

I
MAPS

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	7
MAPS	9-96
1 Ireland in its Atlantic and European setting	
2 Relief features	
3 Physical elements	by J. P. Haughton
4 January temperatures	by the Meteorological Service
5 July temperatures	by the Meteorological Service
6 Mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine	by the Meteorological Service
7 Frequency of wind direction	by the Meteorological Service
8 Mean annual rainfall	by the Meteorological Service
9 Peat bogs	by R. F. Hammond
10 Court tombs	by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin
11 Portal tombs	by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin
12 Wedge tombs	by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin
13 Passage-grave sites, 2500-2000 B.C.	by Michael Herity
14 Ptolemy's map of Ireland, <i>c.</i> 150 A.D.	by F. J. Byrne
15 Ireland 1st-5th century from Roman evidence	by F. J. Byrne and M. J. O'Kelly
16a Coin finds: concealment dates, <i>c.</i> 150- <i>c.</i> 1500	by Michael Dolley
16b Coin finds: concealment dates, <i>c.</i> 1500-1826	by Michael Dolley
17 The Irish abroad, <i>c.</i> 590- <i>c.</i> 1240	by F. J. Byrne
18 Political divisions, <i>c.</i> 800	by F. J. Byrne
19 Viking raids: the first generation, 795-836	by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty
20 Viking penetration and Irish reaction, 837-73	by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty
21 Viking wars and settlements: the forty years of peace, 874-912	by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty
22 Viking raids: the second wave, 913- <i>c.</i> 950; and Hiberno-Norse integration, <i>c.</i> 950-1014	by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty
23 Churches and monasteries, <i>c.</i> 900	by F. J. Byrne
24 Dioceses as defined at the synod of Ráith Bressail, 1111	by F. J. Byrne
25 Dioceses as defined at the synod of Kells-Mellifont, 1152	by F. J. Byrne
26 Dioceses, 1170-1200, and synods, 1101-1202	by F. J. Byrne
27 Dioceses, 1320	by F. X. Martin
28 The introduction of the continental religious orders: Gaelic foundations, <i>c.</i> 1127-1227	by Marie-Thérèse Flanagan
29 The introduction of the continental religious orders: Norman foundations, <i>c.</i> 1177-1227	by Marie-Thérèse Flanagan
30 Political divisions, <i>c.</i> 1169	by F. J. Byrne
31 The spread of the religious orders, 1169-1320	by F. X. Martin
32 The spread of the religious orders, 1320-1420	by F. X. Martin

- 33 The spread of the religious orders, 1420-1530 by F. X. Martin
- 34 The dissolution of the religious houses, 1534-*c.* 1610 by Brendan Bradshaw
- 35 Mottes by R. E. Glasscock
- 36 Stone castles of Norman type before *c.* 1320 by R. E. Glasscock
- 37 Principal towns and manors, *c.* 1300 by R. E. Glasscock and K. W. Nicholls
- 38 Early Dublin, 790-1170 by H. B. Clarke and Anngret Simms
- 39 Medieval Dublin, 1170-1542 by H. B. Clarke and Anngret Simms
- 40 Dublin, *c.* 1685 by J. H. Andrews and K. M. Davies
- 41 Dublin, *c.* 1800 by J. H. Andrews and K. M. Davies
- 42 The growth of Dublin, *c.* 1840-1976 by K. M. Davies with J. P. Haughton
- 43 Counties and liberties, 1297 by K. W. Nicholls
- 44 Counties and liberties, 1460 by K. W. Nicholls
- 45 Counties, 1542-1613 by K. W. Nicholls
- 46 The Pale, 1488-1537 by K. W. Nicholls
- 47 Anglo-Irish and Gaelic lordships in the late 15th century by K. W. Nicholls
- 48 Sixteenth-century plantations by K. W. Nicholls
- 49 Parliamentary constituencies, 1560-86 by T. W. Moody
- 50 Parliamentary constituencies, 1604-1800 by T. W. Moody
- 51 Irish colleges abroad, *c.* 1590-*c.* 1800 by J. J. Silke
- 52 Forests, *c.* 1600 by Eileen McCracken
- 53 State forests, 1966 by Eileen McCracken
- 54 The Ulster plantation, 1609-13 by T. W. Moody and R. J. Hunter
- 55 Plantations in the reign of James I (1603-25) by Aidan Clarke
- 56 The Cromwellian land confiscation, 1652-7 by P. J. Corish
- 57 Land owned by catholics, 1641, 1688, 1703, by counties by J. G. Simms
- 58 Canals and navigations, 1715-1876 by D. R. Delaney and W. A. McCutcheon
- 59 Belfast, *c.* 1660 by P. G. Cleary
- 60 Belfast, *c.* 1800 by P. G. Cleary
- 61 Belfast, *c.* 1900 by P. G. Cleary
- 62 Belfast, *c.* 1970 by P. G. Cleary
- 63 Parliamentary constituencies, 1801-85 by C. O'Leary
- 64 Parliamentary constituencies, 1885 by J. H. Whyte
- 65 Parliamentary constituencies, 1918 by J. H. Whyte
- 66 Parliamentary constituencies, 1920 by J. H. Whyte
- 67 Dioceses of the Church of Ireland, 1800-1974 by K. M. Davies
- 68 Dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church, 1831-1974 by K. M. Davies
- 69 Mail coach routes, 1832 by J. H. Andrews
- 70 Freight traffic, *c.* 1836 by J. H. Andrews
- 71 Railways, 1834-90 by K. M. Davies
- 72 Population density, 1841, 1851, 1891, by baronies by K. M. Davies
- 73 Population change, 1841-1926, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 74 House standards, 1841 and 1891, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 75 Farm size, 1841 and 1911, by counties by K. M. Davies

- 76 Seasonal migration, 1841, 1881, 1901, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 77 Emigration, 1851-1911, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 78 Illiteracy, 1841, 1861, 1891, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 79 Irish-speakers, 1851, by baronies by Brian Ó Cuív
- 80 Irish-speakers, 1891, by baronies by Brian Ó Cuív
- 81 Religious denominations, 1871, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 82 Rateable valuation of land and buildings per acre, 1891, by poor law unions by K. M. Davies
- 83 Rateable valuation of land and buildings per head of population, 1891, by poor law unions by K. M. Davies
- 84 Small farms, 1881, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 85 Congested districts, 1891 and 1909 by H. D. Gribbon
- 86 Congested districts: population density, 1891 [by dispensary districts] by T. W. Freeman
- 87 Congested districts: non-agricultural occupations, 1891 by T. W. Freeman
- 88 Congested Districts Board: major marine works, 1891-1914 by H. D. Gribbon
- 89 Dáil constituencies, 1923 by J. H. Whyte
- 90 Dáil constituencies, 1935 by J. H. Whyte
- 91 Dáil constituencies, 1947 by J. H. Whyte
- 92 Dáil constituencies, 1961 by J. H. Whyte
- 93 Dáil constituencies, 1969 by J. H. Whyte
- 94 Dáil constituencies, 1974 by J. H. Whyte
- 95 Dublin: U.K. parliamentary constituencies, 1918, 1920; dáil constituencies, 1923-74 by J. H. Whyte
- 96 Parliamentary constituencies in N.I., 1929, 1949, 1968; Belfast constituencies, 1918, 1920 by J. H. Whyte
- 97 Parliamentary constituencies in N.I., 1970, 1973 by J. H. Whyte
- 98 Distribution of catholics and protestants in Ulster, 1911, by district electoral divisions by K. M. Davies
- 99 Railways, 1926 by K. M. Davies
- 100 Railways, 1974 by D. A. Gillmor
- 101 Population density, 1961 by T. W. Freeman
- 102 Principal towns and cities, 1971 by K. M. Davies
- 103 Population change, 1926-71, by counties by K. M. Davies
- 104 Distribution of catholics, 1961, by rural districts by T. W. Freeman
- 105 Distribution of protestants and others, 1961, by rural districts by K. M. Davies
- 106 Average size of farm holdings, 1966, by counties by D. A. Gillmor
- 107 Distribution of tillage, 1966, by rural districts by D. A. Gillmor
- 108 Location of grant-aided factories, established 1950-69 by D. A. Gillmor
- 109 Employment in manufacturing industries, 1966, by counties by D. A. Gillmor
- 110 Employment in metal and engineering industries, 1966, by counties by D. A. Gillmor
- 111 Employment in textile and clothing industries, 1966, by counties by D. A. Gillmor
- 112 Bacon curing, meat and fish processing factories, 1969 by D. A. Gillmor

113	Central creameries and other milk processing centres, 1969	by D. A. Gillmor
114	Electricity generating stations, 1974	by D. A. Gillmor
115	Gaeltacht areas, 1956	by D. A. Gillmor
116	Administrative regions, 1974	by D. A. Gillmor
117	Ports, 1974	by N. C. Mitchel
118	Provinces, counties, and county towns, 1976	by K. M. Davies
119	Baronies: northern region	
120	Baronies: central region	
121	Baronies: southern region	

NOTES TO THE MAPS

page 97

INTRODUCTION

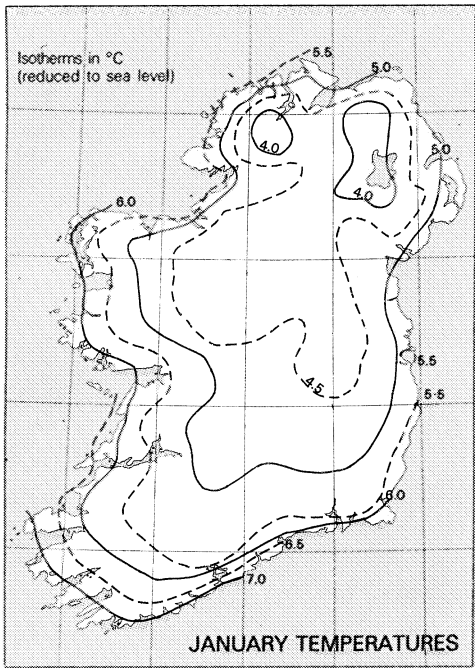
THIS section comprises over one hundred maps covering all periods of Irish history from prehistoric times. There are also maps to illustrate the physical background and to show existing provincial, county, and barony boundaries. Some maps also appear in the same or more detailed form in the appropriate volume of text, but as a rule the maps collected here are wider in scope and time scale than the text maps.

Some of the maps are based on work already published elsewhere, but the large majority are derived from primary sources, many of them being the product of new research specially undertaken for this history. The selection of topics has been partly determined by the existing state of research on the materials for Irish historical cartography.

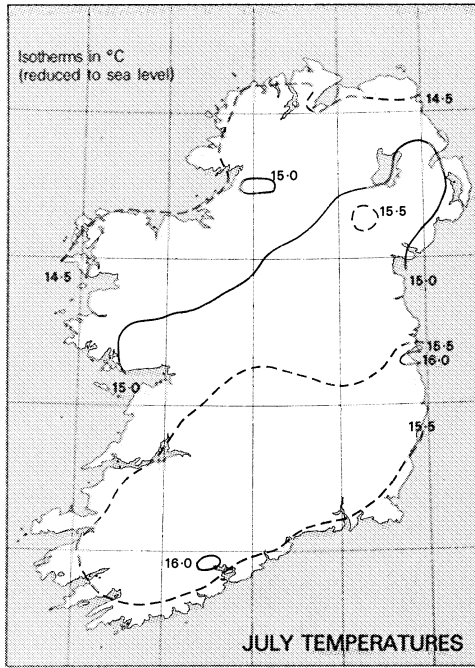
Each map or group of maps carries the name of the contributor responsible for its contents, who has also supplied the source and any necessary comment in the appended series of notes.

We are grateful to Mr Terry Hardaker and Miss Christine Cowham, of the cartographic department of the Oxford University Press, for their cooperation and for all the expertise that they have made available to us. Mary Griffiths and Anne Weir gave valuable assistance in the assembly and plotting of data for several of the draft maps. We are specially indebted to Mary Davies for supervising this entire section and for preparing the draft maps for the press.

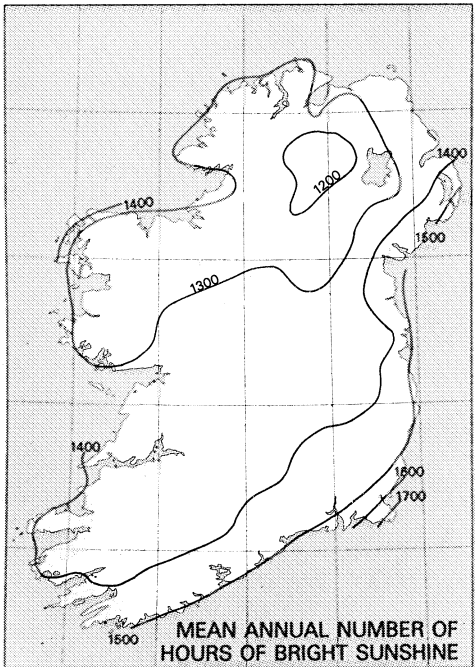




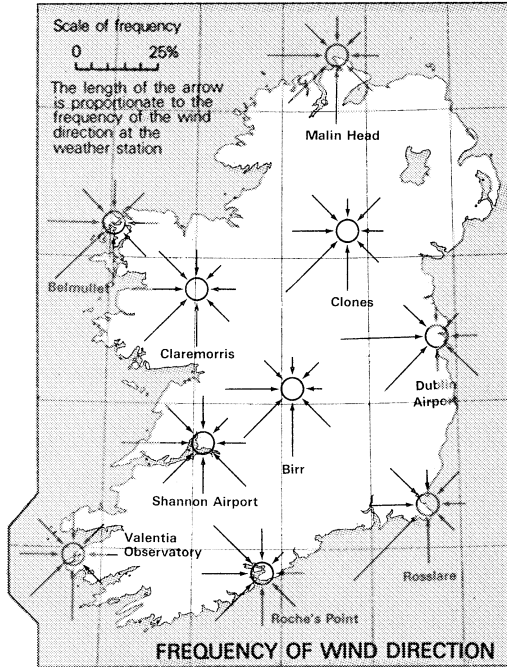
4 Meteorological service



5 Meteorological service



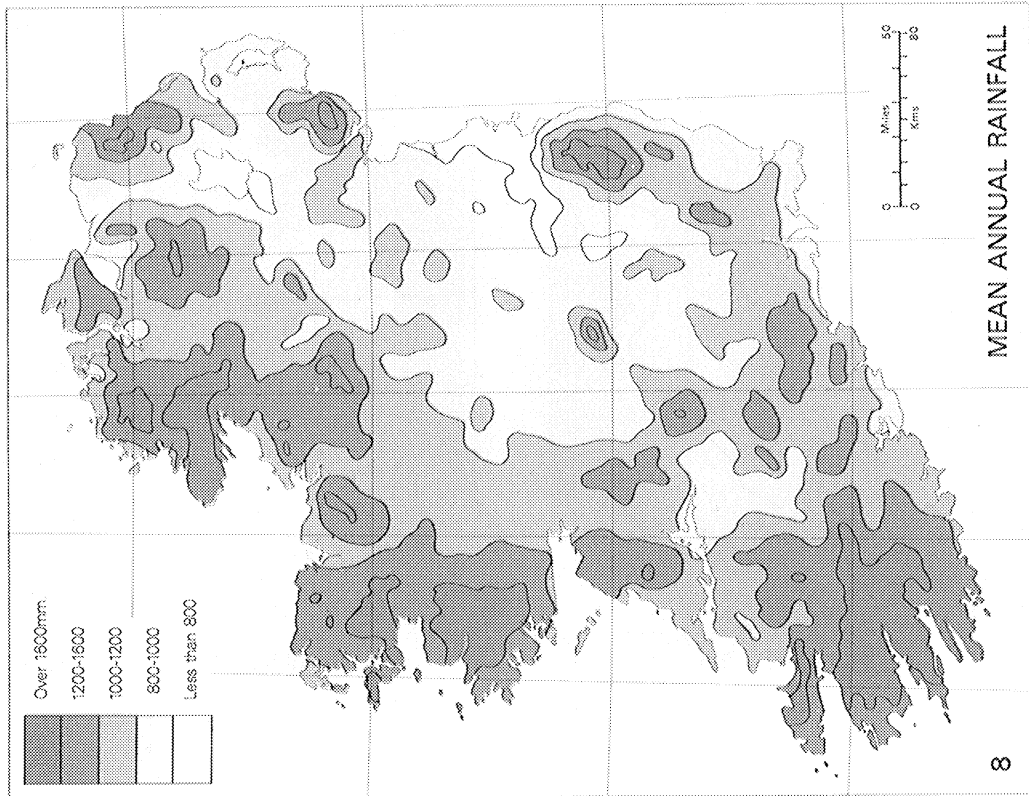
6 Meteorological service



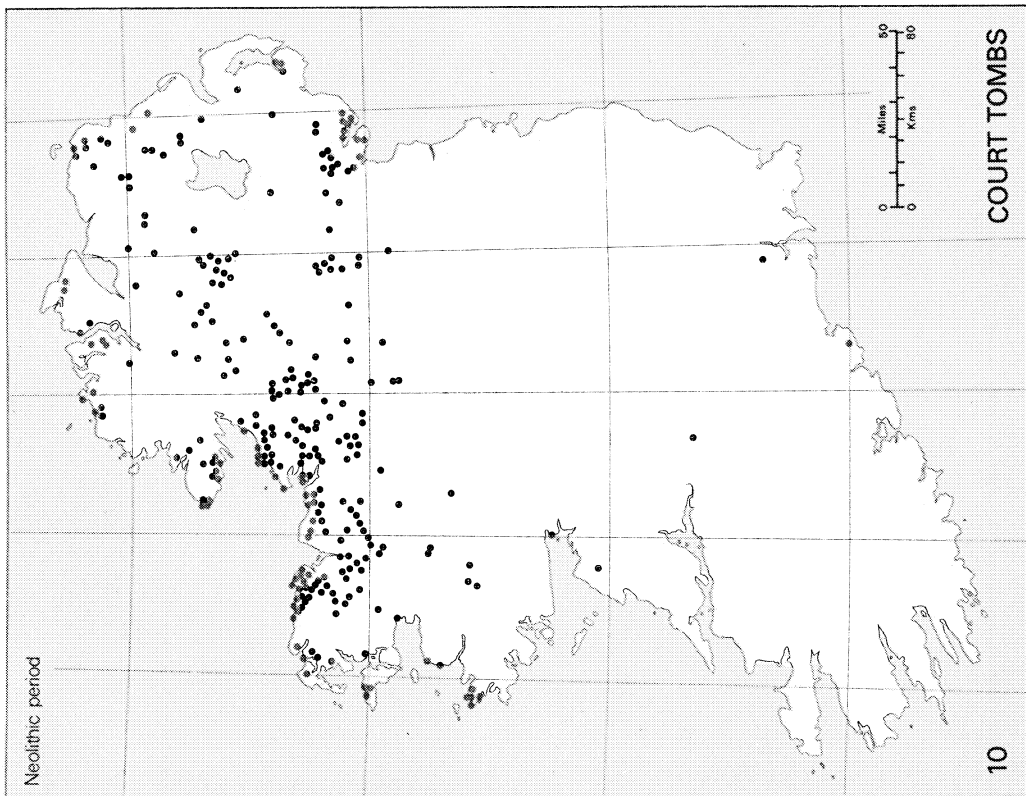
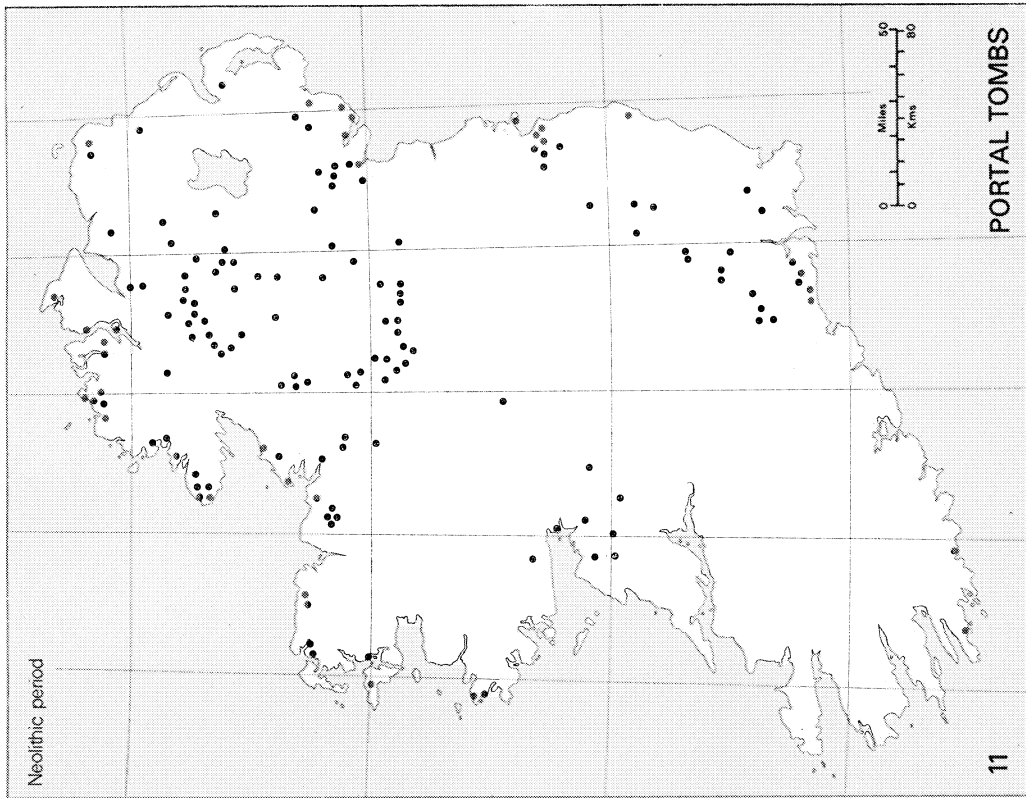
7 Meteorological service



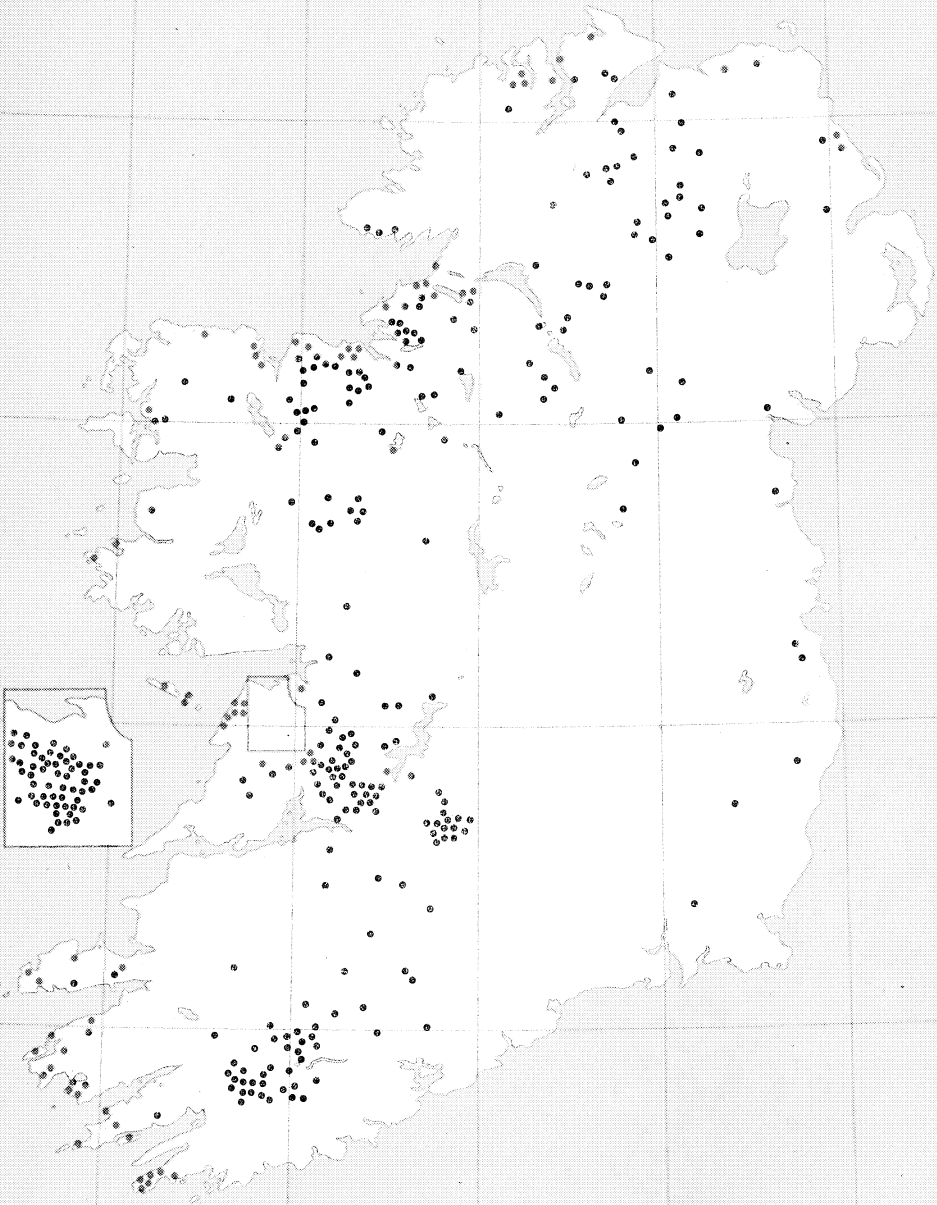
PEAT BOGS



MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL

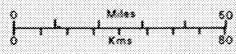


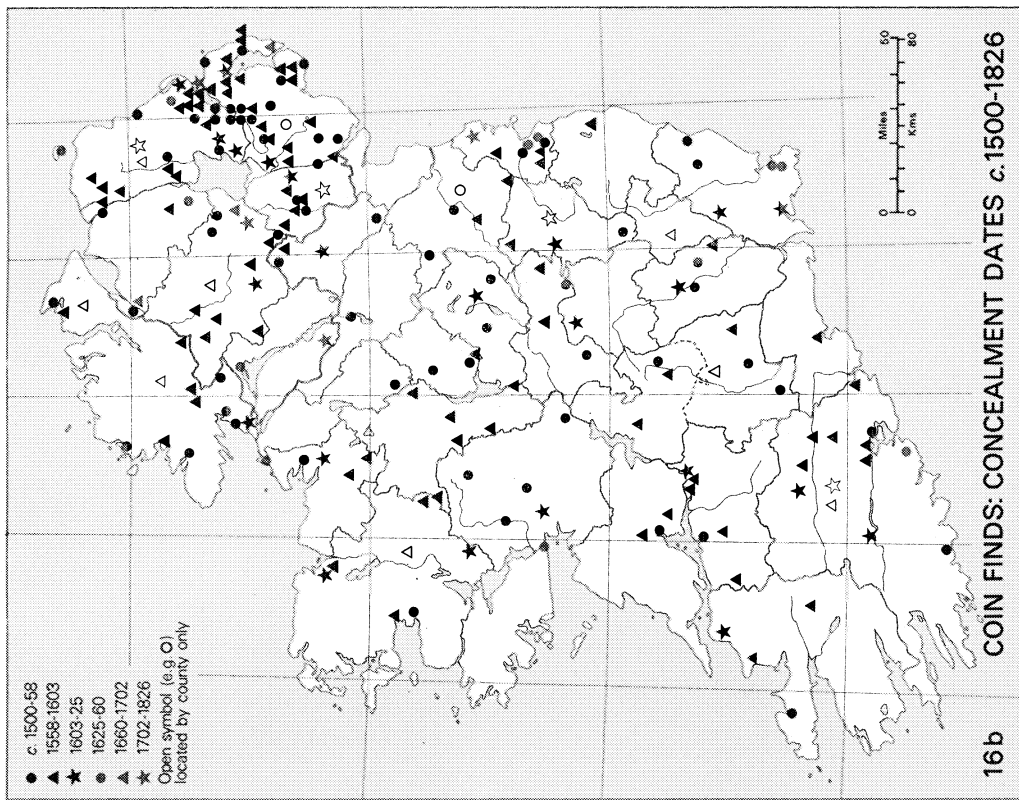
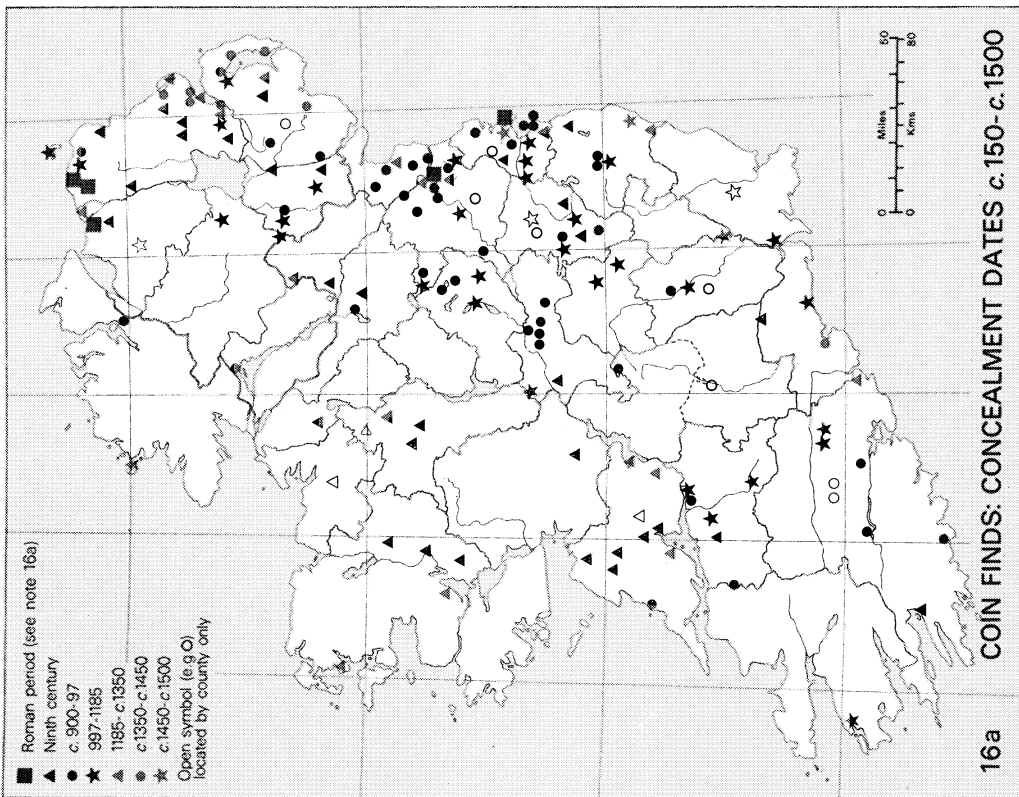
Early bronze age

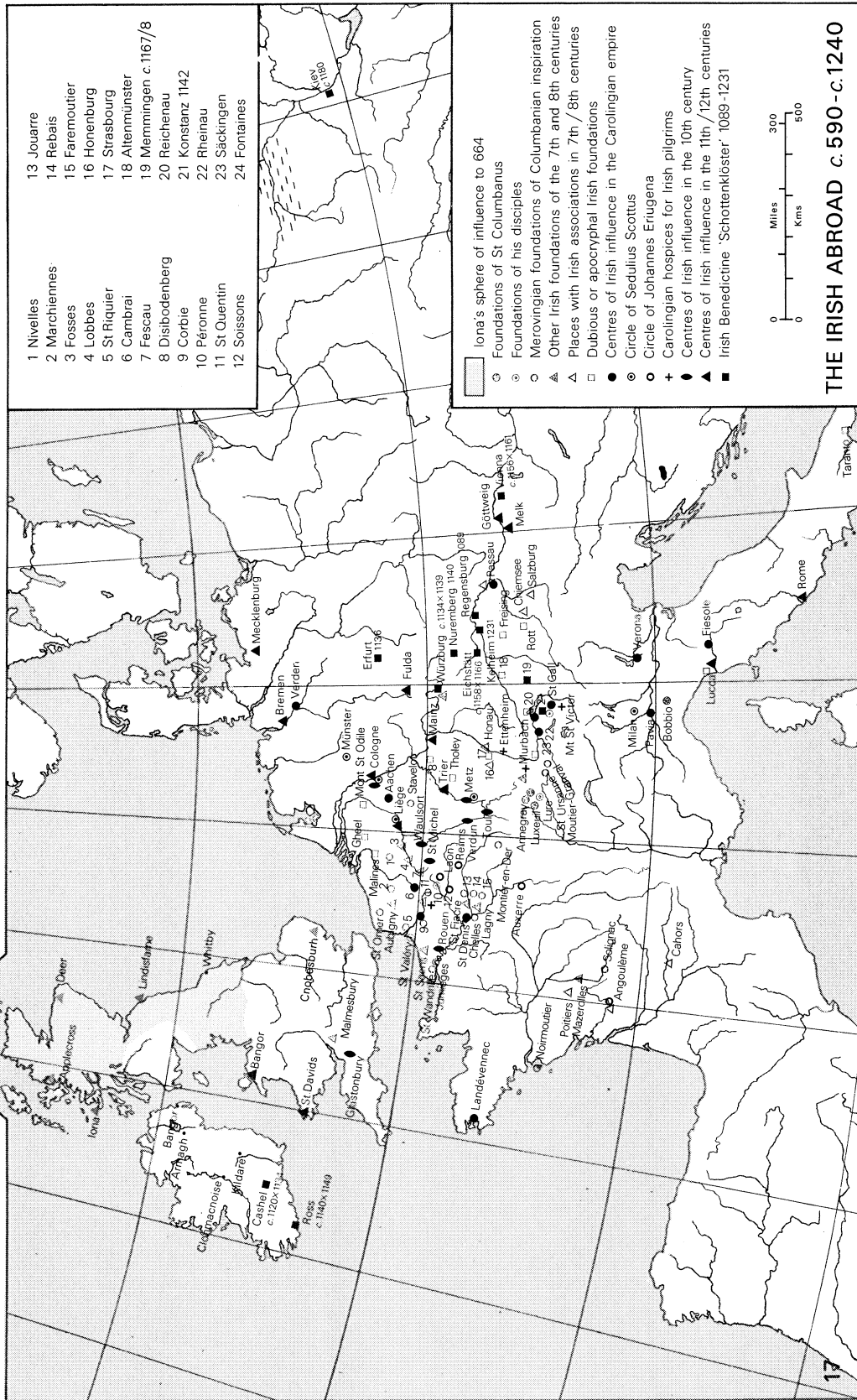


- Tomb
- Cemetery
- Major cemetery

- 1 West Torr
- 2 Moneydig
- 3 Donegore
- 4 Clermont Cairn
- 5 Newgrange-Dowth-Knowth cemetery
- 6 Fourknocks
- 7 Seshan
- 8 Lugnagun Great







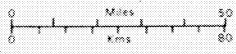
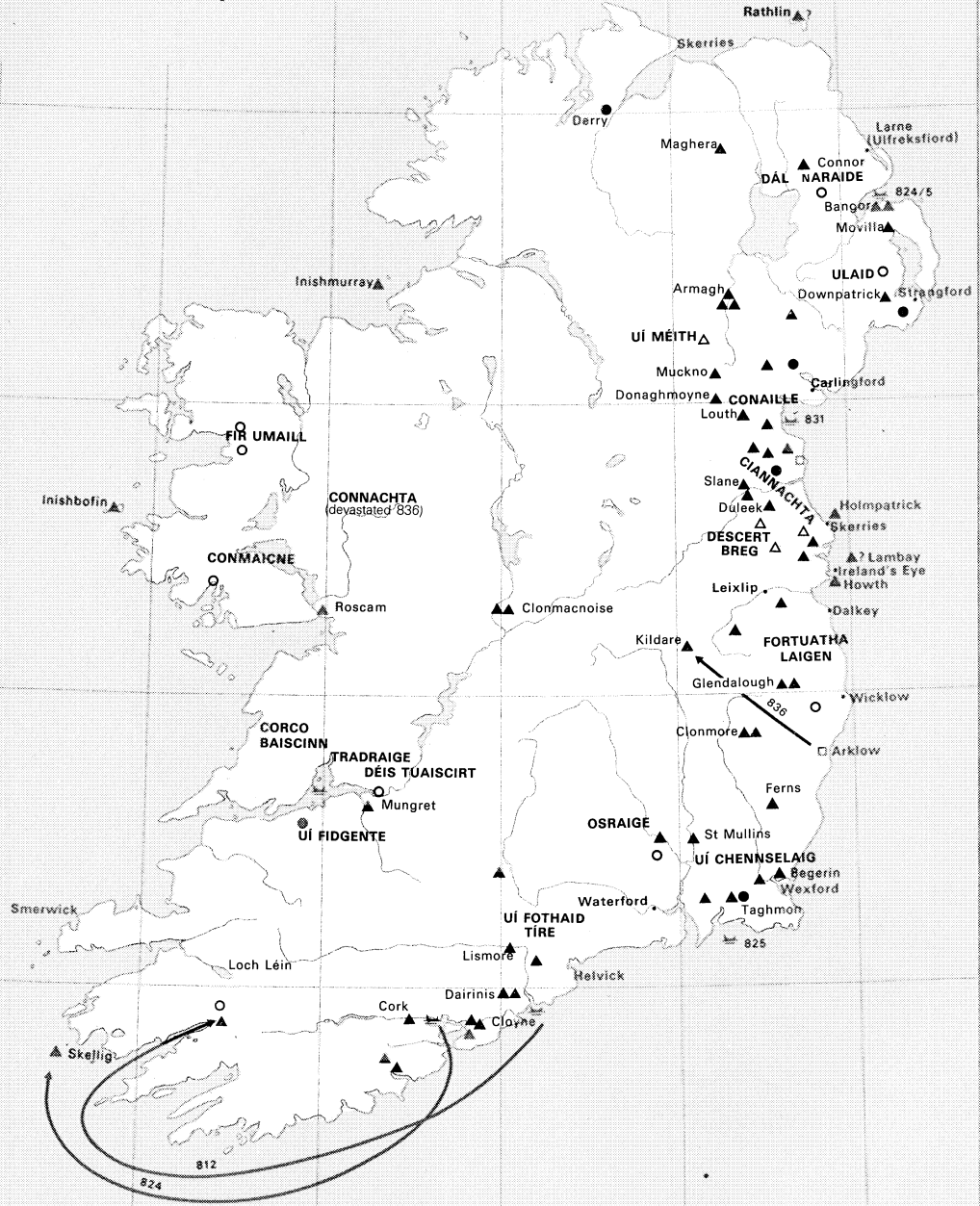
- ▲ Raid
- △ Raid: site uncertain
- Battle
- Battle: site uncertain
- Encampment: site uncertain
- ↘ Fleet

UÍ FIDGENTE Irish kingdoms involved in war with vikings

Strangford Norse place names

→ Norse campaigns

812 Year of campaign

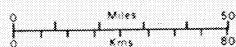


- ▲ Raid
- △ Raid: site uncertain
- Battle
- Battle: site uncertain
- Encampment
- Encampment: site uncertain
- * Permanent settlement
- ⚓ Fleet
- ⊙ Coin hoard
- + Viking graves(s)
- Norse campaigns
- ⇨ Danish campaigns
- ⇨ Irish campaigns
- 868 Year of campaign (the main route westwards from Dublin was used on numerous occasions)

TETHBA Irish kingdoms involved in war with vikings

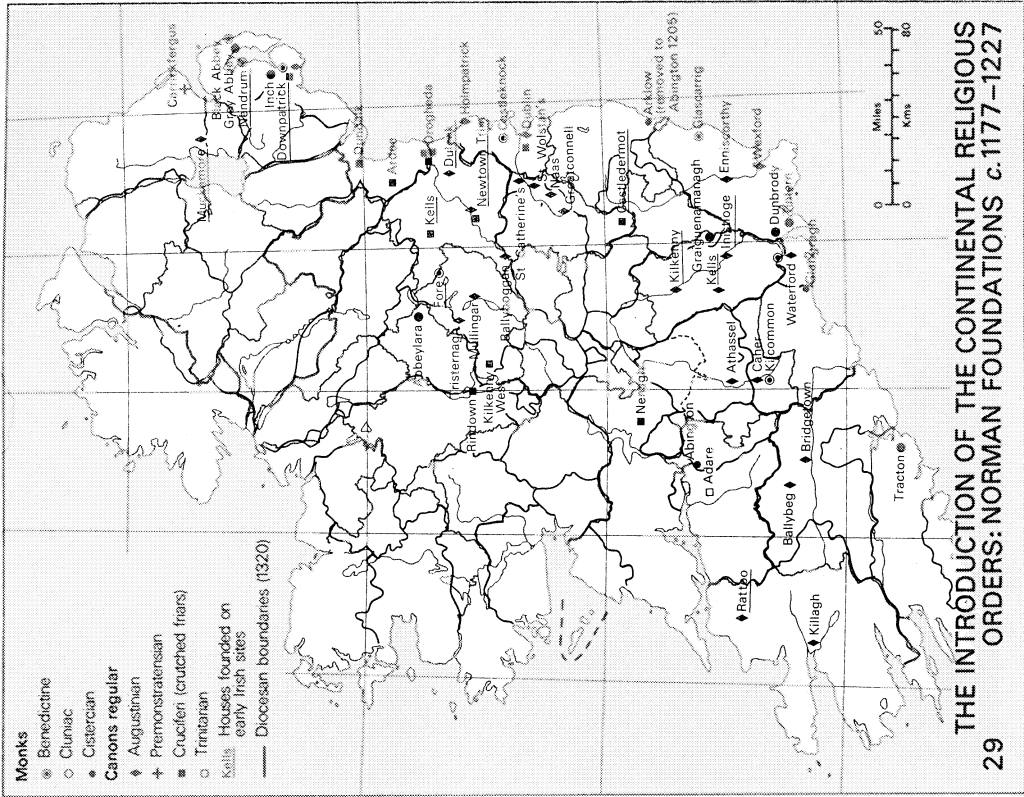


- ▲ Raid
- Battle
- Battle: site uncertain
- Encampment
- Encampment: site uncertain
- * Permanent settlement
- Fleet
- ⊙ Coin hoard
- + Viking grave
- ⊕ Norse find: site uncertain
- Norse campaigns
- Danish campaigns
- Irish campaigns
- 887 Year of campaign



