CONSERVATION PLAN

DONAGH CHURCH, CROSS AND GRAVEYARD

COUNTY MONAGHAN

ON BEHALF OF

MONAGHAN COUNTY COUNCIL

MARCH 2018

IAC Irish Archaeological Consultancy

Heritage Plan
Your Plan, Your Future
Monaghan County Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

As the primary output of the early Christian Monaghan Project, IAC Archaeology Ltd has compiled this plan on behalf of Monaghan County Council to assess the significance and identify conservation issues associated with the Early Christian elements of the site at Donagh, which is located within the townland of Donagh in the Barony of Trough, County Monaghan (OS Sheet 07). This plan was undertaken by Paul Duffy and Christina O'Regan of IAC Ltd. with specialist input from Paul Stevens of the School of Archaeology, UCD. The resultant reconstruction drawing was drafted during the Conservation Plan process by Philip Armstrong of Paint the Past, Archaeological Reconstruction.

Summary of objectives

The Conservation Plan for Donagh, County Monaghan, provides a framework for the conservation and management of the historic church (MO007-007001), cross base (MO007-007002), cross (MO007-007003), graveyard (MO007-007004), cross (MO007-007005), headstone (MO007-007006), graveslabs (MO007-007007/8) and rock art (MO007-007009) while setting out the key objectives and future vision for the management of the early Christian built heritage of Donagh.

The objectives of the Conservation Plan are to:

- outline the significance of the monuments;
- present a brief history and description of the surviving features of early Christian Donagh;
- identify the issues that affect the core values of the various components of the site and of the site in its entirety;
- draft policies for effective management of the early Christian components of Donagh into the future while maintaining and highlighting the integral part that these elements play in the social and cultural significance of the modern local landscape;
- deliver a practical programme, operable within community networks, to enable communities to take responsibility for and participate in the development and conservation of their heritage assets.

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1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   PROJECT BACKGROUND

In the summer of 2017, the Monaghan County Heritage Officer conceived and launched the 'Early Christian Monaghan Project' with the aim of promoting and safeguarding three sites of early Christian significance within the county. Following a successful tender bid, IAC Archaeology with specialist input from Paul Stevens (UCD), was appointed to undertake a series of community workshops based around these three sites as well as produce Conservation plans for the sites: Mullanacross (Drumsnat) graveyard; Donagh graveyard and cross and Killeevan church and graveyard.

This conservation plan has been developed in line with international best practice guidelines as outlined in James Semple Kerr's *The Conservation Plan – Seventh Edition* (2013) and endorsed and upheld by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Venice (1964), Washington (1987) and Burra (1981) charters. The plan addresses cultural heritage issues in an integrated manner and has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders.
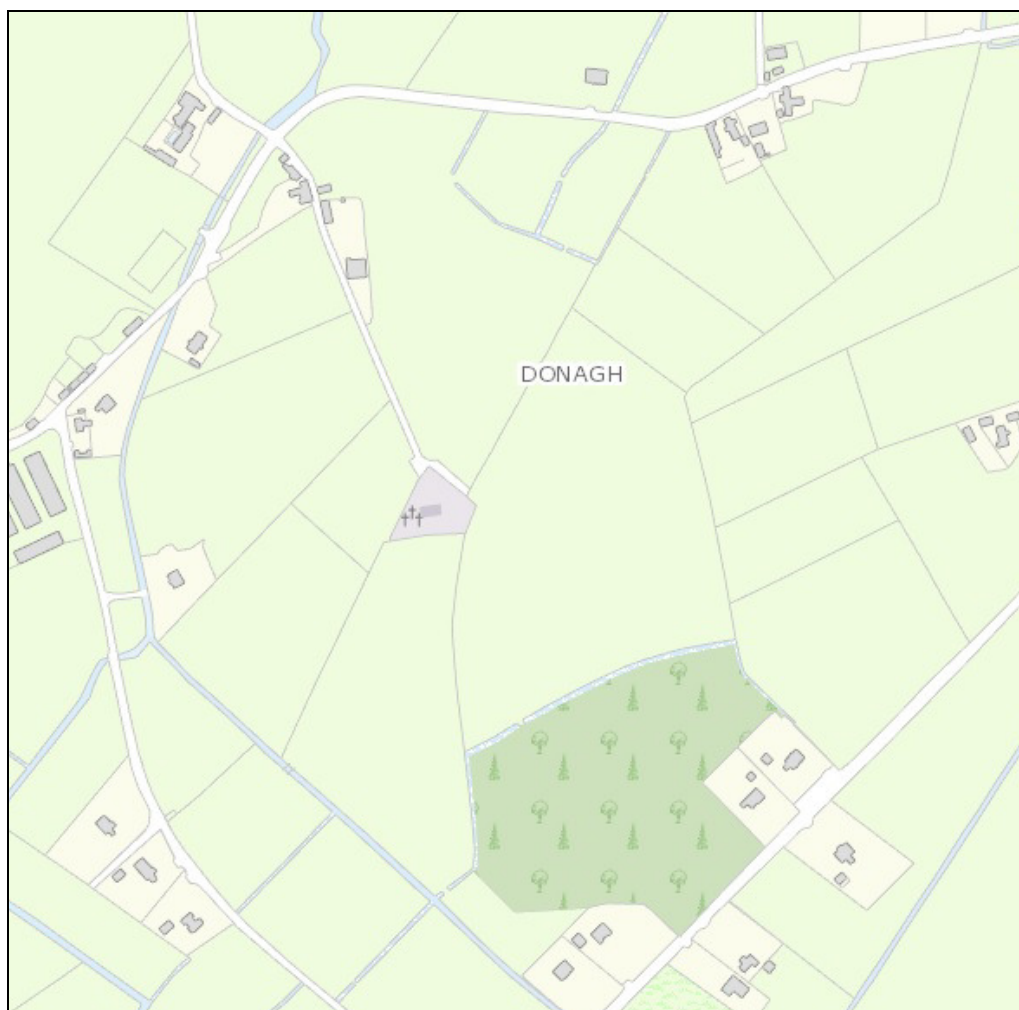

Figure 1: Modern Donagh

1.2   OBJECTIVES

The Conservation Plan for Donagh, County Monaghan, provides a framework for the conservation and management of the historic church (MO007-007001), cross base (MO007-007002), cross (MO007-007003), graveyard (MO007-007004), cross (MO007-007005), headstone (MO007-007006), graveslabs (MO007-007007/8) and rock art (MO007-007009), while setting out the key objectives and future vision for the management of the early Christian built heritage of Donagh. The purpose of the plan is to ensure the long-term conservation and preservation of these important monuments to international standards by putting in place a management framework that will protect the unique qualities of the individual elements in addition to the combined significance of these features in the context of the early Christian landscape.

The plan aims to ensure that the site's unique qualities and significance are understood in order to conserve and safeguard the inherited cultural and historical assets. The project aligns with Section 6 of the 1995 Heritage Act to promote interest, education, knowledge and pride in, and facilitate the appreciation and enjoyment of the national heritage, and with the actions outlined in the County Monaghan Heritage Plan 2012–2017.

The objectives of this Conservation Plan are to:

- outline the significance of the monuments;
- present a brief history and description of the surviving features of early Christian Donagh;
- identify the issues that affect the core values of the various components of the site and of the site in its entirety;
- draft policies for effective management of the early Christian components of Donagh into the future while maintaining and highlighting the integral part that these elements play in the social and cultural significance of the modern local landscape;
- deliver a practical programme, operable within community networks, to enable communities to take responsibility for and participate in the development and conservation of their heritage assets.

The plan will inform the day-to-day and long-term management of the various elements discussed. It will be a working document that is open to periodic review, with additions or amendments being made as conditions change.

