

SURVEY  
OF THE  
MEGALITHIC TOMBS  
OF IRELAND

VOLUME IV

COUNTIES  
CORK - KERRY  
LIMERICK - TIPPERARY

Ruaidhrí de Valera  
and  
Seán Ó Nualláin







The wedge-tomb, Keamcorravooly (Co. 24), from South.

SURVEY  
OF THE  
MEGALITHIC TOMBS  
OF IRELAND

Ruaidhrí de Valera  
and  
Seán Ó Nualláin

VOLUME IV

COUNTIES  
CORK - KERRY  
LIMERICK - TIPPERARY

DUBLIN  
PUBLISHED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE  
1982

To be purchased from the  
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SALES OFFICE, G.P.O. ARCADE, DUBLIN 1  
or through any Bookseller.

*Price: £35.00*





## FOREWORD

The untimely death of Professor Ruaidhrí de Valera, on the 28th October 1978, brought to an end a fruitful association with the Ordnance Survey which had lasted for more than three decades. He was appointed Placenames Officer in the Ordnance Survey in February 1946, became Archaeology Officer the following year and served in the dual roles of Archaeology Officer and Senior Placenames Officer until he took up his appointment to the Chair of Celtic Archaeology in University College, Dublin in November 1957. Thereafter his connection with the Ordnance Survey was maintained through his constant collaboration in the production of this Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland.

Ruaidhrí de Valera's Celtic Studies training together with his love and understanding of the language and culture of Ireland fitted him well for the appointments he held at the Ordnance Survey and enabled him to revive and foster the traditions of scholarship established by his famous predecessors, O'Donovan, O'Curry and Petrie. Throughout his time here he was involved in research on Placenames and when the personnel of An Coimisiún Logainmneacha were attached to this Office it was under his guidance that the work was re-organised and set on its present successful course. But it was in the field of archaeology that de Valera made his most notable contribution to the endeavours of the Ordnance Survey. During his ten years as Archaeology Officer the fourfold classification of Irish megalithic tombs was settled and the distinctive distribution patterns of the monuments emerged. These advances, combined with the evidence provided by the findings from excavated tombs, led to the recognition of lines of development within the series and the interpretation of these in terms of folk movements. Thus was established a solid framework in Irish prehistory which was to have a significant effect on the understanding and study of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age communities in Ireland and Britain and the problems of their continental origins.

The first three volumes of the Megalithic Survey appeared, under joint authorship, during Professor de Valera's University career and the present volume was nearing completion at the time of his death. With fifteen counties now published and the fieldwork completed in eleven others the survey is now entering its final phase. The task of completing the work now falls to Dr. Ó Nualláin and additional resources are being provided to enable the project to be brought to an early conclusion. The achievement of this aim will stand as a fitting memorial to Ruaidhrí de Valera whose life's work was centred around the study of our megalithic ancestors.

Muiris C. Walsh,  
*Assistant Director of Ordnance Survey*

Ordnance Survey Office,  
Dublin.  
*August, 1980.*





## CONTENTS

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF TOMBS, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES . . . . .	ix
NUMERICAL LIST OF TOMBS, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES . . . . .	xi
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDICES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES . . . . .	xiii
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	xv
Previous accounts of the Tombs . . . . .	xv
<i>Co. Cork</i> . . . . .	xv
<i>Co. Kerry</i> . . . . .	xvii
<i>Co. Limerick</i> . . . . .	xvii
<i>Co. Tipperary.</i> . . . . .	xviii
Scope and Plan of Present Volume . . . . .	xviii
Conventions used in Plans . . . . .	xx
PART I. DESCRIPTIONS	
Co. Cork — Descriptions of Megalithic Tombs . . . . .	1
Appendix:	
<i>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</i> . . . . .	43
Co Kerry — Descriptions of Megalithic Tombs . . . . .	55
Appendix:	
<i>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</i> . . . . .	69
Co. Limerick — Descriptions of Megalithic Tombs . . . . .	71
Appendix:	
<i>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</i> . . . . .	77
Co. Tipperary — Descriptions of Megalithic Tombs . . . . .	81
Appendix:	
<i>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</i> . . . . .	97



LIST OF PASSAGE-TOMBS	
Co. Limerick . . . . .	101
Co. Tipperary . . . . .	101
PART 2. DISCUSSION	
1. MORPHOLOGY	
Wedge-tombs: . . . . .	105
<i>Galleries</i> . . . . .	105
<i>Porticos</i> . . . . .	105
<i>Septal-stones</i> . . . . .	106
<i>Main Chambers</i> . . . . .	107
<i>East End-chambers</i> . . . . .	108
<i>Outer-walling over Facade</i> . . . . .	108
<i>Buttressing</i> . . . . .	109
<i>Cairn and Kerb</i> . . . . .	109
<i>Orientation</i> . . . . .	109
Portal-tombs: . . . . .	109
Court-tomb: . . . . .	109
2. FINDS FROM THE TOMBS. . . . .	110
3. DISTRIBUTION . . . . .	111
The Prehistoric Background . . . . .	111
The Siting of the Tombs . . . . .	112
Regions . . . . .	112
<i>Region 1—Co. Tipperary</i> . . . . .	112
<i>Region 2 The lowlands of Limerick and the north of Cork</i> . . . . .	114
<i>Region 3 North-west Kerry and the adjoining Highlands of west Limerick</i> . . . . .	114
<i>Region 4—The Highlands and Valleys of mid-Cork</i> . . . . .	114
<i>Region 5—The lowlands of South-east Cork</i> . . . . .	115
<i>Region 6—The lowlands of South Cork</i> . . . . .	115
<i>Region 7 The Mountainous Peninsulas of Kerry and West Cork</i> . . . . .	115
The economy of the Wedge-tomb Builders . . . . .	117
4. THE PLACE OF THE TOMBS IN THE IRISH SERIES . . . . .	117
Distributional Factors . . . . .	117
Date and Cultive Context . . . . .	118
Origin and Foreign relationships . . . . .	119
A LIST OF IRISH WEDGE-TOMBS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY COUNTIES . . . . .	121
REFERENCES . . . . .	135

PLANS AND SECTIONS . . . . .	Figs 1 34
MAP OF PUBLISHED VOLUMES OF THE SURVEY . . . . .	Fig. 35
ORIENTATION DIAGRAM OF WEDGE-TOMBS . . . . .	Fig. 36
INDEX MAPS	
Co. Cork . . . . .	Fig. 37
Cos. Limerick and Kerry . . . . .	Fig. 38
Co. Tipperary . . . . .	Fig. 39
MAP OF PHYSICAL FEATRURES IN COS. CORK AND KERRY . . . . .	Fig. 40
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF SOUTH MUNSTER . . . . .	Fig. 41
MAP OF NORTH CO. TIPPERARY SHOWING HEAVY DRIFT SOIL AND NATURAL COPPER DEPOSITS . . . . .	Fig. 42
MAP OF WEDGE-TOMBS AND NATURAL COPPER DEPOSITS IN COS. CORK AND KERRY . . . . .	Fig. 43
DISTRIBUTION MAPS OF IRISH WEDGE-TOMBS AND BRONZE AGE CISTS . . . . .	Fig. 43
DISTRIBUTION MAP OF IRISH WEDGE-TOMBS, SHOWING COUNTIES . . . . .	Fig. 44
DISTRIBUTION MAP OF IRISH WEDGE-TOMBS WITH SEPTAL STONES AND PORTICOS . . . . .	Fig. 45
PHOTOGRAPHS . . . . .	Plates 1-30
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1:250,000 Sheet 5 . . . . .	In wallet on back cover





ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF TOMBS

Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s).	Photograph(s) Plate	Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s).	Photograph(s) Plate
<b>CO. CORK</b>					Kilmaclenine	(Co. 1)	1	1 and 2	2
Ahaglaslin	(Co. 55)	37	18	16	Knockane	(Co. 30)	21	11	9
Altar	(Co. 61)	41	17	18	Knockane	(Co. 31)	22	11	9
Ardaragh West	(Co. 54)	36	16	15	Knockglass	(Co. 20)	15	7	6
Arderrawinny	(Co. 62)	41	18	17	Knocknagappul	(Co. 17)	13	5	5
Arduslough	(Co. 59)	40	17	17	Knocknagoun	(Co. 9)	8	3	3
Ballydivlin	(Co. 56)	38	16	16	Labbacallee	(Co. 3)	2	4	1
Ballynahown	(Co. 50)	34	15	14	Lackabaun	(Co. 38)	27	13	12
Ballyvoige Beg	(Co. 57)	39	16	16	Lackaduv	(Co. 14)	11	6	4
Bealick	(Co. 23)	17	8	7	Laghtneill	(Co. 32)	22	10	10
Beennamweel					Leenane	(Co. 60)	40	17	17
East	(Co. 5)	4	3	2	Manning	(Co. 2)	2	2	1
Belrose Lower	(Co. 47)	33	14	14	Rathaneague	(Co. 12)	9	5	4
Bofickil	(Co. 49)	34	15	14	Ryefield East	(Co. 11)	9	5	3
Caherbaroul	(Co. 18)	14	7	6	Scrahanard	(Co. 15)	12	5	5
Caherbirrane	(Co. 16)	12	19	5	Slieveowen	(Co. 45)	31	14	13
Caherdowney	(Co. 8)	7	3	3	Teernahillane	(Co. 51)	35	18	15
Cappeen East	(Co. 46)	32	14	13	Tooreen	(Co. 58)	39	16	16
Carrigdangan	(Co. 40)	28	—	—					
Carrignamuck	(Co. 35)	25	11	11	<b>CO. KERRY</b>				
Carrigonirtane	(Co. 13)	10	6	4	Ballycarberrry				
Clashbredane	(Co. 44)	31	14	13	West	(Ke. 12)	62	25	21
Cloghboola	(Co. 36)	26	15	11	Ballyferriter	(Ke. 2)	56		—
Cloghboola	(Co. 41)	29	13	12	Ballyhoneen	(Ke. 1)	55	20	18
Clogher	(Co. 39)	28	12	11	Caherard	(Ke. 3)	56	20	18
Coollicka	(Co. 10)	8	5	3	Caherlehillan	(Ke. 9)	60	22	21
Cornery	(Co. 34)	24	12	10	Caherlehillan	(Ke. 10)	61	22	20
Cornery	(Co. 37)	26	10	11	Cool East	(Ke. 11)	61	24	21
Crinnaloo North	(Co. 4)	4	2	2	Coom	(Ke. 16)	65	25	22
Derrygortnacloghy	(Co. 28)	20	9	8	Coomatloukane	(Ke. 17)	66	25	23
Derryriordane					Coomatloukane	(Ke. 18)	66	25	23
South	(Co. 33)	23	10	10	Coomatloukane	(Ke. 19)	67	25	23
Derryvacorneen	(Co. 27)	20	9	8	Coomatloukane	(Ke. 20)	67	25	23
Dromduff	(Co. 22)	17	—	7	Crohane	(Ke. 14)	63	23	22
Glantane East	(Co. 7)	6	3	2	Derreen	(Ke. 7)	59	23	20
Gortafludig	(Co. 25)	18	8	8	Doonmanagh	(Ke. 8)	59	21	20
Gortanacra	(Co. 21)	16	7	6	Killoe	(Ke. 13)	62	23	22
Inchinaneave	(Co. 29)	21	10	9	Maumnahaltora	(Ke. 4)	57	21	19
Inchincurka	(Co. 42)	29	13	12	Maumnahaltora	(Ke. 5)	57	24	19
Island	(Co. 6)	5	4	2	Maumnahaltora	(Ke. 6)	58	24	19
Keamcorravooly	(Co. 24)	18	8	7	Meelagulleen	(Ke. 15)	64	22	22
Keamcorravooly	(Co. 26)	19	7	8					
Keenrath	(Co. 43)	30	13	13					
Kilberrihert	(Co. 19)	14	6	6					
Kilcatherine	(Co. 48)	33	15	14					
Killough East	(Co. 53)	36	12	15					
Kilmackowen	(Co. 52)	35	15	15					

Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s).	Photo- graph(s) Plate	Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s).	Photo- graph(s) Plate
<b>CO. LIMERICK</b>					Foilnamuck	(Ti. 3)	82	28	26
Ballynagallagh	(Li. 5)	74	26	24	Foilycleary	(Ti. 16)	94	28	30
Cappanahanagh	(Li. 1)	71	—	—	Knockcurragh- boola Commons	(Ti. 10)	90	31	29
Clorhane	(Li. 2)	71	26	24	Knockcurragh- boola Commons	(Ti. 12)	91	33	29
Cromwell	(Li. 6)	74	26	25	Knockcurragh- boola Commons	(Ti. 13)	92	31	29
Killmacow	(Li. 3)	72	26	24	Knockmaroe	(Ti. 9)	89	34	26
Lough Gur	(Li. 4)	72	27	24	Knocknabansha	(Ti. 8)	89	28	28
Mountrussell	(Li. 7)	75	27	25	Knockshan- brittas	(Ti. 14)	92	33	28
<b>CO. TIPPERARY</b>					Knockshan- brittas	(Ti. 15)	93	33	30
Baurnadomeeny	(Ti. 6)	84	29	27	Lackamore	(Ti. 1)	81	28	25
Cooleen	(Ti. 2)	81	33	26	Loughbrack	(Ti. 11)	90	32	28
Corderry	(Ti. 17)	95	32	30	Reardnogy More	(Ti. 5)	83	34	—
Curreeny Commons	(Ti. 4)	82	28	26	Shanbally- edmond	(Ti. 7)	86	30	27



Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
<b>CO. CORK</b>			(Co. 55)	Ahaglaslin	Portal-tomb
(Co. 1)	Kilmaclenine	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 56)	Ballydivlin	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 2)	Manning	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 57)	Ballyvoge Beg.	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 3)	Labbacallee	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 58)	Tooreen	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 4)	Crinnaloo North	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 59)	Arduslough	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 5)	Beennamweel East	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 60)	Leenane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 6)	Island	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 61)	Altar	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 7)	Glantane East	Wedge-tomb	(Co. 62)	Arderrawinny	Portal-tomb
(Co. 8)	Caherdowney	Wedge-tomb	<b>CO. KERRY</b>		
(Co. 9)	Knocknagoun	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 1)	Ballyhoneen	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 10)	Coollicka	Unclassified	(Ke. 2)	Ballyferriter	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 11)	Ryefield East	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 3)	Caherard	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 12)	Rathaneague	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 4)	Maumnahaltora	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 13)	Carrigonirtane	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 5)	Maumnahaltora	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 14)	Lackaduv	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 6)	Maumnahaltora	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 15)	Scrahanard	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 7)	Derreen	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 16)	Caherbirrane	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 8)	Doonmanagh	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 17)	Knocknagappul	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 9)	Caherlehillan	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 18)	Caherbaroul	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 10)	Caherlehillan	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 19)	Kilberrihert	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 11)	Cool East	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 20)	Knockglass	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 12)	Ballycarberry West	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 21)	Gortanacra	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 13)	Killoe	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 22)	Dromduff	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 14)	Crohane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 23)	Bealick	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 15)	Meelagulleen	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 24)	Keamcorravooly	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 16)	Coom	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 25)	Gortafludig	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 17)	Coomatloukane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 26)	Keamcorravooly	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 18)	Coomatloukane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 27)	Derryvacorneen	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 19)	Coomatloukane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 28)	Derrygortnacloghy	Wedge-tomb	(Ke. 20)	Coomatloukane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 29)	Inchineave	Wedge-tomb	<b>CO. LIMERICK</b>		
(Co. 30)	Knockane	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 1)	Cappanahanagh	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 31)	Knockane	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 2)	Clorhane	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 32)	Laghtneill	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 3)	Killmacow	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 33)	Derryriordane South	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 4)	Lough Gur	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 34)	Cornery	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 5)	Ballynagallagh	Unclassified
(Co. 35)	Carrignamuck	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 6)	Cromwell	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 36)	Cloghboola	Wedge-tomb	(Li. 7)	Mountrussell	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 37)	Cornery	Wedge-tomb	<b>CO. TIPPERARY</b>		
(Co. 38)	Lackabaun	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 1)	Lackamore	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 39)	Clogher	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 2)	Cooleen	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 40)	Carrigdangan	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 3)	Foilnamuck	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 41)	Cloghboola	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 4)	Curreeny Commons	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 42)	Inchincurka	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 5)	Reardnogy More	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 43)	Keenrath	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 6)	Baurnadomeeny	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 44)	Clashbredane	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 7)	Shanballyedmond	Court-tomb
(Co. 45)	Slieveowen	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 8)	Knocknabansha	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 46)	Cappeen East	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 9)	Knockmaroe	Wedge-tomb
(Co. 47)	Belrose Lower	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 48)	Kilcatherine	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 49)	Bofickil	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 50)	Ballynahown	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 51)	Teernahillane	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 52)	Kilmackowen	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 53)	Killough East	Wedge-tomb			
(Co. 54)	Ardaragh West	Wedge-tomb			

Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
(Ti. 10)	Knockcurraghbola Commons	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 13)	Knockcurraghbola Commons	Wedge-tomb
(Ti. 11)	Loughbrack	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 14)	Knockshanbrittas	Wedge-tomb
(Ti. 12)	Knockcurraghbola Commons	Wedge-tomb	(Ti. 15)	Knockshanbrittas	Wedge-tomb
			(Ti. 16)	Foilycleary	Wedge-tomb
			(Ti. 17)	Corderry	Wedge-tomb

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX

Townland	Appendix No.	Page	Townland	Appendix No.	Page
CO. CORK			Lackaduv	15	45
Adrigole	46	50	Letter	56	52
Ardaneneen	32	48	Lyradane	6	44
Ballycommane	58	52	Mitchelstown	51	51
Ballynabortagh	11	44	Moneen	2	43
Ballyrisode	62	53	Oldcourt	59	52
Bawnatemple	26	47	Pluckanes North	7	44
Bellmount Upper	33	48	Reanannerre	20	46
Bengour West	42	50	Rooves Beg	30	48
Blarney	19	46	Rooves More	31	48
Bohonagh	61	53	Rosnascalp	25	47
Burgatia	60	53	Rostellan	34	48
Caherbaroul	16	45	Rusheen	17	45
Caherkirky	55	52	Rylane	18	46
Canrooska	36	49	Shandangan West	27	47
Cappaleigh North	54	52	Tullyland	49	49
Cappeen East	40	49	Twogneeves	4	43
Carrigdangan	39	49	CO. KERRY		
Carrignamuck	38	49	Ballydonohoe	3	69
Castlemary	35	48	Ballyline West	2	69
Clogagh North	57	52	Ballymacdoyle	7	70
Coolavokig	21	46	Ballyquinn	4	69
Coolea	13	45	Gortnagane	8	70
Coolkisha	23	46	Kilballyahiff	6	70
Coolkisha	24	47	Kilconly South	1	69
Corravreeda East	50	51	Reacaslagh	9	70
Cullenagh	47	51	Smerwick	5	69
Curraho More	1	43	CO. LIMERICK		
Derreen Upper	52	51	Ardanreagh	5	78
Derrycool	48	51	Badgerfort	2	77
Derrynafinchin	37	49	Ballyfroota	9	79
Dromduff	22	46	Ballymacourty and Ballyshane	12	79
Dromgarvan	53	52	Ballynagallagh	6	78
Garraun North	10	44	Ballynagallagh	7	78
Glanam	9	44	Barna	11	79
Glanworth	3	43	Glenlary	10	79
Gortaleen	41	49			
Grenagh South	8	44			
Inchintaglin	45	50			
Inishbeg	63	53			
Killaneer	43	50			
Killaneer	44	50			
Kilmartin Lower	5	43			
Knockavullig	28	47			
Knockavullig	29	47			
Knockraheen	14	45			
Labbadermody	12	45			

Townland	Appendix No.	Page	Townland	Appendix No.	Page
Grange	3	78	Coonmore	10	98
Grange	4	78	Creggane	2	97
Grillagh	8	78	Curraghmarkey	14	99
Tinnakilla	1	77	Foilmahonmore	13	99
			Graniera	11	99
			Knockshanbrittas	12	99
			Lisgarrif West and Cooneen	7	98
			Reisk	9	98
			Whitstone	1	97
CO. TIPPERARY					
Ballincurra	4	97			
Bauraglanna	5	97			
Bauraglanna	6	98			
Baurnadomeeny	8	98			
Bohernarnane	16	100			
Clogher	15	99			
Cloncannon	3	97			

## INTRODUCTION (Seán Ó Nualláin)

The present volume deals with the megalithic tombs of counties Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary. It is the fourth of the series prepared at the Ordnance Survey in collaboration with the late Ruaidhrí de Valera, Professor of Archaeology 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 (1961), to which the reader is referred, the general scope and design of the survey is explained and the classification of Irish megalithic tombs is summarised (pp. xi-xiv). The terminology adopted for the four classes of Irish tombs in Volume III (1972, xiii) is used in the present work and the policies regarding the survey of passage-tombs and of the finds from the tombs, as stated in that volume (pp. xiii-xiv) are maintained. It is intended to present the survey of passage-tombs in a final volume devoted entirely to tombs of that class; the finds are being dealt with by Dr. Michael Herity, University College, Dublin, who has already published a *corpus* of passage-tomb material (Herity 1974, 214-293).

At the time of Professor de Valera's death the greater part of this volume was in penultimate draft and only these three introductory paragraphs and the sections dealing with distribution and the place of the tombs in the Irish series remained to be written. The latter sections have been completed along lines we had frequently discussed together and on which de Valera had touched in his final work — the revised edition of Seán P. Ó Ríordáin's *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside* (1979).

The general format and style of the earlier volumes is followed here but footnotes have been eliminated and a list of references is given at the end of the text. The volume contains an up-to-date list of Irish wedge-tombs and it is intended to publish similar lists of court-tombs and portal-tombs in Volume 5 which will deal with the tombs of Co. Sligo. In these lists, tombs discovered since the publication of the earlier volumes are assigned Megalithic Survey numbers as explained p. 121. An Inventory of passage-tombs is already available in *Irish Passage Graves* (Herity 1974, 214-280).

### PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE TOMBS

#### *Co. Cork*

Published references to megalithic tombs in Co. Cork, before the advent of the original Ordnance Survey 6 inch maps, c. 1841, are scant. Smith (1750) referred to three tombs, Labbacallee (Co. 3), Bealick (Co. 23) and Laghtneill (Co. 32) and supplied a good sketch of the first. This great tomb drew passing references from subsequent writers e.g. Gough (1789, Vol. 3, 506), Townsend (1815, 116-120), Beaufort (1828, 121-122) and Lewis (1837, Vol. 1, 655). John Windle (1801-1865) alone, contributed significantly to our knowledge of the megalithic monuments of his native county during the latter part of this period. His manuscript surveys and notes, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, are outstanding for his time. Indeed, as a field worker, his coverage of monuments of all ages places him among the great pioneers of Irish field enquiry and later workers have drawn heavily on his papers and published works. He dealt with 24 monuments here accepted as megalithic tombs and his descriptions of these were usually accompanied by drawings and useful sketch plans.

The maps of the 1841 Ordnance Survey show 51 sites under the names, Cromlech, Giant's Grave, Druid's Altar, Dermot and Grania's Bed and Labbadermot, which usually denote megalithic tombs. Sixteen of these are acceptable as such; the remainder are listed in the Appendix. Many of the latter are stone circles, boulder-burials, standing stones etc.; some are natural features and for others the evidence is insufficient to warrant their acceptance as proven megalithic tombs. A further 12 monuments marked under a wide



variety of names, e.g. Gallaun, Stone Circle, Boardree, Niall's Grave, are also real megalithic tombs, bringing the total number of genuine megalithic tombs marked on the original edition of the 6 inch maps to 28.

There are no Ordnance Survey Letters for Co. Cork since at that stage of the survey the field work of O'Donovan and his team was discontinued. However, the extensive field Memoranda for the county give some account of 9 genuine megalithic tombs and supply sketches for four. All these sites are marked on the maps.

From the time of the original Ordnance Survey of Co. Cork to the first revision of the County, *c.* 1896, published references to Co. Cork tombs seem to be confined to four sites, Labbacallee (Co. 3), Kilmaclenine (Co. 1), Scrahanard (Co. 45) and Altar (Co. 61). Wilkinson (1845, Plate V) gives a good drawing of Labbacallee (Co. 3), Olden (1883; 1898) describes digging at Kilmaclenine (Co. 1), Conwell (1864-66) and Ferguson (1872-73) note the markings on the backstone at Scrahanard (Co. 45) and Coleman (1895) draws attention to the tomb at Altar (Co. 61). Other writers between the Ordnance Survey editions e.g. Brash (1853, 272-273; 1874-75, 101-102), Stokes (1882) and Coleman (1895, 282-283) mention the same sites but add little or no extra information.

The first revision of the Co. Cork maps (*c.* 1896) adds twelve previously unrecorded megalithic tombs under the names "Cromlech", "Giants Grave", "Labbacalliagh", "Graves", "Bredane's Grave" and "Labbaowen". Six other sites which are not megalithic tombs are shown under the name "Cromlech". On the other hand seven sites previously marked "Cromlech" and one previously marked "Giants Grave" on the earlier maps but which are not acceptable as proven megalithic tombs are omitted from this edition.

Borlase (1897, 8-45) gives a list of 80 monuments of which only 30 are acceptable as megalithic tombs. He also mentions, in passing, "a grave of Dolmen-like construction" which is in fact the genuine megalithic tomb at Caherbaroul (Co. 18). Apart from Lackabaun (Co. 38) all the genuine sites listed by Borlase had previously been recorded on the maps. Borlase causes considerable confusion by listing, under Muskerry West No. 18 (pp. 27-28), a non-existent tomb in the townland of Coolaclevane and illustrates this by a drawing of the excavated tomb at Lough Gur (Li. 4), after J. Windele, which he states was wrongly placed by Windele in his notes on Co. Kerry! (Lynch, P. J. 1905-1908, 132-133).

Since Borlase's time there were a number of important contributions to the survey of Co. Cork megalithic tombs. The first of these is a series of articles by Conlon (1916-18) who describes seventeen tombs in central Cork. This work includes many sketch plans and records for the first time the tombs at Island (Co. 6), Carrignonirtane (Co. 13) and Keamcorravooly (Co. 26). During the 1930's the third revision of the maps was accompanied by archaeological Field Memoranda compiled by the revisers. This work added, under the name "Dolmen", three megalithic tombs, Knocknagappul (Co. 17), Gortanacra (Co. 21) and Dromduff (Co. 22). Fifteen other sites, hitherto unmarked, were also recorded under the same name but these are not here accepted as genuine megalithic tombs. A third contribution was the detailed survey of the tombs of the Barony of East Muskerry, undertaken by Hartnett (1940), who published plans, photographs and descriptions of the five known tombs in the Barony, Knocknagoun (Co. 9), Coollicka (Co. 10), Caherbaroul (Co. 18), Kilberrihert (Co. 19) and Knockglass (Co. 20). This was followed by O'Kelly's detailed account (1945, 10-14) of two anomalous features, Castlemary (Appendix No. 35) and Rostellan (Appendix No. 34), both in the Barony of Imokilly, which he accepted as megalithic tombs. These are not included in our main list and our reasons for excluding them are noted in the Appendix. Finally, O'Brien (1970) recorded an important concentration of five tombs at the western end of the Beara peninsula. We are indebted to him for drawing our attention to a sixth, newly discovered, tomb, Teernahillane (Co. 51), in the same district.

Apart from these contributions and the excavation reports noted below, other references in the present century to Co. Cork tombs, though fairly numerous, add little to our knowledge of the monuments. However, three previously unrecorded monuments were noted, Manning (Co. 2) (Byrne 1912, 172) Coollicka (Co. 10) (Cremin 1909, 55) and Caherdowney (Co. 8) (Broker 1937, 22-23). Cochrane's list of 1912 is merely a direct abstract of Borlase (1897, 8-45). Recent guide books e.g. Evans (1966), Killanin and Duignan (1967) and Harbison (1975) mention some of the better known tombs.

Two Co. Cork wedge-tombs have been excavated in modern times, Labbacallee (Co. 3) (Leask and Price 1936) and Island (Co. 6) (O'Kelly 1958a).

*Co. Kerry*

Lady Chatterton appears to be the first worker to have published notices of megalithic tombs in Co. Kerry (Chatterton 1839). She mentions five sites, three at Coomatloukane (Ke. 17, 18 and 20), one at Ballycarberry West (Ke. 12) and another at Ballyferriter (Ke. 2). The last has since been destroyed but the sketches supplied by Chatterton leave no doubt that this monument had been a simple wedge-tomb. John Windele's papers include sketches of Coomatloukane (Ke. 19) and Maumnahaltora (Ke. 4) and a quotation from Chatterton on Ballyferriter (Ke. 2).

The original Ordnance Survey of the county (c. 1841) marks six genuine megalithic tombs, one of the four Coomatloukane monuments (Ke. 18) Maumnahaltora (Ke. 4) and four other sites, Ballyhoneen (Ke. 1) Caherard (Ke. 3), Doonmanagh (Ke. 8) and Meelagulleen (Ke. 15). The Memoranda of that survey mention Doonmanagh (Ke. 8) and Coomatloukane (Ke. 18) and give a good sketch of Ballyhoneen (Ke. 1). Nine other sites marked on the maps under the names "Dermot and Grania's Bed", "Giant's Grave" and "Cromlech" are not here accepted as genuine megalithic tombs. Neither the succeeding revision of 1892 nor the partial revision of 1914 adds to the number of sites recorded by the original Ordnance Survey.

There are few references to Co. Kerry megalithic tombs in the years between the original Ordnance Survey and the publication of Borlase's work. Graves (1864-66) mentioned Ballycarberry West (Ke. 12) and was the first to record Cool East (Ke. 11) while Hickson (1892) reported the hitherto unknown tomb at Derreen (Ke. 7). Of the total of 25 sites listed by Borlase only six can be accepted as genuine megalithic tombs. The others, marked on the maps as "Dermot and Grania's Bed", "Giant's Grave" and "Cromlech", include standing stones, stone circles and sometimes natural features.

Notable among later workers was P. J. Lynch who published descriptions and illustrations of Meelagulleen (Ke. 15) and Coom (Ke. 16) (1902), the two tombs at Caherlehillan (Ke. 9 and 10) (1906) and Crohane (Ke. 14) (1911, 344).

In 1910, Westropp mentioned the tomb at Caherard (Ke. 3) and later (1912) published a plan of the tomb at Cool East (Ke. 11). Brief references or illustrations were published by later workers e.g. Phibbs (1910, 193), O'Neill (1935, 333), O'Connell (1939) and Hayward (1946, 222).

In 1970, Herity published a map and list of Co. Kerry tombs. He listed 23, 17 of which are marked as wedge-tombs and the other 6 as doubtful or destroyed. Of the 17, all save 2, Cloonties and Ballinvicar, are accepted by us as proven megalithic tombs and the destroyed monument at Ballyferriter (Ke. 2) is also clearly acceptable on the basis of Chatterton's description. The remaining sites we regard as too doubtful for inclusion in our main list (Herity 1970a).

Herity has excavated four Co. Kerry wedge-tombs in recent years. Three of these (Ke. 17, 18 and 19) are at Coomatloukane and the fourth at Coom (Ke. 16), all in the Waterville region. Preliminary accounts have been published for Coom (Ke. 16) (Herity 1965-66) and Coomatloukane (Ke. 17) (Herity 1967-68).

*Co. Limerick*

In county Limerick, besides the passage tomb at Duntryleague (see p. 101) seven other monuments can be accepted as megalithic tombs. The original Ordnance Survey, of c. 1840, marks a total of seventeen sites under the names "Giant's Grave", "Dermot and Grania's Bed", "Cromlech" and "Tuamanirvore". Of these, the Duntryleague tomb and four others, Cappanahanagh (Li. 1), Lough Gur (Li. 4), Ballynagallagh (Li. 5) and Cromwell (Li. 6) are certainly megalithic tombs. The 1897 revision of the maps adds but one tomb, Kilmacow (Li. 3), while subsequent revisions, in 1918-24 and 1937, record no further examples. The Cappanahanagh tomb (Li. 1) is described in the Letters of the original Survey but had been destroyed before the 1897 revision.

The notable concentration of megalithic monuments, including stone circles and standing stones, in the Lough Gur district, has received very considerable notice in the literature and references to monuments there occur from the 18th century onwards (Ó Ríordáin 1951, 41). Borlase (1897, 46-51) records the sites marked by the original Ordnance Survey (1840) under the names normally associated with megalithic tombs and notes some of the earlier references. He confuses a Stokes drawing of Lough Gur (Li. 4)

with Ballynagallagh (Li. 5) (Borlase 1897, 47) and includes a plan and sketch of Lough Gur (Li. 4), after John Windele, under "Coolaclevane", a townland in Co. Cork (Borlase 1897, 27). Some years later, Moloney (1905, 255) gave a brief account of the Kilmacow (Li. 3) tomb, first recorded by the Ordnance Survey in 1897.

P. J. Lynch, in a series of papers which appeared in the years 1901-1910, published a survey of all the known tombs, save Clorhane (Li. 2), which was first noted and planned by Westropp in 1921. O'Kelly's survey of the antiquities of the Barony of Small County (1942-1944) contains notes on all the megalithic monuments together with a plan of the tomb at Cromwell (Li. 6).

One Co. Limerick wedge-tomb, Lough Gur (Li. 4) has been excavated in modern times (Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Íceadha 1955).

#### *Co. Tipperary*

On the original edition of the Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Tipperary, *c.* 1840, 22 sites are marked under the names "Dermot and Grania's Bed", "Cromlech", "Giant's Grave" and "Druid's Altar". Of these, 12 are acceptable as proven megalithic tombs one of which Shrough, is a passage-tomb. On the 1901 revision of the maps 8 further sites are marked under similar names but only 3 of these are acceptable as megalithic tombs. Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) was marked for the first time on the 1914 edition of the Ordnance Survey 1 inch map, No. 144, where it is named "Cromlechs".

Borlase (1897, 52-55) gives a numbered list of 22 sites of which 10 can be accepted as megalithic tombs. He quotes a description of Knockcurraghboola Commons (Ti. 10) from the Ordnance Survey Letters (1840) under his entry for Graniera townland (Appendix No. 11) and incorrectly locates Knockcurraghboola Commons (Ti. 13) in Knockduff townland (p. 53).

Crawford's excellent survey (1910) lists all the known sites except Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7), Coolleen (Ti. 2) reported to us by Mr. Henry Wheeler of the Office of Public Works and Knockcurraghboola Commons (Ti. 12) first noticed by Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Íceadha (1955, 49, footnote 1). Crawford's survey contains 12 plans and three photographs and includes a plan of the destroyed monument at Reardnogy More (Ti. 5) and a plan and photography of the Shrough passage-tomb.

Two Co. Tipperary tombs have been excavated in recent times, the court-tomb at Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7), (O'Kelly 1958) and the wedge-tomb, at Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6), (O'Kelly 1960).

### *SCOPE AND PLAN OF PRESENT VOLUME*

Part I of the present volume is arranged by counties in the following order: Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary. The section covering each county contains firstly descriptions of the tombs and then an Appendix dealing with sites which appear on the Ordnance Survey Maps under such names as "Cromlech", "Giant's Grave", "Dermot and Grania's Bed" but which are not accepted as proven megalithic tombs. In some cases these are clearly the remains of other types of monuments, *e.g.* stone circles, others could conceivably be the remains of megalithic tombs but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant their inclusion in the main list of tombs. Five destroyed monuments, Dromduff (Co. 22), Carrigdangan (Co. 40), Ballyferriter (Ke. 22), Cappanahanagh (Li. 1) and Reardnogy More are known to have been wedge-tombs and hence these are included in our main lists. This is a departure from our previous practice and will be followed in future volumes. Following the Appendix for Co. Tipperary a section dealing with the passage-tombs noted within the area covered by the volume is given. In Part 2 the morphological and distributional factors are discussed and a summary account of the finds from the tombs is supplied. The final section of the discussion considers the place of the tombs of Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary in the Irish series and this is followed by a list of the 396 Irish wedge-tombs at present known.

The omission of monuments mentioned in the literature for the counties dealt with in this volume may be taken as implying their rejection as proven megalithic tombs. Almost all of these were located and examined in the field. In some cases no remains were present and in others the structures referred to were obviously not megalithic tombs. Many of these sites are listed by Borlase (1897) whose coverage of the literature up to his own time is excellent. Our search of these sites was thorough and it may be assumed with some confidence that sites recorded in the literature as megalithic tombs and not included in our main lists cannot, in our opinion, be considered as warranting acceptance.

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 numerous and will scarcely materially alter the main lines of the distribution as now known. We would be most grateful, as heretofore, for information on discoveries of new tombs and we offer our sincere thanks to all those who have aided us during the past three decades.

Detailed descriptions, plans and photographs are provided for all tombs extant at the time of our survey and details of the five destroyed wedge-tombs are given. All plans are new surveys made by us save for published excavations plans which we have adapted to our own conventions with the permission of the surviving excavators. Our standard scale of 1/100 is used in all plans.

In Part I, which contains the descriptions, the tombs in each county are numbered consecutively 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, given in brackets. 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., R 516 058. 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 present descriptions will be found sufficient in themselves and that consultation of the older accounts will not normally be necessary.

Throughout the Volume tombs are referred to by the townland names, followed in brackets by the county abbreviation and number e.g., Caherard (Ke. 3). 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. Tipperary would be "Name of Townland" (Ti. 18).

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 5 of the current 1/250,000 (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 CORK

1. **Kilmaclenine.** O.S. 24: 8: I (73·5 cm., 44·7 cm.). "Carn" "Dolmen" (1937).  
O.D. 400-500. R 516 058. Figs. 1 and 2. Plate 1.

### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument is situated on gently rolling pasture land, about 4 km. south-west of Buttevant, mid-way between Mallow and Liscarroll. It stands on a low ridge overlooked, at the north-east, by the Ballyhoura Mountains. Westward from the site the ground falls to a small shallow valley beyond which are Kilmaclenine church and castle.

The monument was first described by Brash in 1853 and he recorded that it had been opened 15 years previously by a Rev. Mr. Connery, parish-priest of Buttevant. It consists of the remains of a large, apparently circular, mound of earth and stones, at present some 36 m. in maximum dimension. Brash states that local farmers were carting away the materials of the mound during his time and notes that the maximum height of the mound was then about eighteen feet (5·6 m.). The quarrying operations have long since ceased but are presently attested by a narrow trackway leading from the eastern edge of the mound to a large irregular hollow at the centre. Within this hollow area is exposed a small wedge-shaped chamber, covered by a single roofstone. The chamber sides are each of single slabs and the eastern end is closed by an inset backstone. The chamber floor has been dug away and the base of the northern sidestone is exposed.

The top edges of both sidestones slope downwards from west to east. The stone at the north is 3·00 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·90 m. in maximum height. The opposite sidestone is 3·20 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·85 m. in maximum height. The backstone leans inwards. It is 1·30 m. long, ·45 m. thick and 1·65 m. high. The roofstone rests on both sidestones but not on the backstone. It measures 3·10 m. long and 2·15 m. wide and is ·30 m. thick.

The chamber, which is 2·20 m. long, decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·50 m. wide and was about 1·70 m. high at the west and is 1·40 m. wide and about 1·40 m. high at the east.

Rev. Thomas Olden, in an account published in 1881, records a local tradition of the mound having been opened some 60 years earlier and notes that "a skeleton with a sword by its side and some beads" was found in the chamber. These finds are said to have since disappeared. White (1913) quotes an account of the monument by a Dr. Caulfield which states that some 60 years earlier "a few fragments of bones, a bronze sword and a bead or amulet" were found in the chamber. He adds, "Mr. John Connell of Knockaunavaddreen told me he saw an iron sword in the tomb when he was a boy. Mr. Arthur B. Jones of Doneraile heard that some broken coins were found in the cist, and that the hilt of the iron sword had a running ball on it". Brash in his early account of the monument states that he had not been able to ascertain what was found at the opening of the tomb.

The chamber is so like those numerous wedge-tombs, built of single slabs, found elsewhere in Munster, that it can hardly be excluded from that class. The huge mound would be most unusual in such a tomb and it must be allowed that this could be a secondary feature. The whole could be akin to such composite monuments as Bauradomeeny (Ti. 6) or Kilmashogue, Co. Dublin (Kilbride Jones 1954) where the cairns of wedge-tombs have been enlarged and re-used for later burials.

The various accounts of the finds from the site are all based on hearsay and must be treated with caution.

Borlase 1897, 11-12, Orrery and Kilmore, No. 1 (Sketch).

Olden 1883, 120; Olden 1898, 165; Brash 1853, 272-273; Cochrane 1912, 181; White 1913, Vol. 1, 313-314 (Ph.)

2. **Manning.** O.S. 27: 10: 3 (40·5 cm., 29·2 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 100-200. R 774 038. Fig. 2. Plate 1.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 1·5 km. east of Glanworth and is situated close to a disused quarry some 300 m. south-west of Manning cross-roads. It stands on a small hillock, though not on the summit, and is densely overgrown. The land in the vicinity is rolling pasture and arable and supports some heavy timber. The excavated tomb at Labbacallee (Co. 3), lies about 1·2 km. to the south.

The monument is ruined. It consists of the remains of a small, short gallery orientated roughly W-E. There are three sidestones at the north, two at the south and a fallen backstone at the east. Two stones, beyond the south-west corner of the tomb, mark the articulation of an outer-wall with the remains of a facade. There are some slight traces of mound around the structure. The interior of the chamber is ·50 m. lower than the ground outside.

The more westerly stone on the north side of the gallery leans slightly inwards. It is 1·50 m. long., ·30 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The stone next to this appears to be the stump of a broken stone. It too leans inwards and is ·40 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The third stone is erect and measures ·60 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The western stone at the opposite side of the gallery leans slightly inwards and is ·75 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·20 m. high. The second stone here is erect and measures 1·85 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·70 m. high. Outside these is a prostrate stone measuring 1·10 m. by ·70 m. and ·25 m. thick which may be a collapsed sidestone. The backstone has fallen outwards. It is 1·40 m. long and ·15 m. thick and if erect would be something less than 1·00 m. high.

A single facade stone, at the south-west, leans outwards. It is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The outer-wall stone east of this is erect and is ·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·50 m. high. A loose stone, ·85 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high, stands on edge outside the more easterly stone on the north side of the gallery. This too could be an outer-wall stone.

The gallery decreases in height from west to east. It is 2·90 m. long and is ·85 m. wide at its present west end and 1·10 m. wide at the east. Grove White records the information that a cover stone had been broken some 50 yards before his time.

Byrne 1912, 173 (Ph. opposite p. 172, called "Ballinroe"); White 1924, Vol. 1. 129 (Ph.); Lee 1932, 27-28 (Ph.).

3. **Labbacallee.** O.S. 27: 10: 6 (38·5 cm., 17·5 cm.). "Labbacallee" (1935). O.D. 200-300. R 772 026. Fig. 4. Plate 1.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument stands immediately to the east of the old road from Glanworth to Fermoy. It is situated at the top of a gentle slope which falls northwards to the Funshion river about ·45 km. distant. The land in the vicinity is good limestone pasture and supports well-grown trees. The road fence impinges on the front of the monument and other fences run into its east and west ends. The tomb is a National Monument in State care, Registration Number 318.

The monument, one of the finest of its type in Ireland, was excavated almost fifty years ago. The structure is well preserved, except at the west, where disturbance leaves some doubt as to the design of the front. The long, wedge-shaped gallery, consisting of a main chamber and a small end chamber at the east is covered by three roofstones. The walls of the gallery are reinforced by lines of stones set immediately outside, and beyond these is a wedge-shaped outer wall. Three buttress stones stand at the eastern end of the gallery. A line of kerb stones at the south is linked to the eastern end of the structure. Part of the base of a cairn was found between the kerb and the gallery. Some remains of cairn were uncovered beyond the opposite side of the gallery but no traces of a kerb were located here.

The gallery measures about 7·75 m. long from inside the stone closing its western end

to the inner face of the backstone of the eastern chamber. The main chamber is 6·20 m. long, 1·65 m. wide at the west, 1·85 m. near the middle and 1·50 m. at the septal stone which closes its eastern end. Two of the roofstones cover the greater part of this chamber and these slope sharply downwards from west to east. The chamber is 1·80 m. high at the west and this declines to 1·20 m. at the end of the second roofstone. A small portion of the third roofstone completes the covering of the chamber and the height of the chamber rises again here to 1·45 m. All the sidestones of this chamber, seven at the north and eight at the south, were *in situ* save for the second stone from the west, at the southern side, which had been displaced.

The septal stone, which is 1·45 m. high, separates the main chamber from the small eastern chamber but a curved scoop on the top northern corner leaves an opening 0·35 m. across. The sides and back of the eastern chamber are of single stones. It measures 0·90 m. long by 1·20 m. wide and is 1·45 m. high at the west, declining to 1·35 m. at the east. The third roofstone fitted "like a lid" on the chamber orthostats. Twelve stones at the north and ten at the south form a doubling of the gallery walls. An extra stone is set outside the junction of the last two stones at the eastern end of the stones along the southern side.

The great roofstone covering the western part of the gallery measures about 4·85 m. by 2·45 m. and is 0·90 m. thick. Three corbels, one above either side-wall and the other on top of the closing stone help to support it. Its south-eastern corner rests above the second roofstone. This and the third roofstone rest directly on the orthostats. The second roofstone measures 3·35 m. long, 1·80 m. wide and 0·40 m. thick and the third 2·75 m. by 1·80 m. by 0·40 m.

The gallery is flanked at either side by a massive outer wall set 0·50 m. to 1·20 m. from the gallery. That at the south extends 2 m. beyond the line of the stone closing the western end of the gallery and terminates in the tallest surviving stone of the monument. The wall at the opposite side extends 1 m. beyond the line of the closing stone but the presence of a modern wall obscures the design here. An extra orthostat stands inside the eastern end of the fourth stone from the west. The space between the outer-wall and the gallery is filled with cairn stones.

The original design of the western end of the monument is not clear. The line of the closing stone of the gallery is continued northwards to the outer-wall by a second orthostat. There is no matching stone at the south but it is possible that a large prostrate slab at this corner of the monument may have served to complete an internal revetment similar to that found in such tombs as Usna (Ro. 4) or Ballyedmonduff, County Dublin (de Valera and Ó Ríordáin 1952). Beyond the orthostat at the north is another and close to this are two prostrate stones. The original function of these three stones is uncertain. Four stones, forming two parallel lines running northwards from the western end of the southern outer-wall, may indicate some form of doubled facade. However, the excavators found bones ("skeleton E") and some fragments of a Food Vessel here and concluded that these stones formed a cist. Further to the north were two sockets set at right-angles to each other which were considered to mark the site of second cist. A fragment of pottery was recovered from one of the sockets. It is possible that the stones represented by these sockets may have formed the corner of a facade, as postulated above.

The upper part of the fill of the main chamber consisted of field rubbish but contained a bone point, a spindle whorl and a fragment of human skull. Beneath this fill, the earth in the western part of the chamber was blackened by charcoal. It yielded numerous animal bones and a few fragments of human bone. Fragments of two human skeletons, an adult male and a child, mixed with animal bones, were found at the eastern end of the chamber and here too was a female skull, found standing upright. Sherds of "a vessel of thin well-baked pottery, decorated with incised lines", now considered to be Beaker, and many pieces of thick coarse-ware (Knockadoon Class II) came from the same levels. A headless female skeleton accompanied by a bone pin lay at the bottom of the eastern chamber. The medical expert who examined the bones considered that the female skull, found in the main chamber, belonged to this skeleton. Scattered throughout the fill of the eastern chamber were animal bones, fragments of cremated human bone and sherds of coarse-ware pottery.

Leask and Price 1936 (Excavation Report). [This famous monument has been described or mentioned by numerous writers. Some of the earlier references are given by Borlase (1897, 11)].

4. **Crinnaloo North.** O.S. 40: 10: 5 (32·7 cm., 17·9 cm.). "Dolmen (Remains of)" (1938). O.D. 700-800. W 374-902. Fig. 2. Plate 2.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 9·6 km. east of Millstreet and is 1·65 km. north of Knockarnad in the Boggeragh Mountains. It is situated in a marshy gorse-grown field about 150 m. north of the Crinnaloo River. The lower land in the region is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow. Trees grow around many farmsteads and in sheltered places.

The monument is ruined and many stones would appear to be missing or may remain concealed in the boggy ground. Three stones represent the northern side of a gallery orientated SW-NE. No stones are visible along the presumed line of the opposite side. A backstone stands at the east end of the gallery and two stones, one prostrate, lie beyond its west end. The gallery is surrounded at the north, south and east by the remains of an outer-wall which seems to have been straight-sided.

The western stone at the northern side of the gallery leans inwards. It is ·90 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The second stone, which is 1·25 m. from the last, protrudes only ·15 m. from the ground. It is ·50 m. long and at least ·10 m. thick. There is a gap of ·25 m. between this and the third stone which measures ·45 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. This stone also leans inwards. The backstone is erect and is 1·30 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·70 m. high. It protrudes a short distance beyond the line of the adjoining sidestone. In front of the western stone of the northern side of the gallery is a stone leaning heavily to the west. It may mark some form of entry feature but is not certainly *in situ*. It is 1·10 m. long and ·25 m. thick and if erect would be ·35 m. high. The prostrate stone beyond this measures 1·40 m. by 1·00 m. and is ·25 m. thick.

The northern side of the outer-wall, set about 1·15 m. from the gallery side, is represented by three stones. That at the west is 1·30 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·65 m. high. There is a gap of 2·55 m. between this and the next stone which measures ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. About 1 m. beyond this is a stone which has fallen to the east. It is ·50 m. long and ·20 m. thick and if erect would be ·60 m. high. The outer-wall at the south consists of four stones. The gaps between these, from west to east respectively are, ·50 m., ·90 m. and ·80 m. The stone at the west is 1·45 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·80 m. high and the stone next to this is ·70 m. long, ·40 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The third stone leans to the north and is ·45 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The fourth stone measures ·40 m. by ·30 m. and is ·70 m. high. It leans to the east. A stone, marking the eastern end of the outer wall, is set 1·15 m. from the back of the gallery. It is ·95 m. long, ·25 m. thick, and ·75 m. high.

5. **Beennamweel East.** O.S. 41: 15: 3 (67·9 cm., 8·0 cm.). "Dolmen" (1932). O.D. 700-800. W 509 889. Fig. 3. Plate 2.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 365 m. east of the Mallow-Coachford road and is 1 km. north-east of Bweeng village. It stands on pasture land, on the slopes of a low hill, at the eastern extremity of the Boggeragh Mountains. The Nagles Mountains form the skyline to the east and towards the north the distant Ballyhoura Mountains are visible.

The tomb, named "Leabacailigh" on the 1904 edition of the O.S. 6" map, is incorporated in a field fence, 1·50 m. wide. Five stones along the northern face of the fence represent the northern side of a gallery. These stones, decreasing in height from west to east, extend over a distance of 5·40 m. The edges of four overlapping roofstones protrude from the fence above the four more easterly sidestones. The greater part of the southern side of the gallery is either missing or remains concealed in the fence, though two stones towards the east may be sidestones. One low outer-wall stone stands ·50 m. beyond the northern side of the gallery and there are two orthostats of uncertain function immediately outside the two more easterly stones of the gallery.

The more westerly stone on the northern side of the gallery measures 1·25 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·10 m. high, and the stone next to this is 1·20 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·95 m. high. A piece of the upper part of the third stone has been split from the remainder of the stone but remains in position. This stone, which leans inwards, is ·55 m. long,

·15 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The next stone, also leans inwards and is ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The more easterly stone of the line measures 1·10 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The two stones outside the two stones last described, are set at an angle to each other with their narrow ends meeting at the north. The stone at the east measures ·55 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·75 m. high and the other is ·70 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·65 m. high. Both are well set in the ground but lean outwards. They may represent some form of buttressing. The single outer-wall stone on this side of the fence is erect and measures ·50 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high.

The more easterly stone on the opposite side of the fence is erect and measures 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The stone next to this has fallen to the north and is largely concealed. It is at least 1·50 m. in maximum dimension and may be a displaced sidestone. The upper edge of a stone, perhaps also a collapsed orthostat of the southern side of the gallery, is visible ·60 m. to the south of the second sidestone at the west end of the opposite side of the gallery. The exposed edge is 1·10 m. long and ·15 m. thick.

The four overlapping roofstones are largely concealed in the fence. They vary from 1·20 m. to 2·00 m. in maximum exposed dimension and are from ·20 m. to ·40 m. thick.

Despite its ruined condition the monument is clearly of the wedge-tomb class. The gallery would appear to have been at least 5·50 m. long and the levels of the stones of the northern side show that it decreased in height from west to east.

6. **Island.** O.S. 42: 11: 3 (64·7 cm., 25·5 cm.). "Stone Circle" (1935). O.D. 500-600. W 603 908. Fig. 4. Plate 2.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

The tomb is situated about 8 km. north-west of Mallow. It lies on fairly level ground close to the Leapford stream. Bottle Hill overlooks the site from the south-east and north-eastwards the ground rises rapidly towards the Nagles Mountains. The soil in the vicinity of the tomb is thin and rock outcrops in places. The land provides good pasture and some tillage is undertaken.

This excavated monument (O'Kelly 1958a) consists of a gallery, orientated approximately SW-NE, divided into portico and main chamber and enclosed in a U-shaped outer-wall. A flat frontal facade linked the gallery entrance to the outer-wall. The structure is enclosed in an oval or D-shaped cairn 11·50 m. long and 9·70 m. wide which survives to a maximum height of ·50 m. above the old ground level. At the edge of the cairn a series of small circular sockets, spaced about 1 m. to 2·50 m. apart, were interpreted by the excavator as sockets for kerb stones. At the western end of the tomb a long trench with a pair of sockets at either end were interpreted as belonging to a kerb of low stones retaining cairn material blocking the entrance to the gallery. A displaced roofstone lay at the entrance to the gallery and two others lay just outside the outer-wall at the south and east.

The gallery measures 5·74 m. in length. It is 1·20 m. wide at the entry and narrows slightly for about 4·50 m. and then sharply to the backstone where it is ·75 m. wide. All the gallery sidestones were present save for two, towards the eastern end of the northern side, which were represented by well defined sockets. The tops of ten sidestones were broken. The sidestones flanking the entry were intact and each measured 1·65 m. in height. (This height and others given are to the old ground level as revealed in the excavation). The top portion of the second orthostat of the northern side was broken off but fitted the stump which remained in position. The original height of this stone was 1·23 m. and was thus considerably higher than the sidestone opposite it on the southern side which was only ·69 m. high. One other sidestone of the northern side was intact and stood about ·80 m. high. The top of the backstone and those of the four most easterly stones of the southern side were broken off. The next four sidestones were largely intact and indicated a height of approximately ·70 m. to ·80 m. The gallery, therefore, to judge from the intact sidestones, would have been about 1·65 m. high at the entrance and would become lower, rapidly at first and then more gradually, towards the east.

Within the entrance to the gallery, towards the southern side, was a small pillar-stone, ·68 m. high. The division between the portico and the main chamber was marked by a very low sillstone rising only ·07 m. above the old ground level. It was set centrally between the gallery walls leaving a space of ·35 m. to ·45 m. on either side. Inside this, set



longitudinally about 0.20 m. from the northern side-wall of the gallery, was a stone about 0.80 m. high. No matching stone appears to have been present on the opposite side.

The single stone which formed the facade on the north of the entrance had broken off near its base. The collapsed portion fitted exactly on the butt which remained in the socket. When complete, it would have been about 1.20 m. high, considerably lower than the adjoining sidestone of the gallery. Two stones formed the facade at the southern side.

Their upper portions were broken off. At the end of the facade, on either side, were sockets representing the junctions between the facade and the outer line of outer-walling on either side.

The inner line of outer-walling consisted of twenty-one stones forming an elongated U-shape. Two of these were represented by sockets. Though the tops of some of the stones were broken off, it appears that the stones at the western ends of the U were the highest and that there was a general decline in height from west to east. Outside this U-shaped outer-wall a second wall extended on either side for about three-quarters of the total length of the gallery. At the west, on either side, this wall stood about 0.30 m. to 0.40 m. outside the main outer-wall and converged to meet it towards the east. This outer line accentuated the wedge-shaped design. In the spaces between some of the orthostats, remains of good slab-built dry-walling survived.

The seventeen sockets surrounding the structure near the cairn edge and turning inwards at the west towards the facade, were 0.10 m. to 0.4 m. deep. Most of them were circular in outline and were interpreted by the excavator as the bottoms of stone sockets rather than as post-holes.

Evidence for cremated burial was found in the main chamber in a pit towards the eastern end and also between this pit and the backstone. Another cremated burial was found towards the western end of the chamber, just inside the low sillstone.

The primary artifacts consisted of two flint scrapers and portion of a worked flint flake which had been subjected to heat. One of the flint scrapers was found with the cremated bones at the east end of the gallery and the other in the tomb floor near the centre of the gallery. The worked flint was found with the cremation near the sill. The secondary finds consisted of a spindle whorl and two glass beads.

A single radiocarbon determination is available from the excavation. This was returned at 1150±140 b.c. (D. 49). (O'Kelly, 1960, 112).

Conlon 1916, 67-68, No. 24; White 1924, (Vol. I), 328 and photo facing p. 322. O'Kelly 1958a, 1-23 (Excavation Report).

7. **Glantane East.** O.S. 48: 10: 6 (39.7 cm., 18.7 cm.). Not marked (1938). O.D. 800-900. W 282 838. Fig. 3. Plate 2.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6.5 km. south-south-east of Millstreet on a level tract of partially cleared bogland at the western end of the Boggeragh Mountains. South-eastwards Musheramore and Musherabeg Mountains form the skyline while, towards the west, the ground falls to the valley of the Keel river and then rises up to Mullaghanish at the eastern end of the Derrynasaggart Mountains.

The tomb is ruined but retains a roofstone. Single stones mark the north and south sides and east end of a small chamber orientated W-E. A low pillar-stone, 0.25 m. inside the southern sidestone, may indicate the entrance. Single outer-wall stones are present at both sides of the chamber. There are vague traces of a mound around the structure but a low ridge running towards the tomb obscures the outline.

The northern sidestone leans inwards. It is 1.50 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.85 m. high. The southern sidestone measures 1.30 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.45 m. high. The top edges of both stones slope downwards to the east. The backstone is 0.80 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.70 m. high. It has a straight top edge with an outer level. The pillar-stone at the west end of the tomb is 0.20 m. square and 0.40 m. high. It may have formed part of an entrance feature comparable to that at Caherdowney (Co. 8). The roofstone rests on both sidestones and on the backstone. It measures 2.35 m. by 2.15 m. and is about 0.25 m. thick. The outer-wall stone at the north is 0.50 m. from the chamber side. It is 0.75 m.

long, .15 m. thick and .25 m. high. The other outer-wall stone is .65 m. from the southern side-stone. It measures .80 m. long., .10 m. thick and .30 m. high.

The chamber appears to have been about 2.20 m. in length. It is 1.25 m. wide at the west end, to judge from the length of the backstone, it would appear to have narrowed towards the east.

**8. Caherdowney.** O.S. 48: 13: 2 (14.6 cm., 13.4 cm.). Not marked (1938).  
O.D. 800-900. W 257 834. Fig. 3. Plate 3.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument is situated on a wide expanse of flat, boggy land on the northern side of the valley of the Garrane River. The site, at the eastern end of the Derrynasaggart Mountains, is surrounded by a mountainous skyline. The land is mainly wet, rushy pasture though some fields of arable have been reclaimed from the bog. There are a number of rock outcrops in the vicinity of the tomb.

