

Fig. 5: Down Survey Barony Map c.1656

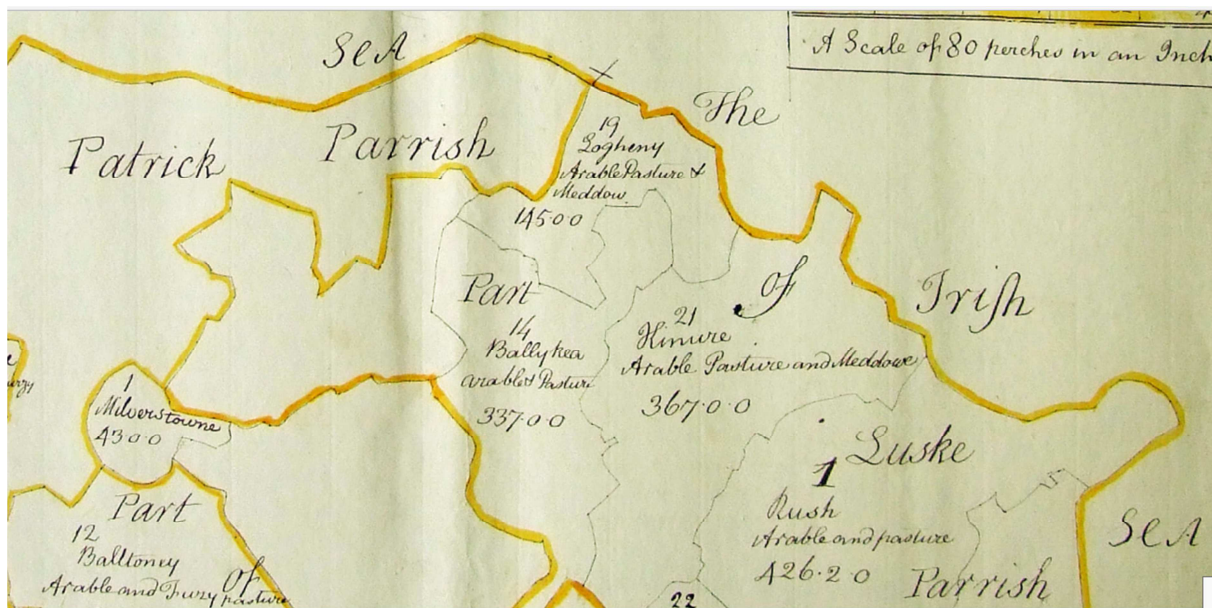


Fig. 6: Down Survey Parish Map c.1656

Rocque's Map of 1760 is particularly detailed. It depicts *Drummahaugh Land* surrounded by a wall. The western and southern boundaries are walls in contrast to the hedgerows and laneways that surround it. The nearest walled area is the demesne surrounding Rush House (later known as Kenure House). The Old Castle of Kinure and the Church in ruins date from the medieval period, elements of both survive at St Catherine's today.



*Fig. 7: Rocque's Map of county Dublin, 1760*

Also notable is the nomenclature for the area 'Old Danish Forts' which doubtless refers to the ramparts. It was a standard of the time when anything of antiquity was ascribed to the Danes (see Section 5.9) and is reflective of subsequent folklore of the area.

Two structures are depicted to the north-west of the promontory. One structure is aligned east-west along the field boundary, the other north-south at the inlet of the cliff. Remnants of both are still visible in these positions.



