

- 53. Errarooey Beg.** OS 25:2:4 (28.8 49.4). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1905). OD 100–200. B 962 341. Plate 64. Fig. 11.



Plate 64. Errarooey Beg (Dg. 53), from west.

Portal tomb

The monument lies 650m SW of the court tomb (Dg. 52) in the same townland and 1.1km SE of the extensive beach stretching eastward from Ballyness Bay. The site is at the end of a low ridge in pasture and overlooks an extensive level tract of farmland to the W. Muckish Mountain dominates the outlook to the S.

The tomb is greatly ruined, and only the portal-stones, both aligned E–W, and the doorstone survive *in situ*. A dislodged roofstone leans against the portal-stones. A low stone, 0.15m outside the southern portal-stone, though upright, is not firmly set and is of uncertain status. The structure stands toward the northern end of a grass-grown mound measuring 4.8m N–S by 3.6m E–W and 0.2m high.

The portal-stones are 0.5–0.6m apart. That to the N leans inward slightly, and its sloping top decreases in height from 1.2m at the E to 0.9m at the W. Its higher end rises 0.15m above the top of the southern portal-stone. This is 0.4m thick at the base and narrows toward the top. Its western end overlaps the doorstone, which, in turn, slightly overlaps the western end of the northern portal-stone. The doorstone, which leans slightly to the W, is 0.6m high, around half the height of the portal-stones. The stone outside the southern portal-stone is 0.75m long, 0.2m thick and 0.35m high. The top of this seems broken, and it may have been taller. The displaced roofstone measures 1.85m by 1.7m and is 0.25m thick. There are numerous small depressions, none greater than 0.06m in diameter and 0.02m deep, on the upper surface of this slab. Some of these are stepped in section and appear to be of natural origin. Descriptions of the monument in OS records from before 1850 show it to have been then much as it is now.

The monument is clearly the remains of a small portal tomb chamber. The juxtaposition of the stones still *in situ* indicates that the chamber lay to the W of these and that the tomb thus faced uphill and to the E.

Fagan 1845–8, book 3, 13; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 25 (1847–9), 48; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 293 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, no. 52 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93, Donegal no. 6; SMR 1987, 25:17; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 25:17.

- 54. Eskaaheen.** OS 39:6:1 (29.0 41.6). ‘The Grey Rock’ (1904). OD 400–500. C 450 271. Plate 65. Fig. 36.

Portal tomb

The monument is 3km NW of Muff village and 3km from the W side of the inner end of Lough Foyle. It stands on boggy ground on a slight S-facing slope just below the lower levels of Eskaaheen Mountain. There are extensive views to the S along the inner reaches of Lough Foyle. Closeby, to the E and N, reclaimed land

Plate 65. Eskaheen (Dg. 54), from south-south-west.



provides fair pasture.

The monument, described here as if it lay W–E, consists of a chamber, open to the WNW, standing almost 6m inside the western end of a long cairn in which some sizeable stones are evident. A thin layer of peat partly covers the cairn, which is 25m long (E–W), reaches a maximum width of 14m near the broad, rounded, western end and from there narrows to less than 5m at the eastern end. It attains a maximum height of 0.7m at the S. A channel, 0.5m wide, has been cleared in the cairn immediately S and E of the chamber, and a farm trackway (not on plan) crosses the eastern end.

The chamber was *c.* 2m long and is up to 1.4m wide. It is overlain by an enormous roofstone that has slipped to the ground at the N, thus raising its S side clear of the structure. Two portal-stones, 0.3–0.5m apart, stand at the front of the chamber. The collapse of the great roofstone has broken the northern one and caused both to lean southward. The long axis of each is skewed somewhat from that of the chamber. Whether this is an original feature or was caused by the displacement of the great roofstone is unclear. A low stone, possibly broken from the top of the northern portal-stone, lies just W of the same. Beyond this detached piece, and 0.8m in front of the northern portal-stone, is a large upright stone.

The sides and back of the chamber survive intact. A single stone forms each side, and closure is effected by a gabled backstone at the E. There are two superimposed pad-stones or corbels overlying the junction of the northern sidestone and the backstone. A large slab, one end on the ground, leans against the outer face of the southern sidestone and the adjoining end of the backstone. This appears to be a slipped pad-stone or corbel. The roofstone now rests on the northern portal-stone, on the piece thought to be detached from it and on top of the upper of the two corbels or pad-stones at the NE corner of the chamber. It also bears against the inner faces of both the southern portal-stone and the stone set in front of the northern portal-stone.

The northern portal-stone, overlapped by the adjacent sidestone, would stand 0.9m high if upright. The stone beside it to the W, which, as noted, may have been detached from its top, measures 0.9m by 0.6m by 0.5m high. The southern portal-stone would stand 1.9m high if upright. There is a vertical split in this stone close to its southern face (indicated by a pecked line on the plan). The stone in front of the northern portal-stone now leans northward and is 1.2m high. The opposed sidestones of the chamber have flat inner and sloping outer faces, and both lean inward. That to the N, its outer face largely concealed, is 0.9m high. The southern one is also 0.9m high. The backstone is set inside the end of the northern sidestone and beyond the end of the southern one. It is 1.1m high and leans inward slightly. It rises *c.* 0.3m above the two sidestones. It has a straight inner face, and externally its top half slopes outward. The lower corbel at the NE corner of the chamber measures 1.25m by 0.6m by at least 0.2m thick, and the upper measures 1.8m by 0.8m by 0.25m thick. The leaning slab outside the SE corner of the chamber measures 1.7m by 1.6m by 0.25m thick. The great roofstone is 5m long, narrows from 3.7m wide at the back to 2m close to the front and is 1.5m in greatest thickness, which it attains at around mid-length. A section of its underside, 0.5m thick, has split from the rest of the stone at the W.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 39 (1848), 11; Anon. 1915, 209 (*'cloch mór'* may refer); Colhoun 1949, 113–14

(photograph), 116 (the 'Morton God' dolmen); Swan 1949, 35–6; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, no. 53; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 10; SMR 1987, 39:5; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; Colhoun 1995, 92, no. 39/4; RMP 1995, 39:5.

55. Farragans. OS 65:6:2 (37.6 42.8). Not marked (1907). OD 100–200. B 777 013. Plate 66. Fig. 42.

Court tomb

The monument is not shown on any edition of the OS six-inch map. It is close to the coast on a fall of ground overlooking Gweebarra Bay to the W and the estuary of the Gweebarra River *c.* 1km to the S. Rising ground restricts the outlook to the N and E. The fair pasture in the locality is broken by numerous occurrences of outcropping rock.

The monument consists of an unroofed but otherwise well-preserved gallery that is preceded at the E by the remains of a court. A peculiarity of this monument is the use of a large erratic as the inner end of the N side of the gallery. A projection of the outer end of this rock narrows the gallery just beyond mid-length and was apparently availed of to effect a division of the gallery into two chambers. The incorporation of this large rock in the structure may account for the positioning of the monument on a fall of ground that, 3m to the S, gives way to a steep rocky ledge. A modern field wall runs diagonally across the gallery. There are some humps and hollows in the ground to the N of the gallery but no reliable trace of any cairn material. The fall in ground level to the S and W of the tomb would have presented difficulties in any attempts to raise a cairn.

Seven courtstones survive, of which two serve as the entrance jambs of the gallery. A single orthostat flanks the southern entrance jamb, and four contiguous ones survive beyond the northern jamb. The courtstones are small, and a decrease in height toward the outermost is apparent at the N. The stone flanking the southern jamb is 1.05m high, and that next to the northern jamb is 0.3m high. The heights of the succeeding three courtstones at the N are 0.3m, 0.2m and 0.15m. Both the size and the original design of the court are now unclear.

The northern entrance jamb is partly forward of the southern, but they are well matched in other respects and stand 0.75m apart. That to the N, the top of which slopes downward slightly toward the outside, is 0.55m high. The southern one is more or less flat on top and 0.55m high. A displaced slab, apparently a lintel, rests against the outer end of this. It measures 1.8m by 0.85m by 0.4m thick.

The gallery is just over 5m long internally. The outer half is 2–2.5m wide; it narrows to 0.85m at mid-length; and the inner half is 1.5m wide. A stone, 1.5m by 0.45m by 0.5m, lying across the gallery at mid-length forms part of the field wall crossing the monument. At either side of this stone the floor of the gallery has been dug to a depth of *c.* 0.5m and is now quite uneven. Three stones form the N side of the gallery, and three its S side. There is an additional stone inside the outermost orthostat at the S, which serves to double the side-wall. The gallery is closed by a more or less flat-topped backstone, its N end set inside the line of the gallery and its S end set beyond the S side of the same.



