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XVI.

THE CISTS, DOLMENS, AND PILLARS OF THE WESTERN
HALF OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

BY THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

PLATES XXIII.—XXV.

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THE dolmens of Eastern Clare having been treated with considerable detail in the Proceedings of this Academy, we are led to bring forward briefer notes on the more numerous monuments of the western half of the county, in order to complete as far as possible the list of its early remains before the close of the older series of our publications. Though we do this somewhat earlier than we intended, it is in the belief that longer and more systematic work in the past may have put the field-work of this more difficult district on at least a par with the notes on the eastern monuments. We also believe that, though individual examples of various forms of dolmen may yet be discovered, the survey is too far advanced for these to affect the broad facts of distribution and type. Beyond these questions we hardly venture to advance at present.

There are, it may be remembered, three preceding papers,¹ which may be taken with the present one as covering the known dolmens, cists, and pillars of Clare. The first, in 1897, aimed at giving a fuller list than was then in print. It gave, besides the list, detailed accounts of the monuments of Ballyganner Hill, Addroon, Corbehagh, Tyredagh, and Caherloghan. The other two papers cover Eastern Clare, being devoted to the baronies respectively of Upper and Lower Bunratty and Upper and Lower Tulla. There is also a detached account of the remains at Ballyeroum.²

¹ Proc., Ser. iii., vol. iv., p. 542, xxiv. (C), pp. 85, 107.

² *Ibid.*, Ser. iii., vol. vi., p. 85.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS.

The surveys earlier than 1897 were extremely defective. In 1808 Hely Dutton noted, briefly enough, but with some curious notes, eight dolmens—Deerpark; Cotteen, or Commons; Tully-naglashin, or Slievenaglasha; Ballykisshen, or Ballycasheen; Mount Callan; and three at Ballyganner.¹

The Ordnance Survey Letters of 1839 mention (and usually only mention) the monuments of Cooleamore, Cragballyconcoal, Ballyganner (two), Deerpark, Slievenaglasha, Reabachan, and Cotteen in Burren and Inchiquin; Kiltumper, in Ibrickan; and, in the eastern half, Cappaghbaun, Drummin, Ballykelly, and two at Miltown, with what the authors consider the "well" of Tobergrania. The maps of that period give 34 in the west, 42 in the east—some 76. Miss Stokes next published lists, one² "drawn up by the ladies of the Alexandra College Archæological Class, who have commenced by using the Ordnance Survey Letters," in 1874. This only gave 14 dolmens (11 named). The second³ is less accurate, and gives only 13 names; and neither of these lists gives a single monument to the east of the Fergus. We published a tentative list of 83 dolmens in 1884,⁴ and another, with 116 names, in these pages in 1897 (as noted); while it was in the press, there appeared the great work of William Copeland Borlase, on "The Dolmens of Ireland," giving 96 of the Clare dolmens.⁵ The present paper raises the number to over 170 for all Clare. It is too probably incomplete, like its predecessors; many cists may lie concealed in the crags and the hazels of Burren and Inchiquin, or the deep heather and furze of the eastern hills, or may be buried in cairns or built into fences. The deadliest delusion that can seize an Irish antiquary is that his work is complete, even after many years of unsparing labour. Let us leave that fallacious, pleasing belief to those who have touched the edge of Irish Archæology, and believe that they have secured "the spoils of the conquered ocean" thereof. The joy of beginning and furthering the work is ours; let us not grudge the joy of harvesting to those who come after—"Quo non possum corpore, corde sequor."

¹ Statistical Survey of Co. Clare, p. 317.

² "Early Christian Architecture of Ireland," p. 146.

³ "Revue Archéologique," vol. xlv., 1882, pp. 19-21.

⁴ R. S. A. I. Journal, vol. xxiv., p. 287.

⁵ Loc. cit., pp. 65-102.

EARLY DIVISIONS.

As we intend to deal mainly with the monuments, we only touch briefly on the earliest tribal arrangements, none of which may be old enough to overlap even the latest dolmens. In the first century Ptolemy places the Ganganoi, the Irish Siol Gengain (the Gan, Genann, and Sengan tribes) at the mouth of the Shannon. According to the Dindshenchas, Sliab Collain, or Mount Callan, was in Sengann's heritage.¹ The Corcomroes (including Burren) and the land in the south-west angle of Clare were held by the Corcamodruad and Corca-bhaiscoinn tribes, with "non-Milesian" names;² but the chiefs of the first claimed descent from Fergus and Queen Maeve. The Martini Firbolgs were settled about Kilrush. Some shadow of a settlement of the still earlier Ua Cathba and Ua Corra tribes in Western Clare falls on the earliest historic tales of Thomond. History, however, can claim but little behind the first fierce spring of the Dalgais tribes from their centre in Eastern County Limerick across the Shannon. The Munster Kings Lugad Meann and Connall Eachluath had reduced central Clare up to Lughid Hill, its present central bound towards Galway, by A.D. 380; but even in the dawning of Christianity, in the middle of the following century, the hilly districts of Aughty and Elva were still unsubdued; and the race of Cashel rested content with cattle-tribute from Corcomroe and Corcovaskin. The legend of the "Glas" cow has an echo of the contests along the fords of the Fergus;³ the "Book of Rights" claims forts along that border at what are most probably Ballykinvarga, Inchiquin Hill, Tullycommoun, and perhaps Torlough Hill, and (a lasting trace of the terrible final battle) forbade the King of Connaught to go to "Luchid" heath in a speckled cloak. The only later disturbances of the tribes were the intrusion of the Dalcassian MacMahons into Corcovaskin, and the settlement of the Ui Breacain (after their expulsion from their Leinster home by Walter de Ridelesford, about 1180) on the coast, "between the two *invers*" (the creeks of Dough and Dunbeg), to which they gave their name Ibrickan.

¹ "Revue Celtique," 1894, pp. 317, 318.

² See the interesting articles by Mr. J. MacNeill in "The New Ireland Review," 1906.

³ R. S. A. I., vol. xxv., p. 227.

DISTRIBUTION.

As formerly noted, the majority of the Clare dolmens run in a broad band from the Burren, south-eastward to Slieve Bernagh; few are found on either side of the line. Unlike those of Spain and Portugal, the monuments lie rather inland than on the coast. They most abound where the plank-like slabs of the Burren and the gritstone blocks of Eastern Clare lay ready for their construction. It is true that suitable slabs also lie loose on the cliffs in Moyarta, where only one dolmen is known to exist; but the monuments mainly observe geological conditions. From Kilkee to Calluragh, Carncreagh, and Kiltumper, for over 30 miles, none remain. More strange is the scarcity between Corofin and Crusheen; those of Tradree were possibly "improved off the land" by agriculture; but probable traces of one have been noted below.

TYPES.

The predominant form is that of a stone box, usually tapering and sloping eastward, and made of four or more slabs and a cover. Ballycashen, however, widens, and Poul nabrone slopes westward. The southern dolmen of Baur has an inner cist at the east end.

The typical "box" occurs in a circle of slabs set on edge, as at Parknabinnia (iv.) and Rylane, in a tapering or irregular fence of slabs, as at Iskancullin, and the levelled giant's grave at Miltown, or in a kerbing of low blocks, as at the pillared dolmen of Ballyganner and several others. It is also found within dry-stone ring-walls, as at Creevagh, where it occupies the place of honour in the garth, a rock-cut avenue leading into the fort to it; or built into the wall with a "creep" passage opening into it, evidently merely adapted to some use in the later fort. A rock-cut avenue also runs from the fort of Caheraneden to a fallen cist in Ballyganner North.

The very small "boxes" occur in cairns, as at Berneens, Poulaphuca, and Leanna, recalling that in which the Leabhar na hUidhre says King Fothach Airgtheach was buried about A.D. 285. They are rarely over 6 feet long, and some so short as to be mere "bone-boxes." Double-walled cists occur, as at Berneens, Tully-commaun, Derrymore, and Cappaghbaun.

The true "long grave" is badly represented in Clare (as at Ballyogan,¹ Killokenedy, Ballykelly, Formoyle, and perhaps

¹ Proc. xxiv.(C), p. 92.

Ardnataggle,¹ in the eastern baronies). Its nearest congener in the west is the pillared dolmen of Ballyganner, with at least three compartments, having pillars rising above the roof-slabs at the two divisions. One pair may have had the lintel now at their feet set on them as a trilithon. A few irregular or circular enclosures, such as the two at Clooney, and others at Ballycahill, Rylane, Ballyganner, Ballybeg, Fortanne, and Dooneen, form a class by themselves and retain no cists inside.

