CENN ABRAT, OR CENN FEBRAT. (1)

By P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A.I., and George Fogerty, R.N.

In my notes on Carn Feradhaigh (vol. i, p. 168) I had occasion to refer to Cenn Abrat as the south-eastern boundary of the territory of Cormac Cas, as given in the Book of Lecan; and to show that the description in that MS. left the territory somewhat undefined; like Carn Feradhaigh, the location of this mountain has been left in doubt by the notes in the Irish texts. In Onomasticon Goedelicum it is stated that it is "by some said to be Slia Bric, by others the Ballyhoura hills on borders of Cork and Limerick." I think it can be made clear that Cenn Abrat is the mountain now known as Slieve Riach (Slieve Reagh) a few miles south of Knocklong, and that the entire range of mountains was probably known as Slieve Caoin.

Looking south from the plain of the Co. Limerick, the horizon is broken by a range of mountains on the borders of the Co. Cork, known as the Ballyhoura hills, Ballyhoura being a corruption of the Irish words belach Febrath (belach meaning a pass or road). Slieve Riach or Cenn Abrat is the most northerly mountain of the group (though not now included in it). There is a pass to the west of it, now the main road from Kilmallock into the County Cork; this pass, south of Killflyn, is known as Bearnagh Dherg (the red gap); the entire pass may have been.

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(1) Onomasticon Goedelicum has the following—Cenn Abrat; dative singular; Cenn Abrat, Book of Leinster, 286 b; see Cenn Febrat; is hir rand Chormac Chais i gcLuí Mail ó Mullach Cláirí co. Bearmaítri Carbad agas ó Charn Feardhaigh agas oth/o Cenn Abrad bo thuaidh co Fochairmaigh, agas le tábhca Mágthaí anáir co. Luimneach, Book of Lecan, fol. 204. Fintán went over Slia Bric, and thence over C. A. Book of Fermoy, 9; in Dál Cais, Book of Ballymote, 98 b.; in north of Dál Cais, Book of Lecan, 409; in Mag Locha, Book of Lecan, 367; C. A. Sléibhe Caoin fortified by Brian Mac Cinnnáide, Keating 171 a, Stonyhurst Copy 377; probably near Killinane in S.E. of Co. Limerick, Cogadh Gaedheal re Gaileish, 140; C. A. Sléibhe Caoin, Book of Lismore, 206 a, H. 4, 13; T.C.D. 142, Keating's History, 122 b; South of Aine Clach, Book of Leinster, 264 a; hill south of Ardpatrick, Co. Limerick, between Aenach Cúile mna Nechtain and Ardpatrick, Stokes' Acallamh na Senóraí, 708; seems north of Ardpatrick, in barony of Coshlea, Co. Limerick; 3 glens there, and 3 hills and a lake, Loch Bo; see as last, S90, battle of C. A., Annals of Tigernach R. xvii. 10, O'Curry's M.S.S. Materials, 187, Book of Lecan, 261, Book of Ballymote, 7 a, 13 b, Cór Anmann Stokes, 314; The 3 Bruchniug of C. A., Book of Leinster, 101; by some said to be Slia Bric, by others the Ballyhoura hills on borders of Cork and Limerick; vide Cenn Febrat.
known as Belach Febrath in ancient times, taking the name from its opening at Cenn Febrat, and gave the name to the group of mountains later on.

O’Donovan in a note to Bearna Dhearg (2) explains it as “the red gap or chasm; a celebrated gap in the mountain of Slieb Caoin now Slieve Reagh, about one mile south of Kilslyn Church, on the borders of the counties of Limerick and Cork.” Slieve Reagh is some miles north of Kilslyn, but it is probable the group of mountains were known as Slieve Caoin in ancient times, and the records—which will be referred to later on—would lead to this conclusion.

In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick it is mentioned, that when the saint was about founding a church at Ardpatick, he was opposed by Derball son of Aedh. Derball said to Patrick “If you would remove that mountain there, so that I could see Loch Lunga across it to the south in Fera-Maighe-Feine (barony of Fermoy, Co. Cork) I would believe.”—“Cenn Abhrat is the name of the mountain and Belach Legtha (melted pass) is the name of the pass which has melted there.” Looking from Ardpatick the Co. Cork is in the south, while Slieve Riach or Cenn Abrat stands north, so that the ancient chronicler must have had in mind the portion of the pass now known as Bearna Dearth, though the “pass” may be said to commence north of Kilsfinane.