Duncan's Map of 1821 is less detailed than Rocque's but depicts the addition of the Tower on 'Drumnough Point'. This is the first map to illustrate -although somewhat stylistically- the ramparts at the neck of the promontory which are labelled 'Danish Lines'



Fig. 8: Duncan's 1821 map

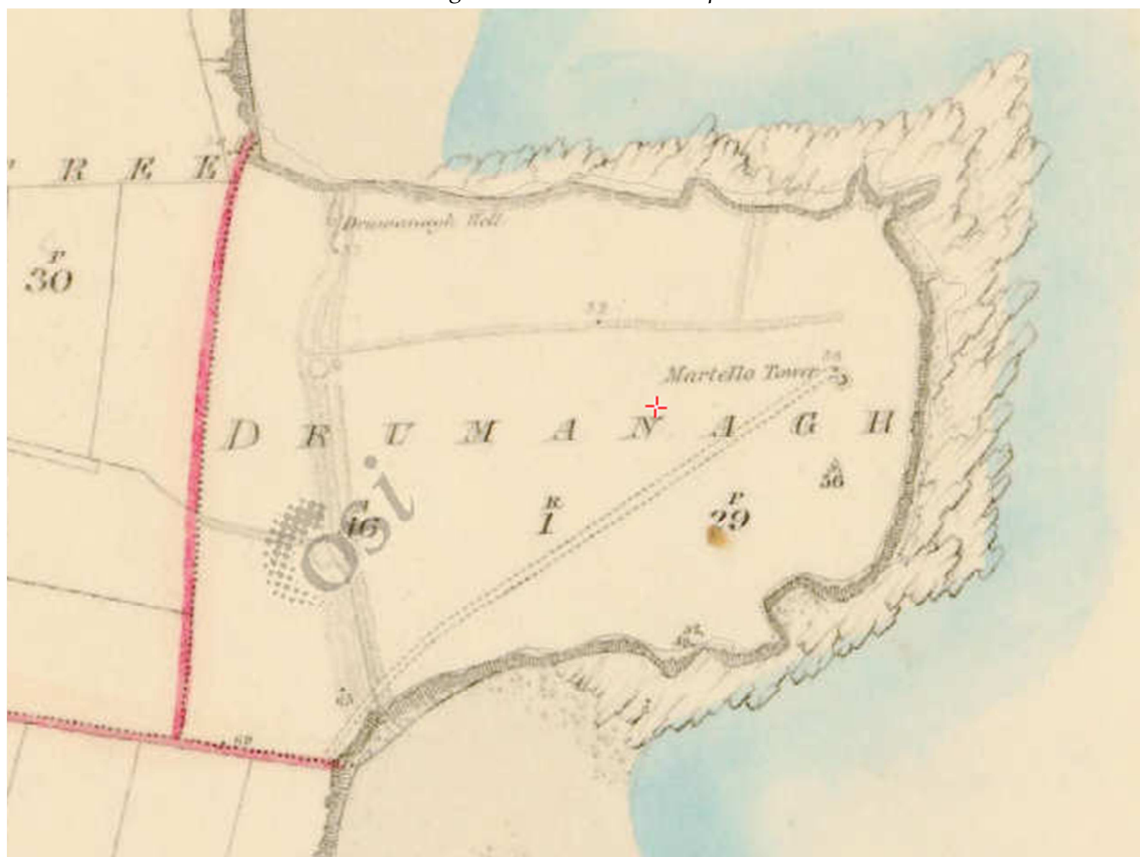


Fig. 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.. Surveyed 1838, Published 1843



The First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map provides a particularly detailed picture of the ramparts. The northern trivallate banks appear integrated with the east-west field boundary, which in turn intersects with a north-south field boundary, indicating the land division of the time. South of the intersection of ramparts and field boundary are two distinct circular features which may represent the truncation of the ramparts at this point. As the four banks head southwards they become less well defined and more compressed.

The road to the Martello tower extends from the lane—which forms the townland boundary between Drumanagh and Rush— and traverses the ramparts to the south. A stream flows from the western field boundary, that forms the townland boundary between Drumanagh and Ballustree, into the southern ditch and Drumanagh well is depicted to the north. The rocks around the headland are distinctive and extensive.



The structure near the cliff face depicted on Rocque is also shown on the First Edition. The second structure along the field boundary is not visible.

