

ULSTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Survey Report: No. 11

**House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast
UAS/08/01**



*Google*TM

In association with



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CONTENTS

	page
List of figures	iii
1. Summary	1
2 Credits and Acknowledgements	1
3 Introduction	2
4 Survey	6
5. Discussion	11
6. Recommendations for further work	15
Notes	16
Bibliography	17
Appendices	
1. CAMSAR report	18
2. Photographic record	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	page
1. Survey in progress, UAS Team at House Site 1	2
2. Location maps for House Site 1, Black Mountain	3
3. 1 st Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-1 (1831-32)	5
4. 2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-2 (1857)	5
5. 3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-3 (1901)	6
6. 4 th Edition Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-4 (1921)	6
7. Plan View – House Site 1, Black Mountain	7
8. Profiles – House Site 1, Black Mountain	7
9. Possible arrangement of House Site 1 - 1857	8
10. Remains of House ‘a’	8
11. Remains of House ‘b’	9
12. Significant sections at front of House ‘b’	9
13. Trackway leading to House Site 1, Black Mountain	10
14. Exhibit 43– Meenagarragh, Cottier’s House, UFTM, Cultra	12
15. Exhibit 44 – Duncrum, Cottier’s House, UFTM, Cultra	12
16. Bobby Stone on Black Mountain - viewed from the east	14

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

1. Summary

This report is based on a one day survey carried out by the Ulster Archaeological Society in collaboration with the National Trust on a farm ruin known as House Site 1 in the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property to the north of the city of Belfast.

It was found that House Site 1 had, from before 1831, been developed from a simple single room cottier type farmhouse to one consisting of three buildings by the middle of that century and then fall into complete ruin by the early years of the twentieth century. Whereas the Ordnance Survey Records from 1831 onwards consistently record this farm and show the stages of development and decline, the Census and Poor Law Rating records seem to have missed this property out altogether or counted it as part of a main holding. It was quite easy to establish ownership of the lands and property, however, due to lack of information in the Census and Poor Law records it has not been possible in the short term to establish who actually lived in or leased the property at anytime over the years.

Located between the Divis and Black Mountain peaks in the Belfast Hills it would appear that this was a remote and isolated farm but on closer examination this can be shown not to be the case since it was within easy reach of the developing and expanding city of Belfast of the 19th and 20th centuries. In this situation the farm would have had access to a readymade market for agricultural produce from the farm and reasonable opportunities for employment in the surrounding hills and in the city which is some two to three miles away.

It has been suggested that Henry Joy McCracken, a principal in the 1798 Irish Rebellion, had some sort of connection with the farm but this has not been proven with any degree of certainty. However, written accounts from that period in history have placed Henry Joy McCracken and eight of his comrades in the Divis area towards the end of June in 1798. It was at this point that McCracken dismissed his men and, as evening fell, set out to find shelter for his sister and her female companion who were with them on the mountain. The farm at House Site 1 would have been the closest house if the Bobby Stone on Black Mountain was the place where this event took place.

The site is within 200 metres of the National Television Transmitter on Divis Mountain which is being replaced by a new digital transmitter within the next 3 years therefore steps are required to safeguard House Site 1 while the transmitter installation work is in progress

2. Credits and Acknowledgements

The survey was led by Harry Welsh and other members of the survey team were William Dunlop, Ian Gillespie, Anne MacDermott, Ken Pullin, George Rutherford, Ruth Thompson, June Welsh, Yvonne Griffiths and Michael Catney. The Ulster Archaeological Society is particularly grateful to Mr Malachy Conway, Survey Archaeologist of the National Trust, who worked closely with the survey team in choosing the site and facilitating access and was in attendance during the survey and to Dermot McCann the National Trust Divis Warden for sharing with us his knowledge and experience of Divis and Black Mountain area. We wish to thank Chris Lynn for making a dedicated visit to the site and providing comment and ideas on the possible layout of the settlement and the trackway leading to it. Our appreciation is extended to Mr. John Davison, from the Queen's University of Belfast (QUB) for arranging

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

the loan of additional items of survey equipment. We are grateful to Kay Muhr, from Northern Ireland Place-Name Project, Queens University Belfast, for giving us an insight into the possible meaning of names which appear in relation to the immediate area of the site

3. Introduction

3.1 Objective

In order to enhance the archaeological record of this site the Ulster Archaeological Society (UAS) carried out a survey the aims of which were to produce accurate plan and section drawings of the monument, carry out a photographic survey and complete a Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource (CAMSAR) record form. This report will be submitted to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Trust. The report will also be added to the archives held by the Ulster Archaeological Society.



Figure 1. Survey in progress, UAS team at House Site 1

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

3.2 Location

The archaeological survey carried out on 26th April 2008 at House Site 1 is in the Black Mountain area of Belfast. It is in the Townland of Divis, County Antrim, Barony of Belfast Upper, Part of Belfast Union and in the Parish of Shankill. The Irish Grid reference is J 28856 75162. House Site 1 has been given the reference NTSMR 132277 by the National Trust.

