prov. dl.  
Flanagan, Patrick, boat owner  
Grimes, John, farmer  
Grimes, Patrick, farmer  
Owens, James, farmer and contractor  
Quinn, Patk. boat owner and grocer  
Seaver, John, farmer  
Thornton, Mary, shopkeeper

**Church-street.**

Boylan, John, boat owner  
Boylan, Patrick, boat owner  
Brannigan, Patrick, sailmaker  
Byrne, Elizabeth, draper and grocer  
Byrne, Margaret, grocer  
Doyle, John, boat owner  
Doyle, Rev. Michael, c.c.  
Duff, John, mason and farmer  
Duff, James, jun. mason & farmer  
Flanagan, Michael, boat owner

HOLMPATRICK CHURCH—Rev. William Tighe, M.A. incumbent Holmpatrick-terrace

Kean, Edward, rope, cordage, and fishing tackle manufacturer  
M'Court, Anne, grocer and boat owner  
M'Nally, Thos. boat owner and farmer  
May, Michael, grocer  
Murray, John, victualler  
National School—Thos. M'Nally, master  
Quinn, Nicholas, boat owner

Flanagan, John, sen. boat owner and carpenter  
Gowan, James, farmer  
Gowan, John, general dealer and boat owner  
Gowan, Mary, general dealer  
Grimes, James, carpenter and boat owner  
Murray, Peter, carpenter and shopkeeper

**Holmpatrick-terrace.**

1 Tighe, Rev. William, perpetual curate of Holmpatrick church, 13l. 10s.  
2 Brennan, Charles, esq.  
3 Vacant, 10l.  
4 Radcliff, Miss, 10l.  
5 and 6 Purser, Mrs. each 10l.  
7 Horner, Miss, 10l.  
8 Martin, Rev. George, 10l.  
9 and 10 Hamilton, Ion Trant, esq. M.P. each 10l.  
11 Foster, H. H. esq. 17l.

**New-street.**

Cappock, Mary, baker  
Duff, John, mason  
Duff, Thomas, mason  
Flanagan, John, jun. carpenter and spirit dealer  
M'Garry, John, smith  
Morris, Joseph, tailor

Dowling, John, farmer  
Duff, John, jun. farmer  
Ennis and Healy, millers and bakers  
Flanagan, James, boat owner & shoemaker  
Flanagan, John, provision dealer  
Flanagan, Patrick, farmer  
Harford, William, grocer  
Healy, Bernard, farmer  
Healy, Christopher, wine and spirit merchant and general grocer  
Healy, Mrs. Joseph, shopkeeper  
Healy, Lawrence, farmer  
Hotel—William Morris, proprietor  
Kelly, John, boat owner  
May, Joseph, sail maker  
M'Court, Frances, grocer and spirit dealer  
M'Donough, Mrs. Mary, boat owner  
Monks, John, blacksmith  
Morris, Wm. grocer and hotel keeper  
O'Driscoll, J. J. officer of Inland Revenue  
O'Reilly, Mrs.

Parochial School—W. L. Tutty, schoolmaster and visiting tutor

Post Office—John Ronaldson, postmaster

Robinson, Eliza, grocer and spirit dealer  
Ronaldson, John, postmaster  
Ronaldson, J. grocer & coal merchant

Royal Irish Constabulary Station—J. Kennedy, constable in charge  
Sheill, Mary, grocer and haberdasher

## Part V > Where to find Information

### Dublin City Archives

Dublin City Archives contain the civic government records of Dublin City from 1171 to the late 20th century, including title deeds, maps, plans and drawings, and private collections that relate to the history of the capital. There is a strong potential for Fingal-related material to be found among the Dublin City Archives collections of documents and early printed books, as well as more modern literature on the history of County Dublin. A selection of the range of source material can be viewed at [dublinheritage.ie](http://dublinheritage.ie) with the full databases only accessible in the Archives library.

Address	Dublin City Archives, 138–144 Pearse Street, Dublin 1
Phone Number	+ 353 1 674 4999
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 10.00–13.00, 14.00–16.30, an advance appointment is necessary
Website	<a href="http://www.dublincity.ie">www.dublincity.ie</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:cityarchives@dublincity.ie">cityarchives@dublincity.ie</a>

### ENFO

ENFO—Information on the Environment—is a public service office set up by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The ENFO library holds lists of many of the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) carried out since 1987, with a listing available as a downloadable PDF document.

An EIS usually includes architectural and archaeological assessments in a “cultural heritage” section. The EIS may also have information of relevance in other sections on landscape, flora and fauna, ecology and drainage. Access to the EIS database, including electronic copies of each EIS, may be obtained through the ENFO office in St Andrew’s St, near Grafton St. The library database is also searchable online.

Address	ENFO, 17 Andrew Street, Dublin 2
Phone Number	+353-1-888 2001 LoCall 1890 200 191
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 9.30–17.30
Website	<a href="http://www.enfo.ie">www.enfo.ie</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:Info@enfo.ie">Info@enfo.ie</a>

### Geological Survey of Ireland

The Geological Survey of Ireland (GSI), founded in 1845, is an agency of the Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources. The GSI is the National Earth Science Agency responsible for providing geological advice and information, and for the acquisition of data for this purpose. A wide range of geological information including Bedrock Mapping, Memoirs, and Reports are accessible through a searchable electronic database in the Geological Survey Library.

The Geological Survey of Ireland retains a number of sources of information of potential use to archaeologists including geological data, cartographic data and aerial photography, and produces a range of products including maps, reports and databases. Of particular interest are the original series of 19th-century geological survey maps and the accompanying published memoirs, and the vertical aerial photographs. The GSI commissioned the National Geographical Institute of France to take a 1:30,000 scale, black-and-white series of the whole of Ireland from 1973 to 1977, and these are available for stereoscopic examination, although they may not be copied. Detailed geological information is found at 6-inch, 1-inch, and 1:100,000 scale, with 1:50,000 scale mapping currently in production.

The GSI also has a number of specialised databases of particular interest to researchers into Ireland’s industrial heritage. The Irelithos project is building a database identifying the original stone used, the original quarry, and suitable replacement stone quarries for a sample of archaeological monuments and historic buildings held in state care by the OPW. The Minerals section of the GSI also holds extensive data on mining and mineral extraction

in Ireland from the mid 19th century to the present day, including bedrock mapping, more general maps, plans and sketches and a wide variety of reports on mining and associated activities.

The Geological Survey is currently carrying out the INFOMAR (INtegrated mapping FOr the sustainable development of Ireland's MARine Resource) project with the Marine Institute, focusing on modern bathymetric surveying of Ireland's inshore area. The data have archaeological potential as the surveying records shipwrecks and other archaeological features standing proud of the seabed. The programme is initially concentrating on prioritised bays and designated areas including parts of the coast of Fingal, and includes imagery of historic wrecks such as the *Queen Victoria* under the Baily Lighthouse, Howth Head.