The manuscript of O'Donovan's survey which appears in less detailed form in the Name Books is headed 'Ancient Remains' and is scaled 12 inches to the mile. It contains some additional information. Along the northern limit of the promontory the line of a wall is depicted. It is referenced as 'Wall apparently ancient'. It is not continuous perhaps a result of the condition of being 'ancient'. There is a very definite portion of the wall at the north-east point of the promontory where there is a lunular-shaped inlet. There is a continuous although 'lighter' line that extends around the eastern and southern perimeter. It is unclear if this is a continuation of the apparently ancient wall. The stream pools within the outer banks of the ramparts before flowing within the ditch where it is traversed by the road to the Martello tower. Significantly there are two short parallel banks on the eastern side of the ramparts. These aren't depicted on previous or subsequent maps.

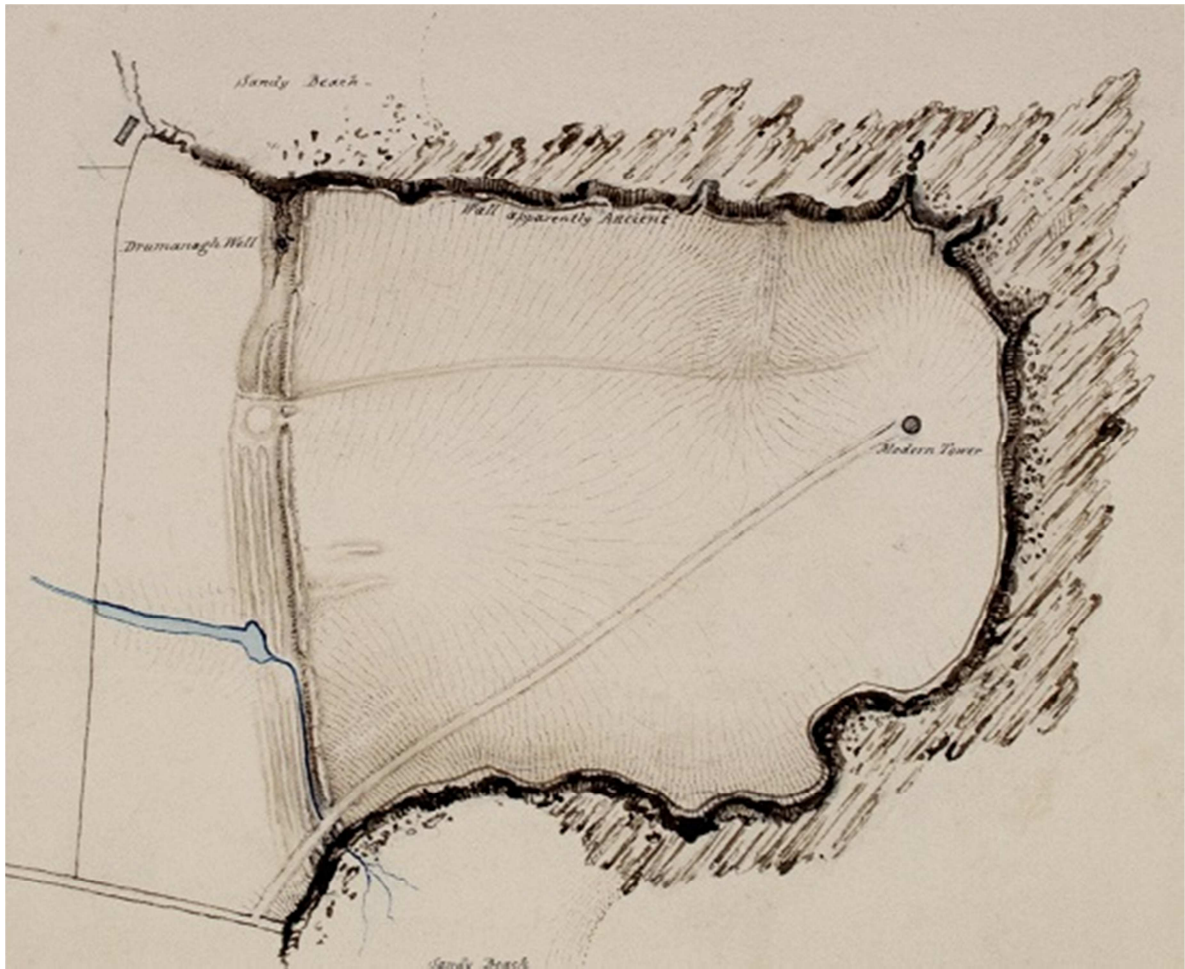


Fig. 10: Drawing 14 C 15(28) (1) Courtesy of the Royal Irish Academy ©



The 25 inch map no longer depicts the road to the Martello tower or the field boundaries to the north of the promontory. The stream no longer pools at the ramparts which are depicted as a single line.

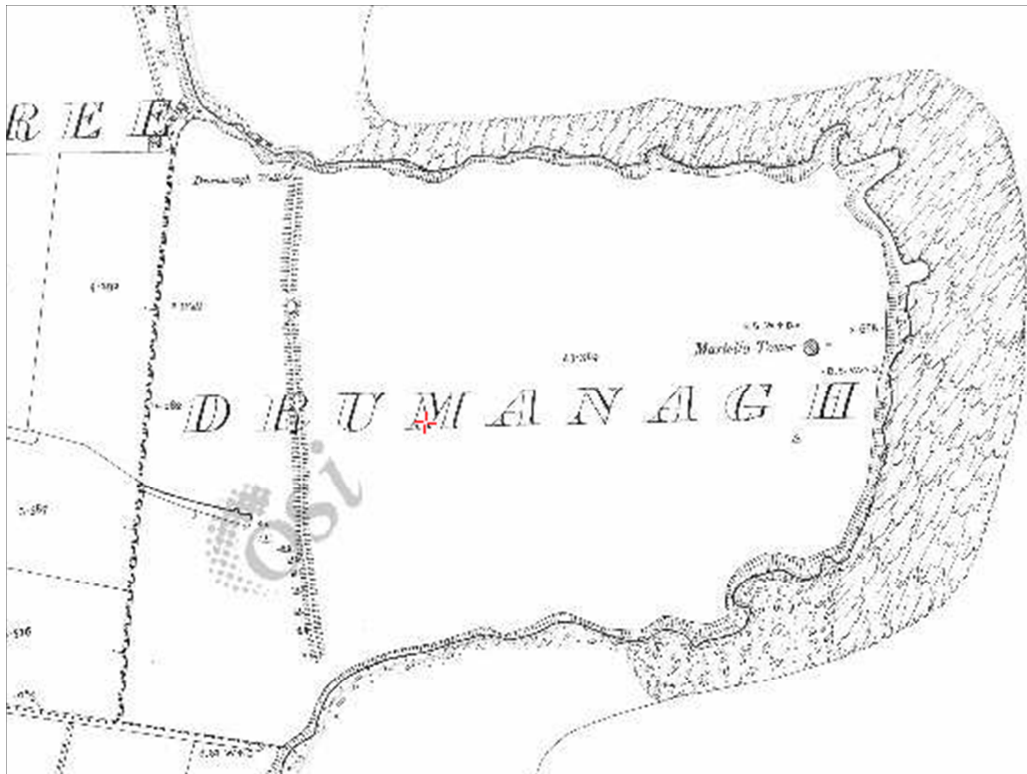


Fig. 11: 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map. Surveyed 1906; Published 1908

A previously unillustrated feature is a well, located east of the western townland boundary. The structure at the cliff edge appears to have been modified and perhaps divided into two structures east of the footpath. A structure has been constructed at the field boundary perhaps on the footprint of the building previously shown on Rocque's 1760 map.

