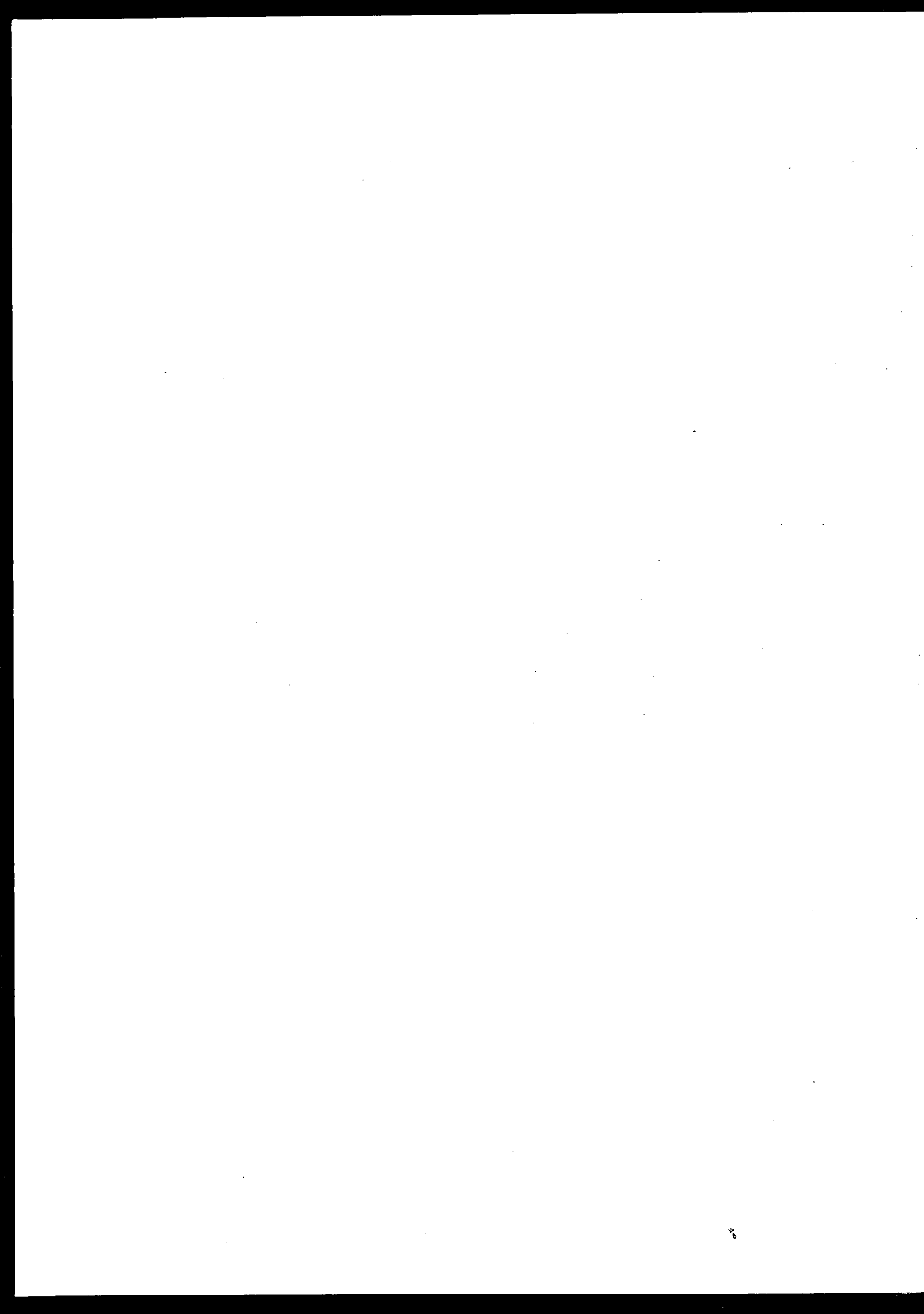


SURVEY
OF THE
MEGALITHIC TOMBS
OF IRELAND

VOLUME III

COUNTIES
GALWAY - ROSCOMMON - LEITRIM
LONGFORD - WESTMEATH - LAOIGHIS
OFFALY - KILDARE - CAVAN

Ruaidhrí de Valera
and
Seán Ó Nualláin





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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF TOMBS

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GALWAY					Barinagh	(Ro. 8)	36	22	13
Ardnageevagh	(Ga. 3)	3	3	1	Castlequarter	(Ro. 10)	38	22	13
Ballynacloghy	(Ga. 17)	14	11	7	Cootehall	(Ro. 5)	34	19	10
Ballynastaig	(Ga. 24)	19	12	8	Corrasluastia	(Ro. 7)	35	21	12
Ballynew	(Ga. 7)	7	4	2	Drumanone	(Ro. 3)	32	19	11
Ballynew	(Ga. 8)	7	4	2	Fuerty	(Ro. 11)	38	21	12
Ballynew	(Ga. 9)	8	5	3	Glenbally- thomas	(Ro. 6)	35	19	10
Cahernaglass	(Ga. 15)	12	9	5	Keadew East	(Ro. 2)	31	18	11
Carrownakib	(Ga. 14)	12	8	4	Kilgarve	(Ro. 1)	31	17	10
Carrownlisheen	(Ga. 23)	18	5	7	Mihanboy	(Ro. 12)	39	69	-
Cashleen	(Ga. 2)	2	2	1	Usna	(Ro. 4)	33	20	12
Cleggan	(Ga. 6)	5	2	3	LEITRIM				
Crannagh	(Ga. 25)	20	13	8	Aghaderrard East	(Le. 6)	47	31	15
Derrycallan North	(Ga. 30)	23	15	9	Aghaderrard West	(Le. 7)	48	32	16
Doorus Demesne	(Ga. 31)	24	69	10	Aghanlish	(Le. 8)	49	23	16
Flaskagh More	(Ga. 1)	1	1	1	Annaghmore	(Le. 42)	81	48	32
Graigueagowan	(Ga. 22)	18	12	-	Barracashlaun	(Le. 15)	55	29	19
Kilcrimple	(Ga. 29)	23	8	9	Carrigeengeare	(Le. 24)	65	43	24
Knockavally	(Ga. 11)	9	5	4	Cleighran More	(Le. 29)	69	46	27
Knockbrack	(Ga. 5)	5	3	2	Cloonfinnan	(Le. 36)	75	47	28
Lavally	(Ga. 18)	14	11 & 16	6	Commons	(Le. 35)	74	41	29
Marblehill	(Ga. 26)	21	11	8	Cornagillagh	(Le. 14)	55	35	19
Marblehill	(Ga. 27)	21	14	9	Corracloona	(Le. 18)	58	-	21
Marblehill	(Ga. 28)	22	15	8	Creenagh	(Le. 40)	79	46	32
Menlough	(Ga. 16)	13	10	5	Creenagh	(Le. 41)	80	46	32
Oghil	(Ga. 21)	17	5	7	Creevy	(Le. 32)	71	39	31
Prospecthill	(Ga. 19)	15	16	6	Creevy	(Le. 33)	72	47	27
Streamstown or Barratrough	(Ga. 12)	9	6	4	Drumany (O'Brien)	(Le. 30)	70	47	27
Toberbiroge	(Ga. 13)	10	7	5	Drumany (O'Brien)	(Le. 31)	71	23	27
Tonadooravaun	(Ga. 4)	4	2	2	Fenagh Beg	(Le. 34)	73	40	28
Toorclogher	(Ga. 20)	16	9	7	Gorteendarragh	(Le. 5)	46	30	15
Tooreen	(Ga. 10)	8	3	4	Gortermone	(Le. 25)	66	32	25
ROSCOMMON									
Altore	(Ro. 9)	37	22	13					

Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
CO. GALWAY			(Le. 3)	Wardhouse	Portal-tomb
(Ga. 1)	Flaskagh More	Court-tomb	(Le. 4)	Wardhouse	Court-tomb
(Ga. 2)	Cashleen	Court-tomb	(Le. 5)	Gorteendarragh	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 3)	Ardnageevagh	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 6)	Aghaderrard East	Court-tomb
(Ga. 4)	Tonadooravaun	Court-tomb	(Le. 7)	Aghaderrard West	Court-tomb
(Ga. 5)	Knockbrack	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 8)	Aghanlish	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 6)	Cleggan	Court-tomb	(Le. 9)	Shesknan	Court-tomb
(Ga. 7)	Ballynew	Court-tomb	(Le. 10)	Shesknan	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 8)	Ballynew	Court-tomb	(Le. 11)	Largydonnell	Unclassified
(Ga. 9)	Ballynew	Portal-tomb	(Le. 12)	Mautiagh	Court-tomb
(Ga. 10)	Tooreen	Unclassified	(Le. 13)	Shasgar	Court-tomb
(Ga. 11)	Knockavally	Portal-tomb	(Le. 14)	Cornagillagh	Unclassified
(Ga. 12)	Streamstown or Barratrough	Court-tomb	(Le. 15)	Barracashlaun	Court-tomb
(Ga. 13)	Toberbiroge	Court-tomb	(Le. 16)	Tomrud	Court-tomb
(Ga. 14)	Carrownakib	Court-tomb	(Le. 17)	Lisdarush	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 15)	Cahernaglass	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 18)	Corraclona	Unclassified
(Ga. 16)	Menlough	Portal-tomb	(Le. 19)	Sramore	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 17)	Ballynacloghy	Portal-tomb	(Le. 20)	Leean	Court-tomb
(Ga. 18)	Lavally	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 21)	Larkfield	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 19)	Prospecthill	Court-tomb	(Le. 22)	Tullyskeherny	Court-tomb
(Ga. 20)	Toorclogher	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 23)	Tullyskeherny	Court-tomb
(Ga. 21)	Oghil	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 24)	Carrigeengeare	Court-tomb
(Ga. 22)	Graigueagowan	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 25)	Gortermone	Court-tomb
(Ga. 23)	Carrownlisheen	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 26)	Mullaghmore	Court-tomb
(Ga. 24)	Ballynastaig	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 27)	Kilnagarns Lower	Court-tomb
(Ga. 25)	Crannagh	Portal-tomb	(Le. 28)	Kilnagarns Lower	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 26)	Marblehill	Portal-tomb	(Le. 29)	Cleighran More	Court-tomb
(Ga. 27)	Marblehill	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 30)	Drumany (O'Brien)	Portal-tomb
(Ga. 28)	Marblehill	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 31)	Drumany (O'Brien)	Wedge-tomb
(Ga. 29)	Kilcrimble	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 32)	Creevy	Court-tomb
(Ga. 30)	Derrycallan North	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 33)	Creevy	Portal-tomb
(Ga. 31)	Doorus Demesne	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 34)	Fenagh Beg	Portal-tomb
CO. ROSCOMMON			(Le. 35)	Commons	Court-tomb
(Ro. 1)	Kilgarve	Court-tomb	(Le. 36)	Cloonfinnan	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 2)	Keadew East	Court-tomb	(Le. 37)	Tullyoran	Unclassified
(Ro. 3)	Drumanone	Portal-tomb	(Le. 38)	Sunnagh More	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 4)	Usna	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 39)	Sunnagh More	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 5)	Cootehall	Unclassified	(Le. 40)	Creenagh	Court-tomb
(Ro. 6)	Glenballythomas	Court-tomb	(Le. 41)	Creenagh	Court-tomb
(Ro. 7)	Corrasluastia	Wedge-tomb	(Le. 42)	Annaghmore	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 8)	Barinagh	Wedge-tomb	CO. LONGFORD		
(Ro. 9)	Altore	Wedge-tomb	(Lf. 1)	Melkagh	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 10)	Castlequarter	Wedge-tomb	(Lf. 2)	Cleenrah	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 11)	Fuerty	Wedge-tomb	(Lf. 3)	Aghnacliff	Portal-tomb
(Ro. 12)	Mihanboy	Portal-tomb	CO. WESTMEATH		
CO. LEITRIM			(Wm. 1)	Lickbla	Wedge-tomb
(Le. 1)	Wardhouse	Wedge-tomb			
(Le. 2)	Wardhouse	Court-tomb			

Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
CO. CAVAN			(Cv. 20)	Cohaw	Unclassified
(Cv. 1)	Gortaquill	Court-tomb	(Cv. 21)	Mayo	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 2)	Killycarney	Court-tomb	(Cv. 22)	Cohaw	Court-tomb
(Cv. 3)	Burren	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 23)	Aghashlan	Court-tomb
(Cv. 4)	Burren	Portal-tomb	(Cv. 24)	Knockatudor	Unclassified
(Cv. 5)	Burren	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 25)	Aghadrumgowna or Calf Field	Wedge-tomb
(Cv. 6)	Burren	Portal-tomb	(Cv. 26)	Drumhart	Court-tomb
(Cv. 7)	Legalough	Court-tomb	(Cv. 27)	Banagher	Court-tomb
(Cv. 8)	Legalough	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 28)	Banagher	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 9)	Moneygashel	Portal-tomb	(Cv. 29)	Drumeague	Wedge-tomb
(Cv. 10)	Mullaghboy	Court-tomb	(Cv. 30)	Middletown	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 11)	Garvagh	Court-tomb	(Cv. 31)	Carrickclewan	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 12)	Cashel and Carrickbrannan	Court-tomb	(Cv. 32)	Drumhawnagh	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 13)	Aghnacally	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 33)	Aghawee	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 14)	Aughrim	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 34)	Mullacastle	Court-tomb
(Cv. 15)	Kilnavert	Wedge-tomb	(Cv. 35)	Carrickacroy	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 16)	Killymoriarty	Court-tomb	(Cv. 36)	Duffcastle	Portal-tomb
(Cv. 17)	Ballyhugh	Court-tomb	(Cv. 37)	Drumsallagh	Unclassified
(Cv. 18)	Drummany	Unclassified	(Cv. 38)	Raffony	Wedge-tomb
(Cv. 19)	Drumavrack	Court-tomb	(Cv. 39)	Ballaghanea	Portal-tomb

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Garrafrauns	2	27	Lisgorman	7	84
Grannagh	13	29	Lisgorman	8	84
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Marblehill	19	30			
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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the third of the series, prepared at the Ordnance Survey by the Archæological Officer in collaboration with the Professor of Archæology at University College, Dublin. The series is designed to provide a *corpus* of descriptions, plans and photographs of the megalithic tombs of Ireland. In the Introduction to Volume I, to which the reader is referred, the general scope and design of the survey is explained and the classification of Irish megalithic tombs summarized. The present volume deals with the megalithic tombs of counties Galway, Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath and Cavan, and covers also three further counties, Laoighis, Offaly and Kildare, where proven megalithic tombs have not been discovered.

CHANGE IN TERMINOLOGY

In the first two volumes of the Megalithic Survey the terminology used for the classes of Irish tombs was as follows: Court Cairn, Portal Dolmen, Passage Grave and Wedge-shaped Gallery Grave. These terms were used as the most widely acceptable at the time. However, while they are for the most part reasonably acceptable as descriptive terms they do not form a coherent series. In particular, "Wedge-shaped Gallery Grave" is cumbersome. In 1966, in *Prehistoric and Early Christian Ireland—A Guide*, Estyn Evans employed a much neater series: Court-grave, Portal-grave, Passage-grave and Wedge-grave. We have discussed this with him and decided that Court-tomb, Portal-tomb, Wedge-tomb and Passage-tomb would conform best with the general term, "megalithic tomb," and better represent the overground nature of the monuments. It is felt that the amendment is desirable despite the change involved within the volumes. The new terms should cause no confusion since the front key descriptive word remains the same as that used in the older terminology.

SURVEY OF PASSAGE-TOMBS

Since this is the first volume of the series covering an area which includes clear Passage-tombs, the policy in regard to these must be explained. As these tombs occur, for the most part, in cemeteries, it is more convenient to treat them separately from other types which do not have a nucleated distribution pattern. The cemeteries will be dealt with as units but examples of Passage-tombs occurring outside the main cemeteries are surveyed during the county surveys. It is proposed to publish plans and descriptions of these scattered sites from time to time in *ad hoc* papers and eventually to include all Irish Passage-tomb cemeteries and isolated sites in one or more volumes of the survey entirely devoted to this class. In the meantime, lists of Passage-tombs, where these occur, will be published in the relevant county volumes.

Descriptions, plans and photographs of unclassified tombs are included in the main series in Part I save where clear indications, such as context, show that the site probably belonged to the Passage-tomb class. In practice, completely unclassified tombs giving no indications as to whether or not they belong to the Passage-tomb series, are very rare.

POLICY IN REGARD TO FINDS FROM THE TOMBS

As this is the first volume that includes tombs from which finds are known at the time of going to press it is necessary to explain the policy adopted in regard to them.

A *corpus* of finds from each of the classes of tombs is in preparation by Dr. Michael Herity, Department of Archæology, University College, Dublin, and these will appear as separate publications. To include full details in the present series would therefore lead to wasteful duplication. Moreover, separate publication will avoid a cumbersome and scattered presentation and permit a comprehensive treatment of the finds from each class of monument. In the current series therefore a general account only of the finds will be given.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE TOMBS

Co. Galway

Early references to megalithic tombs in Co. Galway are scant. Dutton, in his *Statistical Survey of the County of Galway*,¹ refers to a "fine Druid's Altar in the demesne of Marble Hill" which seems to be the large Wedge-tomb (Ga. 27). In 1837, Lewis,² under the heading "Galway (County of)," commenting on "Cromlechs" in the county, notes the same tomb in Marblehill and goes on to refer³ to "another near Dunsandle and another of very curious construction at Monument hill, near Loughrea." Under the heading "Loughrea" he again refers⁴ to the structure on Monument hill. He further states that "near the base of the hill, are vestiges of a circular intrenchment within which are the remains of an ancient cromlech." We were unable to locate the monument "near Dunsandle" and for lack of corroborative evidence it is excluded from our lists. The two monuments at "Monument hill" were located⁵ but neither of these proved to be megalithic tombs. Petrie, in a manuscript essay on "Military Architecture in Ireland," preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, refers to "a cromlech on the shore near Clifden at Ballyconry." This monument⁶ has not since been identified and, as no further evidence as to its nature or location is forthcoming, it is not included in our lists.

The original O.S. 6" maps of 1838 mark twenty-three sites under the names, "Giant's Grave," "Druid's Altar," "Cromlech," "Labbadermot," which usually denote megalithic tombs. Thirteen of these are genuine megalithic tombs and the remainder, which are either rejected as real megalithic tombs, or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main list, are described in the Appendix. A further tomb, Cahernaglass (Ga. 15) is shown on the original maps as "Grave" (not as an antiquity) but this does not appear on the later editions.

The *Letters* and *Memoranda* of the original Survey contain little information. The *Letters* refer in general terms to the group of sites at Marblehill while the *Memoranda* contain a reasonably good sketch elevation of the large Wedge-tomb (Ga. 27). In describing the "Pagan antiquities of the Aran Islands" the *Letters*⁷ state: "There were three Cromlechs on Aranmore, but they are now destroyed with the exception of one. One stood at Cowrough on the north side of the island, not far from the Smith's forge, the other not far distant, in a sub-division of Kilmurru called Fearran a choirce, and the third which is still in existence about a mile from the forge to the south near Michael O'Brien's house." The last site mentioned is that in Oghil (Ga. 21). As the information concerning the two destroyed sites is uncorroborated these are excluded from our lists. The *Letters* also contain a description of the destroyed site on Inishmaan, at Carrownlisheen⁸ (App. No. 1). The tombs on the Aran Islands are mentioned subse-

1. Dublin, 1824.

2. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (London, 1837).

3. *ibid.* I, 644.

4. *ibid.* II, 317.

5. The monument on top of the hill is marked "Seven Monuments" on O.S. 6" Sheet 105. The second site mentioned, which lies about 300 yards south of the last, is not shown on the map. Both monuments are in the townland of Monamore East and are listed under National Monuments Schedule No. 498. They are described as follows in *The National Monuments of Ireland*, published by Bord Fáilte Éireann (Dublin, 1964), p. 89: "A circle of seven stones set into a low circular bank. Near by is a small box-like structure made of large slabs to resemble a megalithic tomb. Both monuments are probably eighteenth-century follies." cf. Evans: *Prehistoric and Early Christian Ireland A Guide* (London, 1966), 123.

6. Lewis: *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, I (London, 1837). This is probably the site referred to by Lewis, page 340. He states: "Within a mile of the town (i.e., Clifden) are the remains of a druid's altar."

7. O.S.L. Co. Galway 14/D. 3, 268.

8. O.S.L. Co. Galway, 14/D. 3, 268-269 (quoted p. 27).

quently by several writers¹ but no plans or descriptions are given, though Macalister, in his *Archæology of Ireland*,² published a photograph of the tomb at Oghil (Ga. 21).

The Ordnance Survey revision of 1890 added no new sites but several of those shown on the original edition appear to have been destroyed as they are marked on the revised map as "Site of." These are referred to in the Appendix. Partial revisions between 1912 and 1947 added two new tombs, which are recorded under the names "Cairn" and "Dolmen" together with seven further sites which are not accepted as true megalithic tombs and are listed in the Appendix under the names "Dolmen" (5), "Cistvaen" (1) and "Kistvaen (Site of)" (1). In all, the Ordnance Survey records on its maps some sixteen sites which are acceptable as real megalithic tombs.

Wilde, in his book on Lough Corrib published in 1867, gives a short description of the tomb at Carrownakib³ (Ga. 14) and refers to a "cromlech"⁴ near "Killursa Church." (This seems to be the church called "Kildaree Church" on the O.S. 6" map.) He says of this latter site that: (it is) "termed—as such structures usually are, *Leaba Dhiarmada's Gráinne*" and that "its top stone is 9½ feet long." We are unable to identify this site with certainty but it is possible that two large slabs, incorporated in the walls of an outhouse on the border of Ower and Kildaree⁵ townlands, may be the remains of the monument.⁶

G. H. Kinahan, in a series of papers⁷ published in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* between the years 1868 and 1873, described a number of tombs in the vicinity of Cleggan Bay. He gave good ground plans for Ardnageevagh (Ga. 3), Knockbrack (Ga. 5), Cleggan (Ga. 6), Ballynew (Ga. 9) and Streamstown (Ga. 12) together with sketch elevations of the first three monuments. Nine years later Margaret Stokes, in her *Carte des principaux dolmens d'Irlande*,⁸ lists some twenty sites including the group at Marblehill. Of these about seven, all of which had been previously recorded, can be accepted as genuine megalithic tombs.

Borlase,⁹ using the Ordnance Survey material and the accounts published up to this time, gives a numbered list of thirty-three sites of which only about a third can be accepted as true megalithic tombs. He adds little to the earlier accounts and complicates matters by confusing the location of several of the sites. No new plans are given but a hitherto unpublished sketch of the tomb at Lavally (Ga. 18) by Wakeman, showing the monument before its collapse, is reproduced. Four years later Westropp¹⁰ published a large-scale plan and description of the same monument.

During the twenty or so years following the publication of Borlase's work a small number of sites are mentioned by several writers. The Very Rev. Dr. Fahey,¹¹ in an account of the places visited by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, near Gort, during their summer excursion of 1904, mentioned in passing, the monuments at Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Crannagh (Ga. 25). In 1911-12 E. W. L. Holt¹² published a description of the tomb at Prospecthill (Ga. 19) together with a photograph showing the site in the condition in which it remained up to the time of its destruction in 1964. Ten years later E. W. Lynam¹³ published plans and photographs of the tombs at Tona-dooravaun (Ga. 4) and at Cashleen (Ga. 2) which he calls "Ardnagreevagh."

1. Kinahan: *P.R.I.A.*, X (1868-1869), 25 ff. Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 108-109. Westropp: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 266. *R.S.A.I., Antiquarian Handbook Series, No. VI* (1905), 85 (previously published as *R.S.A.I. Guide to Sea Excursion* (1904)). Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXIV (1951), 123. Killanin and Duignan: *Shell Guide to Ireland* (London, 1962), 48.

2. London, 1928, Plate I, Fig. 2. Republished, Second Edition, London, 1949, Plate III.

3. Third edition (edited Ó Lochlainn) (Dublin, 1938), pp. 103-104 ("Carrowakil").

4. *ibid.*, 125.

5. O.S. 6", Sheet 41 (69.8 cm. from west; 13.9 cm. from south). The stones are each 2.30 m. long and are 1.80 m. and 2.20 m. high, respectively.

6. These slabs and the tomb at Carrownakib (Ga. 14) were both located by Major R. B. Aldridge of Mount Falcon, Ballina, Co. Mayo, who kindly passed on the information to us.

7. *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-69), 442-445. *ibid.* XI (1870-71), 350-351. *ibid.* XII (1872-73), 10-13.

8. *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 1-22. Miss Stokes published an earlier list of tombs in her *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland* (London, 1878), pp. 144-146.

9. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 103-109.

10. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXI (1901), 438.

11. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XIV (1904), 217.

12. *J.G.A.H.S.*, VII (1911-12), 248-249.

13. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LII (1922), 165-166.

The Photographic Collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland contains photographs of a number of "dolmens" in Co. Galway but only two of these monuments, Flaskagh More¹ (Ga. 1) and Lavally² (Ga. 18), can be accepted as true megalithic tombs. The photographs of Lavally (Ga. 18) (reproduced Pl. 6) are useful in showing the appearance of the monument before its collapse some years later.

In recent times references to Co. Galway tombs are extremely meagre. Lord Killanin in two papers³ on the antiquities of the Baronies of Moycullen and Ballynahinch, mentions four genuine megalithic tombs, all previously recorded, together with a number of doubtful and unacceptable sites. The same writer, with Professor Duignan, compiled the *Shell Guide to Ireland*⁴ in which a number of previously recorded sites in the county are mentioned and a hitherto unrecorded tomb in Ballynacloghy (Ga. 17) is noted. In 1960 one of the present writers,⁵ in a paper on the Court Cairns of Ireland, published new small-scale plans and summary descriptions of the tombs at Cleggan (Ga. 6) and Streamstown (Ga. 12). Finally, in the same year, J. A. Fahy, in a booklet⁶ describing the Cong district, noted for the first time the existence of the tomb in Toberbiroge⁷ (Ga. 13) which he locates at "Cluain-na-Marbh."

Co. Roscommon

On the original edition of the O.S. 6" maps (1837) six sites are marked under the names "Druid's Altar," "Dermot and Grania's Bed" and "Giant's Grave." Two of these, Drumanone (Ro. 3) and Fuerty (Ro. 11), are proven megalithic tombs. Sites with Passage-tomb affinities at Scregg, marked "Cloghogle Stone," and Sheegeeragh, marked "Giant's Grave," are listed p. 141. Usna (Ro. 4) is marked as a trapezoidal enclosure on the 1837 map but is not named. The *O.S. Letters* give no information but the site at Fuerty (Ro. 8) is mentioned in the *O.S. Memoranda*. The 1888 revision of the O.S. maps shows no further sites. On the various editions between 1912 and 1929 a total of nineteen sites are marked under the names cited above but in the case of Drumanone (Ro. 3) the name is changed from "Druid's Altar" to "Cromlech." These include seven of the accepted sites while an eighth, Glenballythomas (Ro. 6) is named "Cloghanagorp."

The fine tomb at Drumanone (Ro. 3), excavated by Mrs. Topp, is referred to as early as 1832 in Weld's *The Statistical Survey of Roscommon* and is thereafter frequently noted and illustrated in the literature. These references are listed under the description below (p. 33).

Apart from the tomb at Scregg, Borlase lists five further sites, two of which, Drumanone (Ro. 3) and Fuerty (Ro. 11), are acceptable as megalithic tombs. He reproduces a sketch of a monument at Churchacres which is now destroyed and a sketch and plan of Saint Eidin's Grave which he says is "a monument transitional between the dolmen and the later Altar-tomb." St. Eidin's Grave is not a megalithic tomb and is obviously in a Christian context. The destroyed monument at Churchacres seems to have been similar and therefore can safely be rejected as a megalithic tomb. The others listed are Greaghmagh (App. No. 1) and St. Patrick's Bed at Runnaboll (*recte* Brackloon). Stokes⁸ lists the site at Greaghmagh (App. No. 1), together with the tomb at Drumanone (Ro. 3). A photograph of the tomb at Mihanboy⁹ (Ro. 12) appears in Champney's *Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture* (London, 1910) opposite p. 2, with the caption "Cromlech, near Athlone, see p. 2" but is not referred to on that page, or elsewhere, in the book. In 1914 Knox published¹⁰ a short account of the tomb at Glenballythomas (Ro. 6) and supplied a small-scale plan and photograph.

1. Listed *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXVII (1907), 117.
2. Listed *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLVI (1916), 96.
3. *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXII (1947), 120-131, XXV (1953-54), 92-103.
4. London, 1962.
5. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 9-140.
6. *The Glory of Cong* (Galway, 1960).
7. *ibid.* 55.
8. *Revue Archéologique*, (1882), 17.
9. English: *Journal of the Old Athlone Society*, Vol. I, No. 1 (1969), 1.
10. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLIV (1914), 37-38.

In recent times Cross,¹ besides the tomb at Drumanone (Ro. 3) ("Tinacarra") mentions "ruined remains of megaliths" at Drumacoo (App. No. 6) and Kingsland. If our location of the Kingsland site is correct it appears to be an earthen bank with stone revetment and cannot be accepted as a megalithic tomb. In *The Court Cairns of Ireland*² short descriptions and small-scale plans are given for the tombs at Kilgarve (Ro. 1), Keadew East (Ro. 2) and Cootehall (Ro. 5).

Co. Leitrim

An early reference to megalithic tombs in Co. Leitrim occurs in James M'Parlan's *Statistical Survey of the County of Leitrim* (Dublin, 1802),³ where he mentions two sites under the heading "Druidical Altars." The first mentioned is the Portal-tomb at Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) and the other is the anomalous site at Loughscur (App. No. 10).

The maps of the original Ordnance Survey (1845) mark five sites under the names "Dermot and Grania's Bed" and "Giant's Grave." Four of these are genuine megalithic tombs. The fifth is Loughscur (App. No. 10). The revision of 1882 retains the five sites shown on the original edition and adds a single "Druid's Altar" (App. No. 17) which is not a megalithic tomb. The *Letters, Name Books* and *Memoranda* of the original survey contain little descriptive detail of the tombs marked on the maps. A diminutive ground plan and sketch elevation of the Fenagh Beg⁴ (Le. 34) tomb are included in the *Memoranda* and show the monument in much the same condition as it is to-day. The *Letters* contain a not very informative account of excavations at Commons (Le. 35) by a Rev. Mr. Beresford and his son-in-law, M. J. O'Reilly. The exploration produced nothing but animal bones.

Borlase,⁵ using the original Ordnance Survey maps and *Letters*, together with the few references in the earlier literature, lists five sites two of which are here rejected as genuine tombs. No ground plans are given but the sketch of Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) from *The Book of Fenagh* is reproduced. He confuses the location of the monuments at Commons (Le. 35) and Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) and incorrectly places the former in the townland of Greagh.

Shortly before the publication of Borlase's work Frazer,⁶ in a passing reference to the two tombs at Aghaderrard East (Le. 6) and Aghaderrard West (Le. 7) mentions a third, destroyed, monument. He says: "A few years previous, near the same spot, was a well-marked dolmen of considerable size. It was, I regret to say, destroyed, the owner being unaware of its archæological importance." However, as we have no corroborative evidence for the existence or real nature of this monument, and as its precise location cannot be established, it is not included in our lists.

In 1901, Lockwood⁷ recorded, for the first time, the group of tombs at Warehouse. He gives sketches for all four and remarkably good ground plans for three. Four years later Meehan⁸ repeats Borlase's error in confusing the monuments at Commons (Le. 35) and Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) and notes, for the first time, the existence of the collapsed Portal-tomb at Creevy (Le. 33), which he locates "at Edintinny, near Ballinamore."

The Ordnance Survey revision of 1907, in addition to the sites shown on the earlier editions, marks a further forty-one sites, under the names "Giant's Grave(s)," "Druid's Altar," "Cromlech," and "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the maps. Only twenty-seven of these are accepted as genuine megalithic tombs. A further tomb,

1. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXIII (1953), 93.

2. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 9-140.

3. pp. 93-94. Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, II (1837), 255, repeats the information supplied by M'Parlan without addition.

4. O'Donovan (*O.S.L. Cavan and Leitrim*, p. 197) cites a legend from the *Book of Fenagh* and connects the burial place of nine Fomorians slain after the battle of Magh Tuire, with megalithic remains in the district, possibly Commons (Le. 35). The story states that very large stones were placed over the burials but no exact identification of the site or sites referred to seems possible. An illustration reproduced from a photograph of Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) appears in the edition of the *Book of Fenagh*, Hennessey and O'Kelly (Dublin, 1875, reprinted Stationery Office, 1939), facing p. 91.

5. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), pp. 193-195.

6. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 64.

7. *U.J.A.*, Second Series, VII (1901), 82-92.

8. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXV (1905), 141.

Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27), is shown as a "Stone Circle" while on this edition Mullaghmore (Le. 26) is shown as two conjoined mounds¹ but bears no name.

A small number of 6" sheets were revised in 1943 and this resulted in the recognition of two new tombs which are marked on the current edition under the name "Megalith." On the maps revised during this period the names of a small number of sites recorded on earlier editions were changed to either "Megalith" or "Dolmen."

In all, then, the O.S. 6" Sheets marks thirty-two genuine megalithic tombs under names usually applied to these monuments, while two are otherwise recorded. The maps mark seventeen sites under similar names which are rejected as megalithic tombs or for which the evidence is insufficient to warrant their inclusion in the main list of tombs. Seven tombs are totally unrecorded on the 6" maps though three of these are later mentioned in the literature.

In 1937 Mahr,² on information supplied by Henry Morris, lists three Co. Leitrim sites: Corraclona (Le. 18), Kilnagarns Upper (*recte* Lower) (Le. 27) and Mullaghmore (Le. 26). In the same year Lowry-Corry³ published an account with photographs of Corraclona (Le. 18) and, some years later, Davies and Evans⁴ published a plan of this tomb. In 1940 Richardson and Lowry-Corry⁵ published an account of a group of megalithic monuments in the Manorhamilton area of which five are true megalithic tombs. These are Larkfield (Le. 21), Gortermone (Le. 25), Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27 and 28) and Mullaghmore (Le. 26). Plans of the tombs at Gortermone (Le. 25), Mullaghmore (Le. 26) and Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) are given and photographs are supplied for all save Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 28).

In 1951 and 1952, during the course of a field reconnaissance of Irish megalithic tombs, the majority of the tombs in Co. Leitrim were examined by the present writers and a list of eighteen Court-tombs was incorporated in a paper by one of us⁶ on the Court Cairns of Ireland. The tomb at Wardhouse (Le. 4) was also included (see below, p. 165). Summary descriptions were given of the nineteen sites and plans at a reduced scale (two reproduced from previous writers and sixteen new plans) were supplied for all sites save Barracashlaun (Le. 15). Two of the sites, Leraan (Le. 20) and Carrigeengeare, (Le. 24)⁷ had been previously unrecorded. In the same year Corcoran's list of Leitrim "horned cairns" contains four sites.⁸ During the course of field work for the present account of the Co. Leitrim tombs four hitherto unrecorded tombs came to our notice. These were Shesknan (Le. 9 and 10),⁹ Sramore (Le. 19)¹⁰ and Creevy (Le. 32).¹¹

Three Co. Leitrim tombs have been scientifically excavated. The tomb at Corraclona (Le. 18) was excavated by H. E. Kilbride-Jones in 1953 but the results are, as yet, unpublished. The two monuments at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27 and 28) were excavated by Corcoran in 1963, and were published¹² the following year. Estyn Evans in his recently-published *Prehistoric and Early Christian Ireland—A Guide*,¹³ describes these three tombs.

Co. Longford

On the original edition (1838) of the Ordnance Survey 6" maps and on the subsequent editions of 1882 and 1914 three proven megalithic tombs are marked under the name "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (2) and "Cromlech" (1). A natural cave at Grassyard appears on the maps of 1838 and 1882 as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" but this is

1. On the original (1845) map the position of this monument is shown as an isolated patch of rough pasture and a small rectangular figure is marked at or near the position of the gallery.

2. *P.P.S.*, III (1937), 426 and Map Fig. 18.

3. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 302-303. This tomb, because of the "kennel-hole" feature is frequently referred to. A full list of references is given following our account of this monument. See p. 59.

4. *U.J.A.*, Third Series, VII (1943), 8. Repeated *U.J.A.*, Third Series, XI (1948), 10.

5. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 174-181.

6. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 9-140.

7. Discovered by Mr. William Walter of Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim, and brought to our attention through the good offices of the late Mr. P. J. Hartnett, M.A.

8. Corraclona (Le. 18), Gortermone (Le. 25), Mullaghmore (Le. 26) and Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27).

9. Shesknan (Le. 9) was discovered by Mr. Kitchin of Ballymote, Co. Sligo.

10. Sramore (Le. 19) was brought to our attention by Mr. Cahalane of Sligo.

11. Creevy (Le. 32) was brought to our attention by Mr. A. B. Ó Riordáin of the National Museum, Dublin.

12. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCIV (1964), 177-198.

13. London, 1966, p. 141.

altered to "Dermot and Grania's Cave" on the 1914 edition (App. No. 1). A further site, at Aghnagarron (App. No. 2), for which insufficient evidence is available for acceptance in our list, appears for the first time on the 1914 edition under the name "Druid's Altar."

In the *O.S. Letters*¹ O'Donovan notes a site at Cloonker which he describes as "a giant's grave fifteen feet long." This appears on all editions of the map under the name "Ker's Grave (Site of)." There is no trace now visible on the ground and, though O'Donovan's evidence suggests that a real megalithic tomb may have existed here, it is too doubtful for inclusion in our lists. Stokes² lists only Cloonker which she calls "Moydaw," while Borlase,³ in addition to Cloonker lists Melkagh (Lf. 1) and Grassyard (App. No. 1). Both Cleenrah (Lf. 2) and Aghnacliff (Lf. 3) are listed⁴ as being in the Photographic Collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The Rev. Joseph MacGivney, in his *Place-names of Co. Longford*,⁵ published a photograph of Aghnacliff (Lf. 3). Finally, the tomb at Melkagh (Lf. 1) was listed as a Portal-tomb with subsidiary chamber in *The Court Cairns of Ireland*.⁶

Co. Westmeath

One genuine megalithic tomb is recorded for Co. Westmeath—Lickbla (Wm. 1). The original and subsequent editions of the O.S. 6" map mark a site at Bigwood (App. No. 1) under the name "Dermot and Grania's Bed." This is a natural cave. Borlase lists three sites⁷ all of which he considers doubtful. The first is The Cat Stone⁸ at Ushnagh which seems to be a natural feature. The second, a site noted in the *O.S. Letters*,⁹ which state that a "cromlech" existed "near the esker of Ballyloughloe," remains unlocated. The third site, "Slaghta" in Frevanagh, which Borlase incorrectly places in Ballybroder, is now gone and is marked on the current map as "Site of Slaghta." This is referred to in the Name Book of the original Survey as "a cairn of stones" and a pencil note adds that "There is a remains of an old romantic building here." In the published list of photographs of the collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland a photograph of "Meehaun dolmen" is referred to.¹⁰ We were unable to find this photograph in the collection and a search of Meehan townland,¹¹ Co. Westmeath, proved fruitless. It may well be that this "dolmen" is the Portal-tomb in Mihanboy, Co. Roscommon (Ro. 12).

The tomb at Lickbla (Wm. 1) was published,¹² with a rough sketch-plan and photograph, by Adams, in 1957.

Cos. Laoighis, Offaly and Kildare

There are no proven megalithic tombs in the counties of Offaly, Laoighis or Kildare. No sites are marked on the O.S. maps of Offaly under names normally associated with megalithic tombs. Borlase¹³ gives no list for this county while Stokes¹⁴ mentions but one site—the "Moat of Old Croghan."¹⁵ This is a circular hill-top mound referred to in the *O.S. Letters*¹⁶ as "A small moat or sepulchral tumulus" and in the *Shell Guide to*

1. *O.S.L. Co. Longford*, 14/E.13, 76.

2. *Revue Archéologique*, (1882), 21.

3. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 312.

4. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXVII (1907), 118.

5. Dublin, 1908.

6. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 135.

7. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 372-373.

8. Macalister and Praeger—*P.R.I.A.*, XXXVIII (1928), 70-71. This site is also listed by Stokes in *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.

9. *O.S.L. Co. Westmeath* 14/G.14, 321.

10. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XL (1910), 77.

11. O.S. 6" Sheets Co. Westmeath 22 and 29 on the shores of Lough Ree.

12. *Ríocht na Midhe*, 1, No. 3 (1957), 44-49.

13. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897).

14. *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 17.

15. Marked "Carn" on O.S. 6" Sheet 10. 61.7 cm. from west; 45.2 cm. from south.

16. *O.S.L. King's Co.*, Vol. I, page 110.

*Ireland*¹ as "a prehistoric chambered cairn." Mr. Thomas Stanley of Tullamore, between 1868 and 1871, published two accounts of "megalithic monuments" known to him as being extant on the Slieve Bloom range of mountains² and "in his district"³ but none of these are acceptable as megalithic tombs.

In Co. Laoighis the original edition of the O.S. maps (1838) and the revision of 1888 record a "Giant's Grave" in Killinaperson (App. No. 1) and a "Druid's Altar" in Monamanry (App. No. 4). On the 1909 edition two additional sites are marked "Druid's Altar" and "Druid's Altar (Site of)" in Knockbaun townland (App. Nos. 2 and 3).

Borlase lists⁴ three sites for Co. Laoighis. The first of these, at Grange, may well, to judge from the description quoted,⁵ have been a kiln. The second is "The Ass's Manger" in Manger townland⁶ which is not accepted as a megalithic tomb.⁷ The third site listed is the site in Monamanry (App. No. 4). Stanley, in 1869, published⁸ an account of the site at Killinaperson (App. No. 1).

In Co. Kildare a "Druid's Altar" in Grangebeg (App. No. 1) is shown on all editions of the O.S. map. This seems to be the site listed by Stokes⁹ at the Curragh. She lists also Killeencormac Cemetery and the "Tomb of Anghus Osretha."¹⁰ at Kilcullen which she refers to as a "tumulus." The Killeencormac site is the only monument listed by Borlase¹¹ for Co. Kildare.

In recent years a survey¹² of the field monuments of the county was undertaken by Mr. Peter Danaher and, while this involved much field search, no megalithic tombs were discovered.

Co. Cavan

A manuscript preserved in the Armagh Library, written by Dean Richardson and submitted to the Bishop of Dromore in 1739, contains an account of archæological monuments in south-west Cavan. In 1938, Patterson, Gaffikin and Davies published extracts from this manuscript together with a commentary.¹³ They give a rough sketch-plan of the tomb at Kilnavert (Cv. 15) and identify the tomb at Ballyhugh (Cv. 17).

On the maps of the Original Edition of the Ordnance Survey twenty-two sites are marked under the names "Giant's Graves," "Druid's Altar" and "Druidical Altar." Of these sixteen are proven megalithic tombs. Three further sites accepted as megalithic tombs are otherwise marked on this edition. One of these, Mullaghboy (Cv. 10), is called "White Carn," the second, Legalough (Cv. 7), is called "Fort" while Gortaquill (Cv. 1) is marked but not named. The *O.S. Letters* contain no information on megalithic tombs in Cavan. The *O.S. Memoranda* refer to "a large cromlech in Burrin and another in Legalough. A perfect Giant's Grave in Burrin with the roofing stones complete and a second much larger also in Burrin but not complete." Another entry states that "There are two Cromlechs or Giants' Graves about one mile south of Slieve Glagh shewn on the plans—They are in tolerable preservation with sides and covering stones." These are the two sites at Banagher (Cv. 27 and 28). The *Memoranda* also give a rough sketch-plan of Gortaquill (Cv. 1) and refer to stones in Lohan townland as "something similar though if I recollect right on their ends instead of sides." A minute sketch-plan of these is given. The plan is insufficient to determine the nature of the site and since no trace was visible on the ground in 1965 this site is not included in our lists.

1. Killanin and Duignan (London, 1962) under Daingean, p. 186. This site is also referred to by Knox, *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLI (1911), 96-97.

2. *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-69), 278-279.

3. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XI (1870-71), 27-29.

4. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 374-375.

5. Byrne: *J.R.S.A.I.*, I (1850), 138.

6. O.S. 6" Sheet 25. 62.2 cm. from west; 34.6 cm. from south. Marked "Ass's Manger." See note under Laoighis, Appendix No. 4, p. 97.

7. Byrne: *J.R.S.A.I.*, I (1850), 131. (Borlase mistakenly attributes this description to the site in Monamanry (his Stradbally No. 3), App. No. 4 in our list.)

8. *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-69), 278.

9. *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 18.

10. *ibid.*, 18, 19.

11. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 401.

12. Unpublished. M.A. degree thesis, U.C.D.

13. *U.J.A.*, Third Series I (1938), 142-151.

On the O.S. maps of the 1876 Revision one additional tomb appears, Aughrim (Cv. 14) but the tomb at Gortaquill (Cv. 1) is no longer shown. A site at Pollareagh (App. No. 12) is shown for the first time as a "Giant's Grave" but this is not accepted as a proven megalithic tomb. On the maps of the 1908 edition twelve sites, not marked on earlier maps, are marked under the names "Giant's Grave" and "Cromlech" but five of these are not accepted as proven tombs. In addition Gortaquill (Cv. 1) reappears and is named "Giant's Grave." The site at Legalough (Cv. 7) named "Fort" on previous editions is left unnamed. In all, then, twenty-seven proven megalithic tombs are recorded in some fashion on the 6" maps of the Ordnance Survey.

Wakeman makes frequent references to tombs in the Blacklion district. In his earliest publication¹ he gives a brief account of three or possibly four tombs at Burren in northern Co. Cavan. Little detail is given but he states in relation to Burren (Cv. 4) that it was surrounded by a circle of stones and that a "fine urn" was found in the chamber. He also refers to a perfect stone circle which might conceivably be Legalough (Cv. 7). In the same *Journal* he enumerates,² in a table, four megalithic tombs, a chambered cairn and several circles in the Blacklion district. Of these only Burren (Cv. 5) and Burren (Cv. 4)—the "chambered cairn"—can be certainly identified with individual tombs of the group. Brief references to the same group are found in Wakeman's *Handbook of Irish Antiquities*,³ in his *Illustrated Guide to Ireland*⁴ and his *Guide to Lough Erne*.⁵

In the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1890-91⁶ Seaton F. Milligan refers briefly to the Burren group of tombs. He refers to a "cairn from which a fine cinerary urn had been taken a short time previous to our visit." This may be the same as the "fine urn" from Burren (Cv. 4) referred to by Wakeman.

Borlase⁷ lists twelve sites in Co. Cavan, nine of which are accepted as proven megalithic tombs. He gives first-hand descriptions and plans of three Burren sites (Cv. 3, Cv. 5, and Cv. 6).

Rev. Joseph Meehan published a note⁸ on Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32), remarking on "artificial carvings" on one of the portals and refers briefly to Middleton (Cv. 30) and Carrickclevan (Cv. 31). He reproduces photographs of Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32) and Middleton (Cv. 30) which show the tombs in the same condition as they are to-day.

Philip O'Connell, in a number of articles in the *Journal of the Breifne Antiquarian and Historical Society*, refers to several Cavan tombs. He mentions the site at Ballaghanea⁹ (Cv. 39), reproduces Meehan's photographs of Drumhawnagh¹⁰ (Cv. 32) and gives photographs of Duffcastle (Cv. 36) and Carrickacroy¹¹ (Cv. 35). He also refers to Aghawee (Cv. 33) and Raffony¹² (Cv. 38). In his work, *Diocese of Kilmore*,¹³ he refers to "those rude stone monuments which exist in considerable numbers throughout Breifne" and reproduces the photographs of Duffcastle (Cv. 36).

John P. Dalton, in an article¹⁴ on "Crom cruach of Magh Sleacht," refers to the tomb at Kilnavert (Cv. 15) and states that he was informed by the tenant that the interior was dug up many years since by searchers for treasure-trove when "a stone cist containing ashes and human bones were exposed."

In 1937 Lowry-Corry and Richardson described the Burren group and sites in the vicinity (Cv. 1-11 inclusive).¹⁵ They give plans of seven sites, Killycarney (Cv. 2), Burren (Cv. 3, 4, 5, 6), Legalough (Cv. 8) and Moneygashel (Cv. 9). Photographs are

1. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XII (1872-73), 135-136.

2. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XIV (1876-78), 104-105.

3. (Dublin, 1891), 58 (Second Edition).

4. (Dublin and London, undated), 235-237 (Fifth Edition).

5. p. 136.

6. XXI, 580.

7. *The Dolmens of Ireland* (London, 1897), 201-207.

8. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIX (1909), 88-91.

9. 1. No. 1 (1920), 20.

10. 1. No. 3 (1922), 253.

11. 3. No. 1 (1927).

12. *ibid.* 176-177.

13. (Dublin, 1936), 5.

14. *P.R.I.A.*, XXXVI (1921-24), 42, n.1.

15. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 155-173.

given of Killycarney (Cv. 2), Burren (Cv. 3, 4, 5, 6), Legalough (Cv. 7), Moneygashel (Cv. 9), Mullaghboy (Cv. 10) and Garvagh (Cv. 11). Mahr, in his list of "Horned cairns,"¹ records only one example "Carn district" which seems to be Ballyhugh (Cv. 17). Davies and Evans, in their paper "The Horned Cairns of Ulster,"² refer to Ballyhugh (Cv. 17), and note the previously unrecorded tomb at Drumhart (Cv. 26). They note also the Blacklion group.

Kilbride-Jones published an account of his excavations at Cohaw (Cv. 22)³ in 1951, and in describing the distribution of tombs in the district notes the tombs at Mayo (Cv. 21), Aghagashlan (Cv. 23) and Cohaw (Cv. 20). A further site "south of the Analee river and a bare half-mile from the standing stone at Foy's Mills" is a large boulder, 1.80 m. by 1.20 m. by .80 m., in a fence resting on smaller stones at Caskeanduff. The existing evidence does not warrant the acceptance of this site as a megalithic tomb. In 1960, one of the present writers,⁴ listed, with summary descriptions, nine Court-tombs for Co. Cavan and gave small-scale plans of six sites. In the same year Corcoran listed eight Cavan sites in his inventory of "Horned Cairns."⁵ This includes two sites, Legalough (Cv. 7) and Kilnavert (Cv. 15) not listed in the *Court Cairns of Ireland*. Legalough (Cv. 7) is correctly classified but Kilnavert⁶ (Cv. 15) is a Wedge-tomb.

Estyn Evans, in his *Prehistoric and Early Christian Ireland—A Guide*,⁷ describes Killycarney (Cv. 2) and the Burren group (Cv. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7). He mentions also the cairns at Garvagh (Cv. 11) and Mullaghboy (Cv. 10) though these are not named. The tombs at Cohaw (Cv. 20) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19), are also described.

SCOPE AND PLAN OF PRESENT VOLUME

Part I of the present volume is arranged by counties in the following order: Galway, Roscommon, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, Laoighis, Kildare and Cavan. The section covering each county contains firstly descriptions of extant tombs, where such are known, and then an Appendix dealing with destroyed sites and other sites not acceptable as proven megalithic tombs. Following the last section (Co. Cavan) a list of Passage-tombs, noted within the area covered by the volume, is given. Part II comprises a discussion of the tombs in the whole area covered by the volume.

In the present volume detailed descriptions and plans are provided for all tombs extant at the time of our survey with the exception of Corraclona (Le. 18) and Prospect Hill (Ga. 19). Photographs are given for all sites save for a few where overgrowth prevented a useful picture. All plans are new surveys made by us with the exception of Cohaw (Cv. 22) which is based on the plan published by Mr. Kilbride-Jones in his excavation report. The standard scale of 1/100 is used in all plans save for that of Prospecthill (Ga. 19), which is a sketch-plan made by us about a year before the destruction of the tomb in 1964 and that at Leean (Le. 20) which is published at 1/200.

In the Appendices one site only, that of Carrownlisheen (Galway, App. No. 1) on Inishmaan is sufficiently documented to warrant acceptance as a megalithic tomb. The other sites listed are those which appear on the Ordnance Survey maps under such names as "Cromlech," "Dolmen," "Cistvaen," "Druid's Altar," "Giant's Grave," "Dermot and Grannia's Bed," "Megalith," etc., but which are not accepted as proven megalithic tombs. The reasons for their rejection are noted.

Apart from sites indicated on the Ordnance Survey maps a number of sites⁸ are mentioned in the literature which are not accepted by us as megalithic tombs. Almost all of these were located and examined in the field. In some cases no extant remains were visible and in others the objects referred to were obviously not megalithic tombs.

1. *P.P.S.*, III (1937), 426-427.

2. *U.J.A.*, Third Series, VI (1943), 7-23.

3. *P.R.I.A.*, LV (1951), 75-88.

4. de Valera, *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 9-140.

5. *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 98-148.

6. cf. de Valera, *P.P.S.*, XXVII (1961), 242.

7. London, 1966.

8. e.g. Kingsland, Co. Roscommon, *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXIII (1953), 93 and Knockanyconor, Co. Roscommon, *Journal of the Old Athlone Society*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1968), p. 2.

Such sites are not listed in this volume. A large number of them are given by Borlase whose coverage of the literature prior to 1900 is remarkably good. Our search of the literature was thorough and it may be assumed with reasonable certainty that sites recorded in the literature and not listed here cannot, in our opinion, be considered as at all warranting acceptance.

As is to be expected in any intensive survey, especially in regions where rock-strewn hillsides with peat cover are frequent, we encountered several sites which presented arrangements of slabs suggesting possible interpretation as megalithic tombs. While admitting that, theoretically, almost any sizable stones could possibly be the remnants of a tomb, we had little difficulty in rejecting the majority of such sites and indeed in most cases an explanation of them as consisting largely, if not entirely, of fortuitous natural arrangements seemed easy. In a few instances, however, the resemblance to a ruined chamber was sufficient, at least superficially, to leave a little doubt but it was considered best to exclude these from our list lest inclusion even as doubtful sites would tend to establish them as probable examples. Our field notes, housed at the Ordnance Survey Office, include a descriptive record of these sites.¹

It is not possible to assess the likely number of undiscovered tombs within the area surveyed. However, as in previous volumes, it can be confidently claimed that the present coverage can be relied on to delineate the occurrence of the tombs well. Further discoveries are unlikely to be very numerous and will scarcely materially alter the main lines of the distribution as now known. We would be most grateful for information on new discoveries. We wish to express thanks to all those who contributed to the present survey and in particular to Mr. Étienne Rynne for the tomb at Doorus Demesne (Ga. 31); and to Mr. Rynne and Brother Eunan Bannon for the tombs at Altore (Ro. 10), Barinagh (Ro. 9) and Castlequarter (Ro. 11) in Co. Roscommon; to Messrs. Cahalane and Kitchin for Shesknan (Le. 9) and Sramore (Le. 19) in Co. Leitrim; and to Rev. Father Patrick Gallagher for the site at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) in Co. Cavan.

In Part I, which contains the descriptions, the tombs in each county are numbered consecutively² according to the 6" Sheet, 1/2,500 plan and trace. The heading of each description is arranged as follows. The number of the tomb followed by the townland name is given in black type. After the abbreviation O.S. the number of the 6" Sheet, 1/2,500 plan and trace are given, e.g., 4: 13: 6. Next, in brackets, follow the co-ordinates in centimetres from the left (west) and bottom (south) edges of the 6" Sheet. Then comes the map name, if any, as it appears on the current edition of the 6" maps. Next the height above Ordnance Datum is expressed by the values of the contours which lie above and below the sites, e.g., O.D. 300-400 means that the site lies between 300 and 400 feet above Ordnance Datum. In a few cases where a contour crosses the site the value of this contour only is given. Lastly, the National Grid reference is given, e.g., M 545 693. This grid appears on the current half-inch and quarter-inch maps and its operation is explained on each sheet. It enables very rapid location of a site and is applicable to maps of all scales.

After the heading the general classification of each tomb is noted in italics. Wedge-tombs, except where otherwise stated, are described as if orientated due west and east. This convention, already used in previous volumes, facilitates comparison of features among tombs of this class which are consistently aligned with the front facing west of the north-south line. Comprehensive references to the published literature are supplied to avoid difficulty of identification and possible duplication of sites, though in some cases the same matter is repeated more than once and many references contain but little detail. Where plans and illustrations occur in these accounts this is indicated by the abbreviations Pl. Plan; Ph. Photograph; Drg. Drawing. These will normally indicate the principal accounts. In the few instances, where significant detail not now visible is recorded in previous accounts, this is noted in our descriptions and it is hoped that the

1. In the course of the survey a number of cist graves were examined. There was seldom any difficulty in distinguishing these from megalithic tombs. Among the largest are two in Co. Galway at Streamstown and Cloonree. The site at Streamstown (O.S. 6" Sheet 22, 50.8 cms. from west; 8.4 cms. from south) measures 2.30 m. by 1.00 m. internally, and that at Cloonree (O.S. 6" Sheet 22, 66.7 cms. from west; 48.5 cms. from south) is approximately 2 m. square.

2. The only exception is Doorus Demesne (Ga. 31) which was discovered after the arrangement of the present volume was completed.

present descriptions will be found sufficient in themselves and that consultation of the older accounts will not normally be necessary.

In Part II the morphological and distributional factors are discussed, together with a summary account of the finds. Throughout the Volume tombs are referred to by the townland names, followed in brackets by the county abbreviation and number, e.g., Drumavrack (Cv. 19). This system, already applied in previous volumes, will be maintained in future volumes of the *Megalithic Survey of Ireland* and new tombs discovered in a county already published will be given numbers continuing the numeration. Thus a new discovery in Co. Roscommon would be "Name of Townland" (Ro. 13).

The plans are grouped at the end of the text and are arranged as far as possible in the order of the numeration. These are followed by the orientation diagrams and maps. The photographs, in which the ranging rods are marked in 20 cm. intervals, are found at the end of the Volume. A copy of Sheet 1 of the current 1/250,000 ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch (approx.) = 1 mile) Ordnance Survey Map is contained in a wallet on the back cover which, together with Sheet 3 contained in Volume 2, covers the area in which tombs were found to occur.

CONVENTIONS USED IN PLANS

In the plans the following conventions are adopted. Set structural stones are hatched. Other stones are shown in thin lines. Fences are indicated by heavy lines and are marked by the word FENCE or the letter F. The outline of cairn remains are shown in pecked lines with hachuring in a few instances. In the sections all stones cut by the section-line are hatched.

PART ONE:

DESCRIPTIONS
AND
APPENDICES

COUNTY GALWAY

1. **Flaskagh More.** O.S. 5: 4: 5 (79·6 cm., 47·2 cm.). "Cairn." O.D. 300-400.
M 545 693. Fig. 1. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on the south-eastern slopes of Slieve Dart (491 ft.) and commands an extensive view southwards across gently undulating country. The lower slopes of the ridge provide good pasture but higher up the grass-land gives way to stony ground with patches of gorse and heather. Some 400 yards south of the site the land falls to a shallow valley and running along the north side of this is a long gravel ridge 50-70 ft. high.

The monument consists of a pair of galleries set back to back and 1·75 m. apart incorporated in a cairn of uncertain outline. The main long axis of the cairn and galleries runs roughly E-W. The eastern gallery, which consists of two chambers, is preceded by a short ante-chamber. In front of this are the meagre remains of a court. The western gallery is poorly preserved and the eastern end alone survives. There are no indications of a court at this end of the monument.

There is a considerable amount of cairn present at the south, where the cairn material of heavy stone is exposed. It rises here to a height of 1·50 m. above the adjoining ground level. At the north the cairn is grass-grown and its edge is obscured by a stone fence which contains several stones of megalithic proportions. Running along the base of this fence, at the north, is a bank about 1 m. in average width and about ·50 m. above the level of the adjoining field. Similar banks occur at the butts of other stone fences in the neighbourhood and this bank cannot be taken as representing the edge of the cairn. A fence crosses the east end of the mound and there is no indication that the cairn extended beyond this. The cairn edge at the west is clear but the outline here may be the result of disturbance. Adjoining the cairn at the north-west is a circular grassy bank about ·80 m. wide and ·45 m. high enclosing an area about 2 m. in diameter. It may be the remains of a kiln or a small hut. At the south, where the ground falls away, there appears to have been a considerable amount of spill and the curved outline here is probably at least 3 m. beyond the original edge.

Eastern Court and Gallery

In front of the eastern gallery is a depression, ·20 m. deep, of rather vague outline. Two courtstones stand at the edge of this depression at the south. One of these, ·75 m. high, marks the articulation of the court with the ante-chamber. The second stone, which stands 3 m. to the south-east, is ·40 m. high. Between this and the fence are three stones (not on plan) which, superficially at least, might suggest a continuation of the court. However, none of these appear to be in situ. The maximum dimensions of these stones from west to east are: ·50 m., 1·10 m. and ·80 m. No courtstones are present at the north or beyond the fence to the east.

The ante-chamber is 1·50 m. long and appears to have been considerably narrower than the gallery. The south side consists of a stone 1·35 m. long, and ·20 m. thick exposed to a height of ·80 m. Its top is ·50 m. above the adjoining courtstone. A prostrate stone at the north may be the opposite side of the ante-chamber, collapsed. It is 1 m. long, ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be at least ·60 m. high.

The ante-chamber is separated from the gallery proper by two transversely-set jambs standing ·70 m. apart. These are well-matched stones. The northern is 1·10 m.

high and the southern .85 m. high. The first main chamber is about 3 m. long and is 1.65 m. wide in the middle. The sides of this chamber are each represented by a single orthostat. That at the south is 1.60 m. long, .35 m. thick and .60 m. high. Leaning against this is a corbel 1.50 m. by at least .60 m. and .35 m. thick. Between the orthostat and the entrance jamb at the south is another corbel which seems to be somewhat out of position and now leans heavily to the south. It is 1.35 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.10 m. wide. The orthostat on the north side of the chamber leans inwards and is 1.55 m. long, .20 m. thick and .85 m. high. At its east end and at right angles to the long axis of the gallery is a stone 1.20 m. long, .15 m. thick and .70 m. high which leans very heavily to the west. It may be a displaced sidestone or corbel.

A single jamb, at the south, marks the division between the first and second chambers. It stands erect and is 1 m. long, .30 m. thick and .60 m. high. The second main chamber is 3.70 m. long and would seem to have been about the same width as the first, although it may have narrowed somewhat towards the back. The south side is represented by a single orthostat which stands almost 2 m. west of the segmentation. The top only of this stone is exposed. It is 2 m. long and .25 m. thick. Two corbels lie side by side above this sidestone. That at the east is 1.20 m. by at least .80 m. wide and .30 m. thick, and the other is 1.20 m. by at least 1 m. and .30 m. thick. Two sidestones are visible on the north-side of the chamber. That at the east is at least 1.50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high and the other, which adjoins it, is .95 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high. There is a gap of 1.50 m. between the last and the back of the gallery. The west end of the gallery consists of a fine gable-shaped backstone 1.50 m. long, .40 m. to .50 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. Resting against its southern edge is a corbel .95 m. by 1.30 m. and .25 m. thick. Two displaced prostrate stones, each up to 1.40 m. in maximum dimension, lie about .50 m. outside the gallery at the north.

Western Gallery

The east end of this gallery is closed by a backstone 1.25 m. long, .45 m. thick and .75 m. high. Two stones of the southern side survive. That at the east is 1.60 m. long, .35 m. thick and .65 m. high. The second stone is .75 m. long, .35 m. thick and .65 m. high. Immediately south of this is a well-set stone .80 m. by .40 m. and .45 m. high. Its function, if any, is not clear. The north side of the gallery is represented by a single stone. It is 1.60 m. long, .20 m. thick and .70 m. high. It is likely that the extant structure here is the end chamber of a longer gallery belonging to the western element of a dual Court-tomb.

J.R.S.A.I., XXXVII (1907), 117 (Photographic Collection).

2. **Cashleen.** O.S. 9: 7: 3 (67.7 cm., 38.2 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. L 657 635. Fig. 2. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

The monument stands on a small platform on the north side of a shallow valley which opens north-westwards towards the sea at Rinvyle Point. The land in the valley is now devoted almost exclusively to pasture and meadow though old cultivation ridges are visible in some of the fields. Some fifty yards northwards from the site the ground rises to a low boulder-strewn ridge which forms the skyline. Southwards the land falls to a stream flowing through the valley and then rises to the stony heights of Tully Mountain (1,172 feet). There is a fine view north-westwards to the sea where Inishturk and many smaller islands are visible.

The tomb consists of a gallery some 4.20 m. long orientated NE-SW. The structure has been damaged and there is little evidence for the southern side. The northern side is incorporated in a stone fence. A large displaced slab within the gallery area rests against this side. The gallery is partly filled with rubble. No reliable indications of cairn can be traced.

The entrance to the gallery at the north-east consists of two tall, well-matched portal stones. The northern portal is erect and is 1.20 m. long, .55 m. thick and 2.20 m.

high. The southern portal leans heavily northwards and its top rests against the opposite portal. The base of this stone, as shown on the plan, may be somewhat out of its original position. It is 1.25 m. long and .60 m. thick. If erect it would be approximately the same height as the northern portal.

Two orthostats remain on the northern side of the gallery, with a gap of 1.00 m. between them. The sidestone adjoining the portal is 1.25 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.60 m. high. It leans slightly inwards against the portal. The second stone is 1.20 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.20 m. high.

The south-west end of the gallery consists of a heavy backstone set outside the end of the extant side. It is 2.05 m. long, .60 m. thick and .65 m. high and is about .50 m. lower than the adjoining sidestone. The top is bevelled and its outer face slopes downwards. A small stone about 1.70 m. east of the backstone (hatched on plan) is .50 m. by .40 m. and .60 m. high. It seems to be well set in the ground and it may be a sidestone of the southern side of the gallery.

The large displaced slab within the gallery area rests against the more westerly stone of the northern side. It is 2.65 m. by 1.60 m. and .35 m. thick. It may be part of the roof. Above it is a smaller displaced stone 1.20 m. by 1.20 m. and .50 m. thick.

In the absence of evidence for segmentation the number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined. However, the length indicates two short chambers. The tall portals perhaps suggest Portal-tomb affinities but such portals are also well known in Court-tombs.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 103, Ballynahinch, No. 1.

Lynam: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LII (1922), 165 (Ph.), [Incorrectly located in Ardnageevagh townland].

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-1954), 99.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 16-17. "Ballynakill." Nos. 1 or 2 may refer.

3. Ardnageevagh. O.S. 9: 7: 3 (68.6 cm., 41.9 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-100. L 658 638. Fig. 3. Plate 1.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about 100 yards from the sea-shore and some 200 yards south-east of Rinvyle Castle. It stands on a little hillock, close to a cottage, in the angle formed by the coast road, which at this point turns southwards towards Cashleen. The site commands an extensive outlook northwards, across the sea, to the islands at the mouth of Clew Bay. Towards the east, Garraun and Doughruagh mountains form the skyline. The land in the area provides some poor pasture but the soil cover appears to be thin and rock outcrops occur in the higher ground to the east of the monument.

The monument is well preserved but is almost filled with modern debris. It consists of a small narrow chamber formed by two sidestones and covered by a single roofstone. A partially concealed stone at the east may be a backstone. The tomb is incorporated in a bank about 3 m. wide and 1 m. high. The bank, which runs roughly E-W for a distance of about 10 m., turns northwards about 6 m. to the west of the tomb. Some 2 m. east of the tomb it fades into the natural slope of the hillock. Immediately to the north of the bank is a narrow sunken pathway bounded by a modern bank which encloses the garden of the cottage.

Kinahan, in his account of 1868, regarded the structure as the entrance to an earthen rath which had, at that time, been levelled and nearly obliterated during the cultivation of land. The rath was said to be about twenty-three yards in diameter and apparently consisted of an earthen bank and fosse. Lynham, some fifty-four years later, states that "the single rampart is still over 2 feet high." It is not clear from his account how much of the perimeter then remained.

It seems probable that the rath, if such it was, has now been entirely obliterated and that much of the existing bank is more recent. The tomb is set lengthways in the bank and could not have formed an entrance through it.