ORIENTATION.

We almost hesitate to use this word where the higher and wider frontage is almost invariably towards the setting sun, "the region of the dead." We also more than question whether any minute accuracy was involved in the laying out of either dolmens or early churches. Save a few striking examples of very "northerly" direction, as at Creevagh, Leanna, the pillared dolmen, and at Poulabrone (N.N.E. and S.S.W.), the majority "face" more or less to the east or north-east. We have rarely noted any extreme "southward" direction; Deerpark, the axis fully E.S.E., is the most striking.

STRUCTURAL FEATURES.

Raised Blocks.—The only facts bearing on the making of dolmens which we have observed are the cases of carefully raised slabs near them, notably at Parknabinnia. This, with the adjoining Leanna and Cotteen, forms an extensive cemetery, with fifteen dolmens besides cairns and enclosures. Near the third and fourth dolmens, to the west, is a small field, the surface-craggs of which have been levered up and propped at one side on rounded blocks of sandstone. The slabs are of exactly the same sizes as those in the dolmens, but have not been dressed on the edges. They have broken into fairly rectangular blocks along the natural lines of cleavage. Owing to the comparative lowness of the sides (rarely shoulder-high, usually three or four feet), there need have been little difficulty (especially where embedded in a cairn or mound) in using the sides as "rails," up which the covers could slide with sufficient leverage. The objection raised as to scarcity of trees does not hold good, as the place-names and the countless stumps in the bogs show that timber was once plentiful along the coast; and several place-names show that the valleys (at least) were wooded in the Burren. Such names as

¹ Proc. xxiv. (C), pp. 124-128.

Feenagh, Creevagh, Gleninshen, Derreen, Iskancullin tell the tale clearly enough. The great free-standing dolmen does not occur; and, as we pointed out, the massive cover of the Derrymore monument very probably lay on a drift-bank, and the sides were inserted by excavation. Borlase advances a theory that, in Irish monuments of several compartments lowering eastward, as at Ballinphunta and Caheraphuca, the covers were got into position by moving them over the lower structures; he then suggests that, in the course of time, the smaller and lighter compartments were removed, leaving the massive western chamber standing by itself. With all deference to his authority, we see little reason for this view—at least in the case of the Clare dolmens.

Dressed Edges and Opes.—In a number of cases the tops of the sides have been chipped so as to give a fairly straight sloping line on which the cover rests evenly. This is noticeable in the dolmens of Berneens (western); Baur (both); Creevagh; Cooleamore; Deerpark; Rannagh (northern); Gortlecka (southern); Cragballyconal (southern); Parknabinnia; Ballyganner; Caherblonick; Cappagh-kennedy, and others. We found no example outside the north-west district. Other traces of “mason-work” are found in the chipped “scoops” in the end-slabs, in the holes and slits in other slabs, and the picking of at least one inner surface. The opes have been regarded as “ghost-doors,” being usually in the ends or partitions of the cists; we have found at Deerpark and Creevagh a scoop and a removed corner in the eastern slab. The exactly similar arrangement of these opes (the scoop in the middle of the north edge, the removed corner to the south) can hardly be accidental; we also note a natural scoop to the north in the east end-slab of Iskancullin dolmen, while at Poulaphuca both top corners are cut away.

The holes in the slabs are probably altogether or partly natural; we find examples in the west end of the south-west cist of Leanna, which was once covered by a cairn, and in the south side at Caherblonick (this last is evidently “worked”), and that of the north cist of Commons.

Akin to these are the long natural slits so carefully selected and arranged opposite to each other in the eastern dolmen of Ballyganner, and the fallen one at Rannagh; one also occurs at Iskancullin. Whatever be the nature of the “ghost-doors,” it is most improbable that they were made after the erection of the dolmen, while the dressed edges, of course, were made before the cover was put upon them. Though the sides seem to have been selected for their

regularity, the covers often seem to have been chosen for the opposite reason, namely, for grotesque outline, curious channels, "footprints," and other strange markings.

We can barely notice the curious slabs, like rude figures, or the very early crosses on Skellig Rock and other early monasteries. That at Coolnatullagh is very small, and stands inside the cist. We cannot learn how that at Ballymihil formerly stood, but it has been set in a rude pier upon the cover of the dolmen since its collapse.

Basins are also found: small ones in the cover of the great "Labba" of Ballyganner Hill and a slab within the annexe of that at Cappagh-kennedy; other and larger basins in sandstone blocks at the dolmens of Newgrove and Kiltanon.

Antæ and Doors.—"Antæ," as Borlase calls them, are formed by setting back the end-slabs, and leaving the ends of the sides projecting. They seem to have "descendants" in the true antæ of the early oratories and even of the later churches down to the tenth century. They are well marked in the dolmens of Ballyganner Hill, Berneens (W.), the White Labba of Cragballyconal, Poulaphuca, Commons, Parknabinnia (iii. and vii.), and Gleninshen, and give a peculiar interest to these tombs, which, with the overhanging "beetle-browed covers," are strikingly like the dolmens of Portugal, Spain, and Corsica.¹ In the first country they are called "antas," it is believed from this feature. A sort of doorway also occurs in the Clare "labbas," as at Gleninshin, Parknabinnia (vi.), and Ballyganner, where the west end-slab does not fill the whole space, but leaves an ope, once closed by a slab which remains in the first-named cist, merely forced outward. Borlase regards the antæ as intended to give the appearance of shrines to the tombs; but we must bear in mind that Parknabinnia (vi.) was, from the first, buried deeply in a cairn which was only removed since 1839, and the "White Labba" was probably buried in a mound.

Modern Examples.—It is interesting to note, if only for a single district, how remarkably the later forms of monument reproduce the earliest types. The simple cist passes without a break from the rude slab-kerbed graves (sometimes covered), such as we find at Kilcmeen,²

¹ He produces from the works of Cartailhac and Merimée several striking equivalents in Portugal and Corsica ("Dolmens," vol. ii., pp. 637, 657-665).

² Near Caherminaun fort. It has two cists of slabs set on edge—the northern 7 ft. 3 ins. by 4 ft. 7 ins.; the southern adjoining is 3 ft. 6 ins. by 8 ft., with a western extension 7 ft. long (side, 5½ ft.). The whole in a kerbed mound 14 ft. square, with small pillars to the east. For plan, see p. 469, *infra*.

and in more advanced forms at Aranmore and Iniscaltra. With these we must compare the curious "bone-boxes" of two slabs leaning together with end stones, such as we find at Termon Cronain in Clare; one Kerry example has even the hole or "ghost-door."¹ The oblong form passes (as altar-tombs and free standing box-tombs) through the Middle Ages on to the seventeenth century, where, in many cases (as at Kilfenora² and many monuments outside of Clare), the body actually lay *in*, and not, as in later days was more usual, *beneath*, the stone box. In other examples, where the slab rested on rude blocks or on cut-stone pillars, we recognize the type of the free-standing dolmen. We noticed in Kerry, in the Corcaguiny peninsula, tombs of identical design to the "giants' graves," the latest and feeblest offspring of the mighty line of the "allées couvertes" of the Continent; they were formed of several thin slabs at each side, and slabs at the end, with several covers; they tapered eastward, and were usually covered with a heap of stones. Cairn-burial has never passed out of use. We recall the early British epitaph "Carausius hic jacet in hoc congeries lapidum."³ The tenth-century "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick"⁴ mentions a person who "congregavit lapides ergo sepulchrum." Dr. Whitley Stokes cites the canons of S. Gall (Lib. xiv., cap. ii.) as to cremation and cairn-burial: "Nam ceteri homines sive igni, sive acervo lapidum conditi sunt." Miniature cairns abound in our western graveyards; and we have been warmly thanked for bringing stones when such a heap was being made. The unhewn pillars are of every period; the cist, slab, and pillar or headstone are treated with every degree of elaboration down the later ages; nevertheless they have every claim to be considered the lineal representatives of the prehistoric monuments.

FOLK-LORE.

The local traditions in County Clare are of but little special interest. The names "Labba," or beds, and Labba'iermid, *i.e.*, Leaba Dhiarmadha agus Graine, are most common. The popular opinions mostly favour either the Dermot and Grania legend or the sepulchral origin of the monument. Only two or three have ever been called "Druids'

¹ See a paper by Mr. P. J. Lynch in *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxii., p. 47.

² The MacEncharig Tomb has now been opened, and is used as a bone-box. In 1887 it was closed, and one saw the skeleton through a small ope in the end.