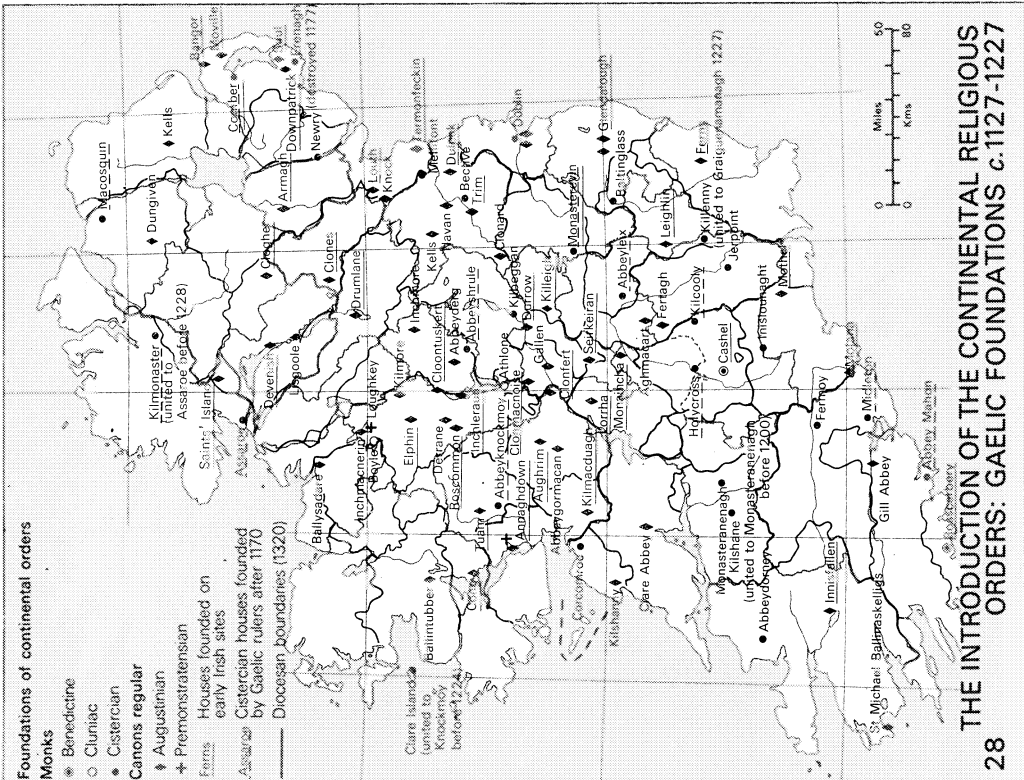
VIKING WARS AND SETTLEMENTS: THE FORTY YEARS OF PEACE 874-912





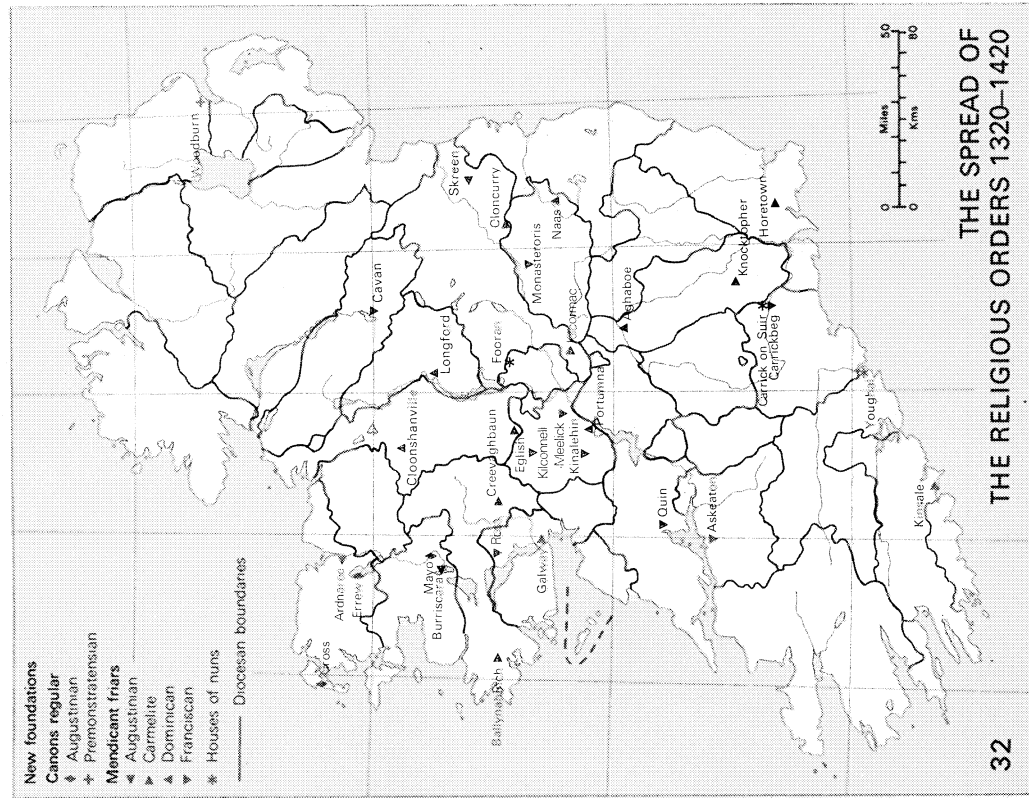
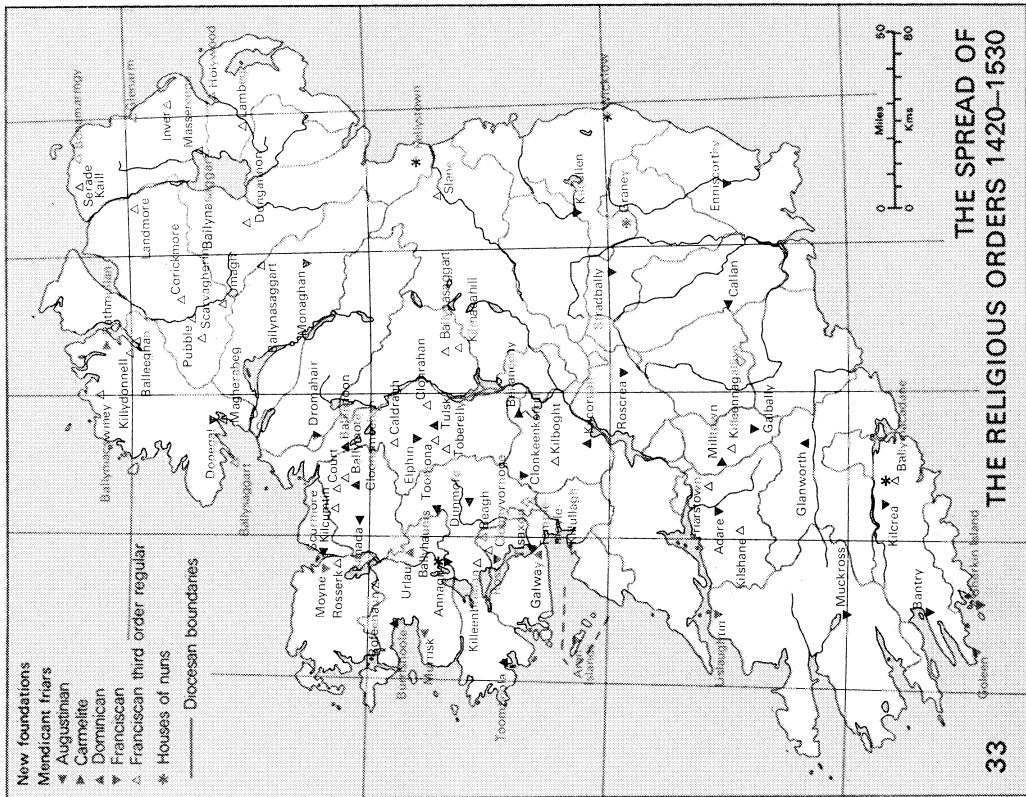
29 THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTINENTAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS: NORMAN FOUNDATIONS c.1177-1227

M. T. Flanagan



28 THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTINENTAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS: GAELIC FOUNDATIONS c.1127-1227

M. T. Flanagan

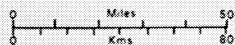
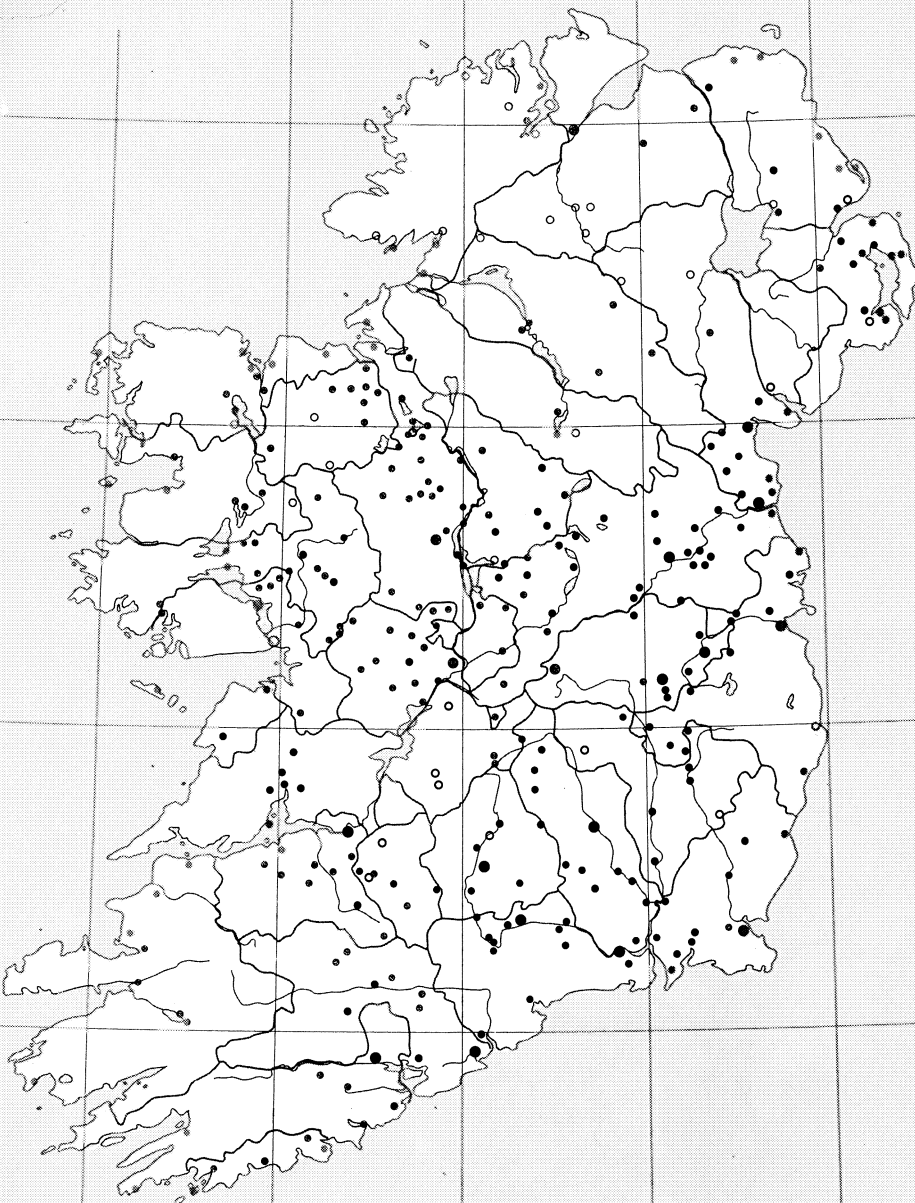


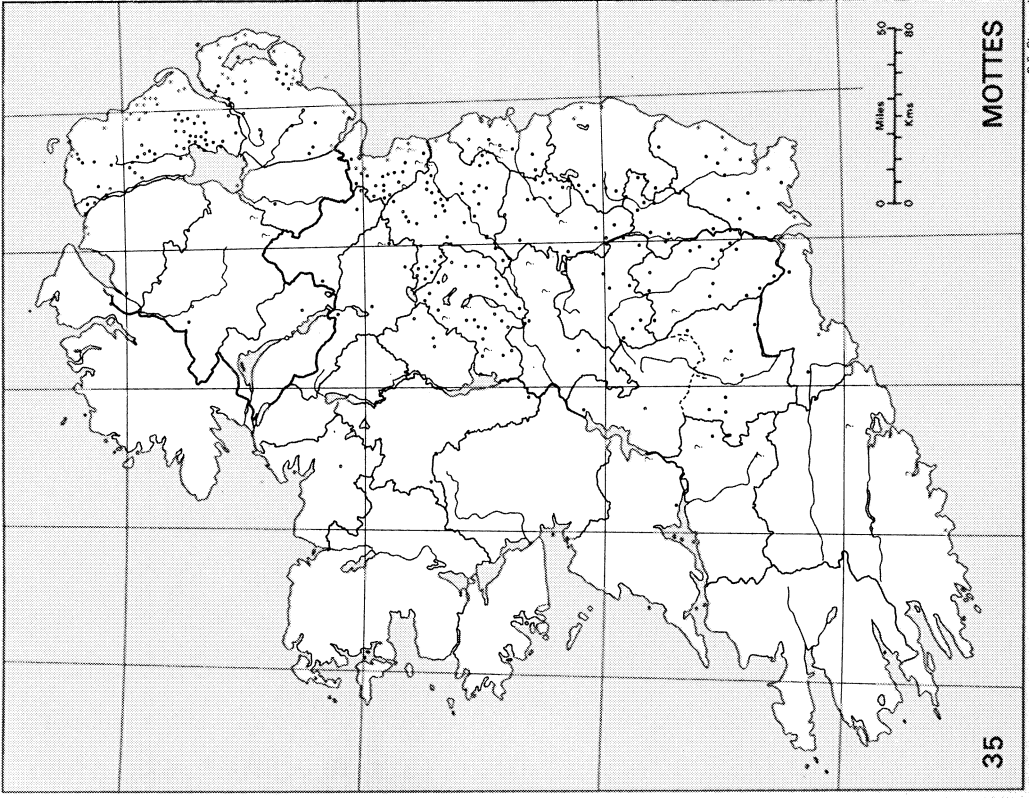
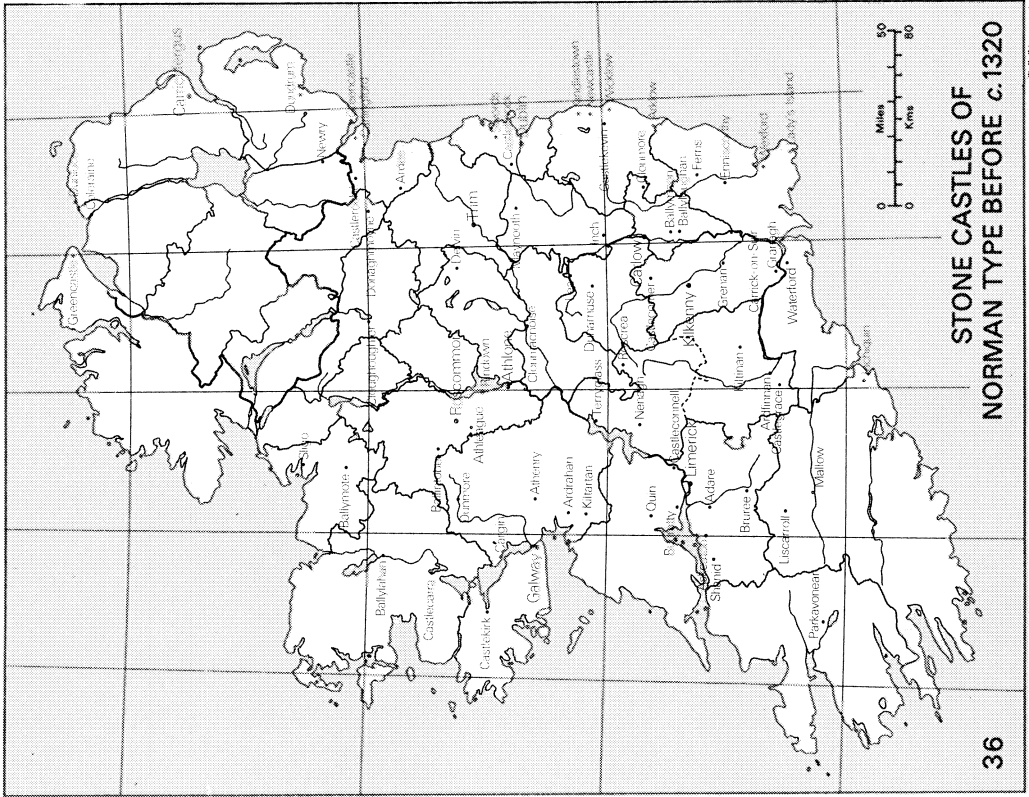
Date of dissolution (see note 34)

- 1534-47 (Henry VIII)
- 1547-53 (Edward VI)
- 1558-1603 (Elizabeth I)
- 1603-c.1610 (James I)

The large symbol denotes more than one religious house

Diocesan boundaries are shown





Key to numbers (listed according to modern counties)

Co. Carlow

- 1 Old Leighlin
- 2 Leighlinbridge
- 3 Wells
- 4 Dunleekny

Co. Cork

- 1 Lisacroll
- 2 Castletownroche
- 3 Ballyderown
- 4 Castletor

Co. Dublin

- 1 Rathcoole
- 2 Castleknock
- 3 Clonsilla

Co. Kilkenny

- 1 Tullaroan
- 2 Coolagh
- 3 Kells-in-Ossory
- 4 Knocktopher
- 5 Jerpoint
- 6 Thomastown
- 7 Graigueenamanagh

Co. Limerick

- 1 Rathkeale
- 2 Carrigounnell
- 3 Glenogra
- 4 Any
- 5 Pallas Green
- 6 Aberlow

Co. Tipperary

- 1 Tipperary
- 2 Kilskealy
- 3 Athassel
- 4 Moyally
- 5 Knockgraffon

Co. Wick

- 1 Lisacroll
- 2 Borrislough
- 3 Lisronagh
- 4 Kilsheelan

Co. Westmeath

- 1 Castletown
- 2 Geoghegan

Co. Wexford

- 1 Great Island
- 2 Old Ross
- 3 Taghmon



Possible boundary of ecclesiastical enclosure

Suggested extent of enclosed Hiberno-Norse settlement

Excavated areas with evidence of Hiberno-Norse habitation

Long-distance routes

Cathedral

Churches

Religious houses

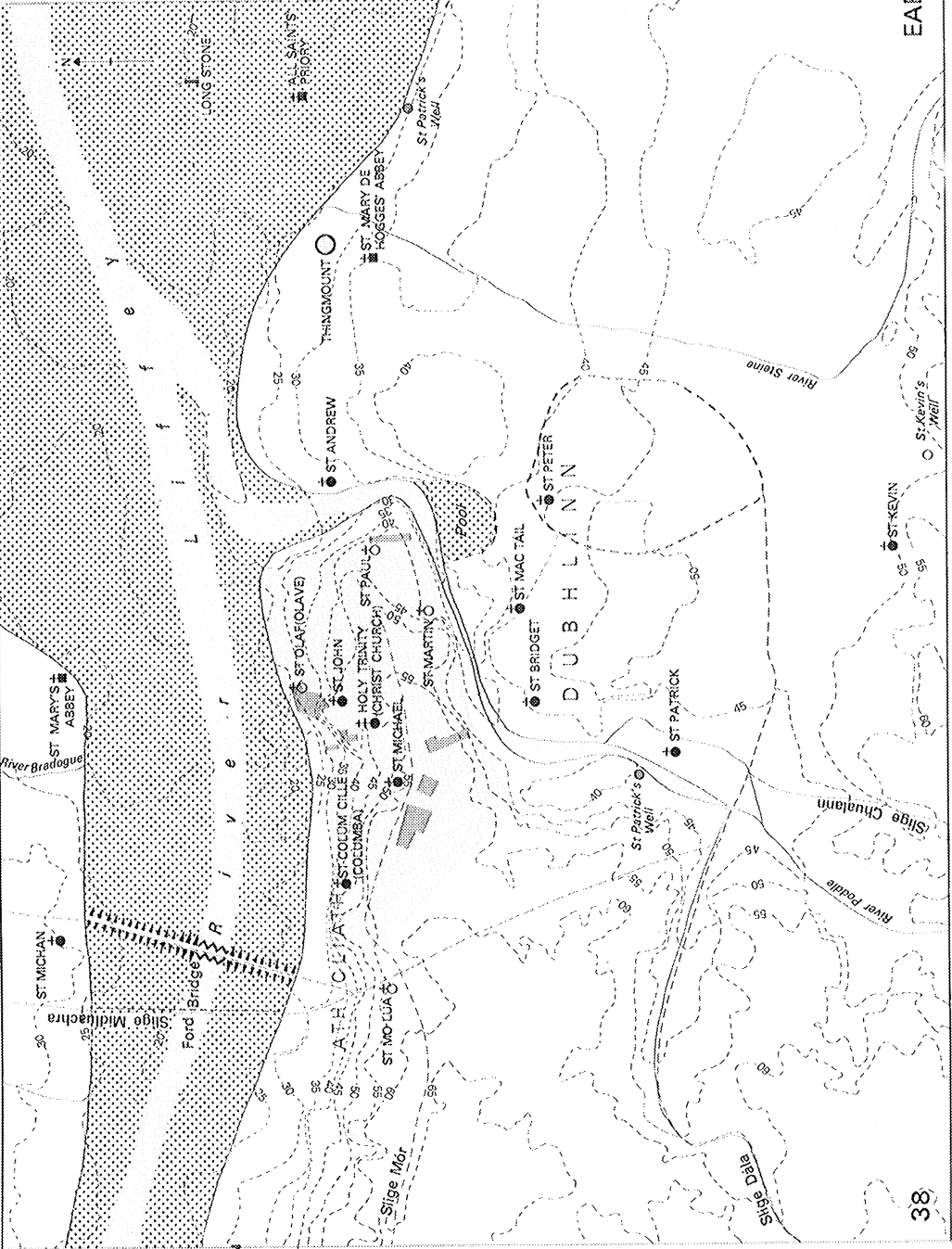
Holy wells

Open symbols denote uncertain locations

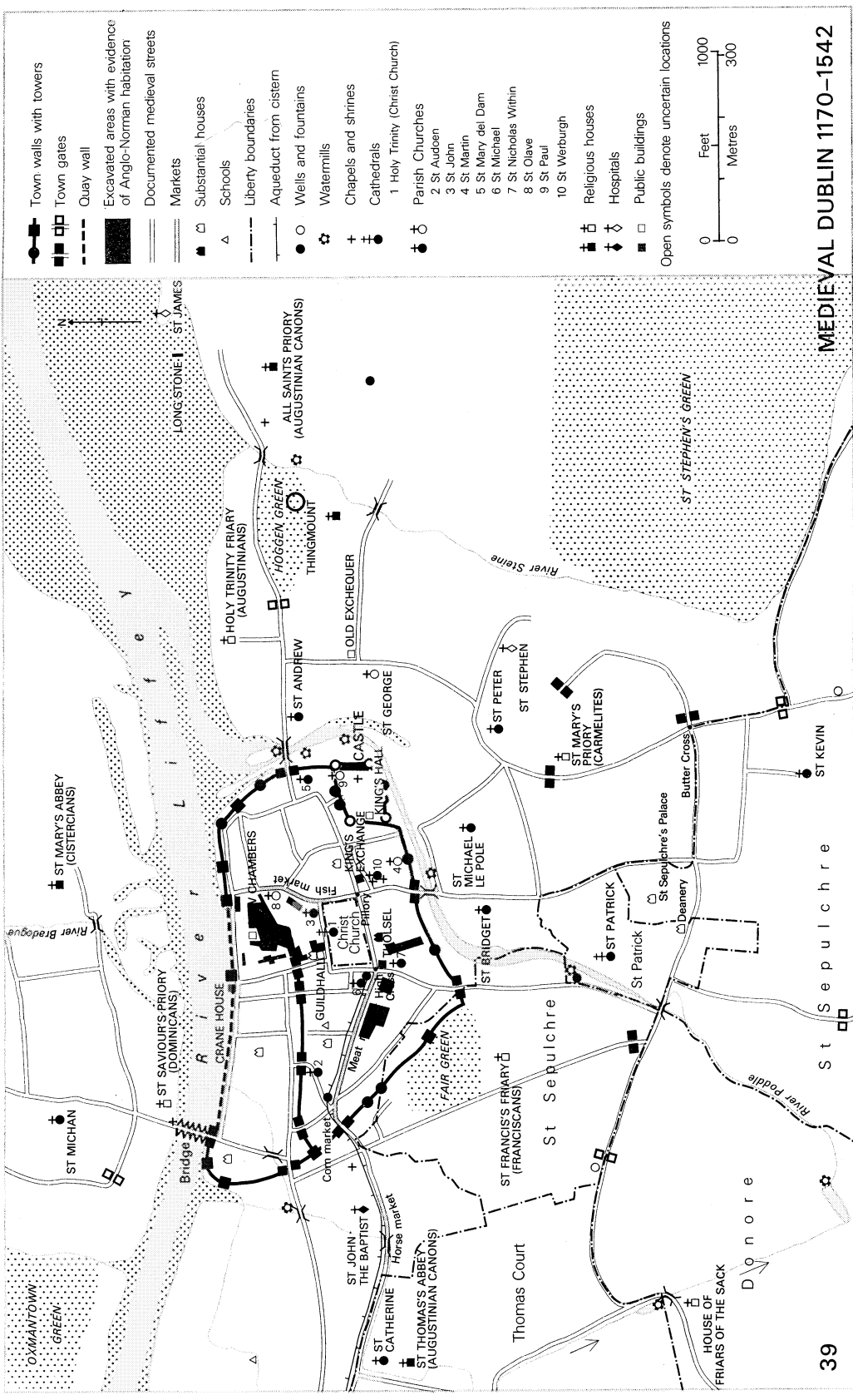
The coastline shown is based upon geological evidence (see note 36)

Contours are at 5 foot intervals (see note 36)

0 1000
0 300
Feet
Metres



EARLY DUBLIN 790-1170



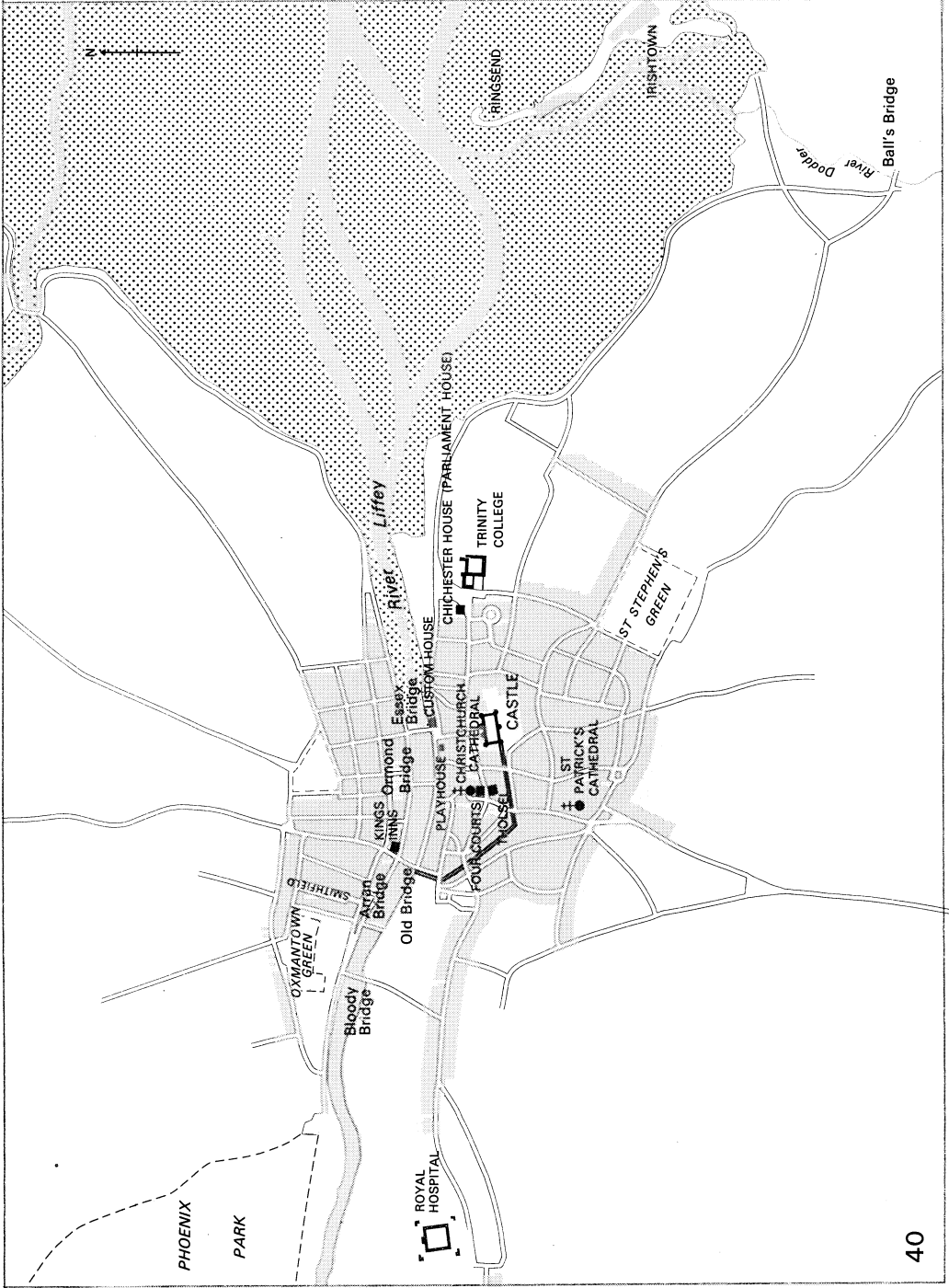
MEDIEVAL DUBLIN 1170-1542

After Thomas Phillips's map of the City of Dublin (see note 40)

Principal built-up areas

Site of city wall

0 0
Feet 2000
Metres 500

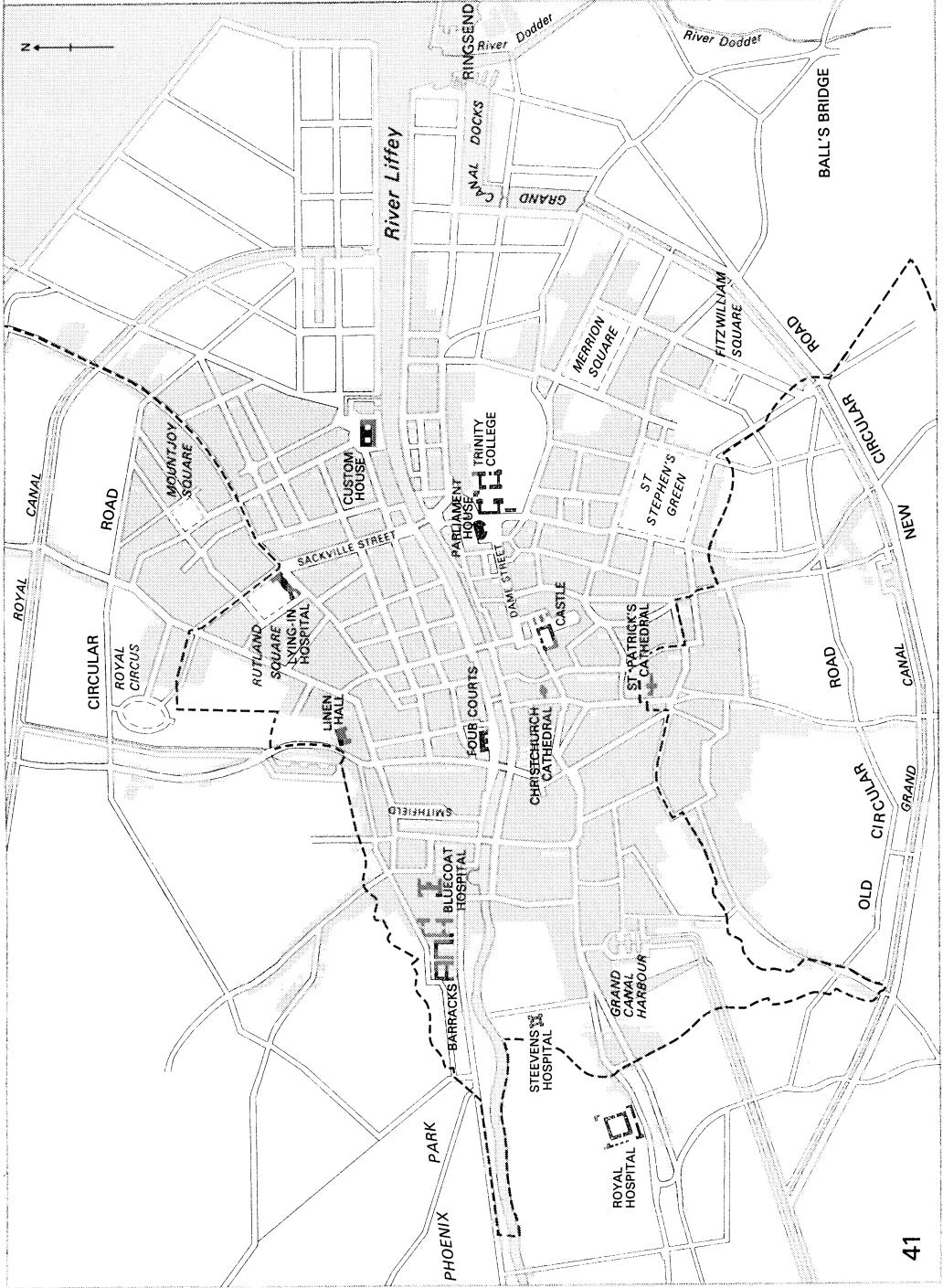
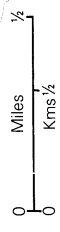


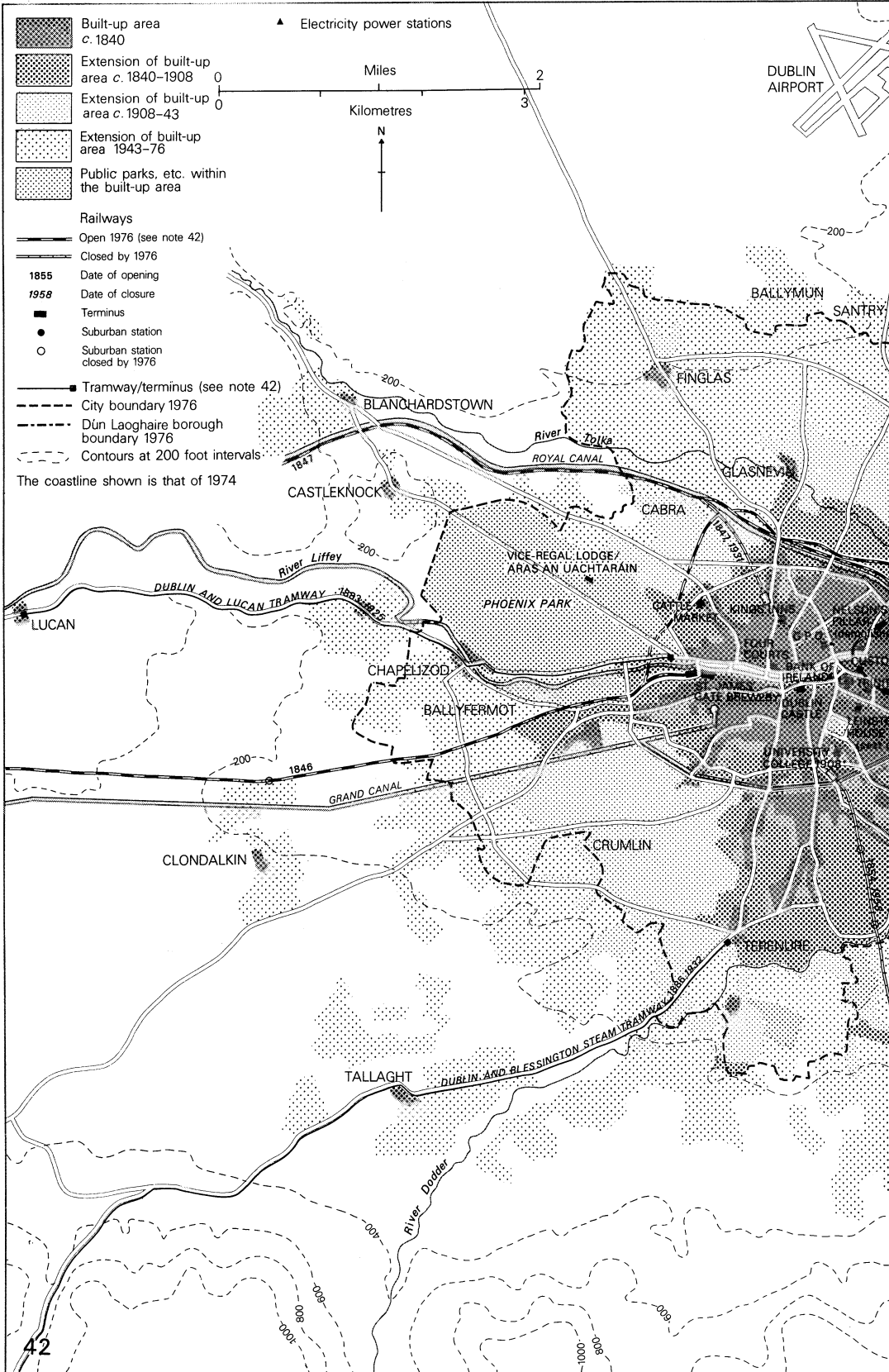
DUBLIN c.1800

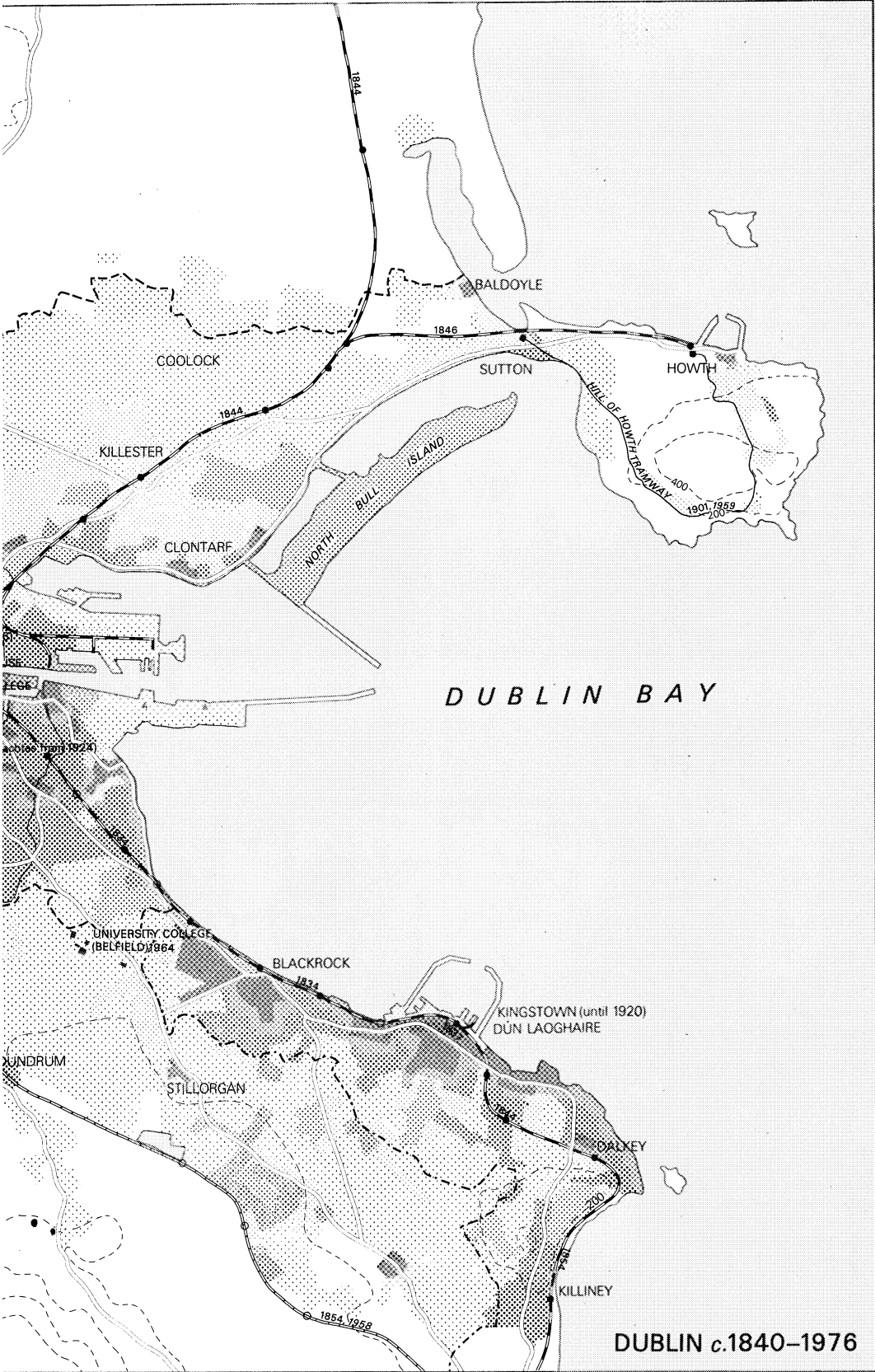
After William Wilson's map of the city and environs of Dublin (1798)



Boundary of the County of the City of Dublin (dashed line)







DUBLIN BAY

DUBLIN c.1840-1976

K.M.Davies with J.P.Haughton

1556 Date of formation of county
(for criteria of dating see note 45)


FERNS 1578 Impermanent counties


MEATH Medieval counties




BREIFNE Lordships

O'Malley Ruling families







 The Pale (see 46)