The chamber seems to have been a little more than 2 m. long and is up to .80 m. wide. The southern sidestone is 2.15 m. long, .50 m. thick and .75 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. The eastern end of the opposite sidestone

is concealed. It is at least 1.60 m. long and is .30 m. thick and .50 m. in exposed height. Its top edge, too, slopes downwards from west to east. The end of a stone (hatched on plan) protruding from the bank, behind the southern sidestone may be part of a backstone. It is at least .60 m. long and is .10 m. thick and .40 m. high. Northwards from this is a small set stone of uncertain function. This is partly concealed and measures at least .30 m. by .30 m. and .45 m. high. The roofstone lies in a sloping position above the chamber. It measures 2.80 m. by 1.80 m. and is .45 m. thick. It rests on the northern sidestone and on two small superimposed stones (not on plan), each about .40 m. in maximum dimension and .07 m. thick, on top of the east end of the southern sidestone. The end of a much concealed stone protrudes from under the eastern end of the roofstone. Its function, if any, is not clear.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 103, under Ballynahinch No. 1 (Pl., Drg.).

Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-69), 282-283 (Pl., Drg.).

Lynham: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LII (1922), 164-5.

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-4), 99.

4. **Tonadooravaun.** O.S. 9: 7: 6 (63.3 cm., 35.2 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 200-300. L 652 631. Fig. 2. Plate 2.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the tomb in Cashleen townland (Ga. 2), is situated on gently sloping ground at the north end of Tully Mountain. The site commands an extensive outlook to the west and north across the sea to Inish-turk and Clare Island. Southwards from the site and about 100 yards distant the ground rises to a low rocky ridge which forms the skyline. The tomb stands in a pasture field bearing marks of old cultivation ridges. Though much of the land at this end of the valley is under pasture or meadow, some little tillage is undertaken. The tomb forms the north end of a roughly square enclosure (perhaps the base of a hut) apparently of relatively modern date.

The monument consists of a well-preserved gallery about 5.00 m. long, divided by jambs into two chambers. The tomb is aligned roughly E-W with the entrance at the E. Three large displaced slabs, apparently roofstones, rest against the gallery walls and a displaced lintel lies across the gallery immediately inside the entrance. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The entrance to the gallery is between two jambs standing .40 m. apart. The northern jamb leans heavily eastwards and its base, as shown on the plan, may be somewhat out of its original position. It is 1.25 m. long, .45 m. thick and if erect would be .95 m. high. The southern jamb is erect and is .75 m. long, .80 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. Beside this, at the south, is a stone, almost concealed in the ground, which may be a courtstone pitched back towards the west. Its maximum exposed dimension is 1.30 m. A stone standing 2.80 m. east of the northern jamb is .90 m. long, .40 m. thick and .50 m. high. Its function, if any, is uncertain.

The front chamber is approximately 2 m. long and would have been about 1.40 m. wide. The sides each consist of single stones. That at the north leans slightly inwards and is 1.80 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. The opposite sidestone leans heavily to the north and the original position of its base would have been somewhat further to the south than is shown on the plan. It is 1.50 m. long, .25 m. thick and, if erect, would be about .80 m. high.

The front chamber is separated from the second chamber by a pair of jambs standing .80 m. apart. The northern jamb is inset in the gallery wall and protrudes only slightly into the gallery. It is .55 m. long, .30 m. thick and is about the same height as the adjoining sidestone of the front chamber. The opposite jamb is .35 m. by .40 m. and is of equal height with the southern side of the front chamber.

The second chamber is about 2.40 m. long and 1.40 m. in average width. The northern side consists of a single stone 1.90 m. long, .45 m. thick and .40 m. high. The opposite side is of two stones. That at the west is 1.50 m. long, .40 m. thick and .75 m. high. The second stone runs inwards towards the segmenting jamb and may be

pressed somewhat out of its original position. It is .75 m. long, .25 m. thick and .25 m. high. The west end of the gallery is closed by a stone, 2.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and .70 m. high, set outside the ends of the gallery walls. Immediately behind the backstone is a stone .70 m. long, .25 m. thick and .35 m. high, which appears to be a packing stone. .60 m. west of the backstone is an upright stone 2.00 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.50 m. high, which rises .60 m. above the top of the backstone. The function of this stone is not clear. It may be a doubling of the backstone or, alternatively, a displaced roofstone. A prostrate stone, .85 m. by .65 m. and .50 m. thick, lies immediately south of the last.

The lintel at the east end of the gallery appears to have been thrown back from above the entrance jambs. It is 2.70 m. long, .75 m. wide and .35 m. thick. Resting on its northern end is a displaced corbel or roofstone, 1.60 m. by 1.40 m. and .40 m. thick. A second roofstone or corbel rests on the southern sidestone of the front chamber. This is 1.70 m. by 1.60 m. and .40 m. thick. A large roofstone some 3.00 m. square and up to .80 m. thick rests against a small stone jammed between its under surface and the northern sidestone of the rear chamber.

Lynham: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LII (1922), 165-166 (Ph.).

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-1954), 99.

5. **Knockbrack.** O.S. 22: 1: 1 (5.0 cm., 53.3 cm.). "Labbadermot." O.D. 50. L 590 587. Fig. 3. Plate 2.

Wedge-tomb

The monument stands within fifty yards of the seashore on the western side of Salerna Bay. The east and west sides of the bay are rocky but flank a fine sandy beach. The land in the vicinity provides good pasture.

The monument is incorporated in the remains of a stone fence. It consists of a small narrow chamber covered by a large roofstone. The sides of the chamber are each of three small orthostats and a single orthostat crosses the east end. Beneath the western end of the roofstone is a large slab which may not be an original feature of the monument. It measures 2.15 m. by 1.90 m. and is .60 m. thick.

The more westerly stone of the southern side of the gallery is partly concealed. It is at least .80 m. long and is .50 m. thick and .45 m. high. The stone next to this is .45 m. by .45 m. and .50 m. high. The third sidestone here extends beyond the line of the backstone. It is .55 m. long and .20 m. high. Its inner face is concealed. The more westerly stone on the northern side of the chamber is 1.10 m. long, .50 m. thick and .40 m. high. The stone next to this seems to be forced inwards from its original position. It is .95 m. long and .30 m. thick and if erect would be .80 m. high. The third stone on this side runs beyond the backstone like its counterpart at the south. It leans inwards. It is at least .80 m. long and .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be .65 m. high. The backstone, which is erect, is .50 m. long, .15 m. thick and .35 m. high. The roofstone is set with its thicker end above the eastern end of the gallery. It is 3.75 m. long, 1.60 m. wide and varies from .30 m. to .70 m. in thickness.

The chamber appears to have been about 2.30 m. long internally, and is .80 m. wide at the west. It seems to have narrowed slightly from west to east.

The classification of the monument leaves some little doubt but interpretation as a Wedge-tomb would be consistent with the present remains.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 103-104, Ballynahinch No. 2 (Pl., Drg.).

Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-9), 444-445 (Pl., Drg.). *J.R.S.A.I.*, XI (1870-71), 350.

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-54), 97.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 16-17. "Ballynakill" No. 1 or 2 may refer.

6. **Cleggan.** O.S. 22: 1: 3 (20.5 cm., 56.1 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 0-100. L 605 591. Fig. 2. Plate 3.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on the northern shore of Cleggan Bay within a few yards of a low cliff which rises some thirty feet above the sea. The site commands an extensive

outlook westwards across the bay to Inishbofin and Inishark. Northwards the rocky ridge of Cleggan Hill (481 ft.) forms the skyline. The land in the vicinity of the monument and on the hillside provides rough grazing for sheep and cattle.

The monument is reasonably well preserved but the front portion is incomplete. It consists of a gallery, divided into three chambers, the innermost chamber being distinctly narrower and of lighter construction than the other two.

The tomb is aligned ESE-WNW with the front towards the east. The south side of the front chamber consists of three stones. The dimensions of these from east to west respectively are: .70 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.00 m. high; 1.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high; .90 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high. Two stones of the opposite side of the chamber remain. That at the east is .45 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high, and the other is 1.20 m. long, .40 m. thick and .50 m. high. This front chamber would seem to have been about 2.30 m. long and is about 1.70 m. in average width. East of the chamber are a number of deeply embedded stones forming no recognizable structure. The majority of these are probably exposed stones of the cairn. One, however, at the north (hatched on plan) may be a courtstone. It is 1.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and .55 m. high.

The jambs separating the front from the second chamber are .40 m. apart. The northern jamb is .85 m. long, .50 m. thick and .55 m. high and the southern is .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high. The second chamber is 2.00 m. long and seems to have been about 1.40 m. in average width. The south side consists of two stones. That at the east is 1.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high and the other is .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high. One stone only is in position on the opposite side of the chamber. It is 1.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and .60 m. high. The west end of this chamber is separated from the third chamber by a high septal stone flanked at the south by a longitudinally set jamb. The septal stone, which has a gable-shaped top, is .90 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high. The jamb extends beyond the septal into the third chamber for about .30 m. Its west end is broken. It is .65 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high.

A large roofstone, set with its heavier end to the east, covers the second chamber. It is 3.00 m. long, 1.70 m. wide and up to .90 m. thick. At the west it rests on the septal stone described above and on the surviving sidestone of the north side of the second chamber. Towards the front of the chamber it rests on a long pillar-like stone lying inside the segmenting jambs. This stone, which is 1.60 m. long, .65 m. wide and .30 m. thick, may be a lintel displaced from above the jambs. Five other fragments of stone, some perhaps broken from the roof, lie within the chamber under the large roofstone. These vary from .75 m. to 1 m. in maximum dimension.

The third chamber, which is a low narrow structure, contains a considerable amount of fill. Its precise shape or width cannot be determined as part of the south side is missing. It is 2.35 m. long and .70 m. wide at the back. Two stones of the southern side survive. Both lean inwards. That at the east is .40 m. long, .25 m. thick and .20 m. high, while the other is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .20 m. high. The opposite side of the chamber consists of two stones both of which lean inwards. The stone at the east is 1.15 m. long, .30 m. thick and .20 m. high. Outside this is a small set stone .10 m. high. The second sidestone is 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and .15 m. high. Immediately north of this is an erect stone, .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and .25 m. high, which may be a slipped corbel. The west end of the chamber is closed by a stone set outside the ends of the chamber walls. It is 1.50 m. long, .45 m. thick and .75 m. high. Several stones exposed beyond the end of the gallery, towards the south-west, are probably only cairn stones.

The edges of the mound, rising to a height of .35 m. above ground level, are visible some 3 m. to 4 m. south of the structure. Old cultivation ridges run up to the tomb at the north and no evidence of mound is traceable here. Owing to the destruction of the front of the monument the exact arrangement of the entrance is doubtful. A court rather skew to the gallery seems likely. It is just possible that the orthostats running eastwards of the jambs, which have been interpreted above as sidestones of a front

chamber, could be taken as marking a narrow asymmetrical court but this is, on the whole, unlikely.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 104, Ballynahinch No. 3 or 4.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 16-17. Nos. 1 or 2 may refer.

Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-69), 442 (Pl., Drg.). *J.R.S.A.I.*, XI (1870-71), 350.

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-54), 98.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 103 (GA. 1), (Pl.).

de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCV (1965), 16. The alternative interpretation tentatively suggested in this paper, that the end chamber may have been a subsidiary chamber opening on to the rear of a gallery, is, on further examination, even less likely.

7. **Ballynew.** O.S. 22: 2: 3 (43.7 cm., 56.4 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-100. L 631 590
Fig. 4. Plate 2.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated in the shallow valley which runs northwards from the west end of Ballynakill Lough to the little sea-cove at Bundouglas. Some fifty yards east of the site the ground falls to a little stream which flows northwards along the valley to the sea. The land in the valley is mostly pasture and meadow. The higher ground to east and west is rough and of poor quality.

The monument is ruined and the remains consist of only four stones. At the east are two well-matched jambs, standing .35 m. apart, which appear to mark the entrance to the gallery. The northern jamb is .85 m. long, .60 m. thick and .95 m. high, and the southern is .75 m. long, .60 m. thick and .95 m. high. The other two stones form part of the southern side of a gallery. That at the east is 2 m. long, .70 m. thick and 1.05 m. high, and the other is 1.80 m. long, .70 m. thick and .95 m. high.

There are no indications of mound around the structure. Traces of old cultivation ridges are visible in front of the tomb. A low curved grassy bank, about .60 m. high, runs into the monument at the south-east.

Though the monument is very ruined the remains are sufficient to indicate with reasonable certainty that it was a Court-tomb.

8. **Ballynew.** O.S. 22: 2: 3 (40.0 cm., 54.1 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 100-200.
L 627 587. Fig. 4. Plate 2.

Court-tomb

The monument stands in the garden of a small house on a low ridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the end of Ballynakill Lough. The ridge, which is largely under pasture and meadow, is surrounded by rough heather-grown land. The site commands an extensive view eastwards across the lake to the Twelve Pins or Benna Beola Mountains.

The monument consists of a fairly well preserved gallery, some 5 m. long, orientated roughly ENE-WSW. The gallery is divided into two chambers by a high sill flanked by imbricated sidestones acting as jambs. The southern side of the gallery is incorporated in a fence. Some slight traces of a mound are visible immediately beyond the north side of the gallery.

The front chamber of the gallery is about 1.70 m. long and 1.40 m. wide. The entrance consists of two jambs set .30 m. apart. The northern jamb is 1.35 m. long, .45 m. thick and .65 m. high and the southern is 1.05 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The north side of the chamber consists of two stones. That at the east is 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and .80 m. high. The second stone, which acts as a segmenting jamb, is 1.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. Two stones are in position on the opposite side of the chamber. The stone at the east is .45 m. long, .30 m. thick and .65 m. high. A loose stone set on edge inside this is probably not original. It is 1.05 m. long, .15 m. thick and .75 m. high. The second sidestone, like that on the opposite side of the chamber, acts as a segmenting jamb. It is 1.20 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.25 m. high. The sill dividing the two chambers is .85 m. long, .25 m. thick and .80 m. high.

The second chamber is set somewhat skew to the line of the first. It is 2.50 m. long and 1.85 m. wide. The north side of the chamber consists of two orthostats with

a corbel resting above them. The sidestone at the east is .90 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high and the second is 1.55 m. long, .40 m. thick and .95 m. high. The corbel rests above the junction of the two sidestones. It is 1.30 m. by .80 m. and .20 m. thick. The southern side of the chamber consists of two orthostats. That at the east is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high and the other is 1.45 m. long, .25 m. thick and .70 m. high. Within the chamber, and crossing the gap of .50 m. between these two sidestones, is a loose stone, .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and .75 m. high, which does not appear to be an original feature.

The west end of the gallery is closed by a fine backstone. This is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. Resting above this is a large roofstone 2.20 m. by 2.00 m. and .40 m. thick.

9. **Ballynew.** O.S. 22: 2: 6 (38.5 cm., 51.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-100. L 626 584. Fig. 5. Plate 3.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on the northern side of the shallow valley extending westwards from Ballynakill Lough to the sea at Cleggan Bay. It stands immediately south of the road passing through the valley, in a grassy field overlooking a little lake about 100 yards distant. The lower ground in the valley is arable land but higher up this gives way to rocky mountain pasture.

The monument is greatly disturbed and its northern end is concealed in the road fence. It consists of a ruined chamber orientated roughly N-S. The chamber contains a considerable amount of fill. There are no indications of mound around the structure.

A tall portal-like stone is embedded in the fence at the north-west corner of the chamber. It is at least .75 m. long and is .25 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. South of this, and much concealed by the chamber fill, is a block at least .50 m. in maximum dimension and .40 m. high. It may form part of the chamber side but this is most uncertain. Beyond this is a sidestone 1.05 m. long and .80 m. high. Its inner face is concealed. The opposite side of the chamber is represented by a single stone. This is 1.55 m. long and 1.00 m. high. It leans inwards. The southern end of the chamber is closed by a single stone 1.00 m. long and .85 m. high. This seems to be the backstone, apparently running somewhat skew to the axis of the chamber. Resting against the eastern sidestone is a large stone which is probably a displaced roofstone. It measures 2.70 m. by 2.00 m. and is up to .65 m. thick. East of this are two small stones which are probably not an original feature of the monument. A displaced stone of uncertain function lies at the southern end of the chamber. It measures 1.70 m. by 1.10 m. and is .30 m. thick.

Leonard's plan, published by Kinahan (see below), shows that the monument is now in much the same condition as it was in 1868. This plan, however, shows a stone at the north end of the chamber which is not now visible. Its position on the plan suggests that it may have been a sill-stone.

While the remains do not permit classification with absolute certainty the tomb is very probably of the Portal-tomb class. The original dimensions of the chamber cannot be ascertained but it would seem to have been at least 2 m. in length.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 104, Ballynahinch No. 3 or 4.
Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-1869), 443-444 (Pl.).
Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXV (1953-1954), 98.

10. **Tooreen.** O.S. 22: 7: 3 (64.8 cm., 41.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. L 653 573. Fig. 3. Plate 4.

Unclassified

The monument, which is situated on the low flat ground between Ballynakill and Garraunbaun Loughs, lies about 100 yards west of the road running northwards through Tooreen to the sea at Ballynakill Harbour. It stands near an isolated patch of cultivated land surrounded on all sides by boggy moorland.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of several orthostats and a number of displaced stones and appears to be the remains of a gallery, orientated N-S. The more southerly of the erect stones is a fine gable-shaped stone which may well be a backstone. It is 1.70 m. long, .55 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. Beyond its east end is a stone, pitched outwards, which may have been a sidestone. It is 1.40 m. long and .25 m. thick. If erect it would be about .70 m. high. About 1.50 m. south of this is a displaced block, .85 m. by .60 m. and .50 m. high. Some 3 m. northwards of the gable-shaped stone, described above, is an erect slab, which is probably a sidestone. It is 1.90 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high. Close to this are two displaced prostrate stones of uncertain function. That at the north is 1.10 m. by .90 m. and .35 m. thick, and the other, at the east, is 1.40 m. by at least .50 m. and .20 m. thick. Two erect stones, of uncertain function, stand 4.50 m. further to the north. That at the west is .90 m. long, .50 m. thick and .50 m. high. The second stone is somewhat concealed. It is at least .60 m. long and is .25 m. high. A loose block, .40 m. by .45 m. and .20 m. high lies 1.00 m. south of these and a prostrate stone, .60 m. by .40 m. lies 1.50 m. west of the taller orthostat. The tops of two almost concealed stones are visible 3.50 m. west of the erect sidestone already described. These may only be cairn stones.

The monument appears to be the last vestiges of a megalithic tomb, though in view of the scantiness of the remains some caution is necessary. The gabled stone is closely similar to the type of backstone found in many Court-tombs. The two orthostats at the north end of the monument could perhaps be part of a court or façade.

Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XI (1870-71), 350 ("near Ballynakill Lough . . . a 'Cromlech'") probably refers.

11. **Knockavally.** O.S. 22: 13: 6 (18.8 cm., 0.4 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 200-300. L 602 529. Fig. 5. Plate 4.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on the crown of a low ridge near the west end of the long peninsula forming the northern side of Clifden Bay. The ground in the area is strewn with boulders and there is much cropping rock. The land on the ridge is divided by stone fences into a maze of small fields. About fifty yards south of the site the ground drops sharply to a small isolated tract of bog. The land in the area is mostly used as rough pasture and little tillage is undertaken. The site commands a wide view westwards across the numerous peninsulas and islands fringing the Atlantic Ocean.

The monument is very ruined and only three stones remain. Two of these form the north side of a chamber. That at the east is 1.10 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.65 m. high. The second stone leans inwards. It is 1.50 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.40 m. high. The third stone at the west is pitched inwards against the last. It is 2.40 m. long, .90 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.60 m. high. At present its top edge is level with that of the adjoining sidestone. If this stone is in situ it could well be the backstone. Traces of a low mound are present along the north side and west end of the structure. A stone fence runs 2.50 m. east of the monument.

Though there is some doubt about the nature of the monument the structure is very probably the remnants of a megalithic tomb. Interpretation as a Portal-tomb would be consistent with the present remains.

12. **Streamstown or Barratrough.** O.S. 22: 15: 1 (51.4 cm., 11.2 cm.). O.D. 200-300. Not marked. L 639 544. Fig. 6. Plate 4.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on a grassy platform at the east end of a ridge overlooking the inner reaches of Streamstown Bay. A short distance eastwards from the site the ground falls sharply to a narrow valley which was under cultivation until recent times. Old field fences and ruined houses extend up the hillside from the valley to a short distance beyond the tomb. Westwards from the monument the ground falls at first and then rises to open moorland. The site commands an extensive view eastwards to the Twelve Pins or Benna Beola Mountains.

The tomb is partially ruined but seems little altered since Kinahan made his plan *c.* 1872. The main long axis runs ENE-WSW. At the east are the remains of a court, leading to a gallery, 6 m. long, divided into two chambers by a pair of jambs. The structure is incorporated in a mound of roughly squared outline measuring 16 m. long by 12 m. wide and rising to a height of about 1 m. The present perimeter seems largely due to modern interference. The ruins of a rectangular structure, 5 m. long by 3.50 m. wide—possibly the remains of a hut—stands at the northern edge. At the west a narrow pathway passes the mound and at the south old cultivation ridges run up to the edge. Several stones, varying from .15 m. to .60 m. in height, at the western edge of the mound, are suggestive of kerbing but in fact these may be only fortuitously exposed cairn-stones. A low set stone, .10 m. high, on the eastern edge of the mound to the south of the court may be part of a façade but this is most uncertain.

The southern arm of the court is represented by a curved line of four stones. That furthest from the gallery is almost concealed in the ground and only .05 m. of its height is exposed. The stone adjoining this is .80 m. high and the third stone is .55 m. high. The fourth stone serves also as an entrance jamb to the gallery and is .60 m. high.

At the north side three stones roughly continuing the line of the gallery side can be accepted as courtstones. That furthest from the gallery is .15 m. high, the stone next to this is .25 m. high and the third stone is .50 m. high. West of these a prostrate stone, .90 m. in maximum dimension, may be a fallen courtstone. Immediately west of this a stone, .95 m. high, leaning to the north, is of uncertain function and in fact may be somewhat twisted out of position. It appears to mark the articulation of this side of the court with the gallery.

The front chamber of the gallery is about 3 m. long. The entire southern side is missing. The north side is of three stones. The heights of these from east to west respectively are, .70 m., .90 m. and .45 m. Leaning against the second sidestone is a displaced slab 1.15 m. in maximum dimension.

The segmenting jambs are set .35 m. apart. The northern jamb is .60 m. high and the southern is .45 m. high. These give access to the rear chamber which is about 2.60 m. long. It narrows from 2.00 m. wide at the jambs to 1.70 m. wide at the west end. The southern side consists of three orthostats. That at the east extends .50 m. beyond the jamb into the front chamber and is .60 m. high. Two corbels rest against it. The more easterly of these is 1.50 m. by .80 m. and .25 m. thick and the other is 1.30 m. by 1.00 m. and .30 m. thick. The second orthostat is .75 m. high and the third is .70 m. high. Outside the last is a stone, 1.60 m. by .95 m. and .30 m. thick, which may be a displaced corbel.

Three orthostats are in position on the opposite side of the chamber. Their heights from east to west respectively are: .50 m., .60 m. and .75 m. There is a gap of .45 m. between the second and third sidestones and above this is a slab, 1.30 m. by .90 m. and .30 m. thick, which appears to be a corbel. East of this and outside the gallery is a stone, 1.15 m. by .90 m. and .25 m. thick, which may be a slipped corbel. The west end of the gallery is closed by a backstone, 1.75 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.40 m. high, which leans slightly outwards. Within the rear chamber are three displaced prostrate stones varying from .85 m. to 1.20 m. in maximum dimension and an erect stone .85 m. high. The erect stone is obviously not in situ and may, like the others, have formed part of the roofing of the chamber.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 107. Leitrim No. 11, (Pl.). (An incorrect identification. Borlase assumes the tomb to be in another townland of the same name on Co. Galway 6" Sheet 106.)

Kinahan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XII (1872-1873), 12-13, (Pl.).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1900), 103, (GA. 2), (Pl.).

13. **Toberbiroge.** O.S. 27: 7: 4 (53.7 cm., 31.5 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 100-200. M 130 554. Fig. 7. Plate 5.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated in a large plantation of conifers about 150 yards south of the Cong-Clonbur road. It stands on rough fissured limestone cragland just beyond

the southern rim of a little valley, some 200 yards long and 100 yards wide, which opens north-westwards towards the road. About six yards from the tomb the ground falls almost vertically for about 30 ft. to the floor of the valley. There is a profuse growth of hazel, briar and fern on the cragland in the vicinity of the monument. The outlook from the site is restricted except towards the west where the Connemara mountains are visible.

The monument is fairly well preserved but is much concealed by cairn material. The main long axis runs roughly E-W. At the east, part of the north side of a court and a single stone of the south side are visible. Behind these is a gallery, 4.20 m. long, divided into two chambers. The front chamber is almost completely filled with debris, while the second chamber has been emptied almost to the base of the orthostats and pockets of fragmented bone are exposed in several places. Corbelling along both sides of the rear chamber is well preserved and can be seen extending eastwards into the front chamber where it is, for the most part, hidden by the debris. Two large broken roofstones rest above the corbelling and a massive lintel lies across the entrance to the gallery. The cairn is roughly oval in shape, being 15 m. long (E-W) and 12 m. wide (N-S). It rises to a height of almost 2 m. enveloping the gallery to the level of the roofstones and apparently concealing the greater part of the court. The cairn material is of rough limestone blocks up to .60 m. in maximum dimension.

The northern arm of the court is represented by a curved line of three stones. The two more easterly stones are each exposed to a height of 1.05 m. The third, flanking the entrance, is 1.55 m. high. Above the more easterly of the three are two superimposed slabs (not on plan) set in corbel fashion. The lower stone is 1.25 m. in maximum dimension and .25 m. thick and the other is 1.40 m. in maximum dimension and .15 m. thick. To the west and north of these are several displaced slabs lying on top of the cairn. The only exposed courtstone at the opposite side flanks the entrance and is 1.50 m. high. The entrance consists of two well-matched flat-topped jambs each 1.55 m. high. The gap between these slabs is only .15 m. wide. The southern jamb leans eastwards and, while it is not possible to estimate accurately the original width of the entrance, it seems unlikely that it would ever have been much greater than at present. The lintel, above the entrance, is 2.65 m. long, 1.20 m. wide and .35 m. thick. It overshoots the jambs at either side. It rests directly on the northern jamb and on a small spall, .25 m. in maximum dimension, on top of the southern jamb.

The front chamber of the gallery is 2.30 m. long. The entire southern side-wall and the greater part of the northern is concealed in the cairn debris. The rear chamber is 1.90 m. long and 1.50 m. in average width. It is completely separated from the front chamber by two stones set end to end without any gap between them. The stone at the south is 1.60 m. high. The top portion of the other stone appears to be broken away and it is now only .65 m. high. Single orthostats are in position at either side of the chamber. That to the north is .95 m. high and the opposite stone is 1.00 m. high.

The corbelling above the orthostats at either side of the gallery is formed of high-pitched slabs rising in three to four irregular tiers to the level of the roofstones. One large corbel, at the south side, is supported by a few spalls of stone jammed between it and the tall segmenting stone. In several other instances small spalls are caught between the corbels and these appear to act as a form of bonding. The exposed inner faces of the corbels measure 1.00 m. to 1.50 m. in length (E-W) and their thickness varies from .15 m. to .30 m. Large portions of the corbels are concealed in the cairn but many appear to be at least 1.30 m. in width (N-S).

The west end of the gallery is closed by an orthostat 1.60 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high set between the sidestones. Rising above this is a high-pitched corbel 2.45 m. long (N-S), 1.30 m. wide (E-W) and .20 m. thick. Behind this is an erect stone, with .90 m. of its height exposed, which appears to retain the corbel in position. The two roofstones are set with their fissured surface uppermost. That above the western end of the gallery measures 1.90 m. by 1.70 m. and is .25 m. thick. The second roofstone lies above the segmentation and extends over the western end of the front chamber. It measures 1.70 m. by 2.10 m. and is .25 m. thick.

Fahy, J. A.: *The Glory of Cong* (Galway, 1960), 55 ("Cluain na Marbh").
Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, Vol. 2, Co. Mayo, 116 (footnote 4).

14. Carrownakib. O.S. 55: 2: 3 (45.6 cm., 57.8 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 50. M 215 453. Fig. 8. Plate 4.

Court-tomb

The monument lies about 100 yards south of the road leading from St. Mary's R.C. Church in Clerhaun Td. to Annaghkeen Castle on the shores of Lough Corrib. It is situated on a low knoll amidst gently rolling pasture land about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the shores of the lake. There is no great outlook from the site except towards the west where the distant Connemara Mountains form the skyline.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of the scant remains of a gallery 5.50 m. long orientated approximately E-W. The structure is incorporated in a mound of roughly rectangular shape measuring 12.50 m. long (E-W), 10 m. wide (N-S) and rising to a height of .75 m. The present outline of the mound which is sharp and well defined is probably the result of cultivation.

The entrance to the gallery, at the east, is between two jambs set .60 m. apart. The southern jamb is a tall stone, 1.50 m. high. The upper portion of the opposite jamb is broken away and it is now only .25 m. high. Flanking this is a courtstone .75 m. high. A stone, .60 m. high, adjoining the opposite jamb, may also be a courtstone but it does not appear to be deeply set in the ground and must remain doubtful.

The north side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats both of which are deeply imbedded in the cairn. The more easterly of these is split across near the middle and is 1 m. long, .25 m. thick and .20 m. high. The second orthostat is .80 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high. Behind this, and rising .30 m. above it, is a stone, 1.10 m. long and .30 m. thick, which seems to be a corbel. No orthostats are visible at the opposite side of the gallery. However, the surface of a stone, 1.20 m. in maximum dimension, is exposed immediately behind the southern entrance jamb. This may be a displaced sidestone. At the west end of the gallery is a stone, 1.60 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high, which seems to be a backstone. It leans outwards.

Wilde: *Lough Corrib* (Dublin, 1867). Third edition, edited Ó Lochlainn, Dublin, 1938, pp. 103-104, "Leaba'n Fhir Mhóir."

15. Cahernaglass. O.S. 58: 15: 1 (47.7 cm., 9.2 cm.). Shown as rock outcrop. O.D. 300-400. M 510 399. Fig. 9. Plate 5.

Wedge-tomb

The monument, which lies some three miles north-west of Monivea village, is about one mile south of Knockroe hill (554 feet). It stands in a broad shallow valley near the west end of an isolated arm of cragland which runs NE-SW between two low rounded hills. About 100 yards north of the site is a small pond and the ground around this is wet and ill-drained. The land in the valley, including the cragland, is used principally for pasture but some tillage is undertaken on the higher ground. The outlook from the site is confined to the valley except towards the west where the Connemara mountains are visible in the distance.

The monument is in a fair state of preservation. The principal structure consists of a long narrow gallery narrowing towards the east and aligned roughly E-W. Five displaced slabs lie along the gallery. These are up to 1.40 m. in maximum dimension and from .10 m. to .20 m. thick. Some, or all, of these may be fragments of the roof. There are some scant remains of outer-wall along the north and south side. The tomb is incorporated in an oval-shaped mound which reaches to a height of about 1 m. It is 13 m. long (E-W) and 8 m. in greatest width (N-S).

Five orthostats are in position on the north side of the gallery. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively are: .45 m., .50 m., .80 m., .40 m. and .60 m. The two at the east are erect but the other three lean inwards. The southern side of the gallery is represented by seven stones all of which are erect. Their heights from west to east respectively, are: .50 m., .90 m., .75 m., .75 m., .55 m., .75 m. and .40 m. The more westerly stone on this side could be the side of a short portico but apart from a short gap between it and the next sidestone, which would allow room for an inset

segmenting stone, there is little evidence to support this. Within the gallery and standing on edge close to the south side, near the west, is a stone, at least .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .35 m. high. Its function is not clear but if it is in situ it may be a doubling of the gallery wall. A backstone is in position at the east end of the gallery. It leans outwards and, if erect, would be .45 m. high.

Two outer-wall stones are in position north of the gallery towards the east. Both lean outwards. That at the east is .45 m. high and the other is .20 m. high. Some 2.50 m. west of the last is a much concealed stone which may be a collapsed stone of the outer-wall. It would be at least .20 m. high if erect. Two outer-wall stones are visible outside the middle of the gallery at the south. That at the west is .20 m. high and the other, which leans outwards, is .35 m. high. About 4.20 m. beyond the last, to the east, and near the edge of the mound, is an almost concealed stone .10 m. in exposed height.

The gallery is 8.20 m. long. It narrows from 1.90 m. wide near the west to 1.00 m. near the east. The sidestones, in general, tend to diminish in height from west to east.

16. **Menlough.** O.S. 82: 9: 3 (22.5 cm., 29.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-50. M 288 296. Fig. 10. Plate 5.

Portal-tomb

The monument lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the little hamlet of Menlough at the southern tip of Lough Corrib. It stands on grassy cragland which falls sharply westwards, immediately beyond the site, and then levels off to the shores of the lake about 100 yards distant. There is an extensive view westwards across the lake to the distant mountains of Connemara. The area in the immediate vicinity of the tomb is overgrown with fern and occasional thorn bushes while elsewhere, particularly towards the south, scrub is abundant. The land in the region is poor and uncultivated but provides some rough pasture. The remains of an old marble quarry lie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the site on the lake shore.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but lacks a roof. It consists of a short gallery some 4 m. long and about 1.50 m. wide, aligned roughly E-W surrounded by the remains of a cairn. The south side of the gallery which consists of a tall portalstone, at the east, and one long sidestone, is incorporated in a stone fence. The opposite side of the gallery is of similar construction but here the portal is flanked, at the north, by a set stone of uncertain function. The west end of the gallery is open but a prostrate stone lying here may be a collapsed backstone. It is 1.50 m. by 1.00 m. and .25 m. thick. Under the north end of this runs a large block, 1.10 m. by 1.10 m. and .50 m. thick, which does not seem to have formed part of the structure. The present outline of the cairn is largely due to disturbance and scattering of the material. It is 9.50 m. long (E-W) and narrows from 14.00 m. wide near the east to 8 m. wide near the west.

The southern portalstone is of rectangular outline and is set in line with the adjoining sidestone. It is .90 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.55 m. high. The opposite portal is a roughly square pillar .55 m. by .45 m. It is exposed to a height of 1.55 m. but it is about .30 m. lower than the opposite portal. The stone flanking this portal is split down the centre. It is 1.10 m. by .50 m. and is .55 m. lower than the portal. Though somewhat doubtful it may be a flanking stone to the portal. The sidestone at the south is split longitudinally and the inner portion leans inwards. It is 3.25 m. long and, if intact, would be about .55 m. thick. It is exposed to a height of 1.35 m. but is about .75 m. lower than the adjoining portal. The opposite sidestone is 3.00 m. long and .40 m. thick. It is exposed to a depth of 1.55 m. and is .35 m. lower than the adjoining portal.

The tomb seems very likely to have consisted of a single chamber and this, together with the evidence of the high portal stones, clearly relate it to the Portal-tomb class. Orthostats flanking the portals of Portal-tombs are known elsewhere.

17. **Ballynacloghy.** O.S. 94: 16: 5 (82.2 cm., 1.0 cm.). Shown as rock outcrop. O.D. 0-50. N 348 198. Fig. 11. Plate 7.

Portal-tomb

The monument lies about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Kilcaimin at the head of Leckanaloey creek about 200 yards from the shore. It stands on rather level ground in a shallow valley which runs inland to the north-east in line with the creek. Westwards from the site the ground falls gently to the shore-line. The land in the vicinity is devoted principally to pasture and meadow but some tillage is undertaken. Thorn and scrub grow in neglected places and there are light trees in the vicinity of some of the farmsteads. The outlook from the site is confined to the valley except towards the south-west where the Burren hills in north Co. Clare are visible.

The monument, which is ruined and is partly overgrown with bushes, consists of a small chamber aligned ESE-WNW. The entrance, at the east, is between two portal stones. The southern portal leans heavily outwards and its base, as shown on the plan, may be somewhat out of position. However, the original distance between the portals would seem to have been about 1 m. The north side and west end of the chamber are each of single stones; the south side is missing. A large displaced roofstone lies across the chamber. The interior of the chamber has been disturbed in recent times and digging has exposed the base of the backstone. The present "floor" is of light brown soil and in this were visible fragments of cremated bone and several teeth.¹ The remains of a small enclosure abut on the north side of the chamber. This consists of a grassy bank, about .50 m. high and 2 m. in average thickness, enclosing an oval area some 3 m. N-S and 2.50 m. E-W. The nature of the enclosure is not clear but it is probably of fairly recent origin.

The northern portal-stone leans inwards. It is 1.00 m. long, .25 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.40 m. high. The opposite portal is 1.00 m. long, .60 m. thick and, if erect, would be about .10 m. higher than the northern portal. Inside the northern portal and leaning to the west, is a stone .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The function of this stone is not clear and it may not even be in situ. Between this and the sidestone next to be described is a filling of loose blocks of modern origin. The sidestone at the north is a very massive block. It is 2.60 m. long, .80 m. in maximum thickness and 1.60 m. high. It would be little if anything lower than the portals if these were erect. The backstone is 1.45 m. long and .75 m. in maximum thickness and is .60 m. lower than the sidestone. Almost 2 m. beyond the backstone the surface of a stone, .50 m. by .25 m., is exposed. 1.00 m. further on is a prostrate stone, 1.30 m. by 1.10 m. and .30 m. thick.

Killanin and Duignan: *Shell Guide to Ireland* (London, 1962), 395 (under "Oranmore").

18. **Lavally.** O.S. 95: 12: 5 (78.2 cm., 19.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 50-100. M 443 217. Figs. 11 and 16. Plate 6.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on rather flat arable land some two miles north-west of Clarinbridge and about 200 yards south-east of the modern structure named "Laghtgal Monument" on the 6" map. The tomb has collapsed since Westropp published his plan (see Fig. 16) and description in 1901. The present landowner, who remembered its collapse, informed us that it fell c. 1930. Both the photograph (Plate 6) from the collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland and Wakeman's sketch, published by Borlase, show the monument before its collapse.

Westropp gives the following account of the monument: "It consists of four stones, three forming the sides of the chamber, the other and largest being the cap stone. It is a small cist, the two eastern blocks 5 feet 4 inches long, and the western stone to

1. A report on the monument, from Professor Duignan, U.C.G., to the National Monuments Advisory Council states that "hogging within recent years has produced some fragments of cremated bone and sherds of heavy ware. (Knockadoon Class II ?)."

the north side only 3 feet long; they stand from 4 feet 4 inches apart at the east to 4 feet 8 inches at the west. The cover is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and of irregular shape and thickness. The axis lies practically east and west, and a large slab, lying E.N.E. and W.S.W., stands embedded in the road wall to the west of the dolmen."

All the stones described by Westropp are still present but the sidestones now lie prostrate beneath the roofstone. The southern sidestone has since broken into several pieces and is largely concealed under the fallen roofstone. Westropp's plan and description indicates that it was about 1.65 m. in length. The more easterly stone at the north is also about 1.65 m. long and, if erect, would be at least 1.45 m. high. The second stone here is 1.45 m. long and would seem to have been about the same height as the last when erect. All three sidestones are .20 m. to .25 m. in thickness. The roofstone has a convex upper surface but is flat underneath. It measures 2.60 m. by 2.30 m. and is up to .50 m. in thickness.

Taking the evidence as a whole it would seem probable that the monument was a megalithic tomb of the Wedge-tomb class but positive classification must await excavation.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, Dunkellin No. 3, (Drg.).

Westropp: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXI (1901), 438, (Pl.). *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXI (1901), 311, (Excursion). *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLVI (1916), 96, (Photographic Collection).

19. **Prospecthill.** O.S. 95: 13: 1 (0.9 cm., 0.2 cm.). Shown as rock outcrop. O.D. 0-50. M 360 207. Fig. 16. Plate 6.

Court-tomb

The site of this monument is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the southern shore of the inner reaches of Mweeloon Bay. The land in the area provides fair pasture but the soil is thin and limestone outcrops occur in places. The mountains of north Co. Clare form the skyline to the south-west while towards the north-west the Connemara Mountains appear.

The monument was removed by a bull-dozer in the course of land clearance operations during the summer of 1964. The orthostats have been pushed to the fence at the northern boundary of the field and the site of the tomb is now marked by a bare stony patch in the ground containing small fragments of bone. This patch, which measures about 6 m. long (E-W) and 2 m. wide (N-S) is surrounded by faint indeterminate traces of a long mound orientated roughly E-W.

We first visited the site in 1962. Our measured sketch plan and section were made at that time and the description which follows derives from the notes then taken. At that time the monument was in the same condition as it had been some fifty years earlier when Holt described it. (See below).

The tomb consisted of the ruins of a gallery divided into two chambers and orientated SE-NW. The entrance, at the east, was between two jambs .50 m. apart. A single courtstone flanked the northern jamb.

The front chamber of the gallery was approximately 2 m. long and the second chamber about 3 m. long. The entire south side of the gallery was missing and the north side was represented by two stones only. The more easterly sidestone was a tall pointed stone about 1.70 m. high. From the middle of this stone a sill or septal stone extended southward across the greater part of the width of the gallery. Lying within the front chamber was a large displaced block (not shown on the section) 2.50 m. in maximum dimension, which may have been a roofstone or which may, perhaps, have stood at the southern end of the sill. The west end of the gallery consisted of a fine gable-shaped backstone 1.40 m. high. A low sidestone ran eastwards towards the segmentation from its northern end.

Holt's photograph shows the main features of the tomb. At the left-hand side can be seen the tall, gable-shaped backstone, but the low adjoining sidestone is obscured by bushes. The sill and the tall pointed sidestone at its north end occupy the centre of

the picture and immediately beyond these is the large displaced stone which lay in the front chamber. The entrance to the gallery is visible at the right-hand side of the picture.

Holt, E. W. L.: *J.G.A.H.S.*, VII (1911-12), 248-49 (Ph.). There is no trace of the second monument mentioned by Holt—"almost touching the road wall" (p. 248). The photograph (p. 250) would raise serious doubts as to its acceptance as a real megalithic tomb.

Killanin and Duignan: *Shell Guide to Ireland* (London, 1962), 395, under "Oranmore."

20. Toorclogher. O.S. 104: 8: 1 (74.0 cm., 38.7 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 200-300. M 533 172. Fig. 9. Plate 7.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated near the west end of a long ridge in gently undulating country a little over two miles south-east of Craughwell. It stands on a low natural knoll on limestone land with the underlying rock exposed in places. The shallow soil in the vicinity provides excellent pasture. The land is utilized for mixed farming with an emphasis on cattle. The lower lands are capable of supporting heavy timber and trees grow around many of the farmsteads. The site commands an extensive outlook in all directions except towards the east where rising ground limits the view.

The structure, which is built of a rather poor type of friable limestone, is ruined and is obscured in places by debris and cairn material. The remains consist of a gallery, preceded at the west by a short portico, and flanked at either side by outer-walling. A single displaced roofstone lies across the middle of the gallery. The structure is incorporated in a mound of irregular outline rising to a height of 1 m. It is 15 m. long (E-W) and 12 m. in greatest width (N-S).

The portico seems to have been about 1.60 m. long and 1.90 m. wide. The south side is of two stones. That at the west is exposed to a height of .25 m. and the other is .10 m. higher. The opposite side is represented by part of the top of an orthostat which rises .15 m. above the ground. The portico is separated from the gallery proper by a high septal stone which is inset in the gallery walls. It leans inwards. It is 1.30 m. high and rises to about .40 m. above the level of the adjoining sidestones of the main chamber. Its top edge is broken and uneven and a split divides the stone from top to bottom.

The north side of the gallery is poorly preserved. The sidestone adjoining the septal stone is erect and is .70 m. high. Beyond this, and partly concealed by the roofstone, are two stones which seem to have formed part of the gallery wall. Both are now pitched heavily inwards. If erect they would each be about .50 m. high. Beyond these is a small stone, .50 m. by .20 m. and .20 m. high. It, too, may be part of the gallery side but this is uncertain. .90 m. west of the last is an erect sidestone .25 m. high. The south side of the gallery is represented by five orthostats. The heights of these from west to east, respectively, are: .80 m., 1.00 m., .55 m., .60 m. and .50 m. All save that at the east end of the line, which leans heavily outwards, are erect. The displaced roofstone measures 2.00 m. by 1.60 m. and is .30 m. thick.

The outer-wall north of the gallery is represented by four stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: .70 m., .20 m., .20 m., and .15 m. All save the more easterly of these, which leans heavily outwards, are erect. West of this line of stones are several small points of stone which may indicate the continuation of the outer-wall. Beyond the outer-wall, at the east, are two almost concealed stones of uncertain function. Two lines of outer-wall appear to be present at the south side of the gallery. The inner line is represented by two stones. The more westerly of these, which leans inwards, is .50 m. high and the other is .15 m. high. The outer line is indicated by three small set stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: .45 m., .15 m. and .05 m. A prostrate stone, 1.00 m. by .70 m. and .20 m. thick, lies at the west end of this line and about 1.00 m. north of this two small stones, of uncertain function, are exposed. Three stones in front of the portico are probably the remains of a façade. These lean very heavily outwards and are each about .20 m. high. A prostrate stone, partly concealed, lies at the west edge of the mound. Its maximum exposed dimension is .80 m.

The original length of the gallery cannot be determined as the east end is either missing or concealed. However, it would seem to have had an overall length of at least 9 m. It narrows from 1.90 m. wide at the entrance to the portico to .90 m. wide at the present end of the north side.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 105, Dunkellin No. 1.

21. Oghil. O.S. 110: 12: 4 (72.8 cm., 20.3 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 300-400. L 850 098. Fig. 5. Plate 7.

Wedge-tomb

The monument stands on a low ridge near the western end of the high ground, which rises just over 400 feet, between Kilronan and Kilmurry on Inishmore (Aran Islands). The land in the vicinity is grass-grown limestone crag closely comparable to the good winterage lands of the Burren in north-west Co. Clare. A long narrow valley, with low cliff faces, passes close to the tomb at the north and east. The site commands an extensive outlook north and north-eastwards across Connemara. The tomb is a National Monument vested in the Commissioners of Public Works.

The tomb is fairly well preserved. The gallery is covered by three overlapping roofstones. The east end is closed by a single stone set inside the ends of the gallery walls. A closely set outer-wall, represented by five tall, pillar-like slabs, runs along the southern side of the tomb. Immediately outside these are three lower stones forming a doubling of the outer-wall. No indications of outer-walling are apparent at the opposite side of the gallery. Some indeterminate traces of mound extend for a distance of about 2 m. from the southern side of the structure and rise to a height of .50 m. A number of loose slabs lie around the tomb but it is impossible to decide which, if any, of these formed part of the original structure.

Two stones are in position on the north side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is set somewhat outside the line of the other and it is not clear whether it is a sidestone or an outer-wall stone. It is .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. The second stone is 1.80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .75 m. high. The stone opposite this, on the southern side, is the same height and is 1.75 m. long and .25 m. thick. The top edges of these two stones slope sharply down to the east. The western stone at the southern side of the gallery is .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The backstone is .10 m. lower than the east ends of the adjoining sidestones. It is .85 m. long and 1.20 m. high.

The outer-walling extends .50 m. beyond the southern side of the gallery at the west. The heights of the stones forming the inner line are, from west to east, respectively: .90 m., 1.45 m., 1.45 m., 1.20 m. and .80 m. Those in the outer line are: .50 m., .55 m. and .30 m. in height, respectively, from west to east. None of the stones in either line are firmly set but, as the tomb appears to be built very near to if not actually on the bedrock, these stones are held in position only by the remains of the greatly denuded cairn. It is probable that all are in situ.

The western roofstone appears to have been pushed some distance to the east. It now rests on the second roofstone and on the tip of the more westerly stone of the southern side of the gallery. It is .65 m. long (E-W), 1.35 m. wide and .15 m. thick. The second roofstone lies above the third and rests also on the more easterly stone of the northern side and on a small pad-stone, .25 m. in maximum dimension and .03 m. thick, on top of the more easterly stone of the southern side. It is 1.10 m. long (E-W), 1.50 m. wide and .15 m. thick. The southern portion of the eastern sidestone is broken away and all that now remains in position is a fragment, .80 m. by .90 m. and .15 m. thick, resting on the more easterly of the northern sidestones. A piece of stone, .80 m. by .70 m. (not on plan), lying tilted in the chamber against the southern side of the gallery, may be part of the roofstone just described. Lying at the western end of the gallery and resting against the northern side is a slab, 1.40 m. by .75 m. and .15 m. thick, which may also have formed part of the roof.

The gallery, which is 2.50 m. long and .85 m. wide at the east, seems to have been somewhat broader at the west. There is also a sharp decline in height from west to east

but it is impossible to obtain useful figures here as the gallery contains a considerable amount of debris.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 108, Aran No. 1. (Td. incorrectly given as "Killeany").

Kinahan: *P.R.I.A.*, X (1868-1869), 25 ff.

Westropp: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 266 ("one at Cowroagh").

R.S.A.I. Antiquarian Handbook Series, No. VI (1905), 85 ("one at Cowroagh"). (Previously published as *R.S.A.I. Guide to Sea Excursion* (1904).)

Macalister: *The Archaeology of Ireland* (London, 1928), Plate 1, Fig. 2. (Ph.). Republished in revised edition (London, 1949) 79 and Plate III.

Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXIV (1951), 123.

22. **Graigueagowan.** O.S. 117: 16: 1 (72.7 cm., 12.2 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300. M 824 075. Fig. 12.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on gently rolling cultivated land about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Portumna. There is no great outlook from the site except towards the east where there is an extensive view across the basin of the River Shannon to the distant Slieve Bloom Mountains.

The monument is very heavily overgrown with thorn and bramble and has been used as a dump for field-stones. It consists of the remains of a narrow gallery with some outer-walling along the southern side. A large displaced slab lies against the western end of the gallery. The structure is deeply embedded in a mound some 12 m. long (E-W) and 8 m. in average width. The present height of the mound is about 1 m. It is impossible to define the perimeter because of the overgrowth and the accumulation of field-stones. It would seem likely that the original cairn ended about 4 m. west of the field-fence which runs NW-SE beyond the east end of the mound.

Three stones of the north side of the gallery remain. The more westerly stone is a fine flat-topped slab, 1.70 m. long, .55 m. thick and .55 m. high. The stone next to this is .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and .25 m. high and the third stone is .75 m. long, .15 m. thick and .20 m. high. Standing in the gap of .50 m. between the last two stones is a small piece of stone, .20 m. long, .05 m. thick and .15 m. high, which may be the top of a buried sidestone. About 1 m. beyond the present east end of the north side of the gallery is a stone set at right angles to the long axis of the tomb which may be part of the east end of the outer-wall. Its southern end is concealed by a tree-stump. It is at least .30 m. long and is .15 m. thick and .20 m. high. The southern side of the gallery is represented by a single flat-topped stone matching the large stone at the opposite side. It is 2.10 m. long, .35 m. thick and .70 m. high. The large slab resting against the western end of the gallery may be a displaced roofstone. It measures 2.40 m. (E-W) by at least 1.10 m. and is .25 m. thick. Two outer-wall stones are visible at the south. The more westerly of these is a large stone which leans heavily outwards. It is 1.80 m. long, .30 m. thick and if erect would be .80 m. high. The second stone is much smaller being .50 m. long, .15 m. thick and .45 m. high.

The gallery is 1.00 m. wide at the west and was at least 3.70 m. long. The heights of the sidestones indicate that the gallery was highest at the west.

23. **Carrownlisheen.** O.S. 119: 8: 1 (70.4 cm., 37.8 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-100. L 942 051. Fig. 5. Plate 7.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile NE of the little village of Moher on Inishmaan (Aran Islands) and is some 400 yards east of the destroyed site in the same townland marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the 6" map (App. No. 1). It stands on bare flat limestone cragland about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the base of the ridge (highest point, 275 feet) which runs east-west across the middle of the island. A small new roadway skirts the monument at the west. The site commands a fine view eastwards across the sea to the Co. Clare coast. Southwards, the spine of the island forms the skyline while

towards the north and north-west the gentle upward slope of the crag limits the outlook to about 200 yards.

The monument, consisting of a simple gallery, is very ruined. Two large slabs comprising the chamber sides are now pitched heavily to the south beneath a large roofstone which covered the entire gallery. Outer-walling is represented at the north by a line of five low, set stones and at the south by three larger stones, two of which lean heavily to the south. A stone, 1.20 m. long, .20 m. thick and .30 m. high, at the west end of the gallery, is displaced but may have formed part of an entry feature. Apart from a slight accumulation around the structure and some debris in the gallery there is no evidence for cairn. The tomb appears to have been built directly on the bare crag.

The northern sidestone is broken into two fragments near the middle. When intact it was about 3.50 m. long. If erect it would be 1.50 m. high at the west and 1.20 m. high at the east. The southern sidestone is 3.10 m. long. If erect it would be 1.25 m. high at the west and .60 m. at the east. Both stones had straight top edges but the top of the southern stone would have sloped more sharply downwards to the east than the opposite sidestone. The roofstone is 3.25 m. long and narrows slightly from 2.30 m. wide near the west end to 2.20 m. at the east. All three slabs average .15 m. to .20 m. in thickness.

The outer-wall stones at the north are from .40 m. to .80 m. long and from .15 m. to .35 m. in height. The second and third stone from the west are small slabs set on edge but the others are rounded blocks. Two small stones flanking the middle stone of the line, at the north and south, are probably packing stones. The western stone of the outer-wall at the south leans outwards. It is .90 m. long, .07 m. thick and .25 m. high. The next outer-wall stone leans very heavily to the south. It is 1.25 m. long and .10 m. thick. If erect it would be .70 m. high. The third stone of the outer-walling overlies the last. It is 2.00 m. long, .07 m. thick and, if erect, would be .80 m. high.

The gallery appears to have been about 3.50 m. long. The dimensions of the sidestones indicate that it decreased in height from west to east.

24. **Ballynastaig.** O.S. 122: 3: 5 (59.4 cm., 47.5 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 50-100. M 419 055. Fig. 12. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on level ground about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile north-west of Coole Lough. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow but some tillage is undertaken. There is no great outlook from the site except towards the west where part of the great Burren massif in north Co. Clare is visible. Beyond the road, some 100 yards east of the monument, is a large plantation of trees.

The tomb is rather well preserved though the structure has tilted slightly to the north. The chamber sides, each of one great slab, support a massive roofstone which completely covered the chamber. The east and west ends of the tomb are now blocked by modern dry-stone walls. Incorporated in the wall at the west is an erect stone, 1.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high. It may not be an original feature of the monument. A low stone, .50 m. long, .15 m. thick and .15 m. high, in the wall at the opposite end may be the butt of a backstone but this is uncertain. Two outer-wall stones are exposed immediately beyond the southern sidestone. The structure is surrounded by a mound of roughly oval outline rising to a height of .85 m. and measuring 12 m. E-W and 11 m. N-S. Within the perimeter of the mound, at the north-west, are two stones which may be the remains of a flat façade set about 2 m. in front of the entrance to the tomb.

The chamber has been robbed to a considerable depth and the base of the northern sidestone is now exposed. This slab is 4.00 m. long and .35 m. to .45 m. thick. Its top edge is uneven and a portion of the west end measuring .90 m. long and .80 m. deep may be broken away. East of this gap the stone is 1.55 m. high and runs level for a distance of 1.15 m. after which it slopes sharply downwards to a height of .60 m. There is a vertical crack in the stone about 1.15 m. from its east end. The southern sidestone also has a vertical break about 1.90 m. from its east end. It is a fine slab with a straight

top edge sloping downwards to the east. It is 4.55 m. long, .25 m. thick and decreases in height from 1.50 m. near the west to 1.20 m. near the east. The great roofstone rests on the sidestones but has moved a short distance northwards due to the tilt of the sides. It is 4.70 m. long and .30 m. to .40 m. thick. It narrows from 3.00 m. near the west to 2.50 m. near the east.

The more westerly outer-wall stone at the south leans inwards. It is .85 m. long, .15 m. thick and .35 m. high. The second stone here is erect and is 1.10 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. The more southerly of the stones beyond the west end of the tomb leans heavily outwards. It is 1.50 m. long, .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.45 m. high. The stone beside this has collapsed and is partly concealed. It measures 1.10 m. by at least .50 m. and is .15 m. thick. About 1 m. beyond the east end of the northern side of the tomb is another partly concealed stone leaning heavily northwards. Its function is not clear and it may only be an exposed cairn-stone. It is .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and at least .10 m. high.

The original length of the chamber cannot be ascertained but it would seem to have been at least 4.20 m. long. It decreases in height and width from west to east, being 2.00 m. wide and 1.55 m. high at the west end of the northern sidestone, and 1.20 m. wide and 1.35 m. high at the east end of the southern sidestone.

Fahey: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIV (1904), 217.

25. Crannagh. O.S. 122: 3: 6 (64.8 cm., 51.7 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 50-100. M 426 059. Fig. 13. Plate 8.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on a belt of flat limestone cragland about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the Wedge-tomb in Ballynastaig Townland (Ga. 24). The crag extends westward for about 400 yards beyond which it is bounded by a low grassy ridge. A few yards eastwards from the site the crag falls sharply to a long narrow depression liable to flooding. The cragland, though rather bare and fissured, is grass-grown in places providing some pasturage. Small isolated patches of thorn and hazel occur in places.

The monument consists of a cairn, some 22 m. long, orientated NNE-SSW, incorporating at its more northern end a well-preserved chamber of unusual design. The cairn, which is formed of fragmented limestone, is very low, rising little above .50 m. and its limits are difficult to define because of the broken crag surrounding the site. It is clear, however, that it is a long cairn, broadest at the chamber which is set 6 m. from its more northern end. It is 5 m. wide near the north, 10 m. wide opposite the chamber and narrows to 7 m. near the south end.

The chamber is formed of two tall portals set longitudinally in front of a large backstone the extremities of which extend to the east and west beyond the lines of the long axes of the portals. The distance between the portals and the backstone is unusually short and the small sidestones run sharply inwards from the ends of the broad backstone to the portals. The chamber is covered by one large roofstone.

The portals are set about .80 m. apart. The top edge of the western portal slopes downwards from north to south and the top edge of the eastern portal slopes in the opposite direction. The western portal is 1.50 m. long, .30 m. thick and 2.10 m. high and the opposite portal is 1.70 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.90 m. high. The sidestone running from the backstone to the eastern portal is .75 m. long, .15 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. The corresponding stone to this, at the west, is .80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .80 m. high. A stone, .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .40 m. high, set inside the last, may be a packing stone. The backstone is pitched heavily inwards and this appears to be an intentional feature of the construction. Its base is .30 m. from the eastern portal and .50 m. from the western portal. It rests against the small stone at the eastern side of the chamber and the top end of the portal on the western side. It is 2.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.80 m. high. The roofstone rests precariously on two points of the western portal and on one point of the eastern and slopes downwards from north to south. It is 3.50 m. long and .15 m. to .35 m. thick. It is 2.80 m. wide

near the north and narrows to a pointed end at the south. Several more or less erect stones protrude from the cairn. Most, if not all, of these may be merely cairn stones.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, Kiltartan No. 1.
Fahey: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIV (1904), 217.

26. **Marblehill.** O.S. 125: 6: 2 (35·8 cm., 38·2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 688 041. Fig. 11. Plate 8.

Portal-tomb

The three tombs in Marblehill demesne, Ga. 26, Ga. 27 and Ga. 28, are situated on rolling land about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Ballin Lough. Much of the land on the estate is under forestry plantation but the open ground is devoted to meadow and pasture. The estate is overlooked by the wooded heights (600 ft.) west of Marble Hill House.

This, the more northerly of the three sites, is situated on sloping meadow land about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Marble Hill House. It consists of a small ruined chamber, about 2 m. long, with the entrance towards the south. The east and west sides of the chamber each consist of a portal stone and one sidestone but both stones at the east have collapsed inwards. A displaced stone lies immediately in front of the entrance and two others occupy the northern end of the chamber. Resting above the chamber is a large roofstone which appears to have slipped somewhat northwards with the collapse of the chamber. The structure is surrounded by a small low mound about .40 m. high. Its perimeter is difficult to define because of the slope of the ground and its present outline may, in fact, be largely the result of cultivation. A prostrate stone, .85 m. by at least .40 m. and .20 m. thick, lies on the mound immediately north of the roofstone. About 1·20 m. west of this is a small stone, .30 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high, which appears to be well set in the ground but it may only be a fortuitously exposed cairn stone.

The western portal stone is a pillar-like block, .50 m. by .45 m. and 1·05 m. high. The collapsed portal, at the east, is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and would be about the same height as the opposite portal if it were erect. The original position or function of the prostrate stone in front of the portals is not clear. It is .85 m. long by at least .40 m. wide and .20 m. thick. The erect (western) sidestone is 2·00 m. long, .25 m. thick and .65 m. high. The opposite sidestone has fallen inwards and its southern end overlies the portal. It is at least 1·50 m. long and .15 m. thick and would be about .50 m. lower than the portal if both stones were erect. The two stones at the north end of the gallery are of uncertain function though the larger may perhaps be a displaced backstone. The more easterly of these is .75 m. by .20 m. and would be .55 m. high if erect. The second stone is 1·25 m. by 1·10 m. and .15 m. thick. The roofstone is about 2·50 m. long and .55 m. thick. It narrows from 1·90 m. wide at the south to 1·65 m. wide near the north.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106-107 (one of Nos. 1-8 in Barony of Leitrim).
Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.
O.S.L. 14/D.2, 522.

27. **Marblehill.** O.S. 125: 6: 5 (36·1 cm., 36·0 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 688 039. Fig. 14. Plate 9.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated in a meadow about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Marble Hill House and some 250 yards south of the Portal-tomb (Ga. 26).

The monument has suffered considerable damage but a large amount of structure is present. It consists of the ruins of a long narrow gallery with a short portico at the west, separated from the remainder of the gallery by a high septal stone. Two large displaced roofstones lie across the middle of the gallery. Several collapsed stones south of the gallery are much concealed but may be part of an outer-wall. The gallery is incorporated in a mound of irregular outline rising to a height of about 1 m. This is

about 13.50 m. long and narrows from 10 m. wide towards the west to 8.50 m. near the east. Several large displaced slabs lie on the mound. One at the north-west is 2.10 m. by 1.30 m. and .25 m. thick. Two at the south-east are each .25 m. thick and are 1.85 m. and 1.30 m. respectively, in maximum dimension. A fence and gateway about the eastern end of the mound close to the back of the gallery.

The gallery is 10 m. in overall length and varies in width from 1.50 m. at the portico to .65 m. near the back where the two more easterly sidestones are set inside the general line of the gallery walls suggesting the possibility of a small rear chamber.

The portico is 1.40 m. long. The sides consist of single well-matched stones each 1.20 m. long and about .55 m. high. The septal stone is 1.95 m. long, .40 m. thick and .80 m. high. A "step" on its top edge, at the north, is .30 m. deep and .65 m. long.

The gallery, beyond the portico, is 7.20 m. long. Six stones of the north side are in position. The first two, at the west, are 1.00 m. and .55 m. high, respectively. The third stone overlaps the second, at the west, and is .65 m. high. Immediately north of this is a stone, 1.50 m. long and .80 m. high, which forms a doubling of the wall. There is a gap of 1.80 m. between the third and fourth orthostat. Two stones lying here may be displaced sidestones. These are 1.00 m. and 1.55 m., respectively, in maximum dimension. The heights of the three orthostats at the east are, from west to east, respectively, .70 m., .95 m. and .65 m.

Five orthostats are in position at the opposite side of the chamber. The first, at the west, is 1.00 m. high and the second, which is set inside the line of the first, is .45 m. high. Immediately east of this is a collapsed and greatly concealed sidestone which is at least .90 m. long. There is a gap of 2.50 m. between the second and third orthostat. The third orthostat is .40 m. high but leans heavily inwards. The next is .85 m. high and the fifth stone, at the east, is .35 m. high. The back of the gallery is closed by a single stone set outside the lines of the chamber walls. It is 1.35 m. long, .25 m. thick and .80 m. high.

The roofstone at the west is 1.90 m. long (E-W), 2.70 m. wide (N-S) and .30 m. thick. It rests in a sloping position above the gallery walls. Beneath its eastern end is a stone, 1.20 m. by .90 m. and .20 m. thick, which may be another fragment of the roof. The roofstone at the east is also lying in a sloping position above the gallery sides. It is 2.85 m. long (E-W), 2.45 m. wide (N-S) and .30 m. thick.

Outside the southern side of the gallery a line of five stones, converging sharply on the eastern end of the gallery, may be the remains of an outer-wall. The more easterly of these is erect and is incorporated in the corner of the fence running into the eastern end of the mound. It is at least .75 m. long and is .25 m. thick and .65 m. high. The other four are pitched heavily to the south and are all greatly concealed in the mound. They vary from .60 m. to 1.20 m. in maximum dimension.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106-107 (one of Nos. 1-8 in Barony of Leitrim).

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.

Dutton: *Statistical Survey of the County of Galway* (Dublin, 1824), 470.

Lewis: *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, I (London, 1838), 644.

O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

28. Marblehill. O.S. 125: 6: 5 (33.5 cm., 32.1 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 685 036. Fig. 15. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

This, the more southerly of the three tombs in Marblehill, is situated on rolling pasture land about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-west of the large Wedge-tomb, Ga. 27. The monument is incorporated in a fence bordering the southern side of a roadway leading through the estate to Marble Hill House.

The monument is ruined. It consists of the remains of a small short gallery orientated roughly W-E. At the east are two sidestones and a backstone forming the end of the gallery. Immediately beyond the southern sidestone is a low stone which is probably the base of a third sidestone. At the west end of the gallery is a stone, leaning heavily to the west, which apparently closed the entrance. A loose displaced stone,

within the gallery and leaning against the northern sidestone, is 1.25 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The remains of a mound incorporating the tomb runs under the road fence at the north. The mound is 10 m. long (E-W) and is .50 m. in average height. A loose block, 1.25 m. in maximum dimension, lies on the western end of the mound.

The large southern sidestone leans inwards. It is 1.95 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The opposite sidestone is 1.85 m. long, and .35 m. thick. Though only .65 m. of its height is exposed it would, in fact, be about .20 m. higher than the southern sidestone, if this were erect. The low stone continuing the line of the southern side of the gallery is .75 m. long and .35 m. high. The stone closing the east end of the gallery is set outside the ends of the sidestones. It is 1.60 m. long and .40 m. thick. It leans inwards and is about equal in height to the southern sidestone. The stone at the western end of the gallery is 2.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.00 m. high.

The gallery would be about 3 m. long if the stone at the western end was erect. The original width at the west cannot be ascertained but it narrows sharply towards the east where it is about .80 m. wide at the backstone.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106-107 (one of Nos. 1-8 in Barony of Leitrim).

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.

O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

29. **Kilcrimple.** O.S. 129: 2: 3 (45.0 cm., 58.5 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 100-200. M 502 001. Fig. 8. Plate 9.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about a mile east of the north end of Lough Cutra and is $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east of Ballyturin Lough. It is situated near the eastern edge of the low lake-studded region extending southwards from Gort through eastern Co. Clare. The tomb stands on low ground in undulating country which restricts the outlook in all directions except towards the south where Maghera mountain is visible. The land in the vicinity is mostly pasture and meadow and supports some trees. The lower ground is marshy and rush-grown and gorse grows in places on the lower slopes of the hills.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but has been robbed to a considerable depth. The north side of the chamber, consisting of a single stone, and the south side, which is of two stones, support a large roofstone which covers the whole of the chamber. The east and west ends of the chamber are open and there is no evidence for closure at either end. The remains of a mound, rising to a height of .50 m., are present at the north side and west end of the tomb.

The northern sidestone leans slightly inwards. It is a large stone, 3.00 m. in overall length, .55 m. to .70 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The more easterly sidestone at the south also leans slightly inwards. It is 1.85 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The second sidestone at the south is erect and is 1.35 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. The roofstone rests horizontally on all three sidestones. It is 3.35 m. long and up to .70 m. thick. It is 1.85 m. wide at the west and comes to a narrow rounded end near the east. The upper surface is covered by a low grass-grown deposit of earth.

The chamber narrows from 1.60 m. wide near the west to 1.35 m. wide at the east. The sidestones indicate a length between 3.00 m. and 3.75 m.