Plate 66. Farragans (Dg. 55), from north.

The outermost orthostat at the N side of the gallery has a flat inner and a sloping outer face and rises *c.* 0.1m above the top of the adjacent entrance jamb. At its inner face it is exposed to a maximum depth of 1.1m. The next, the top of which is 0.5m below that of the first, is a small stone exposed to a depth of 0.6m at its inner face but only 0.1m at its outer face. There is a very small upright stone (not hatched on plan) wedged against the NW corner of this, which measures 0.3m by 0.1m and is 0.3m high. The inner half of this side of the gallery wall is formed by the large rock already referred to. This is broadest close to its outer end and narrows considerably toward the back of the gallery. It measures 2.7m long by 1.7m in maximum thickness and is 1.75m in maximum height. Its height decreases to the W. The outermost orthostat on the S side of the gallery is exposed to a depth of 0.05m at its inner face and 0.15m at its outer face. The stone inside this is exposed to a height of 0.1m at its outer face and 0.4m at its inner face. It serves to close a space between the entrance jamb and the gallery wall. The second sidestone at this side is 0.8m high. It rises *c.* 0.7m over the innermost stone, which is exposed to a depth of 0.1m at its inner face and 0.4m at its outer face. The backstone, which is more or less flat topped, leans inward slightly. It measures 0.8m high at its inner face.

There are two small embanked enclosures, possibly hut sites, *c.* 20m E of the tomb. One is round and measures 7.5m in overall diameter, and adjoining this at the N is a rectangular one measuring 8m by 6m.

Cookman 1987, 133.

56. Farranmacbride. OS 80:16:2 (84.5 14.4). 'Mannernamortee', 'Cave' (1907). OD 0–100. G 535 854. Plates 67 and 68. Figs. 43 and 44.

Court tomb

This monument is 600m N of Glencolumbkille village. It stands just SE of a steep rocky hillside, 1.3km NE of the strand at Glen Bay, on poor pasture that has been reclaimed from the bog. There is a good outlook from the site to the S and SW, but that to the N and NE is restricted by nearby hilly ground. The unclassified tomb at Straid or Glebe (Dg. 115) lies downslope *c.* 500m to the S.

The monument, aligned NE–SW, consists of a long oval central court with a two-chambered gallery opening off its narrow NE and SW ends. In addition, three, and what may be the remains of a fourth, subsidiary chambers are set around the court, two at its S side and one, perhaps two, at the N. Where necessary for ease of reference, the monument is described as if its long axis lies E–W.

The cairn

The structure stands in a long oval cairn, 60.5m long by 19.5m wide. A sunken trackway crosses the western half of the court and separates the approximate western half of the cairn, which is quite well preserved, from the considerably denuded eastern half. The western half of the cairn, much overgrown, appears to be stone built and survives to a maximum height of 1.5m. It rises to, and in places exceeds, the height of the gallery walls. The eastern half has been largely removed, and what remains is grass grown, generally level and no more than 0.5m high. At the eastern extremity of the monument the cairn outline is scarcely traceable.

The present cairn edge along the N side of the monument is no more than 1m beyond the subsidiary chamber(s) at this side of the court. The S, slightly downhill, side of the cairn, is at least 4m beyond the subsidiary chambers at the S side of the court. The original cairn perimeter is not now apparent, although three short lines of low stones at intervals just inside the present edge of the cairn at the NE may represent some form of kerb or perhaps an internal revetment. Because their status is uncertain, none of these stones is hatched on the plan. Three of them form a line, 3m long, beginning 2.5m E of the well-preserved subsidiary chamber at the N side of the court. These are between 0.1m and 0.3m high. Approximately 4.5m to the E is a line, almost 2m long, composed of four small stones 0.1–0.2m high. Approximately 4.5m further to the E and *c.* 9m beyond the back of the north-eastern gallery are three stones forming a line 3m long, none of which exceeds 0.1m high. There are two other, partly buried stones at the surface of this end of the cairn. One is 4.5m SE of the back of the north-eastern gallery and measures at least 0.8m in maximum dimension, and just over 3m SE of that is another, 0.35m in maximum dimension. Neither is definitely structural.

The sunken trackway, mentioned above, narrows from 4.5m wide at the N to 2m at the S. A drainage channel



Plate 67. Farranmacbride (Dg. 56), from south-west.

(not on plan) has been dug along the length of the trackway. A wall at either side of the trackway runs southward from another built along the western two-thirds of the northern edge of the cairn. The wall at the E side of the trackway crosses only the court; that to the W crosses the full width of the cairn and joins two others, combining to all but encompass the eastern half of the monument. One of these walls runs alongside the cairn at the S, and the other links with it and runs N-S just beyond the E end of the monument.

The court

Although many court orthostats are missing, its outline is clear. It is 20.5m long and *c.* 8.5m in greatest width. Midway along its S side is an orthostat at right angles to the long axis of the monument. This may represent one side of an entrance passage to the court.

Five courtstones, two of them fallen, link the NE gallery to the eastern subsidiary chamber on the S side of the court, and four link it to the subsidiary chamber at the N. The innermost courtstone at either side of the entrance to the NE gallery is tall, in contrast to the others, which are quite low. That flanking the S side of the gallery entrance is 1m high. The second, fallen, is 1.1m long and more than 0.3m thick and would have stood at least 0.3m high when upright. The third here, the top of which is flush with the ground, has also fallen and is not hatched on the plan; its exposed surface measures 0.9m by 0.25m. The fourth stone is 0.4m high, and the fifth, 0.6m beyond it, is 0.45m high. The innermost courtstone at the N side of the gallery entrance is 1.1m high, and the next two, both partly concealed, stand 0.1m and 0.2m high. The fourth stone is 0.5m high (not hatched on plan). The base of this is exposed, and its status is somewhat uncertain. It stands at the E side of a gap, 0.4m wide, in the court that gives access to the entrance passage leading to the adjacent subsidiary chamber. At the W side of this gap is another courtstone, 0.5m high. Just S of this stone is a low stone, 0.2m high, of uncertain status (not hatched on the plan).

At the SW end of the court two orthostats flank either side of the entrance to the SW gallery. The inner one at the N is 1m high, and the outer, 0.5m beyond it, is 0.75m high. The inner one at the S side of the gallery entrance is 0.65m high, and the outer one, 0.5m from the inner, is 0.4m high.

Approximately midway along the N side of the court is a line, 3.5m long, of five stones. The middle one, 0.75m in maximum dimension, is fallen, and the others, which are quite low, range from 0.45m to 0.75m in maximum dimension and from 0.1m to 0.35m high. These appear to be on or close to the court perimeter but cannot be relied on as courtstones and are not hatched on the plan.

Between the two subsidiary chambers at the S side of the court are three set stones that appear to be structural, although the role of each remains to be confirmed. Approximately 3.5m E of the western subsidiary chamber a stone protrudes from the base of the largely collapsed wall along the E side of the trackway crossing the site. It is 1m high and may be a courtstone. Just S of it is a prostrate slab, 1.4m in maximum dimension. Approximately 1.7m E of this is the stone, referred to above, that may have formed part of one side of an entrance passage to the court. Though now slightly loose, it seems to be *in situ*, and it is 0.6m high. The third set stone is 1.4m SE of this and is 0.4m high. It lies just outside a line drawn through the southern sides of the two subsidiary chambers at the S side of the court and perhaps formed part of a cairn revetment.



Plate 68. Farranmacbride (Dg. 56). View of front of north-eastern gallery.

The north-eastern gallery

The north-eastern gallery, *c.* 5m long, is divided by jambs into two chambers. Some partly displaced roofstones cover the inner chamber. Entry to the gallery is between two transversely set jambs, 0.55m apart, that lie on the court perimeter. The southern jamb is 1.05m high, and the northern one is 0.65m high. On the ground immediately in front of the jambs is a fallen lintel. It measures 2.75m by 1.05m by 0.45m thick.

The front chamber is 2m long and 2.2m wide internally. A single orthostat, 0.9m high, forms its S side. Two orthostats form the N side. Both are 0.75m high. The outer one overlaps the entrance jamb. Two displaced slabs lie on the floor of the chamber. That to the N measures 0.95m by 0.6m by 0.2m thick, and that to the S is 1.3m by 0.7m by 0.3m thick.