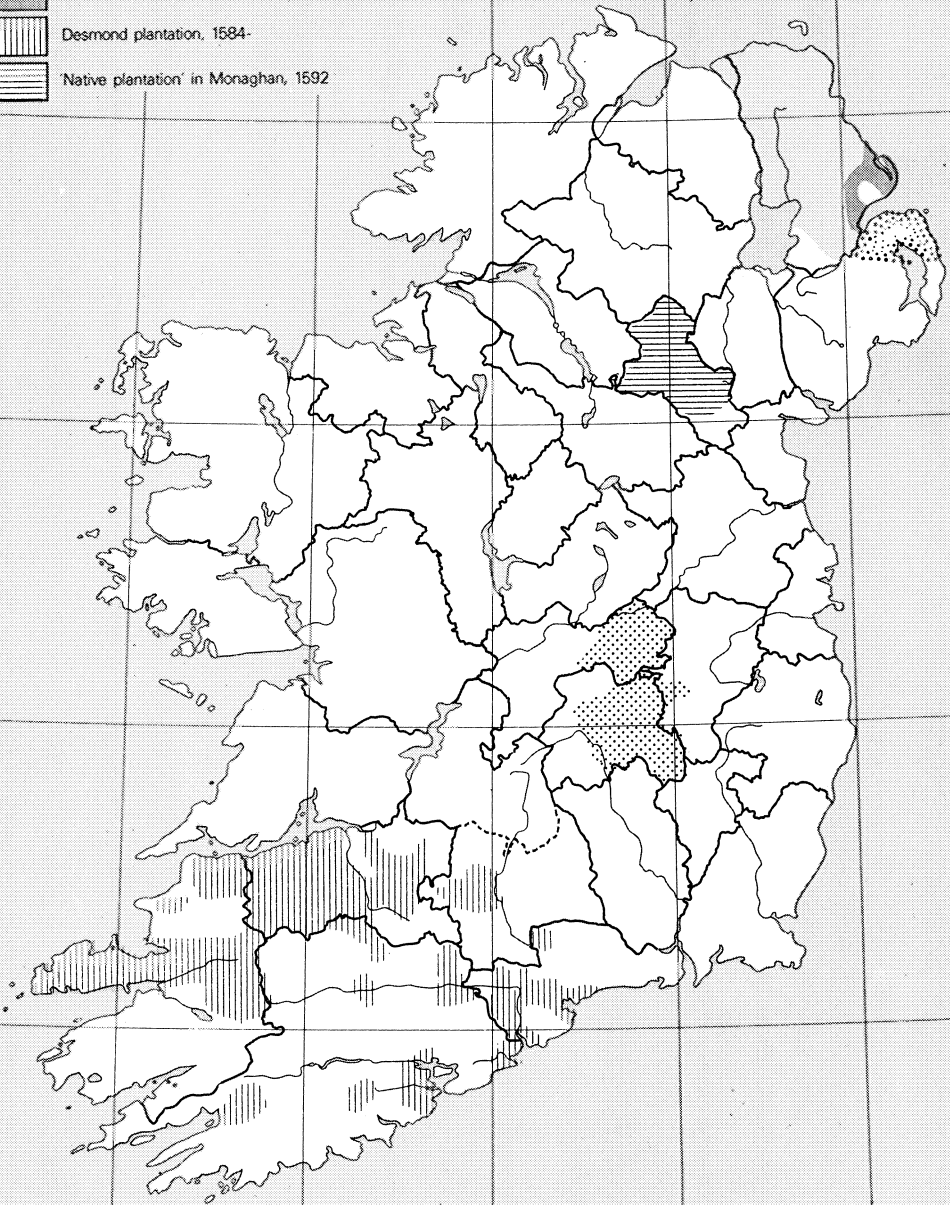
 County boundary within the Pale

 Boundaries of provinces

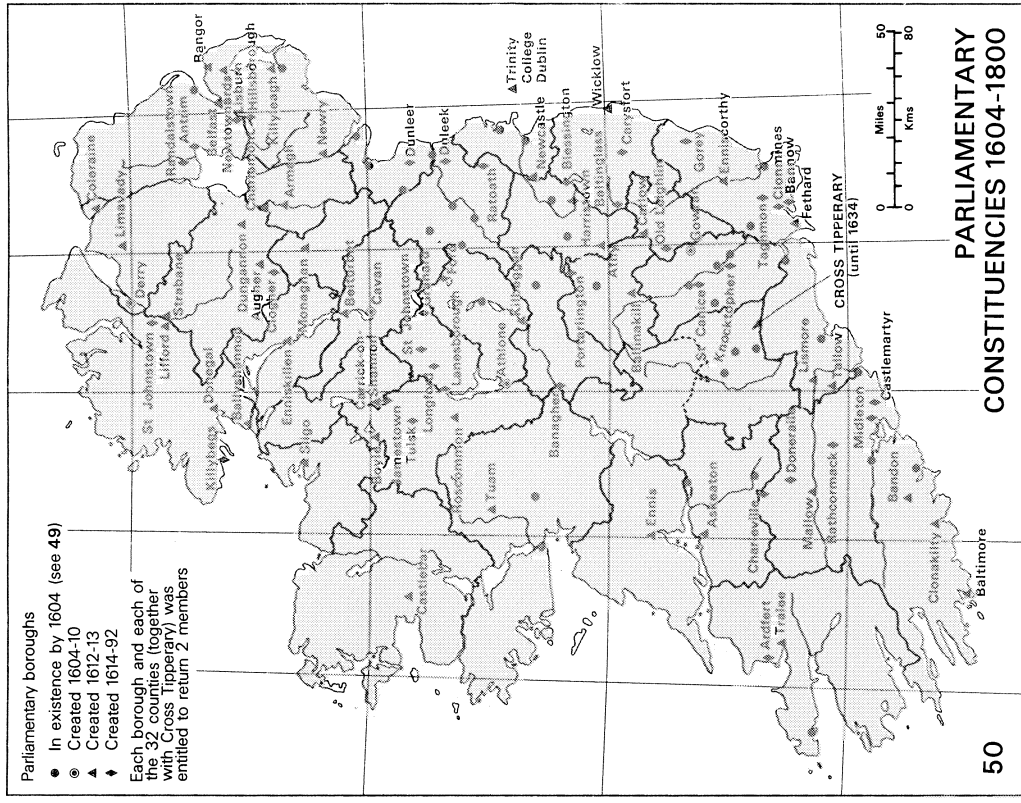
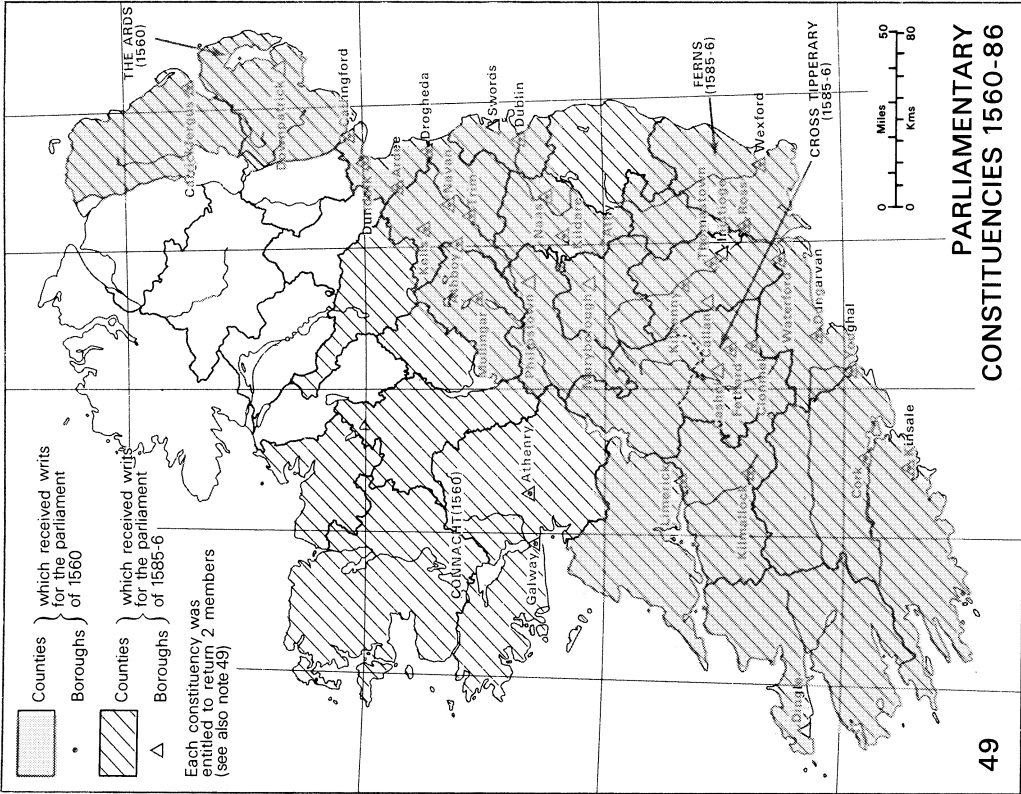


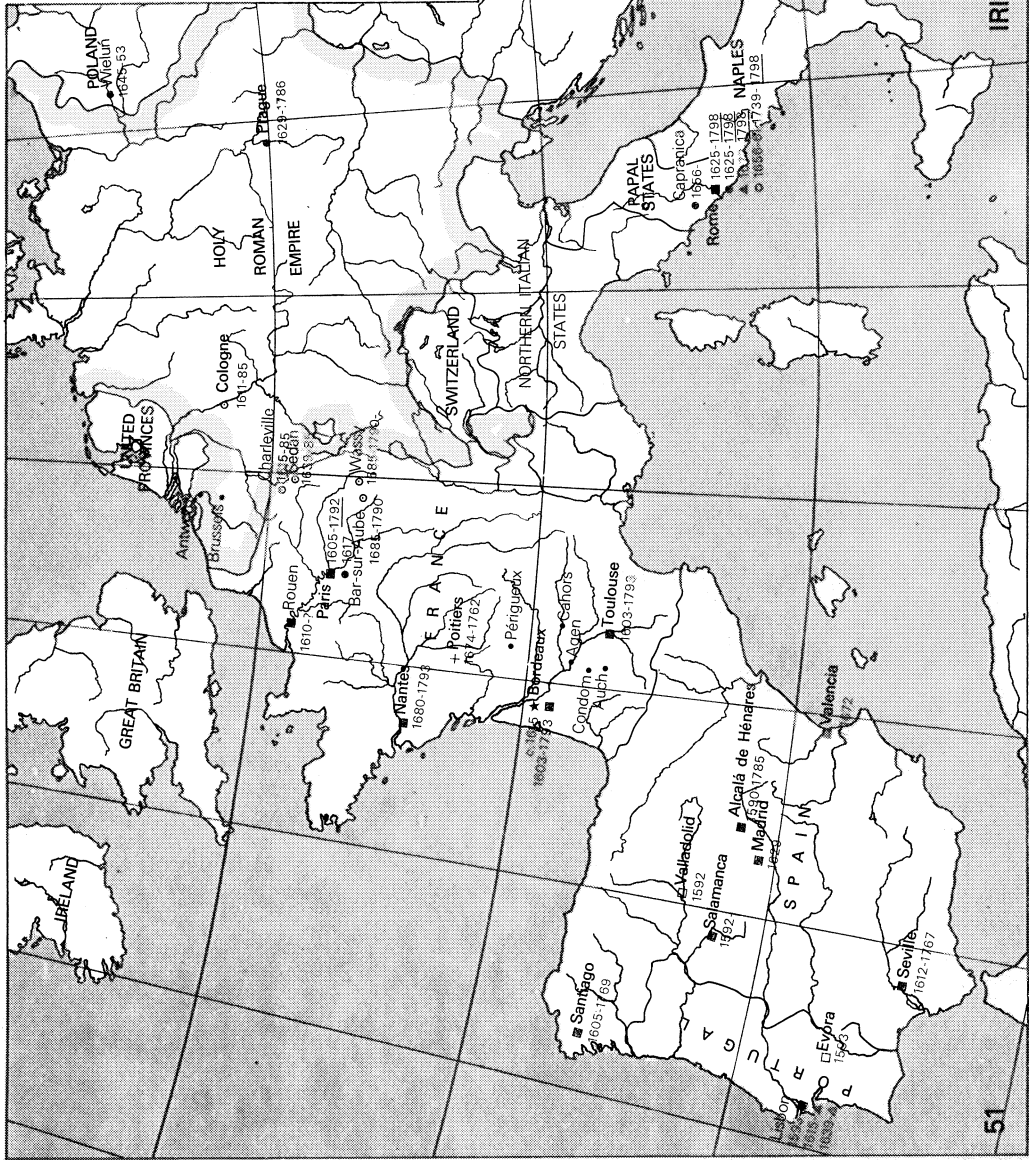
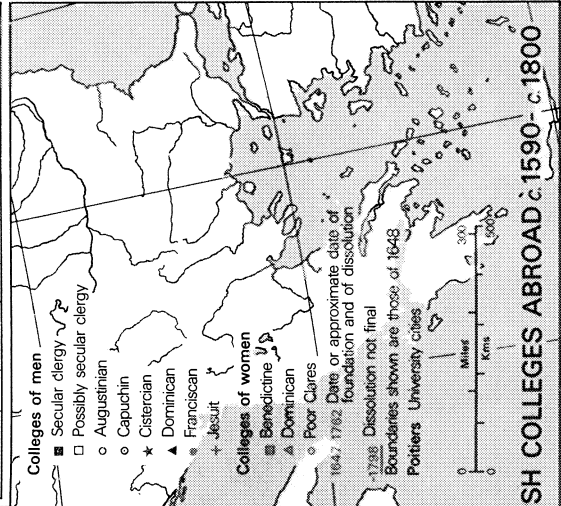
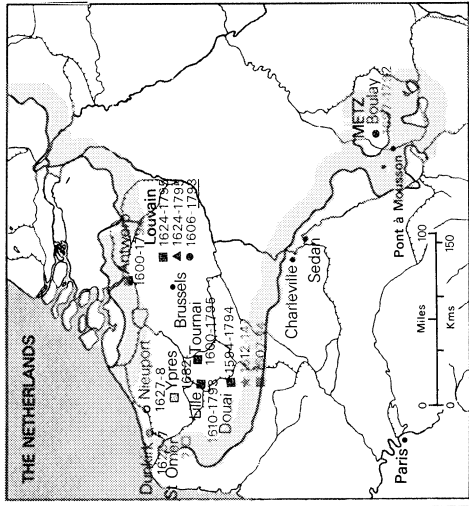
47 ANGLO-IRISH AND GAELIC LORDSHIPS IN THE LATE 15TH CENTURY

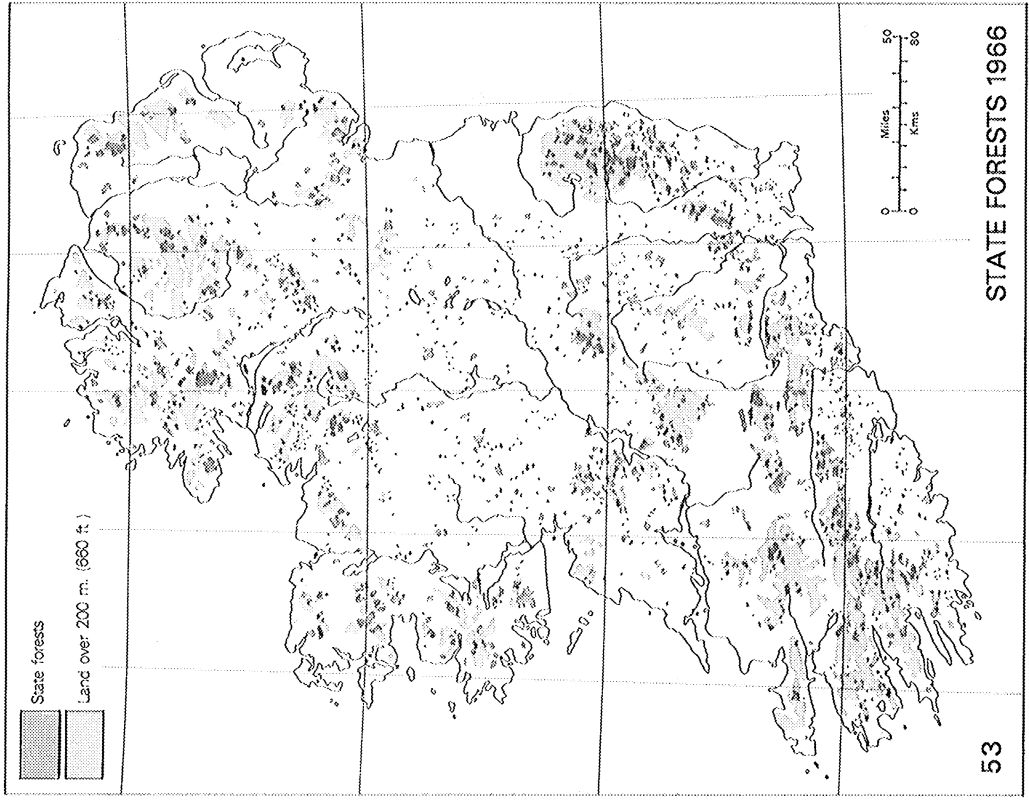
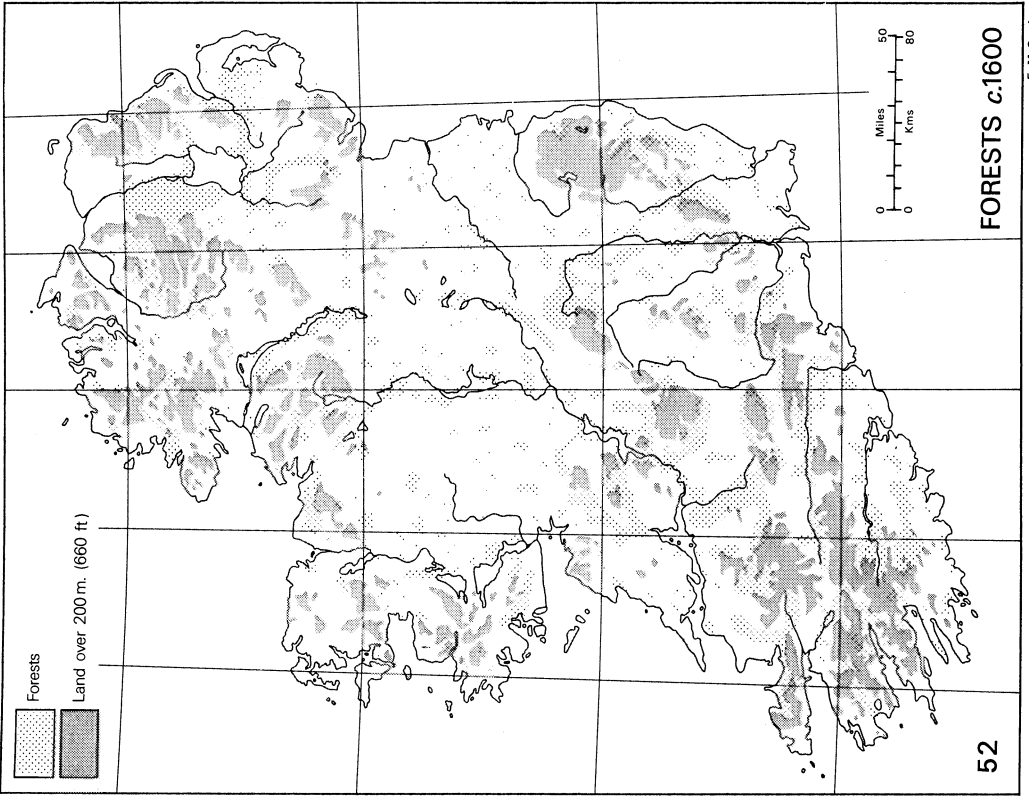
-  Leix-Offaly plantation, 1556-
-  Sir Thomas Smith's plantation in the Ards, 1570
-  Essex's projected plantation, 1572-3
-  Area planted
-  Desmond plantation, 1584-
-  'Native plantation' in Monaghan, 1592

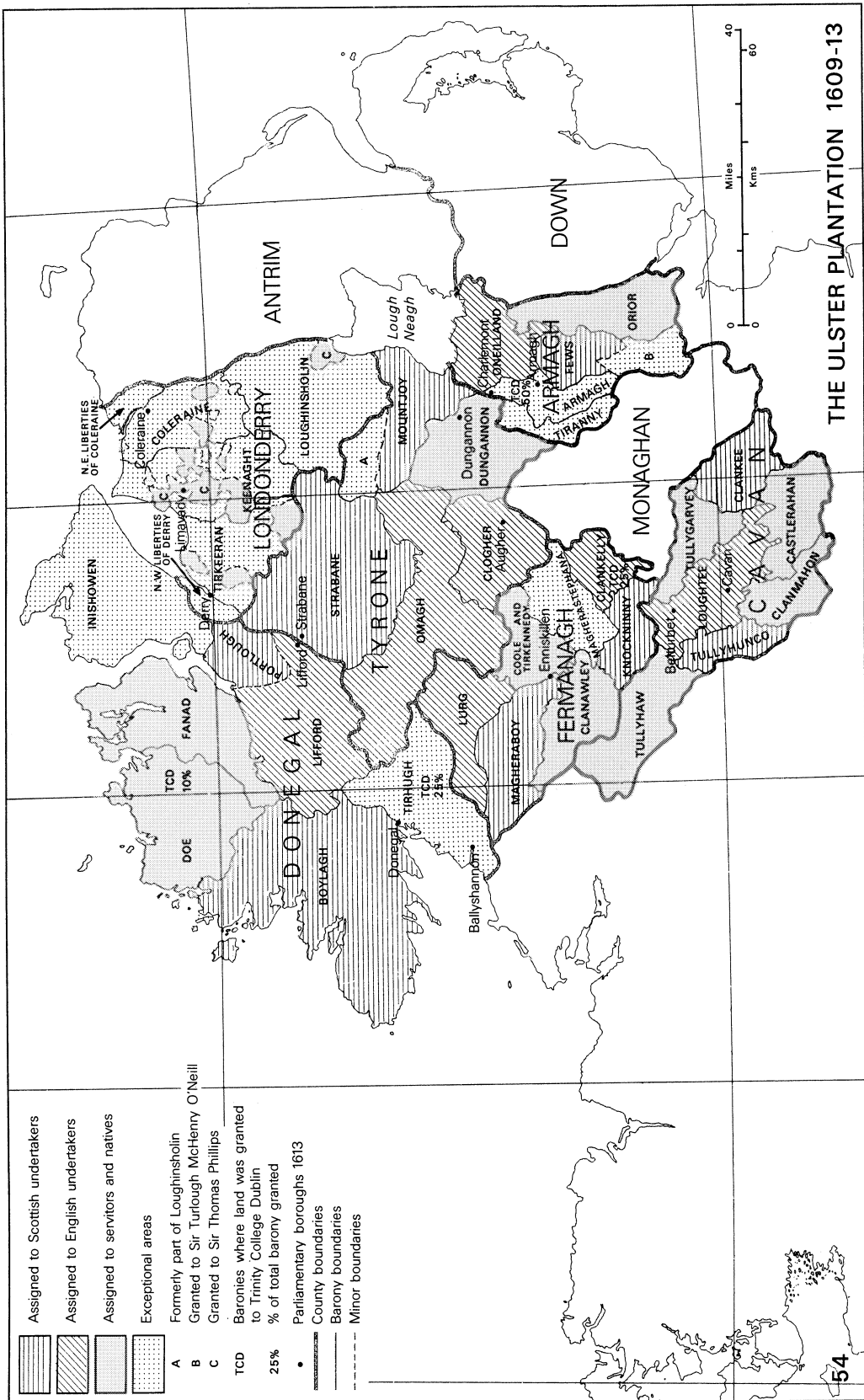


0 50
Miles
0 80
Kms







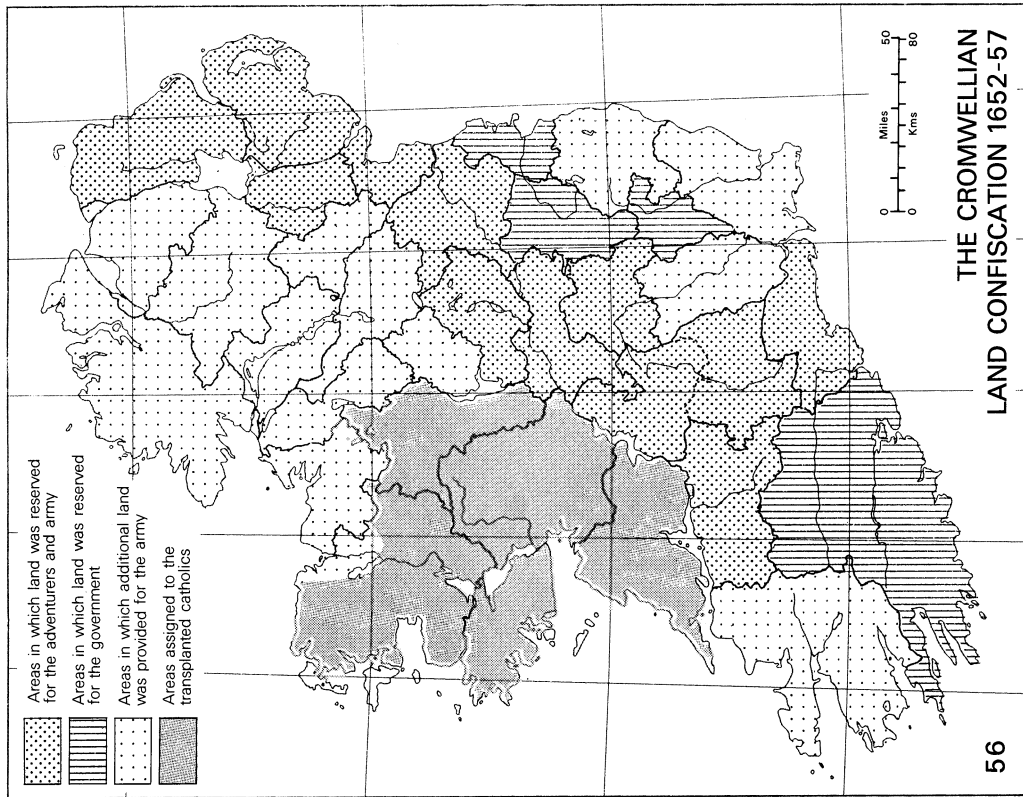
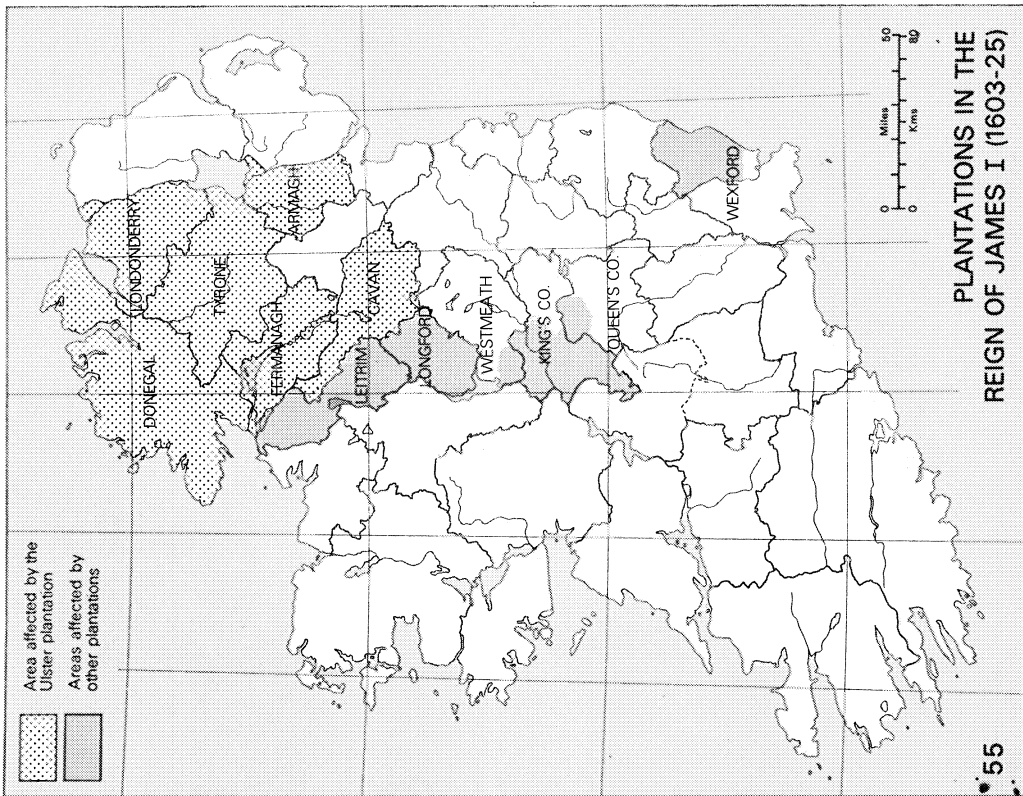


THE ULSTER PLANTATION 1609-13

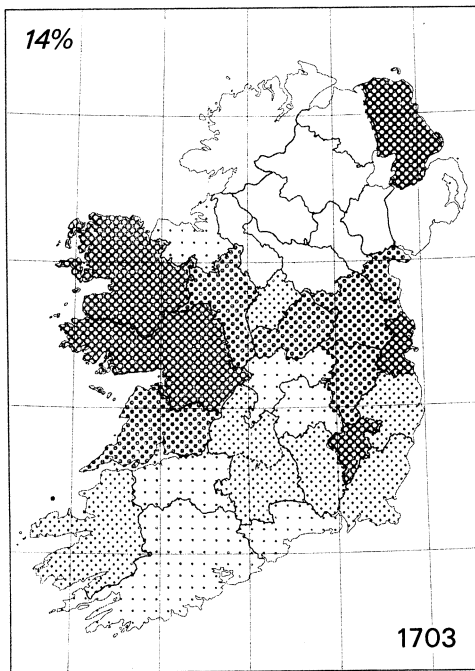
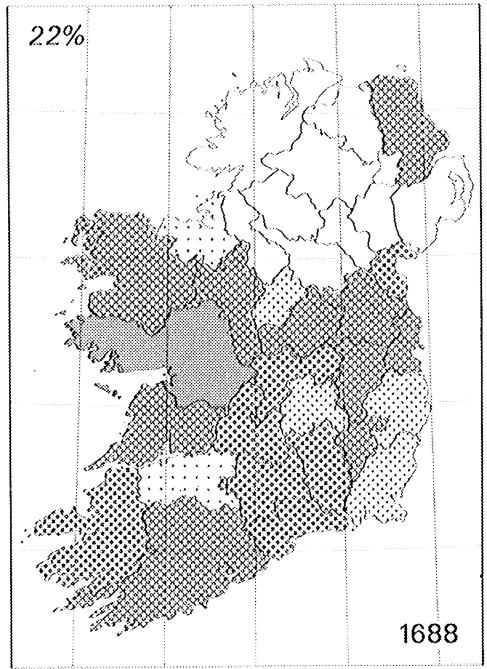
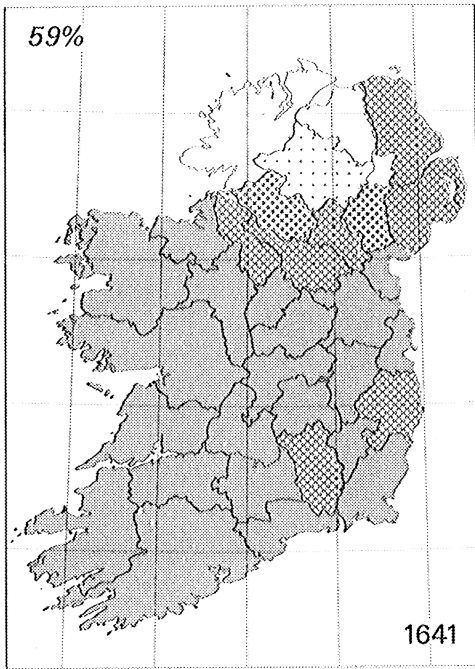
T.W. Moody and R.J. Hunter



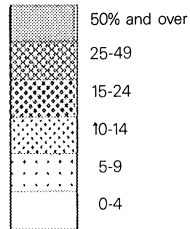
- Assigned to Scottish undertakers
- Assigned to English undertakers
- Assigned to servitors and natives
- Exceptional areas
- A Formerly part of Loughinsholin
- B Granted to Sir Turlough McHenry O'Neill
- C Granted to Sir Thomas Phillips
- TCD Barones where land was granted to Trinity College Dublin
- 25% % of total barony granted
- Parliamentary boroughs 1613
- County boundaries
- Barony boundaries
- Minor boundaries



THE CROMWELLIAN
LAND CONFISCATION 1652-57



**LAND OWNED BY CATHOLICS
1641, 1688, 1703
by counties**



J.G. Simms

----- Canals

----- Uncompleted canals

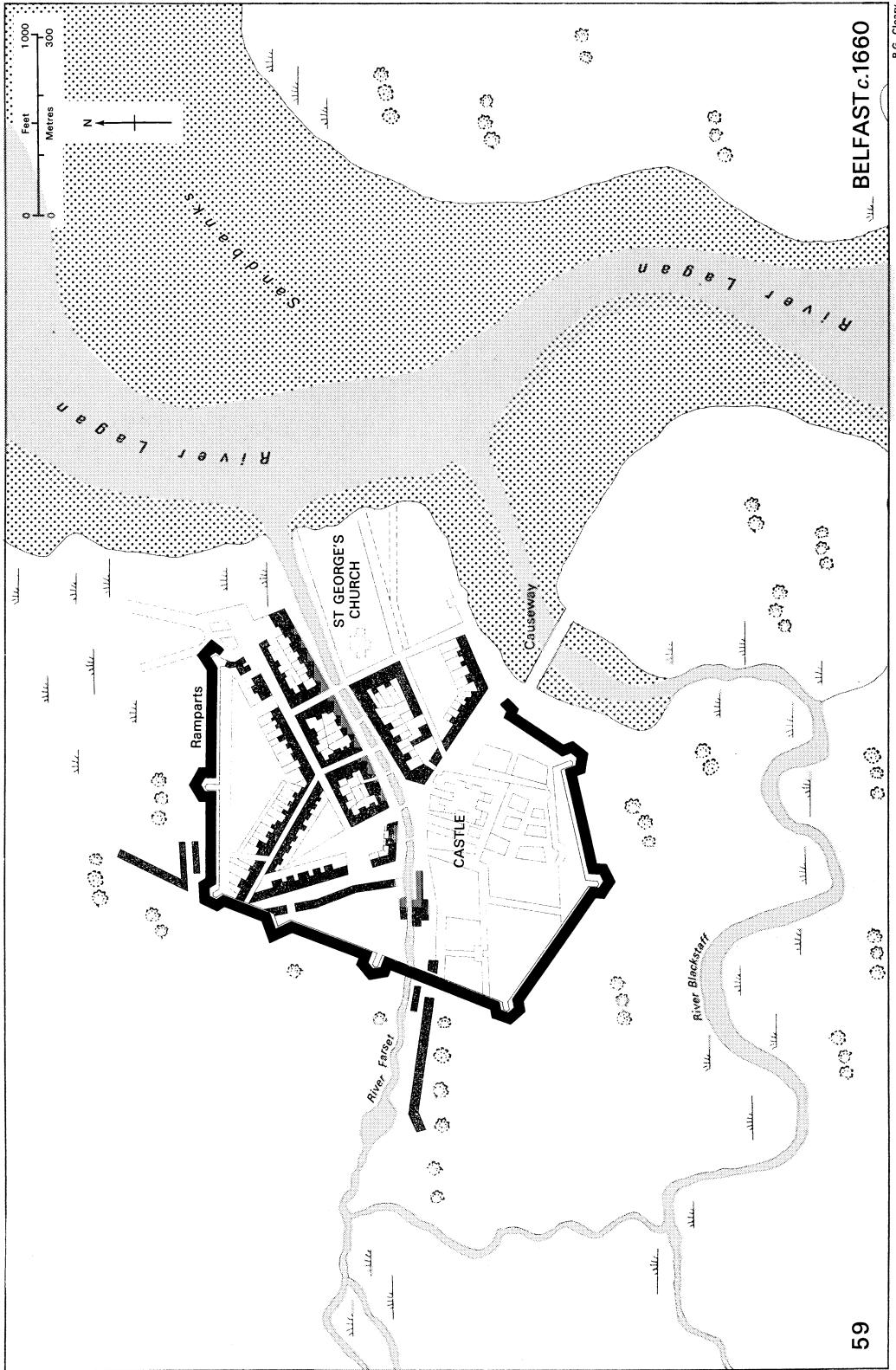
————— River and lake navigations

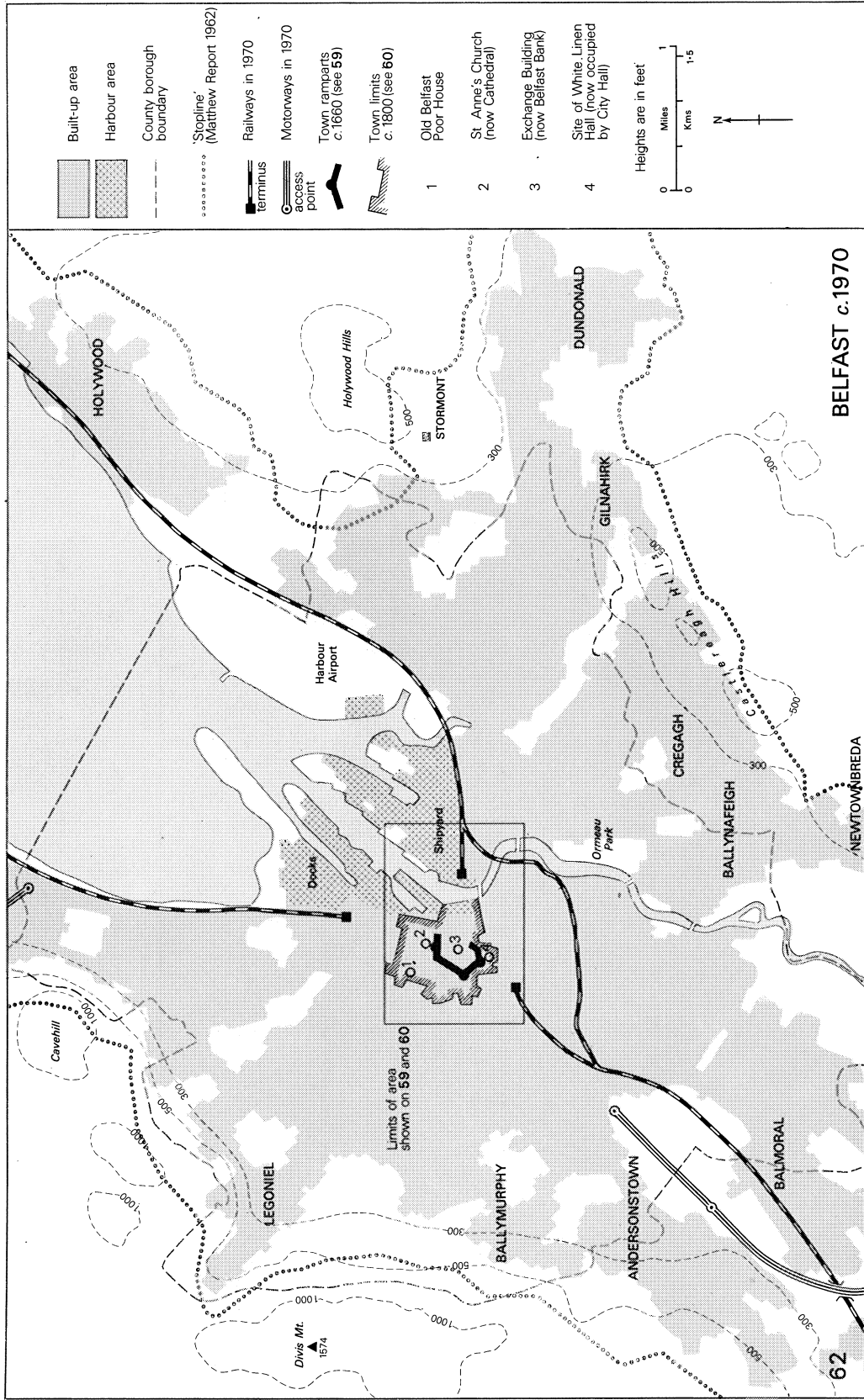
1715 Year of act of parliament
under which work was begun

1800 Year when system was fully opened

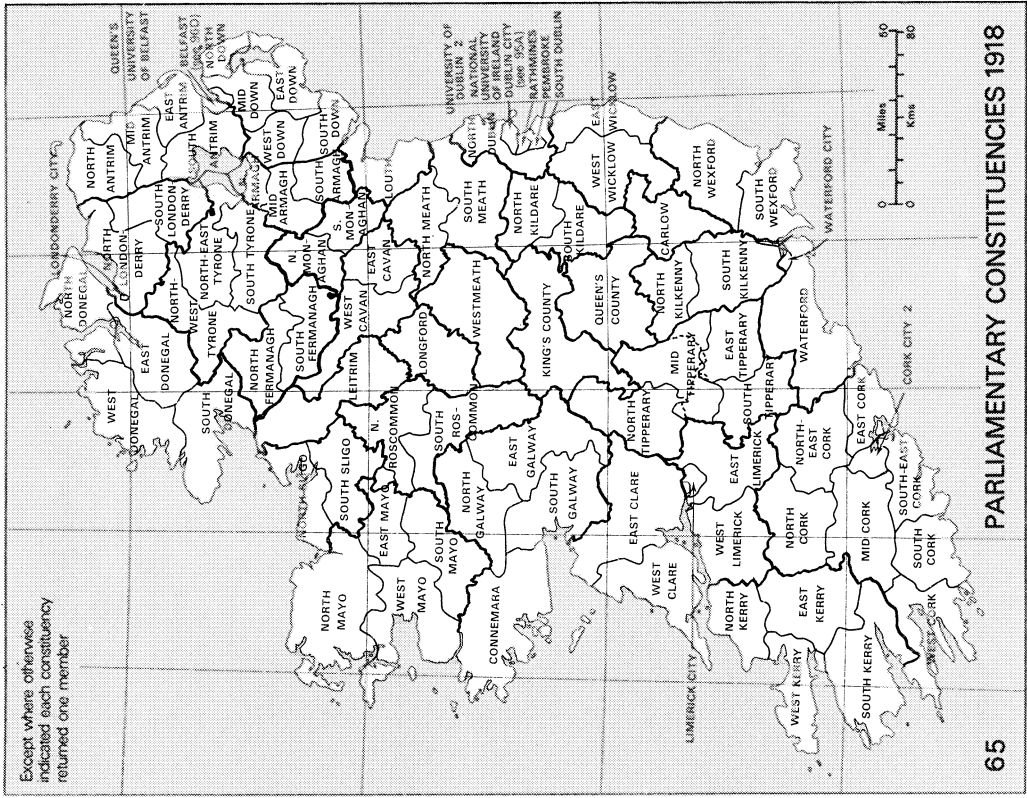
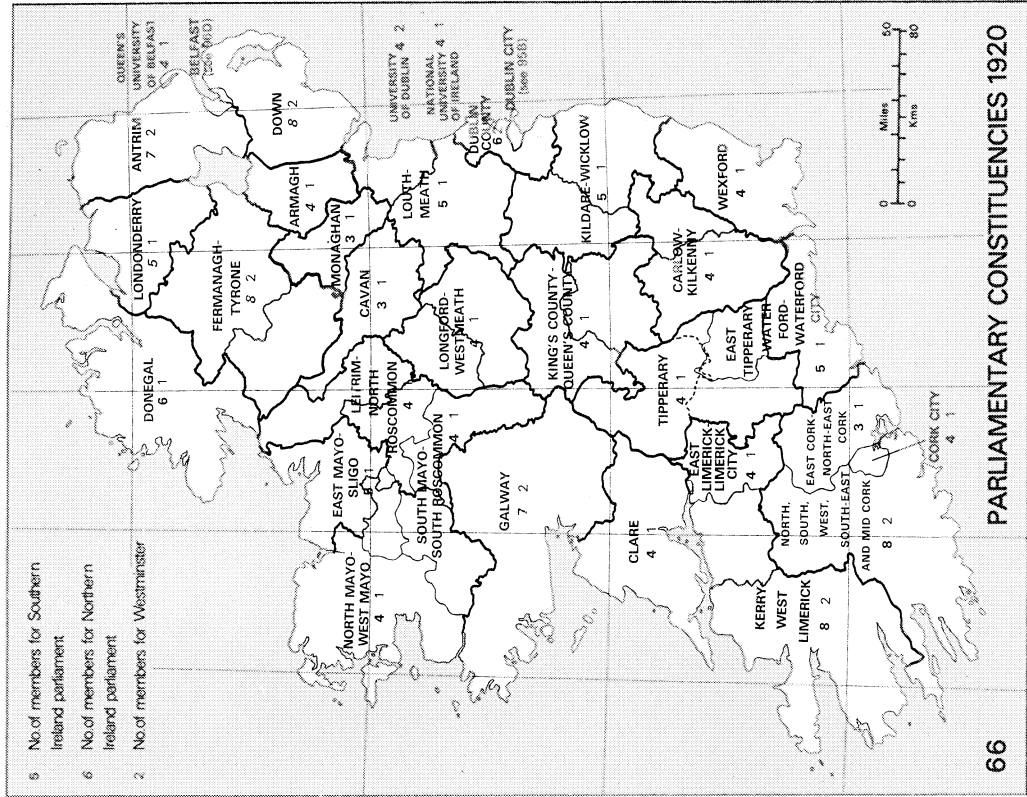