<b>Address</b>	Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggars Bush, Haddington Road, Dublin 4
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353-1-678 2000 LoCall 1890 449900
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.30–12.30, 14.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	www.gsi.ie
<b>Email</b>	gsisales@gsi.ie

### Heritage Council

The Heritage Council was established as a statutory body under the Heritage Act 1995. Its role is to propose policies and priorities for the identification, protection, preservation and enhancement of the national heritage, including monuments, archaeological objects, heritage objects such as art and industrial works, documents and genealogical records, architectural heritage, and wrecks. The Council has a particular responsibility to promote interest, education, knowledge and pride in the national heritage.

<b>Address</b>	The Heritage Council, Áras na hOidhreachta, Church Lane, Kilkenny
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 (0) 56 777 0 777
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.00–17.30
<b>Website</b>	www.heritagecouncil.ie
<b>Email</b>	mail@heritagecouncil.com

The Heritage Council has commissioned studies and published a wide range of documents in relation to raising awareness, knowledge and protection of Ireland's heritage. These include works of general interest relating to Ireland's architectural and archaeological heritage (e.g. Hammond & McMahon 2002), and works such as the Unpublished Excavations project. A list of grant-aided projects, and publications funded or part-funded by the Heritage Council can be found on their website.

### Irish Architectural Archive

The Irish Architectural Archive was established in 1976 to collect and preserve material of every kind relating to the architecture of Ireland, and make it available to the public. The Archive's accessions include a wide range of single items, including books, pamphlets, drawings, photographs and models, and an extensive collection of drawings and files created by large architectural practices.

The collection has the largest body of historic architectural records in Ireland, including the most significant body of historic Irish architectural drawings in the world, with in excess of 250,000 drawings dating from the late 17th century. Also housed in the Archive are over 400,000 photographs, making this one of the largest collections of photographs in Ireland. There is also an extensive reference library, with more than 15,000 items of printed matter.

The holdings of the Irish Architectural Archive contain material—primary or secondary— on every notable Irish architect, on Irish buildings of every type, period or style, and on many buildings of significant architectural value in Ireland. Direct access to the

<b>Address</b>	Irish Architectural Archive, 45 Merrion Square, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 6633 040
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Reading Room: Tuesday to Friday 10.00–17.00
<b>Website</b>	www.iarc.ie
<b>Email</b>	info@iarc.ie

Archive's contents is provided only in the Archive's reading room. All legitimate researchers are welcome. No fee is levied and no appointment is necessary. Access is at the discretion of the Archive staff, and readers are required to register before they are admitted to the reading room. Members of staff are always on hand to assist readers and provide direction in identifying relevant material.

### Irish Georgian Society

The Irish Georgian Society is an architectural heritage society, founded in 1958 that focuses on encouraging interest in, and the conservation of, distinguished examples of architecture and allied arts of all periods. The society is not a repository, but has recently compiled a useful web-based Catalogue of Irish Theses and Dissertations Relating to Architecture, Allied Arts, and Architectural Conservation with the assistance of The Heritage Council.

<b>Address</b>	Irish Georgian Society, 74 Merrion Square, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 676 7053
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Not applicable as the society is not a repository or library
<b>Website</b>	www.igs.ie
<b>Email</b>	info@igs.ie

### Land Registry

The Land Registry Office holds information on 6" and 1:2,500 maps (and accompanying folios for properties) and on computer which may be of help to researchers in tracing the ownership and descriptions of properties.

<b>Address</b>	Setanta House, Nassau St, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 670 7500 LoCall 1890 333001
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.30–16.30
<b>Website</b>	www.landregistry.ie
<b>Email</b>	custserv@osi.ie

The Land Registry has a new online mapping service available at [www.landdirect.ie](http://www.landdirect.ie) which allows researchers to 'zoom' and 'pan' over digital online maps to a desired location, to search by folio number, or to search an address for relevant information.

### National Archives of Ireland

The National Archives of Ireland, part of the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism, holds the records of the modern Irish State which document its historical evolution and the creation of its national identity. Holdings relate to all parts of Ireland, and provide essential primary source material for understanding the political, economic and social forces which have shaped modern Ireland, including 19th and 20th century material on built heritage from the Office of Public Works, the Ordnance Survey and other government bodies.

Some specific holdings in the National Archives of Ireland have direct relevance to the study of the built environment in Fingal. This includes information regarding the Ordnance Survey and Boundary Survey, and the records of the Office of Public Works (drawings, elevations and plans of public buildings, roads, bridges, canals and correspondence relating to public works). There is also a wide range of other source material of potential interest to researchers, including maps and census returns. Trade records may be of use as background material for a property under study. Potential sources of information include the OS Boundary Survey of 1826-1841. Through registers and sketch maps, this survey recorded the laying down of townland, parish, barony and county boundaries in advance of the Ordnance Survey and Valuation.

<b>Address</b>	The National Archives, Bishop Street, Dublin 8
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 407 2300 / Locall +353 1890 252424
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Reading Room: Monday to Friday 10.00–17.00
<b>Website</b>	www.nationalarchives.ie
<b>Email</b>	mail@nationalarchives.ie

### Military Archives

The Military Archives holds the records of the Department of Defence and the Defence Forces. The primary function of the archive is to collect, preserve and make available material relating to the history of the Defence Forces from the formation of the Irish Volunteers in November 1913 to the present day. The archive holds large collections of photographs of military sites, including plans and drawings of some Martello towers.

<b>Address</b>	Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines, Dublin 6
<b>Phone Number</b>	01 804 6457
<b>Opening Hours</b>	By appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.military.ie/dfhq">www.military.ie/dfhq</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:archives@military.ie">archives@military.ie</a>

### National Gallery of Ireland

The National Gallery of Ireland holds a range of research collections relating to the national and international development of the visual arts from the medieval period onwards. The collection contains a wide range of prints and drawings, including landscape, architectural and topographical works and portraits. All are of potential interest to researchers and are available for study in the Diageo Print Room.

The Fine Arts Library's specialist collection consists of over 50,000 publications relating to art from the 15th century to the present, including items on museology (museum science), architecture, history and biography, many of which are unavailable elsewhere in Ireland. The online databases and bibliographic resources include a Bibliography of the History of Art and an Art Sales Index.

<b>Address</b>	National Gallery of Ireland, Merrion Square West & Clare Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353-1-661 5133
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Saturday 9.30–17.30, Thursday 9.30–20.30 (except Holy Thursday, 9.30–17.30), Sunday 12.00–17.30, closed Good Friday and 24–26 December
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalgallery.ie">www.nationalgallery.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@ngi.ie">info@ngi.ie</a>
<b>Address</b>	Fine Arts Library, National Gallery of Ireland, Merrion Square West & Clare Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353-1-663 3546
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00–17.00, open to all members of the public by appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalgallery.ie">www.nationalgallery.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:library@ngi.ie">library@ngi.ie</a>
<b>Address</b>	Diageo Prints Room, National Gallery of Ireland, Merrion Square West & Clare Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353-1-663 3535
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Tuesday & Wednesday 10.00–13.00, Thursday & Friday 10.00–13.00, 14.00–17.00, open to all members of the public by appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nationalgallery.ie">www.nationalgallery.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:prints&amp;drawings@ngi.ie">prints&amp;drawings@ngi.ie</a>

### National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a section within the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government involved in identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from approximately 1700 to the present day. The NIAH undertakes and commissions surveys, often in association with local authorities, which result in print publications documenting the most significant buildings of an area. The NIAH survey for Fingal was carried out in 2000, and published in 2002 (National Inventory of Architectural Heritage 2002) in print and CD-ROM formats. The CD-ROMs include map browsers of Fingal based on the Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map series and a database browser. Many of the individual building surveys are available in summary format on an online catalogue and gazetteer. The website also provides thematic searches for buildings representative of the character of Fingal including thatched buildings, Martello towers, maritime structures, and buildings in state or local authority care that are accessible to the public. The website also has online thematic resources of interest nationally, such as historic gardens and designed landscapes (demesnes), and it contains links to online information resources on architectural heritage and building conservation. Demesnes in particular are important to understanding certain areas as some surviving elements in the landscape are only understandable in the context of the designed landscape. Some important demesnes include Abbeville, Santry, Milverton and Luttrellstown, while lost examples such as Kinure near Rush can only be reconstructed using source material.

