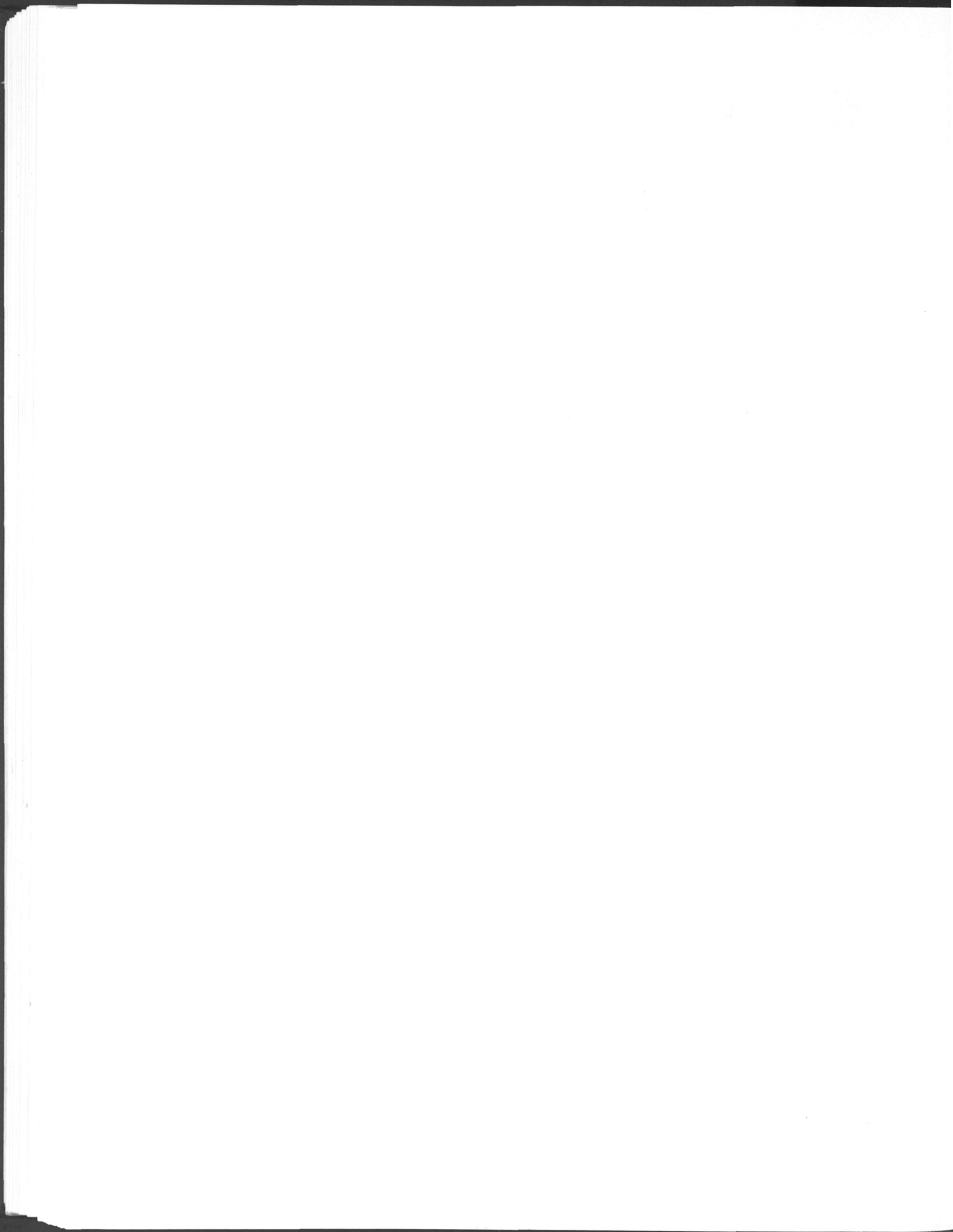


SURVEY
OF THE
MEGALITHIC TOMBS
OF IRELAND

VOLUME V
COUNTY SLIGO

Seán Ó Nualláin





Deer Park or Magheraghanrush (Sl. 47) from the rear of the western gallery.

SURVEY
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MEGALITHIC TOMBS
OF IRELAND

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VOLUME V

COUNTY SLIGO

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FOREWORD

This volume deals with the megalithic tombs of County Sligo. It is the fifth of the series prepared at the Ordnance Survey and designed to provide a corpus of descriptions, plans and photographs of the megalithic tombs of Ireland. The general format of the earlier volumes is followed here with the descriptions of the tombs being succeeded by an analysis of their morphology and distribution and a consideration of their relationship to the other Irish tombs. A special feature of this volume is the provision of classified lists, accompanied by fresh distribution maps, of all the Irish tombs known to us up to the end of 1988. These lists constitute the only national inventory of the tombs to have been published this century. They are intended to facilitate the work of those engaged on studies of the tombs and their builders and to be of assistance to archaeologists and lay people alike who believe that they may have discovered unrecorded tombs. As always we would welcome information on such tombs and, indeed, any other field monuments which are not shown on our large-scale maps.

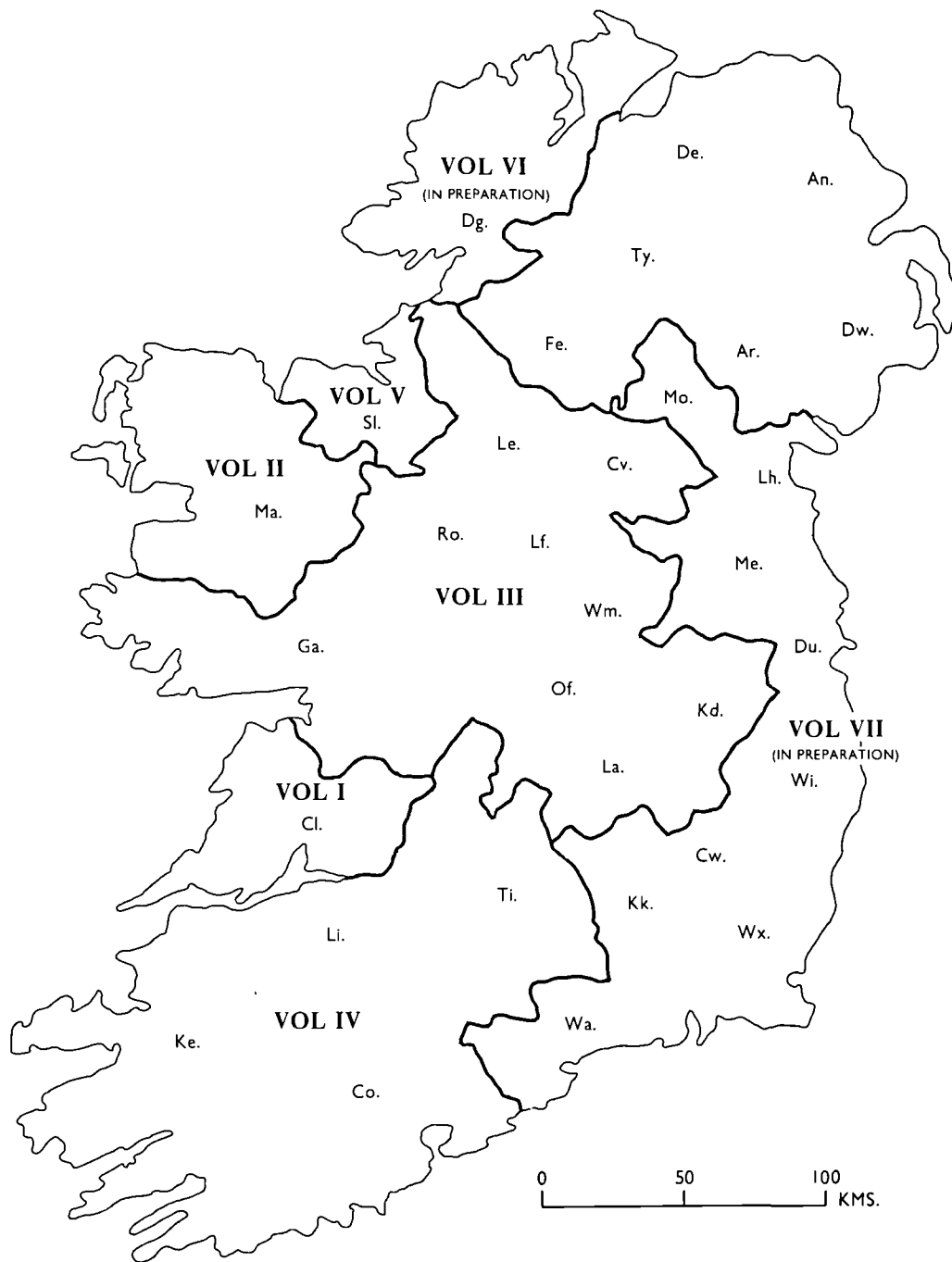
The year 1988 marks the centenary of the publication of Colonel W.G. Wood-Martin's book *The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland. (Co. Sligo and the Island of Achill)*. As the title implies, that work was intended to be the first of a series which would provide a full account of the megalithic monuments of the country. While the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, who had sponsored Wood-Martin's book, did publish papers dealing with such monuments during the succeeding years, over six decades were to elapse before the present definitive survey of the tombs was established under the auspices of the Ordnance Survey. It would seem appropriate, therefore, that this volume of our *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland*, which covers County Sligo, should appear now, a full century after the publication of Wood-Martin's pioneering work of 1888.

Muiris C. Walsh,
Assistant Director of Ordnance Survey

Ordnance Survey Office,
Dublin.
November, 1988.

COUNTY ABBREVIATIONS

Antrim	..	..	An.	Laois	..	..	La.
Armagh	..	..	Ar.	Limerick	..	..	Li.
				Longford	..	..	Lf.
Carlow	..	..	Cw.	Louth	..	..	Lh.
Cavan	..	..	Cv.				
Clare	..	..	Cl.	Mayo	..	..	Ma.
Cork	..	..	Co.	Meath	..	..	Me.
				Monaghan	..	..	Mo.
Derry	..	..	De.				
Donegal	..	..	Dg.	Offaly	..	..	Of.
Down	..	..	Dw.				
Dublin	..	..	Du.	Roscommon	..	..	Ro.
Fermanagh	..	..	Fe.	Sligo	..	..	Sl.
Galway	..	..	Ga.	Tipperary	..	..	Ti.
				Tyrone	..	..	Ty.
Kerry	..	..	Ke.				
Kildare	..	..	Kd.	Waterford	..	..	Wa.
Kilkenny	..	..	Kk.	Westmeath	..	..	Wm.
				Wexford	..	..	Wx.
Leitrim	..	..	Le.	Wicklow	..	..	Wi.



PROGRESS OF THE SURVEY OF THE MEGALITHIC
TOMBS OF IRELAND

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF COURT-, PORTAL-, WEDGE-,
AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS IN COUNTY SLIGO

Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s)	Photo- graph(s) Plate	Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s)	Photo- graph(s) Plate
Ardabrone	(Sl. 41)	28	29	10	Clooneen	(Sl. 34)	26	—	—
Ardnaglass Upper	(Sl. 11)	13	6	5	Clough	(Sl. 17)	17	—	36
Ardnaglass Upper	(Sl. 12)	14	7	4	Coolbeg	(Sl. 22)	19	17	7
Arnasbrack	(Sl. 78)	50	49	22	Coolmurly	(Sl. 105)	65	74	29
Ballindoon	(Sl. 101)	62	67	28	Coolmurly	(Sl. 106)	66	51	29
Ballinlig	(Sl. 123)	77	77	33	Coolmurly	(Sl. 107)	67	—	—
Ballinphull	(Sl. 63)	42	6	18	Corhawnagh	(Sl. 77)	50	63	21
Ballygilgan	(Sl. 21)	18	16	6	Creevykeel	(Sl. 5)	9	10	2
Ballymurray	(Sl. 93)	58	60	27	Creevykeel	(Sl. 6)	11	3	—
Ballynahowna	(Sl. 35)	26	26	11	Creevymore	(Sl. 1)	7	1	1
Ballynahowna	(Sl. 36)	27	27	11	Creevymore	(Sl. 7)	11	1	3
Barnacoghil	(Sl. 60)	40	15	18	Crowagh or				
Barnacoghil	(Sl. 61)	41	41	18	Dunneill Mountain	(Sl. 65)	43	45	19
Barroe Upper	(Sl. 104)	64	67	29	Crowagh or				
Belville	(Sl. 59)	40	43	17	Dunneill Mountain	(Sl. 66)	43	40	20
Breeoge	(Sl. 76)	49	18	35	Culdaly	(Sl. 114)	72	57	31
Bunduff	(Sl. 3)	8	2	1	Culdaly	(Sl. 116)	73	59	—
Bunduff	(Sl. 4)	9	9	1	Culleens	(Sl. 50)	35	34	14
Cabragh	(Sl. 86)	54	57	24	Cummeen	(Sl. 44)	30	25	13
Cabragh	(Sl. 89)	56	59	25	Deer Park or				
Caltragh	(Sl. 54)	37	34	16	Magheraghanrush	(Sl. 47)	32	37, 38	14
Caltragh	(Sl. 55)	37	41	16	Deer Park or				
Camcuill	(Sl. 51)	35	35	15	Magheraghanrush	(Sl. 48)	33	33	14
Cams	(Sl. 100)	62	66	36	Doonbeakin	(Sl. 57)	39	42	18
Cannaghanally	(Sl. 49)	34	33	12	Doonflin Upper	(Sl. 64)	42	41	19
Carranduff	(Sl. 29)	23	22	8	Drinaghan	(Sl. 13)	14	8	5
Carrickglass	(Sl. 102)	63	68	28	Drum East	(Sl. 23)	20	18	8
Carricknagat	(Sl. 83)	53	27	23	Drumkilsellagh	(Sl. 24)	20	19	8
Carricknagat	(Sl. 84)	53	55	23	Dunowla	(Sl. 67)	45	46	21
Carricknahorna East	(Sl. 121)	76	71	32	Dunowla	(Sl. 68)	45	44	—
Carricknahorna East	(Sl. 122)	77	72	33	Formoyle	(Sl. 46)	31	32	12
Carrowbrickeen	(Sl. 40)	28	17	—	Fortland	(Sl. 32)	25	2	17
Carrowconor	(Sl. 69)	45	58	19	Fortland	(Sl. 33)	25	25	17
Carrowcrin	(Sl. 81)	52	54	22	Gortakeeran	(Sl. 87)	55	58	24
Carrowculleen	(Sl. 72)	47	46	23	Gortakeeran	(Sl. 88)	56	35	25
Carrowgilpatrick	(Sl. 70)	46	30	20	Gorteen	(Sl. 14)	15	68	5
Carrowgilpatrick	(Sl. 71)	46	—	—	Gortnahoula	(Sl. 15)	15	2	5
Carrowkeel	(Sl. 120)	75	70	33	Gortnaleck	(Sl. 10)	13	5	3
Carrowmore	(Sl. 94)	59	61	27	Grange Beg	(Sl. 58)	39	33	12
Carrowmurray	(Sl. 92)	58	55	25	Halfquarter	(Sl. 43)	30	31	12
Carrownaboll	(Sl. 42)	29	30	20	Kilfree	(Sl. 125)	78	78	34
Carrownacreevy	(Sl. 37)	27	—	—	Killaspugbrone	(Sl. 38)	27	28	11
Carrownagh	(Sl. 79)	51	63	22	Kilsellagh	(Sl. 25)	21	20	7
Carrownaleck	(Sl. 98)	61	64	35	Kilsellagh	(Sl. 27)	22	73	9
Carrownedden	(Sl. 91)	57	—	26	Kilsellagh	(Sl. 28)	23	19	8
Carrownrush	(Sl. 30)	24	23	10	Knockadoo	(Sl. 90)	57	56	25
Carrowpadeen	(Sl. 31)	24	24	10	Knockanbaun	(Sl. 52)	36	36	15
Carrowreagh	(Sl. 39)	28	15	—	Knockatober	(Sl. 82)	52	14	23
Carrowreagh	(Sl. 112)	70	76	30	Lecarrow	(Sl. 73)	47	46	—
Carrowreagh	(Sl. 113)	71	69	30	Letterbrone	(Sl. 115)	73	56	34
Cartronplank	(Sl. 2)	7	1	1	Lugdoo	(Sl. 62)	41	44	17
Castleore	(Sl. 80)	51	53	22	Moneylahan	(Sl. 16)	16	12	6
Castlegal	(Sl. 26)	21	21	9	Moygara	(Sl. 126)	79	53	—
Castlerock or					Moytirra East	(Sl. 109)	68	—	—
Castleccarragh	(Sl. 96)	60	63	27	Moytirra East	(Sl. 110)	68	52	31
Cloghboley	(Sl. 20)	18	15	—	Moytirra West	(Sl. 108)	67	3	—
Cloghboley	(Sl. 18)	17	13	6	Moytirra West	(Sl. 103)	63	50	29
Cloghcor	(Sl. 19)	18	14	7	Mullaghfarna	(Sl. 119)	75	77	32
Cloghmine	(Sl. 124)	78	64	—	Primrosegrange	(Sl. 45)	31	32	13
Cloondrihara	(Sl. 97)	61	56	27	Rathscanlan	(Sl. 118)	74	73	—

Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s)	Photo- graph(s) Plate	Townland	Number	Description Page	Plan Fig(s)	Photo- graph(s) Plate
Sessuecommon	(Sl. 95)	59	62	28	Tawnatruffaun	(Sl. 53)	36	60	15
Springfield	(Sl. 99)	61	65	35	Tawnatruffaun	(Sl. 56)	38	39	16
Streedagh	(Sl. 8)	11	4	3	Tawnatruffaun	(Sl. 128)	81	79	34
Streedagh	(Sl. 9)	12	11	4	Tawnymucklagh	(Sl. 127)	80	78	34
Tanrego West	(Sl. 74)	48	47	—	Tobercurry	(Sl. 117)	74	74	32
Tanrego West	(Sl. 75)	48	48	21	Treanmore	(Sl. 111)	69	75	30
Tawnamore	(Sl. 85)	54	56	26					

NUMERICAL LIST OF COURT-, PORTAL-, WEDGE-, AND UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS
IN COUNTY SLIGO

Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
(Sl. 1)	Creevymore	Court-tomb	(Sl. 61)	Barnacoghil	Court-tomb
(Sl. 2)	Cartronplank	Court-tomb	(Sl. 62)	Lugdoon	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 3)	Bunduff	Court-tomb	(Sl. 63)	Ballinphull	Unclassified
(Sl. 4)	Bunduff	Court-tomb	(Sl. 64)	Doonflin Upper	Court-tomb
(Sl. 5)	Creevykeel	Court-tomb	(Sl. 65)	Crowagh or	
(Sl. 6)	Creevykeel	Unclassified		Dunneill Mountain	Portal-tomb
(Sl. 7)	Creevymore	Unclassified	(Sl. 66)	Crowagh or	
(Sl. 8)	Streedagh	Wedge-tomb		Dunneill Mountain	Court-tomb
(Sl. 9)	Streedagh	Court-tomb	(Sl. 67)	Dunowla	Unclassified
(Sl. 10)	Gortnaleck	Court-tomb	(Sl. 68)	Dunowla	Wedge-tomb (?)
(Sl. 11)	Ardnaglass Upper	Unclassified	(Sl. 69)	Carrowconor	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 12)	Ardnaglass Upper	Unclassified	(Sl. 70)	Carrowgilpatrick	Court-tomb
(Sl. 13)	Drinaghan	Court-tomb	(Sl. 71)	Carrowgilpatrick	Unclassified
(Sl. 14)	Gorteen	Portal-tomb (?)	(Sl. 72)	Carrowculleen	Court-tomb
(Sl. 15)	Gortnahoula	Court-tomb	(Sl. 73)	Lecarrow	Court-tomb
(Sl. 16)	Moneylahan	Court-tomb	(Sl. 74)	Tanrego West	Court-tomb
(Sl. 17)	Clough	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 75)	Tanrego West	Court-tomb
(Sl. 18)	Cloghboley	Court-tomb	(Sl. 76)	Brecoge	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 19)	Cloghcor	Portal-tomb	(Sl. 77)	Corhawnagh	Court-tomb
(Sl. 20)	Cloghboley	Unclassified	(Sl. 78)	Arnasbrack	Court-tomb
(Sl. 21)	Ballygilgan	Court-tomb (?)	(Sl. 79)	Carrownagh	Court-tomb
(Sl. 22)	Coolbeg	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 80)	Castleore	Court-tomb
(Sl. 23)	Drum East	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 81)	Carrowcrin	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 24)	Drumkilsellagh	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 82)	Knockatober	Portal-tomb
(Sl. 25)	Kilsellagh	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 83)	Carricknagat	Unclassified
(Sl. 26)	Castlegal	Court-tomb	(Sl. 84)	Carricknagat	Court-tomb (?)
(Sl. 27)	Kilsellagh	Court-tomb	(Sl. 85)	Tawnamore	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 28)	Kilsellagh	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 86)	Cabragh	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 29)	Carranduff	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 87)	Gortakeeran	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 30)	Carrowrush	Wedge-tomb (?)	(Sl. 88)	Gortakeeran	Unclassified
(Sl. 31)	Carrowpadeen	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 89)	Cabragh	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 32)	Fortland	Court-tomb	(Sl. 90)	Knockadoo	Unclassified
(Sl. 33)	Fortland	Court-tomb	(Sl. 91)	Carrownedden	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 34)	Cloneen	Unclassified	(Sl. 92)	Carrowmurray	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 35)	Ballynahowna	Court-tomb	(Sl. 93)	Ballymurray	Court-tomb
(Sl. 36)	Ballynahowna	Unclassified	(Sl. 94)	Carrowmore	Court-tomb
(Sl. 37)	Carrownacreevy	Unclassified	(Sl. 95)	Sessuecommon	Court-tomb
(Sl. 38)	Killaspugbrone	Court-tomb	(Sl. 96)	Castlerock or	
(Sl. 39)	Carrowreagh	Unclassified		Castlecarragh	Court-tomb
(Sl. 40)	Carrowbrickeen	Wedge-tomb (?)	(Sl. 97)	Cloondrihara	Court-tomb
(Sl. 41)	Ardabrone	Portal-tomb	(Sl. 98)	Carrownaleck	Unclassified
(Sl. 42)	Carrownaboll	Court-tomb	(Sl. 99)	Springfield	Portal-tomb
(Sl. 43)	Halfquarter	Court-tomb	(Sl. 100)	Cams	Court-tomb
(Sl. 44)	Cummeen	Court-tomb	(Sl. 101)	Ballindoon	Unclassified
(Sl. 45)	Primrosegrange	Court-tomb	(Sl. 102)	Carrickglass	Portal-tomb
(Sl. 46)	Formoyle	Court-tomb	(Sl. 103)	Moytirra West	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 47)	Deer Park or		(Sl. 104)	Barroe Upper	Unclassified
	Magheraghanrush	Court-tomb	(Sl. 105)	Coolmurly	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 48)	Deer Park or		(Sl. 106)	Coolmurly	Court-tomb
	Magheraghanrush	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 107)	Coolmurly	Unclassified
(Sl. 49)	Cannaghanally	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 108)	Moytirra West	Portal-tomb
(Sl. 50)	Culleens	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 109)	Moytirra East	Unclassified
(Sl. 51)	Camcuill	Portal-tomb	(Sl. 110)	Moytirra East	Court-tomb
(Sl. 52)	Knockanbaun	Portal-tomb	(Sl. 111)	Treanmore	Court-tomb
(Sl. 53)	Tawnatruffaun	Court-tomb (?)	(Sl. 112)	Carrowreagh	Court-tomb
(Sl. 54)	Caltragh	Wedge-tomb	(Sl. 113)	Carrowreagh	Court-tomb
(Sl. 55)	Caltragh	Court-tomb	(Sl. 114)	Culdaly	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 56)	Tawnatruffaun	Portal-tomb	(Sl. 115)	Letterbrone	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 57)	Doonbeakin	Court-tomb	(Sl. 116)	Culdaly	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 58)	Grange Beg	Wedge-tomb (?)	(Sl. 117)	Tobercurry	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 59)	Belville	Court-tomb	(Sl. 118)	Rathscanlan	Court-tomb
(Sl. 60)	Barnacoghil	Unclassified	(Sl. 119)	Mullaghfarna	Court-tomb

Number	Townland	Class	Number	Townland	Class
(Sl. 120)	Carrowkeel	Court-tomb (?)/ Passage tomb	(Sl. 124)	Cloghmine	Unclassified
(Sl. 121)	Carricknahorna East	Court-tomb	(Sl. 125)	Kilfree	Wedge-tomb
(Sl. 122)	Carricknahorna East	Unclassified	(Sl. 126)	Moygara	Court-tomb
(Sl. 123)	Ballinlig	Court-tomb	(Sl. 127)	Tawnymucklagh	Wedge-tomb
			(Sl. 128)	Tawnatruffaun	Court-tomb

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSAGE-TOMBS IN COUNTY SLIGO

Where relevant, the townland names are followed by the identifying number or letter assigned them by Petrie (1837), e.g. (P1), Wood-Martin (1888), i.e. (W-M 9a), or Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger (1912), e.g. (Carn B).

Townland	Page	Townland	Page
Abbeyquarter North	92	Carrowmore (P23)	88
Ardloy	93	Carrowmore (P26)	88
Barroe North	93	Carrowmore (P27)	88
Barnasrahy (P62)	91	Carrowmore (P32)	89
Barnasrahy (P63)	91	Carrowmore (P36)	89
Carnaweeleen	84	Carrowmore (P48)	89
Carns	93	Carrowmore (P49)	89
Carns (Duke)	93	Carrowmore (P51)	90
Carricknahorna East (Carn M)	83	Carrowmore (P52)	90
Carricknahorna East (Carn N)	83	Carrowmore (P54)	90
Carrowhubbuck South	93	Carrowmore (P56)	90
Carrowhubbuck South	93	Carrowmore (P57)	91
Carrowkeel (Carn C)	82	Carrowmore (P58)	91
Carrowkeel (Carn D)	82	Carrowmore (P59)	91
Carrowkeel (Carn E)	82	Castledargan/Carrownamaddoo	93
Carrowkeel (Carn F)	83	Castledargan/Carrownamaddoo	93
Carrowkeel (Carn G)	83	Cloverhill or Knocknashammer	92
Carrowkeel (Carn H)	83	Doonaveeragh (Carn O)	83
Carrowkeel (Carn K)	83	Glen	93
Carrowkeel (Carn L)	83	Graigue (P37)	89
Carrowmore (P1)	84	Grange North	92
Carrowmore (P2)	84	Heapstown	94
Carrowmore (P3)	85	Knocknarea South	92
Carrowmore (P4)	85	Knocknarea South	92
Carrowmore (P7)	85	Knocknarea South	92
Carrowmore (P9)	86	Knocknarea South	92
Carrowmore (W-M 9a)	86	Mullanashee/Rathosey	94
Carrowmore (P13)	86	Murhy/Drumnagranshy	84
Carrowmore (P15)	86	Sheerevagh	94
Carrowmore (P16)	87	Tobernaveen (P10)	86
Carrowmore (P17)	87	Treanmacmurtagh	84
Carrowmore (P18)	87	Treanmore	84
Carrowmore (P19)	87	Treanscrabbagh (Carn B)	82
Carrowmore (P22)	88		

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO SITES IN APPENDIX

Townland	Appendix Number	Page	Townland	Appendix Number	Page
Achonry	22	98	Creevagh	29	99
Achonry	26	99	Farranyharpy	3	95
Ballysadare	15	97	Farranyharpy	4	95
Barroe Lower	23	98	Farranyharpy	13	97
Carricknagrip	25	99	Fortland	2	95
Carrowkeel	27	99	Gleniff	1	95
Carrowmore	7	95	Gortakeeran	19	98
Carrowmore	8	96	Highwood	24	99
Carrowmore	9	96	Highwood	28	99
Carrowmore	10	96	Keelogyboy	12	97
Carrowmore	11	96	Knockatotaun	21	98
Castleore	18	98	Sheeanmore	5	95
Cloondrihara	20	98	Sheeanmore	6	95
Cloonmacduff	16	97	Tanrego West	14	97
Cloonmacduff	17	97			

INTRODUCTION

The megalithic tombs of County Sligo are dealt with in the present volume. In the introduction to the first volume, to which the reader is referred (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, xi-xiv), the overall scope and design of the survey is stated and the classification of the tombs is explained. A more recent general account of the tombs was presented by my late colleague, Ruaidhrí de Valera, in the revised edition of Seán P. Ó Ríordáin's *Antiquities of the Irish Countryside* (Ó Ríordáin 1979, 100-29). The terminology adopted for the four classes of Irish tombs in Volume III (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, xiii) is used in the present work and the policies regarding the survey of passage-tombs and the finds from the tombs, as stated in that volume (pp. xiii - xiv), are maintained. Corpora of finds from passage-tombs, portal-tombs and court-tombs have appeared in recent years (Herity 1974; 1982; 1987) and a corpus of finds from wedge-tombs is in course of preparation. These publications provide comprehensive treatments of the finds and thus a general account only of the material is given here.

SCOPE AND PLAN OF PRESENT VOLUME

Part 1 of this volume comprises three sections. The first section consists of detailed descriptions of 128 Co. Sligo megalithic tombs comprising fifty-nine court-tombs, thirty-five wedge-tombs, eleven portal-tombs and twenty-three others which are left unclassified. Six of the unclassified tombs have been totally destroyed as have three wedge tombs, Clough (Sl. 17), Breeoge (Sl. 76) and Carrownedan (Sl. 91), one portal-tomb, Moytirra West (Sl. 108) and the dual-court tomb at Rathscanlan (Sl. 118). The second section comprises summary descriptions of forty-three clearly identified passage-tombs and twenty-four others which may also belong to this class. The descriptions are based on a survey of the monuments which will appear in a volume of the series devoted exclusively to the passage-tomb class. The third and final section consists of an appendix dealing with twenty-nine sites which appear on the Ordnance Survey maps under such names as "Giant's Grave", "Cromlech" etc. but which are not accepted here as proven megalithic tombs. All these were inspected and the reasons for their rejection are noted in each case. The omission of other unmarked sites mentioned by Wood-Martin (1883-4; 1885-6; 1887-8; 1888) and Borlase (1897) may be taken as implying their rejection as megalithic tombs. Most of these too were located and examined in the field. In some cases no remains survived and in others the features referred to were obviously not megalithic tombs. Our field search was complemented by the work of the Sligo Field Club whose investigations brought to light some twenty tombs not shown on Ordnance Survey maps. Thus it can be claimed, with some confidence, that the present coverage can be relied on to give a fair picture of the occurrence of the tombs and that further discoveries will scarcely materially alter the patterns of distributions as now known.

The tombs, other than passage-tombs, with one exception, are numbered consecutively according to the 6-inch sheet, 1/2500 plan and trace: a ruined court-tomb in Tawnatruffaun, discovered after the arrangement of the volume had been completed, has been placed at the end of the descriptions and is numbered (Sl. 128). Throughout the volume these tombs are referred to by their townland names, followed in brackets by the county abbreviation and number, e.g., Creevykeel (Sl. 5). This system, already applied in previous volumes will be maintained in future volumes of the *Survey of the Megalithic*

Tombs of Ireland and new tombs discovered in a county already published will be given numbers continuing the appropriate county numeration. Thus a new discovery in Co. Sligo would be "Name of Townland" (Sl. 129).

The heading of each description is arranged as follows. The number of the tomb followed by the townland name are both in bold type. After the abbreviation OS (Ordnance Survey) the number of the 6-inch sheet, 1/2500 plan and trace are given, e.g. 5:11:3. Next, in brackets, follow the co-ordinates in centimetres from the left (west) and bottom (south) edges of the 6-inch sheet. Then comes the map name, if any, as it appears on the current edition of the 6-inch maps, given in brackets. Next the height above Ordnance Survey Datum is expressed by the values of the contours which lie above and below the sites, e.g., O.D. 300-400 means that the site lies between 300 and 400 feet above Ordnance Survey Datum. Lastly, the National Grid reference is given, e.g. G 721 546. This grid appears on the current half-inch and quarter-inch maps and its operation is explained on each sheet. It enables very rapid location of a site and is applicable to maps of all scales.

After the heading the general classification of each tomb is noted in italics. Wedge-tombs, except where otherwise stated, are described as if orientated due west and east. This convention, already used in previous volumes, facilitates comparison of features among tombs of this class which are consistently aligned with the front facing west of the north-south line. References to the published literature are supplied to avoid difficulty of identification and possible duplication of sites, though in some cases the same matter is repeated more than once and many references contain but little detail. In the few instances where significant detail not now visible is recorded in previous accounts, this is noted in our descriptions.

In Part 2 morphological and distributional factors are discussed, a summary account of the finds from the tombs is supplied and the place of the Sligo tombs in the Irish series is discussed.

Part 3 contains classified lists of all the Irish megalithic tombs known up to the end of 1988 and these supersede all earlier lists published by us. Distribution maps of the four classes appeared in 1979 (Ó Ríordáin, Figs. 5, 7, 9, 11; Ó Nualláin, Figs. 3, 5, 8, 12). These maps reflect our state of knowledge *c.* 1977 and are now significantly out of date. Fresh versions, together with a map of unclassified tombs, are presented here (Figs. 84-89).

PLANS, DIAGRAMS, MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

The plans are grouped at the end of the text and are arranged as far as possible in the order of the numeration. Plans are provided for the 118 megalithic tombs, other than passage-tombs, extant at the time of our survey and for two other megalithic structures dealt with in the appendix; Knockatotaun and Achonry (App. 22, 23). The plans are based on new surveys except for the excavation plans of Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Breeoge (Sl. 76) which have been adapted to our own conventions as have Wood-Martin's plans of the destroyed tombs at Creevykeel (Sl. 6) and Rathscanlan (Sl. 118). The standard survey scale of 1/100 is used in all plans. The plans of Creevykeel (Sl. 6) and Rathscanlan (Sl. 118) are accompanied by reproductions of Wakeman's sketches of the structures and reproductions of Petrie's sketches of the destroyed tomb at Moytirra West (Sl. 108), as published by Borlase (1897), are also provided. The plans are followed by the orientation diagrams, maps and photographs. Photographs are provided for all save seventeen sites where destruction or heavy overgrowth precluded useful pictures.

CONVENTIONS USED IN PLANS

In the plans the following conventions are adopted. Set structural stones are hatched and roofstones are drawn with thick lines. Other stones are shown in thin lines. Fences, banks and walls are indicated by heavy lines and are marked by the appropriate appellation. Hachuring is employed in a few instances to denote holes in the cairns. In the sections all stones cut by the section-line are hatched. The direction of True North is indicated on each plan by a simple arrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume has greatly benefited from the endeavours of members of the Sligo Field Club, especially the late Michael Cahalane and the late Finlay T. Kitchin, who brought to notice many of the tombs not shown on the Ordnance Survey maps of Co. Sligo or mentioned in the literature. The new tombs at Ballynahowna (Sl. 35) and Tawnamore (Sl. 85) were reported by Dr. Seamus Caulfield and those at Crowagh (Sl. 66) and Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 128) by Martin A. Timoney and Fionnbarr Moore respectively. The classified lists of the megalithic tombs of Ireland have been compiled with the assistance of my colleagues Eamon Cody and Paul Walsh and I am grateful to them for their help in this and other aspects of the work. These lists owe much to our colleagues in the archaeological departments of the University Colleges of Cork, Dublin and Galway, in the National Parks and Monuments Branch of the Office of Public Works including those in their Sites and Monuments Record Office, and in the Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland who have brought to our attention hitherto unrecorded megalithic monuments encountered by them during their field work for county surveys, inventories and sites and monuments records. Other new monuments came to our attention through the archaeological surveys undertaken in Co. Donegal (Lacy 1983) and Cos. Cork and Galway (publications in course of preparation), the barony of Ikerrin, Co. Tipperary (Stout 1984), the Dingle Peninsula (Cuppage 1986) and the barony of Iveragh, Co. Kerry (publication in course of preparation). To the staffs of these surveys and to the many private individuals who have provided us with valuable information we offer our gratitude. The photographs of Deer Park (frontispiece) and Creevykeel (Pl. 2) are reproduced courtesy of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. The photographs by Martin A. Timoney, of the destroyed tomb at Breege (Pl. 35) are courtesy of the Director of the National Museum of Ireland. John McTernan, Sligo County Librarian, supplied Wakeman's sketch of the destroyed tomb at Rathscanlan (Fig. 73). The plans were drawn by Vincent Steadman and the maps by Gerard French and Vincent Steadman under the direction of Patrick McLoughlin. The text has been typeset at the Ordnance Survey by Martina Fagan who also provided general assistance.

PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS OF THE TOMBS

The earliest known information on megalithic monuments in county Sligo is contained in the collection of drawings of antiquities made during the course of Edward Lhuyd's tours of Ireland in 1699 and 1700 (Campbell 1960). These are copies of original drawings, since destroyed, and include sketches of the tombs at Ardnaglass Upper (Sl. 11) and Coolbeg (Sl. 22) and of what may be the tomb at Gortnaleck (Sl. 10) made during the later tour. In 1779, the Dutch artist, Gabriel Beranger, made a tour of Connaught (Wilde 1870-1, 129-44) and, during his sojourn in Sligo, visited the Carrowmore passage-tomb cemetery and the great cairn of the legendary Queen Maeve on the summit of Knocknarea. He made a map of the central portion of the cemetery and drew plans and sketches of one of its tombs and of Maeve's Cairn (Herity 1974, 14-16, 62). Later, while staying at Tanrego, he sketched a few more tombs including two on the hill of Skreen, perhaps the court-tombs at Carrowcullen (Sl. 72) and Lecarrow (Sl. 73), "Finmacool's Griddle," apparently the portal-tomb at Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and "a cromlech", called *Clogh Glass*, i.e. the "Green Stones" which may be the court-tomb at Tanrego West (Sl. 75) whose tall, moss-covered stones stand in a grove beside the road leading to Tanrego House (Wilde 1870-71, 143). Beranger also drew a plan and view of a ring of stones on the beach at Tanrego Bay, known as "Cuchullin's tomb". This monument was destroyed in 1858 (Wood Martin 1887-8, 254) and, while his drawing could be interpreted as representing a Carrowmore-type tomb, the evidence is not sufficient to warrant its inclusion in the passage-tomb inventory.

The first full survey of the Carrowmore cemetery was undertaken in 1837 while the Ordnance Survey of the county was in progress. George Petrie recorded the tombs on behalf of the Ordnance Survey and a copy of his numbered descriptions, together with plans and sketches of a few examples, are contained in the OS Letters (1837), later published by Stokes (1868, 242-254). Petrie, on the basis of the human remains unearthed

there by his friend R.C. Walker Esq., was convinced that the monuments were places of burial and hence the cemetery was designated "Sepulchral Stone Circles" on the published 6-inch map. However, one monument, the roadside chamber of No. 13, is unaccountably named "Druid's Altar", an appellation which clearly would not have been countenanced by Petrie (1837, 464-5).

Apart from the tombs at Carrowmore the Ordnance Survey marked another twenty-two genuine megalithic tombs on its original 6-inch maps under names which usually denote megalithic tombs; "Giant's Grave(s) (12)," "Druid's Altar" (6), "Cromlech" (3) and "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1). Three more are referred to as "Griddles" while two others are named "Cloghabracka" and "Graves". In addition, three of the monuments in the Carrowkeel passage-tomb cemetery are marked "Carn" on the map while the great cairn at Heapstown is shown though not named. The revised 6-inch maps of 1885 repeat much of the information shown on the first edition but no further tombs were added at that time. Few published references to Sligo tombs appeared over the intervening years either, though it was during this period that Wilde (1857, 129-30) drew attention to the great centre-court tomb at Deer Park (Sl. 47) which was later fully described and illustrated by Hardman (1879, 57-65).

The year 1888 saw the publication of Colonel W.G. Wood-Martin's book *The Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland. (Co. Sligo and the Island of Achill)* which had been reprinted, with some minor changes and its own pagination, from a series of papers in volumes 16-18 (1883-1888) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* (then known as the *Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland*). This contained a new survey of the Carrowmore-Knocknarea cemetery which made use of Petrie's work, retaining his numeration, and adding a few extra sites to those recorded some fifty years earlier. Plans and sketches of the monuments were provided and finds from the author's excavations there, which include typical passage-tomb artifacts (Herity 1974, 263-4), were illustrated. The work also included an account of the forty-five megalithic tombs, other than passage-tombs, then known to Wood-Martin. Plans of thirty-four examples were presented and half of these were accompanied by sketches. Of particular value are the plan and sketch of the chamber at Creevykeel (Sl. 6) and the plan of the dual-court tomb at Rathscanlan (Sl. 118), both now destroyed. Wood-Martin's descriptions noted the excavations which had been undertaken and while most of these yielded little more than human and animal bones and charcoal, his account of the explorations at the Beaker-bearing wedge-tomb at Moytirra West is especially important (Madden 1969). Borlase, as he handsomely acknowledges (1897, x-xi), incorporated the bulk of Wood-Martin's work in his own inventories. No additional tombs are listed by Borlase in county Sligo but he did publish Petrie's drawings of the destroyed portal-tomb at Moytirra West (Sl. 108). Unfortunately the original drawings have not been located.

The 25-inch Ordnance Survey of 1909-1912 shows ninety-five megalithic tombs, other than passage-tombs, on its 6-inch maps under names normally associated with megalithic tombs together with twenty-two other features not here accepted as undoubted megalithic tombs. The Survey was greatly assisted in this aspect of its work by Wood-Martin who acted as one of its archaeological consultants and his signed remarks are to be found in the Name Books of that period. A partial revision of the county in 1940-42 added the wedge-tomb at Coolbeg (Sl. 22), inappropriately named "Cist Grave" on the relevant 6-inch map.

Two important archaeological events took place in county Sligo during the early decades of the present century, the exploration of the passage-tomb cemetery at Carrowkeel (Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912) and the excavation of the great full-court tomb at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) (Hencken 1939). The work at Carrowkeel produced a collection of typical passage-tomb artifacts and the pottery recovered has since given its name to standard passage-tomb ware. Hencken's scientific excavation at Creevykeel (Sl. 5), almost a quarter of a century later, was the first at a western tomb of its class. Primary artifacts from the site proved to be similar to the characteristic finds from the other seventeen court-tombs, further to the east, which had been excavated between 1932 and 1940 (Herity 1987, 105).

Following the war years (1939-1945) interest in the Sligo monuments was focused largely on the court-tombs of the county. In 1951 de Valera listed twenty-five examples (1951, 196), and following on subsequent fieldwork, this was increased to thirty-seven certain and

four probable examples in his monograph on the Irish series published nine years later (1960, 87-94, 130, 132). Treanmore (Sl. 111) and Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121) were included in his paper on transeptal court-tombs published in 1965 (de Valera 1965). A study of those tombs with central courts by the present author noted that four of the eight recognised occurrences were in Co. Sligo (Ó Nualláin 1976).

In more recent times the focus of megalithic research in the county shifted to the passage-tomb class. Herity's book *Irish Passage Graves* (1974) includes an account of the Sligo passage-tombs (pp. 58-70), a numbered inventory of 114 sites in the county (pp. 262-277) and illustrations of the finds from the earlier excavations there (pp. 289-293). Within a few years of the publication of this work Burenhult and a team of Swedish colleagues carried out an archaeological research project in the Carrowmore region which extended over a six year period from 1977 to 1982 (Burenhult 1980a, 1980b, 1981, 1984). An important part of this work was the excavation of four of the Carrowmore tombs, Nos. 3 (No. 4 in Burenhult 1980a, 1984), 7, 26, and 27 in Petrie's list. These excavations produced a predictable range of passage-tomb artifacts which augment those recovered by earlier workers and a number of controversial radiocarbon determinations (Burenhult 1980a, 32, 67, 72; 1984, 388-395; Caulfield 1983, 207-210). Since the Carrowmore project a small hilltop passage-tomb, in Glen townland, across the bay from Carrowmore, has been excavated by Bergh (1986). Burenhult's publications overlap with an account of the Carrowmore cemetery based on a field inspection of the monuments over the period 1972-77 (Kitchin 1983). Since then a detailed survey of the Carrowmore tombs has been undertaken by the Archaeological Branch of the Ordnance Survey.

A recent study of the siting and distribution of Irish portal-tombs by the present author contains an inventory of the nine examples now known in county Sligo (Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100-101).

PART 1. DESCRIPTIONS

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

1. **Creevymore.** O.S. 2:12:6 (89·4 19·1). “Giant’s Grave” (1912). OD 0-100.
G 709 539. Fig. 1. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

This monument, first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map, is situated on pasture land about 500m to the NW of Cliffony cross-roads. Some 400m W from the site the land falls to flat ground and then rises to a bank of sand dunes along Trawalua Strand, 1·6km distant. The long strip of Classiebawn Wood lies to the NW though elsewhere the land in the area is under pasture and meadow. A stream flows about 60m to the S of the site and skirts the S end of the Wood before reaching the sea.

The monument is very ruined and all that survives are the remains of a gallery incorporated in a narrow mound. The gallery, 8·20m long, is aligned roughly E-W and seems to have been about 2m in maximum width. The mound measures 9·50m by 5·50m and is up to 75cm high.

The gallery is represented by nine orthostats. Two of these, at the E, look like jambs and mark an entrance 80cm wide. That at the N measures 1·30m by 1·15m and the other 95cm by 45cm. Both are 1m high. Two large blocks, exposed on the N side of the gallery, protrude less than 25cm above the mound. These are flat-topped stones with straight inner faces. That towards the E measures 1·45m by 90cm and the other 95cm by 60cm. A small stone close to the W end of the former could be the tip of a further orthostat. The opposite side of the gallery is represented by four stones. These vary from 85cm to 1·30m in length and are from 25cm to 35cm thick. None protrude more than 40cm above the mound. A kink in the alignment of these stones suggests the likelihood of a segmentation in the gallery about 3m from its W end. The end of the gallery is marked by a backstone which measures 1·25m by 45cm and is 50cm high. The top edge of this stone slopes downwards to the W.

The structure is certainly the remains of a court-tomb gallery. The number of chambers cannot be determined but the length of the gallery together with the disposition of the orthostats suggests that three are probable.

de Valera 1960, 87 (SL. 3).

2. **Cartronplank.** OS 2:16:3 (89·4 10·4). “Giant’s Grave” (1912). OD 100-200.
G 709 530. Fig. 1. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on flat arable land, close to a farmstead, about 40m to the S of Cliffony cross-roads. The

structure is heavily overgrown and has been used as a dump for rubbish. The E end of the tomb is incorporated in a field fence.

The monument consists of a fairly well preserved gallery preceded at the E by two stones representing the remains of the N arm of a court. The gallery is about 7.30m long and narrows from 2.20m wide inside the entrance to 2.40m wide at the back. There are no traces of a mound around the structure.

Two jambs, set 50cm apart, mark the entrance to the gallery. That at the S measures 1.10m by 90cm and is 80cm high. The second jamb measures 1m by 20cm and is 20cm lower than its fellow. The S side of the gallery consists of six orthostats and the opposite side has one less. Those at the S vary from 70cm to 1.60m in length and are from 45cm to 90cm thick. Their heights from E to W respectively, are: 50cm, 50cm, 40cm, 30cm and 80cm. The orthostats on the N side are from 1m to 1.70m in length and 35cm to 80cm thick. Their heights are difficult to ascertain because of the fill in the gallery and the heavy overgrowth. However the two at the W are each about 80cm high and the others are somewhat lower. A corbel rests above the second and third orthostats from the W. This is 1.15m in maximum dimension and 30cm thick. E of this are three stones, lying tipped into the gallery, which may be displaced corbels. Outside the middle one of these is a small stone, 45cm long, which may be the top of a sixth orthostat. The W end of the gallery is closed by a massive gable-shaped backstone measuring 2.40m by 60cm and is 1.90m high. The Wakeman sketch reproduced by Wood-Martin (1888, 151) shows this stone propped above the ground by small blocks set under each end but this unusual device if indeed it ever existed, is not now visible.

The courtstone next to the gallery entrance leans outwards. It measures 1.20m by 35cm and is 90cm high. The second courtstone is a more massive block measuring 2.30m by 1.10m and 1.20m high. A stone, 1.20m in maximum dimension rests against the two courtstones.

Wood-Martin noted a line of boulders crossing the gallery towards its W end but no trace of these remains. The number of chambers in the gallery cannot be established though two would seem more likely than three.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 148-9; Wood-Martin 1888, 150-1; Borlase 1897, 127, Carbury No. 4; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 87 (SL. 4).

3. **Bunduff.** OS 3:5:5 (17.7 41.9). "Giant's Grave" (1912). OD 0-100.
G 731 563. Fig. 2. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

This monument, first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map, is situated close to a cottage on the N side of a bye-road leading NW from Bunduff Lough. It stands on a low ridge in gently rolling pasture land and is about 200m from the sea shore. Rock outcrops occur some 400m to the S.

Wood-Martin's plan (1887, 154) shows a short gallery with a pair of jambs at the E and a backstone at the opposite end. The sides are each represented by three orthostats with a small round stone filling a gap between the backstone and the N side of the gallery. The backstone is now missing and the adjoining sidestone at the S lies prostrate. Wood-Martin was refused permission to excavate the tomb but there is now a deep hole within the structure.

The jambs, set 60cm apart, are incorporated in a 30cm high bank. They are well matched stones with flattish tops each measuring about 1.25m by 85cm and 65cm high. A loose slab stands on edge beside the S jamb. The small sidestone next to this measures 80cm by 40cm and is 20cm lower than the jamb. The second sidestone here leans outwards. It measures 2m by 50cm and is 1.25m high. The prostrate stone beyond this is largely concealed but seems to be at least 2m in maximum dimension. The sidestone adjoining the N jamb measures 2.30m by 70cm and is 15cm lower than it. It leans outwards. The next stone is 1.30m long, 20cm thick and 75cm high. The adjoining stone leans heavily outwards. It measures 90cm by 25cm and was about 65cm high when erect.

The gallery is 4.75m long and is about 2m in maximum width. It may have been divided

into two short chambers.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 152-4; Wood-Martin 1888, 154-6; Borlase 1897, 126-7, Carbury No. 3; de Valera 1960, 87 (SL. 1).

4. **Bunduff.** OS 3:5:5 (10·4 34·1). Shown as mound. No name. (1912). OD 0-100. G 723 555. Fig. 9. Plate 1.

Court-tomb

This monument, situated on a ridge in rolling pasture land, lies some 500m to the W of Bunduff Lough. The site looks across Bunduff Strand to the mountains of S Donegal while to the E and S the Truskmore-Benbulbin massif forms a striking panorama. Rock outcrops occur some 200m to the SW.

The monument consists of a squat cairn incorporating at its E end an oval-shaped court. The cairn is 23·50m in length and rises to a height of 2m behind the court. It appears to have suffered considerable damage and was probably much longer than it now appears. It is up to 18·50m wide at the court end and tapers to some 4m at the rear where there are eight large fractured stones.

The court is about 10m long and 6·30m in greatest width. At the inner end two large jambs with a displaced lintel mark the entrance to the concealed gallery. The jambs are well matched boulders set 50cm apart. They each measure approximately 1m by 1m and are 90cm high. The massive lintel is 2·10m long, 1·30m wide and 80cm thick. Parts of large stones protrude from the cairn for a distance of some 7m behind the jambs and these may indicate the position of the gallery.

The walls of the court consist of orthostats which support dry-stone walling rising, in places, to a height of 1·50m. Much of this is obviously rebuilt but it is difficult to know just how much is original. Most of the small, neat, well-fitted slabs between and immediately above the orthostats seem acceptable. Original dry-stone walling is best preserved on the N side of the court and indeed there is little preserved on the opposite side.

The seven orthostats on the S side of the court form a shallow curve. The stone flanking the entrance jamb is 1·45m high, the stone next to this is only 50cm high while the third stone is 1·40m high. The others are lower stones their heights varying from 45cm to 60cm. Beyond the last of these is a small loose stone, 55cm high, and beyond this again is a flat slab, 60cm in maximum dimension.

There is a gap of about 2m in the court wall next to the N jamb. Beyond this are eleven orthostats forming a rather deeper curve than that on the opposite side. The first of these is 1·25m high while the others vary from 45cm to 1m in height. At the outer end of the curve the wall changes direction where a block 1m by 70cm and 80cm high forms the side of an entrance passage. Adjoining this are two orthostats, 45cm and 40cm high, representing a short stretch of facade.

5. **Creevykeel.** OS 3:9:1 (6·2 24·6). "Giants' Graves" (1912). OD 100-200. G 719 545. Fig. 10. Plate 2.

Court-tomb

This great monument was excavated during the Fourth Harvard Archaeological Expedition to Ireland in 1935 (Hencken 1939). It is situated on arable land, within 200m of rocky pasture, beside the main Sligo-Bundoran road, about 2km to the E of Bunduff Strand. The structure was first shown as an antiquity on the 1909 edition of the O.S. 6 inch map. The monument is not mentioned by Wood-Martin (1887, 1888) but he did certify the name "Giant's Graves" for it as correct in the OS Name Book where it is said to apply to "... three ancient graves situated about 100 yards SE of Mrs. McGown's shop in a little wood at Creevykeel Crossroads about one mile NE of Cliffony" (O.S. Form 230, No. 10 at end of 1909 Name Book for 6 inch Sheet 3, Co. Sligo).

The monument consists of a long cairn of pronounced trapezoidal outline incorporating at its broad, E end a fine oval-shaped court leading to a gallery divided by jambs into two chambers. Behind the gallery are the remains of three subsidiary chambers, two opening to the N and one to the S. The inner end of the court and the front chamber of the gallery had

been occupied by iron smelters in early Christian times and debris from this occupation was found to be associated with a kiln standing in the north-western sector of the court.

The cairn was delimited by a dry-stone revetment but, for the most part, only the foundation course of this survives and indeed the entire NE corner is missing. The foundation stones were not set in sockets but were laid on the ground and in some instances their bases were supported by small pad-stones. In a few places two or three courses remain in place above the foundations, rising to a maximum height of 1.50m. The W end of the cairn is destroyed but the surviving line of the revetment at the S indicates an overall length of at least 48m. The E end, which is slightly concave, was about 21m wide and the cairn narrowed to about 10m behind the gallery. The revetment walls are doubled in three places; across the entire E end, at the E end of the northern side and mid-way along the S side. Short lines of upright slabs are set against the outer revetment walls, one at the N and another at the S. Similar lines occur outside the N and S sides of the inner revetment at the E. These stones and a single slab at the SE corner of the outer revetment serve as buttresses.

The court is entered through a passage, 4.50m long and 1m wide, opening from the middle of the outer revetment. This was lined by orthostats none of which exceeded 1m in height. The positions of two missing stones were marked by sockets found at either side. The court is 15m long and 9m wide. The walls consist of orthostats set with their flatter sides facing into the court. Their bases, said to be "slightly sunk in the till", were not set in sockets. Small portions of dry-stone walling filled gaps between orthostats in a few places. There was a break, over 3m long, in the wall of the S side of the court and a fallen courtstone was found where the early Christian kiln met the N side. The orthostats at the W end of the court are especially massive with three stones at either side of the gallery entrance being from 1.40m to 2m in height. Beyond these the orthostats forming the sides of the court average about 1m in height. They may have been taller towards the E however where an orthostat at the junction of the entrance with the S side of the court is 1.65m high and the tops of others in the vicinity are broken. In a few places small sections of dry-stone walling close gaps between the orthostats. Two areas of paving were located within the court, one in front of the entrance to the gallery and the other in and beyond the entrance passage. Bands of "cobble-stones" were found along the sides of the court and between these, towards the centre of the court, was a large shallow pit filled with sand.

The entrance to the gallery is between two massive well-matched jambs, 1.30m high, set 80cm apart. The fallen lintel, which had rested on these, was replaced during the excavation. This measures 2m by 1.50m by 50cm. The gallery is 9m long and 3m in average width but narrows towards the W where the side-walls converge on a massive gabled backstone which is almost 2m high. The high uneven sized jambs dividing the gallery into two chambers are also gabled and like the backstone are well suited to bear corbelling. The front chamber is about 4.65m long and the rear chamber 3.50m. The gallery walls consist of thick slabs, set on edge and averaging 1.25m high, many with sloping top surfaces. These are slightly sunk in the ground and are braced below by small stones. Small stones were also used to fill gaps between the orthostats and in one place dry-stone walling survived. The remnants of heavy boulder corbelling at the SW corner and at either side of the entrance together with the tall backstone and dividing jambs indicate that the gallery was originally 2m or more high inside.

Some 2m beyond the end of the gallery are two subsidiary chambers set back to back and opening on to the long sides of the revetment. The N chamber here and its neighbour to the W are largely destroyed and little can be said of their design. The chamber at the S consists of an entrance passage 2m long and almost 1m wide leading through the inner and outer revetments to a compartment measuring 2.50m by 2m. The eight large stones forming this chamber are set on edge and average 1m in height.

Excavation finds considered to be primary include sherds of plain, finely burnished, shouldered Neolithic bowls, leaf- and lozenge-shaped axeheads, plano-convex knives, hollow and rounded scrapers, two small polished stone axeheads and a stone bead. Also found were sherds of decorated Early Bronze Age ware and two clay balls. Burial evidence was scant though chips of cremated bone were associated with small pits in both chambers of the main gallery.

6. **Creevykeel.** OS 3:9:1 (7·5 25·7). “Giant’s Grave” (1912). OD 100-200.
G 720 547. Fig. 3.

Unclassified

This monument, first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map, has been destroyed and no visible trace survives. It stood at the edge of rocky pasture some 300m NE of Creevykeel crossroads.

The plan and sketch published by Wood-Martin (1887; 1888, Figs. 120, 121) illustrate a structure which looks like a court-tomb subsidiary chamber and indeed he himself noted that it was “in all probability merely a small portion of a more extensive arrangement of cists.” Wood-Martin may have had in mind the monument at Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) which has remarkably similar lateral chambers.

The chamber here is entered from the SE where longitudinally set jambs flank a sill of about half their height. The chamber beyond this, formed by two sidestones and a backstone, is 2m long and 1·5m wide. Wood-Martin returned to this monument to verify the compass bearings and saw that the chamber had been dug to a depth of about 1·5m. He sifted the spoil but found only numerous fragments of charcoal, no trace of bones being apparent. A man who saw the hole being dug informed Wood-Martin that the floor of the chamber was flagged and that on this there rested a thick layer of charcoal but nothing else. Wood-Martin was shown the flagstones one of which “bore a cup-pattern”. When he returned the following day to take the cup-marked stone away for safe keeping it had disappeared.

The chamber here could have been the last remains of a court-tomb with one or more subsidiary chambers but because of the existence of a subsidiary-type chamber in a distinct round cairn at Ardnaglass Upper (Sl. 11), 7·5km to the SSW, it was thought best to leave it unclassified pending elucidation of the problem posed by that monument.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 148-52; Wood-Martin 1888, 150-4; Borlase 1897, 126. Carbury No. 2.

7. **Creevymore.** OS 3:9:1 (1·2 23·2). “Giant’s Grave” (1912). OD 100-200.
G 713 544. Fig. 1. Plate 3.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map. Its meagre remains are situated on pasture land some 500m SW of Creevykeel. The outlook from the site is similar to that from the nearby tomb (Sl. 1).

The only surviving orthostats here are two well-matched jambs set 60cm apart. Each measures 80cm by 35cm, one being 1m high and the other 20cm lower. These stand towards the W end of a low mound measuring 10m by 5m which is used as a dump for field stones. A stone, 80cm by 55cm and 20cm high, protrudes from the ground 1m beyond the W end of the mound. The two orthostats could be interpreted as the entrance to a gallery which extended towards the E but the structure is best left unclassified in its present state.

8. **Streedagh.** OS 5:5:2 (13·6 45·1). “Giant’s Grave” (1912). OD 0-100.
G 628 503. Fig. 4. Plate 3.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on Streedagh Point, in the sand dunes to the north of Trawgar, and is little more than 100m from the strand. There is an extensive outlook in all directions save to the NW where sand dunes limit the view. Wood-Martin notes that the tomb had been entirely buried in the sand until the beginning of the nineteenth century when it was laid bare by a violent storm. The usual W-E convention is not followed in this description.

The monument consists of a diminutive gallery, 2·50m in length, standing within a circular orthostatic kerb with a diameter of about 10·5m. An arc of twelve stones is present to the E and S and there are two more to the N of the gallery. Three other stones, towards the NE, may also have formed part of the ring. Wood-Martin’s plan shows a more complete circle and just inside this, to the front of the gallery and to the SE short sections of

what may have been a second ring. All of the structure shown may still survive below the loose sand which covers much of the monument. The visible stones rise between 10cm and 80cm above the sand and are up to 1·10m long and 75cm thick. Two large blocks beyond the perimeter, to the SW, are not *in situ*.

The gallery lacks a roof and one of the two sidestones at the E has fallen inwards. The entrance is towards the SSW where three overlapping stones cross the gap between the sides. These are up to 75cm in maximum dimension and are 60cm to 75cm in height. That towards the north is not certainly *in situ*. The W side of the gallery is of three stones, two, 60cm and 65cm long, to the south, and another 1·50m long at the inner end. The first stone is 25cm high and the others about 50cm. The fallen sidestone at the E side is 1·65m long and matches the long stone opposite it. The second sidestone here is 90cm long and 45cm high. The back of the gallery is closed by a stone measuring 75cm by 25cm and 45cm high. The gallery was sharply wedge-shaped in design and the width at back must have been considerably less than the 2·20m gap at the front.

Outer-walling is present beyond the sides and back of the gallery. None of these exceeds 85cm in length or 35cm in height. Four outer-wall stones are present at the E while at least three of the five at the opposite side are *in situ*. The back of the outer-wall is represented by a single stone standing immediately outside the gallery backstone.

Wood-Martin states that the "earth in the cist was 13 inches (c. 35cm) in depth; the bottom was flagged regularly with limestone flags" (1887, 146). Finds from his exploration included calcined and uncalcined human bones, various animal bones and portion of a bone pin with a pierced head (1887, Fig. 117).

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 144-8; Wood-Martin 1888, 146-50; Borlase 1897, 128-9, Carbury No. 6 (b); D'Evelyn 1904, 218; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

9. Streedagh. OS 5:6:4 (27·2 33·5). "Giant's Grave" (1912). OD 0-100.
G 643 491. Fig. 11. Plate 4.

Court-tomb

This monument, first shown on the 1912 edition of the OS 6-inch map, lies about 1·7km to the W of Grange village. It is situated on a hillock overlooking the sand dunes of Back Strand about 1·4km to the N. The Benbulbin massif dominates the outlook to the S. The land in the vicinity is used for meadow, rough pasture and a little tillage.

The monument consists of a long mound incorporating at its E end the scant remains of a court leading to a ruined gallery. The low remains of a circular, stone-faced enclosure, perhaps a stone fort, intrudes upon the eastern end of the mound. To the W, in the outer face of the field bank, is a line of stones which may represent the remains of a revetment. At least one of these, 1·10m long and 75cm high, seems to be *in situ*. Two stones, 60cm apart, to the SW of the gallery seem to represent a revetment along that side. These are 55cm and 65cm high respectively. The mound seems to have been greatly disturbed, probably when the circular enclosure was being constructed. It was at least 33m in length, is up to 1·50m high and may have been of trapezoidal outline. A dozen or so loose blocks, up to 2·20m in maximum dimension, lie scattered on the mound.

Three court orthostats survive and represent part of the S side of the court. That to the E is 45cm long and 20cm high and the stone next to this is 1·40m long and 60cm high. The third stone flanks the gallery entrance and is 1·45m by 50cm and 1·35m high. The entrance jambs are well matched blocks set 65cm apart. That to the S measures 1·50m by 60cm and 1m high and its fellow is 1m by 65cm by 90cm high. The large block in the gallery behind these is very probably a fallen lintel. It measures 2·20m by 1·10m by 75cm.

The S side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats and a prostrate stone. That nearest the entrance measures 1·55m by 55cm by 60cm high. The prostrate stone beyond this appears to have fallen outwards. It measures 1·35m by at least 15cm and when erect would have stood 75cm high. The third stone here is 2m by 85cm by 65cm high. The N side of the gallery is also represented by three stones. That next to the entrance measures 1·80m by 35cm by 55cm high and the second stone 85cm by 50cm by 75cm high. The third stone measures 60cm by 20cm by 55cm high. It, like the large stone opposite, is set running inwards to narrow the gallery at this point. About 1·20m to the west is a large, gable-shaped

stone which may have served as the backstone of the gallery. This measures 2.45m by 50cm and, if erect, would be about 1.50m high. The gallery would seem to have been about 5.30m long and up to 2.90m wide. The length would allow for a division into two chambers.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 144-5; Wood-Martin 1888, 146-7; Borlase 1897, 128-9, Carbury No. 5 (b); D'Evelyn 1904, 216-7; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 87 (SL. 5).

- 10. Gortnaleck.** OS 5:11:3 (67.7 27.7). Shown as rock outcrop. (1912). OD 200-300. G 684 484. Fig. 5. Plate 3.

Court-tomb

This monument is situated in a small field of pasture beside a deserted homestead, some 200m N of the road leading N from Mullaghneane Church, on the main Sligo-Bundoran road, to Ballaghtrillick Bridge. The site, dominated by the Benbulbin massif to the S and E, looks W to the sea and N to the coast of Donegal.

This centre-court tomb has suffered considerable damage but the surviving orthostats are sufficient to indicate its general design. The galleries stand to the E and W of the remnants of a court whose longer axis is transverse to that of the monument as a whole. An entrance passage, at the S side of the court, is represented by a single stone. The structure is composed of large stones up to 2.25m long, 1m thick and 2m high. There are no clear surface indications of cairn.

Most of the N side of the court is missing. A leaning stone, 65cm high, adjoins the entrance to the eastern gallery and 2.50m from this a stone, 1.90m in maximum dimension, lies on the presumed perimeter of the court. The opposite side is represented by four orthostats. Two of these flank the entrance to the gallery. That at the E is 2m high, and rises 1m above the nearby jambs. Its position indicates a flattened facade in front of the gallery. The flanking stone at the opposite gallery is set roughly in line with the gallery wall.

It is 80cm high and is about 30cm lower than the jambs. The other two courtstones adjoin the W side of the entrance passage. These are 1.65m and 85cm high, respectively, while the single passage stone is 80cm high.

Both galleries are entered between well-matched jambs. Those at the E are about 95cm high while those opposite are just over 1m in height. The galleries are each about 4.50m in length and in both the incurving line of their southern sides suggests that this probably approximates to their original length. Single sidestones, adjoining the entrance jambs, survive on the N sides of each gallery. That at the E is 85cm high while the other is 1.20m high. The southern side of the eastern gallery consists of three orthostats averaging 80cm in height. Two orthostats are present on the S side of the opposite gallery. That at the W is 1.60m high and the other is 1.10m high. Between the last and the entrance jamb is a small stone, flush with the ground, which may have served as a foundation for a short section of dry-stone walling. Though no segmentation is present in either gallery their lengths would allow a division into two chambers in each case.

Morris 1931-2, 22-7; de Valera 1960, 87 (SL. 6); Ó Nualláin 1976; BLL Stowe MS 1024, fol. 156 may refer.

- 11. Ardnaglass Upper.** OS 5:11:6 (69.3 20.6). "Giant's Grave" (1912). OD 300-400. G 687 477. Fig. 6. Plate 5.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1912 edition of the O.S. 6-inch map. It is situated within 200m of rock outcrop, on a platform of damp, rough pasture below the steep slopes of Benbulbin. There is an extensive outlook NW across the valley of the Grange River to the mountains of SW Donegal.

The monument consists of a small gallery, aligned N-S, standing at the centre of a stony mound. The mound is roughly circular in shape and is about 13m in diameter and 1m high. The entrance to the gallery is at the N where there are two longitudinally set stones flanking a low sill. The W jamb measures 1.40m by 30cm and 50cm high and its fellow, 95cm by 30cm and 75cm high. The sill is 75cm long, at least 10cm thick and 60cm high. Two stones, 60cm and 45cm high respectively, stand at the end of the W jamb. Their function is

unknown as is that of the stone, 25cm high, adjoining the opposite jamb.

Beyond the entrance is a chamber measuring about 2·10m long by up to 1·40m wide. The greater part of its W side consists of a stone 2·25m by 50cm by 75cm high which overlaps the adjoining jamb. The opposite side is formed by two thin slabs. That next to the entrance measures 1·30m by 20cm by 30cm high and the other 90cm by 15cm and 50cm high. The back of the chamber is closed by a stone 1·40m by 45cm and 50cm high. Immediately beyond this the top of a stone protrudes from the mound and further on are three other stones up to 35cm in height. These do not seem to be of any structural significance.

