



The Cahers of County Clare: Their Names, Features, and Bibliography

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XXII.

THE CAHERS OF COUNTY CLARE: THEIR NAMES,
FEATURES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. BY THOMAS J.
WESTROPP, M.A.

[Read FEBRUARY 25TH, 1901.]

CLARE occupies so conspicuous a place among the caher-abounding districts of Ireland that I venture to lay before the Royal Irish Academy a list of the names, with short descriptions, and a few notes on the more interesting of those stone forts so exceptionally abundant in that part of the ancient Thomond. The total of forts of all kinds in the county is no less than 2420 (or roughly speaking one fort to 342 acres), the highest proportion among the counties of Munster, and only exceeded by Sligo among the districts of our western coast.

Ancient legend has concerned itself very little with these particular structures. The tale of the sons of Huamore tells how Adhar settled at Magh Adhair, near Quin, where a large mote remains which became the place of inauguration for the Dalcassian Princes of Thomond. Dael settled on the Daelach, and Ennach built a fort (dun) at Tech-n-ennach near him. The present river Daelach runs into the Atlantic near Lehinch; and as we find the large rock-cut fort of Doon on a ridge at its source, we may provisionally suppose it connected with the legend. Irghus settled at Rind Boirne or Ceann Boirne, where the fort named on the maps "Caherdoonfergus" is called by the people Caherdooneerish, and possibly bears the name of the legendary hero. Alestair, according to another section of the Dind Seanchas, dug a rath on mount Callan, but it cannot be now identified. The forts of Cahererochaun, and Lisdundalhen have been connected with the Tuatha de Danann heroes, Crochan and Dal, the latter of whom was the lover of Echtghe "the awful," who gave her name to Slieve Aughty. He was also Sengan's and Gennann's cupbearer.

Two other fort-names, Duntorpa and Caherloughlin, may be derived from Torpa, King of Thomond, 750 (or Torpa, chief of Corcomroe, about the same time), and Lochlain, chief of Corcomroe, 980, while the beautifully situated Grianan of Lachtna, on a grassy shoulder of Craglea, the mountain home of Aoibhell, the banshee and guardian

of the Dalcais, was built by and named from Lachtna (grandfather of Kennedy, the father of Brian Boru) who was prince of Thomond, and won a naval victory and many other battles over the Danes and Norsemen about 840.

Other means of dating the forts are very doubtful, for (including for the moment the neighbouring forts of Galway and Aran) flint implements have been found both in Dun Aenghus and Cahermacnole, called Cahermackirilla, near Carran in Clare. Bronze ornaments have been found in Dun Aenghus, a mould for casting two looped bronze spears in Knockgerranebane Caher in Galway, and I have been told of a bronze socketted celt found in or at a fort in Tulla Upper, Clare. Iron axes have been found in the wall at Caherspeenaun on Lough Corrib, and iron objects in the inner wall of Cahercalla, near Quin, Clare. These, however, prove the date of the cahers as little as the Elizabethan or other coins found in their enclosures; and very probably the caher-building period extends over a vast space of time in our islands, and some of the forts were rebuilt or built down to the eleventh century. For example, a cathair was "built" on Lough Derg by King Conor "na Cathrach" O'Brien, 1070-1120. Kincora, the timber and *stones* of which had been thrown into the water in 1118, was rebuilt by Dermot O'Brien; and even about 1220-40 King Donough O'Brien built a fort at Clonroad, "a princely palace of earth of a circular form," as stated in the "Wars of Turlough." Some were occupied down to the seventeenth century by well-known families as the O'Davorens in Cahermacnaughten, 1675, and the MacFlanchadha or Clancies of Cahermaclanchy, 1641; while one caher, Balliny, near Black Head, is inhabited to this day, and Caheranardurrish (near Feenagh), Derrynavahagh, and Cahermacnole were inhabited in human memory. The "Wars of Turlough" imply that the forts were going out of use in 1317, as for example "Ruan of the grass-topped Cahers"¹; and when Donough O'Brien in his great need sent out to muster every available man before the fatal battle near Corcomroe Abbey, he bade his messengers to summon "*even* any man in an oan" or caher.

Questions as to the age of the present fort-names have so frequently arisen that the oldest record of each name is appended. From the analogy of Aran and other places, I think it is far from improbable that the word 'caher' has replaced, or in some cases been appended to, the word 'dun,' and though my list cannot be as fully and individually

¹ It well deserves this epithet as it has 104 forts, and is the second richest "fort parish" in Clare. The forts are still called "oans" as in the text.

treated as the lists of cromlechs, churches, and peel towers already published in the Proceedings of this Academy, I hope it may be found at least a step towards a more complete list of the field antiquities of this most interesting county.

The distribution of forts in county Clare is approximately as follows:—

BUNRATTY UPPER.—Clooney, 52; Doora, 50; Inchicronan, 36; Kilraghtis, 63; Quin, 78; Templemaley, 23. Total, 302.

BUNRATTY LOWER.—Bunratty, 9; Clonloghan, 22; Dromline, 15; Feenagh, 12; Kilcorney, 5; Kilfinaghta, 29; Kilfintinan, 5; Killeely, 2; Kilmaleery, 8; Kilmurry, 12; Kilnasoola, 13; St. Munchin's, 1; St. Patrick's, 3; Tomfinlough, 23. Total, 159.

BURREN.—Abbey, 10; Carran, 67; Dromcreehy, 36; Gleninagh, 6; Kilcorney, 28; Killeany, 15; Killonaghan, 46; Kilmoon, 8; Noughaval, 33; Oughtmama, 11; Rathborne, 46. Total, 306.

CLONDERLAW.—Kilchrist, 10; Kilfiddan, 25; Killadysert, 18; Killimer, 39; Killoffin, 16; Kilmihil, 41; Kilmurry, 30. Total, 180.

CORCOMROE.—Clooney, 15; Kilfenora, 39; Killaspuglonane, 22; Killilagh, 43; Kilmacreehy, 22; Kilmanaheen, 17; Killshanny, 22; Kiltoraght, 12. Total, 192.

IBRICKAN.—Kilfarboy, 42; Killard, 34; Kilmurry, 73. Total, 149.

INCHIQUIN.—Dysert, 43; Inagh, 3; Kilkeedy, 28; Kilnaboy, 85; Kilnamona, 21; Rathblamaic, 30; Ruan, 104. Total, 314.

ISLANDS.—Clare Abbey, 26; Clondagad, 39; Dromcliff, 41; Killone, 42; Kilmaley, 71. Total, 219.

MOYARTA.—Kilballyone, 79; Kilfieragh, 55; Kilmaeduan, 49; Kilrush, 28; Moyarta, 115. Total, 326.

TULLA UPPER.—Feakle, 10; Iniscaltra, 2; Kilnoe, 44; Moynoe, 1; Tomgraney, 10; Tulla, 43. Total, 110.

TULLA LOWER.—Clonlea, 21; Killaloe, 30; Killokennedy, 19; Kilmuran, 12; Kilseily, 13; Kiltinanlea, 8; O'Brien's Bridge, 30; Ogonnelloe, 29. Total, 162.

Total for whole county, 2420.

There are several important groups of cahers, the more remarkable

of which are shown by italics and are given later in this paper. For example we may briefly note—

- (a). THE GLENSLEADE GROUP, Ordnance Survey, Sheet 5, in which we find *Caherberneens*, two forts in Berneens, Gleninshen caher, and four other forts; *Garracloon caher* and another fort; *Lisgogan*; *Caheranardurris* and two forts near it; *Cahernamweela*; *Cahercashlaun*, and two other forts; *Poulgorm* and *Lishagaun*, *Eantybeg*, (2); *Caherlisananima*, *Caherlisaniska*, *Lisananima*; two in *Eantymore*; six in *Cragballyconoal* (two of large size with souterrains); *Poulbaun* and *Ballymihil* (3). Among these groups occur the two dolmens of Berneens and those of Gleninshen, the beautifully poised dolmen of *Poulnabrone*, the two of *Cragballyconoal*, the two fallen ones on the borders of the last in *Poulbaun* and *Ballymihil*, and the nobly-situated and perfect dolmen of *Poulaphuca* on the summit of the hill overlooking the *Turlough Valley*. In all 36 cahers and 9 dolmens. Described in the *Journal R. S. A. I.*, xxviii., p. 359; xxix., p. 370. Only one dolmen, *Gleninshen* (called *Berneens*), described by *Borlase*.
- (b). THE POULACARRAN GROUP, Sheets 9, *Caherconnell*, and a fort near it; two in *Eantybeg*, *Moheramoylan*, a rath, and another stone fort near it; *Cahergrillaun*, two in *Rannagh*, *Cahermacnole* and a small fort. Four in *Poulcaragharush*; seven in the valley of *Poulcarran*; four on the ridge of *Cahermackirilla*; three each in *Carran* and *Fanygalvan*; four in *Sheshy*, and two in *Moheraroon*. Along with these are dolmens in *Moheramoylan* and *Iskancullin*, and three in *Fanygalvan*; three pillars and a tumulus in *Cahermackirilla* near the last. In all thirty-nine forts and four dolmens, a tumulus, a rath, and three gallans. Described, *R. S. A. I.*, xxviii., p. 350.
- (c). THE NOUGHAVAL GROUP, Sheets 9, 16.—*Caherkyletaan*, and two forts near it; *Cahercuttine*, and a fort near it; *Caherwalsh*, *Lismohér*; *Cahernaspekee*, and a square fort; three others in *Ballyganner*, north. A fort enclosing a dolmen, *Caheraneden*, *Caher* with *Ballyganner Castle*, and seven other cahers; *Ballykinvarga*, and two other forts; *Caherminane*, and two other forts; two at *Ballyshanny*, and *Ballybaun* two forts. Along with these, two dolmens and a ring of stones round a souterrain near *Cahercuttine*; two “slab houses” and two dolmens near *Caheraneden*; the dolmen in the caher; two other dolmens in *Ballyganner* south; one at *Cloneen* and two near *Ballykinvarga*.

