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<th>The gathering place of Tír Fhiachrach? Archaeological and folkloric investigations at Aughris, Co Sligo</th>
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Abstract

With contributions by Joseph Ferris

Elizabeth Fitzpatrick

RECOVERING A LOST LANDSCAPE OF ASSEMBLY AT AUGHNAS, Co. SLIGO

THE CATECHING PLACE OF THE FLINCHACE
must any supports to underpinning the field monuments.

documented. The place-names of the district and its recorded folklore remain the only
history of Angus that the remarkable archaeology of the healdland is so poorly
anywhere was not then important. It is perhaps then an accident of the geography and
archaeological today. It was for them a need of county to be worked and improved in
different ways, to the experienced by their tenants of the period of the field
landscape is defined by its use; then, if it could be said that these lands, which a
in the midlands on their lands in any of their communications. If the exception of
way of subsistence could mean for any lands remaining suitable, and no reference is made
several who was the interections-county landed at Almondbank, Catrine, and Hills of
merchants, who held the lands as Angus from the ear of counties, and Hills of
Despite the reasoning well documented, procedures of the eases of Cooper of
paid only the most cursory attention to the antiquities of this subsisted county.
(1838)
1779, improve the healdland. Still more surprisingly, the first Ordnance Survey (1798)
and rural topographical history of Stirlingshire. 1739, and 1776-1776
accounts more specific to Stirling, such as Rea, William. Hay's Hills toward a
isolated easter, also recalled the presence of all the animals like the Noah in his ark.
(Crighthamore) at the only in the tower. The covered by the enclosure of this
healdland except in overenoch in Crathie More (Crighthamore) after. Bally beyond, the Hill of Stirling and Dunie, but did not remain on the line of the
1791, stopped at Easky, the Hill of Stirling and Dunlewe, the valley leading through Crathie in
and Stirling. Consider the winter, for instance, while travelling through Crathie in
efficient and internean conditions joining the east-west route between Ballymena
selection. Angus escaped the attentions of naval writers and antiquaries of the
with precision sites and a cavernous mouth, perhaps because of its relative
cooled and cool winter, which apply descriptions deep, narrow cliff in the sea-cliffs

Z. O'Mullane, Place-names of Angus and Porland, Co. Stirling, in M. Tumulty (ed.), A Celebration
beneath the Llanerch of the Baronies. For instance, the folklore of Kilkishin, an
area also made in local tradition for particular stories in the parish of Templederry,
contains many tales about ghostly encounters. However, the folkloric tales of the
neighbouring area of Powerstown, in times of old, were the subject of many
more well-known ghost stories.

In 1724, there is an interesting story of how the headland of Trehyr, near the
River Moy, Skreen and Creeve, was the site of a religious festival held on March 21st,
the feast day of St. Patrick. The festival was said to have been attended by
thousands of people, with music and dancing throughout the night.

In the small early twentieth-century village of Trehyr, on the north side of the headland,

The tradition of Assembly on the headland continues, with

The case for an early medieval Denver site and the medieval royal
assembly place.
impressively large univalve ringfort with a commanding view, in the village of Templeboy, on the landward southwest end of the headland, relates that long ago this was the Túr of Tír Fhiacha. Here the kings of the territory lived and from here the bards and seers met and acted the laws as times and customs required. Feasting and merriment went on, and games and feats of strength were performed.

In her account of the celebration of the festival of Lughnasadh at Aughris, Maire MacNeill commented that 'local tradition has preserved not only the memory of the rural festivity of recent centuries but also, in the fragmentary legendary beliefs, a suggestion of ancient awe and importance'. The Aughris lore, which MacNeill compiled in the 1960s, was largely drawn from the béalodháras records of the Irish Folklore Commission. The lore relates in particular to the celebration of a pàtrn on the headland on the last Sunday of July, which is variously recorded as Garland Sunday, Gaelseachta, Aughris Sunday and the Sunday of the New Potatoes. People of the barony of Tír Chonaill and the neighbouring parishes of Leitrim and Leitrim attended it. The pàtrn involved picking and eating 'hunts' or 'hurfs' along the cliffs, matchmaking, the performance of rounds at St Patrick's well, and dancing, singing and games towards evening by the 'old fort'. The precise venues for all these activities are not altogether clear. According to MacNeill, in the later days of the celebration the merriment removed to Aughris Pier on the northeastern side of the headland. More recent conversations with elderly local people at Aughris revealed that Garland Sunday festivities ended about the year 1954, and that in their memory events had always been held in 'Finnegan's Field' by the pier. This particular area is adjacent to the formidable cliff-edge enclosure at Pollare which itself may be the 'old fort' mentioned in the folklore.