³ "Inserip. Brit. Christianæ" (Hübner), No. 136.

⁴ Ed. Whitley Stokes, pp. 160 and 322.

altars," probably derived from the pseudo-learning of the gentry or surveyors. These cases are the "Druids' altar" at Carnelly, the "cromlech" of Maryfort, where a (doubtful) druid-idea attached some thirty years since, and the "Druids' Altar" at Poulaphuca, a name unrecognized by the people of the neighbourhood, and probably a "sapper-name." The curious malicious sacrifices at or near the two other places have been noted, so far as could be told without giving local offence, earlier in these pages.¹ The name "Altoir na greine" at Callan is traceable only to Comyn's romance about 1750, and may have arisen from a mistake in the name Grania, read by the "light" of the druidical theories. In all cases where the name "altar" was a genuine peasant name, it was used in a Christian sense, and understood, as at Altoir Ultach and Knockshanvo, as a place where the Mass was celebrated in penal times. The Ulster priest who gave his name to the former was (it is stated) of the eighteenth century. The people of Burren, in their remote and hardly accessible uplands, were less molested; and such names are not found; but about Feakle and Broadford there were many traditions; and several Protestant families (especially the Patersons, and in a lesser degree the Westropps and others) enjoyed the repute of having protected the worship and property of their neighbours. We recall vaguely only a few of these legends, though we heard many about 1877. The cist of Tobergrania is supposed to have been "built by the Saints" from Feakle. It is an altar and reputed holy well to this day. So that not paganism, but Christianity, "worshipping in deserts, mountains, and caves," gave these names. On the other hand, probably from the indecent legends told of the flight of Dermot and Grania, a sense of impropriety attached to (at least) the Ballyganner dolmens in 1808, when Dutton was refused by a girl whom he asked to guide him to them. We rarely found any clear ideas about the early lovers; but it was told how Dermot put seaweed on the cover of the labba when he and Grania slept under its shelter; and Finn, learning this by biting his prophetic tongue, imagined that they were drowned, and abandoned their pursuit. The "phuca," a demon goat (or horse), seems connected with Caheraphuca and Poulaphuca, as well as with certain Cork dolmens. Of other offerings than the black cock at Carnelly, we have never heard. The basins at Ballyganner and elsewhere suggest that here, as in Sweden and France, offerings of milk and butter may have once been made. The "Hados" or elves are thus "worshipped"

¹ Proc. xxiv. (C), p. 130.

near the Pyrenees to secure flocks from the wolves. With us the "sidhe" are rather dwellers in the earth-mounds than in dolmens; but certain May¹ and August sports at the "labbas" suggest a possible connexion.

May Eve and the morning of May Day have many milk-and-butter superstitions in Ireland and elsewhere. The Basques carry a "Sitsa" (? Sidhe) figure on May Day, and fasten it to a holy tree. Can the rude figures at Ballymihil and Coolnatullagh be of this nature? As for August, we understand that both in Ireland and in the Pyrenean districts some observance during that month attaches to certain dolmens. The August games at St. Bertrand de Comminges are connected by Borlase with the Sun-God Lug, and the ancient name of the place, Lugdunum, with which he equates the "Lugnasad" festival. In Belgium there are found traces of indecent names and usage attached to dolmens. There also seem to have been malignant rites, to judge from such names as the "Devil's Church" and "Devil's Chair" dolmens; and many of the peasantry stigmatized the Clare offerings as gifts to the evil principle, though this was indignantly repudiated by the families involved. Their connexion with giants is marked not only by the name "Giants' Graves," but by direct legends at Ballynahown and Kiltumper. At the first, a giant, who dwelt in the inland promontory fort of Doonaunmore, "lost his druid's staff," and so was defeated and slain. The belief that he lay with his sword beside him under the giant's grave in the townland led to the overthrow of the monument. The Kiltumper tradition made it the place where a giant or Dane, chased from Cahermurphy fort by the Dalcassians, was slain and buried.

FOREIGN ANALOGIES.

We cannot altogether pass away from the dolmens of the Continent without noting, though very briefly, the similarity (though usually on a larger scale) of these monuments, both in types and names, to our "labbas." We find in Sweden cists with an outer kerbing of slabs, cists in circles and tumuli, passage graves, with round enclosures at the end, like the Irish monuments at Annacloghmullin, Achill, Sligo, and, to some degree, Creevagh in Clare. The Swedish, French, and German dolmens have basins in the covers called "elf-querns" in the first-named country. The Swedish "ghost-doors" are, however,

¹ Theophilus O'Flanagan cites Comyn (1750) for a statement that such sports were held at *Altair na greine* on Mount Callan.

far more elaborate than ours. At times they resemble some which we have seen in Scottish brochs, formed by "scoops" out of the edges of two slabs, put together to leave an oval opening.

In Germany we find similar monuments. The mounds in many cases rise just to the level of the roof-slab, as in several Clare cists (*e.g.*, Baur South). The dolmen, tapering and sloping eastward, is common. In Brandenburg we have Giants', Huns', Heathen, or Heroes' graves, bridges, beds, or gates. The latter term recalls the "Gates of Glory" pillars in Kerry. In Ireland, as in Scandinavia and many other regions, the monuments seem to belong to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages, though probably, as usual in Ireland, surviving to unusually late times here. The "beetle-browed" cover-slabs are not uncommon in Portugal and Germany.

The French dolmens are too well known to require us to give many details; but they are closely similar to our "labbas" in design and folk-lore. In Holland the popular legends give not only to the giants, but to the strong and gifted dwarfs, a share in the erection of the dolmens. The legends of persons changed into stones, as at Classagh in Clare, show that our "fearbreags" have analogies across Western Europe from the Baltic to the Pyrenees. It would carry us too far from our necessarily brief treatment of the subject to trace the structures and traditions farther afield. Instead, then, of carrying our thoughts through the monuments of Northern Africa, Syria, and Central Asia, past India, out to the dolmens and giants' graves of Japan,¹ we return to the limited field of half an Irish county.

FINDS.

Still more scanty than traditions are the finds in the Clare dolmens. Pottery has often been found in these in the older days of the last century; but it is long since an undisturbed cist has been noted. In our time only one find has been made, that of the gold fibula, near the "labba" of Knocknalappa; but it was not in the chamber: so its connexion is disputable.² At Roughan two skeletons were found in a

¹ For the last group there is a most interesting paper by Mr. W. Gowland, read before the Society of Antiquaries, 1899. He examined 406, some true "giants' graves," some cists in tumuli, others with passages. Their ages varied from the Bronze Age even into the Iron Age.

² It was, amazing to state, buried with its last owner; but Mr. George Scott fortunately has a photograph published in the Limerick Field Club Journal, vol. iii., pp. 27-32. The cover has partly fallen since the date of our former paper, Proc., vol. xxiv. (C), p. 103.

cist with their heads towards the west. They were supposed to be Christians and reburied. The bones of two others were found in the chamber of Shallee cairn. The larger skull in this case was most fortunately preserved. We do not recall any dolmen in Clare, other than apparently that at Croaghane church in Ballinphunta, that has not been opened and searched for treasure.

NUMBER OF DOLMENS IN COUNTY CLARE.

We may now bring together the approximate results of the several sections of our papers on the Dolmens of Clare, the barony of Ibrickan being, so far as we know, devoid of these monuments.

Barony	Small Cists	Dolmens and large Cists	Complex Structures	Enclosures without Cists	Giants' Graves	Sites of undescrbed Cists	Totals
Burren, . . .	7	22	8	5	—	3	45
Corcomroe, . . .	1	7	—	1	—	1	10
Inchiquin, . . .	4	20	4	3	—	3	34
Islands, . . .	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Clonderalaw, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Moyarta, . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bunratty Upper, . . .	6	6	2	4	2	3	23
„ Lower, . . .	1	2	—	1	—	3	7
Tulla Upper, . . .	4	17	2	—	3	7	33
„ Lower, . . .	1	8	—	—	4	2	15
Total, . . .	24	84	16	17	9	22	172

There must be added to our list of 1897—

BURREN—Gleninshen, Baur, Berneens, Ballyganner North and Ballyganner South (add two for each). Also Craggagh, Glensleade, Poulbaun, Iskancullin, Creevagh, Rannagh, Termon, Coolnatullagh, and Poulaphuca.

CORCOMROE—Caherminane, Calluragh, two, one in and one “near” Ballyvoe, and Ballynahown (? 2).