The tomb, though well preserved, is deeply buried in the ground. It consists of a gallery, 3.45 m. long, orientated E-W., surrounded by a closely-set outer-wall. There is a short portico at the west which is separated from the main chamber by a short septal stone set in front of two small jambs. The gallery is covered by three roofstones two of which have been moved from their original positions. The interior of the gallery contains a number of small boulders which lie on a muddy floor. A low mound surrounds the structure suggesting that a considerable amount of cairn material is still present beneath the boggy ground.

The little portico is only .40 m. long and is 1.40 m. wide. The stone forming its northern side is .60 m. long, .20 m. thick and .80 m. high and the stone opposite this is 1.00 m. long, .15 m. thick and .50 m. high. The septal stone is .65 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. There is a gap of .40 m. between it and the southern sidestone and a gap of .20 m. at its northern end. The two small jambs behind the septal are each .30 m. long and .50 m. high. That at the north is .25 m. thick and the other is .15 m. thick. They are set at the ends of the septal with their long axes running E-W.

The main chamber is almost 3 m. long and decreases in width from 1.30 m. at the septal to 1.10 m. at the backstone. The north and south sides are each of two stones. The more westerly stone at the north is .95 m. long, .25 m. thick and .55 m. high and the stone next to this is 1.85 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. On the opposite side of the chamber, the stone at the west is 1.80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .65 m. high and the other measures .65 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high. The backstone is set between the ends of the sidestones. It is 1.10 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high.

The roofstone covering the east end of the gallery lies at a distinct slope with its higher end towards the west. It is 2.45 m. long, 2.00 m. wide near the west, 1.50 m. wide near the east and is .30 m. thick. It rests on a number of small stones, up to .35 m. in maximum dimension, laid on top of the longer sidestones at either side of the chamber and on the stone forming the back of the outer-wall. The second roofstone is tilted into the chamber with its western edge downwards. It measures 1.30 m. long, 2.35 m. wide and .20 m. thick. The third roofstone covers the portico but is now slightly out of its original position. Its southern edge is concealed. It measures 1.90 m. long, at least 1.90 m. wide and is .20 m. thick.

The outer-wall is set .30 m. to .50 m. from the gallery sides. Five stones are visible at the north and four at the south. The more westerly stones at either side are well matched and are the tallest stones of the wall. The heights of the stones at the north, from west to east respectively, are .90 m., .55 m., .35 m., .35 m. and .15 m. At the opposite side, reading from west to east the heights of the stones are, .75 m., .30 m., .25 m. and .05 m. The stone forming the east end of the wall is set directly behind the end of the gallery though not parallel to it. This stone, which is .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .40 m. high, is equal in height to the backstone of the gallery.

9. **Knocknagoun.** O.S. 49: 16: 2 (81·6 cm., 12·5 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 700-800. W 426 831. Fig. 3. Plate 3.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 1·6 km. north of Rylane Cross and is close to a bye-road skirting Knocknagoun Mountain on the southern side of the Boggeragh range. The tomb is situated in a gently sloping meadow and commands an extensive outlook southwards along the basin of the Dripsey River.

In the O.S. Name Book of 1838 (Parish of Aghabologue, Book No. 4, p. 32) the monument is described thus: — "Four stones each about 8 feet long 4 ft. wide and  $1\frac{1}{6}$  ft. thick lying on 12 smaller standing stones, they are all now covered over with a heap of small stones that were lately collected on the adjacent ground so that the Druidical Altar can be only seen in part at present". Hartnett (1940) was told of an attempt to demolish the tomb some 40 years before his visit to the site.

The structure, at present, consists of a short narrow gallery covered by two overlapping roofstones. There are remains of a closely-set outer-wall at the east end and north side of the gallery. A low mound, rising to a height of ·40 m., is present along the south side and west end of the structure. This measures 6·50 m. long and is 3·00 m. wide.

The northern side of the gallery is represented by three stones. The stone at the west is ·55 m. long., ·20 m. thick and ·65 m. high and the stone next to this is ·75 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The third stone is ·55 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. At the west end of the southern side of the gallery are two stones set side by side. The stone at the south leans inwards and is ·55 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The stone inside this is ·60 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·65 m. high. This side is completed by three stones. The dimensions of these, from west to east, respectively are, ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high; ·55 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·50 m. high; ·85 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·35 m. high. Set ·25 m. outside the last is an outer-wall stone measuring ·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·50 m. high. A stone, ·15 m. high, is exposed ·40 m. further to the west. It may be the top of another outer-wall stone.

The backstone is set outside the gallery walls. It is 1·40 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high. Immediately behind this is an outer-wall stone. This measures ·95 m. long and ·20 m. thick and is ·25 m. lower than the backstone.

The stone covering the eastern end of the gallery lies tilted with its western end downwards. It is 1·30 m. long, 1·65 m. wide and ·25 m. thick. It rests on the two more easterly sidestones, on the backstone and on a small stone, ·30 m. by ·25 m. and ·10 m. thick, on top of the northern end of the latter. The second roofstone overlaps the first and rests upon it. It is also supported by the more westerly stone of the northern side of the gallery and by the second sidestone from the east end of the southern side. It is 1·60 m. long, 2·00 m. wide and ·30 m. thick.

The O.S. account of 1838, with its mention of four roofstones might suggest that the structure, in its original form, was considerably larger than the present remains. Hartnett regarded the old account as highly suspect. The fact that the roofstones were largely covered in field stones at the time of the original O.S. account could well have misled the surveyors. The present length of the gallery is 2·60 m. and it narrows from 1·00 m. wide inside the doubled stones at the west end of the southern side to ·80 m. wide at the backstone.

Conlon 1916, 150-151, No. 139 (Pl.); Hartnett 1940, 74-76 (Pl., Ph.).

10. **Coollicka.** O.S. 50: 14: 2 (30·9 cm., 8·6 cm.). "Dolmen" (1939). O.D. 700-800. W 468 827. Fig. 5. Plate 3.

*Unclassified*

This monument lies about 1·2 km. west of the village of Stuake. It is situated on level ground, at the top of a sloping pasture field which falls away, some 10 m. west of the tomb, to a small stream. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards along the basin of the Dripsey River.

The monument consists of a small, ruined chamber formed of low orthostats, covered

by a single roofstone. The roofstone measures 2·40 m. by 2·20 m. and is ·30 m. thick. It is supported by single stones at the west and south-east and its northern end rests on the ground. The supporting stone at the west is 1·10 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high. A small stone, ·10 m. high, protrudes from the ground at its northern end. Hartnett's plan (1940) shows two small stones immediately west of the support stone but these are not now visible. The support stone at the south-east measures ·50 m. by ·25 m. and is ·75 m. high. West of this are two stones set side by side. The more northern is 1·00 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·65 m. high and the other is 1·20 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high. Two stones stand beyond the eastern edge of the roofstone. That at the north is ·40 m. by ·20 m. and ·75 m. high and the other is ·40 m. by ·10 m. and ·55 m. high.

In its present condition the monument cannot be classified. Interpretation as a wedge-tomb would not be inconsistent with the extant structure but the possibility that the monument may be a large cist cannot be excluded. The structure does not compare with the Boulder-burial monuments found elsewhere in Counties Cork and Kerry (Ó Nualláin 1978). Hartnett's interpretation of the monument as a "portal-dolmen" can be safely disregarded in the light of our present-day knowledge of the portal-tomb class.

Cremen 1909, 55 (Ph.); Cochrane 1912, 18 ("Coomlacca"); Conlon 1916, 138-139 No. 104 (Pl.); Hartnett 1940, 78 (Pl. Phs.).

11. **Ryefield East.** O.S. 52: 13: 3 (21·4 cm., 10·0 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 400-500. W 654 827. Fig. 5. Plate 3.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 1·7 km. west-north-west of Carrignavar village on the southern side of the basin of the Cloghnagashee River. It is situated on gently sloping arable land, in undulating country, and is about 150 m. west of a bye-road running north-south through the townland.

The monument is very ruined and is difficult to interpret. The most obvious feature is a large roofstone measuring 3·90 m. by at least 2·20 m. and ·50 m. thick. The southern edge is concealed in the ground. Beneath the roofstone a number of fallen slabs, and beyond it to the west, two orthostats, suggest the presence of a chamber aligned roughly W-E. The more westerly orthostat leans heavily to the west. It is ·60 m. long and ·25 m. thick and if erect would be 1·10 m. high. It may be a facade stone. A loose stone, ·90 m. in maximum dimension, lies at its northern end and another, also ·90 m. in maximum dimension, lies 1·30 m. from its southern end. The second orthostat is 1·75 m. long., ·25 m. thick and ·50 m. high. It may be a gallery sidestone. Protruding from under the north-eastern edge of the roofstone are two superimposed slabs. The uppermost measures at least 2·00 m. by 1·30 m. and is ·40 m. thick. It may be a second roofstone or perhaps a fallen sidestone. The lower stone, which measures at least ·75 m. by 1·00 m. and ·20 m. thick, may be a sidestone collapsed outwards. A loose stone, 1·10 m. in maximum dimension, lies ·50 m. to the north of these. Beyond the south-eastern edge of the roofstone is a partly concealed stone, at least 1·40 m. in maximum dimension and ·20 m. thick. Its function is uncertain. The structure is incorporated in a low mound measuring 7·00 m. by 5·00 m.

Despite its ruinous condition the monument can be interpreted as a wedge-tomb with a gallery orientated roughly W-E. The large roofstone appears to have shifted from its original position when the chamber sides collapsed or were removed.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 432, 434 (Sketch); Borlase 1897, 14, Barrymore, No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 182; Conlon 1916, 60-61, No. 8 (Pl.); Power 1931, 58-59.

12. **Rathaneague.** O.S. 54: 5: 2 (9·7 cm., 44·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1936). O.D. 500-600. W 838 860. Fig. 5. Plate 4.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 6·5 km. south-south-east of Rathcormack. It is situated near the top of the north side of a low ridge overlooking the basins of the rivers Bride and

Blackwater. There is an extensive view northwards, across the river valleys, to the Galty Mountains. The land in the vicinity of the monument is under pasture and tillage.

The tomb is very ruined. It consists of nine orthostats and a number of large displaced slabs. Towards the middle of the group are two slabs which seem to be the collapsed sides of a chamber. The larger of these, representing the northern side of the chamber, is 2·80 m. long, and, if erect, would be 1·20 m. high at the west and about ·20 m. lower at the east. The second stone stands on edge in an inclined position and is 2·10 m. long and, if erect, would be 1·00 m. high at the west and ·60 m. high, at the east. It seems to be a stone of the south side of the chamber, twisted out of position. The west end of this slab rests against an orthostat which seems to be a septal stone separating the chamber from a short portico. The septal is 1·30 m. long, ·40 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. Immediately south of the septal is a stone, ·40 m. long and ·45 m. high, which seems to be a slot-stone for the septal, as at Burren (Cv. 5) and elsewhere. West of this slot-stone is an orthostat ·85 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high. This appears to be the southern side of a short portico. In front of this is a short line of three small stones which may represent a facade. The heights of these, from north to south respectively, are, ·55 m., ·30 m. and ·50 m. The lowest stone is well set in the ground but the other two are loose and are not certainly *in situ*. An outer-wall, at the south, is represented by four stones. The more westerly stone is set close to the portico side and is 1·20 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The stone at its eastern end is ·45 m. long, ·15 m. thick, ·60 m. high. It leans inwards. The third stone, which is largely concealed, is ·90 m. from the last. It is at least ·35 m. long and is ·30 m. high. The fourth stone, also largely concealed, is ·80 m. further to the east. It is ·55 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·60 m. high. Inside the line of outer-wall and standing at the southern end of the large displaced sidestone is an orthostat measuring ·65 m. by ·55 m. and ·90 m. high. This appears to be a sidestone of the south side of the gallery. East of this is a loose block, 1·45 m. in maximum dimension, and 2·70 m. to the north is another, 2·25 m. in maximum dimension. Three other loose blocks lie to the north-west of the portico. These are 1·20 m., 1·30 m. and 1·50 m., respectively, in maximum dimension. The structure is surrounded by faint traces of a mound but a low bank running into this at the north hinders definition.

Despite its ruined condition the structure can be assigned, with confidence, to the wedge-tomb class. The gallery, which was aligned SW-NE would seem to have been at least 3·20 m. long and was preceded by a short portico.

13. Carrigonirtane. O.S. 59: 6: 2 (34·0 cm., 42·4 cm.). Not marked (1940). O.D. 900-1,000. W 274 799. Fig. 6. Plate 4.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument, first recorded by Conlon in 1918, lies about 1·6 km. south-west of Carriganimmy village. It is situated on a little platform, on the mountain ridge flanking the western side of the Foherish river, at the south-western corner of the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The land in the vicinity of the tomb provides rough heathy pasture. The tomb, which stands some 50 m. from a low rock face, commands an extensive outlook southwards across the basin of the Sullane River.

The tomb is well preserved. It consists of a wedge-shaped gallery, orientated W-E, surrounded at the north, south and east by a closely-set outer-wall. Three overlapping roofstones cover the gallery. Low stone-built fences, now covered with vegetation, run up to the tomb at the north-east and west. There are no reliable traces of mound around the structure.

The gallery is 3·70 m. long and declines in height from west to east. It narrows from 1·40 m. wide at the west to 1·10 m. wide at the east. The southern side is of four stones and the heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are, 1·10 m., ·90 m., ·60 m. and ·50 m. The opposite side of the gallery may also have been of four stones but only three are now present. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are, 1·15 m., ·50 m. and ·50 m. The east end of the gallery is closed by a single stone set between the side-stones. This is 1·20 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·55 m. high.

The roofstone covering the west end of the gallery measures 1·50 m. long, 2·30 m. wide and ·25 m. thick. It rests on the more westerly stones on either side of the gallery and

on top of the next roofstone. This second roofstone is 1·80 m. long, 2·40 m. wide and ·30 m. thick. It rests on the second sidestone on the southern side of the gallery and on the eastern roofstone. It is now in a tilted position with its western edge downwards. The eastern roofstone is 2·10 m. long, 2·60 m. wide and ·30 m. thick. It rests on the two more easterly stones of the northern side of the gallery and on a stone of the outer wall at the south. It too is tilted forward with its western edge downwards. The inclined position of these roofstones has been caused by the removal of part of the northern side of the gallery.

Both sides of the outer-wall converge sharply on the eastern end of the gallery. The more westerly stone on the north side is 1·00 m. high. The stone next to this lies prostrate but would be about ·45 m. high, if erect. The third and fourth stones here are ·30 m. and ·55 m. high, respectively. The more westerly stone on the south side of the gallery has fallen outwards. If erect it would be 1·15 m. high. The heights of the other three stones on this side, from west to east, respectively, are, ·55 m., ·75 m. and ·40 m. The single stone forming the east end of the outer-wall is ·25 m. high.

Conlon 1918, 128-130, No. 212 (Pl.).

14. **Lackaduv.** O.S. 59: 8: 4 (71·5 cm., 33·7 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 800-900. W 315 792. Fig. 6. Plate 4.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This is the more westerly of the two monuments marked "Dolmen" in Lackaduv townland on the 1940 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is situated at the end of a ridge extending southwards from Musherabeg at the western end of the Boggeragh Mountains.

The tomb stands at the foot of a rocky knoll and commands an extensive outlook to the south-east and south across the basins of the Laney and Sullane rivers. The site is at the junction of the arable land and the heathy mountain pasture which extends up the ridge to the north and west.

The monument is well preserved. It consists of a small wedge-shaped gallery, orientated SW-NE, covered by a single roofstone. Outer-walling is present along the north and south sides and at the east end of the gallery. The remains of a mound, rising to a maximum height of ·50 m., are present at the south side and west end of the structure.

The gallery is 2·40 m. long and it narrows sharply from 1·55 m. wide at the west to ·70 m. at the east. The northern side of the gallery is of two stones and there is a gap of ·40 m. between these. The stone at the west is 1·25 m. long, ·15 thick and ·45 m. high and the other is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·35 m. high. Three stones are present on the southern side of the chamber. The stone at the west is ·75 m. long., ·10 m. thick and ·55 m. high. A loose stone, ·50 m. in maximum dimension, lies outside its western end. There is a gap of ·45 m. between the first and second sidestones. Running into the chamber from this gap are two loose stones, set in line, and a third loose stone stands in a leaning position between these and the northern wall of the chamber. None of these appear to be original features. The second sidestone on the southern side of the gallery is ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·60 m. high and the third is ·90 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The backstone is set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It is ·85 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The roofstone slopes downwards from west to east. It does not cover the entire gallery and it is possible that it may not be in its exact original position. It is 2·95 m. long, 2·00 m. in maximum width near the west and 1·40 m. wide near its east end. It is ·35 m. thick at the west and ·10 m. thick at the east. At present it rests on the more westerly stone of the northern side of the gallery, on the second stone from the east of the opposite side of the gallery and on a stone, ·55 m. long and ·10 m. thick, resting above the backstone and the sidestone adjoining it at the south.

Four outer-wall stones are present on the northern side of the gallery. Their heights from west to east, respectively, are, ·55 m., ·40 m., ·35 m. and ·25 m. These stones form a line converging on the eastern end of the gallery. A stone, 1·10 m. in maximum dimension, leans against the more westerly stone of the line. It may have formed a doubling of the outer-wall but its precise function is uncertain. Two outer-wall stones are in position on the opposite side of the gallery. Both are ·50 m. high. South of these is a prostrate slab 1·55 m. in maximum dimension and ·90 m. thick. The east end of the



outer-wall consists of a single stone, .50 m. high. Between this and the back of the gallery is a loose stone, .90 m. in maximum dimension. Three prostrate stones lie partly concealed in front of the gallery. Their original function, if any, is not clear.

Borlase 1896, 20-21, Muskerry West No. 8 (Pl.); Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1918, 130-131, No. 213 (Pl.).

15. **Scrahanard.** O.S. 59: 8: 4 (70.5 cm., 31.9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 700-800. W 313 789. Fig. 5. Plate 5.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 230 m. south-south-west of the tomb in Lackaduv (Co. 14). It is situated on a small platform, in a meadow, just below the rough heathy pasture of Lackaduv hill. The site commands extensive outlooks to the west and south across undulating arable land.

The monument is fairly well preserved but a field bank runs across its western end and may conceal some structure. The visible remains consist of the eastern end of a wedge-shaped gallery covered by a single roofstone. One outer-wall stone is exposed on the northern side of the gallery. The structure is surrounded by a mound, up to 1.00 m. high, which adjoins the fence. The monument has been used as a dump for field stones and the southern extension of the mound is probably not an original feature. Two stones on edge here are each about .35 m. high.

Two stones are present at either side of the gallery. The western stone on the southern side is 1.00 m. long, .10 m. thick and .50 m. high and the stone next to it is .85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .70 m. high. The western stone on the opposite side of the gallery is .95 m. long, .20 m. thick and .50 m. high, and the second stone here is .45 m. long, 10 m. thick and .30 m. high. There is a gap of .70 m. between the latter and the backstone. The backstone was set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It is 1.70 m. long, .30 m. thick and .95 m. high. The roofstone rests insecurely, in an inclined position, with its western end downwards. It is supported by both stones of the north side of the gallery, the western stone on the south side and the backstone. It is 2.10 m. long, 2.40 m. wide at the west and decreases in width towards the east. The single outer-wall stone is 1.15 m. long, .15 m. thick and .65 m. high. A loose block, 1.00 m. in maximum dimension, lies behind the backstone.

The deeply incised scorings, noticed by earlier workers, are clearly visible on the inner face of the backstone. Conlon mentions a few similar marks on the sidestone adjoining the backstone. The age or nature of these scorings is not known.

Windele, J. R.I.A., MS. 12.1.3, 587-588 (Sketches); Borlase 1897, 19-20, Muskerry West No. 7 (Pl. Drg.); Conwell 1864-66, 543 (Drg.); Ferguson 1872-73, 527; Brash 1874-75, 101-102; Cochrane 1912, 182; Conlon 1918, 131-132, No. 215 (Pl.).

16. **Caherbirrane.** O.S. 59: 11: 2 (56.2 cm., 28.4 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 600-700. W 299 787. Fig. 19. Plate 5.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 135 m. east of the Macroom-Millstreet road at the foot of the south-western end of the ridge extending southwards from Musherabeg. It stands on a tract of boggy ground on the eastern side of the basin of the Foherish river. The reclaimed bogland in the vicinity of the tomb is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow.

The tomb is deeply embedded in the ground and its present appearance bears little resemblance to the sketches of earlier workers. Borlase, who normally gave reasonably accurate plans of the tombs he surveyed, illustrates a chamber, of wedge-shaped outline, covered by a single roofstone. The chamber is aligned W-E and the roofstone is set with its narrower end to the east. A stone (Borlase A) is shown crossing the broad, western, end of the chamber and beyond this are three stones (Borlase L, M, N) which may represent the remains of a portico. The group of stones shown beyond the eastern end of the chamber probably represent part of an outer-wall.

The later sketch-plan by Conlon agrees with that of Borlase in many respects but the transverse stone crossing the west end of the chamber (Borlase A) is shown in a different position on Conlon's plan (Conlon I). The plan in the Ordnance Survey Memoranda of 1933 gives little detail but shows that the roofstone was still aligned E-W with the narrower end to the east. Subsequent to 1933 the roofstone was moved through an angle of 90° and now rests above the chamber with its long axis aligned N-S and its narrower end to the south.

Though a number of stones shown on the earlier plans can still be identified, the regular chamber structure previously apparent is no longer visible. A stone, 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·30 m. high, at the north-western corner of the roofstone, is the transverse stone, Borlase A (Conlon I). Borlase gives the height of this stone as 3 ft. 6 ins. but this seems to be an error. (Conlon gives the height as 11 ins. which compares with our measurement of 30 cms.). Borlase's sketch shows the stone to be relatively low in relation to his B whose height is given as 2 ft. 1 inch. The three more westerly stones on our plan are Borlase L, M and N. Borlase N is ·75 m. long, ·45 m. thick and ·55 m. high. It is erect and may represent the northern side of a portico. Borlase M leans heavily to the west and would be ·55 m. high if erect. Borlase L, which is prostrate, is 1·75 m. in maximum dimension.

The four stones shown by Borlase on the northern side of the chamber can be identified. The stone at the northern end of the transverse stone (Borlase A) described above is Borlase B. East of this, two loose stones shown on our plan do not appear on either of the earlier plans. The two stones at the north-eastern corner of the roofstone are Borlase D and E, and Borlase C, though not shown on our plan, can be seen beneath the roofstone. On the opposite side of the chamber, two stones, Borlase H and G, may be the stones shown on our plan near the south-eastern end of the roofstone. The three more easterly stones on our plan, at the end of the low bank running towards the tomb, are not *in situ*. They may be displaced outer-wall stones.

Despite the present condition of the monument the earlier plans and sketches leave little doubt that the structure was of the wedge-tomb class. It seems likely that a short portico preceded the main chamber and was divided from it by a low septal stone. Two stones closing the eastern end of the gallery (as on the earlier plans) would be unusual but it is possible that the two may be the broken piece of one large stone.

Windele, J., R.I.A. Ms. 12.1.9., 106; Borlase 1897, 18-19, Muskerry West No. 6 (Pl. Drg.); Conlon 1918, 127-128, No. 211 (Pl.); Daniel (1958), 116 (Pl.); O.S.M. (1844), 609; O.S.M. (1933) A 203b 290 (Pl.).

17. **Knocknagappul.** O.S. 60: 1: 2 (11·5 cm., 54·9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1938). O.D. 700-800. W 349 813. Fig. 5. Plate 5.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

The monument, which lies about 1·6 km. north-west of Ballynagree village, is situated on an arable hillside, on the southern side of the Boggeragh Mountains. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards along the broad basin of the River Laney.

The tomb consists of a small chamber, aligned SW-NE, covered by a single roofstone. The southern side of the chamber is represented by two small stones but the northern side is concealed by a fill of rubble and by the ground outside which, on this side, is level with the roofstone. The east end of the chamber is marked by a single stone and immediately outside this is a second larger slab. The latter, together with a small stone outside the more westerly orthostat on the south side of the chamber may indicate a closely-set outer-wall or a doubling of the chamber sides. A thin slab crossing the western end of the chamber may be a septal or door-stone. There are slight remains of a mound along the southern side of the chamber.

Both stones on the southern side of the chamber are ·10 m. thick. That at the east is ·40 m. long and ·35 m. high and the other is ·55 m. long and ·50 m. high. The backstone is set outside the end of the last. It is 1·15 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The stone behind this is 1·65 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The stone outside the western sidestone is ·45 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The roofstone rests on all

save the last described stone. It is 2·60 m. long, 1·50 m. wide near the west and 1·40 m. wide near the east. It varies in thickness from ·05 m. to ·30 m.

Windele, J, R.I.A. MS. 12.1.3, 584 (Pl. Sketch); *ibid.* 12.1.10, 487.

18. **Caherbaroul.** O.S. 60: 6: 4 (27·3 cm., 30·6 cm.). Not marked (1938).  
O.D. 800-900. W 365 787. Fig. 7. Plate 6.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 6·5 km. north-north-east of Macroom. It is situated on a platform on the western side of Burren Hill overlooking the broad valley of the River Laney. The site is near the edge of the arable land, below rough, boggy pasture which is broken by rock outcrops. The Derrynasaggart and Boggeragh ranges from the skyline to the west and north.

The monument, which consists of a small narrow gallery, aligned roughly NW-SE, lacks a roof. There are four sidestones and two outer-wall stones at the north and two sidestones and a single outer-wall stone at the south. The eastern end of the gallery is marked by a single orthostat and a loose stone, ·90 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the opposite end. The orthostats appear to be deeply buried in the boggy ground and there are no indications of a surrounding mound.

The more westerly sidestone on the north side of the gallery is set overlapping the inner end of its neighbour. It is ·75 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·15 m. high. The second stone is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The third stone is ·90 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high and the fourth is ·65 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·05 m. high. On the opposite side of the gallery the stone at the west is 1·15 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·55 m. high. It leans outwards. The second sidestone here is ·90 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·90 m. high. It leans inwards. The backstone is flush with the ground. It is ·60 m. long and ·05 m. thick. The more westerly outer-wall stone, at the north, is ·45 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The second outer-wall stone here is flush with the ground. It is ·55 m. long and ·05 m. thick. The outer-wall stone at the south side of the gallery is ·30 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·55 m. high.

The gallery was at least 3·30 m. in length. It is 1·30 m. wide near its west end and appears to have narrowed considerably to the east.

Windele, J., R.I.A., MS. 12.1.9, 87; Borlase 1897, 34, under East Muskerry No. 1 (line 12); Conlon 1916, 159-160, No. 164 (Pl.); Hartnett 1940, 76 (Pl. Ph.).

19. **Kilberrihert.** O.S. 60: 10: 2 (36·4 cm., 25·6 cm.). "Dolmen" (1938).  
O.D. 900-1,000. W 376 782. Fig. 6. Plate 6.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6·5 km. north-east of Macroom. It is situated on a tract of flat pasture land, between two rocky hillocks, about ·8 km. south of the summit of Burren hill. The last described monument, Caherbaroul (Co. 18), lies about 1·2 km. to the west-north-west. The site commands an extensive outlook westwards to Mullaghanish and the Derrynasaggart Mountains.

The monument is rather well preserved but the interior is filled with a dump of field stones. It consists of a long narrow gallery, orientated roughly SW-NE, surrounded by the remains of an outer-wall. The gallery is partially covered by two overlapping roofstones. The tomb is surrounded by a low mound and the edges of this mark the limits of cultivation.

The straight, northern side of the gallery consists of three slabs. The stone at the west is 2·05 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The next stone is ·65 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high and the third stone is 1·25 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The southern side of the gallery has a distinct indentation mid-way along its length. Five stones are present and there is a gap of ·80 m. between the last of these and the stone closing the eastern end of the gallery. The stones vary from ·25 m. to ·40 m. in height and from ·10 m. to ·20 m. in thickness. Their lengths range from ·60 m. to ·90 m. The stone

closing the eastern end of the gallery is set outside the end of the northern side. It is a flat-topped stone measuring 1·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·30 m. high.

There are only two outer-wall stones visible on the northern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these extends ·90 m. beyond the end of the gallery side. It is 1·20 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. It is about ·45 m. lower than the nearby gallery sidestone. The second outer-wall stone is 2·40 m. east of the first and measures ·55 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. It is about ·20 m. higher than the backstone of the gallery. Six outer-wall stones, all leaning outwards, are present on the opposite side of the gallery. The more westerly stone here extends ·30 m. beyond the end of the gallery side. It is 1·20 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·35 m. high. The stone next to this leans heavily outwards. It is ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The remaining four stones vary from ·30 m. to ·55 m. in length and are from ·10 m. to ·20 m. thick. Their heights, from east to west, respectively, are: ·50 m., ·30 m., ·20 m. and ·10 m. The more easterly stone is set beyond the end of the backstone.

The western roofstone measures 2·00 m. long (E-W), 2·90 m. wide (N-S) and is ·40 m. thick. It rests on the western sidestone at the northern side of the gallery, on the second, third and fourth stones at the opposite side, and on the eastern roofstone. It may have been shifted southwards from its original position. The eastern roofstone is tilted forward into the gallery. It rests on the middle stone of the northern side of the gallery and on the more easterly of the remaining stones on the opposite side. It is 1·40 m. long (E-W), 2·30 m. wide (N-S) and ·30 m. thick.

The gallery was at least 4·60 m. long and seems to have decreased in height from west to east. It is 1·40 m. wide near its western end and would seem to have been somewhat narrower at the opposite end.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9., 88-91 (Pl.); Borlase 1897, 33-34, East Muskerry No. 1; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1916, 148-149, No. 137 (Pl.); Hartnett 1940, 73 (Pl. Phs.).

20. **Knockglass.** O.S. 60: 10: 6 (39·1 cm., 17·2 cm.). "Dolmen" (1938). O.D. 700-800. W 378 774. Fig. 7. Plate 6.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument is the third of the little group of monuments lying south of Burren hill. It is situated on gently sloping arable land, now invaded by gorse and heather. Much of the lower ground in the area is waterlogged. Trees grow around most of the farmsteads and in the fences. The site commands an extensive outlook westwards to the Derrynasaggart mountains.

The tomb, which is in a ruinous condition, is incorporated in a field fence. The eastern end of the gallery is exposed and above this is a displaced roofstone. About 2 m. west of this, in the fence, are two stones which may mark the continuation of the gallery. A line of four outer-wall stones are visible along the northern side of the gallery and there are two more outer-wall stones on the opposite side, at the east. A low mound surrounding the structure merges with the fence running across the western end of the monument.

The exposed portion of the gallery is 1·80 m. long. It is ·60 m. wide at the back and increases in width towards the west. Three slabs, each ·10 m. thick, set end to end, are present on the northern side. The lengths of these, from west to east respectively, are ·40 m., ·50 m. and ·60 m. The stone at the west is flush with the ground but the others are each ·45 m. high. The southern side of the gallery is also represented by three slabs, each ·10 m. thick. The two more easterly stones lean outwards and the third leans inwards. The stone at the east is ·50 m. long and ·45 m. high, the second stone is ·55 m. long and ·40 m. high and the third stone is ·45 m. long and ·30 m. high. The bases of the two stones towards the west, as shown on the plan, may be twisted from their original positions. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is set outside the ends of the sidestones. It is ·90 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high. It rises about ·15 m. above the level of the adjoining sidestones. The roofstone lies to the south of its original position. It is 2·40 m. long (E-W), 1·70 m. wide (N-S) and ·25 m. thick. It rests on the more westerly stone of the south side of the gallery, on the backstone and on the two outer-wall stones at the south.

The more westerly outer-wall stone on the northern side of the monument is 1·00 m. long and ·10 m. thick. It is exposed to a height of 1·10 m. The other three stones here are deeply buried in the fence and rise only ·10 m. above the surface. They average ·50 m. in length and are each about ·10 m. thick. The more easterly outer-wall stone on the southern side of the gallery is ·40 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The second outer-wall stone on this side leans outwards. It is ·50 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high.

Three stones are exposed in the fence to the south of the western end of the northern outer-wall. The more northerly of these may be a gallery sidestone. It leans outwards and is ·70 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The second stone may be a sidestone of the opposite, southern, side of the gallery. It too leans outwards and is ·45 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·15 m. high. The third stone may be an outer-wall stone. It is ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·60 m. high. It leans heavily to the south. These three stones together with the nearby outer-wall stone, at the north, suggest that the gallery may have been at least 4·20 m. in length.

Borlase 1897, 34. East Muskerry No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1916, 150 No. 138 (Pl.); Hartnett 1940, 74-75 (Pl. Phs.).

21. **Gortanacra.** O.S. 69: 3: 2 (58·5 cm., 55·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 500-600. W 203 750. Fig. 7. Plate 6.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 13 km. to the west of Macroom. It is situated on a flat piece of ground at the southern end of a sloping meadow on the northern side of the valley of the River Douglas, a tributary of the Sullane River. The better land in the valley is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow. Rock outcrops occur in places and bushes and trees abound. The outlook from the site is confined to the river valley with the Derrynasaggart Mountains forming the skyline towards the west.

The monument is ruined and is heavily overgrown. The principal remains are those of a gallery orientated roughly W-E. The eastern end is closed by a single stone and a low sill-like stone crosses the western end. Two displaced roofstones lie across the southern side of the gallery. Three stones, at the north-western corner of the monument, seem to represent the remains of multiple outer-walling. One other outer-wall stone is in position behind the eastern end of the gallery. There are no visible traces of a surrounding mound.

Three slabs, ·15 m. to ·20 m. in thickness, all leaning heavily inwards, represent the northern side of the gallery. The heights of these from east to west respectively, are: ·40 m., ·45 m. and ·70 m. Immediately north of the last is a small stone, exposed to a height of ·20 m., which may be a buttress. Continuing the line of the gallery side to the west is a slab, 1·00 m. in maximum dimension, which may be a displaced sidestone. There are only two stones visible on the opposite side the gallery. That at the west is ·40 m. high and the other is ·20 m. high.

The stone crossing the western end of the gallery is 1·10 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·15 m. high. Outside its southern end is a small stone, ·15 m. high, which may be a packing stone or slot-stone. The backstone leans inwards. It is at least 1·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The stone behind this, is ·30 m. high. The three stones at the north-western end of the gallery are set more or less parallel. Their heights, from north to south respectively, are: ·85 m., 1·00 m. and ·95 m.

The displaced roofstone at the eastern end of the gallery measures 2·65 m. by 1·50 m. and is ·35 m. thick. The second roofstone is 2·80 m. long, 2·10 m. wide and ·35 m. thick. A displaced stone at its southern end is 1·30 m. in maximum dimension and ·25 m. thick.

The gallery is approximately 3·20 m. long. The general alignment of the sides suggests that it was widest at the west and the levels of the sidestones indicate that it was probably highest at this end also.

22. **Dromduff.** O.S. 71: 1: 3 (19·9 cm., 57·2 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 300-400. W 358 751. Plate 7.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument, the more easterly of the two sites marked "Dolmen" in the townland, has been destroyed since we first visited it in 1963. Its site lies about 3·3 km. to the north-east of Macroom on arable land on the western side of the valley of the River Laney.

The structure had been partly incorporated in a sod fence. The site is now marked by a stoney patch in the field and two displaced stones standing against the fence. One stone measures 3·00 m. by 1·85 m. and the other 1·65 m. by 1·40 m. Some other stones lie against the fence, about 9 m. distant, but these may not have formed part of the monument.

At the time of our visit in 1963 the monument was in a poor state of preservation. A large roofstone protruded from the fence and visible beneath this were two or perhaps three orthostats indicating the northern side of a gallery. Outside the more westerly of these was another orthostat which seems to have been an outer-wall stone. Two stones at the south-western corner of the roofstone may have formed part of the southern side of the gallery.

The site can safely be accepted as that of a megalithic tomb of the wedge-tomb class.

O.S.M., 1934, A/203b/389.

23. **Bealick.** O.S. 71: 1: 6 (23·0 cm., 46·8 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 400-500. W 359 740. Fig. 8. Plate 7.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 1·5 km. to the north-east of Macroom. It is situated on sloping arable land overlooking the River Laney. The land in the area is devoted principally to pasture and meadow and little tillage is undertaken. The lower ground in the river valley, to the east, is covered by numerous gravel ridges and the land between these is rushy and ill-drained. The Boggeragh Mountains and the high ground in the vicinity of Burren Hill (1,250 ft.) forms the skyline to the north and north-east. The ground rises abruptly immediately to the south of the monument.

The tomb, which is fairly well preserved, consists of a small chamber covered by a single roofstone. There are two orthostats on the north side of the chamber and one at the south. The east end is closed by a single stone. Two loose stones, each about 1·00 m. high, standing at the eastern end of the southern sidestone are not *in situ*. A single outer-wall stone is present on the southern side of the monument. There are no traces of a surrounding mound. The tomb stands close to a field fence.

The more easterly stone on the north side of the chamber is 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·95 m. high and the stone next to it is ·95 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The stone forming the opposite side of the chamber is 1·70 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The backstone is set outside the end of the northern side but its opposite end is set under a prow of the southern sidestone. It is 1·60 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·90 m. high.

The outer-wall stone leans inwards. It is ·55 m. long and ·10 m. thick. If erect, it would be ·45 m. high. The roofstone is a pear-shaped slab set in a sloping position above the chamber with its higher, pointed end to the west. It rests on the three sidestones but not on the backstone. It measures 3·65 m. long and 2·25 m. across the middle and is ·35 m. thick.

The chamber is approximately 2·00 m. long. It is 1·25 m. wide at the backstone and 1·05 m. wide at the western end of the southern sidestone. It is 1·15 m. high at the end of the western sidestone on the northern side and ·80 m. high at the backstone.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9., 388; *ibid.* 12.1.10, 396 (Sketch); Smith 1750, Vol. 1. 186-187; Borlase 1897, 22-23, Muskerry West No. 12 (Sketches after J. Windele); Windele, B., 1912, 171 172; Cochrane 1912, 179; Conlon 1917, 154-155, No. 172 (Pl.); O.S.M. 1845, 184 (Sketch).

24. **Keamcorravooly.** O.S. 80: 4: 6 (87·4 cm., 45·6 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1902). O.D. 700. W 136 677. Fig. 8. Plate 7.

*Wedge-tomb*

The two tombs in Keamcorravooly townland lie about 1·5 km. to the north of Ballingearry village among the hills on the western side of the valley of the Bunsheelin River.

The tombs, which are about 150 m. apart, are situated on gently sloping ground on the southern side of a little valley which opens eastwards to the Bunsheelin River. The land around the tombs is rough boggy grassland but the lower ground, in the valleys, is under cultivation. Rising ground limits the outlook to the south and east while mountain ridges form the skyline to the north and west.

This, the more northerly of the two tombs, is excellently preserved. It consists of a sharply wedge-shaped gallery, covered by two overlapping roofstones, and surrounded by a closely-set outer-wall. There is no clear evidence for a surrounding mound. A prostrate, partly concealed stone, 1·25 m. in maximum dimension, lies in front of the gallery.

The northern side of the gallery consists of four slabs. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: 1·15 m., ·90 m., ·60 m. and ·55 m. The last leans very heavily inwards. Five slabs are present on the southern side of the chamber. The more westerly of these overlaps the next two, forming a doubling of the chamber side. The outer stone is ·80 m. high and the heights of the others, from west to east, respectively, are: ·30 m., ·45 m., ·75 m. and ·75 m. The latter pair lean inwards while the top edges of the two at the west appear to be broken. The backstone is set outside the gallery sides and protrudes beyond them at either side. It is 1·05 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·75 m. high.

The roofstone covering the western end of the gallery is 1·75 m. long, 2·10 m. wide and ·10 m. to ·20 m. thick. It rests on the eastern roofstone, the more westerly stone of the northern side of the gallery and the third stone from the west in the line of outer-wall at the south. The eastern roofstone is 2·85 m. long, 1·85 m. wide and is ·10 m. to ·35 m. thick.

Its heavier end is at the west. It rests on the second stone from the west on the northern side of the gallery, the second stone from the east in the line of outer-wall at the south and on a spall, ·15 m. in maximum dimension, above the backstone.

Four outer-wall stones are present along the northern side of the gallery. The stone at the west is 1·15 m. high and the stone next to it, which seems to act as a buttress is ·65 m. high. The third stone is ·60 m. high and the fourth is ·65 m. high. Five stones are present along the southern side of the gallery and the two more westerly of these extend beyond the end of the gallery side. The stone at the west is 1·10 m. high and the stone next to it, which may again be a form of buttress, is 40 m. high. The heights of the other stones, from west to east, respectively, are: ·85 m., ·50 m. and ·40 m. The more easterly stones of both lines of outer wall are set against the ends of the backstone of the gallery. The eastern end of the outer-wall consists of a single stone. It is about ·15 m. lower than the backstone.

The gallery, which is 3·80 m. long, decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·20 m. wide at the present end of the southern side and decreases sharply in width to ·35 m. at the backstone. It is 1·05 m. high at the western edge of the roof and ·70 m. high at the backstone.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9, 404-405 (Sketch); Borlase 1897, 23-25, Muskerry West No. 13. (Pl. Sketches); Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1918, 123, No. 199; Daniel 1958, 116 (Pl.).

25. **Gortafludig.** O.S. 80: 7: 6 (68·6 cm., 32·6 cm.). Nor marked (1902). O.D. 600-700. W 117 664. Fig. 8. Plate 8.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument is situated mid-way between Ballingearry village and Gouganbarra Lake, on the northern slopes of the valley of the River Lee. It stands in a gently sloping meadow immediately east of the little group of houses in the middle of the townland. Beyond the meadow the ground falls sharply to the river valley. Rocky ridges limit the outlook to the north and west but there is a more extensive view southwards where the Sheehy Mountains form the skyline.

The monument is heavily overgrown and has been used as a dump for field stones. The

visible structure indicates a long, sharply wedge-shaped gallery similar to that at Keamcorravooly (Co. 24). Two overlapping roofstones cover the eastern end of the gallery. A single facade stone is exposed at the north-western end of the gallery and eastwards from this are four buttress-stones set against the gallery wall. A prostrate stone, 1.05 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the entrance to the gallery. The structure is surrounded by the remains of a mound which averages .50 m. in height.

The southern side of the gallery is represented by two stones. That at the east is a fine slab measuring 2.50 m. long and .30 m. thick. Its top edge is flat and slopes downwards from 1.00 m. high at its western end to .75 m. high at the east. The second stone is largely concealed. It is at least 1.10 m. long and .10 m. thick and is 1.00 m. high. Four orthostats of the northern side of the chamber are visible. That at the west is .80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high and the stone next to this is .55 m. long, .10 m. thick and .60 m. high. Beyond this is a gap of 1.10 m. where structure may remain concealed. The third sidestone is at least .60 m. long and .15 m. thick. It rises .30 m. above the fill. The eastern sidestone is 1.45 m. long and .15 m. thick and is about the same height as the last stone. Outside its eastern end is a stone measuring .60 m. by .40 m. and .20 m. high. Its function, if any, is unknown.

The more westerly roofstone is 1.65 m. long, 2.05 m. wide and .25 m. thick. It rests on the larger sidestone at the south, on the second stone from the east on the northern side, and on the eastern roofstone. The second roofstone is 2.05 m. long, 1.30 m. wide and .20 m. thick. It may be displaced from its original position. At present it rests on the more easterly stone of the northern side of the gallery and on the more easterly of the four buttress stones.

The facade stone at the north-west is level with the two nearby sidestones. It is .50 m. long and .20 m. thick and is exposed to a height of .80 m. The four buttress stones average .40 m. in length and are from .05 m. to .20 m. thick. The more westerly buttress rises .35 m. above the level of the western roofstone. The next two are flush with the surface of the mound and the fourth buttress is exposed to a height of .20 m.

The gallery appears to have been about 4.70 m. in length and decreased in height and width from west to east. It is .50 m. wide at the ends of the eastern sidestones and, to judge from the alignment of the gallery sides, would seem to have been considerably wider at the entrance.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9, 423 (Sketches); Borlase 1897, 25 Muskerry West No. 15 (Sketch, after Windele); Cochrane 1912, 180; Conlon 1918, 122, No. 197.

26. **Keamcorravooly.** O.S. 80: 8: 3 (88.4 cm., 44.8 cm.). Not marked (1902). O.D. 700-800. W 137 676. Fig. 7. Plate 8.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This, the more southerly of the two tombs in Keamcorravooly townland, is deeply buried in boggy ground and has been used as a dump for field stones. It consists of a chamber, covered by two overlapping roofstones, one of which is now displaced. No outer-wall is visible nor are there any traces of a surrounding mound.

Two orthostats are visible on the northern side of the chamber. The more westerly of these is .70 m. long, .15 m. to .20 m. thick and .65 m. high. The stone next to this is also .70 m. long and is .10 m. thick and .60 m. high. The southern side of the chamber consists of three stones. The stone at the west is .70 m. long, .25 m. thick and .75 m. high and the stone next to this is .65 m. long, .10 m. thick and .70 m. high. Outside these is a stone .45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .55 m. high, which could represent a doubling of the gallery side, but this is not certainly *in situ*. The third sidestone is .70 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. The backstone is a neat slab and is set between the ends of the gallery sides. Its top surface may have been dressed. It is .85 m. long, .25 m. thick and .55 m. high.

The western roofstone rests in a tilted position against the western stone of the northern side of the chamber. It measures 1.75 m. by 1.45 m. and is .10 m. thick. The second sidestone rests on both stones of the northern side of the chamber, on the more



easterly stone of the southern side and on the backstone. It measures 1·25 m. long (E-W), 1·45 m. wide (N-S) and is ·25 m. thick.

The chamber measures 2·10 m. long and is almost ·90 m. wide. The levels of the southern sidestones suggest that the chamber may have been highest at the west.

Conlon 1918, 122-123, No. 198.

27. **Derryvacorneen.** O.S. 80: 16: 3 (89·9 cm., 9·2 cm.). "Gallaun" (1902). O.D. 800-900. W 138 638 Fig. 9. Plate 8.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies a little more than 3 km. south-south-west of the village of Ballingeary. It is situated on a wide expanse of open moorland, on the northern side of a valley, among the hills to the north-east of the Sheehy mountains. Doughill Mountain forms the skyline at the west and towards the south-east part of the Sheehy range is visible. Elsewhere the outlook from the site is confined to the valley. The land in the vicinity provides rough boggy pasture. Rock outcrops are exposed on the ridge to the north of the site.

The monument is well preserved but is partly buried in the boggy ground. It consists of a small wedge-shaped chamber covered by a single roofstone. A stone stands in an inclined position at the entrance to the chamber and a single outer-wall stone is exposed at the eastern end of the northern side. The structure is incorporated in a low mound about 7 m. in diameter which rises to a height of ·40 m.

The northern side of the chamber consists of three stones and the southern side of two. All are slabs ·20 m. to ·25 m. thick. The more westerly stones at both sides are set with their eastern ends outside and overlapping the following sidestones. The western stone on the northern side is 1·00 m. long and ·85 m. high. The stone next to this is ·90 m. long and ·80 m. high. It leans inwards. The third stone is ·60 m. long and ·70 m. high. Both stones on the southern side of the chamber lean inwards. That at the west is ·90 m. long and 1·00 m. high and the other is 1·60 m. long and ·75 m. high. The backstone is set inside the ends of the chamber sides. It is ·85 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The inclined stone at the entrance to the chamber may be a door-stone or septal. It is 1·10 m. long and ·20 m. thick and if erect would be ·70 m. high. The outer-wall stone, at the north-east, is ·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The roofstone is 2·40 m. long, 1·90 m. wide and ·20 m. thick. It rests, in an inclined position, on the more easterly stones of both sides of the chamber and on a piece of stone, ·80 m. in maximum dimension and ·10 m. thick, above the adjoining ends of the two more westerly stones of the northern side. A fragment, broken from the south-eastern corner of the roofstone, rests against the backstone and the adjoining sidestone at the south. This measures 1·30 m. by 1·00 m. and is ·20 m. thick.

The chamber is 2·00 m. long and decreases slightly in width from 1·10 m. at the west to 1·00 m. at the backstone. It decreases sharply in height from west to east, with the backstone being about ·45 m. lower than the sidestones at the front of the structure.

Windale, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 517-518 (Sketch); Borlase 1897, 25-27, Muskerry West No. 16 (Pl. Sketches); Cochrane 1912, 180; Conlon 1918, 121, No. 196.

28. **Derrygortnacloghy.** O.S. 81: 16: 5 (84·1 cm., 3·8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896). O.D. 500-600. W 233 634. Fig. 9. Plate 8.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies little more than 3 km. south-south-east of Inchigeelagh, near the foot of the eastern end of the Sheehy Mountains. It is situated, towards the western end of one of a number of low ridges in the district and overlooks a shallow rocky valley to the north and west. There is much outcrop in the area and the land is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow. The Sheehy Mountains form the skyline towards the west and there is an extensive outlook northwards to the Derrynasaggart Mountains. The tomb, which is

an impressive monument, is incorporated in the boundary fence between Derrygortnacloghy and Gortatanavally townlands. It consists of a wedge-shaped chamber covered by a single large roofstone. The southern side of the chamber is of two stones and the opposite side may have been similar but one stone is missing. Outer-walling is represented by a line of three stones set close to the southern side of the gallery.

The western stone on the southern side of the gallery leans inwards. It is 2·40 m. long, at least ·15 m. thick and 1·55 m. high. The second stone here is 1·15 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The stone on the opposite side of the chamber is 2·15 m. long, and ·30 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. It is 1·45 m. high at the west and about ·15 m. lower at the opposite end. There is a gap of almost 1·50 m. between this sidestone and the backstone. The backstone is 1·00 m. long ·20 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. It is set inside the end of the adjoining sidestone. The roofstone rests in an inclined position on the three sidestones and the backstone. It measures 3·40 m. long, 2·60 m. in maximum width and ·35 m. thick.

The outer-wall stones are deeply buried in the fence. The stone at the west is ·70 m. long and ·15 m. thick. It is ·10 m. lower than the nearby sidestone. The second stone is ·35 m. long and ·10 m. thick and is ·30 m. lower than the eastern sidestone. The third stone is about level with the top of the backstone. It is at least ·65 m. long and is ·15 m. thick.

The chamber, which is 3·50 m. long, decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·45 m. high and 1·60 m. wide at the front and 1·10 m. high and 1·10 m. wide at the backstone.

29. **Inchinaneave.** O.S. 82: 5: 3 (19.6 cm., 39.0.). "Giant's Grave" (1896). O.D. 300-400. W 259 669. Fig. 10. Plate 9.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 1 km. west-south-west of Kilbarry Hill and is situated 1·4 km. north of a loop of the River Lee. It stands between two knolls on a tract of rough undulating land which is overgrown with fern and scrub and broken by numerous rock outcrops. A ridge of arable land forms the skyline to the north, some 200 m. distant, and there is a more extensive outlook southwards to the hills across the basin of the River Lee.

The monument is very ruined. Two orthostats and a prostrate slab survive. The orthostat at the south leans outwards. It measures 1·65 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·75 m. high. It is probably a chamber sidestone. The second orthostat is 1·50 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·75 m. high. It is probably the backstone of a chamber. The fallen stone measures 1·90 m. by 1·35 m. and is at least ·10 m. thick. It may well be a sidestone.

In its present condition the structure cannot be classified with absolute certainty. However, the eastern orthostat is typical of the neat regular stones often selected as backstones for wedge-tombs and the whole accords with an interpretation as the eastern end of a gallery of a tomb of this class. This, combined with the fact that wedge-tombs are the only megalithic tombs known in the district, allows classification with some confidence.

30. **Knockane.** O.S. 82: 12: 6 (85·3 cm., 17·5 cm.). "Graves" (1896). (Applies also to (Co. 31)). O.D. 700-800. W 328 646. Fig. 11. Plate 9.

*Wedge-tomb*

The pair of tombs in Knockane townland lie about 1·5 km. to the south-east of Teerelton cross-roads. They stand 4 m. apart, on the floor of a short narrow defile, at the edge of an isolated tract of low scrubby ground broken by numerous rock outcrops. The surrounding land consists of a series of broad arable ridges devoted to pasture and tillage.

This, the more northerly tomb of the pair, consists of a narrow gallery covered by two overlapping roofstones. Two facade stones are present at the north-west end of the gallery and there are two buttress-stones on the northern side and one at the south. The backstone of the chamber is missing. There are some remains of a mound around the structure rising to a height of about ·70 m. at the south-east.

The northern side of the chamber consists of three orthostats  $\cdot 10$  m. to  $\cdot 20$  m. thick. The stone at the west is  $\cdot 50$  m. long and  $\cdot 25$  m. high and the stone next to it is  $1\cdot 25$  m. long and  $\cdot 65$  m. high. Both stones lean inwards. The third stone is  $1\cdot 15$  m. long and  $\cdot 60$  m. high. The opposite side of the chamber is also of three stones, all of which lean to the south. The stone at the west is  $1\cdot 00$  m. long.,  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and  $\cdot 75$  m. high. The next stone is broken across mid-way above the ground. It is  $\cdot 60$  m. long,  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and  $\cdot 70$  m. high. The third stone is  $1\cdot 25$  m. long,  $\cdot 15$  m. thick and  $\cdot 55$  m. high.

The roofstones have moved a little from their original positions due to the tilt of the southern sidestones. The stone at the west is at least  $3\cdot 00$  m. long and  $2\cdot 10$  m. in maximum width. Its eastern end is concealed. It rests on the two more easterly stones of the northern side, on the two more westerly stones of the opposite side and on the buttress stone at the south. The second roofstone measures  $1\cdot 40$  m. by  $1\cdot 10$  m. It rests on the two more easterly sidestones and supports the western roofstone.

The more southerly facade stone leans heavily outwards. It is  $\cdot 80$  m. long,  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and  $\cdot 30$  m. high. The second facade stone measures  $\cdot 50$  m. long and  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and is exposed to a height of  $\cdot 15$  m. The more westerly of the two buttress stones at the north is  $\cdot 50$  m. long,  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and  $\cdot 40$  m. in exposed height. Its top edge is level with the roofstone. The second buttress stone here is  $\cdot 40$  m. long,  $\cdot 07$  m. thick and  $\cdot 25$  m. high. Its top edge is about  $\cdot 20$  m. lower than the adjoining sidestone. The buttress on the southern side of the gallery is  $\cdot 70$  m. long,  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and  $\cdot 40$  m. high.

The gallery would seem to have been about  $3\cdot 50$  m. in length. In its present condition it is difficult to detect a decrease in width or height but the levels of the sidestones at the south and the overlapping roofstones indicate that it was probably highest at the west.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9, 351 and 359. (Pl. Sketch); Borlase 1897, 28-39, Muskerry West No. 19 (Pl. and Sketch, after Windele, J.); Cochrane 1912, 181.

31. **Knockane.** O.S. 82: 12: 6 ( $85\cdot 2$  cm.,  $17\cdot 4$  cm.). "Graves" (1896). (Applies also to (Co. 30)). O.D. 700-800. W 328 646. Fig. 11. Plate 9.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This is the more southerly of the pair of tombs in Knockane townland. It consists of three orthostats, forming the eastern end of a chamber covered by a single roofstone. The tomb is incorporated in a mound of irregular outline rising to a height of  $\cdot 40$  m.

The stone forming the northern side of the chamber is split longitudinally at its western end. It is  $1\cdot 60$  m. long,  $\cdot 25$  m. thick and  $\cdot 40$  m. high. The stone at the opposite side is  $1\cdot 35$  m. long,  $\cdot 15$  m. thick and  $\cdot 40$  m. high. Both sidestones lean inwards. The stone forming the eastern end of the chamber is set outside the ends of the sidestones. It is  $1\cdot 00$  m. long,  $\cdot 15$  m. thick and  $\cdot 30$  m. high. The roofstone measures  $2\cdot 60$  m. long (E-W),  $1\cdot 50$  m. wide (N-S) and is  $\cdot 25$  m. thick. At present it rests in a sloping position above the chamber with its lower side to the south. A thin sliver of stone,  $\cdot 35$  m. long,  $\cdot 05$  m. thick and  $\cdot 30$  m. high, continuing the line of the southern sidestone may indicate an extension of the gallery. The chamber is  $1\cdot 40$  m. long,  $1\cdot 00$  m. wide at the east and  $\cdot 90$  m. wide at the western end of the sidestones.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9., 351 and 359 (Pl. Sketch); Borlase 1897, 28-29, Muskerry West No. 20 (Pl. and Sketch after Windele, J.); Cochrane 1912, 181.

32. **Laghtneill.** O.S. 83: 16: 5 ( $80\cdot 4$  cm.,  $0\cdot 3$  cm.). "Niall's Grave" (1943). O.D. 500-600. W 421 627. Fig. 10. Plate 10.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies a little over 3 km. south of Crookstown. It is situated on level ground, in gently rolling arable land, with no great outlook in any direction.

The monument is fairly well preserved. It consists of a long, narrow gallery flanked at either side by a line of outer-wall. Two pillar-stones stand at the entrance to the gallery and a displaced stone lies between these. A large stone stands on end in the eastern part of the gallery and another displaced stone stands in the gallery near its western end. Some

slight traces of a mound, not more than ·20 m. high, surround the structure at the west and south.

The stones forming the entrance to the gallery are set ·80 m. apart. The stone at the north is ·40 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·65 m. high and its fellow is ·45 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The stone lying between them may be a fallen door-stone. It is ·95 m. long and ·30 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·40 m. high.

The northern side of the gallery consists of six stones. The two in the middle, ·25 m. and ·35 m. long respectively, are considerably smaller than the others, which range from ·70 m. to 1·40 m. in length. All are from ·15 m. to ·30 m. thick. Their heights, from west to east, respectively, are ·60 m., ·50 m., ·05 m., ·10 m., ·50 m. and ·05 m. The four stones forming the opposite side of the gallery range from ·70 m. to 1·45 m. in length and are from ·20 m. to ·30 m. thick. Their heights, from west to east, respectively, are: ·55 m., ·40 m., ·35 m. and ·20 m. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is set outside the ends of the sidestones. It measures 1·20 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·35 m. high.

The large inclined stone in the eastern end of the gallery measures 2·10 m. by 1·55 m. and is ·35 m. thick. It seems to be a displaced roofstone. The stone standing towards the opposite end of the gallery is 1·30 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·70 m. high. It could be a displaced septal-stone or possibly a roofstone.

The outer-wall at the north consists of six stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·50 m., ·30 m., ·35 m., ·30 m., ·25 m. and ·30 m. The outer-wall along the southern side is incomplete. Three stones are present about mid-way along the gallery and three more curve around its south-eastern corner. The heights of these stones, from west to east, respectively, are: ·50 m., ·35 m., ·25 m., ·15 m., ·10 m. and ·20 m.

The gallery measures 4·40 m. long from between the entrance stones to the backstone. It is 1·40 m. wide inside the entry and narrows to ·95 m. wide at the backstone. There is a general decline, from west to east, in the height of the sidestones and outer-wall stones. The evidence indicates a U-shaped outer-wall surrounding the gallery.

About 10 m. to the south of the gallery is an erect block of stone (marked "Gallan" on the 6" map) and beside this are two prostrate slabs almost concealed in the ground. The block measures 2·75 m. by ·40 m. and is 1·40 m. high. There is no evidence that these stones had any connection with the tomb.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9, 519-523 (Pl. and Sketch); Smith 1750, Vol. 1, 200; Borlase 1897, 29-30, Muskerry West No. 22 (Pl. and Sketch after Windele, J.); Cochrane 1912, 181; Cremen 1927, 101-102 (Ph.).