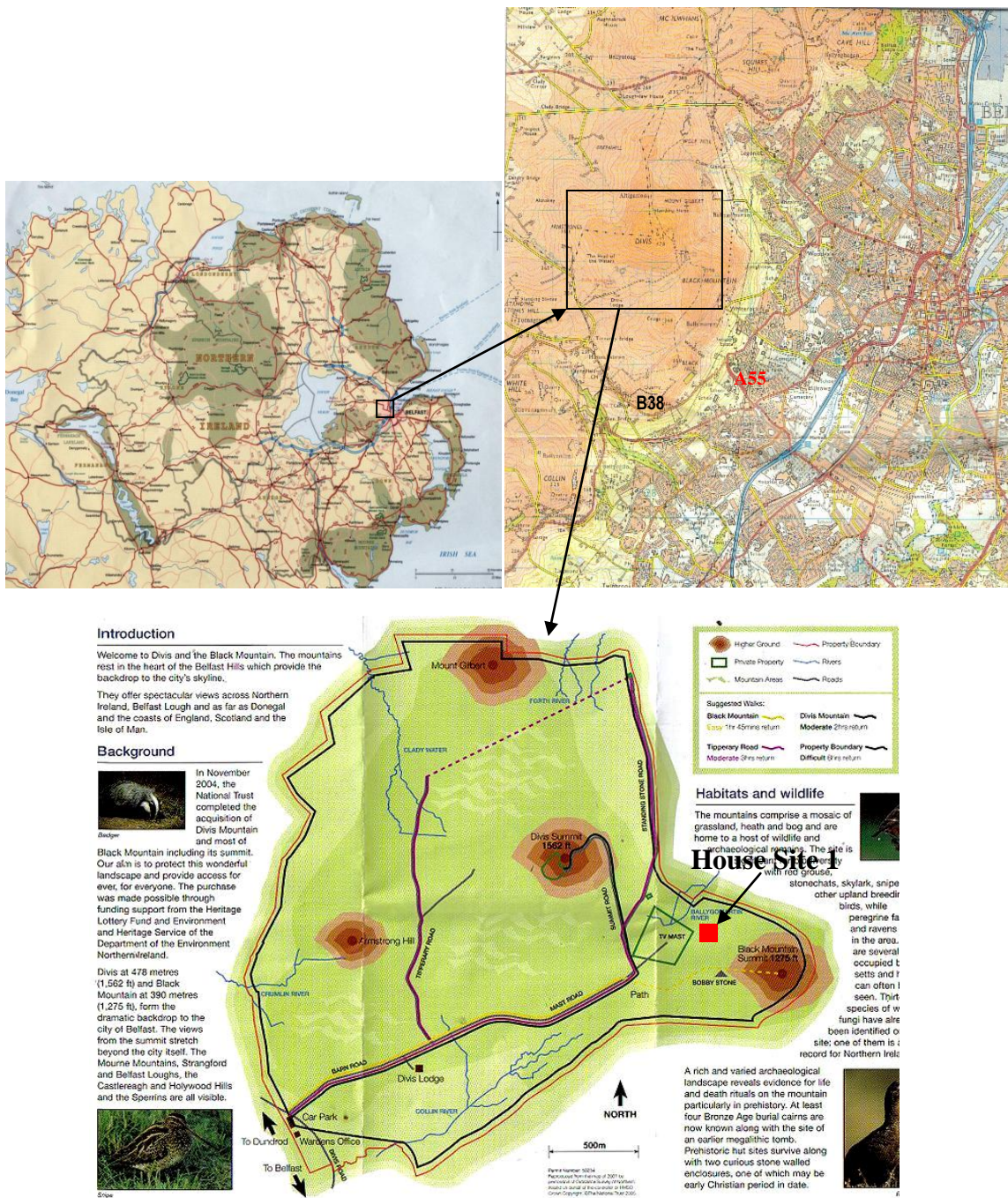


Figure 2. Location maps for Settlement House 1 - Ordnance Survey and National Trust

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

The monument, in the Belfast Hills close to the Divis Television Transmitter (Grid Ref:- J286752), can be seen on *Google Earth*TM at 54 36 29.65N 6 00 23.47W.

The site is accessed from the Belfast A55 Outer Ring Road onto the B38 Upper Springfield Road (near the top of the Monagh By-pass) and from there onto the Divis Road where a National Trust Wardens Office and car park is situated at No. 12 Divis Road. From the car park the Divis and Black Mountain area is approached on foot through a gate opposite the car park (figure 2).

3.3 Background

The survey was carried out by members of the Ulster Archaeological Society in response to a decision taken by the committee of the society to extend an opportunity to members to participate in practical surveys of archaeological monuments that had not previously been recorded. This followed a bequest to the society from the late Dr Ann Hamlin, from which the items of survey equipment were purchased. During discussions with Mr Malachy Conway, Survey Archaeologist of the National Trust in Northern Ireland, it was noted that many archaeological sites on National Trust property had not been subject to a detailed archaeological survey and this site, amongst others, was identified as being worthy of investigation.

In November 2004 the National Trust completed the acquisition of Divis Mountain and most of Black Mountain including its summit. For the previous 50 years the area was under the control of the Ministry of Defence and therefore a restricted area. When the area was released, the archaeological features which were known to exist became available for closer inspection and a fuller exploration of the area was then possible. The Ulster Archaeological Society survey of the House Site 1, Black Mountain is part of a programme to record in detail the many sites that have since become available.

