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# Survey Report

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Reference: Survey Report No. 46

Author: Randal Scott and  
Chris Stevenson

Location:

Templecrone Church Ruins  
Mount Stewart  
Co. Down

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In association with:



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Cover illustration: Chapel site showing overgrown vegetation.  
UAS photograph taken on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2014

## CONTENTS

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	Page
List of figures	5
1. Summary	6
1.1 Location	
1.2 Aims	
2. Introduction	8
2.1 Background	
2.2 Documentary and Archaeological Evidence	
2.2.1 Reeves 1847	
2.2.2 O’Lavery 1878	
2.2.3 Inquisitorium in officio retulorum cancellariae Hiberniane Aaaervatarum	
2.2.4 P.S.A.M.N.I. 1940	
2.2.5 A.S.C.D. 1966	
2.2.6 S.M.R.	
2.2.7 Hamlin A.E. 2008	
2.2.8 Inventory of Early Church Sites in and Around Strangford Peninsula.	
2.3 Cartographic Evidence	
2.3.1 Ordnance Survey 1834	
2.3.2 Ordnance Survey 1920	
2.3.3 Ordnance Survey 1967	
2.4 Archiving	
2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements	
3. The 2014 UAS Survey	15
3.1 Methodology	
3.2 Production of Plan Drawings	
3.2.1 UAS Temple Crone Church Site Plan	
3.2.2 UAS Footprint of Temple Crone Church – April 2014	
3.2.3 Profile A-B	
3.2.4 Profile C-D	
3.3 Photographic Archive	
3.4 The Surrounding Area	
3.4.1 Stream and Woods Bordering the Site	
3.4.2 Multiple Cist Cairn	
3.4.3 Field-walk flints	
4. Discussion	19

4.1	Introduction	
4.2	The Normans in Ulster	
4.3	The Nature of the Ulster Earldom	
4.4	The Area around Mount Stewart/Tempelcrone	
4.5	The Later History of Ulster and the Ards	
4.6	The Tempelcrone Church Site, Review of Evidence	
5.	Conclusions and Recommendations	29
6.	Bibliography	29
<b>Appendix</b>		
	Photographic Record	30

**List of illustrations and figures**

Figure	Page
01. Location of Mount Stewart	6
02. View of site, with all outline obscured by vegetation	7
03. Members of Survey Team inspect depth gauge down stream of bridge	7
04. Close up of ground conditions on site	7
05. Two gate pillars (one with top stone missing).	8
06. Large cut stone re-used in the construction of a nearby wall	8
07. OS 1834 map of Mount Stewart indicating sites	14
08. OS 1920 map of Mount Stewart indicating sites	14
09. OS 1967 map of chapel site	15
10. Plan of Templecrone area	16
11. Plan of Templecrone church	16
12. Templecrone Church A-B profile	17
13. Templecrone Church C-D profile	17
14. Flints found in potato ridges, west of Templecrone	19
15. Map showing the lands of the main Irish tribes in 1177	20
16. Map of County Down showing Norman centres	21
17. Map of Ulster showing Norman bailiwicks in 1333	23
18. Map of Strangford area showing early Irish Christian sites	27

## 1. Summary

### 1.1 Location



Figure 01: Location of Mount Stewart

A site survey was undertaken in the grounds of Mount Stewart Demesne at OS Grid Reference: J566678, on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2014. The old church is situated in a field bounded by a wooded stream on the western side flowing south-west, with agricultural land on the other three sides. There is a stony path running along the side of the stream that could be an old bridle path (that may link Chapel Island to Greyabbey). A bank constructed of large stones partially supports the edge of the stream. A substantial stone bridge, with a decorative arch, crosses the stream. A quantity of dressed stones are scattered within the woods, adjacent to the stream. An old fallen tree marks the south-east corner of the ruins. No walls remain of the original structure, but its outline can still be traced in the undergrowth. The church is approximately 15 metres long by 7 metres wide lying in an east/west orientation. Entrance to the site is via a farm gate with two large gateposts (1.80 metres high by 3 metre circumference) made from local stone. (A large stone has fallen off the left hand side pillar.) A Motte and a Rath are located close by also within the Mount Stewart estate. (These will be surveyed and reported on by UAS Survey Group in due course.) The survey was the second in a series of planned surveys undertaken by members of the Ulster Archaeological Society during 2014.



Figure 02: View of the site, with all outline obscured by vegetation



Figure 03: Members of survey team inspect a depth gauge down-stream of the stone bridge.



Figure 04: Close up of ground conditions on site



Figure 05: Two gate pillars (one with top stone missing)



Figure 6: Large cut stone re-used in the construction of a nearby wall

## 1.2 Aims

In order to enhance the archaeological record of this site, the aims of this survey were to produce accurate plan drawings of the monument and carry out a photographic survey. This information was compiled into a report and copies submitted to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, to the National Trust and to the archives of the Ulster Archaeological Society.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Background

The survey of the Templecrone Church ruins was undertaken on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2014. It 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. 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 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. It was therefore agreed that members of the society would commence a programme to survey these sites and the Templecrone Church Ruins at Mount Stewart was subsequently chosen for the 2014 survey season.

## 2.2 Documentary Evidence

**2.2.1 Reeves 1847. Ecclesiastical Antiquities Of Down, Connor and Dromore.** An extract from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas revealed the following values:

*The church of Ralfetona – 6 marks – 8 s.  
 The vicarage of the same – 2 marks – 2s. 8d.  
 The church of St. Andrew – 4 marks – Tenth, 5s, 4d.  
 The church of St. Korcany – 2 marks 2s. 8d.  
 The church of Inyscargi – 8 marks – Tenth 10s. 8d.  
 The vicarage of the same – 40s. – Tenth 4s.  
 The church of St. Medumy – 4 marks – 5s. 4d.*

The Templecrone church is recorded by Reeves when he is describing the area near 'Chapel Island': Chapel Island lies about two miles due west of Grey Abbey.

*Also, in the same parish, at the eastern edge of Mount Stewart demesne, are the ruins of an ancient church, measuring 51 by 24½ feet. Ord Survey, s. 11. This building was called 'Templecrone'.*

### 2.2.2 O'Laverty, An Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor (1878).

The Rev. James O'Laverty, parish priest of Holywood mentions Temple Crone in his 'Historical Account of the Diocese of Down and Connor' (p.441) when writing about Chapel Island:

*There is an island of twenty-five acres in Strangford Lough called 'Chapel Island'. It is nearly opposite to Temple Crone, and is accessible on foot at low tide.*

*In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, "the Church of Korcany" is valued as two marks; It is placed in the roll between the Churches of St. Andrew, or Black Abbey, and Inishargy. There can be little doubt that this is Temple Crone, the ruins of which, measuring fifty-one by twenty-four and a half feet are at the eastern edge of Mount Stewart demesne. In the Ulster Inquisitions (75 Car.1.) it is called "Ballytemplechronan" – the town of Cronan's Church. At the 7<sup>th</sup> of January the martyrologies record the festival of St Cronan Beg, Bishop of Nendrum, or Mahee Island, who died January 7<sup>th</sup> 642; he was one of the ecclesiastics to whom was addressed the letter written from Rome on the subject of the paschal controversy. In the Martyrology of Donegal, at the 7<sup>th</sup> of January, immediately after the name of St Cronan Beg, occurs "Corcan Bishop" and on the same day is inserted the entry "Another Corcan". It is obvious that Corcan is only another form of Cronan, and that the church of "Korcany" is Temple Crone, which was frequently called Temple Cronan – Cronan's Church, so named from St Cronan Beg, Bishop of Mahee.*

### 2.2.3 The Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum

Entry 75 of the Inquisitionum in officio rotulorum cancellariae Hiberniae Asservatarum II (edited by James Hardman 1829) records the name as:

*'Ballytamplechronan alias Owfstowne'*. (Information supplied by George Rutherford 2014.) Entry 75 itself is not dated. However, by examining the adjacent information, George dates Entry 75 to circa 1643.

**2.2.4 PSAMNI (1940).** A further version of spelling is found in A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland (1940), Down para11.7:

*At the South East edge of mount Stewart Demesne, Down Sh. 11 Plan 8, Tr1 (marked in 1904 Edn. Of OS Map as "Chapel Ruins"). The foundation measures 53 ft. by 22 ft. Referred to by Reeves (D.C.D. p.19), followed by O'Laverty (I. p. r40) as Temple Crone, but the local pronunciation is clearly Templecran, the church of the tree. No history known.*

**2.2.5 County Down Survey (1966).** *Mount Stewart (O.S. 11 Grid ref 566698) Site of church, situated in Mount Stewart demesne: it is referred to by Reeves (Essles Antiq., 19) as "(the ruins of an ancient church, measuring 51 ft. by 24½ ft. This building was called 'Templecrone'." Only grass grown foundations and loose rubble mark the site: the building was rectangular and measured, contrary to the dimensions given by Reeves, about 40 ft. by 18 ft. internally.*

### 2.2.6 Sites and Monument Record (SMR).

The SMR Number DOW 011:007 describes the site as follows:

*"TEMPLECRAN, TEMPLECRONE, ST. KORCANY? The site survives as a low, irregular rectangular rise consisting of grass covered basal walls with stones protruding. The rectangular building has an E-W axis, 6.7m N-S x 14m E-W. The interior is slightly concave with stones scattered around the centre. The E & W walls are best preserved, though they only stand 0.3m high. In SW corner a number of flat-faced stones mark the outer edge of the building with the wall c.1m thick. The church was known as Temple Crone or Templecran, the church of the tree."*

It is recorded as a Medieval Church; Townland, Mount Stewart; Council, Ards; Grid Ref, J5660069780; Parish, Greyabbey; Barony, Ards Lower; General Type, Ecclesiastical Site; Condition, Traces only; General Period, Medieval Uncertain.

