

SURVEY
OF THE
MEGALITHIC TOMBS
OF IRELAND

VOLUME VI
COUNTY DONEGAL

Eamon Cody



Dúchas The Heritage Service

An Roinn Comhshaoil agus Rialtais Áitiúil
Department of the Environment and Local Government

*Archaeological Survey
of Ireland*



The larger of the two portal tomb chambers at Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), from south-east

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OF IRELAND

VOLUME VI

COUNTY DONEGAL

Eamon Cody

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH
ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN tSOLÁTHAIR
Le ceannach díreach ón
OIFIG DHÍOLTA FOILSEACHÁN RIALTAIS
TEACH SUN ALLIANCE, SRÁID THEACH LAIGHEAN, BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2
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FOILSEACHÁIN RIALTAIS, AN RANNÓG POST-TRÁCHTA
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*Archaeological Survey
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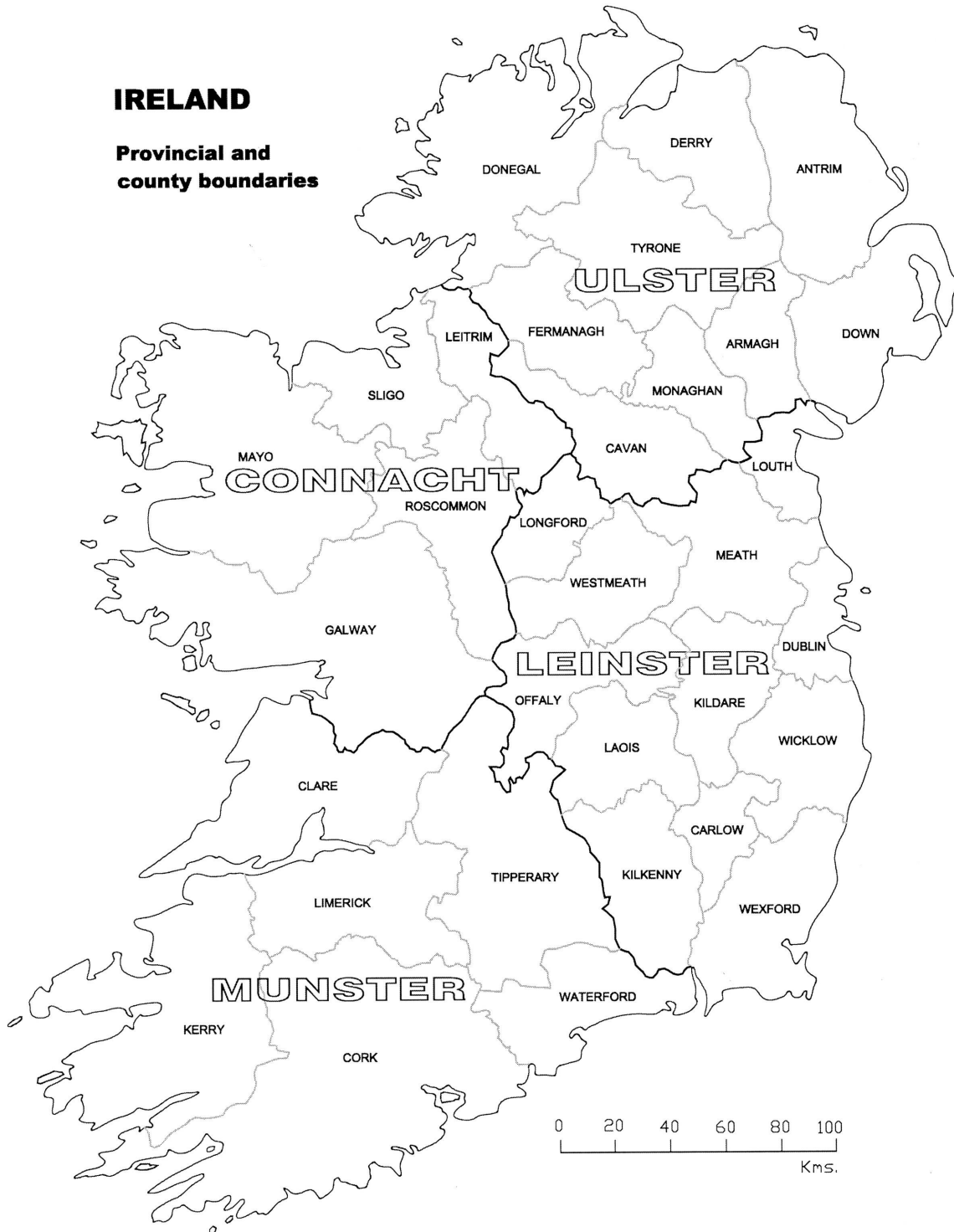
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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| MAP OF IRELAND SHOWING PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES | vi |
| ABBREVIATIONS | vii |
| ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITE NUMBERS, CLASSIFICATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF COURT TOMBS, PORTAL TOMBS, WEDGE TOMBS AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | ix |
| ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSAGE TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | xii |
| ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX 1 | xiii |
| ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX 2 | xvi |
| INTRODUCTION | |
| SCOPE AND LAYOUT OF VOLUME | 1 |
| PLANS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS | 3 |
| CONVENTIONS USED IN PLANS | 4 |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | 4 |
| PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 4 |
| PART 1. DESCRIPTIONS | |
| 1. DESCRIPTIONS OF COURT TOMBS, PORTAL TOMBS, WEDGE TOMBS AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 9 |
| 2. SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSAGE TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 180 |
| 3. APPENDIX 1: <i>Sites for which there is insufficient evidence to warrant their acceptance as megalithic tombs</i> | 185 |
| 4. APPENDIX 2: <i>Sites rejected as megalithic tombs</i> | 219 |
| PART 2. DISCUSSION | |
| 1. MORPHOLOGY OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 230 |
| COURT TOMBS | 230 |
| Cairn | 230 |
| Court | 232 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Gallery</i> | 233 |
| <i>Subsidiary chamber</i> | 237 |
| <i>Art</i> | 238 |
| <i>Orientation</i> | 238 |
| <i>PORTAL TOMBS</i> | 239 |
| <i>Cairn</i> | 239 |
| <i>Chamber</i> | 240 |
| <i>Orientation</i> | 243 |
| <i>WEDGE TOMBS</i> | 243 |
| <i>Gallery</i> | 243 |
| <i>Outer-walling and facade</i> | 245 |
| <i>Cairn</i> | 246 |
| <i>Orientation</i> | 246 |
| <i>PASSAGE TOMBS</i> | 247 |
| <i>Cairn</i> | 247 |
| <i>Passage and chamber</i> | 247 |
| <i>Art</i> | 247 |
| 2. DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 247 |
| <i>TOPOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT OF COUNTY DONEGAL</i> | 248 |
| <i>DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS RELATIVE TO TOPOGRAPHY</i> | 249 |
| <i>DISTRIBUTION OF COURT TOMBS</i> | 250 |
| <i>DISTRIBUTION OF PORTAL TOMBS</i> | 253 |
| <i>DISTRIBUTION OF WEDGE TOMBS</i> | 255 |
| <i>DISTRIBUTION OF PASSAGE TOMBS</i> | 257 |
| 3. FINDS FROM THE TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | 258 |
| <i>FINDS FROM COURT TOMBS</i> | 258 |
| <i>FINDS FROM PORTAL TOMBS</i> | 259 |
| <i>FINDS FROM WEDGE TOMBS</i> | 259 |
| <i>FINDS FROM PASSAGE TOMBS</i> | 259 |
| <i>FINDS FROM UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS</i> | 260 |
| <i>FINDS FROM SITES IN APPENDIX 1 AND APPENDIX 2</i> | 260 |
| 4. THE WIDER CONTEXT | 260 |
| <i>THE PREHISTORIC BACKGROUND</i> | 260 |
| <i>COURT TOMBS</i> | 261 |
| <i>Date and culture context</i> | 261 |
| <i>Distribution and morphology</i> | 262 |
| <i>PORTAL TOMBS</i> | 272 |
| <i>Date and culture context</i> | 272 |
| <i>Distribution and morphology</i> | 272 |
| <i>WEDGE TOMBS</i> | 280 |
| <i>Date and culture context</i> | 280 |
| <i>Distribution and morphology</i> | 281 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| <i>PASSAGE TOMBS</i> | 287 |
| <i>Date and culture context</i> | 287 |
| <i>Distribution and morphology</i> | 287 |
| REFERENCES | 290 |
| PLANS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS | |
| PLANS AND SECTIONS | Figs. 1–86 |
| INDEX MAP OF COUNTY DONEGAL SHOWING OS SIX-INCH SHEETS, DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS, AND NUMERATION OF COURT TOMBS, PORTAL TOMBS, WEDGE TOMBS AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS | Fig. 87 |
| TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF COUNTY DONEGAL | Fig. 88 |
| TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF COUNTY DONEGAL SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS | Fig. 89 |
| MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS IN THE GLENCOLUMBKILLE AREA OF COUNTY DONEGAL | Fig. 90 |
| GEOLOGICAL MAP OF COUNTY DONEGAL SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS | Fig. 91 |
| MAP OF COUNTY DONEGAL SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS RELATIVE TO THE OCCURRENCE OF DRUMLINS | Fig. 92 |
| DIAGRAM SHOWING ORIENTATION OF COURT TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | Fig. 93 |
| DIAGRAM SHOWING ORIENTATION OF PORTAL TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | Fig. 94 |
| DIAGRAM SHOWING ORIENTATION OF WEDGE TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL | Fig. 95 |



ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| anon. | anonymous |
| app. | appendix |
| approx. | approximately |
| c. | <i>circa</i> |
| cm | centimetres |
| E | east |
| ed(s). | edition(s)/editor(s) |
| e.g. | for example |
| fig(s). | figure(s) |
| fn. | footnote |
| ha | hectare/s |
| i.e. | that is |
| km | kilometre/s |
| m | metre/s |
| mm | millimetre/s |
| MS(S) | manuscript(s) |
| N | north |
| NGR | National Grid reference |
| no(s). | number(s) |
| OS | Ordnance Survey |
| pers. comm. | personal communication |
| p(p). | page(s) |
| RMP | Record of Monuments and Places |
| S | south |
| SMR | Sites and Monuments Record |
| W | west |

County abbreviations

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| An. | Antrim |
| Ar. | Armagh |
| Cw. | Carlow |
| Cv. | Cavan |
| Cl. | Clare |
| Co. | Cork |
| De. | Derry |
| Dg. | Donegal |
| Dw. | Down |
| Du. | Dublin |
| Fe. | Fermanagh |
| Ga. | Galway |
| Ke. | Kerry |
| Kd. | Kildare |
| Kk. | Kilkenny |
| La. | Laois |
| Le. | Leitrim |
| Li. | Limerick |
| Lf. | Longford |
| Lh. | Louth |
| Ma. | Mayo |
| Me. | Meath |
| Mo. | Monaghan |
| Of. | Offaly |
| Ro. | Roscommon |

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| Sl. | Sligo |
| Ti. | Tipperary |
| Ty. | Tyrone |
| Wa. | Waterford |
| Wm. | Westmeath |
| Wx. | Wexford |
| Wi. | Wicklow |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITE NUMBERS, CLASSIFICATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND
PHOTOGRAPHS OF COURT TOMBS, PORTAL TOMBS, WEDGE TOMBS AND UNCLASSIFIED
TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

| Townland | Number | Class | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Ards Beg | (Dg. 1) | Portal tomb | 9 | 1 | 1-4 |
| Ballintemple | (Dg. 2) | Court tomb | 11 | 44 | 5 |
| Ballyannan | (Dg. 3) | Portal tomb | 12 | 2 | 6 |
| Ballybobaneen | (Dg. 4) | Unclassified | 13 | 3 | — |
| Ballyboe | (Dg. 5) | Court tomb | 13 | 6 | — |
| Ballymagrorty Scotch | (Dg. 6) | Wedge tomb | 14 | 4 | 7 |
| Ballymore Lower | (Dg. 7) | Unclassified | 15 | 3 | 8 |
| Ballymore Upper | (Dg. 8) | Court tomb | 16 | 5 | 9 |
| Ballymunterhiggin | (Dg. 9) | Court tomb | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| Ballynarry | (Dg. 10) | Court tomb | 20 | 44 | 11 |
| Barnes Lower | (Dg. 11) | Unclassified | 21 | 8 | 12 |
| Bavan | (Dg. 12) | Court tomb | 22 | 10 | 13 |
| Bin | (Dg. 13) | Portal tomb | 24 | 11 | 14 |
| Binroe | (Dg. 14) | Court tomb | 25 | 9 | 15 |
| Cabry | (Dg. 15) | Wedge tomb | 26 | 4 | 16 |
| Cappagh | (Dg. 16) | Unclassified | 27 | 3 | 17 |
| Carmoney | (Dg. 17) | Wedge tomb | 28 | 12 | 18-19 |
| Carmoney | (Dg. 18) | Wedge tomb | 30 | 12 | 20 |
| Carnaghan | (Dg. 19) | Portal tomb | 31 | 13 | 21 |
| Carrickafodan | (Dg. 20) | Court tomb | 32 | 15 | 22 |
| Carrickmagrath | (Dg. 21) | Portal tomb | 34 | 14 | 23 |
| Carricknahorna | (Dg. 22) | Unclassified | 35 | 19 | 24 |
| Carricknamoghil | (Dg. 23) | Court tomb | 35 | 16 | 25-6 |
| Carrowmore or Glentogher | (Dg. 24) | Wedge tomb | 37 | 20 | 27 |
| Carrowmore or Glentogher | (Dg. 25) | Wedge tomb | 38 | 20 | 28-9 |
| Carrowmore or Glentogher | (Dg. 26) | Wedge tomb | 40 | 20 | 30 |
| Carrowmullin | (Dg. 27) | Unclassified | 41 | 19 | 31 |
| Carrownaganonagh | (Dg. 28) | Wedge tomb | 42 | 21 | 32-3 |
| Carrowreagh | (Dg. 29) | Wedge tomb | 43 | 21 | 34-5 |
| Cashelcummin | (Dg. 30) | Court tomb | 45 | 17 | 36 |
| Casheltown | (Dg. 31) | Wedge tomb | 47 | 18 | 37-8 |
| Claggan | (Dg. 32) | Portal tomb | 50 | 24 | 39 |
| Claggan | (Dg. 33) | Court tomb | 50 | 25 | 40 |
| Cloghbolie | (Dg. 34) | Court tomb | 52 | 22 | 41 |
| Cloghroe | (Dg. 35) | Portal tomb | 53 | 1 | 42 |
| Convoy Demesne | (Dg. 36) | Unclassified | 53 | 19 | 43 |
| Cool Beg | (Dg. 37) | Court tomb | 54 | 44 | 44-5 |
| Creeveoughter | (Dg. 38) | Unclassified | 56 | 23 | 46 |
| Crevary Upper | (Dg. 39) | Court tomb (?) | 57 | 44 | 47 |
| Crislaghmore | (Dg. 125) | Unclassified | 178 | 85 | 182 |
| Croaghbeg | (Dg. 40) | Court tomb | 57 | 33-5 | 48-50 |
| Croaghlin | (Dg. 41) | Unclassified | 61 | 23 | 51 |
| Croaghlin | (Dg. 42) | Unclassified | 62 | 28 | 52 |
| Croaghonagh | (Dg. 43) | Unclassified | 63 | 26 | 53 |
| Crocam | (Dg. 44) | Unclassified | 64 | 23 | 54 |
| Doochill North | (Dg. 45) | Court tomb | 65 | 29 | 55 |
| Dooley | (Dg. 46) | Unclassified | 66 | 23 | 56 |
| Dooish | (Dg. 47) | Unclassified | 67 | 30 | 57 |
| Drumanoo | (Dg. 48) | Court tomb | 68 | 44 | 58 |
| Drumbrick | (Dg. 49) | Unclassified | 69 | 31 | 59 |
| Drumhallagh Upper | (Dg. 50) | Court tomb | 70 | 27 | 60-61 |