The segmenting jambs are both transversely set and stand 0.5m apart. Both are inset slightly in the gallery sides. The southern one is 0.85m high, and the northern one is 0.75m high. Immediately outside the northern one is a narrow upright stone, its base partly concealed. This is the same height as the inner orthostat of the front chamber, which it overlaps slightly. The segmenting jambs support a large but somewhat displaced lintel with a flat base and humpback top. This has tilted toward the back of the gallery and now also rests on a small stone (not on plan), 0.25m by 0.15m by 0.1m, wedged between it and a displaced slab of uncertain status that lies on the considerable fill of earth and stones at the front of the rear chamber. The displaced slab measures 1m by 0.9m by 0.15m thick. The lintel when in place measured *c.* 2m long, 0.4m thick and 1.25m in greatest height.

The rear chamber is 2.7m long internally and narrows from *c.* 2m wide just inside the segmenting jambs to 1.5m at the back. A single orthostat forms each side. The outer end of each is concealed in the fill. The southern orthostat is 1m high at its inner end. The northern is 0.85m high. A gabled backstone, 1.5m high, closes the chamber. It rises 0.45m above the top of the southern sidestone and 0.6m above the northern one. All but the front of the chamber was covered by a large roofstone, the outer end of which now dips into the chamber. It rests on top of the backstone and on top of the southern sidestone but has slipped down the inner face of the northern sidestone. This is 2.75m long, 2m wide and 0.3m thick. There is a layer of grass-grown peat and clay on top of this stone. Although none is now in place, it is expected that corbels would have been employed here to raise the chamber sides to the level of the tall backstone.

There is a prostrate slab to the N and another to the S of the gallery. One, just N of the front chamber, measures 1.4m by 0.75m and is 0.25m thick. The other, partly buried, lies just S of the gallery segmentation and measures at least 1m in maximum dimension and 0.15m thick.

The south-western gallery

The south-western gallery is *c.* 5.5m long. The cairn obscures the outer face of each side of this gallery. Approximately 1m in front of the entrance are three displaced stones, any of which may be a fallen lintel. These measure from N to S: 1.3m by 0.6m by 0.25m; 1.9m by 0.5m by 0.4m; and 2.15m by 0.9m by 0.35m. Entry to the gallery is between two well-matched, transversely set entrance jambs, set 0.7m apart, on the court perimeter. Both are 1.1m high.

The front chamber is *c.* 2.5m long and 2.8m wide internally. A single orthostat forms each side, both approximately the same height. The inner end of the northern orthostat and both ends of the southern one are concealed. The northern one, which leans inward, is 0.7m in exposed height, and the southern is 0.9m.

Transverse segmenting jambs set between the gallery sides mark the division between the chambers. The jambs are 0.55m apart. The northern one is 0.5m high, and the southern one is 0.8m high. Immediately outside the southern one is a small set stone, 0.5m high. This is overlapped by the southern orthostat of the front chamber. A slab laid horizontally on the northern and lower jamb raises its effective height to about that of the southern one. The horizontally laid slab, the northern end of which is concealed by the cairn, measures 0.55m by at least 1m and is 0.15m thick.

The inner chamber, measured internally, is 2.4m long and narrows from 2.3m wide just inside the segmenting jambs to 1.9m near the back. A single orthostat forms each side of this chamber. That at the S is 0.7m high. The northern one, the outer end of which is concealed, is 0.2m in exposed height. In the angle formed by this and the northern segmenting jamb there is a fill of stones in front of which well-built dry-walling has been constructed. This work is of uncertain age. The dry-walling, not on the plan, extends 0.6m westward from the inner face of the segmenting jamb and is built to the height of the slab laid on top of the jamb. A horizontally laid corbel covers all but the inner end of the northern orthostat. The outer end of the corbel is concealed in the cairn. It is 1.45m long by at least 0.4m wide and 0.2m thick. A flat-topped backstone, 0.7m high, forms the W end of the gallery. A small slab resting on the northern end of the backstone and on the inner end of the northern sidestone overlies the gap, 0.5m wide, between them. This slab is laid horizontally and measures 0.8m by 0.5m by 0.2m thick.

A displaced lintel, 2m by 0.85m by 0.4m thick, covers the front of the inner chamber. It now rests on the flat slab above the northern segmenting jamb, on the dry-walling immediately W of this jamb, and on the outer end of the southern sidestone. It rests against, but not on, the top of the inner face of the southern segmenting jamb. A layer of earth covers the southern end of the lintel and the top of the southern jamb. The lintel supports one end of a narrow slab that also rests on the backstone. This slab, which is very unlikely to be in its original position, measures 2.1m by 0.7m by 0.2m thick.

Immediately behind the gallery are two opposed slabs set against the outer face of the backstone and more or less in line with the gallery sides. These lie on top of the cairn mass and are about level with the top of the backstone. Their origin is uncertain, but they may have served to buttress the structure. The northern one, its outer face hidden, measures 2m long by at least 0.3m thick by 0.75m high. The southern one measures 2.75m by 0.7m by 0.8m high. A large slab, 1.8m in maximum dimension, thought to be displaced, rests on the outer end of this. There is a small stone jammed between them. Just 0.2m W of the displaced slab the top of a firmly set stone protrudes above the surface of the cairn. It is 0.8m long, 0.25m thick and 0.5m high. This is very unlikely to be a structural stone, and it is not hatched on the plan.

Subsidiary chambers

Two well-preserved subsidiary chambers stand 9m apart on the S side of the court, the eastern one 5m from the front of the NE gallery. Approximately 2.5m from the front of the same gallery and on the N side of the court there is another well-preserved subsidiary chamber. Approximately 9.5m W of this are the slight remains of a possible fourth subsidiary chamber. The subsidiary chambers are so arranged that two stand at opposite sides of each end of the court. Viewed from a position facing either main gallery, the subsidiary chamber on the left is in each case the nearer of the two to the gallery entrance. The three well-preserved chambers are set around the outside of the court, with one side of each on the court perimeter. Their long axes are parallel to the long axis of the court, and each opens to the E. The well-preserved chamber on the N side of the court is entered via an angled approach from the court. There is some evidence of a similar arrangement at the eastern chamber on the S side of the court. Any similar approach to the western chamber on this side would have been destroyed in making the trackway that crosses the monument.

The well-preserved chamber on the N side of the court is *c.* 1.7m long and 1.3m wide. Its present floor level is *c.* 0.5m below that of the surrounding grass-grown cairn. It lies to the W of an approach element opening northward from the court. A gap in the court gives access to the approach element. Two transversely set jambs stand 0.5m apart at the front of the chamber and mark the W side of the approach element. The other side of this feature is marked by an orthostat standing 0.5–1m in front of the entrance jambs. This links the court to the outer end of the N side of the chamber, which overlaps the adjacent entrance jamb. The linking orthostat is 1.2m long,

0.25m thick and 0.5m high. A small set stone, 0.5m high, stands at its southern end. The southern entrance jamb is 0.9m high, and the northern one is 0.6m high. A single orthostat on the court perimeter forms the S side of the chamber. It is 0.6m in exposed height at its inner face and 0.4m lower than the adjacent entrance jamb. The outer one of the two orthostats forming the N side of the chamber is 0.55m in exposed height at its inner face. It overlaps the entrance jamb at one end, as mentioned, and the outer end of the inner orthostat on this side, which is 0.8m high. The chamber is closed by an inset, slightly gabled backstone at the W. This is 0.8m in exposed height at its inner face.

The eastern one of the two subsidiary chambers at the S side of the court measures, internally, 1.7m long by 1.5m wide. A grass-grown heap of earth and stones, possibly original cairn material, immediately to the N of the chamber partly obscures some of the orthostats. Entry to the chamber is at the E, between two well-matched, transversely set jambs, 0.4m apart. Single orthostats form the sides and back of the chamber, which is roofed by a single slab. In front of the southern jamb and at right angles to it is an orthostat 0.7m high. This may have formed the southern end of an approach element from the court similar to that in front of the subsidiary chamber on the N side of the court. Between this orthostat and the jamb is a small stone 0.1m high, which may not be an original feature and is not hatched on the plan. A stone 0.25m in maximum dimension rests on this and appears on the relevant sectional drawing. Access to the chamber from the court may have been between the outer two of the five courtstones linking this chamber to the main gallery at the NE. The southern entrance jamb of the chamber is 0.75m high. It is set immediately in front of but inside the line of the southern sidestone, which is 1m high. The northern jamb, its outer end concealed, is 0.7m high. The northern sidestone, which lies on the court perimeter, is broken. The butt of this is *in situ*, but its detached upper part lies in the chamber. The butt, largely concealed, is 0.3m high. The detached piece measures 1.8m, the approximate original length of the stone when intact, by 0.65m by 0.35m thick. An original height of *c.* 1m is thus indicated, the same as the southern sidestone. The backstone is inset between the sides of the chamber and is also broken. The butt of the backstone remains in place and is 1.3m long, *c.* 0.5m thick and 0.4m high. The detached upper part lies behind the butt. It is clear that when intact this stone was gabled in outline and 1.1m high. The roofstone, approximately rectangular in outline, now rests on the southern sidestone and the broken northern sidestone and overlies the broken backstone. It does not cover the entrance jambs and is 2.05m long, 1.85m wide and 0.4m thick. Just over 3m E of the front of this chamber are two prostrate slabs *c.* 0.25m apart. The larger one, to the W, is 0.9m in maximum dimension, and the smaller one is 0.35m.

