

## ANTIQUITIES

*Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrams, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Rathes, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.*

Dernot and Grainne's Bed: Situated in Carracrow. Land of John Healey. No right-of-way.

This is a burial chamber of a cairn whose cairn (outer) stones have all been removed except for a few, which, along with the chamber itself, are much overgrown and obscured by bushes etc.

The chamber however, internally and at one end, has some cairn stones remaining. Survey from the inside of the east shows that it consists of; north wall; four irregularly shaped boulders; south wall also of four irregular stones; west end internally obscured by cairn stones; east end uprights are missing (if there were any). The two capstones are intact.

Chamber averages 51" wide. Height of capstoned roof above present chamber floor from 41" to 47".

The east capstone is 12" thick, 5' 4" wide, ~~perhaps~~ and perhaps 6' long. The west capstone is 9½" thick, 5½' wide and 7' long (approx).

South wall stones are 24" — 22" — 42" — 24" wide respectively. Largest stone of north wall is approx. 29" wide and 2 ft. high.

The chamber length is about 10 to 12 ft. Tossed cairn stones full length measurement internally at west end — outside measurements impossible to obtain due to heavy scrub entanglement.

Not under care of Office of Public Works.

Standing Stone known as the 'hogan' in Carracrow. Land of Mrs. Beckett. The stone stands at the approx. centre of an oval-shaped earthwork or tumulus which is much overgrown in parts but which is perhaps 35 yds. long by 20 yds. wide. Its summit is 10 ft. above ground level around, the centre of the earthwork being a raised mound. The Standing Stone is 5½' high, 14" wide and 8" thick.

*(Plain sheets of foolscap paper to be used, if necessary, for recording additional information).*

No right-of-way. Not in charge of Office of P. W.

Underground structure in Cessacrow. Land of John Henry.

This is a horse-shoe shaped chamber with rough stone masonry walls and small entrance. The chamber is 50" [long] wide and 8 ft. long and 40" in height; it is roofed by a single large cap stone which is 10 ft. long by at least 6 ft. wide and averaging one ft. thick. Much scrub etc. obscures almost completely the entrance on the outside. The capstone is just above ground level.

No one seems to know exactly what this structure was used for. According to the land-owners at least a few antiquarians have had a look at it but apparently gave no indication as to what it was.

no right-of-way. Not in charge of Office of P. W.

Standing Stone in Cessacrow. Land of Thomas Gilmartin.

This is about 11' high, 25" wide and 11½" thick. It is set in a small mound on a hillside and commands a good expanse of surrounding country. The stone inclines somewhat.

no right-of-way. Not in charge of Office of P. W.  
(It is thought that townland gets its name from this stone "Cessacrow".)

Standing Stone in Cessacrow. Land of John Bean.

The stone glitters with micaceous particles. It is approx. 10' high; it is 72" wide and varies in thickness from 14" to 11".

Also in John Bean's land and 100 yds. distant is a single stone, irregular in shape, of height 56" and 10' 4" in greatest girth.

no right-of-way. Not in charge of Office of P. W.

Megalithic remains in Cessacrow. Land of Michael Coulson.

Three flags, upright and earth embedded. A distance of 51" separates the first stone from second; a distance of 16' separates the latter from the third. The stones are in alignment and may perhaps be the surviving chamber flags of a cairn.

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The stones measure a three-sided stone of height 5' with basal measurements of the three sides being 3' - 28" - 32" decreasing in width at the top to 15" - 8" - 7".

(b) 38" wide, 37" high and 12 1/2" thick. (c) 45" high, 9" thick and decreasing in width from a basal measurement of 23" to 4" at top.

no right-of-way. Not in charge of office of P.W.

Note. The megaliths in Inl. Carlan's and John Coonan's land are situated beside the little river which marks the northern boundary of Carrowcraun which is a large lowland.

Fort with souterrain in Carrowcraun. Land of Martin Gleadow. The fort has a path diameter of about 25 yds. The souterrain consists of a single passage 4' wide at entrance and narrowing after some distance. The passage is fallen at a distance of about 15' from its mouth which is fairly large due to removal of some stones.