A record dating to October 1991 states:

*"Located within Mount Stewart demense are the remains if a church building previously recorded by Reeves (1847) and O'Laverty (1878). It is now sited in the corner of a large field which is currently under grass. A stream and forest boundary are located to the south, with higher ground to the east and west, with the site overlooked by Mount Stewart motte to the NW (Down 11.6). The site survives as a low, irregular rectangular rise consisting of grass covered basal walls with stones protruding through the cover in a number of places. The rectangular building has an E-W axis, measuring 6.7m N-S and 14m E-W. The interior is slightly concave with stones scattered around its centre. To the east and west the walls are better preserved, though even here they do not stand to a height of more than 0.30m. In the SW corner a number of flat-faced stones mark the outer edge of the building with the wall perhaps 1.0m thick, though this is difficult to judge. The church was known as Temple Crone*

*(Reeves 1847:19), with the local pronunciation Templecran, the church of the tree, perhaps referring to the mature ash tree which grows out of the SE corner."*

The field report of October 1991 additionally states land use as *"improved grassland, recently cut"* and suggests that *"site is not as well preserved or clear since visited by Tom."*

A field report by T. McErlean 29.4.88 is reproduced as follows;

*"Reeves suggests it may be identified with the church of St. Korcany, Tax Pope Mich. 1306, but also tentatively suggests 'Church Island' (11.12) nearby as a possibility.*

*The site consists of the grass covered basal walls of a rectangular building situated on slightly sloping ground at the end of a low N-S ridge and close to a small stream. It is located near the SE edge of the Mountstewart demesne. The site is somewhat enclosed by encircling ridges and hills.*

*The rectangular building has an E-W axis. The grass covered walls reach a maximum of 30cm in the E side but are lower elsewhere. Some stones protrude through the grass and some appear to have a smooth, possibly dressed external face. The S wall is fainter than the other 3. The interior is slightly lower than the exterior land surface on the N and has a slightly scooped out appearance. Some flat possibly dumped stones are near the centre. A mature ash tree grows out of the SE corner, otherwise the site is under grass and free of growth. There is no mound build up around it and no sign of graves. Patches of nettles and some loose stones around the site would seem to indicate perhaps recent disturbance. Or this, and the hollow appearance of the interior may be the result of cattle tramp. The large field in which it is situated is under lush grass with grazing sheep at the time of visit and may have been re-seeded in recent years. Dimensions; E-W 14m; N-S 6.7m; Wall width .88m [N wall] 1.1m E side wall.*

### **2.2.7 Hamlin A. E. (2008)**

Hamlin refers (Page 60) to Temple Cormac. *"Temple Cormac is ruined so low that it is difficult to say much about it. The length – breadth ratio is 1.62:1 and the walls seem to be of dry stone, with the foundation course stones distinctively laid on end."*

Movilla (Newtownards) (Page 309). Founder Finnian, member of Ulster Royal Family, Dal Fiatach. Died 579/580. Movilla regarded as chief church of Ulaid. *"Many later abbots appear in calendars and orbits in Annuals of Ulster. Cronan (d. 650) probably among ecclesiastics to whom papal letter about Easter observance addressed in 640 (Bede, H E, II, 29)."*

(Page 53) Hamlin mentions the Irish preference for wooden church buildings. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century Bernard of Clairvaux regarded timber building as Irish. Malachy, abbot of Bangor from 1124 and strong advocate of Roman church reform, built a wooden oratory at Bangor and later encountered strong opposition at Bangor when he built a stone church. However, stone church buildings were not unknown – the 789 Armagh oratory was stone and by the 11<sup>th</sup> century references to stone churches became more common. These were probably dry or clay bonded stone structures. *"In Down use of mortar in the great wave of castle and church building with the Anglo – Norman invasion."*

### 2.2.8 Inventory of Early Church Sites in and around Ards Peninsula.

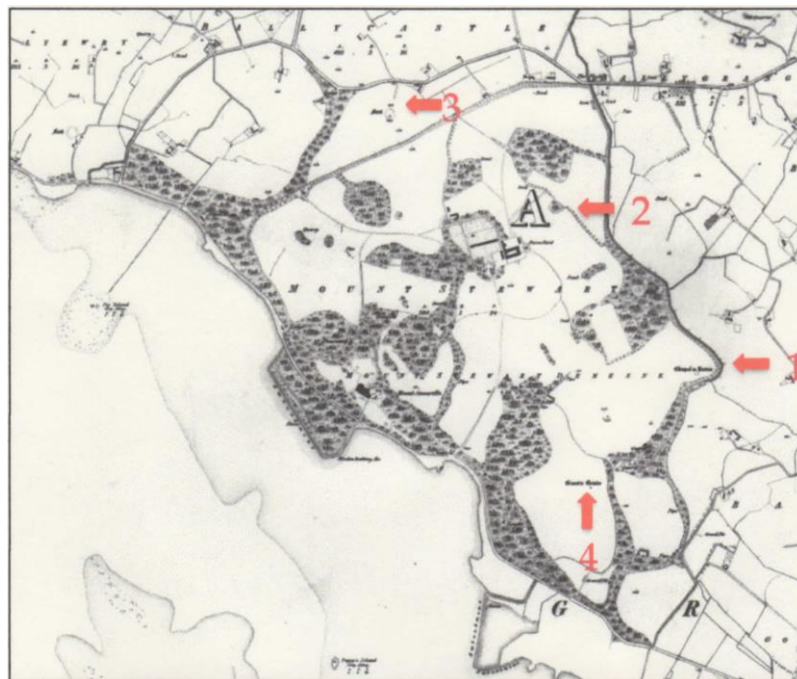
TOWNLAND	NAME	SMR No.	GRID REF	PERIOD	LENGTH (M)	WIDTH (M)
Ardkeen*		DOW 025:006	J 5941 5689	Medieval	15	6
Audleystown	Templecormick	DOW 031:014	J 5664 5050	?	10	6
Ballintogher	Balibren	DOW 031:039	J 5225 7447	Medieval		
Ballyculter Upper	Kilmalock	DOW 031:046	J 5710 4730	Medieval		
Ballygalget	Sithe	DOW 025:021	J 6259 5420	Medieval		
Ballyhalbert*	St Andrews?	DOW 018:006	J 6483 6348	Medieval	17	5.3
Ballykeel*	Hollywood Priory Sanctus Boscus (Franciscan)	DOW 001:002	J 4006 7938	Early Christ Monastery? Medieval	20	6
Ballymaghan*	Old Hollywood Road Motelands	DOW 005:003	J 3874 7571	Medieval		
Ballyphilip	Templecraney	DOW 032:004	J 5941 5110	Medieval		
Ballywalter	White Church	DOW 012:006	J 6224 6994	Medieval		
Black Abbey	Black Abbey (Benedictine)	DOW 012:010	J 6083 6750	Medieval		
Chapel Island	Chapel Island	DOW 011:012	J 5549 6720	Early Christian, Medieval		
Chapel Island	Chapel Island	DOW 031:012	J 5611 5116	?		
Church Quarter*	St Elizabeth's Dundonald	DOW 005:038	J 4184 7387	Medieval		
Corporation North	Newtownards Priory (Dominican)	DOW 006:018	J 4923 7385	Medieval		
Craigogantlet	Carrigogantelan	DOW 005:007	J 4339 7727	Medieval		
Demesne of Downpatrick	Monastery (Benedictine) [Cathedral]	DOW 037:027	J 4829 4450	Early Christian Medieval		
Demesne of Downpatrick	St Margaret's	DOW 037:086	J 4861 4474	Medieval		
Demesne of Downpatrick	St Brigid Cistercian Nunnery	DOW 037:099	J 4860 4507	Early Christian Medieval		
Demesne of Downpatrick	Monaster Gallagher Augustinian Priory	DOW 037:100	J 4830 4460	Medieval 12c		
Demesne of Downpatrick	St Thomas the Martyr Benedictine Priory	DOW 037:101	J 4870 4470	Medieval 12c		

