

the gallery leans against the easternmost of the three corbels just referred to and measures 1.85m by 1.7m by 0.4m thick. The western slipped corbel is prostrate. It measures 1.55m by 1.5m and is 0.5m thick. The eastern one of the two displaced slabs outside the N side of the gallery measures 1.15m by 0.85m and is 0.4m thick. The western slab, 0.2m to the W, is partly buried and measures 1.3m by 0.7m by 0.35m thick.

The lintel spanning the gallery is very probably displaced and appears to be inverted. It now rests on the middle orthostat at either side of the gallery. Its upper surface is flat, and its bellied underside dips below the tops of the supporting sidestones and is no more than 0.45m above the present floor of the gallery. It measures 2.7m by 1m by 1.3m thick. The lintel-like slab lying in front of the gallery measures 2.8m by 1.2m by 0.85m thick. The four displaced slabs in the front part of the gallery range from 1.1m to 2.4m in maximum dimension. All are likely to have formed part of the structure, although their original roles are now unclear.

A watercolour of this monument (RIA MS 3 C 33) is reproduced above. Dated 1799, it is based on an original drawing made some years earlier (see Introduction). It shows a lintel in place above the front of the gallery. This lintel largely obscures what appears to be a second one further along the gallery, only the S end of which is visible on the drawing and which may be that still on the gallery sides. When Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited the site in 1847 it was in much the same state as it is now. A brief account in an OS Revision Name Book (1847–50) refers to the ‘foundations of cabins’ on or near the site, but these are not now apparent.

On the basis of its length it could be expected that the gallery was originally divided into two chambers.

RIA MS 3 C 33, no. 30; Fagan 1845–8, book 22, 2–3; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 73 (1847–50), 33; Crozier 1957, 66 (‘horned cairn’); de Valera 1960, 107, DG. 15 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 52; L. McGill 1964, 63; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 384; P.J. McGill 1970, 6; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, no. 26; SMR 1987, 73:3; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 254; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 73:3.

70. Kilclooney More. OS 73:4:1 (77.0 59.4). ‘Dermot and Grania’s Bed’ (1907). OD 100–200. G 722 967. Plates 86–90. Fig. 51.

Portal tomb

This monument is 500m E of the last (Dg. 69), on a gently undulating expanse of bog broken by occurrences of outcropping rock, and lies 2.6km NE of the inner end of Loughros More Bay.

The monument consists of the remains of two portal tomb chambers, one just over 9m behind the other, in the slight remains of a long mound aligned NNE–SSW. One chamber, orientated NE–SW, stands 5m from the NNE end of the mound. The other, a very small one, is 5.5m from the SSW end of the mound, the orientation of which it shares. The circle of stones that Borlase (1897, 240) claimed surrounded the larger chamber is not apparent. The mound, trapezoidal in outline, measures 26m NE–SW, narrows from *c.* 17m at the NE to *c.* 8m at the SW and is *c.* 0.8m in overall height. A modern field wall runs NW–SE across the mound between the two chambers.

The north-eastern chamber

The north-eastern chamber is well preserved. It is *c.* 2m long and 1.4m wide internally. Its present floor is up to 0.4m below the surface of the surrounding mound. The entrance to the chamber, at the NE, is formed by two longitudinally set portal-stones with an intervening sillstone. A single stone, more or less in line with the adjoining portal-stone, forms each side of the chamber. A tall stone at the SW and a lesser stone beside it mark the back of the chamber. The sidestones overlap the outer end of each. On the ground immediately outside the southern end of the western sidestone is a large wedge-shaped slab, perhaps a slipped corbel. Originally it may have rested on the sidestone. A massive roofstone covers the chamber. It rests on a pad-stone on top of the backstone and on the two portal-stones.

The two portal-stones are well-matched slabs. The gap between them is 0.7m wide at their outer ends and increases to 1m toward the interior. The eastern one, a more or less flat-topped stone, is 1.8m high. The western one, the top half of which slopes down toward the back of the chamber, is also 1.8m high. Both rise *c.* 1.1m above the largely flat-topped sillstone. This stone is 0.6m high except over the easternmost one-quarter of its length, which is 0.1m lower than the rest.

Plate 86. Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), from north-north-east.



Plate 87. Kilclooney More (Dg. 70), from east.



Plate 88. Kilclooney More (Dg. 70). Large chamber from south-east.



The eastern sidestone, the top of which is 1m below that of the adjacent portal-stone, is 0.7m high at its inner face. The western sidestone decreases in height from 1.2m at its outer end to 0.9m at its inner end. The possible slipped corbel outside the end of this measures 1.6m by 0.9m and varies from 0.1m to 0.4m thick. The small orthostat between the western sidestone and the backstone is 1.1m high at its inner face. The backstone, lozenge

shaped in plan, is 1.3m high. The pad-stone on the backstone measures 0.35m by 0.3m and is 0.15m thick. The portal-stones rise 0.3m above the top of the pad-stone, thus causing the roofstone to slope down from front to rear. The roofstone is 4.2m in overall length. It is 3.7m wide at the front and for just over the initial one-third of its length is not less than 3.5m wide. It narrows steadily beyond this and is *c.* 1m wide at the back. It is 0.7m thick at the front, increases to a maximum of 0.9m above the portal-stones and decreases steadily beyond that to 0.3m at the back. The two supposed cupmarks on the upper surface of this stone (Borlase 1897, 239; Crozier 1957, 66) are not convincing and may be natural.

Small sherds of plain Neolithic pottery—three in all according to A.T. Lucas (1960, 18), five according to Herity (1964, 138; 1982, 319)—picked from the floor of this chamber were acquired by the National Museum in 1958.

The south-western chamber

The smaller chamber is 1.5m long and 1m wide internally. A fill of loose stones on the floor of the chamber obscures the lowermost 0.2–0.3m of the stones shown on the sectional profile. The entrance to the chamber consists of two well-matched, longitudinally set portal-stones with a sillstone between their inner ends. A single stone forms each side of the chamber, the eastern one in line with the portal-stone beside it, and the western set outside the line of the other portal-stone. The chamber is closed by an inward-leaning backstone. The backstone is set beyond the end of the eastern sidestone and leans against it. It also leans against the inner face of the western sidestone, which disappears into the ground beside the backstone and may extend beyond it. A lintel rests on the portal-stones and supports the front of a roofstone, the back of which rests on the backstone. The roofstone has slipped sideways and now rests on the W end of the lintel. Its western edge dips groundward and at the rear rests against a long narrow stone, apparently a corbel, lying on and largely concealing the western sidestone. A displaced slab in the chamber now leans against the eastern sidestone and rises considerably above it. The original role of this stone is unclear.

The well-matched portal-stones are 0.75m apart. Both are 1m high. They rise *c.* 0.6m above the sillstone, which is *c.* 0.4m high. The top of this stone slopes evenly from W to E so that the W end is *c.* 0.1m higher than the E. The lintel above the portal-stones measures 0.9m by 0.45m and is up to 0.25m thick. The eastern sidestone is 0.5m high. Only the inner face of the western sidestone is visible. Its top is 0.3m below that of the backstone, which would stand *c.* 0.6m high if upright. The corbel above the western sidestone measures 2.25m by 0.45m by 0.4m thick. The displaced slab in the chamber measures 1.5m by 0.9m by 0.2m thick. The roofstone is 1.9m long and narrows from 1.4m wide at the front to *c.* 0.5m at the back. It decreases from 0.4m thick at the front to 0.25m at the back.

A watercolour of this monument (RIA MS 3 C 33) is reproduced here. Dated 1799, it is based on an older original drawing (see Introduction). It shows that the roofstone of the smaller tomb was then in place above the chamber. However, it had become ‘partly dislodged’ by 1847, when Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited the monument. Whether it had attained its present position at this date is not known.



Plate 89. Kilclooney More (Dg. 70).
Small chamber from north.



