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

PART III.

By Michael J. O'Kelly, M.A.

The parishes to be dealt with in this chapter(1) are as follows:

Fedamore ... ... 5833 acres
Glenogra ... ... 4124  
Hospital ... ... 3898  
Kilcullen ... ... 1425  
Kilbreedy Major (part of) ... 19  
Kilfrush ... ... 1519  
Kilpeacon (part of) ... 1035

Fedamore Parish (C).

The whole of this parish is within Small County. On the N., and E., its boundary line is also that of the barony; on the W. are the parishes of Kilpeacon, Ballycahane and Monasteranagh, while on the S., is Glenogra. The land lies between 150' and 350' O.D., but the greater part of it is below 250'. The surface geological deposit is a thick drift of boulder clay with pits of sand and limestone gravel. Though much of the land is excellent, there are large expanses of bog and marsh, and drainage trenches have to be maintained everywhere to keep it from becoming water-logged. The parish contains twenty-one townlands.

Ballyca (460).

Castle. Sheet 22. Not marked.

The site of this could not be located nor had anyone in the district heard of its existence. Westropp(2) gives all known references to it.


O'Donovan(3) gives this townland as the location of a standing stone which he says was called Geardan Bdh. It was 7' high by 4' wide by 1' thick. The stone has since disappeared and its site is not known.

Well. Sheet 22. Not marked.

O'Donovan(4) mentions a well called Tobar Rath na Gréine, which, he says, stood beside a fort called Rath na Gréine. The fort exists, but the well has disappeared.

Earthwork. Type B. Sheet 22. E.26.8; S.3.5. O.D. 210'

This is an earthen platform on the edge of which there is a bank. The latter seems to have been faced on the inside with stone, but little of this facing now remains. The whole is surrounded by a fosse. The entrance was on the E. side where a sloping causeway leads across the fosse to a break in the bank. The greatest height of the latter over the fosse-bottom is 10' and the overall diameter is 150'. The fort, which is called Rath na Gréine on the O.S. map, is situated on a sharply rising knoll on the bank of the Camoge River.

1. For parts I & II see North Munster Ant. Jour. III, (1942), 75 ff, and IV, 1943, 169 ff. The former contains a map of the barony showing the parishes, and in the latter is an explanation of the arrangement of the inventory and of the various symbols used.


3. Ordnance Survey letters for Co. Limerick.

4. Ibid.
Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.60.0; N.59.5. O.D. 290'.

This is similar to the last, i.e., a raised platform with a bank on its edge, the whole surrounded by a fosse. The platform and bank are of earth and gravel. The entrance is on the East side where a causeway interrupts the fosse opposite an opening in the bank. The latter was faced on the outside with stone for some distance on each side of the entrance. The greatest height of the bank over the fosse-bottom is 11' and the overall diameter is 150'. It stands on rising ground.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.58.8; N.59.5. O.D. 310'.

A fort similar to the last two, i.e., a platform with a bank at its edge, the whole surrounded by a fosse. The entrance is on the W. side, where an opening in the bank leads on to a causeway across the fosse. The maximum height of the bank over the fosse-bottom is 8', and the overall diameter is 150'. It has a slightly higher situation than the last monument described and is distant from it by approximately 100 yds. Both are densely overgrown.

Earthwork. Sheet 22. W.62.7; N.59.5. O.D. 320'.

This structure has been almost completely levelled, so it is not possible to say to which type it belongs. It seems to have been a simple ring fort. Only one small fragment of the bank remains and this is composed mainly of earth, with a considerable proportion of stones, but these are not used as a facing. The fosse either did not exist or has been completely filled up. The overall diameter is approximately 180'.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.63.8; N.52.0. O.D. 290'.

About one-third of the east side of this monument has been levelled out. It consists of a platform around the edge of which there was a bank. A fosse is not visible. The overall diameter is 200'.

Boelvood (207).

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.49.8; N.44.6. O.D. 150'.

This is an earthen platform with a bank at its edge. Outside is a fosse. On the north and east sides the bank and fosse are quite gone. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 150'. It is heavily overgrown with bushes and is situated in low-land marshy ground.

Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.46.8; N.50.9. O.D. 230'.

This is a simple circular stone walled fort the bank of which is now very much collapsed. A fosse is not visible. It is so collapsed and so densely overgrown that it is not possible to say on which side the entrance was. Its overall diameter is 105'. It is situated on rising ground.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.55.2; N.44.6. O.D. 250'.

This structure consists of a platform on the edge of which was a bank. Outside this there was a fosse. The latter remains for less than a quarter of the circumference on the south side, as the monument has been partially levelled. The entrance is not recognisable. The fosse and bank are densely overgrown. Overall diameter, 138'. Situated in good low-land.

Carnane (456).

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.67.7; N.25.0. O.D. 245'.

This is a platform on the edge of which is a slight bank. Outside is a fosse, which is water-logged. The entrance is on the east side, from which a causeway runs out across the fosse. The overall diameter is 210'. The bank and fosse are densely overgrown. It is situated in fairly good low-land.

Castlequarter (199).

Castle. Sheet 22. E.25.6; S.17.4.

No trace of this now remains. Westropp(5) gives all known references to it.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.69.3; N.45.9. O.D. 225'.

This is an oval earthwork consisting of an open space surrounded by a bank and fosse. The interior is higher than the surrounding field. The bank is of earth and gravel with some

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stone which is not used as a facing. The entrance seems to have been on the north side. Modern fences have been built against the monument at several points and one fence runs right across it. This fence is a townland boundary so that part of the monument is in another townland—that called Drominycarra. East to west the fort measures 270' and north to south 138'. The bank and fosse are densely overgrown. It is situated on rising ground.

Cloghadoolarty South (104).

**Earthwork, Type A (?).** Sheet 22. E.10.5; S.17.5. O.D. 220'.

This monument is roughly D-shaped on plan, the straight side being on the east and the curved portion to the west. The interior is a platform slightly raised above the field level. Surrounding it is a fosse. On the W. and N.W. it has been partially levelled. Some of the platform has been removed, the fosse filled up, and some of the material dumped outside in such a position that it now has the appearance of a short length of outer bank. The overall dimensions are 210' east to west and 158' north to south. It is called Cashel Mangan Fort on the O.S. map.

**Castle.** Sheet 22. Not marked on O.S.

The site of this is not known now: Westropp(6) gives “1583 Cloghadoolarty Castle, T. Burgat of Kilmallock. 1600, James Gould held it at his death. 1657, it was held by G. Ingoldsb.”

Cloghnamanagh (95).

**Standing Stone.** Sheet 31. Not marked. W.50.6; N.2.6. O.L. 180'.

This stone is a large rounded boulder of conglomerate. It is 4' wide and has a maximum thickness of 3' 6". It is called Cloghnamanagh. O'Donovan(7) says that near this stone were the remains of some ancient buildings the date and founder of which were not known. I could find no buildings, but there is a disused sand pit, the irregularities of which may have been mistaken for walls.

Drominycarra (185).

**Earthwork, Type B.**

Only half of this monument is in this townland. It has been described above under Castlequarter townland.

Enaghroe (232).

**Earthwork, Type C.** Sheet 22. W.76.5; N.34.0. O.D. 249'.

This consists of a high mound of earth around the edge of which are slight traces of a bank. It has a deep wide fosse. The monument has been partially removed on the north side. The entrance is not recognisable. The mound is 15' high over the fosse-bottom in places. The overall diameter is 150'. The sides of the mound are densely overgrown. It is situated in fairly good low-land.

Fanningstown (1049).

**Castle.** Sheet 22. E.33.3; N.7.6.

There is now no trace of this castle. In 1840 fragments of walls 6' high remained. At this time the castle base measured 56' by 28'. Westropp(8) gives all known references.

**Church.** Sheet 22. E.30.9; N.8.2.

The foundations of this are no longer visible it has become so overgrown with bushes and ivy. It is surrounded by a graveyard, the oldest dated tombstone in which is one to the memory of Denis Hogan, who died 1785. Lewis(9) says that this church was Templite, erected by the Knights Templars in 1288. Westropp(10) agrees with this. In 1840 the foundations measured 38' x 19'.