Keating’s History of Ireland (3), in describing the sub-divisions of Munster, defines Middle Munster as in length from Cnamhchoill (Cleghile near Tipperary) to Luachair Dheaghauidh (Slieve Louger in Kerry), and in breadth from Sliabh Eibhinne (Slieve Felim mountains) to Sliabh Caoin; and South Munster, as from Sliabh Caoin to the sea southwards; Sliabh Caoin appears from this to include the entire range of mountains in the south, as does Sliabh Eibhinne in the north.

The Annals of Innisfallen, A.D. 978, record the battle of Belach Leachta (4), in which Molloy was slain by the hands of Murrough son of Brian, stating it was at Berna Derg on Sliabh Caoin the battle was fought, other writers place it south of Mallow, and at Macroom, there

(2) A.F.M., Vol. VII., p. 2150.
(4) The A.F.M. record at A.D. 186. “The battle of Ceannseabhrat by the sons of Otholl Olum, and the three Cairbres, against Dadera the Druid, Neimhidi son of Sroibhein, and the South of Ireland.”
may be some confusion about the name, as Dr. Todd explains (5), the Belach Leghia of the Tripartite life means the pass of melting, while Belach Lechta signifies the pass of the leacht or monument, however the first portion of the reference appears to group the mountain range as Sliabh Caoín.

The Book of Ballymote states that Cenn Abrat is in Dal Cais. The territory of Cormac Cas and the Dal Cais at one time included "from Oclan to Luimnech (the Shannon) (6) and from Cnam-Coill (near Tipperary) to Luachair" (in Kerry), and was taken from them by the Hi Fidgente, who were in occupation of it in the tenth century. The Book of Lecan locates Cenn Febrat in the north of Dal Cais; also in Magh Locha in Bregia (near Trim), but these are clearly mistakes, which appear to be multiplying as we inquire into the topography of this district in the Book of Lecan.

Amongst the places fortified by Brian Boru were "Ceann Abhraid and Dun Tri Liag" (7). Duntryleague hill is the ancient Sliab Clair or Mullach Clair, and Dun Tri Liag was the royal fort of Cormac Cas in Clair (8). I would therefore be inclined to identify Dun Tri Liag with Claire, which was one of the Royal forts of Munster mentioned in the Book of Rights, especially as Dun Tri Liag is not mentioned in that list. O'Donovan identifies Clair with "Lios Dun gClaire at Glenbrohane" (9). This fine fort is on the slope of Sliabh Riach or Cenn Abrat under the "Pinnacle" on the 700 feet contour line, and if taken to mean the fort called "Ceann Abhraid" in Keating's history would render the passage very clear. On the Ordnance Survey Maps this fort is named "Doonglara." I know that these maps cannot be relied on for accuracy in place names; this spelling may be due to the natural commutability of c and g, and I would not refer to it but that I find a passage in the Colloquy of the Ancients (10) stating that Glaire was one of the seven seers, who were dispersed into different duns through the country, and that Glaire was in dán Glaire in Ely. In O'Brien's Dictionary a Dun Glaire is mentioned.

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(5) Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, CXXXVIII.
(6) Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, p. 87. Oclan must have been in the south of the Co. Limerick; it is not further defined in O. G.
(9) Book of Rights, O'Donovan, p. 92.
(10) Silva Gadelica, p. 524.
as a royal house near Slieve Mis in Kerry (11), so that there is a possibility of the same name being connected with this fort on Cenn Abrat, particularly as it is some miles south of Slieve Clair (12), now Dun Tri Liag.

In the supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary (p. 593) O'Donovan describes Cenn Abrat as "celebrated in the Irish annals as a mountain by which the old road from Kilmallock to Cork passes. It is now probably that called Siabh Riach, which extends from Gleann Bruachain in a south-western direction to Bearna Dhearg. Q? is it not Suidh Finn mountain?" Though passages in some of the MSS. would lead us to suppose that it was south of Ardpatrick, and probably Seefin, still there is abundant evidence to the contrary, as I hope to shew, and clearly identifying Cenn Abrat with the present mountain called Slieve Reagh.