The front of the western subsidiary chamber at the S side of the court is incorporated in the field wall crossing the monument. In front of the N side of this chamber a stone 0.7m high protrudes from the E face of the wall. It is of uncertain status and is not hatched on the plan. The cairn largely hides the outer faces of the sides and back of the chamber, which is 1.7m long and 1.5m wide, internally. Entry, at the E, is between two well-matched, transversely set jambs that stand 0.4m apart. The northern jamb is 0.9m high, and the southern one is 0.8m high. Single stones form the sides and back of the chamber. Each sidestone partly overlaps its adjacent entrance jamb. The northern sidestone, which lies on the court perimeter, is 0.8m high measured at its inner face. The southern sidestone, which leans against the backstone, is 0.9m high. The backstone is 1.15m high and rises *c.* 0.3m above the tops of the sidestones. The northern end of the top of this stone is somewhat damaged, but it appears to have been slightly gabled in outline.

A fourth subsidiary chamber is indicated by the presence of what appears to be a possible sidestone lying parallel to the long axis of the cairn and in a position that, if it is a chamber orthostat, lends a degree of symmetry to the arrangement of the burial chambers around the court. It lies at the N end of the trackway crossing the monument, and its W end is overlain by the field wall crossing the court. It is at least 2.3m long, *c.* 0.3m thick and 0.2m in exposed height. Approximately 1m S of its W end a smaller stone protrudes from the base of the wall. This is 0.35m thick, 0.35m high and at least 0.5m long. Its status is unclear, and it is not hatched on the plan. Just 0.5m E of this is a prostrate slab, 1.1m by 0.5m by 0.35m. Approximately 0.9m E of the long set stone and at right angles to it toward the S is an upright slab, 0.15m high. It is somewhat loose in the ground, and, although it may be a structural stone and is hatched on the plan, there must be some uncertainty about its status.

Norman Moore (1872, 525), who visited this monument in 1871, noted that some of the chambers were then in use as shelters for farm animals. He recorded a local claim that a skull and 'a piece of earthenware' had been dug up near one of the 'cromlechs'. The skull was reportedly buried in the nearby churchyard. He was also

informed that during digging to clear a 'cromlech' for use as a malt store its side slabs were found to rest on 'a basement slab'.

Fagan 1845–8, book 21, 35–6; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 80 (1847–50), 17; N. Moore 1872, 524–5; Wakeman 1890–91, 264; Doherty 1891, 105–6; Borlase 1897, 250, Banagh nos. 23–8; de Valera 1960, 107, DG. 17 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 289–90; E.E. Evans 1966, 86; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 292; Herity 1971, no. 30 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1976, 93–5 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, no. 25; SMR 1987, 80:6; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 192; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Herity 1990, 12, no. 1 (plan, photograph); RMP 1995, 80:6.

57. Finner. OS 106 or 107. Not marked (1952–4). OD 0–200. No precise location. Plate 69.

Court tomb (?)

This monument is one of three megalithic tombs in this townland that first came to notice at the end of the 19th century. They were found among sandhills on the S side of the mouth of the River Erne around halfway between Ballyshannon and Bundoran. The tomb described here stood close to one of the others, a passage tomb, but it has not been possible to find either of these. It is known that they stood somewhere in the considerable part of the townland that since 1890 has comprised Finner military camp. They may lie hidden under blown sand. The third tomb in this townland, a cruciform passage tomb, is still extant on the grounds of the camp.

A sketch by Wakeman (1878–82) dated 1880, now in Sligo County Library, of the unlocated tomb described here is reproduced below. The caption to the sketch reads: '“Giant’s Grave”, near ruined cairn on sandhills near Ballyshannon. 11 stones still standing. Length 16 feet [c. 4.85m]—Breadth 7 feet [c. 2.15m]. Drawn for Colonel Cooper by W.F. Wakeman June 11, 1880.' The 'ruined cairn' is the unlocated passage tomb mentioned above. A slightly different version of Wakeman's sketch has been published by Borlase (1897), who seems to have relied on the former for information about the monument. Borlase remarked that the monument lay E–W, but it is unclear what he meant by stating that two stones on the N side of the structure seemed to have formed part of an enclosing circle. In a brief comment Wakeman (1896) remarked that the stones had suffered greatly from the action of the elements. A drawing of the tomb made around twenty years after Wakeman's sketch indicates that some of the taller stones may have been lost in the intervening period (Lockwood 1901).

Wood-Martin (1887–8; 1888) has referred to a 'rude cist' measuring 14½ feet (c. 4.4m) long and 6 feet (c. 1.8m) wide that stood around fifty paces from a ruined cairn. The ruined cairn is the unlocated passage tomb mentioned above, and it is likely that the 'rude cist' is the monument described here. It should be noted that Borlase considered the 'rude cist' to be a separate site from the one here described.

On the basis of the available information, principally the Wakeman sketch, which depicts a long megalithic gallery, the monument is tentatively classified as a court tomb. The tall stone to the left of the sketch may be a courtstone or jamb, and the stone at the right, apparently of split-boulder type with flat inner face and sloping outer face, seems to be set across that end of the gallery and may be a backstone. Some of the taller stones along



Plate 69. Finner (Dg. 57). Drawing by W.F. Wakeman dated 1880. By permission of Sligo County Library.

the gallery may be segmenting jambs.

Wakeman 1876–8a, 105; Wakeman 1878–82 (sketch); Allingham 1879, 109; Wood-Martin 1887–8, 159; Wood-Martin 1888, 161; Wakeman 1896, 299; Anon. 1897a, 81; Anon. 1897b, 1536; Anon. 1897c, 712–13 ('Muldoon's Grave' may refer); Borlase 1897, 238 (sketch after Wakeman), under Tirhugh nos. 7–11; *The Donegal Independent*, 12 February 1897 ('Muldoon's Grave' may refer); Lockwood 1901, 89 (drawing, fig. 9); de Valera 1960, 132, DG. 17; Emerson 1986, 55 (quoting from regimental news sheet of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers of September 1898: 'a large square set, surrounded by high stones' may refer); Ó Nualláin 1989, 117.

58. Gilbertstown. OS 92:9:5 (10.1 16.6). Not marked (1904). OD 100–200. G 749 793. Plate 70. Fig. 11.



Plate 70. Gilbertstown (Dg. 58), from south-east.

Portal tomb

This monument stands on a level patch of ground 150m E of the Oily River, which reaches the sea at McSwyne's Bay, just over 3km to the S. Rising ground closeby restricts the outlook from the site except to the N and NW along the river valley. The land in the immediate vicinity is wet and rush grown, and rock outcrops occur closeby.

This is a partly collapsed small chamber that was at least 2m long. It faces SE toward rising ground. The surface of the chamber area seems to have been dug at some period. Three orthostats survive *in situ*. Two of these, a sidestone and a portal-stone to its SE, form the northern side of the chamber. The sidestone leans against and overlaps the portal-stone. A set stone at right angles to the inner end of the portal-stone seems to be a sillstone. The greater part of the structure is overlain by a great roofstone. The northern edge of this rests on top of the extant sidestone, and it slopes down almost to ground level at the southern side to rest on the outer ends of two displaced slabs. One of the displaced slabs rests on the sillstone, and the other is beside it to the SE. Their original function is not now clear.

The portal-stone rises from 0.5m high at the front to 0.9m at the back. The appearance of the top of this stone suggests that a piece has been broken from it. The sidestone rises 0.45m above the top of the portal-stone. The sillstone measures 0.8m long and 0.15m thick and is exposed to a depth of 0.15m. The displaced slab resting on it measures 1.3m by 0.9m by 0.15m thick. The other displaced slab measures 1.5m by 0.7m by 0.2m thick. The displaced roofstone is 3.7m in overall length, 2m in greatest width and 0.3–0.5m thick.

H. Morris 1947, 41, no. B6; Crozier 1957, 70; P.J. McGill 1968, 21 ('Gilberstown'); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, no. 54; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95, Donegal no. 24; SMR 1987, 92:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 92:6.