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This is a small irregularly shaped boulder of volcanic breccia. It is 3' high by 3' wide by 1' 9" thick. It is beside the graveyard described above.

Stone and Earth Fort. Sheet 22. W.64.8; N.5.9. O.D. 130'.

This consists of a circular space enclosed by two concentric banks. Between the latter is a wide fosse. Traces of a stone facing on the outside of the inner bank still remain. The outer bank is very collapsed and remains for only half the circumference. It seems to have been altogether of stone. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 210'.

Stone Fort with two rectangular houses inside. Sheet 22. W.61.7; N.7.5. O.D. 220'.

This fort is built on the top of a low hillock composed of sands and gravels. This material is very loose and easily crumbles away. As this happened, the stone rampart of the fort slipped down the slope and is now very collapsed. On the west and south modern fences have cut into and further destroyed the fort on these sides. As well as this, the fort became so densely overgrown with blackthorn bushes as to be impenetrable. This undergrowth has recently been cleared away and during this process the fort has suffered considerably. A fosse surrounded the fort, but this is gone on the west and south sides. The overall diameter is 150'.

Fig. 13.

Inside the southern break in the rampart are two rectangular stone-walled structures. The larger one of these runs east and west and measures 75' by 25'. Its walls are about 2' 6" thick and consist of two faces with a rubble and earth core. These walls remain to a height of from one to three feet. On the southern long side of this house there is a break in the wall. One side of this one has a carefully built jamb, but the other is collapsed and not clearly visible. This may have been the entrance. It is 12' 0" from the west end of the long wall.
There is a break nearly opposite to this on the northern long wall, but this does not seem to be original. The walls of the structure are highest at the western end.

The second house runs north and south. Its southern end is in the same straight line as the southern long wall of the first house, and its western wall is built against the east wall of the larger house. Where the two houses are connected the wall is of double thickness, and consists of two separate walls built against one another. This house measures 40' by 20'. The entrance is not recognisable. The walls are the same as those described above for the first house, and they remain to the same height.

At a point inside the rampart on the N.E. side of the fort, where a bush had been recently dug out, were found some bone fragments—jaws of pig and ox. The soil surrounding them is burnt red and contains charcoal. See Fig. 13.

In the next field to the north of this fort is a sand pit from which bones have come. There were no associated finds.

**Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.60.7; N.2.1; O.D. 210'.**

This fort had two stone ramparts each constructed of two faces with a rubble and earth filling. The entrance was on the south side where there are two breaks in the banks opposite one another and there is a slight causeway across the fosse between the banks. Most of this fort has disappeared—almost all of the outer bank and much of the inner. The overall diameter is 150'. This is situate on top of a low hillock.

**Stone Fort. Sheet 22. E.31.5; N.17.3; O.D. 190'.**

A structure which is almost square on plan. Dimensions are overall, 185' N-S. by 165' E-W. The corners are rounded off. The bank, which is 10' thick and about the same in height, is of earth faced on both sides with stone. There is no fosse. The entrance is on the N. side 20' from the N.W. corner. The stone facing is carried round the jambs of the cpe. The bank supports a dense growth of bushes.

**Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.49.8; N.19.3; O.D. 150'.**

A circular structure with a stone faced earthen bank now very collapsed. Outside it is a very shallow fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. Overall diameter 120'. Situated in rich low-land.

**Stone Fort (?) Sheet 22. W.52.0; N.3.3; O.D. 185'.**

This fort has been almost completely obliterated. It is marked now chiefly by a ring of whitethorn bushes which continue to grow in the fosse. A very few stones of the rampart show through the turf, the overall diameter is 120'.

**Fort, Type B. Sheet 22. W.53.5; N.17.3; O.D. 180'.**

This fort on plan is shaped like the long section of an egg, that is, oval with one end broad and the other narrow. It consists of a fosse inside which is a bank. The latter bears traces of a stone facing on the outside. The interior is a level space higher than the field outside. The entrance is near the broad end on the east side. There is a sloping causeway leading out across the fosse. Running north-south across the northern half of the interior is a very collapsed stone wall. Length 156'. Max. width 126' overall.

**Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 22. W.62.4; N.12.5; O.D. 200'.**

This seems to have been a raised platform of earth and gravel. The sides of the platform seem to have been faced with stone, but as the monument has been partially levelled, very little remains. There are slight traces of a fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 150'.

**Fedamore (187).**

**Church. Sheet 22. E.22.6; S.19.0.**

The present building, a Protestant Church, erected in 1740, is just going out of use. It is small and has no features of interest.

**Holy Well. Sheet 22. E.24.2; S.19.4.**

This well was dedicated to St. John and was known as St. John's Well. A pump has been erected over it and all devotion has ceased. There are no surviving traditions.
Earthwork. Sheet 13. W.54.5; N.57.4. O.D. 190'.

This is a very large flag of limestone standing on edge. It measures 6' high by 6' wide by 1' 4" thick. It faces east and west and stands approximately 100 yards east from a large stone fort in the same field.

O'Donovan says that "on the lands of Friarstown N. is to be seen a large stone 7' high 5' broad and 1' thick, which was found supported by small stones set on the edges, which being removed, human bones of an extraordinary size were found underneath the monument."(11) O'Donovan does not give the exact location of the stone, but I take it that it is the same as the one here described. It is not marked on the O.S. map.

Stone and Earth Fort. Sheet 13. W.51.9; N.58.0. O.D. 210'.

This structure seems to have been built mainly of earth but with a considerable portion of stone. It is possible that the bank was stone faced. It probably consisted of one bank surrounded by a fosse, but the whole monument is so collapsed and so overgrown that it is not possible to say with certainty. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 150'.

Stone and Earth Fort. Sheet 13. W.52.9; N.56.0. O.D. 230'.

This fort seems to have been of stone and earth with stone predominating. The bank may have been faced with stone. It is surrounded by a fosse which is almost filled with collapsed rubble. The interior is bowl-shaped, but there is a general slope to the north-east where the only break in the bank occurs. This seems to have been the entrance. Outside it

11. O.S. Letters, Co. Limerick. Forlase: Dolmens of Ireland, 1, 46.
there is a causeway across the fossa. The overall diameter is 150', and the greatest height of
the top of the bank over the fossa-bottom is 10'.

Earthwork, Type R. Sheet 13. W.51.2; N.56.1. O.D. 190'.
This monument appears as an earthen platform. There are only the slightest traces of
a bank at its edge, and there is a slight fossa. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall
diameter is 140'. It is situated in good low-land.

Fort. Sheet 22. W.58.5; N.15. O.D. 223'.
It is only just possible to trace this fort now. It has been levelled flat. Quite recently
a Land Commission fence was built across the site. The monument seems to have had no
fossa. Its overall diameter was 105'.

Fig. 14.

Stone Fort. Sheet 13. W.57.5; N.59.3. O.D. 180'.
This fort had two stone ramparts with a fossa between. Only a very short length of the
outer bank remains on the east side. On the north side a modern field wall has been built
on it. Elsewhere it is completely obliterated. On the west side on the inner rampart a lime-
kiln has been built. The fossa in front of this has been widened and deepened. A short
length of the outer facing of the inner rampart remains on the north-east side. The en-
trance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 150'.

D-Shaped Enclosure. Sheet 13. W.47.3; N.58.9. O.D. 160'.
This is a large enclosure surrounded by two banks of stone between which there is
a deep fossa. The banks are very collapsed, the inner one particularly so. The entrance is at
the centre point of the curved part which faces north. Near the E. end of the interior of
the fort, a low bank runs N.-S., cutting off a small area. The overall dimensions are 300'
E.-W. by a maximum width of 195'. The greatest height of the banks is 7'. Situated on the
dge of a lowland marsh. See Fig. 14.
Garryellen (304).

Castle. Sheet 22. E.39.2; N.23.9.

A heap of fairly small boulders is all that now remains of this castle. O’Donovan (12) says that its ruins were 60' square and that it was surrounded by a court wall 130' by 160'. Westropp (13) says that in 1693 the land was held by J. Lysaght and in 1667 it was granted to Lord Kingston.

Rectangular Enclosure. Sheet 22. W.54.2; N.23.7. O.D. 170'.