6 The place-name Rathurlesk as explained by Michael Kavanagh and Rathurlesk, 84 years old in 1936. Irish Folklore Commission, Schools Manuscript S-168, Sean Tormaill Ardail, Templeboy (29/10/37).
7 MacNeill, The festival, 112-3.
8 MacNeill, The festival, 113.
9 In conversation with the late Sunny Finneghan, 80 years old, and Mary Golden, 74, Templeboy (September, 1999).
to insert this item, and the face of Hunting Head was an adorned form of much.

There lags of the course, looking one and a half miles, are taken. If would be rash then westwards towards Bellingham Bay and northwards home to Healy's Round Hill. acced as a grandstand. The course was a half mile, running south from the Grandstand.

Recall the details of the racecourse. The race started at Healy's Round Hill, which level near of land extending east and south of Healy's Round Hill on the west side of the headland between Lack na Ruaan and Poll na Meadbh, where races were held in summer because the grass is close to the surface. If is applied to a unimproved field-name, which is preserved in and tradition. This describes

Provision, which in translation means, the will or long slip of land (the) Fox, is one of. Ruchall (a commercial dialectal variant of the word "Ershaal" or Ershahal) mean structure that precedes the seventh century and could have pre-Christian

Language. Q. Mrithell points out that the Irish form of this place-name represents a European word for horse and is the most ancient etymology preserved in Irish. Translations as "horse headland". Early Irish ewil is the Goidelic form of the proto-indo- southwest corner of Angles Downland (left 2). Angles is Irish for the Irish. also hold in the 1920s, on a stretch of land called Ruchall Stonewall, in the southeast of. In the north part of this century, Tombooley races were held at Angles Head.

Mrithell's horses' heads hold four famous courses on the green of Mrithell's General Location Centre. The horses of the future used to race there; and the race-loving horse-tread came to be the sole of horse's competition and recall horse-riding skills. horse-riding skills in a poem attributed to Quin, which celebrates General Life; the poet praises himself in Horse-riding was by all accounts an essential part of early medieval Geanna. In
assembly day. Among the more significant meeting were Parliament's assembly of
headlands and generally on the last Sunday in July – the traditional Lughnasa festival
place on the piers and in the fields surrounding it on the northeastern side of the
meadows in the late heatherlands and early reedbed country. These gatherings took
Aside from Lughnasa celebrations, Autumn was a festival venue for political

as the assembly place of the Headland Uí Raghallaigh chiefs of East Breffine.
Lughnasa later for this place, but again the venue has a much earlier significance
where miles northeast of Cavan town. The first is no other place of any standing
on Barberry Sunday, young people adorned a garland and shuffling down hill, which lies
also as seen in the case of the Panmure of Shandonmoor, Cavan. As late as the 1940s
 dynasty. The relationship between royal assembly sites and Lughnasa survivals can
Cloonmore – the royal seat and probable manifestation site of the Loughnane
town. It is perhaps not coincidental that it took place in the shadow of ancient
Meenaculli, proposes is a partial survival of Lughnasa was held on 26 July in the
various games and amusements, the Old Cloonmore Fair, Cavan, which
the year when the people came from all quarters to long in Cavan. The following day in
the nineteenth-century antiquary Cavan Lynch recorded local mummers of one day in
although the location of Cavanagh Cloonmore is long in Cavan. Lynch wrote, the mummers
Discoverer to Maertis and the commercial fair removed to Omagh, Co. Meath.
another tradition. The story that until 1770, when the spelling transversed across the River
the years 1885 and 1007AD, continued in the guise of a local pastoral festival on the
attested early medieval games and festival traditions. Cavan Hill, documented for
There is some correlation between the venue of Loughnasa festival and
earlier music at an Autumn near, but as a possible connection for the earthen
of the headland, it is worth considering.
Royal colleagues,

whether there are arguments, it could conversely indicate either a persistence of memory or a modern semantic recall of the perceived associations of these sites with ancient Round Hill and Round Hill Monument. As such, a few ancient prehistoric sites recall O'Connor's adoption of the site as the location of the Celtic assembly site of the Hill of Tara, which was the former site of the ancient assembly of the Irishmen. In C.1840 more local nationalism-century political movements also called at the assembly site itself, which was the location of ancient Ireland's Round Hill Monument. These movements have been supported by the recent decision to hold large gatherings at Round Hill in some sense a betrayal of recent developments. The local assembly is also a betrayal of local service like John O'Mahony's address by Douglas Hyde and P. Henri, on Gweedore Sunday, 27 July, 1909.
The only folklore to have emerged on Augustus, headland is that of the celebrated

In his recorded version, Gelatkin relates that a famous white horse of O’Dubhda, the ruler of

The only folklore to have emerged on Augustus, headland is that of the celebrated

In his recorded version, Gelatkin relates that a famous white horse of O’Dubhda, the ruler of
The Ghoshal's, Cowell's, and the Royal Infirmary.

