



ULSTER
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Survey Report

Reference: **Survey Report No. 49**

In association with:

Author: **Liz Mc Shane and Michael Catney**



Location:

Divis Lodge, Divis Townland, Co. Antrim



© Ulster Archaeological Society

First published 2015

Ulster Archaeological Society
c/o School of Geography,
Archaeology and Palaeoecology
The Queen's University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN

Cover illustration - Divis Lodge looking south-east from Divis Coffee Barn
UAS Survey Photograph taken on 26th July 2014

CONTENTS

	Page
Credits and acknowledgements	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Survey	6
3. Discussion	7
Conclusion and Recommendation for further work	18
Bibliography	19
Appendices:-	
Appendix 1 Griffith Valuation Field Book -1859	20
Appendix 2 Divis Lodge – Record of Events	21
Appendix 3 Photographic Record Form	25

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures:-	Page
1 National Trust Divis and Black Mountain estate map	2
2 Divis Lodge location road map	2
3 Extracts from James Crowe map 1767-70 and, First Ordnance Survey map 1832	4
4 Extract from Thomas Pattison map 1820	4
5 Divis Lodge - structural change between 1857 and 1901	5
6 Current map showing Divis Lodge - based on OSNI 1:10,000 map	5
7 Divis Lodge complex - <i>Google Earth™</i> view	7
8 Site plan of Divis Lodge complex	8
9 Plan view of Divis Lodge	8
10 Griffith's Valuation Table for <i>Divis</i> - published in 1862	11
11 Divis lodge – construction dates	12
12 Plan view of outhouse	14
13 Relative size and position of rectangular base to Divis Lodge	16
14 Meenagarragh Cottier's House Exhibit, (<i>UFTM, Cultra</i>)	17

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Plate		page
Pl 1	Survey in progress at Divis Lodge, 26th July 2014	6
Pl 2	Divis Lodge viewed from north-east	9
Pl 3	Front of Divis Lodge viewed from the south-west	9
Pl 4	Remains of canted bay window before being blocked up	10
Pl 5	Divis Lodge showing glazed front door and canted bay window	12
Pl 6	Hunting activity at Divis, date unknown	13
Pl 7	Hunting activity at Divis, date unknown	13
Pl 8	Outhouse viewed from the south	15
Pl 9	Blocked opening in east wall of the outhouse projection	15
Pl 10	Harry Wallace at Divis Lodge, c1924	15
Pl 11	BHP/UAS excavation at the site of a possible Vernacular House, 2014	17

Divis Lodge

Credits and acknowledgements

The survey was led by Harry Welsh and other members of the survey team were, Malachy Conway, Lee Gordon, Liz McShane, Anne MacDermott, Pat O'Neill, Ken Pullin, George Rutherford, Michael Catney, Randal Scott, Jo Magill, Olive Campbell, Kate Todd, Chris Stevenson. The Ulster Archaeological Society (UAS) is particularly grateful to Mr Malachy Conway, Archaeologist of the National Trust, who worked closely with the survey team in choosing the site and facilitating access and was in attendance during the survey. We would also like to thank Dermot McCann the National Trust Divis Warden for his invaluable help not only for assisting in access to the site but also in providing a wealth of site and local area knowledge.

The staff at the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) were most helpful in sourcing books, maps and documents and their assistance throughout was very much appreciated.

Divis Lodge

1 Introduction

1.1 Location

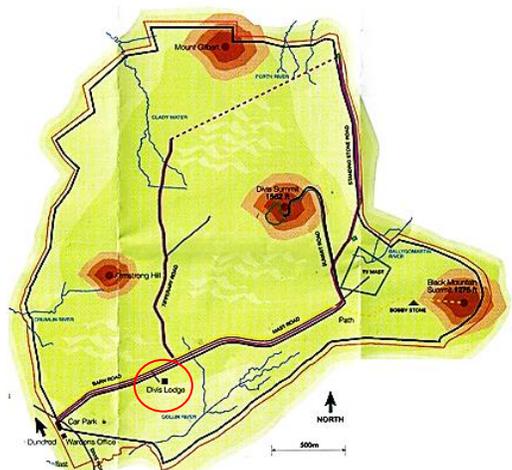
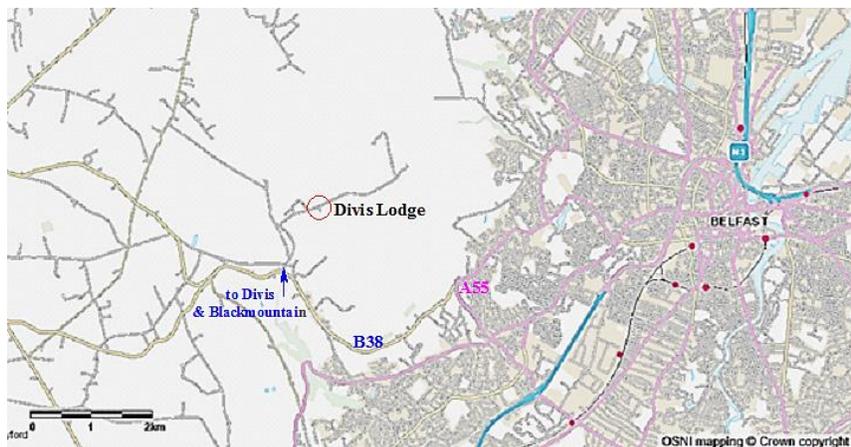


Fig 1 National Trust Divis and Black Mountain estate map



<https://mapshop.nidirect.gov.uk/Home/MeasurementTools>

Fig 2 Divis Lodge location road map

Divis Lodge is situated in the National Trust Northern Ireland property of Divis and the Black Mountain. The *Google Earth*TM polar reference is 54 36 04.94N 6 01 51.04W which corresponds to an Irish Grid map reference of J 27239 74362. Divis Place Name address is given as being in the Parish of Shankill, Barony of Belfast Upper in the County of Antrim

The site is approached from Belfast via the A55 road onto the B38 Upper Springfield Road. From the B38 take the Divis Road up to the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property car park. Directly opposite the car park is the start of the Barn Road which is accessed on foot through a turnstile. Some 750 metres along the Barn Road the National Trust has an exhibit centre which also houses the Divis Coffee Barn. The Divis Lodge complex is situated, and clearly visible, 90 metres S/E of the exhibit centre.