The passage is, on an average 3'6" high: debris has accumulated on chamber floor. Built of uncemented, unhewn stones and lintelled with flags of various sizes.

no right-of-way. Not in charge of office of P.W.

Fort with souterrains in Bofield. Land of J. Welsh. The six-inch O.S. marks four caves but if they exist only one is now visible or accessible as the fort, which has an approx. path diameter of ~~30~~ 30 yds. and is 15' above outer ground level in parts, is completely overgrown with all sorts of scrub and plants. There is a single passage going through fort for a distance of at least 20 ft. (further survey impossible). The passage is 2 1/2' high at present (debris on floor) and is 40" wide at mouth when it narrows somewhat inwards. Un cemented stones. Flagged roof. no right-of-way.

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Souterrain in Milgavan. Land of John Fogel.

This is an oval shaped chamber approx. 10' x 8' with a small opening overhead. Much debris on chamber floor leaves its height about 3'. Built of unlevoy, unincemented stones with flagged roof. The lintel stone of a passageway running north can be seen; debris fills and obscures it. A second passage is said to run south from the chamber. The opening on top of chamber is 18" x 18".

No right-of-way. Not in charge of B. P. W.

The souterrain, then not so filled with debris, is said to have been a refuge for those in the ruin during troubled days. Its height internally was then 6' according to local account. [That it was a refuge is proven by the fact that I found eight unused Lee-Enfield bullets in fragments of rusted clips, amongst the debris. Until the chamber is cleaned out it might not be advisable for unwary tourists to explore what possibly is an ammunition dump of troubled days.]

hies in Rathenisk. Land of John Ruane. Rath level 6' above water ground. Rath diameter about 40 yds. Scrub clumps obscure parts of it.

There is a legend about this fort which relates that a king and his soldiers are imprisoned within, in a deathlike trance and guarded always by a large and savage dog. A large stone covers the entrance to the prison; beside the stone is a sword. The release and awakening to life of the king and his men can only be effected by the death of the first to lift the stone. He will be killed by the dog but whosoever comes after the first rescuer will grasp the sword, slay the animal and release the king and soldiers.

Foot with souterrain in Cansuagh. Land of Charles Clarke.  
Foot has north diameter of 30 yds. Souterrain is  
single-passage type, approx. 10' long,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 7' wide and  
2' high (debris on floor). Built of unburnt, uncemented  
stones with flagged roof. The souterrain has a rounded  
end 3' wide and at present opening 7' wide. A lot of it has been dug away  
to sight of way. Not in charge of office of P. W.

Old burial ground called Kilgavan in the townland  
of Kilgavan.

The following few notes supplied by Mrs. Hannelly N.T.,  
Bofield, Banninobry, Co. Mayo.

There is no trace of a church here now but St. Fechin  
is said to have founded one in Kilgavan area after his  
ordination in 650 A.D. Fechin was a descendant of Cairio  
Kern, brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles. He was educated  
in St. Mathias famous school in Achery. St. Mathias is the  
patron saint of his diocese and was a disciple of St.  
Patrick. Fechin founded Ballyodare Abbey (Sligo Co.) one of the  
most important early churches of the diocese. Fechin  
also founded a famous church at Cong.

Kilgavan was known amongst the old people as Cill  
a'Kearain. A Bishop Kearain was St. Patrick's  
chief herdsman. He left Patrick at Eskery to found a  
church - the exact area being uncertain.

A St. Gabhan assisted St. Malcye of Inis Murray  
in the planting of Christianity in Tipperary. Also with him  
were Cuarn (honoured in Green, Sligo) and Farannan (Eskery).  
Perhaps Cill Gabhan is Kilgavan. Gabhan accompanied  
Cuarn, Farannan and Colman to Drumcree where they invited  
Columba to Ballyodare in 574 A.D. to assist in the organisation  
of some of the churches. Gabhan might have founded his church  
in Kilgavan.