3.4 Previous archaeological surveys

As far as is known, House Site 1 had not previously been surveyed prior to this survey on the 26th April 2008. When the Trust acquired the property of Divis and Black Mountain only 5 archaeological sites had previously been known to exist within its boundaries. This included two burial cairns, *Carn Sheaan Bhuidhe* or 'Yellow Jack's cairn' [SMR ANT 060:015], from which a funerary vessel was recovered around 1840 and remains of a small slightly oval peat covered basalt cairn located just south of a pillar on Black Mountain [SMR ANT 060:061]. Perhaps most significant from this record was the apparent absence of any monuments particularly from the summits, when those of the surrounding hills in the wider range display prominent burial cairns or forts. One reason for the apparent absence of such features from Divis can be put down to the construction of a military base on the summit, which survives today as an unmanned communications and radar station (Conway 2005a, 1). With regard to Black Mountain specifically, though not all of Black Mt is contained within the acquisition, in summary it was found that it had a cairn on the summit, a souterrain on the northern slope, remains of a field system and enclosure to the NE, flint working sites on the E slope and two occupation sites on the S slope (Conway 2004, 1). Following a more detailed survey of the Divis and Black Mountain property, it was found that Dispersed hut sites along the south side

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

of Black Mountain attest to man's presence here in the Bronze Age as does the discovery of round burial cairns, one of which can be seen near the summit of Divis (Conway 2005b, 1).

It is against this background that House Site 1 was considered worthy of investigation since it can be considered close to the summit of Divis which is the highest point in the Belfast Hills.

3.5 Cartographic evidence.

For the purposes of this report the cartographic evidence taken consists of four Ordnance Surveys which are the 1st Ordnance Survey(OS) of Ireland 6" County Map of Antrim dated 1831- 1832 (OS-6-1-60-1), the 2nd Edition OS Survey 6" County Map 1857 (OS-6-1-60-2), the 3rd Edition OS Survey 6" County Map 1901 (OS-6-1-60-3) and 4th Edition OS Survey 6" County Map 1921 (OS-6-1-60-4). Subsequent OS Survey maps for the area, up to the present day, show the site as it was recorded in the 1921 survey.

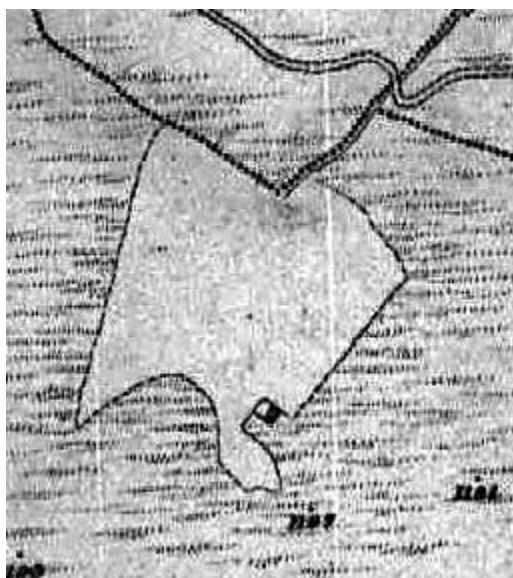


Fig 3. 1st Survey OS-6-1-60-1(1831-32)

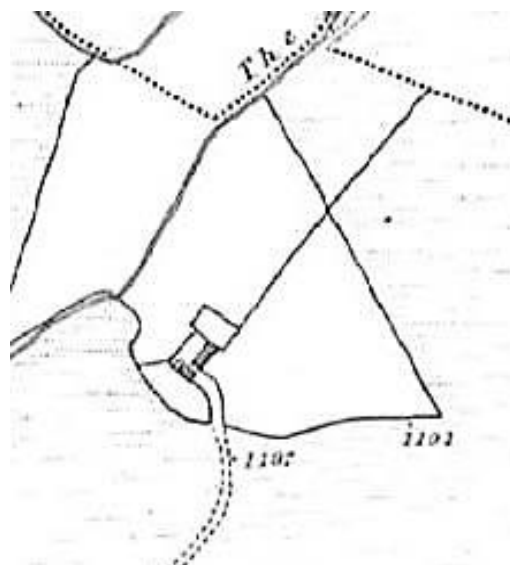


Fig 4. 2nd Edition OS-6-1-60-2(1857)

The first Ordnance Survey of Ireland carried out in 1831-32 (figure 3) shows what was found to be a small single room cottage measuring some 5m wide x 6m long. The small building in question is shown shaded thereby indicating that it was in a habitable state at the time of the survey. The 2nd Edition OS map of 1857 (figure 4) indicates that there was two structures, one appearing to be a larger building in place of the original small cottage and another in line with a trackway leading to an enclosed yard or garden. The first of these two was shown completely shaded and therefore habitable whilst the second indicated that part of this unit was not habitable since it was not shown shaded. The UAS April 2008 survey findings (see "Survey" in section 3 below) found that a building measuring approximately 9m long x 5m wide was built in line with the original small cottage with a separation of just over 2m between them. However, due to the scale of 6" to 1 mile, these two buildings were shown as one in the 1857 OS map.

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

The 3rd Edition of the OS map of 1901 shows the building in line with the trackway had been removed and the original small cottage was shown un-shaded meaning that it was not habitable at that time. By 1921 there was no habitable buildings in the settlement enclosure.