Plate 90. Kilclooney More (Dg. 70). Eighteenth-century sketch of site from north-north-east (RIA MS 3 C 33). By permission of the Royal Irish Academy © RIA.

RIA MS 3 C 33, no. 29; OS Name Book, Inishkeel parish (1835), book 3, 105; Fagan 1845–8, book 22, 5–10 (two rudimentary sketches); Doherty 1891, 67 ('pagan remains...in Kilclooney More'); Harkin 1893, 80 (may refer); Borlase 1897, 239–40, Boylagh, nos. 3 and 4 (two illustrations); Baillie 1900, 149; H. Morris 1947, 41, no. B7 (may refer); de Valera 1951, 177, fn. 11; Crozier 1957, 66; de Valera 1960, 135, no. 33; A.T. Lucas 1960, 18; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 52; Herity 1964, 138; L. McGill 1964, 63 (east of the road); E.E. Evans 1966, 89; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 384; Ó Nualláin 1968a, 297–8, no. 14 (photograph); P.J. McGill 1970, 6–7 and photograph opposite p. 64; Herity 1982, 319; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, no. 57 (with plate); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 16; SMR 1987, 73:4; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 254; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 73:4.

71. Killeen. OS 107:15:3 (62.7 10.6). 'Labbinlee' (1952–4). OD 100–200. G 903 596. Plate 91. Fig. 41.

Court tomb

This tomb stands in level pasture, 800m S of the River Erne and c. 3km SE of Ballyshannon. The all-round outlook from the site is now limited by trees and bushes.

It consists of a gallery entered at the E between two jambs that support a large lintel and closed by a flat-topped backstone at the W. The gallery entrance is incorporated in a field wall. The monument lacks a court, and there is no trace of a surrounding mound. There is a considerable fill of stones in the outer half of the gallery, and the surface of its inner half is sunk c. 0.5m below that of the ground outside.

The well-matched entrance jambs are 0.85m apart. The southern one, partly concealed, is set in line with the gallery wall and is 0.8m in exposed height. The northern one, set inside the line of the gallery, is also 0.8m high. The overlying lintel rests directly on the jambs. It is a large block with a flat base and a humpback upper surface. It is 1.7m long, 1.35m in greatest width and up to 0.75m thick.

The gallery is 6.4m long and 1.8–2m wide internally. Two orthostats form its northern side, and four its southern side. The outer one of the two at the N, a very large slab, 4m long, overlaps the adjacent jamb. It is 1.8m high at its inner face and rises c. 0.8m above the top of the jamb. The adjoining orthostat is 1.65m in exposed height at its inner face. The outer faces of the first two orthostats at the S side are concealed. The first one is 0.85m in exposed height. It runs on behind the second orthostat, which is also 0.8m in exposed height. A corbel resting on this stone measures 1.5m by 0.95m by 0.4m thick. The third orthostat, slightly inside the line of the last, is 1.3m high at its inner face. The innermost one is 1.6m in exposed height. A small low stone, 0.3m in maximum dimension, in the gap between this and the backstone, is not set in the ground. The backstone, its N end overlapped by the inner orthostat on that side of the gallery, is 1.15m high at its inner face.

Detailed accounts of this monument by Thomas Fagan (1845–8) and another in an OS Revision Name Book (1847–50) show that it was then in its present condition. On the basis of the length of the gallery a division into two chambers seems likely.



Plate 91. Killeen (Dg. 71), from north.

OS Name Book, Kilbarron parish (1835–6), book 4, 3; Fagan 1845–8, book 17, 34–5 (sketch of lintelled entrance); OS Revision Name Book, sheet 107 (1847–50) 26; Allingham 1879, 109 ('Nearer Ballyshannon, and close to Fortwilliam, are the remains of a cromlech'); de Valera 1960, 110, DG. 30 (plan); Holly 1975–6, 193–5; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, no. 27; SMR 1987, 107:85; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 107:85.

72. Killin. OS 92:4:5 (84.6 47.2). 'Giant's Grave', 'Carricknabraher' (1907). OD 400–500. G 828 826.

Plate 92. Fig. 46.

Court tomb

The monument is on rush-grown land on the lower SE slopes of Killin Hill and above the basin of the Eany Water River, which flows southward into Inver Bay just over 5km to the S. It now consists of a grass-grown mound, a long oval in outline, near the centre of which is a single upright stone. The mound measures *c.* 33m N–S by 22m in overall width and 1m in average height. Its surface has been disturbed by digging.

The lone set stone here measures 0.8m by 0.8m by 0.85m high. In the 1950s Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin established from both local information and an examination of the site that this stone had stood as the western jamb of a chamber that lay to its N. The socket of a presumed sidestone ran northward from this stone, and the socket of another presumed sidestone lay E of and opposite the last. Another socket, the presumed position of a backstone or a segmenting feature, ran between the northern ends of the two opposed sockets. At this period another set stone stood 7m N of the one still extant, but it had been removed by 1983. This stone measured 1.4m long (E–W), 0.15m thick and 0.5m high. Narrow holes, clearly traceable in the ground in the 1950s, to the N of and parallel to this orthostat appeared to indicate the former position of two or more slabs. The whole arrangement at the site pointed to the remains being those of a court tomb with a subsidiary chamber (de Valera 1960, 108–9).

Descriptions in the OS Name Books, though imprecise, testify to the megalithic character of the monument before it was largely demolished. It was first shown on the 1847–50 edition of the OS six-inch map, where the northern one of two small rectangles is named 'Giant's Grave' and the southern one 'Carricknabraher'. In the accompanying OS Revision Name Book 'Carricknabraher' is described as 'a conspicuous ruin...said to be a house, where friars formerly officiated', and the 'Giant's Grave' was simply described as 'a remarkable grave of granite stone'. Another entry in the same Name Book describes both features as 'two objects in the form of tombs (open at top) comprised of rough flags set on their ends'. In the OS Name Book compiled during the 1:2,500 survey of this area in 1904, the feature named 'Carricknabraher' is described as follows: 'A number of large flags form the walls of a square enclosure having a doorway on the S side. There are also several long stones let into the ground forming graves.' The term 'Giant's Grave' is recorded as applying to 'a number of long flags fixed deeply into the earth and about one foot [*c.* 0.3m] remaining above the surface forming the shape of a grave 25 links by 10 links [*c.* 5m by 2m]'.

Plate 92. Killin (Dg. 72), from south.



OS Revision Name Book, sheet 92 (1847–50), 39, 41, 43; OS 1:2,500 Name Book, sheet 92 (1900–1905), 9; MacHugh 1959, 166 ('Killian'); de Valera 1960, 108–9, DG. 22; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, no. 28; SMR 1987, 92:3; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 92:3.

73. Knockagarran. OS 69:11:4 (48.1 17.7). 'Cromlech' (1906). OD 500–600. H 179 989. Plate 93.
Fig. 39.

Unclassified

This monument stands in an open space just below the summit of a conifer-planted hillside c. 4.5km SW of Convo village and commands an extensive outlook northward across the basin of the Deele River.

The monument is very ruined and difficult to interpret. A narrow gallery-like feature overlain by a displaced roofstone stands toward the S end of a grass-grown mound of oval outline measuring 6m NW–SE by 4.5m NE–SW and 1m in maximum height. Three large prostrate slabs, 0.2–0.35m thick, lie on the mound close to the structure. Other, smaller stones, not on plan, also lie at the site. A single stone marks the SE end of the gallery-like feature, and four others, two to the N and two to the S, run north-westward from either end of it. The space enclosed by the set stones has been dug to a depth of 0.4m. The two stones to the S are relatively tall and support the displaced roofstone in a sloping position above the structure. The roofstone, 2.15m by 2.05m by 0.3m thick, oversails the other three set stones and rests on the ground at the N.