1.3   PROJECT TEAM

The following is a summary of the team involved in developing and delivering this plan.

Paul Duffy BA Hons, MIAI

Paul is a licence eligible archaeologist with over 12 years' field experience. In recent years, Paul's focus has been on community archaeology. He has extensive experience designing, co-ordinating and delivering on archaeological survey, research projects, outreach events and excavations which prioritise community involvement and community ownership. Paul's understanding of and passion for community archaeology was fostered during his time on numerous international projects. These include supervising community-based excavations in Southern France as well as leading many large-scale heritage surveys and rock shelter excavations in tandem with Aboriginal communities in Western Australia. Prior to this, Paul spent several years working on large infrastructure projects supervising numerous prehistoric and medieval excavations throughout Ireland. Paul has lectured widely on his work and has published work in several peer-reviewed journals including the international *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage*. Paul is currently serving on the board of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. Paul holds a first-class BA (Hons) in Heritage Studies from GMIT.

Christina O'Regan BA MSc MIAI
Christina has over 15 years' experience of working in the archaeological sector in Ireland. Community Archaeology is one of Christina's passions and she recently spent two years developing and delivering archaeological workshops for schools on both sides of the border. She has developed a particular expertise in managing such projects with seven years' experience as Project Manager in both the Republic and Northern Ireland. Christina holds a BA (Hons) degree in Archaeology with History from University College Cork and an MSc in Environmental Archaeology from Queen's University Belfast. She served as the Events Organiser for the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland from 2014–2016 and is a full member of the Institute. She also serves on the Historic Monuments Council for Northern Ireland.

Paul Stevens BA, PHD Candidate UCD School of Archaeology
Paul is an archaeologist and leading scholar in the field of the early Christian Church in Ireland. In addition to his academic career, Paul has extensive experience as a project manager, publication manager, heritage resource management consultant, site manager, editor, author and researcher with a large scale archaeological consultancy. He has conducted 78 licenced excavations in Ireland (1995–2016), notably directing the important ecclesiastical monastic enclosure site of Clonfad 3 where a significant assemblage of early historical artefacts and ironworking activity were recovered. He has published widely on the early Christian period in Ireland.

Paul has been awarded Irish Research Council Government of Ireland Postgraduate Scholarship funding and is currently completing a PhD in UCD with one year remaining. The title of his research is *Doing God's work? The role of the church in the expansion of the early medieval Irish economy, AD 400–1100.*

1.4   CONSULTATIONS

Following initial research, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the individual monuments and the overall site. These were as follows:

- Monaghan County Council Heritage Officer, Shirley Clerkin
- Office of Public Works, Ana Dolan, Senior Architect, Trim District
- Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders; Register of Historic Monuments and the database of current licences (2009–2011);
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: County Monaghan;
- Trinity College Dublin, Map Library: Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps;
- National Library of Ireland.

2 CONSERVATION PLAN METHODOLOGY

A Conservation Plan seeks to set out what is significant in a place and identify what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in its future use and development (Kerr 2013). The most influential proponent for the preparation and implementation of the Conservation Plan model, James Semple Kerr, has stated that the methodology of the Conservation Plan is particularly appropriate to the 'study of complex or composite monuments in vulnerable, dynamic and changing environments' (1999).

Conservation Plan methodology involves two principal stages, namely Stage I – Understanding the Place. Stage I of the process seeks to set out:

- What the current location, physical composition and current presentation of a monument or place is;
- Why that monument or place is culturally or materially significant;
- How that significance may be vulnerable.

And Stage II – Conservation Policy and its implementation which seeks to:

- Assess the source of the issues faced by a monument or place;
- Evaluate the potential impact or change and development on or close to the monument or place;
- Advise and manage that change in order to conserve by adding value.

Gathering evidence for the Conservation Plan (Stage I) has been undertaken in three phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the individual monuments, the overall site and its overall setting. The third phase consisted of a workshop in Innishkeen with the aim of consulting the relevant local stakeholders.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

The following sources were examined to provide background, context and specific detail on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage of the component monuments and the overall site of Donagh:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Monaghan;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Monaghan;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Database of current archaeological investigation licences (2009–2011);
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- County Monaghan Development Plan 2013–2019;

- County Monaghan Heritage Plan 2013-2017;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
- Place name analysis (Logainm.ie);
- Schools Folklore Collection Co. Monaghan;
- National Library of Ireland;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2017)

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on the recently launched website maintained by the DAHRRGA – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion of the Minister.

Database of current archaeological investigation licences is a list held by the National Monuments Section of the DAHG that provides details of licences issued that have yet to appear within the Excavations Bulletin (2014–2015).

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic and Pictorial sources are important in tracing land-use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- *William Petty's Down Survey Map, Monaghan, Barony of Trough, 1655-8*
- *William McCrea's Barony Map of Trough, 1793*
- *First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10560*
- *Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2500*

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of Donagh.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Geological Survey of Ireland, the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology and history of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases, have been found to have their roots deep in the historical past.

County Monaghan Development Plan 2013–2019 contains a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The County Monaghan Development Plan was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of Donagh.

County Monaghan Heritage Plan 2013–2017 contains an action plan for the heritage of the county up to 2017. It also contains a synopsis of the relevant legislation governing sites and an explanation of the levels of protection afforded to different monuments.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural survey for County Monaghan was completed during 2011 and 2012. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens,

including demesnes that surround large houses. This has also been completed for County Monaghan and was examined in relation to the surviving demesnes within the surrounding area of Donagh.

Place name analysis – Logainm.ie is a comprehensive management system for data, archival records and placenames research conducted by the State. The website is made available as a public resource and administered by DCU and DAHRRGA.

Schools Folklore Collection – Ducas.ie In 1937 the Irish Folklore Commission, in collaboration with the Department of Education and the Irish National Teachers' Organisation, initiated a revolutionary scheme in which schoolchildren were encouraged to collect and document folklore and local history. The website makes these entries available as a public resource and is administered by UCD, the National Folklore Collection, the National Folklore Foundation, DCU and DAHRRGA.

National Library of Ireland contains photographic collections dating back to the 19th century. A number of these collections are available online at http://sources.nli.ie/.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2017.

2.2   FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and architectural remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed:

- Visiting and assessing the condition of each of the monuments;
- Walking the graveyard of Donagh and its immediate environs;
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage;
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance;
- Verifying the extent and condition of recorded sites;
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to identify potentially unrecorded features of cultural heritage significance.

2.3   CONSULTATIONS

Consultation was undertaken with Shirley Clerkin, the Heritage Officer for County Monaghan upon IAC Archaeology's appointment. A meeting was undertaken on the 27th July 2016 in Monaghan County Council offices in order to formalise IAC Archaeology's appointment and to outline timescales and expand upon projected outputs of the project. Particular emphasis was placed upon capturing the social and cultural significance of the monuments and the sites within the modern landscape.

Ana Dolan, senior architect with the Office of Public Works, Trim District and Pauline Gleeson, senior archaeologist with the National Monuments Service were also consulted during the drafting of the Conservation Plan.

3   UNDERSTANDING THE MONUMENT

3.1   TOPOGRAPHY AND LANDSCAPE SETTING

Donagh is located within the townland of Donagh in the Barony of Trough, County Monaghan (OS Sheet 07). The drift geology of the region is Carboniferous limestone and shale rocks, located at the far eastern extent of a band stretching from Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal (Hegarty 2017, 77; McConnell *et al.* 2003; McDermott 2010).

