

Spring 2010

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IAI NEWS



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I had an interesting conversation with another archaeologist late last year about IAI membership. He pointed out that while he was a member of the IfA, he did not see the point in joining IAI; the IfA had come to him, sought him out, encouraged him to join, IAI hadn't so why would he join an organisation that wasn't 'welcoming'. Further questioning elicited the information that it wasn't really the IfA (as an organisation) that had reached out to him, it wasn't a staff member or committee member who had encouraged him to sign up, it was the ordinary IfA members for whom and with whom he had worked. By contrast, despite working in Ireland for a number of years, no one had ever suggested that he should join IAI (at least until he made the mistake of starting an argument with me about it).

It raises an interesting question for all my fellow IAI members – do you encourage your colleagues, co-workers or fellow archaeologists (at whatever stage in their career) to join IAI? And if not, why not? After all you chose to join and you pay your subscription each year to maintain your membership, so why wouldn't you encourage more archaeologists to join?

IAI is its membership; it is not a separate autonomous entity. Its existence and capability for action is entirely down to the contribution of its members (whether through their subscriptions, participation in IAI events and activities or the donation of their time and energy in a variety of capacities).

IAI provides a cross-sectoral voice for the profession. There is currently no other organisation which can act as an advocate for the profession as a whole, and we need that advocacy. New legislation is still coming down the line, with all the attendant revisions to policy guidance and professional practice. The heads of bill have been approved by government and though this pace of legislative change is not occurring as swiftly as originally outlined, it remains a very live issue. The National Museum, along with the National Monuments Service, is developing the Collections Resource Centre in Swords to provide a long overdue storage solution for the artefacts and ecofacts from excavations as well as the excavation archives. Alongside this we continue to live in the proverbial interesting times, with all sectors of the profession trying to cope with the new economic realities.

For IAI to be a strong organisation it needs as wide and comprehensive a membership as it can achieve. Increasing the membership levels (not only in terms of raw numbers, but also in terms of the proportion of the profession they constitute) expands the mandate of the institute and strengthens its position as an advocate. This also has the potential to increase its resource base, both directly through subscriptions and indirectly by providing a supporting argument for the acquisition of outside

funding to support and develop its activities and member services. Increased resources lead directly to an increased capacity to act and to provide more and better services for our members. Active participation of members is also critical – IAI does not do things, IAI members do things on behalf of IAI or as representatives of IAI, largely in their own time and on a voluntary basis.

For the last two years IAI has been fortunate; external funding from the Heritage Council and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government provided the resources to employ a part-time Development Officer, to partially subsidise our part-time administrator and to underwrite the second pilot phase of CPD courses. This funding has now expired. As a result IAI is no longer in a position to continue the employment of either our Development Officer or Administrative Officer; the financial position of the institute in this regard was clearly outlined by the Treasurer at the AGM in April. Both Eoin and Grainne contributed greatly to the development of IAI over the last two years and it is with great sadness that we see them go. However, to continue the path laid out and to continue to develop the institute is the challenge that lies ahead.

The board is currently reviewing the institutes finances and basic staffing requirements, in addition to seeking out new avenues for external funding. We hope that later in the year we will be in a position to employ at least one staff member to assist in the administration of the institute and the delivery of services to members.

However, this should be wake-up call for the membership. It is likely that if the institute is to grow and develop, particularly in areas such as CPD, more active support and participation by members will be needed. The current cost-base and fee-level of the CPD courses provided to date will have to be reviewed; currently the fees charged are very low and do not reflect the effort and real expense incurred to provide the courses. We may also look to members to assist the institute in a voluntary capacity to help meet the shortfall between the staffing levels that we can support financially and those needed to run the institute on a day-to-day basis as well as to maintain and develop member services.

Alternatively we can shrug our shoulders and do nothing, but what will that gain us?

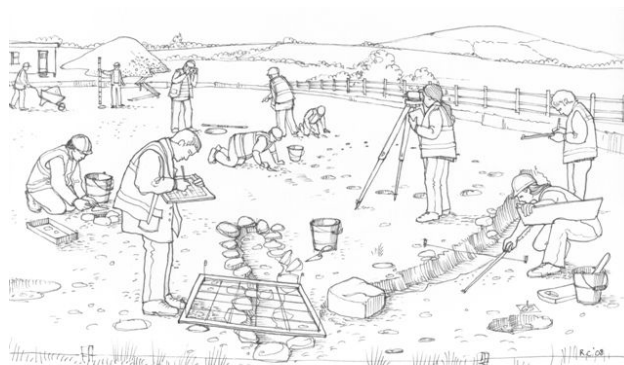
Teresa Bolger

Time in Transition- It's About Time 2

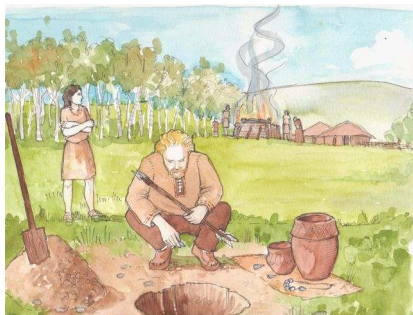
For anyone out there interested in teaching archaeology there is a new multi-media resource pack for teachers. It is aimed at the Transition Year programme but could be used for a wider audience.

On Friday 13th November 2009 John Gormley TD, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, launched the resource pack ***Time in Transition- Its About Time 2*** in Glenstal Abbey, Co. Limerick. It was produced by the Limerick Education Centre in collaboration with the Department of Environment's National Monuments Service. It is a follow-on from the very successful primary school resource pack *Archaeology in the Classroom- It's About Time*, which was completed in 2005. Following the considerable success of that pack, this resource is aimed at the Transition Year programme in secondary schools.