33. **Derryriordane South.** O.S. 92: 4: 5 (84·5 cm., 48·5 cm.). "Boardree (Cromlech)" (1902). O.D. 700-800. W 133 617. Fig. 10. Plate 10.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument is the more westerly of a group of six tombs situated towards the inner end of a deep valley which runs north-east from Douce Mountain, in the Sheehy range, to Lough Allua on the River Lee. It stands in a sheltered position about 30 m. north of a low rocky ridge, in a little valley, on the lower slopes of Douce Mountain. The rough ground in the vicinity of the tomb is overgrown with fern and heather and rock outcrops are common. The site commands a fine outlook along the valley to the basin of the River Lee.

The monument is well preserved. It consists of a wedge-shaped gallery, covered by two roofstones and surrounded by the remains of a closely-set outer-wall. Part of a mound, rising to a height of ·50 m., is visible along the northern side and western end of the structure.

The sides of the gallery are each of two stones. The greater part of the gallery is formed by two long slabs and, set inside the line of each, at the west, is a much shorter stone, perhaps representing some form of portico. The latter are well-matched stones each ·90 m. in length. The stone at the north is ·95 m. high and ·20 m. thick and the other is ·80 m. high and ·10 m. thick. The long sidestone, at the north, is 2·80 m. long and ·25 m. thick. It is 1·15 m. high near the west and slopes downwards to ·80 m. high at the east. The sidestone opposite this leans inwards. It is 2·50 m. long and ·20 m. thick. It is

1·00 m. high at the west and it too slopes downwards to the east where it is ·75 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is set ·30 m. inside the ends of the gallery sides. It is ·75 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·75 m. high. The roofstone covering the western end of the gallery lies in a tilted position with its higher end to the east. It measures 1·25 m. long (E-W), 2·25 m. wide (N-S) and is ·20 m. thick. It now rests on the two stones of the southern side of the gallery and the western stone of the opposite side. The eastern roofstone is 2·40 m. long (E-W) and ·30 m. thick. It is 2·50 m. wide at the west and 2·00 m. wide at the east. It rests in a sloping position on the two long sidestones and on the backstone.

Three outer-wall stones are exposed along the northern side of the gallery. The stone at the west has fallen to the north. It is ·70 m. long and ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·85 m. high. The second stone is ·65 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·95 m. high and the third is ·70 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The latter stone leans outwards. On the opposite side of the gallery one outer-wall stone is present at the west and there are two more at the south-eastern corner. The stone at the west is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·50 m. high. It leans inwards. The other two stones are small narrow slabs and are both ·30 m. high. The single stone marking the eastern end of the outer-wall has fallen outwards. It is ·65 m. long and ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. A small stone, ·20 m. high, is exposed at its northern end.

The gallery, which is 3·10 m. long, decreased in height and width from west to east. It is 1·20 m. wide at the entrance, 1·50 m. wide inside the western sidestones and ·95 m. wide at the backstone. It would appear to have been about 1·35 m. high at the front and is about ·50 m. lower at the backstone.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 509; Borlase 1897, 32, Muskerry West No. 29; Cochrane 1912, 180; Conlon 1918, 121 No. 195.

34. **Cornery.** O.S. 93: 1: 2 (14·4 cm., 54·4 cm.). "Gallauns" (1902). O.D. 800-900. W 157 623. Fig. 12. Plate 10.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This is the second of the group of six tombs situated in the valley to the north-east of Douce Mountain. It stands on a small platform, on the steeply sloping ground, on the southern side of the valley. The site commands an extensive outlook from Douce Mountain at the south-west to the Derrynasaggart and Boggeragh Mountains to the north and north-east. The land on the mountainside is covered with heather-grown peat and rock outcrops are common.

The tomb, which is constructed of rather small stones is ruined and is deeply sunken in the boggy ground. It consists of the remains of a gallery of irregular outline surrounded by a closely-set outer-wall. Two fallen stones at the western end of the structure may be the remains of a frontal facade. The tomb is incorporated in a mound rising to a height of 1·00 m. The outline of the mound is obscured by the heavy growth of heather covering the site.

The northern side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats and a fallen stone.

The more westerly stone is erect. It is 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The large prostrate stone immediately east of this appears to be a fallen sidestone. It measures 1·65 m. by 1·00 m. and is ·15 m. thick. The third stone touches the stone forming the eastern end of the gallery. It is ·85 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high.

Four sidestones are in position on the southern side of the gallery. The more westerly stone here is ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·35 m. high. It leans heavily to the south. The second sidestone is ·90 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high. Between these two stones is another stone which leans very heavily to the north. It is not clear whether this is a sidestone or an outer-wall stone. It is ·75 m. long and ·25 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·70 m. high. The third and fourth sidestones are set overlapping each other. The more westerly is ·55 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high and the other, which touches the backstone of the gallery, is ·80 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The backstone is set inside the end of the last but its northern end extends beyond the end of the sidestone on the opposite side of the gallery. It is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·60 m. high. Near the

middle of the gallery is a transverse stone leaning to the west. It is  $\cdot 55$  m. long,  $\cdot 06$  m. thick and  $\cdot 35$  m. high. Its function is not clear.

Four outer-wall stones are exposed along the southern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is  $\cdot 70$  m. high. The top of a stone is exposed at its eastern end. The second outer-wall stone is  $\cdot 40$  m. high and the third is  $\cdot 25$  m. high. Between the last and the gallery wall is a stone  $\cdot 10$  m. high. The fourth outer-wall stone is  $\cdot 10$  m. high. North of this is a stone  $\cdot 10$  m. high marking the eastern end of the outer wall. Two overlapping outer-wall stones stand at the northern end of the backstone. The outer stone is  $\cdot 45$  m. high and the other is  $\cdot 75$  m. high. A stone,  $\cdot 20$  m. high, standing at right-angles to the last may be a buttress. One other outer-wall stone is present on the northern side of the gallery. This stone, which leans heavily outwards, stands at the edge of the fallen sidestone. It is  $\cdot 55$  m. long and  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and would be  $\cdot 40$  m. high if erect.

Two stones, one at either side of the entrance to the gallery, may represent a frontal facade. The stone at the north leans very heavily outwards. It is  $1\cdot 25$  m. long and  $\cdot 25$  m. thick and, if erect, would be  $\cdot 60$  m. high. The stone at the south also leans heavily outwards. It is  $\cdot 55$  m. long and  $\cdot 10$  m. thick and, if erect, would be  $1\cdot 00$  m. high. Between this and the gallery side is a stone  $\cdot 45$  m. high leaning heavily to the south. It may be a doubling of the gallery side.

Two prostrate stones lie on the periphery of the mound. That at the north measures  $2\cdot 00$  m. by  $1\cdot 00$  m. and the other, at the east,  $1\cdot 80$  m. by  $1\cdot 60$  m. They may be displaced roofstones.

The gallery appears to have been about  $3\cdot 50$  m. in length. The sides are of irregular construction but it is clear that the gallery was widest at the west and narrowed sharply to the east where it is only  $\cdot 50$  m. wide at the backstone.

35. **Carricknamuck.** O.S. 93: 1: 2 ( $9\cdot 6$  cm.,  $59\cdot 5$  cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1902). O.D. 400-500. W 150 628. Fig. 11. Plate 11.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This is the third tomb of the group which occupies the inner end of the valley below Douce Mountain. It stands on the floor of the valley and is situated in a meadow, on a tract of arable land lying north of the Bantry-Inchigeelagh road. The outlook from the site is confined by the valley sides with Douce Mountain dominating the view to the west.

The tomb is poorly preserved. It consists of the remains of a gallery, at least  $4\cdot 20$  m. long, aligned SW-NE. The northern side is represented by two stones and the southern by a single stone. A transverse stone, towards the western end of the gallery may indicate the presence of a portico. East of this, the gallery is deeply dug out and the southern side here appears to have been removed. The structure is incorporated in a mound some  $8\cdot 00$  m. in diameter which rises to a maximum height of  $1\cdot 50$  m. Towards the northern edge of the mound is a fallen stone which may have been an outer-wall stone. This is  $1\cdot 20$  m. long and  $\cdot 15$  m. thick and, if erect, would be  $1\cdot 00$  high. A field fence runs across the eastern edge of the mound.

The more westerly stone on the northern side of the gallery is largely concealed. It is at least  $\cdot 75$  m. long and protrudes  $\cdot 20$  m. above the surface of the mound. The second sidestone here runs into the field fence. It is at least  $2\cdot 40$  m. long and  $\cdot 15$  m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from  $\cdot 80$  m. high at the west to  $\cdot 70$  m. at the east. The sidestone on the opposite side of the chamber is  $1\cdot 60$  m. long,  $\cdot 15$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 40$  m. high. The transverse stone is partly concealed. It is at least  $\cdot 70$  m. long and  $\cdot 10$  m. thick. It is exposed to a height of  $\cdot 40$  m. and its top edge is about  $\cdot 95$  m. lower than that of the southern sidestone. If this stone is, in fact, a septal stone then the portico would have been about  $1\cdot 20$  m. long and  $1\cdot 50$  m. wide. The gallery would seem to have extended at least  $2\cdot 80$  m. eastwards from the septal.

36. **Cloghboola.** O.S. 93: 1: 4 (6·8 cm., 50·7 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1902). O.D. 600-700. W 143 617. Fig. 15. Plate 11.

*Wedge-tomb*

This tomb, the fourth in the group occupying the valley below Douce Mountain, is the more northerly of the two tombs in Cloghboola townland. It stands on a little platform, close to a rock outcrop, in a field of rough pasture, on the sloping arable land below the Bantry-Inchigeela road.

The tomb is very ruined and has been used as a dump for field stones. The surviving structure consists of the eastern end of a gallery, aligned roughly NW-SE. Two sidestones are present on the southern side of the gallery and the opposite side is represented by a single fallen slab. A backstone is in position at the eastern end of the gallery. Two outer-wall stones stand beyond the southern side and there are two more at the north. A displaced roofstone rests above the eastern end of the structure. There are some vague traces of a mound around the northern side of the tomb but the ground falls away sharply here and its limits are difficult to define. A block of stone, about 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, standing about 3·00 m. to the north of the backstone does not appear to be an original feature of the monument.

The western stone of the southern side of the gallery measures 1·10 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The second sidestone here leans against the backstone. It is 2·10 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·80 m. high. A sliver, ·55 m. in maximum dimension, has been split from its eastern end. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The backstone is a regular slab with a straight top edge. It is 1·30 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The fallen sidestone on the northern side of the gallery measures 2·15 m. long and ·20 m. thick. If erect, it would be 1·30 m. high. The leaning stone at its western end is probably an outer-wall stone. It is ·60 m. long and ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The second outer-wall stone on this side of the gallery is pitched outwards and lies at the north-eastern corner of the fallen sidestone. It is ·50 m. long and ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·50 m. high. The more easterly outer-wall stone on the southern side of the gallery also leans heavily outwards. It is ·60 m. long and ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The second outer-wall stone here is erect. It measures ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·85 m. high. A stone, ·60 m. in maximum dimension, lies at its western end and a loose stone, ·85 m. in maximum dimension, lies against the nearby sidestone. The roofstone measures 2·40 m. by 2·30 m. and is ·25 m. thick. It rests on the backstone, the adjoining sidestone at the south and on the fallen sidestone at the north. A loose stone measuring 1·15 m. by 1·15 m. and ·15 m. thick lies against its eastern edge.

Borlase 1897, 31, Muskerry West No. 25; Cochrane 1912, 180.

37. **Cornery.** O.S. 93: 1: 5 (9·5 cm., 50·9 cm.). "Lackanargid" (1902). O.D. 800. W 144 616. Fig. 10. Plate 11.

*Wedge-tomb*

This is the fifth tomb of the group occupying the valley below Douce Mountain. It stands on rough pasture land, close to the Bantry-Inchigeela road and is about 275 m. east of the last site described, Cloghboola (Co. 36).

The monument is poorly preserved. It consists of the remains of a gallery aligned roughly SW-NE. Outer-walling is represented by two stones beyond its northern side. There are some traces of a mound, rising to a maximum height of ·25 m., around the southern side and western end of the structure.

The northern side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats. That at the west leans inwards. It is ·90 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The second sidestone here is erect. It measures ·65 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The southern side of the gallery is represented by three stones. The stone at the west is almost flush with the ground. It is ·70 m. long and ·10 m. thick. The second sidestone is ·85 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high. The third sidestone is ·50 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·10 m. high. It may be the remains of a larger stone. The backstone is set inside the end of the last. It is 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The more westerly outer-wall stone leans

outwards. It is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The second outer-wall stone extends the line of the outer-wall beyond the back of the gallery. It is ·50 m. long, ·07 m. thick and ·10 m. high.

The gallery was at least 3·40 m. long. It is 1·10 m. wide at the west and may have been slightly narrower at the backstone. Three loose slabs, up to ·70 m. in maximum dimension, lie within the chamber and another ·55 m. in maximum dimension lies beyond the more westerly stone of the outer-wall.

Borlase 1897, 31, Muskerry West No. 24 ; Cochrane 1912, 180.

38. **Lackabaun.** O.S. 93: 3: 5 (55·1 cm., 51·1 cm.). "Mearogafin" (1902). O.D. 800-900. W 198 617. Fig. 13. Plate 12.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 5 km. south-west of Inchigeela and is situated on rough open moorland on the southern slopes of the ridge of high ground at the eastern end of the Sheehy Mountains. The tomb stands on a little platform, below Mullaghmearogafin (1,062 ft.) and commands an extensive view southwards across the basin of the Bandon River.

The monument is well preserved. It consists of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery, covered by two overlapping roofstones and surrounded by the remains of a closely-set outer-wall. The orthostats are all thin slabs, ·10 m. to ·20 m. in thickness. The structure is incorporated in an oval mound which reaches to the level of the lower roofstone, at the northern side. The outline of the mound is rather indefinite in places. It measures 9·00 m. E-W by 7·00 m. N-S.

The southern side of the gallery consists of three stones. The dimensions of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·70 m. long and ·75 m. high; 1·15 m. long and ·70 m. high; 1·10 m. long and ·25 m. high. The three stones forming the northern side of the chamber lean inwards. The stone at the west is at least ·80 m. long and ·65 m. high. Its eastern end is concealed. The stone next to this is 1·10 m. long and ·45 m. high. The eastern end of the third stone is not visible but it is possible that it reaches to the backstone of the gallery. It is at least ·45 m. long and is ·10 m. in exposed height. The backstone is set inside the end of the northern side of the gallery. It is ·70 m. long and ·35 m. high.

The stone covering the western end of the gallery measures 1·70 m. long (E-W) and 1·90 m. wide (N-S) and is ·20 m. thick. It rests on the eastern roofstone and on the more westerly outer-wall stone on the northern side of the gallery. The eastern roofstone measures 2·35 m. long (E-W) and 1·65 m. wide (N-S), and is ·25 m. thick. Portion of its northern edge is concealed by the mound. A fragment is broken from its north-western corner but this remains suspended above the chamber. This roofstone rests on the two more easterly sidestones at either side of the chamber and on the backstone.

The outer-wall at the north extends beyond the western end of the gallery. Three stones are present here. The stone at the west is ·65 m. long and ·90 m. high. The upper portion of its eastern end appears to have been broken from it. The second stone is ·80 m. long and ·40 m. high and third is ·45 m. long and ·15 m. high. Two outer-wall stones are visible on the southern side of the gallery. That at the west is ·60 m. long and ·35 m. high and the other is ·80 m. long and ·15 m. high. The eastern end of the outer-wall is marked by a single stone. This is at least ·55 m. long and is ·40 m. high. Its northern end is concealed. Two stones are partly exposed near the south-eastern edge of the mound.

These are probably stones of the cairn.

The gallery is 2·75 m. long and decreases in width and height from west to east. It is 1·10 m. wide and ·85 m. high at the west and is about ·60 m. wide and ·30 m. high at the backstone.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 833-834; Borlase 1897, 35-36, Carberry East No. 2 (Sketches, after Windele, J.); Cochrane 1912, 181.



39. **Clogher.** O.S. 93: 3: 6 (64·1 cm., 46·5 cm.). "Labbadermot" (1902).  
O.D. 800-900. W 209 616. Fig. 12. Plate 11.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 8 km. east of the tomb in Lackabaun (Co. 38) on the southern side of the high ground at the eastern end of the Sheehy Mountains. It stands on a small level patch of ground, on steeply sloping land, about ·5 km. south-south-west of the summit of Carrigarierk hill. The land on the upper hill-slopes provides rough heather-grown pasture which gives way to cultivated ground a short distance below the tomb.

The tomb is ruined. It consists of the remains of a short wedge-shaped gallery covered by a single roofstone. Two sidestones have collapsed into the chamber causing the roof to pitch southwards from its original position. Outer-walling is represented by a single stone at the south-western end of the gallery. All the orthostats are slabs, ·10 m. to ·15 m. in thickness. The structure is incorporated in a mound of irregular outline rising to a maximum height of ·50 m. The edges of the mound are obscured by the growth of heather and definition of its western end is made difficult by the presence of a disused trackway.

Both sides of the gallery consist of three stones. All three on the northern side lean inwards. The more westerly stone here is ·55 m. long and ·55 m. high. The stone next to this leans very heavily to the south. It is ·65 m. long and, if erect, would be ·70 m. high. The third stone is 1·00 m. long and ·55 m. high. The more westerly stone on the southern side of the gallery leans outwards. It is ·70 m. long and ·80 m. high. The next stone leans very heavily inwards. It is ·70 m. long and if erect would be about ·75 m. high. The third stone leans outwards. It is ·80 m. long and ·60 m. high. The outer-wall stone also leans outwards. It is ·75 m. long and ·80 m. high. The roofstone measures 1·50 m. long (E-W) and 1·70 m. wide (N-S) and is ·15 m. thick. It now rests on the outer-wall stone, the three stones of the southern side of the gallery and the more easterly stone of the northern side.

A prostrate stone, 1·00 m. in maximum dimension and ·10 m. thick, lies beyond the eastern end of the gallery.

The gallery, in its present condition, is 2·40 m. in length. It is 1·20 m. wide at the west and narrows to ·80 m. wide at the east. The levels of the sidestones indicate a decrease in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 35, Carbery East No. I; Cochrane 1912, 180.

40. **Carrigdangan.** O.S. 93: 4: 3 (89·3 cm., 57·1 cm.). Not marked (1902).  
O.D. 600-700. W 234 625.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument, shown on the O.S. map of 1841 as "Bealick", was destroyed by the time of the revision of 1896. However, the 1896 map places the name "Bealick" some 50 m. to the north of the original site apparently in the belief that the name applied to some rock outcrop at that place.

The monument is described as follows in the O.S. Name Book No. 1 for the Parish of Kilmichael, p.39, as follows:

"This Bealeck which is called "Leaba Dhiarmad" in other places, is 9 feet long and three wide, formed by two rows of stones standing perpendicular about two feet above ground and covered by a large and nearly circular stone five feet in diameter and one thick together with a small one three feet long and under this is an empty space capable of receiving a man, by the west end which is the entrance, the other being closed".

Borlase supplies three sketches after J. Windele together with a brief description based on Windele's account. It is clear from this account that the monument was a wedge-tomb covered by two roofstones, the smaller set over the eastern end. Two stones set in advance of the roofed structure may well indicate a short portico.

Borlase 1897, 35, Carbery East No. 1; Cochrane 1912, 180.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.I.9, 494, 497 (Sketch). *Ibid.* 12.I.10, 511-512 (Sketches).

41. **Cloghboola.** O.S. 93: 5: 1 (0·7 cm., 44·7 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902).  
O.D. 700-800. W 140 612. Fig. 13. Plate 12.

*Wedge-tomb*

This tomb, the sixth and last of the group occupying the valley below Douce Mountain, is the more southerly of the two tombs in Cloghboola townland. It stands beside a long, low, isolated rock outcrop, on a level tract of ground, at the inner end of the valley. The open moorland around the tomb provides rough boggy pasture. The site, overlooked by Douce Mountain, commands an extensive view along the valley to Lough Allua and beyond. A mountain ridge, about 1·6 km. distant, forms the skyline to the south.

The tomb consists of a small chamber covered by a single roofstone. The principal stone on the northern side of the chamber now leans very heavily inwards and consequently the roofstone rests in an inclined position with its higher end towards the south. A hole, ·30 m. deep, at the entrance to the chamber, is of recent origin. Four prostrate stones, ·50 m. to 1·00 m. in maximum dimension, lie around the structure. Two of these, at the south-east end, conceivably, be fallen outer-wall stones. No indications of a mound can be detected in the hummocky ground around the tomb.

There are three stones on the northern side of the chamber. The two towards the west are thin slabs, ·05 m. and ·10 m. thick, set with their ends overlapping. The stone at the west is ·80 m. long and ·60 m. high. The second stone overlaps the third sidestone also to form a doubling of the chamber wall. It is ·75 m. long and ·35 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The third sidestone leans very heavily inwards. It is 1·35 m. long and ·20 m. thick. If erect, it would be ·70 m. high at the west and ·50 m. at the east. Two stones are present on the southern side of the chamber. That at the west is ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high. The second stone is 1·70 m. long and ·25 m. thick. It is 1·05 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes downwards to ·15 m. high at the east. The backstone is set inside the ends of the chamber sides. It is ·80 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The roofstone rests on the eastern stones at either side of the chamber and on the more westerly stone of the northern side. It is 2·40 m. long (E-W) and ·15 m. to ·35 m. thick. It is 2·00 m. wide towards the west and narrows to 1·25 m. wide near the east. A small piece of stone, ·25 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·30 m. high, is exposed at the end of the more westerly sidestone of the southern side of the chamber. Its function, if any, is uncertain.

The chamber is almost 2·00 m. long. It is 1·25 m. wide at the west and narrows to ·75 m. wide at the backstone. The levels of the sidestones indicate a decrease in height from west to east.

O.S. M., 1845, 216 (Sketch, No. 1).

42. **Inchincurka.** O.S. 93: 12: 3 (88·2 cm., 29·6 cm.). Not marked (1902).  
O.D. 300-400. W 233 597. Fig. 13. Plate 12.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies 6·4 km. to the south of Inchigeela and is situated about ·4 km. to the south-east of Cummernamart cross-roads. It stands in a field of level pasture land on the northern side of the basin of the Caha River. There is no great outlook from the site, save towards the north-west, where part of the Sheehy Mountains form the skyline. The land in the vicinity is under pasture and tillage and supports some trees.

The tomb is well preserved. It consists of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery, covered by two overlapping roofstones and surrounded by a closely-set outer-wall. At the western end of the monument the outer-wall and gallery sides are linked by single slabs which form a short frontal facade. The structure is incorporated in the remains of a mound measuring 10·30 m. (E-W) by 4·00 m. (N-S). The mound, which is up to ·75 m. high, reaches to the level of the lower roofstone.

Each side of the gallery consists of three orthostats. The more westerly stone on the northern side is ·75 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The second stone leans inwards. It is ·90 m. long, at least ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The third stone also leans inwards. It is 1·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and

·55 m. high. The more westerly stone on the southern side of the gallery is ·90 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The stone next to this is ·70 m. long ·10 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The top edges of both these stones slope downwards to the east. The third sidestone is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and about ·70 m. high. The backstone is set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It is 1·05 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high.

The gallery is covered by two roofstones but it seems likely that a third is missing from above its western end. The upper roofstone measures 1·45 m. long (E-W), 1·70 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests on the more westerly stones at either side of the gallery and on the eastern roofstone. The eastern roofstone measures 1·85 m. long (E-W), 1·60 m. wide (N-S) and ·15 m. thick. It rests on the middle stone of the southern side of the gallery, on the backstone and on two of the outer-wall stones at the north.

The two stones forming the frontal facade are well-matched slabs, standing ·80 m. apart. The stone at the north is 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·20 m. high and the other is ·75 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·30 m. high.

The outer-walling along the northern side of the gallery consists of five stones. The stone at the west is ·60 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·80 m. high. It is about ·35 m. lower than the facade. The stone next to this has fallen. It is ·95 m. long and ·15 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·40 m. high. The other three stones are thin slabs ·05 m. to ·10 m. thick. The dimensions, from west to east, respectively, are: ·70 m. long and ·35 m. high; ·30 m. long and ·30 m. high; ·55 m. long and ·20 m. high. Three outer-wall stones are present at the southern side of the gallery. The stone at the west is ·80 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·90 m. high. It is ·40 m. lower than the facade. The other two stones are each ·55 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·60 m. high.

The gallery is 2·75 m. long and decreases in height and width from west to east. It is ·90 m. wide inside the facade and narrows sharply to ·25 m. at the backstone. The chamber is filled with rubble but the decrease in height is clear from the overlapping roofstones and the levels of the sidestones.

O'Kelly 1960, 107.

43. **Keenrath.** O.S. 93: 14: 6 (42·3 cm., 3·0 cm.). Not marked (1902). O.D. 300-400. W 184 568. Fig. 13. Plate 13.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6·5 km. to the north-west of Dunmanway. It stands in the ground of Keenrath House, on a tract of rolling arable land, at the northern side of the basin of the Bandon River. The land in the vicinity is used for pasture and tillage. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads.

The monument, which is in a ruined condition, stands on a low knoll, in a small grove of trees. It consists of the remains of a gallery covered by three roofstones. The more westerly sidestone on the southern side of the chamber has collapsed and the western roofstone has slewed to the south above it. Outer-wall is represented by two stones along the southern side of the gallery. There are no clear traces of a surrounding mound.

The northern sidestones of the gallery form an irregular line. The stone at the west is a thin slab measuring 1·20 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·75 m. high. At the eastern end of this is a low stone, ·55 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·25 m. high which protrudes into the gallery and touches the jamb-like stone described below. The sidestone beyond this leans inwards. It is ·70 m. long and ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·65 m. high. The next sidestone is ·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·65 m. high and the eastern sidestone is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high. Three sidestones are present on the southern side of the gallery. The collapsed stone, at the west, measures ·85 m. by ·70 m. and is about ·10 m. thick. The second sidestone is ·90 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·20 m. high and the third is ·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high.

An erect stone, standing at the western end of the gallery and set parallel to the more westerly stone of the northern side, indicates some form of entrance feature. It has a jamb-like appearance. It measures ·65 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high. A partly concealed stone, at least ·75 m. in maximum dimension, lies beside this, at the south.

The western roofstone measures 2·00 m. by 1·50 m. and is ·25 m. thick. The other two roofstones rest on the stones of the northern side of the gallery and slope downwards to the south. That at the west measures 1·60 m. long (E-W), 2·35 m. wide (N-S) and is ·25 m. thick. Its southern end rests on the middle sidestone of the southern side of the gallery. The eastern roofstone measures 1·80 m. by 1·45 m. and is ·25 m. thick.

The two outer-wall stones, at the south, are ·50 m. and 60 m. long, respectively. Both are ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high.

The gallery seem to have been about 3·00 m. long and was widest at its western end. The kink in the northern wall, together with the jamb-like stone at the entrance, are suggestive of some form of portico arrangement but the precise nature of this is not clear.

44. **Clashbredane.** O.S. 94: 3: 1 (46·2 cm., 56·8 cm.). "Bredane's Grave" (1904). O.D. 600-700. W 287 624. Fig. 14. Plate 13.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 3·2 km. to the south of Kilmichael among the hills flanking the southern side of the basin of the River Lee. It stands on a tract of arable land, about 45 m. to the south of a rocky, gorse-grown ridge. To the south of the site the ground slopes gently downwards for about 180 m. and then levels out to rushy boggy ground known as Raheen Bog. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards across undulating country to the highlands beyond the Bandon River.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition. The eastern end of a wedge-shaped gallery is preserved and this is partly covered by a single roofstone. To the west and running at right-angles to the main axis of the gallery, are three stones which may represent an internal revetment or perhaps a frontal facade. To the south of this is a stone which appears to be the sole remains of an outer-wall. A buttress-stone stands beyond the southern side of the gallery. There are some remains of mound around the structure, rising to a maximum height of ·50 m. and reaching to the level of the roofstone on the northern side.

The more westerly sidestone at the north side of the gallery is 1·10 m. long and ·10 m. thick. It protrudes ·20 m. from the mound. The second sidestone here is set outside the line of the last. It is 1·00 m. long and ·10 m. thick and protrudes ·20 m. from the mound. The western sidestone on the southern side of the gallery is 1·30 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The second sidestone on this side is set outside the line of the last and is ·65 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·45 m. high. There is a gap of ·50 m. between this and the backstone. The backstone is set inside the end of the northern side of the gallery. It measures ·95 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The buttress-stone stands outside the larger of the two stones of the southern side of the gallery. It is ·40 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The roofstone rests in an inclined position on the two stones at the western end of the gallery with its higher end to the south. It is 1·85 m. long (E-W), 1·70 m. wide (N-S) and ·25 m. thick.

The more northerly of the three stones set in line, at the western end of the monument is ·50 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·35 m. high. The stone next to this is ·35 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·25 m. high. There is a gap of ·60 m. between this and the third stone. This stone is ·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. These three stones all lean to the west. The stone to the south of the last seems to be an outer-wall stone. It is 1·05 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·85 m. high. To the north of this and parallel with it is a low set stone of uncertain function. It is ·40 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·10 m. high.

The precise design of the monument is not clear. The gallery measures 3·00 m. long, from the backstone to the presumed revetment at the west, and seems to have decreased in width from west to east.

45. **Slieveowen.** O.S. 94: 4: 1 (75·1 cm., 57·0 cm.). "Labbaowen" (1904). O.D. 700-800. W 318 624. Fig. 14. Plate 13.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 4 km. to the south-east of Kilmichael among the hills to the south of the basin of the River Lee. It stands on a level platform, on a low ridge of boggy

ground, surrounded by arable land. The ridge provided rough pasture but in 1965 was ploughed in preparation for forestry plantation. Some 20 m. to the south of the tomb the ground rises to a low rocky spine. The site commands an extensive outlook to the west and north-west where the distant Sheehy and Derrynasaggart Mountains form the skyline.

The monument is in a poor state of preservation and the plough furrows, which run close to the structure at either side, may have caused further damage to the cairn. The tomb consists of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery with some remains of outer-walling, mainly at its eastern end. A buttress-stone stands beyond the northern side of the gallery and there are two more at the south. The structure is surrounded by faint traces of an oval-shaped mound. There is a hole, 0.75 m. deep at the entrance to the gallery and the spoil from this forms a low heap at the front of the tomb.

The southern side of the gallery consists of four slabs, 0.10 m. to 0.20 m. thick, set with their ends overlapping. The stone at the west is 1.25 m. long and 1.35 m. high. Its top may be broken. A stone, 0.40 m. long, 0.10 m. thick and 1.00 m. high stands at its western end. The second sidestone is 0.70 m. long and 1.00 m. high. The third sidestone leans heavily inwards. It is 0.75 m. long and 0.70 m. high. A buttress stone stands at the junction of the last two stones. This measures 0.30 m. by 0.10 m. and is 1.00 m. high. The fourth sidestone also leans heavily inwards. It is 0.90 m. long and 0.60 m. high. Outside this is a buttress-stone measuring 0.15 m. by 0.15 m. and 0.70 m. high.

The northern side of the gallery is also of four stones. The more westerly stone is set outside the line of the other three. It is 1.20 m. long, 0.25 m. thick and 1.80 m. high. The second stone leans inwards. It is 1.05 m. long, 0.10 m. thick and 0.95 m. high. Outside this is a buttress-stone measuring 0.45 m. by 0.20 m. and 1.30 m. high. The third sidestone is 0.80 m. long, 0.10 m. thick and 0.75 m. high and the fourth is 0.65 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.75 m. high. Both these stones lean inwards.

A prostrate stone, 1.05 m. in maximum dimension, at the north-west corner of the structure may be a fallen outer-wall stone. A second outer-wall stone on this side of the gallery stands at the east. This is 0.70 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.60 m. high. Two outer-wall stones are present at the eastern end of the southern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is 0.75 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.45 m. high and the other is 0.65 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.25 m. high.

The gallery is 3.70 m. in overall length and decreases sharply in width from 1.35 m. at the west to 0.30 m. at the east. Windele's plan shows three extra stones at the entrance to the gallery which are now missing. One of these could be a door-stone or sill and the others, shown standing inside the more westerly stones at either side of the gallery, may be jamb stones. The arrangement here could be somewhat similar to that at the entrance to Caherdowney (Co. 8) but the evidence is not sufficient to allow a definite interpretation.

Windele, J., R.I.A. M.S. 12.1.10, 495, 522-523 (Pl); Borlase 1897, 31, Muskerry West No. 28 (Pl; after Windele, J.); Cochrane 1912, 182.

46. **Capeen East.** O.S. 94: 8: 3 (90.4 cm., 40.3 cm.). "O'Boughalla's Bed" (1904). O.D. 600-700. W 333 605. Fig. 14. Plate 13.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 1.5 km. to the east of Capeen cross-roads and is situated on rough boggy ground about 100 m. south of the Crookstown-Dunmanway road. The surrounding country is rolling arable land with small patches of bog occupying the lower ground and hollows. The underlying rock outcrops frequently through the thin soil in the vicinity of the site. The tomb itself stands close to the edge of Moinroe Bog. The outlook from the site is restricted by low ridges lying 100 m.-200 m. to the north and south.

The stones of the monument protrude less than 0.25 m. above the ground. They appear as thin slabs, 0.05 m. to 0.10 m. in thickness, and none exceed 0.85 m. in length. Four lines of stones, running SW-NE, over a distance of about 5.00 m., can be distinguished.

The line at the south is indicated by two stones and could represent an outer-wall. The second line is about 1.00 m. to the north of the first. The stone at the west end of this line is 0.85 m. long and 0.40 m. high. There is a gap of 1.50 m. between this stone and the eastern end of the line which is represented by three stones. This line seems to represent

the southern side of a gallery. A stone to the south of the eastern end of the line may be a doubling of the gallery wall. The third line consists of four stones and converges sharply on the eastern end of the second line. This may represent the northern side of the gallery.

Standing at the western end of the presumed gallery and 40 m. to the north of the more westerly stone of the southern side is a stone measuring 60 m. long, 10 m. thick and 30 m. high. This could be interpreted as a "split portico" arrangement at the entrance to the gallery. The fourth line of stones is indicated by two stones at the north-western end of the structure. These may represent outer-walling beyond the northern side of the gallery. There are traces of a mound, rising to a maximum height of 75 m., around the eastern end of the monument but its limits are difficult to define because of the hummocky nature of the ground. A prostrate stone, 1.60 m. in maximum dimension, lies on the eastern end of the mound. It may be a displaced roofstone.

Narrow edges of the underlying bed rock protrude in the vicinity of the monument and these could be confused with artificially set slabs. However, the site compares well with other tombs in the area (e.g. Slieveowen Co. 45) and can probably be accepted as the remains of a wedge-tomb. Excavation would be required to verify the true nature of the site.

Borlase 1897, 36, Carbery East, No. 4; Cochrane 1912, 180.

47. **Belrose Lower.** O.S. 95: 13: 6 (18.4 cm., 7.0 cm.). Not marked (1904).  
O.D. 300-400. W 355 570. Fig. 14. Plate 14.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 3.2 km. to the north of Enniskean and 1.6 km. south-east of Castletown, in a broad shallow valley opening southwards to the basin of the Bandon River. The floor of the valley is studded with low hillocks and rock outcrops. The tomb itself stands at the foot of a ridge of outcrop, on fair pasture land.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition. Three stones, set in line, seem to represent the southern side of a chamber. The two more westerly stones lean heavily to the north. The first of these is 80 m. long, 20 m. thick and 80 m. high and the stone next to this is 70 m. long, 20 m. thick and 50 m. high. The third stone is 90 m. long, 20 m. thick and 80 m. high. Resting against the two stones at the west is a displaced roofstone. This measures 2.90 m. by 2.40 m. It is a wedge-shaped stone and would have served admirably to cover a small chamber. Two stones, each about 1.00 m. in maximum exposed dimension, are visible beneath the roof. The stone at the east could be a collapsed sidestone of the northern side of the chamber. An orthostat at the south-western corner of the structure may represent a frontal facade. This is 1.60 m. long, 30 m. thick and 80 m. high. It leans to the west. To the east of this stone is a prostrate slab 1.50 m. in maximum dimension. At its northern side is a stone measuring 70 m. long and 20 m. thick. It leans heavily to the north and would be 40 m. high if erect. It could be a displaced outer-wall stone. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

The monument can readily be reconstructed as a wedge-tomb.

48. **Kilcatherine.** O.S. 101: 11: 2 (60.2 cm., 27.2 cm.). Not marked (1897).  
O.D. 50-100. V 619 537. Fig. 15. Plate 14.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument, which lies about 4 km. north-west of Eyeries village, is situated on Kilcatherine Point, towards the western end of the northern side of the Beara peninsula. It stands, within 250 m. of the rock-bound coast, on the north-western edge of Coulagh Bay.

The tomb is on a small level tract of partly cut-away bog surrounded by small knolls of outcrop. Some 20 m. beyond the site, to the south, is a high rocky hill.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition. It consists of a small chamber represented by an erect sidestone at the north, a fallen sidestone of the south side and a septal-slab or doorstone at the west. A displaced roofstone lies, in a tilted position, above the chamber.

Three slabs along the northern sidestone form a doubling of the chamber wall. The tomb is incorporated in a low mound protruding about 25 cm. above the boggy ground.

The northern sidestone is 1.40 m. long, .10 m. thick and .65 m. high. The two slabs to the north of this are only .05 m. thick. The larger stone is 1.00 m. long and the other is .45 m. long. Both are about .10 m. lower than the gallery side. Between the large stone and the sidestone are two erect slivers of stone (not on plan), 1.00 m. and .40 m. long, respectively. The stone beyond the junction of the sidestone and the stone closing the western end of the chamber is .55 m. long and .10 m. high. The fallen sidestone of the southern side of the chamber is partly concealed by the roofstone. It is at least 1.50 m. in maximum dimension. The septal-slab or door-stone measures 1.60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .65 m. high. The roofstone rests on it and on the northern sidestone. The roofstone measures 1.95 m. by 1.20 m. and is .10 m. thick. A number of other stones protrude from the ground around the chamber. One stone, about .60 m. to the west of the septal stone, may be *in situ* but the remainder do not appear to have any significance.

O'Brien 1970, 20, No. 118.

49. **Bofickil.** O.S. 102: 13: 1 (3.0 cm., 8.5 cm.). Not marked (1901). O.D. 200-300. V 653 517. Fig. 15. Plate 14.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 1.2 km. north-east of Eyeries village, in the hinterland of Coulagh Bay. It stands on boggy ground, broken by rock outcrops, in a shallow valley opening westwards to the sea. Eastwards from the site the ground rises to the lower hills below Lackawee Mountain. The site commands a view westwards across the mouth of the Kenmare River to Coad Mountain and the mountains south of Lough Currane. The land in the district around the tomb provides rough, mountain pasture.

The tomb consists of a small wedge-shaped chamber each side of which is formed of a single slab. It is closed at the east by an inset backstone. Two displaced roofstones lie tilted within the chamber. There are no indications of a surrounding mound. A field fence crosses in front of the western end of the tomb.

The stones forming the sides of the chamber are well matched slabs, the top edges of which slope sharply downwards from west to east. The stone at the north is 2.90 m. long and is up to .40 m. thick. It is 1.15 m. high near its western end and .50 m. high at the east. The opposite sidestone is 3.00 m. long and .25 m. thick. It is 1.10 m. high near the west and .80 m. high at the east. The backstone is set .10 m. to .20 m. inside the ends of the sidestones. It is .90 m. long, .10 m. thick and .60 m. high. The roofstone at the eastern end of the chamber rests, in an inclined position, against the backstone, with its higher end to the east. It measures 2.20 m. by 2.00 m. and is .15 m. thick. The eastern roofstone rests against the southern sidestone. It measures 1.60 m. by 1.40 m. and is .15 m. thick. It is possible that both stones originally formed a single slab covering the chamber.

The chamber was about 2.50 m. long and decreased in width from 1.60 m. wide near the west to 1.30 m. at the backstone. The heights of the sidestones indicate a sharp decrease in height from west to east.

O'Brien 1970, 21, No. 126; MacCarthaigh 1972, 11.

50. **Ballynahown.** O.S. 103: 16: 3 (89.4 cm., 10.3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1901). O.D. 500-600. V 842 515. Fig. 15. Plate 14.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 4 km. north-east of Adrigole Harbour on the southern side of the Beara peninsula. It stands on a tract of level ground, near the head of a little valley, on a southern extension of the Caha Mountains. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards across Bantry Bay to the mountainous peninsula on the northern side of

Dunmanus Bay. The land around the tomb is rough, mountain pasture with occasional rock outcrops. The lower ground between the mountains and the sea is used for mixed farming.

The tomb is fairly well preserved. Two sidestones supporting a single roofstone represent the eastern end of a wedge-shaped gallery. Two low overlapping stones, set in line with the northern sidestone, indicate that the gallery extended towards the west. The structure is incorporated in a low mound measuring 10·50 m. (E-W) by 7·50 m. (N-S), rising to a maximum height of ·20 m.

The southern sidestone is 2·20 m. long and ·25 m. thick. It is ·90 m. high near the west and ·65 m. high at the east. The opposite sidestone leans inwards. It is 2·00 m. long and ·35 m. thick. It is ·90 m. high at the west and ·07 m. lower at the east. The tops of both stones slope downwards fairly evenly from west to east. The stone continuing the line of the northern sidestone is ·90 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high and the stone next to this is ·90 m. long, ·07 m. thick and ·15 m. high. The roofstone rests on the opposed sidestones. It is 2·20 m. long (E-W) 2·00 m. wide near the west, 1·70 m. wide at the east and is up to ·30 m. in thickness.

The gallery would appear to have been at least 3·00 m. in length. The roofed portion decreases in height and width from west to east.

O'Brien 1970, 13, No. 8.

51. **Teernahillane.** O.S. 114: 12: 5 (79·6 cm., 20·1 cm.). Not marked (1899).  
O.D. 600-700. V 637 466. Fig. 18. Plate 15.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 4 km. to the north-west of Castletown Bearhaven. It is situated on a level tract of boggy ground, on the saddle between Miskish Mountain and Knockgur, towards the western end of the Beara peninsula.

The tomb consists of a short gallery narrowing sharply towards the north-east. The gallery sides are each represented by two overlapping stones and the east end is closed by an inset backstone. A number of small thin slabs, protruding ·10 cm. to ·15 cm. above the ground along the southern side, may represent outer-walling. Three loose slabs, standing on edge, cross the western end of the gallery.

The gallery was at least 2·90 m. long and narrows from 1·90 m. wide towards the west to ·90 m. at the east. The stone at the western end of the southern side is 1·85 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1 m. high. Its top edge slopes down sharply to the east. The second sidestone here measures 2·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The sidestone opposite this is 1·70 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high and the western stone on this side is 1·15 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·35 m. high. The backstone is largely concealed but seems to be a thin slab. The outer stone standing at the western end of the gallery is a displaced roofstone. It measures 2·40 m. by 1·40 m. and is ·25 m. thick. The stone next to this seems to be part of a roofstone. It measures 1·55 m. by ·55 m. and is ·15 m. thick. The third stone here measures 2·20 m. by 1·20 m. and is 15 m. thick. It too could have formed part of the roof. A number of stones protrude from the ground beyond the western end of the gallery but their significance cannot be decided with excavation.

52. **Kilmackowen.** O.S. 115: 2: 4 (27·7 cm., 49·5 cm.). Not marked (1901).  
O.D. 300-400. V 682 496. Fig. 15. Plate 15.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies mid-way between Castletown Bearhaven and Eyeries. It is situated on the southern side of a broad valley, to the east of a pass through the Slieve Miskish Mountains, towards the western end of the Beara peninsula. The tomb stands on reclaimed land which provides fair pasture. The higher ground is covered with shallow bog broken in places by rock outcrop. The site commands a fine outlook westwards across the mouth of the Kenmare River.



This tomb consists of a diminutive chamber covered by a single roofstone. Two outer-wall stones are present on the northern side of the chamber. A stone inside the western end of the southern sidestone may represent some form of entrance feature. There are no indications of a surrounding mound. The base of a stone fence runs up to the structure at the south-east and continues beyond it to the north-west.

All the orthostats, save that closing the eastern end of the chamber, are tilted to the north. The southern sidestone is partly concealed by the fence running into the monument. It is 1.45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .50 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The stone at its western end is .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .60 m. high. The northern sidestone is 1.30 m. long, .15 m. thick and .80 m. high. Its top edge also slopes downwards to the east. The western outer-wall stone extends beyond the end of the sidestone. It is .80 m. long, .15 m. thick and .80 m. high. The second outer-wall stone is .60 m. long, .10 m. thick and .50 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the chamber leans inwards. It measures .70 m. long, .10 m. thick and .45 m. high. The roofstone is 2.10 m. long (E-W), 2.00 m. in greatest width (N-S) and .20 m. thick. It rests in a tilted position on both sidestones, the backstone and the western outer-wall stone.

The chamber is about 1.50 m. in length and decreases in height from west to east.

O'Brien 1970, 15, No. 52 (Ph.).

53. **Killough East.** O.S. 127: 5: 2 (14.6 cm., 38.0 cm.). Not marked (1901).  
O.D. 200-300. V 568 418. Fig. 12. Plate 15.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 4 km. south-west of Allihies near the western end of the Beara peninsula. It stands below the main road running westwards from Castletown Bearhaven to Dursey Sound, in a little valley opening southwards to the sea. The land in the valley provides fair pasture but the surrounding hills are largely rock outcrop and are overgrown with gorse. The outlook from the site is confined to the valley and the sea is hidden by a knoll to the south.

The tomb stands close to a field fence. It consists of two well-matched sidestones which support one large roofstone. A slab rests in a sloping position against the western edge of the roofstone and leaning against this is a second larger slab. There are vague traces of a mound around the structure.

The northern sidestone leans inwards. It is 3.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high. The opposite sidestone is 3.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high. The top edges of both stones slope downwards to the east. The roofstone lies in a tilted position with its lower end to the north. It measures 2.80 m. long (E-W), 2.10 m. wide (N-S) and .25 m. thick. The stone leaning against its western end is 1.90 m. long, .25 m. thick and 1.60 m. high. The large slab outside this is 3.00 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.60 m. high.

The sidestones indicate a chamber some 3.00 m. in length narrowing from 1.80 m. wide at the west to 1.50 m. wide at the east. The function of the two leaning slabs at the western end of the tomb is not clear. It is possible that the chamber extended further to the west and that they are displaced orthostats or roofstones. They may, on the other hand, represent some form of closure of the entrance to the chamber.

O'Brien 1970, 19, No. 101.

54. **Ardaragh West.** O.S. 128: 4: 3 (89.1 cm., 56.3 cm.). Not marked (1901).  
O.D. 50-100. V 745 437. Fig. 16. Plate 15.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about .4 km. south-east of Rerrin Village at the south-eastern end of Bear Island. The tomb stands on the northern side of a laneway leading to a disused rifle-range and is within 100 m. of the sea-shore. It is situated on a slight eminence at the rim of a shallow basin, on land devoted mainly to pasture and meadow. Hungry Hill

appears to the north-east and Knockanallig Hill, in the middle of the island, dominates the outlook to the west. To the east of the site is a small cove with a sandy beach.

The tomb, which stands in an angle formed by two fences, has suffered some damage since described by Westropp in 1921. It consists of a collapsed main chamber, some 5·00 m. in length, preceded, at the west, by a short portico. The portico is separated from the main chamber by a tall septal stone flanked at either side by a short slab. The northern side of the portico consists of a single stone; the opposite side is missing. At the front of the portico and forming an entrance or facade were two tall well-matched stones. At the time of Westropp's visit the stone at the north was leaning southwards against its fellow. This stone now rests against the septal-stone. A roofstone which covered part of the portico and a small portion of the western end of the main chamber has been displaced since Westropp's time. Some slight traces of a mound are present along the northern side of the tomb.

The uppermost stone of the collapsed main chamber is 4·40 m. long, 1·70 m. wide near the west, 1·00 m. wide near the east and ·25 m. thick. It is not clear whether this is a fallen sidestone or a roofstone. Protruding from under its northern edge is a prostrate sidestone measuring 4·65 m. long, at least ·60 m. wide and ·15 m. thick. Under the south-eastern part of the uppermost slab are two orthostats both of which seem to have been twisted out of their former position since Westropp's visit. The longer slab is a sidestone measuring 2·15 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·35 m. high. It leans to the north. The second stone is the backstone of the gallery. It measures ·85 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·50 m. high. Two further sidestones are visible immediately east of the septal stone. The stone at the north leans outwards. It is ·70 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·40 m. high. The second stone, at the south, leans heavily inwards and is almost prostrate. It is ·70 m. long and ·15 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1·30 m. high.

The septal stone is a fine slab measuring 2·65 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·30 m. high. It leans to the east and bears against the short sidestone at its northern end. The stone flanking the septal, at the south, is ·80 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·55 m. high. It leans against the septal stone. The stone beyond the northern end of the septal is ·45 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·85 m. high. It leans outwards. These two stones seem to represent a close outer-walling.

The roofstone displaced from above the portico measures 2·50 m. by 1·50 m. and is ·15 m. thick. It now rests on the northern end of the septal and on the two western sidestones.

The stone forming the northern side of the portico is 1·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·65 m. high. It rises ·45 m. above the septal. The fallen facade stone measures 3·35 m. long, ·85 m. wide and ·20 m. thick. Its counterpart, at the south, is 1·10 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 2·45 m. high. It leans against the stone flanking the southern end of the septal stone.

Windele, J., R.I.A., MS. 12.1.10, 864 (Sketch, after Denis Murphy of Bantry); Borlase 1897, 40-43, Bear No. 3 (Pl. Sketches); Keogh 1913, 6; Westropp 1920, 159; Westropp 1921, 15-16 (Pl. Pls.); Cochrane 1912, 179; Crozier 1957, 70; O'Brien 1970, 23.

55. **Ahaglaslin.** O.S. 143: 3: 6 (67·5 cm., 52·2 cm.). "Callaheencladdig" (1944). O.D. 50-100. W 307 363. Fig. 18. Plate 16.

#### *Portal-tomb*

This monument lies 2·4 km. to the east of Rosscarbery and is about 1 km. north of the shores of Rosscarbery Bay. It stands on a little platform, near the top of a steep hillside, overlooking the narrow valley of the Ownahinchy River. The valley sides provide rough grazing but the more level ground in the area is under cultivation.

The tomb is well preserved. The entrance to the chamber is at the east and is marked by two portal stones set ·70 m. apart. The sides and back of the chamber are each of single orthostats. Two slabs lean against the southern side of the chamber and three smaller stones lean against the northern portal. The function of these stones is not clear and all are not necessarily in their original positions. The chamber is covered by a large high-pitched roofstone set with its higher end above the portals and its opposite end resting on two pad-

stones. In front of each portal is an orthostat forming the inner end of a funnel-shaped approach to the chamber. The line of the southern orthostat is continued by two pairs of small overlapping slabs to a distance of 2·50 m. from the entrance.

The northern portal-stone is erect and measures 1·60 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·80 m. high. The opposite portal-stone leans against it. It is 1·40 m. long and ·25 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1·85 m. high. The orthostat running eastwards from the northern portal is 1·35 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The orthostat opposite this, at the south, is ·90 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The four stones beyond this are thin slabs, between ·40 m. and ·80 m. in length and ·15 m. to ·25 m. high.

The southern sidestone of the chamber leans heavily inwards and rests against the portal. This may well be its original setting. It is 1·70 m. long, ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1·50 m. high. The stones resting against its eastern and western ends are almost prostrate. The stone at the east measures 1·15 m. by 1·10 m. and is ·15 m. thick and the other stone is ·70 m. by ·80 m. and ·15 m. thick. The sidestone on the northern side of the chamber leans outwards. It is 1·45 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·50 m. high. The three stones, in line east of this, lean against the portal stone. Their original function, if any, is not clear. Their dimensions, from west to east respectively are: ·30 m. by ·30 m. and ·75 m. high; ·60 m. by ·25 m. and ·85 m. high; ·60 m. by ·25 m. and ·85 m. high. The stone closing the western end of the chamber leans inwards but again this may be its original setting. It is 1·80 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. Behind the backstone are two slabs, ·15 m. and ·50 m. high respectively. One of these is loosely set in the ground and the other leans to the west. These stones do not appear to have any special significance.

The roofstone measures 3·75 m. long, 2·20 m. wide and ·60 m. thick. The pad-stone at its north-eastern corner measures 1·10 m. by ·90 m. and is ·15 m. thick. It rests on the northern sidestone. The second pad-stone rests on the opposite sidestone. It measures 1·00 m. by ·70 m. and is ·10 m. thick. The roofstone rests on both pad-stones and on the portal stones.

The tomb is a fine example of the portal-tomb class. The approach element in front of the portals is unusual but may be analogous to the narrow courts found at some court-tombs, e.g., Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) and Ballyganner (Cl. 34).

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9, 971-972 (Sketches); *ibid.* 12.1.10, 768; Borlase 1896, 36-39, Carberry East No. 8 (Pl., Sketches); Cochrane 1912, 179; Webster 1930, 90-97 (Sketch).

56. **Ballydivlin.** O.S. 147: 8: 1 (73·4 cm., 41·8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 100-200. V 823 293. Fig. 16. Plate 16.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies 4·8 km. to the north-east of Crookhaven, on the southern side of the Mizen Head peninsula, about 10·5 km. from its western extremity. The tomb stands on a tract of flat arable land between low rocky hills to the north and the coast to the south. The land in the area is devoted mainly to meadow and pasture but some tillage is undertaken. The site commands an extensive outlook to the south-east, across the sea, to Cape Clear.

The tomb, which consists of a gallery some 4 m. in length, is incorporated in a field fence. Three erect sidestones are present on the northern side of the gallery and there is one erect stone and a fallen sidestone at the south. A backstone is visible at the east and another stone crosses the western end of the gallery. A stone, measuring 2·20 m. by 1·40 m. and ·45 m. thick, lies above the western end of the gallery. It may be a displaced roofstone. There are no indications of a surrounding mound.

The more westerly stone on the northern side of the gallery is ·75 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·95 m. high and the stone next to this is 1·30 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·30 m. high. The third stone is 1·15 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The erect sidestone on the southern side of the gallery is 1·10 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The fallen sidestone here is ·70 m. long and ·10 m. thick and ·75 m. high. The backstone is 1·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The stone crossing the western end of the gallery could be either a door-stone or a septal. It is 1·20 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·60 m. high.

57. **Ballyvoge Beg.** O.S. 147: 10: 5 (32·6 cm., 17·0 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 50-100. V 780 268. Fig. 16. Plate 16.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 5·6 km. north-east of Mizen Head at the inner end of Barley Cove. It stands on a gently sloping platform, on the side of a low hill, overlooking a little valley leading south-westwards to the sea. The land in the valley is used mainly for pasture and meadow but some tillage is undertaken.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition. The southern side of a gallery is represented by a single orthostat and two fallen sidestones. One orthostat is present on the opposite side of the gallery, at its eastern end, and set ·60 m. inside the end of this is a backstone. A roofstone, now broken into two pieces, lies above the gallery. Beneath the north-western corner of the roofstone is a prostrate slab, at least 1·40 m. in maximum dimension and ·10 m. thick. Its function is uncertain. A stone, at the north-western corner of the structure, seems to be the only surviving member of an outer-wall. There are no indications of a surrounding mound.

The erect sidestone on the southern side of the gallery is at least ·90 m. long and is ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high. It leans to the south. The fallen sidestone beyond this, is at least ·80 m. long and ·10 m. thick. If erect, it would be at least ·35 m. high. The third sidestone here is 2·00 m. long and ·15 m. thick. If erect, it would be at least ·50 m. high. The single sidestone at the eastern end of the opposite side of the gallery is at least 1·55 m. long and is ·15 m. thick and ·25 m. high. It leans inwards. The backstone is ·90 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high. The eastern fragment of the roofstone measures 1·60 m. by 2·05 m. and is ·10 m. thick. The western fragment measures 2·60 m. by 2·10 m. and is ·20 m. thick. When intact the roofstone would have been about 4·00 m. in length. The surviving outer-wall stone is at least 1·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·45 m. high.

The gallery appears to have been about 4·00 m. in length. The relative levels of the orthostats suggest that it may have been highest at its western end.

58. **Tooreen.** O.S. 147: 14: 3 (40·7 cm., 10·8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 400-500. V 789 261. Fig. 16. Plate 16.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 1·2 km. to the south-east of the last described tomb, Ballyvoge Beg (Co. 57). It is situated near the head of a little valley, on a low steep-sided mountain ridge, overlooking Crook Haven. The tomb stands on sloping ground which falls away sharply to the south immediately beyond the site. The high, rocky ground at either side of the valley provides rough mountain grazing. The more level ground below is under pasture and meadow with a little tillage.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but the entire structure has tilted sharply to the south. It consists of the remains of a chamber covered, at the east, by a single roofstone. The northern side of the chamber consists of two stones and three stones are present on the southern side. The eastern end is closed by a stone set within the ends of the chamber sides. There are no indications of a surrounding mound.

The more westerly stone on the northern side of the chamber is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·50 m. high. The second stone here is 1·50 m. long, ·15 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The more westerly stone on the southern side of the chamber is almost prostrate. It is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1·10 m. high. It may be a sidestone. The stone next to this is ·95 m. long, ·15 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·65 m. high. The third stone is 1·55 m. long, ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The backstone leans heavily to the west. It is ·90 m. long, ·10 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The roofstone rests on both sidestones on the northern side of the chamber and on the two more easterly stones at the south. It measures 2·20 m. long (E-W), 1·60 m. wide (N-S) and is ·20 m. thick.

The chamber is about 1·80 m. in length but if the stone continuing the line of the southern side is in fact a sidestone it would have been considerably longer.

59. **Arduslough.** O.S. 147: 14: 3 (40·3 cm., 10·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 400. V 788 260. Fig. 17. Plate 17.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument is situated on a steeply sloping hillock below and to the south-west of the last described monument, Tooreen (Co. 58). The tombs, though only about 75 m. apart, are not intervisible.

This tomb, which consists of a small chamber is fairly well preserved but the interior is filled with rubble. The sides are each of two stones and the eastern end is closed by a backstone set within the ends of the chamber sides. A roofstone rests above the chamber. Two thin pieces of stone (not on plan), ·40 m. and ·60 m. respectively, in maximum dimension and ·05 m. thick, springing from behind the backstone, are visible under the eastern edge of the roofstone. These may have been split from the roofstone, or may have served as a pad between the roof and the backstone. One outer-wall stone is present beyond the southern side of the chamber. The western end of the chamber is incorporated in a small mound, reaching a maximum height of ·75 m.

The western stone on the northern side of the chamber is 2·10 m. long and ·20 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. It is 1·00 m. high at the west end and ·50 m. high at the east. The end of the second sidestone is set inside the end of the last. This stone is ·80 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high. A stone, apparently a packing stone, is exposed along the northern side of the sidestone. It is at least ·30 m. long and is ·10 m. thick and ·10 m. high. Further to the north is a partly concealed stone measuring ·45 m. by ·45 m. and ·25 m. high. The function of this is uncertain. It may be an outer-wall stone. The western stone on the southern side of the chamber measures 1·80 m. long and ·10 m. thick. Its top edge too slopes downwards to the east. It is ·65 m. high at the west and ·30 m. high at the east. The second sidestone, like its counterpart at the north, is set with its end inside the line of the first sidestone. It is ·95 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·25 m. high. The backstone leans inwards. It is 1·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·15 m. in exposed height. The roofstone, which is fractured in several places, is 2·30 m. long (E-W), 2·20 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. A piece appears to be missing from its south-western corner. It rests on the western stone of the northern side, on a piece of stone, ·90 m. in maximum dimension, over the junction of the two stones on the same side and on both sidestones of the southern side. Three or four depressions on its top surface seem to be natural solution-pits. The outer-wall stone leans to the north. It is ·80 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high.

