

Dunmanway to Clashavoon 110kV Overhead Line Environmental Reports

Deleted: Route

Constraints Report – Cultural Heritage

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A desk-based study has been undertaken within a defined study area between Clashavoon townland (northeast of Macroom) and Dunmanway, Co. Cork to highlight areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and to identify all recorded cultural heritage sites that may influence the selection of potential routes for the proposed electricity transmission line. The study area measures 19km East/West by 27km North/South and incorporates Macroom and a portion of Dunmanway town.

The aim of this desk-based study is to assess the archaeological landscape potential of the study area and map the identifiable cultural heritage sites that may impact on choosing potential routes for the proposed electricity transmission line. For the purposes of this report, **cultural heritage** is considered to include the following elements:

- Sites listed in the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR)
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP)
- Sites listed in the Archaeological Inventory of Mid Cork and West Cork
- Archaeological sites listed on the National Monuments Service website: www.archaeology.ie
- Sites listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Buildings of Ireland: www.buildingsofireland.ie
- Sites uncovered in Excavations Bulletins

The following sources were consulted in order to identify and map cultural heritage sites within the study area:

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and www.archaeology.ie National Monuments Service website
- List of Monuments covered by Preservation Orders and List of National Monuments in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
- Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. 1 – West Cork and Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. III – Mid Cork
- Cork County Development Plan 2009
- Record of Protected Structures
- www.buildingsofireland.ie website of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- Excavations Bulletins (www.excavations.ie)
- 1st and 2nd edition OS mapping

The archaeological landscape potential of the study area was assessed through the examination of a number of factors which can influence the location and density of known and unknown archaeological remains. The factors examined included the following:

- Soils
- Present land use
- Topography
- Wetlands
- Townland names.

Watercourses and their banks are prime localities for many types of cultural heritage sites such as mills, fords, old bridges, habitation sites, or *fulachta fiadh*, and river beds can yield archaeological artefacts such as wooden boats and metal objects. The rolling lowland topography would also have been ideal for early farming communities. Peaty, marsh, bog and waterlogged areas frequently located close to watercourses are often archaeologically rich and their preservation qualities of organic materials create a unique archaeological resource. In this regard these areas may be regarded as areas of archaeological potential. The study area is conducive to settlement and there is a high potential for additional upstanding sites and sub-surface archaeological remains to be found therein.

Townland names can provide an indication of the importance of certain topographical features within an area that potentially would have attracted or inhibited settlement in the past. They can also indicate the existence of a certain type of archaeological site within an area, which is especially important if there is no above ground remains visible for this site type.

An examination of documentary, archival and cartographic sources has revealed archaeological and architectural heritage sites within the study area that span a significant period of West Cork's pre-history and history from the Bronze Age (2400-500BC) to the 19th century. The overall density of archaeological and architectural heritage sites within the study area is notably high.

The archaeological and architectural heritage features located within the study area can be categorised under the following headings:

National Monuments – 6 national monuments in state ownership are located within the study area.

Recorded Monuments – 1378 recorded monuments including 61 Redundant Records are located within the study area.

Protected Structures – 74 protected structures are located in the study area.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage - 42 structures listed in the NIAH are located within the study area.

The 6 National Monuments located within the study area are in State ownership. Correspondence from the DAU (Ref G2010 407) of the Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government has stated that 'all National Monuments in State Ownership or Guardianship... should be identified and zones of visual amenity defined for them'. Ideally pole sets and angle masts should not be visible from sites which are National Monuments.

All recorded monuments are afforded protection by the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. A significant number of monuments dating to the Bronze Age are located within the study area including those such as standing stones, stone rows, stone circles and megalithic tombs which may have significant views, prospects and celestial alignments. In this regard pole sets and angle masts should not be sited adjacent to such monuments.

Other recorded monuments such as tower houses and round towers may be regarded as prominent structures within the landscape. In order not to alter the setting of such monuments pole sets and angle masts should not be placed adjacent to these sites.

All of the sites identified within the study area represent constraints to the proposed overhead line. The cultural heritage features date from the Bronze Age through to the modern period and the overall density of sites within the study area is notably high. Noticeable distribution patterns include the high numbers of *fulachta fiadh* (200), standing stones (182) and ringforts (325) which occur within the study area. This may be indicative of significant levels of settlement in the study area in the Bronze Age and early medieval period. River banks are areas of archaeological potential /sensitivity and this should be considered in the route selection process. Whilst upland areas appear to have fewer recorded sites, this is due mainly to the lack of detailed upland archaeological surveys which have been carried out to date.

Potential impacts associated with the construction of an overhead line consist of visual impacts and direct physical impacts of support structures such as angle mast and pole sets on National Monuments, Recorded Monuments and items of architectural heritage significance. In order to minimise any potential visual or direct impacts on recorded monuments and architectural heritage features pole sets and angle masts should not be placed on or immediately adjacent to such sites. Placing support structures on field boundaries or in adjacent fields to the monuments may ameliorate such potential impacts.

It is recommended that relevant field surveys be carried out on the proposed route corridor to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity and additional features of architectural merit. This will enable the formulation of a comprehensive mitigation strategy to reduce and offset negative impacts on the cultural heritage..

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 GENERAL

The proposals are to construct a 110kV transmission line between Clashavoon 110kV station in the north-east of the study area and Dunmanway 110kV station in the south-west. An initial study area of approximately **513 km²** has been defined and includes three hundred and eighteen (318) townlands. The area measures approximately 19km east west by 27km north south. The route corridor that will eventually submitted for planning is likely to lie within the study area.

The aim of this desk-based study is to assess the archaeological landscape potential of the study area and map the identifiable cultural heritage sites that may impact on choosing potential routes for the proposed electricity transmission line. The sites outlined in this report are identified as being of primary importance for the route selection phase of the project.

For the purposes of this report, **cultural heritage** is considered to include the following elements:

- Sites listed in the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR)
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP)
- Sites listed in the Archaeological Inventory of Mid Cork and West Cork
- Archaeological sites listed on the National Monuments Service website: www.archaeology.ie
- Sites listed in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Buildings of Ireland: www.buildingsofireland.ie
- Sites uncovered in Excavations Bulletins

The topographical files housed in the National Museum of Ireland will be consulted at the route selection stage of the assessment. This is mainly due to the vast number of townlands within this study area (in excess of 318).

2.2 METHODOLOGY

This report is a desk-based assessment and has focused on the examination of the sources listed below.

2.2.1 Documentary and Archival Sources

Documentary sources were used to assess the archaeological landscape potential of the study area and to compile an archaeological and historical framework for the identified cultural heritage sites. All documentary sources used for this purpose are listed in the Bibliography.

Archival sources were used to identify and map cultural heritage sites. The following archival sources were consulted:

- **Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and www.archaeology.ie National Monuments Service website**

A primary cartographic source and base-line data for the assessment was the consultation of the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Cork. All known recorded archaeological monuments are indicated on 6 inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and are listed in this record. The SMR/RMP is not a complete record of all monuments as newly discovered sites may not appear in the list or accompanying maps. In conjunction with the consultation of the SMR and RMP the electronic database of recorded monuments which may be accessed at www.archaeology.ie was also consulted.

- **Record of Protected Structures**

The record of Protected Structures was consulted in the Cork County Development Plan for any cultural heritage sites that exist within the study area.

- **List of Monuments covered by Preservation Orders and List of National Monuments in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government**

National Monuments in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government are listed on the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government's website www.archaeology.ie.

- **Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. 1 – West Cork and Archaeological Inventory of County Cork Vol. III – Mid Cork**

Further information on archaeological sites may be obtained in the published County Archaeological Inventory series prepared by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The archaeological inventories present summarised information on sites listed in the SMR/RMP and include detail such as the size and location of particular monuments as well as any associated folklore or local information pertaining to each site. The inventories, however, do not account for all sites or items of cultural heritage interest which are as yet undiscovered.

- **Cork County Development Plan 2009**

The County Development Plan (2009) was consulted for the schedule of buildings (Record of Protected Structures) and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest which may be affected by the proposed development. The townlands within the study area were entered into the database of protected structures in the development plan to assess the

proximity and potential impact of the proposed development on such structures. The development plan also outlines policies and objectives relating to the protection of the archaeological, historical and architectural heritage landscape of County Cork (Section 3.1.4 below).

- **www.buildingsofireland.ie website of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**
This source lists some of the architecturally significant buildings and items of cultural heritage and is compiled on a county by county basis by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The NIAH has not been undertaken for the majority of the study area to date. Only the town of Dunmanway has been subject to the NIAH survey.
- **Excavations Bulletins (www.excavations.ie)**
Excavations' Bulletin is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available on line at www.excavations.ie and includes excavations from 1985 to 2005. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within the study area.

2.2.2 Cartographic Sources

Cartographic sources were examined to identify any other cultural heritage sites and assess the landscape potential of the study area. The following cartographic sources were consulted:

- OS County Cork 1st Edition Maps. Scale 1:10,560. Date 1840-42
- OS County Cork 2nd Edition Maps. Scale 1:10,560.
- OS Digital Raster Discovery Series mapping, County Cork 1:50,000. Date 2006

3 STATUS AND PROTECTION

3.1 CURRENT LEGISLATION

3.1.1 Recorded Monuments

The majority of sites identified within the study area (**1378**) are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places. Protection is afforded to these sites under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Both the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 and relevant provisions of the Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring protection of archaeological monuments, the latter of which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date. There are a number of provisions

under the National Monuments Acts which ensure protection of the archaeological resource. These include the Register of Historic Monuments (1997 Act) which means that any interference to a monument is illegal under that Act. All registered monuments are included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 (1) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and consists of a list of known archaeological monuments and accompanying maps. The Record of Monuments and Places affords some protection to the monuments entered therein. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Amendment Act states that any person proposing to carry out work at or in relation to a recorded monument must give notice in writing to the Minister (Environment, Heritage and Local Government) and shall not commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice. All proposed works, therefore, within or around any archaeological monument are subject to statutory protection and legislation (National Monuments Acts 1930-2004).

Archaeological monuments are safeguarded through both national and international policy, which is designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention). This was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

3.1.2 Built Heritage

Under the Heritage Act (1995) **architectural heritage** is defined to include *'all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including street-scapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents...'*. A heritage building is also defined to include *'any building, or part thereof, which is of significance because of its intrinsic architectural or artistic quality or its setting or because of its association with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, political, social or religious history of the place where it is situated or of the country or generally'*.

3.1.3 National Monuments

National monuments in State care include those which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG). Other owners of national monuments are empowered under Section 5 of the National Monuments Act (1930) to appoint the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government as guardian of such monuments. This means in effect that while the property of such a monument remains vested in the owner, its maintenance and upkeep are the responsibility of the State. Monuments which may be defined as national monuments are also in the ownership or guardianship of Local Authorities which have similar responsibilities under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) to DEHLG.

Six (6) National Monuments in State Ownership are located within the study area and are discussed in Section 4 Constraints below.

3.1.4 Cork County Development Plan 2009

The Cork County Development Plan 2009 outlines a number of policies and objectives relating to archaeology and heritage (see below).

ENV 3-1 (a) Sites, Features and Objects of Archaeological Interest

‘It is an objective to safeguard sites, features and objects of archaeological interest generally. (b) It is an objective of the Planning Authority to secure the preservation (i.e. preservation in situ or in exceptional cases preservation by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the **Record or Monuments and Places** as established under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994, and of sites, features and objects of archaeological and historical interest generally. In securing such preservation, the planning authority will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government’.

ENV 3-2 Newly Discovered Archaeological Sites

‘It is an objective to protect and preserve archaeological sites discovered since the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places’.

ENV 3-3 Zones of Archaeological Protection

‘It is an objective to protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential located within both urban and rural areas as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places’.

ENV 3-4 Archaeology and Infrastructure Schemes

The Council will have regard to archaeological concerns when considering proposed service schemes (including **electricity**, sewerage, telecommunications, water supply) and proposed roadworks (both realignments and new roads) located in close proximity to Recorded Monuments and Places and the Zones of Archaeological Potential.

ENV 4-1 General Protection of Structures

It is an objective to seek the protection of all structures within the County, which are of special **architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest**.

ENV 4-4 Protection of Structures Not Included in Record of Protected Structures

It is an objective to recognise the County’s heritage, which is not included in the Record of Protected Structures and in particular the importance of the County’s Railway and Maritime Heritage.

ENV 4-5 Protection of Non-Structural Elements of Built Heritage

It is an objective to protect important non-structural elements of the built heritage. These elements include historic gardens/designed landscapes, stone walls, landscapes and demesnes, curtilage features and street furniture. The Council will promote awareness and best practice in relation to these elements.

The Cork County Development Plan 2009 also includes the **Record of Protected Structures** (RPS) for the county which lists all buildings or structures with protected structure status as the time of publication. A protected structure may be defined as a structure that a planning authority considers to be of special interest in a number of ways including architectural, historical and archaeological. The concept of protected structures was introduced through the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1999 and is now legislated by the Planning and Development Act 2000.

Seventy four (74) protected structures are located within the study area and are addressed in section 4 below.

3.2 CONSULTATIONS

A number of consultations were undertaken with the relevant authorities (Cork County Council and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, hereafter DoEHLG).

1. The Heritage Unit in Cork County Council were consulted regarding the Record of Protected Structures (RPS).
2. A second consultation was undertaken between Tobar Archaeological Services and the DoEHLG. This was to clarify the assessment process being undertaken for this particular project and to ensure that all concerns were taken into consideration.
3. All correspondence from the Developments Application Unit (DAU) of the DoEHLG regarding architectural heritage and archaeology in relation to the proposed project was also consulted.

4 CONSTRAINTS

4.1 GENERAL

This section outlines the archaeological landscape potential of the study area and all recorded cultural heritage sites identified therein. Cultural heritage sites include Recorded Monuments, Protected Structures and Built Heritage sites listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (hereafter NIAH). The NIAH survey has not been completed for Mid Cork and the only area within the study area covered by the NIAH is Dunmanway town. In total one thousand

three hundred and seventeen (1317) recorded monuments have been identified in the study area. Seventy four protected structures, 29 of which occur in Dunmanway town, have been identified. A further 34 built heritage sites listed in the NIAH are located in Dunmanway town.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE POTENTIAL

A number of factors influence the location and density of known and unknown archaeological remains. A paper examination of these factors can provide a broad assessment of the archaeological landscape potential of the area and potentially highlight areas of archaeological sensitivity where hidden or sub-surface archaeological remains may exist. These factors include:

- Soils
- Present land use
- Topography
- Wetlands
- Archaeological Artefacts
- Townland names.

The study area is dominated by several rivers namely the River Lee, River Blackwater, the Bandon River, Toon river, the River Laney, the Sullane River as well as the Caha river. A number of small streams also occur within the study area. A number of upland areas also occur within the study area.

The bedrock geology in the study area consists of a sandstone conglomerate and siltstone extending in places into the Carboniferous strata. The area has mostly brown podzolics soils with small areas of peaty podzols. The study area is comprised mainly of rolling lowland with some hills (Geological Survey of Ireland).

Watercourses and their banks are prime localities for many types of cultural heritage sites such as mills, fords, old bridges, habitation sites, or *fulachta fiadh*, and river beds can yield archaeological artefacts such as wooden boats and metal objects. The rolling lowland topography would also have been ideal for early farming communities.

Peaty, marsh, bog and waterlogged areas frequently located close to watercourses are often archaeologically rich and their preservation qualities of organic materials create a unique archaeological resource. In this regard these areas may be regarded as areas of archaeological potential.

Townland names can provide an indication of the importance of certain topographical features within an area that potentially would have attracted or inhibited settlement in the past. Other topographical words incorporated into townland names refer to prominent locations or specific characteristics of an area. For example "*ard*" indicating height or rise (Ardnacrushy). Crushy may be

derived from the word ‘Croise’ meaning cross. The latter may refer to a cross or a cross roads. “Carraig” indicates a rocky place (e.g. Carrigadrohid, Carrigphoooca, Carrigboy, Carrignamaddy).

Townland names may indicate the existence of a certain type of archaeological site within an area, which is especially important if there is no above ground remains visible for this site type. One interesting example is the townland name Moneycusker. Money is likely to have derived its name from ‘mona’ meaning bog. Cusker is derived from the Irish word Choscair meaning slaughter. A recorded monument CO082-020 - battlefield is located in this townland and is likely to have been named after the battle.

Another example is the townland name Deelish meaning ‘Duibh – Lios’ – black fort. A ringfort is located in this townland. The word ‘Dun’ also refers to a fort and two townland names with the word Dun are located in the study area (Dundareirke and Dunisky). The word “cill” referring to a church appears in twenty-two townland names in the study area. Rath “rath” and “lios” - Gaelic linguistic elements indicating ringforts - are incorporated into several townland names. Nine townland names begin with Lis.

Townland names and archaeological artefacts give further indications of the potential richness of the cultural heritage landscape. There is a high probability for hidden and sub-surface archaeological remains to be found within the study area.

4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

4.3.1 National Monuments in State Ownership

Six (6) monuments within the study area are categorised as National Monuments (Table 1) and are in **state ownership**. The correspondence from the DAU (Ref G2010 407) of the Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government has stated that ‘all National Monuments in State Ownership or Guardianship... should be identified and zones of visual amenity defined for them’. Ideally pole sets and pylons should not be visible from sites which are National Monuments.

Table 1: National Monuments within the Study Area

x	y	NAME	DESCRIPTION	TOWNLAND	LEG_STATUS	RMP_No	Nat_Mon_No
127012	75297	Lissacresig Stone Circle	Stone Circle	Lissacresig	Ownership	CO070-016	571
127423	75150	Lissacresig Ringfort	Ringfort	Lissacresig	Ownership	CO070-017	571
129271	73353	Carrigaphoooca Castle	Castle	Carrigphoooca	Ownership	CO070-034	255
129515	73474	Carrigaphoooca Stone Circle	Stone Circle	Carrigphoooca	Ownership	CO070-035	255
131263	60486	Cahervagliar	Ringfort	Cappeen West	Ownership	CO094-060001	233
132699	57250	Kinneigh Round Tower	Round Tower	Sleenoge	Ownership	CO094-104002-	618

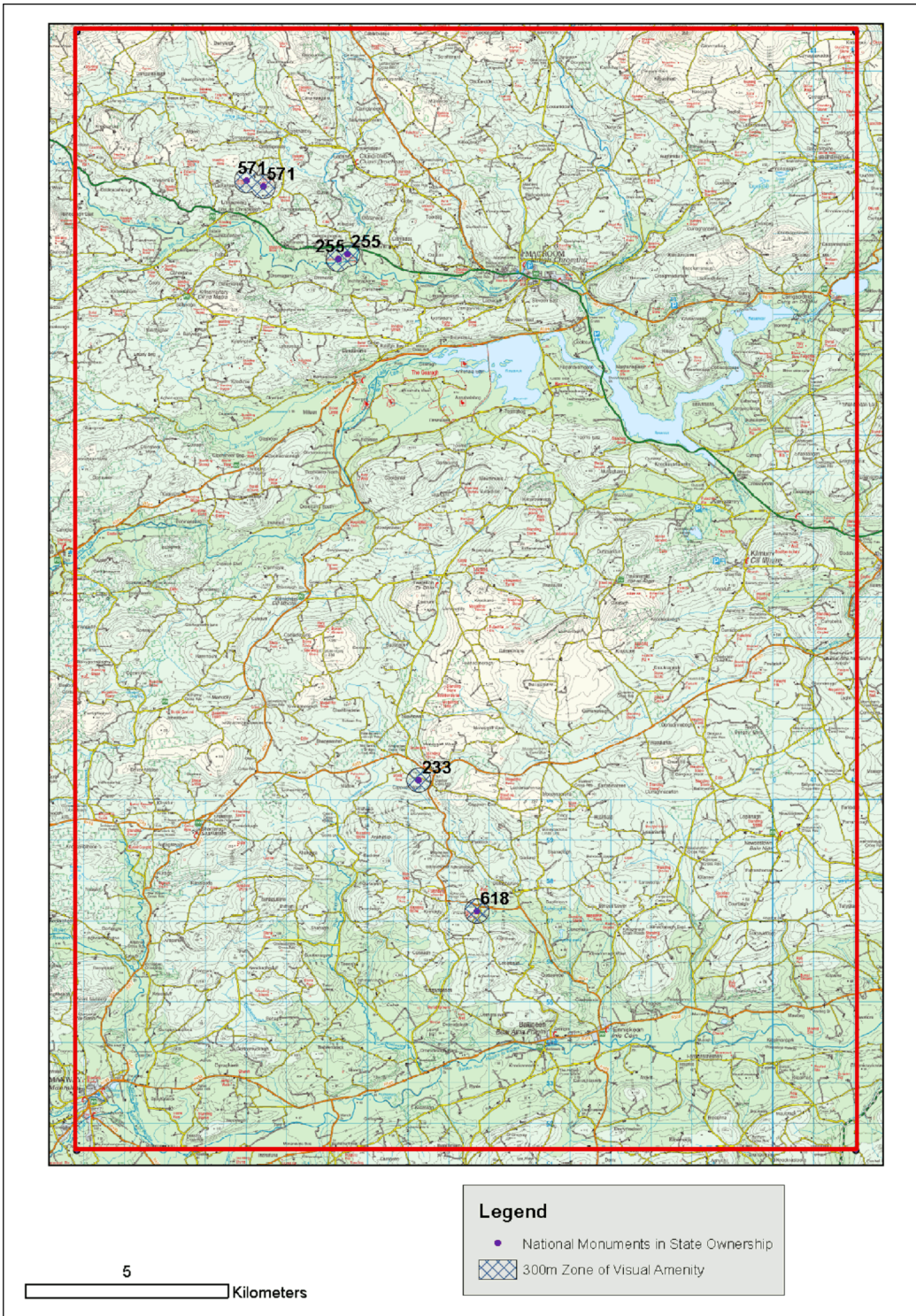


Figure 1: Study area showing National Monuments.

4.3.2 Recorded archaeological monuments within the study area

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maps were used to compile a list of known sites which occur within the study area (1317). Due to the large number of Recorded Monuments located within the study area all sites are presented in tabular form in Appendix 1. The monuments are discussed below according to date and are divided into Prehistoric, Early Medieval/Ecclesiastical, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern.

4.3.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Five hundred and twenty nine monuments (38.4%) within the study area can be attributed to the Prehistoric Period, the majority of which are Bronze Age in date.

4.3.2.1.1 Bronze Age

Fulachta fia constitute the largest category of monuments within the study area (200) (Figure 1). *Fulachta fia* are one of the most numerous monuments in the country with thousands in Munster alone. They usually consist of crescent-shaped mounds of burnt soil and stones and represent ancient cooking places. Excavated examples show evidence for a trough which when water-filled is thought to have been used for cooking. The water was boiled by heating stones over a hearth and placing them in the water and in turn cooking the meat. The heated fire-cracked stones were then discarded around the trough, giving the monuments their characteristic horse-shoe shape. These monuments are frequently sited adjacent to or near a water source such as a stream or river or alternatively in low-lying marshy ground. *Fulachta fia* generally date to the Bronze Age (2400-500 BC). A number of clusters of *fulachta fiadh* occur within the study area and should be avoided by the proposed electricity transmission line. Ten (10) monuments within the study area are classified as burnt mounds and spreads and may represent leveled *fulachta fiadh*.

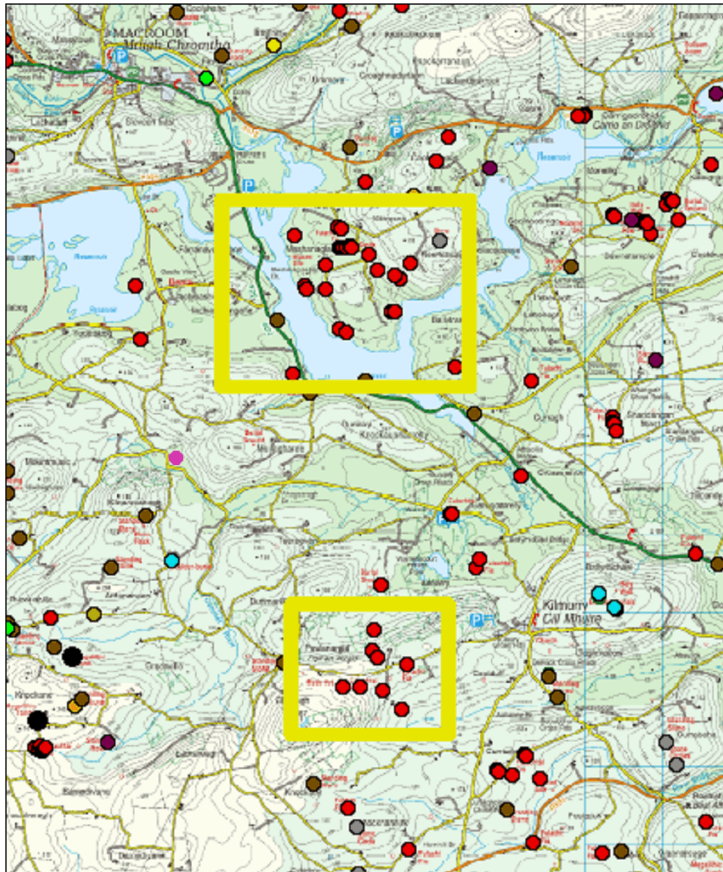


Figure 2: Map showing clusters of Bronze Age fulachta fiadh highlighted in yellow.

A large number of standing stones are located in this area of County Cork with **182** located within the study area. Standing stones are a common feature of the prehistoric Irish landscape consisting of single, upright stones. They are known by various names such as gallán, dallán and long stone. All standing stones are not necessarily of the same date or have the same function. Excavations of standing stones have shown that some mark prehistoric burials and some may have had a ritual or commemorative function. They have similar axis to standing stone pairs and may therefore date to the Bronze Age (2400-500BC). Standing stones occur in large numbers in the north-east and north-west portions of the study area, and to the west of Macroom. Fewer clusters of standing stones occur in the south-western portion of the study area (Fig. 3). Pole sets and angle masts should not be placed adjacent to these monuments in the interest of maintaining their character and setting.

Numerous other stone monuments dating to the prehistoric period also occur within the study area and consist of stone circles (**14**), standing stone pairs (**20**), stone rows (**9**), radial ring cairns (**8**) and a radial stone circle. Megalithic tombs are also represented with **26** wedge tombs in the study area.

Stone circles consist of a ring of free-standing stones which are symmetrically arranged so that the axial stone is set directly opposite two stones marking the entrance to the circle (Power *et al.* 1992,

20). They are divided into two groups – multiple stone circles and five-stone circles – but are essentially the same type of monument with a common basic design (*ibid.*). While evidence for burials has been uncovered at these sites stone circles were not primarily burial places and are thought to have been ritual monuments used for ceremonial purposes. Many stone circles appear to have been deliberately aligned with sectors of the horizon in which the sun sets or rises at significant times of the year. Examples of this monument type are concentrated in mid-Ulster and in South Kerry/West Cork and are likely to date to the Bronze Age (2400-500BC). Stone circles are well distributed within the study area and occur in the northern two thirds of the latter with none located in the southern portion. One of the stone circles (CO070-035) is a **National Monument** in state ownership and is located in Carrigphoooca townland. Angle masts and pole sets should not be placed adjacent to these monuments in order to avoid any potential visual or direct impacts.

Stone rows are defined as ‘three or more standing stones intervisible and lying in a straight line’ (O’Kelly 1989, 230). In Ireland there are two major groups of stone rows; one concentrated in the mid-Ulster region, the other in the west Cork/Kerry region of Munster. In the West Cork / Kerry stone rows the builders usually favoured large tall stones of between three and six in number and they were usually built in isolation from other monuments. In the Cork/Kerry examples the stones are also often organised in order of height with the tallest stone at the south-western end of the row (*ibid.*). The purpose of stone rows is unknown however they may have had “a ritual, ceremonial or commemorative role while a number have solar or lunar orientations” (Power *et al.* 2000, 11). The stone rows represented (9) are distributed over the entire study area with no particular distribution pattern or clusters apparent. Pole sets and angle masts should not be placed adjacent to these monuments in the interest of maintaining their character and setting.

Wedge tombs are the most widespread of the megalithic tomb types found in Ireland. Their name is derived from a wedge-shaped chamber which is usually higher and wider at one end. Wedge tombs were used as places of burial and can contain both burnt and unburnt human remains as well as grave goods such as pottery. Radiocarbon dates from a number of excavated wedge tombs suggests a late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (2500-1800 BC) date for these monuments. The wedge tombs in the study area (26) are located mainly in the northern and central portion of the latter and again reiterate the concentration of Bronze Age monuments in this part of the County.

Another type of funerary monument which occurs within the study area is the boulder burial of which there are seven examples. Boulder burials consist of large boulders resting on three or more low stones which generally do not constitute a formal chamber (Power *et al.* 1992, 29). They occur in counties Cork and Kerry and may have been a local innovation but can be found in isolation or in association with stone circles (*ibid.*).

A number of other pre-historic monument types such as Anomalous Stone groups (14), Barrows (3), Cists (1), Cup-marked stones (2), Mounds (5) and Rock Art (1) also occur within the study area in fewer numbers.

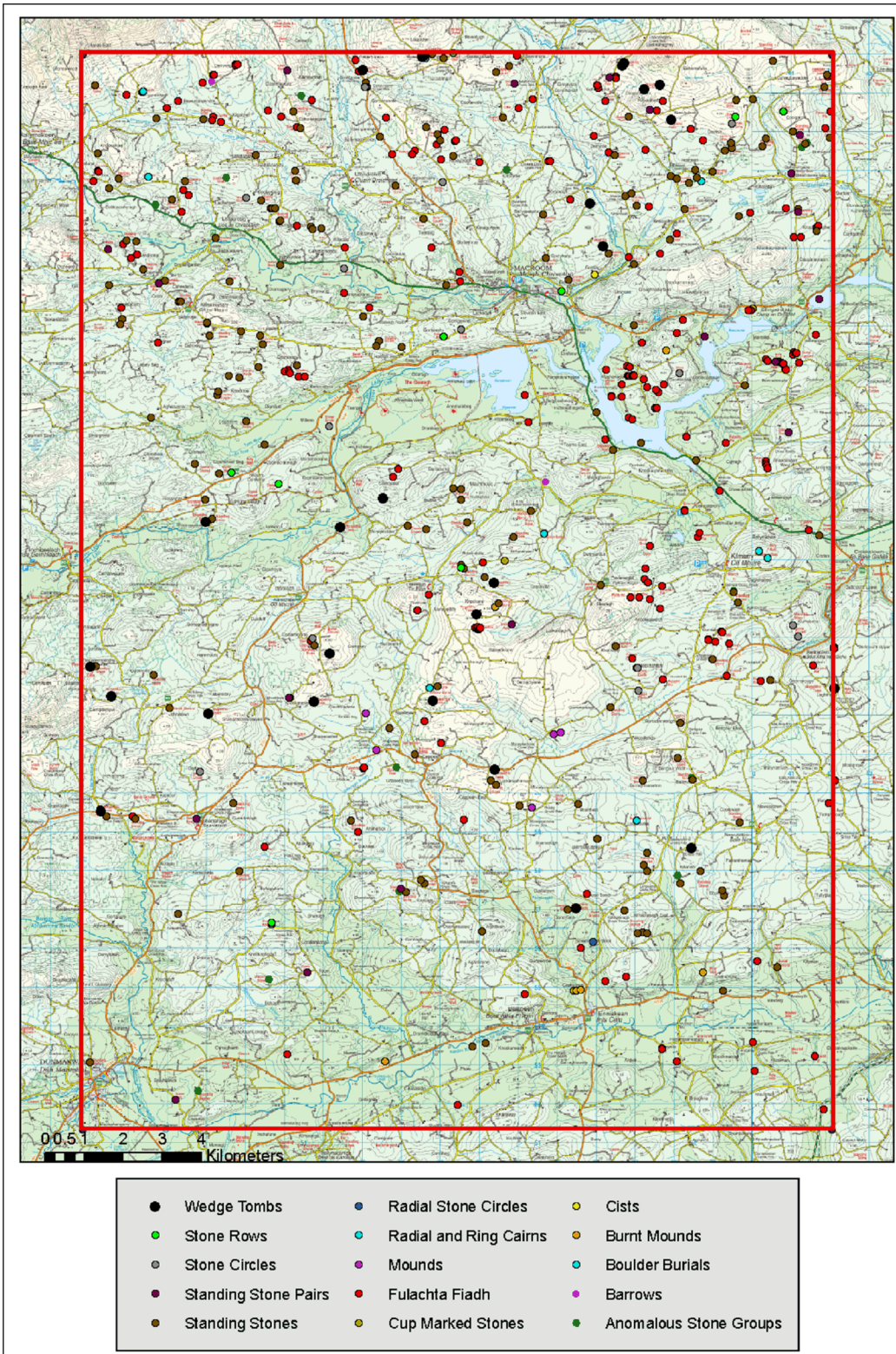


Figure 3: Map showing pre-historic monument distribution within the study area.