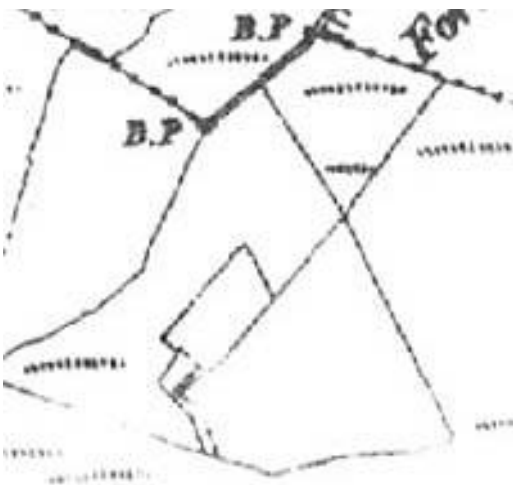


Fig 5. 3rd Edition OS-6-1-60-3 (1901)

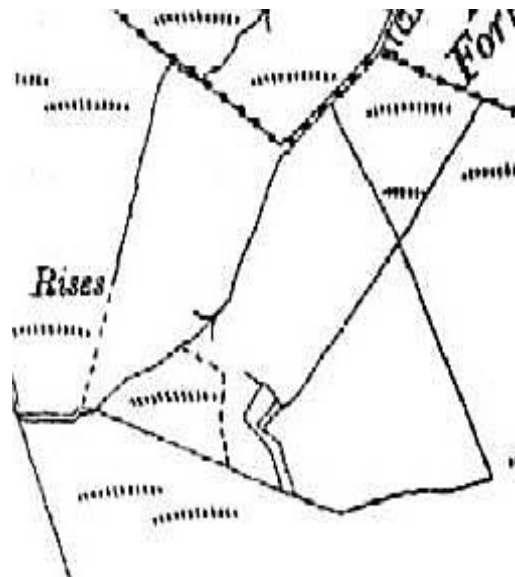


Fig 6. 4th Edition OS-6-1-60-4(1921)

3.6 Archiving

Copies of this report have been deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Trust. All site records are temporarily archived with the Honorary Archivist of the Ulster Archaeological Society.

4. Survey

4.1 Methodology

It was decided that the survey would take the form of the production of plan and profile drawings, and the completion of a Condition And Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource (CAMSAR) form (Appendix 1) and a photographic survey (Appendix 2).

4.2 Production of plan and profile drawings

Plan and profile drawings were completed from data obtained from a field survey. Measurements were obtained by using the society's *Leica Sprinter 100* electronic measuring device. Sketch plans at 1:200 scale were completed on site by recording these measurements on drafting film secured to a plane table and backing up the data on a field notebook for subsequent reference. Field plans were later transferred to a computer-based format for printing (figures 7 & 8).

Tape measurements were also made of adjoining features such as significant sections found at the front of one of the buildings and their position relative to the front of the house.

4.3 Site Observations.

As can be seen from the plan view (figure 7), two distinct houses labelled 'a' and 'b' some

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

2 metres apart are contained within a closed area which is thought to have been a garden with openings to adjacent fields.