The chamber is 2·45 m. in length and decreases in height from west to east. It is 1·30 m. wide at the ends of the western sidestones and 1·10 m. wide at the backstone.

Borlase 1897, 45, Carbery West, No. 4; Cochrane 1912, 179.

60. **Leenane.** O.S. 147: 14: 6 (39·2 cm., 5·9 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 400-500. V 787 257. Fig. 17. Plate 17.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument, situated on the low mountain ridge overlooking Crook Haven, lies about ·5 km. to the south-west of the tombs at Tooreen (Co. 58) and Arduslough (Co. 59). It stands on a rather level tract of rough, mountain land covered with heather and broken by low outcrops. The site commands a broad outlook to the south and east across the sea to Cape Clear and Roaringwater Bay.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but the interior has been robbed to a considerable depth. It consists of a chamber, about 3·20 m. in length preceded at the south-west by two tall stones representing some form of entrance feature. The structure is incorporated in a low oval-shaped mound measuring about 14·50 m. NE-SW by 11·50 m. NW-SE. Flat rock outcrop is exposed at the south-eastern edge of the mound. A number of low stones protrude from the mound but these may only be cairn stones. However, two larger stones stand beyond the northern side of the chamber. One of these is erect and measures ·35 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The second stone leans to the north and is ·70 m. long, ·25 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·45 m. high. The function of these stones is uncertain.

The southern side of the chamber consists of one great slab measuring 3·25 m. long and ·30 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards sharply from west to east. It is 1·25 m. high at the west and ·80 m. high at the east. The opposite side of the chamber may have consisted of two stones but only one slab now remains. This is 2·15 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·15 m. high. It leans inwards. The tall stone at the western end of this side of the chamber measures ·50 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·25 m. high. A small stone, ·45 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high stands beyond it to the west. The tall stone on the opposite side of the chamber leans inwards. It measures ·55 m. by ·25 m. and is 1·20 m. high. Between this and the nearby sidestone is a stone measuring ·80 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high. Its top edge is irregular and may be broken.

Borlase 1897, 45, Carbery West, No. 5 (incorrectly stated to be in Arduslough townland); Cochrane 1912, 179 (under Arduslough).

61. **Altar.** O.S. 148: 1: 5 (13·8 cm., 50·8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1901). O.D. 0-100. V 858 303. Fig. 17. Plate 18.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6·5 km. west of Skull, at the north-eastern edge of Toormore Bay, on the southern side of the Mizen Head peninsula. It stands on a small level patch of ground, about 30 m. from the rocky shoreline, near the edge of a pocket of cultivated land, surrounded by rough pasture broken by numerous rock outcrops. The tomb lies a few metres to the west of the Skull-Crook Haven road.

The tomb is fairly well preserved. The sides of the gallery are each represented by three stones and a roofstone remains in position above the eastern end. A second roofstone rests in an inclined position against the western end of the gallery. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The three stones on the northern side of the gallery all lean inwards. The stone at the west measures 1·35 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·35 m. high. The next stone is set overlapping the last, on the inside. It is ·75 m. long, ·10 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The third stone is ·60 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. Its top edge may be broken. The more westerly stone on the southern side of the gallery measures 1·25 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·95 m. high. The second stone leans outwards. It is ·80 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The third stone is 1·20 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The eastern roofstone is 2·70 m. long (E-W), 2·30 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests on the three stones of the southern side and the more easterly stone of the northern side. The second roofstone measures 2·60 m. long (E-W), 2·50 m. wide (N-S) and is ·20 m. thick. It rests against the more westerly stones at either side of the gallery.

The gallery, which was at least 3·40 m. in length decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·90 m. wide at the west and narrowed sharply to less than 1·25 m. at the east.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10. 1,002 (Sketches); Borlase 1897, 44-45, Carbery West, No. 3 (Pl., Sketches, one after Stokes); Coleman 1895, 283 ("near Toormore"); Dickson 1906, 158; Cochrane 1912, 179; O'Donovan, *The*, 1914, 83 (Ph.); Somerville 1928, 65; *JRSAI* 46 (1916) 96 (Photographic Collection).

62. **Arderrawinny.** O.S. 148: 2: 1 (28·6 cm., 55·6 cm.). "Cromlech" (1901). O.D. 100-200. V 875 307. Fig. 18. Plate 17.

#### *Portal-tomb*

This monument lies about 1·6 km. east of the wedge-tomb in Altar townland (Co. 61) and is situated about 150 m. to the north of the Skull-Crook Haven road. It stands at the foot of a cliff, on a small isolated patch of level grassland, surrounded by rough undulating ground, broken by numerous rock outcrops. The tomb faced north-west into the cliff but there is a limited outlook to the south, towards the sea.

The tomb is well preserved but the entire structure is tilted to the south. It consists of a narrow chamber, covered by two overlapping roofstones. The entrance, at the north-

west, is marked by two portal stones and a tall door stone. The sides and back of the chamber are of single stones. The structure is incorporated in a low oval-shaped mound measuring 10·00 m. by 8·00 m. and rising to a maximum height of ·75 m. A loose slab, 1·40 m. in maximum dimension, lies on the north-eastern part of the mound.

The southern portal-stone is set inside the end of the adjoining sidestone and stands in front of the doorstone. It is ·80 m. long (narrowing to ·30 m. at base), ·20 m. thick and 1·85 m. high. The opposite portal-stone is 1·25 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·50 m. high. Its top edge is uneven and may be broken. The doorstone is ·55 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·50 m. high. Its top is uneven also and a fragment may be broken from it. Within the portico, formed by the portal-stones and doorstone, are four stones (not on plan), ·40 m. to ·60 m. in maximum dimension. These, though firmly fixed in the ground, may not be an original feature of the monument.

The southern sidestone measures 2·85 m. long and is ·30 m. thick and 1·45 m. high. The opposite sidestone is pitched very heavily to the south. It is at least 2·20 m. long and extends beyond the portal, at the west, and the backstone, at the east. It is ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be at least 1·00 m. high. The stone closing the western end of the chamber is quite a low stone and is largely concealed. It is 1·35 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·40 m. high.

The western roofstone is 3·30 m. long, 2·30 m. wide and ·35 m. thick. It rests on both portals, the southern sidestone and on three small padstones between itself and the lower roof. The pad-stones are, respectively ·25 m., ·30 m. and ·50 m. in maximum dimension. One has split into two pieces under the weight of the roof. The second roofstone measures 2·80 m. long and 1·45 m. wide and is ·30 m. thick. It rests on both sidestones and on a large pad-stone resting on top of the backstone. This pad-stone has been crushed and broken into several pieces. It measured at least 1·00 m. by ·85 m. and is ·10 m. thick.

The tomb is a fine example of the portal-tomb class.

## APPENDIX TO CO. CORK DESCRIPTIONS

*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. **Curraho More.** O.S. 27: 6: 2 (31·7 cm., 44·4 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 100-200. R 765 054.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of two stones, one standing erect and the other leaning against it. The erect stone is 2·10 m. high and the other is 1·80 m. high. There is little reason to assume that these stones are the remains of a megalithic tomb. They may be simply a pair of standing stones.

White 1913, 146 (Ph.).

2. **Moneen.** O.S. 27: 9: 5 (8·6 cm., 18·9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 200-300. R 741 024.

Marked "Druid's Altar" on O.S. 6" map of 1841 and "Cromlech" on the 1896 revision. This object is a large rectangular cist, 1·65 m. long, ·65 m. wide and ·60 m. high, internally, covered by a roofstone measuring 2·00 by ·60 m. and ·40 m. thick. It is comparable to the cists in the nearby multiple cist cairn, in the same townland, especially cist No. 2 (O'Kelly 1952, 121-159) and is therefore very probably of the same tradition.

Borlase 1897, 11. Fermoy No. 1; Byrne 1912, 173 (Ph.); Cochrane 1912, 182; White 1913, 128 (Ph.); O'Kelly 1952, 121.

3. **Glanworth.** O.S. 27: 9: 6 (16·9 cm., 20·7 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 200-300. R 748 028.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of three stones in line with a fourth opposite them, 1·25 m. to the north. The stone at the north is 3·00 m. long, ·65 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The more westerly stone of the row at the south, is 1·00 m. long, ·75 m. thick and 1·15 m. high and the stone next to this is ·45 m. by ·80 m. and 1·15 m. high. These may originally have been a single stone. The third stone is 1·45 m. long, ·70 m. wide and 1·00 m. high. The nature of the feature is uncertain. This is apparently the site mentioned by O'Kelly, 1952, 121. He suggests that it may be related to the multiple-cist cairn at Moneen.

Byrne 1912, 172-173. (Called "Ballinroe"). (The photo opposite p.172 is of the wedge-tomb at Manning, (Co. 2.); White 1913, 128 (Ph.). Lee 1932, 27 (Ph.); O'Kelly 1952, 121.

4. **Twogneeves.** O.S. 29: 12: 4 (70·2 cm., 20·2 cm.). "Dolmen" (1938). O.D. 500-600. W 219 970.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. Two large stones, one resting on the other, are incorporated in a field fence, close to a stream. The feature may be entirely natural.

O'Drisceoil 1934, 23; Broker 1937, 24.

5. **Kilmartin Lower.** O.S. 50: 13: 5 (14·0 cm., 5·8 cm.). "Dolmen" (1933). O.D. 600-700. W 452 824.

This feature was shown as "Dallauns" on the 1841 O.S. 6" map and "Gallauns" on the 1904 edition. It is a stone circle with an outlying monolith.

Conlon 1916, 143-4 (No. 121) (Pl.); Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 34.



6. **Lyradane.** O.S. 51: 1: 6 (19·3 cm., 52·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1938). O.D. 600-700. W 553 872.

This monument is marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. Two stones stand in line, N-S, and 1·00 m. apart. A third stone lies prostrate, 1·45 m. to the west of the southern stone. The erect stone at the north is ·65 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·00 m. high and the other is ·70 m. long, ·50 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The prostrate stone is partly concealed and is 1·80 m. in maximum dimension. The monument is best considered in relation to alignments and other arrangements of standing stones.

Borlase 1897, 35 Barretts No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 182; Conlon 1916, 71 No. 33.

7. **Pluckanes North.** O.S. 51: 9: 1 (1·6 cm., 27·1 cm.). "Dolmen (Site of)" (1933). O.D. 500-600. W 536 846.

This feature is marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. It is the site of a destroyed stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35, Barretts No. 1; Cochrane 1912, 182. Conlon 1916, 139, No. 5; Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 84. Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9., 40 (Sketch).

8. **Grenagh South.** O.S. 51: 10: 5 (32·9 cm., 22·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1933). O.D. 500-600. W 568 841.

This feature is marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. It is the site of a destroyed stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35 (under Barretts No. 3); Cochrane 1912, 182 (under "Lyradane"); Conlon 1916, 70-71 (No. 31) (Pl.); Ó Nualláin 1975 No. 68. Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 435 (Sketch and Pl.).

9. **Glancam.** O.S. 51: 11: 3 (69·1 cm., 24·4 cm.). "Cromlech" (1933). O.D. 400-500. W 608 841.

This site is marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. No trace now remains. Conlon called it a "dolmen" and says that it was ". . . partially embedded in an accumulation of stones, earth, grass etc.". He continues: "The top of the capstone is level with this accumulation, and, therefore, it is impossible without implements to uncover the upright stones. The interior of the monument is filled up with rubbish. The capstone is 84 inches in length, 33 inches in average breadth, and is 8 inches in thickness". The *O.S.M.* (1933) gives a sketch of a wedge-shaped stone, with the wider end towards the west. The original nature of the feature is uncertain.

Conlon 1916, 68 (No. 26); *O.S.M.*, 1933, A/23/135.

10. **Garraun North.** O.S. 51: 13: 2 (8"6 cm., 10·7 ncm.). "Cromlech" (1933). O.D. 500-600. W 543 827.

This site is marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. No trace now remains. Conlon's account describes two standing stones, 1·50 m. apart, with a third, 22 m. distant.

Borlase 35, Barretts No. 2; Cochrane 1912, 180; Conlon 1916, 140 (No. 107) (Pl.).

11. **Ballynaborthagh.** O.S. 52: 15: 3 (68·5 cm., 15·2 cm.). Not marked (1930). O.D. 400-500. W 703 832.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map but was not shown on subsequent editions. The 1841 map shows four stones standing in a group, at

the corner of a square enclosure. Neither the stones nor the enclosure are described in O.S. documents. The nature of the site is unknown.

Borlase 14, Ballymore No. 2; Cochrane 1912, 179.

12. **Labbadermody.** O.S. 58: 8: 2 (80·9 cm., 41·5 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1940). O.D. 1,000-1,400. W 227 800.

This feature was marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. It is a natural cave.

Borlase 1897, 17, Muskerry West No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1918, 132-3 (No. 216).

13. **Coolea.** O.S. 58: 13: 6 (16·9 cm., 0·6 cm.). Not marked (1940). O.D. 400-500. W 160 757.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map but was not shown on subsequent editions. The 1841 Memoranda describe the object as ". . . a very perfect Cromlech or Druid's Altar"; the 1899 Name Book notes, "This object is now razed." No trace remains. The original nature of the feature is uncertain.

Borlase 1897, 17-18 Muskerry West No. 4; Cochrane 1912, 180.

14. **Knockraheen.** O.S. 59: 7: 2 (60·2 cm., 43·0 cm.). "Stone Circle" (1933). O.D. 800-900. W 303 802.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 21, Muskerry West. No. 9; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1918, 137-8 (No. 229) (Pl., called "Lackaduv"); Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 77.

15. **Lackaduv.** O.S. 59: 8: 4 (73·8 cm., 33·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1940). O.D. 700-800. W 317 790.

This feature was not marked on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a slab, over 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, largely covered with field stones. There would appear to be little reason to consider it as the cover of a megalithic tomb.

Conlon 1918, 131. (No. 214).

16. **Caherbaroul.** O.S. 60: 10: 1 (27·2 cm., 30·1 cm.). "Dolmen (remains of)" (1938). O.D. 800-900. W 366 786.

This feature was not marked on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of two slabs aligned W-E. The slab at the north is 1·15 m. long ·15 m. thick and ·75 m. high and the other is 1·40 m. long. ·25 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The slabs are 1·90 m. apart at the west and 1·60 m. at the east. The stones could represent the last remains of a small wedge-tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant inclusion in the main list.

Conlon 1916, 159. (No. 163).

17. **Rusheen.** O.S. 60: 14: 6 (40·7 cm., 2·8 cm.). "Dolmen (remains of)" (1938). O.D. 400-500. W 381 756.

This feature was not marked on earlier editions of O.S. 6" maps. It consists of a single standing stone measuring 1·90 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 2·70 m. high. It leans heavily to the west.

18. **Rylane.** O.S. 61: 1: 1 (2·9 cm., 56·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 500-600.  
W 438 813.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 34-35, East Muskerry No. 5; Cochrane 1912, 182; Conlon 1916, 152. (No. 144) (Pl.).  
Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 87.

19. **Blarney.** O.S. 62: 16: 4 (73·6 cm., 0·7 cm.). "Dolmen" (1937). O.D. 100-200.  
W 611 753.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a hugh, natural boulder situated at the foot of a low cliff. There is a crevice beneath it.

20. **Reananerre.** O.S. 69: 7: 5 (58·1 cm., 34·7 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 700-800.  
W 203 729.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 85.

21. **Coolavokig.** O.S. 70: 1: 1 (55·7 cm., 6·5 cm.). "Dolmen" (1939). O.D. 400-500.  
W 246 750.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of four small orthostats set in a rectangular pattern. The stone at the north-east is ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The stone at the south-east is set in line with the last and is 1·30 m. from it. It has the same dimensions as the last stone. The third stone, at the south-west, is parallel to the second and 1·40 m. from it. It is ·35 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·15 m. high. The fourth stone, at the north-west, is 1·40 m. from the last and is in line with it. It is set parallel to the stone at the north-east and is 1·60 m. from it. It is ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The interior is filled with field stones. The nature of the site is unknown but there is little reason to assume that it is the remains of a megalithic tomb.

22. **Dromduff.** O.S. 71: 1: 2 (11·9 cm., 58·9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1939). O.D. 500-600.  
W 350 754.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of two stones, one leaning against the other. The erect stone measures ·80 m. by ·65 m. and ·85 m. high. It is not deeply set in the ground. The stone leaning against this is 1·00 m. long, ·50 m. wide and ·15 m. thick. The feature is located in an area of scrub-land with outcropping rock and may well be natural.

23. **Coolkisha.** O.S. 71: 2: 3 (43·0 cm., 53·8 cm.). "Dolmen (remains of)" (1939).  
O.D. 300-400. W 382 746.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a slab, 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, forming a bridge across a roadside ditch.

24. **Coolkisha.** O.S. 71: 2: 3 (43·1 cm., 53·9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1939). O.D. 300-400. W 383 747.

This feature was not shown on earlier editions of the 6" map. It consists of two boulders incorporated in a roadside fence. It is not an antiquity.

25. **Rosnacalp.** O.S. 71: 10: 6 (41·9 cm., 16·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 300-400. W 380 708.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the O.S. 6" map of 1841 but was omitted on the 1904 edition. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35, East Muskerry, No. 9; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1917, 157-8 (No. 178); Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 86 (Pl.).

26. **Bawnatemple.** O.S. 71: 11: 6 (65·1 cm., 19·1 cm.). "Galláin (remains of)" (1934). O.D. 200-300. W 404 711.

This feature was shown as "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a pair of standing stones, set in line, NE-SW., and 1·60 m. apart. The stone at the south-west is 1·10 m. long, 1·00 m. thick and 1·20 m. high and the other is 1·10 m. long 1·20 m. thick and 1·30 m. high.

Borlase 1897, 35, East Muskerry, No. 7; Cochrane 1912, 179. Conlon 1917, 162 (No. 189) (The description given is of a single standing stone and seems to apply to some other site.).

27. **Shandangan West.** O.S. 71: 15: 6 (68·4 cm., 1·9 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 400-500. W 407 693.

This feature was shown as "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a pair of standing stones ·80 m. apart. The stone at the west is 1·70m. high and the other is 2·15 m. high. Some partly buried stones lie nearby.

Borlase 1897, 35 East Muskerry No. 8; Cochrane 1912, 182; Conlon 1917, 161 (No. 188).

28. **Knockavullig.** O.S. 71: 16: 3 (87·4 cm., 13·8 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 400-500. W 430 704.

This, the more northerly of the two monuments marked "Dolmen" in Knockavullig townland, was shown as "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35, East Muskerry, No. 5 or 6; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1917, 161 (No. 187) (Pl. p. 162, called Rosnacalp"). Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 73.

29. **Knockavullig.** O.S. 71: 16: 3 (86·3 cm., 11·5 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 400-500. W 428 702.

This, the more southerly of the two monuments marked "Dolmen" in Knockavullig townland, was marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35, East Muskerry No. 5 or 6; Cochrane 1912, 181; Conlon 1917, 160-161 (No. 186) (Pl.). Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 74.

30. **Rooves Beg.** O.S. 72: 13: 3 (15·5 cm., 11·4 cm.). "Dolmen (remains of)" (1938). O.D. 400-500. W 450 702.

This feature was shown but was not named on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of one erect stone 2·00 m. high and five prostrate stones and appears to be the ruins of a stone row. A modern water tank stands on top of one of the prostrate stones.

31. **Rooves More.** O.S. 72: 13: 3 (20·1 cm., 10·7 cm.). "Dolmen (remains of)" (1938). O.D. 400-500. W 455 701.

This feature was marked "Dallauns" on the 1904 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of one standing stone, 3·00 m. high, and two prostrate stones. It seems to be the ruins of a short stone row.

Conlon 1917, 159. (No. 181).

32. **Ardaneen.** O.S. 83: 5: 5 (9·5 cm., 37·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1943). O.D. 400-500. W 371 634.

This feature was shown as a rock on the 1841 edition of the 6" map and named "Altar" on the 1904 edition. It is a boulder-burial.

Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 3.

33. **Bellmont Upper.** O.S. 83: 16: 3/6 (88·4 cm., 15·2 cm.). "Dolmen" (1934). O.D. 500-600. W 429 642.

This feature was shown as "Cromlech" on earlier edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 35, East Muskerry, No. 10; Cochrane 1912, 179; Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.9. 513-516 (sketch). Ó Nualláin 1975 No. 49.

34. **Rostellan.** O.S. 88: 3: 4 (47·5 cm., 48·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1935). O.D. 0-100. W 874 673.

This feature was not shown on earlier edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a small chamber or megalithic cist, open at the east end and covered by a single roofstone. The roofstone had fallen and has been replaced. Welch's description of the monument records a memory that the structure had been surrounded by a circle of stones. The monument has been the object of some controversy and this is reviewed by O'Kelly (1945). Whatever the nature of the site may have been, the present remains are not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in our main lists.

O'Kelly 1945, 13-14 (Pl., Ph.) (with references).

35. **Castlemary.** O.S. 88: 3: 6 (68·4 cm., 51·8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1935). O.D. 0-100. W 897 677.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. Five stones are present. The largest, 4·50 m. in maximum dimension, overlies two others, one of which stands erect. The other two stones lie beside these, one resting above the other. O'Kelly (1945) has interpreted the stones as the remains of a Wedge-tomb but we consider the feature to be too doubtful for inclusion in our main lists.

O'Kelly 1945, 11-12 (Pl.) (with references).

36. **Canrooska.** O.S. 90: 16: 2 (82·8 cm., 13·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896).  
O.D. 500-600. V 936 583.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle.

Borlase 1897, 40, Bear No. 2; Cochrane 1912, 179; Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 51.

37. **Dearrynafinchin.** O.S. 92: 1: 4 (3·8 cm., 52·2 cm.). "Cromlech" "Stone Circle" (1897). O.D. 400-500. W 048 621.

This feature was not marked on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a stone circle with an internal boulder-burial.

Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 16. Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 6.

38. **Carrignamuck.** O.S. 93: 1: 2 (11·0 cm., 59·5 cm.). Not marked (1902).  
O.D. 400-500. W 152 629.

This feature was shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. No trace now remains. The 1841 Memoranda gives a sketch together with the following description: "Two long flags placed parallel 6 ft. long 3 ft. broad 2 ft. high no coveringstone — appears a grave". The sketch and description do suggest that the monument may have been a small wedge-tomb but it could also have been a large cist and consequently it is excluded from our main list.

Borlase 1897, 31, Muskerry West No. 27; Cochrane 1912, 180. *O.S.M.*, 1845, 216.

39. **Carrigdangan.** O.S. 93: 4: 3 (89·2 cm., 57·3 cm.). "Bealick" (1902).  
O.D. 600-700. W 233 626.

This feature which was not marked on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map consists of a slab, 2·20 m. in maximum dimension, resting on some low stones, between two rock outcrops. It seems to be a natural feature.

Borlase 1897, 30, Muskerry West No. 23. (An incorrect identification. The sketches and the description quoted are of the Wedge-tomb in Derryriordain South, Co. 33); Cochrane. 1912, 180.

40. **Cappeen East.** O.S. 94: 8: 6 (90·4 cm., 36·9 cm.). "O'Boughalla's Grave (site of)" (1904). O.D. 700-800. W 333 602.

This feature was marked "O'Boughalla's Grave" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is not described in the documents of the original survey and the Name Book of the 1900 revision records its total destruction. The nature of the feature is unknown.

Borlase 1897, 36, Carberry East, No. 5; Cochrane 1912, 180.

41. **Gortaleen.** O.S. 94: 15: 3 (62·6 cm., 14·2 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1904).  
O.D. 400-500. W 304 579.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a slab, 4·50 m. by 1·45 m., with a cavity under one end. The feature is entirely natural.

Borlase 1897, 36, Carberry East, No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 180.

42. **Bengour West.** O.S. 95: 6: 3 (46·0 cm., 38·8 cm.). Not marked (1901).  
O.D. 500-600. W 384 603.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. The Name Book of that survey, which gives a minute pencil sketch of the object, contains the following description: "12 irregular stones the largest of which stands in a slant direction supported by another in the south end of the heap. It is about 5½ ft. long 3½ ft. broad and 2½ ft. thick . . ." (Book 2, Parish of Murragh, p. 39). The Name Book of the 1901 revision records that there was then "no trace of this feature on the ground". The nature of the monument is uncertain and the evidence does not warrant its inclusion in the main list.

43. **Killaneer.** O.S. 95: 10: 6 (43·0 cm., 15·3 cm.). Not marked (1904).  
O.D. 300-400. W 382 578.

This is the more southerly of the two features marked "Cromlech" in Killaneer townland on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. The Name Book of that edition describes the object as "Three large blocks of stones each erected upon three lesser ones". The Revision Name Book of 1899 states that there was "no trace of this feature on the ground". However, Ó Ríordáin states that he located the stones described in the 1841 Name Book but ventures no opinion as to their nature. There is no trace of the object at the position indicated on the 1841 map and the stones seen by Ó Ríordáin are not those described in the Name Book. The nature of the feature is uncertain. The description quoted could suggest a group of boulder-burials.

Borlase 1897, 39, Kinalmeaky No. 1, may refer; Cochrane 1912, 181, may refer. Ó Ríordáin 1933, 63. Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.I.10., 598. (Sketch).

44. **Killaneer.** O.S. 95: 11: 4 (46·1 cm., 21·7 cm.). Not marked (1904).  
O.D. 400-500. W 384 585.

This is the more northerly of the two features marked "Cromlech" in Killaneer townland on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. The Name Book of that edition describes the object as "a very large irregular shaped stone erected upon 5 lesser ones". The Revision Name Book of 1899 states that there is "no trace of this feature on the ground". The nature of the object is uncertain. It may have been a boulder-burial.

Borlase 1897 39, Kinalmeaky No. 1, may refer; Cochrane 1912, 181, may refer. Ó Ríordáin 1933, 63.

45. **Inchintaglin.** O.S. 103: 15: 4 (52·4 cm., 5·6 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896).  
O.D. 900-1,000. V 802 511.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It appears to be a natural boulder.

46. **Adrigole.** O.S. 103: 15: 4 (52·4 cm., 4·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896).  
O.D. 900-1,000. V 802 510.

This feature was not marked on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It appears to be a natural boulder.

47. **Cullenagh.** O.S. 107: 5: 4 (6·2 cm., 30·4 cm.). Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1899).  
O.D. 1,000-1,100. W 147 534.

This feature was marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a natural cave.

Borlase 1897, 43 Bantry No. 3. Cochrane 1912, 180.

48. **Derrycool.** O.S. 109: 4: 3 (90·3 cm., 57·3 cm.). Not marked (1899).  
O.D. 200-300. W 430 558.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map but is not described in the documents of that survey. The Name Book of the 1899 edition states "This feature is entirely gone". Ó Ríordáin (1933) remarks; "I could find no trace of it. An old lady . . . says such a monument did exist but was removed". The nature of this object is unknown.

Borlase 1897, 39, Kinalmeaky No. 3; Cochrane 1912, 180; Ó Ríordáin 1930, 62; Ó Ríordáin 1933. 66.

49. **Tullyland.** O.S. 110: 8: 6 (89·8 cm., 34·8 cm.). "Stone Circle". (1935).  
O.D. 300-400. W 527 532.

This features was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 and 1903 editions of the O.S. 6" map. All that now remains are three stones embedded in a fence. The original nature of the object is unknown.

Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.1.10, 568 (Sketch).

50. **Corravreeda East.** O.S. 110: 12: 1 (71·8 cm., 28·1 cm.). "Dolmen" (1942).  
O.D. 200-300. W 509 527.

This feature was marked "Gallaun" on the 1841 and 1904 editions of the O.S. 6" map. The *O.S.M.* (1935) give a sketch and description of three tall stones standing in a fence. Only one stone now stands in the fence. This is 3·20 m. high. A second stone lies nearby. There is no trace of the third stone. The original nature of the monument is uncertain.

*O.S.M.*, 1935, A/34a/28.

51. **Mitchelstown East.** O.S. 112: 6: 5 (35·4 cm., 37·8 cm.). "Gallan" (1934).  
O.D. 50-100. W 664 536.

This feature was marked "Druid's Altar" on the 1841 and 1896 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a single standing stone, about 2·50 m. high.

Borlase 1897 39, Kinsale No. 1; Cochrane 1912, 182.

52. **Derreen Upper.** O.S. 116: 2: 2 (34·1 cm., 56·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896).  
O.D. 500-600. V 784 502.

This feature was not shown on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a natural slab, with some small boulders underneath, resting on rock outcrop.



53. **Dromgarvan.** O.S. 116: 3: 2 (55·6 cm., 57·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1896).  
O.D. 0-100. V 808 502.

This feature, which is a stone circle, was not shown on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map.

Ó Nualláin 1975, No. 63.

54. **Cappaleigh North.** O.S. 116: 3: 3 (63·5 cm., 57·2 cm.). "Cromlech".  
"Gallauns". (1896). O.D. 100-200. V 816 502.

This feature was not shown on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" maps. It consists of a boulder-burial with outlying monoliths.

Borlase 1897, 39-40, Beare No. 1. (Sketch, after J. Windele); Cochrane 1912, 181 ("Gortagullane"); O'Brien 1970, 14 (No. 28); Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 20. Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12: 1: 10, 906-908. (Sketch).

55. **Caherkirky.** O.S. 121: 8: 1 (70·9 cm., 42·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1900).  
O.D. 400-500. W 311 480.

This monument was shown as "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a pair of boulder-burials with a nearby monolith.

Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 21.

56. **Letter.** O.S. 122: 13: 3 (17·3 cm., 14·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1900). O.D. 100-200.  
W 353 450.

This monument was shown as "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a boulder-burial.

Borlase 1897, 36, Carberry East, No. 6; Cochrane 1912, 181. *R.S.A.I.* Photographic Collection. 1907, 117. Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 22.

57. **Clogagh North.** O.S. 123: 5: 6 (20·6 cm., 35·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902).  
O.D. 100-200. W 453 470.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of two standing stones, each about 1·75 m. high, standing 4 m. apart.

58. **Ballycommane.** O.S. 131: 2: 1 (30·6 cm., 57·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1897).  
O.D. 100-200. V 976 437

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a boulder-burial with two outlying monoliths.

Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 27.

59. **Oldcourt.** O.S. 141: 14: 6 (45·4 cm., 3·0 cm.). "Dolmen" (1944). O.D. 100-200.  
W 087 312.

This monument was not marked on earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a boulder-burial.

Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 31.

60. **Burgatia.** O.S. 143: 3: 3 (61·6 cm., 55·0 cm.). "Dolmen" (1944). O.D. 100-200. W 300 365.

This feature was not shown on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a boulder-burial.

Webster 1930, 97-98 (Sketch). Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 32.

61. **Bohonagh.** O.S. 143: 3: 3 (68·0 cm., 57·7 cm.). "Cromlech" (1944). O.D. 100-200. W 308 368.

This monument was marked "Cromlech" on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It is a boulder-burial and stands close to a stone circle and hut-site. All have been excavated.

Townsend 1815, Vol. 1, 115; Borlase 1897, 39 (under Ibane and Ballyroe No. 1); Somerville 1909, 105-108; Somerville 1930, 75-77 (pl.ph); Cochrane 1912, 179; Webster 1930, 33 (Sketch); Fahy 1961, 93-104 (Excavation Report); Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 33.

62. **Ballyrisode.** O.S. 147: 4: 6 (85·7 cm., 48·5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 200-300. V 836 301.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the O.S. 6" map of 1841. It consisted of an erect stone with a prostrate block lying 2 m. to the north. The erect stone measures 1·00 m. by ·30 m. and is ·90 m. high. The prostrate stone had been removed by 1980 and its position is at present marked by a rocky patch in the ground. It measured 2·00 m. by 1·50 m. and was 1·00 m. thick. The nature of the site is uncertain and indeed it may not have been of any great antiquity.

63. **Inishbeg.** O.S. 150: 2: 1 (24·9 cm., 58·7 cm.). "Cromlech" (1902). O.D. 0-100. W 068 307.

This feature was not marked on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It is a boulder-burial.

Windle, J.: "Cork Topography" R.I.A. MS. 12.1.8. Ó Nualláin 1978, No. 34.



## CO. KERRY

1. **Ballyhoneen.** O.S. 35: 13: 3 (23·1 cm., 9·5 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1898).  
O.D. 300-400. Q 528 080. Fig. 20. Plate 18.

### *Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 4 km. to the south-east of Cloghane village, on the northern side of the Dingle peninsula. It stands on a low hillock, on a boggy plateau, some 200 m. to the east of a stream which flows northwards from Lough Aduon to the sea at Brandon Bay. The site overlooks the sea to the north but elsewhere is surrounded by a skyline of high mountains.

The tomb is deeply buried in the boggy ground and the interior is filled with water. It consists of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery covered by two overlapping roofstones. A stone standing at the western end of the gallery and supporting the upper roofstone, seems to be part of an entrance feature of uncertain design. The eastern end of the gallery lacks a backstone. Two outer-wall stones are present on the northern side of the gallery and a single outer-wall stone stands at the western end of the southern side.

The northern side of the gallery consists of four stones. The stone at the west is set outside the line of the other three and overlaps the stone next to it for almost its full length. This stone is the largest orthostat present. It measures 1·90 m. long, ·50 m. thick and 1·05 m. high. The second sidestone is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·95 m. high. The third sidestone is ·85 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high and the fourth is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The top of the last stone seems to be broken. The southern side of the gallery is represented by five stones, all of which lean inwards. The stone at the west measures ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The second stone is set outside the line of the last. It is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The third stone is ·70 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high and the fourth is ·75 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The fifth stone may be somewhat out of position. It measures ·45 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·15 m. high.

The western roofstone is 2·40 m. long (E-W), 1·75 m. wide (N-S) and ·30 m. thick. The stone under its western edge is ·75 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·75 m. high. This roofstone rests also on the second stone from the west on the southern side of the gallery, and on the second roofstone. The second roofstone measures 1·65 m. long (E-W), 2·20 m. wide (N-S) and ·35 m. thick. It rests on the second stone from the eastern end of the northern side of the gallery and on the second and third stones from the end of the western side. It is now in a heavily inclined position with its lower end to the south. A row of eight "cupmarks" are present along its western edge. These measure ·03 m. to ·05 m. across and are ·03 m. to ·05 m. deep. Criss-cross markings are visible on the stone, above the "cupmarks". It is probable that the criss-cross strokes are natural but the cupmarks are possibly artificial.

The two outer-wall stones on the northern side of the gallery stand towards its eastern end. The stone at the west is ·95 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high and the other is ·70 mm. long, ·10 m. thick and ·45 m. high. Both stones lean to the north. The single outer-wall stone on the opposite side of the gallery measures 1·10 m. long, ·50 m. thick and 1·00 m. high.

The gallery seems to have measured about 4·00 m. in length and decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·50 m. wide near the west and narrows to 1·10 m. wide near the east.

2. **Ballyferriter.** O.S. 42. Not marked 1898.

*Wedge-tomb*

The precise location of the site of this tomb is unknown. An engraving published by Chatterton (1838) leaves no doubt that this monument was a megalithic tomb of the wedge-tomb class. Hitchcock (1852) noted that the tomb had been destroyed before 1852.

Borlase 1897, 3, Corkaguiney No. 9; Chatterton 1839. Vol. 1 189; Hitchcock 1852, p. 137; O'Sullivan 1931, 505.

3. **Caherard.** O.S. 42: 16: 5 (79·8 cm., 0·1 cm.). "Labbanirweeny" (1898). O.D. 500-600. Q 390 011. Fig. 20. Plate 18.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 1·5 km. north-east of Ventry village, towards the western end of the Dingle peninsula. It stands on level ground, near the summit of Caherard Hill and commands an extensive outlook eastwards, from Brandon Mountain towards the north to the mountains of the Iveragh peninsula at the south. Mount Eagle and Croaghmarhin form the skyline to the west. The gently sloping ground on the summit of the hill and the steeper slopes below, provide rough mountain pasture.

The tomb is rather well preserved. It consists of a slightly wedge-shaped gallery covered by three overlapping roofstones and flanked at either side by the remains of an outer-wall. The more westerly stone of the southern side of the gallery has collapsed and consequently the western roofstone now lies in a tilted position with its lower end to the south. Two low stones at the western end of the gallery seem to represent the sides of a short, narrow portico. The structure is surrounded by rather vague traces of a low mound rising scarcely ·25 m. above the level of the ground.

The stone representing the southern side of the portico is set about ·30 m. inside the line of the gallery side. It measures ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. wide. There is a gap of ·70 m. between this and the stone opposite it at the north. This stone is ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·15 m. high. It is set immediately inside the line of the gallery wall.

The northern wall of the gallery consists of five stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively are: ·90 m., ·80 m., ·70 m., ·60 m. and ·55 m. All save the last lean inwards. A stone ·35 m. high forms a doubling of the wall outside the junction of the two more easterly stones and westwards from this is a stone, ·40 m. high, which may be a buttress. The collapsed sidestone at the western end of the southern side of the gallery measures 1·20 m. by ·70 m. and is ·20 m. thick. If erect, it would match the sidestone opposite it on the northern side. The gallery wall is completed by four orthostats and the heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·80 m., ·80 m., ·55 m. and ·40 m.

Outside these are two stones forming a doubling of the wall. The more westerly stone stands at the junction of the first two orthostats. It is ·35 m. high. The second stone stands at the junction of the next two orthostats. It is 1·05 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the tomb is set between the gallery walls. It measures 1·05 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·55 m. high.

Three outer-wall stones are present at either side of the gallery. The stone at the western end of the southern side leans heavily outwards. If erect, it would be ·65 m. high. The other two stones are each ·35 m. high. The three outer-wall stones at the opposite side stand towards the eastern end of the gallery. Their heights, from east to west, respectively, are: ·50 m., ·30 m. and ·45 m. The outer-wall, at either side, extends beyond the eastern end of the gallery.

The more westerly roofstone measures 1·40 m. long (E-W), 2·45 m. wide (N-S) and ·30 m. thick. It now rests on the collapsed sidestone at the south, the stone forming the southern side of the portico, the first orthostat of the northern side of the gallery and on the second roofstone. The second roofstone is 1·40 m. long (E-W), 2·25 m. wide (N-S) and ·25 m. thick. It rests on the second orthostats at either side of the gallery and on the third roofstone. The third roofstone measures 1·70 m. long (E-W), 1·90 m. wide (N-S) and ·30 m. thick. It rests on the more easterly stone of the northern side of the gallery, the second stone from the east at the opposite side and on the backstone.

The gallery measures 4.00 m. in overall length. It is 1.20 m. wide at the first orthostat on the southern side and 1.10 m. wide at the backstone. It was about 1.00 m. high at the west and is .60 m. high at the backstone.

Borlase 1897, 1-2, Corkaguiney No. 1; Westropp 1910, 275; O'Sullivan 1931, 532; Herity 1970a, 8, No. 20; Windele, J., R.I.A. MS. 12.C.11, 444.

4. **Maumnahaltora.** O.S. 45: 4: 1 (75.3 cm., 58.5 cm.). "Cromlech" (1897). O.D. 600-700. Q 679 066. Fig. 21. Plate 19.

*Wedge-tomb*

The three tombs in Maumnahaltora townland stand within 100 m. of each other, on the high saddle between Gleann-na-gealt and the valley of the Emlagh River, on the Dingle peninsula. The tombs lie to the south of the Tralee-Dingle road at either side of small bye-road running eastwards into the mountains. Much of the region is covered with bog but the land in the vicinity of the tombs has been reclaimed and is used as rough pasture.

This is the more westerly of the three tombs in the townland. It consists of a gallery covered, at its eastern end, by a single roofstone. A transverse stone, probably a septal or sill, is present beyond the western end of the gallery and there are two small outer-wall stones at the south. There are traces of a mound to the west and north of the structure but a drain curves around the west end of this and its outline here cannot be original.

The gallery sides are each of two stones. The more westerly stones at either side are tall and well-matched and are set outside the ends of the adjoining sidestones. The tops of both stones slope downwards from west to east. The stone at the north is 1.40 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high and the stone opposite this is 1.35 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The second sidestone at the north measures 1.85 m. long, .20 m. thick and .95 m. high. Its top edge slopes sharply downwards from west to east. Immediately outside this is a stone .95 m. long, .20 m. thick and .80 m. high forming a doubling of the gallery wall. The second sidestone on the opposite side of the chamber measures 2.10 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery measures 1.45 m. long, .15 m. thick and .80 m. high. The roofstone is 1.90 m. long (E-W), 2.00 m. wide (N-S) and .25 m. thick. It rests on the western sidestone of the northern side, the eastern stone of the southern side, the backstone and on a stone, .20 m. in maximum dimension, resting above the junction of the last two stones.

The transverse stone beyond the western end of the gallery is 1.40 m. long, .10 m. thick and .55 m. high. A packing stone is exposed at its western side. This is .35 m. long, .15 m. thick and .40 m. high. A loose, prostrate stone, 1.10 m. in maximum dimension and .15 m. thick, lies between the transverse stone and the end of the gallery. The outer-wall stones to the south of the gallery are each .45 m. long and .10 m. to .15 m. thick. The stone at the west is .25 m. high and the other .10 m. high.

The gallery measures 3.00 m. long from the ends of the western sidestones to the backstone and 3.75 m. long from the septal to the backstone. It is 1.40 m. wide at the west, 1.60 m. near the middle and 1.45 m. at the backstone. The levels of the sidestones indicate a sharp decrease in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 2, Corkaguiney No. 8 (Sketch and Pl. after J. Windele); Hickson 1898, 308-310; O'Sullivan 1931, 421; Herity 1970, 8, No. 16; J. Windele R.I.A. MS. 12.k.28, 42 (Sketch, Pl.).

5. **Maumnahaltora.** O.S. 45: 4: 1 (75.8 cm., 58.7 cm.). Not marked (1897). O.D. 600-700. Q 680 066. Fig. 24. Plate 19.

*Wedge-tomb*

This tomb, which is deeply buried in peat, lies about 100 m. to the east of the last, Ke. 4. The edge of a turf-bank runs along its northern side.

The structure is filled with water and is difficult to examine. The edges of two roofstones protrude from the peat and beneath these is a sharply wedge-shaped chamber. At the north is a sidestone, at least 2.20 m. in length, and set inside the eastern end of this

is a second stone, .50 m. long. The top of an orthostat, 1.50 m. long, is exposed on the opposite side of the gallery. The edges of a few more stones are exposed in the gallery area but the function of these, if any, is unknown. Two stones, 1.20 m. and .55 m. respectively, in maximum dimension, protrude from the bog beyond the western end of the gallery.

Though the monument is largely concealed in the bog the visible remains are sufficient to allow classification as a wedge-tomb.

Herity 1970, 8, No. 17.

**6. Maumnahaltora.** O.S. 45: 4: 1 (76.1 cm., 59.1 cm.). "Altar" (1897).  
O.D. 600-700. Q 681 067. Fig. 24. Plate 19.

*Wedge-tomb*

This, the more northerly of the three tombs in Maumnahaltora townland, lies about 100 m. to the north-east of the last, Ke. 5. It stands in a reclaimed field of pasture, overlooking the sites of the other two tombs and commands an extensive outlook to the south-west along the valley of the Emlagh River.

The tomb is rather well preserved. It consists of the ruins of a gallery flanked at either side by an outer-wall. A single facade stone is present at the south-west. The gallery is divided into a short portico, at the west, separated from the main chamber by a large septal stone. The main chamber itself appears to consist of two elements, distinguished from each other by short transverse stones set into the gallery walls. A shallow curved depression is visible in the ground beyond the western end of the structure.

The northern side of the portico is missing. The southern side consists of a single slab measuring .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .40 m. high. This is linked to the outer-wall by a facade stone measuring .90 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. The septal stone protrudes beyond the gallery walls at either side. It is 2.20 m. long, .30 m. thick and .45 m. high. It is split longitudinally.

The front part of the main chamber is 1.20 m. long. The sides are each of single stones. That at the north is 1.20 m. long, .10 m. thick and .45 m. high and the stone opposite this is 1.00 m. long, .10 m. thick and .40 m. high. Outside the last and forming a doubling of the gallery wall is a stone measuring 1.20 m. long, .10 m. thick and .40 m. high. The transverse stones at either side of the chamber are each .40 m. high. That at the south is .60 m. long and .15 m. thick and its counterpart is at least .45 m. long and is .10 m. thick. Beyond these, the northern side of the gallery is represented by three stones and the southern by two. The more westerly stone on the northern side is .60 m. long and .10 m. high. Outside this is a stone of similar length and .20 m. high which may be a doubling of the gallery wall. The second sidestone on the north is .40 m. long and .10 m. high. Two stones protruding immediately outside it seem to represent a further doubling of the gallery wall. The third sidestone is .40 m. long and .10 m. high. The more easterly of the two stones at the south is 1.30 m. long, .20 m. thick and .25 m. high. The second stone here is set inside the line of the last. It is .60 m. long, .15 m. thick and .40 m. high. The eastern end of the gallery is missing.

The outer-walling on the northern side of the gallery is represented by four stones. The stone at the west is 1.10 m. long, .10 m. thick and .40 m. high and the stone next to this is .90 m. long, .05 m. thick and .15 m. high. Both lean outwards. The next two stones appear to be set inside the line of the first pair but this could be caused by the outward lean of the western stones. The first of these is .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and .45 m. high and the stone east of this is .60 m. long, .15 m. thick and .10 m. high.

The outer-wall at the south converges sharply on the eastern end of the gallery. Four stones are exposed here. The stone at the west is 1.20 m. long, .20 m. thick and .20 m. high and the stone next to this is .40 m. long, .10 m. thick and .15 m. high. The third stone is 1.00 m. long, .35 m. thick and .30 m. high and the fourth is .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .10 m. high. A prostrate stone, 1.60 m. in maximum dimension, lies to the south of the front of the tomb and part of a stone, .60 m. in length, is exposed beyond the facade stone.

The gallery appears to have been about 5·00 m. in overall length and the levels of the sidestones indicate a general decrease in height from west to east. The portico is about 1·00 m. long and was probably about ·90 m. wide. The front part of the main chamber is ·80 m. wide. The section east of the transverse stone is ·90 m. wide and this narrows slightly towards the back of the gallery.

7. **Derreen.** O.S. 50: 1: 2 (8·5 cm., 53·5 cm.). Not marked (1897). O.D. 900-1,000. R 097 052. Fig. 23. Plate 20.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument is situated on the eastern side of Knockdown hill about 1·6 km. to the north of the Ballydesmond-Scartaglin road. It stands on gently sloping ground, on the boggy platform forming the top of the hill and commands an extensive outlook southwards across rolling arable land. The land on the hill provides rough, mountain pasture.

The monument is in a ruinous condition and would seem to have suffered considerable damage in relatively recent times. It consists of the remains of a gallery, deeply buried in the boggy ground, which is incorporated in a roughly oval-shaped mound measuring about 12 m. long (E-W) and 10·50 m. wide (N-S). Peat has been cut from the eastern end of the mound and the outline here is somewhat vague.

The position of the gallery is indicated by a rectangular hole, 4·80 m. long and 1·00 m. deep. Within this is exposed a line of six stone stones forming the northern side of the gallery. One stone only of the opposite side of the gallery survives. This is at the western end of the gallery and forms a good match for its counterpart at the north. Between these is a prostrate stone measuring at least 1·25 m. in maximum dimension and ·25 m. thick. Its original function is unknown. A depression in the mound, immediately beyond the southern sidestone, indicates further robbing of the monument in recent times.

The southern sidestone is 1·25 m. long and ·50 m. thick. It is exposed to a depth of 1·50 m. The stone opposite to this is 1·35 m. long and ·50 m. thick. It is equal in height to the last but is only exposed to a depth of 1·00 m. The remaining five stones of the northern side all lean inwards to some degree. The first of these is ·75 m. long and ·15 m. thick. It is exposed to a depth of ·50 m. but is ·70 m. lower than the last. The next stone is ·70 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The fourth stone is ·25 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high and the fifth is ·30 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The last stone is ·65 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·25 m. high.

The gallery was at least 4·00 m. long and appears to have been highest at its western end.

Hickson 1892, 300; Carmody 1916-1918, 218-220.

8. **Doonmanagh.** O.S. 54: 1: 6 (23·1 cm., 48·1 cm.). "Pookauncorin" (1895). O.D. 600-700. V 525 995. Fig. 21. Plate 20.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies mid-way between Anascaul and Dingle, on the southern side of the Dingle peninsula. It is situated near the eastern end of a long, mountain ridge, overlooking Minard Bay and commands an extensive outlook southwards across Dingle Bay to the mountainous Iveragh peninsula. The land on the ridge, in the vicinity of the tomb, provides good pasture.

The monument, which stands at the junction of three stone fences, is in a good state of preservation. It consists of a wedge-shaped gallery covered by two overlapping roofstones. The backstone of the gallery is missing and the western end is also open. The structure is incorporated in a mound measuring 8·00 m. long (E-W) and 5·00 m. wide (N-S). The mound is strewn with stones, reaching to the level of the roof, but it is difficult to say if any of these formed part of the original cairn. A stone ·70 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high stands at the eastern end of the mound and another stone ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high stands within the perimeter at the north-west. These stones are well set in the ground.



The northern side of the gallery is represented by four stones. The stone at the west is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·60 m. high. There is a gap of ·90 m. between this and the second stone which measures ·65 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The third stone is ·85 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·85 m. high and the fourth is ·55 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·40 m. high. Outside the last two stones, and forming a doubling of the gallery wall is a stone measuring ·75 m. long and ·15 m. thick. It is exposed to a depth of ·20 m.

The southern side of the gallery consists of four stones. The stone at the west is 1·10 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·40 m. high, and the stone next to it is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·20 m. high. A packing stone, (not on plan), ·30 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·07 m. high, is exposed at the base of the last, within the gallery. The third sidestone is ·75 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·05 m. high and the fourth is ·70 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·80 m. high.

The western roofstone is 2·30 m. long (E-W), 2·10 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests on the two more westerly stones at either side of the gallery, on the eastern roofstone and on cairn stones between the tops of the first and second stones on the southern side of the gallery. The eastern roofstone measures 1·55 m. long (E-W), 2·20 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests on the last stone of the southern side of the gallery and on the third stone from the east on the opposite side.

The gallery, which at present measures 3·85 m. in length, decreases in height and width from west to east. It is 1·70 m. wide and 1·50 m. high at the west and ·90 m. wide and ·75 m. high at the east.

*O.S.M.*, 1845, 373 374.

9. **Caherlehillan.** O.S. 70: 12: 1 (73·9 cm., 25·8 cm.). Not marked (1895).  
O.D. 700-800. V 574 841. Fig. 22. Plate 21.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

The two tombs in Caherlehillan townland lie about 11 km. to the north-east of Caherciveen on the northern side of the Iveragh peninsula. The tombs stand about 300 m. apart, on a ridge on the northern side of the broad valley between Been Hill (2,053 ft.) and Teermoyle Mountain (2,442 ft.). The site commands an outlook to the south-west, across the basin of the Ferta River, to Valencia Island and the sea beyond. The land in the valley provides rough mountain pressure. The ridge occupied by the tombs is broken in places by rock outcrop.

This, the more northerly of the two tombs, is deeply buried in boggy ground. It consists of a narrow, unroofed, gallery closed at the east, by two stones, set one behind the other. The western end of the gallery is now open but a prostrate stone here, measuring at least 1·60 m. in maximum dimension and ·25 m. thick, could be a fallen septal or door-stone.

The southern side of the gallery is represented by three stones. The more westerly stone is set outside the line of the other two. It is 1·40 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·20 m. high. It seems to be a sidestone but it is possible that it may have formed a doubling to a sidestone, now missing. Outside this is a stone ·40 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·60 m. high. This stone, which leans to the west, may be a buttress. The more westerly of the other two stones forming this side of the gallery is 1·70 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·65 m. high. Outside this and forming a doubling of the gallery wall is a stone measuring at least ·80 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The eastern sidestone is 1·25 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·75 m. high. The northern side of the gallery is represented by one large stone. This is 2·35 m. long and ·35 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from ·85 m. high at the west to ·55 m. high at the east. The inner stone at the eastern end of the chamber is 1·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·55 m. high and the stone outside this is 1·45 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·80 m. high. Bridging the gap between the north ends of these two stones is a small stone measuring ·35 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·30 m. high.

The gallery was at least 3·70 m. in length and is 1·15 m. in average width. If the stone at the western end of the southern side is, in fact, a sidestone the gallery would have been broadest at that end. The levels of the sidestones indicate a general decrease in height from west to east.

Lynch, P. J. 1906, 277 281, "B" (Pl., Ph.); O'Connell 1939, 14 (Ph.); Herity 1970, 8, No. 12.

10. **Caherlehillan.** O.S. 70: 12: 1 (72·4 cm., 24·1 cm.). Not marked (1895).  
O.D. 700-800. V 576 839. Fig. 22. Plate 20.

*Wedge-tomb*

This, the more southerly of the tombs in Caherlehillan townland is the better preserved of the two. It consists of a short gallery covered by two roofstones. The tomb has been converted into a shelter for young animals by the building of a short length of dry-walling at the northern side of the entrance. Three loose stones, ·55 m. to ·90 m. in maximum dimension, lie at the entrance to the gallery and another stands on edge in line with the southern side. The latter is 1·15 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·55 m. high. None of these are original features of the monument.

The northern side of the gallery is represented by two stones. That at the west is 1·30 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·90 m. high and the other is 1·35 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·80 m. high. The southern side of the chamber consists of three stones. The stone at the west measures 1·35 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·15 m. high. The end of the second stone is set inside the line of the last. It is 2·10 m. long and ·20 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from 1·00 m. high at the west to ·65 m. high at the east. The third stone overlaps the last on the outside. It is ·65 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The backstone is a flat-topped stone and is set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It measures 1·75 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·65 m. high.

The western roofstone is 2·10 m. long (E-W), 1·30 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests, rather insecurely, on the two more westerly stones of the southern side and on the western stone of the northern side and its eastern edge rests on the tip of the eastern roofstone. The eastern roofstone is 1·50 m. long (E-W), 1·65 m. wide (N-S) and ·20 m. thick. It rests on the two more easterly stones of the southern side and on the eastern stone of the opposite side. A pad-stone, measuring ·35 m. by ·15 m. and ·10 m. thick, lies between the roof and the eastern end of the last stone on the southern side of the gallery.

The gallery is 3·70 m. in length. It is 1·20 m. wide at the western end of the southern side and 1·10 m. wide at the backstone. It is 1·05 m. high at the edge of the western roofstone and ·75 m. high at the backstone.

Lynch P. J. 1906, 277-281, "C" (Pl. Ph.); O'Neill 1935, 333 (Ph.); Herity 1970, 8, No. 11.

11. **Cool East.** O.S. 78: 16: 4 (70·8 cm., 3·5 cm.). Not marked (1895).  
O.D. 400-500. V 376 758. Fig. 24. Plate 21.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies near the middle of Valencia Island at the north-western end of the Iveragh Peninsula. It is situated within 200 m. of the more northerly of the two roads running NE-SW across the island and is close to a number of disused slate quarries. The tomb stands on a little platform, on a hillslope, at the end of the ridge of high ground extending south-west from Feaghmaan Mountain (888 ft.). The site commands a wide outlook southwards across Portmagee Channel where a fine panorama of hills and mountains on the mainland forms the skyline. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is devoted mainly to pasture but a little tillage is undertaken on the lower ground.

The tomb is well preserved but has been converted into a shelter for small animals. It consists of a short, unusually broad, chamber covered by a single roofstone. The sides are also formed of single slabs but a small orthostat is set inside the western end of the northern sidestone and fills a gap caused by a sharp dip of its top edge. Three slabs leaning against the western end of the structure appear to have been placed there in recent times. That leaning against the southern sidestone is ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The others lean against the roofstone. Both are ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and 1·60 m. high. The opposite end of the chamber is blocked by three more stones, none of which are original. The stone at the south is an upright slab measuring 1·00 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·95 m. high. The second stone is a block, ·60 m. by ·45 m. and ·70 m. high. The third stone is prostrate. It measures ·60 m. by ·55 m. and is ·10 m. thick. The structure is surrounded by a small mound rising to a maximum height of ·50 m. at the west. Immediately beyond the eastern end of the chamber is a hollow area and the perimeter of the mound at this end marks the limit of the upcast from the depression.

The northern sidestone measures 3·40 m. long and is 0·35 m. thick. It is 1·30 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes down evenly, to within 0·80 m. of its western end, where it is 1·15 m. high. The edge drops sharply here for 0·25 m. and then slopes downwards to the end of the stone. The orthostat filling the gap here is 1·15 m. long, 0·20 m. thick and 1·15 m. high. The southern sidestone is 2·90 m. long and 0·30 m. thick. It is 1·20 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes down evenly to 1·10 m. high at the east. The eastern end of its base is exposed as is the base of the western end of the opposite sidestone. The roofstone is 2·95 m. long and narrows from 2·75 m. wide at the west to 1·90 m. wide at the east. It rests on all three orthostats and on a pad-stone, 0·40 m. by 0·25 m. and 0·05 m. thick, on top of the western end of the southern sidestone. Cup-marks have been noted on the surface of the roofstone but these may well be solution pits.

The chamber measures 3·50 m. long and is 2·00 m. wide. It is 1·25 m. high at the west and 1·10 m. high at the east.

Borlase 1897, 6, Iveragh No. 1; Graves 1864-66, 180ff; Phibbs 1910, 192-193 (Ph.); Delap 1911, 402; Westropp 1912, 288, 297-298 (Pl.); O'Connell 1939, 32, "Site at Tinnies"; Hayward 1946, 222; Herity 1970, 8, No. 14.

12. **Ballycarbery West.** O.S. 79: 6: 1 (30·6 cm., 39·4 cm.). Not marked (1895). O.D. 0-100. V 432 795. Fig. 25. Plate 21.

*Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 5 km. to the west of Caherciveen. It is situated within 50 m. of the shore, at the end of a short, broad spit of land, extending into Lough Kay at the inner end of Doulus Bay. The site, which is ringed by a skyline of hills and mountains, looks south-westwards across the bay to Beginish Island and beyond to Valencia Island. The land in the vicinity of the tomb is open grassland with occasional small, low, rock outcrops.

This is a very small tomb and is in a ruinous condition. It consists of a short narrow gallery, deeply buried in the ground and lacking its roof. The sides of the gallery are each of two stones. The stone at the western end of the southern side measures 1·90 m. long, 0·15 m. thick and 0·35 m. high. Its top edge is uneven and may be broken. The second stone is set inside the line of the last. It is 0·90 m. long, 0·10 m. thick and 0·05 m. high. The stone opposite this, at the north, is largely concealed. It is 0·85 m. long, 0·15 m. thick and 0·20 m. high. The second stone on this side leans heavily inwards. It is 1·80 m. long and 0·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be 0·55 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. A transverse stone at its western end measures 0·40 m. long, 0·05 m. thick and 0·20 m. high. This probably represents some form of entrance feature. The eastern end of the gallery is missing or remains concealed. There are faint traces of a low mound around the northern end of the structure.

The gallery was at least 2·80 m. in length and was highest and probably widest, at the west.