4.3.2.2 Early Medieval Period

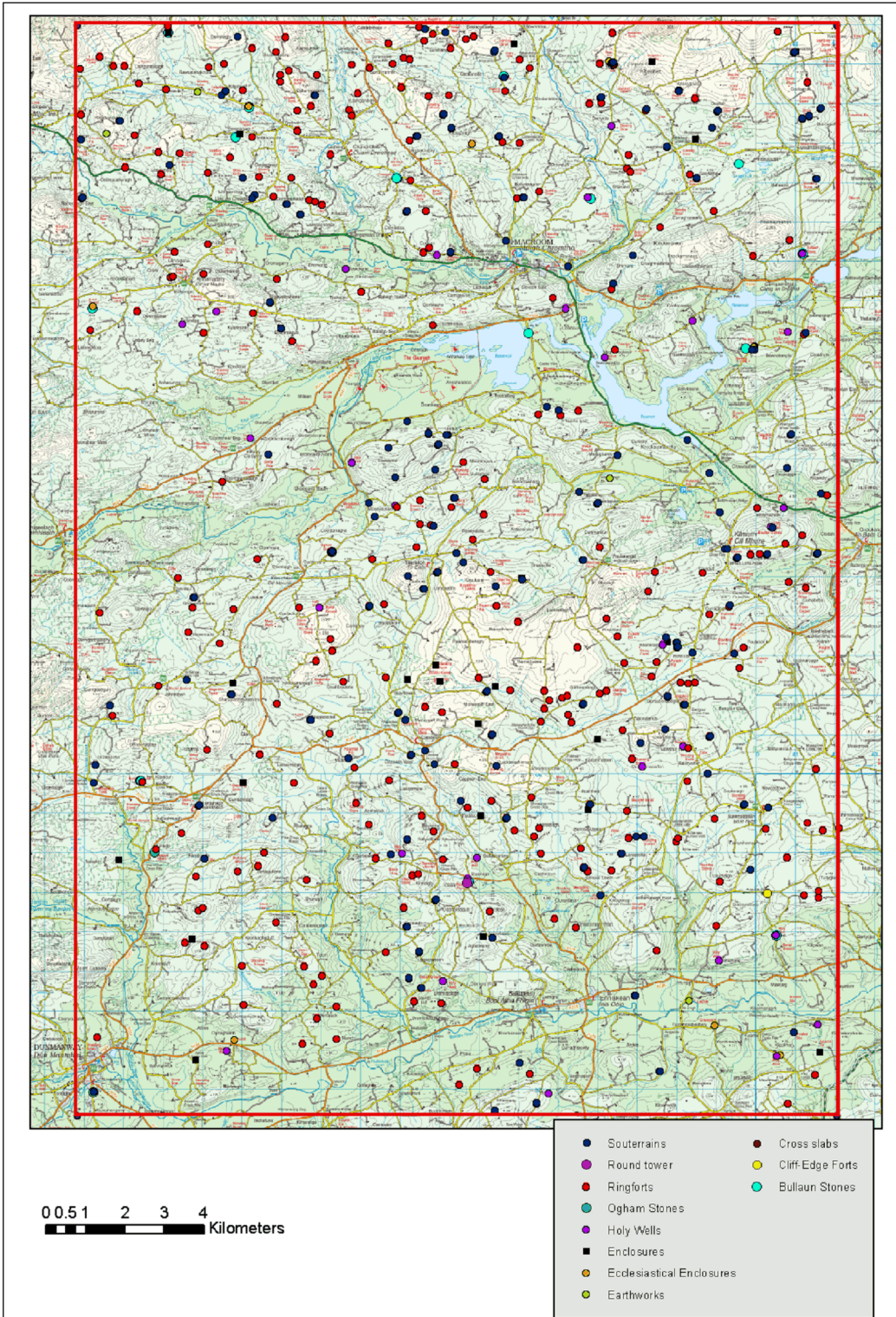


Figure 4: Map showing distribution of monuments dating to the Early Medieval / Ecclesiastical Period.

4.3.2.2.1 Ringforts / Enclosures / Souterrains

Three hundred and twenty five (**325**) ringforts and twenty four (**24**) enclosures are located within the study area (Figure 4).

Ringforts, cashels and enclosures are related monument types in that they consist of circular or sub-circular features which were used as farmsteads or dwelling places in the Early Christian period. The term enclosure usually refers to circular/oval features whose exact nature is unclear and whose dimensions fall outside the accepted size range for ringforts. Enclosures may be visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs or are marked on the first edition O.S. 6 inch maps. Cashels have been identified in the study area and differ from ringforts and enclosures in that they were constructed using stone.

Ringforts are the most numerous archaeological monuments in the Irish landscape. They consist of a circular or roughly circular area enclosed by an earthen bank formed of material thrown up from the digging of a concentric ditch on its outside. Ringforts are usually enclosed by a single bank (univallate); bivallate or trivallate ringforts i.e. those enclosed by double or triple rings of banks are less common. The number of banks and ditches enclosing these monuments are considered to reflect the status of the site, rather than the strengthening of its defences. Archaeological excavation has shown that the majority of ringforts functioned as enclosed farmsteads, built during the Early Christian period (5th – 12th century A.D.). Excavation within the interior of the monuments has traced the remains of circular and rectangular dwelling houses as well as smaller huts probably used to stall animals. Evidence for farm-related activities within the ringfort such as corn-grinding and animal husbandry as well as industries like metal and glass-working has also been uncovered through excavation. The enclosing earthworks would have protected domestic livestock from natural predators such as wolves and foxes as well as protecting the occupants from local warfare and cattle raiding.

Souterrains are often found in association with cashels and ringforts and may be located within the fort or may originate inside the latter and extend outside the limits of the enclosing elements. They consist of man-made structures comprising a chamber or series of chambers linked by creepways. Two main methods of construction were employed to build souterrains. The first involved tunnelling a passage into the underlying clay or rock from a 'construction shaft' which was later backfilled. The second method involved the excavation of an open trench which was lined and capped with stone and then backfilled to conceal its presence. Although large numbers of these monuments have been identified in Ireland their distribution pattern is somewhat uneven (Clinton 2001, 33). One hundred and forty eight (**148**) souterrains are located within the study area.

A particularly large concentration of ringforts occurs in the north-western portion of the study area which testifies to the intensive settlement of this area in the early medieval period. Some ringforts

occur in clusters and ideally should not be traversed / intersected by the proposed transmission line. One such cluster occurs north-east of Capeen (Figure 5).

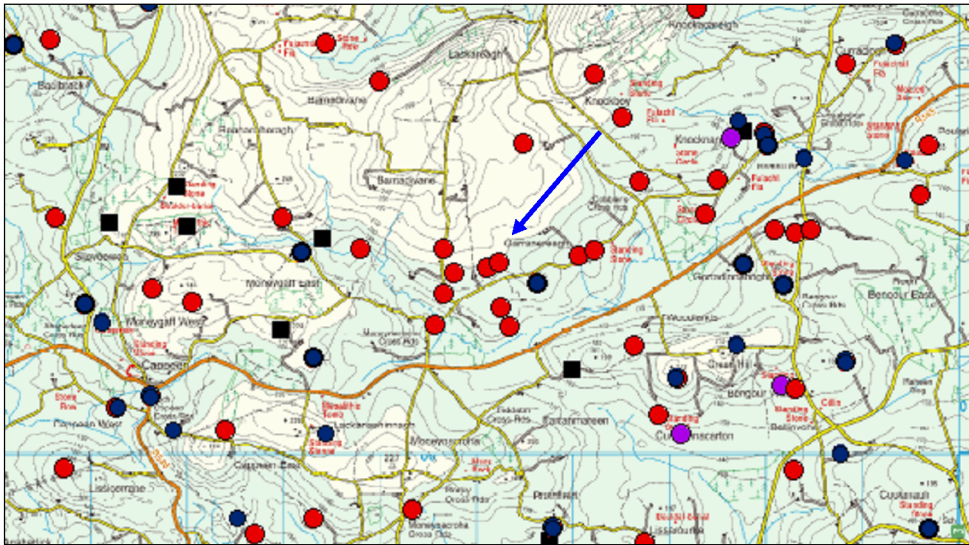


Figure 5: Detail showing cluster of ringforts (NE of Capeen) indicated by red dots.

4.3.2.2.2 Ecclesiastical Complexes

A number of early ecclesiastical complexes (9) are located within the study area and appear to be evenly distributed (Figure 4). Monastic foundations began to appear in Ireland from the 6th century onwards and their spread coincides with the final Christianisation of Ireland. It is thought that the diocesan and monastic systems existed side by side and that ecclesiastical sites varied from large monastic centres to small hermitages and from cathedrals to small parish churches (Power *et al.* 2000, 439). These sites were usually surrounded by a curvilinear or occasionally rectangular enclosure which varied in diameter from **40m to 500m**. In some cases the enclosing bank, fosse or stone wall survives but frequently the line of the enclosure is preserved fossilised in the curving field boundaries, roadways or laneways (*ibid.*). Of importance in the route selection process is the size of these monuments types. The enclosures can measure up to **500m** in diameter and so their size is not fully represented by the small sized dots on www.archaeology.ie. Early ecclesiastical complexes should not be spanned by the proposed electricity line, therefore.

Ecclesiastical miscellanea such as bullaun stones of which there are 19 may also be found in association with early ecclesiastical enclosures such as at Kilgobnet (CO059-065/03 and 04).

Thirty (30) holy wells are located within the study area. The practice of visiting holy wells is one of the oldest traditions in Irish Christianity and has its origins in pre-Christian ritual activities. Many holy wells are natural springs and while some are still venerated many have disappeared from the landscape and from local tradition.

One Round Tower (CO094-104002) is located in the townland of Sleenoge towards the central southern portion of the study area. This site is a prominent monument in the landscape and consequently pole sets and angle mast should not be placed adjacent to this structure. Furthermore, this monument is a National Monument in State ownership (618).

A number of other monument types dating to the Early Medieval Period occur within the study area although in fewer numbers. These sites are Ogham stones (5), Earthworks (5), Cross slabs (2) and a cliff-edge fort (1).

4.3.2.3 Medieval Period

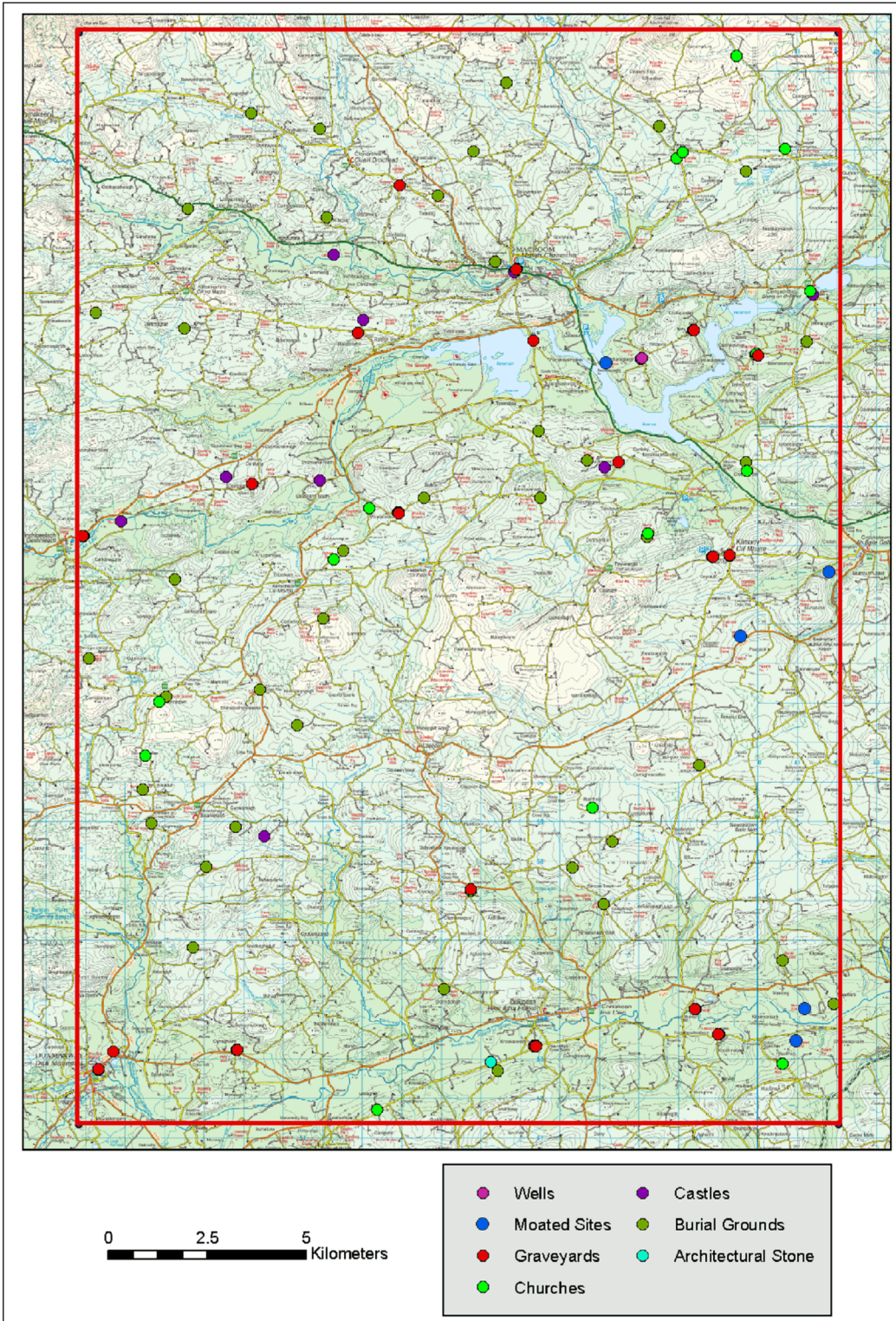


Figure 6: Map showing features dating to the Medieval Period within the study area.

One hundred and fifteen (115) monuments can be attributed to the medieval period and mainly consist of castles, churches and burial grounds.

4.3.2.3.1 Burial Grounds

Forty burial grounds are located within the study area and these may vary in date from the early ecclesiastical period to the medieval period and later. These sites include children's burial grounds including one ring barrow (CO060-106/2) at Derryroe which was re-used as a burial ground. The practice of burying unbaptised children in unconsecrated ground appears to be of considerable antiquity dating from at least the Early Medieval Period to the mid 20th century. Children's burial grounds are also known as *caldragh*, *ceallunach* and *cillin*.

4.3.2.3.2 Churches

Thirty eight (38) churches are located within the study area and appear to be evenly distributed therein. They are located in the northern, central and southern portions of the study area.

4.3.2.3.3 Castles and Tower Houses

Ten (10) castles are located within the study area. One such tower house known as 'Carrigaphooca Castle' (CO070-034) is located towards the north end of study area to the south of the existing N22. It consists of a five-storey rectangular tower which is entered through a ground-floor door in the north wall (Power *et al.* 1997, 361). It was a castle of the MacCarthys of Drishane and was reputedly built by Donal MacCarthy in 1436. It was later attacked and taken by O' Sullivan Beare in 1602 (*ibid.*, 362). Medieval castles were constructed in the 12th and 13th centuries by the Anglo-Normans and later tower houses were constructed in the 14th-16th centuries.

A tower house at Mashanglass (CO71-096/02) stands to four storeys in height and may date to the 16th century. The tower house at Dromcarra South (CO082-016) however has no above ground remains. The route selection stage of the EIS should take into consideration the location of all such structures as castle and tower houses are prominent features in the landscape. Pole sets and pylons should not be placed adjacent to such structures.

4.3.2.3.4 Moated Sites

Five (5) moated sites are located within the study area and consist of square or rectangular enclosures which were constructed by the Anglo-Normans in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The main defensive feature of moated sites is the wide, often waterlogged, fosse with an internal bank. The bank and fosse protected the settlement within which would have been constructed using wood. It is thought that moated sites functioned as the centre of manors from which the Anglo-Norman landowner of the region controlled the feudal system of agriculture.

4.3.2.3.5 Wells

Only one well is located within the study area at Mashanglass south-east of Macroom and may be associated with the adjacent Tower House.

4.3.2.4 *The post Medieval Period and Miscellaneous monument types*

One hundred and twenty nine (129) monuments dating to the post-medieval period and those of a miscellaneous category with no specific date range occur within the study area. Thirty monument types are represented within this period. The most common monument types are mills, lime kilns, country houses and bridges.

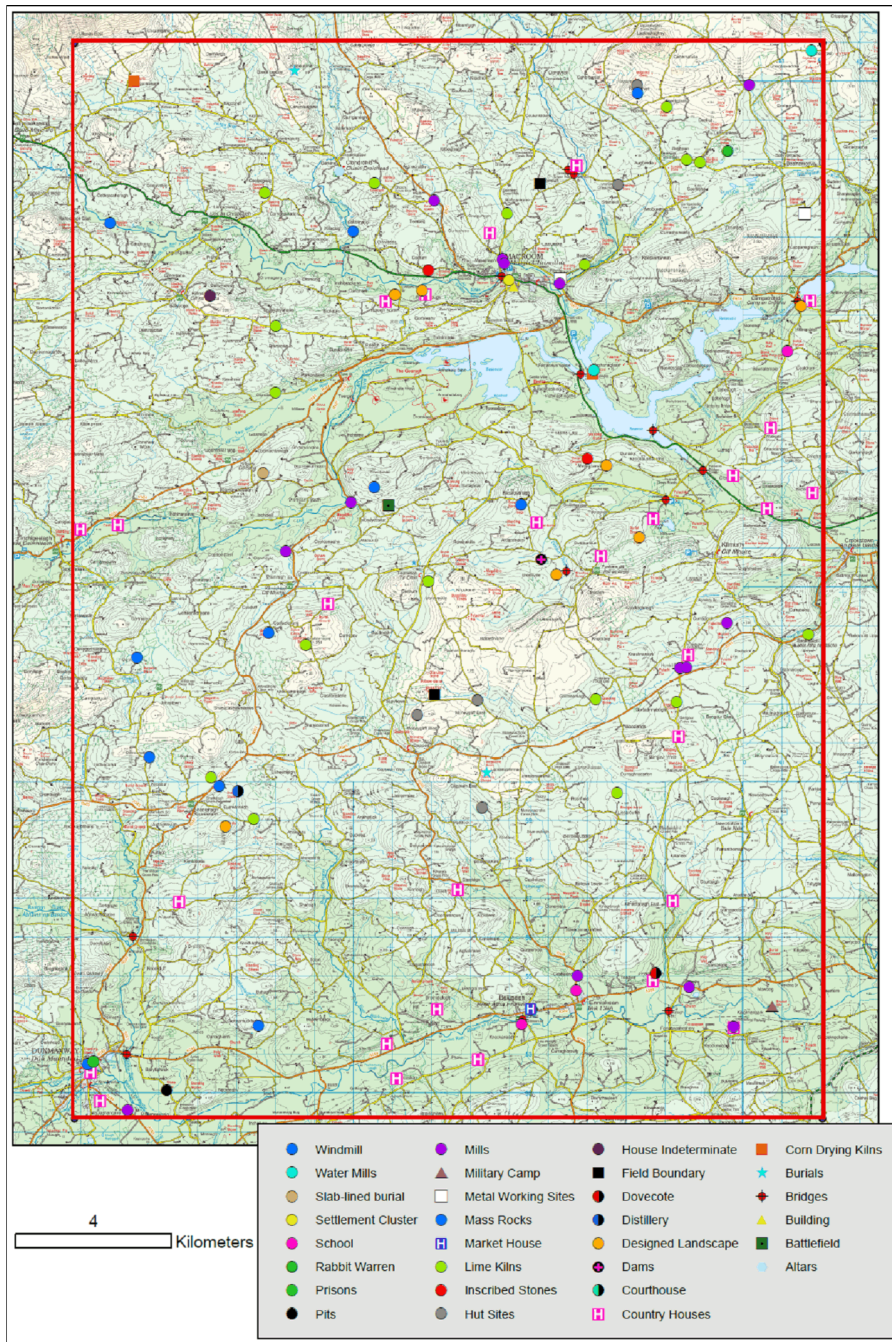


Figure 7: Map showing post-medieval and miscellaneous sites within the study area.

4.3.2.4.1 Mills

Fourteen (14) mills occur within the study area (Figure 7). The majority of the mills are corn mills although bleach and carding mills are also represented. The restored mill at Bealick (CO071-016) is an example of a 19th century corn mill which was redeveloped as a saw mill in the early 20th century and is currently a tourist attraction.

4.3.2.4.2 Lime Kilns

Seventeen (17) lime kilns occur within the study area and are well distributed within the latter. The use of lime dates as far back as the Roman period in Britain and to the medieval period in Ireland up to post-medieval times. The uses of lime varied greatly during these periods. There was a high demand for lime (used as lime mortar) with the coming of tower houses and the construction of churches in the medieval period. During the post-medieval period, however, lime was used primarily for agricultural purposes therefore requiring smaller quantities. It was only from the 17th century onwards that lime burning became increasingly common in Ireland for land improvement. Prior to the 17th century limestone gravel, rotten limestone and calcerous sands were used directly on the land. Post-medieval lime kilns generally consist of rectangular, stone-built structures which were frequently built into sloping ground or a ramp to facilitate the loading of stone into the kiln.

4.3.2.4.3 Country Houses

Twenty eight country houses are located within the study area. Country Houses were built during the 18th and 19th centuries throughout Ireland by the landed aristocracy. They are often surrounded by landscaped estates. Their distribution generally reflects the location of fertile land; in Cork they are generally located along the Lee Valley and its tributaries (Power 1997, 412). The houses at Crossmahon and Ardaneneen are occupied.

4.3.2.4.4 Bridges

Fourteen bridges occur within the study area. The most common type of bridges are arched stone road bridges. The bridge at Coolcour (CO071-150) was marked on a map from 1714 as a seven arched road bridge, located c. 50m east of the current modern bridge. The original bridge was submerged during the Lee Valley Hydro-electric scheme in 1957.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

A number of previously unknown sub-surface sites were uncovered during earthmoving activities or topsoil removal associated with various developments in the study area since the 1970s. These sites are outlined in Appendix 2 and the information was obtained from www.excavations.ie. One such example is the previously unknown *Fulacht Fiadh* which was uncovered during archaeological monitoring for the Clashavoon substation at Aughinida townland. This site was subsequently partially excavated prior to the sub-station construction.

4.5 ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

4.5.1 Protected Structures

Forty five (45) protected structures are located within the study area (excluding Dunmanway town – see Table 3). These are outlined in table 2 below and shown on Figure 8.

Table 2: Protected Structures within the study area.

Easting	Northing	Name	Townland	RPS no.
129650	75687	St Abinas Catholic Church	Garranenagappul	374
130515	75390	Limekiln	Garranenagappul	420
135618	75750	Hanover Hall	Coolanidane	375
128956	73792	Carrigaphooa Country House	Carrigaphooa	833
129262	73360	Carrigaphooa Castle	Carrigaphooa	422
131746	72626	Rockborough Ornamental Tower	Rockborough	423
131812	72554	Rockborough House	Rockborough	424
130756	72340	Raleigh House	Raleigh North	426
135949	73341	Limekiln	Bealick	429
135271	72957	Macroom Iron Foundry	Bealick	834
135271	72761	Laney Bridge	Bealick	835
135287	72490	Sleeveen East Bridge	Sleeveen East	434
134345	71181	Macloneigh Church In ruins	Farranavarrigane	435
134368	71045	Macloneigh House	Farranavarrigane	436
132472	69342	Dromkeen House	Dromkeen	427
138418	71504	Church of Ireland Church in ruins	Caum	430
141581	72267	Dis-used Apple Store	Killinardrish	437
141388	72404	Carrigadrohid Bridge	Carrigadrohid Killinardrish	432
141388	72404	Carrigadrohid Castle	Carrigadrohid	433
141765	72432	Killinardish House	Killinardish	431
139751	67870	Crossmahon House	Crossmahon	546
134680	66675	Ardaneneen House	Ardaneneen	547
136129	67988	De La Cour Villa	Duniskey	544
136297	65714	Elmglyn Country House Abandoned	Dunmarklun	488
139096	65762	St Andrews Church of Ireland Church	Cloghmacow	550
139402	65810	Kilmurry Church of Ireland	Coolduff	549
138916	68020	Athsellis Bridge	Carrigderry	545
139751	67870	Crossmahon House	Crossmahon	546
138377	62853	Hornhill Bridge	Knocknaneirk	552
140106	59013	Newcestown Catholic Church	Coolanagh	604
139841	57969	St Patricks Church of Ireland	Farranthomas	605
138215	57028	Killaneer House	Killaneer	608
142210	55119	Mawmore House	Mawmore East	822
141268	54941	Former Church of Ireland Church St Johns	Killowen	692
140652	54765	Mawbeg National School	Mawbeg West	690
140585	54987	Mawbeg House	Mawbeg East	823
139426	54910	Dromavane House & Mill	Dromavane	689
138782	54868	Lakemount House	Dromavane	691
139014	53647	Garrivol Church of Ireland Church St Marys	Knockmacool	697
139034	53416	Church Hill House	Knockmacool	696
137710	54920	Palace Anne House in ruins	Palace Anne	645
135444	54276	St Marys Catholic Church Enniskeane	Derrigra	693
131925	53730	Carrigmore House	Dromidclogh West	694
132665	57255	Round Tower	Sleenoge	603
134315	53354	St Pauls Church of Ireland Church	Knockaneady	695

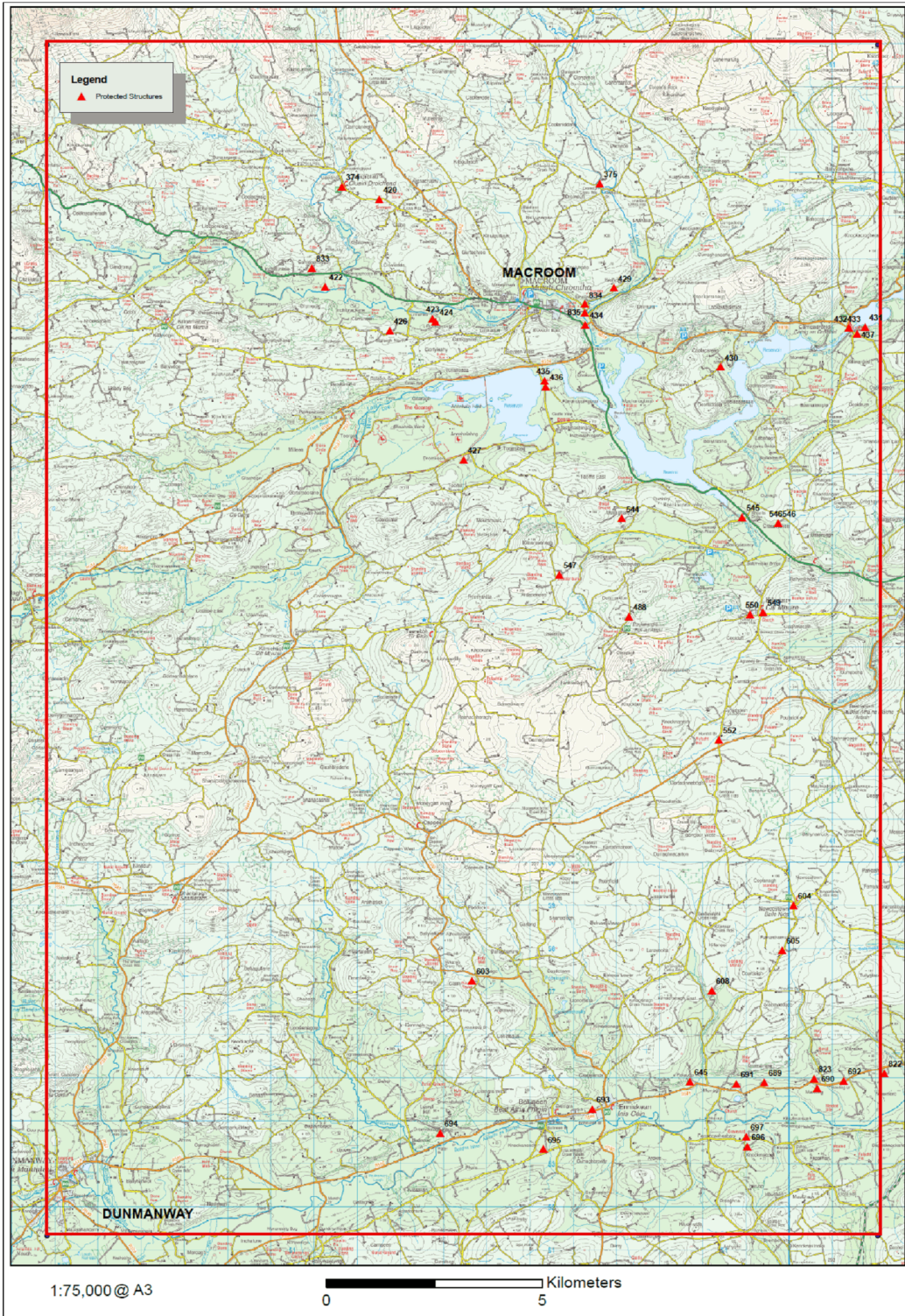


Figure 8: Record of Protected Structures (RPS) within the study area – see table 2 for accompanying list.

The following protected structures are located in **Dunmanway town**. The National Grid References for these structures were unavailable on the Cork County Council website. Some of the structures listed in Table 3 below are also included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage which are listed in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Protected Structures (Dunmanway Town)

RPS no.	Name	Townland
681	St. Mary's Church of Ireland Church	Dunmanway North
682	Carberry House	Dunmanway
683	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	Dunmanway North
685	Methodist Church	Dunmanway North
686	Model School	Dunmanway South
866	Blue/Grey Dwelling – with part of former shopfront (Shop Window)	Dunmanway North
867	J. Buckley & Co. Shop front	The Square, Dunmanway North
868	Bank of Ireland (Facade only)	Main Street, Dunmanway North
869	Dwelling Immediately East of St. Mary's Church	Main Street, Dunmanway North
870	The Manse/Anneville	Sackville Street, Dunmanway North
871	Stone Dwelling	Main Street, Dunmanway North
872	Fitzpatrick's Town House and Shop Front (Shopfront no longer in use)	Main Street, Dunmanway North
873	Shop Front of Blue dwelling	Main Street, Dunmanway North
874	Connolly Shoe Store Town House and Shop Front	Main Street, Dunmanway North
875	O'Connell's Shoes Shop Front	Market Place, Dunmanway North
876	The Shamrock Bar Town House and Shop Front	Market Place, Dunmanway North
877	An Leabharlann - Townhouse & Shopfront	Market Place, Dunmanway North
878	Gallery - Townhouse & Shopfront	Market Place, Dunmanway North
879	B&B Townhouse	Bridge Street, Dunmanway North
880	AIB Bank	Bridge Street, Dunmanway South
881	D O' Leary & Sons Grocers - Shopfront	Mary Street/East Green, Dunmanway South
882	Lodge & Gate (of Dunmanway Cottage)	Quarry Road, Dunmanway South
883	Dunmanway Cottage	Quarry Road, Dunmanway South
884	Dunmanway Cinema façade	Mary Street, Dunmanway South
885	Brookpark House	Brookpark
937	An Chistin - Shopfront	Main Street, Dunmanway North
938	M. Collins - Shopfront	Main Street, Dunmanway North
939	Super £1 Shop -	Market Place, Dunmanway North
30 - 37	Bealick Mill	Bealick

4.5.2 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Forty-two (42) structures listed in the NIAH are located within Dunmanway town. Some of these structures may also be Protected Structures.

Table 4 Structures in Dunmanway town listed in the NIAH

Easting	Northing	Reg_no	Structure	Townland
123021	53227	20838001	Highlands	Darkwood
123656	53242	20838002	The Presbytery	Dunmanway North
123695	53180	20838003	St Patricks Roman Catholic Church	Dunmanway North
123966	53068	20838004	House	Dunmanway North
123004	52677	20838005	The Castle house	Castle St Dunmanway
123064	52684	20838008	J Buckley Shop	Dunmanway North
123041	52681	20838006	K-Wear Shop	Dunmanway North

123051	52682	20838007	The Square Shopping Centre	Dunmanway North
123077	52685	20838009	Market Place Shop	Dunmanway North
123109	52689	20838010	O Connell Shop	Dunmanway North
123172	52718	20838011	Bank of Ireland	Dunmanway North
123287	52794	20838012	House Main Street	Dunmanway North
123321	52834	20838013	St Patricks Roman Catholic Hall	Dunmanway North
123403	52876	20838014	Methodist Church	Dunmanway North
122783	52581	20838015	Castle Street Water Hydrant	Dunmanway North
122990	52650	20838016	Castle Street Shop	Dunmanway North
123011	52657	20838017	Mirabelles Restaurant	Dunmanway North
123017	52642	20838018	James McCarthy Shop	Dunmanway North
123077	52641	20838019	An Leabharlann Shop	Dunmanway North
123086	52641	20838021	O Donovan Bar and Restaurant	Dunmanway North
123106	52657	20838023	Connolly Shop	Dunmanway North
123106	52667	20838024	Market Place cast Iron Pillar Post box	Dunmanway North
123150	52676	20838025	Collins Shop	Dunmanway North
123196	52703	20838027	FitzPatricks House	Dunmanway North
123191	52703	20838026	Main St House	Dunmanway North
123250	52736	20838028	Main St House	Dunmanway North
123319	52719	20838030	St Mary's Fanlobbus Church of Ireland Church	Dunmanway North
123330	52784	20838033	Social Welfare Inspector Office House	Dunmanway North
123313	52775	20838031	Main St House	Dunmanway North
123322	52778	20838032	Main St House	Dunmanway North
123402	52736	20838035	Sackville Street House	Dunmanway North
123427	52757	20838036	Sackville Street House	Dunmanway North
123467	52870	20838037	Carbery House	Dunmanway North
123559	52947	20838038	Michael Doherty Terrace House	Dunmanway North
123086	52479	20838039	West Green House	Dunmanway South
123117	52574	20838040	West End Bar	Dunmanway North
123133	52561	20838041	AIB bank	Dunmanway South
123464	52506	20838043	Dunmanway Cottage Country House	Dunmanway South
123353	52283	20838045	Brookpark House	Brook Park
122995	52151	20838049	Dunmanway Model School	Tonafora
122971	52238	20838050	Mary Street Post Box	Dunmanway South
123030	52299	20838051	Mary Street House	Dunmanway South

4.5.3 First Edition Mapping

Further evidence of buildings of industrial archaeology / architectural significance may be found on the first edition (1841/2) Ordnance Survey (OS) maps for the area. A number of country estates and demesnes are clearly within the study area but have not been afforded RMP or RPS status. The sites are listed in the table below with NGR co-ordinates (taken from www.osi.ie).