In the Mesca Ulad (13), Cuchulaind is standing on the hill of Knockany and addresses his charioteer Loeg:—

"Say, my Master Loeg, knowest thou in what territory we are?"
"I know not indeed," said Loeg.
"But I know," said Cuchulaind. "This in the south is Cenn Abhrait of Siabh-Cain. The mountains of Ebilinn are these to the north-east. That bright linn which thou seest is the linn of Limerick. This is Drum Colchallill in which we are, which is called Ani Cloach in the territory of Deisê-bec. Before us to the south is the host, in Cliu-Mail-Mic-Ugaine, in the land of Curui son of Daire son of Dedad."

Standing on Knockany hill to day it can be seen that Cenn Abrat of Siabh-Cain directly south could be no other than Slieve Reagh.

In the Colloquy of the Ancients from the Book of Leinster (14), describing Patrick's journey from Kildare to Ardpatrick after passing

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(11) Onomasticon Goedelicum.
(12) In the third century, Cormac Mac Art, Monarch of Ireland, made war on the King of Munster, Fiacha Mulleathan. Cormac marched from Tara to Knocklong, by which it got its name of Leen, the hill of the encampment (Joyce, 1st Series, p. 101); the Munster King encamped on the opposite hill, Slieve Claire, now Duntryleague hill. The history of the invasion is found in the Book of Leen; the story is told, that the druids of Cormac dried up all the springs, lakes and rivers of the district, but that Moch-Ruith, the Munster druid, through his disciple Canvore, succeeded in providing a well with a copious supply for the entire army. Though there is a well on the top of Slieve Claire, and a remarkably fine one at the foot, in Duntryleague, it is a well at the foot of Slieve Reagh that is now known as the well of Canvore. The Munster army could have extended so far, or tradition may have gone wrong. Keating does not mention Canvore, but of course the entire tale is a blend of history and romance. The Irish texts all point to Slieve Claire as distinct from Slieve Reagh or Slieve Caoim.
(13) Book of Leinster, Fol. 105 a.b. ; Todd Lecture Series, Vol. I.
(14) Silva Gadelica, p. 118.
Cleghile near Tipperary (before referred to) by "the Fian's leap, skirting the assembly place of Nechtan's wife Cuil, now called the heifer-carrying fair-green of Old Clochar (15); past cenn febrat of shiabh caein to the

(15) This identifies Oenach Culi, which was one of the ancient cemeteries of Munster, with old Clochar. The hill at Knocklong which this route from Tipperary to Ardpatick would skirt, when passing north of Cenn Abrat of Sliabh Caein, is known as Clogher hill (see Ord. Survey map). The old name for Knocklong was Drum Damhghaire (davary) the hill of the oxen, and it is probable these are survivals from "the heifer-carrying fair-green of old Clochar." O'Curry in his MSS. materials supposes the Oenach was at Monasteranenagh, Canon J. F. Lynch locates it at Lough Gur (see Journal Cork H. and A. Society, 1897, p. 333, and 1908, p. 47). Rev. J. Begley in his History of the Diocese of Limerick (p. 19) gives his reasons for believing it was not at Monasteranenagh, as in the grant of land for the abbey the site is called Kenelmegan, and he suggests that it was at a place called Clogher, in the parish of Dromin, which was portion of the abbey lands. There appears to be no reason for connecting this Oenach with Monasteranenagh beyond O'Curry's suggestion; it is also natural to suppose that Lough Gur was an ancient cemetery of some importance, I gave expression to that view myself when describing the Cromlechs at Lough Gur in this Journal; but while Clogher hill, Knocklong, may be said to skirt the route described in the Book of Leinster, Lough Gur is about 8 miles distant, Dromin the same, and Manister about 12 miles, and all north of Knockany. That seanchair was south of Knockany would appear from a continuation of the narrative in the Mesta Ulad (see page xxii.) "Returned to his companions, who were waiting in a position to the south of Knockany, Cuchulaind is questioned by King Conor as to the proper place for an encampment for the northern bands. "Old Oenach-Clochar is here," answers Cuchulaind, "and this rough winter season is not Fair-time." In a note Mr. W. M. Hennessy states that "In a curious poem in the Book of Leinster the course run by horses at the games of Oenach-Clochar, in which Find mac Cumail is said to have assisted, is described as from the Oenach (or fair green) to the "Rock over Lough Gair."
southward by *tulach na stinne*, which is now called Ardpatrick" (16).

The Cenn Abrat passed on this journey from the north-east to Ardpatrick could not be Seefin, which lies some miles further on, and south of Ardpatrick, and could be no other but Slieve Reagh.

