**Summary Text Kilgarvan**

* **Natural features**

Most of this section of the Kilgarvan survey is devoted to descriptions of the landscape and scenic views in the area of the parish around the Ox Mountains and near Lough Talt. There is also a brief outline of the geology of the landscape.

* **Antiquities**

The survey for Kilgarvan parish contains a comprehensive listing and description of the antiquities of the parish:

Dermot and Gráinne’s Bed: - in Carrowcrom townland.

Standing stone known as the “Liagán” in Carra (Carha) townland.

Underground structure in Carrowcrom – not known what it was used for.

Standing stone in Carrowcrom.

Megalithic remains in Carrowcrom.

Fort with souterrain in Carrowcrom.

Fort with souterrain in Bofield

Souterrain in Kilbride

Lios in Rathomisk

Fort with souterrain in Carrowreagh

The surveyor also includes a brief account of the early church history of Kilgarvan from notes supplied by Mrs. Flannelly, teacher in Bofield at the time.

* **Customs**

This section includes notes on the the pattern to the holy well Tobar Feicin in Knockroe. There is also a listing of superstitions, cures and funeral, marriage, and calendar customs.

* **Historic sites.**

There are two items mentioned in this section of the Kilgarvan survey:

Frenchman’s Bridge in Drumsheen townland is said to be associated with the march of the French in 1798 to Ballinamuck, though there are varying opinions on this.

Oatlands House: this was the site of a house built by the O’Dowds, ruling chieftains of the area for many generations.

* **Sports and games**

This section deals mainly with angling on the Brosna River, Carra Lake and Lough Fossea. There is also mention of shooting and Bonniconlon G.A.A Club.

* **Amenities**

The only village deemed worth of inclusion in the Kilgarvan survey is Bonniconlon, or Bunnyconnellan. This had a population of just 85 in 1944. Understandably there were few public amenities apart from church, national school, and post office.