This monument consists of a rectangular space which was surrounded by an earthen bank faced on the outside with stone. The bank remains only for a short distance on the east side and at the south-east corner. Surrounding the bank on the outside is a wide, deep water filled fosse. There is no causeway or other means of crossing this. The water is from 3' to 4' deep. Outside this there was an earthen bank. This has disappeared altogether on the east, but is continuous around the other sides. The monument measures 240' north to south by 180' overall. It is situated in low-land wet ground.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.55.8; N.29.7. O.D. 180'.

An earthen platform on the edge of which there was a bank. Outside this there was a fosse. The bank is very collapsed and the fosse is just barely visible. The entrance seems to have been on the west side where the fosse is causewayed. The overall diameter is 150'. Situated in good low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 22. W.47.0; N.26.8. O.D. 170'.

This seems to have been an earthen platform structure. It has been completely levelled out on the north side but a considerable portion of it remains on the east, south and west sides. On these sides, too, the fosse remains, but is gone on the north side. The height of the platform on the south side is 4' and the overall diameter is 120'. Situated in wet low-land. The entrance is not recognisable.

Gortgaralt (292).

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.61.9; N.32.3. O.D. 200'.

This is a circular platform on the edge of which is a bank. It is surrounded by a fosse. The entrance is on the north-west side where the fosse is causewayed outside a break in the bank. The fosse has disappeared on the north side where a cart track has been built. Its overall diameter is 120'. Situate in good low-land. Densely overgrown.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.66.1; N.32.7. O.D. 150'.

This consists of a circular platform on the edge of which is a bank. It is surrounded by a fosse. The entrance is on the north-east. Outside the break in the bank the fosse is causewayed. The overall diameter is 135'. On the east side a lime-kiln has been built into the bank.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.67.5; N.31.3. O.D. 150'

A platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there was a fosse. On the west side the monument has been almost entirely obliterated and it is little better elsewhere. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 180'. Situate in wet low-land.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.68.5; N.28.8. O.D. 240'

A platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The entrance seems to have been on the south side but the whole monument is so collapsed that it is not possible to be certain. The overall diameter is 150'. The bank and fosse are densely overgrown. Situated in poor low-land.

Earthwork. Type B. Sheet 22. W. 70.9; N. 27.2. O.D. 240'.

A platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The western half of the structure has been levelled and the eastern half is so overgrown as to be impenetrable. A modern fence runs north-south across the centre of it. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 150'. Situated in poor, wet low-land.

12. O.S. Letters, Co. Limerick.
Earthwork. Type B. Sheet 22. W.72.0; N. 39.1. O.D. 240'.

A platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The entrance is on the south side, where there is a break in the bank and a causeway across the fosse. The overall diameter is 150'. It is densely overgrown with bushes. It is called on the map Lisdaff. This name is not known locally now. Situated in good low-land.

Earthwork. Type B. Sheet 22. W.64.0; N. 33.3. O.D. 200'.

This consists of an oval platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The entrance is on the north side and outside it the fosse is causewayed. It is possible that the bank had a stone facing on the outside. One end of the oval is flattened. It measures 106' long by 100' wide. The bank is densely overgrown. Situated in good low-land.

Kilcaskin (291).

Graveyard (?) Sheet 22. E.35.5; S.24.2. O.D. 220'.

This may have been a graveyard, but there is nothing on the site now to show definitely that it was. It consists of a small rectangular structure, which is almost square, measuring 78' east-west by 69'. On the south side there is a slight bank, which seems to have been faced outside with boulders, a few of which remain in position. On this side, too, there is a slight fosse which is densely overgrown. On the north and west sides there is no trace of the bank or fosse. Everywhere there are small rough stones showing through the turf. The site now looks more like a small rectangular fort than a graveyard. Locally it is called a graveyard, but no one has any recollection of burials taking place there. It may have been a Killeen. O'Donovan(14) calls it a graveyard but says it had gone out of use at that time.

Earthen Fort with Fosse Inside Bank. Sheet 22. W.52.8; N.38.8. O.D. 180'.

The bank is composed of earth and gravel. Inside it is a water-logged fosse, which surrounds a circular level space the surface of which is about 2' higher than the fosse bottom, but is considerably lower than the field level outside. The bank is broken in three places, anyone of which may have been the entrance. For discussion of this type of earthwork see Part I of this paper in N. Munst. Ant. Jour. III, (1942), 90, and Fig. 5, p. 88.

Earthwork, Type C. Sheet 22. W.49.8; N.59.0. O.D. 230'.

This is a small circular flat-topped mound, partly dug away. It is surrounded by a slight fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. Its maximum height is 10' over the field level and its overall diameter is 66'. Situated in rich low-land.

Poultalloon (187).

Cave. Sheet 22. E.14.8; S.20.4. O.D. 195'.

This is a natural cave in limestone rock. It is in the form of a long passage and is so low inside that at no point can one stand upright in it. It is called Poultalloon and the townland is said to take its name from it.

Skool Hill (239).

Castle. Sheet 22. E.3.9; S.22.5.

No trace now remains, though in 1840 fragments of the N. and S. walls were standing. Westropp(15) gives all known references.

Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.85.3; N.37.5. O.D. 320'.

A circular space enclosed by a very collapsed stone rampart, a large part of the N.E. sector of which is formed by the utilisation of a natural outcrop of limestone rock. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 135'. This fort is in the centre of a complex of ancient field fences which run in various directions over the hilltop on which it is situated. Two of them join into the rampart, one on the west side, the other on the S.W.

Other townlands in this parish which have no antiquities are:—Cloughadoolartey North (298); Friarstown South (61); Moanmore (50); Skool (264).

FINDS FROM FEDAMORE PARISH.

Carnane Townland.

Bronze Flanged Axe. Sheet 22. Exact location not known.

This axe measures 5" long. Its cutting edge is badly damaged. It had well developed flanges and a fairly well developed stop-ridge. The ornament consists of two concentric arcs very slightly raised on the blade portion of the axe. One of these arcs runs to the ends of the flanges on each side. The other arc is farther down the blade than this. Found in Carnane Bog, Limerick Museum, Catalogue No. 91. See (2) Fig. 15.

Ornamented Socketed Bronze Axe. Sheet 22. Exact location not known.

This axe measures 5" long. The mouth of its socket has a square section. Around this there is a bead moulding. The two faces of the axe are ornamented with three raised vertical ribs, the ends nearer the cutting edge finishing in hemispherical pellets. The axe, including the edge, is very well preserved. It has a loop on one side of the socket. Found in Carnane Bog, Limerick Museum, Catalogue No. 117. See (1) Fig. 15.

![Fig. 15.](image)

GLENOGRA PARISH (E).

The whole of this parish is within Small County. It occupies a large portion of the north-western expansion of the barony, being situated in the centre and south of this area. On the north-west it is bounded by the parishes of Fedamore and Monasteranenagh; on the west and south and for part of the east, its boundary is also that of the barony. For the rest of the east side it is bounded by the parish of Tullabracky, while on the north-east is Monasterenagh. The land lies between 150' and 250' O.D., but it is only at one point that the latter height is reached, and the greater part of it is nearer the lower figure. Though there is much excellent land, there are also great expanses of bog and marsh, and almost everywhere drainage trenches have to be maintained to keep the land from becoming flooded. The parish is divided into ten townlands.
Ballycullane (712).

Stone Circle (?). Sheet 22. E.53; S.00. O.D. 180'.

Lynch (16) says that on the hill of Knockanure is "an extensive triple stone circle in a fair state of preservation ... The circle differs from all existing ones around Lough Gur." Lynch has apparently made a mistake here, for there is no circle on this hill. There is, nevertheless, a system of ancient fences, and at one point in the system (the location of which is given above) there are what seem to be the remains of a small rectangular field or enclosure. This is marked chiefly by boulders and standing stones and is probably what Lynch called a stone circle. Two sides (adjacent) of it are gone. Some of the ancient fences are marked by low boulders placed at intervals along them, and this probably accounts for the statement that it was a triple circle. Knockanure is a fertile, limestone hillock, which rises up on the edge of the great Ballycullane bog.

Earthwork, Type C. and Two Enclosures. Sheet 31. W.57.2; N.28.5. O.D. 170'.