The western one of the two orthostats at the S rises 0.8m above the surface of the mound and 1.2m above that of the lowered interior. The eastern is set slightly outside the line of the western and is approximately the



Plate 93. Knockagarran (Dg. 73), from south-east.

same height. It leans against and rises 0.5m above the flat top of the single stone at the SE. The top of this stone is flush with the surface of the mound, and its inner face has been exposed to a depth of 0.35m. The eastern one of the two orthostats at the N rises 0.1m above the top of the last. It leans northward and is exposed to a depth of 0.5m at its inner face. The western stone here has been exposed to a depth of 0.6m at its southern face. This leans to the S and, although it is firmly set, it is not certain that it has not been displaced.

The remains could be taken to represent a narrow gallery at least 2m long, but an alternative interpretation would be to regard the two tall stones at the S as representing the side of a gallery that has otherwise been destroyed or remains concealed. The two stones opposite these could be taken as representing an outer wall, and the stone at the SE a buttress stone. Further investigation would be required to establish which, if either, of these interpretations is correct. In its present condition the tomb must remain unclassified.

Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, no. 108; SMR 1987, 69:30; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 69:30.

74. Knockergrana. OS 12:2:5 (32.3 47.4). 'Cromlech (Site of)' (1903). OD 200–300. C 550 469. Plate 94. Fig. 52

Court tomb

This monument, like the court tomb in Laraghrril (Dg. 78), which lies 1.5km to the W, stands in the relatively low-lying plain of good agricultural land stretching from Trawbreaga Bay on the W side of the Inishowen peninsula to Tremone Bay on its NE flank. It is on a slight fall of ground 2.8km S of the village of Culdaff.

The monument, orientated approximately E–W, has been considerably damaged. It consists of the ruins of an unroofed segmented gallery, now almost 10m in overall length, set in a long mound. According to R.S. Young (1897), the gallery had been covered by a cairn of earth and rubble until it was exposed by the tenant when searching for stones. There are a considerable number of sizeable slabs and variously sized fragments of others lying at the site, particularly at the eastern end of the gallery. These are not shown on the plan. According to local information, dynamite was used to dislodge stones from the structure in the early part of the 20th century. Boreholes visible in three of the larger blocks of stone seem to confirm this.

The mound measures *c.* 30m E–W and narrows from *c.* 13m at the W to 10m close to its E end. It reaches a maximum height of *c.* 1m. Apart from spreads of stone near the gallery, it is largely grass grown. In 1982, when the plan published here was made, an extensive dump of material derived from field clearance obscured the western end of the mound. Since then similar material has been dumped in smaller amounts at other points adjacent to or on the perimeter of the mound.

The gallery appears to have consisted of at least three chambers. That at the E is largely destroyed, and all that survives are three orthostats of its northern side. The easternmost of these is 0.6m in exposed height. The second rises 0.4m above the top of the first. The third lies 0.6m W of and is 0.25m taller than the second. It partly



Plate 94. Knockergrana (Dg. 74), from east.

overlaps the segmentation between the eastern and middle chambers. This segmentation is marked by a jamb placed longitudinally inside the line of the N side of the gallery, with an inclined sillstone set at right angles to its E end. The jamb is 0.8m high and rises 0.45m above the sill. There is sufficient space between the end of the sillstone and the S side of the gallery to accommodate a second jamb.

The middle chamber is *c.* 3.5m long and 1.7m wide. Three orthostats form each side. On the N side the easternmost orthostat and the stone next to it are the same height as the segmenting jamb already described, but both may originally have been taller, as they appear to be broken. The third orthostat on this side is a tall pillar-like stone that rises 0.6m above the other two. The heights of the orthostats on the S side of this chamber from E to W are 0.95m, 0.7m and 1.2m. A displaced slab (not on plan) lies to the S of this chamber.

The jambs dividing the middle chamber from the western chamber are set longitudinally inside the gallery walls. These are 0.8m apart but are only partly opposite each other. The southern one is 1.6m high. The northern one leans southward across the gallery and if upright would be the same height as the southern. The sole surviving sidestone of the western chamber adjoins the leaning jamb. It is 0.9m high. A large displaced slab, measuring at least 1.7m by 1.6m and 0.4m thick, lies across this ruined chamber. Its southern end rests on a stone protruding at an angle from the cairn material exposed here. Approximately 1.5m WSW of this is a firmly set stone 0.6m high. The status of these two stones is not clear. According to 'Maghtochair' (1867, 15), a large roofstone then covered one of the three chambers, but he did not specify which one. The large roofstone is also mentioned in an OS Name Book of 1848.

Whether there were more than the three chambers now apparent in the gallery cannot be established, nor is it known at which end the entrance lay.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 12 (1848), 48; 'Maghtochair' 1867, 15 ('Cara or Cloughtogal'); R.S. Young 1897, 199 ('near...Kindroghed...rude sepulchral tumulus'); A.I. Young 1929, 8 ('at Cara'); Swan 1949, 21 ('Cara Cloughtogal'); de Valera 1960, 104, DG. 2 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1967, 193; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, no. 29; SMR 1987, 12:6; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Colhoun 1995, 43–4, plate 7 (c); RMP 1995, 12:6.

75. Knocknashangan. OS 107:16:5 (82.2 7.0). 'Giant's Grave' (1952–4). OD 200–300. G 924 592.
Plate 95. Fig. 47.

Unclassified

This monument stands toward the SE end of a broad ridge in rolling pasture. It is 1km S of the River Erne and commands an extensive outlook across the river basin. There is a more restricted outlook to the S and E.

The surviving structure consists of two orthostats lying E–W. These seem to represent the side of a gallery at least 6.2m long. The orthostats stand in a substantially levelled, low, subrectangular mound that survives to the E of a field fence crossing the W end of the structure. It measures 12m E–W and narrows from 17m wide at the W to 13m at the E. A drop in ground level of 0.3m defines the edge of the mound. Apart from a small piece of



Plate 95. Knocknashangan (Dg. 75), from north.

outcropping rock to the E of the eastern orthostat, the mound is entirely grass grown.

The eastern orthostat is 1.3m high. The western, slightly N of the line of the eastern one, is 0.95m high. A loose slab, 0.3m N of this, lies at the edge of the field fence crossing the site and measures 1.45m by 0.95m by 0.25m thick.

Three stones, one to the N and two to the S of the western orthostat, shown in Holly's (1975–6) plan of the monument are quite loose and do not form part of the structure. According to mid-19th-century OS documents, the surviving orthostats represent the S side of the monument, the opposite side of which had been removed before then (Fagan 1845–8; OS Revision Name Book, 1847–50). These stones clearly formed part of a substantial E–W-aligned megalithic gallery, but it is not possible to classify it.

G.H.R. 1834–5, 'The Giant's Grave' (sketch); Fagan 1845–8, book 17, 36; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 107 (1847–50), 28; Allingham 1879, 108–9 (Rockfield); H. Morris 1947, 41, no. B11 probably refers; Holly 1975–6, 197–8 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 45, no. 132; SMR 1987, 107:89; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 107:89.

76. Lackaghermon. OS 74:2:5 (32.3 49.5). 'Dermot and Grania's Bed' (1907). OD 200–300. G 772 956. Plate 96. Fig. 48.

Portal tomb

This monument is on a slight terrace on gently rising ground beside an expanse of bog above the basin of Lough Machugh. Less than 100m to the W the ground rises to a low ridge where outcropping rock breaks the bog cover. The site is 4.8km WNW of the village of Glenties and 2km S of Gweebarra Bay. Toward the E is a view along a boggy valley across Lough Ananima to the mountains beyond Glenties.

The monument, considerably ruined, consists of the remains of a chamber that opened toward the SSE. It stands in a bog-grown mound that can be traced around much of the structure, although its outline is vague at the W, where it is obscured by a rectangular drystone enclosure that incorporates the remains of the tomb as its eastern side. This drystone structure, now ruined almost to ground level, measures 4.5m N–S by 7m E–W. It served as a sheephouse in the mid-19th century (Fagan 1845–8). The mound, subcircular in outline, measures 10.5m N–S by 11.5m E–W by at least 0.5m high. A fall in ground level gives the E side of the cairn an appearance of exaggerated height.