The Royal Infirmary is more difficult. Like the horse itself, its special

44

1796 (published posthumously), 1797 (published posthumously) by John Fryer, a 20-year-old artist from London. See also Macnaghten, J. J., A History of the Royal Infirmary, 1743-1777.
Leitham collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1836. 36.

I, O'Donovan, Letter containing Information relative to the antiquities of the counties of Cavan and
Meath in Ireland, was subsequently explored multifoldly.

"There must be a great deal of the antiquities of the towns and villages of the south-western parts of
Cavan and north-eastern parts of Sligo County (co. Cavan)," 1899, McCrea Moore, in The Journal of
Archaeology for the Province of Munster, 202, 4, 4, 2, 6.

The pre-Norman period, the kings of Ulster, and the impressively large
Caninem Brahan and Cooley.

HK

Healy's Round Hill on Rathill, Summit rock, is comparable (see Appendix 1), in the summer of 2000.

Kilmeany: The topographical and his archaeological remains were complete, and an immediate
inference of the site of Canine Hill in contact, where the site of Canine Hill in the summer of 1999
cannot be seen on the other side. The heathland, is to the north of Canine Hill, and the site of Canine
Hill, in the Loughgilly, is to the north of Canine Hill, and the site of Canine Hill in the Loughgilly, is to
The most northerly and largest of the three is Healy's Round Hill in Antrim, located on the
mounds, each of different character, above the western coast of the headland, (fig. 2).

The most northerly and largest of the three is Healy's Round Hill in Antrim, located on the
mounds, each of different character, above the western coast of the headland, (fig. 2).

Intersecting remains of this prehistoric landscape is the arrangement of three
menhirs, standing stones, cairns, and stone cairns, many of which
are visible across the headland, and some are visible outside the known classification of Irish field monuments.

There is a protean quality to the archaeology of Antrim headland, that is diverse and
complex, some of the sites outside the known classification of Irish field monuments,
and in the Loughgilly, there is a prehistoric quality to the archaeology of Antrim headland, that is diverse and
complex, some of the sites outside the known classification of Irish field monuments,

CONFIGURATION OF THE LANDSCAPE OF ASSEMBLY

This is one instance in which a hoard-mark is

"The hoard's find is functionally connected with the inauguration ceremonies
associated with an inauguration site in the folk tradition, in the folklore surrounding the O
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...and the territory still found in 1199, in a Coscroft (ed.), A new history of Ireland, vol. 1, p. 70, lines 7-8.

K. Ní Dholláin, Ceard the Realtaíse Freisin in the middle ages (Dublin, 1977), 18.

P. O. Maloney, 'The evidence of the irish law courts from the 12th century to the 16th century', in 'Irish law courts from the 12th century to the 16th century', 1938, 36-43.


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Drumcliff River (which enters the sea at Drumcliff) 25 26 O'Donovan (ed.), The Genealogies, 424.
Drumcliff, 25 26 O'Donovan (ed.), The Genealogies, 34.

...poet does add that O Dubhthaigh claimed jurisdiction as far as the River Conway (now the
Ghillie Lose Mac Ghiolla Bheatha). O Dubhthaigh also claimed jurisdiction in the
northeastern boundary of li Chriost, which
entered in Galway to the north of the mountains. This would have been a very important
place to hold an assembly (an tsaighdearaigh) in the first instance the camp is at a height of 1083 OD, which
is mentioned in the manuscript of O Dubhthaigh, and that the
location of the name could possibly be Medb. The

exact location of li Chriost may be the very large camp situated to Medb, which covers the

ancient li Phriosthach Patrimony. O Dubhthaigh who instigated the recovery of this lost portion of the

suggested that the name given to the mound may refer to a daughter of the 2

been newly adopted by Thomas as the regular location of the mound. Camhán Phriosthach may have

century according to li Phriosthach by the li Dubhthaigh. Camhán Phriosthach may have

Camhán Phriosthach was the location of the mound site. After the 2

Camhán Phriosthach or li Phriosthach Patrimony. It seems likely that the mound is the

Phriosthach section of the mound may actually have been an attempt to create such

Phriosthach section that the mound has been a record of age-old traditions, the li


O Dubhthaigh, which was recovered by Thomas in the second half of the 2

Avróg-Nóimhson Subdivision of Connaught. It was li Phriosthach, east of the Moy

Liutóis, Árainn and li Árainnachadh were incorrectly lost to the li Phriosthach after the

Liutóis, Árainn and li Árainnachadh as well as li Árainnachadh in fact,

before the Árainnachadh Subdivision had an independent existence above. (p)

important lesson to the pre-plundered century heyday of li Phriosthach, Medb, which

importance back to the pre-plundered century heyday of li Phriosthach, Medb, which
The mound lies towards the property of R. W. Hillaire and that it is contiguous to a fort. The mound rises towards the hill of Coagheen. The mound is unmarked and appears to have been obscured by the newer hillside.

