

Extract from the Archaeological inventory for Co. Cork Vol. 4 North Cork for the Study Area.

MANNING

OS 27: Hachured (1934)

Circular enclosure

In pasture on E-facing slope. Depicted as hachured slightly oval enclosure on 1842 OS map, hachured raised area on 1906 and 1934 OS maps respectively, with W side incorporated into field boundary system, Subcircular raised area (30m N-S; 24m E-W) enclosed by scarp (max. H c. 1.7m) with slight internal lip SW->NW. Cattle gap to **SSW. Interior slopes gently down to E.**

26/6/86

CO027:97.

CORNHILL

OS 27:11:4 Hachured (1934) OD 238

Ringfort - rath In pasture, atop hillock. Roughly circular area (51m E-W; 47m N-S) enclosed by earth and stone bank (int. H 1.2m; ext. H 0.9m); intervening fosse (D 0.5m); outer stone bank (H 0.5m) SW->S. Inner bank incorporated into field fence system S->SW. Both banks breached in several places; possible entrance (Wth c. 3.5m) to E. Interior nearly level, slightly lower to N; fosse-like feature inside and concentric to inner bank, varying in width and depth, appears to be quarry. This may be 'Dun Tulcha Aird', residence of Finan, King of Fermoy, which according to Power (1932, 22) is 'represented, approximately at any rate, by the present Cornhill'.

CO027-098----28-5-1986

GARRAUNIGARINAGH

OS 27:15:5 (557,41) Hachured (1934) OD 100-200

Enclosure, possible In pasture, within SE corner of square field planted with trees. Arc (C c. 60m) formed by two earth and stone banks, survives SW->NNW; line of outer bank also survives in field to S as barely perceptible arc S->SW. Inner bank (int. H 0.35m; ext. H 0.9m) low and overgrown; outer bank (int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.4m) lies c. 2.5m outside inner bank; rock out crop on line of bank to N where stone wall extends northwards from inner bank. Interior heavily overgrown; surface uneven and broken by rock out crop.

CO027-100----2-11-1994

GARRAUNIGARINAGH

OS 27:15:5 (599,41) 'Garraunigerinagh Castle' (in ruins) (1936)* OD 200-300

Castle - tower house On low hillock, overlooking surrounding flat land. All that survives is 2-storey garderobe tower which projected from N side of castle.

North wall (L 2.9m) survives with return of E wall (L 4.4m) and W wall (L 3.2m); latter has short return to W at its broken end at 1st-floor level. Blocked arched opening at ground-floor level in N wall. At 1st-floor level blocked lintelled ope at E end of N wall and splayed ingoing of window at S end of E wall. Broken stonework on internal faces of E and W walls suggests presence of sloping garderobe shaft, probably exiting through arched opening at base of tower.

Little known of history of site; not depicted on Down Survey barony map (1654-59). Land grant of 1588 to Arthur Hyde included '...the castle and lands of Granagenaghe...' (Grove White 1905-25, vol. 2, 89). Probably a Condon castle originally. CO027-101----16-8-1995

GARRAUNIGARINAGH

OS 27:15:2 (612,83) Hachured (1842) OD 100–200

Ringfort - rath In Killeen Wood. Depicted as hachured circular enclosure on 1842 OS map. Circular area (32m WNW–ESE) defined by low undulation (int. H 0.2m) WNW→SSE with shallow external fosse (D 0.5m). Interior slopes gently down to S. Enclosure covered by dense undergrowth and trees; limestone quarry truncates SW side. CO027-102----28-5-1986

GARRAUNIGARINAGH

OS 27 Not shown

Burial Two inhumed burials laid side by side in a single grave and remains of a third were found under two gardens and adjoining road during road widening (UCC). Occupants of houses have found human remains in their gardens in the past. No further information available.