INCHIQVIN—Teeskagh (2), Parknabinnia (3), Commons, Leanna (2), Tullycommann, Callan (2), Roushaun, Toormore, Caherblonick, Ballyneillan, Kilcurrish (2).

ISLANDS—Ballybeg, Carncreagh.

MOYARTA—Kilkee.

BUNRATTY LOWER—Ballysallagh (?).

TULLA UPPER—Bohatey (3), Fortanne, Kiltanon, Ballycroum, Derrymore, Miltown, Fomerla (2).

TULLA LOWER—Elmhill, Violet Hill.

BURREN.

Mostly simple cists. The largest slabs are at the dolmen of Ballyganner, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet and $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet long (not 42 feet, as in Hely Dutton's Survey). The dimensions of the cists are given as inside. Sheet of Survey Map in brackets. The † after the name marks a plan in this paper.¹

1. Craggagh (4). Leaba Dhiarmadha. A rock resting on small stones: doubtful. Borlase, i., p. 65.

2. Cooleamore † (5). Defaced; sides made of several blocks; covers gone; 17 feet 9 inches long, 6 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 2 inches wide. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi., p. 14.

3. Faunaroosca † (5). Complex; a cist $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a slab enclosure 18 feet or 20 feet long, up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; much defaced; in a cairn. *Ibid.*, p. 277.

4. Ballyvaughan (5). Site, a small cist of four slabs, 1839; now gone.

5. Ballycahil (5). Site, near Caher; now gone.

6. Ballycahil (5). A boat-shaped enclosure near Caherahoan. *Ibid.*, p. 283.

7. Berneens † (5). Western. Cist; side, $12\frac{1}{3}$ feet; east end, 4 feet 2 inches. For these three, see *ibid.*, p. 286.

8. Berneens (5). Ends of small cist in cairn.

9. Berneens † (5). Eastern. Cist, nearly perfect; $12\frac{1}{4}$ feet long; 7 feet to $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; cover, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet by 16 inches.

10. Gleninshin † (5), Northern. Cist, near last; side, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet; ends, 5 feet 2 inches to 4 feet 4 inches wide. *Ibid.* xxix., p. 381.

11. Gleninshin † (5), Southern. Perfect; $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 4 feet 5 inches to 3 feet 2 inches. Borlase, i., p. 66; called there "Berneens," also in our old lists.

12. Glensleade (5). Very small cist of two cells, in cairn, inside

¹ In the plans herewith given the covers and leaning slabs are dotted, prostrate slabs in outline, fixed slabs hatched. The numbers under the baronies refer to this list.

Caheranardurrish, part of west, 3 feet by 36 inches, with another chamber to east 6 feet long. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi., page 380.

13. Poulabrone† (5). Fine example, sides partly fallen, $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet to $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, cover 13 feet by 6 feet by 10 feet. *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., pp., 374, 378.¹

14. Baur, North† (9). Defaced, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 9 feet to $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide.

15. Baur, South† (9). Double-lined cist, outer $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, inner 3 feet deep; its cover forms a shelf; it is 3 feet 8 inches wide inside. *Ibid.*, p. 369.

16. Poulbaun (5). Collapsed, near a caher; cover, 12 feet by 7 feet. *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., p. 373.

17. Ballymihil (5). Collapsed; curious slab on it; cover, $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 6 feet. *Ibid.*, p. 373.

18. Cragballyconal† (5), Northern. In mound; sides and cover thin, 10 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 10 inches wide. *Ibid.*, p. 372.

19. Cragballyconal† (5), Southern. The "White Labba"; sides and ends only, 11 feet 10 inches long, $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide. *Ibid.*, p. 372.

20. Poulaphuca† (6). Perfect, 7 feet 2 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 4 feet wide; cover, $9\frac{1}{4}$ feet. *Ibid.*, p. 374.

21. Poulaphuca (6). Remains of small cist in mound.

22. Moheramoylan (9). Collapsed, and nearly buried; cover, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 inches. *Ibid.*, vol. xxxviii., p. 366.

23. Carran (9). A cist of four slabs in cairn, 1839; now covered.

24. Iskancullin† (9). Complex; cist, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet to $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet in a slab-enclosure of eighteen stones; straight to ends; and north curved to south 23 feet long by 12 feet. See *ibid.*, xxxi., p. 285.

25. Noughaval (9). Cist, to west of Cahercuttine. This is a very doubtful monument; an enclosure of rugged little slabs and pillars, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, with a division. To the west of it there is a set slab like the end of a cist.

26. Noughaval (9). Near last; defaced cist, 12 feet long, 7 feet wide. *Ibid.*, vol. xxvii., p. 117. Two covers and several blocks now thrown about, and dug up.

¹ Dr. MacNamara tells me that he heard from Mr. Patrick Davoren that his uncle, nearly eighty years ago, to show his strength, tried to tilt up the cover of this dolmen from below, when, to his horror, the west end-slabs fell out, leaving the great cover balanced as now on the sides.

27. Ballyganner, North (9). Doubtful, slab enclosure in ring-wall.
28. Ballyganner, North † (9). "Pillared dolmen," three compartments, 8 feet 2 inches, 3 feet 8 inches, and 13 feet long, with pillars between, kerbed line to north. See R.S.A.I. Guide, v., p. 56; Journal xxxi., p. 288; and *supra*, vol. iii., ser. vi., p. 544. Plate X.
29. Ballyganner, North. Fallen sides, 9 feet 7 inches and 9 feet 9 inches long. Rock-cut road to it from Caheraneden. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi., p. 288.
30. Ballyganner, North † (9). Nearly perfect, in ring-wall, with souterrain running into it, 16 feet long, 7 feet 6 inches to 2 feet wide. *Ibid.*, p. 288, and Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxxi., p. 653.
31. Ballyganner, North (9). Remains of small cist in cairn.
32. Ballyganner, North (9). A doubtful slab enclosure, near Caheraneden. R.S.A.I., vol. xxvii., p. 120.
33. Ballyganner, South † (9). Slab enclosure, near Caher gate, buried in mossy stones, 11 feet by 10 feet; a doubtful monument, but not residential.
34. Ballyganner, South † (9). Perfect, in mound, 12 feet 7 inches long, 6 feet to 4 feet 6 inches wide. *Ibid.*, vol. xxxi., p. 288.
35. Ballyganner, South † (9). On Hill. Dolmen, 14 feet long, 9 feet to 7 feet wide; sides, 17½ feet and 18½ feet long; cover was 18 feet by 13 feet, with basins. Borlase, i., p. 67; R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi., p. 288.
36. Deerpark, Poulquillaca † (9). Complex; 18 feet long; 7 feet to 5 feet wide, with two chambers and fence of slabs 18 feet long in all. See Borlase, i., p. 70.
- 37-39. Fanygalvan † (9). Complex; three cists, three pillars, and mound. The largest, 21 feet long, with two cells, 12 feet and 5½ feet long, from 6¼ to 4½ feet wide. The second, a collapsed cist to west, and 10 feet long. The third to west of last, defaced, 6 feet long, and in line. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxviii., p. 360.
40. Rannagh † (6). Defaced, 15½ feet long, 8½ feet to 7½ feet wide. *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv., p. 224.
41. Rannagh † (6). Fallen; about 6½ feet long, 4½ feet to 3½ feet wide; sides, 8½ feet long. *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., p. 381; vol. xxxv., p. 224.
42. Termon † (10). Perfect; 9¾ feet long, 3¼ feet to 2¼ feet wide. *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., 381, called "Rannagh," and vol. xxxv., p. 244.
43. Coolnatullagh † (6). Perfect; 7½ feet to 6¾ feet long, 3 feet 7 inches wide. *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., p. 382.

44. Cappaghkennedy † (10). Complex, 8 feet by 6½ feet to 5 feet, and 18 feet long over all, having two chambers and fence of slabs, with basins, &c., near a caher.¹ *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv., p. 233, Borlase, i., p. 72.

45. Creevagh † (10). In a ring-wall, 12 feet thick and 3½ feet across garth, with rock-cut road, 110 feet long, 12 feet to 16 feet wide to north-east. It is complex. A cist, 14 feet long, from 4½ feet to 3 feet 10 inches wide. A small chamber to east, and little slab enclosures to sides. At west end is an irregular enclosure 7 feet across, with pillar slabs from 5 feet to 7 feet high.² R.S.A.I., vol. xxviii., pp. 357-9, and xxx., p. 217.

CORCOMROE.