In all thirty-four forts, eight dolmens with cairns, slab huts, and other antiquities. Caherkyletaan, Cahercuttine, Caherwalsh, Cahernaspeeke, and its moher, and the great dolmen in Ballyganner South are in line nearly north and south, while the distant hill

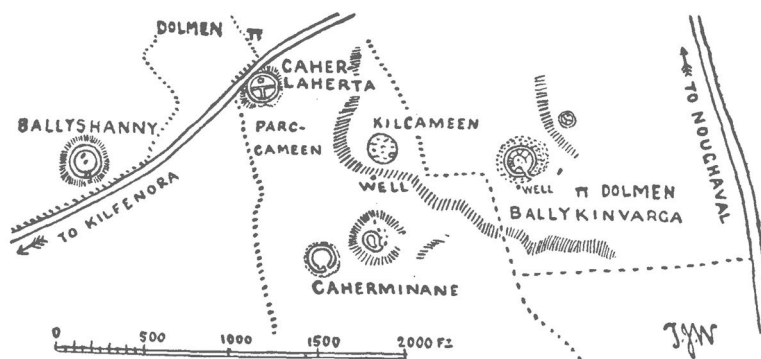


FIG. 1.—Forts at Noughaval.

fort of Doon, Ballykinvarga, the fort near it; Cahernaspeeke and the fort on the hill above Caheraneden are in line south-west and north-east, Cahernaspeeke lying on the cross lines. *Described*, R. S. A. I., xxvii., p. 116, and xxx., p. 398, and R. I. A. Ser. III., vol. iv., p. 544.

- (d). THE CRUMLIN GROUP, Sheet 4.—Fanore, 2; Ballyelly, 5; *Caher Balliny*, *Caher Craggagh*, and three others, and about thirty forts from Derreen to Oughtdarra. In all forty-two cahers, including *Cahernagree*, *Caherdoon*, *Caherduff*, and *Cahernagrian*. *Description*, R. S. A. I., xxxi., p. 9.
- (e). GLASHA GROUP, Sheet 8.—In Killilagh Parish, *Cahermacrusheen*; *Cahermaclanchy*, and another; seven in Glasha, including *Caherglasa*; Ballyvoe, two, and eight others; two raths at Killilagh *Caheradoon*, near Bealaghaline, Knockastoolery rath, with alleged ogam pillar. The fallen dolmen of *Cahermacrusheen* lies within this group. In all twenty-one cahers, three raths, a dolmen, and a pillar.
- (f). SLIEVENAGLASHA GROUP, Sheet 10.—In Kilnaboy Parish, Tullycommanc, large double-walled caher, and four smaller forts, a rath, Knockaun fort, *Mohernacartan*; *Cahereenmoyle*, *Cahercommann*, and two others; *Cashlaungar*, and another,

Creevagh, two ring-walls, one enclosing dolmen; Carrachaun-taggard (two doubtful enclosures), and a caher in Clooncoose. Besides nine cairns (those of Cappaghkennedy and Teeskagh waterfall being large), and the dolmens at Knockaun fort, Tullycommaun, Slievenaglasha, Cappaghkennedy, and Creevagh, a slab house, &c. In all, seventeen cahers, a rath, nine cairns, and five dolmens. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 363. Borlase, "Dolmens of Ireland," i., p. 73.

- (g). THE MAGH ADHAIR GROUP, Sheet 34. — *Cahercalla*, and seven forts; Toonagh and four forts, Drumbaun two forts, Creevagh caher, with ten other forts. Along with the mound, cairn and pillar of Magh Adhair, three dolmens in Toonagh, one at Ballyhickey, the southern one at Caherloghan. *Described* (*Cahercalla*, *Magh Adhair*, and *Creevagh*), R.S.A.I., xxi., p. 463, xxiii., p. 432, xxvi., p. 150; R.I.A., Ser. III., vol. iv., p. 55.
- (h). THE DANGAN GROUP, Sheet 35, adjoining the last, Carrowbane, and thirty forts (the greatly defaced cahers in Dangan, Cragwee, and Gorteen), *Caherloghan*, and three forts. Five cists at Moymore in Caherloghan. In all, thirty-five forts and five cists, the latter described in "Dolmens of Ireland," i., p. 92. Nearly all the cahers in this group have been levelled within 4 feet of the ground, and are featureless. And the same applies to a once important series of cahers, south of groups *g* and *h*, in Kildrum and Ballymarkahan.
- (i). In numerous other parts of Clare, large groups of earth forts occur, and most of the low hills round Tulla and Bodyke are capped with one or more. The south-west angle of Clare has also large numbers of lisses, some (like the chambered Lisnaleagaun at Kilkee, and the fine Liscroneen, with its deep fosse and high earthworks) being very noticeable, but outside the scope of this paper.

[Books referred to briefly:—

"Dunraven," Lord. Notes on Irish Architecture.

D.R.D. "Dublin Registry of Deeds, King's Inns."

R.I.A. "Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy."

"1380." Rentals of O'Brien and Macnamara, Trans. R.I.A., vol. xv.

"B.D." 1641 and 1655. Book of Distribution and Survey (Sir W. Petty).

"R.S.A.I." The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland under its various names as follows:—

Vol. i. 1849. J. Cooke, "Souterrains in Forts of Mortyclough," &c.

Vol. xxii. 1892. T. J. Westropp, "Killaloe: Its Ancient Palaces," &c.

- Vol. xxiii. 1893. "Prehistoric Forts of Central Clare."
 Vols. xxvi. and xxvii. "Prehistoric Forts of Northern Clare."
 Vols. xxviii. and xxix. "Prehistoric Remains in Kilcorney and Carran."
 Vol. xxviii. "Forts of Loop Head."
 Vol. xxxi. "Prehistoric Remains in North-western Clare."
 Dublin University Magazine, xli., p. 505. S. F. "Clare and Aran—
 Ballykinvarga Fort," &c.
 Borlase, W. C., "Dolmens of Ireland."]
 "1675." A survey of Clare (1671-1679) now at Edenvale.

CAHER NAMES.

[Existing names in small capitals, lost names in italics.]

BURREN.

GLENINAGH (6 forts).

1. CAHERDOONEERISH or *Caherdoonfergus* on map (O. S. Map 1). On Black Head, an irregular ring with one angle, and many traces of coarse rebuilding. It is terraced; gateway defaced, to east, 34 inches wide, name probably means "Fort of Irghus." Described by Lord Dunraven, "Notes," vol. i., p. 17. Limerick Field Club Journal, 1900, T. J. Westropp. R.S.A.I., vol. xxxi. (1901), p. 4. *Same*.
2. CAHERDOONTEIGUSHA (1).—A defaced ring wall.

DROMCREEHY (36 forts).

3. CAHERLOUGHLIN (2).—A large ring wall divided into fields, and defaced.
4. CAHERMORE BALLYCONRY (2).—"Baile conaire," 1380. A large irregular fort, defaced.
5. CAHERWARRAGA (5).—Defaced.
6. CAHERMOYLE (5).—In Dangan, with two souterrains and a gateway, probably Cahernague, 1641, and Kahernagree in Dangan, 1655.
7. CAHER OF OoANKNOCKNAGROACH (5).—Nearly levelled.
8. CAHERNAHOON (2).—Ballycahill. A dolmen once stood in same townland.

ABBEY (10 forts).

9. CAHERMORTYCLOGH (3).—It and the noteworthy earthen Liss of Mortyclough, with two ranges of souterrains, lie together. O'Curry suggests that the name is "mothair tighé cloice." R.S.A.I., vol. i. (1849), T. Cooke, vol. xxv. (1895), p. 284.
10. *Caheridon*, north of Corcomroe Abbey, 1580. Elizabethan Map, in Hardiman Maps, Trinity College, Dublin, perhaps last.

KILLONAGHAN (46 forts).