The backstone of the chamber, at the NNW, and a sidestone set askew to its eastern end remain undisturbed. Approximately 1.7m S of the E end of the backstone the stump of the eastern portal-stone remains in place, but the greater part of this stone, broken from its base, leans against the opposite portal-stone, which is pitched westward against the wall of the ruined sheephouse. Immediately N of the stump of the eastern portal-stone is a prostrate slab measuring 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.3m thick. Both of these stones now support a great leaning roofstone, part of the eastern edge of which rests on the ground. This also overlies, but does not touch, the



Plate 96. Lackaghermon (Dg. 76), from south.

sidestone adjacent to the backstone. The chamber, when intact, would seem to have been at least 2m long.

The two portal-stones, both more or less flat topped, are longitudinally set and seem to have stood *c.* 0.8m apart. The stump of the eastern one is 0.5m high. It leans inward slightly, a result perhaps of the collapse of the structure. Its detached portion is 1.2m long, and thus, when intact, this portal-stone would have been *c.* 1.7m high. The western portal-stone when upright would have stood *c.* 1.8m high. The surviving sidestone leans inward slightly and is 0.3m high. The outer face of the backstone is concealed by the wall of the old sheephouse. This stone is flat topped and 0.6m high. The roofstone is 3.3m long and narrows from 2.7m wide at the front to *c.* 1.7m at the back. It is a flattish slab and measures 0.3m in average thickness.

The monument appears to have been in its present state in 1847 (Fagan 1845–8).

Fagan 1845–8, book 22, 55; Crozier 1957, 66 (dolmen on slopes of Tullybeg mountain), top photograph opposite p. 120; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 295; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 297; P.J. McGill 1973 (photograph); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, no. 58; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 18; SMR 1987, 74:2; Ó Nualláin 1989, 124; RMP 1995, 74:2.

77. Lackcrom. OS 94:5:1 (0.3 40.7). ‘Giant’s Grave’ (1907). OD 300–400. G 934 820. Plate 97. Fig. 49.

Court tomb

This monument, quite overgrown by trees and bushes, lies 3.5km to the N of Donegal town. It stands at the southern end of a terrace of wettish pasture and is overlooked from the N by sharply rising ground 200m away; immediately beyond the field wall to the S of the remains there is a sharp drop. To the S is an extensive outlook including a view over the inner end of Donegal Bay.

The rear chamber of a ruined gallery facing SSE survives here among the disturbed remains of a partly grass-grown cairn. The substantial mass of the disturbed cairn remains is as depicted on the plan. In overall extent it measures 20m N–S by 16m E–W. To the W of the gallery the cairn is as much as 1m high, but it is reduced to a low spread of stones at the E. There is, in addition, a considerable scatter of stones in the overgrowth around the site.

The surviving portion of the gallery is almost 4m long. At the SSE a sillstone stands between a jamb to the W and what appears to be a fallen jamb to the E. Beyond the upright jamb are two sidestones, the southern one overlain by a corbel. Gallery closure was achieved by a slightly gabled backstone that now leans outward. The E side of the gallery is missing.

The western jamb, which appears to have been inset in the gallery wall, is more or less flat on top. It is 1.1m high and rises 0.8m above the top of the sillstone. The latter stone is 0.2m in exposed height. The fallen jamb, if stood on end, would measure 0.85m by 0.5m by 1.5m high. The sidestone next to the intact jamb decreases in height from 0.4m at the front, where it is 0.5m lower than the top of the jamb, to just 0.05m at its inner end. The corbel above this, its outer end resting on the ground, measures 1.95m by 1m and is 0.25m thick. At the inner edge of this orthostat is a low stone, 0.35m high. This stone is not firmly set and may not be *in situ*. The northern sidestone, the inner end of which is concealed, is skewed inward so as to narrow the back of the gallery. It is 0.55m high. The backstone, set inside the end of this, leans outward at an angle of *c.* 45 degrees. It would stand 1m high if upright.

Approximately 0.45m beyond the backstone there is a slab, 1.5m by 1.1m and 0.2m thick, laid flat on some small cairn stones. The neatness of the arrangement suggests that it may be a deliberate feature, although it cannot be regarded as part of the original structure. Just 1m NW of this is a small upright stone close to the cairn edge. This is quite firmly set and measures 0.55m by 0.25m by 0.5m high. It may be a kerbstone, but this cannot be confirmed, and it is not hatched on the plan. Approximately 0.6m E of the flat slab resting on cairn stones is a stone in an upright position. Partly concealed, it is 0.25m high, 0.2m thick and at least 0.9m long. Its status is unclear, but it may owe its upright position to the support of a tree root in which it is entangled.

Some large slabs that lie prostrate in front of the gallery are shown on the plan. These are up to 1.6m in maximum dimension. Near the wall at the southern edge of the cairn are more displaced slabs. These, not shown on the plan, are up to 1.2m in maximum dimension.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) visited here in 1847 and noted that the structure had been largely destroyed. He has



Plate 97. Lackcrom (Dg. 77), from south-east. Vertical ranging-pole in front of jamb.

recorded a claim that human bones 'were dug up' during the attempted demolition of the monument. He also noted that another 'enclosed grave' had stood 30 yards (*c.* 27.5m) N of the tomb described here but that it had been destroyed. There is no visible trace of such a grave.

Fagan 1845–8, book 14, 7; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 48, no. 170 (listed as an apparently natural feature owing to misidentification of the site); SMR 1987, 94:4; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 94:4.

78. Laraghirrill. OS 12:1:6 (18.6 47.4). 'Druid's Altar' (1903). OD 200–300. C 536 469. Plates 98 and 99. Fig. 41.

Court tomb

The monument, like Knockergana (Dg. 74), is on the tract of good agricultural land between Trawbreaga Bay and Tremone Bay at the N end of the Inishowen peninsula. It occupies a prominent position on Black Hill and commands good views of the district, with the sea visible *c.* 3km to the N.

The structure consists of a gallery *c.* 8.5m long divided into two chambers. Doubled jambs at its ESE end appear to mark the entrance to the gallery, but there is no trace of a court. The gallery stands in a low grass-grown mound 12m long, 6m wide and *c.* 0.6m high. According to 'Maghtochair' (1867), a circle of stones laid at intervals and *c.* 70 yards (*c.* 64m) in circumference enclosed the gallery. There is now no trace of such a feature.

The two jambs at the N side of the E end of the gallery are both transversely set. The inner one, 0.8m high, rises 0.3m above the top of the outer one. The outer one of the two jambs at the S side is longitudinally set and at 0.75m high rises 0.25m above the top of the inner, transversely set one.

The eastern chamber is *c.* 3m long and 2.4m wide. Three orthostats form the northern side, and their heights from E to W are 1.3m, 1.55m and 1.1m. The outermost of these overlaps the adjoining jambs and rises 0.5m above the innermost one. Only two orthostats remain on the S side of the chamber. That toward the front, its outer face hidden by the mound, is only 0.25m high and may be broken. The other stone is 1.15m high.

The segmenting jambs are longitudinally set and placed inside the lines of the gallery walls. These are especially tall stones, with the northern one 1.7m high and the southern 1.8m. Between the jambs are two septal-stones, one immediately in front of the other. The eastern one leans slightly to the E and, though now slightly loose in the ground, seems to be *in situ*. It is 0.85m high, *c.* 0.05m taller than the western septal-stone.

The western chamber is *c.* 3.5m long and reaches a maximum width of 2.5m at mid-length. It narrows to 1.9m at its open W end. The orthostats forming the sides of this chamber are generally lower than those of the eastern chamber. The heights of the three on the N side from E to W are 0.95m, 1m and 0.6m. The heights of the four on the S side from E to W are 0.8m, 0.65m, 0.65m and 0.6m.