Table 5 Buildings of industrial archaeology / architectural significance 1ST Ed. OS map

SITE NAME	TOWNLAND	NGR
Coopersville House/Estate	Aughinida	537399/576196
Rosnascalp House	Rosnascalp	537773/571209
Ballyhalwick House/Estate	Ballyhalwick	524571/553015
Dunmanway Union Workhouse (demolished)	Ballyhalwick	524791/553544
Firville House & Gate Lodge	Bealick	535181/573061
Coolcour House	Coolcour	535149/571020
Garranenagappul Mill (demolished)	Garranenagappul	529526/576095
Ashgrove House /Estate	Dromonig	529180/572762
Hedgefield House (in ruins)	Milleen	528861/569319
Dromcarra House/Estate	Dromcarra North	528953/568261
Clonmoyle House/Estate	Clonmoyle	527768/565571

5 IMPACT STATEMENT

The overall objective of this constraints study report is to highlight cultural heritage sites within a defined study area in order to assist in the route selection process. The cultural heritage sites include all Recorded Monuments (1317), National Monuments (6), Protected Structures (74) and sites listed in the NIAH (42). It also includes sites which have been uncovered and listed in the excavations Bulletins (www.excavations.ie). All of these sites represent constraints to the proposed overhead line. The cultural heritage sites date from the Bronze Age through to the modern period and the overall density of sites within the study area is notably high.

The density of known cultural heritage sites within the study area is nearly 3 sites in every sq.km. These sites appear to be evenly distributed throughout the study area, although clusters of particular monument types are also apparent (Fig. 2 and 5). Noticeable distribution patterns include the high numbers of *fulachta fiadh* (200), standing stones (182) and ringforts (325) which occur within the study area. This may be indicative of significant levels of settlement in the study area in the Bronze Age and early medieval period. Notable gaps also occur in the archaeological record for areas such as The Gearagh (SpAC). Few monuments are also recorded in the hilly area near Barnaviddane to the south-east of Terelton village. Whilst upland areas appear to have fewer recorded sites, this is due mainly to the lack of detailed upland archaeological surveys which have been carried out to date. There is also a notable lack of recorded sites from the R585 public road along the river Blackwater in a south-easterly direction. It should be noted however that river banks are prime locations for settlement sites and other monument types such as *fulachta fiadh*. The lack of recorded monuments in this location therefore does not necessarily indicate that such sites do not exist beneath the surface or have not yet been recorded. River banks are areas of archaeological potential /sensitivity and this should also be considered in the route selection process.

Potential impacts associated with the construction of an overhead line consist of visual impacts and direct physical impacts of support structures such as angle mast and pole sets on National Monuments, Recorded Monuments and items of architectural heritage significance.

A visual impact may occur if pole sets or angle masts are placed in the same field as a monument. Such impact may occur in particular where monuments are upstanding prominent structures in the landscape for example, tower houses, round towers, churches, standing stones and megalithic tombs. Such impact may be minimised by placing polesets and angle masts in adjacent fields or at field boundaries.

A direct physical impact may occur if pole sets or angle masts are placed on or in the immediate vicinity of a monument.

The following map shows all cultural heritage features in the study area (Fig. 9).

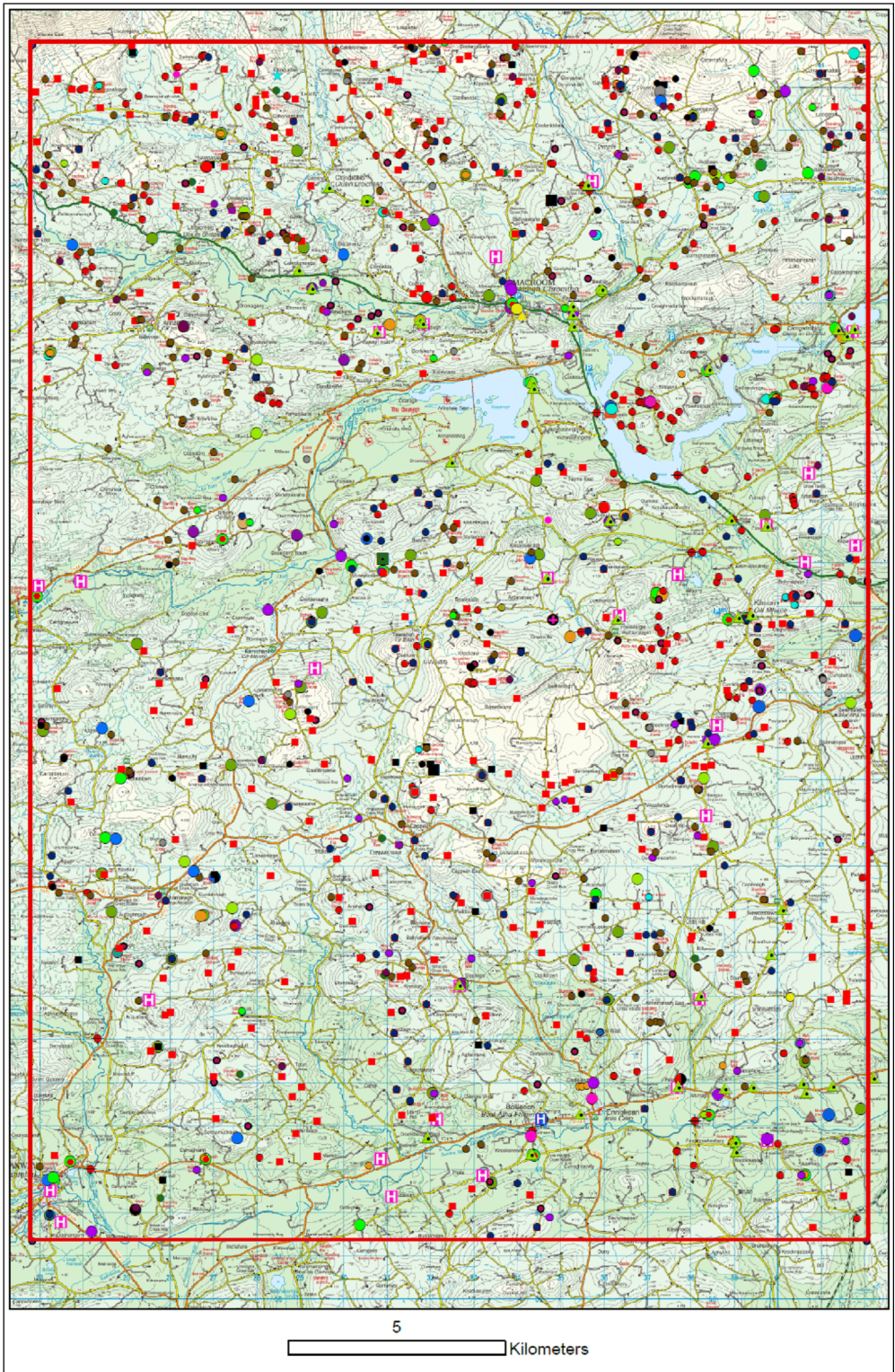


Figure 9: Total number of cultural heritage sites within the study area.

6 MITIGATION STRATEGY

This report is preliminary and it will be necessary to carry out further desk-based assessment and field survey in subsequent phases of the route selection process. At this preliminary stage the following recommendations are made to offset and reduce negative impacts on the cultural heritage resource:

- Pole sets and angle masts should not be placed adjacent to any sites entered in the Sites and Monuments Record and / or in the Record of Monuments and Places. This is in order to minimise any potential visual or direct impacts on recorded monuments. Placing support structures on field boundaries or in adjacent fields to the monuments may ameliorate such potential impacts.
- Pole sets and angle masts should not be placed within the zones of visual amenity around the National Monuments located within the study area (Fig. 1). The zones of visual amenity outlined in this report are suggestions only and may be increased by the relevant authorities if necessary.
- Pole sets and angle masts should not be placed adjacent to any protected structures and their immediate environs in accordance with the County Council's recommendations on Protected Structures.
- Avoid where possible areas of archaeological sensitivity such as river banks. Where this is not possible, further measures will be recommended for individual areas of archaeological sensitivity during the next phase of the assessment process.
- Carry out relevant field surveys in the route selection phase to identify areas of archaeological potential / sensitivity and features of architectural merit.

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www.buildingsofireland.ie

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APPENDIX 1: Recorded Archaeological Monuments located within the study area.

Easting	Northing	RMP	TOWNLAND	CLASS	CLASS DESCRIPTION
123118	78183	CO058-016----	ULLANES WEST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
122890	77886	CO058-017----	ULLANES WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123398	78195	CO058-018----	ULLANES EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123732	77959	CO058-019----	ULLANES EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123925	77931	CO058-020----	ULLANES EAST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
124019	77961	CO058-021----	ULLANES EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
122910	76079	CO058-050----	TOONLANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
123085	75725	CO058-051----	TOONLANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123183	75985	CO058-052001-	TOONLANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123222	75956	CO058-052002-	TOONLANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123140	76204	CO058-053----	TOONLANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
122927	76732	CO058-054----	KNOCKANURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
123889	76572	CO058-055001-	KNOCKANURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123887	76564	CO058-055002-	KNOCKANURE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
123740	75781	CO058-056----	KNOCKANURE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
123189	76429	CO058-066----	KNOCKANURE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
123561	76236	CO058-067----	KNOCKANURE	EARTHWORK	Earthwork
131789	79005	CO059-029----	LACKADUV	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132073	78891	CO059-031----	LACKADUV	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132143	78811	CO059-032001-	LACKADUV	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132136	78807	CO059-032002-	LACKADUV	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
132321	79020	CO059-044----	COOLACOOSANE	STONE ROW	Stone Row
132671	78639	CO059-045----	COOLACOOSANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132866	78712	CO059-046----	COOLACOOSANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133682	78674	CO059-047----	BAWNMORE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
133762	78676	CO059-048----	BAWNMORE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125117	78963	CO059-049----	LISCARRIGANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125127	78799	CO059-050001-	LISCARRIGANE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
125127	78799	CO059-050002-	LISCARRIGANE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
124362	78031	CO059-051001-	DANGANSALLAGH	CAIRN - UNCLASSIFIED	Cairn - Unclassified

124334	78014	CO059-051002-	DANGANSALLAGH	CAIRN - RING-CAIRN	Cairn - Ring-Cairn possible
124359	78005	CO059-051003-	DANGANSALLAGH	KILN - CORN-DRYING	Kiln - Corn-Drying
124386	77523	CO059-052----	DANGANSALLAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
124696	77344	CO059-053----	DANGANSALLAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
124972	77607	CO059-054----	DANGANSALLAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
125077	77365	CO059-055----	DANGANSALLAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125877	77312	CO059-056001-	DANGANSALLAGH	EARTHWORK	Earthwork
125901	77313	CO059-056002-	DANGANSALLAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125266	77791	CO059-057----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126141	78288	CO059-058----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	BARROW - RING-BARROW	Barrow - Ring-Barrow
126161	77920	CO059-059----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126143	77369	CO059-060----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126123	77286	CO059-061----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126351	77238	CO059-062----	KILGOBNET	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
126464	77213	CO059-063----	KILGOBNET	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
126570	77311	CO059-064----	KILGOBNET	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127159	76927	CO059-065001-	KILGOBNET	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure possible
127182	76935	CO059-065002-	KILGOBNET	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
127178	76927	CO059-065003-	KILGOBNET	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
127179	76896	CO059-065004-	KILGOBNET	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
127012	77353	CO059-066----	KILGOBNET	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
126537	78009	CO059-067----	DERRYLEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127244	78412	CO059-068----	DERRYLEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128052	78579	CO059-069----	CLASHMAGUIRE	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
127863	78322	CO059-070----	CLASHMAGUIRE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127562	77528	CO059-071----	CLASHMAGUIRE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
127894	77379	CO059-072----	CLASHMAGUIRE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
127967	77563	CO059-073----	CLASHMAGUIRE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128220	77518	CO059-074----	CLASHMAGUIRE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127966	77732	CO059-075----	CLASHMAGUIRE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128098	78688	CO059-076----	KILLMOUNTAIN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128471	78271	CO059-077----	KILLMOUNTAIN	BURIAL	Burial
128179	77836	CO059-078----	CAHERKEEGANE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128446	77927	CO059-079----	CAHERKEEGANE	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group

128686	77797	CO059-080----	CAHERKEEGANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128887	77735	CO059-081----	CAHERKEEGANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128836	77211	CO059-082001-	CAHERKEEGANE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128838	77205	CO059-082002-	CAHERKEEGANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128740	76946	CO059-083----	CAHERKEEGANE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128923	76531	CO059-084----	CAHERKEEGANE	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
129766	77984	CO059-085----	GORTAVRANNER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130086	78245	CO059-086----	GORTAVRANNER	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
130066	78142	CO059-087001-	GORTAVRANNER	STONE CIRCLE	Stone Circle possible
130095	78143	CO059-087002-	GORTAVRANNER	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
130221	77914	CO059-088----	GORTAVRANNER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130590	77351	CO059-089----	GORTAVRANNER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130811	78007	CO059-090----	GORTAVRANNER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
129890	78543	CO059-091----	CAHERBIRRANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130018	78581	CO059-092----	CAHERBIRRANE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
129819	78841	CO059-093----	CAHERBIRRANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130697	78539	CO059-098----	CAHERBIRRANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131095	78163	CO059-099----	CAHERBIRRANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131254	78129	CO059-100----	CAHERBIRRANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131476	78949	CO059-101001-	SCRAHANARD	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131496	78975	CO059-101002-	SCRAHANARD	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131542	78919	CO059-102001-	SCRAHANARD	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
131576	78929	CO059-102002-	SCRAHANARD	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131592	78892	CO059-102003-	SCRAHANARD	CAIRN - UNCLASSIFIED	Cairn - Unclassified
131607	78885	CO059-102004-	SCRAHANARD	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131606	78597	CO059-103----	SCRAHANARD	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131833	78766	CO059-104----	SCRAHANARD	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132268	78415	CO059-105----	SCRAHANARD	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133419	78521	CO059-106----	KILPATRICK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133378	78323	CO059-107001-	KILPATRICK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133370	78307	CO059-107002-	KILPATRICK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133377	78339	CO059-107003-	KILPATRICK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133619	77666	CO059-108001-	KILPATRICK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133621	77705	CO059-108002-	KILPATRICK	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone

133634	77714	CO059-108003-	KILPATRICK	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
133592	77364	CO059-109----	COOLANIDDANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133651	77316	CO059-110----	COOLANIDDANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
124270	76203	CO059-111----	KNOCKANURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
124495	75820	CO059-112----	COOLAVOKIG	CAIRN - UNCLASSIFIED	Cairn - Unclassified
124871	75779	CO059-113001-	COOLAVOKIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
124871	75779	CO059-113002-	COOLAVOKIG	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
125409	75747	CO059-114001-	COOLAVOKIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125441	75711	CO059-114002-	COOLAVOKIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126356	75775	CO059-115----	LACKANEEN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
126687	75646	CO059-116----	COOLACRESIG, LACKANEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126509	75820	CO059-117----	SCRONAGARE	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
126941	76215	CO059-118----	SCRONAGARE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
127251	76391	CO059-119----	GORTNAPEASTY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127253	76157	CO059-120----	GORTNAPEASTY	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
127701	76613	CO059-121----	GORTNALICKY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
128298	77105	CO059-122----	GORTNALICKY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128404	77081	CO059-123----	GORTNALICKY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128397	76833	CO059-124----	GORTNALICKY	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128388	76318	CO059-125----	GORTNALICKY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
128255	75999	CO059-126----	GORTNALICKY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128294	75733	CO059-127----	GORTNALICKY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129928	77267	CO059-128----	BALLYMACORCORAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129718	76847	CO059-129----	BALLYMACORCORAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129770	76704	CO059-130----	BALLYMACORCORAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129234	75717	CO059-131----	GARRANENAGAPPUL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129640	75700	CO059-132----	GARRANENAGAPPUL	ALTAR	Altar
130436	76871	CO059-133----	GARRANENAGAPPUL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
130743	76421	CO059-134----	GARRANENAGAPPUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131021	77418	CO059-135----	MULLENROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131476	77816	CO059-136----	MULLENROE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
131719	77190	CO059-137----	MULLENROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131631	77110	CO059-138----	MULLENROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131337	76500	CO059-139----	MULLENROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia

131271	76427	CO059-140----	MULLENROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131892	76660	CO059-141----	MULLENROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131914	76921	CO059-142----	MULLENROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132092	77039	CO059-143----	MULLENROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131995	76768	CO059-144----	MULLENROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132228	77217	CO059-145----	MULLENROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132088	76731	CO059-146001-	MULLENROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132089	76730	CO059-146002-	MULLENROE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
130834	75609	CO059-147----	ARDNACRUSHY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131250	76076	CO059-148----	ARDNACRUSHY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131412	76173	CO059-149----	ARDNACRUSHY	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
132003	76281	CO059-150----	KILBOULTRAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132043	75708	CO059-151----	KILBOULTRAGH	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
132294	76377	CO059-152001-	KILBOULTRAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132284	76385	CO059-152002-	KILBOULTRAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
132313	76362	CO059-152003-	KILBOULTRAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
132371	76749	CO059-153001-	KILBOULTRAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132395	76767	CO059-153002-	KILBOULTRAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132814	75978	CO059-154----	KILBOULTRAGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
133496	76159	CO059-155001-	DROMREE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
133496	76159	CO059-155002-	DROMREE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133584	76028	CO059-156----	DROMREE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133697	76024	CO059-157----	DROMREE	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
131013	76253	CO059-158----	ARDNACRUSHY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
126872	78693	CO059-166----	DERRYLEIGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
126570	77311	CO059-167----	KILGOBNET	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131412	76173	CO059-168----	ARDNACRUSHY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
126832	76157	CO059-169----	SCRONAGARE	PENITENTIAL STATION	Penitential Station
126832	76157	CO059-170----	SCRONAGARE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
126832	76157	CO059-171----	SCRONAGARE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
125885	78247	CO059-173----	BAWNATANAKNOCK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132987	76204	CO059-174----	KILBOULTRAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126149	78456	CO059-175----	DERRYLEIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126185	78461	CO059-176----	DERRYLEIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia

126733	78717	CO059-177----	DERRYLEIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126744	78697	CO059-178----	DERRYLEIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126785	78718	CO059-179----	DERRYLEIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132814	75978	CO059-186----	KILBOULTRAGH	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure possible
133962	78938	CO060-065----	BAWNMORE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
133875	78517	CO060-067----	BAWNMORE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
133888	78243	CO060-068----	BAWNMORE	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
134033	78125	CO060-069----	BAWNMORE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134277	77901	CO060-070----	BAWNMORE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134352	77837	CO060-071----	BAWNMORE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136035	78120	CO060-072001-	CAHERBAROUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136032	78178	CO060-072002-	CAHERBAROUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136046	78026	CO060-073----	CAHERBAROUL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
136220	77791	CO060-074----	CAHERBAROUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136295	78085	CO060-075001-	CAHERBAROUL	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure possible
136347	78028	CO060-075002-	CAHERBAROUL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136362	78045	CO060-075003-	CAHERBAROUL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
136383	78049	CO060-075004-	CAHERBAROUL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
136389	77998	CO060-075005-	CAHERBAROUL	CROSS-SLAB	Cross-Slab
136390	77993	CO060-075006-	CAHERBAROUL	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
136494	78404	CO060-076001-	CAHERBAROUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136497	78373	CO060-076002-	CAHERBAROUL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136326	78389	CO060-077----	CAHERBAROUL	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
136371	78803	CO060-078----	CAHERBAROUL	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
136682	78695	CO060-079001-	CAHERBAROUL	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb possible
136684	78741	CO060-079002-	CAHERBAROUL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
136706	78769	CO060-079003-	CAHERBAROUL	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
140530	78824	CO060-083001-	CURRAGHAWADDRA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
140552	78828	CO060-083002-	CURRAGHAWADDRA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140977	78303	CO060-084001-	CURRAGHAWADDRA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140974	78305	CO060-084002-	CURRAGHAWADDRA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
141030	78310	CO060-084003-	CURRAGHAWADDRA	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
141765	78782	CO060-085----	KNOCKROUR	WATER MILL - HORIZONTAL-WHEELED	Water Mill - Horizontal-Wheeled
141916	78461	CO060-086001-	KNOCKROUR	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone

141938	78402	CO060-086002-	KNOCKROUR	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141857	78152	CO060-087----	KNOCKROUR	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
142007	77505	CO060-088----	KNOCKROUR	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134004	77599	CO060-099----	COOLANIDDANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134875	76570	CO060-100----	COOLANIDDANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
134773	76239	CO060-101001-	COOLANIDDANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134813	76230	CO060-101002-	COOLANIDDANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135737	75830	CO060-102----	COOLANIDDANE	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
135517	75720	CO060-103----	COOLANIDDANE, DROMDUFF	BRIDGE	Bridge
134023	76014	CO060-104----	DROMREE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136784	75699	CO060-105----	SHANAKILL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136451	76400	CO060-106001-	DERRYROE	BARROW - RING-BARROW	Barrow - Ring-Barrow
136473	76392	CO060-106002-	DERRYROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
136363	76433	CO060-107----	DERRYROE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
136314	76454	CO060-108----	DERRYROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135928	76893	CO060-109----	DERRYROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135792	77008	CO060-110----	DERRYROE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel possible
136079	77156	CO060-111001-	DERRYROE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
136079	77156	CO060-111002-	DERRYROE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136098	77023	CO060-112----	DERRYROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136472	77419	CO060-113----	KILBERRIHERT	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
136835	77374	CO060-114----	KILBERRIHERT	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137222	78083	CO060-115----	KILBERRIHERT	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
137378	78052	CO060-116----	KILBERRIHERT	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
137646	78201	CO060-117----	KILBERRIHERT	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
137707	77780	CO060-118----	KILBERRIHERT	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137537	77537	CO060-119----	KILBERRIHERT	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137152	77317	CO060-120----	KILBERRIHERT	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
137227	76831	CO060-121001-	KILBERRIHERT	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137224	76851	CO060-121002-	KILBERRIHERT	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
137506	76612	CO060-122----	KILBERRIHERT	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
137746	75894	CO060-123001-	AUGHINIDA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137745	75901	CO060-123002-	AUGHINIDA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137916	75854	CO060-124001-	RUSHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone

137935	75824	CO060-124002-	RUSHEEN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
137959	75803	CO060-124003-	RUSHEEN	CHURCH	Church
138073	75781	CO060-125----	RUSHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138476	76099	CO060-126----	RUSHEEN	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
137920	77306	CO060-127----	KNOCKGLASS	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
138052	77327	CO060-128001-	KNOCKGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138052	77327	CO060-128002-	KNOCKGLASS	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
138057	77341	CO060-128003-	KNOCKGLASS	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
138463	77139	CO060-129----	KNOCKGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138746	76781	CO060-130----	KNOCKGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139030	76812	CO060-131001-	DEELISH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139030	76812	CO060-131002-	DEELISH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138880	76380	CO060-132----	DEELISH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
138973	75971	CO060-133----	DEELISH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139299	76516	CO060-134----	DEELISH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139477	76579	CO060-135----	LAHARANKEAL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139451	76702	CO060-136----	LAHARANKEAL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139482	77205	CO060-137----	LAHARANKEAL	STONE CIRCLE - FIVE-STONE	Stone Circle - Five-Stone
139427	77373	CO060-138----	LAHARANKEAL	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
139591	77809	CO060-139----	LEADAWILLIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139455	78382	CO060-140----	LEADAWILLIN	CHURCH	Church possible
139670	77860	CO060-141----	LEADAWILLIN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
140007	77835	CO060-142----	LEADAWILLIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
139561	77389	CO060-143----	LEADAWILLIN	STONE ROW	Stone Row
140356	76818	CO060-144----	LEADAWILLIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
140263	76612	CO060-145----	LEADAWILLIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
139700	75467	CO060-146----	INCHALEAGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
140706	76025	CO060-147----	BALLYVONGANE	CHURCH	Church possible
141009	75917	CO060-148----	BALLYVONGANE	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
141189	76617	CO060-149001-	BALLYVONGANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141179	76619	CO060-149002-	BALLYVONGANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
141282	76596	CO060-150----	BALLYVONGANE	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
141352	76681	CO060-151001-	COOLGARRIFF	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141345	76693	CO060-151002-	COOLGARRIFF	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain

141358	76693	CO060-151003-	COOLGARRIFF	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
141420	76715	CO060-151004-	COOLGARRIFF	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
141227	76902	CO060-152----	COOLGARRIFF	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
141055	76990	CO060-153----	COOLGARRIFF	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
140803	77524	CO060-154----	COOLGARRIFF	STONE ROW	Stone Row
141317	77546	CO060-155----	COOLGARRIFF	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141883	77097	CO060-156----	COOLGARRIFF	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141641	76876	CO060-157001-	COOLGARRIFF	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
141638	76886	CO060-157002-	COOLGARRIFF	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
141990	76836	CO060-158----	COOLGARRIFF	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
140178	77902	CO060-162----	CARRIGANISH	MILL - UNCLASSIFIED	Mill - Unclassified
135665	75610	CO060-164----	COOLANIDDANE, DERRYROE, SHANAKILL	BRIDGE	Bridge
138096	75941	CO060-165----	RUSHEEN	CHURCH	Church
138052	77316	CO060-177----	KNOCKGLASS	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138530	76021	CO060-179----	RUSHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139573	75476	CO060-180----	INCHALEAGH	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
137290	77902	CO060-186----	KILBERRIHERT	HUT SITE	Hut Site
137303	77690	CO060-195----	KILBERRIHERT	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
138415	77054	CO060-197----	KNOCKGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138687	75723	CO060-202001-	RUSHEEN	CAIRN - RADIAL-STONE CAIRN	Cairn - Radial-Stone Cairn
138682	75709	CO060-202002-	RUSHEEN	CAIRN - RADIAL-STONE CAIRN	Cairn - Radial-Stone Cairn
138565	75980	CO060-203----	RUSHEEN	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
138910	75911	CO060-204----	RUSHEEN	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
138580	75818	CO060-205----	RUSHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138364	75675	CO060-206----	RUSHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139617	76205	CO060-207----	LAHARANKEAL	RABBIT WARREN	Rabbit Warren
137369	77558	CO060-208----	KILBERRIHERT	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair possible
137250	76530	CO060-209----	AUGHINIDA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123454	73981	CO069-020----	CANDROMA	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
123925	74194	CO069-021----	CANDROMA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
123245	71885	CO069-022----	KILMAKAROGUE	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
123492	73062	CO069-033----	KNOCKSAHARN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
123820	72170	CO069-034----	KNOCKSAHARN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
123775	72048	CO069-035----	KNOCKSAHARN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible

123154	71266	CO069-052----	LISBOY MORE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123204	71814	CO069-053----	KILMAKAROGÉ	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
122938	74608	CO069-058----	RAHOONAGH EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
122938	74608	CO069-059----	RAHOONAGH EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
123853	74110	CO069-063----	CANDROMA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
123796	72472	CO069-068----	KNOCKSAHARN	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123741	74358	CO069-075----	CANDROMA	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
123229	71865	CO069-083----	KILMAKAROGÉ	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure possible
123492	75537	CO069-086----	COOLNACAHÉRAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
124039	75392	CO070-001----	COOLNACAHÉRAGH	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
124178	74177	CO070-002----	CANDROMA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
124197	73830	CO070-003----	CANDROMA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
124363	73459	CO070-004----	CANDROMA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
124701	75114	CO070-005----	COOLAVOKIG	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
124946	75221	CO070-006----	COOLAVOKIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125094	75248	CO070-007----	COOLAVOKIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125151	75445	CO070-008001-	COOLAVOKIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125150	75444	CO070-008002-	COOLAVOKIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
125387	75491	CO070-009----	COOLAVOKIG	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
125521	75351	CO070-010----	COOLAVOKIG	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
125351	74943	CO070-011----	COOLAVOKIG	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126226	74263	CO070-012----	COOLAVOKIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126127	75251	CO070-013----	LACKANEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127387	75236	CO070-014----	COOLACRESIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127715	75133	CO070-015----	COOLACRESIG	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
127012	75297	CO070-016----	LISSACRESIG	STONE CIRCLE - FIVE-STONE	Stone Circle - Five-Stone
127423	75150	CO070-017----	LISSACRESIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129705	72952	CO070-018----	INCHIBRACKANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
127640	75017	CO070-019001-	LISSACRESIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127681	75018	CO070-019002-	LISSACRESIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127750	75023	CO070-020----	LISSACRESIG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128239	75121	CO070-021----	CARRIGNAMADDRY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127794	74646	CO070-022----	CARRIGNAMADDRY	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
127849	74685	CO070-023001-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone

127884	74709	CO070-023002-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128113	74452	CO070-024001-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128113	74452	CO070-024002-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128470	74188	CO070-025001-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128470	74188	CO070-025002-	CARRIGNAMADDRY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128296	74584	CO070-026----	CARRIGNAMADDRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128613	74627	CO070-027----	KILLACLUG	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
128689	74554	CO070-028001-	KILLACLUG	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128662	74556	CO070-028002-	KILLACLUG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128699	74475	CO070-029----	KILLACLUG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
128857	74515	CO070-030----	KILLACLUG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128930	74499	CO070-031----	KILLACLUG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129025	74446	CO070-032----	KILLACLUG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129086	74296	CO070-033----	KILLACLUG	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
129271	73353	CO070-034----	CARRIGAPHOOCA	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
129515	73474	CO070-035----	CARRIGAPHOOCA	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
129820	73510	CO070-036----	GLANANARIG	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
129992	74142	CO070-037----	GLANANARIG	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
130540	75379	CO070-038----	GARRANENAGAPPUL	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
130919	75112	CO070-039001-	GLEBE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
130944	75118	CO070-039002-	GLEBE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
131265	75058	CO070-040----	ARDNACRUSHY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
131379	74762	CO070-041----	ARDNACRUSHY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
131557	74744	CO070-042----	ARDNACRUSHY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131902	74838	CO070-043----	ARDNACRUSHY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
131166	74272	CO070-044001-	CLONFADDA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131161	74276	CO070-044002-	CLONFADDA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
131650	74275	CO070-045----	TEERBEG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131763	74014	CO070-046----	CODRUM	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131592	73234	CO070-047----	CODRUM	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131747	73354	CO070-048----	CODRUM	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
132135	73055	CO070-049----	CODRUM	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132268	73233	CO070-050001-	CODRUM	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132268	73229	CO070-050002-	CODRUM	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible

132505	73132	CO070-051----	CODRUM	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132483	73389	CO070-052----	GURTEENROE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
133506	74091	CO070-053----	KILNAGURTEEN	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
124759	73092	CO070-054----	COOLS	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
124335	71746	CO070-055----	DERRINTOGER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125185	72593	CO070-056----	CAHERDAHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125252	72617	CO070-057001-	CAHERDAHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125279	72631	CO070-057002-	CAHERDAHA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125336	72623	CO070-058----	CAHERDAHA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
124915	73152	CO070-059----	CAHERDAHA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
125298	73249	CO070-060----	CAHERDAHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
126134	73436	CO070-061----	PROHUS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126580	73150	CO070-062----	PROHUS	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126024	72692	CO070-063----	CAHERKEREEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126306	72478	CO070-064----	CAHERKEREEEN	HOUSE - INDETERMINATE DATE	House - Indeterminate Date
125995	72066	CO070-065001-	BALLYVOGE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126004	72095	CO070-065002-	BALLYVOGE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125483	71487	CO070-066----	BALLYVOGE	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
125475	71417	CO070-067----	BALLYVOGE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
126058	71760	CO070-068----	BALLYVOGE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126015	71190	CO070-069----	BALLYVOGE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126350	71736	CO070-070----	BALLYVOGE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
126621	71780	CO070-071----	BALLYVOGE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
126870	71852	CO070-072----	KYLEFINCHIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127320	70947	CO070-073----	KYLEFINCHIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127274	71692	CO070-074----	KYLEFINCHIN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127367	71757	CO070-075----	KYLEFINCHIN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127700	71949	CO070-076001-	SHANVALLYSHANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127700	71949	CO070-076002-	SHANVALLYSHANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128001	71703	CO070-077----	SHANVALLYSHANE	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
127878	72548	CO070-078----	DROMAGARRY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127874	73570	CO070-079----	INCHINLINANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129618	72809	CO070-080----	INCHIBRACKANE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
130166	72468	CO070-081----	CURRAHEEN	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia

130007	72236	CO070-082001-	BREHAUN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130019	72249	CO070-082002-	BREHAUN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
129892	71385	CO070-083----	GLEBE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
130007	71703	CO070-084----	DUNDAREIRKE	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
130409	71617	CO070-085----	RALEIGH SOUTH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
130347	71482	CO070-086----	RALEIGH SOUTH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
130990	71453	CO070-087----	RALEIGH SOUTH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131062	72515	CO070-088----	RALEIGH NORTH	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - BELVEDERE	Designed Landscape - Belvedere
131763	72617	CO070-089----	ROCKBOROUGH	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - BELVEDERE	Designed Landscape - Belvedere
131822	71390	CO070-090----	TULLATREADA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
132065	71727	CO070-091----	GORTYLEAHY	STONE ROW	Stone Row
132533	71900	CO070-092----	CARRIGANINE	STONE CIRCLE - FIVE-STONE	Stone Circle - Five-Stone
124564	69640	CO070-093----	AGHACUNNA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
126271	70234	CO070-094----	KNOCKROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
126292	70303	CO070-095----	KNOCKROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126554	70724	CO070-096----	KNOCKROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126819	70677	CO070-097----	KNOCKROE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126999	69559	CO070-098----	COOLCAUM	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127989	69999	CO070-099----	CLONCLUD	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
127442	71530	CO070-100----	DROMREAGUE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
127977	71301	CO070-101001-	DROMREAGUE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
127963	71283	CO070-101002-	DROMREAGUE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128089	70873	CO070-102----	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128003	70824	CO070-103----	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128101	70821	CO070-104001-	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128130	70777	CO070-104002-	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128357	70701	CO070-105----	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128506	70687	CO070-106----	DROMREAGUE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128269	70984	CO070-107001-	DROMREAGUE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128298	70975	CO070-107002-	DROMREAGUE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129141	69406	CO070-108----	TEERGAY	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
130824	72334	CO070-109----	RALEIGH NORTH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
131847	72525	CO070-110----	ROCKBOROUGH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
132070	74930	CO070-111----	KILBOULTRAGH	MILL - UNCLASSIFIED	Mill - Unclassified

133353	73184	CO070-112----	GURTEENROE	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
130333	72639	CO070-113----	CURRAHEEN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
130641	72710	CO070-114----	RALEIGH NORTH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
130803	72776	CO070-115----	RALEIGH NORTH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
124038	73745	CO070-117----	CANDROMA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
129542	74017	CO070-118----	KILLACLUG	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
124737	71560	CO070-119----	DERRINTOGER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130910	75120	CO070-120----	GLEBE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
129516	72853	CO070-121----	INCHIBRACKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131924	73142	CO070-123----	CODRUM	INSCRIBED STONE	Inscribed Stone
125589	74513	CO070-124----	COOLAVOKIG	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
131934	73172	CO070-125----	CODRUM	RITUAL SITE - HOLY/SAINT'S STONE	Ritual Site - Holy/Saint'S Stone
127304	74685	CO070-126----	LISSACRESIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133657	73507	CO070-127----	KILNAGURTEEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
126993	75100	CO070-128----	LISSACRESIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
127246	74598	CO070-129----	LISSACRESIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133953	74611	CO071-001001-	BALLYVEERANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133948	74605	CO071-001002-	BALLYVEERANE	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
134116	74621	CO071-002001-	BALLYVEERANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134109	74619	CO071-002002-	BALLYVEERANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
134514	74771	CO071-003----	BALLYVEERANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134640	74867	CO071-004----	BALLYVEERANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
134792	75381	CO071-005----	DROMDUFF	FIELD BOUNDARY	Field Boundary
135021	75365	CO071-006----	DROMDUFF	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
135337	75242	CO071-007----	DROMDUFF	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135853	75153	CO071-008----	DROMDUFF	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
135760	74620	CO071-009----	KILL	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
135817	74593	CO071-010----	KILL	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
134709	73747	CO071-011----	COOLYHANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
134812	73635	CO071-012----	COOLYHANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
135290	73194	CO071-013----	BEALICK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
135096	72893	CO071-014----	BEALICK	STONE ROW	Stone Row
135239	72868	CO071-015----	BEALICK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135298	72800	CO071-016----	BEALICK	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn

135318	72918	CO071-017----	BEALICK	METALWORKING SITE	Metalworking Site
135947	73288	CO071-018001-	BEALICK	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
135961	73324	CO071-018002-	BEALICK	CIST	Cist
136307	73864	CO071-019----	BEALICK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
136173	74054	CO071-020----	BEALICK	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
135635	73578	CO071-021----	BEALICK	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
136749	75353	CO071-022001-	SHANAKILL	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
136740	75348	CO071-022002-	SHANAKILL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
136794	75328	CO071-022003-	SHANAKILL	HUT SITE	Hut Site
136820	75267	CO071-023----	SHANAKILL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136901	75396	CO071-024----	SHANAKILL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137020	75103	CO071-025----	SHANAKILL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
137353	75065	CO071-026----	SHANAKILL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138329	75214	CO071-027----	COOLKISHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
138261	74992	CO071-028----	COOLKISHA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138502	75111	CO071-029001-	COOLKISHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138502	75111	CO071-029002-	COOLKISHA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137872	74226	CO071-030----	CURRAGHANEARLA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138066	74383	CO071-031----	CURRAGHANEARLA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138952	74281	CO071-032----	CURRAGHANEARLA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
140874	75021	CO071-033----	BEHEENA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141177	74939	CO071-034001-	KNOCKACROGHERA	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair possible
141191	74995	CO071-034002-	KNOCKACROGHERA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
141539	75095	CO071-035----	KNOCKACROGHERA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141240	74286	CO071-036----	KNOCKACROGHERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141601	74583	CO071-037001-	KNOCKACROGHERA	METALWORKING SITE	Metalworking Site possible
141648	74529	CO071-037002-	KNOCKACROGHERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141648	74447	CO071-038----	KNOCKACROGHERA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
141691	74568	CO071-039----	KNOCKACROGHERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
133833	73415	CO071-047001-	MAGHEREEN	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn
133875	73318	CO071-047002-	MAGHEREEN	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn
133806	72986	CO071-048----	GURTEENROE, SLEVEEN EAST	BRIDGE	Bridge
133848	72911	CO071-049----	LACKADUFF	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
133893	72984	CO071-050001-	SLEVEEN EAST	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard

133895	72993	CO071-050002-	SLEVEEN EAST	CHURCH	Church
134862	72081	CO071-051----	SLEVEEN EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135191	71808	CO071-052----	SLEVEEN EAST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
136345	72289	CO071-053----	UMMERA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136390	72427	CO071-054----	UMMERA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136955	72016	CO071-055----	UMMERA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
136873	73149	CO071-056001-	UMMERA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136878	73153	CO071-056002-	UMMERA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136969	73581	CO071-057----	UMMERA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
136827	73768	CO071-058----	UMMERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137593	73879	CO071-059001-	UMMERA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137629	73853	CO071-059002-	UMMERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139943	73149	CO071-060----	COOLALTA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140862	73547	CO071-061----	CARRIGADROHID	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141401	72351	CO071-062001-	CARRIGADROHID	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
141416	72345	CO071-062002-	CARRIGADROHID, KILLINARDRISH	BRIDGE	Bridge
141708	72699	CO071-063----	CARRIGADROHID	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
141197	73199	CO071-064001-	CAPPANAGRAUN	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
141201	73199	CO071-064002-	CAPPANAGRAUN	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
141073	74291	CO071-065----	CAPPANAGRAUN	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141166	71842	CO071-066----	KILLINARDRISH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record possible
141255	71711	CO071-067----	KILLINARDRISH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
141631	71781	CO071-069----	KILLINARDRISH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141504	72219	CO071-070----	KILLINARDRISH	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - BELVEDERE	Designed Landscape - Belvedere
141681	71905	CO071-071----	KILLINARDRISH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
141737	72359	CO071-072----	KILLINARDRISH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
134254	71183	CO071-081----	FARRANAVARRIGANE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
134325	71176	CO071-082001-	FARRANAVARRIGANE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
134323	71184	CO071-082002-	FARRANAVARRIGANE	CHURCH	Church
134172	70217	CO071-083----	INCHINASHINGANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134253	69520	CO071-084----	TOOMS WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134494	69125	CO071-085----	TOOMS WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134695	69303	CO071-086----	TOOMS EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135010	69222	CO071-087----	TOOMS EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain

135507	69220	CO071-089----	TOOMS EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
136152	70623	CO071-090001-	MASHANAGLASS	MOATED SITE	Moated Site
136173	70572	CO071-090002-	MASHANAGLASS	WATER MILL - HORIZONTAL-WHEELED	Water Mill - Horizontal-Wheeled
136244	70870	CO071-091----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136437	70763	CO071-092----	MASHANAGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
136791	70972	CO071-093001-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136844	70948	CO071-093002-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136814	70714	CO071-094001-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136832	70711	CO071-094002-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136858	70711	CO071-094003-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136916	70707	CO071-095001-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136944	70735	CO071-095002-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136976	70708	CO071-095003-	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137077	70738	CO071-096001-	MASHANAGLASS	WELL	Well
137049	70710	CO071-096002-	MASHANAGLASS	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
137312	70420	CO071-097----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138315	69155	CO071-098----	BALLYTRASNA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138309	74808	CO071-099001-	COOLKISHA	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
138310	74820	CO071-099002-	COOLKISHA	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
138127	70787	CO071-100----	ROSNASCALP	STONE CIRCLE - FIVE-STONE	Stone Circle - Five-Stone
138378	71439	CO071-102001-	CAUM	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
138374	71451	CO071-102002-	CAUM	CHURCH	Church
138407	71500	CO071-103----	CAUM	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
138775	71727	CO071-104----	CAUM	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
139813	70469	CO071-105----	COOLNACARRIGA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
140352	71135	CO071-107001-	CLASSES	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140384	71100	CO071-107002-	CLASSES	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139965	70828	CO071-108001-	BAWNATEMPLE	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
140015	70800	CO071-108002-	BAWNATEMPLE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
139943	70835	CO071-108003-	BAWNATEMPLE	CHURCH	Church
139965	70840	CO071-108004-	BAWNATEMPLE	CHURCH	Church
139981	70855	CO071-108005-	BAWNATEMPLE	CROSS-SLAB	Cross-Slab
139967	70742	CO071-108006-	BAWNATEMPLE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
139892	70746	CO071-108007-	BAWNATEMPLE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain

140602	71076	CO071-109----	BAWNATEMPLE	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
140846	70888	CO071-110001-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140858	70880	CO071-110002-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140677	71075	CO071-111001-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140753	71045	CO071-111002-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140779	71042	CO071-111003-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140801	71031	CO071-111004-	BAWNATEMPLE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140827	71212	CO071-112----	BAWNATEMPLE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
141240	71163	CO071-113001-	COOLNASOON	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
141240	71163	CO071-113002-	COOLNASOON	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
141250	71180	CO071-113003-	KILLINARDRISH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
140723	69082	CO071-114----	SHANDANGAN WEST	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
140928	69257	CO071-115----	SHANDANGAN WEST	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
139746	70797	CO071-120----	COOLNACARRIGA	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
141198	71057	CO071-121----	COOLNASOON	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141075	71326	CO071-122----	KILLINARDRISH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141052	71264	CO071-123----	KILLINARDRISH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141112	71307	CO071-124----	KILLINARDRISH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141143	71300	CO071-125----	KILLINARDRISH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140002	72440	CO071-126----	COOLALTA	BURNT SPREAD	Burnt Spread possible
136827	69650	CO071-127----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136173	70572	CO071-128----	MASHANAGLASS	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
136148	70485	CO071-129----	MASHANAGLASS	KILN - CORN-DRYING	Kiln - Corn-Drying
138228	72144	CO071-130----	COOLACAREEN	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
137599	70296	CO071-131----	ROSNASCALP	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136914	69602	CO071-132----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136382	70208	CO071-133----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136641	70170	CO071-134----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
136652	70491	CO071-135----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137200	70626	CO071-136----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
136390	70174	CO071-137----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
138070	71819	CO071-138----	COOLACAREEN	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137494	69877	CO071-139----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137537	69881	CO071-140----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia

137162	71569	CO071-141----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137534	70355	CO071-142----	MASHANAGLASS	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
137729	70501	CO071-143----	ROSNASCALP	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139967	72405	CO071-144----	COOLALTA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139910	72400	CO071-145----	COOLALTA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141539	75095	CO071-146----	KNOCKACROGHERA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
136008	69770	CO071-147----	INCHINASHINGANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
141332	72425	CO071-148----	CARRIGADROHID	CHURCH	Church
141150	71061	CO071-149----	COOLNASOON	SCHOOL	School
135836	70476	CO071-150----	COOLCOUR	BRIDGE	Bridge
134110	72735	CO071-151----	SLEVEEN EAST	BUILDING	Building
139650	74830	CO071-152----	DROMBEG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
139938	74902	CO071-153----	DROMBEG	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
137791	71368	CO071-154----	COOLACAREEN	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound
133993	72883	CO071-156----	SLEVEEN EAST	SETTLEMENT CLUSTER	Settlement Cluster (17th century)
139813	70469	CO071-157----	COOLNACARRIGA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
122924	66234	CO081-015001-	GLEBE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
122933	66237	CO081-015002-	GLEBE	CHURCH	Church
122971	66477	CO081-016----	GLEBE	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
123893	66599	CO081-017----	CARRIGNACURRA	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
123011	63254	CO081-029----	DERRYGORTNACLOGHY	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
123037	63336	CO081-030----	DERRYGORTNACLOGHY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
123142	63247	CO081-031----	DERRYGORTNACLOGHY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
123070	63126	CO081-032----	GORTATANAVALLY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
123390	64097	CO081-033----	GORTANEADIN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123941	66587	CO082-001----	CARRIGNACURRA	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
125956	67534	CO082-002----	ROSSMORE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
125693	68453	CO082-003----	COOLEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126317	68214	CO082-004----	CLOONSHEAR BEG	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126623	68223	CO082-005----	CLOONSHEAR BEG	STONE ROW	Stone Row
127219	68517	CO082-006----	CLOONSHEAR BEG	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
127485	68938	CO082-007----	GLASHEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
126538	67733	CO082-008----	CARRIGNANEELAGH	CASTLE - UNCLASSIFIED	Castle - Unclassified
126501	67417	CO082-009----	INCHINANEAVE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

125971	66966	CO082-010----	INCHINANEAVE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
126129	67028	CO082-011----	INCHINANEAVE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
127201	67557	CO082-012001-	KILBARRY	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
127201	67557	CO082-012002-	KILBARRY	CHURCH	Church
127649	68092	CO082-013----	COOLNACRANNAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
127677	67930	CO082-014----	COOLNACRANNAGH	SLAB-LINED BURIAL	Slab-Lined Burial
127829	67939	CO082-015----	DROMCARRA NORTH	STONE ROW	Stone Row
128922	67651	CO082-016----	DROMCARRA SOUTH	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
129774	67907	CO082-017----	COOLDANIEL	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
129938	67175	CO082-018----	COOLDANIEL	MILL - CARDING	Mill - Carding
130175	66937	CO082-019----	MONEYCUSKER	CHURCH	Church possible
130190	66872	CO082-019001-	MONEYCUSKER	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
130897	67098	CO082-020----	MONEYCUSKER	BATTLEFIELD	Battlefield possible
130910	66808	CO082-021001-	MONEYCUSKER	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
130912	66781	CO082-021002-	MONEYCUSKER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130879	66820	CO082-021003-	MONEYCUSKER	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well possible
130902	66826	CO082-021004-	MONEYCUSKER	CHURCH	Church
130912	66819	CO082-021005-	MONEYCUSKER	CHURCH	Church
131155	66852	CO082-022----	MONEYCUSKER	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131503	66953	CO082-023----	MONEYCUSKER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131637	66761	CO082-024----	MONEYCUSKER	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131707	68633	CO082-025----	DROMKEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131960	68352	CO082-026----	GORTACURRIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132312	67819	CO082-027----	MOUNTMUSIC	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132604	67920	CO082-028----	MOUNTMUSIC	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132527	67810	CO082-029----	MOUNTMUSIC	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132517	67532	CO082-030----	MOUNTMUSIC	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133139	67489	CO082-031----	MOUNTMUSIC	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131507	66340	CO082-032----	TEERELTON	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131789	66322	CO082-033001-	TEERELTON	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
131841	66282	CO082-033002-	TEERELTON	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
132290	66772	CO082-034----	TEERELTON	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132374	67005	CO082-035001-	TEERELTON	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132374	67005	CO082-035002-	TEERELTON	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain

132681	66949	CO082-036----	TEERELTON	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133113	66588	CO082-037----	ARDANENEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125236	65143	CO082-038----	TEERANASSIG	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
125384	64978	CO082-039----	TEERANASSIG	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125770	64480	CO082-040----	GORTEENADROLANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
125743	64226	CO082-041----	GORTEENADROLANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126778	64182	CO082-042----	CUSDUFF	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126820	64317	CO082-043----	CUSDUFF	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
127390	65456	CO082-044----	CLONMOYLE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129259	65640	CO082-045001-	COOLDORRAGHA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
129259	65640	CO082-045002-	COOLDORRAGHA	OGHAM STONE	Ogham Stone
129259	65640	CO082-045003-	COOLDORRAGHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
129259	65640	CO082-045004-	COOLDORRAGHA	CHURCH	Church
128870	62877	CO082-046----	CLASHBREDANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129433	66823	CO082-047----	COOLDORRAGHA	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
130289	65463	CO082-048----	DESHURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131414	65762	CO082-049----	DESHURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
131203	65033	CO082-050001-	DESHURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131186	65024	CO082-050002-	DESHURE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
131396	64678	CO082-051----	DESHURE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131597	64697	CO082-052001-	DESHURE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131597	64697	CO082-052002-	DESHURE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131684	65088	CO082-053----	DESHURE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
131934	65126	CO082-054001-	LISNACUDDY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131922	65146	CO082-054002-	LISNACUDDY	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
131934	65126	CO082-054003-	LISNACUDDY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
132424	65600	CO082-055----	ROSSNAKILLA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
132513	65786	CO082-056----	ROSSNAKILLA	STONE ROW	Stone Row
132531	65841	CO082-057----	ROSSNAKILLA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132595	65767	CO082-058----	ROSSNAKILLA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132838	65946	CO082-059----	ROSSNAKILLA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133090	65910	CO082-060----	ROSSNAKILLA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
133638	65971	CO082-061----	ARDANENEEN	CUPMARKED STONE	Cupmarked Stone possible
124634	63034	CO082-062----	COMMONS	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone

125625	63597	CO082-063----	HAREMOUNT	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
126436	63326	CO082-064----	HAREMOUNT	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128439	64235	CO082-065----	COOLACLEVANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128710	63958	CO082-066----	COOLACLEVANE	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
128959	64223	CO082-067----	CARRIGBOY, COOLACLEVANE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
128674	63899	CO082-068----	CARRIGBOY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128752	63794	CO082-069----	CARRIGBOY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129005	64145	CO082-070----	CARRIGBOY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
129231	63421	CO082-071----	CARRIGBOY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129275	63137	CO082-072----	CARRIGBOY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129356	63371	CO082-073----	CARRIGBOY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
129340	64572	CO082-074----	CARRIGBOY	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
130209	64258	CO082-075001-	CARRIGBOY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130209	64258	CO082-075002-	CARRIGBOY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130586	64305	CO082-076----	BAULBRACK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131895	62774	CO082-077----	CLASHBREDANE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
132583	65369	CO082-078----	KNOCKANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133123	65534	CO082-079----	KNOCKANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133378	65408	CO082-080----	KNOCKANE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
133295	65129	CO082-081----	KNOCKANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133477	64873	CO082-082----	KNOCKANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133020	64662	CO082-083----	KNOCKANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
132929	64587	CO082-084001-	KNOCKANE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
132934	64594	CO082-084002-	KNOCKANE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
132924	64607	CO082-084003-	KNOCKANE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
132874	64243	CO082-085001-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132929	64215	CO082-085002-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132950	64259	CO082-085003-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132969	64201	CO082-085004-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132991	64216	CO082-085005-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
133007	64229	CO082-085006-	KNOCKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
133434	64270	CO082-086----	KNOCKANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129505	65870	CO082-087----	COOLDORRAGHA	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
128261	65924	CO082-088----	CLONMOYLE	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn

128769	63510	CO082-089----	CARRIGBOY	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
131551	67192	CO082-090----	MONEYCUSKER	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
127812	63821	CO082-091----	COOLACLEVANE	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
125770	64480	CO082-097----	GORTEENADROLANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
131707	68633	CO082-098----	DROMKEEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131960	68352	CO082-099----	GORTACURRIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130785	68124	CO082-100----	COOLDANIEL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130910	68318	CO082-101----	COOLDANIEL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
129170	63571	CO082-102----	CARRIGBOY	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
130527	67570	CO082-103----	COOLDANIEL	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
131169	68944	CO082-104----	COOLDANIEL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130689	68264	CO082-105----	COOLDANIEL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130856	67508	CO082-106----	COOLDANIEL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
132190	68600	CO082-107----	GORTACURRIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130527	67570	CO082-108----	COOLDANIEL	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
131881	67711	CO082-110----	BALLINA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133405	64759	CO082-111----	KNOCKANE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133393	64773	CO082-111001-	KNOCKANE	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
132156	68604	CO082-112----	GORTACURRIG	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
124431	63186	CO082-113----	COMMONS	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock possible
130346	66532	CO082-114----	MONEYCUSKER	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
134444	68902	CO083-002----	TOOMS EAST	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
135059	69101	CO083-003----	TOOMS EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134709	67998	CO083-004----	TOOMS EAST	BARROW - RING-BARROW	Barrow - Ring-Barrow
134323	67244	CO083-005----	KILNAROVANAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
134302	67117	CO083-006----	KILNAROVANAGH	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
134507	67204	CO083-007----	KILNAROVANAGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
135523	67144	CO083-008----	TEEREEVEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
135993	66861	CO083-009001-	TEEREEVEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135986	66874	CO083-009002-	TEEREEVEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135693	68149	CO083-010----	DUNISKY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
136011	68297	CO083-011----	DUNISKY	INSCRIBED STONE	Inscribed Stone
136124	67963	CO083-012----	DUNISKY	CASTLE - UNCLASSIFIED	Castle - Unclassified
136469	68098	CO083-013001-	DUNISKY	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard

136480	68109	CO083-013002-	DUNISKY	CHURCH	Church
136502	68114	CO083-013003-	DUNISKY	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - FOLLY	Designed Landscape - Folly
136494	68076	CO083-013004-	DUNISKY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136436	68818	CO083-014----	DUNISKY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137149	68993	CO083-015----	DUNISKY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138268	68475	CO083-016----	DUNISKY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
138561	68549	CO083-017----	BALLYTRASNA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
138259	67267	CO083-018001-	CARRIGDARRERY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138274	67249	CO083-018002-	CARRIGDARRERY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138821	67613	CO083-019----	CARRIGDARRERY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
139740	67884	CO083-020001-	CROSSMAHON	CHURCH	Church
139754	67876	CO083-020002-	CROSSMAHON	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
139712	68112	CO083-021----	CROSSMAHON	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
139313	68989	CO083-022----	CURRAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140352	68519	CO083-023001-	SHANDANGAN WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140360	68450	CO083-023002-	SHANDANGAN WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140371	68418	CO083-023003-	SHANDANGAN WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140391	68344	CO083-024----	SHANDANGAN WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140890	68611	CO083-025----	SHANDANGAN WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140774	67743	CO083-026----	LISSARDAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
140637	67025	CO083-027----	LISSARDAGH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
141651	67108	CO083-028----	KILCONDY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
141814	67080	CO083-029----	KILCONDY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135221	65309	CO083-031----	GREENVILLE	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - ORNAMENTAL LAKE	Designed Landscape - Ornamental Lake
133860	66572	CO083-034----	ARDANENEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
134660	66650	CO083-035----	ARDANENEEN	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
134077	64966	CO083-036001-	GREENVILLE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
134079	64936	CO083-036002-	GREENVILLE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
134827	65708	CO083-037----	GREENVILLE	DAM	Dam
135623	65431	CO083-038----	DUNMARKLUN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136046	65753	CO083-039----	DUNMARKLUN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
136358	65793	CO083-040----	DUNMARKLUN	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
136102	65330	CO083-041----	CLEARAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
136323	65212	CO083-042----	CLEARAGH	ROCK ART	Rock Art

136865	65022	CO083-043----	CLEARAGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137097	65023	CO083-044----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137328	65153	CO083-045----	KILBARRY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
137196	66207	CO083-046001-	KILBARRY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
137270	66159	CO083-046002-	KILBARRY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
137215	66312	CO083-047001-	KILBARRY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
137215	66312	CO083-047002-	KILBARRY	CHURCH	Church possible
137348	66267	CO083-048----	KILBARRY	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE FEATURE	Designed Landscape Feature
137686	65308	CO083-049----	KNOCKACAREIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137452	65127	CO083-050----	KNOCKACAREIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137289	64629	CO083-051----	KNOCKACAREIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138670	65119	CO083-052----	COOLDUFF	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139637	64892	CO083-053----	COOLDUFF	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138881	65705	CO083-054001-	COOLDUFF	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
138860	65703	CO083-054002-	COOLDUFF	CHURCH	Church
139216	65711	CO083-055001-	COOLDUFF	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
139287	65733	CO083-055002-	COOLDUFF	CHURCH	Church
139297	65750	CO083-055003-	COOLDUFF	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
139280	65695	CO083-055004-	COOLDUFF	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138590	66562	CO083-056----	COOLDUFF	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138639	66679	CO083-057----	BALLYMICHAEL	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140041	66751	CO083-058----	BALLYMICHAEL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140179	66222	CO083-059001-	BALLYMICHAEL	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
140186	66197	CO083-059002-	BALLYMICHAEL	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
140381	66238	CO083-060001-	BALLYMICHAEL	PENITENTIAL STATION	Penitential Station
140396	66284	CO083-060002-	BALLYMICHAEL	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
140417	66244	CO083-060003-	BALLYMICHAEL, CLOGHMACOW	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
140385	66040	CO083-061001-	CLOGHMACOW	CAIRN - RADIAL-STONE CAIRN	Cairn - Radial-Stone Cairn
140403	66026	CO083-061002-	CLOGHMACOW	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
139530	65491	CO083-062001-	CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139534	65483	CO083-062002-	CLOGHMACOW	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
139560	65529	CO083-062003-	CLOGHMACOW	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
139532	65162	CO083-063001-	CLOGHMACOW	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
139537	65189	CO083-063002-	CLOGHMACOW	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group

139863	65577	CO083-064----	CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140116	65594	CO083-065----	CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140287	65563	CO083-066001-	CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140291	65581	CO083-066002-	CLOGHMACOW	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
140747	65848	CO083-067----	CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141186	66058	CO083-068----	CLODAH, CLOGHMACOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141441	66740	CO083-069----	CLODAH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
141722	66607	CO083-070----	CLODAH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
141553	65588	CO083-071001-	CLODAH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141555	65602	CO083-071002-	CLODAH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
141796	65326	CO083-072----	CLODAH	MOATED SITE	Moated Site
133823	64315	CO083-077----	KNOCKANE	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
133988	63874	CO083-078----	LACKAREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135488	63226	CO083-079----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
136222	63940	CO083-080----	KNOCKBOY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136493	63767	CO083-081----	KNOCKBOY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
136508	63496	CO083-082----	KNOCKBOY	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136736	63555	CO083-083----	KNOCKBOY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
136684	62832	CO083-084----	KNOCKNANEIRK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137034	63203	CO083-085001-	KNOCKNANEIRK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137056	63199	CO083-085002-	KNOCKNANEIRK	STONE CIRCLE - FIVE-STONE	Stone Circle - Five-Stone
136929	63458	CO083-086----	KNOCKNANEIRK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137496	62847	CO083-087----	KNOCKNANEIRK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137712	62916	CO083-088----	KNOCKNANEIRK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137640	63289	CO083-089----	KNOCKNANEIRK	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
137992	63341	CO083-090001-	KNOCKNANEIRK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137993	63321	CO083-090002-	KNOCKNANEIRK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138360	62901	CO083-091001-	KNOCKNANEIRK	BRIDGE	Bridge
138403	62925	CO083-091002-	KNOCKNANEIRK	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn
138983	63438	CO083-092----	CURRACLOGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138861	63949	CO083-093001-	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138872	63914	CO083-093002-	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138879	63923	CO083-093003-	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138832	64059	CO083-094----	CURRACLOGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

139212	64155	CO083-095001-	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139232	64133	CO083-095002-	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139341	64262	CO083-096001-	CURRACLOGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139337	64274	CO083-096002-	CURRACLOGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
139640	64627	CO083-097----	CURRACLOGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
139053	63882	CO083-098----	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139417	63831	CO083-099----	CURRACLOGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139571	63691	CO083-100----	POULARICK	MOATED SITE	Moated Site
139337	63003	CO083-101----	POULARICK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
139448	63048	CO083-102----	POULARICK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
139601	62697	CO083-103----	POULARICK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139697	63213	CO083-104----	POULARICK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140226	62879	CO083-105----	POULARICK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140461	62885	CO083-106----	POULARICK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
140849	64872	CO083-107----	CURRABEHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
141265	64736	CO083-108----	CURRABEHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141042	64357	CO083-109001-	CURRABEHA	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
141043	64303	CO083-109002-	CURRABEHA	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
141177	64006	CO083-110----	CURRABEHA	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
141564	63279	CO083-111----	ARDRAH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
142117	62673	CO083-112001-	LAGHTNEILL	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
142114	62664	CO083-112002-	LAGHTNEILL	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
142094	63736	CO083-114001-	BELLMOUNT UPPER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
142099	63707	CO083-114002-	BELLMOUNT UPPER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138396	63074	CO083-120----	KNOCKNANEIRK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138558	62933	CO083-121----	KNOCKNANEIRK	MILL - FULLING	Mill - Fulling
137697	69030	CO083-122----	DUNISKY	BRIDGE	Bridge
137704	66750	CO083-123----	KILBARRY	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
138026	67247	CO083-124----	CARRIGDARRERY	BRIDGE	Bridge
139589	64057	CO083-125001-	CURRACLOGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
139601	64079	CO083-125002-	CURRACLOGH	MILL - FULLING	Mill - Fulling
141693	63774	CO083-126----	ARDRAH	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
136224	69071	CO083-128----	TOOMS EAST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135623	65431	CO083-131----	DUNMARKLUN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible

140890	68611	CO083-132----	SHANDANGAN WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
139167	67750	CO083-133----	CROSSMAHON	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137710	63470	CO083-134----	KNOCKNANEIRK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
139090	66633	CO083-135----	BALLYMICHAEL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138019	63216	CO083-136----	KNOCKNANEIRK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138019	63216	CO083-137----	KNOCKNANEIRK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136321	67504	CO083-138----	TEEREEVEN	EARTHWORK	Earthwork
137362	66350	CO083-139----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138983	68002	CO083-140----	CARRIGDARRERY	BRIDGE	Bridge
135474	65405	CO083-141----	DUNMARKLUN	BRIDGE	Bridge
141798	67411	CO083-142----	KILCONDY	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
138610	63253	CO083-143----	CURRACLOGH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
137376	64974	CO083-144----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137631	64732	CO083-145----	KNOCKACAREIGH	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137244	65503	CO083-146----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
137321	65390	CO083-147----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137265	65768	CO083-148----	KILBARRY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
134705	66673	CO083-150----	ARDANENEEN	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
142079	66583	CO083-151----	INCHIRAHILLY	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
140753	66271	CO083-152001-	CLOGHMACOW	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
140716	66253	CO083-152002-	CLOGHMACOW	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
137763	63351	CO083-153----	KNOCKNANEIRK	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure possible
140706	66751	CO083-154----	BALLYMICHAEL	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well possible
137034	63203	CO083-156----	KNOCKNANEIRK	STANDING STONE (PRESENT LOCATION)	Standing Stone (Present Location)
123555	62512	CO093-022001-	CARRIGDANGAN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
123551	62476	CO093-022002-	CARRIGDANGAN	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
123709	61483	CO093-023----	CARRIGDANGAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
123263	60230	CO093-050----	INCHINCURKA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
123230	59768	CO093-051----	INCHINCURKA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
123263	59561	CO093-052001-	INCHINCURKA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
123284	59513	CO093-052002-	INCHINCURKA	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
123426	59384	CO093-053----	INCHINCURKA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
123639	61733	CO093-072----	CARRIGDANGAN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
124875	62238	CO094-001----	JOHNSTOWN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

125033	62160	CO094-002001-	JOHNSTOWN	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
125044	62172	CO094-002002-	JOHNSTOWN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
125093	62121	CO094-003----	JOHNSTOWN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
125571	62376	CO094-004----	JOHNSTOWN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
126043	62029	CO094-005----	MAMUCKY	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
126757	62310	CO094-006----	MAMUCKY	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
126723	62019	CO094-007----	MAMUCKY, SHANACASHELKNEEVES	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127402	62335	CO094-008----	SHANACASHELKNEEVES	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
127873	61785	CO094-009----	SHANACASHEL	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128345	61447	CO094-010----	SHANACASHEL	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
128724	61373	CO094-011001-	SHANACASHEL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128724	61373	CO094-011002-	SHANACASHEL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
129206	61034	CO094-012----	SHANACASHEL	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128749	62357	CO094-013----	CLASHBREDANE	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
129557	62353	CO094-014----	CLASHBREDANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129679	60402	CO094-015----	MALLOW	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
129839	60176	CO094-016----	MALLOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130003	60633	CO094-017001-	MALLOW	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130022	60645	CO094-017002-	MALLOW	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
130632	62451	CO094-018----	CLASHBREDANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131724	62698	CO094-019----	CLASHBREDANE	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
131908	62727	CO094-020----	CLASHBREDANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131193	62402	CO094-021----	CLASHBREDANE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
131801	62362	CO094-022----	SLIEVEOWEN	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
130675	61659	CO094-023----	SLIEVEOWEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
130938	61556	CO094-024001-	SLIEVEOWEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130938	61556	CO094-024002-	SLIEVEOWEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131115	61369	CO094-025----	MONEYGAFF WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
130885	60655	CO094-026----	MONEYGAFF WEST	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
131333	60976	CO094-027----	MONEYGAFF WEST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
132014	61280	CO094-028----	MONEYGAFF WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
131636	61713	CO094-029----	MONEYGAFF WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131636	61713	CO094-029001-	MONEYGAFF WEST	HUT SITE	Hut Site
131580	61833	CO094-030----	MONEYGAFF WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible

132056	61581	CO094-031----	MONEYGAFF WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132974	61283	CO094-032----	MONEYGAFF EAST	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
133315	61003	CO094-033001-	MONEYGAFF EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133315	61003	CO094-033002-	MONEYGAFF EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
133184	62096	CO094-034001-	MONEYGAFF EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133184	62096	CO094-034002-	MONEYGAFF EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133184	62096	CO094-034003-	MONEYGAFF EAST	HUT SITE	Hut Site possible
132989	62450	CO094-035----	REANACAHHERAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
133405	62234	CO094-036----	REANACAHHERAGH	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
124502	60663	CO094-037----	KILNADUR	CHURCH	Church
124748	60630	CO094-038----	KILNADUR	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
124427	59823	CO094-039001-	KILNADUR	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
124420	59833	CO094-039002-	KILNADUR	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
124441	59839	CO094-039003-	KILNADUR	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
124473	59799	CO094-039004-	KILNADUR	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
124080	59393	CO094-040----	KILNADUR	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
124157	59325	CO094-041----	KILNADUR	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
124651	58958	CO094-042----	AULTAGHREAGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
125461	58514	CO094-043----	SHANLARAGH	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
125891	59202	CO094-044001-	SHANLARAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125891	59202	CO094-044002-	SHANLARAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
125724	59321	CO094-045----	SHANLARAGH	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
125824	60544	CO094-046----	GORTROE	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
126111	60619	CO094-047----	GORTROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126669	59733	CO094-048----	CURRADRINAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126705	58851	CO094-049001-	CURRADRINAGH	DESIGNED LANDSCAPE - BELVEDERE	Designed Landscape - Belvedere
126776	58867	CO094-049002-	CURRADRINAGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
127437	59038	CO094-050----	CURRADRINAGH	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
127503	58637	CO094-051----	AHAKEERA	CASTLE - TOWER HOUSE	Castle - Tower House
127749	58887	CO094-052----	AHAKEERA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
127451	60506	CO094-053----	GLAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128311	59790	CO094-054----	LISHEENLEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129710	59275	CO094-055----	ANAHARLICK	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
129883	59276	CO094-056----	ANAHARLICK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

130596	59053	CO094-057----	ANAHARLICK	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
130199	58733	CO094-058----	BUCKREE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
130727	59843	CO094-059----	LISSICORRANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131263	60486	CO094-060001-	CAPPEEN WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131280	60486	CO094-060002-	CAPPEEN WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
131628	60598	CO094-061001-	CAPPEEN WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131628	60598	CO094-061002-	CAPPEEN WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131861	60241	CO094-062----	CAPPEEN WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
132390	60251	CO094-063----	CAPPEEN EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133405	60597	CO094-064----	CAPPEEN EAST	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
133290	60299	CO094-065----	CAPPEEN EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
133307	59325	CO094-066----	CAPPEEN EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133307	59325	CO094-066001-	CAPPEEN EAST	HUT SITE	Hut Site
132513	59329	CO094-067----	PADDOCK	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
132591	59290	CO094-068----	PADDOCK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
132702	59159	CO094-069----	PADDOCK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
133032	58953	CO094-070----	PADDOCK	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
133420	60241	CO094-071001-	CAPPEEN EAST	BURIAL	Burial
133430	60214	CO094-071002-	CAPPEEN EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133432	60204	CO094-071003-	LACKANASHINNAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
123876	57831	CO094-072----	NEASKIN	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
124784	58016	CO094-073----	AULTAGH	OGHAM STONE	Ogham Stone
124819	58107	CO094-074----	AULTAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
124929	58151	CO094-075----	AULTAGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
125269	56882	CO094-076----	ARDCAHAN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
125885	56551	CO094-077----	ARDCAHAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
126002	56616	CO094-078----	ARDCAHAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125837	57405	CO094-079----	ARDCAHAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
126035	57860	CO094-080001-	KILMALOODA	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
126035	57860	CO094-080002-	KILMALOODA	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
126818	57984	CO094-081----	BEHAGULLANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
126880	57544	CO094-082----	BEHAGULLANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127404	57683	CO094-083----	BEHAGULLANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127559	58013	CO094-084----	BEHAGULLANE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

127651	56653	CO094-085----	BEHAGULLANE	STONE ROW	Stone Row
128633	57325	CO094-086----	SHANAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
130384	57876	CO094-087001-	GORTALEEN	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel possible
130419	57871	CO094-087002-	GORTALEEN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
130745	57962	CO094-088----	KINNEIGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130973	57533	CO094-089----	KINNEIGH	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
130937	57479	CO094-090----	KINNEIGH	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
131100	57445	CO094-091----	KINNEIGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131086	56623	CO094-092----	KINNEIGH	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
131301	57444	CO094-093----	KINNEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131449	57470	CO094-094----	KINNEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131573	57654	CO094-095----	KINNEIGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131494	57755	CO094-096----	KINNEIGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
131045	57994	CO094-097----	BALLYVELONE WEST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
131169	58342	CO094-098001-	BALLYVELONE WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131169	58342	CO094-098002-	BALLYVELONE WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131544	58951	CO094-099----	BALLYVELONE WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
131850	58556	CO094-100----	BALLYVELONE WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132088	57840	CO094-101----	BALLYVELONE EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
132948	57882	CO094-102----	BALLYVELONE EAST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
132714	57353	CO094-103----	SLEENOGE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
132677	57231	CO094-104001-	SLEENOGE	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
132699	57250	CO094-104002-	SLEENOGE	ROUND TOWER	Round Tower
132744	57279	CO094-104003-	SLEENOGE	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
132740	57287	CO094-104004-	SLEENOGE	CHURCH	Church
132732	57244	CO094-104005-	SLEENOGE	CHURCH	Church
132744	57279	CO094-104006-	SLEENOGE	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone possible
131897	56811	CO094-105----	CLOONAREAGUE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133052	56435	CO094-106----	ARDKILLEEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
133274	56532	CO094-107----	ARDKILLEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
125515	56909	CO094-108----	ARDCAHAN	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
125283	57751	CO094-109----	AULTAGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
130081	62029	CO094-110----	CLASHBREDANE	MOUND	Mound
130347	61103	CO094-111----	SLIEVEOWEN	MOUND	Mound

124856	62033	CO094-112----	JOHNSTOWN	CHURCH	Church
126335	60109	CO094-113----	GORTROE	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
127013	59795	CO094-114----	CURRADRINAGH	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
131352	56663	CO094-115----	KINNEIGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
127475	58607	CO094-120----	AHAKEERA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126035	57860	CO094-121----	KILMALOODA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
131897	56811	CO094-122----	CLOONAREAGUE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
127024	59751	CO094-123----	CURRADRINAGH	DISTILLERY	Distillery
126544	59891	CO094-124----	CURRADRINAGH	WINDMILL	Windmill
127654	56620	CO094-125----	BEHAGULLANE	CAIRN - RADIAL-STONE CAIRN	Cairn - Radial-Stone Cairn
132740	57287	CO094-126----	SLEENOGE	CHURCH	Church
129885	58988	CO094-127----	ANAHARLICK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
126723	62019	CO094-128----	MAMUCKY	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
128126	62444	CO094-130001-	KNOCKANEREAGH	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
128098	62445	CO094-130002-	KNOCKANEREAGH	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
128098	62445	CO094-130003-	KNOCKANEREAGH	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
132078	62240	CO094-131----	SLIEVEOWEN	FIELD BOUNDARY	Field Boundary(s), possible
131995	62358	CO094-133----	SLIEVEOWEN	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
133796	62134	CO095-001----	MONEYGAFF EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134567	61342	CO095-002----	MONEYGAFF EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134649	62127	CO095-003----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134775	61875	CO095-004----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134654	61669	CO095-005----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134892	61489	CO095-006----	GARRANEREAGH	MOUND	Mound
135084	61538	CO095-007----	GARRANEREAGH	MOUND	Mound
135103	61932	CO095-008----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135237	61992	CO095-009----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135246	61515	CO095-010----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135349	61329	CO095-011----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135629	61778	CO095-012001-	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135629	61778	CO095-012002-	GARRANEREAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136061	62056	CO095-013----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136228	62123	CO095-014----	GARRANEREAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136228	62123	CO095-014001-	GARRANEREAGH	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime

136359	62206	CO095-015----	GARRANEREAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137077	62614	CO095-016----	KNOCKNANEIRK	STONE CIRCLE - MULTIPLE-STONE	Stone Circle - Multiple-Stone
137378	62484	CO095-017----	KNOCKNANEIRK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137770	61972	CO095-018----	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136638	61119	CO095-019----	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137083	60790	CO095-020001-	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
137075	60794	CO095-020002-	BENGOUR WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
136880	60399	CO095-021----	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137181	60318	CO095-022----	BENGOUR WEST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137125	60205	CO095-023----	BENGOUR WEST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY/SAINT'S STONE	Ritual Site - Holy/Saint'S Stone
138095	60900	CO095-024----	BENGOUR WEST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138169	60715	CO095-025----	BENGOUR WEST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY/SAINT'S STONE	Ritual Site - Holy/Saint'S Stone
138302	60674	CO095-026----	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138459	60392	CO095-027001-	BENGOUR WEST	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
138460	60343	CO095-027002-	BENGOUR WEST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138283	59827	CO095-028----	BENGOUR WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138777	60005	CO095-029----	COOLANAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
138520	60444	CO095-030----	BENGOUR EAST, BENGOUR WEST	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
138835	60958	CO095-031001-	BENGOUR EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138835	60958	CO095-031002-	BENGOUR EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138188	61765	CO095-032001-	BENGOUR EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138158	61781	CO095-032002-	BENGOUR EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138188	61765	CO095-032003-	BENGOUR EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
138092	62324	CO095-033----	BENGOUR EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
138307	62300	CO095-034----	BENGOUR EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138470	62333	CO095-035----	BENGOUR EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134037	59653	CO095-038----	MONEYNACROHA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
134326	59425	CO095-039----	MONEYNACROHA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133686	58888	CO095-040001-	GARLAND	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133686	58888	CO095-040002-	GARLAND	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133903	58579	CO095-041----	GARLAND	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
134386	58422	CO095-042----	SHANACLOGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134523	58646	CO095-043----	SHANACLOGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135318	57843	CO095-044----	BELROSE UPPER	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground

135580	58119	CO095-045----	BELROSE UPPER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136364	57560	CO095-046----	BELROSE UPPER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136030	58797	CO095-047----	BELROSE UPPER	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
135749	59097	CO095-048----	BELROSE UPPER	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
135797	59231	CO095-049001-	RUSHFIELD	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
135797	59231	CO095-049002-	RUSHFIELD	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135811	59364	CO095-050----	RUSHFIELD	CHURCH	Church
135534	59713	CO095-051----	FARRANMAREEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
136772	59711	CO095-052----	LISSAROURKE	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime
137024	59283	CO095-053----	LISSAROURKE	BOULDER-BURIAL	Boulder-Burial
136743	59072	CO095-054----	LISSAROURKE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136324	58488	CO095-055----	LISSAROURKE	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
136593	57989	CO095-056001-	LARAVOOLTA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136593	57989	CO095-056002-	LARAVOOLTA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
136784	58392	CO095-057----	LARAVOOLTA	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137305	58444	CO095-058----	LARAVOOLTA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
137211	58125	CO095-059----	LARAVOOLTA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137293	57987	CO095-060----	LARAVOOLTA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137587	57506	CO095-061----	LARAVOOLTA	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
138206	56931	CO095-062----	KILLANEER	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
138151	57670	CO095-063----	KILLANEER	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138102	57872	CO095-064----	KILLANEER	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
137997	58305	CO095-065001-	KILLANEER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
138029	58384	CO095-065002-	KILLANEER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
138434	58574	CO095-066----	KILLANEER	MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE	Megalithic Structure
138959	58872	CO095-067----	COOLANAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
139676	59226	CO095-068001-	COOLANAGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139697	59222	CO095-068002-	COOLANAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140301	59155	CO095-069----	NEWCESTOWN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
141311	58765	CO095-070----	NEWCESTOWN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141398	60615	CO095-071----	FARRANALOUGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
141710	58584	CO095-072----	FARRANALOUGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
142107	58636	CO095-073----	FARRANALOUGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134558	57999	CO095-076----	CASTLETOWN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

134902	56341	CO095-077----	CLONOMARA	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
135253	56988	CO095-078----	CLONOMARA	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
135479	57041	CO095-079----	BELROSE LOWER	MEGALITHIC TOMB - WEDGE TOMB	Megalithic Tomb - Wedge Tomb
135748	57551	CO095-080----	BELROSE LOWER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136096	56923	CO095-081001-	KILNACRANAGH WEST	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
136056	56913	CO095-081002-	KILNACRANAGH WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
136728	56959	CO095-082----	KILNACRANAGH EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137188	56411	CO095-083----	KILNACRANAGH EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
137299	56393	CO095-084----	KILNACRANAGH EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
139274	57343	CO095-085----	COURTLEIGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
139239	57487	CO095-086----	COURTLEIGH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
138671	57985	CO095-087----	FARRANTHOMAS	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
139858	57571	CO095-088----	FARRANTHOMAS	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
140299	56971	CO095-089----	SRANAVIDDIGE	CLIFF-EDGE FORT	Cliff-Edge Fort
140803	57896	CO095-090----	TULLYGLASS	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
141223	56929	CO095-091----	TULLYGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141592	57048	CO095-092----	TULLYGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141590	56880	CO095-093----	TULLYGLASS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134893	59771	CO095-097----	FARRANMAREEN	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
138353	61177	CO095-098----	BENGOUR EAST	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
136968	58417	CO095-099----	LARAVOOLTA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137157	58417	CO095-100----	LARAVOOLTA	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135989	60876	CO095-101----	BENGOUR WEST	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
139094	57276	CO095-104----	COURTLEIGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141522	60143	CO095-106----	FARRANALOUGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140251	58614	CO095-115----	FARRANTHOMAS	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137062	56388	CO095-116----	KILNACRANAGH EAST	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
141959	59721	CO095-117----	MOSSGROVE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
142125	60314	CO095-118----	MOSSGROVE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
139697	59222	CO095-123----	COOLANAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135755	57394	CO095-124----	BELROSE LOWER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135644	57634	CO095-125----	BELROSE LOWER	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
135644	57634	CO095-126----	BELROSE LOWER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
138307	62041	CO095-127----	BENGOUR EAST	KILN - LIME	Kiln - Lime

137770	61972	CO095-128----	BENGOUR WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137699	61134	CO095-129----	BENGOUR WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
134338	59614	CO095-131----	MONEYNACROHA	MOUND	Mound
123334	53324	CO107-021----	DEMESNE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
122985	53061	CO107-034----	DUNMANWAY NORTH	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
123165	52743	CO107-035001-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock possible
123308	52810	CO107-035002-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	PRISON	Prison
123311	52735	CO107-035003-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
123321	52725	CO107-035004-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	CHURCH	Church
123321	52725	CO107-035005-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	CHURCH	Church
123218	51945	CO107-038----	UNDERHILL	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
123480	51782	CO107-039----	UNDERHILL	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
123696	53169	CO107-053001-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
123691	53185	CO107-053002-	DUNMANWAY NORTH	CHURCH	Church
123239	52521	CO107-054----	DUNMANWAY SOUTH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
123218	51945	CO107-058----	UNDERHILL	OGHAM STONE	Ogham Stone
123218	51945	CO107-059----	UNDERHILL	OGHAM STONE	Ogham Stone
123218	51945	CO107-060----	UNDERHILL	OGHAM STONE	Ogham Stone
125549	55738	CO108-001----	DROMERK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
125719	55825	CO108-002001-	DROMERK	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
125719	55825	CO108-002002-	DROMERK	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
126041	55650	CO108-003----	DROMERK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127077	55510	CO108-004----	KNOCKAGHADUFF	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
127002	55147	CO108-005----	BEHAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
127014	55004	CO108-006----	BEHAGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
127609	55198	CO108-007----	BEHAGH	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
128814	54684	CO108-008----	BEHAGH	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
128569	55133	CO108-009----	TOOM	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129029	54894	CO108-010----	TOOM	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128577	55381	CO108-011----	TOOM	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
127864	56249	CO108-012----	COOLEENAGOW	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131162	56130	CO108-013001-	CONNAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131156	56132	CO108-013002-	CONNAGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
130641	55494	CO108-014----	CAHER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath

131215	54832	CO108-015001-	CAHER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131208	54841	CO108-015002-	CAHER	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
131342	54251	CO108-016----	DROMIDICLOGH WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131525	54577	CO108-017001-	DROMIDICLOGH	EARTHWORK	Earthwork
131525	54577	CO108-017002-	DROMIDICLOGH	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
132044	54199	CO108-018001-	DROMIDICLOGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
132147	54150	CO108-018002-	DROMIDICLOGH	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
132050	54767	CO108-019001-	DROMIDICLOGH	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
132084	54753	CO108-019002-	DROMIDICLOGH	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
131473	55492	CO108-020001-	LISSACRONEEN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
131473	55492	CO108-020002-	LISSACRONEEN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
133104	55874	CO108-021----	COOLABAUN	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
133312	55852	CO108-022----	COOLABAUN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
125200	52102	CO108-023----	BALLYHALWICK	STANDING STONE - PAIR	Standing Stone - Pair
125819	52753	CO108-024----	ACRES	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
125780	52338	CO108-025----	NEDINAGH WEST	ANOMALOUS STONE GROUP	Anomalous Stone Group
126613	52989	CO108-026----	NEDINAGH EAST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
126789	53266	CO108-027001-	NEDINAGH EAST	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
126824	53233	CO108-027002-	NEDINAGH EAST	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
126815	53228	CO108-027003-	NEDINAGH EAST	CHURCH	Church
127046	54160	CO108-028----	GORTNAMUCKLAGH	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127801	53996	CO108-029----	GORTNAMUCKLAGH	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
128057	53268	CO108-030----	MANCH WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
128523	53174	CO108-031----	MANCH WEST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
128890	53819	CO108-032----	BALTEENBRACK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
129390	53290	CO108-033----	MANCH MIDDLE	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
130854	53250	CO108-034----	MANCH EAST	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
131105	52382	CO108-035----	KILCASKAN	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
132816	53467	CO108-036----	KNOCKANEADY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone(s)
133160	53564	CO108-037----	KNOCKANEADY	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
133238	52917	CO108-038001-	PHALE LOWER	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT	Architectural Fragment
133202	52856	CO108-038002-	PHALE LOWER	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
132951	52547	CO108-039----	PHALE UPPER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
133372	52708	CO108-040001-	PHALE UPPER	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record

133372	52708	CO108-040002-	PHALE UPPER		
133411	52685	CO108-040003-	KNOCKANEADY	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
133379	51457	CO108-063----	SHANAWAY MIDDLE	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
124328	56019	CO108-064----	ARDCAHAN, GORTANURE	BRIDGE	Bridge
124167	53000	CO108-065----	DUNMANWAY NORTH, GURTEENNASOWNA, MILLEENANANNIG	BRIDGE	Bridge
124190	51559	CO108-066----	MILLEENANANNIG	MILL - BLEACHING	Mill - Bleaching
130377	51708	CO108-067----	GRILLAGH	CHURCH	Church
132500	52135	CO108-074----	PHALE UPPER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath possible
132435	51973	CO108-076----	PHALE UPPER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
129381	54102	CO108-077----	BALTEENBRACK	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
127550	53726	CO108-079----	GORTNAMUCKLAGH	MASS-ROCK	Mass-Rock
125198	52068	CO108-081----	BALLYHALWICK	PIT	Pit(s)
130573	53081	CO108-086----	MANCH EAST	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
134547	54164	CO109-001001-	DERRIGRA	MARKET-HOUSE	Market-House
134579	54140	CO109-001002-	DERRIGRA	COURTHOUSE	Courthouse
134472	54958	CO109-002----	GURTEENROE	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
135329	55719	CO109-003----	KILNACRANAGH WEST	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
135451	56110	CO109-004----	KILNACRANAGH WEST	RINGFORT - CASHEL	Ringfort - Cashel
135592	56013	CO109-005----	KILNACRANAGH WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135447	55068	CO109-006----	CASTLELANDS		
135757	55003	CO109-007----	CASTLELANDS	MILL - PAPER	Mill - Paper
136934	54387	CO109-008001-	TEADIES LOWER	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
136934	54387	CO109-008002-	TEADIES LOWER	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137505	55537	CO109-009----	PALACEANNE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137691	54889	CO109-010----	PALACEANNE	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
138429	54257	CO109-011----	MURRAGH	CHURCH	Church
138632	54723	CO109-012----	MURRAGH	MILL - CORN	Mill - Corn (multi-period)
139242	54897	CO109-013----	DROMAVANE	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone possible
139077	55283	CO109-014----	DROMAVANE	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
140523	55918	CO109-015001-	KILLOWEN	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
140523	55918	CO109-015002-	KILLOWEN	BULLAUN STONE	Bullaun Stone
140631	55479	CO109-016001-	KILLOWEN	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground
140644	55504	CO109-016002-	KILLOWEN	STANDING STONE	Standing Stone
141184	54257	CO109-017----	MAWBEG EAST	MOATED SITE	Moated Site

134347	53887	CO109-020001-	DERRIGRA, KNOCKANEADY	BRIDGE	Bridge
134318	53769	CO109-020002-	KNOCKANEADY	SCHOOL	School
134353	53306	CO109-021001-	KNOCKANEADY	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
134352	53328	CO109-021002-	KNOCKANEADY	CHURCH	Church
134398	53318	CO109-022001-	KNOCKANEADY	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
134392	53327	CO109-022002-	KNOCKANEADY	CHURCH	Church
134000	52668	CO109-023----	CURRAGHCROWLY WEST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain
134292	52404	CO109-024----	SHANAWAY EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134549	52088	CO109-025----	SHANAWAY EAST	REDUNDANT RECORD	Redundant Record
134453	51660	CO109-026001-	SHANAWAY EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
134442	51666	CO109-026002-	SHANAWAY EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
134751	51902	CO109-027----	SHANAWAY EAST	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
137674	53417	CO109-028001-	FARRANNASHESHERY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137673	53407	CO109-028002-	FARRANNASHESHERY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138967	53647	CO109-029001-	KNOCKMACOOL	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
139006	53628	CO109-029002-	KNOCKMACOOL	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
139008	53615	CO109-029003-	KNOCKMACOOL	CHURCH	Church
139022	53624	CO109-029004-	KNOCKMACOOL	CHURCH	Church
139765	53704	CO109-030001-	KILCOLMANPARK	MILL - UNCLASSIFIED	Mill - Unclassified
139770	53677	CO109-030002-	KILCOLMANPARK	COUNTRY HOUSE	Country House
140007	53584	CO109-031----	KILCOLMANPARK	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140057	52847	CO109-032----	MAULBRACK WEST	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140550	52865	CO109-033001-	KILCOLMAN	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
140631	52892	CO109-033002-	KILCOLMAN	ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE	Ecclesiastical Enclosure
140640	52871	CO109-033003-	KILCOLMAN	CHURCH	Church
140965	53450	CO109-034----	KILCOLMAN	MOATED SITE	Moated Site
141519	52375	CO109-035----	KILCOLMAN	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141635	52939	CO109-036----	CAPPAKNOCKKANE	ENCLOSURE	Enclosure
141609	53228	CO109-037----	CAPPAKNOCKKANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140813	51650	CO109-056----	CARRIGROE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
141827	51858	CO109-058----	CASHEL MORE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
137767	55079	CO109-063----	PALACEANNE	DOVECOTE	Dovecote
135725	54638	CO109-064----	CASTLELANDS	SCHOOL	School
138098	54110	CO109-065----	FARRANNASHESHERY, MURRAGH	BRIDGE	Bridge

138311	54272	CO109-069----	MURRAGH	EARTHWORK	Earthwork
141571	53661	CO109-074----	KILCOLMAN	RITUAL SITE - HOLY WELL	Ritual Site - Holy Well
135903	56167	CO109-075----	KILNACRANAGH WEST	CUPMARKED STONE	Cupmarked Stone
141922	54389	CO109-076----	MAWMORE WEST	BURIAL GROUND	Burial Ground possible
139014	56151	CO109-077----	SRANAVIDDOGE	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
137572	52468	CO109-078----	ARDKITT EAST	RINGFORT - RATH	Ringfort - Rath
140965	53450	CO109-080----	KILCOLMAN	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
137572	52468	CO109-081----	ARDKITT EAST	SOUTERRAIN	Souterrain possible
138419	54259	CO109-086----	MURRAGH	GRAVEYARD	Graveyard
138071	53086	CO109-087----	FARRANNASHESHERY	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135903	56167	CO109-088----	KILNACRANAGH WEST	RADIAL-STONE ENCLOSURE	Radial-Stone Enclosure
134163	54809	CO109-089----	DERRIGRA	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
135424	54913	CO109-090001-	CASTLELANDS	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
135484	54907	CO109-090002-	CASTLELANDS	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
135599	54918	CO109-090003-	CASTLELANDS	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
136221	55144	CO109-091001-	TEADIES UPPER	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
136221	55144	CO109-091002-	TEADIES UPPER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia possible
136760	55256	CO109-092----	TEADIES UPPER	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
138734	55386	CO109-093----	DROMAVANE	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible
140137	55667	CO109-094----	DROMAVANE	FULACHT FIA	Fulacht Fia
140763	54224	CO109-098----	MAWBEG EAST	MILITARY CAMP	Military Camp
140135	55667	CO109-100----	DROMAVANE	BURNT MOUND	Burnt Mound possible

Appendix 2: Archaeological Excavations which took place within the Study Area

Cork

2002:0213

Aughinida

Fulacht fiadh

13725 07653

02E1039

A fulacht fiadh was identified and partially disturbed during monitored topsoil-stripping by Stephen Johnston (01E1210, no summary provided) at Aughinida, Clashavoon, and excavation ensued in July 2002 before the construction of an ESB substation. The monument covered an area measuring c. 40m south-east/north-west by 10.4m. An area of the site measuring c. 15m north-south by 10m was exposed during monitoring, just 0.5m east of a field boundary, and was subsequently excavated to form part of a buffer zone to protect the remainder of the monument from further disturbance.

Before excavation, the oval mound appeared as a slightly raised, grass-covered area with gorse bushes growing on the surface. The mound consisted of two main deposits and was 0.5m in maximum height. The upper deposit consisted of fragments of burnt and fire-cracked sandstone mixed with loose, dark brown, sandy clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and was heavily disturbed by tree roots. The stones were angular, measuring 0.05–0.11m in diameter. The primary, undisturbed deposit of the mound was black and consisted of burnt and fire-cracked sandstone mixed with charcoal-stained, silty clay. These stones were much smaller, averaging 0.01–0.04m in diameter. The subsoil was a firm, white, fine, silty clay with a light pink hue and appeared to have been affected by heat in the area close to the mound material.

A trough was revealed in the western extent of the site, measuring 1.8m north-south by 1.6m by 0.4m deep. The cut was irregular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base, and was lined on the western side by slabs averaging 0.4m high and 0.16m wide. These were set vertically, resting directly on the bottom of the trough. The cut was partially capped by a large, subrectangular, granite boulder to the south, 0.8m wide and 1.1m long. The fill of the trough was similar to the two separate fills of the mound.

A concentration of stake-holes was situated directly to the east of the trough, in the shape of an arc/semicircle with the open end facing north. The size and shape of the stake-holes were uniform, and the fills were also identical to the primary, undisturbed deposit of the burnt mound.

A circular pit was situated to the north of the spread. The cut, with sharp sides and a flat base, measured 1.6m east-west by 1.2m and was 0.45m deep. The fill was a loose, brown, silty clay with frequent inclusions of fire-cracked stones.

No finds were discovered. Samples were extracted from the features for environmental, dendrochronological and charcoal analysis. No definite date has yet been obtained for the use of the site.

Ellinor Larsson, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

Cork

2002:0359

Rusheen

No archaeological significance

02E1774

Testing was carried out before the development of two dwelling-houses at Rusheen, Coachford, Co. Cork. The development site is within the constraint zone of a standing stone (SMR 60:124(01)) and a Roman Catholic church (SMR 60:124(03)). **There was no trace of either of these monuments on the ground when the site was inspected.** The standing stone does not appear in the 1842 or 1904 editions of the OS maps but is clearly indicated as a 'Gallán' in the 1936 edition. It was visited by P.J. Hartnett in 1939, who recorded it in his MA thesis as an upright single standing stone measuring '60 inches in height'. The stone was re-examined by the Cork Archaeological Survey in 1982, and at that stage it lay flat on the ground (Power et al. 1997). There is a more tenuous record of an old church on the proposed development site. This is marked as a 'Roman Catholic Church' on the 1842 OS map and appears to be in the south-eastern corner of the site. It does not appear on the second and third editions. Hartnett's (1939) records show the church to be on the other side of the road to the south-east of the proposed development.

Six trenches were excavated. No finds or features were uncovered.

References

Hartnett, P.J. 1939 A survey of the antiquities in the barony of East Muskerry. Unpublished MA thesis, University College Cork.

Power, D., Byrne, E., Egan, U., Lane, S. and Sleeman, M. 1997 Archaeological inventory of County Cork. Volume III: mid Cork. Dublin.

Margaret McCarthy, Archaeological Services Unit Ltd, Department of Archaeology, University College Cork.

Cork
339

Glananarig

Souterrain, enclosure, pits, structures and quarrying activity

13088 07519

06E0085

A previously unrecorded souterrain was identified and surveyed following its discovery during road widening at Glananarig, Clondrohid, Macroom. The souterrain comprised two chambers linked by a creep, an air-vent and a third possible chamber. No entrance feature was identified. The distribution of this type of souterrain, with a rock-cut base and an earthen roof, is limited to Co. Cork. The souterrain was located immediately adjacent and to the west of the current road and directly beneath the area of the proposed road-widening works. For safety reasons the souterrain was backfilled upon the conclusion of the survey, as it was deemed to represent a significant danger to passing vehicular traffic.

A group of features were recorded in the area to the west of the souterrain. These consisted of two slot-trenches and nine post-holes, pits and stake-holes. The relationship between the features and the souterrain is unclear. The features extended to the west and south beyond the area of the excavation. The site was bound to the north by a ditch.

The souterrain and the other features identified may be related to the church and graveyard at Glebe, located 150m to the south.

Jacinta Kiely, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, Ballycurreen Industrial Estate, Kinsale Road, Cork.

Cork

1990:020

Shanlaragh

Pair of standing stones

W257593

SMR 94:45

The investigation of a pair of standing stones in Shanlaragh townland, Co. Cork, took place between 1-5 October, 1990. Funding was provided by the OPW.

The stones are located between 400-500 OD. on a gravel ridge in an area of pasture land, c. 8km north-east of Dunmanway.

The field in which the stones stand has been subjected to on-going quarrying activity. It was found that the quarry face had been worked to within 1m of the stones on their northern side and to within 4m on the west. The surface above the quarry face had been graded. This resulted in the removal of all the original soil cover in the vicinity of the stones, exposing the underlying gravel layers everywhere, except immediately at the base of the stones. Here a small island of sod and soil remained.

The stones stand 0.9m apart and their dimensions (above sod-line) are as follows: Stone 1 (north-east), 2m high, 0.9m long, 0.3m wide. Stone 2 (south-west), 1.9m high, 1m long, 0.45m wide.

The excavation was limited to the south and east of the stones because of the proximity of the quarry edge. The exposed gravel surface was investigated for features associated with the stones and for evidence to indicate that the stones may once have been part of an alignment or circle. No evidence of this was found.

Excavation at the base of Stone 1 revealed that the stone was set in a socket cut to a depth of 0.45m below the level of the sod. The basal section of the stone was positioned close to one side of the socket and some packing stones were wedged between the stone and the wall of the socket. The fill of the socket consisted of a grey-brown, gravel-rich, silty sand. Fragments of burnt bone and occasional tiny fragments of charcoal were scattered throughout the sectioned fill of the socket.

A section of the socket of Stone 2 was also excavated. The fill was similar to the fill in the socket of Stone 1, but in this instance no cremated bone was found.

No artefacts were recovered during the excavation.

Jane O'Shaughnessy, Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Cork.

Cork

1980-85:0047

Cappeen West (Cahirvagliair)

Ringfort

W313605

Manning, C. (1987-8) The stone-built ringfort entrance at Cahirvagliair, Cappeen, Co. Cork', J. Irish Archaeol. 4,37-54.

C. Manning, OPW

Cork

2000:0134

DERRIGRA EAST

Fulacht fiadh

134163 54809

00E0638

This site was seriously damaged before and during topsoil-stripping of the Ballincollig-Ballineen gas pipeline. Obviously, this site had been deliberately levelled during drainage work, well in advance of the pipeline development. The site was again heavily damaged during the topsoil-stripping, leaving just a few patches of the distinctive burnt mound intact.

The site lies in a stream valley running from north to south on an east-facing slope. The spring supplying the water rises to the north of this location. The immediate area around this site had been drained, and topsoil was spread over the whole area. Land use in the immediate vicinity of this site is pasture/arable. Unfortunately, considering the condition of this site before excavation, it is fair to say that very little evidence of this site will survive after this development.

The existing spread of burnt material extended 4.8m north-south and 7m east-west along the pipeline corridor. Most of the material had been scraped off during the stripping, exposing patches of oxidised clay underneath.