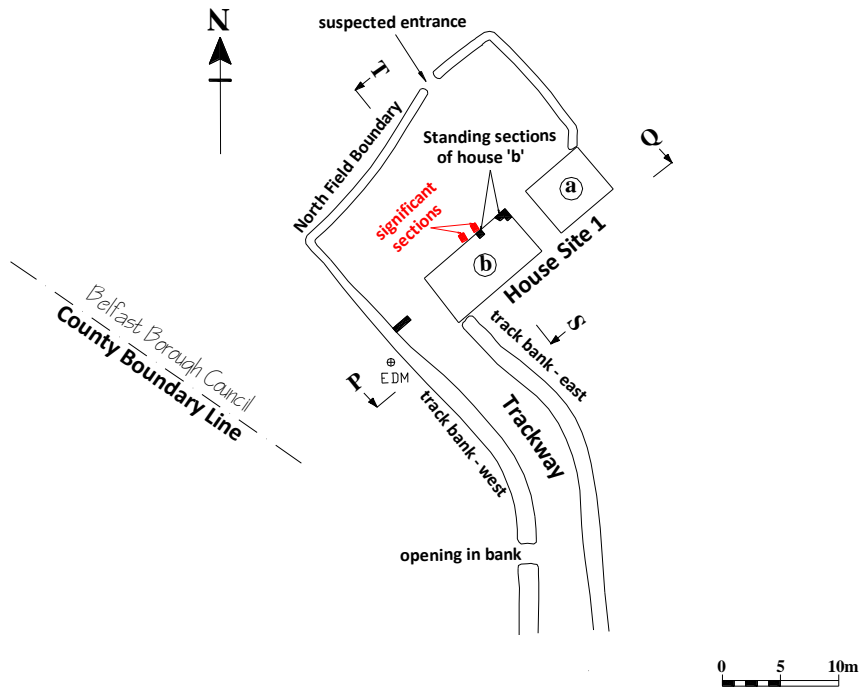


Figure 7. Plan view - Settlement House 1, Black Mountain

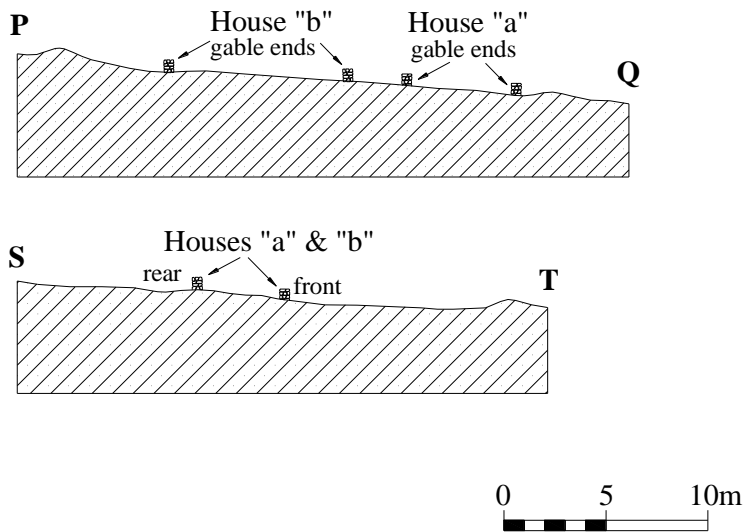


Figure 8. Profiles - House Site 1, Black Mountain

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

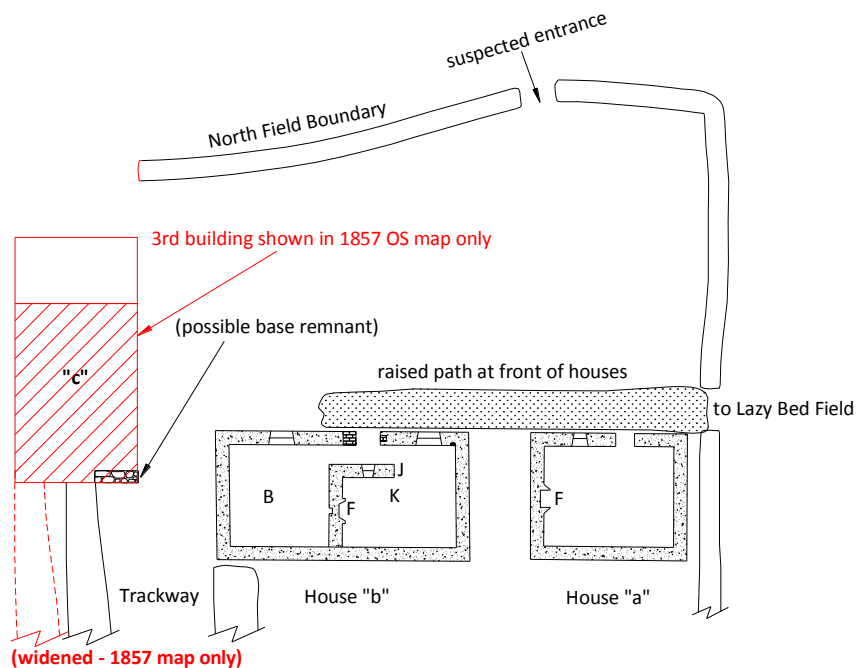


Figure 9. Possible arrangement of House Site 1 - 1857

The remains of House 'a' consists of a rectangle of moss covered mounds over what was the base stonework of the house measuring roughly W 5m x L 6m (figure 10). The remains of House 'b', measuring W 5m x L 9.5m (figure 11), on the other hand has a section of one corner of the house standing about 1.9m high and what is assumed to be part of a window opening up to about 600mm in height. The remainder of this building is represent by a rectangle with moss covering two course of stone.



Figure 10. Remains of House 'a'

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

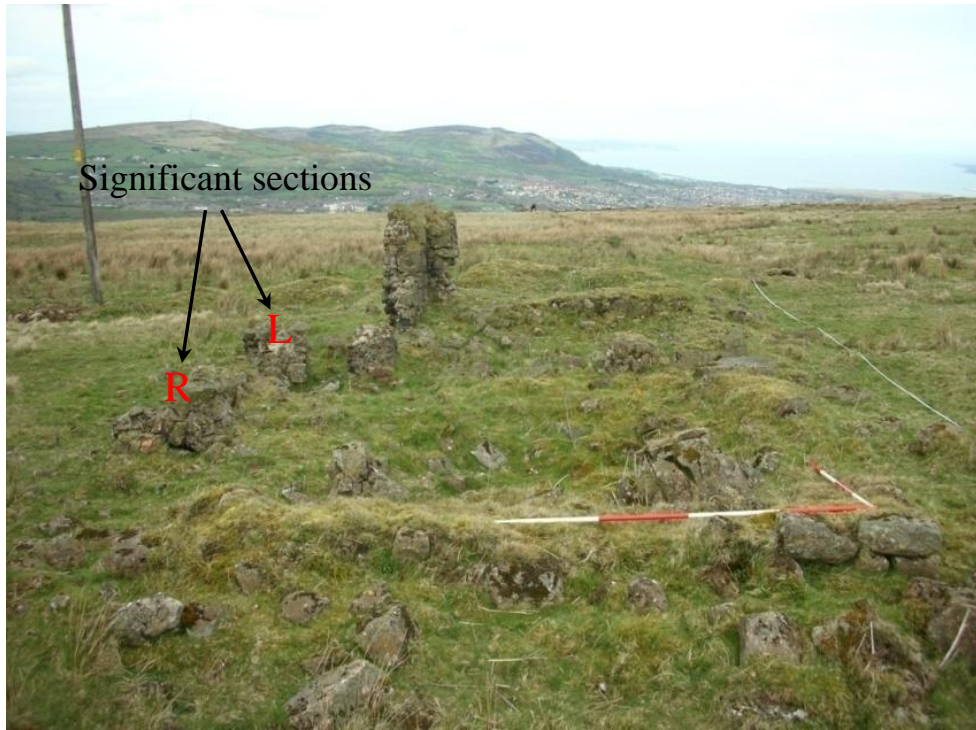


Figure 11. Remains of House 'b'



Figure 12. Significant sections at front of House 'b'

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

The size and lie of the two significant sections close to the front of House “b” (figures 7, 11 and 12) would suggest that they probably came from each side of the house doorway. Both of these fallen pieces had straight edges with both having a considerable number of fired imperial red brick embedded within the building stone and mortar. Fired red brick can also be seen embedded in the upstanding remains of the wall of house “b” mentioned above. It was noted also that the main upstanding corner section of house “b” showed signs of a window splay in the front section of the wall.

Note was also made of a run of raised ground between these two houses, which may have been a path between the doorways. A break in the north field boundary wall suggests that this may have been an entrance to the field on north side of the settlement.

