

Archaeological Site Investigations at Barrack St. Gort



Archaeological Impact Assessment

www.archaeology.ie

Recorded Monuments



NIAH

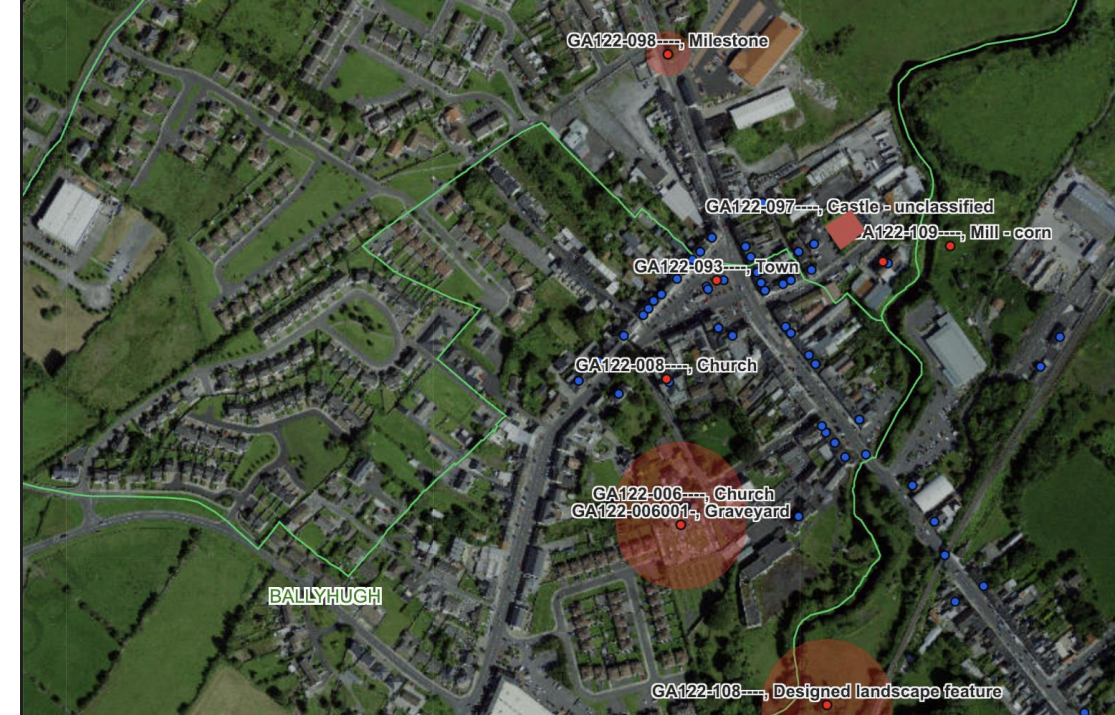


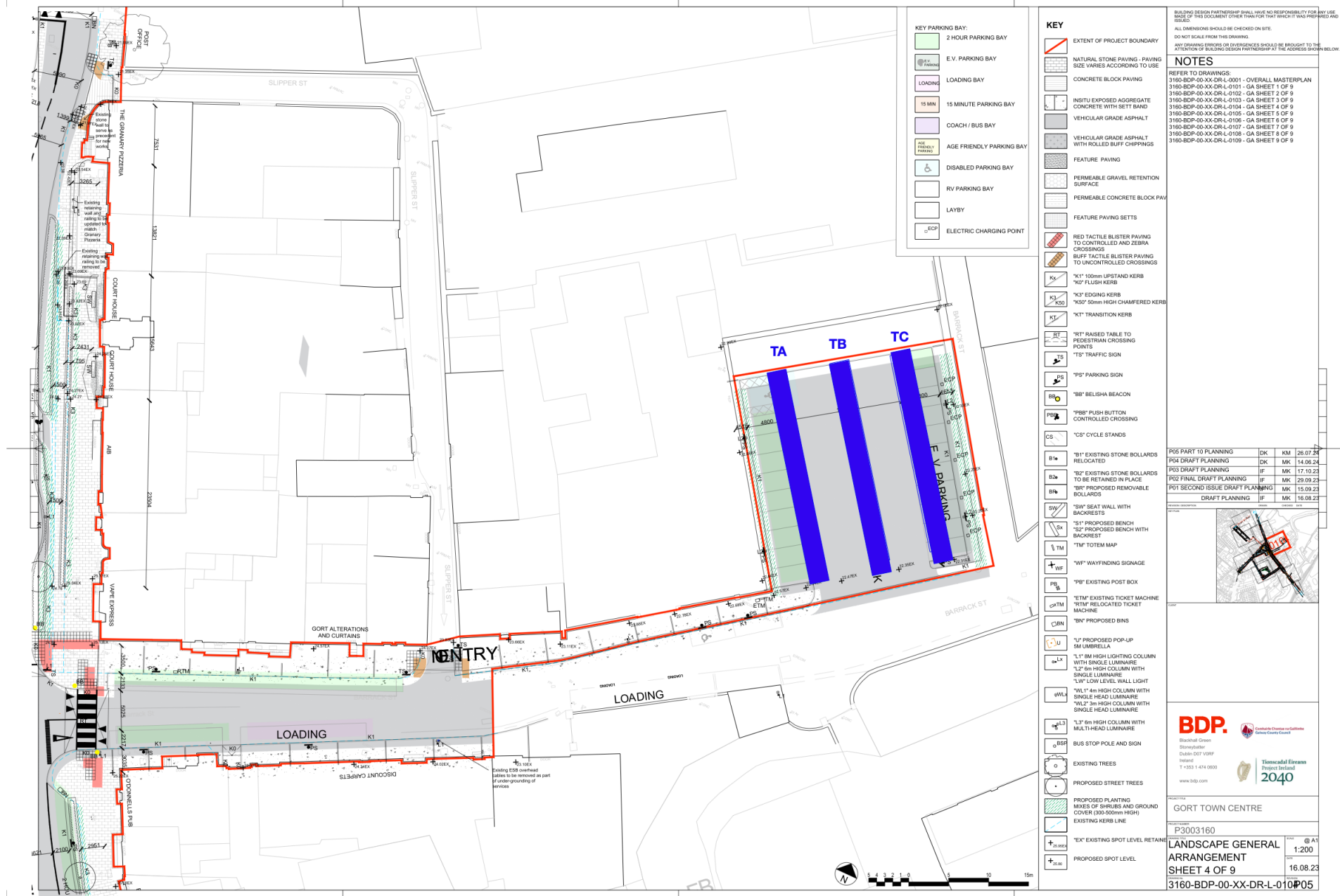
Ringfort on the Island - the 6th-C King Guaire had a 'palace' here, known as 'Gort insi Guaire'.

Castle – Site of

According to Fahey (1893, 211-12) the castle at Gort was built on an island on the site of the 'palace' of Guaire Aidne Mac Colmáin, the sixth century king of Connacht. It seems likely that it was the principle residence of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, Lord of Kineal Aedh, when he was created baronet by Henry VIII, A.D. 1545 (Fahey 1893, 212). And it was here that the O'Shaughnessy, a few years later, entertained the Lord Deputy and his escort at a banquet almost regal in its ostentatious display. 'On the 12th July he encamped near Gort, and dined at O'Shaughnessy's house so