Divis Lodge

1.2 Background

The survey of the Divis Lodge site was undertaken on 26th July 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 that had not previously been recorded. This followed a bequest to the society from the late Dr Ann Hamlin, from which the items of survey equipment were purchased. During discussions with 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 Divis Lodge site was subsequently chosen to be included in the 2014 surveying programme.

1.3 Previous archaeological surveys

Other sites and monuments have been archaeologically surveyed within the National Trust Divis and Black Mountain property by the UAS, including other vernacular house sites; House Site 1, UAS Survey No 11; Divis Farm, UAS Survey No 25; Johnston's Green, UAS Survey No 39;

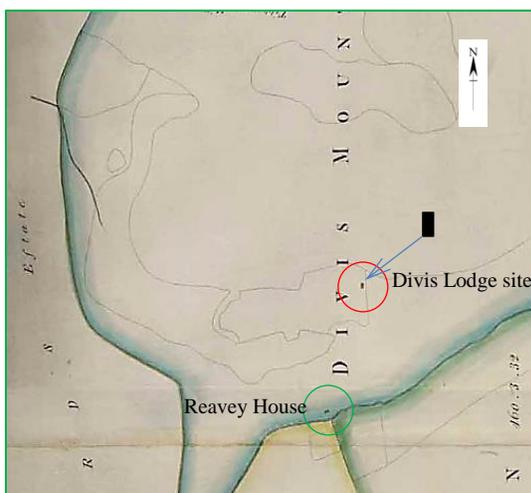
Survey of Reavy House Site at Divis, UAS Survey Report No. 40, and Divis Barn, UAS Survey No 41. However, as far as it is known, there has been no previous archaeological survey in the immediate area of the Divis Lodge complex.

1.4 Cartographic Evidence

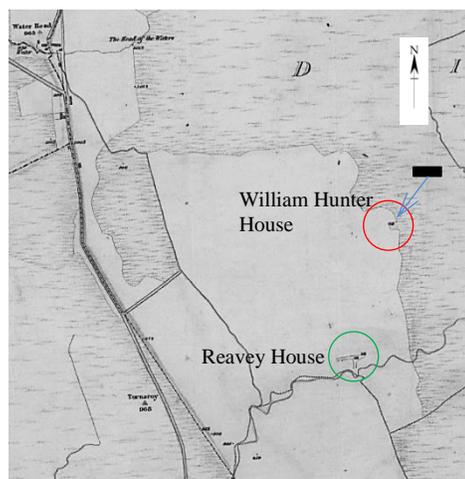
For the purposes of this report the cartographic evidence used consists of the examination of a James Crow map produced for Lord Donegall between 1767-1770 (PRONI 1), "*A Map of Belfast Mountains belonging to William Hunter Esq* drawn up in 1820 by Thomas Pattison (PRONI 2) and Ordnance Survey maps, specifically, the Ordnance Survey(OS) of Ireland "6" County Map of Antrim, Sheet 60, First Edition, dated 1831-1832 (OS-6-1-60-1), the 2nd Edition OS Survey 6" County Map dated 1857(OS-6-1-60-2), the 3rd Edition OS Survey 6" County Map of 1901(OS-6-1-60-3). A current 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of the area has also been used to compare previous maps with the present situation at Divis Lodge and surrounding area.

The 1767-70 map by James Crow shows only two buildings in the general Divis area one of which is most likely that of Divis Lodge (J727218, 874323). The other is located close to where *The Big River* crosses from Divis to Hannahstown townland at Irish Grid reference J27167, 73988 and very likely the building labelled "1b" as shown in the Griffith Valuation Map of 1857 and held by George Reavey at that time (McDonald and Catney, p 4). The First Ordnance Survey Map of Ireland dated 1831-1832 again shows a building on the Divis Lodge site but whereas the earlier Crowe map shows the building to be aligned in a north-south direction the 1831-1832 map shows the building to lie in an east-west direction much as it is today. This is illustrated in figure 2

Divis Lodge



a) James Crowe map extract (1767/70)



b) OS-6-1-60-1 (1832) extract

Fig 3 Extracts from James Crowe map 1767-70, (PRONI 1) and, First Ordnance Survey 1832, OS-6-1-60-1.



Fig 4 Extract from Thomas Pattison map 1820
Divis Lodge Site vacant – Reavey House circled (PRONI 2)

The Pattison map of 1820 shows the Reavey House close to the Big River as is shown in the Crowe and First OS maps, however, the Divis Lodge building is noticeably absent in the 1820 Pattison record of the area as illustrated in figure 3 above,

Divis Lodge

This would suggest that the building at the Divis Lodge site, recorded in 1767/70 had collapsed sometime before 1820 and was replaced after 1823 when Mr William Hunter had leased part of the townlands of Altigarron, and Divis from Lord Donegall - (ibid, p 11).

Between 1832 and 1857, the date of the Second OS survey, there was no noticeable change recorded in the outline of the Divis Lodge building. Divis Barn had been built sometime between 1832 and 1857. However between 1857 and 1901, as can be seen in figure 4 below, the Divis Lodge complex had developed from a simple rectangular building into what is visible today. It can also be seen that sometime during that period an outhouse had been built close to Divis Lodge. The complex represented in the Ordnance Survey Third edition map dated 1901 remained unchanged up until and including the Fifth edition map which was published in 1947. A current map for the Divis Lodge area indicates that a rectangular unit had been added to the Lodge complex sometime after 1947.



a) OS - 6 - 1 - 60 - 2 (1857) extract b) OS - 6- 1 - 60 - 3 (1901) extract
 Fig 5 Divis Lodge - structural change between 1857 and 1901