There are a number of displaced blocks of stone at the site, only two of which, at the E end of the gallery, are shown on plan. The smaller one, 1.5m by 0.4m, is almost buried. The larger measures 2.1m by 1.1m and may be a displaced lintel from above the entrance jambs. One end of this now rests above a third displaced stone (not on

Plate 98. Laraghirril (Dg. 78), from north-west.



Plate 99. Laraghirril (Dg. 78), from south-south-west.



plan). Two other displaced stones (not on plan), both measuring 0.9m in maximum dimension, lie just W of the three already referred to.

The general design of the monument suggests that this was a two-chambered gallery entered, as suggested above, from the ESE. Doubling of jambs is a recognised though infrequently occurring entrance feature, and the narrowing of the sides of the western chamber toward the back suggests that it is the endchamber. An earlier suggestion that this chamber was a narrow court (Davies 1942, 82; Davies and Evans 1943, 8, 17) now seems most unlikely.

'Maghtochair' 1867, 16; Borlase 1897, 229–30, Inishowen East, no. 9; R.S. Young 1897, 199 ('the bed of Diarmuid and Greine' on the hill of Deen); Anon. 1902; A.I. Young 1929, 8; Davies 1942, 82, fn. 8; Davies and Evans 1943, 8 (plan), 17; S.P. O'Riordan 1947, 43; Davies 1948, 10 (plan); Colhoun 1949, 112 (plan), 116; Swan 1949, 22–3 (photograph); O'Kelly 1958, 57; Corcoran 1960, 146, no. 112; de Valera 1960, 104, DG. 1 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 185; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 193; Bonner 1972, 116; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, no. 30 (plan); SMR 1987, 12:3; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Colhoun 1995, 48 (plan), plate 8 (a); RMP 1995, 12:3.

79. Largynagreana. OS 97:3:3 (62.9 56.8). 'Dermot and Grania's Bed' (1905–6). OD 100–200. G 708 772. Plate 100. Fig. 40.

Wedge tomb

This monument is on a level patch of poor pasture at the SE foot of a low ridge just 1km NW of Killybegs

Harbour. There is an extensive outlook from the site southward across Donegal Bay, but elsewhere the view is restricted by low hills. Immediately in front of the SW end of the monument is a raised trackway, now disused (not on plan).

This is a wedge-shaped gallery, 4.5m long, orientated WSW–ENE. A division into a short portico, at the W, and a main chamber seems indicated. A large roofstone covers the greater part of the main chamber. An outer-wall stone survives 0.9m beyond the E end of the gallery. Grass-grown cairn material encompasses all but the front of the structure. The outer-wall stone at the E retains the cairn, which is *c.* 3m wide near the front of the tomb and up to 0.8m high.

The portico, open to the W, is 0.9m long and 1.3m wide. A single orthostat forms each side. That at the N, partly concealed, is 0.6m in exposed height at its inner face. The orthostat on the S is 0.9m in exposed height at its inner face. A large slab leaning westward against the inner ends of the two sidestones seems to be a displaced septal-stone. It is 0.5m thick and at least 1.5m long and would stand 1.1m high if upright.

The front half of the main chamber is largely filled with spoil, including rough blocks of stone (not on plan). The chamber is *c.* 3m long and narrows toward its E end. Three sidestones are visible at both sides. Three together, their outer faces obscured, form the inner half of the N side. The westernmost one is 0.3m in exposed height. The second is 0.35m high, and the third is 0.3m high. The outermost of the three at the S is 0.6m E of the septal-stone. Partly concealed, it is 0.45m in exposed height. The other two sidestones here are at the eastern end of the chamber. The western one is 0.3m in exposed height, and the eastern is 0.15m. The backstone, skewed slightly from the transverse axis of the gallery, is 0.3m high. The roofstone is largely concealed by grass-grown earth and stones, and only its southern edge is exposed. It is at least 3m long, *c.* 2m wide and 0.4m thick. It rests on the backstone and on the two sides of the chamber. At the N it is supported on the innermost sidestone and on a small packing-stone (not on plan) on top of the adjoining sidestone. At the S it rests on the outermost sidestone and on a small packing-stone (not on plan) on top of the next sidestone. Its disposition indicates a slight decrease in chamber height toward the E. The outer-wall stone beyond the E end of the gallery is 0.7m high.

The outer faces of two stones are exposed at the northern edge of the gallery, 1.5m from the front of the monument. The northern one, 0.5m in maximum dimension, is 0.3m in exposed height. The southern one, 0.2m to the S and higher on the slope of the cairn, measures at least 0.6m in maximum dimension and is 0.2m in exposed height. It is uncertain whether these are structural stones. A prostrate slab, 1.3m in maximum dimension, lies at around mid-length on the S side of the chamber. This is of uncertain origin but may be a displaced sidestone.

Thomas Fagan (1845–8) saw this monument in 1847, and it appears from his account that it was then more or less as it is now. He claimed that slabs had been removed from the site within local memory. McNelis (1952), in notes compiled in 1931, has claimed that part of the western end of the monument was removed in making the raised trackway that now passes in front of it.

Fagan 1845–8, book 19, 17–18; Borlase 1897, 250, Banagh no. 22 (incorrectly assigned to Drumbarity



Plate 100. Larginagreana (Dg. 79), from west.

townland); McNelis 1952, 431 ('Largy na Greana'); Crozier 1957, 70 (repeats Borlase's error regarding location); Conaghan 1974, 14 ('Largynagrenna'); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, no. 109 (plan); SMR 1987, 97:1; Ó Nualláin 1989, 136; RMP 1995, 97:1.

80. Legaltan. OS 107:6:3 (39.4 44.5). Not marked (1952–4). OD 100–200. G 878 631. Plate 101. Fig. 39.

Unclassified

This monument stands close to the N shore of Legaltan Lough, 1.5km N of Ballyshannon, and is liable to flooding when the lake rises. The outlook from the site is limited by a gradual rise to the N, by a low ridge just beyond the lake to the S, and by a low drumlin-like hill closeby to the E.

The structure is largely collapsed. Only two stones are in their original position, and both are hatched on the plan. The remains are partly enclosed by a low mound, apparently composed of small stones, some or all of which may derive from field clearance. This measures 5m N–S by 4.5m E–W and is *c.* 0.2m high.

The southern one of the two set stones, aligned NW–SE, is gabled in outline and leans north-eastward slightly. This is 1m long, 0.5m thick and 0.55m high. The northern set stone is 1m NNE of the last and almost at right angles to it. It leans considerably to the S, is 1.1m long and 0.5m thick and would stand *c.* 2m high if upright. Between the set stones and leaning northward against both is a displaced slab measuring 1.8m by 1.1m by 0.4m thick. A slab, at least 2m in maximum dimension, lies prostrate and partly buried beside the W end of the southern set stone. Resting on this, on the set stone at the S and on the stone leaning northward against both set stones is a large slab measuring 2.3m by 1.45m by 0.35m thick. At the N of the mound is another large slab, 2.4m by 2m by 0.35–0.45m thick, which leans against the last. A further slab, 2m by 0.8m by 0.3m thick, lies prostrate at the eastern edge of the mound.

The presence of two set stones and the nature and disposition of the other slabs indicate that this was a small megalithic chamber, and it can be interpreted as a portal tomb chamber opening to the NE. In this interpretation the set stone at the S would serve as a backstone, the other set stone as a portal-stone, the prostrate stone at the eastern edge of the mound as a matching portal-stone, the stone leaning northward against the two set stones as one side of the chamber, and the partly buried, prostrate slab at the W end of the southern set stone as the opposite side. The large leaning slab at the N edge of the mound may have served as the chamber roofstone, and the slab against which it now leans may have served as a subsidiary roofstone. The employment of a subsidiary roofstone could be expected given the marked difference in height between the suggested backstone and the two possible portal-stones. Verification of this interpretation would require further investigation, and it is considered prudent, in view of the considerably collapsed state of the monument, to leave it unclassified.

Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 107:110.

Plate 101. Legaltan (Dg. 80), from south-south-west.



81. Letter. OS 45:6:5 (34.8 33.7). 'Giant's Grave' (1905). OD 400–500. C 164 197. Plates 102 and 103. Fig. 53.

Court tomb

This monument stands in pasture on a broad, relatively flat-topped ridge 2.3km E of the village of Kilmacrenan. The site commands an all-round outlook, with Lough Swilly visible *c.* 14km to the E and Lough Fern 2.8km to the N.

The monument consists of a long kerbed mound, more or less trapezoidal in outline, which is aligned approximately NE–SW. It is described here as if aligned E–W. At its broader E end is a large U-shaped court leading to a gallery. Midway along the S side of the cairn is a subsidiary chamber opening onto the edge of the mound. At the W end of the mound are two opposed lengths of gallery, 1.6m apart, on the long axis of the monument. The W end of the eastern one is linked to the S side of the mound by two stones. The original form of the arrangement here is uncertain, but the two stones may represent one side of a shared lateral entry to what may be two opposed subsidiary chambers. This seems the best interpretation of the surviving remains, but other possibilities cannot be ruled out. There may, for instance, have been a transeptal arrangement here (de Valera 1965, 16), or the two opposed lengths of gallery may be the remains of a single long gallery and the whole monument may be a dual-court tomb.

The grass-grown mound is well defined except at its western end. It is 40m long and 16m broad at the eastern end, narrowing to 10m at mid-length. It reaches a maximum height of *c.* 1m. Many kerbstones are exposed along its N and S sides. Two stretches of contiguously placed kerbstones survive on the N side. They range from *c.* 0.15m to 1m in exposed height. A single kerbstone, 0.7m high, survives at the broad, E end of the mound. It stands around midway between the outer end of the S arm of the court and the SE corner of the mound. At the S side of the mound there seems to be a slight inturn of the kerb in front of the subsidiary chamber.

The U-shaped court is 9.5m long and 7m wide. Large transversely set entrance jambs, 0.6m apart, mark the inner ends of both of its arms. The northern jamb is 1.1m high, and the southern one is 1.15m high. Beyond this are eight stones on the S arm of the court. The stone beside the entrance jamb is 0.2m high. This may be the butt of a larger stone and is overlain by a slab, possibly a slipped corbel, that measures 2m by 1m by 0.8m thick. The heights of the succeeding courtstones are 1.05m, 0.1m, 0.15m, 0.1m, 0.15m, 0.7m and 0.85m. Beside the northern entrance jamb is a fallen stone, 0.85m by 0.5m by 0.2m thick, and resting on its western edge is a large displaced slab, 1.95m by 0.8m by 0.7m. Beyond this a gapped line of eight stones forms the N arm of the court. The outermost two are parallel to each other and so double the line of the court at that point. The courtstone nearest the entrance jamb is 1.2m high. The heights of the next five are 0.5m, 0.7m, 0.1m, 0.25m (though slightly loose, this seems to be *in situ*) and 1.1m. The northern one of the two alongside at the outer end of the court is 0.15m high, and the southern, partly hidden, is 0.1m high. In front of the entrance jambs is what appears to be a fallen lintel shown in heavy outline on the plan. This measures 2m by a maximum of 1.3m and is 0.7m thick. It partly overlies one of seven other displaced slabs in the court. These range from 0.7m to 1.4m in maximum horizontal dimension and are up to 0.6m thick.

The gallery, *c.* 5m long, lacks any trace of segmentation or a backstone. It is 2.75m wide just inside the entrance jambs and narrows to 1.9m near its inner end. Three orthostats survive on each side. Beyond the innermost one on the N side is a grass-grown depression *c.* 1.1m long, 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, which may be the socket of another orthostat. This feature is not shown on plan. There are three corbels in place above the outer half of the S side of the gallery and one around midway along the N side. The heights of the three orthostats on the S side from E to W are 0.8m, 0.4m and 0.5m. The easternmost of the three orthostats on the N side of the gallery is partly concealed. It is 0.3m high. The next two are 0.8m and 0.6m high. The three corbels on the S side of the gallery are next to each other. Two rest on the outermost orthostat. The easternmost of the three, its outer end partly under the displaced corbel overlying the low courtstone beside the entrance jamb, measures 1.45m by 0.4m and is 0.5m thick. The second measures 1.75m by a maximum of 0.9m by 0.3m thick. The third corbel on this side rests on the outer end of the second orthostat and partly underlies the last corbel. It measures 1.3m by 1.1m and is 0.3m thick. There are a number of indentations on the surface of this stone, which measure, on average, 50mm across and 15mm deep. These may be the 'cups' noted by Kinahan (1883–4; 1889) on what he described as a displaced roofstone resting against an upright. These cannot be accepted with any certainty as artificial. The single corbel on the N side of the gallery rests on the middle orthostat there and measures 1.2m by

Plate 102. Letter (Dg. 81), from north-east.



Plate 103. Letter (Dg. 81). View of gallery from south-west.



0.9m by 0.5m thick.

The lateral chamber is represented by four sidestones, two to the W and two to the E. This chamber, which lacks a backstone, is 0.9m wide and at least 2m long. The northern sidestone at the E is 0.3m high, and the southern is 0.2m high. The northern of the two at the W side, its outer face partly buried, is 0.6m high. The southern here is 0.4m high.

The two chambers at the W end of the monument are 1.5m apart. The eastern one was at least 3m long and is 1.5m wide. It is represented by a pair of jambs at the W, three orthostats at the S and one at the N. Additionally, there is an upright stone 0.3m N of the northern jamb. The two jambs are 0.5m apart. The northern one is 1m high, and the southern is 0.85m high. All three of the orthostats on the S side of this chamber have flat inner and sloping outer faces. Their heights from W to E are 0.6m, 0.8m and 0.6m. Opposite the last is the single stone, other than the jamb, on the N side. This is 0.9m high. The upright stone beyond the northern jamb is parallel to the long axis of the chamber. It now leans northward and would stand 0.8m high if upright. Although this is clearly a structural stone, its role is not apparent. Within this chamber and just E of the southern jamb is a displaced stone, now partly embedded in the ground. It is 0.65m in maximum dimension.

The western chamber is 1.7m wide and was at least 2m long. It is represented by a pair of jambs at the E, three orthostats at the S and one at the N. The jambs of this chamber are 0.4m apart. The northern one is 0.65m high, and the southern is 0.8m high. The orthostat on the N side of this chamber, its inner face obscured, is 0.5m high. The heights of the three orthostats on the S side of the chamber from E to W are 0.6m, 0.4m and 0.25m.

The southern one of the two large stones linking the W end of the eastern one of the two opposed chambers to the side of the cairn is 1m high, and the northern is 0.85m high. Between the last and the front of the chamber is a low set stone, 0.4m high. There are a number of displaced stones at the western end of the monument, the

larger of which are shown on the plan. The largest, at the southern edge of this end of the cairn, measures 2.3m by 1.6m by 0.9m, and the others range from 0.7m to 1.3m in maximum dimension.

Kinahan (1883–4) has claimed that an old man he met on his visit had seen roofstones in place at this site but they were subsequently robbed for building work. If this is so, it must have taken place before *c.* 1845, as OS documents indicate that the monument was in much the same condition then as now (Fagan 1845–8; OS Revision Name Book, 1847–8). It is observed in the latter source that no ‘covering stones’ were then in place.

OS Name Book, Kilmacrenan parish (1834–5), book 2, 56 (a plan and sketch of the monument referred to here have not been found); Fagan 1845–8, book 7, 23; OS Revision Name Book, sheet 45 (1847–8), 29; Kinahan 1883–4, 434; Kinahan 1889, 285; Borlase 1897, 234, Kilmacrenan no. 27; Swan 1955, 48–9; de Valera 1960, 106, DG. 13 (plan); Killanin and Duignan 1962, 336; de Valera 1965, 16; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 337; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, no. 31 (plan); SMR 1987, 45:18; Killanin and Duignan 1989, 224; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 45:18.

