

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrains, 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.

Ruins of Church in Kildermot. Land of Thomas Gallagher. No right-of-way. This ruin is in the care of the Office of Public Works.

The remains consist of portion of the east gable and slight remains of north and south side-walls. There are traceable parts of the foundation line of the complete church and it would appear as if the portion of the building that remains formed part of the chancel or else was used as the living quarters for the monks; the foundations remaining show that the church was wider to the west. The nave would have ~~had~~ ^{had} internal dimensions of about 28' x 16' - the chancel 16' x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ '.

The chancel gable is 31" thick. It is internally about 13' high and externally about 18'. In it is a window which is 7" wide and 41" high and which splay internally to 47" wide by about 6' 8" high. The spere has jambs of smooth stones capped by a cut sandstone block out of which is cut the round light-head. The inner window sides are of uncut stones and the inner overhead arching (segmented-void) is formed of six roughly-hewn sandstone blocks - the arch springings being 5' from sill.

The north sidewall is 5' 8" high at highest, is 30" thick and in length 10' of it remains. It has a recess which is now at floor level and which is 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 12" high x 16" deep.

The south wall is at longest 16' and of thickness 32". Of it some 12' of its length is 10' high. It has an inner recess which is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high and perhaps 16" deep (stones gone). This recess ran lengthwise through the wall for about 2 feet in a westerly direction.

The nave foundation remaining is 25" wide. The entrance to it was probably through the west wall.

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

Kildennett Church (contd.)

In the ruins are two fonts, made by sweeping hollows out of two irregular sandstones. One stone has the hollow 9" across - the second 5 1/2". The latter is incomplete.

History: Kildennett is apparently "Dermet's Church" but there is no written record of it. The church is situated beside the western shore of Ballymas Lake. Tradition relates that the edifice was closely associated with a graveyard directly opposite on the eastern lake shore and which is called Killen in Kilgellia townland. It is said that originally the monks built and lived in their church in Killen but that, for some reason or other they transferred the building to Kildennett, transporting the walls stone by stone. Tradition also says that the last boat-load sank and that the monks with it were drowned: and that, even yet, on moonlit nights, a ghostly boat may be seen putting out from the eastern shore at Killen; that monkish chanting may be heard across the water until the boat reaches a certain spot in the lake, when it sinks and all is still. [Historical notes from Mrs. Hanvelly N.T., Attymass Nat. School - member of Ballymas Arch. Soc.]

The ground beside the church was a children's burial ground.

Killen Church, of which now no trace remains, was, according to Mrs. Hanvelly N.T., sited on a fort. There is a small rough-cut T-shaped cross here which marks, according to tradition, the "Friar's grave" and it is said that if knocked it will in mysterious fashion be replaced during the night. The place was walled in about 1572 and during clearance operations a stone font which contained a human skull for holy water, was discovered. The font is now beside Attymass Church.

Killen is beside roadway off which there is a gate.

Ogham St. c. Land of Martin Muller. Townland of Currowers.
 Height approx. 11 ft. Thickness average 11". Width from
 35" to 47".

The stone was regarded as simply a standing
 stone until a few years ago when Mrs. Flannelly N.T.,
 Keshfield, and Mrs. Austin Curney, ~~Keshfield~~ Currowers N.S.,
 discovered its Ogham inscription. They informed Dr.
 McAlister who came and with their help obtained a
 rubbing. Dr. McAlister's reading of the Ogham
 inscription as given to Mrs. Flannelly + Mrs. Curney,
 is as follows.

Right angle: ?
 II II IIII III / IIII
 L I A D E C E T I M I N

Left angle:
 / . IIII IIII / . IIII IIII IIII . IIII
 M A Q Q I R A N I
 BROKEN.
 CONJECTURAL.

L I A D E C E T I M I N M A Q Q I M A Q Q I R A N I

no in charge of office of P.W. no right-of-way.

Cashed and souterrain in Currowers in Greyport - John
 McAlister. no right-of-way. not in charge of B.P.W.

The souterrain consists of a passage 40" wide by 3' high, which
 after a distance of about 15', opens into a rectangular
 chamber about 10' x 7' and 5 1/2' high. The passage opens
 more to one side of the chamber rather than in the center.
 The cashel wall, now broken and fallen in many places,
 averages 3' high and 30" thick with an approx. diameter
 of 21 yds.

Liss and cashel in Currowes. Land of John Mc Glain.
not in charge of B.P.W. no right-of-way.
The liss has a diameter of 35 yds. (approx.) Encircling
it at a distance of about 10' is a cashel wall
which is 39" thick and in places 5' high. The earth
level of the liss is at present six feet (approx.) higher
all round than the encircling wall.

"David's Fort" - also in John Mc Glain's in Currowes.
About 20 yds. in diameter and flattish topped with
in its center a half-excavated small mound. Excavation
done by local who ceased soon after he had begun.
Called "David's Fort" but looks like a small tumulus.

There is a liss of diameter 30 yds. a short distance
away and also in John Mc Glain's land.

Site of Currowes Tumulus.

This is beside the house of Mrs. Austin Cunney N.T.,
Mem. Ballinacreech. Soc. and in the land of Mrs. Doherty.

Photographs of the excavations carried out in the
spring of 1930 under the direction of Dr. Rafleay of the
National Museum, together with a note on the tumulus, are
to be seen in Currowes National School.

In 1937 an ancient food vessel was discovered in
the mound. It was broken in process of removal by
the local who found it and it is now in the National
Museum.

The note in Currowes School by Dr. Rafleay says -
"The tumulus was first brought to my notice by Mrs.

Lusmore Tumulus (contd.)

Lusmore and Mrs. MacCarthy. It consisted of a slight natural rise in the gravel, covered with stones, sand and peat. In most cases graves were made of four slabs of stone, forming a cist. Inside one were the burnt remains of one or more individuals and an earthen vessel. One cist had three food vessels and the remains of five people. The mound can be dated to the late Bronze age - about 700 B.C. of great value in elucidating the early history of Ireland and shows that that part of Mayo must have been densely populated. The occurrence of similar mounds in the vicinity suggests that this type is a form of burial peculiar to Mayo and therefore deserves further study.

In the grounds of Mrs. Lunn's house in Lusmore may be seen one of the cists which was reconstructed by Dr. Reilly. It is covered by a capstone about 4' x 3'.

This is a small tumulus in Lusmore - land of Michael Fox, which is approx. 16' x 10' and raised a few feet to about four at centre. This is probably one of the mounds referred to above by Dr. Reilly.

A similar tumulus is in Michael Peyton's in Carracastle. Right of way to neither. now in charge of R.P.W.

Megalith in Carracastle. Land of Mr. J. O'Sullivan, Bannigan. A dolmen. No structure which consists of some six stones of average height overground of two ft. and covered by a capstone which is 6' x 6' by 11" thick.

There is no right-of-way. not in charge of R.P.W.

Standing Stone in Bannigan near the old cemetery. Land of Mr. Sweeney. The stone inclines at an angle of 20° from the perpendicular. Height 5'. Basal width 20" and narrows to 11" at the apex. No right-of-way.

A church is supposed to have existed in the graveyard. none now.