The approach to the Settlement site was by means of a trackway (figure 13). The trackway was found to be, on average, approximately 3.5m wide with a raised earth and stone bank on either side roughly 1.2m wide at the base and varying in height from 400 to 800 mm high. A small layer of stonework level with the ground and protruding from beneath the west track bank, opposite the west gable end of house “b”, appears to be a remnant of the base of the 3rd building shown only in the 1857 Survey. Considering the two raised banks associated with the trackway, they appear to have been constructed differently suggesting that they were constructed at different times. From figures 4 and 5 it can be seen that the west track bank was altered between 1857 and 1901 whereby it takes up a position in the 1901 OS map which cuts through where the 3rd building would have stood in the 1857 OS map. This would most likely account for the difference in construction of these banks.



Figure 13. Trackway leading to House Site 1, Black Mountain

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

What appears to be a Lazy Bed field associated with the Settlement can be accessed through a reduced height section of the NE boundary wall adjacent to the corner of House 'a'. This Lazy Bed field is first recorded in the 2nd Edition OS of 1857 and can be seen to have been expanded by the time of the 3rd Edition of 1901 (figures 4 and 5).

From the immediate area of the House Site 1, there is a commanding view over North Belfast, Squires Hill and Cavehill leading down to Belfast Lough (figure 1). On a clear day, Scotland can be seen on the horizon across the Irish Sea.

A considerable amount of stone rubble is strewn around both houses with large stones visible inside House 'b'. There has been a suggestion that during the period of military ownership (1955-2004) that buildings which could have given cover for an attack were demolished and that the Houses in this settlement were in fact blown up. It is likely that it would only have been necessary to take down House 'b' using this method since House 'a' seemed to have been in a state of collapse sometime between 1857 and 1901 and therefore would have been almost as it is today from at least 1901 onwards. The theory regarding the use of explosives has to be treated with some caution since the close proximity on a high voltage overhead electrical power line running directly over House 'a' (figures 1 and 7) would mean that the use of explosives could have taken the line out due to conductor clashing, insulator damage or damage to the wood pole carrying the line. During the period of military ownership this 11,000 volt (11kV) Overhead Line fed the military base on the summit of the Divis Mountain referred to earlier. The supply to that station would have been at risk had explosives been used close to the overhead line. Logically, therefore, had this method of demolition been used it would most likely have been carried out prior to the installation of the overhead line, probably sometime in the mid 1950's.

4.3 Completion of CAMSAR form

A Condition and Management Survey of the Archaeological Resource (CAMSAR) form was completed by the survey team on 26 April 2008 and is given in Appendix 1. As far as is known, this is the first occasion on which this type of record form has been completed for the monument.

4.4 Photographic archive

A photographic record of the site was taken by using a *Nikon - Coolpix S1*, 5.1 megapixel digital camera and a photograph record sheet was employed, corresponding to photographs taken during the site survey on 26 April 2008 (Appendix 2). The archive has been compiled in jpeg format and saved to compact disc.

5. Discussion

5.1 House type, location and economy.

The first Ordnance Survey of 1831-32 (figure 3) shows a single building which is believed to be House 'a' in the survey plan drawing (figure 7). From the survey measurements the size of the house would suggest that it was a single room *cottier* type house much the same as the built example of a *cottier* house in the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Cultra (UFTM) - Rural Area exhibit 43 (figure 14). Indeed exhibit 44 (figure 15) in the same Rural Area of the museum is similar in size to Settlement House 1 'b' in the plan drawing, but not necessarily of the same layout or construction.

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast



Figure 14. Exhibit 43 – Meenagarragh Cottier's House, *UFTM, Cultra*



Figure 15. Exhibit 44 – Duncrum Cottier's House, *UFTM, Cultra*

Whereas both of the museum cottages had what is known as a 'nook or outshoot to accommodate a bed' (Gailey, 5), neither of the two houses in House Site 1 showed signs of an outshoot in the building outline.

The size and the remote mountain location of the Settlement Houses would suggest that these were *Cottier* houses. A *cottier* in Ireland was a peasant renting and cultivating a small hold under a system hence called *cottier tenure*. The main feature of this system was the letting of land annually in small portions directly to labourers, the rent being fixed not by private agreement but by public competition¹. As a social class, cottiers were landless peasants who survived precariously close to the bottom of the social scale. They only became numerically important in the middle of the 18th century due to population growth and increased pressure for land. They rented a house, usually a one-roomed cabin built of sods, with an attached garden plot and earned a livelihood by at any work that was available. The garden provided the land to grow a crop of potatoes which formed a major part of their diet, and possibly somewhere to keep a pig which could be sold to raise the necessary cash to pay the rent².

In exhibit 43 of the museum the front garden of the Meenagarragh Cottier House is laid out with a Lazy Bed plot. As mentioned in 3.3 above there is evidence of a Lazy Bed field adjacent to the settlement which was expanded when the housing in the settlement increased.

Some 320 metres north-east of the settlement a path was shown to exist in OS-6-1-60-1 (1831-32) leading from a feature known as *The Forkings* then meander down the hillside to meet up with what is now the Glencairn Road which in turn joins up with the main Ballygomartin Road in North Belfast. The Forkings are a series of branched or forked gullies in the hillside 2 to 3 metres deep and 2 to 3 metres wide which combine to direct water coming off the mountain towards the head of the Ballygomartin River. The Ballygomartin

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

River in turn feeds into the Forth River close to the Forth River bend on the Ballygomartin Road, Belfast. By using this path, a walking distance of some two to three miles, the inhabitants of House Site 1 could reach North Belfast where a ready market would have been available for agricultural produce from the farms on the Divis and Black Mountains. Turf from the mountain bogs would also have been in demand in the city of below. If need be employment could be sought in quarries, brickworks, spinning mills in areas such as the Shankill and Woodvale, Ballygomartin, Ardoyne, Legoneill and Wolfhill all of which were part of an expanding and industrial part of North Belfast of the 19th and 20th centuries. Schools and churches would also have been within reach of the settlement.