11. CAHERDUFF (4), in Crumlin.—A ring wall, not named on 1839 map.
12. CAHER (1). *Same*.—Cathrach Lisnaha, 1380, Cahera Lissyniagh. Inquisition of Donough, Earl of Thomond, 1624. Properly “Caheragh.” *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxxi, p. 8.
13. CAHERS OF BALLYELLY (4).—Five small stone forts. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxxi, p. 10.
14. CAHERBALLINY (4).—Balliny, 1641. A large ring wall, 138 feet across, of fine masonry, 5 to 8 feet thick, and 10 feet high. The gate faces the east. It is still inhabited. *Described by* Lord Dunraven, vol. i., p. 18, and R.S.A.I., xxxi, p. 9, with illustration.
15. CAHERBANNAGH (2).—Grant, 1612. A defaced fort.
16. CAHERNAGREE (4).—Defaced by a road cut through it. Perhaps “Cahernagree,” of 1668, grant to Murrough, Earl of Inehiquin.
17. CAHERANARDURRISH (5). A coarsely built ring wall 114 feet in diameter and 9 feet high and thick. Much of the wall standing. It was inhabited in 1839. The name is said to mean the Caher of the high wood, Ardross (in contrast to Feenagh at the foot of the hill) so Ordnance Survey Letters. *Description* R.S.A.I., xxxi.

KILMOON (8 forts).

18. CAHERMOYLE, Cragreagh (4). A ring wall of large and good masonry, 6 feet high, defaced, gateway to N.E. *Description* R.S.A.I., xxxi.
19. CAHERCLOGGAUN (4). A large ring wall 119 feet in diameter with remains of O’Loughlin’s Castle. Masonry of very unusual character with frequent unbroken joints. Caherclogan, 1550 granted, and Kaercloghan, 1560, map. *Description and illustrations*, R.S.A.I., xxxi, p. 12.
20. CAHERMOYLE or Caherbullog (5). The two Caherbollocks, 1583 grant. Caherbologe, Inqn., 1624. A well-built ring wall 98 to 96 feet in diameter. Where the outer wall has fallen, an inner wall appears. *Description* R.S.A.I., xxxi, p. 15.

21. CAHERBULLOG (4), the upper fort now usually bears the townland name. It is a coarsely built, featureless ring wall, 100 feet in diameter, 11 feet thick, and 7 high. Foundations of huts and perhaps kennels remain. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxxi., p. 16.
22. *Cahirelany*, near Caherbollogh. D.R.D., 1710, Book 9, p. 35.
23. CAHERBARNAGH (8). A levelled fort. "Caherwarnagh," in grant to Boetius Clanchy, 1621.
24. CAHERPOLLA at Lismoran, 1545 grant. Caherpally. Inquisition 1624, "in Kilmoone" Act of Settlement, grant 1666. Perhaps Lismorahaun Caher, a well-built rectangular fort.

RATHBORNEY (46 forts).

25. CAHERFEENAGH (2). "Fiodnaig," 1380. A fine oval fort, 152 feet across north and south, and 114 feet east and west, with three terraces and two flights of steps. The wall is 13 to 15 feet high, and 17 feet 4 inches thick. The gateway is defaced, and looks to east. The masonry shows many signs of rebuilding, the wall is double, and the batter 1 in 12. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxxi.
26. CAHERLISMASHEDDY (5). A coarsely-built crescent wall 10 feet high, and 12 feet to 18 feet thick abutting on a cliff, enclosing a D-shaped space 171 feet by 147 feet, with a hut site.
27. CAHER CLOONMARTIN (5).
28. CAHERMACUN (5). Caherigone, 1603 grant; Kahirmahunne, 1655, B. D., p. 470.
29. CAHERBERNEENS (5). A small nearly levelled fort 50 feet long.
30. CAHERGARRYCLOON (5). A ring wall.
31. CAHERMACNAUGHTEN (9). A massive ring wall 127 feet diameter, the rampart 10 feet high and thick, with late mediæval gateway to east-south-east, and foundations of houses. "Caherwicknaghty, 1590 Fiants." This caher and its contained buildings are fully described in the will of Gillananaeve O'Davoren, 1675. In this caher Donald O'Davoren wrote his dictionary of Irish words, and Duaid Mac Firbis studied Brehon Law. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 120, with plan.
32. CAHERYHOOLAGHA (9). Not named on 1839 map. Caher Idula in Inquisition, 1624. Caherwooly, 1641. Caherigoola, 1675. Cahirahoula, or Caheridoula, D. R. D. Book 9, p. 285; 94, p. 28.

33. CAHERMORE, Ballyallaban (5). A fine ring wall 186 feet diameter, of large "cyclopean masonry," 9 feet high and thick, with a late mediæval doortonorth-east, overlooking all the Ballyvaughan Valley to Galway Bay. Foundations of house, huts and enclosures lie in the garth. *Described* by Lord Dunraven, I., p. 18, R. S. A. I., xxxi.
34. *Kaheriskebohell* and *Kahirballyungane*, near Caherwooly, 1655, B.D., p. 475, probably Doonyvardan forts.

KILLEANY (15 forts).

35. CAHERMAAN (9). Cathair medain, 1380; Karmyn, 1560 map; Carneane, Inquisition, 1624.
36. CAHERMACKERILLA, or *Caherlappane* (9). Cathair lapain, 1380; Caherlaffane Inquisition, 1624; Carrowmickerill or Caherlappane, 1602 grant; Cahervickerelly and Ballylappan, Inquisition of Terence O'Brien, 1624. The fort is much broken, and contains a well dedicated to St. Colman mac Duach.
37. "*Cahernateinna*" (5). The site to which this name is attached by the maps is only a sheepfold with no fort or foundation near it.

KILCORNEY (28 forts).

38. CAHERNARDURRISH (5). "Fort of the high door." A ring wall, 126 to 132 feet in diameter; the wall 8 feet high and thick, of good coursed masonry; had cairn and small cist in interior; gateway perfect; faces east. *Described* (with view) in R.S.A.I., xxix., p. 379.
39. CAHERNAMWEELA (5). Locally "Cahernane bwec." A small ring 60 feet in diameter, with hut-site and enclosure on a bluff over the valley in Poulgorm; gateway to south-east. *Described*, R. S. A. I., xxix., p. 378.
40. CAHERCASHLAUN (9). A remarkable cliff fort of irregular plan, 152 feet long, on a high knoll with an enclosure down the eastern slope and gateways to east. In the upper garth is a large rock-cut souterrain. *Described*, R.S.A.I., with plans and view, xxix., pp. 376-378.
41. CAHERLISANANIMA (9). Lisananamagh, 1655, B.D., p. 468. A ring wall on a bluff in Eanty. The name is sometimes applied to another fort with a perfect gateway, on the hill side to the north. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxix., with view, p. 371.

42. CAHERLISANISKA (9), on another bluff opposite the last.
43. CAHERCONNELL (9). A massive ring wall 140 feet across, 14 feet high, and 12 feet thick. A defaced gateway with side posts, faces the east. "Caherconnell" Inquisition, 1624. "Karcconnell," 1655. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxix., p. 374, with plan.
44. CAHERLISNANROUM (9). A well-built ring wall, with a side enclosure, on the edge of a cliff.

CARRAN (67 forts).

45. CAHERGRILLAUN (9), said to mean "fort of the heath bloom," translated "Dutch chair" in Mason's "Parochial Survey," vol. III., p. 287. A fine oval ring wall, 120 by 150 feet. The wall is 15 to 9 feet high, and 10 feet thick at base, to 6 feet 7 inches above, with terraces, and a double flight of steps meeting at a platform, like Staigue and Cahergel in Kerry. The gateway faces the south, and is defaced masonry, "cyclopean," with ruder coursed masonry above. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxix., p. 364, with plan and view.
46. CAHERMACNOLE, or CAHERMACROLE, called Cahermackirilla on 1839 map (9). Cathair meic iruil, 1380; Cahermacknoulle, Inquisition of Morogh O'Cashyn, 1623; Cahermaconnella, Inquisition, 1624; Cahermacconnello, Mason's Survey, 1819.¹ A large circular ring of fine masonry, with a side enclosure. The ring is 140 feet across the walls, 8 feet high and 15 feet thick. In it are a souterrain and foundations. The gateway defaced and to the east. Flint implements (pointed) were found, and base silver coins. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxviii., with plan.
47. CAHER MOHERAMOYLAN (9), circular but nearly levelled, except a perfect gateway to the south, 4 feet 4 inches wide and 6 feet high. A souterrain and foundations lie in the garth. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., with view, p. 365.
48. CAHER OF POULCARAGHARUSH (9). A massively-built ring, with a perfect gateway facing the east. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxviii., p. 361, with view.
49. CAHER MOHERNACARTAN, also called "Cahernaglasha" (10), not named on 1839 map, lies on the border of Kilnaboy parish. It is a massive caher, 138 feet across, overlooking the "Labbanaglasha" valley. It had a souterrain and hut foundations,

¹ Caher Mc Noill. Estate maps of Earl of Thomond, 1703.

and is the traditional residence of the smith Lon Mac Liomhtha of the Tuatha de Danann. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 364, Legend, xxv., p. 227.

50. *Cathair Crallaha*, south of Crughwill and between it and Leanna, mentioned, 1317, in the "Wars of Turlough."

NOUGHAVAL (33 forts).

