A Survey of the Antiquities in the Barony of Small County, County Limerick.

PART II.

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Part I (1) of this Article dealt in general terms with the antiquities and the early history of the barony. The various types of monuments were briefly discussed, and in the case of forts a classification was attempted.

These structures were divided firstly into two groups, stone forts and earthworks. The latter were then sub-divided into 3 types, A, B, & C. (see p. 88, Vol. III).

**Type A.** Monuments are low flat-topped circular platforms, each one surrounded usually by a single continuous fosse. The entrances are rarely recognisable. In a number of instances small ring barrows occupy positions on the platforms.

**Type B** monuments are enclosed by a bank and fosse. The interior is raised above the field level outside, and the entrance is usually marked by a causeway across the fosse.

**Type C** monuments are mote-like structures, that is to say they are high, flat-topped, steep-sided platforms surrounded by one or more continuous fosses with intervening banks.

There now follows an inventory of all the monuments in the barony. The parishes, which are listed alphabetically, have been taken as the most convenient general divisions. (2) These are the old civil parishes as given on the index sheet to the 6" maps of the first Ordnance Survey. The unit is the townland, each townland being taken alphabetically under its respective parish. The number in brackets following each townland name is the acreage to the nearest acre as given in the O.S. 6" sheets. Under the townland are grouped the various monuments found therein, and a short description of each site follows. The number of the 6" sheet is given for each monument, and its exact position on the sheet is indicated by giving co-ordinates measured in centimeters to the site from the most convenient margins of the map. Thus W.25.6; N.18.3, means that the monument will be found by measuring 25.6 cms from the left-hand margin, and 18.3 cms from the top margin. When dealing with megaliths and earthworks the approximate height in feet over sea level is given in round numbers, thus: O.D. 350'.

The parishes to be dealt with in this chapter are as follows: The spelling of the names is that of the Index Sheet to the 6" Ordnance maps.

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2. See map of barony showing parish divisions in *N. Munster Ant. Jour.*, III, (1942), 76. On the map the parishes are designated by letters. Corresponding letters follow the parish names in the inventory.
Athneasy (part of)  ....  ....  1009 acres.
Ballinard  ....  ....  1443
Ballinlough  ....  ....  2340
Ballycahane (part of)  ....  ....  630
Ballynamona  ....  ....  1578
Cahercoroney  ....  ....  1549

ATHNEASY PARISH (K).

The portion of this parish which is within Small County is situated at the south of the south-eastern expansion of the barony. It contains 1,009 acres and comprises five townlands. Its name, Athneasy, which is a corruption of Átha na nDóisé, implies the existence at one time of a ford on the Morning Star River, which flows through it. The land lies between 260° and 330, O.D., and some of it marshy, especially along the river. On the west and north-west it is bounded by the parish of Uregare and on the east and north-east by the parishes of Knockalney and Hospital.

Adamstown (210).

Church.
Sheet 40.E.47.3; S.23.2. Here is a grave-yard in which stands one fragment of the north gable of a church. The date of the oldest tombstone in the graveyard is 1765. Westropp (3) says of the Church, “It appears from Peyton to have been named Ballybryward in 1586. Part of the east gable and of a side wall of small rude masonry stood in 1840.”

Castle.
Sheet 40. There is now no trace of this castle, nor could the site be located. Westropp (4) erroneously puts it in the parish of Kilrush.

Gormanstown Grady (233).

Earthwork: Type: C. Sheet 40. W. 38.5; N.38.6. O.D. 300'.

This is a simple flat-topped circular mound, with vertical sides, surrounded by a continuous but very shallow fosse. The over all diameter is 150' and the maximum height of the platform above the field level is 8'.

Castle. Sheet 40.W. 36.5; S.28.7.

Only a fragment of the west wall of this castle remains. Westropp (5) says of it, “1574 pardon to Edm. Fox of Gormanstown . . . . It was held by the same family till 1655 . . . .” Westropp gives it as being in the parish of Kilrush, but this is not so.

Other townlands in this parish which do not contain antiquities are:—Balline (212); Gormanstown (30); Gormanstown Phillips (300); and Magherarenaagh (38).

BALLINARD PARISH (L).

The whole of this parish lies in Small County, and is situated in the north of the S.E. expansion. On the west is the parish of Kilcullane; on the south Ballinlough and Ballynamona and on the east Kilteely. All the land lies between 240° and 350° O.D. and some of it is marshy along the river Camoge. It contains 1443 acres and comprises four townlands.

Ballinard (505).

Castle. Sheet 32. E.32.7; N. 6.9.

There is now no trace of this castle. Westropp (6) gives its successive owners from 1287 until the middle of the eighteenth century. Lewis says that the last structure on the site was built in the 15th century by the Geraldines. (7)

7. Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, I. 158.
Church. Sheet 32. E. 30.2; N. 16.3.