5.2 Occupants

In 1823, William Hunter leased part of the townlands of Altigarron, Divis, Black Mountain, Babbystone Hill and Hannahstown Hill amounting to 1430 acres in total, from the Marquis of Donegall for a rent of £65 – 5 – 0. This was in William Hunter's name, his heirs and assigns and three named lives, who were, John Charley, Mary Charley and Anne Jane Charley children of William Charley of Seymour Hill, Lisburn, The term was – *'for ever'*. The deed and map of this transaction, currently in the keeping of the Public Records of Northern Ireland (PRONI, T662/98), do not give any detail of buildings or names of families or persons within the leased area. This lease was renewed in 1844 (PRONI, T662/161) but again only the names of the principles is recorded.

The records contained in The Primary Valuation of Ireland (1848 to 1864), commonly known as the Griffith Valuation, gives the details of who occupied the various parts of the estate leased by the Hunter family and what land and buildings they held when the valuation took place. By the time the rating valuation for Divis Townland was carried out in 1857 the principle lessor was James Hunter, presumably an heir to William Hunter referred to above. The Griffith Valuation produced a set of rating tables for each townland in Ireland which gives details of the tenement areas, lessor, lessee and whether buildings were included for rating purposes. A map showing the outline of each tenement plot was produced to accompany the rating table³.

However, there is a disagreement between the map and the rating table in that the map shows the Divis Townland divided into 5 tenement areas whereas the rating table lists only 4 main tenements for the entire townland held by James Hunter in fee or sublet to others. House Site 1 is situated in tenement area 5, consequently, no details are available in the Griffith records regarding who the occupier or lessee was or the rates chargeable for house and land on this site.

Again there is ambiguity in the 1901 and 1911 Census for the area when both of these census list only two houses in the Divis Townland but the OS 1901 Survey records 5 buildings dispersed throughout the townland. It is not until the OS 1921 Survey that the number of habitable houses in Divis is shown to have been reduced to two. The two houses shown in OS 1921 Survey are, the present National Trust Visitors Centre on the Barn Road and just beside it, Divis Lodge (figure 2). House Site 1 is depicted as being uninhabitable in 1921.

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

5.3 Connection with Henry Joy McCracken.

After the battle of Antrim on 7th June 1798, Henry Joy McCracken retreated to Donegore Hill and then to Slemish when, after another setback at Ballymena, his force of 10,000 men was reduced to twenty- eight. From Slemish ‘*hill*’ the remaining group made their way in open day towards Belfast stopping overnight in Glenerry and assembled on a hill called Little Collin the next morning. On their march towards Belfast they heard the guns from the Battle at Ballynahinch and made their way to ‘*Deves*’, where they saw several houses burning in County Down. A messenger they had sent to Dunmurry returned with the news that the people at Ballynahinch had been dispersed whereupon ‘*we retraced our steps and took up post on the Black Bohell*’. The group was now reduced to eight, including McCracken. It was at this time that they were joined by two ladies.(Madden, 458). A foot note on page 458 of Madden’s book identifies one of the ladies as being Henry Joy McCracken’s sister, Mary Anne McCracken. On hearing the news the ladies had brought from Belfast, Henry Joy McCracken disbanded the group by stating that he could no longer make use of their services and as it was late in the evening he set out to find shelter for the ladies (ibid). Their presence at Divis at that time is also referred to in a chapter entitled ‘CAVEHILL AND A LOVE STORY’ in Cathal O’Byrne’s book ‘*As I Roved Out*’,(O’Byrne, 239). Both accounts refer to a Bohill or Black Bohill stone. Madden does not give a location for the *Black Bohill* but O’Byrne states that it is in Hannahstown. However there is no reference to a Bohill stone in the Ordnance Survey maps for the townland of Hannahstown, but there is a Bochell or Bohill stone some 4 miles to the west in the townland of Tullyrusk. Kay Muhr suggests that, a metaphorical use in Irish for a place-name, labels standing stones as people. Sometimes they are said to be ‘false’ (*bréige / brague*). Such usage seems to be a metaphor, rather than the Old Testament motif of beings turned into stone. Irish *Buachall* ‘a herdboy, lad’ is frequently so used, and can be anglicised as Boghil or Bohil. Kay also suggested that the name Bobby Stone may be from Scots ‘*bob*’ meaning a butt or mark – a landmark stone⁴. The Bobby Stone, an erratic deposit from the last ice age (figure 16), is situated on the side of the road leading to the Black Mountain summit at a distance of about 350m from the summit. House Site 1 of this report is situated about 300 metres from the Bobby Stone (figure 2).



Figure 16. Bobby Stone on Black Mountain - viewed from the east

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

The phrase, “*we retraced our steps and took up post on the Black Bohell*”, could mean that the Bohill Stone in question may well in fact be the Bobby Stone on the Black Mountain.