The site is located on a hill with an average elevation of 180m, c. 1.6km to the west of Glaslough Lake, within the Monaghan corridor. It is defined by to the northwest by the Slieve Beagh uplands and to the southeast by hilly uplands formed from Ordovician strata. Tehallan parish, most of Clones parish, eastern portions of Errigal and Donagh parishes, and the northern sections of Monaghan, Kilmore, and Drumsnat parishes are included in this corridor. The counties best soils are located in the southern lowlands and the Monaghan Corridor, well-drained grey and brown podsolics and brown earths. The topography of the region is characterised by drumlins and knolls interspersed with small lakes, rivers, and inter-drumlin wetlands (McDermott 2010, 9-11).

3.2   HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

3.2.1   Early Documentary Sources

The earliest cartographical source of Ireland is a gazetteer of lakes, rivers, settlement and people in *c.* AD 150, and comes from the Classical Greek Geographer *Claudius Ptolemy*, who identified a *Voluntii* tribe in the northeast region—believed to be *Ulaid,* from which the root name of Ulster is derived. Two important settlements were also identified are *Regia* (Clogher) and *Isamnion* (*Emain Macha /* Navan Fort), both have been subject to extensive archaeological excavation and revealed significance later prehistoric and Iron Age ceremonial and settlement evidence (Warren 1974; Lynn *et al.* 2013; Mallory 2000; Waterman 1997).

Both were important early royal centres and regional caput of the Ulaid. However, early documentary sources list their decline with Fergus Fogha (†AD 392) as the last king of Emain Macha, and the Ulaid contracted and were forced into the northeast, to the modern Counties Down and Armagh. Emain Macha was largely forgotten to be replaced by Armagh, which ultimately became the primatial ecclesiastical centre for Ireland.

Following the battle of *Achadh Leithdheirg* in the Barony of Farney, which took place as recorded in the Annals in AD 333, Fergus Fogha, the last king of Ulster was defeated by the three Collas who also burned Emain Macha (AU 331). The men were kin of the Connacht King Muiredeach and gathered a large army for the invasion of Ulster. The spoils of the battle were divided among the three Collas, to form the new territory of Oirghialla / *Airgialla* (later known as *Oriel / Uriel*). With the emergence of a new powerful polity, Clogher became the Royal seat of *Oirghialla*, allied to the

powerful ruling High Kings of Tara, the Northern and Southern *Uí Neill*, carving lands that at its most expansive stretched from Lough Erne to Lough Neagh, including modern Counties south-[London]Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh and most of Monaghan.

County Monaghan, *Muineachán* in Irish, was formed in AD 1585 and comprised the five baronies of Cremorne, Dartree, Farney, Monaghan and Truagh, from the countries of *Iriell, Dartrey, Loghtie,* and *Trow*. The territory is often referred to Mac Mahon's. According to the annals, the region took its name from the 4th-century *Manaigh* or *Monaigh*. It was part of the larger ancient territory of *Oirghialla* (also known as Oriel) overseen, until the 12th century, by *Uí Cremthainne* (Cremorne) and *Clan Colla* dynasties and originally ruled from Royal caputs of Clogher (west) and *Emain Macha* (east). During the later medieval period, it was known as 'Mac Mahons country'.

The Barony of Trough, originally *Triúcha-céd Cladaigh*, 'the cantred of Cladach', or *An Triúcha* in Irish (Shirley 1879, 133). Also known as Truagh. The full term is *An Triúcha Céad*, the 150th part of the island, because it was the 30th part of a *cúigeabh* i.e. a fifth or province (Logainm). The McKennas were the dominant family in Trough from the fourteenth century onwards (McDermott 2010, 12). A survey of Co. Monaghan in 1591 attributed fourteen ballybetaghs, twelve tates, and the church termon (Shirley 1879, 391). The barony contains two parishes, Errigal-Trough and Donagh. Other important family names included the MacMahons, McQuyn, McNele, McManus, Fitzpatrick, McOven, McGilduff, McGilpa, McCabe, McQuoad, and McPatrick.

3.2.2 Ecclesiastical History

The civil parish of Donagh is in the barony of Trough, Co. Monaghan in the Diocese of Clogher. The ecclesiastical taxation of Pope Nicholas IV held in 1302-6 listed the parish church of Donagh as Dunagh. Known as *Domhnach maighe dá Chlaoine* the church has been confused with 'the church between the bogs' at Donagh, Co. Fermanagh. Shirley believes the correct translation for the church was 'the church of the plain of the two slopes'. The bishop of Clogher was the rector of Donagh in 1451 and he leased the rectorial title. The 1622 visitation described the church as ruinous and in 1670 the parish church was moved to Glaslough (archaeology.ie, MO007-007001-; Shirley 1879, 30, 294-5).

The term 'Donagh' relates to churches of Patrician foundation and as St Patrick was situated in nearby Armagh the founder of the church was believed to be St Patrick (Clerkin 2009, 12; Shirley 1879, 293). However, St Gearoid was listed as the patron saint on Logainm but Ó Dufaigh (2017, 173) believes one of Patrick's disciples, Muadan, was the patron. The 14th century medieval parish of Dunagh included the modern parishes of Donagh and Errigal Trough, they were separated in the 15th century. Errigal Trough is linked with St Muadan and Donagh to St Patrick, as all Donagh locations are associated with Patrick. Based off an analysis of placenames it seems likely that Muadan was the patron saint of both parishes when they were joined (Duffy 2009).

Muadan was locally pronounced as Móin / Moan and Latinised to Mellán / Meallán. Muadan of Meenan, parish of Aghaderg, barony of Upper Iveagh, Co. Down was an associate of Fursa and Beoán according to the Life of Fursa and Virtues of Fursa. From these sources the 26th of October was given as his feastday but the Martyrology of Tallaght states it as the 30th of August. His cult spread west to Inchiquin, Co. Galway, Lettermullan, Co. Galway, Kilmodain, Co. Longford, and Bandon (Ballymodan), Co. Cork. The Martyrology of Tallaght gives him the title of bishop. The Cork parish of Killaspugmullane contains a dedication to Bishop Meallán. The parish of Kilcummin may have had a devotion to Muadan at Lettermullan, *Leitr Mhealláin*. In the 9th-century Tripartite Life of Patrick Muadan originates from Ramoan, now Ballycastle, Co. Antrim and is associated with relics (Duffy 2009; Ó Riain 2011, 451-2).

There are two saints in Scotland known as Modan, one a 6th-century abbot and the other an 8th-century bishop celebrated in Kilmodan. These might be a reference to Muadan. In the 11th and 12th centuries it is possible that Muadan reached the Ardennes in Belgium as the Irish saint Monon (Duffy 2009).

Of his family it is only know that Muadan had a son, St Erclach. An anti-Patrick tale is told about the hospitality of his disciple, Muadan, in the Lives of Columcille. After arriving at Muadan's monastery late on a Friday evening Columcille and his retinue were given an uncooked pig and a leaky pot to make their dinner and were offered a barn to stay in. Columcille did not take this insult lightly and cursed the monastery and its inhabitants (Duffy 2009).

3.2.3 Later Medieval Sources

There is still some debate as to the nature of early church organisation in Ireland, from the early missionaries and hermitic foundations to the emergence of diverse and complex ecclesiastical settlements and episcopal-monastic centres. The early medieval church could be characterised as a range of pastoral churches, private foundations, hermetic and powerful ecclesiastical estates, episcopal *civitates* in Latin, meaning 'Cities of God', with no clear governing central authority, and dynastic appointments, intertwined with secular ruling families and ambitions up until the AD 1001 Synod of Cashel, which abolished inheritance, and clerical marriage reducing dynastic influences. After the AD 1101, the Synod of Rathbressail and the AD 1152 Synod of Kells, the Primacy of Armagh was formally recognised and a national ecclesiastical administrative system of Parish, Diocese, and Arch-diocese or Metropolitan units established that broadly continues unchanged to this day. The parish church was located on the site in the middle ages and fragments of the medieval church may have been incorporated into the Johnston mortuary enclosure. By the end of the 17th century the parish church was moved to Glaslough.