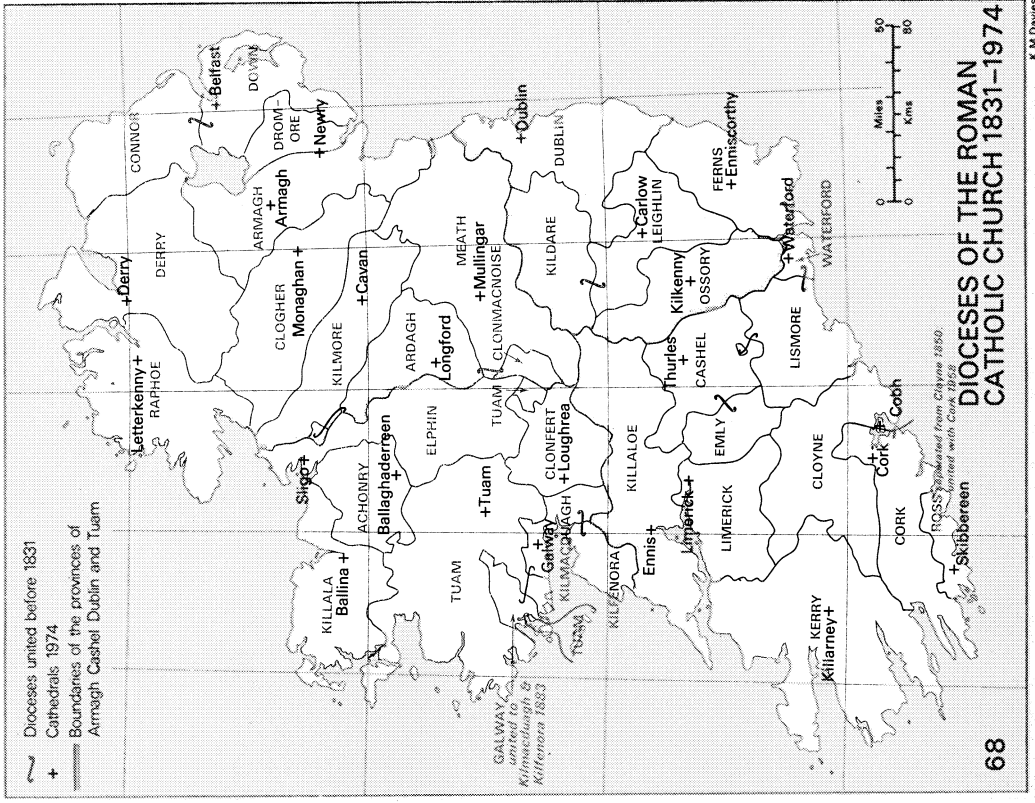
0 50
0 80
Miles
Kms



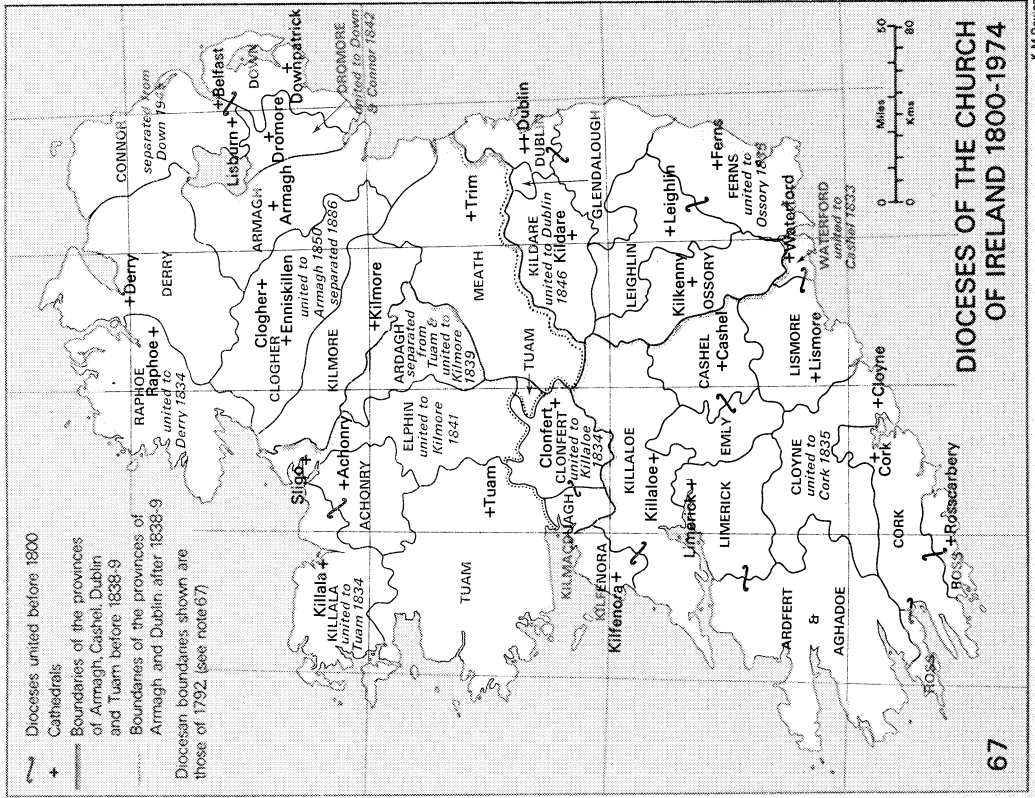


BELFAST c.1970





DIOCESSES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH 1831-1974



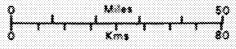
DIOCESSES OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND 1800-1974

■ Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in 1831



0 Miles 50
0 Kms 80

The width of the lines is proportionate to the volume of traffic (see note 70)

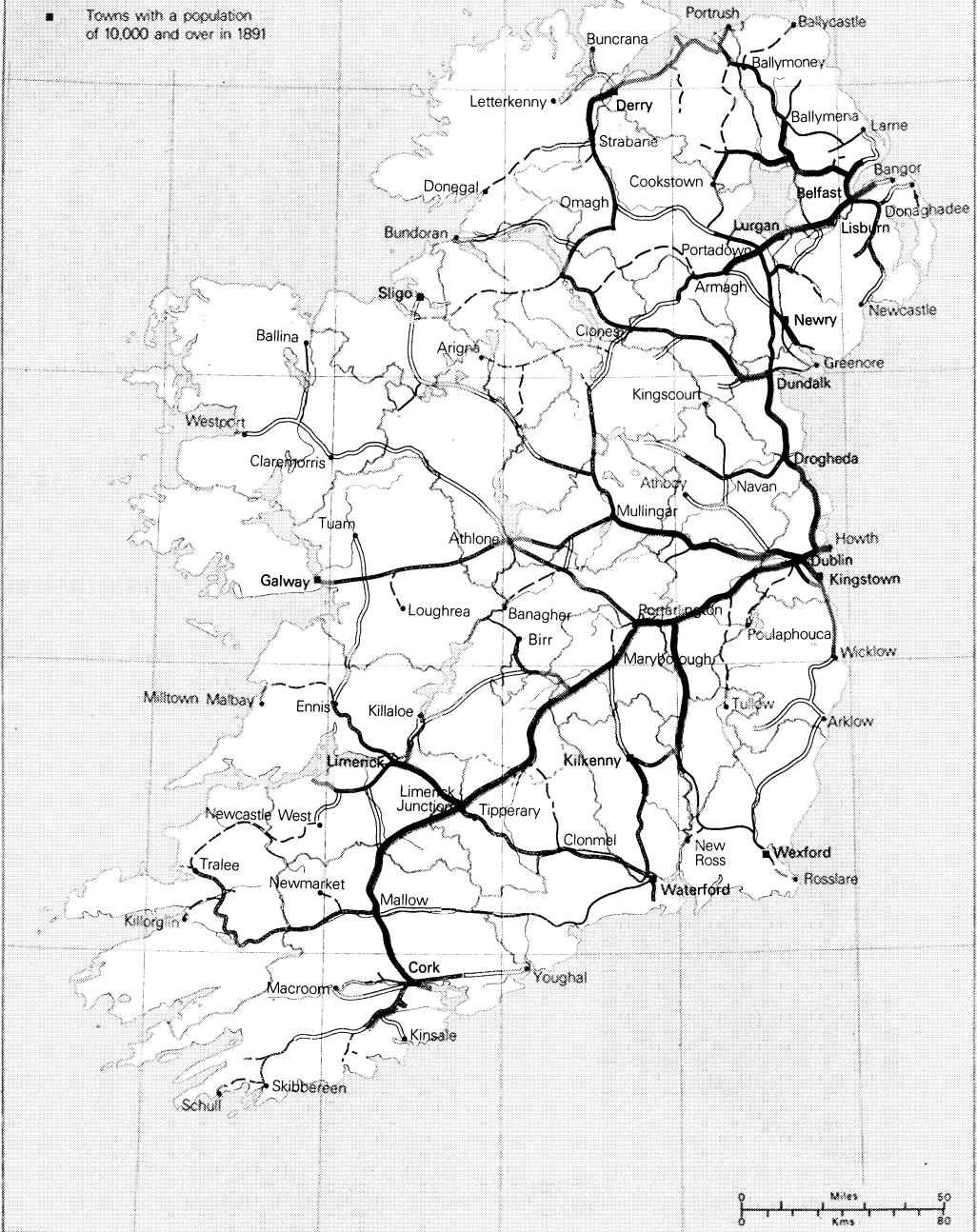


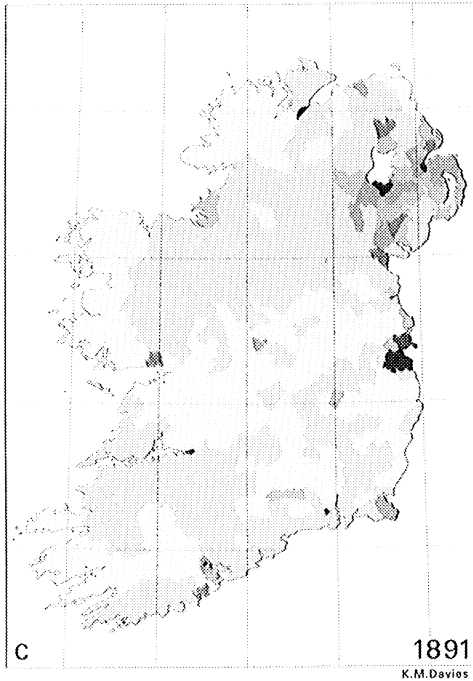
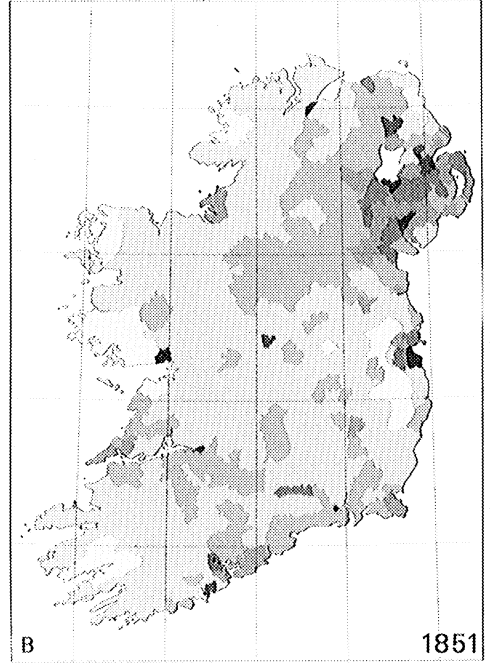
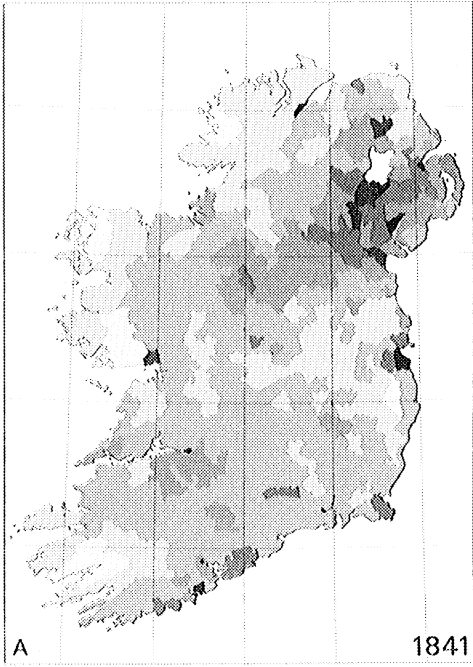
Dates of opening

- 1834-49
- 1850-59
- 1860-69
- 1870-79
- - - 1880-90

Narrow-gauge railways and tramways are included (see also 99)

- Towns with a population of 10,000 and over in 1891

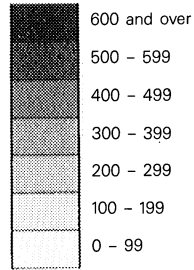


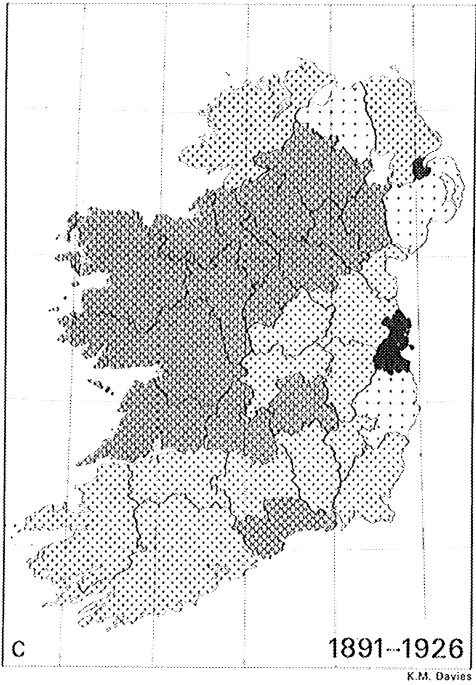
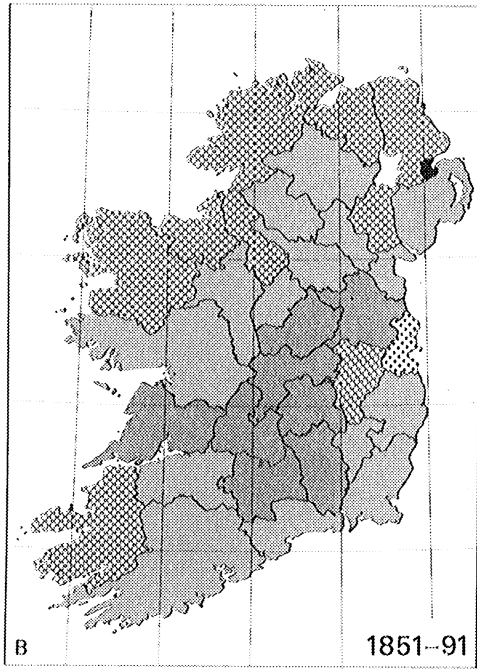
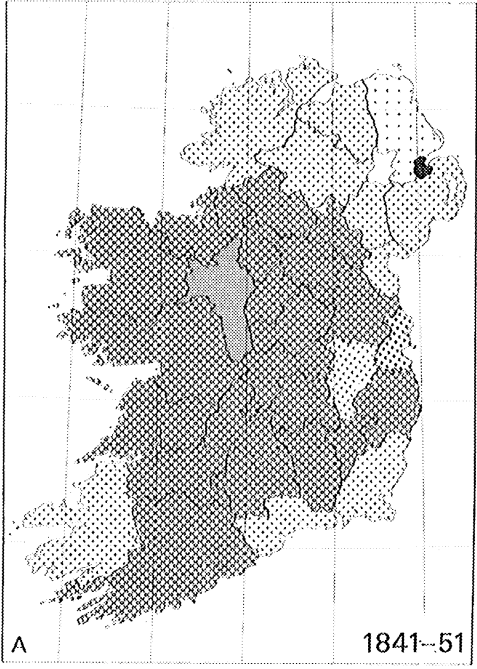


K.M.Davies

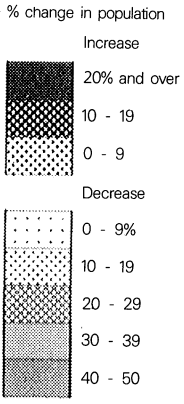
POPULATION DENSITY 1841-91 by baronies

Persons per sq. mile



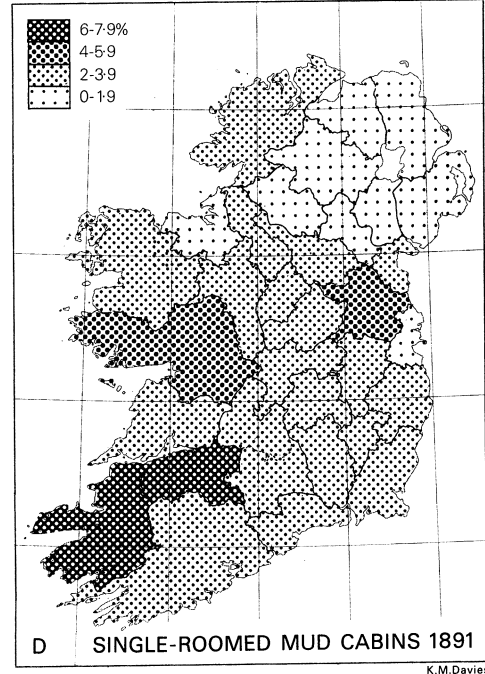
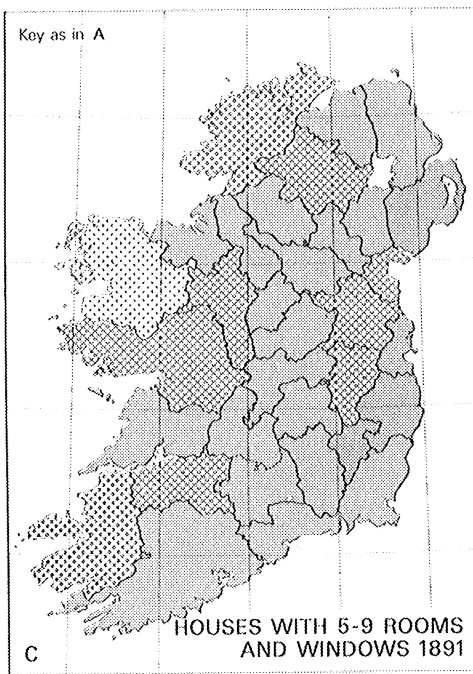
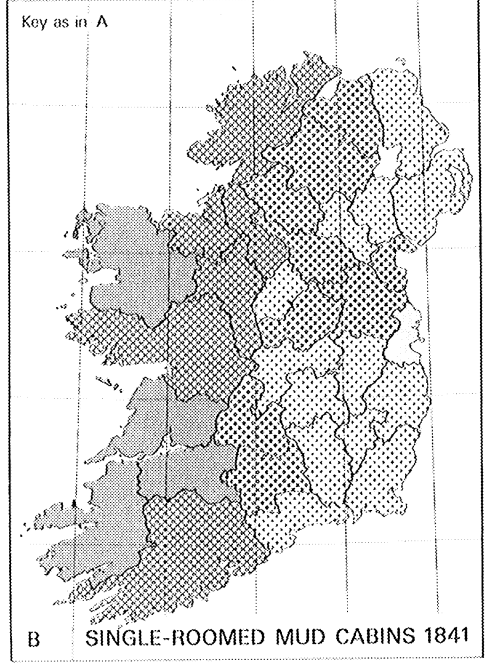
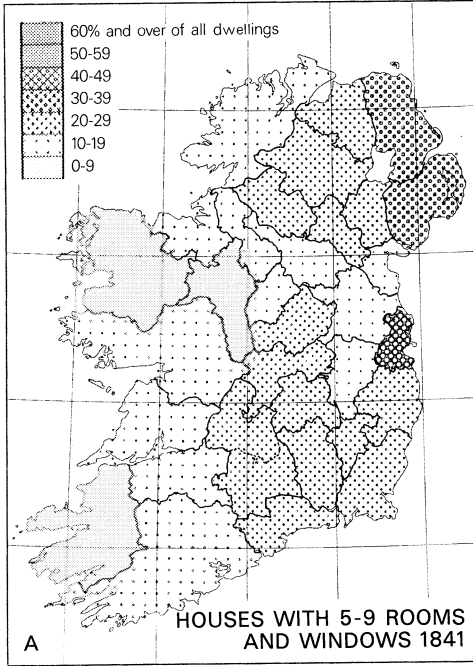


**POPULATION CHANGE 1841-1926
by counties**

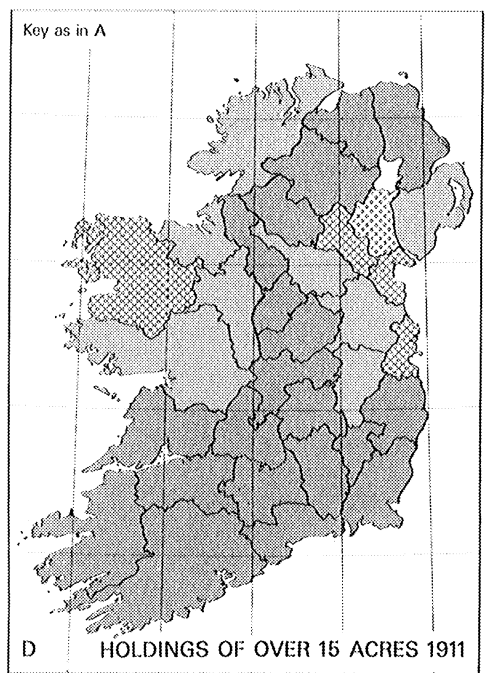
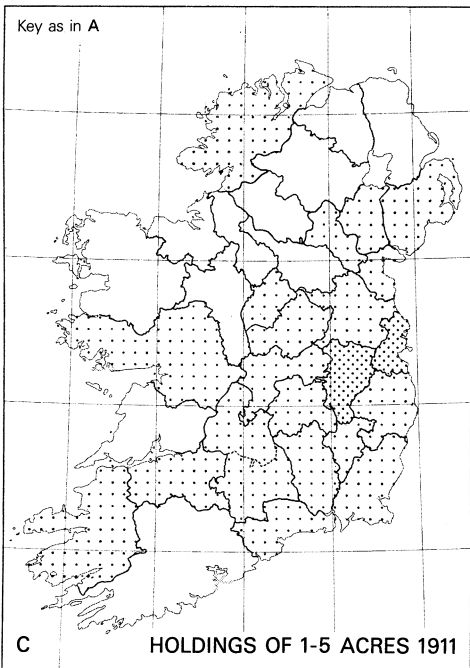
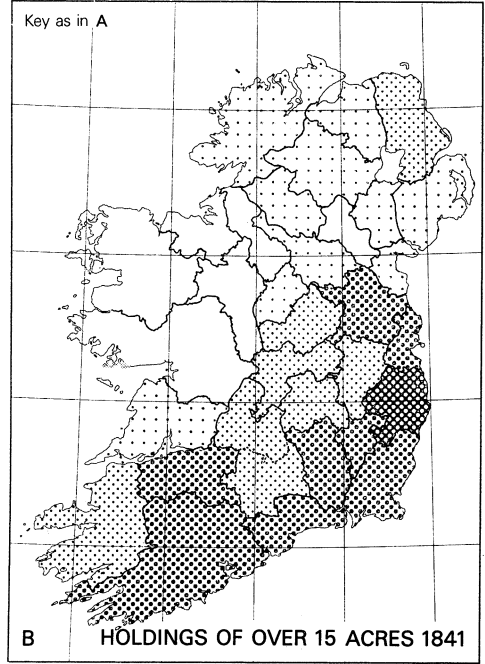
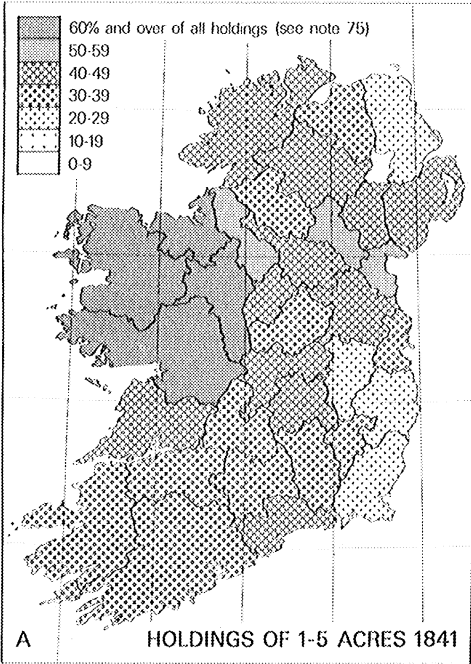


Belfast is shown separately

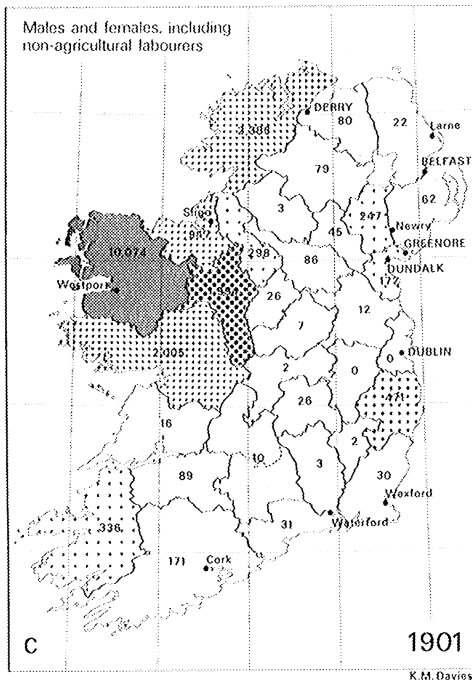
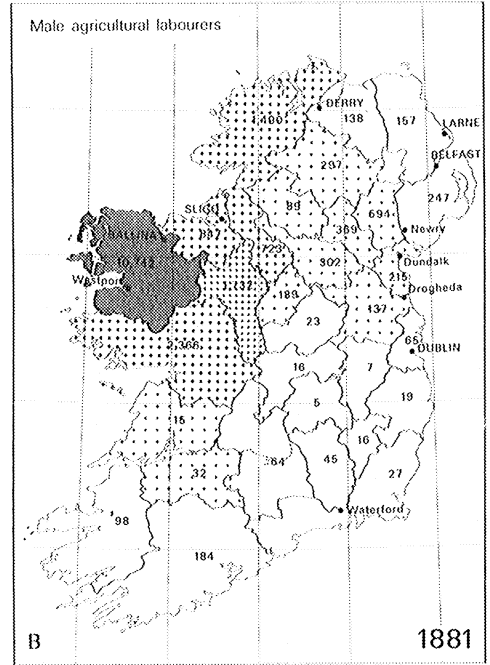
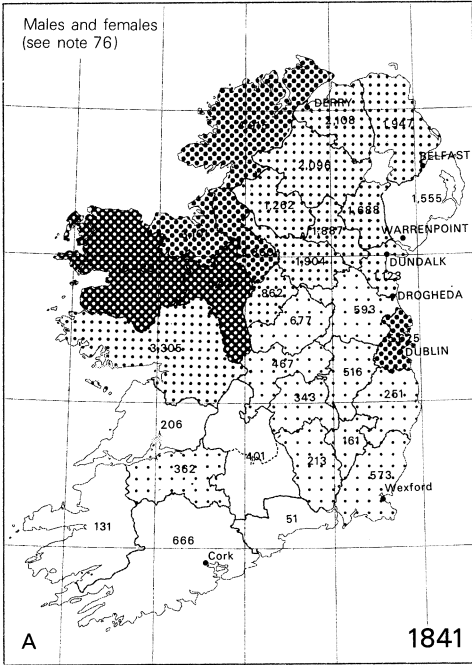
K.M. Davies



K.M.Davies

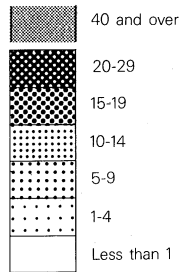


K.M.Davies



SEASONAL MIGRATION 1841, 1881, 1901 by counties

Migrants per thousand of population:



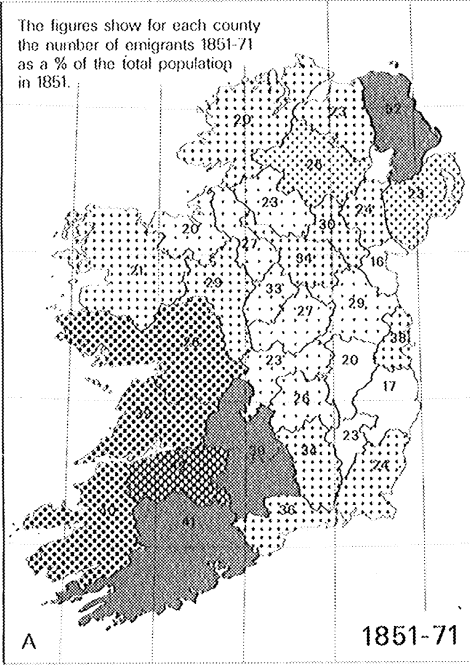
2,005 Number of migrants

Ports of embarkation

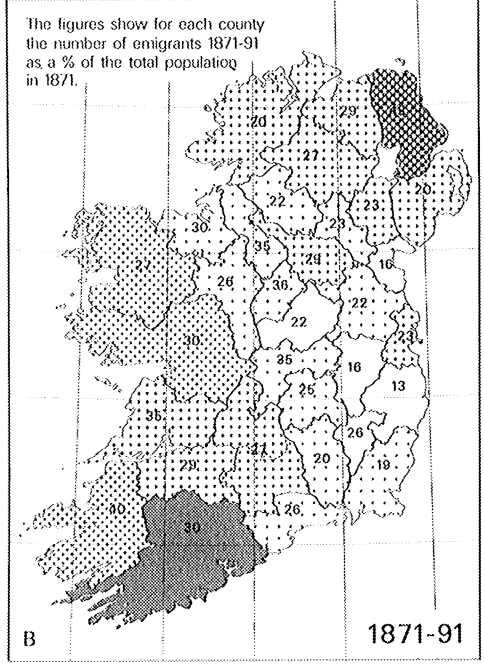
DUBLIN Over 1,000 migrants recorded

Newry 100-999

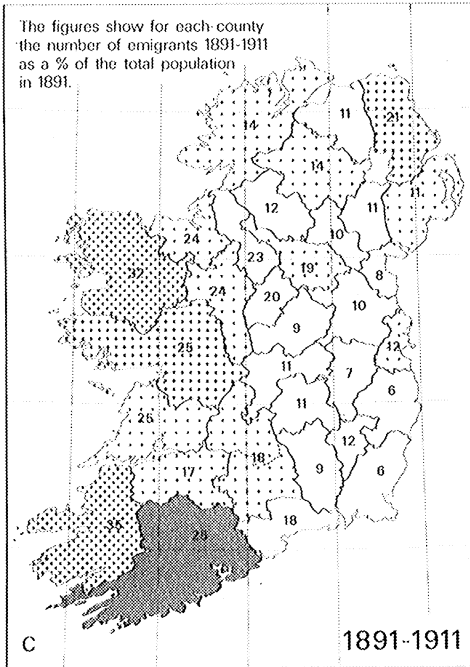
The figures show for each county the number of emigrants 1851-71 as a % of the total population in 1851.



The figures show for each county the number of emigrants 1871-91 as a % of the total population in 1871.

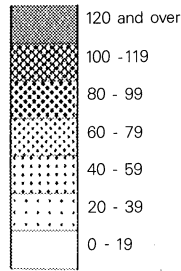


The figures show for each county the number of emigrants 1891-1911 as a % of the total population in 1891.

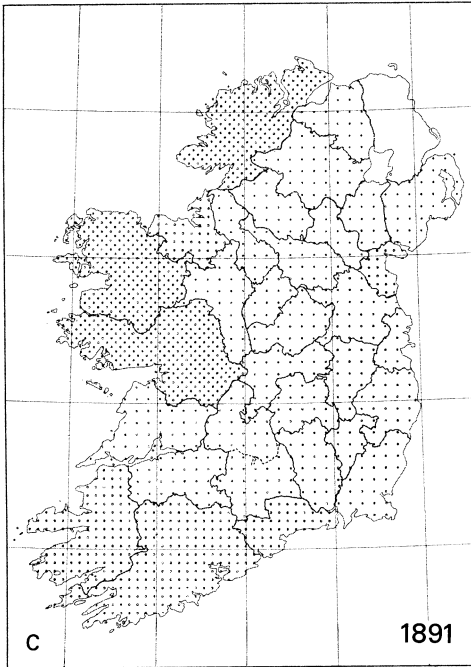
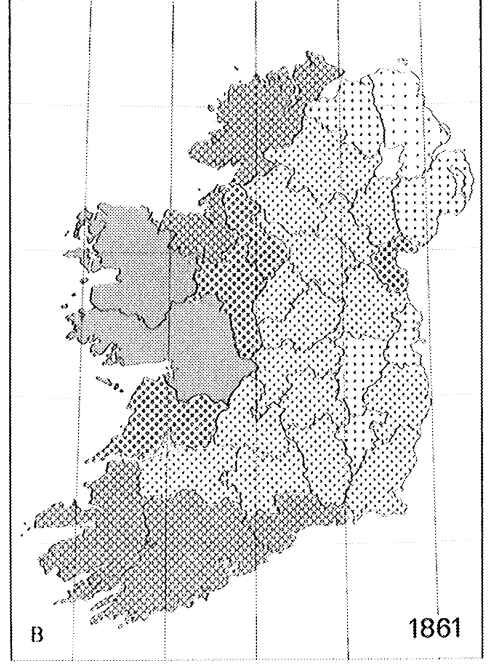
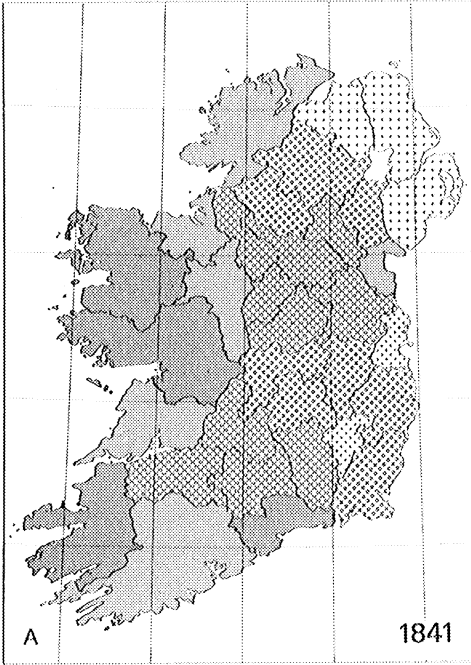


EMIGRATION 1851-1911 by counties

Number of emigrants
in 1,000s

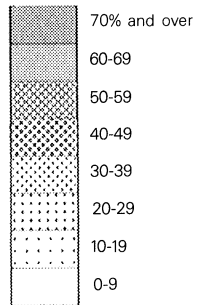


K.M. Davies

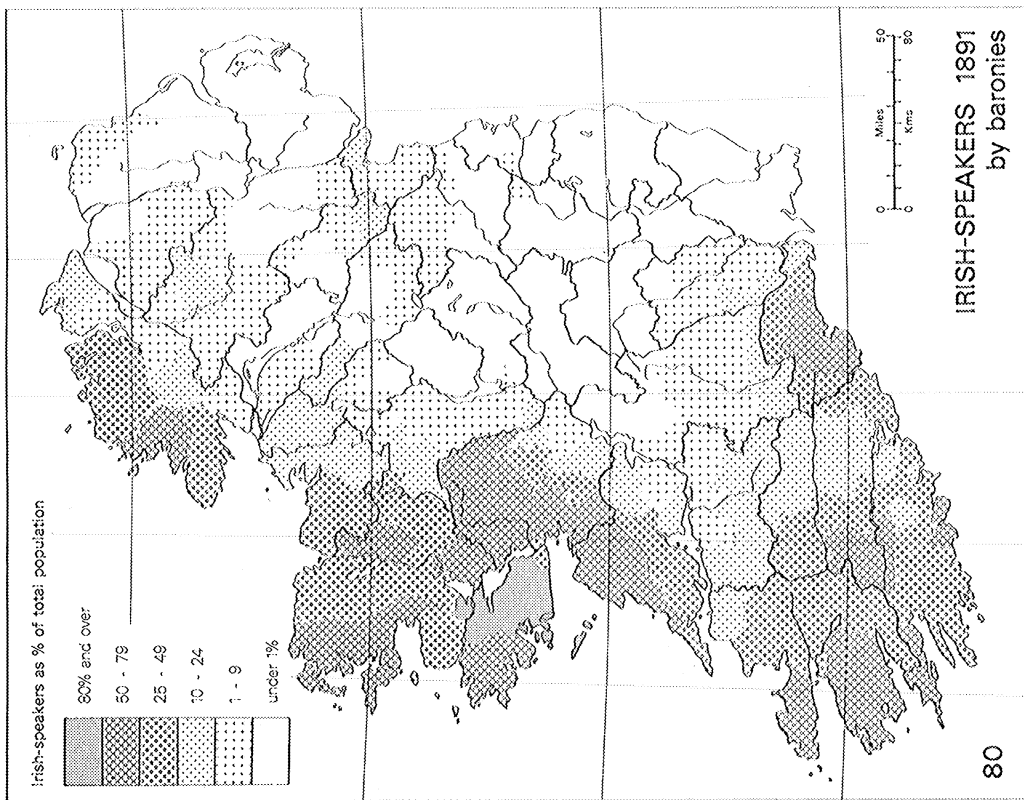
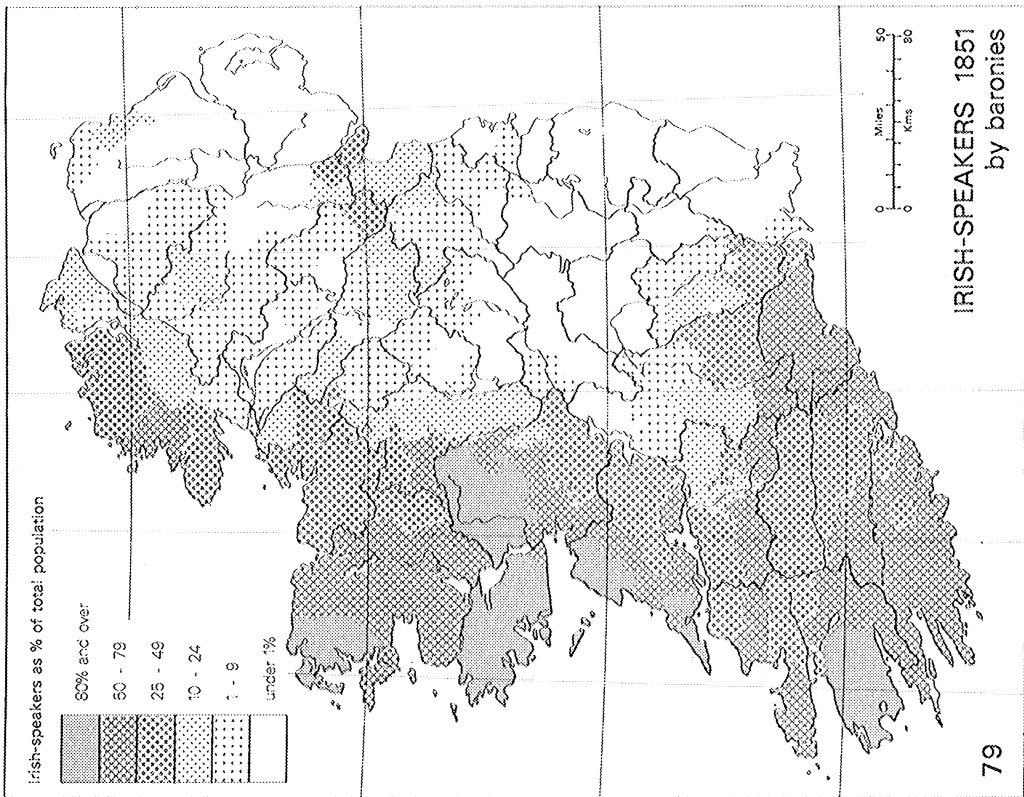