59. Gortfad. OS 79:3:4 (53.3 49.1). 'Standing Stones' (1906). OD 200–300. H 282 958. Plate 71. Fig. 37.

Portal tomb

This destroyed monument stood in rolling pasture 2km NE of Castlefinn and 2km NW of where the River Finn



Plate 71. Gortfad (Dg. 59), from east.

changes its eastward course to flow north-eastward to Lough Foyle and the sea. A passage tomb, now also destroyed, stood *c.* 400m to the W in the same townland. The cairn-topped Croaghan Hill, 2km distant, is visible to the NE, and nearby Crossy Hill limits the outlook to the ESE.

The monument consisted of two large set stones, 1.4m apart, standing in a low mound composed largely of field stones. The mound, subcircular in outline, measured *c.* 5m by 3.5m and was 0.7m high. The disposition of the two upright stones, their shapes and their relative heights identified them as the backstone, to the S, and the eastern portal-stone of a small chamber opening to the NNE.

The southern stone, which leaned northward slightly, rose 1.3m above the base of the mound. This stone rose to a slight peak close to its eastern end. It had a flat inner and a sloping outer face and increased in thickness from top to base. The northern stone rose 0.4m above the top of the southern and leaned very slightly toward the E. Its northern half rose 1.7m above the base of the mound. The southern half of the stone sloped to around half that height. The most substantial of some scattered stones at the site measured 1.3m in maximum dimension.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited here in 1846, and it is clear from his account that it was then as described above. He identified it as ‘the ruins of a giant’s grave’ and claimed that within local memory upright and prostrate stones had been removed from the site.

Sometime between September 1984, when the plan published here was made, and September 1991 the tomb was demolished and the site levelled. At the latter date the two structural stones lay discarded against a field fence *c.* 40m SE of the spot they had occupied for so long.

Fagan 1845–8, book 12, 5; SMR 1987, 79:8; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 79:8.

60. Gortmacall More. OS 36:11:1 (49.3 28.9). ‘Cromlech’ (1905). OD 300–400. C 179 256. Plate 72. Fig. 30.

Unclassified

The monument stands toward the SW end of a low ridge in pasture *c.* 3km from the inner end of Mulroy Bay and overlooks Lough Fern, which is almost 1km to the SE. There is a good outlook from the site to the E and S.

Three stones (hatched on plan) seem to be *in situ* and may represent the side of a gallery. These stand at the N side of a hedge-grown, earth- and stone-built field fence *c.* 1m wide. The stones occasion a bulge in the line of the fence. A fourth stone just E of the three is of uncertain status, as are two further stones at the S side of the fence.

The three set stones at the N form a slightly curved line that runs roughly NW–SE for 3.7m. The inner faces of all three are hidden by the fence. The westernmost is 0.8m high; the second is 0.8m high; and the third is 1m high. The fourth stone on this side of the fence is 0.5m E of the third and 0.9m high. The western stone at the S face of the fence, the base of which is exposed, is 1.5m high. The eastern stone, partly buried in the fence, measures 1.7m by at least 0.7m by 0.4m. Approximately 1m S of this a prostrate slab, over 1m in maximum

Plate 72. Gortmacall More (Dg. 60), from north-east.



dimension, rests on a bulge in the fence. This stone is not shown on the plan.

A description of the monument in an OS Revision Name Book (1848) states that it was known as the ‘Giant’s Bed’ by local people and that it then consisted of six stones standing in a circle *c.* 6 feet (*c.* 1.8m) in diameter. Two of the stones supported a ‘flag’.

The three set stones may represent the side of a megalithic chamber with a bellied outline. In light of the information in the OS Revision Name Book, the chamber may have been oval in shape, and two of its orthostats may have supported a lintel.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 36 (1848), 1; Kinahan 1889, 281 (‘Gortnacull’); OS 1:2,500 Name Book, sheet 36 (1903), 41; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 373; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 374; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 45, no. 128; SMR 1987, 36:17; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 36:17.

61. Gortnalaragh. OS 44:4:1 (73.0 54.2). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1905). OD 500–600. C 107 219.
Plate 73. Fig. 21.

Wedge tomb

This monument stands in rough pasture on a relatively flat piece of ground *c.* 50m from the top of an E-facing hillslope 3.5km NW of the village of Kilmacrenan. There is a considerable outlook from the site in all directions except to the W. Loughsalt Mountain, 5km to NE, dominates the skyline, and to the E and SE there is a fall to the fertile lands of the valley of the Leannan River.

The monument is quite ruined. It consists of the remains of a gallery, 5.5m long and at least 1m wide, aligned W–E. Its E end is open, and its W end is indicated by a lone facade-stone to the N. The gallery stands toward the N side of a furze- and grass-grown mound, subcircular in outline and measuring 7.3m N–S by almost 9m E–W. The mound reaches a maximum overall height of *c.* 1m relative to local ground level at the S; it is lower at the N, where the outline is somewhat vague, and old cultivation ridges encroach on it at the SW.

Three orthostats survive on the N side of the gallery. The westernmost of these is beside and at right angles to the S end of the facade-stone. The second is 2.1m E of the first, and the third is 0.4m further to the E. The only remaining orthostat of the S side of the gallery stands opposite this. Three displaced slabs lie at the site.

The facade-stone leans markedly to the W. It would stand 1.2m high if upright. The adjoining sidestone is 1m high. The western of the other two sidestones at the northern side of the gallery leans inward to such an extent that it is almost prostrate. It measures 0.7m by 0.2m and would stand 0.6m high if upright. The next also leans inward and would stand 0.5m high if upright. The single orthostat on the S side of the gallery leans outward. It would stand 0.3m high if upright.

The westernmost of the three displaced slabs lies prostrate toward the W end of the monument. It measures 1.9m by 0.9m by 0.3m thick. The second rests against the middle of the three orthostats at the N side of the gallery. It measures 1.6m by 1.3m and is 0.45m thick. The third of the three displaced slabs rests in a sloping



Plate 73. Gortnalaragh (Dg. 61). Rear of gallery from south.

position against the outer ends of the opposed orthostats at the E end of the gallery. It measures 1.8m by 0.9m and is 0.3m thick. The original roles of these three stones are now uncertain.

It is clear from an account of the tomb by Thomas Fagan (1845–8), who visited it in 1846, that it was then in much the same condition as it is now. There is no trace of a standing stone that, according to Kinahan (1889), stood nearby.

The remains are clearly those of a long gallery that increased in height toward the W. These factors and the survival of a facade-stone all point to it being the remains of a wedge tomb.

Fagan 1845–8, book 9, 4; Kinahan 1889, 283; Borlase 1897, 233, Kilmacrenan no. 24; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, no. 103 (plan); SMR 1987, 44:3; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; RMP 1995, 44:3.

62. Gortnavern. OS 27:16:3 (87.5 13.7). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1905). OD 300–400. C 219 304. Plates 74 and 75. Fig. 37.

Portal tomb

This monument is in a broad flat-bottomed valley 40m W of the Burnside River and 1.8km E of Mulroy Bay. It stands on rough pasture broken by outcropping rock. Rocky hills and ridges restrict the outlook except toward the N.

The tomb consists of a well-preserved chamber, c. 1.3m wide and originally 2–3m long. Entry, at the S, is between two tall longitudinally set portal-stones standing 0.7m apart at their outer ends. Single stones form the



Plate 74. Gortnavern (Dg. 62), from south.

Plate 75. Gortnavern (Dg. 62), from east.



E and W sides of the chamber, the eastern one now dislodged. A tall gabled stone closes the back of the chamber, which is roofed by a single massive slab.

The eastern portal-stone is 2m high. The top of this stone slopes downward slightly toward the backstone. The western one, the top of which slopes quite sharply down toward the backstone, is also 2m high. It rises *c.* 0.8m above the adjacent sidestone. This sidestone, though apparently well set, leans inward against the portal-stone and backstone. It is 1.1m high. The eastern sidestone is supported in a leaning position across the inner half of the chamber. Its top rests against the inner faces of both the western portal-stone and the western sidestone and against the eastern edge of the backstone. It is 0.35m thick and when in place would have been *c.* 1.8m long and 1.5m high. The backstone is 1.6m high and rises 0.45m above the top of the western sidestone. The sloping roofstone is 3.5m long, 2m wide at the front, narrowing to 1.6m at the back, and 0.45m thick. Now somewhat displaced, it rests on the portal-stones and on the displaced sidestone.

Outside the southern end of the western sidestone is a low stone (not on plan) 0.5m long, 0.15m thick and 0.2m high. It does not appear to have served any structural function. The chamber interior has been deeply dug, as has the ground immediately in front of it. A sketch in an OS Memoir (1834), captioned 'Cromlech near roads in Gortnavern', seems to be an unfinished drawing of this tomb.