Borlase 1897, 6, Iveragh No. 3; Chatterton 1839, 267-268; Graves 1864-66, 180ff; Delap 1911, 439; Herity 1970, 8, No. 13.

13. **Killoe.** O.S. 79: 16: 3 (84·6 cm., 14·9 cm.). Not marked (1895). O.D. 400-500. V 487 767. Fig. 23. Plate 22.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 3 km. to the south-east of Caherciveen, on the northern side of the valley between Benteen (1,245 ft.) and Aghatubrid (1,423 ft.) mountains. The tomb stands on a little platform on the hillside and commands a wide outlook westwards over the basin of the Oghermong River to Valencia Island and the sea beyond. The land on the hillside is rough, boggy pasture broken in places by rock outcrop. A slab structure, probably a hut site, stands 3·00 m. to the north of the tomb and there is a more elaborate slab structure some 400 m. to the north-east. Neither of these structures are shown on the 6" map.

The tomb seems to be rather well preserved but is deeply buried in the boggy ground. A fine septal stone and an orthostat representing the northern side of a portico are exposed at the western end of the structure. East of the septal stone, two orthostats of the southern side of a chamber and a collapsed stone of the northern side are visible. A high-pitched roofstone rests on the septal with its lower end at the east and beyond this and protruding from the peat which covers this end of the monument are the edges of another roofstone. Some faint traces of a mound are visible to the south of the structure. The base of a slab fence runs into the monument at the south-east. One stone of this is shown on the plan. It is 0.50 m. high.

The septal stone measures 1.60 m. long, 0.25 m. thick and 0.50 m. high. The portico stone leans to the north. It is 0.90 m. long, 0.25 thick and 0.85 m. high. The western stone on the southern side of the main chamber measures 1.90 m. long and 0.30 m. thick. It is 0.30 m. lower than the septal stone and its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The second sidestone is 0.20 m. lower than the last. It is 1.10 long and 0.15 m. thick. The top of a stone, 0.35 m. long, 0.05 m. thick and 0.20 m. high, is exposed beyond this, at the south. The collapsed sidestone at the north is largely concealed. It is at least 1.50 m. long and is 0.30 m. thick.

The large western roofstone is displaced. Its eastern end is concealed by an overgrowth of peat. It measures at least 2.20 m. by 2.10 m. and is 0.15 m. thick. The portions of the roofstone exposed to the east of this are each 0.10 m. thick. The peat above this end of the tomb is 0.50 m. thick.

The tomb appears to have had a short, wide portico. The main chamber was at least 2.90 m. in length.

Herity 1970, 8, No. 8.

14. **Crohane.** O.S. 85: 3: 2 (54.2 cm., 57.0 cm.). Not marked (1895). O.D. 600-700. W 041 799. Fig. 23. Plate 22.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 8 km. to the north-north-east of Kilgarvan. It is situated on a mountain plateau to the north of the Kilgarvan-Killarney road overlooking the narrow valleys at the western end of the Derrynasagart mountains. The site is surrounded by a skyline of high mountains. The land on the plateau is rough boggy pasture and is broken by numerous rock outcrops.

This somewhat unusual tomb is rather well preserved but is deeply buried in the boggy ground. It consists of a short gallery divided by a pair of jambs into two chambers. The front chamber is unroofed but the rear chamber is covered by a single roofstone now bearing an overgrowth of peat. Two large slabs cross the western end of the structure and between these is a tall, slender pillar-stone. Outer-walling is represented by two slabs beyond the southern side of the front chamber. The tomb is surrounded by a small mound rising to a maximum height of 0.50 m. above the bog.

The more northerly of the two slabs crossing the western end of the tomb leans heavily outwards. It is 1.30 m. long and 0.15 m. thick and, if erect, would be 0.70 m. high. It crosses the greater part of the western end of the gallery and the gap between it and the southern side of the gallery is closed by the pillar-stone. This stone is 0.45 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 1.30 m. high. South of the pillar is a fine facade stone measuring 1.10 m. long, 0.30 m. thick and 1.10 m. high. Two stones at the north-west corner of the structure may perhaps originally have formed part of the facade. Both stones lean very heavily to the west and are almost prostrate. That nearest the facade stone is 0.40 m. long and 0.20 m. thick, and, if erect, would be 1.00 m. high. The other is 0.75 m. long and 0.10 m. thick and, if erect, would be 0.55 m. high.

The front chamber or portico is 1.10 m. long and 1.30 m. wide. The sides are each of single stones. That at the north is 0.95 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.60 m. high and the stone opposite it is 0.90 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.65 m. high. Outside the last is an outer-wall stone measuring 0.85 m. long, 0.10 m. thick and 0.55 m. high. Beyond this is another stone which may be a doubling of the outer-wall. This stone leans heavily to the north. It is 0.80 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.40 m. high. Within the chamber and standing on edge,

immediately behind the facade, is a loose stone measuring 1·55 m by ·90 m. and ·15 m. thick. This stone is obviously displaced but its original function is not known. It may have formed part of the roof.

The jambs marking the division between the chambers are set ·90 m. apart. These are well-matched pillars, rectangular in section. That at the north measures ·30 m. by ·20 m. and is ·45 m. high and the other is ·25 m. by ·20 m. and ·55 m. high. The rear chamber is 1·55 m. long and 1·30 m. wide. The sides are each of two stones. The more westerly stone at the north is 1·05 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The second stone on this side has been forced inwards from its original position. It is ·75 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·35 m. high. The western stone on the opposite side of the chamber is 1·00 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·65 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards to the east. The second sidestone here is set outside the line of the last. It is ·70 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·35 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is 1·00 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·50 m. high.

The roofstone covering the rear chamber is at least 1·50 m. long and is 2·20 m. wide and ·20 m. thick. Its eastern end is concealed by the overgrowth of peat. It rests on the northern sidestone, on four small spalls above the backstone, on a corbel above the western sidestone and on the uppermost of two corbels above the second sidestone. The western corbel measures 1·15 m. by ·50 m. and is ·10 m. thick. The lower corbel, at the east, is ·90 m. by at least ·50 m. and is ·10 m. thick. The corbel above this measures ·50 m. by ·40 m. and is ·08 m. thick.

The gallery, which measures 3·00 m. in overall length, was highest at its western end. Despite the unusual segmentation, by jambs, the monument can be safely accepted as a wedge-tomb with an ante-chamber or portico.

Lynch P.J. 1911, 342-345.

15. **Meelagulleen.** O.S. 97: 2: 3 (43·6 cm., 52·0 cm.). "Labbadermot" (1896). O.D. 0-100. V 443 681. Fig. 22. Plate 22.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6·5 km. to the west-north-west of Waterville at the south-western end of the Iveragh peninsula. The tomb stands on the northern side of a low ridge of arable land which falls away, northwards, to a broad, flat tract of bogland. The site lies about 800 m. west of a small sandy beach at the north-western corner of Ballinskelligs Bay. The land between the tomb and the sea is a patchwork of small fields devoted to pasture, meadow and tillage. Northwards from the site the outlook is restricted by the rising ground of the ridge but to the east and north-east the distant mountains of the peninsula form the skyline.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition. At the west is a fine septal stone and a stone representing the southern side of a portico. A low stone, apparently part of a facade stands at the end of the portico sidestone. The sides of the main chamber are each represented by single stones. A displaced roofstone rests above the western end of the main chamber. There are no indications of mound around the structure. A shallow drain runs along the northern side of the tomb and into the portico. A field fence runs along the southern side of the tomb.

The septal stone is a fine stone measuring 2·20 m. long (1·50 m. at base), ·30 m. thick and ·95 m. high. The portico side leans inwards. It is ·95 m. long, ·25 m. thick and 1·20 m. high. The facade stone seems to be twisted out of its original position. It is 1·10 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The stone representing the southern side of the main chamber is 2·60 m. long, ·80 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The stone at the opposite side is a much smaller stone. It is 1·15 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·75 m. high. At its western end is a partly concealed stone, possibly a packing stone. This is at least ·45 m. long and is ·15 m. thick and ·15 m. high. The roofstone measures 3·00 m. by 1·50 m. and is ·40 m. thick. It rests on the septal and on the southern sidestone. A loose stone, ·85 m. by ·35 m. by ·25 m. (not on plan), lies within the portico and a stone, 1·15 m. long and ·65 m., high stands in the fence beyond the western end of the tomb.

The gallery measured at least 4·00 m. in overall length. The portico is 1·00 m. long

and was probably about 1.50 m. wide. The main chamber was at least 2.70 m. in length and narrowed in width from west to east. The gallery was highest at the west.

Lynch, P. J. 1902, 340-343 (Pl., Ph.); Herity 1970, 8, No. 9.

16. **Coom.** O.S. 97: 5: 5 (9.7 cm., 31.6 cm.). Not marked (1896). O.D. 200-300. V 405 659. Fig. 25. Plate 22.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This tomb was fully excavated some 15 years ago (Herity 1965-66). It is situated in a field of pasture, on reclaimed bogland, near the head of a valley opening eastwards to Ballinskelligs Bay. The monument protruded from uncut bog when first recorded by P. J. Lynch in 1902 (Photograph: Lynch P.J., 1902, 341) and he correctly inferred that it had been built before the growth of the bog. A thin layer of peat remained above the roofstone at the time of its discovery.

Lynch's plan (1902, 340) shows a gallery consisting of a wedge-shaped main chamber preceded at the west by a parallel-sided portico. The sides of the portico were each represented by two stones but the excavation uncovered a further prostrate stone at either side and these have since been set upright. The portico is divided from the main chamber by blocking stone crossing  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the width of the gallery and the gap at the north end of this stone is closed by a short doorstone. The sides of the main chamber each consist of a long and a short stone with the smaller stones set inside the eastern ends of the larger ones. The eastern end of the chamber is closed by a stone set outside the ends of the chamber walls. This stone was not visible in 1902. The chamber was covered by a single roofstone which was removed during the excavation and later replaced.

The excavation revealed the scant remains of a surrounding cairn which had been largely removed before the growth of the peat. The outer edges of the cairn were revetted by a row of small upright stones. It appears to have been of short trapezoidal outline, measuring 12 m. long and narrowing from 10 m. wide at the west to about 2 m. at the east. A short flint flake, with secondary working along one edge, was found under the remains of the cairn. No certain traces of burials or grave goods were found in the chamber which contained a fill of displaced cairn stones covered by a layer of peat.

The portico is about 2.30 m. long and 1.45 m. wide. The stone at the western end of the northern side measures .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.60 m. high and the stone next to this is .90 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.15 m. high. The third stone on this side of the portico leans inwards. It is .60 m. long, .15 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The stone at the western end of the opposite side measures .65 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.20 m. high and the stone next to this is .90 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.50 m. high. The third stone of this side of the portico is 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and 1.20 m. high. The blocking stone between the portico and the main chamber measures 1.15 m. long, .30 m. thick and .90 m. high. The gap between it and the northern side of the gallery is .50 m. wide. The doorstone, which crosses this gap, measures .60 m. long, .05 m. thick and .50 m. high.

The main chamber is 2.85 m. long and narrows sharply from 1.45 m. wide at the west to .40 m. at the east. The longer stone on the northern side is 2.30 m. long and .20 m. thick. It is .70 m. high at the west and .35 m. high at the east. The second stone on this side leans inwards. It is .80 m. long, .20 m. thick and .60 m. high. The stone opposite this measures 1.00 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. The second stone on the southern side is 2.40 m. long and .20 m. thick. It is .80 m. high at the west and .30 m. at the east. A small, loose stone, possibly a packing stone, is exposed at its eastern end. This measures .30 m. by .05 m. and is .40 m. high. The stone closing the eastern end of the gallery is 1.00 m. long, .20 m. thick and .55 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from north to south. The stone covering the chamber is 3.20 m. long and is 1.70 m. in maximum width. It is .30 m. thick at the west and .10 m. at its narrower, eastern, end. It now rests in an inclined position on the longer sidestone on the northern side and on both sidestones at the south.

The overall internal length of the gallery is 5.45 m. It seems likely that the portico was originally covered by a single slab and that this rested in an inclined position with its lower end on the extant roofstone.

Lynch, P. J. 1902, 340-342 (Pl. Ph.); Herity 1965-66, 38; Herity 1966 67; Herity 1970a, 8, No. 10.

17. **Coomatloukane.** O.S. 106: 5: 2: (14·7 cm., 39·5 cm.). Not marked (1898).  
O.D. 600-700. V 507 600. Fig. 25. Plate 23.

*Wedge-tomb*

There are four wedge-tombs in Coomatloukane, a townland lying some 6 km. to the south of Waterville at the south-western end of the Iveragh peninsula. Three of these (Ke. 17, 18 and 19) form a group situated on a steeply sloping spur of Farraniaragh Mountain while the fourth (Ke. 20) is on lower ground, in a little valley, about 350 m. from the rocky coastline. The three higher tombs have been excavated; Ke. 17 in 1967 (Herity 1967-68) and Ke. 18 and 19 two years later.

The tomb described here (Ke. 17) is situated about 100 m. to the south of the Caherdaniel-Waterville road on a small platform on the steep hillside. The sloping ground is strewn with boulders and is covered in places with a thin deposit of peat. The site looks southwards across the mouth of the Kenmare River to the Beara peninsula.

The monument is rather well preserved. It consists of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery flanked at either side by outer-walling. Single slabs link the western ends of the outer walling to the front of the gallery. A slab, 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, found at the entrance, may have segmented the gallery. A shattered roofstone, measuring approximately 2·75 m. by ·70 m., rests above the eastern end of the gallery. Loose cairn stones extended beyond the outer-walling to a distance of almost 2 m. at the south and ·90 m. at the north.

The gallery lacks a backstone. It measures 4 m. in length and narrows from 1·05 m. wide at the front to ·70 m. at the back. The sides are each of three overlapping stones. The heights of those at the south, from west to east, are ·85 m., ·70 m., and ·70 m., while those opposite are ·80 m., ·85 m., and ·70 m. Two stones protruding from the cairn outside the eastern sidestone at the north and four others around the end of the same sidestone seem to provide a strengthening for the gallery wall.

The outer walling is 3·60 m. wide at the front and narrows to 2·10 m. at the east. The northern side is represented by five stones and the heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are ·90 m., ·75 m., 1·25 m., ·65 m. and 1·30 m. Four main stones mark the southern side of the outer-wall. That at the west had fallen but has since been re-erected. It is now 1·35 m. high. The heights of the others from west to east are 1·05 m., ·75 m. and ·60 m. A few other stones, some of which are now concealed in the cairn between this side of the outer-wall and the gallery, strengthen the outer-walling. The stone joining the outer-walling at the south to the front of the gallery is 1·25 m. high and its counterpart at the north is 1·05 m. high. A displaced slab, 1·35 m. in maximum dimension, lies beyond the southern side of the monument.

A small pocket of cremated bone was found in the centre of the gallery but there were no other finds.

Herity 1967 68; Herity 1970, 8, No. 2, 12 (Pl.).

18. **Coomatloukane.** O.S. 106: 5: 3 (14·8 cm., 39·5 cm.). Not marked (1898).  
O.D. 600-700. V 508 600. Fig. 25. Plate 23.

*Wedge-tomb*

This small tomb stands on steeply sloping ground rather less than 100 m. to the east of the last, Ke. 17. The ground falls away very sharply from the southern side of the tomb leaving little room for further structure at that side. It was in a ruinous condition before excavation. At the north was a single sidestone, leaning heavily inwards, which has since been set upright. This is 1·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·80 m. high. There are two sidestones opposite this. That at the west is 1·60 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The top of this stone and that of the northern sidestone slope downwards from west to east. The second sidestone at the south is set inside the line of the first. It is a very thin slab measuring 1·30 m. long and ·50 m. high. Outside the western sidestone on this side is a stone measuring ·90 m. by ·70 m. and ·30 m. high which seems to serve as a buttress. A septal or doorstone crosses the western end of the gallery. This measure 1·20 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·80 m. high. A stone ·35 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·80 m. high stands

immediately outside the northern end of the last. A single roofstone rests above the chamber. This is 2 m. in length and ·25 m. thick. It is 1·60 m. wide at the west and narrows to 1·30 m. near the east.

Herity 1970, 8, No. 3.

19. **Coomatloukane.** O.S. 106: 5: 3 (16·5 cm., 41·1 cm.). Cromlech (1898).  
O.D. 700-800. V 509 603. Fig. 25. Plate 23.

*Wedge-tomb*

This tomb, the more northerly of the four in the townland, is situated about 100 m. to the north of the road from Derrynane to Waterville. It stands on a small, flat, patch of heather-grown ground at the foot of the rocky higher slopes of the spur of Farraniragh Mountain.

This small tomb is partly collapsed. The single sidestone present on the northern side lies prostrate and the extant roofstone, is now pitched at a sharp angle with its higher side resting above the two erect stones forming the southern side of the gallery and its northern end on the fallen sidestone. The latter is 2 m. long and ·20 m. thick. If erect it would be ·90 m. high at the west and ·30 m. at the east. The western stone at the opposite side is 1·80 m. long and ·35 m. thick. It is ·80 m. high at the west and ·40 m. near the east, after which it slopes down to ground level. Outside this is a small packing stone or buttress. This measures ·40 m. by ·10 mm. and is ·40 m. high. The second sidestone here overlaps the first. It measures 1·15 m. long and is ·15 m. thick. It is ·60 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes downwards to the east. A packing stone or buttress stands at its eastern end.

This measures ·50 m. by ·10 m. and is ·30 m. high. The roofstone is 2·70 m. long and ·30 m. thick. It is 1·80 m. wide at the west and 1·30 m. at the east. A loose slab, 1·20 m. by 1·10 m. and ·15 m. thick, lies 1·40 m. to the west of the tomb.

Borlase 1897, 5, Dunkerron South No. 1. (Borlase quotes a description by Graves which seems to apply to a different monument); Chatterton 1839, 274, 300; Windele R.I.A. M.S. 12.C.11,538 (Sketch); Herity 1970, 8, No. 4.

20. **Coomatloukane.** O.S. 106: 5: 5 (15·0 cm., 35·2 cm.). Not marked (1898).  
O.D. 0-100. V 506 596. Fig. 25. Plate 23.

*Wedge-tomb*

This is the more southerly of the four tombs in Coomatloukane townland. It stands in a small sheltered nook, under huge rock outcrops, within a few metres of a small stream.

This small tomb is rather well preserved but the two stones forming the northern side of the chamber have fallen inwards. The opposite side is also of two stones and these stand erect. A septal stone closes the western end of the chamber. Single outer-wall stones are present at either side of the chamber and there is a small buttress stone beyond the eastern stone of the southern side. The chamber is covered by a single roofstone. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The stone crossing the western end of the chamber measures 1·10 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The adjoining sidestone, at the north, is 1·40 m. long and ·15 m. thick. If erect, it would be ·50 m. high. The second sidestone here is 1·20 m. long and ·15 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·50 m. high. The outer-wall stone outside these is also pitched heavily to the south. It is at least 1·00 m. long and ·20 m. wide and, if erect, would be ·50 m. high. Its eastern end is concealed. The stone adjoining the septal at the south is 1·50 m. long and ·20 m. thick. It is ·60 m. high at the west and its top edge slopes downwards to ·30 m. high at the east. The second sidestone here is set outside the line of the last. It is 1·20 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The outer-wall stone on this side is ·50 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high and the buttress stone, to the east of it, is ·20 m. long, ·05 m. thick and ·20 m. high. Within the chamber and running across its main axis, ·40 m. from the septal, is a stone with a pointed top measuring ·50 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high, (not on plan). It is not clear whether or not this stone is



fixed in the ground. It may only be part of the rubble which fills the chamber. The roofstone rests on the two southern sidestones, the septal and the more easterly sidestone at the north. It measures 2·60 m. long, 2·00 m. in greatest width, across the middle, and ·20 m thick. Its north-eastern corner may have been broken away.

The chamber measures 2·10 m. in length and decreases in height and width from west to east.

Chatterton 1839, 281-282; Herity 1970, 8, No. 1.

## APPENDIX TO CO. KERRY DESCRIPTIONS

*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. **Kilconly South.** O.S. 1: 15: 3 (65·0 cm., 13·5 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1921). O.D. 50-100. Q 874 462.

This feature was marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. The name applies to a natural hollow in the ground, close to the sea-coast.

2. **Ballyline West.** O.S. 6: 5: 4 (3·7 cm., 34·7 cm.). "Giant's Grave (site of)" (1921). O.D. 50-100. R 003 417.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map and "Giant's Grave (site of)" on the 1898 edition. The object was not described in the documents of the 1841 edition and the Name Book for the 1898 edition notes that there was then "no trace of its existence".

Borlase 1897, 1, Iraghticonnor No. 2.

3. **Ballydonohoe.** O.S. 10: 2: 2 (32·8 cm., 53·3 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1937). O.D. 100-200. Q 935 378.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map but is not described in the documents of those surveys. It consists of a grassy mound measuring 12 m. by 4 m. and ·50 m. high.

4. **Ballyquin.** O.S. 26: 14: 4 (25·2 cm., 5·2 cm.). Not marked (1898). O.D. 0-100. Q 532 141.

This feature was marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map but was not shown on subsequent editions. The Name Book of the 1841 survey describes the feature as "a small heap of stones". No trace now remains.

Borlase 1897, 2, Corkaguiney No. 3; O'Sullivan 1931, 484.

5. **Smerwick.** O.S. 33: 14: 3 (44·5 cm., 14·2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1898). O.D. 400-500. Q 355 089.

This feature was shown as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the O.S. 6" map of 1841. It is described in the Name Book of that survey thus: "This bed is a small green spot or bench, about 8 ft. long and five wide on the edge of the precipice with the W side which overhangs the sea built with a few stones to level it with the surface". This feature is largely natural.

Borlase 1897, 2, Corkaguiney. No. 4; O.S. Name Book (1841). Parish of Dunurlin, 27.

6. **Kilballylahiff.** O.S. 36: 14: 1 (28·3 cm., 13·1 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1898). O.D. 1,100-1,200. Q 631 082.

This feature was shown as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the O.S. 6" map of 1841. It is described in the Name Book of that survey thus: "This bed is about 26 feet long and 9 broad of a solid rock forming a bench of the above precipice (Cummeenokilla) and is about 4 feet higher from the earth out of which it grows; it is nearly disjoined from the precipice and is said to be the bed upon which this Giant was used to recline while in this place". The feature is entirely natural.

Borlase 1897, 2, Corkaguiney No. 5; *O.S. Name Book* (1841), Parish of Killiney, Book 1 p. 44.

7. **Ballymacdoyle.** O.S. 53: 6: 4 (30·5 cm., 33·8 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1898). O.D. 400-500. V 435 980.

This feature was marked "Giant's Grave" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of two slabs lying outside the eastern end of the outer fosse of the promontory fort at Doon Eask. There is no reason to suppose that this was ever the site of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase 1897, 3, Corkaguiney No. 10; Hickson 1893, 213-214; Westropp 1910, 282-283; Westropp 1914, 316; Westropp 1920, 117. R.S.A.I. Photographic Collection 1906, 242. O'Sullivan 1931, 392.

8. **Gortnagane.** O.S. 68: 11: 4 (51·9 cm., 17·4 cm.). "Cromlech" (1898). O.D. 600-700. W 138 883.

This feature, situated at the inner, north wall of a stone fort, was marked "Cromlech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. On that edition the name applied to three upright flags supporting a fourth which was used as a Christian altar. The name "Cromlech" on the 1898 edition refers to an upright stone standing in the centre of the fort and supposed to be a "memorial" stone.

Borlase 1897, 5, Magunihy No. 1.

9. **Reacaslagh.** O.S. 70: 3: 5 (55·4 cm., 47·5 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1898). O.D. 200-300. V 556 866.

This feature was marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map. The name applies to a small natural cave.

## CO. LIMERICK

1. **Cappanahanagh.** O.S. 6: 8: 6 (87·4 cm., 31·7 cm.). "Tuamanirvore (Site of)" (1938). O.D. 200. R 719 583.

### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument was shown as "Tuamanirvore" on the 1840 edition of the O.S. 6" map and "Tuamanirvore (Site of)" on the 1901 edition. It has been completely destroyed.

The monument is described in the O.S. Name Book (1840) as follows:— "This grave, which is placed on a small rising ground in a cultivated field, is 21 feet long, four wide and three high, each side secured by a row of upright large stones from three to four feet, sunk deep in the ground and at each end one of same magnitude. The grave is uncovered but with the seeming appearance of having the large stones upon it some time ago which are now promiscuously thrown on each side of it, besides a heap of smaller ones now overgrown with grass, moss etc. . ."

The description in the O.S. Letters is closely similar and seems to be directly derived from that in the Name Book. The descriptions are sufficient evidence to warrant the acceptance of the site as that of a megalithic tomb, very probably of the wedge-tomb class.

Borlase 1897, 46, Owneybeg No. 1; Lynch J. F., 1910, 112-116; Lynch P. J., 1911, 267; *O.S.L.*, 1<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, 444; O.S. Name Book (1840), Parish of Abington, Book 2, 19.

2. **Clorhane.** O.S. 12: 14: 1 (28·1 cm., 9·7 cm.). Not marked (1923). O.D. 0-100. R 460 497. Fig. 26. Plate 24.

### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 3 km. to the north of Adare, in the broad basin of the River Maigue. It stands on rich, gently undulating grassland broken in places by limestone outcrops. The outlook from the site is rather restricted though part of the Slieveberagh Mountains are visible towards the north-east and the north Kerry hills appear to the south-west.

The monument is in a ruinous condition and is heavily overgrown. The southern side of a chamber is represented by two orthostats and, outside the western stone, is another orthostat representing an outer-wall. The opposite side of the chamber is represented by a fallen sidestone. A roofstone lies in a tilted position above the chamber. Two displaced stones stand at its eastern end. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The western sidestone, at the south, leans outwards. It is 1·90 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The second sidestone here is erect. It measures 1·60 m. long, ·35 m. thick and 1·05 m. high. The tops of both stones slope downwards from west to east. The fallen sidestone at the north is 1·80 m. long and ·40 m. thick. If erect it would be about ·70 m. high. The single outer-wall stone is erect. It is ·90 m. long, ·45 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The roofstone measures 2·10 m. by 1·90 m. and is ·50 m. thick. It rests on the two sidestones at the south and the fallen sidestone at the north. One of the two displaced stones at the eastern end of the roofstone is largely concealed. It measures at least ·80 m. by ·70 m. and is ·30 m. thick. The second stone leans heavily to the west. It is 1·70 m. by 1·00 m. and ·25 m. thick. The stones are all coarse, weathered, limestone slabs.

Westropp 1921, 181-182 (Pl.).

3. **Killmacow.** O.S. 30: 13: 6 (22·4 cm., 4·4 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1924).  
O.D. 700-800. R 453 365. Fig. 26. Plate 24.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 8 km. south-west of Croom. It is situated on the northern side of Knockfeerine near the edge of a small platform about 200 m. below the summit of the hill. The site commands a magnificent outlook northwards across rich, arable land to the river Shannon and the mountains beyond. The land on the platform provides good pasture but the steeper slopes, above and below, are rocky and overgrown with fern.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but all the roofstones are missing. It consists of a long narrow gallery closed at the west by a large septal stone. A few outer-wall stones are exposed at the south-west corner and at the eastern end of the structure. Three or four stones at the west may represent the remains of a facade. The tomb is surrounded by a low, irregular mound rising to a maximum height of ·35 m. The natural slope of the ground is from south down to north and consequently the stones at the northern side of the structure are exposed to a greater depth than those at the south.

The septal is a block measuring 1·80 m. long, ·65 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from south to north. The adjoining sidestone at the north is 2·00 m. long, ·55 m. thick and 1·10 m. high. The second sidestone here leans very heavily to the north. It is 2·00 m. long, ·55 m. thick and if erect would be ·90 m. high. Outside the junction of these two stones is a buttress stone. This measures ·90 m. by ·25 m. and is ·60 m. high. The third sidestone leans to the north. It is 1·80 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·75 m. high. The top edges of all three sidestones slope downwards to the east. Between the last two sidestones is a loose stone measuring ·80 m. by ·20 m. and ·25 m. high.

The more westerly sidestone on the southern side of the gallery is largely concealed. It is 1·20 m. long, at least ·20 m. thick and ·85 m. high. The next two sidestones have fallen inwards. The first is 1·00 m. long and ·35 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·60 m. high. The second is ·70 m. long and ·20 m. thick and, if erect, would be ·40 m. high. The last stone on the southern side of the gallery is also largely concealed. It is at least 1·40 m. long and ·30 m. thick and is ·55 m. high. A loose stone, ·60 m. by ·55 m. and ·15 m. thick, lies outside the junction of the last two stones.

West of the stone closing the western end of the gallery are two stones. The more northerly of these measures ·90 m. by ·60 m. and ·20 m. thick. The other is pitched heavily to the west and measures 1·10 m. long and ·20 m. thick. If erect it would be 1·10 m. high. To the south of this is a stone measuring ·80 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·20 m. high. East of the last and parallel to it, is a stone ·85 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·65 m. high. It leans to the west. Two further stones stand at the south-western corner of the gallery. That nearest the septal is ·50 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·10 m. high. It may be an outer-wall stone. The second stone is certainly an outer-wall stone. It measures ·80 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·30 m. high.

Three stones are visible at the eastern end of the gallery. The more northerly of these leans heavily to the east. It is 1·00 m. long and ·40 m. thick. If erect it would be 1·00 m. high. The second stone, which is south of the last, is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·80 m. high. Both these stones may represent the eastern end of the outer-wall. West of these is an almost concealed stone, flush with the ground, and at least ·70 m. in maximum dimension.

The gallery seems to have been at least 5·50 m. in length. It is 1·40 m. wide inside the septal and seems to have been about ·40 m. narrower at the east. The levels of the sidestones indicate a general decrease in height from west to east.

Molony 1905, 255; Lynch, P. J. 1910, 108-111 (Pl., Ph.).

4. **Lough Gur.** O.S. 32: 5: 3 (20·0 cm., 4·13 cm.). "Giant's Graves" (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 647 403. Fig. 27. Plate 24.

*Wedge-tomb*

The tomb lies about 70 m. from the eastern margin of Lough Gur on the slope of a small hill which rises southwestwards to a height of about 400 ft. O.D. The soil in the

vicinity is fairly shallow, with limestone outcrops. It provides excellent pasture and supports well-grown trees.

This well-preserved tomb was fully excavated in 1938 as one item in a long series of excavations which had been conducted during the years 1936-1949 in the neighbourhood of Lough Gur. It consists of a gallery, about 8·85 m. in length orientated approximately NW-SE, divided by a fine septal-slab into a portico and main chamber. A closely set outer-wall is virtually intact along the south side. A similar walling is represented along the north side by two orthostats and four large slabs which seem to have collapsed outwards. Between the chamber sides and the outer-wall was a packing of small stones. Four roofstones cover the main chamber and a large slab found prostrate in front of the entrance may well have been the roofstone of the portico. At the conclusion of the excavation this stone was set upright, blocking the entrance to the portico.

The portico is 1·75 m. long and narrows from 1·35 m. wide at the entrance to 1·05 m. at the septal. It seems to have been about 1·30 m. high. The displaced roofstone measures about 1·80 m. by 1·25 m. and is ·45 m. thick. The septal is a fine stone, keyed into the gallery walls, and completely closing off the portico from the main chamber. It measures 2·20 m. long, 1·25 m. high and ·75 m. thick.

The main chamber is about 6·50 m. long, 1·50 m. wide at the septal and 1·20 m. wide near its eastern end. Five sidestone form the southern side and four are present on the north. Most of the sidestones lean slightly towards the north in accord with the general slope of the ground from south down to north. The southern side of the gallery extends about 1 m. further than the northern side and it is probable therefore that an orthostat is missing at the eastern end of the north side. A large slab, found prostrate in the eastern end of the chamber, may have been a backstone. The orthostats of the main chamber decline in height from west to east. The chamber was about 1·35 m. high at the west and ·70 m. high at the east, measuring from roof to subsoil. The western roofstone, which measures about 2 m. by 1·70 m. and 50 m. thick, was displaced towards the north-west and rested over the north-west corner of the main chamber. The next roofstone is in position above the chamber. It measures approximately 2·20 m. by 1·25 m. wide and is ·50 m. thick. The third roofstone was displaced. Its northern end still rests on a sidestone but its southern end lay on the fill within the chamber. It measures about 1·50 m. by 1·20 m. and is ·35 m. thick. Near the south side of the gallery was a small upright stone which the excavators suggested would have acted as a support for the southern side of the roofstone. Since the length of the roofstone would be barely adequate to span the chamber such an explanation is, perhaps, probable. The fourth roofstone, over the eastern end of the chamber, is supported, at the south, on a padstone placed on top of the sidestone. This roofstone measures about 1·50 m. by ·90 m. and is ·35 m. thick. Like the adjoining roofstone, this slab is barely sufficient in length to span the chamber and the padstone assists in bridging the gap.

The orthostats of the outer-wall on the southern side were upright save for one at the eastern end which was tilted southwards out of its socket. They are about equal in height to the gallery sidestones. The outer-wall follows the chamber sides closely, the average gap between being about ·25 m. The two orthostats still in position on the north side indicate that here also the gap between the outer-wall and chamber sides was small. The other outer-wall stones on this side had fallen outwards. Along the south side of the gallery the soil had accumulated leaving only about ·35 m. of the orthostats exposed while at the north, where the ground fell away, the orthostats were exposed to a greater depth.

The chamber contained a filling of small closely packed stones. The western portion had been considerably disturbed and no finds other than bone fragments and charcoal were discovered here. Under the two eastern roofstones, human bones and a considerable amount of pottery was found. A piece of human skull and some other bone fragments lay under the collapsed stone in the east end of the chamber. In the portico, under a prostrate slab, human bones and pottery were found. At a slightly lower level, under another slab, a small cist, some ·40 m. by ·40 m., set at old ground level contained cremated bone and pottery. Directly under this cist a sherd of pottery and a piece of bone were found. A variety of potsherds occurred throughout the filling of the portico. Further pottery was found in the filling between the outer-wall and gallery sides.

Most of the pottery was found outside the tomb. Beaker was the predominant type

both within the gallery and outside it. This ware came from the main chamber, the portico and wall filling, but by far the greatest quantity was found outside the gallery, mainly to the south and west, at a high level. Very few sherds of the Neolithic A tradition were found but coarse wares were well represented. Food-vessel was also present as was Encrusted Urn. A quantity of coarse ware was found near a hearth to the south of the gallery.

The flint recovered was mainly small waste flakes and scrapers of pebble flint. One small chip of a polished stone axe may have been used as a scraper. Secondary finds included a mould for a leaf-shaped spearhead and fragments of a crucible.

Most of the human skeletal remains were unburnt. At least eight adults were recognised from the bones in the main chamber. Other adult remains came from the wall-filling and from outside the gallery. Besides these, four children were represented by bones found in the main chamber and immediately outside the gallery. The cremated bones from the cist in the portico were probably, but not certainly, human. The only identifiable cremated remains were a fragments of a skull from the main chamber and a hand-bone found south of the gallery.

Though a considerable area around the gallery was excavated no clear cairn edge was noted. It is likely that many of the stones found within the area examined belonged to the cairn but the general stony nature of the soil and the friable limestone that underlies it, made it difficult to recognise cairn stones from others deposited naturally or by other causes such as tillage.

Ó Ríordáin and O hIcádhá 1955 (Excavation Report); O'Kelly 1944, 23-24, with references.

5. **Ballynagallagh.** O.S. 32: 5: 5 (14·5 cm., 37·2 cm.). "Leaba-na-Muice" (1927). O.D. 300-400. R 640 397. Fig. 26. Plate 24.

*Unclassified*

This monument is situated on a low ridge overlooking Lough Gur. It is in a very ruinous condition and only four stones survive. The more southerly stone leans heavily northwards. It is 1·80 m. long and ·25 m. thick and if erect would be 1·00 m. high. It could be the sidestone of a chamber. Beyond its eastern end is a stone, loosely set in the ground and measuring 1·20 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·70 m. high. It leans to the east. Between these two stones are two more, lying one above the other. The upper stone measures 2·20 m. by 2·10 m. and ·40 m. thick and the other measures 1·40 m. by 1·00 m. and ·30 m. thick. The stone probably represents the remnants of a megalithic tomb, quite possibly of the wedge-tomb class but the remains are insufficient to allow classification.

O'Kelly 1944, 18-19, with references.

6. **Cromwell.** O.S. 33: 9: 2 (7·9 cm., 30·2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1928). O.D. 500. R 731 390. Fig. 26. Plate 25.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 8 km. to the east of Lough Gur and is some 5 km. north-east of the village of Hospital. It is situated on a steep flat-topped ridge of pasture land some 300 m. below the summit of Cromwell Hill (586 ft.). The site commands extensive outlooks, to the south-east where the Galty Mountains form the skyline, and to the north and west across the fertile lowlands of northern Co. Limerick.

The tomb is fairly well preserved. It consists of the remains of a gallery flanked, at the north, by a number of outer-wall stones. A large stone stands isolated at the eastern end of the structure and it is not clear whether this represents the end of the gallery or the back of the outer-wall. One roofstone lies across the gallery orthostats and another rests in an inclined position within. A number of displaced slabs lie at the western end of the structure. Some traces of mound are present along the northern side and at the eastern end of the tomb.

The more westerly orthostat on the southern side of the monument is outside the line

of the other three orthostats at this side. Its function is not clear but it is possible that it is an outer-wall stone. It measures  $\cdot 90$  m. by  $\cdot 80$  m. and is  $1\cdot 00$  m. high. Immediately to the north of this is a slab which has fallen, outwards. This may be a collapsed septal-stone. It is  $2\cdot 10$  m. long,  $\cdot 30$  m. thick and, if erect, would be  $\cdot 90$  m. high. To the north of this, again, is another prostrate slab which measures  $2\cdot 90$  m. by  $1\cdot 25$  m. and is  $\cdot 75$  m. thick. It may be a sidestone of a portico.

The more westerly of the three sidestones on the southern side of the gallery measures  $1\cdot 20$  m. long,  $\cdot 40$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 15$  m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. The stone next to this is  $\cdot 85$  m. long,  $\cdot 40$  m. thick and  $\cdot 95$  m. high and the third stone is  $1\cdot 70$  m. long,  $\cdot 40$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 10$  m. high. The northern side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats. That at the west measures  $2\cdot 00$  m. long,  $\cdot 65$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 00$  m. high. It is supported, at the west, by a stone measuring  $\cdot 75$  m. by  $\cdot 20$  m. and  $\cdot 50$  m. high. The second sidestone is  $1\cdot 25$  m. long,  $\cdot 40$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 00$  m. high. Two superimposed stones lie at its eastern end. The lower stone measures at least  $\cdot 80$  m. by  $\cdot 70$  m. and is  $\cdot 15$  m. thick. The stone above this has fallen to the south and may be a collapsed sidestone. It measures  $\cdot 60$  m. by  $\cdot 20$  m. and, if erect, would be  $\cdot 60$  m. high. The large orthostat at the eastern end of the monument is  $1\cdot 50$  m. long,  $\cdot 35$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 00$  m. high.

The inclined roofstone at the western end of the gallery rests against the sidestone. It measures  $1\cdot 90$  m. by  $1\cdot 00$  m. and is  $\cdot 30$  m. thick. Beneath it is a partly concealed displaced stone,  $1\cdot 30$  m. in maximum dimension. The eastern roofstone rests, in a level position, on all five orthostats. It is  $1\cdot 50$  m. long (E-W),  $1\cdot 70$  m. wide (N-S) and  $\cdot 40$  m. thick.

The outer-wall, at the north, is represented by three orthostats. The stone at the west is  $\cdot 70$  m. long,  $\cdot 25$  m. thick and is exposed to a height of  $\cdot 20$  m. and the stone next to this is  $\cdot 60$  m. long,  $\cdot 30$  m. thick and  $\cdot 35$  m. of its height is exposed. The third stone is  $\cdot 40$  m. long,  $\cdot 40$  m. thick and  $\cdot 90$  m. high. Three displaced stones lie around the orthostat at the south-western corner of the structure. The largest, at the south, is  $2\cdot 00$  m. in maximum dimension and  $\cdot 20$  m. thick. That to the east is  $1\cdot 10$  m. in maximum dimension and  $\cdot 25$  m. thick and the other is  $1\cdot 10$  m. in maximum dimension and  $\cdot 30$  m. thick.

The overall length of the gallery was at least  $5\cdot 20$  m. but if it extended as far as the orthostat at the eastern end of the structure it would have been  $6\cdot 65$  m. long. It is  $1\cdot 60$  m. wide at the west and narrows to  $1\cdot 45$  m. at the east.

Borlase 1897, 49, Smallcounty No. 6; Lynch, J. F. 1896, 475-476 ("Ballinlough"); Lynch P. J. 1906, 54-57 (Pl.); Westropp 1922, 82, with references; O'Kelly 1943, 175-176 (Pl.).

7. **Mountrussel.** O.S. 55: 12: 6 ( $88\cdot 5$  cm.,  $18\cdot 6$  cm.). Not marked (1923). O.D. 800-900. R 617 187. Fig. 27. Plate 25.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about  $9\cdot 5$  km. south-east of Charleville near the head of a broad valley on the northern side of the Ballyhoura Mountains. The tomb, known as "Leaba Iscur", looks northwards along the valley, across the fertile lowlands of Co. Limerick, to the River Shannon and beyond. The outlook elsewhere is confined by the mountains flanking the valley sides. The valley is covered with bog and this has encroached on the tomb, particularly towards the east where peat, up to  $\cdot 25$  m. in thickness, lies above some of the stones.

The tomb, which is of unusual construction, is reasonably well preserved though most of the roofstones are missing. It consists of a narrow gallery with sidestones overlapped by corbels in several irregular tiers, which narrow the gap to be spanned by the roofstones. A single roofstone is in position across the middle of the gallery. Lynch's plan and sections show a second roofstone covering the eastern end of the gallery and beneath this an inset backstone but these stones are now missing or are concealed by peat and debris. The structure is surrounded by a low mound reaching little above the level of the enveloping bog.

The structure appears to have altered little since Lynch made his plan and sections and all of the sidestones on his drawings can be identified. The more westerly of the four



on the northern side of the gallery measures  $\cdot 70$  m. by  $\cdot 40$  m. and is  $\cdot 85$  m. high. The backs of the other three sidestones are concealed. These are all about  $\cdot 30$  m. high. Their lengths, from west to east, respectively, are;  $1\cdot 30$  m.,  $1\cdot 50$  m. and  $1\cdot 40$  m. Four stones are visible on the opposite side of the gallery. That at the west is  $\cdot 90$  m. long,  $\cdot 35$  m. thick and is  $\cdot 20$  m. higher than the stone opposite it at the north. It is exposed to a depth of  $1\cdot 35$  m. within the gallery. The stone next to this is a largely concealed block measuring  $\cdot 70$  m. by at least  $\cdot 25$  m. and  $\cdot 40$  m. high. The third stone is  $1\cdot 15$  m. long and  $\cdot 35$  m. high and the fourth is at least  $1\cdot 30$  m. long and  $\cdot 40$  m. high. The backs of the last two stones and one end of the eastern stone are concealed.

The corbelling at either side of the gallery rises to three tiers high, mid-way along its length. Part of the corbeling at the western end of the northern side and much of that at the eastern end of the opposite side is missing. The corbels are all between  $\cdot 20$  m. and  $1\cdot 00$  m. in length and  $\cdot 15$  m. to  $\cdot 40$  m. in thickness. Lynch's section, "B.B", gives a good impression of the corbels on the northern side of the gallery and the slope of the roof. The cross-section, 'A.A' shows the extant roofstone in position, and resting on four tiers of corbels at either side. The roofstone measures  $1\cdot 40$  m. by  $1\cdot 20$  m. and is  $\cdot 40$  m. thick.

A stone  $\cdot 85$  m. long,  $\cdot 35$  m. thick and  $1\cdot 10$  m. high, exposed to a depth of  $1\cdot 70$  m. within the gallery, stands at the south-western corner of the tomb. It would seem to be the sole representative of an outer wall.

The gallery was about  $5\cdot 40$  m. in length. It is  $\cdot 95$  m. wide at the entrance,  $1\cdot 40$  m. wide beyond the entrance stones and narrows to  $\cdot 95$  m. wide at the east. Lynch's section shows a decrease in height from west to east.

Despite its unusual roofing the structure can safely be classed as a wedge-tomb. The corbelling can be compared with the less elaborate roofing at Knockshanbrittas (Ti. 15).

Lynch, P. J., 1909, 30-35 (Pl. Phs.); *J.R.S.A.I.*, 41 (1911), 90 (Photographic Collection).

## APPENDIX TO CO. LIMERICK DESCRIPTIONS

*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. **Tinnakilla.** O.S. 18: 10: 3 (38·4 cm., 23·1 cm.). "Crom Leac" (1923).  
O.D. 400-500. R 178 451.

This feature was marked "Crom Lech" on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map and was shown as a standing stone. The Name Book of the 1841 survey describes the feature as a "standing stone having another stone lying by it".

The name of the above feature was transposed on the maps with that of an object in the same townland situated about a half a mile to the south-west and marked "Leagan" on the O.S. 6" map. The feature marked "Legan" is some form of megalithic cist. Borlase incorrectly quotes the *O.S.L.* description of the second monument under his entry for the "Crom Leac" in Tinnakilla townland.

Borlase 1897, 46, Shanid No. 1; Lynch P. J. 1905, 16-17 (Pl. Ph.).

2. **Badgerfort.** O.S. 22: 3: 4 (47·0 cm., 45·9 cm.). "Cromlech" (1923). O.D. 100-200.  
R 577 471.

This site is shown on the original edition of the O.S. 6" map as a circular ringfort, with stones, named "Cromlech", in the bank at the north-eastern side. In the 1897 and current edition of the 6" map a crescent of the bank appears with stones shown in the southern part marked "Cromlech". Three stones are present here. One is a pillar standing 1·65 m. high and the others are small boulders each about 30 cms. high. O'Kelly does not accept the bank as the remains of a ringfort but the evidence of the earlier maps together with the place-name "Badgerfort" strongly suggest that it was. However, neither the stones now present or the marking of stones in the north-eastern part of the bank on the original O.S. 6" map are sufficient to warrant acceptance of a megalithic tomb at this site.

Borlase 1897, 47, Smallcounty No. 2 ("Kilpeacon"); Westropp 1904-05. 372; Westropp 1906-07, 59; O'Kelly 1943, 243.

3. **Grange.** O.S. 32: 5: 1 (7·6 cm., 42·9 cm.). "Dolmen (site of)" (1927)  
O.D. 200-300. R 633 404.

This feature was not shown on the 1840 and 1901 editions of the O.S. 6" map. P. J. Lynch in the 1927 O.S. Name Book states that the monument was destroyed and that the exact position was pointed out to him by the former owner, the late Edward Fitzgerald. In 1895, Lynch called it a "Cromlech" and noted that Fitzgerald told him that he had heard that the tops of the supporting stones approached each other closely from the two sides and that a series of flags led northwards from it to the great excavated Stone Circle (B). The original nature of this feature is uncertain.

Lynch, J. F., 1895, 296-297; O'Kelly 1944, 45 (W. 7·7; N.17.5); *O.S. Name Book* 1927, (O.S. Form 230).

4. **Grange.** O.S. 32: 5: 2 (10·3 cm., 42·0 cm.). "Giant's Grave (site of)" (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 635 403.

This feature was not shown on the 1840 and 1905 editions of the O.S. 6" map. Lynch states that it was "some kind of a stone structure" and was told by a very old man at Lough Gur that he took stones from it and that it was shaped like a grave. No trace of this feature survives and its nature is uncertain.

Borlase, 1897, 49, Smallcounty No. 7; Lynch J. F. 1895, 299; Barry 1900, 374 (a *cromlech* near Cloghabhile); O'Kelly 1944, 45 (W. 11.4; N.18.5).

5. **Ardanreagh.** O.S. 32: 5: 4 (5·8 cm., 31·2 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 631 391.

This feature was first shown on the 1901 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a slab measuring 3·00 m. by 1·20 m. resting above two smaller slabs, 1·00 m. and 1·50 m. respectively, in maximum dimension. A stone 1·00 m. in maximum dimension lies 1·50 m. to the north of the western end of the upper slab. The object could be the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in our main list.

Lynch, P. J., 1905-08, 129.

6. **Ballynagallagh.** O.S. 32: 5: 5 (12·9 cm., 31·6 cm.). "Giant's Grave". (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 638 393.

This feature was not shown on the 1840 and 1901 editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a group of four stones, ·60 m. to 1·60 m. in maximum dimension. The stones, which form no recognizable arrangement, could be the remains of a megalithic tomb, but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant inclusion in our main list.

Borlase's account of the monuments in Ballynagallagh is confused. The northern site referred to by him (close to the S. margin of Lough Gur,) would seem to be the tomb called "Leaba-na-muice" (Li. 5). The southern site, "Giant's Graves", is our Appendix No. 7. The feature dealt with in the above account is not mentioned by Borlase. The sketch, after Stokes, given by Borlase on p. 47, is of the excavated tomb in Lough Gur townland (Li. 4).

Borlase 1897, 47, Smallcounty No. 3 or 4; Lynch, J. F. 1913, 19 ("quite close to the house of Mrs. Bennett"). O'Kelly 1944, 19, (W. 12·9; N. 29·0).

7. **Ballynagallagh.** O.S. 32: 9: 2 (11·9 cm., 25·5 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 637 386.

This feature was marked "Giant's Graves" on the 1840 edition of the O.S. 6" map. O'Kelly describes it as "one large stone which is almost prostrate". The stone here is now erect. It measures 1·60 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The original nature of this feature is unknown.

Borlase 1897, 47, Smallcounty, No. 3 or 4. ("Giant's Graves"); Lynch, J. F. 1897, 350; 1913, 19. ("near the house of Mr. James Leo"); Lynch, P. J. 1905-08, 129; O'Kelly 1944, 19 (W. 11·9; N. 38·4, *recte* N. 38·8), with references.

8. **Grillagh.** O.S. 32: 9: 2 (11·7 cm., 24·1 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1927).  
O.D. 200-300. R 636 385.

This feature was first shown as "Giant's Grave" on the 1901 edition of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of three stones one of which, 1·50 m. in maximum dimension, is embedded in a fence. Another stone stands upright. This measures 1·70 m. long, ·20 m.

thick and 0.70 m. high. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. The third stone rests on the last. It measures 1.60 m. by 1.00 m. and is 0.25 m. thick. O'Kelly notes that the last described stone had been taken from the site and was later returned. The feature could be the last remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in our main lists.

Borlase 1897, 51, Coshma No. 1; Lynch, J. F. 1897, 350; Lynch J. F. (1913), 19 ("on the farm of Mr. James Leahy"); Lynch, P. J. (1905-08), 129 (footnote 4); O'Kelly 1944, 19 (W. 11.7; N. 36.3, under the townland of Ballynagallagh).

**9. Ballyfroota.** O.S. 49: 5: 6 (19.9 cm., 32.8 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 400-500. R 742 264.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It consists of a slab, broken into two pieces and resting above three upright slabs set parallel to each other. This object, which stands at a road-side fence, is reputed to have been used as a resting place for coffins on their way to a local graveyard.

Borlase 1897 50, Coshlea No. 2; Lynch P. J. 1905-08, 129 (footnote 4) *ibid* 223-4 and plate facing p. 214 ("Clochavarra").

**10. Glenlary.** O.S. 49: 9: 1 (4.7 cm., 21.8 cm.). "Stone Circle" (1928). O.D. 1,500-1,600. R 726 253.

This feature, which was not shown on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map, is marked "Cromlech. Stone Circle" on the 1901 edition. Lynch's plan of the monument shows two concentric circles of stone standing at the edge of a rock-face. Some stones near the centre may indicate some form of chamber structure. The object marked "Cromlech" on the 1901 edition of the map stands near the rock-face. The photograph given by Lynch and Fogarty (1911, facing p. 15) shows it to be a big block supported at one end by a number of small stones and resting on what seems to be rock outcrop at the opposite end. It appears to be largely natural. The concentric circles seem to represent the base of a cairn. The cairn occupies a prominent hill-top position and looks across a valley to the passage-tomb on Dutryleague about 6.4 km. distant to the north-east. It is possible that the site dealt with here is a passage-tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to permit classification.

Lynch P. J. and Fogarty 1911-13, 15 (Pl. Ph.). Lynch P. J. 1920, 112 (Pl.).

**11. Barna.** O.S. 50: 9: 6 (15.6 cm., 17.1 cm.). "Cromlech" (1927). O.D. 700-800. R 834 247.

This feature was marked "Cromlech" on the earlier editions of the O.S. 6" map. It was not described in the earlier documents of the survey and its nature is uncertain. The O.S. Name Book for the 1901 edition records its destruction: "This has been blasted and has not the appearance of a cromlech. It stands on a fence and slightly inclines over the road. When this road was made this cromlech was disturbed and a portion of it broken up and used for metalling the road . . .".

Lynch P. J. 1905-08, 129 (footnote 4); Lynch P. J. 1909-1910, 111-112.

**12. Ballynacourty and Ballyshane.** O.S. 56: 8: 5 (80.8 cm., 34.5 cm.). "Stone Grave called Druid's Bed" (1928). O.D. 1,200-1,300. R 708 203.

This feature was not shown on the 1841 edition of the O.S. 6" map but was marked "Fearbreaga" on the 1901 1:2,500 map. The O.S. Name Book for 1901 states: "There is a tradition that the spot marked Fearbreaga on the 25" map is a Druid's Bed or Grave. It is stated that a pillar stone was there and was removed for building an adjoining fence". This monument seems to have been a standing stone.



## CO. TIPPERARY

1. **Lackamore.** O.S. 19: 8: 6 (87·4 cm., 31·1 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1904). O.D. 700-800. R 774 788. Fig. 28. Plate 25.

### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 9·5 km. to the west of Nenagh, among the hills at the north-eastern end of the Arra Mountains. It stands on a platform of pasture land and commands an extensive outlook westwards across Lough Derg. Eastwards from the site the ground rises to a rocky summit (946 ft.). Below the tomb and about ·8 km. to the west are the Killaloe slate quarries. The tomb lies about 24 km. to the north-west of the main group of Co. Tipperary wedge-tombs.

The tomb is partially ruined. It consists of the remains of a gallery, preceded, at the west, by a short portico. Three outer-wall stones are present along the northern side. A displaced roofstone rest against the southern side of the main chamber. There are some traces of a mound extending about 3 m. to the west of the structure but the uneven nature of ground and the presence of a drain makes definition difficult.

The stone representing the northern side of the portico measures ·50 m. by ·40 m. and is 1·00 m. high. It rises about ·10 m. above the septal. The septal is a flat-topped stone measuring 1·70 m. long, ·50 m. thick and ·85 m. high. The more westerly stone of the southern side of the main chamber is 1·70 m. long and ·40 m. thick. It is ·70 m. high at the west and slopes downwards to ·50 m. high at the east. The stone next to this is 1·20 m. long and ·20 m. thick. Its top edge also slopes downwards to the east. It is ·30 m. high at the west and ·15 m. high at the east. The more westerly sidestone on the opposite side of the chamber is 1·10 m. long and ·35 m. thick. It is ·55 m. high at the west and ·05 m. lower at the east. The second stone on this side is 1·10 m. long and ·15 m. thick. It is ·50 m. high at the west and ·30 m. high at the east.

The more westerly outer-wall stone is ·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·90 m. high and the stone next to this is ·60 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The third outer-wall stone is 1·55 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·65 m. high. A prostrate stone beyond the southern side of the gallery may be a displaced outer-wall stone. It is ·70 m. in maximum dimension and ·40 m. thick.

The main chamber was at least 2·40 m. in length and is 1·20 m. wide at the septal and 1·45 m. wide at its present eastern end. The levels of the sidestones indicate a decrease in height from west to east.

Crawford 1910, 41-42 (Pl. Ph.).

2. **Cooleen.** O.S. 26: 8: 4 (73·0 cm., 35·5 cm.). Not marked (1904). O.D. 200-300. R 854 728. Fig. 33. Plate 26.

### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 6·5 km. to the south of Nenagh. It is situated on rolling arable land and is overlooked, to the south, by the Silvermine Mountains. The monument is about 6·5 km. north-east of the tomb in Foilnamuck (Ti. 3) on the northern outskirts of the main group of the Co. Tipperary wedge-tombs.

When we visited the site in 1969 it was very heavily overgrown but we were able to distinguish the ruins of a gallery about 6·00 m. in length. A septal stone was present at the west and some large displaced slabs, apparently roofstones, lay above the orthostats. On our return, three years later, we found that the site had been used as a dump for large boulders bulldozed from the surrounding land. The western end of the gallery, represented by the septal stone and two adjoining sidestones, is still visible but the remainder of the gallery is now concealed beneath the dump of stones which extends eastwards, over a distance of 9·50 m., to a field fence.

The septal stone is a fine flat-topped block measuring 1·90 m. long, ·70 m. thick and ·60 mm. high. The sidestone at the north is partly concealed. It is at least 2·00 m. long and ·30 m. thick. It is about ·15 m. lower than the septal stone. The southern sidestone is 1·30 m. long and ·25 m. thick. It is about ·30 m. lower than the septal but its top edge appears to be broken.

The monument can safely be accepted as the remains of a wedge-tomb. The septal-stone would seem to have been inset in the gallery walls.

3. **Foilnamuck.** O.S. 33: 1: 6 (22·2 cm., 46·4 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1904). O.D. 1,100-1,200. R 897 677. Fig. 28. Plate 26.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument is the most northerly of the main group of Co. Tipperary tombs, centred on Kilcommon village at the foot of Mauherslieve. The tomb, which is about 11 km. south of Nenagh, is situated on gently sloping ground on the lower slopes of Cooneen Hill (1,541 ft.). The land on the hillside provides rough heathy pasture. The site commands an extensive outlook northwards across rolling lowlands to the basin of the River Shannon.

The tomb is in a ruinous condition and is deeply buried in the boggy ground. It consists of the remains of a gallery closed, at the south-west, by a fine septal-stone. A roofstone rests above the gallery, near its western end, and part of a displaced slab protrudes from under the eastern end of this. A field fence crosses the south-western end of the structure.

The septal-stone is largely concealed in the fence. It is at least 1·50 m. long and ·70 m. thick and is ·90 m. high. Its eastern end runs beyond the adjoining sidestone on the southern side of the gallery. There is a gap of 1·30 m. between the opposite end of the septal and the more westerly stone on the northern side of the gallery. This stone is 1·35 m. long and ·50 m. thick. It is ·30 m. high at the west and ·50 m. high at the east. Immediately outside this stone is another, measuring ·75 m. long, ·20 m. thick, and ·30 m. high. This seems to be the only survivor of a closely-set outer-wall. The second sidestone on this side is 1·05 m. long, ·10 m. thick and ·40 m. high. The third sidestone is set inside the line of the last. It is 1·10 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·40 m. high. Beyond this is a small stone, ·15 m. high, which may be a buttress stone.

The more westerly stone on the southern side of the gallery is ·95 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·90 m. high. The second sidestone is set inside the line of the last. It is 1·15 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·75 m. high. It leans inwards. Outside the junction of these stones is a thin slab ·30 m. long and at least ·60 m. high. The third sidestone is 1·30 m. to the east of this. It leans very heavily inwards. It is ·50 m. long and ·15 m. thick and if erect would be ·35 m. high. The more easterly stone on this side is ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·20 m. high.