30. **Derrycallan North.** O.S. 129: 13: 1 (7.3 cm., 8.4 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 100-200. R 461 949. Fig. 15. Plate 9.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on gently rolling land overlooking Ballynakill Lough which lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the site. The land in the vicinity is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow and supports some trees. There are large woods about a mile distant to the north around the southern end of Lough Cutra.

The monument, which is well preserved, is enclosed in a little clump of trees. It consists of a small wedge-shaped chamber, closed at its east and west ends and covered by a large roofstone. The scant remains of outer walling are present along both sides and across the east end of the tomb. The structure is incorporated in a small mound rising almost to roof height at the south and east. The greater part of the northern portion of the mound has been removed. Here the edge of a low platform, .30 m. high, visible 2.50 m. to 4.50 m. beyond the structure, appears to mark the limits of cultivation.

The southern side of the tomb is of one great slab measuring at least 2.70 m. long and .55 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. It is 1.10 m. high at the west and .70 m. high at the backstone, beyond which its eastern end is concealed in the mound. One stone only of the northern side of the chamber is present. A gap of about 1.20 m. between this and the western end-stone indicates a missing sidestone. The sidestone here is 1.80 m. long and .50 m. thick. It is 1.00 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes downwards to the east where its end is concealed in the mound. The stone closing the west end of the chamber is set inside the end of the southern sidestone. It is 1.80 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. The backstone of the chamber, which is set inside the ends of the gallery walls, leans heavily inwards. It is 1.30 m. long, .25 m. thick and, if erect, would be .60 m. high. The eastern end of the roofstone is concealed in the mound. It is at least 3.10 m. long and up to .60 m. thick. It narrows from 2.85 m. wide near the west to 2.25 m. wide near the point where it disappears into the mound. It rests in a sloping position on the southern sidestone, the western end-stone and on small spalls on top of both sidestones.

Two outer-wall stones are exposed near the southern edge of the mound. The more westerly of these leans heavily to the south. It is .45 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be .60 m. high. The second outer-wall stone which is at the eastern end of the mound is much concealed. It is .90 m. long and .20 m. high. Immediately west of this are two displaced stones, .70 m. and .90 m., respectively, in maximum dimensions. The eastern end of the outer-wall is represented by a stone, 1.60 m. long and .30 m. thick, set about 1.70 m. behind the end of the chamber. It now leans eastwards but, if erect, it would be .60 m. high. Two stones, both leaning heavily to the north, stand at the north-eastern corner of the mound. The more northerly of these is an outer-wall stone and is .75 m. long, .15 m. thick and, if erect, would be .25 m. high. The function of the second stone is not clear. It might perhaps indicate a continuation of the gallery beyond the stone taken to be a backstone but, on the whole, it seems more likely to be a doubling of the outer-wall. It is .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and, if erect, would be .45 m. high. Two small fragments exposed towards the western end of the mound are each about .20 m. high.

The chamber decreases in height and width from west to east but it is not possible to give precise measurements because of the leaning position of the backstone and the missing sidestone at the north. If the backstone were erect the chamber would be something more than 2 m. in length.

31. **Doorus Demesne.** O.S. 112: 8: 2 (84.3 cm., 45.2 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 0-50. M 350 118. Fig. 69. Plate 10.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated almost 1 mile north-west of Kinvarra and about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south of the shores of Kinvarra Bay. It stands in a fairly level field of pasture, which has been cleared in recent times, and is surrounded by rough rock-strewn land. The soil cover is thin and the underlying limestone crag is exposed beyond the road about 200 yards to the west of the monument. There is no great outlook from the site save towards the south-west where Abbey Hill and Turlough Hill form the skyline.

The monument consists of a simple chamber, with sides and back formed of single stones. The chamber is covered by a roofstone above which is built a stack of field stones. A low grass-grown mound, some 7 m. in maximum dimension and not exceeding .50 m. in height, surrounds the structure.

The southern sidestone is 2.80 m. long and is up to .50 m. thick. Its top edge slopes unevenly downwards from 1.20 m. high at the west to 1.00 m. at the east. The opposite sidestone is 2.60 m. long and up to .40 m. thick. Its top edge too slopes downwards. It is 1.15 m. high at the west and .80 m. high at the east. The backstone leans slightly inwards. It is 1.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The top edge of the backstone is straight. We were told by the owner that the slight concavity along the southern edge was a modern breakage and was made to release a trapped cow. The roofstone is 2.70 m. long and .40 m. thick. It is 2.50 m. wide near the west and 1.20 m. wide near the east. A piece may have been broken from its north-eastern corner. It rests, in a sloping position, on the chamber sides and on the backstone.

The chamber, which is 2.40 m. long, decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1.20 m. high and 1.50 m. wide at the west and 1 m. high and 1.20 m. wide at the east. Some stone exposed in the floor of the chamber may be bedrock.

APPENDIX

(a) *Destroyed Site Accepted as Genuine Megalithic Tomb*

1. **Carrownlisheen.** O.S. 119: 7: 3 (67·7 cm., 37·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 0-100. L 940 052.

This monument has been entirely removed since the last Ordnance Survey revision in 1890. O'Donovan¹ describes the monument thus: "It consists of two upright stones running parallel with each other, about 10 ft. 8 ins. in length, and about 4 feet high, and of a covering stone at the top laid perfectly horizontal. It appears to have been enclosed at the ends by two other stones, of which the one on the north side is removed, but that on the south-east still remains, though a little displaced. There appears to have been some clay carried hither to form a small mound under this cromlech. If one took the trouble to remove this clay off the surface of the solid rock he would no doubt find an urn or some pagan antiquities under it."

This description suggests a simple Wedge-tomb of the type common on the limestone craglands of north-western Co. Clare.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 108-109, Aran No. 4.

Westropp: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 270. *R.S.A.I.*, *Antiquarian Handbook Series*, No. VI (1905), 90 (previously published as *R.S.A.I. Guide to Sea Excursion* (1904)).

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 19. "Bed of Diarmid and Grania (Mohar)"—incorrectly located on Inisheer. *O.S.L.* 14/D·3, 269.

- (b) *Sites marked "Cromlech" etc. on O.S. maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion on the main lists*

2. **Garrafrauns.** O.S. 4: 16: 5 (80·7 cm., 5·3 cm.). "Cloch Breac (Dolmen)." O.D. 200-300. M 453 650.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Six large superimposed stones resting in an inclined position and forming no recognizable arrangement. The largest and uppermost slab measures 3·25 m. by 2·20 m. and is ·50 m. thick. The other stones vary from ·95 m. to 2·80 m. in maximum dimension. The nature of the site is uncertain and it may, in fact, be entirely natural.

J.R.S.A.I., XXXVII (1907), 117 (Photographic Collection).

3. **Addergoole More.** O.S. 17: 7: 5 (56·4 cm., 36·4 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300. M 523 617.

This site was marked by the symbol for a standing stone on O.S. 6" map 1835 but is not shown on the revision of 1890. The monument has been completely removed and the field has been levelled by bulldozing. Two prostrate slabs, 3·00 m. and 2·50 m. respectively in maximum dimension, lying at the road fence, may have formed part of the monument before its destruction.

4. **Ballybrone.** O.S. 57: 16: 4 (74·6 cm., 6·0 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. M 442 397.

Marked "Giant's Grave" on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. The monument has been completely removed.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 105, Clare No. 1.

1. *O.S.L.*: 14/D·3, 269.

5. **Greenville.** O.S. 60: 2: 3 (41.6 cm., 55.0 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300. M 700 443.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Three large blocks, 2.30 m., 1.40 m. and 1.30 m. respectively in maximum dimension, and three smaller stones, .90 m., .80 m. and .60 m. respectively in maximum dimension, on top of a small grassy mound rising to a maximum height of about .65 m. The site cannot, on the evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb and may, in fact, be largely natural.

6. **Cregg.** O.S. 70: 1: 4 (0.3 cm., 51.9 cm.). "Cistvaen." O.D. 50-100. M. 362 382.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Three orthostats incorporated in a curved grassy bank about 4.50 m. wide and .50 m. high. We were informed locally that the bank was originally a complete "circle" and that much stone had been carted away from it. The extant portion of the bank suggests an enclosure roughly 40 m. in diameter. The orthostats probably mark an entrance to the enclosure. Two in line, at the south, are .80 m. apart and would form one side of the entrance. The more westerly stone here is 1.35 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.70 m. high and the other is 1.45 m. long, .75 m. thick and .95 m. high. The third stone is about 2.50 m. north of these. It is .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high.

7. **Carheenlea.** O.S. 70: 12: 4 (73.8 cm., 21.9 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 100-200. M 440 348.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Three stones incorporated in a mound approximately 5.00 m. in diameter and .30 m. high. The smallest stone, 1.20 m. in maximum dimension and .30 m. high, may be set in the ground but the other two are not. These are 2.50 m. and 2.00 m., respectively, in maximum dimension. The site could be the last vestiges of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main list.

8. **Newford.** O.S. 84: 14: 2 (37.9 cm., 10.7 cm.). "Kistvaen (site of)." O.D. 100-200. M 498 270.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. The monument has been removed. The note on a "Bronze Age Burial" in *J.G.A.H.S.*,¹ suggests that the monument may have been a cist built above ground level.

9. **Tully.** O.S. 91: 10: 2 (37.2 cm., 27.2 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 100-200. M 009 231.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on previous edition of O.S. 6" maps. A pile of large rocks. The site is entirely natural.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 105, Moycullen No. 1.
Killanin: *J.G.A.H.S.*, XXII (1946-1947), 131.

10. **Tallowroe.** O.S. 96: 9: 5 (13.8 cm., 21.5 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 50-100. M 472 218.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. A line of five upright slabs, running NE-SW, and a sixth set at right angles to the line at the north. A seventh stone stands outside the line, at the south. The stones vary from .60 m. to 2.00 m. in length, from .15 m. to .35 m. in thickness, and from .40 m. to 1.60 m. in height. All save two are loosely set in the broken crag. The nature of the site is uncertain but it cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

J.G.A.H.S., XIV (1928-1929), 79.

1. *J.G.A.H.S.*, XIV (1928-1929), 79.

11. **Killeevny.** O.S. 100: 11: 4 (51·2 cm., 20·2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 100-200. M 902 210.

This site is marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. It consists of a pair of circular barrows set 30 m. apart. Some 30 m. south of the more westerly barrow is a circular bushy area which may conceal a third mound.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 105, Longford No. 1. (Incorrectly located in Ballyhoose townland.)

12. **Seefin.** O.S. 104: 8: 4 (76·2 cm., 32·2 cm.). "Dolmen (Site of)." O.D. 200-300. M 537 165.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on the 1838 edition of the O.S. 6" map and "Druid's Altar (Site of)" on the revision of 1890. A heap of stones of irregular outline measuring 15 m. E-W by 10 m. N-S. No orthostatic structure is visible. The monument is not described in the early documents of the O.S. but the following description appears in the 1914 Name Book:

" . . . a small mound where until forty-five years ago stood an altar consisting of three large stones two of them standing perpendicular and the third laid on top of them forming a kind of table which was used as an altar by the Druids. No trace of it now remains. . . ."

The nature of the monument is uncertain and the evidence does not warrant its inclusion in the main list. The description quoted could refer to a large cist.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 105, Dunkellin No. 2.

13. **Grannagh.** O.S. 114: 6: 6 (41·6 cm., 31·8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. M 499 101.

Marked "Giant's Grave" on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. The monument, which is shown on the map as a small circular mound, was situated at the north-east end of a long gravel hill, named "Giant's Hill," on the map. This end of the hill is now in use as a quarry and the mound has been destroyed. There is no evidence apart from the name to suggest that the site was a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, Loughrea No. 1.

14. **Knockroe.** O.S. 125: 2: 6 (40·3 cm., 50·1 cm.). "Labbadermot." O.D. 400-500. M 691 052.

Marked "Labbadermot" on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Aslab, 2·20 m. by 1·80 m. and 35 m. thick, supported at one end by an erect slab measuring 1·60 m. long, 30 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. Under the opposite end of the inclined slab is a partly concealed stone 1·30 m. in maximum dimension and 25 m. thick. The inner surface of the upright stone bears a series of small incised crosses none more than 10 m. in length. The nature of the site is uncertain but it cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 107, Kiltartan No. 9.

Stokes: *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland* (London, 1878), 146.

O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

15. **Marblehill.** O.S. 125: 6: 2 (33·3 cm., 38·1 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 685 040.

Marked "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" map 1838 and "Cromlech (Remains of)" on 1890 revision. Situated about 300 yards due west of the Portal-tomb (Ga. 26). The site is marked by a slight elevation, measuring 10 m. E-W by 6 m. N-S., now covered by ferns. One loose slab, 1·60 m. in maximum dimension, and two patches of stone chips bear witness to the destruction of the monument.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, one of Nos. 1-8 in Leitrim Barony.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.

O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

16. Marblehill. O.S. 125: 6: 4 (30.2 cm., 30.9 cm.). "Cromlech (Site of)." O.D. 400-500. M 681 034.

Marked "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" map 1838 and "Cromlech (Site of)" on 1890 revision. There is now no trace of this monument, which stood 400 yards south-west of the Wedge-tomb (Ga. 28).

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, one of Nos. 1-8 in Leitrim Barony.
Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.
O.S.L.: 14 D.2, 522.

17. Marblehill. O.S. 125: 6: 4 (29.3 cm., 34.2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 681 037.

Marked "Cromlech" on O.S. map 1838 and "Cromlech (Remains of)" on 1890 revision. Situated about 100 yards south-east of Marble Hill House. A rectangular enclosure of rough slabs measuring, internally, 11 m. E-W and 3 m. N-S. The walls are about 1 m. thick and the stones employed vary from .50 m. to 1.75 m. in maximum dimension. The monument is not a megalithic tomb and is probably a house or hut.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, one of Nos. 1-8 in Leitrim Barony.
Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.
O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

18. Marblehill. O.S. 125: 6: 5 (32.0 cm., 33.9 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. M 683 037.

Marked "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" map 1838 and "Cromlech (Remains of)" on 1890 revision. Situated about 250 yards north-west of the Wedge-tomb (Ga. 28). Three loose upright stones, two set in line N-S, with the third at right angles to these at the north-east. The more southerly stone is 1.15 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high. The stone in line with this at the north is 1.45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .85 m. high, and the third stone is 1.15 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. The monument cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, one of Nos. 1-8 in Leitrim Barony.
Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.
O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

19. Marblehill. O.S. 125: 10: 2 (30.8 cm., 29.6 cm.). "Cromlech (Site of)." O.D. 400-500. M 682 033.

Marked "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" map 1838 and "Cromlech (Site of)" on 1890 revision. Completely removed.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 106, one of Nos. 1-8 in Leitrim Barony.
Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 21.
O.S.L.: 14/D.2, 522.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON

1. **Kilgarve.** O.S. 4: 1: 5 (11.5 cm., 45.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200.
G 904 113. Fig. 17. Plate 10.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on the side of a low ridge less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Keadew village. The land in the vicinity is damp and rush-grown in places but provides reasonable pasture. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads and there are extensive woods around Knockranny House, just south of Lough Meelagh, which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the monument. Northwards from the site the land falls to damp, ill-drained ground and beyond this rises to the long ridge of Kilronan Mountain which forms the skyline. Elsewhere the outlook is not extensive.

The tomb, which is very ruined, consists of the remains of a segmented gallery orientated approximately SE-NW. The structure is incorporated in a roughly rectangular mound some 19 m. long, 9.50 m. wide and up to .50 m. high. The mound has suffered considerable damage, apparently in fairly recent times. In places, particularly at the south, the perimeter is difficult to trace and the present outline may be largely due to agriculture. The foundations of a ruined house or hut adjoin the west end of the existing mound. The entire north side of the gallery has been quarried away and there is a deep hole, about 4 m. long and 2 m. wide, towards the north-west corner of the mound.

At the east end of the gallery are two well-matched jambs set .80 m. apart, which, appear to mark the entrance. The northern is 1.00 m. long and .70 m. wide, and the southern 1.05 m. long and .80 m. wide. Both are .85 m. high and have flat top surfaces. Three stones of the south side of the gallery survive. That adjoining the entry jamb is 1.65 m. long, .50 m. wide and .95 m. high. There is a gap of 1.30 m. between this and the next sidestone. This stone is .90 m. long, .35 m. thick and .40 m. high. Set between this and the third sidestone is a segmenting jamb, .85 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high. The third sidestone is 1.70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .70 m. high. Small portions of the edges of two prostrate stones are exposed at the north side of the gallery. They may be parts of collapsed sidestones but this is very doubtful.

Two displaced stones lie in front of the entrance. Both are .85 m. in maximum dimension. Some 2 m. further to the east and concealed in bushes is a stone .50 m. high. It may be set in the ground but its function is not clear. A displaced stone, .80 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the southern edge of the mound.

Despite its ruined condition the tomb is clearly the remains of a Court-tomb. The appearance of the jambs at the east strongly indicates that the entrance to the gallery was at this end. The gallery is at present 6.70 m. long but the original number of chambers cannot be determined.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 103, (RO. 1), (Pl.).

2. **Keadew East.** O.S. 4: 6: 1 (25.0 cm., 41.9 cm.). "Giants' Graves." O.D. 20 -300
G 918 109. Fig. 18. Plate 11.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Keadew village, is about one mile distant from the tomb in Kilgarve (Ro. 1). It is situated on a low ridge surrounded by wet rush-grown land. The land on the ridge provides rough pasture but elsewhere grazing is poor. There is little tillage in the area. Trees grow around many

of the farmsteads. Northwards, Kilronan Mountain forms the skyline and there is an extensive view to the south where Sheemore Hill in Co. Leitrim is visible.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of the remains of a segmented gallery orientated NNE-SSW, together with a subsidiary chamber opening to the north-west. The two structures are incorporated in a low mound of irregular outline measuring 18 m. long and 11.50 m. in greatest width. Beyond the gallery, two set stones stand near the northern edge of the mound. That nearest the gallery is erect and measures .70 m. long, .45 m. thick and .45 m. high. The other stands 2.30 m. further to the north-west. It is 1.50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .20 m. high. The function of these stones is not clear. The first may perhaps be a courtstone while the other could be a kerb stone.

Five sidestones of the western side of the gallery are present. The more northerly is erect and is .70 m. high. The next two are .15 m. lower though each is exposed to a height of .80 m. The fourth stone is .10 m. lower than the two last described. The most southerly stone, though exposed to a height of .35 m., is .30 m. lower than the fourth.

The jambs, which are the tallest stones in the gallery, are each about 1.20 m. high. The jamb at the west is .80 m. by .45 m. and the other is .35 m. by .80 m. The sill is about .75 m. lower than the jambs. It is .85 m. long and .20 m. thick. The opposite side of the gallery is represented by a single stone 1.65 m. south of the segmentation. It is 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high. Immediately west of this is a low transverse stone which may be the sill of a segmenting feature, or perhaps, though this is less likely, the butt of a backstone. It is at least 1.05 m. long, .10 m. thick and .10 m. high.

Three stones only of the subsidiary chamber survive. One, representing the more southerly side of the chamber, is 1.50 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. Inside this is a stone set like a jamb, measuring .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and .55 m. high. The stone forming the back of the chamber leans against the sidestone. It is at least 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and if erect would be .70 m. high.

The monument is difficult to interpret in detail but it is certainly the remains of a Court-tomb with a subsidiary chamber. The design of the north end of the principal structure is not clear but the entrance is very probably at this end. The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 103, (RO. 2).

3. **Drumanone.** O.S. 5: 11: 6 (67.8 cm., 21.9 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 200-300. G 768 024. Fig. 19. Plate 11.

Portal-tomb

This impressive monument, which stands in a pasture field immediately north of the Sligo-Mullingar railway line some two miles east of Boyle, is situated on a low ridge about 200 yards north of the east end of Lower Lough Gara. The site commands extensive views in all directions except towards the east where rising ground limits the outlook to 300 yards. Northwards from the tomb the land falls to a shallow valley and then rises to the Curlew Mountains. Towards the north-east Slieve Anierin is visible. To the south, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, a low ridge forms the skyline. Part of Lough Gara is visible towards the west and the Ox Mountains appear in the distance to the north-west. The land in the vicinity is rolling pasture land with some tillage.

The tomb, which is well preserved, was excavated by Mrs. Topp in 1954. It consists of a polygonal chamber covered by one enormous roofstone. The front of the tomb, at the east, is marked by two tall portal stones set longitudinally and running parallel to the long axis of the gallery. Between these is a high door-stone blocking access to the tomb. The sides of the chamber are each of single stones. That at the south lay prostrate when we visited this site in 1952 but it has since been re-erected. Between the west ends of the sidestones is a small low block which may mark that end of the chamber. The tomb is surrounded by a low mound some 8.00 m. in diameter and up to .70 m. high in places. The present outline of the mound seems due to cultivation.

The portal stones are large well-matched blocks standing 1.20 m. apart. That at the north leans slightly inwards. It is 2.00 m. long, .75 m. thick and 2.20 m. high. The southern portal is 1.85 m. long, .65 m. thick and 2.40 m. high. The door-stone leans slightly inwards. It would seem to have achieved almost complete closure. It is 1.15 m. long, .45 m. thick and is 1.95 m. high. The sidestone at the north is set askew to the long axis of the gallery. It is 1.55 m. long and .45 m. thick. It leans inwards and is now supported by an iron girder set inside the chamber. If erect it would be 1.05 m. high. The re-erected sidestone, at the south, is 1.60 m. long, .35 m. thick and .55 m. high. The function of the low stone at the west is not clear nor is it even certain that it formed part of the original structure. It is possible, however, that it is the butt of a backstone the upper portion of which has been removed. At present it is .60 m. by .35 m. and .15 m. high. The great roofstone, which was poised with its heavier end over the portals, seems to have slipped somewhat downwards to the west. It now rests on the portal and the sidestone at the north and on the door-stone. It is 4.50 m. long (E-W), 3.10 m. wide near the east and 3.80 m. wide near the west. It tapers from 1.00 m. thick near the east to .40 m. thick near the west.

The monument is a very fine example of its class. Precise dimensions cannot be given for the chamber but it would seem to have been about 2.30 m. long (E-W) and 2.30 m. in greatest width (N-S). The space between the portals is .80 m. long (E-W) and 1.20 m. wide (N-S).

Weld: *Survey of Roscommon* (1832), 278-9.

Gröse: *Irish Penny Magazine*, Sept. 7th, 1833.

Lewis: *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 1 (London, 1837), 220.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 18.

Clarke: *P.R.I.A.*, 3rd Ser., Sect. V, No. 3 (1899), 374-6 ("Tinnecarra Cromlech").

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 196-7, Boyle, No. 3 (Drg.).

Wilkinson: *Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland* (London, 1845), 49 (Drg.).

Cross: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXIII (1953), 93 ("near Tinacarra").

Topp: *University of London, Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology* (1962), 38-46. (Excavation Report).

Herity: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCIV (1964), 123 ff.

4. **Usna.** O.S. 6: 16: 3 (88.2 cm., 14.2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 100-200. G 887 016. Fig. 20. Plate 12.

Wedge-tomb

The monument, which lies some five miles east of Boyle, is situated on Carrick-on-Shannon Golf Course, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile north of the main Carrick-on-Shannon—Boyle road. The land on the golf course is rolling pasture but some 200 yards west of the monument are several knolls of rock outcrop. Towards the west and south rising ground limits the outlook from the site to about 300 yards but to the east there is a fine view across Lough Drumharlow to Sheemore Hill in Co. Leitrim. Towards the south a low ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, forms the skyline. The land in the area is mostly devoted to pasture and meadow and there is little tillage. Heavy timber grew in the grounds of Woodbrook House, a short distance to the south, and the southern shores of Lough Drumharlow are heavily wooded.

The monument is fairly well preserved but is largely unroofed. It consists of a very long gallery aligned approximately E-W, surrounded by a U-shaped outer-wall. The gallery is divided into a short portico, at the west, separated from the main chamber by a high septal stone. There are some indications of a straight façade at the west and the gallery appears to open directly on to this. The east end of the gallery is covered by a large roofstone which seems to be slightly displaced. This stone rests directly on the gallery orthostats. It is 3.20 m. long (E-W), 2.30 m. wide (N-S) and .45 m. thick. Three displaced fragments lying within the gallery may be broken roofstones. These are up to 1.65 m. in maximum dimension and .40 m. thick. There appears to be a considerable amount of cairn present between the outer-wall and the gallery sides. No traces of mound can be distinguished beyond the outer-wall.

The portico is 1.50 m. wide and seems to have been about the same in length. The sides consist of single well-matched stones each .70 m. high. The septal stone, which

completely separates the portico from the main chamber rises, .40 m. above the side-stones of the portico. At the north it is inset in the gallery wall but at the south it reaches only to the line of the gallery wall which is indicated here by two small low stones, .15 m. and .30 m. high respectively. These two stones are well set in the ground and are probably an original feature of the monument. In front of the north side of the portico is a façade stone .60 m. high. A second façade stone, .45 m. high stands 1.20 m. north of this. A stone .60 m. by .45 m. and .20 m. high, outside the southern side of the portico, seems set in the ground but is not certainly in situ.

The gallery, behind the portico, is 8.50 m. long. Its width varies from 1 m. immediately behind the septal stone, to 1.70 m. towards the middle and 1.30 m. near the east end. The gallery walls are built of rather small orthostats, none being greater than 1.10 m. in maximum exposed dimension. In places the orthostats are concealed by debris and cairn material. Seven orthostats are exposed along the north side. That immediately behind the septal is the tallest, being .85 m. high. The others vary from .25 m. to .50 m. in height. Running northwards from the more westerly sidestone on the north side and set roughly parallel to the line of the façade are two stones each .15 m. in exposed height, forming an internal revetment. Ten sidestones are visible along the south side of the gallery. Again, that closest to the septal is the highest in the line .65 m. high. The others are from .20 m. to .35 m. in height. Lying across the line of this side, near the east end, is a displaced stone of uncertain function. It is 1.40 m. in maximum dimension. The backstone is somewhat concealed. It is at least 1 m. long, .50 m. thick and .25 m. high.

The outer-wall along the north side of the monument is represented by thirteen stones. The two more westerly of these are .85 m. and .65 m. high respectively. The others vary from .20 m. to .45 m. in height. Along the southern side part of the outer-wall, at the west, is missing. The eleven surviving stones vary from .15 m. to .55 m. in height. The east end of the outer-wall is either missing or remains concealed in the cairn. Both lines of outer-wall converge sharply on the east end of the gallery. The outer-wall along the north side is about 2 m. from the septal stone and this distance decreases to about .70 m. at the backstone. The line of the outer-wall at the south would seem to run at a somewhat similar angle to the line of the gallery.

5. Cootehall. O.S. 7: 5: 4 (6.8 cm., 31.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. G 900 034. Fig. 19. Plate 10.

Unclassified

The monument is situated on gently rolling land some 300 yards east of Cootehall Lough. To the south the ground rises to a low ridge which forms the skyline. Towards the east and about one mile away the north end of Lough Edin is visible. The land in the area is mostly under pasture and meadow and there is not much tillage. The lower ground, near the lake, is damp and rush-grown.

The monument is very ruined and is used as a dump for field stones. It consists of the remains of a long gallery orientated roughly E-W. It is some 9 m. in overall length and narrows gradually from 1.90 m. wide at the east to 1.50 m. wide at the west. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The interior of the gallery is filled with field stones almost to the level of the top of the gallery walls. The north side of the gallery is represented by four orthostats. The dimensions of these, from west to east respectively, are: 2 m. long, .35 m. thick and .95 m. high; at least 1.35 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high; 1.20 m. long, .15 m. thick and .40 m. high; 2.20 m. long, .25 m. thick and .75 m. high. Five stones are visible along the south side. Their dimensions from west to east respectively are: 2.35 m. long, .35 m. thick and .90 m. high; 1.20 m. long, .25 m. thick and .25 m. high; .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .25 m. high; 1.40 m. long, .25 m. thick and .20 m. high; 2.20 m. long, .25 m. thick and .45 m. high. The rubble filling the gallery extends eastwards beyond the present ends of the gallery walls for a distance of about 1 m. and may conceal further orthostats at either side of the gallery. At the east is a stone set transversely to the long axis of the gallery. Its function is not clear. It is 1.10 m. long,

·20 m. thick and ·25 m. high. The west end of the gallery is closed by a stone 1·10 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high.

Though the monument is certainly a megalithic tomb the present remains are not sufficient to determine whether it is a Wedge- or a Court-tomb.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 130, Appendix No. 4 (Pl.).

6. **Glenballythomas.** O.S. 22: 9: 4 (2·3 cm., 15·3 cm.). "Cloghannagorp." O.D. 300-400. M 796 825. Fig. 19. Plate 10.

Court-tomb

The monument lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Tulsk and is about 450 yards SSW of Relignaree in the ancient royal site of Rathcroaghan. The tomb stands in a broad shallow basin in open rolling land devoted mainly to pasture for cattle and sheep. A stream runs through a deep channel about 100 yards south of the site.

The monument is very ruined and only five orthostats are in situ. Two of these, set in line, at the western end of the structure, indicate the line of the south side of a gallery. The more easterly stone here leans outwards. It is 1·40 m. long, ·30 m. thick, and 1·10 m. high. The adjoining stone is 1·30 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·95 m. high. Beyond its west end is a stone set transversely to the long axis of the gallery. This appears to be a jamb, indicating a segmentation at this point. It is ·80 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high. Immediately east of this is a displaced stone, almost flush with the ground, which measures ·80 m. by ·35 m. Another displaced stone, ·45 m. by ·15 m. by ·25 m., stands 1·00 m. west of the transverse stone.

The other two orthostats, standing at the eastern end of the monument, indicate either an extension of the gallery in this direction or else a second gallery. The stone at the south is 1·40 m. long, ·50 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The second stone is 1·30 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The relative positions of these stones indicate a width of about 2 m. for the gallery here. Two displaced stones lie at this end of the monument. The more northerly, which measures 1·75 m. by 1·60 m. and ·35 m. thick, could, perhaps, be a collapsed backstone. The second stone, measuring 1·35 m. by 1·35 m. and ·30 m. thick, could be a fallen sidestone.

The monument cannot be classified with complete certainty in its present condition but interpretation as a Court-tomb is probably correct. The original design of the tomb is uncertain but the possibility that it was of the dual court type cannot be ruled out.

Knox: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XLIV (1914), 37-38 (Pl., Ph.).

7. **Corrasluastia.** O.S. 25: 10: 6 (45·0 cm., 18·9 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 300-400. M 548 766. Fig. 21. Plate 12.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated in a shallow basin in undulating country some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Ballinlough. Northwards from the site, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, a stony ridge forms the skyline. Southwards the outlook is restricted by a low grassy ridge some 100 yards away and towards the west rising ground limits the view to about the same distance. Eastwards the ground falls to a damp rush-grown depression which extends about 400 yards to a low ridge. The land in the vicinity provides rather poor pasture, and tillage is not extensive. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads and the monument itself is overgrown with black-thorn.

Though the monument is in a ruined condition a considerable amount of structure is present. The long narrow gallery is orientated roughly NNE-SSW. The backstone and several sidestones at the east are missing. A single roofstone covers a small portion of the gallery. Several outer-wall stones are in position beyond the north side of the gallery and two displaced stones, at the south, seem to be the remnants of an outer-wall along this side. The remains of a façade are present at the west and about 1 m. inside

this are three stones forming an internal revetment. The structure is incorporated in a low mound of irregular outline measuring 13.50 m. long and 8 m. in greatest width.

At present the gallery terminates at the line of the internal revetment. The north side is represented by five stones. The more westerly of these leans slightly inwards and is .70 m. high. The stone next to this has pitched inwards and is now almost prostrate. At its east end is a small block, .45 m. by .15 m. and .30 m. high, which may be a packing stone. The heights of the other three orthostats of this side from west to east, respectively; are, .70 m., .65 m. and .25 m. Four stones of the south side of the gallery are in position. The heights of these, from west to east respectively, are: .70 m., .65 m., .35 m. and .70 m. The roofstone has been partially displaced by the collapse of the sidestone on the north side of the gallery. It measures 2.40 m. by 1.25 m. and is .35 m. thick. Two small stones exposed between the more westerly sidestones of the gallery seem to be of no special significance and may be merely stones of the cairn.

Three outer-wall stones are in position north of the gallery. The more westerly of these leans heavily inwards. It would be .90 m. high if erect. The second outer-wall stone is .20 m. high and the third, which leans outwards, is .35 m. high. Immediately outside the more westerly outer-wall stone is a stone .55 m. by .40 m. and .35 m. high. Some 1.50 m. east of this is another stone, .70 m. by .25 m. and .15 m. high. The function of these stones is not apparent. They may only be exposed cairn stones. The evidence for outer-wall along the south side of the tomb is scant. A stone at the south-west corner of the structure which has collapsed outwards seems to be an outer-wall stone. It would be at least .40 m. high if erect. Another stone, near the south end of the roofstone and leaning heavily towards it, may also be an outer-wall stone, though in its present position it appears to be somewhat displaced. If erect it would be .80 m. high.

Three stones of the façade survive. The central of these, which is directly opposite the gallery entrance, lies somewhat westwards of the line of the other two. The more northerly stone is 1 m. high. The second façade stone is 1.40 m. south of this. It leans very heavily to the west and its base, as shown on the plan, may be somewhat out of position. If erect it would be .70 m. high. The third façade stone is .80 m. high. Set parallel to the last and .80 m. to the east is a stone .20 m. high which belongs to an internal revetment running from the gallery side to the outer-wall. A similar arrangement is represented north of the gallery by two overlapping stones. The more northerly is .30 m. high and the other is .65 m. high. Just .50 m. in front of the middle stone of the façade is a stone .30 m. high which leans heavily to the west. Its function, if any, is not clear. A prostrate stone, .80 m. in maximum dimension, lies between the façade and the present end of the gallery.

The gallery is 6.50 m. long at present and if it extended as far as the façade, which it probably did, it would originally have been at least 7.50 m. long. It narrows from 1.25 m. wide at its present west end to .85 m. at the most eastern orthostat of the south side. The presence of an internal revetment indicates the possibility of a short portico in front of the gallery.

8. **Barrinagh.** O.S. 32: 2: 6 (40.6 cm., 48.2 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. M 545 734. Fig. 22. Plate 13.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of the tomb in Altore (Ro. 19). The land in the vicinity is rolling pasture and meadow with some cultivation. The lower ground is wet and rush-grown and the tomb itself stands near the edge of a cut-away bog. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads and there is a small plantation of conifers on top of a low hill about 300 yards west of the site.

The tomb is ruined but the remains are clearly those of a small Wedge-tomb rather similar to that in Castlequarter (Ro. 10) which lies little over a mile to the south-south-east. Two orthostats, both leaning inwards, are present on the northern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is 1.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and .90 m. high and the other is 1.65 m. long, .30 m. thick and .35 m. high. The last is a flat-topped

stone and its top slopes downwards to the east to the level of the stone forming the back of the chamber. A single sidestone is present on the southern side of the gallery and there is a gap of 1.20 m. between it and the backstone which was probably filled by a second stone. The extant sidestone leans inwards and is 1.25 m. long and .50 m. thick. It is a flat-topped stone sloping from 1 m. high at the west to .75 m. at the east. The backstone is a regular flat-topped stone and is set inside the end of the gallery wall at the north. It leans inwards and is 1.10 m. long, .30 m. thick and .40 m. high. An almost concealed stone beyond the gallery at the north-west could perhaps be an outer-wall stone. It is .35 m. long and .25 m. high. The gallery is 2.50 m. long and 1.15 m. wide at the west. It seems to have narrowed slightly to the east where it was probably about 1 m. in width. There are some slight traces of mound around the tomb. This is clearest at the north-west where it reaches a height of .50 m. A modern drain passes close to the mound at this point.

9. Altore. O.S. 32: 3: 4 (48.4 cm., 46.4 cm.). Shown as rock outcrop. O.D. 400. M 552 730. Fig. 22. Plate 13.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on rolling pasture land about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Ballinlough. It stands on a low ridge overlooking a shallow valley about 100 yards to the west of the site.

The tomb is well preserved but the greater part of the gallery is concealed by cairn material. The west end of the monument, which is incorporated in a fence, is marked by a line of three orthostats and a fallen stone, representing a façade. A gap of about 1 m. between the two middle stones here gives access to a short portico. The portico is separated from the main portion of the gallery by a fine septal stone set about 1.30 m. inside the façade. Two small stones between the septal and the façade appear to represent the southern side of the portico. There are no gallery sidestones visible beyond the septal but a number of prostrate slabs, perhaps roofstones, appear to indicate the general line of the gallery. The cairn, which reaches a maximum height of 1.50 m., is bounded at the north and south by single lines of outer-walling. A few displaced and superimposed slabs mark the eastern end of the monument. There is no evidence that the cairn extended beyond the outer-wall or façade.

The more southerly orthostat of the façade leans heavily outwards. If erect it would be about 1.50 m. high. The next stone, at the entrance to the portico, is the same height as the last and leans slightly outwards. The orthostat at the opposite side of the entrance is about .30 m. lower than those at the south. A partly concealed roofstone, 1.60 m. in maximum dimension and .30 m. thick, rests above the entrance stones and covers part of the portico. The prostrate stone at the northern end of the façade may be a fallen façade stone. It is 1.75 m. in maximum dimension.

The septal slab is a regular flat-topped stone measuring 1.85 m. long and .30 m. thick. About .50 m. of its height is exposed but it is about equal in height to the façade orthostats. The two stones on the southern side of the portico are each .40 m. in maximum exposed dimension. Immediately east of the septal is a small, transversely-set stone, .30 m. long and .10 m. thick which may be a slot-stone.

The outer-wall along the northern side of the monument is represented by an almost continuous line of ten orthostats. These, in general, decrease in height from west to east, the more westerly stone being 1.10 m. high and the stone at the opposite end of the line .40 m. high. Three stones towards the eastern end of the line lean very heavily outwards under the weight of flat stones resting above them. These stones, three in number, are partly concealed in the cairn but they do seem to represent a deliberately laid line of slabs above the outer-wall. They vary from 1.15 m. to .90 m. in maximum exposed dimension and are between .20 m. and .40 m. thick.

The outer-wall along the southern side of the monument consists of a line of six orthostats. These too tend to decrease in height from west to east, the more westerly stone being .85 m. high and the stone at the east .60 m. high. One or more outer-wall stones may still be concealed in the cairn between the present end of the line and the

façade. There appears to have been some interference with the cairn at the south-east and it seems probable that a number of outer-wall stones are missing here.

10. **Castlequarter.** O.S. 32: 7: 4 (46·8 cm., 32·6 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. M 550 716. Fig. 22. Plate 13.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on rolling pasture land almost 1 mile south of the tomb in Altore (Ro. 9). It consists of a small neatly-built chamber covered by two overlapping roofstones. Three stones are present at the southern side of the gallery. The more westerly leans heavily outwards and is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·20 m. high. There is a small well-set stone at its eastern end. This is ·15 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·10 m. high. The third stone is flat-topped and is 1 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·25 m. high. One stone only is visible on the northern side of the gallery. This is at least 1·30 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards, fairly sharply, to the east. Its western end is not visible and it seems probable that a second sidestone may be concealed beyond it. The backstone is a very neat flat-topped stone set outside the southern end of the gallery but slightly inside the end of the northern side. It is ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·25 m. high. Behind this an almost concealed stone, which may be part of an outer-wall, is at least ·25 m. long and is ·10 m. high. A transversely set stone at the western end of the gallery may be a segmenting slab or a door-stone. It is 1 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The roofstone covering the eastern end of the gallery rests on the sidestones and on the backstone. It measures 1·20 m. by 1·20 m. and is ·30 m. thick. The eastern roofstone is displaced and now rests with its western end inside the gallery and its eastern end tilted up and leaning against the other roofstone. It measures 1·40 m. by 1·20 m. and is ·35 m. thick. The chamber is 2 m. long, ·70 m. wide at the backstone, at the east, and was probably about 1·20 m. wide at the west. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

11. **Fuerty.** O.S. 39: 14: 2 (31·7 cm., 11·7 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 200-300. M 827 629. Fig. 21. Plate 12.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated in a roadside meadow somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Fuerty village. The surrounding countryside consists of a series of long, low, rounded hills and is devoted principally to pasture and meadow, though some tillage is undertaken. Some 200 yards east of the site the ground falls to a damp, rush-grown depression liable to floods.

The monument is poorly preserved and, at the east, is obscured by shrubs. The gallery structure is almost completely gone but two orthostats of the east end of the north side remain. A line of outer-wall is in position at the north and this joins a façade running across the west end of the tomb. Outer-wall at the south is represented by a single stone at the end of the façade. The structure is incorporated in a mound of irregular outline reaching to a height of 1·30 m. It is 15 m. long and 7·50 m. in greatest width. A loose stone, ·80 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the western end of the mound. Immediately in front of the façade a hollow, 2·50 m. long, 1·00 m. wide and ·30 m. deep, is the result of comparatively recent disturbance.

The extant sidestones of the gallery are both ·40 m. high. Crossing the line of the gallery at the east is a stone (hatched on plan), ·60 m. long, at least ·15 m. thick and ·20 m. high, which may be the top of a backstone. However, as it is greatly concealed it is not possible to be certain about this. West of the presumed backstone three displaced stones, up to 1 m. in maximum dimension, lie within the area of the gallery.

Marking the articulation of the northern outer-wall with the façade is a very small stone, ·25 m. by ·25 m., almost flush with the ground. The heights of the six outer-wall stones on this side from west to east respectively, are: ·60 m., ·40 m., ·40 m., ·60 m., ·30 m. and ·40 m. The large façade stone at the north is a block 1·10 m. high. The corresponding stone at the south is ·80 m. high. The more southerly stone of the façade

is a small stone, .35 m. by .25 m. and .30 m. high, and, like its counterpart at the north, marks the articulation of the outer-wall on this side with the façade. In the gap between the two large façade stones is a slab, 1.50 m. long, .30 m. thick, leaning very heavily to the north. It would be approximately 1.50 m. high if erect. This may be a gallery sidestone or perhaps more likely a façade stone twisted out of position. The one remaining outer-wall stone east of this is .35 m. high.

Despite the ruined condition of the monument the typical outer-wall and façade allow classification of the tomb with certainty as a Wedge-tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 198, Athlone No. 1.

12. **Mihanboy.** O.S. 51: 8: 3 (91.2 cm., 40.3 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 100-200. M 986 402. Fig. 73.

Portal-tomb

The tomb is situated about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west of Athlone. It stands partially embedded in a laneside fence and another fence runs into it from the north. The land in the vicinity is bushy pasture with occasional outcropping rock. The monument lies in a hollow overlooked on the south by a low knoll. A stream flows in a northerly direction about fifty metres west of the tomb.

The tomb is fairly well preserved. The structure consists of one tall portal stone and a door-stone marking the entrance at the west, two sidestones on either side of the chamber and a massive capstone which has slipped north-west off the portals, tilting several of the orthostats. The portal stone and two sidestones on the southern side of the tomb are exposed on the outside to the level of the lane surface but beyond the lane fence the fill is .50 m. to .75 m. above this level. These three orthostats lean somewhat northwards. The portal stone at the west is .65 m. long, .40 m. thick and 2.10 m. high. The sidestone next to it is cracked vertically down the middle. It measures 1.25 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.80 m. high. The last sidestone here is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.10 m. high.

The door-stone at the entry leans very heavily eastwards. It measures 1.25 m. long, .20 m. thick and is exposed to a height of .80 m. Its base would lie at least .50 m. to the west of the position shown on the plan and, if the stone were erect, it would fit well against the tall portal on the southern side.

Two sidestones are present on the north. The more westerly, which leans slightly to the north, is 1.30 m. long, .25 m. thick and is exposed to a height of .60 m. It is almost as high as the sidestone opposite it on the south. It is not shown in the elevation. The other sidestone is 1.35 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high. It leans to the south and its top is broken.

The capstone measures 3.25 m. long, 2.80 m. wide and .70 m. thick. It rests on the sidestones and on the ground at the east. Some slight traces of cairn are present on the northern side of the chamber but interference by the fences here makes any attempt to distinguish a clear outline impracticable. A slab, partially worked for a modern tombstone, lies close to the site at the east.

The monument is clearly a Portal-tomb with the northern portal removed and the eastern end obscured by the collapse of the capstone. To interpret the more westerly stone of the northern side as a portal would give an abnormally twisted entrance.

Champney: *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* (1910), p. 2 (Ph.).
English: *Journal of the Old Athlone Society*, 1 (1969), 1.

APPENDIX

Sites marked "Cromlech" etc. on O.S. maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main lists

1. **Greahnaglogh.** O.S. 2: 1: 6 (17.2 cm., 52.9 cm.). "Druid's Altar" (and) "Cloghvanny." O.D. 1,000-1,100. G 913 183.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. A group of four large blocks, two of which rest one above the other. Entirely natural.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 196, Boyle No. 1.

Stokes: *Revue Archéologique* (1882), 20 ("Kilronan").

2. **Kilfaughna.** O.S. 3: 15: 6 (64.4 cm., 2.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. G 862 068.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Two fine upright stones running parallel and standing 7 m. apart. The more easterly stone is 2 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.10 m. high, and the other is 1.70 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.25 m. high. It cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

3. **Stonepark.** O.S. 4: 1: 2 (14.3 cm., 55.9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400. G 908 123.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Several large unset blocks in the corner of a small disused potato garden. No evidence that they belonged to a megalithic tomb.

4. **Knockranny.** O.S. 4: 1: 4 (3.9 cm., 50.4 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 100-200. G 895 117.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Two large boulders. Entirely natural.

5. **Keadew West.** O.S. 4: 1: 5 (12.4 cm., 50.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300. G 904 117

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Two grass-grown heaps of loose blocks, 3.50 m. apart, one measuring 6 m. by 2 m. and the other 3 m. by 1 m. No structure is apparent and it seems unlikely that they mark the site of a megalithic tomb.

6. **Drumacoo.** O.S. 8: 3: 1 (52.2 cm., 58.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave or Cromlech." O.D. 300-400. M 653 999.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. maps. (This portion of County Roscommon was originally in County Mayo.) Rock outcrop. Entirely natural.

Cross: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXXXIII (1953), 93.

7. **Boghtaduff.** 8C: 7: 5 (59.0 cm., 31.7 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 500-600. M 563 972.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. (This portion of County Roscommon was originally in County Mayo.) A slab 1.20 m. by 1.10 m. rests on two low

upright stones about 1 m. apart running roughly east and west. The stone at the north is .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high and the other is .50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .20 m. high. A prostrate stone, 1.10 m. in maximum dimension, lies beside these at the east. There is much cropping rock and loose stones in the vicinity and while the first-mentioned slab could be artificially placed, it seems probable that the site is, at least partly, natural.

8. Tooloscan. O.S. 12: 13: 5 (8.0 cm., 3.7 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 100-200.
N 001 944.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. Two large unset stones standing 3 m. apart. One is incorporated in a fence. No evidence that they ever belonged to a megalithic tomb. Probably natural erratics.

9. Skeavally. O.S. 48: 13: 1 (0.3 cm., 10.6 cm.). "Cross (Remains of) on Site of Dolmen." O.D. 300-400. M 890 433.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on 1838 edition and "Druid's Altar (Site of)" on 1888 revision. The *O.S. Name Book* of the 1838 map states: "This altar is a stone standing by a ditch 70 links from the south-west mearing of Ballyduff." The 1912 *Name Book* described the monument as: ". . . a small portion of limestone still standing with the Cross broken off and lying in close proximity on the site of a Dolmen. . ."

There is no real evidence that the site was ever that of a megalithic tomb.

COUNTY LEITRIM

1. **Wardhouse.** O.S. 1: 3: 5 (61.8 cm., 52.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 50-100. G 774 581. Fig. 23. Plate 13.

Wedge-tomb

The tombs at the northern end of Wardhouse townland stand close together in a compact group within 150 yards of the seashore about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Tullaghan village. They are situated in an exposed belt of gently undulating pasture land skirting the coast. The shoreline is of low cliffs falling to narrow rocky beaches.

This, the more northerly tomb of the group, stands on a slight eminence and commands extensive views in all directions. Northwards, across Donegal Bay, the distant mountains of south Donegal are visible while to the east and south the Truskmore—Benbulbin massif forms a striking panorama.

This monument is deeply embedded in the ground. It consists of a small narrow gallery covered by a single roofstone. The roofstone is now somewhat displaced owing to the collapse of several of the gallery sidestones. Beyond the south side of the gallery several stones of an outer-wall are exposed. There are no traces of mound around the structure though a considerable amount of cairn may be preserved below ground level.

Five stones are present on the northern side of the gallery. The stone at the west leans inwards and is .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. The stone next to this is erect and is set transversely. It is .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. It is probably a slot-stone such as is sometimes found at the ends of septal stones dividing porticos from main chambers. The next two stones lean inwards. The more westerly is .45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high and the other is .55 m. long, .25 m. thick and .65 m. high. The most easterly stone of this side has fallen inwards. It is 1.25 m. long and .10 m. thick.

The south side of the gallery is also represented by five stones. The more westerly of these is prostrate. It is .65 m. long, .15 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.20 m. high. The next three stones lean heavily inwards. Their dimensions from west to east respectively are: .50 m., long, .10 m. thick and .65 m. high; .45 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high; .20 m. long, .10 m. thick and .55 m. high. The more westerly stone on this side is erect and is .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. The roofstone is 3.70 m. long (E-W), 1.70 m. wide near the west and 1.40 m. wide near the east.

The outer-wall south of the gallery consists of an irregular line of four stones. The more westerly stone of the line is erect and is .70 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. The next two stones lean outwards. The first is .30 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high and the other is .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. The fourth stone is pitched inwards. It is .75 m. long, .10 m. thick and .35 m. high. The lean of the three stones last described exaggerates the irregularities of the line and the original alignment would appear to have been straight. Running across the east end of the line is a buttress stone. It is .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .25 m. high. A small stone, .30 m. long, .05 m. thick and .10 m. high, beyond the north side of the gallery, near the west, may be an indication of outer-walling along that side of the gallery.

The original dimensions of the gallery cannot be ascertained. It would seem to have been at least 3.50 m. long and is 1.00 m. wide at the middle.

Lockwood: *U.J.A.*, 2nd Ser., VII (1901), 84-86 (Drg.).

2. **Wardhouse.** O.S. 1: 3: 5 (61.5 cm., 51.7 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 50-100. G 774 578. Fig. 24. Plate 14.

Court-tomb

The monument lies about 100 yards SSW of the last (Le. 1). It consists of a gallery 8 m. in overall length, aligned roughly ENE-WSW and divided into three chambers

by two pairs of jambs. The entrance, at the west, is marked by a third pair of jambs. Beside each entrance jamb are low stones, probably the butts of courtstones. A stone fence runs into the east end of the gallery and the whole of the rear chamber is filled with rubble. Incorporated in the fence and covering the end of the gallery is a large slab 2 m. by 1.90 m. and .20 m. thick, which appears to be a roofstone or corbel. A second fence runs into the north side of the gallery at the segmentation between the middle and the end chamber. There are vague traces of mound along the south side of the gallery and at the north, westwards from the fence.

The jambs forming the entrance to the gallery are well-matched stones standing .50 m. apart. That at the north is .70 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high, and the other is .70 m. long, .35 m. thick and .95 m. high. The stone adjoining the northern jamb is .65 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high and the corresponding stone at the south is .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .10 m. high. The front chamber is about 1.70 m. long and its width increases from 1.65 m. at the entrance to 1.90 m. at the segmentation. The north side consists of a single slab 1.90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. The south side is also of a single stone and this is cracked across .35 m. from its west end. It is 2.15 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high.

The jambs dividing the first and second chambers are also well-matched stones though that at the south is .20 m. higher than the jamb at the north. The northern jamb is .90 m. long, .35 m. thick and .60 m. high, and the southern is .55 m. long, .45 m. thick and .80 m. high. The gap between the jambs is .70 m. The second chamber is about 2.50 m. long and 1.80 m. wide. The greater part of the north side is formed by a single stone the east end of which is embedded in the fence. It is at least 1.60 m. long, .30 m. thick and .40 m. high. A small stone, .25 m. long, .05 m. thick and .15 m. high, at its west end, completes this side of the chamber. The opposite side of the chamber is of two stones. That at the west is a heavy block, 1.80 m. long, .55 m. thick and .30 m. high. The second stone is .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high. Inside this, at the east, is a small packing stone .20 m. long, .10 m. thick and .40 m. high.

The jambs between the second and third chambers are ill-matched stones. The southern jamb is a tall pillar-like stone measuring .55 m. by .40 m. and 1.80 m. high. The opposite jamb is a thin slab, set longitudinally. It is .80 m. long and .10 m. thick. At present it reaches only to a height of .50 m. but its top is abraded and it is possible that it may originally have been higher. The gap between the jambs is .70 m. The entire south side of the third chamber is missing. The north side is represented by a single stone, incorporated in the fence and forming the greater part of the gallery wall. It is 1.70 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. The back of the gallery consists of a single stone set .40 m. inside the end of the sidestone. This is about 1.15 m. long and is .10 m. thick and .50 m. high. The end chamber is 1.80 m. long. Its width cannot be determined.

Lockwood: *U.J.A.*, 2nd Ser., VII (1901), 86 (Pl., Drg.).
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 99, (LE. 1), (Pl.).

3. Warehouse. O.S. 1: 3: 5 (61.3 cm., 51.1 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 50-100. G 773 577. Fig. 25. Plate 15.

Portal-tomb

The monument, which is in a ruinous condition, lies about eighty yards SSW of the last (Le. 2). It consists of the remains of a short chamber, open at both ends and aligned roughly E-W. The south side consists of two overlapping stones both of which lean heavily outward. The more easterly of these is 1.45 m. long, .40 m. thick and 2.10 m. high. It is probably a portal stone. The second stone on this side is set outside the last and overlaps it for a distance of .50 m. It is 2.00 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The north side is also of two stones. The stone at the east is low in comparison with the probable portal stone at the opposite side. However, its top surface is rough and uneven and it is probable that it is the base of a much taller stone, the upper portion of which has been broken away. It is 1.40 m. long and .45 m. thick and its present height is .80 m. The second stone on this side is 1.15 m. long, .15 m.

thick and .25 m. high. It may be that the upper portion of this stone is also broken away. Between these two stones is a small piece of stone .15 m. long, .05 m. thick and .15 m. high. .50 m. north of this is another small stone .55 m. long, .05 m. thick and .10 m. high. The structure is surrounded by a low mound of rather vague outline measuring 7.00 m. long (E-W) and 5.80 m. in greatest width (N-S).

In its present condition the monument cannot be classified with certainty but the evidence of the remaining structure strongly favours interpretation as a Portal-tomb.

Lockwood: *U.J.A.*, 2nd Ser., VII (1901), 86-87 (Pl., Drg.).

4. **Wardhouse.** O.S. 1: 3: 6 (62.1 cm., 52.1 cm.). "Giants' Graves." O.D. 50-100. G776 579. Fig. 26. Plate 14.

Court-tomb

This site is in the same field as Le. 1, just less than 100 yards from it, and close to the stone fence which forms the southern boundary of the field. The monument is difficult to interpret. The remains consist of a low grass-grown mound, 33 m. in overall length, aligned ENE-WSW. However, the mound outline is vague in the middle and it is possible that two closely-set cairns, rather than a single cairn, are present. The fence obscures the southern side of the cairn. Near the south-westerly end of the monument two stones, covered by a roofstone, form a small chamber. In the eastern half of the mound numerous low well-set stones, the highest of which is about .60 m. high, can be interpreted as comprising three elements. At the eastern end, aligned more or less along the main axis of the mound, is a gallery of Court-tomb design, some 5 m. long and apparently 2 m. or slightly more in width. About 1.50 m. to the south-west of this, a group of four well-set stones indicate a chamber, probably of subsidiary type, opening to the south-east. Beyond this again, at a distance of about 2 m., four set stones indicate another chamber of subsidiary type, also apparently opening to the south-east.

South-western Chamber

The north-western sidestone of this chamber is erect and measures 2.60 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The south-eastern sidestone leans very heavily inwards and is 2.80 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be equal in height to the opposite sidestone. The capstone, which is 2 m. long, .20 m. thick and at least 2.70 m. broad, is embedded in the fence at its south-eastern edge and rests on the top of the erect sidestone on the opposite side. The chamber, while obviously megalithic, has insufficient features to permit its relegation to any particular tomb class.

The mound around this chamber is scarcely .50 m. high. It fades away about 4 m. beyond the chamber to the north-east. It is possible that this chamber had a separate mound but the general slope of the ground along the whole site, from north-east down to south-west, and the lack of surface indications of cairn makes decision on this point impossible without excavation.

North-eastern Complex

Two clear chambers are definable in the gallery at the extreme north-eastern end of the site. A pair of jambs which may well be entrance jambs open to the front chamber. These are erect. The more southerly is .40 m. and the other .60 m. in height. The south-eastern side of this chamber is missing but two sidestones are present on the opposite side. The north-east end of the sidestone adjoining the jamb is concealed. Only .15 m. of the height of this stone is exposed. The second sidestone is erect and is .90 m. high. This chamber is apparently just over 2 m. square. An erect jambstone, .70 m. high, set transversely, indicates a segmentation. Just over 2 m. east of this another erect stone, set transversely and .20 m. in height, may be a backstone. Running towards it on the south-east, a set stone, .10 m. high, is probably a sidestone. The opposite side of the chamber is missing. This chamber was apparently of similar length to the first and may have narrowed towards the rear. This gallery can be taken with

some confidence as a main gallery of Court-tomb type. If the jambs at the south-west are entry jambs it would appear to be of two-chambered design.

About 1 m. north of this gallery a hollow in the cairn is surrounded by numerous stones, some of which are firmly set. No clear structure is evident here and many of the stones may be merely heavy cairn material exposed.

Just 2.50 m. west of the gallery described above is what appears to be a subsidiary type chamber. A pair of jambs, each .65 m. high, form an entry facing south-east. One sidestone is present at the north-east. It leans to the north-west and is .55 m. high. A stone, .45 m. high, which may be a backstone, stands north-west of the jambs. The chamber dimensions are:—approximately 2 m. long and perhaps 1.50 m. wide. Immediately adjoining the north-easterly entry jamb to this chamber is a stone .40 m. high. It articulates with the entrance and seems to indicate that the chamber opened directly on to a line which, from its position in relation to the main gallery, suggests rather a court than a kerb (see below).

About 2 m. further to the west a small chamber structure is indicated, apparently facing more or less in the same direction as the last described chamber. A stone, .55 m. high, may be an entry jamb. Immediately behind this are two stones, .10 m. and .15 m., high, respectively, forming part of the north-eastern side of the chamber. The opposite side of the chamber is represented by a single stone, .15 m. high. A small stone, .10 m. high, may be part of a backstone. This chamber would seem to be .90 m. to 1.10 m. wide and probably about 1.50 m. long.

While the gallery and the two subsidiary type chambers clearly indicate that the monument is of the Court-tomb type, the full design is by no means apparent. If the entry to the gallery is through the jambs at the south-west, the subsidiary chambers would appear to open from a court but if this were so the northerly arm of the court would be almost aligned directly with the gallery side. While there are analogies for very slightly splayed courts, e.g., Tullyskeherny (Le. 22), the reconstruction considered here would represent a more extreme form than is hitherto known and the whole reconstruction is therefore in some doubt. Excavation would be required to resolve these doubts and would also be necessary before the relationship of the chamber in the south-western part of the mound to the monument as a whole could be defined. Excavation also is necessary to decide what orthostatic structure, if any, is present in the area of the hollow to the north of the gallery.

Lockwood: *U.J.A.*, VII (1901), 85-86 (Pl., Drg.).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 133 (Appendix No. 20) (Pl.).

5. **Gorteendarragh.** O.S. 2: 14: 2 (31.3 cm., 13.7 cm.). "Giants' Graves" (applies also to Appendix No. 1). O.D. 200-300. G 842 539. Fig. 30. Plate 15.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on gently rolling pasture land about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Lough Melvin and some two miles south-east of Kinlough. It stands near the southern end of a low ridge which runs in a north-south direction. Beyond the site, to the south, the ground falls to wet rush-grown land and then rises to the foothills of the north Leitrim mountains.

The monument is in a ruinous condition and has been interfered with by fence building. It consists of a long main chamber separated from a well-preserved portico by a high septal stone. The entrance to the portico is flanked by two façade stones which are incorporated in a fence crossing the western end of the tomb. The northern side of the main chamber is represented by three orthostats while the southern side of the chamber is either entirely missing or remains concealed in the cairn. A backstone is in position at the east end of the chamber. Two stones of a line of outer-wall are exposed south of the gallery. There are some remains of a mound around the structure, particularly at the south, but the present outline seems to be largely the result of field clearance.

A low bank, some 2.00 m. wide (shown as a fence on the 6" map) extends eastwards from the tomb for a distance of about 8.00 m. Incorporated in the eastern end of this

bank are two large stones which may represent the last vestiges of a second tomb. Both stones lean heavily eastwards. The more southerly stone is a fine tall slab reminiscent of a portal-stone. It is 1.90 m. long, .65 m. thick and 2.00 m. high. The second stone is 3.00 m. long and .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be .55 m. high. It may, perhaps, be a sidestone. A low ridge, some 5.00 m. wide (also shown on the 6" map as a fence) runs in a north-westerly direction from the stones just described for a distance of 28 m. where it joins the anomalous structure described under Appendix No. 1.

The two façade stones flanking the entrance to the portico are well-matched stones each about .60 m. high. That at the north is 1.30 m. long and .15 m. thick and the other is .95 m. long and .15 m. thick. The portico is 1.80 m. long, 1.20 m. wide at the west and 1.50 m. wide at the septal stone. The sides are each formed of two stones. The more westerly stone at the north is .85 m. long, .15 m. thick and .45 m. high. Immediately outside this is a set stone .55 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high, apparently serving to strengthen the structure at this point. The second stone at the north side is .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .65 m. high. The more westerly stone of the opposite side of the portico is .75 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The second stone is set outside the line of the first thus broadening the portico at this point. It is .65 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high. The septal stone, which now leans heavily to the east, rises above the gallery sides. It is 1.80 m. long, .15 m. thick and 1.05 m. high.

The main chamber is 4.80 m. long. The sidestone adjoining the septal, at the north, is .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .35 m. high. Above it is a much concealed stone at least 1.20 m. by .90 m. and .10 m. thick which may be a displaced roofstone. The other two orthostats at this side lean inwards. The more westerly is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high, and the second is .65 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high. At the opposite side of the chamber and 1.60 m. east of the septal, is an almost concealed stone, pitched heavily inwards, which may be a sidestone. It is at least .60 m. long and .15 m. thick. Eastwards from this, and within the chamber area, are two more stones which are greatly concealed. These are .70 m. and .40 m. respectively in maximum dimension. The backstone of the gallery leans inwards. It is 1.05 m. long, .20 m. thick and .55 m. high.

The two outer-wall stones, at the south, indicate a line converging sharply on the east end of the gallery and extending a short distance beyond it. The stone at the west is 1.05 m. long, .10 m. thick and .35 m. high and that at the east is .60 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high.

The overall length of the gallery is 7.00 m. To judge from the relative widths of the septal stone and the backstone it would appear that the main chamber decreased in width from west to east.

6. **Aghaderrard East.** O.S. 2: 10: 6 (43.9 cm., 16.7 cm.). "Giants' Graves." O.D. 100-200. G 855 542. Fig. 31. Plate 15.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated about 150 yards south of the shore of Lough Melvin, directly opposite the western end of the little islet of Inisheher. There is an extensive view across the lake to Fermanagh and Donegal while towards the south the outlook is restricted by the high north Leitrim mountains. The ground in the vicinity of the tomb is wet and rush-grown and there are numerous clumps of gorse. The land is used principally as rough pasture but small patches have been reclaimed and are under tillage.

The monument is fairly well preserved but is covered by a heavy overgrowth of gorse. It consists of a gallery, some 5 m. long and approximately 2 m. wide, preceded at the east, by the inner end of a broad court. The gallery contains a considerable amount of fill and no segmenting features are exposed. The tomb is incorporated in a long mound which extends for a distance of 9.00 m. behind the gallery and 5.00 m. to 6.00 m. beyond the northern side of the structure. No traces of mound are visible at the south or in front of the court. The mound reaches a maximum height of 1.20 m. close to the gallery. A line of three small set stones near the western end of the cairn

are of unknown function but could perhaps be part of a kerb. Their heights from east to west, respectively, are: .75 m., .45 m. and .60 m. A prostrate stone 1.00 m. by .90 m. lies at the eastern end of the line. A field fence runs into the mound at the north-east.

The nine extant courtstones form a broad shallow arc, 6.50 m. wide north-south, and 2.50 m. deep east-west, in front of the gallery. Two of the courtstones act also as jambs forming an entrance .60 m. wide. These, with the exception of one broken stone, are the lowest stones in the court. The northern is .40 m. high and the southern is .50 m. high. They are well-matched stones with flat-top surfaces and, very likely, supported the large stone now lying displaced in front of them. This stone, which would have served admirably as a lintel, is 2.70 m. long, 1.05 m. wide and .60 m. thick. The heights of the courtstones at the south, from the entrance outwards, are:—1.15 m., 1.20 m., 1.00 m. and .90 m. The courtstone adjoining the entrance at the north is .90 m. high and the stone next to this is .80 m. high. The top of the outer courtstone here is broken away and it is now only .15 m. high. Within the court, at the southern end of the displaced lintel, is a loose stone, standing on edge, .65 m. high, which is obviously displaced.

The gallery structure is largely concealed by a fill of debris and by overlying corbel slabs. Three orthostats of the northern side are visible. All are flat-topped stones and approximately .40 m. of their height is exposed. Three corbels, probably somewhat displaced, rest against this side of the gallery. The dimensions of these, from east to west, respectively, are:—1.30 m. by 1.25 m. and .35 m. thick; 1.00 m. by 1.40 m. and .25 m. thick; 1.70 m. by 1.30 m. and .35 m. thick. Two orthostats, each about .65 m. high, are partly exposed at the southern side of the gallery. Resting against the more easterly of these is a corbel measuring 1.75 m. by 1.20 m. and .35 m. thick. The western end of the gallery is closed by a backstone 2.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and .70 m. high. Lying above the southern end of the backstone is a large slab, 2.00 m. by 1.50 m. and .60 m. thick, which may be a displaced roofstone or corbel. Beneath this, another displaced stone, 1.40 m. by .60 m. by .50 m., is of uncertain function. Within the gallery are a number of displaced slabs, some standing on edge. These are all between 1.00 m. and 1.30 m. in maximum dimension and from .15 m. to .35 m. in thickness.

The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined but the length suggests that two chambers are very probable.

Frazer: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 64-71.
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 99 (LE. 2), (Pl.).

7. Aghaderrard West. O.S. 2: 14: 2 (35.4 cm., 15.0 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 100-200. G 846 540. Fig. 32. Plate 16.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the tomb in Aghaderrard East (Le. 6), is situated on a low hillock overlooking Lough Melvin. Immediately north of the site the ground falls, sharply at first and then more gently, to the shores of the lake about 600 yards distant. There is an extensive view across the lake to the hills of Donegal and Fermanagh. Southwards the north Leitrim massif forms the skyline. The land in the vicinity of the tomb provides good pasture and some tillage is undertaken.

The monument has suffered considerable damage and thorn bushes growing within the gallery make examination difficult. The long axis runs E-W. At the east are the remains of an unusually small court leading to a ruined gallery some 4 m. long. The entire south side of the court and the greater part of the south side of the gallery are missing. There are some slight traces of a mound along the north side and at the west end of the structure.

The northern arm of the court is represented by four orthostats. The heights of these, from east to west, respectively, are:—.30 m., .35 m., .90 m. and .65 m. Two stones exposed between the first and second courtstones, at the east, do not seem to be functional and may not be in situ. The extant remains suggest a court measuring about 4.00 m. long, E-W and 5.00 m. broad, N-S.

The northern side of the gallery consists of three sidestones supporting a row of four high-pitched slab corbels. The sidestones are .50 m. to .60 m. high. The corbels, though all fully exposed, seem to be in situ. They vary from .90 m. to 1.30 m. in maximum dimension and are between .25 m. and .35 m. thick. The west end of the gallery is closed by a fine flat-topped backstone 1.25 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. It rises .40 m. above the top of the nearest sidestone, at the north, and its top is about level with the corbels resting above this sidestone. The only surviving sidestone of the southern side of the gallery adjoins the backstone and is about .50 m. lower than it.