Military Barracks





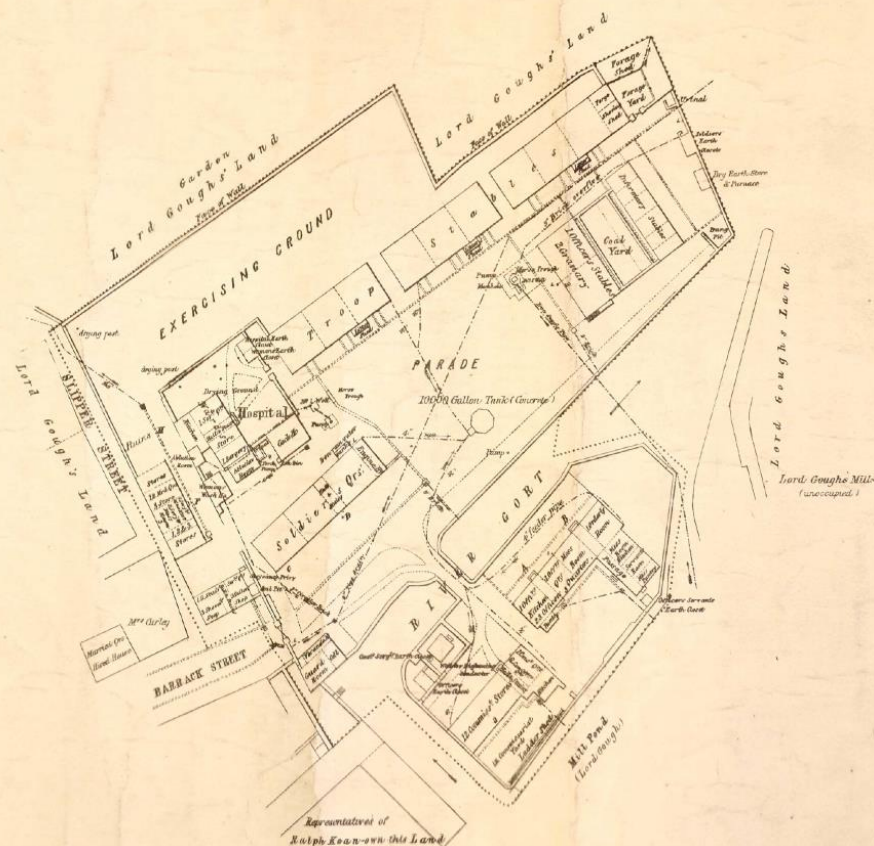
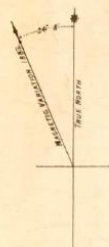




Cultural Heritage - 1900's
Military Archives online

- Patrick Kenny — 5th artillery regiment Gort -





REFERENCE

The light ochre tint denotes the gravelled surface of Parades Roads and Yards. □

The light Brown tint denotes the Pitcher Panel surface of Yards and Roads

The Gray unit denotes the Flag Paring in Yards to

The Surface Gitters are represented thus

The Underground Drains are represented thus —