<b>Address</b>	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Dún Scéine, Harcourt Lane, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 888 3109
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Not applicable as the NIAH is not a repository or library
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:niah@environ.ie">niah@environ.ie</a>

### National Library of Ireland

The National Library of Ireland (NLI) is a cultural institution, under the aegis of the Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism, whose mission is to collect, preserve and make available books, manuscripts and illustrative material of Irish interest. The library houses a wide range of material useful to researchers. Illustrations include Francis Grose's c. 1791 depiction of Lusk Church, and Lady Augusta Gregory's painting of the interior of Howth Castle c. 1880–1890. The NLI also hold a range of photographs, such as a c. 1880 snapshot of Howth Harbour and Martello tower, which are an important record of the built heritage of Fingal.

There are a number of sections to the National Library of Ireland: the Main Reading Room is beside the Dáil in Kildare St, with the Manuscripts Room further down the street towards Naussau St. The Photographs, Prints and Drawings are in Temple Bar. The National Library is open, free of charge, to the general public. A Reader's Ticket is necessary in order to consult materials in the Main Reading Room. An extra ticket, a Manuscript Reading Room ticket, is required for access to the Manuscripts Room. These tickets are to allow for tracking of items called up for reading and are issued free on application from near the entrance lobby; personal identification is advisable. The Library does not lend books and material is only accessible in the various reading rooms. It is possible to get photocopies, photographs, slides or microfilm of most items in the collections. Membership is open to all those with an interest in the Library and the heritage in its care.

<b>Address</b>	The National Library of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353 1 60 30 200
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Wednesday 10.00–21.00, Thursday & Friday 10.00–17.00 (note early closing), Saturday 10.00–13.00
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nli.ie">www.nli.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@nli.ie">info@nli.ie</a>

Family history can be researched in the Genealogical Room which is on open access and does not require a reader's ticket. Counter staff can direct researchers to useful tools in the wide range of catalogues including the Hayes Catalogues of Articles in Periodicals and Manuscripts, The Guard Books catalogues of authors and organisations, subject catalogue, Land Commission Catalogue, O'Hara Collection, Card Index Catalogue and computerised catalogue. The List of Special Collections in the Manuscripts Room indicates Fingal-relevant material. The NLI also holds an important map collection, with map indexes available for consultation at the counter.

### National Maritime Museum, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin

The National Maritime Museum is an important repository for Irish maritime history. The collection includes paintings, photos, ship models, and displays of items from the *Great Eastern*, the Optic from the Bailey lighthouse, *SS Kerlogue* memorabilia, and material from the Irish Naval Service, Mercantile Navy and the RNLI. The Museum has a specialist maritime library, with an extensive collection of maritime heritage literature including information on ports and harbours. Access to the library is by arrangement with the Librarian.

Address	National Maritime Museum, The Mariners Church, Haigh Terrace, Dún Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
Phone Number	+ 353 1 2800 969
Opening Hours	Weekends only from April to October
Website	<a href="http://www.dun-laoghaire.com/dir/maritime">www.dun-laoghaire.com/dir/maritime</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:maritime@ireland.com">maritime@ireland.com</a>

### National Museum of Ireland

The National Museum of Ireland (NMI) is the national repository for all archaeological objects found in Ireland. The museum houses over 2,000,000 artefacts ranging in date from 8000BC to the late medieval period. Since 1994, all archaeological objects with no known owner are the property of the state and are acquired by the National Museum of Ireland. The museum also

holds records, reports and other paper documents, and copies of the St Joseph aerial photographic collection. The acquisitions of the NMI may be found through a number of databases including the Topographic Files, the Irish Antiquities Files, the Correspondence Files, the Card Index files and the Finds registers. A number of 19th- and 20th-century catalogues are also of use (e.g. Eogan 1965, 1983, 2001).

### The Artefact Record

Archaeological artefacts are the responsibility of the NMI. Apart from modern excavations, any member of the public may request to view an item in the museum collection by contacting the Duty Officer of the Irish Antiquities Division. The artefact record is often a useful indicator of the nature of archaeological material in an area.

The records of acquisitions of the NMI are not currently searchable through a single database, and researchers may need to refer to different forms of NMI archival record such as the Topographic Files, the Irish Antiquity Files, the Correspondence Files, the Finds Registers and the Card Index Files, any of which may hold different types and levels of relevant information.

Staff at the Irish Antiquities Division are very knowledgeable as to what is in the collections and are available for consultation to assist in researching a particular topic or area. Researchers should also be aware that Irish artefacts are held in other museums and private collections.

Address	National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2
Phone Number	+ 353 1 6 777 444
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 10.00– 17.00, by appointment
Website	<a href="http://www.museum.ie">www.museum.ie</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:education@museum.ie">education@museum.ie</a>

### National Photographic Archive

The National Photographic Archive (NPA) is a section of the National Library, with a collection of approximately 600,000 photographs, mostly historical. Subject matter ranges from topographical views to studio portraits, and from political events to early tourist photographs. The National Library's Online Catalogue allows users to consult the photographs that have been catalogued to date onto the Horizon system. These include digitised images of the Keogh, Casement, Congested Districts Board and Clarke collections, and sections of the Eason, Lawrence, Poole, Valentine, Wiltshire and Clonbrock collections. Details of each collection can be found through the online catalogue and the website of the archive.

Admission to the Reading Room is by appointment or by personal application at the National Photographic Archive. The Reading Room has access to the online catalogue, and also to current collection indexes and, in the case of certain smaller collections, copy prints of images. A number of general reference sources on photography are available on open access. Rouse (1998) provides a useful introduction to the collection.

A range of reprographic services are also available, providing photographic prints of various sizes, black & white and colour, slides and transparencies. The reproduction of National Library of Ireland photographs by publication (irrespective of the media format), by transmission or broadcast, or for display in a public area, is subject to the permission of the Council of Trustees of the National Library of Ireland and to the payment of the relevant fee.