No trace of the church now survives, but the graveyard is still in use. The oldest tombstone is one to the Green family, on which the latest date is 1714. The old name of this church was apparently Caherhusiac, and it is first mentioned in 1251. Westropp(S) gives all references to the site from this date to 1703.

3 Stone Forts.

These three forts are situated on the highest ridge of a hill which rises to 371' O.D. The forts are in a straight line and close beside one another. The most easterly of the three, which was in existence at the time of the first O.S. has now completely disappeared as a result of quarrying operations.

Fort No. 1. Sheet 32. W. 56.7; N.6.2. O.D. 370'.

This is the more easterly of the two remaining forts and consists of a single stone rampart now very collapsed. It is not possible to say on which side the entrance was. In the centre of the enclosed space is a small low semi-circular bank 20' in diameter, which may be a hut foundation. The overall diameter of the fort is 135'.

Fort No. 2. Sheet 32. W.55.5; N.6.2. O.D. 370'.

This fort seems to have had two concentric stone banks between which there was a rock-cut fosse. Both banks are now very collapsed and the entrance is not recognisable. On the south side a modern wall has been built over the outer bank. Running N.W.—S.E. across the central enclosed space and dividing it equally, is what seems to be a collapsed stone wall. The overall diameter of the monument is 135'. These two forts are the centre of a complex of ancient fields, the fences of which run in various directions over the hill.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.60.3; N.5.7. O.D. 290'.

This is a very low circular platform surrounded by a slight fosse. The top of the platform slopes from south to north, its greatest height above the field level being 3' and its overall diameter 100'. It is not marked on the O.S. map.

Ballyloundash (314).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W. 74.0; N.13.6. O.D. 250'.

This is a circular platform structure surrounded by a fosse and outer bank. The platform is 3' higher than field level, and monument has an overall diameter of 165'. It is situated in marshy lowland and a drain has been cut across it in an east-west direction.

Ring-barrow.

In the north-east corner of the same field as the above monument is a small barrow. It consists of a very low outer bank inside which there is a fosse. Both are continuous. In the centre is a very low mound. The overall diameter is 24'.

Cloughaviller (347).

Castle. Sheet 23 or 32. Not marked on O.S. Map.

There is now no trace of this castle, and its site could not be located. Westropp(9) says of it "... Clogh Iviillin decayed castle, W. Marshall ..." Lewis(10) says, "At Eaglestown are some remains of the old family mansion of the Powells."

Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W. 64.2; N.5.7; O.D. 250'. Not on O.S. Map.

This is a low limestone pillar very well weathered. It measures 2'4" by 1'2" wide by 9" thick.

Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W. 61.3; N.4.3. O.D. 250'. Not on O.S. map.

10. Top. Dict. of Ireland, I. 158.
This is a well shaped limestone pillar measuring 3’ 3” high, 2’ wide and 1’ thick.

Complex of 2 Earthworks of Type A and 3 Ring-barrows. Sheet 23. E. 26.2; S. 2.4. O.D.320’.

No. 1. This is the larger of the Type A structures and consists of a low circular platform, surrounded by a fosse. Outside this there was a bank which now remains on the east side of the monument for about one-third of its circuit. The maximum height of the platform over field level is 3’ and the monument had an original overall diameter of 200’ approximately.

No. 2. The second platform structure is divided by a very shallow fosse which runs across it from east to west. This seems to be a modern drain which has become silted up. The spoil from it occupies the north side of the platform. There is no trace of an external fosse or bank. In the south-east quadrant of the platform there is a small ring-barrow which consists of a very slight mound surrounded by a fosse. It has no outer bank. The overall diameter of the barrow is 25’, while the overall diameter of the platform, which is not quite circular, is 90’.

The second barrow lies to the south east of the last monument described, and is separated from it by a distance of 60’. This consists of a very slight mound surrounded by a fosse. It is not quite circular, but its average overall diameter is 36’.

The third barrow is in the northern part of the same field. This is a very low mound surrounded by a fosse and outer bank. Both bank and fosse were originally continuous, but the bank is now broken on the north side where a modern fence has been built. Its overall diameter is 36’.

All five monuments are in a lowland marshy meadow.

Rootiagh (275).

Earthwork of Type A. Sheet 32. W. 71.9; N. 2.7. O.D. 325’.

This consists of a circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse. This latter is continuous and the entrance is not recognisable. The maximum height of the platform over its fosse-bottom is 5’, and the overall diameter is 165’. The monument is situated in good lowland.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.73.9; N. 1.7. O.D.230’.

The monument consists of a circular platform of earth surrounded by a continuous and waterlogged fosse. Outside this there was an outer bank most of which is now gone except for a short distance on the south-east side. The entrance is not recognisable. The maximum height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 4’, and the overall diameter is 135’. It is situated in fairly good lowland.