| Townland | Number | Class | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Drumrat | (Dg. 51) | Court tomb | 71 | 44 | 62 |
| Errarooey Beg | (Dg. 52) | Court tomb | 73 | 32 | 63 |
| Errarooey Beg | (Dg. 53) | Portal tomb | 74 | 11 | 64 |
| Eskaheen | (Dg. 54) | Portal tomb | 74 | 36 | 65 |
| Farragans | (Dg. 55) | Court tomb | 76 | 42 | 66 |
| Farranmacbride | (Dg. 56) | Court tomb | 77 | 43-4 | 67-8 |
| Finner | (Dg. 57) | Court tomb (?) | 82 | — | 69 |
| Gilbertstown | (Dg. 58) | Portal tomb | 83 | 11 | 70 |
| Gortfad | (Dg. 59) | Portal tomb | 83 | 37 | 71 |
| Gortmacall More | (Dg. 60) | Unclassified | 84 | 30 | 72 |
| Gortnalaragh | (Dg. 61) | Wedge tomb | 85 | 21 | 73 |
| Gortnavern | (Dg. 62) | Portal tomb | 86 | 37 | 74-5 |
| Gortyarrigan | (Dg. 63) | Unclassified | 87 | 30 | 76 |
| Gransha | (Dg. 64) | Wedge tomb | 88 | 38 | 77-8 |
| Greenhill | (Dg. 65) | Unclassified | 90 | 39 | — |
| Kilbarron | (Dg. 66) | Wedge tomb | 90 | 38 | 79-80 |
| Kilbeg | (Dg. 67) | Wedge tomb | 92 | 40 | 81 |
| Kilclooney More | (Dg. 68) | Portal tomb (?) | 93 | 37 | 82 |
| Kilclooney More | (Dg. 69) | Court tomb | 94 | 45 | 83-5 |
| Kilclooney More | (Dg. 70) | Portal tomb | 96 | 51 | 86-90 |
| Killeen | (Dg. 71) | Court tomb | 99 | 41 | 91 |
| Killin | (Dg. 72) | Court tomb | 100 | 46 | 92 |
| Knockagarran | (Dg. 73) | Unclassified | 101 | 39 | 93 |
| Knockergrana | (Dg. 74) | Court tomb | 102 | 52 | 94 |
| Knocknashangan | (Dg. 75) | Unclassified | 103 | 47 | 95 |
| Lackaghermon | (Dg. 76) | Portal tomb | 104 | 48 | 96 |
| Lackcrom | (Dg. 77) | Court tomb | 105 | 49 | 97 |
| Laraghirril | (Dg. 78) | Court tomb | 106 | 41 | 98-9 |
| Largynagreana | (Dg. 79) | Wedge tomb | 107 | 40 | 100 |
| Legaltan | (Dg. 80) | Unclassified | 109 | 39 | 101 |
| Letter | (Dg. 81) | Court tomb | 110 | 53 | 102-3 |
| Liafin | (Dg. 82) | Court tomb | 112 | 54 | 104-6 |
| Lisnanees Upper | (Dg. 83) | Unclassified | 114 | 39 | 107 |
| Loughnakey | (Dg. 84) | Court tomb | 114 | 50 | 108 |
| Lurgan | (Dg. 85) | Court tomb | 115 | 55 | 109 |
| Lurgan | (Dg. 86) | Court tomb | 116 | 55 | — |
| Magheraboy | (Dg. 87) | Court tomb | 117 | 61 | 110 |
| Magheracar | (Dg. 88) | Wedge tomb | 118 | 56 | 111-12 |
| Magheranaul | (Dg. 89) | Wedge tomb | 119 | 57 | 113-14 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 90) | Portal tomb | 121 | 58 | 115-16 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 91) | Portal tomb | 122 | 59-60 | 117-26 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 92) | Court tomb (?) | 130 | 65 | 127 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 93) | Portal tomb | 131 | 58 | 128 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 94) | Portal tomb | 132 | 66 | 129 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 95) | Court tomb | 133 | 62-4 | 130-40 |
| Malin More | (Dg. 96) | Court tomb | 140 | 65 | 141 |
| Meenbog | (Dg. 97) | Court tomb | 141 | 69 | 142 |
| Meencargagh | (Dg. 98) | Wedge tomb | 143 | 57 | 143 |
| Meenformal | (Dg. 99) | Wedge tomb | 144 | 67 | 144-5 |
| Meenkeeragh | (Dg. 100) | Wedge tomb | 145 | 68 | 146-7 |
| Meenletterbale | (Dg. 101) | Court tomb | 147 | 73 | 148 |
| Mondooney Upper | (Dg. 102) | Unclassified | 148 | 74 | 149 |
| Moyra Glebe | (Dg. 103) | Court tomb | 149 | 75 | 150 |
| Muntermellan | (Dg. 104) | Portal tomb | 150 | 70 | 151-4 |

| Townland | Number | Class | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Murroe | (Dg. 105) | Unclassified | 152 | 74 | — |
| Rashenny | (Dg. 106) | Unclassified | 152 | 74 | 155 |
| Ray | (Dg. 107) | Court tomb | 153 | 50 | 156 |
| Roosky Upper | (Dg. 108) | Court tomb | 154 | 71 | 157 |
| Roshin | (Dg. 109) | Unclassified | 156 | 76 | 158 |
| Roshin South | (Dg. 110) | Portal tomb | 157 | 77 | 159–61 |
| Rowantreehill | (Dg. 111) | Unclassified | 159 | 76 | 162 |
| Sand Island | (Dg. 112) | Portal tomb (?) | 160 | 82 | 163 |
| Shalwy | (Dg. 113) | Court tomb | 161 | 78–9 | 164–6 |
| Sharagore/Tonduff | (Dg. 114) | Wedge tomb | 164 | 72 | 167–8 |
| Straid or Glebe | (Dg. 115) | Unclassified | 166 | 76 | 169 |
| Straleel North | (Dg. 116) | Portal tomb | 167 | 83 | 170 |
| Stroove | (Dg. 117) | Unclassified | 168 | 84 | 171 |
| Tawlaght | (Dg. 118) | Court tomb | 169 | 80 | 172–3 |
| Tawlaght | (Dg. 119) | Wedge tomb | 171 | 67 | 174 |
| Templemoyle | (Dg. 120) | Portal tomb | 172 | 82 | 175 |
| Tirlaydan | (Dg. 121) | Court tomb | 173 | 75 | 176 |
| Tonbane Glebe | (Dg. 122) | Unclassified | 174 | 84 | 177 |
| Toome | (Dg. 123) | Portal tomb | 175 | 81 | 178–80 |
| Tromaty | (Dg. 124) | Unclassified | 177 | 84 | 181 |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSAGE TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

Where relevant the townland names are followed by the identifying letter assigned to them by Ó Nualláin (1968b)

| Townland | Description <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Croaghan/Glensmoil | 182 |
| Finner | 182 |
| Finner | 183 |
| Gortfad | 183 |
| Gortnagole (Site J) | 182 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site A) | 180 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site B) | 180 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site C) | 180 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site D) | 181 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site E) | 181 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site F) | 181 |
| Kilmonaster Middle (Site G) | 181 |
| Magheracar | 184 |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX 1

Sites for which there is insufficient evidence to warrant their acceptance as megalithic tombs

| Townland | Number | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Aghaglassan | 1 | 185 | — | — |
| Aghanursan | 2 | 185 | — | — |
| Alt Upper | 3 | 185 | — | — |
| Ardara | 4 | 185 | — | — |
| Ballagh | 5 | 186 | — | — |
| Ballyannan | 6 | 186 | — | — |
| Ballyhork | 7 | 186 | — | — |
| Ballymagowan Lower | 8 | 186 | — | — |
| Ballynarry | 9 | 187 | — | — |
| Ballyness | 10 | 187 | — | — |
| Ballystrang | 11 | 187 | — | — |
| Baskill | 12 | 188 | — | — |
| Beagh | 13 | 188 | — | — |
| Brockagh | 14 | 188 | — | — |
| Carrowkeel | 15 | 188 | — | — |
| Carrowreagh or Craignacally | 16 | 189 | — | — |
| Cashel | 17 | 189 | — | — |
| Cashel | 18 | 189 | — | — |
| Cashelard | 19 | 189 | — | — |
| Cashel Glebe | 20 | 189 | 85 | — |
| Cashelgolan | 21 | 190 | — | — |
| Castleforward Demesne | 22 | 190 | — | — |
| Churchland Quarters | 23 | 190 | — | — |
| Claggan | 24 | 191 | — | — |
| Claggan | 25 | 191 | — | — |
| Cloghan Beg | 26 | 191 | — | 183 |
| Cloghfin | 27 | 192 | — | — |
| Clonmany Glebe | 28 | 192 | — | — |
| Clonmass | 29 | 193 | — | — |
| Corrairie | 30 | 193 | — | — |
| Cranford | 31 | 193 | — | — |
| Cranford | 32 | 194 | — | — |
| Cratlagh | 33 | 194 | — | — |
| Creenasmear | 34 | 194 | — | — |
| Croaghnamaddy | 35 | 194 | — | — |
| Curraghlea | 36 | 195 | — | — |
| Currynanerriagh | 37 | 195 | — | — |
| Derryreel | 38 | 195 | — | — |
| Derryreel | 39 | 196 | — | — |
| Doocashel Glebe | 40 | 196 | — | — |
| Dooish | 41 | 196 | 85 | — |
| Dooros | 42 | 197 | — | — |
| Drumanoo | 43 | 198 | — | — |
| Drumcarbit | 44 | 198 | — | — |
| Drumkeelan | 45 | 198 | — | — |
| Drumnaha | 46 | 199 | — | — |
| Drung | 47 | 199 | — | — |
| Dunmore | 48 | 199 | — | — |
| Errity | 49 | 200 | — | — |

| Townland | Number | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Eskaheen | 50 | 200 | — | — |
| Fawnaboy | 51 | 201 | — | — |
| Garrygort | 52 | 201 | — | — |
| Garvegort Glebe | 53 | 201 | — | — |
| Glencar Scotch | 54 | 201 | — | — |
| Glenkeo | 55 | 202 | — | — |
| Goldrum | 56 | 202 | — | — |
| Gort | 57 | 202 | — | — |
| Gortnacart Glebe | 58 | 203 | — | — |
| Gortnaskea | 59 | 203 | — | — |
| Gortree | 60 | 203 | — | — |
| Gortree | 61 | 204 | — | — |
| Islandroy Barr or Drumfin | 62 | 204 | — | — |
| Keeldrum Lower | 63 | 204 | — | — |
| Keeldrum Lower | 64 | 205 | — | — |
| Keeldrum Lower | 65 | 205 | — | — |
| Kildrum Lower | 66 | 205 | — | — |
| Kilmonaster Middle | 67 | 206 | — | — |
| Kilmonaster Middle | 68 | 206 | — | — |
| Kinnagoe | 69 | 206 | — | — |
| Knockfair | 70 | 207 | — | — |
| Knockglass | 71 | 207 | — | — |
| Largatreany | 72 | 207 | — | — |
| Legmuckduff | 73 | 207 | — | — |
| Linsfort | 74 | 208 | — | — |
| Liscooly | 75 | 208 | — | — |
| Listicall Lower | 76 | 208 | — | — |
| Loughros Glebe | 77 | 208 | — | — |
| Lurgan | 78 | 209 | — | — |
| Magheestown | 79 | 209 | — | — |
| Magheramenagh | 80 | 209 | — | — |
| Magheranaul | 81 | 209 | — | — |
| Malin Beg | 82 | 210 | — | — |
| Masiness | 83 | 210 | — | — |
| Meencargagh | 84 | 210 | — | — |
| Millford | 85 | 211 | — | — |
| Moyne | 86 | 211 | — | — |
| Moyra Glebe | 87 | 211 | — | — |
| Mullanacross | 88 | 211 | — | — |
| Muntermellan | 89 | 212 | — | — |
| Norrira | 90 | 212 | — | — |
| Owey Island | 91 | 212 | — | — |
| Pollaguill | 92 | 212 | — | — |
| Port | 93 | 212 | — | — |
| Portlough | 94 | 213 | — | — |
| Rahan Near | 95 | 213 | — | — |
| Rinclevan | 96 | 213 | — | — |
| Sharagore | 97 | 214 | — | — |
| Stragar | 98 | 214 | — | — |
| Straths | 99 | 214 | — | — |
| Tawnyvorgal | 100 | 214 | — | — |
| Tops | 101 | 215 | — | — |
| Tory Island | 102 | 215 | — | — |
| Tromaty | 103 | 215 | — | — |

| Townland | Number | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|--------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Tullanree | 104 | 216 | — | — |
| Tullyally | 105 | 216 | — | — |
| Tullynabratilly | 106 | 216 | — | — |
| Tullynabratilly | 107 | 216 | — | — |
| Umgall | 108 | 217 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 109 | 217 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 110 | 217 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 111 | 217 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 112 | 217 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 113 | 218 | — | — |
| Townland not known | 114 | 218 | — | — |

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX 2

Sites rejected as megalithic tombs

| Townland | Number | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Adderville | 1 | 219 | — | — |
| Ardeevin | 2 | 219 | — | — |
| Balleelaghan | 3 | 219 | — | — |
| Ballyboe | 4 | 219 | — | — |
| Ballybuninabber | 5 | 219 | — | — |
| Ballynarry | 6 | 220 | — | — |
| Brockagh | 7 | 220 | — | — |
| Carnanmoyle | 8 | 220 | — | — |
| Carthage | 9 | 220 | — | — |
| Cloghan More | 10 | 220 | — | — |
| Clonmass | 11 | 220 | — | — |
| Cloontagh | 12 | 221 | — | — |
| Cratlagh | 13 | 221 | — | — |
| Creeveoughter | 14 | 221 | — | — |
| Crislaghmore | 15 | 221 | — | — |
| Crislaghmore | 16 | 221 | — | — |
| Disert | 17 | 222 | — | — |
| Disert | 18 | 222 | — | — |
| Drumaville | 19 | 222 | — | — |
| Drumaville | 20 | 222 | — | — |
| Druminderry Upper and Lower | 21 | 222 | — | — |
| Dunlewy Near | 22 | 222 | — | — |
| Errarooey More | 23 | 223 | — | — |
| Finner | 24 | 223 | — | — |
| Finner | 25 | 223 | — | — |
| Finner | 26 | 223 | — | — |
| Glackadrumman | 27 | 223 | — | — |
| Glebe | 28 | 223 | — | — |
| Glenalla | 29 | 224 | — | — |
| Glenmakee | 30 | 224 | — | — |
| Kilbarron | 31 | 224 | — | — |
| Kill | 32 | 224 | — | — |
| Killult | 33 | 224 | — | — |
| Kilmacrenan | 34 | 224 | — | — |
| Kiltyfergal | 35 | 225 | — | — |
| Labbadish | 36 | 225 | — | — |
| Laghil | 37 | 225 | — | — |
| Lisfannan | 38 | 225 | — | — |
| Losset | 39 | 225 | — | — |
| Loughfad | 40 | 226 | — | — |
| Loughsallagh | 41 | 226 | — | — |
| Magheranaul | 42 | 226 | — | — |
| Malin More | 43 | 226 | 86 | 184 |
| Malin More | 44 | 227 | — | — |
| Meencargagh or Raneany Barr | 45 | 227 | — | — |
| Meendoran | 46 | 227 | — | — |
| Mully | 47 | 228 | — | — |
| Oughterlin | 48 | 228 | — | — |
| Rashenny/Tullynabratilly | 49 | 228 | — | — |

| Townland | Number | Description <i>Page</i> | Plan <i>Fig.</i> | Photograph <i>Plate</i> |
|---------------|--------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Skreen Lower | 50 | 228 | — | — |
| Templedouglas | 51 | 229 | — | — |
| Tirhomin | 52 | 229 | — | — |
| Tirhomin | 53 | 229 | — | — |
| Trimragh | 54 | 229 | — | — |
| Trusk | 55 | 229 | — | — |

INTRODUCTION

This volume, the sixth in a series designed to provide a *corpus* of descriptions, plans and photographs of megalithic tombs, deals with County Donegal. In the first volume of the series the scope and design of the survey are outlined and the classification of Irish megalithic tombs is summarised (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, xi–xiv). The terminology adopted for the various classes of tombs in the third volume of the series is used here, and the policies regarding the treatment of passage tombs and finds from the tombs as stated in that volume, and subsequently, are maintained (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, xiii–xiv; Ó Nualláin 1989, 1).

SCOPE AND LAYOUT OF VOLUME

The volume consists of two main parts, a site inventory (Part 1) and a discussion (Part 2). Part 1 is divided into four sections. The first section, the main inventory, consists of detailed descriptions of 125 court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs. The second section contains summary accounts of thirteen passage tombs and possible passage tombs. The third section, headed Appendix 1, consists of 114 entries relating to sites identified in various sources as possible or likely megalithic tombs that cannot be accepted as proven ones. The fourth section, headed Appendix 2, lists 55 sites similarly identified that can be rejected as megalithic tombs. The entries in the first section, except for Crislaghmore (Dg. 125), and in the two appendices appear in alphabetical order. This arrangement replaces a system based on OS six-inch sheet order used in earlier volumes of the series. In the case of the passage tombs, those sites in the cemetery in the Kilmonaster Middle area are listed first, in the order of the letters assigned them by Ó Nualláin (1968b), followed, in alphabetical order, by the more isolated ones in the county. A fuller treatment of tombs of this class will appear later in the series.

Of the 125 sites in the main inventory 119 are reliably identified as megalithic tombs on the basis of surviving orthostatic structure at the date of survey. At Killin (Dg. 72), one of the remaining six sites, the tomb had been largely demolished when first inspected, but sockets left on the removal of structural stones preserved its outline sufficiently well to enable classification. At Croaghonagh (Dg. 43), where no structural stones are visible, the survival of an east-facing long cairn of broadly trapezoidal outline warrants its acceptance as a megalithic tomb. At another site, Dooish (Dg. 47), identification of scant orthostatic structure as the remains of a megalithic tomb is supported by cartographic evidence that confirms that the extant remains stand toward the eastern end of a defaced long cairn. Three sites, Ballybobaneen (Dg. 4), where there are no remains, Finner (Dg. 57), which has not been found and may be destroyed, and Stroove (Dg. 117), where two stones stand in line, are identified as megalithic tombs on the basis of 19th-century drawings.