Having sojourned for a time at Ardpatrick, a hunting party was formed, and we read (17):

"There Patrick and Caelite, with all so many as they had of a company, went up into Cenn Fhebrath of Sliabh Caoin (18), and the lie of that particular spot to which they attained was this: three glens there were about the mountain and betwixt them a loch, its name was *loch bb*; that of the mountain *asmetal*. (Caelite said) "Westward of the loch is *Cnoc na heire*, and *fainnis* is the easternmost hill's denomination. But the name of this hill is *cnoce Maine*; and here was a notable rogue stag called *tlath na dtrí mhèoin*, or 'the grey one of the three antlers,' that for the space of seven-and-twenty years had ever eluded the Fianna, both man and deerhound. Now a warrior of the Fianna killed him, and that warrior am I. Caelite rose now: Eastward and westward of the loch he stationed his people, on the south, and on the north, and Patrick sat him down; whence also *Suibhe Pátraic* or 'Patrick's Seat' is the name of that place in Cenn Fhebrath of Sliabh Caoin. Then on high he reared his waving signal of chase, of hunting, and of Finntike venery. He uttered three mighty and formidable whoops: whereby neither in adjacency nor in proximity to him, nor whether in plain or on moor, on mountain or in wood, was there a free roaming stag but in his career of headlong speed came up; and to cool themselves after their course, they all plunged before the hunters' faces into ample *loch bb*."

The continuation of the narrative explains that the huntsmen then surrounded the loch and eight hundred beasts were killed. Not one of these names survive in these mountains at the present time. There are three glens around Slieve Reagh. Glenaree, Glenlary, and Glenbrohane

Father Begley also mentions that in the grant of lands to the abbey of Monaster-anenagh "Enach Chului in Corballi" is mentioned, and that in an old document Corballi is given as lying near Knockany. Corballi is now reduced to a narrow strip of townland, three-quarters of a mile east of Clogher hill, but I should say the two intervening townlands were originally portions of it. Exception has been taken to this spelling, *enach*, which is said to mean marshy ground, but this would be *enanach* (see Joyce). *enanach* is a snare or trap (see Todd Lecture Series, Vol. XVI). The spelling in the records of grants of Irish land is seldom correct, and I think it is clear from the context that in this case it was *Oenach* (Aenach) Chului was meant, and it affords further evidence in favour of locating it by Knocklong, the hill of the encampment, near Knockany, close to the Sliabh Clair of Oiloll Olum and Cormac Cas, and almost under the shadow of Cenn Abrat of Sliabh Caoin. The situation of Oenach Cului is a matter for conjecture, but the bearing that these references have upon its location are worthy of consideration (see map. K. denotes Knockany). See also an interesting note by Mr. Goddard H. Orpen in Journal R.S.A.I., Vol. XXXVI, p. 34.

(16) Mr. O'Grady explains the words in italics by inserting "the Ballyhoura hills and Slievereagh," and "the hill of the Fianna." These are not in the Irish text.

(17) Silva Gadelica, p. 123.

(18) Mr. O'Grady has "Slievereach," in the translation; but the Irish text is "Sliöibe Cán," and I think it better to follow it.
(Gleann Bruachain) (19). There is no lake, but the course of the Morning Star river, the ancient Samhair, in this portion of Coshlea lies through a district which bears evidence of having been submerged; but this may have no connection with the loch described in the passage quoted from Silva Gaelica. We cannot expect to reconcile in all cases the descriptions in the early texts with modern maps or place names. These romantic tales were in many cases woven around the deeds of mythological heroes, and afforded great scope for the imagination; yet it is remarkable how closely the topographical portions generally correspond with what we know to have been the place names and boundaries in ancient times.

Dr. Joyce has identified the site of Loch bò (20) as a marshy place running north-east of Ballyorgan bridge close to Seefin mountain, which was covered by a lake known by that name in recent times. The loch was formed by obstructions brought down by the Lyre-na-grena stream, and disappeared when they were removed some years ago. Dr. Joyce describes it as a narrow shallow lake, and that when it was drained it left a bog from which turf was cut year after year. These descriptions and my own observations, having visited the place recently, would lead to the opinion that this was not a very ancient loch, such as the "ample loch bò" of the narrative. However it may have been, as "Caeile" sometimes extends his view beyond ordinary limits; as when describing the attractions of Ardpatrick he travels to the Shannon and, with Ossian, they embark in Curraoch on the "green sea waves," &c., all of which point to Knockpatrick, some distance away.