OS Memoir, Tullyaughnish parish (1834), 44–5 (sketch); Hill 1847, 15; Kinahan 1889, 278–9; Borlase 1897, 231, Kilmacrenan no. 6; Welch 1902, 225; Somerville 1929, 171–5 (plan and photograph); de Valera 1951, 177, fn. 11; Swan 1955, 50–51 (sketch); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 373; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 374; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 295, no. 7; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30–32, no. 55 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 7; SMR 1987, 27:23; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 247; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 27:23.

63. Gortyarrigan. OS 19:13:5 (11.4 6.0). 'Standing Stone' (1903). OD 400. C 334 361. Plate 76. Fig. 30.

Unclassified

This monument is on a gentle slope overlooking Lough Swilly almost 2km from its eastern shoreline. The land in the vicinity provides fair pasture. This very ruined monument consists of two orthostats (hatched on plan) and several displaced large stones. A stone field wall runs along the NW edge of the ruined structure, and there is a field drain alongside it at the SE.

The larger orthostat, which appears to be a sidestone, stands at the NW face of the field wall. It is 0.8m high at the NE and declines to around half that at the SW end. The second orthostat, possibly a jamb, stands at right angles to the SW end of the first and is incorporated in the field wall. It is 1m high. Just NE of the larger orthostat and on the same side of the fence there is an upright stone 1.3m long, 0.45m thick and 0.8m high. This does not appear to be firmly set and may not be *in situ*.

Immediately SE of the two orthostats is a large stone, and just beyond this another. Both lie as if they toppled south-eastward from an upright position. The displaced stone nearer the orthostats rests on the other displaced



Plate 76. Gortyarrigan (Dg. 63), from north-west. Horizontal ranging-pole on one orthostat. Vertical ranging-pole immediately to right of other orthostat.

stone. The northern end of each is obscured by the field fence. The stone nearer the orthostats is a pillar-like stone. It measures 0.8m by 0.6m and if upright would stand at least 1.7m high. The other measures 1.75m by 0.3m and if upright would be at least 1.4m high. To the SW and partly overlying this is a large displaced slab, 2.4m by 1.5m by 0.4m thick, and beside this, at the SW, is a prostrate pillar-like stone, 3.5m by 1.15m by 0.5m thick.

The remains appear to be those of a megalithic tomb but are not sufficient to permit classification.

SMR 1987, 19:19; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; Colhoun 1995, 59; RMP 1995, 19:19.

64. Gransha. OS 29:14:5 (34.1 6.6). 'Giant's Den' (1904). OD 500. C 358 297. Plates 77 and 78. Fig. 38.

Wedge tomb

The monument is 1.5km from the E side of Lough Swilly, at the edge of a terrace on the NE slope of Mouldy Hill and above the valley of the Mill River. The land surrounding the site bears a light cover of peat broken by numerous rock outcrops. There is a good outlook to the N and E across the central hilly area of the Inishowen peninsula. The rising slope of Mouldy Hill limits the view to the S and W.

The monument consists of a partly collapsed roofed gallery, aligned WSW–ENE. It is *c.* 5m long and divided by a septal-stone into a portico and main chamber of approximately equal length. The portico is 1.4m wide at its inner end. The main chamber is 2.4m long and *c.* 1.5m wide. A facade-stone at the W marks the front of the portico. A leaning orthostat to the N of this may be part of the gallery side or may represent close-set outer-walling. If this is part of the gallery side, it may be that the lone facade-stone acted to divide the gallery entrance. A slab that covered the inner end of the portico now lies in a sloping position across it. A large roofstone above the slab also covers the greater part of the main chamber. This too lies in a sloping position because of the partial collapse of the S side of the chamber. A low heather-grown mound, subrectangular in outline and *c.* 0.3m high, is visible around the eastern half of the gallery. Its overall dimensions are 6m N–S by 5.5m E–W. There are three displaced slabs at the N side of the mound and another 1.5m beyond the NW corner of the structure. These range from 1m to 2m in maximum dimension.

A single orthostat survives on each side of the portico, and the septal-stone, which is 2.4m E of the facade-stone, is set between the inner ends of these. The septal-stone is exposed to a height of 0.7m at its eastern face and 0.5m at its western face. A slight groove has been cut in the top of this stone. The sidestone on the S side of the portico is split vertically at about mid-length. The inner half of the stone, to the E of the split, is 0.6m high but may have been taller, and the outer half is 1.15m high. Immediately outside the inner end of this is a partly concealed low stone 0.2m high. This appears to be *in situ*. The sidestone on the N side of the portico rises 0.3m above the top of the septal-stone. The W end of this sidestone is overlapped slightly by a low set stone, now 0.25m high but perhaps originally taller. The sidestone here supports the N end of the roofstone that lies across the inner end of the portico. The S end of this roofstone now rests on the floor of the portico but would originally have been supported on top of the S sidestone. When in place its underside would have been *c.* 0.3m above the

Plate 77. Gransha (Dg. 64), from west-south-west.



Plate 78. Gransha (Dg. 64), from north.



top of the septal-stone. It measures 1.8m by 1m and is 0.25m thick.

The back of the main chamber has been disturbed by digging. A large orthostat forms the greater part of its N side. This rises 1.1m above the present floor of the chamber. A small stone, 0.25m high, is set askew between the W end of the last and the orthostat flanking the septal-stone. A single large stone, 2.4m long, 0.15m thick and *c.* 1.5m high, formed the S side of the chamber. This is now broken. Part of the stone is still *in situ* at the inner end of the chamber and is 1.3m long, 0.15m thick and 0.7m high at its inner face. The detached upper part rests on this and also leans inward against the stone forming the back of the chamber. The backstone, 1.7m high, is set between the gallery sides. The large roofstone above the gallery, now sloping to the S, rests on the detached portion of the southern sidestone and on the smaller roofstone. It is 3.6m long by 2.5m wide near its outer end, from where it narrows to both extremities, and is up to 0.4m thick. The front of this great stone overlies the inner half of the portico.

The lone facade-stone is 1.5m high. The leaning stone to the N of it would stand 1.3m high if upright. The groove cut in the top of the septal-stone is 0.5m from the inner face of the N side of the gallery. It runs parallel to the long axis of the monument and is 70mm long (the thickness of the top of the stone), 3mm wide and 2mm deep. The surface of this groove is very smooth. Its age and function are quite uncertain.

A brief description in an OS Revision Name Book (1848) indicates that the structure was then in much the same condition as now, although the 'vast quantity of loose stones' then around it is no longer apparent.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 29 (1848), 38; Doherty 1891, 65 ('cromleac' in Buncrana may refer); Borlase 1897, 230, Inishowen West no. 3; Somerville 1929, 162-4 (plan, incorrectly captioned 'Luddan townland'); H. Morris 1947, 41, no. B9; S.P. O'Riordan 1947, 43; Colhoun 1949, 116 (photograph); OS Field Memorandum, sheet 29 (1949), A/138b/9 (sketch); Anon. 1951, 350; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 113; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 127; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41-2, no. 104; SMR 1987, 29:44; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; Colhoun 1995, 70 (photograph); RMP 1995, 29:44.

- 65. Greenhill.** OS 25:4:1 (69.3 55.0). 'Calluragh Burial Ground (Disused)' (1905). OD 100–200. C 005 347. Fig. 39.

Unclassified

The monument was first shown on the 1847–9 edition of the OS six-inch map, where it is named 'Calluragh Burial Ground', although on the pre-publication field map it is named 'Labby Dermot and Grania'. It is said to be known locally as 'Grania's Bed'.

The monument, 2.5km SW of Dunfanaghy, lies *c.* 300m W of Port Lough. It stands on a gentle slope in a small area of pasture among furze-grown rocky hills. It is overlooked from the S by the low mountain ridge of Croaghaderry, and beyond this the steep slope of Muckish Mountain forms the skyline.

The monument now appears as a grass-grown D-shaped mound up to 1m high. Its straight side, aligned WNW–ESE, is 9.3m long. A stone wall runs alongside it here. The mound measures 3.8m NNE–SSW. It was originally larger, but, according to local information, the southern end was removed many years ago.