51. CAHERKYLETAAN (9). A square fort of large, good masonry, 105 by 170 feet. "Cahermare," "Carrowmare, *alias* Keiltarne," 1712, D.R.D., book 9, p. 285. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 117.
52. CAHERCUTTINE (9), not named on 1839 map. A fine and massive oval ring wall, 130 by 137 feet, with a slight terrace and three flights of steps. The gate to south perfect, save for lintel, which was removed since 1876; near the fort are two dolmens, a cairn, and a small slab ring with souterrain. "Cahirnegotten, or Cariowen Chotten, *alias* Cahergotten," in Patent to Earl of Thomond, 1610. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 117, with plan and views; Proc. R.I.A., ser. III., vol. IV., p. 544.
53. CAHERANEDEN (9), Caraeaden, in Ballyganner, 1655, B.D., p. 460. A well-built but defaced ring wall; on a low ridge near it are two dolmens, a slab hut and cairns, and a rock-cut roadway. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 119, with view; Proc. R.I.A., ser. III., vol. IV., p. 545.
54. *Caherpolla*, *alias* *Fahaffane*, adjoined Lismohar in 1655. Inquisition, 1624.
55. CAHERWALSH (9), perhaps the last named. It is a large straight-sided enclosure, 162 by 156 feet, with many foundations; near it are a cairn and hut-sites. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 118, with plan.
56. CAHERNASPEKEE (9). A ring wall, with a terrace faced with slabs and defaced gateway to south. *Described*, *ibid.*, p. 118.
57. CAHERACLARIG (9), in Sheshy; defaced.
58. CAHERMORE SHESHY (9), defaced.
59. CAHER BALLYGANNER (9). A large well-built caher, enclosing foundations and late castle of O'Conors. A large dolmen on the hillside above it (figured by W. Borlase, "Dolmens of Ireland," I., p. 67). *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvii., pp. 121, 122, with plan.
60. CAHERS of BALLYGANNER NORTH: one contains a dolmen, the other has a perfect gateway and encloses a small ring-wall.

CORCOMROE.

KILLILAGH (43 forts).

61. CAHERNAGRIAN (4), in Ballynahown.
62. CAHERADOON (4). A ring wall on the ridge in Ballinahown (over Crumlin) in Killonaghan. These two forts are not named on 1839 map.
63. CAHERADOON (8), Doonmacfelim, defaced.
64. CAHERADOON (8), Doonagore, levelled.
65. CAHERMACCRUSHEEN (8), defaced. Cahirem^ccrosseyne, 1655, B.D., p. 258. Cahircrusseen, 1719, D. R. D., Book 24, p. 320.
66. CAHERMACLANCY (8). A ring wall of large blocks, 110 feet across, nearly levelled to foundations. It had a souterrain, and is near a dolmen. Cahermaclanchy, 1585 and 1621, grants to Bœtius Clancy.
67. CAHERGLASHA (8), Glaise, 1380. A nearly levelled small fort, 87 feet across, with a large souterrain and cells.
68. CAHERKINALLIA, *Cahercunella*, or *Caherreagh* (8). A ring wall on a low knoll in a marshy hollow. Caherkinnalia, 1655.
69. *Cahergalline*, 1621, grant to Bœtius Clanchy; Cahergallyre, 1579, grant; also B.D. (1655), p. 255, adjoining Killilagh townland; or Cahergaltech in Kilylogh, 1709, D. R. D., Book 1., p. 425.
70. *Cahirgunine*, probably in Teergoneen, D. R. D., Book 24, p. 320.
71. *Caherkelly*, *alias* Carkelly, or Carhnekeill, near Doonmacphelim, named with Cahergalline, 1708, D.R.D., Book 1., p. 425, Book 24, p. 320.
72. *Cahermannagh*, or *Cahiremanagh*, 1719, in Killilagh, D.R.D., Book 24, p. 320.

KILMACREEHY (22 forts).

73. CAHERMORE (14). A bridge near Moher Cliff fort, perhaps Caher Moher; the neighbouring fort consisted of a dry stone wall across a spur on Hag's Head; it is now levelled.
74. CAHERGILLAUN (8). A small fort in Lislorcan.
75. CAHERNAFURESHA (22). A half-moon wall abutting on a cliff, now defaced.
76. CAHERICAHILL (14), so named in 1626 Inquisition; destroyed.
77. CAHERBARNAGH (14).

KILLASPUGLONANE (22 forts).

78. CAHERADERRY (15), "Caheridarum in epātu Fenabor," in charter of King Donald O'Brien to Forgy (Clare) Abbey, 1189. "Cathair in doire," 1380.

KILSHANNY (22 forts).

79. CAHERPHREEGAUN (15). A small caher east of Kilshanny church.
 80. CAHERLOOSCAUN (15), 1641; "Cahireluscan," 1712, D.R.D., Book 9, p. 35.
 81. CAHERCOOSAUN (15), 1641; "Cahirecoosan," 1712, Registry of Deeds, book 9, p. 35.
 82. CAHEREAMORE (15), Cagherimore, 1655, B.D., p. 230; D.R.D., pp. 36, 86.
 83. *Carfartagh* and *Chagherlane*, in Cahereamore. B.D., 1655, p. 230.
 85. *Caherveylane*, near Cahireluscan, or Caherlooscaun, D.R.D., 1712, Book 9, p. 35.

KILFENORA (39 forts).

86. *Cathair Fhionnabhrach*, a fort near Kilfenora, named in the "Book of Rights."
 87. CAHER BALLYKINVARGA (9), Baile cind mhargaid, 1380, probably the fort "Caherloglin," in East Ballakenuarga, 1655, B.D., p. 189. A very fine and massive ring wall (B), 135 by 155 feet; diameter, 14 feet thick and 15 feet high, with three terraces and upright joints, of large masonry. A massive gateway to east lintel, 7 feet long. The fort is surrounded by a thick-set abattis of large and small pillars, 50 to 100 feet out, with kerbing of large stones; one pillar is 7 feet high and 2 feet 7 inches thick (E). There is a well (F) in the abattis and a straight, sunken passage (D) leading to the gateway. Foundations of enclosures inside (A). A fallen cromlech lies in the neighbouring field. *Described*, R.S.A.I., vol. xxvii., p. 121. It is very slightly and imperfectly noted by Lord Dunraven, II., p. 18, who omits all allusion to the abattis, monoliths, and hut-sites, and says wrongly that the wall is double and the passage curved; and is briefly mentioned by Mr. Frost, *History of Clare*, p. 101, and by "S. F.," *Dublin University Magazine*, xli., p. 505.

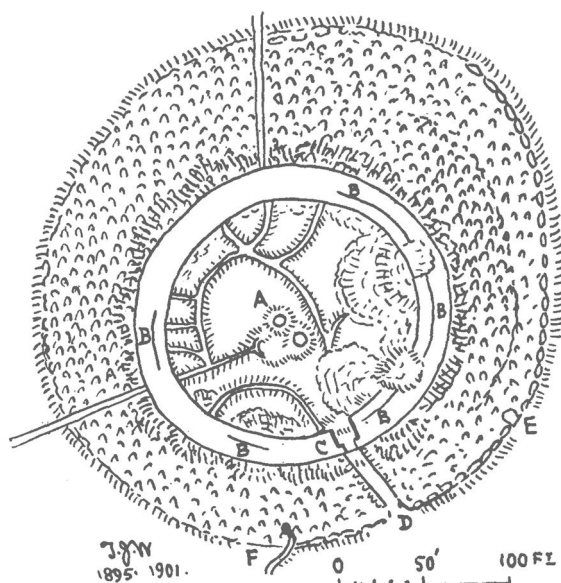


FIG. 2.—Ballykinvarga.

88. CAHERMINANE (9), "Cathair mionain," 1577, *Annals of the Four Masters*; "Carmanbeg," 1655, B.D., p. 191. A fairly perfect ring wall, with steps and defaced gateway to east; the gate had four corner-posts and two lintels.
89. CAHERLAHERTAGH (9), Carroghfaherty in Caherminane, grant 1585. A greatly defaced fort, with large "cyclopean" masonry, an oval hut-site, &c.; not far away is a dolmen, figured by Borlase, vol I., p. 69. *Described*, R.S.A.I. xxvii., p. 125.
90. CAHER BALLYSHANNY (9). A large defaced ring, 132 by 137 feet diameter, on a knoll. It had a gate to the east, and steps leading down from it, and traces of souterrains. *Ibid*, p. 126.
91. CAHEREMON (16), Caheredmond, in Ballykeady (Ballykealc), 1655. Now levelled to the field. Dutton in his *Statistical Survey*, Appendix, p. 12, 1819, describes its walls as covered with orpine, and names it Cahiromond. Petrie calls it "a fine remain."¹

¹ "Military Architecture of Ireland," MSS. R.I.A.

92. CAHERBALLAGH (16), so called from the townland.
 93. *Caheryline*, in West Ballykenuarga (perhaps No. 88), 1655, B.D., p. 119.
 94. *Caherballaghan*, in Ballykeady West. *Ibid*, p. 193.
 95. LISDEREEN NA CAHERAGH (24), an earthen fort.

CLOONEY (15 forts).