The earthwork consists of a large flat-topped platform surrounded by a fosse. Outside this is a narrow, low bank, surrounded by a second fosse. Lastly, a large, wide, high bank surrounds the whole. The banks have been completely levelled on the N. and N.W. sides. A small, low circular mound occupies the N.W. quadrant of the platform. In the centre of the S.E. quadrant of the outer bank is a narrow break and inside it a causeway leads across the fosse to the top of the inner bank, but does not continue across the inner fosse. The maximum height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 15' and the over-all diameter of the structure is 250'.

On the N.E. side just outside the broken end of the bank, is a sub-rectangular enclosure which now is only just barely perceptible. It consists of a slight bank surrounding an open space. Its greatest overall dimension is 175'. Beyond this, to the east, is another enclosure, this one rectangular and also only just perceptible. It consists of a very slight bank, with traces of a fosse outside, enclosing an open space. It measures 60' by 72'.

The monument has beside it on the south side of the enclosure No. 2, a water hole fed from an underground spring. The whole structure is situated in poor low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.48.4; N.26.7. O.D. 160'.

A circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse. There is no trace of a bank on the edge of the platform. The entrance is not recognisable. The height of the platform over the field level is 3' and the overall diameter is 120'. It is in fairly good low-land.

Caherguillamore (421).


There is now no trace of this castle, nor is its site known. Westropp (17) gives all known references to it.

Dolmen (?). Sheet 31. W.75.9; N.21.5. O.D. 250'.

This is a very doubtful site, but the structure (18) may be a very devolved megalith. It consists of a large boulder of limestone resting on a number of quite small stones under its centre. The small stones have not been placed with any particular care or arrangement. The maximum height of the top of the boulder is 4'. The stone measures 8' north-south and 5' 6" east-west.

Dolmen (?). Sheet 31. W.75.8; N.19.4. O.D. 250'.

This is a similar structure to the last. The maximum height of the boulder is 2' 4" and it measures 4' 6" by 4' on plan. Both are situated in good low-land and form part of the great complex of monuments in this area, the chief feature of which is the mediaeval village.

Mediaeval Village and complex of other remains of various periods. Sheet 31. E.12.0; N.24.0. (Centre of complex). O.D. 250' to 300'.

This complex of monuments covers some 500 acres in area and includes the remains of a group of houses, ancient field fences, roads and forts. For full list of monuments, detailed descriptions, aerial photo, historical references and an account of the excavation of two house sites, see Ó Riordáin and Hunt: J.R.S.A.I., LXXII (1942), 37 ff.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.75.4; N.8.8. O.D. 220'.

This consists of a circular platform of earth. There is no bank at its edge. It is surrounded by a fosse which is water-logged. The entrance is on the north-east side where there is a causeway leading on to the platform. Immediately to the south-west and just outside the fosse is a small pond fed from an underground spring. The platform is 4’ high over the fosse-bottom and the overall diameter is 165’. It is situated in wet low-land.

Coolfune (147).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.72.8; N.13.0. O.D. 240'.

This seems to have been a platform structure. It was nearly square with the corners rounded off. Around it was a fosse. The monument has been partially levelled. It is shown on the early edition of the O.S. but not on the last. The overall dimension is 110’. The platform is now only about 2’ high. The large field in which the monument is situate is intersected by ancient fences and in one case by what may be a sunken road-way. The structure is to the north of, and within sight of Caherguillamore house, and may be an outlying part of the complex—village, etc., which lies to the east and south of that dwelling.

Crean (698).

Church. Sheet 31. W.41.6; S.18.0.

No trace of the church now remains. The site is marked by a grave-yard. The oldest tombstone in this which is legible bears the date 1776. Westropp (19) says that this church is mentioned with Monasterenagh in 1410.

Rectangular Fort. Sheet 31. W.46.7; N.53.2. O.D. 180'.

This consists of a rectangular platform on the edge of which there may have been a bank. The latter has disappeared completely on the north side. In the S.W. quadrant there is an elongated hollow which may be a collapsed souterrain. The structure measures 120’ north-south by 150’, overall. It is situated in poor low land on the edge of a marsh bordering the Morning Star river. The entrance is not recognisable.

Earthen Enclosure. Sheet 31. W.50.4; N.35.6. O.D. 170'.

This is a large trapezium shaped enclosure consisting of an outer bank, inside which is a fosse. Inside this is a raised open space on the edge of which is another bank. The interior is divided into three areas, two small spaces and one large, by banks which are now only barely perceptible. The entrance is on the middle of the west side. It consists of a gap 15’ wide in the inner bank and a similar one in the outer. A sloping way leads from the inside across the fosse. The main banks are of earth and gravel; but some stone has been used in the internal dividing walls. The overall maximum dimensions are: north-south 420’ and east-west 300’.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 31. W.41.7; N.36.8. O.D. 200'.

This is a circular platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The bank, which is of earth and gravel, is very collapsed. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 288’. It is situated in good rich low-land.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 31. W.47.0; N.48.2. O.D. 200'.

This is a circular platform on the edge of which there is a bank. Outside there is a fosse. The north side of the monument has been obliterated and the bank remains for about 30’ only on the west side. The entrance is not recognisable. The overall diameter is 175’. Situated in good low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.47.9; N.50.6. O.D. 180'.

This consists of a circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. The height of the platform over the field is 2’ and the overall diameter is 106’. Situated on the edge of an extensive marsh bordering the Morning Star river.
Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.52.2; N.46.8. O.D. 190'.

This was a circular platform of earth surrounded by a fosse. It has been levelled on the S.W. and N.E. sides. The entrance is not recognisable. The height of the platform over the field is 2° 6' and the overall diameter is 118'. Situated at the edge of an extensive marsh bordering the Morning Star river.

Drombeg (568).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.36.0; N.54.2. O.D. 190'.

This is a circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse. The entrance was on the south-west side where a causeway leads on to the platform. The maximum height of the structure over the field is 3'. The overall diameter is 120'. Situated in poor low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.32.7; N.54.8. O.D. 190'.

This structure is very similar to the above. The entrance is on the N.W. side and has a causeway across the fosse. Its height is 3' over the field level and the overall diameter is 180'. Situated in poor low-land. It is overgrown with bushes.

Glenogra (499).

A considerable portion of this castle remains. It consists of a rectangular enclosing wall 165' by 185'. On each of the northern corners of this there was an octagonal tower, part of the north-eastern one remaining. Its whole north side has fallen away. It was four storeys high, the roof of the bottom storey being vaulted. In this, the stones were arranged on edge in concentric circles. The spiral stairs winds upward in an anti-clockwise direction, which is an unusual feature. A high triple chimney which stood on the parapet of this in 1840 is now gone. A small round-headed doorway opens from the base of the tower on to the enclosure. The main entrance to the latter was on the south side through a pointed arched gateway in the wall. This remains, though the facing of the wall is gone both inside and out.

The castle is said to have been built between 1400 and 1420(20). The builder was Thomas, Earl of Desmond. The Earls held it till 1583. 1538, Ed. Fitzton, Sheriff of Limerick, fled, leaving Glenogra to the Rebels. 1600, Glenogra, a town of Sir George Bourchier, was wasted by Piers Lacy from Kilquig. 1655, the Earl of Bath held it.

Church. Sheet 31. E.29.2; N.3.3.

This church measures inside 69' by 21'. There are two doorways opposite each other, one on the south at a distance of 20' from the west gable, and the other on the north wall. The west gable contains a narrow window high up. This had a round head formed of a rough arch of stones. The upper half is now filled up and the lower half has a flat top. The east gable contains three round-headed windows. These are all different sizes. The most southern one is the smallest and is now built up. The middle one is the largest and is 9' high and 1' 4' wide, outside. These windows have cut limestone dressings. A lateral house extended from the south wall of the church. The south gable only of this remains, and contained a large ornamental window now almost completely destroyed. The lateral house was 29' 8' long and 18' wide.

Westropp (21) says that Glenogra church was dedicated to St. Nicholas in 1410. Lewis (22) says the church was founded by the de Lacy.

Kilroath (285).

Enclosure and Killeen. Sheet 31. W.67.0; N.21.5. O.D. 240'.