Within the western end of the gallery is a displaced roofstone or corbel, 1.45 m. by 1.60 m. and .25 m. thick. A stone, .60 m. in maximum dimension and .10 m. thick (not on plan), is jammed between its northern end and the sidestone. A displaced stone 1.60 m. by 1.15 m. and .30 m. thick, lies outside the southern sidestone.

The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined with certainty. However, despite the lack of segmentation, the length of the gallery suggests two chambers.

Frazer: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1895), 64-71.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 99 (Le. 3), (Pl.).

8. Aghanlish. O.S. 3: 4: 3 (90.8 cm., 58.4 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400-500. G 809 522. Fig. 23. Plate 16.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on the lower slopes of the mountain at the eastern side of the mouth of the Glenade valley. The site commands an extensive view northwards across Donegal Bay and westwards over the lowlands between the Benbulbin massif and the Sligo coast. Towards the south-west Truskmore mountain rises above the precipitous western side of the valley. Eastwards, up the slope of the hill, Arroo summit (1,720 feet) forms the skyline. The land on the hillside provides rough mountain pasture.

The monument is ruined. It consists of the remains of a small chamber orientated roughly E-W. The chamber is covered by a single roofstone, now somewhat displaced by the collapse of a sidestone at the north. Two loose boulders, .80 m. and .55 m. in maximum dimension, respectively (not on plan) lie in the western end of the chamber. There are no traces of a mound around the structure. The base of an old stone fence runs up to the southern side of the chamber. Several loose fractured slabs and boulders, up to .70 m. in maximum dimension, mark the junction of the fence with the chamber side.

The south side of the chamber is represented by two stones. The more westerly of these is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .75 m. high. The other is 1 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. A third, displaced, stone, which may have formed the eastern part of this side of the chamber, lies in a concealed position under the roofstone. It is 1.35 m. long and .15 m. thick. The western part of the north side of the chamber consists of two small stones each .10 m. thick. The more westerly of these is .50 m. long and .20 m. high. The second stone is partly concealed and is at least .55 m. long and .25 m. high. A third sidestone, at the east, has collapsed into the chamber. It is 1.20 m. long, .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be .60 m. high. The roofstone is 3.80 m. long, 2.70 m. in greatest width towards the west, and .40 m. thick. It now rests in a sloping position on the more westerly stone of the south side, the collapsed sidestone at the north and on the ground beyond the two erect stones of the north side.

The chamber seems to have been about 3.00 m. long. It is 1.70 m. wide at the west and apparently decreased in width towards the east.

Some 23 m. eastwards from the monument above described are two enormous standing stones incorporated in the southern side of a small square enclosure of stone which appears to be the ruins of a hut or shelter. The stones which are only .50 m. apart may, in fact, be parts of a single split stone. The portion at the south is 2.10 m. long, .60 m. thick and 2.85 m. high and the other piece is 2.00 m. long, .70 m. thick and 2.40 m. high. These stones cannot be accepted as being the remains of a megalithic

tomb. The enclosure, which measures about 3 m. square internally, is bounded by loose stone walling, .60 m. to 1.40 m. wide and .10 m. to .40 m. high. A stone fence about 1.00 m. wide and 1.00 m. high runs into the structure at the south-west.

9. **Shesknan.** O.S. 3: 4: 4 (69.6 cm., 45.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 400-500. G 784 509. Fig. 27. Plate 16.

Court-tomb

The monument lies on a platform below Eagles Rock mountain, overlooking the mouth of the Glenade. South-westwards precipitous mountains dominate the site. The tomb commands fine views south-eastwards along the Glenade and north-eastwards across the mouth of the valley. To the north, beyond Donegal Bay, Slieve League and the Blue Stack mountains are visible. The land in the vicinity is poor boggy pasture.

Considerable remains are present but the cairn, which is damaged in places, conceals much of the court and gallery area. The site consists of a long cairn 37 m. long and from 15 m. to 20 m. in width and up to 1.25 m. in height. The northern side is approximately straight but a large area towards the middle of this side has been quarried leaving a low cairn edge only. The line of the opposite side is obscured by a partially demolished field wall which curves along it. The inner portion of a gallery facing towards the east is exposed. Eastwards of this, high cairn debris would obscure structure. Near the eastern edge of the mound two orthostats, probably of a frontal façade, are exposed. Inside these, on the edge of an area denuded of cairn, a single orthostat may be a courtstone. A line of stones across the cairn at the western end may well be kerbstones.

The two orthostats near the eastern end of the mound stand .75 m. apart. They may mark the entry through a frontal façade. The northern stone is erect and measures 1.30 m. long, .25 m. thick and .65 m. high. The other leans slightly eastwards and is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. Some 3.25 m. to the west an erect stone, .80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .65 m. high, is exposed. It may be a stone of the southern arm of the court. No clear structure is recognizable for about 4.50 m. west of this but high cairn debris could easily conceal orthostats. A prostrate slab rests on the cairn about 7.50 m. west of the façade stones above described. It is 2.00 m. long, .60 m. wide and .35 m. thick. It may be a lintel or roofstone.

The gallery is represented west of this by orthostats and corbels. The orthostats, all of which are erect, are exposed only at the inner end of the gallery. The backstone is 1.50 m. long, .25 m. thick and .40 m. high. Eastward from it two orthostats of the southern side of the gallery are exposed. That nearest the backstone is 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .25 m. high. The eastern end of the second sidestone is concealed. It is at least 1 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high. A corbel, .70 m. by .70 m. and .25 m. thick, lies, probably in situ, above it. Eastwards of these, two partially exposed corbels indicate the line of the continuation of the south side of the gallery. The more westerly is .95 m. by at least .70 m. and .20 m. thick. The other is .70 m. by at least .35 m. and .20 m. thick.

Two orthostats of the northern side of the gallery are exposed. The western end of that nearest the backstone is concealed. This stone measures at least 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .25 m. high. The other orthostat on this side is .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and .55 m. high. Overlapping the east end of this is a loose stone, 1.15 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. It may be a sidestone but cannot be taken as certainly in situ.

About 5 m. west of the backstone a well-set stone protrudes above the cairn. It is .35 m. by .40 m. and .55 m. high. It may well be structural but, isolated as it is at present, its function remains uncertain. In the edge of the denuded area of cairn about 3.50 m. north of the end of the gallery, two possible kerbstones are exposed. The more easterly measures .50 m. long by at least .15 m. thick and .25 m. high. The other, which adjoins it, is 1.40 m. long, .45 m. thick and .60 m. high.

Four set stones running across the cairn towards the west may be kerbstones. The more northerly of these is .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .55 m. high. It may represent

the junction of the northern side of the kerb with the back. The next stone lies 1.60 m. to the south and is .50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .35 m. high. About .70 m. further to the south is another stone, at least .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .25 m. high. Overlapping this at the south is a further stone measuring .90 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high. These last three stones seem to belong to the kerb at the back of the cairn.

The tomb is certainly a Court-tomb but the high cairn obscures the details of the front of the gallery and the court. The single courtstone exposed suggests a long narrow court and the close setting of the façade stones suggests that a full court design is likely.

10. **Shesknan.** O.S. 3: 4: 4 (69.6 cm., 45.3 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 400-500. G 784 508. Fig. 33. Plate 17.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about 20 m. south of the Court-tomb at Shesknan (Le. 9). The structure is deeply buried in peat and save for one stone which is exposed to a height of .50 m., the orthostats protrude only from .15 m. to .30 m. above the surface. Little surface evidence of cairn is present but a low edge about .25 m. high is traceable along the south-west side of the tomb. An irregular shallow turf-cutting, several metres north of the site, seems to have reached the cairn stones but the evidence is insufficient to permit useful delimitation of an edge here.

The structure consists of a gallery at least 7 m. long, orientated E-W, divided into a portico about 1.75 m. long and a main chamber at least 5.25 m. in length.

Two erect stones set transversely to the main axis of the tomb probably mark the entrance through a flat façade. The northern stone measures 1.15 m. long, .10 m. thick and .15 m. high. The other is 1.20 m. long, .15 m. thick and .15 m. high. One sidestone forms the northern side of the portico. It leans sharply inwards and measures 1.20 m. long and .15 m. thick and .50 m. of its height is exposed. Its base would be considerably north of the exposed portion. No surface evidence of the southern side of the portico appears. Two erect stones set transversely mark the division between the portico and main chamber. The gap between them is about 1 m. The northern stone measures .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high. The other is .80 m. long, .10 m. thick and .15 m. high. Three sidestones appear on the northern side of the main gallery. The more westerly leans heavily inwards and is .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high. The next also leans inwards and measures .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high. The third, at the east, is erect and measures .90 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high. Opposite this stone is the only exposed sidestone of the southern side of the gallery. It is erect and measures .95 m. long, .15 m. thick and .25 m. high. Immediately west of this is a large prostrate slab, 2.30 m. long, at least 1.20 m. wide and .15 m. thick. It may be a displaced sidestone or perhaps a roofstone. Beside it on the south-west is another displaced prostrate stone partially concealed and measuring at least 1.30 m. by .50 m. and .15 m. thick. Its function is not clear. A prostrate slab about 2.50 m. west of the façade stones is also displaced. It measures .80 m. by .40 m. and .15 m. thick.

The monument appears to be of the Wedge-tomb class. The transverse stones marking the division between portico and main chamber compare with similar stones at other sites, e.g. Burren (Cv. 5), Killy Beg,¹ Co. Fermanagh. The portico seems markedly wider than the main chamber. The scant evidence suggests a width of upwards of 2 m. for the portico. The width of the main chamber is determined only at the east where it is 1.15 m. wide.

11. **Largydonnell.** O.S. 4: 1: 5 (10.5 cm., 46.2 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 800-900. G822 509. Fig. 25. Plate 17.

Unclassified

The monument is situated at the edge of a gully, high up near the head of the valley between Keeloges and Arroo mountains, about three miles south of Kinlough.

1. O.S. 6" Sheet 13, 60.1 cm. from west; 52.7 cm. from south. Marked "Giant's Graves" on 1908 edition.

Less than fifty yards eastwards from the monument the gully joins a larger deeper ravine through which a mountain torrent runs northwards for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then westwards down the valley. The upper reaches of the valley are filled with boulder-clay, 30 m. and more in depth, covered by heather-grown bog. The site is dominated by the towering bulk of the Keeloges Mountain towards the south. Arroo Mountain forms the skyline to the north while the outlook to the south-east is restricted by the rim of the valley.

The tomb stands on a small grassy isolation in the bog, about 6.00 m. in diameter, which probably denotes underlying cairn. It stands at the edge of the gully and it seems likely that part of the monument has been cut away by erosion. The structure is deeply buried and is difficult to interpret. At the south are a number of orthostats forming a chamber, about 2.00 m. long, opening towards the west. The southern side of the chamber is represented by a stone, 1.00 m. long and .70 m. high. A much concealed stone (not on plan), .15 m. high, at its western end may indicate the continuation of the side. The back of the chamber, at the east, consists of a single stone, 1.20 m. long and .50 m. high. The north side is of three stones. That adjoining the backstone is .75 m. long and .35 m. high and the stone next to this is 1.15 m. long and .55 m. high. The third stone is inside the line of the other two and may indicate the entrance to the chamber. It is .80 m. long and .70 m. high.

Three stones running northwards from the west end of the chamber could perhaps represent the line of a kerb. That nearest the chamber is .85 m. long and .60 m. high. At its southern end and running westwards is a set stone at least .50 m. long and .25 m. high. Its function is not clear. Resting above this is a much concealed stone .20 m. thick. The second stone of the line is pitched inwards towards the east. It is 1.10 m. long and, if erect, would be .40 m. high. The third stone is .75 m. long and .85 m. high. At right angles to its northern end is a stone .60 m. long and .45 m. high. A set stone running north-eastwards from the southern end of the third stone of the line could represent the side of a second chamber. It is 1.35 m. long and .65 m. high. Adjoining this at the east is a stone, .60 m. long and .25 m. high, which leans heavily to the south. Above the larger stone just described is a displaced block, 1.35 m. by 1.10 m. and .20 m. thick. Between these stones and the edge of the gully are a number of partly concealed stones, up to 1.65 m. in maximum dimension, most of which seem to be displaced.

Some 2 m. behind the backstone of the chamber, at the northern end of the monument, is an erect stone 1.10 m. long, .25 m. thick and .75 m. high. About 2.50 m. north of this is another erect stone, 1.05 m. long, .70 m. thick and .75 m. high. Just 1 m. west of the last is an almost concealed stone, .35 m. long, .20 m. thick and .15 m. high. The function of these stones is unknown.

The original design of the monument remains uncertain. The design of the chamber at the south is quite consistent with that of a subsidiary chamber and a second subsidiary may be present 2 m. north of it. These seem to open to a line of stones which may be a kerb. Subsidiaries opening in this fashion would be characteristic of a Court- or Portal-tomb.

12. Mautiagh. O.S. 4: 8: 1 (72.2 cm., 38.2 cm.). "Giants' Graves." O.D. 900-1000. G 886 501. Fig. 28. Plate 18.

Court-tomb

The tomb lies on the southern edge of a steep-sided limestone tableland which stands between Glananiff and Lough Melvin. Above 1,000 feet, the top of the tableland is desolate rolling mountain bogland with summits rising to a maximum of about 350 feet over the general level. The peat cover exceeds 2 m. in depth but the rock is exposed on steeper slopes.

The monument is fairly well preserved and much of the structure is deeply buried in cairn material. The fissile limestone employed makes distinction between structural stones and heavy cairn stones difficult. The monument consists of a long cairn, orientated approximately E-W, and incorporating at either end the remains of a narrow court leading to a segmented gallery. A distance of almost 15 m. separates the two

galleries and in the intervening cairn, close to the back of the western gallery, is a small lateral chamber opening to the south.

The cairn, which is grass-grown in places, has been disturbed by fence building. A stone fence crossing the cairn from north to south, behind the western gallery, partly covers the lateral chamber. A second fence, running eastwards from the last, incorporates the northern side of the eastern court and gallery. Two upright stones, each about .20 m. high (hatched on plan), projecting from this fence near the middle of the cairn, may be the remains of a second lateral chamber. A third fence runs into the cairn at the north-west. The cairn is about 40 m. long, 10 m. to 12 m. wide and up to 1.50 m. high. Its edges are irregular but the general indications are that it was rectangular in shape. Some stones along the southern side of the cairn suggest the possibility of a straight kerb but the presence of such a feature cannot be confirmed without excavation. A mound of heather-covered peat above the entrance to the western gallery, and another, over the rear chamber of the same gallery, show that the monument was at one time covered by bog.

Eastern Court and Gallery

The court here is fairly well defined and is of long, narrow, oval shape. The area enclosed is grass-grown and free from surface debris. Five courtstones are exposed at the north and six at the south. All are deeply buried in the cairn and none rise more than .40 m. above the surface. The extent of closure or the design of the entrance cannot be determined. However, the court was at least 5 m. long and is about 4 m. in greatest width.

The gallery, which is about 4 m. long, is divided by jambs into two chambers. A certain amount of destruction has taken place at the front of the first chamber and the nature of the gallery entrance and its articulation with the court is not clear. The north side of the front chamber is represented by two stones, one inside the line of the other, and the south side by a single stone. The stones at the north are each about .35 m. high and the stone at the south is .20 m. high. The original length of the chamber cannot be exactly determined but seems to have been a little less than 2 m.

The segmenting jambs are fairly well-matched stones with flattish tops, set .65 m. apart. The northern jamb is .65 m. high and the southern is .10 m. lower. The second chamber is about 1.80 m. long and 1.60 m. wide. The north side consists of a single slab about equal in height to the adjoining jamb. The opposite side of the chamber is partly concealed. Here portion of a sidestone, at least .40 m. long and .20 m. high, is exposed. This is linked to the back of the gallery by a small stone .25 m. high. The backstone of the gallery is a fine flat-topped slab measuring 1.15 m. long, .25 m. thick and .15 m. high.

Western Court and Gallery

The inner end only of the court is visible here. Two courtstones are visible at the south and one at the north. The more westerly courtstone at the south is .15 m. high and the stone next to it is .60 m. high. The single courtstone at the north is .50 m. high. To judge from the position of the edge of the cairn at the west in relation to the courtstones and gallery entrance the western court would seem to have been of similar dimensions to that at the east.

The entrance to the gallery is partly concealed by the peat covering. The northern side of the entrance is marked by two parallel stones, perhaps originally one. The larger piece is .65 m. high and the other is .15 m. lower. At the opposite side a much concealed stone, at least .25 m. long and .60 m. high, is probably also a jamb.

The gallery is 5.30 m. in overall length and is divided into two chambers. The front chamber is 2.00 m. long. The greater part of the northern side is formed by a fine long slab, .30 m. high, which extends into the rear chamber. At the western end of this is a small stone .30 m. high. The southern side of the chamber is entirely concealed.

One segmenting jamb, at the south, is visible. It is .75 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high. The rear chamber is 2.60 m. long and was about 1.70 m. wide. The northern side is marked by one long sidestone and two small stones. The long side-

stone is .30 m. high. The adjoining stone rises .25 m. higher than it and the third stone is .10 m. higher still. Portion of a single sidestone is visible at the south. This is at least .50 m. long and is .15 m. high. The backstone is greatly concealed. It is at least .85 m. long and is about equal in height to the adjoining sidestone at the north.

The Lateral Chamber

This structure is greatly obscured by cairn debris and by the stone fence incorporating its northern side. It consists of an approach element, represented by a single stone, leading to a small chamber entered through a pair of transversely set jambs. The original design of the structure in front of the chamber is not clear. It was at least 1.50 m. long and almost certainly gave access from the edge of the cairn. The single stone representing its eastern side is .50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .25 m. high. The chamber measures approximately 1.60 m. by 1.60 m. The entrance between the jambs is .60 m. wide. The western jamb is .40 m. long and .10 m. thick and the eastern is .45 m. long and .20 m. thick. Both are about .25 m. high. The sides and back of the chamber are each represented by single stones. The eastern sidestone is 1.15 m. long, .10 m. thick and .35 m. high. The stone at the opposite side is buried in the fence. It is at least .45 m. long, .10 m. thick and .10 m. high. The stone forming the back of the chamber is 1.10 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 100 (L.E. 4), (Pl.).

13. Shasgar. O.S. 4: 8: 2 (83.4 cm., 41.4 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 1,000-1,100. G 897 505. Fig. 34. Plate 17.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on a small narrow shelf a short distance below the summit of Shasgar mountain. The mountain, which rises as an isolated flat-topped hill above the irregular tablelands on the northern side of Glenaniff, is steep-sided with limestone ledges exposed in places. Most of the region is blanketed with heather-covered peat but small patches of grass occur in exposed places on the higher hill-slopes. The site commands a magnificent outlook northwards over Lough Melvin to County Donegal and to the east and south across the mountains of west Fermanagh, north Cavan and Leitrim.

The structure is deeply embedded in a cairn which rises to a maximum height of approximately 2.00 m. It consists of a gallery, almost 7 m. long, preceded at the west by the remnants of a court. High-pitched slab corbels are in position above the sides of the gallery. The floor of the gallery is covered by cairn debris and while no segmentation is visible a change of alignment in the gallery sides, about 4.50 m. from the entrance, may indicate a division into two chambers. The cairn appears as an oval mound measuring 18 m. long (E-W) and 12 m. in greatest width (N-S). The northern side of the cairn is buried in peat and this rises about .20 m. or so above the corbels. The outline, at the west, as shown on the plan, cannot be taken as indicating the original extent of the cairn and it seems likely that further cairn remains are buried here. At the east a sharp fall of the hillside indicates that the cairn could not have extended further in this direction.

The entrance to the gallery is between two heavy jambs set .75 m. apart. That to the north is of red sandstone and contrasts with the limestone used in the rest of the structure. It measures 1.15 m. long, .70 m. thick and .90 m. high. The opposite jamb, which is badly fissured, is also .90 m. high. It is .75 m. long and .65 m. thick. In front of this a well-set stone, .55 m. by .15 m. and .50 m. high, is of uncertain function and may not be an integral feature of the monument. Single courtstones flank the entrance to the gallery at either side. That at the south is .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .75 m. high. The stone at the north is split in many places. It is .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. A line of five small stones, at the south-west, could indicate the continuation of the southern arm of the court but all save one (hatched on plan) are loosely set in the ground. The heights of these, from west to east respectively, are: .45 m., .65 m., .35 m., .10 m. and .60 m. At the western end of this line, and at right

angles to it, is a sixth loose stone (not on plan) .35 m. high, which is incorporated in a low bank. It could, perhaps, indicate the articulation of the court with the front of the cairn but this, like the others, cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as certainly an original feature of the monument.

The front portion of the gallery, from inside the entrance jambs to the point where the alignment of the sides diverge, is about 3.50 m. long and 2 m. in average width. The six orthostats on the southern side of this portion of the gallery reach more or less to the same level and have an average height of about .80 m. Opposite these are three orthostats the more easterly of which is broken vertically near the middle. All reach the same height of about .65 m.

The eastern portion of the gallery is 2.30 m. long and about 1.70 m. wide. The gabled backstone measures 1.40 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. The side-stone adjoining it at the south is 1.10 m. high and the stone next to this is .60 m. high. On the north the two orthostats forming the side of this portion of the gallery are each 1.00 m. high.

The corbels along both sides of the gallery do not, in general, protrude beyond the inner faces of the orthostats below them and apparently served to heighten the roof rather than bridge the gap between the two sides. A single tier of five corbels is in position above the southern side of the gallery. These average .60 m. long and .30 m. thick and extend .45 m. to .95 m. back into the cairn mass. The corbelling is better preserved at the north where the remains of two tiers are in position. These average .65 m. long and .25 m. thick and extend .45 m. to .75 m. back into the cairn.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 100 (LE. 5), (Pl.).

14. **Cornagillagh.** O.S. 7: 7: 1 (52.7 cm., 39.9 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 300-400. G 863 438. Fig. 35. Plate 19.

Unclassified

The monument is situated on arable land on the lower slopes of the eastern side of the Glenade valley. It consists of several orthostats and a number of displaced stones forming no recognizable arrangement. In some instances it is difficult to distinguish between set stones and displaced blocks. Some faint traces of mound are visible in the vicinity of the orthostats.

Four stones (hatched on plan) seem to be in situ. The more southerly of these is 1.75 m. long, .60 m. thick and .85 m. high. At its west end lies a prostrate stone, 1.00 m. in maximum dimension and .50 m. thick. Immediately north of this is a set stone, 1.40 m. long, .80 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. 1.75 m. further to the north is a third set stone, 1.75 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. Beyond this are three prostrate stones. The maximum dimensions of these, from west to east, respectively, are: 1.30 m., 1.10 m. and 1.60 m. The fourth set stone, at the north-east, is 1.20 m. by .70 m. and .85 m. high. Adjoining this, at the south, is a stone, .90 m. by .65 m. and .65 m. high, and next to this, at the west, is a stone, .90 m. by .40 m. and .70 m. high. These two stones could also be in situ but are not certainly so. About 1.50 m. south-west of the last described stone is a loose stone, 1.10 m. long, .45 m. thick and .60 m. high. Some 5 m. beyond the more southerly set stone of the group are two stones which do not seem to be in situ. These are 1.30 m. and 1.10 m. in maximum dimension, respectively.

The tentative interpretation previously suggested¹ for the monument proved, on further examination, to be too doubtful and while interpretation as a Court-tomb may well prove to be correct the classification of the monument must await further investigation.

15. **Barracashlaun.** O.S. 7: 10: 6 (38.5 cm., 18.2 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 500-600. G 848 416. Fig. 29. Plate 19.

Court-tomb

The monument, which is situated in a hollow in undulating country near the eastern end of the long valley leading to Glencar I ake, lies about one mile north-west

1. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 130, (Appendix No. 3), (Pl.).

of the little hamlet of Lurganboy. The land in the vicinity provides good pasture but is broken by limestone outcrops and clumps of bushes. The outlook from the site is restricted, save towards the south and south-east where Benbo mountain and the Tullyshekerny plateau are visible.

The monument is fairly well preserved but is heavily overgrown. It consists of a dual Court-tomb aligned NE-SW. At the north-east is a long narrow court opening from the remains of a frontal façade and leading to a gallery divided by jambs into three chambers. The south-west end of this gallery cannot be established with certainty but some 4 m. beyond the extant structure are the ruins of a second gallery opening to the south-west and preceded by the remains of a court. The structure at the north-east end of the cairn is obviously the major component.

The cairn limits are poorly defined, except along the south-east side where a more or less straight edge is traceable. At the opposite side the cairn merges with the natural slope of the ground but two low isolations (shown on plan) are visible here and there are some vague indications of mound between these. At the south-west end the edge is concave, probably due to the presence of the court here, while at the opposite end the cairn runs into a low ditch at the base of a field fence. The cairn at present is approximately 35.00 m. long and rises to a maximum height of 1.50 m. at the south-east. Its original width was probably about 13.00 m.

North-eastern Court and Gallery

Two stones, 2.70 m. apart, beyond the north-eastern end of the court indicate the court entry through a flat frontal façade. That at the north-west is 1.20 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. The second stone is set close to the end of the south-eastern arm of the court. It is 1.30 m. long, .25 m. thick and .35 m. high. The north-western side of the court is missing or concealed, save for the north-western entrance jamb to the gallery and a probable courtstone near by, which is .35 m. high. The opposite (south-eastern) side of the court is represented by six orthostats one of which serves as an entrance jamb to the gallery. The courtstone adjoining the entrance jamb here is .75 m. high and the stone next to this is .40 m. high. Beyond these a very concealed stone, .25 m. high, may be another courtstone but this is uncertain. The remaining three courtstones are all very low. Their heights from the gallery outwards are: .35 m., .25 m. and .20 m. The precise design of the court is not clear but assuming that it was of symmetrical form it would have been of long narrow oval outline with a "bottle-neck" entry. It is 10.50 m. deep and was probably no more than 5.00 m. in greatest width.

The entrance to the gallery, between the two jambs mentioned above, is .60 m. wide. The south-eastern jamb is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and .90 m. high. The opposite jamb is somewhat concealed and its top may be broken. It is at least .40 m. long and .40 m. thick and at present is .60 m. high.

The gallery structure is about 9 m. in overall length. The south-eastern side of the first two chambers is missing. The front chamber is about 2.35 m. long. The extant side consists of three orthostats each of which supports a high-pitched slab corbel. The heights of the orthostats from the entrance inwards are:— .40 m., .20 m. and .40 m. The first corbel is at least .90 m. long and .20 m. thick, the second is at least .30 m. long and .10 m. thick, and the third is 1.35 m. long and .35 m. thick. All run back into the cairn for a considerable distance and none protrude into the chamber beyond the faces of the orthostats.

The entrance to the second chamber is between two stones .60 m. apart. The stone at the south-east is not deeply set in the ground and cannot, on present evidence, be definitely accepted as a jamb in situ. It is .70 m. high at present but its top may be broken. The stone at the opposite side is a tall pillar-like jamb, 1.10 m. high, and supports the adjoining corbel of the front chamber. The second chamber is 2.20 m. long. The existing side consists of one great orthostat, at least 2.30 m. long, and .65 m. high, which supports a large high-pitched slab corbel. This protrudes .20 m. into the chamber and is 2.25 m. long and .30 m. thick.

The division between the second chamber and the remainder of the gallery consists of two jambs standing .60 m. apart. The north-western jamb is 1.05 m. high and the

opposite jamb is about .25 m. higher. The gallery, beyond the jambs, contains a considerable amount of fill and only the top of one orthostat, at the north-west, is visible. The south-eastern side is represented by two high-pitched slab corbels lying side by side. That nearest the segmentation is 1.20 m. long, .35 m. thick and at least .50 m. broad and the other is 2.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and at least .90 m. broad. At the opposite side a high-pitched corbel, 1.50 m. long, .30 m. thick and at least .80 m., broad adjoins the segmentation. Under this is a corbel, at least .70 m. long and .20 m. thick. Next to this a corbel, .70 m. long and .20 m. thick, overlies a much concealed sidestone (hatched on plan). The line of this side is continued by a corbel, .90 m. long and .20 m. thick. A large displaced slab lying at the end of the gallery is probably a displaced roofstone or corbel. It measures 2.15 m. by 1.20 m. and is .30 m. thick. The length of this portion of the gallery cannot be ascertained with certainty due to concealment but there is no indication that it continued much, if at all, beyond the exposed corbels. An end chamber approximately 3 m. long is probable. There are no indications of structure between the presumed end of the gallery and the back of the south-western gallery.

South-western Court and Gallery

The evidence for court here is scant. Two small stones, which may represent the south-eastern arm of a court, are exposed 3.00 m. south of the entrance to the gallery. That nearest the gallery is .55 m. long, at least .10 m. thick and .20 m. high, and the other measures .50 m. by .25 m. and is .50 m. high.

The gallery is very deeply buried in the cairn. The south-eastern side is almost entirely concealed and the opposite side can only be traced by a line of corbels. The entrance is marked by a single jamb, at least .70 m. long and .20 m. thick, exposed to a depth of .40 m. In front of this is a slab, 2.20 m. by .85 m. and .45 m. thick, which may be a lintel displaced from above the entrance. Beyond this again is another displaced stone 1.20 m. in maximum dimension. The north-east end of the gallery is closed by a gable-shaped backstone which is exposed to a height of .55 m. It is .70 m. long and .35 m. thick.

The gallery is almost 4.00 m. long. The south-eastern side is represented by a single stone, .80 m. long, which is visible .50 m. south of the backstone. It is not clear whether this is a sidestone or a high-pitched slab corbel. On the opposite side of the gallery a complete tier of three corbels (shown on plan) is present. Two further tiers are preserved above the corbel nearest the entrance. (See Plate 19.) The corbels vary from .50 m. to 2.00 m. in length and from .15 m. to .40 m. in thickness. They extend .50 m. to 1.20 m. back into the cairn. The corbel at the north-eastern end of the gallery leans on another corbel (shown on plan), .30 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.00 m. deep, which itself rests on the gabled edge of the backstone. The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined but the length suggests that two chambers are very probable.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 100 (LE. 6).

16. Tomrud. O.S. 7: 13: 2 (9.5 cm., 8.8 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 300-400. G 818 405. Fig. 32. Plate 20.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated towards the eastern end of the Glencar valley in the foothills at the northern end of Leean Mountain. It stands on a low ridge, partly surrounded by marshy ground, overlooking the floor of the valley which is traversed by a series of gravel ridges. About fifty yards south-westwards from the site the ground falls to the course of a mountain stream heavily overgrown by scrub. The land in the vicinity, which is of poor quality and abounding in rushes, is used mainly as rough pasture though small patches are under meadow and tillage.

The monument has suffered considerable damage. It consists of the meagre ruins of a gallery, orientated ESE-WNW, divided by a pair of segmenting jambs. The structure is surrounded by the remains of a low mound of irregular outline. The present

perimeter is largely the result of cultivation and gives no indication of the original shape or extent.

The entrance to the gallery may well have been at the east where a single jamb, .90 m. by .85 m. and 1.10 m. high, stands at the end of the north side of the gallery. The southern side of the gallery is entirely missing. Two stones, the more easterly broken into three fragments, form the northern side of the eastern chamber. The shattered stone is 1.30 m. long, .50 m. thick and .50 m. high. The second sidestone is 1.15 m. long, .70 m. thick and .70 m. high. The segmenting jambs stand .40 m. apart. The northern jamb measures 1.00 m. by .50 m. and .75 m. high, and the southern, .85 m. by .70 m. and .85 m. high. The northern side of the second chamber is represented by a single stone. This is 1.25 m. long, .40 m. thick and .60 m. high. Two large prostrate stones lying at the western end of the tomb are of uncertain function. The more northerly, which is 1.50 m. in maximum dimension and .40 m. thick could, perhaps, be a displaced backstone. The second is 1.30 m. in maximum dimension and .35 m. thick. A large displaced stone, 1.85 m. by 1.15 m. and .40 m. thick, lies in front of the gallery at the east. It may have served as a lintel at the entrance to the gallery. The three small low stones exposed in the vicinity of the western chamber are not structural.

Despite the scant nature of the remains sufficient structure is present to allow classification, with confidence, as a Court-tomb. The gallery was at least 6.20 m. in overall length and probably not more than 2 m. wide. The eastern chamber is about 2.30 m. long and the length of the second chamber, which may well have ended at the extant sidestone, was probably about 2.70 m.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 100 (L.E 7), (Pl.).

17. **Lisdarush.** O.S. 8: 1: 3 (16.7 cm., 53.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 900-1,000. G 924 451. Fig. 23. Plate 20.

Wedge-tomb

The monument stands in a small grassy patch, on a broad platform, high up on the northern side of Saddle Hill Mountain. Some 300 yards southwards from the site the ground commences to rise towards the summit of the mountain (1,247 feet) which lies somewhat less than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant to the south-west. About 150 yards beyond the monument, to the west, the ground falls sharply to the deep narrow valley of the Ballagh River. The site commands a wide outlook northwards to Lough Melvin and beyond and, towards the east, to the hills of west Fermanagh. The land on the mountain is heather-covered bog with occasional grassy patches and provides rough pasture for sheep and cattle.

The monument is deeply buried and the exposed structure is scant. It consists of three slabs forming the east end of a small chamber and a fourth slab, at the south, which appears to be a doubling of the chamber side. A small thin stone 2.00 m. south-east of the end of the chamber is of uncertain function. It leans heavily inwards and is .75 m. long, .10 m. thick and .20 m. high.

The stone forming the north side of the chamber is 2.10 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high and the stone crossing the east end is 1.80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .50 m. high. The stone forming the south side of the chamber is 1.75 m. long, .25 m. thick and .35 m. high. It is .90 m. from the east end of the chamber and a stone may be missing or concealed here. There is a gap of about .50 m. between the southern sidestone and the stone to the south which is 2.90 m. long, .35 m. thick and .45 m. high.

The tomb cannot, in its present condition, be classified with certainty but the remains would be quite consistent with interpretation as a Wedge-tomb.

18. **Corraclona.** O.S. 8: 8: 6 (86.9 cm., 30.7 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400. G 996 427. Plate 21.

Unclassified

Since Lowry-Corry published her account in 1937 this tomb has been given considerable prominence in the literature on account of the "kennel-hole" in the base

of the great slab which closes the chamber. It has been accepted by many writers as a Court-tomb but attention has been drawn to its unorthodox features, in particular the apparent single chamber design and the "kennel-hole" (e.g. Evans, *Guide*, p. 141). We first visited the site in 1951 and its unusual features, especially the large closing stone, left us in some doubt. We therefore considered it unwise to accept it as a fully proved Court-tomb pending detailed survey and examination in the light of a more complete knowledge of the sites in the region. Meanwhile in 1953 the site was excavated by Kilbride-Jones and the conservation which followed involved considerable reconstruction. We re-visited the site twice subsequently and were still unable to classify it with sufficient confidence. We considered that we should not attempt a detailed plan or description since we might well fail adequately to distinguish original features from reconstructed ones. Pending the publication of the excavation report such plans and descriptions could well be misleading. However, four photographs of the site as it now is are published (Pl. 21) here. For the present it must suffice to state our opinion that the site probably does belong to the Court-tomb series. This is supported by the court structure at the west which, though rather less splayed on the north than the published sketch plan indicates, could well be acceptable, especially in the Leitrim area where narrow courts are represented, e.g. Tullyskeherny (Le. 22). The great stone closing the chamber, if it is in original position, is unique in our experience in a Court-tomb. Its base is not set in the ground. Paradoxically its nearest analogies seem to be in the septal slabs of wedges the bases of which are frequently not set in the ground. It rises high above the sidestones on either side and this feature, though in a less exaggerated form, is found at Gorteendarragh (Le. 5). However, a reconstruction of Corracloona as a Wedge-tomb meets with even greater difficulties than does its interpretation as a Court-tomb. Finally, in our visits before and after the excavation we were not convinced that the "kennel-hole" was a deliberately contrived feature of the original tomb. It could well be accounted for as an accidental break. The stress laid on it in the literature and the significance attached to it in discussions are not warranted.

Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 302-303 (Phs.).

Davies: *U.J.A.*, II (1939), 161, 163. *ibid.* XI (1948), 14 (Pl. p. 10).

A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland (Belfast, 1940), p. xv (Evans).

Clifford and Daniel: *P.P.S.*, VI (1940), 154 ff.

Davies and Evans: *U.J.A.*, VI (1943), 9, 18 (Pl. p. 8). *ibid.*, XXIV and XXV (1961-62), 2.

O'Kelly: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXIII (1958), 64.

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145, No. 102.

19. **Sramore.** O.S. 10: 3: 6 (68.7 cm., 45.8 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 700-800. G 784 382. Fig. 33. Plate 20.

Wedge-tomb

The monument, which is situated near the head of the narrow valley between Meenabos and Cahermore mountains, is about 300 yards north of the tiny hamlet of Sramore. The site commands an extensive view southwards across Lough Gill in County Sligo. Northwards the cliff-girth hills between Keelogyboy and Leean mountains form the skyline. The land in the vicinity of the monument and the hill-slopes provide good pasture and some cultivation is undertaken on the lower ground. A mountain torrent flows down a gully about 100 yards west of the tomb.

The monument is in a poor state of preservation. It consists of an almost buried gallery, orientated SW-NE, surrounded by the remains of a curved outer-wall set about 1 m. from the gallery. Several large stones, some of which are probably displaced roofstones, lie about the structure. One of these, at the west end of the tomb, may be a displaced façade stone. It is 2.25 m. by .75 m. and .50 m. thick. Immediately east of this is a much concealed stone, at least .70 m. in maximum dimension, which may be a façade stone, pitched outwards. The structure is incorporated in a mound measuring 9 m. long, E-W, and 6 m. wide, N-S. The present outline of the mound is obviously the result of field clearance.

Three identifiable orthostats of the gallery walls are exposed. That at the north is .80 m. long and .20 m. thick and rises only .20 m. above the surface. Eastwards

from this the top of three almost concealed stones may indicate the continuation of the line of the gallery side. A single small stone may indicate an extension to the west. The more westerly orthostat on the south side of the gallery is .95 m. long, .25 m. thick and .60 m. high. A displaced stone, 1.45 m. in maximum dimension, lies against its east end and east of this is an almost concealed stone, .70 m. in maximum dimension. The second orthostat on this side, which is set outside the line of the last, is .95 m. long, .40 m. thick and .50 m. high. Resting on its eastern end is a stone, 1.70 m. in maximum dimension, which may be a displaced roofstone.

The outer-wall is best preserved at the north where a line of four orthostats is exposed. The heights of these from west to east respectively are: 1.10 m., .60 m., .20 m. and .20 m. Beyond the south side of the gallery one outer-wall stone stands erect and is .70 m. high. West of this a much concealed stone, .60 m. in maximum dimension, may be a displaced stone of the outer-wall. 1.50 m. eastwards from the erect outer-wall stone is a line of three outer-wall stones now pitched heavily to the south. When erect these would be .40 m. to .55 m. high. Immediately north of the more easterly stone of the line is a large slab, 2.25 m. by 1.75 m. and .30 m. thick, which is very probably a displaced roofstone. Beneath this is a stone, .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high, which is of uncertain function.

Some 10 m. northwards from the tomb is a small group of stones varying from .30 m. to 1.05 m. in maximum dimension and from .35 m. to .75 m. in height. These stones, which form no recognizable arrangement, are covered by a slab measuring 2.50 m. in maximum dimension. The structure, which may be partly natural, bears a superficial resemblance to a megalithic chamber. The stones are incorporated in the southern side of a rectangular platform or low mound measuring 25 m. long E-W, and 12 m. wide N-S. A pile of stones at the western end of the platform appears to be the ruins of a house or hut.

20. Leean. O.S. 10: 4: 6 (89.3 cm., 48.4 cm. approx.). Not marked. O.D. 900-1,000. G 805 384. Fig. 36. Plate 20.

Court-tomb

The monument stands a few yards north of a bog road (not on current O.S. maps) skirting the western side of Leean Mountain. It is situated on a little plateau, under a low cliff, at the head of a valley high up on the southern slopes of the mountain. The site commands a magnificent panoramic outlook from Lough Allen in the south-east to Keshcorran and Carrowkeel mountains towards the south-west. Northwards from the monument the ground rises sharply to the summit of Leean Mountain (1,373 feet). The open land on the mountain-side is heather-grown in places and broken by occasional limestone outcrops but provides excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. A few reclaimed fields in the area are used as meadows.

The monument consists of the base of a long, roughly trapezoidal cairn orientated approximately E-W, with the broad end at the east. The cairn has obviously suffered considerable damage and we were informed locally that the site was used as a source of material during the construction of the nearby road. The cairn is now some 31 m. long and is about 1 m. in average height. It is about 8 m. wide at the east and some 6 m. further west this increases to 15 m. after which it tapers rather sharply to about 5 m. wide near the west end.

The cairn, which is composed mainly of a fissile limestone, is grass-grown in places, particularly along the northern side, but a large amount of stone is exposed. Throughout the cairn there are numerous stones standing on edge, some in groups but, due to the nature of the stone, it is impossible to distinguish between structural orthostats and cairnstones. While it is reasonably certain that some structure is exposed and, indeed, several erect stones towards the east end of the cairn could be part of a gallery wall, any attempt at interpretation without further investigation would be so tentative as to be of little practical value. The full elucidation of the monument must await excavation. The monument cannot be classified with certainty but it is very likely that classification as a Court-tomb is correct. The long trapezoidal cairn and the eastern

orientation are features which occur frequently among both the Court-tombs and Portal-tombs classes but the indications of structure in the Leean monument suggest a more elaborate tomb than a simple Portal-tomb chamber. The siting of the monument and the general appearance of the cairn compares closely with the Court-tombs at Tullyshehery (Le. 22 and Le. 23) and Mautiagh (Le. 12).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101, (LE. 8), (Pl.).

21. Larkfield. O.S. 11: 8: 4 (70.6 cm., 35.0 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 100-200. G 883 370. Fig. 37. Plate 24.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Manorhamilton, near the northern end of the valley of the Bonet River, between the Tullyshehery heights and Benboe Mountain. The floor of the valley is broken by numerous small rounded hillocks and ridges. The tomb itself stands on a low flat ridge surrounded by wet rushy ground. The land in the vicinity of the monument, which is used principally as rough pasture for sheep and cattle, supports some trees.

The monument is in a poor state of preservation and is densely overgrown. It consists of the ruins of a gallery about 7 m. long orientated almost due N-S.¹ A transverse stone is in position near the southern end of the gallery and the structure extended beyond this, perhaps to form a rear chamber. The gallery is centrally placed in a mound of irregular outline, some 12.00 m. in maximum dimension, which reaches a maximum height of 1 m. at the southern end of the gallery.

The entrance to the gallery, at the north, is formed of two well-matched stones, set transversely to the long axis of the gallery and standing .60 m. apart. The stone at the west is 1.10 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.20 m. high and the stone at the east is 1.20 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. Behind these stand two large sidestones now pitched inwards towards each other but 1.80 m. apart at ground level. The stone at the east is 2.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be slightly higher than the adjoining entrance stone. A loose boulder, .70 m. in maximum dimension, lies outside the gallery, between the northern end of the sidestone and the portal. The western sidestone is 1.80 m. long, .35 m. thick and, if erect, would be slightly lower than the western entrance stone. A low stone, .45 m. long and .20 m. high, set at its southern end, may be the stump of another sidestone. Above this lies a loose block, .75 m. in maximum dimension.

There is a gap of about 2.50 m. between the stones described above and the structure at the southern end of the gallery. The transverse stone here, which may be taken as the backstone of the main chamber, is 1.25 m. long, .30 m. thick and .60 m. high. The sidestone at its western end is 1.55 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high. It extends for a distance of about 1 m. southwards from the transverse stone. It is apparently an extension of the western side of the gallery and may perhaps indicate an east end chamber. A stone, 1.25 m. west of this sidestone, is probably an outer-wall stone. It is .60 m. long, .25 m. high and .15 m. thick. A loose boulder, .80 m. in maximum dimension, lies .70 m. beyond this to the south. A set stone almost 1 m. eastwards from the transverse stone is very probably another outer-wall stone. It is at least 1.00 m. long and is .25 m. thick and .40 m. high.

The dimensions of the chamber as indicated by the remains are approximately 5.20 m. long, 1.80 m. wide at the north and 1.30 m. wide at the backstone, at the south.

The classification of the monument as a Wedge-tomb is quite reasonably secure. However, it should be stressed that the orientation virtually due north and south is very exceptional in this tomb class.

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 174-5 (Ph.).

1. The usual E-W convention is not followed in this description.

22. Tullyshehery. O.S. II: 8: 6 (86.4 cm., 35.0 cm.). "Megaliths." (Applies also to Le. 23). O.D. 700-800. G 900 374. Fig. 38. Plates 22, 23 and 24.

Court-tomb

The two monuments in Tullyshehery townland, Le. 22 and Le. 23, lie about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Manorhamilton. They are situated immediately east of an unfenced bog road crossing the table-land which forms the eastern side of the valley of the Bonnet River. The tombs stand in a broad shallow basin and are surrounded by bog-covered limestone and small isolated areas of bare crag. The land adjoining the road at either side has been cleared of bog and a thin skin of grass-grown soil overlies the bedrock. A small patch of peat, .25 m. deep, covering portion of the more northerly of the two monuments suggests that the tombs themselves may at one time have been covered, in whole or in part, by bog. The Lackagh highlands form the skyline to the south-east and towards the north-west the tops of the north Leitrim-Sligo mountains appear above the rim of the plateau.

Both monuments are composed of the local fissile limestone and distinction between structural stones and fortuitously erect cairn stones is sometimes difficult. The two monuments are set back to back and only 5 m. apart, and their long axes are roughly in the line NE-SW. Though the cairns are obviously separate entities their position in relation to each other suggests an influence from dual Court-tomb types.

This, the more northerly of the two monuments, consists of a long cairn incorporating at its northern¹ end the remains of a long narrow court, leading to a gallery divided by jambs into an ante-chamber and two main chambers. Behind the gallery are six subsidiary chambers opening on to the long sides of the cairn. The pair at the north are set back to back with their long axes at right angles to the long axis of the cairn. The two in the middle, which are of rather heavier construction than the other four, are asymmetrically arranged and their long axes are skew to that of the cairn. The pair at the south are set back to back with a space of approximately 1.50 m. between them. The long axes of these also are skew to the long axis of the cairn.

The cairn appears to have been built directly on bedrock. It has suffered considerable damage and its exact original shape cannot be determined from surface indications. A large portion (approximately 12 m. N-S by 5 m. E-W) at the N-W, extending into the main gallery, has been quarried away and used as metal for the nearby road. The overall length of the cairn is about 39 m. and it achieves a maximum height of 1.75 m. around the main gallery. It seems to have been widest towards the north in the region of the gallery where it was probably about 15 m. wide.

COURT AND MAIN GALLERY

The court is deeply buried in the cairn and only the eastern side can be defined with certainty. Here a slightly curved line of stones, doubled in places, is exposed. None rises more than .45 m. above the surface and their average height is about .30 m. Three stones at the opposite (western) side may be courtstones but this cannot be confirmed without excavation. The largest of these is exposed to a height of .50 m. but the other two rise only .15 m. above the cairn. The extent of closure or the design of the entrance cannot be determined. At present the court is 8.00 m. long and if symmetrically designed would have had a maximum width of about 5.00 m. Outside the eastern arm of the court, and at right angles to it, is a set stone 1.20 m. long and .15 m. in exposed height. A smaller stone, .25 m. high, stands beside it at the south. The function of these stones, if any, is not clear. Eastwards from these, and close to the edge of the cairn is a well-set stone .30 m. high which may be a kerbstone.

The gallery has suffered considerable damage and the entire western side has been removed. Since our plan was made in 1952 the backstone and one of the segmenting jambs separating the two main chambers have collapsed. The gallery still contains a large amount of fill and human bones and teeth were exposed in the rear chamber at the time the plan was made. The overall length of the gallery was about 6.75 m. and the average width seems to have been about 2 m.

¹ For convenience of description the monument is described as if orientated due North-South.

The entrance to the gallery is between two jambs the more easterly of which now leans heavily outwards. The original gap between the jambs was about .50 m. In front of the leaning jamb is a displaced stone, .90 m. in maximum dimension. The jambs separating the ante-chamber from the main chambers were originally about .40 m. apart. The western jamb leans heavily to the north. Though the four jambs here are exposed to varying depths they are all more or less equal in height, being about .10 m. to .20 m. higher than the courtstones. The entrance jamb at the west is exposed to a depth of 1.00 m. The original length of the ante-chamber was probably slightly less than 1.00 m. Ante-chamber sidestones may have been present but in view of the destruction at the western side and the high cairn at the east, which could conceal a sidestone, no certainty is possible.

The eastern side of the first main chamber is not visible but may remain concealed in the cairn. This chamber is separated from the rear chamber by a doubled pair of jambs, the two at the north being smaller than those behind them. The smaller jamb at the west has collapsed since 1952. All four are of equal height and are about .25 m. higher than the jambs at the ante-chamber. The base of the larger jamb at the west is exposed and rests on the bedrock. It is 1.40 m. in total height. The length of this chamber is about 1.70 m.

The entrance to the rear chamber is .45 m. wide. The eastern side consists of a single slab, 2.35 m. long, which rises .20 m. above the segmenting jambs. The backstone now collapsed, is 2.20 m. long (fully exposed) and, when erect, was about 1.15 m. high. Its top edge was about .40 m. lower than the adjoining sidestone but portion may have been broken from it. This chamber was 2.50 m. long.

THE SUBSIDIARY CHAMBERS

North-western Chamber

This structure is deeply buried in the cairn and the orthostats protrude only .05 m. to .20 m. above the surface. It consists of a narrow approach element, 2.30 m. long, leading to a short trapezoidal chamber. These are divided by a high septal stone and another septal crosses the entrance. The entire northern side of the approach element, apart from a small stone at the entrance, is concealed. Three stones are present on the south side. The sides and back of the chamber are represented by single stones. The chamber is 1.65 m. long and expands from .70 m. wide near the septal to about 1.60 m. wide at the backstone. The entrance to the approach element is almost 2 m. from the present edge of the cairn.

North-eastern Chamber

This structure is also deeply buried in the cairn with the orthostats protruding .05 m. to .30 m. above the fill. It consists of a chamber, 2.10 m. long, with an entrance, .75 m. wide, formed by two longitudinally set jambs flanking a high septal. The jamb at the south also forms part of the chamber side. The entire north side of the chamber is concealed. One low stone east of the septal suggests the presence of an approach element similar to that at the opposite (north-western) chamber, but this cannot be verified without excavation. The entrance to the chamber is 1.70 m. from the present edge of the cairn. The stones are all more or less equal in height but the backstone may have been somewhat taller than the others.

Middle Western Chamber

This structure is well preserved but has been emptied almost to ground level. It consists of a trapezoidal chamber, narrowing towards the front. Two longitudinally-set jambs flanking a high septal stone stand at the entrance. There is no evidence for a long approach element, as at the two northern chambers, though the entrance is 3.50 m. from the present edge of the cairn. Moreover, the cairn is removed almost to bedrock west of the chamber, and orthostats, if such existed, would scarcely survive.

The back and sides of the chamber are of single slabs. The orthostats, with the exception of the backstone, are of more or less equal height and are exposed to depths varying from .70 m. to .90 m. The backstone, which is the tallest stone present, rises

about .35 m. above the level of the other orthostats. The chamber measures 1.90 m. long from the backstone to the septal and narrows from 1.70 m. wide at the back to 1.30 m. inside the jambs. The jambs, which are .65 m. apart, are set between the ends of the chamber sides. The septal is set back from the ends of the jambs to form a portico .90 m. long. Outside the southern jamb and continuing the line of the southern side of the chamber is an orthostat of equal height with the jamb.

Middle Eastern Chamber

The structure here consists of a rectangular chamber, 2.35 m. long and 1.10 m. wide, with a portico, .50 m. long and about 1.00 m. wide, formed by two longitudinally-set jambs flanking a high septal. The jamb at the north is in line with the chamber side but the opposite jamb is inside the line of that side of the chamber. The back and sides of the chamber are of single slabs with the jambs extending beyond the sill to form part of the sides. The orthostats are all of more or less equal height and are exposed, generally, to a depth of .50 m. Two corbels are in position above the southern sidestone and another rests against the entrance stone at the north. The entrance to the chamber is about 1.50 m. from the present edge of the cairn but there are no indications of further structure here.

South-western Chamber

This structure consists of a roughly rectangular-shaped chamber with an entrance formed of two longitudinally-set jambs flanking a high septal. The jambs, which are .55 m. apart, are set inside the line of the chamber sides. The northern side of the chamber consists of two overlapping stones but, at the south, only portion of a single orthostat is visible. The back is closed by a single slab and, outside this, a second smaller stone, possibly a packing stone, is exposed. The chamber measures 2.20 m. long from the backstone to the sill and is .80 m. wide. The orthostats are all more or less equal in height and are exposed to an average depth of .40 m. A low set stone at the end of the southern jamb and two more small stones beyond the opposite jamb are possibly kerb stones but this is doubtful as the structure is about 3.00 m. inside the present edge of the cairn.

South-eastern Chamber

This structure, which is deeply buried in the cairn, consists of a small cist-like chamber measuring .50 m. long (E-W) and about .80 m. wide (N-S). The back and north side consist of single stones and the south side is formed of two slightly overlapping stones. A fifth stone at the east is probably a high sill. One long stone, east of the chamber, suggests an approach element, at least 2.00 m. long, leading towards the edge of the cairn. Other orthostats may be present here but, if so, it is not possible to distinguish them from cairn material. The orthostats in general rise no more than .15 m. above the cairn, though the backstone is exposed to a depth of .35 m. Almost 1.00 m. behind the chamber is an erect stone (not on plan), .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .25 m. high. Its function, if any, is not clear.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101 (L.E. 9), (Pl.).

23. Tullyshehery. O.S. 11: 8: 6 (86.2 cm., 34.7 cm.). "Megaliths." (Applies also to Le. 22.) O.D. 700-800. G 900 373. Fig. 42. Plate 22.

Court-tomb

This, the more southerly of the two tombs in Tullyshehery townland, consists of a large oval cairn incorporating, at its southern end, the remains of a court leading to a gallery, 5.20 m. long, divided by jambs into two chambers. Both the court and the gallery are deeply embedded in the cairn and the gallery is almost entirely filled with rubble. Portion of a small subsidiary chamber set on the central axis of the monument is exposed some 5.00 m. north of the back of the gallery. The cairn has suffered some robbing, particularly in the area of the court. It is almost 24 m. long and is 18 m. in greatest width. It reaches a maximum height of 2 m. in the region of the gallery.

The eastern side of the court is represented by three stones. The more southerly of these rises only .20 m. above the cairn while the stone next to it is .25 m. higher. The third courtstone, nearest the entrance, has been forced inwards, and its position as shown on the plan is some distance west of the original position of its base. A line of three small, erect stones, .20 m. to .30 m. high, runs eastwards from the northern end of the more southerly courtstone and two further stones are erect some 2.00 m. southwards from this line. It is not clear whether or not any structure is present here and it is possible that these are only cairn stones standing on edge. The design of the extant portion of the western side of the court is unusual and perhaps compares with the southern side of the court at the western component of Commons (Le. 35). One orthostat runs southwards from the entrance roughly in line with the gallery side and is about equal in height to the entrance jambs. .35 m. west of the south end of this are two orthostats at right angles to each other. Both are about .15 m. lower than the entrance jambs. The cairn has been robbed to a considerable depth at this point and the two stones are exposed to a height of .80 m. If the stone running southwards be a courtstone, the stone running westwards from its northern end could perhaps be a buttress. This interpretation is, however, extremely tentative and no stress is placed on it.

The orthostats of the gallery are exposed to varying degrees but all are roughly equal in height save for the entrance jambs which are about .30 m. lower than the rest. The entrance jambs, which are well-matched stones, set .90 m. apart, are almost completely buried in rubble. The front chamber is about 3.00 m. long and widens from 2.10 m. at the entrance to 2.50 m. at the segmentation. The sides are of single well-matched slabs. They are exposed to a depth of about .40 m. A corbel, .60 m. by .35 m. and .15 m. thick, lies above the southern end of the eastern sidestone.

The segmenting jambs, which are set inside and free of the gallery sides, are .75 m. apart. The western jamb is a transversely-set stone, .80 m. long and .15 m. thick, exposed to a depth of .60 m. The opposite jamb is a pillar-like stone, .40 m. by .25 m., and is about .10 m. lower than the western jamb.

The rear chamber has been partly emptied of rubble. It is almost 2.00 m. long and is about 2.50 m. in average width. The sides and back are of single slabs. All are more or less equal in height with the sidestones exposed to a depth of about 1.00 m. and the backstone to a depth of 1.30 m. Three upright stones, .10 m. to .30 m. high, exposed to the east of the gallery, may not be of any significance and may only be cairn stones.

The little structure north of the gallery is almost completely enveloped in the cairn. It appears to be the back of a lateral chamber opening towards the western edge of the cairn. Three orthostats, two sidestones and a backstone, are visible. The eastern ends only of the sidestones are exposed. The backstone is .80 m. long and .15 m. thick. The orthostats are covered by a small roofstone measuring 1.50 m. by .90 m.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101 (LE. 10), (Pl.).

24. Carrigeengeare. O.S. 12: 2: 2 (31.7 cm., 58.6 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 400-500. G 936 395. Fig. 43. Plate 24.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on a little hillock in undulating ground near the foot of Dough Mountain (1,515 feet), on the northern side of the Glenfarne valley. The land in the area is good pasture with isolated outcrops of limestone. Some 500 yards northwards from the tomb the grassland gives way to rougher ground and the sharper slopes of the mountain begin. Southwards the site commands a wide outlook across the low drumlin-like hills in the Glenfarne valley to the extensive mountain-block north of Lough Allen. Trees grow in the valley and in sheltered positions on the lower slopes of the hills.

The monument, which is built of rough limestone, is poorly preserved and the remains are scant. Two jambs, a single sidestone and a backstone, indicate the remains of a chamber, about 2.40 m. long, which formed the back of a gallery orientated NNW-

SSE. Some 5.00 m. southwards from these is a lone orthostat, 1.20 m. long, .60 m. thick and .95 m. high. The structure is incorporated in a large oval mound measuring 21.50 m. long, N-S and 17.50 m. wide, E-W, and rising to a maximum height of about 1.00 m. The perimeter of the mound is difficult to define because of the position of the monument on a natural rise and much of the outline, as shown on the plan, is probably due to spill down the natural slopes at the east and west. The monument bears evidence of relatively recent disturbance, particularly between the pair of jambs and the single orthostat at the south, where digging has taken place in the not too distant past.

The two jambs marking the entrance to the chamber at the north are probably segmenting jambs and it is not improbable that the gallery extended northward from these to the isolated orthostat which itself may have been a jamb at the entrance to the gallery. The jambs are well-matched stones set .90 m. apart. That at the east is 1.00 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. The opposite jamb is 1.25 m. long, .50 m. thick and .95 m. high. At its north-western corner is a small, almost concealed stone, .10 m. high which may represent part of the butt of a broken sidestone. The sidestone on the north side of the chamber rises only .10 m. above the surface of the mound and its upper part appears to have been broken off. It is 1.50 m. long and .30 m. thick. The backstone leans heavily to the north. Its top edge is uneven and may be broken. It is 1.45 m. long and .35 m. thick and, if erect, would be .75 m. high.

Though the monument is very ruined the remains are sufficient to indicate with reasonable certainty that the tomb is of the Court-tomb class.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101 (LE. 11), (Pl.).

25. **Gortermone.** O.S. 15: 4: 1 (75.4 cm., 60.1 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 600-700. G 887 333. Fig. 32. Plate 25.

Court-tomb

The monument lies some two miles north-east of Killarga village. It is situated on a low ridge, near the head of a little valley at the southern end of the Tullyshehery uplands. Eastwards from the site the ground falls for about 200 yards to the floor of the valley and then rises to the desolate boggy heights of the Lackagh hills. About 200 yards westwards from the monument a low rocky ridge forms the skyline. Much of the land in the area is wet and rush-grown but provides some grazing for sheep and cattle. Some small trees grow in sheltered places.

The monument is very ruined. The principal feature consists of the remains of a gallery about 6 m. long and 2 m. wide, orientated roughly N-S, with the entrance at the north. A line of four stones (hatched on plan) north-west of the entrance may represent the arm of a court but two stones here are set at an unusual angle. There are no traces of mound visible around the structure.

A tall pillar-like jamb stands at the eastern side of the entrance to the gallery. It measures 1.00 m. by .70 m. and is 1.60 m. high. Opposite this is a low stone, .80 m. by .50 m. and .35 m. high, which could be the stump of a second jamb but this stone is not certainly in situ. The gap between the two stones is .65 m. Immediately south of these is a displaced stone 1.05 m. in maximum dimension. Both sides of the gallery are represented by two orthostats. The more northerly stone on the eastern side is 1.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high, and the stone next to this is 1.65 m. long, .30 m. thick and .65 m. high. At the opposite side of the gallery the stone at the north is 1.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and .40 m. high and the second stone here is 1.20 m. long, .40 m. thick and .70 m. high. The southern end of the gallery consists of two stones, .15 m. apart, which may be fragments of a single split stone. That at the east is 1.05 m. long, .40 m. thick and .70 m. high and the other is 1.00 m. long, .45 m. thick and .90 m. high.

The outermost stone of the presumed court is approximately 6.00 m. from the entrance to the gallery. It leans to the west and is 1.20 m. long, .65 m. thick and .95 m. high. The stone next to this is .45 m. by .20 m. and .15 m. high. The two stones closest to the gallery are set lengthways and at right angles to the normal setting of court orthostats. The more northerly of the two is .70 m. by .30 m. and .40 m. high

and the other is 1.25 m. by .45 m. and .75 m. high. About 1.00 m. eastwards from these is a displaced prostrate stone, 1.35 m. in maximum dimension. A small point of stone at its north end is .10 m. high.

The remains of the monument are insufficient to permit classification with certainty but the tomb is very probably of the Court-tomb class and an interpretation as such would be in accordance with the existing evidence. The court appears to have been of somewhat unusual construction but the court at Keadew East (Ro. 2) may be analogous.

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 177-8 (Pl., Ph.).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101 (LE. 12), (Pl.).

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145, No. 103.

26. **Mullaghmore.** O.S. 15: 8: 1 (76.0 cm., 44.3 cm.). Shown as two adjoining mounds. Not named. O.D. 600-700. G 889 317. Fig. 44. Plate 25.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on top of a large rounded hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Killarga village. The site commands an extensive panoramic outlook across drumlin country from Sligo Bay and Knocknarea towards the north-west to Keshcorran and the Bricklieve Mountains in the south-west and around to Lough Allen towards the south-east. Much of the rolling hill country in the region of the tomb was under cultivation until relatively recent times and the valleys sheltered small farmsteads now largely ruined and deserted. Large tracts of land in the vicinity, including the hill on which the monument stands, were recently planted with young trees.

The monument is well preserved but is deeply embedded in the boggy ground. Its main axis is approximately NE-SW. It consists of a long cairn, enclosing at its more eastern end a deep U-shaped court, leading to a gallery which is largely concealed by peat and overlying debris. Though the greater part of the cairn is still present, beneath the surface, the hummocky nature of the ground makes reliable definition impossible. The presence of a stone fence to the south and forestry drains at the north and west adds to the difficulty of interpretation. However, the cairn is certainly long at least 30 m., and possibly up to 40 m.—and the general indications are that it was widest at the court end and tapered towards the south-west. The cairn is shown on the O.S. 6" map as two distinct conjoined mounds and accepted as such by Richardson and Lowry-Corry but this interpretation does not seem to be borne out by the surface evidence.

The court is about 9 m. long E-W, 9.60 m. wide at the north-east and narrows to about 7 m. wide at a point 1 m. in front of the entrance to the gallery. Both arms of the court are well defined by orthostats, ten stones being in position at the north and nine at the south. These average .95 m. in length, .25 m. in thickness and .50 m. in height. The courtstone flanking the displaced entry jamb at the north is 1.05 m. high and rises .45 m. higher than the jamb. Two loose stones along the line of the southern arm of the court are probably displaced orthostats. The more easterly of these lies prostrate and is .95 m. in maximum dimension. The other, which rests against the second courtstone beyond the entrance to the gallery, is 1.15 m. in maximum dimension. A stone, .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high, set at right angles to the outermost stone of the southern arm of the court, may mark the articulation of the court with a façade.

The entrances to the gallery is between two courtstones which serve also as entrance jambs. The jamb at the north is twisted out of position. It is .85 m. long, .45 m. thick and .75 m. high. The southern jamb is 1.05 m. long, .40 m. thick and .50 m. high. Westwards from the entrance, for a distance of about 5.00 m., the gallery is completely concealed by debris. One slab here (shown on plan) at the south, appears to be a corbel in situ. It measures 1.25 m. by 1.00 m. and .20 m. thick. Beyond the debris three orthostats, forming the western end of the gallery, are exposed. The sidestone at the north is at least 2.00 m. long, .35 m. thick and .90 m. high. Its eastern end is concealed. The opposite sidestone is 2.20 m. long, .35 m. thick and .80 m. high. A displaced stone, 1.45 m. in maximum dimension, lying at its eastern end, and another, 1.20 m. in maxi-

mum dimension, lying beyond it to the south, may be corbel stones. The backstone is 1.80 m. long, .40 m. thick and .90 m. high.

The gallery measures 7.50 m. long and is about 1.70 m. wide at the east. The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined but the length suggests two or, less likely, three.

Mahr: *P.P.S.*, III (1937), 426 (No. 48). On Mahr's map, *ibid.* p. 339, this site is transposed with that at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) which is listed p. 426 (No. 47) as "Kilnagarns Upper."

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 178-180 (Pl., Ph.).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 101-102 (LE. 13), (Pl.).

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145, (No. 104).

27. **Kilnagarns Lower.** O.S. 18: 2: 4 (29.8 cm., 49.4 cm.). "Stone Circle." O.D. 400-500. G 936 256. Fig. 45. Plate 26.

Court-tomb

This tomb and the next, Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 28), are situated some twenty metres apart on the top of a high drumlin, commanding an extensive view, especially to the south along Lough Arrow.

The orthostatic structure is fairly well preserved but very little of the cairn has survived. Excavation showed that considerable disturbance of the cairn base, the court area and of the rear portion of the gallery, had taken place, particularly by the building of stone bases for corn-stacks.

The remains consist of a fine court opening towards the north-west and leading to a gallery of at least two chambers. The court measures about 6.00 m. deep and 7.00 m. in greatest width. All the surviving orthostats of the court were visible before excavation and sockets for missing orthostats were discovered in almost all the gaps. At the end of the southern arm of the court a socket showed that one further orthostat had stood here. No further sockets were discovered beyond this point and the court arm may have ended here. No evidence for a frontal façade articulating with the court was forthcoming at this side but interference by the building of a corn-stack base could well account for this.

At the end of the northern arm of the court a large prostrate slab may be a fallen orthostat at or near the junction of a frontal façade and the court. Excavation revealed a stump of an orthostat and a socket continuing the line of the fallen stone to the north. These represent a flat frontal façade and indicate that the court perimeter defined almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of circle and that the gap between the extremities of the arms was about 5.00 m.

The entry to the gallery is between two high well-matched jambs with a low sill between them. All the sidestones of the front chamber are present. All lean inwards save for the central one on the southern side which is erect.

The division between the first and second chambers is marked by a pair of jambs with a low sill between them. The northern jamb is erect but its top was broken. The opposite jamb leans to the south and excavation showed that its base was displaced northwards. The excavator noted that when erect in its original position this jamb would have been partially keyed into the side wall.

Two sidestones of the northern side of the second chamber are present, both leaning slightly outwards. On the opposite side one orthostat only was visible before excavation. It also leaned outwards. Excavation revealed the stump of a further orthostat set in a socket continuing this side of the gallery. No further gallery structure was discovered and the base of a corn-stack lay at the end of the existing remains. At this point a segmentation or backstone would be expected. Since the cutting continuing the line of the gallery to the east revealed no sign of further structure it is probable that the gallery consisted of two chambers only.