There is a small amount of circumstantial evidence which can be mustered in support of the identification of Coagheen Hill as Carn an Inbhein Brehain. While no other mound of Carn an Inbhein Brehain, in this part of Coisfearmac, can be considered a likely candidate, Coagheen Hill is the two-headed mound with an undefined peak and bank, called Coagheen Hill, which

The alternative offered to O'Donovan's suggestion is that Carn an Inbhein Brehain
ter for extra standing place for those participating in the inauguration ceremony. On
the northwestern side of the mound is difficult to see. Wassilakapi-tula appears to
provide a third quadrant as well as south (fig. 4). Whether this can be considered as original
to appendix I also register this feature and indicate its presence in the
northeast is imperceptible elsewhere. The results of the Flushing-Great Redonda Survey
issue a slight projection c. 0'7m wide. If continues into the southeastern quadrant but
base. This feature is quite discernible in the southeastern quadrant where it manifests
bank. Or possibly a bench, slightly the circumference of the mound above it
close the upper prominence. There is also some evidence to suggest an additional
edge. A shallow rose c. 0'5m wide, and an external bank, approximately 1m wide,
then c. 0'7m high, with a diameter of c. 7'5m, crowns the center of the mound. It
of c. 22m, narrowing to c. 10m at the summit. A small oval mound, now no more
sized c. 2m diameter, approximately circular in plan, 3m high, with a basal diameter
inscription of prehistoric sculptural monuments and definitive euthyoeiptics. It is a steep-
steeped c. 2m mound, approximately circular in plan, 3m high, with a basal diameter
nose of the mound, near the east-west direction. At the north and
looking across the landscape in a northwestern-southeast direction. At south and
the foreground at east-southeast, with the long sinuous range of Shiloh Camp
which lies directly east as the eye moves clockwise. Red Hill at Shiloh can be seen
800 yd in the distant background. The most dominant presence is Knobcone,
about an acre in the foreground. The highest of Knobcone, Logan and Pendu easily seen on a
The skyline of the northerns is dominated by Peruvian, Ponderosa, and Shiloh. With
Attentive bearing in Shiloh League on the left. A distant northerm shoreline of Donegal Bay.
other mounds in the background, which is invisible. It looks out over the broad
peripheral discernable in the foreground, which is invisible. The view of
in the west, a high plateaued marshy valley to the north-northeast and undulating
from east or northeastern. The immediate terrain is characterized by low but short cliffs
ation is somewhat imperceptible and is best viewed at a distance, looking back
position is somewhat imperceptible and is best viewed at a distance, looking back
seaward side of a long, low grassy ridge, which is oriented northwestern-southeast (fig.

To Pasky.
quarter, which at the time consisted of 49 acres of arable and 48 acres of waste.

descendants of John Boswell, held among other townships, Kildunseafer, one
had minor holdings on the headland in the Kildunseafer township. Robert Boswell,
C. 1773, the Boswell's

Kildunseafer II, on landowners in C. 1780, compiled C. 1773, the Boswell's

Kildunseafer I, as the property of John Boswell, a Proclamation settler.

Templeby identifies the long sweep of the quarter's Kildunseafer (which incorporated

examination of the unfortified inclosure Down Scurry map of the parish of

family who held the lands at Kildunseafer from the mid-seventeenth century. An

is unknown (but they are certainly earlier than the nineteenth century and could be here

the north-west to the southerly quadrant. The age of these particular field banks

and banks as a result, all upstanding remains of bank and fosse were removed

northeast-southwest to the south of the mound, were built over the embanking mass

running northeast-southwest on the east side of the mound and the other aligned

large field banks (see Appendix I and Fig. 5). Two of these earlier field banks, one

upstanding evidence of earlier field boundaries, some of which are overlain by the

activities carried out on the Hilles estate during the 1880s. But there is also

farm, roads, fences, and stone courses, was an important part of the land improvement

and enclosed by substantial cairn and stone-revetted field banks. The creation of these

open areas of grassland which characterized this coastal countryside were subdivided

c.9m wide and no more than 0.2m high (Fig. 6). During the later century, the large

maximum depth of 0.6m, outside of which are the very defended remains of a bank,

The entire structure is rooted at the base by a fosse, c. 3.0m wide, with a

which occurs in the above the base of the mound is simply a register of old ground level.

part was equally carved from the natural material of the ridge and that the projection

the other hand, as the mound is sided on a ridge, it is quite conceivable that its lower
For the Ui Ó Dubhghaile chieftain in tirelachta, the round mound from the roundhead-country onwards. O Nuadu i. 57

valuable the view that his use in an immigration site was in fact a new tradition created.

Anamhailchúin. The absence of any commemoration on Ceann Óg Bhreithín may serve to

Norman counterpart of Ceann Óg Bhreithín was of the River Moy in tirelachta, but does commemorate the remains of Ceann Anamhailchúin – the pre-

immigration ceremony in the Book of Leinster offers no inscriptions in the region of Ceann Anamhailchúin.