CO027-103---- 28-5-1986

BALLYNAHOW (Spiers)

OS 27:11:5 (583,158) Not indicated OD 100–200

Cist Discovered during tillage operations in 1938, when contents disturbed and capstone smashed. Investigated by O’Kelly (1946, 78-84); rectangular cist (3ft 2in x 2ft 3in; D 2ft 6in; long axis E–W); side slabs incline inwards; W side slab topped with drystone walling to support capstone; paved with single basal slab. Cist set into pit; lowest 6in rock-cut; backfilled with boulders behind side slabs. Contents of cist included Food Vessel Vase, possibly containing cremated bone, in NW corner, and Pygmy Cup in SE corner; with pile of cremated bone placed in centre of basal slab. Pygmy Cup (smashed by workmen) was bi-conical, with imperforate lugs on shoulder (Kavanagha 1977, fig. 11). Food Vessel Vase (H 0.18m; max. diam. 0.18m) has everted lip; broad bevel on inner surface decorated with four horizontal grooves, incised with herringbone effect; exterior (from base) has three horizontal grooves with stabbed incisions surmounted by two horizontal rows of short vertical incised lines; next is a broad band of hatched triangles, then another row of vertical incised lines, four horizontal grooves with stubbed incisions, a further row of vertical incised lines, four horizontal grooves with stubbed incisions, and a further band of hatched triangles; on the neck are further horizontal grooves with incised vertical lines (O’Kelly *ibid.*, 80-1). (Doody 1986, Cork No. 10; Waddell 1990, 59-60)

CO027-104---- 28-5-1986

BALLYNAHOW (Spiers)

OS 27:11:5 (607,222) ‘Ballynahow Castle’ (in ruins) (1934) OD 100–200

Castle - tower house Atop steep incline, overlooking Funshion River c. 100m to N. Rectangular tower (10m E–W; 6.6m N–S), surviving only to one storey and missing most of E wall (see plan in Cotter 1994, 105). Ground-floor doorway near N end of E wall, judging by rebate to take open door visible along E end of N wall. Ground-floor chamber (5.45m E–W; 2.85m N–S) formerly covered by vault (long axis E–W) of which only springings survive. Chamber lit by central window in S and W walls, each with wide square-set embrasure covered by segmental vault, each missing its light; S embrasure enlarged to create wide doorway. Remains of garderobe chute at E end of N wall. Quoin stones have been robbed from NW and SW corners.

A castle of the Condons (Healy 1988, 382).

CO027-105---- 15-8-1995

BALLYHINDON

OS 27:12:4 (717,194) Hachured (1934) OD 200

Ringfort - rath In pasture, atop hillock, towards S end of small triangular field. Depicted as hachured penannular raised area (diam. c. 35m), open to NE, on 1934 OS map, with lime kiln indicated immediately outside site to SE. Levelled; no visible surface trace. Locally known as site of 'lios'. According to Windele (1897, 379), while 'looking for the caves of Ballyhindon fort (crypts they were), figured in the Dublin Penny Journal' he was shown 'an erased fort' with its circle marked 'by a collection of fieldstones', about two fields S of Ballyhindon castle (CO027-107---). 'The diameter is small, and no cave appears, nor did the farmer, whose ground it is on, ever remember hearing of it.' (ibid.).

CO027-106001- 28-5-1986

BALLYHINDON

OS 27:12:4 (729,224) 'Ballyhindon Castle' (in ruins) (1934) OD 100–200

Castle - unclassified Atop steep-sided descent towards Funshion River to N. No visible surface trace of castle. Site now occupied by ruins of later house (14854) and farm buildings. Down Survey barony map (1654-59) shows house on site. Windele in 1849 noted 'remains of a castle of the elder period...the greater part of the castle has fallen' (Windele 1897, 378). Ballyhindon originally a Condon holding, passed to Roches in 14th century (Nicholls 1993, 186). Castle burned by Condons in late 16th century (ibid., 187).