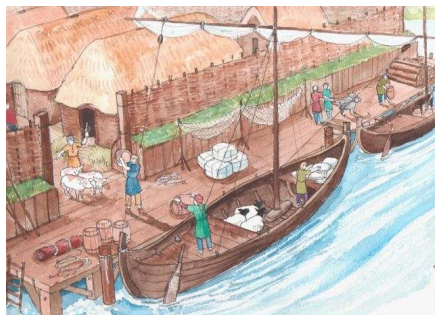
Time in Transition- It's About Time 2 is a multimedia resource, consisting of twenty four lessons, thirteen of which are based on PowerPoint presentations. The lessons aim to inform Transition Year students about archaeology in an interesting and interactive way. This resource is designed with the student's own experience of everyday life in mind, and it attempts to link the events and happenings of their own lives to those of people in the past. The Transition Year curriculum places great emphasis on *local studies* and this pack is designed to give the students the skills to



The pack is divided into three **themes**: *Worship and Commemoration*; *Lifestyles and Living*; and *Archaeology at Work*. These topics were selected to cover some of the key elements of archaeology – worship, burial practices, defense and living space, as well as providing an understanding of how an archaeologist works through excavation and artefact analysis. It also deals with monument protection. Each *theme* has four *units*, with two lessons in each *unit* on a particular subject related to that *theme*. The first lesson in each *unit* is a teacher-led lesson and is designed to prepare the students for the second lesson. The second lesson in each *unit* is a PowerPoint presentation accompanied with explanatory text for each slide. These visual PowerPoint presentations are well illustrated with detailed original drawings. The



understand archaeology and apply this knowledge to their own area. There has been a very positive feedback from the class room. The lessons are engaging, informative and relevant. Archaeology is a very practical subject and students of all ages and abilities can readily engage with it. There are many useful topics covered that will lay a foundation for Leaving Cert. geography and art history. The pack has also been used to teach religious education (there are sections on church architecture, monasticism and pilgrimage). Sections of the pack would also be very suitable for the Junior Cert students who cover a considerable amount of archaeology in the history syllabus. The pack has been designed so that teachers with no previous archaeological experience can deliver the program, but obviously some knowledge of archaeology would be beneficial.



numerous reconstruction drawings, with their attention to detail, have proven very popular with students as they make the topic easy to understand and it brings archaeology to life.

Theme 1 focuses on *Worship & Commemoration* in Ireland with lessons on worship, monasticism, pilgrimage and commemoration. The worship lesson is based on a 'stone circle' made up of students, who by examining the evidence work out that this is an important place of worship. This is followed by a PowerPoint presentation on Christian places of worship in Ireland from the introduction of Christianity to modern times. **Theme 2** is about *Living and Lifestyle* with lessons on the chronological development of houses, defence, towns and lifestyle. **Theme 3** concerns *Archaeology at Work*, showing how archaeologists find sites using maps,

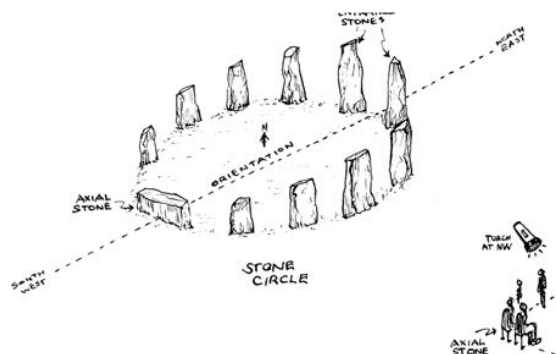
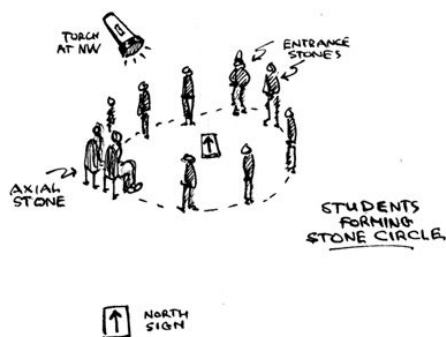


internet and other sources, examines the process of excavation, and finally examines the curation of Ireland's archaeological heritage.

The lesson *The Story of the Pot*, in the **Post Ex.** unit, uses a chronology of pottery in Ireland based on drawings by two talented artists Rhoda Cronin and Uto Hogerzeil, which even some archaeologists might find useful!

The lesson *Living and Lifestyle* examines how the study of artefacts tell us about lifestyles in the past. It begins by examining a modern writing pen and, using the skills developed thus, goes on to look at a variety of different artefacts largely based on the National Museum of Ireland's collection.

In the lessons on excavation a number of commercial archaeological companies provided a lot of up-to-date data on which the lessons are based. The provision of this



material at an early stage of the pack's development enabled it to be linked throughout the pack. For example, artefacts examined in the excavation lesson are also used in the lifestyle lesson.

The resource also contains audio files. The lesson on *Monks, Monasteries and Monasticism* is supported by an audio tape of the Benedictine monk Mark Patrick Hederman who gives a very eloquent account of his life as a monk in an interview. Another audio file introduces plainchant and features Nóirín Ní Riain. This is part of a series of recommended projects which link into the main themes of the pack.

The good news is the pack is available on line at www.itsabouttime.ie which contains both packs **Archaeology in the Classroom- It's About Time** and **Time in Transition- Its About Time 2**.