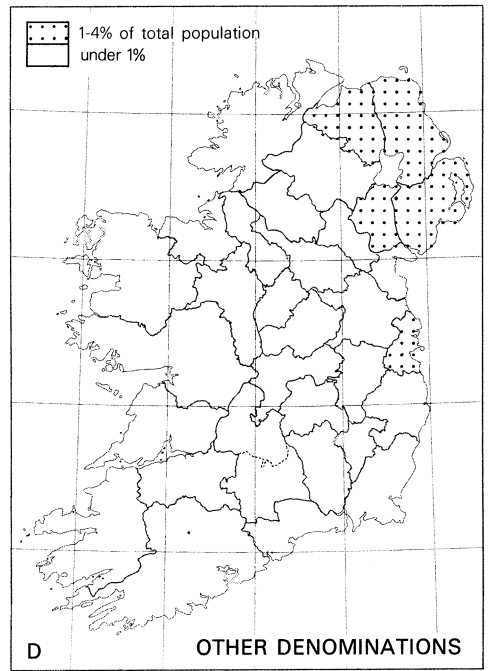
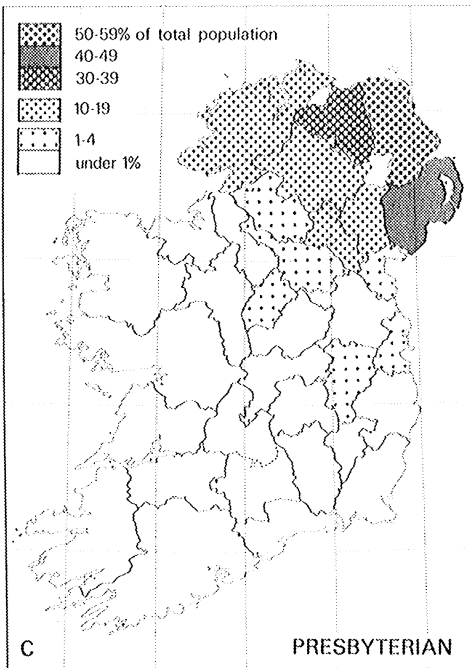
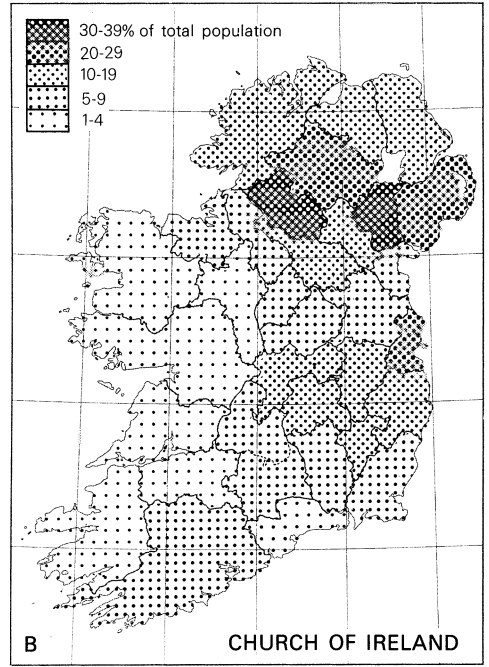
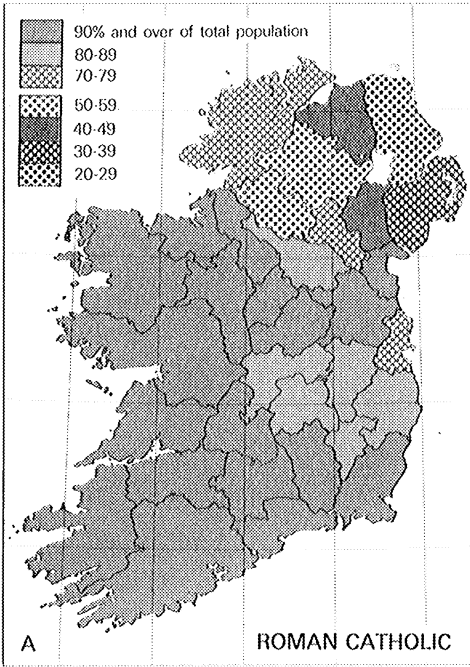
ILLITERACY 1841, 1861, 1891 by counties

% of persons aged 5 years old and upwards
who can neither read nor write



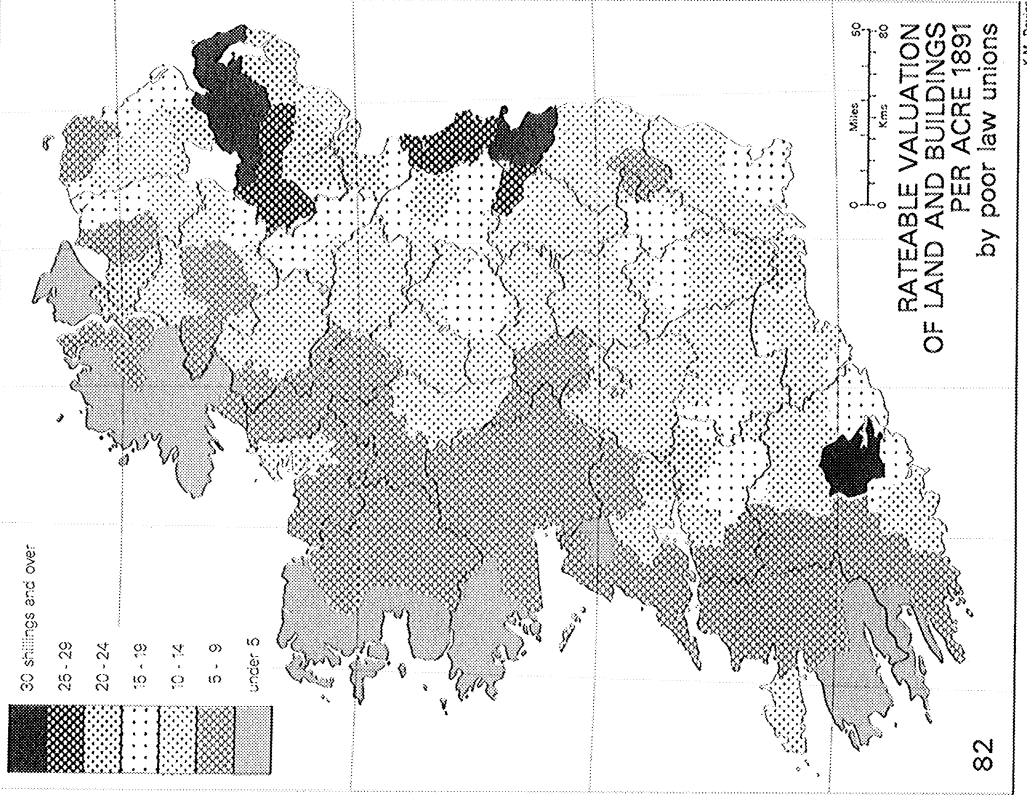
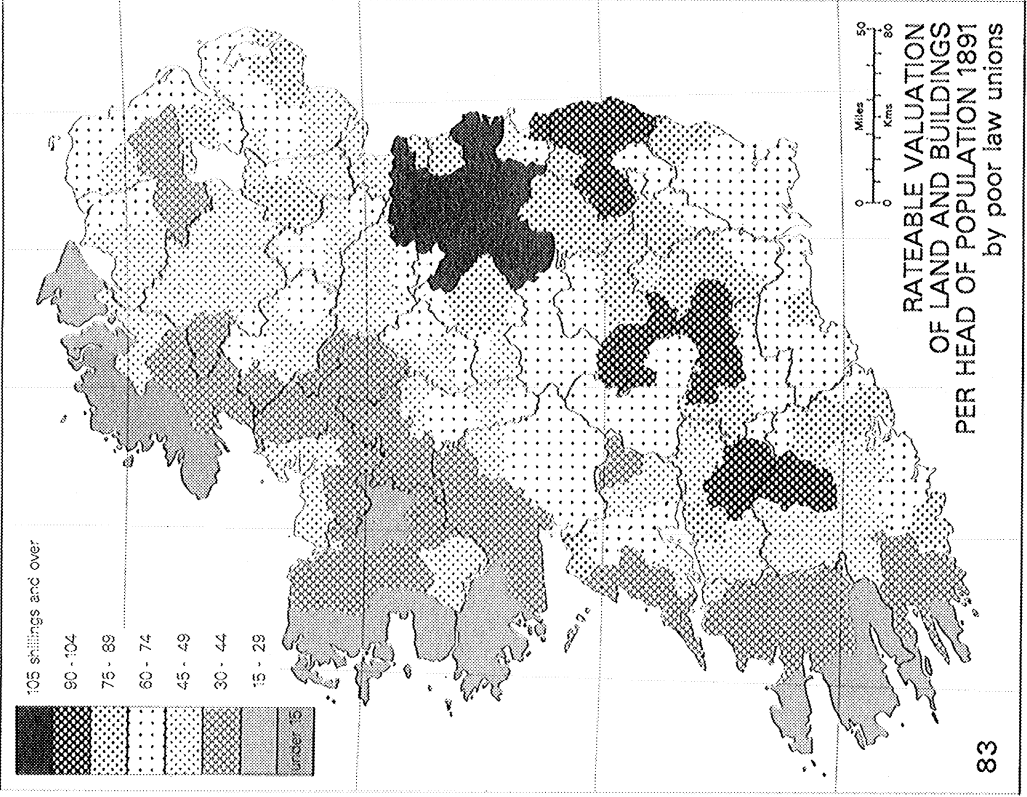
K.M. Davies

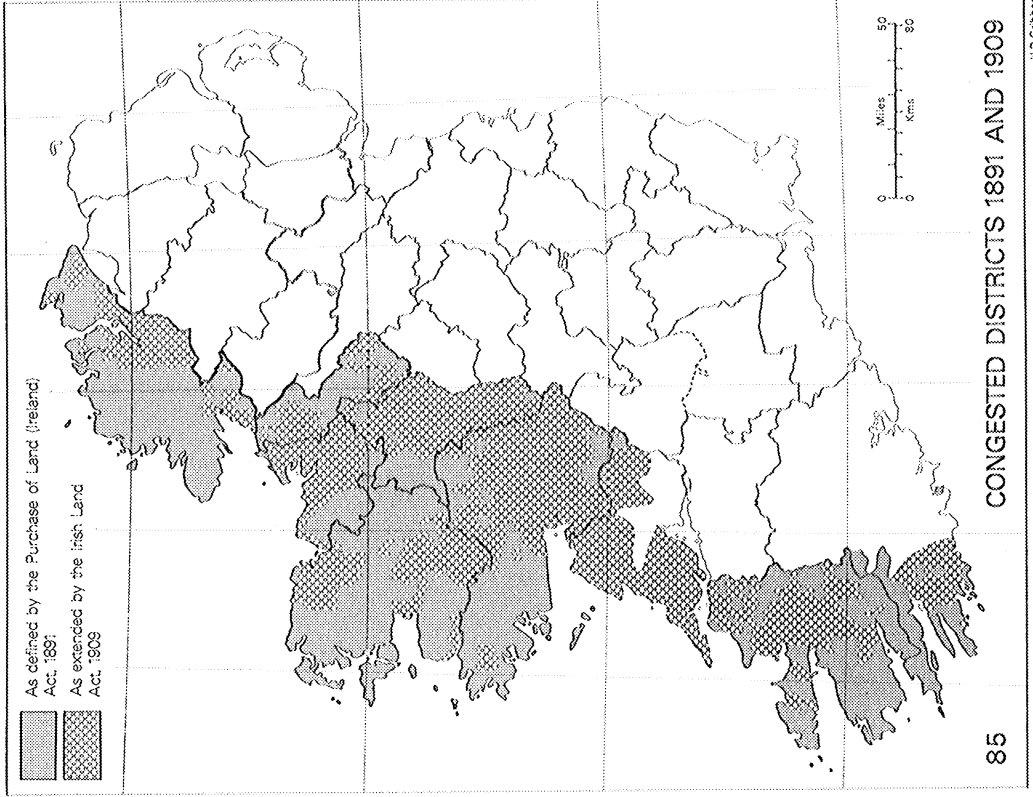




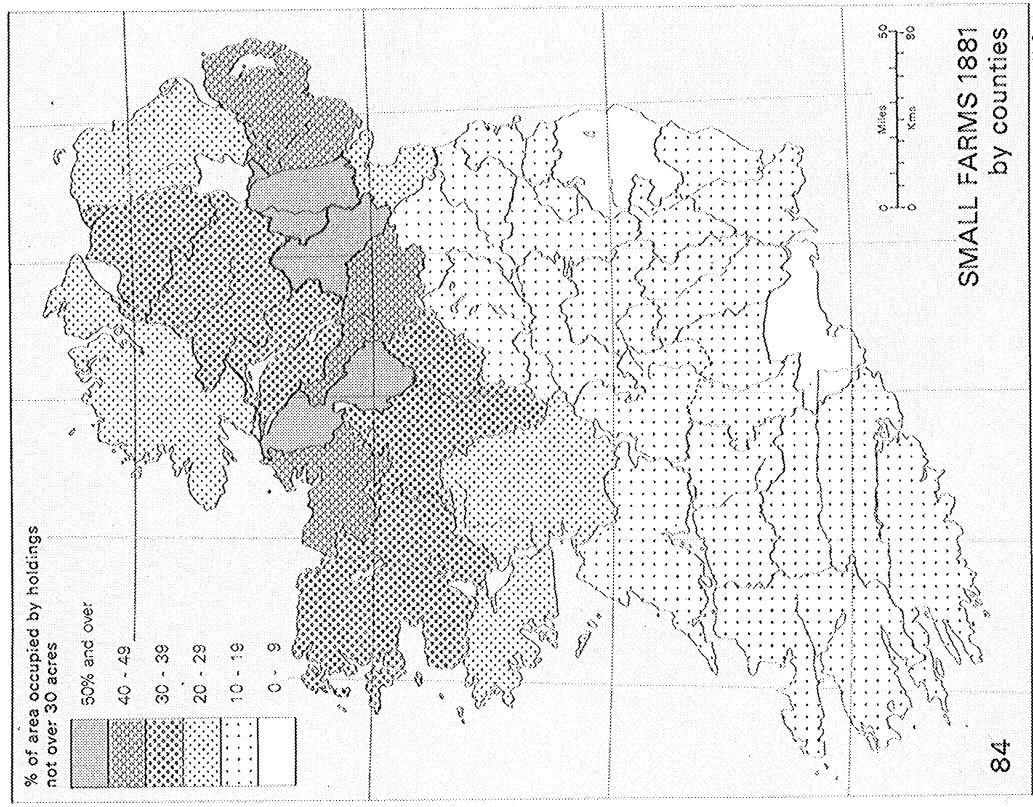
K.M. Davies

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS 1871
by counties

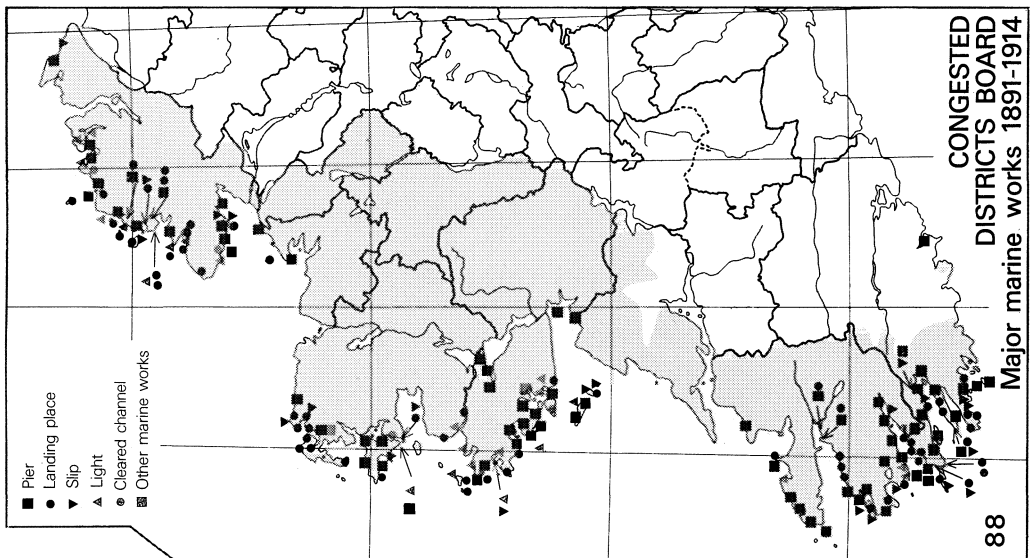
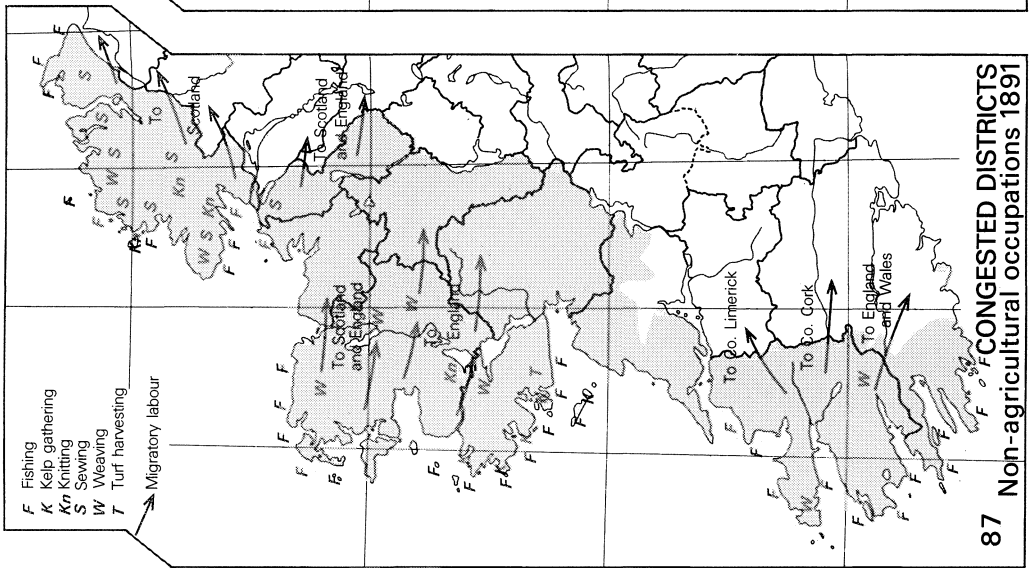
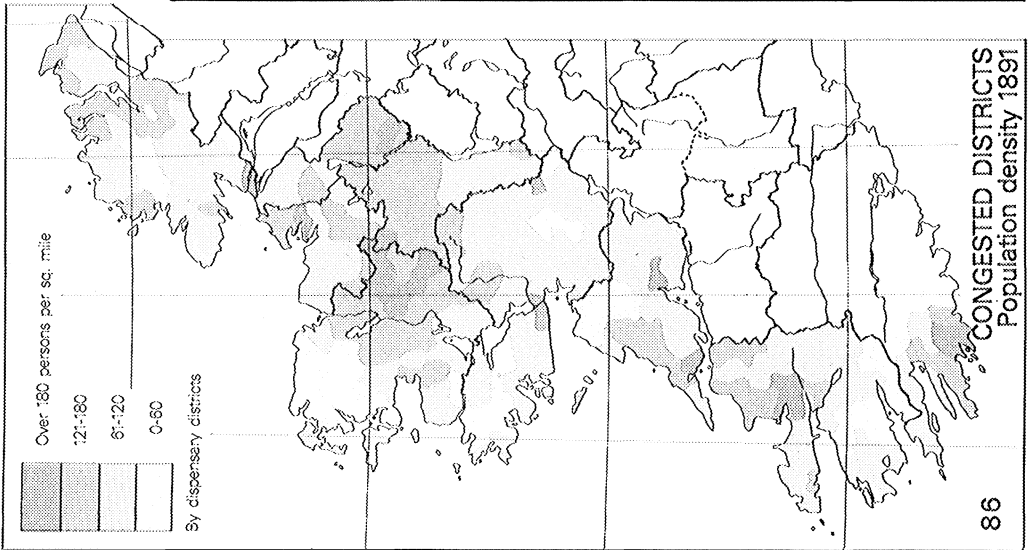


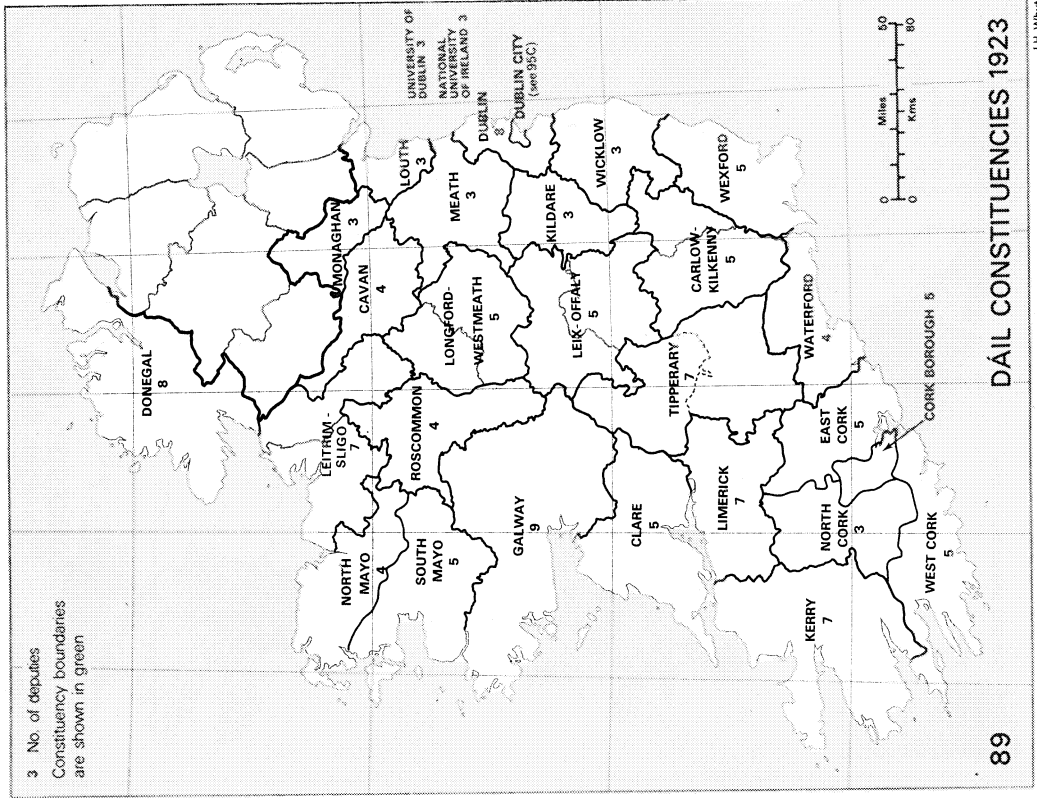
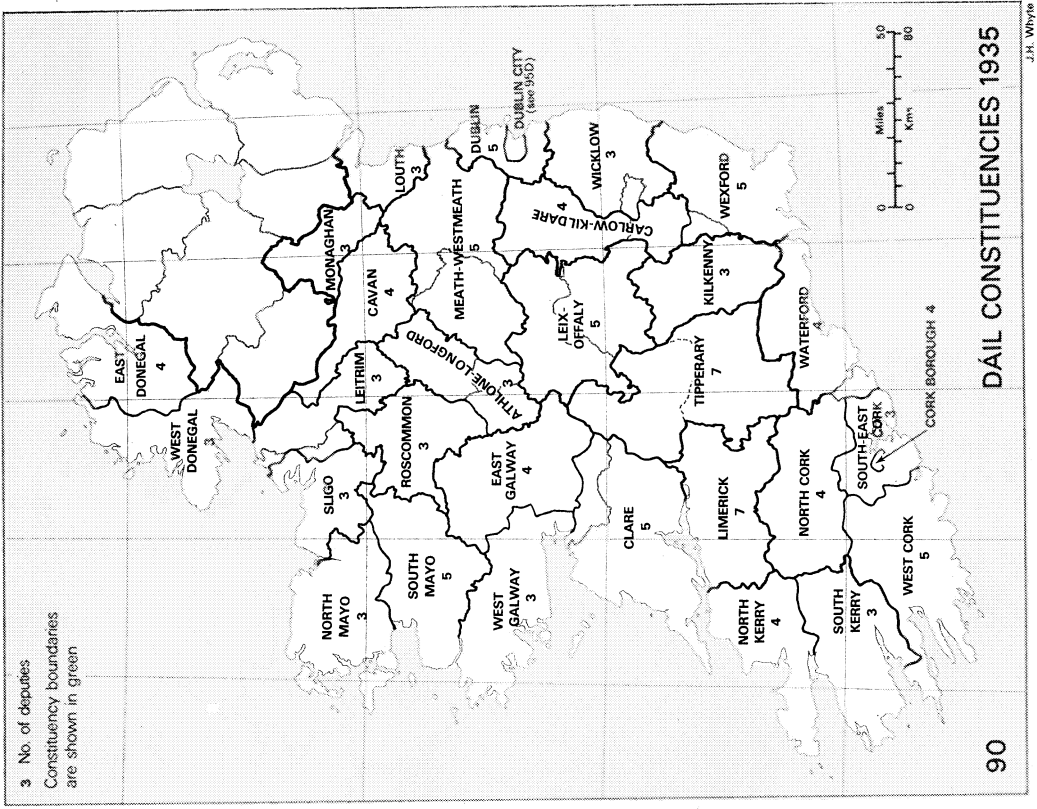


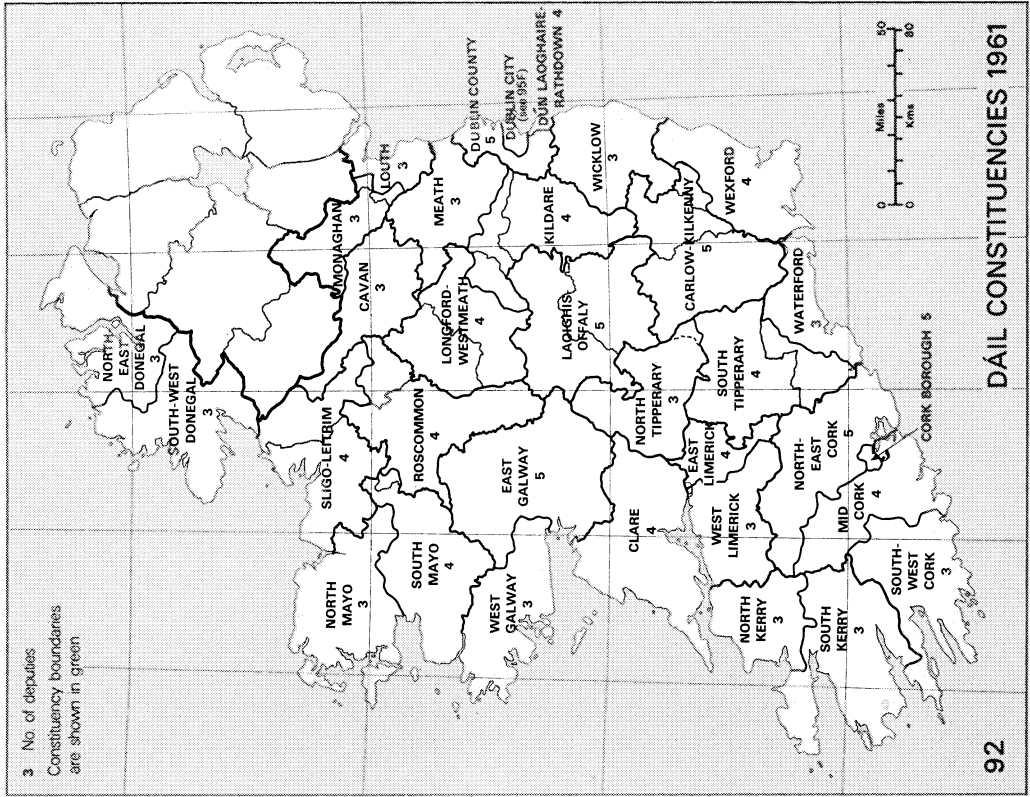
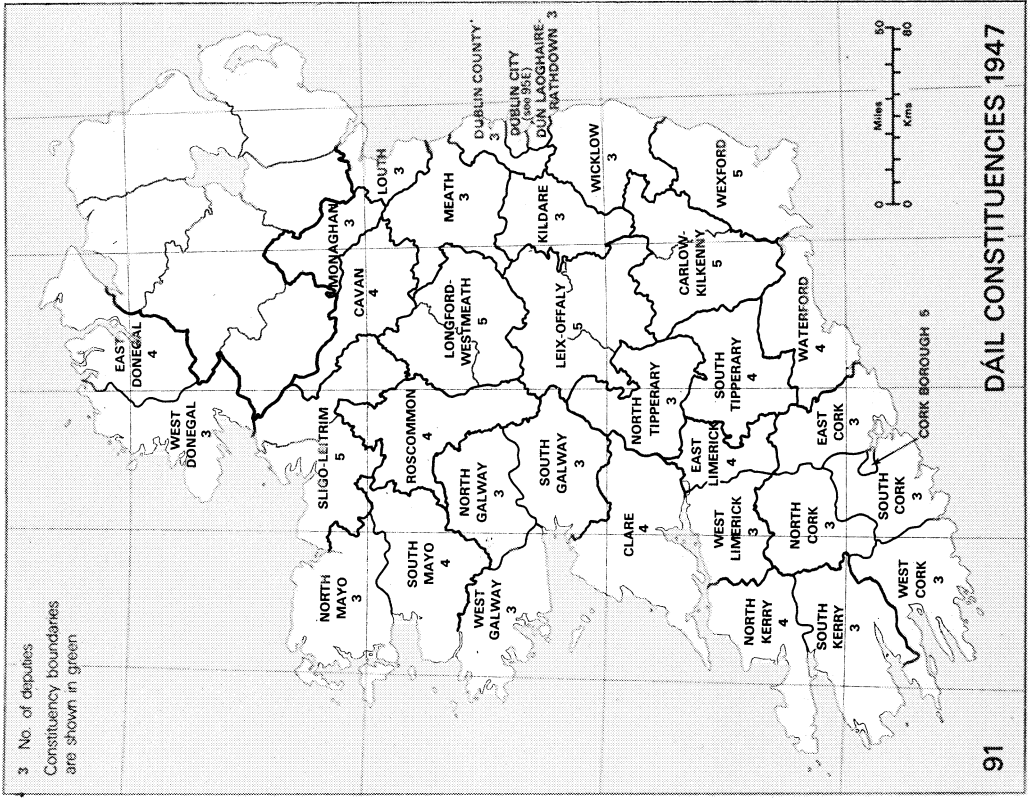
H.D. Gibbon

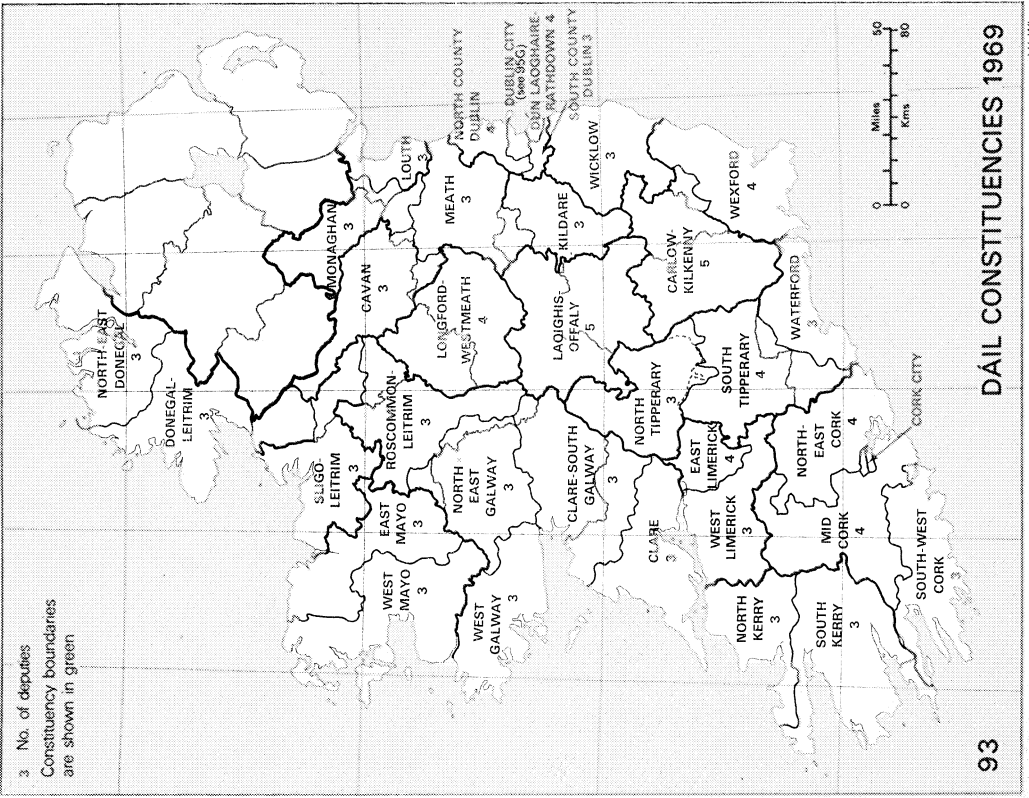
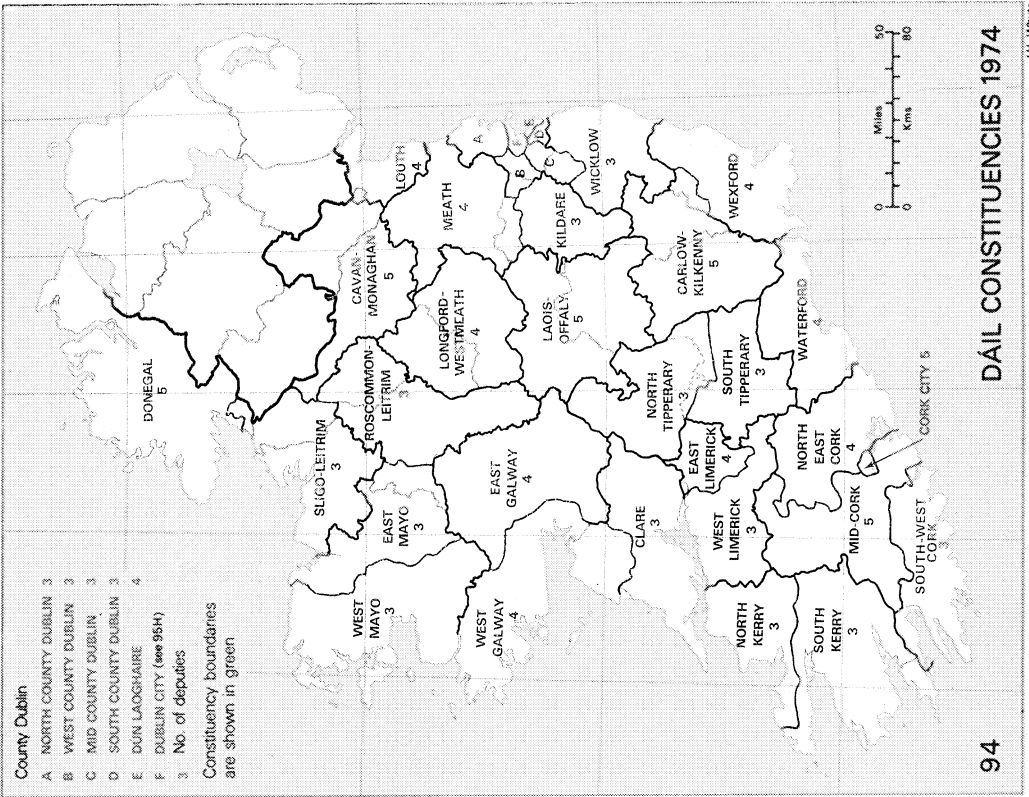


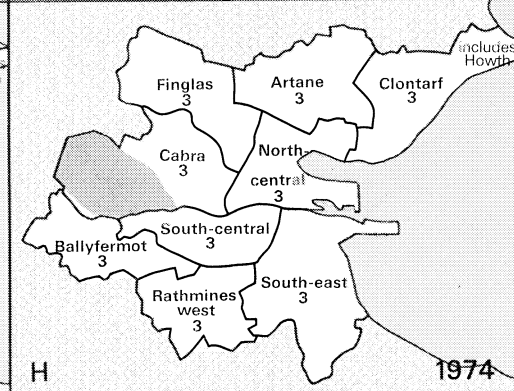
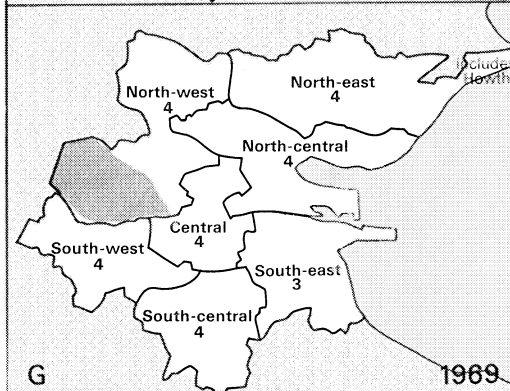
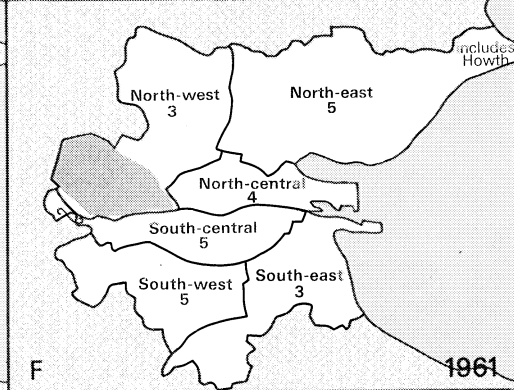
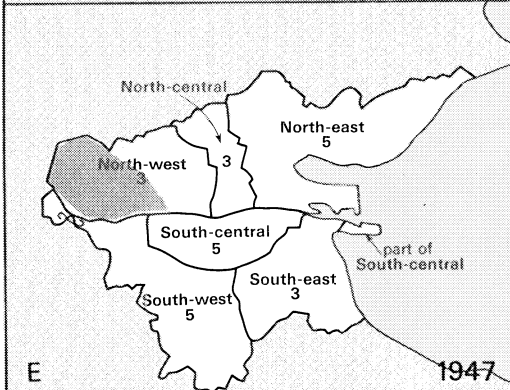
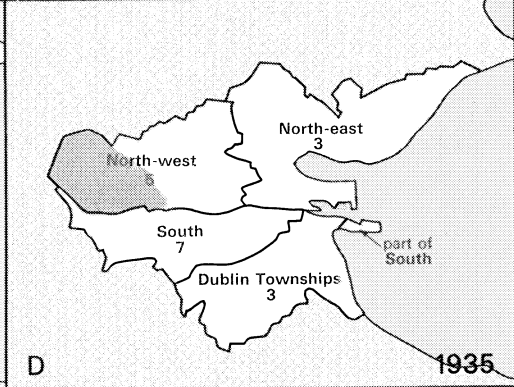
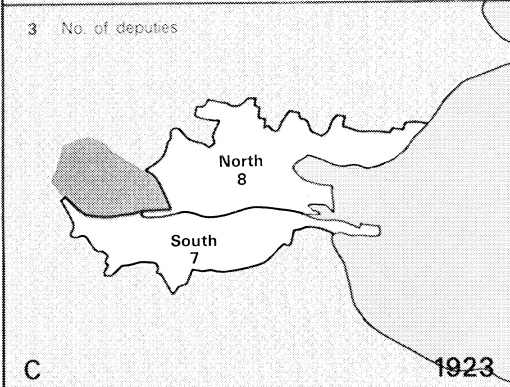
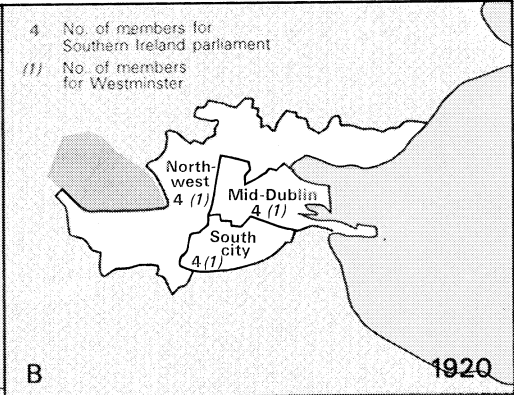
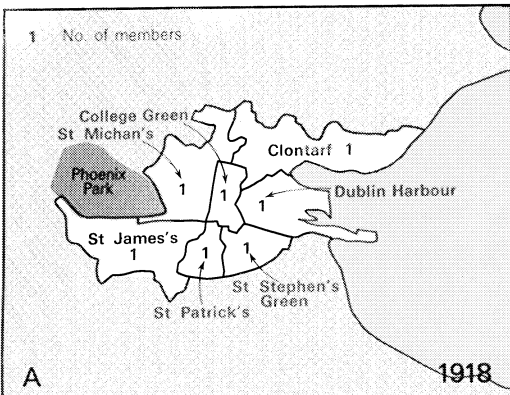
K.M. Davies



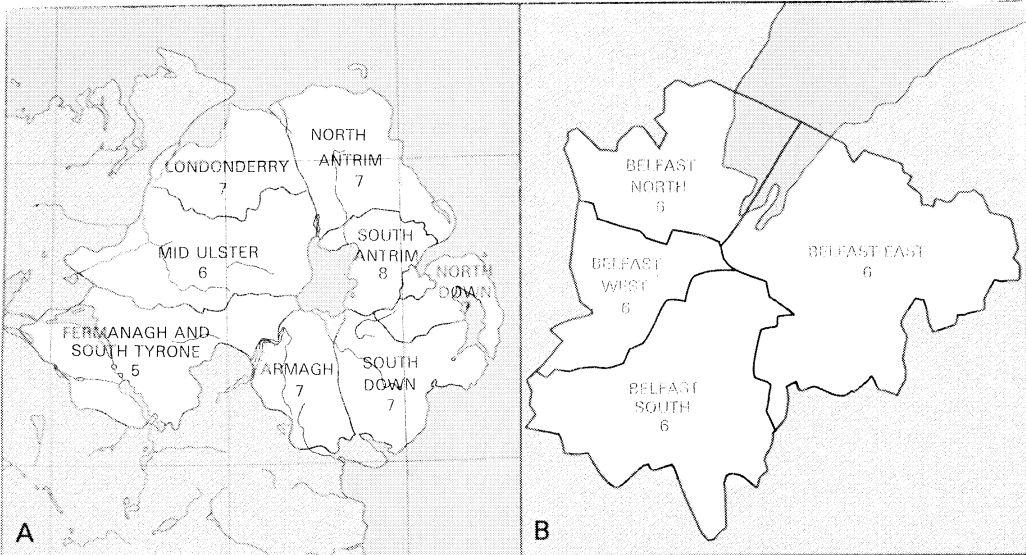








DUBLIN: U.K. PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES 1918,1920
DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES 1923-74