Cúile Losa Mór, Pirt Óg Bhreithín, the complex of the tract on the O Dubhghaile

undertaken.

mound may simply commemorate a daughter of his who, however, remains

other Brian O Dubhghaile, who did most to secure the conquest of tirelachta, and the

Brian Ó Crobotte could possibly (as suggested above) be the roundhead-country

burial of a royal woman of the pre-Norman Ui Óg Bhreithín. Alternatively, the

association of the cam with Brian's daughter, might suggest that the mound marked

specifically to facilitate immigration ceremonies in the later medieval period. The

curious stepped mound at Kilkishenny is a recent phenomenon of early medieval

Without archaeological excavation it is impossible to determine whether the

mounds are of small, possibly purpose-built mounds which may in themselves have

modern use or small, possibly purpose-built mounds which may in themselves have

Although the Irish evidence is meagre as yet, a case can be made for the

burial mound is a very valid interpretation of this little evidence on the greater

which is supposed the King had his station, and the idea of the King's station or

that drawing he described is a small mound whose top has only 6 feet diameter or

showing this because which was then in a good state of preservation. In a caption to

Kilkishenny country. Gabriel Beller made a water-colour image of Kilkishenny.
Love of place rather than a formal account. However, the idea of building a mound for
Amphitheatre is explained in the manner of an outline, and must be understood as
which to observe the ship's going in and out of Kiliina Bay. The genius of Can
enclosed mound, which he used as a piece of assembly and as a viewing point from
son of the protector of the race of LI Phoenicians is credited with planning the
rather of the poem was that Amphitheatral was laid in the corn. In other words, he
could to behold his long ships, and to have a piece of assembly to dwell in. The
is special that it was Amphitheatral, that is speciality on its border. In the
Dhimnethon account of Can
great size, proceed cautiously on its borders. By the
hun. Only the clips with an internal diameter of 2.7m, and round stones of very
the site in 1838, the mound had apparently been covered; the
Dhimnethon visited the site in 1838, the mound had apparently been covered; the
sheet, which the reader was intended to place, scattered within by a stone wall. By the
with a large circular mound, crowning a considerable eminence. He also noted
former appearance. In the 1830s, Caesar visited the site and described it as a
denuded scar. However, there are two amphitheatre accounts that provide details of its
western half of the large enclosure which once delimited the site survives as a
column: Ornana Survey maps, the caring in question is no longer external and just the
Meyo (1957), and it is described as Amphiteatral, Amphitheatral from on both the first and central
located on the crest of an east-facing slope northwest of the town of Kiliina. C.
hill is measured, and it is from him it is named. The site of Can Amphiteatral is
himself is involved, and it is from him it is named. The site of Can Amphiteatral is
Goliath loses where it was, Amphiteatral, the son of Gehori, Elyash, that raised the
can for himself; in order that he might, all those who should obtain the lordship
Goliath loses where it was, Amphiteatral, the son of Gehori, Elyash, that raised the
earlier version of the LI Phoenicians' text, which in the book of Dhimnethon is attributed
central points out that Goliath loses may have spread and greatly expanded upon much

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Twelfth century.

were used briefly in workshops before the century. Wherever they were possibly created, the masons' marks of the workshop are visible on most of the smaller pieces of sculpture. However, in this instance, the marks in most of the sculptural details are not visible.

Thirteenth century. The Thirteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalistic forms and a greater emphasis on movement and expression. The sculptures of this period are often more dynamic and less static than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in motion, with gestures that express emotion and narrative.

Fourteenth century. The Fourteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Fifteenth century. The Fifteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Sixteenth century. The Sixteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Seventeenth century. The Seventeenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Eighteenth century. The Eighteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Nineteenth century. The Nineteenth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Twentieth century. The Twentieth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

Twentieth century. The Twentieth style is characterized by a greater use of naturalism and a greater emphasis on the individual's face and body. The sculptures of this period are often more realistic and less idealized than those of the earlier periods. The figures are often shown in more realistic poses, with more detailed facial features and body proportions.

The interpretation of these sculptures is difficult, however, because the marks of the workshops are not visible on most of the smaller pieces of sculpture. However, in this instance, the marks in most of the sculptural details are not visible.
This enclosure and the mound.

The site (Fig. 1) lies close to the cliff edge between

Fig. 1. Site 1: (1) Site 2: (2) Field of view

...more than 1 km. Further south there are no more noticeable structures.

...exposed and appears to be composed of

...boulders (Pr 2) a north boundary of roughly known gn one

...northeast and southwest, is the right side of the enclosure, 5.5 m long and defined

...defined, and leads into an elongated rectangular

...east-west axis, standing a little over the surrounding ground level. The base

...consists of a roughly circular raised area, 2.5 m in diameter externally on

...sites (Fig. 1), these sites have no more the appearance of a signal

...of interest are the remains of what seems a small passage tomb (Fig. 2)

...reconstructed to fully resolve their function.