On St Patrick's Day in 1508 the McKenna family was celebrating mass at Donagh graveyard with their allies the MacGuires when they were attacked by the MacMahons led by Redmond Oge, son of Redmond MacMahon. They set the church on fire and surrounded it. Philip, son of Edmond MacGuire mustered the McKennas and MacGuires and defeated the MacMahons. They killed Redmond Oge, his foster brother, and captured the rest (McKennaFamilyHistory, 2013; Shirley 1879, 30-1). In

1589 Patrick McKenna surrendered Trough to the English Crown and then held the barony on behalf of the Crown (Shirley 1879, 134).

It has been proposed that by examining the cartographic evidence and the distribution of archaeological sites in the Barony of Trough the lack of masonry structures can be explained by members of the McKenna elite living in native enclosures, raths and crannogs, into the later medieval and early modern era (McDermott 2010,61).

TABLE 1: Historical Chronology of Donagh

DATE	DETAIL
†AD 586[587]	Death (Aug 18) of St. Daig mac Carell (St Dageus) of Conaille Muirthemne (Co. Louth), founder, Abbot and Bishop of '*Inis-chaoin* or *Inish-coindega* in *Origellia*' Inishkeen monastery, smith to St. Kieran (*AU; Act. 374*; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 37-8; Shirley 1879, 184; [Fes.Aengus).
6th Century	Many virgins came to live under St. Daig's rule, although these were removed to their own monastery in the north, location unknown (Ryan 132, 143; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 37-8).

3.3   CONDITION ASSESSMENT

A number of important upstanding elements of the Christian ecclesiastical site and later burial ground of Donagh survive as upstanding features scattered throughout the graveyard. These include the 18th-century burial chamber (on the site of the medieval parish church), the 17th-century (potentially 10th-century) Donagh Cross, a 17th-century altar-tomb, and a stone with rock art.

3.3.1   Church MO007-007001

The site of the medieval parish church of Donagh is located within the centre of Donagh graveyard (MO007-007004). There is no longer any visible evidence of the church however the Johnston double mortuary enclosure (13.7m east-west; 7.55m north-south) roughly occupies the same location and might have incorporated the earlier church into the masonry walls (width 0.6-0.7m; max. height 2.8m). The exterior west wall holds an inscribed stone (0.6m x 0.33m) with the date '176?'. The entrances to both chambers are in the north wall. The oldest graveslab is the middle of five located along the west wall of the west chamber. Its inscription reveals that it was for Baptist Johnston who died in 1710.

In a 1939 survey of the graveyard two broken out windows were observed in the east wall and south wall along with a cut stone fragment from a doorway together with a stone mullion from a glazed window. Architectural fragments found in the graveyard have been donated to the Monaghan County Museum in 2002, the 1970s, and 1980s. These include a fragment of a perforated ringed cross (MO007-007010), a fragment of a doorway arch, a stone corbel with a relief of a cleric's head, and a fragment of a late 12th/early 13th-century cut stone window jamb decorated with a keel moulding.

In the 1302-6 ecclesiastical taxation of Pope Nicholas IV the church is listed as Dunagh. The parish church is occasionally confused in the sources with the church at

Donagh, Co. Fermanagh. The 1622 visitation records the site as in ruins and the parochial centre for Protestant worship was relocated to Glaslough (MO007-014001-), c. 1.82km to the northeast.

3.3.2 Cross Base MO007-007002

Located within the south-southeast quadrant of Donagh graveyard (MO007-007004-) to the east of the graveslab (MO007-007007-) is a stepped-pyramidal cross-base (dimensions of base 0.7m x 0.51m; dimensions of top 0.45m x 0.33m; height 0.42m) with a water-filled socket (dimensions 0.33m x 0.22m; depth 0.17m). Due to this water-filled socket it became known as the 'Wart Well'. It is likely that this cross-base was the base of the Donagh Cross (MO007-007003-) in the northwest quadrant of the graveyard.

3.3.3 Donagh Cross MO007-007003

Francis Joseph Bigger and Shane Leslie uncovered the Donagh Cross inside the graveyard grounds (MO007-007004) in 1911. They re-erected the cross in a concrete base in the northwest quadrant of the graveyard so that it would be visible from all directions over a large distance (Bigger 1916/1917, 6). It is a solid-ringed cross (height 1.4m; span 0.9m; T 0.1m) on a tapering shaft (dimensions at base 0.43m x 0.25m). Both faces of the cross have sunken quadrants but only the eastern face is decorated. The ring of the cross has a sunburst motif with a crucifixion in false relief. The shaft is covered in lichen has an illegible legend carved on it. Underneath the feet of Christ at the top of the shaft is the figure '6', this might reference the date it was erected, either 1606 or 1636.

Seamus McClusky believes the angle of Christ's feet offer a far earlier date for the cross. From the 11th century onwards the style of carving for the Crucifixion positioned Christ's feet pointing outwards from the cross in both directions but on the Donagh Cross both feet point to the left suggesting a date in the tenth century or earlier for its construction. This is similar to archaic Greek art, there are few other examples of this style in Ireland like Kells market cross and the Clondermot cross (McKennaFamilyHistory 2013; Paterson *et al.* 1939, 28).

3.3.4 Graveyard MO007-007004

The subtriangular graveyard that contains the site of the medieval parish church of Donagh (MO007-007001) is located on top of a broad hill. The graveyard measures c. 57m east-west and c. 53m north-south and is defined by eastern banks and scarps with hedges. McCarney surveyed the graveyard and found that the headstones date from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century. Monaghan County Council are the current owners of the graveyard. The entrance to the graveyard is at its northern point on a road leading north to Letloonigan village.

3.3.5 Cross MO007-007005

A pyramid-shaped sandstone cross-base located in the graveyard (MO007-007004) to the north of the west end of the Johnston burial chamber. The cross head (MO007-007010-) in the Monaghan County Museum might have originally been in the socket (dimensions 0.28m x 0.13m; depth 0.15m) of this base. The cross-base (dimensions at base 0.58m x 0.38m; dimensions at top 0.43m x 0.28m; height 0.48m) had been

affixed to the wall of the 18th century burial chambers that occupies the site of the medieval church (MO007-007001).

3.3.6 Headstone MO007-007006

To the immediate west of the graveslab (MO007-007007) in the southeast corner of Donagh graveyard (MO007-007004) is an eastward-leaning, cross-shaped headstone (height 0.8m; span 0.52m) with a rectangular cross-section (dimensions of base 0.21m x 0.13m). The inscription, in false relief, reads:

> 1666
> ART O
> CONALLEN
> HIS CROSS
> AND B
> VRIAL
> PLACE

3.3.7 Graveslab MO007-007007

The graveslab of Philemy McKenna is an altar-tomb resting on four piers. This represents the oldest gravestone in the graveyard (McQuaid 2018). The slab measures 1.81m x 0.87m and has a high moulded edge (7cm) with a drain-hole in the southeast corner. The entire monument is surrounded by iron railings. The inscription, in false relief, reads:

> HERE LYETH THE
> BODY OF
> PHILEMY MAK
> KENNA DEC
> ASED THE 15 OF
> APRIL 1666

3.3.8 Graveslab MO007-007008

The graveslab, measuring 1.77m x 0.83m x 0.13m, is found c. 3m to the west of Johnston burial chamber on the site of the medieval parish church of Donagh (MO007-007001). The inscription, in false relief, reads:

> HERE LYETH THE
> BODY OF IOHN
> SANDERS DEC
> EASED THE 25
> IVNE 1666

3.3.9 Rock Art MO007-007009

Situated c. 8m east of the mortuary enclosure on the site of the medieval parish church of Donagh (MO007-007001-) there is a headstone (0.51m x 0.13-0.16m; height 0.23-0.26m) that has a single cup-mark (diameter 0.1m; depth 2.5cm) on its eastern face.