The enclosure consists of a rectangular space in the form of a platform with a bank around its edge. On the north there is a little triangular annexe the surface of which is lower than that of the main enclosure but remains higher than the field outside. This seems to have been separated from the main enclosure by a bank. The whole monument is surrounded by a water-logged fosse. Access to the enclosure is gained by a causeway across the fosse at.
the S.W. corner of the main enclosure. The causeway slopes up to the interior level. The overall dimensions of it are 333' north-south (max.), by 270'.

In the south east corner of the main enclosure is the killeen. This consists of a mound on top of which is a cross-inscribed standing stone. This was cut off from the main enclosure by a stone wall, which is now very collapsed. The standing stone of 4' high and measures 2' by 1' 4" at the base. It is limestone. The cross is on the west face and is lightly incised. It is 10" high and 5" across the arms. Its top is 10" from the top of the stone. The maximum depth of the incision is 1 centimeter.

In 1835 the stone had fallen flat to the west. In that year the late Archdeacon Begley of Bruff had it re-erected. In doing this a number of circular flat pebbles were found around the base of the stone. The monument is called Kilorath on the O.S. map. The townland also has this name and is one of the places mentioned as having been visited by St. Patrick in his journey through Limerick (23) (See Fig. 16).

![Diagram of the killeen at Kilorath]

Fig. 16.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 31. W.65.7; N.13.7. O.D. 180'.

This consists of a platform on the edge of which there seems to be a bank. It is circular except for a projecting nose on the east side. The surface of the nose is lower than the edge of the platform. It is not possible to say what the purpose of this was. The monument is surrounded by a fosse. The east-west diameter (including the nose) is 106' and the north-south diameter is 84'. The large field in which this is situate seems to be divided up by ancient fences. Situate in good low-land. The entrance is not recognisable.

Meanus (299).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 31. W.60.3; N.9.1. O.D. 210'.

This consists of a circular earthen platform surrounded by a water-logged fosse. The height of the platform over the fosse bottom is 7' and the overall diameter is 160'. The entrance is not recognisable. The south side of the fosse is heavily overgrown. It is situated in good low-land.

FINDS FROM GLENOGRA PARISH.

Flat Bronze Axe. Sheet 31. Exact location not known.

This is a well preserved axe. It measures 4½" long. It was found about 7' deep in white clay when digging foundations for a house. Museum, University College, Cork. File: Ballycullane (1/9/37).

Rockbarton Townland.

Stone Axe. Sheet 31. Exact location not known.

This is a small axe measuring 4½" long. The butt-end is pocked all over to give a grip for the haft. The axe is well preserved. It was found when making fences for the Land Commission. National Museum, Dublin. File: Rockbarton (3/9/36).

HOSPITAL PARISH (Q).

The whole of this parish is in Small County. It lies to the east of the south eastern expansion of the barony. On the north of it is the parish of Ballinlough; on the west and south Ballynamona and Knockaboy; on the south-east, Kilrush, and east, the barony boundary, which is also the boundary between Limerick and Tipperary. The land lies between 260' and 400' O.D., but by far the greater part of it is around 300 O.D. In spite of the fact that there are some hillocks in the parish, and that the land is higher in general than the north-western expansion, there are many marshy areas and areas subject to seasonal flooding. The parish is divided into 11 townlands and has a total area of 3,889 acres.

Ballycahill (598).

Castle. Sheet 40. Not marked.

There is no trace of this castle now and the site of it is not known. The one reference to it says, "Ballykahell Castle in Greankocragh, 1586."(24)

Barry's Farm (99).

This castle was situated in the village of Hospital not far from the ruins of the Knights' Hospital. No trace now remains. The Hospital is said (25) to have been granted to Sir Valentine Browne, who erected the Castle. The grant was made by Queen Elizabeth. Nothing further is known of it.

Preceptory of Any. Sheet 32. E.14.0; S.3.3.

In the village of Hospital are extensive ruins of a Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers. The ruins are those of the church. Considerable portions of the walls are still standing with the exception of 15' in the length of the north wall at the east gable. It measures 88' by 21'. There were two pointed windows in the east gable, one of which remains fairly perfect. It is 8' from the ground on the outside, 5' 6" high and 10" wide. Its frame is of brown sandstone, chiselled. The distance between this window and the second is 8'. High up in this gable was a circular window with cut sandstone frame both inside and out. There were five windows on the south wall and two in the north, all of which are destroyed. The walls are about 22' high and 5' thick and are of limestone.

At the west end is a fragment of a square tower the east wall of which formed the west gable of the church. The width of this and the church were the same. A part of the stone vault over the ground floor remains.

Inside this building are two carved figures, originally the cover stones of tombs. The figures are effigies of knights in armour. One of them is said to have covered the tomb of the founder.

The Hospital is said (26) to have been founded under the patronage of John the Baptist, in the reign of King John, by Geoffrey de Mariscis, who was chief Governor of Ireland in 1215. The last Master of the Hospital was made Bishop of Emily in 1543(27). This man was

25. Lewis : Top. Dioc. of Ireland, II. 10.
Aneas O'Heffernan. After the Dissolution, it was leased with its appurtenances, which were chiefly in Kerry, to William Apsley. On the suicide of Apsley's son and heir, Edward, his estate was granted to Thomas Browne, Gent., and Mary, his wife, sister of Edward Apsley; and to Richard Boyle and Joan, his wife, the other sister of the said E. Apsley. The interests of these co-heiresses were united on the marriage of the heir of Sir Thomas Brown and Barbara, niece of Richard Boyle, the great Earl of Cork, and the Hospital remained in the possession of the Kenmare family until recent years when it became a National Monument.

Fort. Sheet 32. W.80.3; N.56.7. O.D. 300'.

On the maps of the first edition of the O.S. a fort is shown at this location. The fort has now completely disappeared and is not shown on the latest edition of the map.

Castlefarm (491).

Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W.82.8; N.40.6. O.D. 290'. Not marked.

This is a fine limestone pillar, triangular in shape. The faces show white streaks of quartzite. It is 5' high and at the base measures 2' 10" wide by 6" thick. It stands to the north-east of Barnanenagh Fort and in the same field.

Holed Standing Stone. Sheet 32. W.80.7; N.52.0. O.D. 310'.

This is a flag of limestone well weathered and worn. It looks ancient. It is 5' high and at the base measures 1' 8" wide by 6" thick, but for the greater part of its height it is 3' 2" to 4" thick. At a distance of 9' from the centre point of the top edge of the stone a small hole is bored right through. The section of the boring is conical and measures 2" in diameter on the south face and 1" on the north-east. Locally it is believed to be ancient. It is possible that it was at one time a stone used as a gate post and later erected as a cattle scratching post.

Stone Fort. Sheet 32. W.80.9; N.41.4. O.D. 290'.

This seems to have been a rectangular stone fort. The bank is now very collapsed, but what remains is for the most part stone, though no facing is visible. The entrance is not recognisable. The rectangle measures 120' east-west by 90'. The maximum height of the bank is 2' 6". It is situated on the N.E. slope of a limestone hill. It is called Barnanenagh Fort on the map.

In the same field to N.E. of it is a standing stone. See above.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 32. W.86.8; N.50.0. O.D. 300'.

This consists of a platform around the edge of which are traces of a bank. Surrounding it is a fosse. The entrance is on the north-west side and consists of a gap 10' wide in the bank with a causeway immediately outside leading across the fosse. The maximum height of the bank over the fosse-bottom is 5' and the overall diameter is 130'. Situated in poor low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.81.0; N.52.0. O.D. 300'.

This is a circular earthen platform surrounded by two banks and two fosses. The entrance is not recognisable. The maximum height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 5' and the overall diameter is 309'. A fence and drainage trench have cut through the west side of the defences and another trench has cut through them on the south. Situated in wet low-land.

In the field immediately to the N.E. of this there were at least three ring-barrows, one of which now remains. This consists of a very slight mound surrounded by a fosse. The overall diameter is 18'. The field is a meadow and the other barrows were levelled to facilitate the operation of machinery therein. Nothing was found when they were cleared away.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.81.4; N.52.7. O.D. 300'.