96. CAHERSHERKIN (15), Cathair Seircin, 1380, Cahersherkin, 1655. Kiltoraght Parish has 12, and Kilmanaheen 17 forts. So far as I can find, no caher names occur.

INCHIQUIN.

KILNABOY (85 forts).

97. CAHERCOMMANE (10), not named in 1839 map; Kahirekamon, Fiant, 1585 (xv. Annual Report of Deputy Keeper), Cahircomaine (in Tullycomaine), B.D., p. 520, 1655. (The townland

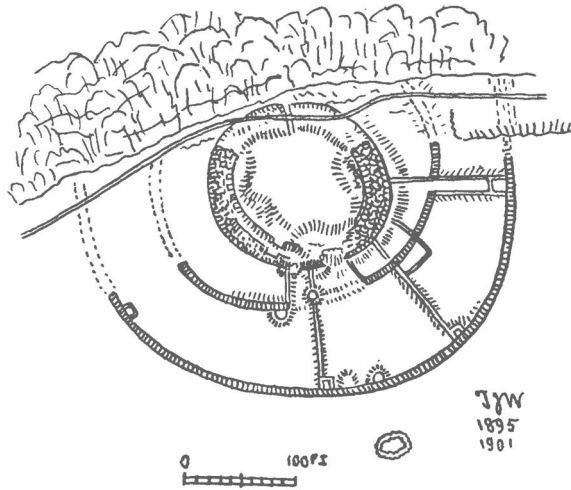


FIG. 3.—Cahercommaun.

is Tullach Chumann, in *Annals Four Masters*, 1599.) It is a noble triple fort on the edge of a precipice over Glencurraun Valley. Perhaps the fort of Caechan Boirne in the *Book of Rights*, “constant the road of the King,” as the “Boher na

- mac Riogh" runs to the foot of the hills. The middle fort is a massive ring, 130 by 157 feet in diameter, with no apparent gateway, except an opening 3 feet wide on the edge of the cliff. The rampart is rudely built, 21 feet thick, with a terrace and steps, and 14 feet high. The second wall is of better masonry, but much broken, the outer wall coarsely built with upright joints, and 8 feet high, 320 by 245 feet across, several radiating walls (two forming a curious passage), and hut foundations remain. *Described*, Dunraven, I., p. 18, and R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 153, with plan and views.
98. CAHERENMOYLE (10), a fort of beautifully regular masonry on a knoll opposite the last.
99. CAHER; CASHLAUN GAR (10), not named on 1839 map. An interesting cliff fort on an abrupt rock. Its wall is well built, 10 feet thick, and 13 feet 6 inches high, with upright joints and a well-built gateway facing east-north-east, and over a cliff, so must have been reached by ladders; the wall has several salient angles as it follows the edge of the precipice. Several oval hut sites are traceable in the interior. *Described*, Dunraven, I., p. 18.; R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 152, with plan and views.
100. CAHERSAVAUN (10), a ring wall on the border of Carran, usually forming an islet in Castletown Lake. *Described*, with view, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 364.
101. CAHERSCREBEEN (16), not named on 1839 map. A large ring wall, 120 by 135 feet on the ridge behind Lemeneagh Castle. It has traces of enclosures, and two souterrains; the present rampart is built against an older one. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 368.
102. CAHERFADDA (16), so named in 1641; "Cahiradda," grant to Murrogh, Earl of Inchiquin, 1666, defaced.
103. CAHERMACON (16), Cahermachuna, 1655, B.D., p. 508.
104. CAHERBLONICK (16), Caherblonghe, 1544, in grant to Murrogh, 1st Earl of Thomond. Caherblonogg, 1675.
105. CAHERMORE ROUGHAN (16), a large fort, with a souterrain and narrow gateway to east; near it was found a cist, with two skeletons not extended, but with their feet to the east. In the same field is the Tau cross of the Termon of Kilnaboy, and not far distant a fallen dolmen. *Descriptions*, Canon Dwyer, "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 494; R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 367.

106. CAHERMORE LACKAREAGH in Glenquin (10), "Cahirmore in Gleankeane," 1655, B.D., p. 519. A well-built ring wall, with outer circle on a bluff above Glenquin, but under the cliffs of Slievenaglasha. The inner ring 110 feet in diameter, the outer ring, 170 feet across. The gateway is broken, and faced the south-east. The wall is 10 feet thick, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and has a terrace. A souterrain remains in the garth. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 365, view, xxvii., p. 122, plan.
107. CAHERMORE KILLEEN (17), "Caherdrumassan or Cahragheeduva" in Killeen, 1655, B.D., p. 515, a large ring wall with a terrace, but otherwise featureless. The gateway faces the east.
108. CAHER, MULLACH DABRIEN (17), a well-built and massive caher, 129 feet to 131 feet in diameter, with a terrace and recesses, probably for wooden ladders. A rock, cutting perhaps a souterrain, remains. The wall is 9 feet thick and 9 feet high; batter, 1 in 4. *Described*, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 367.
109. CAHERAHOAGH (17), a coarsely built fort, 95 feet to 103 feet in diameter; the sides flattened, and corners boldly rounded off, with late mortar-built gate and steps to east. Early steps to north, straight from the ground to the terrace, and turning to the left from terrace to top of wall, R.S.A.I., xxvi., p. 367, with view, p. 366.
110. CAHERBULLAUN (17), Caherinvullaun, near Lisduff, 1587, Fiant, Carvallaun, 1655.
111. CAHERMACATEER (16), Caherwickyter, 1601 fiant; Caher Mac Teire, 1666 grant. It is coarsely built of large rough rocks and is featureless.
112. *Cahrietellaghan*, near Ballycasin and Kilnaboy, 1621.
113. *Cahernahallia*, 1544; or Cahernacally, near Glenkeene, 1660; or *Cahernahaille Oghternagh*, 1655, B.D., p. 510. Perhaps *Caherwoughtereen* or *Caherogherlinny* in Glankeen, 1655, near Lackareagh, and, if so, possibly Cahermore Lackareagh, or the defaced caher in Parknahailly in Caherblonick.
114. *Cahershillagh*, named separately from the last, and perhaps identified (B.D., p. 510) with Caherveanagh (Caherbannagh), 1655.

115. *Cahermoyle* or *Cahermeenroe* on map, 1651, apparently at or near Roughan; or Cahirmeene, 1666, grant; perhaps Cahermore, Roughan. Cahermore adjoins Lemaneagh, 1675.
116. *Caherpolla*, near Cahernahaily, 1655; and (117) *Caherluny* near it, Inquisition, 1605.

RUAN (104 forts).

118. CAHERLOUGH (17), Caherloghey, 1592 Fiant, perhaps *Cahirloga* in Dysert D.R.D., Book VI., p. 435.
119. CAHERMACBREA (17), Kahirm^eknea, 1592 Fiant. Cahervicknea, 1655, B.D., p. 566. There is a massive ring-wall, 130 feet across, and in parts 8 feet high. The features defaced, and much of the wall facing re-built to enclose a plantation. Near it, and entirely overthrown and overgrown is a large oval enclosure 300 feet across.
120. CAHIRNAVILLARE and CAHEREEN (17) in Caherlough, small overthrown cahers.
122. *Cahernamart*, alias *Carhuanalasha* in Tullydea, 1641. A large earthen fort, still called Liscahooonaglasha.
123. CAHERNANORANE (25), Cahernenioreane in Ballymacrogan, B.D., p. 557, not named in 1839 map. A caher of large masonry, much broken.
124. *Caher Tirenavoghter* (17), 1655, B.D., p. 567, one of the cahers in Teernea.
125. *Cahergar*, 1641. Perhaps near Lough Gar. In Dysert in 1675 survey.
126. *Cahergal*, near Lismuing; grant 1671.
127. *Cahermigan*, in Ruan, 1641.
128. *Cahirballykany*, 1655, B.D., p. 564, in Bealickania (17).

RATHBLAMAIC (30 forts).

129. CAHERGALL HILL (16), Carhuduff, or Cahergeale, or Knockardinees, 1655, B.D.
130. CAHERNAMONA (25), so named, 1641.
131. CAHERCORCAUN (25), so named in 1577 Fiant, but Cragcorcraun in Annals Four Masters, 1584 and 1601.
132. *Cahirnehoher*, *Cahergreenane*, 1655, B.D., p. 526, or CRAGMOHER (25) alias Dromfinglas. "The stone fort of Dromfinglas," as named in the Inquisition of Donald O'Brien, of Inishtymon, 1588.

DYSERTODEA (43 forts).

133. CAHERAGALEAGH AND CAHERGURRAUN (25).—Two nearly levelled double-ringed cahers on the ridge of Capanakilla; the latter is probably the Cahergirdone of 1550.
135. CAHERCLANCY (25), so called, 1641. Caherflanchy or Gortnepish, 1655, B.D., p. 554.

KILNAMONA (21 forts).

136. CAHERMACGOEMAN (25).—Cathair Maicgormain, 1562, *Annals Four Masters*. Cahervicornan in a grant, 1603. Nearly levelled.
137. CAHERVICKAUN (25).
138. CAHERBANNAGH (25), in Carrowkelle, 1655, B.D., p. 573; probably in Dysert Parish, 1612; Caherbeanagh leased by the Earl of Thomond, 1666.
- There are twenty-eight forts in Kilkeedy and three in Inagh parish, but so far as I know there are no caher names.