3.4   Archaeological sites in the surrounding landscape

Within the nearby village of Glaslough are archaeological sites associated with the post-medieval period; a 17th-century bastioned fort and a 17th-century house and several 17th/18th-century Church of Ireland features including a church, graveyard, inscribed stone, font, headstone, and two graveslabs.

There are a number of elements within the wider landscape that represent early medieval secular settlement, with a total of three *rath*/ringfort sites and three enclosures, one situated on a hill, all within a 2km radius. A fragment of a perforated ringed cross with inscriptions on both faces was removed from Donagh graveyard to Monaghan County Museum in 2002.

TABLE 2: Adjacent Recorded Archaeological Sites (RMPs) to Donagh (Source: archaeology.ie)

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
MO007-007010	Donagh	Cross	A fragment of the head of a cross that was recorded in 1939 at Donagh graveyard (MO007-007004-) (Paterson, Gaffikin & Davies 1939, 28) is now housed in the Monaghan County Museum (accession no. 2002:4). The fragment is from a perforated ringed cross (surviving H c. 0.6m; surviving span c. 0.33m; T c. 6cm) and is carved on one side with a crucifixion and two incomplete figures. The reverse has some crudely-fashioned bosses (ibid.).	670389/840902 0m
MO007-006----	Drumbanagher	Hilltop enclosure	Situated on top of a drumlin. This enclosure is depicted on McCrea's map of Co. Monaghan (1793). The enclosure is a large subcircular area (int. dims 95m N-S; 85m E-W) planted with mature deciduous trees, which is defined by an earthen bank (at S: Wth c. 10m; int. H c. 2m; ext. H c. 3.5m) and outer fosse (at S: Wth of top c. 10m; ext. D c. 1m). The original entrance (Wth of base 3.5m) is at ESE. The enclosure was the location of a skirmish which took place on March 13, 1688 (Lewis 1837, vol. 1, 657; Shirley 1879, 130), although the year might be 1689 or 1690, between John McKenna and Mathew Anketell, who had relieved a Protestant population at Glaslough. Although it was a minor encounter both principals	671263/841963 c. 1.3km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			lost their lives as a result of it, Anketell on the field and McKenna in captivity. A metal-detection survey carried out for Dr. Siobhán McDermott as part of a PhD thesis in NUI Galway identified two clusters of metal alloy signals, thought to represent lead shot, outside the E edge of the enclosure, which was McKenna's position, and on a small N-S ridge c. 200m to the E.	
MO006-012----	Dundonagh	Ringfort - rath	Located at the W summit of a small E-W ridge. This is a circular grass-covered area (diam. 46m E-W; 42.6m N-S) defined by a slight earthen bank or scarp (at E: H 1.8m) with outer facing stones and a hedge. There are entrances at NW and ENE (Wth at top 4.5m), but the latter is probably original.	668938/841207 c. 1.41km northwest
MO006-026----	Stramore	Enclosure	Located on a fairly low S-N spur. A circular earthwork is depicted on a revision of the 1834 edition of the OS 6-inch map dated 1858, just N of a house described in italic lettering as 'Fort Johnson'. No archaeological feature is visible at ground level in a farmyard.	669588/842149 c. 1.43km northwest
MO006-008----	Desert	Ringfort - rath	Situated towards the W end of a low E-W ridge in a low-lying landscape, and it is also in a loop of the W-E Mountain Water River with the stream c. 100-200m to the NW, SW and SE. A circular enclosure (diam. c. 35m) is depicted on the 1834 edition of OS 6-inch map where it is described in gothic lettering as a 'fort'. There is no evidence of an antiquity apart from a slight curve (Chord c. 20m N-S) in a field bank that represents the W edge of the monument, but a NE-SW field bank traverses its interior.	669908/842335 c. 1.44km north-northwest
MO006-034----	Desert	Ringfort - rath	Situated in the valley of the Mountain Water River at a point where it has just turned from a W-E course to N-S. According to local information this is the site of a 'fort', but it is an unlikely	669730/842412 c. 1.6km north-northwest