A comparison of the number of tombs listed for County Donegal in the preceding volume of the series (Ó Nualláin 1989, 117, 124, 127–8, 136–7, 142) with those included here shows an increase in the number of court tombs from 44 to 46; the number of portal tombs remains unchanged at 25; the number of passage tombs or possible passage tombs remains at thirteen; wedge tomb numbers increase by one to 22; and the number of tombs assigned to the unclassified category is reduced from 41 to 32. The additional court tombs are Malin More (Dg. 92), which has not previously been published, and Drumrat (Dg. 51), which came to notice in 1993. The single addition to the wedge tomb list is the site at Meencargagh (Dg. 98), discovered in 1989. The change in the number of unclassified tombs arises from the addition to this category of another three tombs and the removal to Appendix 1 of twelve sites included as unclassified in the 1989 lists. Of the three additional tombs, Croaghlin (Dg. 41), not hitherto accepted as a megalithic tomb (Ó Nualláin 1983a, 47), can reasonably be identified as one on the basis of the surviving remains. This conclusion is strengthened by local confirmation, obtained since 1983, that further structure described in an early account survived well into the 20th century. The other two additions to the list of unclassified tombs are Tonbane Glebe (Dg. 122) and Crislaghmore (Dg. 125), both of which came to notice in the 1990s. The twelve sites included in the 1989 list of unclassified tombs and now removed to Appendix 1 are Alt Upper (App. 1, No. 3), Cranford (App. 1, No. 31), Dooish (App. 1, No. 41), Dooros (App. 1, No. 42), Drumnaha (App. 1, No. 46), Drung (App. 1, No. 47), Dunmore (App. 1, No. 48), Goldrum (App. 1, No. 56), Gortree (App. 1, No. 60), Gortree (App. 1, No. 61), Kilmonaster Middle (App. 1, No. 67) and Kilmonaster Middle (App. 1, No. 68). There are no remains evident at any of these locations except Drung (App. 1, No. 47), where there is a single upright stone. The information available about these sites except Drung (App. 1, No. 47), where there is a single upright stone. The information available about these sites derives very largely from descriptions in mid-19th-century OS records, which are couched in rather general terms and lack the detail that would justify their acceptance as proven megalithic tombs.

The two appendices replace the single appendix of earlier volumes in the series, which consisted of accounts of sites bearing names such as ‘Giant’s Grave’ and ‘Cromlech’ on OS six-inch maps that could be dismissed as megalithic tombs or for which the evidence was deemed insufficient to warrant their acceptance as such. In this volume, in addition to sites so named on OS maps, there are entries for sites identified as megalithic tombs or

possible ones by other sources. The decision to include entries on sites mentioned in the literature was influenced, in the first instance, by the existence of the collection of 23 notebooks known as the Hill Drawing Antiquity Books, compiled by the Ordnance Survey's Thomas Fagan (1845–8), which are devoted to descriptions of archaeological monuments and occasionally describe archaeological objects found in County Donegal. Fagan's fieldwork extended to around two-thirds of the county, generally excluding the north-west and north-east. There are no entries for Gweedore and The Rosses or for the mountainous district stretching eastward from The Rosses to Glenveagh, nor is there any coverage of the Inishowen peninsula, the Fanad peninsula or the lands immediately opposite this on the western side of Mulroy Bay. These books are an important source of information about the substantially destroyed megalithic cemetery in the Kilmonaster Middle area (Ó Nualláin 1968b). The notebooks contain descriptions of sites, some destroyed before Fagan's visit and about which he was informed by local people, and some that have not been found and may have been destroyed since he wrote, that are worthy of record as possible megalithic tombs. It seemed appropriate then, for the sake of completeness, to include with these entries other references to supposed megalithic tombs that came to light during the extensive review of the literature common to the preparation of all volumes in the series. This will facilitate other fieldworkers and may lead to the discovery of 'lost' sites. The entries in Appendix 1 are to supposed megalithic tombs for which the evidence is deemed insufficient to justify their acceptance as such. Sites incorrectly identified as megalithic tombs or as possible ones in the literature are assigned to Appendix 2.

The extent to which megalithic tombs in the county have been lost to the record as a result of unrecorded destruction or because they have not yet come to notice cannot be quantified. However, some conclusions can be based on what is known of confirmed or reported instances of tomb destruction and of recent trends in the rate of tomb discovery. Regarding the latter issue, the inventory of megalithic tombs in this volume, as in earlier volumes in the series, was compiled after visits to sites identified in a variety of sources, mainly documentary, as megalithic tombs or possible ones. An indication of the extent of the documentary search may be gained from an account of antiquarian interest in megalithic tombs in County Donegal later in this section. An additional layer of archaeological fieldwork available for Donegal but not to hand for counties covered earlier in this series is the general archaeological survey of the county conducted in the field over twelve months during 1980–81 (Lacy 1983). During that survey around 4000 sites were inspected. These had been identified from the various editions of the OS six-inch maps, the topographical files in the National Museum of Ireland, the records of the Donegal Historical Society, the archaeological literature and local sources (Lacy 1983, 10). This work served to boost the rate of site discovery. As a result five tombs not hitherto recorded came to notice, Cappagh (Dg. 16), Carrowmullin (Dg. 27), Carrownaganonagh (Dg. 28), Carrowreagh (Dg. 29) and Dooey (Dg. 46). Three others, Cloghbolie (Dg. 34), Meenkeeragh (Dg. 100) and Meenletterbale (Dg. 101), briefly mentioned in the literature, were located, and four sites named 'Standing Stone/s' on OS maps at Dooish (Dg. 47), Gortfad (Dg. 59), Gortyarrigan (Dg. 63) and Rashenny (Dg. 106) were found, when visited, to be megalithic tombs. In the years since the completion of that survey additional sites, not previously recorded, have been discovered at Carrickmagrath (Dg. 21), Drumrat (Dg. 51), Farragans (Dg. 55), Meenbog (Dg. 97) and Tonbane Glebe (Dg. 122). These discoveries demonstrate a continuing potential for further finds of tombs. Despite the degree of conventional field survey already undertaken, a county as large as Donegal, much of its rugged landscape, offers considerable scope for field search. The example of Carrowreagh (Dg. 29), revealed during turf-cutting, demonstrates that the tracts of bog in the county may also yield more sites. Although further finds of tombs are inevitable, the evidence from the last twenty or so years is that they are likely to occur in or close to areas where tombs are already known, the effect being to intensify the present distribution pattern. Occasionally, however, the discovery of a tomb lends some diversification to the known distribution, as in the case of Tonbane Glebe (Dg. 122), the only megalithic tomb known in the northern part of the Fanad peninsula.

Recorded instances of tomb removal in recent decades involved the demolition of both the portal tomb (Dg. 59) and the passage tomb at Gortfad and the court tomb at Ballintemple (Dg. 2), and the most dramatic incidence of recorded loss in the county from an earlier period is the destruction, just before the middle of the 19th century, of many of the sites forming the megalithic cemetery centred on Kilmonaster Middle townland (Ó Nualláin 1968b). Further unsubstantiated tomb loss in other areas is suggested by some of the entries in Appendix 1. The seemingly disproportionate damage to a specific group of tombs at Kilmonaster Middle could arguably be accounted for by their close siting in a cemetery setting. There are, however, grounds for suggesting that this destruction reflects a pattern of higher levels of monument removal in the wider area of inland east Donegal, 'a relatively rich agricultural region' (Freeman 1960, 464) providing the best farmland in the county, than may have obtained elsewhere. That this was the case is suggested not only by the destruction of sites in the Kilmonaster Middle area but also by distribution maps in Lacy (1983, figs. 35, 36, 67, 82, 105), which show that during a period of around 150 years from c. 1830, when the county was first mapped by the OS, more than half of the standing stones and of the enclosures of ringfort type in east Donegal were destroyed, a rate of destruction

apparently not repeated elsewhere in the county. The possibility of wholesale clearance of megalithic monuments in a specific locale is suggested by Thomas Fagan (1845–8, book 2, 22). He reported claims by residents that in the three adjoining townlands of Ards, Aghalattive and Rinnasligo ‘sepultures’ of the type ‘commonly called Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ had been ‘very numerous’, but all had been destroyed or damaged within local memory during land clearance. These townlands are on OS six-inch sheet 26 and form the greater part of a peninsula on the west side of Sheep Haven in north-west Donegal, land now largely occupied by Ards Forest Park. The supposed ‘sepultures’ were reportedly large, ‘each enclosed at sides and ends and in some cases covered by great flat stones’. Human bones, including skulls, said to have been found in most of them were buried in pits where found. No megalithic tombs are now known in these three townlands, although there are instances in the vicinity. Fagan (1845–8, book 13, 9) also reported claims that many ‘pagan sepultures’ and standing stones had been demolished in the area covered by OS six-inch sheet 68, but no details are provided. In light of the foregoing it cannot be relied on that tomb loss was random. The possibility of higher than average loss on the better farmland must be acknowledged, as must the possibility of occasional instances of wholesale obliteration of sites in some areas.

Throughout the volume the 125 court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs are referred to by their townland names, followed in parentheses by the county abbreviation and number, e.g. Ards Beg (Dg. 1). In the case of the court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs the heading to each description is arranged as follows. The number of the tomb is followed by the townland name, both in bold type. After the abbreviation OS (Ordnance Survey) the number of the relevant six-inch sheet, 1:2,500 plan and trace are given, e.g. 24:11:5. Next, in parentheses, are the coordinates in centimetres from the left (west) and bottom (south) edges of the six-inch sheet. Then follow the name, if any, given on the six-inch map and, in parentheses, the date of the map edition. Next the height above Ordnance Datum (OD) is expressed by the values of the contours that lie above and below the site, e.g. OD 300–400 means that the site lies between 300 and 400 feet Ordnance Datum. In a few cases where a contour crosses a site, the value of this contour only is given. Lastly, the National Grid reference is given, e.g. B 899 305. 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, 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. References to the literature are appended to the descriptive accounts of the tombs. The entries in the other sections—the passage tomb descriptions and the accounts in the two appendices—follow the same format as that outlined for the court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs.

In Part 2 the morphology and distribution of the megalithic tombs in County Donegal are examined, a summary account of the finds from the tombs is presented and aspects of the Irish series as a whole are reviewed.

Throughout the volume megalithic tombs in counties other than Donegal are referred to by their townland names, followed in parentheses by the county abbreviation and number if they have already been published in earlier volumes in this series (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961; 1964; 1972; 1982; Ó Nualláin 1989). Megalithic tombs not included in this series to date are identified by their townland name and county abbreviation only.

PLANS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The plans, followed by maps and orientation diagrams, are grouped at the end of the text and arranged as far as possible by class and number. Plans of 122 of the 125 court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs and of two other structures, Cashel Glebe (App. 1, No. 20) and Malin More (App. 2, No. 43), are based on our own surveys. The standard scale of 1:100 is used in all these plans except that of Killin (Dg. 72), which is published at 1:200. For the excavated tomb at Bavan (Dg. 12) the excavators’ published plan, adapted to our own conventions, has been used; for the destroyed tomb at Ballybobaneen (Dg. 4) a rudimentary sketch by Thomas Fagan (1845–8) is reproduced; and for the unlocated, perhaps destroyed, tomb at Finner (Dg. 57) a sketch dated 1880 by W.F. Wakeman (1878–82) is relied upon. Our surveys of two tombs, Croaghbeg (Dg. 40) and Shalwy (Dg. 113), were made two decades after the excavation of both. Early illustrations in the form of sketches, plans and photographs of a number of sites are reproduced, namely, Ards Beg (Dg. 1), Cool Beg (Dg. 37), Kilclooney More (Dg. 69), Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), Magheracar (Dg. 88), Malin More (Dg. 95), Roshin South (Dg. 110), Stroove (Dg. 117) and Dooish (App. 1, No. 41). Photographs are provided of all extant court tombs, portal tombs, wedge tombs and unclassified tombs except Ballyboe (Dg. 5), Greenhill (Dg. 65), Lurgan (Dg. 86) and Murroe (Dg. 105). There are also photographs of two other sites, Cloghan Beg (App. 1, No. 26) and Malin More (App. 2, No. 43). The photographs occur with the relevant inventory entries, unlike in earlier volumes, where they are grouped together at the end.

CONVENTIONS USED IN PLANS

In the plans the following conventions are adopted. Set structural stones are hatched, and roofstones are shown with a thick line. The outline of cairn remains is shown in pecked line. Fences, banks and walls are indicated by heavy lines and are all named fence. In the sections all stones cut by the section line are hatched. The direction of true north is indicated on each plan by a simple arrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of the following in providing information on newly discovered tombs and locational details about others mentioned in the literature is acknowledged: Mr John Byrne for the tombs at Carrickmagrath (Dg. 21) and Meencargagh (Dg. 98); the late Ms Mabel R. Colhoun for Carrowmore or Glentogher (Dg. 26) and Magheranaul (Dg. 89); Ms Mairéad Dunlevy for Gilbertstown (Dg. 58), Roshin (Dg. 109) and Sand Island (Dg. 112); the late Professor E.E. Evans for Malin More (Dg. 92); Mr Ian Fraser for Meenbog (Dg. 97); the late Rev. Fr P. Gallagher for Ballymunterhiggin (Dg. 9); Ms Joanna Nolan for Drumrat (Dg. 51) and, along with Ms Cáit Fealty, for Tonbane Glebe (Dg. 122). The following institutions have granted permission to reproduce illustrations in their keeping: the British Library, London (drawing of Magheracar, Dg. 88, from Stowe MS 1024); the National Archives of Ireland (drawings of Ards Beg, Dg. 1, Ballybobaneen, Dg. 4, Stroove, Dg. 117, and Dooish, App. 1, No. 41, all from unpublished 19th-century OS documentation); the National Library of Ireland (two photographs of Ards Beg, Dg. 1, one photograph of Malin More, Dg. 95, and one photograph of Cool Beg, Dg. 37, all from the Lawrence photograph collection); the Royal Irish Academy (drawing of Kilclooney More, Dg. 69, drawing of Kilclooney More, Dg. 70, drawing and ground plan of Roshin South, Dg. 110, all from MS 3 C 33); and Sligo County Library (sketch of Finner, Dg. 57).

This is the first volume in this series to be produced at *Dúchas* The Heritage Service, part of the Department of the Environment and Local Government. Earlier volumes were produced at the Ordnance Survey, and much of the work on this one was carried out there before the closure of the Archaeological Branch of the Ordnance Survey in February 1999 and the transfer of the professional staff to *Dúchas*. It is appropriate to acknowledge the contribution of the staff and management of the Ordnance Survey to the overall enterprise.

The plans, maps and diagrams in this volume were drawn at the Ordnance Survey by Vincent Steadman and checked by Patrick McLoughlin. Martina Fagan, also of the Ordnance Survey, provided assistance with typing. Thanks are due to my colleague Paul Walsh, first at the Ordnance Survey and now at *Dúchas*, for help in many aspects of this work. A particular debt of gratitude is due to my former colleague at the Ordnance Survey Dr Seán Ó Nualláin for his guidance along the path of megalithic studies. His comments on early drafts of some of the tomb descriptions in this volume are gratefully acknowledged, and it is hoped that in their present state they will find favour with him.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF MEGALITHIC TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

The earliest record of antiquarian interest in megalithic tombs in County Donegal dates to 1700, when Edward Lhuyd resumed his tour of Ireland, begun the previous year (Campbell 1960). Lhuyd's party sketched monuments in many parts of Ireland, and, although the originals were lost in a fire, copies survive and are preserved in the British Library, London (BLL Stowe MS 1024). Among these are sketches of both the wedge tomb (Dg. 88) and the passage tomb in Magheracar. A note on the drawing of the wedge tomb mentions the reputed discovery of five 'urns' at the site. Later in the 18th century Bishop Pococke in his account of his tour in Ireland in 1752, published around 140 years later (G.T. Stokes 1891) and subsequently (McVeigh 1995), mentioned two possible megalithic monuments (App. 1, Nos. 113 and 114). Neither can now be identified. Toward the end of the 18th century a 'druidical altar' at Linsfort (App. 1, No. 74) was brought to notice (Gough 1789), although the nature of this feature, which has not been found, is unclear. Watercolours of three tombs, Kilclooney More (Dg. 69), Kilclooney More (Dg. 70) and Roshin South (Dg. 110), also survive from this period and are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy (RIA MS 3 C 33). There are four works in all, a view of each monument and a plan of Roshin South (Dg. 110). To this source is owed the rediscovery of this site (Ó Nualláin 1968a, 296). Names and dates appended to each of the three views identify the watercolours as the work of Rev. J. Turner, who, in 1799, added colour to original drawings or copies. The names W. Burton on the view of Roshin South (Dg. 110) and W. Conyngham on the views of the two tombs at Kilclooney More (Dg. 69 and Dg. 70) identify the originals as the work of William Burton Conyngham, a leading figure in Dublin antiquarian circles

of the period, who amassed an extensive collection of drawings of antiquarian subjects (Crookshank and the Knight of Glin 1994, 37). The dates of the original drawings are not recorded, but they cannot be later than 1796, the year of his death. A further clue lies in his change of name, in or around 1781, from William Burton to William Conyngham on inheriting estates in counties Donegal and Meath (Trench 1985).