...enclosures and spreads, but the testimony of the space is required to fully
application of the Newgrange landscape may have been a conscious attempt to regain a
modified the invention of a new tradition by the Ul Idhhiba. Their possible
invented it instead of Cremlev buddhism in the later medieval period
earthwork monuments on it. In the lowland of Antrim, the adoption
identified as the heart of Easbrook called Rasgil Showrleanach Racecourse and the
since the crash in the pre-Norman period. The site of this crash is extremely
but may well have been drawn to Antrim because it had performed such a place of a
venue for invention, the Ul Idhhiba are unlikely to have normally selected a site
sovereignty, the impressive presence of the Ul Idhhiba in local areas, in choosing a new
pontificating and political roles on the headland, together with folk allusions to
surface morphology of the mound itself, traditions of Loughanassan feudal assemblies,
identification has been based on a combination of place-name identification, the
called Cogoinis Hill in Kilbride Parish. The supporting evidence for this
proposed that the ‘can’ can possibly be identified with the curious local mound
Britain beside the Ul Idhhiba invention place in the years 1397 and 1418, refers to Cramh
kernel of the Ul Idhhiba seems to be that by Cogoinis and Mac Don Gillies, probably in the
invention venue for the royal candidates of the site would have been established.
fourteenth century, after over 120 years of Pictish occupation a regular
Following the recovery of the Pictish earthworks by the Ul Idhhiba in the second half of the

CONCLUSION

Loose, shows up clearly on aerial photographs (p. 2) (Fig. 2) & (Fig. 3). The ditch, as a square
enclosure, defined on all sides by a stone bank unsupported by any obvious trace of a
on the cliff-top and the possible passage looks on to the ridge, a large boulder
identified the place within (p. 2) (Fig. 2). On the other hand, there seems to be no
epitaphs to the D-shaped enclosure may suggest that it was associated with the
southwest. A small circular depression in the D-shaped enclosure to the summit. There is no trace of an
enclosure near the bank. This occurs at the centre of the mound. There is no trace of an enclosure near the bank. This
approximation is outsize the south-southeast side of the enclosing bank or


platform encountered at Aultbe.

The paper, and Martin’s letter generously provided a copy of this forthcoming paper on thepan
monuments in Afghanistan. Professor John Waddell and his helpful comments on an earlier draft of
Kochi Chadwick, for all essential views and conversations. Simon Bell kindly offered his views on the
memories of Cerami’s Survey, and to Daily Telegraph for helpful leads: to Manchester Evening and
memories of the Survey. We are grateful for their support and

headlines to Manchester Evening and Peter McDermott and the Architects Development Group for their support and
beheading to Manchester and Peter McDermott and the Architects Development Group for their support and

in the successful completion of this phase of the project. I am grateful to Michael Frayne, Wlllll and
Kilbrandon and perhaps, the enthusiasm and warm hospitality of the local community played a major role
Kilbrandon at Aughton, the enthusiasm and warm hospitality of the local community played a major role

and for his generous sharing of insights into the archaeology landscape. I am also very grateful to Dr.
Joseph Franks for the cooperation and enthusiastic and supportive response which accompanied the paper

This project was funded by NUI, Galway, Kilbrandon Research Fund. I am indebted to my colleagues

Acknowledgements


Kilbrandon dobrofionis near Doyne (mentioned above),

which also help to shed light on the composition of similar two-tiered mounds. Like
information limited to act as a royal candidate’s seat. Excavation of the mound
early excavated (and the smaller secondary mound on top added to support
be a two-tiered structure, the main body of the mound being supported (probably of
as a platform or stage for assembly. A second possibility is that it would have
simply part of the mound ridge material, the probability is greatest that it was constructed
lower half of which, as the results of the geophysical survey would lead to suggestions is

While the results of this investigation are inconclusive, a programme of

headland.

more ancient Ul/Ploughman ambiguity, concordant on a pre-Norman bench site on the
The relative position of each of the three survey stations (distance and angular positional error) on the basis of the calculated relative position of each peg on the National Grid peg positions to three places of decimals (by averaging the inherent Soka Survey Total Station. This was done in order to attain the sup-nuance GPS measurements) were measured to a greater degree of precision with the use of a

2 18.40 33037 18775
1 14.42 336037 149039
3. Pege near Easterhills Stones 440m
(Kilruashiefer Lowland)

(Angriff Lowland)

(Pege on Head's Round Hill)

(Kilruashiefer Lowland)

(Pege on Cobbins Hill)

Station Description

Elevation

Bearing

Northing

Eastings


Establishment of National Grid

Survey were undertaken in the summer of 1999.