The faces of four orthostats are exposed at the eastern side of the mound. One to the S leans outward and is 2.2m long and 0.7m high. A second, just N of this, is 0.2m high and at least 0.6m long. Inside the junction of these a third stone, 0.6m long, rises 0.1m above the first. The face of a fourth stone is exposed at the mound edge *c.* 0.5m beyond the others. It is 0.15m high and at least 0.3m long. Approximately 0.6m S of this a stone 0.6m long rises 0.1m above the top of the mound. It is uncertain whether this low stone is structural, and it is not hatched on the plan. Two orthostats, parallel to each other, protrude above the surface of the mound at the N. The northern one rises 0.9m above the top of the mound. The southern one, 0.5m to the S of this, rises 0.7m above the mound. Another orthostat, 1m S of the western end of the last and at right angles to it, also protrudes from the top of the mound. This rises 0.35m clear of the mound.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) has recorded that stones were removed from the site for use in buildings and that decayed bones were unearthed here. The occurrence of large orthostats in the surviving portion of the mound indicates that the remains are those of some form of megalithic gallery, but it cannot be classified in its present state. It has been interpreted as a wedge tomb (Ó Nualláin 1983a). This interpretation suggests that the two stones at the N are the backstone of a gallery and an outer-wall stone, that the stone to the S of these is a sidestone, and that the stones exposed at the eastern edge of the mound represent outer-walling. However, the N–S orientation of such a structure leaves some doubt about this interpretation. Alternatively, it may be that the two stones at the N are closely spaced jambs in a N–S-aligned gallery. In such a scenario the stone (unhatched on plan) E of the southern of these may also prove to be a jamb.

The name 'Calluragh Burial Ground' accorded the site on the OS map indicates that it was used as a burial place for infants. This practice has been noted at a number of other megalithic tombs (Aldridge 1969).

Fagan 1845–8, book 3, 20; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 25 (1847–9), 6; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, 105; SMR 1987, 25:11; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 25:11.

- 66. Kilbarron.** OS 107:1:2 (10.2 59.4). 'Giant's Grave' (1952–4). OD 100–200. G 848 647. Plates 79 and 80. Fig. 38.

Wedge tomb

This monument is 4km NW of Ballyshannon. It stands amid rolling country in rushy pasture on the N side of a broad, shallow valley, *c.* 650m from the coast. It consists of a largely concealed gallery, orientated WSW–ENE, outside which is well-preserved outer-walling. The gallery is divided by a septal-stone into a portico and a partly roofed main chamber. Corbels have been employed in the roofing structure. A single surviving facade-stone stands at the NW angle of the monument. There is no mound visible at the site, but a considerable fill, at least some of it modern in origin, lies between the outer-walling and the gallery sides. This greatly obscures the last.

The gallery is 6.3m long and narrows from *c.* 1.25m wide at the front to 0.75m at the back. The portico, 1.8m long, is represented by two opposed sidestones standing 1.2m W of the septal-stone. Both are 1.15m high. The western one articulates with the single facade-stone, which is 1m high.

The septal-stone, largely concealed, is *c.* 0.5m higher than the two sidestones of the portico. It may have been

inset in the gallery walls and would appear to have blocked access from the portico to the rest of the gallery. The main chamber is 4.2m long and decreases in height from W to E. Four sidestones at the S, two at the N and a backstone are visible, but other orthostats may be concealed by the fill mentioned above. The two sidestones at the N are at the inner end of the chamber. The four sidestones at the S are largely hidden. The westernmost of the four is *c.* 0.5m high. The heights of the others and of the two sidestones on the N side are not ascertainable with precision, but they are no taller than the last. The backstone, also partly hidden, is a flat-topped straight-edged stone and seems to have been set beyond the ends of the gallery sides. It is at least 0.8m long.

The corbels (not on plan) above the gallery sides are not readily accessible, but up to four layers of straight-edged regular slabs were noted above the sidestones at the S. One above the second sidestone at this side is at least 0.8m in maximum dimension and has a flat inner face. There is another flat-faced corbel above the eastern one of the two sidestones on the N side. The span to be roofed is not appreciably narrowed by the corbelling.

There are two roofstones above the eastern two-thirds of the main chamber, and a third, to the W, has slipped southward and lies on the fill between the outer wall and the gallery side. This displaced slab measures 1.75m by 1.75m and is 0.25m thick. The western one of the two roofstones still in place partly overlies the eastern. It is 2.3m long, 1.7m wide and 0.25m thick, and the eastern, partly hidden, is 1.3m wide, at least 1.6m long and 0.2m thick. At the W end of the former a northward-leaning displaced slab rises from the fill in the chamber. It measures at least 0.7m in maximum dimension and is 0.2m thick.

The outer-walling at the N seems to be intact. It converges on the gallery side, the gap between them narrowing from *c.* 1m at the W to *c.* 0.5m at the E. There are seven outer-wall stones here. The three at the W all lean in slightly, and each narrows toward the top. Their heights from W to E are 1.75m, 1.1m, 1.45m, 0.45m, 1m, 0.6m and 0.5m. Standing at right angles to the last is a single stone that represents the outer-walling at the

Plate 79. Kilbarron (Dg. 66), from west.



Plate 80. Kilbarron (Dg. 66), from north.



back of the monument. This is 0.4m high and stands almost 1m beyond the backstone of the gallery and parallel to it. Beside this to the S a displaced slab, at least 0.9m in maximum dimension, protrudes from the fill.

The outer-walling at the S is missing outside the portico but is otherwise intact. The gap between it and the chamber side narrows from *c.* 1.2m at the W to *c.* 0.5m at the E. Seven outer-wall stones survive here, the westernmost three and easternmost two leaning out somewhat. Their heights from W to E are 1.25m, 1.1m, 0.7m, 1.1m, 0.85m, 0.85m (if upright) and 0.55m.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited here in 1847. It appears from his notes that the roofstone that is now displaced was then in its original position. Apart from this the monument appears to have then been much as it is now. The suggestion by Holly (1975–6, 190) that there is some form of megalithic art on the outer face of the westernmost outer-wall stone at the S cannot be confirmed.

Fagan 1845–8, book 17, 37–8; Allingham 1879, 108 ('in Corker'); Lockwood 1901, 90 ('in the townland of Corker'), 91 (drawing; the caption mistakenly records the tomb as in Coolmore); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 94; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 105; Holly 1975–6, 189–91 (fig.); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, no. 106 (plan); SMR 1987, 107:2; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 68; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; RMP 1995, 107:2.

67. Kilbeg. OS 96:7:1 (51.4 40.9). 'Dermot and Grania's Bed' (1905). OD 100–200. G 598 755. Plate 81. Fig. 40.

Wedge tomb

This monument is *c.* 200m E of and overlooking the outer end of Teelin Bay. There is a fine outlook southward across Donegal Bay to the coasts of counties Mayo and Sligo. Rising ground restricts the view inland. The rocky landscape in the vicinity of the site provides rough pasture.

The tomb consists of a gallery, at least 5m long, which decreases in height and width from WSW to ENE. A single facade-stone flanks each side of the W end of the gallery, and between these is an orthostat forming a divided entrance. A large roofstone toward the E end of the gallery seems to be partly displaced, and further displaced slabs beyond this obscure the structure. Three outer-wall stones survive beyond the gallery at the N. A field wall close to the S side of the monument impinges on the disturbed E end of the gallery. A scatter of small stones here, now partly grass grown, may be spill from the wall. Between this wall and the gallery side is a grass-grown mass of stones *c.* 0.5m high, perhaps the remains of a cairn. There is a similar fill between the gallery side and outer wall at the N.

The orthostat dividing the gallery entrance is 1.15m high. The northern facade-stone is 1.2m high, and the southern one is 1m high. The gallery is 1.75m wide at the W and clearly narrowed toward the disturbed E end. Three sidestones survive at the N side. The westernmost of these articulates with the northern facade-stone, which rises 0.45m above it. This sidestone is 0.8m high. The second sidestone, 0.6m to the E, is 0.7m high. The third, 2.1m beyond the second, partly obscured by displaced stones, is 0.45m high. At the S four contiguous stones survive along the front half of the gallery. Between the westernmost of these and the southern facade-stone is a small firmly set stone, 0.45m high, which may also be part of the gallery side. The heights of the four contiguous sidestones from W to E are 0.6m, 0.5m, 0.6m and 0.25m. The large roofstone, 2.3m from the front of the gallery, measures 2.3m by 1.3m and is 0.25m thick. It rests on the easternmost sidestone on the S side of the gallery and, at the N, on the upper one of two slabs that overlie a partly concealed stone inside the line of the gallery side. The partly concealed stone (shown on plan) measures at least 0.35m long, 0.25m thick and 0.1m high. Its status is uncertain. The lower of the two superimposed slabs, neither of which is shown on the plan, measures 0.5m by 0.3m by 0.15m thick. The upper one measures 1.4m by 0.5m by 0.25m thick. The NE end of this overlies what appears to be a deliberate build-up of small stones, unlikely to be an original feature. Another stone (not on plan), measuring 1.3m by 0.6m by 0.3m thick, protrudes from under the SW end of the roofstone. To the E of the roofstone are two slabs, both displaced, lying across the gallery. The northern one measures 1.35m by at least 0.7m by 0.4m thick. The southern one measures 1.3m by 1m by 0.25m thick. To the E of the northern edge of this is a loose stone, at least 0.5m in maximum dimension, and *c.* 0.4m N of this a partly concealed slab, at least 0.6m in maximum dimension and 0.15m thick, partly overlies the easternmost sidestone on the N side.