During the first one-third of the 19th century, and before the completion of the original six-inch-to-one-mile map series for the county by the OS, only four true megalithic tombs were noted in the literature. The Rev. Caesar Otway (1827) briefly referred to two unnamed sites, known to the local residents as 'Giant's Graves', which can be recognised as the adjacent tombs in Carmoney (Dg. 17 and Dg. 18). A decade later, Rev. G.H. Reade in a contribution to *The Dublin Penny Journal* under his initials, G.H.R. (1834–5), briefly referred to two sites, neither of which he named or accurately identified. These are now recognised as Knocknashangan (Dg. 75) and Rowantreehill (Dg. 111). During the same period a small number of other sites (App. 1, Nos. 12 and 22; App. 2, No. 12) are mentioned in terms suggestive of their being megalithic tombs, but none can reliably be identified as such.

The large-scale maps produced by the OS during the third and fourth decades of the 19th century are the first adequate record of archaeological monuments in the county. Twenty-three of the megalithic tombs now known in County Donegal were marked on the maps of the original survey of the county (1831–6). Eleven of these appear under the names 'Druid's Altar', 'Cromlech', 'Dermot and Grania's Bed', 'Giant's Bed', 'Cloghtogle' and 'Giant's Grave', which are among the names usually applied to megalithic tombs on OS six-inch maps, and three more tombs appear under the slightly different names 'Giant's Den', 'Grania's Bed' and 'Labba Rocks'. Twenty-two other sites bearing a similar variety of names appear on the maps, although none is a proven megalithic tomb, and accounts of these are given in the appendices. The nine other megalithic tombs marked on the maps are assigned names not usually associated with such monuments, e.g. 'Standing Stones' and 'Carn'. One further tomb, Mondooy Upper (Dg. 102), though noted by the field surveyors and marked on the manuscript Fair Plan as 'Standing Stones', was not subsequently shown on the published map. In the unpublished documentation of the survey there are references to ten tombs, but only one of these, Killeen (Dg. 71), mentioned in an OS Name Book, is not named on the published map. The most significant item among these documents is a sketch in the OS Memorandums (1838–42) of Ards Beg (Dg. 1), which shows that there was a small chamber close to the extant portal tomb there. In the OS Memoirs (1835–6) there are drawings of the tombs at Crevary Upper (Dg. 39), Drumhallagh Upper (Dg. 50), Gortnavern (Dg. 62) and Sharagore/Tonduff (Dg. 114), but these record little in the way of additional structure at any of them. Additionally, the OS Memoirs (1835–6) briefly describe, with sketch, a 'Giant's Grave' at Ballyhork (App. 1, No. 7), and the OS Name Books (1831–6) refer to a 'Cromlech' at Loughros Glebe (App. 1, No. 77), neither of which is marked on OS maps or elsewhere recorded. However, the nature of both is uncertain.

The original six-inch survey of County Donegal was revised at the same scale between 1845 and 1852, when 71 of the megalithic tombs known in the county were named on OS maps for the first time. The majority appear under the names 'Dermot and Grania's Bed', 'Giant's Grave', 'Cromlech' and 'Giant's Bed'. Others, however, are assigned an assortment of names. For 26 other newly marked sites named 'Dermot and Grania's Bed', 'Giant's Grave' and 'Druid's Altar' either the evidence is insufficient to permit their acceptance as megalithic tombs or they can be rejected as ones; accounts of these are given in the appendices. The pre-publication field maps of this revision record two tombs at Kilclooney More (Dg. 68 and Dg. 69), neither of which is named on the published maps. These field maps are also the only cartographic record of the location of two possible megalithic sites, one a 'Druid's Altar' at Knockfair (App. 1, No. 70) and the other a 'Giant's Grave' at Garvegort Glebe (App. 1, No. 53). In the unpublished documentation compiled during the revision there are two main sources of information on antiquities, the Hill Drawing Antiquity Books (Fagan 1845–8), mentioned earlier, and the OS Revision Name Books (1845–52). These sources add four sites to those shown on the published maps, Lisnanees Upper (Dg. 83), Malin More (Dg. 96) and the two sites in Kilclooney More (Dg. 68 and Dg. 69), both of which, as noted above, are also known from the pre-publication field maps. These sources also contain the sketches, mentioned earlier, that confirm that the destroyed monument at Ballybobaneen (Dg. 4) was a megalithic tomb and that the two tall stones now extant at Stroove (Dg. 117) are the remnants of another. Such corroboration is lacking for a considerable number of other wholly or largely destroyed sites, many of them named 'Dermot and Grania's Bed' etc. on OS maps, which are described in one or both of these sources in terms that suggest that they too were megalithic tombs. Accounts of these sites are given in the appendices. The OS documentation permits the identification of a number of tombs that have suffered further ruin, to a greater or lesser degree, since the mid-19th century through the loss of orthostats, roofstones or cairn material, namely, Bavan (Dg. 12), Crevary Upper (Dg. 39), Croaghlin (Dg. 41), Croaghlin (Dg. 42), Gortmacall More (Dg. 60), Gransha (Dg. 64), Killin (Dg. 72), Knockergana (Dg. 74), Liafin (Dg. 82), Rashenny (Dg. 106), Sharagore/Tonduff (Dg. 114), Templemoyle (Dg. 120) and Tromaty (Dg. 124).

During the years of OS activity in County Donegal and until around 1870 other sources of information on megalithic tombs in the county are few. Lewis (1837) mentioned five sites to which he applied the terms 'Cromlech' or 'Giant's Grave', only one of which is now recognised as a megalithic tomb. This is the tomb at Knocknashangan (Dg. 75), to which there is a prior reference, noted above. Two of the remaining sites (App. 2, Nos. 12 and 50) appear to be natural features; the original nature of another (App. 1, No. 47) is now uncertain; and the fifth (App. 1, No. 85) cannot be identified. Three tombs, Carmoney (Dg. 17), which had been noted earlier by Otway (see above), Drumhallagh Upper (Dg. 50) and Gortnavern (Dg. 62), both of which were already named on OS maps, were briefly noticed by Hill (1847). There are brief accounts of the destruction of a cairn, possibly covering a passage tomb, at a place called Donaghanie, said to be in County Donegal (Anon. 1845–7, 260–61; Wilde 1857, 186, 189). It seems, however, that this is the townland of that name in County Tyrone (Herity 1974, 224).

The period from around 1870 to the opening years of the 20th century was one of heightened interest in Irish megalithic tombs, during which some of the Donegal sites came to prominence. James Fergusson's *Rude stone monuments in all countries; their age and uses* (1872) included as an appendix Norman Moore's (1872) account of the megalithic tombs in the Glencolumbkille area, comprising those in the townlands of Malin More (Dg. 90–Dg. 96) and Farranmacbride (Dg. 56). Samuel Ferguson (1879) published a plan of the court tomb at Malin More (Dg. 95), which is known as 'Cloghanmore', and a sketch of one of the portal tombs in the same townland (Dg. 94) made on the occasion of a visit to the area in 1864. Ferguson's plan of 'Cloghanmore' and another sketch of the same site made available to Borlase (1897, 241) by Margaret Stokes record the state of this monument before its restoration in the late 1880s. This work, following from the enactment of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, was carried out by the Board of Works under the direction of Thomas N. Deane, then Superintendent of National Monuments. Work was also undertaken at the portal tomb complex in the same townland (Dg. 91). The annual reports of the Commissioners of Public Works refer to this work, and one of them includes, as an appendix, an account, with drawings, of the two tombs (CPW 1886, 22; 1887, 24, 63–4; 1888, 24). However, these accounts tell little of the nature and extent of the work undertaken at the two sites. Subsequently, Wakeman (1890–91) questioned the accuracy of the restored cairn at 'Cloghanmore' (Dg. 95), and Borlase (1897, 244–8) charged that the character of the two terminal chambers of the portal tomb complex (Dg. 91) had been altered. From a consideration of the available evidence (see inventory entries) it appears that Borlase's charge owes much to his own misinterpretation of the monument and that, in outline at least, the cairn at 'Cloghanmore' is probably to be relied on. Whatever the full extent of the work carried out at both sites, it is clear from a post-restoration photograph (Lawrence c. 1880–1910) of 'Cloghanmore' that considerable clearance and tidying took place, and there can be little doubt that this entailed archaeological loss. The same period saw the appearance of brief items on megalithic monuments in the county by a number of contributors, among whom Kinahan and Wakeman were notably prolific. Batt (1889) mentioned Drumhallagh Upper (Dg. 50); R.S. Young (1897) referred to Laraghirril (Dg. 78) and Klockergrana (Dg. 74), noting of the latter that the gallery had been revealed when the covering cairn was quarried for stone; and Baillie (1900) and Welch (1902) noted Kilclooney More (Dg. 70) and Gortnavern (Dg. 62) respectively; all of these sites had already been mentioned in the literature or named on OS maps. Contributions by Kinahan (1879–82; 1879–88a; 1879–88b; 1883–4; 1885–6; 1887–8; 1889) largely relate to that part of the county roughly centred on Letterkenny and Kilmacrenan. Most of the supposed megalithic sites he referred to were already shown on OS maps under names such as 'Dermot and Grania's Bed', and only one of these, Letter (Dg. 81), can be accepted as a genuine megalithic tomb. He did, however, describe a number of sites, not noted elsewhere, in terms that suggest that they may have been megalithic tombs, but these have not been found (App. 1, Nos. 2, 8, 54, 73, 110). Wakeman (1876–8a, 105; 1876–8b, 266–7; 1877; 1878–82; 1890–91; 1896) wrote of sites mainly in the south of the county. His appear to be the first published references to the sites at Finner, where there was a court tomb (Dg. 57), now unlocated or destroyed, and two passage tombs, only one of which is definitely extant, and at Magheracar, where there is a wedge tomb (Dg. 88) and a passage tomb, the last the only one of the five marked on OS six-inch maps. Original drawings of these tombs, made by Wakeman in 1880 (Wakeman 1878–82), are preserved in Sligo County Library, and there is a further drawing of one of the passage tombs at Finner in the Royal Irish Academy (RIA MS 3 C 27, no. 16). These drawings, or versions of them, were later reproduced by Wood-Martin (1887–8; 1888), who included these sites in his survey of the megalithic monuments of County Sligo, and by Borlase (1897). These tombs, particularly those in Finner, were the subject of occasional and sometimes confused mention in the literature for some 25 years (Allingham 1879; Kinahan 1879–82; Wood-Martin 1887–8; 1888; Borlase 1897) before fading from the record until recent decades, after Lockwood (1901) published his reliable account of them, with which he included accurate plans of the two tombs in Magheracar. Locally based scholars ('Maghtochair' 1867; Stephens 1872; Allingham 1879; Doherty 1891) mentioned a number of tombs at around this time, but only one, Cloghbolie (Dg. 34), noted by Allingham, was new to the

record. The earliest available photographs of tombs in the county, although few of them are precisely dated, also belong to these years. The photograph of Malin More (Dg. 95) in the Lawrence photograph collection (c. 1880–1910) has already been noted, and there are others of the same monument, one of them dated 1890, in the collection of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (RSAI photograph collection, c. 1900). The tomb at Cool Beg (Dg. 37) also features in both these collections. There are two photographs of Ards Beg (Dg. 1) in the Lawrence collection (c. 1880–1910), and there is one of the tomb at Malin More (Dg. 91) in the Royal Society of Antiquaries collection (RSAI photograph collection, c. 1900). The photographs in the latter collection were taken by R.J. Welch, and it seems that there are others of the same sites in the collection of his photographs in the Ulster Museum (Anon. 1979, 26). During this period of relatively intense interest in Irish megalithic tombs an attempt was made to compile a national list of ‘prehistoric sepulchral monuments or cromleacs’ (M. Stokes 1878). This effort returned no sites for County Donegal, but the same author’s second list (M. Stokes 1882) noted ‘six dolmens’ at ‘Glencolumbkille’, which seems to be a reference to the portal tomb complex in Malin More (Dg. 91). This list also mentioned two other sites, yet to be identified (App. 1, Nos. 111 and 112). These attempts were followed by Borlase (1897), who provided a numbered list of 96 sites in County Donegal. As the component parts of some composite monuments are assigned separate numbers and a smaller number of sites are entered twice because of difficulties encountered by Borlase in reconciling earlier accounts, the effective number of sites listed by him is 74. Of these, 34 are megalithic tombs, all of which had already been recorded on OS maps and/or in earlier published accounts. Although Borlase spent ‘many months’ in Donegal, he seems to have devoted most of his time there to ethnological research, and the only tombs he appears to have had first-hand knowledge of are Drumanoo (Dg. 48), some of the tombs at Malin More, which sites he visited in 1888, and Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), visited in 1892 (Borlase 1897, viii–ix, 240, 244, 248, 250).

Between 1900 and 1905 much of County Donegal was resurveyed by the OS, when the sites at Killeen (Dg. 71) and Straid or Glebe (Dg. 115) were named on the large-scale maps for the first time, although both had been noted in the OS documentation of the mid-19th century. A limited map revision took place between 1948 and 1954, but no additional tombs were then noted.

From around 1905 until the late 1940s references to megalithic tombs in the county are scant and in some instances consist of little more than passing reference to sites already named on OS maps or mentioned in earlier accounts. Somerville (1929) published plans of the tombs at Carnaghan (Dg. 19), Gortnavern (Dg. 62), Gransha (Dg. 64) and Bin (Dg. 13). The last had not hitherto been recorded. His is also the only published account of a destroyed monument at Tullynabrattilly (App. 1, No. 107) that may have been a megalithic tomb. After the passing of the National Monuments Act of 1930, which, *inter alia*, provided for the establishment by local authorities of National Monuments Advisory Committees, an appeal was made in 1931 for information on megalithic monuments in the county (Anon. 1952, 431). Among the respondents was Henry Morris, who compiled a list of monuments of all periods in County Donegal, which was published in the *Derry Journal* newspaper in August 1931 and later in the journal of the County Donegal Historical Society (H. Morris 1947). Among the dozen or so megalithic tombs he referred to are Lurgan (Dg. 85) and Gilbertstown (Dg. 58), which had not previously been recorded. Brief references to a number of Donegal sites by some of those interested in megalithic studies during the 1930s and 1940s reflect the new concern with tomb classification. Henry Morris (1933) included Malin More (Dg. 95) among his ‘gapped partition graves’, and Davies (1942) cited Drumhallagh Upper (Dg. 50) and Laraghirrill (Dg. 78) as instances of ‘horned cairns’. The latter author included plans of Malin More (Dg. 95) and Laraghirrill (Dg. 78) in a joint study of the ‘horned cairns’ of Ulster (Davies and Evans 1943); the same plan of the latter site was reproduced at the end of the decade (Davies 1948). Three Donegal sites were included in the first national list of ‘horned cairns’ (Mahr 1937), ‘Cloghanmore’, i.e. Malin More (Dg. 95), Roosky Upper (Dg. 108) and Rossnowlagh. The last name may refer to either the tomb at Cool Beg (Dg. 37) or that at Lurgan (Dg. 85), both of which are close to the village of Rossnowlagh. Both were known to Henry Morris, whose assistance was acknowledged by Mahr. Another tomb, the ‘dolmen-type’ grave or portal tomb at Carnaghan (Dg. 19), was briefly described and compared to similar sites in County Tyrone by Swan and Davies (1938).

Increased fieldwork at local level since the 1940s is reflected in brief references to megalithic tombs in the pages of the *Journal of the County Donegal Historical Society*, now styled the *Donegal Annual*, which includes the first published record of the sites at Lurgan (Dg. 86) (Deery 1948), Tawlaght (Dg. 119) (Anon. 1951), Sand Island (Dg. 112) (L. McGill 1964), Farragans (Dg. 55) (Cookman 1987), Meencargagh (Dg. 98) (Verling 1990) and Drumrat (Dg. 51) (Nolan 1993). Elsewhere, N.D. Evans and H. Evans (1967) reported their discovery of the tomb at Carrowmore or Glentogher (Dg. 24), the third in the same townland. Some years later Conaghan (1974) published the first reference to the tomb at Roshin (Dg. 109). The Inishowen peninsula was the target of sustained and intensive fieldwork by Mabel Colhoun, who published a list of 35 ‘chambered cairns or dolmens’ (Colhoun 1949), of which fourteen are megalithic tombs, five of which had not hitherto been recorded,

Meenletterbale (Dg. 101), Meenkeeragh (Dg. 100), Crislaghmore (Dg. 125), Carrowmore or Glentogher (Dg. 26) and Magheranaul (Dg. 89). Plans of the last two sites, as well as of two previously recorded sites, Carrowmore or Glentogher (Dg. 25) and Laraghbirril (Dg. 78), were provided. It was only with the fuller and posthumous publication of the results of the author's fieldwork, which included full map references, that all the sites listed in her earlier publication, including the tomb at Crislaghmore (Dg. 125), could be found (Colhoun 1995). Some of the tombs in the county are included in national and local guidebooks (Killanin and Duignan 1962; 1967; 1989; E.E. Evans 1966; Herity 1971; 1990).