IBRICKAN.

KILFARBOY (42 forts).

139. CAHEROGAN (31).—Caherogan in grant of 1550.

KILMURRY (73 forts).

140. CAHERRUSH (30).—"Cathair ruis," *Annals Four Masters*, 1574. Carrush, 1655, B.D., p. 424. Entirely destroyed.
141. CAHERWARD (31) in Doonsallagh.
142. CAHERARAN (31).
143. *Caghryariff*, a mile and a-half to N. of Annagh House, 1803. Fleming's "Post Chaise Companion," p. 203.

KILLARD (34 forts).

144. CAHERLEANE (46).—Cahirleague, 1655, map.
145. *Caherduff and Cahermoyle* (46), in Glascloun, named in 1623 grant.

MOYARTA.

KILBALLYONE (79 forts).

147. CAHERCROCHAUN (71).—Cahercrocane, named with Dunlecky in a grant of 1511. A large demolished fort, 180 feet in diameter, on a hill commanding a view from Arran to Mount Brandon and up the Shannon to Tarbert.
148. *Caheracoolia*, *Cahersaul*, and *Cahernaheanmna* (71), three nearly levelled forts on Loop Head (Cuchullin's Leap), their legend (and notes on the sites) given, R.S.A.I., xxviii., p. 411.

KILMACDUAN (49 forts).

151. CAHERFEENICK (47), named in 1641 and 1655, B.D.
152. *Cagheraghcuillin* (48), named in 1655, B.D.
153. *Caherneroughtis*, in Dromelihy, named in 1655, B.D., p. 373.

MOYARTA (115 forts).

154. *Cahercuttine*, or Carriowenchotten, in Termonshenan Inquisition, 1610. Gaherncottine, 1590 (Fiants).

KILRUSH (28 forts).

155. *Cahernaholey*.—1641 Depositions in Trinity College, Dublin; held then by F. Moseley.
Fifty-five forts, but no caher names in Kilferagh.

CLONDERLAW.

KILLIMER (39 forts).

156. CAHERNAGAT (67), in Ballymacrinan; a fine dry-stone fort.
157. CAHERADOON (67), in Doonagrogue.
158. *Cahirglasse* or Caherslassa, Dublin Registry of Deeds, 1715, book 20, p. 390, Caherglas or Carrodonnet in Teerivane, 1655, B.D., p. 369. Teervarna adjoins Doonagrogue at Caheradoon.¹

KILMURRY (30 forts).

159. *Cacernough*, near Kilmore, 1655, B.D., p. 356.
160. *Caherbane*, or Carhubane, 1655, B.D., p. 356.

¹ Cahirlassa *alias* Carroo. The two Domes, Deriloga or Teernane, 1675, evidently Derilough.

KILMIHIL (41 forts).

161. CAHERMURPHY (39).—Cahermurchada, 1594 *Fiants*; Cahermorrohow *alias* Carmore, 1655, B.D., p. 351; Cahermoroghue, 1735; Macgorman tombstone at Coad.
162. *Caher*, a nameless caher with high stone walls stands on a ridge in Cahermurphy on the road from Ennis, perhaps Cahermore, 1675.
163. CAHERCANAVAN (48), Cahirkeneven, 1601 *Fiants*.

KILFIDDANE (25 forts), AND KILLADYSART (18 forts).

164. CAHERCON (69) Cathair da Chon 1380, Kaerdoghon, 1569 map, Caheracon, 1819.
165. *Caherawn*, named with Caheracon in a grant to the Earl of Thomond to Mr. Scott, D.R.D, Book 27, p. 319.

Killofin Parish has 16 forts and Kilchrist 11, but no caher names.

ISLANDS.

KILMALEY (71 forts),

166. CAHEREA (41), Cathair Aedha, 1585, deed.
167. *Cahermore* (33), near Knockatunna, 1641 and 1655, B.D., p. 282.

DROMCLIFF (41 forts).

168. CAHERCALLA (33), Cahercalla, 1617 deed. Caherkillimore and beg, and even Fagherkillimore in B.D., p. 267, and map of same period. The fort has been partly rebuilt by the late Mr. Marcus Keane, and is a massive ring wall.
169. CAHERNAKIRKA (33), levelled since 1839.

CLARE ABBEY (26 forts).

170. *Cargowne*, near Barntick, 1665, B.D., p. 318. Perhaps one of the overthrown forts near Killone Lake.

CLONDAGAD (39 forts).

171. CAHEREA (42), rest of townland is in Kilmaley. Cahirea, 1585 *Fiants*; Cahera, 1655, B.D., p. 306.
Killone parish has 42 forts but no Caher names.

UPPER BUNRATTY.

INCHICRONAN (36 forts).

172. CAHER (18), Cagher, 1655, B.D., p. 98.
 173. CAHERAPHUCA (26). Fort defaced; the fine dolmen is illustrated; Borlase, I., p. 82.
 174. *Kahirduff*, or Chairduff, in Kilvoydan, 1655, B.D., p. 103.
 175. *Chareconde*, in Dromintuke, 1655, B.D., p. 103.

TEMPLEMALEY (23 forts).

176. CAHERDERMOTYGREEFA (25). A small defaced fort in Ardcarney.

KILRAUGHTIS (63 forts).

177. CAHEREINY, in Ballyhogan (26); Cahereiny, 1557 Fiants. A large fort nearly levelled and with a souterrain; near it were two long dolmens. One has been levelled in making a road.
 178. CAHERNALOUGH (34).
 179. *Chagherkernane* in Mohollogh, Kilroughtis, B.D., p. 124.
 180. CAHERDINE (34) in Cappamore. Caherdine in Cappagh, 1655, B.D., p. 122, defaced.
 181. *Chagherwillyhere*, in Cappagh, 1655, B.D., p. 122, near last.

DOORA (50 forts).

182. *Chahiremore* in Kilbrecanbeg, 1655, B.D., p. 124; some nearly levelled forts remain. Perhaps Cahirenegrouh at Kilbrecan, 1675.
 183. CAHERLOGHAN (34), so named 1641 and 1655. A large defaced fort near a stream. In this townland is a group of five small cists, and at the opposite extremity an overthrown larger dolmen: see Borlase, I., pp. 83, 92.
 184. *Cahergeridan*, 1580 Fiants, "Cahairgreddane," 1586 Inquisition. "Cahergiridan." Shown by Petty's map, 1655, and the B.D., to be near Carrahan, and perhaps the defaced but curious caher in that townland.¹

¹ Between Canagher and Classagh, 1675.

CLOONEY (52 forts).

185. CAHERSHAUGHNESSY (34), Cahershagenis, 1586. Inquisition of Teige M'Namara finn. A large fort with two rings. The inner 166 to 148 feet, the outer 567 feet in diameter, with a rampart of massive masonry six feet high and twelve feet thick. The gateway is defaced and to the west. Hut-sites and radiating walls to outer ring exist. *Described*, R.S.A.I., vol. xxiii., p. 287, by A. Gethin Creagh and H. B. Harris, with plans, etc., by T. J. Westropp.

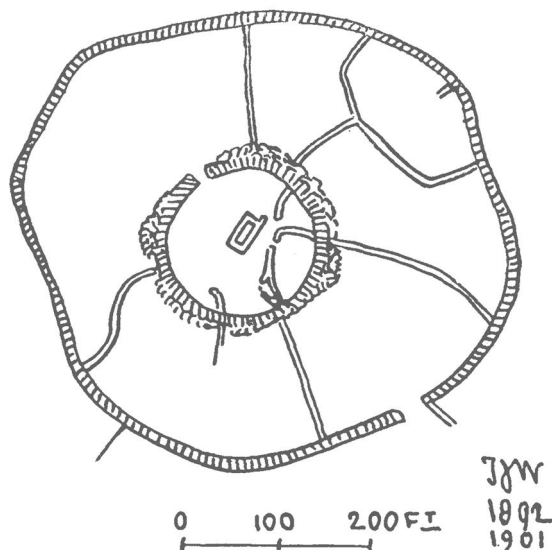


FIG. 4.—Cahershaughnessy.

186. *Cahergal*, 1641, near Maghera, and close to Tyredagh, 1655, B.D., p. 109. Near it was Coolasluasta Lough, a primitive place of settlement described by A. G. Creagh and T. J. Westropp, R.S.A.I., xxv., p. 179.
187. *Cahershane*, part of Corbally, 1679 grant under Act of Settlement.

QUIN (78 forts).

188. CAHERCALLA (34); Cahercalla, 1641; Caherkelly, 1655, B.D., p. 141; also grant, 1679. A large, though rudely built, triple fort, with three rings. The inner is 141 feet diameter, with a

wall 17 feet thick and 8 feet high. The outer ring, 344 over all. Iron objects have been found in the walls. Not far distant are the mote, cairn pillar, and basin stone of Magh Adhair, Moyree, 1584 and 1839 (Moyer's Park at present), the place of Inauguration of the Dalcassian Princes. (See *infra*). Described, R.S.A.I., xxiii., p. 432; and xxvi., p. 150, and Proc. R.I.A., Ser. III., vol. iv., p. 56.