A dense deposit of charcoal-blackened soil and shattered stone was exposed during the clearance of one of the major spreads of burnt material. As the burnt material was reduced around this feature, it became clearly defined as an ovate/subrectangular feature 1.62m east-west by 1.47m. This feature, a possible trough, was half-sectioned. The main fill was burnt material. Once removed, this revealed a layer of reddish-brown sandy silt, which covered a very substantial layer of charcoal. The charcoal extended up to line the side of the possible trough on the southern side and was partly embedded in a matrix of white/light grey clay. The trough was lined with wicker/wattle embedded in an impermeable clay. The nature of the fill and the relative absence of silting might suggest that the trough was deliberately backfilled or abandoned after use.

This site, while found in a very advanced state of destruction, gave a very clear example of the type of trough and lining used in these sites.

Redmond Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

Cork

2003:0196

Castlelands

No archaeological significance

13573 05463

SMR 109:64

03E1212

Planning permission was granted to the ESB for the construction of an overhead 38kV line at Castlelyons and Derrigra, Enniskean, Co. Cork. A condition of planning required that a buffer zone of 6m be established between a line pole pit and a nearby school and that all ground disturbance on the site be monitored. The buffer zone was established to the east of the monument. Topsoil was removed by machine to a depth of c. 0.25m in an area c. 0.5m². Rock was encountered at this depth and a rock breaker was used to achieve the required depth for the trench. No archaeological finds or features were noted on the site.

Sheila Lane, AE House, Monahan Road, Cork.

Cork

2000:0121

CASTLELANDS

Fulacht fiadh

135488 54913

00E0587

The site appears to have been intact prior to the development of the Ballincollig–Ballineen gas pipeline. It is located on the west side of a stream at the foot of a steep east-facing slope opening onto arable/grazing land about 1km north of Enniskeane. West of the spread and abutting it to the south is a large outcrop of natural sandstone, grey-green in colour and laid down almost vertically. The spread extends 7.5m north–south and extends west from the stream by 14.02m.

An alignment of contiguously set flat stones was exposed during the stripping process. This feature was excavated to reveal a setting of seven large flat stones running south-east/north-west across the north-western portion of the site. The stones were embedded in a layer of grey silt and small stones. Further excavation revealed that the burnt material of the fulacht fiadh underlies this whole feature. This would suggest that this feature is a field drain, which was cut into the burnt mound and later collapsed. The visible stones appear to represent the capstones covering this drain.

Further excavation through the burnt mound exposed another drain, again running from north-west to south-east. This drain was identified as a cut feature filled with grey sandy silt and small pebbles. Both of these drains seem to emanate from the area to the north-west of the site, which is marked on the OS map as the location of a spring.

A section was excavated along the southern extremity of the wayleave, close to the sandstone outcrop. This revealed the depth of the burnt mound to reach a maximum of 0.8m. Apart from the two drains, no other features were recorded.

The excavation has uncovered a very extensive spread of burnt material, indicating a substantial fulacht fiadh. Drains cut the burnt mound at a much later stage, but the primary deposit in this case represents the discarded material.

Redmond Tobin, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

**HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND REPORT OF THE
PROPOSED DUNMANWAY-CLASHAVOON OHL
STUDY AREA, CO. CORK**

**EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD TO THE EARLY
MODERN PERIOD**

**CAITRIONA DEVANE,
CONSULTANT HISTORIAN**

EARLY LORDSHIPS – MUSCRAIGE MITHINE & UÍ EACHACH MUMAN.

The study area of the proposed Clashavoon – Dunmanway 110kV Project incorporates parts of the modern baronies of East- and West Muskerry, East Carbery and Kinalmeaky, each name representative of early lordships of West Cork. The changing fortunes of each were reflected in the expansion and contraction of individual territories according to political or military achievement at any given time. Simultaneously, there was an ongoing tussle between the Diocese of Cloyne and the Diocese of Cork, unambiguously demonstrated by the redesignation of the lands between the River Lee and the River Blackwater at the Synod of Kells/Mellifont in 1152. A previous synod, held in Ráith Bresail in 1111, had placed these lands, which included the Macroom hinterland north of the river Lee, within the Diocese of Cork. Following the Synod of Kells Mellifont, which elevated the diocese of Dublin and Tuam to metropolitan status with Armagh and Cashel, the MacCarthy lands of northwest Cork, they were incorporated in the new Diocese of Cloyne, following which the River Lee became the northern boundary of the Diocese of Cork, with the single exception of the lordship of Uí Chuirb Liatháin, a sept of Uí Liatháin located to the east of Múscraighe Mithine. The lordship of Uí Eachach, which claimed a distant relationship with the Eóghanachta rule

rs of Munster, lay to the south of Múscraighe Míttine while Eóghanacht Locha Léin, whose leader was often styled ‘king of Iar Mumu’, i.e. West Munster, bordered Uí Eachach to the west.

In appraising the historical potential of the Clashavoon-Dunmanway catchment area it should be taken into account that the fortunes of regional kingdoms affected smaller local kingdoms subject to them. It should also be borne in mind that, in accordance with the effects of war or natural disasters, boundaries altered. Economic hardship often resulted in migration, and as a population fluctuated or shifted, its associated placenames, that invariably represented the people rather than the land, did accordingly. For that reason, it is often impossible to pinpoint the location of specific events. Cults of local saints, associated with individual ethnic groups and septs followed the same pattern, the difference being that their associations were physically etched on the landscape in the form of churches and holy wells.

Múscraighe Mithine.

In the early medieval period, Clashavoon, the northern-eastern end of the study area, situated between the Blackwater and the Lee, lay within the territory of a people known as Múscraighe Mithine from whom the larger modern barony of Muskerry derives its name. According to the origin legend of the kingship of Cashel, which dates to the eighth century, the Múscaire ethnically belonged to the Érainn and were favoured vassals of the powerful Eóghanacht kings of Munster. The Eóghanachta, whose kingship was symbolised by Casel, ruled Munster from the sixth to the tenth century (Dillon 1952, 61-73).

The Múscaire were accorded certain privileges by the Eóghanachta and, in return, they paid an annual tribute of a thousand cows and a thousand boars to the Munster king (Dillon 1962, 12-3). In acknowledgement, the Múscraighe were awarded seven horses, seven tunics, seven hounds and seven coats of mail (ibid 30-1). The Múscraighe are believed to have transferred their alliance from the Dáiríne who, like themselves, were Érainn. The Dáiríne considered to have ruled Munster before the rise of the Eóghanachta in the sixth century. One of their main septs is Corca Loígde from which the O’Driscolls of Cork descend. Their ancient status

continued to be tentatively recognised into the historic period in their not having to pay tribute to the provincial kings of Cashel.

There were several branches of the Múscraighe in Munster, Múscaire Mithine being the least influential because they were furthest from the Eóghanacht power-base at Cashel. Múscraighe Mithine were first documented in the annals in 828 when Éladach mac Dúnlainge, king of Uí Eachach and nominally overlord of Múscraighe Mithine, and a hundred and seventy of his followers were killed during an attack on Múscraighe Mithine. The defeat of Uí Eachach was immediately followed by a second onslaught in which the ecclesiastical community of Cork ‘collected Uí Eachach and Corcu Laígde and Ciarraige Cuirche to Múscraighe and they left two hundred dead with them again’ (AI).

Múscraighe Mithine are also mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St Patrick, written c. 900, which describes the descendants of Nera, called Menraige, serving in bondage in Múscraige Mithine because of a curse by St. Patrick (Stokes 1887, i, 202-03). Although Múscraighe Mithine feature in this early text, however, there are only six ecclesiastical sites in Cork called Kilpatrick, the church of Patrick. One of these, a burial ground with an associated bullaun stone, is the townland of Kilpatrick in the parish of Clondrohid. Another townland dedicated to the saint is to be found in the parish of Brinny in the barony of Kinalmeaky, immediately south-east of the study area. Kinalmeaky was not part of Múscraighe Mithine, but were instead connected with of the lordship of Uí Eachach which remained in the Diocese of Cork after the Synod of Kells/Mellifont in 1152.

A sea change took place in Munster politics in the second half of the tenth century that resulted in Uí Briain of Thomond effectively dominating the kingship of Cashel from the rise of Brian Ború c. 978 until the death of his great-grandson, Muircheartach Ua Briain, in 1119. Their power may explain some anomalies in the Múscraighe Mithine king lists which suggest that kings may, on occasion, have been imposed on them from without. This may be the case in an obit in 1025 that records the death of Rónán mac Coirc, king of Múscraighe Mithine (AI). Rónán did not belong to Múscraighe Mithine but to the Uí Chuirce of Múscraighe Bregoin in the vicinity of Fermoy (O’Brien 1976, 374). A second entry, dated 1096, credits Donn Sléibe Ua Donnocáin of Múscraighe Trí Maige for being king of Múscraighe Mithine (AI). By right, his people supplied kings of Ara, on the Tipperary/Limerick border. At this point, Muircheartach Ua Briain, the Dál Cais king of Munster, had his sight were firmly set on the high-kingship of Ireland.

There were a number of vassal peoples, similar to the above-mentioned Menraige, living within Múscraighe Mithine. They would have paid annual tribute to their lords by supplying labour for works such as the upkeep of roads and the building of raths; they would also have toiled on the land. One such people are Tuath Mairtíne; another, Tuath Uí Chiabaig, was located in the parish of Drishane immediately north of Clondrohid (MacCotter 2008, 158).

The two divisions of Múscraighe Mithine are Uí Blaithmeic and Uí Bercháin, called after Blaithmac and Berchán who lived in the seventh century. These divisions were later represented by Uí Flainn and Uí Donducáin, Uí Flainn possibly ruling the western half of the lordship, Uí Donducáin ruling the eastern half. It is possible that they alternated the kingship between them as was customary within Irish society. Múscraighe Mithine became known as Múscraighe Uí Fhlainn, after Ua Flainn, ‘grandson/descendant of Flainn’, who was one of its chiefs (Carney 1943, 50). It is recorded in the annals that Murchadh Ua Flainn, the son of

Flannchadha, lord of Múscraighe, was slain in 1115 (AI; AFM). The principal castle of Uí Flainn, called Caisleán Uí Fhlainn, was in Macroom.

Múscraighe Mithine covers all or a portion of the following parishes within the study area: Aghabolloge, Aghinagh, Clondrohid, Macroom, Kilnamartery and Ballyvourney, at least some of which were granted to Richard de Cogan in 1207, at which point Uí Flainn appear to have effectively lost control.

Uí Eachach Mumhan.

Uí Eachach Muman, who supported the ecclesiastical foundation of Cork in the above-mentioned attack on Múscrige Mithine in 828, in which Éladach, king of Uí Eachach perished, (AI), were also known as Eóghanacht Raithlind. There were a number of Eóghanachta dyanasties, each of which was, notionally at least, descended from a common ancestor named Corc. Corc had a grandson called Echu whose desendants become known as Uí Eachach. Eóghanacht Raithlind took their soubriquet from Raithliu, the ancient territory in which they had a royal residence called Ráith Raithlind, ‘the fort of Raithliu’. A convincing argument has been made identifying Ráith Raithlind with Garranes Ringfort in the parish of Templemartin, in the barony of Kinalmeaky, a site that is strategically placed with reference to the route across the hills connecting the Bandon Valley with those of the Bride and the Lee (Lyons 1896, 440-55; Ó Riain 1997, 118; Ó Riordáin 1942, 77-8, 145-50). Echu had a son called Crimthann whose two sons, Áed and Lóegaire, divided the kingdom between them, giving rise to the regional sub-kingdoms of Cineál nÁeda and Cineál Láegaire.

Cineál nÁeda.

Although eligible for the kingship of Munster, only three Uí Eachach kings succeeded to the title ‘King of Cashel’. The first of the three, Feidlimid mac Tigernaig, died in the late sixth century (AI 590; AU 593). His grandfather’s name was Áed Ualgarbh, whose progeny became known as Cineál nÁeda. It took four centuries for the next Cineál nÁeda king to become king of Munster. His name was Máelmuad mac Brain and he was killed by Brian Ború in the Battle of Belach Lechta in 978. It has been suggested that Belach Lechta is Bealick, at the confluence of the rivers Lee and Sulane, in the parish of Aghinagh at Macroom (Hogan 1910, 101). More recent research, however, places the battle site in the Ballyhoura Hills on the Cork/Limerick border (Ó Murchadha 1996, 156-7), 164-71. Máel Muad mac Brain’s grandson, Mathgamhain, was married to a daughter of Brian Ború and is the eponymous ancestor of Uí Mathgamhna, ‘O’Mahony’, the most prominent Cineál nÁeda clan (Carney, *Topographical Poems by Seán Mór Ó Dubhagáin and Giolla na Naomh Ó hUidhrín*, Dublin 1943, 47). The name Cineál nÁeda appeared as Kenelethe and Kynnaleth in Anglo-Norman documentation and survives as the modern barony of Kinalea which lies between the river Bandon and the sea.

Cineál mBéicce.

Cineál mBéicce surfaced as the strongest branch of Cineál nÁeda, taking its name from Bécc mac Fergusa who died in 661 (AI; O’Brien, M. A., *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, Dublin 1976, 212). Máel Muaid mac Brain, who fell at the battle of Belach Lechta, and Uí Mathgamhna are, in fact, also direct descendants of Bécc. Cineál mBéicce was a local kingdom within Cineál nÁeda and had its own king. One of these, Domhnall mac Máel

Muaid was perceived as ‘a contender for the kingship of Uí Eachach’, when he was killed in 1161, along with his son. He was killed by his kin, Uí Mathgamhna. Uí Mathgamhna were, in fact, Cineál mBéicce as well as being Cineál hÁeda. Another prominent family within Cineál mBéicce was that of Uí Buachalla, ‘Buckley’, noted as living in ‘Uí Béicce in Munster, near Áth an Chrainn (B.Lis. 183a). For administrative purposes Cinél mBéicce, which gave its name to the present barony of Kinemeaky, became united with Uí Flainn Luadh in the post-Norman period. Cineál mBéicce included lands in Moyviddy, Killowen and in Templemartin.

Cineál Láegaire.

The second powerful dynasty within Uí Eachach Muman was Cineál Láegaire, alternatively known as Uí Láegaire, a name that is used to the present day to describe the area around Inchigeelagh (Uibh Láegaire). Cineál Láegaire is descended from Láegaire who was a brother of Aed Ualgab. The first king of the sept to appear in the regnal record of Munster Kings was Dub dá Bairrenn mac Domnaill. He died in 959, killed by his own people.

In 988 the latter son, Dúnlán mac Dub dá Bairrenn who was described as king of Raithliu and eligible heir of Munster, was killed while campaigning with Brian Ború. Dúnlán was accompanied by the men of Munster and the Norse of Waterford on an expedition on Lough Ree (AI; CS). It is quite possible that the Cineál Láegaire ‘eligible heir of Munster’ was engaged in military service as part of Uí Eachach’s annual tribute to their provincial king when he met his demise.

Neither Uí Eachach nor their subjects, Múscraige Mithine, appear to have played any part in the Battle of Clontarf and it may be that their sympathies lay with the Leinstermen. In the aftermath, however, Uí Ethach became embroiled in the affairs of the two surviving sons of Brian Ború, Donnchadh and Tadhg. There was widespread unrest throughout the country in the aftermath of the battle and there was civil war within Uí Eachach in which Cian mac Máel Muaid of Cineál nÁeda and Domhnall mac Dub dá Bairrenn of Cineál Láegaire engaged in battle. Cineál Láegaire were the victors and Cian and his two brothers, Cathal and Rogallach were killed. The annals say that there was a slaughter around them. Shortly afterwards Brian Ború’s two sons, Tadhg and Donnchadh waged war on each other, a conflict which was won by Tadhg. The following year, 1015, an army was led by Domhnall mac Dub dá Bairrenn to Limerick where it was met by the armies of both Donnchadh and Tadhg. Uí Eachach were defeated and the Cineál Láegaire king was killed by Donnchadh Ua Briain (CS; AU; AI).

Uí Eachach don’t appear again in the historic record until 1062 when they killed two royal heirs of Corcu Duibne at Dursey Island. Perhaps in reprisal, Cathal mac Donnchadha, who is called ‘king of Raithliu’, was slain early in the following year (AI). Uí Eachach were active again in 1088: they slaughtered the Norse of Dublin, Wexford and Waterford, presumably traders, when they attempted to plunder the city of Cork (AFM).

Having briefly manifested themselves on the larger stage in the latter half of the tenth century at the same time as Dál Cais were emerging as a power at the expense of the Eóghanachta, Uí Eachach would never again figure in the race for the kingship of Cashel. The migration in the eleventh century of leading families of Eóghanacht Caisil, Mic Cárthaigh (the MacCarthys), Uí Ceallacháin (the O’Callaghan) and Uí Súileabháin (the O’Sullivans) would put extra pressure on them in their home territory in West Cork. The killing of two Mic Cárthaigh sons by Uí Donnchadha, a sub-sept of Cineál Láegaire, in 1054 may be

symptomatic of the push for land by the newcomers within Uí Eachach. When Máel Sechnaill Ua Ceallacháin died in 1121 he was called King of the South of Ireland and lord of Uí Eachach (AI; AFM). The fifteenth century *Topographic Poems* name Uí Cellacháin as lord of Cineál nÁeda. They reflect a pre-Norman tradition which suggests that Uí Cellecháin were well established in Cineál nÁeda before the Norman invasion (Carney, James, *Topographical Poems by Seán Mór Ó Dubhagáin and Giolla na Naomh Ó hÚidhrín*, Dublin 1943, 47). In time, in its territorial sense, the Uí[bh] Echach name was confined to an area near Dunmanus Bay, in the present barony of West Carbery, where their identity is preserved in the name of the Iveagh peninsula.

Uí Flainn Luadh.

Uí Flainn Luadh is a subsept of Cenel Láegaire of which very little is known. According to a genealogical poem, dated c. 1320, in *an Leabhar Muimhneach*, Flann Luadh was one of three sons of the Láegaire after whom Cineál Láegaire is named (Ó Donnchadh, Tadhg, *An Leabhar Muimhneach, maraon le Suim Aguisíní*, Dublin 1940 180-186). The territorial extents of Uí Flann Luadh can be ascertained from Norman documentation in which their lands are called Iflanlo or Flanlow. These documents show that the lordship of Uí Flann Luadh included lands in the parishes of Moviddy, Kilmurry, Dunisky, Macloneigh, Kilmichael and Cannaway. Further west, the river Lee appears to have cut the parish of Inchigeelagh in two, the northern part belonging to Múscraighe Mithine, the southern part to Uí Flainn Luadh. In 1207 it was granted to Richard de Cogan. De Cogan's caput in this cantred was at Dundrinan (Castlemore) in the parish of Moyviddy. (MacCotter 2008, 153).

According to the Uí Eachach genealogies in *an Leabhar Muimhneach*, Flann Luadh had a grandson called Mearagán, from whom Uí Mearagáin are descended (Ó Donnchadh, Tadhg, *An Leabhar Muimhneach, maraon le Suim Aguisíní*, Dublin 1940 180-186). It is probable that the townland name of Farranavarrigane, which lies immediately south of Macroom in the parish of Macloneigh, derives from Fearann Uí Mhearagáin, 'the land of Uí Mearagáin'.

Clann Sealbhaigh.

Clann Sealbhaigh takes its name from an ancestor called Selbach who was a great-grandson of Láegaire and most likely lived in the seventh century (O'Brien, M. A., *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, Dublin 1976, 211). Its territory seems to have been the power-base of the Uí Donnchadha kings of Cineál Láegaire who sometimes ruled Uí Eachach. Clann Sealbhaigh included the parishes of Fanlobbus, Murragh, Ballymoney, Desertserges and Kinneigh which, having been granted to the Carews in the thirteenth century, had passed to the de Courcys by the middle of the fourteenth century when it was referred to as Glansallwy (MacCotter 2008, 154). Clann Sealbhaigh appear to have become an ecclesiastical family with close ties to the monastery of St. Finbarr in Cork (AI 1025, 1036, 1085, 1109 1205).

CULTS AND DEDICATIONS

Bairrfhind / Finbarr.

While individual secular rulers vied with each other in West Cork, ecclesiastical foundations such as Cork and Cloyne competed for the patronage of the same lordships. Church politics was tied in with the cults of various saints, the principal and most noted ones in county Cork being those of St Finbarr of Cork and St. Colmán of Cloyne. The development of cults and their associated network of churches reflects contemporary secular politics going back to the early medieval period and often represent an amalgamation of varying fragmented traditions. St. Finbarr, alternatively known as St. Bairrfhind, hence Barry, is a case in point since conflicting pedigrees have evolved for him: the earlier one assigns the saint a Cineál Láegaire genealogy that also manages to associate the saint with Múscaire Mithine:

Bairrfhind of Mithine son of Muiredach son of Domhnall son of Láegaire son of Eochu Cas from whom descend the Uí Eachach of Munster’.

(Ó Riain, Pádraig, *Corpus Genealogiarum Sanctorum Hiberniae*, Dublin, 1985, 55; Ó Riain, Pádraig, *The Making of a Saint Finbarr of Cork, 600-1200*, London 1997, 68-9).

A later pedigree, in Latin and Irish Lives of St. Finbarr, dating to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, attributes a Connacht origin to the saint, depicting him as the son of Amairgen of Connacht: an association with Uí Eachach is either inserted or retained by depicting Bairre’s father Amairgen as chief smith of the king of Raithliu, i.e. Uí Eachach. (Ó Riain, 1994, 54-5, 118-21).

The Uí Eachach pedigree for St. Finbarr was certainly devised by Uí Eachach themselves. Until the mid to late eleventh century they dominated an area more or less corresponding to the medieval diocese of Cork, before Uí Briain, and subsequently Mic Cárthaigh, gained control. It was politically beneficial for Uí Eachach to align their family genealogy with that of the patron saint of the major monastery in their traditional territory. It has been convincingly suggested that the Uí Eachach pedigree for St. Finbar dates from the time of Cormac mac Cúnlainn who was *comarba* Barra, in the monastery of Cork, in 1016. In that case Cormac may have been a son of Dúnlaing, son of Dub dá Bairrenn, the king of Uí Eachach, who was killed in 988 while campaigning under Brian Ború on Loch Ree (AI; AU; CS; AFM 987=988; Flanagan 2005, 202).

Múscaighe Mithine would have been subservient to Uí Eachach and the attacks on Múscaighe Mithine in 828, that led to the deaths of the Uí Eachach king, Éladach and three hundred and seventy of his followers, at the instigation of the monastic community of Cork (AI), suggest that Múscaighe Mithine were in dispute, with their Uí Eachach overlords and with the ecclesiastical congregation that revered St. Finbarr in Cork. The abbot at the time was Dúnlang mac Cathasaig and he and Éladach were almost certainly of Uí Eachach nobility. It cannot be a coincidence that the Bishop-King of Munster at the time was Fedlimid mac Crimthainn who was a member of the Céli Dé and an abbot of Cork. Despite having taken holy orders and supporting the anchorite movement, Fedlimid was renowned for plundering and burning affluent monasteries such as Clonmacnoise, Sland and Durrow throughout his reign.

The dispute of 828 may have arisen from matters associated with the anchorite movement, a party with which the churches of both the Eóghanachta and the Múscaighe were generally sympathetic. St. Finbar, the patron saint of Cork, was effectively an Uí Eachach saint, while

Múscraighe Mithine would have paid homage to an obscure local saint. An important outcome from the anchoritic reform movement of the Céili Dé was the composition of Martyrologies of Irish saints. Lists of obscure churches and saints were compiled and supplied to the *scriptoria* of monasteries such as Finglas and Tallaght, the two monasteries that spearheaded the anchorite cause. The lists include the earliest reference to a local saint in Múscraighe Mithine. His name is Eolach/Eolang of Achadh Bolg (parish of Aghabulloge, barony of East Muskerry) which is sometimes anglicised as Olan. No earlier documentary record of either the saint or of his church exists.

The Life of St. Finbarr must be read with caution since it reflects the ambitions of Cork to correct the changes made to the diocesan boundaries at the Synod of Kells/Mellifont in 1152. The previous Synod of Ráith Bresail named the river Blackwater as the northern boundary of the Diocese of Cork. Following the Synod of 1152, the Diocese of Cork extended no further than the river Lee, the area between the Lee and the Blackwater within which Múscraighe Mithine lies, having been transferred to the Diocese of Cloyne. As part of a Cork diocesan campaign to rectify the change, Aghabulloge features significantly in the Life of St. Finbarr, which, incidentally, was not written until the twelfth century. Aghabulloge was chosen to express jurisdiction over the eastern half of Múscaire Mithine; likewise, the church of Achad Dorbchon was chosen to influence Cork influence over the western part of the region, St. Finbarr's biographer claiming it as the first church that St. Finbarr founded and that it was at the site of his parental home (Ó Riain, Pádraig, *Beatha Bharra, St. Finbarr of Cork, the complete Life*, London 1994, 279). Achad Dorbchon has been identified as Macroom (Ó Buachalla, Liam 1963 104-06. It does not feature in the early martyrologies, but, the Life of St. Finbarr refers to a female 'Lasar of Achad Dorbchon' (Ó Riain 1994, 68-9). Achad Dorbchon lay on the northern bank of the Lee, whereas immediately to the south, there lies a church site in the townland of Farranavarragane in the parish of Macloneigh that is dedicated to St. Finbarr. It has been written that the original townland name was Fearann Aimhirgín, 'the land of Aimhirgín', St. Finbarr's father according to the saint's Connacht pedigree. The old church of Macloneigh was originally dedicated to St. Finbarr. The church had a fine salmon pool nearby (Ó Buachalla 1963, 104-06; O'Donoghue 1986, 254; Ó Riain 1994, 70-1; MacCotter 2004, 127). This derivation of the name Farranavarragane may be a little fanciful, however, since there is Mearagán In addition to the old parish church at Macloneigh having dedicated to Bairrhind/Finbarr, his cult was also acknowledged in the parishes of Fanlobbus, Templemartin, Inchigeelagh and Ballinadee, none, incidentally, of which are in Múscraighe Mithine. By comparison, there is only one townland dedicated to St. Patrick within the general study area. The chapel-of-ease at Kilbarry in Inchigeelagh, visible on the *Pacata Hibernica* map, was probably not built until the late sixteenth century (Ó Murchadha 1992, 219, 45).

Eolang.

The cult of St. Eolang of Aghabulloge, despite a palpable lack of documentary evidence, appears to have been long established. His feastday is on 5 September (Stokes 1905, 202-03; Ó Riain, Pádraig, 'To be named is to exist': the instructive case of Achadh Bolg 'Aghabulloge,' (Ó Riain 1993, 50). In order to press Cork's claim to Múscraighe Mithine, St. Finbarr visited Aghabulloge to ask St. Eolang to be his confessor. Eolang, in deference to St. Finbarr, refused to meet him at his church, insisting that he would go to meet him in Cork. Thus, he duly surrendered his church to Cork, thereby acknowledging the superiority of Cork over Cloyne and bolstering the claims of Cork (Ó Riain 1997, 101-02). Near the church there is a holy well, commonly called St. Olan's Well.

Berchert.

A second ecclesiastical site in the parish of Aghabulloge is called Cell Bercheirt (Kilberihert) after saint Berihert, who was allegedly the son of a Saxon prince who came to Ireland in protest against the declaration by the Northumbrian king Oswiu in favour of the Roman Easter at the Synod of Whitby in 664. The Saxon form of the name is Beorhtere, which means 'bright army'. A namesake is recorded as having died on 6 December 839 (AFM). Berchert's main church was at Tullylease in the barony of Duhallow, county Cork. His feastday is 8 December (Stokes, Whitley, *Féilire Óengusso Céili Dé*, London 1905, 256-57). Berchert is also associated with Tech Saxan (House of the Saxons) in Uí Eachach of Munster (Stokes, Whitley, *Féilire Óengusso Céili Dé*, London 1905, 256-59). This is Tisaxan near Kinsale. Toberderg, 'the red well', which is a holy well in the townland of Derryroe, a little to the west of Kilberihert, is also known as St. Berchert's Well (O'Donoghue, Bruno 1986, 274-75). According to a tale called *Agallamh na Senórach*, 'dialogue of the elders', from the Fenian cycle, Berchert was a disciple of St. Patrick (O'Daly 1854, 89). In Munster, the name Berchert has been anglicised to Benjamin and Bernard (Woulfe 1923, 172).

In contrast to Kilberihert, which is dedicated to a Saxon, the name Cell na Rómhánach (Church of the Romans), i.e. Kilnarovanagh, in the parish of Macloneigh, clearly distinguishes it from the churches of the native clergy or the Saxons. The difference however, does not essentially mean that the monks in Kilnarovanagh were Romans; rather, they may have been amongst the first of the Irish monasteries to embrace the Roman calendar.

Abbán and Gobnait.

Although the seat of ecclesiastical primacy had moved from Emly to Cashel in 1101, St. Finbarr's biographer thought it wise to enlist the support Emly by weaving a story in order to illustrate that St. Finbarr had the encouragement and support of Mac Cuirb, an early Bishop of Emly, and his family, the Dál Modula, and by implication, of the historic seat of ecclesiastical primacy in Munster. If Mac Cuirb could be shown to have guided Finbarr, then Cashel could be compromised into supporting the causes of the bishop of Cork. St. Ailbe is the sixth century patron saint of Emly; the diminutive form of his name is Abbán (Dr. Breandán Ó Ciobháin, pers comm.).

The early ecclesiastical site dedicated to St. Abbán in Ballyvourney has an associated holy well at which 'rounds' are still performed on his feast day (Stokes 1905, 98). Not only did Abbán have his own ecclesiastical foundation in Ballyvourney, but he also blessed 'Boirnech in Múscraighe Mithine' and gave it to St. Gobnait, whose feastday is celebrated on 11 February (Plummer 1910, i 17; Plummer, Charles, *Bethada Náem Éireann*, Oxford 1922, i 8, ii 7; Stokes 1905, 98). Boirnech is the old name of Ballyvourney where St. Gobnait founded her monastery. The Life of St. Finbarr claims that St. Gobnait's church was under perpetual obligation to God and to Finbarr, claiming it for the diocese of Cork rather than acknowledging its inclusion into the Diocese of Cloyne in 1152 (Ó Riain 1994, 68-9).

Colmán.

The well in Cappaknockane in the parish of Deserserges is said to have a cure for warts, as does a well in the townland of Kilcolman in the same parish. Although the latter well is

called Tobar a' Bhurcaigh, 'Burke's Well', it was probably originally dedicated to the St. Colmán after whom the townland is called. However, there are thought to be approximately two hundred saints of the name, which is a variant of the Latin Columba and means dove. There is no evidence that the dedication to Colmán is to Colmán of Cloyne. It should, nevertheless, be pointed out that he had a sister called Brigit and that there is a holy well in Knockaneir, in the parish of Kilmurry, at which rounds are performed, dedicated to St. Brigit; a ring fort to the west of it is called Bride Fort. Colmán of Kilcolman could be one and the same as Mocolmóg of Cenn Ech, i.e. Kinneigh, which is one of only two ecclesiastical sites in Co. Cork in which there is a round tower. Kilcolman was originally an independent parish that is now absorbed into that of Disertserges, a name that implies that there was a *dizert*, i.e. an anchorite *cell* in the parish. According to the 'Annals of Cork', the monastery at Kinneigh was situated about half a mile west of the site of the round tower.

Brendan of Birr.

The parish of Cannaway is treated likewise by St. Finbarr's biographer. St. Brendan is its patron saint and it is here that Crosa Brénainn Birrae, the cross of St. Brendan of Birr, supposedly stood. According to the Life of St. Finbarr, Brendan of Birr had requested three estates in Desmond, one from the Blackwaater to the Lee, another from the Lee to the Bandon and Bearhaven, the third from Bandon to Cape Clear. God denied these to St. Brendan, instead granting them 'to serve *Bairre* forever'. Cannaway is situated immediately south of the Lee (Plummer 1922, i 12-3, ii 12).

Biblical Dedications.

The holy well in Kilmichael is called St. Michael's Well, in honour of St. Michael the Archangel whose feast day is the 29 September and on which day rounds were performed in the old cemetery. In Ireland, dedications to St. Michael seem to have come in with or after the Normans. The parish of Kilmichael, in fact only came into being in 1493 Kilmurry, is a simple dedication to the Virgin Mary. To the north of Bawnatemple, in the parish of Cannaway, there is a well called St. Bartholomew's Well, dedicated to one of the twelve apostles. The parish of Kilnamartery, is possibly a late dedication, devotion to European martyrs that came in with the Normans.

Other obscure dedications.

Some dedications to saints are more obscure than others and placenames such as Kilcaskan in the parish of Ballymoney leave many unanswered questions. Likewise Johnstown in the parish of Kilmichael which is named Kiltanna in the Civil Survey of Muskerry, undertaken in the mid-seventeenth century. The Irish form Cill tSeadna would agree with a dedication to St. Seana who was a brother of St. Eltin and St. Gobán of Kinsale. There is a townland called Kilgobbin in the parish of Ballinadee in the barony of East Carbery that may be dedicated to St. Gobbán.

Many holy wells in the Clashavoon – Dunmanway vicinity have lost the traditions associated with them. The townland of Mashanaglass, 'the plain of the old church', in the parish of Aghinagh, has a holy well called Tober na Ráithe Báine which allegedly cures rheumatism. Caum, in the same parish, has a well called Toberatemple, 'the well of the church', at which rounds were also performed; the name means the White Well of the Fort. At Nettleville Demesne, in the parish of Cannaway, there is another holy well where rounds were

performed. There is also a holy well on the edge of Dromavane Wood in the parish of Murragh.