The East-West and Continues to Underground Tensions in Surface Culture are Exposed thus.....

Rises for Rain Water and Water Supply are represented thus:

The Drying Route are represented thus:

The Green tint denotes the Green Flats.

One storied buildings are listed -----

Two	do	do	-----	1
31	-	-	-----	

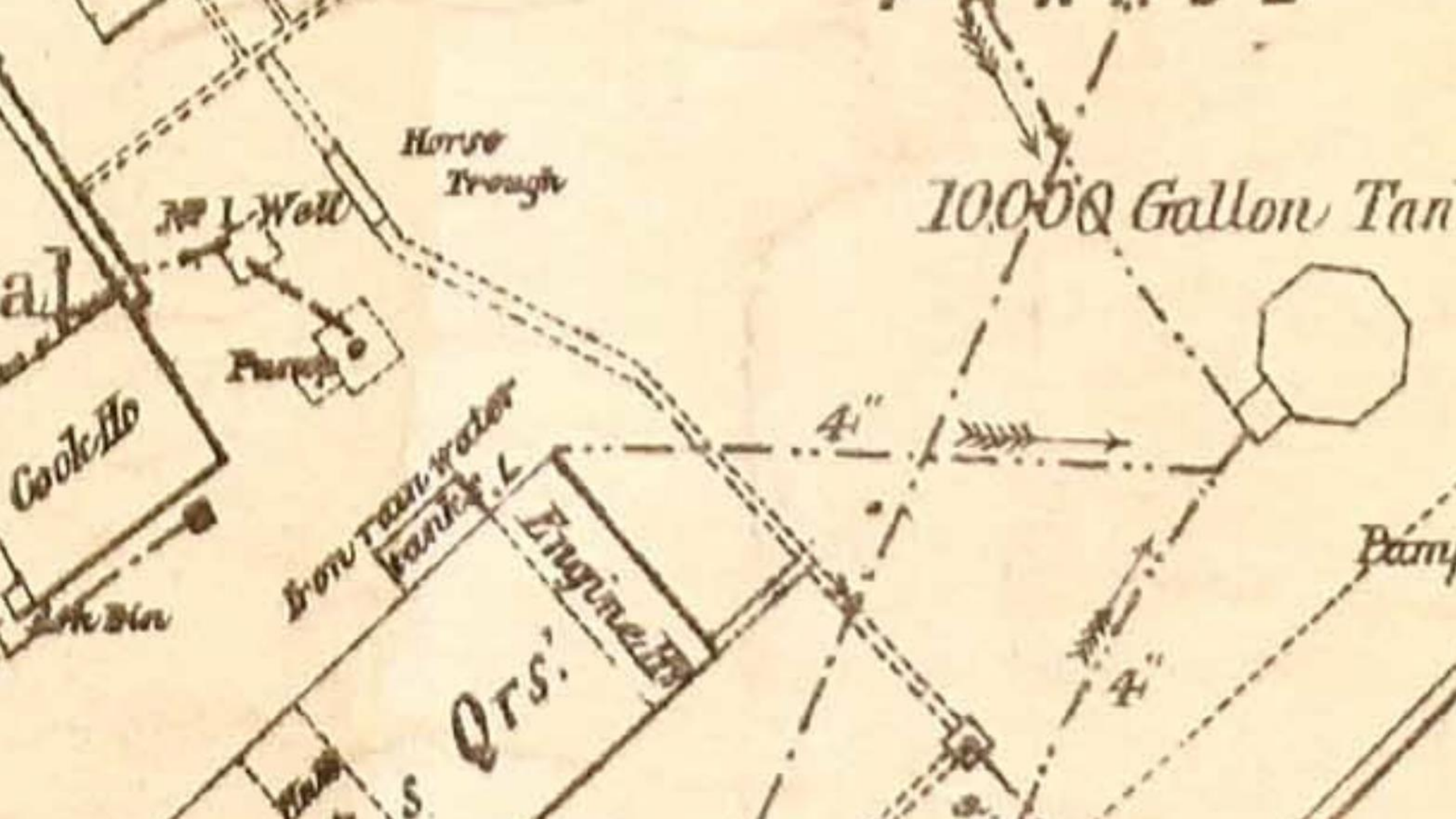
Table of Accommodation.									
F.O. Cannon	Field Mortar	Ordnance	Staff Sergeants	N.C.O's and Privates	Married Soldiers	Horse Ordnance	Troop	Hospital Patients	Capacity of the Barracks Gallies
	1	7	2	62	6	16	72	6	19,000
					+				