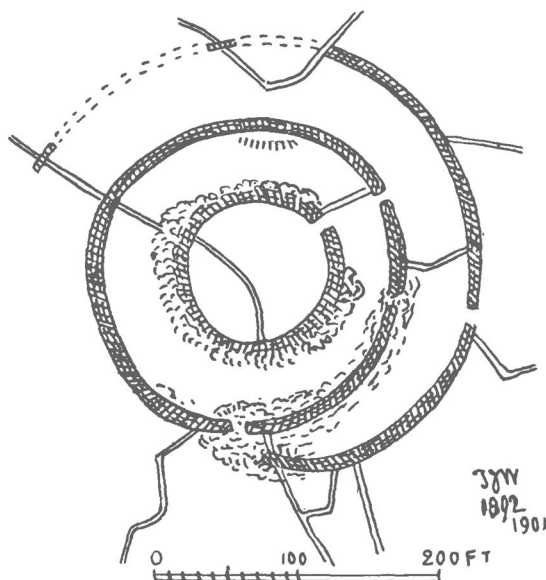


FIG. 5.—Cahercalla (Quin).

189. CAHER OF CREEVAGH (34), Cahermine, 1679 grant. Caherumine in Creevagh, 1655, B.D., p. 141 and map. Cahermine, Cahermunigan or Caheroine, 1660 grant. Caherbane, 1675. A perfect but featureless ring-wall, 100 feet diameter, wall 9 feet high and 8 feet thick; gateway to north-east; near last-named caher.
190. *Cahergrady*, near Quin, 1666 grant, probably on edge of parish near Caherkine. Cahergrady and Caherkine in Tomfinlough probably adjoined, 1728, D.R.D., Book 62, p. 220.
191. *Cahercragataska*, near Quin, D.R.D., 1787, Book 387, p. 273. Deed of the Creaghs, 1729, D.R.D., Book 62, p. 220.

192. *Cahermalla*, near Ballyroughan, 1678 grant, under Act of Settlement.
 193. *Cahergal*, near Ballykilty, perhaps Kildrum fort, 1666 grant.

LOWER BUNRATTY.

KILNASOOLA (13 forts).

194. CAHER of Newmarket (51), a defaced fort with gateway to east; the wall of good masonry, 15 to 18 feet thick, 7 feet high, and batter 1 in 4. Gateway to south and another to the north.
 195. *Chaghremonghan* in Ballysallagh West, 1655, B.D., p. 159.

KILMALEERY (8 forts).

196. CAHERAFORIA (51), Cahervory on the Fergus, 1666 grant.
 197. CAHERBANE of CARROWBANE (51); latter name on maps; not Caherribane, 1602.
 198. *Cahirrebane*, 1602 Fiants. Caherribane, near Urlanmore, 1621 Inquisition. Cahirrobane, 1675.
 199. *Caherony*, in Orlenmoyle, 1655, B.D., p. 164, or Caherowney, *alias* Cahereeny, 1727, D.R.D., book 81.
 200. *Cahermarine*, in Orlenbeg, 1655, B.D., p. 164. Cahermaryne, near Urlan Castle, grant, 1667.

TOMFINLOUGH (23 forts).

201. CAHER of MOGHANE (42), Cahermoghna, 1590 map. Perhaps originally Caherkine, as it is covered by that townland in Petty's map, 1683. Possibly Cahermucna, 1720, D.R.D., Book 28, p. 412. A triple caher on a ridge overlooking Clare from the Shannon and Slieve Bernagh to Burren, Slieve Aughty and Callan; the fort is probably the largest caher in our islands; the central ring measures 350 by 380 feet, the second 650 feet across; the third, 1500 by 1100 feet over all. The whole is much overthrown. Lesser forts are inserted in the walls to the west in the outer ring, and to the south in the second; traces of circular hollows and radiating walls remain. R.S.A.I., XXXIII., p. 281, with view and plan.

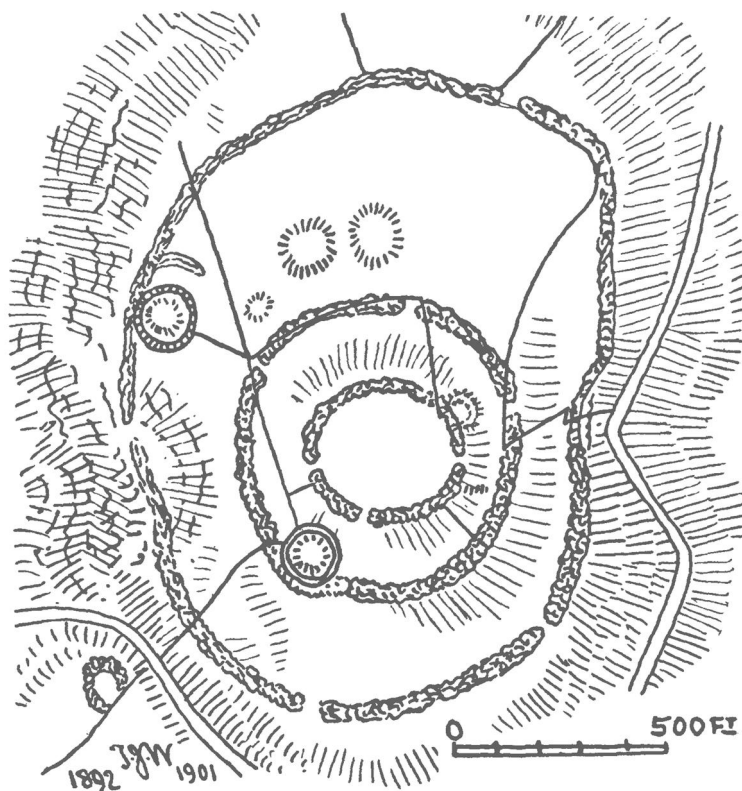


FIG. 6.—Moghane Caher.

202. CAHER OF LANGOUGH (42) lies south of the last on the flank of the ridge. It is a very remarkable structure, having been evidently rebuilt on a different plan across older foundations. At present it consists of a ring wall, 100 feet in diameter, of fine and shapely blocks on the edge of a low cliff. A less regular enclosure, 450 by 250 feet, surrounds this, meeting it at the cliff; while the foundation blocks of a large pear-shaped enclosure, 600 by 300 feet, girds the top of the knoll, passing under the second standing rampart. The foundations of two nearly parallel walls, 300 feet apart, run for about 400 feet to the south, the eastern making an abrupt turn inwards as it nears the border of Rathfolan townland, within which the foundations

have been removed. A defaced caher about 100 feet across lies near the eastern wall. *Description*, R.S.A.I., xxiii., p. 284, with view and plan.

Near these forts the cist, containing a mass of gold ornaments, was found, forming the "Great Clare find," 1854. *Catalogue of Gold Ornaments*, R.I.A., pp. 31-33.

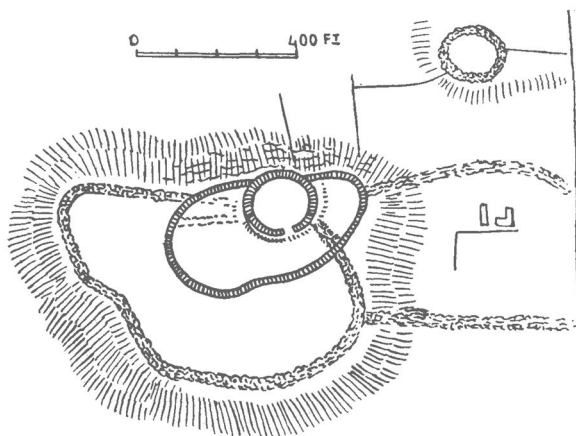


FIG. 7.—Langough Caher.

203. CAHERKINE (42), Cathyrnachyne, 1287. Sir Thomas De Clare's Inquisition. Caherquin, *alias* Caherkin, 1719, D.R.D., Book 26, p. 512. In 1655 it included Moghane and Caherscooby.
204. CAHERSCOOPY (42), 1641. A defaced caher lies in the townland. Leah cartoo : ne scuoby, 1675 Survey, p. 6.

CLONLOGHAN (22 forts).

205. CAHERTIEGE (51), so named in B.D., p. 171.

DROMLINE (15 forts).

206. *Caherfirogue*, 1617, in Dromline, perhaps Firgrove.

BUNRATTY (9 forts).

207. *Cahirhowhogan*, *alias* Deerpark of Bunratty, 1728, D.R.D., book 56, p. 467.
- Kilmurry Parish has 12 forts, Kilfinaghta 29, Kilconry 5, Feenagh 12, Kilfintinan 5, Killeely 2, St. Munchin's 1, and St. Patrick's 3 forts, but no caher names.

TULLA UPPER.

TULLA (43 forts).

208. *Cahercottine*, 1397, lands granted to Tulla church. Probably in Cutteenmore or Cutteenbeg (Sheet 35).