Since the 1960s the megalithic tombs of the county have featured in a number of studies. De Valera (1960), in his paper on the 'court cairns' of Ireland, listed 30 in County Donegal. One of these, that at Straid or Glebe (Dg. 115), which the author described as a 'doubtful' instance, is included here as an unclassified tomb. Cool Beg (Dg. 37) and Ray (Dg. 107), two of three sites listed as possible court tombs in de Valera's paper, are now accepted as such, as is the unlocated/destroyed site at Finner (Dg. 57). The author provided plans of 23 of the 30 sites identified as court tombs in his paper, as well as of the tomb at Ray (Dg. 107) and of two other sites included in an appendix, Ballyannan (Dg. 3) and Mondooney Upper (Dg. 102). In the same year Corcoran (1960) included three Donegal sites in his list of 'horned cairns', all of which are also included in de Valera's paper. Some years later de Valera (1965) identified Letter (Dg. 81), already included in his earlier paper, as a possible transeptal court tomb. Plans and descriptions of the two tombs with centrally placed courts, Ballymunterhiggin (Dg. 9), which first came to notice in around 1962, and Farranmacbride (Dg. 56), were made available by Ó Nualláin (1976). In 1968 Ó Nualláin (1968b), as noted above, relying largely on mid-19th-century OS cartographic and documentary evidence, showed that the cruciform passage tomb at Kilmonaster Middle and the two other ruined sites in the same townland are the remaining structures of a largely destroyed cemetery of megalithic tombs. Subsequently Herity (1974, 214–16) published an inventory of passage tombs in the county. The first detailed account of the portal tombs in the county was published in 1968, when Ó Nualláin (1968a) listed the nineteen then known and included plans of four of them. In a later study of the siting and distribution of portal tombs in Ireland the same author provided brief descriptions of the 24 portal tombs by then identified in the county (Ó Nualláin 1983b). More recently, aspects of the siting of megalithic tombs in south-west Donegal have been commented on by Keeling *et al.* (1989).

During the late 1960s and early 1970s three court tombs in the same coastal valley along Donegal's south coast were excavated. The results of the excavation at one of these sites, Bavan (Dg. 12), have been published (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966). Preliminary accounts of the excavations at the other two sites, Croaghbeg (Dg. 40) and Shalwy (Dg. 113), are available (Flanagan 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971a; 1971b; 1972; 1973; 1974). During 1985 and 1986, excavations took place at the passage tomb at Magheracar, and preliminary accounts of the work are available (Cody 1987; 1988). In 1997 the court tomb at Drumrat (Dg. 51), which first came to notice in 1993, was excavated before a road construction project (Channing and King 1997).

The section on megalithic tombs in the *Archaeological survey of County Donegal* (Lacy 1983), contributed by Seán Ó Nualláin (1983a), consists of a numbered inventory of 138 sites, but, as individual entry numbers are assigned to each of the six chambers comprising the portal tomb complex at Malin More (Dg. 91), the true number is 133 sites. Plans of 43 of these were provided, of which twenty were additional to those that had already appeared in publications by de Valera (1960) or Ó Nualláin (1968a; 1968b; 1976). One tomb included in the inventory of the *Archaeological survey of County Donegal*, the court tomb at Corradoeey, lies mainly in the adjoining townland of Garvagh, County Tyrone, and, as it had already entered the literature under that county (de Valera 1960, 111), is omitted from this volume. Otherwise, apart from the addition of a number of newly found sites and the reclassification of others, the inventory of megalithic tombs in the *Archaeological survey of County Donegal* accords closely with the main inventory below. A list of megalithic tombs in the county is given in the preceding volume of this series (Ó Nualláin 1989). Such amendments and additions as have been made to that list in this volume are outlined above (under the heading 'Scope and layout of volume').

PART 1. DESCRIPTIONS

1. DESCRIPTIONS OF COURT TOMBS, PORTAL TOMBS, WEDGE TOMBS AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS IN COUNTY DONEGAL

1. **Ards Beg.** OS 24:11:5 (61.4 15.8). 'Dermot and Grania's Bed' (1905). OD 0–100. B 899 305.
Plates 1–4. Fig. 1.

Portal tomb

This tomb, now in the garden of a house, stands on a slight ridge *c.* 1.6km W of Gortahork and *c.* 250m S of the inner reaches of Ballyness Bay. It is the westernmost of a number of tombs spread along a narrow, generally low-lying coastal strip stretching eastward to Horn Head. To the S the skyline is formed by an arc of mountain ranges stretching south-westward from Muckish to Errigal and from there northward to Bloody Foreland. To the N is a view across Ballyness Bay to Inishbofin and Tory Island. The locality provides fair pasture broken by outcropping rock.

The tomb is a partly collapsed chamber facing ENE. Behind it was another, smaller chamber that appears to have been demolished in the late 1830s or early 1840s. Some large stones in a field wall at the site may have formed part of the demolished chamber.

The extant chamber is *c.* 3m long. Its front was formed by two portal-stones, the southern one of which has fallen, with a doorstone, now leaning inward, between them. When upright, the doorstone would have stood to two-thirds of the height of the portal-stones. Two stones form the N side of the chamber. These are not shown on the sectional profile of the tomb. A single stone, now fallen inward and broken in two at mid-length, formed the S side. A displaced roofstone overlies the greater part of the chamber. This is now supported at the E by the doorstone and at the W by a prostrate stone of uncertain origin. Just beyond the back of the chamber and incorporated in a stone wall built along the main axis of the structure is a westward-leaning stone. It is 1.1m in sloping height.

The northern portal-stone, set longitudinally, is 2m high when measured at its outer face. The doorstone, set toward the inner end of this, would stand 1.2m high if upright. The southern portal-stone lies prostrate in front of the doorstone. It measures 2m by 0.9m by 0.6m thick. The eastern one of the two sidestones on the N side of the chamber overlaps the adjacent portal-stone and is 0.4m high. The western stone here is 1.2m high. This stone leans inward slightly. The fallen sidestone on the S side, when intact, would have been 3.2m long, 0.3m thick and *c.* 0.9m high at the front, declining to *c.* 0.5m at the back. The displaced stone supporting the W end of the roofstone measures 1.25m by 0.65m and is 0.35m thick. The roofstone is 3.8m long (E–W) and up to 0.5m thick. It narrows from a maximum width of 1.8m near its front (E) end to *c.* 1.2m close to the back end.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) recorded a local claim that the roofstone shifted to its present position above the S side of the chamber during a storm in around 1800. He also reported that locals digging for treasure found that the floor of the chamber was 'paved' in the centre and that several great flagstones lay at either end. Cinders, ashes, shells and burnt slates were allegedly found.

Two photographs of the tomb among the Lawrence photograph collection (*c.* 1880–1910) show that the now fallen southern portal-stone was then standing. The top of this stone sloped sharply downward from a pointed top toward the back of the chamber, in contrast to its flat-topped counterpart. One of these photographs shows a leaning stone just beyond the back of the chamber. This stone is also shown on a sketch of the monument, apparently made in 1836, in the OS Memorandums (1838–42). This may be the stone (mentioned above) now incorporated in the stone wall built along the main axis of the structure. Fagan (1845–8) noted two stones, their average measurements 4½ feet (*c.* 1.4m) high and 1½ feet (*c.* 0.45m) wide, at the W end of the structure. One of these stones was prostrate when he saw them.

The sketch in the OS Memorandums (1838–42), reproduced below, shows that the second and smaller chamber stood a short distance behind the extant chamber. This small chamber then consisted of two opposed orthostats, one at the N and the other at the S, with a gabled orthostat at the W, apparently the backstone of the structure. It appears that it was removed before 1845, as it was not noted by Thomas Fagan (1845–8), who visited the site in that year, or by other OS personnel (OS Revision Name Book, 1845–52). Fagan has referred to the

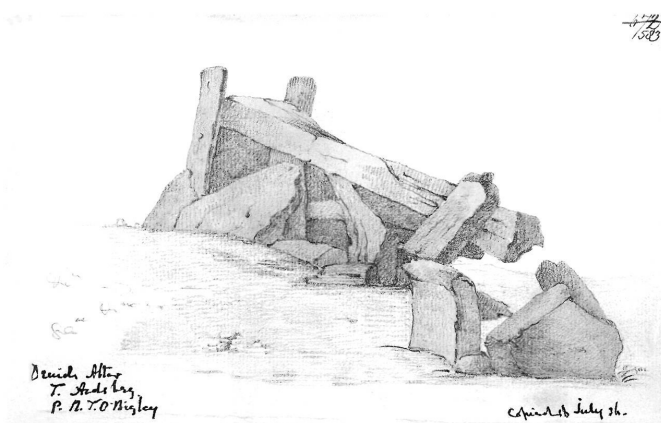


Plate 1. Ards Beg (Dg. 1). Sketch from OS Memorandums (1834–42) showing a small chamber behind the portal tomb. By permission of the National Archives of Ireland.



Plate 2. Ards Beg (Dg. 1). Photograph no. 9416 from Lawrence collection (c. 1880–1910) showing tomb from south-east; courtesy of the National Library of Ireland.



Plate 3. Ards Beg (Dg. 1). Photograph no. 9415 from Lawrence collection (c. 1880–1910) showing tomb from north-west; courtesy of the National Library of Ireland.



Plate 4. Ards Beg (Dg. 1), from south.

destruction of 'several large and enclosed graves' that stood 'a few yards' to the W of the portal tomb. It is uncertain what weight should be attached to this claim, based as it is on second-hand information.

The gabled stone shown forming the rear of the destroyed chamber may be the second from the S of a line of four large stones incorporated in the W face of a stone wall *c.* 4m W of the extant chamber. It is 0.8m high and may be *in situ*. The stone adjoining this at the S is 1m high. Immediately N of the gabled stone is a flat-topped stone 0.9m high, possibly the stone that stood on the N side of the chamber. The northernmost of the four stones in the wall is 0.7m high.

The original nature of the arrangement here is uncertain, but it may have been similar to that at Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), where a small portal tomb chamber stands behind a larger one, the two sharing, more or less, the same orientation.

OS Memorandums 1838–42, 149–51, 583; Fagan 1845–8, book 4, 29–30; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 24 (1845–52), 40; Lawrence photograph collection, nos. 9415 and 9416 (*c.* 1880–1910); Swan 1955, 70; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 292–3 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, no. 46 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93, Donegal no. 5; SMR 1987, 24:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 24:6.

2. Ballintemple. OS 25:9:5 (9.0 21.9). 'Cloghacorr' (1905). OD 200–300. B 941 312. Plate 5. Fig. 44.

Court tomb

This monument was demolished during the winter of 1978–9 when the orthostats were uprooted and dumped in a pit in the southern corner of the field in which it had stood. The plan published here was made in 1952 and revised on site in 1975.

The tomb stood 1.2km SE of Falcarragh on fairly level ground and commanded a good outlook to the N over a large tract of land falling gently to the extensive sandy beach stretching eastward from Ballyness Bay, 3.7km distant. Muckish and Errigal mountains dominate the skyline to the S and SE.

At the time of its destruction the monument consisted of the remains of a gallery, 6m long, divided into two chambers, and entered from the E. Approximately 1.5m in front of the gallery was a group of three stones of uncertain status. It has been suggested that the easternmost of these, a split boulder 0.5m high, may have been a courtstone (de Valera 1960). The northern one of the two stones beside this was 0.7m high, and the southern one was 0.3m high. A displaced stone, not on plan, lay to the W of and against the last two. Another displaced stone (not on plan) lay 1m N of the group of three stones. Some traces of a stony mound at the site were too ill defined to show on plan.

A transversely set jamb, to the N, with an adjoining sillstone, stood at the E end of the gallery. The jamb was 0.4m high, and the sill was 0.2m high. These stood at the front of a chamber *c.* 2.6m long and up to 2.25m wide. Two orthostats stood at each side of the chamber. At the N the stone next to the entrance jamb was 0.15m high.



Plate 5. Ballintemple (Dg. 2), from south.

The second orthostat here, a split boulder set with its flat face inward, was 0.5m high. The two stones at the S stood together toward the back of the chamber. The eastern one, 0.5m high, was a split boulder set with its flat face inward. The western stone was 0.3m high.

The division between the chambers consisted of two longitudinally set jambs standing 0.85m apart. The northern one was 0.25m high, and the southern one 0.4m high. The outer face of the latter was partly overlapped by the adjoining sidestone of the front chamber.

The rear chamber was *c.* 3m long. It appears to have narrowed toward the back. A single orthostat remained on the N side, and there were two on the S side. The more eastern of the last two, a flat-topped stone, was 0.2m high, and the stone next to it was 0.35m high. The lone orthostat at the N (added to the plan in 1975) was a flat-topped stone only 0.1m high. It overlapped the edge of the gable-shaped stone closing the back of the gallery, which was 0.85m high. Three loose boulders, up to 1.2m in maximum dimension, lay along the gallery. These are not shown on the plan.

Fagan 1845–8, book 3, 15; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 25 (1847–9), 28; de Valera 1960, 105, DG. 7 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 2 (plan); SMR 1987, 25:41; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 25:41.

3. Ballyannan. OS 19:9:2 (14.6 27.1). ‘Cloghtogle’ (1903). OD 800–900. C 337 383. Plate 6. Fig. 2.

Portal tomb

The monument is on the S face of Aghaweel Hill on the Inishowen peninsula and just over 1km from the shores of Lough Swilly. It stands on a little spur of grass-grown outcrop and is overlooked by the rising hillslope, which severely restricts the view northward. There is an extensive vista in the opposite direction across the southern half of Inishowen and westward across Lough Swilly to the mountains of the Fanad peninsula. The immediate locale provides rough grazing, but cultivation is practised today in the valley of the Aghaweel River *c.* 500m to the S and SE.

The tomb, a roofless chamber, faces uphill toward the N. It is 2.2m long and narrows from 1.5m wide at the front to 1.3m at the back. At the front two portal-stones, 0.95m apart, flank a doorstone. Single stones form the E and W sides of the chamber, which is closed by a stone set between their southern ends. A low upright outside the SE corner of the chamber seems to be a deliberate feature and may be a packing-stone. The structure stands toward the northern end of a low mound of subcircular outline measuring 10.5m N–S, 9m E–W and *c.* 0.3m high.

The eastern portal-stone is 1.25m high, and the western is 1.3m high. The top of each stone appears as if it may have been damaged, and it is possible that both were originally taller. The doorstone, the top of which is gabled, stands between the inner ends of the portal-stones. It is 0.85m high and approximately two-thirds of the height of the portal-stones. The eastern sidestone, which overlaps the adjoining portal-stone, is 1.2m high. The western sidestone is 0.8m high. Its top is 0.5m lower than that of the adjacent portal-stone. The backstone, gabled



Plate 6. Ballyannan (Dg. 3), from north.

on top, is 0.8m high. The small set stone outside the E end of the backstone measures 0.4m by 0.15m by 0.4m high.

An account of the monument in an OS Revision Name Book (1846–7) indicates that it has been in its present condition since at least the middle of the 19th century.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 19 (1846–7), 12 (identified as Aghaweel); Borlase 1897, 230, Inishowen West, no. 1; de Valera 1960, 134, no. 22; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 295; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, no. 47 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93, Donegal no. 4; SMR 1987, 19:8; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; Colhoun 1995, 57–8 (plan); RMP 1995, 19:8.

4. Ballybobaneen. OS 68:13:5 (13.5 1.6). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1906). OD 200. H 045 971. Fig. 3.

Unclassified

This monument, no visible trace of which now remains, was first shown on the 1847–8 edition of the OS six-inch map. It stood in level pasture 400m SW of the River Finn and below the lower slopes of Altnapaste Hill, 1km to the S.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) saw the monument in 1846 and sketched the remains. His sketch, which lacks a scale and an orientation indicator, presents an oblique view of the structure. He described it as ‘the ruins of a pagan sepulture called Labba Grania’ that lay almost E–W and appeared to have been 21 feet (*c.* 6.4m) long. Four upright stones were then in place, three of the S side of the structure and one at the W end. The last stone was 7 feet (*c.* 2.15m) high, 4½ feet (*c.* 1.4m) wide and a ½ foot to 1 foot (*c.* 0.15–0.3m) thick. One of the stones at the S was 4 feet (*c.* 1.2m) high, 5 feet (*c.* 1.5m) long and a ½ foot to 1 foot (*c.* 0.15–0.3m) thick. The other two here were described as ‘of much lesser size’.

Fagan’s account seems to describe the inner end of an E-facing gallery, the stone at the W possibly representing a backstone and the other three stones part of the S side. Although his sketch indicates a narrowing of the gallery toward the presumed backstone, a feature of the endchamber of many court tombs, the monument remains unclassified.

Fagan 1845–8, book 13, 8 (sketch); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 44, no. 116; SMR 1987, 68:26; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 68:26.

5. Ballyboe. OS 25:2:4 (24.9 45.5). ‘Cloghacorr’ (1905). OD 0–100. B 958 337. Fig. 6.

Court tomb

The monument is on level ground *c.* 600m SW of the portal tomb (Dg. 53) in the adjacent townland of Erraroeey Beg. It stands 400m E of the Ray River and 1.4km from the sea on the strip of coastal farmland stretching from Ballyness Bay to Horn Head. Muckish Mountain dominates the skyline to the S.

The main part of the monument consists of a gallery preceded at the W by a full court of roughly circular outline. This structure stands in the substantial remains of a cairn. Approximately 6m E of this cairn and on the same axis as the gallery three tall orthostats, the remains of a chamber, stand at the NW edge of a grass-grown mound. A further 2.5m to the E, again on the same axis, is a smaller mound on which are a tall orthostat and a prostrate slab.