Mary Sleeman
Member

Dáire O'Rourke: 8 March 1965 – 28 April 2010

Dáire was only 45 years old when she died on 28th April last. As many will know, she had fought a battle with the cancer with which she was diagnosed first in 2003. Her remission coincided with her husband Ed's serious illness through which she nursed him – it is difficult to imagine a couple who were so challenged and there is no doubt that it strengthened their relationship. All of this coincided with a remarkable period of intense pressure at work as construction of motorways and other major development of national routes peaked. When her illness returned and when chemotherapy was clearly not going to effect a cure, Dáire chose quality over quantity of life. Even then, her instinct to work and to try to make things better showed itself in her response to the invitation from her consultant to join the Ethics Committee of St James's and Tallaght Hospitals as a patient representative to give the perspective of those receiving treatment to the medical professionals and also to comment on aspects of research. She kept this work up almost to the last – giving it up when it simply became physically impossible for her. At the time she went back into chemotherapy, there was great deal of controversy about proposals by the HSE to develop centres of excellence for cancer treatment and once over lunch, I received a passionate and closely-argued lecture on the subject from Dáire who quite clearly had become impatient at the commentators who simply did not understand the value of being treated in a place where there was a concentration of expertise and where the chemotherapy could be finely calibrated and targeted so that the patient often avoided those long bouts of nausea and other side effects which were so common. She saw that outcomes were more often better where the medical science was better. She knew her stuff and she had thought the issues through and she had become an advocate – that was so much like her. But illness did not define her – she managed it and met its challenges on her own terms.

Dáire packed a great deal of achievement into her short life. Born in 1965 she was educated at the Holy Faith Convent, Glasnevin and at UCD. She graduated in 1986 in archaeology and history. An MA thesis on the leather footwear from Viking Dublin won her the Ruaidhrí de Valera Memorial Prize and, with further training, she became a valued expert reporting on the leather finds from Wexford, Waterford, Cork and Dublin. She had supported herself through College by working as a bus conductor – a family connection probably suggested this – her father to whom she was especially close, was a bus driver. I first met her when she was Auditor of the Archaeological Society where I had been invited to give a lecture. An odd start to a relationship since in the pub afterwards she accidentally spilled over me the pint I had just bought her. In a car reeking of Guinness, I dropped her home – lucky we weren't stopped by the Guards. She certainly had a way of getting and holding your attention. But she did like a good party.



Her first professional job in archaeology was working on the excavations of medieval Wexford and on a variety of sites elsewhere in Ireland and in Germany. By the early 1990s she had moved from being a Research Assistant and Supervisor on excavations to directing excavations in her own right – a transition a great deal less formal than it is today. In August 1991 she moved to DUBLINIA as a researcher, rising through the posts of Education and Research Officer to become Assistant Director by June 1995. In that year she became City Archaeologist with Dublin Corporation where her innate abilities to think strategically and to organize work came fully into play. She excelled not only in solving day to day problems but especially in developing a vision for the role of City Archaeologist which was not merely reactive to external circumstances. From the mid- 1990s the pace of change in Dublin City was accelerating and in the historic core development and the interests of the heritage frequently clashed. Managing necessary or permissible development to preserve the archaeological resource or to ensure its systematic excavation were constant challenges but the application of principles and a consistent approach were the hallmark of Dáire's methodology. It is difficult to imagine fifteen or so years later how very disorganised the approach to development-led archaeology actually was then. This writer when a member of the Heritage Council, witnessed meetings about Dublin sites of mind-bending futility where it was clear that no consensus approach had developed on the part of the authorities and arguments about the correct

manner of dealing with archaeologically important locations often turned on minor details of construction. Gradually the policy emerged that it was better to deal with the archaeology of development sites as early in the planning process as possible, preferably before the detailed planning had been approved. After planning permission had been granted, it was invariably too late as the permission was legally enforceable. This is where Dáire's approach proved in the longer term to be invaluable – she ensured that the archaeological implications of integrated area plans were taken on board; she developed a strategy for the industrial archaeology of Dublin and improved the assessment and mapping of the archaeological resource of the city. She brought to this work not just her keen intellect but also her considerable skills as a negotiator and persuader. All this gave her a clear insight into the stresses and strains of negotiating for the benefit of the heritage in the frequently fraught atmosphere of development pressure. During her time as City Archaeologist, important excavations took place which in older, less well-organized times may not have happened or might have happened to unrealistic deadlines and in circumstances of unsuitable pressure. Much development-led excavation in the 1990s took place literally in front of the blade of the bulldozer. Moreover, a great deal of archaeological discourse public and private was crude and self-defeating as far as it affected official policy – exaggerated claims were made for every site making the argument for preserving or excavating the next one to be threatened increasingly less credible to the ultimate decision-makers. She did not use that sort of rhetoric.

No better preparation could have been envisaged for her next appointment from 2001 as Chief Archaeologist of the National Roads Authority at a time of intense pressure in the redevelopment of existing routes and the construction of motorways. In some cases, most notably with the M3 and the site of Tara and at Carrickmines in Co. Dublin, the conflict between advocates of archaeology on the one hand and of development on the other became heated. Dáire's insistence on a clear vision for the work for which she was ultimately responsible was nowhere no more clearly seen than in the development of suitable protocols for the conduct of archaeological excavations on the road schemes. These built on the agreement in 2000 between the National Roads Authority and the state archaeological services which

was a crucial step forward and Dáire's task was to put it into effect for the NRA. A regime of geophysical and other prospection was put in place along the routes of proposed roadways to establish more accurately than conventional survey and desk-based research could, the full extent of the archaeological resource likely to be affected by construction. Excavations were begun well in advance of construction – the purpose being to secure a more orderly and accurate record of the sites to be affected. No system is perfect and some archaeological sites were discovered only in the course of test excavation, but the procedures agreed and the flexibility built into them yielded a rich harvest not only of previously unknown sites but also revealed the much greater extent and complexity of monuments which were already known or suspected. In addition, programmes of publication were established and funding was made available for post-excavation work. The remit of the NRA was to build arterial roads and maintain them, it was by no means an archaeological enterprise, but it is a testament to Dáire's skills of persuasion that so much attention was paid on her watch to the identification and recording of the archaeological heritage and the investment of substantial sums of money in advancing understanding of it. She also built up a team of committed colleagues in the NRA who responded enthusiastically to her directness, her work ethic, her good humour, courage and collegiality. It is remarkable too how many people outside the NRA, not just in companies but also in universities, became involved in the work. Of course there were rows and controversy and misunderstandings about the roads but throughout all of it I never saw her become embittered – her instinct was always to engage and to reach out to those who disagreed with her – perhaps she went home and kicked the furniture. She was dead straight in doing her job and in her relations with colleagues and friends – she could, without malice, puncture the balloon of pomposity without giving offence – as I well know. Her insistence on publication has given us those important preliminary reports on major schemes which enable the main results of the excavations to be taken into account – already the impact in the study of all periods has begun to show. And there is more to come. If you seek a monument, there it is.