If both Henry Joy McCracken and his party and Mary Anne McCracken and her party approached Divis and Black Mountain from the Cavehill area of North Belfast then it is possible they would have used the path leading to the Forkings as mentioned in 4.1 above. This would mean that they would have passed very close to the single room cottiers house on House Site 1 which is situated between the Divis and Black Mountain peaks. The Black Mountain peak would have provided a clear view of Belfast and Ballynahinch in County Down where they would have observed houses burning in County Down as mentioned in the account given above.

Whereas there is no direct evidence that Henry Joy McCracken visited the house in person it is nevertheless worth noting that the single room house on House Site 1 would have been the nearest place to seek shelter for the ladies particularly if they were starting out from the Bobby Stone on the Black Mountain.

6. Recommendations for further work

In order to obtain more definitive dating material or evidence from the occupation of this site, the National Trust may wish to consider a limited excavation. A preliminary excavation could be undertaken by volunteers under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

The monument is currently unprotected and is therefore liable to damage by grazing animals and additionally by the increasing number of members of the public visiting the Divis and Black Mountain area since it was opened to the public in 2005.

A new television transmitter is to be installed and be in operation by 2012. The new transmitter is expected to be sited close to the existing transmitter which is less than 200 metres from House Site 1, therefore, it is recommended that means of protecting this monument should be put in place before the installation work on the new transmitter begins.

Notes.

Chapter 5.1 House type, location and economy

1. *Cottier*, Definition given in *Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd Edition, Vol III, p999.

2. *Cottier*, Description given in Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Cultra, Co. Down, (UFTM), Web Site:-

<http://www.nmni.com/uftm/Collections/buildings/Rural-Buildings/Duncrun-Cottiers-House>
[accessed 14th August 2009]

3. Griffith Valuations. The original pages of the Rating Table and Map for 'DIVIS' can be viewed in the 'Placename Search' category in the free to view educational website -

Ask about Ireland:-

http://griffiths.askaboutireland.ie/gv4/gv_start.php

[accessed 14th August 2009] (Information required for each level in the search field is given in paragraph 2.2 Location, above).

Chapter 5.3 Connection with Henry Joy McCracken.

4. Kay Muhr, (Senior Research Fellow) - Northern Ireland Place-Name Project, Queens University Belfast - notes on meaning of Place Names - Correspondence 20th May 2009.

House Site 1, Black Mountain, Belfast

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Appendix 1

Ulster Archaeological Society

page 1 of 2

CAMSAR(NI)				Field Survey			
NISMR No.		Grid Reference:-	J28787508	Townland:-	Divis, Belfast		
Landuse Cat.		Structural Cat.		Site Type		Protection:-	
Field Boundaries (e.g. contemporary/intrusive later/owners attitude towards monument i.e. dis/regard)				Altitude (m):-	366		
Site Description/notes:-							
Landuse - Site Specific On Site				Comments:-			
Previous Cat.	Present Cat.	% Site					
	14	100					
Landuse - Site Specific Around Site				Comments:-			
Previous Cat.	Present Cat.	% Site					
		14					
	48						
	46			43, 38			
Fencing	Site Fenced?	Y/N	N				
	Condition (e.g. recent/broken)						
	Type of fence						
	Distance of fence from edge of monument			metres			
Remains	Is the site visible?	Archaeological Site?	Survival	Condition			
	1 2 3 4	Y/N/?	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6			
	1	Y	3	4			
Comments (e.g. human interference and management)							

CAMSAR(NI) continued**Field Survey**

Surface Problems (e.g. ploughing, trampling, planting, scrub growth: localized/widespread)

TRAMPLING

Sub-Surface Problems (e.g. rabbits, badgers, subsidence: localized/widespread)

POOR DRAINAGE

Damage Sustained :-						Observations:-
Past		Recent		Future Risk		
Category	% Site	Category	% Site	Category	% Site	
19	80					

Notes

Photographs			Recommendations:-
Reel No.	Frame No.	Caption:-	
		SEE SEPERATE SHEET	

Map Evidence		
1st Ed.	2nd Ed.	3rd Ed.

Last Visit:-	date:-
Deteriorated since last visit?	N/A

Recorder :- H WELSH

Date:- 26/04/2008

Appendix 2

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD FORM

Site *Black Mountain House Site 1*

Date *26 April 2008*

Film no.	B/W Print	Colour print	Colour slide	Digital image (m.pixels)
				5.1

Make and model of camera *NIKON - COOLPIX S1*

Frame no	Direction viewed from	Details
1	S	Team on site
2	W	Team on site – tapes
3	S	-----do-----
4	SW	-----do-----
5	N	View of sunken lane
6	S	-----do-----
7	S	-----do-----
8	W	View of field wall
9	E	-----do-----
10	W	View of field wall up to electricity pole
11	W	View of field wall past electricity pole
12	W	Ridge and Furrow adjacent to wall
13	N	High Voltage Underground Cable - marker
14	W	High Voltage Underground Cable - marker

15	S	View of Wall – corner
16	E	Ridge and Furrow at corner
17	S	Wall line
18	W	View of recent damage to wall
19	W	Junction of wall
20	E	Farm Wall
21	E	Stones in farm wall – 0.3m sub-ang. Basalt
22	E	View of lazy beds external to wall
23	NE	View of NE wall of house
24	E	Field wall adjacent to wall of house
25	N	Inter- building space filled with rubble
26	N	NE corner of later building
27	NE	Wall of later building (mortar)
28	N	Wall of later building (mortar)
29	SE	Brick
30	E	View of portion of brick-faced doorway
31	S	View of interior of window
32	SW	View of in-situ wall and doorway
33	SW	View of possible window
34	SW	View of later house
35	SW	View of later house
36	SW	View of earlier house
37	S	View of rubble (blasted out?)