Demesne of Downpatrick	Nunnery of the Blessed Mary [Cistercian]	DOW 037:103	J 4860 4507	Medieval [1187 De Courcy]		
Demesne of Downpatrick	Franciscan Friary	DOW 037:104	J 4860 4470	Medieval		
Donaghadee*		DOW 003:006	J 5892 7987	Medieval	16	6
Drumcaw		DOW 036:014	J 3931 4128	Medieval		
Grangee	St Kolman's	DOW 006:015	J 5700 7300	Medieval		
Gransha	Grangia	DOW 018:016	J 5950 6000	Medieval		
Inishargey	Church of Rone	DOW 018:018	J 6047 6468	Medieval		
Kilclief*	Kylcleth in Ultonia	DOW 039:003	J 5959 4568	Medieval		
Killarn	Killarneid (Kiltonga)	DOW 005:029	J 4463 7495	Medieval		
Killinchy in the Woods		DOW 023:024	J 4633 5415	Medieval		
Kircubbin	Church of St Medumy	DOW 018:019	J 6000 6300	Medieval		
Mahee Island	Nendrum Monastic Site	DOW 017:005	J 5244 6363	Early Christian [Mochaoi 496] Medieval [De Courcy 1178]		
Mount Stewart*	Temple Crone			Norman?	14	6
Movilla	Movilla Abbey (Augustinian Canons)	DOW 006:013	J 5036 7444	Early Christian, Medieval		
Corporation	Bangor Abbey (Augustinian)	DOW 002:002	J 5014 8114	Early Christian		
Rathgorman*		DOW 024:009	J 5272 5844	Medieval	13.8	7.6
Rosemount	Grey Abbey (Cistercian) De Jugo Dei	DOW 011:010	J 5830 6814	Medieval [Affreca 1193]		
Saul	Saul Abbey	DOW 031:042	J 5095 4636	Early Christian, Medieval		
Slanes		DOW 025:018	J 6372 5517	Early Christian, Medieval		
Tieveshilly	Templecowey	DOW 032:018	J 6261 4756	?		
Town Parks	Comber Abbey (Cistercian)	DOW 010:026	J 4604 6922	Medieval		
Walshestown	St Mary's	DOW 031:010	J 5454 4978	Medieval		

\*Motte nearby

## 2.3 Cartographic Evidence

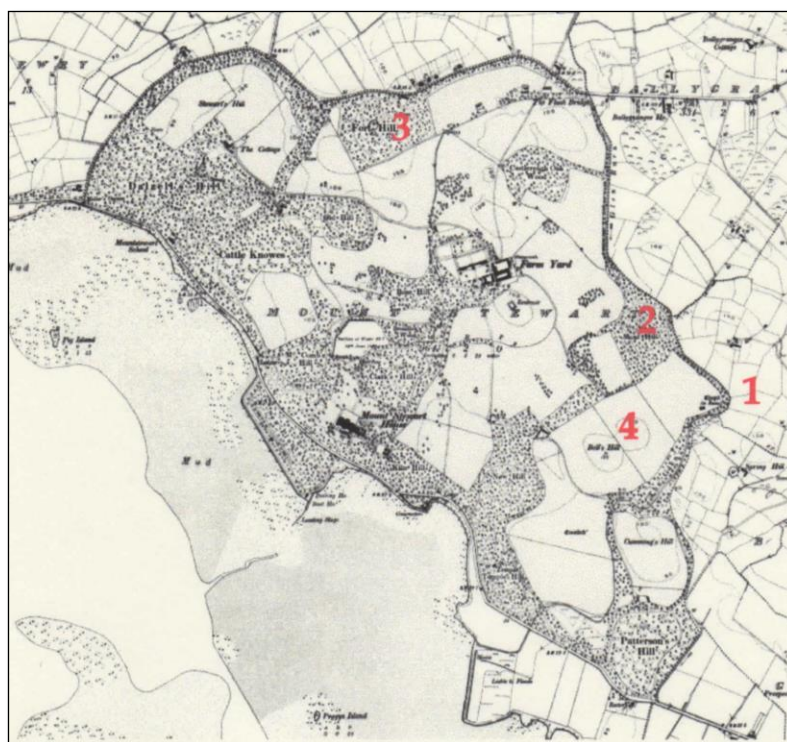
### 2.3.1 Ordnance Survey 1834



1. Chapel in ruins      2. Motte      3. Rath      4. Possible site of original cairn.

Figure 07: OS 1834 map of Mount Stewart indicating sites

### 2.3.2 Ordnance Survey 1920



1. Chapel (in ruins), 2. Motte (Shown as Moat Hill), 3. Rath (Shown as Fort Hill) 4. Field Walk.

Figure 08: OS 1920 map of Mount Stewart indicating sites

### 2.3.3 Ordnance Survey 1967

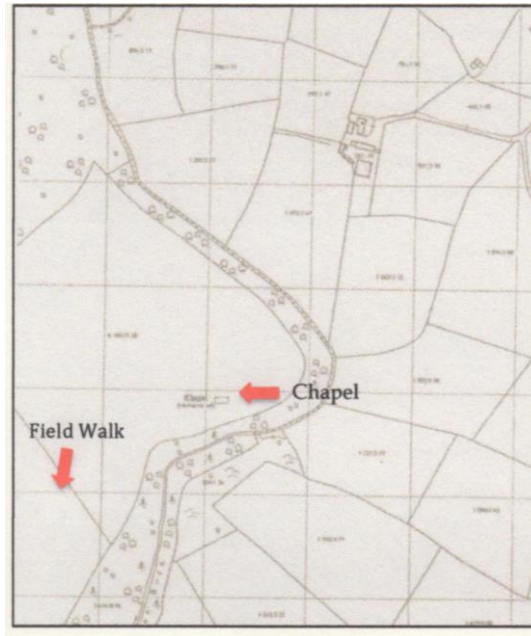


Figure 09: OS 1967 map of chapel site

The chapel site has been recorded on the O.S. maps since their introduction in circa 1834. Two other sites, a motte and a rath, are shown in Figs 07 and 08. These sites will also be subject to UAS surveys and reports. The possible location of a multiple cist cairn is shown in Fig 07 and evidence for it reviewed in 3.4.2. Some members of the Survey Group carried out a field walk, on the day, in a ploughed field near to the Chapel Ruins site. The field is shown in Figs 08 and 09, and the field walk finds are described in 3.4.2.

## 2.4 Archiving

Copies of this report have been deposited with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, the National Trust and the Ulster Archaeological Society. All site records have been archived by the National Trust at Rowallane, Saintfield, County Down.

## 2.5 Credits and Acknowledgements

The survey was led by Harry Welsh, assisted by: Philip Baxter, Colin Boyd, Hilary Boyd, Mal Conway, Ian Forsythe, Ian Gillespie, Lee Gordon, Anne MacDermott, Janna McDonald, Liz McShane, Jo Magill, Pat O'Neill, George Rutherford, Randal Scott, June Welsh and Karine Wright. The Ulster Archaeological Society is particularly grateful to Malachy Conway, Archaeologist of the National Trust, who worked closely with the survey team in choosing the site and facilitating access.

## 3. The 2014 UAS Survey

### 3.1 Methodology

It was decided that the survey would take the form of the production of plan drawings and elevations accompanied by a photographic survey and field notes. This report was compiled from these sources in addition to background documentary material.

### 3.2 Production of Plan Drawings

Plan drawings and elevations were completed using data obtained from the field survey. Measurements were made using a *Leica Sprinter 100* electronic device. The measurements were recorded on site in sketch plans and field notebooks. Field plans were later transferred to a computer-based format for printing.