1800's Remains of the barracks













1700's – Post Medieval

- Musket Balls
- Post medieval - Glass and Shroud Pin

1600-1700's Trench B – Post Medieval Deposit



Agnes Dei

Lamb of God

- Date from at least the 11th century – 17th century— sacred objects, consecrated by the pope
- Sacramentals - Unlike the sacraments which only the church administered, the laity could use the sacramental objects as they saw fit



- Made in the pontifical apothecary and consecrated by the pope during the Holy week in a special ceremony – in 1st year and thereafter every 7 years
- Made from wax of paschal candles, chrism oil and holy water
- Possess Protective Powers defence from storms, pestilence, fire floods
- During childbirth

Figure 2

Agnus Dei Case, Italy, 15th Century, 1.6 cm x 1.6 cm, British Museum, London, 1902,0527.26. © The Trustees of the British Museum.



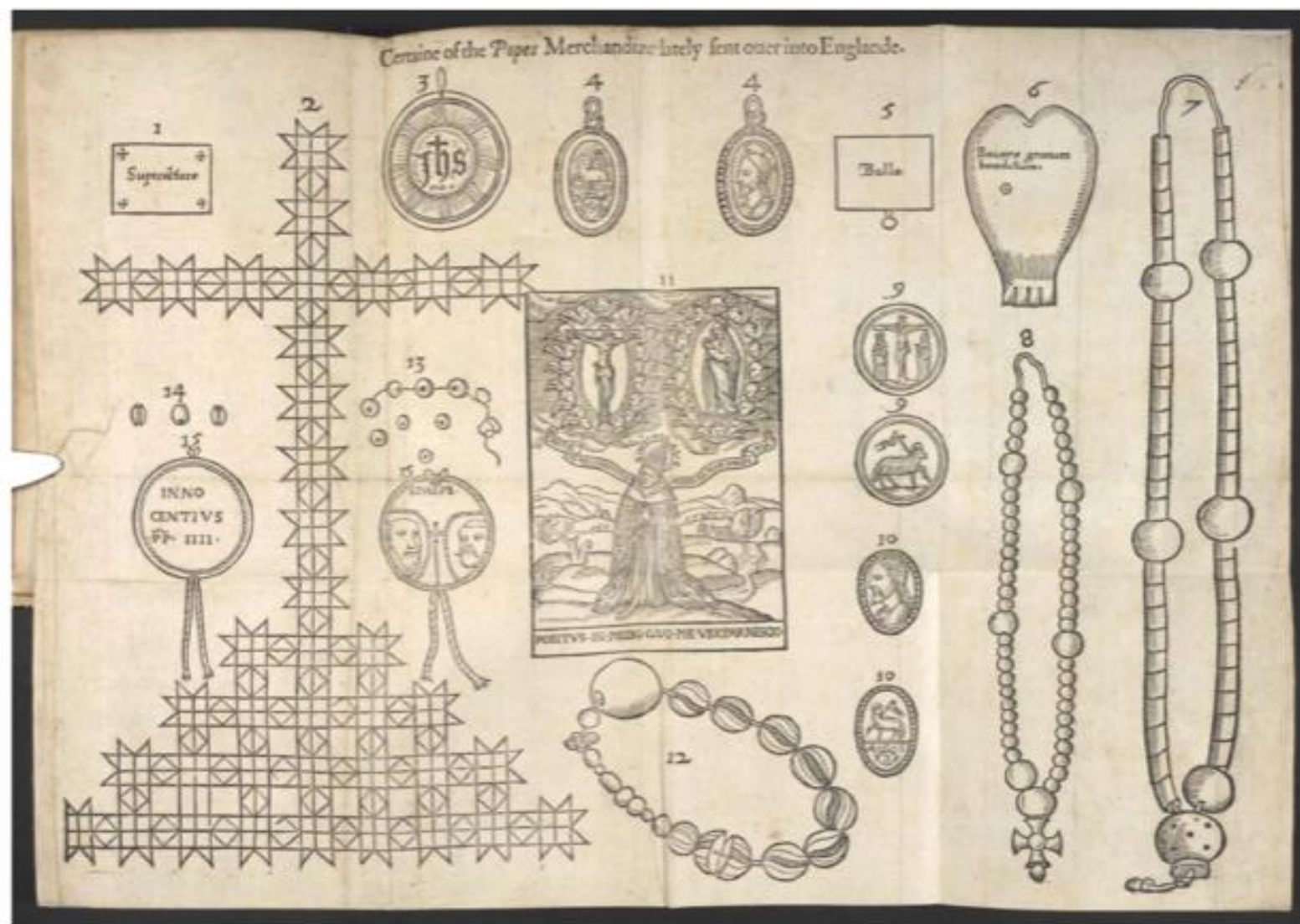


Figure 6. "Certaine of the Popes Merchandize lately sent ouer into Englande," in B[ernard] G[arter], *A New Yeares Gifte, Dedicated to the Popes Holinesse, and all Catholikes Addicted to the Sea of Rome* (London, 1579); fold-out plate. The British Library Collection, 3932.dd.15.



Symbols of Resistance

- 1571 Queen Elizabeth – declared use of agnes dei an act of treason
- The use of blessed objects presented an alternative means of accessing the sacred, especially as Catholics could not always directly acquire the benefits of the sacraments
- Worn around the neck or part of a rosary, hidden
- Can see how it is worn and touching – inconspicuous
- Tactile Piety: Devotional Objects, Underground Catholicism, and the Reformation of Touch in Early Modern England – Alex Walsham

On display in the National Museum of Ireland



Presently being conserved by conservation
archaeologist Susannah Kelly



Principle residence of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, Lord of Kineal Aedh, when he was created baronet by Henry VIII, A.D. 1545 (Fahey 1893, 212)

His son, Dermot, petitioned Elizabeth I to have it and other castles re-granted to him in 1567 (Cal. S.P. Ire. 1509-73, 340) and, in 1574, it is simply recorded as in the possession of the 'OShaghnes' (Nolan 1901, 114).

1650 Cromwellian forces - Account of Edmund Ludlow in early June of attacking the island and having the castle burned

Details of accounted in the Treasury of Ireland - Books of Survey and Distribution: County Galloway: Kiltartan Barony - Townland survey of lands in a single Barony forfeited under the Act for Settling Ireland, 1652,

The castle and lands passed to Dermot O'Shaughnessy who was a captain in King James II's army at the battle of the Boyne: he died in 1690 at Gort. His son William was declared attainted and fled to France. The O'Shaughnessy lands were confiscated and granted to Sir Thomas Preston in 1697 (Fahey 1893, 212).