Michael Ryan



World Heritage in a Heritage World

In the Autumn 2009 edition of *The Archaeologist* (No. 73), the magazine of the IfA, Jason Wood reviewed the controversy arising from the decision made in 2006 by the local council to put the town of Blackpool, Lancashire, forward as a potential UNESCO World Heritage Site, through its being the world's first working-class seaside resort. The media reaction to news of the announcement ranged from disbelief to outright hostility. Blackpool, that unabashedly lively and vulgar British tourist destination was not, as Jason points out, a town many associated with the word 'heritage'.

The debate about the audacity of Blackpool Council, and the merits of its claim, hinges on consideration of what exactly constitutes 'heritage'. Commentators such as Jason Wood have conceded that Blackpool does indeed have a number of things going for it, which make the ambitious bid less outrageous than it first appears. Perhaps, looking at the question another way, the argument is less about what attributes are needed before a location can be advanced for consideration as a World Heritage Site, and more about recognition that we live in a world that abounds in 'heritage' and heritage sites, with the UNESCO list of 890 sites forming a roll-call of the most spectacular.



LOP 32, at Durse Head, Co. Cork (Michael Kennedy 2008)

Consider the Irish situation. At present Ireland has just two sites on the list: the archaeological ensemble of the Bend of the Boyne (Brú na Bóinne), designated in 1993, and Skellig Michael, added in 1996. The United Kingdom has 28 sites, including the Giant's Causeway in Co. Antrim, which became a World Heritage Site in 1986. Yet the scope of what we regard as Ireland's archaeological heritage is expanding all the time. In the Autumn 2009 issue of *Archaeology Ireland* (No. 89), Karl Brady brought to our attention the presence of 150 or so U-boat wrecks from the two world wars that lie off the Irish coast. In the Winter 2008 edition of *Archaeology Ireland* (No. 86) Ros Ó Maoldúin reported on the archaeology of the border, taking in such landmarks as a memorial of ten crosses dedicated to the memory of the hunger strikers of 1981, perched on a hillside near Newry. In March 2009 the UCD School of Archaeology announced a forthcoming research project

entitled 'Landscapes of Desire', directed towards exploring the cultural value of Ireland's Victorian and Edwardian public parks. And so it goes on. Ireland's archaeological record is not only rich and varied, but effectively there is no cut-off date and very little it seems that cannot potentially be considered ripe for inclusion as part of our historical and archaeological heritage.

Take as another example the humble lookout posts (LOPs) constructed around Ireland's coast in the early stages of the second world war, as described by Michael Kennedy in his masterful study *Guarding Neutral Ireland* (Four Courts Press, 2008). The LOPs were established to make it possible for men employed as 'coastwatchers' to observe and report activity along Ireland's shores and territorial waters for the duration of the war. Architecturally, they were described, with pinpoint accuracy, as 'brutalist and severe', each hut built to an identical design from 137 pre-cast concrete blocks. Surviving examples, such as LOP 32, at Durse Head, Co. Cork (pictured), are guaranteed never to be named among potential additions to the existing list of World Heritage Sites. And yet the LOPs, physical evidence for Ireland's response to the outbreak of conflict in Europe in 1939, built on the edges of some of our uniquely 'hard and unforgiving' coastal landscapes, are as much as part of our heritage as the Rock of Cashel or the Hill of Tara.

At present Ireland is striving to extend its World Heritage pedestal to make room for further sites of outstanding merit. We still have a long way to go before we catch up with Italy, which has 44 sites inscribed on the UNESCO list. We cannot fit every prestige site onto the pedestal, unless of course we remove the pedestal altogether. It is possible that what Blackpool's councillors realised in 2006 is that we live in a world full of heritage, not just in one distinguished by a numbered list of World Heritage Sites. They were prepared to stand up and bravely assert the right of their town to be considered equal with the best. Quite simply, if enough people cherish their part of the world, then it is just as good as any place entered on a select list. Hence the guarded welcome by writers such as Jason Woods for the way in which the Blackpool case

'provocatively inverts much of the current debate and parlance surrounding the evaluation and monitoring of World Heritage Sites'.

Perhaps we in Ireland should be less preoccupied with the elevation of a few exceptional cases, however much we wish the world at large to acknowledge that we indeed possess such, and more concerned with the promotion and protection of everything that can be viewed as constituting our heritage. The removal of the pedestal would not diminish Brú na Bóinne or Skellig Michael – rather, it might well enhance the standing of everything else. We must go on improving the ways our heritage is safeguarded, and investing in education

to raise the public's awareness of the full depth and range of what we have. We could send shockwaves of our own throughout the global heritage community by putting forward the *entire* island of Ireland as a candidate for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage list. This move would be sure to generate debate on all that contributes to Ireland's heritage, how we intend to look after it, and in what ways we want the world to think about us. These matters and more could be discussed in a formally convened setting bringing together some of the world's leading heritage practitioners. Perhaps such an event could make use of conference facilities available in Blackpool. I am sure they are world class!