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			location and there is no visible evidence of an antiquity.	
MO007-014001-	Glaslough	Church	Situated on a shelf of an E-facing overlooking Glaslough Lake, which is c. 70m to the E. The medieval parish church of Donagh (MO007-007001-) was derelict by 1622 (Leslie 1929, 170-2) but by 1670 the parish centre for Protestant worship had been moved to Glaslough, c. 2km to the ENE where the church of St Salvator (Saviour) was built. This was rebuilt in 1763, and the four-bay nave with bluntly pointed windows which survives today is from this building. A chancel in a gothic style was added in 1874 over the Leslie vault (Shirley 1879, 296). The church is within a subrectangular graveyard (dims c. 40m WNW-ESE; c. 40m NNE-SSW) that was enclosed with a wall in 1742. All the headstones have been recorded (McMahon and Cowan 1978), including that of John Connell dated 1671 outside the W wall of the church tower. A datestone with 1670 carved in false relief is placed high on the S wall of the nave accompanied by the statement 'And Rebu / ilt in 1763' on a separate stone produced in the same style. Only the tower (ext. dims 6.25m N-S; c. 6.25m E-W) built with small stones in contrast to the quarried stone of the nave dates from the seventeenth century. The tower, supported by buttresses, is at the W end of the church and has five stages, but the topmost is probably not original. The pointed doorway at the ground floor on the S is also probably not original. There is a large round-headed window, now filled with three-light wooden tracery on the W wall of the first floor, and there are three simple lights at the second floor. The third stage with a large round-headed opening on each wall is the original belfry stage.	672168/841707 c. 1.82km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			The graveslabs of Rev. John Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, dated 1693, and of Mathew Ancktill dated 1688, are preserved in the church tower (Shirley 1879, 143, 297; King 1895; Mahony 1907). Outside the doorway of the church is a small cylindrical octagonal font (dims 0.45m x 0.45m; H 0.43m) with a circular, flat-bottomed basin (int. diam. 0.3m; D 0.24m) that has a drain-hole in a side-wall. Externally, it bears the legend in raised lettering: I know that my Redeemer liveth.	
MO007-014002-	Glaslough	Graveyard	Situated on a shelf of an E-facing overlooking Glaslough Lake, which is c. 70m to the E. The Church of Ireland church of St Salvator (MO007-014001-) is within a subrectangular graveyard (dims c. 40m WNW-ESE; c. 40m NNE-SSW) that was enclosed with a wall in 1742. All the headstones have been recorded (McMahon and Cowan 1978), including that of John Connell (MO007-014004-) dated 1671 outside the W wall of the church tower.	672166/841693 c. 1.82km northeast
MO007-014003-	Glaslough	Inscribed stone	Placed high on the outer face of the S wall of the nave of Glaslough Church of Ireland church (MO007-014001-) is a stone with the date 1670 in false relief. It is accompanied by the statement 'And Rebu / ilt in 1763' on a separate stone produced in the same style.	672165/841703 c. 1.82km northeast
MO007-014004-	Glaslough	Headstone	Located outside the W wall of the tower of Glaslough Church of Ireland church of Salvator, this was found under a pew in the church in 1838. The headstone (dims 0.46m x 0.1-0.16m; H 0.76) has an incised inscription in roman capitals with dots between the words. It has been read (Shirley 1879, 297) as: HERE. LYETH / THE. BODY. / OF. JOHN. C / ONELL. W / HO. WAS. B / ORNE. THE. 4 / OF. MAY. / 1671. / AND. DYED. / THE. 16. OF. / MARCH.	672144/841708 c. 1.82km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			FOLLOWING. King (1895) reads the end of the inscription as: …AND. DYED. / THE. 16. OF. / MARCH OF / 1710 WINO	
MO007-014005-	Glaslough	Graveslab	This graveslab had been half buried before it was recovered in 1846 and is now set upright in the porch of the Church of Ireland church of St Slavator (Shirley 1879, 145, 297). It is a polished limestone slab (L 1.73m Wth 0.91m; T 0.09m) with damage at the lower left angle. The Latin inscription is incised in roman capitals and has been transcribed (ibid.) as: REVERENDVS. ADMONVM. IOHA / NNES. LESLAEVS. SACRO. SANCT / AE. THEOLOGIAE. DOCTOR. UT. / ET / VTRIVSQUE. IVRIS. QVI. TRIBVS / REGIBVS A. SECRETIORIBVS. CONSILIIS. TR / IBVS. IN REGNIS. ET. OLIM. SODO / RENSIS. DEIN. RAPOTENSIS (QVA / M. DIOECESIN. ANNVO. CENSV. D / VPLO. AVCTIOREM. ET. CASTRO. D. ECORO. PROPRIIS. SVMPTIBVS. EXTR / VCTO. ORNATIOREM. RELIQVIT.) ET. / DEMVM. CLOGHORENSIS. EPISCOPVS. / MENSE. SEPTEMBRI. DIE. 8 ANNO. 1 / 671. CENTENARIVS. DENATVS. EST. HIC. JSCET. VNACVM. VXORE. CAT / HARINA. CONINGHAM. QVAE. MEN / SI IANVARIO. DIE. 28vo e. VIVIS. EX / CESSIT. ANNO. SALVTIS. NOSTR / AE. 1693. AETATIS. SVAE. 73. This is translated by Mahony (1907, 158) as: The Very Rev. John Leslie, Dr. of Divinity as also of Law, who was of Privy Council to three Kings in three reigns, and formerly Bishop of Sodor, then of Raphoe (which diocese he left increased with double the annual income and adorned with a fair castle, built at his own expense), and at length Bishop of Clogher, died, aged a hundred, 8th September 1671. He lies here together with his wife Catherine Coningham, who departed from among the living the 28th of	672153/841703 c. 1.82km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			January in the year of our Salvation 1693 and the 73rd of her age.	
MO007-014006-	Glaslough	Graveslab	This graveslab had been on the floor of the Church of Ireland church of St Slavator but is now set upright in the porch (Shirley 1879, 297). It is a polished limestone (L 1.77m Wth 0.92m; D 0.17m) with shallow shoulders, and the legend is inscribed in roman capitals. Mathew Ancktill was the son of Oliver Ancktill, whose graveslab (MO009-050011-) is in St Patrick's Church of Ireland church in Monaghan town. The English inscription has also been recorded by Maffett (1888-91, 469) and King (1895 122), and reads: MEMENTO MORI / HERE LIES THE BODY OF / MATTHEW ANCKTILL ESQR / OF ANCKETILLS GROVE WHO / IN THE 37th YEAER OF HIS AGE /WAS KILLED AT GLASSLOVGH / IN DEFENCE OF THE PROTEST / ANT RELIGION . AND LIBERTY / OF HIS CVNTRY. MARCH THE / 18 ANNO 1688.	672156/841701 c. 1.82km northeast
MO007-014007-	Glaslough	Font	Outside the doorway of the Church of Ireland church of St Salvator (MO007-017001-) is an eight-sided sandstone cylinder (dims 0.45m x 0.45m; H 0.43m) with a circular, flat-bottomed basin (diam. 0.3m; D 0.24m) that has is a drain-hole through a side-wall. Covering two of the facets is a raised inscription: I know that my Redeemer liveth.	672151/841699 c. 1.82km northeast
MO007-016----	Glaslough	Bastioned fort	After a rebellion the land of Brian Óg Mac Mahon, amounting to three Ballybetaghs or villages, was forfeited, and in 1609 it was granted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway as the manor of Upper Trough. This became the core of the Glaslough estate, consisting of almost all of Donagh parish, which was owned by the Countess of Carlisle in 1640, probably as mortgage security (Shirley 1879, 135). In 1661 John Leslie, who	672190/841799 c. 1.95km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			had been successively bishop of the Scottish Isles and Raphoe, was appointed Bishop of Clogher, and he had acquired Glaslough by 1665 (ibid. 140-5). The core of the estate has remained in the Leslie family down to the present. Ridgeway was not remiss in developing his property. In 1611 it was reported by Lord Carew, a special Commissioner reporting on the Plantation of Ulster, that Sir Thomas had built a bastioned fort at Glaslough, within which was 'a little English house' (Hunter 1975, 81). Although Ridgeway's plans might have been ambitious, it is a moot point as to how much was actually completed in 1611 rather than planned. The location was probably on the E-W ridge of Glaslough, but perhaps no more than the English house had been constructed. In 1720 it is recorded in a letter that 'the brick house has fallen down' and this may have been Ridgeway's 'English house'. It was replaced by a seven bay three storey and attic house in a Queen Anne style with the double bays at either end stepped slightly forward (Shirley 1879, 146). This is the house that is described as Castle Leslie on the 1834 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It was replaced by the present house, located just to the NE, in 1878, for which see this web-page accessed on 01/09/2017, but there is no evidence that the fort was ever built: http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=MO®no=41301017	
MO006-032----	Drumgaghan	Enclosure	Located on a gentle S-facing slope. There are local reports that a number of distinctive rings become visible when this field is growing cereals. These were about twelve feet (diam. c. 4m) across. Bricks had been made in the locality and they may be	668517/840096 c. 1.97km south-southwest

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			related to this as they could represent firing-pits. The rings do not appear on any aerial photographs. The precise locations are not known.	
MO007-018----	Glaslough	House - 17th century	After a rebellion the land of Brian Óg Mac Mahon, amounting to three Ballybetaghs or villages, was forfeited, and in 1609 it was granted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway as the manor of Upper Trough. This became the core of the Glaslough estate, consisting of almost all of Donagh parish, which was owned by the Countess of Carlisle in 1640, probably as mortgage security (Shirley 1879, 135). In 1661 John Leslie, who had been successively bishop of the Scottish Isles and Raphoe, was appointed to Clogher, and he had acquired Glaslough by 1665 (ibid. 140-5). The core of the estate has remained in the Leslie family down to the present. Ridgeway was not remiss in developing his property. In 1611 it was reported by Lord Carew, a special Commissioner reporting on the Plantation of Ulster, that 'Sr. Thomas Ridgway knight, hath erected a fforte or bawne at Lurgan-glaslough in the said countie, w'th a stone walle rounde aboute it, each curtine 160 foote longe, the whole circuet of the fforte 752 foote w'th a rampier or foote pace of earth round aboute w'th 4 bulworks and lups of a foote in length, from the topp of the walle downeward, 5 feete distance one from th'other and a ditch, and trench 18 foote broade and 10 foote deepe, w'thin wh'ch is already buylte a little English house, and means to buyld a castle. This was done upon like consideration as that of Sr. Edward Blanye (i.e. at the King's charge). There is buylte 12 houses or tenem'ts of stone, some few already a storie high, some lesser, and 8 ordinarye tenem'ts	672202/841818 c. 1.973km northeast