### 3.2.1 UAS Temple Crone Church Site Plan

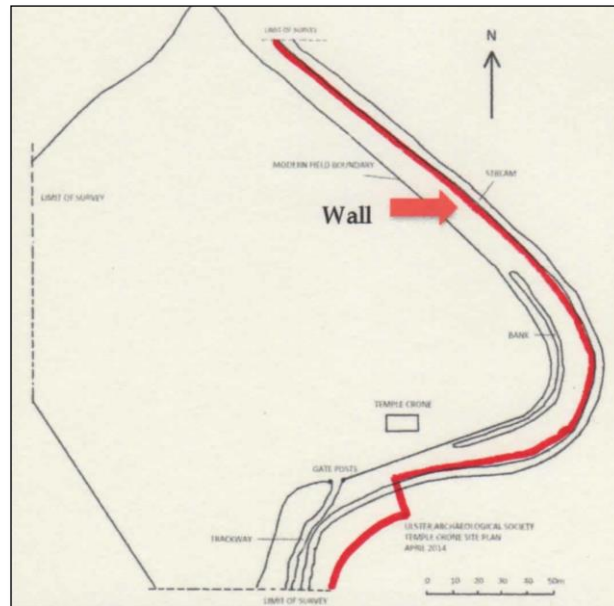


Figure 10: Plan of Templecrone area highlighting the stone wall

### 3.2.2 UAS Plan of Temple Crone Church - April 2014.

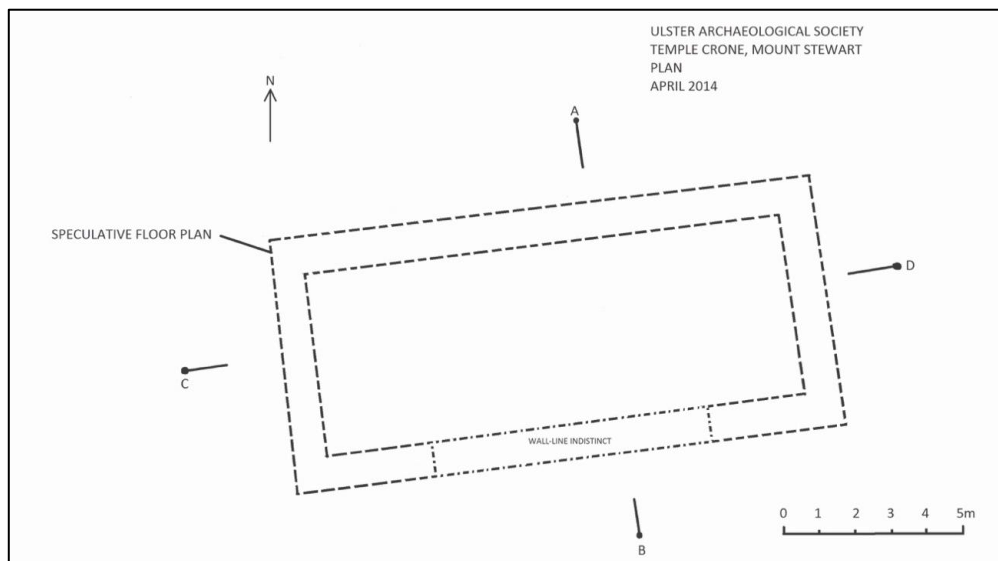


Figure 11: Plan of Templecrone church



### 3.2.3 UAS Temple Crone Church A-B Profile.

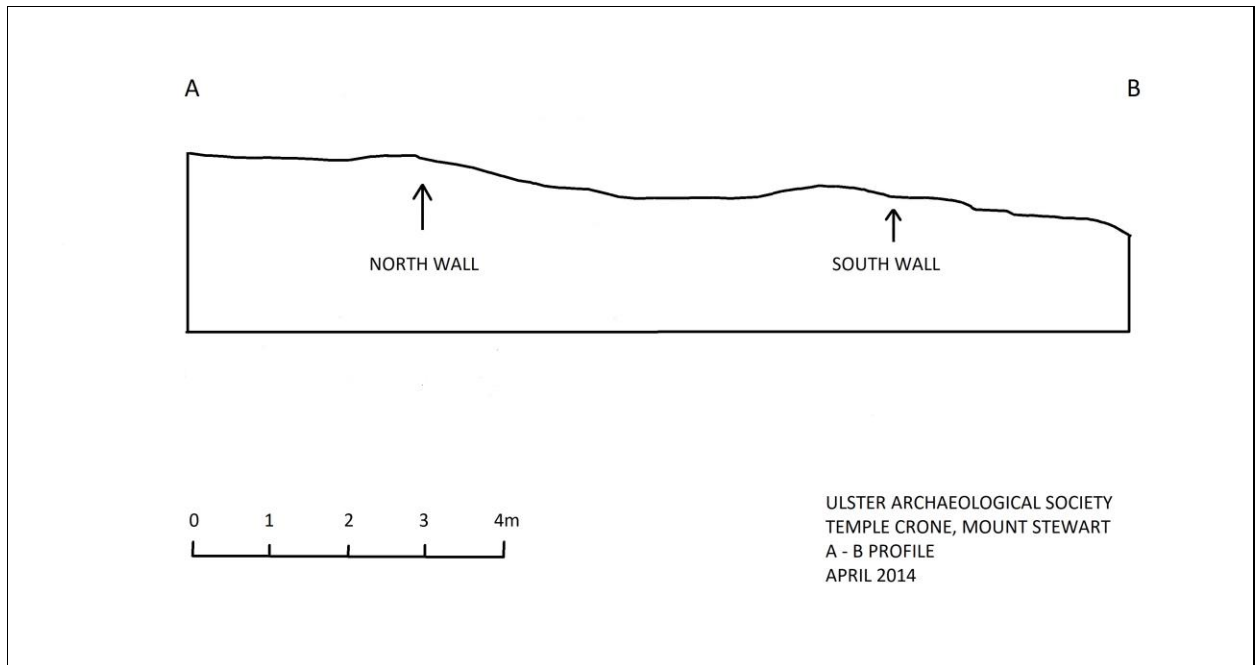


Figure 12: A-B Profile

### 3.2.4 UAS Temple Crone Church C-D Profile.

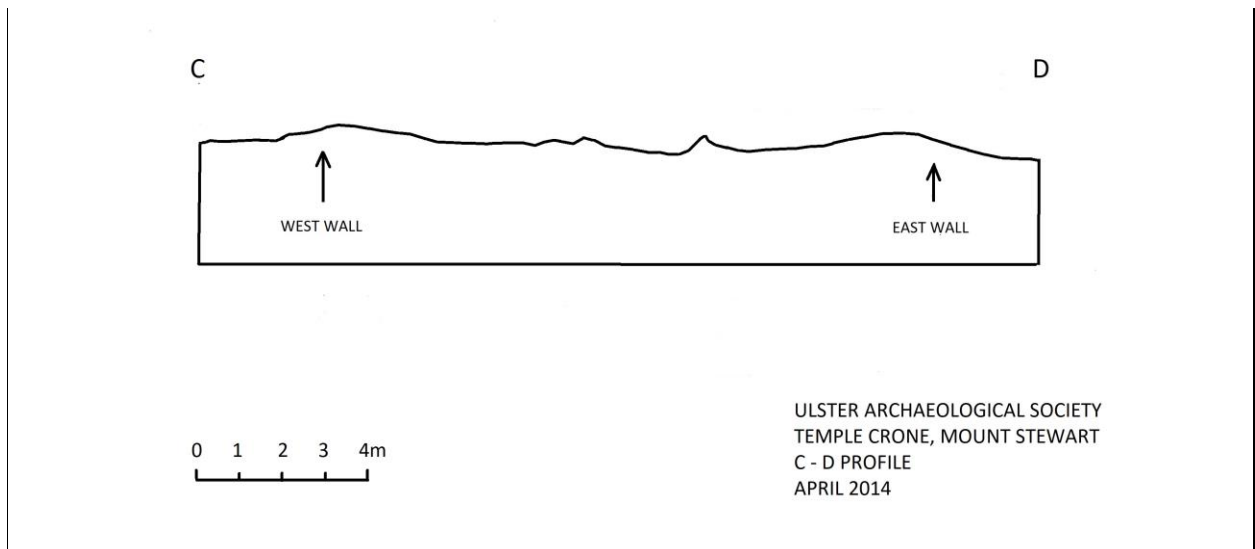


Figure 13: C-D Profile

The plan drawing and profiles show what remains of the Church site. Good descriptions of the site are contained in the SMR and reproduced in 2.2.6. These observations still describe the Church site as it is at present – “a low irregular rectangular rise consisting of grass covered basal walls with stones protruding.” The only notable change to the Church site since then is that the ash tree in the S.E. corner has toppled; only the exposed roots and some stump remains.

### 3.3 Photographic Archive

A photographic record of the site was taken by using a *Ricoh G600* 8 megapixel and *Olympus Sz 14*, 16 megapixel digital camera and a photographic record sheet was employed, corresponding to photographs taken during the site survey on 26 April 2014. The archive has been compiled in jpeg format and saved to compact disc.

## 3.4 The Surrounding Area

### 3.4.1 Stream and Woods Bordering the Site

The Templecrone Church site is in the south-east corner of a large field. The field was under grass and used for grazing at the time of the survey. A stream, contained within a strip of wooded land, forms the west and south boundaries to the field. The course of the stream and the extent of the wooded strip can be seen in the OS Map, Figure 09, and in the Templecrone area plan, Figure 10.

A substantial stone wall is a notable feature running along the stream's course. The wall runs downstream along the west and north edges of the stream to a point directly south of the Church site. At this point the wall crosses over the stream by a bridge and continues on in a south and then south-west direction; see Figure 10. The wall near to the Church looks particularly well- finished with stone blocks and some slate along the top. An example of a large cut stone is shown in Figure 06. The bridge is shown in Figure 03. We could speculate that some of this wall stone, and possibly the dressed stones scattered among the trees adjacent to the Church site (see 1.1), originated from the Church. However, without excavation, we don't really know anything about how the Church was constructed.

### 3.4.2 Field Walk, Flints & Multiple Cist Cairn

At the time of this survey, the large field immediately to the west of the Templecrone field was freshly ploughed. Two members of the survey group took the opportunity to carry out a surface artefact collection. See Figure 09. Only the eastern part of the field was covered, due to the considerable size of the field and the time available. Seven pieces of flint were found, some possibly worked. Five ranged in size from 3-5 cm and two were smaller at 1-2 cm. These flints were photographed and are shown in Figure 14.