Ken Wiggins

IAI Spring Conference & AGM 2010: in review

The IAI Spring Conference and AGM took place in the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel, Galway on 16-17 April 2010. The theme of the conference was: INSTAR and archaeological research in Ireland.

The first day of the conference opened with an address from Ian Doyle (Heritage Council) giving an overview and review of the INSTAR research programme, include a précis of the review of the overall programme that was recently undertaken by Barry Cunliffe. The rest of Friday was given over to a series of papers on specific research strands funded through INSTAR. The speakers included:

The final session of the day was a round table discussion of the INSTAR programme chaired by Gabriel Cooney with discussants Fin O'Carroll, Ian Doyle and Meriel McClatchie. There was a general consensus that every effort should be made to continue the INSTAR programme (subject to receipt of funding) and to facilitate for multi-annual funding (where appropriate). However, there was also a lot of support to change the structure/requirements of the scheme, not only to increase the commercial sector involvement but, most especially, to improve the quality of the communications planning required, with a greater emphasis on the communication of annual and interim results through websites, web publications and other flexible and immediate means. A need to produce project results in a format and form accessible to a more general audience was also highlighted. It was suggested that participation in an annual seminar (analogous to this IAI conference) should be a requirement for all funded projects (creating a 'one-stop-shop' for sharing, discussing and disseminating). Finally, the issue of long-term storage and the archiving/management of the datasets and documentation deriving from these projects, particularly the digital datasets, was a topic of concern for many participants.

The evenings entertainment centred around the second IAI table quiz, which we very well attended. Given the success of the quiz event both in Galway and also at the autumn conference in Cork, last November, we hope this will become

a permanent part of our conference arrangements.

The second day of the conference opened with a presentation from the National Museum of Ireland on the Collections Resource Centre (currently under development) in Swords, Co. Dublin. The Collections Resource Centre is intended to house the National Museum's own collections as well as the artefacts and ecofacts from archaeological excavations; a dedicated section of the facility will house the archives of the National Monuments Service (DoEHLG) along with the archives from archaeological excavations. Ragnall Ó Floinn (Head of Collections) contributed to the presentation along with Andy Halpin (Antiquities) and Paul Doyle (Registrar); a contribution from Ed Bourke (National Monuments Service) was read in his absence. The full presentation along with the new set of Advice Notes for Excavators can be downloaded from the IAI website here.

This was followed by the Annual General Meeting of the Institute. The afternoon session of the conference opened with the presentation, for the first time, of the JIA Post-Graduate Prize. Hopefully this will be a regular occurrence at future conferences.

The final two sessions of the conference were given over to a series of short papers from current Phd students, outlining aspects of their on-going research. The speakers included: Linda Lynch, Paul Rondelez, Ciarán Brewster, Catherine Desmond and Ian Magee from UCC, Kimberly Thounhurst and Michael Brennan from Bangor University, Johanna Ulrich and Killian Driscoll from UCD and Linda Shine from TCD. A wide range of topics were presented ranging from the study of human evolution in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, through early medieval sculpture to the interaction of archaeology and modern development control.

We would like to thank all the speaker, attendees and sponsors (including those who sponsored the table quiz prizes).

Teresa Bolger

Book Review

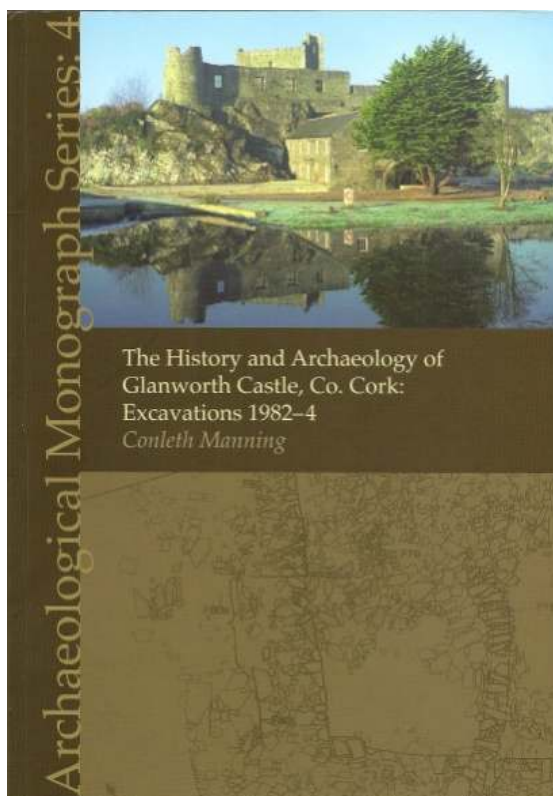
Conleth Manning, *The History and Archaeology of Glanworth Castle, Co. Cork: Excavations 1982–4*. Archaeological Monographs Series: 4. Stationery Office, Dublin, 2009, 156pp, 55 plates, 56 figs. ISBN 978-1-4064-2440-9. Price €15.00

This is the fourth in the Archaeological Monograph Series produced by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, which kicked off in 2003 with *Excavations at Roscrea Castle*, edited by the Conleth Manning, Senior Archaeologist with the National Monuments Service.

Glanworth Castle is located c. 7km north-west of Fermoy in Co. Cork. It is an irregular masonry enclosure with remains of three corner towers, a freestanding hall-keep, and a range of buildings in the western half of the court, including what was at one stage the gatehouse of the castle.