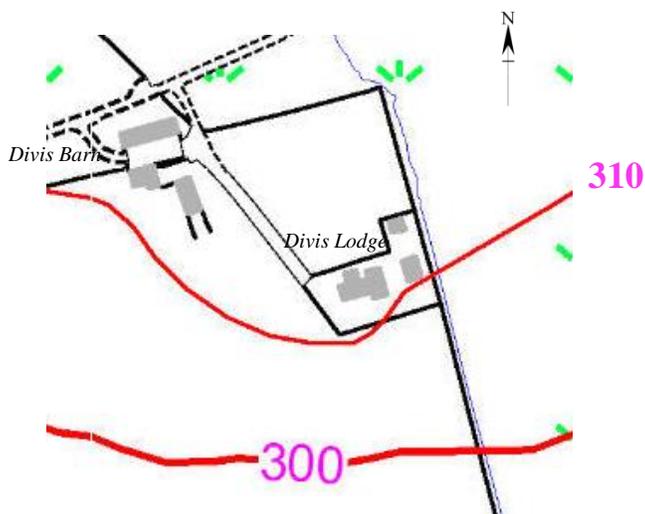


Fig 6 Current map showing Divis Lodge - based on OSNI 1:10,000 map.
<https://mapshop.nidirect.gov.uk>

Divis Lodge

1.5 Archiving

Copies of this report have been deposited with the National Trust (NT), Belfast Hills Partnership (BHP) and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency: Built Heritage (NIEA). All site records have been archived by the Ulster Archaeological Society.

2. Survey

2.1 Method

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

2.2 Production of Plans and Profile Drawings

Plan drawings and elevations were completed, using data obtained from the field survey. Measurements were obtained by using the society's *Leica Sprinter 100* electronic measuring device. Sketch plans at a scale of 1:200 were completed on site by recording these measurements on drafting film secured to a plane table and backing up the data on a field notebook for subsequent reference. Detailed measurements were taken of the Divis Lodge building using measuring tapes and a *Bosch Rangefinder DLE 70* Professional Distance Measuring Tool. Field measurements were later transferred to a computer-based drawing package for storing and printing.

2.3 Photographic Archive

A photographic record of the site was made using a *Ricoh G600*, 8 megapixel digital camera together with a *Nikon D700*, 12.1 megapixel digital camera. A photographic record sheet was employed to itemise the photographs taken during the site survey on 26th July 2014. The photographs have also been archived in jpeg format and saved to compact disc.



PL 1 Survey in progress at Divis Lodge, 26th July 2014

Divis Lodge

3 Discussion

3.1 Divis Lodge Complex

The site is in a field of rough grazing which slopes gently to the south. A terrace has been levelled sufficient to accommodate three buildings and secured with a dry-stone revetment of field boulders across the north. Three upright timbers above the revetment may have been straining posts for a fence along this line. The eastern edge of the site is the field boundary which here consists of a substantial bank of stones. The south side of the site is defined by a fence beyond which the ground falls more rapidly to the valley of the Big River.

Two structures and a rectangular base are contained within the site:

- Structure 1 - Divis Lodge
- Structure 2 - an Outhouse
- a rectangular Base

Adjacent to the site an Archaeological dig was carried out in 2013 as part of a National Trust and Belfast Hills Partnership Community Outreach programme and what could possibly be the location of vernacular house was discovered which may have been an earlier dwelling associated with what became the Divis Lodge site.



Google Earth™ ref:- 54 36 04.94N 6 01 51.04W

Fig 7 Divis Lodge complex - Google Earth™ view

Divis Lodge

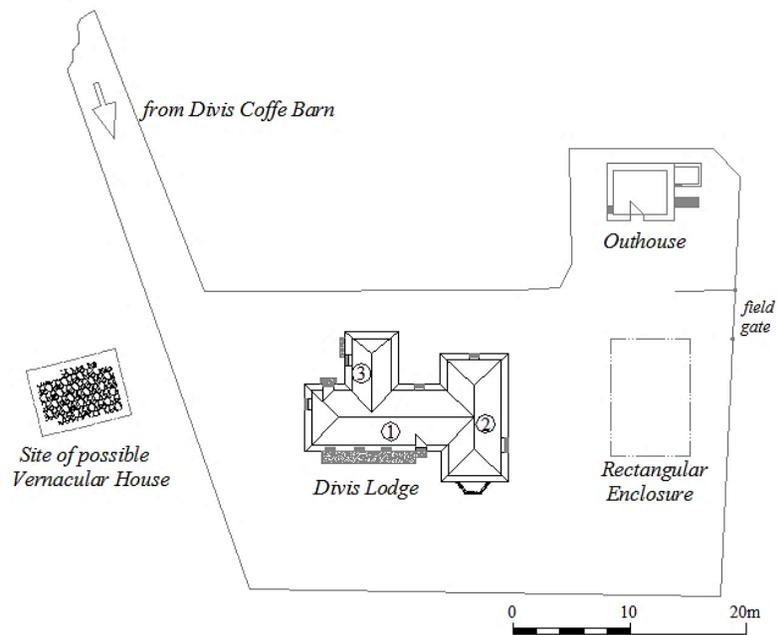


Fig 8 Site plan of Divis lodge complex

3.2. The Lodge

The Lodge is a single story building with an outline as shown in figure 8. The present roof is in modern metal sheeting and fully hipped. The building can be considered to have been constructed in three sections as shown in the plan view (fig. 8). No chimneys are apparent today although as earlier photographs (P1 2 and P1 4) show the building had two chimneys, namely, one in section 1 and the other in section 2. As P1 4 illustrates these chimneys were constructed in distinct yellow brickwork.

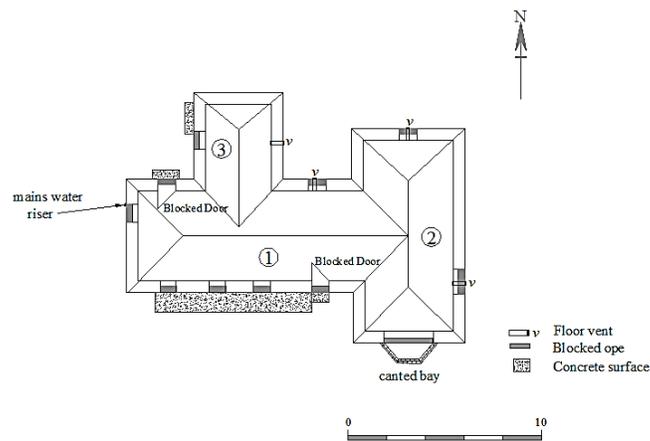


Fig 9 Plan view of Divis Lodge

Divis Lodge



Pl 2 Divis Lodge viewed from north-east, possibly taken in c1968.
(NT photographic collection)



Pl 3 Front of Divis Lodge viewed from the south-west, survey photograph, 2014

Photographs Pl 2 and Pl 3 show that the walls were harled, but in places the coating has weathered to show basalt rubble masonry in lime mortar with red brick trim on corners and apertures. Plate Pl 4 shows the canted bay window at a stage of demolition. On the day of the survey this feature had been completely demolished and the canted bay opening closed off with concrete blocks. A course of red brick set in mortar at ground level provides a physical reminder of the outline of this canted bay window.