The outer-walling at the N converges on the gallery side toward the E. The westernmost of the three orthostats

Plate 81. Kilbeg (Dg. 67), from west.



here is 1m beyond the westernmost sidestone, and the next, 1.2m to the E, is 0.6m beyond the gallery side. The heights of the three from W to E are 0.35m, 0.15m and 0.1m. The last is skewed slightly from the line of the other two.

Fagan 1845–8, book 19, 49; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, no. 107 (plan); SMR 1987, 96:21; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; RMP 1995, 96:21.

68. Kilclooney More. OS 73:3:3 (68.5 54.0). Not marked (1907). OD 0–100. G 713 961. Plate 82. Fig. 37.

Portal tomb (?)

This monument is shown on the 1847–50 revision of the OS six-inch map as a small rectangular enclosure but is not named. However, it is named ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ on the pre-publication field map. The monument, 6km NNW of the village of Ardara, is 1.6km N of Ballinreavy Strand, which is at the inner end of Loughros More Bay. It stands on rough, wettish, generally level pasture broken by outcropping rock and scattered erratics.

The monument consists of a small roofed chamber, 1.45m long and 1.2m wide, facing SSE. It stands close to the centre of a sub-oval grass-grown mound measuring 7.5m N–S by 11m E–W and 0.7m in overall height. Patches of peat on parts of the cairn suggest that the monument was at one stage substantially enveloped in bog.

A single stone forms each side of the chamber, and it is closed by a gabled backstone. Only the western portal-stone survives. This, the backstone and a small stone (not on plan) laid on top of the inner end of the eastern sidestone support the horizontally laid roofstone. Immediately in front of the western sidestone is a small

Plate 82. Kilclooney More (Dg. 68), from south.



firmly set stone (not hatched on plan) of uncertain status. It measures 0.3m by 0.15m and is 0.25m high. A stone, on edge, lying across the outer part of the chamber appears to be displaced. It measures 0.7m by 0.1m and rises 0.2m above the ground here. Several loose boulders (not on plan) lie around the site.

The portal-stone is 0.6m high. It rises 0.25m above the top of the western sidestone, which overlaps it. This sidestone is 0.35m high. The eastern sidestone is 0.6m high. The backstone, set beyond the chamber sides, is also 0.6m high. The small stone wedged between the underside of the roofstone and the top of the eastern sidestone is triangular and measures 0.15m by 0.08m by 0.05m thick. The roofstone, straight edged at the front, narrows to a point beyond the backstone. It is 2m long and up to 1.5m wide. Its inner half is 0.35m thick, and its outer half is 0.15–0.2m thick. A supposed ‘shallow cup mark’ on its upper surface (Crozier 1957) is probably of natural origin. Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited the site in 1847, and it is clear from his account that the monument was then in the same condition as it is now.

This small megalithic chamber is classified as a portal tomb but with some reservation. The portal-stone is of exceptionally slight dimensions, and its complete overlap by the sidestone is an unusual feature.

Fagan 1845–8, book 22, 4; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 73 (1847–50), 34; Crozier 1957, 66–7 (‘the Virgin’s rock’) and photograph no. 5 opposite p. 121; L. McGill 1964, 63 (‘not marked on the OS map’); Ó Nualláin 1968a, 297, no. 13; P.J. McGill 1970, 7 (‘Lackaweer’); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, no. 56 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 15; SMR 1987, 73:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 73:6.

69. Kilclooney More. OS 73:4:1 (72.1 59.5). Marked but not named (1907). OD 100–200. G 717 967. Plates 83–5. Fig. 45.

Court tomb

This monument is shown as a small rectangular enclosure on the revised OS six-inch map of 1847–50 but is not named there. However, it is named ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ on the pre-publication field map. It is 700m NNE of the last monument (Dg. 68) on a slight local rise in an extensive area of wet, boggy pasture broken by rock outcrops c. 2.3km NE of Ballinreavy Strand at the inner end of Loughros More Bay. The site commands an extensive outlook in all directions. One of the two portal tombs in the same townland (Dg. 70), 500m to the E, is visible from it.

The monument consists of a gallery c. 6m long and 2–2.5m wide. Entry to it is at the E between two jambs. Outside the northern of these are two courtstones. A tier of three contiguous corbels overlies the inner half of the S side of the gallery, and outside this are two slipped corbels of, it appears, a second tier. A lintel, c. 1m inside the entrance jambs, spans the gallery sides. Between this and the entrance jambs are four displaced slabs on the floor of the gallery. Approximately 1m in front of the gallery is a large prostrate slab that appears to be a displaced lintel. There are two slabs just outside the front half of the N side of the gallery, the eastern one of which may be a slipped corbel. Some small slabs lying in the inner half of the gallery and others heaped just outside it are not shown on the plan. A slightly raised area can, with some difficulty, be traced around the sides and back of the gallery, which seems to indicate cairn remains. This raised area is largely grass grown but is broken in places by rock outcrops; it measures 17m N–S by 22m E–W. In front of the gallery is a very gradual fall in ground level, but the limits of the possible cairn material here cannot be determined.

The outer one of the two courtstones on the N arm of the court, a substantial block, is 1.2m high. The inner leans to the SE and rests on a small stone at its outer end. It would stand 1.3m high if upright. The stone it rests against seems firmly set but is not definitely structural. It measures 0.45m by 0.2m by 0.45m high. The jambs at the entrance to the gallery are tall, flat-topped, well-matched stones, 0.95m apart. The northern one, set transversely, is 1.45m high, and the southern one is 1.6m high.

There are three orthostats on each side of the gallery. The outermost sidestone at the S is 0.85m high. It partly overlaps the outer face of the adjacent jamb, which rises 0.6m above it. The second sidestone is also 0.85m high, and the third, which is partly concealed, is 0.9m high. The outermost of the three orthostats at the N side of the gallery, its top c. 0.3m below that of the adjacent jamb, is 0.6m high. It slightly overlaps the outer face of the second orthostat, which rises 0.5m above it and is 1.7m high. The third sidestone on this side is 1.3m high. The backstone is set between the sides of the gallery. It is a tall stone, 1.65m high, and when intact seems to have

Plate 83. Kilclooney More (Dg. 69). Eighteenth-century sketch of tomb from east-south-east (RIA MS 3 C 33). By permission of the Royal Irish Academy © RIA.

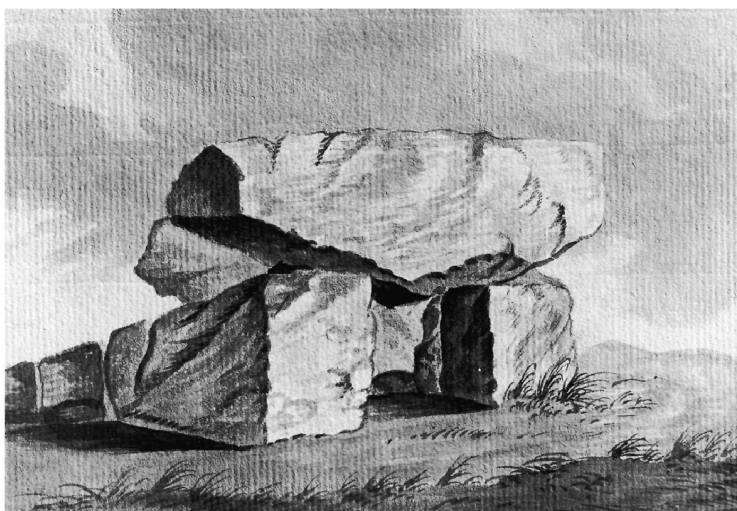


Plate 84. Kilclooney More (Dg. 69), from east.



Plate 85. Kilclooney More (Dg. 69), from south.



been gabled in outline. The northern half of this stone has been broken off at just above ground level.

The easternmost of the three contiguous corbels above the S side of the gallery is partly supported by two small stones (not on plan) resting on the sloping outer end of the sidestone next to the backstone. It measures 1.1m by 1.1m and is 0.45m thick. The second corbel measures 1.25m by 1.35m and is 0.35m thick, and the third measures 0.85m by at least 0.9m by 0.4m thick. The eastern one of the two slipped corbels outside this end of