Prehistoric activity has been noted in the vicinity. Estyn Evans reviewed the available data describing a Multiple-Cist Cairn at Mount Stewart in an article in the Prehistoric Society Journal in 1937. Evans describes the cairn's location: "*The cairn stood a quarter of a mile east of the north-east shore of Strangford Lough and 1150 yards east-south-east of Mount Stewart House.*" A possible location for the cairn is indicated on the 1834 O.S. (See Figure 07)



Figure 14: Flints found in potato ridges, west of Templecrone

1. 1<sup>st</sup> furrow, 50 meters from south end.
2. 12<sup>th</sup> furrow, 70 meters from north end.
3. 17<sup>th</sup> furrow, 100 meters from north end.
4. 24<sup>th</sup> furrow, 70 meters from south end.

Evans goes on to describe how the cairn was destroyed in about 1786 and its stones removed to fill adjacent field drains. Using contemporary eye-witness accounts, Evans estimated the cairn to be a regular heap of small stones about 6 or 8 feet high and 40 – 60 feet in diameter. There was a large central cist and several smaller cists disposed regularly on the south side of the central cist. By 1935 only the central cist and the adjacent small one survived. Both were *'removed 115 yards to the north-east and re-erected, with exemplary care, on the edge of a beech wood.'*

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1 Introduction

The Templecrone site has potential Irish and Norman associations. The name suggests Irish links; see Sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.7. On the other hand the site is very close to a Norman motte (and Irish raths). It is perhaps significant that a number of early Church sites, in the Strangford area, of similar dimensions to Templecrone are near to Norman mottes (see 2.2.8). In order to further explore these possible associations an overview of the Norman period in Ulster is described. This is followed by a look at Norman and Irish life, structures and administration and with specific reference to the Ards area in more detail. Finally these associations are drawn together in an attempt to better understand the Templecrone site itself.

### 4.2 The Normans in Ulster

At the time of the Norman invasion of Ulster, the Irish Dal Fiatach were in control of much of modern Down and South Antrim, including, of course, the Ards peninsula. The principal family/kings were the MacDunlevy. Other tribes in Ulster at this time were; the Dal Naraide, controlling the Six Mile Water valley in South Antrim; the Ui Tuirtre, kingship O'Flynn, and Fir Li, in mid and North Antrim; the Ui Echach Cobo, kingship families MacCartains and MacOenghusa (Magennises) in West Down and East Armagh; the Cenel Eoghain, kingship families O'Neill and MacLochlainn, in Tyrone, Derry and Fermanagh; and Cenel Connaill in Donegal. See Figure 15. There were rivalries both between the tribes, and for the kingship within the tribe. The Normans would exploit these rivalries to the full. In early February 1177, John de Courcy marched north from Dublin and surprised and defeated the Dal Fiatach under their king, Rory MacDonlevy at Down, his capital. Rory returned about a week later with considerable reinforcements and was again defeated by de Courcy. Rory made another attempt, this time supported by kings from Cenel Eoghain and Ui Echach and accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Down, to oust de Courcy in June 1177. The coalition was again defeated, and the clergy taken prisoner. Afterwards the Bishops were set at liberty, but the inferior clergy were killed (Bardon p.35).

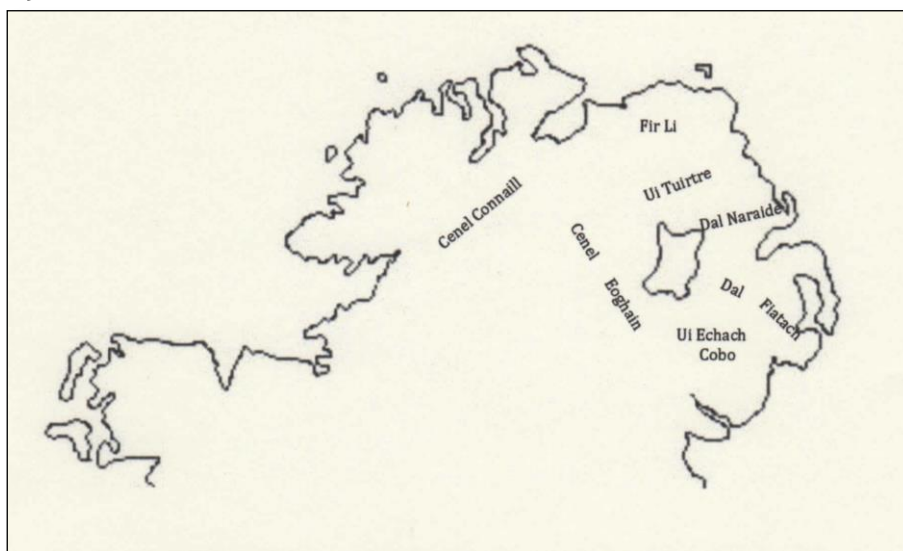


Figure 15: Map showing the lands of the main Irish tribes in 1177

Thus John de Courcy gained control of the territory previously held by Dal Fiatach and Dal Naraide. He rapidly consolidated his hold over the area, building major castles at Carrickfergus and Dundrum, and causing several mottes to be built by his barons and knights on land allocated to them. Indeed, within about 10 years he had also arrived at an accommodation with Ui Echach Cobo. So much so that in 1188 a united army of Norman and men of Iveagh (Ui Echach Cobo) set out from the castle of Magh Cobha (Ballyronney) to raid into Tir Eoghan's land (Lawlor p.163). We "*even find Rory MacDunlevy raiding Tir Eoghain as an Anglo-Norman ally in 1196*" (McNeill p.6). Again de Courcy "*fostered Irish links in religion, and in a famous ceremony in 1186, in the presence of the Papal legate Vivian, translating into Down Cathedral the bodies of no less than St Patrick, St Columba and St Brigid. The appeal to traditional formulae and to those saints shows him either attuned to Irish ways or well able to exploit them*" (McNeill p.16).

In mid and north Antrim, de Courcy was defeated by Cumee O'Flynn in 1178 and had to retreat over a period of two days and without horses, to Carrickfergus Castle. John de Courcy escaped with only eleven of his knights (Bardon p.36). Thus Carrickfergus Castle seems to have been built, in part at least, by 1178 (McNeill p.9). After Cumee's death in 1194, de Courcy gained a foothold in the Fir Li lands around the lower Bann Valley and the

Antrim North Coast. The Castle at Mount Sandel (near Coleraine) was built around 1197 to help maintain control. However the O'Flynn's continued as lords of Ui Tuirtre for several more generations and probably submitted to de Courcy and were allowed to retain at least a portion of their territory under his protection (Lawlor p.49).

Until this point de Courcy had enjoyed the royal favour, but when John became King in 1199 de Courcy's luck ran out – or did he speak out against King John's ousting of Arthur of Brittany from the succession? (Bardon p.38). John authorized Hugh de Lacy from Meath to wage war on John de Courcy. John was driven out of Ulster by 1205 and Hugh de Lacy was created Earl of Ulster. Hugh de Lacy, in turn, fell foul of King John, was defeated and fled from Ulster in 1210. For the next 16 years Ulster was administered by seneschals (sheriffs) for the Crown. This was a pattern that was to be repeated – periods under an Earl interspersed with those administered under the Crown.

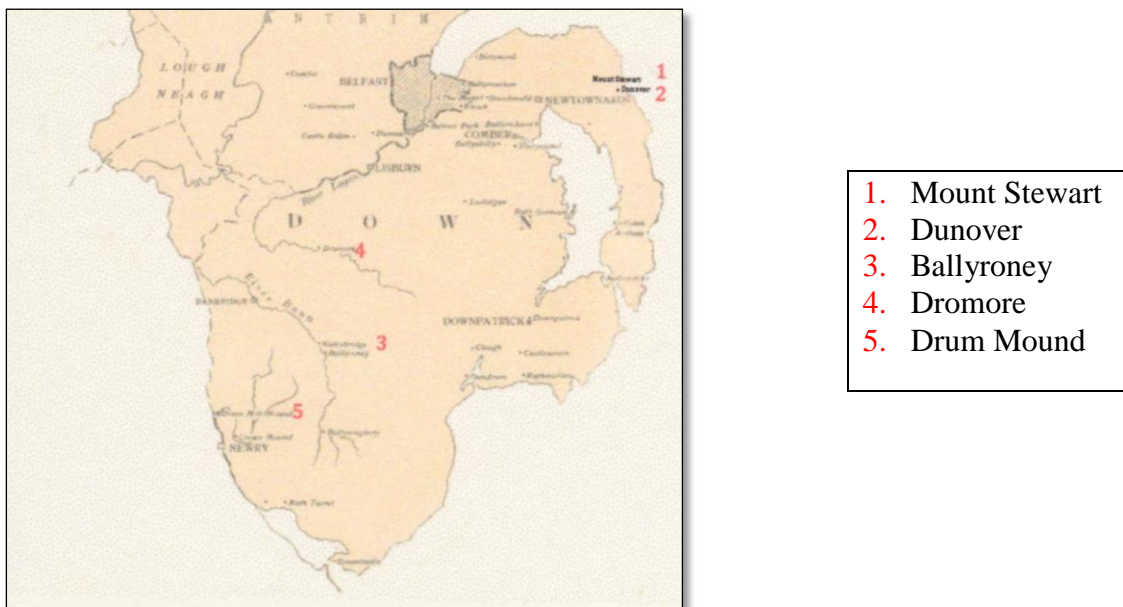


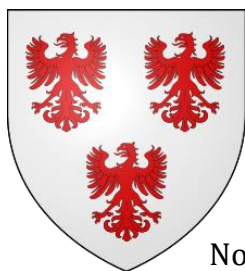
Figure16: Map of County Down showing some Norman centres

King John died in 1216 and was succeeded by Henry III. Hugh de Lacy returned to Ireland in 1223, allied with Aed O'Neill of Tir Eoghain to fight for the Earldom and eventually was made Earl again in 1227. He died in 1243 and the earldom reverted to the Crown. In 1264 Walter de Burgo, of Connacht was made the Earl of Ulster by Edward, (later Edward I), but in 1264 he was Lord of Ireland under his father, Henry III. Earl Walter died in 1271, leaving a minor 12 years old Richard as heir. Once again the Earldom reverted to the Crown, until Richard de Burgo (later known as the 'Red Earl') come into his Earldom in 1280. By this stage Edward I was now king, having succeeded his father, Henry III, in 1272.