FINDS FROM BALLINARD PARISH.

Ballinard.

1. Stone axe and Glass bead (Fig. 6). These were found during tillage operations in a field to the south of the two stone forts in this townland, and both are now in the Museum, University College, Cork. The axe, which is of metamorphosed shale, has lost its butt-end, but the cutting edge is well preserved. Length of surviving portion, 24”. The bead is of a deep blue glass which is almost opaque. One end of the bead is flat and on this end there are a series of tool marks impressed while the glass was soft. These are arranged round the boring and radiate from it in skew directions. Diameter, 0.8 cms.; thickness, 0.4 cms.; diameter of boring, 0.3 cms.

Cloughaviller.

2. Stone axe of diorite, partly decayed and slightly asymmetrical. Found about 1908. Exact provenance not known. Its length is 4”. Now in the Museum at University College, Cork.

Ballyloundash.

3. Flint scraper. This is a small thumb-scraper showing good secondary chipping. Found in a garden near Herbertstown. Now in the Museum at University College, Cork.

BALLINLough PARISH (P).

The whole of this parish is within the barony. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Kiltene; on the west by those of Ballinard and Ballynamona; on the south by Hospital and on the east by the County of Tipperary. All the land lies between 250’ and 450’ O.D. It contains 2,340 acres and is divided into four townlands.
Fig. 6. Stone axe and glass bead from Ballinard townland and parish.

Ballinlough (354).

Tumulus. Sheet 32. E.6.O; N.20.3. O.D.380'.

The tumulus is situated on the highest point of a limestone hill called Rathphooroge, and it is not marked on the O.S. map. (See Fig. 7.)
The mound is small and low and is mostly of earth. It seems to have had a kerb of large stones round its base of which only two are now visible. On top there are two stones on edge just showing through the turf. These make a right angle with one another and may be the corner of a cist. Outside the base of the mound is a rectangular stone kerb, the axis of which runs east-west. The mound is at the west end of the rectangle, and is cut off from the east end by a line of stones running north-south across the rectangle. The diameter of the base of the mound is 25' and its greatest height is 4'. The rectangle measures 43' by 30'.

**LONG BARROW?**

**PH. & TD. BALLINLOUGH.**

Fig. 8.

Long Barrow? Sheet 32. E.6.3; N.28.5. O.D.463.'

This monument is situated on the highest point of a hill called Knocknastайлage (Fig. 8). It is not marked on the O.S. map. The structure consists of an oval mound which is highest at the west end and descends from this in a series of steps to the east end. At both ends are irregularly shaped hollows which may be indications of efforts to dig away the whole monument. There is no fosse around the mound. It measures 125' east to west and 60' north and south. Its greatest height is approx. 8'.

Church. Shet 33. W.1.1.; N.17.2.

Very little of this remains. There are fragments of the south wall and west gable and these retain no architectural features. It was 55'3" long by 21' wide and its walls were 3' thick. Westropp (11) says of it "In 1289, W., Bishop of Emly, who had mortgaged the farm to Lucca merchants stayed at the church of Ballilogue when the sheriff seized all his horses and 20 plough oxen. Ballylough in Grene Deanery in 1302. It was on low ground, probably once a lake..."

Holy Well. Sheet 32. E.0.7.; N.16.9.

This well is dedicated to St. James, and though it is still called St. James' Well, all devotion to it has ceased. It was once visited for a cure for pains of the stomach.


This well is dedicated to St. Bridget. Rounds were made for the curing of sore eyes. Visiting days were Bridget's Day and on May Eve. It was usual to leave pieces of coloured ribbon or rags hanging on the tree near it. The devotion has almost died out.

Stone Fort. Sheet 32. E.6.5; N.24.5. O.D.400'.

This fort consists of a single stone bank enclosing a circular space. The rampart is very collapsed, so much so that the entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 78'. Outside the fort on the south side and butting against the bank is a rectangular platform. The east end of this is marked by a line of large boulders but elsewhere it shows just as a level platform slightly raised over the surrounding ground. It measures 48' by 12'.

The fort is the centre of a system of ancient fences which run in various directions over the hill.

Stone Fort. Sheet 33. W.6.0; N.24.8. O.D.250'.

This monument is situated on the top of a natural limestone rock-knoll. It consists of a circular space enclosed by two concentric banks between which there is a fosse. The banks seem to be composed of small stones with a mixture of earth and gravel. The entrance is on the south-west side. Here there is a break in each bank and a causeway leads across the rock-cut fosse. In the south-east quadrant of the interior there is a semi-circular wall, which cuts off a space between it and the rampart. This may have been a hut site. Its greatest dimension is 45' approximately. The overall diameter of the fort is 150'.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 33. W.2.8; N.7.1. O.D.310'.