The large cairn to the W, considerably overgrown, is of irregular outline. A section of it to the N of the front half of the gallery has been robbed, and elsewhere, most noticeably along the court perimeter, it has been used as a dump for field stones. It now measures 28m in overall length (E–W) and 13m in maximum width. It reaches a height of 1.5m in the gallery area. Five stones exposed at its NE corner and another midway along its southern side are of uncertain status. Two set stones next to each other at the cairn edge to the N of the court may be kerbstones. The western one is 0.3m high, and the eastern is 0.6m high. The smaller mound to the E of the cairn is subrectangular in outline and measures *c.* 7.5m by 6m by 1m high. The mound at the E end of the complex measures 2.5m N–S by 4m E–W and is 0.5m high.

The court is 6m long and 5.5m wide. A rough field wall (not on plan) partly obscures its SW sector. It is

bounded by at least fifteen orthostats, two of which also serve as jambs at the entrance to the gallery. These stand *c.* 1m apart. The northern one is now split into four separate uprights but when intact was *c.* 1m long and 0.5m thick. It is 1.1m high. The southern jamb is 0.9m high. Beyond this are three courtstones close together. The first of these rises 0.35m above the jamb; the second is 0.3m lower than the first and the same height as the third, which is set with its long axis at right angles to the perimeter of the court. Approximately 0.75m beyond this, two courtstones of similar height measure 0.45m and 0.35m in exposed height. The next courtstone is 0.3m taller than the last two. Beyond this the tops of two courtstones, *c.* 0.8m apart, protrude just above the surface of a dump of field rubble. An orthostat standing at an angle to the northern one measures 0.6m in exposed height. Approximately 1.6m beyond this is an arc of three contiguous stones on the N side of the court. The tops of these are level, and each is *c.* 0.6m in exposed height. There is a displaced stone outside the easternmost of the three. Beyond the easternmost courtstone is a gap 0.9m wide between it and the next. The latter flanks the northern entrance jamb and is 1.6m high. A fragment broken from its inner face stands just inside it. The court lacks a readily identifiable entrance. However, the stone set at an angle to the perimeter and more or less opposite the front of the gallery may mark its position, and the transversely set stone flanking a gap midway along the S side of the court suggests the possibility of lateral entry.

The front chamber of the gallery is *c.* 2.5m long and just over 2m wide. Two orthostats form the S side, but only one survives at the N. The last is 1.6m high. The outer orthostat at the S rises 0.5m above the entrance jamb. The inner one is 0.1m lower than the outer. A displaced slab within the chamber measures 1.2m by 0.5m by 0.4m.

The segmenting jambs separating the front chamber from the rest of the gallery are transversely set and stand 0.85m apart. They are substantially obscured. They are around the same height as the sidestone on the N side of the front chamber. The inner sidestone on the S side of the front chamber extends beyond the southern segmenting jamb and forms part of the side of the second chamber. Apart from this sidestone, only one other possible remnant of the second chamber is visible. This is a large slab, perhaps a corbel, protruding from the top of the cairn, more or less in line with the S side of the gallery. It measures 2m by 1m and is at least 0.4m thick. Approximately 0.7m NE of this is a displaced stone on the cairn. It measures 1.6m by 0.5m.

Two of the three orthostats forming the middle element of this monument stand opposite each other and lean inward slightly. The space between them narrows from 1.25m at the E to 0.8m at the W. The southern one, set with its flat face inward, is 1.4m high, and the northern one is 1.15m high. The third orthostat stands E of and beside this and rises 1.3m above it. The space between the opposed orthostats, which appear to represent the sides of a chamber, has been dug to a depth of *c.* 0.7m. A flint flake was found here in 1989. Four flint flakes had already been picked up in a ploughed field beside the monument in 1981 (Ó Nualláin 1983a).

The lone orthostat set in the small eastern mound is 1.8m high. The prostrate slab at the western end of this mound is partly concealed. It measures 1.6m by at least 0.7m and is 0.35m thick.

The original form of this complex monument is not altogether clear. It seems that the full court at the W led to a gallery of at least two chambers. The middle structure resembles the ruins of a portal tomb chamber, and the large surviving orthostat in the eastern mound may represent a chamber of similar type. The three elements here are linked in their adherence to an E–W axis, but other aspects of their relationship remain unclear.

Fagan 1845–8, book 3, 8–9; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 25 (1847–9), 43 (sketch profile of the two eastern elements); de Valera 1960, 105, DG. 6 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 298; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 300; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 294; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 3 (plan); SMR 1987, 25:46, 25:47; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 25:46, 25:47.

6. Ballymagrorty Scotch. OS 103:7:3 (66.7 40.8). ‘Giant’s Grave’ (1904–5). OD 100–200. G 907 692. Plate 7. Fig. 4.

Wedge tomb

This tomb is 1.2km SW of Ballintra village and stands on level pasture among low drumlin hills. Toward the W, between two hills, there is a view of the sea, 3.5km distant.

The monument is considerably ruined. No gallery structure is visible, but it may lie concealed under grass-grown fill that occupies the western two-thirds of the gallery area. The eastern end of the structure has been dug

Plate 7. Ballymagrorty Scotch (Dg. 6), from south.



to a depth of 0.8m. This may be the pit noted by Thomas Fagan (1845–8) when he visited the site in 1847. He recorded that barley-malting operations had been carried out at the site for a considerable period.

A row of six stones at the S seems to represent a line of outer-walling, 6.8m long. Three stones of the outer walling at the N survive: two to the W, one largely hidden, and the third midway along the structure. At the W, between the outer walls, there are two opposed jamb-like stones, 0.55m apart. A displaced slab protrudes from the fill at the NW corner of the structure. It is at least 1.6m long and 0.6m thick. There is another displaced slab, partly buried, midway along the structure. This is 0.3m thick and at least 0.7m long. A low grass-grown mound, not more than 0.5m high, survives beyond the N side and, less impressively, beyond the E end of the structure. Its overall dimensions are 10.4m N–S and 9m E–W.

The outer wall at the S bulges slightly at mid-length. The heights of six stones in this wall from W to E are 1.1m, 0.8m, 0.9m, 1m and 1.15m, while the stone at the E end rises 0.1m above the top of the last. The heights of the three outer wall stones at the N from W to E are 0.5m, 0.35m and 0.7m. The two opposed jamb-like stones are 0.5m high.

Although they are quite ruined, the best interpretation of the remains seems to be that offered above. The gallery, orientated WNW–ESE, appears to have been *c.* 4m long.

Fagan 1845–8, book 15, 10; Anon. 1951, 345; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 78; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 89; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, no. 91 (plan); SMR 1987, 103:14; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 59; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; RMP 1995, 103:14.

7. Ballymore Lower. OS 26:1:3 (19.5 54.5). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1905). OD 100–200. C 050 347. Plate 8. Fig. 3.

Unclassified

The monument, on a slight rise amid pasture, lies just W of the road between Dunfanaghy and Creeslough and is *c.* 700m NW of Back Strand at the inner reaches of Sheep Haven Bay. There is an extensive outlook along a river valley to the SW as far as Muckish Mountain *c.* 6km away.

The monument is greatly ruined, and the scant remains are difficult to interpret but seem to represent a chamber or gallery aligned NE–SW. It is described as if it lay E–W. The tallest stone, 1.6m high, is at the NE. Immediately S of the W end of this and at right angles to it is a set stone, 0.15m high. This may be the butt of a taller stone. A slab, 0.9m by 0.55m by 0.1m thick, leaning against the tall stone does not seem to be *in situ*. Two more set stones stand 1.5m SW of the group just described. Both lie E–W. The eastern one is 0.2m high, and the western one, overlapping the W end of the eastern and 0.2m to the S, is 0.15m high. Both may be remnants of taller stones. A slab, 3.1m by 1.5m by 0.4m thick, overlies the eastern one. This slab leans southward and rests on a stone that itself may have collapsed northward. The latter is *c.* 1m long by 0.2m thick and if upright would be *c.* 0.75m high. There are no discernible traces of a mound around the structure.



Plate 8. Ballymore Lower (Dg. 7), from north-east.

Accounts of the monument in OS documents from the middle of the 19th century indicate that it was then in much the same condition as now. The remains here are clearly those of a megalithic tomb but are insufficient to permit classification.

Fagan 1845–8, book 2, 19; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 26 (1847–9), 9; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 44, no. 117; SMR 1987, 26:3; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 26:3.

8. Ballymore Upper. OS 26:1:5 (9.6 49.7). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1905). OD 200–300. C 039 342. Plate 9. Fig. 5.

Court tomb

This monument lies 1.15km SW of the last. It is on a slight rise 0.5km N of the Derryart River and 1.6km W of the inner reaches of Sheep Haven Bay. The land in the vicinity is under pasture, broken in places by rock outcrop. Muckish Mountain, 6km to the SW, dominates the outlook from the site.

The monument, considerably disturbed, consists of the remains of a court at the E leading to a roofless gallery *c.* 8.5m long. Two field banks bordering a disused farm track, *c.* 3m or more wide, run NNW–SSE across the structure. The eastern bank, which is hedge grown, crosses the front of the gallery, and the western crosses it at around mid-length. The outline of a broad mound, narrowing toward the W, survives beyond the S side and W end of the gallery. This largely grass-grown mound measures 14m N–S by 14m E–W and rises to a maximum height of 2m relative to falling ground just W of the monument.

One stone of the N arm of a broad court and four of the S arm survive *in situ*. That at the N flanks the front of the gallery and is 1m high. The outer three orthostats of the S arm form a curved line, and the fourth is skewed from this line so as to meet the front of the gallery. The skewed courtstone is 1.2m high. The adjoining courtstone, the back of which is concealed, is 0.45m high. The next is 0.8m high, and the outermost one is 1.3m high. Next to the last the track of a stone, perhaps another courtstone, was visible in 1952. Outside this end of the court is a displaced slab measuring 1.7m by 1.1m by 0.3m thick. Another displaced slab lies 1.6m E of the northern courtstone.

The entrance to the gallery is marked by two longitudinally set flat-topped jambs. These converge toward the E, where they are 0.9m apart. The southern one is 0.9m high, and the northern one is 1.25m high. The stone that now lies in front of them may be a displaced lintel. It is 1.7m long and 1.1m thick. A large flat-topped sidestone overlaps the northern jamb. This leans inward and is 0.65m high. A corbel overlying both this and the adjoining jamb measures 1.7m by 1.1m by 0.25m thick. Inside the W end of the sidestone is a leaning slab 1.2m long and *c.* 0.2m thick, which may be a displaced sidestone or jamb. Almost 1m SE of this is an upright stone, 0.7m high. This is not firmly set in the ground and may not be *in situ*.

The rear portion of the gallery is beyond the western field bank. An orthostat, 0.8m high, on the S side of the gallery protrudes from the fence. This may be a longitudinally set jamb or perhaps a sidestone. It supports the

Plate 9. Ballymore Upper (Dg. 8).
Rear half of gallery from west.



eastern end of a large corbel 2.6m long by 1.1m in sloping height by 0.3m thick. The corbel may be somewhat displaced. Opposite this is another corbel, 2.6m long by at least 0.8m high by 0.3m thick. Beyond the corbels the back of the gallery is represented by two opposed sidestones and a flat-topped backstone. The northern sidestone is 0.3m in exposed height, and the southern one is 0.35m high. The backstone, 0.3m in exposed height, is set outside the end of the southern sidestone but inside the end of the northern one.

Approximately 4.5m S of the front of the gallery is a large set stone close to the edge of the mound. It is 1.5m long and at least 0.25m thick and is exposed to a depth of 0.7m at its outer face. Approximately 4.5m to the W is another set stone, 0.9m long, 0.45m thick and 0.5m high. The status of both these stones is unclear, and neither is hatched on the plan. Immediately behind the back of the gallery a slab, 0.9m by at least 0.7m by at least 0.4m thick, protrudes above the surface of the mound. This does not appear to be *in situ*. Just 1m W of this is a prostrate slab, 0.9m by 0.5m by 0.35m thick. At right angles to the N of the gallery and flanking the western one of the two fences crossing the monument is a slab, 1.2m long, set on end. This is loose in the ground and does not appear to be *in situ*. Approximately 0.3m to the W of this is a displaced slab, 1.4m in maximum dimension.

On a visit to the tomb in August 1991 Seán Ó Nualláin found that the rear of the gallery had been disturbed. He rescued two sherds of pottery that lay exposed under the northern of the two large corbels. One was a rim sherd of coarse ware, and the other was a body sherd of a separate vessel (Ó Nualláin 1990).

It is clear from Fagan's account (1845–8) that the structure was then much as it is today. The original number of chambers is not known. Local information suggesting that there had been a full court here (de Valera 1960, 105) cannot be confirmed.

Fagan 1845–8, book 2, 17; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 26 (1847–9), 7; de Valera 1960, 105, DG. 9 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1967, 191; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 4; SMR 1987, 26:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Ó Nualláin 1990; RMP 1995, 26:6.

9. Ballymunterhiggin. OS 107:14:6 (38.8 6.8). Not marked (1952–4). OD 100–200. G 878 592. Plate 10. Fig. 7.

Court tomb

This monument, not shown on any edition of the OS six-inch map, is just over 2km S of Ballyshannon, standing inconspicuously amid outcropping rock in gently undulating pasture. The mountain peaks of the northern parts of counties Leitrim and Sligo dominate the skyline to the S, and those of SW Donegal that to the W and NW.

The structure consists of a large oval central court with a lateral entrance to the S and two opposed galleries, each of two chambers, opening off its narrow E and W ends. In addition, there are three subsidiary chambers opening onto the court, two of them close together at the N and the third at the S just W of the entrance. The southern subsidiary chamber stands more or less opposite the western one of the two at the N. It has been

suggested that some buried stones to the E of the court entrance may be the remains of a fourth subsidiary chamber (Ó Nualláin 1976, 95, 106), but further investigation would be required to determine whether this is so. The structure is incorporated in a long grass-grown mound bounded by a kerb in a fair state of preservation.

The cairn, as outlined by the kerbstones, is oval in plan. It measures 40.5m E–W and is 16m wide at mid-length, from where it narrows to either end. The mound is best preserved at the E, where it is 0.5–0.75m high. It has slipped somewhat beyond the limits of the kerb in places.

Around 30 kerbstones, hatched on the plan, can reliably be identified, and it is likely that others lie buried. The lone kerbstone 3.5m E of the northern subsidiary chambers is 0.4m high. Two kerbstones beside each other at the NE, the western one slightly inside the line of the eastern, are 0.4m and 0.3m high. The six close together at the eastern extremity of the cairn range from 0.1m to 0.5m high, and the lone kerbstone at the SE is 0.3m high. The westernmost of four adjoining the E side of the entrance to the court is slightly inside the line of the other three and indicates a slight inturning of the kerb here. These are between 0.3m and 0.5m high. The two kerbstones beside each other c. 4.5m W of the entrance to the court are 0.3m high. Beyond the back and N side of the western gallery are fifteen kerbstones next to or close to each other. These vary from 0.1m to 1.1m high.

At the SW, c. 1m inside the kerb, is a gapped line, 9m long, of eleven low stones, the largest 0.75m in maximum dimension. These may represent an inner kerb, but excavation would be required to confirm this. Other stones protrude from the cairn, but none is definitely structural, and these, along with some others that lie loose on the surface, are shown but not hatched on the plan.

The court

The entrance passage to the court, just W of midway along its S side, is c. 3.5m long. It narrows from c. 1.5m wide at the outer end to 0.7m at the inner. Four stones survive at the W side, and three on the E side. The outer stone at the W is 0.4m high; the next, 0.7m to the N, is also 0.4m high; the third and fourth are 0.4m and 0.5m high. Two of the three stones on the E side are together at the outer end of the passage. The southern one is 0.9m high, and the northern is 0.35m high. The third stone, 1.6m N of the last, is 0.3m high.

The court is 12.2m long (E–W) and 8m wide. The jambs marking the entrances to the eastern and western galleries and the surviving entrance jambs of the subsidiary chambers form part of the court perimeter and generally comprise its largest stones. The opposed stones at the inner end of the entrance passage to the court also serve as courtstones. A further thirteen courtstones can be recognised. There are six at the NE between the main eastern gallery and the northern subsidiary chambers; there are five at the SE between the same gallery and the court entrance; and there is one each at the NW and SW between the main western gallery and the northern subsidiary chambers and the southern subsidiary chamber. These courtstones range from 0.15m to 0.5m high.

Eastern gallery

The eastern gallery, c. 7.5m long, is set slightly askew to the long axis of the court. Entry to it is between two



Plate 10. Ballymunterhiggin (Dg. 9).
Entrance passage to the court from south.

well-matched jambs, 0.65m apart, from above which a lintel has been displaced. Both jambs are 0.9m high. The lintel, 2.4m by 0.65m by 0.7m thick, now lies in front of the jambs, with one end raised on the courtstone beside the northern entrance jamb and partly supported by another displaced stone measuring 1.55m by 0.5m by 0.6m thick.

The first chamber is *c.* 3.5m long. It is 1.8m wide just inside the entrance jambs, widening to over 2m at the middle and then narrowing to 1.65m at the inner end. Two orthostats form its S side. The outer one is 0.25m high, and the inner is 0.4m high. An orthostat survives at either end of the N side of this chamber. The outer one is 0.35m high, and the inner is 0.7m high.