KILNOE (44 forts).

209. CAHERHURLEY (28), caitir urthaile, 1380. It appears to have had an inner ring wall of stone now levelled, outside of which are a high earthen rampart, 180 feet across, a deep fosse, and an outer ring about 230 feet over all. It lies on a cultivated ridge. Several house foundations appear in the garth.

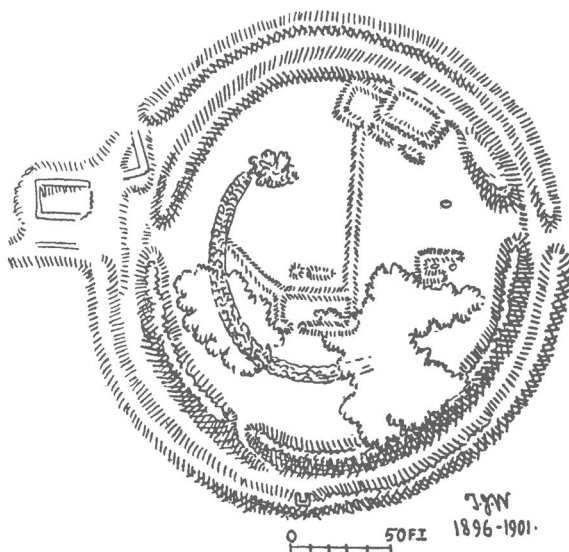


FIG. 3.—Cahernuley.

FEAKLE (10 forts).

210. CAHER, CAHERMURPHY (13), CAHER RICE and CAHER POWER (20), sub-divisions of the townland of Caher-Kagher, 1655, map. Cahermurohow, Feakil, 1714, D.R.D. book 14, p. 28. Cahermurphy has a massive but defaced caher partly on a low rock.

TULLA LOWER.

OGONNILOE (29 forts).

214. CAHER OF ISLAND CAHER (29), whence King Conor na Cathrach, 1080–1120, was named, some state, from his having built the caher. “Caherballymolony, *alias* Island Caher, or Inishmahon in Togonela,” 1655, B.D., p. 43, 1675, p. 13.
215. *Caherderige* (perhaps the last) is named in a grant of Teige O’Grady, 1585. xv. Report of Deputy Keeper of the Records, Ireland.
216. CAHERDAVINE lies on the borders of this Barony in the Liberties of Limerick. Some nearly levelled cahers remain near it.

The forts in the other parishes of Tulla Lower are thus divided. Killuran 12, Clonlea 21, Kilseily 13, O’Brien’s Bridge 30, Killinanlea 8, Killokennedy 19, Killaloe 30; except the Caher of Kincora, no name of a caher is recorded.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY FORTS.

KILLALOE.

217. KINCORA (45), the well known residence of King Brian, 990–1014, had stone enclosures.¹ No trace remains.
218. GRIANAN LACHTNA (36). A fort of earth and stones in it is a long oval heap of stones, 80 feet by 50 feet, surrounded by a circular earthwork of two rings and a fosse much defaced, measuring 134 feet to 116 feet across the fort, the fosse being 17 feet wide. It was made by Lachtna, King of Thomond, *circa* 840. *Description*, R.S.A.I., xxiii., p. 191.
219. BEALBORUMA (36), locally Balboru fort. Kennedy and Mahon, Kings of Thomond, probably made this fort, *circa* 950–70, as Mahon is called “of Boruma” (but perhaps from that ford) in the “Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill.” King Brian took his well-known appellation from it. It is a large earthen ring fort, 380 feet round the top, and 650 feet at the base, with a high earthwork and a fosse at the end of a long spur where the Shannon leaves Lough Derg. The entrance is to the north. *Description*, R.S.A.I., xxii., p. 193.

¹ “The timber and stones” were thrown into the River, 1118.

KILFENORA.

220. DOON (16). A conspicuous fort, 296 feet by 310 feet, at the eastern end of a long ridge near Kilfenora. It is pear-shaped in plan, and consists of a well-cut fosse in the shale rock, 20 feet by 25 wide, and 5 feet deep. The ramparts of the fort are of earth; the dry-stone facing remains in parts; the platform is 15 feet above the field. There are two entrances to the west, one had a mound crossing the fosse, the other had a plank or drawbridge resting on a square-cut projection of shale rock. There was an entrance to the east above the steepest slope of the hill, reached by a flight of steps cut in the rock. *Description and plan, R.S.A.I., xxvii., p. 126.*

KILBALLYOWEN.

221. DOONDOILLROE (65). A promontory fort, consisting of a fosse between two earthworks curving outwards across the neck of a headland of the cliffs of Tullig. The country slopes from the coast, so that this fort is a conspicuous object inland.

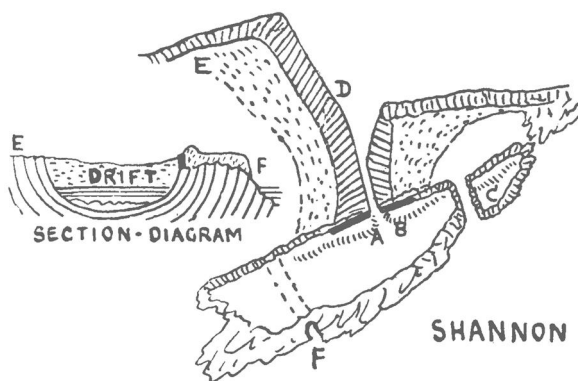


FIG. 9.—Doonmore—Horse Island.

222. DOONMORE OR HORSE ISLAND (71). A fort of very unusual design from its adaptation of natural features. It is founded on a peninsula joined to the land by a long bank of drift, about 100 feet high, which seems to have been shaped artificially (D). A shallow bay is formed in the curving strata on each side, and

where the rock bends up and makes the abrupt landward face of the peninsula, a dry-stone wall has been built at the same batter and backed by a mound. The eastern end of the peninsula has been isolated by the sea; the earthwork still appears on it (c). There are middens of limpets and other shells with polished pebbles inside the entrance at the causeway (A, B). *Description*, R.S.A.I., xxviii., p. 410.

CLOONEY IN BUNRATTY.

223. MAGH ADHAIR (34). Seems to be a true mote. It is a nearly circular, flat-topped mound, the platform 100 feet across, and a high fosse and outer ring surround it, and a sloping causeway leads to the summit at the west side. A large cairn, 17 feet high, lies at the foot of this on the bank of the stream. The mote stands in a semicircular enclosure, with a natural amphitheatre of crags called Cragakeeroge. A basin stone lies north of the mound, and across the stream, about 140 feet away, is a pillar, 6 feet 3 inches high and 2 feet 6 inches broad. This place was used by the Dalcassians from the earliest times for the inauguration of their chiefs. *Description*, R.S.A.I., xxi., p. 462, 463, with view. Proc. R.I.A., ser. iii., vol. v., p. 55, with plan.

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ADDENDA.

- Page 132 (No. 10), KILBRACK.—This is a late church, probably of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century. It measures externally $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $61\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The end walls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and a partition wall, with a recess probably for an altar, crosses the church 17 feet from the east end. There was a small window in the apex of each gable, now nearly destroyed, below which is a row of corbels and two ambreys in each case. There were three windows and a door in each side; only the western one of the south wall remains, a plain square-headed window with two lights plainly chamfered and a hood. The doors were pointed; one had a round moulding.
- „ 134 (No 21), GLENCOLUMBILLE.—The east window is chamfered and recessed, the light 6 inches wide, the head fallen. It belongs, like the gable and part of the south wall, to the twelfth century. The south window was closed when O'Brien's tomb was built; the south door is pointed and of the fifteenth century, the north and west walls are nearly down. The church measures externally $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 42 feet, and once extended farther westward; the walls are $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The church stands in a large rath. A small broken cross with plain octagonal shaft stands on a base with three steps near the road.
- „ 139 (No 45), KILTACHYMORE.—The church measures 15 feet by 30 feet internally, the walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It is of large old masonry. The east window seems on the point of falling; it has a massive inner lintel and a chamfered sill.
- „ 144 (No. 65), KILQUANE.—There is a bullaun in the graveyard.
- „ 175, add to the the list of photographs. *Churches*—Croghane, Glencolumbille, Kilbrack, Kilchrist, Kiltachymore, Kiltinanlea, Kinallia.
- „ 423 (No 32), CAHERIDOLA stands on a steep and in parts perpendicular knoll of rock. The wall is double, of good coursed masonry; the sections respectively 7 feet 2 inches and 3 feet 6 inches. The gate was 3 feet 10 inches wide, with side slabs 4 feet 6 inches high, and two lintels 6 feet 2 inches and 5 feet 8 inches long. The fort is 92 feet in external diameter.
- „ 431 (No. 104) CAHERBLONICK.—An oval caher of good coursed masonry with upright joints. It measures externally 153 feet north and south, and 125 feet east and west. The wall is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and the gateway to the east. A dolmen 24 feet long lies near it to the west, and a cairn 9 feet high and 79 feet in diameter to the north. Stone implements were found in the townland.
- „ 460 (No. 196), Caheraforia is in Ballinooskny.