The book is in four sections: The History of the Castle, Excavation and Description of the Castle, The Finds and Specialist Reports, and Discussion. The opening part of Section 1, 'Medieval History', is contributed by Paul MacCotter, an authority on the Anglo-Norman settlement of Co. Cork. The history from c. 1600 is related by Con himself. The castle started life when the first fortifications at Glanworth, a partial ringwork on a promontory, with structures of timber, were built by Raymond le Gros in the latter part of the 12th century. By the middle of the 13th century the lordship of Fermoy, including Glanworth castle, passed to the Roche family. The castle at Glanworth was in fact the second most important Roche centre, the main stronghold being at Castletownroche, located c. 7km to the west. The fortunes of Glanworth took a dramatic turn in 1642 when Maurice Roche, 8th Viscount Fermoy, chose to join the Catholic forces in Munster at the onset of the Confederate wars. The Cromwellian settlement of 1654 left Roche and his family destitute, and he failed to have his property restored following the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. With Roche banished, the castle was granted to Captain Peter Courthope. In the 18th century the property came into the possession of Alan Broderick, later Viscount Middleton, through his marriage to Courthope's daughter Lucy, and it remained part of the Middleton estate for many years thereafter. Section 1 also contains a number of antiquarian sketches and photographs, which provide evidence for the condition of the site in the years preceding the excavation and conservation works.

Section 2 takes us into the thick of the action, with well-illustrated accounts of the excavations and description of



the upstanding fabric. The building history of the castle is remarkably complex. Four phases of development are identified, spanning the late 12th century (Phase 1) to the early 17th century (Phase 4). The narrative shows how productive the excavations were in terms of elucidating the progress of this complicated history, in tandem with Con's expert analysis and interpretation of many architectural features present in the surviving ruins.

Perhaps the castle's most distinctive feature is the very tall and rather precarious-looking garderobe turret, which was added to the west side of the gatehouse block in Phase 3 (mid to late 15th century). There are two pre-excavation photographs of this structure which reveal the extent to which this part of the castle had fallen into a grassed-over mound of rubble, and the scale of the task which faced Con

and his doughty team.

One of the most striking discoveries, at the south-west corner of the courtyard, was the remains of a bakehouse (bread oven), relating to Phase 4 activity at the site. This contained a floor formed of quern stones and mill stones of sandstone. This feature produced a hoard of five silver shillings, two of Elizabeth and three of James I.

Section 3 comprises 20 finds and specialist reports. Half of these are authored by Con himself, including those on coins, iron objects, and stone objects. Ten reports are the work of noted experts, including analysis of large assemblage of post-medieval pottery (by Roseanne Meenan). Many finds drawings are included in this section, as one would expect, all produced by the skilled hand of Patricia Johnson of the National Monuments Service. The outstanding find is undoubtedly a characteristically grotesque sheela-na-gig, a colour photo of which adorns the back cover of the book.

Section 4 is a discussion chapter, which brings together all of the site's complexities, methodically teasing out the chronological sequence. The story is brought up to date with evidence for continued use of the ruined castle as a farmyard and other activities between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. As Con emphasises, the history of the site cannot be reconstructed from the scant written sources;

archaeological excavation is an essential tool in unravelling much of the mystery surrounding this important castle.

Con writes beautifully, with superb command of the facts, advancing interpretations and conclusions that are soundly based and well argued. Without Con's excavations and the results as contained in this publication, we would be very much the poorer in terms of our understanding of Glanworth Castle, a place well worth knowing about.

In conclusion, this is an excellent addition to the

Archaeological Monographs Series which is being rolled out by the National Monuments Service. It is a well illustrated, comprehensive account of an impressive medieval castle in the heart of Co. Cork. Every castle in Ireland deserves a study such as this. Alas, we are a long way from that. But Con's efforts lead the way in the publication of quality research on Irish castles, and the volume should be warmly welcomed by all students of medieval Ireland, and by all those who treasure the heritage of this beautiful corner of the country.

Ken Wiggins

Membership News

Membership of IAI at the end of 2009 stood at 315. The membership composition for the year-end is as follows (see Chart 1): Full members: 264, Corporate members: 7, Associate members: 13, Graduate members: 26, and Student members: 5. The total number when compared with the overall figure of 345 for the year 2008, as quoted in the Spring 2009 issue of the Newsletter, shows a drop of 30 (8.6%). This slight decrease is clearly a reflection of the difficult environment that many archaeologists now find themselves dealing with as a result of the prolonged nature of the economic slowdown in Ireland. Indeed, it is a sign of the real pressures and challenges that are facing a great many in terms of being able to sustain a viable career in the profession.

The following were elected at the AGM held in Dublin on 24th April 2009:

Member: Warren Baillie, Anna Brindley, Frantisek Matyasowsky, and Andrew Thompson;

Associate: Peter Wise;

Graduate: Paul Duffy.

The following were elected at the OGM held in Cork on 7th November 2009:

Member: Leigh Barker, Paolo Ciuchini, Sheelagh Conran, Catherine Desmond, Paula Harvey, Margaret Keane, Mark Moraghan, Paul O'Keeffe, Michael Stanley, and Maeve Tobin;

Associate: Bettina Stefanini;

Graduate: Emmett Connolly.

IAI extends a big hand of welcome to all our new members, and we are very pleased to have you on board. Remember, subscriptions are the oil that keeps the IAI engine ticking over, and it is vitally important that members at whatever grade keep their subscription fully up to date. If you are aware that your subscription is overdue, please make arrangements to pay the arrears at your earliest convenience. Subscriptions for the current year can be paid by instalments by means of returning the standing order payment form that was sent out to every member at the beginning of March. If this method of payment is the one that suits you, simply complete and return the form to the IAI Treasurer, c/o 63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2, and let those subscription worries disappear! As elaborated elsewhere in this issue of IAI News,

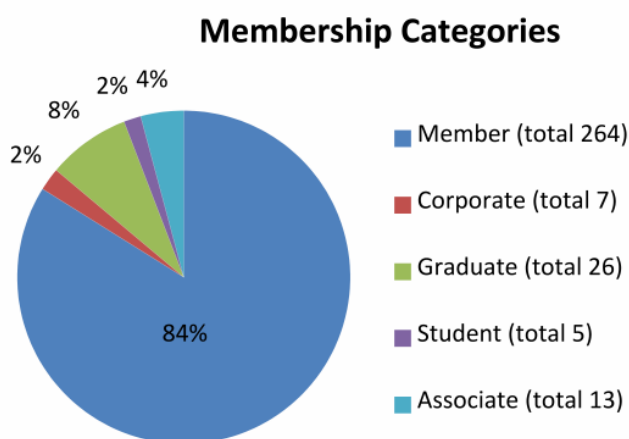


Chart 1: membership categories

free access to the online JSTOR Ireland collection is available to all paid-up IAI members, and it goes without saying that this formidable facility is of immense benefit to all those engaged in serious archaeological enquiry.