The roofstone rests on the more westerly stone on the northern side of the gallery and on the thin slab beyond the junction of the two more westerly stones on the opposite side of the gallery. A pad-stone, ·30 m. in maximum dimension and ·15 m. thick, lies between the roofstone and the western end of the northern sidestone. The roofstone measures 2·45 m. by 1·40 m. and is ·30 m. thick. The slab protruding from under the eastern edge of the roofstone could be a second roofstone. It is at least 1·20 in maximum dimension.

The main chamber measured at least 4·60 m. long. It was probably about 1·20 m. wide inside the septal and seems to have been ·10 m. to ·15 m. narrower at the east. The levels of the sidestones indicate a decrease in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 52, Ormond Upper No. 2; Crawford 1910, 46.

4. **Curreeny Commons.** O.S. 33: 9: 4 (3·3 cm., 18·3 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1902). O.D. 900-1,000. R 877 647. Fig. 28. Plate 26.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 3·2 km. south-west of the last site (Foilnamuck, Ti. 3.) in a valley at the western side of Knockteige Hill (1,313 ft.). The site is surrounded by hills and

mountains with Mauherslieve to the south, Keeper Hill and the Silvermine Mountains to the north-west and Cooneen Hil to the north-east. The tomb stands on a tract of boggy, rush-grown moorland.

The tomb consists of the ruins of a long gallery, closed at the west by a septal-stone. Beyond the septal are two tall outer-wall stones and linking these with the septal, at either side, are stones, none of which are certainly *in situ*. A number of stones at either side of the gallery sides represent a doubling of the gallery walls. A single roofstone lies across the middle of the gallery.

The outer-wall stone on the northern side of the monument leans heavily outwards. It is 1·20 m. long and ·45 m. thick and if erect would be 1·25 m. high. Under the overhang of this stone are two stones ·30 m. and ·20 m. high, respectively. Their function, if any, is not clear. Two stones stand between the outer-wall stone and the septal. These are ·35 m. and ·25 m. high, respectively. They could, perhaps, represent the side of a portico or a doubling of the portico wall. The tall outer-wall stone on the southern side of the monument is 1·00 m. long, ·70 m. thick and 1·40 m. high. At its south-eastern corner is a second outer-wall stone measuring ·50 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·55 m. high. Between the tall stone and the southern end of the septal is a stone, ·35 m. high. It may represent a doubling of the portico side. Within the portico are two small stones, ·45 m. and ·30 m. high, respectively. These may be displaced cairn stones.

The septal-stone measures 1·60 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The northern side of the main chamber consists of six orthostats set end to end and forming an irregular line. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·90 m., ·85 m., ·70 m., ·50 m., ·50 m. and ·40 m. Beyond the eastern end of the line is another orthostat, ·40 m. high. It is not clear whether this is a buttress stone for a missing backstone or a continuation of the gallery wall. The doubling along this side of the gallery consists of five stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·30 m., ·45 m., ·50 m., ·45 m. and ·35 m. The last stone leans inwards and is not certainly *in situ*.

The southern side of the gallery is represented by five orthostats. The height of these, from west to east, respectively, are: ·80 m., ·65 m., ·50 m., ·45 m. and ·50 m. Beyond the last is a prostrate stone measuring 1·30 m. by ·75 m. and ·30 m. thick. It may be a fallen sidestone. The doubling along this side of the gallery consists of two stones, each about ·25 m. high, standing beyond the southern end of the septal and four more along the side of the gallery wall. Of the latter four, the two more westerly are ·30 m. and ·55 m. high respectively. The third stone may be displaced. It is ·60 m. in maximum dimension. The fourth stone is ·45 m. high.

The roofstone rests on one stone on the northern side of the gallery and on two at the south. It measures 2·30 m. long, 1·55 m. wide and ·40 m. thick.

The gallery, as a whole, was at least 7·30 m. in overall length, but if the orthostat at the eastern end of the structure was in fact a sidestone it would have extended at least 1·70 m. further in that direction. The positions of the tall orthostats at the western end of the monument indicate that the portico was about 1·60 m. deep. The main chamber was at least 5·10 m. long and decreased in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 52, Ordmond Upper, No. 3; Crawford 1910, 46-47, (Pl. Ph.).

5. **Reardnogy More.** O.S. 38: 7: 5 (57·1 cm., 31·6 cm.). "Cromlech" (1905). O.D. 700-800. R 837 598. Fig. 34.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument was totally removed and the stones broken up in 1956 (O'Kelly, 1960, 85). The site is now occupied by a small triangular grove of coniferous trees. The tomb stood on the slopes of Barnarhu Hill about ·4 km. to the north-west of Rear Cross village.

Crawford's plan shows the remains of a gallery measuring approximately 2·70 m. in length and 1·00 m. wide. Both sides are represented by two stones set end to end. An outer-wall or doubling of the gallery side, consisting of three stones, was present at the south and a single stone flanked the more northerly sidestone on the opposite side. Both ends of the gallery were open in Crawford's time.



The monument can safely be accepted as having been the remains of a wedge-tomb similar in construction to the other tomb of the same class in the district.

Crawford 1910, 40-41, 44 (Pl.) (This site is called "Baurnadomeeny (West)" by Crawford and is equated with Borlase, Owey and Arra No. 4, p. 52. This is incorrect. Borlase 4 (or 3) refers to the site on Crawford's map marked "X" in Baurnadomeeny Td. and marked "Dermot and Grania's Bed (Site of)" on the O.S. Revision of 1904, (Our Appendix, No. 8)); O'Kelly 1960, 85.

6. **Baurnadomeeny.** O.S. 38: 7: 6 (66·9 cm., 35·0 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1905). O.D. 800-900. R 846 603. Fig. 29. Plate 27.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This monument is situated almost 1 km. to the north-east of Rear Cross village, in the valley between the Silvermine and Slieve Phelim mountains. It lies just below the summit of a hillock, known as Skrag Hill, which forms the south-western spur of Mauherslieve (1,783 ft.). The site is near the head of the Bilbao River and is surrounded by hills and mountains. Keeper Hill (2,279 ft.) and Mauherslieve stand to the north and north-east while towards the south, Cullaun Mountain (1,524 ft.) and Knockastanna (1,463 ft.) flank the valley of the Bilbao River. The mountain slopes are covered in bog and the land in the vicinity of the tomb bears a thin layer of peat which formed after the construction of the monument. Much of the land in the district is now used as rough pasture.

This impressive tomb was fully excavated over 20 years ago (O'Kelly 1958). The structure was in a very good state of preservation but the interior of the main chamber had been completely dug out. The monument is orientated roughly NW-SE. It consists of a broad portico completely divided by a high septal-slab from the main chamber which measures 4·30 m. long and 1·25 m. wide at the septal. The three sidestones which form the southern side of the main chamber are in a straight line but the four on the north curve outwards so that the chamber widens somewhat in the centre to about 1·50 m. No closing stone was found at the east where the chamber is 1 m. wide. The height of the main chamber from old ground level to roof was about 1 m. at the septal and ·90 m. at the east end. Outside the east end was a spoil heap formed when the chamber was dug out to a depth which exposed the bases of some of the sidestones. The portico is 2·15 m. long, and 2·40 m. wide at the west narrowing to 2·10 m. at the septal. The gallery is centrally placed in a cairn, 15 m. to 16 m. in diameter, surrounded by a kerb of inward sloping slabs.

The main chamber is covered with four roofstones. (These do not appear on the published excavation plan but are shown on the plan given by Crawford (1910).) That at the west is the largest and measures 2·70 m. by 1·80 m. and ·40 m. thick. The two at the east overlap. The roofstones rest directly on the sidestones at the south but padstones above three of the sidestones on the northern side were required to make up the height. All the sidestones are erect and firmly set. The septal, a fine slab, 1·80 m. long, 1·25 m. in maximum height and ·35 m. thick, is less deeply set than the other orthostats. Two well-set stones form each side of the portico. Within the portico, two pillar-like stones, also set in deep sockets, stand on the main long axis. The more western is 1·80 m. high, ·50 m. long (N-S) and ·25 m. thick. The second stands ·80 m. to the east and measures 1·75 m. high, ·30 m. long and ·30 m. thick. These pillars support a roofstone which covers much of the northern half of the portico. The roofstone did not rest on the sidestones. A padstone between it and the front pillar, shown on Crawford's plan, had been displaced and was found lying on the fill of the portico. A third small slab bridges the gap between the roofstone and the great western roofstone of the main chamber. The height of the portico, from old ground level to the bottom of the larger roofstone, is 1·30 m. The most western sidestones on either side of the portico are slightly higher than the pillars and if a capstone had rested on them would have slightly raised the height of the chamber. The roof structure, of comparatively light slabs here, contrasts with the fine roofstones of the main chamber. The slab over the pillars is of irregular shape, with sharp edges suggesting that it may well be a broken portion of a larger roofstone. It is noteworthy that the layer of soil and stones above the portico was thin by comparison with that over the western end of the main chamber and could be largely due to spill from it.

Within the portico and built against its southern side is a cist roughly 1 m. square. The three slabs forming its sides were not set in sockets. The maximum height of these slabs was .63 m. (western) .96 m. (northern) and .72 m. (eastern). The inner pillar referred to above formed the north-east corner of the cist. The floor was paved. Packing boulders placed overlapping against the northern side covered the floor of the northern half of the portico and similar boulders were placed between the east side of the cist and the septal slab.

Across the entrance to the portico were two rather irregular slabs, not set in sockets, forming a rough sill. The gap between the tops of these and the roof was .80 m. Outside them a rough, double arc of stones, placed slanting inwards, seemed to represent the base of a blocking of the entrance. Joining these at either side of the gallery were irregular arcs of heavy stones, not set in sockets, but laid tilting inwards towards the gallery. The arc on the north swung round to join the eastern end of the side-wall of the gallery but that on the south swung inwards towards the gallery wall, about 2.30 m. from the east end of the main chamber. These arcs, called the inner revetment in the excavation report, formed the edge of an elaborate construction which enclosed the sides of the gallery.

A very closely set outer-walling was present at both sides of the gallery. This was virtually continuous on the north where there are seven orthostats but is restricted, at the south, to two orthostats towards the east and one outside the portico sidestones. A row of buttress-stones are present on both sides, eight on the north and six on the south. These were set into the sockets of the outer-wall orthostats. In the spaces between the buttresses, horizontally laid courses of small slabs, bonded in yellow clay, were built and a banking of the same material, which was derived from pits dug in the subsoil, was packed against the outside, covering all but the tips of the buttresses. This structure of buttresses, walling, and banking was more elaborately and securely built at the north side than at the south, apparently because the slope of the ground would have placed the major strain on that side. On the south side, at a distance of 1 m. to 2 m. outside the cairn and the arc of the inner revetment which to a large extent enclosed it, a further arc of medium sized stones was found. These stones lay on the old ground surface and were not set in sockets. This is called the central revetment in the excavation report. This arc seemed to form part of a rough circle which, however, was not traceable all round. There were large gaps, especially on the north-eastern side. Here the kerb around the edge of the cairn, described below, turns slightly inwards and there may be a merging of the two features here. If however, the "central revetment" followed the line suggested in the report it would run almost contiguously with the inner arc which surrounds the core of the cairn at the north-east.

The kerb surround the cairn is a well defined edging of stones, often inwards sloping, but not set in sockets. Some cairn spill beyond the kerb was present, especially along the eastern side, where the ground falls away. The growth of peat up to the outside of the kerb but not within it and the peaty cover of the compacted deposit of earth and stones on the roof of the gallery indicate that the peat grew over the whole structure when the cairn was more or less intact.

In the north-west corner of the cist within the portico a deposit of cremated bone (burial No. 1 in the excavation report) accompanied by sherds of pottery was found on the paving stones and in the interstices between them. Outside the cist another deposit of cremated bone (No. 5) lay at floor level between the inner pillarstone and the septal. Three other deposits of cremated bone (Nos. 2, 3 and 4) were found immediately under the turf and humus of the modern filling of the portico. These trickled between but not beneath the packing boulders. At various points in the main chamber a few scraps of cremated bone were found (No. 21) and further scraps were in the mound of spoil at the east end of the gallery.

Outside the gallery fifteen other burials were recognised. All of these lay in the southern side of the monument, outside the central core. Six were diminutive cists set in pits dug into the old ground surface. They were rectangular, about .20 m. by .20 m. or polygonal .30 m. to .40 m. in maximum width. One of these (No. 8) contained no bone. It lay just outside the inner revetment which enclosed the inner core of the cairn. Two others (Nos. 10 and 14) were about 1 m. to 2 m. inside the kerb while the other three (Nos. 18, 19 and 20) lay just outside it. Another burial (No. 7) consisted of a small heap of

cremated bone on the old ground surface about 40 m. south of the blocking slabs which fronted the portico. Four further burials (Nos. 9, 11, 12 and 13) were represented by scatters of cremated bone on the old ground surface lying on or close to the line of the central revetment. The remaining burial (No. 6) was inserted at a high level, just outside the buttresses.

The excavator considered burials Nos. 1 and 5 to be primary and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to be later. He points out that burial No. 21 may be the remains of primary burial in the main chamber but could be a later insertion. He argues that burials Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 11 with little doubt are primary and also burials Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 though the last three, being near the cairn edge could, in his opinion, have been later insertions. Burial No. 6 and three of the cists (Nos. 18, 19 and 20) are considered to be secondary.

The pottery found with burial No. 1 in the large cist within the portico consisted of thirty-three sherds of grass-tempered coarse ware. Twenty-seven sherds of a different coarse gritty ware were found at the edge of a paved area at the base of the cairn south of the gallery entrance between the inner core and the central revetment. These lay on the stones and between the interstices. A little to the west of these a few very small scraps of similar ware were found in the cairn base and about 5 m. to the east a further six scraps lay on a cup-marked stone at the base of the cairn. One other piece of pottery, a shred of thin, fine, gritless, red ware was found in the spoil heap at the east end of the main chamber.

A plano-convex knife, of poor flint, was found at old ground level to the south of the gallery between the central revetment and the kerb. Three tiny worked chips, two of flint and one of chert, were embedded in the old ground surface between the front of the portico and the kerb. A retouched waste flake was found in the debris of robbed cairn just inside the kerb on the western side of the monument. A perforated stone, perhaps a bead or spindle whorl, was found in a disturbed area at the cairn base at the south-west edge of the monument. Finally, a perforated stone disc was found in the peaty soil outside the cairn.

Two cup marked stones lay at old ground level between the central revetment and the inner core to the south of the gallery. Several stones in the cairn base had pock-marked surfaces. Sharply incised markings on the orthostat on the north side of the portico are considered by the excavator to be ancient because they were traceable to old ground level.

Borlase 1897, 52, Owey and Arra 3 or 4; Crawford 1910, 39-40, "A" (Pl.); O'Kelly 1960, 85-115. (Excavation Report).

7. **Shanballyedmond.** O.S. 38: 11: 6 (61.5 cm., 22.5 cm.). Not marked (1905). O.D. 700-800. R 844 588. Fig. 30. Plate 27.

#### *Court-tomb*

This excavated monument (O'Kelly 1958) is situated about 1.5 km. to the south of the excavated wedge-tomb in Bauradomeeny (Ti. 6.). It stands at the edge of a little platform, below the steeper slopes of Cullaun Mountain, overlooking the basin of the Bilbao River. The land in the vicinity of the tomb provides rough pasture. Outcrops of the underlying silurian rock occur nearby.

The monument, marked "Cromlechs" on the 1912 revision of O.S. one inch map No. 144, was not shown on earlier editions of the maps. It consists of a two-chambered gallery preceded, at the north-east, by a funnell-shaped court. This structure is set in a short cairn with a kerb which consisted of orthostats with intervening dry-stone walling. The kerb is roughly U-shaped and is about 12.65 m. in length. It is 9 m. wide near the front, narrows slightly to about 8.40 m. at the middle and curves at the south-west to form a short flat back. Surrounding this at an average distance of 2.30 m. was a series of 34 post-holes. These curved inwards at the front and then ran straight to meet the outer ends of the court walls. Three small low orthostats and the socket of a fourth were located 1 m. to 1.30 m. beyond the front of the tomb. These were widely spaced over a distance of about 8 m. and ran from a point in line with the last kerb orthostat at the north to a point about 1 m. inside the line of the kerb at the south.

The court is 3.80 m. long and narrows from 3.10 m. wide at the front to 1.70 m. at the entrance to the gallery. The northern side had consisted of five orthostats and the southern of six. The two outer stones were missing at either side but the sockets of these

were recovered. The taller orthostats, 1·55 m. and 1·45 m. high respectively, stood at the inner end of the court and a decrease in height from these outwards was evident. Beneath the sod and modern debris which filled the court to a depth of about ·50 m. was a doubled layer of flat stones forming a paving. Part of this had been destroyed by the digging of a modern drain which ran along the southern side of the orthostatic structure and curved away to the west beyond the back of the gallery. In front of the court and forming a rough cobbled apron was a spread of small boulders which seems to have been delimited by the four small orthostats mentioned above. Fragments of five leaf-shaped arrowheads and a few scraps of pottery were found under the outer edge of the cobbling.

Beneath the court paving was a deposit of orange-coloured soil which seems to be spoil from the sockets of the court orthostats. Under this soil, near the entrance to the court and immediately to the south of its long axis was an oval pit measuring 1·10 m. by ·70 m. which reached a maximum depth of ·30 m. near the south side. This contained a fill of loose dark soil flecked with charcoal but its purpose remains unknown. A small sherd of "Western Neolithic" type, found within the court, lay on the old ground surface beneath the orange-coloured deposit.

The entrance to the gallery is marked by two well matched jambs set ·45 m. apart. The front chamber is 2·10 m. long and is up to 2·00 m. in width. The northern side is of three overlapping stones and outside the more easterly of these are two other orthostats, apparently buttresses. The opposite side of the chamber was also of three stones but that which adjoined the entrance jamb is missing and was represented by its socket. A further socket was located outside the stone next to this and seems to represent another buttress. The two surviving stones here are set overlapping.

Under the sod, the upper fill of this chamber consisted of a layer containing freshly broken stones. In this was some scattered charcoal and cremated bone and a single sherd of "coarse ware". Beneath the debris was a pavement of small overlapping slabs. A few minute scraps of "Western Neolithic" pottery were found among these slabs. The slabs rested on a light spread of orange-coloured soil giving a shallow dish shape to the floor of the chamber. Reddening of the soil in the central hollow area attested to the former presence of a fire which had been allowed to burn for at least two hours and was then cleared away leaving only a very slight amount of ash and partly burnt wood. There was no conclusive evidence that this chamber contained any primary burial.

The division between the first and second chambers consists of a single jamb, 1·60 m. high, with one end inset in the southern wall of the gallery. A low sill stone stands in the gap between this and the northern side of the gallery. The second chamber is 3·00 m. long and 2·02 m. in maximum width. The northern side of the chamber consists of four stones and the southern of three. The more easterly stone at the north overlaps the wall of the front chamber and outside this again is another stone which may be a corbel. The two stones at the eastern end of the southern side are set outside the line of the third forming a bulge in the gallery wall. The end of the gallery is closed by three stones and immediately inside these, at either side, are two slabs which have been interpreted as non-functional jambs.

The debris filling the second chamber was similar to that in the first. It too contained much scattered charcoal and some cremated bone and a few minute fragments of "Western Neolithic" pottery. Pieces of glass bottle and other modern objects were also present. Beneath this disturbed deposit was an oval pit measuring 1·95 m. by 1·00 m. and ·50 m. in maximum depth which occupied most of the floor area of the chamber. A fire had been lit in this pit and the reddened nature of the floor and sides shows that this must have burned for several hours. This was then cleared out and a number of small slabs were set on edge around its western end. A quantity of cremated bone, perhaps representing a young male aged between 10 and 15 years, was then deposited on the floor of the pit towards the southern side. According to the excavator a pavement was then laid down and the flags of this were allowed to slope downwards into the pit over its northern and eastern sides. Subsequently, the northern and southern lines of thin slabs (shown in outline on the plan) were put in position at either side of the cremation with the northern line standing on the pavement. The cist thus formed seems therefore to have been a later feature. The excavator considered it likely that these thin slabs "had been put in position immediately after the pavement to mark the eccentric position of the burial below".

The gallery lacked a roof and no traces of the missing roofstones were found in the area excavated. The sidestones of the gallery were all approximately 1 m. in height. The entrance jambs, 1·70 m. and 1·60 m. high respectively, the segmenting jamb, 1·60 m. high, and the principal backstone, 1·20 m. high, all rose above the gallery orthostats. It is likely, therefore, that corbels were placed above the sidestones to assist in the roofing of the gallery.

Most of the enveloping cairn had been removed before the excavation. It appears to have been composed of small, flat slabs and at the north, where portion survived to a height of about 0·70 m., was seen to have been constructed of slabs laid overlapping one another inwards from the kerb. The U-shaped kerb which measures 12·63 m. long (E-W) and 9 m. wide near the front is set about 3 m. from the court and burial chambers. It consisted of sixteen spaced orthostats linked by dry-walling. One orthostat survived to its original height of 1·50 m. and the stumps of five more were found *in situ*. The others were represented by well defined sockets. The dry-walling was best preserved at the north where three courses of flat slabs survived intact opposite the rear chamber.

Excavation revealed an extensive spread of smaller cairn stones beyond the kerb and this was up to 0·30 m. deep in places. These stones were laid to overlap on one another outward from the kerb. Where the dry-walling was best preserved at the north, (between orthostats 48 and 49) the innermost cairn stones were found to run under the kerb walling. This indicates that the outer cairn material, at this point, had been deliberately laid before the dry-walling was built. The spread of cairn material beyond the kerb terminated along such a definite line that it appeared likely to the excavator that its edge had been marked in some manner. Further excavation uncovered a U-shaped series of post-holes set at an average distance of 2·30 m. from the kerb.

The U-shaped setting of post-holes is 15·50 m. long (E-W) and 13·30 m. in maximum width (N-S). There were 34 post-holes in all, varying in diameter from 0·22 m. to 0·40 m. These were best preserved at the north where their depths ranged from 0·18 m. to 0·37 m. The postholes at the south had been partly eroded by water washing down the steep slope there and the depths of the remaining portions of the holes varied from 0·09 m. to 0·31 m. At the front of the monument the ends of the arms of the U-shaped setting of post-holes curved inwards to form a facade at either side of the entrance to the court. However, on the northern side, a large stone socket, adjoining the outer stone of the arm of the court marked the former presence of a facade orthostat.

This U-shaped setting of post-holes was regarded by the excavator as an integral part of the original monument and was considered likely to be a ritual or ornamental feature.

In addition to the deposits found in the chambers, human bones were recovered from three other areas. Half a cup-full of cremated fragments, apparently of an adult, found in the upper stratum in the court, close to the entrance to the gallery, may well have come from the front chamber. The largest quantity of cremated bone found occurred as an extensive spread between orthostat 39 and the socket for orthostat 40 and was accompanied by sherds of a "coarse ware" pot. This seems to have been a secondary burial, perhaps of a child of sub-adolescent age. A few poorly preserved fragments of unburnt bone were found in the turf outside the north side of the front chamber. These appear to be of an adult female. The excavator considered it improbable that they had been thrown out of the tomb. Of the six separate lots of bone found during the excavation it was considered that only that from the pit in the rear chamber was a primary burial in an undisturbed position.

The number of artifacts found was comparatively small. The fragments of five leaf-shaped arrowheads found under the cobbling in front of the entrance to the court have been mentioned above. Almost all of these had been subjected to heat. Two broken objects, No's 7 and 8, possibly "Bann Flakes", were recovered. No. 7, of poor quality black chert came from the cairn base outside the kerb near the facade on the north side of the court. No. 8 made of translucent flint was found in the old turf layer inside the post-holes at the western end of the monument. An elongated pointed object of flint (No. 9) was found in the cairn base outside the kerb on the northern side of the tomb and a rather similar object, of black chert, was found in the modern drain which crossed the structure. A small convex scraper of black chert was found in the upper level of the fill in the back chamber.

The amount of pottery recovered was small and individual sherds were both small and poorly preserved. Two distinct types were present, "Western Neolithic" wares and "coarse

wares" (Knockadoon Class II). Sherds of the former came from the court and the arc of stones in front of it and from the disturbed upper fill in both chambers. Forty-nine sherds of coarse ware, probably from a single pot were found with the scatter of cremated bone inside the southern part of the kerb and five other fragments of coarse ware were found beneath upcast from the modern drain just beyond the southern arm of the court.

The "Western Neolithic" pottery and the leaf-shaped arrowheads are, of course, characteristic finds in monument of the court-tomb class.

O'Kelly 1958 a, 13-14; O'Kelly 1958b (Excavation Report); O'Kelly 1958c.

8. **Knocknabansha.** O.S. 39: 6: 5 (37·0 cm., 34·0 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 911 598. Fig. 28. Plate 28.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

The monument lies about 1 km. to the east of Kilcommon village. It is situated on the western side of Knocknabansha hill, on a gently sloping tract of ground, about 300 m. below the summit (1,077 ft.). The land on the hillside provides rough pasture. The lower ground in the valleys around Kilcommon is mainly under pasture and meadow but some tillage is undertaken. The site is surrounded by a skyline of hills and mountains.

This small tomb consists of the remains of a gallery formed of two sidestones and closed at its western end by a septal-stone set beyond the ends of the chamber sides. A small stone at the junction of the southern side and the septal, seems to be part of a doubling of the chamber wall. Two stones, 1·15 m. and ·70 m., respectively in maximum dimension, lie within the chamber. Another stone, 1·75 m. in maximum dimension, lies at the northern end of the septal and some smaller stones (not on plan) lie around the structure. The stone at the northern end of the septal could be a displaced roofstone, but the original functions of the others are unknown.

The septal-stone measures 1·75 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The northern sidestone is 2·25 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The opposite sidestone is 1·85 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The tops of both side stones slope slightly downwards from west to east. The stone outside the end of the southern sidestone measures ·50 m. by ·25 m. and is ·30 m. high.

The chamber measures 2·10 m. in length and narrows slightly from ·75 m. wide, inside the septal, to ·70 m. at the east. There is a slight hollow extending about 1·50 m. beyond the east end of the sidestones perhaps indicating that the gallery was originally longer.

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 3; Crawford 1910, 43-44 (Pl.).

9. **Knockmaroe.** O.S. 39: 7: 4 (49·1 cm., 32·9 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 800-900. R 924 598. Fig. 34. Plate 26.

#### *Wedge-tomb (?)*

This monument lies 2·4 km. to the east of Kilcommon village. It is situated in a gently sloping meadow in the valley between Knocknabansha and Knockmaroe hills. Westwards from the site the land falls to the flat, boggy floor of the valley.

The monument is in a ruinous condition. It consists of a mound, 1·00 m. high and 9·00 m. in diameter, with a hollow, about ·50 m. deep, towards its western perimeter, containing three stones. One of these is an erect orthostat measuring 1·30 m. long and ·35 m. thick. Its top edge slopes downwards from west to east. It is ·55 m. high at the west and ·35 m. high at the east. This stone may represent the side of a chamber. Resting against its eastern end is a slab which may be a displaced roofstone. It measures 2·10 m. by 1·70 m. and is about ·50 m. thick. Beneath this is a thin slab which may have been detached from its lower surface. It measures 1·30 m. by 1·10 m. and is ·15 m. thick. A spall, ·25 m. by ·10 m., lies between the two. A few blocks (not on plan) lie at the edge of the hollow and on the perimeter of the mound. The latter may represent the remains of the "circle" of stones, almost covered by the grass, noted by Crawford.

The meagre remains are probably those of a wedge-tomb.

Crawford 1910, 43.

10. **Knockcurraghbola Commons.** O.S. 39: 8: 1 (72·9 cm., 43·1 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 951 609. Fig. 31. Plate 29.

*Wedge-tomb*

This, the more northerly of the three tombs in Knockcurraghbola Commons townland, lies 4·8 km. east of Kilcommon village. It is prominently situated on a hillock, at the north-eastern end of a low ridge, in rolling drumlin-like country. The land in the district is devoted mainly to pasture and meadow. Trees grow around many of the farmsteads.

The tomb is in a fair state of preservation. It consists of the remains of a long, narrow gallery, closed at the west, by a fine septal-stone. Both sides of the gallery are flanked by outer-walling with the more westerly stone at either side set in advance of the septal-stone. Two contiguous roofstones cover the part of the gallery immediately east of the septal. There are some vague traces of a mound around the structure but this is difficult to define because of the natural slope of the hillock upon which the tomb is built.

The septal-stone is a massive flat-topped slab measuring 2·30 m. long, ·55 m. thick and ·85 m. high. The stone at its north-western end leans heavily inwards. It is 1·10 m. long and ·50 m. thick and, if erect, would be 1·10 m. high. The matching stone beyond the opposite end of the septal measures 1·30 m. long, ·45 m. thick and 1·25 m. high. Though these two stones are obviously extensions of the outer-walling they may also have served as sides for a portico. Alternatively they may have formed a doubling of portico sides, since removed.

The northern side of the gallery, beyond the septal, is represented by five orthostats, set end to end and forming a somewhat irregular line. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively are: 1·20 m., 1·10 m., 1·30 m., 1·10 m. and 1·00 m. At the end of this line are two loose blocks (not on plan), ·60 m. and ·70 m., respectively, in maximum dimension. The opposite side of the gallery is represented by three orthostats. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: 1·10 m., 1·00 m. and ·55 m.

The outer-walling along the northern side of the gallery, eastwards of the septal, is represented by five stones. The stone next to the septal serves also as a buttress. It is ·75 m. high and the stone next to it is ·90 m. high. The third stone also acts as a buttress. It is ·70 m. high. The remaining two stones are ·65 m. and ·60 m. high respectively. Three outer-wall stones at the opposite side of the gallery are set directly in line with the stone flanking the portico area. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively, are: 1·00 m., ·85 m. and ·80 m. Beyond these is a small stone, ·10 m. high, which seems to be the butt of a taller stone, probably another outer-wall stone.

The more westerly roofstone measures 2·00 m. by 1·10 m. and is ·45 m. thick. It rests on the septal stone and on the more westerly sidestones of the gallery. The second roofstone rests, insecurely, on the two more westerly stones of the northern side of the gallery and on the middle stone of the opposite side. It measures 2·40 m. by 1·60 m. and is ·55 m. thick.

The length of the chamber, from inside the septal stone to the present end of the northern side, is 5·30 m. It is 1·20 m. wide at the septal and narrows to 1·00 m. at the present end of the southern side. The total length of the gallery, including the portico, is almost 7·00 m. The levels of the sidestones indicate a general decrease in height, from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 5 (Townland incorrectly given as "Graniera"); Crawford 1910, 45, (Pl. Phs.).

11. **Loughbrack.** O.S. 39: 10: 2 (31·8 cm., 26·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1904). O.D. 800-900. R 906 592. Fig. 32. Plate 28.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies ·8 km. south-east of Kilcommon village. It is situated on a rather level tract of ground between Loughbrack and Knocknabansha hills. The land in the vicinity is damp and rushgrown but provides some poor pasture. Small trees grow around some of the farmsteads.

The tomb is fairly well preserved but many of the gallery orthostats are missing. A massive septal-stone stands at the western end of the monument. A single sidestone adjoins this at the north and opposite at the south, are two more sidestones. The remainder of the gallery is missing. An outer-wall, itself doubled towards the east, is present along the southern side of the monument and a similar arrangement is present on the opposite side. About 6·80 m. to the east of the septal-stone is a transverse stone linking the inner lines of the outer-walls. Single stones in line with the outer-walls extend beyond this, to the east. A displaced stone, 1·85 m. in maximum dimension, lies within the chamber, at the west, and another, also 1·85 m. in maximum dimension, rests against the transverse stone at the eastern end of the monument. The structure is surrounded by low traces of a mound, rising to a maximum height of ·50 m.

The great septal-stone measures 3·20 m. long, ·90 m. wide and ·75 m. high. Its top surface is flat but slopes slightly downwards to the east. A stone outside its northern end may be a "slot-stone". This is ·45 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The single surviving sidestone of the northern side of the gallery measures 1·15 m. long, ·35 m. thick and ·75 m. high. The sidestone opposite this is 1·45 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·70 m. high and the second sidestone here measures ·85 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·55 m. high.

The inner line of outer-walling along the southern side of the tomb is represented by six stones. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively are: ·75 m., ·45 m., ·40 m., ·25 m., ·20 m. and ·25 m. The outer line of walling flanking the eastern end of this consists of seven small, thin stones, varying from ·20 m. to ·35 m. in height. The inner line of outer-walling, on the northern side of the tomb, is represented by six stones. That adjoining the septal is ·30 m. high and the stone next to it is ·35 m. high. The next stone, which is partly concealed, is ·65 m. high. Here, outside the line, is a stone ·75 m. high. The fourth stone of the line leans to the south. It is ·75 m. high. Two small packing stones, one almost concealed, are exposed at its eastern end. There is a gap of 1·70 m. between the last and the fifth stone of the line. This stone and the stone next to it are each ·45 m. high. A packing stone, ·25 m. high, is exposed along the inner face of the last. The outer line of stones along this side of the tomb is represented by four stones. Two of these, at the east, are ·40 m. and ·55 m. high, respectively. There is a gap of 3·60 m. between the last and the third stone of the line. This stone is ·30 m. high and the fourth stone is ·25 m. high.

The transverse stone at the eastern end of the tomb measures 2·00 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·45 m. high. The stone extending eastwards from its southern end is 1·10 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·85 m. high and the stone opposite this is 1·00 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high.

The exact chamber design cannot be determined without excavation. It is on the whole most likely that the transverse stone at the eastern end is part of the outer-walling rather than a backstone of the chamber. The distance between the septal and the stone crossing the eastern end is 6·80 m. The gallery is 1·30 m. wide, inside the septal-stone. The levels of the orthostats indicate a general decrease in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 1; Crawford 1910, 43-44 (Pl.).

12. **Knockcurraghbola Commons.** O.S. 39: 11: 3 (64·1 cm., 29·4 cm.). Not marked (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 942 595. Fig. 33. Plate 29.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This is the more easterly of the two tombs situated in the southern end of Knockcurraghbola Commons townland. It stands on pasture land, at the foot of a hill, overlooking the narrow valley between Milestone and Inch villages. The site is ringed by hills.

The tomb is ruined and the remains are scant. Two stones of the southern side of the chamber and one of the northern side remain *in situ*. A transverse stone crosses the west end. A loose stone, ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·30 m. high, stands at the north-eastern end of the chamber. It may be a sidestone twisted out of position. A small, low mound adjoins the southern side of the chamber.

The transverse stone at the west appears to be a septal-stone. It is 1·65 m. long,



·40 m. thick and ·60 m. high. The adjoining sidestone, at the south, is 1·15 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The stone next to this is ·55 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·50 m. high. The sidestone on the opposite side of the chamber is ·65 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·65 m. high.

A number of loose stones, ·40 m. to 1·00 m. in maximum dimension lie beyond the southern side of the chamber and two more lie within it. It is not clear whether these are displaced stones of the tomb or recently deposited field stones.

Despite the scant remains the tomb can be safely accepted as the ruins of a wedge-tomb.

Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Iceadha (1955), 49 (footnote 1). (*N.B.* "170 yards *west* of the tomb dealt with by Crawford" should read "east of".)

**13. Knockcurraghbola Commons.** O.S. 39: 11: 3 (62·3 cm., 29·3 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 939 595. Fig. 31. Plate 29.

*Wedge-tomb*

This is the more westerly of the two tombs situated in the southern end of Knockcurraghbola Commons townland. It stands on a hill of pasture land overlooking, to the south, the narrow valley between Milestone and Inch villages. The site is ringed by hills.

The monument is roofless but otherwise fairly well preserved. It consists of the remains of a narrow wedge-shaped gallery flanked, at either side, by outer-walling. Some of the orthostats are split longitudinally giving the superficial impression of a deliberate doubling of the walls in places. A number of partly concealed slabs lie to the west of the structure. One of these at the north-western corner could be a collapsed outer-wall stone. One or two of the others could be displaced roofstones. They vary from ·70 m. to 1·70 m. in maximum dimension. There are some slight traces of a mound along the southern side of the structure but these are too indefinite to show on the plan.

The northern side of the gallery is represented by four orthostats. The heights of these, from west to east, respectively are: ·65 m., ·60 m., ·45 m. and ·50 m. The opposite side of the gallery is also represented by four orthostats. The more westerly of these is ·25 m. high. The stone next to this is split into three fragments. It and the stone next to it are each ·45 m. high. A sliver, 1·00 m. long, has been split from the southern face of the last. The fourth sidestone is ·50 m. high.

Several of the outer-wall stones along the northern side of the gallery have slivers split from them. At least six orthostats were present here and these varied from ·25 m. to ·45 m. in height. At the eastern end of this line are two short slabs set transversely. These are ·20 m. and ·45 m. high respectively. A small sliver has been split from one of these. They may be buttress stones and may mark the end of this line of outer-wall. Four outer-wall stones are present on the opposite side of the gallery. The more easterly of these is set inside the line of the other and adjoins the gallery wall. The heights of these stones, from west to east, respectively, are: ·60 m., ·50 m., ·60 m. and ·80 m.

The gallery was at least 4·20 m. in length. It is 1·00 m. wide at the west and narrows to ·65 m. wide at the east. The levels of the orthostats indicate a general decline in height from west to east.

Boilase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 4. (Incorrectly stated to be in "Knockduff" townland); Crawford 1910, 44-45, (Pl.).

**14. Knockshanbrittas.** O.S. 39: 13: 1 (4·4 cm., 10·7 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 879 575. Fig. 33. Plate 28.

*Wedge-tomb*

This, the more northerly of the two extant tombs in Knockshanbrittas townland, lies about 3·2 km. south-west of Kilcommon village. It is situated on gently sloping pasture land, near the top of Knockshanbrittas Hill, overlooking to the north-west, the valley of the Aghvaria River. The site is surrounded by mountain ridges and hills.

The monument is rather well preserved but the interior is filled with grass-grown rubble. It consists of a short gallery, preceded at the west by a small portico. The portico is separated from the main chamber by a septal-stone. The eastern end of the gallery is missing or concealed. Two roofstones, apparently somewhat displaced, rest above the main chamber. Several outer-wall stones are present on either side of the gallery. The structure is incorporated in a low mound which rises to a maximum height of about 0.60 m. on the northern side of the tomb.

The northern side of the portico is represented by a stone which leans heavily outwards. This is 0.90 m. long and 0.25 m. thick and, if erect, would be 0.40 m. high. Its top edge may be broken. One small stone is present on the opposite side of the portico. It is 0.50 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.55 m. high. Its top, too, may be broken. Between these stones, within the portico, is largely concealed displaced slab, 0.90 m. in maximum dimension. The septal-stone is set outside the ends of the main chamber walls. It is erect and measures 1.40 m. long, 0.30 m. thick and 0.70 m. high.

The sides of the main chamber are each of two stones. The more westerly stone on the northern side is 1.25 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.50 m. high. The second stone here is 0.90 m. long, 0.25 m. thick and 0.50 m. high. Both stones lean inwards. The more westerly stone on the southern side of the chamber is 1.40 m. long, 0.30 m. thick and 0.50 m. high and the stone next to it is 0.90 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.35 m. high.

Three outer-wall stones are exposed on the northern side of the gallery. That at the west stands at the end of the septal. It is 0.55 m. high. The others are 0.35 m. and 0.15 m. high, respectively. Two outer-wall stones are visible on the opposite side of the gallery. That at the east is 0.30 m. high. To the south of this are two thin slabs each 0.15 m. high. They may indicate a third line of walling. The second outer-wall stone stands at the western end of the main chamber. It is 0.15 m. high. Two points of stone are exposed to the west of this. Their function, if any, is not clear.

The western roofstone measures 1.70 m. by 0.90 m. and is 0.35 m. thick. It rests against the inner face of the septal and on the more westerly stones at either side of the chamber. The second roofstone measures 1.90 m. by 1.50 m. and is 0.40 m. thick. It rests on the two more easterly sidestones, on the outer-wall stone at the south and on the western roofstone.

The gallery measures 3.70 m. in overall length. The portico is about 0.90 m. long (E-W) and was about 1.20 m. wide (N-S). The main chamber is 2.40 m. long, at present. It is 0.80 m. wide at the septal and is slightly narrower at the east. The positions of the roofstones, with the eastern stone overlying the western, is the reverse of the normal setting but it is possible that this may have been caused by interference with the structure.

Borlase 1897, 53-54, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 6; Crawford (1910), 43-44 (Pl.).

15. **Knockshanbrittas.** O.S. 39: 13: 1 (3.8 cm., 9.9 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904).  
O.D. 800-900. R 878 573. Fig. 33. Plate 30.

#### *Wedge-tomb*

This, the more southerly of the two extant tombs in Knockshanbrittas townland, lies about 100 m. to the south-west of the last site (Ti. 14).

The monument, though rather well preserved, is incorporated in a fence and is difficult to examine. It consists of a main chamber covered by two roofstones and preceded, at the west, by a narrow portico. The roofstones rest on corbels set above the chamber orthostats. The portico is divided from the main chamber by a septal-stone which does not completely cross the gap between the gallery sides. The eastern end of the gallery is missing. There is some mound around the western end of the structure but part of this may be spill from the fence which crosses the monument.

The portico contains a large amount of fill. The southern side is represented by a stone measuring 0.80 m. long, 0.40 m. thick and 0.80 m. high. The stone on the opposite side is 0.70 m. long, 0.20 m. thick and 0.90 m. high. Flanking this, at the north, and perhaps split from it, is a stone, 0.90 m. long, 0.15 m. thick and 0.90 m. high. Resting against this is a stone 1.10 m. in maximum dimension, which does not appear to be *in situ*. The septal-stone measures 0.70 m. long, 0.25 m. thick and 0.80 m. high. Immediately east of this is a

loose stone, .40 m. in maximum dimension, shown as a doubling of the septal on Crawford's plan.

There are two sidestones on either side of the main chamber. The more westerly on the northern side measures 1.30 m. long, at least .25 m. thick and .35 m. high. Above this, and protruding into the chamber, is a corbel, 1.30 m. in length and .40 m. thick. A smaller corbel rests above its western end. This is .60 m. long and .15 m. thick. The second orthostat on this side of the chamber measures 1.80 m. long, .50 m. thick and .50 m. high. Above this and again protruding slightly into the chamber, is a corbel 1.00 m. in length and .20 m. thick. A thin sliver of stone, .30 m. long and .05 m. thick, rests above its western end.

The more westerly sidestone on the southern side of the chamber is 1.50 m. long, .40 m. thick and .65 m. high. Resting above its western end is a corbel measuring .80 m. by .60 m. and .10 m. thick. The northern end of this rests on a stone which seems to be a corbel displaced from beneath it. This measures 1.00 m. by .35 m. and .25 m. thick. The second orthostat on this side of the chamber is 1.50 m. long, .30 m. thick and .80 m. high.

A gap between the two orthostats is filled by dry-walling. The stones of this are from .25 m. to .60 m. in maximum dimension. Protruding from the fence, outside the junction of these two orthostats, is a stone .60 m. long, .15 m. thick and .60 m. high. It could be a doubling of the chamber side but is not certainly *in situ*.

The western roofstone measures 1.55 m. by 1.30 m. and is .15 m. thick. It now rests on the displaced corbel at the south and on the uppermost stones on the opposite side of the chamber. The eastern roofstone measures 1.70 m. by 1.15 m. and is .20 m. thick. It rests on the larger corbel above the eastern orthostat on the northern side of the chamber and on the dry-walling between the orthostat at the southern side.

The tomb is 4.00 m. in overall length. The portico is .65 m. long and about 1.10 m. wide. The main chamber was at least 2.00 m. long and narrows from 1.15 m. wide inside the septal to .90 m. wide at its eastern end. It would seem to have decreased slightly in height from west to east.

Borlase 1897, 53-54, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 7; Crawford 1910, 42-44 (Pl.).

**16. Foilycleary.** O.S. 44: 4: 3 (88.0 cm., 53.2 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904).  
O.D. 900-1,000. R 869 554. Fig. 28. Plate 30.

*Wedge-tomb (?)*

The meagre remains of this monument lie about 5.6 km. to the south-west of Kilcommon village, within 100 m. of the Co. Limerick border. The tomb lies on sloping rush-grown pasture land, below Knockastanna Hill (1,467 ft.), overlooking the valley of the Gortnageragh River.

The site of this tomb is marked by a single orthostat and two superimposed slabs. The orthostat, which leans to the south, measures 1.20 m. long, .15 m. thick and 1.00 m. high. The prostrate slabs lie 2.00 m. to the north-east. The upper slab measures 1.35 m. by 1.00 m. and the lower 1.45 m. by 1.20 m. Both are .15 m. thick. The ground around the stones is uneven and has obviously been disturbed in relatively recent times.

The *O.S.L.* description of the tomb is as follows: "Its lie is east and west; it was ten feet in length and three feet eight inches in breadth but only four stones of it are now standing; the one on the south side is six feet long, four feet high at the west end and two feet at the east end, and one foot six inches thick; the one forming the west end is six feet long, three feet three inches high and one foot thick; and the one at the north side is three feet long, one foot six inches high and one foot in thickness. The flag supported by these inclines towards the east and measures five feet two inches from north to south and four feet six inches from east to west and eight inches in thickness. These are green mountain flags".

The tomb had been dismantled by Crawford's time but his account states that the two stones, now prostrate, were then standing "side by side".

The description of the monument in the *O.S.L.* indicates a small chamber about 2.00 m. in length covered by a single roofstone which sloped down from west to east. The sides were of single stones and a transverse stone, probably a septal-stone crossed the

western end. This clearly suggests that the site is that of a wedge-tomb. The original length of the gallery is unknown.

Borlase 1897, 54, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 10; Crawford (1910), 41; O.S.L.  $\frac{14}{F. 18}$ , 273-274.

17. **Corderry.** O.S. 73: 3: 4 (46·6 cm., 51·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1904). O.D. 700-800. R 825 297. Fig. 32. Plate 30.

*Wedge-tomb*

This monument lies about 32 km. to the south of the main group of Co. Tipperary tombs centred on the village of Kilcommon. It is situated on a platform of gently sloping moorland, at the western end of the Slievenamuck ridge, on the northern side of the Glen of Aherlow. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards, across the glen, to the Galty Mountains.

The monument is well preserved but is deeply buried in the boggy ground. It consists of a long wedge-shaped gallery, flanked at either side by the remains of an outer-wall. A pair of orthostats stand behind the eastern end of the gallery. Two roofstones lie across the middle of the gallery and a displaced roofstone rests above the orthostats at the western end of the northern side. A number of displaced stones lie in front of the entrance. The structure is incorporated in a roughly circular mound which rises little above the surface of the bog.

The northern side of the gallery consists of five orthostats. The more westerly stone is ·80 m. long, ·45 m. thick and ·85 m. high. The stone next to this is a long slab with an overhang at its western end. It is 2·30 m. in overall length, ·40 m. thick and 1·30 m. high. The third stone is ·80 m. long, ·40 m. thick and ·95 m. high and the fourth is ·60 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·70 m. high. The fifth stone runs inwards to the backstone. It is ·55 m. long, ·15 m. thick and ·90 m. high.

The southern side of the gallery consists of six stones. The stone at the west is ·80 m. long, ·45 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. The second stone measures 1·10 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·95 m. high. A gap between these is closed, at the south, by a block measuring ·60 m. by ·40 m. and ·40 m. high. The third stone is 1·15 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·00 m. high and the fourth is ·60 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The fifth stone is ·60 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·65 m. high. The sixth stone runs beyond the end of the backstone. It is at least ·25 m. long and ·40 m. thick and is ·90 m. high. The backstone is at least ·60 m. long and ·15 m. thick and is 1·00 m. high. It runs beyond the end of the last stone on the northern side of the gallery.

Two outer-wall stones are visible on the northern side of the gallery. The more westerly of these flanks the sidestone at the entrance to the gallery. It measures ·90 m. long, ·25 m. thick and ·55 m. high. The second stone is towards the eastern end of the gallery. It is ·55 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·30 m. high. Three clear outer-wall stones are exposed on the opposite side of the gallery. The more westerly of these is ·90 m. long, ·20 m. thick and ·60 m. high and the stone next to it is ·90 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The third outer-wall stone adjoins the orthostat behind the eastern end of the gallery, mentioned above. It is at least ·30 m. long and is ·25 m. thick and ·30 m. high. The orthostat at the eastern end of the gallery is ·50 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·40 m. high and the orthostat opposite it, to the north, is ·70 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·35 m. high. This pair of orthostats compares with stones similarly placed at Loughbrack (Ti. 11).

The displaced roofstone at the western end of the gallery measures 1·70 m. by 1·10 m. and is ·40 m. thick. It rests on the more westerly sidestone of the northern side. The second roofstone measures 1·40 m. by ·85 m. and is ·40 m. thick. It rests on a sidestone at the north and on a stone, ·60 m. by ·30 m. and ·10 m. thick, placed above the sidestone at the south. The more easterly roofstone measures 1·70 m. by 1·45 m. and ·35 m. thick. It rests directly on the orthostats at either side.

A stone, standing on edge, between the sidestones at the entrance to the gallery, could be taken for a septal-stone but it does not appear to be *in situ*. Its base is exposed and it leans heavily to the west. It is 1·00 m. long, ·20 m. thick and 1·00 m. high. In front of this is another displaced stone, 1·60 m. in maximum dimension. It may have formed part

of the northern wall of the gallery. A stone at its northern end, leaning heavily to the west, could be a facade stone, but this is uncertain. It measures ·95 m. long, ·45 m. thick and ·85 m. high. A displaced stone, ·80 m. in maximum dimension, stands ·80 m. to the south of the last and beside this is an inclined stone which could perhaps mark the western end of the southern outer-wall. This stone, however, is not certainly *in situ*. It is ·60 m. long, ·30 m. thick and ·45 m. high. To the east of this is a hole, ·30 m. deep, which could be a socket of an outer-wall stone. A stone, measuring ·70 m. by ·40 m. and ·50 m. high, stands to the south of this.

The gallery measures 5·40 m. in overall length. It is 1·10 m. wide at the west and narrows to ·65 m. wide at the backstone. The levels of the orthostats indicate a slight decrease in height from west to east.

Crawford (1910), 48 (Pl. Ph.).

## APPENDIX TO CO. TIPPERARY DESCRIPTIONS

*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. **Whitstone.** O.S. 10: 13: 2 (13·4 cm., 10·5 cm.). "Druid's Temple (site of)". (1904). O.D. 100-200. R 888 894.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904. It consists of a stoney ridge, 49 m. long, E-W, by 10 m. wide, N-S, rising to a maximum height of 1 m. Towards the eastern end is an erect stone, 1·30 m. long, ·30 m. thick and 1·50 m. high. The nature of the site is uncertain.

2. **Creggane.** O.S. 20: 6: 2 (33·5 cm., 44·2 cm.). "Druid's Altar" (1904). O.D. 200-300. R 810 801.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904 though it is mentioned briefly as a "Pagan Altar" in the *Memoranda* of the 1840 survey. The *Name Book* of the 1904 revision describes the feature as ". . . two large stones known locally as a druid's altar". The site, near a natural rock outcrop, is at present marked by a heap of field-stones. It cannot, on present evidence, be accepted as the remains of a megalithic tomb.

3. **Cloncannon.** O.S. 22: 12: 1 (75·9 cm., 30·3 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed". (1904). O.D. 1,400-1,500. S 050 788.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904. It consists of a small mound or cairn situated near the summit of Benduff Mountain. The round mound and hilltop siting would be consistent with the passage tomb tradition but without further evidence the site cannot be distinguished from other types of round hilltop mounds.

Crawford. 1910, 51.

4. **Ballinacurra** (and other townlands). O.S. 27: 15: 4 (48·3 cm., 5·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed". (1904). O.D. 1,300-1,400. R 924 698.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. It consists of a small mound situated within a large oval enclosure, on the summit of Ballinacurra Hill. The round mound and hilltop siting would be consistent with the passage tomb tradition but without further evidence the site cannot be distinguished from other types of round hilltop mounds.

5. **Bauraglanna.** O.S. 32: 3: 5 (60·8 cm., 51·6 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.S. 600-700. R 838 683.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. Crawford says of this site that it is ". . . situated in an unusual plance, that is in the side of a glen or ravine. A large flat stone is buried in the bank, with one corner projecting, and this corner rests on a smaller stone; nothing more can be seen". This description does not warrant acceptance as

a megalithic tomb. A low stone fence showing no megalithic structure now occupies the site.

Borlase 1897, 52, Owey and Arra, No. 1. (The townland is incorrectly given as Knockmore); Crawford 1910, 41.

6. **Bauraglanna.** O.S. 32: 7: 3 (57·2 cm., 42·3 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed (site of)" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 837 673.

This feature, which has been completely removed, was first shown as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. The *O.S. Name Book* of that survey describes the feature as "A few large stones stuck in the ground in the form of a bed . . ." The structure could have been the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main lists.

Borlase 1897, 52, Owey and Arra, No. 2; Crawford 1910, 41.

7. **Lisgarrif West and Cooneen.** O.S. 33: 2: 4 (27·8 cm., 50·2 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed". (1904). O.D. 1,500-1,600 R 924 698.

This feature was first shown as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. It consists of a small mound situated on the summit of Cooneen Hill. The round mound and hilltop siting would be consistent with the passage tomb tradition but without further evidence the site cannot be distinguished from other types of round hilltop mounds.

Borlase 1897, 52, Ormond Upper, No. 1; Crawford 1910, 51.

8. **Baurnadomeeny.** O.S. 38: 8: 4 (73·5 cm., 31·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed (site of)" (1904). O.D. 800-900. R 855 599.

This feature, first shown as "Dermot and Grania's Bed" on the O.S. 6" map of 1840, has been completely removed. The relevant *Name Book* of that survey describes the monument as "a few large stones placed erect on a Hill". The stones may have been the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to allow inclusion in the main lists.

Borlase 1897, 52, Owey and Arra, No. 4; Crawford 1910, 41 (marked "O" on map, p. 38).

9. **Reisk.** O.S. 39: 6: 2 (37·4 cm., 40·4 cm.). "Cromlech" (site of)" (1904). O.D. 700-800. R 913 607.

This feature was first shown as "Cromlech" on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. The relevant *Name Book* of that survey contains no account of the feature. The 1904 *Name Book* records that it had been removed for over 20 years. The nature of the feature is unknown.

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 2. (The townland is incorrectly given as Knockshanbansha); Crawford 1910, 43.

10. **Coonmore.** O.S. 39: 9: 4 (1·7 cm., 19·2 cm.). "Giant's Grave" (1904). O.D. 600-700. R 875 582.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904. It consists of a grassy mound measuring 5·50 m., E-W, 1·20 m. N-S and 1·30 m. high, and is situated in a disused cillin. The site is not that of a megalithic tomb.

Crawford 1910, 51.

11. **Graniera.** O.S. 39: 12: 1 (74.1 cm., 23.0 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 949 588.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. It consists of two stones, one leaning against the other. The more westerly stone is erect and measures 1.60 m. by .30 m. and 1.20 m. high. The stone leaning against this measures 1.65 m. by .40 m. and it would be 1.30 m. high, if erect. There are some vague traces of a mound surrounding the two stones. The site could be the remains of a megalithic tomb but the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the main lists.

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 5. (The description given refers to the tomb in Knockcurraghbola Commons Td., Ti. 10); Crawford 1910, 44.

12. **Knockshanbrittas.** O.S. 39: 13: 2 (8.2 cm., 9.4 cm.). "Giant's Grave (site of)" (1904). O.D. 900-1,000. R 882 573.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. It had been destroyed since before Crawford's time and its nature is unknown. The *Name Book* of 1840 calls the feature "an ancient cromlech" and the 1904 *Name Book* refers to "an ancient stone bed".

Borlase 1897, 53, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 8; Crawford 1910, 42.

13. **Foilmahonmore.** O.S. 39: 13: 4 (3.2 cm., 2.6 cm.). "Cromlech (site of)" (1904). O.D. 800-900. R 874 564.

This feature, first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840 has since been destroyed. The Ordnance Survey Letters (1840) state: "This dolmen lies E and W, and it slopes or inclines to the W. The top flag measures 7 feet from E to W, and 4 feet 8 ins. from N to S. The stones on which this flag rests are buried deep in the earth, and their measurements could not be obtained". There may well have been a megalithic tomb at this site but the evidence from the *O.S.L.* is not sufficient to allow its inclusion in the main lists.

Borlase 1897, 54, Kilnamanagh Upper, No. 9; Crawford. 1910. 41; *O.S.L.* <sup>14</sup><sub>F. 18</sub> 273 ff.

14. **Curraghmarkey.** O.S. 45: 5: 1 (6.4 cm., 38.7 cm.). "Cromlech" (1904). O.D. 1,000-1,100. R 878 540.

This feature, first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904 is situated near the crest of a boggy moorland ridge. A single orthostat and three prostrate stones protrude from the bog. The orthostat is aligned NW-SE and measures 2.00 m. long, .45 m. thick and .40 m. high. It could be the septal-stone of a wedge-tomb but without further evidence the site cannot be accepted as that of a megalithic tomb.

Crawford 1910, 46.

15. **Clogher.** O.S. 46: 11: 6 (64.9 cm., 18.6 cm.). "Druid's Altar" (1904). O.D. 200-300. S 038 519.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" map of 1840. A slab, 2.30 m. in maximum dimension, lies above some small stones and under these is another slab, or perhaps bed-rock. It looks as if the upper slab has been split from the rock beneath. South of this is a stone, on edge, measuring 1.60 m. long, .30 m. thick and 1.25 m. high. Two metres north of the flat slab is another stone imbedded in a stone wall. This measures 1.10 m. long, .30 m. thick and .70 m. high. There is little reason to assume that the stones are the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase 1897, 55, Kilnamanagh Lower, No. 1; Crawford 1910, 47; Murphy 1927.



16. **Bohernarnane.** O.S. 74: 16: 4 (74·5 cm., 4·0 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1904). O.D. 2,000-2,1000. R 953 247.

This feature was first shown on the O.S. 6" revision of 1904. It consists of a small mound or cairn situated on the summit of a peak in the Galty Mountains. The round mound and hilltop siting would be consistent with the passage tomb tradition but without further evidence the site cannot be distinguished from other types of round hilltop mounds.

Crawford 1910, 51.

## LIST OF PASSAGE-TOMBS

There are only two certain passage-tombs known in the area covered by this Volume and brief details of these are given below. As indicated in Volume III (p. 141) it is difficult and often impossible to distinguish between unopened passage-tomb cairns and other classes of round mounds, e.g. multiple-cist cairns. Round mounds or cairns with no visible chamber structure occur throughout the counties surveyed e.g.: on the mountains to the north of Anascaul, on the Dingle peninsula, in Co. Kerry (Stubbs 1913; Scanlon 1947, 240); on the mountains to the south of Fermoy, Co. Cork (Gogan 1929, 57-58); on the summit of Knockfeerina, Co. Limerick (P. J. Lynch 1910, 108); on the summit of Slievenamon, Co. Tipperary (Herity 1974, 262, *Ti.* 2). Such monuments are not listed here but it is possible that some may cover passage-tombs. One example, on the summit of Curraghbinny Hill, Co. Cork was excavated (Ó Ríordáin 1933) and proved to be an unchambered cairn of Bronze Age date.

The slab with passage-tomb style ornament from Cape Clear, Co. Cork is of uncertain provenance. It could imply the presence of passage-tomb people in the district (O'Kelly 1949) but the possibility that it may have been an antiquarian import has also been mooted (Herity 1974, 261, *Co.* 1).