This monument consists of a low platform around which there is a fosse, an outer bank and an outer fosse. The entrance is on the north-east side, where there is a gap about 10' wide in the bank and the fosses are causewayed. The platform is 6' high over the fosse-bottom and the overall diameter is 295'. The outer fosse and bank have been cut away on the north and east sides in the making of fences.
Immediately on the east side of the fence which cuts the east side of this monument there is a ring-barrow. A chord of this barrow has been cut off by the fence. It consists of a slight mound surrounded by a fosse. It had no outer bank. Its overall diameter is 27'.

A little distance to the south of the platform structure there are some ancient fences and enclosures. Some of these have been obliterated by the present land owner.

Immediately west of the platform there was another similar mound which the land owner has removed as it was a danger to his cattle. No trace remains except a difference in the colour of the vegetation. From the description given by the man who removed it, it does not seem to have had a fosse and was about 8' high.

**Coolalough (453).**

**Barrow (?)** Sheet 41. W.10; N.40. O.D. 260'.

This structure consists of a slight mound surrounded by two fosses and two banks. The inner fosse and bank are continuous. The outer bank has two breaks none of which seem original and are probably due to efforts to drain the fosse, which is water-logged. The diameter of the mound itself is 45' approximately and the overall diameter of the whole monument is 210'. The surrounding field is a low-land marsh meadow which is subject to flooding. The height of the mound is about 4'.

**Earthwork, Type A.** Sheet 40. W.31; N.40. O.D. 300'.

This consists of a flat topped mound around which is an inner fosse. Leading across this fosse at the E.S.E. side is a narrow causeway. Outside this fosse is a very narrow, low bank, and the causeway across the inner fosse leads on to this. Outside the inner bank there is the middle fosse, which is shallow. Leading across this on the south side is another causeway which connects with the middle bank, which also is low and narrow. Outside this is the outer fosse, and this is crossed by four causeways, all on the west and south sides. These four lead on to the inner slope of the outer bank, which is broad and fairly high. This bank is broken in three places, all of which seem to be accidental. The causeways across the fosses are not opposite one another. The whole monument has been cut through by a fence with a drain on each side. This runs east-west a little north of the centre of the mound. The monument on the north side of this fence has been badly defaced. The low banks are not visible as they have been covered by a large spoil heap accumulated from the cleaning of the drain. Nothing has been found in the making or cleaning of the drains where they run through the monument. The height of the mound over the fosse-bottom is 8' and the overall diameter 300'. Situated in marshy low-land.

**Coolscart (175).**

**Earthwork, Type A.** Sheet 40. W.72.4; N.18. O.D. 280'.

This consists of a circular earthen platform around which there is a fosse. Modern fences have been built across it in two directions at right angles so that the monument has suffered considerably. It measures 160' in overall diameter. On the eastern half of the platform there are remains of a rectangular platform very slightly raised over the level of the first. This is surrounded by its own fosse. The west side of this rectangle is obliterated by the building of one of the fences. This measures 97' long and now has a maximum width of 30'. The entrance to the monument is not recognisable. Situated in marshy low-land.

**Gotoon (280).**

**Earthwork, Type C.** Sheet 40. W.70.5; N.8.8. O.D. 280'.

This is a high flat topped mound surrounded by a deep wide fosse. Outside this there was a bank, of which only a small portion remains, on the N.E. side. The bank seems to have been deliberately levelled elsewhere and spread over the surrounding field. The mound is nearly 20' high over the fosse bottom and the overall diameter is 216'. The structure was densely overgrown with bushes, which are now cut away. Situated in low-land.

**Earthwork, Type A.** Sheet 40. W.75.8; N.7.8. O.D. 290'.

This is a small circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse. The platform top slopes gently from east to west. The entrance is not recognisable. The maximum height of the platform is 4' 6" and the overall diameter is 84'. The fosse has disappeared on the east owing to the making of a drain and fence on that side. Situated in wet low-land.
Standing Stone. Sheet 40. E.16.5; N.7.0. O.D. 290°.

This is a triangular limestone slab 4' high and 9" thick. It looks ancient. It stands in the same field as the above monument and to the north of it. It is not on the O.S. map.

Lodge (280).

Earthwork, Type C. Sheet 32. W.39.3; N.44.3. O.D. 310°.

This is a high circular mound surrounded by a deep wide fosse. The top of the mound slopes off to the south-east side. There is no bank on its edge or outside it. Its maximum height over the fosse-bottom is 11' and the overall diameter is 211'. Situated in good low-land.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 33. W.0.7; N.40.4. O.D. 350°.

This consists of a circular platform on the edge of which there is a slight bank. Outside there is a fosse, but this occurs only where it was necessary to cut through little hillocks in the field, so that it appears only on the N.W., N.E. and S.E. sides. The edge and sides of the platform have been broken down in three places. The largest of these breaks is on the N.E. side, and this may have been the entrance. There is no fosse just opposite it. The greatest height of the bank over the field is 6' and the overall diameter is 125'. Situated in wet low-land.

Millfarm (210).

Holy Well. Sheet 32. W.78.5; N.56.9.

This well is in the vicinity of the ruins of the Knights' Hospital. A modern pump has now been erected over it and all devotion has ceased. There are no traditions. It is called St. John's Well.

Oldtown Bennett (540).

Holy Well. Sheet 33. W.2.2; N.54.5.

The well is still in existence, though it is now entirely defaced by the trampling of cattle. It is no longer used by humans. It is believed to have been a holy well, but there are no traditions. The patron saint is not known. It is called Toberahoundrec on the O.S. map.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 33. W.10.0; S.2.0. O.D. 250°.

This consists of a circular platform surrounded by a fosse. Outside the fosse is a slight bank which is broken in four places. These breaks seem to have been caused by the making of drains in the field. But in spite of the drains the fosse remains water-logged. The platform has a height of 1' over the field level and the overall diameter is 204'. It is in low-lying marshy ground.

In the north-west quadrant of the platform is a very well made ring barrow. This consists of a slight mound around which there is a fosse which is well defined. Outside this there is a very slight continuous bank. The overall diameter is 36'.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 33. W.4.0; S.0.8. O.D. 305°.

This consists of a rectangular platform surrounded by a fosse. This is gone on the west and north sides, but is still visible on the east and south. Towards the west end of the south side there is a break in the edge of the rectangle. This may have been the entrance. The fosse is interrupted outside this. The maximum height over the field level is 1' and the rectangle measures overall 110' north-south by 120'. Not marked on the O.S. map.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 41. W.7.1; N.3.5. O.D. 305°.

This consists of a small rectangular mound which is surrounded by a fosse. The latter is gone on the north and east sides but remains on the other two. The top of the mound slopes off from the west to the east end. The maximum height over the fosse-bottom is 5' and it measures 103' east-west by 90'. Situated in low-land.

Other townlands in this parish which contain no antiquities are:—Newtown (289), Oldtown Ryan (213).

FINDS FROM HOSPITAL PARISH.

Bronze Axe. Sheet 40. Exact location not known.

This axe has very low flanges and a slight stop-ridge. It measures 4" x 1½". It was found in a garden in Lough, near Hospital. National Museum, Dublin. Register (1908); 35.
Bronze Axe. Sheet 40. Exact location not known.

This is a copper flat axe. It measures 4½" x 3". It was found in a garden in Lough near Hospital. National Museum, Dublin. Register (1908): 34.

Coolalough Townland.

Bronze Axe. Sheet 40. E.13.0; N.8.2.

Found in a garden at Coolalough House, Hospital, Co. Limerick. It has a widely splayed cutting edge. It measures 6½" long by 4½". Register (1907): 95; National Museum, Dublin.

Stone Axe. Sheet 40. E.13.0; N.8.2.

This axe is of a polished green stone. It is 5½" long by 2½" wide. Found in a garden at Coolalough House, Hospital. National Museum, Dublin. Register (1907): 94.

Stone Axe. Sheet 40. Exact location not known.

This axe has a band of pocking around the butt end. The end itself is polished, as is also the lower part of the blade. It measures 4½" long. National Museum, Dublin. File: Coolalough (27/5/29).

Stone Axe. Sheet 40. Exact location not known.

This axe was found by a labourer when dragging a trench. "It is interesting to note that in this land was found a bronze sword, and a gold thimble with engravings. These were since lost track of. However, they may have reached the Academy long since." National Museum, Dublin. File: Coolalough (3/7/1929).