The tomb has to be left unclassified but its affinities seem to lie with the lateral subsidiary chambers of the court- and portal-tomb classes.

BLL Stowe MS 1024, fol. 164.

- 12. Ardnaglass Upper.** OS 5:11:6 (73·6 17·0). Not marked. (1912). OD 400-500.
G 692 473. Fig. 7. Plate 4.

Unclassified

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch maps. It is situated on a low ridge, in flat open moorland, below the steeper slopes of Benbulbin. Rock outcrops occur 150m to the S. There is an extensive outlook northwards from Downpatrick Head, county Mayo, at the W to the Tyrone and Fermanagh mountains at the NE.

The monument consists of a long peat-covered cairn containing what appears to be the remnants of a small chamber set about mid-way along its main axis. The cairn is aligned E-W, measures 31·50m in length and is up to 10·50m wide towards the middle. It seems to rise to a height of 1·50m above the natural ridge.

The cist is set about 9m from the W end of the cairn. Four stones here protrude above the surface. Two of these set 50cm apart seem to be jambs. That to the W measures 1m by 25cm by 1·05m high and the other 1m by 30cm by 95cm high. Between these, though not at right-angles to them, is a stone measuring 70cm by 15cm by 60cm high. Its function is unclear. The fourth stone continues the line of the W jamb towards the N. It is 90cm long and 45cm high.

The monument cannot be classified in its present condition but it would be little surprise if it were found to cover a court-tomb.

- 13. Drinaghan.** OS 6:2:3 (45·5 54·3). Not marked. (1913). OD 400-500.
G 760 513. Fig. 8. Plate 5.

Court-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS map. It is difficult to locate as it is concealed under a hazel thicket but is at or close to the spot marked "Mullnahoo" on the 6-inch map. It stands on a small platform on sloping ground near the foot of Tievebaun Mountain within 100m of rock outcrop. The hillside here is damp, marshy land but the tomb itself is on reasonably dry ground. Mountain streams flank the site at either side.

The main structure at this site consists of a gallery, some 8m in overall length, divided by jambs into three chambers. The entrance to the gallery is at the SSE and at the NW this is flanked by three courtstones. The rest of the court appears to have been levelled and this damage may have been caused by those who built the souterrain which opens to the E of the gallery entrance. The same people may have been responsible for the present state of the cairn which seems to have been spread out at least as far as the surrounding fences. A line of three stones, 35cm to 45cm high, standing about 11·50m SE of the gallery entrance seems to be the remains of a frontal revetment. Adjoining this at the E is a stone, 1·05m high, which may mark the entrance to the court and 2m further to the E of this is another probable revetment stone which is 80cm high.

The courtstone flanking the gallery entrance measures 85cm by 70cm and is 1·40m high. The courtstone next to this is 80cm by 50cm by 60cm high and the third is 60cm by 50cm by 40cm high. A block, 1·75m in maximum dimension and 60cm thick, to the N of the frontal revetment, may be a displaced courtstone.

The jambs at the gallery entrance are flat-topped stones set 80cm apart. That nearest the

surviving courtstones measures 1m by 50cm by 40cm high and its fellow is 1.20m by 60cm and 30cm high. These lead to a chamber 1.20m long and 2.40m wide. The sides of this are of single stones, that to the E being 1.40m by 50cm by 20cm high and the other 1.70m by 40cm by 50cm high. The division between this chamber and the next is marked by a single massive, flat-topped block measuring 1.10m by 80cm by 1m high.

The second chamber is only 1.05m in length. The E side is missing but it seems that it was not as wide as the front chamber. The surviving sidestone here measures 80cm by 40cm by 20cm high. The jambs beyond this are flat-topped blocks set 60cm apart. That to the W is 60cm by 60cm by 30cm high and the other 90cm by 60cm and 50cm high. The distance from these to the back of the gallery is 3.10m. There are no orthostats on the E side of this section but there is a corbel measuring 1.50m by 70cm by 30cm beside the backstone. The opposite side is of two stones. That nearest the backstone measures 1.40m by 40cm by 15cm high and the other 1.30m by 30cm by 50cm high. A corbel measuring 90cm by 1.30m by 40cm rests above the last. The backstone is of regular gable shape and measures 2m by 70cm by 90cm high. The displaced block beyond this and another close to the surviving courtstones are each 40cm thick.

The gallery is of rather unusual design but does seem to have consisted of two short chambers and a considerably longer back chamber.

- 14. Gorteen.** OS 6:2:4 (24.1 52.0). "Trillick" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 738 510. Fig. 68. Plate 5.

Portal-tomb(?)

This monument, first shown as an antiquity on the 1913 edition of the 6-inch map, lies some 800m to the N of Ballaghtrillick bridge. It stands on a slight elevation in wet pasture land on the coastal plain between the Benbulbin massif and the sea. There are rock outcrops 350m to the NE.

The monument is very ruined and is difficult to interpret. Three large slabs resting against each other represent the collapsed chamber. That to the S looks like a portal-stone with a gabled top edge. It measures 1.70m by 50cm and if erect would be 3.30m high. The slab to the W of this stands on edge and could have been a sidestone. It measures 2.60m by 50cm and is 1.50m high at the S and 90cm at the N. The third stone rests on the supposed portal. It measures 2.30m by 1.50m by 35cm. It could be a doorstone. To the W of this group are two prostrate stones, 2.20m and 1.50m respectively in maximum dimension and 5.50m S of these is another, 3m in maximum dimension. There are no surface traces of cairn.

Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100.

- 15. Gortnahoula.** OS 6:2:5 (36.3 52.6). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300.
G 751 510. Fig. 2. Plate 5.

Court-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is 1.6km from Ballaghtrillick bridge and stands immediately S of the road running NE from the bridge. The tomb stands on level rush-grown pasture within 200m of rock outcrop and is some 300m from the steeper slopes of Tievebaun Mountain. The Drinaghan court-tomb (Sl. 13) is 1km further along the same road.

The tomb is very ruined. We were informed by the owner that it had been used as a convenient source of stone for road-building. The gallery is represented by two opposed sidestones and next to these, at the E, is a pair of entrance jambs. An arc of three courtstones adjoins the S jamb. The ground around the orthostats is most uneven and would obscure whatever traces of cairn that might survive.

The inner end of the N jamb is concealed and its top is missing. It was at least 80cm long and is 30cm thick. It is now 35cm high. The opposite jamb measures 95cm by 60cm and 65cm high. The sidestones are thin slabs. That at the N measures 1.85m by 25cm and 65cm high and the other is 1.75m by 30cm and 45cm high. The courtstone flanking the gallery

entrance is 80cm by 50cm and 1.20m high. The stone next to this measures 1.20m by 35cm by 90cm high and the third courtstone is 1m by 55cm and 75cm high.

16. **Moneylahan.** OS 6:5:1 (3.3 39.8). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300.
G 716 498. Fig. 12. Plate 6.

Court-tomb

This fine dual-court-tomb is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 5.5km to the E of Grange village and is situated about 100m to the S of the road leading to Ballaghtrillick bridge. The monument, on a low platform at the foot of Benwiskin Mountain, looks N across bogland to the mountains of southern Donegal. The boggy ground around the tomb is broken by rock outcrops. A pre-bog field fence runs up to the S end of the cairn.

The monument consists of a long cairn, aligned NNE-SSW, and incorporating at either end the remains of a long, narrow, enclosed court leading to a gallery divided into two chambers. A distance of 12m separates the two galleries and protruding from the intervening cairn, close to the back of the S gallery, are two stones 90cm and 50cm high respectively which could signify a subsidiary structure. The cairn is irregular in outline but would appear to have been rectangular in shape. It is 45m long, some 19m wide and up to 1.50m high.

SW Court and Gallery

The court here is 7m long and was about 5.50m in maximum width. It is oval in shape with a flattening at the entrance and in front of the gallery. It is best preserved at the W where eight orthostats, 25cm to 90cm in height, are in position. A stone, 35cm high, set at right-angles to the S end of the court forms one side of the entrance. The opposite side of the entrance is marked by a stone 1.15m to the E. This is 80cm high. The E side of the court is represented by four stones one of which leans heavily outwards. The stone flanking the entrance is largely concealed in the cairn material which fills the inner end of the court. The two erect courtstones are about 50cm high.

The entrance to the gallery is between two well matched slabs, 70cm high, set 60cm apart. Behind these is a gallery 4.70m in length. The front chamber is 2.40m long and 2.30m in greatest width. The stone forming the E side is 70cm high and supports a corbel 15cm thick. The opposite side is represented by two stones each about 45cm high. The dividing jambs, each about 75cm high and rising 25cm above the sidestones, are set 1m apart. The chamber beyond these is about 2m long and is up to 2.20m in width. The stone forming the E side is 50cm high and supports two corbels each up to 25cm thick. The flat-topped sidestone opposite is 40cm high. Between this and the nearby jamb is a displaced corbel 25cm thick. The back of the gallery is closed by a gable-topped backstone which is 75cm high. In front of this is a displaced slab standing on edge. Because of the large amount of cairn present it would seem that most of the gallery orthostats are considerably taller than the heights given above.

NE Court and Gallery

This court has a similar shape to that at the SW. It is 7.40m in length and would seem to have been about 4.50m in greatest width. The four courtstones to the W are 40cm to 90cm in height while the entrance stone adjoining this arm of the court is 90cm high. The two courtstones at the E are 80cm and 90cm high respectively. The entrance to the gallery is between two jambs set 90cm apart. That at the E is split into two pieces and is 1m high. The opposite jamb is 60cm high and its top surface slopes downwards towards the entrance. These provide access to a gallery some 4m in length. The front chamber is about 1.90m long and 2.10m wide. The sidestone forming the E side is 1m high and the stone opposite this is 50cm high. A stone, 1m high, reinforces the inner N end of the E side and a dividing jamb, 1.10m high, stands at the opposite end. The sides of the rear chamber are missing. The end of the gallery was closed by a large flat-topped backstone 60cm high. A stone, 1.80m in maximum dimension and 55cm thick, rests against its W end.

17. **Clough.** OS 6:6:1 (26·7 44·1). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400.
G 740 502. Plate 36.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It stood on rough pasture and was completely removed sometime between 1951 and 1962 during extensive quarrying operations.

Our rough sketch plan, made in 1951, shows a gallery some 7m long divided by a pair of jambs into a portico, 1·60m long, and a main chamber which was at least 5m long. The entrance, at the W, was of the rare split-portal variety. The photograph (Plate 36) was taken from inside the gallery and shows the outer ends of the gallery walls, the central pillar and a large lintel resting at an angle above the three stones. The back of the gallery and most of the S side of the main chamber was missing. Three outer-wall stones survived at the NW and adjoining these were two facade stones set a short distance in advance of the gallery. The rest of the outer-wall was missing save for a single orthostat beyond the S side of the portico.

We are indebted to the County Sligo Field Club for the photograph on Plate 36.

18. **Cloghboley.** OS 7:4:5 (79·8 48·5). Shown as rock outcrop. (1913). OD 0-100.
G 601 443. Fig. 13. Plate 6.

Court-tomb

This monument is situated on pasture land immediately S of the road between Maugherow Church and Cloghbooley Post Office, on the northern side of Drumcliff Bay. It stands on gently sloping ground, 100m from rock outcrop, and is flanked to the E and W by low ridges. The sea lies less than 1km to the S.

The monument is a small example of the central-court type. The galleries open on to an irregular court entered through a short, broad passage opening to the S. A line of revetment stones extends from the entrance for a distance of 10m while on the opposite side a slightly shorter length of revetment is exposed. The low, grass-grown remains of a cairn surround the structure. This is 25m long and is 12m in greatest width. A number of displaced stones, the largest 1·90m in maximum dimension, lies on its surface.

The court measures 5·50m long (E-W) and is 6m wide at the middle. A number of orthostats are missing but it is evident that while the E side is curved the opposite side is flattened across the entrance to the gallery and is angular in outline. The courtstone flanking the surviving jamb at the entrance to the E gallery is exceptionally tall, being 1·50m high and rising 1m above the jamb. The other courtstones vary from 10cm to 75cm in height. The extant side of the entrance passage is 2·30m long. The position of the single stone on the E side of the passage indicates a width of about 1·60m. Beside this is a revetment stone, 45cm in height. The eight revetment stones beyond the W side of the passage vary from 30cm to 75cm in height. Three stones of this line curve inwards to form a shallow concave area in front of the entrance. The seven revetment stones on the N side of the monument denote a shallow concavity there also. These stones are all about 40cm in height.

The E gallery is 3·90m long and 2·75m wide. The great backstone is 1·60m high and rises well above the surviving sidestones none of which are taller than 45cm. A corbel, 1·50m in maximum dimension, rests above the sidestone immediately behind the jamb. The length of this gallery would be sufficient to allow a division into two short chambers.

The W gallery, which is 6m in overall length, is divided into two chambers. The front chamber is 2·20m long and 2·90m in greatest width. The entrance jambs are each 40cm high and stand 70cm apart. None of the surviving sidestones exceeds 35cm in height. A corbel, 1·40m in maximum dimension, rests above the orthostats on the S side. The jambs marking the division between the two chambers are each 30cm high and are set 55cm apart. That at the N stands about 50cm inside the general line of the wall of the gallery but as one or two orthostats are missing here, the precise design of the division is not clear. A fallen lintel, 1·60m in maximum dimension, lies against the jambs. The rear chamber is 3·30m long but lacks a backstone. Two low orthostats are present at either side. A corbel, 1·50m in

maximum dimension, rests above the last orthostat on the S side while a smaller displaced corbel lies opposite this on the N side.

de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964. 119; Ó Nualláin 1976.

19. **Cloghcor.** OS 7:8:2 (77·6 43·1). “Druid’s Altar” (1913). OD 100-200. G 598 437. Fig. 14. Plate 7.

Portal-tomb

This monument, situated 600m to the SSW of the last (Sl. 18) was first shown on the original OS 6 -inch map of 1837. It is prominently situated on top of a hill, in rolling pasture, 400m to the N of Drumcliff Bay. The site commands extensive views in all directions.

The monument is very ruined though the portals, set 60cm apart, are still erect. The E portal is 2·90m by 1·15m by 2·40m high and its fellow is 1·20m by 1·20m and 2·70m high. Immediately S of the last is a stone, 80cm high, which may have formed part of a chamber. Next to this is a stone, 1·80m in maximum dimension and 50cm thick, which could be part of the broken roofstone which rests above it. The latter measures 3·90m by 2·20m by 60cm thick. Its western edge appears to be broken.

Despite its poor condition the monument is clearly the remains of a portal-tomb facing NNE.

Wood-Martin 1887, 140-2; Wood-Martin 1888, 142-4; Borlase 1897, 130, Carbury No. 10; Ó Nualláin 1983b. 100.

20. **Cloghboley,** OS 7:8:2 (84·0 41·3). “Druid’s Altar” (1913). OD 0-100. G 605 436. Fig. 15.

Unclassified

This ruined monument was first shown on the original OS 6-inch map of 1837. It is situated on sloping pasture about 750m to the ESE of the last (Sl. 19) and is little more than 100m from the shore of Drumcliff Bay.

The meagre remains of this monument are crossed by a field fence. To the E of the fence is a line of three orthostats and six other stones which are not necessarily part of the original structure. These are incorporated in a mound measuring 9m N-S by 6m E-W. The orthostat next to the fence measures 1·50m by 50cm by 70cm high and the stone next to this 1m by 40cm and 60cm high. The third orthostat leans outwards and is 1·40m by 40cm and 90cm high. These three stones may represent the side of a gallery or possibly part of an outer-wall. Immediately beyond the fence is an orthostat 1·30m by 30cm and 50cm high and beside this is a stone 90cm by 60cm and 20cm thick.

The structure is unclassifiable in its present state but does seem to be the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Borlase 1897, 130, Carbury No. 11. (The townland is incorrectly given as Cloghcor).

21. **Ballygilgan.** OS 8:1:3 (17·9 58·8). Not marked. (1940-41). OD 0-100. G 633 454. Fig. 16. Plate 6.

Court-tomb (?)

This monument, situated in a wood on the Lissadell estate, is about 1·6km N of the shore of Drumcliff Bay. The structure is very ruined and difficult to interpret. Towards the S are six orthostats which could represent a court 8·80m wide. Within this are the foundations of an L-shaped wall the longer arm of which runs towards the W. Two large blocks, 1·30m and 1·60m respectively in maximum dimension, are incorporated in these wall foundations.

A line of three orthostats extends N from the presumed line of the court and 1·40m to the W

of these are three more stones one of which leans heavily outwards. There are a number of other stones beyond the court but none of these are certainly *in situ*.

Two courtstones, at the SE, stand close to the wall foundation. That to the S measures 85cm by 40cm by 45cm high and the other 90cm by 80cm by 90cm high. The third courtstone on this side adjoins the presumed front of the gallery and is 1.20m by 50cm by 70cm high. One of the three courtstones to the W is at the end of the wall foundation. This is 1.10m by 50cm and 40cm high. The courtstone next to this is 80cm by 30cm by 65cm high and the other is 1m by 50cm and 35cm high.

The three orthostats extending N from the presumed line of the court could represent the side wall of a gallery but this is very doubtful. That to the S is 75cm by 40cm by 60cm and the stone next to it is 85cm by 40cm by 50cm high. The third stone here measures 65cm by 50cm by 65cm high. The inclined orthostat opposite these could be a jamb. It is 60cm by 40cm by 90cm high. The stone to the S of this measures 90cm by 70cm and if erect, would be 40cm high. The stone on the opposite side of the presumed jamb measures 1m by 80cm by 90cm high. The status of these two stones is not clear.

22. Coolbeg. OS 8:11:2 (54.8 29.9). "Cist Burial" (1940-41). OD 0-100. G 672 423. Fig. 17. Plate 7.

Wedge-tomb

This fine monument was first shown on the 1940-41 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated some 300m to the W of Drumcliff and stands in a field of damp pasture about 50m to the N of the Drumcliff River.

The monument consists of a long gallery flanked at either side by outer-walling. This is best preserved at the N where it is linked to the gallery by two facade-stones. There is a fallen facade stone at the opposite side but the only outer wall stones at the S are three orthostats towards the E end of the structure. A field fence incorporates two of these and crosses the back of the gallery. There are no traces of cairn around the structure but there is a considerable amount of fill in the front part of the gallery and also between the gallery and the first five outer-wall stones to the N.

The gallery is 11m in length. It is 1.80m wide at the front, increases to 2m towards the middle and is 1.60m wide at the back. The stone at the W end of the N side is largely concealed. It is at least 70cm long and is 80cm high. The other nine orthostats here are from 60cm to 1.10m in length and 25cm to 60cm in thickness. They decrease in height from 80cm at the W to 25cm at the E. The largely concealed stone at the W end of the opposite side is at least 90cm long and is 90cm high. The status of the stone immediately outside this is uncertain. It is 70cm long, 20cm thick and 1.10m high. The other eight sidestones here are 50cm to 1.20m in length and 15cm to 40cm in thickness. Their heights vary from 20cm to 70cm but a general decrease in height from W to E is not apparent. The gallery backstone does not achieve full closure and there is a gap of 35cm between it and the N side-wall. It measures 1.10m by 30cm by 20cm high. A roofstone, 2.40m by 1.20m by 40cm thick, lies across the entrance to the gallery and another towards the E end measures 2.20m by 1.70m by 40cm thick. The edge of what seems to be a third roofstone protrudes from the fill occupying the front end of the gallery.

There is a gap of 1.20m in the N line of outer-walling. The eight stones here are 80cm to 1.50m in length, 25cm to 40cm in thickness and 35cm to 1m in height. The three surviving outer-wall stones at the S are 60cm to 80cm in length, 30cm thick, and 30cm to 50cm in height.

The fallen facade stone measures 1.40m by 70cm and if erect would be about 1.30m high. The facade stone on the opposite side of the entrance is split down its long axis. It measures 1.30m by 50cm by 1m high and the orthostat linking this to the outer wall measures 1.40m by 40cm by 90cm high.

The monument is in much the same condition as it was in Wood-Martin's time though his plan does show a line of four contiguous outer-wall stones adjoining the S facade stone.

Wood-Martin 1887-8. 141-4; Wood-Martin 1888, 143-6; Borlase 1897, 130-1, Carbury No. 12; RIA MS 3.C.27, No. 17 (Sketch and ground plan at 1/120); BLL Stowe Ms 1024, fol. 158.

23. **Drum East.** OS 9:13:1 (5·0 12·1). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400.
G 716 404. Fig. 18. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 5km to the NE of Sligo town and is situated immediately to the W of the Sligo-Manorhamilton road. The monument is on flat pasture at the foot of Castlegal Mountain.

The tomb is ruined but retains a single roofstone. It consists of a long, apparently wedge-shaped gallery flanked at either side by the remains of outer-walling. A single facade stone adjoins the N side of the gallery. The structure is incorporated in a low mound measuring about 11m E-W and 6m N-S.

The gallery is 8·15m long and narrows from 1·30m wide near the middle to 1m near the back. The N side is represented by four stones. That next to the facade measures 1·40m by 35cm by 1m high and the small sidestone E of this, 45cm by 15cm by 10cm high. The third sidestone leans heavily inwards. It measures 2·20m by 45cm and if erect would be 85cm high. The last sidestone here is 35cm by 25cm and 10cm high. The stone marking the E end of the gallery measures 80cm by 50cm by 30cm high. Beyond this is a prostrate stone 1·70m in maximum dimension. The five stones representing the S side of the gallery are 45cm to 60cm high. That at the W leans heavily inwards under the roofstone. This measures 2·55m by 2·15m by 40cm thick.

The outer-walling at the N is represented by a line of three stones. That at the west measures 95cm by 15cm by 30cm high and the stone next to this 90cm by 25cm by 65cm high. The third stone appears to be the stump of an orthostat and is 30cm by 5cm by 5cm high. The three surviving outer-wall stones at the S are largely concealed by the roots of a tree. The tallest protrudes 40cm above the roots. The facade stone measures 1·20m by 30cm by 1m high. The prostrate stone beside it is 1·70m in maximum dimension.

Wood-Martin records that an excavation was carried out under the roofstone and states that "...little was found, save a few calcined bones, large fragments of charcoal, shells of oyster and cockle, and some uncalcined human bones lying together in a heap...". W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., to whom the bones were submitted, thought that a few fragments of burned long bones were probably human. Wood-Martin notes that some of the animal bones, notably those of a cow, were, "unquestionably of a more recent date."

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 137-9; Wood-Martin 1888, 139-41; Borlase 1897, 131-2, Carbury No. 13; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

24. **Drumkilsellagh.** OS 9:13:2 (8·6 10·0). Not marked. (1913). OD 400-500.
G 720 401. Fig. 19. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

This monument is not marked on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated near the top of a ridge on good pasture land overlooking the last (Sl. 23). The ridge is flanked to N and S by small rivers. There are extensive outlooks in all directions save towards the E where rising ground limits the view.

The monument is ruined and most of its E end is missing. At the W are four fine facade stones linking the remains of outer-walling to N and S with the surviving gallery walls. The structure is incorporated in a low mound measuring 9·50m E-W by 7m N-S.

The gallery would seem to have been at least 7·80m in length and is up to 2·10m in width. Four stones of the N side survive. These are 45cm to 75cm long, 25cm to 35cm thick and 10cm to 60cm high. There are five sidestones opposite these and 2·60 further E is another. These are 35cm to 80cm long, 15cm to 50cm thick and 20cm to 60cm high.

The facade stone at the NW measures 1m by 40cm by 1·15m high and the stone to the S of this is 1m by 35cm by 95cm high. There is a gap of 1·40m between this and the third facade stone. This measures 1·10m by 40cm by 90cm high and that next to it 1m by 60cm by 1·30m high. These stones form a facade 5·40m long.

The six surviving outer-wall stones at the N are 60cm to 1·10m long, 15cm to 35cm thick and 30cm to 80cm high. The taller stones here are to the W. The five outer wall stones at the opposite side are 40cm to 75cm long, 10cm to 35cm thick and 20cm to 50cm high. The

outer-walling on both sides is up to 1·10m from the gallery walls and appears to converge on the E end of the structure.

Wood-Martin 1887, 139-40; Wood-Martin 1888, 141-2; Borlase 1897, 132, Carbury No. 14; de Valera 1951, 177; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

- 25. Kilsellagh.** OS 9:13:3 (22·1 9·1). Not marked. (1913). OD 500-600.
G 735 401. Fig. 20. Plate 7.

Wedge-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated near the N edge of a State Forest just S of the boundary between Kilsellagh and Castlegal townlands. It stands near the edge of a platform in rush-grown bog and commands extensive views in all directions.

The structure appears to be well preserved but is largely concealed in a bog-covered cairn. The cairn is up to 2m high and seems to have been roughly circular, measuring 17m E-W by 20m N-S. The cairn has been damaged, particularly at the NW, where an area about 8m in diameter has been cleared down to ground level. A facade, 7m wide, is partly exposed at this end of the tomb and in the middle of this the sides of the gallery can be seen extending W for 1·50m. Beyond this again, further structure can be seen through a hole in the roof indicating that the gallery was at least 5·50m in length.

The facade appears to have been an impressive feature. The largest stone is at the N and measures 1·60m by 35cm by 1·80m high. The second facade stone here measures 1·10m by 20cm by 1·20m high. The two facade stones at the S are about level with the larger stone at the opposite side. That next the entrance measures 1·10m by 25cm and the other 70cm by 70cm. The only visible outer-wall stone adjoins the N end of the facade. It measures 1·10m by 25cm by 1·20m high.

The entrance to the gallery is 1·15m wide. The sidestone adjoining the N side of the facade measures 1m by 20cm by 1·20m high. Next to this can be seen part of a corbel. The stone at the opposite side of the entrance is 70cm in maximum dimension and 1·20m high and beyond this part of another sidestone is visible. This entrance area is covered by a partly concealed roofstone, 2·25m or more in maximum dimension and 35cm thick. The other exposed part of the gallery is about 1·70m long and is up to 1·50m wide. It appears to narrow towards the E. The three stones exposed on the N side are up to 1m in height and support three tiers of corbels, 10cm to 20cm thick, rising about 50cm above the level of the sidestones. Two sidestones visible at the opposite side are 85cm and 1m in height. Here again are three tiers of corbels rising some 50cm above the tops of the sidestones. Three overlapping slabs, perhaps roofstones, run E from this part of the gallery. These are largely concealed by peat but are up to 2m or more in maximum dimension. A loose slab, 1·25m by 15cm by 1m high, stands on edge at this end of the gallery.

- 26. Castlegal.** OS 9:13:3 (16·3 13·5). Not marked. (1913). OD 500-600.
G 728 406. Fig. 21. Plate 9.

Court-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated to the S of a disused quarry, on rough boggy pasture below the steeper slopes of Cope's Mountain. The site commands an extensive outlook southwards to the Bricklieve Mountains and beyond.

The monument is very ruined. Towards the NE are the meagre remains of an oval court leading to the vestiges of a gallery which seems to have been of two chambers. There are traces of a mound 25cm to 75cm high, to the S and E of the structure.

The court measures about 6m long and seems to have been about 5m wide. One courtstone survives on the N side and this measures 1·10m by 25cm by 35cm high. A prostrate stone 1·40m S of this is 1·15m in maximum dimension. Five courtstones are in position at the opposite side. That flanking the entrance to the gallery is 1·55m by 25cm by 75cm high and the stone beside this is 85cm by 20cm by 30cm high. Some 60cm to the E of the last is a stone, pitched heavily inwards, which could be a displaced courtstone. This is

1·10m long and, if erect, would be 90cm high. The next courtstone is almost concealed in the ground. It measures 90cm by 20cm by 10cm high. The smaller of the remaining two courtstones measures 30cm by 10cm by 20cm high and the other 80cm by 60cm by 20cm high.

The entrance to the gallery is marked by two jambs set 70cm apart. That towards the S measures 55cm by 55cm by 70cm high and its fellow 60cm by 40cm by 70cm high. Outside the last is a leaning stone which could signify a doubling of the jamb. This measures 75cm by 25cm and if erect would be 50cm high. The front chamber is about 3m long and 1·90m wide. Single stones are present at either side. That at the S measures 1·90m by 30cm by 25cm and the other 1·35m by 20cm by 30cm high.

The division between the chambers is indicated by a stone 60cm by 10cm. This is almost flush with the ground but seems to be a sill. The sidestone representing the N side of the second chamber measures 2·40m by 45cm by 85cm high. The leaning sidestone opposite this is 1·70m by 20cm and, if erect, would be 70cm high. The stone which closed the back of the gallery has fallen outwards. It measures 1·50m by 25cm and was about 1m high. This second chamber seems to have been about 3·40m long. The gallery seems to have narrowed towards the W and was about 6·50m in overall length.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 140; Wood-Martin 1888, 142; Borlase 1897, 133, Carbury No. 21; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 88 (SL. 7).

27. **Kilsellagh.** OS 9:14:1 (25·6 8·9). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 600-700. G 738 401 Fig. 73. Plate 9.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on a terrace of wet rush-grown ground beneath the steeper slopes of Cope's Mountain. The site commands an extensive outlook to the S.

Wood-Martin describes the monument thus: "...A singular arrangement of cists, five in number, and but a few yards apart;...Two of the kistvaens have evidently been thoroughly explored and all are now devoid of covering-stones".

Two small chambers, 4m apart, set parallel and opening to the SW, survive. Some 10m to the NW are five largely concealed stones and between these and the NW chamber is an isolated orthostat. Another orthostat stands 2m beyond the SE chamber. There are no indications of a connecting cairn but evidence for this may be preserved beneath the boggy surface.

The SE chamber is approached by a passage about 1·70m long and up to 1·20m wide. The SE side is represented by a single stone measuring 70cm by 10cm by 30cm high. The other side consists of two slightly overlapping stones. That to the S measures 1·35m by 20cm by 55cm and the other 95cm by 20cm by 95cm. A sill, 1·20m by 25cm by 40cm high, separates the passage from the chamber. The sides and back of the chamber are of single stones and enclose an area measuring 2·35m by 1·50m. The sidestone at the SE is 2·50m by 40cm by 1·10m high and that opposite is 2·55m by 25cm by 75cm high. The backstone has a pointed top and measures 1·50m by 30cm by 80cm high.

The orthostat to the SE of the chamber just described measures 1·30m by 25cm by 60cm high. Its size and position suggest that it could be the sill of a third chamber.

The NW chamber lacks an entrance passage though a jamb and sill arrangement survives. The jamb at the NW measures 75cm by 30cm by 75cm high and the stone opposite 80cm by 30cm by 75cm high. Between the last and the gallery side is an orthostat measuring 45cm by 15cm by 60cm high. The sill is 65cm by 15cm by 50cm high. The chamber is 1·80m long and narrows from 1·50m wide at the front to 1·10m at the back. Here, too, the sides and back are of single stones though a second orthostat, 1·45m by 25cm by 35cm high stands outside the SE sidestone. The latter measures 2·20m by 30cm by 80cm high and the sidestone opposite, 2·15m by 30cm by 1·10m. The backstone is 90cm by 15cm by 90cm high.

The orthostat standing some 6m to the NW of the above chamber measures 1·20m by 35cm by 80cm high. This could have formed the back of a gallery opening towards the NW and the stones protruding from the bog beyond could also have formed part of such a

gallery. The largest of these is 2.35m in maximum dimension and could be a fallen sidestone. If the tentative interpretation presented here does prove to be correct then this monument would have been somewhat similar to that at Creevykeel (Sl. 5).

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 139-40; Wood-Martin 1888, 141-2; Borlase 1897, 132, Carbury Nos. 16-20; de Valera 1960, 133, No. 19.

- 28. Kilsellagh.** OS 9:14:4 (25.2 7.5). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 500-600.
G 738 399. Fig. 19. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on another boggy terrace, below the last (Sl. 27) flanked to E and W by mountain streams. The site commands an extensive outlook to the S.

The monument is ruined and difficult to interpret. At the W is a portico leading to the meagre remains of a main chamber which may extend E for a distance of 7m. A curved line of outer-walling survives at the N but the design at the S, where there are three erect and two fallen stones, is not clear. The structure is incorporated in a mound, up to 75cm in height and measuring 10m E-W by 9m N-S.

The N side of the portico is formed by two stones. That to the W measures 85cm by 15cm by 40cm high and its neighbour 70cm by 15cm by 40cm high. The segmenting stone is 35cm S of the last. It measures 90cm by 30cm and 30cm high. The stone forming the opposite side of the portico is 60cm further to the S and measures 1m by 25cm by 80cm high. At its W end is a facade stone 80cm by 15cm by 45cm high and beyond this is a prostrate stone 1.95m in maximum dimension. Little of the rest of the gallery is visible but it is possible that further structure remains concealed in the mound. A line of three sidestones extends E from the S side of the portico. These are 50cm to 70cm long, 10cm to 35cm thick and 50cm to 80cm high. Some 4m E of the last of these is a stone 55cm by 15cm by 25cm high which could be another sidestone. A stone 70cm to the N of the last seems to be the only surviving orthostat of the opposite side of the main chamber. It measures 55cm by 10cm by 25cm high.

The seven outer-wall stones at the N are 40cm to 80cm long, 10cm to 25cm thick and 10cm to 70cm high. The three erect stones at the opposite side are 50cm to 70cm long, 10cm to 25cm thick, and 20cm to 80cm high, the taller stone being at the W. The two prostrate stones along this line may be fallen outer-wall stones. One is 1.60m in maximum dimension and the other is 30cm less.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 141; Wood-Martin 1888, 139; Borlase 1897, 132, Carbury No. 15.

- 29. Carranduff.** OS 10:16:1 (75.0 14.5). "Carrigeenmullowna" (1913). OD 0-100.
G 303 345. Fig. 22. Plate 8.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was shown on all editions of the OS 6-inch map under the above name. It is situated some 17m NW of Ballina and stands on flat pasture land beside the sea. The site commands an extensive outlook W across Killala Bay to the mountains of N Mayo. The Ox Mountains form the skyline to the S.

Little of the gallery survives. At the W is a septal-stone with a small adjoining sidestone and almost 6m E of this is a backstone and another small sidestone. A well preserved outer-wall surrounds these meagre remains. The structure is incorporated in a mound measuring 16.50m E-W by 15m N-S. The base of an old fence runs into the mound at the SE.

The septal-stone measures 1.65m by 50cm by 90cm high and the sidestone at its S end 50cm by 10cm by 10cm high. The sidestone at the NE corner of the gallery is flush with the ground and is largely concealed. The backstone measures 80cm by 25cm by 20cm high.

The U-shaped outer-wall extends W beyond the septal-stone and its sides converge on the E end of the gallery. A prostrate slab here, 1.50m by 1m by 35cm thick, seems to have formed the E end of the outer-wall. The five outer-wall stones next to this at the S are 35cm to 1.25m high and beyond these is a sixth which is small and low. The ten outer-wall stones

at the opposite side are smaller and vary in height from 15cm to 50cm. Beyond the W end of this line is a prostrate stone, 1·65m by 85cm by 90cm, which seems to be a fallen facade stone.

Despite the scant remains of the gallery the monument is clearly a wedge-tomb and the septal-stone together with the extension of the sides of the outer-wall beyond it indicate the former presence of a portico.

Kavanagh 1975.

30. **Carrownrush.** OS 11:5:3 (15·8 40·0). Shown as rock outcrop. (1913). OD 0-100. G 337 372. Fig. 23. Plate 10.

Wedge-tomb (?)

This monument and that at Carrowpadeen (Sl. 31) are situated a little more than 3km to the W of Easky village and lie to the S of the Easky-Ballina road. They stand on flat pasture land and command extensive outlooks to the S and E. Neither monument was shown on earlier editions of the OS 6-inch map.

The Carrownrush tomb is very ruined and difficult to interpret. At the NW corner of the structure is a large stone with a flat W face which seems to be a facade stone. It measures 1·85m by 90cm by 1·10m high. Beside this is a prostrate stone 1·70m by 1·20m by 40cm thick. A second probable facade stone, again with a flat W face, stands 3·30m to the S of the first and measures 1·25m by 75cm by 95cm high. Some 3m E of the line of the presumed facade is a stone, 1·70m by 50cm by 1·05m high, which could be a septal-stone. This too has a flat W face. A probable gallery backstone stands 5·70m to the E of the last. It measures 1·20m by 45cm by 45cm high. Just to the S of this is a possible outer-wall stone measuring 1·40m by 90cm by 90cm. There is another 6·60m further west and standing 1·10m to the S of the S facade stone. This measures 1·30m by 70cm by 1m high and has a flat S face. One possible outer-wall stone survives on the opposite side and stands 1·40 N of the presumed septal-stone. It measures 1·20m by 75cm by 85cm. Between this and the septal is a prostrate stone, 1·05m by 70cm by 25cm, which may be a fallen gallery sidestone.

The three stones to the S of the structure described above could represent part of a kerb similar to that which appears to be present at Culdaly (Sl. 114). The erect stone at the SW measures 1·35m by 55cm by 50cm high and the prostrate stone 1·50m E of this 1·65m by 90cm by 40cm thick. The third stone stands 7m E of the last and is 1·10m by 75cm by 50cm high. The structure is incorporated in the low remains of a mound measuring 16m E-W by 13m N-S.

The interpretation given here is, of course, tentative but does seem to accord well with the surviving structure which can hardly be other than the remains of a wedge-tomb.

Some 4m from the back of the mound and protruding from the nearby fence is a group of five erect stones. These are up to 1·30m in maximum dimension and are 40cm to 70cm in height. They bear no obvious relationship to the tomb.

31. **Carrowpadeen.** OS 11:5:3 (17·0 40·2). Shown as earthwork. (1913). OD 0-100. G 339 372. Fig. 24. Plate 10.

Wedge-tomb

This monument lies about 150m to the E of the tomb in Carrownrush (Sl. 30). The tomb is ruined but a considerable amount of structure is present. The remains consist of a long gallery surrounded by an outer wall which converges on the E end of the gallery. Two facade stones link the N side of the outer-wall to the presumed line of the gallery side. The structure is incorporated in a mound of irregular oval outline which reaches to a height of 1m. It measures 16·30m E-W by 13m N-S.

The gallery is built of unusually small stones none of which is more than 75cm in maximum dimension. All save one are 30cm or less in height. Five sidestones can be identified along the N side and there are at least eleven on the opposite side. The walls seem to have been quite irregular and there is a distinct kink in the S side where there is an orthostat 75cm in height. The E end of the gallery is missing or remains concealed. It was at least 9·50m in length and is up to 1·95m in width.

The eight erect outer-wall stones beyond the N side of the gallery decrease in height from W to E. The four towards the W are 85cm, 75cm, 65cm and 40cm respectively in height while the other four are 30cm to 35cm high. A stone 1.10m by 50cm by 55cm high stands between the gallery side and this line of outer-walling. It may serve as a buttress. All the outer-wall stones at the S have collapsed outwards and here again the taller stones were towards the W. The larger of the facade stones is 1.65m by 85cm by 1.20m high and the other is 1m by 60cm by 50cm high.

Many other stones protrude from the mound but none of these seem to be structural stones *in situ*.

32. **Fortland.** OS 11:7:4 (51.8 36.2). "Cromlech" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 375 367. Fig. 2. Plate 17.

Court-tomb

This, the more northerly of the two court-tombs in Fortland townland, was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on flat pasture land about 1km to the S of Easky village.

The monument is very ruined and all that survives is a single chamber which seems to represent the back of a court-tomb gallery. The site has been used as a dump for field stones and a large pile of these lies immediately to the W of the structure.

The entrance to the chamber is at the N where there are two fine jambs standing 60cm apart. That towards the E measures 1.30m by 75cm by 1.40m high and its fellow 1.15m by 70cm by 1.50m high. The chamber sides are each of two stones. That next to the E jamb measures 1.20m by 65cm by 1.40m high and the stone next to this is 1m by 60cm by 70cm high. On the opposite side the stone next to the jamb is 90cm by 40cm by 1m high and the other is 1.40m by 40cm by 1m high. The back of the chamber is closed by a stone measuring 1.90m by 65cm by 70cm high. Immediately behind this are two blocks neither of which appear to be *in situ*. A large displaced stone, either a roofstone or a lintel from above the jambs, rests in the chamber and above the E side.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 281; Wood-Martin 1888, 219; Borlase 1897, 175, Tireragh No. 1 or 2; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 89 (Sl. 13).

33. **Fortland.** OS 11:7:5 (58.2 31.4). "Cromlech" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 381 362. Fig. 25. Plate 17.

Court-tomb

This, the more southerly of the two court-tombs in Fortland townland, lies some 800m to the SE of the last (Sl. 32). The tomb is on flat land but is enclosed in a thicket and is difficult to examine.

The tomb, which is built with split granite boulders, is very ruined. The surviving structure consists of a short gallery entered from the E. This is divided into two chambers by imbricated sidestones. There is a substantial fence immediately in front of the gallery and beyond this are a few large blocks none of which seem to be *in situ*. A line of six stones extending W from the back of the gallery does not seem to be an original feature. These stones are 40cm to 70cm high and some appear to be quite loosely set in the ground. They may represent the remains of a fence. Another loose stone, 40cm high, stands 1.50m to the N of this line.

The entrance jambs are set with their flat inner faces 60cm apart. That towards the S measures 1.30m by 1m by 1.35m high and its fellow 1m by 1m by 1.10m high. Between these is a sill 55cm by 20cm by 55cm high. The front chamber is represented by a single sidestone which adjoins the S jamb. It measures 1.35m by 85cm by 1.20m high. Overlapping the inner face of this and marking the division between the chambers is the first of three stones forming the S side of the rear chamber. These, like the two opposite, are set with their flat sides facing inwards. The first measures 1.25m by 65cm by 1.30m high and that next to it 55cm by 50cm by 90cm high. The third stone here is 1.15m by 65cm by 1m high. The first stone on the N side is set at an angle to the long axis of the gallery as is the imbricated sidestone opposite. It measures 1.25m by 40cm by 95cm high. There is a prow at its N end

under which there is a packing stone 50cm by 20cm by 50cm high. The second sidestone here measures 1.30m by 50cm by 90cm high. The back of the gallery is closed by a large split boulder again set with its flat face inwards. This measures 2m by 1m by 1.20m high. A stone 1.35m by 1.20m by 30cm thick lies in the rear chamber and there is another (not on plan) in the front chamber which measures 1.25m by 65cm by 20cm thick. The gallery is 4.75m long from sill to backstone and is 1.80m wide at the rear.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 281; Wood-Martin 1888, 219; Borlase 1897, 175, Tireragh No. 1 or 2; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 89 (SL. 14).

- 34. Clooneen.** OS 11:12:4 (71.5 20.8). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200. G 396 351.

Unclassified

This destroyed monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lay about 3.3km to the S of Easky village and stood on arable land to the E of the Easky River.

At the time of our initial visit in 1951 the monument was very ruined. According to the notes taken then five or six stones were present and three at least of these appeared to be *in situ*. The monument did appear to be the last remains of a megalithic tomb but was unclassifiable from surface evidence. On a return visit in 1962 the stones had been completely removed and the site was marked by a slight rise in the ground measuring about 8m in diameter and 25cm high.

Wood-Martin was told "that in the townland of Clooneen there had been the remains of a "Griddle" in a dilapidated state, and not of any great size; it consisted of six supports, and a covering slab. These were blasted with gunpowder to clear the ground for agricultural purposes."

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 281; Wood-Martin 1888, 219; Borlase 1897, 175, Tireragh No. 3.

- 35. Ballynahowna.** OS 11:16:1 (70.5 8.3). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300. G395 338. Fig. 26. Plate 11.

Court-tomb

This monument, first reported by Dr. Seamus Caulfield, is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated at the lower end of a sloping field some 650m to the NW of the bridge carrying the main Sligo-Ballina road across the Easky River. The monument is on pasture land but small patches of peat among the stones indicated that the land in the vicinity has been reclaimed from the bog. Rock outcrops occur 150m to the S.

The monument consists of the remains of a court opening towards the SE and leading to a gallery divided by jambs into a long front chamber and a shorter rear chamber. The gallery, 5.70m long and up to 1.90m in width, contains a considerable amount of fill. The structure is incorporated in a low mound some 20m long and 11.50m wide bordered at the W by a fence. A drain, 7m long and up to 1.60m wide inside this fence at the SW, is 80cm deep. Within this is exposed a line of eight small stones 15cm to 30cm high which might be part of a kerb. Close to these, at the edge of the mound, is an orthostat, 70cm by 20cm by 60cm high, which could conceivably represent a facade.

Five orthostats are present on the S side of the court and these vary from 20cm to 55cm in height. There are two orthostats on the opposite side, 15cm and 30cm high respectively, and beyond these is a prostrate stone, 1.30m in maximum dimension, which may be a fallen courtstone. At present the court measures about 5m along its main axis but would have been about 2.50m longer if it had extended as far SE as the presumed line of the facade.

The jambs giving access to the gallery also form part of the perimeter of the court. These are set 75cm apart. That towards the S measures 75cm by 60cm by 60cm high and its fellow 80cm by 80cm and 30cm high. Resting against the last is a stone 1.60m by 70cm by 1.30m which seems to be a displaced lintel.

The front chamber is about 3.30m long and 1.90m in maximum width. Two orthostats are present at either side. These are 70cm to 1.20m long, 45cm to 70cm wide and 35cm to

40cm high. The dividing jambs stand 1m apart. That at the S measures 50cm by 35cm by 40cm high and the other 50cm by 20cm by 20cm high. The rear chamber is about 2.20m long and is up to 1.90m wide. The sides are each of two stones all of which are partly concealed and none more than 30cm in height. The end of the gallery is closed by a fine gabled backstone measuring 1.70m by 70cm by 70cm high.

36. **Ballynahowna.** OS 11:16:4 (72.2 3.8). "Druid's Altar" (1913). OD 200-300.
G 397 333. Fig. 27. Plate 11.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on flat pasture land about 200m WNW of the bridge carrying the main Sligo-Ballina road across the Easky River. Rock outcrops occur 200m to the N.

The monument is difficult to interpret. Within a low square mound, with sides about 8.50m long, are two groups of orthostats standing 2.50m apart. Two of the three stones forming the E group stand with their flatter faces 1.05m apart and set transversely to these and immediately to the W is the third stone placed with its flat face to the E. Of the first two stones that to the N measures 90cm by 60cm by 1m high while that opposite it is 90cm by 70cm by 1.20m high. The third stone here measures 2.40m by 70cm by 1.45m high.

One of the two stones at the opposite end of the mound has collapsed to the N. It measures 1.90m long by 50cm thick and if erect would be about 2m high. The second stone stands 70cm to the S. It measures 1.80m by 70cm by 2m high. Both stones have pointed tops and could be portal-stones as could the opposed pair at the E end of the mound.

While the monument must remain unclassified in its present condition it does seem to have affinities with the portal-tomb, or less likely, the court-tomb class.

37. **Carrownacreevy.** OS 12:16:4 (76.2 6.1). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 0-100.
G 499 335.

Unclassified

This destroyed monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It stood on flat pasture land about 2.5km to the NW of Skreen village. Rock outcrops occur 500m to the S.

On our initial visit to this site in 1951 we recorded a mound about 20m in length aligned E-W. About a dozen stones, many apparently *in situ*, protruded from the mound. Two of these, at the E, seemed to have been a pair of jambs.

The monument had been completely removed by the time we returned to the site in 1963 and its stones lay against the nearby fence. It must remain unclassified but its length and the presence of two likely jambs at the E suggest that it may have been a court-tomb.

38. **Killaspugbrone.** OS 13:8:6 (88.4 34.2). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 0-100.
G 610 363. Fig. 28. Plate 11.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in a shallow basin, among the sandunes, about 700m NW of Strandhill village. The soil in the hollow seems to be earth rather than sand and the tomb itself contains a fill of blackish-brown soil.

The monument consists of a two-chambered gallery, 5.70m in length, divided by imbricated sidestones which flank a sill-stone. The entrance, at the E, is marked by a single transverse jamb. Grassy mounds adjoining the long sides of the gallery seem to represent spoil from the chambers rather than original cairn.

The front chamber of the gallery is 2.40m long and seems to have been about 1.90m in greatest width. The lone entrance jamb measures 75cm by 25cm by 25cm high. Single orthostats survive at either side. That to the N measures 1.05m by 30cm by 45cm high and the other 1.90m by at least 20cm by 55cm high. The sill is 1.25m by 25cm by 50cm high. A stone, 30cm by 20cm by 15cm high, at its S end seems to be an original feature.

The rear chamber is 3m long and 2.10m in maximum width. The S side consists of one

great slab measuring 3·45m by 30cm by 1·10m high. Its E end is set outside the line of the sidestone of the front chamber. The slab representing the N side of this chamber measures 2·60m by 40cm by 1·10m high. The back of the gallery is closed by a gable-shaped stone measuring 2m by 30cm by 1·20m high.

Despite the lack of evidence for a court and the unusual segmentation, the gallery is clearly related to the court-tomb class.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 259-60; Wood-Martin 1888, 197-8; Borlase 1897, 140, Carbury No. 32; D'Evelyn, 1904, 216-8; Mahr 1937, 426, No. 74; de Valera 1960, 88 (SL. 10).

39. **Carrowreagh.** OS 13:10:6 (39·7 21·0). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 558 351. Fig. 15.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on rolling pasture land about 4km to the NNE of Skreen village. The site commands an extensive outlook E to Knocknarea and N to the Benbulbin massif. The Ox Mountains form the skyline to the S.

Little of this monument survives. Three partly concealed orthostats protrude from a mound which reaches a maximum height of 1·50m. The mound measures 11·50m NW-SE by 6·50m NE-SW. The stone at the NW measures 40cm by 35cm by 25m high. The stone 3·05m SE of this is at least 65cm by 30cm by 25cm high and the stone next to this is at least 80cm by 30cm by 15cm high.

A considerable amount of structure may remain concealed in the mound but in its present state the monument must remain unclassified.

40. **Carrowbrickeen.** OS 13:11:4 (47·1 19·3). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 565 348. Fig. 17.

Wedge-tomb (?)

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is prominently situated on a ridge, in rolling pasture land, about 5km NE of Skreen village. The previous site (Sl. 39) lies about 800m to the NW.

The monument is very ruined. Nine orthostats are present and these are incorporated in a low mound measuring 12m E-W by 7m N-S. A hole, 7m by 3m and 50cm deep, on the perimeter, at the SE, is due to recent robbing of the cairn.

The orthostat at the SW corner of the mound may be a facade stone. It measures 80cm by 20cm by 25cm high. Some 3·30m E of this are two adjacent stones which seem to represent the N side of a gallery. That to the W measures 1·20m by 45cm by 45cm high and the other 80cm by 30cm by 40cm high. The opposite side of the gallery may be represented by the two stones 1·70m to the S of the line of the last two. The W stone here is 1m by 40cm by 30cm high and the stone next to it is 1m by 35cm by 55cm high. Just beyond these to the S, are four stones which may represent a line of outer-walling. The stone at the W end of this line measures 90cm by 20cm by 20cm high. The others are much larger stones. Their dimensions, from W to E respectively are; 1·50m by 60cm by 1·10m high, 90cm by 50cm by 1·20m high and 1m by 65cm by 1·10m high. A partly concealed prostrate stone lies on the mound at the NE and there is another beyond the mound to the SW.

Despite its ruined condition it can be said that the monument is probably the remains of a wedge-tomb with a closely set outer-walling.

41. **Ardabrone.** OS 13:14:2 (32·5 14·1). Not marked. (1913). OD 100-200.
G 550 343. Fig. 29. Plate 10.

Portal-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in rolling pasture land about 3km ENE of Skreen village. The ground rises to a low ridge immediately in front of the tomb but towards the S there is an extensive outlook across the

coastal lowlands to the Ox Mountains. Rock outcrops occur 400m to the NE.

The monument is built of massive blocks and is of unusual design. The chamber, lacking roof and backstone, faces NE. The portals are set more or less transversely to the line of the sides which are of single blocks. At the N are two stones, set parallel, with the taller stone at the front. The latter is 1.30m by 50cm by 1.70m high and the stone behind it 1.50m by 20cm by 1.40m high. The S portal measures 1.30m by 60cm by 2m high. The gap between this and the taller stone opposite is 90cm. In front of the S portal is a block 1.30m by 90cm by 1.20m high. The base of this is exposed and it appears to rest on a number of small stones. It does not seem to be an original feature of the monument.

The great stone forming the S side of the chamber measures 3.20m by 1.70m by 1.70m high and the opposite sidestone is 2.60m by 1.30m by 1.50m high. These stones are 2.35m apart at the portals and this narrows to 1.45m at the rear. About 60cm beyond the S sidestone is a set stone 1m by 20cm by 20cm high. It may have served as a packing for the missing backstone. Beyond this again are five loose blocks 1m to 2.10m in maximum dimension and up to 60cm thick. These do not appear to have any relationship with the original structure. There are no traces of cairn around the monument.

Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100.

42. **Carrownaboll.** OS 13:14:5 (36.8 4.2). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 100-200. G 554 332. Fig. 30. Plate 20.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It stands on rolling pasture about 3km E of Skreen village. Rock outcrops occur 500m to the E.

The monument consists of the ruins of a gallery, 12.40m in length, aligned NE-SW. It is built of rather small stones and is divided by jambs into four chambers. The entrance is at the NE but there are no indications of a court here nor are there any traces of a surrounding cairn.

The single entrance jamb measures 60cm by 50cm by 90cm high. It leans outwards. The N side of the front chamber is missing. The opposite side is of two stones. That next to the entrance measures 1m by 30cm by 30cm high and the other 1.25m by 30cm by 30cm high. This chamber measures 3.10m along its main axis.

The jambs dividing the first and second chambers stand 85cm apart. That to the N measures 40cm by 30cm by 20cm high and the other 50cm by 40cm by 40cm high. The second chamber is 3m long and is up to 2.30m wide. The four sidestones at the S are 50cm to 1.40m long, 15cm to 25cm thick and 15cm to 35cm high. The four smaller sidestones opposite are 35cm to 1m long, 10cm to 20cm thick and 20cm to 40cm high. The two next to the segmenting jamb overlap each other.

One of the jambs dividing the second and third chambers has fallen. This measures 1m by 70cm and is 25cm high. Its fellow is 45cm by 25cm by 30cm high. The third chamber is 3m long and is up to 2.10m wide. The S side is represented by two stones. That to the E is 50cm by 10cm by 35cm high and the other 1.20m by 20cm by 30cm high. Outside these is a stone 60cm long and 10cm high which seems intended to reinforce the gallery wall. Two orthostats survive at the opposite side. That next to the segmenting jamb measures 60cm by 25cm by 20cm high and the other 1.05m by 20cm by 25cm high.

A single jamb marks the division between the third and fourth chambers. This measures 50cm by 25cm by 30cm high. The fourth chamber is about 1.80m long. Its width is uncertain but it does appear to have narrowed towards the back. The greater part of the S side consists of a single stone measuring 1.15m by 40cm by 30cm high. A small stone, 25cm by 10cm by 10cm high, stands beyond the jamb to the S. Its function is uncertain. Another small stone occupies a similar position at the opposite side of the gallery. This measures 30cm by 15cm high. If this is a sidestone it is the sole representative of this side of the chamber to have survived. The end of the gallery is marked by a fine backstone, 1.55m by 50cm by 90cm high, which leans outwards.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 90 (SL. 20).

43. **Halfquarter.** OS 13:14:6 (42.6 3.3). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 100-200. G 561 331. Fig. 31. Plate 12.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on rolling pasture land some 4km E of Skreen village. There are rock outcrops nearby to the W of the site and a tract of marshy ground towards the E.

The monument consists of a gallery, some 11m long, divided by jambs into three chambers. The chambers are almost oval in ground plan and the long axis of the rear chamber is set at a distinct angle to that of the other two. The entrance to the gallery is towards the E and the jambs here are flanked by the meagre remains of a court. There are no clear indications of mound but there are many stones immediately outside the walls of the gallery. Some of these may be slipped corbels while others may be no more than heavy cairn stones.

The jambs at the entrance to the gallery stand 1m apart. That to the N measures 80cm by 1m by 55cm high and the other 90cm by 70cm by 50cm high. A displaced lintel rests against the N jamb. This measures 2m by 90cm by 90cm. A split courtstone, 95cm by 1.05m by 70cm high, flanks the same jamb. There are two courtstones next to the jamb at the S side. That nearest the jamb measures 90cm by 40cm by 70cm high and the other 60cm by 30cm by 30cm high.

The front chamber is about 2.30m long and is almost 3m in maximum width. The sides are each of two stones. These are 80cm to 1.20m long, 40cm to 70cm thick and 25cm to 60cm high. A small corbel, 90cm by 50cm by 20cm, rests above the W orthostat on the N side. The jambs separating this chamber from the second are set 1.05m apart. That to the N measures 70cm by 50cm by 60cm high and its fellow 1.30m by 80cm by 75cm high.

The second chamber is about 3.30m long and is up to 3.40m wide. There are three orthostats at either side. The first two, in each case, are 75cm to 1.40m long, 35cm to 1m thick and 40cm to 75cm high. The last stones at either side are much smaller. That to the N measures 30cm by 30cm by 30cm high and the other 80cm by 30cm by 10cm high. A displaced corbel 1.20m by 85cm by 70cm thick lies outside the W end of the S side and there is another, 1.20m by 75cm by 50cm thick resting on the E orthostat at the N side of the chamber. The jambs separating the second and third chambers are 70cm apart. That to the N measures 1.05m by 65cm by 50cm and the other 50cm by 80cm by 50cm high.

The third chamber is about 3.20m long and is 2.70m in maximum width. Three orthostats are visible at either side. These are 60cm to 1.50m long, 40cm to 75cm thick and 25cm to 50cm high. There are gaps between those on the S side so it is possible that further structure is concealed here. The end of the gallery is closed by a fine gable-shaped backstone set outside the side-walls. This measures 1.45m by 65cm by 1.10m high.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 90 (SL. 21).

44. **Cummeen.** OS 14:6:6 (41.0 35.9). "Cists. Stone Circle" (1940). OD 0-100. G 657 366. Fig. 25. Plate 13.

Court-tomb

This monument lies about 3km to the W of Sligo town, in the grounds of Cummeen House, overlooking the estuary of the Garavogue River. It stands about 500m to the N of the Sligo-Strandhill road and is 250m from Cummeen Strand. The site, on gently sloping pasture land, commands an extensive outlook from Slieve League in the N to the Benbulbin massif and the Glencar mountains towards the E. The monument stands within a roughly circular embanked enclosure which rises to a maximum height of about 2m. The enclosure appears to be of later construction than the tomb and stones protruding from the bank suggests that spoil from the megalithic cairn may have been utilised in the construction of the bank.

This centre-court tomb has suffered damage and all the courtstones, with the exception of those which serve as jambs at the entrances to the galleries, are missing. The galleries stand 5.20m apart indicating a court of quite small proportions. They are each divided into

two chambers by pairs of jambs. The E gallery lacks a backstone but the line of the stones forming the N side of the rear chamber suggest that the gallery did not extend any further to the E. There are no visible traces of cairn.

The E gallery was at least 4.60m in length. The entrance jambs are well matched stones, each about 1.30m high, set 1.10m apart. None of the other orthostats exceed 1.10m in height. The front chamber is 1.85m long and 2.50m wide. The jambs dividing it from the second chamber are also 1.10m apart. That at the N is 70cm high and the other is 20cm lower. The S side of the second chamber is missing. This chamber would seem to have been about 2.50m in length and to have narrowed towards the rear.

The W gallery is 6m long. The entrance jambs, which are set 1.20m apart, are 1m and 80cm high, respectively. The front chamber is 2.20m long and 2.40m wide. The single stones which form its sides are each 50cm high. A stone, 1.65m in maximum dimension, lies within the chamber. The jambs separating the two chambers stand 1.45m apart. That at the S is 70cm high while the other is about 20cm lower. The rear chamber is 3m long and was probably about the same in width. The N side is of two stones each about 45cm high. Two small stones are present on the opposite side. One of these is now pitched heavily outwards while the other is erect and is 40cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery is 90cm high. Two fragments, each 85cm in maximum dimension, detached from its inner face, lie within the chamber.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 88 (SL. 11); Ó Nualláin 1976, 102.

- 45. Primrosegrange.** OS 14:13:6 (22.5 0.7). "Megalithic Monuments" (1940). OD 100-200. G 637 329. Fig. 32. Plate 13.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map under the name "Giants' Graves". It lies about 6km to the SW of Sligo town and is situated on rolling pasture land below the southern slopes of Knocknarea Mountain. Outcrops of limestone occur close to the site. The monument stands within an enclosure formed by fences to the N and W and a curved bank which crosses immediately in front of the tomb.

The tomb lacks a court and there are no visible traces of a cairn. The gallery is some 10m long and is about 2.20m in average width. The entrance, at the NE, is marked by a pair of jambs set 75cm apart. That to the N measures 85cm by 1.35m by 95cm high and its fellow 85cm by 95cm by 85cm. A slab, 90cm in maximum dimension, rests against the last. There is a gap of 75cm in the N wall of the gallery and a gap of 2.20m on the opposite side. The walls, for a distance of about 6.50m from the entrance, are built with boulders while beyond this, with one exception, slabs are employed. The boulders are 70cm to 1.30m long, 45cm to 1.10m thick and 25cm to 1m high. It is possible that two or three of these, which protrude beyond the general line of the gallery walls, may have acted as jambs. The slabs forming the W end of the gallery are up to 1.50m long, 25cm in average width and 20cm to 75cm high. The backstone is set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It is at least 1.60m long, 25cm thick and 90cm high. A slab, 1.40m by 1.10m by 30cm thick, resting against the last boulder at the S side of the gallery may be a displaced corbel.

In the absence of clear segmentation the number of chambers in the gallery cannot be determined but the length suggests that three or perhaps even four are likely.

de Valera 1960, 89 (SL. 12).

- 46. Formoyle.** OS 15:2:2 (35.6 53.8). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 500-600. G 749 384. Fig. 32. Plate 12.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 6km to the NE of Sligo town and is situated on a boggy rush-grown plateau below the steeper W slopes of Keelogyboy Mountain. The site is 200m to the N of a rocky hillock and

is near the head of a valley which opens W towards the sea at Drumcliff Bay.

The monument is very ruined. At the E are the scant remains of a court which leads to a gallery divided by jambs into two chambers. The only surface traces of cairn are to the N of the gallery but it is likely that further cairn remains concealed below the boggy surface.

A single courtstone stands 4.50m to the SE of the entrance to the gallery. This measures 90cm by 55cm by 40cm high. At either side of this, mossy hummocks conceal other stones but these do not seem to be courtstones *in situ*. One other courtstone survives and this stands next to the N side of the gallery entrance. It measures 80cm by 90cm and is 1m high. The loose stone beside this is 90cm in maximum dimension.

The well-matched entrance jambs are set 65cm apart. That to the N measures 1m by 55cm by 90cm high and its fellow 1.05m by 60cm by 80cm high. The S side of the front chamber is of two stones. The sidestone next to the entrance is 1m by 45cm by 55cm high and the other 1.20m by 40cm by 40cm high. The single stone representing the opposite side measures 1.35m by 40cm by 65cm high. This chamber is about 2.50m long and is 2.30m wide. A stone, 1m in maximum dimension, rests against the N jamb, and to the N of this is another moss-covered stone which does not seem to be *in situ*.

The dividing jambs are set 60cm apart. These too are well-matched stones. That to the N measures 90cm by 45cm by 90cm high and the other 85cm by 75cm by 70cm high. The second chamber is represented by a single orthostat on the N side. This measures 3m by 50cm by 90cm high. Its alignment indicates a narrowing of the chamber towards the W and it is quite possible that the gallery ended at this point.

There is a moss-covered stone 1.90m to the N of this sidestone and another 1.60m to the S of the smaller segmenting jamb.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 88 (SL. 8).

47. Deer Park or Magheraghanrush. OS 15:6:3 "Giant's Grave" (1913).
OD 400-500. G 751 367. Figs. 37 and 38. Frontispiece and Plate 14.

Court-tomb

This great monument lies 6km E of Sligo town. It occupies a magnificent position on top of a limestone ridge overlooking Lough Gill and is surrounded by a panorama of fine mountain scenery. The soil mantle on the ridge is thin and rock outcrops are frequent. The land provides good pasture.

The monument is built of rough, fissured limestone slabs, few of which exceed 1m in height. It consists of an elongated court with a pair of twin galleries placed at the E end and a single gallery set opposite these at the W. The long axes of the twin galleries run parallel to the main axis of the court but that of the W gallery is set askew to it. Each gallery is divided by jambs into two chambers. The courtstones flanking their entrances were spanned by lintels but two of these fell about 1920. The court is entered along a short passage opening from the middle of its S side. The structure is incorporated in the remains of a cairn, now grass-grown. A number of kerbstones protrude from this at the S and a single kerbstone is exposed at the N. The cairn has spread beyond the line of the kerb and now measures 50.50m long by 22m in greatest width. Its present shape together with the line of the exposed kerbstones indicate that the cairn was widest at the middle and narrowed towards each end.

The court measures 15m in length. The E half is U-shaped and is 7.70m wide in front of the galleries. In contrast to this, the opposite half narrows sharply as it approaches the gallery at that end. The court is delimited by 36 stones varying from 30cm to 1.25m in height. The entrance passage links the court with the line of the kerb on the S side of the monument. It is 3.50m long and 1m wide. A large block, 1.90m in maximum dimension, forms the greater part of the W side of the passage while the opposite side is formed of smaller stones.

The gallery at the W end of the court is almost 7m long and is 3m in average width. The entrance jambs are set 80cm apart. A displaced lintel, 2.10m long, lies in the court immediately in front of the entrance. The front chamber is 3m long and the rear chamber 30cm longer. The jambs dividing the chambers stand 90cm apart. The stone closing the W

end of the gallery is 1.60m high. Leaning against this at the W is a slab 1.80m in maximum dimension, which may be a displaced roofstone.

The twin galleries at the E end of the monument are of similar design, each having short front chambers and long rear chambers. The N gallery is 6.80m long and 2.50m in average width. The entrance jambs are set 70cm apart. The lintel spanning these is split into two pieces and could fall at any time. The front chamber, which is 2.25m long, is divided from the second chamber by jambs set 90cm apart. The second chamber is 4.10m long. The stone closing the W end of the gallery was omitted from Jones's plan, as published by Borlase, and this error was repeated on subsequent published copies. This stone is 1.20m long, 60cm thick and 70cm high.

The S gallery here is set 1.25m from its twin. It measures 6m long and is 2.30m in average width. The entrance jambs stand 80cm apart. Lying in the chamber behind these is a displaced lintel, 1.85m in maximum dimension. The front chamber is 1.85m long and the rear chamber 3.90m. One of the segmenting jambs has fallen. This is 1.35m in maximum dimension. The stone closing the end of this gallery is 1.30m high.

Exploratory excavations have taken place here over the years. Milligan (1890-91, 578, FN.1.) was informed that "Right Hon. John Wynne, about thirty-five year ago, [i.e. c. 1855] made an excavation here to a depth of 8 or 10 feet, and found human remains in a cist or vault, built of long-shaped uncemented stones." Borlase notes "a slight excavation" made by the Rev. James Graves in 1884 and states that "osseous remains were found both of animals and human beings" (1897, 138).

Wood-Martin investigated the three galleries:-

"According to A.W. Foot, M.D., the results of the writer's explorations was as follows;- The osseous remains from the western kistvaens, or "ailes" were mostly human, and unclacined, some being bones of a young child and of an old man; also there were a great many bones of deer.

The osseous remains from the eastern kistvaens, or "ailes" showed evidence of three individuals, one of them quite a young child; there were likewise fragments of human and deer bones all uncalcined; no sign of fire on any; also some bones of birds, a tooth and an ungulate quadruped (? horse), relics, etc., and a flake, formed of dark-grey flint....." (Wood-Martin 1888, 137-8).

The flint flake, referred to as a "Chisel", is illustrated by him, Fig. 104. Wood-Martin also excavated within the court and noted that "although in two instances some traces of osseous remains were found, yet in other spots the soil appeared to be undisturbed." According to Wood-Martin, S.F. Milligan also "made excavations in the interior of the structure at three different places, and in every instance found a quantity of human bones, together with those of animals." (*ibid* 137).

Wilde 1857, 129-30; Hardman 1879; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 126-36; Wood-Martin 1888, 128-38; Borlase 1897, 134-9, Carbury No. 24; de Valera 1960, 88 (SL. 9); Ó Nualláin 1976, 92, 102-3; Herity 1987, 244-5; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

48. Deer Park or Magheraghanrush. OS 15:6:3 (38.1 33.5). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400. G 751 362. Fig. 33. Plate 14.