### COUNTY LIMERICK

**Deerpark.** O.S. 49: 3: 5 (55·4 cm., 52·1 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1928).  
O.D. 800-900. R 778 284.

This monument stands on a platform below the summit of Duntryleague Hill. It consists of a well preserved cruciform passage-tomb, with an exceptionally long terminal chamber, set in the remains of a roughly circular cairn, some 27 m, in maximum dimension. Plans of the megalithic structure, but not of the cairn, have been supplied by Westropp (1917, 464; 1919, 167) and P. J. Lynch (1920, 120).

An unopened circular cairn, with a well-preserved kerb, crowns the summit of the hill (Herity 1974, 262, *Li.* 2.). Across the Glen of Aherlow, to the south, is a conspicuous cairn, on the summit of Temple Hill, (Herity 1974, 262, *Li.* 3) which overlooks Duntryleague and the passage tomb at Shrough, Co. Tipperary (see below).

Herity 1974, 262, *Li.* 1 (with further references).

### COUNTY TIPPERARY

**Shrough.** O.S. 73: 3: 3 (62·1 cm., 58·8 cm.). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1906).  
O.D. 1,200-1,300. R 841 306.

This monument occupies a hilltop position on the northern side of the Glen of Aherlow. The tomb is represented by a small polygonal chamber, about 1·50 m. long and 1·20 m. wide, which lacks its roof. The chamber stands near the centre of a low, roughly circular mound, 30 m. in maximum dimension, which has not been mentioned by earlier workers.

Herity 1974, 262, *Ti.* 1 (with further references).



**PART TWO:  
DISCUSSION**



## PART II — DISCUSSION

### I. MORPHOLOGY

Of the 106 megalithic tombs described in Part I of the present volume 101 are classified as Wedge-tombs, 2 as Portal-tombs, 1 as a Court-tomb and 2 are left unclassified. One of the unclassified examples, Ballynagallagh (Li. 5), may well be the last remains of a wedge-tomb while the other, Coollicka (Co. 10), could be of the same class though there is also the possibility that it may be some form of megalithic cist.

#### WEDGE-TOMBS

The 101 wedge-tombs within the four counties included in this volume are distributed as follows: Cork 59; Kerry 20; Limerick 6; Tipperary 16. In the majority there is evidence for one chamber only. However, though this would seem to suggest that the one-chambered form was standard in the region, it is in most cases not possible to prove that a portico was not originally present. In one tomb only, Labbacallee (Co. 3), is an east end-chamber definitely attested.

#### Galleries

The tombs represented include some large examples with porticos, e.g. Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), Ardaragh West (Co. 54) but many are smaller and, apparently, simpler types e.g. Ballycarbery West (Ke. 12), Cloghboola (Co. 41). The overall length of the galleries ranges from 8.85 m. at Lough Gur (Li. 4) to 2.00 m. at Derryvacorneen (Co. 27), and perhaps less at a few other examples e.g. Tooreen (Co. 58) and Kilmackowen (Co. 52). The main chamber and east end-chamber at Labbacallee (Co. 3), taken together, are 7.75 m. in length but if a portico had been present here the overall length of the gallery could have been considerably greater. The greatest width recorded is 2.40 m. at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) while amongst the smallest is Inchincurka (Co. 42) which is .90 m. wide inside the facade. The original heights of the galleries cannot normally be ascertained in unexcavated tombs but seen seldom to exceed about 1.50 m. as at Doonmanagh (Ke. 8) and are usually less. The main chamber at Labbacallee (Co. 3) is 1.80 m. high inside the stone closing its western end but this is exceptional and is in keeping with the massive nature of the monument.

#### Porticos

Evidence for a portico at the western end of the gallery is clear in the following eleven sites, Island (Co. 6), Caherdowney (Co. 8), Ardaragh West (Co. 54), Maumnahaltora (Ke. 6), Crohane (Ke. 14), Meenagulleen (Ke. 15), Coom (Ke. 16), Lough Gur (Li. 4), Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), Knockshanbrittas (Ti. 14) and Knockshanbrittas (Ti. 15). In a further number of sites, stones extending west of the septal sometimes leave doubt as to whether they should be interpreted as portico sidestones or merely as extensions of closely set outer-walling. However, especially on the analogy of Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), a portico seems very probable at Lackamore (Ti. 1), Curreeny Commons (Ti. 4), Knockcurrabola Commons (Ti. 10), and perhaps at Corderry (Ti. 17). Cromwell (Li. 6) and Killoe (Ke. 13) may well have been similar. In any event an extension of the outer wall beyond the septal can be considered as presumptive evidence for the existence of a portico. At Inchincurka (Co. 42) the front of the gallery has matched sidestones and is distinctly broader than the eastern portion and, though no septal is present, a portico seems to be implied. At Derryriordane South (Co. 33), though again no septal is present, two matched stones suggest a narrow portico at the west. Porticos broader than the main chamber may have been present at Leenane (Co. 60) and Carrigonirtane (Co. 13). At a few other sites also, e.g. Caherlehillan (Ke. 9), some indication of a portico is present. Thus twenty-three of

the 101 wedge-tombs within the region dealt with have porticos or exhibit some positive indications that such were present. Since destruction obviously tends to remove evidence it is impossible, without the excavation of a very large number of sites, to estimate the true number of tombs which possessed porticos. Indeed it is only in very exceptional circumstances that any individual site can be demonstrated not to have had a portico. Taken as a whole it seems likely that, within the four counties here dealt with, not less than one-fifth and probably considerably more of the wedge-tombs had porticos.

The porticos seem to be normally wider than the main chambers as at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), though there are some examples where it is distinctly narrower e.g., Lough Gur (Li. 4). The widest example, Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), is 2.40 m. while narrower examples at Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Knockshanbrittas (Ti. 15) are each 1.10 m. wide. It is possible that sites like Knockcurraghboola Commons (Ti. 10) and Curreeny Commons (Ti. 4) had wide porticos but the possibility of missing sidestones within the line of the close outer-walls at these monuments cannot be discounted.

The lengths of the porticos range from 2.15 m. at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) and 1.90 m. at Coom (Ke. 16) to 1.20 m. at Lough Gur (Li. 4), 1 m. at Ardaragh West (Co. 54) and apparently less than .50 m. at Caherdowney (Co. 8). The proportion of the total gallery length accounted for by the portico approximates to one-third at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 4) and Coom (Ke. 16) while at Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Ardaragh West (Co. 54) the portico is less than one-sixth of the whole. At the unusual tomb at Crohane (Ke. 14) the portico is almost equal in length to the main chamber.

The heights of the porticos are accurately available only in excavated sites. At Island (Co. 6) a height of 1.65 m. is indicated while at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) a height of 1.30 m. is evident. The portico was apparently very notably higher than the main chamber at Island (Co. 6) and distinctly but less markedly so at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) and probably Ardaragh West (Co. 54). The portico may have been approximately equal in height to the west end of the gain gallery at Lough Gur (Li. 4). The sides of the portico are often of single stones as at Ardaragh West (Co. 54) and Lough Gur (Li. 4) but two stones on each side occur at Crohane (Ke. 14) and Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6).

Evidence for roofing of porticos is rare. The rather rickety structure at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) is not certainly original and is quite unstable. It should be noted that in Crawford's section (1910, 40) the small cover-stone overlapping between the longer portico cover and the roof of the main chamber is shown placed differently from the position given in the excavation report. It is possible that Crawford's section is in error and indeed if the pile of stones and earth above the capstones is taken as original it is difficult to explain it otherwise. However, the mound of earth and stones above the roof is noticeably thin over the portico and could easily be slip since Crawford's time from the higher pile above the western roofstone of the main chamber. The larger roofstone above the portico has fresher looking edges than the roofstones of the main chamber and is considerably thinner than them. The weight of the comparative evidence from the whole series of Irish wedge-tombs would tend to suggest that the arrangement of the roof of the portico at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) is not original. A partially collapsed portico roof is present at Caherdowney (Co. 8) and a displaced roofstone lay west of the entrance at Island (Co. 6). At Ardaragh West (Co. 54) a roofstone, now displaced, covered the inner part of the portico.

At Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) a pillar-stone stands in the middle of the entrance to the portico. This divided or split portal is known elsewhere (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 155-156) and, within the counties dealt with in the present volume, at Glantane East (Co. 7), Ballyhoneen (Ke. 1) and possibly Caherard (Ke. 3) and Mountrussell (Li. 7). The inner pillar at Baurnadomeeny is less easily paralleled. At Island (Co. 6), a pillar-stone stands on the south side of the entry and may be compared, as the excavator points out, with a stone similarly placed at Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin (Ó Ríordáin and de Valera 1952).

### Septal-Stones

The porticos are usually separated from the main chamber by a septal-stone. This is frequently the finest and often the heaviest orthostat present. In examples where there are no portico sidestones but a west end-slab is present this stone is often similar to known

septal-stones. The septal-stones or closing slabs normally reach roof height and completely seal off the main chamber. They are often inset in the gallery sides or extend beyond the ends of the main chamber walls. A huge example is present at Loughbrack (Ti. 11) while Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), Ardaragh West (Co. 54) and Lough Gur (Li. 4) have other notable examples. Of the 101 wedge-tombs such septal-stones or closing-slabs are present in at least 24 examples.

In three instances the division between portico and main chamber is by jambs or jamb and sill. At Caherdowney (Co. 8) there is a short sill which does not completely fill the space between the sidestones but leaves a gap at either side. Behind this, at the east, are two small pillar-stones which appear to function as jambs. The single pillar-stone and low sill at Island (Co. 6) compares with this arrangement. At Crohane (Ke. 14) the gallery is divided by a pair of jambs but whether or not a sill or septal was originally present here is not known. The peculiar division of the main chamber at Maumnaholtora (Ke. 6) by jambs should also be noted in this context.

An unusual division between portico and main chamber is found at Coom (Ke. 16). Here a stone blocks part of the entrance to the main chamber and overlapping this, on the outside, is a door-stone. This feature is characteristic of the entrances to wedge-tombs in north-west Co. Clare. Porticos, as such, are virtually unknown in that region but the slight projection of sidestones beyond the entrances to the chambers, found at many tombs there, could be considered as a vestigial manifestation of such a feature.

A small stone is set outside one end of the septal or closing stone at Gortanacra (Co. 21) and another probable example is present at Loughbrack (Ti. 11). These may be similar to the "slot stones" found at a number of septal-stones elsewhere. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 156). The jamb-like stones at the entrance of Lachtneill (Co. 32) and the single transverse stone at the front of the Leenane (Co. 60) gallery may be related phenomena. Some of the septals or closing-stones do not seem to be set in sockets and this is characteristic of septal stones throughout the series (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 156).

### Main Chambers

The main chambers range in length from 7 m at Labbacallee (Co. 3) and 6.40 m. at Lough Gur (Li. 4) to approximately 1.50 m. at Knockane (Co. 31) and Kilmackowen (Co. 52). The greatest in width are Cool East (Ke. 11), 2.00 m. and Altar (Co. 59), 1.90 m., while the chambers at Knockane (Co. 30) and Knocknabansha (Ti. 8) are little more than .75 m. wide. The main chambers clearly narrow from west to east. In some cases the sides converge sharply e.g. Keamcorravooley (Co. 24) and Slieveowen (Co. 45) while at others the convergence is slight e.g. Kilmacow (Li. 3) and Knockane (Co. 31). In general the chamber sides are straight but noticeable wobbles occur at some examples e.g. Kilberriherth (Co. 19) and Kilmacow (Li. 3). In some tombs the east end is extremely narrow and at Keamcorravooley (Co. 24) and Inchincurka (Co. 42) is only about .35 m. wide.

The maximum chamber height at Labbacallee (Co. 3) is 1.80 m. inside the closing-stone, declining to about 1.35 m. at the stone separating it from the east end-chamber. Derrygortnacloghy (Co. 28) is 1.45 m. high at the west and 1.10 m. at the east while Doonmanagh (Ke. 8) is 1.50 m. high at the west and only .75 m. high at the east. Of course, save in the excavated examples, no really accurate original heights can be given, but in the case of Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) modern disturbance has destroyed much of the original floor level. However, it is generally clear that most main chambers stood 1.00 m. to 1.50 m. high at the west and were about 1.00 m. or less at the east.

Backstones may be inset between the sidestones as at Cloghboola (Co. 41) Bofickil (Co. 49) and Derryriordane South (Co. 33) or set outside the ends of the sidestones as at Inchincurka (Co. 42), Knockglass (Co. 20), Leenane (Co. 60), Keamcorravooley (Co. 24). It should be noted, however, that inset backstones are normally associated with tombs which have sides consisting of single stones.

Most of the main chambers have two or more stones at either side. However, at a few tombs, all of which lack porticos, the sides are each of single slabs e.g. Kilmaclenine (Co. 1), Bofickil (Co. 49), Killough East (Co. 53) and Cool East (Ke. 11). The latter pair also lack backstones. Such monuments seem comparable with the simple tombs of north-western Co. Clare (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961) but in some cases they may be the remains of longer galleries.

The roofs of main chambers are usually of more than one stone but in two such



instances, Labbacallee (Co. 3) and Ardaragh West (Co. 54) a substantial part of the chamber is covered by one great slab. At a few examples the roofs appear to have been of single stones, e.g. Glantane East (Co. 7), Kilmackowen (Co. 52). A general decline in level from west to east is frequently discernible, e.g. Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6), Labbacallee (Co. 3), Killmaclenine (Co. 1) but with multiple roofstones this is often not as clear or regular as in the case of single roofstones.

The roofstones are normally laid little-wise on the sidestones but in a few examples several corbels are employed e.g. Labbacallee (Co. 3), Crohane (Ke. 14), Knockshanbrittas (Ti. 15). An unusual amount of corbelling was used at Mountrussell (Li. 7) and here it rises to three tiers mid-way along the length of the gallery. Small pad-stones set above the sidestones support the roofstones at a few tombs, e.g. Caherdowney (Co. 8) and at Crohane (Ke. 14) and there are small spalls between the backstone and the roof.

### East End-chambers

One tomb only, Labbacallee (Co. 3), has certainly an east end-chamber. This is completely enclosed and is covered by a single roofstone. It measures 1·00 m. by 1·00 m. and is about 1·40 m. high. The top northern corner of the slab dividing this chamber from the main chamber is broken away in a fairly regular curve. This may well be a deliberate ope related to those in north-west Co. Clare (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 103).

In several tombs a stone is set east of and parallel to the backstone of the main chamber. The space between such stones and the backstones varies from 1·20 m. at Crinnaloo (Co. 4) and 1·00 m. at Island (Co. 6) to ·15 m. at Lackabaum (Co. 38) while at Knocknagappul (Co. 17) Knocknagoun (Co. 9) and Caherlehillan (Ke. 9) the two stones are set touching or almost so. In all these sites the stone to the east can be taken as the back of the outer-wall and in no case, even where the gap is sufficient to accommodate an end-chamber, is an east end-chamber necessarily implied. The excavation at Island (Co. 6), where the gap is relatively large, showed that no end-chamber had existed there. The lines of outer-walling along the sides, in several cases, join the stones set east of the main chamber backstones. At Loughbrack (Ti. 11) two stones extend beyond the backstone apparently more or less in line with the chamber sides but, because of the close multiple outer-walling here, it is not clear whether these are part of the outer-walling or whether they indicate the presence of an east end-chamber.

### Outer-Walling and Facade

Some evidence of an outer-walling, usually approximately equal in height to the gallery sides, exists at about two thirds of the wedge-tombs within the counties dealt with in this volume. Though the evidence is less fully preserved than for the chamber sides a general decline in height from west to east is normal, e.g. Caherdowney (Co. 8), Lackaduv (Co. 14) and Keamcorravooly (Co. 24). The distance between the outer-walling and the chamber sides varies from about 1·15 m. at Crinnaloo (Co. 4) to cases where the outer-walling is almost contiguous with the chamber sides e.g. Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) and Curreeny Commons (Ti. 4). A distance of about ·50 m., as at Caherbaroul (Co. 18), seems to be normal but it should be noted that very close outer-walling, though present throughout the whole region dealt with in this volume, e.g. Kilcatherine (Co. 48) and Derrygortnacloghy, (Co. 28), is most consistently represented in Tipperary and Limerick. Sometimes more than one row of outer-walling is present, e.g. Labbacallee (Co. 3), Island (Co. 6), Loughbrack (Ti. 11) and Knockcurraghboola Commons (Ti. 13). In Labbacallee (Co. 3) the inner row is almost contiguous with the chamber sides while the outer and more massive row is 1·00 m. to 1·20 m. distant.

The outer-walling generally tends to converge more sharply than the chamber sides. In several cases the design indicates a straight east end with definite angles at the points of junction of the sides e.g. Crinnaloo (Co. 4), Keamcorravooly (Co. 24), Lackaduv (Co. 14), though a U shaped form is present at Island (Co. 6) and perhaps to a lesser extent at Lachtneill (Co. 32). Well-built dry-walling was discovered between the two closely set lines of outer-walling at Island (Co. 6).

Frontal facades, linking the outer-walling to the gallery entrances are comparatively rarely represented but some evidence for these is present in about one sixth of the sites, e.g. in Manning (Co. 2), Island (Co. 6) and Inchincurka (Co. 42).

### Buttressing

Stones set at right angles to the gallery walls and serving as buttresses, occur at Knockane (Co. 30 and 31), Slieveowen (Co. 45), Keamcorravooly (Co. 24), Gortafludig (Co. 25) and Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6). At the last, courses of walling, set in yellow mortar-like clay, were noted between the buttresses. Three heavy buttress stones stand behind the eastern end of the gallery at Labbacallee (Co. 3).

### Cairn and Kerb

Some remains of mound or cairn are present at the majority of unexcavated tombs but none have evidence for kerbs. Short oval or near circular cairns seem likely in most instances but the visible outlines cannot be relied on to indicate the original shape.

Kerbs, taken to delimit primary cairns, have been recorded at three excavated examples. The round cairn at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) (O'Kelly 1960) is about 16 m. in diameter and is contained within a kerb of heavy unset stones which the excavator believes to be primary. At Island (Co. 6) (O'Kelly 1958) a U-shaped setting of widely spaced holes, measuring 11.50 m. by 9.70 m., was discovered beyond the outer-walling. These holes have been interpreted as the bases of sockets for the orthostats of a kerb. However, it should be noted that their circular or oval outlines are in marked contrast to the narrow sub-rectangular shapes of the tomb orthostats and that the cairn cannot be shown to have extended as far as the perimeter marked by them. A kerb of low orthostats is present to the south and south-east of the main structure at Labbacallee (Co. 3) (Leask and Price 1938). Excavation revealed a layer of stones within the kerbing which appeared to be the lower stratum of the original cairn. There was no trace of kerbing or cairn to the north of the main structure or to the west, where the road and wall building had interfered with the monument. The surviving kerbing suggests a squat wedge-shaped cairn which may have been up to 20 m. wide at the west.

### Orientation

The orientation of the Wedge-tombs discussed in this volume maintains the rule so constantly adhered to throughout the entire Irish series. All face between south and west-north-west. The diagram (Fig. 36) shows a concentration towards the south-west for these four Munster counties which is in accord with that noted in previous volumes (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 106; 1964, Fig. 71; 1972, Fig. 78).

## PORTAL-TOMBS

There are only two Portal-Tombs known within the region covered by this volume, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and Arderrawinny (Co. 62). In both examples the sides and back are of single orthostats and the backstones are set outside the ends of the sidestones. A tall doorstone is present at Arderrawinny (Co. 62) but there is neither a doorstone nor, evidently, a sill at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55). A single roofstone covers the chamber at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) while there are two overlapping covers at Arderrawinny (Co. 62). The large padstones supporting the western end of the roofstone at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) are unusual as is the short, V-shaped rudimentary court set in front of the portals. The entrance faces towards the east at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and to the north-west at Arderrawinny (Co. 62). There is a short oval mound at the latter but its original extent cannot be determined from surface indications. No traces of mound can be seen at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) but its position, on a small platform near the top of a steep hillside, suggests that a short rather than a long mound could be expected here.

## COURT-TOMB

The one Court-tomb known within our region, Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) calls for little comment. We have already compared the court at this monument with that at Ballyganner North (Cl. 34) and have noted that the jambs at the backstone are somewhat analogous to those at the dividing stone at Aghanaglack Co. Fermanagh (Davies 1939) and the single pillar at the back of the Ballyganner North (Cl. 34) gallery (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 106). O'Kelly had earlier called attention to these and other similarities

to tombs in Ireland and Scotland and had remarked that the unusual segmentation of the Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) gallery, by means of a single jamb and a low sill, compared, almost exactly, with that at Ballynamona Lower, Co. Waterford (Powell 1938). The two chambered gallery and the eastern orientation at Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) are dominant features in the Irish court-tomb series.

A number of other features were revealed by the excavations at Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) e.g. a pit in the rear chamber and paving in the court and gallery but little would be gained by a discussion of these until such time as further comparative evidence becomes available from new excavations. The U-shaped setting of post-holes which surrounded the cairn is regarded by the excavator as an integral part of the original monument but if so it is, as yet, without parallel among Irish megalithic tombs.

## 2. FINDS FROM THE TOMBS

Eight of the 101 Wedge-tombs within the region covered by this volume have been excavated: Labbacallee (Co. 3) (Leask and Price 1936); Island (Co. 6) (O'Kelly 1958a); Coom (Ke. 16) (Herity 1966-67); Coomatloukane (Ke. 17, 18, 19); Lough Gur (Li. 4) (Ó Ríordáin and Ó hÍceadha 1955); Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) (O'Kelly 1960). Of these, only three, Labbacallee (Co. 3), Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) yielded pottery. Labbacallee (Co. 3) produced "sherds of thing decorated pottery" (de Valera and O Nualláin 1961, 114) which we now believe to be Beaker and some coarse ware which would be at home in a Beaker context. A bone point was also recovered but there were no flints. Two sherds of Food Vessel, found with the remains of an inhumation in a ruined cist, are clearly secondary. Beaker was the dominant pottery type at Lough Gur (Li. 4) but coarse wares were also well represented. A few sherds, apparently in the Neolithic A tradition, were also recovered as were fragments of Food-Vessel and Encrusted Urn. The flints were mainly small waste flakes but included scrapers of pebble flint. Part of the mould for a spearhead, probably of leaf-shaped type, and fragments of a crucible were considered by the excavators to be secondary. Most of the original deposit at Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) had been removed before O'Kelly's excavation but sherds of coarse ware found with "Burial I" in a cist in the portico are considered by the excavator to be primary.

It is difficult to distinguish primary from secondary burials in the earlier excavation reports. There were at least 3 inhumations at Labbacallee (Co. 3) and also fragments of cremated bone. Lough Gur (Li. 4) yielded 12 inhumations and cremated bone was found here also. O'Kelly considered that Burials 1 and 5 in the portico at Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) were primary as was Burial 21 in the main chamber. Seven other burials (Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17) which lay between the central revetment and the kerb at the same site were also regarded as primary. All were cremations. A small pocket of cremated bone, reported from the centre of the gallery at Coomatloukane (Ke. 17) (Herity 1967-68), seems to be a primary deposit.

The one known court-tomb within our area, Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) has been excavated in recent times (O'Kelly 1958). As with the excavated wedge-tombs, finds were scant. The five leaf-shaped arrowheads and the few fragments of Western Neolithic pottery are characteristic of the tomb-type and we note, as the excavator did, that the hollow scraper, common in the north of the county, was not represented.

The only burial found in a primary position at Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) consisted of the cremated remains of a youth which had been placed in the rectangular pit in the end-chamber of the tomb. Fragments of cremated bone recovered from the upper levels of both chambers and from the court, close to the entrance to the gallery, were in disturbed material. A cremation, accompanied by a coarse-ware pot, found as an extensive spread on the line of the southern side of the kerb, seems to represent a secondary burial. Unburnt bones of an adult female were recovered from the turf outside the north side of the front chamber. The original position of these is unknown.

Neither of the two portal tombs, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and Arderrawinny (Co. 62), have been excavated.

### 3. DISTRIBUTION

The counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary account for more than 7,000 square miles or almost 22% of the total area of Ireland. The west and south of the region is marked by a long and indented coastline with the great mountainous peninsulas of Kerry and west Cork forming a distinctive maritime zone. The River Shannon and its estuary constitute a natural boundary to the north and north-west; to the east and south-east the region is bounded by the counties of Offaly, Laois, Kilkenny and Waterford.

#### *THE PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND*

Much of the south-west of Ireland appears to have remained unsettled before the advent of the Bronze Age. This would seem to have been especially so in Cork and Kerry where the portal-tombs, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and Arderawinny (Co. 62), on the south coast, are the only unequivocally Neolithic monuments so far recorded. A more substantial Neolithic presence is evident in Limerick and Tipperary. The well-known settlement site on the Knockadoon promontory at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick, (Ó Ríordáin 1954) was established towards the end of the Neolithic period and successive habitation there continued on into early Bronze Age times. The Neolithic people at Lough Gur do not seem to have buried their dead in megalithic tombs but did practice a rite of flexed individual inhumation represented by two children at Site D and a youth at Site C. The latter was accompanied by a decorated pot akin to that from Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, (Raftery 1944) indicating a relationship with the Neolithic Single Burials of Leinster (Herity and Eogan 1977, 81-85). Pottery from the complex burial deposit at Cahirguillamore (Hunt 1967), 2.5 km to the south-west, from two of the Rathjordan barrows (Ó Ríordáin 1947; 1948), 3.2 km to the east, and from one of the Ballingoola barrows (MacDermott 1949) shows that Neolithic interest in the district extended beyond the immediate vicinity of Lough Gur.

In Co. Tipperary, the tomb at Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) is clearly an outpost of the court-tomb builders. It could well be late in that series and the absence of hollow scrapers there, as at Lough Gur, is noteworthy. The passage-tombs at Shrough and Duntryleague (P. 101), situated about 7 km. apart at either side of the Tipperary-Limerick border are far removed from the main passage-tomb concentrations but the size of the cairns which enveloped these tombs suggests that they represent sizeable communities. Carrowkeel Bowls from the complex site at Longstone, Cullen, Co. Tipperary (R797395) 11 km. to the north of Duntryleague, seem to indicate a transitory camp of passage-tomb folk and the eminence there was also used by Beaker, Food Vessel and Urn peoples (information from Mr. P. Danaher). The Late Neolithic is represented in Tipperary by two burial-mounds situated about 5 km. north of Nenagh. These monuments lie about 2 km. apart in the townlands of Ardrony (Wallace 1977) and Ashleypark (R874869 — information from Mr. C. Manning). Both contained individual unburnt burials and decorated pottery related to that from the Leinster burials.

During recent years detailed survey work in Cork and Kerry has isolated a great complex of monuments which includes stone circles, boulder-burials, stone rows, monoliths and cairns (Ó Nualláin 1975; 1978; de Valera 1979, 13-14). There is as yet little direct evidence for dating but the general indications are that these monuments can all be assigned to an early stage in the Bronze Age with reasonable confidence. The distribution of the various types of monuments within this complex is such as would indicate a certain degree of contemporaneity with the wedge-tomb builders and reference to these stone circles and related monuments will be necessary again when dealing with the regions discussed below.

One other group of stone circles is known in south-west Ireland. This is at Lough Gur where five of the numerous monuments in the vicinity of the lake have identified as stone circles (Ó Ríordáin 1954, 458, B,C,D,O,T) and another lies about 6.5 km. to the south-east in the townland of Ballynamona (O'Kelly 1943, 178). This group includes various types of circles none of which can be directly related to the distinctive Cork-Kerry series. The great embanked stone Circle (B) in Grange townland (Ó Ríordáin 1951) yielded Neolithic, Beaker and Food Vessel pottery together with a few fragments of bronze and

clearly dates to the earlier part of the Bronze Age. The amalgam of pottery found at Site B is matched at five other excavated sites in the vicinity (Sites C, D, F and H) emphasising the continuity of settlement at Lough Gur in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age times. Activity by Beaker-using people, beyond the close environs of Lough Gur, is attested by the occurrence of such pottery at Caherguillamore (Hunt 1967) and at pre-bog hearths at Rockbarton (Mitchell and Ó Ríordáin 1942) and Ballingoola (MacDermott 1949).

The complementary distributions of wedge-tombs and Food Vessel burials in Ireland led one of us to recognise the existence of a western and an eastern province in early Bronze Age times (de Valera 1968, 80). The wedge-tomb builders with their custom of communal burial and Beaker pottery occupied much of the west and south of the country while the Food Vessel and later, Urn peoples (Kavanagh 1973; 1976) with their individual burials in cists (Waddell, 1970) dominated in the east (Fig. 43). The Food Vessel and Urn peoples appear to have made little impact on the south-west of Ireland. There is a concentration of their cists at either side of the border between east Limerick and Cork but only a few scattered examples are known elsewhere in Limerick, Cork and Tipperary and none at all in Co. Kerry. Examples are not recorded in the copper-bearing districts of the south-west where wedge-tombs, stone circles, stone rows, monoliths and boulder-burials abound. It seems then that Harbison's suggestion (1973, 134) that much of the metallurgical activity in earlier Bronze Age Ireland may have been in the hands of the cist-builders is unlikely to hold good for the south-west where the distributional evidence suggests that the copper deposits there were exploited by the builders of the wedge-tombs and free-standing megalithic monuments.

#### *THE SITING OF THE TOMBS*

The wedge-tombs here, as elsewhere in Ireland, have no special rule of siting. A few are situated on hilltops or in hollows but most stand on hillslopes or on relatively level ground. With one exception, Foilnamuck (Ti. 3), situated 1,100 to 1,200 feet above sea-level, the tombs occur at various altitudes up to 1,000 feet but appear to show some preference for land between 600 and 800 feet where 35% of the total are found. There are notable concentrations of tombs in some areas and occasional groups of two or three tombs but cemetery arrangements, as such, do not occur.

The two portal-tombs, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and Arderawinny (Co. 62), conform to the general lowland siting of tombs of their class. Both are situated in positions favoured by the builders of such tombs. Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) stands on a little platform near the top of a steep hillside while Arderawinny (Co. 62) is situated close to and facing a low cliff. The one known court-tomb, Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7), stands near the edge of a small platform, overlooking the Bilbao River, at the western edge of the concentration of wedge-tombs in north Tipperary.

#### *REGIONS*

The distribution of the tombs is conveniently discussed by dividing the area involved into seven regions: (1) Co. Tipperary; (2) the lowlands of Limerick and the north of Cork; (3) North-west Kerry and the adjoining highlands of west Limerick; (4) the highlands and valleys of mid-Cork; (5) the lowlands of south-east Cork (6), the lowlands of south Cork; (7) the mountainous peninsulas of Kerry and West Cork. These divisions correspond loosely with the regions and sub-regions recognised by Freeman (1965, 260) in this part of Munster.

##### **Region 1**

The topography of Co. Tipperary is characterized by extensive tracts of fertile lowlands separated from each other by ranges of high, rugged mountains and gentler hills. The great catchment basin of the River Suir and its tributaries, takes up much of the centre of the county and merges with the Golden Vale and the lowlands which extend westwards through the north-east of Co. Limerick to the River Shannon. Much of this basin is covered by heavy drift soils and moranic belts which rest on a bedrock of Lower

Carboniferous Limestone. These lowlands, with their Limestone derived soils, now provide some of the best cattle-land in the country but were not settled by the tomb-builders. The pollen diagram from Littleton Bog (Mitchell 1965), near the eastern edge of the Suir Basin, shows that while some minor woodland clearance took place from as early as Neolithic times, the greater part of the area remained clothed in virgin forest throughout the earlier part of the Bronze Age.

There are no megalithic tombs in the Galty or Knockmealdown Mountains in the south of the county or among the Slieveardagh Hills to the east but a large cairn (Herity 1974, *Ti.* 2) crowns the summit of Slievenamon (721 m.), towards the south-east. About 46 km. to the west of this, atop Slievenamuck (370 m.), on the northern side of the Glen of Aherlow, is the Shrough passage-tomb, and on an open moorland platform below the steeper slopes of that mountain stands a single wedge-tomb, Corderry (*Ti.* 17). Some 6.5 km. to the south-west, is Duntryleague Hill (274 m.) with its cruciform passage-tomb and unopened summit cairn (P.101). Another round cairn, capping Temple Hill (784 m.), on the opposite side of the Glen, overlooks the Duntryleague and Shrough tombs and may itself contain a passage tomb (Herity 1974, *Li.* 3).

The main concentration of Tipperary tombs lies about 32 km to the north of the isolated wedge-tomb at Corderry (*Ti.* 17). These tombs are all situated within 8 km. of the village of Kilcommon, in the middle of the great block of mountains which occupies much of the northern part of the county. Here, clustered around Mauherslieve or Mother Mountain (543 m.), are 12 wedge-tombs, the site of a destroyed wedge-tomb and the court-tomb of Shanballyedmond (*Ti.* 7). The Silvermine Mountains and Keeper Hill to the north-west and the Slievefelim Mountains to the south-west, in Co. Limerick, mark the western edge of the surrounding mass of mountains; to the south stand Knockastanna and Gortnageragh hill and to the east Ring Hill and Knocklough. Between the latter and Cooneen Hill, to the north-west, is a tract of hills and valleys which extends to the Devilsbit Mountains in the north-east of the country.

The 14 tombs comprising the Kilcommon group are situated at altitudes varying from 700 feet to 1,100 feet above sea-level. Two principal types of soil are represented in the area, Peaty Podzols in the west and Acid Brown Earths in the east (An Foras Talúntáis, 1969). The underlying bedrocks are shales, slates and grits of lower Silurian Age (Ordnance Survey, 1962). The covering soils are often of no great depth and rock outcrops occur in the vicinity of some tombs e.g. Knockcurraghboola Commons (*Ti.* 10). Most of the tombs stand on well-drained pasture land, on hills or slopes, above the deeper soils in the valleys of the rivers and streams emanating from the watershed area around Mauherslieve Mountain. Much of this modern pasture has been reclaimed from bog which formed after the construction of the tombs, e.g. Baurnadomeeny (*Ti.* 6), and indeed some tombs still remain embedded in boggy ground, e.g. Curreeny Commons (*Ti.* 4). The lands chosen by the tomb-builders were clearly more suited to pasture than to tillage.

The rich copper deposits in the mountains around Kilcommon Village (Fig. 42) may well have attracted prospectors in early Bronze Age times and could account for the concentration of wedge-tombs in that area. Unfortunately, since these deposits were intensely exploited in the last century and earlier (Cole 1922, 36-39) traces of prehistoric mining, had such taken place, must now be largely obliterated. However, extensive 'old men's workings' were noted at the Lackamore mine (Jukes, Kinahan and Wynn 1860, 36), about 6.5 km to the west of Baurnadomeeny (*Ti.* 6) and it is conceivable that these were the handiwork of the tomb-builders. Another clue may be provided by stone mauls or mining-hammers found in the district (Harbison 1966, 4). Artifacts of this class are difficult to date, in the absence of associated finds or stratigraphy but the Tipperary mauls are said to be similar to examples found at the Bronze Age copper mines at Mount Gabriel in Co. Cork (Jackson 1968; Deady and Doran 1972) (See below under Region 7).

Two Tipperary tombs lie to the north-west of the main group. Cooleen (*Ti.* 2), 2 km. to the north of the Silvermine Mountains, stands on gently rolling Limestone land above the broad shallow basin of the Kilmastulla River. The copper mine at Ballynoe lies about 3 km. to the south-west of this site. Some 10 km. to the north-west of Cooleen, across the river lowlands, are the Arra Mountains, and on the north-eastern spur of these Silurian highlands is the Lackamore tomb (*Ti.* 1). This example stands on a platform of pasture land looking across Lough Derg, on the River Shannon, to the mountains of north-east Co. Clare.

The River Shannon flows between the north Tipperary tombs and the concentrations in east Clare (Vol. 1) and, together with its tributaries, would have offered obvious and convenient routes inland which may have been availed of by the tomb-builders.

### Region 2

The lowlands of Limerick and the adjoining strip of Cork, as far southwards as the River Blackwater, join with the Lower Carboniferous Limestone formations which extend westwards from south Tipperary. To the north lies the River Shannon and the Slievefelim Mountains and to the south are the Galty and Ballyhoura ranges. The western limits are marked by the Mullaghareik Mountains and the upland Coal Measures extending to the north and south. The rolling lowlands, thus defined, are broken by several low volcanic hills and ridges of Old Red Sandstone. The soil mantle is rather thin in places, notably at Lough Gur and in the vicinity of Clorhane (Ti. 2) and consists largely of Grey Brown Podzols derived mainly from a glacial till of Carboniferous Limestone; in the south is a tract of Acid Brown Earths of mixed Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone origins. Today, the region provides some good pasture land but much of the soil is heavy and ill-drained and the region as a whole was not especially favoured by the tomb-builders. The widely dispersed distribution includes all seven of the Limerick tombs together with three Cork examples; Kilmaclenine (Co. 1), Manning (Co. 2) and Labbacallee (Co. 3). Two tombs, Kilmacow (Li. 3) and Cromwell (Li. 6) are situated on hills rising above the Limestone lowlands and a third, Mountrussel (Li. 7) stands on high ground, near the head of a valley in the Ballyhoura Mountains. The others are situated in flat or undulating country, with thin soil cover, at various altitudes up to 500 feet above sea-level. Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Ballynagallagh (Li. 5) may have formed part of a small cluster of tombs since several examples are thought to have been destroyed in this particularly attractive Limestone district.

The River Maigue and its tributary the Camogue River lead from the Shannon estuary to Lough Gur and may well be a route travelled by the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age inhabitants of north Co. Limerick.

### Region 3

This region extends westwards from the Limerick lowlands to the coast of Co. Kerry and includes the upland Coal Measure formations centred on the Mullaghareirk Mountains and a coastal strip of Limestones, broken at Kerry Head, by an isolated ridge of Old Red Sandstone. The soils are largely Gleys with a parent material of glacial till derived from Upper Carboniferous Shale. These heavy, ill-drained soils are rather similar to those across the River Shannon in Co. Clare (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 109, Region 2) and the sparsity of tombs there compares with the single wedge-tomb known in this region. That tomb, Deereen (Ke. 7) stands on bog-covered Coal Measures, at an altitude 900-1,000 feet above sea level.

### Region 4

The highlands and valleys of mid-Cork lie between the River Blackwater and the Bandon River and extend westwards from Cork Harbour to the great mountain mass situated between the inner end of Bantry Bay and Killarney. The region is bisected by the basin of the River Lee. This is flanked at the north by the Derrynasaggart, Boggeragh and Nagle's Mountains and to the south by the long Armorican ranges which run parallel in a general east-west direction and continue into the peninsulas of west Cork and Kerry (Region 7). Two soil types, both derived from the Old Red Sandstone, predominate, Peaty Podzols on the uplands and Brown Podzolics in the lowlands and river valleys. Blanket bog, which formed after the tombs were built, covers much of the uplands.

Forty three wedge-tombs and one unclassified tomb, Coollicka (Co. 10) are recorded for this region. The majority are situated around the headwaters of the Lee basin with a northern group occupying the peneplane below the higher slopes of the Boggeragh Mountains and a southern group on the slopes of the Shehy Mountains and the uplands to the east. Many of the tombs are still enveloped in bog or stand on reclaimed ground. All are situated at altitudes varying from 300 to 1,000 feet above sea-level but almost half are located between 700 and 900 feet. The Cork uplands have a thin, well-drained soil mantle and this, combined with generally mild winter climates and abundant rainfall, would have

provided attractive conditions for primitive stock-raising. Eight tombs lie below 500 feet but avoid the heavy aluvial soils in the river basins.

It might appear, at first sight, that the River Lee provided a means of access to the highlands on which the tombs occur. In Bronze Age times however, much of the Lee basin seems to have been clothed in virgin forest and the river itself was divided into numerous streams and wooded inlets (Mitchell 1976, 98). Penetration here would have been extremely labourious and prehistoric pioneers are likely to have been deterred by such a terrain. The distribution of stone circles, stone rows and monoliths indicates an approach from the opposite direction. These monuments all show a continuity of distribution from Bantry Bay inland to the Shehy Mountains and the Maughanaclea Hills where they then spread along the highlands flanking the Lee basin. The wedge-tombs are likely to have followed this route also and their absence in the hinterland of Bantry Bay is explained by the presence there of drumlin hills which, as elsewhere, in Ireland would not have been settled by the tomb-builders.

### Region 5

The rolling lowlands of south-east Cork are devoid of tombs or other megalithic monuments. In this small region, to the east of Cork Harbour, the Old Red Sandstone ridges are divided by two narrow low-lying bands of Carboniferous Limestone. These troughs have a soil mantle of Acid Brown Earths and the Brown Podzolics of Region 4 continue across the intervening ridges. This is now an area of mixed farming with agriculture playing an important part in the economy.

### Region 6

Most of this lowland region lies to the south of the Bandon River and extends from the inner ends of Bantry and Roaringwater Bays to Cork Harbour. The main geological formations are Lower Avonian Shales and Sandstones and Carboniferous Slates with the Old Red Sandstones of the peninsulas obtruding at the west. The soils are mainly Brown Podzolics with smaller areas of Peaty Podzols towards the west. This area has no known wedge-tombs but a single portal-tomb, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55), lies close to the coast, near Clonakilty. The region was, however, settled by other peoples and it is likely that the copper ores along the coast were an attraction. There is a concentration of stone circles and boulder-burials near Clonakilty where there are copper deposits and a group of boulder-burials at Roaringwater Bay where again there are copper deposits not too far distant.

### Region 7

The five main peninsulas comprising this region are, from north to south, those of Dingle, Iveragh, Beara or Caha, Sheep's Head and Mizen Head or Skull. Thirty-two wedge-tombs and one portal-tomb are known in the region and the majority of these lie towards the western ends of four of the peninsulas, the narrow Sheep's Head peninsula being devoid of known tombs. Most are situated on the lowlands between the mountainous spines of the peninsulas and the sea with few examples more than 4 km. from the coast. Two tombs are situated on inshore islands, Cool East (Ke. 11) on Valencia Island, at the north-western end of the Dingle peninsula and Ardaragh West (Co. 54) on Bear Island, towards the south-western end of the Beara peninsula. The present day soils, Peaty Podzols throughout the uplands and Brown Podzolics on the lower ground, rest on Old Red Sandstone formations. A tract of drumlin hills occupies the hinterland of Bantry Bay.

The Dingle peninsula, 52 km. long and up to 20 km. wide, rises westwards from the Limestone lowlands of north-west Kerry (Region 3) to the Slieve Mish Mountains. Beyond these Sandstone mountains are complex geological formations consisting of grits, sandstones and shales, known as Dingle Beds, which extend to the end of the peninsula. These Dingle Beds rise to form a chain of mountains leading westwards to the Brandon massif which itself reaches northwards to the coast at Brandon Head. Between Brandon and the end of the peninsula are rolling lowlands broken by several minor ridges and hills. All save one of the six extant wedge-tombs on this peninsula are situated on elevated ground, between 500 and 700 feet, overlooking the lowlands and the destroyed example, Ballyferriter (Ke. 2), occupied a similar position. One tomb, Ballyhoneen (Ke. 1), stands on a boggy plateau, at an altitude of 300-400 feet, near the head of a valley opening



northwards to the sea at Brandon Bay. The three tombs in Maumnahaltora (Ke. 4, 5, and 6) form a cluster on the saddle between the Slieve Mish Mountains and the highlands to the west, while the other tombs are widely dispersed in the western part of the peninsula. All are situated in areas of rather thin soil with underlying Dingle Bed formations.

The Iveragh peninsula, the largest of the five, is about 54 km. long and 31 km. wide. There is a long chain of high mountains in the south linked at the east to the Macgillycuddy Mountains and further west to another block of mountains stretching to the sea at Dingle Bay. To the south is a long narrow strip of lowland with numerous valleys leading into the heart of the mountains. The northern coast is mountainous for most of its length but there is a broad tract of low ground in the hinterland of Dingle Bay. At the western end of the peninsula are a number of isolated hills and ridges overlooking broad river valleys and coastal lowlands and it is here that all the eleven tombs on this peninsula are located. Seven tombs are on elevated ground, between 400 and 800 ft. and the others are on the lowlands within easy reach of the sea; one example Ballycarbery West (Ke. 12), is only 50 m. from the shore. The tombs are scattered over the district but there is a cluster of three tombs on a steep hillside in the northern end of Coomatloukane townland (Ke. 17, 18 and 19) and two other stand about 300 m. apart in Caherlehillan townland (Ke. 9 and 10). Here again there is an avoidance of heavy drift or alluvial soils and the areas occupied by the tomb-builders are clearly more suited to pasture than to tillage. One further tomb, Crohane (Ke. 14) should be mentioned here. This lies 16 km. inland from Kenmare and seems to represent a limited penetration along the route of the Kenmare River. It is situated on an upland plateau, at an altitude of 600-700 feet, on the edge of the great mass of mountains to the south of Killarney. The mid-Cork concentrations lie to the east beyond the barrier of the Derrynasaggart Mountains.

The Beara peninsula, flanking the Kenmare River at the north and Bantry Bay at the south, is about 61 km. long and is up to 18 km. wide. The Slieve Miskish and Caha Mountains run as a high rugged spine along its length and the latter are linked to the Derrynasaggart Mountains by a series of mountains and uplands. There are narrow coastal lowlands at either side of the peninsula but access from one side to the other is hindered by the continuous mountain chain. Six of the seven tombs on this peninsula are spread across its western end with one example, Ardaragh West (Co. 54) on Bear Island. The seventh, Ballynahown (Co. 50), is situated on pasture land on the lower slopes of Sugar Loaf Mountain, about 21 km. from the inner end of Bantry Bay. Teernahillane (Co. 51) stands on a small boggy plateau, at an altitude of 600-700 feet, in a gap in the Slieve Miskish Mountains but the other five tombs lie on or near pasture land below 400 feet and three are within 1 km. of the coast.

The Sheep's Head peninsula, about 33 km. long and 4 km. in greatest width, is devoid of tombs. The Old Red Sandstone hills forming its spine are flanked by narrow lowland strip of Carboniferous Slates. The northern strip is an extension of the formations underlying the drumlins east of Bantry. The southern strip is a continuation of the main geological formations of Region 6 where, apart from the portal-tomb at Ahaglaslin (Co. 55), megalithic tombs are unknown.

The Mizen Head peninsula, situated between Dunmanus Bay and Roaringwater Bay is 32 km. long and up to 11 km. in width. It is mainly a lowland tract of Old Red Sandstone broken by a number of isolated hills and ridges. The soil cover is thin and provides good pasture on the lower ground. There are six wedge-tombs and one portal-tomb, Arderrawinny (Co. 62), on the peninsula, all situated on the southern side of its western end. Three tombs, Tooreen (Co. 58), Arduslough (Co. 59) and Leenane (Co. 60) form a cluster on a steep-sided platform, 400 to 500 feet above the sea at Crookhaven. The other tombs are on pasture land, close to the coast and indeed one, Altar (Co. 61) is only 30 m. from the shore.

The remarkable occurrence of tombs at the ends of the four larger peninsulas is suggestive of landfall sites and it seems that whatever intercourse there may have been between the several communities was by sea. The abundant copper deposits along the coasts (Kinahan 1886; Cole 1922; Wright 1927) may well account for the presence of the tomb-builders but if so it is probable that all the copper supplies were not available to them. Thus, while tombs occur in the vicinity of the deposit west of Dingle and those at Valencia Island, Coad Mountain and the Mizen Head peninsula, stone-circle groups are found not too far distant from the inland deposits at Killarney, Kenmare and Bantry. Both

classes of monument are however found on the Beara peninsula. Boulder-burials too are numerous on the Beara peninsula and are also represented on the Iveragh and Mizen Head peninsulas. Stone rows and single standing stones are present on all the peninsulas and those who erected them may also have had an interest in the copper supplies. In short, then, there is scarcely a natural copper deposit in this maritime region that does not have a megalithic monument of some class nearby.

The widespread association of megalithic monuments with the copper-bearing areas of the south-west does not of itself prove that the peoples represented by these monuments were copper-exploiting groups. However, having regard to the likely Early Bronze Age date for wedge-tombs (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 113-15) and for stone circles in general (Ó Nualláin 1975; Burl 1976) and the arguments advanced for a similar date for the Cork-Kerry stone circles (Ó Nualláin 1975, 103-05) such a conclusion is likely to prove valid. There is as yet no direct evidence that the monument-builders mined the ores and indeed such evidence as may have existed could have been largely destroyed by the widespread mining activity of the past two centuries. However, charcoal from a tip-head at one of the mines on Mount Gabriel, on the Mizen Head peninsula, has yielded a radiocarbon determination of  $1500 \pm 120\text{BC}$  (VRI-66) (Jackson 1968). Miner's stone mauls found at Ross Island near Killarney (Wilde 1857) and at Ballyrisode on the Mizen Head peninsula (Caulfield 1879-82) are indicative of primitive techniques but of course such methods could have survived well into historic times.

#### *THE ECONOMY OF THE WEDGE-TOMB BUILDERS*

The distribution pattern of the wedge-tombs in Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary is consistent with an interpretation of landfall, penetration and settlement. The lands occupied suggest an economy based on pastoralism rather than tillage with heavy concentrations on especially suitable lands indicating intensive or prolonged occupation of favoured areas. The occurrence of tombs in copper-bearing areas at the western ends of the peninsulas of Cork and Kerry and in north Tipperary points to another likely facet of the tomb-builder's economy.

### 4. THE PLACE OF THE TOMBS IN THE IRISH SERIES

#### *DISTRIBUTIONAL FACTORS*

The one court-tomb in the area covered by the present volume, Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7), is far removed from the main concentrations of tombs of this class and seems to denote a pioneering movement up the River Shannon and thence along one of its tributaries to the interior of the country. The two portal-tombs, on the south coast, Ahaglaslin (Co. 55) and Arderrawinny (Co. 62), clearly belong to the spread of portal-tombs at either side of the Irish Sea (de Valera 1960, 69; Herity 1970c, 31-33; Herity and Eogan 1977, 85-86) and seem to represent small, isolated and perhaps transitory communities.

The county map of Ireland, Fig. 44, shows the markedly western distribution of the 396 wedge-tombs so far identified and lists of these are supplied below pp. 121-134. The 101 examples in Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary amount to almost 25% of the total and occupy a region crucial to the interpretation of the movements of their builders into and within the country. In Vol. I, we pointed to west Cork and Kerry as a likely entry area (p. 113) and the detailed survey of that region has reinforced this view. In Volume 2 (pp. 120-21) and Volume 3 (p. 168) two movements were seen: a weak coastal extension northwards from the concentrations in north-western Co. Clare to the Aran Islands and thence along the seaboard of Galway and west Co. Mayo, and a more important progression from the east Clare-Tipperary groups northwards through east Galway, Roscommon and east Mayo to the concentrations between Killala Bay and south Donegal. The tombs on the west coast of Galway and Mayo, like those in north-west Clare and central Cork, are, in general, small in size and lack the septal stones which fully separate main chambers from porticos elsewhere in the series. Since porticos with septal stones are

likely to be an introduced feature (see below, p. 119) it seemed that a map of the incidence of porticos with septal stones could yield useful results. The map, Fig. 45, is experimental and should be treated with caution as septal stones are extremely vulnerable and once removed their former presence is difficult to establish. Furthermore, if both sides of a portico have been removed, it is not normally possible to know whether a surviving stone across the front of the gallery is a septal or a door-stone.

It is clear from the map that septal stones, while occurring on the peninsulas of the south-west, are not known elsewhere along the western coast and are found only on the eastern periphery of the north-western Co. Clare concentrations. They are also absent in inland areas of Cork and Kerry where the few porticos known, Island (Co. 6), Caherdorney (Co. 8) and Crohane (Ke. 14) are separated from the main chamber by jambs or jambs and sill. It would seem then, that the tombs in these groups lack a significant ancestral feature and thus may represent later insular developments. The distinctive doorstone arrangement found mainly in north-western Clare and division of the gallery by jambs found also in the north of the country e.g. Boviell, Co. Derry (Herring and May 1940a) seem to be two further Irish innovations.

The picture presented by the distribution of septal stones would seem to confirm the notion of landfall sites on the peninsulas of Cork and Kerry and a strong thrust up the estuary of the River Shannon to east Clare and Tipperary. The tomb-builders do not appear to have settled on the esker-dominated lands of east Galway but a connection is traceable, west of the Shannon, to south Mayo and the adjoining portion of Co. Roscommon and thence to the concentrations in Sligo and Leitrim. These concentrations extend across Ulster from Cavan to Antrim and also into Donegal but it should be noted that, apart from one example on Inishowen, septal stones are not known in the latter county.

#### DATE AND CULTURE CONTEXT

The leaf-shaped arrowheads and the few sherds of primary pottery recovered from Shanballyedmond (Ti. 7) place this court-tomb in its broad Neolithic context. However, the absence of hollow scrapers there together with its geographic position *vis-a-vis* the main concentration of these tombs suggests that it may be late in the series.

Three of the eight excavated wedge-tombs within the area covered by this volume have yielded pottery and of these, two, Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Labbacallee (Co. 3) produced Beaker. A few rim-sherds, apparently in the Neolithic A tradition, and fragments of Food-Vessel and Encrusted Urn from the former indicate a span of use compatible with the general late Neolithic/early Bronze Age status of excavated sites in the Lough Gur area. Food Vessel was clearly secondary at Labbacallee (Co. 3) and the spear-head mould and crucible fragments from Lough Gur (Li. 4) were also considered by the excavators to be secondary. Coarse-ware was present at Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Labbacallee (Co. 3) and also at Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) but in the present state of knowledge this is of little value for precise dating.

Cremated bones were recovered from four tombs in the area under discussion, Lough Gur (Li. 4), Labbacallee (Co. 3), Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6) and Coomatloughane (Ke. 17). The burial deposit at Coomatloughane (Ke. 17) was considered to be primary by the excavator as were a number of the individual cremations at Bournadomeeny (Ti. 6). Unburnt human remains were found at Lough Gur (Li. 4) and Labbacallee (Co. 3) but it is not clear whether or not these are to be regarded as primary deposits.

The radiocarbon determination for Island (Co. 6),  $1150 \pm 140$  b.c. (D. 49), is the only one available for an Irish wedge-tomb and as such is of little value for dating the tombs (O'Kelly 1960, 112).

In the wider Irish context it can now be said that eleven of the twenty excavated wedge-tombs have yielded pottery and that nine of these produced Beaker. The Beaker-bearing tombs are: Labbacallee (Co. 3) (Leask and Price 1936-37), Kilhoyle, Co. Derry (Herring and May 1936-37), Lurganlea, Co. Derry (Herring 1938), Loughash (Cashelbane) Co. Tyrone (Davies and Mullin 1940), Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin (Ó Ríordáin and de Valera 1952), Lough Gur (Li. 4) (Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Iceadha 1955), Loughash

(Giant's Grave) Co. Tyrone (Davies 1939b), Kilnagarns Lower (Le. 28) (Corcoran 1964) and Moytirra West, Co. Sligo (Madden 1969). Coarse-ware was also found at the first six of these sites and was also present at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6) and Moylisha, Co. Wicklow (Ó h-Íceadha 1946). Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, a normal concomitant of Beaker pottery, were present at Loughash (Cashelbane), Kilhoyle and at Boviell, Co. Derry (Herring and May 1940a) though no Beaker was found at the latter site. It is clear then that a Beaker-using tradition is strong among those excavated tombs which have produced finds and that this association is found in Derry and Tyrone to the north, Sligo and Leitrim in the north-west, Dublin on the east coast and Limerick and Cork to the south.

Overlaps with earlier and later traditions are indicated by the finds from several tombs. The possible Neolithic rim-sherds from Lough Gur (Li. 4) have been noted and with these should be considered sherds from Ballyedmonduff. Fragments of a Goodland bowl and a hollow scraper from Boviell, where incidentally the portico was separated from the main chamber by jambs, betray a late Neolithic influence at that site. Later traditions are represented by the presence of Food-Vessels at five sites, Kilhoyle, Lough Gur (Li. 4), Loughash (Cashelbane), Largantea and Labbacallee (Co. 3) and by Urn at Kilhoyle, Lough Gur and Loughash (Giant's Grave).

We noted in our earlier discussion of the finds that metal was represented in the tombs by a palstave mould, a fragment of a bronze blade and a copper ring from Loughash (Giant's Grave), a fragment of bronze and a bone dagger mount from Largantea and a mould for a looped spearhead from Moylisha (Vol. 1 p. 114). It was suggested that these could all belong to the period of the building and use of the tombs but apart perhaps from Moylisha the excavation evidence is not altogether clear on this point. The portion of a mould for a spearhead found outside the tomb at Lough Gur (Li. 4) and the fragments of a crucible from the portico at that site were considered to be secondary. One other metal find can now be added to those mentioned in our earlier discussion. This was a "thin piece of bronze about 12 inches long — perhaps a warrior's sword" (Wood Martin, 1888, 183) which lay near a skeleton, apparently crouched, found in the tomb at Moytina, West Co. Sligo (Madden 1969). The evidence is not sufficiently to allow us to conclude whether or not this was a primary deposit.

In fourteen of the fifteen wedge-tombs where evidence for burial survived, cremation was attested. Inhumed bones were found at three of these sites also and inhumation alone is reported from Moytirra West though the possibility that cremation was present here also cannot be ruled out. It is apparent then that cremation was the preferred burial mode in these tombs but inhumation, whether primary or otherwise, sometimes took place.

The single radiocarbon determination for one Irish wedge-tomb has been mentioned above. One other radiocarbon determination may be of some relevance. This came from charcoal associated with sherds of coarse, Kilhoyle-type pottery (Case 1961, 199-200) found in the court of the tomb at Ballymacdermot, Co. Armagh (Collins and Wilson 1964, 17, 20). The date returned was 1710 B.C.  $\pm$  60 (UB-207), (Radiocarbon 12 (1970), 292).

#### ORIGIN AND FOREIGN RELATIONSHIPS

We have previously stated that the *allées couvertes* of Brittany provide excellent prototypes for the Irish wedge-tombs (Vol. I, 115). Like their Irish counterparts, the Breton monuments (L'Helgouach 1965, 259-300) consist of long narrow galleries and were covered by lintelled roofs. Many examples are poorly preserved but features such as porticos, septal stones, rear chambers, double walling and kerbs are represented. All save eight of the ninety examples listed by L'Helgouach (1965, 298-300) are said to face towards the east but we have reservations about the supposed fronts of at least some of the tombs.

Those we have seen face the west.

The finds from the Breton tombs are listed by L'Helgouach (1965, 284-291) and summarised in Giot (1960, 98) and Herity and Eogan (1977, 121). The pottery includes Bell-beakers, flowerpot-shaped vessels and small round-bottomed bowls apparently derived from French Neolithic Chassey Ware. The lithic equipment consists of flint blades, scrapers and arrowheads (some, of the barbed and tanged variety), polished stone axes, pendants and archers wrist-guards. The finds then, indicate a late Neolithic-early Bronze Age date for the Breton tombs and support the view that these monuments are ancestral to the Irish series.

Waddell (1978, 124-125) has challenged the notion that the *allées couvertes* are the progenitors of the Irish wedge-tombs and appears to incline to a suggestion put forward by Daniel (1972, 244) that the Irish tombs may have been an independent indigenous development. Waddell relies for his argument on what he considers to be fundamental morphological differences pointing out that the Breton tombs "have rectangular, parallel-sided chambers, are of constant height from front to rear and face approximately east". A wedge-shaped ground plan and a decrease in height from front to rear are by no means constant features of the Irish wedge-tombs and indeed in many instances are scarcely, if at all, perceptible (see plans in Vols. 1, 2, 3 and present Vol.). Conversely some of the published plans of the Breton tombs e.g. Liscuis III; Coat-Menez-Guen; I'île Grande, Pleumeur-Bodou (L'Helgouach 1965, Figs. 98, 101, 104) show wedge-shaped galleries while others e.g. Kergonstance, Mougau Bihan a Commana (L'Helgouach 1965, Figs. 105, 107) decrease in height from one end to the other. The close structural similarities between the two series are manifest.