Save for the frontal façade running to the northern arm of the court, little evidence for cairn edge was forthcoming though two stones 5 m. to the south of the court and a socket some 6.30 m. further east, may perhaps indicate the line of a kerb but the evidence is insufficient to allow of any certainty.

The finds included two sherds of neolithic pottery, flint javelin heads, flint and chert arrowheads of leaf and lozenge form and a number of scrapers.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 180-181, No. XII (Pl. Phs.).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 102 (LE. 14), (Pl.).

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145, No. 105. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCIV (1964), 177-195. (Excavation Report).

28. **Kilnagarns Lower.** O.S. 18: 2: 4 (29.6 cm., 49.3 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 400-500. G 936 256. Fig. 33. Plate 25.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies about twenty metres southwards of the last described Le. 27. It is largely ruined. One side of a gallery, consisting of five orthostats and two further orthostats, evidently of a façade, alone remain. The gallery side is aligned SW-NE. The sidestones are set on the rim of a deep ditch of a field fence. In order from east to west they measure .50 m., .50 m., .65 m. .60 m. and .25 m. in height. The most westerly stone of this row, which overlaps considerably with the adjoining stone, is erect. The others lean southwards towards the ditch.

The two erect façade stones at the west are the tallest in the monument. The more northerly is 1.15 m. high and the other .85 m. high. Lying in the ditch to the south of these is a heavy displaced block, 1.30 m. long and .60 m. thick.

Excavation revealed no further structural details. Small fragments of pottery which the excavator suggests were probably Beaker, together with fragments of flint and chert, were found.

The remains are readily interpreted as those of a Wedge-tomb with the ditch running through the gallery area. However, because of the meagre nature of the remains, the classification cannot be considered as established with complete certainty.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 181.

Corcoran: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCIV (1964), 194-198. (Excavation Report).

29. **Cleighran More.** O.S. 20: 4: 5 (79.7 cm., 51.5 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 200-300. G 990 196. Fig. 46. Plate 27.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated on a low flat-topped hillock, at the foot of the north-western flank of Slieve Anierin, overlooking Lough Allen. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is poor rushy pasture and meadow and there is little tillage.

The monument is in a fair state of preservation. It consists of a gallery, orientated roughly SE-NW, preceded, at the SE, by the remains of a small court. The gallery, which is 7 m. in overall length is, at present, divided into three chambers by jambs. The structure is surrounded by an ill-defined, roughly oval-shaped stony area measuring approximately 12.50 m. SE-NW and 8.50 m. NE-SW. This appears to represent the remains of a cairn though some of the stones here are likely to be field stones. A field fence crosses this stony patch at the north-west.

The court is represented by six orthostats, two of which act also as entrance jambs to the gallery. The courtstone flanking the entrance jamb, at the north, is 90 m. long, .30 m. thick and .35 m. high. It is of split-boulder type set with its flat surface facing into the court. The courtstone east of this is .50 m. long, .10 m. thick and .30 m. high. At the southern side of the court, the stone furthest from the entrance is .40 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high and the stone next to this is 1.10 m. long, .10 m. thick and .25 m. high. The extent of closure of the court cannot be determined. It was at least 3.50 m. long and is 3.80 m. in greatest width.

The entrance to the gallery is .65 m. wide. The jamb at the south is .85 m. long, .40 m. thick and .90 m. high. The upper portion of the opposite jamb has been broken off. It is .85 m. long, .15 m. thick and is now only .20 m. high. The front chamber is about 1.50 m. long. The northern side is missing. The southern side consists of a single stone, 1.90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high.

The division between the first and second chambers is marked by a pair of jambs set .45 m. apart. The northern jamb is .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high, and the southern is .70 m. long, .30 m. thick and .30 m. high. A large stone resting on the northern jamb is probably a displaced lintel or roofstone. It measures 1.75 m. by .90 m. and is .35 m. thick. The second chamber is about 1.35 m. long and 1.80 m. wide. Single stones are in position at either side. That at the north is .80 m. long, .10 m. thick and .10 m. high and the stone opposite it is .65 m. long, .30 m. thick and .35 m. high.

A single jamb, at the south, marks the division of the second chamber from the remainder of the gallery. It is 1.00 m. long, .35 m. thick and .45 m. high. This part of the gallery is 2.80 m. long and 1.35 m. wide at the west end. The number of chambers here is not clear but there is no evidence for segmentation. The northern side consists of two stones. That at the east is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and .30 m. high, and the other is .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and .15 m. high. One sidestone only survives at the south. This is 1.15 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high. The western end of the gallery is closed by a stone, 1.15 m. long, .35 m. thick and .55 m. high.

The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined without excavation. It may have consisted of two short chambers preceding a long third chamber, or of four small chambers of roughly equal size.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 102 (LE. 15), (Pl.).

30. **Drumany (O'Brien).** O.S. 24: 11: 6 (66.8 cm., 20.5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300. H 073 098. Fig. 47. Plate 27.

Portal-tomb

The monument lies about 200 yards south of the south-eastern corner of Lough Nacarriga. It is prominently situated on a low hillock in a region of low drumlin hills and small lakes. The land in the area is used principally as pasture and meadow and there is little tillage. The lower ground between the hills tends to be damp and rush-grown. The site commands a fair view across Lough Nacarriga to Slieve Anierin in the north-west.

The tomb, which is incorporated in a fence, is fairly well preserved. It consists of a small chamber covered by a single roofstone. The entrance, at the west, is between two tall well-matched portalstones, set longitudinally and flanking a door-stone which now leans heavily outwards. The sides of the chamber are formed of single heavy stones set outside the line of the portals. The east end of the chamber is not closed at present but the larger of two stones standing erect within the chamber, parallel with the northern sidestone, may be a backstone, twisted out of position. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The portals stand .65 m. to .75 m. apart and are each approximately 2.00 m. high. The top edges of both slope downwards to the east. The northern portal is 1.20 m. long and .60 m. thick, and the southern is .90 m. long and .65 m. thick. A stone, .75 m. long, .30 m. thick and .65 m. high, leaning against the outer face of the southern portal, does not appear to be an original feature of the monument. The door-stone, when erect, would reach only about half-way up the height of the portals. It is .70 m. long and .30 m. thick and is 1.05 m. high.

The southern sidestone is pitched very heavily inwards and rests against the portal. It is not deeply set in the ground and its base is exposed at the south. It is 1.70 m. long and .40 m. thick, and, if erect, would be 1.20 m. high. The opposite sidestone too is pitched inwards but not as heavily as that at the south. Its western end rests against a thin sliver of stone, .40 m. by .25 m. and .07 m. thick, caught behind a pad-stone, .60 m. by .35 m. and .10 m. thick (shown on section), jammed between the sidestone and the portal. This sidestone is 1.80 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.65 m. high. The erect stone, immediately to the south, is greatly concealed but is unlikely to be in situ. It is at least .60 m. long and is .15 m. thick and .65 m. high. The stone next to this may originally have been the backstone of the chamber but this is by no means certain. It is 1.50 m. long, .20 m. thick and .75 m. high. The roofstone appears to have slipped a short

distance eastwards from above the front of the portals. It is 1.80 m. long, 2.20 m. in greatest width and .30 m. thick.

31. **Drumany (O'Brien).** O.S. 24: 11: 6 (63.0 cm., 19.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave."
O.D. 200-300. H 069 098. Fig. 23. Plate 27.

Wedge-tomb

The monument stands on relatively flat pasture-land about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Le. 30. The thin soil in the vicinity of the monument overlies fissured limestone which is exposed in places. The tomb consists of three orthostats forming the western end of a small markedly wedge-shaped chamber orientated W-E. A line of low set stones outside the northern sidestone appear to be exposed packing stones. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The stone crossing the western end of the chamber leans slightly inwards. It is 2.55 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. A packing stone, .20 m. high, is exposed outside its southern end. The sidestone at the south also leans slightly inwards. It is 2.60 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. Its top edge is flat and slopes downwards from west to east. A small gap between its western end and the transverse stone at the west is blocked by a small set stone, .25 m. by .10 m. and .55 m. high. Immediately south of this is a packing stone, .20 m. high. The northern sidestone leans heavily inwards. Its top edge is irregular and portion may be broken away. It is 2.50 m. long and .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.25 m. high. The heights of the three packing stones outside it, from west to east respectively, are: .35 m., .05 m. and .15 m. The chamber is 2.70 m. long at present but it may have extended some distance further to the east. It is 2.10 m. wide at the west and narrows to 1.40 m. wide at the eastern end of the northern sidestone.

While the extant remains are hardly sufficient to permit classification as a Wedge-tomb with absolute certainty the structure bears a very close resemblance to many monuments of this class, e.g., Knocknalappa (Cl. 89) and the classification can be therefore accepted as sufficiently secure.

32. **Creevy.** O.S. 25: 5: 2 (9.6 cm., 40.4 cm.). Shown as rock outcrop. O.D. 200-300.
H 109 119. Fig. 39. Plate 31.

Court-tomb

The monument, which is situated on the golf course about one mile west of the town of Ballinamore, stands in a loop of the Ballinamore-Ballyconnell Canal. It is sited on gently rolling country on top of a low ridge. The view from the site is restricted by higher ridges which form the skyline. The land provides fair pasture but the rock outcrops in places.

The monument, which is a dual Court-tomb, is poorly preserved. It consists of the remains of a long mound, orientated NW-SE, with portion of a court at each end and several orthostats indicating gallery structure along the main axis of the mound between the courts. The mound, which is some 35 m. long, runs along the spine of a low ridge. It reaches a height of 1 m. to 1.50 m. above the general level of the surrounding ground but, owing to the natural slope, precise heights cannot be given and the edges are difficult to define. In its present state the mound falls into two portions. At the south-east a continuous outline can be traced for about two-thirds of the length of the monument. A reasonably clear edge is traceable across the mound at the north-western end of this portion. The second, smaller, portion of the mound lies at the north-western end of the monument. The south-eastern edge here is only partially traceable across the monument. It would appear that some mound survives between the two portions but the fact that the site lies along the spine of a *natural ridge makes the definition of an edge along the sides very difficult here and the dotted line on the plan joining the two more clearly-defined areas of mound is to be taken as a general indication only.* The narrow neck of mound protruding from the northern corner of the site seems to be

partially due to dumping. The width of the mound varies from some 17 m. wide towards the south-east to 12 m. wide at the north-west. The general evidence would suggest a shape narrowing from the south-east to the north-west but owing to the difficulties due to the natural slope no great reliance can be placed on this suggestion.

At the south-eastern end of the monument two jambs, set .60 m. apart, form the entry to a gallery and function also as courtstones. That on the north-east is .40 m. high and the other, which is split longitudinally, is .55 m. high. Flanking the north-eastern jamb is a courtstone, .65 m. high, split longitudinally. The courtstone beside this is .40 m. high and the set stone beyond it, which is .25 m. high, may be a portion detached from it. The stone flanking the south-western entry jamb is 1.10 m. high and is split longitudinally. Beyond this is a further courtstone, .70 m. high. This last is a boulder-like block of finer grained stone markedly different from the very coarse friable limestone of the other orthostats of the monument. The evidence for the gallery opening from this court is scanty. Immediately inside the entry jambs one sidestone is present on each side. That on the north-east is about .30 m. lower than that on the opposite side, though both are exposed to a height of .50 m. Between these and resting on the south-western sidestone is a slab, 1.55 m. by 1.20 m. and .40 m. thick, which is probably a lintel fallen from above the entrance jambs.

No gallery structure is traceable beyond these sidestones for a distance of about 9 m. where two further gallery sidestones are present. They are approximately of equal height but only .20 m. of the height of the north-easterly is exposed while the other rises .50 m. above the ground. Just .75 m. north-west of these a flat-topped stone, .30 m. high, appears to be a backstone. Immediately beyond this another orthostat, .35 m. high, appears to be a sidestone of the north-eastern side of a gallery, which opened from the north-western court. Its top is damaged. The small set stone shown on plan beside it is apparently a detached portion. Some 5 m. further to the north-west two more sidestones of the north-eastern side of the gallery are present. Each is about .25 m. high. One sidestone of the opposite side of the gallery alone appears, close to the entrance from the court. It is .45 m. high.

The entrance jambs, which also function as courtstones of the north-western court, are set .70 m. apart. That at the north-east is .70 m. high and the other is .60 m. high. Flanking the north-eastern jamb is a prominent courtstone 1.40 m. high. One courtstone of the opposite arm of the court stands 1.60 m. from the entry jamb. It is .45 m. high. Outside the entrance is a displaced stone, .80 m. by 1.10 m. and .40 m. thick, of uncertain function.

The monument is certainly a dual Court-tomb. The presence of gallery sidestones on either side of the backstone suggests that long galleries extended from the courts at either end and shared a common backstone as at Aghanaglack, Co. Fermanagh. If this were so the north-eastern gallery would have been 12.50 m. long and the other 10.50 m. Though the evidence is scant both galleries would appear to have been narrow, approximately 1.50 m. wide. The length of the galleries suggests four, or possibly three, chambers in each. It should be noted that, though continuous structure between the two courts is very probable on the evidence, the possibility that a closed element divided the galleries as at Cohaw (Cv. 22) cannot be excluded.

33. **Creevy.** O.S. 25: 9: 1 (6.9 cm., 27.1 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 200-300. H 107 105. Fig. 47. Plate 27.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on a small flat-topped hillock in rolling country about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Ballinamore. Some fifteen yards eastwards from the site the ground falls to a long shallow valley, with a little stream, liable to floods. The land in the area is of fair quality. It is devoted principally to pasture and meadow and there is little tillage.

The monument is very ruined and only two orthostats, a portalstone and a doorstone, are in situ. The portalstone is .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. Its top edge is uneven and it seems probable that portion has been broken away. The door-

stone is .70 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. A collapsed portal stone lies at its eastern end. This is .80 m. long (N-S) and .50 m. thick and, when erect, would have stood 2.25 m. high. Immediately to the north is a prostrate sidestone. It is 2.40 m. long (N-S) and .25 m. thick and, when erect, was .80 m. high. A collapsed backstone lies beside it at the west. This is a gable-shaped stone measuring 1.40 m. long (E-W) and .35 m. thick. When in position it would have been 1.60 m. high. The western side of the chamber has disappeared. A stone, .85 m. long, .45 m. thick and .25 m. high, at the eastern end of the fallen portal may not be an original feature. There are some faint indefinite traces of mound around the structure.

Despite the very ruinous condition of the monument it can, with confidence, be assigned to the Portal-tomb class. The chamber, which must have been rather small, apparently about 1.75 m. long, was aligned approximately SSW-NNE with the entrance towards the south.

Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXV (1905) 141 ("at Edintinny").

34. Fenagh Beg. O.S. 25:13:4 (7.4 cm., 5.9 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300. H 108 081. Fig. 40. Plate 28.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on rolling arable land about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Fenagh village. Some twenty-five yards eastwards from the site a low cliff-face falls to a narrow valley. A stream flows northwards through the valley to Lough Reane which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the monument. There is no great outlook from the site except towards the north where the Slieve Anierin mountains are visible.

The monument consists of the low remains of a long cairn, orientated NNW-SSE, incorporating towards its more southern end a well-preserved chamber. The cairn, which rises to a maximum height of 1 m., is grass-grown but stones protrude in places, particularly at the north where some disturbance has taken place. The original length cannot be established but the present overall length is 31.50 m. The cairn appears to have been approximately rectangular in shape, its average width being about 9.50 m.

The chamber stands some 3 m. inside the southern end of the cairn. The entrance is between two portal stones set longitudinally and standing almost 1 m. apart. The upper portion of the eastern portal has been broken from it and the detached portion rests against the eastern side of the chamber. The east and west sides and the north end of the chamber are each of single stones. A large roofstone rests above the chamber. The south-eastern portion of the roofstone has been broken away and a large detached fragment, 2.20 m. in maximum dimension and .45 m. thick, lies at the south-east corner of the chamber.

The western portal stone leans slightly inwards. It is .80 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. The opposite portal is 1.15 m. long and .40 m. thick. Its present height is .85 m. The western edge of the fragment leaning against the eastern sidestone would fit neatly on top of the portal and, if this were in position, the overall height would be about 2 m. This would correspond closely with the height of the western portal. A set stone, .35 m. long, .15 m. thick and .15 m. high, inside the western portal, is of uncertain function but could perhaps be portion of an almost concealed sill.

The western sidestone is pitched inwards and its southern end rests against the portal. It is 2.35 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. Its top edge at the south is about .60 m. lower than the adjoining portal. The northern end of the stone is only .50 m. high but it seems probable that the upper portion here has been broken away. The eastern sidestone is erect. It is 1.55 m. long and .35 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from 1.60 m. high at the south to 1.15 m. at the north. The backstone leans inwards. It is .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.55 m. high.

The roofstone may have shifted slightly from its original position when the eastern portal was broken. At present it rests on the western portal, the backstone and the

eastern sidestone. It is 3.75 m. in maximum length and has a roughly uniform thickness of .50 m. It is 1.60 m. wide near the north and was probably somewhat wider at the south.

The chamber measures 2.40 m. long from the southern ends of the portals to the backstone. It narrows from 2.20 m. wide inside the portals to 1.20 m. wide at the backstone.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 193-4, Leitrim No. 2 (Drg.). Borlase describes this site under Leitrim No. 1 and equates it with the Court-tomb at Commons (Le. 34) which he incorrectly locates in the Td. of Greagh.

M'Partlan: *Statistical Survey of the County Leitrim* (Dublin, 1802), 93 ("within half a mile north-east of Fena" *recte* north-west).

Hennessy and Kelly: *The Book of Fenagh* (Irish Manuscripts Commission The Stationery Office, Dublin, 1939), Plate 2 (Drg.).

35. Commons. O.S. 29: 1: 1 (6.2 cm., 59.7 cm.). "Giant's Graves." O.D. 200-300. H 107 077. Fig. 41. Plate 29.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies about seventy-five yards west of the Mohill-Ballinamore road, is situated on a small hillock, in rolling drumlin-like country, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Fenagh Lough. The land in the area is used principally as pasture and meadow and supports some trees. The field in which the tomb stands has a thin covering of soil above limestone bedrock and is noted locally for its excellent grazing. There is no great outlook from the site, save to the north, where there is a view along a shallow valley to the distant heights of Benbrack.

The monument has suffered some damage but its remaining features are clear. The main long axis runs WNW-ESE. It consists of a pair of galleries, set back to back with a space of approximately 2.00 m. between them. Both galleries are preceded by the meagre remains of ill-defined courts. The structures are incorporated in a large, roughly oval-shaped mound, measuring 28 m. long and 22 m. in maximum width and rising to a maximum height of 1.50 m. The present outline seems, in part, due to spill down the natural slopes of the hillock at the north and south and it is probable that the original width was not much more than 14 m. Present surface indications, allowing for spill, suggest a more or less rectangular shape for the original cairn.

The long indentation at the eastern end of the cairn appears to be the result of relatively modern interference. The destruction here has removed a large part of the front chamber of the eastern gallery and the entire northern side of the court. The robbing of the cairn may have been associated with work at the shallow gravel pit which lies between the monument and the road.

Western Court and Gallery

The original shape and extent of the court cannot be determined. Two orthostats are in position at the north. That adjoining the entrance jamb is .45 m. high and the other is .90 m. high. Some 2 m. beyond the last an almost concealed stone, .25 m. high, may indicate the continuation of the court. The opposite side of the court is represented by a single orthostat, .55 m. high, set in line with the southern side of the gallery. South of this and at right angles to the long axis of the gallery is a stone, .30 m. high, which leans to the west but seems to be well set. Its function is not clear. A somewhat similar arrangement is present at Tullyskeherny (Le. 23).

The gallery is 3.55 m. long. No segmentation is present. The northern side of the entrance is marked by a jamb, .55 m. high. Opposite this, at the south, is a small well-set stone, .20 m. high, which may be the stump of a second jamb. The southern side of the gallery consists of three orthostats set in line. These decrease in height from west to east, their heights being 1.05 m., .85 m. and .50 m. The north side consists of two stones, both .75 m. high, set at an angle to each other and forming a bulge in the

gallery wall. The gallery, which is 1.55 m. wide at the west, widens to 1.95 m. at the middle and then narrows again to 1.35 m. at the east. The eastern end of the gallery is closed by a backstone, 1.35 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The top of this stone is roughly gabled. The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined on surface evidence but the bulge in the northern side suggests the possibility of segmentation at the junction of the two orthostats.

Eastern Court and Gallery

The greater part of the court area has been denuded. A curved line of four stones along the southern edge of the disturbance may represent the arm of a court but in its present condition certainty is impossible. The heights of these stones from east to west respectively are: .15 m., .15 m., .65 m. and .30 m. Leaning against the highest stone and at right angles to the main axis of the monument is a stone, .70 m. high. Its function, if any, is not clear.

The gallery, which was about 7 m. long, is divided into two chambers apparently of more or less equal length. The entire north side of the front chamber is missing. The south side is represented by three stones. The more easterly stone here is partly concealed and is .35 m. high. The stone next to this is 1.30 m. high and the third stone is .15 m. high.

The division between the chambers is marked by two imbricated sidestones of the western chamber converging on each other at the east, inside the walls of the front chamber, to function as jambs. That at the north is .55 m. high and the other is .35 m. high. The gap between them at the east is .70 m.

The width of the western chamber, beyond the jambs, is 2.20 m. and this decreases to 1.60 m. at the backstone. In addition to the sidestones serving as jambs, two sidestones are in position at either side of the chamber. The more easterly stone at the south is .30 m. high and the stone next to it is .40 m. high. At the north the more westerly sidestone is .45 m. high and the other is .65 m. high. Outside the last a stone, .45 m. high, is exposed at the edge of the disturbed area. It may be a buttress for the sidestone or may only be a cairn stone. The west end of the gallery is closed by a backstone, 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .40 m. high.

The Ordnance Survey Letters mention the opening of one of the "graves" at this monument by a Rev. Mr. Beresford and a later excavation by T. O'Reilly in 1829. Beresford found "nothing but the bones of brute animals." The 1829 excavation went to a depth of some twenty inches but again produced nothing but animal bones, "some certainly of sheep, and a few, perhaps, those of cows and horses."

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 193, Leitrim No. 1. (Borlase, who incorrectly locates this monument in Greagh Td., confuses it with the Portal-tomb at Fenagh Beg (Le. 34) and includes M'Partlan's account of the Portal-tomb under this entry.)

Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXV (1905), 141. (Meehan, following Borlase, likewise confuses this site with Le. 34.)

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 102 (LE. 16), (Pl.).

O.S.L. : Cos. Cavan and Leitrim 14/B.16, 197 and 197b.

36. Cloonfinnan. O.S. 32: 15: 4 (49.1 cm., 6.2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 200-300. N 053 954. Fig. 47. Plate 28.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated in a thicket near the top of a small hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the north end of Cloonfinnan Lough and some two miles WSW of Mohill. A short distance eastwards from the site the ground falls, sharply at first and then more gently, to the lowlands of the Eslin River. The land on the hill is used as pasture and meadow but neglected ground quickly gives way to heavy overgrowth. The lower land is wet and rush-grown in places.

The monument, which is densely overgrown with thorn, ash and bramble, has suffered some damage but its principal features are clear. At the south are two portal stones set longitudinally and standing approximately in line with two stones forming

the chamber sides. The butt of a broken sill or door-stone is visible about .50 m. inside the southern ends of the portals. The northern end of the chamber was closed by a stone set inside the chamber sides and now pitched heavily inwards. The massive roofstone has slipped some distance northwards but still covers the greater part of the chamber. Within the chamber are four loose slabs (not on plan) ranging from .50 m. to 1.20 m. in maximum dimension and .10 m. to .20 m. thick. Their original function, if any, is not clear, though they may be detached portions of the roof. No traces of a surrounding mound are visible but some cairn may be concealed by the overgrowth.

The western portal is split longitudinally into two separate pieces, both 1.60 m. long, and having a combined thickness of .40 m. The outer piece is erect and is 1.20 m. high and the second piece, which leans slightly inwards, is 1.70 m. high. The top portion of the eastern portal is broken off. A prostrate stone, 1.35 m. by 1.00 m. and .20 m. thick, lying just east of the portal, may be the detached piece. The erect portion is 1.45 m. long, .30 m. thick and .75 m. high. The sill or door-stone is 1.10 m. long, .20 m. thick and .35 m. high. Its top edge is broken and uneven and its original height cannot be ascertained.

The western sidestone is pitched heavily inwards and its southern end overlaps outside the portal for a distance of .25 m. at the west. It was not possible to show this on the plan because of the relative positions of the stones. The inwards slope of this stone may well be an original feature of the construction. It is 2.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The eastern sidestone is erect and is 2.00 m. long and .35 m. thick. It is 1.20 m. high at the north and its top edge slopes downwards to .65 m. high at the south. A stone (shown on plan), .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high, standing erect inside the southern end of the sidestone, is not in situ. The backstone is pitched very heavily inwards and its top edge is split and appears to be broken. It is somewhat concealed in its present position but it is at least .90 m. long and .15 m. thick. If erect, it would be about .60 m. high.

The roofstone is of very irregular outline but its wider end is to the south. It is 2.80 m. long, 1.90 m. in greatest width, near the south, and narrows to a pointed end at the north. Its thickness varies from .30 m. to .50 m. Beneath the northern end of the roofstone and lying above the backstone is a slab (not on plan), 1.20 m. by .70 m. and .20 m. thick, which may have formed part of the roof.

The chamber appears to have been approximately rectangular in plan. The exact length cannot be determined but it would seem to have measured about 3 m. from the southern end of the portals to the inner face of the backstone. The distance between the southern ends of the portals is 1.00 m. and the average width of the chamber is approximately 1.30 m.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 195, Mohill No. 1.

37. Tullyoran. O.S. 33; 9: 1 (7.1 cm., 24.0 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 100-200. N 106 974. Fig. 47. Plate 29.

Unclassified

The monument, which lies approximately one mile east of Mohill, stands about 150 yards north of the Mohill-Carrigallen road, close to the western edge of a limestone quarry. It is situated on a level tract of pasture land surrounded by rolling drumlin ridges and hills. There is no great outlook from the site, save to the north, where the distant Cuilcagh Mountains are visible on the skyline. The land in the area is used mainly as pasture and meadow but some tillage is undertaken. Trees grow in sheltered places.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of seven set stones and two prostrate stones, incorporated in a mound of irregular shape, reaching a maximum height of .50 m. The outline of the mound is probably the result of cultivation. It is 9 m. long north-south and about 5 m. wide east-west. The remains can be interpreted as those of a Court tomb having an asymmetrical court with one arm curving outwards and the other running more or less straight from the entrance.

Three set stones, at the east, suggest part of the curved line of a court. That furthest to the east is .60 m. long and .25 m. thick. It is only .10 m. high and may be the stump of a taller stone. The stone next to this is 1.05 m. long, .40 m. thick and .70 m. high. The third is a tall pillar-like stone, .65 m. by .50 m. and 1.15 m. high. This could perhaps be a jamb at the entrance to a now destroyed gallery. Opposite this, and .90 m. to the west, is a stone, 1.20 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.20 m. high, which may mark the other side of the entrance. Southwards from this are three stones, roughly in line, which could be part of the western arm of a court. That adjoining the presumed entrance is .75 m. long, .30 m. thick and .85 m. high. There is a gap of 1.20 m. between this and the second stone which is 1.05 m. long, .30 m. thick and .70 m. high. The third stone, which is the tallest stone of all, leans to the west. It is 1.25 m. long, .35 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.40 m. high. A displaced stone, 1.00 m. in maximum dimension, lies immediately south of the presumed entrance to the gallery and a large displaced stone, 2.10 m. in maximum dimension, lies on the northern end of the mound.

The interpretation as a Court-tomb given above seems preferable to the alternative explanation of the site as the remains of the outer-walling and façade of a Wedge-tomb facing into the north-west.

Some 17.00 m. northwards from the monument is a large block, 2.35 m. by 1.85 m. and .55 m. thick. This stone is not set in the ground and does not seem to have any connection with the monument.

38. **Sunnagh More.** O.S. 33: 7: 4 (48.8 cm., 34.5 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 200-300. N 151 984. Fig. 40. Plate 30.

Portal-tomb

This, the more northerly of the two monuments in Sunnagh More townland, is situated on a low ridge in a shallow valley about one mile south-east of Cloone village. The outlook from the site is restricted to the valley by the long low ridges forming the skyline to the east and west. A stream, about 100 yards westwards from the tomb, flows south along the valley to Keeldra Lough. The land in the area is used as rough pasture and meadow. Trees grow in sheltered places and thorn, bramble and holly bushes invade neglected ground. A shallow limestone quarry close to the northern end of the monument shows the soil cover above the bedrock to be relatively thin.

The entire monument is very heavily overgrown and has suffered considerable damage. It now consists of three piles of stone extending in line over a distance of approximately 51 m. from SSE to NNW. The ruins of a terminal chamber, incorporated in a field fence, are exposed at the southern extremity of the monument. The central pile of stones contains two small laterally placed chambers, set side by side, and opening to the west. Several high upright stones in the third pile are probably the remains of a structure but form no recognizable arrangement.

Southern Element with Terminal Chamber

The portion of cairn here is roughly rectangular in outline. It measures 15.00 m. long N-S and about 9.50 m. wide E-W and reaches a maximum height of 2.00 m. A very large mass of cairn material is present. It is composed of very heavy stones varying from .50 m. to 1.20 m. in maximum dimension. An upright stone (not on plan) at the north-western edge of the mound could be a kerb stone but this is most uncertain. It leans to the north and is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high.

The chamber is much disturbed and its original design is not clear. Two stones only are in situ. One, a fine gable-shaped stone, 1.30 m. long, .55 m. thick and 1.25 m. high, seems to be a backstone. At its eastern end is a stone which probably formed part of a chamber side. It is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. Its top surface is uneven and it seems likely that a piece has been broken from it. An enormous slab lies on edge at the western end of the presumed backstone. It measures 3.70 m. long, 1.05 m. wide and .45 m. thick. It is possibly a very heavy sidestone leaning inwards in a manner often found in Portal-tombs, e.g., Drumany (O'Brien) (Le. 30). At the

north it rests against two small stones, each .10 m. in maximum dimension, jammed between itself and the edge of the backstone. Resting on the top edge of this stone, and against the two orthostats, and with its eastern edge concealed in the ground, is a large slab 2.70 m. in maximum dimension and .40 m. thick. Its shape would suggest use as a roofstone rather than a sidestone. Several large slabs incorporated in the fence close to the chamber are largely concealed by debris. Some may perhaps have originally formed part of the structure. One, shown on plan, lies on top of the cairn at the south-west. It measures 1.80 m. by 1.40 m. and is .25 m. thick.

Central Element with Lateral Chambers

A gap of 5.00 m. separates the central portion of cairn from the cairn to the south. The ground between is flat and grass-grown and there are no surface indications of cairn. The outline of the central portion of cairn is long but very irregular, with indentations on the east and west sides. It is 14 m. long (N-S), 9 m. wide (E-W) at the north and 5 m. wide (E-W) at the south. The cairn material here is sparse and the cairn stones are not as large as those in the southern cairn. The cairn reaches a maximum height of about 1.00 m. A set stone at the south-eastern edge of the mound could perhaps be a kerb stone. It is 1.10 m. long, .15 m. thick and .35 m. high. Opposite this, at the south, and inside the edge of the cairn, is an erect stone (not on plan), .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .55 m. high. A third stone, .70 m. long, .25 m. thick and .60 m. high, stands at the northern end of this portion of cairn. The function of these two stones is not clear.

The lateral chambers are only 1 m. apart. That at the north is the best preserved and consists of three orthostats forming a chamber about 1.60 m. long and tapering from 1.30 m. wide at the east to .75 m. wide at the west. The southern sidestone is 1.60 m. long, .25 m. thick and .85 m. high. The backstone leans inwards and rests against the end of the southern sidestone. It is 1.10 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. Its top is pointed and roughly gable-shaped. The northern sidestone leans inwards and rests against the edge of the backstone. It is 1.70 m. long, .25 m. thick and .80 m. high. Resting against it, at the east, is a stone .85 m. by .80 m. and .25 m. thick, which may be a slipped corbel. An erect stone at the opposite end of the same sidestone is not set in the ground and may not be in situ. It is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and .95 m. high. Its base is exposed. In a similar position at the south is a small stone, .50 m. high.

The second lateral chamber is represented by a backstone and a single sidestone. The backstone is a gable-shaped stone, 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. It leans inwards against the end of the sidestone. The sidestone is 1.50 m. long, .15 m. thick and .65 m. high. South of this are two loose displaced stones, one resting above the other. Their original function, if any, is unknown. The upper stone measures .85 m. by .55 m. and .55 m. thick and the other is 1.35 m. by .45 m. and .35 m. thick.

Northern Element

The distance between this and the central portion of cairn is only 1.20 m. The outline of the northern portion is very irregular. It is about 15.50 m. long and is 8.00 m. in maximum width, near the south. A track crosses it near the northern end. The cairn stones here are larger than those in the central cairn and compare with those in the southern cairn.

Two tall stones (hatched on plan), standing at the southern end of the cairn, suggest that a further chamber was present here. The most easterly of these is a pointed stone which leans very heavily to the west. It is .90 m. long and .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1.70 m. high. The second stone leans to the north and does not seem to be deeply set in the ground. It is 1.65 m. in maximum length, .45 m. thick and 1.60 m. high. These standing stones are surrounded by a disordered mass of large stones, some of which probably formed part of the destroyed structure.

The original design of the whole complex and in particular the relation between the structures in the three cairn elements cannot be determined without excavation. It is, on the whole, likely that these elements were originally incorporated in one long

cairn. The chamber structure in the southern end could well be the ruins of a Portal-tomb. In the central portion the evidence is insufficient to determine the exact relationship of the laterally aligned chambers to the original cairn edge. The remnants of structure in the northern portion of cairn suggest that a chamber may well have been present here but its alignment, whether terminal or lateral, cannot be determined.

The heavy cairn material at each end of the site contrasting with the lighter cairn material in the central portion may indicate phases in the construction. It would be rash, however, to assume that this contrast necessarily represents three originally distinct monuments or three distinct periods in the development of the site. Despite the insufficiency of the evidence an interpretation of the whole site as a long cairn with a terminal chamber of Portal-tomb type set at either end and lateral chambers opening to the side can be suggested.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 133 (Appendix No. 21).

39. **Sunnagh More.** O.S. 33: 11: 1 (49.1 cm., 28.9 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 200-300. N 151 977. Fig. 48. Plate 31.

Portal-tomb

This, the more southerly of the two tombs in Sunnagh More townland, lies about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south of Le. 38. It is situated in the same valley as the last and is about 150 yards east of the stream which flows southwards along the valley to Keeldra Lough. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is damp and rush-grown, with patches of bracken and bushes, and is used as rough pasture.

The monument, which is reasonably well preserved, is of unusual design. It consists of a Portal-tomb type gallery, with two chambers, orientated WNW-ESE. The entrance, towards the west, is marked by two portal stones, set longitudinally, and flanking a high sill or door-stone. The sides of the front chamber consist of single stones set outside the lines of the portals. The division between the front chamber and the short rear chamber is marked by a low septal stone set between the ends of the sides of the front chamber. The sides of the rear chamber are also of single stones and these are placed with their western ends overlapping the sides of the front chamber. A gable-shaped stone at the east marks the back of the gallery but does not achieve full closure. The gap between its southern end and the gallery side is blocked by a low stone set outside and overlapping the gabled stone. There are no reliable indications of a surrounding mound. The southern side of the gallery is incorporated in a fence. A pile of stones along the southern side of the fence seems to be a dump of field debris.

The entrance to the gallery is about 1 m. wide. The northern portal is 1.25 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.40 m. high. Its top is pointed. The southern portal is a flat-topped stone measuring 1.30 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. The sill or door-stone is .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .60 m. high. It does not completely close the entrance and there is a gap of .35 m. between it and the southern portal.

The front chamber is about 2.30 m. long. It is 1.85 m. wide inside the portals and 2.10 m. wide at the septal stone. The southern sidestone is 2.40 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. Immediately outside the junction of the sidestone and the adjoining portal is a stone, set erect and measuring .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .80 m. high. The northern sidestone is 2.25 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. Outside it are two small packing stones .20 m. and .40 m. high, respectively.

The rear chamber is up to 1.40 m. long and is 2.85 m. in greatest width. The southern sidestone is 2.35 m. long, .25 m. thick and .75 m. high. The top edge of the northern sidestone is very irregular and a piece may be broken from it. It is 2.35 m. long, .25 m. thick and .45 m. high. The gable-shaped stone at the east is 1.40 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. The stone overlapping it at the south is pitched inwards. It is 1.45 m. long and .30 m. thick and is about .75 m. lower than the gabled stone.

Though of somewhat unusual design, the monument is clearly of the Portal-tomb class.¹

1. This tomb is mentioned in Vol. I of the Megalithic Survey, p. 112, footnote 10, where it is erroneously cited as a Wedge-tomb. The Wedge-tomb at Drumany O'Brien (Le. 31) should be substituted for it in the reference.

40. **Creenagh.** O.S. 33: 13: 5 (9.5 cm., 7.0 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 100-200. N 108 956.
Fig. 46. Plate 32.

Court-tomb

This, the more northerly of the two tombs in Creenagh townland, lies little more than a mile south-east of Mohill. It stands at the southern end of a long narrow ridge overlooking the marshy lowland of the Cloone river which flows southwards to Lough Rinn. The higher ground in the area is used mainly for pasture and meadow but a little tillage is undertaken. Some heavy timber grows in the vicinity of the tomb and there is an extensive wood along the eastern shore of Lough Rinn about one mile distant to the south.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of the remains of a court, at the north, leading to a rather narrow gallery at present open at its southern end. There are no reliable indications of mound around the structure.

The court is represented by four orthostats one of which serves also as an entrance jamb to the gallery. This jamb, which is the tallest stone present, is .85 m. long, .50 m. thick and .95 m. high. The courtstone adjoining it is .75 m. long, .30 m. thick and .70 m. high. A prostrate stone 1.50 m. north of this could, perhaps, be a collapsed courtstone. It is 1.30 m. in maximum dimension and .45 m. thick. At the west the courtstone nearest the gallery is .75 m. long, .40 m. thick and .60 m. high, and the second stone here is .60 m. long, .50 m. thick and .75 m. high.

The gallery, at present, is about 4.50 m. long. It tapers from 1.65 m. wide at the entrance to 1.30 m. at the south. Four orthostats are in position at the west and three at the east. These all diminish in height from north to south. The more northerly stone at the west is 1.10 m. long, .55 m. thick and .75 m. high, and the stone next to this is 1.30 m. long, .50 m. thick and .60 m. high. The upper portion of the third stone may be broken off. It is .85 m. long and .20 m. thick and at present is only .15 m. high. The fourth stone here is .95 m. long, .30 m. thick and .30 m. high. At the opposite side of the gallery the sidestone nearest the entrance is 1.35 m. long and .55 m. thick and is about .25 m. lower than the jamb. The sidestone next to this is 1.40 m. long, .40 m. thick and .65 m. high. There is a gap of .90 m. between the second and third sidestones. This stone is 1.05 m. long, .40 m. thick and .35 m. high.

The original number of chambers in the gallery is uncertain but the present length, and the lack of structure to the south, suggests two chambers. The extant courtstones indicate a court of rather small dimensions.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960) 102 (LE. 17), (Pl.).

41. **Creenagh.** O.S. 33: 13: 5 (8.4 cm., 3.0 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 100-200. N 107 952.
Fig. 46. Plate 32.

Court-tomb

This, the more southerly of the two tombs in Creenagh townland, lies about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Le. 40 at the edge of the marshy lowlands north of Lough Rinn.

The monument is poorly preserved and is obscured by overgrowth and a dump of field stones. It consists of a line of orthostats representing the more southerly side of a gallery orientated NE-SW. Two jambs, towards the east, probably mark the entrance and a third, about 2.50 m. behind these, indicates the division of the gallery into at least two chambers. There are some faint traces of mound around the structure but the uneven nature of the ground makes adequate definition impossible.

The entrance, between the jambs, is .80 m. wide. The southern jamb is .70 m. by .90 m. and .60 m. high. The opposite jamb is embedded in the butt of a large tree. It is .75 m. by .55 m. and .60 m. high. Eastwards from this a stone, .95 in maximum dimension, is also embedded in the tree, but may not be an integral part of the tomb.

The extant side of the front chamber consists of three stones. The heights of these from east to west, respectively, are; .25 m., .30 m. and .20 m. The segmenting jamb, at the north, is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and .70 m. high. There is no jamb at the opposite

side but a slight change of alignment of the three stones forming the side of the second chamber emphasizes the segmentation. The heights of the stones here, from east to west, respectively, are: .60 m., .35 m. and .20 m.

Though the monument is very ruined the remains are sufficient to indicate with reasonable certainty that the tomb was a Court-tomb.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 102 (LE. 18), (Pl.).

42. **Annaghmore.** O.S. 36: 6: 3 (39.3 cm., 39.2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 200-300. N 141 926. Fig. 48. Plate 32.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated in the angle formed by two fences, immediately north of a by-road slightly less than one mile NNW of Drumshanbo Lough on the borders of County Longford. The land in the area is gently rolling meadow and pasture with thick bushy hedges. The tomb itself is very heavily overgrown.

The monument is well preserved. The main axis runs ENE-WSW with the entrance at the ENE. The tomb consists of two portal stones, two sidestones, and a backstone, forming a small chamber 2.50 m. long and 1.20 m. wide. The chamber is covered by one large roofstone. There is a pile of stones, reaching to 1 m. in height, around the back and southern sides of the chamber, but it is not clear how much of this is original cairn material. Some is almost certainly field debris. The original shape or extent of the cairn cannot be determined.

The portal stones are both erect and stand .70 m. apart. The northern portal is .80 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.55 m. high, and the southern is 1 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. A small stone, .40 m. high, resting against the southern portal is not in situ. The two sidestones are pitched very heavily inwards towards each other. They are about 1.20 m. apart at ground level but the gap between their top edges is only .10 m. The northern sidestone is 1.30 m. long and .40 m. thick and the southern is 1.15 m. long and .30 m. thick. Both would be approximately 1 m. high if erect. The backstone, too, is pitched heavily inwards and rests against a small slab jammed between it and the southern sidestone. Its southern end is concealed. It is at least 1.40 m. long and .30 m. thick. If erect, it would be 1 m. high. Two well-set stones beyond the northern side of the tomb are probably fortuitously exposed cairn stones.

The roofstone is an irregular block set with its heavier end above the portals. It is 2.20 m. long, 2.10 m. in greatest width and up to .50 m. thick. Its upper surface is covered with vegetation. It rests on the two portals and on a pad-stone (shown on section), .75 m. in maximum dimension and .45 m. thick, lying on top of the backstone. At no point does it rest on either of the sidestones. An irregularity on its under surface compensates for the disparity in height between the two portal stones.

APPENDIX

Sites marked "Cromlech" etc., on O.S. Maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main lists

1. **Gorteendarragh.** O.S. 2: 14: 2 (31.3 cm., 14.0 cm.). "Giants' Graves" (applies also to Le. 5). O.D. 200-300. G 842 540.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. A heavily overgrown mound of indefinite outline measuring 12.00 m. in maximum dimension and achieving a maximum height of 1.50 m. Three stones protrude from the mound. One, towards the west, is 2.15 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. It leans to the east. At its southern end, and leaning northwards, is a stone .95 m. long, .20 m. thick and .65 m. high. The third stone stands erect, about 5.00 m. to the east. It is 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .55 m. high. The monument could be the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main list.

2. **Larganhugh.** O.S. 5: 9: 1 (2.4 cm., 29.5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 800-900. G 908 492.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Situated in a hollow, about 5.00 m. in diameter and 1.00 m. deep, on a boggy mountain plateau. Three blocks, the largest being 1.25 m. in maximum dimension, lie on a narrow grassy patch measuring about 6.50 m. by 2.50 m. A fourth, almost concealed, stone, at least .70 m. in maximum dimension, protrudes .10 m. above the ground. The site cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

3. **Lugnafeahery.** O.S. 6: 11: 2 (60.8 cm., 26.2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 100-200. G 776 425.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Situated about thirty yards south of the Diffreen River. Three contiguous stones, aligned roughly WNW-ESE and decreasing in height from west to east. The more westerly stone is 1.35 m. long, .30 m. thick and .70 m. high; the second stone is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and .40 m. high and the stone at the east is 1.15 m. long, .25 m. thick and .35 m. high. The site could well be the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main list.

4. **Conray.** O.S. 7: 13: 5 (8.8 cm., 6.1 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 300-400. G 817 403.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Giant's Grave." It consists of two slabs, set parallel and .50 m. apart, situated in a shallow gully and about 3 m. from the edge of a small stream. The stone at the west is erect and is 1.30 m. long, .30 m. thick and .85 m. high. The second stone leans heavily to the east and, if erect, would be about .10 m. lower than the first. It is 1.25 m. long and .30 m. thick. A loose block, .65 m. in maximum dimension, lies outside the western slab. The site cannot on the evidence be accepted as a megalithic tomb.

5. **Drumnacross.** O.S. 7: 14: 1 (23·4 cm., 9·9 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 200-300.
G 833 408.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Giant's Grave." Two slabs, 1·95 m. and 1·65 m. respectively, in maximum dimension, protrude from a pile of small stones about 5 m. from the edge of a quarry. The whole may be the result of quarrying operations.

6. **Tawnymanus.** O.S. 11: 8: 2 (81·7 cm., 38·9 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 700-800.
G 895 374.

The site is not shown on the early editions of the 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Giant's Grave." A grass-grown cairn about 12 m. in diameter and 1·50 m. to 2·00 m. high, incorporating, at the centre, a structure which appears to be a large cist rather than a megalithic tomb. The cist, which is covered by a large roofstone, at least 2 m. in maximum dimension and ·20 m. thick, is deeply embedded in the cairn, and is filled with rubble. Four orthostats, protruding ·60 m. above the fill, and a number of superimposed slabs, perhaps corbels, are exposed beneath the roofstone. This monument compares with an unrecorded site in Conray townland.¹

7. **Lisgorman.** O.S. 11: 16: 4 (75·0 cm., 4·4 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 700-800.
G 887 338.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Cromlech." A curved line of seven stones forming part of a small enclosure under an overhanging cliff. The sides of the cliff complete the enclosure and the overhang, which is a little more than 2 m. above the ground, forms the roof. The site is probably a hut or shelter.

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 175, No. vii (Pl., Ph.).

8. **Lisgorman.** O.S. 15: 3: 1 (49·4 cm., 59·9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300.
G 860 333.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. A flat limestone flag, about 2·30 m. in maximum dimension, resting on some small stones. Cannot be accepted as megalithic tomb.

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 175, No. viii.

9. **Tawnyhoosy.** O.S. 15: 3: 1 (53·0 cm., 55·9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400.
G 863 328.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" maps. Two slabs on edge, set parallel and 2 m. apart, at the perimeter of a circular earthwork. A fence runs into the earthwork at this point and these slabs may be part of the fence or may perhaps mark the entrance to the earthwork.

Richardson and Lowry-Corry: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 176-7, No. ix.

10. **Loughscur.** O.S. 24: 13: 6 (19·7 cm., 1·4 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 200-300. H 023 078.

Marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on O.S. 6" map 1835. Situated on a sloping pasture field about 400 yards south of Lough Scur. An enormous limestone flag split cross-wise into four rectangular pieces. The two pieces at the south are each supported

1. O.S. 6' Co. Leitrim. 11: 1: 1. (3·3 cm., 60·0 cm.).

at their southern end by single upright stones in line E-W and .60 m. apart. The piece at the west measures 1.70 m. by 1.70 m. and the slab supporting it is 1.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. The fragment at the east measures 2.10 m. by 1.60 m. and the stone supporting it is 1.55 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The piece at the north-west is 2.90 m. by 1.65 m. and the fourth piece, at the north east, is 2.25 m. by 1.45 m. Several broken pieces of stone, up to 1.90 m. in maximum dimension, under these four fragments, may be broken from them. A loose upright stone, .90 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high, stands about 7.00 m. north of the site. While the two erect stones at the south have certainly been artificially set upright, the nature of the monument is extremely doubtful and, on the evidence, cannot be accepted as a megalithic tomb. The whole may represent an attempt to split a rock outcrop from the underlying bedrock.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 194, Leitrim No. 3. (The O.S. map is incorrectly given as Sheet 25.)

M'Partlan: *Statistical Survey of the County of Leitrim* (Dublin, 1802) 93-94, ("another at the road side, on the demesne of Letterfyan").

O.S.L. : Cavan and Leitrim, 14/B.16, 221.

11. **Kiltygerry.** O.S. 25: 1: 5 (15.0 cm., 51.6 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300.
H 116 132.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Cromlech." It consists of a rock split into two pieces, 1 m. apart. The southern piece is 2.15 m. long, .55 m. thick and 1.00 m. high and the northern is 1.60 m. long, .75 m. thick and .90 m. high. The site seems to be entirely natural.

12. **Callowhill.** O.S. 25: 5: 1 (4.7 cm., 43.8 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 200-300.
H 106 122.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Druid's Altar." It consists of two large superimposed slabs, the lower of which rests on three smaller stones. The uppermost slab measures 2.05 m. by 2.00 m. and is .30 m. thick, and the slab under it is 2.40 m. by 2.10 m. and .45 m. thick. The eastern edge of the lower slab bears against the face of an upright stone, 1.00 m. long, .45 m. thick and .70 m. high, while its southern edge bears against another upright stone measuring .45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .40 m. high. A prostrate stone, .65 m. in maximum dimension, lies under the northern edge of the lower slab. The site cannot, on the evidence, be accepted as a megalithic tomb and may, in fact, be largely natural. Several loose blocks of a similar nature lie scattered in adjoining fields.

13. **Newtowngore.** O.S. 26: 9: 2 (13.2 cm., 26.4 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 200-300.
H 210 104.

This object, which is merely a huge natural boulder, is shown as rock outcrop on the O.S. 6" 1835 but is not shown on the 1882 revision.

14. **Longfield.** O.S. 30: 2: 3 (45.3 cm., 53.0 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300.
H 244 068.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. A densely overgrown mound measuring approximately 11.00 m. long (N-S) and 7.00 m. wide (E-W) and reaching a height of at least 1.00 m. The northern end of the mound runs into a thick field fence. A line of three erect stones, running north-south, is visible 2 m. inside the western edge of the mound. The more southerly of these, which is 2 m. from the southern end of the mound, is .75 m. long, .15 m. thick and .30 m. high. The second stone is .50 m. long,

·25 m. thick and ·45 m. high, and the stone at the northern end of the line is ·55 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·95 m. high. The monument could be the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main list.

15. **Drumkeilvy.** O.S. 33: 9: 3 (16·4 cm., 25·3 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 100-200.
N 116 976.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Cromlech." The monument, which is overgrown with thorn and briar, consists of three erect stones and one displaced stone, ·90 m. in maximum dimension. The two erect stones at the south are about 2 m. apart. That at the east is 1·60 m. long, ·50 m. thick and ·90 m. high, and the one at the west is 1·15 m. long, ·80 m. in maximum thickness and 1·25 m. high. Both are stones of rough uneven outline and a drill-hole is visible in the southern face of the stone at the west. The third upright stone is in line with the western stone described above and is almost 2 m. distant to the north. It has a more even outline than the other two and measures 2·35 m. long and ·35 m. thick and would be ·80 m. high, if erect. It leans to the west. While the three erect stones could be the last remains of a chamber the evidence is not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the main list.

16. **Drumconny.** O.S. 33: 14: 5 (35·0 cm., 5·8 cm.). "Megalith." O.D. 200-300.
N 136 954.

This site is not shown on the early editions of the O.S. 6" map and first appears on the 1907 edition where it is shown as "Giant's Grave." The monument consists of two erect stones, about 3·70 m. apart, and a single prostrate slab. The more northerly of the erect stones is 1·10 m. long, ·40 m. thick and the other is 1·60 m. long, ·50 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The prostrate slab, which lies at the southern end of the last, measures 1·35 m. by 1·20 m. and is ·35 m. thick. The site could represent the last vestiges of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the main list.

17. **Clooncoe.** O.S. 36: 1: 4 (4·5 cm., 48·0 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 100-200.
N 104 935.

This site is not marked on the 1835 O.S. 6" map but appears on the 1882 edition as "Druid's Altar." Two huge flags, one upright and standing 2·50 m. high, and the other, 2·50 m. in maximum dimension, lying beside it over some smaller fragments. Both stones are about 2·35 m. long, 1·20 m. wide and ·15 m. thick. The nature of the site is uncertain and it cannot, without further evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

COUNTY LONGFORD

1. Melkagh. O.S. 5: 5: 6 (16.2 cm., 36.8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed."
O.D. 100-200. N 161 879. Fig. 49. Plate 33.

Portal-tomb

The monument, which lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of the village of Drumlish, stands in a dense thicket in the corner of a meadow. The thicket, which is roughly rectangular in shape, measures some 40 m. long by 30 m. wide. The gently rolling land in the area is mostly pasture and meadow but there is a little tillage. The land is capable of supporting heavy timber. The tomb is inconspicuously situated and there is no great outlook from the site except towards the south-east where the rounded outline of Corn Hill is visible some three miles distant.

The monument consists of two structures which are incorporated in a long, low mound orientated NNE-SSW. At the south and set along the main long axis of the mound is a fairly well preserved Portal-tomb chamber. The second structure—a subsidiary chamber—is set at right angles to the long axis of the mound and opens to the north. The extent of the mound is difficult to establish because of the overgrowth. It does, however, appear to have been long but neither its length nor width can be determined to any degree of accuracy. A shallow hollow running along the long axis is probably the result of robbing.

Terminal Chamber

This structure consists of two fine portalstones with a high doorstone set in front of a chamber the sides of which are represented by single slabs. The northern end of the chamber lacks a backstone.

The portals are well-matched slabs—both being 1.55 m. high and .20 m. thick. That at the east is 1.10 m. long and the other is 1 m. long. The door-stone, which is about .30 m. lower than the portals, is .75 m. long and .25 m. thick. Both sidestones lean heavily inwards. That at the west is 2.40 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. The north end of the opposite sidestone is concealed. It is at least 1.80 m. long, .25 m. thick and .70 m. high. About 1 m. north of this chamber are two stones. The larger of these is a firmly-set erect stone (hatched on plan) which runs at right angles to the long axis of the cairn. It is .95 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high. The small stone at its east end is .35 m. by .20 m. and .30 m. high. It is possible that these stones indicate a second subsidiary chamber but the evidence is too scant to be reliable.

Subsidiary Chamber

The subsidiary chamber lies about 2 m. north of the main chamber. The south side consists of two overlapping orthostats. That at the west is 1.15 m. long, .30 m. thick and .45 m. high and appears from its position to function as a jamb. The other is a sidestone measuring 1.60 m. long, .20 m. thick and .70 m. high. One stone of the north side of the chamber survives but it is now almost prostrate. It is at least 1.20 m. long, .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be .40 m. high. At its west end is a small stone, .35 m. in maximum dimension which may be a packing stone. The east end of the chamber is closed by a single stone which leans heavily inwards. It is 1 m. long, .15 m. thick and, if erect would be .80 m. high. Two small set stones behind the backstone are of uncertain function. The smaller is .45 m. high and the other, which leans to the north, is .40 m. high. At the west end of the chamber is a stone leaning heavily outwards which does not seem to be in situ. It is .80 m. by .70 m. and .15 m. thick. Three stones at the northern end of the monument, measuring respectively, 1.70 m., 1.20 m. and .45 m. in maximum dimension, are probably not structural.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 312, Longford No. 1.
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 135 (Appendix No. 32).

2. **Cleenrah.** O.S. 6: 1: 3 (23.1 cm., 53.9 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 200-300. N 267 897. Fig. 50. Plate 33.

Portal-tomb

The monument is inconspicuously situated on the side of a low rocky ridge about 200 yards north of Leebean Lough and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Lough Gowna. The ridge stands in an area of gently rolling country devoted largely to pasture, though some tillage is undertaken. There is quite an amount of thorn and gorse in the area, mainly in the fences, and the land is capable of supporting large trees.

The tomb, which is well preserved, consists of a short chamber orientated W-E. At the west are two portal stones and set outside these, and leaning very heavily inwards, are two large stones forming the sides of the chamber. At the east is a backstone which does not quite close the end of the chamber. The gap here, at the north, is filled by a stone, .55 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high. Above this are several small flat stones which may be an original blocking. The chamber is covered by a large roofstone. The ground around the tomb is rough and uneven and no traces of mound can be distinguished. A fence running into the tomb at the south-east may incorporate some cairn material but this is uncertain.

The entrance between the portals is about .50 m. wide. The northern portal is 1.10 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.70 m. high. The opposite portal is .95 m. long, .70 m. thick and 1.35 m. high. The massive sidestones are pitched inwards against the portals and do not appear to be deeply set in the ground. That at the north is 2.15 m. long, .75 m. thick and its sloping height is 1.90 m. The opposite sidestone is 2.20 m. long and reaches to the same height as the adjoining portal stone. Above its eastern end is a small gap which is filled by a spall, .30 m. in maximum dimension. The fine erect backstone is 1 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. The roofstone rests on the two portals, on both sidestones and on the backstone. It is 2.70 m. long, 2.50 m. wide and up to 1.25 m. thick.

The total length of the tomb is 2.75 m. but the chamber proper, from the eastern ends of the portals to the backstone, is only 1.60 m. long. Because of the sloping position of the sidestones the width of the chamber decreases from 1 m. at ground level to .80 m. immediately under the roof.

The tomb is obviously of the Portal-tomb class but it is somewhat unusual in that the portal stones are of no greater height than the sidestones or indeed, the backstone.

J.R.S.A.I., XXXVII (1907), 118 (Photographic Collection).

3. **Aghnacliff.** O.S. 6: 5: 3 (20.5 cm., 43.7 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 200-300. N 263 885. Fig. 50. Plate 33.

Portal-tomb

This monument lies $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-south-west of the tomb in Cleenrah townland (Lf. 2). It stands near the foot of a low hill and is about seventy-five yards from a stream which flows eastwards to Lough Gowna which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant. The rolling land in the area is mostly devoted to pasture and meadow and some tillage is undertaken.

The tomb consists of a short chamber aligned almost due N-S. On the east side are a tall portal stone and a sidestone. At the west the portal is missing but a sidestone, matching that at the east, is present. Above the orthostats are two large roofstones resting one above the other. Both ends of the chamber are open at present. There are no indications of cairn. The floor of the chamber is littered with field stones.

The fine portal stone stands erect. It is 1 m. long, 1 m. thick and 2 m. high. The adjoining sidestone is also erect and is 1.75 m. long, .70 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The opposite sidestone leans inwards. It is 1.40 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The lower roofstone rests on the two sidestones. It is 1.70 m. long, 2.20 m. wide and up to 1.20 m. thick. The second roofstone is considerably larger, being 3.20 m. long, 2.30 m. wide and up to 1.50 m. thick. It rests on one point of the portal stone and on several parts of the lower roofstone.

Mac Givney: *Place-names of County Longford* (Dublin, 1908), (Ph.).
J.R.S.A.I., XXXVII (1907), 118 (Photographic Collection).

APPENDIX

Sites marked "Cromlech," etc. on O.S. maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main lists

1. **Grassyard.** O.S. 10: 8: 5 (83.2 cm., 36.9 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Cave."
O.D. 400-500. N 330 818.

Marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on early editions of O.S. 6" map. A natural cave now closed with boulders.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 312, Granard No. 1.

2. **Aghnagarron.** O.S. 11: 1: 1 (4.2 cm., 55.2 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 300-400.
N 344 836.

Not marked on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. An upright stone, 1.00 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.00 m. high, standing about 2.50 m. east of two prostrate slabs. These are 1.95 m. and 1.50 m., respectively, in maximum dimension. The site could represent the last vestiges of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the main list.

COUNTY WESTMEATH

1. Lickbla. O.S. 3:7:1 (47·2 cm., 44·7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. N 453 750.
Fig. 51. Plate 32.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on rolling pasture land some three miles north of Castlepollard. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the site, towards the north-west, the land falls away to low flat bog. To the north the Hill of Mael and the Rock of Curry form the skyline.

The tomb is ruined and the orthostats are deeply buried in the enveloping mound. The remains of a long narrow gallery, orientated roughly NNE-SSW,¹ are visible. An outer-wall about 1 m. beyond the eastern side of the gallery is represented by two stones. One stone, near the northern edge of the mound, may be another outer-wall stone. Four prostrate stones lying along the gallery are probably displaced roofstones. These are from 1·30 m. to 2 m. in maximum dimension and between ·30 m. and ·50 m. thick. The structure stands in the northern end of a roughly oval-shaped mound about 20 m. long, 14 m. in greatest width and up to 1·50 m. high. The present outline of the mound is probably the result of spill and cultivation. About 1 m. south of the present end of the gallery a depression, about 2·30 m. in diameter, and ·35 m. deep, is probably the result of robbing. A fence passes within 2 m. of the mound at the north-east. Embedded in the fence, some 2 m. north of the tomb, is a fine erect stone, 1·60 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·15 m. high, which may have once formed part of the structure.

Three stones of the western side of the gallery are visible. That at the north is at least ·55 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·15 m. high. Its north and south ends are concealed. The next sidestone is 4·80 m. to the south. It is ·40 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·25 m. high. The stone next to this is ·85 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The opposite side of the gallery is also represented by three stones. The more northerly is ·35 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·20 m. high. The stone next to this is ·50 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·20 m. high. The third stone is 2·80 m. further to the south. It is ·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·20 m. high. Several points of stone exposed along this side may be the tops of other sidestones but this cannot be decided without excavation.

The outer-wall stone at the south is ·90 m. long, ·45 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The second outer-wall stone is in line with the last and 4·50 m. to the north. It is 1·40 m. long, ·60 m. thick and 1 m. high. Some 4 m. west of this, on the opposite side of the gallery, is an almost prostrate stone which may be a third outer-wall stone. It is 1 m. long, ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·50 m. high. Several almost concealed stones around the north end of the tomb are of uncertain function and may only be cairn stones. A displaced stone, 1·20 m. in maximum dimension and ·50 m. thick, lies at the edge of the mound at the north-east.

Though the remains are scant, the tomb can confidently be classified as a Wedge-tomb. The gallery seems to have been at least 7 m. long and about 1·30 m. in width.

Adams: *Ríocht na Midhe*, I, No. 3 (1957), 45-49 (Pl., Ph.).

1. The usual east-west convention is not followed in this description.

APPENDIX

Site marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" which is not a megalithic tomb

1. **Bigwood.** O.S. 1: 15: 4 (51.5 cm., 1.0 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed." O.D. 600. N 457 767.

Marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on O.S. 6" map 1838. Natural cave in a cliff face.

O.S.L. Westmeath, Vol. I, page 286.

Stokes: *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland* (London, 1878), 144.

COUNTY LAOIGHIS

No Megalithic Tombs are recorded for this county.

APPENDIX

Sites marked "Druid's Altar" etc. which are not accepted as megalithic tombs

1. **Killinaparon.** O.S. 6: 1: 2 (10.7 cm., 53.5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 800-900. N 259 080.

Marked "Giant's Grave" on all previous editions of O.S. 6" map. The structure is described by Stanley thus: "Seven or eight stones appear, none so large but that two or three men might lift it. They were disturbed seventy, perhaps a hundred, years ago. . . ." We failed to locate this site, which is situated in a forestry plantation. It is too doubtful for inclusion in our main lists.

Stanley: *J.R.S.A.I.*, X (1868-9), 278.

2. **Knockbaun.** O.S. 24: 16: 6 (85.5 cm., 2.7 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 800-900. S 536 838.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. A stone measuring 1.50 m. by 1.30 m. and .60 m. thick, resting above a shallow hollow in the ground. On the upper face of the stone are portions of a circular groove which seems to have been about 1 m. in diameter. The groove is 1 cm. wide and .05 cm. deep. The hill-top on which the stone stands is littered with natural blocks of stone.

3. **Knockbaun.** O.S. 24: 16: 6 (89.9 cm., 3.9 cm.). "Druid's Altar (Site of)." O.D. 900-1,000. S 540 839.

Not shown on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. No trace of this object remains.

4. **Monamanry.** O.S. 25: 6: 5 (31.3 cm., 31.4 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 900-1,000. S 576 869.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on previous editions of O.S. 6" map. It consists of a circular mound about 8 m. in diameter and .75 m. in maximum height. The mound is bounded by a kerb of small stones averaging .50 m. long, .15 m. thick and .50 m. high. There is a hollow in the centre of the mound and within this is exposed a slab, measuring 1.20 m. by .85 m., which may cover a cist. The monument can safely be rejected as a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 374-375, Stradbally No. 3. (The account quoted (Byrne: *J.R.S.A.I.*, 1 (1849-51), 131), refers to the Ass's Manger. See below.)

O'Hanlon and O'Leary: *History of the Queen's County* (Dublin, 1907), 56 (Ph.).

Note on Ass's Manger

This site lies partially embedded in a roadside fence on the rim of an old quarry. A slab 2.50 m. long and 2 m. wide and .30 m. thick lies with its southern edge partially embedded in the road-fence. Under its northern half is a hollow about 1 m. deep. At the back of this hollow is a slab aligned east and west along the midline of the stone. It leans to the south and is 1.45 m. long, .20 m. thick and .90 m. high. Continuing the line of this stone is a facing apparently partly of dry-stone walling and partly fractured rock-face. The cover-slab is supported at the south by two standing stones. One, at the north-east corner, measures 1.20 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. It leans

against the edge of the cover. The other, at the north-west, is erect and measures 1·30 m. long, 25 m. thick and 1·30 m. high. It oversails the cover and its edge bears against the edge of the cover. Some 25 m. outside the cover, at the east, is a line about 2·50 m. long, of three slabs running southwards towards the fence. These measure some 70 m. high. The old descriptions 1849 mention a circle of stones, 300 feet in diameter, around the site and a report of the finding of cists. While these suggest a burial monument, the quarry which is already present on the O.S. Fair Plan (c. 1839) and the difficulty of determining the original ground levels leave too much uncertainty to permit acceptance of the site in its present state.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 374-375.

O'Hanlon and O'Leary: *History of the Queen's County* (Dublin, 1907), 55-56 (Ph.).

Raftery: *Prehistoric Ireland* (Dublin, 1951), 87.

Byrne: *J.R.S.A.I.*, 1 (1849-51) 131, under Stradbally No. 3.

COUNTY KILDARE

No Megalithic Tombs are recorded for this county.

APPENDIX

Site marked "Dolmen" which is not accepted as a megalithic tomb

1. **Grangebeg.** O.S. 27: 2: 1 (30.2 cm., 56.4 cm.). "Dolmen." O.D. 300-400.
N 688 104.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on all earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. A group of five or six blocks varying from 1 m. to 3 m. in maximum dimension. One block is erect and another rests against it. The others are prostrate. A human skeleton is said to have been found at the site. The nature of the monument is uncertain and it may, in fact, be largely natural.

Comerford: *The Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin* (1883), II, 239.

COUNTY CAVAN

1. Gortaquill. O.S. 1: 12: 5 (84.1 cm., 22.5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400.
H 042 383. Fig. 52. Plate 34.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies about three miles west of Blacklion, stands on the side of a hill (452 ft.), jutting into the southern end of Lough Macnean Upper. The land on the hill provides good pasture but in places is invaded by thorn and scrub.

The monument itself is very densely overgrown. It consists of a ruined gallery of two chambers orientated roughly NE-SW. The entrance, at the NE, is incorporated in a curved fence which may conceal court structure. Two set stones, inside the line of the fence, and about 5 m. from the entrance, may be courtstones. Both are .40 m. high. The gallery is set at the north-eastern end of a mound, approximately 25 m. long, but because of the heavy overgrowth its shape or limits cannot be defined.

The gallery, which is about 5 m. long and 1.70 m. wide, is divided by a single jamb, inset in the western wall of the gallery. The front chamber is about 1.70 m. wide. The eastern side consists of a fine slab, 1.10 m. high. In front of this is a courtstone, .40 m. high. The western side of the chamber is of two stones, .70 m. and .80 m. high respectively. The top of a third stone, probably an entry jamb, is exposed in the fence at the end of this side.