Wedge-tomb

This monument, situated on rocky pasture, was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies some 600m to the S of the great centre-court tomb (Sl. 47) and commands a panoramic outlook S, from the Leitrim mountains towards the E to Knocknarea and the Ox Mountains to the W.

The monument, built of poor friable limestone, is ruined but considerable structure survives. It consists of a gallery about 9.70m long divided by a septal-stone into a short portico and a long narrow main chamber. The greater part of an outer-wall survives at the N though there are only four outer-wall stones at the opposite side. Three of these stand close together at the W end of the structure and are linked to the portico side by two facade stones, one of which has fallen. The N side of the portico seems to be missing and the outer wall here is linked to the septal-stone by a slab which may serve as an internal revetment

rather than a facade. A notable feature is the employment of large stones at the W end of the structure while many of those further E are 40cm or less in maximum dimension. There are no traces of mound around the structure. Fill between the outer-wall and the gallery sides rises to about 50cm above ground level.

According to Wood-Martin's plan the prostrate facade stone has fallen outwards. It measures 2.35m by 65cm by 40cm thick. The facade stone next to it serves also as part of the portico side. It measures 95cm by 75cm by 1.20m high and the sidestone next to it, 40cm by 40cm by 75cm high. The septal-stone is 1.85m long by 45cm thick. It is 80cm high at the S and its top surface slopes downwards to a height of 60cm at the opposite end. The adjoining stone to the N is 1.60m by 60cm by 1.20m high.

The main chamber is almost 8m in length and it seems to have narrowed quite sharply towards the W where a backstone is set somewhat skew to the long axis of the structure. This measures 90cm by 30cm by 35cm high. The surviving orthostats along the N side vary from 20cm to 80cm in height while those at the opposite side are 20cm to 65cm in height. A slab, 2.90m in maximum dimension and 40cm thick, lying in the E end of the gallery seems to be a displaced roofstone.

The outer-wall stones at the N display a general decrease in height from W to E. The heights of the first six are 80cm, 1.20m, 20cm, 80cm, 35cm and 60cm. The others vary from 60cm to 15cm. The heights of the three outer-wall stones at the SW corner of the structure are 70cm, 30cm and 35cm while that to the S of the gallery backstone is 35cm high.

Wood-Martin records the following: "An excavation was made, and the osseous remains submitted to A.W. Foot, M.D., who states that they were a portion of an adult (male) sacrum, some bones of a child, evidence of two individuals beside the child and probably of different sexes, a fragment of a platycnemic tibia and of a pilasteric femur:..... there occurred also remains of deer and shells from the sea-shore."

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 136-7; Wood-Martin 1888, 138-9; de Valera 1951, 177; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

49. **Cannaghanally.** OS 17:4:2 (82.0 56.6). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 200-300. G 407 325. Fig. 33. Plate 12.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated little more than 2km to the SW of Dromore West village and stands on rough pasture, at the edge of bleak open moorland, above the basin of the Easky River.

The monument, which is in a poor state of preservation, appears to have been a small neat example of its class. The gallery structure is almost completely gone but three small orthostats of the S side survive. The gallery area is occupied by a trench, up to 1m deep, and it is possible that spoil from this may cover some orthostats of the N side. The tomb is surrounded by outer walling, best preserved at the N. Two facade stones are present at the N and one at the S. Small mounds adjoin the long sides of the monument. The low mound at the W may represent spoil from the gallery. A turf fence runs into the E end of the tomb.

It is clear that the gallery cannot have been more than about 5m in length and perhaps 1m in greatest width. The three sidestones are up to 50cm in length and 40cm to 50cm in height. Three displaced slabs lie along the line of the gallery. These are 1.20m to 2.20m in maximum dimension and 30cm to 50cm thick.

Four outer-wall stones are certainly *in situ* at the N. These are 60cm to 1m long, 20cm to 50cm wide and 50cm to 65cm high. A displaced stone, 1m in maximum dimension, rests against the stone at the E end of this line. Immediately N of this is a stone, 75cm long and 30cm high, which may be a fifth outer-wall stone. The four outer-wall stones in position at the opposite side are 50cm to 80cm long and 20cm to 70cm wide. Their heights, from W to E, are 1.30m, 90cm, 50cm and 25cm. Beyond the W end of this line is a stone, 80cm in maximum dimension, which could be a fallen outer-wall stone. The single stone forming the E end of the outer-wall measures 1m by 50cm by 45cm high.

The facade-stone at the NW corner of the structure measures 1.20m by 45cm by 1.15m high and the orthostat next to this 70cm by 45cm by 70cm. The third facade-stone is 1.10m

to the S. It measures 50cm by 50cm and is 70cm high. The last two stones lean outwards.

- 50. Culleens.** OS 17:6:5 (34·9 36·0). “Giant’s Grave” (1913). OD 200-300.
G 358 303. Fig. 34. Plate 14.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated about 1km to the NE of Culleens Bridge which carries the main Sligo-Ballina road across the Culleens River. The monument stands in a sloping pasture field at the E side of the broad shallow basin of the river. The site looks NW to the mouth of Killala Bay and SW towards Nephin Mountain.

This small, neat tomb is well preserved. It consists of a gallery, about 5·50m long, flanked to N and S by outer-walling. The outer-walling and gallery are linked at either side by single large facade stones which are in marked contrast to the smaller stones forming the rest of the monument. There are no traces of a surrounding mound but the interior of the monument contains a fill which seems to be up to 1m deep. A number of loose stones, some perhaps field debris, lie scattered over the structure.

The facade stone at the NW measures 1·30m by 90cm by 1·60m high and its counterpart opposite 1·40m by 80cm and 1·40m high. Set beside these and narrowing the gap between them to 70cm are two small pillar stones. That to the N measures 40cm by 25cm by 90cm high and the other 30cm by 20cm by 90cm high.

The N side of the gallery consists of six orthostats. These are 40cm to 90cm long and 20cm to 40cm wide. That next to the facade is 1·10m high and the others are about 20cm lower. The six orthostats visible on the opposite side of the gallery are 30cm to 90cm long and 20cm to 40cm wide. The stone next to the facade is 1·10m high and the stone beside this is 80cm high. The next three are each 50cm high and the stone at the E end of the line is 40cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1·30m by 60cm and is 55cm high.

The five outer-wall stones at the N are 45cm to 1m long and 25cm to 60cm thick. Their heights from W to E, respectively, are 1·60m, 1m, 80cm, 70cm and 80cm. There are eight outer-wall stones at the S. That adjoining the facade measures 70cm by 35cm by 55cm high and the stone next to this 1m by 40cm by 1·10m high. The third stone, largely concealed, is 50cm high. Of the other five, none exceed 50cm in maximum dimension. The first four are each 50cm high while that at the E is 10cm lower.

- 51. Camcuill.** OS 17:8:1 (71·6 44·0). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300.
G 396 312. Fig. 35. Plate 15.

Portal-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated about 4km to the SW of Dromore West and stands just above the boggy floor of the valley of the Easky River. The site is about 300m W of the main river and is a few metres N of a small tributary stream.

The tomb is buried in bog which reaches to the bottom of the roofstone and conceals the S side of the chamber. The chamber entrance is at the E. The portal-stones rise 30cm above the bog. That at the S measures 1m by 40cm by 1·20m high and its fellow 1·20m by 30cm by 1·15m high. These flank a doorstone measuring 60cm by 25cm by 95cm high. The greater part of the exposed sidestone is concealed but its flat inner face is visible and can be seen to overlap the adjoining portal. It is 1·95m long and is 30cm lower than the portal. The backstone is pitched heavily inwards. It measures 1·20m by 25cm and its sloping height is 1·20m. The roofstone has been displaced from above the N portal and it now rests at an angle with its lower side to the S. It measures 2·60m long, 2m wide at the front and 60cm wide at the rear. It is up to 85cm thick towards the front and this decreases to 55cm above the sloping backstone.

- 52. Knockanbaun.** OS 17:8:1 (76·1 39·3). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300. G 401 307. Fig. 36. Plate 15.

Portal-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies some 750m to the SE of the portal-tomb in Camcuill (Sl. 51) and is in a little valley close to a small tributary stream of the Easky River. The site is in rough boggy ground and the hollow in which the tomb stands is overgrown with bushes.

The monument is ruined and difficult to interpret. At the E is an erect portal-stone and 1m NW of this is a large leaning backstone and beside this a smaller leaning orthostat of the S side. The great roofstone has been displaced from above the portal and rests at an angle with its lower side to the S. Four displaced slabs of uncertain function lie beneath the roofstone. The structure stands at the NE end of a rectangular cairn which reaches to a height of 1m. This measures some 12m long NW-SE by 10m wide NE-SW. The front of the monument is incorporated in a stone fence.

The erect portal measures 50cm by 70cm by 1·70m high. Next to this is a stone, possibly a sill-stone, which has fallen outwards. It measures 1m by 50cm and if erect would be 1m high. Beyond this again, to the SE, is a prostrate stone measuring 65cm by 40cm by 1·30m which could be a portal stone. Its E end appears to be broken. Beside this, and resting on the supposed sill, is a stone 70cm by 30cm by 1·50m. It could be a displaced sidestone but this is most uncertain. The backstone measures 1m by 50cm and its sloping height is 1·60m. The sidestone to the W of this measures 1·30m by 40cm and 60cm in sloping height. The stone below these could be a fallen orthostat of the NE side of the chamber. It measures 90cm by 30cm by 1·20m.

The great rectangular roofstone measures 3m long, 2m wide at the front and 2·20m wide towards the rear. It is 1·20m thick at the front and this decreases to 50cm at the opposite end.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 281 (lines 3-6); Wood-Martin 1888, 219 (lines 3-6); Borlase 1897, 179, Tíreragh No. 17; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100.

- 53. Tawnatruffaun.** OS 17:15:3 (69·2 11·2). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300. G 393 277. Fig. 60. Plate 15.

Court-tomb (?)

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies almost 7km to the SW of Dromore West and is situated on the floor of the valley of the Easky River. The tomb is concealed in a thicket some 20m to the W of the river. The valley contains other thickets and some erratics but for the most part is under grass. The portal-tomb in the same townland lies some 600m to the NE.

This small tomb consists of a gallery, about 4m long, divided by jambs and sill into two chambers. The front of the structure, at the SSE, is marked by a single jamb. A stone wall, tumbled in places, runs along the E side of the gallery and rubble from this may conceal the side of the front chamber. The tomb stands within a roughly rectangular scatter of moss-grown stones measuring 10m NW-SE by 9m NE-SW. It is not possible to say whether or not this is original cairn material.

The front chamber is about 2·20m long. The lone jamb here measures 60cm by 50cm by 70cm high and the adjoining sidestone 1·40m by 20cm by 40cm high. The dividing jamb at the W is set in line with the last. It measures 80cm by 30cm by 1·20m high while its fellow is 70cm by 35cm by 85cm high. These flank a sill measuring 45cm by 25cm by 40cm high. Both sidestones of the second chamber lean heavily inwards. That at the W rests against the jamb but not against the backstone. It measures 2m by 40cm by 70cm in sloping height. The stone opposite rests against the backstone but not against the jamb. It measures 1·50m by 60cm by 60cm in sloping height. The backstone is 1·40m by 30cm by 60cm high. This chamber is 1·70m long. Its width cannot be determined but it would seem to have been broader than the first chamber.

The monument is perhaps best considered as the gallery of a miniature court-tomb. In

any event its affinities would seem to lie with the court- or portal-tombs and their subsidiary chambers.

54. **Caltragh.** OS 17:15:4 (49·1 5·6). “Griddle-beg-na-Vean” (1913). OD 300-400. G 372 271. Fig. 34. Plate 16.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 2km to the SE of the last (Sl. 53) on open moorland, and is about 100m S of a loop of the upper reaches of the Owenykeevan River. The monument protrudes from the bog which has been cut away to within a metre or so of its perimeter at the NE.

The monument consists of a gallery, at least 7·30m long, opening onto a flat facade and surrounded by a ruined and apparently U-shaped outer wall. The structure is incorporated in a low mound about 11·50m in maximum dimension which terminates at the facade.

The larger orthostats are concentrated at the W end of the structure. Here two fine facade stones adjoin the gallery walls. That to the N measures 2·10m by 50cm by 85cm high and its counterpart 1·70m by 50cm by 85cm high. These are split boulders set with their flat faces to the W. A third facade stone adjoins the last. This small stone measures 50cm by 40cm by 70cm high. Another small stone stands at the S end of the opposite facade stone where it reduces the width of the gallery entrance to 70cm. Resting on this and on the facade and sidestone opposite is a displaced lintel measuring 1·90m by 90cm by 90cm.

The first orthostats at either side of the gallery are also split boulders and are set with their flat sides facing inwards. That to the N measures 1·20m by at least 30cm by 70cm high and the other 1·40m by 70cm by 1m high. The rest of the gallery walls are composed of much smaller orthostats none of which seem to exceed 65cm in maximum dimension. The five at the S side of the gallery are 40cm to 50cm high while the six opposite are 15cm to 45cm high. A number of loose slabs lie along the gallery. The largest, at the E, measures 2·50m by 1·30m by 80cm. Another stands on edge at the end of the first sidestone at the S and could perhaps be mistaken for a septal-stone. This measures 1·40m by 1m by 40cm. An irregular robber-trench beyond the N side of the gallery is 1m deep.

An erect outer-wall stone at the NW measures 1·40m by 40cm by 60cm. Opposite this, at the S, are three adjoining outer-wall stones which have fallen outwards. These are up to 1·50m or more in maximum dimension. Six more stones curve around the E end of the structure. The two towards the NE are loose; the others could be outer-wall stones but are not certainly *in situ*.

The two sidestones adjoining the facade stand 1·10m apart and could represent the sides of a portico. The gallery beyond this is oval in outline. It is 1·60m wide at the W, 2·10m in the middle and 1·40m wide at the E.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 288-9; Wood-Martin 1888, 226-7; Borlase 1897, 176. Tireragh No. 8.

55. **Caltragh.** OS 17:15:4 (52·3 4·0). “Griddle-more-na-Vean” (1913). OD 300-400. G 375 269. Fig. 41. Plate 16.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated some 400m to the SE of the last (Sl. 54) on open moorland and is 30m E of another loop of the upper reaches of the Owenykeevan River.

The monument, built of split boulders, is enveloped in the bog. A short gallery opening to the SE is visible and this is divided into two chambers by a pair of jambs. A lintel, apparently somewhat displaced, lies across the entrance to the gallery and above this is a split boulder roofstone set with its flat face downwards. A single courtstone stands to the NE of the entrance. To the S of this is a large boulder, split into two pieces, which is not *in situ* and beside this is a prostrate stone 1·30m in maximum dimension. Two blocks, between the courtstone and the gallery entrance, are not *in situ*. There are no indications of cairn on the surface of the surrounding bog but it is quite possible that further structure remains concealed below.

The gallery is about 4·50m long. One entrance jamb survives at the N. This is split into

two pieces and, when intact, measured 1.50m by 90cm by 1.30m high. The top 40cm of the inner piece is split from the portion beneath but remains in position. The lintel which pins this in its place measures 2.60m by 90cm by 50cm thick. The lintel also rests on the nearby sidestone and on the top of the leaning sidestone opposite. The roofstone above this measures 2.70m by 2m by 1.50m thick.

The first chamber is 2.20m long by 2.30m wide. The leaning sidestone at the S is set with its flat face inwards. It measures 1.40m by 1m by 1.30m high. The sidestone opposite is also set like the last, but it is now broken into two pieces. The piece next the entrance jamb measures 40cm by 70cm by 1.30m high. It is broken right across about 40cm above its base. The second piece measures 1m by 70cm by 1.20m high.

The dividing jambs stand 1.35m apart. That to the N measures 1m by 40cm by 1.50m high and its fellow 1.30m by 40cm by 1.30m high. These give access to a chamber 2.10m long by 2.10m wide. The surviving orthostats here are also set with their flat faces inwards. The sidestone at the S measures 1.50m by 30cm by 1.50m high and the stone opposite 1m by 30cm by 1m high. The back of the chamber is closed by two stones set side by side. These too are split boulders though their backs are concealed. That to the S is 1m long and 80cm high and the other, 1.10m long and 75cm high. At its N end are two stones, 30cm and 40cm high. Their precise function is unknown.

In a letter to Sir Samuel Fergusson from W.K. Dover, dated 3rd June 1874 (RIA MS 12.W.2) it was noted that the tomb had been deeply dug by the parish priest of Easky and concern was expressed that a sidestone might soon fall.

RIA MS 12.W.2; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 287-8; Wood-Martin 1888, 225-6; Borlase 1897, 176, Tireragh No. 7; de Valera 1960, 89 (SL. 15).

56. **Tawnatruffaun.** OS 17:16:1 (74.4 14.5). "Giant's Griddle" (1913). OD 300-400. G 398 280. Fig. 39. Plate 16.

Portal-tomb

This fine monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated near the head of the valley of the Easky River some 8.5km from the coast. The site, in rough bogland, is 40m N of the Fiddangarrode stream, a tributary of the larger river. The probable court-tomb in the same townland (Sl. 53) lies about 600m to the SW.

The monument consists of an impressive portal-tomb chamber set towards the S end of a long narrow cairn protruding above the boggy ground. The bog has been cut away up to the cairn at the NW but the position at the SE is not clear and here the cairn appears to extend for a distance of at least 4m beyond the chamber. A stone fence running the length of the monument incorporates the chamber and another fence approaches this at right-angles, 5m behind the chamber. The visible remains of the cairn measure 30m long by 9m in greatest width at the chamber. It seems to be at least 1m high. A narrow path runs along the W side.

The front of the tomb, at the SE, is marked by two tall portals set longitudinally and running parallel to the long axis of the chamber. These are well matched stones set 95cm apart. That to the E measures 1.10m by 45cm by 1.70m high and its fellow 1.30m by 55cm by 1.70m high. Between these is a sill measuring 1m by 20cm by 90cm high. Its top surface runs level for a distance of 45cm from the W portal then falls vertically for 25cm and from this runs at a slight downward angle to the E portal. The stone forming the E side of the chamber measures 2.15m by 45cm by 1.40m high. It leans inwards against the portal. The backstone too leans inwards and rests against the end of the last and also against the small orthostat representing the opposite side of the chamber. It measures 1.70m by at least 40cm by 1.65m high and the small sidestone 65cm by 20cm by 1.20m high. The latter also leans inwards and it would seem as if it and the backstone support each other. Outside the backstone and the long E sidestone and blocking the gap between is a stone 50cm by 10cm by 55cm high (not on plan). The roofstone rests on the two portal-stones and on the highest point of the backstone. It is 3.15m long and narrows from 3.30m wide at the front to 1.95m near the back. It is up to 80cm thick above the portals and this decreases to 35cm at the backstone.

The chamber is 2m long, would seem to have been about 1.60m wide inside the portals and narrows to 1.10m at the back.

The OS map marks a "Grave" about 50m to the N of the above monument. This is a large prostrate block split into three or four pieces. There is no reason to believe that it is an antiquity.

Wilde 1870-1, 143, "Finnmacool's Griddle"; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 282; Wood-Martin 1888, 220; Borlase 1897, 175-6, Tireragh No. 4; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100.

- 57. Doonbeakin.** OS 18:2:4 (28.3 51.9). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 200-300. G 448 320. Fig. 42. Plate 18.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies little more than 2km to the SE of Dromore West, on flat pasture land, some 200m E of the Doonbeakin River.

The monument consists of a gallery, 7.50m long, divided by jambs into two chambers and preceded, at the NW, by a shallow crescentic court. The structure is incorporated in a low mound measuring 19m long by 12m in greatest width at the court end. A line of four stones, 10cm to 40cm high, standing inside the perimeter at the E may represent a kerb. Five stones at the NE corner of the mound do not seem to be *in situ*.

The original extent of the court is unknown. Three orthostats flank the entrance jambs of the gallery at either side. Those at the E are 80cm to 1.20m long and 45cm to 70cm thick. Their heights from the entrance outwards are 1m, 40cm and 35cm. At the opposite side the courtstones are 80cm to 1.20 long and 45cm to 90cm thick. That next the entrance is 80cm high and the others 40cm and 60cm. The entrance jambs also serve as courtstones. These are set 70cm apart. The N jamb measures 1.10m by 70cm by 1.20m high and the other 1.10m by 70cm by 90cm high.

The front chamber is 2.80m long and is up to 2.20m wide. The single sidestone at the W measures 2.30m by 60cm and 60cm high. Its flat top slopes downwards from the court. The flat top of the larger sidestone at the E slopes in the opposite direction. This measures 1.75m by 65cm by 1.20m high and the stone next to it 90cm by 45cm by 90cm high. The jambs dividing this chamber from the next are set 65cm apart. That to the W measures 1.05m by 60cm by 50cm high and its fellow 1.05m by 50cm by 80cm high.

The second chamber is 4.10m long and narrows from 2.25m wide near the front to 1.65m towards the rear. The W side is represented by two orthostats. That next to the jamb measures 1.45m by 60cm by 60cm high and the other 1.35m by 55cm by 30cm high. The smallest of the three stones opposite is partly concealed. It is at least 55cm long by 25cm wide and 20cm high. The stone adjoining this measures 90cm by 70cm by 35cm high and the third stone 95cm by 45cm by 35cm high. The backstone is 1.65m by 55cm by 50cm high. Its flat top surface slopes downwards to the S.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 89 (SL. 16).

- 58. Grange Beg.** OS 18:4:4 (73.9 51.3). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 200-300. G 496 319. Fig. 33. Plate 12.

Wedge-tomb (?)

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in undulating pasture land about 2.5km to the W of Skreen village. The site looks N across the coastal lowlands to Sligo Bay while to the S the Ox Mountains form the skyline.

The site is ruined and while difficult to interpret can be compared with the wedge-tomb at Cannaghanally (Sl. 49). Two parallel lines of stones, up to 3.70m apart and aligned NE-SW, can be taken as representing the sides of an outer-wall with the two stones at the NE forming part of the back. The two stones at the opposite end of the structure may mark the entrance to a destroyed gallery as at Cannaghanally. Wood-Martin's plan shows an extra outer-wall stone at either side and three stones immediately E of the two supposed entrance

stones which still survive as part of a rough walling of boulders.

The two stones at the SW stand 1.50m apart. That towards the W measures 70cm by 40cm by 70cm high and the other 50cm by 60cm by 75cm high. The three stones to the N measure 2m by 45cm by 80cm high, 90cm by 40cm by 70cm high and 1.40m by 60cm by 90cm high. Those opposite measure 1.75m by 40cm by 80cm high, 1.70m by 50cm by 1m and 1.80m by 60cm by 1m. The last stone has a prow at its S end as shown on the plan. The stones at the NE end of the structure measure 1m by 35cm by 70cm and 90cm by 80cm by 1.15m high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 278-9; Wood-Martin 1888, 216-7; Borlase 1897, 177, Tireragh No. 9.

59. **Belville.** OS 18:5:3 (15.6 38.5). "Cloghabracka" (1913). OD 300-400. G 434 305. Fig. 43. Plate 17.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on flat bogland almost 3km to the S of Dromore West. The Ox Mountains form the skyline to the S while Knocknarea and the mountains of N Sligo are visible to the NE.

The monument consists of the ruins of a gallery, 7.50m long, preceded at the SSE by the scant remains of what appears to be an asymmetric court. Two sets of jambs at the front of the gallery indicate an ante-chamber about 1.50m in length. All the orthostats of the E side are missing and while there is only one long orthostat visible at the opposite side it is possible that one or more could be concealed in the fence running along that side of the monument. Beyond the fence is a line of stones, two of which are upright, but it would appear that the stones here have no structural significance. A displaced split-boulder roofstone, 2.40m by 2.30m by 1.10m rests on the one surviving sidestone. Another, 2.30m by 2.40m by 1m thick, rests on a collapsed entrance jamb and on an adjoining courtstone. A mound, rising to a height of 1m, extends from the fence around the E side of the structure and runs towards a stony area, possibly a collapsed wall, to the SE of the court.

The collapsed jamb at the front of the gallery measures 60cm by 65cm by 1.30m. The courtstone next to this is 85cm by 40cm by 70cm high and the courtstone beyond, 70cm by 50cm by 70cm high. The entrance jamb at the W measures 1m by 60cm by 90cm and the courtstone next to it 1.30m by 70cm by 40cm high. The entrance jambs, which also form part of the court perimeter, would seem to have stood about 60cm apart. Behind these and filling the ante-chamber is a displaced stone measuring 1.70m by 1.10m by 50cm thick.

The jambs dividing the portico from the main part of the gallery are set 50cm apart. That to the E measures 70cm by 40cm by 40cm high and its fellow 70cm by 40cm by 80cm high. The sidestone here is 2.90m by 40cm by 60cm high. Its top edge slopes downwards from the S to N. Adjoining the last is a stone 50cm long and 45cm high which could be another sidestone. A trench, 50cm deep, occupies the N end of the gallery extending up to the backstone. This is a flat-topped stone measuring 1.40m by 60cm by 30cm high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 278-9; Wood-Martin 1888, 216-7; Borlase 1897, 177, Tireragh No. 9; de Valera 1960, 130, No. 1.

60. **Barnacoghil.** OS 18:6:3 (38.9 40.6). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400. G 459 307. Fig. 15. Plate 18.

Unclassified

This tomb and the nearby court-tomb (Sl. 61) were first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. The tombs are situated some 4km to the SE of Dromore West. The monument dealt with here is 100m N of the second tomb and is on damp, gently sloping pasture crossed by old cultivation ridges. There are rock outcrops 100m to the E.

The meagre remains of the tomb are difficult to interpret. At the E is an erect stone and two leaning orthostats which could represent one side of the outer-wall of a wedge-tomb. At the S end of this line is a small erect stone which could be the last remains of a facade. A line of three orthostats, 1.20m to 1.40m to the W of the supposed outer-wall, could

represent the side of a gallery aligned NE-SW. Three displaced stones lie at the N end of the monument.

The small erect stone at the S end of the structure measures 70cm by 20cm by 30cm high. The leaning stone adjoining this is 1.20m by 40cm by 70cm high and the second leaning stone here is 1m by 30cm by 60cm high. The erect stone 2.50m to the N of the last measures 80cm by 50cm by 45cm high. The supposed sidestone to the W of this is 70cm by 30cm by 40cm high. The second supposed sidestone here leans to the W. It measures 80cm by 40cm by 60cm high and the stone next to it 50cm by 40cm by 30cm high. The three displaced stones are up to 1.65m in maximum dimension and 30cm to 45cm thick.

The interpretation given above is tentative but the possibility that the structure is the remains of a long, narrow court-tomb gallery cannot be ruled out. The monument is best left unclassified.

61. **Barnacoghil.** OS 18:16:3 (38.8 39.6). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400.
G 459 306. Fig. 41. Plate 18.

Court-tomb

This monument, 100m to the S of the last (Sl. 60), is situated at the edge of a tract of boggy ground which falls away immediately to the N of the site. The Ox Mountains form the skyline to the S and there is an extensive outlook to the N and NE across the coastal lowlands. There are rock outcrops 150m to the NE.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of a gallery 7.80m in overall length and up to 1.90m in width. The entrance, at the E, is marked by two tall jambs and to the N of this is a single inclined courtstone measuring 1.60m by 70cm by 70cm high. No traces of cairn are evident.

The entrance jambs stand 80cm apart. That to the N measures 1.20m by 1m by 1.50m high and its fellow 1m by 80cm by 1.40m high. Between these is a partly concealed stone which could be a sill. This is 80cm long and 40cm high. Three orthostats survive on the S side of the gallery. That adjoining the entrance measures 1.50m by 70cm by 1m high and the stone next to it 1.20m by 50cm by 50cm high. Between these is a small stone 15cm high, perhaps not *in situ*. The third stone is 1.60m by 70cm by 75cm high. The four orthostats on the opposite side are 70cm to 1.50m long, 40cm to 60cm thick and 40cm to 65cm high. The gallery narrows to 1.35m wide at the S and it may well be that it terminated at the surviving stones there.

de Valera 1960, 89-90 (SL. 17).

62. **Lugdoon.** OS 18:7:2 (58.8 40.4). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400.
G 481 307. Fig. 44. Plate 17.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies almost 5km to the SW of Skreen village and is situated on pasture land at the foot of the Ox Mountains. The site commands an extensive outlook N across the coastal lowlands.

The tomb is very ruined. At the W are three orthostats representing a facade 6.80m wide. A single outer-wall stone adjoins the N end of the facade and there are two more immediately E of the opposite end. A narrow fence crosses the monument about 3.80m inside the facade and protruding from the W face of this are two stones at a position where gallery sidestones might be expected. Beyond the fence are three large stones which could represent the S side of a gallery but as these form one side of a small enclosure, built against the fence, their status must remain in doubt. A narrow road skirting the E end of the monument leads to the nearby farmhouse.

The facade stone at the N measures 1.10m by 40cm by 1m high and the outer-wall stone adjoining it 80cm by 45cm by 80cm high. The second facade stone is 1m by 30cm by 45cm high and the one at the S 1.10m by 40cm by 80cm high. The two outer-wall stones at this end of the monument measure 50cm by 30cm by 50cm high and 90cm by 40cm by 90cm high. Beyond the last and protruding from the fence is a stone 25cm high. Its status is uncertain. There are three loose stones at this corner of the monument and another beside

the small enclosure.

The two possible gallery sidestones protruding from the fence are each 25cm high. The stone immediately beyond the fence measures 1.40m by 50cm by 1m high and the stone next to this is 1m by 40cm by 40cm high. The third stone here is partly concealed. It is 90cm long and 30cm high. The two stones standing at right angles to the last are each 35cm high.

- 63. Ballinphull.** OS 18:7:3 (66.8 44.6). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400. G 489 311. Fig. 6. Plate 18.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in rolling pasture land about 2.5km to the SW of Skreen village and is 30m N of a stream which at this point flows through a narrow shallow valley.

Little of this monument survives. The three orthostats which remain could perhaps represent the SW corner formed by the outer-wall and facade of a wedge-tomb. The possible facade stone measures 1.70m by 50cm by 1m high and the stone at right angles to this, which could be an outer-wall stone, is 1.10m by 50cm by 1.20m high. The third orthostat, another possible outer-wall stone, is 1.80m by 30cm by 70cm high. To the E of this is a prostrate stone, 1.60m in maximum dimension, and to the N is another, 2m in maximum dimension. These lie against a low bank which borders a narrow path beyond which is a field bank. A sharp fall in ground level, at the SW corner of the monument, seems to be artificial.

- 64. Doonflin Upper.** OS 18:8:2 (80.0 43.0). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 300-400. G 503 310. Fig. 41. Plate 19.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 4km to the S of Skreen village and is situated on pasture land overlooked by the Ox Mountains. The site commands an extensive outlook to the NE beyond Knocknarea and Benbulbin to Slieve League in county Donegal.

The monument consists of a gallery 8.30m long, aligned roughly E-W, and divided into three chambers by two pairs of jambs. The jambs between the first and second chambers are covered by a lintel supported at the S by a large corbel. A single jamb, at the E, may mark the entrance to the gallery but beyond this is a quarry which has destroyed whatever structure existed to the front of the existing ruins. A field bank runs along the N side of the gallery and may conceal some sidestones. There are no traces of cairn around the structure but the gallery contains a considerable amount of spill.

The jamb at the E end of the gallery measures 90cm by 50cm by 1m high. Opposite this and largely concealed in the field bank are two stones of uncertain status. One or both of these may represent the opposite side of the entrance. That to the E is 1m high and the other is 35cm lower.

The front chamber is 2.20m long and 2.35m wide. The stone forming the N side is 1.40m by 60cm by 70cm high. The small stone opposite this is flush with the ground. It measures 65cm by 40cm. The jambs separating this chamber from the next are set 90cm apart. That to the N measures 80cm by 60cm by 60cm high and its fellow 75cm by 50cm by 40cm high. The lintel above these is 2.50m by 1.60m by 50cm thick. Between the S end of this and the dividing jamb is a corbel set along the line of the gallery side. This measures 2.10m by 80cm by 45cm thick. Its W end rests on a second, smaller corbel set above the orthostat forming the side of the second chamber. This corbel measures 65cm by 50cm by 40cm thick.

The second chamber is 2.10m long and is up to 2.50m wide. The sidestone at the S measures at least 1.40m by 55cm by 30cm high. The sidestone opposite is partly concealed. It is 1m by at least 30cm by 40cm high. The jambs dividing this chamber from the third flank a small sill. The N jamb is 60cm by 50cm and 30cm high and the jamb opposite is 85cm by 50cm by 30cm high. The sill-stone measures 70cm by 20cm by 20cm high.

The third chamber is 2.90m long and 2m wide at the back. The larger orthostat at the S

side measures 1.55m by 45cm by 35cm high. The second sidestone here is partly concealed. It is at least 65cm by 40cm by 30cm high. The one orthostat representing the opposite side adjoins the backstone. It is at least 90cm by 45cm by 40cm high. The flat-topped backstone measures 2.35m by 55cm by 70cm high.

de Valera, 1960, 90 (SL. 18).

- 65. Crowagh or Dunneill Mountain.** OS 18:9:1 (3.0 28.0). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 300-400. G 421 294. Fig. 45. Plate 19.

Portal-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies little more than 4km to the SSW of Dromore West and is situated on flat bogland above the shallow valley of the Crowagh River, a tributary of the Easky River. Some 20m to the N of the site the ground falls sharply to the floor of the river valley which is grass-grown and free of bog. The river itself is about 60m N of the tomb.

The partly collapsed chamber of this fine monument is situated at the E end of a long cairn aligned SE-NW. Little of the actual cairn is exposed but its general shape and dimensions are indicated by the uncut bog which covers it. The edges of the bog cuttings to N and S indicate a cairn at least 19m in length and 8m or perhaps more in width. Three fences converge at the chamber.

The front of the tomb consists of two well-matched portal-stones, set longitudinally, and flanking a door-stone placed with its flat face outwards. The N portal measures 1.20m by 1.10m by 1.35m high and its fellow 1.15m by 60cm by 1.20m high. The doorstone is 1.05m by 85cm by 80cm high. All three stones lean outwards to some degree.

Two orthostats are visible on the S side of the chamber. That next the portal leans heavily inwards. It measures 1.90m by 35cm by 70cm high. The second sidestone is largely concealed by a corbel (not on plan) which bears against it and also against the end of the first sidestone. This corbel too is mostly hidden but seems to be about 1.50m in maximum dimension and 25cm thick. A collapsed sidestone on the opposite side of the chamber measures 1m by 50cm by 1.50m. This had fallen inwards. Beyond this are two overlapping stones, each 30cm thick, which may be corbels. The back of the chamber is closed by a heavily inclined stone but whether or not this is *in situ* is not clear. It is at least 1.50m long, 25cm thick and at least 1m in sloping height.

The great roofstone is 4m long, 3m wide near the front and 1.60m wide near the back. It reaches a maximum thickness of 1.40m above the portals and this decreases to 80cm at the opposite end. It now rests on the E portal-stone, the fallen sidestone next to this, the doorstone, the long W sidestone and the corbel above it and on a pad-stone on top of the backstone. This pad measures 20cm by 15cm by 10cm thick.

de Valera, 1951, 196; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100.

- 66. Crowagh or Dunneill Mountain.** OS 18:9:2 (12.0 27.6). Not marked. (1913). OD 400-500. G 431 294. Fig. 40. Plate 20.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 4km to the S of Dromore West and is situated immediately behind a cottage on the W side of the road leading S to Easky Lough. The site is 500m E of the Crowagh River and is at the edge of an extensive tract of bogland which extends S to the Ox Mountains. The land in the vicinity of the monument provides level, marshy pasture. A small stream, 120m from the site, flows NW to join the Crowagh River.

The monument consists of a gallery some 10m in length preceded at the N by the remains of a court. The gallery is divided by jambs into three chambers. The first two chambers contain a considerable amount of fill and the side-walls are largely concealed. A number of corbel or corbel-like stones along the sidewalls of the gallery are shown stippled on the

plan. The structure is incorporated in a long cairn whose outline is obscured by a field bank which runs along its W side and curves around its S end and by a narrow drain along its E side.

The cairn, which is largely covered by grass-grown turf, survives to a height of at least 1m. Stones protrude from it in places and many more lie loose on the surface. Precise definition of its outline is hindered by the field bank and drain, already mentioned, and by the uneven and boggy nature of the ground in the area of the court. However, it would seem to have been at least 25m in length and 10m or more in width at the court end. The juxtaposition of field bank and drain suggest that it may have been trapezoidal in shape with its narrower end to the S. A line of seven stones, 10cm to 50cm in height and extending for 4m, is exposed in the W face of the drain at the SE. The status of these is uncertain. Between this line and the back of the gallery is an arc of six stones (hatched on plan). These are up to 40cm in height and form a clear revetment within the cairn. Just inside the field bank, to the W and S, there is a rise of about 20cm in ground level but the significance of this is not clear. It may form the edge of a pathway. A pit, 3m across and 1m deep, has been dug to the N of the middle chamber of the gallery and there is another shallower pit to the SE of the back of the gallery. A mature tree stands at the SW corner of the cairn.

Three courtstones flank the entrance to the gallery at the S and there is one at the N. The latter measures 1m by 50cm by 50cm high. Beside this is a heap of stones with a curved line of stones, up to 60cm high, extending N from it. None of these are *in situ*. The backs of the courtstones at the opposite side are concealed. The innermost is 1.30m long and 50cm high and the stone next to it is 1.20m long and 35cm high. The third stone is 90cm by 1m by 35cm high. A stone, 70cm long and 30cm high, 90cm to the N of the last could be another courtstone but is not certainly *in situ*. Some 3m further N is a spread of large boulders covering an area measuring 8m by 4.50m.

The jambs at the entrance to the gallery also form part of the perimeter of the court. These are set transversely to the long axis of the court and stand 90cm apart. That at the W measures 1.60m by 80cm by 80cm high and its fellow 1.50m by 1.20m by 80cm high. A lintel, 1.90m by 1.20m by 50cm thick, lies above these. Its E end rests on a small slab, 35cm thick, which itself rests on two thin padstones (not on plan). There are two more padstones between the opposite end of the lintel and the jamb there.

The front chamber is about 3m long. The E side is represented by one partly concealed orthostat 1.60m by 50cm by 40cm in exposed height. There are no orthostats visible at the opposite side but the line of the side-wall may be indicated by two corbel-like stones partly embedded in cairn material. That next to the entrance measures 1.15m by at least 50cm by 20cm thick and the other 1.20m by at least 60cm by 30cm thick.

The jambs separating the first and second chambers stand 70cm apart. That at the W measures 1.50m by 70cm by 40cm in exposed height and its fellow 1.30m by 1.10m by 50cm high. Immediately N of these and resting on the fill in the front chamber is a stone which appears to be a displaced lintel. It measures 1.75m by 1m by 80cm thick. The second chamber is about 2m in length. The E side seems to be represented by two low and largely concealed stones one of which supports the jamb between the first and second chamber. The opposite side of this chamber is concealed but there is a corbel-like stone here measuring 80cm by 70cm by 25cm thick.

The third chamber is separated from the rest of the gallery by two transverse jambs standing 90cm apart. The W jamb is 1.25m by 50cm by 90cm high. It rests on a flat sill-stone measuring 1.45m by 50cm by 25cm high. At the E end of this are two small packing stones (not on plan). The E jamb here also rests on the sill and on two low stones beside it. This jamb appears to have been twisted out of its original position. It measures 1.20m by 70cm by 1m high. Resting against it at the N is a slab, 1.50m by 60cm by 60cm thick, which may be a displaced lintel.

The third chamber is 2.40m long and 1.85m wide. The sides are each of three stones the backs of which remain concealed. The first stone at the W side is 50cm long and 30cm high, the second is 70cm long and 55cm high and the third 1.10m long and 55cm high. At the opposite side the first stone is 35cm long and 30cm high, the second is 60cm long and 40cm high and the third is 1.25m long and 80cm high. Outside the S end of the last a stone, 60cm by 25cm, is visible on the surface of the cairn. This seems to serve as a support to the sidestone. A line of three corbels lies above the W side of the chamber. That at the N rests

above a padstone 10cm thick and measures 60cm by 50cm by 40cm thick. The second corbel is 1.20m by 90cm by 50cm thick and the third 1.10m by 80cm by 45cm thick. A single corbel at the opposite side rests against the displaced jamb. It is 1.20m by 45cm by 35cm thick. The flat-topped stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1.70m by 70cm by 95cm high.

67. **Dunowla.** OS 18:10:3 (40.5 28.0). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 500-600.
G 461 294. Fig. 46. Plate 21.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It and the next monument (Sl. 68), which lies 150m to the SSW, are situated about 6km to the SE of Dromore West at the foot of the Ox Mountains. Both look N across the coastal lowlands to Sligo Bay and beyond. The example dealt with here stands 10m to the N of a little stream.

The tomb is deeply buried in bog and all that can be seen is the back of a gallery aligned E-W. The gable-topped backstone, at the E, measures 1.50m by 50cm by 90cm. The sidestone adjoining this at the N is partly concealed. It is at least 1.90m by 50cm by 90cm. Its flat top is about level with the backstone. The opposite sidestone also has a flat top. It measures 1.80m by 50cm by 1.10m high. To the E of this is another sidestone which runs into the bog. It is at least 90cm by 30cm by 40cm high. It too seems to have a flat top. The gallery represented by these stones is at least 3.50m long and is 1.30m wide at the back.

68. **Dunowla.** OS 18:10:3 (39.7 26.8). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 500-600.
G 461 293. Fig. 44.

Wedge-tomb (?)

This monument is situated on a knoll, at the edge of the bog, overlooking the last monument (Sl. 67), 150m to the NE.

The monument is very ruined and difficult to interpret. At the N is a line of six stones which may represent either a gallery side or the outer-wall of a wedge tomb. These are 40cm to 75cm long, 20cm to 35cm thick and 20cm to 35cm high. To the W of these is a rather larger stone which measures 90cm by 40cm by 50cm high. This could be a gallery sidestone. Set at right angles to it is an orthostat, 1m by 50cm by 60cm high, which may have formed part of a facade. At the E end of the structure is another stone which may have served as a gallery sidestone. This measures 90cm by 30cm by 20cm high. Between it and the end of the line of six stones described earlier is a stone 65cm by 10cm by 15cm. Its function is not clear. Three displaced slabs lie at this end of the monument. These are up to 1.40m in maximum dimension and 20cm to 25cm thick. Beside the largest is an orthostat, 60cm by 30cm by 30cm high, which could be another gallery sidestone. About 4.50m to the SW of these, at the edge of the mound incorporating the structure, are three orthostats, perhaps outer-wall stones. These are up to 80cm in maximum dimension and are 30cm to 55cm high. The mound, up to 1m in height, measures 11.50m E-W by 8.85m N-S.

69. **Carrowconor.** OS 19:2:6 (40.4 50.6). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 559 317. Fig. 58. Plate 19.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on pasture land about 2.5km to the ESE of Skreen village.

Though the monument has lost many of its orthostats its general design is clear. It consists of a gallery some 7m long and up to 1.60m wide which opens onto the remains of a facade. Two erect and one fallen outer-wall stones survive at the S and one at the N. The structure is incorporated in a mound measuring 13.50m E-W by 9.50m N-S.

Two facade stones, at the SW, link the gallery entrance to the outer-wall. That nearest the gallery measures 1.20m by 50cm by 85cm high and the other 1.30m by 40cm by 90cm

high. The outer-wall stone next to the last measures 1m by 50cm by 70cm high. Beside this and leaning heavily to the S is a stone 80cm by 30cm by 40cm high. The other outer-wall stone on this side is at the E. It measures 90cm by 40cm by 35cm. The sole surviving outer-wall stone beyond the opposite side of the gallery is at the W. It measures 1·10m by 40cm by 80cm high.

The first sidestone on the N side of the gallery measures 1·20m by 50cm by 70cm and the sidestone opposite this, 80cm by 50cm by 60cm. There is a gap of about 2·50m in the gallery walls between these stones and the rest of the structure. The four orthostats forming the E end of the N side are 50cm to 1m long, 40cm to 70cm thick and 20cm to 45cm high. The first three stones on the opposite side are 50cm to 60cm long, 30cm to 50cm thick and 35cm to 75cm high. The last stone here is 1·50m by 50cm by 35cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 70cm by 70cm by 20cm high.

- 70. Carrowgilpatrick.** OS 19:3:4 (52·1 51·1). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 0-100. G 571 318. Fig. 30. Plate 20.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on a ridge in rolling pasture land about 4·5km to the ESE of Skreen village. The site is heavily overgrown by scrub and bushes.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of the remains of a gallery, about 8·50m long, aligned NW-SE, which is incorporated in a narrow mound measuring 17m long and up to 5·50m wide. The entrance to the gallery, at the SE, is marked by a pair of well-matched jambs. The gallery is largely filled with field rubble and many of the stones are partly hidden by this material. Outside the mound to the E is a curved line of five small stones 10cm to 15cm high. The status of these stones is uncertain but it is possible that they represent the last remains of a broad court.

The flat-topped jambs at the entrance to the gallery stand 70cm apart. That to the E measures 1m by 50cm by 15cm and its fellow, at least 1m by 60cm by 25cm high. The six orthostats representing the W side of the gallery are 40cm to 1·20m long, 20cm to 50cm thick and 15cm to 30cm high. A slab, 1·60m by 1·20m by 40cm thick, resting above two of these may be a corbel. The front part of the opposite side of the gallery is either missing or concealed by the field rubble. The four visible orthostats are 50cm to 1·60m long, 35cm to 70cm thick and 10cm to 35cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery has a slightly gabled outline. It measures 1·70m by 40cm by 65cm high. No dividing jambs are visible along the gallery but its length would indicate that it probably contained three or four chambers.

de Valera 1960, 90 (SL. 22).

- 71. Carrowgilpatrick.** OS 19:3:5 (56·1 49·0). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 0-100. G 575 316.

Unclassified

This destroyed monument stood 350m NW of rock outcrop in rolling pasture land, about 450m to the SE of the last (Sl. 70). It was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map and the name "Giant's Grave" for it was certified as correct on OS form 230, No. 11, at the back of the relevant OS Name Book, by Wood-Martin. The OS field trace of the 1913 revision shows a narrow rectangle approximately 8m in length which seems to represent a structure aligned NNW-SSE.

The site is now marked by a mound some 25m in length which rises no more than 50cm above ground level. When first seen, in 1951, it was observed that mossy patches on the surface of the mound might signify the former presence of a chamber.

It would seem safe to accept the site as that of a megalithic tomb and the very size of the mound would suggest that it may well have been a court-tomb.

72. **Carrowcullen.** OS 19:5:1 (2·5 38·5). “Giants’ Graves” (1913). OD 400-500. G 518 305. Fig. 46. Plate 23.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 2km to the S of Skreen village and is situated on a platform on the lower S slopes of Red Hill. The rough pasture on the hillside is broken by small, isolated limestone outcrops. The site is overlooked by the Ox Mountains.

The monument consists of a ruined gallery, about 5m long, divided by jambs into two chambers. This is aligned NNW-SSE with the entrance at the S. The gallery is built with poor limestone slabs, 15cm to 45cm thick, and some of these are now split longitudinally into several pieces. There are some faint traces of a surrounding mound but the perimeter of this cannot be satisfactorily defined.

The front chamber of the gallery is 2m long and 2·30m in greatest width. The one surviving entrance jamb is now in four pieces. It seems to have been 80cm long and is 35cm high. The two orthostats forming the W side are each in two pieces. That next to the jamb is 55cm long and 40cm high and the other 1·30m long and 25cm high. There are three orthostats on the opposite side of the chamber. These are up to 80cm in length and are 20cm to 50cm high.

The dividing jambs stand 60cm apart. That to the W is in three pieces. It was about 95cm long and 45cm high. The opposite jamb is broken across into two pieces and was about 90cm long and 70cm high. The second chamber is 2·60m long and narrows from 1·90m wide at the jambs to 1·25m at the rear. The sides are each of two stones. That next the W jamb measures 90cm by 45cm by 55cm high. The other is in two pieces. It seems to have been 1·55m long and 65cm high. The stone next the jamb at the opposite side measures 1·30m by 20cm by 40cm high and the other 1·40m by 30cm by 50cm high. The N end of the gallery is open but the narrowing at this point strongly suggests that it originally ended here. A stone, 1·40m in maximum dimension, lies within the rear chamber.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 227-8; Wood-Martin 1888, 215-6; Borlase 1897, 179, Tireragh No. 16 (incorrectly stated to be in Mullaghroe townland); de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 90 (SL. 19).

73. **Lecarrow.** OS 19:5:2 (11·8 40·0). “Giant’s Grave” (1913). OD 200-300. G 529 307. Fig. 46.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 2km to the SE of Skreen village and is situated in the gardens of Carrowcullen House close to a mountain stream. The site is heavily overgrown.

The monument consists of a gallery, 7·50m long, aligned roughly NE-SW. The entrance is at the SW where there is a short portico covered by a large slab. There is a stone wall about 2m beyond the front of the gallery and protruding from this is a stone, 50cm high, which could perhaps have formed part of the S arm of a court. A narrow path crosses the main part of the gallery.

The jambs at the entrance to the gallery are set 80cm apart. That to the S measures 80cm by 45cm by 70cm high and its fellow 70cm by 40cm by 50cm high. In front of these is a stone 1·20m by 45cm by 70cm high. The function of this is not clear and it is not certainly *in situ*. A second pair of jambs stand 60cm and 90cm from the first and between these is a low sill. The jamb to the S measures 90cm by 40cm by 90cm high and the other 80cm by 40cm by 1m high. The sill is 1m by 30cm by 10cm high. The slab covering this portion of the gallery measures 2·90m by 60cm by 15cm thick. It rests on the inner jamb at the S and on a stone 1·05m long and 40cm high at its N end.

The main part of the gallery is 6·10m in length and it narrows from 2·10m wide at the W to 1·25m at the E. There are three orthostats at either side. That next to the jamb on the N side is 2·35m by 75cm by 70cm high. The second sidestone measures 1·65m by 35cm by 60cm high and the third 1·60m by at least 30cm by 85cm high. The W sidestone at the opposite side is 1·70m by 35cm by 70cm high and the stone next to this 1·35m by 35cm by

90cm high. The third sidestone here measures 85cm by at least 20cm by 30cm high. The backstone is set outside the ends of the gallery walls. It measures 2·10m by at least 40cm by 85cm high. There is a displaced corbel, 80cm by 70cm by 40cm thick, at its S end.

The very length of this part of the gallery would seem to suggest that it was divided into at least two chambers and it is possible that segmenting jambs were removed at the point where the garden path now crosses the structure.

74. **Tanrego West.** OS 19:8:1 (75·4 44·4). "Giants' Graves" (1913). OD 0-100. G 595 311. Fig. 47.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 800m to the N of Beltra crossroads and is on rolling pasture broken by occasional limestone outcrops in the grounds of Carrowgarry House. The stony beach of Ballysadare Bay lies 800m to the NE beyond Tanrego House.

The monument is built of rough limestone slabs. The gallery is 6·80m long and is divided by jambs into three chambers. The entrance, at the E, has been destroyed but beyond it is a line of four orthostats representing the N arm of a court. The structure is incorporated in a mound measuring 25·50m in length. This is up to 13m wide at the court end and narrows sharply to the back. A stone within the perimeter, at the SW, seems to be a kerbstone. It measures 2·10m by 55cm by 35cm high. Another likely kerbstone stands 2·50m inside the W end of the mound. This is 1·10m by 45cm by 55cm high. The mound rises little more than 50cm above ground level. A number of loose slabs, up to 2m in maximum dimension and 45cm thick, lie scattered over the mound.

The four courtstones are 30cm to 1·10m long and 15cm to 35cm thick. They decrease in height from 80cm at the W to 40cm at the E. A fifth moss-covered stone next to these may be another courtstone.

The first chamber of the gallery is represented by single orthostats at either side. That at the N is 1·40m by 35cm by 70cm high and the other 35cm by 20cm by 25cm high. The jambs dividing the first and second chambers are set 95cm apart. That to the N measures 65cm by 40cm by 70cm high and its fellow 70cm by 30cm by 30cm high. The former leans to the E under a stone, 1·65cm in maximum dimension and 40cm thick, which rests above it.

The second chamber is 2m long. Its N side is missing but its width was probably about 2·20m. The lone orthostat of the opposite side is 1·30m by 50cm by 50cm high. The jambs between the second and third chambers are set 70cm apart. The N jamb is 55cm by 35cm by 45cm high and the other 50cm by 40cm by 75cm high. The N side of the third chamber is of three stones. One of these, at the E, is a small stone measuring 25cm by 30cm by 35cm high. The stone next to this measures 1·15m by 25cm by 45cm high and the third stone 1·20m by 30cm by 60cm high. The first of the two stones on the opposite side leans outwards. It measures 2m by 50cm by 50cm high. The second stone is largely concealed. It is at least 70cm long, 60cm thick and 20cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1m by 25cm by 40cm high. Resting on this is a displaced slab, 2·75m by 1·40m by 40cm thick, which may be a roofstone. Immediately S of this is another displaced stone, at least 1·15m in maximum dimension, which may be a displaced corbel. The third chamber is 2·70m long and narrows from 2·10m wide at the front to 1·45m at the rear.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 256-7; Wood-Martin 1888, 194-5; Borlase 1897, 177-8, Tireragh No. 12; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 91 (SL. 23).

75. **Tanrego West.** OS 19:8:1 (76·6 39·7). "Cromlech" (1913). OD 0-100. G 595 306. Fig. 48. Plate 21.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 350m to the NE of Beltra crossroads and is situated in a narrow rectangular grove to the W of the by-road leading to Tanrego House. The previous monument (Sl. 74) lies about 500m to the N.

The monument consists of a gallery about 6m in length, aligned roughly E-W and preceded at the E by the remains of the N arm of a court. The gallery is divided into a short front chamber or portico leading to two longer chambers separated by tall jambs which flank a doorstone. There are slight traces of a mound in the gallery area but this is difficult to define because of the trees. Scattered stones stretch behind the gallery for a distance of some thirteen metres. Two of these (hatched on plan) seem to be *in situ* but their status is not clear. That nearest the gallery measures 1.70m by 90cm by 60cm high and the other 1.70m by 65cm by 70cm high.

The surviving courtstones indicate quite a small court. That at the E measures 1.80m by 65cm by 50cm high. Next to this is a stone 35cm high which does not seem to be *in situ*. The second courtstone is 90cm by 55cm by 50cm high and the third 80cm by 60cm by 35cm high.

The entrance to the gallery is 60cm wide. There are two stones on the N side. The inner stone here measures 1.05m by 65cm by 90cm high and the stone in front of it 80cm by 35cm by 75cm high. The jamb at the opposite side measures 1.10m by 65cm by 1.05m high. The portico sides are missing but it seems to have been about 80cm in length. The division between the portico and the second chamber is indicated by a single longitudinally set jamb at the N. This measures 90cm by 40cm by 90cm high. The sidestone outside this is 1.50m by 90cm by 80cm high and the stone next to this is 1.35m by 70cm by 70cm high. The first orthostat on the opposite side measures 90cm by 70cm by 1.10m high and the second 1.30m by 65cm by 70cm high. Outside the former is a stone, 75cm high, leaning heavily to the S. Its function is not clear. A fragment, 20cm by 15cm by 20cm has been split from the W end of the last stone and now stands separate from it. This second chamber was about 2m in length and is up to 2.50m wide.

The tall jambs separating the rear chamber from the rest of the gallery are 80cm apart. That to the N measures 1.25m by 65cm by 1.70m high and the other 90cm by 90cm by 1.90m high. The doorstone here is 70cm by 30cm by 1.10m high. The rear chamber is 1.50m long. The sole surviving sidestone is at the N and leans heavily inwards. It measures 1.50m by 50cm and, if erect, would be 1.10m high. The stone forming the back of the gallery is 1m by 45cm by 25cm high. Resting above this and the sidestone is a displaced slab, 3m by 2m by 1m thick, which may have formed part of the roof.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 256-7; Wood-Martin 1888, 194-5; Borlase 1897, 177-8, Tireragh No. 11; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 91 (SL. 24).

76. **Breeoge.** OS 20:2:2 (33.3 52.8). Not marked. (1913). OD 0-100. G 648 319.
Fig. 18. Plate 35.

Wedge-tomb

This destroyed tomb was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. The site is about 5.5km to the SSW of Sligo town and some 700m N of the sea-shore at Ballysadare Bay. The land in the vicinity provides good pasture and is similar to that at the Carrowmore passage-tomb cemetery which lies about 2km to the NE. There is a small quarry 100m to the N of the site and rock outcrop 250m to the S.

The monument was first brought to notice in May 1968 and was destroyed soon after its discovery. Fortunately, however, a sketch plan of the structure had been made and several photographs taken. The site was excavated in May 1972. No indications of the tomb-plan survived but cremated and unburnt human bones were recovered (Rynne and Timoney 1973; 1974-75).

Little of the tomb survived at the time of its discovery. The sketch plan and suggested reconstruction indicate a gallery about 7m long within a trapezoidal outer-wall measuring 9m E-W and narrowing from 7m wide at the front to about 4.50m at the rear.

The gallery was represented by four contiguous stones, 90cm high, extending over a distance of 3.10m. This line of stones was considered to be the inner end of the N side of the gallery. A lone orthostat, 1.10m high, at the NW, seemed to be an outer-wall stone as did two others, 7m apart, incorporated in a nearby wall (since destroyed) to the S. Between the latter pair were another three stones which could also have formed part of the S side of the outer-wall but the status of these was doubtful.

During the excavation cremated human bones and teeth of an adult were discovered within an area of about twelve square metres which was towards the rear of where the gallery was judged to have been. Nearby but at a slightly higher level "some unburnt human and animal bones and teeth were found. Two persons were represented by these unburnt human teeth, a youth of between twelve and sixteen years of age and an adult some twenty to thirty years older" (Rynne and Timoney 1974-75, 90).

Rynne and Timoney 1973, 30; Rynne and Timoney 1974-5.

77. **Corhawnagh.** OS 20:10:6 (40.2 19.3). Not marked. (1913). OD 100-200. G 656 284. Fig. 63. Plate 21.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 1.2km to the SW of Ballysadare village and is situated on sloping pasture land about 400m N of the steep slopes of Slieveward. There are rock outcrops 250m to the S. The site looks N across Ballysadare Bay to Knocknarea. The monument has been used as a dump for field stones. Five small trees grew in the chamber in 1973.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of a gallery some 7m long, aligned NE-SW and divided into two chambers. This stands within an oval mound measuring 9.70m long by 6m in greatest width.

The entrance to the gallery is at the NE where a single jamb stands at the N side. This is a flat-topped stone measuring 1m by 70cm by 90cm high. The first chamber is 2.60m long and 2.70m wide. The N side consists of two stones. That next to the jamb measures 90cm by 50cm by 30cm high and the other 1.50m by 45cm by 65cm high. The top surface of the latter slopes downwards to the N. The opposite side of this chamber is represented by a single stone measuring 1.20m by 50cm by 60cm high.

The division between the chambers is marked by a jamb protruding from the S wall of the gallery. This measures 1m by 90cm by 90cm high. To the N and largely concealed by the fill in the gallery is a stone which may be the second jamb. It leans heavily to the S. The rear chamber is about 2.50m long and 2.50m wide. The sides are each represented by two stones. That next to the jamb at the S measures 50cm by 50cm and 40cm high and the stone beside this 1m by 50cm and 60cm high. The smaller stone at the opposite side is 60cm by 50cm by 20cm high and the other is 1.50m by 50cm by 60cm high. The stone forming the back of the gallery measures 2m by 1.50m by 1m high. Its back slopes downwards to the W.

78. **Arnasbrack.** OS 21:9:5/6 (15.2 19.3). "Giant's Grave. Cloghermore" (1913). OD 200-300. G 726 283. Fig. 49. Plate 22.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 3.5km to the W of Ballintogher and is situated on a knoll, in good pasture land, 150m to the E of Lough Dargan. Rock outcrop occurs 200m to the N of the site.

The monument consists of a gallery 6.10m long, divided by jambs into two chambers and preceded at the E by the remains of a full court. The structure is incorporated in a low oval mound measuring 28m in length and 12.70m in greatest width. It achieves a maximum height of 1.50m towards the E.

The court is largely destroyed but measures 7.50m along its E-W axis. Single courtstones flank the entrance to the gallery. That to the N measures 1.60m by 55cm by 1.05m high and the other 1.70m by 50cm by 75cm high. The other three surviving courtstones are directly opposite the entrance to the gallery. Two of these, set 65cm apart, may represent the entrance. That at the N is 90cm by 90cm by 80cm high and the other 95cm by 45cm by 40cm high. The third stone adjoins the last and is 1.10m by 30cm by 50cm high. A displaced stone standing on edge at the W end of the court measures 2.70m by 40cm by 60cm. Its dimensions suggest that it may have served as a lintel.

The jambs flanking the entrance to the gallery are 75cm apart. That at the N measures

1.40m by 70cm by 1.20m high and its fellow, which is in two pieces, 90cm by 60cm by 1m high. A loose stone leans against the last and there is another at the W end of this. The front chamber is 2.70m long and 2.50m wide. The S side is formed of two stones set at an angle to each other. That next to the jamb measures 1.30m by 40cm by 30cm high and the other 1.30m by 20cm by 30cm high. The one surviving stone at the opposite side is a split boulder set with its flat face inwards. It measures 1.30m by 50cm by 70cm high.

The jambs dividing the chambers are set 80cm apart. The N jamb is 1.10m by 40cm by 1m high and the other 85cm by 40cm by 85cm high. The sides of the rear chamber are each of two stones. That next to the jamb on the N side measures 2.10m by 40cm by 90cm high and the stone beside it 90cm by 25cm by 50cm high. On the opposite side the first stone is 2.15m by 60cm by 70cm high and the stone next to the backstone 1.50m by 20cm by 65cm high. The flat-topped backstone is set with its flat face inwards. It measures 1.75m by 60cm by 1m high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 263-4; Wood-Martin 1888, 201-2; Borlase 1897, 182, Tirerril No. 3; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 91 (SL. 25).

- 79. Carrownagh.** OS 21:9:6 (19.8 20.5). "Druid's Altar" (1913). OD 200-300.
G 733 285. Fig. 63. Plate 22.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 500m to the NE of the last site (Sl. 78) and like it is situated on a knoll in good pasture land. Rock outcrop occurs 200m to the NE of the site.

The monument consists of a gallery, 5.70m long, orientated roughly E-W, and divided by jambs into two chambers. Two courtstones flank the N side of the entrance to the gallery. There are no traces of mound around the structure though the gallery contains a considerable amount of fill.

The entrance to the gallery, at the E, is between two jambs set 45cm apart. That at the N measures 75cm by 45cm by 1m high and the other 90cm by 30cm by 65cm high. The courtstone next to the entrance is 95cm by 25cm by 90cm high and the stone beside it 90cm by 30cm by 70cm high. In front of the entrance is a prostrate slab, 2.20m in maximum dimension, which could be a displaced roofstone and beside this is another, 90cm in maximum dimension.

The front chamber is 2.60m long and is up to 2.50m wide. The S side consists of two stones. That next to the entrance is 1m by 25cm by 55cm high and the other 1.10m by 35cm by 50cm high. The single sidestone opposite these measures 1.75m by 40cm by 70cm high. A gap between it and the entrance jamb is filled by a small stone 50cm high. The dividing jambs stand 1.15m apart. The top part of the S jamb is broken. It measures 45cm by 20cm and, at present, is 35cm high. The opposite jamb is 1.10m by 50cm by 1m high.

The rear chamber is about 2.70m long, is 2.20m in greatest width and narrows to 1.75m wide at the back. The N side is represented by a single stone measuring 1.80m by 50cm by 1.10m high. The opposite side is of two stones. That next to the jamb is 70cm by 40cm by 70cm high and the other 2.10m by 55cm by 80cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery is 1.70m by 50cm by 1.20m high.

Wakeman Drawing Book I, f.81 (Carrowness); Wood-Martin 1887-8, 264; Wood-Martin 1888, 202; Borlase 1897, 182, Tirerril No. 2; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 91 (SL. 26).

- 80. Castleore.** OS 21:10:3 (45.0 24.7). Not marked. (1913). OD 200-300.
G 758 289. Fig. 53. Plate 22.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies almost 1km to the NNW of Ballintogher village and is situated on a low ridge surrounded by damp pasture. Rock outcrop occurs 150m to the N of the site. The site is very heavily overgrown and is difficult to locate.

The monument stands within an angle formed by two fences. It consists of the ruins of a gallery 4.40m long, preceded at the E by the inner end of a court. Wood-Martin's plan shows four extra stones on the N arm of the court which suggest that the court may have been a full court. No trace of these were found beyond the fence to the E of the monument. The heavy overgrowth obscured any evidence for remains of cairn.

Three courtstones flank the S side of the entrance to the gallery and there is a single flanking stone at the opposite side. The latter measures 1.10m by 30cm by 70cm high. The three courtstones at the S are all 55cm high. The innermost stone measures 1.50m by 20cm, the stone next to it 75cm by 20cm and the third stone 70cm by 20cm.

The jambs at the entrance to the gallery serve also as courtstones. These are set 60cm apart. That at the N measures 1.30m by 40cm by 60cm high and its fellow 1m by 20cm by 40cm high. Between the latter and the first courtstone is a packing stone measuring 25cm by 10cm by 20cm high. Two stones survive on the N side of the gallery. That next to the jamb measures 1.25m by 25cm by 40cm high and the other 1.60m by 20cm by 20cm high. There are three orthostats at the opposite side. That nearest the entrance is 1m by 15cm by 25cm high and the stone next to it is 1.15m by 40cm by 55cm high. The top of the third stone may be broken. It is 60cm by 25cm by 20cm high. The top of the backstone slopes downwards to the W. It measures 1.45m by 25cm by 45cm high. Beyond this and more or less in line with the N side of the gallery is a thin stone, 60cm by 5cm by 20cm high. The function of this stone is uncertain.

There are no indications of segmentation in the gallery but its length would suggest that it may have had two chambers.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 295-6; Wood-Martin 1888, 203-4; Borlase 1897, 182, Tirerril No. 1; Mahr 1937, 426 No. 71; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera, 1960, 91 (SL. 27).

- 81. Carrowcrin.** OS 21:13:5 (14.3 0.9). "Cromlech" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 726 264. Fig. 54. Plate 22.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown as an antiquity on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map having been shown on the earlier editions as rock outcrop. It is situated in rolling pasture land about 4km to the WSW of Ballintogher village. The site looks N to Slieve Daeane and NW to Knocknarea.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of a gallery which seems to have been at least 7m long and up to 1.80m wide flanked, at the N, by the remains of an outer wall. Three collapsed stones at the W may represent a facade. The structure is incorporated in an irregular shaped mound measuring 16.70m long and 8.10m in greatest width. This is 1.50m high at the W and decreases to 20cm at its narrow E end.

The N side of the gallery is represented by five orthostats. These are 45cm to 90cm long, 30cm to 50cm thick, and 30cm to 70cm high. Six orthostats are in position on the opposite side. These are 60cm to 1.20m long, 25cm to 40cm thick and 40cm to 1.10m high. One, set at right angles to the line of the others may serve as a buttress. A stone, 55cm by 40cm by 65cm high is set 1.50m further to the W. It may be an outer-wall stone or buttress. There are three displaced stones within the gallery. The largest of these stands on edge and measures 1.70m by 40cm by 30cm.

The outer-wall at the N converges sharply on the back of the gallery. It is represented by a line of three erect and two fallen stones extending over a distance of 4m. The orthostats are 50cm to 1.40m long, 30cm to 40cm thick and 60cm to 80cm high. At the end of this line are three small displaced stones and there is another resting on the E end of the mound.

- 82. Knocktober.** OS 21:13:6 (18.9 7.3). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 731 271. Fig. 14. Plate 23.

Portal-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 3.3km to the WSW of Ballintogher and is situated on a low ridge in rolling pasture land

across the road from the ruined church of Kilross.

The tomb is ruined. One portal and an adjoining sidestone are in position. The portal is at the E and measures 95cm by 50cm by 1.70m high. The overlapping sidestone is 3.40m long and 60cm thick. Its top surface is irregular and while it is, in general, up to 30cm lower than the portal it does achieve the same height at one point. Opposite this is a fallen sidestone 2.45m long and 30cm thick. It would have been about 1.30m high when erect. Between it and the portal is a stone at least 1.20m by 40cm by 40cm which could be a fallen sill. To the E of this is a prostrate stone of uncertain function measuring 1.40m by 1.30m by 40cm thick. A hollow in the portal area and another at the W end of the structure may be due to robbing. No visible traces of cairn survive.