In 1315, during Edward II's reign, and late in Richard de Burgo's earlship, Edward Bruce, of Scotland, invaded Ulster via Larne. He allied with Domnal O'Neil of Tir Eoghain, and wreaked havoc in Ulster and as far south as Dublin, before finally being defeated in 1318. Between famine and war much damage was done to the Earldom's prosperity. The 'Red Earl' died in 1326. His heir and grandson, William, was only fourteen but was made Earl by Edward III in 1328. He was murdered in Belfast by some of his tenant barons in 1333. This event marked the beginning of the decline of Norman power in Ulster, with most of its possessions falling to the Gaelic Irish over the next century. A branch of the O'Neills, later

known as the O'Neills of Clondeboye, took over South Antrim and North Down, including much of the Ards Peninsula – only the Southern tip remained, precariously, in the hands of the Norman Savages (Bardon p.67).

### 4.3 The Nature of the Ulster Earldom



John de Courcy primarily achieved the foundation of the Earldom of Ulster. He established control over East and South Down, South Antrim and a foothold in North Antrim around the Lower Bann and Bush Valleys. The central/western part of County Down remained with Echach Cobo (“Men of Iveagh”) as did mid Antrim under Ui Tuirtre (O’Flynn). Although fairly independent, they paid tribute to the Normans, for example in cattle or service by men-at-arms. This essentially remained as the ‘core’ of the Norman Earldom, but subsequent Earls extended their influence; for example it was Hugh de Lacy who consolidated control over North Antrim; Walter de Burgo presided over a period of peace and was collecting tribute (and old debts) from the O’Neills in 1269 - 3,500 cows (Orpen p.39); and the ‘Red Earl’ extended control along the North Western coast, building the castle of Northburgh (now Greencastle) in 1305 at the mouth of Lough Foyle. However, the Earldom was continually under threat; West County Down was defended by great mottes and castles at Dromore, Magh Cobha (Maycove) at Ballyrone/Seafin (O’Neill p.65) and Drum Mound near Newry; County Antrim ‘borders’ were on the Bann and Main rivers. The safety of the Earldom depended on the strength of the Earl and his barons.

The great baronial families, who came over with John de Courcy, were the ‘Savages’ and ‘de Logans’; with King John came the ‘de Mandevilles’. The ‘Bissets’ were installed in the Antrim Glens by Hugh de Lacy during his second period as Earl after 1227. These families would have been principal landlords or vassals of the Earl. Under them were lesser landlords and tenants and so on down to those who actually farmed the land. We only have limited ‘snapshots’ of ownership and organization, principally from occasional pipe-rolls covering 1211-1212, 1260-1262 and 1276., inquisitions (1226 and 1333) and an assessment of Church taxation in 1307.

The Earldom was divided into bailiwicks for administrative purposes. From the Inquisition of 1226 we know that these were Antrim (South Antrim, Six Mile Water valley), Carrickfergus (coastal area from Belfast to about Glenarm), Ards (mostly the peninsula), Blathewic (North Down around Newtownards), and Lecale (South Down around Downpatrick). Later, and certainly by 1333, the bailiwicks were: Blathewic, Down, Antrim, Carrickfergus and Twescard (see Figure 17). The changes to note are the addition of Twescard in North Antrim (by Hugh de Lacy as described earlier), the adsorption of Lecale into Down and the expansion of Blathewic, to take in North Down and Ards. (O’Neill p.12). Within these bailiwicks are manors e.g. Artken (Ardkeen, Upper Ards), Dundonald – both mentioned in accounts of 1276 (Orpen E.o.U. p.41) and Vils (towns) eg Cragfergus (Carrickfergus) which is listed separately from the bailiwick of Carrickfergus in the inquisition of 1226. (Orpen E.o.U. p.31)

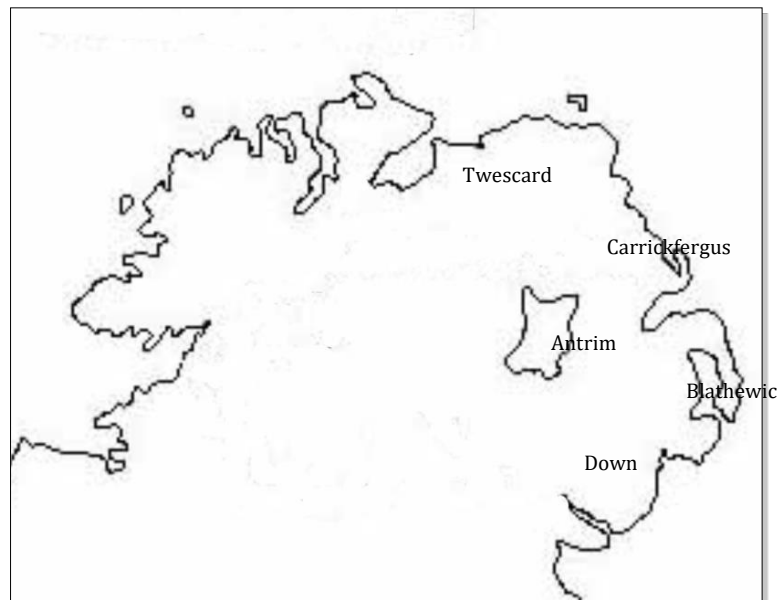


Figure 17: Map of Ulster showing the Norman bailiwicks in 1333

In the Earldom, the land would have been labored by native Irish – they exchanged Gaelic masters for, mainly, Norman ones. The productivity of the land would have been improved, with more cultivation and the establishment of mills, as well as continuing the original cattle-based agriculture. The main vassals and substantial farmers often lived in halls, fortified to some extent by being placed on a motte. They would have paid rent, to barons or major land owners. In turn, they exploited their land by leasing it out on a basis of crop sharing or rent in kind. Thus an Irishman named O’Coltaran from the Cave Hill gave the services of twenty-four reapers in August in Belfast as rent for his land; 1333 Inquisition, (Bardon p.46.) The vassals and substantial farmers were usually Norman, but could occasionally be Irish; in 1260 Sir Roger de Altaribus requested that he be granted the land in Twescard which had originally belonged to O’Hagheran and who had been killed. It was valued at £2.0.0 per annum, a substantial holding. (McNeill p.98).

We have already seen how John de Courcy confirmed Downpatrick as an ecclesiastical centre (4.2), re-dedicating the original Church of the Holy Trinity to St Patrick. His other gifts to the church, which helped him to secure its support, included: a Benedictine priory of St Andrew in the Ards (Black Abbey); the restoration of Nendrum, also by Benedictines; and the establishment of the Cistercian Inch Abbey. His wife, Affreca, in 1193 founded the Cistercian monastery of Grey Abbey. (Orpen, I.u.N. Vol 1, p.19).

#### 4.4 The area around Mount Stewart/Templecrone

Mount Stewart, before the Norman invasion, was in the territory of the Irish Dal Fiatach. After the invasion by the Norman John de Courcy in 1177 the Mount Stewart area would have been in the vanguard of Norman settlement. The Norman motte at Mount Stewart was probably built in the first few years and most likely before 1201, when King John’s mandate of October 1200 declared: *‘The king commands all persons holding lands in the marches of Ireland to fortify their castles before the ensuing feast of St John the Baptist (24<sup>th</sup> June), otherwise the King will seize their lands.’* (Lawlor, U.J.A. 1939 p.54). John de Courcy granted the Upper Ards to his favourite, William de Sauvage, whose stronghold in the Ards is considered to have been Ardkeen. (Lawlor U.J.A. 1938 p 159). Mount Stewart was under overall Sauvage control at this time as suggested by the statement: “North of Sauvage’s lands, round the modern town of Doneghadee, William de Coupland had an extensive territory; his name still preserved in ‘the Copeland Islands’”. (Lawlor U.J.A. 1938

p.159). John de Dundoeunald was evidently the lord of a motte castle at Dundonald, captured by King John in 1210 in the campaign against de Lacy. We do not have a name associated with Mount Stewart motte at this time but nearby Dunover (near Ballywalter) was possessed by Lucian d'Arquilla, probably under Savage. Lucian was deprived of Dunover in 1210 – it was granted to Godfrey de Serland by King John. However Lucian was restored to Dunover in 1216 on King John's death. (Lawlor U.J.A. 1938 p.159.)