THE DECLINE OF THE EÓGHANACHTA

The MacCarthys of Deasmhumhu, 'Desmond' are descended from Cárthach mac Saerbrethaig, a king of Eóghanacht Caisil who died in 1045. The name Saerbrethach, which means 'judge', has since been anglicised to Justin and Justine by the MacCarthy clan. Mic Cárthaigh belong to the Clann Failbhe branch of Eóghanacht Chaisil as do Uí Ceallacháin, 'O'Callaghan'; Uí Súileabháin, on the other hand belong to the Cineál Finghin branch. Following their expulsion from their homeland in County Tipperary, Mic Cárthaigh established themselves in Deasmhumhu, 'Desmond', eventually splitting into four distinctive septs, two of which settled in the general vicinity of the Clashavoon-Dunmanway catchment area. The Muskerry MacCarthys settled in Múscraighe Mithine while 'MacCarthy Reagh' (riabhach = grey), descended from Domhnall Got Mac Carthaig who died in 1251, put down roots in the territory of Uí Eachach. The Duhallow MacCarthys based themselves in Dúiche Ealla in northwest Cork and the MacCarthys More, the nominal head of all the MacCarthys, ruled over much of South Kerry.

The fortunes of Eóghanacht Caisil had been in decline following the death of Cellachán Caisil in 942. The decline coincided with the expansion of Dál Cais, the precursors of Uí Briain of Tuadmhumhan, 'North Munster', later known as the O'Brians of Thomand. The wane in the fortunes of their Eóghanacht kinsmen made way for Uí Eachach to hold the kingship on two separate occasions in the latter half of the tenth century, having not held it for the previous four centuries. Uí Eachach's ascendancy was, however, cut short with the emergence of Brian Ború. Uí Briain, 'the descendants of Brian', succeeded in wresting Cashel from the Eóghanachta in the eleventh century. This affront was compounded in 1101 when Muircheartach Ua Briain, then king of Munster and high-king of Ireland, bestowed the Rock of Cashel, the original symbol of Eóghanacht power, on the church.

It is not clear when Eóghanacht Chaisil, the most potent of the Eóghanacht septs who inhabited the rich lands around Caisil since the sixth century, were forced southwards by the up and coming Uí Briain. However, by the reign of Muireadhach Mac Cárthaigh, an ancestor of the MacCarthy clan who died in 1092, they seem to have been settled in the Emly-Duhallow area, immediately north of Múscraighe Mithine. Similarly Uí Ceallacháin and Uí Súileabháin also of Eóghanacht Caisil, were forced to migrate southwards. Uí Briain exerted their authority in ecclesiastical matters as well as in secular affairs throughout Munster and it is hardly a coincidence that an Uí Briain candidate succeeded to the abbacy of Cork in 1085 and their chief anchorite died there in 1095.

All of the Mic Cárthaigh land in Desmond was swordland, won from established lordships such as Uí Eachach. Mic Cárthaigh had a policy of colonisation, planting male members strategically on their coming of age. Reliable loyal branches of Eóghanacht Caisil were rewarded by being made tenants of Meic Cárthaigh demesne land. Uí Ceallacháin, who were established in Muskerry, are a case in point (Nicholls 1972, 70); likewise Uí Súileabháin.

In 1118, after a period of dissention between the retired Muircheartach Ua Briain and his brother, Diarmaid, Muircheartach made a bid to recover Munster, which had been weakened by infighting amongst Uí Briain. He also wished to scupper the ambitions of Tadhg mac Muireadhaigh Mac Cárthaigh, the first member of the Clann Failbe Flainn branch of Eóghanacht Caisil, to claim the kingship of Desmond (AI; MIA). His efforts, however, were in vain since Tairrdhelbach Ua Conchobhair, the powerful king of Connacht, succeeded in keeping Munster divided by making 'an enduring treaty' with Tadhg Mac Cárthaigh,

formally recognising him as the first king of Deasmhumhu, i.e. Desmond while Uí Briain were recognised as kings of Tuadmhumhu, i.e. Thomond. This enabled Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to become 'high-king with opposition', a position he held until his death in 1156. Any time Tadhg Mac Cárthaigh rebelled, Toirdhealbhach ua Conchobhair invaded Desmond (AI 1121, 1122, 1123 &c). Late in 1123 Tadhg died and was replaced by his brother Cormac (AI).

In 1125, Cormac Mac Cárthaigh seized the city of Limerick from Muircheartach Ua Briain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobar, who was effectively high-king of Ireland retaliated and, in 1127, Cormac Mac Cárthaigh was deposed. He was replaced by his brother Donnchadh who submitted to Ua Conchobhair after the siege of Cork city in 1127. Cormac took Holy Orders and retired temporarily to the monastery of Lismore. He was reinstated to the kingship later in the year with the support of Uí Briain. Soon afterwards Donnchadh and his Uí Muircheartaigh allies attacked Ciarraige Luachra. However, they were forced to retreat into Uí Eachach, with Ua Conchobar, king of the Ciarraige, in hot pursuit. In 1132 Cormac Mac Cárthaigh, with forces that included Uí Eachach brought a fleet to Galway and demolished the castle and in 1134 they engaged in a repeat attack on Connacht. In 1135 there was yet another campaign in which Cian mac Dhonnchada Donn Ua Mathgamhna, king of Uí Eachach, was killed (MIA).

As the principal royal patron of the church reform movement, Cormac gained support from notable ecclesiastics such as Máel Máedhóg Ua Morgair, otherwise known as St. Malachy. The latter was a friend of Ceallach mac Áedha, the bishop of Armagh who was acknowledged as head of the Irish church at the synod of Ráith Bresasail in 1111. When Malachy was inaugurated as bishop of Bangor by Cellach in 1124, there was some local opposition as a result of which Malachy took refuge in Lismore where he met Cormac Mac Cárthaigh who had become king of Munster in 1123. Cormac sponsored the ornate Romanesque 'Cormac's Chapel' at Cashel. Shortly after its consecration in 1134, St. Malachy became bishop of Armagh and *comarba* of St. Patrick (ATig). He did a circuit of Munster that year and another in 1136, which may have brought about devotion to St. Patrick in Munster, and dedications such as that represented by the townland name Kilpatrick in the parish of Clondrohid in Múscaire Mithine.

Mic Cárthaigh continued to be thorns in the side of Uí Briain. In 1151 Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was temporarily deposed by his son Muircheartach. He was soon reinstated with the help of his brother Tadhg and of Diarmaid Súgach Ua Conchobair (O'Connor Kerry). Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmond, brought his forces into Ciarraige Luachra on the Limerick-Kerry border. He was defeated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and Diarmaid Súgach after which Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh was 'banished southwards' to Donnchadh Ua Mathgamhna (O'Mahony) of Cineál nÁedha. His allies, who were mostly from County Kerry, fled to Féardhruim in Uí Eachach. From Limerick to Cork, and from Waterford to Cnoc Bhréanainn was laid waste. Diarmaid mac Cárthaigh was then chased through Múscaire Mithine southwards to Cenn Eich, the pursuers intending to plunder it. Cenn Eich is located in the territory of Clann Shealbhaigh immediately south of Macroom Jeffries 1984, 14-5).

Diarmaid Mac Cárthaigh and the Eóghanachta appealed to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, for help. They obliged arriving at the river Blackwater at the same time as Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and Diarmaid Súgach reached Cork city. Having perpetrated many outrages on the community of Cork

and their combined forces inflicted a decisive defeat on Toirdhealbach Ua Briain at the battle of Móin Mór, not far from Glanmire in county Cork. It was a bloody battle, the fatalities varying between three thousand dead (MIA) and seven thousand AFM). Toirdhealbach Ua Conchobair then took submissions from both Uí Briain and Mic Cárthaigh and acknowledged them as kings of Thomond and Desmond, respectively.

Uí Eachach, in the meantime, were going through a period of change and of unrest. In 1158 Desmond was invaded by a substantial force of Uí Briain (MIA). Uí Eachach had played a significant role in what was effectively a rebellion against Uí Briain in 1151. The kingdom had been monopolised by Uí Mathgamhna since 1121, but they were soon rivalled by Uí Dúinchada who made a kingdom of their patrimony of Cineál Láegaire by the mid-1130s and had the support of Mic Cárthaigh (MIA 1126: *recte* 1127; *ibid* 1135). Amhlaoibh Mór Ua Donnchadha, who had seemingly taken over Eóghanacht Locha Léin earlier in the year, led a counterattack on Ormand and killed many of the local chiefs and their followers. Further south he fought beside Mic Cárthaigh against Uí Briain who were pushed back; Amhlaoibh Mór, however, was amongst the casualties. When his son Áedh was slain in 1161 he was called 'high-king of Cineál Laegaire and of Eóghanacht Locha Léin, indicative of Uí Donnchadha having established themselves as a major force within Desmond. Máel Sechnaill mac Ceallacháin was killed in the same place. According to the *Annals of the Four Masters* they both fell in a battle between Desmond and Thomond. Before the year was out, rivalry within Cineál nÁedha led to the death of Domhnall mac Máel Muaid, king of Cineál mBéicce, and his son, at the hands of Uí Mathgamhna (AI). He was clearly not king of Uí Eachach. Cineál mBéicce and Uí Mathgamhna both belonged to the Cineál nÁeda branch of Uí Eachach and were both descended from Béicce. Uí Donnchadha, on the other hand, were Cineál Láegaire and in 1170, Cathal Ua Donnchadha was said to have been a former king of Uí Eachach, suggesting that Cineál Láegaire were the most potent sept of Uí Eachach at this point.

Shortly after Domhnall Mór Ua Briain's accession as chief of Uí Briain in 1168, Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, took hostages from him and 'divided' Munster in two, giving Desmond to Mic Cárthaigh and Thomond to Domhnall Mór Ua Briain (AFM), thereby asserting his own position as high-king of Ireland. Irrespectively Domhnall Mór imposed a tax on Desmond, an *éric* of 720 cattle demanded for the killing of Muirchertach Ua Briain, even though he was killed at the instigation of one of his own cousins (AU; AFM). When Domhnall Mór Ua Briain rose against Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobair in 1170, he was aided by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who sent him an army of Anglo-Norman mercenaries under the command of Robert FitzStephen. It led to 'great war between Thomond and Connacht' and Ua Conchobair was forced to retreat (Scott and Martin 1978, 53; AI; ATig). The following year, in 1171, Ua Conchobair again managed to take hostages from Ua Briain and forced him to fight alongside him in besieging the Anglo-Norman garrison in Dublin. Soon afterwards, however, Ua Briain was campaigning with his new brother-in-law, Strongbow, who had married Diarmaid Mac Murchadha's daughter, a half-sister of his own wife (Orpen 1892, 150-51). In 1173 Ua Briain switched sides again and subsequently, in 1174, when the Normans came into Éile, in Tipperary, Domhnall Mór Ua Briain assembled against them at Thurlas and the Normans were defeated (AI; AFM).

In the meantime Diarmaid Mór mac Cárthaigh was deposed by his son, Cormac Liathánach in 1175. The latter proclaimed himself king in place of his father and Diarmaid was set free when he handed over hostages to the new king, and he recovered his personal lands (AI). Nevertheless, Diarmaid sent messengers to Raymond le Gros looking for assistance in

winning back the kingship of Desmond. Following the death of Strongboy, however, the mission was abandoned. Diarmaid Mór and Cormac Liathánach made a truce, but when they met, Diarmaid Mór was treacherously captured. Diarmaid's supporters got together around Cathal Odhar mac Ceallacháin mac Cárthaigh, Conchobar Ua Donnchadha, king of Cineál Láegaire and Uí Súileabháin and Cormac Liathánach was killed later in 1176 by them. Diarmaid Mór mac Cárthaigh was restored to the kingship of Desmond. According to the annals, Cormac's land, the *tánaiste's* land, was then given to Cathal Odar. Conchobar Ua Donnchadha was killed the following year by Domhnall, his own brother who led an expedition in 1177, with the nobles of Desmond, to raid the Machaire in county Tipperary, 'and they took away many cows' (MIA; AI). An ambiguous reference tells us that Domhnall was killed in 1179 while Donnchadh mac Céin Uí Mathghamhna was 'in banishment by Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh, the Dhonnchadha, and the Galls'.

Uí Cairpre.

Like Mic Cárthaigh, Uí Donnubáin were late arrivals in Desmond. Historically, there was no love lost between Uí Briain and Uí Donnubáin, whose eponymous ancestor, Dunnubán, was responsible for the treacherous capture of Brian Boromha's brother, Mathgamhain, the Dál Cais king of Cashel, in 976. Máel Muad belonged to the Cineál nÁeda branch of Uí Eachach and appears to have been King of Munster from c. 963 to around 970 when he was deposed by Mathgamhain. In 976 Donnubán, ancestor of Uí Donnubáin of Carbery, had treacherously captured Mathgamhain who was staying in Donnubán's house in Bruree under the protection of Colum mac Ciaragáin, bishop of Cork. Donnubán then handed his captive over to Máel Muad mac Brain, the Uí Eachach king of Munster, 'in violation of the guarantee and despite the interdiction of the elders of Munster'. Mathgamhain was subsequently executed and Máel Muad resumed the kingship. Brian Ború set about exacting revenge on the members of the alliance that had been responsible for his brother's death. In 977 he attacked Imar, the Norse King of Limerick, and killed him and his two sons. Donnubán then summoned Aralt, Imar's last surviving son, and appointed him King of Limerick. The fifty year old Brian Ború, who had himself become king of Dál Cais soon after his brother's death, then moved against Máel Muad mac Brain, defeating him at Belach Lechta and slaughtering his Norse allies. As referred to above, the theory that Briain Ború followed Uí Eachach as far as Bealick, in the parish of Aghinagh immediately south of Macroom has been discounted and it is more likely that Belach Lechta is situated in the Ballyhoura Hills on the Cork/Limerick border. Having defeated Máel Muad mac Brain. Briain Ború took the hostages of Uí Eachach before turning his attention to Aralt, the Norse king of Limerick, and Donnubán, king of Uí Cairpre Aodhha and possibly of Uí Fidgeinte, whom he killed. Having achieved this, he went after Máel Muad mac Brain (Todd 1867, 88-9, 92-3, 102-03, 106-07; AI; DAI; AFM).

The memory of these events would not have been forgotten when, exactly two hundred year later, in 1177, a 'great war' broke out between Domhnall Mór Ua Briain and Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh. Domhnall Mór Ua Briain had the upper hand in the conflict, a result that had significant consequences for the territory of Uí Eachach, in particular. Uí Cairpre Aodhba, who alternated the kingship of Uí Fidgeinte of West Limerick with Uí Conaill Gabra, were recognised as a distinct but distant branch of the Eóghanachta. He expansion of Uí Briain from county Clare would have impinged on their homeland around the river Maige in the vicinity of Croom and Adare and it was in their interest to support their Eóghanacht kindred against the ambitious Uí Briain.

Domhnall Mór Ua Briain won the great war against Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh after which he engaged in a policy of ethnic cleansing against his neighbours, forcing Donnubán's descendants, Uí Donnubáin, who were kings of Uí Cairpre Aodhbha, Uí Coileáin, 'Collins', of Uí Conaill Gabra and other leading families from Co. Limerick, to flee. Uí Cairpre Aodhbha fled 'into Eóghanacht Locha Léin and the country around Mangarta', to the Kerry/Cork border. At the same time Uí Mac Caille fled southwards across the Lee into Uí Eachach while Eóghanacht Locha Léin fled to Féardruim in Uí Eachach. Migration of this scale undoubtedly affected the economic and political balance within Múscaire Mítine, Cineál mBéicce, Clann Sealbhaigh and Uí Flann Luadh in the study area. According to the annals, the country was laid waste from Limerick to Cork and from Tipperary to West Kerry before Domhnall Mór Ó Briain and Darmait Mac Carthaig finally made peace. After these events, Domhnall Mór Ua Briain was recognized as 'king of the two Munsters', Tuadhmhumu and Deasmhumu (MIA; AI).

Uí Donnubáin, having fled to the region of Lough Leine near Killarney and Mangartan Mountain near Kenmare, moved further east into County Cork, finally settling on land belonging to Uí Etersceoil, the O'Driscoll lords of Corcu Loíde, and Uí Mathgamhain, O'Mahonys of Uí Eachach. They became valued officials and officers of Mic Cárthaigh, leaving their dynastic name, Uí Cairpre [Aobhdha], which they had brought with them from Limerick, on the baronies of East and West Carbery. (Butler, 1-10, 73-84).

THE NORMANS.

When Henry II arrived in Waterford in 1172, Diarmaid Mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmond, was the first to welcome him and pay homage. The following day Domhnall Mór Ua Briain, king of Thomond, did likewise when he submitted to him in Cashel. Donnchadh mac Céin, the Cineál nÁeda king of Uí Eachach, also paid homage. Curiously, The Uí Eachach king, who was one of Uí Mathgamhna, 'O'Mahony', was in the company of the king of Thomond rather than that the king of Desmond suggesting that he had defected from his allegiance to Mic Cárthaigh (MIA; AI; Scott and Martin 1978, 93). These submissions enabled Henry to place garrisons in the cities of Limerick and Cork (Otway-Ruthven 1968, 52). When the Treaty of Windsor was enacted by Henry II and Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobhair in 1175, it did not include the 'Kingdom of Cork'. In May 1177, however the Council of Oxford took place at which the title 'Lord of Ireland' was conferred on Henry's youngest son, John. Henry now made a speculative grant of the kingdom of Cork, from the Blackwater to Brandon Head in Kerry, to Robert FitzStephen and Miles de Cogan: they were 'to hold it between them by the service of sixty knights'. Múscaire Mithine and Uí Eachach were part of this grant. FitzStephen and De Cogan took possession of seven cantreds and exacted tribute from Mic Cárthaigh for the remaining twenty-four. Three of the seven cantreds were to the east of Cork city and went to FitzStephen; four, to the east of the city went to De Cogan (Smith 1774, 40-1; Otway-Ruthven 1968, 61-2; Scott and Martin 1978, 185). It should be borne in mind that the above grant of 'the Kingdom of Cork' to De Cogan and FitzStephen coincided with the 'great war' of 1177 after which the Uí Donnubáin of Uí Cairpre Aobhdha were exiled to West Cork.

'The whole Kingdom of Limerick, [i.e. Thomond] with the city itself' was likewise granted to Herbert and William FitzHerbert and their nephew Joel de la Pomerai. The grantees of the Kingdom of Limerick renounced their endowment later in the year on grounds that the territory was not yet subject to the king as it still had to be conquered. It was subsequently granted to Philip de Breuse 'for the service of sixty knights (Scott Martin 1978, 1978, 317 m.191, 184-85, 336 n.30; Otway-Ruthven 1968, 61-2).

The latter grant led to no immediate occupation for when De Breuse attempted to lay claim to his grant and was accompanied to Limerick by Robert FitzStephen and Miles de Cogan. He had little alternative but to retreat because, on coming in sight of Limerick, the inhabitants had set it on fire to prevent it from being garrisoned, so determined was Domhnall Mór Ua Briain to impose his authority on all of Munster (Scott and Martin 1978, 184-87).

Despite their submissions to Henry II in 1172, the Irish warlords continued to exert as much power as they could within their old kingdoms, using the newcomers as mercenaries when waging campaign against old enemies. Domhnall Mór Ua Briain's position within Thomond was secured in 1176 after he blinded his rivals, Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, and Mathgamhain, son of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain, 'in their own house in (AFM; MIA).

The Normans made little inroads into his kingdom of Thomond until after his death in 1194. By marrying his daughter off to William de Burgo, one of the most powerful of the Norman Lords, he had sealed an important alliance. In 1177, Domhnall Mór's son, Muirheartach, accompanied FitzStephen and De Cogan to Cork and plundered the town (MIA). What Domhnall Mór Ua Briain had effectively succeeded in doing was to consolidate his own position while engaging with the Normans against his Mic Cárthaigh enemies in Desmond. The latter, at the time, were distracted by internal family feuds, one of which led to the

capture of Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaig by his own son, Cormac Liathánach, who proclaimed himself king in place of his father. Cormac Liathánach was eventually killed in revenge and Diarmaid Mór soon resumed the kingship (AI; MIA).

In 1177 the town of Cork was seized by Domhnall Ua Cárthaig and ‘grey foreigners’ and FitzStephen and De Cogan had to lay it under siege to win it back. Rather than unite against the Normans, however, the Irish continued to fight amongst themselves and internecine feuding was endemic. In 1179, Conchobar Ua Donnchadha, of Cineál Láegaire, was killed by his brother, Domhnall Mór Ua Donnchadha. The following year the latter, described as ‘king of Eóghanacht and Uí Eachach’ was slain. Soon afterwards Domhnall Mór Ua Donnchadha was himself killed (MIA).

When Domall Mór Ua Brian died in 1194 he was succeeded by his son Muirheartach who was deposed as king of Thomond by his brother, Conchobar Ruadh, in 1198. Rivalry amongst Uí Briain weakened the autonomous kingdom of Thomond that Domhnall Mór Ua Briain had built, allowing Mic Cárthaigh to reassert themselves on the Munster stage. Mic Cárthaigh were also at loggerheads and, in 1200, Domhnall Mac Cárthaigh, not to be confused with Domhnall Mór Mac Cárthaigh who lived until 1206, was involved in an incident in 1200 when he brought his forces into Uí Cairpre. The Cairrprig, the Músraighe, Cineál nÁeda and the Norman Bárraid Ruadha and Bárraid Óga assembled against him. Domhnall Mac Cárthaigh attacked them and he, and many others were killed (AI).

In 1201 Músraighe Mithine and Desmond were raided by William de Burgo’s forces, aided by the Uí Briain of Thomond. It is recorded that ‘great depredations’ were committed. The attackers then went southwards to Cenn Eich (Kinneigh, in the old territory of Clann Sealbhaigh, now in the barony of Kinalmeaky. They remained there for a week raiding the countryside and burning the corn crops. Amhlaoiuibh Ua Donnubáin, whose family had fled from Uí Chairpre Aodhbha in County Limerick in 1177, was amongst the casualties. The fact that he was given his title in his obit in which he is called ‘king of Uí Chairpre’, suggests that enough of his followers had settled in West Cork to warrant it (AI). The attackers were most likely in pursuit of Domhnall Mór Mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmond.

Domhnall Mór Mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmond, died in 1206. His son Finghin took the kingship, but Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin, with help from Donnchadh Cairbreach Ua Briain of Thomond, Uí Mathgamhna of Cineál mBéicce/Cineál nÁedha and ‘all of Desmond’, deposed him within a year. ‘There was great destruction from Gall and Gael in all Munster that year’ (MIA, AI). Diarmaid’s soubriquet, Dún Draighneáin, refers to what is now Castlemore in the parish of Moyviddy in East Carbery. The name implies that there was an old *dún* or fort there previous to the castle built by the De Cogans. Diarmaid was supported in his heave against Finghin by Donnchadh Cairprech Ua Briain, a brother of the king of Thomond, and Ua Mathgamhna and ‘all of Desmond’, resulting in the whole of Desmond being destroyed by them and by ‘the grey foreigners’ (AI).

In 1207 Richard de Cogan, a son of Miles de Cogan’s brother Richard, came into ownership of Músraighe Mithine and set about settling some of his land, which embraced the present baronies of East and West Muskerry and the barony of Barretts. The grantees were expected to win their land by sword. In 1211 an attempt was made, with the support of the Normans, to depose Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin Mac Cárthaigh, and to replace him with Cormac Liathánach, a son of the Cormac Liathánach who proclaimed himself king in 1175. Diarmaid, however, succeeded in getting the support of the Normans of Cork and the attempt

failed. The attempt, nevertheless caused unrest amongst Mic Cárthaigh, giving the Normans an opportunity to begin their annexation for which a number of castles were built.

Diarmaid was captured in Cork by the sheriff in 1211, and Cormac Liathánach assumed the kingship. In 1214 there was outright war when Donnchadh Cairbreach Ua Briain, who had by now become king of Thomond, came with the Normans, from both Munster and Leinster, and Cormac Liathánach to overcome Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin. The latter gathered the Normans of Cork and encamped at Durrus. He killed the family of Domhnall Mór Ua Súileabháin at Raheen, in the barony of Barretts, 'on the advice of many, According to the annals, it was during the war of Diarmaid Dúna Draighnein and Cormac Liathánach that the Galls overran the whole of Munster in every direction, from the Shannon to the sea (MIA).

The Normans were making a concerted effort to subjugate West Cork. In 1221 the Justiciar, Geoffrey de Marisco, brought his forces into Desmond. He set up camp at Ovens and destroyed the corn crop of the whole country. He built the castle at Mag Rátha, 'Murragh' immediately south of Macroom. The expedition may have been in aid of Richard de Cogan who does not appear to have realized his grant of Múscraige Mithine in 1207 to any significant degree. Over the next while the De Cogan's conquered most of the area, building castles at Dunisky, Dunderinan, Mahallagh and Macroom. About 1242, according to the Pipe Roll of Cloyne, Richard de Cogan's son, John, had the patronage of the churches of Clondrohid, Matehy and Kilshannig (Caulfield and O'Riordan 1914, 185-86). In 1254-54, the cantred of Múscraige Mithine had to pay 40 shillings so that the county sessions might be held there (Gerard 1931, 221). Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin remained hostile to the De Cogan's until he was finally killed by a bolt of lightning in Dún Draighneáin, the site of a Cogan castle, in 1229 (MIA; DAI).

De Cogan's success in realizing their grant appear to have been very limited. In 1247 Cormac Fionn, Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin's brother and now king of Desmond, died in his own stronghold of Mashanaglass, in the parish of Aghinagh (MIA). It may be that the De Cogan's were unable to eject Mic Cárthaigh from Muskerry; alternatively they may have had a good working relationship. In 1248 Diarmaid Dúna Draighneáin's son, Finghin, captured Geoffrey de Cogan and drowned him with a stone tied to his neck. The following year he made war on the Galls of Desmond (MIA). By 1249, however, the De Cogan's had found a new ally in Domhnall Got Cairbreach Mac Cárthaigh, who killed Finghin, who was a son of his brother, Diamaid Dúna Draighneáin. De Cogan's allegiance to the Carbery branch of Mic Cárthaigh, from then on was assured. In 1253 Domhnall Got's son, Finghin sought revenge. He attacked Geoffrey Ua Donnchadha whose wife, Sadbh Ua Briain, was suspected of having betrayed his father. Both she her husband and husband were slain as well as others of the family. In 1258 Finghin killed several Uí Mathgamhna (MIA; AI).

John FitzThomas was aware that if matters continued as they were, that his freehold in Desmond would be valueless, and when a new justiciar took office, he induced him to lead an expedition into Desmond in 1261. He and other barons of Desmond underwrote the expenses. Finghin choose Callan, near Kilgarvan, county Kerry, for the battle site. There are no details of the conflict, but Finghin and his supporters were victorious. John FitzThomas, and his heir, were among the casualties. Finghin then went eastward and northward through Desmond razing Norman holdings. Among the castles burnt were Dunisky, Macroom and Mahallagh, near Clondrohid. Finghin foolishly continued to the de Courcy stronghold of Ringrone, near Kinsale, at which Finghin and 'many of the nobles of Desmond' were slain (AConn; ALC; AI; = MIA 1262).

Finghin was succeeded by his brother who lost his life in a battle that took place near Mangartan in County Kerry in 1162. The Normans sought revenge for their humiliation at Callan. Neither side gained much from the encounter, however, but Cormac, king of Desmond, was killed (AI). There were further attempts to subdue Desmond. An incursion took place in 1271 but the Normans turned back 'without doing further damage'. They may have been motivated out of economic necessity as there was famine in Ireland at the time and 'multitudes of poor people died of cold and hunger and the rich suffered hardship'.

In 1280, Mic Cárthaig of Carbery, headed by Domhnall Óg mac Domhnail Maoil/Cairbreach, a grandson of Domhnall Got Cairbreach, made peace with the main branch of the family, whose king was Domhnall Ruadh mac Cárthaigh, the son of Cormac Fionn, and they divided Desmond amongst themselves. The cousins then united against the Normans and burnt Killorglin and Dunloe. The truce had broken down by 1283 when Domhnall Ruadh went into Carbery under the pretext that there was a plot against him. He was accompanied by the principle foreigners of Ireland who plundered the countryside, taking livestock and horses. Clann Sealbhaig, whose territory included the parishes of Fanlobbus, Kinneigh, Murragh, Ballymoney and Desertserges, fled westwards, abandoning the stronghold of Uí Chairpre and of the sons of Domhnall Cairpreceh. Domhnall Ruadh appropriated the cattle and horses of Carbery for his own land. Then, perhaps with a view to buying goodwill from the populace, he gave some of the booty to those he had plundered. Domhnall Óg and the people of Uí Chairpre, departed. Domhnall Ruadh then caused great migrations in to the border of Clann Sealbhaigh, on every side, , so that famine almost killed all the Uí Chairpri, who accompanied Domhnall Óg, and his kinsmen, and 'their wives and underlings went to every place they could to obtain food.'

Following the above, Eóghan, the son of Diarmait son of Domhnall Got Cairprech, and all Uí Echach who sided with Clann Domhnaill, made peace with Mac Domhnaill Ruadh mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmumu. These included Eógán mac Cárthaigh, who was a son of Domhnall Gots son Diarmaid, Cian Ua Mathgamna, the sons of Máel Muad Ua Mathgamhna, the sons of Domhnall son of Lochlainn Ua Mathgamhna, and Uí Cheallacháin; and the king's land was given to them and they were handed over to Eógán mac Diarmada mac Cárthaigh. Shortly afterwards Ragnall Ua Cruadhlaoidh (O'Crowley) was killed by Eógán (AI). Uí Cruadhlaoidh lived in the eastern part of Carbery since at least the early thirteenth century, with their base at Castle Crowley in the townland of Ahakeara in the parish of Fanlobbus. They are believed to be a branch of the MacDermots of Moylurg, County Roscommon. Many of them fought in the army of Mic Cárthaig as mercenary soldiers.

In 1285 Domhnall Ruadh took Domhnall Óg prisoner, but released him after six months. He seems to have been on parole for a period, having to give a number of Uí Mathgamhna (O'Mahonys), the eastern half of the clan who lived in the barony of Kinalmeaky, as hostages to John de Cogan.

That the countryside was laid waste during decades of war is apparent from an account of the De Cogan lands in Muskerry, taken in 1281 while the lands were in ward of the king. "He answer nothing for the lands which Richard de Cogan held in Forcus and Stedryt, and for the lands which John Heydrun and the heir of William Russell hold in the manor of Mora (i.e. Mourne Abbey) and for the lands of Clonehyt of Dundreyan, and the manor of Newcastle, because they were waste on account of the war of the Irish" (Pipe Roll, x Edw. I, 36th Rep. D. K. R., p62). There are two townlands called Fergus in east Muskerry, one in the parish of

Magourney and the other in Aghlish. Clonehyt is identified as Macloneigh which obviously belonged to Dún Draighnéin (Castlemore). A list of Norman towns and villages in Co Cork in 1299 (CJR i 265) shows that in the western side of the county there remained only Timoleague, Inishannon, Ancheo, (Athnowen, Ovens) and Dunderinan.

An entry in the annals of 1283 describes the consequences of a plot to revolt against Domhnall Ruadh Mac Cárthaigh. It led to a treaty between Eógan mac Diarmada mac Domnaill Cairprigh Mac Cárthaigh, and all the Uí Eachach who had sided with Clann Domnaill Cairprigh, on the one hand, and Domhnall Ruadh Mac Cárthaigh, king of Des Muma, on the other. Domhnall Ruadh heard about the plot, which involved Domhnall Óg mac Domnaill Cairprigh and others of Uí Cairpre, and he organized an expedition. He brought a number of the most prominent Norman lords with him, 'as well as the army of Desmond itself. Clann Sealbhaigh reacted by abandoning the *dinárus*, 'the stronghold', of Uí Cairpre and of the sons of Domhnall Cairprech, and fled westwards. The territory of Clann Sealbhaigh, a sept of Cineál Láegaire, includes parishes of Fanlobbus, Kinneigh, Murragh, Balymony and Desertserges. The account states that the Normans were not rewarded 'with preys nor spoils' and that Domhnall Ruadh requisitioned the plundered horses and cattle for his own land. According to the text, Domhnall Ruadh gave some of the livestock to many of those whom he had plundered, although he was under no obligation to do so. It goes on to say that the same Domhnall Óc mac Domnaill Cairprigh, and all the people of Uí Cairpre who were in his company, departed. Immediately after that the king caused great migrations into the borders of Clann Sealbhaigh on every side, so that famine killed almost all of the Uí Cairpre who accompanied Domhnall Óc and his kinsmen, 'and their wives and underlings went to every place they could to obtain food. Eogan son of Diarmaid son of Domhnall Cairprech, and all the Uí Eachach who sided with Clann Domnaill, who were the rebels above, made peace with Mac Carthaig, king of Desmumu. These included Eógan Mac Carthaig, Cian Ó Mathgamhna, the son of Máel Muad Ó Mathgamhna, the sons of Domhnall, son of Lochlainn Ó Mathgamhna, and the Uí Chellacháin; and the king's land was given to them, and they were handed over to Eógan, son of Diarmaid (AI).

The early record of Mic Cárthaigh Riabhaigh is sparse, and their defeat by Mic Cárthaigh Múscaire in 1283 may have reduced their influence over a number of generations. Both a son and grandson of the above Domhnall Cairprech were also called Domhnall Cairprech, illustrating that these were the Mic Cárthaigh of Carbery. The last of the three was succeeded by his brother Cormac Donn who was described as 'lord of Uí Eachach and Uí Cairpre'. He was treacherously killed by his nephew Domhnall Riabhach in 1366, and it may be from him that Mic Cárthaigh Cairbrig assumed the epithet Riabhach (A Conn.).