Ó Nualláin 1983b, 100. (The final three digits of the National Grid reference given here are incorrect).

- 83. Carricknagat.** OS 21:14:4 (26.0 3.2). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1913).
OD 200-300. G 738 266. Fig. 27. Plate 23.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 3.5km to the SW of Ballintogher and is situated on rush-grown pasture land broken by occasional rock outcrops. The next monument (Sl. 84) stands about 50m to the ENE.

The monument consists of four large displaced slabs, a leaning orthostat and seven smaller prostrate stones. The orthostat measures 1.30m by 30cm and if erect would be 1.30m high. The slab adjoining this at the N is 2.70m by 2.20m by 25cm thick and the slab extending under the E side of this is 2.40m by 2.20m by 30cm thick. The stone to the S of the orthostat measures 2m by 1.10m by 20cm thick and the stone beside it 1.40m by 1.30m by 15cm thick. The stones do seem to represent the remains of a megalithic tomb or perhaps even an abandoned attempt to build one but it is quite unclassifiable in its present state.

Two slabs, one resting above the other, lie some 15m to the S of the monument. The lower slab measures 2.10m by 1.50m by 25cm thick and the other 1.50m by 1.90m by 25cm thick. The presence of these slabs would tend to support the latter suggestion made above.

- 84. Carricknagat.** OS 21:14:4 (25.6 3.1). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 200-300.
G 738 267. Fig. 55. Plate 23.

Court-tomb (?)

This monument, first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map, lies about 50m to the ENE of the last (Sl. 83). It stands in a shallow, ill-drained hollow which limits the outlook to a view of Slieve Daeane to the N.

The monument is very ruined. It consists of the inner end of a gallery, about 4m in length, aligned NNW-SSE. There is a line of three kerb-stones to the E of the gallery and a single kerb-stone to the W. The alignment of these suggests that the gallery stood within a trapezoidal cairn.

There are three orthostats on the W side of the gallery. That to the S measures 1.70m by 30cm by 1m high. The stone next to this is set with its long axis at right angles to that of the gallery and may be a jamb. It is partly concealed and measures at least 70cm by 40cm by 60cm high. The third stone is 1.80m by 50cm by 80cm high. The first of the four orthostats on the opposite side of the gallery measures 1m by 40cm by 1.40m high. The next orthostat is set transversely like the stone opposite. It is 60cm by 30cm by 60cm high. A displaced stone, 1.10m in maximum dimension, rests against the third orthostat. This measures 1.20m by 40cm by 1m high and the fourth stone 1.60m by 40cm by 1.10m high. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 2.20m by 50cm by 1m high. A stone set across the long axis of the gallery, at the S, measures 1.10m by 30cm by 90cm high. Its function is not clear.

The kerb-stones to the E of the gallery are 80cm to 1.25m long, 40cm thick and 40cm to 70cm high. The single kerbstone opposite measures 1.30m by 40cm by 1m high.

There are little remains of mound around the structure. The gallery contains a fill at least 50cm in depth and there is also a fill between the kerb and the gallery which rises to a height

of 75cm at the E. A number of displaced stones lie on the mound. The four largest of these form a group to the S of the gallery. They are 1.70m to 2.50m in maximum dimension and 25cm to 40cm thick.

Despite the meagre remains the general design of the structure and its orientation would seem to support its classification as a court-tomb.

- 85. Tawnamore.** OS 23:3:1 (53.2, 55.2). Not marked. (1913). OD 400-500.
G 377 260. Fig.56. Plate 26.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map and indeed was not even visible up to a couple of decades ago when it was partly exposed during turf-cutting operations. An uncut turf bank, 8m E of the monument, indicated that the peat rose 1.40m above the level of the orthostats. The site commands extensive outlooks in all directions save towards the E where gently rising bog limits the view.

This diminutive tomb is still largely concealed by peat and the status of some of the exposed stones is still uncertain. At the S, two closely set lines of small orthostats represent gallery side and outer-wall. At the E end of the gallery is a stone which seems to be a backstone and N of this are four small set stones, 20cm high, two of which seem to be sidestones. Two large stones at the W end of the structure represent a facade and between these is a sidestone marking the junction of the N side of the gallery with the facade.

The six stones forming the S side of the gallery are 20cm to 60cm long, 20cm to 30cm thick and 30cm to 50cm high. The sidestone at the NW measures 60cm by 40cm by 60cm high and the apparent backstone 1.10m by 1m by 60cm high. The gallery is 3.50m long and was probably about 1.30m wide at the W.

The five outer-wall stones are 50cm to 90cm long, 20cm to 30cm thick and 50cm to 65cm high. The facade stone at the S measures 1.30m by 70cm by 60cm high and the other facade stone is 60cm by 50cm by 1m high.

- 86. Cabragh.** OS 25:2:6 (42.2 48.8). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 600-700.
G 560 252. Fig. 57. Plate 24.

Wedge-tomb

This fine monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies almost 5km to the W of Coolaney village and is situated on a level tract of rocky reclaimed pasture below the steeper S slopes of the Ox Mountains. There is a thin layer of peat between the outer-wall and the gallery while the gallery itself contains peat which reaches to the level of the top of the sides of the portico. The site commands an extensive outlook S from the hills beyond Geevagh at the SE to Knocknashee mountain towards the SW.

The monument is rather well preserved though the front part of the gallery is unroofed. It consists of a gallery, 7.70m long, surrounded by a straight-sided outer wall. The gallery is divided into a short portico at the W separated from the main chamber by two transverse stones and a displaced septal-stone. The portico opens directly on to a flat facade. The E end of the gallery, which lacks a backstone, is covered by three overlapping roofstones. There appears to be a considerable amount of cairn between the outer wall and the gallery. No traces of mound can be distinguished outside the structure.

The portico is 1.40m long and seems to have been about the same in greatest width. The slab forming the N side measures 1.30m by 40cm by 60cm high and the stone opposite 90cm by 30cm by 50cm high. The displaced septal-stone measures 1.40m by 20cm and if erect would be 1.10m high. The transverse stones to the W of this are less than 1m apart and are set into the side-walls of the gallery. That at the N is 70cm by 20cm by 50cm high while its fellow is at least 60cm by 20cm by 40cm high.

The main part of the gallery is about 6m in length. It is 1.60m wide inside the portico, 2.15m wide in the middle and 70cm wide at the E. The N side is represented by eight orthostats and the S by seven. These protrude no higher than 30cm above the peat and none seem to exceed 1m in length or 40cm in thickness. A small stone immediately outside

the E end of the S side seems to act as a reinforcement. The largest of the three roofstones at the E end of the gallery measures 2.45m by 2.50m. Its W end rests on a stone, 1.60m by 1.10m, which spans a gap between two of the orthostats of the S side of the gallery and its SE corner on another stone 1.25m by 95cm which also rests on two gallery orthostats. The E end rests on the second roofstone which measures 1.30m by 2m and this in turn rests on the third roofstone. The latter measures 1.45m by 1.20m.

Ten outer-wall stones are in position at the N. These are up to 1.25m long and 40cm thick and display a general decline in height from W to E. The heights of the first five are 1.10m, 45cm, 70cm, 75cm and 60cm while the others are 15cm to 25cm high. Outside the E end of this line is a leaning orthostat, 50cm high. Its function is unknown. The S side of the outer-walling consists of twelve orthostats. Two of these, at the W, are set at an angle to the line of the others apparently to meet with the small, now prostrate, facade stone. These outer-wall stones are 45cm to 1.10m in length and none exceed 40cm in thickness. They do not display the general decline in height evident at the N and their heights vary from 45cm to 1m. The back of the outer-wall is represented by a single stone measuring 1.30m by 40cm by 45cm high.

The fallen facade stone mentioned above has collapsed outwards. It would have been about 90cm high when erect. The facade stone at the N leans outwards. It measures 1.55m by 60cm and is 1.20m high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 274; Wood-Martin 1888, 212; Borlase 1897, 180, Leyny No. 3.

87. Gortakeeran. OS 25:3:5 (56.1 47.1). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 400-500.
G 575 250. Fig. 58. Plate 24.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 1.5km to the E of the last (Sl. 86) and is situated on top of a ridge in rolling drumlin-like country. The land in the vicinity of the monument provides good pasture which is broken by rock outcrops.

The best preserved part of this structure is a gallery, 8.90m long, divided by a septal-stone into a short portico and a long main chamber. Five roofstones lie along the gallery. Those above the portico and E end are *in situ*, the others displaced. The portico is flanked at either side by single facade stones and between these is a stone forming a split-portal entrance. A line of three outer-wall stones adjoins the N facade stone and opposite these is a single outer-wall stone and a prostrate slab. The front part of the monument is incorporated in a field fence. There are no traces of a mound around the structure.

The N facade stone measures 1.40m by 50cm by 90cm high and the other 1.10m by 30cm by 90cm high. The stone dividing the entrance is 40cm by 25cm by 50cm high. The portico sides are of single well matched slabs each measuring 1.20m by 30cm by 80cm high. These and the S facade stone support a roofstone which measures 2.40m by 1.10m by 50cm thick. The septal stone is 2.30m by 30cm and 1.30m high. Its base is visible at the S where it can be seen to rest on a flat stone measuring at least 50cm by 15cm by 15cm high.

The main chamber is 7m long and narrows from 1.70m wide at the septal to 1m near the back. There are eight sidestones at the N and six at the S. These are mainly flat-topped slabs and display a general decrease in height from W to E. Those at the N are 50cm to 85cm long, 20cm to 35cm thick and 20cm to 70cm high. The sidestones opposite are 65cm to 1.40m long, 30cm to 55cm thick and 30cm to 70cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery is set outside the N side-wall. It measures 1.30m by 15cm by 60cm high. The displaced roofstone next to the septal is 2.10m by 2m and 35cm thick. The roofstone beyond this measures 1.70m by 1.20m by 40cm thick while the roofstone extending under its E end is 1.60m by 1.50m by 30cm thick. The stone covering the back of the gallery measures 2.70m by 1.60m by 70cm thick. It rests on the backstone and the last sidestone at the S and, on the opposite side, on the second and third sidestones from the back.

The outer-wall stone next to the facade at the N measures 1.20m by 50cm and 80cm high. The stone beside this has fallen outwards. It is 1m by 30cm and if erect would be 70cm high. The third outer-wall stone here measures 80cm by 30cm by 20cm high. Beyond this and

outside the gallery wall is a displaced slab measuring 2·20m by 1·40m by 40cm thick. It may have been a roofstone. The single outer-wall stone at the opposite side of the gallery measures 1·20m by 25cm by 90cm high. Beside this is a prostrate slab of uncertain function. It measures 2m by 1·60m and is 40cm thick.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 273; Wood-Martin 1888, 211; Borlase 1897, 179-80, Leyny No. 2; de Valera 1951, 177.

- 88. Gortakeeran.** OS 25:3:5. Not marked. (1914). OD 300-400. G 577 249. Fig. 35. Plate 25.

Unclassified

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 300m to the SE of the last (Sl. 87) and is on similar land at the foot of the ridge occupied by that monument.

The monument consists of a number of large prostrate slabs and leaning stones together with a few small set stones which form no recognisable arrangement. The largest slab measures 3·50m by 2·40m by 60cm thick. It is supported at the S by a stone, 80cm by 25cm by 70cm high, but this is not certainly *in situ*. The slab to the NW of the first is 3·60m by 1·80m by 60cm thick. The W edge of the first slab rests above a leaning stone measuring 2·20m long, 40cm thick and 2m in sloping height. The leaning stone to the W of this is 1·70m by 30cm thick by 1·30m in sloping height. The small set stones are up to 1m in length and none exceed 40cm in height.

The monument is probably the remains of a megalithic tomb but if so it cannot be classified in its present state.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 273; Wood-Martin 1888, 221; Borlase 1897, 179-80, Leyny No. 2.

- 89. Cabragh.** OS 25:7:1 (50·1 44·9). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 400-500. G 568 248. Fig. 59. Plate 25.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 4km WSW of Coolaney village and is situated on rough pasture at the edge of a level patch of ground on the lower slopes of the Ox Mountains. Rock outcrops occur 200m to the N of the site. The monument is about 900m SE of the other fine wedge-tomb in the same townland (Sl. 86) and like it commands an extensive outlook S across rolling drumlin-like country.

The monument is rather well preserved but the structure is obscured by a fence running along its N side and by another across its W end. It consists of a gallery 10·40m long opening on to a facade and surrounded by an outer-wall. The design of the W end of the gallery is not altogether clear but a single transverse stone, at the N, indicates a division into portico and main chamber. The gallery sidestones are set with their flatter faces inwards while the flat sides of the outer-wall and facade-stones face outwards. There are little traces of mound outside the orthostatic structure.

The gallery entrance may have been of split-portal design. A pillar-like stone here is 65cm from the S facade stone and 75cm from the facade stone to the N. It measures 70cm by 60cm by 85cm high. The transverse stone, mentioned above, stands 1·90m to the E indicating a portico of about that length. It measures 1m by 45cm by 1·20m high. The N side of the portico is missing but it is possible that a stone, 1·80m by 85cm and 20cm thick, lying there may be a displaced sidestone. The opposite side is represented by a stone measuring 75cm by 25cm by 60cm high and by a slight extension of the wall of the main chamber.

The main chamber is 7·60m long. It is 1·55m wide at the front, 1·95m wide at a point 2m further E and decreases more or less regularly to 1·30m at the back. Its long axis and that of the portico seem to be set at a slight angle to each other. The N side is represented by eight largely concealed orthostats. These are from 30cm to 1·20m or more in length, and 20cm to 50cm thick. That next to the portal is 1m high but the others protrude no more than 35cm

above the general level of fill within the structure. The eleven orthostats forming the S side of the chamber are also largely concealed but protrude rather more than do those opposite. They are 35cm to 90cm in length and 30cm to 65cm thick. The first two stones at the W are each 90cm high. The others are 35cm to 60cm high. A general decrease in height from W to E is evident. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1.50m by 45cm by 30cm high. Its top surface is 1.30m below the level of the top of the transverse stone marking the division between portico and main chamber. A slab, 2.25m in maximum dimension and 20cm thick, resting against the N side of the gallery appears to be a displaced roofstone.

The facade and outer-walling at the NW part of the monument form a broad curve and a precise point of distinction between the two cannot be identified. The facade stone next to the entrance here leans heavily outwards but if erect would be 90cm high. The heights of the four stones next to this are 1.50m, 1.30m, 1.10m and 1m. These five stones are 1.10m to 1.20m long and 25cm to 70cm thick. The seven outer-wall stones beyond these are 80cm to 1.70m long and 70cm to 1.10m high. The backs of the five towards the E are concealed by the fence. A single orthostat behind the gallery seems to represent the back of the outer-wall but is set at a rather odd angle. It measures 1.90m by 50cm by 90cm high. Next to this, at the S, are five fallen and superimposed outer-wall stones. These are up to 1.10m or more in maximum dimension and some could have been up to 75cm in height. Four erect orthostats continue the line of the S side of the outer-wall here. These are 80cm to 90cm long, 30cm to 60cm thick and 1.10m to 1.20m high. The single facade stone adjoining the S side of the entrance to the gallery measures 1m by 40cm by 1.20m high.

Two large blocks lie 3m to the S of the SE corner of the structure. There is no reason to assume that these ever formed part of the monument.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 274; Wood-Martin 1888, 212; Borlase 1897, 180, Leyny No. 4.

90. Knockadoo. OS 25:11:2 (54.6 24.0). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400. G 573 226. Fig. 56. Plate 25.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 1.3km to the SW of Coolaney and is situated on a flat tract of ground in rolling pasture. Rock outcrop occurs 300m to the NE of the site.

The monument is difficult to interpret. Two groups of orthostats, 3.60m apart, survive and these seem to represent a structure with a long axis aligned roughly NE-SW. Two of the four orthostats at the SW are set more or less parallel and could be sidestones or longitudinally set jambs. The stone to the E measures 1.80m by 45cm by 80cm high and the stone opposite 1.70m by 40cm by 80cm high. The transverse stone between these seems to be a sill. It measures 1.30m by 40cm by 50cm high. The fourth orthostat here stands 1.60m to the S of the apparent sill and is 1.10m by 30cm by 60cm high. Beside it is a prostrate slab measuring 1.80m by 1.30m by 40cm thick.

The three orthostats at the NE end of the monument may represent a polygonal chamber. That to the S measures 1.30m by 45cm by 70cm high. Beside this is a largely concealed stone, 70cm by 70cm rising scarcely 25cm above the ground. This may not be *in situ* and its status is uncertain. The orthostat beyond this measures 1.40m by 70cm by 75cm high and the third orthostat is 1.50m by 50cm by 80cm high. The area between these orthostats seems to have been excavated to a considerable depth.

Two prostrate stones lie between the groups of orthostats. These measure 1.40m by 1.20m by 30cm and 1.20m by 70cm by 40cm.

The monument is unclassifiable in its present state and even the possibility that it may be the ruins of a passage-tomb cannot be excluded.

91. Carrowneden. OS 25:14:1 (26.2 11.3). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400. G 543 212. Plate 26.

Wedge-tomb

This destroyed monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It stood on pasture land about 8.5km to the SW of Coolaney village.

The monument was completely removed in 1959. When first seen, in 1951, it was very heavily overgrown but a gallery opening on to a flat facade and surrounded by an outer-wall could be distinguished. The gallery was aligned NE-SW and was so depicted on the relevant field trace of the 1914 OS 25 inch revision which also showed an enclosing U-shaped mound with its curved end at the NE. The monument was seen again during the course of its destruction and it was possible to obtain several photographs of the portion still extant. At that time the entire S sides of the gallery and outer-wall and the entire facade had been demolished. The photograph, Plate 26, No. 1, is taken from the S and shows the part of the inner face of the N side of the gallery obscured by debris of the demolished part of the structure. A roofstone, still apparently *in situ*, can be seen at the E end of the monument. At the opposite end are two stones which may have formed the side of a portico. Beyond the lower stone here a thin layer of cremated bone was visible (Plate 26, No. 3). A quantity of unburnt bone, recovered during the destruction of the monument, was deposited in the National Museum, Dublin.

92. **Carrowmurray.** OS 25:14:3 (40.5 12.3). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400. G 558 213. Fig. 55. Plate 25.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 6km to the SW of Coolaney village and is in a thicket on rolling pasture land. The ground in the immediate vicinity of the monument was very wet and mucky at the time of our survey. The Ox Mountains form a skyline to the N while Knocknashee dominates the outlook towards the S.

The monument is very ruined. Four orthostats suggest a gallery which was at least 6m in length. A displaced roofstone lies in the middle of this structure and there is a shattered roofstone (shown in thin lines on plan), 40cm thick, at the E. A single outer-wall stone stands at the SW corner. A fence runs E-W in front of the gallery and beyond this is an orthostat and nearby a prostrate slab. This orthostat could be a facade stone in which case the gallery would have been about 10.40m in length. The orthostat measures 1.20m by 35cm by 90cm high and the slab next to it 1.75m by 80cm by 90cm. There are no traces of mound around the structure but a number of loose slabs up to 1.50m in maximum dimension and 40cm thick lie scattered over the site to the N of the fence.

The outer-wall stone measures 1m by 30cm by 70cm high and the sidestone to the E of it 1.40m by 30cm by 20cm. The second orthostat on this side of the gallery stands 3.75m to the E and measures 90cm by 30cm by 40cm. The sidestone opposite this is 70cm by 20cm by 60cm high. Some 4m to the S of this is an orthostat measuring 80cm by 50cm by 90cm high. This may be a sidestone or, perhaps less likely, an outer-wall stone. The displaced roofstone measures 2.70m by 2.30m by 60cm thick. A small stone, 25cm high, supports it at the E but this does not seem to be an original feature.

Despite the meagre remains the structure is clearly the remains of a wedge-tomb. It is 1.55m wide at the NE and this increases to 2.30m at the fence.

93. **Ballymurray.** OS 26:13:4 (4.0 2.6). Not marked. (1913). OD 300-400. G 617 203. Fig. 60. Plate 27.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in a shallow basin in rolling, rush-grown pasture about 6.3km SSE of Coolaney village. Rock outcrop occurs 150m to the SW of the site.

The monument is very ruined but the remains do seem to represent the back of a court-tomb gallery aligned NNW-SSE. A backstone, two adjoining sidestones of the W side and, beyond the latter, a segmenting jamb survive. These are all rough limestone slabs. A deep ditch crosses E-W one metre to the S of the jamb. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The backstone is split along its length. The S piece measures 1·80m by 25cm by 40cm high and the piece behind it 1·90m by 30cm by 1·20m high. The taller piece has a roughly gabled outline. The sidestone next to it is 1·10m by 30cm by 70cm high and the small stone beside it, 40cm by 20cm by 20cm high. The jamb is 80cm by 50cm by 65cm high.

94. **Carrowmore.** OS 28:13:5 (14·4 1·1). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 600-700.
G 823 201. Fig. 61. Plate 27.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 3·7km to the NW of Geevagh and is situated on a flat tract of good pasture on the lower slopes of the mountains along the Co. Leitrim border. The underlying limestone rock is exposed as scattered outcrop in the vicinity of the tomb.

The monument is very ruined and is built of rough limestone slabs. It consists of the scant remains of a gallery preceded, at the E, by the S arm of a court which joins two stones of a flat facade. A single courtstone flanks the N side of the entrance to the gallery. The structure is incorporated in an oval mound up to 75cm high and measuring 21m E-W by 13·50m N-S across the entrance to the gallery. The base of a fence runs into the N side of the mound from E and W.

The entrance to the gallery is between two jambs set 60cm apart. The N jamb measures 85cm by 35cm by 70cm high and its fellow 75cm by 35cm by 65cm high. A stone, 15cm high, jammed between these is not *in situ*. The N side of the gallery is represented by an irregular line of stones extending for a distance of 5·50m. The stone next to the jamb measures 1·10m by 30cm by 85cm high. The others are thinner slabs doubled or overlapping in places. They are 40cm to 1·10m long, 10cm to 20cm thick and 35cm to 70cm high. The three surviving stones of the opposite side of the gallery show that the gallery extended at least 1m further to the W. These are 70cm to 90cm long, 10cm thick and 20cm to 50cm high.

The single courtstone at the N measures 1·05m by 40cm by 50cm high and the flanking stone at the opposite side, 85cm by 45cm by 70cm high. The other three courtstones at the S protrude no more than 15cm above the fill in the court but they do decrease in height from the gallery outwards. These are 55cm to 1m long and 20cm to 30cm thick. The facade stone next to the court measures 85cm by 45cm by 25cm high and its companion 80cm by 35cm by 35cm high.

The original design of the gallery is not clear but it would seem to have narrowed towards the present W end of the N side, perhaps indicating a segmentation at this point. Enough of the court and facade survives to indicate that the court was about 6m deep and comparatively narrow in outline.

de Valera 1960, 93 (SL. 33).

95. **Sessuecommon.** OS 31:10:6 (45·6 17·5). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400.
G 465 155. Fig. 62. Plate 28.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 8km to the NE of Aclare village and is situated on a platform of rocky pasture about 1km N of the River Moy which flows NE-SW along the flank of the Ox Mountains.

The monument is very ruined. At the E are the meagre remains of a full court leading to the vestiges of a gallery which had at least two chambers. The structure is incorporated in a low irregular shaped mound measuring 17m E-W by 8m N-S. A rock, 3·40m in maximum dimension, at the NE corner of the mound, seems to be a natural outcrop and may influence the shape of the mound at this corner.

A stone at the E end of the monument and set more or less along the main axis of the structure seems to represent the S side of an entrance passage to the court. It measures

1.15m by 30cm by 65cm high. The entire S side of the court is missing. Six courtstones survive at the N. One of these, 50cm by 20cm by 15cm high, stands at the NE and while there are no further orthostats here the line of the court perimeter may be indicated by the presence of a low bank. The other orthostats flank the entrance to the gallery. That next to the jamb is the largest and measures 1.70m by 35cm by 80cm high. The others are 35cm by 60cm long, 15cm to 30cm thick and 10cm to 40cm high. A slab, 2.25m by 2m by 50cm, lying within the court appears to be a displaced roofstone.

The entrance to the gallery is between two jambs set 50cm apart. That to the N measures 1.45m by 50cm by 1.10m high and its fellow, 1.35m by 70cm by 1.55m high. The top of the N jamb slopes downwards to the N while the top of the other is flat. These give access to a chamber 3.80m long and 1.70m wide at the W. The N side is represented by three small orthostats. These are 40cm to 75cm long, 25cm to 40cm thick and 40cm to 75cm high. Outside the orthostat at the W is a small stone, 40cm high, which seems to be a buttress. The single orthostat at the opposite side of the chamber measures 1.10m by 50cm by 1.10m high. To the S of this is a stone, 70cm by 30cm by 60cm high, which seems to be another buttress.

The two jambs at the end of this chamber stand 35cm apart. That to the N measures 80cm by 50cm by 80cm high and the other 95cm by 60cm by 90cm high.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 92 (SL. 31).

96. Castlerock or Castlecarragh. OS 31:13:6 (17.6 2.2). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1914). OD 300-400. G 436 139. Fig. 63. Plate 27.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 4.7km to the NE of Aclare village and is situated on rocky pasture, at the edge of a plateau, below the slopes of the Ox Mountains. The Owenaher River, a tributary of the Moy, flows S through a narrow valley about 1km to the E. The site commands an extensive outlook S across flat country.

The monument consists of a short gallery divided by jambs into two chambers. The entrance is at the E and here two courtstones represent the S arm of a court. Beyond these is a small kiln incorporated in a stone fence which runs along the edge of a cliff about 5m from the front of the gallery. There are slight traces of a mound, most notable at the N side of the gallery.

The jambs forming the entrance to the gallery are set longitudinally and stand 1.40m apart. That to the N measures 75cm by 55cm by 80cm high and its fellow 75cm by 40cm by 80cm high. The courtstone next to the latter is 50cm by 60cm by 90cm high and the stone beside this is 1.70m by 70cm by 1.35m high. Three prostrate stones up to 1.50m in maximum dimension and 70cm thick lie beside the last.

The front chamber is 1.80m long and 2.20m wide. The N side is of three stones one of which extends beyond the jamb. The design here is not clear but it is possible that this stone may also have formed the inner end of the court at this side. It measures 1.15m by 35cm by 1m high and the stone next to it 60cm by 40cm by 40cm high. The third sidestone here is 90cm by 30cm by 65cm high. The first orthostat at the opposite side measures 80cm by 50cm by 70cm high and the second 1.15m by 30cm by 90cm high.

The dividing jambs are set transversely and are 65cm apart. That to the S is 70cm by 60cm by 1m high and the other is 1m by 50cm by 1m high. Outside the last is a stone, 2.20m in maximum dimension and 50cm thick, which may be a displaced corbel.

The second chamber is 1.80m long and narrows from 2.50m wide at the jambs to 1.70m at the back. There are three orthostats at the S. That next to the jamb measures 40cm by 30cm by 60cm high and the stone beside this 85cm by 40cm by 70cm high. The third stone is 70cm by 35cm by 70cm high. The two stones at the opposite side are each 80cm high. That next to the jamb measures 1.10m by 25cm and the other 1.20m by 40cm. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1.40m by 60cm by 90cm high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 276; Wood-Martin 1888, 214 (the North point is incorrectly shown on this and on the 1887 plan); Borlase 1897, 181, Leyny No. 6; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 92 (SL. 30).

97. **Cloondrihara.** OS 32:1:2 (12·6 54·1). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 200-300.
G 528 193. Fig. 56. Plate 27.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on flat, damp, pasture land about 10km to the SW of Coolaney. Rock outcrop occurs 200m to the N of the site. The Ox Mountains form the skyline to the N while towards the SE Knocknashee Mountain dominates the outlook.

The monument is very ruined. At the SE are the remains of the back chamber of a gallery opening to the NW. Beyond this is a scatter of stones most of which do not appear to be *in situ*, though there are two leaning orthostats about 4m to the NW of the surviving chamber. There are some traces of mound around the stones at the NW end of the monument. A fence runs along the N side of the structure.

The entrance to the surviving chamber consists of two longitudinally set jambs which flank a high sill or door-stone. The N jamb measures 1·35m by 60cm by 1m high and its fellow 1·60m by 70cm by 60cm high. Both lean to the S. The sill measures 1m by 60cm by 70cm high. A sidestone, also leaning to the S, adjoins the S jamb. It measures 1·50m by 70cm by 60cm high. A prostrate stone to the E of the opposite jamb may be a fallen sidestone. This is 1·90m in maximum dimension and 25cm thick. The back of the gallery consists of a very large stone which leans inwards. This measures 3·30m by 1m by 1·20m high.

It seems very likely that the structure extended further to the NW but the function of the orthostats there is not clear. That at the N leans heavily outwards. It measures 70cm by 40cm by 1·10m high. The second orthostat leans to the S and is 1·10m by 40cm by 1·20m high.

de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 130, No. 2.

98. **Carrownaleck.** OS 32:1:4 (1·4 48·6). "Cloghmurthail" (1914). OD 200-300.
G 517 188. Fig. 64. Plate 35.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 11km to the SW of Coolaney and is situated on rolling pasture land within 100m of the upper reaches of the River Moy. Rock outcrop occurs 200m to the N of the site.

Little of the structure survives. Within a short oval mound are a tall orthostat and 2·50m to the E of this two small, low, opposed sidestones. The mound, which is up to 60cm high, is 11·70m long by 7·30m wide towards its W end. The tall stone measures 1·20m by 30cm by 1·05m high. Its top edge slopes downwards from N to S. Both sidestones lean inwards. That to the N measures 90cm by at least 10cm by 20cm high and the other, which is almost flush with the top of the mound, 75cm by 10cm. It would appear that the greater part of these stones remain concealed in the mound. A number of stones, up to 1·20m in maximum dimension, lie on the mound.

Despite the scant remains the monument is likely to be the last remains of a megalithic tomb.

99. **Springfield.** OS 34:6:4 (27·6 34·0). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 200-300.
G 739 171. Fig. 65. Plate 35.

Portal-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 3·5km to the N of Lough Arrow and is situated on a slight elevation, 40m W of a small stream, in pasture land broken by limestone outcrop.

The monument is very ruined and lacks a roofstone. Two portal-stones, one fallen, a sill and a sidestone survive and represent a chamber opening to the S. This stands at the S end of a roughly oval-shaped mound no more than 50cm high and measuring about 9m by 7m.

A line of five small stones, set on edge, 9.50m to the NE of the chamber, appears to represent some form of light structure which may not be of any great antiquity.

The erect portal leans against the sill. It measures 1.50m by 60cm by 1.95m high and the sill 80cm by 20cm by 45cm high. The fallen portal measures 2.20m by 1.10m by 90cm. The lone sidestone is 1.40m by 50cm by 1.40m high.

Borlase 1897, 183, Tirerril No. 5. Borlase confuses this with a demolished structure mentioned by Wood-Martin and said to be "in the townland of Springfield or Carrowmire, parish of Ballysadare" (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 261; Wood-Martin 1888, 199); Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101, No. 9.

100. Cams. OS 34:9:2 (12.3 25.2). Not marked. (1914). OD 200-300.
G 723 162. Fig. 66. Plate 36.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on rocky pasture in rolling country about 4km to the W of the N end of Lough Arrow.

Little of this monument survives. Two sidestones and a jamb are in position and indicate the former presence of a gallery aligned NE-SW. A loose stone stands erect at the end of the W sidestone and there are three prostrate stones nearby. Some 2m to the E of the jamb is a hollow measuring 4.50m by 4m and up to 40cm deep. The structure is incorporated in a low and largely ill-defined oval mound measuring 19m long by 12m in greatest width.

The jamb measures 55cm by 60cm by 90cm high and the adjoining sidestone 2.75m by 40cm by 85cm high. The second sidestone is 1m by 30cm by 60cm high. The loose stone beside it does not seem to be *in situ*. This measures 1.25m by 50cm by 1m high. The prostrate slab nearest this seems to have fallen to the W and could have been a backstone. It measures 1.35m by 30cm and if erect would have been at least 1m high. No function can be suggested for the other prostrate slabs. These measure 1m by 65cm by 35cm and 1.50m by 55cm by 35cm. Another prostrate stone, 90cm in maximum dimension, lies at the perimeter of the mound at the E.

Despite the scant remains it is believed that the structure can be accepted as the remains of a court-tomb gallery and it seems likely that this would have opened to the NE where the hollow, mentioned earlier, could conceivably denote the former presence of a court.

101. Ballindoon. OS 34:12:4 (75.7 15.3). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400.
G 780 151. Fig. 67. Plate 28.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It stands near the edge of a platform, in rocky pasture, above the NE corner of Lough Arrow. The site looks W across the Lough to Keshcorran and the Bricklieve Mountains.

Little of this monument survives. Three orthostats and a prostrate stone are present and may represent a gallery which narrows towards the E. This structure is incorporated in an ill-defined oval mound measuring 13m long by 10m in greatest width. A second perimeter can be distinguished within this at the N but its significance is unknown. Two prostrate stones lie on the mound. These are 1.30m and 1.40m in maximum dimension and 40cm thick.

The single orthostat representing the N side of the presumed gallery measures 1.60m by 45cm by 90cm. The prostrate stone opposite this is 1.50m in maximum dimension and 40cm thick. It may be a displaced sidestone. Next to this is a partly concealed stone 80cm long by 40cm high. The third orthostat is 80cm by 45cm and 60cm high.

Wood-Martin's plan shows a stone at the E end of the structure which he takes to be the covering-flag placed edgewise at the head of the grave. He continues:- "This change of position occurred about forty years ago, when the grave was opened by a man named Monaghan, in the hope of discovering gold."

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 462, No. 25; Wood-Martin, 1888, 186, No. 25; Borlase 1897, 185, Tirerril No. 7.

- 102. Carrickglass.** OS 34:12:5 (80·8 20·9). “Giant’s Grave” (1934). OD 400-500.
G 795 157. Fig. 68. Plate 28.

Portal-tomb

This impressive monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map under the name “Druid’s Altar.” It is situated 1·2km to the E of the NE corner of Lough Arrow at the head of a narrow valley looking NW across a drumlin landscape to the Ox Mountains. Rock outcrop occurs 300m to the E of the site. The monument is one of the fourteen megalithic tombs situated on the limestone uplands to the E of Lough Arrow.

The monument faces uphill towards the SE. It consists of a well preserved chamber covered by one huge, rectangular roofstone. The entrance is marked by two longitudinally set portal-stones and is closed by a tall door-stone. The sides are formed of single slabs and the back is closed by a large stone which leans inwards. There are no traces of a mound around the structure. The S side of the structure is incorporated in a field fence which is omitted from the plan for the sake of clarity.

The portal-stones, each 1·40m high, stand 80cm apart. That to the N measures 75cm by 50cm and is set in front of the door-stone. The opposite portal-stone flanks the door-stone and measures 1·20m by 50cm. The door-stone is 30cm lower than the portals. It measures 1·25m by 45cm and is exposed to a height of 1·20m inside the chamber. Both sidestones lean inwards. That to the N measures 1·75m by 40cm by 1·10m in sloping height and the other 2·10m by 60cm by 90cm in sloping height. The backstone is set outside the ends of the sidestones. It measures 2·10m by 80cm by 90cm in sloping height. The great roofstone rests on all the orthostats save the S sidestone. It measures 4·40m long by 3·40m in maximum width towards the rear. It is covered by a grass-grown mound but appears to be at least 1·60m thick. The chamber is wedge-shaped in plan. It is 2·10m long and narrows from 1·60m wide at the backstone to 1m wide inside the door-stone.

Wood-Martin, 1883-4, 462-7, No. 26; Wood-Martin 1888, 188-9, No. 26; Borlase 1897, 184, Tirerril No. 6; de Valera 1951, 196; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101, No. 10.

- 103. Moytirra West.** OS 34:12:6 (91·0 15·5). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 700-800.
G 806 151. Fig. 50. Plate 29.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown as an unnamed mound on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is rather prominently situated on gently rolling upland pasture, broken by limestone outcrops, about 2km to the E of the NE corner of Lough Arrow.

The tomb consists of the remains of a wedge-shaped main chamber preceded by a portico. The portico is separated from the rest of the gallery by a septal-stone which reaches to the level of the chamber sides. A single roofstone is in position above the main chamber. This structure is incorporated in a large cairn and protruding from this, at the SW, are three orthostats which seem to represent a buried outer-wall or kerb.

The grass-grown cairn is difficult to interpret. Two perimeters can be distinguished. The outermost, obscured by fences to the S and W, has a diameter of about 18m and rises to a height of 1m above field level at the NE. The general configuration of the ground suggests the possibility that it may have been built on a slight natural rise. The ruins of a small lime-kiln stand at the point where the E perimeter of the mound meets the fence at the S. The irregular inner mound stands on the platform formed by the outer mound and is roughly concentric with it. It is clear that at least portion of this mound consists of spoil from the gallery area. This mound is 11·50m in maximum dimension and rises 1·25m above the level of the outer mound.

The portico area has been robbed to a considerable depth. The sides are of single slabs which are up to 25cm thick. That to the N is 1·70m long and 1·10m high and the other is 1·05m long and 1·25m high. The septal stone measures 1·50m by 25cm and is 60cm lower than the portico sides. The portico is about 1·45m long and 1·75m wide.

Two sidestones are exposed at either side of the main chamber. All are slabs 20cm to 25cm thick. That next to the septal-stone at the S is 90cm long and the stone beside it is

55cm long. Both are level with the septal. Outside the junction of these and apparently strengthening the wall, is a stone, 40cm by 15cm, which is 15cm lower than the sidestones. At the opposite side of the chamber the stone adjoining the septal is 70cm long and the second sidestone is 95cm long. Both are slightly lower than the septal. Here again a small strengthening stone is set outside the junction of the sidestones. This measures 40cm by 15cm and reaches to the level of the sidestones. A stone outside the end of the E sidestone of the opposite side apparently serves a similar purpose. It measures 35cm by 20cm and is level with the sidestone.

The roofstone rests directly on three of the sidestones, on the septal and on a small stone set above the E sidestone on the S side. It measures 1.60m by 1.75m and is 40cm thick. The exposed portion of the main chamber is 1.80m long and narrows from 1.20m wide at the septal to 75cm wide at the E. The E end of the chamber is filled with rubble but there is a hole 1m deep immediately inside the septal.

The three outer-wall or kerbstones are each 15cm thick. That to the N measures 1.20m by 80cm high and the stone next to it 90cm by 70cm high. The third stone leans heavily outwards. It is 1m long and if erect would be 1.10m high. The base of this stone could be up to 40cm inside the position shown on our plan.

The plan published by Wood-Martin shows what he calls "a half demolished tumulus with the centre cists, two in number, exposed." In fact two contiguous roofstones are illustrated with, apparently, a single orthostat at one corner. The roofstones presumably covered the portico and W end of the main chamber which at that time were considered to be adjoining cists. The monument was explored on two occasions. On the earlier occasion the local tenant uncovered "one of the cists" and found a skeleton accompanied by "a thin piece of bronze about 12in. long - perhaps the warriors sword." The second "cist" was excavated by Bartly Foley, of Barroe who discovered two separate "interments" which were submitted to the county surgeon, E. MacDowel, M.D., who produced the report on the bones which is published by Wood-Martin. One interment comprised the bones of two adults and a child and the other, two adults. The former was accompanied by sherds of pottery among which were represented at least three Beakers, illustrated by Wood-Martin (1884, 469-70; 1888, 185) and later described and illustrated by Madden (1969, 157-9). Herity (1970) has shown that passage-tomb pottery reputedly associated with these Beaker sherds is, in fact, from one of the tombs of the Carrowmore passage-tomb cemetery, Petrie No. 54.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 461-2, No.22; 468-70; Wood-Martin 1888, 182-5, No. 22; Borlase 1897, 187-9, Tirerril No. 14(c); Prendergast 1959, 25; Madden 1969; Herity 1970.

104. Barroe Upper. OS 34:16:2 (84.0 8.2). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 400-500. G 799 144. Fig. 67. Plate 29.

Unclassified

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated about 800m to the E of the ruins of Ballindoon Castle, on the shores of Lough Arrow, and stands on a platform of upland pasture overlooking the Lough. A ridge of outcrop lies to the E of the site while to the W and NW the Bricklieve and Ox Mountains form the skyline.

The monument is very ruined and is difficult to interpret. An orthostat at the NE end of the structure could be the end of the outer-wall of a wedge-tomb aligned NE-SW. A line of two prostrate stones and three orthostats extending SW from the N end of this may represent the N side of an outer-wall. About 1m inside the W end of this line is an orthostat which could be a gallery sidestone and almost 2m to the S of this are two more orthostats which might represent the opposite side of a gallery. To the E and beyond the line of the last two stones is an orthostat which could be interpreted as a buttress set at right-angles to the gallery side. One other orthostat is present and stands outside the presumed line of outer-wall at the N. Its function is not clear. A number of prostrate stones lie at the W end of the structure. One of these, at the N, could be a fallen facade stone linking the outer-wall to the gallery side. The structure is incorporated in an irregularly shaped mound which can bear

little relationship to the shape of the original cairn.

The orthostat at the NE end of the structure measures 1.55m by 35cm by 60cm high. The fallen stone adjoining its N end is largely concealed. It is about 2.20m long and 30cm thick. The stone next to this is 80cm by 20cm and if erect would be 70cm high. The first of the three orthostats continuing the line to the SW measures 85cm by 20cm by 60cm high and the stone beyond this, which leans outwards, 80cm by 25cm by 45cm high. The third orthostat measures 2.10m by 65cm by 1.20m high and the presumed gallery sidestone to the S of this, 1m by 30cm by 40cm high. The prostrate stone which may have linked these measures 1.50m by 1.25m by 45cm thick. The first of the two orthostats which may represent the S side of the gallery measures 80cm by 30cm by 65cm high and the other 95cm by 30cm by 65cm high. The orthostat to the SE of the last is 1.40m by 35cm by 80cm high while the orthostat beyond the N end of the structure is 1m by 40cm by 1m high.

The above interpretation is put forward with considerable reservations but the general indications are that the structure is more likely to be the remains of a wedge-tomb than anything else. However the structure must remain unclassified in its present state.

105. Coolmurly. OS 35:10:4 (24.5 18.1). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400. G 833 154. Fig. 74. Plate 29.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It and the nearby sites, Sl. 106 and 107, are situated on rolling pasture land 200m to 300m E of rock outcrop. This tomb is situated near the crest of a low ridge.

Wood-Martin's plan shows a gallery covered by three roofstones set behind a flat facade and flanked to the S by a broken line of outer-wall. The E end of the outer-wall is represented by a single stone and while no stones are shown to the N of the gallery the narrow bank depicted on Wood-Martin's plan occupies the expected position of a line of outer-wall there.

The monument has suffered some interference since Wood-Martin's time. The E roofstone is missing and the N end of the facade may also be missing or else concealed by the fence which runs diagonally across the monument at this corner. There are some traces of mound around the structure rising no more than about 50cm above field level.

The gallery area contains a considerable amount of rubble fill and much of the orthostatic structure may be concealed by this. The single orthostat representing the N side measures 1.50m by 60cm by 80cm high. The line of this stone is continued by two slabs, apparently corbels. The slab next to the orthostat measures 90cm by 50cm by 20cm thick and the second slab 1m by at least 50cm by 25cm thick. Above each of these are thin stones which support the second roofstone. That to the W measures 60cm by 50cm by 15cm thick and the other 30cm by 20cm by 10cm thick. Beyond the last is a partly concealed stone 1.20m in maximum dimension and 25cm thick which could be another corbel. The first of the two stones representing the S side of the chamber measures 1.60m by 65cm by 60cm high and the second 1.45m by 1.15m by 30cm high. Above the last is a stone, 20cm by 20cm by 15cm thick, which supports the second roofstone. This roofstone measures 2.10m by 1.80m by 35cm thick and the roofstone at the W, 2.90m by 1.20m by 40cm thick. The top surfaces of these slope downwards from W to E. The surviving portion of the gallery is up to 1.30m in width.

The stone marking the junction of the facade with the S line of outer-wall is 70cm by 65cm by 60cm high and the facade stone beside it is 1.10m by 40cm by 55cm high. The first two outer-wall stones reach almost to the height of the roof of the gallery. That to the W measures 1.45m by 45cm by 55cm high and the adjoining stone, 90cm by 30cm by 1.20m high. The other three outer-wall stones here are up to 1m in maximum dimension and are 20cm to 40cm in height. The stone at the E end of the structure could indicate the back of the outer-wall but is not certainly *in situ*. It measures 1.05m by 1m by 50cm high. A single outer-wall stone is now visible to the N of the gallery. This is 50cm by 20cm by 20cm high. A largely concealed stone protruding from the fence at the NW corner of the structure and another to the S of this may be displaced facade stones.

Wood-Martin notes that human remains were found underneath the covering slabs by Lady L. Tennison.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 453-4, No. 10; Wood-Martin 1888, 172-4, No. 10; Borlase 1897, 185, Tirerril No. 8 (a).

106. Coolmurly. OS 35:10:4 (25·0 18·9). "Giant's Graves" (applies also to Sl. 107) (1914). OD 300-400. G 834. 155. Fig. 51. Plate 29.

Court-tomb

This monument, first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map, is situated about 100m to the NE of the wedge-tomb (Sl. 105).

The monument consists of a U-shaped court, at the SSE, leading to a gallery, some 9m long, divided by jambs into four chambers. An unusual feature is the presence of a long and comparatively high sill between the jambs separating the second and third chamber. The structure stands within a low mound which may have been 33m or more in length. The outline of the mound is somewhat obscured by spill from a stone fence which runs along it but there are some indications that it may have been wedge-shaped. A number of probable kerbstones are exposed towards the W and also a couple of stones which may be the remains of a lateral chamber. All of these are hatched on the plan. There is a small quarry to the E of the fence behind the gallery.

The arms of the court are incorporated in a stone fence which follows its U-shaped outline. Five orthostats are visible at the W side. The first four of these are 25cm to 80cm long, 20cm to 35cm thick and 25cm to 50cm high. The fifth, flanking the entrance, measures 75cm by 45cm by 1·30m high. Three orthostats are exposed on the E arm of the court. That beside the entrance measures 80cm by 50cm by 70cm high and the stone next to it 1·15m by 35cm by 55cm high. The third courtstone here is 75cm by 20cm by 20cm high. The court would seem to have been at least 5·50m deep and to have been about 7·50m wide at the S.

The two well matched jambs at the entrance to the gallery stand 85cm apart. That to the E measures 90cm by 35cm by 90cm high and its fellow 1m by 40cm by 95cm high. Wood-Martin's plan shows a stone between these jambs but this is no longer visible and its status is doubtful. The front chamber is 1·35m long and was probably about 2·50m wide. The W side consists of a single orthostat measuring 1m by 35cm by 50cm high. Wood-Martin's plan shows a sidestone at the opposite side but this is not now visible.

The jambs between the first and second chambers are set 60cm apart. That to the E measures 90cm by 40cm by 70cm high and its fellow 1m by 40cm by 1m high. These give access to a chamber 2·65m long and up to 2·50m wide towards the N. The E side is of two orthostats. That to the S measures 80cm by 35cm by 70cm high and the stone next to it, 1·55m by 40cm by 1·10m high. The single orthostat representing the opposite side is 1·50m by 40cm by 1m high.

The sill-stone between the second and third chambers measures 1·25m by 30cm by 50cm high. The jamb at the E end of this is 45cm by 30cm by 30cm high while that to the W is 40cm by 40cm by 40cm high. The chamber beyond these is 2·30m long and narrows from 2·30m wide at the S to 2m wide at the N. There are three orthostats on the E side. That to the S is split longitudinally. It is 60cm by at least 40cm by 85cm high. The stone next to it measures 65cm by 35cm by 1m high and the third stone, 65cm by 45cm by 85cm high. The S stone on the opposite side is 1·35m by 25cm by 65cm high and the other stone here is 1m by 35cm by 90cm high. The latter stone leans outwards.

The well-matched jambs separating the third and fourth chambers are set 60cm apart. That to the E measures 40cm by 40cm by 75cm high and its fellow 65cm by 40cm by 80cm high. The fourth chamber is 1·50m long and 1·70m wide at the S. Wood-Martin's plan shows two stones on the E side but only one is now visible. This is 70cm by 40cm by 85cm high. The single stone forming the opposite side measures 1·20m by 40cm by 65cm high. The stone at the back of the chamber does not appear to achieve full closure though it is seen to do so on Wood-Martin's plan. It measures 1m by 35cm by 25cm high.

The seven probable kerb-stones (hatched on plan) at the NW end of the mound are 10cm

to 30cm high. Two orthostats may represent a lateral chamber opening onto this section of the kerb. One of these could be a backstone. It is 1.40m by 40cm by 40cm high. The other may be a sidestone and measures 85cm by 15cm by 20cm high. One other stone, beyond the W arm of the court, could be a kerbstone. This is 65cm by 35cm by 30cm high. A leaning stone in a similar position at the opposite side can hardly be other than a kerbstone. It measures 1m by 35cm by 1.05m high.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 454, Nos. 11 and probably 12 (the latter may refer to the possible lateral chamber and kerbstones); Wood-Martin 1888, 175, Nos. 11 and 12; Borlase 1897, 185 Tirerril, No. 9(b); de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 93 (SL. 36).

107. Coolmurly. OS 35:10:4 (25.0 19.3). “Giants’ Graves” (1914) (applies also to Sl. 106). OD 300-400. G 834 155.

Unclassified

This destroyed monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. The site is now occupied by a disused limestone quarry. The early editions of the 6-inch map and the relevant field-trace of the OS 25-inch map show a rectangular structure, about 8m in length, some 30m to the N of the gallery of Coolmurly (Sl. 106). The OS Name Book of the 1914 edition referring to Sl. 106 and 107 states that “the name Giants Graves applies to two ancient graves having no covering slabs, but a number of upright stones being in a parallelogram form situated about 38 yards apart...” We spoke to an old man here in 1952 when the plan of Sl. 106, published here, was made, and while he was able to recall a structure made of large stones at the site he did not give us a reliable description of it. As de Valera (1960) has pointed out, Wood-Martin’s interpretation of circles at the end of the structure he illustrated in plan is not reliable but does hint that the structure may have been a court-tomb. The juxtaposition of this site and the nearby tomb (Sl. 106) compares with the similar though closer occurrence of the two tombs at Tullyskeherny (Le. 22 and 23). The composite monument at Carrowkilleen (Ma. 52) is also of some relevance in this context.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 454, No. 13; Wood-Martin 1888, 175, No. 13; Borlase 1897, 186 (d) (under Tirerril 8-11); de Valera 1960 132, No. 15.

108. Moytirra West. OS 35:13:1 (4.7 9.4). “Stone” (1914). OD 500-600. G 812 145. Fig. 3.

Portal-tomb

This destroyed portal-tomb was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map under the name “Druid’s Altar”. It stood on elevated rocky pasture about 2.1km to the E of Lough Arrow. Petrie’s sketches depict a classic portal-tomb with tall portal stones, single sidestones, and a high-pitched roofstone resting on the portals and a backstone. The tomb may have been intact up to time of the 1885 OS 6-inch revision when it was again shown as “Druid’s Altar” but had collapsed by 1888 when visited by Wood-Martin. An old man told Wood-Martin of having witnessed its collapse. He noted that it was then in too ruined a condition for a sketch to be of the slightest interest. The relevant field trace of the 1914 OS 25 inch revision has a miniature sketch of the collapsed tomb while the Name Book of that revision states that the name “Stone” “applies to an oblong shaped block of limestone about 12 feet long and 4 feet thick.” The site has since been cleared.

Thomas O Conor in his account of the Moytirra area in the OS Letters states that “There is also a grave, which is fourteen yards long, in the part called Mo’ Tuire (McDonagh) [i.e. Moytirra West]” a short distance to the N of the above monument. It is not noted by Wood-Martin and the exact location and nature of this feature is unknown.

OS Letters, Co. Sligo, 172, “Cloch na dTrí bPósta”; Wood-Martin 1883-4, 461, No. 21; Wood-Martin 1888, 182-3, No. 21; Borlase 1897, 186 (a) (under Tirerril 12-14); de Valera 1951, 177 fn. 11; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101, No. 11.

- 109. Moytirra East.** OS 35:13:4 (4·6 6·1). “Giant’s Grave (site of)” (1914). OD 500-600. G 812 141.

Unclassified

This destroyed monument was situated on rocky pasture land little more than 200m to the W of the extant court-tomb in the same townland (Sl. 110). It was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map and is depicted there as a squat rectangle with its long sides aligned NW-SE. These sides are shown to protrude a short distance beyond the SE end of the rectangle. Wood-Martin notes that the monument had been entirely demolished by the time of his visit and that not a vestige remained. He continues: “according to traditional account, that grave was a fac-simile of the one just described” (i.e. Sl. 110).

At the time of our visit in 1956 we saw five or six large upright stones running NE-SW and extending over a distance of 5m in the face of the fence which the 1837 map showed as incorporating the NW end of the monument. These may have formed part of the tomb before removal to their present position.

Wood-Martin, on the basis of the account of the megalithic tombs in the area contained in the OS Letters, states that the tomb here had been opened before 1837 and was found to contain human remains and a gold gorget. According to Thomas O’Conor, who wrote the relevant OS Letter, the gold object (he calls it a breast plate) was found *in or near* a tomb a short distance to the N of the village of ‘Motire Chonlann’. It would seem, from the OS Fair Plan (1837), which shows the village (incorrectly named Moytera McDonagh) that O’Conor may have been mistaken in his directions and should have placed the monument to the W of the village. He said of it that it “is now eighteen or twenty feet long, and about five feet broad, having flags fixed around it.”

It is clear that there was a megalithic tomb at this site and that it may have been a court-tomb.

OS Letters, Co. Sligo 1837, 171-172; Wood-Martin, 1883-4, 458-60, No. 20; Wood-Martin 1888, 180-2, No. 20; Borlase 1897, 189, Tirerril, No. 16 (b); de Valera 1960, 132, No. 16.

- 110. Moytirra East.** OS 35:13:4 (6·7 5·7). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 500-600. G 814 141. Fig. 52. Plate 31.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies little more than 2km to the E of the ruins of Ballindoon castle, on the shores of Lough Arrow, and is situated on rocky pasture littered, to the W and S, by erratic boulders. The site commands an extensive outlook S across a drumlin landscape.

The monument consists of the remains of a deep U-shaped court at the NNE leading to a well preserved gallery of four chambers. The front of the gallery is of unusual design with two stones set at right angles to narrow the entrance to half the width of the gallery. The divisions between the first three chambers are marked by single jambs, in each case at the W, while the third and fourth chambers are separated by a long sill. Wood-Martin thought that there was a circle of stones adjoining the back of the gallery and shows a ring of eight blocks there on his plan. Three blocks stood there when our plan was made in 1963 but we were unable to accept these as the remnants of a court. There are some traces of mound around the structure but because of the uneven nature of the ground these were too indefinite to show on the plan. A stone wall runs NE-SW across the W arm of the court.

The W arm of the court is represented by two stones. That to the N measures 1·95m by 30cm by 55cm and the stone beside it 1·50m by 35cm by 80cm high. There are three orthostats on the opposite side of the court and beyond these to the N are two low moss-covered stones perhaps representing the junction of the court with a facade. A low bank runs E from the presumed facade stone and 10m along this is a small spring. The courtstone adjoining the gallery at this side measures 1·20m by 30cm by 1m high and the stone next to it 2·05m by 35cm by 80cm high. The third orthostat here is 1·30m by at least 25cm by 35cm high. The court may have been about 7m deep but its width cannot be determined.

The gallery is 13m long and narrows from 2·50m wide near the front to 1·85m at the back.

One of the stones narrowing the entrance is set more or less along the main axis of the structure. This measures 95cm by 35cm by 85cm high and the stone linking it to the courtstone at the N is 50cm by 10cm by 30cm high. The front chamber is about 3·20m long and 2·50m high. The sides are each of two stones. That next the entrance at the W measures 1·60m by 35cm by 50cm high and the stone next to it is 1·25m by 30cm by 60cm high. At the opposite side, the first stone measures 1·40m by 30cm by 55cm high and the other 1·50m by 35cm by 65cm high.

The jamb marking the division between the first and second chambers is set transversely between the side-stones. It measures 90cm by 25cm by 75cm high. Opposite this is a gap in the gallery wall which may have contained another jamb. The second chamber is about 3m long and 2·10m wide. The single stone forming the E side measures 2·55m by 30cm by 30cm high while the stone opposite it is 2·15m by 35cm by 45cm high.

The jamb marking the entrance to the third chamber measures 30cm by 30cm by 20cm high. This chamber is 2·60m long and 2·10m wide. The sides are each of two stones. That next to the jamb measures 1·35m by 30cm by 40cm high and the stone next to it, 1·65m by 30cm by 70cm high. The first stone at the opposite side is 95cm by 30cm by 65cm high and the other is 1·35m by 40cm by 45cm high.

The sill between the third and fourth chambers is a flat topped stone measuring 1·80m by 40cm by 30cm high. There are gaps in the gallery walls at either end of the sill and it is possible that these were occupied by inset jambs. The fourth chamber is almost 3m long and narrows from 2·20m wide at the sill to 1·85m at the back. Here again the sides are each of two slabs. That next to the sill on the E side measures 1·30m by 30cm by 40cm high and the stone beside it, 1·50m by 30cm by 50cm high. The first stone at the opposite side is 1·40m by 30cm by 45cm high and the other, 1·25m by 30cm by 45cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery is flat-topped and measures 1·80m by 30cm by 85cm high. It rises about 40cm above the general level of the sidestones and is matched in height by the jamb between the first two chambers.

OS Letters, Co. Sligo, 172; Wood-Martin 1883-4, 458-9, No. 19; Wood-Martin, 1888, 180-1, No. 19; Borlase 1897, 191, Tirerril No. 23 (b) (incorrectly placed in Highwood townland); Piggott and Powell 1947, 142-3; de Valera 1951, 196; Corcoran 1960, 146, No. 10; de Valera 1960, 93 (SL. 35).

111. Treanmore. OS 35:14:4 (23·6 1·0). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 400-500.
G 832 136. Fig. 75. Plate 30.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on sloping pasture land about 1km to the NNW of Kilmactranny village. The soil mantle in the area is thin and the underlying limestone is exposed in places. The site looks S across a drumlin landscape.

The gallery here is about 9m long. It appears to have been divided into three main chambers and is preceded, at the N, by a short portico. A pair of transeptal chambers open into the first main chamber. The court is represented by two adjoining stones one of which also serves as an entrance jamb. About 2·50m S of the gallery is a subsidiary chamber opening to the E. The structure is incorporated in a low mound 19·50m long, N-S, by 12·50m wide E-W. The monument is built on ground sloping downwards from N to S and consequently the front end of the structure is about 1m above the level of the back.

The courtstone next to the portico measures 1·55m by 30cm by 20cm high and the jambstone beside it is 75cm by 25cm by 50cm high. The second jamb here, 40cm to the S, measures 80cm by 20cm by 85cm high. The jamb opposite this is 90cm by 40cm by 55cm high. These are 70cm apart and give access to a main chamber which may have been up to 2·50m long and 2·20m wide. There are two orthostats at either side of this chamber and gaps between these form the entrances to the transeptal chambers. The sidestone next to the portico, at the E, measures 1·20m by 30cm by 70cm high and the second stone here is 1·40m by 35cm by 75cm high. The latter is broken across towards its S end. The first sidestone at the opposite side is 50cm by 25cm by 45cm high and the second, 1·30m by 30cm by 50cm high.

Two low stones within the gallery mark the division between the first and second chambers. That to the W, though partly concealed, appears to be a jamb *in situ*. It measures at least 30cm by 20cm by 10cm high. The other stone, 90cm to the E, could be a second jamb but may be somewhat displaced. It is 30cm by 15cm by 10cm high. The chamber beyond these is about 2.60m long and 2.10m wide. The first stone at the E side measures 90cm by 30cm by 20cm high and the second, 1.55m by 35cm by 50cm high. At the opposite side, the stone next to the jamb is 50cm by 30cm by 20cm high and the other is 1.20m by 30cm by 15cm high.

A long sill, flanked at either side by short jambs, separates the second and third chambers. The sill measures 1.50m by 30cm by 35cm high. The jambs are well-matched stones each measuring 40cm by 25cm by 35cm high. The third chamber is 2.55m long and 2.10m wide. The W side is of two stones. That next to the jamb measures 95cm by 20cm by 40cm high and the other 1.50m by 30cm by 60cm. The single orthostat representing the opposite side is 1.50m by 35cm by 60cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery measures 1.95m by 50cm by 60cm high. Behind this is a pit in the cairn material measuring 4m E-W by 3m N-S and 70cm deep.

The stones forming the transepts are lower than those of the main structure. The entrance to the E transept is 50cm wide. The sides are each represented by a single stone. That to the N is 90cm by 20cm by 15cm high and the stone opposite is 1m by 30cm by 20cm high. The back consists of a stone measuring 1.35m by 30cm by 35cm high which leans outwards. This transept is 2m long and 1.35m wide.

The entrance to the opposite transept is 75cm wide. The sides here are each of two stones. The stone next to the entrance on the N side measures at least 1m by 30cm by 10cm high and the second stone 90cm by 30cm by 10cm high. The first stone on the opposite side measures at least 50cm by 15cm by 10cm high and the stone next to it, 1.25m by 40cm by 15cm high. The backstone here measures 80cm by 30cm by 25cm high. The transept is 2.10m long and 1.40m wide.

The lateral chamber, behind the gallery, is represented by a backstone and two adjoining sidestones. The backstone is 1.20m by 25cm by 15cm high. The sidestone at the N measures 1.20m by 15cm by 15cm high and the stone opposite, 1.05m by 20cm by 15cm high. Little more than 3m to the E of this structure are two possible kerbstones. That to the N measures at least 90cm by 50cm by 10cm high and the other, 80cm by 40cm by 15cm high. Another possible kerbstone stands at the NW edge of the mound. This leans to the W and measures 70cm by 50cm by 35cm high.

OS Letters, Co. Sligo, 172 ("Loinneach"); Wood-Martin, 1883-4, 449-51, No. 6; Wood-Martin 1888, 172, No. 6; Borlase 1897, 189-90, Tirerril No. 17 and Tirerril No. 20(a) where it is incorrectly placed in Carrickard townland; Piggott and Powell 1947, 141-3 ("Carrickard," incorrectly located on 6-inch Sh. 41); de Valera 1951, 177 ("Carrickard", incorrectly classed as a wedge-tomb); de Valera 1965, 10-11.

112. Carrowreagh. OS 36:3:5 (60.6 50.3). "Giant's Grave, Cashelnamon" (1914).
OD 800-900. G 383 128. Fig. 76. Plate 30.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 4km to the NW of Aclare and is one of two court-tombs situated about 300m apart on a bog-covered plateau below the higher slopes of the Ox Mountains. The plateau commands an extensive outlook S and E across the basin of the River Moy.

The monument consists of a gallery, some 6m in length, divided by jambs into two chambers, and preceded at the NE by the remains of the N side of a court. The structure is incorporated in a bog-covered cairn up to 1.50m high and measuring 20.50m long by 12.50m in greatest width. The cairn may have been used as a source of material for the ring wall which surrounds the tomb. The site is littered with loose stones up to 1.50m or more in maximum dimension.

The design of the court is not clear but it is possible that two of the four adjoining stones at the NW may have formed one side of an entrance passage leading to a rather small court. These four stones are 80cm or less in maximum dimension and none are more than 40cm

high. Two other stones seem to form part of the court. These stand next to the gallery entrance and are set with their narrow ends on the court perimeter. That next to the gallery measures 60cm by 30cm by 90cm high and the other 75cm by 35cm by 60cm high.

The entrance jambs of the gallery are set at an angle to each other and leave a gap only 40cm wide. That to the N measures 1.30m by 30cm by 1.15m high and its fellow, 1.30m by 35cm by 1m high. Leaning against the outer side of the latter is a stone, 90cm high which may have matched the stone adjoining the opposite side of the entrance. Beyond this, to the E, is a slab 1.80m by 90cm and 25cm thick, which may be a lintel displaced from above the entrance stones.

The front chamber of the gallery is about 2.50m long and 2.90m in maximum width. The N side is of two stones. That next to the entrance measures 1.10m by 40cm by 1m high and the stone beside it, 1.60m by 30cm by 1.20m high. The single stone representing the opposite side of the chamber is 1.30m by 45cm by 30cm high. Outside this is a stone which leans outwards but seems to be *in situ*. Its function is not clear. It measures 1.40m by 25cm by 1m high. Immediately E of this is a stone 1.40m by 1.30m by 25cm thick which could be a displaced corbel.

The jambs dividing the gallery stand 1.60m apart. That at the N is split into three pieces. It is 1m long and 1.20m high and was probably about 40cm thick. It has a gabled outline. The opposite jamb is in two pieces. It is 70cm long and 1.10m high and it too was probably about 40cm thick. Its top edge slopes downwards to the S. These give access to a chamber, 3.60m long, which narrows from 3.80m wide at the front to 1.60m at the rear. The N side is of three stones. That next to the jamb measures 1.75m by 40cm by 70cm high. Outside this is a set stone 75cm by 10cm by 80cm high which seems to serve as a reinforcement. The other sidestones here are set inside the first. The stone overlapping it measures 1m by 50cm by 80cm high and the other 95cm by 55cm by 55cm high. At the opposite side that part of the gallery wall next to the jamb is represented by three narrow slabs which may be part of a larger stone or stones. They are 30cm to 70cm long and 20cm to 30cm high. Next to these are two slabs standing more or less parallel and these, again, may be parts of the one stone. The inner piece is 1.05m long and 55cm high and the outer piece 90cm long and 10cm high. The side is completed by a block 65cm by 55cm by 65cm high. The back of the gallery is closed by a gabled backstone measuring 1.90m by 55cm and 90cm high. Within the rear chamber is a displaced slab, 2.30m by 1.90m by 25cm thick, which may have formed part of the roofing.

de Valera 1960, 97 (SL. 28).

113. **Carrowreagh.** OS 36:3:5 (60.8 47.2). Not marked. (1914). OD 800-900.
G 383 123. Fig. 69. Plate 30.

Court-tomb

This monument, not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map, is on the same boggy plateau as the last and lies about 300m to the S of it. The entire monument is enveloped in the bog and the only exposed structure is that of the back chamber of a gallery from which all save one of the covering stones have been removed. The monument appears as a mound, 34.50m long, which narrows from 11.50m wide near its NE end to 7m wide near the back. It achieves a maximum height of about 3m at the exposed chamber and slopes sharply downwards from this to the NE where a distinct edge is visible. The mound runs more or less level from the back of the chamber for most of its length and then dips gradually for less than 1m to the edge. There is a slight hollow of indefinite outline some 5m inside the NE end of the mound which may signal the presence of a buried court.

The exposed chamber is 3.30m long and 2.20m in maximum width. At the NE are two imbricated jambs which flank a tall sill. The N side consists of three orthostats and above these are high-pitched slab corbels rising in several irregular tiers. There are three orthostats on the opposite side also but whatever structure may exist above these is largely concealed though part of two overlapping corbels can be seen above the SW end of the middle orthostat. The end of the chamber consists of a backstone set outside the ends of the gallery sides and rising from behind this is a corbel which supports a largely concealed

roofstone. The peat cover above the roof is 60cm thick.

The sillstone is much concealed but is at least 1m long and rises 70cm above the bog-covered fill in the chamber. The exposed part of the N jamb is 15cm lower than the sill while that to the S rises 10cm above it. The orthostats at either side of the chamber are 1m to 1.30m long and rise 30cm to 50cm above the present floor. The corbels along the N side are up to 1.30m or more in maximum dimension. Some of the smaller stones here are only 5cm thick while others are up to 15cm or more. The corbelling, at both sides, appears to extend beyond the jambs and sill into the concealed front part of the gallery. The backstone leans inwards and a crack splits it into two pieces near the middle. It is at least 1.90m long and rises 1m above the fill in the chamber.

de Valera 1960, 92 (SL. 29).

- 114. Culdaly.** OS 36:9:6 (20.3 16.7). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 500-600.
G 341 091. Fig. 57. Plate 31.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 7km to the W of Aclare and is situated in rolling country, in a broad valley among the foothills at the SW end of the Ox Mountains. The monument is at the edge of a strip of reclaimed cultivated fields and was itself, at one time, incorporated in the bog. Rock outcrop occurs 150m to the NW of the site.