The majority of the membership (84%) comprises full members. The criteria governing the election of members at all grades are set out in Articles 9–13 of the IAI Articles of Association. New applications are always welcome, particularly at the graduate and student levels, where under-representation seems most apparent. Direct election to full membership is possible in all cases where the qualifications and experience of the applicant meet the required standard. Alternatively, an existing graduate member can take the opportunity to upgrade to full membership on the basis of their continuous or cumulative appropriate experience. Full members are permitted to style themselves 'Member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland', which can be printed after a member's name as the abbreviation 'MIAI'.

IAI represents all sectors and shades of the profession. More than half the membership (54%) is employed in the consultancy side of the discipline, which embraces a range of private sector professionals, from the self-employed sole trader all the way up to the managing director of an established archaeological practice employing a large professional staff. This weighting towards the commercial end of the spectrum highlights where the bulk of

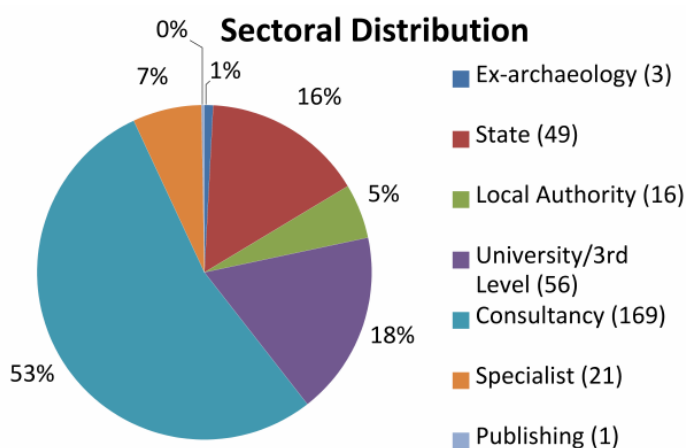


Chart 2: sectoral distribution of members

employment in Irish archaeology is to be found, but it does not mean that IAI serves only that particular area of the profession. It can be seen that significant numbers are drawn from the public service in Ireland (the State sector), which includes the National Monuments Service, the National Museum of Ireland, the National Roads Authority and so forth. A considerable number of members (18% of the total) are attached to third-level institutions, either on the teaching staff, or registered as post-graduate students. The bodies concerned include the constituent universities of the National University of Ireland, Queen's University,

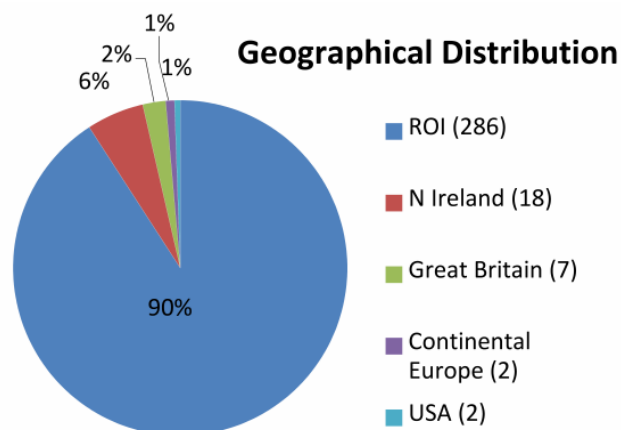


Chart 3: geographical distribution of members

Belfast, and so on. It may be noted that most, if not all, of the archaeologists working with local authorities in the Republic of Ireland are members of IAI.

It will not come as a surprise that the majority of members (91%) are based in the Republic of Ireland. What is a surprise perhaps is that membership in Northern Ireland is much lower than might be expected, with just 18 individuals (6% of the overall membership) on the current list providing an address in the north. IAI is an all-Ireland entity, an outlook enshrined in the Articles of Association, where first and foremost among its objectives is the desire 'to promote contact, collaboration and co-operation between professional archaeologists on the island of Ireland and the organisations to which they belong' (Article 2.I). The inclusion of archaeologists in N. Ireland is central to the IAI philosophy, and applications from archaeologists based there are actively sought to boost membership representation north of the border. Those members outside the island of Ireland for the most part are on the associate grade, generally comprising academics who do not meet the criteria for full membership. As a rule full membership is available to 'any professional archaeologist practicing and resident in either jurisdiction on the island of Ireland' (Article 9.b). Associate membership is an option for researchers and academics who, although living elsewhere, are nevertheless 'making a significant contribution to the advancement of archaeology on the island of Ireland' (Article 11.b). Therefore, the road is very much open for any archaeologist anywhere who is writing about and researching Irish archaeology to join up and be a part of IAI. Applications from all those with a passion for the archaeology of Ireland are welcome, with location no obstacle!

Ken Wiggins

Notes

Award of JIA Post-Graduate Prize

IAI is pleased to announce the very first award of the JIA Post-Graduate Prize (Value €500).

The prize was awarded to Dr Jim McKeon (NUIG) for his article entitled 'St. Nicholas's Parish church, Galway: structural and architectural evidence for the high medieval period'. Presentation of the award took place at the recent IAI Spring Conference in Galway.

The institute would like to thank Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. who kindly sponsored the initial award.