82. Liafin. OS 19:9:4 (3.6 18.4). ‘Giant’s Beds’ (1903). OD 300–400. C 325 373. Plates 104–6.

Fig. 54.

Court tomb

The monument is on the W side of the Inishowen peninsula, *c.* 1km from the shore of Lough Swilly on a low flat-topped ridge, and is aligned NE–SW. The land in the vicinity, poorly drained and bog grown, provides rough grazing. There are good views from the site, particularly to the SW across Lough Swilly, though limited to the NE by Aghaweel Hill *c.* 1.2km away and to the E by the less imposing Liafin Hill.

The monument consists of, at the NE, the remains of a gallery *c.* 6m long, now divided into two chambers. Approximately 26m to the SW there is a ruined subsidiary chamber, and a further 12m to the SW is another, both opening to the SE. These three elements seem to have stood in a long narrow mound that is now only intermittently traceable in the uneven, boggy surface. Reliable survey of its outline is not possible, but it seems to have been *c.* 15m broad. There appears to have been considerable clearance of cairn material from the site since the middle of the 19th century, when, it is reported, there was ‘a vast quantity of loose stones of various dimensions lying in a confused mass’ between the main gallery and the south-western subsidiary chambers (OS Revision Name Book, 1846–7). Today there is only a light scatter of loose stones in this area.

The main gallery opens to the NE. The front chamber is represented by a single orthostat at its southern side. This is a split stone set with its flat face to the interior. It is 0.8m high. It does not seem to be deeply set in the ground and leans inward against a segmenting jamb at its inner end. This longitudinally set jamb is the same height as the sidestone. At the inner face of this jamb is an upright stone, 0.2m high. The status of this stone is uncertain. Opposite the jamb is an orthostat 1m in exposed height. This too may be a jamb. A prostrate stone measuring 1.1m by 0.7m lies 2.6m to the NE of this.

A thorn bush grows in the rear chamber, the southern side of which is formed by two stones. The outer stone, set more or less in line with the segmenting jamb, is 0.6m in exposed height. Its top is 0.4m below that of the jamb. The inner sidestone here, set outside the line of the outer, does not seem to be deeply set in the ground. It has a flat inner face and is 0.8m high. A tall gabled orthostat, 1.7m high, forms the back of the gallery. This chamber was *c.* 3m long and was probably *c.* 1.5m wide. The gallery was rather better preserved in 1846–7 (OS Revision Name Book), when five ‘flag stones’ were present on the S side and four on the N. It was then 26 feet (*c.* 8m) long, which suggests that the gallery may have consisted of more than the two chambers now known.

Only two stones of the eastern subsidiary chamber survive. One of these, a sidestone at the SW, leans markedly to the E. If upright, it would stand 1m high. There is a gable-shaped backstone at right angles to the N end of this. It leans southward and partly overlies but does not touch the sidestone. This, if upright, would stand 0.7m high.

The western subsidiary chamber is rather better preserved. It is *c.* 2m long and almost 1m wide. Two sidestones and a backstone survive. The backstone, low and flat topped, is 0.25m high. The sidestone to the E leans against the backstone and rises 0.35m above it. The sidestone to the W is set in front of the backstone. Its inner end is around the same height as the backstone, from where it rises toward the front of the chamber, where it is 0.55m high. According to local information, this chamber was damaged at around the beginning of the 20th

Plate 104. Liafin (Dg. 82). Main gallery from south-east.



Plate 105. Liafin (Dg. 82). Eastern subsidiary chamber from north-north-east.



Plate 106. Liafin (Dg. 82). Western subsidiary chamber from north-north-west.



century. Approximately 3.5m to the W of the chamber is a leaning stone 0.6m long, *c.* 0.3m thick and, if upright, 1m high. It is unclear whether it is a structural stone. Almost 1m to the W is a displaced stone measuring 0.7m in maximum dimension.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 19 (1846–7), 30–31; de Valera 1960, 104, no. 3 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, no. 32; SMR 1987, 19:13 and 19:14; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; Colhoun 1995, 57, no. 19/2; RMP 1995, 19:13 and 19:14.

83. Lisnanees Upper. OS 53:3:3 (64.2 53.1). Not marked (1906). OD 500–600. C 195 154. Plate 107. Fig. 39.



Plate 107. Lisnanees Upper (Dg. 83), from north.

Unclassified

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS six-inch map. It stands in sloping pasture, 2.8km W of the inner reaches of Lough Swilly, across which there is an extensive outlook. Hilly ground closeby restricts the outlook to the W and N.

The monument consists of a small roofless chamber. A backstone at the ESE and two opposed sidestones adjacent to it form the chamber. It is *c.* 1.5m long and narrows from 1.7m at its open WNW end to 1.1m at the backstone. A displaced slab, 1.6m by 0.6m by 0.35m thick, rests against the front end of the southern sidestone. There is a partly buried slab, 1.1m by at least 0.5m and 0.15m thick, at the front of the chamber. This was visible in 1975 and is shown on the plan. By 1983 it had been concealed by a mound of dumped material consisting of roots of furze bushes cleared from the land and some sizeable stones.

A grass-grown mound around all but the northern side of the monument measures 5.7m, along the chamber alignment, by 4.2m and is not more than 0.5m high. It seems to be composed largely of stones, and much of it may be derived from field clearance.

The backstone is 0.95m in exposed height at its inner face. The northern sidestone is 1.1m high. The southern one overlaps the end of the backstone and is 0.8m high.

As a small single chamber facing uphill, this may have been a portal tomb, and it has been so listed in the past (Ó Nualláin 1983a; 1983b). It is possible that the large displaced slab resting against the front of the southern sidestone is a fallen portal-stone. There remains, however, the possibility that the structure is the remnant of a more substantial monument. In the absence of clear diagnostic features, it has since been listed as unclassified (Ó Nualláin 1989).

Fagan 1845–8, book 6, 11; Kinahan 1885–6, 427; Borlase 1897, 234, Kilmacrenan no. 30; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, no. 59 (plan); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 94, Donegal no. 12; SMR 1987, 53:10; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 53:10.

84. Loughnakey. OS 36:12:1 (71.8 23.5). Not marked (1905). OD 200. C 203 251. Plate 108. Fig. 50.

Court tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS six-inch map. It stands on a gentle slope in low-lying wettish pasture overlooking Lough Nakey just under 200m to the SW.

The tomb consists of the remains of a gallery, 11m in overall length, opening to the SSW. It lacks a court, and its W side has been almost entirely removed. Its E side is incorporated in a field wall.

Plate 108. Loughnakey (Dg. 84),
from south-south-west.



At the SSW two transversely set stones only 0.2m apart seem to function as entrance jambs. The western one is 1.4m in maximum height. Its inner half, i.e. that part toward the eastern jamb, dips sharply to around half that height. The top of the eastern jamb is c. 0.3m below that of the western; it is 1m high. Beside the E end of this is a large slab measuring 1.3m by 0.45m by 0.45m high. This is not *in situ*. A second displaced slab, now partly buried, lies immediately S of the western jamb and measures 1.35m by 0.8m by 0.4m thick. There is a well immediately in front of this stone.

Approximately 2.3m N of the eastern jamb is the southernmost of the six orthostats that remain of the E side of the gallery. This stone and the next but one are set transversely to the line of the gallery, and one or both may have served to divide it. If both functioned in this way, it would indicate an unusually short chamber. The southernmost orthostat is 0.75m high. A displaced slab at its W end measures 1m by 0.55m. The second orthostat is 0.4m high. The third is 0.6m high. The fourth orthostat, a large slab, is 0.7m high. The fifth, the outer face of which is obscured, is 0.5m high. This and the fourth orthostat support a corbel measuring 1.6m by 1.1m by 0.3m thick. The northernmost sidestone, flat topped, is 0.4m high. The adjacent backstone, its inner face in line with the outer end of this, is 1.1m high. It narrows from the base to a more or less flat top.