The monument consists of a gallery, 8.70m long, opening onto a flat facade and surrounded by a U-shaped outer wall. The gallery is divided by a high septal stone into a portico and long main chamber. Two broken and partly concealed roofstones lie to the E of the septal stone and there are other smaller displaced stones beyond these. A considerable amount of bog-covered cairn is present between the gallery and the outer-wall and may conceal some of the orthostats towards the E end of the S side of the gallery. A curved line of seven stones, some 3m to 4m to the N of the tomb, seems to represent a kerb. There is a lot of cairn material between this line and the N side of the outer-wall and this extends for up to 2m further to the N. The cairn spread is visible up to 4m beyond the S side of the outer-wall and terminates at a fence which crosses in a N-S direction in front of the structure. This fence incorporates several stones of megalithic proportions which could have been taken from the tomb. The cairn, at present up to 16.50m in maximum dimension, reaches a height of about 75cm.

The entrance to the gallery is between two well-matched jambs, each 90cm high and set 80cm apart. That to the N measures 65cm by 35cm and its fellow 75cm by 45cm. These give access to a portico 2m long which narrows from 2.20m wide at the front to 1.80m wide at the septal-stone. The sides are of single stones, each 45cm high. That at the N measures 1.50m by 20cm and the stone opposite, 1.20m by at least 20cm. The septal-stone, a great flat-topped stone inset in the gallery walls, is split from top to bottom towards its N end. It measures 2.60m long, 25cm to 45cm thick and rises about 20cm above the portico sides.

The main chamber is 6.20m long and narrows from 1.60m wide at the septal to an estimated 80cm at the backstone. The eight stones forming the N side are set overlapping in places. They are 30cm to 85cm long, 15cm to 40cm thick and 30cm to 75cm high. The opposite side is represented by three orthostats and here the first stone is set inside the line of the other two. These are 85cm to 1.20m long, 20cm to 30cm thick and 40cm to 55cm high. The flat-topped stone forming the back of the gallery measures 1.50m long, 20cm thick and 50cm high.

There are ten outer-wall stones in position beyond the N side of the gallery. These are 40cm to 1.15m long, 15cm to 45cm thick and 30cm to 90cm high. The two at the E run inwards towards the back of the gallery suggesting a curved back here. There are another ten outer-wall stones at the opposite side and here again the last two curve inwards but in this case they join the gallery backstone. These are 40cm to 1.25m long, 10cm to 60cm thick and 25cm to 1.10m high. Single facade stones link the ends of the outer-wall to the entrance jambs. That at the N measures 1.20m by 45cm by 65cm high. The opposite facade stone is the tallest orthostat present. It measures 1.15m by 55cm by 1.50m high.

The presumed kerbstones to the N of the gallery are 60cm to 1.30m long and 30cm to 90cm thick. The second stone from the E, the largest in the group, is 1.35m high while the others vary from 35cm to 85cm in height. Some 6m to the N of the tall stone is a cist-like structure which at the time of our visit, in 1964, was largely concealed by a stack of peat. The NW side of this was exposed and consisted of a slab measuring at least 1.45m by 15cm by 35cm high.

- 115. Letterbrone.** OS 36:10:3 (42.4 26.4). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 700-800. G 364 101. Fig. 56. Plate 34.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 4.5km to the W of Aclare and is situated on a platform of pasture land on the slopes of the Ox Mountains about 2.5km to the ENE of the Culdaly wedge-tomb (Sl. 114). Rock outcrop occurs 100m to the S of the site. The site commands an extensive outlook to the S and SW.

The monument is very ruined. Five orthostats and three displaced stones are present and are sufficient to indicate a wedge-shaped gallery aligned NE-SW. There are faint traces of a mound at the W end of the structure but low disused cultivation ridges around the monument suggest that much of the original cairn may have been removed. A small kiln stands 5m to the S of the orthostat at the SW end of the structure.

The N side of the gallery is represented by two orthostats. That at the W measures 1.35m by 20cm by 1.35m high. Beside this is a prostrate stone, 1.70m by 1m by 20cm thick. The second orthostat on this side leans heavily inwards. It measures 1.10m by 20cm and if erect would be 1m high. The three orthostats on the S side of the gallery are all inclined to the S. That at the W measures 1.40m by 25cm by 1.25m high. The second orthostat is 2.60m to the E. It measures 1.60m by 30cm by 1m high. A stone 1.40m by 70cm by 20cm thick rests against it. The third orthostat is 1.45m by 20cm by 60cm high. Leaning against this is a slab, 1.60m by 2.20m by 60cm thick.

It is clear that the surviving stones represent a wedge-tomb with a gallery at least 7.20m in length which narrowed in width and decreased in height from W to E.

- 116. Culdaly.** OS 36:10:4 (30.1 19.6). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 500-600. G 351 094. Fig. 59.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies 1.1km to the ENE of the other wedge-tomb in the same townland (Sl. 114) and is situated on a little knoll in the same valley as that monument. The land in the vicinity of the site provides rough pasture. The valley is littered with scattered erratics.

The monument is overgrown and is very difficult to examine. It is very ruined but sufficient survives to indicate a sharply wedge-shaped gallery which may have been up to 7.50m in length. A number of displaced and largely concealed roofstones, up to 25cm thick, cover the E end of the gallery. Outer-walling is represented by just two stones at the SE end of the gallery. There are vague traces of a mound at the back and along the N side of the gallery. The monument stands on a D-shaped platform, 50cm to 60cm high, which appears to be artificial.

The first three orthostats on the N side of the gallery are in position. That at the W measures 1.30m by 30cm by 1.50m high. Set at right angles to its E end is a buttress-stone, 80cm by 10cm by 60cm high. The second orthostat is set overlapping the inner side of the first and measures 1m by 20cm by 1.15m high. The third orthostat, which leans inwards, continues the line of the last and is 80cm by 15cm by 80cm high. Beyond this are two stones, probably sidestones, which have collapsed inwards. These are largely concealed but that next to the orthostat seems to be about 1.30m in maximum dimension.

The first of the four orthostats representing the S side of the gallery is 1m by 25cm by 70cm high. The sidestone next to this leans heavily outwards. It measures 1.50m by 10cm and if erect would be 1.15m high. A buttress-stone, 70cm by 8cm by 60cm high stands

outside its W end and at the E it is flanked by a stone 50cm by 5cm by 55cm high which leans outwards. The function of this is not clear. It may be another form of reinforcement. The third orthostat overlaps the last and leans against it. It measures 90cm by 10cm by 50cm high. The fourth sidestone leans very heavily outwards. It measures 1.65m by 30cm and if erect would be 1m high.

The E end of the gallery may be represented by two stones, perhaps opposed sidestones, which have collapsed to the S. These are each about 1.40m in maximum dimension. Two apparent buttress-stones stand beyond the N stone here. That to the W measures 60cm by 10cm by 1.15m high and the other, which leans to the E, 50cm by 10cm by 40cm high. The leaning outer-wall stone beyond the S side of the gallery measures 80cm by 20cm by 80cm high and the stone beside it, 70cm by 25cm by 15cm high.

117. Tobercurry. OS 38:1:6 (20.9 47.8). Not marked. (1942). OD 300-400. G 537 123. Fig. 74. Plate 32.

Wedge-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on gently rolling pasture land about 1.5km to the ENE of Tobercurry town. The soil cover is thin and rock outcrops occur within 600m of the site.

The monument consists of a gallery, almost 7m long, aligned NE-SW, incorporated in a diamond shaped mound, up to 1m high, with maximum dimensions of 11.50m NE-SW by 9m NW-SE.

A stone, 70cm by 40cm by 75cm high, at the SW end of the gallery and set more or less along its main axis indicates a "split-portal" form of entrance. To the W of this is a facade stone which may also function as an entrance jamb. It measures 70cm by 40cm by 75cm high. There are seven orthostats on the N side of the gallery. These are 60cm to 90cm long, 15cm to 50cm thick and 35cm to 90cm high. The opposite side of the gallery is represented by eight orthostats, 40cm to 1m long, 20cm to 40cm thick and 40cm to 80cm high. The E end of the gallery is open but the alignment of the sidestones here suggest that it may have terminated at this point. There are two partly buried slabs at this end of the gallery. One is prostrate and is 2.20m in maximum dimension. The other leans to the E and is 90cm or more in maximum dimension and 30cm high. Beside the last and leaning against the N side of the gallery is a displaced stone 80cm by 35cm by 80cm high.

The gallery is 2m wide at the entrance, 1.60m towards the middle, and 1.70m wide at the back.

118. Rathscanlan. OS 38:5:4 (2.2 36.5). "Megalithic Monuments (Sites of)" (1942). OD 300-400. G 517 111. Fig. 73.

Court-tomb

This destroyed dual-court tomb was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map under the name "Giants Grave". It stood on rolling pasture land about 1km to the SW of Tobercurry town.

The monument was completely destroyed between 1888 and the OS 25 inch revision of 1942 and the site is now occupied by a dwelling. Wood-Martin's plan and Wakeman's sketch show two galleries, aligned roughly E-W, set back to back, 3.80m apart, and extending over a distance of 19.40m. The galleries were entered between a pair of jambs and each seems to have retained a single segmenting jamb. The only courtstone to have survived adjoined the S jamb of the E gallery. Both galleries had retained their backstones.

Wood-Martin's plan indicates that the W gallery measured 5.15m internally. The front chamber appears to have been 2.25m long and 2.25m wide and the rear chamber 2.30m long. The E gallery had an internal measurement of about 7m. The front chamber was 3.50m long and the back chamber 2.85m long by 2.20m wide. It is stated that the two galleries stood on an oblong mound but this is not shown on the plan.

The OS 25 inch field trace of 1914 depicts the two galleries aligned NE-SW within a

roughly rectangular enclosure which would seem to represent the mound. This measures 25m long by 15m wide.

Wakeman Drawing Book I, f.109; Wood-Martin 1886-7, 276; Wood-Martin 1888, 214; Borlase 1897, 181, Leyny No. 7; Mahr 1937, 426, No. 72; de Valera 1951, 196; de Valera 1960, 93 (SL. 32); Corcoran 1960, 146, No. 111; Ó Nualláin 1977, 59, No. 31.

119. Mullaghfarna. OS 40:3:4 (48.7 47.4). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 400-500. G 761 121. Fig. 77. Plate 32.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on a little knoll in rocky pasture at the foot of the E flank of the Bricklieve mountains. The shores of Lough Arrow, opposite Inishbeg, lie about 1.5km to the E.

The monument consists of a gallery, 6.30m long, aligned NW-SE. The entrance, at the NW, is marked by a pair of jambs one of which is flanked by a single courtstone. The gallery contains a grass-grown fill which reaches to the level of the sidestones and this extends beyond the front of the monument for about 1.50m. Resting above this, at the back of the gallery, is a slab measuring 2m by 2m by 15cm thick which seems to be a roofstone. A stone fence crosses the middle of the structure. There are no traces of a surrounding mound.

The entrance jambs, each 70cm high, are set 85cm apart. That at the W measures 1.45m by 35cm and its fellow 1.25m by 30cm. The courtstone flanking the last measures 80cm by 50cm and rises slightly above the level of the jambs. The gallery sidestones are all regular flat-topped slabs. The W side consists of three stones. That next to the entrance measures 1.35m by 35cm by 90cm high. The stone next to this is largely concealed by the fence. The exposed portion is 30cm high. The third stone measures 2.65m by 30cm by 60cm high. The first of the four stones at the opposite side is 70cm by 30cm by 90cm high. The fence covers the S end of the next stone. It is at least 1.10m by 30cm by 40cm high. The third stone is also partly concealed by the fence. It is at least 1.45m by 35cm by 75cm high. The fourth stone here measures 95cm by 45cm by 75cm high. The stone closing the back of the gallery had a gabled outline but a piece, 70cm in maximum dimension, has been broken from its top and now lies beside it. It measures 1.45m by 40cm by 90cm high.

120. Carrowkeel. OS 40:6:2 (37.2 42.1). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 749 115. Fig. 70. Plate 33.

Court-tomb(?)/Passage-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on gently sloping bog-covered limestone at the N end of the Bricklieve Mountains in the midst of the famous Carrowkeel passage-tomb cemetery. The monument is designated "Carn E" in Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger's account (1912) of their investigation of the cemetery.

The monument consists of a cairn some 40m long and up to 12.50m wide aligned NNW-SSE. At the S end is a small court of unusual construction opening on to a flat facade. At the opposite end of the cairn is a small cruciform passage-tomb opening to the N. Short stretches of kerbstones, up to 60cm high, are exposed on both of the long sides of the cairn. The height of the cairn is about 2.5m for most of its length but it decreases at each end.

The inner end of the court consists of a slab 3.30m by 35cm by 50cm high. The courtstone at its E end is in two pieces. It measures 2.65m by 20cm by 50cm high. A stone 50cm high fills the small gap between this stone and its neighbour. There are two courtstones at the opposite side. That overlapping the long inner slab is 1.50m by 30cm by 1m high. The second stone is partly concealed by cairn material. It is at least 2.80m long, is 45cm thick and 60cm high. The single facade-stone, at the SE, measures 1.70m by 25cm by 50cm high and the kerbstone adjoining this is 1.75m by 55cm by 60cm high.

Just inside the kerb and about 2.50m to the SE of the E corner of the court, those who

investigated the cairn noted "a flagstone, 4 feet by 5 feet 6 inches with some other stones underneath it" which they thought might be the cover of a cist. They raised this slab "but found no construction or deposit below." It is recorded that "several trenches" were cut across the cairn, behind the court, and that these failed to uncover any structure. The locations of these trenches are not now apparent though the stones of the putative cist are still present.

A re-examination of the cruciform structure at the N end of the cairn in 1975 convinced us that it was much more likely to be akin to cruciform passage-tombs than to transeptal court-tomb forms (cf. de Valera 1965, 15-16). The occurrence of sills and the lack of segmenting jambs were important morphological factors influencing our conclusion. The presence of two bone pins of typical passage-tomb type among the few finds from the structure, provide corroborative evidence for this view. However the design of the front of the structure remains uncertain though it has been suggested that it may have had a court similar to that at the S (Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 324). Two stones are shown at the E side of the front of the tomb on the 1912 plan but only one of these was visible when the plan presented here was made in 1975. The solution to the problem may only be resolved by a re-excavation of this end of the monument.

The monument, as a whole, represents a blend of two megalithic traditions. The long cairn and court clearly show a strong court-tomb/long barrow contribution while the cruciform structure with its bone pins indicate an undeniable passage-tomb presence which, of course, is reinforced by the surrounding passage-tomb cemetery.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 323-43; de Valera 1960, 93 (SL. 34); Corcoran 1960, 146, No. 109; de Valera 1965, 15-6; Herity 1974, 274 (*SI 106*).

121. Carricknahorna East. OS 40:11:1 (50.8 29.2). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 800-900. G 763 102. Fig. 71. Plate 32.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies some 3km to the NW of Ballinafad village and is situated on a small plateau towards the S end of the Bricklieve mountains. The tomb is on an isolation of grass-grown limestone, measuring about 300m by 200m, surrounded by heather covered mountain land. The Curlew Mountains form the skyline to the S but elsewhere the outlook is restricted by low limestone ridges.

The monument is ruined and much of the structure is missing. It consists of a gallery, about 7m long, preceded at the E by the remains of a pair of transeptal chambers. Whatever stood immediately beyond these has been destroyed and that area is now occupied by a grass-grown hollow 5.50m in maximum dimension and 60cm deep. A straight kerb to the S of the gallery is represented by two orthostats. The structure is incorporated in a roughly oval-shaped mound measuring 23.50m long E-W by 17.50m in maximum width across its E end. The mound achieves a maximum height of about 1.50m at the main part of the gallery. A number of fragmented slabs, up to 1.20m in maximum dimension, lie on the mound and there is a concentration of these near the entrance to the S transept.

The back and W side of the N transept survive. The two stones forming the back are each 75cm long and 20cm thick. That to the E is only 5cm high while the other is 55cm high. The surviving side is of three orthostats, 75cm to 80cm long, 20cm to 25cm thick and each about 1.15m high. The S stone here protrudes beyond the line of the main gallery and may also serve as a jamb. At its E end is a collapsed pillar-like stone which measures 30cm by 25cm by 70cm. When erect it may have flanked the W side of the entrance to the transept.

The S transept is represented by two stones. That to the E measures 1m by 25cm by 1.05m high and the stone adjoining it, 75cm by 20cm by 80cm high.

The main gallery chamber, next to the transepts, is about 2.70m long and 2.40m wide. The sides are each of two stones. That next to the N transept measures 1m by 20cm by 1.25m high and its fellow, 1.45m by 20cm by 1.15m high. A packing stone, 15cm square and 35cm high, is exposed under the W end of the last orthostat. At the opposite side the stone

to the E measures 1·20m by 25cm by 70cm high and the other, 1·25m by 20cm by 70cm high. This chamber is separated from the rest of the gallery by a flat-topped septal-stone measuring 2·20m by 20cm by 55cm high. All that survives beyond this are three orthostats of the S side. That next to the septal measures 2·60m by 30cm by 1·10m high and the stone beside this, 1m by 20cm by 25cm high. The third stone is 40cm by 20cm by 15cm high.

The surviving kerbstones both lean outwards. That to the E measures 90cm by 25cm by 20cm and the other, 1·75m by 20cm by 45cm high.

de Valera (1965) listed the monument as a doubtful example of a transeptal court-tomb but this would now seem to have been an over-cautious view. The suggestion that the structure at the E end could be interpreted as a court with a very sharp rectilinear outline cannot be supported by examples elsewhere in the series and indeed the example quoted by de Valera, Ballybeg (Ma 31), is hardly convincing. However de Valera did note the similarity of the monument to the transeptal court-tomb at Treanmore (Sl. 111) and it may be noted here that the width of 6·70m across the transepts at Treanmore compares with a measurement of 6·40m at this site. The long septal stone has parallels not only at Treanmore (Sl. 111), where it is flanked by small jambs but also at Moytirra East (Sl. 110) where no jambs are present. The remains of the straight kerb and oval mound at Carricknahorna East would seem to rule out any possibility that it may have been a passage-tomb.

de Valera 1965, 13, 15.

- 122. Carricknahorna East.** OS 40:11:5 (55·2 15·7). Not marked. (1914). OD 300-400. G768 088. Fig. 72. Plate 33.

Unclassified

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies about 1·4km to the W of Ballinafad and is situated on a flat tract of ground on the slopes below the S end of the Bricklieve Mountains. The thin soil cover above the underlying limestone of the region provides good pasture. Rock outcrop occurs 150m to the S. The site commands a fine outlook SE across Lough Key.

Little of this structure survives. A single orthostat and two prostrate stones occupy a central position within an oval mound and some 3m to the W of these is a short curved line of three small stones. The mound measures 22·50m NE-SW by about 16m in maximum width towards the NE. A fence crosses the mound at its wider end and there is a small quarry adjoining this at the SE. Another pit has been cut into the SW end of the mound where it achieves its maximum height of 1·50m. The N side rises no more than 50cm above ground level.

The lone orthostat measures 1·20m by 20cm by 75cm high. The prostrate stone beside this is 1·10m by 70cm by 50cm thick while the second prostrate stone here is 2·20m by 1·60m by 30cm thick. The three small stones to the W are 30cm to 65cm long, 15cm to 25cm thick and 20cm to 30cm high.

While no specific function can be attributed to any of the surviving stones their presence within the mound does indicate that they very probably represent the last remains of a megalithic tomb.

- 123. Ballinlig.** OS 41:1:1 (5·5 58·7). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400. G 813 133. Fig. 77. Plate 33.

Court-tomb

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in a little valley, in pasture land, about 2km to the NW of Kilmactranny village. The land in the area is broken by limestone outcrops and there is a large, bush-covered knoll of outcrop about 100m to the S of the tomb.

The monument consists of a gallery about 5m long divided by jambs into two chambers. The entrance, at the NE, is marked by a pair of jambs but no evidence for a court survives.

A single roofstone, apparently broken, rests above the rear chamber. The gallery is surrounded by a low mound measuring 9m by 14m which terminates at a low bank which runs N-S across the front of the structure. The field-level to the E of the bank is higher than that to the W and hence the entrance jambs and N sidestone there are more deeply buried than those at the opposite side.

The entrance jambs stand 1.10m apart. That at the N measures 90cm by 50cm by 20cm high and its fellow 1m by 40cm by 40cm high. These give access to a chamber 2.70m long and up to 1.65m wide. The sides of this are each of single stones. That at the N measures 2.30m long and 30cm thick. Its top is flush with the ground but is level with the nearby entrance jamb and it is 60cm in exposed height at the S. The opposite sidestone is at least 1.80m long and 30cm thick. It is about 50cm lower than entrance jamb next to it but is exposed to a height of 70cm within the chamber.

The dividing jambs, inset in the gallery walls, are set 60cm apart. That at the N measures 90cm by 20cm and is level with the adjoining sidestone at the NE. The opposite jamb is 80cm by 25cm and is 30cm lower than the nearby sidestone of the front chamber. The rear chamber is 2.25m long and 1.50m wide. Here, again, the sides are of single stones. That at the N measures 2.40m by 40cm by 60cm in exposed height. Its top surface is 10cm lower than the adjoining jamb. The opposite sidestone measures 1.90m by 40cm and is 40cm taller than the jamb next to it. Its exposed height, within the chamber, is 90cm. The backstone of the gallery measures 1.20m by 30cm by 70cm high. The roofstone rests on both sidestones. It measures 1.90m by 2m by 30cm thick. Three displaced stones, 90cm to 1.50m in maximum dimension, within this chamber rest against the backstone and the N sidestone.

de Valera 1960, 94 (SL. 37).

- 124. Cloghmine.** OS 41:1:3 (20.2 55.0). "Giant's Grave" (1914). OD 300-400.
G 829 129. Fig. 64.

Unclassified

This monument, first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map, is situated on gently sloping rocky pasture about 700m NNW of Kilmactranny village.

The monument is very ruined but enough survives to indicate the presence of a gallery aligned NE-SW. This seems to have been at least 4.50m long and to have been widest at the W. There are no traces of mound around the structure.

Three orthostats stand along the N side of the gallery. The stone at the W measures 80cm by 30cm by 1.10m high. It may have been forced somewhat out of position by a tree which grows beside it. The second orthostat measures 1.20m by 40cm by 1.10m high and the third, 1.50m by 30cm by 90cm high. The opposite side is represented by two stones. That at the W has fallen outwards and is now almost prostrate. It measures 2m by 30cm and seems to have been at least 50cm high. The second sidestone is erect and is 1.50m by 30cm by 30cm high. A stone, 1.60m by 1.40m by 30cm thick, rests above the W end of the fallen sidestone. Another prostrate stone lies at the E end of the gallery. This measures 1.20m by 1.20m by 30cm thick and stood erect at the back of the gallery when Wood-Martin's plan and sketch were made. A pit has been dug between the sidestones along the entire length of the structure, apparently at the instigation of Wood-Martin but no finds, if any, were sent to him.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 448-9, No. 2; Wood-Martin 1888, 169, No. 2; Borlase, 1897, 190, Tirerril No. 19.

- 125. Kilfree.** OS 44:10:4 (29.5 18.5). Not marked. (1943). OD 300-400.
G 643 027. Fig. 78. Plate 34.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated in a small isolated patch of unreclaimed bog, in rolling pasture land, about 5km W of the N end of Lough Gara.

Much of the structure here is either missing or remains concealed in the bog. The front end of a gallery, aligned roughly W-E, is visible. Broken lines of outer-walling to the N and S join a facade running across the W end of the tomb. The structure protrudes from a heel-shaped mound measuring about 9m long by 7.50m in maximum width. Three displaced stones, up to 1.10m in maximum dimension, lie on the mound towards the NE.

The visible portion of the gallery is 2.60m long and 1.45m wide at the entrance. The sidestones flanking the entrance are each 70cm high. That to the N measures 1m by 60cm, and its partner 90cm by 50cm. The N side is continued by two more stones. That adjoining the entrance stone is 90cm by 40cm by 70cm high and the other is 40cm by 10cm by 20cm high. Outside these are two stones which appear to serve as a reinforcement to the gallery wall. That next to the entrance measures 55cm by 15cm by 30cm high and the other, at least 60cm by 20cm by 40cm high. The single sidestone adjoining the S entrance stone is 90cm by 20cm by 40cm high. A partly concealed stone, 80cm to the E of this, may be a fallen sidestone. A displaced lintel rests on the first two stones of the N side with its SE corner on the ground between the gallery walls. This measures 1.70m by 1.20m by 40cm thick.

Two facade stones link the S side of the gallery to the outer-wall. That next to the entrance measures 1m by 50cm by 1.10m high and the other, 80cm by 40cm by 50cm high. These span a distance of 1.85m between the gallery and the outer-wall. At the opposite side, the distance between the gallery and the outer-wall is about 3m. One facade survives here and this measures 1.50m by 70cm by 1.30m high. Adjoining it is an outer-wall stone 50cm by at least 20cm by 30cm high. Three outer-wall stones next to the last have fallen outwards. These are 50cm to 1m long, 25cm to 40cm thick and would have stood up to 1m in height. The outer-wall is continued by a partly concealed orthostat at least 80cm by 50cm by 60cm high. One further outer-wall stone stands 2.35m further to the E. This measures 60cm by at least 20cm by 20cm high. A stone, 45cm by 15cm by 10cm, stands 2.30m to the S of the last. The function of this is not clear. The three outer-wall stones adjoining the S side of the facade have all fallen outwards. These are 60cm to 90cm long and 25cm to 30cm thick. Their heights from W to E respectively are 1m, 80cm and 70cm.

126. Moygara. OS 44:12:4 (71.5 18.2). Not marked. (1943). OD 200-300. G 687 027. Fig. 53.

Court-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It lies almost 1km to the W of the N end of Lough Gara and is on a patch of rocky pasture across the road from the ruins of Moygara Castle. The gently rolling land in the vicinity provides good pasture.

The monument is ruined and is difficult to examine. It consists of a pair of galleries set side by side and opening, at the NW, to a short, broad court. No mound remains were apparent though any low traces that may be present would be obscured by the dense overgrowth. A stone, 2.60m in maximum dimension, lies in front of the E gallery and another stone protrudes from under the S edge of this.

The E arm of the court is missing. The W arm is represented by four orthostats. The stone at the N leans outwards. It measures 1.15m by 65cm by 90cm high. The next stone is split into two pieces. It is 95cm by 65cm by 80cm high. The third stone leans inwards. It measures 1.15m by 60cm by 50cm high and the stone next to it 1.30m by 30cm by 30cm high. A prostrate stone, 1.90m by 1.40m and 35cm thick, lies between the last and the front of the W gallery.

The well matched jambs forming the entrance to the W gallery stand 50cm apart. That to the E measures 1.10m by 40cm by 1.05m high and its fellow, 1.45m by 40cm by 1.10m high. Little of this gallery survives. The entire W side is missing though the two surviving orthostats of the opposite side showed that it was at least 6.30m in length. The sidestone next to the entrance measures 1.25m by 25cm by 45cm high. The second sidestone, 3.30m to the S, measures 1.65m by 40cm by 60cm high. Set at right angles to this is a stone which may be a jamb. This measures 60cm by 20cm by 40cm high. A displaced stone, 1.20m in maximum dimension, lies to the W of the last.

The E gallery consists of the remains of a short ante-chamber and two main chambers

but a single jamb at the S end of the structure suggests that at least one further chamber was present. The ante-chamber is represented by one entrance jamb and an adjoining sidestone. The jamb measures 1.10m by 55cm by 90cm high and the sidestone 90cm by 15cm by 20cm high.

The jambs giving access to the first main chamber stand 70cm apart. That to the W measures 1m by 40cm by 75cm high and its fellow 80cm by 30cm by 50cm high. The chamber here is 2.30m long and is up to 2.20m wide. The W side is represented by two small stones. The first of these leans heavily outwards. It measures 85cm by 25cm and if erect would be 60cm high. The second sidestone is 55cm by 25cm by 25cm high. The sole surviving stone of the E side stands opposite the last. It measures 45cm by 15cm by 15cm high.

The jambs leading to the second main chamber are set 65cm apart. The outer edges of both stones slope downwards. The W jamb measures 80cm by 35cm by 70cm high and its fellow 1m by 40cm by 90cm high. This chamber is 1.95m long and is up to 2.10m wide. The E side is represented by two small stones. That to the N measures 60cm by 35cm by 45cm high and the other 40cm by 20cm by 30cm high. The prostrate stone to the N of these is 1.50m by 55cm by 40cm thick. The W side of this chamber consists of two stones. That to the N measures 1.10m by 35cm by 50cm high and the other 60cm by 20cm by 30cm high. The jamb next to the last measures 75cm by 35cm by 30cm high.

The two galleries are not set parallel. They are 2.20m apart at the S and would seem to have been about 1m apart at the court end.

Ó Nualláin 1976, 107.

127. Tawnymucklagh. OS 46:7:3 (62.2 42.6). Not marked. (1914). OD 200-300. M 677 988. Fig. 78. Plate 34.

Wedge-tomb

This monument was not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is situated on rolling pasture land about 600m to the SE of Monasteraden Village and is about the same distance from the W shore of Lough Gara, opposite Inchmore island. Rock outcrop occurs 200m to the N of the site.

The monument is constructed with quite small orthostats the tallest of which protrudes no more than 70cm above the low mound which incorporates the structure. Most of the others are 25cm to 50cm in height while some are almost flush with the ground. The remains consist of a gallery preceded at the W by a portico and surrounded by an outer wall. The mound is 10m long by 8m in maximum width and rises to a maximum height of about 50cm above field level.

The N side of the portico is represented by a stone which has fallen outwards. This measures 1.20m by 70cm thick. The opposite side is of two stones, one measuring 45cm by 15cm thick and the other 75cm by 20cm thick. The latter protrudes about 50cm above the mound while the other is about 15cm lower. The septal-stone dividing the portico from the main chamber is broken into two pieces. It measures 1.60m by 40cm by about 30cm high. The portico would seem to have been 1.50m long by about 1.50m wide.

The main chamber was at least 5m in length. It is 1.20m wide at the septal stone and 1.50m E of this the walls are stepped inwards and reduce the width to 90cm. Immediately beyond the N end of the septal-stone is a transverse stone measuring 45cm by 10cm thick (cf. Burren, Cv. 5). The six sidestones beyond this are 45cm to 70cm long and 5cm to 25cm thick. The five orthostats at the opposite side are 40cm to 65cm long and 5cm to 45cm thick. Within the chamber and leaning against the N side, at the point where it narrows, is a displaced stone (not on plan) measuring 80cm by 50cm by 20cm thick.

The N side of the outer wall consists of seven stones 35cm to 90cm long and 15cm to 40cm thick. At the W end of the irregular line formed by these stones is a thin slab, 90cm long, which seems to be a facade stone. Another seven outer-wall stones are visible to the S of the gallery. These are up to 70cm or more in length and 10cm to 40cm thick. This side of the outer-walling was linked to the front of the gallery by two stones which have fallen outwards. These are partly concealed but seem to be 70cm or more in maximum

dimension. The back of the outer-walling is represented by an orthostat measuring 1.15m long and 20cm thick.

- 128. Tawnatruffaun.** OS 17:12:4 (73.1 19.1). Not marked. (1913). OD 300-400. G 398 285. Fig. 79. Plate 34.

Court-tomb

This monument is not shown on any edition of the OS 6-inch maps. It is situated on the floor of the valley of the Easky River about 900m NNE of the probable court-tomb (Sl. 53) in the same townland. The tomb is in a newly planted wood at the foot of the steep eastern side of the valley some 300m E of the river.

The monument which is very ruined is crossed by a stone fence. At the SSE are two well matched jambs set about 40cm apart. Both have sloping outer edges and are each about 1m high. The eastern jamb measures 1.1m by 70cm and its fellow 1.1m by 40cm. A set stone, 1.1m by 30cm and 50cm high, in front of the western jamb may indicate a continuation of the gallery. At the other side of this jamb a stone protruding from the fence collapse is possibly another sidestone. It measures 70cm long, 50cm thick and is 30cm in exposed height. Just over 4m to the N of the jambs is a fine backstone with a flat top and sloping outer edges. It is exposed to a height of 1m but is about 50cm lower than the jambs. It is 1.9m long and 85cm thick. Adjoining this at the E is a sidestone of split-boulder type with its flat face inwards. This measures 1.1m by 40cm and is 50cm high. Beyond this is another split boulder (hatched on plan) largely concealed by the fence, which seems to continue the line of the gallery. This is about 40cm higher than the last. Beside it is another, also largely concealed. It is not clear if this is a structural feature. About 4.5m forward of the jambs are two low stones, the more easterly firmly set. Their relationship, if any, to the monument is uncertain.

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

2. DESCRIPTIONS OF PASSAGE-TOMBS IN COUNTY SLIGO

The descriptions are arranged by cemeteries followed by the more isolated sites in the county. The sites in the Carrowkeel-Keshcorran cemetery are given in the order of the letters assigned to them by Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger (1912). These letters, preceded by the word "Carn" as in the published report, follow the townland name in the entry heading. Sites in this cemetery that were not assigned letters by Macalister *et al.* follow in alphabetical order. The sites in the Carrowmore-Knocknarea cemetery are arranged in the order of the numbers assigned to them by Petrie (1837) and/or Wood-Martin (1888). These numbers, preceded by the letter(s) "P" for Petrie or "W-M" for Wood-Martin, follow the townland name in the entry heading. Sites in the cemetery not so numbered are added in alphabetical order. Wood-Martin, in his survey of the Carrowmore area, followed Petrie's numeration but fell into error in a small number of instances. Some of these errors have persisted in the literature since then. There are also instances where Petrie's numbers have been erroneously applied by others. These errors are specified in the inventory at the relevant entries. The isolated tombs in the county are arranged in alphabetical order.

An asterisk preceding the townland name signifies that the monument cannot be classified with certainty (see p. 115).

THE CARROWKEEL-KESHCORRAN CEMETERY

Treanscrabbagh (Carn B). OS 40:6:2 (32·8 42·0). "Carn" (1914). OD 900-1,000. G 744 116.

This round, kerbed cairn contains an undifferentiated passage-tomb and was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912). A recess opens off the right hand side of the passage. An internal revetment was visible inside the SW half of the kerb perimeter. Two cists, thought to have been secondary, were found close to the E side of the cairn. Burnt human bones and three fragments of pottery were found in the chamber.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 321-2, 332; Herity 1974, 273, *Sl 101*.

Carrowkeel (Carn C). OS 40:2:5 (36·1 46·7). "Carns" (applies also to Carn D) (1914). OD 800-900. G 748 120.

A cairn containing the demolished remains of a tomb said to have been cruciform in plan (Macalister *et al.* 1912).

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 322-3; Herity 1974, 274, *Sl 104*.

Carrowkeel (Carn D). OS 40:2:5 (36·2 46·5). "Carns" (applies also to Carn C) (1914). OD 800-900. G 748 120.

A ruined kerbed cairn, round in plan. Macalister *et al.* (1912) noted "traces" of a passage leading to a "cist" within the cairn.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 323; Herity 1974, 277, *Sl 105*.

Carrowkeel (Carn E). OS 40:6:2 (37·2 42·1). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 749 116.

This long trapezoidal cairn with, at its SSE end, an unusual court (see *Sl 120*) and at the other end a cruciform tomb was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912). The cruciform tomb contained some bone fragments, a minute sherd of pottery, a poppy-headed and a mushroom-headed pin and portion of a boar's tusk.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 323-4, 332-3; Herity 1974, 274, *Sl 106*; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

Carrowkeel (Carn F). OS 40:6:2 (37·2 40·0). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 749 113.

This is a round cairn with a passage opening from the N leading to two pairs of transepts and a terminal chamber and was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912). A standing stone had stood between the inner pair of transepts and in front of the terminal chamber. In the inner part of the structure burnt bones, a complete bead and two broken examples were found. Two vertebrae of *Bos Longifrons* were recovered in the passageway between the inner pair of transepts.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 324-7, 333-4; Herity 1974, 274, *Sl 107*; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

Carrowkeel (Carn G). OS 40:6:3 (40·7 45·3). "Carn" (1914). OD 900-1,000. G 753 118.

This is a well-preserved, cruciform chamber in a round cairn. It was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912). The tomb contained a considerable quantity of burnt bone, some pottery fragments, stone pendants, beads and balls.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 327-8, 334-5; Herity 1974, 274-5, *Sl 108*.

Carrowkeel (Carn H). OS 40:6:3 (40·7 44·6). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 753 118.

This is an undifferentiated passage-tomb, the passage slightly curved, in a round cairn and was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912). Finds consisted of burnt and unburnt bones, a stone bead and a sea shell.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 328-9, 335; Herity 1974, 275, *Sl 109*; McCormick 1985-6, 44.

Carrowkeel (Carn K). OS 40:6:3 (41·0 43·4). "Carns" (applies also to Carn L) (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 753 117.

This is a cruciform tomb, opening to the N, in a round cairn. It was investigated by Macalister *et al.* in 1911 (1912) when burnt bones, stone pendants, beads and balls, mushroom and poppy headed antler and bone pins, and a food vessel were recovered.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 329, 335-6; Herity 1974, 275-6, *Sl 110*.

***Carrowkeel (Carn L).** OS 40:6:3 (40·8 43·2). "Carns" (applies also to Carn K). (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 753 117.

This is a round cairn, partly overgrown by peat.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 330; Herity 1974, 276, *Sl 111*.

Carricknahorna East (Carn M). OS 40:6:3 (43·1 39·9). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 755 113.

This is a ruined cairn, 7·6m in diameter, containing a cruciform chamber open to the NE.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 330; Herity 1974, 276, *Sl 112*; Bergh 1987.

Carricknahorna East (Carn N). OS 40:6:3 (43·3 39·1.). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,000-1,100. G 755 112.

This is a ruined cairn, about 6m in diameter, containing what seemed to be a cruciform chamber open to the north.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 330; Herity 1974, 276, *Sl 113*.

***Doonaveeragh (Carn O).** OS 40:7:1 (46·7 43·6). "Carn" (1914). OD 900. G 759 117.

This cairn, 17·6m in diameter, was investigated by Macalister *et al.* (1912) and was found

to contain a small pentagonal cist in which an urn was found resting on a pile of burnt and unburnt bones intermixed with small sandstone slabs.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 330, 336-7; Herity 1974, 277, *SI 114*.

***Carnaweeleen.** OS 40:1:1 (6·4 57·3). "Giant's Graves" (1914). OD 800. G 717 132.
The monument consists of a ruined megalithic tomb in a round cairn, 14m across. The structure is much concealed by displaced roofstones but may have been somewhat similar in outline to Carn "B" in Carrowkeel.

Herity 1974, 273, *SI 97*.

***Murhy/Drumnagranshy.** OS 40:1:4 (2·6 51·6). "Carn" (1914). OD 1,188. G 713 126.
This is the large hilltop cairn on the summit of Keshcorran.

Herity 1974, 273, *SI 96*.

***Treanmacmurtagh.** OS 40:1:6. (19·8 47·5). "Carn" (1914). OD 800. G 731 121.
This is a round cairn close to the centre of which there is a partly concealed chamber consisting of two opposed sidestones and a single capstone. A cist, apparently a secondary feature, at the W perimeter of the cairn was excavated by Rynne.

Rynne 1969, 145-50; Herity 1974, 273, *SI 100*.

***Treanmore.** OS 40:1:5. (14·2 46·9). "Carn" (1914). OD 700. G 725 121.
This is an unopened round cairn on Sheecor hill.

Herity 1974, 273, *SI 98*.

THE CARROWMORE-KNOCKNAREA CEMETERY

Carrowmore (P1). OS 14:14:3 (45·2 8·5). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200.
G 661 337.

A kerb, up to 14·5m across, represented by thirty-four large boulders, many of which have fallen, encloses a flat-topped mound. Twenty-six small stones form the western three-quarters of a second circle set 1m inside the first. A leaning orthostat stands close to the centre. Petrie (1837) has recorded the finding of human bones beneath "a broken cromleac" in the centre. Wood-Martin's exploration unearthed cremated human bones, fragments of a horn pin, part of a circular bone object and two fragments of pottery (1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 433-4, No. 1; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 539-41, No. 1; Wood-Martin 1888, 19-21, No. 1; Herity 1974, 265, *SI 9*; Kitchin 1983, 159.

***Carrowmore (P2).** OS 14:14:3 (45·5 8·7). Not marked (1940). OD 100-200.
G 661 337.

Six paces E of the last described there was, according to Petrie (1837), a circle of 52 feet (*c.* 15·8m) in diameter from which most of the stones had been removed. He claimed that human bones had been discovered within it. Some large stones, almost concealed in a field boundary, may be part of its northern perimeter. Boulders forming a double row to the S could be displaced kerbstones. Petrie has recorded that human bones were found here.

Petrie 1837, 434-5, No. 2; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 541, No. 2; Wood-Martin 1888, 21, No. 2; Herity 1974, 265, *SI 10*; Kitchin 1983, 159.

Carrowmore (P3). OS 14:14:3 (45.7 8.9). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 662 337.

A circle of thirty boulders up to 14m across, gapped at the NE, surrounds a low platform. One and one-half metres inside the kerb at the SSE a narrow passage leads to a small central chamber covered by a roofstone. Petrie (1837) has recorded that Walker found an interment in the chamber. Exploration by Wood-Martin and Graves produced much bone, mostly burnt, but none distinctively human, three stone beads, a quartz pendant and several pieces of bone pins (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888). Burenhult's excavation produced cremated animal and human bones, fragments of antler pins - some with mushroom-shaped heads - from and alongside the disturbed passage and chamber area. Two cist burials uncovered to the W of the passage each contained human remains and a single stone bead while fragments of antler pins were found in one. The excavation report includes three radiocarbon determinations from the monument: 3800±85b.c. (Lu-1840); 2370±75b.c. (Lu-1750) and 260±55a.d. (Lu-1811) (Burenhult 1980a, 1984). Caulfield (1983, 208-10) has questioned the reliability of the 4th millennium date.

This site, identified as number 3 by Petrie (1837) and by Wood-Martin (1885-6; 1888) in their accounts of the tombs, is shown as number 4 on the latter's map of the Carrowmore area. Burenhult (1980a, 1984) and Kitchin (1983) follow Wood-Martin's map and identify the monument as number 4.

Petrie 1837, 435, No. 3; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 541-551, No. 3; Wood-Martin 1888, 21-31, No. 3 (marked 4 on Wood-Martin's map, p.15). Herity 1974, 265, *Sl 11*; Burenhult 1980a, 68-82, No. 4; Kitchin 1983, 159; Burenhult 1984, 62-4, No. 4.

Carrowmore (P4). OS 14:14:3 (46.1 9.2). "Dolmen" (1940). OD 100-200. G 662 338.

This is an oval platform, 34m by 26m, and up to 60cms high, with a single kerbstone surviving at the NW. A central chamber, open to the SW, consists of five uprights supporting a split boulder roofstone. Wood-Martin's explorations showed that the flagged floor of the chamber had been disturbed. Finds included some incomplete bone pins and a piece of bone worked to form a handle. Also found were fourteen pounds of cremated remains and among these were bones of pig, bird and rabbit and part of a shell (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

This monument, identified as number 4 by Petrie (1837) and Wood-Martin (1885-6; 1888) in their written accounts, is shown as number 5 on the latter's map by which number it has been identified in Burenhult (1980a) and Kitchin (1983).

Petrie 1837, 435-6, No. 4; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 551-4, No. 4; Wood-Martin 1888, 31-4, No. 4 (marked 5 on Wood-Martin's map, p.15); Herity 1974, 265, *Sl 13*; Burenhult 1980a, 88; Kitchin 1983, 160.

Carrowmore (P7). OS 14:15:1 (47.0 10.3). "Dolmen" (1940). OD 100-200. G 663 339.

A kerb, up to 14m across, of thirty-three boulders, some displaced, surrounds a polygonal chamber open to the E consisting of a backstone at the W, two sidestones at the N and three at the S. The easternmost upright at the N side stands forward of a large roofstone which overlies the other uprights though supported only on three of them. Wood-Martin (1885-6; 1888) recovered bone fragments, among which were the tooth of a young pig, complete and partial remains of shells and a flint flake. Burenhult's excavation (Burenhult 1980a; 1984) revealed part of an inner circle of stones at the NW. Sockets remained of two stones that had stood one at either side of and in front of the existing entrance to the chamber. The chamber floor had been greatly disturbed but cremation deposits were found in four corners, and these contained pieces of burnt sea-shells, charcoal and in one case piece of an antler pin. Thirteen cremation deposits were found outside the chamber and finds from these included sea-shells, pieces of chert waste, eleven fragments of antler pins, a stone ball and three pounding stones. The antler pin with one of the cremations in the chamber and a barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead from a secondary burial within the circle were the only artifacts found in undisturbed positions. A posthole in the chamber, considered primary by the excavator, yielded a radiocarbon date of

3290±80b.c. (Lu-1441) but Caulfield (1983, 207-8) has questioned his interpretation of its place in the construction sequence.

Petrie 1837, 437-8, No. 7; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 555-6, No. 7; Wood-Martin 1888, 35-6, No. 7; Herity 1974, 266, *SI 16*; Burenhult 1980a, 19-32, No. 7; Caulfield 1983; Kitchin 1983, 160; Burenhult 1984, 48-60, No. 7.

***Carrowmore (P9).** OS 14:15:1 (48.5 12.9). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 665 341.

Eight irregularly-spaced boulders outline a circle 14m across.

Petrie 1837, 439, No. 9; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 558, No. 9; Wood-Martin 1888, 38, No. 9; Herity 1974, 266, *SI 17*; Kitchin 1983, 160.

***Carrowmore (W-M 9a).** OS 14:15:1 (48.2 14.0). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 664 343.

Five widely spaced boulders outline a circle 23m across. This site was not noted by Petrie.

Wood-Martin 1885-6, 558, No. 9a; Wood-Martin 1888, 38, No. 9a; Herity 1974, 266, *SI 18*; Kitchin 1983, 160.

Tobernaven (P10). OS 14:11:4 (49.1 16.3). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 665 345.

This site is overgrown and partly concealed by field clearance. Petrie (1837) noted eight kerbstones surrounding a large ruined chamber which contained "an interment". At least five kerbstones survive of a ring which is said to have been 75 feet (*c.* 23m) in diameter. A single stone of the chamber was noted in 1945.

Petrie 1837, 439, No. 10; Wood-Martin, 1885-6, 559, No. 10; Wood-Martin 1888, 39, No. 10; Herity 1974, 266, *SI 19*; Kitchin 1983, 161.

Carrowmore (P13). OS 14:15:1 (47.6 9.5). "Dolmen" (1940). OD 100-200. G 664 338.

A chamber of seven orthostats supporting a large roofstone. Another orthostat on the W side stood forward of the roof. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber recovered "428 small fragments of clay-coloured bones and 20 pieces of charcoal", fragments of shells and small pebbles. A pocket of cremated bone and a fragment of greenish glass were found beyond the area under the roof (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 440-1, No. 13; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 560-2, No. 13; Wood-Martin 1888, 40-2, No. 13; Herity 1974, 266, *SI 25*; Kitchin 1983, 161.

Carrowmore (P15). OS 14:15:1 (47.8 8.4). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 664 337.

Petrie (1837) noted a double circle here with the outer circle represented by seventeen stones indicating a kerb about 40 feet (*c.* 12m) in diameter surrounding a ruined cromlech. The N half has since been removed by quarrying and the outer circle is now indicated by an arc of seven closely-spaced kerbstones. Petrie has recorded the discovery of human bones here by Walker. Wood-Martin's explorations produced burnt and unburnt human bones, human teeth, a large mushroom-headed pin, fragments of two other pins, shell fragments and a fragment of flint (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 441, No. 15; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 563-6, No. 15; Wood-Martin 1888, 42-3, No. 14; Herity 1974, 267, *SI 27*; Kitchin 1983, 161.

Carrowmore (P16). OS 14:15:1 (48·1 8·3). Shown as mound (1940). OD 100-200.
G 664 336.

This monument is represented by a low platform, approximately 12m in diameter, disturbed by a field boundary at the S and the entrance way to a house at the N. Two stones at the centre seem to be the remains of a megalithic chamber. A set stone, 5m to W, is of uncertain function. Three stones at the E may be kerbstones but they are not certainly *in situ*. Petrie (1837) noted two circles of stones here and the displaced cover stone of a cromlech. Wood-Martin's explorations yielded three pieces of unburnt bones, pieces of oyster shells and a flint flake (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 441-2, No. 16; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 566, No. 16; Wood-Martin 1888, 43-6, No. 16; Herity 1974, 267, *SI* 28; Kitchin 1983, 161-2.

Carrowmore (P17). OS 14:15:4 (48·5 7·5). Not shown (1940). OD 100-200.
G 665 335.

There appeared to have been two circles here according to Petrie (1837) who noted on his visit that the roofstone of the chamber had been displaced. He has noted that Walker found human bones and fragments of an urn therein. The NE half of this monument has been levelled. There are at least ten kerbstones, four *in situ*, along the surviving perimeter of a slightly raised area, approximately 10m across. A passage 4m long, 50cms. wide, outlined by low stones runs from the centre towards the perimeter at the W. Wood-Martin's explorations (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888) produced human bones, fragments of an encrusted urn (Kavanagh 1973, 559-60), fragments of a burnt bone pin, animal bones and broken oyster and cockle shells.

Petrie 1837, 442, No. 17; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 566-8, No. 17; Wood-Martin 1888, 46-8, No. 17; Kavanagh 1973, 559-60; Herity 1974, 267, *SI* 29; Kitchin 1983, 162.

Carrowmore (P18). OS 14:15:4 (48·5 7·3). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200.
G 665 335.

Kerbstones along the perimeter of a low platform outline a space 11m NE-SW in overall diameter. The NW edge of the perimeter was removed when building a house. Nine small stones, 1m to 2m inside the kerb, remain of an inner circle. Petrie (1837) noted a ruined megalithic chamber in the centre and claimed that there may be another inside the circle but no trace of these survive. Wood-Martin's exploration of the monument produced seven fragments of burnt bone and a small flint flake or arrowhead from a central cist (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 442-3, No. 18; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 568-9, No. 18; Wood-Martin 1888, 48-9, No. 18; Herity 1974, 267, *SI* 30; Kitchin 1983, 162.

Carrowmore (P19). OS 14:15:4 (49·0 6·0). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200.
G 665 334.

Kerbstones form an oval outline 23m in maximum diameter along the perimeter of a low platform. Eight of the fifty-three kerbstones have fallen to the floor of a sand-quarry which encroaches at the NW while many of the others have collapsed. Two stones within the western half of the structure are probably the remains of a megalithic chamber. Petrie (1837) claimed that there were several chambers within the circle along with another alongside at the W. Exploration within by Wood-Martin produced the largest collection of unburnt bones found in any of the early Carrowmore excavations and also three or four pieces of cremated bone. Much of the bone was recognised as human but some animal bones were also recognised (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 443, No. 19; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 569-71, No. 19; Wood-Martin 1888, 49-51, No. 19; Herity 1974, 267, *SI* 34; Kitchin 1983, 162.

Carrowmore (P22). OS 14:15:4 (49·5 5·3). Shown as mound (1940). OD 100-200. G 666 333.

The approximate NE half of the perimeter kerb along with six stones of an inner circle can be identified from Wood-Martin's plan of the site (1885-6; 1888). The remainder is now covered by spoil from an adjacent quarry. Petrie (1837) recorded the diameter of the outer circle at 53 feet (c. 16m) and the inner at 32 feet (c. 9m) and noted a ruined megalithic chamber in the interior in which an interment was found.

Petrie 1837, 444, No. 22; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 572, No. 22; Wood-Martin 1888, 52, No. 22; Herity 1974, 267, *Sl* 37; Kitchin 1983, 162-3.

Carrowmore (P23). OS 14:15:4 (49·4 5·1). "Stone Circle" (applies also to next entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 666 333.

This monument has been completely removed by sand-quarrying operations. Wood-Martin's plan of the site (1885-6; 1888) is in accord with Petrie's description (1837) which mentions a stone circle 36 feet (c. 10·9m) in diameter within which there were the displaced stones of a megalithic chamber. Human bones were discovered within the chamber.

Petrie 1837, 444-5, No. 23; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 573, No. 23; Wood-Martin 1888, 53, No. 23; Herity 1974, 267, *Sl* 38; Kitchin 1983, 170.

Carrowmore (P26). OS 14:15:4 (49·3 4·7). "Stone Circles" (applies also to last entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 665 332.

This monument is represented by a kerb of large boulders 16m to 17m across. Quarrying immediately adjacent at the NW has loosened some kerbstones. Burenhult's excavations showed considerable secondary activity of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age date which included the opening of a gap in the kerb and the construction of an internal fosse. Eight pits, several containing human and animal bones, and a series of post-holes also relate to this secondary activity. Two disturbed cremations, in one of which a fragment of a mushroom-headed antler pin was found, are considered to belong to the primary use of the monument. Eight radiocarbon determinations all relate to the secondary activity and lie between 680 b.c. and 90 a.d. (Burenhult 1980a, 1984).

Petrie 1837, 445, No. 26; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 573, No. 26; Wood-Martin 1888, 53, No. 26; Herity 1974, 268, *Sl* 41; Burenhult 1980, 33-49, No. 26; Kitchin 1983, 163; Burenhult 1984, 60, No. 26.

Carrowmore (P27). OS 14:15:4 (48·7 4·3). Shown, not named (1940). OD 100-200. G 665 332.

A circular kerb of large boulders, 23m in diameter, encloses a cruciform chamber. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber yielded a large quantity of material including burnt and unburnt human and animal bones, human teeth and cockle, oyster and periwinkle shells. Artifacts recovered include hammer-stones, a crystal clear quartz-spar about 2 ozs. in weight, fragments of a food-vessel, three fragments of a ring of white flint, some worked pieces of animal bone which included fragments of two pins and two sherds of a second vessel, one piece decorated (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888). Burenhult's excavation (Burenhult 1980a; 1984) also produced large quantities of burnt and unburnt human bones and unburnt animal bones. Among the artifacts recovered at this stage were fragments of ivory rings, fragments of antler pins - one a mushroom-headed example, a stone bead, two chalk balls, chert waste, pieces of flint tools and three sherds of pottery, perhaps Carrowkeel ware. An undisturbed cremation burial was found in a cist close to the inner circle at the NW. Three radiocarbon determinations from charcoal between and under the lowest layer of stones in the cairn yielded dates of respectively 3090± 60 b.c. (Lu-1698), 3050± 65 b.c. (Lu-1808) and 2990± 85 b.c. (Lu-1810) considered by the excavator to date the construction of the monument but it has since been pointed out that the dated samples

refer to pre-cairn activity (Caulfield 1983, 108).

Petrie 1837, 445-6, No. 27; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 573-580, No. 27; Wood-Martin 1888, 53-60, No. 27; Herity 1974, 268, *Sl* 42; Burenhult 1980, 50-67, No. 27; Caulfield 1983; Kitchin 1983, 163; Burenhult 1984, 60-2, No. 27.

Carrowmore (P32). OS 14:15:4 (48.9 2.3). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 665 330.

A circular kerb of large boulders, 15m across, survives but is incorporated in a fence at the N. There is a large gap at the S and a smaller one at the E. A single slab at the centre may be the remains of the "broken cromleac" noted by Petrie (1837).

Petrie 1837, 447, No. 32; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 581-2, No. 32; Wood-Martin 1888, 61-2, No. 32; Herity 1974, 268, *Sl* 47; Kitchin 1983, 163.

Carrowmore (P36). OS 14:15:4 (47.3 1.5). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 663 329.

A kerb of boulders 21m N-S by 17m E-W survives but has been considerably disturbed by quarrying at the W. According to Petrie (1837) the displaced cover-stone of a "cromleac" was present.

Petrie 1837, 448, No. 36; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 583-4, No. 36; Wood-Martin 1888, 63-4, No. 36; Herity 1974, 269, *Sl* 52; Kitchin 1983, 163.

Graigue (P37). OS 14:15:4 (46.7 0.9). "Dolmen" (1940). OD 200. G 663 329.

A small megalithic chamber consisting of a backstone and six sidestones, three to E and three to W, is partly covered by a single roofstone. This is enclosed by a bank, as much as 3m wide, somewhat more than the eastern half of which survives and which is 13m in diameter. This in turn is enclosed by a circle, 25m across, of gapped boulders. A third circle claimed by Petrie (1837) cannot confidently be distinguished among the scattered erratics in the area. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber area yielded four fragments of burnt bones and traces of flagging at the bottom of the chamber (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 448-9, No. 37; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 584-6, No. 37; Wood-Martin 1888, 64-6, No. 37; Herity 1974, 269, *Sl* 56; Kitchin 1983, 164.

Carrowmore (P48). OS 14:14:6 (45.1 4.7). "Dolmen" (1940). OD 100-200. G 661 333.

A single upright stone and a displaced roofstone incorporated in a field wall here constitute the remains of a megalithic chamber. There is another stone beneath the roofstone but this is not certainly part of the structure. A standing stone that until a few years ago stood 10m to the N was considered by Petrie (1837) to have been part of an encircling kerb. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber recovered twenty-seven fragments of bone, some "certainly animal", and two pieces of charcoal (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Burenhult (1980a) and Kitchin (1983) incorrectly identify this as number 49 in Petrie's (1837) and Wood-Martin's (1885-6; 1888) accounts of the monument.

Petrie 1837, 453, No. 48; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 587-8. No. 48; Wood-Martin 1888, 67-8, No. 48; Herity 1974, 270, *Sl* 71; Burenhult 1980a, 88; Kitchin 1983, 165.

Carrowmore (P49). OS 14:14:6 (44.4 4.7). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 100-200. G 660 333.

Eleven boulders, seven fallen, remain of a boulder kerb, 10m across, on a low platform. About 1m to 2m inside the kerb are the remains of a second circle of small stones. Within this is an orthostat, possibly the backstone of a megalithic chamber and 3m to the E is another orthostat, possibly the sidestone of a passage. Wood-Martin's exploration revealed some flags under the surface near the centre. Above the flags were fragments of

unburnt bones, representing at least two persons, and also a quantity of burnt bones. Other finds included pieces of an oyster shell, a perforated stone button, a flat and nearly circular quartz stone. Beneath the flagstones were forty pieces of heavily burnt bones with what might have been three burnt pieces of pottery (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Burenhult (1980a) and Kitchin (1983) incorrectly identify this as number 48 in Petrie's (1837) and Wood-Martin's (1885-6, 1888) accounts of the monument.

Petrie 1837, 453-4, No. 49; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 588-91, No. 49; Wood-Martin 1888, 68-71, No. 49; Herity 1974, 270, *SI* 72; Burenhult 1980a, 88; Kitchin 1983, 165.

Carrowmore (P51). OS 14:14:6 (46·2 6·2). "*Lios a tSeagail*" (1940). OD 100-200. G 662 334.

This is a large cairn, now 50m by 56m across and 2m high. Within this a small number of kerbstones are exposed and these indicate a diameter of *c.* 35m. At the centre there is a slab built megalithic chamber covered by a large roof-slab. Petrie (1837) has recorded local claims that burnt human bones and wood were found in the chamber and animal bones, in quantity, in various parts of the cairn. Wood-Martin found some bones in the chamber and what he has described as a flint knife (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 454-6, No. 51; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 591-4, No. 51; Wood-Martin 1888, 71-4, No. 51; Herity 1974, 270, *SI* 74; Kitchin 1983, 165.

Carrowmore (P52). OS 14:14:6 (45·1 6·7). "*Dolmen*" (1940). OD 100-200. G 661 335.

Towards the N side of a grass-grown stony mound, 22m by 18m across, which according to Petrie's observations (1837) may owe much to the dumping of field stones, there is a megalithic chamber. This consists of a boulder roofstone set above a chamber represented by a backstone and two sidestones to N and S. Beyond these, two opposed stones extend the lines of the sides of the chamber. According to Petrie a large encircling kerb had been destroyed a short time previous to his visit. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber yielded much burnt bone; with this were two teeth of a ruminant, part of the tibia of a bird and a piece of shell (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 456-7, No. 52; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 594-5, No. 52; Wood-Martin 1888, 74, No. 52; Herity 1974, 270, *SI* 75; Kitchin 1983, 165-6.

Carrowmore (P54). OS 14:14:6 (45·2 7·2). "*Dolmen*" (1940). OD 100-200. G 661 335.

A small megalithic chamber consisting of five orthostats covered by a large roofstone survives. A few kerbstones were noted by Petrie (1837). Wood-Martin's exploration here produced burnt human bones, including some teeth, shells, fragments of a flint flake and sherds of Carrowkeel Ware (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

This monument, Petrie's (1837) number 54, is named 53 in Wood-Martin's (1885-6, 1888) account and is so shown on his map. Herity (1974) cites this as Petrie's 53 but his summary description of the monument is a precis of Petrie's account of number 54. Kitchin (1983) noted Wood-Martin's error but followed him in calling it number 53.

Petrie 1837, 457, No. 54; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 50-2, No. 53; Wood-Martin 1888, 75-77, No. 53; Herity 1974, 270, *SI* 76; Kitchin 1983, 166.

Carrowmore (P56). OS 14:14:6 (46·3 7·0). "*Cist Burial*". "*Stone Circles*" (also applies to the next entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 662 335.

This consists of a low platform, 11m to 12m across, with a few surviving kerbstones and within an unroofed chamber with a figure of eight ground plan. A single stone extends the line of the E side of the chamber. Wood-Martin's exploration of the chamber exposed a flag floor on which there was a large quantity of burnt human bones. Unburnt human

bones found above the burnt bones were thought to represent a secondary burial (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 458, No. 56; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 52-4, No. 56; Wood-Martin 1888, 77-9, No. 56; Herity 1974, 270, *Sl* 79; Kitchin 1983, 166.

Carrowmore (P57). OS 14:15:4 (46.4 7.2). "Stone Circles" (also refers to last entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 662 335.

This monument consists of a kerb of closely-spaced boulders, some fallen, 18m across which encompasses a low circular platform. Within this are two opposed stones, 60cms apart, which may represent the remains of an internal feature. Wood-Martin dug in various parts of this monument and recovered a few unburnt bones, a small fragment of a worked flint and a flint flake (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 458, No. 57; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 54-5, No. 57; Wood-Martin 1888, 79-80, No. 57; Herity 1974, 270, *Sl* 80; Kitchin 1983, 166.

***Carrowmore (P58).** OS 14:15:1 (47.0 7.7). "Megalithic Structures" (also applies to the next entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 663 336.

There is an oblong mound here measuring 4m by 7m. A single orthostat stands within the mound while others lie on the surface. The nature of this feature is uncertain. Petrie (1837) noted that the "circle is entirely destroyed, but the supporting stones of the cromleac, seven in number, remain." Wood-Martin's exploration failed to find any trace of burial but did recover a flint flake (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888).

Petrie 1837, 458-9, No. 58; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 55, No. 58; Wood-Martin 1888, 80, No. 58; Herity 1974, 270, *Sl* 81; Kitchin 1983, 166-7.

***Carrowmore (P59).** OS 14:15:1 (47.1 7.7). "Megalithic Structures" (also applies to last entry) (1940). OD 100-200. G 663 336.

This consists of a low mound, 6m by 3.5m, containing the remains of a rectangular megalithic structure. Wood-Martin's exploration (Wood-Martin 1885-6; 1888) recovered burnt human and animal bones, some unburnt bones and a bone toggle (Piggott 1958).

Petrie 1837, 459, No. 59; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 55-7, No. 59; Wood-Martin 1888, 80-2, No. 59; Piggott 1958; Herity 1974, 270, *Sl* 82; Kitchin 1983, 167.

***Barnasrahy (P62).** OS 14:10:3 (43.3 24.0). "Tumulus" (1940). OD 100-200. G 659 353.

This is a grass-grown, round mound measuring about 14m across and 2.5m in height. It is slightly hollowed on top.

Petrie 1837, 462, No. 62; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 58-9, No. 62; Wood-Martin 1888, 83-4, No. 62; Herity 1974, 271, *Sl* 86; Kitchin 1983, 167-8.

Barnasrahy (P63). OS 14:10:3 (43.4 23.7). Shown as mound (1940). OD 100-200. G 659 353.

Petrie (1837) described and illustrated a kerbed circle, 21m in diameter, within which there was an angled passage. Wood-Martin's plan of the site (1885-6; 1888) shows a slightly irregular cruciform tomb. The monument has been almost entirely demolished. It seems reasonable to accept Wood-Martin's plan which is based on clearance and excavation. Petrie has recorded the finding of human bones here and quoted a local report that a bronze sword was found about forty years before his visit. Wood-Martin's exploration produced some small fragments of burnt bones, a single unburnt bone and two quartz hammerstones.

Wood-Martin considered that this tomb was probably the monument in which a food-vessel in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Alnwick Castle was found.

Petrie 1837, 462-3, No. 63; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 59-61, No. 63; Wood-Martin 1888, 84-6, No. 63; Herity 1974, 271, *Sl* 87; Kitchin 1983, 168.

***Cloverhill or Knocknashammer.** OS 14:15:4 (53·9 6·7). "Cist Burial" (1940). OD 100-200. G 670 335.

This monument now appears as a slab-lined pit on a gentle slope. The structure is 2·6m long, 1·2m wide and 80cm deep, its long axis aligned approximately E-W. There is a gap 90cm wide at the W end of the S side. Decoration is clearly visible on three of the slabs. There are conflicting views as to the nature of this structure and its decoration (Evans 1966; Herity 1974; Shee Twohig 1981, the latter two with earlier references).

Wood-Martin 1885-6, 546; Wood-Martin 1887-8, 67-73, 272; Wood-Martin 1888, 26, 92-98, 210; Evans 1966, 187-8; Herity 1974, 271. *SI* 88; Shee Twohig 1981, 235; Kitchin 1983, 157.

Grange North. OS 14:14:1 (24·4 15·0). "Megalithic Structure" (1940). OD 500-600. G 639 344.

The S half of a circular kerb, about 10m across, survives. Towards the E three stones, a backstone to the W and two sidestones, of a chamber remain.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 259; Wood-Martin 1888, 197; Herity 1974, 265. *SI* 8.

Knocknarea South. OS 14:9:5 (11·5 17·9). "Carn" (1940). OD 1,000-1,100. G 626 347.

The remains of a cruciform tomb, open to the south-east, in a round cairn, 32m in diameter. Wood-Martin found some burnt and unburnt animal bones under a displaced slab here (1885-6; 1888).

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 86-8 (No. 7); Wood-Martin 1888, 111-2 (No. 7); Piggott and Powell 1947, 140-1; Herity 1974, 264. *SI* 3.

***Knocknarea South.** OS 14:9:5 (11·4 16·7). "Miosgan Meva" (1940). OD 1,083. G 626 346.

This is the massive unopened round cairn on the summit of Knocknarea Mountain.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 83-5; Wood-Martin 1888, 108-10; Herity 1974, 265, *SI* 5.

***Knocknarea South.** OS 14:9:5 (11·6 16·0). "Stone Circles" (1940). OD 1,000-1,100. G 626 345.

Eleven stones remain of the S quadrant of a kerb. To the N a single set stone might be the backstone of a chamber that opened to the SE. Alongside this there are three displaced stones.

Knocknarea South. OS 14:13:2 (12·3 11·4 appr.). Not marked (1940). OD 800-900. G 626 340.

The remains of a cruciform tomb in a heather-grown round mound.

Bengtsson and Bergh 1984, 217. Fig. 144.

ISOLATED TOMBS

Abbeyquarter North. OS 14:12:2 (81·9 28·1). "Stone Circle" (1940). OD 0-100. G 700 357.

A low platform with a kerb, 23m across, of closely-spaced boulders, some toppled, along its perimeter lies within a traffic roundabout in a housing estate. Two small stones at the N may be the remains of an inner circle. Human bones were found alongside two stones, one of which remains, near the centre (Wood-Martin 1887-8; 1888). A calvary scene on three concrete platforms was built in the interior in 1950.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 122-3; Wood-Martin 1888, 124-5; Herity 1974, 271-2, *SI* 91.

Ardloy. OS 34:10:1 (25·6 28·7). “Cromlech” (1914). OD 300-400. G 737 165.
The remains of a cruciform passage tomb in the base of a round kerbed cairn.

Herity 1974, 273, *Sl* 99.

***Barroe North.** OS 34:12:6 (87·7 18·7). “Carron” (1914). OD 700-800. G 803 155.
A large hill-top round cairn 20m to 25m in diameter. The interior is much disturbed and appears to have been used as a quarry.