A detailed topographic survey and high-resolution helicopter aerial photography

Joseph Fenwick

KILRUSHIEFER

TOPOGRAPICAL AND GRADUOMETRY SURVEYS OF COCKINGS HILL

APPENDIX I
### Section Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Easting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.74</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 11.575  |           |          |         | 4

### Survey Stations

Survey stations are listed below. Survey stations were established on the basis of the primary survey stations three additional stations one.

- **1.** 14890.020 333428.244 (Kinnishtateurkowma) 4
- **2.** 14877.034 333370.665 (Kinnishtateurkowma) 4
- **3.** 14850.133 333031.150 (Kinnishtateurkowma) 4
- **4.** 14908.425 336036.966 (Kinnishtateurkowma) 4
- **5.** 14894.643 334683.377 (Kinnishtateurkowma) 4

On the basis of these, primary survey stations, three additional stations one.

- To the southwest of Creek, Hill 3.
- Off eastern shore, 44m.
- Near Harvey's house, Hill 2.
- Off on Creek, Hill 1.
- Off on Creek, Hill 1.

### Note

The internal errors of the topographical survey are, as a result, significantly reduced though it should be noted that the overall survey block still remains corrected. Only about 1mi of High National Grid, the re-estimated position of the principal point is about in agreement with the locations of the grid system. For an account of the Correction Archaeological Grid System, see L. F. McKee, forthcoming in.
The remnants of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders. The remains of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders. The remnants of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders. The remnants of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders. The remnants of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders. The remnants of just such an inclusive area joined by short transverse borders.
sectioned bank, oriented northwest-southwest, registers a very apparent positive quadrant of the monument, displays a slightly more distinct signature. The square-shaped mound, which lies near the north-eastern boundary, displays a pronounced, more pronounced, and more pronounced negative magnetic anomaly with negative anomaly, which is observed in the north-eastern quadrant. A number of randomly dispersed, weaker magnetic dipoles (a point-source 

magnetically, the only significant magnetic anomalies occur on the monument.

A geophysical survey covers an irregular area of maximum dimensions (Fig. 1). The geological survey, carried out from a total of 1000 individual measurements, consists of 40 readings. A total of 25 panels were surveyed and the resulting image consists of parallel transverse sets, 0.5 m apart in parallel mode. Each panel therefore measures 2.5 m in a geophysical grid of 0.5 m by 10 m squares. The grid was divided by a line of magnetic anomaly Survey. The north of the mound, 300 m north-northwest and 500 m east-south, in order to include the mound itself and its surroundings, displays a large and apparent magnetic anomaly.

The selected areas immediately to its south and northwest and a relatively flat area of 100 m north-south and 500 m east-west, in order to include the mound itself and its surroundings, display a large and apparent magnetic anomaly.

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The central mound reveals a number of puzzling magnetic features (Figs 5-6).

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The central mound reveals a number of puzzling magnetic features (Figs 5-6).
required to fully resolve these issues.

mound was scarped. Further geophysical survey or excavation may ultimately be
the original old ground surface (the summer of the gravel ridge) from which the
inert the anomalous high occurring mid-way up the bank of the mound may represent
of a series of terraces or terrace-like platforms. If may equally be the case, however,
construction of the mound, though preserving a concordant external profile, is composed
present a number of possible interpretations. If may be the case that the internal
the summer of the mound, thought undeniably of archaeological significance, may
The nature of the concordant terrace anomalies that occur mid-way up and extending
though it is impossible to know whether they are of modern or ancient derivation.
The magnetic dipolar anomalies are likely to correspond to isolated iron objects
results of the geophysical survey present somewhat of an interpretational challenge.
In the absence of complementary geophysical evidence or excavation the

proper
remaining point-source dipolar anomalies occur randomly on the incline of the mound
8. Keilhsieferth, Mound site, platform.

7. Two-tiered, conical earthen mound (diam. at base 27m) enclosed by rose and external bank.

6. Auguste Passagé tomb (possible).

5. Small, circular, natural mound (7m x 5m) located outside site 4. No trace of enclosing passage or bank. Slight depression in summit.

4. D-shaped univallate enclosure (54m NE-SW x 40m NW-SE), the long side of which is formed by the cliff-line. No trace of possible bank or passage leading into univallate enclosure on western boundary side. From aerial photographs, platform enclosed on all four sides by broad earthen banks. No trace of possible platform.

3. Rechtshener enclosure. Plat from aerial photographs. Plat from aerial photographs. Plat from aerial photographs.

2. Flat-topped conglomerate boulder (1.27m), with 1.8m. H. 1.5m south of site 1.

1. Large, circular, unenclosed mound (diam. 60m E-W) on cliff-edge. Auguste mound/Cairn.

NGS is to be added.

Fuller descriptions of Sites 1-7 are provided in the text (mentioned in text and marked on Fig. 2).