MID ULSTER U.K. constituencies 1970

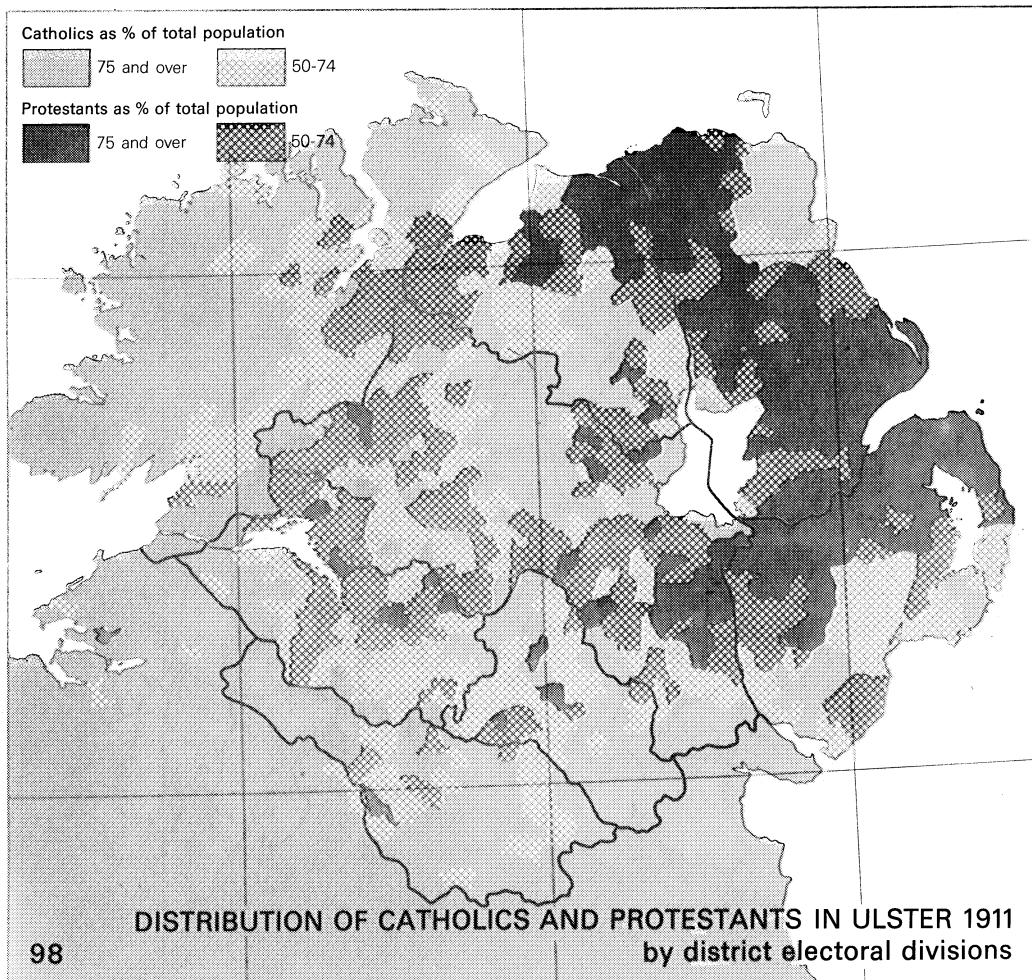
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN N.I. 1970, 1973

97

6 No. of members for N.I. Assembly 1973

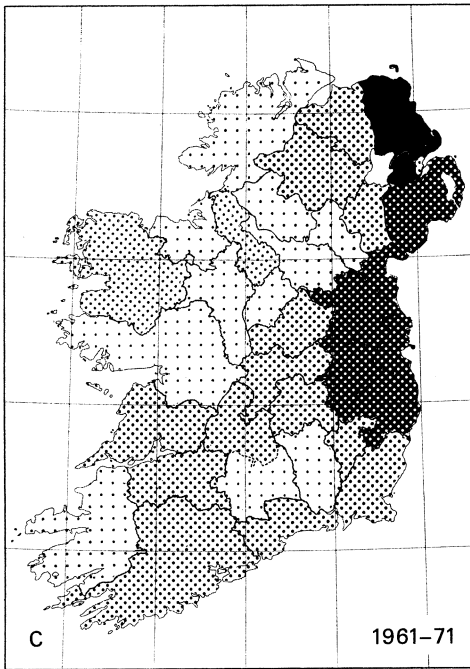
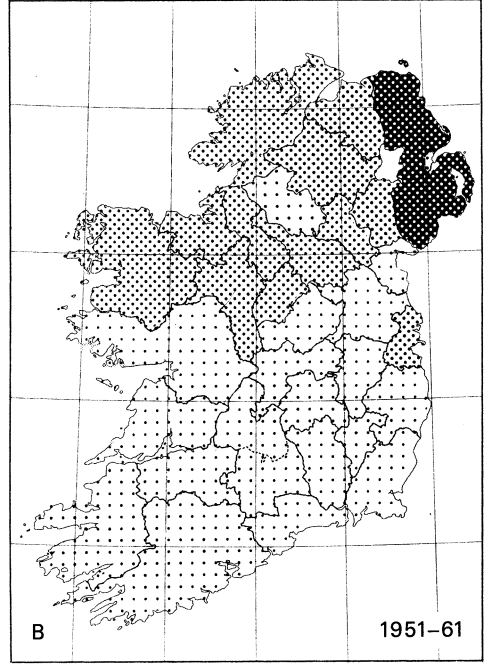
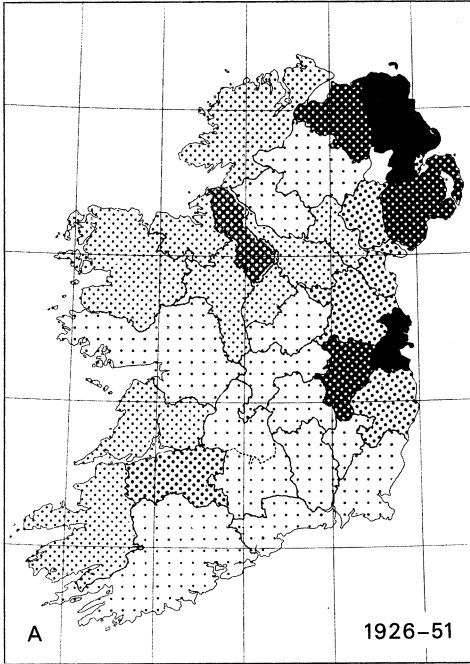
Crown copyright reserved

J.H. Whyte

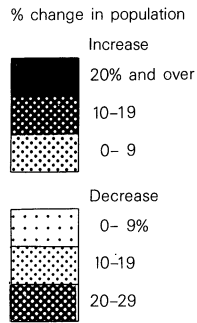


98

K.M.Davies

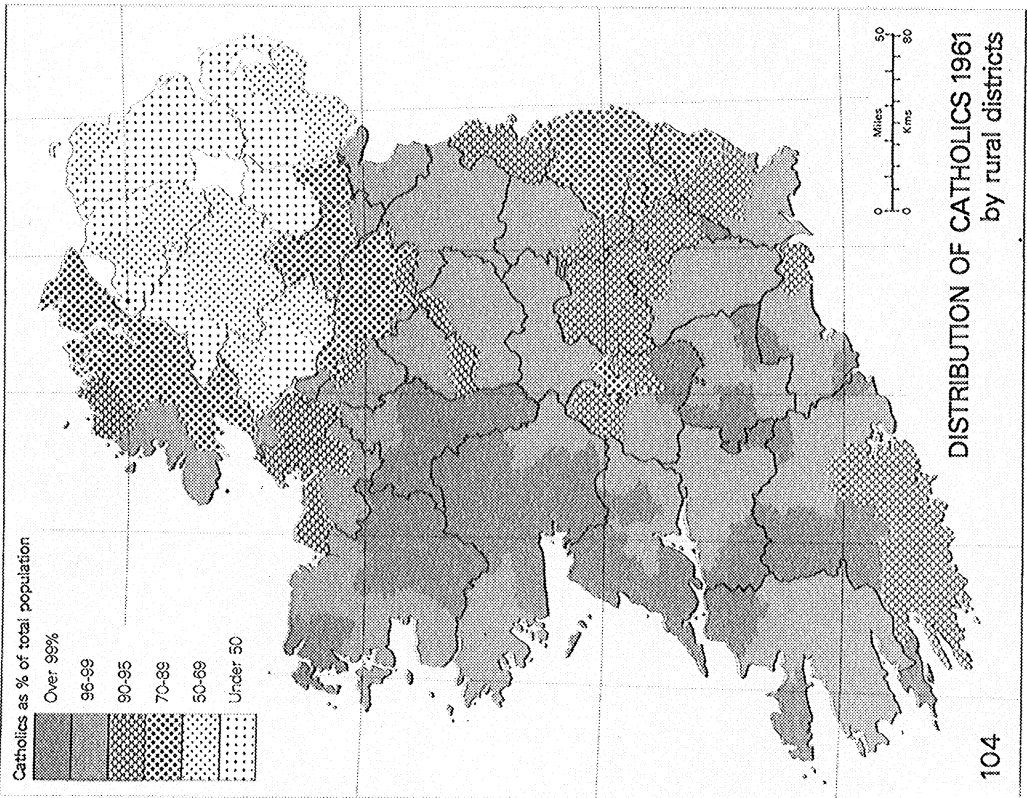


POPULATION CHANGE 1926-71 by counties

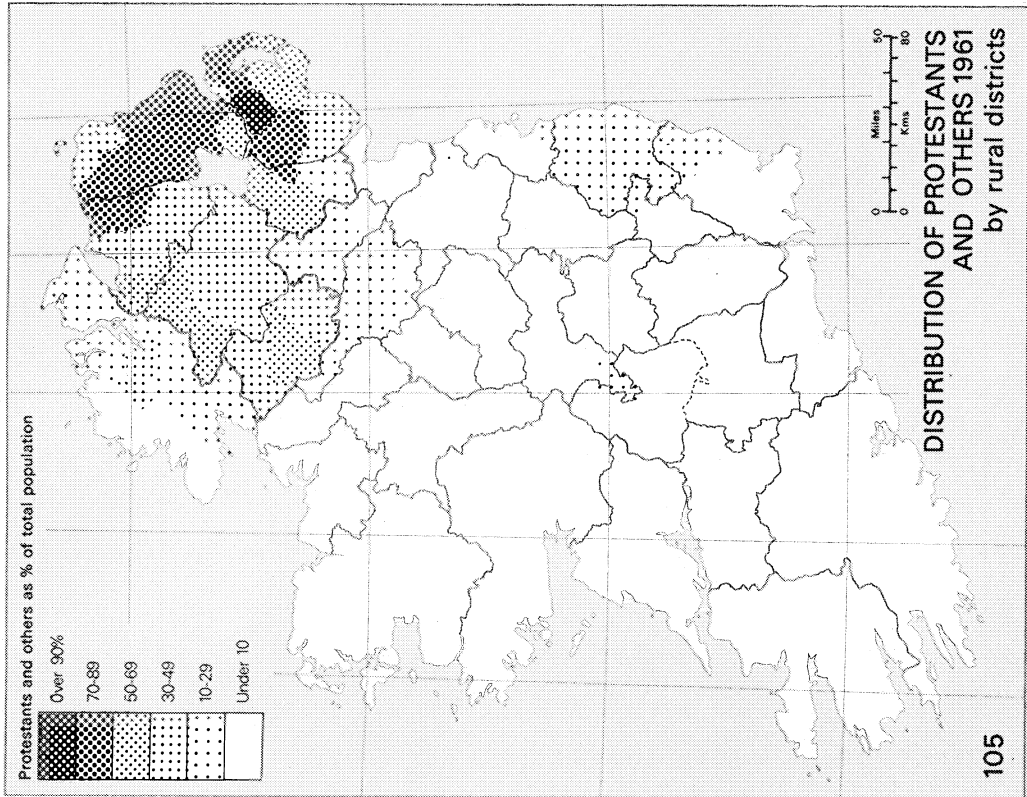


Belfast county borough is shown separately

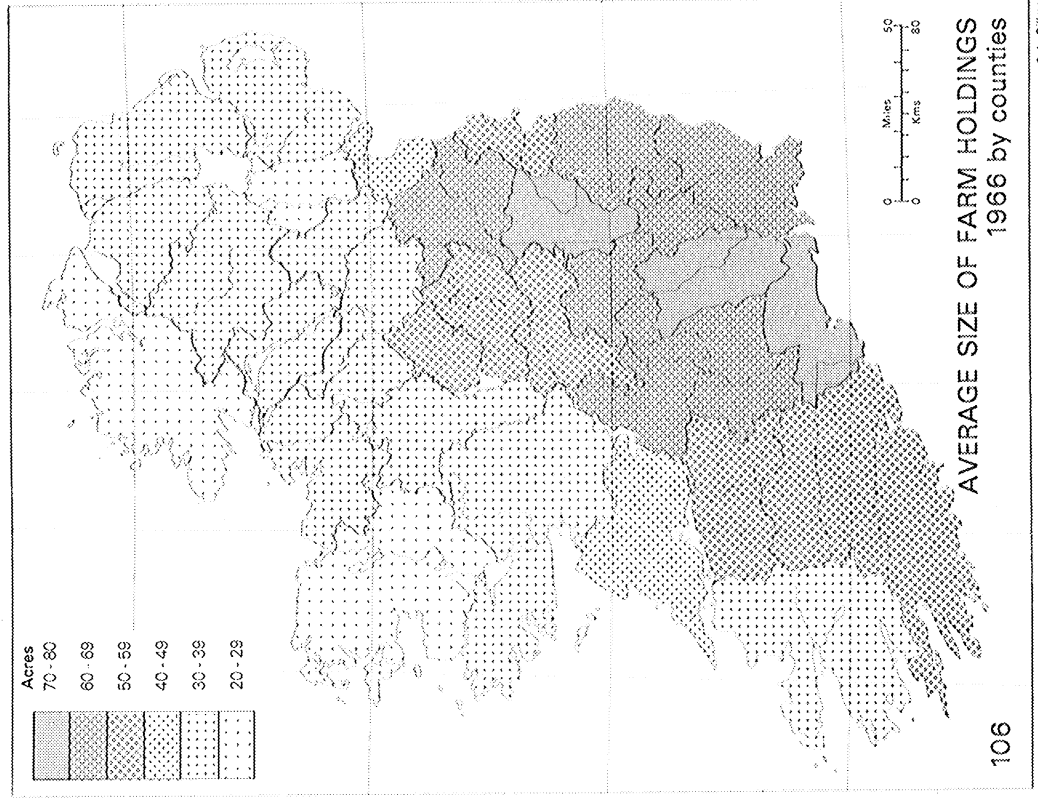
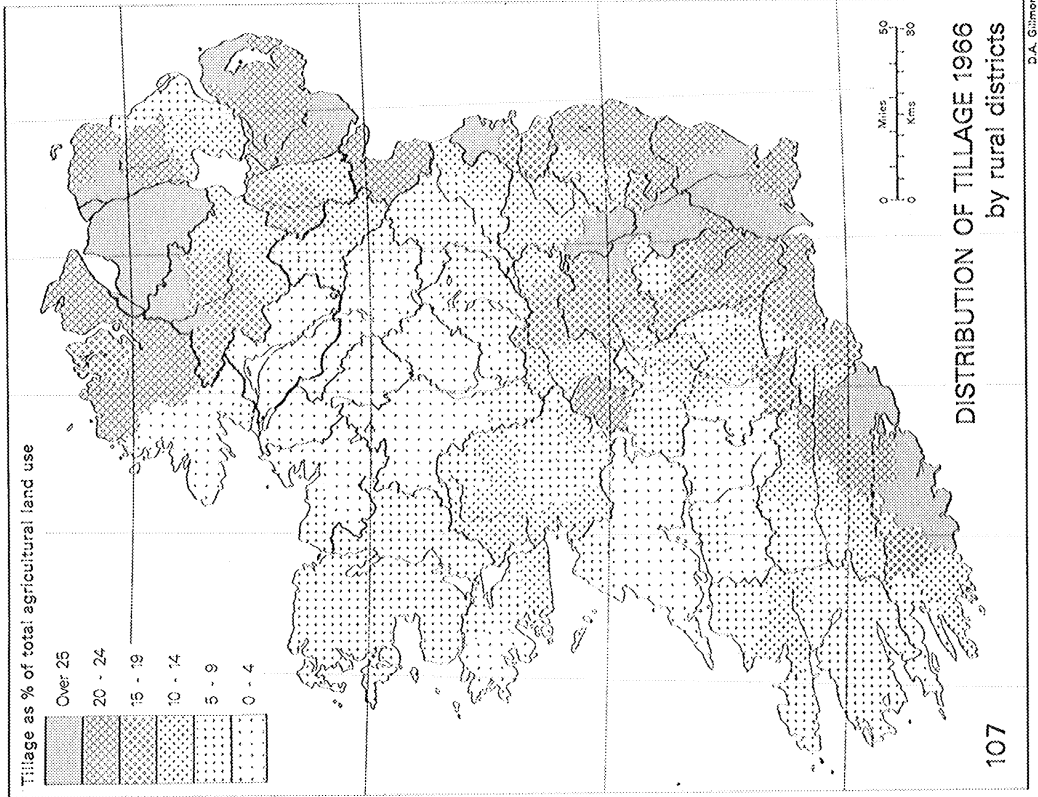
K.M. Davies

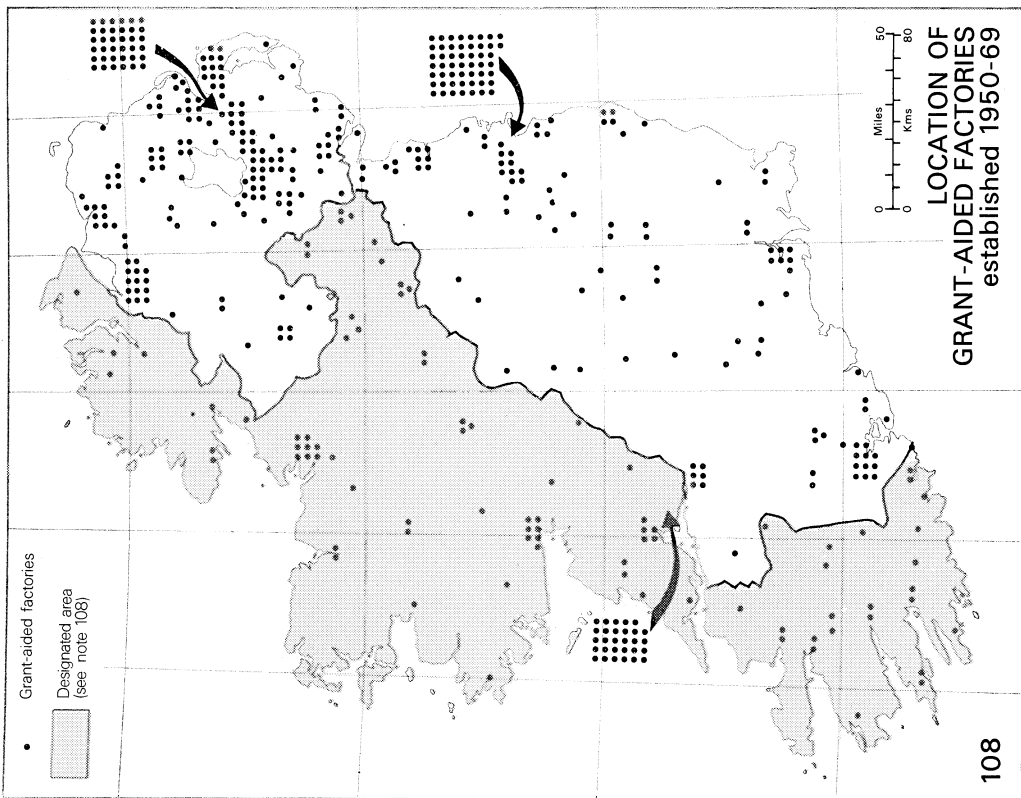


T.W. Freeman

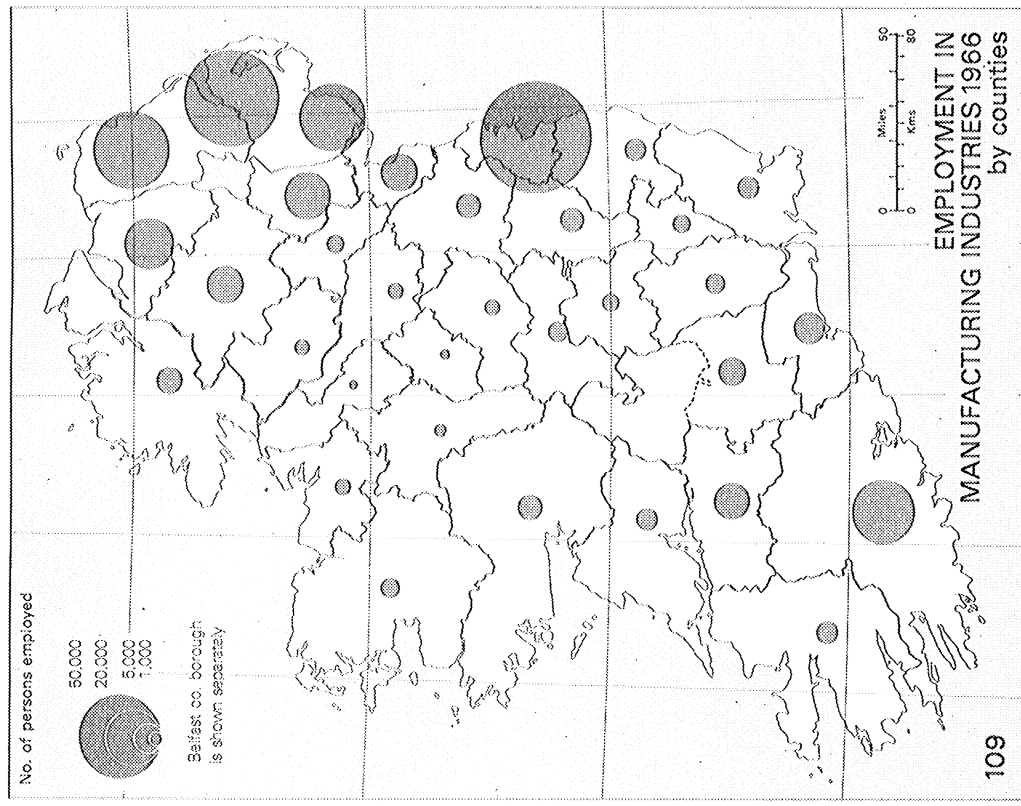


K.M. Davies





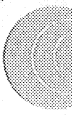
D.A. Gilmer



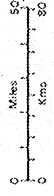
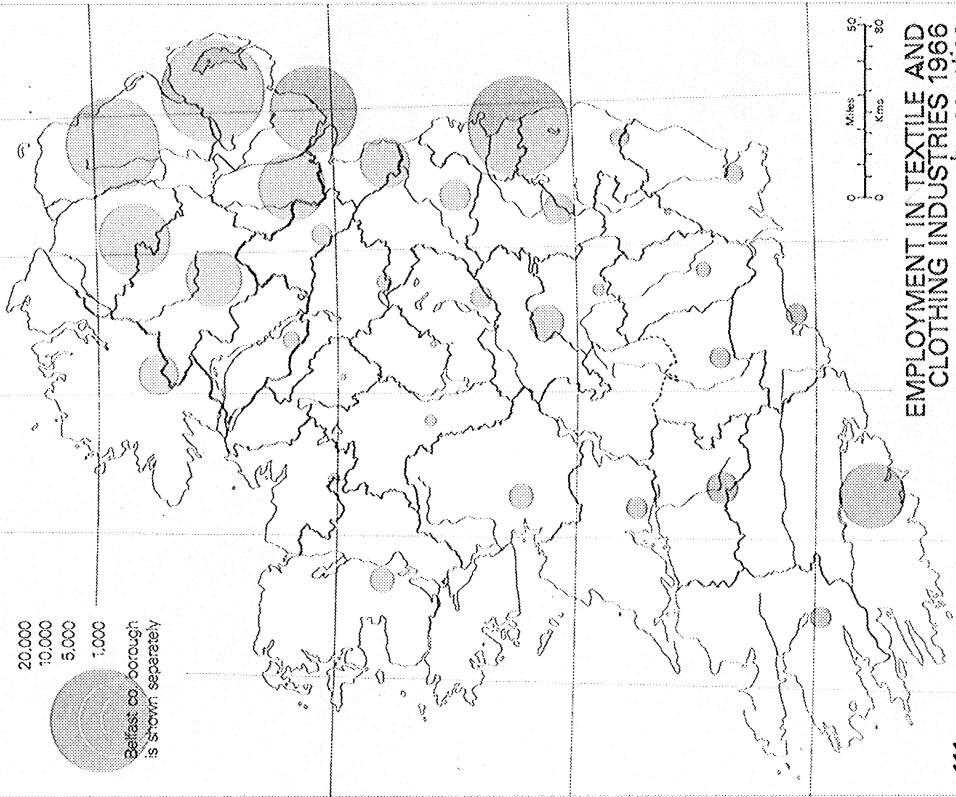
D.A. Gilmer

No. of persons employed

- 20,000
- 10,000
- 5,000
- 1,000



Belfast co. borough is shown separately



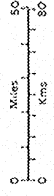
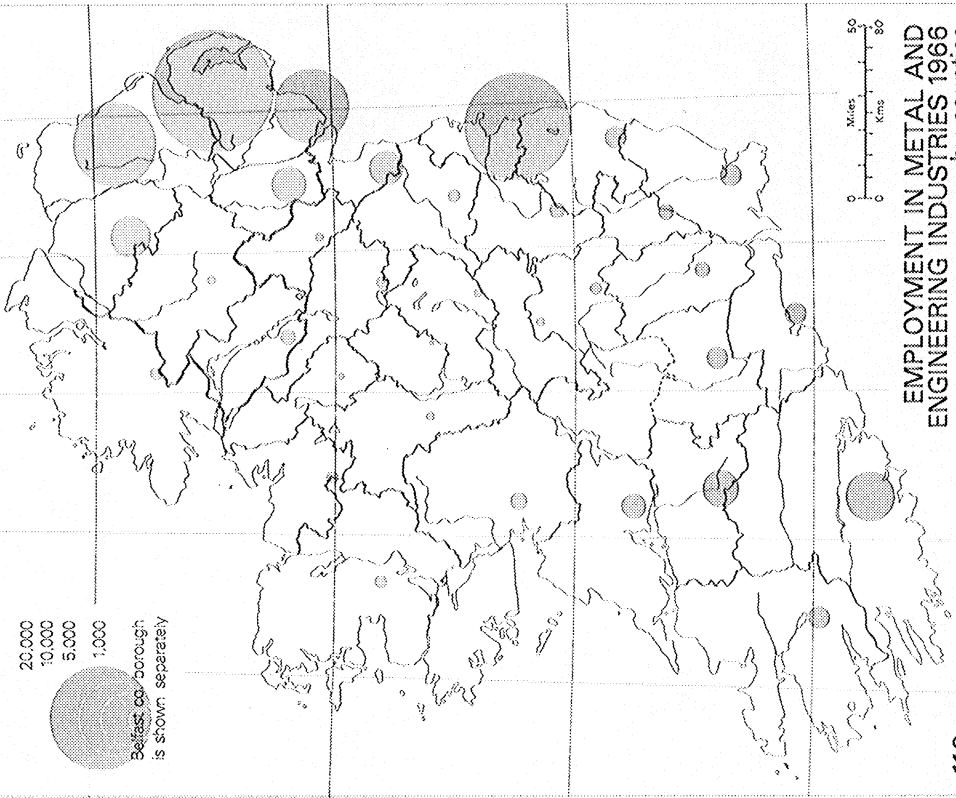
EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES 1966 by counties

No. of persons employed

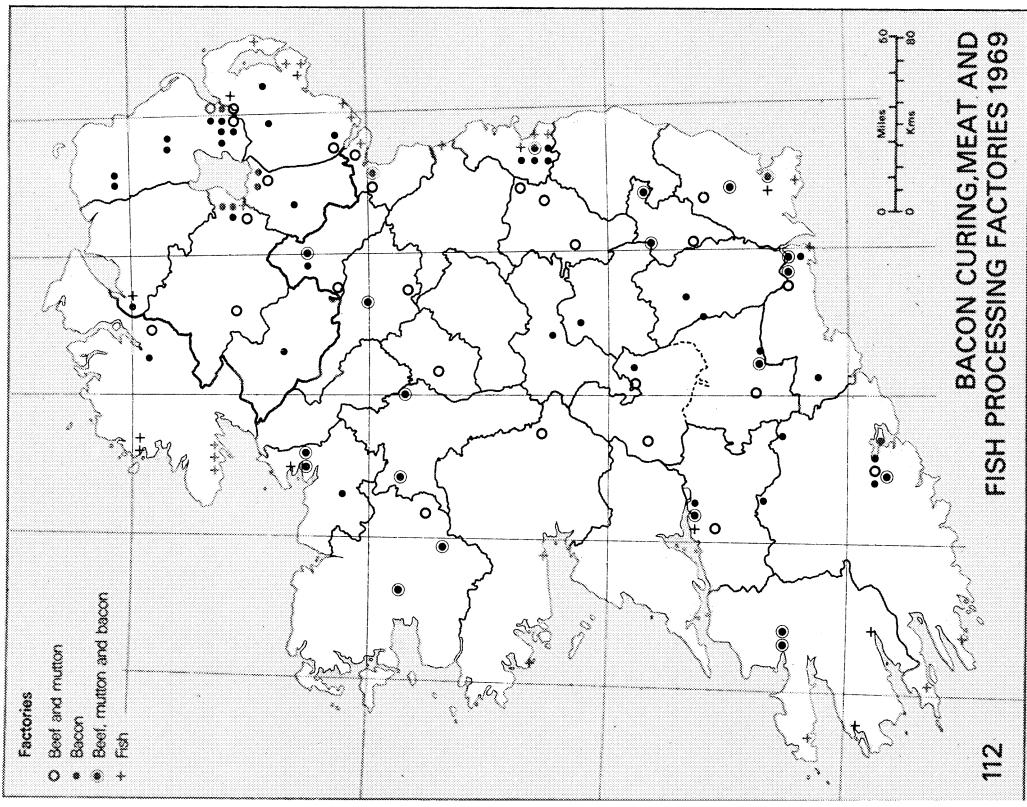
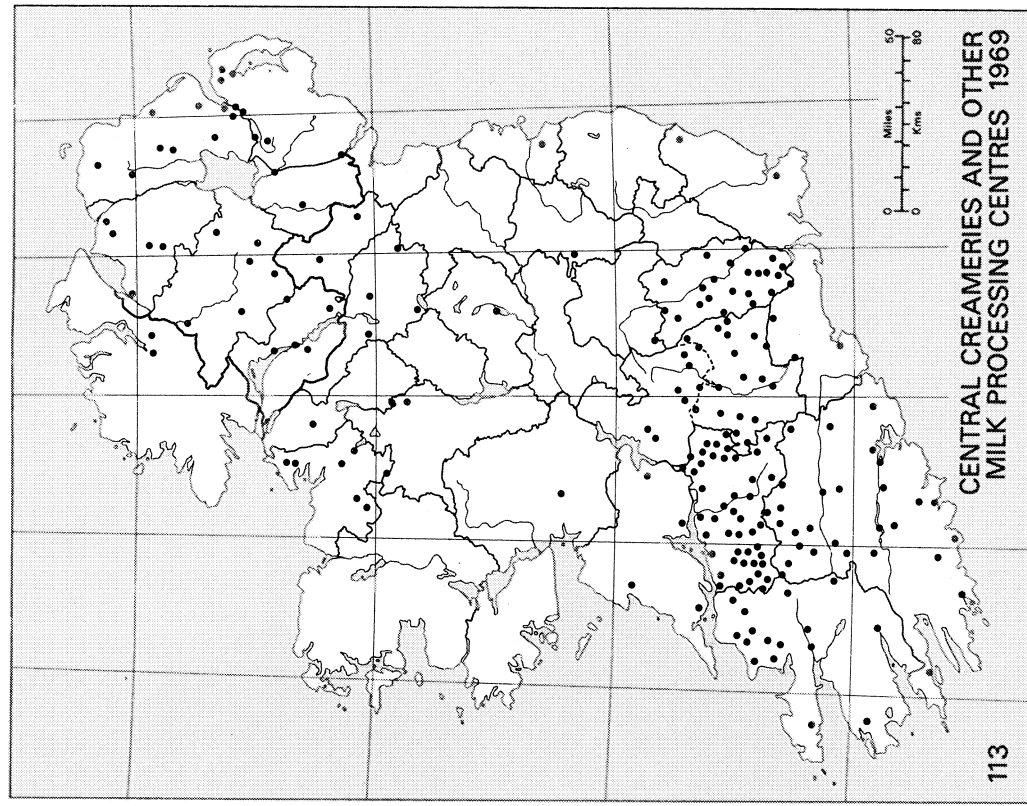
- 20,000
- 10,000
- 5,000
- 1,000

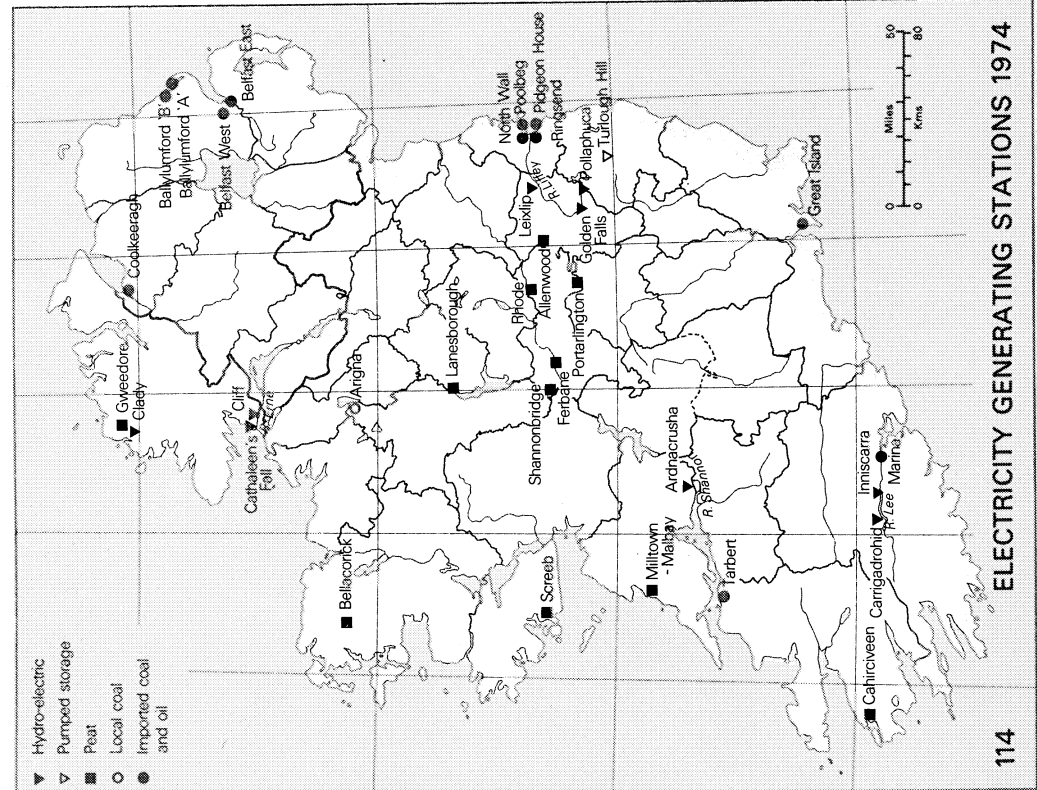
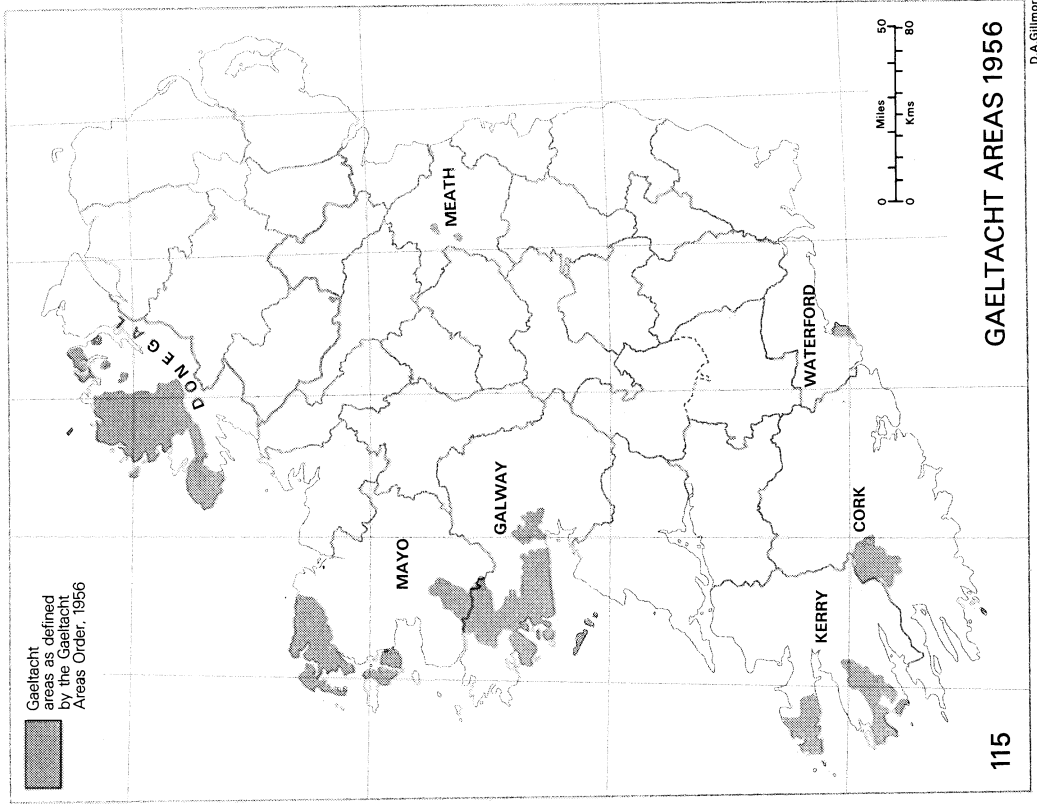


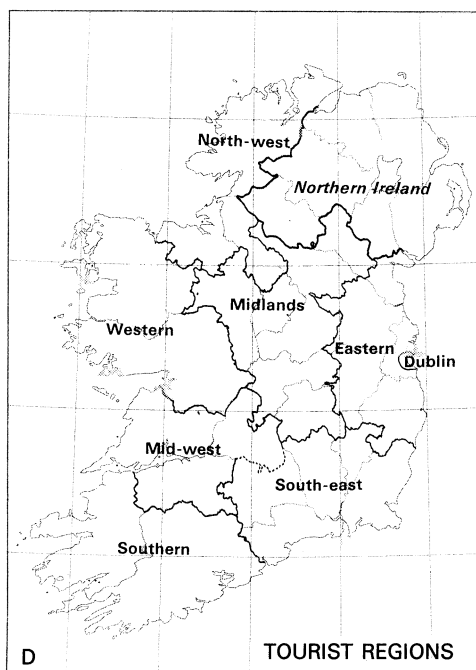
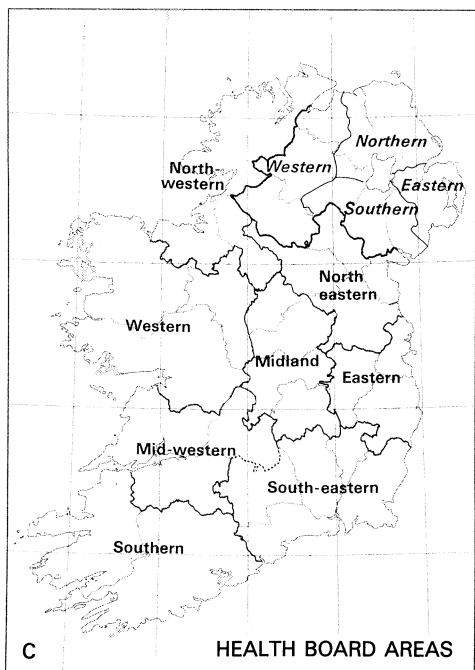
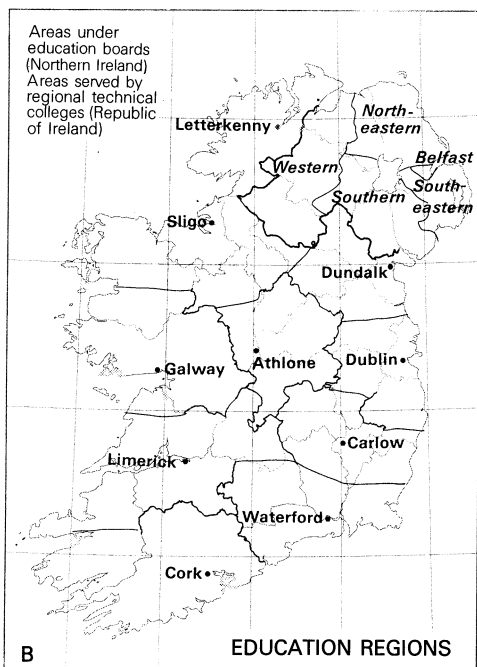
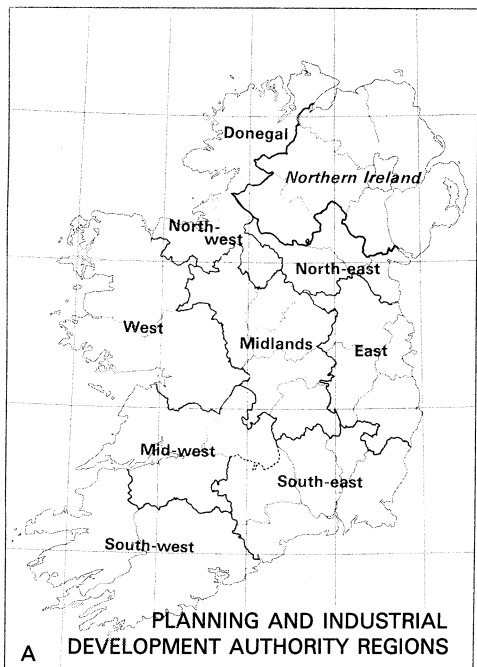
Belfast co. borough is shown separately



EMPLOYMENT IN METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES 1966 by counties