KILCULLANE PARISH (M.).

This parish is situated to the north of the centre of the eastern expansion of the barony and the whole of it is within Small County. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cahercorney and Ballinard; on the east by Ballynamona, and on the south and west by Knockainy. The land lies between 250' and 300' O.D. Much of it is marshy and liable to floods, especially along the Camoge river, which flows through the centre of the parish. It contains five townlands and has a total area of 1,425 acres.

Ballinscoulia (292).

Castle. Sheet 32. Not marked.

There is now no trace of this castle and the site is not known. Westropp (28) says of it, "1583, Ballinscoulia, Earl of Desmond, two towers. 1609, Don O'Grady held Ballyn-
skeulye in Killkillane and Ballinscoulia castle and bawn and town."

Stone Fort. Sheet 32. W.50.9; N.25.7. O.D. 280'.

This is a very small stone fort built on a little knob of limestone outcrop on a very low hill. In a sense, it might be called a promontory fort as it is approachable easily only from the east side, where there is a gentle slope up to it. On the other sides the approach is precipitous. Very little of the rampart remains and none of the facing stones are visible. The entrance is on the S.E. side and is approximately 8' wide. At this point the slope up the rock to the fort is very gentle. The overall diameter is 60'. The surrounding field is intersected by ancient fences, some of which are marked by boulders placed along them at intervals.

Two Stone Forts. Sheet 32. W.52.0; N.28.2. O.D. 280'.

The best preserved of these consists of a circular space surrounded by what seems to be a stone bank. It is very collapsed and none of the facing stones are visible. The entrance is on the south and is only barely discernible. Its overall diameter is 100'. It is situated on a very low limestone hill which is divided up by a system of ancient fences.

The second fort is immediately on the west of this but only the slightest trace of it remains. It was probably similar to the one described above. Its overall diameter seems to have been about 100'.

Gortnaskagh (79).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.38.8; N.33.3. O.D. 250'.

This is one of two circular platforms situated in a little elbow of a stream which is tributary to the Camoge. It is surrounded by a fosse. The monument has been damaged by the erection of fences on the east, south and west sides. The entrance is not recognisable. The platform is 3' high over the fosse-bottom and the overall diameter is 135'.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.36.7; N.33.0. O.D. 250'.

This is the second structure mentioned above. The west side of this has been cut away by a fence and the north side has been cut away by the stream. It consists of a circular platform surrounded by a fosse. The height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 3' and the overall diameter is 120'. The entrance is not recognisable.

Herbertstown Powel (164).

Castle. Sheet 32. Exact location not known.

There is now no trace of this castle and the site is not known. Westropp (28) says, "1538, Ballyhibbert or Ballyhubbard castle, next Kyllyllane, held by the Earl of Desmond."

Kilculane (728).

Castle. Sheet 32. W.45.0; N.22.8.

A fragment of the east wall, 6' high, is all that remains, and its facing stones are gone. Lewis (30) says that it was erected in the 15th century by the O'Hurleys. Westropp (31) says that it was granted to Monasterenanagh Abbey in 1186. 1244 Adam de Anno held it. In 1287, J. Daundon held it from Sir T. de Clare. The Browne family held it from thenceforward till the end of the 18th century, or early 17th. In 1610 it was granted to Edm. Baggot and D. O'Grady. In 1655 the decayed castle was held by Teige O'Grady.

Church. Sheet 32. W.44.0; N.22.9.

Much of this ruin still exists. It consists of a nave and chancel separated from one another by an arch. The chancel is 18' 6" by 12' 10". Its east gable is now only 4' high. In its south wall some distance from the gable was a window, now entirely defaced. The chancel arch is pointed. It is 11' 6" high and 7' 10" wide, and is of dressed brown sandstone. The nave is 33' long by 20'. Most of the south wall is gone. There was a window in each long wall near the chancel arch end, but these are entirely defaced. The doorway was probably in the south wall and is now destroyed. The west gable remains for most of its height. In this there was a pointed window widely splayed inside. This was of dressed brown sandstone. The walls are of limestone. They remain to a height of about 10' and are 3' thick. The church was granted to Monasterenanagh Abbey in 1186. (32)


This crannog was one of the sites fortified by Brian Boru between 1002 and 1012 (33). It has not been correctly identified. Several suggestions regarding its location have been made and all indicate a position within this parish, but on the ground no trace of it can now be seen.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 32. W.37.2; N.17.5. O.D. 260'.

This consists of a circular earthen platform surrounded by a fosse, which is continuous. The entrance is not recognisable. The platform is 5' high over the fosse-bottom and the overall diameter is 135'. Situated in poor low-land.

FINDS FROM KILCULLANE PARISH.

Townland of Herbertstown O'Grady (162).

Stone Axe. Sheet 32. Exact location not known.

This axe measures 5" long. It is well preserved. It was found on the bank of the Camoge near Herbertstown. National Museum, Dublin. File: Herbertstown, (18/3/32).

Iron Spear-head. Sheet 32. Exact location not known.

This is a socketed Iron spear-head. The edge of one of the flanges of the blade is corroded away as is also the end of the socket. There is a slight suggestion of a mid-rib. The overall length is 8½". Found at a depth of 4' in the bank of the Camoge river. Museum, University College, Cork. File: KIlculane, (19/11/40).

Stone Axe. Sheet 32. Exact location not known.

This is a well made axe of diorite. The butt end is badly broken. It was found when digging a garden. The remaining fragment measures 3½" long. Museum, University College, Cork. File: Kilculane 3/10/39).

Stone Axe. Sheet 32. Exact location not known.

Well preserved axe of diorite. Slightly asymmetrical. Butt-end pitted from hammering. Said to have been in the house of the donor for 230 years. Museum, University College, Cork. File: Kilculane (14/7/38).

KILBREADDY MAJOR PARISH.

There is only one small townland in this parish within Small County. This townland is called Magherareagh. It has no antiquities. It covers an area of 19 acres. In the most recent edition of the O.S. map this townland belongs to that part of the parish of Athneasy which lies in Small County and has been joined on to a townland of that name in Athneasy. In the older map it belonged as above, to the parish of Kilbready Major.

KILFRUSH PARISH (R).

The whole of this parish is within Small County. On the north and west it is bounded by the parish of Hospital; on the south its boundary is also that of the barony, and on the east it is bounded by the County of Tipperary. The land lies between 260' and 370' O.D., but the greater part of it lies around the 300' mark. It contains three townlands and has a total of 1,519 acres.

Ballinearona (616).

Conjoined Earthworks, Type A. Sheet 41. W.25.3; N.4.9. O.D. 350'.

The more westerly of the two structures is shown on the map, but as the other is not at all obvious, it was apparently missed by the surveyors. The western monument consists of a circular platform of earth around which there is a fosse. The surface of the platform is quite flat and level. It is about 4' over the field level. The overall diameter is 154'.

The eastern structure is exactly similar but has a maximum height of only 1' 6" over the field. Its fosse is not so deep nor is it continuous, as it has been cut into by the fosse of the other structure. It is probable that the eastern monument was the first to be built and the western one was built later. This is indicated by the intersection of the fosses as well as by the fact that the western platform is much better preserved. The overall diameter of the eastern platform is 169'. The monuments are situated in low land.

Kilfrush (785)

Castle. Sheet 40. Not marked.

There is now no trace of this castle nor is the site known. Westropp (34) says of it, "...Kyllfrushe castle held by the Earl of Desmond ..."

Church. Sheet 40. E.6.7; N.17.7.

There is no surviving trace of this church. The attached graveyard is also cleared away. Nothing is known of it, but it may have been the parish church.
Holy Well. Sheet 40. E.7.1; N.17.5.

The well is dedicated to St. Bridget. It is still in existence and is well looked after. Rounds are still paid sometimes, though the devotion is nearly dead. The well was supposed to cure sore eyes. Pieces of coloured ribbons or rags were left tied to the ash tree which stands beside it.

Earthwork, Type C. Sheet 40. E.12.15; N.26.2. O.D. 310'.