The segmenting jamb, which is a flat-topped slab, 1 m. high, divides the gallery into two chambers of equal length. The opposite jamb and the greater part of the eastern side of the rear chamber are missing. The back of the gallery is also absent but the alignment of the four stones forming the western side of the rear chamber suggests that the gallery extended no further to the south. These, and the single remaining sidestone at the east, are all about .90 m. high. The two stones at the northern end of the western side are set overlapping each other. The stone at the southern end of the same side leans inwards. Most of the gallery orthostats have good flat inner faces.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 159, No. II.
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 121 (CV. 1).

2. Killycarney. O.S. 2: 13: 1 (0.2 cm., 13.9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300.
H 052 374. Fig. 53.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile south-east of the tomb in Gortaquill (Cv. 1), near the top of a low ridge overlooking the south-eastern end of Lough Macnean Upper. Northwards the outlook is broken by the scrubby limestone hill on which the Gortaquill monument is situated. The land on the ridge is devoted mainly to meadow and pasture. Small trees grow on the lower ground.

The monument is heavily overgrown with thorn bushes. It consists of the remains of a long mound, orientated roughly E-W, incorporating in its eastern end the ruins of a gallery. The gallery, which is divided by imbricated jambs and a sill into two main chambers, is preceded by a short ante-chamber. One, or possibly two courtstones, are present immediately beyond the northern side of the ante-chamber. The western end of the gallery is incomplete and hence the original number of chambers cannot be established. The cairn appears to have been about 20 m. long but its limits are difficult to establish because of the overgrowth. A fence crosses the middle of the mound and

there are the remains of another at the western end. Between the fences, at the north, a shallow depression (shown as a pecked line on the plan) seems to mark the edge of the cairn. Elsewhere the evidence is too vague to allow reliable definition. The area between the fences is littered with stones up to .75 m. in maximum dimension.

The ante-chamber is 1.40 m. long and 1.40 m. wide. The sides are of single well-matched stones, each about .45 m. high. Beyond the northern side is a stone, .40 m. high which may be a fallen courtstone, though it could conceivably be in situ. Next to this is a well-set courtstone of about equal height with the last but now almost entirely buried in the ground. An erect stone beyond the southern side of the ante-chamber is .60 m. high but does not seem to be deeply set in the ground and is probably not an original feature.

The ante-chamber is divided from the first main chamber by a pair of jambs standing .60 m. apart. That at the south is set transversely and is .50 m. high. Its top may have been broken away. The opposite jamb, which is imbricated in the gallery wall, is 1 m. high.

The first main chamber is about 2.50 m. long and 1.60 m. in greatest width. The southern side is formed by a sidestone 1.60 m. high, which leans heavily inwards, together with the imbricated jamb of the segmentation between the two main chambers. The opposite side consists of the imbricated jamb at the east (described above), a sidestone .75 m. high and an imbricated jamb at the segmentation. Both segmenting jambs lean inwards against the high sill. The northern jamb is .70 m. high and the southern is 1.10 m. high while the sill, which stands erect, is .85 m. high. A loose stone rests against the sill at the west.

The second chamber was at least 2 m. long and about 2 m. in greatest width. The southern side is represented by one great slab measuring 2.60 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. Two orthostats of the opposite side survive. The more easterly, which leans inwards, is .60 m. high, while the other, which leans heavily outwards, is 1.10 m. high. West of the last the butt of a stone, .10 m. high, is exposed. It may be part of the base of the sidestone beside it.

It had previously been suggested* that the monument could be a dual Court-tomb with galleries sharing a backstone as at Aghanaglack (Co. Fermanagh) but the detail revealed in the clearance necessary to produce the plan here published showed that interpretation as a single Court-tomb is preferable.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 159-60, No. III (Pl., Ph.).

* de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 121 (CV. 2).

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145 (No. 97).

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Townlands of Burren and Legalough. O.S. Sheet 4.

The townlands of Burren and Legalough contain six megalithic tombs situated on the limestone uplands which occupy the greater part of the townlands. These uplands are roughly two-thirds of a mile square, deeply indented by a valley at the north. The general level of the land is 800 ft. but two hills rise above this to 882 ft. and 870 ft. The higher hill occupies the ridge at the north-west of the valley while the other is situated at the butt of the ridge on the opposite side. A third lower hill stands at the south-western side of a narrow chasm in the north-eastern ridge known as the "Giant's Leap." Cliff-faces occur along the eastern side of the uplands, towards Fermanagh, while to the south the ground falls sharply at first and then more gradually to the basin of Garvagh Lough (515 ft.) about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile distant. To the west, where the fall is more gentle, is a hollow containing the small rush-grown lake of Tullygobban. The uplands are a type of karstland very similar to the fissured limestone cragland of north County Clare. The two higher hills and parts of the lower ground are covered in a thin blanket of peat. Though bare patches of crag do exist, the rest of the area bears a light cover of soil which provides good pasture. The region is now the site of a huge plantation of coniferous trees.

3. **Burren.** O.S. 4: 1: 3 (22.9 cm., 55.3 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 800-900. H 075 353. Fig. 54. Plate 34.

Wedge-tomb

This monument, situated on the eastern shoulder of the highest hill in Burren, commands a fine outlook northwards across Lough Macnean Upper to the distant mountains of southern Donegal. It consists of the ruins of a gallery about 7.50 m. long. Three partly-displaced roofstones lie above the eastern end of the gallery. There are some indications of outer-walling but we were unable to see the peristalith (kerb) described by Lowry-Corry and Richardson. However, the tomb has since been further enveloped in the heather-covered boggy ground and such a feature may be concealed. There are some vague traces of mound around the structure but again the cairn noted in the same publication is no longer visible. The dimensions given were 48 feet (14.60 m.) long, 27 ft. (8.25 m.) broad and 2 ft. (.60 m.) high. The monument is now surrounded by young coniferous trees.

The two more westerly stones of the south side of the gallery and the stone opposite these at the north are taller than the rest of the orthostats and suggest the possibility of a portico, perhaps similar to that at Cv. 5. The stone at the north is 1.25 m. high. The other two are each 1.10 m. high but the more easterly of these now leans heavily outwards. Lying within the presumed portico, at the south, is a displaced slab measuring 2.10 m. in maximum dimension. Its function is uncertain.

The southern side of the gallery, beyond the stones already described, is represented by three orthostats and three fallen sidestones. The heights of the standing stones from west to east, respectively, are: .85 m., .80 m. and .60 m. All lean outwards to some degree. The two more easterly of the prostrate sidestones have fallen inwards while the other has collapsed to the south. Four erect sidestones stand together on the northern side of the gallery. The more easterly of these seems to be forced outwards and possibly its position as shown on the plan may be a little to the north of its original setting. Its eastern end is concealed beneath a roofstone but it is at least .65 m. long. The heights of the other standing stones on this side, from west to east, respectively, are: .50 m., .40 m. and .70 m. The first of these leans inwards while the other two are erect. Immediately beyond the western end of this line is a prostrate sidestone, .95 m. in maximum dimension, which has fallen to the north.

The roofstones are all about .35 m. to .40 m. thick. The more westerly slab measures 2 m. by 1.40 m. The slab in the middle has broken along a natural joint. The larger piece here measures 1.70 m. by 1.40 m. and the other 1.60 m. by .80 m. The third roofstone measures 1.90 m. by 1.40 m. Beyond this, at the east, the edge of a prostrate stone, possibly another roofstone, is exposed. The exposed portion is 1.80 m. long and .20 m. thick.

An erect stone, 1 m. high, beyond the prostrate sidestone on the north side of the tomb, is probably an outer-wall stone in situ. Beside this, to the north, is a prostrate pillar-like stone which may be another outer-wall stone displaced. This is 1.70 m. long and .40 m. thick. A stone, leaning heavily inwards, at the south-eastern corner of the structure, is probably another outer-wall stone. If erect, it would be .60 m. high. The edge of a stone is exposed 2.30 m. beyond the north-western corner of the tomb. It may be part of a façade but this is altogether too uncertain to stress.

The "Round Cairn" noted by Lowry-Corry and Richardson (*J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 168, No. XIII) lies about 8 m. WSW of the monument above described. It is now greatly concealed in the peaty ground. It consists of a roughly circular stony area about 5 m. in overall diameter. It appears to contain a doubled circle of set stones all about 1 m. in maximum dimension. Its nature cannot be decided on present evidence but it is unlikely to be the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 201-202. Tullyhaw No. 1 (Pl.).

Wakeman: *Guide to Lough Erne*, 136.

Milligan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI (1890-91), 580.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 168, 170, No. XIV (Pl., Ph.).

4. **Burren.** O.S. 4: 1: 6 (21.4 cm., 48.6 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 800-900. H 074 345. Fig. 58. Plate 34.

Portal-tomb

The monument, surrounded by young coniferous trees, is situated on bog-covered cragland near the southern end of the townland. The site commands an extensive outlook to the north-west across Lough Macnean Upper. The two highest hills of Burren form the skyline to the north and north-east while to the south the site is overlooked by the Cuilcagh Mountains.

The monument, which is well preserved, is enveloped in a covering of heather-grown peat. It consists of a small rectangular chamber about 2 m. long and .65 m. wide, covered by two overlapping roof-stones, and incorporated in a large oval-shaped cairn. The present outline of the cairn is probably, for the most part, due to spill and its original outline cannot be established without excavation. The forest planting may have interfered with the edge on the north. There are several holes in the cairn, apparently the result of robbing, and it is in one of these that the chamber is exposed. The peat-covering above the upper roofstone is about .35 m. thick. The cairn material is exposed in places and consists of limestone blocks which, for the most part, are about .40 m. in maximum dimension, though bigger blocks are also present. The cairn now measures some 20 m. long (E-W) and 16.50 m. in greatest width (N-S). It rises to a maximum height of about 2 m. at the portals. The interior of the chamber is partly filled with rubble.

The chamber is set about 7 m. inside the western end of the cairn. It is formed by two portal stones, two sidestones and an inset backstone. The portals are set longitudinally and are .65 m. apart. Both are about 1 m. long and 1.10 m. high, though that at the north is exposed to a depth of only .80 m. The southern portal has a pointed top while that at the north is flat-topped. The sidestones are set in line with the portals. Both are at least 1 m. long but their eastern ends are concealed in the cairn. The southern sidestone, exposed to a depth of .60 m., is .80 m. lower than the portal. Above it is a corbel measuring .95 m. long, at least .80 m. wide and .10 m. thick. The opposite sidestone is exposed to a depth of 1 m. but its top is .15 m. lower than that of the southern sidestone. The portals and the sidestones are all about .30 m. thick. The backstone is a thin slab .80 m. long and .10 m. thick. It is exposed to a depth of .80 m. its top being about .55 m. below the level of the portals.

The upper roofstone is at least 2.30 m. long, 1.50 m. wide and .20 m. to .30 m. thick. Its eastern end is concealed in the cairn. It rests on the portals and on the lower roofstone. A small slab, .50 m. by .40 m. by .10 m., is jammed between the two roofstones just inside the northern portal. The second roofstone is 1.60 m. long, at least 1 m. wide and .20 m. thick. It rests on the backstone and on a small boulder, .40 m. by .40 m. by .15 m. lying on top of two superimposed corbels resting above the bevelled top of the northern sidestone. (It was not possible to show these corbels or the small boulder on the plan.) Part of the lower corbel is broken away. At present it is .60 m. long (E-W), at least .50 m. wide (N-S) and .07 m. thick. The second corbel is about 1 m. long (E-W), at least .70 m. wide (N-S) and .10 m. to .15 m. thick.

Wakeman¹ states that "a fine urn" was found in the chamber.

¹ Wakeman: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XII (1872-73), 135. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XIV (1876-78), 105.

Milligan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI (1890-91), 580.

Lowry Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 165-166, No. XI (Pl., Ph.).

5. **Burren.** O.S. 4: 2: 1 (27.1 cm., 55.1 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 800-900. H 080 351. Fig. 54. Plate 35.

Wedge-tomb

This fine monument is prominently situated on top of a hill within a few yards, and to the southwest, of the chasm known as the "Giant's Leap." The site commands an extensive view to the north-west across Lough Macnean Upper to Lough Melvin

and beyond. To the south the Cuilcagh mountains and the mountains east of Lough Allen form the skyline.

The monument is well preserved. It consists of a gallery, about 7.50 m. long, divided by a high septal stone into a long portico and a main chamber. The gallery is covered by five roofstones, two above the portico and three covering the main chamber. The floor of the gallery is littered with small stones, probably cairn debris. An outer-wall surrounds the tomb but many of the orthostats of this have fallen.

The entrance to the gallery consists of two well-matched stones set transversely to the long axis of the gallery. The stone at the north is 1.10 m. high while the other, which is tilted somewhat towards the north-west, is .90 m. high. The gap at the base is .60 m. These entry stones belong to a flat façade which probably continued to articulate with the ends of the outer-wall.

The portico is 2.50 m. long and about 1.10 m. wide. The southern side is formed of two stones, 1.30 m. and .95 m. high, respectively. One stone is in position on the opposite side of the portico. It is 1.10 m. high. In the gap between this stone and the entrance is a small loose stone, .85 m. high, which does not seem to be an original feature. A stone, .90 m. high, standing in a diagonal position within the portico, is of uncertain function and may not be in situ.

The septal stone, which is 1.75 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.10 m. high, is inset in the gallery walls. Though it blocks access to the main chamber its base is not set in the ground. Its southern end rests on the end of a flat slab measuring 1.30 m. by .55 m. and .30 m. thick. The northern end is keyed between two short stones in the gallery wall. These are .80 m. and .95 m. high, respectively. The base of the septal, at this end, rests on a partly concealed block (not on plan) measuring .50 m. in maximum dimension and .15 m. thick. A gap in the middle of the base of the septal stone is .55 m. long and .15 m. high. Its edges are flaked but it is not clear whether this is a contrived feature or a fortuitous break along the edge of the stone.

The more westerly roofstone above the portico seems to have slipped somewhat from its original position, in a north-westerly direction. It now rests on both entrance stones, on the more westerly stone of the south side and on the sidestone at the north. It measures 1.70 m. by 1 m. and .40 m. thick. The second roofstone here rests on the portico sides and on the septal stone. Its dimensions are: 2 m. by 1.35 m. and .30 m. thick.

The main chamber is 4.50 m. long. It narrows from 1.30 m. wide near the septal stone to 1.00 m. wide at the east. The walls are built of irregularly-placed boulders which decrease in size proceeding eastwards from the septal stone. The southern side is of three stones and the heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: .95 m., .80 m. and .80 m. Set outside the junction of the more westerly stone and the stone next to it is a block .75 m. high. The northern side of the gallery is of five stones, one of which is a key-stone, at the septal described above. The heights of the others, from west to east, respectively, are: .95 m., .95 m., .85 m. and .65 m. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is set outside the ends of the walls. It is .80 m. high. Beyond its northern end, and continuing the line of the gallery wall to the east, is a well-set stone, .55 m. high. Its function is not certain. It could perhaps be the sidestone of a rear chamber but may be merely a buttress between the gallery and the back of the outer-wall. (The stones east of the backstone at Legalough (Cv. 8) seem to be analogous.) Resting against the eastern end of this is a slab, 1.60 m. in maximum dimension, which may be a displaced outer-wall stone.

The more westerly roofstone covering the main chamber measures 2 m. by 1.45 m. and .25 m. thick. It rests directly on the first sidestone at the south and at the north on a pad-stone, .20 m. in maximum dimension, lying on top of the more westerly sidestone. Its western edge bears against the septal stone. The roofstone next to this is 1.70 m. by 2.00 m. and .20 m. thick. It rests directly on the orthostats at either side. The third roofstone rests, at the south, on a pad-stone, .30 m. in maximum dimension lying above the more easterly sidestone and at the north on two little pad-stones, .06 m. thick, on top of the more easterly sidestone.

The outer-walling beyond the northern side of the gallery is represented by a line of five set stones, the more westerly being broken into two pieces. Two prostrate stones

lying along the line probably also belonged. All the set stones lean outwards to some degree and indeed two are almost prone. They vary from .85 m. to 1 m. in length and are from .10 m. to .30 m. thick. Their heights, when erect, would be between .50 m. and 1 m. A third prostrate stone, 1.90 m. by .70 m. by .40 m., which lies outside the set stone at the western end of the row, may perhaps be a displaced outer-wall stone.

The outer-wall at the south is represented by two set stones both of which lean very heavily outwards, and a number of prostrate stones. The more westerly orthostat would be 1.10 m. high, when erect, and the other about 1.30 m. Between these is a prostrate slab now broken into two pieces. When erect it would have been about .70 m. high. Immediately beyond the more westerly orthostat just described is a fallen stone 1.85 m. in maximum dimension, which may also be an outer-wall stone. At the southern end of this is another prostrate stone, 1.55 m. in maximum dimension. Its original function is doubtful. A prostrate stone, .85 m. in maximum dimension, lies between the orthostat and the gallery wall. Beyond the leaning orthostat at the east is another fallen outer-wall stone, 1.20 m. in maximum dimension. Almost 2 m. east of this, and about 1 m. south-east from the back of the gallery, is a fallen slab which may have formed part of the eastern end of the outer-wall. This stone is 1.60 m. in maximum dimension.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 203-206, Tullyhaw, No. 3 (Pl., Drgs.).

Wakeman: *Guide to Lough Erne*, 136. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XII (1872-73), 135. *J.R.S.A.I.*, XIV (1876-78), 105.

Milligan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI (1890-91), 580.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 170-171, No. XV (Pl., Phs.).

J.R.S.A.I., XXV (1895), 387 (Photographic Collection) ("Blackburne Cromlech").

Clifford and Daniel: *P.P.S.*, VI (1940), 154 ff.

6. **Burren.** O.S. 4: 2: 1 (23.8 cm., 54.0 cm.). "Druidical Altar." O.D. 800-900. H 076 351. Fig. 55. Plate 34.

Portal-tomb

This monument stands a short distance from the highest hill in Burren and to the south-east of the Wedge-tomb Cv. 3. A small patch of ground around the tomb was at one time under cultivation but the houses here are now in ruins and the entire area is planted with coniferous trees.

The monument, which is constructed of massive stones, is incorporated in a field fence. It is greatly deranged and is difficult to interpret. At the west are two tall stones standing somewhat out of line with each other and with a gap of about .55 m. between. The more southerly of these leans to the west and is 1.60 m. long, .50 m. thick and 2 m. high. The other stone is 2.15 m. long, .30 m. thick and 2.20 m. high. It leans slightly to the east. Running north-eastwards from the middle of the last stone is a stone, 2.65 m. long and .25 m. thick. It is exposed to a height of 1.40 m. but its top is about 1.10 m. lower than the adjoining stone. In a like position, immediately east of the tall stone at the south, is a stone 1.20 m. long and .20 m. thick. It is 1.20 m. lower than the stone next to it and is exposed to a height of 1.30 m. A huge displaced roofstone rests with one side on the tall stone at the north-west and another side on the ground at the east. This great slab measures 5 m. by 4.20 m. and is .60 m. thick at the north and .15 m. thick at the south.

The tomb has for long been converted into a shelter by the building of masonry walls at the south and east and above the long stone at the north. The gap between the two tall stones at the west has also been built up. A lintelled entrance has been constructed at the north-east.

The conversion of the monument into a shelter adds to the difficulty of interpretation. It is possible that the modern walling obscures further structure and interference with the existing structure cannot be ruled out. Lowry-Corry and Richardson give Evans's tentative interpretation of the site. He considered that the two tall stones, at the west, were portal and sidestone, respectively. The long stone at the north was interpreted as a backstone and the short stone at the south as a high sill. The entire eastern side of the tomb was thought to be missing. An alternative interpretation which would treat the two tall stones at the east as entry portals and the smaller

orthostats as sidestones is also arguable. Portalstones set transversely would, however, not be normal in Irish Portal-tombs. While, therefore, interpretation in detail would require demolition of the modern building and probably excavation also, the great cap, and the high portal implied in any interpretation, permit the tomb to be classified as a Portal-tomb with reasonable confidence.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 202-203, Tullyhaw No. 2 (Pl. Drg.).
 Wakeman: *Guide to Lough Erne*, 136, *J.R.S.A.I.*, XII (1872-73), 135.
 Milligan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXI (1890-91), 580.
J.R.S.A.I., XXV (1895), 387 (Photographic Collection), ("Blackburne Cromlech,").
 Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 167-168, No. XII (Pl., Phs.).

7. **Legalough.** O.S. 4: 2 1 (30.5 cm., 53.1 cm.). Shown as a small circular enclosure. O.D. 800-900. H 083 351. Fig. 52. Plate 35.

Court-tomb

The tombs in Legalough townland stand within 20 m. of each other on the top of a ridge running eastwards from the hill at the north-eastern end of Burren. The land on the ridge provides heathy mountain pasture. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards to the Cuilcagh Mountains and the mountains around Lough Allen.

This, the more westerly of the two monuments, was shown on the earlier editions of the O.S. map as a small circular enclosure and named "Fort." The tomb has been almost completely destroyed and the entire gallery is missing. All that now survives is the inner end of a court, consisting of an entrance, flanked at the south by three courtstones. The structure stands at the western perimeter of an oval-shaped enclosure, consisting of a low bank with rather indefinite edges, bounding an area measuring about 8.50 m. (N-S) by 7.50 m. (E-W). The bank is 2 m. to 3 m. in average width and is no more than .50 m. high. The overall dimensions of the enclosure are 14 m. (N-S) by 11 m. (E-W). The bank is grass-grown but is stony underneath and may well have been built from the material of a destroyed cairn.

The entrance consists of two well-matched jambs which flank a low sill. The northern jamb, which is slightly higher than its fellow, is now split into two pieces. When intact it measured 1.20 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. The opposite jamb is 1.15 m. long, .75 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. Both stones have pointed tops and their outer ends slope downwards. Their inner ends are roughly vertical. The sill is .80 m. long, .25 m. thick and .45 m. high.

The three courtstones have flat inner faces. The two nearest the entrance lean outwards. The third stone, at the west, is erect and is 1 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1 m. high. The stone in the middle is .85 m. long, .35 m. thick and .90 m. high, while the stone nearest the entrance is 1.40 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1 m. high. A loose stone lies between the last two orthostats.

Though no gallery structure survives the entrance and courtstones are sufficient to define the monument as a Court-tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 206 (mentioned under Tullyhaw No. 4).
 Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 171-172, No. XVI (Ph.).
 Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145 (No. 98).

8. **Legalough.** O.S. 4: 2: 5 (30.8 cm., 52.9 cm.). "Druidical Altar." O.D. 800-900. H 084 350. Fig. 56. Plate 35.

Wedge-tomb

This is the more easterly of the two tombs in Legalough townland. It consists of the ruins of a gallery some 6 m. long flanked at either side by outer-walling. A single orthostat at the south-west indicates a flat façade. There appears to be some cairn material beneath the heather-grown surface between the outer-wall and the gallery sides but no indications of cairn are visible in the hummocky ground beyond the outer-wall.

A stone standing at the west end of the gallery, close to the southern side and now leaning heavily outwards, is the remains of some form of entry feature. It is .70 m. long, .20 m. thick and .70 m. high. The southern side of the gallery is represented by seven orthostats. There is a gap in the wall near the middle and one or two more stones are either missing from here or are concealed beneath the surface. The two more easterly orthostats are partially hidden. The longer of these leans very heavily inwards. The heights of the others from west to east, respectively, are: .90 m., .45 m., .45 m., .80 m. and .40 m. The northern side of the gallery is less well preserved and here only four stones are visible. The two more easterly of these lean outwards while that at the west leans inwards but is now almost flush with the ground. The heights of these stones, from west to east, respectively, are: .05 m., .50 m., .75 m. and .45 m.

The eastern end of the gallery is closed by a flat-topped stone measuring at least .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .30 m. high. Its back and southern end are concealed. Behind the backstone, at either side, are two stones of uncertain function. They could, perhaps, indicate a rear chamber but may only be buttresses. (The stone at the north-west corner of the roofed gallery in Burren (Cv. 5) seems analogous here.) The stone at the north, though flush with the ground, is about equal in height to the end of the gallery. The opposite stone is exposed to a height of .35 m.

The outer-walling at the north is represented by five stones, three of which lean outwards. The more westerly stone here is low and partially concealed. The heights of the others, from west to east, respectively, are: .75 m., .30 m., .40 m. and .25 m. The outer-walling at the south consists of a line of five orthostats. Their heights from west to east, respectively, are: .55 m., .35 m., .20 m., .35 m. and .45 m. A prostrate stone, 1.10 m. in maximum dimension, lying between the outer-wall and the gallery side towards the west, may be a displaced outer-wall stone. The sole surviving façade stone leans heavily to the west. It is about equal in height to the stone standing in the entrance to the gallery.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 206, Tullyhaw No. 4.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 172-173, No. XVII (Pl.).

9. Moneygashel. O.S. 4: 5: 2 (9.9 cm., 43.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 600-700. H 061 340. Fig. 55. Plate 36.

Portal-tomb

The monument, which lies about one mile to the south-west of the tombs in the northern end of Burren townland, is situated near the head of a long shallow valley. There is an extensive outlook southwards down the valley to the mountains around Lough Allen. Elsewhere the outlook is restricted to the valley. The hill bounding the valley, at the west, is rough mountain land with much outcrop, while the more gradual slopes to the east provide good pasture land. The lower land in the valley is covered by a network of small fields, devoted mainly to meadow and pasture. The land is rush-grown in places and rock outcrop is common.

The long axis of the monument runs NNE-SSW. It consists of the remains of a long cairn incorporating at its more northern end a ruined chamber now converted into a shelter for animals. The outline of the cairn has been distorted by fences which run into it at the south and at the north-east. The sides have been roughly rebuilt to a height of about 1.25 m. The cairn extends southwards from the front of the chamber for a distance of about 11 m. It is widest at the west but this, in part at least, is the result of rebuilding. Its average width is about 5 m.

The entrance to the chamber is marked by a single portalstone at the west and a low sill set at its southern end. The eastern portal is missing. The existing portal stone is a fine tall slab measuring 1.30 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.85 m. high. The sill is incorporated in a rough modern wall. It is 1.20 m. long, .20 m. thick and .35 m. high. The western side of the chamber is missing. The eastern side is represented by one long slab which leans inwards. It is at least 2.25 m. long, .15 m. thick and 1.70 m. high. Its southern end is concealed. The southern end of the chamber is closed by a modern wall of rough stone-work and in this the edges of two slabs (not on plan) are exposed.

It is possible that one of these may be a collapsed backstone. Both are 1.20 m. long and .15 m. thick. The massive displaced roofstone rests on the eastern sidestone and bears against the inner edge of the portal. Its western end rests on cairn debris. It has split into two large fragments. The upper piece is 3 m. by 1.50 m. and .40 m. thick and the second piece is 4.20 m. by 2.80 m. and .50 m. thick. The precise measurements of the original block cannot be ascertained.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVI (1937), 164-165, No. X (Pl. Phs.).

10. **Mullaghboy.** O.S. 4: 5: 6 (17.2 cm., 32.6 cm.). "White Carn (Ancient Burying Place)". O.D. 500-600. H 069 329. Fig. 59. Plate 36.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated in a broad shallow basin about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the western end of Garvagh Lough. The Burren uplands and Thur mountain form the skyline to the north and north-west while, towards the south, Cuilcagh Mountain rises above the rim of the basin. The land in the vicinity is devoted mainly to rough pasture and meadow, though some tillage is undertaken. Stunted trees grow around some of the farmsteads.

The monument consists of a long, apparently trapezoidal cairn, orientated approximately NW-SE, incorporating towards its north-western end the ruins of a gallery, together with some meagre remains of a court. The gallery is deeply buried in cairn material and its design cannot at present be established. The outline of the cairn has been distorted by robbing and by fences which run into it at the east and west. The construction of the track which skirts the south-western side was probably responsible for further interference.

The south-eastern end of the cairn is marked by a line of six well-set blocks which seem to be original kerb stones. Running north-westwards from the south-west of this is a line of four stones which also seem to be original kerb. This line is continued to the north-west for a distance of about 5 m. by a vertical dry-built facing to the cairn. Some or possibly all of the basal layer here may be original kerb but this cannot be established without excavation. Beyond this line a fence obscures the cairn edge.

For a distance of about 3 m. inside the line of kerb at the south-east a single layer of heavy cairn stones is exposed. Beyond this the cairn rises sharply to its maximum height of about 1.50 m. This step is shown by dotted line on the plan. North-westwards from it the cairn runs more or less level to another step, at the west-north-west, about 1.50 m. in front of a line crossing the entrance to the gallery. This step is also shown by dotted line on the plan.

Some 4 m. beyond the step to the north-west is a line of four heavy blocks and a fifth 4.40 m. north-east of them perhaps indicating a frontal façade. Between this line and the step the evidence for cairn is somewhat vague. The cairn edge shown on the plan at the north and north-east side appears largely to be the result of spill. Four or five boulders along this line seem to be too far from the gallery to be kerb stones and are probably not structural. Two of these are shown on the plan at the north-north-east. The line beyond the kerb at the south-east marks the edge of a low grass-grown mound which is probably due to spill.

The entrance to the gallery is flanked by single courtstones. That at the north-east is 1.30 m. high while the other is .70 m. high. There are no other indications of court but the level of the ground here is high in relation to that of the tops of the gallery orthostats and it is possible that further courtstones remain concealed. The entry stones are set longitudinally and are .90 m. apart. That at the north-east is 1 m. high and the other .65 m. high. A single gallery orthostat is visible, at the south-west, immediately behind the entry stone. It is exposed to a height of .90 m. but is .20 m. lower than the entry stone. Beside this, to the south-east, portion of a high-pitched slab corbel is exposed. It is about 1 m. long and .40 m. thick. Two adjoining sidestones are exposed on the opposite side of the gallery about 3.50 m. from the entrance. That nearest the entry is exposed to a depth of 1.30 m. while the other, which is about .80 m. lower, is exposed to a depth of .55 m. Adjoining the former, at the north, is a well set

stone, .75 m. high. It may be a sidestone, though its position in relation to the other sidestones would seem to be somewhat unusual. An erect stone (hatched on plan), .75 m. long, .25 m. thick and .50 m. high, standing in the gallery area, about 3.50 m. from the entrance, is possibly an imbricated jamb or sidestone. Two displaced slabs lying in the gallery towards the north-west may be roofstones. The larger measures 2.80 m. by .90 m. and .80 m. thick while the other, which stands in a tilted position, is 1.80 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1 m. high. A stone, .80 m. high, standing at right angles to the sidestone at the south-west, is loosely set and is probably not an original feature.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 173, No. XX (Pl.).

11. **Garvagh.** O.S. 4: 6: 4 (24.5 cm., 33.7 cm.). Not marked (1908). O.D. 500-600. H 076 329. Fig. 55. Plate 36.

Court-tomb

The monument, which lies about 250 yards south of the shore of Garvagh Lough, stands a few yards north of a trackway leading to the small cluster of houses situated in the northern end of the townland. The boulder-strewn land in the vicinity provides poor rushy pasture. Small trees grow around the houses but elsewhere the land is bare.

The monument itself is heavily overgrown with stunted trees and bramble and is difficult to examine. It consists of an amorphous mass of grass-grown cairn, roughly circular in shape and about 20 m. in maximum dimension. Its outline is too indefinite to show on the plan. The only certain megalithic structure is a polygonal-shaped chamber set in the western sector of the cairn. A stone fence crosses the cairn about 2 m. north-eastwards from this and several metres beyond the fence is a group of stones forming no recognizable arrangement. Four stones here are set roughly in line, NW-SE. Immediately to the south-west of the line are two semi-prostrate stones. A prostrate stone measuring 1.75 m. by .75 m. lies at the south-eastern end of the line and 1 m. south-west from this are two set stones about .80 m. apart. The structure here cannot be interpreted without further investigation but it is quite possible that it is not contemporary with the megalithic chamber on the opposite side of the fence.

The chamber is about 3.40 m. long and 2.50 m. in greatest width. The north-west and south-east sides are each of three stones and a single stone closes the south-western end. The two sidestones on either side at the north-east run inwards towards the long axis of the chamber suggesting an imbricated form of segmentation. The heights of the stones at the south-eastern side, reading from the backstone, are: .80 m., .55 m. and .60 m. The heights of those at the opposite side, reading in the same direction, are: 1.10 m., .75 m. and .80 m. The backstone, which is considerably lower than the sidestones, is .55 m. high. It leans outwards. A stone, .75 m. high, standing close to the fence, may indicate that further structure is concealed here but its actual function, if any, is unknown.

The chamber has obvious affinities with many of those in Court-tomb galleries (e.g., Commons, (Le. 35)) and it may confidently be accepted as the rear chamber of a Court-tomb. However, elucidation of the full design of the monument must await excavation. The Lowry-Corry-Richardson account states that "Human bones are said to have been found to the SE of the Cairn where no structure is visible."

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 173, No. XIX (Ph.).

12. **Cashel and Carrickbrannan.** O.S. 5: 2: 6 (43.5 cm., 51.8 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 200-300. G 999 284. Fig. 60. Plate 37.

Court-tomb

The monument, which is situated about one mile NNE of Dowra, is crossed at its more northern end, by the boundary fence between Cashel and Carrickbrannan townlands. It stands on a little knoll in the shallow basin of a small tributary of the River Shannon. The Shannon, which is about 500 yards distant from the site, is hidden from view by a stone-strewn ridge which limits the outlook towards the south-east. North-

eastwards from the site is a low flat bog bounded by higher undulating country. The Cuilcagh mountains form the skyline to the east while to the south the mountains east of Lough Allen are visible. The land in the area provides poor pasture and, for the most part, is overgrown with rushes. Trees grow around the farmsteads and in sheltered places.

The monument consists of the meagre remains of a dual court-tomb aligned roughly NNE-SSW. The gallery at the north is the better preserved component and is divided by jambs into two chambers. The southern gallery is represented by a group of six stones, consisting of a pair of segmenting jambs, flanked at the west by two sidestones of a northern chamber and at the east by two sidestones of a southern chamber. The ruins of the galleries are 15 m. apart and there is now little trace of intervening cairn.

The orthostatic structure is still much the same as it was when first described by Lowry-Corry and Richardson in 1940 but since then the large amount of cairn present at that time has disappeared. They record that "The Cairn has had stones removed from it on two occasions." They give the length of the cairn as 100 feet (i.e., 30 m. approx.) and state that "The edge of the slipped cairn is roughly shown on the plan" (i.e., their published small-scale plan). They noted one upright kerb stone on the western side and a length of dry-walling at the east, "clearly also the kerb." (A photo of the dry-stone walling is shown Fig. 1, Plate XVII, in the published account.) They state that "The rectangular façade at both corners of the south end of the Cairn may be traced, and its distance from the portal of the south chambers make it almost imperative to postulate a horned forecourt at this end." (A number of orthostats are shown at the relevant positions on their plan.) They noted also that "a considerable area of tossed Cairn" was present behind the northern gallery. (Their photo, Fig. 3, Plate XVI, shows portion of the cairn here.)

When we first visited this monument in 1952 portion of the cairn behind the northern gallery was still present. The cairn edge was difficult to define, though the grass-grown base of a long cairn was still traceable in places. The kerbstones beyond the southern gallery were missing and the dry-stone walling noted along the eastern side of the cairn was no longer apparent. Almost all surface traces of cairn had disappeared by 1965 when the plan now published was made.

Northern Gallery

The entrance to the northern gallery is incorporated in the boundary fence separating the two townlands. A second fence runs into this directly opposite the entrance. The two entry jambs are good well-matched stones set .85 m. apart. Both are 1.00 m. high. The jamb at the west had been split into two pieces in 1952 but the southern piece is now missing. This fragment was the same length and height as the extant portion and was .20 m. thick. Lying on the fence in front of the jambs is a fine stone, 2.30 m. long, .85 m. wide and .85 m. thick, which is almost certainly a lintel displaced from above the jambs. Immediately beyond the boundary fence is a split-boulder type stone, .80 m. high, which seems to be a courtstone. It is set with its flat surface facing into the court area. About 2.70 m. northwards from this is a low stone, .30 m. high. It too could be a courtstone but as it is imbedded in what appears to be the low bank of a small enclosure, it cannot be accepted without further investigation.

The sides of the front chamber are all missing. The distance between the entry jambs and those of the segmentation indicate a chamber length of about 3.30 m. The segmenting jambs, which are well-matched stones standing .40 m. apart, are set inside the lines of the gallery walls. That at the east is .85 m. high and the other is about .10 m. lower. The second chamber, which is about 3 m. long, is filled with loose stones. It is 2.00 m. wide near the north and seems to have narrowed slightly at the south. The western side consists of three stones, the more northerly of which extends .40 m. beyond the adjoining jamb. The heights of these from north to south, respectively, are: .90 m., .85 m. and 1.20 m. The eastern side of the chamber is represented by a single stone, .75 m. high. The southern end of the gallery is closed by a tall gable-shaped backstone set inside the end of the adjoining sidestone. It is 1.60 m. high and rises about .60 m. above the level of the highest sidestone.

Southern Gallery

The segmenting jambs in the southern gallery are set .60 m. apart. The more easterly jamb is .75 m. high and its fellow is about .10 m. lower. The more southerly sidestone on the western side, which is about .80 m. high, rises about .20 m. above the level of the adjoining jamb. The top of the second stone on this side seems to have been broken. It is now about .50 m. high. The more northerly sidestone on the eastern side of the gallery, which is .75 m. high, is about equal in height to the eastern jamb. The second sidestone here is .60 m. high. Lowry-Corry and Richardson state that bones are said to have been found in one of the chambers in this gallery.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 171-173, No. IV (Pl., Phs.).
 de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 121 (CV. 3), (Pl.).
 Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 145, No. 106.

13. **Aghnacally.** O.S. 7: 16: 1 (74.9 cm., 13.2 cm.). "Giants' Grave." O.D. 700-800. H 228 245. Fig. 56. Plate 36.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on a gently sloping tract of ill-drained land on the north-western flank of Slieve Rushen. The site commands an extensive outlook northwards across rolling country to the Lough Erne basin. The Cuilcagh mountains form the skyline towards the west beyond the Swanlinbar valley, and beyond these again, to the north-west, Belmore mountain in County Fermanagh is visible. The monument stands in a reclaimed field which has since reverted to rough mountain land, being now overgrown with heather and rushes. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is devoted to pasture and meadow and there is little tillage.

The monument, built of rough limestone blocks, is well preserved but is overgrown with bushes. It consists of a narrow gallery about 4 m. long surrounded by a somewhat U-shaped outer-wall which is doubled at the southern side. A large slab, now split into two pieces, covers the greater part of the gallery. The structure is incorporated in a mound of ill-defined outline rising to a maximum height of 1 m. immediately outside the gallery at the north-west. The mound is roughly oval in shape and measures about 9 m. E-W and 7.50 m. N-S.

The northern side of the gallery consists of two orthostats and the opposite side of three. In each case the more westerly stones stand free of the covering stone. The western stone, at the north, is .85 m. high and is the tallest orthostat present. The stone opposite this, at the south, is now only .60 m. high but its top is uneven and it seems that portion has been broken away. These stones would seem to have been a well-matched pair and may indicate some form of portico which would have been slightly narrower than the main chamber.

The main sidestone at the north is a long slab .55 m. high. Its top is .40 m. below the level of the adjoining stone at the west. The more easterly stone, on the southern side of the chamber, is also .55 m. high and the stone next to this is .65 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is set outside the ends of the gallery sides. It leans to the east and is only .30 m. in exposed height.

The upper surface and the northern edge of the roofstone are concealed by a deposit of peat approximately .50 m. thick. Several small trees rooted in this are probably responsible for the break¹ in the roofstone. The western portion of the roof is 1.35 m. long, and at least 2 m. wide. At the south it rests directly on the middle sidestone save at one point where a pad-stone, .50 m. long and .10 m. thick, is inserted between the two. It is supported on the opposite side by the cairn mass behind the long sidestone and it rests also on a small pad-stone, .35 m. long and .07 m. thick, on top of the western end of the sidestone. The eastern portion of the roofstone is 1.45 m. long and at least 1.85 m. wide. It rests on the more easterly stone of the southern side. A small stone, .10 m. long and .07 m. thick, is crushed between the two. At the opposite

1. The O.S. Revision Name Book of 1908 notes that the gallery was "covered by a rough stone slab or rock about 14 ft. (4.25 m.) long."

side it rests on the eastern end of the long sidestone and further to the west, on a number of small stones, crushed between the two.

The outer-walling at the north is represented by four stones. The two more westerly lean very heavily outwards. Both would be about .75 m. high when erect. The stone next to these is .35 m. high and the stone at the east is about .10 m. higher. The inner line of outer-wall at the south consists of four low stones varying from .20 m. to .30 m. in height. The proximity of these to the gallery wall and their small size suggests that a similar feature could be concealed beneath the higher mound beyond the north side of the gallery. The second line of outer-walling, at the south, is represented by three stones the more westerly of which has fallen and is now almost concealed. The other two are each .15 m. high.

The gallery decreases in height from west to east. It is 1.05 m. wide inside the two sidestones at the west and narrows slightly to .95 m. wide at the east.

14. **Aughrim.** O.S. 10: 6: 1 (25.6 cm., 41.2 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 600-700. H 274 211. Fig. 57. Plate 37.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on the top of Church Hill, a rounded rock-cored hill at the south-eastern flank of Slieve Rushen. The site commands a magnificent outlook eastwards across the Lough Erne lakelands from Knockninny Hill in the north to Slieve Glah towards the south-east and the hills around Arvagh in the south. The steeper slopes of Slieve Rushen are about half a mile westwards from the site. The soil on the hill seems, in general, to be rather thin and produces excellent pasture.

The monument, which is very ruined, lies beneath an old stunted tree. It consists of the remains of a gallery now about 6 m. long with a split-portal type entry at the west but lacking a backstone at the opposite end. A number of buttress stones set transversely to the long axis of the gallery are present at either side. The structure is incorporated in a grass-grown mound of roughly circular outline, with a diameter of about 16 m. The present outline of the mound may be due to tillage and it is not clear how much of the existing mound is original. The mound, which is crossed by a fence at the south-west, reaches a maximum height of about 1 m. There are no traces of cairn beyond the fence.

The general design of the western end of the gallery suggests a portico within which a stone, .60 m. long, .25 m. thick and .90 m. high, is set longitudinally about .90 m. inside the entrance. Though this stone does not appear to be deeply set it is probably in situ. Immediately east of this is a fallen stone measuring 1.80 m. by .60 m. and .25 m. thick. The north side of the portico is of two stones but the more easterly stone appears to be broken and is now only .20 m. high. The stone at the west is 1.20 m. high. Outside this is a small stone, .10 m. high, of uncertain function. At the south side of the portico is a stone now pitched very heavily outwards. When erect it would be about 1.25 m. high and would make a good match for its counterpart at the north. Beneath this stone is another fallen stone which has collapsed to the west. Its function is uncertain. It measures .30 m. by .25 m. and, if erect, would be .90 m. high.

Beyond the portico the southern side of the gallery is represented by a slab, 1.95 m. long and .75 m. high, and a smaller stone, .30 m. long and .15 m. high, 1.20 m. further to the east. In the gap between these is a transversely set stone, .90 m. high. Two short buttress stones, .40 m. apart, stand immediately east of the last. Both are about .55 m. high. Two more buttress stones are in position towards the western end of the larger sidestone. These are .35 m. apart and are both .70 m. high.

Three sidestones are in position on the northern side of the gallery. The more westerly stone is a slab, .80 m. high, which compares with the stone opposite on the southern side. Two buttress stones are in position immediately outside this sidestone. The more westerly of these is only .25 m. high but the other is .75 m. high. The second sidestone is a thin slab and is .80 m. high. The third sidestone is about 1 m. further to the east and is .45 m. high. In the gap between the second and third sidestones is a transversely set stone answering the stone opposite it at the south. It leans heavily to the east.

When erect it would be 1.30 m. high. Immediately east of this is a buttress stone, .40 m. high. At the northern side of the more easterly sidestone, and overlapping it, is a stone, .85 m. high, which rises .35 m. above the sidestone. Outside this again are two short pillar-like stones, .85 m. and .60 m. high, respectively, which may function as buttresses.

15. **Kilnavert.** O.S. 13: 4: 5 (77.7 cm., 49.2 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300. H 231 154. Fig. 61. Plate 38.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on a slight natural rise in undulating country about three miles south-west of Ballyconnell. There is no great outlook from the site save towards the north-west and north, where the Cuilcagh Mountains and Slieve Rushen form the skyline. The land in the area is devoted principally to pasture and meadow and there is little tillage. Trees grow in the fences and around many of the farmsteads.

The monument, which is rather poorly preserved, is surrounded by a tree-ring about 18 m. in diameter. The outer edge of this is shown in full line on the plan. The tree-ring consists of a slight bank outside of which is a shallow ditch. The maximum height of the bank, from outside, is about 1 m. We were informed by the landowner that the trees were planted many years ago by the local landlord. Neither the tree-ring nor the tomb are shown on the earlier editions of the O.S. map. Beyond the tree-ring to the north and 4.50 m. away is a standing stone measuring 1.10 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.65 m. high. Another taller stone stands in the field immediately to the south.

The monument itself consists of the ruins of a gallery covered, at the west, by a single roofstone and flanked by the remains of a straight-sided outer-wall. Two stones, at the west, indicate the presence of a flat façade. The structure is incorporated in a grass-grown mound which rises to a maximum height of about .75 m. Its edges are rather indefinite, particularly towards the west, but it is of roughly squat-oval outline and measures about 11 m. long (E-W) and 10 m. in greatest width towards the west. The area between the façade and the gallery has been dug away to a depth of about .50 m. and is now level with the present floor of the gallery. There is further hogging at the opposite end of the monument where the mound has been removed for a distance of about 1 m. eastwards from the present end of the gallery.

The gallery is, at present, about 3.50 m. long and it narrows from 1.50 m. wide at the west to 1.35 m. wide near the east. The eastern end is now open. The floor is of clay and is covered with loose rubble.

The northern side of the gallery consists of five stones and these show a decrease in height from west to east. Their respective heights are: .70 m., .60 m., .55 m., .50 m. and .20 m. The last stone is much concealed and is possibly only the butt of a taller stone. The southern side of the gallery is represented by four orthostats and these, too, show a decrease in height from west to east. Their respective heights are: .70 m., .70 m., .65 m. and .55 m. The roofstone is 2.40 m. long, 1.80 m. wide and .70 m. thick. It rests on the three more westerly stones of the northern side and on the second stone from the west at the opposite side.

A line of three outer-wall stones is present about .40 m. beyond the southern side of the gallery. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: .55 m., .30 m. and .05 m. The more westerly stone here rises .15 m. above the gallery side while the stone at the east end of the gallery is about .50 m. lower than the sidestone next to it. A fourth stone, at the west, apparently marked the junction of this side of the outer-walling with the façade. It is .75 m. high. Northwards from this, and 2.50 m. away, is a lone façade stone exposed to a height of 1.30 m. Its top is about .40 m. above the level of the more westerly orthostats of the gallery. The outer-wall, at the north, is represented by only two stones. The more westerly of these, which stands .40 m. from the gallery, leans heavily to the north. It is exposed to a height of 1 m. and, when erect, its top would be about .20 m. higher than the gallery side. The second outer-wall stone on this side stands at the eastern edge of the mound about 1.50 m. from the present end of the gallery. It is .55 m. high.

Paterson, Gaffikin and Davies: *U.J.A.*, I (1938), 149 (Pl.).

Dalton: *P.R.I.A.*, XXXVI (1921-24), 42, footnote 1.

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 146 (No. 116), (Listed as a "horned cairn").

16. **Killymoriarty.** O.S. 13: 7: 3 (61.8 cm., 41.4 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300. H 214 147. Fig. 60. Plate 38.

Court-tomb

The monument stands on a hillock in undulating country about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east of the southern end of Killywillin Lough. The land in the area is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow, though some tillage is undertaken. The lower ground around the lake is wet and ill-drained.

The monument is in a very poor state of preservation. It consists of a long, narrow mound, orientated roughly E-W, incorporating the scant remains of a Court-tomb, probably of dual court type. A group of stones at the western end of the cairn belong to a gallery with jambs indicating at least two chambers. Some 8 m. eastwards from this group are two contiguous stones, apparently part of the northern side of a gallery. The intervening mound has been deeply hogged and no structure survives here. There are no indications of court at either end of the monument. The present outline of the mound is obviously the result of land clearance. It is 26 m. long, 6 m. to 7 m. wide and reaches a maximum height of .75 m. towards the west.

The gallery at the western end of the cairn was at least 5.50 m. long and almost 2 m. wide. The more westerly stone here is very probably an entry jamb and is .75 m. high. Its top surface slopes downwards to the north. The northern side of the gallery is represented by three stones the more westerly of which leans very heavily outwards and is probably somewhat out of position. If this were erect it would be about .55 m. high. The other two are each .40 m. high. The southern side of the gallery is represented by only two stones and these are about equal in height with the orthostats on the opposite side. The segmentation is indicated by an almost concealed stone set 3.50 m. from the presumed entry jamb. The top of this is flush with the ground but it is about equal in height to the sidestones. Its northern end is concealed. The two stones at the eastern end of the cairn are .60 m. high (western) and .90 m. high (eastern). It is possible that further gallery structure is still concealed in the mound.

The monument is certainly the remains of a Court-tomb and, while its precise design cannot be established without excavation, the overall length of the orthostatic structure is strongly suggestive of a dual court arrangement.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 121 (CV. 4), (Pl.).

17. **Ballyhugh.** O.S. 14: 7: 1 (49.0 cm., 42.0 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 200-300. H 299 148. Fig. 70.

Court-tomb

The monument lies about three miles south-east of Ballyconnell at the butt of a promontory jutting into the southern end of Dungummin Lough. The northern tip of this neck of land is cut off by a rock-cut ditch and stone rampart to form a promontory fort. The monument stands near the northern edge of the great drumlin belt extending across south County Cavan into County Monaghan. The nearby hills limit the outlook in all directions save across the lake to the north-west and north where the Slieve Anierin-Cuilcagh massif forms the skyline. The land in the vicinity is mostly under pasture and meadow and little tillage is undertaken.

The monument, though well preserved, is very heavily overgrown. It consists of a dual Court-tomb, with two chambers in each gallery, incorporated in a long mound of roughly oval outline aligned roughly N-S. The backs of the galleries are only 1.10 m. apart. There is a well-preserved broad open court in front of the northern gallery but there is little evidence for court at the southern end. However, two stones at the south, apparently marking the entrance to the gallery, would seem to have also formed part of a court perimeter. The outline of the mound is difficult to establish because of the overgrowth but it seems to be about 25 m. long and 18 m. in greatest width. It would seem probable that the cairn was originally more or less rectangular in shape and that its present limits at the east and west are due to spill. The original width may have been no more than about 13 m.

small tract of low, rather level, ground surrounded by drumlin hills. The land in the area is principally devoted to pasture and meadow. There are rock outcrops about forty yards to the north of the monument.

The tomb is heavily overgrown with bushes. It consists of a gallery about 6 m. long and 1.60 m. wide orientated NNW-SSE. Both ends of the gallery are missing. There are some indefinite traces of a low mound around the structure but this is impossible to define with any degree of certainty.

The best-preserved side of the gallery is at the east where there is a line of five contiguous stones. The more northerly stone here is a tall portal-like stone reaching a height of 1.95 m. The stone next to this is about .50 m. lower and is exposed to a height of 1.20 m. The third and fourth stones are both about the same height as the last. The fourth stone was split along its length within living memory. The fifth stone, at the south, is set at an angle to the rest of the line and perhaps indicates an end to the gallery here. It is about 1.15 m. high. The western side of the gallery is represented by a single orthostat and two fallen stones. The orthostat is a very massive stone standing 1.25 m. high. The fallen stones may be parts of a single sidestone. Together they measure 1.70 m. long. The original height cannot be ascertained as they are considerably concealed. Another fallen slab lies at the northern end of the tomb. It may be a collapsed stone of the western side. It measures 1.70 m. by 1.20 m. and is .30 m. thick.

The gallery preserves few useful distinguishing features and it cannot be classified without further investigation.

19. **Drumavrack.** O.S. 16: 2: 2 (34.8 cm., 55.2 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. H 479 164. Fig. 71. Plate 39.

Court-tomb

The monument lies about two miles south-south-west of Scotshouse, within 200 yards of the County Monaghan border. It stands on a low rocky ridge and is surrounded by rolling drumlin hills. The ridge is overgrown with thorn bushes, gorse and bracken while the ground immediately around it provides only poor rushy pasture. The land on the surrounding hills is under meadow and pasture with small patches of tillage.

This fine monument was densely overgrown and extensive clearance was necessary before the plan could be made. It consists of a well-preserved long cairn, orientated roughly NW-SE, incorporating at either end a gallery of three chambers, preceded by the remains of a court. The cairn is almost 37 m. long and its width varies from 15 m. to 17 m. Its present outline is obviously due to spill but the indications are that its original shape was rectangular. Rock outcrop protrudes above the surface of the cairn at the western corner. A narrow strip of cairn has been removed along the line of the galleries and all the roofstones have been removed from above the gallery walls. The cairn rises in places to .75 m. above the orthostats at either side of the gallery. Both courts contain a large amount of "fill." The maximum height of the cairn is about 2.50 m.

North-western Court and Gallery

The court here is represented by seven orthostats two of which serve as entry jambs to the gallery. These form a neat arc bounding an area 4.80 m. wide and 3.80 m. deep. The courtstone flanking the north-eastern jamb is 1 m. high and the stone next to this is .15 m. higher. Behind the jamb is a loose, erect stone, .70 m. high, which may not be in situ. The stone flanking the opposite jamb is .70 m. high while the other two courtstones here are each about 1.30 m. high. Beyond these two well-set stones, each .40 m. high, may indicate a continuation of this arm of the court while a third stone, .55 m. high, may represent the junction of the court wall and a frontal façade. None of these three stones can be accepted as structural without further investigation. About 1.60 m. north-east of the last described stone are two loose stones incorporated in a fence. These are .90 m. and 1 m. high respectively. They are probably not an original feature

of the monument. The original extent of the court cannot be determined but it is probable that it was somewhat greater than that indicated by the hatched stones shown on the plan.

The gallery is about 10 m. in overall length. The front chamber, which is somewhat wider than the other two, is 3.20 m. long and 1.70 m. wide. It contains a large amount of fill and the orthostats are not exposed to as great a depth as those in the other two chambers. The entry jambs are well-matched stones set .50 m. apart. Both are .50 m. high. The two stones on the north-eastern side of the chamber are also .50 m. high. The one orthostat exposed at the opposite side is a tall stone, 1.20 m. high. A displaced stone standing in the chamber immediately inside the jambs, could be a fallen lintel. It is 1.25 m. long and .50 m. thick and in its present position stands .80 m. high.

The jambs dividing the first and second chambers are inset in the gallery walls. They are .45 m. and .55 m. high, respectively, and stand .40 m. apart. The second chamber is about 2.70 m. long and 1.40 m. wide. One orthostat only is visible on the south-western side of this chamber. This is exposed to a depth of .40 m. but is .25 m. lower than the adjoining jamb. Two small sidestones are visible on the opposite side. That at the north-west is .40 m. high while the other, which is almost concealed, is .25 m. high.

The jambs between the second and third chambers are also inset in the gallery walls. These, standing .50 m. apart, are about the same height as the first pair of segmenting jambs. Both are exposed to a depth of .90 m. Leaning against these, but tipped into the second chamber, is a displaced lintel measuring 1.35 m. by .40 m. by .55 m. The third chamber is 2.70 m. long and is 1.15 m. in average width. The north-eastern side consists of three stones all more or less equal in height to the segmenting jambs. These are exposed to a depth of about .80 m. The opposite side of the chamber is represented by three small stones. A fourth may be missing at the north-west. All are 1 m. high, reaching the same level as those on the opposite side. The stone closing the end of the gallery is also 1 m. high.

South-eastern Court and Gallery

The court here is less well preserved than that at the north and has been interfered with by fence building. The entrance to the gallery, which consists of a pair of jambs supporting a massive lintel, is flanked at either side by single courtstones. The stone on the north-eastern side is exposed to a depth of 1.05 m. and rises .75 m. above the level of the entry jambs. The courtstone at the opposite side is exposed to a depth of .95 m. and is about .20 m. higher than the jambs. A third well-set stone (hatched on plan) stands at the end of a fence about 6 m. from the gallery entrance, at the south-west side. This too is probably a courtstone. It is .55 m. high. The court at this end of the monument seems to have been of different design from that at the north-west. Its long axis is skew to the long axis of the galleries and it seems to lack the even curvature markedly present in the other court.

The entry jambs are well-matched stones and are both exposed to a depth of .95 m. The gap between them is .40 m. The lintel is 2 m. long, .80 m. wide and .85 m. thick. It appears to be now somewhat to the south-east of its original position. It rests on the jambs and on the first sidestone on the north-eastern side of the gallery.

The gallery seems to have been about the same length as that at the north-west but the backstone here is either missing or concealed. There would appear to have been a gap of about 2 m. between the backs of the galleries but the cairn between is high and could conceal connecting sidestones as at Cohaw (Cv. 22). However, the precise design cannot be ascertained without excavation.

The first chamber, which is larger than the other two, is 3.50 m. long and 1.90 m. in greatest width. The north-eastern side is of four stones. The stone at the north-west is .70 m. high and the other three are each 1.15 m. high. The opposite side is represented by three stones and the heights of these, from south-east to north-west, are: 1.20 m., .80 m. and .60 m. Within this chamber, on the south-west side, is an erect stone, .80 m. high. It might be mistaken for a segmenting jamb but it is not in situ.

The division between the first and second chambers is marked on the north-east by imbricated sidestones. A similar feature may have been present at the opposite side

where a sidestone is either missing or concealed. The second chamber is the smallest in the gallery, being only 2 m. long and 1.40 m. in greatest width. Both sides are of two stones. The pair at the north-east are each .40 m. high. The imbricated sidestone here runs inside the line of the wall of the first chamber and functions also as a longitudinally-set jamb. The stones on the opposite side are low and are almost concealed. The stone at the south-east is .20 m. high and the other is about .10 m. lower. Above these is a corbel measuring 1 m. long and .30 m. thick. Its south-western edge is concealed in the cairn.

The third chamber would seem to have been about 3.40 m. long. It contains a larger amount of fill than the other two and most of the orthostats are concealed. The division between it and the second chamber is marked by a jamb inset in the gallery wall at the south-west. This stone is .65 m. high. Opposite this a stone protruding only slightly beyond the line of the gallery wall may be intended as a second jamb. It is .35 m. high. Beside this a small portion of an almost concealed sidestone is exposed. Above the last two stones is a corbel, .95 m. long and .30 m. thick. Its north-eastern edge is concealed in cairn. No further sidestones are visible on this side. One sidestone only is exposed on the south-western side of the chamber. It is .35 m. high. The setting of this stone suggests that the gallery would have terminated at its north-western end. A hole has been dug in the cairn here and the outline of this (shown by dotted line on the plan) may indicate the position of the end of the gallery. Lying in this chamber, and close to the segmentation, is a displaced lintel measuring 1.55 m. by .50 m. and at least .45 m. thick.

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 122 (CV. 6).

20. **Cohaw.** O.S. 17: 16: 3 (91.9 cm., 12.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400. H 637 120. Fig. 62. Plate 38.

Unclassified

The monument is situated on a small platform near the top of a low ridge in undulating country about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the excavated dual Court-tomb in the same townland. The site commands an extensive outlook westwards across a drumlin landscape. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow but some little tillage is undertaken. The lower ground between the hills is ill-drained and rushy patches abound. Gorse grows in neglected places on the higher ground.

The monument is poorly preserved and the remains are scant. Four orthostats are in situ. Two of these, towards the west, seem to mark the entrance to a gallery aligned roughly SW-NE. The gap between these is 1.40 m. wide. The more northerly stone measures .95 m. by .70 m. and is 1.10 m. high while the other is 1.15 m. by .90 m. and .80 m. high. Adjoining the last is a stone which may have formed part of a flat façade. This is .80 m. long, .55 m. thick and .50 m. high. Behind the more southerly entrance stone is a group of loose displaced blocks, .75 m. to 1 m. in maximum dimensions. The fourth orthostat stands 1.70 m. eastwards from the more northerly entrance stone. It seems to be part of the more northerly side of a gallery. It is 1.55 m. long, .70 m. thick and .55 m. high. Resting above it is a displaced stone measuring 1.35 m. by 1.25 m. and .70 m. thick and beside this is another displaced stone, 1.60 m. by 1.10 m. and .65 m. thick. The structure is surrounded by a small low mound reaching a maximum height of about .50 m.

The tomb must remain unclassified pending further investigation but interpretation as a Wedge-tomb would not be inconsistent with the present evidence.

Kilbride-Jones: *P.R.I.A.*, LIV (1951), 75 ff.

21. **Mayo.** O.S. 18: 9: 1 (6.4 cm., 23.9 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 500-600. H 645 133. Fig. 63. Plate 40.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated on a ridge about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile south-east of the summit of Mayo Hill (607 ft.) and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the dual Court-tomb (Cv. 23) in

Aghagashlan townland. The site, surrounded by drumlin land, commands an extensive outlook northwards across rolling country. Rock outcrops are exposed in isolated patches among the drumlins and occur on a ridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-east of the site. The land around the tomb is reputed, locally, to be exceptionally dry and is used mainly for pasture and meadow. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads.

The monument is greatly deranged and is incorporated in a fence. It consists of the ruins of a chamber aligned roughly NW-SE with the entrance at the NW. The north-eastern side of the chamber is best preserved and here a portal and a sidestone stand erect. A backstone is in position at the south-eastern end of the chamber. A fallen stone, probably a portal stone, lies on the south-western side of the chamber and another stone here, hatched on plan, may be a sidestone. A sill stone, now leaning heavily outwards, stands at the entrance. A block measuring 1.60 m. by 1.70 m. and .35 m. thick, lying in the chamber, may be part of a broken roofstone. There are slight traces of a mound, up to .25 m. high, along the south-western side of the chamber. There is a difference of level between the fields at either side of the fence and hence the back of the monument is exposed to a greater depth than the rest of the tomb.

The erect portal stone is 1.25 m. long, .60 m. wide and 1.55 m. high. The adjoining sidestone is 1.60 m. long and .60 m. thick. Its top is .85 m. lower than the portal but it is exposed to a depth of 1.40 m. in the face of the fence. The backstone, which is .80 m. lower than the sidestone, is exposed to a depth of .80 m. It is .80 m. long and at least .55 m. thick. Its inner face is concealed in the fence. The sill is low in relation to the portal but would seem to have been about .25 m. higher than the backstone. It is 1.15 m. long, .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be .60 m. high. The fallen portal lies immediately south-west of the sill. It measures .90 m. by .55 m. and, if erect, would be about 1.30 m. high. Beside this, at the south-east, is a stone almost flush with the ground. Its function, if any, is not clear. It is about .40 m. square and rises only .10 m. above the surface of the ground. The presumed sidestone on this side may be forced somewhat out of its original position. It is 1.30 m. long, .40 m. thick and .60 m. high. A displaced block lies at the north-western end of the chamber beside the fallen portal. Its original function, if any, is not clear. It is 1.50 m. in maximum dimension and .45 m. thick.

Kilbride-Jones: *P.R.I.A.*, LIV (1951), 75 ff.

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 141, No. 49 (Pl.) (listed as a "horned cairn").

22. **Cohaw.** O.S. 18: 9: 4 (5.8 cm., 16.5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 400-500. H 644 125. Fig. 64. Plate 40.

Court-tomb

The tomb was excavated by Kilbride-Jones in 1949 and published in 1951. It is situated on sloping ground on the side of a ridge about one mile north of the Annalee river. The surrounding district is drumlin land but rock outcrops frequently and there is a good deal of outcrop close to the tomb. The Court-tomb at Aghagashlan (Cv. 23) lies about half a mile to the north-east.

The monument is well preserved and consists of a fine dual Court-tomb with two two-chambered galleries linked in the centre by a closed chamber. The cairn was approximately 24.50 m. long, orientated approximately N-S. The kerb on the east side is indicated by a few orthostats and a number of sockets. The western edge of the cairn had suffered considerable disturbance and was not excavated. However, to judge from the eastern side a width of approximately 13.50 m. is indicated and the cairn may have narrowed slightly from north to south.

The northern court is U-shaped and is about 6.40 m. wide and 4.60 m. deep. It is defined by twelve orthostats and three sockets. The perimeter of the southern court is indicated by seven orthostats and several sockets. It describes about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a circle and is about 5.50 m. in diameter. The excavator noted that two banks overlying four post-holes crossed the mouth of the northern court, leaving a narrow gap between them. Across the mouth of the southern court a row of three post-holes might also indicate some form of closure. Two collapsed and fractured pillar-like stones are interpreted

by the excavator as having stood in holes associated with the banking across the northern court. Evidence for straight frontal façades linking the eastern arm of both courts to the kerb, consisted of rows of sockets.

The gallery structure is symmetrically designed. The first chamber in each gallery is larger than the second. The gallery width ranges from 1.30 m. to 1.75 m. The front chamber, at the north, is about 3.00 m. long and the second about 2.25 m., while the front chamber at the south is some 2.60 m. long and the second about 2.15 m. The central closed compartment, which is defined on the west side by sockets only, is about 2.15 m. in length.

The height of the orthostats in the gallery structure is fairly even, about 1.50 m., and the tops are well suited to bear corbelling.

Low sills are set between both pairs of entry jambs and also between the jambs between the front and second chambers in each gallery. The end of the second chamber in each gallery consists of a heavy stone similar to normal backstones. They are about .35 m. lower than the adjoining sidestones.

Evidence for paving was noted, both in the northern court and in some of the chambers. Holes and traces of fires were found in the chambers. Cremated and uncremated bones in the front chamber and a few teeth in the central compartment represent at least three individuals. Portion of a fine, plain, carinated, neolithic bowl found in the front chamber was the only artifact discovered.

Kilbride-Jones: *P.R.I.A.*, LIV (1951-1952), 75-88 (Excavation Report).

de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 122 (CV. 3).

Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 141, No. 51.

O'Kelly: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXIII (1958), 54 ff.

23. **Aghagashlan.** O.S. 18:9:5 (12.3 cm., 20.2 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 500-600. H 652 127. Fig. 72. Plate 41.

Court-tomb

The monument lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the excavated dual Court-tomb in Cohaw townland. It stands on a low, isolated, flat-topped ridge surrounded on all sides by rolling drumlin hills. The soil covering on the ridge is thin and rock outcrops occur in places. The land in the vicinity of the monument provides excellent pasture.

The monument, which is partially ruined, is a dual Court-tomb with galleries set back to back and possibly joined, as at the excavated example at Aghanaglack, County Fermanagh. The western gallery is preceded by the remains of a court of roughly semi-circular outline while the evidence at the east indicates that the court here was of more elongated design. The structure is incorporated in an oval-shaped mound measuring 23 m. long (E-W) and 17.50 m. in greatest width (N-S). The present outline is probably the result of spill and it seems likely that the original shape was more or less rectangular. The mound achieves a maximum height of about 1.50 m. A fence runs into the mound at the west. Several loose slabs, some from 1 m. to 1.50 m. in maximum dimension (not on plan), lie upon the mound.

Eastern Court and Gallery

The gallery here is about 5 m. long. The entrance is between two longitudinally-set jambs standing .85 m. apart. The northern jamb is .85 m. long, .40 m. thick and .80 m. high, and the southern is 1.10 m. long, .60 m. thick and 7.0 m. high. The entire northern side of the gallery is missing. The southern side is represented by two orthostats. The more easterly of these is 2.10 m. long, .25 m. thick and .50 m. high, and the other is 1.10 m. long, .25 m. thick and .40 m. high. The western end of the gallery is closed by a stone measuring .95 m. long, .50 m. thick and .90 m. high.

The southern side of the court at this end of the monument is largely missing, though a single low stone here (hatched on plan), close to the entrance, may be the butt of a courtstone. This measures .40 m. by .30 m. and rises only .20 m. above the surface. The opposite arm of the court is represented by three orthostats. The more easterly stone is 1.60 m. long, .45 m. thick and .65 m. high. The courtstone next to this is about

the same height but is exposed to a depth of only .15 m. It is .90 m. long and .30 m. wide. The third courtstone is .75 m. long, .35 m. thick and .65 m. high.