CO027-107---- 15-8-1995

GLENWOOD

OS 27:12:1 (769,232) Not indicated OD 100–200

Water mill - horizontal-wheeled In glen, on N side of Glencorra Stream, c. 120m NE of confluence with River Funshion. Discovered in 1948 during building work and report sent to Cork Public Museum by G. Pennefather. No mill structure was uncovered but 'what appears to be an ancient headrace extended for some distance up the glen' and fragments of six millstones were found which were similar to those at Mashanaglass (9309) (Fahy 1956, 57). Disused electricity-generating station now on site; according to local information, the millstones still lie in the stream bed.

CO027-108---- 1-11-1994

BALLYNACARRIGA

OS 27:12:5 (794,194) Not indicated OD 100–200

Souterrain In pasture. 'This has two large openings, now closed up and is said to extend in a semi-circle' (UCC). According to local information, consisted of two chambers and was infilled around 1900. No visible surface trace.

CO027-109---- 27-5-1986

MONADRISHANE

OS 27:12:6 (922,190) Not indicated OD 200–300

Cist Discovered while digging sewer in 1958; destroyed prior to investigation. According to workmen's accounts, square cist (c. 0.6m x 0.6m) orientation NW–SE; capstone was found 0.52m below surface resting on four uprights (Doody 1986, Cork No. 40; Waddell 1990, 62).

CO027-111---- 27-5-1986

MARYVILLE

OS 27:16:3 (871,125) Maryville Mill (Corn) (1934) OD 100

Mill - corn On N bank of River Funshion, immediately E of Downing Bridge (14827), beside main Dublin-Cork road. Access to mill site not gained; following description based on view of complex from roadside. Large 4-storey rectangular structure (long axis N–S), 15 bays wide; gable-ended, with gable ends and crossing wall raised above slate roof; basement at S end where ground level falls towards river. Entire building rendered, but cut-limestone quoins visible on SE corner; ornamental brick-work on corners. Wheel-pit alongside S end, fed by millrace taken from river c. 450m to W. Large 6-storey, 10-bay addition (long axis N–S) alongside N end of W wall. North wall of mill and addition double-gable-ended with ornate oval niches in gables, and bellcote in central valley. Range of 2-storey outbuildings (long axis N–S) to NW. High enclosing walls survives in parts. Built in 1818 by Lawrence Corban, owner of adjacent early 19th-century Maryville House; in 1870 ownership passed to Erasmus Barrington; by 1880s mill run by Patrick Dunlea & Sons (pers. comm. D. Corban-Lucas).

Demolished in 1995; Rynne (1995, 6) noted, in rubble, iron supports and fire doors made in Vulcan Iron Foundry, Cork, dating to between 1842 and 1859. Grain-drying kiln-tiles from here used as footpath paving at Araglin Mills (15244).

CO027-112----- 15-11-1984

MOOREPARK

OS 27:16:3 (909,106) 'Cloghleagh Castle' (1934) OD 100–200 182695, 101691

Castle - tower house On limestone outcrop, overlooking Funshion River to SW. Rectangular 5-storey tower (13.2m N–S; 10.7m E–W) with rounded corners and battered walls. Fragments of bawn wall survive on cliff-edge to W (see plan Cotter 1994, 32-41).

Entered through ground-floor doorway at S end of W wall with pointed-arch door. Lobby inside has similar doors leading N to straight mural stairs, and E to main chamber (7.47m N–S; 5.19m E–W). Latter has deep square-set window embrasures, with plank-centred segmental vaults, in N, E and S walls; narrow lights blocked in all three; ceiling joists overhead date to 19th-century renovations. Mural stairs rise to NW corner, continuing as spiral stairs to 4th-floor level.

Small landing atop straight stairs has rebuilt doorway leading E into main 1st-floor chamber. Latter roofed by wicker-centred vault (long axis N–S). Lit by central window in N and S walls, similar to those in ground floor. Doorway in W side of S embrasure leads to short flight of steps giving access to long vaulted mural chamber in W wall; murder hole in floor; horizontal slit (L 0.83m; H 0.20m), in straight-set embrasure on exterior wall, with sockets for sliding shutter.