Herity 1974, 273, *Sl* 103.

***Carns.** OS 14:16:3 (88·3 13·0). “Carn” (1940). OD 300-400. G 707 341.
A large flat-topped cairn 60m by 55m across and 7m high.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 121; Wood-Martin 1888, 123; Herity 1974, 271, *Sl* 90.

***Carns (Duke).** OS 14:16:2 (84·6 10·9). “Carn” (1940). OD 407. G 703 339.
A large flat-topped, grass-grown cairn, 52m by 47m across, and 4·5m high. The tops of kerbstones are visible 1m to 3m inside the perimeter along the SW.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 119-121; Wood-Martin 1888, 121-3; Herity 1974, 271, *Sl* 89.

***Carrowhubbuck South.** OS 16:7:6 (62·8 34·6). Shown but not named (1913).
OD 0-100. G 289 302.

Boulders, with bases exposed, form a circle about 15m across, perhaps of artificial origin. Two stones at the centre were thought by Wood-Martin (1887-8; 1888) to have been the supports of a “kistvaen”. These no longer survive but the surfaces of one or two stones were visible here in 1962.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 281; Wood-Martin 1888, 219; Herity 1974, 262, *Sl* 1.

***Carrowhubbuck South.** OS 16:7:6 (63·2 34·4). Shown but not named (1913).
OD 0-100. G 290 302.

Some boulders seem to be the remains of a circle which is similar to the last.

Herity 1974, 262, *Sl* 2.

Castledargan/Carrownamaddoo. OS 20:8:6 (85·9 30·3). “Carn or Calliagh a Vera’s House” (1913). OD 600-700. G 704 295.

A well-preserved corbelled chamber, measuring 1·5m by 1·15m and 1·6m high, set in a round cairn, 18m in diameter. A series of collapsed and displaced slabs extending 4m to the SW may indicate the line of a passage.

Herity 1974, 272, *Sl* 95.

***Castledargan/Carrownamaddoo.** OS 20:8:6 (88·3 32·7). Not marked (1913).
OD 878. G 707 298.

A ruined cairn, round in plan, and about 20m in diameter.

Herity 1974, 272, *Sl* 94.

Glen. OS 20:13:3 (20·3 10·3). “Dermot and Grania’s Bed” (1913). OD 605.
G 634 275.

This recently excavated tomb consists of a round cairn some 7m in diameter. It contains an undifferentiated chamber, 1·7m by 95cm, opening to the SE. Finds included a

cremation deposit, a fragment of a “poppy-headed” antler/bone pin and fragments of coarse ware pottery. A sample of the cremated bones yielded a radiocarbon date of 3735 b.c.

Herity 1974, 272, *SI* 93; Bergh 1986.

***Heapstown.** OS 34:11:2 (58·8 26·0). “Carn” “Stone” (1914). OD 200-300. G 772 162.

A massive, somewhat disturbed, round cairn with a kerbed perimeter.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 465-7; Wood-Martin 1888, 189-91.

***Mullanashee/Rathosey.** OS 19:16:3 (88·3 9·1). “Carn” (1913). OD 800-900. G 609 274.

An unopened cairn on the summit of Doomore hill.

***Sheerevagh.** OS 34:10:6 (41·7 22·5). “Carron” (1913). OD 300-400. G 754 159. A large unopened round cairn on a hill-top.

Herity 1974, 273. *SI* 102.

3. APPENDIX

Sites marked "Giant's Grave", "Cromlech", etc. on OS 6-inch maps which are rejected as megalithic tombs or which have not sufficient evidence to warrant their inclusion in the main lists.

1. **Gleniff.** OS 6:13:2 (11·8 14·8). "Dermot and Grania's Bed" (1913). OD 1,700.
G 724 471.

First shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. This is a natural cave in the face of a precipice.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 154; Wood-Martin 1888, 156.

2. **Fortland.** OS 11:7:4 (51·5 31·3). "Cromlech" (1837). OD 100-200.
G 375 362.

This feature was shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map but not on subsequent editions. Nothing survives at the position marked on the map but a few stones in the nearby fence, to the S, may represent the last remains of the monument.

3. **Farranyharpy.** OS 12:16:6 (90·2 1·3). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 513 330.

This, the more northerly of the two sites in the N end of the townland, was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. There is a stone fort on this site and within this are two rectangular structures, probably the foundations of houses. These are built with stones of megalithic proportions and the name "Giant's Grave" seems to apply to one or other of them.

4. **Farranyharpy.** OS 12:6:6 (91·1 0·1). "Giant's Grave" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 514 329.

This, the more southerly of the two sites in the N end of the townland was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a mound, 8m E-W by 4·50m N-S by 1m high, overgrown and used as a dump for field stones. Within this at NW is a stone 4·15m by 1·50m by 1m high which does not seem to be *in situ*.

5. **Sheeanmore.** OS 13:10:4 (23·1 20·4). "Giant's Graves" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 541 349.

This, the more northerly of the two sites in the townland, was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. At the site are two piles of boulders, each approximately 4m in diameter, with stones up to 1m in maximum dimension. There is no reason to suppose that either marks the site of a megalithic tomb.

6. **Sheeanmore.** OS 13:10:4 (25·2 42·0). "Giant's Graves" (1913). OD 100-200.
G 542 347.

This, the more southerly of the two sites in the townland, was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of stones, up to 60cm in maximum dimension, covering a rectangular area measuring 3m by 2m. Several metres to W is an upright stone 50cm high. There is little reason to suppose that a megalithic tomb stood here.

7. **Carrowmore.** OS 14:14:6 (44·3 6·9). "Megalithic Structure" (1940). OD 100-200.
G 660 335.

This feature, located in the Carrowmore cemetery, was first shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch

map as a circle of dots crossed by a field fence. On the map of the 1910 25-inch survey of the area only the southern half is shown. According to Petrie (1837) a "cromleac" that had stood here within a stone circle had been destroyed a few years before his visit and only a few stones of the circle survived. Ten boulders, two in a field fence to the E, and all just S of another field fence at the other side of which an area has been quarried for stone and gravel, rise 30cm to 40cm above ground level. Seven of these, irregularly-spaced, form a gently-curved line, 12m long, open to the N and might be the stones noted by Petrie. It is not certain that this line of stones is artificial and pending further evidence it cannot be accepted as the remains of an ancient structure.

Petrie 1837, 457, No. 53; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 485, No. 55 on map; Wood-Martin 1888, 15, No. 55 on map.

- 8. Carrowmore.** OS 14:14:6 (44·8 6·7). "Megalithic Structure (site of)" (1940).
OD 100-200. G 661 335.

This feature, located in the Carrowmore cemetery, was first shown as a circle of dots on the 1837 OS 6-inch map. At the position shown on the map a stone 70cm long, 45cm wide and 40cm high stands at the S edge of a field fence. Some 2m to the N, at the other side of the fence, another, 1·2m long and 60cm high rises above a mass of rubble heaped against the fence. There are no descriptions of this site available and pending further evidence the two stones cannot be accepted as the remains of an ancient feature.

- 9. Carrowmore.** OS 14:14:6 (44·7 5·1). "Megalithic Structure (site of)" (1940).
OD 100-200. G661 333.

This feature, located in the Carrowmore cemetery, was first recorded, without name, as a circle on the OS 25-inch survey of 1910. An entry in the OS revision name book of 1940 notes that it had been removed by that date but provides no further detail.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 14, 1940.

- 10. Carrowmore.** OS 14:14:6 (46·0 2·2). "Megalithic Structure" (1940).
OD 100-200. G 662 330.

This feature, located in the Carrowmore cemetery, was first recorded, without name, as a semi-circle on the OS 25-inch survey of 1910. There is no trace of it but according to the Revision Name Book of 1940 it consisted of four stones forming a half circle. Its nature is not known.

OS Revision Name Book, sheet 14, 1940.

- 11. Carrowmore.** OS 14:15:4 (49·0 5·7). "Dolmen (Dismantled)" (1940).
OD 100-200. G 665 334.

This feature, first shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map, is in the Carrowmore cemetery and consists of a low, sub-circular mound, about 6m across and 30cm high, its centre hollowed. Five displaced stones rest on it. Petrie (1837) described it as a circle of small diameter which had been formed of twelve stones, five of which had been removed a short time before his visit. Wood-Martin (1885; 1888) dug here without result and it is clear from his plan that the feature was then much as it is now. The nature of any stone structure that may have stood here is not apparent. Petrie's claim that it was a stone circle, based in part on hearsay, cannot be corroborated.

Petrie 1837, 474, No. 20; Wood-Martin 1885-6, 571, No. 20; Wood-Martin 1888, 51, No. 20.

12. **Keelogyboy.** OS 15:3:2 (59·3 53·8). “Giants’ Graves” (1913). OD 1,000-1,250.
G 774 383.

This site was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. Wood-Martin’s description of the structure here is as follows: “The stones forming it are small in size, and are placed in two impinging circles, the larger or northern one being about 20 feet in diameter, and the smaller about 10 feet. No remains of an interment were discoverable in the larger enclosure but traces of a rude cist were apparent in the smaller circle (A), close to where it touches upon the larger one. The osseous remains were submitted to W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I.,”. These included some adult teeth, a set of teeth and bones of a child about seven years of age and a canine tooth. Wood-Martin gives a ground plan of the structure but nothing resembling this is now visible at the site. The nature of the monument is uncertain but it does not seem to have been the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 125-6; Wood-Martin 1888, 127-8; Borlase 1897, 133, Carbury No. 22.

13. **Farranyharpy.** OS 18:4:6 (89·5 49·4). “Stone Circle,” “Giants’ Graves” (1913).
OD 200-300. G 513 317.

This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. Seven erect and ten prostrate stones here were taken by the surveyors to be the remains of an ancient stone circle. This does not seem to be a very likely interpretation but the nature of the structure cannot be decided in its present condition. A slab, 1·50m in maximum dimension, resting on two of the uprights and on a prostrate stone was taken to be one of the “Giants’ Graves.”

14. **Tanrego West.** OS 19:4:5 (78·3 46·5). “Cromlech” (1913). OD 0-100.
G 599 313.

This feature was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is nothing more than a group of large boulders.

15. **Ballysadare.** OS 20:11:2 (55·0 28·2). “Giant’s Grave” (1837). OD 0-100.
G 672 283.

This feature, obliterated by the construction of the railway, was not shown on subsequent editions of the OS 6-inch map. The map depicts an oval cairn measuring approximately 27m by 15m with its long axis aligned NE-SW. Wood-Martin was told of the destruction of the monument but he gives no account of it. The nature of the monument cannot be established but, if it was a megalithic tomb, its very size and shape would suggest that it may have been some form of court-tomb.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 261-2; Wood-Martin 1888, 199-200; Borlase 1897, 183, Tirerril No. 4.

16. **Cloonmacduff.** OS 20:16:2 (79·6 7·3). “Druid’s Altar” (1913). OD 0-100.
G 697 272.

This feature was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a block of stone measuring 1·65m by 1·60m by 60cm resting within the remains of a cashel.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 263; Wood-Martin 1888, 201.

17. **Cloonmacduff.** OS 20:16:4 (71·3 2·9). “Cromlech” (1913). OD 0-100.
G 688 266.

This feature was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a boulder measuring 3m by 1·80m resting on two smaller boulders and appears to be entirely natural.

18. **Castleore.** OS 21:10:3 (38·4 25·3). “Cromlech” (1913). OD 100-200.
G 751 290.

This feature was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a large stone resting on some others within a large rectangular building or enclosure. The nature of the monument is uncertain but it is certainly not the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 265; Wood-Martin 1888, 203; Milligan 1890-1, 577.

19. **Gortakeeran.** OS 25:7:5 (56·3 36·0). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 200-300.
G 575 238.

This feature was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. A single orthostat, leaning heavily to the W, stands on the site. This measures 2m by 25cm by 1·60m high. There is no record of any further structure here in the documents of the O.S.

20. **Cloondrihara.** OS 25:14:4 (24·6 1·6). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 300-400.
G 541 202.

This feature was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a grassy mound, 8m by 3m by 35cm high, aligned NE-SW. The OS documents do not record the presence of any megalithic structure at the site.

21. **Knockatotaun.** OS 25:15:4 (49·1 0·4). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 400-500.
G 567 200. Fig. 79. Plate 36.

This monument was first shown, under the name “Druid’s Altar”, on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It consists of a roofstone, 3m by 2·70m by 40cm thick, with seven stones set in irregular order under its perimeter. These are up to 1m long, 50cm thick and 1·10m high. Four of these support the roofstone. The precise nature of the monument is uncertain but it is clearly some form of ancient burial chamber.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 274-5; Wood-Martin 1888, 212-3; Borlase 1897, 181, Leyny No. 5.

22. **Achonry.** OS 32:15:5 (58·2 3·8). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 200-300.
G 577 140. Fig. 79. Plate 36.

This monument was shown as rock outcrop on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map but was not marked on the 1885 edition. It consists of three large boulders supporting a fourth which is obviously deliberately placed in position. This roofstone measures 3·55m by 2·55m and is 1·40m thick at the N and 50cm at the S. It rests on the two boulders to the S and also on a padstone measuring 35cm by 25cm by 20cm thick on top of the boulder at the N. The latter measures 2·70m by 2·70m by 70cm thick. The boulder to the SW measures 2·15m by 2m by 70cm thick and the third, 2·25m by 1·60m by 90cm thick.

The monument does not appear to be a collapsed megalithic tomb. The boulder construction, the lack of formal chamber structure, the employment of a pad-stone and the lack of any traces of a cairn all suggest affinities with the boulder-burials of southern Ireland. The presence of an isolated boulder-burial at Clogher, some 17km to the NNW of Achonry (Ó Nualláin 1986), would support this tentative interpretation.

23. **Barroe Lower.** OS 34:16:2 (79·1 11·0). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 400-500.
G 793 147.

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is a rectangular slab structure about 10m long and 5m wide. There are two similar structures nearby. They appear to be house foundations.

- 24. Highwood.** OS 35:13:5 (9·4 2·9). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 400-500.
G 817 138.

This monument was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. There is a small, low triangular banked enclosure at the site with natural boulders at each angle. Whatever its nature it is clearly not the remains of a megalithic tomb.

Wood-Martin 1887-8, 456-7, No. 15; Wood-Martin 1888, 176-9, No. 15; Borlase 1897, 191, Tirerril No. 22 (a).

- 25. Carricknagrip.** OS 35:14:4 (29·0 1·2). “Giant’s Grave (site of)” (1914).
OD 300-400. G 838 136.

This feature was first shown on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. Wood-Martin states that it was destroyed about the year 1817 and should have been marked as the site of a “giants grave”. The father of his informant had been engaged in its demolition. He continues: “It appears to have been oblong in form; it lay right in the centre of the present road, and most of the slabs of which it was composed are now in the fences on either side.” The precise nature of the feature is unknown.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 451, No. 8; Wood-Martin 1888, 172, No. 8; Borlase 190, Tirerril No. 18; Borlase 1897, 190, No. 21 (b) (incorrectly placed in Carrickard townland).

- 26. Achonry.** OS 38:3:3 (64·5 59·9). “Megalithic Monument (Site of)” (1940).
OD 200-300. G 583 136.

This feature was first shown, as a small circular fence or enclosure, on the 1885 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It was marked “Giants Grave (Site of)” on the 1914 edition and the OS Name Book of that survey notes that the name applied to “an ancient mound site of a Giants Grave.” Nothing now survives.

- 27. Carrowkeel.** OS 40:6:3 (41·1 44·4). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 1,000-1,100.
G 753 118.

This feature, first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map, lies a short distance SE of Carn H in the Carrowkeel passage-tomb cemetery. It is described as a fragmented block of limestone, measuring approximately 1·70m by 1·20m by 50cm, resting on four rounded sandstone boulders partly buried in peat. The description continues:- “Three limestone slabs set on edge are added, apparently placed with the intention of forming a cist.” The nature of this feature is not clear and it is quite possible that it is entirely natural.

Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger 1912, 330-1.

- 28. Highwood.** OS 41:1:2 (12·9 60·2). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 400-500.
G 821 134.

This feature was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It is a slab-lined rectangular enclosure measuring 10m by 3m and seems to be the foundations of a building. It is situated under an overhanging cliff.

Wood-Martin 1883-4, 454-6, No. 14; Wood-Martin 1888, 176.

- 29. Creevagh.** OS 41:2:3 (44·0 56·8). “Giant’s Grave” (1914). OD 100-200.
G 854 130.

This feature was first shown on the 1914 edition of the OS 6-inch map. It appears to be the foundations of a hut.

PART 2. DISCUSSION

1. MORPHOLOGY

Of the 128 megalithic tombs described in Part 1 of the present volume twenty-three are left unclassified. Nine of these have features indicating affinities with one or other class. Six seem to bear some relationship with the court-tombs. The destroyed monument at Moytirra East (Sl. 109) was said to have been a facsimile of the nearby four-chambered tomb, Sl. 110, while the juxtaposition of the destroyed monument at Coolmurly (Sl. 107) and the neighbouring court tomb, Sl. 106, suggests that the former may also have been a court-tomb (cf. Carrowkilleen (Ma. 52) and Tullyshehery (Le. 22 and 23)). No megalithic structure is visible at Carrowgilpatrick (Sl. 71) but the 25m long mound there suggests that it may have been a court-tomb. The affinities of the other three seem to be with the subsidiary chambers of the court-tomb series. The destroyed chamber at Creevykeel (Sl. 6) would be quite at home in a court-tomb context but because of the presence of a rather similar structure within a round cairn at Ardnaglass Upper (Sl. 11) is best left unclassified. The third chamber, at Ardnaglass Upper (Sl. 12), consists of a ruined chamber set at the centre of a long cairn. The tall portals at the E end of Ballynahowna (Sl. 36) suggest affinities with the portal-tombs while the monuments at Barnacoghil (Sl. 60) and Barroe Upper (Sl. 104) are unlikely to be other than wedge-tombs.

COURT-TOMBS

The fifty-nine court-tombs recorded for Co. Sligo present a wide range of forms though the majority are of the standard, single, terminal-court design. Four, Gortnaleck (Sl. 10), Cloghboley (Sl. 18), Deer Park (Sl. 47) and Cummeen (Sl. 44) are central-court tombs, two, Moneylahan (Sl. 16) and Rathscanlan (Sl. 118) are dual-court tombs, two more, Treanmore (Sl. 111) and Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121), have transeptal chambers while at least three others, Creevykeel (Sl. 5) Kilsellagh (Sl. 27), and Treanmore (Sl. 111), have lateral subsidiary chambers. The rare variant form, the twin parallel gallery design, is represented at Deerpark (Sl. 47) and Moygara (Sl. 126); the only other example known is at Malin More, Co. Donegal (Ó Nualláin 1976, 107).

Cairn and Revetment

Little or no surface evidence of cairn survives at almost half the sites while in many of the others denudation is such that the surface traces give little or no indications of the original shape and dimensions. At the excavated Creevykeel tomb (Sl. 5) the cairn material was found to be entirely of stone and this appears to be the case also at the few other monuments where cairn is exposed, e.g. Moneylahan (Sl. 16).

The evidence for revetments is scant. However the greater part of the base of a dry-stone, trapezoidal revetment was found at Creevykeel (Sl. 5). The broad front end is slightly concave as is a section of the southern side at the entrance to the lateral chamber. An unusual feature at this monument is the presence of inner revetments at the front and along a short stretch at either side. Such features are not normally visible at unexcavated monuments but part of some form of internal revetment is exposed near the back of the gallery at Crowagh (Sl. 66).

Side revetments are represented at seven unexcavated sites. At the Deer Park (Sl. 47) central court-tomb the revetment may have had the double trapezoid shape characteristic of that sub-type (Ó Nualláin 1976, 105) while the revetment at another central court-example, Cloghboley (Sl. 18), turns inwards at the entrance to the court and this indentation is repeated at the opposite side. As far as can be ascertained from the meagre evidence at the others the sides seem to have been straight, e.g. Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121) though the revetment stone adjoining the sole frontal revetment stone at Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) is set at an angle to the rest of the visible kerb at that side. Apart from the latter and

Creevykeel (Sl. 5), some evidence for frontal revetment survives at four other sites, a single stone at Ballynahowna (Sl. 35), two stones at Carrowmore (Sl. 94) and three stones each at Drinaghan (Sl. 13) and Bunduff (Sl. 4). The rear of the cairns is even more poorly defined. A row of stones is present at Streedagh (Sl. 9), and a single orthostat survives at Tanrego West (Sl. 74). Surviving revetment stones at three unexcavated monuments, Doonbeakin (Sl. 57), Carricknagat (Sl. 84) and Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121), indicate that these probably had trapezoidal cairns while the shape of the long peat-covered cairn at Carrowreagh (Sl. 113) suggests a trapezoidal design there also. The exposed revetment at Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) indicates a rectangular outline.

The trapezoidal revetment at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) was at least 48m long, is 21m wide at the front and seems to have been less than 10m wide at the back. Precise dimensions for revetments are not normally available at unexcavated monuments. However among the unexcavated Sligo tombs cairn lengths range from 50·50m at Deer Park (Sl. 47), 45m at Moneylahan (Sl. 16), 40m at Carrowkeel (Sl. 40m) and 34·50m at Carrowreagh (Sl. 113) to perhaps little more than 20m at Tanrego West (Sl. 74). The Deer Park (Sl. 47) cairn is up to 22m wide though the revetment sides are only 15m apart across the middle of the court. Exposed kerbstones indicate a general width of about 10·50m at Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) and a maximum width of 11·80m at Cloghboley (Sl. 18). Good evidence for original cairn height is seldom available though a height of at least 3m seems likely at the peat-covered tomb at Carrowreagh (Sl. 113).

Courts

Though Co. Sligo contains two of the largest courts of the entire Irish series, Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Deer Park (Sl. 47), court preservation in the county is quite poor. In twenty-two examples courtstones, other than gallery entrance jambs, are not present while in nine others the court is represented by just one or two orthostats. Indeed it is only at fifteen sites that sufficient evidence survives to indicate the design of the court. Eleven have or appear to have had fully enclosed courts while open courts are indicated at the other four (see below). Three of the former, Gortnaleck (Sl. 10), Cloghboley (Sl. 18) and Deer Park (Sl. 47) are of central court design (Ó Nualláin 1976) as seems to have been the monument at Cummeen (Sl. 44) where all the courtstones are missing. Another full court example, Moneylahan (Sl. 16), is of dual court design.

The entries to the terminal full courts are poorly preserved and in most instances their relationship to the front of the monument is not clear. However a well preserved orthostatic passage, 4·50m long and 1m wide, leading from the court to the frontal revetment, is present at Creevykeel (Sl. 5). The design of the north arm of the court at Bunduff (Sl. 4) suggests a short broad passage there while other entrance passages may be indicated by single orthostats at Drinaghan (Sl. 13) and Sessuecommon (Sl. 95). A simpler form of entry seems to be represented at the Moneylahan (Sl. 16) dual court-tomb where both of the courts may have been entered directly through narrow gaps in the end revetments. Three of the four central court-tombs have evidence for entrance passages leading to one or other of the longer sides of the monument. There is a well preserved passage, 3·50m long and 1m wide, at Deer Park (Sl. 47) while one side of a 2·30m long passage survives at Cloghboley (Sl. 18). A single orthostat at Gortnaleck (Sl. 10) indicates a passage at least 2·20m in length.

Surviving courts display a considerable variety in shape and size. Among the full court examples long oval forms with a tendency to rectangularity are present at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Moneylahan (Sl. 16) while at least two, Castlegal (Sl. 26) and Sessuecommon (Sl. 95), approach a more circular outline. The long axes of the courts normally continue that of the rest of the structure but at two centre-court tombs, Gortnaleck (Sl. 10) and Cloghboley (Sl. 18), the long axis of the court crosses that of the monument as a whole. The broad flat east end of the court at Deer Park (Sl. 47) is clearly designed to accommodate the twin galleries there as is the inner end of the court at Moygara (Sl. 126). The presence of just one or two facade stones at four tombs, Ballynahowna (Sl. 35), Carrowmore (Sl. 94), Moytirra East (Sl. 110) and Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) suggest open U-shaped courts opening onto flat facades. By far the largest of the full courts are Creevykeel (Sl. 5), 14m by 9m, and Deer Park (Sl. 47), 15m by almost 8m and these can be compared with the much smaller examples at Castlegal (Sl. 26), 6m by 5m and Cloghboley (Sl. 18), 5·50m by 6m. Precise measurements are not

available for the four open courts cited above. Moytirra East (Sl. 110) may have been the largest with a probable depth of 6.50m and an estimated width of 11m while the aberrant court at Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) is the smallest being about 5m deep and 5m in greatest width.

The court orthostats may be slabs, e.g. Deer Park (Sl. 47) or boulders, e.g. Doonbeakin (Sl. 57). At many sites the flatter sides of the orthostats are placed facing into the courts and this is usually the case where split-boulders are employed, e.g. Ballynahowna (Sl. 35). In few cases is the court perimeter sufficiently continuous to show whether the courtstones were deliberately graded in height or not. At Creevykeel (Sl. 5) three orthostats at either side of the entrance to the gallery are especially tall and while there is a single tall orthostat at the opposite end of the court, regular grading is not apparent. Tall orthostats stand at the inner ends of the court at Deer Park (Sl. 47) but here again regular grading is not a feature though the smaller and lower courtstones tend to be those furthest from the galleries. Elsewhere tall courtstones flanking the entrance jambs to the gallery survive at a few sites, e.g. Bunduff (Sl. 4) or stand one or two stones removed, e.g. Cartronplank (Sl. 2). Dry-stone walling, filling gaps between the courtstones, was uncovered at Creevykeel and is visible also at Bunduff (Sl. 4).

Excavation within the court at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) uncovered areas of paving in front of the entrance to the gallery and at the entrance passage to the court. Also revealed were bands of cobbles at the foot of the courtstones and, near the centre of the court, a large shallow pit filled with sand.

Galleries

Galleries of two-chambered design are the dominant form in Co. Sligo. Fifteen examples plainly have two-chambered galleries while in a further twelve the length of the gallery or the alignment of sidestones signify a similar design. These figures are enhanced when the presence of more than one gallery at seven monuments is taken into account. Five Sligo examples have three chambers, three have four and in four more three or four chambers seem likely. In the remaining nineteen tombs destruction or concealment precludes definition of the number of chambers. Short ante-chambers precede four galleries and transeptal chambers open into two.

Galleries vary considerably in size but, in general, courts and galleries at individual monuments tend to be of similar scale. Thus, for example, the great two-chambered gallery at Creevykeel (Sl. 5), 9m long by 3m wide, matched by a correspondingly large court, stands in marked contrast to the 3.40m long gallery at Castlegal (Sl. 26) which is attached to one of the smaller full-courts in the county. The longer Sligo galleries are those with more than two chambers. Among these are the four-chambered examples at Moytirra West (Sl. 110), 13m, Carrownabol (Sl. 42), 12.40m and Coolmurly (Sl. 106), 9m, and the three-chambered ones at Halfquarter (Sl. 43), 11m, Crowagh (Sl. 66), 10m, and Treanmore (Sl. 111), 9m. The two-chambered galleries vary in length from 9m at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) to almost 5m at Fortland (Sl. 33) and slightly less than 4m at the problematic gallery in Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 53). Galleries range in maximum width from 1.80m at Fortland (Sl. 33) to 3.40m at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Halfquarter (Sl. 43).

At the majority of sites the gallery entrance is between a pair of jambs which narrow the entry and serve also as courtstones. In four cases short ante-chambers precede the main chambers. At Belville (Sl. 59) and Lecarrow (Sl. 73) the ante-chambers are marked by a second pair of jambs set about 1m inside the entrance while a single jamb, in the same position is present at the eastern gallery at Moygara (Sl. 126). A single surviving sidestone links the two jambs at the latter site. The design of the front of the gallery at Carrowreagh (Sl. 112) is not clear but the doubled entrance jambs there are indicative of some form of ante-chamber. An unusual entrance feature is present at Moytirra East (Sl. 110) where a stone set along the main axis of the monument and linked to one side of the gallery reduces the width of the entry to about half that of the gallery. A somewhat similar arrangement occurs at Behy (Ma. 3) (de Valera 1965, 7).

Entrance jambs are usually well matched, flat topped stones suitable for bearing lintels. The majority are set transversely to the axis of the gallery though longitudinally set jambs are attested at Castlerock (Sl. 96). They seldom rise much above the level of the sidestones though relatively tall jambs are present at Barnacoghil (Sl. 61). Entrance sills are not normally visible at unexcavated sites but a single example is exposed at Fortland (Sl. 33).

Segmenting jambs, like entrance jambs, are normally well matched stones and, with few exceptions, are set transversely. They may protrude from the gallery walls, e.g. Ballinlig (Sl. 123) or, less frequently, stand free of them, e.g. Tanrego West (Sl. 74). Longitudinally aligned jambs occur at three sites, Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 53), Carrowreagh (Sl. 113) and Tanrego West (Sl. 75). The jambs at the last example are especially tall as are those at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) while a single tall jamb stands between the first and second chamber at Drinaghan (Sl. 13). The divisions between chambers at two galleries, Fortland (Sl. 33) and Killaspugbrone (Sl. 38), is effected through the use of imbricated sidestones with, in the latter example, a sill. Sills or septal-stones between chambers occur at ten further Sligo examples including the three with longitudinally aligned jambs. The tall jambs and high septal at one of these three, Tanrego West (Sl. 75), form an impressive feature strongly reminiscent of the entrance of many portal-tombs. Long sills, or perhaps septals, flanked by short jambs, occur at Coolmurly (Sl. 106) and Treanmore (Sl. 111) and a similar arrangement may also have been present at Moytirra East (Sl. 110) where a sill alone is visible. Another long sill occurs at Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121) and spans the full width between the gallery walls. An unusual device is employed at Crowagh (Sl. 66) where the jambs between the second and third chambers rest on top of the ends of the flat sill-stone.

Sidestones of galleries are usually more or less even in height and, where split-boulder type stones are used, the flat face is placed inwards. The top surfaces may be flat, e.g. Moytirra East (Sl. 110) or may slope down on the outside, e.g. Halfquarter (Sl. 43), to accommodate corbelling. Similarly sloping outer surfaces also occur on some segmenting jambs, e.g. Moygara (Sl. 126).

Backstones are frequently set between the sidestones but in some cases they stand fully or partially outside the ends of the gallery walls, e.g. Cartronplank (Sl. 2), Mullaghfarna (Sl. 119). Many are flat-topped, e.g. Moytirra East (Sl. 110) but at others, e.g. Doonbeakin (Sl. 57) the top surface slopes downwards on the outside. A few backstones are gable-shaped and some of these are quite massive, e.g. Creevykeel (Sl. 5), Cartronplank (Sl. 2), as is the great flat-topped backstone of the western gallery at Deer Park (Sl. 47). These examples rise well above the level of the sidestones but in most instances backstones are roughly the same height as the sidestones.

Apart from the well preserved slab corbelling exposed in the rear chamber at Carrowreagh (Sl. 113) evidence for roofing is scant. The high-pitched corbelling there rises in several tiers above the sidestones while a largely concealed roofstone is visible resting horizontally above a single corbel rising from behind the backstone. Corbelling elsewhere is of the boulder type being clearly recognisable at no more than about half a dozen sites. Good examples of this can be seen at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Crowagh (Sl. 66) but only one or two corbels survive at the others.

Lintels rest, more or less *in situ*, above entrance or segmenting jambs at seven sites, e.g. Ballynahowna (Sl. 35), Doonflin Upper (Sl. 64). These rest directly on the jambs except at Crowagh (Sl. 66) where one end of the lintel above the entrance rests on a small intervening stone. Displaced lintels were found at six sites though one, at Creevykeel (Sl. 5), has been replaced above the entrance jambs. Most of the lintels are roughly rectangular in outline, e.g. Cloghboley (Sl. 18) though more rounded boulders are employed in a few instances, e.g. Ballynahowna (Sl. 35).

At three sites, including Carrowreagh (Sl. 113) dealt with above, single roofstones are in position above the gallery. The split-boulder roofstone at Caltragh (Sl. 55) rests with its flat side downwards above the lintel at the entrance while the broken flat slab at Ballinlig (Sl. 123) rests directly on the sidestones of the rear chamber. Displaced roofstones can be identified at seven sites, e.g. Belville (Sl. 59), while the displaced slab behind the western gallery at Deer Park (Sl. 47) may be either a roofstone or back corbel.

The chambers vary considerably in size, from 4.65m by 2.70m at the front chamber in Creevykeel (Sl. 5) to 1.50m by less than 1.70m at the rear chamber in Coolmurly (Sl. 106). The smallest chamber of all may have been at Drinaghan (Sl. 13) where the central compartment, of indeterminate width, is only 1.05m in length. The chambers at individual galleries too can vary in length. Short front chambers are sometimes followed by longer second chambers as in the twin galleries at Deer Park (Sl. 47) while the opposite is the case at some other sites, e.g. Ballynahowna (Sl. 35). A combination of these arrangements is present in the four-chambered gallery at Coolmurly (Sl. 106) where short front and rear

chambers stand at either end of the two longer central compartments. Chamber height is seldom possible to assess accurately but a height of 2m or more is indicated at Creevykeel (Sl. 5). Many of the smaller monuments would seem to have had considerably lower chambers.

Most chambers are approximately rectangular in outline but in a few examples the sides may be curved, e.g. Carrownabol (Sl. 42). The end chambers usually narrow towards the back, e.g. Castlerock (Sl. 96) but at a few sites a more rectangular design is evident e.g. Ballinlig (Sl. 123). The chambers are normally constructed with their long axes more or less in line but a notable exception is present at Halfquarter (Sl. 43) where the axis of the end chamber deviates from that of the preceding two compartments. A distinct waisting of the gallery at the divisions between the chambers is evident at Halfquarter (Sl. 43) and occurs at a few other examples e.g. Corhawnagh (Sl. 77), Carrownabol (Sl. 42), Fortland (Sl. 33).

Two court-tombs, Treanmore (Sl. 111) and Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121), have transeptal chambers opening off the gallery. The gallery at the former is divided into three main chambers and the transepts there open into the front chamber, immediately behind a short ante-chamber. The transeptal chambers are more or less rectangular in plan and open into the gallery through gaps between pairs of sidestones which form entry jambs. The transepts at Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121) are very ruined but appear to have been rectangular in outline and to open into the front part of the gallery.

The galleries of the dual court-tomb at Moneylahan (Sl. 16) are each of two chambers as were those at the destroyed example at Rathscanlan (Sl. 118). The galleries at Moneylahan (Sl. 16) stand 12m apart while the gap between those at Rathscanlan (Sl. 118) seems to have been about 4m or less.

Subsidiary Chambers

Three cairns, Creevykeel (Sl. 5), Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) and Treanmore (Sl. 111) have subsidiary chambers placed behind the main gallery and opening towards the sides of the cairn. A subsidiary-type chamber, now destroyed, existed at Creevykeel (Sl. 6) and there are indications that others may have been present at Moneylahan (Sl. 16) and Coolmurly (Sl. 106). Two of the three subsidiary chambers at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) are set back to back, two, placed parallel, open to the SW at Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) while the back portion of a single chamber is visible at Treanmore (Sl. 111).

The south-east subsidiary at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) is approached through a short, narrow ante-chamber which opens through a gap in the kerb. This leads to a chamber of roughly rectilinear design. One of the two subsidiary chambers at Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) is preceded by longitudinally aligned jambs which flank a sill-stone. The chamber here narrows towards the back. The entrance to the second chamber is of similar design but here two further stones indicate a narrow ante-chamber or approach passage. The destroyed chamber at Creevykeel (Sl. 6) was also entered across a sill set between longitudinally set jambs. This chamber and the second chamber at Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) are both of rectilinear outline.

Orientation

The orientation of the fifty-one tombs with single courts for which evidence is available is shown on the diagram, Fig. 80. The fronts of forty-five face to the east of the north-south line while six face to the west. These figures represent a bias of 7.5:1 in favour of the east and can be compared with the national bias of 4.2:1 indicated by the 296 examples for which evidence is available.

PORTAL-TOMBS

The eleven portal-tombs recorded for Co. Sligo range in size from the massive example at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) to the small specimen at Camcuill (Sl. 51). No trace of the tomb which collapsed at Moytirra West (Sl. 108) survives but Petrie's sketches, as reproduced by Borlase, are sufficient to show that it was a fine example of the class.

Cairn

Visible evidence of cairn survives at four sites. Long and apparently narrow cairns are attested at Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and Crowagh (Sl. 65) while a short rectangular mound is

present at Knockanbaun (Sl. 52). The precise outlines of these three are obscured by bog growth but it is clear that all are aligned south-east - north-west with the chambers set on the long axis and opening to the south-east. The chamber at Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) seems to be set some 4m inside the perimeter of its cairn but those at the other two sites appear to stand at the ends of their cairns. The chamber at the fourth site, Springfield (Sl. 99), stands at the edge of a low mound of short, oval outline.

Chambers

The entry to portal-tomb chambers is usually between a pair of tall portal-stones, set longitudinally, and frequently flanking a door-stone or sill. Both portal-stones survive at six Sligo sites while single portal-stones stand *in situ* at three others. A second orthostat accompanies the portal-stone at one side of the entrance to the unusual tomb at Ardabrone (Sl. 41) and here the portals are set transversely to the long axis of the chamber. Portal-stones range in height from 1.2m and 1.15m at Camcuill (Sl. 51) to 2.7m and 2.4m at Cloghcor (Sl. 19). Though the sidestones are missing at the latter, it and perhaps Moytirra West (Sl. 108) are the only examples where the portals are likely to have been considerably higher than the other orthostats of the tomb.

The space between the portals is occupied by a tall doorstone at three sites, Camcuill (Sl. 51), Crowagh (Sl. 65) and Carrickglass (Sl. 102) and at two others, Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and Springfield (Sl. 99), there is a sill reaching somewhat less than half the heights of the portals. At Crowagh (Sl. 65) and Camcuill (Sl. 51) the doorstone is set between the portals while the northern end of the doorstone at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) fits, unusually, between the sidestone and portal. At Knockanbaun (Sl. 52) and Knocktober (Sl. 82) there are fallen stones in positions that would suggest they served as sill-stones; that at the former would, if erect, stand somewhat more than half the height of the erect portal while the sill at the latter site would have been approximately one-quarter the height of the surviving portal.

Both sides of the chamber at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) are formed of single stones and it is likely that such was also the case at Camcuill (Sl. 51), Knocktober (Sl. 82), Ardabrone (Sl. 41) and Moytirra West (Sl. 108). The south side of the chamber at Crowagh (Sl. 65) consists of two orthostats and two sidestones are also likely to have been present on the west side of Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and the north side of Knockanbaun (Sl. 52).

The juxtaposition of sidestones to portal-stones is apparent at six sites. In three instances, Camcuill (Sl. 51), Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and Knocktober (Sl. 82), a single sidestone in each case overlaps the adjoining portal-stone, most markedly at the last. At Crowagh (Sl. 65) one portal-stone stands inside the line of the sidestone next to it but little or no overlap is present. A more unusual situation exists at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) where both portal-stones are set more or less in line with the sidestones. The transversely set portals at Ardabrone (Sl. 41), mentioned earlier, are of most unusual occurrence among Irish portal-tombs.

Backstones survive *in situ* at four sites, Carrickglass (Sl. 102), Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56), Camcuill (Sl. 51) and Knockanbaun (Sl. 52) while that at Crowagh (Sl. 65) may be somewhat displaced. All five lean inwards. The backstones at Carrickglass (Sl. 65) and Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) are set outside the ends of the chamber sides.

The roofstones vary considerably in size. The largest and most impressive is the great block at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) which measures 4.40m by 3.40m by about 1.60m thick. The smallest is the wedge-shaped stone at Camcuill (Sl. 51) which is 2.60m long, 60cm to 2m wide and 70cm in average thickness. Roofstones rest in a sloping position above the chambers at four sites, Carrickglass (Sl. 102), Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56), Crowagh (Sl. 65) and Camcuill (Sl. 51) though that at the last example is somewhat displaced. Petrie's sketches of the destroyed tomb at Moytirra West (Sl. 108) indicate that the roofstone there was relatively highly pitched and that it decreased in thickness towards the rear. A similar decrease in bulk can be observed at Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56), Crowagh (Sl. 65), Camcuill (Sl. 51) and Knockanbaun (Sl. 52). Evidence for corbelling survives at one site, Crowagh (Sl. 65). Here a single corbel overlies the two orthostats on the south side of the chamber while two other stones at the ruined north side may also be corbels.

The chamber at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) widens towards the rear while the indications at four others, Crowagh (Sl. 65), Ardabrone (Sl. 41), Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) and Camcuill (Sl.

51), are that they narrowed slightly to the rear. The Carrickglass (Sl. 102) chamber is 2m long and narrows from 95cm wide inside the portals to 1.60m at the backstone. Precise measurements are not available at the other examples.

Orientation

The orientation of the nine portal-tombs for which evidence is available is shown on the diagram, Fig. 80. The entrances of all face to the east of the north-south line. Two lie to the north-east while the other seven range between east and south with five of these concentrated in the south-east.

WEDGE-TOMBS

Thirty-five wedge-tombs have been identified in the county, two of which, Clough (Sl. 17) and Carrownedden (Sl. 91) have been destroyed. They include some relatively large examples, such as Coolbeg (Sl. 21), Deer Park (Sl. 48) and Cabragh (Sl. 89) and smaller forms, such as Streedagh (Sl. 8) and Tawnamore (Sl. 85). An unusual feature of at least six sites is the deliberate employment of the larger stones at the W ends of the galleries and outer-walls; Drumkilsellagh (Sl. 24), Kilsellagh (Sl. 25), Deer Park (Sl. 48), Culleens (Sl. 50), Caltragh (Sl. 54) and Tawnamore (Sl. 85).

Galleries

The overall length of the galleries ranges from 11m at Coolbeg (Sl. 22) and almost 10.5m at Cabragh (Sl. 89) to approximately 2.50m at Streedagh (Sl. 8) and 3.50m at Tawnamore (Sl. 89). The width of the gallery is usually between 1.20m and 1.80m. At Drumkilsellagh (Sl. 24), Caltragh (Sl. 54) and Cabragh (Sl. 86) there is a notable increase in width about mid-way along the gallery which gives an oval ground plan. This also occurs, but to a lesser extent, at Coolbeg (Sl. 22), Kilsellagh (Sl. 25), Carrowcrin (Sl. 85), Cabragh (Sl. 89) and Tobercurry (Sl. 117). Nevertheless, there is a general tendency for the galleries to narrow towards the rear. The greatest width recorded is 2.20m at Streedagh (Sl. 8) and the smallest 1.50m at Kilsellagh. The heights of the galleries are usually difficult to estimate but seldom exceed 1.20m and are often much less, between 50cm and 1m. A decline in height from front to rear is discernible at least at six sites; Coolbeg (Sl. 22), Drum East (Sl. 23), Culleens (Sl. 50), Cabragh (Sl. 89), Letterbrone (Sl. 113) and Culdaly (Sl. 116). The gallery sides are formed of two or more stones. Simple galleries with sides of single slabs, such as those in north-west Co. Clare, are not known in the county. The tomb at Carrowpadeen (Sl. 31) is exceptional in having the gallery sides built of small stones. Where porticos are present their sides, as a rule, are higher than those of the main chamber, e.g. Moytirra West (Sl. 103).

Porticos

There is clear evidence for a portico at the western end of the gallery at the following nine sites, Clough (Sl. 17), Kilsellagh (Sl. 28), Deer Park (Sl. 48), Cabragh (Sl. 86), Gortakeeran (Sl. 87), Cabragh (Sl. 89), Moytirra West (Sl. 103), Culdaly (Sl. 114) and Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127). The extension of the outer-walling westwards beyond the septal stone at Carranduff (Sl. 29) and Carrowrush (Sl. 30) may indicate the former presence of a portico at these sites. At Caltragh (Sl. 54) there are two matched opposing stones at the gallery entrance. Their position and size - which contrasts with the smaller stones used in the remainder of the gallery - would appear to imply a narrow portico. The destroyed tomb at Carrownedden (Sl. 91) may also have had a portico and thus, in all, thirteen of the thirty-five tombs may have had such a feature. The normal height of the porticos is about 1.50m and at Culdaly (Sl. 114) and Moytirra West (Sl. 103) they are somewhat broader than the main chambers. The side of the portico at Deer Park (Sl. 48) seems to have been unusually short having the septal stone set immediately inside the facade stone. At Culdaly (Sl. 114), Moytirra West (Sl. 103), Cabragh (Sl. 86) and Gortakeeran (Sl. 87) the sides are formed of single slabs.

Evidence for roofing of porticos is rare and survives only at Caltragh (Sl. 54) and Gortakeeran (Sl. 87). Wood-Martin's plan of Moytirra West (Sl. 103) clearly demonstrates that the portico was roofed by one large slab. The portico of the destroyed site at Clough

(Sl. 17) also would appear to have been roofed as a lintel lay across the west end of the gallery.

At Gortakeeran (Sl. 87) an orthostat stands in the middle of the entrance to the portico. This divided entrance or split portal (see de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 106) is found at two other Sligo tombs, Cabragh (Sl. 89) and Tobercurry (Sl. 117) though at the latter site there is no evidence for a portico. The tomb at Clough (Sl. 17) also had a split-portal.

At four sites the entrance to the gallery is marked by a pair of jambs; Caltragh (Sl. 54), Culleens (Sl. 50), Grange Beg (Sl. 58) and Culdaly (Sl. 114). At Caltragh (Sl. 54) and Culdaly (Sl. 114) the jambs are formed by the projection of the facade stones across the opening. A similar arrangement may have been present at Tobercurry (Sl. 117) where there is a single transversely-set stone at the north side of the entrance to the gallery. At Kilsellagh (Sl. 25) the width of the gallery is reduced slightly at the entrance by the projection of a single facade stone.

In eight cases the main chamber and portico are separated by septal-stones; Carranduff (Sl. 29), Carrownrush (Sl. 30), Deer Park (Sl. 48), Caltragh (Sl. 86), Gortakeeran (Sl. 89), Moytirra West (Sl. 103), Culdaly (Sl. 114) and Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127). These are usually flat-topped and large and appear to have been especially selected for this position. At Carranduff (Sl. 29), Gortakeeran (Sl. 87), Culdaly (Sl. 114) and Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127) the septal-stones are inset in the gallery walls. In general they achieve full closure and at Gortakeeran (Sl. 87) and possibly also at Cabragh (Sl. 86) rise above the height of the sidestones: however, at Deer Park (Sl. 48) the top of the septal-stone slopes from south to north. The lower section of the septal-stones in wedge-tombs are generally concealed in 'fill' but several examples are known where they appear not to have been set in sockets (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 156): this may have been the case at Gortakeeran (Sl. 87) where the base of the septal is visible.

At Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127) the northern end of the septal is flanked by a small transversely-set stone which may have formed one side of a slot into which the septal-stone fitted: such a feature is known elsewhere. e.g. Burren (Cv. 5), Co. Cavan (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 156; 1982, 107). The two stones which flank the west side of the displaced septal-stone at Cabragh (Sl. 86) probably served a similar function and have a direct parallel at Killybeg, Co. Fermanagh.

At Kilsellagh (Sl. 28) the division between portico and main chamber is marked by a sill. It does not completely fill the space between the sidestones but leaves a gap at either side. A similar segmenting element is present at Island (Co. 6) and Caherdowney (Co. 8), but in both these instances were accompanied by jamb-like pillar stones (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 107).

There is an unusual form of segmentation at Cabragh (Sl. 89). A single jamb-like stone projects from the north side of the gallery closing almost half of the gallery width. There is no evidence for a second jamb or other closing feature, unlike at Clough (Sl. 17), where a pair of jambs differentiated the portico from the main chambers. In the twenty-two sites where no evidence of a portico is present only one, Streedagh (Sl. 8), is closed at the western end where three overlapping stones - one not *in situ* - block the gallery entrance.

Main Chambers

In the five well-preserved examples, where porticos are indicated, the main chambers range in length from 8m at Deer Park (Sl. 48) to about 5m at Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127). The main chamber of the destroyed tomb at Clough (Sl. 17) was also some 5m in length. As noticed above, some of the chambers exhibit an oval ground-plan but, for the most part, narrow from the front towards the rear. Coolbeg (Sl. 22) narrows imperceptibly over the 11m length of gallery from 1.8m at the west, 2m towards the middle, to 1.6m at the east. Backstones are present in twelve examples and, with the exception of Coolbeg (Sl. 22), Carrownrush (Sl. 30), and possibly Streedagh (Sl. 8), are set outside the ends of the sidestones. There is no evidence for the presence of an east end-chamber such as those found at Labbacallee (Co. 3), and Ballyedmonduff, Co. Dublin.

Evidence for roofing occurs at fifteen sites and consists of slabs laid lintelwise on the orthostats. In the majority of cases only one or two roofing slabs survive and these are sometimes displaced, e.g. Culdaly (Sl. 116). In the better preserved examples, e.g. Gortakeeran (Sl. 87) and Coolmurly (Sl. 105), a general decline in height from front to rear

is apparent. At the latter site, and also at Kilsellagh (Sl. 25), packing stones or corbels are used in the roof construction.

Stones set at right-angles to the gallery walls and serving as buttresses occur at Culdaly (Sl. 116) and possibly Carrowpadeen (Sl. 31). The sides of the tomb at Moytirra West (Sl. 103) are supported externally by packing stones. A similar feature also would appear to be present at the east end of south side of the chamber at Cabragh (Sl. 86).

Outer-walling and Facade

With the exception of Moytirra West (Sl. 103), Letterbrone (Sl. 115) and Tobercurry (Sl. 117), evidence for outer-walling occurs at each site. It is usually approximately equal in height to the gallery sides. The distance between the outer-walling and the gallery varies from about 1.20m at Coolmurly (Sl. 105) to examples where it is set close to the chamber sides, e.g. Streedagh (Sl. 8), Culleens (Sl. 50) and Tawnamore (Sl. 85). At five sites the outer-walling runs approximately parallel with the gallery sides; Drum East (Sl. 23), Drumkilsellagh (Sl. 24), Culleens (Sl. 50), Tawnamore (Sl. 85) and Culdaly (Sl. 114). At Streedagh (Sl. 8), Culleens (Sl. 50) and Tawnamore (Sl. 85) the outer-walling is so close to the gallery as to suggest a doubling of the side walls. The close inner row of walling at Kilfree (Sl. 125) may serve as a reinforcement to the gallery wall and is comparable with similar rows at Labbacallee (Co. 3), (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 108). There is a general tendency for the outer-walling to be more markedly wedge-shaped in plan than the galleries, and, in examples where there is a broad frontal facade, the outer-walling usually converges sharply to the east; e.g. Coolbeg (Sl. 22), Carrowpadeen (Sl. 31), Carrowconor (Sl. 69) and Kilfree (Sl. 125).

In at least eight cases the outerwalling clearly forms a trapezoidal design, e.g. Streedagh (Sl. 8) and Cabragh (Sl. 86), while a U-shaped plan is present at four sites; Carranduff (Sl. 29), Caltragh (Sl. 54), Tawnamore (Sl. 85), and Coolmurly (Sl. 114).

There is clear evidence for a frontal facade at twenty-two sites and in at least six other cases the surviving remains suggest such a feature. It is normally flat, e.g. Coolbeg (Sl. 22) and Caltragh (Sl. 54), although that at Tawnamore (Sl. 85) is slightly concave. At Cabragh (Sl. 86) the outer-walling and facade are fused into one continuous arc to the north of the gallery in an atypical design. Where a flat facade is present it generally forms an acute angle with the outer-walling; e.g. Kilsellagh (Sl. 25) and Lugdoon (Sl. 62). In most cases the facade clearly articulated with the gallery entrance and in a few examples, as noted above, the stones on either side of the entrance protrude slightly beyond the ends of the sidestones to narrow the entry, e.g. Caltragh (Sl. 54).

Cairn and Kerb

At the majority of sites some remains of mound or cairn are present. It is particularly impressive at Kilsellagh (Sl. 25), measuring 17m by 20m and up to 2m high. At Coolbeg (Sl. 22) and Deer Park (Sl. 48) the outer-wall appears to act as a revetment for the cairn and delimits the edge of the monument. Although most of the surviving cairns are sub-circular or oval in plan the visible outline cannot be taken as indicative of the original shape. At Streedagh (Sl. 8) the tomb is centrally set in a circular cairn, 10.5m in diameter, delimited by kerb-stones. An arc, defined by three orthostats which protrude through the cairn material at Moytirra West (Sl. 103) may represent a similar feature and indicates a diameter of about 9m. A curved line of stones 3-4m north of the tomb at Culdaly (Sl. 114) may also represent a kerb. The occurrence of wedge-tombs within circular kerbed cairns is rare. At Cashelton, Co. Donegal, three wedge-tombs set side by side are within a sub-circular kerbed cairn, and at Baurnadomeeny (Ti. 6), Co. Tipperary, the tomb was contained within a round cairn delimited by a kerb of stones which the excavator considered to be primary (O'Kelly 1960).

Orientation

The orientation of the wedge-tombs discussed in this volume maintains the rule so constantly adhered to throughout the whole Irish series. The diagram (Fig. 80) shows that they face between south-south-west and north-west with a concentration towards the west and west-south-west and this is in accord with that noted in the previous volumes (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, 106; 1964, Fig. 71; 1972, Fig. 78; 1982, Fig. 36).

2. DISTRIBUTION (Figs. 81-3)

Co. Sligo, situated at the inner end of Donegal Bay, is bounded at the west and south-west by Co. Mayo, dealt with in Vol. II, at the north by the Atlantic Ocean and at the east and south-east by Cos. Leitrim and Roscommon, two of the nine counties embraced by Vol. III. Across Sligo Bay lies Co. Donegal which is to be covered by the next volume of the Survey. Co. Sligo comprises an area of some 183,630 hectares (709 square miles) of which approximately 9583 hectares (37 square miles) consist of land above the 1,000 foot (305m) contour and 580 hectares (20 square miles) are water. The distribution of the tombs can be conveniently examined by considering three main regions: (1) a coastal zone extending east from Killala Bay to Sligo Bay and thence north-east to the county boundary at Bunduff; (2) the Slieve Gamph or Ox Mountains which stretch south-west - north-east from the basin of the River Moy to Ballysadare Bay; (3) an extensive, mainly lowland region, bounded to the north by the Ox Mountains and the hills below Lough Gill, to the east by Co. Leitrim and to the south by the borders of Mayo and Roscommon.

Region 1. This coastal zone extends inland to the slopes of the Ox Mountains at the south, to Slieve Daeane and the hills below Lough Gill to the south-east and to Castlegal Mountain and the Benbulbin massif to the north-east. Seventy-nine of the 128 tombs featured in the present Vol. are concentrated on this maritime belt with all save one, Kilsellagh (Sl. 27), lying below the 600 foot (c. 183m) contour. These comprise thirty-nine court-tombs, twenty-two wedge-tombs, seven portal-tombs and eleven unclassified examples. Here too, situated on gravel ridges, on the Knocknarea peninsula, is the famous Carrowmore passage-tomb cemetery overlooked by the great cairn of Miosgán Meádhbha (Maeve's Cairn) with its satellite passage-tombs sited on top of Knocknarea (1083ft., c. 330m) itself.

To the west of Ballysadare Bay the Sligo coast consists of low carboniferous limestone cliffs broken only by small beaches at either side of Aughris Head. Ballysadare, Sligo and Drumcliff Bays enclose sandy estuaries while much of the coast beyond, from Rosses Point to Bunduff, is also sandy and provides numerous landing opportunities for boats of shallow draught. The coastal lands, 3km to 8km wide, vary from flat to rolling drift landscapes which today are extensively settled by small farms. These lowlands with their limestone or, occasionally, sandstone derived soils provide excellent pasture used mainly for cattle. The tombs occupy much of this land but avoid deeper soils and are notably sparse to the east of Killala Bay where scattered drumlins and drift-covered ridges occur. Twenty-nine examples are situated within 500m of rock outcrop. A few are located above or beyond the limits of present day pasture and are enveloped in bog, e.g. Ardnaglass Upper (Sl. 12), Caltragh (Sl. 55) or have been exposed by turf-cutting; e.g. Tawnamore (Sl. 85). The distribution of the court- and wedge-tombs and even unclassified examples are largely coincident within the region. However, four of the seven portal-tombs are situated in the basin of the Easky River; one, Camcuill (Sl. 51), in the valley some 300m from the river, the others, Knockanbaun (Sl. 51), Crowagh (Sl. 65) and Tawnatruffaun (Sl. 56) within 60m of tributaries. The same river system also attracted court- and wedge-tomb builders and their monuments extend inland along the catchment basin for a distance of about 12km.

Region 2. The Ox Mountains, some 35km long and up to 11km wide, with summits from 600ft. (c. 183m) to almost 1,800 ft. (c. 549m) in height, constitute a formidable divide between the coastal zone and the lowlands to the south. These desolate mountains, composed of schist and gneiss, quartzite and intrusive granite, and now largely covered by blanket bog, held little attraction for the tomb-builders. However, towards the east end of the range there is a small passage-tomb on a summit of 605 feet (c. 185m) in Glen townland and 2.5km west of this, on top of Doomore 869ft. (c. 265m), is another round cairn. Further to the east, beyond the Collooney gap, on a shoulder below cairn-crowned Slieve Dargan, is the passage-tomb of Castledargan and beyond these again are two more unopened hilltop cairns. Below Slieve Dargan, to the north are the cairns at Carns and Carns (Dukes) on the isolated hill of Carns and also an outlier of the Carrowmore cemetery

at Abbeyquarter North at the east edge of Sligo town.

A series of tombs extend along the southern flank of the Ox Mountains and, while some of these occupy positions on the lower slopes, below the 900 feet (c. 274m) contour, all are best treated together in the following section.

Region 3. This lowland region comprises the entire catchment area of the Owenmore River with its tributaries the Owenbeg and the Unshin and also, to the north-west, the basin of the upper reaches of the River Moy as it flows along the side of the Ox Mountains. The carboniferous limestone floor of the region is covered by glacial deposits, mainly drumlins, and ridges of drift, some of which may have cores of solid rock. Two isolated uplands, Keshcorran and the Bricklieve Mountains rise to a height of 1,000 feet (c. 305m) to the west of Lough Arrow in the south-east of the county. The passage-tombs of the Carrowkeel cemetery, situated on the Bricklieve Mountains together with the cairns on Keshcorran and its foothills look north across an extensive tract of drumlins to the related tombs on Knocknarea and the cairns on Slieve Daeane and the neighbouring hills. The tombs of the region can be divided into a western group, an eastern group and a small southern group.

There are nineteen tombs in the western group; seven court-tombs, nine wedge-tombs and three unclassified examples. Sixteen of these extend along the southern flank of the Ox Mountains while the other three lie further to the south towards the deeper drift deposits. However, most are situated on relatively thin soils and with the exception of the wedge-tomb at Carrowmurray (Sl. 92) and the court-tombs at Carrowreagh (Sl. 112 and 113) are on rocky pasture or within 500m of rock outcrop. The Carrowreagh tombs lie 300m apart on a bog-covered plateau below the 900 foot contour (c. 274m) while the other four court-tombs are situated between the 200 and 400 foot contours (c. 61-122m). Three of the nine wedge-tombs lie between the 200 and 400 foot contours (c. 61-122m) while the other six are found at various altitudes up to the 800 foot contour (c. 244m). Eleven of the tombs in this western group are situated above the rock formations forming the lower slopes of the mountains while the other eight lie above the carboniferous limestones. At least seven of the tombs in this group, the court-tombs at Carrowreagh (Sl. 112 and 113), Sessuecommon (Sl. 95) and Castlerock (Sl. 96) and the wedge tombs at Culdaly (Sl. 114 and 116) and Letterbrone (Sl. 115) appear to continue the inland route along the basin of the River Moy as noted for these tomb classes in Co. Mayo (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964, 115, 117).

Seven of the thirty tombs constituting the eastern group form a cluster on the rolling lowlands below the Slieve Daeane heights. These include three court-tombs, two wedge tombs, a single portal-tomb and an unclassified example. They lie between 100 and 300 feet (c. 30-91m) above sea level and are situated on shallow drift soil above a floor of lower carboniferous limestone. All save the wedge-tomb at Carrowcrin (Sl. 81) and the Knockatober (Sl. 82) portal-tomb are within 200m of rock outcrop. Some 10km to the south of this cluster and about 3km to the north-west of Lough Arrow, among the drumlins, are the ruined court-tomb of Cams (Sl. 100) and the remains of the Springfield (Sl. 99) portal-tomb. Both are situated between the 200 and 300 foot contours (c. 61-91m) and occur on tracts of thin soil broken by limestone outcrops. The isolated passage-tomb at Ardloy stands on a summit to the east of the Cams tomb, (Sl. 100), while the great cairn at Heapstown lies about 3km to the south-east of Springfield (Sl. 99). Again, both of these monuments are within 100m of limestone outcrop.

The eighteen other tombs of the eastern group are situated to either side of Lough Arrow. Two of the three court-tombs to the west of the lake are on the Bricklieve Mountains; Carrowkeel (Sl. 120) between the 1,000 and 1,100 foot contours (c. 305-335m) and Carricknahorna East (Sl. 121) at 800-900 feet (c. 244-274m) above sea level. The third court-tomb here, Mullaghafarna (Sl. 119) stands on a knoll below the north-east end of the mountains while the unclassified tomb at Carricknahorna East (Sl. 122) is on a flat tract of ground to the south. These are situated between the 300 and 500 foot contours (c. 91-152m). The Carrowkeel tomb (Sl. 120) protrudes from blanket bog while the other three are situated on pasture land broken by limestone outcrops. The cluster of thirteen tombs to the east of Lough Arrow includes four court-tombs, two portal-tombs, two wedge-tombs together with five unclassified examples and some 4km to the north of this concentration is the isolated court-tomb at Carrowmore (Sl. 94). Twelve of the fourteen tombs lie between the 300 and 600 foot contours (c. 91-183m), the Carrowmore (Sl. 94) tomb is situated below

700 feet (*c.* 213m) while the wedge-tomb at Moytirra West (Sl. 103) is between the 700 and 800 foot (*c.* 213-244m) contours. All are located on thin soils, above a bedrock of upper carboniferous limestone, which provides good pasture though broken in places by rock outcrop. The court-, wedge- and unclassified tombs, as is usual, exhibit no particular choice of siting but it is noteworthy that while the portal tomb at Carrickglass (Sl. 102) stands at the head of a steep valley the destroyed example of the same class, at Moytirra West (Sl. 108) stood on a tract of flat land.

The three tombs forming the southern group in this region, the wedge-tombs at Kilfree (Sl. 125) and Tawnymucklagh (Sl. 127) and the court-tomb at Moygara (Sl. 126), are situated in gently rolling country to the west of Lough Gara. The latter pair are on rocky pasture between the 200 and 300 foot contours (*c.* 61-91m) while Kilfree (Sl. 125) protrudes from a small isolation of unreclaimed bog between 300 and 400 feet (*c.* 91-122m) above sea level.

It will be clear from the above analysis that the court- and wedge-tombs of the county show an overwhelming preference for thin soils above a limestone bedrock and a marked avoidance of the heavier drift deposits. It can be inferred then that a dominant factor in the economy of the people who built these monuments is likely to have been the good pasture lands which today are largely devoted to the rearing of cattle but would also have been suitable for primitive agriculture.

3. FINDS FROM THE TOMBS

The finds from the tombs have been noted at the ends of the appropriate descriptions. The reports of the early explorations lack stratigraphical detail and hence, apart from those at Creevykeel (Sl. 5), primary deposits cannot be identified with certainty.

The finds from the excavations which took place at two Co. Sligo court-tombs, Creevykeel (Sl. 5), (Hencken 1939) and Deer Park (Sl. 47), (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 126-36), have been dealt with by Herity (1987, 225-30, 244-5). The primary artifacts from Creevykeel (Sl. 5) include plain shouldered bowls, leaf and lozenge arrowheads, polished stone axeheads, hollow scrapers, a large flint plano-convex knife or lancehead and a disc bead. These finds are at home in the Irish court-tomb series. Other artifacts recovered indicate that the site was used during the Bronze Age and in the early Christian period. The only artifact recovered from Deer Park (Sl. 47) was a flint flake found in one of the eastern chambers. Chips of cremated bone, some associated with small pits found in the chambers of the main gallery at Creevykeel (Sl. 5) are presumably human and appear to represent primary deposits. All the human and animal bones (McCormick 1985-6, 44) reported from Deer Park (Sl. 47) seem to have been unburnt. Human remains were also stated to have been found in the destroyed monument at Moytirra East (Sl. 109) (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 458-60) and this may also have been a court-tomb. There is a record of a gold object said to have been found in or near this structure (OS Letters, Co. Sligo, 171-2).

Early investigations at two wedge-tombs, Streedagh (Sl. 8), (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 144-8) and Moytirra West (Sl. 103), (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 146-50, 182-5, No. 22) produced artifacts. The latter yielded the well-known sherds of pottery (Madden 1969; Herity 1970) from which at least three Beaker pots have been identified and also "a thin piece of bronze about 12 inches long". The bronze object, thought to have been part of a sword, accompanied a human skeleton reputed to have been found in a crouched position. Bones, apparently unburnt, of at least four other adults and a child were also recovered. The excavation at Streedagh (Sl. 8) produced portion of a bone pin with pierced head (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 148, fig. 117) and unburnt human and animal bones which are thought to post-date the primary use of the tomb (McCormick 1985-6, 44).

Burnt and unburnt human bones were recovered from the modern excavation of the site of the destroyed wedge-tomb at Breege where two persons were represented by unburnt teeth (Rynne and Timoney 1974-5). Burnt and unburnt human bones were also noted at Drum East (Sl. 23) wedge-tomb (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 137-9) and during the destruction of the wedge-tomb at Carrownden (Sl. 91). The Deer Park (Sl. 48) wedge-tomb produced unburnt human bones (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 136-7) while human remains were recorded in the gallery of the example at Coolmurly (Sl. 105) (Wood-Martin 1887-8, 453-4). Sea

shells and deer bones were also found at Deer Park (Sl. 48) and sea shells at Drum East (Sl. 23). Cattle bones from the latter tomb were considered to be a late intrusion but the status of the deer bones from Deer Park (Sl. 48) is not known (McCormick 1985-6, 44).

The finds from the Co. Sligo passage tombs, dealt with by Herity (1974, 262-77, 289-93), form a typical assemblage of Irish passage-tomb grave goods. Finds from recent excavations at the Carrowmore cemetery have been described by Burenhult (1980a, 19-84; 1984, 48-64). No finds are known from the Co. Sligo portal-tombs.

4. THE PLACE OF THE TOMBS IN THE IRISH SERIES

In the first volume of the Megalithic Survey it was estimated that the total number of megalithic tombs in the country amounted to about 1,200 examples (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, xii). This figure had been reached almost two decades later when new summary accounts and distribution maps of the classified tombs appeared (Ó Ríordáin 1979, 100-129; Ó Nualláin 1979). The revised inventories presented in this volume contain a total of 1,448 tombs of which 391 are listed as court-tombs, 174 as portal-tombs, 229 as passage-tombs and 465 as wedge-tombs while a further 189 are listed as unclassifiable in their present condition. The distribution maps published here (Figs. 84-89) are based on these inventories and include, for the first time, a map of the unclassified examples. Co. Sligo with a grand total of 195 tombs, contained within an area of 183,630 hectares (709 square miles) not all of which would be suitable for habitation, constitutes one of the densest concentrations of megalithic tombs in these islands.

COURT-TOMBS

Almost three decades have passed since de Valera (1960, 40-48) put forward the notion that the primary foci of the Irish court-tombs were to be found amid the great concentrations bordering the northern coasts of Mayo, Sligo and south Donegal. From that region, it was argued, the tomb-builders spread eastwards across Ulster to Antrim and Down and thence across the North Channel and the Irish Sea to Scotland and the Isle of Man. This radical new view was based on the 218 examples known by then and has been developed in subsequent studies (e.g. de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964, 115-20; de Valera 1965). The 173 additional court-tombs identified over the intervening years have reinforced the arguments for a western entry and makes the contrary view (Corcoran 1960; de Valera 1961) even more difficult to sustain.

The fifty-nine Sligo court-tombs, which account for about 15% of the 391 Irish examples, occupy a significant position between the concentrations in the vicinity of Bunatrahir Bay in north Co. Mayo and those in south-west Co. Donegal. The diffusion pattern advanced by de Valera identified three main bands distinguished by the incidence of major tomb styles, the full-court examples, those with cairns containing separate lateral chambers and the dual-court tombs, all of which are represented along the Sligo coastal zone.