Two segmenting jambs standing 0.5m apart, both partly inset in the gallery sides, mark the division between the two chambers. The northern one is 0.5m high. The southern one, which rises 0.4m above the northern, is 1m high.

The inner chamber is *c.* 3.5m long and was *c.* 2m wide. Two orthostats form its S side. The outer one is 0.4m high, and the inner is 0.6m high. A single orthostat, 0.65m high, beside the northern segmenting jamb, survives on the N side. The backstone closing the gallery is set with its inner face in line with the end of the adjacent sidestone at the S, and the two are of similar height. The backstone is 0.9m in exposed height. It is more or less flat topped with sloping ends.

Western gallery

This gallery is *c.* 7m long. Entry to it is between two well-matched jambs, 0.7m apart, both of which are 0.75m high. The northern one is transversely set, and the southern is set slightly askew to the S side of the gallery. The jambs support a lintel, now somewhat displaced, which measures 2.2m by 1.25m by 0.7m thick. Just S of the southern jamb is a prostrate slab, 1.2m in maximum dimension.

The outer one of the two chambers is 2m wide and *c.* 3.5m long. Three orthostats, two of them small and the third a large stone, form the N side of the chamber, and a single large orthostat remains on the S side. The outermost stone at the N is the same height as the adjacent entrance jamb. The second orthostat here is 0.1m high; and the third is 0.4m in maximum height. On the S side of the chamber the entrance jamb rises 0.3m above the top of the orthostat there, which is 0.5m high.

The segmenting jambs, both set longitudinally, are 1.1m apart at their inner ends. The southern one, 0.6m high, is skewed somewhat so that its outer end is partly in line with the side of the first chamber and its inner end is inside the line of the second chamber. The northern jamb, 0.5m high, is set inside the line of the gallery side. Approximately 0.6m N of this and at the outer edge of the gallery wall there is a set stone 0.25m high. This is clearly a structural stone. Between the two jambs, and parallel to them, there is a low set stone, 0.3m high. The status of this stone is not clear, and it is not hatched on the plan.

The second chamber is *c.* 3.5m long. The front half of it is 2.45m wide, and it narrows to 1.65m at the back. Two orthostats form each side, and it is closed by a backstone with a flat top and sloping ends. The outer one of the two orthostats at the N is 0.5m high, and the inner one, skewed so as to narrow the back of the chamber, is also 0.5m high. The outer orthostat at the S side is 1.2m high. The inner stone here is the same height as the backstone, 1m high.

Western of two subsidiary chambers at north

This chamber, like the other two subsidiary chambers, stands at right angles to the main axis of the monument. A courtstone, 0.3m high, seems to have served as a transversely set entrance jamb to the chamber, which appears to have been 3m long. Apart from this stone, the front one-third of the chamber is missing. The remainder of the chamber is represented by two stones at either side and a flat-topped backstone. Approximately 0.8m N of the jamb there are two opposed orthostats, 0.7m apart, the eastern one 0.4m high and the western 0.2m high. Behind these are two more opposed orthostats, 1.1m apart. The eastern one of these is 0.1m high, and the western is 0.35m. There is a gap of 0.5m between the last and the backstone, which is 0.4m high.

Eastern of two subsidiary chambers at north

This chamber is 2.5m long, and the disposition of the extant sidestones indicates a narrowing toward the back, where it is 1.1m wide. Two entrance jambs, 0.5m apart, stand at the front of the chamber. The eastern one, transversely set, is 0.35m high, and the western one, longitudinally set, is 0.6m high. Two orthostats form the W

side of the chamber, but only one survives on the E side. The outer orthostat at the W side is 0.1m high. A small stone, 0.1m high, links it to the inner orthostat here, which is stepped in from the line of the first. This too is only 0.1m high. The single orthostat on the E side of the chamber is opposite the last and is 0.3m high. The backstone, set beyond the end of the last but partly overlapped by the inner orthostat at the W, is 0.7m high. The backstone of this chamber and of the adjoining subsidiary chamber appear to have lain on or very close to the line of the kerb, but the absence or concealment of kerbstones in the immediate vicinity of these chambers leaves some doubt about the original relationship.

Subsidiary chamber at south

This subsidiary chamber is *c.* 2m long. Entry to it is between two jambs, 0.4m apart. The eastern one, a large oblong stone, possibly somewhat displaced, is 0.25m high. The western one, transversely set, is 0.15m high. Two stones, both 0.4m high, form the E side of the chamber, but no sidestones remain on the W side. A flat-topped backstone closes the chamber. It is set beyond the E side of the chamber and is 0.2m high.

Fagan 1845–8, book 17, 20 ('ancient burial ground' near Tober Patrick may refer); Ó Nualláin 1976, 95–6 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 5 (plan); SMR 1987, 107:83; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 107:83.

10. Ballynarry. OS 29:1:1 (1.8 58.9). 'Carn' (1904). OD 0–100. C 324 353. Plate 11. Fig. 44.

Court tomb

This monument lies *c.* 4km NW of Buncrana and stands on level arable land *c.* 450m from Stragill Strand on the E side of Lough Swilly. There is an extensive outlook westward across the lough, but rising ground to the E restricts the view inland.

Little of the structure now survives. At the E are four courtstones, two representing the inner end of its northern arm and the other two the inner end of the southern arm. Approximately 2m W of these there are two opposed orthostats, the last remains of the gallery. Beyond these is a large displaced slab. The surviving stones rise above the surface of a grass-grown, flat-topped, round mound that measures 9.5m E–W by 9.3m N–S. It is 0.7m high and has a well-defined, steep-faced perimeter. Stones gathered from the field have been dumped on it.

The inner ends of the court are 1.2m apart. The inner one of the two stones of the northern arm is 0.95m high. It rises 0.6m above the top of the adjoining courtstone. The inner courtstone at the S is pitched outward and would stand 0.45m high if upright. It may also have served as an entrance jamb. The adjoining courtstone is 0.6m high.

The surviving stone at the N side of the gallery is 0.35m high. The stone on the S side is 0.15m high. The displaced slab W of these is partly concealed. It measures 1.2m by at least 0.8m and is 0.25m thick. It may have



Plate 11. Ballynarry (Dg. 10), from east.

served as backstone to the gallery. If so, a gallery length of *c.* 4m is indicated.

Colhoun 1949, 116 ('Ballinarry'); de Valera 1960, 104–5, DG. 4; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 6; SMR 1987, 29:1; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Colhoun 1995, 69, no. 29/16; RMP 1995, 29:1.

11. Barnes Lower. OS 35:12:4 (73.4 21.3). 'Carhy Graves' (1905). OD 400. C 107 248. Plate 12. Fig. 8.

Unclassified

This monument is on sloping pasture toward the head of the valley of the Carnowen River and is *c.* 150m W of the rocky slope of Binnadoo Hill.

The monument, greatly ruined and considerably overgrown, is difficult to interpret. A cairn of sub-oval outline measuring 27.5m NNE–SSW and 12m ESE–WNW survives. Some stones on the cairn, notably at its northern end, appear to have been dumped there in relatively recent times. In its present condition the cairn attains a maximum height of *c.* 1.5m midway between its northern and southern extremities. The limekiln shown beside the monument on the 1848 OS six-inch map is not now apparent. According to Fagan (1845–8), the remains covered an area measuring 20 yards (*c.* 18m) by 12 yards (*c.* 11m) and seemed to have been enclosed by stones on edge, 2 feet to 4½ feet (*c.* 0.6–1.4m) high.

Within the mound and toward its northern end are the remains of a narrow gallery running roughly E–W. The S side of this is represented by a line of four slabs, and the N side by two stones 4.6m apart. A gable-shaped stone standing at the W end of the gallery is probably a backstone. A set stone, 0.5m high, roughly parallel to the gallery, stands 1.1m N of its E end. Another stone, 0.5m high, stands 1.7m to the S of the E end of the gallery and at right angles to it. Approximately 0.6m NE of this is a partly concealed stone at least 0.7m long and 0.15m thick. Its status is unclear, but it may originally have stood upright here. Approximately 2m E of the front of the presumed gallery is a displaced stone, 0.9m in maximum dimension, at the edge of the cairn. Approximately 3m S of the gallery and parallel to it is a line of slabs pitched to the S. This seems to have retained the cairn stones between itself and the gallery. The cairn level to the N of this line is 0.5–0.75m higher than that to the S. Running southward from the E end of the kerb-like feature just described is a line of stones, some of which are clearly set.

The gallery is 7m long. The two opposed stones at its E end stand 1m apart and could be interpreted as longitudinally set jambs. Both lean inward somewhat and would stand 0.9m high if upright. The second orthostat on the S side is a large stone, 1.1m high, and is set slightly outside the line of the first. The third, set outside the line of the second, is 0.6m high. The fourth is set inside the line of the third and is 0.3m taller. There is a gap of 1.6m between this and the likely backstone, which is 1.15m high. The second orthostat on the N side adjoins the backstone. It is pitched toward the S and, if upright, would stand 0.9m high. Approximately 1.5m E of this the corner of what appears to be a large prostrate slab protrudes just above the surface.

The stones of the kerb-like feature are all pitched southward, and two of them now lie flat. The easternmost of the stones here is 1m long and would stand 0.6m high if upright. Above the W end of this and overlying the



Plate 12. Barnes Lower (Dg. 11). View of front of gallery from east.

next two, which lie flat, is a slab 1.8m long. This would stand 0.4m high if upright and seems to have stood inside the line of the others. The two stones underlying it are 0.55m and 1.3m long. The stone at the W end of this line is 2.3m long and would stand 0.7m high if upright.

There is a gap of 0.6m between the E end of the kerb-like feature and the line of stones to the S of it, which is *c.* 4.5m long. The northernmost stone here is partly buried; it measures at least 0.5m in maximum dimension and may be displaced. Immediately S of this is a set stone *c.* 0.9m high, aligned E–W. Its function is not apparent. Just over 3m S of this stone is another set stone, also aligned E–W, which is 0.85m high. Just 0.4m beyond the E end of this is another set stone at right angles to it, 0.5m high. Both of these stones appear to be structural, but their roles are not apparent. Between these two set stones and the first there is a line of three stones, the largest 1.2m in maximum dimension, all of which seem to be loose. These rise approximately 0.5m above ground level.

Fagan (1845–8) recorded the presence of two ‘graves’ at the site and claimed that there had originally been more. Both, he claimed, lay E–W and were constructed with large slabs set on edge. One he described as 22 feet (*c.* 6.5m) long and 3 feet (*c.* 0.9m) to 8 feet (*c.* 2.4m) wide, and the other as 8 feet (*c.* 2.4m) long and 4½ feet (*c.* 1.4m) wide.

The gallery here, with opposed jambs at one end and a likely gabled backstone at the other end, may be of court tomb type. However, further investigation would be required to determine its true nature. The role of the additional structure at the site also remains uncertain, and the monument remains unclassified.

Fagan 1845–8, book 5, 4; Kinahan 1889, 280; Borlase 1897, 232, Kilmacrenan nos. 11, 12, 13; de Valera 1960, 134, no. 23; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 44, no. 118; SMR 1987, 35:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 35:6.

12. Bavan. OS 97:5:2 (9.1 41.2). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1907). OD 300–400. G 651 755. Plate 13. Fig. 10.

Court tomb

This excavated monument is *c.* 7km W of Killybegs. It stands at the head of a rocky, bog-grown valley and overlooks two other excavated court tombs Shalwy (Dg. 113), 400m to the SW, and Croaghbeg (Dg. 40), a further 200m to the SW. The last is *c.* 300m from a small sandy beach on the N side of Donegal Bay, across which there is an extensive outlook to the north Connacht coastline.

Ten stones stood here, and others lay prostrate when Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited the monument in 1847, but by the mid-20th century only six orthostats were visible (de Valera 1960). The excavation, conducted over two seasons in 1964 and 1965 (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966), revealed much of the ground plan of the monument. This showed an oval full court, at the SE, leading to a gallery divided by jambs into two chambers. The structure stood in a cairn delimited by a revetment of drystone-walling. The plan published here is based on the excavators’ plan (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966). The stones shown hatched thereon are those still extant.

Excavation showed that the cairn had been levelled, apparently deliberately, but the basal layer of its dry-wall revetment, in which outcrops of rock had been incorporated, was found to have survived largely intact. Some of the stones in this layer were extremely small, and none rose more than 0.2m above original ground level. A spread of cairn material beyond the revetment was, in the opinion of the excavators, due either to primary collapse or to the later levelling of the cairn. The revetment delimited a cairn 19m long. The cairn was 10–11m wide for the greater part, but it narrowed to front and back, although the precise outline at the back was not apparent. On the basis of the configuration of the collapsed cairn material at the NW corner, the excavators postulated that the cairn edge here would have been *c.* 1m high and composed of at least seven courses of dry-walling. The cairn, of local quartzite rubble, had been carefully built in places. The excavators cite the example of the deliberate placing of large ‘key-stones’ immediately N of the front chamber of the gallery to anchor the cairn body. At other points, however, the cairn stones appear simply to have been dumped.

Access to the court was via an entrance passage *c.* 2m long and 1.2m wide in the front of the cairn. Low stones formed the sides of the passage, which had been blocked with large stones (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966, 33). The oval court was *c.* 6m long and 5m wide. An arc of five orthostats forms its inner end. Two of these, 0.55m apart, served as the entrance jambs to the gallery. The northern one is 0.6m high, and the southern one 1m high. Two courtstones flank the northern jamb. That adjoining the jamb is 0.9m high, and the other is 0.7m high.

The single orthostat flanking the southern jamb is 0.8m high. Beyond the arc of these five stones excavation revealed a number of fallen or broken courtstones that were generally smaller and, apparently, less securely bedded. One of these, still exposed on the S side of the court, is 0.3m high. Within the court, *c.* 1.2m inside the entrance passage, was a low set stone that the excavators considered to be a ritual feature. The excavation also revealed a shallow pit within the court and two small occurrences of charcoal.

Before the excavation only a single orthostat of the gallery, apart from the entrance jambs, was visible. This, the segmenting jamb on the N side of the gallery, is 0.75m high. On excavation the socket of its southern counterpart, the line of the N side of the front chamber and the socket of the backstone were uncovered. An overall gallery length of *c.* 5m and a width of *c.* 3m were thus indicated. The N side of the front chamber was delineated by a built edge of cairn stones that the excavators believed abutted the missing sidestone(s). This chamber was *c.* 2m long and was separated from the rear chamber by transversely set segmenting jambs. The position of the socket for the backstone indicated that the rear chamber would have been *c.* 2.3m long. No packing-stones were found in this socket, which was *c.* 1.5m long and 0.4m wide.

There was no trace of bone at the site, but a considerable array of stone implements, principally of flint, and some pottery sherds were found. The finds are, in the main, illustrated in the excavation report and again in Herity (1982; 1987). The numbers allotted to the finds in the excavation report are noted in parentheses below. The finds are also listed by Keeling (1988).

A number of finds were recovered from the base of the cairn, all to the S of the area of the rear chamber. Five were flint implements: a plano-convex knife, its tip worked to a point (E 50:53); the tip of a plano-convex knife (E 50:52); an end scraper of roughly oval shape (E 50:49); and two leaf-shaped arrowheads (E 50:40 and E 50:44). The last has since been identified as a plano-convex knife (Herity 1987, 199, no. 6). Also found in this area were part of the blade portion of an axe of polished mudstone (E 50:57) and a crystal of clear quartz (E 50:59). From a position 'fairly high' in the cairn and to the S of the front chamber the tip of a plano-convex flint knife (E 50:51) was recovered.

A number of flints were found at or just outside the cairn perimeter. A small leaf-shaped arrowhead, with part of its butt missing (E 50:42), and a hollow scraper (E 50:48) came from the original ground surface on the N side of the cairn. Part of a large worked flake (E 50:55) was found close to the kerb also on the N side of the cairn, and a small polygonal flint core (E 50:56) came from under collapsed cairn material to the N of the revetment. A small leaf-shaped arrowhead (E 50:43), its tip missing, the central portion of a javelinhead (E 50:47) and an end scraper of oval outline (E 50:50) were all found amid collapsed cairn material at the S side of the monument. A worked flint (E 50:54) was found beside the southern edge of the kerb, and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (E 50:41) was found on the original ground surface beyond the collapsed cairn material at the S side of the monument.

In the court area a leaf-shaped chert arrowhead (E 50:45), its tip missing, and a lozenge-shaped flint arrowhead (E 50:46), its tip also missing, were both found in the blue clay that formed the floor of the court and gallery. The chert arrowhead was found just in front of the northern entrance jamb, and the other lay in front of the second courtstone, beyond the same jamb. A slender rod of stone (E 50:58) was found in the NW corner of the court.

Plate 13. Bavan (Dg. 12), from north-east. Surviving segmentation jamb to right, court to left.