1. Ballynahown (4). A reputed "labba" near Caherdoon. We only found slabs. *Ibid.*, vol. xxxv., p. 351.

2. Ballynahown (4). "The giant's grave," in a walled hollow, rows of large stones, and entrance. *Ibid.*

3. Cahermacrusheen (8). Collapsed; 9½ feet long, 5 feet to 4 feet wide; cover, 9½ feet by 7 to 8 feet, and 6 inches by 10 inches thick; in a cairn, near Caher. Borlase, i., p. 80.

4. Ballyvoe (8). A doubtful, but dolmen-like enclosure, close to a ring-wall.

5. "Near Ballyvoe." A small cist in a cairn, removed; could not get site fixed.

6. Ballykinvarga (9). Collapsed; large cover, with sides underneath; near the great caher and abattis.

7. Caherminane † (9). 12 feet 8 inches long, 5½ feet wide; covers gone. Borlase, i., p. 72; called "Kiltennan."

8. Caherminane † (9). Three cists in Kilcmeen, ring-wall; the

¹ The traditional Mohernacartan, the residence of the three-armed smith Lon mac Liamhtha (R.S.A.I., vol. xxv., p. 277). This dolmen and the larger ones at Commons and Gortlecka, and probably Slievenaglasha, were inhabited far down the last century. Borlase omits the partition in his plan of Cappaghkennedy.

² This is suggestive of the more regular structures at Clontigora and Annagh-cloghmullen, in Ulster; Achill and Deerpark (Sligo), in Connaught; and various dolmens in Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, and Brandenburg. Borlase equates such pillars with the "custodes" at dolmens in the latter place ("Dolmens," ii., p. 30). Colonel Wood-Martin gives a plan of a monument at Streedagh, in Sligo, a tapering cist, with an outer enclosure of slabs, 35 feet across, in a cashel, about 100 feet in diameter, which seems closely similar to Creevagh. ("Rude Stone Monuments," pp. 146, 140.)

north, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, the west 7 feet, the east 8 feet, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, in a kerbed mound, $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. R.S.A.I., vol. xxvii., p. 125.

9. Clooneen † (9). On edge of Ballyganner, South. Perfect; 14 feet long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide; cover, $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet to $8\frac{1}{4}$ feet; south side, $15\frac{1}{4}$ feet long. Borlase, i., p. 80.

10. Calluragh (25). Near Lehinch; cist half removed. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi., p. 437.

INCHQUIN.

1. Knocknalassa, Mount Callan † (31). Perfect; sides, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 7 feet long, $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet to 5 feet wide; cover, 10 feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 inches. "Altoir na Greina," Borlase, i., p. 79; Knott's "Kilkee" (1836), p. 161. J. Windele's ms. "Topography" (R.I.A., 12 C 3, pp. 746-7).

2. Knocknalassa, Mount Callan (31). Removed. A cist, with pillars at corners, R.I.A. Proc., ser. ii., vol. i., pp. 166, 269, 315. "Limerick Field Club Journal," vol. ii., p. 252.

3. Knocknalassa, Mount Callan (31.) A third, stated by Lewis to exist; perhaps only the ogham slab; doubtful.

4. Tullycommaun¹ † (10). Cist noted by Borlase, i., p. 73. We failed to find it. It is not that at Knockauns Fort, as stated. Sides, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 8 feet 8 inches long, 4 feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

5. Tullycommaun † (10). At Knockauns Fort, double-walled cist, half removed, 10 feet long; cover, 11 feet by 6 feet. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxv., p. 218.

6. Tullycommaun (10). Giant's Grave, slabs in a pear-shaped mound, 33 feet by 14 feet. *Ibid.*, p. 219.

7. Slievenaglasha² † (10). Defaced cist; sides, north, 15 feet; south, 11 feet long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 4 feet apart. Borlase, i., p. 74.

8. Teeskagh³ † (10). Cist, in a cairn, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 22 inches to 26 inches wide. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxv., p. 214.

9. Cotteen, or Commons † (17). Perfect cist, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet

¹ Either this dolmen or that of Cappaghkennedy was called Leabanaleagh or Leacnaleagh, according to Borlase ("Dolmens," i., p. 73). See also Leabaleaha, in Kerry, a paper by Mr. P. J. Lynch, R.S.A.I., vol. xxxii., p. 338; also Dr. Joyce's "Irish Names of Places," ser. ii., chap. iv., p. 107; and Leabanalaeich, Co. Cavan. The Knockauns Fort dolmen seems to have been called "Carrickaglasha" to Borlase; but I heard neither name on the ground.

² Probably the Tullynaglashin of Dutton, and Knownaglaise of Miss Stokes.

³ Not the dolmen of that name given by Miss Stokes.

to $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide; cover, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet; south side, 13 feet 10 inches long. Borlase, i., p. 76.

10. Cotteen, or Commons† (17). Defaced cist, hole in side; sides, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 10 feet long, 6 feet apart. Borlase, i., p. 75; called "Leanna."

11. Leanna (17). "Dermot and Grania's bed," marked 1839. Only an old house-enclosure on site. Perhaps a mistake for No. 12.

12. Leanna (17). Collapsed. Slabs: cover, 9 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches; south, 9 feet 8 inches; and north, 10 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet 7 inches.

13-15. Leanna † (17). Three cists, north-east, 6 feet 9 inches by 24 inches to 22 inches; next removed; third, south-east, 5 feet long, 27 inches wide; in cairns.

16. Leanna † (17). Western cairn; cist, 12 feet by 5 feet to $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide; holed stone and slab enclosure. See Borlase, i., p. 75. The whole group is described, R.S.A.I., vol. xxx., p. 214.

17. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill (16), i. Defaced, south side, 15 feet 10 inches long, 5 feet 9 inches high to west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to east, 9 inches thick.

18. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill (16), ii. Defaced cist of three rude blocks, west and south, 6 feet long, 2 to north, 100 feet to west of last.

19. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill † (16), iii. Perfect, 10 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; sides, $14\frac{3}{4}$ feet and $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

20. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill † (16), iv. Small cist, 7 feet by 4 feet to 1 foot wide in low mound, with circle of seven slabs, 12 feet by 8 feet, and about 3 feet high.

21. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill † (16), v. On hill. Perfect, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 13 feet long, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, with a northern side enclosure, and ring of six slabs.

22. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill † (16), vi. Perfect; once covered by cairn, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; sides, north, 15 feet; south, 12 feet long.

23. Parknabinnia, or Reabachan Hill † (16), vii. Cist in cairn, $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet long, 26 inches wide; cover removed.

24. Roughan (16). Cist: cover, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet; two skeletons found in it, about 1885, by Mr. G. Fitzgerald.

[The groups of Commons, Leanna, Parknabinnia, and Roughan may be called the Reabachan group. For Parknabinnia dolmens see R.S.A.I., vol. xxviii., p. 359; xxxv., p. 214; for No. vi. see Borlase, i., p. 77.]

25. Ballycasheen † (16). Complex. It has two chambers, wider to the east, and traces of a third to the west, and, perhaps, a separate one to the south. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 6 feet to 9 feet wide, and 22 feet over all, in a low mound, with a slab kerb. ¹See Borlase, i., 78. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxv., p. 222.
26. Caherblonick † (16). Collapsed. Hole in side; 20 feet long, 10 feet wide, near caher, R.S.A.I., vol. xxxv., p. 210.
27. Gortlecka (17). Northern. Defaced cist. West end in cairn.
28. Gortlecka † (17). Perfect; 12 feet by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet wide in cairn. *Ibid.*, p. 218.
29. Toormore † (25). Defaced; 7 feet long, about 5 feet wide. *Ibid.*, pp. 212–214.
30. Dromore (25). A cist, with its cover, is stated to exist in the woods.
31. Moyree Commons, or Adroon † (18). Curious cist, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 5 feet, divided into a triangular and a “lozenge”-shaped cell in cairn; the pillar-slabs are—north, 9 feet 8 inches; south, $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet and 5 feet. See R.I.A. Proc., vol. iv., ser. iii., p. 545. Plate ix.
32. Kilcurrish † (25). Cist of several blocks, 8 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 6 inches; cover, 6 feet 8 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Described below, p. 467.
33. Kilcurrish (25). Fallen cist; cover, 6 feet 3 inches by 5 feet; sides, $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet and $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet; near a caher.
34. Ballyneillan † (33). Near Shallee, chambered cairn. R.S.A.I., vol. xiii., consec., p. 160; vol. xiv., p. 12. Described below, p. 467.

ISLANDS.