This monument consists of a circular platform, which is quite level and only slightly raised over the surrounding field. It is surrounded by a shallow fosse, and the entrance is not recognisable. Its greatest height over the field level is 3' and the overall diameter is 108'. It is in low lying marshy ground.

Ballynagrannagh (415).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.74.7; N.11.4. O.D.250'.

This monument consists of a square platform surrounded by a continuous fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. The maximum height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 2' 6". The platform measures 100' square overall. It is situated in poor marshy lowland on the bank of a stream. Not on the O.S. map.

Cromwell (734).

Castle. Sheet 33. W.12.4; N.30.5.

This castle is not marked on the O.S. map, but a point on Cromwell Hill marked "Cashlan" is possibly its site. The tradition remains locally that a castle once stood on the hill at this point, but there is no trace of it now. Westropp(12) says of it, "... 1568, Knockgremell, a poor low C. or peel tower (Des. R., p.6)."

Megalith. Sheet 33. W.8.0; N.30.4. O.D.500'.

This monument is situated on the north-west slope of Cromwell Hill (Fig. 9). It is just on the 500' contour line and is within the area covered by the basaltic deposit on the hill-top. The highest point of the hill (389' O.D.) is a little to the east of the tomb. It is definitely a wedge shaped structure. Its long axis lies approximately north-east and south-west. The open and wider end is at the south-west, while the north-east end is closed. It was apparently divided into a large and a small chamber, but the dividing wall consists now of only one small block of stone. The small chamber was at the north-east end. The side and cap-stones of this are now gone, but the closing end stone remains in position. From the dividing wall, the sides of the large chamber are very obviously splayed apart. Only one cap-stone remains in position at the north-east end of the large chamber. The north end of another cap-stone still rests in position on a side stone, but the other end out has fallen into the chamber. A third cap-stone lies prostrate between the outer ends of the sides of the large chamber. Two further large flat stones lie prostrate, one on each side of the open end of the tomb. These may have been cap-stones originally.

At one point on the north side of the large chamber, the side wall is re-inforced by placing a second slab on edge, outside and parallel to the side of the chamber. The small space between this and the side chamber is filled with rubble. If this double walling occurred elsewhere around the tomb, it is not now recognisable.

The average height of the side stones is about 3'. The overall length of the tomb is 28' and the greatest width of the chamber overall is 12'. On the inside the small chamber measures approximately 6' long by 4' wide. The large chamber measures on the inside, 18' long by 4' wide at the north east end, and approximately 8' wide at the south-west end.

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There are traces of a covering mound at the south-west end and around the north-east corner of the monument. (13)

**Tumulus. Sheet 33. W.10.3; N. 30.1. O.D. 586'.**

This monument consists of a small mound of earth which has a stone kerb about its base, outside which there is a fosse. It is situated on the highest point of Cromwell Hill, a little to the east of the megalith. The mound is slightly flat on top and this may have occurred at the time of the Ordnance Survey as it was then used as a trigonometrical station by the Surveyors. Only five of the kerb stones remain and some of these have fallen out of position. The fosse is not deep nor wide, but is fairly well defined. The greatest height of the mound over the field level is 4' and its overall diameter is 38'. Locally it is called Suidhe Finn.

**Stone Fort. Sheet 33. W. 11.5; N.33.0. O.D.400.**

This fort is built on an out-cropping knoll of limestone on the southern slope of Cromwell Hill. It is due south down the slope from the tumulus and is not marked on the O.S. map. At present it consists of a platform of stone, earth and scree. It had a stone rampart which is now very collapsed. Running right across the centre of the platform in a direction E.N.E.—W.S.W. is a very collapsed stone bank. Opposite the western end of this an ancient fence runs into and butts against the edge of the platform. From this point another fence runs northward, but after a very little distance, it turns inward again and runs concentrically round the platform till it disappears into a modern wall which runs north-south on the east side of the fort. The overall diameter of the fort is 152'.

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13. Cf. Westropp in *P.R.I.A., XXXVI*, C, (1922), 82; and his refs. to other accounts. Borlase: *Dolmens of Ireland*, I. 49. This last is taken verbatim from O'Donovan, in the O.S. Letters.
Earthwork, Type C. Sheet 33. W.12.7; N.27.2. O.D. 550'.

This structure consists of a large oval mound of earth surrounded by a fosse. There is a causeway across the fosse and a ramp leading to the mound on the south side. Just east of the centre of the mound there is a smaller mound on top of the larger. The maximum height of the structure over the field level is 20'. The overall dimensions are 160' by 160'.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 33. W.21.6; N.34.6. O.D.350'.