<b>Address</b>	National Photographic Archive, Meeting House Square, Temple Bar, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 677 7451
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00–17.00, by appointment; Saturday 10.00–14.00 (Exhibition Area only)
<b>Website</b>	www.nli.ie
<b>Email</b>	photoarchive@nli.ie

### National Roads Authority

The National Roads Authority (NRA) plays a primary role in financing and managing national road schemes from the pre-planning stages of road design to the on-site archaeological investigation and resolution phases, to the post-excavation and publication of the results of such archaeological work (O'Sullivan 2003; O'Rourke 2004). The NRA is a source of growing importance for newly-discovered archaeological information on specific sites including some in Fingal (Fitzgerald 2006), and has a range of downloadable booklets, posters and reports available at [www.nra.ie](http://www.nra.ie).

<b>Address</b>	National Roads Authority, St Martin's House, Waterloo Road, Dublin 4
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 660 2511
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Not applicable as the NRA is not a repository or library
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.nra.ie">www.nra.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@nra.ie">info@nra.ie</a>

### National University of Ireland Maynooth Library

The Library holds a major collection of medieval and 18th- and 19th-century Irish manuscripts. The Geography Department at The National University of Ireland, Maynooth has recently acquired J. H. Andrews extensive collection of maps, atlases, etc. relating to Ireland (J. H. Andrews is a former Professor of Geography at Trinity College Dublin, and has written a number of books about Irish historic mapping). These have not yet been indexed but should contain materials relating to Fingal.

<b>Address</b>	The Library, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Co. Kildare
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 708 3884
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 10.00–13.00, 14.00–17.00
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://library.nuim.ie">http://library.nuim.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:library.information@nuim.ie">library.information@nuim.ie</a>

### Ordnance Survey of Ireland

The Ordnance Survey of Ireland was established in 1824 to carry out a survey of the entire island to update land valuations for land taxation purposes. Work on surveying the country began almost immediately, and by 1846 the entire island had been surveyed at a scale of six inches to one mile. Ireland was the first country in the world to be entirely mapped at such a detailed scale. The paper maps from this and subsequent surveys have been moved to the National Archives of Ireland. However, digital versions of some maps are available through the Ordnance Survey.

The Ordnance Survey currently provides mapping and geographic information services including tourist and leisure maps, guides, digital data, geodetic services (GPS data), and aerial photography.

The Ordnance Survey has recently launched a Historic Map Viewer Service in collaboration with the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government and the public library service. This service available at <http://ecomextra.osiemaps.ie/Historic/> allows online access to historic Ordnance Survey 6-inch mapping. Additional historic maps are planned to be added to the service, including the 1:2,500 series, popularly known as the 25-inch series and indexed by parish, which was completed in 1913.

Address	Ordnance Survey Ireland, Phoenix Park, Dublin 8
Phone Number	+ 353-1-802-5300 Lo-Call Number: 1890-674-627
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 9.00–16.15
Website	<a href="http://www.osi.ie">www.osi.ie</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:custserv@osi.ie">custserv@osi.ie</a>

### Registry of Deeds

The Registry of Deeds holds copies of all deeds that were officially registered from 1708 up to the present day. Not all transactions were registered—small land holdings rarely were. Deeds were made for leases, mortgages, marriage settlements or rent changes and as a consequence of wills. The Registry holds a memorial of the deed which was also transcribed into a large

volume and indexed. There are two catalogues: one arranged under year of registration, then within that year by county and barony but with no order as to the townland; the second, under year of registration and then within that year by name of grantor. There are three reference numbers to volume, page and deed for each deed. Deeds may contain lists of townlands, physical descriptions of areas, details of mills, fisheries and turbary (locations where turf may be cut and the associated rights to such cutting), family genealogy, amount of money in the transaction and names of tenants.

There is a small daily entrance fee. A photocopying service is available on request. Academic assistance is available on request. The Deeds Books are very large and heavy and some are on high shelving and have to be reached with the aid of a ladder.

When a deed is registered, it is returned to the party who delivered it for registration, and the document filed in the Registry of Deeds is essentially a memorial containing a synopsis of the deeds and other statutory requirements. Any person is entitled to search on payment of a prescribed fee. Official searches resulting in a certificate of results can also be obtained. The Registry of Deeds has recently been placed under the management of the Property Registration Authority (PRA).

Address	Registry of Deeds, King's Inns, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1
Phone Number	+ 353 1 804 8411
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 10.00–16.30
Website	<a href="http://www.landregistry.ie">www.landregistry.ie</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:declan.ward@prai.ie">declan.ward@prai.ie</a>

### Representative Church Body Library

The Representative Church Body has an extensive archive contained in its library consisting of a wide variety of material from over 830 parishes, mainly in the Republic of Ireland (Refussee 1999). The types of information of most relevance to architectural and archaeological researchers are photographs,

drawings and plans of some Fingal Church of Ireland churches, such as the original drawings of the former Church of Ireland church at Lusk, abutting the 15th-century bell tower and round tower. Other relevant information can be found among baptismal, marriage and death records, clergy lists and miscellaneous ecclesiastical manuscripts.

<b>Address</b>	Representative Church Body, Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353 1 492 3979
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.30–13.00; 14.00–17.00
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.citc.ie/rcblibrary.htm">www.citc.ie/rcblibrary.htm</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:library@ireland.anglican.org">library@ireland.anglican.org</a>

### Royal Irish Academy

The Royal Irish Academy (RIA) is the academy for sciences and humanities for Ireland. The Academy seeks to promote excellence in scholarship, to offer a forum for Irish scholars, to recognise achievements in learning, direct research programmes and undertake its own research projects, particularly in areas relating to Ireland and its heritage.

The RIA library contains a wide range of material including published works, periodicals, photographs, manuscripts, prints, drawings and artefacts which can be searched through an Online Library Catalogue. The collection of circa 2,000 manuscripts includes the largest corpus of Irish language manuscripts in a single repository, the oldest surviving Irish manuscript, the Cathach, or Psalter of St. Columba, and other important early texts. The manuscript collections encompass a wide range of fields including

<b>Address</b>	Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353-1-6762570
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 10.00–17.30, Friday 10.00–17.00
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.ria.ie">www.ria.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:library@ria.ie">library@ria.ie</a>

genealogy, history, literature, hagiography, early Irish law, natural history, journals and diaries, society minute books, etc. The printed book, pamphlet, drawing and map collections reflect the course of Irish history and endeavour over the years.

### Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (RSAI) was founded in 1849 in Kilkenny “to preserve, examine and illustrate all ancient monuments and memorials of the arts, manners and customs of the past, as connected with the antiquities, language, literature and history of Ireland”. Members are entitled to use the Society’s library which contains books on Irish history, antiquities and archaeological and historical journals published in Ireland, Great Britain and on the continent.

There is a wide variety of archaeological literature in the library, which also holds a collection of manuscripts, drawings and photographs. The Society Library currently contains over 10,000 volumes of the leading reference and source texts on Irish archaeology and history, built up since 1849. There are long runs of major Irish journals, of both national and local archaeological and historical societies, and also long runs of many leading British and European archaeological and historical journals. The library also holds collections of local histories, family histories, county histories, manuscript texts, Irish Manuscripts Commission texts and ecclesiastical histories.