The majority of the finds from the gallery area were confined to the front chamber. From all over this chamber, apparently at floor level, the sherds of a large decorated bowl (E 50:21–37) were recovered. One large sherd was found lying at the base of the northern entrance jamb. Similar sherds (E 50:38), possibly of a different decorated bowl, were found in the forward area of the chamber. Three flint implements came from the floor of the chamber: a leaf-shaped arrowhead (E 50:1), broken at its bulbar end; an intact leaf-shaped arrowhead (E 50:2) from behind the southern entrance jamb; and an end scraper (E 50:4), which appeared to have been subjected to heat, from the centre of the chamber. From the southern edge of the chamber came a flint core (E 50:8). Three beads of schistose stone—a lozenge-shaped one (E 50:5) and two of sub-spheroid shape (E 50:6 and E 50:7)—were found on the floor just to the rear of the centre of the chamber. Herity (1982, 334) refers to the finding of a flint axehead in this chamber, but it is not mentioned in his later work on the finds from court tombs (Herity 1987, 198–9) or in the excavators' report. From the floor of the rear chamber came a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead (E 50:3). This was found near the socket of the southern segmenting jamb.

In addition to the finds listed above, numerous pieces of worked flint, a piece of worked quartz and worked chert were recovered from the site. Some of these are illustrated in the excavation report (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966, 28, figs. 8 and 9). A number of sherds of 'typical Western Neolithic Pottery' were found scattered over the site. The excavators illustrated three rim sherds of this pottery as representative of the type, one from the court area, one from the gallery area and one from the base of the cairn (Flanagan and Flanagan 1966, 29, fig. 10B, D, C).

Fagan 1845–8, book 19, 9; de Valera 1960, 109, DG. 23 (plan); E.E. Evans 1966, 85; Flanagan and Flanagan 1966; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 335; Herity 1982, 334; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, no. 7; Herity 1987, 198–200; SMR 1987, 97:20; Keeling 1988, 66; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 223; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 97:20.

13. Bin. OS 28:11:3 (67.8 30.2). Not marked (1905). OD 0–100. C 296 322. Plate 14. Fig. 11.

Portal tomb

This monument, not shown on any edition of the OS six-inch map, is on the SE side of a rocky ridge *c.* 150m E of the Drumhallagh River, which flows into Lough Swilly *c.* 500m N of the site. The tomb opens downhill to the SE, in which direction it commands an outlook over Lough Swilly. It consists of a small roofless chamber that originally would have been 2m or a little more in length and is 1.4m wide. Entry to the chamber is between two longitudinally set portal-stones. Only the butt of the eastern one survives. This stone was intact in 1929 (Somerville 1929) but had been reduced to its present state by 1975. Two slabs form the sides of the chamber, both leaning inward against an inset backstone, the top of which is very slightly gabled.

The western portal-stone is 1.55m high. The surviving part of the eastern portal-stone is 0.35m high. When intact, it was around the same height as its fellow (Somerville 1929). The eastern sidestone, which overlaps the adjacent portal-stone, would stand 1.35m high if upright. From around mid-length the base of this stone slants



Plate 14. Bin (Dg. 13). View into chamber from south-east.

upward from ground level so that its inner end is clear of the present floor of the chamber. The western sidestone, if upright, would stand 1.5m high. It and the adjacent portal-stone stand more or less in line and 0.5m apart. The backstone leans inward slightly and is 1.3m high.

Somerville 1929, 171 (plan); de Valera 1951, 177, fn. 11; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 296, no. 8; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, no. 48 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 8; SMR 1987, 28:19; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 28:19.

14. Binroe. OS 97:8:2 (77.6 42.3). 'Giant's Bed' (1907). OD 0–100. G 723 757. Plate 15. Fig. 9.

Court tomb

This monument, enveloped by bushes and small trees, stands on a level patch of ground overlooking Killybegs Harbour, 150m to the W, and is itself overlooked by higher ground closeby to the E. The locality provides poorish pasture broken by occasional rock outcrops.

The tomb, which stands in a long cairn, consists of a two-chambered gallery preceded at the ENE by a court. A field wall crosses the NE sector of the cairn and may account for some distortion of its northern perimeter. The cairn is now 25.5m long and 10m wide at the E, from where it broadens to 16.3m at around mid-length and then narrows to *c.* 11m near its western extremity. A line of three stones, *c.* 5.5m beyond the back of the gallery, marks a drop of 0.3m in cairn level. These stones may indicate the original outline of the cairn, but their status remains to be confirmed. This line of stones is 4m long. None of them exceeds 0.4m in exposed height or 0.9m in length. Approximately 1m to the W the top of another stone protrudes *c.* 0.2m above the surface. At the E end of the cairn is a large prostrate slab, 1.8m by 0.8m. The cairn is now largely grass grown, but its stone make-up is visible in small exposures and in a pit measuring 4m by 3m by 0.5m deep immediately behind the back of the gallery.

The entrance jambs of the gallery form the inner ends of the arms of a court, the original design of which is uncertain. It now measures 5m in length and 5.3m in greatest width. The status of two set stones at more or less right angles to the outer end of the northern arm and opposite the gallery entrance is unclear, and they are not hatched on the plan. They may have formed part of a field fence. The northern one is 0.2m high, and the southern is 0.4m high.

The entrance jambs are 0.75m apart. The northern one is 0.5m high. A low stone immediately in front of the jamb may have been split from it. The southern jamb, transversely set, is 0.6m high. There are two courtstones, 1.5m apart, beyond this jamb. That next to the jamb is a large stone, 0.4m high, and the other is 0.25m high. There are three courtstones on the northern side. That next to the northern jamb is a large slab, 0.4m high. Beyond this are two smaller slabs both incorporated in the wall crossing the site. That adjoining the large slab is 0.3m high, and the other is 0.7m high.

The gallery, *c.* 5.5m long, is divided into two chambers by a pair of jambs. The front chamber is *c.* 2m long and 2.4m wide. A single orthostat, 0.15m high, forms its S side. The adjacent entrance jamb rises 0.6m above it.



Plate 15. Binroe (Dg. 14). View along gallery from west-south-west.

One orthostat, 0.5m high, survives at the inner half of the N side of the chamber.

The segmenting jambs are 0.65m apart and set inside the gallery sides. The northern one, transversely set, is 0.8m high, and the southern is 0.7m high. The rear chamber is 3m long and narrows from an estimated 2.2m just inside the segmenting jambs to 1.5m at the back. A single orthostat, 0.7m high, forms the N side of this chamber. A lone orthostat survives at the inner end of the S side. This rises from ground level at its outer end to 0.4m high at its inner end. A backstone set inside the end of this closes the chamber and is 0.35m high. The top of this stone is slightly gabled and may have been more markedly so, as a piece seems to have been detached from its top. A displaced slab, 0.85m by 0.75m by 0.15m thick, lies in this chamber, and another, 1m by 0.9m by 0.35m thick, lies just beyond its NW corner.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited this monument in 1847, when it appears to have been in much the same condition as it is now. He was told that stones had been removed from the structure in 1830 for use as building material.

Fagan 1845–8, book 19, 23–4 (with schematic ground plan); OS Revision Name Book, sheet 97 (1847–9), 20; de Valera 1960, 110, DG. 28 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16–18, no. 8 (with plan); SMR 1987, 97:29; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 97:29.

15. Cabry. OS 30:8:2 (78.9 38.2). ‘Giant’s Grave’ (1902). OD 400–500. C 503 331. Plate 16. Fig. 4.

Wedge tomb

This monument is on a small rocky eminence in a tract of boggy ground interspersed with rock outcrops. The site is 300m W of the Mearingland River and 3km from the western shore of Lough Foyle. It commands an extensive outlook toward the S and E across Lough Foyle, but rising ground limits the view inland to the N and W.

The monument, considerably ruined, consists of a gallery orientated SW–NE, which is enclosed at both sides and at its NE end by the remains of an outer wall and at the SW by three facade-stones. The overall length of the structure, from the facade to the outer-walling at the E, is 6m. Approximately 2.6m from the facade is a septal-stone, with a smaller stone set between it and the N side of the gallery. These divide the gallery into a portico and main chamber of, it appears, approximately equal length. A single roofstone is in place above the eastern end of the gallery. The relationship of the facade to the front of the portico is now unclear, but a longitudinally set stone 1.2m E of the middle one of the three facade-stones stands midway between the sides of the portico and recalls the divided or ‘split-portal’ entrance to some wedge tombs. The remains rise above the boggy surface of a mound that is c. 11m long and narrows from 9m wide near its W end to 2.5m at a modern drain/field boundary that truncates its E end. The mound is c. 0.6m high.

The portico is 1.8m wide toward the front. Its N side is represented by two orthostats c. 0.5m apart, and one now survives at the S side. The western one of the two on the N side is 0.15m in exposed height, and the eastern



Plate 16. Cabry (Dg. 15), from south-south-west.

is 0.25m in exposed height. The single orthostat at the S is 0.3m in exposed height. A displaced slab, 1m by 0.9m and 0.35m thick, rests against this and partly overlies another slab, which lies in a sloping position with one end embedded in the ground. This measures 0.9m by at least 0.5m by 0.25m thick. It may be a displaced sidestone. The longitudinally set stone between the sides of the portico is 0.5m high.

The septal-stone is around the same height as the gallery sides but rises only *c.* 0.1m above the present level of fill in the portico and 0.5m above the surface of the main chamber. The small stone between its northern end and the gallery side is of similar height.

The main chamber is 1.2m wide and was at least 1.6m long. There are two stones on the N side, and one survives on the S side. The outer faces of all three sidestones are concealed by the mound. The western one at the N is 0.45m in exposed height. There is a vertical split in this stone at mid-length (not indicated on plan). The eastern sidestone at the N is 0.3m in exposed height. The sidestone at the S side is 0.5m in exposed height. The surviving roofstone is 1.35m long (E–W), 2.3m in greatest width and 0.35m thick. It rests on the western of the two sidestones at the N, on the W end of the southern sidestone and on a small pad-stone (not on plan) above the eastern end of the southern sidestone.

The southern of the three facade-stones is 1.1m high. A displaced slab beside it at the W measures 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.3m thick. The second facade-stone, 1m N of the first, is 0.35m high. The third facade-stone is 0.25m high. It seems from the disposition of these stones that the facade may have been slightly curved in outline.

The sides of the outer-walling converge toward the E end of the monument, where there is a straight line of small stones. Five largely concealed orthostats survive at the N side and form a gapped line almost 4.5m long. The tops of the two toward the W are flush with the surface of the mound, and the others rise no more than 0.25m above it. Four outer-wall stones can be recognised at the S. That to the W, 0.7m E of the southern facade-stone, is 1m high. The second is inside the line of the other three and is 0.4m lower than the first. The third orthostat here, its inner face concealed, is 0.3m lower than the second. There is a small, firmly set stone outside the E end of this, but its status is not clear. The fourth outer-wall stone on this side is 1m to the E. Now partly concealed, it rises only 0.1m clear of the ground. Approximately 0.5m S of this is a small set stone, partly buried, *c.* 0.2m high, and 1m to the W are two similar stones. The status of these three stones is unclear.

Four small stones represent the back of the outer-walling. All are partly concealed and *c.* 0.2m in exposed height. A displaced slab, 0.8m by 0.55m, lies immediately outside the outer-walling here.

A brief account of the monument in an OS Revision Name Book of 1848 indicates that it was then in much the same condition as it is now.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 30 (1848), 21; Colhoun 1949, 117; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 380; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 381; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, no. 92; SMR 1987, 30:4; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; Colhoun 1995, 76, no. 30/5; RMP 1995, 30:4.

16. Cappagh. OS 96:6:2 (31.2 44.3). Not marked (1907). OD 200–300. G 577 758. Plate 17. Fig. 3.

Unclassified

This monument, known locally as ‘Uaigh an Fhada’, is *c.* 800m N of the coastal cliff running W from Teelin Bay to Carrigan Head. It stands on boggy ground *c.* 10m S of the steep rocky face of a ridge of higher ground. The site looks S toward the coast, but elsewhere low hills restrict the outlook.

A chamber measuring *c.* 3.5m long (NNE–SSW) and *c.* 2m wide survives here in a grass-grown mound, the original outline of which is unclear. The mound survives all around the chamber, except to the N; it now measures 11m N–S by 10.5m E–W and rises to a maximum height of 1m. A field wall crossing the site runs along the E side of the chamber and links two other walls that run approximately E–W along the northern and southern extremities of the mound.

The chamber is open to the N, but it is not clear whether a gap here, 0.9m wide, represents an original entrance. The E side of the chamber, overlain by the later field wall, is slightly bellied in outline. The northernmost stone at this side is set transversely to the main axis of the chamber. This stone is 1.1m high and, though now somewhat loose in the ground, appears to be *in situ*. The outer faces of the next three orthostats are concealed. Their heights from N to S are 0.2m, 0.35m and 0.45m. The last has a flat inner face and appears to



Plate 17. Cappagh (Dg. 16), from south.

have a sloping outer face. Beside it is a stone 0.5m high. The base of this stone is exposed at the S, where the ground dips, and it is not clear whether it is *in situ*.

Three stones remain of the western side of the chamber. The northernmost one, slightly skewed, is 0.85m high. Approximately 0.15m W of and parallel to this is a low stone, possibly detached from it. This is 0.45m high. Beyond this, at the edge of the mound, are two partly concealed slabs rising 0.2m above ground level. These do not seem to be structural stones. The second orthostat on this side is 0.55m high. The third orthostat, set inside the line of the second, is 0.5m high. A small slab, its outer end concealed by the mound, rests on the N end of this in the manner of a corbel. It measures 0.6m by at least 0.3m and is 0.15–0.2m thick.

Two set stones next to each other mark the S end of the chamber. The eastern one is a tall flat-topped slab, 0.9m high. The western one, *c.* 0.6m high, is slightly gabled in outline. The letters 'TC' have been set in relief using concrete on the top of this stone. At its W end is a partly buried stone, at least 0.5m in maximum dimension, which may be detached from it. It is not clear whether the two set stones at this end represent the original back of the structure. Just over 3m NE of the front of the chamber a firmly set stone rises 0.15m above the surface of the mound. Its status is uncertain.

This monument has been listed as a court tomb (Ó Nualláin 1983a), but it became clear after clearance and planning that this classification could not be confirmed. Nevertheless, certain features find their closest parallels in court tombs. The two stones at either side of the gap at the N end may be entrance jambs or segmenting jambs of a court tomb gallery. The outline of the E side, though not mirrored at the W side, recalls the bellied shape of some court tomb chambers, and the two stones at the S end of the structure may represent a jamb and sill arrangement. Although there can be little doubt that this is a megalithic tomb, it must remain unclassified.

Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, no. 9; SMR 1987, 96:14; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 96:14.

17. Carmoney. OS 27:10:3 (42.2 26.3). 'Giant's Bed' (1905). OD 400–500. C 171 318. Plates 18 and 19. Fig. 12.

Wedge tomb

This tomb and the one nearby (Dg. 18) are at the eastern limit of an extensive tract of hilly ground that stretches westward to Glen Lough, 5.5km distant. They are near the top of a boggy S-facing slope and overlook the inner end of Mulroy Bay, 2.3km to the SE.

The monument is rather well preserved but deeply embedded in the bog. It consists of a wedge-shaped gallery, which was at least 10m long, aligned SSW–NNE. The back of the gallery, to the NNE, is missing or concealed. A transverse slab, 1.8m from the present end of the gallery, indicates the presence of a rear chamber. Roofstones, some now cracked, cover much of the gallery. Several stones protruding from the bog at either side

of the gallery represent closely set outer-walling. A narrow grassy mound, *c.* 15m long, 7m wide and 0.8m high, surrounds the greater part of the structure. At around mid-length, grass-grown fill blocks the gallery for *c.* 1.5m. This apart, the present floor of the gallery, which is subject to flooding, is between 0.7m and 1m below the roofstones. Beyond the E end of the structure a hole, 1.2m by 1m, has been dug to the depth of the gallery floor.

The front orthostat on the N side of the gallery is set inside the line of the others on the same side, as are the two front stones at the S. That at the N is 0.6m in exposed height. The outer stone at the S is 0.7m in exposed height, and the inner one is 0.8m. These three stones narrow the gallery to a width of 1.2m, and it seems likely that they formed the sides of an entrance feature, perhaps a portico.

The gallery is 1.9m wide a little beyond the feature just described and narrows to 1.35m at the transverse slab *c.* 6m to the NNE. The orthostats forming this portion of the gallery vary considerably in size. Some are relatively large slabs, and others are small and pillar-like. Nine sidestones, one of which forms part of the rear chamber, are visible at the N, and eight are exposed on the S. These range from 0.2m to 1.6m long and from 0.1m to 0.3m thick. Some are as much as 0.9m in exposed height, and a number midway along the gallery are all but concealed by the fill referred to above. A general diminution in the heights of the gallery sidestones from W to E is evident from the disposition of the roofstones. A split in the longest sidestone on the N side is indicated by a pecked line on the plan.

The eastern endchamber was at least 1.8m long and narrows to 0.8m at the back. The transversely set slab separating this chamber from the rest of the structure spans the width of the gallery and rises to roof height. The northern side of this chamber is represented by part of the orthostat extending beyond the transverse slab and by two other stones. These two stones and the one remaining stone on the southern side of the chamber, the lowest of the gallery sidestones, are all exposed to a depth of 0.7m.



Plate 18. Carmoney (Dg. 17). From north-north-east along roofstones.



Plate 19. Carmoney (Dg. 17), from north-west. Other wedge tomb in townland (Dg. 18) visible slightly downslope.