This is a small earthen ring fort with a well defined fosse. The bank has collapsed inwards and outwards, filling the fosse to a considerable extent and giving the interior space a bowl shape. The lowest portion of the interior is higher than the field level, from which a ramp slopes up through the entrance on the south-east side. Outside the bank on the east side is a length of berm, but this does not occur elsewhere. The top of the bank is in places 12' higher than the field level, and at its base is 10' to 15' thick. The overall diameter of the monument is 150'. It is called Cromwell's Fort on the O.S. map.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 33. W.16.3; N.22.9. O.D.350'.

This consists of a circular platform which has only a slight elevation over the field level. It is surrounded by a continuous fosse and the entrance is not recognisable. The height over the field is 2' and the overall diameter is 190'. It has been cut through during the making of a modern stone covered drain. The monument is in a low-land marsh.

Garrynacahera (385).

This townland contains no antiquities.

BALLYCAHANE PARISH (B.)

The part of this parish in the barony of Small County is bounded on the north by the parish of Kilpeacon; on the south by Monasteranenagh; on the east by Fedamore, and on the west by the barony boundary. All the land lies between 150' and 200' O.D. It covers two townlands and has an area of 630 acres.

Kilderry (500).

Stone and Earth Fort. Sheet 22. W.50.2; N.32.3. O.D.150'.

This is an earthen fort with what seems to have been a stone facing to the bank on the outside. It is surrounded by a slight fosse. The bank is so collapsed that it is not possible to determine the position of the entrance. Its overall diameter is 120'.

Rectangular Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.43.7; N.34.7. O.D.150'.

This is a rectangular structure enclosed by a stone bank now very collapsed. The overall dimensions are 84' north-south and 60' east-west. The bank seems to have been from 7' to 10' thick. Most of the east side is completely gone, and the entrance is not recognisable. There is no fosse. The monument is densely overgrown.

Stone and Earth Fort. Sheet 22. W.51.3; N.37.1. O.D.150'.

This is a large ring-fort enclosed by a fosse and bank the outside of the latter being faced with stone. The interior is approximately level with the field outside. The entrance is on the south side and is now fitted with an iron gate as the fort is used as a bull enclosure. The bank remains to a height of 8' over the bottom of the fosse. The overall diameter is 330'. The structure is situated in poor lowland, which is marshy in winter.

Rockfield (129).

Standing Stone. Sheet 22. W.38.9; N.21.9 O.D.150'

This is a large low boulder of conglomerate or breccia. It is 4' high and the base measures 6' long by 2' 6'' thick.

BALLYNAMONA PARISH (N).

The whole of this parish lies in Small County. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballinard; on the east by the parishes of Ballinlough and Hospital; on the south-west by Knockainy and on the west by Kilculane. It is situated in the centre of the eastern expansion of the barony. All the land in the parish lies between 220' and 350' O.D. Much of it is wet and marshy, especially along the River Mahore, a tributary of the Camoge. The parish contains five townlands and has a total area of 1,573 acres.
Ballynamona (846).


It is not now possible to trace the foundations of this castle. Only one small angle of masonry which seems to have fallen from some upper portion of the building remains to mark the site. Lewis(14) says of it, "the castle was built by the Raleighs in the reign of Elizabeth." Westropp(15) gives some of the later owners.


The walls of this church remain to a height of about 7' but are completely shrouded in ivy. No architectural features remain which would indicate the date of erection. It is probable that the original parish church stood on this site. It is surrounded by a graveyard still in use. Westropp(16) says that "Sweetman identifies it with chapel Mora (Moortown), 1302. Suit of Ed. and Juliana Berkeley and Thomas O'Turdilly for dower on Moreton prope Any, the property of Walter de Bonville, 1277. Morestown or Ballymoneyny 1307. Ballynemony on the Down Survey. The church stood in 1327."

Stone Circle. Sheet 32. W.67.3; N.35.8. O.D.320'.

Only in the north-east arc of this circle are the stones remaining fairly perfectly in their original positions (Fig. 10). Many have long been used as a stone-camp. In the remaining arc the stones are almost contiguous and are nearly all of limestone, but a few are of volcanic breccia. An old fence has been built in an east-west direction across the circle. This almost passes through the centre. On the north-west arc of the circle where the stones are there is a "step-down" to the level of the field outside. This is not apparent elsewhere. It is due to the fact that the packing of small stones which held the large stones in place has remained. The circle was tilled in 1941. In ploughing, the above mentioned stone packing suffered very much. During the tillage nothing was found. The overall diameter is 110' and the greatest height of any of the stones does not exceed 4'; the average height being about 3'. All the stones are rough boulders rather than standing stones.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.70.6; N.43.3. O.D.270'.