Divis Lodge



Pl 4 Remains of canted bay window before being blocked up (NT Photographic Collection)

A loose ridge tile was found with an imprint “C. DAVISON & Co., BUCKLEY, FLINTSHIRE” within the outline of a heater shield. Information obtained by UAS member George Rutherford about the Charles Davison brickyards in Buckley Flintshire indicates that blue vitrified ridge tiles such as the one from Divis Lodge appeared in a 1900 edition of Davison’s catalogue. Their production had ceased by the 1930’s (Rutherford). This gives a time span of around 30 years for a date when these ridge tiles could have been used on the Divis Lodge roof. They may have been used if the property had been renovated as part of a 1930’s rural housing improvement scheme which may have included Divis Lodge. A more recent photograph (Pl 4) shows the house to have had a slate roof by the time the National Trust acquired the property in 2004. As can be seen in Pl 3 the present roof is basically a modern metal protective covering. It is clear that Divis Lodge had undergone a number of structural changes from 1820’s/30’s up until it was eventually vacated in the latter part of the 20th century.

As shown in the Cartographic evidence the Divis Lodge complex had, sometime between the Second Ordnance Survey of 1857 and the Third Ordnance Survey of 1901, been developed from a simple rectangular building into the outline shown in the surveyed plan view, figure 8. Sections 2 and 3 were added to what was a simple rectangular long house after 1857. The canted bay in section 2 was built entirely in brick with a slate roof.

3.3 Divis Lodge – chronology of construction and occupancy.

Cartographic evidence shows that a long house or building was present on the Divis Lodge site when James Crowe surveyed the townland in the years 1767 to 1770. This house, which was oriented North/South, had disappeared when James Hunter surveyed the site in 1820. However in 1832 the first Ordnance Survey of Ireland recorded a long house on the site which was shown to be orientated East/West. In 1835 the Townland of Divis was surveyed as part of the Townland Valuation of Ireland and whereas the Land amounting to 946 Acres - 1 Rood - 30 Perch was surveyed, described and valued at £189-18s-1p the Baronial Valuator, Mr John Kelly, stated that “*There is no house in this Townland worth £5 a year*” (PRONI 3). Mr William Hunter had leased Divis from Lord Donegall in 1823 consequently the Land Valuation on the date of the survey would have been against William Hunter. In the Townland Valuation houses

Divis Lodge

worth less than £5 were exempt for rating purpose and no details of house or offices were to be recorded. An *Office* for Valuation purposes was a building other than a dwelling house. As can be seen in the 1832 Ordnance Survey map (fig. 2b) Divis Barn had not been built at that time consequently, only the original house (section 1 in fig. 7) would have been assessed for rating purposes. In 1859 the Townland of Divis was again surveyed but this time as part of the Primary Valuation of Ireland otherwise known as the Griffith Valuation. The Second Ordnance Survey in 1857 shows that what became known as *Divis Barn* was added to the property thereby by a creating an *Office* which was counted together with the *House* for valuation purposes. In the Griffith Valuation the £5 lower limit on valuations was removed and all houses together with offices were assessed. However, only houses with a £3-10s-0p valuation rate were measured with the measurements recorded in a site register or Valuators Field Book (PRONI 4). In comparing the two valuations, whereas the land area measured was reduced marginally by 3 Rood the value applied to the land had increased by £22-1s-1p which would have been a sizeable sum in 1859.

2 VALUATION OF TENEMENTS.
PARISH OF SHANKILL.

No. and Letters of Reference to Map.	Names.		Description of Tenement.	Area.	Rateable Annual Valuation.		Total Annual Valuation of Rateable Property.	
	Townlands and Occupiers.	Immediate Lessors.			Land.	Buildings.		
	DIVIS. (Orl. S. 60.)							
1	a	James Hunter, .	In fee,	Carvisker's ho. off. & ld.	768 1 20	186 10 0	5 0 0	191 10 0
1	b	George Reay, .	James Hunter, .	House,			1 5 0	1 5 0
1	c	Margaret Manning, .	Free,	House and garden,	0 1 20	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 0
2		Thomas Deane, .	James Hunter, .	House, offices, and land,	10 2 20	5 15 0	0 15 0	6 10 0
3		John Gilmore, .	Same,	Land,	142 3 0	14 0 0		14 0 0
4		Elizabeth O'Hara, .	Same,	House and land,	28 2 10	5 10 0	0 10 0	6 0 0
			Total,		945 2 30	212 0 0	7 15 0	219 15 0

Fig 10 Griffith's Valuation Table for *Divis* - published in 1862 (*Ask About Ireland*)

In fact the increase in Land Valuation Rate gave rise to an Appeal by James Hunter the then occupier, very likely a son or close relative of William Hunter the original Lessee from 1823. The appeal, as evidenced in Appendix 2, failed in the first instance with the rates in the 1862 published table shown in figure 9 being applied. It can be seen that the rate applied to the house together with an office was £5-0-0 per annum. This value would have been the combined value of the James Hunter House, later to be known as Divis Lodge and the Office later to be called Divis Barn. Following the Primary or Griffith Valuation the rates system underwent 6 revisions with the First Revision covering the years 1863 to 1880 (A) followed by Revisions covering the years 1881 to 1889 (B), 1890 to 1897 (C), 1897 to 1909 (D), 1909 to 1920 (E) and finally 1920 to 1929 (F) – (PRONI 5). In the Second Revision (1863 to 1880) two things are noticeable, firstly the property had changed hands in 1876 passing from the Hunter family to Viscount Templeton and secondly the Valuation Rate being applied to the Land, House and Offices was reduced with the Land reduced by £11-5s-0p and the House and Office reduced from £5-0-0 to £4-15s-0p a reduction of 5 shillings per annum or 5 percent. When assessing a House and Office for rating purposes the volume occupied by the building was measured by taking the number of square yards in “*the plan*” of the house and multiplying this area by the height in *Stories*, in this case 1 story for both the Lodge and the Barn buildings.. The assessed value of £5-0-0 in 1859 was reduced to £4-15-0, in the First Revision (Rev. A) of Griffith Valuations covering the period 1863 to 1880. The revised value of £4-15s-0, about an 8% reduction, was applied from 1863 to the last revision in the series Revision (F) of 1929. The Valuation Rate therefore suggests that