The Society has published a **Journal**, almost yearly, since 1849, which reached Volume 133 in 2003. There are four Indexes to the Journal, Vols 1 to 19 (1849–89), Vols 21–40 (1891–1910), Vols 41–60 (1911–30), Vols 61–129 (1931–99); the latter is not as comprehensive

<b>Address</b>	Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, 63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+353 1 676 1749
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 14.00–16.45, also Monday, Wednesday & Thursday 10.00–12.00, closed August
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rsai.ie">www.rsai.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:rsai@rsai.ie">rsai@rsai.ie</a>

as the earlier ones. These can guide researchers to Fingal-specific material. This repository has been enriched by the inclusion of books from Lord Walter FitzGerald and Thomas Johnson Westropp (there is a typescript listing of his articles), and from many other authors and publishers. There is a card index to the books and a listing of Journals held. The contents of the Library will soon be accessible on computer. The Library is open to genuine researchers; a letter of introduction may assist first time users.

### RTE Stills Library

Radio Telefís Éireann (RTE) is the Irish National Public Service Broadcaster, and retains a number of libraries providing information and archive services to programme makers and corporate clients. The RTE Stills Library is an invaluable record of 20th-century Ireland that holds c. 110,000 digital images and c. 300,000 images in original formats, including glass plate, contact prints, negatives, 35 mm and lantern slides, and colour and black and white prints. The Stills Library is a relatively untapped resource for the study of change and development to built heritage during the 20th-century. There are a number of historical collections which have been used previously in other counties to build local history exhibitions.

<b>Address</b>	RTE Stills Library, New Library Building, Donnybrook, Dublin 4
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 208 3127
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.15–17.30, by appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.rte.ie/laweb">www.rte.ie/laweb</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:stillslibrary@rte.ie">stillslibrary@rte.ie</a>

### Trinity College Dublin, Civil Engineering Heritage Archive

The Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering of Trinity College Dublin maintains the Civil Engineering Heritage Archive currently containing approximately 270 records of significant historic civil engineering works (HEWs) in the Republic of Ireland. These structures may include bridges

and viaducts, canals and aqueducts, railway infrastructure, docks, harbours and lighthouses, and water supplies. Each record typically contains a very brief description of the work, together with its principal dimensions. Some structures may include cross-sections and bibliographic references. Plans and photographs normally accompany the hard copy version of each record and are available for inspection by arrangement. A detailed entry is available for Howth Harbour (HEW No.3055). Copies of HEW records are available and are currently (2007) priced at €15 per record. A number of publications of potential industrial heritage interest are also for sale. A limited amount of HEW records are available for consultation at the ENFO centre.

<b>Address</b>	Civil Engineering Heritage Archive, Department of Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering, Trinity College, Dublin
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 896 2544
<b>Opening Hours</b>	By appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.tcd.ie/civil-engineering/research/heritage">www.tcd.ie/civil-engineering/research/heritage</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:rcox@tcd.ie">rcox@tcd.ie</a>

### Trinity College Dublin, Library

The library at Trinity College Dublin is one of Ireland's copyright libraries and holds copies of all published works in Ireland and Britain. The library collection is searchable through an online catalogue for post-1900 works, with earlier works held in the Manuscripts Department (see below), and maps held in a specialist Map Library (see below). Access can be gained with a Readers Card, obtainable from the reception desk of the Berkeley Library. The Research Area of the Berkeley Library holds a selection of Local History publications, arranged by county. Many of the key publications for Fingal (noted in Parts II and IV) are available on open shelves for consultation in relevant sections on History, Archaeology and Geography. Some specialist works on building conservation are available in the Lecky Library. However, the bulk of the library's holdings is stored off-site and must be called. Books called before 9.30am may be collected at lunch,

otherwise collections are normally the following day.

<b>Address</b>	Trinity College Library, College Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 896 1661
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.30–22.00, Saturday 9.30– 13.00; Reader’s Card necessary
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.tcd.ie/library">www.tcd.ie/library</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:library@tcd.ie">library@tcd.ie</a>

### Trinity College Dublin, Manuscripts Department

The Manuscripts Department holds a corpus of medieval documents, largely from the collection of James Ussher (d. 1656), but also including a wide range of manuscripts ranging from early medieval texts such as the Book of Kells (c. 800), the Book of Durrow (c. 675), the Book of Armagh (c. 807), and the Book of Dimma (8th-century) to 20th-century works.

The collections can be searched through the online catalogue, and a number of Irish language manuscripts are available online through the Irish Script on Screen (ISOS) service. There are a number of guides and catalogues from the earliest *Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliae et Hiberniae* (Oxon., 1697), ii, pp. 16–48, 57–60; followed by two further summary catalogues, Sir John T. Gilbert’s in the 4th (1874) and 5th (1876) Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission (not complete) and T.K.

<b>Address</b>	Manuscripts Department, Berkeley Library, Trinity College Dublin, College Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 896 1189
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00–17.00, Saturday 10.00– 13.00, appointment necessary
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.tcd.ie/library/libraries/manuscripts">www.tcd.ie/library/libraries/manuscripts</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:mscripts@tcd.ie">mscripts@tcd.ie</a>

Abbott’s comprehensive Catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College Dublin (Dublin 1900). More recent catalogues include Marvin L. Colker’s *Trinity College Library Dublin: Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance Latin Manuscripts* (Scolar Press 1991). In the manuscripts room researchers will find fuller catalogues of the older collections, including: catalogues of accessions since 1900; a cumulative index of autographs; and lists and indexes of modern papers, poems, photographs and music. An appointment for permission to consult the manuscripts should be made in advance with the Keeper of Manuscripts. Manuscripts and archives are brought from storage daily at 11am.

### Trinity College Dublin, Map Library

The Map Library is the centre for cartographic materials in Trinity College Library. It holds over half a million maps and is the largest collection of printed maps in Ireland. Other collections of maps are held in Trinity Library in the Departments of Manuscripts. The Map Library holds only printed maps. It has detailed coverage of Ireland (including Northern Ireland), and Great Britain, and less detailed coverage for Europe, Asia, America and the rest of the world. Irish maps include comprehensive holdings of Ordnance Survey publications, and early maps and charts of Ireland including Down Survey barony maps. The Map Library also maintains a bibliography of new maps of Ireland, lists of secondary works on Irish map history and lists of early maps of Ireland before 1630.