This structure consists of a circular flat-topped mound around which there is a fosse. The sides of the mound are steeply sloped. Its maximum height over the fosse-bottom is 13' and the overall diameter is 270'. Running into the fosse on the east side is the remains of a straight fosse or trench. This comes from the bank of the river Carnage, which is only a very short distance from the monument. This is nearly silted up. There is a similar trench running out of the fosse on the west side, and this is also silted up. It is probable that the fosse on the east side brought water from the river to the fosse of the mound. The water was returned to the river by the other trench which connects with a stream, which in turn connects with the river a little further down stream.

Knockleng (114).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 40. E.12.3; N.30.1. O.D. 320'.

This consists of a circular mound of earth surrounded by a fosse, which is partly waterlogged. The surface of the platform slopes from west to east. On the north-east and south-west sides there are berms. The greatest height of the mound over the fosse-bottom is 9' and the overall diameter is 150'. Situated in low-land.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 40. E.9.2; N.32.3. O.D. 320'.

This consists of a circular flat-topped platform, which is completely surrounded by a berm, and it looks as if the monument was built in two stages and deliberately given this form. It is surrounded by a wide fosse which has been cut into on the north side by a modern fence. The western side of the fosse has been removed by tillage operations in the field. The maximum height of the mound over the fosse-bottom is 8' and the overall diameter is 210'.

Kilpeacon Parish (A).

Only a portion of this parish is within Small County. A part of it is in the barony of Pipplebrien. The boundary of that part of it which lies in Small County is also the barony boundary on the north, west and south sides. On the east side of it is the parish of Fedamore. The land lies between 120' and 170' O.D. It contains four townlands and has a total area of 1,035 acres.

Badgersfort (110).

Megalithic Tomb (?) Sheet 22. W.46.1; N.4.8. O.D. 160'.

Westropp(35) says, "There is a defaced dolmen in the earth fort of Badgersrath, east from the Church (Kilpeacon)." In a later work(36) he says, "Badgersfort, near Kilpeacon, has a dolmen within its outer ring." Borlase (37) mentions it only, and places it in the townland of Kilpeacon, which is incorrect. On the map the site is marked Cromleac.

It is not possible to say with absolute certainty that this was not a dolmen, but it is most likely that it was not. It now consists of one large standing stone near which are two low boulders. The standing stone is of limestone and the boulders are a volcanic breccia. The boulders are not quite a foot high, while the standing stone is 5' 6", the base measuring 2' by 1' 3". The two boulders are probably glacial erratics and the standing stone seems a genuine ancient monument. Neither is there a fort at this site. The whole locality lies on a gravel drift, the surface of which shows many undulations. There is one such undulation just at one side of the standing stone in question. This is crescent shaped and may have been taken to be part of the bank of a fort.

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 22. W.48.5; N.13.3. O.D. 150'. Not marked.

This is a circular earthen platform surrounded by a continuous fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. Its greatest height over the field level is 4' and the overall diameter is 120'. Situated in good low-land.

37. Borlase: Dolmens of Ireland, I, 47.
Bawnacouma (201).

Earthen Ring Fort. Sheet 22. W.43.4; N.16.5. O.D. 150°.

This is a circular space enclosed by an earthen bank. Outside this there is a fosse. The interior seems level with the field outside. Quite recently the bank has been faced with stones on the outside. These have been collected off the neighbouring fields. It is now used as a paddock and the original entrance on the east side has been narrowed and fitted with a gate. Fences have been built against the rampart on the N.W. and S.E. sides. The overall diameter is 150°.

Kilpeacon (454).

Castle. Sheet 22. Not marked.

All traces of this castle have now disappeared. Lewis says (38) that the manor was granted in the reign of James I. to William King, who built a very strong castle.

Church. Sheet 22. W.30.9; N.9.8.

The present church on this site was built in 1520. Westropp(39) says that Kilpeacon was dedicated to St. Beccen in 1410. It was granted to Sir W. King in 1607.

Holy Well. Sheet 22. W.35.1; N.11.0.

This was dedicated to St. Patrick. All devotion has now ceased and the well is defaced. It was said to cure any disease, but particularly diseases of the eyes.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.38.7; N.16.0. O.D. 172°.

This consists of a circular platform on the edge of which there is a bank of earth, stones and gravel. Surrounding this there was a fosse. The entrance is not recognisable. The fort is densely overgrown with bushes. The overall diameter is 210°.

Earthwork, Type B. Sheet 22. W.38.0; N.13.7. O.D. 170°.

This consists of a circular platform on the edge of which there is a bank of stone, earth, and gravel. Outside this there was a fosse. There was an outer bank surrounding the whole. This was mainly of stone and remains for about two thirds of the circumference. The entrance is not recognisable. The fort is densely overgrown. The overall diameter is 195°.


This structure has been levelled flat and it is not now possible to say what it looked like. There is no trace of a fosse. The overall diameter seems to have been about 150°.

Stone Fort. Sheet 22. W.34.9; N.16.2. O.D. 180°.

This is a circular open space enclosed by a stone bank. It is now very collapsed and no facing stones are visible. It remains to a height of about 1'. The entrance is not recognisable. A chord of the structure has been cut off by a modern fence. Overall diameter is 120°.

Fort. Sheet 22. W.32.2; N.17.7. O.D. 180°.

All traces of this are now gone. It is not possible to say what it looked like.

Newtown (269).

Earthwork, Type A. Sheet 22. W.33.3; N.23.0. O.D. 160°.

This consists of an oval platform of earth surrounded by a fosse. Parts of the sides of the platform are faced with stone. The entrance is not recognisable. It measures 160° east-west by 90°. The maximum height of the platform over the fosse-bottom is 8'. The fosse is gone on the north side. The stone facing remains only at a few points. Fences have been built against the platform at a number of points.


"In the summer of 1821, a peasant while trenching potatoes in the lands of Kilpeacon found a golden crown in the form of an Oyster Shell. It weighed 5½ ounces and was sold to a goldsmith in Dublin for 16 pounds sterling." (40) Wallace (41) suggests that this description applies more to a gorget than to a crown-like object. In the absence of the object or of an adequate description of it, it is useless to speculate as to what the object was.

Newtown Townland.

Iron Ring. Sheet 22. W.33.3; N.23.0. O.D. 160'.

This is a plain iron ring the surface of which is fairly corroded. It measures 6.0 cms. in overall diameter and the diameter of the section of the metal is 1.0 cm. It was found embedded 8' deep in the clay of the platform structure described above. Museum, University College, Cork.


(To be continued).
The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the City Library on Wednesday, 29th January, 1942.

It was decided that the offices of President and Vice-Presidents would be held for three years from date of appointment, and all other offices be held annually. The following officers were elected:—President—Reverend John Ryan, S.J., D.Litt. Vice-Presidents—Maire Bean Ui Dhonnabhain, Reverend Canon T. F. Abbott. Committee:—Cait Bean Ui Cheallachain, An Cononach Tomas de Bhall, E. Bennis, E. Treacy, Reverend T. Hurley, S.J.; Rev. M. Moloney, P.P.; J. M. Flood, D.J.; D. F. Gleeson, M.A., M.R.I.A., D.Litt.; R. Hewson, and Reverend Robert Wyse Jackson, D.Litt., M.R.I.A. Joint-Secretaries and Treasurers:—J. N. A. Wallace and R. Herbert. Auditor—J. Purcell.

The following lectures and excursions were held during the year:—

29/1/1942. R. Herbert. Extracts from the diary of Sir Vere Hunt, Bart.
21/5/1942. Inspection of St. John's Cathedral and the O'Dea mitre and crosier.
13/10/1942. The President. The Dalhassians.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society for the year 1942 was held in the City Library on Wednesday, 19th February, 1943. The Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports were read and approved of. The Committee already in office was re-elected and Mr. John Hunt was added to it.

After the business of the Meeting, T. D. Kendrick of the British Museum lectured on "Viking Art."

Other lectures and excursions held during the year were as follows:—

29/6/1943. Visit to St. Mary's Cathedral at which Dr. Wyse-Jackson, Rev. M. Moloney, John Hunt and R. Hewson spoke.
6/10/1943. M. Dulgher, M.A. Life and work on the land in ancient times.
29/12/1943. C. P. Curran. Irish stucco-work.