Divis Lodge

the size of the House in 1859 was the same as that taken for valuation purposes up to 1929. Taking the Valuation records together with the Ordnance Survey Maps it can be said that the modifications made to the original William Hunter House, which changed it from a simple rectangle to the present outline form, was carried out by James Hunter sometime between the Second Ordnance Survey of 1857 and the Primary Valuation carried out in 1859. The Third and subsequent Ordnance Maps from 1901 show Divis Lodge in outline as it is at present. The 1901 OS map was the first to register the change in outline and the first to label the house *Divis Lodge* with the O.S.6 inch Map Revisions after 1901 having retained the name “*Divis Lodge*”.

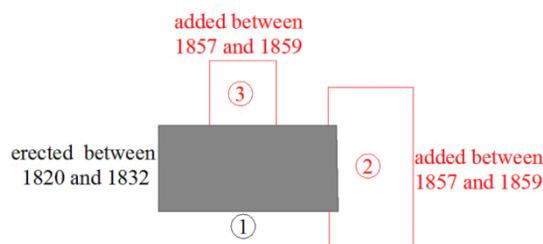


Fig 11 Divis Lodge – construction dates

The 1901 Census of Ireland recorded that the Divis Lodge house was a “*private dwelling*” occupied by a Mr Robert Darling, a single man of 30 years of age, who was described as being a “*Gamekeeper*”. The house was described under the heading of “*HOUSES*” as having Walls graded category 1 meaning the walls were built using Stone, Brick or Concrete. The Roof was in category 1, meaning that it was constructed using Slate, Iron or Tiles. The number of Rooms was in category 4 meaning that the house had 7, 8 or 9 rooms. The house had 4 windows in the front. Under the heading of “*FAMILIES*” the number of occupied rooms was 8. The landlord on the 31st March 1901 was “*Lord Templeton*”. It is worth noting that a second occupied house existed in the Divis townland at that time. It was a 2 roomed thatched house occupied by a Mr Robert J Milliken (27) his wife Jane (26) their son Andrew (4) and daughter Margaret (2). Mr Milliken was described as being a Herdsman. In the 1911 Census Divis Lodge house was the only occupied house in the Townland of Divis. It was occupied by a Mr John Smith (26) his wife Margaret (22) and daughters Sarah Jane (2) and Margaret (7 months). John Smith was described as being a “*Shepherd*”. The house was again declared to be a private dwelling with the walls and roof the same as in 1901. However, by 1911 the number of occupied rooms was reduced from 8 to 5. Again, by 1911 the number of windows in the front of the house had increased by 1, i.e., from 4 to 5. The increase in the number of windows can be accounted for if the front door had been changed from a plain solid door to one with a glazed top section with the glazed top section subsequently counted as a window.



Pl 5 Divis Lodge showing glazed front door and canted bay window

Divis Lodge

From the census details it is likely that, prior to 1901, Divis Lodge with 8 rooms was laid out to provide a number of changing rooms for Shooting parties to change from day wear to Shooting apparel with an area set aside to provide living quarters for the “*Gamekeeper* “. By 1911, the ownership and purpose of the house had changed from a Shooting or Hunting Lodge to that of being a home for John Smith (shepherd) and his young family.

3.4 Field Sports, Hunting and Shooting on Divis.

The term “Lodge” usually refers to a facility for hunting, a place for shelter, rest and refreshment for people on organised shoots. A memory of Billy Hanna who as a boy lived with relatives in Divis Lodge in the 1940’s to early 1950’s, is of rooms with high ceilings, painted iron fireplaces with an arched face, panelled interior doors and bay windows with window seats where you could sit and look out over the hills. This was a more elaborate house than one that was just used as a gamekeeper’s cottage. Field sports, such as hunting and shooting in the Belfast hills were part of the lifestyle of mill owning families of the Lagan valley. A John McCance of McCance’s Mill recorded that in September 1848 he saw five red deer killed on Black Mountain. The Milne and Barbour families had shooting rights and owned a game reserve on top of the Black Mountain. The shooting of pheasants and grouse on Black Mountain and keeping game dogs up there is still in living memory, it was recalled by a Richard Bell of Whiterock as taking place in the 1930’s to 40’s. Also Eileen Fulton’s 1992 memoir of her childhood on Black Mountain in the 1920’s describes a gamekeeper, Sammy Lyttle who lived in a cottage between the Black Mountain and Divis. (McShane, L.2010)

Hunting and Shooting activities seem to have died out in the 1940’s. Divis Lodge continued to be used as a dwelling for shepherds protecting sheep and cattle on the mountain from attacks by dogs. Mr Ernest Dobbin was shepherd for Mr John Kennedy from about 1950 until 1956, his children recalled their childhood in Divis Lodge in a history for the National Trust



Pl 6 and Pl 7 Hunting activity at Divis, dates unknown (NT Photographic Collection)

Other families who lived there were a Mr Jack Crane and family, Mr William Sloan and his wife, Mr William Small and his wife, James Stewart and his family were there when Mr Andrew McCammond bought the land in 1968. The McKeown family were the last family to live there up to the late 1970’s. The house has been empty since then and had begun to deteriorate but from 2004 the National Trust took over the land and the property on it. The Trust have put roofs on Divis Lodge and the adjoining out building and conserved and renovated the old barn to serve as the Warden’s Office and café.

Divis Lodge

3.5 Outhouse

The main part of this building is a rectangle about 5.5 metres east to west by about 4.5 metres north to south (not taped). A small extension projects east of this and is roofed at a lower level. Both parts share the long north wall.