The evidence from the morphology, then, taken in conjunction with the general late Neolithic-early Bronze Age dating for both the Breton and the Irish series, is such that the suggestion of an independent indigenous development for the Irish wedge-tombs can hardly be sustained. Acceptance of a Breton origin for the Irish wedge-tombs does, of course, demand an influx of tomb-builders, and this must have been sufficiently large to allow the establishment of a new tradition of tomb-building. One of us has recently pointed to the difficulty of knowing whether or not prehistoric incursions were warlike or peaceful (de Valera, 1979, xv) but the absence of evidence for earlier settlement in much of the south-west of Ireland suggests that the wedge-tomb builders there were colonists rather than invaders.

## A LIST OF IRISH WEDGE-TOMBS

This list of the 396 Irish Wedge-tombs so far identified is arranged alphabetically by counties. After the list number for the county comes the townland name of the site and in the case of counties already published this is followed by the Megalithic Survey number. Megalithic Survey numbers have been assigned to new sites in counties included in earlier Volumes and these are indicated by an asterisk preceding the county list numbers. The townland name (and megalithic survey number) is followed by the number of the O.S. 6" sheet on which the site occurs and after this comes the National Grid reference. In the case of counties not already published or where new sites have since been identified in published counties the chief bibliographical references are given in the final column,

### *Co. Antrim*

1.	CRAIGAROGAN	51	J270841	Hobson and Hobson 1907, 85. Chart 1940, 47.
2.	CURRAMONEY	8	D033378	Chart 1940, 10. Davies and Evans 1943, 8.
3.	DUNTEIGE	35	D322081	Chart, 1940, 29. Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968.
4.	GOWKSTOWN <i>alias</i> AULT	29	D317108	Chart 1940, 26. Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968.
5.	REVALLAGH	6	C908372	Chart 1940, 9.
6.	TAMYBUCK	29	D247099	Chart 1940, 25.

### *Co. Armagh*

No examples known.

### *Co. Carlow*

No examples known.

### *Co. Cavan* (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III).

1.	AGHADRUMGOWNA or CALF FIELD (Cv. 25)	21	H538064	
2.	AGHNACALLY (Cv. 13)	7	H228245	
3.	AUGHRIM (Cv. 14)	10	H274211	
4.	BURREN (Cv. 3)	4	H075353	
5.	BURREN (Cv. 5)	4	H080351	
6.	DRUMEAGUE (Cv. 29)	28	H668028	
7.	KILNAVERT (Cv. 15)	13	H231154	
8.	LEGALOUGH (Cv. 8)	4	H084350	
9.	RAFFONY (Cv. 38)	39	N629893	

*Co. Clare* (Megalithic Survey, Vol. I).

1.	AR DATAGGLE (Cl. 118)	53	R634670	
2.	ARDSKEAGH (Cl. 110)	44	R581735	
*3.	ARDSKEAGH (Cl. 124)	44 (32·5 cm; 49·3 cm.)	R583733	Timoney 1971, No. 15
4.	BALLINPHUNTA (Cl. 90)	62	R479616	
*5.	BALLYCOTTEEN NORTH (Cl. 125)	15 (0·5 cm.; 52·3 cm.)	R068935	Meg. Sur. Files
6.	BALLYCROUM (Cl. 93)	19	R543883	
7.	BALLYCROUM (Cl. 94)	19	R544886	
8.	BALLYCROUM (Cl. 95)	19	R545885	
9.	BALLYGANNER NORTH (Cl. 35)	9	R220954	
10.	BALLYGANNER NORTH (Cl. 36)	9	R223953	
11.	BALLYGANNER SOUTH (Cl. 37)	9	R227954	
12.	BALLYGANNER SOUTH (Cl. 38)	9	R220944	
13.	BALLYHICKEY (Cl. 87)	34	R424762	
14.	BALLYKELLY (Cl. 112)	44	R549720	
15.	BALLYMACONNA (Cl. 81)	26	R381828	
16.	BALLYMIHIL (Cl. 16)	5	M248018	
17.	BALLYMURPHY (Cl. 31)	9	R205975	
18.	BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 44)	4	M112030	
19.	BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 45)	4	M107028	
20.	BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 46)	4	M107028	
21.	BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 47)	4	M110026	
22.	BALLYOGAN (Cl. 82)	26	R389828	
23.	BALLYSLATTERY or NEWGROVE (Cl. 100)	35	R453803	
*24.	BARBANE (Cl. 126)	44 (35·9 cm.; 50·3 cm.)	R587734	Timoney 1971, No. 13.
25.	BAUR NORTH (Cl. 25)	9	M214004	
26.	BAUR SOUTH (Cl. 26)	9	M217000	
*27.	BAUR SOUTH (Cl. 127)	9 (57·8 cm.; 59·0 cm.)	M223005	Meg. Sur. Files
28.	BEALKELLY (PURDON) (Cl. 106)	37	R662804	
29.	BERNEENS (Cl. 8)	5	M232030	

30.	BERNEENS (Cl. 9)	5	M216024	
31.	BOHATEH NORTH (Cl. 119)	21	R677906	
32.	CAHERAPHUCA (Cl. 80)	26	R392874	
*33.	CAHERBANNAGH (Cl. 128)	25 (35.0 cm.; 7.0 cm.)	R294817	
34.	CAHERBLONICK NORTH (Cl. 64)	16	R244912	
35.	CAHERBULLOG (Cl. 2)	5	M169048	
36.	CAHERMACRUSHEEN (Cl. 120)	8	R088996	Meg. Sur. Vol. 1, Appendix No. 1.
37.	CAHERMINNAUN WEST (Cl. 48)	9	R195949	
38.	CAPPAGHBAUN MOUNTAIN (Cl. 96)	21	R661904	
*39.	CAPPAGHBAUN MOUNTAIN (Cl. 129)	21 (11.6 cm.; 38.4 cm. approx.)	R662913	Meg. Sur. Files
40.	CAPPAGHKENNEDY (Cl. 42)	10	R306978	
41.	CARNCREAGH (Cl. 52)	39	R152723	
42.	CLOGHOLIA (Cl. 117)	52	R529676	
43.	CLOONEEN (Cl. 49)	9	R231944	
44.	CLOONGAHEEN WEST (Cl. 109)	44	R591742	
*45.	CLOONGAHEEN WEST (Cl. 130)	44 (48.0 cm.; 59.6 cm.)	R600745	Timoney 1971, No. 12.
46.	CLOONCONROY MORE (Cl. 113)	44	R603719	
47.	CLOONCONROY MORE (Cl. 114)	44	R603718	
48.	COMMONS NORTH (Cl. 56)	10	R270946	
49.	COMMONS NORTH (Cl. 65)	17	R265940	
50.	COOLEABEG (Cl. 7)	5	M165027	
51.	COOLEAMORE (Cl. 13)	5	M174022	
52.	COOLNATULLAGH (Cl. 19)	6	M309030	
*53.	COOLYCASEY (Cl. 131)	52 (58.1 cm.; 57.8 cm.)	R512676	Timoney 1971, 7.
54.	CORBEHAGH (Cl. 91)	19	R515938	
*55.	CORBEHAGH (Cl. 132)	19 (59.0 cm.; 55.1 cm.)	R513932	Meg. Sur. Files
56.	CRAGBALLYCONOAL (Cl. 17)	5	M250012	



57.	CRAGBALLYCONOAL (Cl. 18)	5	M248008
58.	CREEVAGH (Cl. 43)	10	R273957
59.	DEERPARK (Cl. 39)	9	R248950
60.	DERRYNAVAHAGH (Cl. 1)	5	M180054
61.	DRUMANURE (Cl. 72)	24	R215846
62.	DRUMMIN (Cl. 108)	44	R580742
63.	EANTYBEG SOUTH (Cl. 29)	9	R246995
64.	EANTY MORE (Cl. 40)	10	M264004
65.	ELMHILL (Cl. 105)	39	R557762
66.	FAHY (Cl. 92)	19	R508926
67.	FANYGALVAN (Cl. 33)	9	R254971
68.	FAUNAROOSKA (Cl. 3)	5	M184048
69.	FAUNAROOSKA (Cl. 4)	5	M185048
70.	FAUNAROOSKA (Cl. 5)	5	M194053
71.	FORMOYLE MORE (Cl. 115)	44	R591707
72.	GLENINSHEEN (Cl. 10)	5	M231024
73.	GLENINSHEEN (Cl. 11)	5	M230023
74.	GLENINSHEEN (Cl. 15)	5	M229022
75.	GLENMORE (Cl. 53)	39	R155701
76.	GORTLECKA (Cl. 58)	10	R328942
77.	GRAGAN EAST (Cl. 6)	5	M215038
78.	ILLAUN (Cl. 51)	31	R072807
79.	ISKANCULLIN (Cl. 32)	9	R229970
80.	KILCURRISH (Cl. 74)	25	R298819
81.	KILCURRISH (Cl. 75)	25	R298817
82.	KILLOKENNEDY (Cl. 111)	44	R612744
83.	KILVOYDAN SOUTH (Cl. 83)	26	R398812
84.	KNOCKALASSA (Cl. 76)	31	R138754
85.	KNOCKMAEL EAST (Cl. 79)	18	R422895
86.	KNOCKNALAPPA (Cl. 89)	43	R450691
87.	KNOCKSHANVO (Cl. 116)	44	R566693
88.	KNOPOGE (Cl. 88)	42	R447716
89.	LEANA (Cl. 57)	10	R270942
90.	LEANA (Cl. 68)	17	R268940
91.	LECKAUN (Cl. 77)	32	R249795
92.	LISSYLISHEEN (Cl. 24)	9	R199998
93.	LISSYLISHEEN (Cl. 27)	9	R211991
94.	MILLTOWN (Cl. 101)	35	R468799
95.	MILLTOWN (Cl. 121)	35	R446803

96.	MILLTOWN (Cl. 122)	35	R466803	Meg. Sur. Vol. 1, Appendix No. 3.
97.	MILLTOWN (Cl. 123)	35	R470799	Meg. Sur. Vol. 1, Appendix No. 4.
98.	MOHERAMOYLAN (Cl. 30)	9	R248992	
99.	MOYMORE (Cl. 104)	35	R467788	
100.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 59)	16	R258934	
101.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 60)	16	R257933	
102.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 61)	16	R258933	
103.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 62)	16	R258932	
104.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 66)	17	R264937	
105.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 67)	17	R265935	
106.	PARKNABINNIA (Cl. 69)	17	R261932	
107.	POULAPHOUCA (Cl. 20)	6	M264017	
108.	POULBAUN (Cl. 12)	5	M257029	
109.	RANNAGH EAST (Cl. 21)	6	M281007	
110.	RANNAGH EAST (Cl. 41)	10	M279002	
111.	ROSSLARA (Cl. 99)	27	R531819	
112.	RYLANE (Cl. 85)	26	R437819	
113.	SLIEVENAGLASHA (Cl. 55)	10	R295967	
114.	TERMON (Cl. 22)	6	M284006	
115.	TERMON (Cl. 23)	6	M294009	
116.	TULLYCOMMON (Cl. 54)	10	R290977	
*117.	TULLYCOMMON (Cl. 133)	10 (27·1 cm.; 23·5 cm.)	R288967	Meg. Sur. Files
118.	TYREDAGH LOWER (Cl. 98)	27	R457822	
119.	VIOLETHILL (Cl. 107)	44	R575739	

**Co. Cork** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV)

1.	ALTAR (Co. 61)	148	V858303	
2.	ARDARAGH WEST (Co. 54)	128	V745437	
3.	ARDUSLOUGH (Co. 59)	147	V788260	
4.	BALLYDIVLIN (Co. 56)	147	V823293	
5.	BALLYNAHOWN (Co. 50)	103	V842515	
6.	BALLYVOGE BEG (Co. 57)	147	V780268	
7.	BEALICK (Co. 23)	71	W359740	
8.	BEENNAMWEEL EAST (Co. 5)	41	W509889	
9.	BELROSE LOWER (Co. 47)	95	W355570	
10.	BOFICKIL (Co. 49)	102	V653517	
11.	CAHERBAROUL (Co. 18)	60	W365787	

12.	CAHERBIRRANE (Co. 16)	59	W299787	
13.	CAHERDOWNEY (Co. 8)	48	W257834	
14.	CAPPEEN EAST (Co. 46)	94	W333605	
15.	CARRIGDANGAN (Co. 40)	93	W234625	
16.	CARRIGNAMUCK (Co. 35)	93	W150628	
17.	CARRIGONIRTANE (Co. 13)	59	W274799	
18.	CLASHBREDANE (Co. 44)	94	W287624	
19.	CLOGHBOOLA (Co. 36)	93	W143617	
20.	CLOGHBOOLA (Co. 41)	93	W140612	
21.	CLOGHER (Co. 39)	93	W209616	
22.	CORNERY (Co. 34)	93	W157623	
23.	CORNERY (Co. 37)	93	W144616	
24.	CRINNALOO (Co. 4)	40	W374902	
25.	DERRYGORTNACLOGHY (Co. 28)	81	W233634	
26.	DERRYRIORDANE SOUTH (Co. 33)	92	W133617	
27.	DERRYVACORNEEN (Co. 27)	80	W138638	
28.	DRUMDUFF (Co. 22)	71	W358751	
29.	GLANTANE EAST (Co. 7)	48	W282838	
30.	GORTAFLUDIG (Co. 25)	80	W117664	
31.	GORTANACRA (Co. 21)	69	W203750	
32.	INCHINANEAVE (Co. 29)	82	W259669	
33.	INCHINCURKA (Co. 42)	93	W233597	
34.	ISLAND (Co. 6)	42	W603908	O'Kelly 1958a.
35.	KEAMCORRAVOOLY (Co. 24)	80	W136677	
36.	KEAMCORRAVOOLY (Co. 26)	80	W137676	
37.	KEENRATH (Co. 43)	93	W184568	
38.	KILBERRIHERT (Co. 19)	60	W376782	
39.	KILCATHERINE (Co. 48)	101	V619537	
40.	KILLOUGH EAST (Co. 53)	127	V568418	
41.	KILMACKOWEN (Co. 52)	115	V682496	
42.	KILMACLENINE (Co. 1)	24	R516058	
43.	KNOCKGLASS (Co. 20)	60	W378774	
44.	KNOCKANE (Co. 30)	82	W328646	
45.	KNOCKANE (Co. 31)	82	W328644	
46.	KNOCKNAGAPPUL (Co. 17)	60	W349813	
47.	KNOCKNAGOUN (Co. 9)	49	W426831	
48.	LABBACALLEE (Co. 3)	27	R772026	Leask and Price, 1936-37.

49.	LACKABAUN (Co. 38)	93	W198617	
50.	LACKADUV (Co. 14)	59	W315792	
51.	LACKNEILL (Co. 32)	83	W421627	
52.	LEENANE (Co. 60)	147	V787257	
53.	MANNING (Co. 2)	27	R774038	
54.	RATHANEAGUE (Co. 12)	54	W838860	
55.	RYEFIELD EAST (Co. 11)	52	W654827	
56.	SCRAHANARD (Co. 15)	59	W313789	
57.	SLIEVEOWEN (Co. 45)	94	W318624	
58.	TEERNAHILLANE (Co. 51)	114	V637466	
59.	TOOREEN (Co. 58)	147	V789261	
<b>Co. Derry</b>				
1.	BALLYBRIEST	45	H765890	Chart 1940, 212.
2.	BALLYGROLL	23	C534137	Herring and May, 1940b, No. 7.
3.	BALLYMULLY	46	H848844	Chart 1940, 212.
4.	BOVIEL	31	C730078	Herring and May, 1940a.
5.	GLASAKEERAN	15	C572149	Herring and May, 1940b, No. 9.
6.	KILHOYLE	17	C753162	Herring and May 1936-37.
7.	LARGANTEA	10	C727268	Herring 1938.
8.	SLAGHTNEILL	32	C824061	Herring and May 1940b, No. 6.
9.	TAMNYREAGH	15	C514155	Herring and May 1940b, No. 10.
10.	TAMNYREAGH	15	C518154	Herring and May 1940b, No. 11.
11.	TIREIGHTER	29	C589019	Herring and May 1940b, No. 5.
12.	TULLYBRICK	40	H748896	Chart 1940, 211.
<b>Co. Donegal</b>				
1.	BALLYMAGROTY SCOTCH	103	G907692	
2.	CABRY	30	C504329	
3.	CARMONEY	27	C173317	
4.	CARMONEY	27	C172318	
5.	CARROWMORE or GLENTOGHER	30	C486355	Colhoun 1949. 112;
6.	CARROWMORE or GLENTOGHER	20 (62·6 cm.; 1·3 cm.)	C487355	Evans and Evans 1967.

7.	CREEVEOUGHTER	28	C276317	Somerville 1909, 201-2.
8.	CROCAM	66	B913012	Borlase 1897, 239.
9.	GORTNALARAGH	44	C105218	Borlase 1897, 233.
10.	GRANSHA	29	C362298	Somerville 1929, 162-4 ("Luddan").
11.	KILBARRON	107	G848647	Holly 1975-6, 189-191.
12.	KILBEG	96	G598756	
13.	KNOCKNAGARRAN	69	H178989	
14.	LARGYNAGREANA	97	G707774	Borlase 1897, 250 ("Drumbarity").
15.	MAGHERACAR	106	G796587	Lockwood 1901, 88.
16.	MEENFORMAL	27	C132293	
17.	ROSHIN	97 (58·4 cm.; 27·0 cm.)	G703742	Conaghan 1974, 15.
18.	SHARAGORE	18	G307394	

***Co. Down***

No examples known.

***Co. Dublin***

1.	BALLYEDMONDUFF	25	O185212	Ó Ríordáin and de Valera, 1952.
2.	KILLAKEE	25	O123230	Ó h-Eailidhe, 1978.
3.	KILMASHOGUE	25	O152245	Kilbride-Jones 1954.
4.	LAUGHANSTOWN	26	O235227	Fanning 1974.

***Co. Fermanagh***

1.	CLOGHTOGLE	23	H318443	Chart 1940, 167.
2.	COOLBUCK	23	H311439	Chart 1940, 164.
3.	GREENAN	37	H173293	Chart 1940, 182.
4.	KEERAN	11	H232614	Chart 1940, 149.
5.	KILLY BEG	13	G982543	Chart 1940, 149-50, No. 1. Holly 1975-76. 186-7, 189 ("B").
6.	KILLY BEG	13	G981544	Chart 1940, 149, No. 3. Holly 1975-76. 185-6, 188 ("A").
7.	KILLY BEG	13	G985538	Chart 1940, 150, No. 4.
8.	MOUNTDRUM	22	H307433	Chart 1940, 164.

**Co. Galway** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III).

1.	ARDNAGEEVAGH (Ga. 3)	9	L658638	
2.	BALLYNASTAIG (Ga. 24)	122	M419055	
3.	CAHERNAGLASS (Ga. 15)	58	M510399	
4.	CARROWNLISHEEN	119	L940052	Meg. Sur. Vol. 3 Appendix No. 1
5.	CARROWNLISHEEN (Ga. 23)	119	L942051	
*6.	CREGG (Ga. 32)	125 (59·4 cm.; 48·3 cm.)	M711052	MacMahon 1977-78, 78.
7.	DERRYCALLAN NORTH (Ga. 30)	129	R461949	
8.	DOORUS DEMESNE (Ga. 31)	112	M350118	
9.	GRAIGUEAGOWAN (Ga. 22)	117	M824015	
10.	KILCRIMPLE (Ga. 29)	129	M502001	
11.	KNOCKBRACK (Ga. 5)	22	L590587	
12.	LAVALLY (Ga. 18)	95	M443217	
13.	MARBLEHILL (Ga. 27)	125	M688039	
14.	MARBLEHILL (Ga. 28)	125	M685036	
15.	OGHIL (Ga. 21)	110	L850098	
16.	TOORCLOGHER (Ga. 20)	104	M533172	

**Co. Kerry** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV).

1.	BALLYCARBERY WEST (Ke. 12)	79	V432795	
2.	BALLYFERRITER (Ke. 2)	42		
3.	BALLYHONEEN (Ke. 1)	35	Q528080	
4.	CAHERARD (Ke. 3)	42	Q390011	
5.	CAHERLEHILLAN (Ke. 9)	70	V574841	
6.	CAHERLEHILLAN (Ke. 10)	70	V576839	
7.	COOL EAST (Ke. 11)	78	V376758	
8.	COOM (Ke. 16)	97	V405659	
9.	COOMATLOUKANE (Ke. 17)	106	V507600	
10.	COOMATLOUKANE (Ke. 18)	106	V508600	
11.	COOMATLOUKANE (Ke. 19)	106	V509603	
12.	COOMATLOUKANE (Ke. 20)	106	V507596	
13.	CROHANE (Ke. 14)	85	W041799	
14.	DERREEN (Ke. 7)	50	R097052	
15.	DOONMANAGH (Ke. 8)	54	V525995	
16.	KILLOE (Ke. 13)	79	V487767	
17.	MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 4)	45	Q679066	
18.	MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 5)	45	Q680066	

- |     |                       |    |         |
|-----|-----------------------|----|---------|
| 19. | MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 6) | 45 | Q681067 |
| 20. | MEELAGULEEN (Ke. 15)  | 97 | V443681 |

**Co. Kildare** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.)

No examples known.

**Co. Kilkenny**

- |    |        |                              |         |
|----|--------|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. | OWNING | 35<br>(4·7 cm.;<br>14·7 cm.) | S453282 |
|----|--------|------------------------------|---------|

**Co. Leitrim** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.)

- |    |                            |    |         |                |
|----|----------------------------|----|---------|----------------|
| 1. | AGHANLISH (Le. 8)          | 3  | G809522 |                |
| 2. | DRUMANY (O'BRIEN) (Le. 31) | 24 | H069098 |                |
| 3. | GORTEENDARRAGH (Le. 5)     | 2  | G842539 |                |
| 4. | KILNAGARNS LOWER (Le. 28)  | 18 | G936256 | Corcoran 1964. |
| 5. | LARKFIELD (Le. 21)         | 11 | G883370 |                |
| 6. | LISDARUSH (Le. 17)         | 8  | G924451 |                |
| 7. | SHEKNAN (Le. 10)           | 3  | G784508 |                |
| 8. | SRAMORE (Le. 19)           | 10 | G784382 |                |
| 9. | WARDHOUSE (Le. 1)          | 1  | G774581 |                |

**Co. Laoighis** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.)

No examples known.

**Co. Limerick** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV.)

- |    |                       |    |         |                                     |
|----|-----------------------|----|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | CAPPANAHANAGH (Li. 1) | 6  | R719583 |                                     |
| 2. | CLORHANE (Li. 2)      | 12 | R460497 |                                     |
| 3. | CROMWELL (Li. 6)      | 33 | R731390 |                                     |
| 4. | MOUNTRUSSELL (Li. 7)  | 55 | R617187 |                                     |
| 5. | KILLMACOW (Li. 3)     | 30 | R453365 |                                     |
| 6. | LOUGH GUR (Li. 4)     | 32 | R646402 | Ó Riordáin and<br>O h-Iceadha 1955. |

**Co. Longford** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.)

No examples known.

**Co. Louth**

- |    |         |    |         |                       |
|----|---------|----|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. | PADDOCK | 21 | O047832 | Borlase 1897, 310.    |
| 2. | PROLEEK | 4  | J082111 | Borlase 1897, 307-08. |

**Co. Mayo** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. II.)

- |     |                        |                              |         |                                 |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| *1. | BELDERG MORE (Ma. 102) | 6<br>(10·2 cm.;<br>33·0 cm.) | F998407 | Aldridge 1964-65,<br>12, No. 2. |
| 2.  | BREASTAGH (Ma. 33)     | 15                           | G183340 |                                 |

*3.	BUNNAFINGLAS (Ma. 103)	48 (87·2 cm.; 49·3 cm.)	G270098	
4.	CALLOW (Ma. 79)	61	G322043	
5.	CARROWCROM (Ma. 60)	40	G315161	
6.	CARROWGARVE SOUTH (Ma. 53)	38	G109316	
7.	CARROWLEAGH (Ma. 50)	31	G325223	
8.	CASTLEHILL (Ma. 67)	44	F797074	
9.	CASTLEHILL (Ma. 68)	44	F798073	
10.	CUILLAUN (Ma. 82)	62	M415989	
11.	DOONTY (Ma. 73)	49	G355071	
12.	FEAMORE (Ma. 92)	112	M453699	
13.	GREENWOOD (Ma. 88)	92	M442803	
14.	HAREFIELD (Ma. 98)	101	M295787	
*15.	KILMORE (Ma. 104)	61 (5·0 cm.; 28·6 cm.)	G275015	
16.	KNOCKADOON (Ma. 94)	112	M427684	
17.	KNOCKSHANBALLY (Ma. 83)	70	M251973	
*18.	LARGAN BEG (Ma. 105)	27 (33·6 cm.; 40·7 cm.)	F922228	Aldridge 1964-65, 12, No. 1.
19.	LETTERA (Ma. 66)	44	F807091	
20.	LISDUFF (Ma. 93)	112	M402686	
21.	RATHFRANPARK (Ma. 35)	15	G148333	
24.	SRAHWEE (Ma. 91)	96	L795745	
25.	TOWNPLOTS WEST (Ma. 37)	15	G191306	

**Co. Meath**

No examples known.

**Co. Monaghan**

1.	CALLIAGH	13	H638267	Borlase 1897, 291.
2.	LISNADARRAGH	27	H725077	Borlase 1897, 295-6.
3.	RAUSKER	19	H755213	

**Co. Offaly** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III).

No examples known.

**Co. Roscommon** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III).

1.	ALTORE (Ro. 9)	32	M552730	
2.	BARRINAGH (Ro. 8)	32	M545734	
3.	CASTLEQUARTER (Ro. 10)	32	M550716	



*4.	CASTLEQUARTER (Ro. 13)	32 (35·4 cm.; 36·1 cm.)	M538719	Meg. Sur. Files
5.	CORRASLUASTIA (Ro. 7)	25	M548766	
6.	FUERTY (Ro. 11)	39	M826629	
*7.	KILBEGNET (Ro. 14)	38 (62·0 cm.; 16·8 cm.)	M762634	Meg. Sur. Files
8.	USNA (Ro. 4)	6	G882016	
<b>Co. Sligo</b>				
1.	BREEOGE	20	G649319	Rynne and Timoney 1974-75.
2.	CABRAGH	25	G562253	Wood-Martin 1888, 212.
3.	CABRAGH	25	G569247	Wood-Martin 1888, 212.
4.	CALTRAGH	17	G375270	Wood-Martin 1888, 226.
5.	CANNAGHANALLY	17	G411327	
6.	CARRANDUFF	10	G305344	Kavanagh 1975.
7.	CARRICKNAGAT	21	G738267	
8.	CARROWBRICKEEN	13	G566348	
9.	CARROWCONNOR	19	G560317	
10.	CARROWCRIN	21	G732271	
11.	CARROWMURRAY	25	G556211	
12.	CARROWNEDEN	25	G543213	
13.	CARROWPADEEN	11 (17·0 cm.; 40·2 cm.)	G340373	
14.	CARROWNRUSH	11 (15·8 cm.; 40·0 cm.)	G339373	
15.	CARROWREAGH	13	G557350	
16.	CLOUGH	6	G742502	
17.	COOLBEG	8	G673425	Wood-Martin 1888, 143-146.
18.	COOLMURLY	35	G834155	Wood-Martin 1888, 172-4, No. 10.
19.	CULDALY	36	G340090	
20.	CULDALY	36	G353095	
21.	CULLEENS	17	G357306	
22.	DRUM EAST	9	G717405	Wood-Martin 1888, 139-40.
23.	DRUMKILSELLAGH	9	G723403	Wood-Martin 1888, 141.

24.	DUNOWLA	18	G462294	
25.	DUNOWLA	18	G462293	
26.	GORTAKEERAN	25	G575250	Wood-Martin 1888, 211.
27.	GRANGE BEG	18	G497319	Wood-Martin 1888, 216-217.
28.	KILFREE	44 (29·5 cm.; 18·5 cm.)	G643027	
29.	KILSELLAGH	9 (22·1 cm.; 9·1 cm.)	G735400	
30.	KILSELLAGH	9	G736400	Wood-Martin 1888, 141.
31.	LETTERBRONE	36	G365103	
32.	LUGDOON	18	G490312	
33.	MAGHERAGHANRUSH or DEERPARK	15	G753367	Wood-Martin 1888, 138-39.
34.	MOYTIRRA WEST	34	G807150	Madden 1969; Herity 1970.
35.	STREEDAGH	5	G630504	Wood-Martin 1888, 146-150.
36.	TAWNAMORE	23 (53·5 cm.; 57·0 cm.)	G375260	
37.	TAWNYMUCKLAGH	46 (62·2 cm.; 42·6 cm.)	M677988	
38.	TOBERCURRY	38 (20·9 cm.; 47·8 cm.)	G538124	

**Co. Tipperary** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV).

1.	BAURNADOMEENY (Ti. 6)	38	R846603	O'Kelly 1960.
2.	CURREENY COMMONS (Ti. 4)	33	R877647	
3.	COOLEEN (Ti. 2)	26	R854728	
4.	CORDERRY (Ti. 17)	73	R825297	
5.	FOILNAMUCK (Ti. 3)	33	R897677	
6.	FOILYCLEARY (Ti. 16)	44	R869544	
7.	KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 10)	39	R951609	
8.	KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 12)	39	R942595	
9.	KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 13)	39	R839595	
10.	KNOCKMAROE (Ti. 9)	39	R924598	

11.	KNOCKNABANSHA (Ti. 8)	39	R911598
12.	KNOCKSHANBRITTAS (Ti. 14)	39	R879575
13.	KNOCKSHANBRITTAS (Ti. 15)	39	R878573
14.	LACKAMORE (Ti. 1)	19	R774788
15.	LOUGHBRACK (Ti. 11)	39	R906592
16.	REARDNOGY MORE (Ti. 5)	38	R837598

**Co. Tyrone**

1.	AGHAGAGAN	37	H640735	Chart 1940, 239.
2.	CARRYGLASS	57	H389519	Chart 1940, 250.
3.	CHURCHTOWN	16	H279856	Chart 1940, 220.
4.	CLOGHERNY	11	H488945	Davies 1939a.
5.	DAVAGH	20	H702872	Chart 1940, 226.
6.	DUNNAMORE	28	H685808	Chart 1940, 223. Apsimon 1976, 28.
7.	EVISH	5	H403969	Chart 1940, 215.
8.	LISCONREA	57	H393566	Chart 1940, 251.
9.	LISLANE	58	H469559	Chart 1940, 251.
10.	LISLANE	58	H4755535	Chart 1940, 252.
11.	LOUGHASH ("Giant's Grave")	6	C483009	Davies 1939.
12.	LOUGHASH ("Castlebane")	6	C517013	Davies and Mullin 1940.
13.	LOUGHMACRORY	27	H585775	Chart 1940, 232.
14.	LOUGHRY	38	H813747	Chart 1940, 239.
15.	MULLANMORE	36	H591760	Chart 1940, 235.
16.	SHANMAGHRY	45	H707684	Chart 1940, 244.

**Co. Waterford**

No examples known.

**Co. Westmeath** (Megalithic Survey, Vol. III).

1.	LICKBLA (Wm. 1)	3	N453750
----	-----------------	---	---------

**Co. Wexford**

No examples known.

**Co. Wicklow**

1.	MONGNACOOOL	35 (5·3 cm.; 23·3 cm.)	T165817	Kinahan 1879-82.
2.	MOYLISHA	42	S930675	Ó h-Iceadha 1946.

## REFERENCES

### *Abbreviations*

<i>C.L.A.J.</i>	County Louth Archaeological Journal
H.M.S.O	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
<i>J.C.H.A.S.</i>	Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society
<i>J.G.A.H.S.</i>	Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society
<i>J.K.A.H.S.</i>	Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society
<i>J.N.M.A.S.</i>	Journal of the North Munster Archaeological Society
<i>J.R.S.A.I.</i>	Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
<i>N.M.A.J.</i>	North Munster Archaeological Journal
<i>P.B.N.H.P.S.</i>	Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society
<i>P.P.S.</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>P.R.I.A.</i>	Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy
<i>U.J.A.</i>	Ulster Journal of Archaeology
R.S.A.I.	Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland
<i>T.R.I.A.</i>	Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy

Aldridge, R. B.	1964-65	Megalithic and Other Sites in Mayo and Galway. <i>J.G.A.H.S.</i> , 31 (1964-65), 11-15.
An Foras Talúntais	1969	<i>General Soil Map of Ireland.</i>
ApSimon, A.	1976	Ballynagilly and the Beginning and End of the Irish Neolithic, in <i>Acculturation and Continuity in Atlantic Europe . . .</i> ed. De Laet, J. Brugge, 1976.
Barry, J. G.	1900	Report from the Hon. Secretary, East County Limerick. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 30 (1900), 374-375.
Beaufort, L. C.	1828	An Essay upon the state of Architecture and Antiquities, previous to the landing of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. <i>T.R.I.A.</i> , 15 (1828), 101-241.
Borlase, W. C.	1897	<i>The Dolmens of Ireland.</i> 3 vols., Chapman and Hall, London, 1897.
Brash, R. R.	1853.	An Account of Some Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Buttevant, in the County of Cork. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 2 (1853), 265-276.
Brash, R. R.	1874-75	In Proceeding's R.S.A.I. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 13 (1874-75), 101-103.
Brash, R. R.	1879	<i>The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Isles.</i> London, 1879.

- Broker, T. J. 1937 *Sráid an Mhuilinn*. Millstreet, Co. Cork, 1937.
- Byrne, J. 1912 Glanworth. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 18 (1912), 165-174.
- Carmody, J. ("J.C") 1916-18 Three Ancient Kerry Burial Places. *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, 4 (1916-1918), 218-220.
- Case, H. J. 1961 Irish Neolithic Pottery: Distribution and Sequence. *P.P.S.*, 27 (1961), 174-233.
- Caulfield, R. 1879-82 In Proceedings of R.S.A.I., for October 16th, 1880. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 15 (1879-1882), 341-342.
- Chart, D. A. (ed.) 1940 *A Preliminary Survey of the Ancient Monuments of Northern Ireland*. H.M.S.O. Belfast, 1940.
- Chatterton, Lady. 1839 *Rambles in the South of Ireland*. London, 1839.
- Cochrane, R. 1912 Notes on the Structures in the County of Cork vested in the Board of Works for Preservation as Ancient Monuments. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 18 (1912) 1-25, 57-75, 122-133, 175-200.
- Cole, G. A. J. 1922 *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Ireland: Mineral Resources*. Stationery Office, Dublin, 1922. Reprinted 1956.
- Coleman, J. 1895 Archaeological and Literary Notes. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 1 (1895), 282-83.
- Colhoun, M. R. 1949 The Megaliths of Inishowen, in Swan, H. P., *Twixt Foyle and Swilly*. Hodges Figgis, Dublin, 1949, 109-119.
- Collins, A. E. P. & Wilson B. C. S. 1964 The Excavation of a Court Cairn at Ballymacdermot, Co. Armagh. *U.J.A.*, 27 (1964), 3-22.
- Conaghan, C. 1974 *History and Antiquities of Killybegs*. Donegal Democrat, Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, 1974.
- Conlon, J. P. 1916-18 Rude Stone Monuments of the Northern Portion of Cork County. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 46 (1916), 58-76, 136-162. *ibid.* 47 (1917), 153-164. *ibid.* 48 (1918) 121-139.
- Conwell, E. A. 1864-66 On an Inscribed Cromlech near Rathkenny. *P.R.I.A.*, 9 (1864-66), 541-545.
- Corcoran, J. X. W. P. 1964 Excavation of Two Chambered Cairns at Kilnagarns Lower, Co. Leitrim. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 94 (1964), 177-198.
- Crawford, H. S. 1910 The Dolmens of Tipperary. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 40 (1910), 38-51.
- Cremen, C. 1909 Some Prehistoric Remains around Donoughmore. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 15 (1909), 53-60.
- Cremen, C. 1927 Some Ancient Finds. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 32 (1927), 101-102.

- Crozier, I. R. 1957 Portnoo as an Archaeological Centre. *Donegal Annual*, 3 (1957), 65-70.
- Daniel, G. 1958 *The Megalith Builders of Western Europe*. Hutchinson, London, 1958.
- Daniel, G. 1972 The Origin of the Megalithic Tombs of the British Isles. *Fundamenta* (Institut Fur Ur-Und Fruhgeschichte Der Universitat Zu Köln), Reihe A, 3 (1972), 233-247.
- Davies, O. 1939a Excavations at Clogherny. *U.J.A.*, 2 (1939), 36-43.
- Davies, O. 1939b Excavations at the Giant's Grave, Loughash. *U.J.A.*, 2 (1939), 254-268.
- Davies, O. 1939c Excavation of a Horned Cairn at Aghanaglack, Co. Fermanagh. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 69 (1939), 21-38.
- Davies, O. & Evans, E. E. 1943 The Horned Cairns of Ulster. *U.J.A.*, 6 (1943), 7-23.
- Davies, O. & Mullin, J. B. 1940 Excavation of Cashelbane Cairn, Loughash, Co. Tyrone. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 70 (1940), 143-163.
- Deady, J. & Doran, E. 1972 Prehistoric Copper Mines, Mount Gabriel, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 77 (1972, 25-27).
- Delap, M. J. 1911 Some Dolmens Unmarked on Ordnance Survey (6"). *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*. No. 7 (1911), 439.
- de Valera, R. 1960 The Court Cairns of Ireland. *P.R.I.A.*, 60c (1959-60), 9-140.
- de Valera, R. 1968 'Pre-Celtic', entry in *Encyclopedia of Ireland*. Allan Figgis, Dublin 1968.
- de Valera, R. 1979 In Ó Ríordáin, S.P. *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside*. Fifth edition revised by R. de Valera. Methuen, London and New York, 1979.
- de Valera, R. & Ó Nualláin, S. 1961 *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, Vol. I, Co. Clare*. Stationery Office, Dublin 1961.
- de Valera, R. & Ó Nualláin, S. 1964 *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, Vol. II, Co. Mayo*. Stationery Office, Dublin 1964.
- de Valera, R. & Ó Nualláin, S. 1972 *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland, Vol. III, Co. Galway*. Stationery Office, Dublin 1972.
- Dickson, C. 1906 A Note on Irish Cromlechs. *U.J.A.*, 12 (1906), 156-159.
- Evans, E. E. 1966. *Prehistoric and Early Christian Ireland. A Guide*. Batsford, London, 1966.

- Evans, N. D. & Evans, H. 1967 A Recently Discovered Megalithic Tomb in Inishowen, Co. Donegal. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 97 (1967), 179.
- Fahy, E. M. 1961 A Stone Circle, Hut and Dolmen at Bohonagh, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 66 (1961), 93-104.
- Fanning, T. 1974 A Wedge-tomb at Laughanstown, Co. Dublin. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 104 (1974), 151-153.
- Felber, H. 1970 Vienna Radium Institute Radiocarbon Dates I. *Radiocarbon* 12, 1 (1970), 298-318.
- Ferguson, S. 1872-73 In Proceedings R.S.A.I. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 12 (1872-73), 523-531.
- Freeman, T. W. 1965 *Ireland — A General and Regional Geography*. 3rd edition. Methuen, London and New York, 1965.
- Giot, P R. 1960 *Brittany*. Thames and Hudson, London, 1960.
- Gogan, L. S. 1929 Carn Tighearnaigh Mhic Dheaghaidh. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 34 (1929) 57-70.
- Gough, R. 1789 Camden, William. *Brittania, or a Chorographical Description of the Flourishing Kingdoms of England Scotland and Ireland*. Edited by Richard Gough. 3 vols. London 1789.
- Graves, C. 1864-66 On Inscribed Monuments in the County of Kerry. *P.R.I.A.*, 9 (1864-66), 180-182.
- Harbison, P. 1966 Mining and Metalurgy in Early Bronze Age Ireland. *N.M.A.J.*, 10, (1966-67) 3-11.
- Harbison, P. 1973 The Earlier Bronze Age in Ireland. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 103 (1973) 93-152.
- Harbison, P. 1975 *Guide to the National Monuments in the Republic of Ireland*. Gill and Macmillan, Dublin, 1975.
- Hartnett, P. J. 1940 The Megalithic Tombs of East Muskerry, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 45 (1940), 71-78.
- Hayward, R. 1946 *In the Kingdom of Kerry*. W. Tempest, Dundalk, 1946.
- Herity, M. 1965-66 *In Minutes of Proceedings and Annual Report 1965-66 of Royal Irish Academy*.
- Herity, M. 1966-67 Excavation near Ballinskelligs, Co. Kerry. *N.M.A.J.*, 10 (1966-67), 67.
- Herity, M. 1967-68 *In Annual Report 1967-68 of Royal Irish Academy*.
- Herity, M. 1970a The Prehistoric Peoples of Kerry: A Programme of Investigation. *J.K.A.H.S.*, 4 (1970), 3-14.

- Herity, M. 1970b Passage Grave Pottery from "A Dolmen" at Carrowmore, Co. Sligo. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 100 (1970), 185-190.
- Herity, M. 1970c The Early Prehistoric Period around the Irish Sea. in Donald Moore (ed.) *The Irish Sea Province in Archaeology and History*. Cambrian Archaeological Association, Cardiff, 1970.
- Herity, M. 1974 *Irish Passage Graves*. Irish University Press, Dublin. 1974.
- Herity, M. and Eogan, G. 1977 *Ireland In Prehistory*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, Henley and Boston, 1977.
- Herity, M., Evans, E. E., Megaw, B.R.S. 1968 The 'Larne' Material in Lord Antrim's Collection at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. *P.R.I.A.* 67C (1968), 9-34.
- Herring, I. J. 1938 The Cairn Excavation at Well Glass Spring, Largantea, Co. Londonderry. *U.J.A.*, I (1938) 164-188.
- Herring, I. J., & May, A., McL. 1936-37 The Giant's Grave, Kilhoyle, Co. Londonderry. *P.B.N.H.P.S.*, (1936-37), 34-48.
- Herring, I. J. & May, A. McL. 1940a Cloghnagalla Cairn, Boviell, Co. Londonderry. *U.J.A.*, 3 (1940), 41-55.
- Herring, I. J. & May, A. McL. 1940b The Gallery Graves of Co. Londonderry. *The Irish Naturalists Journal*, 7 (1940), 253-259.
- Hickson, M. A. 1892 Report of Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Kerry. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 22 (1892), 299-301.
- Hickson, M. A. 1893 Kerry Oghams and Giant's Grave. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 23 (1893), 213-214.
- Hickson, M. A. 1898 Kilelton in Glenfas. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 28 (1898) 306-313.
- Hitchcock, R. 1852 Dingle in the Sixteenth Century. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 2 (1852), 133-143.
- Hobson, M. & Hobson, F. 1907 Some Rude Stone Monuments in Antrim and Down. *U.J.A.*, 13 (1907), 84-89.
- Holly, D. 1975-76 Megalithic Monuments along the Erne. *Donegal Annual*, 11 (1975-76), 179-200.
- Hunt, J. 1967 Prehistoric Burials at Cahirguillamore, Co. Limerick in E. Rynne (ed.), *North Munster Studies: Essays in Commemoration of Monsignor Michael Molonony*. Thomond Archaeology Society, Limerick, 1967.
- Jackson, J. S. 1968 Bronze Age Copper Mines in Mount Gabriel, West County Cork, Ireland. *Archaeologia Austriaca*, 43 (1968), 92-114.



- Jukes, J. B.,  
Kinahan, G. H. &  
Wynne, A. B. 1860 *Explanations to Accompany Sheet 144 of the  
Maps of the Geological Survey of Ireland.* Station-  
ery Office, Dublin 1860.
- Kavanagh, R. M. 1973 The Encrusted Urn in Ireland. *P.R.I.A.*, 73C  
(1973), 507-617.
- Kavanagh, R. M. 1975 Wedge-tomb at Carranduff Townland, County  
Sligo. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 105 (1975), 156-57.
- Kavanagh, R. M. 1976 Collared and Cordoned Cinerary Urns in Ireland.  
*P.R.I.A.* 76C (1976), 293-403.
- Keogh, T. M. 1913 *A Short Account of the History and Antiquities of  
Bere Island and Berehaven.* Pardy and Son,  
Bournemouth, 1913.
- Kilbrid-Jones, H. E. 1954 The Excavation of an Unrecorded Megalithic  
Tomb on Kilmashogue Mountain, Co. Dublin.  
*P.R.I.A.*, 56C (1954), 461-79.
- Kilbride-Jones, H. E. 1974 The Excavation of a Cairn with Kennel-Hole.  
Entrance at Corracloona, Co. Leitrim. *P.R.I.A.*,  
74C (1974), 171-182.
- Killanin, Lord &  
Duignan, M. V. 1967 *Shell Guide to Ireland.* 2nd Edition. Ebury Press,  
London, 1967.
- Kinahan, G. A. 1879-82 Megalithic Structure — Mongnacool Lower, Co.  
Wicklow. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 15 (1879-82) 253-257.
- Kinahan, G. H. 1886-87 Irish Metal Mining. *Proceedings of the Royal  
Dublin Society* (New Series), 5 (1886-87), 200-317.
- Leask, H. G. &  
Price, L. 1936 The Labbacallee Megalith, Co. Cork *P.R.I.A.*,  
43 (1936) 77-101.
- Lee, P. G. 1932 Notes on the Districts of Killavullen, Ballyhooly  
and Glanworth. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 37 (1932), 22-29.
- Lewis, S. 1837 *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 3 Vols.  
Lewis and Co., London, 1837.
- L'Helgouach, J. 1965 *Les Sépultures Mégalithiques En Armorique.*  
Travaux du Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Prehis-  
torique de la Faculté des Sciences, Rennes, 1965.
- Lockwood, F. W. 1901 Some Notes on the Old Irish "Sweathouses" at  
Assaroo, Ballyshannon; and Kinlough, Co.  
Leitrim, and on Several Rude Stone Monuments  
near Bundora and Ballyshannon. *U.J.A.*, 7  
(1901), 82-92.
- Lynch, J. F. 1895 Lough Gur. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 1 (1895), 289-302.
- Lynch, J. F. 1896 Caherconlish. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 2 (1896), 467-477.
- Lynch, J. F. 1897 The Myths and Monuments of Loch Gair.  
*J.C.H.A.S.*, 3 (1897), 332-360.

- Lynch, J. F. 1910 Note on Tuamanirvoe cromlech. *J.N.M.A.S.*, 4 (1909-1911), 112-116.
- Lynch, J. F. 1913 Antiquarian Remains at Lough Gur. *J.C.H.A.S.* 19 (1913), 8-22.
- Lynch, P. J. 1901-1910 Cromlechs in Co. Limerick. *J.N.M.A.S.*, 2 (1901-1904), 282-284; *ibid.* 3 (1905-1908), 16-17, 54-57, 127-133, 217-224; *ibid.* 4 (1909-1910), 30-36, 108-116, 267-268.
- Lynch, P. J. 1902 Some of the Antiquities around Ballinskelligs Bay, Co. Kerry. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 32 (1902), 321-352.
- Lynch, P. J. 1906 The Antiquities of Caherlehillan, Iveragh, County Kerry. *J.R.S.A.I.* 36 (1906), 276-284.
- Lynch, P. J. 1911 Notes on a Dolmen in Kerry discovered by the Right Rev. Dr. A. A. Orpen, Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe. *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, No. 6 (1911), 342-346.
- Lynch, P. J. 1920 Topographical Notes on the Barony of Coshlea, Co. Limerick. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 50 (1920), 99-127.
- Lynch, P. J. & Fogerty G. 1911-1913 Cenn Abrat, or Cenn Febrat. *J.N.M.A.S.*, 5 (1911-1913), 5-15.
- MacCarthaigh, M. 1972 Placenames of the Parish of Kilcatherine *Dinnseanchas*. 5 (1972), 11.
- Madden, A. Cremin 1969 The Beaker Wedge Tomb at Moytina, Co. Sligo. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 99 (1969), 151-159.
- MacDermott, M. 1949 Lough Gur excavations: Two Barrows at Ballingoola. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 79 (1949), 139-145.
- MacMahon, M. 1977-78 Stone Monuments in the Ballinakill District. *J.G.A.H.S.*, 36 (1977-78), 78-81.
- Mitchell, G. F. 1965 Littleton Bog, Tipperary: An Irish Agriculture Record. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 95 (1965), 121-132.
- Mitchell, G. F. 1976 *The Irish Landscape*. Collins, London, 1976.
- Mitchell, G. F. & Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1942 Early Bronze Age Pottery from Rockbarton Bog, Co. Limerick. *P.R.I.A.*, 48C (1942), 255-272.
- Molony, H. 1905 Ancient Churches and Topography of Ballingarry Parish, Co. Limerick. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 35 (1905), 255-263.
- Murphy, E. W. M. 1927 Prehistoric Remains at Clonoulty, Co. Tipperary. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 57 (1927), 64-67.
- O'Brien, D. M. 1970 A List of Archaeological Sites on the Berchaven Peninsula. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 75 (1970), 12-24.
- O'Connell, D. B. 1939 *Kerry Archaeological Survey*, publication No. 1, (Tralee, 1939).

- O'Donovan, The 1914 Altoir Cromlech. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 20 (1914), 83.
- Ó Drisceoil, T. M. 1934 Parroiste Nuadh Congbhail Ui Dhálaigh (Nohaval Daly Parish). *J.C.H.A.S.*, 39 (1934), 21-24.
- Ó hÉailidhe, P. 1978 An Unrecorded Wedge-tomb at Killakee, County Dublin. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 108 (1978), 101-103.
- Ó h-Iceadha, G. 1946 The Moylish Megalith, Co. Wicklow. *J.R.S.A.I.* 76 (1946), 119-128.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1942-1944 A Survey of the Antiquities, in the Barony of Small County, County Limerick. Part 1, *N.M.A.J.*, 3 (1942), 75-97; Part 2 *ibid.* 3 (1943), 169-184; Part 3 *ibid.* 3 (1943), 222-245; Part 4, *ibid.* 4 (1944), 16-53.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1945 Some Prehistoric Monuments of Imokilly, *J.C.H.A.S.*, 50 (1945), 10-23.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1949 An example of Passage-Grave Art from Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 54 (1949), 8-10.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1951 An Early Bronze Age Ring-fort at Carrigillihy, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.* 56 (1951), 69-86.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1952 Excavation of a Cairn at Moneen, Co. Cork. *P.R.I.A.*, 54C (1952), 121-159.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1958a A Wedge-shaped Gallery-Grave at Island, Co. Cork. *J.R.S.A.I.* 88 (1958), 1-23.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1958b A Horned-Cairn at Shanballyedmond, Co. Tipperary. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 63 (1958), 37-72.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1958c A Court-Cairn at Shanballyedmond County Tipperary. *J.N.M.A.S.*, 8 (1958), 34-37.
- O'Kelly, M. J. 1960 A Wedge-shaped Gallery-Grave at Baurndomeeny, Co. Tipperary. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 65 (1960), 85-115.
- Olden, T. 1883 Ancient Remains at Kilmaclenine, with illustrations from the Pipa Colmani. *P.R.I.A.*, 16 (1883), 119-128.
- Olden, T. 1898 "Kilmaclenine" *J.C.H.A.S.*, 4 (1898), 165-169.
- O'Neill, P. F. 1935 Cross Inscribed Stones at Caherlehillan, Co. Kelly. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 65 (1935), 333.
- Ó Nualláin, S. 1975 The Stone Circle complex of Cork and Kerry. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 105 (1975), 83-131.
- Ó Nualláin, S. 1978 Boulder-burials. *P.R.I.A.*, 78 (1978), 75-100.
- Ordnance Survey 1962 Geological Map of Ireland (based on the work of the Geological Survey).

- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1930-35 The Place Names and Antiquities of Kilnalmeaky Barony, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 35 (1930), 59-69; *ibid.* 36 (1931), 1-8, 57-68; *ibid.* 37 (1932), 1-7, 98-104; *ibid.* 38 (1933), 16-19, 57-66; *ibid.* 39 (1934), 15-21, 85-89; *ibid.* 40 (1935), 49-52.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1933 Excavation of Cairn in Townland of Curraghbinny, Co. Cork. *J.C.H.A.S.* 38 (1933), 80-84.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1947 Excavation of a Barrow at Rathjordan, Co. Limerick. *J.C.H.A.S.* 52 (1947), 1-4.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1948 Further Barrows at Rathjordan, Co. Limerick. *J.C.H.A.S.*, 53 (1948), 19-31.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1951 Lough Gur Excavations: The Great Stone Circle (B) In Grange Townland. *P.R.I.A.*, 54C (1951) 37-74.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1954 Lough Gur Excavations: Neolithic and Bronze Age Houses on Knockadoon. *P.R.I.A.*, 56C (1954), 297-459.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. 1979 *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside*. Fifth edition revised by R. de Valera. Methuen, London and New York, 1979.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P. & de Valera, R. 1952 Excavation of a Megalithic Tomb at Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin. *P.R.I.A.*, 55C (1952), 61-81.
- Ó Ríordáin, S. P., and Ó h-Iceadha, G. 1955 Lough Gur Excavations: The Megalithic Tomb. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 85 (1955), 34-50.
- O.S.M. 1840-1845 Ordnance Survey Memoranda. MSS. at Ordnance Survey Office.
- O'Sullivan, T. F. 1931 *Romantic Hidden Kerry*. The Kerryman, Tralee, 1931.
- Phibbs, Miss 1910 Kildreenagh. *Kerry Archaeological Magazine*, No. 4 (1910), 191-194.
- Powell, T. G. E. 1938 Excavation of a Megalithic Tomb at Ballynamona Lower, Co. Waterford. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 68 (1938), 260-271.
- Power, P. 1931 Some recent Antiquarian Finds in Munster. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 61 (1931), 55-60.
- Raftery, J. 1944 A Neolithic Burial in Co. Carlow *J.R.S.A.I.*, 74 (1944), 61-62.
- Rynne, E. & Timoney, M. A. 1974-75 Excavation of a Destroyed Wedge-tomb at Breeoge, Co. Sligo. *J.G.A.H.S.*, 34 (1974-75), 88-91.
- Scanlon, T. 1947 Footprints of Cuchulainn in Kerry. *C.L.A.J.*, 11 (1945-48), 238-242.

- |                   |         |   |
|-------------------|---------|---|
| Smith, C.         | 1750    | <i>History of Cork. The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork.</i> Dublin, 1750. 2 Vols.           |
| Somerville, T. B. | 1909    | Ancient Stone Monuments near Lough Swilly, County Donegal, Ireland. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 39 (1909), 192-202.           |
| Somerville, T. B. | 1928    | Prehistorics. <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 33 (1928), 57-68.   |
| Somerville, T. B. | 1929    | Ancient Stone Monuments near Lough Swilly, Co. Donegal. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 59 (1929), 149-175.                       |
| Somerville, T. B. | 1930    | Five Stone Circles in West Cork <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 35 (1930) 70-85.  |
| Stokes, M.        | 1882    | Carte Montrant La Distribution des Principaux Dolmens D'Irlande. <i>Revue Archéologique</i> , 1882, 1-22.             |
| Stubbs, Miss      | 1913    | Cahir Cuchulainn or "Cuchulainn's House", Co. Kerry. <i>C.L.A.J.</i> , 3 (1912-15), 193.                              |
| Timoney, M. A.    | 1971    | Ancient Monuments in the Neighbourhood of Broadford, Co. Clare . . . <i>N.M.A.J.</i> , 14 (1971), 3-16.               |
| Townsend, H.      | 1815    | <i>A General and Statistical Survey of the County of Cork.</i> 2 Vols. 2nd Ed. Cork, 1815.                            |
| Waddell, J.       | 1970    | Irish Bronze Age Cists: A Survey. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 100 (1970), 91-139.   |
| Waddell, J.       | 1978    | The invasion hypothesis in Irish prehistory. <i>Antiquity</i> 52 (1978), 121-128.                                     |
| Wallace, P. F.    | 1977    | A Prehistoric Burial Cairn at Ardcrony, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. <i>N.M.A.J.</i> , 19 (1977), 3-20.                     |
| Watson, E.        | 1945    | The Megalithic and Bronze Ages in Co. Antrim. <i>U.J.A.</i> , 8 (1945), 80-118.                                       |
| Webster, C. A.    | 1930    | Rude Stone Monuments in West Cork. <i>J.C.H.A.S.</i> , 35 (1930), 33-35, 96-98.                                       |
| Westropp, T. J.   | 1904-05 | A Survey of the Ancient Churches in the County of Limerick. <i>P.R.I.A.</i> , 25C (1904-05), 327-480.                 |
| Westropp, T. J.   | 1906-07 | Ancient Castles of the County of Limerick (North-Eastern Baronies). <i>P.R.I.A.</i> 26C (1906-07), 55-75.             |
| Westropp, T. J.   | 1910    | Promontory Forts and Similar Structures in the County Kerry, Part 4. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 40 (1910), 265-296.          |
| Westropp, T. J.   | 1912    | Notes on the Promontory Forts and Similar Structures of County Kerry, Part 5. <i>J.R.S.A.I.</i> , 42 (1912), 285-324. |

- Westropp, T. J. 1914 The Promontory Forts and Early Remains of the Islands of Connacht. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 44 (1914) 297-337.
- Westropp, T. J. 1917 On certain Typical Earthworks and Ring Walls in the County Limerick (Part 2). *P.R.I.A.*, 33C (1917), 444-492.
- Westropp, T. J. 1918-19 The Later Pagan Sanctuaries in County Limerick. *N.M.A.J.*, (1918) 122-148; *ibid.* (1919) 157-183.
- Westropp, T. J. 1920 The Promontory Forts of the three Southern Provinces of Ireland. *J.G.A.H.S.*, 11 (1920), 112-131.
- Westropp, T. J. 1920-21 The Promontory Forts and Traditions of the Districts of Beare and Bantry, Co. Cork. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 50 (1920), 140-159; *ibid.* 51 (1921), 1-16.
- Westropp, T. J. 1921 Remains near Adare, Co. Limerick-Clorhane Dolmen. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 51 (1921), 181-182.
- Westropp, T. J. 1922 The "Mound of the Fiana" at Cromwell Hill, Co. Limerick, and a Note on Temair Luachra. *P.R.I.A.*, 36C (1922), 68-85.
- White, J. Grove 1905, 1911, 1913 *Historical and Topographical Notes on Buttevant, Castletownroche, Doneraile and Mallow.* 3 Vols. Guy & Co., Cork 1905, 1911, 1913. (Published also as appendices to *J.C.H.A.S.* from 1905-1931.
- Wilde, W. R. 1857 *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities of Stone, Earthen and Vegetable Materials in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.* Dublin, 1857.
- Wilkinson, G. 1845 *Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland.* London 1845.
- Windele, B. 1912 A Note of an early Interment near Macroom. *J.R.S.A.I.*, 42 (1912), 171. 172.
- Windele, J. 1821-1865 Ms. papers in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. 12.C.11; 12.1.3; 12.1.9; 12.1.10; 12.K.28.
- Wood-Martin, W. G. 1888 *The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland (Co. Sligo and the Island of Achill).* Hodges Figgis, Dublin, 1888.
- Wright, W. B. 1927 *The Geology of Killarney and Kenmare.* Stationery Office, Dublin, 1927.