Kinahan 1889, 281; Borlase 1897, 233, Kilmacrenan no. 20; Killanin and Duignan 1962, 373; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 374; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24 (plan); SMR 1987, 36:19; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 36:19.

85. Lurgan. OS 103:11:1 (49.6 26.8). Not marked (1907). OD 100–200. G 889 677. Plate 109. Fig. 55.

Court tomb

This monument is in drumlin country c. 6km N of Ballyshannon. It stands on a slight knoll in pasture c. 3km inland from Donegal Bay. The outlook from the site is restricted by low hills, but the sea is visible to the W.

The remains consist of the inner end of a court, to the E, leading to a chamber now open at the back. The surviving structure stands near the centre of a grass-grown mound of roughly round outline measuring 15m N–S by 16m E–W. The mound is flat on top and rises c. 1m above the surface of the knoll.

A courtstone adjoins each entrance jamb of the chamber. The northern courtstone is 0.45m high, and the southern one is 0.6m high. The entrance jambs, each 1m high, stand 0.8m apart. Inside these is a prostrate slab, apparently a displaced lintel. This measures 1.8m by 1m by 0.6m thick.

The chamber is c. 3.5m long. The front half is 2m wide, and it narrows to 1.7m at its open end. Two sidestones survive at the N, and three at the S. The outer sidestone at the N is 0.85m high. The inner stone is 1.25m high. On the S side the stone adjoining the southern jamb is 0.75m high; the second is only 0.1m high; and the third sidestone here is 0.25m high.

The slight narrowing of the chamber at its western end may indicate a point of segmentation along a largely



Plate 109. Lurgan (Dg. 85), from west.

destroyed gallery.

Mahr 1937, 426, no. 21 (Rossnowlagh may refer); H. Morris 1947, 41, no. B10 probably refers; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, no. 34 (plan); SMR 1987, 103:22; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 103:22.

86. Lurgan. OS 103:11:5 (56.0 20.9). Not marked (1907). OD 300–400. G 896 671. Fig. 55.

Court tomb

This monument, 900m SE of the other court tomb (Dg. 85) in the same townland, is not marked on any edition of the OS six-inch map. It stands in pasture on a W-facing hillslope. The sea is visible to the W beyond low drumlin-like hills, but the rising ground restricts the outlook to the E.

The monument consists of a long unroofed gallery with a narrow endchamber separated from the remainder by a pair of small jambs. The front of the gallery, at the SSE, is incorporated in a field fence. There are slight but ill-defined traces of a mound in the hummocky pasture around the structure. A noticeable dip in the ground, *c.* 11m beyond the back of the gallery, may represent the end of a long cairn.

The gallery is almost 9m long and, except for the rear chamber, is not now divided. The undivided portion is 2.3–2.5m wide, and the short rear chamber, which is 2m long, narrows from 1.8m wide at its outer end to 1.5m at the back.

The entry to the gallery is between two well-matched, transversely set jambs, 0.5m apart, which support a lintel measuring 1.7m by 0.8m by 0.4m thick. The jambs are partly concealed by the crossing fence. Both are 0.8m high. Immediately inside each jamb is a small set stone. That at the E is possibly split from the jamb. It is 0.55m long, 0.3m thick and 0.2m lower than the jamb. The stone at the W measures 0.15m by at least 0.3m and is the same height as the jamb in front of it.

Four orthostats form each side of the undivided portion of the gallery. The heights of those at the E from S to N are 0.6m, 0.5m, 0.7m and 0.35m. The heights of the stones on the W side from S to N are 0.8m, 0.8m, 0.7m and 0.65m.

The jambs at the entrance to the rear chamber are transversely set and stand 1.1m apart. Both rise just above the present floor of the gallery and are *c.* 0.3m lower than the adjacent sidestones. A single stone forms each side of the rear chamber, and it is closed by a low backstone. The sidestone at the E, set inside the line of the rest of this side of the gallery, is 0.3m high. The one at the W, skewed slightly so as to narrow the back of the chamber, is also 0.3m high. The backstone is 0.2m high. Approximately 2.8m NW of the back of the gallery is a set stone, 0.8m by 0.55m by 0.45m high, of uncertain status. It is not hatched on the plan.

The original number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined, but it seems likely that there were at least two chambers between the entrance jambs and the small rear chamber.

Deery 1948, 101–2 ('On the western slope of this Lurgan hill is a megalith...'); Anon. 1951, 345; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 26, no. 35 (plan); SMR 1987, 103:30; Ó Nualláin 1989, 117; RMP 1995, 103:30.

87. Magheraboy. OS 78:8:3 (89.5 42.3). 'Burial Place' (1906). OD 100–200. H 223 951. Plate 110. Fig. 61.

Court tomb

This monument is 3km NE of Killygordon village in a forest nursery and stands on a gentle S-facing slope 700m N of the River Finn. The site commands an extensive outlook to the S across the river valley, but the view to the N is restricted somewhat by rising ground. In 1982, when the plan was made, a 3m-wide band of evergreen trees, planted in the 1960s, enclosed the monument and encroached on it at the front and back.

At the date of survey a dense growth of briars and other vegetation enveloped the monument. After considerable clearance it was possible to discern that the remains of a court at the E precede a long narrow mound along almost the entire perimeter, of which there is a line, doubled for a short stretch, of leaning slabs, apparently corbels. These are shown stippled on the plan. Others have been dislodged and lie closeby. Approximately 3m from its western end is a hole in the mound in which a stone is exposed. The hole is 2m long and 0.9m wide. Only the upper part of the exposed stone is visible, but it seems that it may be set on edge. It measures at least 1.5m long and 0.25m thick and is exposed to a depth of 0.6m. Although its status is now unclear, it may be the remains of a 'grave...enclosed by flat stones at sides and covered by a flag 4½ feet [c. 1.4m] square, 1 foot [c. 0.3m] thick' noted by Thomas Fagan (1845–8) at the centre of the site. The 'grave' measured 6 feet (c. 1.8m) long, 2 feet (c. 0.6m) wide and 2 feet (c. 0.6m) high in visible extent but was, Fagan believed, originally larger. A straight line of kerbstones is exposed 4m S of the mound, and there is a curved line c. 5m beyond its western end. A considerable number of displaced stones lie scattered around the site, many almost hidden in the grass, particularly at the E end of the structure. Only the larger ones are shown on the plan.

Three stones of the inner end of the court survive, two to the N and one to the S. The outer one at the N is 1m high. The inner one leans inward and would stand 1.4m high if upright. The single courtstone at the S side of the court is 1m high. Beside the inner end of this a stone, apparently displaced and at least 1m in maximum dimension, protrudes from the fill of the mound. There are four other large displaced stones in the court area. Three are partly buried, and the fourth, which is prostrate, measures 1.5m in maximum dimension.

The slab-lined mound is c. 12m long, narrows from c. 5m wide at the front to 3.5m at the back, or W end, and is c. 1m high. Sixteen corbels can be recognised along the N side of the mound, where they survive generally as a single tier, although two tiers are present for c. 2.5m close to mid-length. The bases of many of these stones are partly buried, so precise measurements of their sloping heights cannot readily be ascertained. They measure up to c. 1.2m high, vary from 0.5m to 1m wide and are up to 0.35m thick. A break in one is indicated by a pecked line on the plan. At around midway along the top of the mound is a stone, at least 0.6m in maximum dimension, that seems to have been detached from the corbel to the N of it. There are six displaced slabs just N of the mound. Two of these are partly buried, and the largest of the others measures 1.15m in maximum dimension. There are also two displaced slabs at the W end of the mound.



Plate 110. Magheraboy (Dg. 87), from west.