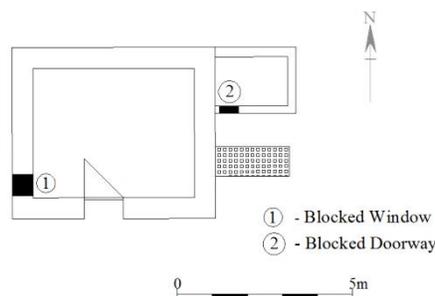


Fig 12 Plan view of outhouse

The bond of the walls makes clear that both parts were built at the one time. The walls are basalt rubble and lime. At the corners and openings are the same brick quoins as on the Lodge. Repairs have been made in Portland cement. Both roofs are modern metal sheeting with ridges running east-west supported on gables. The main front has a central door facing south, but no windows. Above the door the masonry has been rebuilt. A steel beam carries three courses of bricks laid in stretcher, and above that rubble stone in cement. The west wall has a small window close the south corner. It has a sill of yellow sandstone and is of the same proportions as, though smaller in size than, those in the Lodge. The north wall had two square openings at a high level, but both are now blocked with brick and cement. There is no opening on the east gable wall, but a horizontal skim of cement, level with the eaves of the extension, suggests there was once a lean-to roof here. Access was granted to the main block. It contains no partition walls and has not been plastered. There is no internal communication between the main building and the extension. No fireplace was seen. The wall is 0.50 metres (taped) thick at the door. Each of the gable walls has a small square niche positioned south of the ridge line, as though to take opposite ends of a beam capable of carrying a half loft. Roofing timbers are fresh.

The extension has a door facing south next to the main block. There are no windows, but on the east wall, a little above ground level, is an arch of brick headers, below which the gap is cemented flush with the wall leaving a hole approximately 3" in diameter (not taped) penetrating to the interior. The north wall of the extension has suffered a recent collapse of facing stone from the upper courses. As the door was closed with concrete blocks and cement the interior was not inspected. The open area, bounded on two sides by the internal angle of the main building and its extension, has a concrete floor grooved in two directions. The revetment of boulders runs from the field boundary behind the extension and then turns, closing against the north wall of the main building. A small yard is thus formed behind the extension. The revetment recommences beyond the west wall. The red bricks measure 230 x 103 x 77 millimetres. The loss of mortar between bricks at the corner allows examination of the bottom and top which are neither frogged nor perforated. However three bricks have been set flat into the east gable apparently as a repair. One has three perforations and the others, twenty.

Divis Lodge



Pl 8 Outhouse viewed from the south



Pl 9 Blocked opening in east wall of outhouse projection

A brick arch in the east wall of the projection has been closed off with concrete with a smooth 80 mm diameter hole penetrating at least to the depth of the stone wall. The 1901 and 1911 Census returns state that there was a *Fowl House* on the Divis Lodge property. The projection unit may have been the fowl house. The brick arched opening may possibly have been to provide for a chicken run.

The Staff at Divis Lodge have speculated, that before it was blocked up this small unit may have more recently been converted to provide a toilet facility at the site. The 80mm bore in the opening blocking material looks like it has been made using a modern diamond core drill bit.

The Valuations and Cartographic evidence mentioned above indicate that the outhouse complete with the projection was built between 1857 and 1859.



Pl 10 Harry Wallace at Divis Lodge, c1924.

The keeping of poultry is very much in evidence in this particular photograph taken at Divis Lodge. The photograph is of Harry Wallace as a child of about 2 years of age when this photograph was taken in 1924. Harry was 92 years of age when he paid a visit to Divis Lodge in 2014.

Divis Lodge

3.6 Rectangular base

The base is approximately 8 metres long north to south and 6 east to west. The remains do not exceed 0.1 metres in height and are masked by herbaceous growth.

At the corners are the truncated remains of I-section iron columns. Between these a course of concrete bears the rippling imprint of vertical corrugated sheeting on the west, south, and east sides. No evidence was found on the north side.

Photograph Pl 2 on page 10 shows a shed in keeping with the observations made during this survey.

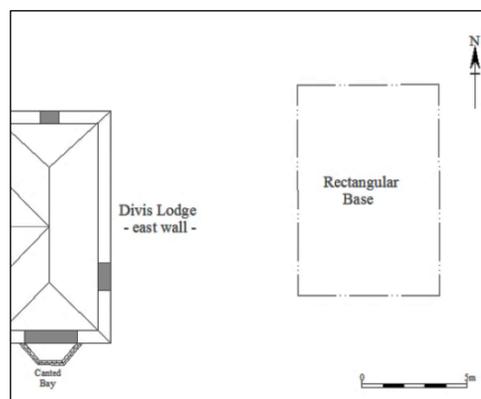


Fig 13 Relative size and position of rectangular base to Divis Lodge

The rectangular base would most likely have carried the shed shown in photograph Pl 2 on page 10. This unit was not placed on the Ordnance Survey Maps until after the publication of 5th Edition of the 6 inch county series in 1947. The existence of the shed is shown on current Ordnance Survey maps of the area. It would therefore seem that this building was erected sometime after 1947 with both the Shed and Divis Lodge falling into disrepair sometime before photograph Pl 2 was taken possibly in 1968.

3.7 Structure 4 (stone platform)

In 2013 an excavation of a car park for the National Trust and Belfast Hills Partnership Community Outreach programme included a trench west of the Divis Lodge site, which revealed a rectangular stone platform 5m east/west by 4.2m north/south.

A wealth of finds was recovered from around the stones, including an intact glass ink pot, presumably used with quill pens. A wide range of metalwork, ceramic and glassware fragments were also recovered, including two sherds of seventeenth century pottery. The stone platform has been interpreted as being the floor of a small vernacular building, probably a cottier's house, the existence of which had been previously unknown.

Welsh et al , 2014

Divis Lodge



Pl 11 BHP/UAS excavation at the site of a possible Vernacular House, 2014.