The Map Library is accessible to members of the general public as well as professional researchers. Readers from outside Trinity College should contact the Map Library to arrange an appointment in advance of their visit, as opening hours are limited and depend on the availability of the limited staff. A copying service is provided by Map Library staff for personal callers and operates within the restrictions imposed by the Copyright Acts. This allows for the copying of maps more than 70 years old, and for copying of Ordnance Survey maps more than 50 years old. Copying of older material is at the discretion of the Map Librarian in the interests of the conservation of the printed resource. Copies are made as A3 extracts. A fee-based Historical Map Search

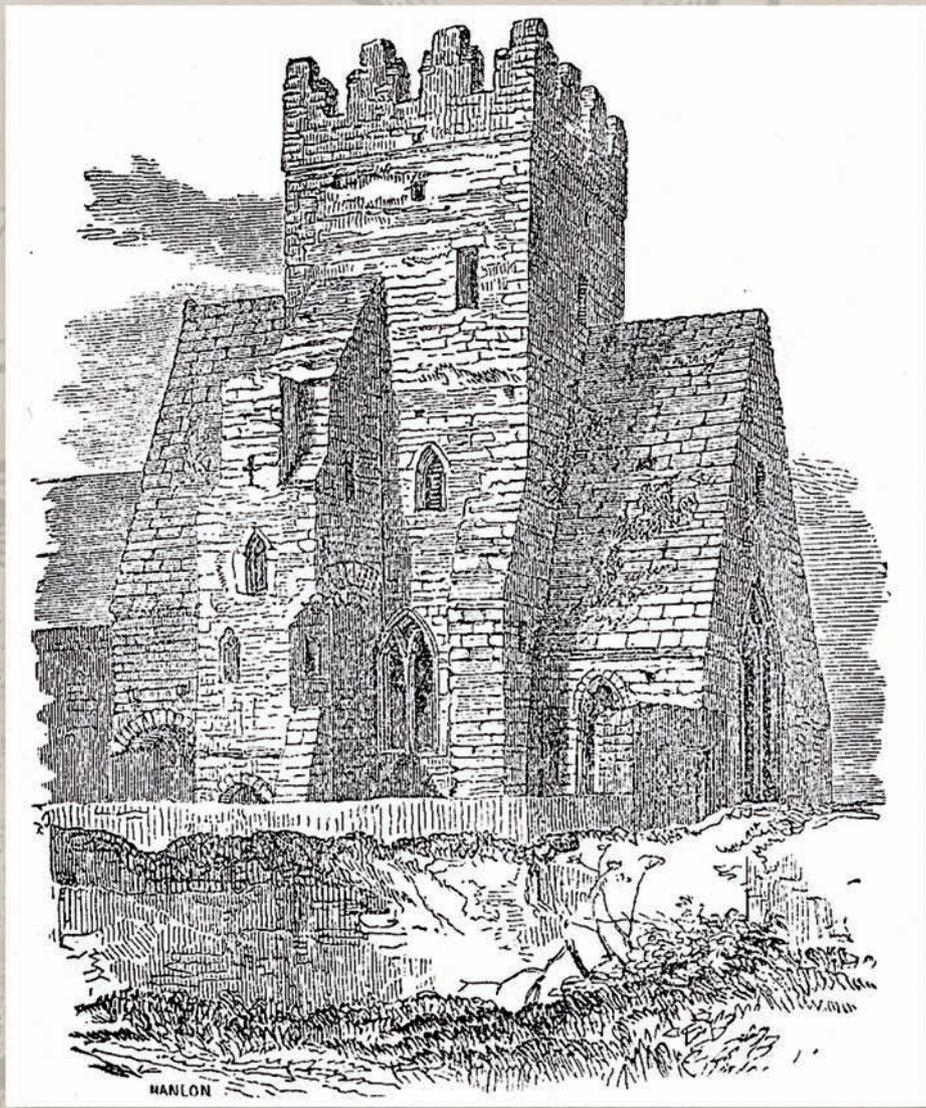
service is available to business customers. A minimum charge applies. The Map catalogue is not available on the web. However, a number of unpublished carto-bibliographies are available for consultation, and these can guide the researcher to general maps of Ireland or parts of Ireland, including Fingal.

<b>Address</b>	Map Library, Ussher Library Building, Trinity College Library Dublin, College Street, Dublin 2
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 896-2087 / + 353 1 896-1544 / Fax: 896-3537
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Tuesday & Thursday 14.30–16.45, Wednesday 9.30–13.00, other times by appointment
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.tcd.ie/Library/libraries/map">www.tcd.ie/Library/libraries/map</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:map.library@tcd.ie">map.library@tcd.ie</a>

### Valuation Office

The Valuation Office is the state property valuation agency and holds an archive of maps and rateable valuation records going back to 1850. This archive can be useful in tracing the occupation of particular properties over the years or can be used to locate the home of particular families if details of the townland or street name are available. The archives contain the original books and surveys carried out in the 1840s, books and maps of Griffith's Valuations in the 1850s, and documentation showing the subsequent revisions up to the current position. The information for each property typically consists of the occupier name, townland, street name, description of property, acreage of holding, its rateable value and reference to its position on a valuation map.

<b>Address</b>	Valuation Office, Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 817 1000
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 9.15–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.valoff.ie">www.valoff.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@valoff.ie">info@valoff.ie</a>



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## Part VI > Fingal County Council

### General

Fingal County Council as the Local Authority for Fingal, provides an extensive range of infrastructure services and plays an active role in the development of the area's industry, business, social, planning, arts, heritage and cultural affairs. It also functions as the regulatory body for certain matters at local level.

Local Authorities perform both a representational and an operational role because the Irish system of Local Government encompasses both democratic representation and public administration.

Planning Files together with Local Area Plans and Strategic Environmental Assessments can be an important source of knowledge for specific sites. Planning related drawings, plans, conservation reports, archaeological reports and other associated information such as geophysical testing relevant to the study of Fingal's built heritage can be accessed through the Planning Public Counter.

All planning application information is scanned and is available at the Planning Public Counter. Much of the information is available on the website, and the long-term intention is to have all information available online. Recent planning files are available on request from the Planning Public Counter. Files more than ten years old are held in off-site storage but may be obtained, subject to the payment of a fee and a wait of several days for the files to be retrieved. The planning files for any area of Fingal west of the Ashbourne Road (N2), registered from 1st January 2006 are only available for inspection in the new Council Offices at Grove Road,

Blanchardstown, [accessible from the Blanchardstown Centre]. It should be noted that some files more recent than 1999 may be in active use by the Planning Department and therefore not currently accessible, and that drawings lodged prior to March 2002 cannot be copied without the permission of the architect involved. The planning list is available on the County Council website, and the ongoing scanning of current and historic planning files will allow future web-based searching.

Fingal County Council is also involved in the management of a number of heritage properties in the county, including Ardgillan Castle, Malahide Castle, Newbridge House, Swords Castle, Balrothery Church, the Martello Tower at Howth, Skerries Mills and the Anna Liffey Mills in the Strawberry Beds.