The thirty-four clearly identifiable full-court tombs are spread along the north-west coast from Achill Island in Mayo to Horn Head in Donegal and, apart from the occurrence of a number of tombs in the basin of the River Moy - including that at Sessuecommon (Sl. 95) - are seldom far from the sea (Ó Nualláin 1976, 113 and Fig. 39a). Three clusters occur, one in the hinterland of Bunatrahir Bay, another across Donegal Bay in the Malin More/Killybegs area and the third in north Sligo where the other nine full-court tombs in the county are concentrated. All save two of the six cairns with lateral chambers, indicating the second band of diffusion, extend eastwards from north Sligo across central Ulster with one branch running north-east to Antrim and Down and the other continuing onwards to the coast at Carlingford Lough. Two of the three Sligo examples, Creevykeel (Sl. 5) and Kilsellagh (Sl. 27) are situated near the west end of this diffusion while the third lies to the south of the Co. Leitrim examples at Tullyshehery (Le. 22 and 23). The third diffusion route, that indicated by the 39 dual-court tombs now known (Ó Nualláin 1977, 58-60), has been discussed in volume III of the Megalithic Survey (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 161-2 and Fig. 87). These tombs clearly dominate in the south central lakelands but are linked

to the west coast by the examples at Mautiagh (Le. 12), Barracashlaun (Le. 15) and one of the two Sligo examples, Moneylahan (Sl. 16), situated about 4km from the sea in the north of the county. The other Sligo dual-court tomb, the destroyed example at Rathscanlan (Sl. 118), on the outskirts of Tobercurry, may be linked to those in the basin of the River Moy mentioned above.

PORTAL-TOMBS

A recent study of the siting and distribution of Irish portal tombs stressed the importance of the coasts and river valleys in the diffusion of the tombs (Ó Nualláin 1983b). The eleven Sligo examples form part of the spread along the north-western seaboard extending from Galway Bay to Lough Foyle. Four of these form a cluster towards the head of the Easky River, 5.5 to 8.5km from the sea, exhibiting the kind of limited penetration found sporadically around the coast. The eleven Sligo portal-tombs amount to 6.3% of the total of 174 examples now known in Ireland.

WEDGE-TOMBS

The last volume of the Survey included a list of Irish wedge-tombs containing 396 entries (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 121-34). The revised inventory presented here (pp. 132-40) omits eleven of these and adds eighty newly identified tombs bringing the present total to 465. The majority of the new sites are in the west of the country with eighteen in Cork, twelve in Galway, ten in Clare, seven in Donegal and six in Mayo accounting for fifty-three examples. Most of the new tombs complement concentrations already known. Three or four examples in west Cork strengthen the notion of a route between the tombs in central Cork and the sea at Bantry Bay (*cf.* de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 115).

The thirty-five wedge-tombs in Sligo represent 7.6% of the total known in Ireland. Together with those in adjoining parts of Mayo and Leitrim they form the heart of a concentration extending from south-west Donegal to Bunatrahair Bay, north-west of Killala. An inland link between the tombs of south-west Sligo and east Mayo and the concentrations in east Clare and Tipperary may be indicated by examples in Roscommon and east Galway while tombs scattered along the coasts of Mayo, west Galway and the Aran Islands connect the Sligo tombs with the concentrations in north-west Clare (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 117-8).

The widespread associations of wedge-tombs (and of stone-circles, boulder-burials and stone-rows) with the copper-bearing coastal areas of south-west Cork and Kerry were discussed in the last volume of the Survey (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 116-7). Further to the north the wedge-tombs are spread around the western seaboard from south-west Galway to Inishowen in Donegal and present a somewhat similar picture as many are situated within a few kilometres of known copper ore outcrops (Jackson 1979, 109). The presence of wedge-tombs near the inland ores of the Silvermines district in Tipperary has also been discussed (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 113). Across the River Shannon from Silvermines, copper deposits are to be found on the periphery of the cluster of tombs in east Clare and the adjoining part of south Galway while further west, among the concentrations of wedge-tombs in the Burren area of Clare, are more copper ore outcrops which have been overlooked in recent publications (Lynch 1981, 17; Harbison 1988, 102).

It has already been pointed out (e.g. Ó Nualláin 1978, 80; de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982, 117) that the presence of megalithic monuments in copper-bearing regions need not necessarily imply that the monument builders were prospectors or miners but, given that such associations occur sporadically throughout the wedge-tomb distribution in the west of Ireland, the possibility that some were cannot be excluded. Further specialised archaeological study of the copper ore sites might prove worthwhile and would seem all the more desirable now that the Early Bronze Age status of the Mount Gabriel mines has been confirmed (O'Brien 1987).

PART 3. CLASSIFIED LISTS OF THE MEGALITHIC TOMBS OF IRELAND

Lists of the four classes of Irish megalithic tombs and of those tombs which cannot be classified in their present condition are presented hereunder (see Introduction p. 2) and a separate distribution map for each list is provided (Figs. 85-9). All extant sites listed have been authenticated in the field. The lists reflect the current state of research but it should be emphasised that continuing examination of the documentary sources for the counties not yet published in this series is likely to yield further monuments. In earlier volumes information was sought on unrecorded sites. It is gratifying to record here that significant numbers of monuments have been brought to our notice in recent years not only as a result of the general expansion of archaeological survey work but also because of increased public awareness and interest in the country's archaeological heritage.

The lists contain a total of 1,448 tombs, comprising 391 court-tombs, 174 portal-tombs, 229 passage-tombs, 465 wedge-tombs and a further 189 tombs which cannot be classified in their present condition. Each list is arranged alphabetically by counties. The county names are followed by the total numbers of the respective tomb types in the counties. Underneath the county name, where relevant, the reference to the published volume of the *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland* dealing with that county is given.

The remainder of the information is presented in four columns. In the first column the townland names of the sites are listed. Where a site occurs on an island, the townland name is followed by the island name in brackets. A diagonal line between townland names indicates that the monument falls within two or more townlands. In the case of court-, portal-, wedge- and the unclassified tomb lists the townland names are arranged in alphabetical order within each county, and, in counties already published this is followed by the Megalithic Survey number. Megalithic Survey numbers have been assigned to new sites in counties included in earlier volumes of the *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland* and these are indicated by the symbol §. Where a tomb is known in the literature by a popular name this is given in italics. The passage-tombs, excepting those in counties Donegal, Meath and Sligo, are listed by townland in alphabetical order. In these three counties the tombs are arranged by cemeteries and within each cemetery in the order of the numbers or letters assigned to them in earlier studies, e.g. the letters assigned by Conwell (1873) to the tombs of the Loughcrew cemetery, county Meath. These identifying numbers or letters follow the townland name. Additional tombs within these cemeteries, which are not included in the earlier numbered or lettered arrangements, are appended in alphabetical order to the end of the list for each cemetery. Passage-tombs in these counties which do not occur in cemeteries are listed, in alphabetical order by townland, under the heading: "Isolated Tombs", in the section for their respective counties. An asterisk preceding a townland name signifies that, on balance, the suggested classification is likely to be correct but that it cannot be accepted with certainty. An asterisk preceding a townland name on the list of unclassified tombs denotes a degree of uncertainty as to whether the feature in question is a megalithic tomb but suggests that in all probability it is. There are relatively greater numbers of such doubtful sites in the list of passage-tombs than in the other lists. This is so because it includes not only damaged sites and those destroyed without adequate record but also, bearing in mind the cemetery occurrence of many passage-tombs, a sizeable number of unopened round mounds or cairns which occur in close proximity to identified passage-tombs.

The second column records for each site the number of the OS 6-inch sheet, the 1:2,500 plan and trace. The third column in the lists records the National Grid Reference for each site (see Introduction p. 2). The final column lists the chief bibliographical reference(s) for sites in counties not yet covered by published volumes of the *Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland* and for newly-discovered sites in counties already included in published volumes. In the case of passage-tomb cemeteries the reference is included in a heading in the appropriate place in the list. Full reports of excavations at megalithic tombs published since 1930 are printed in bold type.

COURT-TOMBS

CO. ANTRIM (Total 22)

BALLYAI BANAGH	39:15:5	J 288 975	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYCLEAGH	15:1:3	D 240 343	Chart 1940. 16.
BAL LYMACALDRACK <i>Dooes's Cairn</i>	22:12:3	D 022 182	Fvans 1938b; Collins 1976a; Heirty 1982, 329; 1987. 164-8.
BALLYMARLAGH	38:1:5	D 141 017	Davies 1949; Herity 1982, 329; 1987, 168-75.
BAL LYMENA	28:11:5	D 182 115 (approx.)	de Valera 1960, 117, AN. 10
BAL LYUTOAG	56:11:5	J 290 793	Herring 1936-7; Herity 1982, 329-30; 1987, 175-6.
BALLYVOY	5:14:6	D 157 417	de Valera 1960. 116, AN. 1.
BROWNDOD	44:12:4	J 205 924	Evans and Davies 1934-5; Herity 1987, 176-9.
BROWNDOD	44:12:4	J 202 926	de Valera 1960, 118, AN. 15.
CLOGHS	19:4:6	D 209 278	de Valera 1960, 117, AN. 6.
CRAIGS	22:11:4	C 979 175	Corcoran 1960, 138, No. 10; Herity 1987, 242.
DOONAN	29:7:1	D 273 139	de Valera 1960, 117, AN. 11.
DUNLOY	22:8:6	D 019 193	de Valera, 1960, 117, AN. 7.
DUNTFIGE <i>Cairnavegart</i>	35:1:4	D 323 084	Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968; Herity 1982, 331; 1987, 240-2.
EGLISH	9:6:5	D 157 383	Watson 1945, 101, No. 18.
GI FNMAKEFRAN	9:15:6	D 184 349	de Valera 1960, 116, AN. 3.
*GI ENMAKFERAN	9:10:2	D 157 376	de Valera 1960, 116, AN. 4.
I OSSET	9:6:6	D 158 385	Megalithic Survey Files.
LOUGHCONNELLY	33:3:3	D 192 092	de Valera 1960, 117-118, AN 12; Herity 1987, 242.
I UBITAVISH	19:4:3	D 212 284	Corcoran 1960, 138, No. 7; Hamlin 1983, 70, No. 5.
MOYAVER UPPER	13:10:2	D 060 310	Corcoran 1960, 138, No. 5; Herity 1987, 242.
TERVII I IN	5:15:6	D 181 416	de Valera 1960. 116, AN. 2.

CO. ARMAGH (Total 9)

ANNACI OGHMULLIN	25:15:5	H 989 242	de Valera 1960. 124, AR. 2.
ANNAGHMARE	27:15:6	H 905 178	Waterman 1965; Herity 1982, 331-2; 1987, 179-81.
BAI LINTAGGART	9:11:1	H 974 521	de Valera 1960. 124, AR. 1; Herity 1987, 242.
BAL LYMACDERMOT	26:14:5	J 066 240	Collins and Wilson 1964; Herity 1987, 181-3.
CARRICKANANNY	25:3:5	H 992 289	Megalithic Survey Files.
CI ONLUM	29:5:6	J 045 213	de Valera 1960, 124, AR. 4; Hamlin 1983, 79, No. 25
CLONTYGORA <i>Large Cairn</i>	29:11:6	J 098 194	Davies and Paterson 1936-7; Herity 1982, 332; 1987, 183-6.
CLONTYGORA <i>Small Cairn</i>	29:11:6	J 097 197	Paterson and Davies 1939; Herity 1987, 186-7.
*CI ONTYGORA	29:15:3	J 096 183	Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. CARLOW

No examples known.

CO. CAVAN (Total 17)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

AGHAGASHI AN (Cv. 23)	18:9:5	H 652 127	
BALLYHUGH (Cv. 17)	14:7:1	H 299 148	
BANAGHER (Cv. 27)	26:10:4	N 469 996	
CASHEL AND CARRICKBRANNAN (Cv. 12)	5:2:6	G 999 284	
COHAW (Cv. 22)	18:9:4	H 644 125	Kilbride-Jones 1951; Herity 1987, 187-94.
DOON (Cv. 41)§	10:10:1	H 274 193	O'Reilly 1988.
DRUMAVRACK (Cv. 19)	16:2:2	H 479 164	
DRUMHART (Cv. 26)	24:2:4	H 277 025	
GARTNANOUL (Cv. 40)§	19:12:2	H 333 068	Ó Nualláin 1977, 58
GARVAGH (Cv. 11)	4:6:4	H 076 329	
GORTAQUILL (Cv. 1)	1:12:5	H 042 383	
KILLYCARNFY (Cv. 2)	2:13:1	H 052 374	
KILLI YMORIARTY (Cv. 16)	13:7:2	H 214 147	
IFGAI OUGH (Cv. 7)	4:2:1	H 083 351	
MOYDRISTAN (Cv. 42)§	37:15:6	N 417 850	Megalithic Survey Files.
MULLACASTLE (Cv. 34)	32:13:1	N 450 921	
MULLAGHBOY (Cv. 10)	4:5:6	H 069 329	

CO. CLARE (Total 3)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. I.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961)

BALLYGANNER NORTH (Cl. 34)	9:15:2	R 219 956
LEAMANEH NORTH (Cl. 135)§	16:4:1	R 234 938
TEERGONEAN (Cl. 134)§	8:5:1	R 067 985

Megalithic Survey Files.
Cunningham 1980. 89.

CO. CORK

No examples known.

CO. DERRY (Total 7)

BALIYBRIEST	45:3:3	H 762 886
BALLYGROLL	23:2:2	C 533 138
CARNANBANE	30:8:4	C 671 057
CARRICK EAST	17:9:2	C 704 173
CLONMAKANE	15:15:1	C 548 155
KNOCKONEILL	26:14:4	C 819 087
TAMNYRANKIN	26:15:1	C 838 100

Evans 1939; Herity 1987, 188-94.
Williams 1981-2, 29-32
Corcoran 1960, 146. No. 115.
Mullin and Davies 1938; Herity 1982, 332-3;
1987, 194-5.
Megalithic Survey Files.
Flanagan 1980; Herity 1982, 333; 1987, 242
Herring 1941; Corcoran 1960, 143.
No. 78; Herity 1982, 333-4; 1987, 195-8

CO. DONEGAL (Total 44)

BALLINTEMPLE	25:9:5	B 941 312
BALIYBOE	25:2:4	B 958 337
BALLYMORE UPPER	26:1:5	C 039 342
BALLYMUNTERHIGGIN	107:14:6	G 878 592
BALLYNARRY	29:1:1	C 324 353
BAVAN	97:5:2	G 651 755
BINROE	97:8:2	G 723 757
CARRICKAFODAN	11:7:6	C 488 456
CARRICKNAMOGHIL	91:12:3	G 727 802
CASHEL CUMMIN	97:3:6	G 707 767
CLAGGAN	15:7:3	C 002 400
CLOGHBOLIE	103:13:4	G 843 651
COOL BEG	103:13:3	G 858 659
*CREVARY UPPER	37:3:4	C 277 276
CROAGHBEG	97:5:4	G 646 751
DOOCHILL NORTH	74:13:6	G 757 908
DRUMANOO	97:11:2	G 700 740
DRUMHALLAGH UPPER	28:11:1	C 275 318
ERRAROOEY BEG	25:2:2	B 966 346
FARRAGANS	65:6:2	B 777 013
FARRANMACBRIDE	80:16:2	G 535 854
FINNER	106/107	Location uncertain
KILCLOONEY MORE	73:4:1	G 717 967
KILLEEN	107:15:3	G 903 596
*KILLIN	92:14:5	G 828 826
KNOCKERGRANA	12:2:5	C 550 469
LACKCROM	94:5:1	G 934 820
LARAGHIRRIL	12:1:6	C 536 469
LETTER	45:6:5	C 164 197
I IAFIN	19:9:4	C 325 373
LOUGHNAKEY	36:12:1	C 203 251
LURGAN	103:11:1	G 889 677
LURGAN	103:11:5	G 896 671
MAGHERABOY	78:8:3	H 223 951
MALIN MORE <i>Cloghanmore</i>	89:3:6	G 519 826
MALIN MORE	89:8:1	G 526 821
MEENBOG	68:6:1	C 058 010
MFENLETTERBALE	12:8:3	C 612 460
MOYRA GLEBE	25:10:1	B 959 316
RAY	25:6:4	B 959 326
ROOSKY UPPER	69:16:4	H 207 975
SHAI WY	97:5:1	G 648 753
TAWLAGHT	101:16:1	H 113 723
TIRLAYDAN	28:2:1	C 256 350

Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 2.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 3.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 4.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 5.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 6.
Flanagan and Flanagan 1966; Herity 1982,
334; 1987, 198-200.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 16, No. 8.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 10.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 11.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 12.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 13.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 14.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 18, No. 15.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 20, No. 17.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 20, No. 18; Herity 1987,
243.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 20, No. 19.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 20, No. 21.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 20, No. 23.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, No. 24
Cookman 1987, 133.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, No. 25.
Borlase 1897, 238, Fig. 224; Lockwood
1901, 89, Fig 9.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, No. 26.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, No. 27.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 22, No. 28
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 29
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 48, No. 170
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 30.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 31.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 32.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 33
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 24, No. 34
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 26, No. 35.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 26, No. 36
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 26, No. 37.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 26, No. 38.
Megalithic Survey Files.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 27, No. 39.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 27, No. 40.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 27-9, No. 41.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 42
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 43; Herity 1987
243.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 44.
Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 45

CO. DOWN (Total 18)

AULDLEYSTOWN	31:7:3	J 561 503	Collins 1954; 1959a ; Herity 1982, 334-5; 1987, 200-5.
AUGHNAGON	51:2:3	J 148 255	Joepé 1966, 71. No. 102.
BALI INRAN	54:12:5	J 192 154	Collins 1976b ; Herity 1987, 205.
BALI INTUR	55:9:5	J 224 150	Joepé 1966, 71-2. No. 103.
BALLYALTON	38:2:5	J 531 447	Davies and Evans 1933-4 ; Herity 1982, 335; 1987, 205-9.
BALI YFDMOND	54:12:6	J 205 150	Evans 1938a ; Herity 1982, 335; 1987, 209-10.
BALLYNICHOL	10:11:6	J 459 668	Collins 1956 ; Herity 1982, 335-6; 1987, 210.
BALYVEFAGH BEG	56:2:5	J 339 192	Joepé 1966, 73. No. 107.
*BURREN	51:6:4	J 134 225	Collins 1976c.
DUNNAMAN	55:12:4	J 288 151	Joepé 1966, 73-4. No. 108.
EDENMORF	47:14:5	J 147 258	Collins 1959b ; Herity 1987, 213-4.
GOWARD	48:6:5	J 237 296	Davies and Evans 1932-3 ; Herity 1987, 210-2.
GOWARD	48:6:5	J 236 296	de Valera 1960, 126. DW. 6.
LAPPOGES	21:15:2	J 256 527	Joepé 1966, 75. No. 111.
MILLTOWN	51:2:4	J 132 247	Joepé 1966, 75-6. No. 112.
MOURNE PARK OR BALLYROGAN	55:12:1	J 281 161	Davies 1937-8 ; Herity 1987, 212-3.
MOYAD	55:4:1	J 288 196	Joepé 1966, 77. No. 114.
RAHOLP	31:15:1	J 543 472	Joepé 1966, 77-8. No. 115.

CO. DUBLIN

No examples known.

CO. FERMANAGH (Total 25)

AGHAKILYMAUD	33:15:3	H 272 309	Megalithic Survey Files.
AGHANAGI ACK	20:16:1	H 098 435	Davies 1939c ; Herity 1982, 336; 1987, 214-6.
BALYREAGH	17:9:4	H 314 503	Davies 1942 ; Herity 1982, 336; 1987, 216-8.
BEIHY	32:14:3	H 160 304	Megalithic Survey Files.
CARRICKMACFLAHERTY	25:4:6	H 107 408	de Valera 1960, 120. FE. 12.
CARRICKMACSPARROW	26:6:1	H 138 405	de Valera 1960, 120. FE. 13.
CAVANTHLYCORMICK	16:16:4	H 289 495	de Valera 1960, 120. FE. 8.
CLYHANNAGH	31:4:6	H 107 354	Ó Nualláin 1977, 59.
CORNACULLY	20:5:4	H 021 454	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 7.
CORRATRASNA	33:15:6	H 278 297	Corcoran 1960, 145. No. 101 (Knockninny).
*DOG BIG	14:13:1	H 017 494	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 4.
DOG IITTI E	14:9:4	H 019 507	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 3.
DOOHATTY GIEBE	32:11:6	H 184 311	de Valera 1960, 121. FE. 15.
DROMORE BIG	1:11:2	H 170 705	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 2.
KILNAMFEL	31:8:1	H 091 341	de Valera 1960, 120. FE. 14.
KNOCKENNIS	17:4:4	H 383 540	de Valera, 1960, 120. FE. 10.
KNOCKNINNY	33:15:2	H 275 305	Megalithic Survey Files.
LISSAN	22:7:2	H 275 470	Corcoran 1960, 144. No. 93.
LONGFIELD	24:11:2	H 465 454	Megalithic Survey Files.
MOYI FHID	26:2:2	H 153 416	Megalithic Survey Files.
ROSSINURE BEG	14:11:4	H 067 504	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 5.
ROSSINURE MORE	14:11:5	H 087 503	de Valera 1960, 119. FE. 6.
TAWNYDORRAGH	1:4:4	H 191 730	de Valera 1960, 118. FE. 1.
*TIRFFGHAN	24:7:4	H 471 462	Megalithic Survey Files.
TULLY	10:13:2	H 124 563	Waterman 1978 ; Herity 1987, 218-20.

CO. GALWAY (Total 17)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

BALLYNEW (Ga 7)	22:2:3	L 630 588	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYNEW (Ga 8)	22:2:3	L 627 586	Megalithic Survey Files.
CARROWNAKIB (Ga 14)	55:2:3	M 215 453	
*CASHI FEN (Ga 2)	9:7:3	L 657 633	
CIFGGAN (Ga 6)	22:1:3	L 606 589	
CIOONMWEFI AUN (Ga 50)§	59:11:1	M 607 415	Megalithic Survey Files.
*COURAVOIGHIL (Ga 49)§	36:1:4	L 687 514	Megalithic Survey Files.
FIASKAGH MORE (Ga 1)	5:4:5	M 548 692	
GARRAUNBAUN (Ga 44)§	22:4:4	L 664 578	Megalithic Survey Files.
IFTFERFRACK (Ga 56)§	23:6:1	L 707 570	Megalithic Survey Files.
MOORNEFN (Ga 58)§	22:1:5	L 599 577	Megalithic Survey Files.
MWFFIIN (Ga 46)§	23:4:4	L 755 577	Megalithic Survey Files.

PROSPECTHILL (Ga. 19)	95:13:1	M 360 207
SHEEAUNS (Ga. 62)§	22:2:5	L 624 580
STREAMSTOWN OR BARRATROUGH (Ga. 12)	22:15:1	L 638 540
TOBERBIROGE (Ga. 13)	27:7:4	M 128 554
TONADOOREVAUN (Ga. 4)	9:7:6	L 652 629

Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. KERRY

No examples known.

CO. KILDARE

No. examples known.

CO. KILKENNY (Total 1)

FARNOGE	40:11:4	S 601 224
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de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1962.

CO. LAOIS

No examples known.

CO. LEITRIM (Total 22)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

AGHADERRARD EAST (Le. 6)	2:10:6	G 855 542
AGHADERRARD WEST (Le. 7)	2:14:2	G 846 540
BARRACASHLAUN (Le. 15)	7:10:6	G 848 416
CARRIGEENGARE (Le. 24)	12:2:2	G 936 395
CLEIGHRAN MORE (Le. 29)	20:4:5	G 990 196
COMMONS (Le. 35)	29:1:1	H 107 077
CORRACLOONA (Le. 18)	8:8:6	G 996 427
CREENAGH (Le. 40)	33:13:5	N 108 956
CREENAGH (Le. 41)	33:13:5	N 107 952
CREEVY (Le. 32)	25:5:2	H 109 119
GORTERMONE (Le. 25)	15:4:1	G 887 333
KILNAGARNS LOWER (Le. 27)	18:2:4	G 936 256
*LEEAN (Le. 20)	10:4:6	G 805 384
MAUTIAGH (Le. 12)	4:8:1	G 886 501
MULLAGHMORE (Le. 26)	15:8:1	G 889 317
SHASGAR (Le. 13)	4:8:2	G 897 505
SHESKNAN (Le. 9)	3:7:3	G 784 509
TOMRUD (Le. 16)	7:13:2	G 818 405
TULLYSKEHERNY (Le. 22)	11:8:6	G 900 374
TULLYSKEHERNY (Le. 23)	11:8:6	G 900 373
WARDHOUSE (Le. 2)	1:3:5	G 774 578
WARDHOUSE (Le. 4)	1:3:5	G 776 579

Kilbride-Jones 1974; Herity 1987, 220-1.

Corcoran 1964; Herity 1987, 221-3.

CO. LIMERICK (Total 1)

*GRANGE	32:5:1	R 631 405
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Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. LONGFORD (Total 1)

ABBEYDERG	18:16:5	N 135 651
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Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. LOUTH (Total 7)

AGHNASKEAGH <i>Cairn B</i>	4:11:3	J 076 136
BALLYMAKELLETT	4:16:5	J 098 112
COMMONS	8:4:4	J 182 097
DRUMNASILLAGH	4:11:3	J 079 132
GRANGE IRISH	8:8:1	J 183 086
RAVENSDALE PARK	4:3:3	J 080 168
ROCKMARSHALL	8:5:5	J 124 080

Evans 1937; Buckley 1986, 5, No. 40;
Herity 1982, 336-7; 1987, 223-5.

Buckley 1986, 5, No. 42.

Buckley 1986, 5, No. 43.

Buckley 1986, 6, No. 44.

Buckley 1986, 6, No. 47.

Buckley 1986, 8, No. 56.

Buckley 1986, 8, No. 58

CO. MAYO (Total 76)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. II.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964)

AGHALEAGUE (Ma. 26)	14:3:4	G 139 354
AGHOO (Ma. 24)	13:4:6	G 082 363
AILLEMORE (Ma. 89)§	95:16:4	L 761 738
ANNAGH MORE (Ma. 106)§	14:10:1	G 116 331
ARDAGH (Ma. 54)	39:1:3	G 195 176
BALLINGLEN (Ma. 121)§	14:6:4	G 114 341
BALLINILLAUN (Ma. 80)	61:9:5	M 286 999
BALLYBEG (Ma. 28)	14:10:6	G 129 329

Megalithic Survey Files.

Aldridge 1964-5, 11, No. 1.

Megalithic Survey Files

BALLYBEG (Ma 31)	14:15:1	G 137 320	
BALLYBFG (Ma 56)	39:7:4	G 233 143	
BALIYDUFFY (Ma 69)	47:2:3	G 120 111	
BALLYGLASS (Ma 13)	7:13:2	G 097 381	Ó Nualláin 1972b: 1976. 113-4; Herity 1987, 243.
BAI LYGI ASS (Ma 14)	7:13:2	G 098 379	Ó Nualláin 1968b; 1972a: Herity 1987, 244.
BALLYHOLAN (Ma 48)	30:12:6	G 267 194	
BALLYMACREDMOND (Ma 59)	39:15:5	G 235 119	
BALIYNASTANGFORD LOWER (Ma 97)	91:14:6	M 312 793	
*BAL OF DOOKINELLY (Achill Island) (Ma. 63)	42:15:2	F 655 070	
BARNHILL UPPER (Ma 27)	14:3:5	G 148 353	
BEHY (Ma 3)	6:7:5	G 050 405	de Valera 1965, 6-8; Herity 1987. 244.
BEIDERG MORE (Ma. 7)	6:9:2	G 001 401	
CAPPAGH (Ma 86)	82:10:1	M 490 876	
CARBAD MORE (Ma 36)	15:9:4	G 181 326	
CARROWKIBBOCK UPPER (Ma 108)§	14:2:1	G 113 364	Megalithic Survey Files.
CARROWKILLEFN (Ma 52)	38:1:4	G 083 168	
CARROWLEAGH (Ma. 51)	31:8:5	G 360 210	
CARROWNAGLOGH (Ma 100)	32:13:1	G 379 186	
CARTRONMACMANUS (Ma 74)	49:12:2	G 360 074	
CASHFL (Ma 99)	15:5:3	G 201 347	
CASTLETOWN (Ma 109)§	7:16:2	G 167 384	Aldridge 1964-5, 11, No. 3 (Beltra).
CASTLETOWN (Ma. 107)§	7:12:4	G 164 384	Megalithic Survey Files.
CI OONBOY (Ma 34)	15:9:1	G 184 335	
CI OONDAFF (Ma 101)	58:16:3	M 072 999	
COILADUSSAUN (Ma 110)§	48:6:6	G 215 079	Megalithic Survey Files.
COOGUE NORTH (Ma. 111)§	81:15:6	M 434 850	Megalithic Survey Files.
COOLCRONAUN (Ma. 71)	48:8:1	G 257 094	
COOLLAGAGH (Ma. 76)	49:14:2	G 308 056	
CREEVAGH MORE (Ma 29)	14:14:4	G 110 313	
CREEVAGH MORE (Ma 30)	14:14:4	G 111 311	
CREGGAUN (Ma 55)	39:3:1	G 229 170	
*DOONADOBA (Ma. 122)§	7:16:6	G 156 388	Megalithic Survey Files.
DOONCARTON OR GLENGAD (Ma. 1)	4:13:6	F 810 382	
DRUMGOLLAGH (Ma 77)	56:1:2	F 797 049	
DRUMREVAGH (Ma. 58)	39:15:2	G 240 126	
FSKERAGH (Ma. 47)	28:15:3	G 049 188	
*FORMOYLF (Ma 90)	96:5:1	L 785 779	
FORMOYLF (Ma 123)§	96:5:5	L 801 769	Megalithic Survey Files.
GIENULRA (Ma 8)	6:11:3	G 058 402	
GIENULRA (Ma 9)	6:15:3	G 054 386	
GORTBRACK NORTH (Ma 112)§	11:1:4	F 794 362	Aldridge 1961, 83, No. 1.
GORTBRACK NORTH (Ma 113)§	11:5:1	F 793 358	Megalithic Survey Files.
KEFI EAST (Achill Island) (Ma 61)	42:11:5	F 649 076	
KEFL EAST (Achill Island) (Ma. 62)	42:15:1	F 646 073	
KILIMOR (Ma. 95)	120:7:6	M 134 577	
KNOCKNAGFFHA (Ma 96)	121:11:2	M 227 560	
IFCARROWNTemple (Ma. 16)	7:16:4	G 163 370	
IFCARROWNTemple (Ma 17)	7:16:4	G 163 370	
LESSANNY (Ma. 124)§	21:13:6	G 105 243	Megalithic Survey Files.
MUINGERROON SOUTH (Ma. 23)	11:15:4	F 842 318	
MUINGERROON SOUTH (Ma 38)	18:2:3	F 838 308	Ó Nualláin 1976, 104-5.
MUINGERROON SOUTH (Ma. 114)§	11:14:2	F 828 323	Aldridge 1961, 87, No. I.
MULLAGHAWNY (Ma 57)	39:12:3	G 274 138	
POILNAGAWNA (Ma. 81)	61:14:5	M 306 988	
RATHBAUN (Ma 115)§	14:16:2	G 167 311	Aldridge 1964-5, 12, No. 4.
RATHACKAN (Ma 116)§	7:12:5	G 166 387	Aldridge 1964-5, 12, No. 6.
RATHOONAGH (Ma. 15)	7:14:5	G 123 371	
RATHOONAGH (Ma 25)	14:2:3	G 129 364	
ROOGHAN (Ma 32)	14:15:4	G 138 305	
ROSBEG (Ma 84)	76:4:4	L 960 910	
ROSDOAGH (Ma 2)	4:14:2	F 827 383	
SHANAGHY (Ma 18)	10:6:6	F 734 346	
SHANVODINNAUN (Ma 46)	28:2:5	G 023 231	
SHINGANAGH (Ma 87)	91:9:5	M 277 810	
SRALAGAGH (Ma 10)	6:16:2	G 070 379	
TAWNYWADDYDUFF (Ma 39)	20:16:3	G 080 253	
TAWNYWADDYDUFF (Ma 43)	21:13:1	G 088 258	
TRISTIA (Ma 45)	26:5:1	F 790 228	

CO. MEATH (Total 1)

CORNAVILLE NORTH 1:15:6 N 701 910 Moore 1987, 13, No 3.

CO. MONAGHAN (Total 20)

AGHNAFARCAN	25:13:3	H 824 134	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 1
ANNAGLEVE	25:5:2	H 812 167	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 2.
ANNAHAIA	28:10/14	H 846 085 (approx)	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 3.
CARN	13:13:1	H 611 258	Ó Nualláin 1977, 54-8: Brindley 1986. 1. No. 5.
CARNBANE	13:5:1	H 614 292	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 7.
CLOGHERNAGH	12:8:4	H 586 284	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 9
CORLFALACKAGH	19:8:5	H 788 223	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 11.
CORNAMUCKLAGH SOUTH	19:15:1	H 755 200	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 13.
CROAGHAN	14:16:6	H 798 256	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 15.
DRUMGUILLEW LOWER	24:3:3	H 771 181	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 16.
EDERGOLE	18:13:1	H 613 196	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 18.
GARRAN	12:16:6	H 600 254	Ó Nualláin 1977, 52-7: Brindley 1986, 2. No. 20.
GREAGH	13:10:5	H 645 269	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 21.
KILLINA	12:8:3	H 598 293	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 22.
KILLYDRUTAN	13:3:1	H 660 314	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 23.
KILLYGORMAN	12:15:1	H 562 266	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 24.
LAGAN	24:12:3	H 698 151	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 26.
LECKLEVERA/CASHIAN	12:12/16	H 59- 26-	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 27.
LEMGARE	14:12:3	H 801 283	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 28.
TIREDIGAN	12:12:3	H 607 279	Brindley 1986, 4, No. 34.

CO. OFFALY

No examples known.

CO. ROSCOMMON (Total 4)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

CORNAMUCKLAGH AND FALMORE (Ro. 15)§	15:14:6	M 737 875	Megalithic Survey Files.
GLENBALLYTHOMAS (Ro. 6)	22:9:4	M 796 825	
KEADEW EAST (Ro. 2)	4:6:1	G 918 109	
KILGARVE (Ro. 1)	4:1:5	G 904 113	

CO. SLIGO (Total 59)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. V.

ARNASBRACK (SI. 78)	21:9:5/6	G 726 283
BALLINLIG (SI. 123)	41:1:1	G 813 133
*BALLYGILGAN (SI. 21)	8:1:3	G 633 454
BALLYMURRAY (SI. 93)	26:13:4	G 617 203
BALLYNAHOWNA (SI. 35)	11:16:1	G 395 338
BARNACOGHIL (SI. 61)	18:6:3	G 459 306
BELVILLE (SI. 59)	18:5:3	G 434 305
BUNDUFF (SI. 3)	3:5:3	G 731 563
BUNDUFF (SI. 4)	3:5:5	G 723 555
CALTRAGH (SI. 55)	17:15:4	G 375 269
*CAMS (SI. 100)	34:9:2	G 723 162
*CARRICKNAGAT (SI. 84)	21:14:4	G 738 267
CARRICKNAHORN EAST (SI. 121)	40:11:1	G 763 102
CARROWCULLEEN (SI. 72)	19:5:1	G 518 305
CARROWGILPATRICK (SI. 70)	19:3:4	G 571 318
*CARROWKEEL (SI. 120) <i>Carn E</i>	40:6:2	G 749 115
CARROWMORE (SI. 94)	28:13:5	G 823 201
CARROWNABOLL (SI. 42)	13:14:5	G 554 332
CARROWNAGH (SI. 79)	21:9:6	G 733 285
CARROWREAGH (SI. 112)	36:3:5	G 383 128
CARROWREAGH (SI. 113)	36:3:5	G 383 123
CARTRONPLANK (SI. 2)	2:16:3	G 709 530
CASTLEORE (SI. 80)	21:10:3	G 758 289
CASTLEGAI (SI. 26)	9:13:3	G 728 406
CASTLEROCK OR CASTLECARRAGH (SI. 96)	31:13:6	G 436 139
CLOGHBOLEY (SI. 18)	7:4:5	G 601 443
CLOONDRIHARA (SI. 97)	32:1:2	G 528 193
COOLMURLY (SI. 106)	35:10:4	G 834 155
CORHAWNAGH (SI. 77)	20:10:6	G 656 284
CREEVYKEEL (SI. 5)	3:9:1	G 719 545
CREEVYMORE (SI. 1)	2:12:6	G 709 539

Hencken 1939.

CROWAGH OR DUNNEILL

MOUNTAIN (Sl. 66)	18:9:2	G 431 294
CUMMEEN (Sl. 44)	14:6:6	G 657 366
DEER PARK OR MAGHERAGHANRUSH (Sl. 47)	15:6:3	G 751 367
DOONBEAKIN (Sl. 57)	18:2:4	G 448 320
DOONFLIN UPPER (Sl. 64)	18:8:2	G 503 310
DRINAGHAN (Sl. 13)	6:2:3	G 760 513
FORMOYLE (Sl. 46)	15:2:2	G 749 384
FORTLAND (Sl. 32)	11:7:4	G 375 367
FORTLAND (Sl. 33)	11:7:5	G 381 362
GORTNAHOULA (Sl. 15)	6:2:5	G 751 510
GORTNALECK (Sl. 10)	5:11:3	G 684 484
HALFQUARTER (Sl. 43)	13:14:6	G 561 331
KILLASPUGBRONE (Sl. 38)	13:8:6	G 610 363
KILSELLAGH (Sl. 27)	9:14:1	G 738 401
LECARROW (Sl. 73)	19:5:2	G 529 307
MONEYLAHAN (Sl. 16)	6:5:1	G 716 498
MOYGARA (Sl. 126)	44:12:4	G 687 027
MOYTIRRA EAST (Sl. 110)	35:13:4	G 814 141
MULLAGHFARNA (Sl. 119)	40:3:4	G 761 121
PRIMROSEGRANGE (Sl. 45)	14:13:6	G 637 329
RATHSCANLAN (Sl. 118)	38:5:4	G 517 111
SESSUECOMMON (Sl. 95)	31:10:6	G 465 155
STREEDAGH (Sl. 9)	5:6:4	G 643 491
TANREGO WEST (Sl. 74)	19:8:1	G 595 311
TANREGO WEST (Sl. 75)	19:8:1	G 595 306
*TAWNATRUFFAUN (Sl. 53)	17:15:3	G 393 277
TAWNATRUFFAUN (Sl. 128)	17:12:4	G 397 285
TREANMORE (Sl. 111)	35:14:4	G 832 136

CO. TIPPERARY (Total 1)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)

SHANBALLYEDMOND (Ti. 7)	38:11:6	R 844 588
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O'Kelly 1958b; Herity 1987, 230-2.

CO. TYRONE (Total 35)

AGHALANE	27:9:5	H 547 785
AGHNAGREGGAN	36:7:1	H 591 748
ALLY	33:9:2	H 257 724
ALTANAGH	44:4:5	H 623 693
ALTDURMANN	36:1:3	H 558 762
ALTMORE ALIAS BARRACKTOWN	45:2:2	H 668 695
BALIX LOWER	6:14:6	H 483 963
BALLYWHOLAN	65:10:4	H 569 470
BARNES LOWER	12:13:2	H 549 904
BELTANY	25:4:1	H 416 825
BROUGHDERG	20:9:2	H 647 862
CARNANRANSY	19:12:6	H 624 852
CARRIGANS	25:8:2	H 421 806
CLADY HALIDAY	17:1:1	H 343 886
CLARE	36:7:4	H 591 739
CORNABRACKEN	34:12:3	H 430 726
CREGGANCONROE	37:2:4	H 663 758
CREGGANDEVESKY	37:5:2	H 646 750
CULLAMORE	65:6:6	H 580 483
DERRYDRUMMOND	65:6:5	H 572 484
DOOCROCK	49:2:4	H 276 621
GARVAGH	15:7:2	H 201 869
GLASDRUMMOND	60:7:6	H 707 550
GORTNAGARN	37:14:5	H 668 711
GRANAGH	36:3:3	H 608 763
KILLETER	23:11:1	H 202 789
KILLUCAN	28:11:1	H 683 793
KILLYMOON DEMESNE	38:4:3	H 823 768
LEGLAND	25:5:6	H 361 796
LISKY	10:13:3	H 358 904
LOUGHMACRORY	27:14:3	H 578 777

Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 71.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 68.
 de Valera 1960, 112, TY. 8.
 Williams 1986; Herity 1982, 337; 1987, 245.
 Megalithic Survey Files.
 Corcoran 1960, 142, No. 64.
 Lynch 1966.
 de Valera 1960, 115, TY. 21; Herity 1987, 245.
 Collins 1966; Herity 1982, 337; 1987, 232-5.
 Corcoran 1960, 144, No. 89.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 73.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 74.
 de Valera 1960, 111-2, TY. 7.
 Davies and Radford 1935-6; Herity 1987, 235-7.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 69.
 Chart 1940, 235.
 Hamlin 1983, 136, No. 128.
 Herity 1987, 245; Hamlin and Lynn 1988, 3-5.
 de Valera 1960, 114, TY. 20.
 Corcoran 1960, 142, No. 61.
 de Valera 1960, 114, TY. 17.
 Corcoran 1960, 144, No. 84.
 Corcoran 1960, 142, No. 59.
 de Valera 1960, 113, TY. 15.
 Megalithic Survey Files.
 Chart 1940, 229.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 75.
 Briggs 1972.
 Davies 1939-40; Herity 1982, 337; 1987, 237-9.
 Hamlin 1983, 138, No. 137.
 Corcoran 1960, 143, No. 72.

LOUGHMACRORY	27:15:4	H 586 769	de Valera 1960, 112 TY. 10.
*MEENAGORP	11:9:5	H 452 915	de Valera 1960, 134, App. No. 24.
*SLAGHTFREEDEN	21:5:2	H 741 872	de Valera 1960, 134, App. No. 26.
STREEFE GLEBE	36:1:5	H 544 753	de Valera 1960, 112, TY. 11.

CO. WATERFORD (Total 1)

BALLYNAMONA LOWER	39:3:4	X 287 835	Powell 1938; Herity 1982, 337; 1987, 239-40.
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CO. WESTMEATH

No examples known.

CO. WEXFORD

No examples known.

CO. WICKLOW

No examples known.

PORTAL-TOMBS**CO. ANTRIM (Total 4)**

BALLYVENNAGHT	9:12:5	D 199 366	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
BALLYVENNAGHT	9:12:6	D 206 372	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
BALLYVENNAGHT	9:16:3	D 208 364	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
TICLOY	29:9:5	D 231 117	Evans and Watson 1942; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.

CO. ARMAGH (Total 5)

AGHMAKANE	25:16:3	J 021 252	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
AUGHADANOVE	28:7:6	J 000 206	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
AUGHNAGURGAN	24:2:6	H 870 285	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
BALLYKEEL	28:7:6	H 995 213	Collins 1965; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.
CLONLUM	29:9:3	J 046 205	Davies & Evans 1934; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 90.

CO. CARLOW (Total 5)

BALLYNASILLOGE	22:3:2	S 745 522	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 91.
BALLYNOE or NEWTOWN	13:8:4	S 856 691	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 91.
HAROLDSTOWN	9:2:1	S 900 779	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 91.
KERNANSTOWN	7:4:4	S 754 768	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 91.
KILGRANEY	19:9:3	S 701 551	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 91.

CO. CAVAN (Total 12)*Megalithic Survey Vol. III.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

AGHAWEE (Cv. 33)	31:16:3	N 437 929
*BALLAGHANE (Cv. 39)	39:16:2	N 624 864
BANAGHER (Cv. 28)	26:10:4	N 471 996
BURREN (Cv. 4)	4:1:6	H 073 345
BURREN (Cv. 6)	4:2:1	H 076 351
CARRICKACROY (Cv. 35)	32:13:5	N 459 915
CARRICKCLEVAN (Cv. 31)	31:1:4	N 348 963
DRUMHAWNAGH (Cv. 32)	31:13:1	N 351 925
DUFFCASTLE (Cv. 36)	32:14:4	N 474 920
MAYO (Cv. 21)	18:9:1	H 645 133
MIDDLETOWN (Cv. 30)	30:16:3	N 344 924
MONEYGASHEL (Cv. 9)	4:5:2	H 061 340

CO. CLARE (Total 4)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. I.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961)

BALLYCASHEEN (Cl. 63)	16:8:2	R 245 924	Lynch 1987; 1988.
CLOGHER (Cl. 103)	35:4:6	R 546 800	
MOYREE COMMONS (Cl. 71)	18:13:1	R 363 891	
POULNABRONE (Cl. 28)	9:4:1	M 236 003	

CO. CORK (Total 2)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)

AHAGLASLIN (Co. 55)	143:3:6	W 307 363
ADERRAWINNY (Co. 62)	148:2:1	V 875 307

CO. DERRY (Total 6)

CREVOLEA	11:11:5	C 846 233	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.
DRUMDERG	35:15:5	H 750 959	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.
EDENREAGH BEG	15:10:4	C 519 165	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.
ERVEY	23:5:3	C 517 125	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.
TAMLAGHT	48:12:3	H 886 790	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.
TIRNONY	36:3:1	C 840 016	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 93.

CO. DONEGAL (Total 25)

ARDS BEG	24:11:5	B 899 305	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 46.
BALLYANNAN	19:9:2	C 337 383	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 29, No. 47.
BIN	28:7:6	C 296 322	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 48.
CARNAGHAN (Inch)	37:16:3	C 320 238	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 49.
CARRICKMAGRATH	77:16:4	H 112 907	Megalithic Survey Files.
CLAGGAN	15:3:5	B 993 403	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 50.
CLOGHROE	69:5:4	C 134 006	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 51.
ERRAROOEY BEG	25:2:4	B 962 341	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 52.
ESKAHEEN	39:6:1	C 450 271	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 53.
GILBERTSTOWN	92:9:5	G 749 793	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30, No. 54.
*GORTFAD	79:3:4	H 282 958	Megalithic Survey Files.
GORTNAVERN	27:16:3	C 219 304	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 30-32, No. 55.
KILCLOONEY MORE	73:3:3	G 713 961	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, No. 56.
KILCLOONEY MORE	73:4:1	G 722 967	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, No. 57; Herity 1982, 319.
LACKAGHATERMON	74:2:5	G 772 956	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, No. 58.
MALIN MORE	89:3:2	G 507 833	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32, No. 60.
MALIN MORE	89:3:4	G 500 826	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 32-3, Nos. 61-6.
MALIN MORE	89:3:6	G 516 830	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 67.
MALIN MORE	89:3:6	G 517 830	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 68.
MUNTERMELLAN	15:8:5	C 018 387	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 69.
ROSHIN SOUTH	48:16:5	B 725 097	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 70.
*Sand Island No townland name	73:14:5	G 682 911	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 71.
STRALEEL NORTH	90:2:6	G 588 827	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 35, No. 72.
TEMPLEMOYLE	4:16:2	C 501 498	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 36, No. 73.
TOOME	65:7:1	B 791 013	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 36, No. 74.

CO. DOWN (Total 7)

BALLYNAHATTEN	57:4:4	J 284 124	Evans 1948; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
GOWARD	48:2:5	J 243 310	Jope 1966, 79-80, No. 136; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95.
GREENGRAVES <i>Kempe Stones</i>	5:11:5	J 445 736	Jope 1966, 80, No. 137; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95; Williams 1988.
KILFEAGHAN	55:9:6	J 232 153	Collins 1959c; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
KILKEEL	56:13:1	J 308 148	Jope 1966, 81, No. 139; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95.
LEGANANNY	35:8:2	J 288 434	Jope 1966, 81, No. 140; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95.
WATERESK	43:16:3	J 393 344	Jope 1966, 82, No. 143; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 95.

CO. DUBLIN (Total 7)

BALLYBRACK	26:7:2	O 253 232	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
BRENANSTOWN	26:2:5	O 229 241	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
HOWTH DEMESNE	15:16:5	O 276 383	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
KILMASHOGUE	25:3:4	O 147 238	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
KILTIERNAN DOMAIN	26:5:4	O 197 224	Ó h-Eochaidhe 1957; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
TAYLORSGRANGE	22:15:5	O 158 255	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96; Keeley 1986, 1987, 1988.
WOODTOWN	25:2:1	O 127 247	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.

CO. FERMANAGH (Total 2)

GLENGESH	17:4:5	H 390 543	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.
KILROOSKAGH	25:6:3	H 061 399	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 96.

CO. GALWAY (Total 8)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972).

BALLYNACLOGHY (Ga. 17)	94:16:5	M 348 198	Herity 1982, 320.
BALLYNEW (Ga. 9)	22:2:6	L 625 583	
CLOONLOOAUN (Ga. 40)§	9:12:2	L 668 622	Megalithic Survey Files.
CRANNAGH (Ga. 25)	122:3:6	M 425 059	
KNOCKAVALLY (Ga. 11)	22:13:6	L 603 529	

*LEAGAUN (Ga. 45)§	22:9:5	L 592 548	Megalithic Survey Files.
MARBLEHILL (Ga. 26)	125:6:2	M 687 040	
MENLOUGH (Ga 16)	82:9:3	M 286 294	

CO. KERRY

No examples known.

CO. KILDARE

No examples known.

CO. KILKENNY (Total 7)

BALLYHENEHERY	38:8:6	S 445 242	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 98.
BALLYLOWRA	35:5:2	S 55 37 Location uncertain	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.
GLENCLOGHLEA	37:14:6	S 689 276	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.
KILLONERRY	38:7:3	S 416 242	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.
KILMOGUE/HARRISTOWN	35:15:1	S 502 281	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.
NEWMARKET	31:11:5	S 504 352	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.
OWNING	35:13:4	S 449 267	Ó Nualláin 1983b. 97.

CO. LAOIS

No examples known.

CO. LEITRIM (Total 10)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)*

AGHAVAS (Le. 45)§	33:4:2	H 186 011	Cooney 1985.
ANNAGHMORE (Le. 42)	36:6:3	N 141 926.	
CLOONFINNAN (Le. 36)	32:15:4	N 053 954	
CREEVY (Le. 33)	25:9:1	H 107 105	
DRUMANY (O'BRIEN) (Le. 30)	24:11:6	H 073 098	
FENAGH BEG (Le. 34)	25:13:4	H 108 081	
LEAR (Le. 43)§	36:2:1	N 125 947	
*SUNNAGH MORE (Le. 38)	33:7:4	N 151 984	
SUNNAGH MORE (Le. 39)	33:11:1	N 151 977	
WARDHOUSE (Le. 3)	1:3:5	G 773 577	

CO. LIMERICK

No examples known.

CO. LONGFORD (Total 4)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)*

AGHNA CLIFF (Lf. 3)	6:5:3	N 263 885	
BIRRINAGH (Lf. 5)	3:1:5	N 256 953	Megalithic Survey Files.
CLEENRAH (Lf. 2)	6:1:3	N 267 897	
MELKAGH (Lf. 1)	5:5:6	N 161 879	Cooney 1986; 1987.

CO. LOUTH (Total 4)

AGHNASKEAGH <i>Cairn A</i>	4:11:3	J 075 137	Evans 1935; Herity 1982, 310-1; Buckley 1986, 5, No. 39.
LURGANKEEL	4:13:2	J 023 116	Buckley 1986, 7, No. 51.
MONASCREFBE	4:10:1	J 042 136	Buckley 1986, 7, No. 52.
PROLEEK	4:15:6	J 082 110	Buckley 1986, 8, No. 54.

CO. MAYO (Total 7)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. II. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964)*

BALLYKNOCK (Ma. 11)	6:16:3	G 083 388	
BALLYKNOCK (Ma. 12)	7:13:1	G 086 385	
CLAGGAN (Ma 78)	56:1:5	F 794 040	
DOOGORT WEST (Achill Island) (Ma. 64)	42:15:2	F 652 073	
GORTBRACK NORTH (Ma. 19)	11:5:4	F 798 351	
KNOCKNAIOWER (Ma. 20)	11:5:6	F 814 344	
*PREBAUN (Ma. 133)§	49:11:5	G 331 061	Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. MEATH (Total 2)

ERVEY	2:10:6	N 769 931	Eogan 1958, 183-4; Moore 1987, 15, No. 21.
*RATHKENNY	12:11:5	N 888 799	Moore 1987, 20, No. 71.

CO. MONAGHAN (Total 3)

CORLKEANAMADDY	19:11:3	H 769 218	Brindley 1986, 2 No. 12.
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GARRAN	12:16:5	H 597 257	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 19.
LENNAN	19:6:3	H 745 233	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 29.
CO. OFFALY			
No examples known.			
CO. ROSCOMMON (Total 2)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
DRUMANONE (Ro. 3)	5:11:6	G 768 024	Topp 1962; Herity 1982, 321.
MIHANBOY (Ro. 12)	51:8:3	M 986 402	
CO. SLIGO (Total 11)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. V.</i>			
ARDABRONE (Sl. 41)	13:14:2	G 550 343	
CAMCUILL (Sl. 51)	17:8:1	G 396 312	
CARRICKGLASS (Sl. 102)	34:12:5	G 795 157	
CLOGHCOR (Sl. 19)	7:8:2	G 598 437	
CROWAGH or DUNNEILL			
MOUNTAIN (Sl. 65)	18:9:1	G 421 294	
*GORTEEN (Sl. 14)	6:2:4	G 738 510	
KNOCKANBAUN (Sl. 52)	17:8:1	G 401 307	
KNOCKATOBER (Sl. 82)	21:13:6	G 731 271	
MOYTIRRA WEST (Sl. 108)	35:13:1	G 812 145	
SPRINGFIELD (Sl. 99)	34:6:4	G 739 171	
TAWNATRUFFAUN (Sl. 56)	17:16:1	G 398 280	
CO. TIPPERARY (Total 2)			
ARDCRONY (Ti. 18)§	15:2:5	R 905 875	Manning 1983-4, 44-5.
*LISSAVA (Ti. 20)§	75:15:4	S 025 246	Megalithic Survey Files.
CO. TYRONE (Total 20)			
ALTCLOGHFIN	52:2:4	H 564 624	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
ALDRUMMAN	27:14:6	H 577 768	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
ATHENREE	36:16:3	H 628 713	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
BALLYRENAN	17:14:5	H 373 831	Davies 1937; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
BALLYWHOLAN	65:5:3	H 555 489	Hamlin 1983, 134, No. 123; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
CARNCORRAN GLEBE	24:2:3	H 289 824	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
CHURCHTOWN	16:10:1	H 266 854	Hamlin 1983, 136, No. 127; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
CLOGHFIN	35:12:4	H 519 721	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
CREGGANDEVESKY	37:1:4	H 639 752	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
CROSH	17:4:4	H 417 878	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
DULLAGHAN	41:11:3	H 312 662	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
GLENKNOCK or CLOGHOGLE	17:3:6	H 411 879	Hamlin 1983, 137, No. 131; Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
GLENROAN	12:9:5	H 548 913	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
KEERIN	20:5:5	H 642 865	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
KILLYNAGHT	5:3:4	C 390 011	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
LEITRIM	23:8:4	H 225 799	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
LETTERBRAT	11:10:5	H 472 914	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 101.
MURNELLS	37:2:6	H 680 756	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
*RADERGAN	44:13:6	H 555 643	Brannon 1981-2, 188-9.
SCRAGHY	32:8:1	H 225 739	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
CO. WATERFORD (Total 10)			
BALLINDUD	17:8:1	S 602 087	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
BALLYNAGEERAGH	25:3:6	S 495 030	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
BALLYQUIN	3:16:1	S 411 180	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
DUNHILL	25:8:1	S 504 021	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
GAULSTOWN	17:9:5	S 540 062	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
GURTEEN LOWFR	2:2:1	S 263 231	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
KNOCKEEN	17:10:6	S 575 064	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
SAVAGETOWN	25:6:3	S 474 024	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
SHEKIN	3:10:3	S 376 201	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 102.
WHITETOWN EAST	7:8:6	S 424 138	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
CO. WESTMEATH			
No examples known.			

CO. WEXFORD (Total 2)

BALLYBRITTAS	31:3:6	S 928 316	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
NEWBAWN	35:11:5	S 830 215	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.

CO. WICKLOW (Total 3)

BRITTAS	36:2:6	T 297 851	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
BROOMFIELDS	15:15:5	S 922 983	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.
GLASKENNY/ONAGH	7:6:6	O 196 152	Ó Nualláin 1983b, 103.

PASSAGE - TOMBS**CO. ANTRIM (Total 15)**

BALLINTOY DEMESNE/MAGHERABOY	4:9:3	D 036 437	Herity 1974, 218, <i>An 4</i> .
BALLYLUMFORD	41:5:2	D 430 016	Herity 1974, 220, <i>An 13</i> .
* BALLYNASTRAID	3	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 218, <i>An 1</i> .
BALLYVOY	5:14:6	D 158 417	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 5</i> .
CLEGNAGH	4:9:1	D 025 436	Herity 1974, 218, <i>An 3</i> .
CLOGHS	19:4:3	D 209 279	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 10</i> .
* COLLINWARD	56:12:6	J 318 803	Herity 1974, 223, <i>An 20</i> .
CRAIGS	22:10:6	C 973 172	Herity 1974, 220, <i>An 11</i> ; Williams 1986.
CROSS	5:11:4	D 170 430	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 6</i> .
EAST TORR	10:5:4	D 217 387	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 9</i> .
LEMNAGH BEG	4:9:4	D 022 433	Herity 1974, 218, <i>An 2</i> .
* TAVNAGHBOY and other townlands	8:16:3	D 115 363	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 7</i> .
* TULLYKITTAGH UPPER	23:16:6	D 121 164 (approx.)	Herity 1974, 220, <i>An 12</i> .
* TUREAGH	46:2:6	J 368 961 (approx.)	Ó Nualláin 1968a, 22.
WEST TORR	9:4:6	D 212 406	Herity 1974, 219, <i>An 8</i> .

CO. ARMAGH (Total 4)

* BALLYBROLLY	12:5:6	H 845 462	Herity 1974, 225, <i>Ar 1</i>
* BALLYBROLLY	12:5:6	H 846 461	Herity 1974, 225, <i>Ar 2</i>
CARNAVANAGHAN	16:8:5	H 914 397	Herity 1974, 225-6, <i>Ar 3</i> .
SLIEVE GULLION <i>The South Cairn</i>	28:12:3	J 025 203	Collins and Wilson 1963; Smith and Pilcher 1972; Herity 1974, 226 <i>Ar 7</i> .

CO. CARLOW

No examples known.

CO. CAVAN (Total 1)

* BANAGHER	26:9:6	N 467 996	Megalithic Survey Files.
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CO. CLARE

No examples known.

CO. CORK (Total 1)

KILLICKAFORAVANE (Clear Island)	153:6:4	V 972 221	O'Leary 1989.
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CO. DERRY (Total 2)

* DRUMSURN UPPER	17:11:1	C 742 172	Herity 1974, 216, <i>De 1</i> .
* MONEYDIG	19:13:1	C 889 164	Herity 1974, 216, <i>De 2</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 226.

CO. DONEGAL (Total 13)**THE KILMONASTER CEMETERY**

The townland names of the sites are listed in the order of the letters assigned to them by Ó Nualláin (1968a).

KILMONASTER MIDDLE (A)	70:14:6	H 273 976
KILMONASTER MIDDLE (B)	70:14:6	H 272 976
* KILMONASTER MIDDLE (C)	70:14:6	H 272 976
* KILMONASTER MIDDLE (D)	70:14:6	H 271 975
KILMONASTER MIDDLE (E)	70:14:6	H 271 977
* KILMONASTER MIDDLE (F)	70:14:6	H 271 976
* KILMONASTER MIDDLE (G)	70:14:6	H 271 978
* GORTNAGOLE (J)	70:15:4	H 279 974

ISOLATED TOMBS

* CROAGHAN	70:16:4	H 299 974	Ó Nualláin 1968a. Site L.
* FINNER	106/107	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 215. <i>Dg 14</i> ; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 37. No. 89.
FINNER	107-9:4	G 839 604	Herity 1974, 216, <i>Dg 16</i> ; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 37. No. 88.
*GORTFAD	79:3:4	H 278 959	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 37. No. 87.
MAGHERACAR	106:15:4	G 795 587	Herity 1974, 215, <i>Dg 13</i> ; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 90; Cody 1987: 1988.
CO. DOWN (Total 4)			
* BALI AGH BEG <i>Slieve Donard</i>	49:15:1	J 357 276	Herity 1974, 229-30. <i>Dw 8</i> .
BALLYNAHATTY <i>The Giant's Ring</i>	9:10:2	J 327 677	Herity 1974, 226. <i>Dw 1</i> .
* KEENTAGH	32:6/10	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 228-9, <i>Dw 5</i> .
* Near WARINGSTOWN	19/20	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 228. <i>Dw 4</i> .
CO. DUBLIN (Total 10)			
BALLINASCORNEY UPPER	24:3:6	O 069 235	Herity 1974, 256, <i>Du 11</i> .
BAL LINASCORNEY UPPER	24:16:2	O 072 196	Herity 1974, 256, <i>Du 12</i> .
* BREMORE	2:9:2	O 196 659	Herity 1974, 255, <i>Du 1</i> .
* COOI MINE	24:2:1	O 029 245	Herity 1974, 256, <i>Du 10</i> .
CROCKAUNADREENAGH	24:1:6	O 018 236	Herity 1974, 256. <i>Du 9</i> ; Mount 1988.
MOUNTPELIER	25:1:6	O 115 235	Herity 1974, 257, <i>Du 14</i> .
RUSH	8:8:2	O 268 553	Herity 1974, 255, <i>Du 6</i> .
* SI IFVETHOUL	24:1:6	O 017 236	Herity 1974, 256. <i>Du 7</i> .
SLIFVETHOUL	24:5:3	O 017 227	Herity 1974, 256, <i>Du 8</i> .
* TICKNOCK/BALLYBRACK/ BALLYEDMONDUFF <i>Fairy Castle</i>	25:8:4	O 173 224	Herity 1974, 257. <i>Du 16</i> .
CO. FERMANAGH (Total 2)			
KII TIFRNFY <i>Castle Archdale</i>	6:13:1	H 217 626	Herity 1974, 231. <i>Fe 1</i> .
MOYI EHID <i>Belmore Mountain</i>	26:2:2	H 150 416	Herity 1974, 231-2. <i>Fe 2</i> .
CO. GALWAY No examples known.			
CO. KERRY No examples known.			
CO. KILDARE No examples known.			
CO. KILKENNY (Total 4)			
* BAUNFRFE	34:12:4	S 430 283	Ó Nualláin and Cody 1987, 74-6.
* CLOMANTAGH (<i>Mount Garret</i>)	8:16:5	S 333 654	Carrigan 1905. Vol. 2, 368.
* DFRRYNAHINCH	32:9:6	S 562 355	Herity 1974, 260. <i>Kk 1</i> ; Cody 1981.
KNOCKROE	34:7:2	S 409 312	Ó Nualláin and Cody 1987, 71-4; O Sullivan 1987.
CO. LAOIS No examples known.			
CO. LEITRIM (Total 8)			
FENAGH BFG	25:13:4	H 108 080	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142. Site A; Herity 1974, 278. <i>Le 3</i> .
FFNAGH BFG	25:13:4	H 108 079	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142. Site B.
* FFNAGH BFG	25:13:4	H 107 079	Herity 1974, 277. <i>Le 2</i> .
* SCRABBAGH	28:1:4	H 007 066	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 143; Herity 1974, 278. <i>Le 7</i> .
* SHEEBFG	28:1:3	H 027 070	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 143; Herity 1974, 279. <i>Le 8</i> .
SHEEMORE	27:8:5	G 992 048	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142, Site A; Herity 1974, 278. <i>Le 4</i> .
* SHEEMORE	27:8:5	G 992 047	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142, Site B; Herity 1974, 278. <i>Le 5</i> .
SHEEMORE	27:8:5	G 992 046	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142, Site C; Herity 1974, 278. <i>Le 6</i> .

CO. LIMERICK (Total 3)

* BOLANLSHEEN and other townlands	58:1:5	R 834 218	Herity 1974, 262, <i>Li 3</i> .
DEERPARK <i>Duntryleague Hill</i>	49:3:5	R 778 284	Ó Nualláin and Cody 1987, 78-81.
* DEERPARK	49:3:5	R 781 283	Ó Nualláin and Cody 1987, 81.

CO. LONGFORD

No examples known.

CO. LOUTH (Total 3)

KILLIN	6:4:3	J 009 101	Herity 1974, 232, <i>Lh 4</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 224; Buckley 1986, 6, No. 48.
RAVENSDALE PARK <i>Clermont Carn</i>	4:4:5	J 099 157	Herity 1974, 232, <i>Lh 1</i> ; Buckley 1986, 8, No. 57.
TOWNLEYHALL	24:5:4	O 022 757	Eogan 1963; Herity 1974, 232, <i>Lh 6</i> ; Buckley 1986, 8, No. 59.

CO. MAYO (Total 1)

CARROWREAGH	31:14:1	G 305 182	Aldridge 1964-65, 14; Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ma 3</i> .
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CO. MEATH (Total 70)**THE BOYNE VALLEY CEMETERY**

The sites in the townland of Knowth are listed in the order of the numbers assigned to them by Eogan (1986), and those in the townlands of Dowth and Newgrange are followed by the letters assigned them by Coffey (1912), and as extended by Ó Riordáin and Daniel (1964) and O'Kelly (1978).

DOWTH	20:9:4	O 023 737	O'Kelly and O'Kelly 1983.
* DOWTH (E)	19:16:2	O 014 730	Herity 1974, 251, <i>Me 44</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 59.
* DOWTH (F)	19:16:3	O 020 732	Herity 1974, 251, <i>Me 45</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 59, Site H.
* DOWTH (H)	19:16:3	O 021 733	Herity 1974, 251, <i>Me 46</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 57, Site F.
* DOWTH (I)	20:9:4	O 030 739	Herity 1974, 250, <i>Me 42</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 54.
DOWTH (J)	20:9:4	O 030 739	Herity 1974, 250-1, <i>Me 43</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 54-5.
KNOWTH (1)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1986.
KNOWTH (2)	19:15:3	N 997 733	Eogan 1984, 15-27.
KNOWTH (3)	19:15:3	N 996 733	Eogan 1984, 27-32.
KNOWTH (4)	19:15:3	N 996 733	Eogan 1984, 32-9.
KNOWTH (5)	19:15:3	N 996 733	Eogan 1984, 39-41.
KNOWTH (6)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 41-5.
KNOWTH (7)	19:15:3	N 995 933	Eogan 1984, 45-8.
KNOWTH (8)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 48-52.
KNOWTH (9)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 53-8.
KNOWTH (10)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 59-63.
KNOWTH (11)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 63-6.
KNOWTH (12)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 66-72.
KNOWTH (13)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 72-80.
KNOWTH (14)	19:15:3	N 996 734	Eogan 1984, 80-89.
KNOWTH (15)	19:15:3	N 997 734	Eogan 1984, 90-109.
KNOWTH (16)	19:15:3	N 997 734	Eogan 1984, 109-32.
KNOWTH (17)	19:15:3	N 997 734	Eogan 1984, 132-146.
KNOWTH (18)	19:15:3	N 997 734	Eogan 1984, 146-56.
* KNOWTH	19:15:3	N 998 734	Eogan 1984, 159.
NEWGRANGE	19:16:5	O 007 727	O'Kelly 1982.
* NEWGRANGE (A)	19:16:5	O 011 723	Herity 1974, 247, <i>Me 37</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 49.
* NEWGRANGE (B)	19:16:5	O 014 727	Herity 1974, 247, <i>Me 38</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 50.
NEWGRANGE (K)	19:16:4	O 006 726	O'Kelly, Lynch and O'Kelly 1978.
NEWGRANGE (L)	19:16:5	O 006 726	O'Kelly, Lynch and O'Kelly 1978.
* NEWGRANGE (U)	19:16:6	O 015 721	Herity 1974, 247, <i>Me 39</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 49.
NEWGRANGE (Z)	19:16:5	O 008 727	O'Kelly, Lynch and O'Kelly 1978.
* NEWGRANGE (Z1)	19:16:5	O 008 727	O'Kelly 1978, 48.

THE LOUGHCREW CEMETERY

The townland names of the sites are listed in the order of the letters assigned to them by Conwell (1873).