A building with dimensions of 5m x 4m, almost square in plan, was not recorded at or near the Divis Lodge location on the 1767 to 1770 James Crowe map mentioned earlier, nor on any map of the area to date. This would suggest that this unit had collapsed or was replaced by the house shown in the Crowe map in figure 2a above. It may have existed from some time in the seventeenth century up until the latter part of the eighteenth century which may account for the finds made during the 2013 excavation. This particular site in the Divis Lodge complex has been comprehensively covered in the Ulster Archaeological Society Report No. 41 *“Survey of Vernacular House at Divis Barn, Divis, County Antrim”* by Harry Welsh, published in 2013

An example of a single room Irish Vernacular House can be seen at the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, Cultra, County Down under the name *“Meenagarragh Cottier House”*. It is a one room house with an *“Outshot”* at the rear to accommodate a bed.

“The one-roomed “cabins” of the landless agricultural labourers, so common in the early eighteenth century, especially in the southern and eastern areas of Ireland where large farms employed many workers, had almost disappeared by the end of that century” (Danaher, p30)

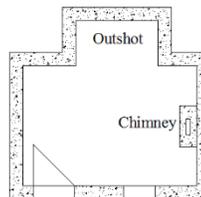


Fig 14 Meenagarragh Cottier's House Exhibit, (UFTM, Cultra)

Divis Lodge

Conclusion and Recommendation for further work.

This survey provided an insight into the development and use of the Divis Lodge site from 1767 up until the time of this survey in 2014, a period of almost 250 years. Indeed, archaeological surveys carried out in 2013 and 2014 hold out the possibility that a Vernacular House could have been situated in close proximity to Divis Lodge. If that was the case then the history of this particular part of the Divis Townland may be traceable back to 17th century.

Since the National Trust have taken the necessary steps to secure Divis Lodge and the Outhouse a recommendation for further work is not being made at this time.

Divis Lodge

Bibliography

Danaher, K, 1978 Second Ed, *Ireland's Vernacular Architecture*, Cork

McDonald, J. and Catney, M. 2013. *Divis Farm, Belfast*, Survey Report No. 25 Ulster Archaeological Society.

McShane, L. 2010. *Divis and the Black Mountain: Local History and Memories*, The National Trust

Rutherford, G, 4th February 2015, private correspondences with the Buckley Society (North Wales) in relation to the manufacture of the *Davison Ridge Tile*.

Welsh, H., 2013, *Survey of Vernacular House at Divis Barn, Divis, County Antrim*, Report No. 41, Ulster Archaeological Society.

Welsh, H., Logue, R., Conway, M., Pinkerton, L., 2014, *VERNACULAR HOUSE FOUND ON DIVIS MOUNTAIN*, Archaeology Ireland Autumn, 2014.

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE of NORTHERN IRELAND (PRONI):-

	PRONI Reference	Description:-
PRONI 1	D835/1/3/2	Map of the lands of Altigarron (a mountain), Black Mountain, Ballycullo, Devis Mountain and farms and parcells of land. Map by Crowe map, 1767-1770
PRONI 2	D3566/1	Map of part of the Belfast mountains, showing Altigarron, Divis, Black Mountain, Babbystone Hill, and Hannahstown Hill, property of William Hunter, surveyed by Thomas Pattison
PRONI 3	VAL/1/B/128A	Townland Valuation Field Book, Barony of Belfast Upper, Parish of Shankill, 1835
PRONI 4	VAL/2/B/1/21B	Townland Valuation Field Book, Barony of Belfast Upper, Parish of Shankill, 1859
PRONI 5	VAL/12/B/5/3A - 3F	Valuation Revision Books for Divis, County Antrim, Parish of Shankill, 1863 to 1929

1901 Census, The National Archives of Ireland <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/>

1911 Census, The National Archives of Ireland <http://www.census.nationalarchives.ie/pages/>

Last viewed:- 24th April 2015.

Website:- Griffith Valuations

Ask about Ireland:-

<http://askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/index.xml>

[Last viewed: 24 April 2015] (Information required for each level in the search field is given in paragraph 1.1, Location, above).

Griffith Valuations. The original pages of the Rating Table and Map for *DIVIS* can be viewed in the "Place Name Search" category in the free to viewed in the above educational website

Divis Lodge

APPENDIX 2**DIVIS LODGE – Record of Events**

Date	Event:-	Authority:-
17th to 18th Century	- evidence found of possible Vernacular Cottier House dating back to this period found close to Divis Lodge site. The unit was not in evidence in 1767 hence it was not recorded on the James Crowe 1767 to 1770 Survey Map.	Archaeological Surveys 2013&2014
1767	- A long house in position at “ <i>Divis Lodge</i> ” location in 1767. Building recorded on James Crowe Survey Map 1767-1770. - The building is shown aligned N/S in Crowe map - It also shows a unit at the “ <i>Reavey</i> ” site	James Crowe Map 1767-70 PRONI D835/1/3/2
1820	- Pattison Map drawn up for William Hunter shows a single house at the “ <i>Reavey</i> ” site as in the Crowe map together with 2 other houses close to the Divis Road. - Divis Lodge site vacant at this time.	PRONI D3566/1
1823	- William Hunter takes out Lease on <i>part of the townlands of Altigarron, and Divis</i> from Lord Donegall..	PRONI T662/98
1832	- First OS Map shows Divis Lodge which had been built between the years 1820 and 1832. It is a long house aligned E/W in this map. - House may have been built after the 1823 Lease - The “ <i>Reavey</i> ” site now has two units. - Townland Valuation states that “ <i>there is no house worth £5 in this townland</i> ”	Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-1 PRONI VAL/1/B/128A
1844	- William Hunter renews the lease taken out in 1823.	PRONI T662/161
1857	- Second OS map shows <i>Divis Barn</i> has been built and the <i>Barn Road</i> extended up to the new Divis Barn unit. - Divis Lodge remains in simple long house form. - Original <i>Reavey</i> house only standing – unit added between 1820 and 1832 had been removed from the Reavey site sometime between 1832 and 1857.	Ordnance Survey OS-6-1-60-2