Western Court and Gallery

This court opens on to a flat frontal façade and two stones of this are exposed at the end of the southern arm of the court. These are low, almost concealed, stones each about .30 m. high. A single courtstone here marks the articulation of the façade with the court. This too is a low, partially concealed stone, rising only .20 m. above the surface. On the opposite side the outermost stone seems to indicate the junction of this arm with the façade. This stone is 1.10 m. long, .65 m. thick and is exposed to a depth of .55 m. The inner end of the court is represented by five orthostats, two of which serve also as entrance jambs to the gallery. These jambs are well-matched stones set longitudinally, with a gap of .80 m. between. The northern jamb is 1 m. long and .70 m. wide, and the other is .75 m. long and .55 m. wide. Both are .55 m. high. The courtstone beside the southern jamb is .75 m. long, .20 m. thick and is about equal in height to the jambs. The courtstone nearest the northern jamb is .75 m. long and .30 m. thick and the stone next to this is .85 m. long and .50 m. thick. Both are about equal in height to the entrance jambs but are exposed to a depth of .85 m. and .70 m., respectively.

The western gallery, which seems to have been a little longer than that at the east, is represented by a single orthostat of the southern side. This stone is 1.35 m. long, .50 m. thick and .55 m. high. There is a gap of 1.10 m. between the end of this and the back of the eastern gallery.

The monument is certainly a dual Court-tomb but it is not clear whether or not the galleries shared a common backstone. If, however, they did not, the gap between could scarcely have exceeded 1 m. The lengths of the galleries suggest that each would have had two chambers.

Kilbride-Jones: *P.R.I.A.*, LIV (1951), 75 ff.
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 122 (CV. 8), (Pl.).
Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 141 (No. 50), (Pl.).

24. **Knockatudur.** O.S. 21: 12: 2 (80.8 cm., 22.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400. H 530 067. Fig. 62. Plate 41.

Unclassified

The monument lies little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of the Wedge-tomb in Aghadrumagowna Td. (Cv. 25). It is situated on a level tract of pasture land surrounded by rolling drumlin country. The soil cover in the vicinity of the tomb appears to be relatively thin and rock outcrops occur in places.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of a group of seven orthostats and a number of large displaced blocks. The orthostats form no clearly recognizable arrangement, though it seems likely that they represent the remains of a gallery aligned roughly E-W. The entire southern side of the gallery is missing. The north side is indicated by a line of three orthostats. The more westerly of these is 1.35 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The stone next to this is a jamb-like stone, 1.30 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.40 m. high. The third stone is pitched heavily to the south and its base, as shown on the plan, may be somewhat out of its original position. This stone is 1.70 m. long, .85 m. thick and .55 m. high. Immediately north of the two stones last described are two more orthostats apparently indicating a doubling of the gallery wall. The more westerly of these measures .85 m. by .70 m. and is 1 m. high, while the other is 1.40 m. long, .55 m. thick and .70 m. high.

Two stones are set at right angles to the presumed side of the gallery. The more easterly of these has a gable-shaped top and may be a backstone. It is 1.45 m. long, .60 m. thick and .70 m. high. The second stone stands beside the jamb-like stone in the middle of the gallery wall. It could be a sill or a segmenting stone. It is 1.25 m. long, .30 m. thick and .75 m. high. Between these two orthostats is a pile of loose

displaced stones some of which stand erect. Five somewhat larger, displaced stones lie to the south of the more westerly orthostat. These are up to 2 m. in maximum dimension.

The monument is certainly a megalithic tomb but the remains are insufficient to allow classification. The interpretation given is purely tentative and the proper elucidation of the monument must await further investigation.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Tullygarvey, No. 2.

25. **Aghadrungowna or Calf Field.** O.S. 21: 12: 6 (88.7 cm., 20.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 400-500. H 538 064. Fig. 65. Plate 41.

Wedge-tomb

The monument is situated on gently sloping ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Larah village. The isolated hill of Slieve Glah is visible across rolling drumlin country to the south-west while towards the west the Cuilcagh Mountains and the mountains east of Lough Allen form the skyline. Elsewhere the outlook is restricted by rising ground. About 300 yards southwards from the site a small stream flows through a narrow little valley. The land in the area is mostly under pasture and meadow and supports some trees. The tomb itself was heavily overgrown and considerable clearance was necessary before the plan could be made.

The monument is well preserved but the greater part of the gallery remains concealed in the cairn beneath a number of large roofstones. The gallery is divided into a short portico, at the west, separated from the main chamber by a tall transverse stone. Straight lines of outer-wall flank the gallery at either side. There is a line of three orthostats, running N-S, towards the eastern end of the monument, and the middle stone here may be the backstone of the gallery. About 2.50 m. behind this a lone orthostat may represent the eastern end of the outer-wall. The structure is incorporated in a large D-shaped cairn which reaches a maximum height of about 1.50 m. The cairn is 15.50 m. long (E-W) and 13 m. in greatest width (N-S) towards the west. A grass-grown dump at the south-western corner of the mound is probably a spoil heap of material removed from the area in front of the portico.

The portico is the only exposed portion of the gallery. It is 1.50 m. long and was probably of similar width. The southern side is missing. The opposite side consists of a single stone, 1.35 m. high. The façade, north of the portico, is of two stones. That adjoining the portico is about equal in height to the sidestone while the second façade stone, the tallest stone in the monument, is 1.65 m. high. A single façade stone survives at the south. This now leans heavily outwards but, when erect, would be about 1.20 m. high. Resting against it is a large slab measuring 1.70 m. by 1.60 m. and .30 m. thick. This may be a roofstone displaced from above the portico.

The septal slab is a smooth, regular-shaped, flat-topped stone standing 1.20 m. high. It is not deeply set in the ground and its base is exposed in places. Both ends appear to have been inset in the gallery walls.

The main chamber is deeply buried in the cairn. Two large slabs, possibly originally the one stone, lie above the chamber. The western slab measures 2 m. by 1 m. and the eastern 2.40 m. by 2 m. Both are about .65 m. thick. The southern portion of the slab at the east rests against the top of a stone (not on plan) which may be an orthostat of the southern side of the gallery. The northern end of the western slab rests on top of three superimposed stones (not on plan) the lower of which may be a gallery sidestone. The top of another possible sidestone (hatched on plan) is exposed immediately north of the same slab, while beneath it, at the south, is a partially concealed displaced slab, at least .70 m. in maximum dimension. The presumed backstone of the gallery is .80 m. high. If this is, in fact, a backstone then the length of the main chamber would have been a little greater than 4 m. The function of the stones in line with this stone to the north and south is uncertain. They may be some form of buttressing or internal revetment. The stone at the south, which leans to the east, is .55 m. high. It extends about 1 m. beyond the line of the outer-wall. The northern stone here also leans to the east.

It is .30 m. high. A displaced stone, 1 m. in maximum dimension, lies above this and another displaced stone of about the same size lies a short distance to the west.

The outer-wall at the north consists of a line of seven orthostats varying from .35 m. to .90 m. in height. The more westerly stone here extends beyond the line of the façade. The outer-wall at the south is represented by a line of five stones. These vary from .30 m. to 1.10 m. in height. The tallest stone, which is at the west, leans outwards. The single orthostat marking the back of the outer-wall is 1 m. high. No outer-wall stones are apparent between this and the stones in line with the backstone but a considerable amount of cairn is present here and it is possible that further outer-wall stones remain concealed.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Tullygarvey, No. 3 or 4.

26. Drumhart. O.S. 24: 2: 4 (27.6 cm., 47.9 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 100-200. H 277 025. Fig. 73.

Court-tomb

The monument, which is situated a little more than three miles north of Arvagh, lies about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile east of the north end of Drumhart Lake and some 150 yards NNE of Drumhart House. It stands in a bushy hollow close to a small stream and is overlooked at the south and east by a rocky hillock which is about 150 yards distant from the site. There is no great outlook from the site save towards the north where there is a view across rolling drumlin country.

The monument is very heavily overgrown. It consists of the ruins of a dual Court-tomb incorporated in the low remains of a long mound orientated W-E. The gallery at the west is the better preserved component but the orthostats here are more deeply buried in the mound than those at the east. This gallery, which is divided into three chambers, is preceded by the meagre remains of a court. One chamber only of the eastern gallery survives and there is no evidence of court structure at this end. The galleries are 9 m. apart at present but, as the back of the eastern gallery is destroyed, it is not possible to ascertain the length of the gap, if any, which originally separated the galleries. A group of four small stones some 3 m. to the west of the eastern gallery may indicate a continuation of structure in this direction. The overall length of the mound is 28.50 m. It is 13.50 m. in greatest width near the west, and 10 m. wide at the east. Its maximum height is about .50 m.

Western Gallery and Court

The entrance to this gallery consists of two well-matched jambs, set longitudinally and standing .50 m. apart. Both are .80 m. high. A single courtstone flanks the northern jamb. It is .65 m. high. A second courtstone, .70 m. high, stands close to the southern jamb and about 1.40 m. from this is a third courtstone, .60 m. high. Beyond the last is a small stone, now leaning heavily to the west, which may perhaps be a façade stone. It would be .35 m. high, if erect. The evidence, such as it is, suggests that the court was rather small and was probably semi-circular in outline.

The gallery, which is some 9 m. in overall length, is built, for the most part, with split-boulder type orthostats set with their flat surfaces facing inwards. The stones of the front chamber are rather larger than those in the other two and the long axis of this chamber is out of line with that of the rest of the gallery. This chamber is about 3 m. long and 1.50 m. in average width. Both sides consist of two orthostats. The two at the north and the more westerly stone at the south are all about .50 m. high. The second stone on the southern side is deeply buried and rises only .20 m. above the ground. A displaced stone, about 1 m. in maximum dimension, lies in the chamber just inside the entrance.

The division between the first and second chamber consists of a pair of well-matched jambs set inside the line of the gallery walls. The jambs are each .40 m. high and are set .60 m. apart. The second chamber is about 2 m. long and 1.50 m. wide. The north side is of three stones, all of which are about .30 m. high. The opposite side is of two

stones, .15 m. and .20 m. high, respectively. The tips of two stones resting against the more westerly sidestone here may be the tops of buried corbels.

The division between the second and third chambers is marked by a single jamb, at the south. This is .25 m. high. A jamb at the opposite side is missing or, perhaps, remains concealed. The third chamber is 2.40 m. long and about 1.40 m. wide. The southern side is of two stones, each .20 m. high. A single sidestone is exposed at the north. This, too, is .20 m. high. The back of the gallery is closed by a stone set between the ends of the sidestones. This stone, which is .35 m. high, is about .10 m. higher than the adjoining sidestones. Some 2 m. to the south-east of the backstone is a well-set stone (hatched on plan), .45 m. high. Its function, if any, is not clear. A loose stone of equal height stands close to this at the west.

Eastern Gallery

This gallery, which now consists of a single chamber, is 4 m. in overall length and 1.70 m. wide. The eastern end consists of two well-matched jambs set .35 m. apart. Both are .85 m. high. It is not certain whether these mark an entrance or a segmentation but, on the whole, it seems more likely that they are entry jambs. Both sides of the chamber are of two stones. The more easterly stone at the north is .65 m. high and the stone next to it is .40 m. high. The more easterly stone on the southern side is pitched heavily inwards and may have shifted somewhat from its original position. If erect, it would be about .15 m. lower than the adjoining jamb. The second stone on this side is .45 m. high. Two stones at the western end of the chamber are of uncertain function. That at the south leans heavily to the east and is .20 m. high. It is possibly a segmenting jamb. The stone at the north is loose and its top is flush with the ground. It is probably not an original structural feature.

The group of set stones to the west of this chamber could indicate an extension of the gallery but, on the other hand, they may only be fortuitously exposed cairn stones. The largest stone here, at the north, is a well-set stone, .70 m. high. The stone beside this is also well set and is .30 m. high. The small stone leaning against the eastern end of the last is .25 m. high, while that at its western end is flush with the ground.

Davies and Evans: *U.J.A.*, VI (1943), 14-15.
de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 122 (CV. 9), (Pl.).
Corcoran: *P.P.S.*, XXVI (1960), 146 (No. 108).

27. **Banagher.** O.S. 26: 10: 4 (24.1 cm., 17.8 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 600-700. N 469 996. Fig. 63.

Court-tomb

The two tombs in Banagher townland stand about 200 yards apart on the side of a ridge almost one mile south-east of the summit of Slieve Glah (1,054 ft.). The sites both command extensive outlooks to the south-east across undulating country covered by a network of meadows and pasture fields. The land on the ridge provides good pasture but the soil cover appears to be rather thin and small rock outcrops occur in places.

This, the more westerly of the two monuments, is situated in a little hollow beside a fence and is very heavily overgrown. It consists of the ruins of a gallery aligned roughly NNE-SSW with the front at the more northerly end.¹ The structure is greatly deranged and is difficult to interpret. A portal-like stone, at the north, may mark the western side of an entrance. It measures .60 m. by .50 m. and is 1.35 m. high. In front of this is a low stone (hatched on plan) which could, perhaps, be the base of a courtstone. This is .70 m. long, .35 m. thick and .15 m. high. Immediately east of the portal stone is an almost prostrate stone which might be a sill. It is 1.25 m. long and .20 m. thick and, if erect, would be .60 m. high. It is pitched very heavily to the north and is planned as if prostrate. Eastwards from this again, and incorporated in the fence, is a stone, 1.15 m. long, .35 m. thick and .65 m. high. Its base is exposed and it does not seem to

1. The monument is described as if aligned due N-S.

have formed part of the original structure. Immediately south of this stone, and again incorporated in the fence, is a huge block which may be a displaced roofstone. It stands in a semi-erect position and is 1.60 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.70 m. in maximum height. Two prostrate stones lying to the south of the portal stone may have originally been the one stone. They probably formed part of the western side of the gallery. The larger piece measures 1.60 m. by .80 m. and .50 m. thick, while the other is 1.10 m. in maximum dimension.

The southern end of the gallery is in a somewhat better state of preservation. The western side here consists of three erect overlapping stones. The heights of these, from north to south, respectively, are: .75 m., .40 m. and .30 m. The tops of the last two are irregular and portion of these may be broken away. Two orthostats are in position on the opposite side. The more northerly of these is a jamb-like stone which, while protruding only .10 m. into the gallery, could indicate a division into two chambers. It is 1 m. high and the orthostat next to it is .15 m. lower. Immediately south of the last are two superimposed stones, either or both of which may have formed part of the gallery wall. The lower stone is .90 m. in maximum dimension and protrudes .35 m. above the ground. The stone above it is 1 m. by .90 m. and .20 m. thick. It leans against the backstone, which is a roughly gable-shaped stone measuring 1 m. long, .55 m. thick and .80 m. high. A stone, .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and .35 m. high, exposed .45 m. behind the backstone, runs into the fence. It is probably not an original feature of the structure. An erect stone (hatched on plan), .85 m. by .60 m. and .95 m. high, stands about 2 m. beyond the backstone. Its function is not clear but it appears to be analogous to a stone in a similar position behind the gallery at Mullacastle (Cv. 34).

The classification of the monument presents some difficulty and a full elucidation of the structure must await further investigation. It is clear, however, that it is of Court-tomb—Portal-tomb type and while it may be an actual hybrid the evidence, on balance, indicates closer affinities with the Court-tomb class.

28. Banagher. O.S. 26: 10: 4 (26.0 cm., 18.4 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 600-700. N 471-996. Fig. 66. Plate 42.

Portal-tomb

This, the more easterly of the two tombs in Banagher townland, stands in the middle of a pasture field. It consists of a diminutive chamber formed of two sidestones, a backstone and a single portal stone, set eccentrically in a low mound. The long axis of the mound runs N-S and the chamber, whose long axis is NW-SE, is set towards its more southern end. The edges of the mound are rather indefinite in places and its present outline appears to be the result of land clearance. It measures 12 m. long, 6.50 m. in greatest width and is .50 m. in maximum height.

Towards the northern end of the mound is a group of about a dozen stones, the largest of which is 1.70 m. in maximum dimension. The majority of these are lying on top of the mound but two, towards the westerly side (indicated by broken hatched lines on the plan), appear to be set and could perhaps indicate a subsidiary structure. One of these is a split-boulder type stone measuring 1.10 m. long, .45 m. thick, and 1 m. high. It leans heavily to the north-east. It could be a backstone. The second stone, which leans against the last, could be a sidestone. It is 1.30 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1 m. high.

The main chamber measures 1.65 m. long internally and narrows slightly from 1 m. wide inside the portal to .90 m. wide at the back. The portal is set inside the line of the south-western sidestone. It is .65 m. long, .35 m. thick and .75 m. high. Its top is broken but it does not appear to have been much higher. The sidestone here leans inwards against the portal. It is 2 m. long and .50 m. thick and its top is about .20 m. lower than the portal. The north-eastern sidestone is 1.55 m. long and .45 m. thick. It is about .15 m. lower than the opposite sidestone. The backstone is set inside the ends of the sides. It is .90 m. long, .35 m. thick and .35 m. high. A prostrate slab lying beyond the south-western sidestone is probably a displaced roofstone. It measures 1.70 m. by 1.30 m. It is .40 m. thick at the south and narrows to .05 m. at the north. About 2 m. north-west of the last is an upright stone, .40 m. high, which could be a

kerb stone. A stone, possibly of similar function, stands about 1.30 m. from the north-eastern side of the chamber. This is .45 m. high but leans heavily to the north-east and is supported by small stones wedged under it. It is not certain that either of these two stones are structural and they are not hatched on the plan.

29. **Drumeague.** O.S. 28:2:4 (26.7 cm., 45.9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 500-600. H 668 028. Fig. 65. Plate 42.

Wedge-tomb

The monument lies some four miles WSW of Shercock and about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile south of the end of White Lough. It stands on a low hillock, apparently a knoll of bedrock covered by a thin skin of soil, and is surrounded on all sides by drumlin hills. Beyond the knoll, to the north, is a small tract of low, marshy, ill-drained ground. Elsewhere the land provides good pasture but little tillage is undertaken. There is an extensive outlook to the north and west across rolling drumlin country.

The tomb consists of a well-preserved gallery, incorporated in a small mound of irregular outline which reaches a maximum height of 1 m. The western end of the main chamber of the gallery is closed by a tall transverse slab and in front of this is a stone, somewhat displaced, which seems to have formed the southern side of a portico. The design of the eastern end of the gallery, for a distance of 1.80 m. west of the backstone, suggests a separate east end chamber. Though no sill or septal appears here a differentiation is marked by the manner in which the line of the sidestones is stepped inwards on both sides. This portion of the gallery is further distinguished from the remainder by its markedly lower flat-topped orthostats of fairly even height. In the description which follows this portion of the gallery will be treated as a separate element. The remains of a closely-set outer-wall are present at the north and south sides of the gallery and a single orthostat, .50 m. high, represents a façade at the west. The edges of the mound are ill-defined in places and it is difficult to trace the precise outline. It measures 10 m. long (E-W) and about 7 m. in greatest width (N-S).

The stone closing the western end of the main chamber is a flat-topped stone measuring 2.20 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. It extends beyond the line of the gallery side at the south and beyond the inner face of the sidestone at the north. It is not as deeply set in the ground as the other orthostats and its base is exposed at the east. The stone immediately west of this is probably a portico sidestone. It leans heavily to the north under the weight of the large displaced stone which leans against it. When erect, it would have been approximately in line with the southern side of the gallery. It is .65 m. long, .25 m. thick and, if erect, would be .80 m. high. The stone leaning against it may well be a displaced roofstone. It measures 1.80 m. by 1.80 m. and is .60 m. thick. A displaced stone of uncertain function lies beside this at the south. It measures 1.35 m. by .80 m. and .30 m. thick. The surviving façade stone is erect and measures 1.00 m. long, .25 m. thick and .50 m. high.

Four tall erect orthostats form the northern side of the main portion of the gallery. From west to east these are: 1.30 m., 1.40 m., 1.35 m. and .85 m. in exposed height. On the opposite side there is a gap of .70 m. between the septal and the first of the three surviving sidestones which was probably filled by a single orthostat. The orthostats present on this side measure from west to east respectively, 1.00 m., 1.10 m. and .80 m. in height. This portion of the gallery, which may be considered to be the main chamber, is 3.20 m. long, 1.20 m. wide towards the west, and 1.50 m. wide at the east.

At a point 1.80 m. from the backstone the gallery sides are stepped inwards. The rear portion of the gallery has two orthostats on each side. The more westerly sidestone at the north is .30 m. high and the next .25 m. high. At the south the more westerly sidestone is .45 m. high and the other .40 m. high. The backstone is flat-topped and measures .25 m. high. The general height of the orthostats in this portion of the gallery is about .50 m. lower than that of the orthostats of the main chamber. This eastern part of the gallery is 1.00 m. wide.

Two outer-wall stones stand close together outside the northern side of the gallery. The more westerly measures .40 m. high and the other .50 m. high. About 1 m. west

of these a stone leaning inwards against the mound is not certainly in situ. It is .55 m. high and may belong to the outer-wall. On the south, close to the gallery side, are two further outer-wall stones. The more westerly measures .50 m. high and the other .65 m. high. About 2 m. south-west of these a partially concealed slab, .65 m. in maximum exposed dimension, may perhaps be a collapsed outer-wall stone. A prostrate slab lies at the south-east corner of the mound. It measures 1.40 m. by .95 m. and is .35 m. thick.

30. **Middletown.** O.S. 30: 16: 3 (89.3 cm., 11.7 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 200-300. N 344 924. Fig. 66. Plate 42.

Portal-tomb

The three Portal-tombs at Middletown, Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32) and Carrickclevan (Cv. 31) are situated within a broad loop of the upper reaches of the River Erne, which, having followed a more or less westerly course, turns northwards near Scrabby Bridge. The Middletown monument stands beside a by-road about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the southern end of White Lough. It is situated in a region of long low grassy ridges with patches of bog and small lakes occupying parts of the lower ground. Low knolls of rock outcrop are exposed in places. The land in the area provides fair pasture and a little tillage is undertaken. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads. There is no great outlook from the site in any direction.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but the backstone is missing. The entrance, at the SSE, consists of two tall portals, and the sides are of single slabs. The large roofstone has evidently slipped a short distance northwards from its original position. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The portals are well-matched stones standing .80 m. apart. Both have vertical inner faces. They are set with their inner faces slightly inside the line of the inner face of the adjoining sidestones. The eastern portal measures .90 m. by .70 m. and is 1.70 m. high. The opposite portal is .95 m. by .80 m. and 1.80 m. high.

The sidestones, which are both set with their flat faces inwards, are about 1.30 m. apart. That at the east leans slightly inwards and is 1.75 m. long, .55 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the north. The opposite sidestone is erect and measures 1.40 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. Part of its top at the north, may be broken away but otherwise the top edge of the stone is roughly level. Immediately north of this sidestone is a small well-set stone, with a pointed top. This measures .40 m. by .35 m. and is .45 m. high. Its function, if structural, is not clear.

The roofstone rests at a steep slope on the two sidestones and on the western portal. It is 1.70 m. long, 1.90 m. wide and .55 m. thick.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Clanmahon No. 1.
Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIX (1909), 90-91 (Ph.).

31. **Carrickclevan.** O.S. 31: 1: 4 (1.6 cm., 47.4 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 100-200. N 348 963. Fig. 66. Plate 42.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the tombs at Middletown (Cv. 30) and Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32). It stands little more than 100 yards from the River Erne which, at this point, flows through a broad shallow valley into the lowlands around Lough Oughter. The low flat land in the valley, though rush-grown in places, provides some pasture, while the higher ground at either side is under meadow and pasture with a little tillage. Rock outcrops occur in the vicinity of the tomb on the southern side of the valley. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads.

The monument, which is incorporated in a stone fence, has suffered some damage. The entrance, at the east, consists of two portal stones and between these is a very low stone which may be a sill. The sides of the chamber are of single slabs, one of which, at the south, is pitched very heavily inwards. No backstone is visible but it is possible that this is concealed in the fence. The tomb is covered by a single roofstone now

broken into two pieces. There are no traces of mound around the structure. The monument has been used as a dump for field stones.

The portal stones are set longitudinally and are .60 m. apart. The stone at the north stands erect and is .80 m. long, .35 m. thick and 1.05 m. high. Its top is jagged and it is possible that a piece has been broken from it. The southern portal, which leans inwards, is 1.25 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. The stone between the portals is a smooth flat stone measuring .60 m. by .30 m. Its surface is flush with the ground but it seems to be well set and it may be an original sill.

The northern sidestone leans slightly inwards and its base is exposed outside the chamber. It is 2.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the west. The southern sidestone leans very heavily inwards and it may have shifted somewhat from its original position under the weight of the roofstone. It is 1.70 m. long and at least .35 m. thick. Its sloping height is .90 m.

The roofstone, when intact, would have measured about 2.30 m. long. It is 2.55 m. in greatest width across the middle and it is .50 m. thick at the front and .20 m. at the back. The main portion rests on the portals and on the northern sidestone, and the detached piece lies on the material forming the fence.

The asymmetry of the plan is exaggerated by the inward slope of the sidestone and portal at the south, probably caused by the pressure of the roofstone.

Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIX (1909), 91.

32. **Drumhawnagh.** O.S. 31: 13: 1 (3.5 cm., 11.7 cm.). "Druid's Altar." O.D. 200-300. N 351 925. Fig. 67. Plate 43.

Portal-tomb

The monument, which stands in the front garden of a house directly opposite Loughduff School, lies a little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the tomb at Middletown (Cv. 30). The land in the vicinity is rolling grassland with occasional isolated rock outcrops. Some of the lower ground is marshy with small patches of bog in places. A small stream flows some 200 yards to the north-west of the site and beyond this Bruse Hill can be seen in the distance. The hills beyond Lough Gowna form the skyline to the west but elsewhere there is no great outlook from the site. The land in the area is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow but a little tillage is undertaken. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads.

The tomb, which is well preserved, is entered from the NNW. It consists of a small polygonal chamber formed of two portals, two sidestones and a backstone, covered by a single roofstone. The owner informed us that the roofstone had been moved somewhat from its original position in modern times in order to free an animal which had been trapped in the chamber. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The portals are set longitudinally and stand .75 m. apart. They are well-matched stones, both being 1.55 m. high. The western portal is 1.00 m. long and .35 m. thick and the opposite portal, which leans to the west, is .65 m. long and .55 m. thick. Both sidestones lean inwards against the portals and the backstone. Neither appear to be deeply set in the ground and part of the base of the eastern stone is exposed. The western sidestone is 1.90 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.00 m. high, and the eastern is 1.95 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. The backstone, which leans heavily inwards, is 1.20 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.25 m. high. The roofstone now lies in a level position above the chamber. Its northern edge bears against the inner ends of the portals and it rests also on the western sidestone and on the backstone. It is 1.90 m. long, 1.80 m. in greatest width and .25 m. thick.

The chamber measures, internally, 2.35 m. long, 2.00 m. wide inside the portals and 1.10 m. wide at the backstone.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Clanmahon No. 2.

Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXIX (1909), 88 ff. (Ph.), "Loughduff Cromlech," reproduced: *J. Breifne A.H.S.* 1, No. 3 (1922), 353 (Ph.).

33. **Aghawee.** O.S. 31: 16: 3 (86.0 cm., 14.1 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 300-400. N 437 929. Fig. 67. Plate 43.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated some five miles east of the Portal-tomb at Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32) and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village of Kilnaleck. It lies on gently rolling ground which slopes, in general, down to the Erne river about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north. High drumlin ridges restrict the outlook around the site to a mile or two, though the high ground near Carrickaboy is visible about three miles to the north.

The monument is well preserved but the roofstone is broken into two pieces. A pair of tall well-matched portal-stones, set .40 m. apart, form the entrance at the east. The sidestones extend outside the portals and the chamber is closed at the west by a backstone set between the sidestones. Some cairn base survives at the south and west but the outline is obviously due to interference by agriculture. A fence runs around the eastern side of the monument.

The portal stones are erect. The northern measures .55 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.50 m. high, and the southern .85 m. long, .55 m. thick and 1.65 m. high. The sidestone at the north is also erect. It measures 2.00 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The southern sidestone is pitched inwards in the manner frequently noted in Portal-tombs. It measures 2.10 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.20 m. in sloping height. The backstone leans inwards at an angle of about 45° . It is 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and is .70 m. in sloping height. The overall measurements of the roofstone are 2.30 m. long by 1.85 m. wide. It is .65 m. thick at the front and .30 m. thick at the rear. The front portion, which is probably more or less in situ, rests on the portal and sidestone at the south, while the second piece has tilted into the chamber.

The chamber measures 1.30 m. long. It is 1.65 m. wide inside the portals and 1.05 m. wide at the back.

O'Connell: *J. Breifne A.H.S.*, III, No. 1 (1927), 176. *ibid.* III, No. 10 (1967), 239.

34. **Mullacastle.** O.S. 32: 13: 1 (6.7 cm., 8.0 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 400. N 450 921. Fig. 63. Plate 43.

Court-tomb

The monument is situated about one mile south-east of the Portal-tomb at Aghawee (Cv. 33) and one mile north of Kilnaleck village. The ground on which the tomb lies slopes gently down to a streamlet some 200 yards to the west. The surrounding district is rolling country with drumlins and ridges overlooking the site from all directions. To the north the high ground at Carrickaboy appears. The soil in the vicinity of the tomb provides good grassland but patches of rushes occur in the ill-drained hollows.

The tomb is poorly preserved. It consists of the remains of gallery structure aligned approximately NW-SE. One clearly defined chamber with a backstone at the south-east and a tall portal-like stone at the north-west is evident. Beside this portal stone is another orthostat which may be a flanking stone to an entry represented by the portal stone or, alternatively, may be the sole surviving sidestone of a further chamber. South of the backstone is a large prostrate slab which may be a displaced roofstone and west of this a well-set orthostat suggests further gallery structure here. There is no clear indication of mound but fill is present in the gallery area and the limits of this are indicated by a pecked line on the plan. The site stands in the corner of a field and fences run some 2 m. to 3 m. to the north-east and south-west of it.

The orthostat at the north-west end of the structure is erect and measures .90 m. long, .60 m. thick and .90 m. high. The taller stone beside it, which may be either an entry portal or a high segmenting jamb, is .85 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.55 m. high. The north-western portion of the northern side of the chamber is absent for a distance of about 1 m. inside the portal or segmenting jamb. Two sidestones complete this side of the chamber. The north-westerly stone is 1 m. long and the stone beside it is slightly

longer. Both are .40 m. thick and .90 m. high. The flat-topped backstone is exposed above the fill to a height of .25 m. It is .50 m. lower than the adjoining sidestones. No orthostat appears on the south side of the chamber. A large prostrate slab leans against the tall portal or jamb and measures 2.30 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.40 m. wide. It may be either a displaced sidestone or roofstone.

The large prostrate slab behind the backstone is 2.50 m. long, 1.40 m. wide and .50 m. thick. The upright stone to the south-west of it is .85 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. It seems to be in situ and could be regarded as a sidestone indicating further gallery structure here.

The tomb is certainly of the Court- or Portal-tomb class. The high portal-like stone suggests affinities with the Portal-tombs and the gallery at the north-west could be interpreted as an unusually long Portal-tomb chamber with a stone flanking the portal. However, high segmenting jambs are well known in Court-tombs and the existing remains would be quite consistent with an interpretation as a Court-tomb. Such a view is also supported by the presence of structure south-west of the backstone and, indeed, an interpretation of the monument as a dual Court-tomb with two galleries sharing a common backstone seems to account best for the remains.

35. Carrickacroy. O.S. 32: 13: 5 (13.9 cm., 1.6 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 500-600. N 459 915. Fig. 67. Plate 44.

Portal-tomb

The monument, which lies about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile south-east of the tomb at Mullacastle (Cv. 34), is situated in a garden behind Carrickacroy Rectory. It stands near the top of a long ridge which reaches a summit of 576 ft. less than 100 yards westwards from the site. The ground, in general, slopes downwards to the south where, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile away, is a marshy hollow with a stream flowing through it. The land in the area is good grassland but rock outcrops occur on the top of the ridge to the west and north of the monument.

The monument, which has suffered some damage, consists of a diminutive chamber with an entrance at the north. The entrance was formed by two portal stones with a high sill between but the eastern portal is now prostrate. The sides and back of the chamber are each of single orthostats. A displaced roofstone lies outside the eastern side of the chamber. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

Some 2 m.-5 m. westwards from the tomb are three enormous conglomerate erratic blocks. There is no reason to assume any connexion between these and the monument.

The erect portal leans slightly inwards. It measures .60 m. by .40 m. and is exposed to a height of 1.30 m. The fallen portal stone has collapsed to the east. It is a split-boulder type stone and it now rests with its rounded face downwards. It is .80 m. long and .40 m. thick, and when in position it would have stood about 1.40 m. high. The sill is a flat-topped stone measuring .80 m. long, .30 m. thick and .60 m. high. Its top edge is .70 m. lower than the erect portal.

Both sidestones, which are set with their flat faces inwards, lean slightly towards each other. The two are each about 1.20 m. long and .50 m. thick. The stone at the west is exposed to a depth of 1.05 m. and the stone at the opposite side is about .10 m. taller than it. The backstone is set outside the ends of the sidestones and it leans heavily to the north. It is gable-shaped and measures 1.10 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.35 m. in sloping height.

The displaced roofstone lies with its flat face on the ground. It is large enough to cover the chamber. It measures 1.80 m. long, 1.60 m. wide and is .50 m. in average thickness. The chamber is trapezoidal in plan. It is 1.30 m. long internally and narrows from .85 m. wide at the back to .70 m. at the entrance.

36. **Duffcastle.** O.S. 32: 14: 4 (28.7 cm., 6.9 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 500-600. N 474 920. Fig. 67. Plate 44.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated one mile east-north-east of the Portal-tomb at Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) and two miles north-west of Kilnaleck village. It lies a short distance north-east of the brow of a broad ridge and overlooks a long valley which extends along the north-eastern side of the ridge. However, the site is not especially prominent and the rolling drumlin ridges of the surrounding region restrict the outlook on all sides. The soil in the district provides good grass-land but the hollows are ill-drained and rush-grown.

The chamber, which faces eastwards, is fairly well preserved but the great roofstone is tilted into the chamber and the southern sidestone is collapsed inwards. No clear remains of cairn are present. The tomb stands a few metres west of a field fence.

Two tall stones stand at the entrance. The southern stone is .90 m. long, .60 m. thick and 1.80 m. high. It is the portal of the southern side of the entry. The stone beside it is .95 m. long, .70 m. thick and 1.40 m. high. Its position suggests that it is better taken as a door-stone rather than a portal, in which case the northern portal stone would be missing. The northern side of the chamber consists of a single orthostat measuring 1.85 m. long, .50 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The opposite sidestone is collapsed inwards and is 2.10 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. wide. If erect, it would approximately match the northern sidestone in height. The backstone is .85 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. It leans inwards and its top is roughly gabled. This inward slant is probably an original feature. The roofstone measures 2.40 m. long and 2.10 m. wide. It is 1.10 m. thick at the front and narrows to .50 m. at the rear. It rests on the southern portal stone at the entry but its rear end is tilted into the chamber. The lower surface is flat. A stone at the western end of the collapsed sidestone, measuring 1.25 m. long, .40 m. thick and protruding .25 m. above the ground, has no apparent function. A loose rounded boulder (not on plan), measuring .85 m. by .60 m. by .35 m., lies east of it close to the edge of the roofstone.

O'Connell: *J. Breifne A.H.S.*, III, No. 1 (1927), 174-175 (Ph.). *ibid.* III, No. 10 (1967), 239. *The Diocese of Kilmore* (Dublin, 1936), 5 (Ph.).

37. **Drumsallagh.** O.S. 35: 2: 1 (30.0 cm., 59.9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 400-500. N 767 980. Fig. 62.

Unclassified

The monument, which is very ruined, is embedded in a thick field-fence composed of earth and stones and overgrown by bushes. The part of the fence in which the remains stand runs NW-SE and a fosse runs along the north-eastern side. The exposed remains consist merely of four large stones, two of which are set erect. The set stone at the south-west is exposed in the face of the fence and its long axis is roughly in line with the fence. It is a fine stone measuring 1.20 m. long, .45 m. thick and 1.65 m. high and resembles a portal stone. The other orthostat stands at the north-west end of the visible structure. It protrudes from the north-east face of the fence and its main axis lies roughly at right angles to the line of the fence. It measures 1.00 m. long, .40 m. thick and 1.40 m. high. South of this two partially concealed slabs are deeply embedded in the fence. That nearest the orthostat last described measures 1.85 m. by at least .90 m. and is .40 m. thick. It lies prostrate above the other stone which is tilted against the fence. The base of this stone is embedded in the ground but it cannot be taken as certainly *in situ* and may well have been placed in its present position by the builders of the fence. It measures 1.40 m. long, .20 m. thick and .90 m. high.

The existing remains are quite unclassifiable. The O.S. 1/2,500 field trace of the 1908 revision shows a rectangular structure running across the fence. It protrudes very slightly beyond the fence on the south-west side and extends into the field on the opposite side. The long axis of this enclosure is approximately E and W. The dimen-

sions represented on the trace would be approximately 6.50 m. long by 2 m. wide. This evidence suggests a gallery but is insufficient to allow any classification.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Clankee No. 1.

38. Raffony. O.S. 39: 8: 2 (83.4 cm., 38.7 cm.). Not marked. O.D. 400-500. N 629 893. Fig. 68. Plate 44.

Wedge-tomb

The monument, which lies almost two miles north-east of Virginia, is situated on the crest of a ridge about 150 yards west of Raffony Lough. The surrounding district is undulating country with ridges and hills forming a drumlin landscape. The land in the area is devoted mainly to pasture and tillage.

The monument is fairly well preserved but a field fence crosses the eastern end and may conceal some structure. The tomb consists of a gallery divided by a septal stone into a portico and a main chamber. There is some outer-walling beyond the north and south sides of the gallery and two stones of a façade at the west. The structure is rather deeply embedded in a mound of irregular outline measuring about 12 m. long, E-W, and 13 m. wide, N-S. The eastern end of the mound appears to have been removed and there is no trace of it beyond the fence. The present outline of the mound may be due to spill or spread from the original cairn.

The two façade stones, at the west, mark the junction of the portico with the façade. The stone at the north is .45 m. long, .40 m. thick and .50 m. high, and the other is .75 m. long, .30 m. thick and .65 m. high. The portico seems to have been about 1.50 m. long and was probably about 1 m. wide. The southern side of the portico is either missing or concealed. The northern side is represented by two stones. That adjoining the façade is .60 m. long, .55 m. thick and .65 m. high. The second is a small stone measuring .35 m. long, .10 m. thick and .25 m. high.

The septal stone leans to the east. It is 1.60 m. long and .30 m. thick and, if erect, would be .40 m. high. .70 m. east of this is a stone standing on edge and leaning to the east. It is .95 m. long, .30 m. thick and .45 m. high. Its function is not clear. It may be a displaced roofstone or, perhaps less likely, a doubling of the segmentation. The southern side of the main chamber is represented by five orthostats. The heights of these from west to east, respectively, are: .55 m., .30 m., .30 m., .45 m. and .45 m. Two orthostats are exposed on the opposite side of the chamber. That nearest the septal is a split-boulder type stone set with its flat surface facing into the chamber. It is .55 m. high. The other stone, which is partly concealed, is at least .60 m. long and is exposed to a height of only .10 m. The main chamber seems to have been at least 4.30 m. long and was about 1.30 m. wide at the west.

The outer-wall along the northern side of the gallery is represented by four orthostats all of which are about .45 m. high. Two stones are in position beyond the southern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is exposed to a height of .70 m. but is, in fact, about .20 m. lower than the gallery sidestone opposite it. The second stone here is at right angles to the last. It may be some form of buttress. It is exposed to a height to .20 m. Two stones are partly exposed in the eastern face of the fence crossing the end of the tomb. They may be part of the original structure but this is not certain. The more southerly stone is 1 m. high and the other is .60 m. high.

O'Connell: *J. Breifne A.H.S.*, III, No. 1 (1927), 177.

39. Ballaghanea. O.S. 39: 16: 2 (77.9 cm., 13.7 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400. N 624 864. Fig. 68. Plate 44.

Portal-tomb

The monument is situated in rolling pasture land about one mile south-east of Virginia and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of the shore of Lough Ramor.

The tomb is very ruined and is incorporated in a fence. It consists of the remains of a gallery aligned NNW-SSE. At the more northerly end, and crossing the line of

the gallery, is a large stone measuring 1.45 m. long, .65 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. Its function is not clear. It could be a backstone or septal but it is set unusually with its rounded surface facing into the extant portion of the gallery. The more easterly side of the gallery is represented by three orthostats protruding from the fence. The more northerly stone here is .70 m. long, at least .50 m. thick and .80 m. high and the stone next to it is .95 m. long, at least .30 m. thick and .35 m. high. The third stone measures .60 m. by .60 m. and is .70 m. high. A large, almost prostrate stone protrudes from the opposite side of the fence. It is 2.10 m. long, at least .55 m. wide and is .80 m. thick. It may be a fallen sidestone or possibly a displaced roofstone.

The monument cannot be classified with certainty in its present condition, and while it is possible that further structure is concealed in the fence, the remains are best regarded as those of a Portal-tomb.

O'Connell: *J. Breifne A.H.S.*, I, No. 1 (1922), 20. *ibid.* III, No. 1 (1927), 177. *ibid.* III, No. 10 (1967), 238-239.

APPENDIX

Sites marked "Cromlech" etc. on O.S. maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main lists

1. **Port.** O.S. 1: 12: 5 (81.2 cm., 20.7 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400.
H 039 382.

This monument was first marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1908 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a number of orthostats forming an entrance passage to a caher. The remains of the caher wall described by Lowry-Corry and Richardson have since been removed and all that now remains to mark the site is a low oval, grassy, bank with some patches of stone protruding in places. The bank is some 6 m. wide and about .50 m. in average height.

The entrance passage, which opens through the bank at the south-east is, at present, about 2 m. long and 1.30 m. wide. The north-western side is represented by a single orthostat standing 1.50 m. high and the opposite side by two orthostats each about 1 m. high. None of the stones exceeds 1 m. in length. A fourth orthostat adjoining the entrance at the south-west is probably part of the base of the caher wall. This is .60 m. long and .50 m. high. A prostrate stone, at least 1 m. in maximum dimension, lies beside this. The other three stones shown on the published plan are no longer visible.

Though the structure does bear a superficial resemblance to a megalithic tomb there can be no doubt that it is, in fact, an entrance to the destroyed caher.

Lowry-Corry and Richardson: *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXVII (1937), 157-159 (No. 1), (Pl., Ph.).

2. **Gortnaleck.** O.S. 13: 4: 4 (71.2 cm., 46.2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 200-300.
H 224 153.

First marked as "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" 1912. A huge slab, 3.30 m. in maximum dimension, overlying two smaller stones measuring, respectively, 2.00 m. and 1.50 m. in maximum dimension. The site seems to be entirely natural.

3. **Derryragh.** O.S. 13: 7: 3 (65.0 cm., 40.4 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 300. H 217 146.

This, the more northerly of the three sites marked "Cromlech" in Derryragh townland, is first shown as "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" 1912. It consists of a large block measuring 3 m. by 2 m. by 1 m. and seems to be a natural erratic.

4. **Derryragh.** O.S. 13: 7: 3 (64.1 cm., 39.2 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 300-400.
H 216 145.

This, the more westerly of the three sites marked "Cromlech" in Derryragh townland, is first shown as "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" 1912. It consists of two large blocks, measuring 2.50 m. and 2 m., respectively, in maximum dimension, lying beside each other. The larger block has been broken into three fragments. The site seems to be a natural feature.

5. **Derryragh.** O.S. 13: 7: 3 (67·1 cm., 37·7 cm.). "Cromlech." O.D. 300-400.
H 219 144.

This, the more southerly of the three sites marked "Cromlech" in Derryragh townland, is first shown as "Cromlech" on O.S. 6" 1912. It consists of a heavily leaning slab, 1·60 m. long and 1·15 m. in sloping height, with an upright stone, 1·35 m. long and ·85 m. high, standing at right angles to its southern end. A slab, 2·50 m. in maximum dimension, rests on the leaning stone and a prostrate stone, 2·00 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the northern end of the group. The site may be largely natural.

6. **Cornabaste.** O.S. 16: 16: 5 (78·1 cm., 6·5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300.
H 525 114.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a single erect stone measuring 1·00 m. by 1·10 m. and standing 2 m. high. There is no evidence that any other stones existed here and there is no reason to assume that the standing stone is the last remains of a chambered tomb.

7. **Aghaway.** O.S. 21: 8: 6 (87·5 cm., 37·7 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300-400.
H 536 082.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a grassy mound, measuring about 15 m. long NW-SE and 5 m. wide NE-SW which reaches a maximum height of ·75 m. A block, 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the south-east corner of the mound and the tops of a number of smaller stones, averaging ·50 m. in maximum dimension, are exposed along the mound. Whatever the nature of the feature may have been it cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the site of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 206, Tullygarvey No. 1.

8. **Aghadrungowna or Calf Field.** O.S. 21: 12: 6 (87·2 cm., 20·6 cm.). "Giant's Grave (Site of)". O.D. 300-400. H 536 064.

This feature was shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It has been entirely removed and there is no evidence as to its original nature.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Tullygarvey No. 3 or 4.

9. **Drumhurt.** O.S. 22: 2: 3 (42·2 cm., 56·5 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300.
H 586 103.

This feature was shown on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of three stones—one erect and two prostrate. The erect stone is 1·30 m. long, ·65 m. thick and 1·30 m. high. One of the prostrate stones, lying some 4 m. to the north, measures 1·40 m. in maximum dimension and the other, which lies about 2 m. to the east, is 1 m. in maximum dimension. The site cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

10. **Drumerkillow.** O.S. 22: 2: 4 (27·9 cm., 47·6 cm.). "Giant's Grave (Site of)".
O.D. 400-500. H 570 094.

This feature was shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. The site has been destroyed. A few small fractured blocks at the edge of a natural fold in the ground may be the last remnants of the object. There is no evidence as to the original nature of the site.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 207, Tullygarvey No. 5.

11. Drumeltan. O.S. 22: 6: 3 (45.0 cm., 41.3 cm.). "Giant's Grave (Site of)".
O.D. 600-700. H 588 086.

This feature was shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1836 and 1876 editions of the O.S. 6" map. The site is now marked by a trench 8 m. long, 3 m. wide and 1 m. deep. We were informed locally that the monument, which had been explored "a long time ago," was an underground structure and it was referred to as a "cave." "Swords" were reputed to have been found in it. It may have been a souterrain.

12. Pollareagh. O.S. 31: 8: 6 (90.9 cm., 35.9 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 400-500.
N 442 951.

This feature was first shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1876 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a long oval grassy mound measuring about 25 m. long NW-SE and 10 m. wide NE-SW. It reaches a maximum height of .50 m. About 8 m. to the SE of the mound is a single prostrate stone measuring 3 m. by 1 m. The site cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

LIST OF PASSAGE-TOMBS

As noted (p. xiii) the publication of the detailed survey of Passage-tombs will be dealt with separately. A list of these tombs, recorded in the counties covered in the present volume, is given below. Without excavation it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to distinguish between round mounds containing Passage-tombs and other classes of round mounds, e.g., multiple-cist cairns. Where clear chamber structure is not visible, other features, e.g., cemetery grouping, are useful indicators. The list below comprises those mounds which have evidence for chambers, together with mounds which, from their siting, appear to be associated with them. Where no chamber structure is exposed, single mounds or groups of mounds are not listed. Many of these may well turn out to be Passage-tombs: examples are: Knockma,¹ Co. Galway; Corn Hill,² Co. Longford; Croaghan,³ Co. Offaly; Loughanleagh,⁴ Co. Cavan; Ardcarne,⁵ Co. Roscommon.

A group near Ballyconnell, from their siting, could be Passage-tombs, but one of these, Ballyheady Mountain,⁶ contained an inhumed burial in a rude cist at the edge of the cairn. However, the rescue excavation here was confined to the cist and the evidence is not sufficient to prove or disprove a main chamber.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON

Rockville. O.S. 17: 7: 1 (47.1 cm., 44.2 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 300. M 939 918.

A large circular hill-top cairn standing near the centre of an enclosure. The cairn is about 25 m. in diameter and 3 m. high. The enclosure is approximately 100 m. in diameter. The site looks across at Carrowkeel and Keshcorran and, though no chamber structure is exposed, it is included in the list as it seems probable that it may be an outlier of these cemeteries.

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 26, No. 53.

Sheegeeragh.

- (A) O.S. 28: 7: 4 (51.2 cm., 33.6 cm.). "Giant's Grave." O.D. 200-300. M 847 780.
(B) O.S. 28: 7: 4 (51.5 cm., 34.5 cm.). Shown as round mound. O.D. 200-300.
M 847 782.
(C) O.S. 28: 7: 4 (51.2 cm., 35.7 cm.). Not shown. O.D. 200-300. M 847 783.
(D) O.S. 28: 7: 5 (57.2 cm., 30.0 cm.). Shown as round mound. O.D. 278. M 854 776.

The site marked "Giant's Grave" on the 6" map (A) consists of a low round mound with an orthostatic kerb and the ruins of some chamber structure. The second site, (B), lies about 100 yards to the north of the last. It consists of the low remains

1. O.S. 6" Sheet 42. 90.2 cm. from west, 28.5 cm. from south. *The Shell Guide to Ireland*, second edition (London, 1967), 304-305, states that "The summits of the foothills were also crowned by cairns."

2. O.S. 6" Sheet 5. 41.2 cm. from west, 1.6 cm. from south.

3. O.S. 6" Sheet 10. 61.7 cm. from west, 45.2 cm. from south.

4. O.S. 6" Sheet 34. 78.4 cm. from west, 41.5 cm. from south.

5. O.S. 6" Sheet 6. 67.2 cm. from west, 13.5 cm. from south.

59.7 cm. from west, 22.4 cm. from south.

20.0 cm. from west, 4.6 cm. from south.

9.7 cm. from west, 1.6 cm. from south.

6. O.S. 6" Sheet 14. 9.9 cm. from west, 45.9 cm. from south. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXIII (1933), 167-171.

of a mound which may have been circular in outline. Some stones near the edge of the mound may represent an orthostatic kerb. The third site, (C), lies about 100 yards further on, to the north. It consists of a low mound with deep hogging in the centre. No orthostatic structure is visible. The fourth site, (D), lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-east of the other three. It consists of a mound, some 23 m. in diameter, and is conspicuously sited in a commanding position overlooking the other sites.

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 27, No. 54.

Scregg. O.S. 42: 14: 5 (34.9 cm., 0.9 cm.). "Cloghogle Stone." O.D. 200-300. M 528 552.

A small, slightly wedge-shaped chamber, standing on top of a rocky knoll. The sides, back and roof of the chamber are of single slabs and a stone, .70 m. high, partly closes the entrance, at the south-east. The chamber is 1.60 m. long, 1.30 m. wide at the south-east, 1.00 m. wide at the north-west, and 1.20 m. high internally. While there may be some cairn present it is impossible to distinguish this because of the rocky nature of the hill.

The enclosure mentioned by Dillon and Borlase consists of rough slab fences. The second site mentioned by Borlase (p. 200) consists of outcrop and loose stones.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 198 200 (Drgs.).

Dillon: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XVI (1883 84), 16-19 (Pls.).

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 27, No. 55.

English: *Journal of the Old Athlone Society*, I (1969), 1-2.

COUNTY LEITRIM

Fenagh Beg.

(A) O.S. 25: 13: 4 (7.6 cm., 4.7 cm.). "Carns" (applies also to (B)). O.D. 200-300. H 108 080.

(B) O.S. 25: 13: 4 (7.4 cm., 4.4 cm.). "Carns" (applies also to (A)). O.D. 200-300. H 108 079.

The northern site, (A), now appears as a rectangular grassy mound with a few small stones protruding. This is the monument in which the well-known pendants were found. The southern monument here, (B), consists of a small polygonal unroofed chamber set in the remains of a round mound. A field fence crosses the mound immediately behind the chamber and no mound is traceable beyond this. The roof of the chamber is missing.

Gogan: *J.C.H.A.S.*, XXXV (1930), 90-95.

Piggott: *Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles* (Cambridge, 1954), 205-208.

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 25, No. 40.

Sheemore.

(A) O.S. 27: 8: 5 (81.2 cm., 34.5 cm.). "Carn." O.D. 500-600. G 992 048.

(B) O.S. 27: 8: 5 (81.2 cm., 33.9 cm.). "Carn." O.D. 583. G 992 047.

(C) O.S. 27: 8: 5 (81.3 cm., 33.4 cm.). "Carn." O.D. 500-600. G 992 046.

These three cairns crown the isolated hill of Sheemore. The cairn at the north, (A), is very ruined but some chamber structure survives. The central cairn, (B), is well preserved but a large cross stands on top of it and the foundations of this may have caused some damage. The cairn at the south, (C), is denuded. Some chamber structure is present near the centre and there seems to be the remains of another chamber near the western edge of the cairn.

Meehan: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XXXV (1905), 141.

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 25, No. 41.

Sheebeg. O.S. 28: 1: 3 (22·8 cm., 53·8 cm.). "Finn McCool's Monument." O.D. 479.
H 027 070.

Fine hill-top mound in commanding position looking across at Sheemore. It may be an outlier of the small cemetery there.

Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 194 (mentioned under Leitrim No. 3).

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968) 25, No. 41.

Scrabbagh. O.S. 28: 1: 4 (3·9 cm., 51·3 cm.). "Carn." O.D. 200-300. H 007 066.

The base of a round mound. Some stones protruding may be kerb stones. Deeply hogged. May be an outlier of the Sheemore cemetery.

Ó Nualláin: *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII (1968), 25, No. 41.

PART TWO:
DISCUSSION

PART II — DISCUSSION

I. MORPHOLOGY

The 128 megalithic tombs described in Part I of the present volume are distributed among the counties covered as follows: Galway, 31; Roscommon, 12; Leitrim, 42; Longford, 3; Westmeath, 1; Cavan, 39; while no tombs are known in Laoighis, Offaly and Kildare. Forty-eight tombs are classified as Court-tombs, thirty-one as Portal-tombs, thirty-nine as Wedge-tombs and ten are unclassified. Eight of the unclassified tombs have features indicating affinities with one or other class. Drummany (Cv. 18) and Cohaw (Cv. 20) are more likely to be Wedge-tombs than Court-tombs. Six sites, Tooreen (Ga. 10), Largydonnell (Le. 11), Cornagillagh (Le. 14), Tullyoran (Le. 37), Corracloona (Le. 18) and Cootehall (Ro. 5), have features indicating relationship with the Court-tombs. This is clearest at Tullyoran (Le. 37). Largydonnell (Le. 11) has at least one subsidiary chamber clearly related to the Court-tombs but in the absence of a main chamber the possibility that the monument was a Portal-tomb cannot be discounted. The remaining two sites, Knockatudur (Cv. 24) and Drumsallagh (Cv. 37), in their present condition must be left totally unclassified.

Under each section of the discussion which follows the Court-tombs, Portal-tombs and Wedge-tombs will be dealt with in that order. The first section deals with morphology, the second with distribution and the third with finds from the tombs. The concluding section deals with the place of the tombs, in the area under discussion, within the Irish series.

COURT-TOMBS

Court-tombs are found in four of the counties dealt with in the present volume. The forty-eight examples known are distributed as follows: Galway, 10; Roscommon, 3; Leitrim, 21; Cavan, 14. While the single Court-tomb appears to be the commonest type, twelve certain dual Court-tombs, together with a few others probably also of this type, form a notable component. In the discussion which follows the various features of morphology will be dealt with in the same general order adhered to in Vol. II which itself is based on that in the paper on "The Court Cairns of Ireland."¹

Cairn and Revetment

Some evidence of cairn is apparent on the great majority of sites. About one-sixth of the total, however, have little or no surface indication, e.g., Glenballythomas (Ro. 6) and Ballynew (Ga. 7 and 8). Two-thirds have clear evidence of long cairns, e.g., Drumavrack (Cv. 19), Mautiagh (Le. 12) Tullyskeherny (Le. 22), Flaskagh More (Ga. 1). For the remaining one-sixth the cairn edges are too ill-defined to indicate the original shape but there is no evidence that cairns other than long cairns were present. Though in most cases spill obscures the original cairn edge, clear indications exist in several instances that the sides were straight, e.g. Mautiagh (Le. 12), Barracashlaun (Le. 15), Drumavrack (Cv. 19). The evidence for kerbing along the sides is scant. At the excavated site at Cohaw (Cv. 22) one side is defined by a row of sockets and a few orthostats. At Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) a set stone and a prostrate slab, together with a socket 5.50 m. further eastwards, seem to represent a straight kerb along the southern side of the monument. A good line of side-kerbing, 9 m. long, is present at Mullaghboy (Cv. 10). This appears to be partially of dry-stone walling. Individual stones, probably kerb stones, appear at a few sites, e.g., Shesknan (Le. 9). At Cashel (Cv. 12) portion of a

1. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.*, LX (1960), 9-140.

dry-stone kerb was exposed on the eastern side. This is illustrated by Lowry-Corry but, since the destruction which took place in 1952, it is no longer visible. While the trapezoidal shape common in single Court-tombs cannot be demonstrated fully in any individual case within the region, at some sites, e.g., Leean (Le. 20) and Mullaghmore (Le. 26), a distinct narrowing of the cairn from front to rear is apparent. In dual Court-tombs, a more or less rectangular shape is indicated at Cohaw (Cv. 22), Mautiagh (Le. 12) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19). At Drumhart (Cv. 26) the eastern end of the cairn is broader than the western end and at Barracashlaun (Le. 15) it seems probable that the cairn narrowed from west to east.

While no complete front is found in the Court-tombs in the counties under discussion, sockets of straight frontal façades joining the courts to the kerb along the eastern side of the cairn were found at Cohaw (Cv. 22). At several other sites set stones give a good indication of a straight frontal façade, e.g., Barracashlaun (Le. 15), Shesknan (Le. 9), Mullaghboy (Cv. 10) and Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27). Stones at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) though somewhat uncertain, also suggest a straight frontal façade and Lowry-Corry indicates some stones of a façade at the south end of Cashel (Cv. 12). The rear of the cairn of single Court-tombs is poorly defined. At Mullaghboy (Cv. 10) a row of heavy set stones marks a straight end and at Streamstown (Ga. 12) a line of three or four set stones seems to represent a straight end to a very short cairn.

Cairn material where exposed, e.g., Tullyshehery (Le. 22 and 23), Mautiagh (Le. 12), Toberbiroge (Ga. 13), Drumavrack (Cv. 19), is consistently stone with no apparent use of earth. Cairn lengths in single Court-tombs vary from almost 40 m. at Tullyshehery (Le. 22) and probably Mullaghmore (Le. 26) to 37 m. at Shesknan (Le. 9), 31 m. at Leean (Le. 20), 24 m. at Tullyshehery (Le. 23), 19 m. at Mullaghboy (Cv. 10), to the very short cairn, 15 m., at Toberbiroge (Ga. 13). Though in many cases the length of the cairn can only be very approximately estimated, it would appear that cairns about 20 m. long are not uncommon among the single Court-tombs in the counties under review. The average length in the dual Court-tombs is greater. These range from 40 m. at Mautiagh (Le. 12), 37 m. at Drumavrack (Cv. 19), 35 m. at Barracashlaun (Le. 15), 30 m. at Cashel (Cv. 12) and Creevy (Le. 32) to the shortest about 24 m. long at Cohaw (Cv. 22) and Aghagashlan (Cv. 23). Cairn widths are difficult to assess. In some cases considerable spill is present and the maximum widths of 22 m. at Commons (Le. 35) and 17.50 m. at Carrigeengeare (Le. 24) are in large measure due to spill. In cases where a reasonable assessment of original width is possible, e.g., Mautiagh (Le. 12), Cashel (Cv. 12), a width of about 12 m. is indicated.

In no instance is cairn preserved covering the roofstones of a gallery but, at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) the cairn rises above the level of the chamber sides and at Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) and Shasgar (Le. 13) it reaches to the level of the corbels. The extant cairn at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) is 2.50 m. high and this may well be almost as high as the original height. At the other two sites a similar original height is indicated.

Courts

Three-quarters of the Court-tombs described in this volume have surviving courtstones. These range from complete perimeters as, for example, at Mullaghmore (Le. 26) and Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) to single courtstones at Mullacastle (Cv. 34) and Shesknan (Le. 9).

Evidence for the extent of court closure is present in eleven sites. Though no example is known, in the counties under discussion, of a full court with a defined perimeter and entry, the position of the two façade stones at Shesknan (Le. 9) and similar stones set 2.70 m. apart at Barracashlaun (Le. 15), indicate courts that would be acceptable as full courts. The difficult site at Wardhouse (Le. 4) likewise suggests a long narrow court which may also have been of full court—if not, indeed, of centre court type.

There is a considerable variety in the shape of courts, ranging from extremely long narrow examples as at Tullyshehery (Le. 22) and Barracashlaun (Le. 15) to broad courts, as at Cohaw (Cv. 22), Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) and Aghaderrard East (Le. 6). Some flattening at the gallery end of the court, to give a more or less right-angled junction between the inner end and the sides, is apparent in most cases in both

narrow and wide courts, though in a few, e.g., Cohaw (Cv. 22) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19), there is an almost continuous curve with scarcely any recognizable angle. Usually, even in defined open courts, the ends of the arms curve inwards to enclose more than a half oval or circle, e.g., Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27), the southern court at Cohaw (Cv. 22) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19). In some undefined examples this inward curving is such that the court may have approximated to, if not achieved, a full court design, e.g., Toberbiroge (Ga. 13), Aghaderrard West (Le. 7), Mautiagh (Le. 12). However, in a few cases no in-turning of the ends of the court arms is apparent, e.g., the northern court at Cohaw (Cv. 22), Mullaghmore (Le. 26) and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17). In the latter the court is shallow but at the northern court of Cohaw (Cv. 22), and more notably in Mullaghmore (Le. 26), the courts are of deep U-shaped form.

The variation in size and proportion among both the broad and narrow courts is considerable. The largest narrow court, at Barracashlaun (Le. 15), measures about 10 m. long and, if symmetrical, would have been about 5 m. wide. The eastern court at Mautiagh (Le. 12) was at least 5 m. long and is 4 m. in greatest width. The small court at Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) would seem to have been about 4 m. long and 3 m. in maximum width. Among the broad courts, Mullaghmore (Le. 26) is 9 m. long and 9.60 m. wide at the mouth, the northern court at Cohaw (Cv. 22) is 4.85 m. long and 5.50 m. wide, while at Ballyhugh (Cv. 17) the extant court is 3.30 m. long and 7 m. wide.

In several sites the courtstones flanking the entrance to the gallery are higher than the entry jambs, e.g., Aghaderrard East (Le. 6), Creevy (Le. 32), Mullaghboy (Cv. 10) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19). In several others, however, the flanking stones are lower than the jambs, e.g., Shasgar (Le. 13), Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) and Commons (Le. 35). At Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) a flanking stone almost equal in height to the entry jamb is overlaid by slabs placed corbel fashion. This device, to revet the high cairn on either side of the gallery entrance, may well have been used in other sites where high flanking stones are not employed. In relatively few sites is the court perimeter sufficiently continuous to indicate whether the courtstones were graded in height or not. However, some general diminution in height of courtstones from gallery entrance outwards is discernible in a few cases, e.g. Cohaw (Cv. 22), Mullaghmore (Le. 26), Aghaderrard East (Le. 6) and Aghaderrard West (Le. 7), but in other sites considerable irregularities in height are found, e.g., Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17).

At Cohaw (Cv. 22) excavation revealed a closing feature across the ends of both courts. Crossing the northern end was the base of a straight earthen bank with sockets for posts or stones, and with a gap in the centre, while at the south three holes in line suggest a comparable closure.

Within the court area of several sites a considerable fill of cairn is found, e.g., Tullyskeherny (Le. 22 and 23), Mautiagh (Le. 12). This is readily explicable as cairn collapse and the material in front of the entrance to the gallery at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27), though treated as deliberate blocking by the excavator, could be similarly accounted for. Some paving was found in the northern court of Cohaw (Cv. 22). Pits of undetermined function were also found in the courts at Cohaw (Cv. 22) and two long broken stones, one within the northern court and one outside the closing bank, are taken by the excavator to represent standing stones of ritual significance.

Main Gallery

Of the thirty-three single Court-tombs, nine clearly have two-chambered galleries while in fourteen further cases the length of the gallery and, in some examples, the alignment of the sidestones as well, indicates a two-chambered design. Three examples only, Wardhouse (Le. 2) Cleighran More (Le. 29) and Cleggan (Ga. 6), have three-chambered galleries. At one further site, Mullaghmore (Le. 26), the length of the gallery might suggest that three chambers are probable but a two-chambered design is by no means ruled out. In the remaining six single Court-tombs no definition of chamber number is possible but none give any indication that more than two chambers are present. It is evident, therefore, that the two-chambered design is very markedly the dominant form.

With the exception of Barracashlaun (Le. 15), the evidence suggests that in the dual Court-tombs both galleries have the same number of chambers. Seven of the

twelve certain dual Court-tombs have galleries of two chambers. At Drumavrack (Cv. 19) both galleries have three chambers and, though the remains are scant, Creevy (Le. 32) would seem also to have had three or four chambers in each gallery. The complete gallery at Drumhart (Cv. 26) has three chambers but in the other gallery the first chamber only is preserved. Barracashlaun (Le. 15) seems to have three chambers in one gallery and two in the other. The number of chambers in the galleries at Killymoriarty (Cv. 16) is undefined as is that in the three doubtful dual Court-tombs, Banagher (Cv. 27), Mullacastle (Cv. 34) and Glenballythomas (Ro. 6). In all these sites, however, a two-chambered design is not improbable. Thus, of the eleven dual Court-tombs where the chamber number can be determined, seven have two-chambered galleries, three are probably three-chambered, while one has both a two- and a three-chambered gallery. Again the dominance of the two-chambered design is maintained but not nearly as markedly as is the case in the single court type. The absence of any clear evidence for a four-chambered gallery among the forty-eight tombs recorded in the whole area is noteworthy. Only one example suggests a centre court design, Wardhouse (Le. 4). Here the evidence, though inconclusive, suggests a two-chambered gallery.

Short ante-chambers are found at Tullysheherny (Le. 22 and Le. 23), Killycarney (Cv. 2) and Flaskagh More (Ga. 1). Side walls define these, except at Tullysheherny (Le. 22), where a doubling of the entry jambs indicates the ante-chamber.

A feature of many of the three-chambered sites is the presence of two fairly evenly matched chambers with a third clearly differentiated. At Wardhouse (Le. 2) a very tall jambstone stands between the second and third chambers and the third chamber is aligned somewhat skew to the main axis of the first two chambers, which are a well-matched pair. The galleries at Cleighran More (Le. 29) and Cleggan (Ga. 6) consist of two broad short chambers with a longer and narrower back chamber. At Drumhart (Cv. 26) the front chamber is much more heavily built than the inner pair and a sharp change of axis is noticeable between the first chamber and the inner pair. While in individual cases no stress can be laid on variations in chamber size and alignment, this feature of a matching pair with a differing third chamber, is known elsewhere and suggests a reminiscence of a basic two-chambered design.

The galleries in dual Court-tombs are separated in seven cases. At Mautiagh (Le. 12) a gap of 15 m. is present and a wide separation is implied at Cashel (Cv. 12). Smaller gaps are present at Commons (Le. 35), 2 m.; Drumavrack (Cv. 19), 2 m.; Flaskagh More (Ga. 1), 1.75 m.; and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17), 1.10 m.; while Barracashlaun (Le. 15) was not more than 4 m. If equal galleries are present at Drumhart (Cv. 26) a gap of about 2.50 m. would be implied. In the very destroyed site of Killymoriarty (Cv. 16) a gap of less than 5 m. seems probable. At Cohaw (Cv. 22) a closed chamber links the two galleries and at Aghagashlan (Cv. 23) both galleries seem to share a single backstone as may also have been the case at Creevy (Le. 32). It should be noted that the presence of high cairn between the galleries, as at Drumavrack (Cv. 19), leaves a possibility that structure may be concealed.