This monument consists of a circular platform surrounded by two fosses and two banks. The north and east sides are cut away by modern drainage trenches and the south and south-west sides are cut away by modern fences. The maximum height of the platform over the fosses-bottom is 4' and the overall diameter is 198'. The structure is in good low-land.

Earthwork, Type A, with Barrow on top. Sheet 32. W.66.8; N.29.8. O.D.250'.

14. Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, I. 158.
This monument consists of a circular mound which does not seem to have had a fosse (Fig. 11). There is no bank either on the platform or around the mound. The maximum height of the platform is 7' and the overall diameter is 120'. It is situate on the bank of the Ballynamona River and during drainage operations on this, part of the mound on the south side has been cut away. The land around it is marshy.

The barrow is in the north-east quadrant of the platform. It consists of a very low mound surrounded by a fosse. Its overall diameter is 30'.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.60.8; N.35.5. O.D.250'.

This consists of a circular fairly flat topped earthen mound which does not seem to have had a fosse. There is no bank on the platform or around the mound. The maximum height is 7' and its overall diameter is 100'. It is situated on the very edge of the bank of a stream tributary to the Camoge River.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.61.5; N.38.4. O.D.250'.

This is a circular fairly flat topped earthen mound which does not seem to have had a fosse. There is no bank on the platform or around the mound. Its greatest height is 5' and its overall diameter is 120'. It is situate on the edge of the bank of a stream which is tributary to the Camoge. The stream has eaten away portion of the east side of the mound.

Castlefarm (245).

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 32. W.70.0; N.46.9. O.D.260'.

This monument consists of a circular mound with a slightly hollow centre. It is probable that this platform had a bank around its edge. There is no fosse and the entrance is not recognisable. The greatest height of the mound is 5' and its overall diameter is 100'. It is situated in good low-land. A modern fence has cut into it on the south-west side.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.75.2; N.43.0. O.D.260'.

This is a circular earthen platform which does not seem to have a fosse. There is no bank on the platform or around it. Its maximum height is 6' and its overall diameter is 100'. It is situated in poor, wet low-land.

Other townlands in this parish which have no antiquities are:—Ballincurra (311); Ballinscoda (37); and Fortboy (137).

CAHercorney Parish (6).

This parish is situated on the north side of the connecting isthmus between the two expansions of the barony. Its northern boundary, which is also the barony boundary, is marked by the River Camoge. On the east of it are Ballinard and Kilcullane; on the south and south-west is Knockainy; and on the north-west is Monasteranenagh. The land in the parish lies between 230' and 410' O.D. approximately. Almost half of it is, however, a lowland marsh. It contains four townlands and has a total acreage of 1540.

Ballinscoda (394).

4 Standing Stones, Ancient Road.

No. 1. Sheet 23. W.17.2; S.8.6. O.D. 250'.

This is a low, irregular well-weathered block of limestone, 3'10" high, 3'6" wide and 2' thick.
No. 2. Sheet 23. W.18.0; S.6.5. O.D.310'. Not on O.S. Map.

This is another irregularly shaped, well weathered block of limestone, 3' high, 4' long and 2' thick.


This is also an irregularly shaped block of well weathered limestone. It measures 2'3" high, 2'4" wide, and 1'6" thick.

No. 4. Sheet 23. W.18.5; S.0.2; O.D.320'. Not on O.S. Map.

This is a well shaped limestone pillar, 4'3" high, 1'6" wide and 10" thick.

These four stones are part of a line of nine running from Lough Gur Cross to the northern barony boundary. Beyond this (in the barony of Clanwilliam) the line is marked by a further three stones. These stones seem to mark the line of an ancient road or track. The track itself is visible only for a short distance in the townland of Bellingoole, connecting stones No. 2 and 3 above, and continuing for some little distance on each side of them. Just north of stone No. 2 the track runs across a field which was ploughed in 1941. The surface of the track was disturbed and showed as a broad band of limestone chippings cutting across the dark coloured soil.

Fort. Sheet 23. W.18.5; N.52.7. O.D.280

The first edition of the O.S. map shows a fort at this location, but no trace of it now remains. A sand pit was opened near the site and quarrying operations eventually caused the total destruction of the structure. It is not marked on the last (1927) edition of the map.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 23. W.16.0; S.1.0. O.D.250'.

This is a circular platform of earth slightly raised over the level of an extensive marsh which surrounds it. There does not seem to have been a fosse, and the entrance is not recognisable. Its maximum height over the surface of the marsh is 3'6" and its overall diameter is 126'.

Cahercorney (721).

Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W.24.6; N.0.4. O.D.300'.

This is a well shaped limestone pillar. It is 4' 6" high and is 1' square at the base.

Tumulus. Sheet 32. W.27.6; N.2.6. O.D.410'.

A tumulus is marked on the O.S. map at this site and is called *Ruadh Suidhe*. This must have been a mistake on the part of the Surveyors for there is no tumulus. What they have mistaken for one is merely an outcrop of rock.