Divis Lodge

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1857 - 1859 | - Divis Lodge likely to have been enlarged during this period to take up present outline. | Valuations
Records
& OS maps |
| 1859 | - Griffith Valuation now shows James Hunter to hold Tenement 1a (Divis Lodge) <i>In Fee</i> with “ <i>Caretakers House and Offices</i> ” valued of £5-0s-0p p.a.
- George Reavey, as tenant of James Hunter, holds Tenement 1b with a <i>House</i> valuation of £1– 5s -0p | PRONI
VAL/2/B/1/21B |
| 1862 - 1880 | - First Revision (1863-1880) – Viscount Templeton takes over Tenement 1a <i>In Fee</i> from James Hunter in 1876.
- In this First Revision the Valuation of <i>Caretakers House and Offices</i> reduces the 1859 Griffith Valuation of £5-0s-0p p.a. to £4 – 15s – 0p. p.a..
- <i>George Reavey</i> still in site 1b with house valuation unchanged at £1-5s-0p. | PRONI
VAL/12/B/5/3A |
| 1881 - 1889 | - Second Rev. (1881-1889) same as First Revision 1862-80.
- Tenement 1a (Divis Lodge) Buildings valuation rate remains the same at £4-15s-0p | PRONI
VAL/12/B/5/3B |
| 1890 -1897 | - Third Revision same as First Revision (1862-80) except Tenement 1a (Divis Lodge) House Valuation separated from Office valuation in 1897.
- House valued at £3-0-0pa,
- Office (Divis Barn) at £1-15-0.
- Noticeably the Tenement <i>Buildings</i> valuation remains unchanged at £4-15s-0p. | PRONI
VAL/12/B/5/3C |
| 1901 | - Third OS Map first map to show Divis Lodge to have been extensively modified from a simple rectangle to the outline which is visible at present. (see 1857 to 59)
- The name “ <i>Divis Lodge</i> ” first used in this map.
- 1901 Census stated that there was a Mr Darling, a <i>Gamekeeper</i> , residing in the house at that time.
- The house had 8 rooms. | Ordnance Survey
OS-6-1-60-3

<i>Askaboutireland.
ie</i> |
| 1897-1909 | - 4th Revision was the same as Third Revision.
- Tenement Buildings rate the same at £4-15s-0p
- Tenement 1b <i>Reavey House</i> declared “ <i>unsuitable</i> ” | PRONI
VAL/12/B/5/3D |

Divis Lodge

- 1911 - 1911 Census put John Smith, his wife and 2 daughters living at Divis Lodge. The Landlord is Samuel Milliken. - number of rooms reduced from 8 to 5 *Askaboutireland.ie*
- 1909-1920 - 5th Revision:- in 1913, ~~Viscount Templeton~~, and ~~Samuel Milliken~~ both crossed out, Robert Kennedy “*In Fee*”, now in possession. - Tenement Buildings rate the same at £4-15s-0p PRONI VAL/12/B/5/3E
- 1921 - 1929 - 6th Revision shows Robert Kennedy remains in “*In Fee*” possession of 2 houses – First house at £3-0s-0p p.a., Second house at £1-15s-0p p.a.. - This suggests that Divis Lodge was valued at £3-0-0p and Divis Barn valued at £1-15-0p - Tenement Buildings rate the same at £4-15s-0p - Importantly, this also strongly suggests that the house valued in 1859 did not change in size up to 1929. Consequently, the original Divis Lodge long house had been enlarged between 1857 and 1859 and has remained unchanged thereafter. PRONI VAL/12/B/5/3F
- 1922 -1924 - Wallace family residing at Divis Lodge. See 1982/1985 for estimation. - Robert Kennedy was the Landlord at this time Estimated
- 1925 - 1937 - Shooting parties formed by William Ewart and Sons (Mill Owners) paid frequent visits to the Belfast Hills during this period. They may have made use of Divis Lodge facilities during the shoots. National Trust document
- 1938 - Following a report in June 1938 that, “*there were no young birds to be seen at this location*”, the Ewart’s Mill group decided to give up the shoot. National Trust document
- 1950-1956 - Mr Ernest Dobbin, a shepherd, his wife and eight children are now living in Divis Lodge. - it is thought that Ernest Dobbin built an internal wall across the front portion of Divis Lodge Section 2 to create a bedroom for Mr Dobbin’s parents who came over from Scotland to live with them. It is possible that the canted bay may have been formed at this time as part of the work. Oral History

Divis Lodge

Dates Unknown	- Mr Jack Crane and family living in Divis Lodge	
	- Mr Jack Crane and family living in Divis Lodge	Oral History
	- Mr William Sloan and his wife living in Divis Lodge	
	- Mr William Small and his wife living in Divis Lodge	
1968	- Mr Andrew McCammond buys the property. - Possibly the time when Survey Report photograph Pl 2 was taken which shows Divis Lodge and Shed to be in ruin.	
1968	- James Stewart and his family lived at Divis Lodge when Mr Andrew McCammond bought the land in 1968	Oral History
to late 1970's	After Mr William Small and his family left, a family called McKeown moved in and were deemed to be the last family to live - " <i>up there until the late 70's</i> ".	Oral History
1982 / 1985	Mr Harry Wallace (estimated to be in his early 60's) is photographed with a dog at the front door of Divis Lodge whilst on a visit at this time. See Pl 5	Estimated time
	- Harry Wallace visited Divis Lodge in 2014 aged 92. (Harry was photographed at the front of Divis Lodge when he was about 2 years of age in c1924. See Pl 10)	National Trust Records
2004	National Trust acquire Divis and Black Mountain	National Trust
2005	Photograph showing Divis Lodge in ruin. - Photograph shows the roof had been a Slate Roof in the period leading up to this condition of ruin. See also 1968	National Trust

Divis Lodge

APPENDIX 3**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD FORM****Site:** Divis Lodge, Divis, Co. Antrim**Date:** 26th July 2014

Make and model of camera:- <i>Ricoh G600</i> , 8 megapixel		
Frame no	Direction viewed from	Details
RIMG0001 and RIMG0004 to 13	various	Divis Lodge
RIMG0014 to 19 and RIMG0021 to 31	various	Outhouse
RIMG0020	SE	Divis Coffee Barn
Make and model of camera:- <i>Nikon D700</i> , 12.1 megapixel		
DSC1536 and DSC1545 to 55	NW	View of Divis Lodge
DSC1537 to 43 and DSC1563 to 65	various	Outhouse
DSC1544 and 56,57,58 & 62	various	Rectangular Base