* LOUGHCREW (A)	15:2:2	N 571 772	Herity 1974, 233, <i>Me 1</i> .
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* LOUGHCREW (A2)	15:2:2	N 570 771	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 2</i> .
* LOUGHCREW (A3)	15:2:2	N 569 772	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 3</i> .
NEWTOWN (B)	15:2:2	N 569 773	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 5</i> .
* LOUGHCREW (C)	15:2:2	N 570 772	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 4</i> .
* NEWTOWN (D)	15:2:2	N 570 773	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 6</i> .
NEWTOWN (F)	15:2:2	N 571 773	Herity 1974, 243, <i>Me 8</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 207-8.
* NEWTOWN (G)	15:2:2	N 571 773	Herity 1974, 234, <i>Me 9</i> .
NEWTOWN (H)	15:2:2	N 571 773	Herity 1974, 235-7, <i>Me 11</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 208-9.
NEWTOWN (I)	15:2:2	N 571 773	Herity 1974, 234-5, <i>Me 10</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 209-10.
NEWTOWN (J)	15:2:2	N 571 774	Herity 1974, 237, <i>Me 12</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 210.
NEWTOWN (K)	15:2:2	N 572 774	Herity 1974, 237, <i>Me 13</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 210-11.
NEWTOWN (L)	15:2:2	N 572 774	Herity 1974, 237-9, <i>Me 14</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 211-13.
* NEWTOWN (M)	15:2:3	N 577 771	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 15</i> .
* CORSTOWN (N)	15:3:1	N 583 771	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 17</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 220.
NEWTOWN (O)	15:2:3	N 580 772	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 16</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 205, 220.
* CORSTOWN (P1)	15:3:1	N 583 773	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 18</i> .
* CORSTOWN (P2)	15:3:1	N 583 773	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 19</i> .
* CORSTOWN (Q)	15:3:1	N 583 773	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 20</i> .
* CORSTOWN (R1)	15:3:1	N 585 775	Herity 1974, 239, <i>Me 21</i> .
CORSTOWN (R2)	15:3:1	N 585 775	Herity 1974, 239-42, <i>Me 22</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 213.
CORSTOWN (S)	15:3:1	N 585 775	Herity 1974, 242, <i>Me 23</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 213-4.
CORSTOWN (T)	15:3:1	N 586 775	Herity 1974, 242, <i>Me 24</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 214-7.
CORSTOWN (U)	15:3:1	N 586 776	Herity 1974, 242-3, <i>Me 25</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 217-9.
CORSTOWN (V)	15:3:1	N 586 775	Herity 1974, 243, <i>Me 26</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 219.
CORSTOWN (W)	15:3:1	N 587 775	Herity 1974, 243, <i>Me 27</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 219-20.
PATRICKSTOWN (X - northern circle)	9:15:5	N 595 778	Herity 1974, 243-4, <i>Me 29</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 220.
* PATRICKSTOWN (X - middle circle)	9:15:5	N 595 778	Herity 1974, 244, <i>Me 30</i> .
* PATRICKSTOWN (X - southern circle)	9:15:5	N 595 778	Herity 1974, 244, <i>Me 31</i> .
* PATRICKSTOWN (Y)	9:15:5	N 599 779	Herity 1974, 243, <i>Me 28</i> .

ISOLATED TOMBS

* ARDMUI CHAN	25:4:3	N 918 711	Shee Twohig 1981, 225.
CASTLEBOY <i>Mound of the Hostages, Tara</i>	31:16:6	N 920 597	Herity 1974, 252-3, <i>Me 72</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 220.
FOURKNOCKS	33:12:2	O 108 619	Hartnett 1957 ; Herity 1974, 253-4, <i>Me 73</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 220-2.
GORMANSTON	28:15:5	O 172 665	Herity 1974, 252, <i>Me 67</i> .
* GORMANSTON	28:15:5	O 169 664	Herity 1974, 252, <i>Me 68</i> .
KINGSMOUNTAIN	10:9:4	N 633 795	Herity 1974, 244, <i>Me 32</i> ; Shee Twohig 1981, 224-5.
* MONKNEWTOWN	19:8:5	O 009 754	Herity 1974, 247, <i>Me 40</i> ; O'Kelly 1978, 63, Site S.

CO. MONAGHAN

No examples known.

CO. OFFALY

No examples known.

CO. ROSCOMMON (Total 6)

* ROCKVIIIF	17:7:1	M 939 918	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 141; Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ro 1</i> .
* SCRFGG	42:14:5	M 528 552	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 142; Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ro 6</i> .

* SHEEGEERAGH	28:7:4	M 847 780	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 141. <i>Site A</i> , Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ro 4</i> .
* SHEEGEERAGH	28:7:4	M 847 782	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 141-2, <i>Site B</i> ; Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ro 5</i> .
* SHEEGEERAGH	28:7:4	M 847 783	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 141-2, <i>Site C</i> .
* SHEEGEERAGH	28:7:5	M 854 776	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, 141-2, <i>Site D</i> ; Herity 1974, 280, <i>Ro 3</i> .

CO. SLIGO (Total 67)
Megalithic Survey Vol. V.

THE CARROWKEEL-KESHCORRAN CEMETERY

The townland names of the sites in the Carrowkeel area are listed in the order of the letters, e.g. (Carn B), (Carn C) etc. assigned to them by Macalister, Armstrong and Praeger (1912). Other sites, not included in the arrangement, are added in alphabetical order.

TREANSCRABBAGH (Carn B)	40:6:2	G 744 116
CARROWKEEL (Carn C)	40:2:5	G 748 121
CARROWKEEL (Carn D)	40:2:5	G 748 120
CARROWKEEL (Carn E)	40:6:2	G 749 116
CARROWKEEL (Carn F)	40:6:2	G 749 113
CARROWKEEL (Carn G)	40:6:3	G 753 119
CARROWKEEL (Carn H)	40:6:3	G 753 118
CARROWKEEL (Carn K)	40:6:3	G 753 117
* CARROWKEEL (Carn L)	40:6:3	G 753 117
CARRICKNAHORNA EAST (Carn M)	40:6:3	G 755 113
CARRICKNAHORNA EAST (Carn N)	40:6:3	G 755 112
* DOONAVEERAGH (Carn O)	40:7:1	G 759 117
* CARNAWEELEEN	40:1:1	G 717 132
* MURHY/DRUMNAGRANSHY	40:1:4	G 713 126
* TREAMMACMURTAGH	40:1:6	G 731 121
* TREAMMORE	40:1:5	G 725 121

THE CARROWMORE-KNOCKNAREA CEMETERY

The townland names of the sites in the Carrowmore area are listed in the order of the numbers assigned to them by Petrie (1837), e.g. (P1), (P2) etc., and Wood-Martin (1888), i.e. (W-M 9a). Other sites, not included in the numeration, are added in alphabetical order.

CARROWMORE (P1)	14:14:3	G 661 337	
* CARROWMORE (P2)	14:14:3	G 661 337	
CARROWMORE (P3)	14:14:3	G 662 337	Burenhult 1980a, 68-82, No. 4; 1984, 62-4, No. 4.
CARROWMORE (P4)	14:14:3	G 662 338	
CARROWMORE (P7)	14:15:1	G 663 339	Burenhult 1980a, 19-32; 1984, 48-60.
* CARROWMORE (P9)	14:15:1	G 665 341	
* CARROWMORE (W-M 9a)	14:15:1	G 664 343	
TOBERNAVEEN (P10)	14:11:4	G 665 345	
CARROWMORE (P13)	14:15:1	G 664 338	
CARROWMORE (P15)	14:15:1	G 664 337	
CARROWMORE (P16)	14:15:1	G 664 336	
CARROWMORE (P17)	14:15:4	G 665 336	
CARROWMORE (P18)	14:15:4	G 665 335	
CARROWMORE (P19)	14:15:4	G 665 334	
CARROWMORE (P22)	14:15:4	G 666 333	
CARROWMORE (P23)	14:15:4	G 666 333	
CARROWMORE (P26)	14:15:4	G 665 333	Burenhult 1980a, 33-49; 1984, 60.
CARROWMORE (P27)	14:15:4	G 665 332	Burenhult 1980a, 50-67; 1984, 60-2.
CARROWMORE (P32)	14:15:4	G 665 330	
CARROWMORE (P36)	14:15:4	G 663 329	
GRAIGUE (P37)	14:15:4	G 663 329	
CARROWMORE (P48)	14:14:6	G 661 333	
CARROWMORE (P49)	14:14:6	G 660 333	
CARROWMORE (P51) <i>Listoghil</i>	14:14:6	G 662 334	
CARROWMORE (P52)	14:14:6	G 661 335	
CARROWMORE (P54)	14:14:6	G 661 335	
CARROWMORE (P56)	14:14:6	G 662 335	
CARROWMORE (P57)	14:15:4	G 662 335	
* CARROWMORE (P58)	14:15:1	G 663 336	
* CARROWMORE (P59)	14:15:1	G 663 336	

* BARNASRAHY (P62)	14:10:3	G 659 353
BARNASRAHY (P63)	14:10:3	G 659 353
* CLOVERHILL or KNOCKNASHAMMER	14:15:4	G 670 335
GRANGE NORTH	14:14:1	G 639 344
KNOCKNAREA SOUTH	14:9:5	G 626 347
* KNOCKNAREA SOUTH <i>Maeve's Cairn</i>	14:9:5	G 626 346
* KNOCKNARFA SOUTH	14:9:5	G 626 345
KNOCKNAREA SOUTH	14:13:2	G 626 340

ISOLATED TOMBS

ABBFYQUARTER NORTH	14:12:2	G 700 357
ARDLOY	34:10:1	G 737 165
* BARROE NORTH	34:12:6	G 803 155
* CARNS	14:16:3	G 707 341
* CARNS (Duke)	14:16:2	G 703 339
* CARROWHUBBUCK SOUTH	16:7:6	G 289 302
* CARROWHUBBUCK SOUTH	16:7:6	G 290 302
* CASTI EDARGAN/CARROWNAMADDOO	20:8:6	G 707 298
CASTLEDARGAN/CARROWNAMADDOO	20:8:6	G 704 295
GLFN	20:13:3	G 634 275
* HEAPSTOWN	34:11:2	G 772 162
* MUI LANASHFE/RATHOSEY	19:16:3	G 609 274
* SHEEREVAGH	34:10:6	G 754 159

CO. TIPPERARY (Total 1)

SHROUGH	73:3:3	R 841 306	Ó Nualláin and Cody 1987. 76-7.
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CO. TYRONE (Total 5)

* DONAGHANIE	43	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 224. <i>Ty</i> 2; Shee Twohig 1981, 226.
KNOCKMANY	59:1:5	H 547 558	Collins 1960; Herity 1974, 224-5. <i>Ty</i> 7.
* SESS KILGREEN	52:15:2	H 603 585	Herity 1974, 224. <i>Ty</i> 4.
SFSS KIL GREEN	52:15:3	H 604 584	Herity 1974, 224. <i>Ty</i> 3.
SHANTAVNY IRISH	52:11:5	H 602 596	Herity 1974, 224. <i>Ty</i> 6.

CO. WATERFORD (Total 3)

CARRIGLONG	17:15:5	S 590 049	Powell 1941a.
HARRISTOWN	27:3:1	S 676 040	Hawkes 1941.
MATTHFWSTOWN	26:1:4	S 529 028	Ó Nualláin and Walsh 1986, 25-6.

CO. WESTMEATH

No examples known.

CO. WEXFORD

No examples known.

CO. WICKLOW (Total 6)

* ATHDOWN/SHANKII L <i>Seefingan</i>	6:2:1	O 084 170	Herity 1974, 258. <i>Wi</i> 7 (<i>Scurlocksleap</i>).
* BALI YMOONEY <i>Church Mountain</i>	15:8:5	N 948 012 (approx.)	Herity 1974, 258. <i>Wi</i> 9.
LACKAN	5:15:2	O 019 118 (approx.)	Herity 1974, 258. <i>Wi</i> 5.
PINNACLE/COOI INARRIG UPPER/ TUCKMILL HII L <i>Baltinglass Hill</i>	27:5:3	S 885 892	Walshe 1941; Herity 1974, 259, <i>Wi</i> 14; Cooney 1981.
SCURI OCKSI FAP <i>Seefin</i>	6:1:6	O 073 162	Rynne 1963; Herity 1974, 258. <i>Wi</i> 6 (<i>Athdown</i>).
* TORNANT UPPER	15:9:5	S 874 998	Herity 1974, 259. <i>Wi</i> 13; Shee Twohig 1981, 225-6.

WEDGE-TOMBS

CO. ANTRIM (Total 7)

BALI YVENNAGHT	9:16:6	D 208 355	Watson 1945, 102, No. 127.
BFARDIVII LE	6:12:2	C 907 373	Chart 1940. 9, under Revallagh.
CRAIGAROGAN	51:14:6	J 271 842	Hobson and Hobson 1907. 85; Chart 1940, 47.
CURRAMONEY	8:5:5	D 033 378	Chart 1940, 10. Davies and Evans 1943, 8.
DUNTFIGE	35:5:1	D 324 079	Chart 1940. 29; Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968.

GOWKSTOWN <i>alias</i> AULT	29:16:3	D 316 108	Chart 1940, 26; Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968.
TAMYBUCK	29:13:6	D 246 099	Chart 1940, 25.
CO. ARMAGH (Total 1)			
AUGHNAGURGAN	24:2:5	H 870 285	Chart 1940, 73.
CO. CARLOW			
No examples known.			
CO. CAVAN (Total 9)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
AGHADRUMGOWNA OR CALF			
FIELD (Cv. 25)	21:12:6	H 538 064	
AGHNACALLY (Cv. 13)	7:16:1	H 228 245	
AUGHRIM (Cv. 14)	10:6:1	H 274 211	
BURREN (Cv. 3)	4:1:3	H 075 353	
BURREN (Cv. 5)	4:2:1	H 080 351	
DRUMEAGUE (Cv. 29)	28:2:4	H 668 028	
KILNAVERT (Cv. 15)	13:4:5	H 231 154	
LEGALOUGH (Cv. 8)	4:2:5	H 084 350	
RAFFONY (Cv. 38)	39:8:2	N 629 893	
CO. CLARE (Total 127)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. I. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961)</i>			
AR DATAGGLE (Cl. 118)	53:4:5	R 634 670	
ARDSKEAGH (Cl. 110)	44:2:5	R 581 735	
BALLINPHUNTA (Cl. 90)	62:2:1	R 479 616	
BALLYCOTTEEN NORTH (Cl. 125)§	15:1:4	R 063 935	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYCROUM (Cl. 93)	19:16:3	R 543 883	
BALLYCROUM (Cl. 94)	19:16:3	R 543 884	
BALLYCROUM (Cl. 95)	19:16:3	R 545 885	
BALLYGANNER NORTH (Cl. 35)	9:15:2	R 220 954	
BALLYGANNER NORTH (Cl. 36)	9:15:2	R 223 953	
BALLYGANNER SOUTH (Cl. 138)§	9:11:6	R 231 959	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYGANNER SOUTH (Cl. 37)	9:15:3	R 227 954	
BALLYGANNER SOUTH (Cl. 38)	9:15:5	R 220 944	
BALLYHICKFY (Cl. 87)	34:15:3	R 424 762	
BALLYKELLY (Cl. 112)	44:5:4	R 549 720	
BALIYMACONNA (Cl. 81)	26:10:4	R 381 828	
BALLYMIHIL (Cl. 16)	5:16:2	M 248 018	
BALLYMURPHY (Cl. 31)	9:6:6	R 205 975	
BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 44)	4:10:6	M 112 030	
BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 45)	4:10:6	M 107 028	
BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 46)	4:10:6	M 107 028	
BALLYNAHOWN (Cl. 47)	4:10:6	M 110 026	
BALLYOGAN (Cl. 2)	26:10:5	R 389 828	
BALLYSLATTERY OR NEWGROVE (Cl. 100)	35:1:1	R 453 803	
BARBANE (Cl. 126)§	44:2:5	R 587 734	Timoney 1971, 13, No. 13.
BAUR NORTH (Cl. 25)	9:3:1	M 214 004	
BAUR SOUTH (Cl. 26)	9:3:1	M 217 000	
BAUR SOUTH (Cl. 127)§	9:3:2	M 223 005	Megalithic Survey Files.
BEAI KELLY (PURDON) (Cl. 106)	37:1:2	R 662 804	
BERNEENS (Cl. 8)	5:11:3	M 232 030	
BERNEENS (Cl. 9)	5:11:4	M 216 024	
BOHATEH NORTH (Cl. 119)	21:6:4	R 677 906	
CAHERAPHUCA (Cl. 80)	26:2:2	R 392 874	
CAHERBLONICK NORTH (Cl. 64)	16:8:5	R 244 912	
CAHERBULLOG (Cl. 2)	5:5:1	M 169 048	
CAHFRMACRUSHEEN (Cl. 120)	8:1:6	R 088 996	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, App No. 1.
CAHERMINNAUN WEST (Cl. 48)	9:14:5	R 195 949	
CAPPAGHABAUN MOUNTAIN (Cl. 96)	21:9:2	R 660 904	
CAPPAGHABAUN MOUNTAIN (Cl. 129)§	21:5:2	R 660 912	Megalithic Survey Files.
CAPPAGHKENNEDY (Cl. 42)	10:6:6	R 306 978	
CARNCREAGH (Cl. 52)	39:8:6	R 152 723	
CLOGHOLIA (Cl. 117)	52:4:1	R 529 676	
CLOONEEN (Cl. 49)	9:15:6	R 231 944	
CLOONGAHEEN WEST (Cl. 109)	44:2:3	R 591 742	
*CLOONGAHEEN WEST (Cl. 130)§	36:15:4	R 597 746	Timoney 1971, 11, No. 12.

CLOONYCONROY MORE (CI. 113)	44:7:4	R 603 719	
CI OONYCONROY MORE (CI. 114)	44:7:4	R 603 718	
COMMONS NORTH (CI 56)	10:13:5	R 270 946	
COMMONS NORTH (CI 65)	17:1:1	R 265 940	
COOLEABFG (CI 7)	5:9:4	M 165 027	
COOI FAMORE (CI 13)	5:13:2	M 174 022	
COOI NATUI I AGH (CI. 19)	6:11:1	M 309 030	
COOI YCASEY (CI 131)§	52:3:2	R 511 674	Ryan 1981, 11.
CORBFHAGH (CI 91)	19:3:2	R 515 933	
CORBFHAGH (CI 132)§	19:3:2	R 513 932	Megalithic Survey Files.
CRAGBAI LYCONOAL (CI. 17)	5:16:5	M 250 012	
CRAGBAI LYCONOAI (CI 18)	5:16:5	M 247 008	
CRAGGAUNOWEN (CI. 144)§	43:1:5	R 463 736	Megalithic Survey Files.
CREEVAGH (CI. 43)	10:9:5	R 273 957	
DEERPARK (CI 39)	9:16:2	R 248 950	
DERRYNAVAHAGH (CI 1)	5:1:6	M 180 054	
DRUMANURE (CI 72)	24:11:1	R 215 845	
DRUMMIN (CI 108)	44:2:1	R 580 742	
EANTYBFG SOUTH (CI. 29)	9:4:5	R 246 995	
EANTYMORE (CI 40)	10:1:1	M 264 004	
EI MHILL (CI 105)	36:9:5	R 557 762	
FAHY (CI 92)	19:3:4	R 508 926	
FANYGAI VAN (CI 33)	9:12:3	R 254 971	
FAUNAROOSKA (CI 3)	5:5:3	M 184 048	
FAUNAROOSKA (CI. 4)	5:5:3	M 185 048	
FAUNAROOSKA (CI 5)	5:6:1	M 194 053	
FORMOYLE MORE (CI 115)	44:10:3	R 591 707	
GLFNINSHEFN (CI 10)	5:11:6	M 231 024	
GI FNINSHFEN (CI. 11)	5:11:6	M 230 023	
GI FNINSHEEN (CI 15)	5:15:3	M 229 022	
GI ENMORE (CI 53)	39:16:3	R 155 701	
GORTACULLIN (CI 145)§	44:10:1	R 573 706	Megalithic Survey Files.
GORTLECKA (CI. 140)§	10:15:2	R 318 954	Megalithic Survey Files.
GORTI ECKA (CI. 58)	10:15:6	R 328 942	
GRAGAN EAST (CI 6)	5:7:4	M 215 038	
ILLAUN (CI. 51)	31:1:5	R 072 807	
ISKANCUI I IN (CI 32)	9:11:3	R 229 970	
KII CURRISH (CI. 74)	25:14:6	R 298 819	
KII CURRISH (CI 75)	25:14:6	R 298 817	
KII I OKENNEDY (CI. 111)	44:3:2	R 612 744	
KILVOYDAN SOUTH (CI 83)	26:14:6	R 398 812	
KNOCKALASSA (CI 76)	31:16:4	R 137 754	
KNOCKBEHA (CI 146)§	20:2:5	R 589 924	Megalithic Survey Files.
KNOCKMAEL EAST (CI. 79)	18:11:6	R 422 895	
KNOCKNAI APPA (CI 89)	43:13:1	R 450 691	
KNOCKSHANVO (CI 116)	44:13:3	R 566 693	
KNOPOGE (CI 88)	42:8:6	R 447 716	
IEANA (CI 57)	10:13:5	R 270 942	
IEANA (CI 68)	17:1:2	R 268 940	
LFCKAUN (CI 77)	32:8:3	R 249 795	
I ISGOOGAN (CI. 136)§	5:15:3	M 227 019	Megalithic Survey Files.
LISSYI ISHFEN (CI 24)	9:2:2	R 199 998	
LISSYI ISHEEN (CI 27)	9:3:4	R 211 991	
MII I TOWN (CI. 101)	35:1:6	R 468 799	
MILLTOWN (CI 121)	35:1:2	R 446 803	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961 Appendix No. 2.
MII LTOWN (CI 122)	35:1:2	R 466 803	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961, Appendix No. 3.
MII I TOWN (CI. 123)	35:1:6	R 470 799	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961. Appendix No. 4.
MOANAGEENAGH (CI 142)§	36:13:2	R 558 759	Megalithic Survey Files.
MOHERAMOYI AN (CI 30)	9:4:5	R 248 992	
MOYMORE (CI 104)	35:5:2	R 467 788	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 59)	16:4:3	R 258 933	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 60)	16:4:3	R 258 933	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 141)§	16:4:3	R 253 935	Megalithic Survey Files.
PARKNABINNIA (CI 61)	16:4:6	R 258 933	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 62)	16:4:6	R 258 932	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 66)	17:1:1	R 264 937	
PARKNABINNIA (CI 67)	17:1:1	R 264 935	

PARKNABINNI (Cl. 69)	17:1:4	R 261 932	
POULAPHUCA (Cl. 20)	6:13:1	M 264 017	
POULAPHUCA (Cl. 139)§	10:9:2	R 272 968	Megalithic Survey Files.
POULBAUN (Cl. 12)	5:12:6	M 257 029	
RANNAGH EAST (Cl. 21)	6:13:6	M 281 007	
RANNAGH EAST (Cl. 41)	10:1:3	M 279 002	
RANNAGH WEST (Cl. 137)§	6:13:2	M 274 016	Megalithic Survey Files.
ROSSLARA (Cl. 99)	27:16:1	R 531 819	
RYI ANE (Cl. 85)	26:16:2	R 437 819	
SLIEVENAGLASHA (Cl. 55)	10:10:2	R 295 967	
TERMON (Cl. 22)	6:14:4	M 284 006	
TERMON (Cl. 23)	6:14:5	M 294 009	
TULLYCOMMON (Cl. 54)	10:6:4	R 290 977	
TULLYCOMMON (Cl. 133)§	10:10:1	R 287 966	Megalithic Survey Files.
TYREDAGH LOWER (Cl. 98)	27:13:1	R 457 821	
VIOLETHILL (Cl. 107)	44:2:1	R 575 739	
CO. CORK (Total 81)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)</i>			
ALTAR (Co. 61)	148:1:5	V 858 303	
ARDARAGH WEST (Co. 54)	128:4:3	V 745 437	
ARDUSLOUGH (Co. 59)	147:14:3	V 788 260	
BALLYDIVLIN (Co. 56)	147:8:1	V 823 293	
BALLYNAHOWN (Co. 50)	103:16:3	V 842 515	
BALLYRISODE (Co. 64)§	147:4:6	V 836 301	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYVOGE BEG (Co. 57)	147:10:5	V 780 268	
BARNAGOWLANE WEST (Co. 70)§	106:11:1	W 097 533	Power 1987. No. 8
BARRYROE/LAHARDANE MORF (Co. 79)§	151:1:4	W 138 294	Roberts 1988. Chapter 2, No. 37.
BEALICK (Co. 23)	71:1:6	W 359 740	
BEENNAMWEEL EAST (Co. 5)	41:15:3	W 509 889	
BELROSE LOWER (Co. 47)	95:13:6	W 355 570	
BOFICKIL (Co. 49)	102:13:1	V 653 517	
CAHERBAROUL (Co. 18)	60:6:4	V 365 787	
CAHERBIRRANE (Co. 16)	59:11:2	W 299 787	
CAHERDOWNEY (Co. 8)	48:13:2	W 257 834	
CAPPEEN EAST (Co. 46)	94:8:3	W 333 605	
CARRIGDANGAN (Co. 40)	93:4:3	W 234 625	
CARRIGNAMUCK (Co. 35)	93:1:2	W 150 628	
CARRIGONIRTANE (Co. 13)	59:6:2	W 274 799	
CLASHBREDANE (Co. 44)	94:3:1	W 287 624	
CLOGHBOOLA (Co. 36)	93:1:4	W 143 617	
CLOGHBOOLA (Co. 41)	93:5:1	W 140 612	
CLOGHER (Co. 39)	93:3:6	W 209 616	
COOI DORRAGHA (Co. 84)§	82:7:1	W 294 668	Megalithic Survey Files.
CORNERY (Co. 34)	93:1:2	W 157 623	
CORNERY (Co. 37)	93:1:5	W 144 616	
CRINNALOO NORTH (Co. 4)	40:10:5	W 374 902	
CROSSOGE (Co. 86)§	105:11:3	W 015 532	Megalithic Survey Files.
DERREE (Co. 74)§	69:5:3	W 159 733	Power 1987. No. 3.
*DERREENGREANAGH and other townlands (Co. 71)§	118:7:6	W 011 473	Power 1987. No. 9.
DERRYCLOGHER (Co. 68)§	91:4:5	W 034 616	Power 1987. No. 5.
DERRYGORTNACLOGHY (Co. 28)	81:16:5	W 233 634	
DERRYNASAGGART (Co. 83)§	58:1:5	W 154 805	Megalithic Survey Files
DERRYRIORDANE SOUTH (Co. 33)	92:4:5	W 133 617	
DERRYVACORNEEN (Co. 27)	80:16:3	W 138 638	
DROMDUVANE (Co. 78)§	133:1:4	W 142 427	Power 1987. No. 12.
DROMDUFF (Co. 22)	71:1:3	W 358 751	
GLANTANE EAST (Co. 7)	48:10:6	W 282 838	
GORTAFLUDIG (Co. 25)	80:7:6	W 117 664	
GORTANACRA (Co. 21)	69:3:2	W 203 750	
*INCHINANEAVE (Co. 29)	82:5:3	W 259 669	
INCHINCURKA (Co. 42)	93:12:3	W 233 597	
ISLAND (Co. 6)	42:11:3	W 603 908	O'Kelly 1958a.
KEALANINE (Co. 72)§	119:10:3	W 082 470	Power 1987. No. 10.
KFAMCORRAVOOI Y (Co. 24)	80:4:6	W 136 677	
KFAMCORRAVOOI Y (Co. 26)	80:8:3	W 137 676	
KEENRATH (Co. 43)	93:14:6	W 184 568	
KII BERRIHERT (Co. 19)	60:10:2	W 376 782	
KILBERRIHERT (Co. 67)§	60:10:2	W 372 780	Power 1987. No. 1

KILBRONOGH (Co 65)§	140-9-6	V 867 333	Megalithic Survey Files.
KIL CATHERINE (Co 48)	101-11-2	V 619 537	
KIL LOUGH EAST (Co 53)	127-5-2	V 568 418	
KIL MACKOWEN (Co 52)	115-2-4	V 682 496	
KILMACFINNE (Co 1)	24-8-1	R 516 058	
KNOCKANE (Co 30)	82-12-6	W 328 646	
KNOCKANE (Co 31)	82-12-6	W 328 644	
KNOCKANE (Co 80)§	82-12-3	W 334 654	Power 1987, No. 4
KNOCKGLASS (Co 20)	60-10-6	W 378 774	
KNOCKNAGAPPUL (Co. 17)	60-1-2	W 349 813	
KNOCKNAGOUN (Co 9)	49-16-2	W 426 831	
I ABBACAI I FE (Co 3)	27-10-6	R 772 026	Leask and Price 1936.
I ACKABALN (Co 38)	93-3-5	W 198 617	
LACKADUV (Co 14)	59-8-4	W 315 792	
I AGHTNEII (Co 32)	83-16-5	W 421 627	
I AHARDANE MORE see BARRYROE			
LEFNANE (Co 60)	147-14-6	V 787 257	
I EITRIM BEG (Co 69)§	104-13-1	V 849 520	Power 1987, No. 7.
MANUCKY (Co 85)§	94-1-3	W 260 620	Megalithic Survey Files.
MANNING (Co. 2)	27-10-3	R 774 038	
MILLEFNAGUN (Co. 77)§	121-6-5	W 277 475	Power 1987, No. 11
MONAVADDRA (Co 76)§	93-3-5	W 195 625	Power 1987, No. 6.
RATHANEAGUE (Co 12)	54-5-2	W 838 860	
RATOORAGH (Co 63)§	139-6-6	V 891 348	Megalithic Survey Files.
REANANEREE (Co 75)§	69-7-6	W 211 729	Power 1987, No. 2.
RYEFIFID EAST (Co 11)	52-13-3	W 654 827	
SCRAHANARD (Co 15)	59-8-4	W 313 789	
SILFEMORE (Sherkin Island) (Co 82)§	153-3-2	W 001 242	Westropp 1914, 95.
*SLIEVOWEN (Co 45)	94-4-1	W 318 624	
TEFRNAHILIANE (Co 51)	114-12-5	V 637 466	
TOOREEN (Co 81)§	90-12-1	V 923 600	Megalithic Survey Files.
TOOREEN (Co 58)	147-14-3	V 789 261	
CO. DERRY (Total 13)			
BAILYBRIEST	45-3-3	H 762 885	Chart 1940, 212; Hamlin 1983, 123, No 101.
BAILYBRIEST	45-3-3	H 764 885	Chart 1940, 212.
BAILYGROU	23-2-2	C 532 136	Herring and May 1940b No. 7.
BOVIFI	31-2-2	C 730 078	Herring and May 1940a.
*CARN	31-2-6	C 737 070	Chart 1940, 207, Carn No. 1.
GLASAKEERAN	15-16-4	C 571 151	Herring and May 1940b, No. 9.
KILHOYIF	17-15-2	C 752 162	Herring and May 1936-7.
I ARGANTFA	10-2-2	C 726 268	Herring 1938.
SILAGHTNEILL	32-6-2	C 824 060	Herring and May 1940b, No. 6.
TAMNYREAGH	15-13-3	C 517 155	Herring and May 1940b, No. 10.
TAMNYREAGH	15-13-3	C 513 154	Herring and May 1940b, No. 11.
TIRFIGHTER	29-16-6	C 590 019	Herring and May 1940b, No. 5
*TULLYBRICK	40-15-4	H 747 896	Chart 1940, 211.
CO. DONEGAL (Total 21)			
*BAILYMAGRORTY SCOTCH	103-7-3	G 907 692	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 91
CABRY	30-8-2	C 503 331	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 92
CARMONEY	27-10-3	C 171 317	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 94.
CARMONEY	27-10-3	C 171 318	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 93..
CARROWMORE or GLENTOGHER	30-3-3	C 486 355	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39-41, No. 96
CARROWMORE or GI ENTOGHER	30-3-3	C 492 355	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, No. 97.
CARROWMORE or GI ENTOGHER	20-15-6	C 485 356	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 39, No. 95.
CARROWNAGANONAGH	36-10-1	C 159 255	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, No. 98
CARROWREAGH	20-4-4	C 495 405	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, No. 99
CASHEITOWN	98-2-1	G 768 775	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, No. 100.
GORTNALARAGH	44-4-1	C 107 219	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 41, No. 103.
GRANSHA	29-14-5	C 358 297	Ó Nualláin 1983a 41-2, No. 104
KILBARRON	107-1-2	G 848 647	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42, No. 106.
KILBEG	96-7-1	G 598 755	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 42 No. 107.
I ARGYNAGRFANA	97-3-3	G 708 772	Ó Nualláin 1983a 42, No. 109.
MAGHFRACAR	106-15-4	G 796 587	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 43, No. 110.
MAGHERANAUI (Doagh Isl.)	4-13-2	C 434 499	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 43, No. 111
MFFENFORMAI	27-13-4	C 132 293	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 43, No. 112.
MFINKEFRAGH	29-11-3	C 393 315	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 43, No. 113.
SHARAGORF TONDUFF	18-8-5	C 308 392	Ó Nualláin 1983a, 43, No. 115.

TAWLAGHT	101:16:4	H 108 715	Megalithic Survey Files.
CO. DOWN			
No examples known.			
CO. DUBLIN (Total 5)			
BALLYEDMONDUFF	25:12:2	O 185 213	Ó Ríordáin and de Valera 1952.
KILLAKEE	25:6:1	O 123 231	Ó h-Eailidhe 1978.
KILMASHOGUE	25:3:1	O 150 244	Kilbride-Jones 1954.
*LAUGHANSTOWN	26:6:2	O 234 229	Fanning 1974.
*SHANKILL	26:14:2	O 232 199	Borlase 1897, 293.
CO. FERMANAGH (Total 8)			
*CLOGHTOGLE	23:9:5	H 308 433	Chart 1940, 167.
COOLBUCK	23:13:1	H 309 438	Chart 1940, 164.
GREENAN	37:3:2	H 172 292	Chart 1940, 182.
KEERAN	11:1:3	H 232 614	Chart 1940, 149.
KILLY BEG	13:3:5	G 982 541	Chart 1940, 149-50, No. 1; Holly 1975-6, 186-7, 189 ("B").
KILLY BEG	13:3:5	G 981 541	Chart 1940, 149, No. 3. Holly 1975-6, 185-6, 188 ("A").
KILLY BEG	13:3:6	G 985 538	Chart 1940, 150, No. 4.
MOUNTDRUM	22:16:3	H 308 433	Chart 1940, 164.
CO. GALWAY (Total 27)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
*ARDAGH (Ga. 37)§	35:12:4	L 663 483	Megalithic Survey Files.
ARDNAGREEVAGH (Ga. 3)	9:7:3	L 658 637	
BALLYNASTAIG (Ga. 24)	122:3:5	M 419 054	
BURROGE (Ga. 54)§	115:3:1	M 602 123	Megalithic Survey Files.
CAHERFURVAUS (Ga. 38)§	96:14:1	M 485 211	Megalithic Survey Files.
CAHERNAGLASS (Ga. 15)	58:15:1	M 510 397	
*CARROWNLISHEEN (Inishmaan) (Ga. 60)	119:7:3	L 941 052	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, App. No. 1.
CARROWNLISHEEN (Inishmaan) (Ga. 23)	119:8:1	L 944 052	
CARROWNTemple (Inishmaan) (Ga. 53)§	119:7:1	L 925 053	Robinson 1980.
CREGG (Ga. 32)§	125:3:5	M 709 050	MacMahon 1977-8, 78.
DERRYCALLAN NORTH (Ga. 30)	129:13:1	R 460 948	
DOORUS DEMESNE (Ga. 31)	112:8:2	M 349 117	
*EYREPHORT (Ga. 34)§	22:13:4	L 588 536	Megalithic Survey Files.
*GLENCRAFF (Ga. 51)§	11:15:3	L 845 599	Megalithic Survey Files.
GRAIGUEAGOWAN (Ga. 22)	117:16:1	M 824 075	
*KILBEG (Ga. 39)§	72:1:1	M 560 379	Claffey 1983, 154-6.
KILCRIMPLE (Ga. 29)	129:2:3	M 502 000	
*KILLEEN (Ga. 61)§	133A:1:2	R 461 937	Megalithic Survey Files.
KILMURVY (Inishmore) (Ga. 52)§	110:11:3	L 843 108	Robinson 1980.
LAVALLY (Ga. 18)	95:12:5	M 441 217	
*LEENAUN (Ga. 57)§	11:16:2	L 868 605	Megalithic Survey Files.
*LETTERNOOSH (Ga. 36)§	35:3:3	L 654 526	Megalithic Survey Files.
MARBLEHILL (Ga. 27)	125:6:5	M 687 038	
MARBLEHILL (Ga. 28)	125:6:5	M 684 034	
OGHILL (Inishmore) (Ga. 21)	110:12:4	L 849 098	
SCRAHALLIA (Ga. 33)§	51:5:5	L 792 431	Cooney 1985-6.
TOORCLOGHER (Ga. 20)	104:8:1	M 534 171	
CO. KERRY (Total 26)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)</i>			
*BALLINTEMPLE (Ke. 22)§	42:14:4	Q 333 014	Cuppage 1986, 31, No. 31.
BALLINTEMPLE (Ke. 23)§	52:1:3	Q 323 006	Cuppage 1986, 20, No. 24 (8).
BALLYCARBERY WEST (Ke. 12)	79:6:1	V 432 795	
BALLYFERRITER (Ke. 2)	42	Location uncertain	
BALLYHEARNY EAST (Valencia Island) (Ke. 25)§	79:13:4	V 403 761	Megalithic Survey Files.
BALLYHONEEN (Ke. 1)	35:13:3	Q 528 080	
BALLYNAHOWMORE (Ke. 27)§	70:9:6	V 517 835	Megalithic Survey Files.
CAHERARD (Ke. 3)	42:16:5	Q 390 011	
CAHERLEHILLAN (Ke. 9)	70:12:1	V 574 841	
CAHERLEHILLAN (Ke. 10)	70:12:1	V 576 839	
COOL EAST (Valencia Island) (Ke. 11)	78:16:4	V 376 758	
COOM (Ke. 16)	97:5:5	V 405 659	
COOMATLOUKANE (Ke. 17)	106:5:2	V 507 600	

COOMATLOUKANE (Ke 18)	106:5:3	V 508 600	
COOMATLOUKANF (Ke 19)	106:5:3	V 509 603	
COOMATLOUKANF (Ke 20)	106:5:5	V 507 596	
CROHANF (Ke 14)	85:3:2	W 041 799	
DERREFN (Ke. 7)	50:1:2	R 097 052	
DOONMANAGH (Ke. 8)	54:1:6	V 525 995	
DROMBOHII I Y UPPER (Ke. 26)§	109:1:4	V 789 606	Twohig 1986.
KII LOF (Ke. 13)	79:16:3	V 487 767	
MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 4)	45:4:1	Q 679 066	
MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 5)	45:4:1	Q 680 066	
MAUMNAHALTORA (Ke. 6)	45:4:1	Q 681 067	
MEFLAGULLEEN (Ke. 15)	97:2:3	V 443 681	
MINARD WEST (Ke 21)§	54:2:4	V 526 997	Cuppage 1986, 34, No. 36.

CO. KILDARE

No examples known.

CO. KILKENNY (Total 1)

*OWNING 35:13:1 S 452 282

CO. LAOIS

No examples known.

CO. LEITRIM (Total 10)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

AGHANLISH (Le 8)	3:4:3	G 809 522	
CORDUFF SOUTH (Le 44)§	33:15:3	N 155 964	Megalithic Survey Files.
DRUMANY (O'BRIEN) (Le. 31)	24:11:6	H 069 098	
GORTEFNDARRAGH (Le. 5)	2:14:2	G 842 539	
*KII NAGARNS I OWER (Le. 28)	18:2:4	G 936 256	Corcoran 1964.
LISDARUSH (Le. 17)	8:1:3	G 924 451	
LOUGHSCUR (Le. 47)§	24:13:6	H 020 079	Megalithic Survey Files.
SHEKNNAN (Le. 10)	3:4:4	G 784 508	
SRAMORE (Le 19)	10:3:6	G 784 382	
WARDHOUSE (Le. 1)	1:3:5	G 774 581	

CO. LIMERICK (Total 6)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)

*CAPPANAHANAGH (Li 1)	6:8:6	R 719 583	
CLORHANE (Li 2)	12:14:1	R 460 497	
CROMWEIL (Li 6)	33:9:2	R 731 390	
KII MACOW (Li 3)	30:13:6	R 453 365	
I OUGH GUR (Li 4)	32:5:3	R 646 402	Ó Ríordáin and Ó h-Iceadha 1955.
MOUNTRUSSELL (Li 7)	55:12:6	R 617 187	

CO. LONGFORD

No examples known.

CO. LOUTH (Total 2)

PADDOCK	21:6:2	O 049 830	Buckley 1986, 7, No. 53.
PROIFFK	4:15:6	J 083 110	Buckley 1986, 8, No. 55.

CO. MAYO (Total 29)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. II.* (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964)

BFLDFRG MORE (Ma 102)§	6:5:5	F 998 407	Aldridge 1964-5, 12, No. 2.
BREASTAGH (Ma. 33)	15:5:4	G 183 340	
BUNNAFINGLAS (Ma 103)	48:4:6	G 270 098	
CAILOW (Ma. 79)	61:3:1	G 322 043	
CARROWCROM (Ma 60)	40:2:5	G 315 161	
CARROWGARVF SOUTH (Ma. 53)	38:5:2	G 090 158	
CARROWEAGH (Ma 50)	31:4:4	G 325 223	
CARROWMACSHANE (Ma. 126)§	7:15:4	G 134 372	Megalithic Survey Files.
*CARROWMORE (Ma. 125)	7:15:1	G 141 378	
CASTLEHILI (Ma. 67)	44:9:5	F 797 074	
CASTLEHILI (Ma 68)	44:9:5	F 798 073	
*CREEVAGH (Ma 120)§	7:12:3	G 176 398	Aldridge 1961, 86, No. 13.
CUIHLAUN (Ma. 82)	62:14:3	M 415 989	
CUIHLIN (Ma 128)§	49:15:3	G 339 059	Aldridge 1961, 88, Site L.
DOONTY (Ma 73)	49:12:2	G 355 071	
FFAMORE (Ma 92)	112:8:2	M 453 699	

FEENUNE (Ma. 118)§	95:16:2	L 770 749	Aldridge 1966-71, 89.
GREENWOOD (Ma. 88)	92:16:1	M 442 803	Sheehan 1987-8.
HAREFIFLD (Ma. 98)	101:2:1	M 295 787	
KILMORE (Ma. 104)	61:5:4	G 275 015	
KNOCKADOON (Ma. 94)	112:11:2	M 427 684	
KNOCKSHANBALLY (Ma. 83)	70:4:4	M 251 973	
LARGAN BFG (Ma. 105)§	27:6:2	F 922 228	Aldridge 1964-65, 12, No. 1.
LARGANBOY EAST (Ma. 119)	92:8:6	M 457 823	
LETTERA (Ma. 66)	44:5:6	F 807 091	
LISDUFF (Ma. 93)	112:10:2	M 402 686	
RATHFRANPARK (Ma. 35)	15:9:1	G 184 333	
SRAHWEE (Ma. 91)	96:13:2	L 795 744	
TOWNPLOTS WEST (Ma. 37)	15:13:5	G 191 306	
CO. MEATH (Total 1)			
*EDENGORA	2:13:3	N 743 919	Eogan 1958, 182-3; Moore 1987, 15, No. 20.
CO. MONAGHAN (Total 4)			
CALLIAGH	13:14:1	H 638 267	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 4
LISNADARRAGH	27:13:3	H 725 077	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 30.
RADEERY	12:16:1	H 584 259	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 31.
RAUSKER	19:11:1	H 755 213	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 32.
CO. OFFALY			
No examples known.			
CO. ROSCOMMON (Total 8)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
ALTORE (Ro. 9)	32:3:4	M 552 730	
BARRINAGH (Ro. 8)	32:2:6	M 545 734	
CASTLEQUARTER (Ro. 10)	32:7:4	M 550 716	
CASTLEQUARTER (Ro. 13)§	32:6:5	M 538 719	Megalithic Survey Files.
CORRASLUASTIA (Ro. 7)	25:10:6	M 548 766	
FUERTY (Ro. 11)	39:14:2	M 826 629	
KILBEGNET (Ro. 14)§	38:11:6	M 762 634	Megalithic Survey Files.
USNA (Ro. 4)	6:16:3	G 887 015	
CO. SLIGO (Total 35)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. V.</i>			
BREEOGE (Sl. 76)	20:2:2	G 649 319	Rynne and Timoney 1974-75.
CABRAGH (Sl. 86)	25:2:6	G 560 252	
CABRAGH (Sl. 89)	25:7:1	G 568 248	
CALTRAGH (Sl. 54)	17:15:4	G 372 271	
CANNAGHANALLY (Sl. 49)	17:4:2	G 407 325	
CARRANDUFF (Sl. 29)	10:16:1	G 303 345	
*CARROWBRICKEEN (Sl. 40)	13:11:4	G 565 348	
CARROWCONOR (Sl. 69)	19:2:6	G 559 317	
CARROWCRIN (Sl. 81)	21:13:5	G 726 264	
CARROWMURRAY (Sl. 92)	25:14:3	G 558 223	
CARROWNFEN (Sl. 91)	25:14:1	G 543 212	
*CARROWNRUSH (Sl. 30)	11:5:3	G 337 372	
CARROWPADEEN (Sl. 31)	11:5:3	G 339 372	
CLOUGH (Sl. 17)	6:6:1	G 740 502	
COOLBEG (Sl. 22)	8:11:2	G 672 423	
COOLMURLY (Sl. 105)	35:10:4	G 833 154	
CULDALY (Sl. 114)	36:9:6	G 341 091	
CULDALY (Sl. 116)	36:10:4	G 351 094	
CULLEENS (Sl. 50)	17:6:5	G 358 303	
DEERPARK OR MAGHERAGHANRUSH (Sl. 48)	15:6:3	G 751 362	
DRUM EAST (Sl. 23)	9:13:1	G 716 404	
DRUMKII SELLAGH (Sl. 24)	9:13:2	G 720 401	
*DUNOWLA (Sl. 68)	18:10:3	G 461 293	
GORTAKEFRAN (Sl. 87)	25:3:5	G 575 250	
*GRANGE BEG (Sl. 58)	18:4:4	G 496 319	
KILFREE (Sl. 125)	44:10:4	G 643 027	
KILSFLLAGH (Sl. 25)	9:13:3	G 735 401	
KILSELLAGH (Sl. 28)	9:14:4	G 738 399	
LETTERBRONE (Sl. 115)	36:10:3	G 364 101	

LUGDOON (SI 62)	18:7:2	G 481 307
MOYTIRRA WEST (SI 103)	34:12:6	G 806 151
STRFEDAGH (SI. 8)	5:5:2	G 628 503
TAWNAMORE (SI 85)	23:3:1	G 377 260
TAWNYMUCKLAGH (SI 127)	46:7:3	M 677 988
TOBERCURRY (SI. 117)	38:1:6	G 537 123

CO. TIPPERARY (Total 17)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)*

BAURNADOMEENY (Ti. 6)	38:7:6	R 846 603
*CLONEFN (Ti. 19)§	17:3:6	S 134 874
COOLFEN (Ti. 2)	26:8:4	R 854 728
CORDERRY (Ti. 17)	73:3:4	R 825 297
CURREFNY COMMONS (Ti. 4)	33:9:4	R 877 647
FOILNAMUCK (Ti. 3)	33:1:6	R 897 677
FOILYCLFARY (Ti. 16)	44:4:3	R 869 544
KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 10)	39:8:1	R 951 609
KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 12)	39:11:3	R 942 595
KNOCKCURRAGHBOLA COMMONS (Ti. 13)	39:11:3	R 839 595
*KNOCKMAROF (Ti. 9)	39:7:4	R 924 598
KNOCKNABANSHA (Ti. 8)	39:6:5	R 911 598
KNOCKSHANBRITTAS (Ti. 14)	39:13:1	R 879 575
KNOCKSHANBRITTAS (Ti. 15)	39:13:1	R 878 573
LACKAMORE (Ti. 1)	19:8:6	R 774 788
LOUGHBRACK (Ti. 11)	39:10:2	R 906 592
RFARDNOGY MORE (Ti. 5)	38:7:5	R 837 598

O'Kelly 1960.

Stout 1984, 16, No. 9.

CO. TYRONE (Total 20)

AGHAGOGAN	37:9:1	H 639 735
ALTDNUMMAN	36:1:3	H 558 762
CARRYGLASS	57:2:6	H 388 561
CHURCHTOWN	16:10:1	H 266 854
CI OGHERNY	11:3:4	H 488 945
DAVAGH LOWER	20:7:6	H 701 870
DUNNAMORE	28:7:1	H 685 809
EVISH	5:15:1	C 392 967
FEEGARRAN	29:2:6	H 773 822
GLASMUI LAGH	25:6:3	H 387 805
LISCONREA	57:3:1	H 393 567
LISLANE	58:2:4	H 469 559
LISLANE	58:10:2	H 474 535
LOUGHASH <i>Giant's Grave</i>	6:2:6	C 483 008
LOUGHASH <i>Cashelbane</i>	6:4:4	C 516 013
LOUGHMACRORY	27:15:1	H 586 776
LOUGHRY	38:8:2	H 812 748
MULIANMORE	36:3:1	H 591 761
SHANMAGHRY	45:7:3	H 706 685
*SHANTAVNY SCOTCH	52:10:3	H 582 605

Chart 1940, 239.

Megalithic Survey Files.

Chart 1940, 250.

Chart 1940, 220; Hamlin 1983, 136, No. 126.

Davies 1939a.

Chart 1940, 226.

Chart 1940, 233. ApSimon 1976, 28.

Chart 1940, 215.

Megalithic Survey Files.

Chart 1940, 230.

Chart 1940, 251.

Chart 1940, 251.

Chart 1940, 252.

Davies 1939b.**Davies and Mullin 1940.**

Chart 1940, 232.

Chart 1940, 239.

Chart 1940, 235.

Chart 1940, 244.

Herity 1974, 224, Ty. 5.

CO. WATERFORD (Total 2)

CARRICKAVRANTRY	26:5:6	S 551 018
MUNMAHOGE	17:11:4	S 576 060

Ó Nualláin and Walsh 1986, 26.

Ó Nualláin and Walsh 1986, 26.

CO. WESTMEATH (Total 1)*Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)*

LICKBLA	3:7:1	N 453 750
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CO. WEXFORD

No examples known.

CO. WICKLOW (Total 4)

BLACKROCK	5:11:1	O 009 133
CARRIG	5:14:2	N 944 121
MONGNACOOI LOWER	35:9:1	T 163 816
MOYLISHA	42:15:2	S 930 675

Megalithic Survey Files.

Megalithic Survey Files.

Kinahan 1879-82.

Ó h-Iceadha 1946.

UNCLASSIFIED TOMBS

CO. ANTRIM (Total 16)

BALLYBOLEY	40:13:4	J 327 974	Watson 1945, No. 62.
BALLYCRAIG LOWER	6:3:1	C 876 400	Watson 1945, No. 12.
BALLYGAWN	35:2:1	D 345 096	Watson 1945, No. 53.
BALLYGOWAN	46:2:2	J 359 969	Watson 1945, No. 64.
BALLYMINSTRA	37:6:1	D 054 004 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 59.
BALLYTEERIM	15:2:1	D 240 348 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 30.
BALLYVEELY	9:5:1	D 121 388	Watson 1945, No. 14.
CAHERTY	33:14:2	D 159 037 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 57.
*CARNDUFF	40:8:4	D 400 007 (approx.)	Herity, Evans and Megaw 1968, 17-18; Herity 1982, 330-1; 1987, 240.
CRAIGBAN	9:10:5	D 149 368 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 24.
KNOCKMACOLUSKY	10:14:5	D 255 354 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 28.
*LEGONEIL	60:3:2	J 288 773	Watson 1945, No. 79.
LONGMORE	28:12:2	D 206 122	Watson 1945, No. 47.
MOYARGET UPPER	8:2:6	D 065 398	Watson 1945, No. 13.
*TERVILLIN	5:15:5	D 179 421 (approx.)	Watson 1945, No. 8.
*TERVILLIN	5:15:6	D 181 417	Watson 1945, No. 9.

CO. ARMAGH (Total 4)

AUGHNAGURGAN	24:2:5	H 863 286 (approx.)	Chart 1940, 73.
ESHWARY	26:1:4	J 027 286	Megalithic Survey Files.
LATBIRGET	28:7:3	H 994 216	de Valera 1960, 132, App. No. 14.
*OUTLECKAN	25:3:4	H 978 289	Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. CARLOW

No examples known.

CO. CAVAN (Total 5)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

CARRICKAVEE (Cv. 43)§	39:5:4	N 545 882	Megalithic Survey Files.
COHAW (Cv. 20)	17:16:3	H 637 120	
DRUMMANY (Cv. 18)	15:15:5	H 405 106	
DRUMSALLAGH (Cv. 37)	35:2:1	N 767 980	
KNOCKATUDOR (Cv. 24)	21:12:2	H 530 067	

CO. CLARE (Total 13)

Megalithic Survey Vol. I. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1961)

*ARDSKEAGH (Cl. 124)§	44:2:5	R 583 733	Timoney 1971, 13, No. 15.
BALLYMARKAHAN (Cl. 143)§	42:8:3	R 444 726	Megalithic Survey Files.
CAHERBANNAGH (Cl. 128)§	25:14:5	R 293 820	Megalithic Survey Files.
CALLURAGH SOUTH (Cl. 50)	23:6:2	R 101 860	
CAPPAGHABAUN MOUNTAIN (Cl. 147)§	21:5:3	R 666 914	Megalithic Survey Files.
GORTLECKA (Cl. 70)	17:3:2	R 321 938	
KNOCKMAEL EAST (Cl. 78)	18:11:6	R 423 898	
LISMEHAN OR MARYFORT (Cl. 102)	35:4:1	R 525 807	
POULNABRUCKY (Cl. 14)	5:15:1	M 214 015	
RYLANE (Cl. 84)	26:16:2	R 437 819	
TOONAGH (Cl. 86)	34:8:6	R 444 781	
TOORMORE (Cl. 73)	25:3:6	R 330 865	
TYREDAGH UPPER (Cl. 97)	27:13:1	R 453 824	

CO. CORK (Total 3)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)

BALLYMACUS (Co. 73)§	125:7:1	W 682 478	Megalithic Survey Files.
COOLLICKA (Co. 10)	50:14:2	W 468 827	
GUBBEEN (Co. 66)§	139:15:2	V 904 325	Roberts 1988, Chapter 4, No. 15

CO. DERRY (Total 8)

BALLYDULLAGHAN	26:10:3	C 833 109	Chart 1940, 201
BALLYMULLY	46:15:1	H 846 843	Chart 1940, 212
*COOLNASILLAGH	35:8:3	C 785 004	Chart 1940, 208.
MOBUY	45:12:2	H 782 858	Megalithic Survey Files
MOBUY	45/46	Location uncertain	Herity 1974, 217.
STRAWMORE	40:3:2	H 757 954	Chart 1940, 210.
*TAMNYRANKIN	26:10:6	C 834 103	Chart 1940, 202.
*TEMPLEMOYLE	30:7:6	C 663 054	Chart 1940, 203.

CO. DONEGAL (Total 41)

*AIT UPPER	88:2:2	H 260 905	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 140.
BALIYBOBANEEN	68:13:5	H 045 971	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 116.
BAILYMORE LOWER	26:1:3	C 050 347	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 117.
BARNES IOWER	35:12:4	C 107 248	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 118.
*CAPPAGH	96:6:2	G 577 758	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 18, No. 9.
CARRICKNAHORNA	104:13:4	G 937 652	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 119.
CARROWMULLIN	38:5:6	C 340 265	Megalithic Survey Files.
CONVOY DEMESNE	69:3:5	C 193 021	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 121.
CRANFORD	27:7:4	C 183 325	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 122.
CRFFVFOUGHTER	28:7:1	C 273 336	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 41, No. 101.
CROAGH IN	96:5:3	G 568 754	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44, No. 123.
*CROAGHONAGH	86:2:3	H 078 901	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 47, No. 155.
CROCAM	66:8:1	B 913 011	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 41, No. 102.
DOOFY	65:2:1	B 764 028	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 20, No. 20.
DOOISH	54:11:3	C 297 128	Lacy 1983. 80, No. 396.
DOOISH	77:3:6	H 098 956	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 48, No. 160; Lacy 1983, 206, No. 1267.
DOOROS	70:15:6	H 291 974	Ó Nualláin 1968, 14, Site K; 1983a. 37, No. 85.
*DRUMBRICK	44:4:5	C 119 210	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 20, No. 22.
DRUMNAHA	70:12:4	H 300 991	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 44-5, No. 124.
*DRUNG	31:1:5	C 529 343	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 48, No. 161.
*DUNMORE	25:9:6	B 953 307	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 25.
GOLDRUM	35:16:2	C 119 236	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 127.
GORTMACAILL MORE	36:11:1	C 179 256	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 128.
*GORTREE	54:4:4	C 304 147	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 129.
*GORTREE	54:8:1	C 304 141	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 130.
GORTYARRIGAN	19:13:5	C 334 361	Megalithic Survey Files.
GREENHILL	25:4:1	C 005 347	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 42, No. 105.
*KILMONASTER MIDDLE	70:15:4	H 276 973	Ó Nualláin 1968, 12-3, Site H; 1983a. 36-7, No. 82.
*KILMONASTER MIDDLE	70:15:4	H 276 973	Ó Nualláin 1968, 12-3, Site I; 1983a. 37, No. 83.
KNOCKAGARRAN	69:11:4	H 179 989	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 42, No. 108.
KNOCKNASHANGAN	107:16:5	G 924 592	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 45, No. 132.
LEGALTAN	107:6:2	G 878 631	Megalithic Survey Files.
LISNANEES UPPER	53:3:3	C 196 154	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 32, No. 59.
MONDOOFY UPPER	62:6:5	C 259 067	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 135.
MURROF	25:3:4	B 982 345	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 136.
RASHENNY	11:1:4	C 421 475	Lacy 1983, 85, No. 472.
ROSHIN	97:11:2	G 704 741	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 43, No. 114.
ROWANTRFFHILL	107:16:4	G 918 588	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 137.
STRAID or GLEBF	80:16:2	G 534 849	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 138.
STROOVE	13:15:2	C 673 431	Lacy 1983, 88, No. 489.
TROMATY	30:11:6	C 492 313	Ó Nualláin 1983a. 46, No. 139.

CO. DOWN (Total 6)

ANNADORN	30:14:5	J 429 459	Jope 1966, 78, No. 131; Herity 1974, 229, Dw 6.
BALIYGRAFFAN	10:12:5	J 472 671	Jope 1966, 78, No. 132.
BALLYGRAFFAN	10:16:2	J 477 664	Jope 1966, 78, No. 133.
GLASDRUMMAN	22:12:5	J 377 543	Jope 1966, 93, No. 206.
LOUGHMONEY	31:14:6	J 539 464	Jope 1966, 81, No. 141.
*SIFVENAGRIDDLE	38:2:2	J 528 453	Jope 1966, 81, No. 142.

CO. DUBLIN (Total 1)

BAILYBETAGH	26:9:5	O 203 203	Powell 1941b. 21, No. 8.
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CO. FERMANAGH (Total 3)

*COOI BUCK	22:16:3	H 306 435	Chart 1940, 164.
MFFNAGHERAGH	14:9:4	H 024 510	Chart 1940, 151.
*SHFEMULDOON	6:15:2	H 265 626	Chart 1940, 147.

CO. GALWAY (Total 11)

<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
BALLINASTACK (Ga 59)§	6:16:2	M 643 650	Megalithic Survey Files.
BURROGE (Ga 55)§	115:3:1	M 603 123	Megalithic Survey Files.
*CLOONCREFF (Ga 43)§	22:3:6	L 655 580	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, xxiii, n.1.
DERRFFEN (Ga 48)§	35:3:2	I 642 523	Megalithic Survey Files.

*INISHER (Ga. 63)§	120:13:1	L 967 019	Robinson 1980
*KNOCKBRACK (Ga. 5)	22:1:1	L 589 586	
*I OUGHNAUNA (Ga. 47)§	23:13:5	L 689 527	Megalithic Survey Files
SHEEAUNS (Ga. 42)§	22:2:5	L 619 581	Megalithic Survey Files
STRFAMSTOWN OR BARRATROUGH (Ga. 35)§	22:15:1	L 637 537	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972 xxiii, n 1
TOOREEN (Ga. 10)	22:7:3	L 653 573	
TOOREENA (Ga. 41)§	10:10:4	L 708 612	Megalithic Survey Files
CO. KERRY (Total 1)			
VICARSTOWN/GLANICK (Ke. 24)	52:1:6	Q 325 002	Cuppage 1986. 35.
CO. KILDARE			
No examples known.			
CO. KILKENNY (Total 2)			
BAILYOWRA	32:5:2	S 555 377	Borlase 1897. 403.
BARROWMOUNT	21:15:4	S 688 528	O Kelly 1969. 77.
CO. LAOIS			
No examples known.			
CO. LEITRIM (Total 5)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)</i>			
CORNAGILLAGH (Le. 14)	7:7:1	G 863 438	
LARGYDONNFLL (Le. 11)	4:1:5	G 822 509	
LARKFIELD (Le. 21)	11:8:4	G 883 370	
LOUGHSCUR (Le. 46)	24:13:6	H 023 077	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972. 84-5. App. No. 10.
TULLYORAN (Le. 37)	33:9:1	N 106 974	
CO. LIMERICK (Total 2)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. IV. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1982)</i>			
BALLYNAGALLAGH (Li. 5)	32:5:5	R 640 397	
RAHFFN (Li. 9)§	31:8:3	R 618 394	Megalithic Survey Files.
CO. LONGFORD			
No examples known.			
CO. LOUTH (Total 4)			
AGHNASKEAGH	4:11:5	J 075 124	Buckley 1986. 5. No. 41.
FAUGHARTOWER	4:14:3	J 052 119	Buckley 1986. 6. No. 45.
GRANGE IRISH	8:8:1	J 184 088	Buckley 1986. 6. No. 46.
LURGANKEFI	4:13:2	J 022 117	Buckley 1986. 6. No. 50.
CO. MAYO (Total 25)			
<i>Megalithic Survey, Vol. II. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964)</i>			
BALINA (Ma. 49)	30:15:5	G 238 182	
*BALLINA (Ma. 134)§	30:11:5	G 241 197	de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1964 App. 1. No. 3
*BALLINDOO OR DOOCASTLE (Ma. 130)§	52:5:1	G 567 088	Aldridge 1964-5. 12
BALLINULTY (Ma. 131)§	122:1:6	M 284 583	Megalithic Survey Files
BANGOR (Ma. 44)	26:3:6	F 861 233	
BELDERG MORE (Ma. 6)	6:9:1	F 994 401	
BEILADOAN (Ma. 40)	21:6:2	G 121 289	
COOGUE NORTH (Ma. 132)§	92:3:3	M 436 852	Megalithic Survey Files
CORIMLA SOUTH (Ma. 117)§	31:13:3	G 297 188	Megalithic Survey Files.
CREGGAUN (Ma. 75)	49:12:6	G 370 068	
DOONANARROO UPPER (Ma. 41)	21:6:5	G 116 277	
DOONANARROO UPPER (Ma. 42)	21:6:5	G 115 276	
DRUMSEFD (Ma. 65)	43:4:3	F 780 114	
FAULAGH (Ma. 21)	11:10:5	F 824 330	
FAULAGH (Ma. 22)	11:14:2	F 824 324	
GLFNUIRA (Ma. 4)	6:8:5	G 071 406	
GLFNULRA (Ma. 5)	6:8:5	G 071 406	
KNOCKNALOWER (Ma. 127)§	11:10:1	F 818 336	Megalithic Survey Files
LISSANISKA WEST (Ma. 70)	48:7:6	G 244 084	
KILIEDAN (Ma. 129)§	71:15:6	M 429 920	Megalithic Survey Files
MOUNTAINCOMMON (Ma. 85)	81:16:3	M 457 861	
*MUIINGERROON SOUTH (Ma. 135)§	11:14:2	F 825 325	Megalithic Survey Files
*MUIINGERROON SOUTH (Ma. 136)§	11:14:2	F 824 321	Megalithic Survey Files
MURNFEN NORTH (Ma. 137)§	91:12:4	M 344 811	Megalithic Survey Files

PREBAUN (Ma 72) 49:11:5 G 333 062

CO. MEATH

No examples known.

CO. MONAGHAN (Total 7)

CARNBANE	13:5:2	H 615 292	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 6.
CARNROE	17:9:4	H 510 203	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 8.
CORGREAGH	26:12:6	H 699 082	Brindley 1986, 1, No. 10.
CORNASOO	13:9:1	H 613 281	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 14.
DUNMAURICE	19:10:2	H 740 214	Brindley 1986, 2, No. 17.
LACKAFIN	25:9:5	H 818 145	Brindley 1986, 3, No. 25.
SKEAGARVEY	9:15:4	H 661 318	Brindley 1986, 4, No. 33.

CO. OFFALY

No examples known.

CO. ROSCOMMON (Total 1)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. III. (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972)

COOTEHALL (Ro 5) 7:5:4 G 900 034

CO. SLIGO (Total 23)

Megalithic Survey, Vol. V.

ARDNAGLASS UPPER (SI. 11)	5:11:6	G 687 477
ARDNAGLASS UPPER (SI. 12)	5:11:6	G 692 473
BALLINDOON (SI. 101)	34:12:4	G 780 151
BALI INPHULL (SI. 63)	18:7:3	G 489 311
BAI LYNAHOWNA (SI. 36)	11:16:4	G 397 333
BARNACOGHIL (SI. 60)	18:6:3	G 459 307
BARROE UPPER (SI. 104)	34:16:2	G 799 144
CARRICKNAGAT (SI. 83)	21:14:4	G 738 266
CARRICKNAHORNA FAST (SI. 122)	40:11:5	G 768 088
CARROWGII PATRICK (SI. 71)	19:3:5	G 575 316
CARROWNACREEVY (SI. 37)	12:16:4	G 499 335
CARROWNALECK (SI. 98)	32:1:4	G 517 188
CARROWREAGH (SI. 39)	13:10:6	G 558 351
CI OGHBOI FY (SI. 20)	7:8:2	G 605 436
CLOGHMINE (SI. 124)	41:1:3	G 829 129
CLOONEEN (SI. 34)	11:12:4	G 396 351
COOI MURLY (SI. 107)	35:10:4	G 834 155
CRFEVYKFEI (SI. 6)	3:9:1	G 720 547
CREEVYMORE (SI. 7)	3:9:1	G 713 544
DUNOWLA (SI. 67)	18:10:3	G 461 294
GORTAKEERAN (SI. 88)	25:3:5	G 577 249
KNOCKADOO (SI. 90)	25:11:2	G 573 226
MOYTIRRA EAST (SI. 109)	35:13:4	G 812 141

CO. TIPPERARY (Total 1)

*I ISGARRIFF 10:14:4 R 901 885 Manning 1983-4. 48-50.

CO. TYRONE (Total 7)

CHURCHTOWN	16:10:1	H 269 856	Chart 1940, 220.
CROUCK	19:16:2	H 623 844	Chart 1940, 225.
GI FNROAN	12:9:5	H 548 913	Chart 1940, 219.
GORTAGAMMON	38:12:6	H 827 725	Chart 1940, 240.
KILLUCAN	28:10:6	H 681 790	Chart 1940, 233.
MFAGHY	16:16:2	H 329 842	Megalithic Survey Files.
TATTYKEEL	29:13:5	H 745 774	Megalithic Survey Files.

CO. WATERFORD

No examples known.

CO. WESTMEATH

No examples known.

CO. WEXFORD

No examples known.

CO. WICKLOW

No examples known.

REFERENCES

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>BLL</i>	<i>British Library, London</i>
<i>CLAJ</i>	<i>County Louth Archaeological Journal</i>
<i>JCHAS</i>	<i>Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society</i>
<i>JGAHS</i>	<i>Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society</i>
<i>JKAHS</i>	<i>Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society</i>
<i>JRSAI</i>	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i>
<i>NMAJ</i>	<i>North Munster Antiquarian Journal</i>
<i>OS</i>	<i>Ordnance Survey</i>
<i>PBNHPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society</i>
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society</i>
<i>PRIA</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i>
<i>RIA</i>	<i>Royal Irish Academy</i>
<i>UJA</i>	<i>Ulster Journal of Archaeology</i>

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