1. Carnelly (42). Pillar-slabs beside a ring-mound. Described below, p. 467.
2. Ballybeg † (41). Circular enclosure near a caher. Described below, p. 468.
3. Carnereagh † (39). Cist, 13 feet long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet to $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet wide, of eight thin slabs, 17 feet 2 inches long in all; one cover remains, and a side line of slabs to north. See “Limerick Field Club Journal,” vol. ii., pp. 253–5.

¹ It was overthrown before 1808 by a Protestant clergyman looking for treasure.—Hely Dutton.

CLONDERLAW.

1. Kiltumper † (48). Cairn, 11 feet by 15 feet across, with kerb of small blocks, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 3 feet long. "Limerick Field Club Journal," vol. ii., 253-5.

MOYARTA.

1. Kilkee (56). Fallen cist; cover, 6 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 3 inches by 12 inches; under slab, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet by 1 foot. Behind Moore's Hotel.¹

In addition to these, we may name the following cairns which have not been explored, and may contain chambers or cists:—

BURREN.—1. Turlough Hill, near the great fort; 2. Slieve Carran; 3. Poulawack, kerbed at base; 5. Cappaghkennedy; 6 and 7. Ballyganner North, near Caheranedon.

CORCOMROE.—1. Cairnconnaughtagh, supposed to be the inauguration-place of the chiefs of Corcomroe, Cairnmactail; 2. Cloneen, earth.

INCHQUIN.—1. Leanna; 2. several along the Glasgeivnagh Hill; 3. Kilcurrish; and 4. Carran near Ennis, near Ballyneillan, yielded fragmentary bones.

¹ In this list I am indebted to Dr. G. U. MacNamara for directing me to the following:—Baur (2), Coolnatullagh, Parknabinnia (4), Teeskagh, Roughan, Toormore, Caherminaun, Adroon, Kilcurrish, and (I believe) the south dolmen of Gleninshen. Mr. James Frost told me of Iskancullin; Mrs. Tufnell Oakes, of the fallen dolmen at Kilkee; Miss G. C. Staepoole, of Ballybeg; Miss D. Parkinson, of Calluragh. The surveyors of the later maps added (besides several to which we called their attention) those of Berneens (West), Noughaval (2), the pillared dolmen, Ballyganner South (West), Termon, Carnereagh. We found the following when going over the district:—Ballycahil enclosure, enclosure and slab structure at Caheranedon, Rannagh and Poulbaun (fallen), Ballyganner North, Cahercuttine, Berneens, and Glensleade, Poulaphuca cist, Parknabinnia (vii), Leanna, and others, Creevagh and Kilcurrish. Mr. Borlase seems to have first recorded Craggagh, Tullycommaun (not yet verified), and Commons, North. Of the others, thirty-three, in Western Clare, were on the maps of 1839.

APPENDIX A.

SOME UNDESCRIBED MONUMENTS.

KILCURRISH (25). Two cists, not marked on the Survey. One on the ridge to the north of Kileurrish Church has fallen; the shapely sides, 7 feet 2 inches, and over 6 feet long, are under a cover, 6 feet 3 inches by 5 feet. A curious rock lies to the west, and beyond it a dilapidated ring-wall, 130 feet from the cist. The caher is 111 feet in diameter east and west, 102 feet north and south inside; to the west, on a hill, is a cairn of large slabs, 57 feet across, and 8 feet high. The second cist lies in the valley north from the ridge. The sides consist each of two large, coarse slabs, with end-slabs and one cover (formerly two). The chamber is 9 feet 10 inches by 4 feet over all; the cover, 6 feet 8 inches by 5 feet, and, like the sides, from 10 inches to 14 inches thick.¹

BALLYNELLAN.—This chambered cairn lies over three miles from Ennis, near Shallee Castle, upon a bushy crag. It is shown on the new Survey map, near "Poulee," lying due north from the conspicuous cairn on Carran Hill. It is a heap of moderate-sized stones, about 74 feet across, and was entire till 1874, when, in removing the stones for road-metal (with permission of Mr. W. Kelly, of Craglea), some workman broke into its chamber, nearly in the middle of the heap. The Rev. Patrick White, c.c., of Ennis, hearing of this, visited the spot and secured a skull, which had been broken in two, but otherwise well preserved. Dr. Charles James examined the bones, which proved to be of two persons, the smaller probably a woman. The late Mr. John Hill, c.e., and others described the find to the Archæological Association at Kilkenny, but no plans were published. The chamber had a clay floor; and we found small fragments of bones very friable and white. The structure is irregularly hexagonal in plan, lined with upright slabs from 3½ feet to 4 feet high over the debris; above these projects a corbelling, the contracted space overhead being covered with larger slabs. The cell is rarely over 5 feet long in any direction. It is in Kilnamona parish in Inchiquin.

CARNELLY.—A megalithic monument entirely overthrown. It lies beside an earthen ring, with a central garth; the ring is 12 feet to 15 feet wide; the garth, 96 feet across; there is a slight trace of a

¹ The first was mentioned to Dr. MacNamara; when searching for it, we found the second in a clearing among the hazels.

fosse to the south-west, and within the ring, all being much defaced by a plantation. Three pillars remain, two together, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 15 inches to 13 inches wide and thick, and 6 feet 7 inches by 26 inches square at the ends, and 32 inches in the middle. The third rests at its east end upon these; it is 9 feet long, 20 inches wide, and 13 inches thick. Another small pillar, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, lies a little distance away. They were probably a group of rude stone pillars removed from the ring. It is much as we first remember it in 1875. The curious story of the sacrifice upon it is given in our preceding paper dealing with Clare cists.¹ An imaginative poetical version² tells of a sacrifice by "a maiden on a coal-black steed" circling the grove thrice, and sprinkling "with human gore" the "stone unhewn by human hands, stone hither brought from distant lands"; but the legend is re-cast, combined with the authentic legends of the Stammers and Quin Abbey, put back some fifty years before the Stammers obtained the place, and absolutely valueless. The place lies in Clare Abbey Parish, and once belonged to that monastery.

BALLYBEG.—On the opposite side of the Fergus, but in the same parish, on a ridge not far from the Newhall cave, recently excavated by Mr. Richard Ussher,³ is a monument. It is an octagonal enclosure of some eight stones of irregular height (up to 4 feet high, and 3 feet wide), and is about 13 feet across. The stones have the flat faces inward, and the tops and faces have evidently been a long time exposed to the weather. There are traces of a cairn round them. They lie near a stone ring-wall, which, with three others and an earthen rath, lies on the ridge between the ancient "Pilgrim's Way" to Killone Convent and Ballybeg Lake.

BALLYSALLAGH WEST.—This lies in the Barony of Bunratty Lower, not far from the west of Kilnasoola church, and to the east of "Ballysallagh East"! In a tilled field, near the road, we find a large block of coarse sandstone lying over certain prostrate stones, one a limestone slab of some size: it is very probably a fallen dolmen. If so, the cover is 11 feet long by 6 feet to 7 feet wide, and 31 inches thick.

FOMERLA.—In the Barony of Upper Bunratty. I have recently examined the spot, and find the evident remains of two very small cists. The better preserved, 3 feet wide and 4 feet long; the south side, 18 inches thick; north side out of place. To the west is an end

¹ Vol. xxiv. (C.), p. 130.

² By the Duchess de Rovigo, 1838.

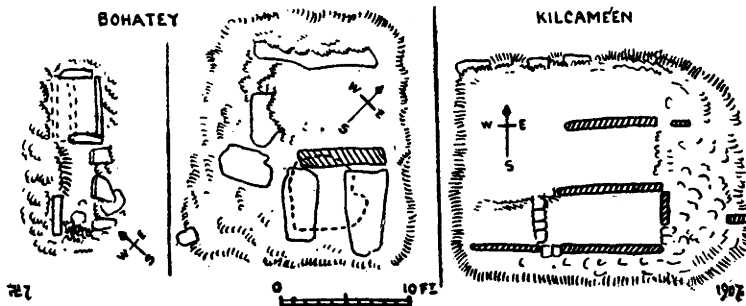
³ Trans. R. I. Acad., xxxiii. (B.), pp. 13-16.

block of a second cist, 4 feet 7 inches long, 3 feet 3 inches high, and 13 inches thick. The supposed remains of a third seem to be a natural rock.

MILTOWN.—I found the sides of the blown-up cist ("f," *supra*, vol. xxiv., p. 112) in a low mound, 15 feet long north and south, 9 feet east and west. It was a small cist, 3 feet 6 inches wide and long to 2 feet 6 inches wide.