Fairy Well. O.S. Sheet 32. W.23.5; N.2.5.

This well is given the above name on the O.S. map. It is merely a trickle of water issuing from a cleft in a rock near the supposed tumulus of *Ruadh Suidhe*. It is not a "bullan" and there is no surviving folk-lore concerning it.

Church. Sheet 32. W.38.7; N.3.0.

There are considerable remains of a building on this site, but there is no architectural feature which would indicate the date of the fabric. The oldest tombstone in the surrounding graveyard (which is still in use) is a low slab bearing the date 1717. A charter of John given in 1185 and confirmed by Turloch O'Brien in 1200 granted the church of "Cahercorni" to Monasteranenagh Abbey. (17)

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 32. W.35.7; N.10.7. O.D.279'.

This is a rectangular structure enclosed by a bank and fosse. The interior is raised above the surrounding field level. The entrance is at the north-east corner where there is an opening in the bank and the fosse is interrupted. It measures 108' east-west by 96' north-south.

Complex of 12 Monuments:

4 Small Ring-forts. (Barrows?). (Nos. 1, 2, 4, & 5).
3 Earthworks of Type A. (Nos. 3, 8, & 9).
1 Earthwork of Type B. (No. 8).
1 Rectangular Enclosure. (No. 12).
1 Rectangular Mound (Barrow?). (No. 10).
1 Ring Barrow (No. 7).
1 Tumulus (No. 11).

Sheet 32. W.42.0; N.25. O.D.230°. (Centre of Complex). Monument No. 11 is on Sheet 23. W.41.9; S.10.

These monuments are numbered from 1 to 12 and they will now be described in that order.

Nos. 1 & 2. These are the remains of two small ring-forts or ring-barrows. They have very low banks, gapped in many places. Both are surrounded by very shallow fosses, and both are 60' in overall diameter. The entrances are not recognisable, and the interiors are level with the field outside.

No. 3. This is a very slightly elevated rectangular platform surrounded by a continuous fosse, and is one of the Type A structures. It measures 70' north-south by 40', and the platform is barely 1' high. From the south-west corner of the fosse a straight shallow trench runs in a southerly direction and connects into the fosse of monument No. 4.

Nos. 4 & 5. These are the second pair of small forts. They are much better preserved than Nos. 1 and 2, and consist of continuous banks surrounded by well defined fosses. The banks are 2' to 3' high, and the overall diameters of both are 60'. A trench runs as described from the corner of rectangle No. 3 and joins into the fosse of No. 4 on the south-west side. From the fosse of No. 4 on the north-east side, a similar trench runs out and joins the fosse of No. 5 on the north-west side. The rectangle is 141' from No. 4 and No. 4 is 84' from No. 5 and all three are in a straight line running north and south. As the banks of Nos. 4 and 5 are continuous, these might be looked upon as ring-barrows. Their centres are level with the field outside.

No. 6. This is a raised circular platform of earth which has a slight bank around its north edge. It is, therefore, a Type B structure. It is surrounded by a fosse which is continuous and the entrance is not recognisable. The base of the platform seems to be made up of rough small boulders which protrude through the clay. The greatest height of the platform is at the north side, where it is 5' approximately. The overall diameter is 100'. This is on slightly lower ground than the other monuments described and is on the edge of a very extensive marsh.

No. 7. This is a small barrow. Its centre is 3' 6" high over the bottom of the fosse which is continuous around it. The overall diameter is 24'.

No. 8. This is a circular earthen platform of Type A. There is no bank either on the platform or around it. The fosse is continuous. The height of the platform is 3' and its overall diameter is 120'.

No. 9. This is a circular earthen platform Type A, and is quite similar and very close to No. 8. It is surrounded by a continuous fosse. It is 3' high and 90' in overall diameter. (See Fig. 12).

Two Ring Barows are situated on its top both on the eastern side of the centre line. One is entirely in the N.E. quadrant and the second is partly in the N.E. and partly in the S.E. These consist of very low mounds surrounded by continuous fosses. Their overall diameters are 18' and 24'.

No. 10. This consists of a rectangular mound which is 23' higher than field level. It is surrounded by a fosse which is about 1'6" deep and is well defined. Outside this on the west, north, and east sides is a low bank. The latter is broken at the north-west and north-east corners. It is not possible to say whether this was an original feature or not. The monument measures overall 72' north-south by 48'. It stands quite close to No. 7.

No. 11. This is a circular mound of earth and seems to be a tumulus, but as it is in an angle formed by two drainage trenches running through the marsh it is also possible that it is just a spoil heap from the cleansing of these. It has no fosse. It is 5' high and 30' in diameter.
No. 12. This consists of a very low rectangular mound surrounded by a fosse. Outside this, on the north, east and south sides there is a low bank. This does not occur on the west side, but here it is likely that it was taken away to provide material for a cart track which runs through the marsh and passes close to the monument on the west side. It stands near platform No. 8 and measures 75' north-south by 40'.