The Savages, in common with the 3 other major baronial families, had fluctuating fortunes depending on their relationship with the resident Earl. However the baronial families always continued to play a major part in the Earldom's affairs – too important to be completely ignored! Thus the Savages were granted land by Hugh de Lacy in Twescard. They seem to have dropped completely out of the de Burgh's favour. However after the Earl's murder (William de Burgh) in 1333, a Robert Savage became seneschal of Ulster in 1334 and in 1347 was granted estates in the Six Mile Water valley. (McNeill p.80-82). (The Six Mile Water was historically known as the River Ollar or Abhainn na bhFiodh.)

Returning to the Mount Stewart area, the FitzWarin account of 1276 assesses income of £60.19s.8d. from *“the manor of Artken (Ardkeen, Upper Ards) with the Fishery of Balimithegan perhaps Ballymakeagan, in the parish of Comber”* (Orpen, E.o.U. p.41). This suggests that the influence of the Ardkeen manor, and hence the Savages, still extended to the Mount Stewart area. Orpen also mentions that the important manor of Dundonald came into the King's hand (Edward I) on the death of Emmeline de Lacy, Countess of Ulster in 1276. Emmeline was the second wife and widow of Hugh de Lacy and held Dundonald [together with Antrim and Dundrum castles, and sheriffdoms of Down and North Villa (Newtownards)] in dower.

The next information is obtained from the Inquisition of 1333, held after the murder of William de Burgo. The inquisition is important in that it not only assessed the Earldom in 1333 but also as it was before the war with Edward Bruce (1315 to 1318). The first point to note is that Mount Stewart by 1333 is in the bailiwick of Blathewic whereas previously it had been in Ards (see 4.2 above). The second point is that the manor of Dundonald was held by William de Burgo and he controlled tenements throughout the Ards area, of which some at least would have been originally under Savage's control. This situation seems to have applied to the area around Mount Stewart. Thus Dunover is held in 1333 under the Earldom as a knight's fee (ie directly) by John and Richard Coyly. (Lawlor U.J.A. 1938, p.159). The damage done to the Earldom by the war with Edward Bruce is clearly illustrated by statements made in the Inquisition of 27<sup>th</sup> September 1333 relating to County of the New Town of Blathewyc (Orpen, J.R.S.A.I. 1914, p.63-66). Thus:

*“William de Burgo, late Earl of Ulster, held in his demesne as of fee the manor of Doundannald of the King in chief as of the Crown by the same services as he held the rest of his lands and tenements in Ulster. In this manor there are no buildings, but there was a castle which is now prostrate and destroyed by the war of the Scots”.*

Orpen also states:

*“The county of the new town of Blathewyc (Lower Castlereagh, the Ards and Dufferin) was all held of the manor of Dundonald.”*

The Inquisition goes on to list several “lets” but the ones of interest to us are those around Mount Stewart. They are part of a small group listed, interestingly, under “Free Tenants”.



*“£9.9.1 rent from 3½ carucates which Robert de Sengelton holds for life by Feoffment of the said Earl”.*

This is a substantial holding held by a locally important man. A carucate is the amount of land that can be ploughed by one oxen team in a season, (approximately 100 – 120 acres). Again there is no direct link to Mount Stewart but the entry is placed in the Inquisition next to other surrounding tenements and thus it is possible that Robert held the motte area of Mount Stewart.

*“£2.13.4d chief rent from tenements at Castletown, from which only 10s can be got now, because waste and destroyed by war.”*

Castletoun equates to modern Ballycastle, a townland situated immediately north of Mount Stewart.

*“1 pair of silver spurs or 3d rent for lands in Balytoun which Nicholas Galgyl holds in fee.”*

Balytoun equates to modern Ballyboley, a townland situated just northeast of Mount Stewart.

*“1s 8d chiefrent from lands and tenements in Balyorky held as above”*

i.e. in fee by free tenants. Orpen suggests that Ballyorky is derived from Baile Murchadha. If so it equates to modern Ballymurphy, a townland immediately southeast of Mount Stewart and suggests possible Irish tenancy.

In the Inquisitionum cited above in Section 2.2.4. there is a statement:

*“Ballytamplechronan al(ie alias) Owfstowne”.*

Might this suggest a link to the Norman family name Ufford? A Ralph Ufford is identified as the justiciar in 1344, fighting against MacArtan in or around Newry. (Orpen J.R.S.A.I. 1914, p.54.)

As noted above the north Ards area, including Mount Stewart, seems to have passed from Savage to de Burgh control. This probably occurred sometime after 1280 when Richard de Burgh became Earl and may reflect the poor relationship between the two families. However, as noted earlier, the Savage family remained powerful, holding lands in Twescard and retained their manor at Ardkeen until the nineteenth century.

#### **4.5 The later history of Ulster and the Ards**

We have seen already in 4.1 how the Gaelic Irish regained control over most of Ulster in the century or so following the last Earl's murder in 1333. It was Janico Savage, the earldom's seneschal, who wrote a desperate plea to Edward IV in 1467 saying that unless help was sent, the Irish *‘in short tyme fynally and utterly woll destroye your said Erldome.’* (Bardon p.67). Sufficient help was not forthcoming and the O'Neills of the Tir Eoghain swept into Antrim, leaving Carrickfergus isolated and driving the Savages to the southern tip of the Ards. Clann Aodha Buidhe of the O'Neills established a Gaelic lordship in South Antrim and North Down (including North Ards). The English called this territory Clandeboye, after the Gaelic ruling Family. Their seat was a tower house, sited at Castlereagh.

From then on, the English Tudor monarchy vacillated between conciliation and conquest. The Elizabethan period from 1558 to 1603 in particular saw renewed attempts to conquer Ulster, which resulted in much opposition and destructive fighting between Gael and English. Elizabeth tried conciliation, making Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone in 1585. However there was mutual distrust between the two parties and the nine years war at the end of Elizabeth's reign led to the defeat of the Gaelic Irish. James I (James VI of Scotland) came to the English throne in 1603 and set about a policy of English and Scottish settlement in Ulster. Gaelic lords could be re-confirmed in their titles provided they gave up some lands for settlement – the Plantation. The lords of West Ulster, and especially Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, found these conditions unacceptable and left Ireland in 1607 – the Flight of the Earls. The Gaelic lords in East Ulster however, were more willing to come to terms with King James and complied.

In 1603 Conn O'Neill was the Lord of Clandeboyne and Great Ards, but was in prison at Carrickfergus, charged with war against Elizabeth. Hugh Montgomery, from a powerful family in Scotland with influence with King James, agreed to aid in Conn's escape from prison and to seek a pardon for him from the King, in return for a share of his estate. The escape was carried out successfully and Hugh's brother George secured the pardon, but only on condition that a James Hamilton also obtained a share of Conn's lands. Hamilton was a Scottish advisor to King James VI, and was involved in the negotiations that brought James to the English throne as James I. Under the terms eventually agreed Conn got half of Upper Clandeboyne centered on Castlereagh and Montgomery and Hamilton shared the remainder. Montgomery was knighted in 1605 and his lands now included the areas around Comber, Newtownards, Donaghadee and Greyabbey. Sir Hugh went on to lead a migration from South-West Scotland into the Ards and North Down. He was made Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ardes in 1622. Meanwhile James Hamilton, who had based himself in Bangor, was knighted in 1608 and became Viscount Clandeboyne. A Sir Robert Colville bought the Montgomery estates of Newtownards and Comber around 1675. The Colvilles sold their estate of Mount Pleasant to Alexander Stewart in 1744 and he changed the name of the estate from Mount Pleasant to Mount Stewart. His son, Robert Stewart, was an MP in 1769, made a peer in 1783, and followed a distinguished career in politics. He ultimately became Marquis of Londonderry in 1816. The National Trust acquired the gardens surrounding Mount Stewart House in 1957 and were given the house and most of the contents by the last surviving child of the 7<sup>th</sup> Marquis, Lady Mairi Bury, in 1977.

#### **4.6 Ecclesiastical sites around the North Ards**

Early Christian Ecclesiastical sites in and around the North Ards area include the following:

Bangor Abbey, which was established by St Comgall in 558. It was an important centre of learning with contacts throughout Europe, but was destroyed by a Viking raid in 824.

Movilla Abbey, near Newtownards, founded by St Finnian in 540, was also an important centre of Celtic learning. It was raided, plundered and burned by the Vikings in 824 and 825. Augustinian canons were introduced in 1135, by St Malachy of Armagh during his reforms of the Irish Church. Movilla continued into the Norman period with an agreement being recorded in 1297 between the Abbot of Movilla and Richard de Burgh to commute payment for the town farm and mills from 40 crannocks of oats to six marks per annum. Similar deals were recorded in 1326 and 1333. (O'Neill, p.91)

Comber Monastery was an early Celtic Foundation, which later suffered from Viking attacks.

Nearby Nendrum, founded by St Mochai in 450, was also a Celtic monastery with a reputation for learning.