FORTANNE.—It is in the barony of Tulla Upper, and near the cist of Maryfort. It is the remnant of a slab enclosure on a low mound, partly of small stones. Five slabs are visible; but some are partly buried or overgrown. The enclosure was somewhat oval, and varies from 25 feet to 29 feet across. The larger slabs are 7 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot; 6 feet by 2½ feet by 8 inches, and 4½ feet by 15 inches by 18 inches, the rest being much covered. It is of the class found at Clooney and Ballyganner monuments, of doubtful purport to our present "knowledge."

BOHATEY.—This townland belongs to that part of Iniscaltra recently restored to Clare from Galway. The monuments lie not very far from Cappaghbaun dolmen, and command even a finer view lying



CISTS OF BOHATEY AND KILCAMEEN.

on the heathery hills to the north of Lough Derg, and looking over it out to the Devil's Bit, the Galtees, and even to Mount Brandon in Kerry, nearly 100 miles away. From the summit behind the dolmens, I am told that the Connemara mountains are visible across Galway Bay, some 70 miles to the north-west.

The chief dolmen was first noticed by Captain Hibbert in the *Journal* of the Limerick Field Club when describing a bronze spear, with a curious looped shank,¹ which was found in the bog below.

¹ *Journal Limerick Field Club*, vol. i., No. 2, p. 47.

The chief dolmen faces much towards the north of east ; but let us describe it for simplicity as truly orientated. The north side is *in situ* a strong slab of pink-grey conglomerate, 6 feet 7 inches long and 4 feet high, and 12 inches to 19 inches thick. Evidently the opposite side fell while the ends were standing, and some one placed a large block upon it ; the ends then collapsed, and the cover rests with curious effect on the block. The ends are 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 9 inches long, and 30 inches to 42 inches wide. The cover is about 5 feet 7 inches square and 1 foot thick. Round the chamber are several other blocks and a low pillar as at Altoir Uitch and Cappabaun.

About 300 yards to the north-east is the "giant's grave," a narrow cist of thin slabs, 2 feet to 5 feet 3 inches long. It is of two compartments, 6 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 3 inches long, and 3 feet wide. It is nearly hidden in heather and filled with water ; the covers are removed.

The third "giant's grave" lies about as far to the north-west of the first ; it is embedded in a mass of furze, a bright speck on the brown hillside. We could not plan it, but located the blocks, and between them a hollow, 7 feet by 4 feet wide. It lies close to a knoll near the mearing trench of Glenwanish. Higher up the hill of Ardeevin is a pile of naturally-loosened slabs of exactly the shape and size of those used in the dolmens.

APPENDIX B.

PILLARS AND BASIN-STONES.

The pillar-stones included in this paper (save Creevagh) are more probably terminal than monumental.

FANYGALVAN.—Burren (9) near the three cists, and about 80 feet to the north near a low burial-mound. They lie in line from north-north-east to south-south-west. The central pillar is over 7 feet high, the side ones about 4 feet. Several cahers and souterrains lie on the slope above.

CREEVAGH.—Burren (10). The pillar is actually part of the dolmen. It is 6 feet high, 4 feet 7 inches wide, and 10 inches thick.

COAD, Inchiquin (17), near Corofin. A large rather palmate slab, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 1 foot 5 inches wide at the foot, and 12 inches thick ; 2 feet 4 inches wide at the top and 8 inches thick. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of the length was set in the ground when, on October 13th, 1894, it was re-erected by Dr. George U. MacNamara and his brother, Major

William MacNamara. They found no traces of burial at its foot. It may mark the limit of the lands of Coad church, lying in line with that building to the east. The name of the townland, Comfhod ("equal length"), usually means "tombstone." It had been overthrown by a Kilnaboy treasure-seeker in 1854, and is locally called "Clochaliagaun."

TERMONROE, Clonderalaw (48), near Kilmihil. Two pillars, each 7 feet 4 inches high, stand on a rising ground near a fort called Kilbride. They are probably "termons," either of a lost church of St. Brigid or of Kilmihil church. The defaced ring-wall of Cahercanavaun lies to the north-west near a stream.

KNOCKNAFFARBREAGA, Bunratty Upper (26). At Classagh. These pillars are described before (vol. xxiv. (C.), p. 97). Since this was published, Mr. R. Twigge, F.S.A., called my attention to a fragment of the Life of St. Mochulla in "Analecta Bollandiniana," xvii., p. 135. This Life was vainly sought by Colgan 270 years ago; and it is interesting to find the saint's tame bull that could repel *thieves* and wolves, which figures in the local legend of the pillars. This shows well the persistence of accurate tradition in Clare. Had we the whole book-legend, we might even find the robbers' "petrification," as in the Life of St. Declan, &c.

BASIN-STONES or BULLAUNS.—So far as we have noted, the following exist in Clare, but there may be very many others. Of these twelve are in burial-places; seven (including groups of five and more) at dolmens. Most are in sandstone blocks.¹

BURREN.—Cappaghkennedy (five at dolmen); Ballyganner (in dolmen cover).

INCHIQUIN.—Tullycommaun (near fort); Correen (natural rock, a holy well); Leanna (several near oratory and cell); Kinallia (near oratory).

ISLANDS.—Kilquane (in a killeen); Clare Abbey (in abbey); Killone Lake at south-east corner.

BUNRATTY UPPER.—Magh Adhair (near mote); Kyléane (called Doughnambraher, in a killeen); Kilvoydan, Ballyvergin, Fomerla (in a killeen), Fiaghmore (two); Ratheloooney (two).

¹ Notes on the Clare bullauns may be found—Leanna (Dr. G. U. MacNamara), R.S.A.I., vol. xxvii., p. 77; Kyléaan (Killian on map) (Miss G. C. Staçoole), *ibid.*, xxxiv., p. 190, and (a list by us) p. 191. There is a flattish shore-stone hollowed into a shallow saucer in the Saint's church near Ross in Moyarta, hardly a true bullaun.

BUNRATTY LOWER.—Caherseeooby (in fort); Tomfinlough (near church, a holy-well); Crossagh, Rosroe Castle.

TULLA UPPER.—Tyredagh (near a killeen); Newgrove and Kiltanon (at dolmens); Bodyke Hill, Rannagh (two); Moynoe (near church).

TULLA LOWER.—Kiltinanlea (near church).¹

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA TO PREVIOUS PAPERS.

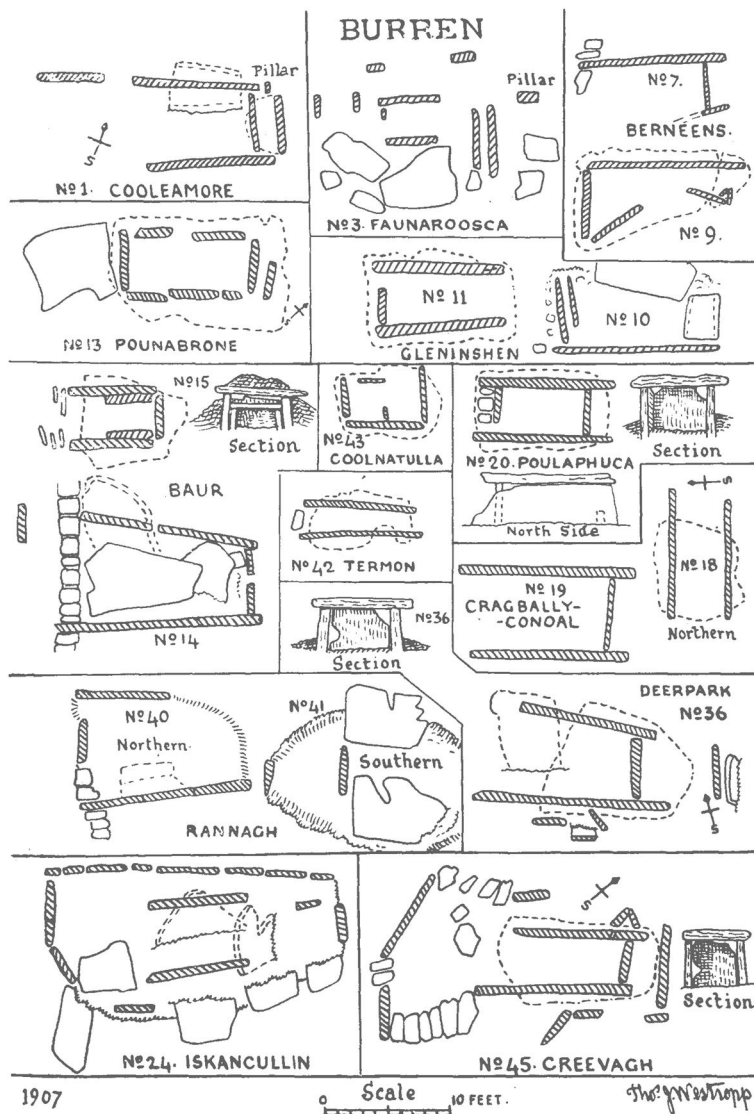
CASTLES AND PEEL TOWERS OF COUNTY CLARE.—(Proc., Ser. iii., vol. v., p. 362.) *Add to* CORCOMROE, Knockfin; on edge of Ballyvoe, 1655, probably at AranView. INCHIQUIN, Doonmulvihil. CLONDERALAW, Donogroque. BUNRATTY UPPER: Dyneley, in 1680, sketched a “Clownherne,” probably Deerpark Castle, next Clownherna. BUNRATTY LOWER, Ballysallagh f., Ballycullen, and Rathfoland f. *Correct*, p. 363, “Elmhill or Doonass” to “Elmhill and Doonass”, the latter castle being shown as at the “Turret” rock, on the Shannon, in the map of 1655.