In all cases where evidence is present, the entry to the gallery is between a pair of jambs which function also as courtstones. In the large majority of examples these jambs are set transversely to the main axis of the gallery. However, at Mullaghaboy (Cv. 10), Cashleen (Ga. 12) and Drumhart (Cv. 26) the jambstones are placed more or less longitudinally. In most cases the entry jambs are higher than the sidestones of the gallery but at Commons (Le. 35) they are somewhat lower. Very prominent jambs occur in some sites, e.g., Carrownakib (Ga. 14), Cashleen (Ga. 2) and Gortermone (Le. 25). In the majority of cases the jambs are well-matched stones. Fine square-topped examples occur at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27), Wardhouse (Le. 2), and Drumavrack (Cv. 19) but jambs with sloping top surfaces also occur, e.g., Ballynew (Ga. 7 and 8). Sills are present between the jambs at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27), Cohaw (Cv. 22), Keadew East (Ro. 2) and Legalough (Cv. 7).

Segmenting jambs are also, as a rule, higher than the sidestones and are usually well matched, e.g., Ballynew (Ga. 7), Wardhouse (Le. 2) and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17). The jambs are usually set transversely, inset in the gallery walls, e.g., Ballyhugh (Cv. 17), or standing within them, e.g., Cashel (Cv. 12) and Drumhart (Cv. 26). Some longitudin-

ally aligned jambs occur, e.g., Ballynew (Ga. 7) and Prospecthill (Ga. 19). In most cases these overlap the sidestones to give an imbricated design, e.g., Commons (Le. 35), Killycarney (Cv. 2) and Tonadoorevaun (Ga. 4), while the alignment of the chamber sides at Garvagh (Cv. 11) suggests a similar device. Sills occur between the segmenting jambs at Prospecthill (Ga. 19), Cohaw (Cv. 27), Keadew East (Ro. 2), Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) and perhaps Ballyhugh (Cv. 17), while high sills or septals are found at Killycarney (Cv. 2) and Ballynew (Ga. 8). The segmentation between the second and third chamber at Wardhouse (Le. 2) is noteworthy. Here one jamb is a tall pillar-like stone, 1.30 m. higher than the gallery sidestone, and the other is a longitudinally aligned slab the top of which is broken and whose original height is unknown. The very narrow gaps between the entry jambs and between the segmenting jambs at Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) are unusual.

The sidestones of the galleries are normally fairly even in height and the irregularities that do occur could readily be rectified by corbelling. In some instances the tops of the sidestones show a distinct outward bevel, e.g., Cashleen (Ga. 2) and Tonadoorevaun (Ga. 4), obviously to take corbels. Where split-boulder type sidestones are used, the flatter side is placed inwards, e.g., Killycarney (Cv. 2) and Banagher (Cv. 27).

Backstones are normally set between the sidestones but in a few cases they are set fully or partially outside the ends of the sidestones, e.g., Tonadoorevaun (Ga. 5), Mullaghmore (Le. 26) and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17). The majority of backstones are flat-topped and approximately equal in height to the sidestones. However, the very tall flat-topped backstone at Streamstown (Ga. 12) is considerably higher than the gallery walls, as are the gabled examples at Cashel (Cv. 12) and Shasgar (Le. 13). The backstone at Garvagh (Cv. 11) is exceptionally low.

No complete roof is present but some corbelling is found in fifteen sites. At Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) capstones rest on the corbels and, though capstones are absent at Shasgar (Le. 13) and Barracashlaun (Le. 15), the several tiers of corbels seem to be more or less complete. The evidence of corbelling and the nature of the sidewalling suggest that corbelling is a constant feature, though at Cleggan (Ga. 6) a heavy capstone is supported directly on the orthostats. Most of the corbels are flat slabs but occasionally some split boulders placed with the flat surface uppermost are employed, e.g., Shasgar (Le. 13) and Toberbiroge (Ga. 13). At Toberbiroge (Ga. 13), Ballynew (Ga. 8) and Wardhouse (Le. 2) large slabs cover the inner end of the gallery. In these cases the roofstone lies tilted over the backstone, which is flat-topped and bevelled outwards. On the other hand, in the case of the backstones of somewhat gabled form at Flaskagh More (Ga. 1) and Shasgar (Le. 13) the corbels bear against the sides of the backstone.

Lintels over the entry jambs are present at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) and Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) and displaced examples at Tonadoorevaun (Ga. 4), Creevy (Le. 32) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19), while fallen lintels are found at Aghaderrard East (Le. 6) and Shesknán (Le. 9). A lintel rests on the segmenting jambs at Cleggan (Ga. 6) and displaced examples are present at Cleighran More (Le. 29) and Drumavrack (Cv. 19). Many of the lintels are massive blocks, e.g., Drumavrack (Cv. 19). The manner in which the great lintel slab oversails the adjoining courtstones at Toberbiroge (Ga. 13) should be noted.

The chambers vary in length from 4 m. at Ballyhugh (Cv. 17) to 1.40 m. at Cleighran More (Le. 29) and in width from 2.50 m. at Tullyshehery (Le. 23) to 1.15 m. at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) and probably slightly less at Flaskagh More (Ga. 1). The tendency towards long narrow chambers in dual Court-tombs should be noted, e.g., Drumavrack (Cv. 19) and Ballyhugh (Cv. 17). The chamber height is seldom possible to assess accurately but a height of about 2 m. is indicated at Drumavrack (Cv. 19) and Cohaw (Cv. 22).

While most chambers are approximately rectangular, examples with distinctly curved sides are found, e.g., Garvagh (Cv. 11) and Commons (Le. 35), while at Killycarney (Cv. 2) one side of the chamber is straight and the other distinctly curved. The end chamber usually narrows towards the backstone, e.g., Cashel (Cv. 12), Mautiagh (Le. 12) and Aghaderrard West (Le. 7). A distinct waisting of the gallery is present in some sites, e.g., Commons (Le. 35), Cohaw (Cv. 22) and Drumhart (Cv. 26).

Paving of the chamber floor was revealed by excavation at Cohaw (Cv. 22).

Subsidiary Chambers

Four tombs, Tullysheherny (Le. 22 and 23), Mautiagh (Le. 12) and Keadew East (Ro. 2) have subsidiary chambers facing towards the sides of the cairn. In the first three of these the subsidiary chambers are placed in the cairn behind the end of the main gallery but at Keadew East (Ro. 2) the subsidiary chamber is opposite the second chamber of the main gallery. There are at least six subsidiary chambers, three facing each side of the cairn at Tullysheherny (Le. 22). One subsidiary only can be definitely recognized at each of the other sites but at Mautiagh (Le. 12) a second may well be represented. The first and third pairs of subsidiary chambers at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) are more or less symmetrically placed but the middle pair are not. In all sites the placing of the subsidiary chambers suggests that they opened to the edge of the cairn through an entry element. This feature is clearly traceable at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) and Mautiagh (Le. 12). In no instance, however, is the evidence sufficiently complete to determine the exact design and there is no good evidence to show the junction of the entry element to the kerb. However, in some cases at least, the entry element was distinctly narrower than the chamber proper. The entrance to the chamber proper is between a pair of jambs, longitudinally aligned at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) and Keadew East (Ro. 2) but transversely aligned at Mautiagh (Le. 12). Septal stones are set between the jambs at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) and at Mautiagh (Le. 12). The chambers are rectilinear in shape and at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) there is a tendency for the chamber to broaden distinctly towards the rear. The brittle limestone at Tullysheherny (Le. 22) and Mautiagh (Le. 12) frequently leaves doubt as to the original heights of the orthostats but the entry jambs do not appear to have been higher than the sidestones of the chamber. At Keadew East (Ro. 2) the surviving jamb is lower than the sidestones. The backstone in the best exposed example, Tullysheherny (Le. 22), is flat-topped and higher than the jambs and sidestones. No roofstones are in situ but there are traces of corbelling at Tullysheherny (Le. 22).

The site at Wardhouse (Le. 4) seems to have subsidiary chambers opening apparently from a central court. Such an arrangement is best paralleled at Ballymuntirhiggin¹ near Ballyshannon, County Donegal. At Wardhouse (Le. 4) it would appear probable that the two subsidiary chambers opened directly on to the sides of a very narrow straight-sided court and that the entry jambs formed part of the court perimeter.

At Largedonnell (Le. 11) there is evidence for one and probably two subsidiary chambers but owing to destruction this tomb cannot, with certainty, be classified as a Court-tomb and the relation of the subsidiary chambers to a main gallery, if such existed, is by no means clear.

Orientation (Figs. 75 and 76)

The orientation of Court-tombs within the region under discussion shows a distinct preference for an alignment of the entrance towards the east of the meridian. Of the thirty-four single Court-tombs that provide evidence, twenty-six face in this direction while only eight face westwards of the north-south line. It is to be noted that these eight occur in the Leitrim and Cavan districts and that it may be more than mere coincidence that the occurrence of these sites, which offend against the normal rule, shows a degree of coincidence with areas where the dual Court-tomb is strong. The fact that dual Court-tombs as, indeed, do centre Court-tombs, face both ways at once, may well be a factor in the slackening of adherence to the rule. On the other hand dual Court-tombs themselves maintain a NE-SW alignment.

PORTAL-TOMBS

The thirty-one Portal-tombs recorded for the counties dealt with in this volume are distributed as follows: Cavan, 12; Leitrim, 8; Galway, 6; Longford, 3 and Roscommon, 2. They range in size from quite massive examples such as Drumanone (Ro. 3)

1. O.S. Donegal 6" Sheet 107, 39.2 cm. from left, 7.0 cm. from bottom.

and Burren (Cv. 3) to such diminutive specimens as Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) and Banagher (Cv. 28). Two, Sunnagh More (Le. 38) and Melkagh (Lf. 1), have subsidiary chambers placed laterally in the cairn behind the terminal chamber. One site, Sunnagh More (Le. 39), though clearly to be accepted as a Portal-tomb, is exceptional in having two chambers, separated by a low sill.

Cairn and Revetment

Almost half of the Portal-tombs in the region covered have little or no evidence of cairn. However, three examples, Fenagh Beg (Le. 34), Sunnagh More (Le. 38) and Crannagh (Ga. 25), have clear evidence for long cairns. The cairn at Sunnagh More (Le. 38) is narrow and straight-sided and roughly trapezoidal in outline. At Fenagh Beg (Le. 34), though cultivation may have somewhat affected the edges, the base of a narrow cairn of almost rectangular shape is traceable. A more or less trapezoidal shape is likely at Crannagh (Ga. 25) and Moneygashel (Cv. 9)—though the cairn here is obscured by fence-building—may also have been in this form. The cairn at Melkagh (Lf. 1) is difficult to trace but the position of the subsidiary chamber implies a long cairn. Considerable remains of heavy cairn are present at Menlough (Ga. 16). The present outline here suggests a very short trapeze but it is quite possible that the cairn originally extended further behind the chamber to give a more normal long trapezoidal shape. At Banagher (Cv. 28), though the cairn is ill-defined, a long rather than a round outline seems probable. The cairn at Burren (Cv. 4) is preserved to the full height of the roof-stone. The present outline here is short oval, approximating to a round form, but the cairn is covered in peat, and forestry trenches along the edges have obscured the outline. While, therefore, the surface evidence suggests a roundish cairn some caution is necessary in accepting this as the original form.

There is little evidence for cairn revetments. Where the cairn remains are sufficient to judge, it seems that the main chambers are placed towards the broader end of the cairn. In the absence of frontal revetments or court features it is difficult to assess the degree to which the cairn originally extended beyond the portals. However, at Crannagh (Ga. 25), Fenagh Beg (Le. 24) and Menlough (Ga. 16) the cairn extends beyond the portals for a considerable distance, suggesting that the chambers were set somewhat inside the extremities of the cairn.

Whatever the original shape of the cairn at Burren (Cv. 4) may have been, the chamber appears to have been set well back from the cairn edge. At Menlough (Ga. 16) the stone adjoining the northern portal may well be a flanker, suggesting perhaps some form of court, but no other evidence for such a feature is available within the area. Comparable features are found elsewhere, e.g., Timoney,¹ County Derry, and Goward,² County Down.

Main Chamber

The entry to Portal-tomb chambers is between a pair of portal stones which are usually the tallest orthostats in the structure. In several cases these are very well emphasized, e.g., Drumanone (Ro. 3) and Aghawee (Cv. 33), but in some instances the portals are little higher than the other orthostats, e.g., Cleenrah (Lf. 2), Carrickcleavan (Cv. 31) and Sunnagh More (Le. 39). The space between the portals is closed at Drumanone (Ro. 3), Melkagh (Lf. 1) and perhaps Duffcastle (Cv. 36) by a high door-stone, while at Creevy (Le. 33), Sunnagh More (Le. 39), Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) and Drumany O'Brien (Le. 30) a sill, reaching approximately to half the height of the portals, is present. Lower sills are present at Cloonfinnan (Le. 36), Moneygashel (Cv. 9), Mayo (Cv. 21) and perhaps Carrickcleavan (Cv. 31).

In all sites save Sunnagh More (Le. 39) and perhaps Ballynew (Ga. 9) the sides are formed of single stones. The two chambers at Sunnagh More (Le. 39) each have single stones at either side. The tops of Portal-tomb sidestones are often uneven and normally do not support the roof. They usually overlap outside the portals and often bear against them. In a few cases, however, the portals are almost in line with the sidestones, e.g.,

1. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland* (Belfast, 1940), 209.

2. *An Archaeological Survey of County Down* (Belfast, 1966), 79-80.

Cloonfinnan (Le. 36), Burren (Cv. 4) and Menlough (Ga. 16). In quite a few instances the sidestones do not seem to be set in sockets and lie tilted against the portals and the backstone, e.g., Cleenrah (Lf. 2), Aghawee (Cv. 33), Carrickclevan (Cv. 31) and Annaghmore (Le. 42). The peculiar design at Crannagh (Ga. 25) should be noted. Here two diminutive sidestones splay outwards from a pair of long portal stones to meet a very wide backstone.

The back of Portal-tomb chambers is normally closed by a single stone but at Sunnagh More (Le. 39) two overlapping stones are present and at Cleenrah (Lf. 2) a smaller stone stands beside the principal backstone to fill a small gap. The backstone is normally inset between the sidestones but at Annaghmore (Le. 42) and perhaps Knockavally (Ga. 11) it is set beyond the ends of the sides. In many cases the backstone leans inwards, e.g., Annaghmore (Le. 42) and Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32). This, in most cases, is an original feature and increases the stability of the structure by taking the thrust of the great sloping roofstone. The roofstone usually rests on the backstone but in some instances low backstones, considerably below the height of the sidestones, are present, e.g., Ballynacloghy (Ga. 17), Banagher (Cv. 28), Annaghmore (Le. 42), Sunnagh More (Le. 39) and perhaps Mayo (Cv. 21).

Very massive roofstones are present at Drumanone (Ro. 3), Annaghmore (Le. 42) and Burren (Cv. 6), but a relatively light slab is used in Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32) and at the diminutive sites of Banagher (Cv. 28) and Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) the capstones are correspondingly light. A distinct slope down from front to rear is normal. Though the tendency to have the broader and thicker end of the roofstone placed over the portals is present, e.g., Drumanone (Ro. 3), on the whole this is less marked within the counties under discussion than in some other areas.

The chamber normally narrows towards the backstone. However, at Cleenrah (Lf. 2) and Sunnagh More (Le. 39) it broadens sharply as it does also at the unusual tomb at Crannagh (Ga. 25). A slight broadening towards the rear is present in the diminutive sites of Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) and Banagher (Cv. 28). This feature, combined with the lack of emphasis on the portals, together with the presence of two chambers at Sunnagh More (Le. 39), and the diminutive character of Carrickacroy (Cv. 35) and Banagher (Cv. 28), is of considerable interest in connection with subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs and will be referred to in the section dealing with the place of the Portal-tomb in the Irish series.

Subsidiary Chambers

In two sites, Sunnagh More (Le. 38) and Melkagh (Lf. 1), subsidiary chambers are present. At Melkagh (Lf. 1) a long relatively low slab, set in the position of an entry jamb, suggests that a narrow entry element was present. At Sunnagh More (Le. 39) the chambers may have been entered directly through the kerb. The subsidiary chambers at both sites are indistinguishable from those of Court-tombs, both in position and design.

Orientation (Fig. 77)

The orientation of Portal-tombs in the region under review shows no definite bias towards any particular direction.

WEDGE-TOMBS

The thirty-nine Wedge-tombs within the counties included in this volume are distributed as follows: Galway, 14; Roscommon, 6; Leitrim, 9; Cavan, 9; and Westmeath, 1. They include both relatively large elaborately constructed tombs with porticos, such as Usna (Ro. 4), and simpler forms, such as Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Ardnageevagh (Ga. 3). The overall length of the galleries ranges from almost 11 m. at Usna (Ro. 4) and 10 m. at Marblehill (Ga. 27) to approximately 2.50 m. at Oghill (Ga. 21) and perhaps even less at Ardnageevagh (Ga. 3) and Castlequarter (Ro. 10). The width of the gallery is usually between 1 m. and 1.75 m. and the maximum widths of 2.10 m. at Drumany (O'Brien) (Le. 31) and 2 m. at Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) are exception-

a1. The heights of the galleries can seldom be estimated accurately, but in general they do not appear to have been much more than 1.50 m.

Main Chamber

In well-preserved examples, where porticos are indicated, the main chambers range in length between 8.50 m. at Usna (Ro. 4) and 4.50 m. at Burren (Cv. 5). In cases where porticos do not seem to have been present, 3.20 m. at Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) to 2 m. at Ardnageevagh (Ga. 3), represents the range of length. Though seldom fully demonstrable, a decline in height from front to rear is discernible, e.g., Burren (Cv. 5). The width also normally decreases from front to rear. At Usna (Ro. 4) the gallery broadens slightly towards the middle.

Each side of the gallery is usually formed of several stones. However, the sides are formed of single slabs at Ballynastaig (Ga. 24), Carrownlisheen (Ga. 23), Doorus Demesne (Ga. 31) and perhaps at Drumany (O'Brien) (Le. 31) and Ardnageevagh (Ga. 3), while at Kilcrimple (Ga. 29) and Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) one side consists of a single slab.

Backstones are present in about one-third of the examples. In most cases these are set outside the end of the sidestones, e.g., Marblehill (Ga. 27 and 28), Drumany (O'Brien) (Le. 31), but in Oghil (Ga. 21) and Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) they are clearly inset and are probably more or less so at Usna (Ro. 4), Drumeague (Cv. 29) and Burren (Cv. 5).

The roof normally consists of several slabs laid lintel-wise on the orthostats. In the better-preserved examples, e.g., Burren (Cv. 5) and Oghil (Ga. 21), a general decline in height from front to rear is apparent. In about one-fifth of the sites single capstones form the roof, e.g., Ballynastaig (Ga. 24), Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) and Kilcrimple (Ga. 29). The slope of these capstones in most cases is quite pronounced, e.g., Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Derrycallan North (Ga. 30), but at Kilcrimple (Ga. 29) only a slight decline from front to rear is present.

No east end-chamber such as those present at Labbacallee, County Cork, or Ballyedmonduff, County Dublin, is certainly attested. However, at two sites, Marblehill (Ga. 27) and Drumeague (Cv. 29), the eastern portion of the gallery, for a distance of about 1.80 m. from the end, is very distinctively narrower and lower than the rest of the gallery. Moreover, the sidestones of the eastern portion overlap on each side inside the adjoining sidestones. Thus the eastern portion appears like a distinct little chamber inset into the rear of the main chamber. Though there is no evidence for a slab dividing the annexe from the main chamber at these two sites, it is quite possible that such a division may have existed. In two other sites, Burren (Cv. 5) and Legalough (Cv. 8), stones continuing the line of the main chamber walls are present behind the backstone. These may indicate an east end-chamber but may equally be merely buttressing between the backstone and the outer-wall. It should be noted that in some sites, e.g., Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) and Altore (Ro. 9), "fill" between the end of the main chamber and the outer-wall could conceal an east end-chamber but only excavation could determine that.

Portico

Where the design is clear the portico is broader than the main chamber save at Burren (Cv. 5) where it is slightly narrower. The normal length of the portico is about 1.50 m. but at Burren (Cv. 5) it is 2.50 m. The porticos are usually about 1.50 m. wide. The side walls are well matched and symmetrical. In some cases a single slab forms each side, e.g., Usna (Ro. 4), Aghadrungowna (Cv. 25) and Marblehill (Ga. 27), while at Burren (Cv. 5), Gorteendarragh (Le. 5) and Toorclogher (Ga. 20), two stones are present on each side. At Aughrim (Cv. 14) an orthostat stands in the centre of the portico. This may be analogous to the orthostats dividing the entrance which occur not infrequently in Ulster, e.g., Loughash ("Giant's Grave"),¹ Loughash ("Cashel-

1. *U.J.A.*, II (1939), 254-268.

bane"),¹ County Tyrone; Kilbeg,² County Donegal, and Curramoney³ and Craigarogan,⁴ County Antrim. The arrangement at Baurnadomeeny,⁵ County Tipperary, may also be relevant. Evidence for roofing of the portico is slight but there are two roofstones at Burren (Cv. 5) and, though largely concealed, roofing is present at Altore (Ro. 9).

In nine cases large septal slabs divide the portico from the main chamber. These septals are usually especially large and well-selected stones with good surfaces and flat tops. In three cases, Burren (Cv. 5), Drumeague (Cv. 29) and Aghadrumgowna (Cv. 25), the base is exposed and the slabs appear to rest on the ground rather than to be set in sockets. The lower portions of the septals are, of course, frequently concealed in "fill" but several examples are known elsewhere where the base of the septal is clearly not set in a socket, e.g., Gortakeeran,⁶ County Sligo. It is not always clear from the reports of excavated sites whether the septal was set in a socket or not but at Kilhoyle,⁷ County Derry, and Baurnadomeeny, County Tipperary, the septals do not appear to have been set in sockets and their bases are noticeably higher than those of the chamber orthostats. The nine septal slabs, in the counties dealt with in the present volume, in all cases achieve full closure and in some instances, e.g., Toorclogher (Ga. 20), Gorteendarragh (Le. 5) and Usna (Ro. 4), they rise above the height of the sidestones. A roofstone rests on the septal slab at Burren (Cv. 5) but at Gorteendarragh (Le. 5) the septal may have protruded through the roof. In the base of the septal at Burren (Cv. 5) there is a gap .55 m. wide and .15 m. high. The edges are flaked. This has been taken as a porthole by several writers. A gap in the base of the septal at the anomalous site of Corracloona (Le. 18) has also been cited as a porthole-type entry. However, it should be noted that this monument is more likely to be a Court-tomb (see p. 59). The evidence seems, to us, insufficient to determine whether these gaps are fortuitous or not. However, the irregularity of the openings and the lack of supporting evidence from Ireland, suggests that they are more likely to be accidental than deliberately contrived. In this connection the opes in the endstones of a few County Clare tombs should be noted. Here the top corner of the stone is broken away and examples such as Baur South (Cl. 26) are fairly convincing as deliberate. However, these opes are not analogous to those at Burren (Cv. 5) or Corracloona (Le. 18), not only because of their position on the slab but also because they occur in the endstones rather than in the septal between portico and main chamber.

At Burren (Cv. 5) the northern end of the septal is flanked by two stones aligned transversely to the gallery walls and forming a slot to receive the septal. This feature is known elsewhere, e.g., Killy Beg⁸ and Greenan,⁹ County Fermanagh. A stone at either side at Shesknan (Le. 10) may represent a similar feature as may a stone at one side at Wardhouse (Le. 1).

Besides the nine sites with septal slabs and the two last-mentioned sites, where transverse stones indicate a division between the portico and main chamber, a further six sites have features indicating the presence of the portico. In these, Cahernaglass (Ga. 15), Oghil (Ga. 21), Graigueagowan (Ga. 22), Burren (Cv. 3), Aghnacally (Cv. 13) and Corraslustia (Ro. 7), a distinct broadening of the gallery or a matching of orthostats leaves little doubt that a portico was present.

In four sites where no evidence of a portico is present large slabs close the western end; Marblehill (Ga. 28), Derrycallan North (Ga. 30), Castlequarter (Ro. 10) and Drumany (O'Brien) (Le. 31). It is not clear whether these are septals or stones closing a gallery which had no portico. In many cases it is not possible to decide whether sites at present lacking evidence for porticos were, in fact, originally single chambers without porticos. However, a few, e.g., Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Carrownlisheen (Ga. 23), on analogy with closely comparable sites in County Clare, probably did not have porticos.

1. *J.R.S.A.I.*, LXX (1940), 143-163.

2. O.S. Donegal 6" Sheet 96. 52.0 cm. from left; 40.5 cm. from bottom. "Dermot and Grania's Bed."

3. *U.J.A.* VI (1943), 8.

4. *P.R.I.A.* XXXII (1915), 239-242.

5. *J.C.H.A.S.* LXV (1960), 85-115.

6. Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 179, Leyny, No. 2.

7. *P.B.N.H.P.S.* (1937-8), 34-48.

8. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland* (Belfast, 1940), 149, No. 3.

9. *ibid.*, 182.

Façade and Outer-walling

Evidence for a flat frontal façade is present in some fifteen examples. In most cases the façade clearly articulated with the portico sides at the entrance to the gallery. In some cases, at least, the façade stones on either side of the entrance protrude slightly beyond the ends of the sidestones to narrow the entry, e.g., Burren (Cv. 5), Gortendarragh (Le. 5) and Shesknan (Le. 10). Where there is no evidence suggesting the presence of a portico there is normally no evidence for a façade. However, at Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) two slabs at the south-west may well represent a straight façade. This tomb compares very closely with the simple chambers typical of north-western County Clare, e.g., Parknabinnia (Cl. 67), Ballyganner South (Cl. 37), Baur North (Cl. 25). With the exception of Cappaghkennedy (Cl. 42), there is no indication of the presence of porticos in this series. Moreover, the door arrangement, of two slabs forming the entrance, is characteristic of this sub-type. In Iskancullin (Cl. 32) the outer-wall forms a trapezoidal enclosure around the gallery and, though the south-western portion is irregular and probably somewhat displaced, no gap giving access through the western end of the enclosure is apparent. Apart from Iskancullin (Cl. 32) some twelve sites in Clare have one or more stones, possibly representing a line across the west end, e.g., Lissylisheen (Cl. 24), Creevagh (Cl. 43) and Clooneen (Cl. 49). Moreover, in several sites the outer-wall along the sides of the gallery extends beyond the west end of the chamber. It seems, on the whole, probable that the design represented by Iskancullin (Cl. 32), i.e., a complete trapezoidal enclosure around a single-chambered gallery, was the normal design for this type. It would then be likely at such sites as Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) in the group under discussion here.

In approximately seventy-five percent of the Wedge-tombs in the counties included in this volume there is some evidence for outer-walling. This may be very close, as at Oghil (Ga. 21), Aghnacally (Cv. 13) and Kilnavert (Cv. 15), where it is scarcely .50 m. from the chamber sides. On the other hand it is 2.50 m. from the sidestones at Usna (Ro. 4) and approximately 2 m. at Burren (Cv. 5) and probably at Altore (Ro. 9). The outer-walling at the sides converges sharply towards the rear and is more noticeably wedge-shaped than the gallery itself. The east end of the outer-walling is horseshoe-shaped at Usna (Ro. 4) but at Aghnacally (Cv. 13) and perhaps Altore (Ro. 9) a more rectilinear form is indicated. This more rectilinear design seems probable at Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) though some incurving towards the rear is probable. The east end is often missing or concealed but large slabs are present at this end at Derrycallan North (Ga. 30) and Aghadrungowna (Cv. 25).

The outer-wall is itself doubled at Oghil (Ga. 21) and Aghnacally (Cv. 13). At Usna (Ro. 4), running between the outer-wall and the northern side of the gallery, and more or less continuing the line of the septal, are two overlapping stones set parallel with the line of the frontal façade. Though the septal slab is lacking in Corraslustia (Ro. 7) and Aughrim (Cv. 14) a similar arrangement is present at both sides. This feature compares with the internal "façades" at Ballyedmonduff,¹ County Dublin. At Aughrim (Cv. 14) besides the feature mentioned above buttresses are present at other places along the gallery sides. At Aghadrungowna (Cv. 25) a low buttress is set outside a frontal façade stone. Buttressing of sidestones is present at Paddock,² County Louth, and a row of buttresses occurs behind the back of Labbacallee,³ County Cork. At Baurndomeeny, County Tipperary, buttresses are set outside the closely-set outer-wall.

Cairn

In the majority of sites some mound is present. However, in most cases the visible outline cannot be relied on to determine the original shape. At Altore (Ro. 9) the outer-wall seems to form the edge and the slabs laid above it suggest that it functioned as a revetment and the cairn may not have extended beyond it. Kerbing, as distinct from outer-walling, is not represented in the Wedge-tombs recorded in this volume.

1. *P.R.I.A.* LV (1952), 61-81.

2. *J.R.S.A.I.* XVII (1864-66), 497-501.

3. *P.R.I.A.* XLIII (1936-37), 77-101.

Orientation (Fig. 78)

The orientation of the Wedge-tombs discussed in this volume maintains the rule so constantly adhered to throughout the whole Irish series of tombs of this class. The diagram shows a concentration towards the south-west closely in accord with that noted in Counties Clare and Mayo. Larkfield (Le. 31) is highly exceptional in facing virtually due north.

DISTRIBUTION

The nine counties dealt with in this volume cover an area of about 8,000 square miles, or approximately one-quarter of the total area of Ireland. A wide variety of landscapes is represented. The north of the counties of Leitrim, Cavan and Roscommon is a district of high mountain. The northern portion of this district consists of long steep-sided limestone ridges dividing narrow valleys radiating from Manorhamilton. A considerable concentration of megalithic tombs is found here on the coastal lowlands and beside Lough Melvin, and also high on the ridges above the valleys. South of the limestones relatively few tombs are found on the shale and flagstone land dominated by the Cuilcagh and Slieve Anieran mountains and the mountains west of Lough Allen. The rest of Counties Cavan and Leitrim, and the adjoining portions of Roscommon and Longford, are a region of drumlin and lakeland. Here, in general, the tombs tend to be of rather sporadic occurrence. Some areas of dense drumlin and lake are blank, e.g., around Cavan town and south of the Cohaw tombs near Cootehill. Factors affecting the distribution in the drumlin and lakeland areas will best be referred to below in the discussion of the distribution of individual tomb types.

The counties of Laoighis, Offaly, Kildare and all save the most northerly parts of Longford and Westmeath, are devoid of known tombs. This area, comprising over 3,000 square miles, belongs largely to the limestone lowlands of the central plain with its wide areas of bog dividing areas of good arable lowland. To the south of the plain no tombs are known on the sandstone and silurian Slieve Bloom range. In the extension of the central plain west of the Shannon, in east Galway and south Roscommon, two Wedge-tombs only are known. Towards the Clare border, south of a line roughly from Galway city to Portumna, a number of tombs appear as an extension of the Clare groups as do the tombs on the Aran Islands. A few tombs lie on the eastern shores of Lough Corrib but, save for a coastal group in the Cleggan district north of Clifden, County Galway west of the Corrib is devoid of tombs. This area comprises the Connemara mountains and the poor granite lands along the north coast of Galway Bay.

The counties included in this volume were selected to provide a link between Counties Mayo and Clare already published. The area covered cuts right through the distribution of all the classes of tomb and leaves County Sligo, with its great wealth of sites, for the moment isolated. Pending the publication of further volumes, especially that for County Sligo, discussion in full detail of the distribution of all the features of morphology would involve frequent reference to a large number of sites for which published information is not yet available. Therefore, the discussion that follows of the distribution of each tomb type, and of the place of the tombs within the Irish series as a whole, will be concentrated on features of special significance within the region covered, rather than on a full assessment of all aspects.

However, to integrate the sites studied in this volume with the general distributional patterns, distribution maps of Portal-tombs and Wedge-tombs are published in this Volume (Fig. 85 and 86) and the reader is referred to Volume II for a distribution of Court-tombs. It can be claimed that our survey of the megalithic tombs of Ireland has reached a stage where reliable maps can be presented for all classes.¹ Inevitably, new tombs will be discovered but it is now most unlikely that these will seriously alter the patterns which have emerged.

1. For the most recent Passage-tomb map see Ó Nualláin, *J.R.S.A.I.*, XCVIII, 1968.

COURT-TOMBS

In north Leitrim and north Cavan the Court-tombs concentrate on the limestones. The two examples at Wardhouse (Le. 2 and 4) near the coast and the pair at Aghaderrard (Le. 6 and 7) beside Lough Melvin, form part of the coastal concentrations extending from Mayo to Donegal. Further inland the tombs, while avoiding the highest ground on the ridges, and also the valley floors, lie on upland slopes mainly at an altitude of 500 ft. to over 1,000 ft. O.D. The shale and flagstone lands around Lough Allen and extending northwards to Lough Macnean, are relatively thinly occupied. The gap in the distribution between the group on the limestone south of Manorhamilton in County Leitrim and the tombs on the limestone of the Burren district in north County Cavan is particularly marked.

In the drumlin and lakeland region of south Leitrim and south Cavan the distribution of the tombs tends to be widely dispersed. Areas of dense drumlin and closely clustered lakes are void, e.g., the extreme south-east of County Cavan and the district around Cavan town. The tombs are most usually sited in areas where the drumlins lie unevenly on rock ridges and outcrop is found close to many examples. To explain this coincidence merely on the grounds of readily available stone supply for tomb building does not seem justified. Firstly, it is likely that over much of the pure drumlin and lakeland region, in which no tombs have been found, sufficient stone would have been available to permit tomb construction. Secondly, judging from the pattern of distribution of Court-tombs in Ireland, as a whole, the areas of outcrop under discussion are sufficiently extensive to account for the number of tombs that do occur in them. Moreover, the individual Court-tombs in the region are widely separated and no great concentrations occur as might perhaps be expected if the whole drumlin and lakeland region were occupied by the Court-tomb builders and their tomb-building as such were confined to areas of outcrop. The whole picture suggests that the areas where outcrop occurs were comparatively favourable for habitation while the rest of the drumlin and lakeland region was unfavourable.

The precise factors influencing the distribution in this region cannot be determined without a detailed study. It does seem, however, that local drainage factors, probably related to the existence of rock cores and outcrop, perhaps especially on the ordovician and silurian belt, may well be the dominant determinant. A study of the effect of soil types¹ and drainage on the potential of the land for pasture and primitive tillage, and the type of forest which would have been present, would probably yield useful results. The fact that certain diseases in live-stock,² such as fluke, are encouraged by wet conditions may also have a bearing on the selection of certain areas and the avoidance of others by the tomb builders.

The lakeland and drift region extends westwards from south Leitrim over the Roscommon border to Tulsk and is here devoid of Court-tombs. Beyond Tulsk one tomb, Glenballythomas (Ro. 6), is known on the Croghan uplands. This points to a connection with the dual Court-tombs at Cappagh (Ma. 86) and Flaskagh More (Ga. 1).

The tomb at Galway Bay, Prospecthill (Ga. 19), and those along the Corrib, Carrownakib (Ga. 14) and Toberbiroge (Ga. 13), may indicate a link across the Corrib limestones from the examples in south Mayo, Killimore (Ma. 95) and Knocknageeha (Ma. 96), to the example in County Clare at Ballyganner (Cl. 34). The group of tombs near Clifden in County Galway clearly connects with the west Mayo series. The recently discovered site at Teergonean³ on the north-west coast of County Clare compares closely with Streamstown or Barratrough (Ga. 12) in the Clifden group and should be related to the same series. It is, on the whole, perhaps more probable that the tombs south of Achill Island represent a coastal regression rather than initial settlements.

1. For some discussion of soils in the region see Lee and Ryan: "A Clinosequence of Soils associated with Drumlin Landscapes." *Journal of Agricultural Research*, Vol. 4, 1965.

2. cf. Fox, *The Personality of Britain* (Cardiff, 1959), p. 63.

3. O.S. Clare 6" Sheet 8. 4.2 cm. from left; 38.3 cm. from top. We are indebted to Professor Duignan of University College, Galway for drawing our attention to this site.

PORTAL-TOMBS

The four Portal-tombs in County Galway along the western seaboard and the site at Wardhouse (Le. 3) are easily accounted for as belonging to the sparse coastal distribution in Connaught. The two more inland sites in south Galway link with the thin distribution in County Clare. Of the remaining examples within the region covered in this volume, three are found in the Burren district in County Cavan and eighteen in the drumlin and lakeland belt. The distribution within the drumlin and lakeland zone shows a very distinct pattern forming a band immediately to the south of the Court-tombs. To a considerable extent this band approximates to the edge of the drumlin belt close to the fringe of the central plain proper. Southwards along the Shannon the tomb at Mihanboy (Ro. 12) appears as an outlier some twenty-five miles beyond the main band. The tendency towards the lowland may, to a degree, correspond to the siting of many Portal-tombs elsewhere in hollows and close to streams. In particular the distribution along the upper reaches of the River Erne recalls the remarkable adherence to the river valleys of the Slaney, Barrow, Nore and Suir in the south-east of Ireland.

WEDGE-TOMBS

The Wedge-tombs in Cavan, Leitrim and north Roscommon form a link between the Mayo-Sligo concentrations and the groups to the east which extend in two bands on either side of the Blackwater-Lough Neagh-Lagan lowland corridor. The northern band extends through Fermanagh and Tyrone to Antrim, while that to the south extends into Monaghan and Louth, pointing to a connection with some five tombs in the Dublin-Wicklow mountains. In Armagh and Down, Wedge-tombs are unknown. A single example in Westmeath, Lickbla (Wm. 1), lies just south of the Cavan border. In Cavan and Leitrim the Wedge-tombs show a much greater tendency to avoid the dense drumlin and lakeland region than do either the Court-tombs or Portal-tombs. Here, therefore, the southern edge of the distribution lies distinctly north of that of the other types.

The tombs in west Roscommon group with those in south-east Mayo to form the southernmost arm of the Sligo-Mayo concentration. South of the Galway border the Tuam lowland limestones are blank, save for a single example at Cahernaglass (Ga. 15) which lies at 300-400 O.D. near the edge of the upper limestone cragland. This tomb marks a link, through the examples in south-east Galway, with the great east Clare and Tipperary concentrations. One tomb at Fuerty (Ro. 8) lies to the east, somewhat apart.

The tombs towards Galway Bay and the Aran sites obviously look to the great north-west Clare concentrations. Further north the two examples near Cleggan, north of Clifden, form a link with the few sites on the west coast of Mayo.

3. FINDS FROM THE TOMBS

COURT-TOMBS

Two of the forty-eight Court-tombs within the region covered by this volume have been excavated—Cohaw¹ (Cv. 22) by Kilbride-Jones, and Kilnagarns Lower² (Le. 27) by Corcoran. At Cohaw (Cv. 22) the only artifact was a large shouldered bowl of Neolithic A ware with stepped shoulder and rolled-over rim, found in the centre of the first chamber at the southern end of the monument. At Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27) a Neolithic A rim-sherd of thickened rounded form was found embedded in earth between the segmenting jamb and the septal stone. A small sherd of similar ware, with an applied lug, was found in the front chamber. The flint-work included leaf-and-lozenge-

1. *P.R.I.A.* LIV (1951), 75-88.

2. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCIV (1964), 177-195.

shaped javelin-heads and lozenge-and-leaf-shaped arrowheads. A broken arrowhead of chert was also found. All these finds are completely at home in the Court-tomb series.

Skeletal remains were fragmentary at Cohaw (Cv. 22). In the front chamber of the southern gallery portion of the skull of a young individual, probably a male aged between ten and fifteen years, and cremated bones of an individual under ten years of age, were found. In the central chamber between the galleries were a few teeth representing an individual certainly under twenty years of age and probably much less. In all, then, three young individuals are represented. No skeletal remains were found at Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 27).

WEDGE-TOMBS

Finds were available from one site only in the counties dealt with in this volume—Kilnagarns Lower¹ (Le. 28), excavated by Corcoran. The single sherd of pottery found here is considered by the excavator to be probably of the Beaker class. This accords admirably with the well-established occurrence of Beaker as a characteristic find in Wedge-tombs. Fourteen struck flakes of flint were found on the old ground surface but only one of these showed traces of secondary working. No evidence for burial was recorded.

PORTAL-TOMBS²

The only Portal-tomb, within the counties covered in the present volume, that has been excavated is Drumanone³ (Ro. 3)—excavated by Mrs. Topp. A small stone adze or axe of porcellanite from Tievebulliagh was found in the chamber. Outside the chamber a Bann Flake of flint and portion of a second rather more doubtful specimen in chert were discovered. A carinated core-scraper of chert was also found.

There were considerable remains of cremation in disturbed material within the chamber. These included an adult male but no conclusion could be reached as to the number of individuals represented.

Professor Duignan notes that disturbance exposed fragments of heavy pottery (possibly comparable to Knockadoon Class II ware) and some fragments of cremated bone at Ballynacloghy⁴ (Ga. 17).

3. THE PLACE OF THE TOMBS IN THE IRISH SERIES

COURT-TOMBS

The majority of the Court-tombs in the region covered in the present volume lie in the north-west, in Leitrim and Cavan, linking with the great western concentrations in Mayo, Sligo and Donegal. Full discussion of the place of the sites within the present region is therefore best deferred until County Sligo is published. However, dual Court-tombs form a notable component within the present region and indeed the distribution of this type may be said to centre within it. Some discussion of dual Court-tombs is therefore appropriate here (Fig. 87).

Of the forty-eight Court-tombs listed in this volume fifteen examples are certainly or probably of the dual court type. All save two of these lie in the lowland area south of the highlands which occupy the northern portions of Counties Leitrim, Roscommon and Cavan. In fact, in the great lowland belt dominated by drumlin and lakeland, extending from the Mayo border across south Leitrim, Roscommon and Cavan, all

1. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCIV (1964), 195-197.

2. For an account of finds from Irish Portal-tombs see Herity: *J.R.S.A.I.* XCIV (1964), 123-133.

3. *University of London, Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology* (1962), 38-46.

4. O.P.W. Files.

Court-tombs—except two very damaged sites at Greenagh (Le. 40 and 41)—are certainly or probably of the dual court type. The geographical consistency is remarkable. Moreover, if to these thirteen sites are added three dual Court-tombs at Cloghernagh,¹ Tiredigan,² and Garran,³ County Monaghan, one tomb beyond the Mayo border at Cappagh (Ma. 86), and a destroyed site at Rathscanlan⁴ near Tobercurry, County Sligo, eighteen of the thirty-four known dual Court-tombs fall in a broad band forming the southern zone of the distribution of Court-tombs. The centre of gravity lies clearly in the South Leitrim and Cavan region. The whole picture suggests that the dual Court-tombs, at least in this area, form a distinctive entity.

Outside this band, dual Court-tombs occur in small numbers throughout the distribution save in Donegal and West Tyrone. The two east coast sites, Commons,⁵ County Louth and Audleystown,⁶ County Down, are clearly connected with the central band and should, perhaps, be included in it. Among the dense concentrations in the coastal and highland regions of Mayo, Leitrim and Fermanagh seven dual Court-tombs are known west of the Erne, while two others occur in Fermanagh on the uplands east of the Erne. Extending northwards from the Monaghan sites, a thin line of three sites in Tyrone and Derry lie on high ground along the flanks of the Blackwater Basin, perhaps pointing to the only known dual Court-tomb in Antrim—Glenmakeeran.⁷ One distant outlier is found away to the south at Farnoge,⁸ County Kilkenny.

Though, as in the Court-tomb series as a whole, the two-chambered design is dominant in the dual court type, four examples of dual Court-tombs, Drumavrack (Cv. 19), Drumhart (Cv. 20), Barracashlaun (Le. 15) and Commons, Co. Louth have three-chambered galleries and a fifth, Creevy (Le. 32), has three or four-chambered galleries. One dual Court-tomb Audleystown, Co. Down, has galleries of four chambers each. It appears then that the three-chambered design is proportionally somewhat better represented in the dual court type than in other types. The occurrence of small ante-chambers in four examples of dual Court-tombs should also be noted. This feature is rare in the Court-tomb series as a whole. It is possible that ante-chambers had an influence in the development of the three-chambered design.

PORTAL-TOMBS

Thirty years ago Estyn Evans suggested⁹ that the Portal-tomb could be derived from the Court-tomb. In 1960 one of us¹⁰ in accepting Evans's view, argued that the subsidiary chambers in Court-tombs played a leading role in the derivation. The evidence of morphology, finds and distribution as set out in 1960 can now be considerably augmented, not only by the material presented in this volume but also by the results of much additional survey in other parts of Ireland. Herity's¹¹ more detailed study of the finds from Portal-tombs and the results of recent excavation¹² add considerably to the evidence of the grave goods.

Of the 151 Portal-tombs now known, twenty-five have clear evidence for long cairns, e.g., Ballyvenagh ("Cloughanaca 2"),¹³ County Antrim; Kilfeaghan,¹⁴ County

1. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 123, MO. 1.

2. *ibid.*, MO. 3. Clearance and detailed survey of this monument has revealed the presence of a second gallery at the W.S.W. end of the cairn.

3. O.S. 6" Sheet 12. 86.1 cm. from left; 4.7 cm. from bottom. Now largely destroyed.

4. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 93, SL. 32.

5. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 128, LH. 3.

6. *U.J.A.* XVII (1954), 7-39.

7. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 116, AN. 3.

8. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCII (1962), 117 ff.

9. *U.J.A.* 1 (1938), 14-16.

10. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 64-69.

11. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCIV (1964), 123-143.

12. *U.J.A.* XXVIII (1965), 47-70.

13. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland* (Belfast, 1940), 14.

14. *U.J.A.* XXII (1959), 30-32.

Down; Ballykeel,¹ County Armagh; Muntermellan,² County Donegal; Ballywholan ("Carnphadrig"),³ County Tyrone; Tawnatruffaun,⁴ County Sligo; Fenagh Beg. (Le. 34) and Crannagh (Ga. 25). No certain example with round mound is known but Burren (Cv. 4) may have had one. In this connection it is necessary to point out that the two examples of round mounds on Portal-tombs previously cited by one of us,⁵ are not acceptable.⁶ At the first, Clonlum,⁷ County Armagh, the limits of the cairn were not defined in the excavation and the mound was encumbered by field stones. The original shape is therefore unknown. Detailed survey of the second example, Claggan,⁸ County Donegal, shows that the mound here was long. It should be noted that mound preservation is normally very poor in Portal-tombs and that scant vestiges of mound preserved around chambers can be unreliable as indicators of the original shape.

In Court-tombs the long gallery and court structure tend to preserve the mound along the sides, while in the case of the short chambers of Portal-tombs, vestiges preserved around the orthostats could easily tend to be round in outline. In any case it is clear from the evidence of surviving mounds that the long cairn is the characteristic form for Portal-tombs and that examples of round cairns, if such do exist, are to be taken as indicating a loss of tradition rather than as an original integral feature of the series.

The exact edges of the long cairns on Portal-tombs are scarcely accurately definable from surface evidence and kerb stones have not been identified with certainty. However, at Ballykeel, County Armagh, a straight-sided outline is clearly indicated and at some unexcavated examples, e.g., Ballyvennaght, County Antrim, a trapezoidal cairn is well defined. It would seem, taking the evidence as a whole, that the long barrows on Portal-tombs tend to be proportionately less broad in the front than are those of Court-tombs.

Apart from the small crescent of low stones recorded at Ticloy,⁹ County Antrim, no evidence of a well-defined court is known. At Glaskenny,¹⁰ County Wicklow, the evidence for court noted by Powell¹¹ cannot be taken as at all certain. At Ahaglaslin,¹² County Cork, a line of stones suggesting a very narrow court would require excavation before it could be definitely accepted or rejected. Orthostats flanking the portal stones are known from a small number of sites, e.g., Goward,¹³ County Down; Ballywholan ("Carnphadrig") and Tirnony,¹⁴ County Derry. Such flanking stones suggest relationship with the courts in Court-tombs but the lack of evidence for true courts on Portal-tombs suggests that well-developed court features may not be characteristic of Portal-tombs. At Ballykeel, County Armagh, the possibility of a more or less straight front to the cairn is perhaps indicated but the excavation of a number of further sites will be required before the nature of the frontal features of Portal-tombs can be established.

The orientation of Portal-tombs shows some preference for the eastern bias noted in Court-tombs but on the figures available to date this is rather less well defined than in the Court-tomb series. In fact within the region covered by the present volume the preference is so marginal that it could be disregarded as accidental.

In ground plan the subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs are strikingly similar to Portal-tombs. Both are almost always single-chambered, entered through a pair of portals with a septal or sill between. In both a similar variation in the height of the closing stone is present. Complete closure is common in Portal-tombs, e.g., Drumanone

1. *U.J.A.* XXVIII (1965), 47-70.
2. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 291-292.
3. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*, 258.
4. Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 175-176, Tireragh No. 4.
5. de Valera: *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 67.
6. de Valera: *J.R.S.A.I.* XCV (1965), 26.
7. *C.L.A.J.* VIII, No. 2 (1934), 164-168.
8. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 290.
9. *U.J.A.* V (1942), 62-65.
10. *P.R.I.A.* XLII (1934), 36.
11. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXI (1941), 17.
12. Borlase: *The Dolmens of Ireland*, 36-39, Carberry East No. 8.
13. *An Archaeological Survey of County Down* (Belfast, 1966), 79-80.
14. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*, 209.

(Ro. 3), and Haroldstown,¹ Co. Carlow, with which the full closure of the subsidiary chambers at Tullyskeherny (Le. 22) and Barnes Lower,² County Tyrone, can be compared. Sills achieving half closure or less are also known in Portal-tombs, e.g., Errarooey Beg,³ County Donegal; Kilclooney More,⁴ County Donegal; and Tawnatruffaun, County Sligo, and again in Court-tomb subsidiary chambers, e.g., Aghnaskeagh "B,"⁵ County Louth, and Ballymarlagh,⁶ County Antrim.

In interior dimensions the range of size of the chambers in both Portal-tombs and subsidiary chambers is closely comparable. The chambers of Portal-tombs frequently narrow towards the rear. This design is found also in subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs, e.g., Barnes Lower, County Tyrone and Killsellagh,⁷ County Sligo. However, a broadening is found in several subsidiaries, e.g., Tullyskeherny (Le. 22), and some Portal-tombs are of this design, e.g., Cleenrah (Lf. 2). In both Portal-tombs and subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs the sides are normally of single stones. In some cases, however, the sides of Portal-tombs consist of more than one stone, e.g., Garran,⁸ County Monaghan; Mihanboy (Ro. 12). This is also present in some Court-tomb subsidiary chambers, e.g., Tamnyrankin,⁹ County Derry; Edenmore,¹⁰ County Down. Roofing of Portal-tombs is characteristically by one great capstone poised over the portals and usually supported on the backstone. Sometimes a smaller cap under the principal capstone is present, e.g., Greengraves,¹¹ County Down; Kilmogue,¹² County Kilkenny. Normally the sidestones do not reach the roof. The suggestion that the gap thus left may have been filled by corbel slabs is borne out by the corbelling found in situ at Burren (Cv. 4). In scarcely any subsidiary of a Court-tomb is the roof intact but one example at Farranmacbride,¹³ County Donegal is roofed by a single slab. Evidence for corbelling is found in a few cases, e.g., Ally,¹⁴ County Tyrone.

If a difference is sought between the chamber design of Portal-tombs and that of Court-tomb subsidiary chambers it is that Portal-tombs are frequently of very massive structure with emphasized portals and enormous capstones. However, a number of Portal-tombs are of moderate and even diminutive design, e.g., Carrickacroy (Cv. 35), Bin,¹⁵ County Donegal, and several have only moderately emphasized portals, e.g., Cleenrah (Lf. 2). Quite moderately-sized capstones are also known on Portal-tombs, e.g., Drumhawnagh (Cv. 32). It should also be noted that on Court-tomb main chambers very massive capstones are well recorded, e.g., Carrigans,¹⁶ County Tyrone; Cashelcummin,¹⁷ County Donegal. Moreover, many Court-tombs have very massive and emphasized entry jambs, e.g., Kilclooney,¹⁸ County Donegal. These clearly suggest affinities with the Portal-tomb development. The monumental fronts presented by some Court-tombs, e.g., Shawly,¹⁹ Croaghbeg,²⁰ County Donegal, suggests comparison with the characteristic massive fronts of Portal-tombs.

It is clear from the comparisons cited above that some Portal-tombs in all the features of chamber structure can be indistinguishable from Court-tomb subsidiary chambers. This is especially so of some relatively small examples. Thus Carrickacroy

1. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXI (1941), 9-23, No. 17.
2. *U.J.A.* XXIX (1966), 43-75.
3. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 293.
4. *ibid.*, 297-298, No. 14.
5. *C.L.A.J.* IX (1938), 1-18.
6. *U.J.A.* XII (1949), 26-42. *ibid.*, XI (1948), 15.
7. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), App. No. 19.
8. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXXI (1951), 196.
9. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXI (1941), 31-52.
10. *An Archaeological Survey of County Down*, 74.
11. *An Archaeological Survey of County Down*, 80.
12. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXI (1941), 9-23, No. 22.
13. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 107.
14. *ibid.* 112.
15. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 296.
16. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 111-112.
17. *ibid.* 109.
18. *ibid.* 107.
19. *ibid.* 109.
20. *ibid.* 109.

(Cv. 35) or Aughadanove,¹ County Armagh, are classified as Portal-tombs rather than Court-tomb subsidiary chambers mainly because to assume they are subsidiaries of Court-tombs would imply the total destruction of main gallery and court which are normally of heavier construction. Indeed in some cases doubt persists as to the relegation to one or other class. Thus at Meenagorp,² County Tyrone, though on the whole an interpretation as two closely-set Portal-tombs is preferable, an interpretation as two laterally-placed subsidiary chambers remains possible. Another site, Ballyannan³ on the Inishowen Peninsula of County Donegal, previously taken as a subsidiary-type chamber standing alone in the remnants of a cairn with no evidence for a main chamber, is, in all its features, acceptable as a Portal-tomb and is now classified as such because of its close affinities to the tomb at Bin in the same peninsula. Such examples, while demonstrating the close affinities between subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs and Portal-tombs, in no way detract from the fact that Portal-tombs are normally easily recognized as a distinctive sub-class of the Irish long barrow series.

In the light of more recent work, the list of nine tombs in the Court Cairn paper, Appendix C,⁴ as of subsidiary type with no evidence of main chambers, requires revision. The following can now be relegated to the Court-tomb series: Kilsellagh, County Sligo; Wardhouse (Le. 4); Barnes Lower, County Tyrone; and Aghnaskeagh "B," County Louth. Sunnagh More (Le. 38), Ballyannan, County Donegal and Meenagorp, County Tyrone, can be accepted as Portal-tombs. In view of the problem of the row of round cairns which may be interpreted, as Evans did, as the remnants of one long cairn, Slaghtfreedan, County Tyrone, presents difficulties but is perhaps more likely to be a series of subsidiary chambers. Finally, the very overgrown site at Barnes Lower, County Donegal, cannot be confidently assigned to any tomb class pending clearance and survey. Thus, on the basis of the evidence from the whole series of Portal-tombs and Court-tombs, no reliable example of a tomb with subsidiary chambers lacking a main terminal chamber can be cited. Indeed it is not now likely that this form exists in Ireland.

Subsidiary chambers are known in Portal-tomb cairns, e.g., Melkagh (Lf. 1); Ballywholan ("Carnphadrig"), County Tyrone; Ballykeel, County Armagh; and probably Sunnagh More (Le. 38), set precisely as in Court-tombs. Moreover, small Portal-tombs occur in close association with full-sized examples. The very remarkable group at Malinmore,⁵ County Donegal has two great Portal-tombs facing in the same direction and standing 90 m. apart, with four miniature Portal-tombs, identical with subsidiary chambers, between them. The whole complex, whether it was originally united under one cairn or not, is obviously designed as a unit. The two great Portal-tombs are aligned along the long axis while the four small ones are set at right angles to the long axis as is normal with lateral chambers. At Kilclooney More, County Donegal, a small Portal-tomb stands in the same cairn as a large example and, though set facing into the cairn, is apparently ancillary. At Ticloy the second chamber may well have been a laterally placed subsidiary to the terminal chamber.

In several other cases two Portal-tombs occur within the one cairn but it is not always clear how they were aligned, both in relation to one another and to the cairn. At Ballyvennaght ("Cloughananca 1"), County Antrim, two Portal-tombs are set at either end of a long cairn. This immediately suggests comparison with a dual Court-tomb if, in fact, both chambers faced outwards. At Ballyknock (Ma. 11) a Portal-tomb stands terminally in a long cairn but the ruined structure at the southern end must remain indeterminate. Similarly at Glenroan,⁶ County Tyrone, the exact relation of the two chambers cannot be decided. The site at Ballyrennan,⁷ County Tyrone, has two Portal-tombs at either end of a long cairn but both face the same direction. Davies

1. *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*, 76.

2. *P.R.I.A. LX* (1960), 134.

3. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 295.

4. *P.R.I.A. LX* (1960), 133-134.

5. *Donegal Annual*, VII, No. 3 (1968), 298, No. 16.

6. *P.R.I.A. LX* (1960), 135.

7. *J.R.S.A.I. LXVII* (1937), 89-100.

suggested two periods here but this is uncertain.¹ It seems from the above examples that two full-sized Portal-tombs can occur sometimes more or less terminally, under one cairn, but do not, in all cases at least, face outwards as in dual Court-tombs. This occurrence cannot therefore be taken as necessarily inspired by the dual Court-tomb tradition but shows that in Portal-tombs just as in Court-tombs more than one principal gallery can be employed.

A further indication of the close relationship between Portal-tombs and Court-tombs is the occasional rare occurrence of two-chambered Portal-tombs, e.g., Ballyrennan, County Tyrone; Sunnagh More (Le. 39) and probably Brennanstown,² County Dublin. The unusual site at Ballynamona Lower,³ County Waterford, is relevant here. It lies near the Waterford group of Portal-tombs and the likeness of the chamber plan to those of the examples cited above is remarkable. Moreover, the division between the chambers, by a transverse slab, though not fully crossing the chamber, is reminiscent of the slabs dividing the two-chambered Portal-tombs rather than the jambs typical of Court-tombs. It clearly reflects both Court- and Portal-tomb affinities. The evidence for Court need not, on the basis of Ticloy, necessarily exclude it from the Portal-tomb class, and the placing of the jambs within the sidestones, though not unknown in Court-tombs, is much more typical of Portal-tombs.

Finally, the likeness between some chambers in Court-tomb main galleries and Portal-tombs is not infrequently remarkable. It must be emphasized that features such as the narrowing of many Court-tomb end-chambers, giving plans identical with those of Portal-tombs, while indicative of relationship, cannot show the direction of the influence. However, some cases, e.g., the rear chamber at Drumhallagh,⁴ County Donegal which, in all its features, including high jambs and sill, is identical with a Portal-tomb, must surely be taken as evidence of Portal-tomb influence on Court-tombs. In other cases, e.g., Ballyreagh,⁵ County Fermanagh, the chambers are virtually conjoined Portal-tombs. Whatever the direction of the influence, it seems probable that at the time such tombs were built, the Portal-tomb had emerged as a type.

It appears, therefore, that a comparison of Portal-tombs with Court-tombs, especially in relation to subsidiary chambers, proves that the two series are intimately related and shows that a derivation of Portal-tombs from Court-tombs is clearly indicated. The evidence from the distribution must now be considered.

A comparison of the map of Portal-tombs (Fig. 85) with that of Court-tombs (Vol. II, Map 3) shows that by far the greatest number of Portal-tombs fall within the main Court-tomb region north of a line from Clifden to Clogher Head. Outside the main Court-tomb region the eight examples, rather thinly scattered in south Galway and Clare, conform with a somewhat similar occurrence of Court-tombs. However, from Dublin to Waterford, twenty-nine Portal-tombs occupy a zone where Court-tombs are unknown save for one dual-court example at Farnoge,⁶ County Kilkenny, and the site at Ballynamona, County Waterford which, though conventionally classed as a Court-tomb, has strong affinities with the Portal-tomb type. Two Portal-tombs⁷ on the south coast of Cork are best accounted for as strays from the Waterford group. In Wales and Cornwall at least twenty sites can be accepted as within the Portal-tomb class. On account of the great prominence often given in the literature to the Portal-tombs in eastern Ireland, and the lack of attention to the much more numerous sites in central and western Ulster, it is well to point out that the group extending from Dublin to Waterford makes up less than one-fifth of the total Irish series and that even with the inclusion of the widely-scattered Welsh and Cornish sites considerably less than one third of the whole series is represented.

1. cf. Dyffryn Ardudwy (*Antiquity*, XXXVII (1963), 19-24) and Mid Gleniron (*T.D.G.H.H.A.S.* XII (1962-63), 99-110) where the excavators found evidence for two periods in the construction of the monuments. Both these sites are, of course, clearly related to the Irish long cairn series discussed here.

2. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXXI (1941), 21, No. 4.

3. *J.R.S.A.I.* LXVIII (1938), 260-271.

4. *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 106.

5. *U.J.A.* V (1942), 78-89.

6. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCII (1962), 117-123.

7. Ahaglaslin. O.S. 6" Sheet 143. 67.4 cm. from west; 52.1 cm. from south, "Callaheencladdig." Arderrawinny. O.S. 6" Sheet 148. 28.6 cm. from west; 55.4 cm. from south, "Cromlech."

Within the main province of the Court-tomb distribution the relative density of the distribution of Court-tombs and Portal-tombs varies considerably from region to region. West of Killala Bay, where the Court-tombs occur in great density, the Portal-tomb is weakly represented by a strictly coastal scatter of eight sites. Along the coast from Killala to Malinmore in west Donegal, Portal-tombs are outnumbered by Court-tombs by about four to one. These Portal-tombs have no connections inland except for a few extending to Lough Arrow and beyond towards Lough Gara. In contrast the Court-tombs, save for the drumlin region at the base of Donegal Bay, are densely concentrated and spread inland in force. On the other hand, from Malinmore northwards around the Donegal coast, Portal-tombs and Court-tombs correspond closely in density and location. Again in Derry, Tyrone and east Donegal, Court-tombs and Portal-tombs are virtually equal in numbers and the two distributions coincide well. In the Erne catchment area, however, there is a marked disparity between the occurrence of the types. Portal-tombs are very weakly represented on the highlands on either side of the Erne—a region where the Court-tombs are well represented. In Cavan, while the two types are equal in numbers, a marked bias to the south, extending beyond the southern edge of the Court-tomb province towards the central plain, is clear in the distribution of Portal-tombs. East of the Cavan concentration the Portal-tomb distribution, extending through Monaghan, Armagh, Down and Louth, shows a considerable overlap with that of the Court-tombs but Court-tombs outnumber Portal-tombs by two to one. In Antrim Portal-tombs are very sparsely represented in relation to Court-tombs. The total distribution of the two types in Ireland shows that the closest correspondence, both numerically and in location, lies in the region of north-west and central Ulster—in Donegal, Tyrone and Derry. Here, almost one-third of the whole Irish series of Portal-tombs are to be found.

The distribution agrees with the morphology in indicating an origin of the Portal-tomb from the Court-tomb within the main Court-tomb province. If we seek to define more narrowly the region in which the Portal-tomb emerged certain considerations should act as guides. The region would be likely to show the following features: (1) a relatively dense occurrence of Portal-tombs, (2) a good representation of Court-tombs with subsidiary chambers, (3) a good representation of features in the Portal-tombs showing close affinities with Court-tombs, especially with the subsidiary chambers of Court-tombs. These conditions are all best met in the Donegal-Tyrone-Derry region. The Portal-tombs in south Cavan, while possessing a number of features showing affinities with Court-tomb subsidiaries, lie for the most part just outside the Court-tomb province and outside the distribution of those examples with subsidiary chambers. On the other hand, in the Carlingford area, Court-tombs with subsidiary chambers are well represented but, while close morphological links between the Portal-tombs and the Court-tombs are present, e.g., Ballykeel, these are scarcely as strong as in the Donegal-Tyrone-Derry zone. Furthermore, the Portal-tomb is less strong in the Carlingford region, either absolutely or relative to the Court-tomb.

If the occurrence of Court-tombs with subsidiary chambers side-by-side with Portal-tombs showing marked affinities with Court-tombs (e.g., Portal-tombs with subsidiary chambers—miniature Portal-tombs—Portal-tombs with unemphasized portals) are taken as indicating probable areas of origin for the Portal-tombs, then two areas would seem to offer the best possibilities, (a) the inland district centred on Omagh in County Tyrone; (b) the Malinmore Peninsula in south-west Donegal. Though the Malinmore Peninsula has several Portal-tombs where connection with the Court-tomb subsidiary-type chamber is indicated, the Court-tomb subsidiaries in this area are a special type opening from the perimeter of full courts. This type seems less likely to provide the origin of the Portal-tomb which itself seems not to have had any elaborate court feature. Thus while certainty is impossible it does seem that central Ulster provides the best focus of origin. From such a focus diffusion to south Cavan on the one hand, and to the Carlingford region and thence along eastern Ireland to Waterford on the other, is easily envisaged. The weakness of the Portal-tomb distribution along the rest of the western coast of Ireland would be in full accord.

The finds from Portal-tombs bear out the morphology and the distribution in showing the close relation between Portal-and Court-tombs. The comparisons cited in

the Court Cairn paper of 1960 have since been added to and studied in detail by Herity¹ and the publication of the material from Ballykeel by Collins² has added greatly to this evidence. It is now abundantly clear that, both in flint-work and pottery, the Portal-tomb finds accord very closely with the Court-tomb repertoire. Not only this, but signs of relative lateness are apparent in the pottery and in the occurrence of hollow-based arrowheads. Of special interest is the comparison alluded to by Herity between pottery from Ballykeel and that from Ballynamona Lower.

Finally, the evidence from the cairns in Cairnholy³ shows close links with both the Irish Portal-tombs and Court-tombs.⁴ The absence of court features at Cairnholy II accords with the apparent reduction or absence of court in the Portal-tomb, and the finds which Piggott⁵ considers relatively late, accord with the time when Court-tomb and Portal-tomb should have existed side by side.

In conclusion, it must be noted that the derivation of the Portal-tomb outlined above is to be taken as an indication of the main lines of development only and should not be read to imply a rigid or sudden change from Court- to Portal-tomb within a simple, clearly defined region. There is clear evidence of the co-existence of the two types, perhaps over a considerable span of time. The lines of movement should not be taken as a rigid, orderly progression. We must always allow for irregular movements hither and thither within the whole territory of the long barrows here and in Britain.

WEDGE-TOMBS

The area covered by the present volume to a large extent lies between the main regions of concentration of Wedge-tombs, that of western Munster and that extending from north Connaught across Ulster to Antrim. As pointed out in the discussion under the heading "Distribution" (p. 160), the Wedge-tombs in this volume represent to a large extent links between these two regions. Pending the publication of the remaining west Munster counties and of County Sligo in forthcoming volumes of the present series, detailed discussion of factors of morphology, etc. is premature and would involve lengthy reference to material which will appear in these volumes. Here it is sufficient to remark that the five coastal sites in Aran and north Galway conform to the rather small and poor types which are found along the west Mayo coast. This thin coastal spread seems clearly to represent a poor coastal diffusion of no great significance emanating apparently from the north-west Clare concentrations. In southern Galway the more western tombs, e.g., Ballynastaig (Ga. 24) and Doorus Demesne (Ga. 31), are obviously extensions of the north-west Clare concentrations. However, in south-east Galway, Marblehill (Ga. 27) has a portico and very long main chamber and indications at the other two sites in this district suggest that they also had porticos. A connection with the east Clare and Tipperary style is clearly indicated. It is this type that dominates in the great northern series from east Mayo to Antrim and tombs at Fuerty (Ro. 11) and Cahernaglass (Ga. 15) seem to indicate the connection.

Finds are available from one site only in the countries dealt with in this volume. At Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 28) the one sherd of pottery found is considered by the excavator to be probably of the Beaker class. This accords admirably with the well-established occurrence of Beaker as a characteristic find in Wedge-tombs. A survey of the tomb at Moytirra West, County Sligo, has shown that it is a Wedge-tomb and the famous Beaker pottery from it can now be placed in its proper context with this tomb type.

1. *J.R.S.A.I.* XCIV (1964), 123-133.

2. *U.J.A.* XXVIII (1965), 47-70.

3. *P.S.A.S.* LXXXIII (1948-49), 103-161.

4. See *P.R.I.A.* LX (1960), 72 ff. Note in the caption of Fig. 4, p. 74 for Cairnholy I read Cairnholy II.

5. *The Neolithic Cultures of the British Isles* (Cambridge, 1954), 152 ff.