In the meantime, Domhnall Ruadh got frequent mentions with regard to fines for transgressions, paying £68 on one occasion through John de Cogan (7th Rep. DKR., 54). That friendship still existed between the MacCarthys of Carbery and the De Cogans is shown by the fact that John de Cogan was a pledge for the appearance of Domhnall Og Cairbreach at a meeting concerning restitution to John de Barry (CJR ii, 385). Domhnall Ruadh wrote to Edward I in 1284 asking to be subjected to his domination (CDI ii 2362). It probably resulted from the coming of age of Thomas FitzMaurice who renew his claim to the lands of his grandfather, John fitzThomas of Callann (County Kilkenny). Domhnall followed up his letter with a visit to England in order to safeguard his position (CDI iii, 61). As for the Geraldines, though Thomas FitzMaurice succeeded in getting a re-grant of his grandfathers lands in 1292, their overlordship of the MacCarthys was but in name.

Domhnall Óg Cairbreach remained a thorn in the side of Normans. In 1295 he was plundering as far east as Kinalea, having already burned Macloneigh (CJR i 63-4). It must have seemed fortuitous to him when, in 1297, he killed John de Courcy, considering that it was John's father, Miles, who had killed Domhnall Óg's brother Finghin in 1261, in the aftermath of the Battle of Callen. When Hubert de Courcy tried to bring Domhnall to justice, the sheriff reported that Domhnall would not submit to justice, and a few months later, that he 'was among the Irish in waste land where no sergeant or bailiff of the king dared to go to attack him (CJR, i 101, 143)'. Miles de Courcy had acquired lands in the cantred of Kinelbek, i.e. the eastern part of the present barony of Kinalmeaky, which he held off William de Barry of Rincorran, who was in fact his vassal. Accordingly, he was a sub-tenant of his own tenant. Furthermore, in 1339, two grandsons of John de Courcy, sons of the ruling lord Miles, and another of the family, were killed by the men of Carbery (Nicholls 1993, 181).

The volatility of the Norman position did not improve and the MacCarthys were firmly established as lords of south Kerry and West Cork.

In 1300 the De Cogan controlled from Cork harbour to the Limerick border and were the largest landowners in the county. The nucleus of their land was in Múscraighe Mithine between the Blackwater and the Lee, while its baronial centre was at Newces in the parish of Murragh on the eastern border of Clann Sealbhaigh. It is now in the modern barony of Kinalmeaky. The main line of the De Cogan held the manor of Dunderin, i.e. Castlemore near Crookstown, in the cantred of Kenelbek, now the barony of Kinalmeaky, in the upper Bride valley under the lords of the cantred, the Barrys of Rincorran. The lower Bride valley was held from the bishop of Cork. The De Cogan lordship appears to have collapsed, perhaps weakened as a result of a lineage war that resulted in 'robberies, arsons, homicides and very many other misdeeds on the lands of those of the surname of the Cogan'. The natural frontier at the hill of Cloghmacow just west of the present Crookstown, where the Bride emerges from the hills to enter its wide lower valley, is mentioned as the western limit of the Cogan lands in 1317, suggesting that the lands west of that were held by the Irish lords (Nicholls 1993, 166-678). The lands of David de Cogan were laid waste and burnt by the Barrys and some of the Roches. His lands were plundered a second time and the De Cogan court was burnt and the castle of Mag Oilig, probably Mahallagh in the parish of Cannaway, was again destroyed (AI).

The De Cogan lost their power and lands in Muskerry as much from the attacks of Geraldines and Barretts as from the encroachments of the MacCarthys. In the 14th century, the viceroys Lionel and Rokeby made efforts to recover Cogan lands from the MacCarthys in east Muskerry. However, in 1398 the MacCarthys were not alone free to plunder the whole of Desmond, but could carry on their ancient feud against the Carbery MacCarthys at Carrigrohane, near Cork city (MIA). The Mic Cárthaigh clan of Carbery became known as Mic Cárthaigh Riabhaigh, 'the grey MacCarthys', anglicised to 'the MacCarthy Reaghs'.

During the unrest of 1317, the De Cogan heir was a minor called Piers, whose lands were administered by David de Cogan during his minority. David was among the parties who appeared in front of De Rokeby on 18 December the same year. They agreed to make peace between themselves, to give hostages, and not to quarter their horses or their kernes and other 'idlemen' except on their own unfree betaghs. Piers de Cogan came of age in 1326, but he was dead by 1330, leaving a minor heir name Henry. The De Cogan lordship was already

weakened by the events of 1317, and was in not a position to withstand another attack. In December 1331 David de Cogan was granted custody of Henry and of his lands. He resisted the attacks of Diarmaid mac Diarmada Mac Cárthaigh, against whom he refortified the castle of Dundrinan, i.e. Castlemore in the parish of Moyviddy. He was ousted from the castle for a while by the prior of the Knights Hospitallers, Roger Outlawe, regaining control of it in 1337. David died in 1344 and his lands were entrusted to Sir Robert de Barry who was killed in battle in Duhallow, with many others, by Diarmaid mac Diarmada Mac Cárthaigh and Donnchadh Cairbrech Mac Cárthaigh in August 1345, allegedly at the behest of the Maurice FitzThomas, the Earl of Desmond. The young De Cogan heir came of age in 1347, but had died within a year. He was succeeded by his younger brother Walter (Nicholls 1993, 167-68).

In the second quarter of the fourteenth century, the Mic Cárthaigh campaign to reoccupy the territory, that had been settled by the Normans, gathered momentum. This momentum, however, was not the work of the kings of Desmond but of their cousin and enemy, another Diarmaid Óg mac Diarmada Mac Cárthaigh, 'Lord of Muskerry and Duhallow', known to the English as MacDermot; he was a close ally of the ambitious Maurice FitzThomas, first earl of Desmond. One of his targets was the De Cogan lordship (Nicholls 1993, 168).

In 1352 the justiciar, Thomas de Rokeby, with an army of approximately one thousand men, set about sorting out the problems of West Cork. The bishop of Cloyne was brought on board and empowered to deal with the rebels in his diocese. De Rokeby also had the support of Cormac Mac Cárthaigh, king of Desmond, in a military campaign against his cousin Diarmaid Óg Mac Cárthaigh. The campaign was a success and De Rokeby proclaimed that the former landowners should return and reoccupy their lands, under pain of forfeiting them. Although Diarmaid Óg Mac Cárthaigh had been driven out of his lands in Múscraighe Mithine, he held on to his land in Duhallow,. By the end of January 1353 some colonists were re-established in the Lee Valley and, on 1 February, Cormac Mac Cárthaigh was rewarded with an extensive grant of lands 'among the woods' around Macroom and Macloneigh, lands that were inherited by Cormac's second son, Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh, who was appointed 'Lord of Muskerry' by the English in 1353. Many of the colonists did not return until after the death of Diarmaid Óg Mac Cárthaigh who was slain, with his eldest son Donnchadh, by Uí Súiliubháin in 1356/7 (AU; AFM; AConn). Among those who finally returned was Geoffrey de Cogan of Hycheston (Garryhesty, parish of Desertmore in East Muskerry) and his vassals, in some cases installing members of Mic Cárthaigh as his vassals.

De Rokeby, however, appears to have been ignoring the claims of Walter de Cogan. At the same time that he granted lands around Macroom to Cormac Mac Cárthaigh in 1353, he granted the lands and castle belonging to Ralph de Gynes, a De Cogan vassal who lived in Cloghroe, in the parish of Matehy in the barony of East Muskerry, to John Lombard who belonged to an Italian banking family. The lands had fallen into in the hands of the Irish. De Rokeby also rewarded himself with a life tenancy of 'the cantred of Moreton', in other words of Múscraighe Mithine, which he had somehow induced Walter de Cogan to grant to himself, and then to release it in fee to 'De Rokeby and his heirs'. Walter de Cogan, in the meantime, had been succeeded by his brother Piers who attempted to nullify his brother's agreement with De Rokeby Whatever chance there was if that, however, was undermined by further disquiet in the region The beneficiaries of De Rokeby's grant of lands, in the vicinity of Macroom, to Cormac Mac Cárthaigh were to be the decendants of Domhnall mac Carthaigh's younger brothers, Diarmaid Mór Múscraighe and Eoghan (Otway-Ruthven 279-80; Nicholls 1993, 168-69).

In 1358 Richard Óg Barrett and his family were engaged in a feud with Miles de Courcy and William de Barry Óg, probably over the cantred of Kinalmeaky, over which De Barry was lord and where De Courcy held lands into which the Barretts may have been moving. Richard Óg was to be a recipient of a spectacular grant of land in September 1366 following a campaign by Lionel of Clarence, the King's Lieutenant in Ireland, following unrest in County Tipperary in late 1365. Clarence appears to have then gone on a campaign for in September he granted to Richard Óg Barrett lands in Múscraighe Mithine which had been wasted by the Irish of Munster, and which he had now 'perambulated with a great army, and by great war acquired'. Included in the grant to him and his heirs were all the lands from the Lee to the Awynmor (the Blackwater) in the cantred of 'Muscrymytn'. It seems that the lands that De Rokeby had regained from the indigenous population in 1352 had fallen back into the hands of the Irish. Richard Óg succeeded in expelling Geoffrey de Cogan and John Lombard. The following year, 1367, Diarmaid Mór Mac Cárthaigh, 'Lord of Muskerry', was killed: He was succeeded by his son Cormac who was subsequently slain by the De Barrys in Cork in 1374 (Otway-Ruthven London 1968, 294; Nicholls 1993, 170-71).

Three sons of Domhall Riabhach Mic Cárthaigh ruled after his death in 1414, the last being Diarmaid a'Dúna whose rule was contested by his nephew Cormac. The latter, who was *Tánaiste* to his uncle at the time, took advantage of a struggle for the Earldom of Desmond between Sir Gerald fitzGerald and his nephew James in 1469-70, becoming a close ally of Gerald FitzGerald, who helped him oust Diarmaid a'Dúna whose castles he captured and whose sons he took hostage. Cormac was defeated and captured, however, in 1477, by Diarmaid a'Dúna's sons, with help from their MacSweeney gallowglasses. Cormac was released after he was castrated and blinded so that he would be no further danger. It was Diarmaid a'Dúna's line who ruled Mic Cárthaigh Riabhaig from then on. The descendants of Cormac, however, retained extensive lands in Carbery, including the parish of Ballinadee to the south of Macroom. Their lands were known collectively as *Tánaisteacht*, 'the landholding of the *tánaiste*' (AU; Nicholls, 1993, 191-92).

Once the gallowglasses arrived, they were there to stay. There was only one MacCarthy More castle in the territory of MacCarthy Muskerry, situated in the centre of the townland of Mashanaglass in the parish of Aghinagh. It was in the care of the MacSweeneys, who were mercenary gallowglasses. The MacSweeneys rebuilt the castle in 1585 on the site of the earlier MacCarthy castle. The last MacSweeney to live there was attainted for his part in the 1641-52 war. The ruins of Clodah Castle, on the other hand, which is the parish of Kilmurry, was a MacSweeney castle built on the foundations of an earlier fortress of the de Cogan.

In the fifteenth century Mic Cárthaigh Múscaire, appear to have got their hands on some of the land that had been granted to the Barrets on the south side of the Lee by Lionel of Clarence in 1352. It is not known how this was accomplished. They imposed a heavy overlordship on Uí Mathgamhna, who were a Cineál mBéicce sept of Uí Eachach, descended from Áed Ualgarb, a brother of Láegaire from whom Cineál Láegaire descend. Uí Mathgamhna of Kinalmeaky, a little to the south, were subject to Mic Cárthaigh Riabhaig, the MacCarthy Reaghs rather than Mic Cárthaigh Múscaire, 'the MacCarthys of Muskerry'. In 1449, there had been a fierce campaign between Tadhg mac Cormaic Mac Cárthaigh, the Lord of Muskerry, assisted by MacCarthy More's sons, and MacCarthy Reagh, in which Tadhg brought an army into Uí Cairpre and was defeated. Tadhg was a great-grandson of Cormac Mór Mac Cárthaigh to whom Rokeby had granted lands around Macroom in 1353. Mic Cárthaigh appear to have built a castle at Castlemore, i.e. at Dundrinan, the ancient *din*

of Uí Mathgamhna, before 1465 when Tadhg's son Cormac built a Franciscan Friary at Kilcrea, in the parish of Desertmore, barony of East Muskerry. The introduction by Cormac mac Taidg Mac Cárthaigh of MacSweeney gallowglasses from Ulster around this time may have been instrumental in Mic Cárthaigh Múscaire making inroads into the Barrett and Uí Mathgamhna lands at this time. By asserting their lordship, the influence of Mic Cárthaigh was extending beyond Múscraighe Mithine into the Uí Mathgamhna territory south of the Lee, which is why the modern baronies of East and West Muskerry stretch along both sides of the Lee valley. (O'Donovan 1846, 223-4).

Mic Cárthaigh, who effectively regained control in the western part of County Cork in the fourteenth century, maintained a degree of autonomy into the seventeenth century and under their rule, a number of subject dynasties survived. An official document, dated c. 1600, used the term 'freeholders' when referring to Uí Láegaire and three septs of Uí Mathgamhna, Clann Finghin, Clann Conchobhair and Uí Flann Luadh. Some of the old *ecclesiastical* families had also survived, amongst whom were Uí Iarfhatha, 'O'Herlihy', hereditary erenaghs, or managers, of St. Gobnait's in Ballyvourney, Uí Longaig, who were associated with the church at Cannaway and Uí Cruimín (*Cal. Carew MSS, 1589-1600*, 501-02; Ó Murchadha 1993, 213).

In 1439, Robert de Cogan conveyed away all his lands, including his claim to Dundrinan and the Newown of Monmor with MuscryMithine to James, Earl of Desmond, whose grandson in 1494 confirmed the Barrett possession of the MuscryMithine lands, at the very least, by releasing to Sir James Bared, captain of his nation, all the earl's right and claim in the district of Ballynemona (Nicholls 1993, 171).

Following his disfigurement in 1478, Cormac mac Donnchadha Mac Cárthaigh was succeeded by Finghin, a son of Diarmaid a'Dúna Mac Cárthaigh. Finghin was upwardly mobile, marrying Eleanor, a daughter of the Earl of Desmond; their son Domhnall later married another Eleanor, a daughter of the Earl of Kildare. Four of their sons, were knighted in their time, ruling Carbery between 1531 and 1593 (Nicholls 1993, 192-93).

THE LATER MIDDLE AGES

Surrender and re-grant was a policy introduced by Henry VII during the Tudor re-conquest of Ireland, c. 1537 - 1603. If an Irish lord surrendered his lands to the king, and swore loyalty to the Crown, he was allowed to remain on his lands, which in turn could be inherited by his sons. This included recognition of the king as head of the church. The lord was then granted the title of Earl, and was expected to speak English, wear English style clothing, and follow English laws and custom. The latter included a hereditary system based on primogeniture which, in Ireland would often lead to conflict when a chief, chosen by the clan, might compete with the new heir. It was an attempt to draw the Irish chiefs into the English polity by guaranteeing their property under English common law. Uí Donnubáin of Carbery rejected the offer under the Tudors, but surrendered their territory to James I in 1608, receiving a re-grant in 1615. However, he did not receive an English title. Mac Cárthaigh Riabhach, 'the MacCarthy Reagh', surrendered in 1606 and never gained a title. The prominent Mic Cárthaigh Múscaire, 'the MacCarthys of Muskerry' however, became Viscounts Muskerry in 1626 and Earls of Clancarty in 1658.

The Desmond Rebellions occurred in 1569-1573 and in 1579-1583 when the Earl of Desmond, head of the Fitzgerald dynasty in Munster, and his supporters rebelled against the threat of the extension of Elizabethan English government over the province. It resulted in the destruction of the Desmond dynasty and the subsequent plantation or colonisation of Munster with English settlers. Munster was razed and people starved. In his epic poem, the poet Edmund Spenser, who campaigned in Ireland, described the people as the 'anatomy of death'. Ultimately, many on the losing side were pardoned.

The rights of Mic Cárthaigh over the whole of Muskerry were officially recognised through a royal re-grant in 1578 to Cormac mac Taidg of lands surrendered by him in the previous year. The grant included the territory of Uíbh Láegaire. A similar surrender and re-grant to Cormac mac Diarmada Mac Cárthaigh took place in 1589. (Ó Murchadha 1993, 219).

In Uí Láegaire (the parish of Inchigeelagh) the local lords lived on the better land on the eastern side of the parish. An inquisition into the lands of Conchobar Ua Láegaire, taken in 1626, shows that he was in possession of the townlands such as Glasheen, Cloonshear Beg and Teergay, on the eastern perimeter of Inchigeelagh. Uí Láegaire were generally sympathetic to the Geraldine cause. Conchobar's son, 'Arthur O'Leary' of Carrignaneelagh was included in a pardon to the leading men of Muskerry in May 1573. The Irish name Carraig na nGiallach, 'rock of the captives' suggests that his tower-house was already built at this time, the first of its kind in the territory. Arthur's uncle, 'Diarmaid Óg of Carrignaneelagh', had already been pardoned in 1577, and was probably living in what seems to have been regarded as the *tánaiste's* tower-house at Carrignacurra on the southern bank of the Lee. Both addresses are used in a third Ua Láegaire surrender and re-grant dated 1577 and 1578 respectively in Cormac mac Taidg's surrender and re-grant. Art was the leading representative of Uí Láegaire and does not seem to have openly supported the Earl of Desmond's rebellion. His name is listed with those of his two brothers, Amhlaoibh Ruadh and Conchobar, in what appears to be an indemnity issued on 9 June 1584. A separate pardon was issued on 9 July 1584, to Art's uncle Diarmaid Óg of Carrignacurra and his men. It extended to two sons, a daughter and fourteen other followers. He had been active in the rebellions and his pardon was dependant on his giving security to keep the peace. He must have failed to abide by the conditions since he is named in an inquisition, dated 9 September 1588 as having been involved in the rebellion. Confiscation, however, was put in abeyance,

perhaps due to the remoteness of Uí Láegaire, and both Carrignaneelagh and Carrignacurra were confirmed as part of Cormac mac Diarmada Mac Cárthaigh, Lord of Múscraighe's, demain the following year. Art was replaced by his brother Amhlaoidh before the year was out, elected by the chief men of Muskerry (Ó Murchadha 1992, 219-21).

Uí Láegaire/Cineál Láegaire's very distant cousins in Cineál nÁedha, i.e. Uí Mathgamhna of Cineál mBéicce, were likewise affected by the consequences of the rebellion. Their lands were to be divided amongst the English 'undertakers'. However, MacCarthy Reagh intervened. He, not O'Mahony, he said, was the real owner of Kinalmeaky. O'Mahony was his feudal tenant, and could only forfeit his interest, the territory then reverting to MacCarthy Reagh. This claim could not possibly be supported by Irish law; but MacCarthy Reagh knew that there was little chance of the English officials discovering this. By English law he would seem to have had a valid claim; but the 'adventurers' would not so easily abandon their hopes of seizing the barony, and the whole matter was entrusted for enquiry to Justice Jessua Smythes, and the Bishop of Cork and Ross.

The O'Mahony land was divided between two English adventurers, Beecher and Greenville. However, the new owners do not seem to have made much progress, at first, in reducing the O'Mahonys. There was still an O'Mahony lord of Kinalmeaky in 1601 and his country was so strong that the English forces could not pass through it from Cork into Carbery, but had to make a detour through Kinalea and by Kinsale.

The Barrys possessed themselves of O'Mahony land after the Norman invasion, but in Kinalmeaky at any rate, without expelling the original owners. An inquisition quoted by Smith says William de Barry held under De Courcy Kinalea Kinelbeg and Flanlow, i.e. Kinalmeaky and Iflanloe. This last district was in the sixteenth century held by O'Mahonys under MacCarthy of Muskerry. When the English power began to ebb in Munster, the O'Mahonys recovered Kinalmeaky and, as they had probably been helped by MacCarthy Reagh, they acknowledged him as their overlord (Butler 1904, 81).

In 1598, during the Nine Years War (1594-1603) in which Áed Ua Néill, the Great Earl of Tyrone rebelled against the Crown, Amhlaoidh Ua Láegaire joined the force of William Burke, who was waging war on Thomas Norreys, President of Munster. In 1600 Munster had been defeated. Amhlaoidh then attacked Donnchadh Maol, one of the Carbery Mic Cárthaigh, because his men had intruded on Muskerry in search of stolen cattle. About a hundred of Uí Láegaire followed the Carbery men into O'Crowley country, i.e. the parish of Fanlobbus, and a battle took place in which Amhlaoidh and ten of the principal members of Uí Láegaire and some lesser members were killed (O'Grady London 1896, i, 133).

Following this disaster, Amhlaoidh's brother Donnchadh was elected chief. He was married to one of the Carbery O'Crowleys. After the fall of Dunboy in 1602, Ó'Sullivan Bear brought an army of a thousand men into Muskerry. He laid siege to and captured the castle of Carrignacurra, and also the castle of Dundareirke in the parish of Kilnamartery, forcing the occupants who surrendered to join the rebellion. Cormac MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry, was imprisoned in Cork at this point. He escaped and joined O'Sullivan Bear in capturing Carrigaphooka Castle, a stronghold of Mic Cárthaigh in the parish of Clondrohid. Following Donnchadh's death in 1638, Art's son Domhnall succeeded (Ó Murchadha 1992, 222-23).

Despite the part he played in the Desmond rebellion, Diarmaid Óg's attainder had been left in abeyance. Following the death of Amhlaoidh in 1600, two years after he had joined the

forces of William Burke in 1598, attention was brought to the fact that he had not been pardoned. The consequence of these two blots on the Uí Láegaire character led to a grant of a twenty-one year lease of various confiscated lands, to Thomas Hibbotts and John King, who were two careerist office-holders, in December 1604 (Ó Murchadha, 1993, 223).

A survey of leased Crown lands taken in 1606-07 confirms the grant. It also records that Edward Becher was the lessee of Carrignaneelagh, Carrickleevan and Carrignacurra. He is very possibly one and the same as the 'Beecher' who acquired some of the Uí Mathgamhna land in Kinalmeaky. Donnchadh had become chief following the death of Amhlaidh and his other relatives. On 10 July 1609 lands of Uibh Láegaire granted to Francis Gofton on 31 January 1609, sold to Richard Boyle who took possession. On 28 March 1612 Boyle enfeoffed Donnchadh Ua Láegaire, the chief, and Conchobar, the eldest surviving son of Ard, for the sum of £421, on condition that the two would join with Boyle in giving separate title deeds for their lands to other O'Leary landholders then in possession, for a consideration of £25 per carucate. Donnchadh and Conchobar took possession and then mortgaged the property to Boyle for £421. Boyle had simply exchanged his title for a mortgage. Many complicated transactions took place in relation to the lands of Uí Láegaire during the first half of the seventeenth century. It is clear that, despite their political history that the effect on their lifestyle was negligible. When Donnchadh died in 1638, the lands were divided out by the hereditary system of land division for the last time and Somhnall, the eldest surviving son of Art was elected chief and occupied Carrignaneelagh Castle (Ó Murchadha 1992, 225, 227).

Diarmaid Óg being attainted could have had disastrous consequences, such as the confiscation and plantation which Kinalmeaky endured following the killing of Conchobar O Mahony, who had never been considered its chief.

It is not always possible to pinpoint where these events took place since displacement and dispossession were an everyday part of life in such troubled times. An inquisition, dated 1588, taken following the death of Conchobar O'Mahony who was amongst the supporters of the Earl of Desmond. held in Cork in 1584 throws some light on the O'Mahonys. According to the report, the O'Mahony's came 'into this neighbourhood' in 1460 and possessed themselves of lands at that time the property of the crown, but previously the property of the Barry Oges, a Norman family, by who they were forfeited in 1399. The inquisition relates to the O'Mahony land in Kinalmeaky which was never returned to them. After the death of Conchobar O'Mahony, Moil Mo O'Mahony became chief of the O'Mahonys of Kinalmeaky, but was arrested in 1601 as somebody who would help the Spanish on their arrival in Ireland. The previous December, when Sir Richard Percy sent sixty men belonging to the Kinsale garrison into Kinalmeaky to make prey of all the cows in the same, Máel Mó O'Mahony, Dermot MacCarthy and his brother Florence attacked them with three hundred foot and some horse, 'not doubting but to have cut all their throats'. After a hard fight the Irish retreated.

In the late sixteenth century the estates of Gerald, the Red Earl of Desmond were confiscated. They include 'the castle and lands of Downemoenwye', which Queen Elizabeth I, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, dated 18 July 1590, instructed to be granted to 'Teige McDermot MacCarthy, in consequence of the favourable report made of him by Sir Walter Raleigh. The lands were forfeited due to the war 'waged by that nobleman and his confederates for years against England. A patent was granted in 1615 to Tadhg an Fhorsa MacCarthy to hold a fair in Nedinagh, also in the parish of Fanlobbus. During the 1641 rebellion the grantee sided

with the Irish, and following its suppression by Oliver Cromwell, the Dunmanway estates, which comprised almost 3000 acres, were again forfeited to the crown and bestowed on Colonel William Arnopp, subject to a quit rent of £22 12 6d per annum (Bennett 1862, 377-78).

Macroom Castle, which incorporates the tower and other remains of a fifteenth century castle, was one of the principal seats of the MacCarthys of Muskerry. In 1649 David Roche, Sheriff of Kerry and the Bishop of Ross, Boethius Mac Egan, were assembling forces to relieve Cromwell in Clonmel. They were attacked and the bishop was captured. He was brought to Carrigadrohid, a castle in the parish of Aghinagh where he was hanged by order of Lord Broghill in May 1650. His body was secretly removed while the military guard slept and conveyed by six men to Aghinagh graveyard at Caum..

It is evident from the Civil Survey of the Barony of Muskerry, which records land ownership in 1641 and associated forfeiture, that West Cork was devastated after the Cromwellian campaign. In Uibh Láegaire, Carrignaneelagh was garrisoned by soldiers, Carrignafulla and Dromcarra were demolished. Not even a cabin was left standing (Simington 1942, vi, 323). Under English law, none of the land belonged to Uí Láegaire (the O'Learys). There is no record of land in Inchigeelagh being granted to soldiers or adventures. However, Macroom Castle, which had over 3,000 acres, was granted by the Crown to Admiral William Penn, father, of William Penn of Pennsylvania, in 1655. Lord Muskerry recovered Macroom at the time of the Restoration when the grant was reversed and Penn was compensated. Lord Muskerry, was elevated as the new Earl of Clancarty and all his estates restored while Uí Láegaire lost their status becoming tenants of Clancarty. Cormac Mac Cárthaigh was well disposed towards his former freeholders and offered to buy their estates for them in trust if they abstained from any claims. Cormac died in 1665, however, and his son Ceallachán was not disposed towards doing any favours. In 1677, a grant to his son Connchad included almost all of the townlands in Inchigeelagh parish (Ó Murchadha 1993, 255).

ART O LAOGHAIRE

One of the most famous of all Irish poems is a lament written in 1773 by Eibhlín Dubh Ní Chonaill, an aunt of Danial O'Connell, after her husband, Art Ó Laoghaire, was shot dead. They had met in the square in Macroom, had fallen in love and eloped. Art's family were relatively wealthy as the leading family of Uí Láegaire. Nonetheless, Eibhlín's family disapproved of the liaison and the couple eloped. The sequence of events that led to the tragedy on 4 May concerned a local Magistrate, Abraham Morris from Hanover Hall near Macroom. Although Art was only twenty six years old when he was killed he had already served as a captain in the army of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

There was bad blood between Art and Morris. Two years previously they had an encounter at Hanover Hall as a result of which Art was outlawed and a price of twenty guineas put on his head. Art had been judged in his absence and he now defended himself in the newspaper, suggesting that he should be given a fair trial. Another claim ensued him, this time concerning the fine brown horse that he had brought back from Austria. According to Penal Law, Catholics should not own a horse of greater value than £5, and any Protestant was entitled to demand a sale at that price. Art refused to sell his horse to Morris and struck him with his whip. Morris turned down his challenge to a duel.

On the fateful day, Art apparently knew that Morris was in Millstreet and set off to intercept him on his way home. He had some refreshments in Carriganimmy, in the parish of Clondrohid. He let it be known that he intended to waylay Morris and somebody slipped away to warn him. Morris returned to Millstreet to collect a posse of soldiers and returned towards Macroom to set up an ambush. They came upon Art at Carrigonirtane, in the parish of Clondrohid. It was said that Art believed that he was out of range from the muskets. If so, he was wrong and was killed by a musket shot from a distance of c. 220 m. A local tradition suggests that Art was mortally wounded but stayed in the saddle for a hundred metres or so. His horse ran home to the Georgian house in Raleigh, parish of Kilnamartery, in which Art and Eibhlín lived with his parents.

There is a small monument on the spot where Art Ó Laoghaire died. It reads:

"Ar an láthair seo a maraíodh Art Ó Laoghaire ar an 4ú Bealtaine 1773 ar dheis Dé go raibh sé"

"On this spot, Art Ó Laoghaire was killed, 4th May 1773, RIP"

According to local tradition, Art was first interred at Dundareirke in Kilnamartery before being removed to his final resting place at Kilcrea Abbey, the Franciscan abbey in the parish of Desertserges.

(O'Leary, 1998)

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE & THE CIVIL WAR

The Kilmichael Ambush.

The Irish War of Independence began in 1920, at a time when the Royal Irish Constabulary was becoming depleted in numbers and the British Government were anxious to redeploy ex-British soldiers, amongst others, to enforce law and order in Ireland. These were the Black and Tans, the rank and file, as opposed to the Auxiliaries, former commissioned officers who would receive twice the pay of the Black and Tans. One hundred and fifty Auxiliaries were stationed in Macroom Castle, in August 1920.

A decision was made by the 1st Southern Division of the IRA to attack the Auxiliaries. An ambush was prepared at Kilmichael and Tom Barry's Flying Column was assigned. In late afternoon, on the 28th November, two truckloads of Auxiliaries, comprising eighteen men, arrived. When the trucks slowed down, Tom Barry lobbed a grenade into the cap and a battle ensued. The Auxiliaries lost seventeen men compared to three losses from the Flying Column. A memorial has been erected to commemorate the event, located approximately a mile south of Macroom on the Dunmanway Road.

The Dunmanway Killings.

Between the 26th and 28th April 1922, in a period of truce after the War of Independence ended in July 1921, eleven men lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Dunmanway. Eight of those killed were suspected informers to British forces and another two were relatives. Another three men disappeared, presumed dead. The outrage was condemned by both the pro-Treaty side and the anti-Treaty side. Apart from the first casualty, IRA commandant Michael O'Neill, who was shot by a loyalist whose house was being raided, the other casualties were Protestant. There is no historical consensus as to whether these casualties were targeted for sectarian reasons or because they informed on neighbours during the War of Independence between 1919 and 1921.

Béal na mBláth.

Following on the failure by Eamon de Valera to accept the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922, despite it being ratified in Dáil Éireann, the majority of the soldiers in attendance at the IRA Army Convention, held on 26th March, affirmed their opposition to the treaty. Civil War ensued, in which former colleagues fought each other and families were bitterly divided. General Michael Collins, in the hope of mitigating the situation, hastily set upon a journey to the South with a view to negotiation. The entourage comprised a motorcycle scout, followed by a Crossley Tender. The latter was fouled by an open tourer in which Collins, his friend Emmet Dalton and two drivers travelled. A Rolls Royce Whipped armoured car brought up the rear.

Tom Hales, who was commandant of Cork No.3 Brigade, IRA, was planning to intercept Collins' entourage as it headed eastwards towards the City of Cork. Finally, having been on the lookout for hours, Hales' men, several dozen of them in all, came to the conclusion that the convoy was not coming. The men began to scatter as the landmines were disconnected, leaving Hales and five other men at the ambush site.

The men in the convoy saw the road block. Dalton ordered that they ‘drive like hell’ an order that Collins countermanded, saying ‘no, stop, we’ll fight them’. There was an exchange of gunfire, followed by a lull in which Collins, armed with a rifle, left the cover given by the vehicles. He ran up the road to get a good shot at the retreating opposition. As he was reloading his weapon, a rifle bullet removed part of the base of his skull. The only word he uttered, as he died, was “Emmet”. Béal na mBláth is located on the main Cork – Killarney Road between the villages of Crookstown and Cappeen.

ABBREVIATIONS.

AFM	O'Donovan, John, <i>Annála Ríoghachta Éireann: Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters</i> , 7 vols. (Dublin 1848-51).
AConn	Freeman, A. Martin, <i>The Annals of Connacht, (A.D. 1224-1544)</i> , Dublin 1944.
ALC	Hennessey, William Maunsell, <i>The Annals of Loch Cé</i> , 2 vols., Dublin 1871.
AI	Mac Airt, Seán, <i>The Annals of Inisfallen</i> , Dublin 1988.
AU	Mac Airt, Seán and Mac Niocaill, Gearóid, <i>The Annals of Ulster</i> , Dublin 1983
CDI	Sweetman, Henry Savage, <i>Calendar of documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office</i> , London 5 vols, 1875-86.
CJR	Mills, James, <i>Calendar of the Justiciary Roll., or, Proceedings in the Court of the justiciar of Ireland preserved in the Public record office of Ireland</i> , 3 vols, 1904-13.
DKR	Public Records Office of Ireland, <i>Deputy Keepers Reports</i> .
JCHAS	<i>Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society</i> .
JRSAI	<i>Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland</i> .
MIA	Ó hInnse, Séamus, <i>Miscellaneous Irish Annals (A.D. 1114-1437)</i> , Dublin 1946.
PRIA	<i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i> .

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