In the later 18th century the 'historic castle and mansion were levelled to the earth, to supply space and building material for the present unoccupied military barrack'

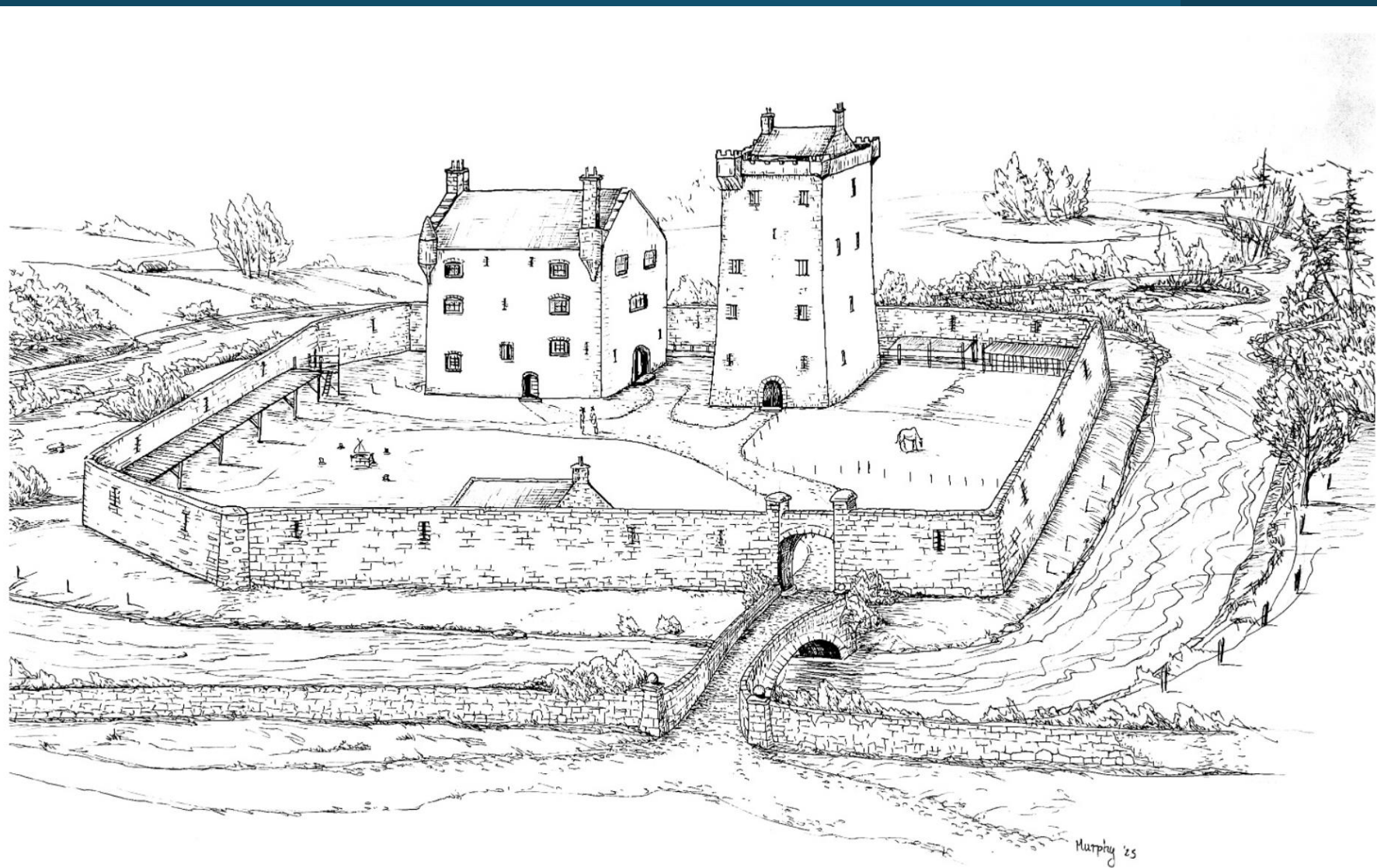


Illustration by John Murphy.

Archaeological Impact Assessment as agreed with Galway County Council & for approval with NMS

Expose the cobbles and potential
features from 1883 plan of Barracks

Reveal the full extent of the post-
medieval layer where the relic was
recorded

Mitigation Measures to features by
Preservation (in situ or by record –
excavation)