All these monuments, except Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, are situated in a low-land marsh. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12 are not marked on the O.S. Maps.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 23. W.32.9; S.5.9. O.D.250'.

None of this monument now remains. Its site is marked only by a circle of differently coloured vegetation to that of the surroundings. This circle presumably marks the fosse of the monument. From a description supplied by a man who had seen the structure, it seems to have been a platform of Type A. Its overall diameter is 120'. It is situated in low-land marsh.

Mohane (171).

Standing Stone and Ancient Fence. Sheet 32. W.41.3; N.12.3. O.D.290'.

The standing stone is of porphyry and is 3'6" high, 3' wide and 1' thick. It stands beside an ancient fence, which shows as a slight ridge on which are five low boulders set at intervals along it. The fence runs east to west down the west slope of a hill, at the foot of which it fades out. Neither the stone nor the fence are marked on the O.S. map.

Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W.42.9; N.11.2. O.D.348'.
This is a well shaped limestone pillar 5' high, and 1'9" by 1' at the base. It occupies the highest point of a hill which is intersected by many ancient fences.

**Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.45.1; N.12.5. O.D.250'.**

This is a circular platform of earth surrounded by a fosse and outer bank. Most of the outer bank is gone except for short distances on the north and south sides. The entrance is not recognisable. The height of the mound over the fosse bottom is 5' and the overall diameter of the monument is 284'. The structure is situated in a low land marsh meadow on the bank of the River Camogue.

**Rawleystown (261).**

**Rawleystown Court. Sheet 23. W.25.8; S.4.3.**

This is the ruin of a fortified dwelling. All that now remains is one gable wall and fragments of an enclosing court-yard wall. No architectural features survive which would indicate the date of erection. Westropp (18) says that it probably dates from the reign of James I. Sufficient of it remained in his time to enable it to be measured. He says that the enclosure was 180' by 120'. This had square turrets at the corners. Within was a strong house 80' by 30'. Lewis (19) says that it was erected by Thomas Raleigh, an uncle of Sir Walter's, but Westropp (20) says that it was another family of the name of Raleigh who built it.

**Fort. Sheet 23. W.23.3; N.55.3. O.D.260'.**

The first edition of the O.S. Map shows a fort beside the road from Herbertstown to Limerick. The fort is not shown on the edition of 1927. On the ground there is now no trace of it and no one can remember its existence.

**Stone Fort. Sheet 23. W.27.5; S.10. O.D.390'.**

This was a circular stone fort surrounded by a fosse. The entrance seems to have been on the east side where there is a causeway across the fosse. The latter is mainly rock-cut. The rampart is very collapsed and none of its facing stones remain in position. Its overall diameter is 150'. It is the centre of an extensive system of ancient field fences which run in many directions over the hill.

**Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 23. W.30.3; N.56.6. O.D.250'.**

This monument consists of a slight mound situated on the edge of a marsh. On top of it and in its centre, is a very slightly raised circular platform. This is surrounded by a slight fosse in which there is a break on the north-west side. The platform is flat on top. Its overall diameter is 24'. The overall diameter of the whole monument is 90'. There is no other monument quite like this, but it seems to fit best with the A group.

**FINDS FROM THE PARISH OF CAHERCORNEY.**

**Ballingoola Townland.**

**Stone Axe. Location not known. Sheet 23 or 32.**

This axe is of soft grey-black stone. Some of the preliminary chipping not removed by subsequent polishing. Length 21". Museum, University College, Cork.

**Stone Axe. Location not known. Sheet 23 or 32.**

Small axe of grey-black stone with slightly splayed ends to cutting edge. Length, 21". Museum, University College, Cork.


Cahercorkey Townland.

Stone Axe. Sheet 32. Location not known.

This axe is roughly made from a piece of shale and is asymmetrical. It is 5\(\frac{3}{4}\)" long. Museum, University College, Cork.

Rawleystown Townland.

Stone Axe. Sheet 32. W.25.2; N.5.

This axe is incomplete—the cutting edge is gone. It is of sandstone. After being broken it was used as a hammer stone, as both the butt-end and the broken end are abraded from use as such. The fragment measures 3\(\frac{1}{4}\)" long. Museum, University College, Cork.

Stone Axe. Sheet 23. W.32.5; N.7.6.

This is a fairly well preserved axe, but there are some chips knocked out of the cutting edge. It is 8\(\frac{3}{4}\)" long. It was found in the Camoge River on the boundary line of Small County and Clanwilliam. National Museum, Dublin.

(To be continued).