<b>Address</b>	Fingal County Council, P.O. Box 174, County Hall, Swords, Fingal, Co. Dublin
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 8905000
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 9.00–17.00 Friday 9.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie">www.fingalcoco.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@fingalcoco.ie">info@fingalcoco.ie</a>

<b>Address</b>	Fingal County Council, Blanchardstown Offices, Grove Road, Blanchardstown, Co. Dublin
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 8905000
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 9.00–17.00 Friday 9.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie">www.fingalcoco.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:info@fingalcoco.ie">info@fingalcoco.ie</a>

### County Archives

The Fingal County Archives hold the records/archives for Dublin County Council from 1899–1993, including many items of built heritage interest. The Archives also has material of built heritage interest. These include generic plans of corporation housing styles, some plans of housing and labourers cottages, and planning maps. The Archives also house turnpike road maps in the Turnpike Trusts collection. These c. 1831 maps show routes, quarries, gates and turnpike houses. The Archives contain collections from the turnpike roads from Dublin to Dunleer, Malahide, Mullingar, Drogheda and Navan. The amount of material held in relation to the individual roads varies considerably, however the Dublin–Dunleer Turnpike Road collection covers the period 1775–1938. The Archives also contain collections of the Grand Juries from 1818–1919, an important arm of local government in 19th-century Ireland that was responsible for the maintenance of roads, bridges and the upkeep of courthouses, hospitals and lunatic asylums. The Fingal Archives contain a number of manuscript Minute books (1818–1899) and a more extensive collection of printed Presentment Books 1818–1898 when the Juries were abolished and most of their functions transferred to the newly established County Council. The Archives retain the records of Dublin County Council from 1899 up until 1993, when Fingal County Council was created. The Council’s responsibilities included the maintenance and upkeep of roads and mental hospitals, and expanded to include the provision of roads, housing, sanitation, planning, libraries and environmental services. Records of other contemporary local government bodies, including Balbriggan Town Commissioners (1860–1995) and the Howth Urban District Council (1917–42), are also housed in the Archives. The Archives do not normally retain estate papers for major houses (such as Ardgillan and Newbridge) but they do have some private estate papers, including: the Fingall Estate Papers, Earls of Fingall (the Plunkett family), 1679–1969, with landholdings in North Dublin and Meath; a small collection of records of the Butler Estate (1855–99); records of the Cloghran Stud Farm; and an important collection of correspondence relating exclusively to the construction of Howth Harbour from 1809–22, including many letters from the engineers of that project, John Rennie and his son and successor, John Rennie Jnr.

<b>Address</b>	Fingal County Archives, 11 Parnell Square, Dublin 1
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 872 7968
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00–13.00, 14.00–16.30, an advance appointment is necessary
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie">www.fingalcoco.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:archives@fingalcoco.ie">archives@fingalcoco.ie</a>

### Conservation Office

The Conservation Office advises on all aspects of the conservation of built heritage, including individual buildings designated as Protected Structures and included in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS), and groups of buildings or streetscapes which are part of an Architectural Conservation Area. The location of these buildings and areas are marked on the various maps of the Fingal Development Plan 2005–2011.

<b>Address</b>	Conservation Office, Fingal County Council, P.O. Box 174, County Hall, Swords, Fingal, Co. Dublin
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 890 5068 / + 353 1 890 6709
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 9.00–17.00 Friday 9.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie">www.fingalcoco.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:helena.bergin@fingalcoco.ie">helena.bergin@fingalcoco.ie</a>

### Heritage Office

The Heritage Office is committed to providing high quality advice on all matters relating to heritage issues, commissions specialist studies and reports, and is a useful point of contact for assistance with built heritage research in the county. The Heritage Officer leads the implementation of the Fingal Heritage Plan which aims to implement over 70 practical actions from 2005–2010 to protect, conserve and manage Fingal’s heritage. The Heritage Plan is available in print format and online. A heritage website is being

developed and will contain up-to-date information and resources on all aspects of Fingal's heritage.

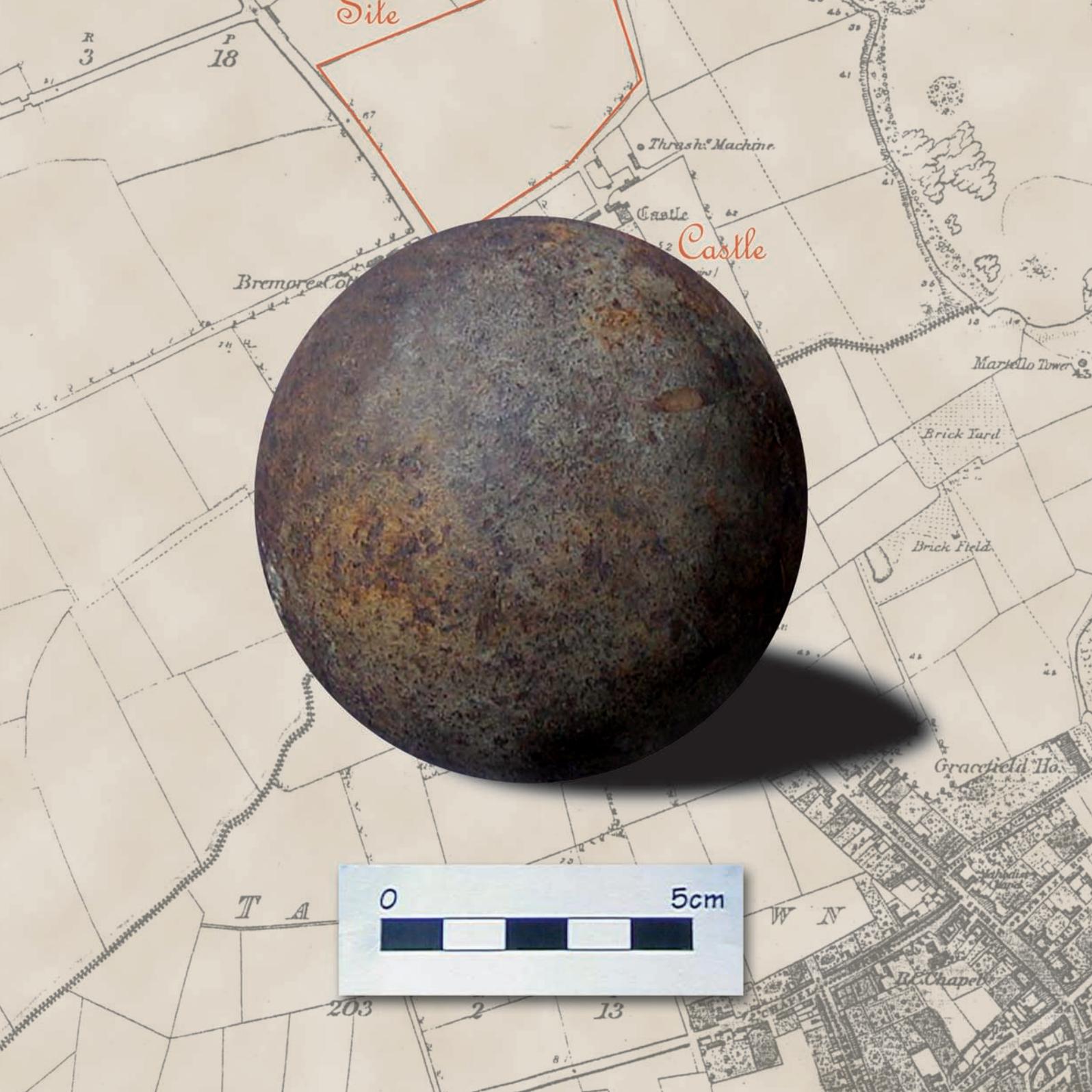
<b>Address</b>	Heritage Office, Fingal County Council, P.O. Box 174, County Hall, Swords, Fingal, Co. Dublin
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 890 5697
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Thursday 9.00–17.00 Friday 9.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie">www.fingalcoco.ie</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:heritage@fingalcoco.ie">heritage@fingalcoco.ie</a>