D.A.Gillmor

Principal ports

● Cargo tonnage

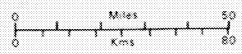
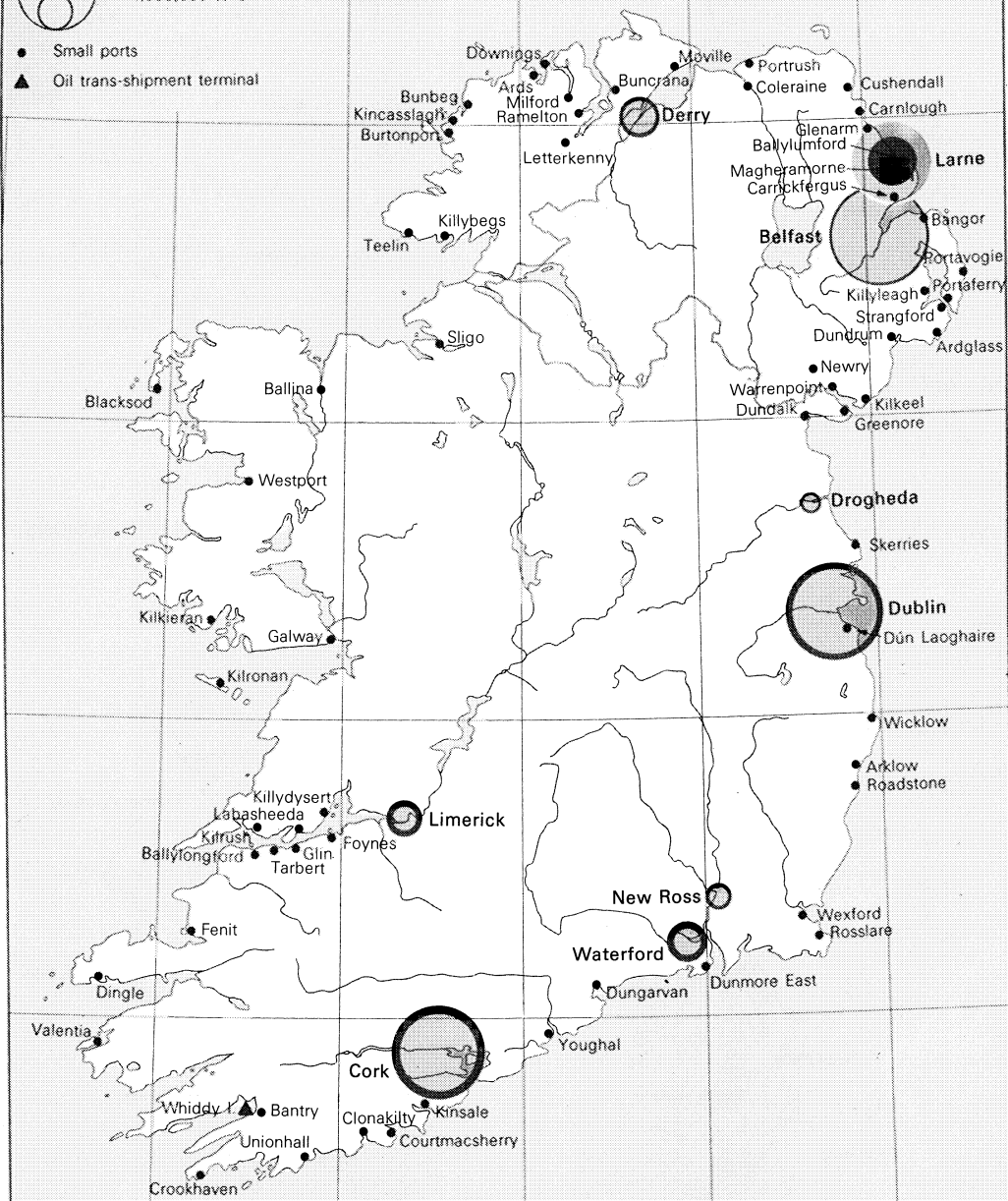
○ Net registered tons of shipping

5,000,000 tons

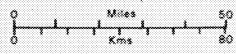
1,000,000 tons

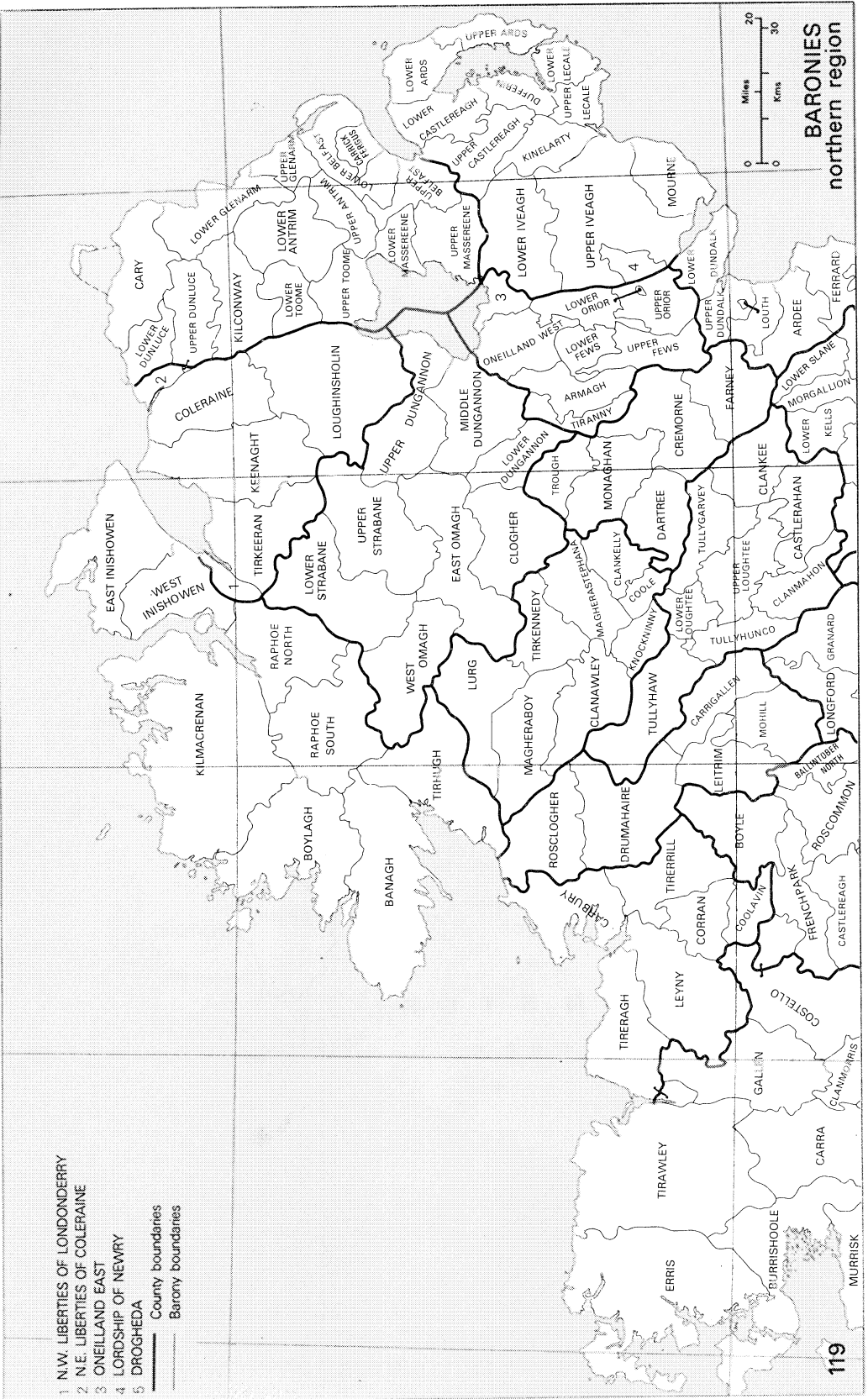
● Small ports

▲ Oil trans-shipment terminal



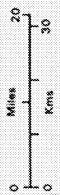
- County boroughs
- County towns
- Boundaries of provinces
- County boundaries
- International boundary

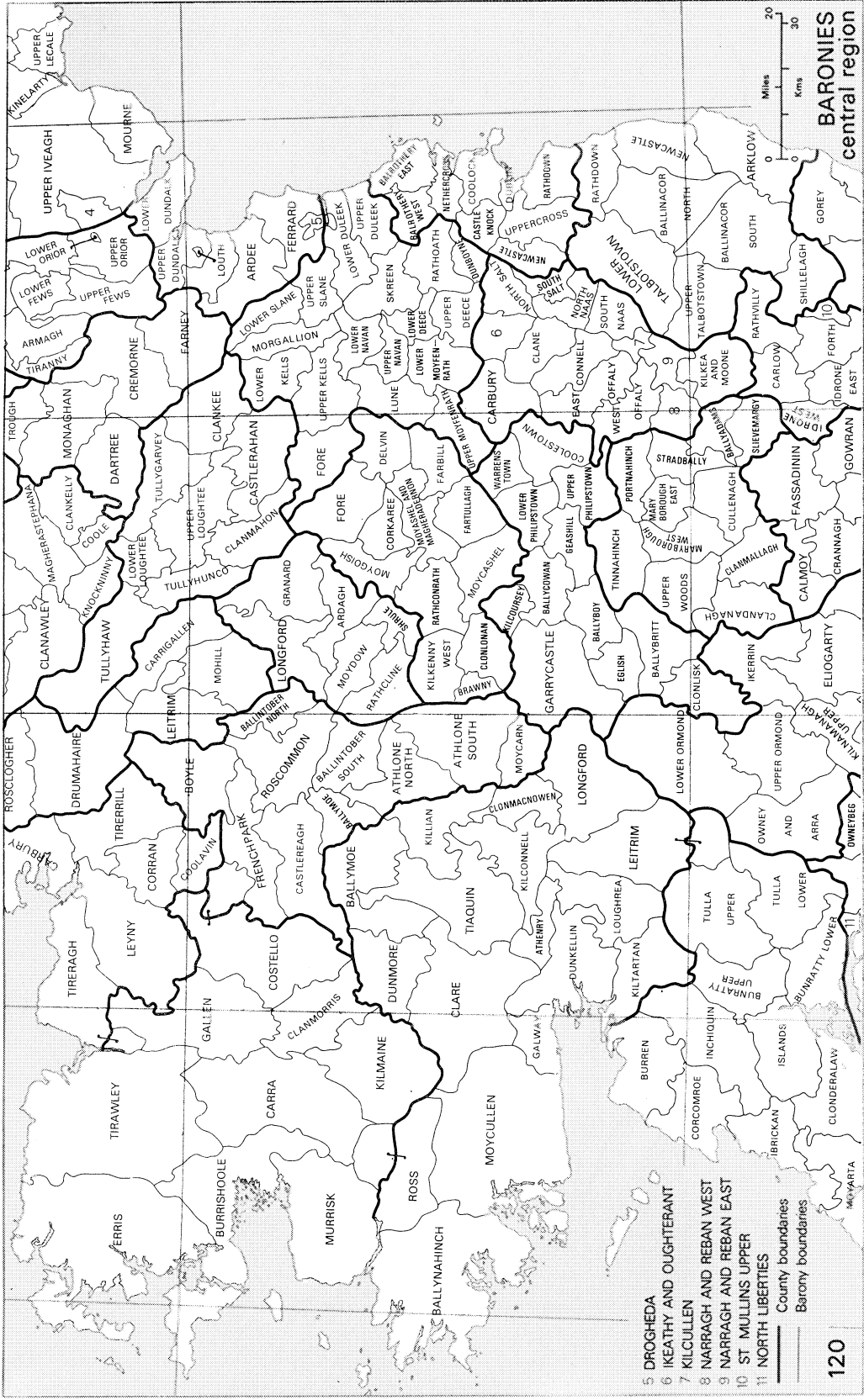




- 1 N.W. LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE
 - 2 N.E. LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE
 - 3 ONEILLAND EAST
 - 4 LORDSHIP OF NEWRY
 - 5 DROGHEDA
- County boundaries
Barony boundaries

BARONIES
northern region

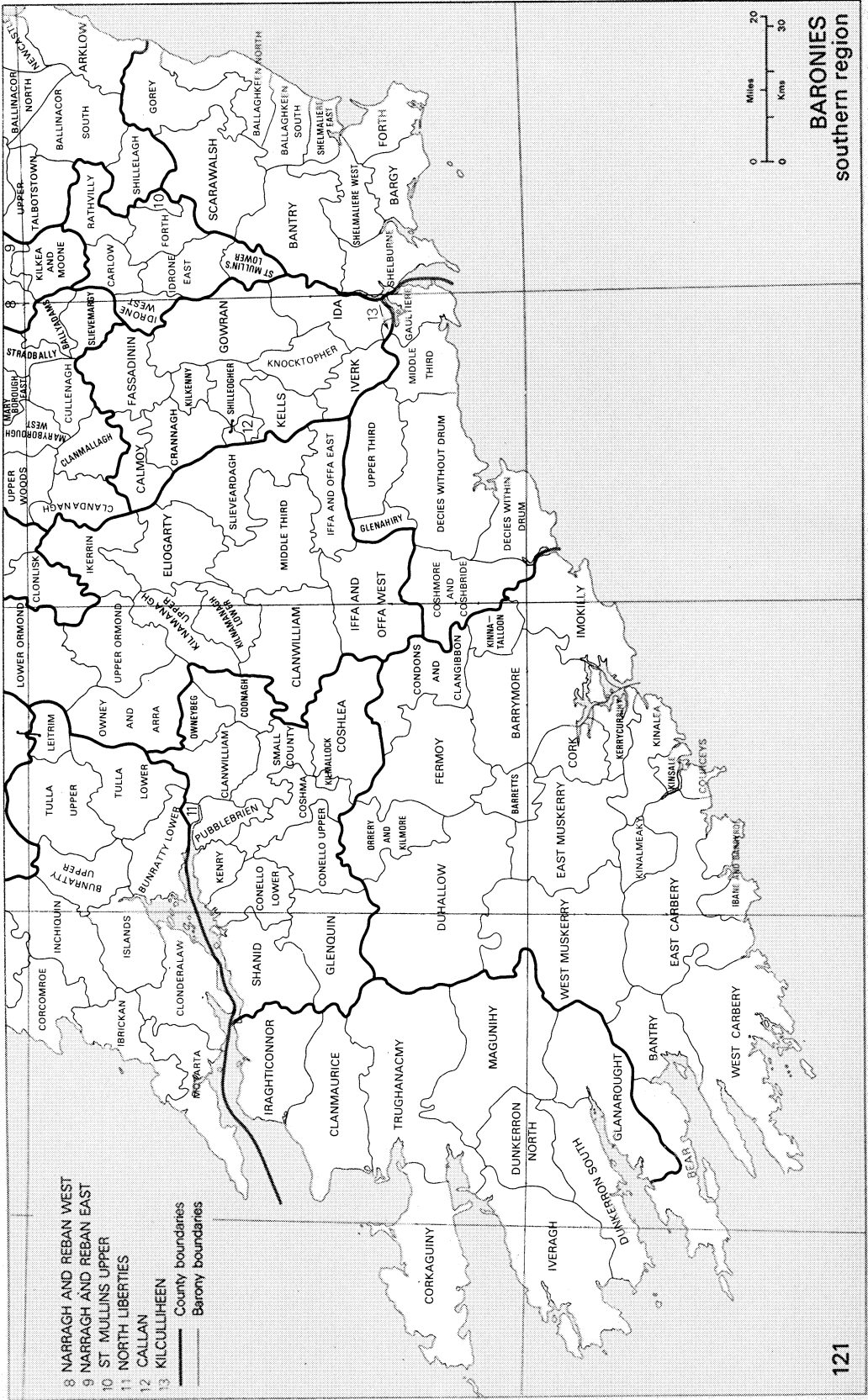




BARONIES
central region

- 5 DROGHEDA
- 6 KEATHY AND OUGHTERANT
- 7 KILCULLEN
- 8 NARRAGH AND REBAN WEST
- 9 NARRAGH AND REBAN EAST
- 10 ST MULLINS UPPER
- 11 NORTH LIBERTIES

County boundaries
Barony boundaries



BARONIES
southern region

- 8 NARRAGH AND REBAN WEST
 - 9 NARRAGH AND REBAN EAST
 - 10 ST MULLINS UPPER
 - 11 NORTH LIBERTIES
 - 12 CALLAN
 - 13 KILCULLIHEEN
- County boundaries
Barony boundaries

NOTES TO THE MAPS

1 THE ATLANTIC AND EUROPEAN SETTING

Base adapted from Rand McNally Geo-Physical Globe, copyright Rand-McNally & Company, R.L. 75-GP1-1.

2 RELIEF FEATURES

3 PHYSICAL ELEMENTS, by J. P. Haughton

See J. P. Haughton, 'The physical environment', above, i; Geological Survey of Ireland, *Geological map of Ireland, scale 1:750,000* (3rd ed., Dublin, 1961). Drumlin fields based on F. M. Synge and Nicholas Stephens, 'The quaternary period in Ireland—an assessment, 1960' in *Ir. Geography*, iv (1959-63), fig. 1, p. 123.

4 JANUARY TEMPERATURES, by the Meteorological Service

Based on map supplied by P. K. Rohan, Meteorological Service, Department of Transport and Power, Dublin.

The averages are for the years 1939-60.

5 JULY TEMPERATURES, by the Meteorological Service

Source and note as for 4.

6 MEAN ANNUAL NUMBER OF HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE, by the Meteorological Service

Source and note as for 4.

7 FREQUENCY OF WIND DIRECTION, by the Meteorological Service

Source and note as for 4.

8 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL, by the Meteorological Service

Source and note as for 4.

9 PEAT BOGS, by R. F. Hammond

See Royal Irish Academy, *Atlas of Ireland* (Dublin, 1979), map 'Peat', pp 26-7.

Raised bogs consist of dome-shaped cushions of sphagnum mosses that have developed over fen peats in low-lying areas under the control of atmospheric precipitation. Fen peats without a sphagnum cover are found occupying wet hollows where the conditions are unsuitable for sphagnum. Blanket bogs, as the name suggests, have surfaces that conform to the underlying topography, both upland and lowland, and their extensive occurrence in western areas is related to conditions of high rainfall, high humidity, and low evaporation.

10 COURT TOMBS, by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin

Redrawn from Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin, *Survey of the megalithic tombs of Ireland* (3 vols., Dublin, 1961-72), ii, map 3.

11 PORTAL TOMBS, by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin

Redrawn from de Valera and Ó Nualláin, *Survey*, iii, fig. 85.

12 WEDGE TOMBS, by Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin

Redrawn from de Valera and Ó Nualláin, *Survey*, iii, fig. 86.

13 PASSAGE-GRAVE SITES, 2500–2000 B.C., by Michael Herity

Redrawn from Michael Herity, *Irish passage graves: neolithic tomb-builders in Ireland and Britain, 2500 B.C.* (Dublin: Irish University Press, 1974), pp 206–7.

14 PTOLEMY'S MAP OF IRELAND, c. 150 A.D., by F. J. Byrne

Based on the reconstruction in Ordnance Survey, *Map of Roman Britain*, scale 16 miles to one inch (3rd ed., 1956), p. 20, from the data in Carl Müller, *Claudii Ptolomaei Geographia* (Paris, 1883), lib. II, cap. ii. See J. G. Rylands, *The geography of Ptolemy elucidated* (Dublin, 1893); G. H. Orpen, 'Ptolemy's map of Ireland' in *R.S.A.I. Jn.*, xxiv (1894), pp 115–28; T. F. O'Rahilly, *Early Irish history and mythology* (Dublin, 1946), pp 1–42; Julius Pokorny, 'Die Geographie Irlands bei Ptolemaios' in *Z.C.P.*, xxix (1954), pp 94–120; J. J. Tierney, 'The Greek geographic tradition and Ptolemy's evidence for Irish geography' in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lxxvi (1976), sect. C, no. 14, pp 257–65. The choice among the variant readings of the proper names has been guided chiefly by O'Rahilly, except for the *Ernaei* (alias *Erdini*, *Erpeditani*), for whom see Alfred Holder, *Alt-keltischer Sprachschatz*, i (Leipzig, 1896; reprint, Graz, 1961), col. 1464.

Ptolemy derived his information about Ireland largely through Marinus of Tyre (c. 100 A.D.) from Philemon (c. 40 A.D.), though his knowledge of the northern coasts may owe something to surveys made in preparation for Agricola's proposed invasion (c. 83 A.D.). The central meridian through Ireland (12° east of the Canaries) is correct relative to London (20° east), which is, however, itself 2° too far east and 2° 30' too far north. The southern coast of Ireland is placed between 5° and 6° too far north and the northern coast 6° 30' too far north. The north-east point of Ireland is 2° too far east (probably because it was surveyed from Scotland, which is notoriously distorted by Ptolemy), and the south-west point is similarly 2° too far west, which suggests that it was calculated from Spain, which Ptolemy places too far west.

For more recent discussion of Roman finds, see the papers read at the colloquium on Hiberno-Roman relations and material remains published in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lxxvi (1976), sect. C, nos 6–15, pp 169–292.

15 IRELAND 1ST–5TH CENTURY FROM ROMAN EVIDENCE, by F. J. Byrne and M. J. O'Kelly

The identifications of sites mentioned by Ptolemy incorporate two emendations: (a) the assumption made by Müller on the evidence of Marcian that *Isamnion* was a town and not a cape, and its consequent identification with Emain Machae, as proposed by Pokorny and O'Rahilly; (b) the hypothesis that the river-name *Dabrona* is a double error conflating two separate names—that of the *Sabrona* or Lee (O.Ir. *Sabrann*) and that of the *Labrona* or Roughty (O.Ir. *Labrann*). All river-names from the *Iernos* clockwise to the *Argita* should therefore be moved one point north or east. The latter emendation places the *Senos* or Shannon in a recognisably deep estuary and enables the *Libnios* to be identified with the Erne (O.Ir. *Lemain*) and the *Ravios* with the Roe (O.Ir. *Raue*, *Roa*); the *Argita* may then be identified with either the Bush or the Sixmile Water at Larne. Note that Ptolemy has grossly underestimated the extent of the western coastline between the Shannon and Moy estuaries, which accords with the suggestion made in the previous note that his information on the northern coast derived from a different source than that on the south-west.

16a COINFINDS: CONCEALMENT DATES, c. 150–c. 1500, by Michael Dolley
A coin find here defined as two or more coins lost or concealed apparently on the same occasion. Map 15 shows additional sites where single Roman coins have been found.

16b COIN FINDS: CONCEALMENT DATES, c. 1500–1826, by Michael Dolley
See 16a. On 5 Jan. 1826 the Anglo-Irish and English currencies were assimilated in accordance with 6 Geo. IV, c. 79.

17 THE IRISH ABROAD, c. 590–1231, by F. J. Byrne

J. F. Kenney, *The sources for the early history of Ireland*, i (New York, 1929), pp 486–621. For the dates of foundation of the Schottenklöster see Ludwig Hammermayer, 'Die irischen Benediktiner—"Schottenklöster" in Deutschland und ihr institutioneller Zusammenschluss vom 12. bis 16. Jahrhundert' in *Studien und Mitteilungen zur Geschichte des Benediktiner-Ordens und seiner Zweige*, Band 87, Heft iii–iv (Ottobeuren, 1976), pp 249–337.

The term 'Carolingian empire' here refers to the period after the coronation of Charlemagne in 800.

18 POLITICAL DIVISIONS, c. 800, by F. J. Byrne

The indispensable source-book for any student of early Irish place-names and political geography is Edmund Hogan, *Onomasticon Goedelicum* (Dublin, 1910). This pioneering work omits very few place-names mentioned in early and medieval Irish literary and historical documents, but needs careful revision. There is no indication to the non-specialist of the date of the sources used, which vary from the seventh to the seventeenth century.

Precise boundaries for all Irish kingdoms at any given date are difficult and sometimes impossible to ascertain. Here, as in map 30 below, only those of the major provincial divisions are tentatively indicated. Reasons of scale do not permit inclusion of all the tribal kingdoms.

By the eighth century, documentary evidence, chiefly that of the annals, genealogies, and hagiography, is full enough to allow a reasonable amount of certainty as to the main political divisions, which had now assumed the 'classical' character that was to remain largely unchanged until the eleventh century. A theoretical division of Ireland into Leth Cuinn ('Conn's half') and Leth Moga ('Mug Nuadat's half') along a line between Dublin and Galway Bay had won general acceptance. The former denoted the hegemony of the descendants of Conn, the Connachta and Uí Néill (to whom the Airgialla and Uí Maini were attached by genealogical fiction), i.e., the supremacy of the high-kings of Tara. It did not, however, include the rump of the ancient province of Ulster, where the Ulaid (Dál Fiatach) and Cruthin (Dál nAraidi and Uí Echach Cobo) maintained their independence east of the river Bann. Mug's half never resulted in a real supremacy of Cashel over the province of Leinster.

19 VIKING RAIDS: THE FIRST GENERATION, 795–836, by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty

This and the following three maps are based on an exhaustive collection of all references to viking and Hiberno-Norse activity recorded in *A.F.M.*, *A.U.*, *Ann. Boyle*, *Ann. Clon.*, *Ann. Inisf.*, *Ann. Tig.*, *Chron. Scot.*, as well as 'The Annals of Roscrea', ed. Dermot Gleeson and Seán Mac Airt in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lix (1958), sect. C, no. 3, pp 138–80, all of which can with some confidence be regarded as based on contemporary records. Later literary and saga material has been ignored. However, the opening section (chs. i–xxv) of the twelfth-century text *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh; The war of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, ed. J. H. Todd (Rolls series, London, 1867), has been used with caution in the

compilation of maps 19 and 20, as it draws on early annalistic material, some of which is no longer extant. For information as to the dates of coins and coin-hoards we are grateful to Professor Michael Dolley. Reasons of space render it impossible to add the date of every battle and raid to maps on this scale.

Note that indisputable examples of Norse place-names are confined to coastal areas, with the exception of Leixlip, Co. Kildare. The queries at Rathlin and Lambay refer to the uncertainty over which of these sites represents the Old Irish *Rechru* or *Rechrainn*.

20 VIKING PENETRATION AND IRISH REACTION, 837-73, by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty

Sources as for 19.

Note that the direction of the arrow indicating the attempt by Danes from England in 851 to take over the Norse bases at Dublin, Annagassan, and Carlingford is dictated by artistic convenience; it does not imply that this expedition actually came from southern rather than northern Britain.

21 VIKING WARS AND SETTLEMENTS: THE FORTY YEARS OF PEACE, 874-912, by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty

Sources as for 19.

The directions of the arrows for the Danish raids of 875 and 877 do not imply that the expeditions came from southern Britain; see A. P. Smyth, *Scandinavian Dublin and York*, i (Dublin, 1975), pp 18-26. The inland viking encampments on the upper Barrow and Nore were destroyed during this period and never reestablished.

22 VIKING RAIDS, THE SECOND WAVE, 913-c. 950; AND HIBERNO-NORSE INTEGRATION, c. 950-1014, by F. J. Byrne and Charles Doherty

Sources as for 19.

After c. 950 the campaigns mounted by the Hiberno-Norse (such as those of Dublin in north Leinster and Meath) may be viewed rather as incidents in internal Irish politics than as viking raids. Viking raids in the strict sense were carried out in the second half of the tenth century by Danes based in the Hebrides, and were more often than not directed against the Hiberno-Norse towns. The site of the battle of Clontarf, N.E. of Dublin, is marked on this map, but without an arrow to indicate the expedition of Jarl Sigurd of Orkney to aid Dublin and Leinster against Brian Bóruma in the war which is conventionally regarded as the last major incident in Ireland's viking age.

23 CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES, c. 900, by F. J. Byrne

Sites based on Aubrey Gwynn and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses, Ireland* (London, 1970); Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Monastic Ireland*, scale 1:625,000 [by R. N. Hadcock] (Dublin, 1959; revised ed., 1965), with revisions. These sources do not always reflect the relative importance of the various churches as shown in the annals and hagiography.

Not all early Irish churches were monasteries: many were mere cells, while others were *Eigenkirchen* attached to the estates of noble families. Some, but not all, early episcopal churches had adopted a monastic constitution by the eighth century, and most of these were absorbed into the Patrician *paruchia* of Armagh. The Columban churches dependent on Iona are listed on the evidence supplied by William Reeves, *The life of St Columba . . . by Adamnan* (Dublin, 1857), pp 276-85. The west Munster saints whose foundations are signalled by the symbol x are Ciarán of Saigir (allegedly pre-Patrician), Brendan of Birr, Brendan of Clonfert, Finán Camm of Kinnitty, Nessán of Mungret, and Mo Lua of Clonfertmulloe.

It is not certain that all the sites here marked were flourishing at the date given (c. 900). The nunnery at Derry, for instance, does not seem to be explicitly mentioned before the twelfth century, while the monastery at Linns on the Co. Louth coast had been destroyed to make way for a viking encampment at Annagassan in the ninth century, a fate which was shared for a time by St Mullins in Co. Wexford where the community seems to have moved to the daughter-house of Timolin, Co. Kildare; see maps 20-22. Many nunneries were ephemeral, and that at Killeady, Co. Limerick, had been replaced by a male monastery at some date before the twelfth century. The query at Ardstraw, Co. Tyrone, refers to the fact that, although claimed as a Patrician church as early as the seventh century, the community seem to have been hostile to Armagh and claimed Bishop Eógan to have been the founder of an independent episcopal church, a status which it enjoyed in the ninth century. The queries at Rathlin and Lambay refer (as in map 19) to the uncertainty as to which of these sites represents the Columban church of *Rechru* or *Rechrainn*.

The Patrician (Armagh) church marked at Kilkenny is not Cell Chainnig itself, which was a church in the *paruchia* of Aghaboe, but Martorthech in Mag Roigni.

24 DIOCESES AS DEFINED AT THE SYNOD OF RÁITH BRESSAIL, 1111, by F. J. Byrne

Our information as to the dioceses set up at this synod and their extent is based upon the lost Book of Clonenagh, as cited by Geoffrey Keating, *Foras feasa ar Éirinn; The history of Ireland*, ed. D. Comyn and P. S. Dinneen (Irish Texts Society, 4 vols, London, 1902-14), iii, 298-307. Gilbert (Gilla-Espuic), bishop of Limerick, who presided as papal legate, had well-defined boundaries for his proposed diocese; the others were only vaguely defined, usually by four named points; the lines between these are marked as axes on the map. Six points are given for Connor and none for Down, but it is apparent that the original four points for each have been conflated by scribal error (the dioceses were briefly united during St Malachy's first episcopate, 1124-32). Four dioceses are given a choice of two sees: Derry-Raphoe; Ardcarne-Ardagh; Lismore-Waterford; Ferns-Wexford. Clonmacnoise was deliberately excluded, but at the synod of Uisnech later in the year it obtained western Mide from Clonard, which then became the see for eastern Mide, Duleek being suppressed (*Chron. Scot.*, 1107 [= 1111]).

25 DIOCESES AS DEFINED AT THE SYNOD OF KELLS-MELLIFONT, 1152, by F. J. Byrne

The book of Clonenagh is one of the main sources, as cited by Keating, *Foras feasa*, iii, 312-17, and by Sir James Ware, *De Hibernia et antiquitatibus ejus* (London, 1654; 2nd ed., 1658), ch. xvi (see B.L., Add. MS 4783, f. 34). Lists of the provincial organisation as defined at the synod are to be found in papal records: the 'Provinciale' of Albinus (Vat. Ottoboni Latinus 3057, written 1188-9 [A]; Montpellier, École de Médecine, MS 92, 12th century [B]) and the 'Liber Censuum' of Cencius Camerarius, dating from 1192 (Vat. Latinus, 8486 [C]); also B.L. Add. MS 4783, f. 60 [D]; Ware, *op. cit.*). None of these texts, however, gives any indication of the boundaries of the dioceses there established. The tendency in the native sources (as in the Irish annals for long after) is to name the dioceses by their territories rather than by their episcopal sees: thus *Airthir Connacht* for Roscommon, *Cenél nEógain* for Ráith Luraig, *Luigne* for Achonry.

For vicissitudes in the history of individual dioceses see the notes to maps 26 and 27 below and also the notes to the succession lists of bishops, 1111-1534 (below, section III).

26 DIOCESES, 1170–1200, SYNODS, 1101–1202, by F. J. Byrne

The *Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi*, ed. William Stubbs (2 vols, London, 1867) gives a complete list of the hierarchy arranged according to the four ecclesiastical provinces, from the submissions of the bishops to Henry II at the second synod of Cashel in 1172. This list, and the Vatican, Montpellier, and Ware texts for the Kells–Mellifont settlement have been conveniently assembled by Breandán Ó Ciobháin in *Dinnseanchas*, v, no. 2 (1972), pp 52–6; the same scholar has collected further documentation on the Irish diocesan system for the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in *ibid.*, v, no. 3 (1973), pp 71–85. The *Gesta* names the four metropolitans and also the suffragans of the Armagh province. Clonmacnoise is again absent, but the synod of Birr (1174) assigned it to the diocese of western Mide (and probably transferred it from the province of Tuam to that of Armagh). Between 1172 and 1200 two new dioceses gained recognition: Annaghdown and Dromore. Note the change of the east Connacht see from Roscommon to Elpin.

It is difficult to ascertain which of the many assemblies mentioned in the sources qualify for recognition as legitimate synods. St Bernard speaks of several synods convened by St Malachy as papal legate (1141–8), but only that of Inis Pátraic is known for certain: the assembly at Terryglass in 1144 (at which he is not recorded as having been present) was a peace conference between Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobair and Toirrdelbach Ua Briain; and the assembly of the Connacht clergy in 1143 was concerned with the reconciliation of Ua Conchobair to his son Ruaidrí. Probably also the assembly of clergy for the consecration of Cormac's chapel at Cashel in 1134 does not rank as a synod, any more than that for the consecration of Mellifont in 1157. The meetings presided over by the high-kings Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn and Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair at Áth na Dairbrige (Dervert, north Co. Meath) and Athboy (Co. Meath) in 1161 and 1167 respectively, although they dealt with some matters pertaining to the church, seem to partake of the nature of royal assemblies rather than of synods properly so called. All these have accordingly been ignored on this map.

27 DIOCESES, 1320, by F. X. Martin

Based on Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Monastic Ireland*.

For the Irish dioceses in 1302–22, see the ecclesiastical taxation of Ireland, edited by H. S. Sweetman and G. F. Handcock in *Calendar of documents relating to Ireland, 1302–1307* (London, 1886), pp ix–xxi, and the qualifications added by G. J. Hand, 'The dating of the early fourteenth-century ecclesiastical valuations of Ireland' in *Ir. Theological Quarterly*, xxiv (1957), pp 271–4. Since the parishes composing the dioceses are listed in the valuations, we can determine precisely the boundaries of these sees. Ossory and Ferns are not included in the valuations but the relevant information about them can be established from W. H. Grattan-Flood, *History of the diocese of Ferns* (Waterford, 1916) and William Carrigan, *History and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory* (4 vols, Dublin, 1905).

For the evolution, amalgamation, and disappearance of Irish dioceses in the medieval period, see the notes to the succession lists of bishops, 1111–1534 (below, section III). For the tangled problems of the western dioceses, see H. T. Knox, *Notes on the early history of the dioceses of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry* (Dublin, 1904), which also includes information on the dioceses of Mayo and Annaghdown and the wardenship of Galway. For the proposals and negotiations during 1325–7 for amalgamation of various dioceses, see the documents published by John Hagan in *Archiv. Hib.*, vi (1917), pp 132–42, and the commentary by J. A. Watt, 'Negotiations between Edward II and John XXII concerning Ireland' in *I.H.S.*, x, no. 37 (Mar. 1956), pp 1–20; J. A. Watt, *The church and the two nations in medieval Ireland* (Cambridge, 1970), pp 192–6.

1320 is the earliest date at which ecclesiastical boundaries can be shown.

28 THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTINENTAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS: GAELIC FOUNDATIONS, c. 1127-1227, by Marie-Thérèse Flanagan

Sites based on Aubrey Gwynn and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses, Ireland*; Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Monastic Ireland*; Peter Harbison, *Guide to the national monuments of Ireland* (2nd ed., London, 1975); Lord Killanin and M. V. Duignan, *Shell guide to Ireland* (revised ed., London, 1967).

The Irish annals provide some information on foundation dates of Irish houses. Charters of foundation and/or confirmation are extant for many of the Norman houses. These provide precise details of the site and dates of foundation. A few original documents have survived. The majority of texts, however, are later copies, to be found principally in cartularies and enrolments of the Irish and English chanceries. They are scattered through a wide series of publications, but a number have been collected in W. Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi, pt 2 (London, 1830), pp 1123-49. Papal confirmations to Irish monastic houses may be conveniently consulted in M. P. Sheehy, *Pontificia Hibernica* (2 vols, Dublin, 1962-5). The Cistercian order kept tables of the dates of foundation of its houses, and the Irish evidence has been examined and collated by Gearóid Mac Niocail, *Na manaigh liatha in Éirinn, 1142-c. 1600* (Baile Atha Cliath, 1959). Information including maps for the Augustinian houses that followed the Arroasian observance is to be found in L. Mills, *L'ordre des chanoines réguliers d'Arrouaise* (2 vols, Brugge, 1969). Useful evidence for the adoption of the Arroasian observance by a number of Irish houses in the twelfth century is afforded by the breviary of St Mary's Abbey, Trim, which reflects twelfth-century custom; see Aubrey Gwynn, 'A breviary from St Mary's abbey, Trim' in *Riocht na Midhe*, ii (1963-6), pp 290-98. Romanesque architectural remains are also a useful indication of twelfth-century foundation. Romanesque sites have been listed by Liam de Paor, 'Cormac's chapel: the beginnings of Irish romanesque' in Etienne Rynne (ed.), *North Munster Studies: essays in commemoration of Monsignor Michael Moloney* (Limerick 1967), pp 133-45.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from Professor F. J. Byrne.

29 THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CONTINENTAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS: NORMAN FOUNDATIONS, c. 1177-1277, by Marie-Thérèse Flanagan

Sources and notes as for 28.

30 POLITICAL DIVISIONS, c. 1169, by F. J. Byrne

Sources as for 18.

In the twelfth century the boundaries of the medieval dioceses are a useful guide to the extent of many of the over-kingdoms, while the barony divisions in the midlands, Leinster, and Munster usually reflect the lesser political units of pre-Norman Ireland, but all attempts to draw precise borders for this period must remain approximations. The twelfth century saw great changes in Irish political geography and many boundaries were in a state of flux at the time of the Norman invasion.

31 THE SPREAD OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS, 1169-1320, by F. X. Martin

Gwynn and Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses: Ireland*.

32 THE SPREAD OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS, 1320-1420, by F. X. Martin

Source as for 31.

33 THE SPREAD OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS, 1420-1534, by F. X. Martin

Source as for 31.

34 THE DISSOLUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES, 1534-c. 1610, by Brendan Bradshaw

Based on Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Monastic Ireland*. The chronology of the dissolution is based on Gwynn and Hadcock, *Medieval religious houses: Ireland*, except where a different conclusion is reached in Brendan Bradshaw, *The dissolution of the religious orders in Ireland under Henry VIII* (Cambridge, 1973).

The date of dissolution shown is that on which the property was appropriated by the crown, even though the religious community itself may have survived, as at Multyfarnham, Kilcullen, Kilmallock, and Ennis (Bradshaw, *op. cit.*, pp 140-45, 166-7, 170-71). Patents that never took effect are disregarded. Some religious communities were transformed into colleges of secular priests before their final dissolution as here shown.

35 MOTTES, by R. E. Glasscock

G. H. Orpen, *Ireland under the Normans, 1169-1333* (4 vols, Oxford, 1911-20); R. E. Glasscock, 'Mottes in Ireland' in *Château Gaillard*, vii (1974), pp 95-110; T. E. McNeill, 'Ulster mottes: a checklist' in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, xxxviii (1975), pp 49-59.

The first castles built by the Anglo-Normans were of wood surrounded by a palisade, on top of an artificial mound known as a motte; sometimes an already existing mound was used, as, for instance, in the case of the neolithic burial mound at Knowth.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from B. J. Graham, the late N. W. English, and other local correspondents.

36 STONE CASTLES OF NORMAN TYPE BEFORE c. 1320, by R. E. Glasscock

Based mainly on H. G. Leask, *Irish castles and castellated houses* (revised ed., Dundalk, 1951).

Some of the castles named have been removed completely, and there are only fragmentary remains of others.

37 PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND MANORS, c. 1300, by R. E. Glasscock and K. W. Nicholls

Calendar of documents relating to Ireland, 1293-1301, 1302-7 (London, 1881, 1886); J. T. Gilbert (ed.), *Historical and municipal documents of Ireland, A.D. 1172-1320* (London, 1870); Orpen, *Normans*; A. J. Otway-Ruthven, 'The character of Norman settlement in Ireland' in *Hist. Studies*, v (1965), pp 75-84; A. J. Otway-Ruthven, 'The medieval county of Kildare' in *I.H.S.*, xi (1958-9), pp 181-99; Gearóid Mac Niocaill, *Na buirgéisí, XII-XV aois* (Baile Atha Cliath, 1964).

For recent work in this field see B. J. Graham, 'The towns of medieval Ireland' in R. A. Butlin (ed.), *The development of the Irish town* (London, 1977), pp 28-60; B. J. Graham, 'The evolution of urbanization in medieval Ireland' in *Journal of Historical Geography*, v (1979), pp 111-25.

38 EARLY DUBLIN, 790-1170, by H. B. Clarke and Annegret Simms

Based on many sources. See Breandán Ó Riordáin, 'Excavations at High Street and Winetavern Street, Dublin' in *Medieval Archaeology*, xv (1971), pp 73-85; National Museum of Ireland, *Viking and medieval Dublin* (Dublin, 1973); H. B. Clarke, 'The topographical development of early medieval Dublin' in *R.S.A.I. Jn.*, cvii (1977), pp 29-51.

The early medieval coastline is shown as the boundary between alluvium and boulder clay taken from the drift map of the six-inch Geological Survey of Ireland (1915). This does not rule out the possibility of early medieval settlement on the alluvium, for the Viking Long Stone and the later priory of All Saints were erected on slob land that was presumably dry and firm for most of the time. (According to Professor John de Courcy, some correlation may exist between the modern 16.5 foot O.D. contour and the coastline in the middle ages.) The River Liffey was certainly much broader than it is now and therefore shallower, but the way in which tidal movements influenced the configuration of the estuary is difficult to estimate. The contours, at five-foot intervals, were surveyed only recently and may have been modified locally by building activities, particularly in Georgian areas of the modern city. The western end of a narrow ridge of boulder clay was probably the site of the primary settlement in this district, perhaps a small fishing village, called *Áth Cliath*. The exact location of the nearby ford is unknown: the alignment on the map is suggested on purely topographical grounds.

The topography of early medieval Dublin was also influenced by the presence of the River Poddle. Its lower reaches were tidal and a pool on the site of the present castle gardens may have been scoured out by tidal movements. South of the pool, the modern street pattern is strongly reminiscent of ecclesiastical enclosures as they are known from air photographs of monastic sites in Ireland. This street outline corresponds to the boundary of the Anglo-Norman parish of St Peter, which is presumptive evidence that St Peter's was the principal church within the enclosure. Nearby, to the west and south, lay a number of other churches with Irish dedications, together with three holy wells. The suggestion is, therefore, that monastic *Dubhlinn*, taking its name from the adjacent pool, was situated between the Poddle and the Steine. This would explain why the sources refer to two Irish place-names in this district. There were two distinct settlements: the purely secular *Áth Cliath* and the ecclesiastical or quasi-ecclesiastical *Dubhlinn*. The death of Abbot Siadal in 790 is the earliest datable reference to Dublin and is therefore taken as the starting date for this map.