RMP. NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	DISTANCE TO COMPLEX/ITM
			thorowlie finished, besyds the foundation of 8 stone houses more, w'ch are nowe to be removed and drawne into the fforte towerds the buyldinge of the castle. He hathe also buylte a corn myll there' (Hunter 1975, 81) Ridgeway was building a fort (dims c. 48m x c. 48m) with four corner bastions, a rampart behind the wall and a fosse (Wth c. 5m; D c. 3m) in front of it. The walls had gun-loops (H 0.3m) placed 1.5m apart, and a small house was within the fort. A settlement was also developing around the fort, but as Glaslough was outside the official Plantation and Ridgeway had accompanied Carew while the Commissioner was in Ireland it is a moot point as to how much was actually completed in 1611 rather than planned. The location was probably on the E-W ridge of Glaslough, but perhaps no more than the English house had been constructed. In 1720 it is recorded in a letter that 'the brick house has fallen down' and this may have been Ridgeway's 'little English house'. It was replaced by a seven bay three storey and attic house in a Queen Anne style with the double bays at either end stepped slightly forward (Shirley 1879, 146). This is the house that is described as Castle Leslie on the 1834 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It was replaced by the present house, located just to the NE, in 1878, for which see this web-page accessed on 12/12/2017: http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=MO®no=41301017	

3.4   PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin has revealed that there has been one previous licenced-archaeological investigation within a 2km radius of Donagh graveyard. This was carried out under the Licence Ref.: 16E0135 by Rubicon Heritage Services Ltd in Cloncaw, c. 960m to the north-northeast of the graveyard. Monitoring at the site of

the proposed development in 2016 for an extension of a carpark and a path to the new graveyard within the curtilage of St Mary's Roman Catholic Church. However, nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered and no further archaeological works were required for the development.

3.5   CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty's Down Survey Map, Monaghan, Barony of Trough, 1655-8
The Down Survey was the first attempt in the world to systematically map an area as large as Ireland at a scale of 40 perches to one inch. The medieval parish church of Donagh is clearly demarcated on this mapping. Donagh is surrounded by a bog that belongs to adjacent towns. To the east-northeast of the church the house of Glaslough is depicted as a large building with two/three smaller structures on its east.

William McCrea's Barony Map of Trough, 1793
This mapping is more detailed than Petty's, rivers, lakes, and topographical features are shown with more clarity. Donagh church is marked as in ruins. The village of Glaslough has developed significantly from Glaslough House on the previous mapping with several houses and roads shown. Glaslough Lake is depicted for the first time.

First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10560
This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of Donagh. The graveyard is shown in the centre of a Y-junction with the church still marked in ruins. The mortuary enclosure is orientated east-west and appears to roughly occupy the centre of the graveyard. A road leads north from the site to a small cluster of buildings c. 165m away. The site is bordered on the south by two empty fields and bog further south of that. A limestone quarry is marked c. 165m to the west as is a drain. Glaslough has expanded further and now includes a tan yard, two schoolhouses, a limestone quarry, a pound, a Methodist chapel, a church, a country house called Castle Leslie, as well as several houses.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909, scale 1:2500
The field system around the site has become more defined and portions of the bog to the south have been reclaimed. The graveyard is marked and the church is still in ruins. The mortuary enclosure is split into two rooms with the western room being slightly larger than the eastern one. No other features can be discerned in the site. The quarry and drain are no longer extant. The cluster of buildings to the north have changed marginally and a road leading southwest away from them, called Donagh Row, has a line of houses built on it. Glaslough town has a railway line running past it, north-south, on the west.

3.6   AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage for Donagh area held by the Ordnance Survey, Google Earth and Bing Maps was undertaken with the goal of identifying any features of archaeological potential surrounding the site of the graveyard. Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage did not reveal any previously unidentified archaeological features. Between 2000 and 2005 a house was constructed c. 130m to

the west of the site. On the 1999 and 2000 Ordnance Survey image, the southern boundary of the sub-triangular graveyard does not appear to have a hedge but the 2005 Ordnance Survey image does.
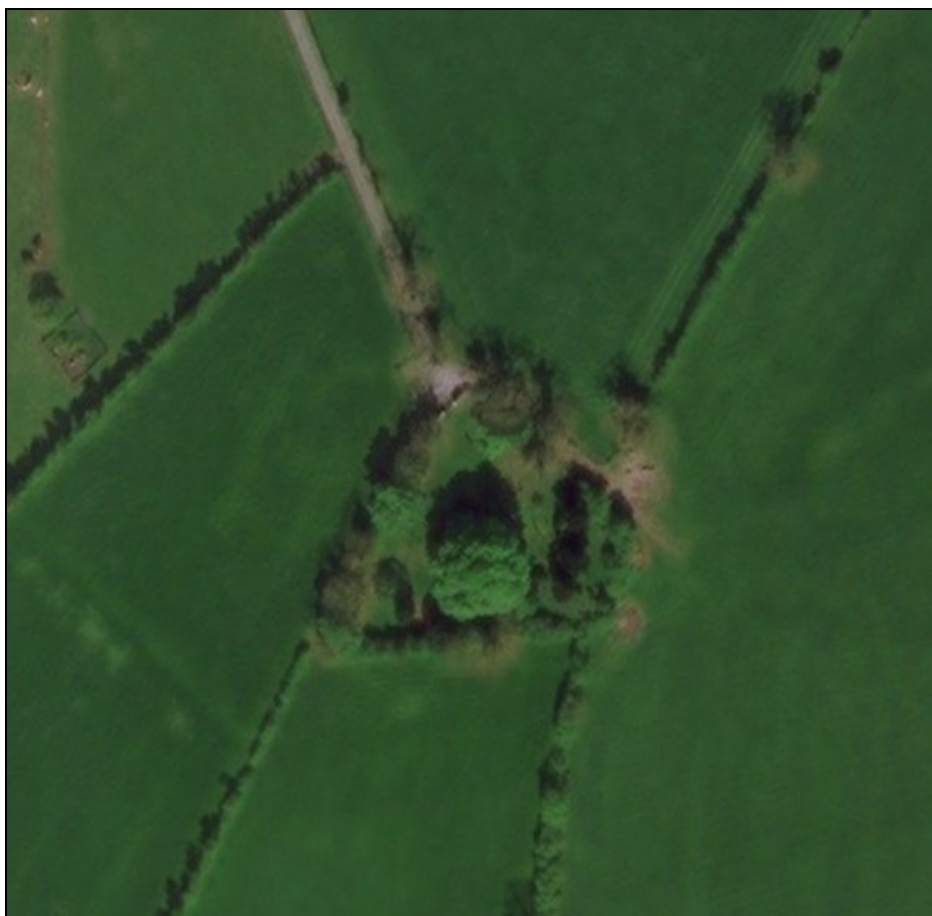

Figure 2: Aerial view of Donagh graveyard

3.7   SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY/HERITAGE

Donagh graveyard is located within the townland of Donagh. The surrounding townlands consist of Cloncaw to the east, Mullaghbane to the south, Rossarrell to the west, Srananny to the east, and Tullycallick to the west. These townlands are located within the parish of Donagh, Barony of Trough, County Monaghan.

3.7.1   Place Name Analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long-forgotten site and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main references used for the place name analysis were Logainm and Irish Local Names Explained by P.W Joyce (1870). A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of Donagh are provided below.