### **Local Studies Library, Fingal County Libraries**

Fingal Local Studies Library houses a comprehensive collection of material relating to the Fingal area, assembled since 1994. The collection includes antiquarian and modern publications, standard reference texts, and works on local history, history, topography, genealogy, ecclesiastical history, archaeology,

transport and maritime history, and Irish civilisation. The collection also includes history, genealogy and local history periodicals, as well as prints, photographs, postcards, maps, videos, newspapers and ephemera. The holdings of the Local Studies Library are for reference only and are described on the County Council website. The holdings are also listed in the Fingal Library catalogue, which is available both through the Online Public Access Computers (OPAC) in each Fingal Library branch and via the internet at [www.fingalcoco.ie/library](http://www.fingalcoco.ie/library)

<b>Address</b>	Fingal Local Studies Department, Fingal County Library, 11 Parnell Square, Dublin 1
<b>Phone Number</b>	+ 353 1 878 6910
<b>Opening Hours</b>	Monday to Friday 10.00–13.00, 14.00–16.30
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.fingalcoco.ie/library/FingalLocalStudies">www.fingalcoco.ie/library/FingalLocalStudies</a>
<b>Email</b>	<a href="mailto:local.studies@fingalcoco.ie">local.studies@fingalcoco.ie</a>



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## Part VII > Sources outside Ireland

### Guildhall Library, London

The Guildhall Library, originally founded in the 1420s, is a public reference library specialising in the history of London. The library also retains material from the 11th century, including a major collection of maritime historical information, with details of merchants vessels and shipping casualties from Lloyds of London deposited in the library. All holdings can be searched through the online library catalogue. The Guildhall contains the grant of Fingal to Walter de Lacy by King John in 1208 AD (Hardy 1835).

Address	Guildhall Library, Manuscripts Section, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ
Phone Number	+44 (0)20 7332 1863
Opening Hours	Monday to Saturday 09.30–16.45
Website	<a href="http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk">www.cityoflondon.gov.uk</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:manuscripts.guildhall@cityoflondon.gov.uk">manuscripts.guildhall@cityoflondon.gov.uk</a>

### National Archives, London

The National Archives of the United Kingdom was formed in 2003 by the amalgamation of the Public Record Office and the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The collections include the records of central government and the courts of law, from the 11th century to the present day. The National Archives also maintain a National Register of Archives and a Manorial Documents Register covering material outside the United Kingdom. The Archives currently contains over 10 million descriptions of documents, including records on history, medieval taxation, and genealogical studies. Records relevant to the former County Dublin held in the archive include Architectural Drawings, Admiralty documents, maps, Royal Irish Constabulary Records, Port Books 1565–1799, the State Papers of Ireland (1509–1762), and documents pertaining to the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the 1916 Easter Rising. The collections are searchable through the online catalogues.

Address	The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 4DU, England
Phone Number	+44 (0)20 8876 3444
Opening Hours	Monday, Wednesday & Friday 9.00–17.00, Tuesday & Thursday 9.00–19.00, Saturday 9.30–17.00
Website	<a href="http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk">www.nationalarchives.gov.uk</a>
Email	see website

### National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England

The Museum's Library has over 100,000 books, 20,000 pamphlets, 20,000 bound periodicals (including 200 current titles) and 8,000 rare books, dating from 1474–1850. The collection also includes the largest and most important dedicated archive for the study of maritime history in the world, consisting of four miles of shelf space holding detailed documents for the coasts, harbours, ports, and related activities of the British Isles from the 14th–20th centuries. The library also holds over 100,000 sea charts, dating from the medieval period to the present day. It is possible to search the catalogues online and approximately 500 charts are available to view online, including medieval maps of the Atlantic coast of Europe. Maps of interest include Baptista Boazio's c. 1600 map of Dublin to Sligo. Given the coastal nature of Fingal, the Maritime Museum should be considered a relatively untapped resource for the study of maritime archaeology in the county.

Address	National Maritime Museum, Park Row, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF, England
Phone Number	+44 (0)20 8312 6565, +44 (0)20 8858 4422
Opening Hours	Monday to Friday 10.00–16.45
Website	<a href="http://www.nmm.ac.uk">www.nmm.ac.uk</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:library@nmm.ac.uk">library@nmm.ac.uk</a>



LUSK,  
Co. DUBLIN.



BALDUNGAN CASTLE, Co. Dublin

## Part VIII > Journals, Societies and Locally Published Works

Fingal does not have an archaeological journal, as research relevant to Fingal can be found in Dublin journals such as the Dublin Historical Record, as well as national journals such as the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Archaeology Ireland is a quarterly magazine, published since 1987, that covers a wide range of archaeological topics. The magazine is a good source of information about new discoveries, and is likely to be a useful source of information on discoveries in Fingal well in advance of their availability on [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) or their publication.

There are a number of active district historical societies, and a number of authors who self-publish. The majority of these works are stocked in the Fingal Local Studies Library or the Research section of Trinity College Library (see Parts V and VI). Notable local historical societies include Balbriggan Historical Society, Cloghran Historical Society, Howth Peninsula Historical Society, the Liffey Valley Alliance, Loughshinny and Rush Historical Society, Lusk Heritage Society, the Dublin Archaeological Society, the Military History Society of Ireland, the Malahide Historical Society, the Mining Heritage Society of Ireland, the Old Dublin Society, the Swords Historical Society and the Skerries Historical Society (the latter group publish *Time & Tide*). Local societies can be contacted via the recently established Fingal Heritage Network, c/o Heritage Office, Fingal County Council (See Part VI for contact details).

A number of local historians have published books on aspects of local history, of limited availability, but normally lodged with local libraries and with the Local Studies Library, Fingal County Libraries. For older, locally distributed publications, or occasional papers, researchers should refer back to the local society.



## Part IX > Key Publications

The references provided below are not intended as an exhaustive bibliography for the county. The list should be considered a starting point that provides general information on Irish architecture and archaeology and specific works relevant to Fingal. In addition to these works, there are two main sources of unpublished work, archaeological excavations and academic theses (see Part III).

Researchers of excavation reports are directed to Bennett (1987 to present) or the searchable online database at [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie), both of which provide summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland. The full excavation reports are normally only available from the report author, but may sometimes be consulted through the Archives Unit of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, or through the Fingal County Council planning department if related to a planning application.

Academic theses relevant to the heritage of Fingal may be found in the National Universities of Ireland and other third level institutions (see Part III). Theses of potential interest to the built heritage of Fingal can be searched online at [www.bl.uk/britishthesis](http://www.bl.uk/britishthesis) or at the Irish Georgian Society website. As access to academic works differs between the institutions, researchers are directed to the online library catalogues and information desks of these libraries and the relevant academic departments or schools.

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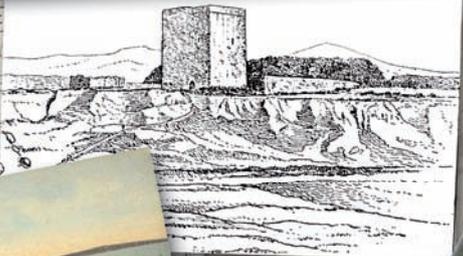






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