This reference to Loch bó induced a writer in the Journal of the Cork H. and A. Society to apply the story in Agallamh na Senorach to that portion of the district (21), and to identify Seefin mountain (Suidhe Finn) with Cenn Abrat, because of the seat mentioned on the top of the mountain in the Colloquy (Suidhe Pátraic); and Carn Feradhaigh, with Carron mountain, Sliev Reagh was said to be the Mullach or Sliabh

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(19) In the Book of Leinster, 101, mention is made of "the three Brúochach" of Cenn Abrat; the name may be preserved in this glem.

(20) Ballads of Irish Chivalry, by R. D. Joyce, M. D., edited by Dr. P. W. Joyce, p. 133.

(21) See Vol. XIV., 1908, Historical and Topographical Notes, J. Grove White, J.P., p. 243. The opinions expressed in this note on Ballyhoura were so new to me that I entered into a correspondence with the author, Rev. Canon J. F. Lynch, and he has written to me to say that he has since given the matter much fuller consideration, and after consulting the records he now believes that Mullach or Sliève Clair and Sliève Reagh (on Cenn Abrat) are not the same, and that the Cenn Abrat of the Irish MSS. is on the present Sliève Reagh.
Claire on which Olioll Olum died, and, in corroboration, attention was directed to a dolmen or cromleac and stone circles which are marked on the top of Slieve Reagh on the new six-inch Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet No. 49.

This last discovery was most interesting, as any evidence of ancient burials on Slieve Reagh would support the opinion I had previously formed that Sliabh Riach was Cenn Abrat, and that the entire range was probably the Sliabh Caoin of the MSS.

In the Colloquy of the Ancients (22) we read:—

"Whence Cenn Febhrat ‘Febhra’s head’? Febhra son of Sen brother of the elder Dedhad mac Sen, him Derg duailach’s son Caen killed, and brought his head to that mountain; hence the name. Then came Carbhan son of Dedhad to avenge his uncle upon Caen, whom he slew on Sliabh Caoin and brought his head, too, to Cenn Febhrat. Many heroes and heroines have been buried with them there: Lughaid laighde, Dodera Mac Urmore, the poet; Eithne, Maer, Mughain, and others" (23).

Lughaid laighde son of Eochaidh, son of Oilill Fionn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdearg, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas of the race of Eibhear, held the sovereignty of Ireland seven years; and he fell by Aodh Ruadh son of Badharn (24). It shows a high appreciation of literature when the poet comes next to the King in the list of burials on Cenn Febhrat. Eithne daughter of Lughaidh mac Daire, sister of Macnia, was mother of Conaire caemh son of Moghlama and of Lughaid liagra son of Moghuadhat. Maer was mother of Eochaidh mac Luchtai (25).

The remains of the stone circles found on the mountain would show that it was an ancient cemetery. Dr. George Foggarty made a careful survey of the circles, which I plotted, and the plan was checked on a second visit to the mountain. It will be seen from the plan that the monument in its present ruinous condition has the appearance of the remains of a small inner circle, dolmen, or cairn, and two other circles somewhat eccentric on plan. The circles were, no doubt, originally complete, the cliff (or “benches”) to the east being of sandstone conglomerate must have weathered away considerably with time, and

(22) Silva Gadelica, p. 524.
(23) It might be that the “pinnacle” (see Ordnance Map) where the circle stands was the “Cenn Abrat,” the remainder of the mountain,—with the range,—being Sliabh Caoin.
PLAN OF STONE CIRCLES, SLIEVE REAGH.
carried the remainder of the circles with it. It is probable that before the destruction of the monument, and when the circles were complete, the plan would have been two concentric circles around the inner circle, which was no doubt the place of burial. The plans of stone circles found in various countries show the circles in all cases concentric, sometimes two and three circles surrounding a dolmen, or cairn. I have not met with any case of eccentric circles, and for that reason I do not suppose it was so in this case; and the present condition of the monument is such that it might be either.

The cromleac or dolmen Dr. Fogeriy supposes to be a natural formation, the underlying stone being apparently an outcrop of the mountain strata; this could only be proved by excavation; the wedge-like stones at the side give it an artificial appearance. There are some antiquaries who believe that natural formations were sometimes availed of for urn burial, and to serve as sepulchral monuments. As it is now marked on the Ordnance Survey Map (26) it is well to have it illustrated; the doubt may be cleared up at some future time.