Donagh (Parish) / Donagh (Townland): *Domhnach* in Irish, meaning 'Church'. Also recorded as *Ua Dúnáin Dhomnaigh Maighe Da Claoíne* (ARÉ V.1290, AD 1507), *i nDomhnach Maighe Dhá Chlaoíne* (ARÉ V.1294, AD 1508), and *Donagh* (DS, Cen. 152, BSD 65, Mc Crea, AL:BS, AD 1655-1835). An alternate name used for the area is *Domhnach idir da mhóin*, interpreted as 'church of the plain of the two slopes' or 'church between two bogs'. In 1451 Donagh was referred to as *Domhnanch Mór inter grunnas*, meaning 'church between two bogs' (Clerkin 2009, 12; Joyce 1870; Logainm). However, Ó Dufaigh (2017, 173) disputes this as the intended meaning. Rather he believed that *Domhnach* related to a disciple of St Patrick. The name of the patron saint of Errigal Trough, Muadan, was Latinised to Mellán / Meallán and was locally pronounced as Móin / Moan in both parishes of the Trough Barony. When the saint's popularity dissipated *móin* was interpreted literally as bog. According to this interpretation the original designation was *Domhnach Muadháin* (Duffy 2009).

The surrounding placenames in the area are numerous references to topographical features, e.g. Cloncaw, *Cluain Catha* in Irish, meaning 'lawn of the battle'; Mullaghbane, *An Mullach Bán* in Irish, meaning 'white summit'; Rossarrell, *Ros Oirill* in Irish originally *Ros Fhearghail*, meaning 'Farrell's wood'; Srananny, *Srian Eanaigh* in Irish, meaning 'holm of the marsh' or 'cut-out bog'; and Tullycallick, *Tulaigh Challóg* in Irish, meaning 'Hill of Kellog' (Logainm).

3.7.2   Cultural Heritage Sites
The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architecture. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folklore or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period. The cross-base can be identified as purely Cultural Heritage due to the customs that have evolved around it.

3.7.3   Folklore
The 'Wart Well' an old cross-base (MO007-007002) could cure warts. The cure involved asking the well to cure the wart and then pressing a coin atop of the said wart, this was done three times. The penny was left in the water, which, according to tradition never goes dry (archaeology.ie, MO007-007002-). Other versions of the cure required the petitioner to take nine pins from the cross-base and pierce the wart either three or nine times and the place the pins back in the cross-base. In another the petitioner would dip their finger into the water and wet each wart every time in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. This would make the wart disappear within a week (Schools' Folklore Collection MSS 956, p. 40; MSS 960, pp. 79, 81; MSS 961, pp. 110-1).

There is a local tradition that St Patrick founded the old church at Donagh graveyard when he baptised the people of the region (Schools' Folklore Collection MSS 961, p. 156).

Bernard McKenna of Donagh Row was told a ghost story by his father about a tinker known as Pat Diver who used to work around the townland of Donagh. One-night Pat slept in an old barn at 'Fort Johnston' (MO006-026, c. 1.43km northwest of Donagh

graveyard) and was awoken by four men carrying a corpse. They tied the body by its feet above a fire and forced Pat to slowly cook it, he tried to escape but they made him carry the body to Donagh graveyard. At the graveyard the four men started to dig a grave and were about to coerce the tinker into doing it for them when the cocks started crowing. The men left and told Pat that if the cocks had not crowed they would have buried him along with the corpse (Schools' Folklore Collection MSS 961, p. 174-6).

A local hero, skilled at shooting and very, is purportedly buried at Donagh graveyard after being killed at the Battle of Drumbanagher. At this battle, the Irish lead by Captain Hughes failed to ambush the British and suffered a great defeat.

> There was a man the name of "Bully" McKenna. He was a very strong man. And there was some crowd that was against him and his son. They put an apple on his son's head and they made him shoot at the apple three times so that he would shoot his son, but he hit the apple three times and did not hit his son. He lived near Glaslough Station.
> The shooting is supposed to have happened about sixty years ago. McKenna got the name "Bully" because he was very strong. He was killed at the battle on Drumbannagher hill, a buired in Donagh graveyard. (Schools' Folklore Collection MSS 960, p. 10)

According to local tradition the Donagh Cross was discovered in a bog and the buried in Donagh graveyard to keep it safe. Another local origin of the cross is that it was originally the old market cross of the old Glaslough village in Tullyree hamlet. The Leslies of Castle Leslie, who arrived in Tullyree in the middle of the seventeenth century, believed that it challenged their commercial livelihood. The Leslies tricked a local, strong man to bring it to Donagh but he could only carry it as far as the base of the hill at Donagh. It was left there until the 20th century when it was moved to the graveyard and held in place with concrete (archaeology.ie, MO007-007003; McQuaid 2018).

There is a legend associated with the oldest graveslab within the Johnston mortuary enclosure. At some point during the 18th century Baptist Johnston evicted an elderly woman after she failed to pay her rent and so she cursed him, saying that he would not have his back span in death. As a result, his graveslab is always slipping to one side, not lying flat as it should (McQuaid 2018).

4 ASSESMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

TABLE 3: Artefacts and stray finds (Source: National Museum of Ireland Topographic Files).

MUSEUM NO	1955:4
TOWNLAND	Donagh
PARISH	Donagh
BARONY	Trough, Glaslough
FIND	Wooden Yoke
FIND PLACE	Found in bog
DESCRIPTION	Wooden yoke for two oxen, horses or other dray animals. There is an oval opening on the top (9.6cm x 3cm). A central raised ridge runs from end to and of which the 'handle' is part. At each end and on each side of this ridge there are two holes which coalesce in the middle of the thick, conical end pieces and emerge as single holes below. On either side of the handle is a similar arrangement of V-perforations. L 186cm Wth 11.5cm Th 14cm (object has shrunk since finding).
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	L1965:1
TOWNLAND	Donagh
PARISH	Donagh
BARONY	Trough, Glaslough
FIND	Gilt Copper Alloy Cross
FIND PLACE	Donagh Catholic Church?
DESCRIPTION	Gilt copper alloy altar cross
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

5 ASSESSMENT OF CONSERVATION ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 ISSUES AND VULNERABILITIES
TBC

5.2 POTENTIAL THREATS
TBC

5.3 RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE GAPS
TBC

5.4 TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND SITE ACCESS
TBC

5.5 ENHANCING THE SETTING
TBC

5 ASSESSMENT OF CONSERVATION ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

6   POLICIES, RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1   POLICIES

6.1.1   Policy 1: Protection and Retention of the Historic Integrity of the Site

To place the conservation of all elements of early Christian Donagh, both known and unknown, and the protection of the significance of its various elements at the heart of planning and management of the monuments.

Policy 1.1   A Steering Group should be established, which includes representatives of the key stakeholders, to oversee the implementation of the Conservation Plan policies and recommendations.

6.1.2   Policy 2: Conservation, Repair and Maintenance

To implement effective regimes for maintenance and repair, while protecting the significance and historic integrity of the various elements of early Christian Donagh while observing exemplary standards of conservation practice.

Policy 2.1   Undertake any proposed conservation and repair with reference to the principles outlined in the ICOMOS Venice, Burra and Washington Charters, promoting an approach of minimum intervention rather than restoration.

6.1.3   Policy 3: Enhancement and Improvement

To enhance the historic character and visual qualities of the various elements of early Christian Donagh by consolidating eroding elements, removing intrusive elements and addressing impacts upon setting.

6.1.4   Policy 4: Access and Interpretation

To encourage public understanding and enjoyment of the various elements of early Christian Donagh, by promoting both physical and intellectual access to the monuments and meeting the needs of a broad variety of users.

Policy 4.1   Align with Section 6 of the 1995 Heritage Act to promote interest, education, knowledge and pride in, and facilitate the appreciation and enjoyment of the national heritage.

6.1.5   Policy 5: Research, Education and Tourism

To develop an understanding of the various elements of early Christian Donagh through informed archaeological investigation and research, ensuring their preservation in an accessible form. To promote the various elements as an integral site of interest and a historical resource for learning about the past.

6.2   RECOMMENDATIONS
TBC

6.3   IMPLEMENTATION
TBC

6.4   IMMEDIATE/SHORT TERM ACTIONS
TBC

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