The focus of the Irish Church in the 1100's changed to reform and bringing it into line with Roman Church practices. Reform was initiated by Cellach, Abbot of Armagh. However, his protégé Malachy obtained support for reform from Pope Innocent II and Malachy was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Primate in 1132. *"The political and ecclesiastical rise of Armagh did not, however lead to a revival of learning. Bangor, Movilla and Nendrum never fully recovered from Viking attacks and the Church reformers of Armagh were not respecters of tradition; thus the maintenance of Gaelic culture was left increasingly to the secular poets, bards and historians"* (Bardon p.31)

With the arrival of John de Courcy and the Normans, new religious houses were established as well as the restoration of some existing ones; Downpatrick being a notable example of the latter (see 4.2). The Cistercian monastery at Grey Abbey established by John's wife Affreca (see 4.3) is close by to the Mount Stewart site. A new Cistercian monastery was founded at Comber in around 1200. It seems to have had strong links with Grey Abbey – Stone mason's marks found at both sites suggest the same workmen worked on both sites. The old monastery at Comber, which probably came under Augustinian control at about the same time as Movilla, continued for a time. (Comber Historical Society). John de Courcy also restored Nendrum in 1178 (Reeves) granting the church and two-thirds of the island (now Mahee) to Benedictine monks.

Newtownards Priory was founded by the Savage family, with Dominican Friars, in around 1244. The de Burghs built a Western extension and North aisle arcade at a later date; supporting the observation made in 4.4 that control of the North Ards passed from Savage to de Burgh towards the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

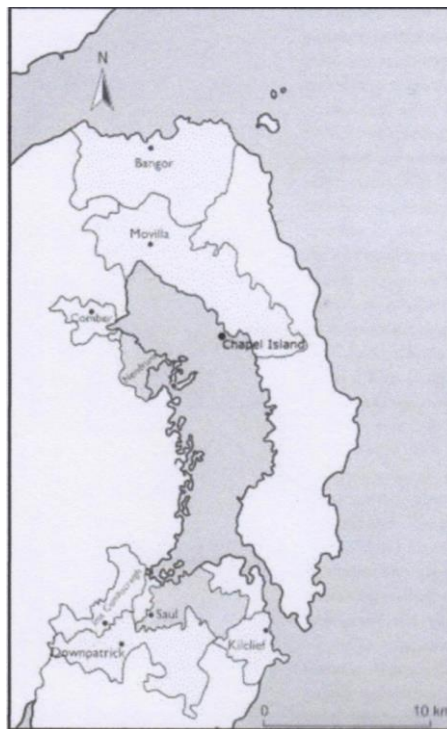


Figure 18: Map of Strangford area showing early Irish Christian sites.

#### 4.7 The Templecrone Church site, Review of Evidence

The Templecrone area under the Normans was one of relative peace and stability and least at threat from invasion from 'the West'. See Section 4.3 and reference to the border of the Earldom at the mottes or castles of Dromore, Maycove (Ballyrone/Seafin) and Drum Mound. The allied 'men of Iveagh' would also have acted as a buffer to invasion. Indeed this occurred in 1253, when Brian O'Neill destroyed Magh Cobha (Maycove). It was rebuilt in about 1254, before Brian O'Neill made another serious attack on the Earldom in 1260, when he was defeated, and killed, outside Down (Bardon p.43). We have seen in Section 4.2 how de Courcy fostered alliances and religious links with the Irish, presumably further adding to the stability of 'the Ards'.

Again in Section 4.3 reference is made to farming practice in the Earldom. Productivity was improved again presumably helping stability. Although most of the vassals and substantial farmers were probably Norman there were at least some Irish – see reference to O'Hagheran in 4.3. There is a suggestion that such an Irish connection existed close to Templecrone – see Section 4.4 and the reference to Ballymorky/Ballymurphy.

There was considerable building of monasteries and ecclesiastical foundations in the Ards area under the Normans. These are reviewed in Section 4.6. At the time of John de Courcy there would have been teams of stonemasons working in the area. See reference to Grey Abbey and Comber in Section 4.6. There were also important earlier Celtic religious foundations in the area – see references to Bangor, Movilla, Nendrum and Comber in Section 4.6.

Teampall, 'church', anglicised 'temple', occurs both as a townland name and a parish name. For the most part it is thought to represent a church of the post Reform period. (Flanagan). We have seen how Reform was implemented by Malachy from around 1132. This suggests that Templecrone church probably dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century – but on this evidence it could be Irish post Church Reform or Norman.

The Templecrone foundations are of stone – see SMR Reports in Section 2.2.6. These reports refer to flat-faced stones; "*In the SW corner a number of flat-faced stones mark the outer edge of the building.*" and "*Some stones appear to have a smooth, possibly dressed external face*". Ann Hamlin, see Section 2.2.7, reports '*the walls seem to be of dry stone, with the foundation course stones distinctively laid on end*'. Also in Section 2.2.7 Ann Hamlin mentions the Irish preference for wooden church buildings – but stone buildings were not unknown. Perhaps Templecrone is more likely to be of the Norman period of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, because of its stone construction, but an Irish origin cannot be entirely ruled out.

The church site is situated near to a Norman motte. A number of early church sites in the Strangford area are also close to mottes and are of similar dimensions to Templecrone. These sites are listed in a table supplied by Harry Welsh – see Section 2.2.8. This evidence suggests the possibility of a Norman origin for these churches, i.e. they might have been included in the great wave of castle and church building following the Anglo-Norman invasion.

In the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1306, the church of Korcany is valued at two marks. Both O'Laverty and Reeves – see Section 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 – identify Templecrone with this church, although Reeves also tentatively suggests Church Island nearby as a possibility – see SMR Report in Section 2.2.6. The Inquisition of circa 1643 (supplied by G Rutherford) names the church site as Ballytamplechronan see Section 2.2.3. We now have Korcany, Ballytamplechronan, and later Templecrone and Templecran. See Surveys and SMR in Sections 2.2.4, 2.2.5 and 2.2.6. Templecrone was later renamed as Mount Pleasant and

then Mount Stewart. O'Laverty asserts that Corcan (ie Korcany) is only another form of Cronan and that the church of 'Korcany' is Temple Crone, so named from St. Cronan Beg, Bishop of Nendrum. See Section 2.2.2. Hamlin also associates Cronan with Movilla. See Section 2.2.7. In "a Dictionary of Irish Saints", P.225 (Communication from George Rutherford), "O'Riain argues that a Saint Corcan, a priest belonging to the Down barony of Iveagh, may be commemorated in the name of the church of Korcany. This raises the question of exactly what happened between the Taxation of 1306 and the Inquisition of circa 1643. Did the name corrupt through time or was the church re-dedicated at some point? Is O'Laverty's suggestion, see Section 2.2.2, the more likely? For us, perhaps the central question is; could a Norman church be named after an Irish saint? We only have to look at the example of de Courcy and the renaming of Downpatrick. See 4.2. Perhaps the local Norman at Mount Stewart followed de Courcy's example?

## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations for further work

The evidence reviewed in Section 4.7 suggests that the Templecrone church could well be Norman in origin. However, we do not really know anything about how it was constructed – excavation of the remaining foundations might provide the answer.

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## PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Site: Templecrone Date: 26 April 2014

Make and models of cameras: Ricoh G600 &amp; Olympus Sz 14.

Fig	No	Frame no	From	Details
Cover	1	RIMG0001	N to E	Survey Group placing site markers
	2	RIMG0002	N to S	View towards stream
5	3	RIMG0003	S to N	Gateposts from stream
	4	RIMG0004	N to S	Boundary stream
	5	RIMG0005	W to E	Wooded side of stream
	6	RIMG0006		Large stone on bank
3	7	RIMG0008	S	Stone bridge with decorative arch - June & Liz at Gauging station
	8	RIMG0011	S to E	Substantial 6' wall to south curving away to east, using a mixture of large and small stones.
	9	RIMG0009	E	Bridge from eastern corner
	10	RIMG0013		Man-made bank of large stones
	11	RIMG0014		Close up of bridge arch
	12	RIMG0015		Underneath arch of bridge
	13	RIMG0016	SE to NW	Bridge from SE side
	14	RIMG0017		Team Photographer – Pat O'Neill
	15	RIMG0018		Substantial Wall
6	16	RIMG0019		Regular stones at top of wall – possibly reused dressed stones
	17	RIMG0020	W to E	Stream meandering towards east
	18	RIMG0022		Path from church (may link up to Chapel Island and Greyabbey)
	19	RIMG0025	SE	Fallen tree marks SE corner of site
	20	RIMG0026	SE to NW	Site view (overgrown with indeterminate boundary walls)
	21	RIMG0037	SE to NW	Site and ploughed field with flint finds
	22	RIMG0043	NW to SE	Site with survey team
	23	RIMG0044		Yellow flags outline N wall showing start of CD profile
	24	RIMG0042		Border stones visible
	25	RIMG0047	N to S	Top stone off gate pillar
	26	RIMG0051		Survey team on site
	27	RIMG0055		Survey members at work
14	28	P5070055		Flints found in adjacent ploughed field