Dubhlinn was the name adopted by the vikings for their stronghold constructed across the pool from the Irish churches. The viking settlement has been depicted at its greatest extent: the initial stronghold was almost certainly smaller and is likely to have been located on the eastern part of the ridge. The most recent archaeological excavations (1978) on the western side of Fishamble Street have revealed a series of earthen banks and a large number of superimposed wooden houses. The earliest features on this site date back to the first half of the tenth century. Access to the bridge north-west of the later town must have been by means of causeways built over the sloblands.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from Patrick Healy, Breandán Ó Riordáin, A. J. Otway-Ruthven, Thomas Reilly, Patrick Wallace, and Peter Walsh.

39 MEDIEVAL DUBLIN, 1170-1542, by H. B. Clarke and Anngret Simms

Based on many sources. For a more detailed map see Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Dublin c. 840 to c. 1540: the medieval town in the modern city* (Dublin, 1978), scale 1 : 2,500. See also John Speed, *The theatre of the empire of Great Britaine . . .* (London, 1611), inset to map following p. 141; Allen and Sons, *Map of Dublin with the parishes and the other divisions accurately laid down* (3rd ed., Dublin, 1826); C. T. McCreedy, *Dublin street names, dated and explained* (Dublin, 1892); M. V. Ronan, 'The Poddle river and its branches' in *R.S.A.I. Jn.*, lvii (1927), pp 39-46; J. B. Maguire, 'Seventeenth-century plans of Dublin Castle' in *R.S.A.I. Jn.*, civ (1974), pp 5-14; P. F. Wallace, 'Wood Quay, the growth of thirteenth-century Dublin' in *Dublin Arts Festival 1976* (Dublin, 1976), pp 22-4; Anngret Simms, 'Medieval Dublin: a topographical analysis' in *Ir. Geography*, xii (1979), pp 25-41.

Hiberno-Norse Dublin came under Anglo-Norman control on 21 September 1170. The

late medieval coastline has been conjectured on the basis of John Speed's map of Dublin in the early seventeenth century. Archaeological evidence demonstrates how, from c. 1200 onwards, the river-bed was filled in progressively by the construction of post-and-wattle walls on the river parallel to the original town wall. Whether the final quay-wall was effectively fortified under the threat of attack by Robert Bruce in 1317 is uncertain: Prickett's Tower is the only known wall-tower between Bridge Gate and Fyan's Castle. Most of the streets that are documented for the medieval period have been plotted and the principal streets named (several had more than one name). Other streets are recorded, but their location is unknown. The outline of the castle is based on a detailed plan of 1673. As Dublin had no central market-place, streets with special market functions are distinguished on the map. The boundaries of the five liberties (areas of private jurisdiction) are shown as they existed in the early nineteenth century. These boundaries probably differed very little from those of the middle ages. Most of the liberty of Christ Church was situated north of the Liffey, beyond the limits of this map. The map terminates in 1542, when an act of parliament (33 Hen. VIII, sess. 2, c. 5) provided for the suppression of religious houses.

Help is acknowledged with thanks as for 38.

40 DUBLIN, c. 1685, by J. H. Andrews and K. M. Davies

Based largely upon Thomas Phillips, 'An exact survey of the City of Dublin and part of the harbour anno 1685' (B.L., K. op 53, 8 and 9; National Library of Ireland, MS 2557). See also Bernard de Gomme, 'The city and suburbs of Dublin, 1673' (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, Dartmouth collection, 11); Thomas Dineley's drawing of Trinity College, Dublin, 1680 (N.L.I., MS 392), reproduced above, iii, facing p. 450.

The street pattern shown by Phillips has been somewhat simplified. On some copies of Phillips, Arran Bridge (built 1681; see J. T. Gilbert, *History of the city of Dublin*, (3 vols, Dublin, 1859), i, 388) is omitted, and two other non-existent bridges are shown. Phillips also shows Ormond Bridge too far to the east, and this has been rectified.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from E. J. McParland and the late J. G. Simms.

41 DUBLIN, c. 1800, by J. H. Andrews and K. M. Davies

Based on William Wilson, *Modern plan of the city and environs of Dublin* (London and Dublin, 1798).

The Royal Circus was not in fact built.

42 DUBLIN, c. 1840-1976, by K. M. Davies with J. P. Haughton

Based on the Ordnance Survey by permission of the government (permit no. 2865).

Ordnance Survey, *County Dublin*, sheets nos 13-26, scale 1:10,560 (Dublin, 1843); Ordnance Survey, *County Dublin*, sheets nos 13-26, scale 1:10,560 (Dublin, 1910-12); Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Dublin*, scale 1:25,000 (Dublin, 1948); Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Dublin district*, scale 1:63,360 (Dublin, 1974); built-up areas in 1976 based on material supplied by the assistant director, Ordnance Survey of Ireland; S. Maxwell Hajducki, *A railway atlas of Ireland* (Newton Abbot, 1974), pp 21-2, 38; information from Coras Iompair Eireann. See also R. C. Flewitt, 'The Hill of Howth tramway, G.N.R.' in *Journal of the Irish Railway Record Society*, vii (1965), pp 90-105; A. T. Newham, 'The Dublin and Lucan tramway' (locomotion paper no. 29), Oakwood Press ([1964]), pp 1-40; A. T. Newham, 'The Dublin & Blessington steam tramway' in *Journal of the Irish Railway Record Society*, iii (1954), pp 181-200.

The built-up areas are simplified. This is particularly true of Dun Laoghaire county borough where the pattern of development was complex, but where the map is designed to show the early development along the coast and the recent rapid growth of suburbs in

adjoining areas of south County Dublin. A significant part of the growth of the city shown as occurring between 1908 and 1943 consisted of corporation housing schemes under way in the 1940s, which extended the city into Crumlin and neighbouring districts to the south-west and Cabra to the north-west, together with a number of areas (e.g. Marino, to the south-west of Killester) on the north-east side.

The south city site in Earlsfort Terrace occupied by University College, Dublin, was that of the 'Great Exhibition' of 1865. The exhibition buildings were taken over and extended to serve as the headquarters of the Royal University (1880-1909). University College, as provided for by the Irish Universities Act, 1908, was housed in the Royal University buildings and in new buildings erected close by.

The map shows both passenger and freight railway lines operating in 1976 (those in the harbour area are simplified). The branch line to Howth is open to passenger traffic only, while the inner of the two lines circling north-eastern Dublin and all lines in the harbour area are open to freight traffic only.

In addition to the three tramways shown, a network of tram routes served the city and the south-eastern suburbs as far as Dalkey: the first routes were opened in 1872 and the last tram ran in 1949.

43 COUNTIES AND LIBERTIES, 1297, by K. W. Nicholls

The only general survey (though outdated) of the formation of the counties is that by C. Litton Falkiner: 'The counties of Ireland: their origin, constitution and gradual delimitation' in *Illustrations of Irish history and topography* (London, 1904), pp 103-42. For the medieval Irish counties, see A. J. Otway-Ruthven, 'Anglo-Irish shire government in the thirteenth century' in *I.H.S.*, v, no. 17 (Mar. 1946), pp 1-28; A. J. Otway-Ruthven, 'The medieval county of Kildare' in *I.H.S.*, xi, no. 43 (Mar. 1959), pp 181-99, and map; A. J. Otway-Ruthven, *A history of medieval Ireland* (London, 1968), pp 173-87.

Contemporary records, especially the justiciary and plea rolls, provide evidence for the location of a particular place within a particular county. For the actual boundary lines, those of the ecclesiastical divisions—dioceses and rural deaneries—have been followed in the absence of other information. The boundaries of the rural deaneries normally coincided with those of the cantreds, the sub-units of the co-administration.

The liberty of Trim and the county of Meath, representing respectively the Geneville and Verdon shares of the lordship of Meath, were inextricably intermingled. For their limits the map by A. J. Otway-Ruthven ('The partition of the de Verdon lands in Ireland in 1332' in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lxvi (1968), sect. C, no. 5, pp 401-55), has been followed with some slight modifications, but there must have been a number of enclaves within the liberty of Trim belonging to the county. The county of Meath was created in 1297; previously its territory was reckoned as part of Co. Dublin.

Within all the liberties the cross or church lands were exempt from the liberty jurisdiction. Those in the Leinster liberties were reckoned as part of Co. Dublin; those in Trim belonged until 1297 to Dublin and after that date to Meath. The cross lands included some areas of considerable extent, but were for the most part scattered in fragments too small to be plotted on a map of this scale.

Although the five sub-counties of the liberty of Ulster are shown on this map, it is possible that their emergence as counties rather than bailiwicks belongs to the opening years of the fourteenth century. They were in existence by 1333.

The boundaries between the liberties of Kildare and Wexford and the county of Dublin are only tentative; the liberty of Wexford is taken as coterminous with the diocese of Ferns and the eastern extension of the liberty (later county) of Kildare as comprising those portions of the rural deaneries of Arklow and Wicklow which were not within the cross of Dublin.

44 COUNTIES AND LIBERTIES, 1460, by K. W. Nicholls

See above, iii, pp 1–25. C. A. Empey and Katharine Simms, 'The ordinances of the White Earl and the problem of coign in the later middle ages' in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lxxv (1975), sect. C, no. 8, pp 161–87.

The outer boundaries of the counties and liberties have been delimited by the known existence of Gaelic or gaelicised lordships where the shire or liberty administration did not function. Although nominal sheriffs of Connacht and Cork continued to be appointed throughout the fifteenth century, there is no evidence that they exercised any effective authority. In Limerick the sheriff's authority was confined to the central and eastern portion of the county. Kerry was a liberty of the earls of Desmond, while Waterford had a line of hereditary sheriffs whose authority, limited to the eastern portion of the county, was often exercised in defiance of crown and parliament. Tipperary was a recognised liberty of the earls of Ormond, but although Kilkenny and the crosslands of Co. Tipperary were in theory subject to royal jurisdiction, they had from before 1430 been annexed to the Ormond liberty. Wexford was a liberty of the earl of Shrewsbury. The liberty of Ulster was formally united to the crown by the accession of Edward IV but retained its theoretical status under a nominal seneschal. Only the counties of Dublin, Louth (or Uriel), Meath, Kildare, and (perhaps) Carlow can be said to have functioned fully as units of the royal administration, although the authority of the sheriff of Dublin in the foothills south of Dublin must have been at best exiguous.

45 COUNTIES, 1542–1613, by K. W. Nicholls

See Litton Falkiner, 'The counties of Ireland', note 43 above.

The dates given for the formation of counties are those of their official creation, where known; where no formal instrument survives, the date given is that indicated by contemporary evidence of their existence. The formal creation of a county, however, did not necessarily involve its functioning as such; it is doubtful whether the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, for example, functioned to any extent before 1603. Of the ephemeral counties, Desmond presents little difficulty: documentary evidence survives for its formation in 1571 and for its annexation to Kerry in 1606. No formal instrument of creation survives for the county of Ferns, but it was in existence by 1579 and returned members to the parliament of 1586; it seems to have disappeared soon after, the area being reannexed to Co. Wexford (although certain places in the extreme north of the merged counties are sometimes referred to as being in Co. Carlow, to which Arklow then belonged). The county of Wicklow created in 1577 seems not to have functioned and ceased to exist some time after 1586, a somewhat larger county of that name being recreated in 1606.

A number of minor changes took place in the boundaries of medieval counties, as in those of Cork with Limerick and Waterford. The medieval boundary between Limerick and Tipperary would seem to have been completely forgotten, owing no doubt to the emergence of autonomous Gaelic lordships which straddled it. The present boundary seems to have emerged in the early Elizabethan period, leaving the district of Arra, in the north-west of Co. Tipperary, unshired until it was annexed to the county of the cross of Tipperary in 1606. The latter otherwise consisted of a number of detached portions whose exact limits are difficult to discover, but which included the towns of Cashel and Fethard. The cross of Tipperary was merged with Co. Tipperary for practical purposes in 1621, when the liberty was taken into the hands of the crown; it was formally annexed in 1662.

The date 1570 for the formal erection of Co. Clare is rather misleading, as a sheriff of Thomond had already existed for some years; but at this date Clare was annexed to the province of Connacht, where it remained until the restoration. Co. Cavan is referred to as newly erected in 1579, but does not seem to have been fully operational until 1584.

County Tyrone, as constituted in 1591, included also the area subsequently formed in 1603 into the county of Coleraine.

County boundaries were largely stabilised by 1613, although minor changes have been made since, notably by the local government act of 1898.

46 THE PALE, 1488-1537, by K. W. Nicholls

The boundaries of the Pale were defined by an act of parliament in 1488 (4 Hen. VII, c. 1); see Charles McNeill (ed.), *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's register, c. 1172-1534* (Dublin, 1950), pp 250-51; John D'Alton, *History of the county of Dublin* (Dublin, 1838), p. 34. By an act of Poyning's parliament, 1494 (10 Hen. VII, c. 34, printed in Agnes Conway, *Henry VII's relations with Scotland and Ireland, 1485-1498* (Cambridge, 1932), pp 215-16), a ditch and rampart were ordered to be constructed along what appears to have been the line defined in 1488; part of this line, however (that stretching south-westward from Tallaght in Co. Dublin), had already been provided with a defensive earthwork before 1475 (see *Statute rolls of the parliament of Ireland, 12th and 13th to the 21st and 22nd years of the reign of King Edward IV*, ed. James F. Morrissey (Dublin, 1939), pp 442-5), and it is possible that other portions had also been fortified. Justice Luttrell, writing in 1537, defined a narrower area (marked on the map), outside which the gentry were accustomed to exact coyne and livery from their tenants (*State papers, Henry VIII* (11 vols, London, 1830-52) ii, 500).

The boundary of the 'maghery' (*machaire*), the area in which the common law and the authority of the Dublin administration effectively functioned, has been defined by the existence of autonomous Gaelic or gaelicised lordships.

47 ANGLO-IRISH AND GAELIC LORDSHIPS IN THE LATE 15TH CENTURY, by K. W. Nicholls

For a general explanation see above, iii, 4-19. See also the more detailed map of lordships, *ibid.*, pp 2-3.

48 SIXTEENTH-CENTURY PLANTATIONS, by K. W. Nicholls

See above, iii, 77-9, 95-7, 113-15.

The area shown for the Leix-Offaly plantation includes, in its east-central part, the district of Clanmaliere, which in fact was regranted *in toto* to its native possessors, the O'Dempseys.

Sir Thomas Smith's plantation in the Ards left no permanent traces, even in the legal title to the area. While the Essex plantation in Antrim was in general a failure, it was responsible for a small degree of new settlement in the Carrickfergus area (perhaps exaggerated on the map).

The Desmond plantation differed from the others shown in that it only extended to forfeited lands intermingled with others which remained unforfeited and in the possession of the original owners; only in some few parts of the area indicated, therefore, was the totality of the land included in the plantation. For the same reasons, the areas marked are only approximate.

The Monaghan settlement of 1592 consisted of a redistribution of the land on an entirely new basis among the existing native chiefs and landowners; only a few minimal holdings were reserved for new settlers. The portion of Co. Monaghan not included in the settlement, the barony of Farney (left unshaded), had been granted in 1575 to the earl of Essex (but not under plantation conditions); it does not seem to have been effectively occupied by his heirs until after 1603.

49 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1560–86, by T. W. Moody

T. W. Moody, 'The Irish parliament under Elizabeth and James I' in *R.I.A. Proc.*, xlv (1939), sect. C, no. 6, pp 41–81, and sources there cited.

In 1560 election writs were issued to 20 counties and 29 towns. The counties comprised the modern counties of Leinster, except Wicklow and Longford; the modern counties of Munster; Connacht, treated as a single county; and in Ulster the counties of Antrim, Down, and the Ards. Ten counties (King's, Queen's, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Connacht, Antrim, Down, and the Ards) and one town (Kilmallock) appear not to have returned members.

In 1585 Connacht and the Ards disappear from the county constituencies and nine new counties appear: Wicklow, Ferns, and Longford; Cross Tipperary; Galway, Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon; Cavan. Ferns and Cross Tipperary were respectively the portions of Wexford and Tipperary outside the palatine jurisdiction in those counties and directly administered by the crown. The towns receiving writs included all those on the 1560 list (except Athy) and eight additional towns.

50 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1604–1800, by T. W. Moody

Moody, 'Irish parliament'; J. C. Beckett, *The making of modern Ireland* (London, 1966), map of parliamentary cities and boroughs; J. H. Andrews, above, iii, 454–77.

By 1613, when the first Irish parliament of the century met, the county constituencies (except Cross Tipperary, which continued until 1634) had all assumed their modern form. Trinity College, Dublin, had been given the right to return two members. Between 1604 and 1613 the number of towns entitled to send members was more than doubled (from 37 to 77). By 1692 the total stood at 117, and there it remained till the extinction of the Irish parliament in 1800. From 1692 to 1800 the constituencies as a whole thus numbered 150.

In this map the names of towns that appear on map 49 are not repeated, though their locations are shown.

51 IRISH COLLEGES ABROAD, c. 1590–c. 1800, by J. J. Silke

See above, iii, 587–633.

Bordeaux secular college had offshoots at Perigueux, Cahors, Agen, Condom, and Auch. Cologne was founded as an Irish college, but became the centre of a Capuchin mission. Sedan was also the centre of a Capuchin mission to France, where Irish Capuchins gained practical experience.

Irish students attended the English colleges at Douai (founded 1568), Valladolid (1589), Seville (1589), and St Omer (1592–3), and the Scots college, founded at Paris (1580), transferred to Pont-à-Mousson (1581–90), and reopened at Douai in 1593. Irish regular clergy were trained at the houses of their brethren all over Europe.

52 FORESTS, c. 1600, by Eileen McCracken

Redrawn from Eileen McCracken, 'The woodlands of Ireland circa 1600' in *I.H.S.*, xi, no. 44 (Sept. 1959), p. 272; see also her *The Irish woods since Tudor times* (Newton Abbot, 1971).

These forests are deciduous hardwoods, principally oak and ash, with hazel, holly, alder, and willow.

53 STATE FORESTS, 1966, by Eileen McCracken

Redrawn from McCracken, *Ir. woods*, map 9, pp 144–5, by permission of David and Charles. The state forests are almost all coniferous, with sitka spruce, lodgepole pine, and

Norway spruce as the main species. The amount of natural deciduous woodland that has survived is negligible. Woods in private hands are mostly deciduous plantations on old estates; they cover about 90,000 acres and are scattered and individually of too small extent to be shown on a map of this scale.

54 THE ULSTER PLANTATION, 1609-13, by T. W. Moody and R. J. Hunter *Irish patent rolls of James I: facsimile of the Irish record commissioners' calendar prepared prior to 1830*, with foreword by M. C. Griffith (I.M.C., Dublin, 1966); 'Ulster plantation papers, 1608-13', ed. T. W. Moody, in *Anal. Hib.*, no. 8 (1938); T. W. Moody, *The Londonderry plantation, 1609-41* (Belfast, 1939); R. J. Hunter, 'The Ulster plantation in the counties of Armagh and Cavan' (M.Litt. thesis, T.C.D., 1969); J. G. Simms, 'Donegal in the Ulster plantation' in *Ir. Geography*, vi, no. 4 (1972), pp 386-93; J. H. Andrews, 'The maps of the escheated counties of Ulster, 1609-10' in *R.I.A. Proc.*, lxxiv (1974), sect. C, no. 4, pp 133-70; P. S. Robinson, 'The plantation of County Tyrone in the seventeenth century' (Ph.D. thesis, Q.U.B., 1974).

The map shows the broad pattern of the plantation arrangements in the six escheated counties in terms of plantation 'precincts'. These correspond with modern baronies, or represent subdivisions of baronies (e.g. Doe + Fanad = Kilmacrenan), or combinations of baronies (e.g. Knockninny = Knockninny + Coole). Mountjoy and Dungannon represent subdivisions of the then barony of Dungannon, now represented by the three baronies, Upper, Middle, and Lower Dungannon. In general each precinct was assigned to one of the three classes of grantees specified in the key to the map. But there were important exceptions to this principle of appropriation.

(1) In each of the six counties the former 'termon and erenagh' land, which was interspersed among the lands granted to the planters, was assigned almost entirely to the bishops of the established church. In Londonderry, church land amounted to 23% of the whole area, in Armagh to 20%, and in Cavan to 10%.

(2) Certain grants made shortly before the plantation were not interfered with. These included lands granted in 1603 to Sir Turlough McHenry O'Neill in the Fews, and in 1605 to Sir Henry Óg O'Neill in Tiranny and Dungannon; and lands of dissolved monasteries, granted for the most part to servitors, which in County Armagh amounted to almost 10% of the whole county, mainly in the baronies of Armagh, the Fews and Orior.

(3) Under the plantation scheme lands were assigned to corporate towns and a free-school in each county; and Trinity College, Dublin, received 95,000 acres in Counties Armagh, Donegal and Fermanagh.

(4) An area marked out for exceptional treatment was the county of Londonderry, formed in 1613 as a combination of (a) the former county of Coleraine, (b) the barony of Loughinsholin, detached from Tyrone (except the south-west corner), (c) Derry and its north-western liberties, and (d) Coleraine and its north-eastern liberties. All the temporal land in this county, except an area of 4% granted to a servitor, Sir Thomas Phillips, and 10% to native Irish, went to the city of London under a special agreement of 28 January 1610.

(5) Five exceptional baronies were: (a) Inishowen, granted (except the church land) to Sir Arthur Chichester, the lord deputy, in February 1610; (b) Tirhugh, where Trinity College had 25% of the area and the rest was divided between the church, servitors, native Irish, a school, and Ballyshannon fort; (c) Armagh, half of which went to Trinity College and the rest to the church and to servitors; (d) Tiranny, mainly granted to the church and to native Irish; (e) Magheraystephana, where the greater part of the temporal land was granted to Conor Roe Maguire and the rest to a Scottish undertaker, Lord Burley.

(6) Two other exceptional areas were (a) the south-west corner of Loughinsholin, which, detached from the rest of the barony in 1613, when the county of Londonderry was formed, and added to Dungannon barony, was granted principally to the archbishop of Armagh and a native grantee, Brian Crossagh O'Neill; (b) the southern half of Fews barony, which went to Sir Turlough McHenry O'Neill (see (2) above).

(7) In Co. Cavan native Irish grantees received 10% of the land in Loughtee (assigned to English undertakers), and Old English owners held 14% of the county, mainly in Clanmahon, Castlerahan, and Clankee.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from P. S. Robinson.

55 PLANTATIONS IN THE REIGN OF JAMES I (1603–25), by Aidan Clarke
See above, iii, 187–232.

56 THE CROMWELLIAN LAND CONFISCATION, 1652–7, by P. J. Corish
See above, iii, 360–75.

57 LAND OWNED BY CATHOLICS, 1641, 1688, 1703, by J. G. Simms
See above, iii, 422–9. See also T. W. Moody and F. X. Martin (ed.), *The course of Irish history* (Cork and New York, 1967), p. 201.

58 CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS, 1715–1876, by D. R. Delany and W. A. McCutcheon

V. T. H. Delany and D. R. Delany, *The canals of the south of Ireland* (Newton Abbot, 1966), pp 228–35. W. A. McCutcheon, *The canals of the north of Ireland* (Dawlish and London, 1965), pp 168–73. See also W. A. McCutcheon, 'Inland navigations in the north of Ireland' in *Technology and Culture*, vi, no. 4 (1965), pp 596–620; K. B. Nowlan (ed.), *Travel and transport in Ireland* (Dublin, 1973); individual canal histories.

59 BELFAST, 1660, by P. G. Cleary

Street patterns, principal buildings, gardens, and ramparts based on two sources. (1) An anonymous map of Belfast, reputed to be the earliest surviving map of the town, and ascribed to 1660 in the early nineteenth century: see John Dubourdieu, *A statistical survey of the county of Antrim* (Dublin, 1812); it may be a reproduction of a plan contained in Thomas Phillips, 'Survey of the fortifications of towns and harbours of Ireland', c. 1685, P.R.O.N.I., T1720. (2) Thomas Phillips, 'The ground plan of Belfast and the design for erecting a citadel upon the strand, anno 1685', P.R.O.N.I., T 8 22.

Area around Belfast based on 'Map of Belfast Lough, c. 1570', P.R.O., M.P.F. 77; P.R.O.N.I., T1493/41; G. Collins, 'Hydrographic survey of Carrickfergus Lough [Belfast Lough], 1693', P.R.O.N.I., D754/2; 'Plan of the town of Belfast, anno 1757', P.R.O.N.I., T1541/7; Francis Dobbs, 'A plan of the attack and defence of the town of Belfast, by the volunteers, on the 20th July 1781', reproduced in George Benn, *A history of the town of Belfast from the earliest times to the close of the eighteenth century* (London, 1877), facing p. 630; James Lawson, 'Map of Belfast Lough with a plan of the town of Belfast, 1789', P.R.O.N.I., D671/P10/2.

For the dating of these maps, see Lavens M. Ewart, 'Belfast maps' in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, series II, i (1895), pp 62–9; J. H. Andrews, 'Christopher Saxton and Belfast Lough' in *Ir. Geography*, v, pt 3 (1965), pp 1–5.

60 BELFAST, 1800, by P. G. Cleary

James Williamson, *A map of the town and environs of Belfast, taken to a distance of one Irish mile from the Exchange, surveyed in 1791* (Belfast and Dublin: Marcus Ward & Co., 1863).

61 BELFAST, 1900, by P. G. Cleary

Ordnance Survey, *County Antrim*, sheets 56-65, *County Down*, sheets 4, 5, 9, scale 1:10,560, 2nd ed. (1904); *Map of city boundary extensions* (Belfast and Dublin: Marcus Ward & Co., 1896); Baird's *Irish railway and steamboat guide* (Belfast, 1908).

62 BELFAST, 1970, by P. G. Cleary

Based upon the Ordnance Survey map with the sanction of the controller of H.M. Stationery Office, crown copyright reserved.

Ordnance Survey, *County Antrim*, sheets 60-64, *County Down*, sheets 4, 5, 9, scale 1:10,560 (1966-7); Building Design Partnership, *Belfast urban area, interim planning policy* (Belfast, 1967); R. H. Mathew, *Belfast regional survey and plan* (Belfast: H.M.S.O., 1964).

The rapid growth of Belfast since 1900 has meant that the built-up area has reached, and in many areas spilled over, the 1896 county boundary. The Mathew report 'stopline' represents an attempt to curb this growth, but by 1970 continued expansion was already putting the 'line' under heavy pressure.

63 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1801-85, by Con O'Leary

Act for the union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1800 (39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 67); G. C. Bolton, *The passing of the Irish act of union: a study in parliamentary politics* (Oxford, 1966) pp 196-7; Representation of the People (Ireland) Act, 1832 (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 88); Act to disfranchise the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict., c. 38); *Report of the commissioners appointed under the act 15 & 16 Vict., c. 57, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for Cashel, together with the minutes of evidence*, pp 1-394 [C. 9], H.C. 1870, xxxii, 1-410; corresponding report for Sligo, pp 1-418 [C. 48], H.C. 1870, xxxii, 621-1054.

The 33 parliamentary boroughs were selected on a population basis, estimated from the returns of taxation, particularly hearth money. Sligo and Cashel were disfranchised following revelations of gross bribery and corruption, in election petitions tried in 1869 and investigations by election commissioners in 1870.

64 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1885, by J. H. Whyte

Phillips' handy atlas of the counties of Ireland: special edition, showing the new parliamentary divisions (London, [c. 1885]).

65 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1918, by J. H. Whyte

Redistribution of Seats (Ireland) Act, 1918 (7 & 8 Geo. V, c. 65).

66 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1920, by J. H. Whyte

Government of Ireland Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 67), schedule 5.

67 DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND, 1800-1974, by K. M. Davies

H.B.C., pp 351-79; *Church of Ireland Directory, 1974* (Dublin, 1974). See also D. H. Akenson, *The church of Ireland: ecclesiastical reform and revolution, 1800-1885* (New Haven and London, 1971).

The diocesan boundaries are based upon Richard Mant, *History of the Church of Ireland* (London, 1840), map facing p. 1, taken from Daniel Beaufort, *Memoir of a map of Ireland* (London, 1792). Minor boundary changes have occurred during the period covered by the map, but these are too small to be shown on this scale; a manuscript map showing the boundaries of the modern dioceses on a scale of 1:575,000 is available from the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, Dublin.

Not all the cathedrals were in existence by 1800. Trim dates only from 1955 and Sligo from 1962; both were formerly parish churches.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from R. H. Sherwood.

68 DIOCESES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1831-1974, by K. M. Davies

Irish Catholic Directory (Dublin, 1975); Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *Ireland, scale 1:575,000, showing catholic diocesan boundaries and names* (Dublin, 1963).

The diocese of Galway covered a slightly larger area prior to 1893. Help is acknowledged with thanks from the Rev. Martin Coen.

69 MAIL COACH ROUTES, 1832, by J. H. Andrews

Based on 'A new map of Ireland, shewing the post towns and mail conveyances throughout . . .' in *Report from the select committee on turnpike roads in Ireland*, H.C. 1831-2 (645), xvii, appendix, map 2.

In the original map different kinds of postal service are distinguished by hand colouring. Where the colours contradict the tables of mail coach routes printed in the same appendix, the latter have been presumed correct.

70 FREIGHT TRAFFIC, c. 1836, by J. H. Andrews

Based on *Atlas to accompany the second report of the railway commissioners, Ireland* (Dublin, 1838), plate III.

The original map uses bands of varying thickness to show traffic volume. An attempt has been made here to reproduce this effect, but precise numerical values cannot be assigned to the different widths. The report does not give the exact date of the statistics for road and inland water traffic on which the map is based.

71 RAILWAYS, 1834-90, by K. M. Davies

S. Maxwell Hajducki, *A railway atlas of Ireland* (Newton Abbot, 1974), pp 2-37; Ordnance Survey, *Map of Ireland, scale 1:1,000,000* (1919); *Census Ire., 1891*, general report, tables 71-3.

72 POPULATION DENSITY, 1841, 1851, 1891, BY BARONIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1841; —, *1851*; —, *1891*, county tables.

73 POPULATION CHANGES, 1841-1926, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1926, i, table 2; *Census N.I., 1926*, general report, table 3.

74 HOUSE STANDARDS, 1841 and 1891, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1841; report, p. xiv; appendix to report, centesimal tables, pp lvi-lviii; *Census Ire., 1891*, county tables.

The census returns divided houses into four classes of which the lowest or fourth

class—'all mud cabins having only one room'—and the second class—'a good farm house, or in towns, a house in a small street having from 5 to 9 rooms and windows'—are illustrated here. For a more detailed map for 1841, see T. W. Freeman, *Pre-famine Ireland* (Manchester, 1951), p. 150; Professor Freeman's help is acknowledged with thanks.

75 FARM SIZE, 1841 and 1911, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1841, miscellaneous tables, III, 3; *Census Ire., 1911*, general report, table 151.

Holdings of less than one acre are not included.

76 SEASONAL MIGRATION, 1841, 1881, 1901, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1841, report, pp xxvi–xxvii; miscellaneous tables, II, 3; *Agricultural statistics, Ireland, 1881. Report and tables relating to migratory agricultural labourers*, p. 3, table I [C 3150], H.C. 1882, lxxiv, 191; *Agricultural statistics, Ireland, 1901. Report and tables relating to Irish migratory agricultural and other labourers*, p. 10, table I [C 850], H.C. 1902, cxvi, pt 2, 96, 107.

The 1841 census returns covered both males and females embarking for Great Britain from Irish ports from 13 May to 31 August 1841, the majority of whom were expected to return to Ireland at the close of the harvest season. The enumerators of agricultural statistics collected figures for Irish male migratory agricultural labourers annually from 1880, including those who migrated within Ireland. From 1901 the tables included non-agricultural labourers as well as females (the figure for Co. Wicklow is made up entirely of Arklow fishermen who went to the fishing grounds of south-west Ireland and then on to join the Scottish herring fleets).

77 EMIGRATION, 1851–1911, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1911, county tables.

78 ILLITERACY, 1841, 1861, 1891, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1841, appendix to the report, centesimal tables, pp lvi–lix; *Census Ire., 1861*, pt II, i, pl. II; *Census Ire., 1891*, general report, plate II.

79 IRISH-SPEAKERS, 1851, BY BARONIES, by Brian Ó Cuív

Census Ire., 1851, county tables; see also Brian Ó Cuív, *Irish dialects and Irish-speaking districts* (Dublin, 1951).

80 IRISH-SPEAKERS, 1891, BY BARONIES, by Brian Ó Cuív

Census Ire., 1891, county tables; Ó Cuív, *Irish dialects*.

81 RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, 1871, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1871, county tables.

82 RATEABLE VALUATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE, 1891, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1891, general report, plate IV and accompanying table.

83 RATEABLE VALUATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, by K. M. Davies

Source as for 82.

84 SMALL FARMS, 1881, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies
Census Ire., 1881, general report, table 49.

85 CONGESTED DISTRICTS, 1891 and 1909, by H. D. Gribbon
Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., c. 48); Irish Land Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, c. 42).

The congested districts board was established in 1891 under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, to investigate and alleviate poverty in the poorest areas of Co. Donegal, the five counties of Connacht, Co. Kerry, and the western part of Co. Cork. Poor law electoral divisions where the total rateable value divided by the number of inhabitants was less than £1.50 were defined as 'congested'. The board used government funds to improve roads, build piers and harbours, improve stock, establish factories, and encourage fisheries, and worked with other government agencies to reallocate land and construct light railways.

86 CONGESTED DISTRICTS: POPULATION DENSITY, 1891 [BY DISPENSARY DISTRICTS], by T. W. Freeman

Based on T. W. Freeman, 'The congested districts of western Ireland' in *Geographical Review*, xxxiii (1943), fig. 2, p. 4.

87 CONGESTED DISTRICTS: NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 1891, by T. W. Freeman

Base line reports of the congested districts board.

Every poor law electoral division was surveyed and for each a comprehensive report was prepared on a standard pattern: an example, the report for Glenties, Co. Donegal, is given in W. L. Micks, *An account of the constitution, administration and dissolution of the congested districts board for Ireland from 1891 to 1923* (Dublin, 1925), pp 241-58. In many areas the income from the small farms was supplemented by seasonal migration, emigrants' remittances, fishing, local labouring, and domestic crafts.

88 CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD: MAJOR MARINE WORKS, 1891-1914, by H. D. Gribbon

Eighteenth report of the congested districts board for Ireland, 1909, pp 1-148 [Cd 4927], H.C. 1909, xvi, and subsequent reports up to 1914.

89 DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1923, by J. H. Whyte

Based on maps in franchise section, Department of Local Government, Dublin. Help from the secretary of the department is acknowledged with thanks.

90 DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1935, by J. H. Whyte

Source as for 89.

91 DAIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1947, by J. H. Whyte

Source as for 89.

92 DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1961, by J. H. Whyte

Source as for 89.

93 DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1969, by J. H. Whyte

Source as for 89.

94 DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1974, by J. H. Whyte

Source as for 89.

95 DUBLIN: U.K. PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES, 1918-20,
and DÁIL CONSTITUENCIES, 1923-74, by J. H. Whyte

Source for A as for 65. Source for B as for 66. Source for C-H as for 89.

96 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN N.I., 1929, 1949, 1968, and
BELFAST CONSTITUENCIES, 1918, 1920, by J. H. Whyte

A, B, and E are based on Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, *Map showing parliamentary constituencies of Northern Ireland*, scale 1:253,400 (Belfast, 1959). C and F are based on Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, *Map showing parliamentary constituencies of Northern Ireland*, scale 1:253,440 (Belfast, 1969). These maps are reproduced under the sanction of the controller of H.M. Stationery Office, crown copyright reserved.

Source for D as for 65 and 66.

97 PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES IN N.I., 1970, 1973, by J. H.
Whyte

Based on maps supplied by Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland, and reproduced under the sanction of the controller of H.M. Stationery Office, crown copyright reserved.

98 DISTRIBUTION OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS IN
ULSTER, 1911, BY DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS, by K. M.
Davies

Census Ire., 1911, county tables.

No figures are available for Northern Ireland district electoral divisions in 1926, but the Irish Free State figures for border areas at that date do not differ to any great extent from those for 1911. It seems reasonable to suppose, therefore, that this map gives a close approximation to the distribution pattern at the time of partition. See also Geoffrey J. Hand, introduction to *Report of the Irish boundary commission, 1925* (Shannon, 1969), and the map of distribution of majorities (*ibid.*, appendix 7).

99 RAILWAYS, 1926, by K. M. Davies

Hajducki, *Railway atlas of Ireland*, pp 38-9; Ordnance Survey, *Map of Ireland*, scale 1:1,000,000 (1919); *Census Ire., 1926*, i, table 7; *Census N.I., 1926*, general report, table 3. See also Michael H. C. Baker, *Irish railways since 1916* (London, 1972).

The standard gauge in Ireland is 5 feet 3 inches and the narrow gauge is 3 feet. The distinction between railways (particularly narrow-gauge lines) and tramways is not always clear; some lines served as both at different dates. The Dublin and Blessington steam tramway was standard gauge.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from J. E. Killen.

100 RAILWAYS, 1974, by D. A. Gillmor

Based on information from Coras Iompair Éireann, Dublin.

101 POPULATION DENSITY, 1961, by T. W. Freeman

Redrawn from T. W. Freeman, *Ireland* (4th ed., London, 1969), p. 133, by permission of Methuen & Co. Ltd.

102 PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES, 1971, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1971, i, table 8; *Census N.I.*, 1971, preliminary report, table 3.

'Greater Belfast' includes Holywood and Newtownabbey. 'Greater Dublin' includes Clondalkin, Lucan, and Tallaght.

103 POPULATION CHANGE, 1926-71, BY COUNTIES, by K. M. Davies

Census Ire., 1971, i, table 5; *Census N.I.*, 1971, preliminary report, table 2.

104 DISTRIBUTION OF CATHOLICS, 1961, BY RURAL DISTRICTS,
by T. W. Freeman

Census Ire., 1961, vii, pt 1, table 8; *Census N.I.*, 1961, county tables.

105 DISTRIBUTION OF PROTESTANTS AND OTHERS, 1961, BY
RURAL DISTRICTS, by K. M. Davies

Sources as for 104.

106 AVERAGE SIZE OF FARM HOLDINGS, 1966, BY COUNTIES, by
D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Central Statistics Office, Dublin, and by Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast.

The map shows the average area of crops and pasture per holding; holdings of less than one acre have been omitted from the calculations. The metric equivalents (in brackets) are: 20 acres (8.09 hectares), 30 (12.14), 40 (16.19), 50 (20.23), 60 (24.28), 70 (28.33), 80 (32.37).

107 DISTRIBUTION OF TILLAGE, 1966, BY RURAL DISTRICTS, by
D. A. Gillmor

Irish Statistical Bulletin, 46 (4), (1971); information for N.I. supplied by Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast.

108 LOCATION OF GRANT-AIDED FACTORIES, ESTABLISHED
1950-69, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Industrial Development Authority, Dublin, and by Ministry of Commerce, Belfast.

The map shows the distribution of new manufacturing establishments to which government grants were paid during the period 1950-69 under schemes for the promotion of new industry. The 'designated areas' are those parts of the Republic of Ireland, mainly in western districts, that qualified for incentives higher than those available in the remainder of the state during the 1960s.

109 EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1966, BY
COUNTIES, by D. A. Gillmor

Census Ire., 1966, iii, table 4; *Census N.I.*, 1966, general report, table 16.

110 EMPLOYMENT IN METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES,
1966, BY COUNTIES, by D. A. Gillmor

Source as for 109.

111 EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE AND CLOTHING INDUSTRIES,
1966, BY COUNTIES, by D. A. Gillmor

Source as for 109.

112 LOCATION OF BACON CURING, MEAT AND FISH PROCESS-
ING FACTORIES, 1969, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Department of Agriculture, Dublin, and by Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast.

113 CENTRAL CREAMERIES AND OTHER MILK PROCESSING
CENTRES, 1969, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Department of Agriculture, Dublin, and by Ministry of Agriculture, Belfast.

The majority of creameries are run by cooperative societies owned largely by farmer members.

114 ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1974, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Electricity Supply Board, Dublin, and by Electricity Board for Northern Ireland, Belfast.

115 GAELTACHT AREAS, 1956, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Roinn na Gaeltachta, Dublin.

116 ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS, 1974, by D. A. Gillmor

Information supplied by Departments of Education, Health, and Local Government, Dublin; Bórd Fáilte Éireann, Dublin; Industrial Development Authority, Dublin; Department of Education, Bangor, Co. Down; Department of Health and Social Services, Belfast.

117 PORTS, 1974, by N. C. Mitchel

Information supplied by harbour commissioners of Belfast, Cork, Drogheda, Limerick, Londonderry, New Ross, and Waterford; Dublin Port and Docks Board; Larne Harbour Ltd; Warrenpoint Harbour Authority; Department of Transport and Power, Dublin; Department of Commerce, Belfast; Gulf Oil Terminals (Ireland) Ltd. See also J. H. Andrews, 'The pattern of trade in Ireland's smaller seaports' in *Ir. Geography*, iv, no. 2 (1960), pp 93-8; R. A. Butlin, 'The Bantry Bay crude oil terminal' in *Ir. Geography*, v, no. 5 (1968), pp 481-4.

Net registered tonnage refers to the tonnage of ships below decks and is a measure of the actual cargo capacity. The recent practice of carrying containers on deck is detracting from its value as a measure of port usage, but in 1974 it remained of sufficient significance to justify its use on this map.

The Whiddy Island oil terminal transhipped middle-eastern and other crude oil, destined for British and continental refineries, from 1969 until operations were suspended after the *Betelgeuse* disaster in 1979. In 1974 the cargo tonnage handled was considerably greater than that for any other Irish port.

Help is acknowledged with thanks from John de Courcy Ireland.

118 PROVINCES, COUNTIES, AND TOWNS, 1976, by K. M. Davies

119 BARONIES: NORTHERN REGION

Based on Ordnance Survey of Ireland, *County boundaries; barony boundaries*, scale 1 : 633,600 (Dublin 1938).

The barony was a division of the county used in the raising of local revenue and the maintenance of public roads and bridges and other services. These functions were taken over by the system of representative local government established by the local government act of 1898 (61 & 62 Vict., c. 37). Barony boundaries were inherited from territories of medieval or earlier origin, with some modifications in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

120 BARONIES: CENTRAL REGION

Source and note as for 119.

121 BARONIES: SOUTHERN REGION

Source and note as for 119.