CHURCHES OF COUNTY CLARE.—(*Ibid.*, vol. vi., p. 109) “Inghean Baoith”: *add* “Her name was Findclu, and her date the seventh century”; p. 112, “Iniskefty” is, of course, Askeaton; p. 138, Killagleach and Uetforaich correspond to the rectory of Glæ in 1419 (Cal. Papal Registers, vii), Uetforaich being the “Wafferig” of 1302, the modern Oughtdarra; p. 148, Kilmacreehy is called Kyllmeichchrichenatraga “of the strand”; and Collebonoum, 1302, is Colleboum or Kilmurry Ibrickan church at “Oxmount” (de colle bovum) in the Papal Registers.

ANCIENT FORTS.—(*Ibid.*, xxiv. (C), pp. 233, 268), *for* “Killare” *read* “Kildare”.

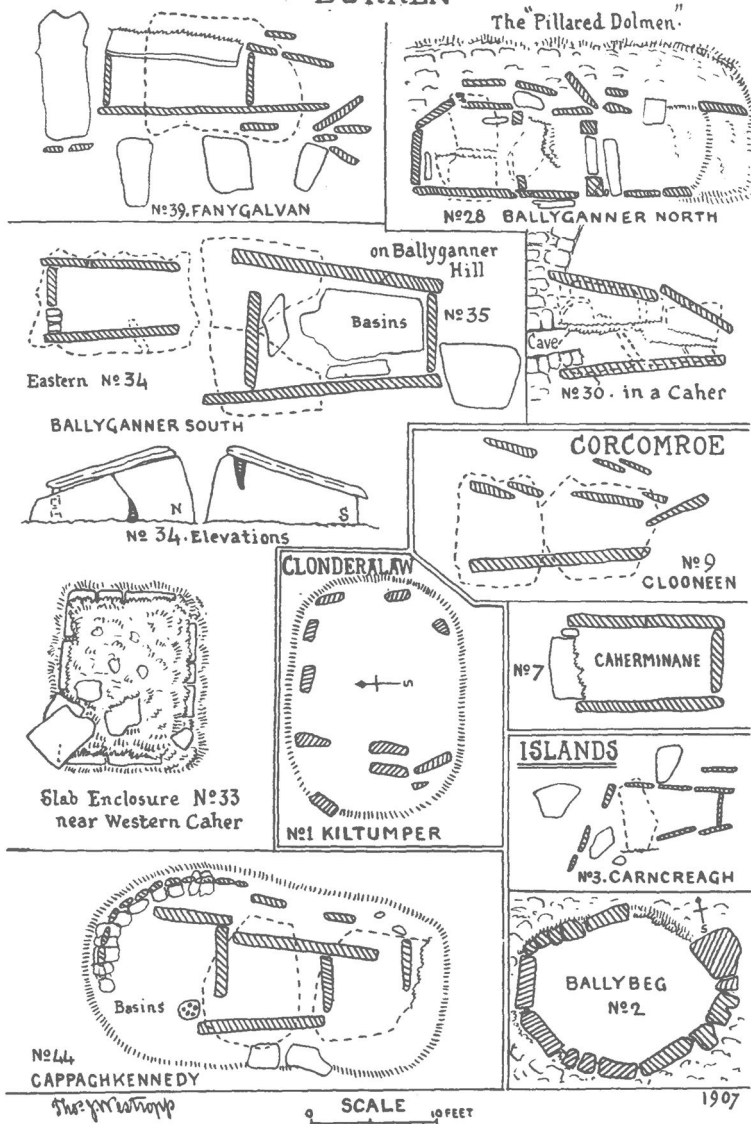
CASTLES OF COUNTY LIMERICK.—(*Ibid.*, xxvi. (C), p. 233), section 361, Grange. The sentence “Morrogh mac Brien . . . 75 B”, to be put to next section under Ballypierce; p. 235, Mahoonagh. After “M^eEscott held the castle”, *add* “which was betrayed by a servant and the occupants taken in their sleep”.

¹ I must thank Dr. MacNamara, Mr. James Frost, Miss G. C. Stacpoole, Miss D. Parkinson, and Mrs. Tufnell Oakes for help and information about the western remains; and Rev. J. B. Greer, Mrs. O’Callaghan, Colonel O’Callaghan Westropp, Mr. James Going, Mrs. Gore, and Captain Hibbert about those of the “eastern half.”

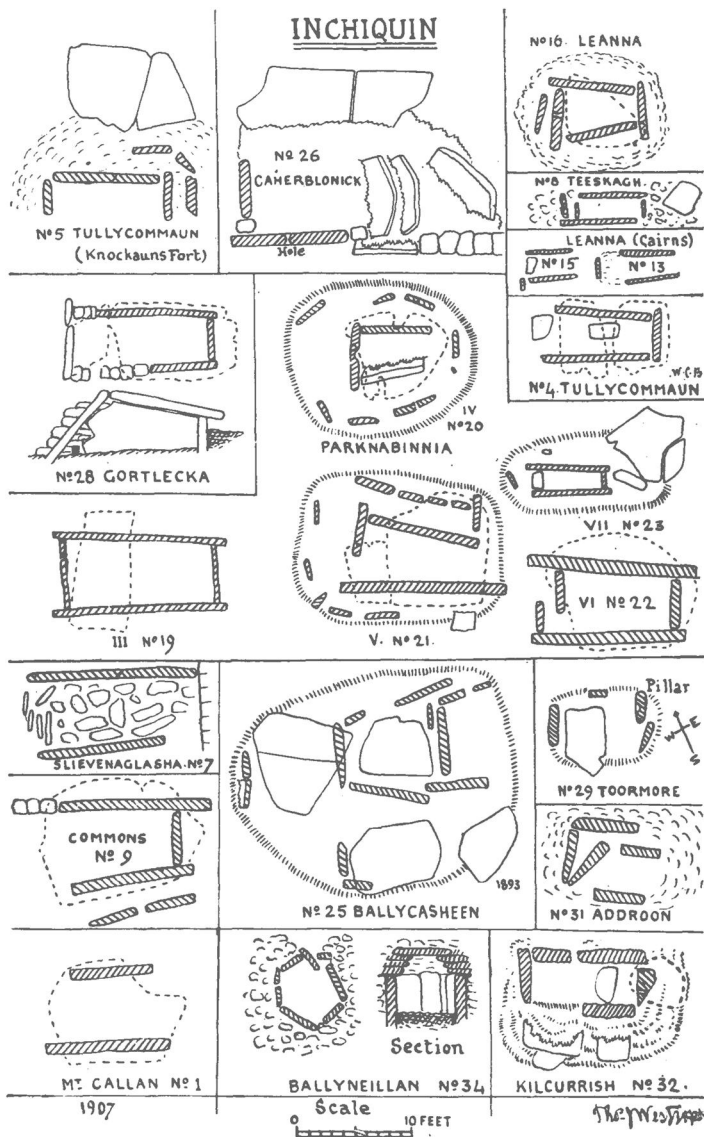


WESTROPP—CISTS AND DOLMENS OF WESTERN CLARE.

BURREN



WESTROPP—CISTS AND DOLMENS OF WESTERN CLARE



WESTROPP--CISTS AND DOLMENS OF WESTERN CLARE.