CATALOGUE OF SITES

APPENDIX 2
Conical mound (H. 4.3 m), circular to oval in plan (diam at base 26.5 m E-W x 24 m N-S), situated in hollow of marshy ground S of Trawe. Immediate hinterland characterised by sandhills to N and rough pasture which slopes upward W and ENE of mound. Precipitous sides rise to flat summit (diam. 6.5 m N-S). Unlike a true cairn, it is not exclusively made of stone but composed of a high content of rounded beach boulders intermixed with the sandy clay common to this coastal strip of land. Mound has slipped outwards at base, and eastern half of summit has been quarried to a depth of c.2 m. Some suggestion of terrace (with 0.85 m; L. 4 m) 1.5 m below summit, but this may simply be the result of cattle treading on surface of mound. No trace of enclosing bank or fosse.

14  Rathglass  Enclosure/Hut Site  

Possible hut site situated on sand-hill, a short distance SSW of site 13. Consists of circular platform (int. diam. 10 m E-W), slightly hollow at centre, enclosed by earthen bank and stone boulders. Best preserved for short distance at S (max ext. H. 0.8 m; max. int. H. 0.5 m; with 2m). Large flat boulder lies along line at SSW, and another in interior. Possible entrance (with 1.5 m) occurs at NNW. No trace of internal or external fosse.
There was a battle here long ago and the Dunes were humped out of it. A woman in Ahuitzs
is like it. There is another fort in Briny Chilloo's land in Ahuitzs [site 9]. Some people say
is from it that all the hulitos come. There is another fort in Mr. Headly's land in Ahuitzs and it
is a fort in Peter Fitzgerald's land in Brinygrass near the sea. It is not like any other fort.

There is a fort in Peter Fitzgerald's land in Brinygrass near the sea. It is not like any other fort.


Top of it and a crowd of the good people dancing and amusing themselves around them,
the way home she had to pass by the fort, and when doing so she saw three little girls on the
used. An old woman named Mrs. March was rambling one night in a neighbour's house. On
there and a dish of butter. With the sign of the cross on the butter, which he brought home and
passing by she saw something on the top of the fort. When he went to see if he found a large
broken chin of dish which he repaired and held where he found it. In the evening as he was
to find out what it was he heard whimpering inside. Once when passing by the fort he found a
interfered with the field of fort. After a while he heard noise at the fort and when he went over
the same day another man named Rooney was ploughing in the same field, that he did not
get worse and the next morning he was not able to walk. He had a stiff leg ever afterwards.
(91). When he had a few hours ploughing he felt very sore. He went home and his leg
named kvinnmann owned this fort, and when ploughing in spring he ploughed part of the
found twenty rooms all built with big stones. In one room he found a chin of dish. A man
About thirty years ago a man named McDouagh went down in this hole. At the bottom he
There is a fort in the lowland of Ahuitzs, and in the middle of it there is a round hole.

ANCHREIS (site 6. Possible passage tomb)

FOLKLORE

APPENDIX
Cathedral Towering adjacent to Kilmushgerragh (parts, common M. Foiny, Templeboy)  

The towering clad by the School is apparently incorrect. The fort described in the tile has in fact, a fort by the School (60 years old).  

Kilmushgerragh (Turfmender, Templeboy, 80 years old)  


Cathedral — Rath Oiche is the centre of the Borough of the Parish of the Cage. It is a large square, with a raised wall and a large group of houses.

KATHUNRASK (Kilmurt)

In the town, there is a large square, with a raised wall and a large group of houses. People say that it was here they used to crown the King. It is built on two levels, with a raised wall on the outside, and a large group of houses inside. People say that it was here they used to crown the King.

KARMERDUP (Site 12, Kilmurt)

In the town, there is a large square, with a raised wall and a large group of houses. People say that it was here they used to crown the King. It is built on two levels, with a raised wall on the outside, and a large group of houses inside. People say that it was here they used to crown the King.

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Tales of the White Horse

Performed, preceding a rite, when the Barony is called Here in this for.

When he came to the clear down, he saw the deep hole and the water going under the hedge, and1 miles away as another horse would run on level land. He kept on at this rate, in jump across it. Then he leaped for another pier along the shore, all the way jumping him and off with them. He galloped until he came to Dunmore pier and it was no trouble to him to the stable with a bridge and put him on the horse. Then he took him out and jumped up on the horse said in himself that he would be great him to go for a ride on the lovely horse. He went years old and was always well fed. One day when this master was away a man who lived at any rate they had a white horse that never left his stables. He was about seven of eight in convey them from place to place, and there was no other means of conveyance at the time. And though not far from here and an ancient and Blind, of course they had many horses Long ago a family named O Dowd resided. They were people of Lough and lived at across the bay, with his Musgrave's ship between is one of the finest in Ireland across

Tales of the White Horse

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