P. J. LYNCH.

The Ballyhoura mountains extending from Buttevant in a N.E. direction seem to terminate in the bold escarpment of Slieve Reagh, situated in the south of the Co. Limerick, close to Knocklong. It consists of a long ridge of sandstone topped with conglomerate trenching east and west, the northern face being steep, and near the summit forming a low cliff marked in the O.S. as "The Benches." The eastern end rising to a height of 1,537 feet at the point called the "pinnacle" on the map. This is a well marked point when seen from below.

The view from the top on a clear day is remarkable, extending over the plains of the Co. Limerick; to the north-east is the Glen of Aherlow, over which Slieve Reagh seems to stand guard at its western entrance; away to the west is the green hill of Ard Patrick, at the foot of the N. slopes of the Ballyhoura range, and southward the view is one of gently undulating hills and vales.

(26) "Labbanabiertha" is marked on the O.S. map close to the stone circle. This is said to be a natural formation of the cliff, overhanging; Bheara (Blhiertha) was a witch (see Borlase, Dolmens of Ireland, p. 837; Limerick Field Club Journal, Vol. III., p. 8), and I presume the rock got its name from some fancied resemblance to a hag or witch. The name appears to have been known in this district, for the cromleac at the foot of Slievereagh is called Clochavarra.
The ascent of the mountain may be made from Glenbrohane village, either by leaving the main road at Doonlara, and crossing some fields strike the mountain path, called the red road, and rightly so, as it is cut out of the red sandstone of which the mountain is formed, and is used for bringing down turf from the bog. In wet weather it must be a stream, as the rocks are quite bare in many places. One can also ascend from the village by a bye road to the right just beyond the school. This skirts the mountain side, then crosses a valley over a small mountain stream close to a well, and keeping the "pinnacle" on your right again strike the red road, following on this road, deep cut in the mountain, and passing several large prostrate stones, which may have stood at one time in alignment, we arrive at the benches of conglomerate to the south of the summit, and over a stone-strewn waste picking one's way, at last reach the highest point. The benches here fall away to the east and south, having previously formed the north face, and here is the triple Stone Circle.

The centre stone is at the ground level, and has an O.S. Bench mark cut in its face.

The inner circle consists of five stones (one nearly covered), 4 ft. x 1 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. high over the ground.

The middle circle is about 36 ft. in diameter, formed of eleven stones varying from 5 ft. to 3 ft. in length, 18 in. wide, and from 2 ft. to 6 in. in height. The stones of this circle to the south of the central line have fallen out and in, and the one to the extreme east has been moved so as to join the outer circle. All this is probably the work of boys hunting rabbits and hares, who are ever working destruction amidst such monuments as this.

The outer circle is about 47 ft. from N. to S., and it contains 17 stones varying in height from 4 ft. to 6 in., in length from 6 ft. to 4 ft., and from 6 in. to 12 in. thickness. In this circle again there has been considerable alterations in stones forming it to the south. Here the ground falls away rapidly, and the stones have probably been thrown over the cliff. The last remaining one is 6 ft. x 3 ft., and rests on its side having fallen in against the slope. The next one, of irregular shape, 6 ft. x 3 ft., has fallen out, and is in danger of going down the slope. The long narrow stone second next to this is 5 ft. 6 in. in length,
3 ft. 9 in. over ground, and six inches thick, outside is another flat stone leaning against it. The ground is covered with stones laying about in all directions, which may at one time have formed portions of the circles or of a cairn, but I have avoided as far as possible marking any but those which are undoubtedly in or near their positions.

When standing on the ground level at the outer circle the inner would appear to be 7 ft. above it to the west, and more than that to the east.

In the photograph, the man on the left is standing within the inner circle and the man on the right at the outer circle.

The O.S. officer has marked a Cromleac as existing near the circles on the north face of Slieve Reagh mountain, close to the edge of the benches. I examined the site carefully, but could not satisfy myself as to its existence; certainly there are several large blocks of conglomerate resting on the edge, which may be portions of a Cromleac, but that the underlying stone is the natural rock in position, and that one's idea of a Cromleac is something built by human hands. I have taken a photograph of one which I should say is that marked on Ordnance Survey map, which is reproduced here for our readers information. Several large blocks of conglomerate are resting low down the north slope, having probably fallen from a higher position.

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