We would like to maintain this award, to encourage the publication of high quality research papers, so would welcome sponsorship from organisations or individuals to support the award.



*Presentation of the JIA Post-Graduate Prize, 2009
Meriel McClatchie, Jim McKeon and Fin O'Carroll (l-r)*

New benefit for members: access to JSTOR online archive

Are you tired of trying to track down that missing reference? Or would you like to check something in a publication when an excavation is ongoing, but you're nowhere near a library? The IAI has a solution for you! We are delighted to announce that we have secured free access for all members to the JSTOR Ireland online collection.

The Journal of Irish Archaeology is published online as part of the JSTOR Ireland collection, an online interdisciplinary collection of journals and other materials.

At its expected completion in the near future, the JSTOR Ireland collection will contain a minimum of 75 journals, including ceased journals from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Over 200 monographs and 2,500 manuscript pages will also be included. The content in this collection covers a wide range of disciplines, including music, art, history, literature, archaeology, sociology, mathematics and science, among many others.

Notable publications related to archaeology in the JSTOR Ireland collection include the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy (which date back to 1787), Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Analecta Hibemica, Archaeology Ireland, Béaloideas, and a range of local archaeological and historical journals. Further

information on the JSTOR Ireland collection can be found at: www.jstor.org/page/info/about/archives/collections.jsp.

Most IAI members do not currently have access to this online collection, as they are not affiliated with an institution (e.g. a university) that subscribes to JSTOR. The IAI is therefore delighted to offer free access to this important resource as a benefit of membership. All members in good standing will have recently received an email from JSTOR Support that explains how to register their account. If you have not received such an email please contact us at iaireland@eircom.net.

Annual subscription fees are due each March. We would encourage all members in arrears to contact us – we will accept payment either as lump sum or monthly standing order, whichever is more convenient. Once the arrears have been resolved or a standing order established, we will arrange for you to receive a JSTOR subscription at the next opportunity. We intend to formalise an arrangement with JSTOR whereby our members subscriptions can be initiated or renewed on a bi-annual basis, most likely in spring and autumn each year.

We are grateful to the publisher of JIA, Nick Maxwell at Wordwell Ltd, for his assistance in setting up this initiative.

Establishment of new JIA editorial board

One of the benefits of IAI membership is that members receive the current issue of the Journal of Irish Archaeology. As part of the IAI's continuing commitment to supporting the journal, a new editorial board was recently established, which met for the first time in January 2010.

The main objectives of the JIA editorial board are as follows:

- Support the editor of the journal, both during their term, and also during their handover to a new editor;
- Actively encourage the submission of papers to the journal;
- Consider the current status and potential future direction of the journal.

The current Editorial Board consists of representatives from various sectors in Irish archaeology, including universities, the public sector and the private sector:

Prof. Jim Mallory, School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, QUB (Editor)

Con Manning, National Monuments, Dept of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

Nick Maxwell, Wordwell Ltd

Dr Meriel McClatchie, IAI (Convenor)

Conor McDermott, School of Archaeology, UCD

Cóilín Ó Drisceoil, Kilkenny Archaeology

Dr Elizabeth Twohig, Dept of Archaeology, UCC

Prof. John Waddell, Dept of Archaeology, NUI Galway

New mentoring scheme offered to encourage submission of papers

The Editorial Board of JIA is in the process of setting up several new initiatives, one of which is the establishment of a mentoring scheme.

This scheme aims to provide informal advice to IAI members who would like to publish in JIA, but have previously written few, if any, peer-reviewed papers (either students or professionals).

Editorial Board members will offer to act as mentors, providing initial confidential comments on the first draft of a paper before it is formally submitted to the JIA editor and

peer review. A list of contact details and further information will shortly be posted onto the JIA website (<http://journal.iai.ie/>).

Members interested in submitting a paper to the journal may also benefit from attending the IAI CPD course entitled "Writing and Editing Archaeological Publications" which will take place in the near future (see <http://www.iai.ie/CPD-Intro.html> for further information on CPD courses).

Meriel McClatchie

Contributions for the next issue

Contributions are invited for the next issue of IAI news and the deadline for submissions is 31 August 2010.

Articles should be short (500-1,000 words), topical and relevant to Irish archaeology (including recent discoveries, research programmes or issues of archaeological practice) with a maximum of four small or two large illustrations.

Submissions should be in a suitable digital format - MS Word compatible for text, JPEG, PNG or TIF for graphics.

Please contact the editors (developmentofficer@iai.ie) in advance prior to any formal submission.

The IAI reserve the right not to publish any particular item submitted.

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Membership Numbers

During 2009, the IAI accepted 18 new members: 14 full, 2 graduate and 2 associate member. This brings the overall membership (at the end of 2009) to 315, 264 Full Members, 7 Corporate members, 31 Graduate and Student Members and 13 Associate Members.

IAI Staff and Office

The IAI offices are located at 63 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

The office is not currently staffed. All administrative tasks are currently being undertaken by various members of the board.

Events

IAI Events

July 2010

CPD Course: **Geophysical survey - Applications and Interpretation**

2-day course

Venue: Institute of Technology, Sligo

17 September 2010

CPD Course: **An introductory workshop to identification and analysis of early medieval, medieval and post medieval ceramics**

One day workshop

Venue: University College Cork

12 November 2010

CPD Course: **First aid for finds**

One day workshop

Venue: National Museum of Ireland, Collins Barracks

Other Events and Conferences

February—26 September

Exhibition: **Bronze into Gold. The Bronze Age in the Sunny South-East**

Waterford Museum of Treasures

26 August

Past Times, Changing Fortunes

National Roads Authority, National Archaeology Seminar 2010

Gresham Hotel, Dublin

1-5 September

European Association of Archaeologists: 16th Annual Meeting

Venue: The Royal Conservatoire of The Hague