At 2nd-floor level doorway leads from stairs to small landing, lit by slit window with slopstone in N wall. Lintelled doorway leads E up three steps to lintelled mural chamber in N wall (1.9m E–W; 1m N–S); horizontal slit in N wall; partially blocked garderobe at E end of N wall. Pointed-arch door leads S from landing to main 2nd-floor chamber (7.65m N–S; 5.1m E–W); lit by windows in E, S and W walls identical to those in main chambers below. Small plain lintelled fireplace in N wall is late insertion, for which garderobe shaft acts as chimney.

At 3rd-floor level pointed-arch door leads E from stairs to short passage which gives access to main 3rd-floor chamber via door in W side of window embrasure in N wall of main chamber. Latter embrasure, and similar one in S wall, have narrow rectangular lights. Chamber roofed by pointed wicker-centred vault (long axis N–S). Window embrasure in S wall has lintelled doorway in E side leading into long mural passage curving round SE corner and then running full length of E wall; passage lit by three slit windows; also has two horizontal slit openings.

Between 3rd and 4th floors, pointed-arch door leads S off stairs to small forechamber (2m N–S; 0.9m E–W) in W wall, from which narrow lintelled doorway leads S into inner mural chamber (4.5m N–S; 1.5m E–W). Inner chamber roofed by pointed vault. Above this level, spiral stairs ends in a small landing in NW corner of tower. Pointed-arch door leads E from landing to straight mural stairs in N wall; stairs rise to 4th-floor level, giving access to main chamber through doorway in W side of window embrasure in N wall. Latter embrasure narrowed on E side to accommodate inserted plain lintelled fireplace. East and W walls have square-set embrasures with pointed rear arches and single ogee-headed lights; similar embrasure in S wall has double ogee-headed light. Arcade overhead, spanning S wall, supported by tapering corbel; cornice on E and W walls. Plain lintelled doorway, with unusually high threshold, at N end of W wall, leads to spiral stairs which gives access to series of mural chambers in N wall, rising a further two storeys, above which are two further storeys in small central turret.

Spiral stairs gives access to lintelled mural chamber (3.4m E–W; 0.88m N–S) at 5th-floor level; pointed-arch door in S wall of chamber probably gave access to gallery overlooking main 4th-floor chamber. Lintelled doorway at E end of chamber leads into second chamber (3.7m E–W; 0.85m N–S) where garderobe recess in N wall is partially built up with brick to form flue from fireplaces below; doorway high up on E end of S wall, not original, gives access to E wall walk. Sixth-floor mural chamber in N wall consists of forechamber (2m E–W; 1.1m N–S), entered directly from spiral stairs, with horizontal slit in N wall; chamber has lintelled roof, with trapdoor giving access to wall walk and turret overhead; lintelled doorway in E wall leads to inner chamber (3.8m E–W; 1.2m N–S); brick-built flue in NE corner.

Spiral stairs rise above 6th-floor level, but end in S-facing blocked doorway. Access to 7th floor (lower floor of turret) through trapdoor from chamber below; open wall walk at E and W ends with horizontal slits in high parapet walls at NE and NW corners; brick flue at NE corner. Upper level of turret (8th floor) now inaccessible but doorway in E wall probably originally reached by wooden stairs from NE wall walk.

At attic level, over main 4th-floor chamber, is mural passage in S wall and wall walks on E and W walls; latter protected by high rebuilt parapet walls with two wide lintelled windows in each. Access to W wall walk is from spiral stairs via lintelled doorway; similar doorway at S end gives access to mural passage in S wall with two narrow rectangular lights in S wall; access from passage to attic area over 4th floor via rebuilt doorway, which may not be original, in N wall; lintelled roof over passage, several roof slabs missing, wall walk above.

Part of bawn wall (L 11m, H c. 3m) runs N–S along cliff edge ending c. 35m SW of tower house in fragment of circular corner tower (int. diam. 2.3m, H c. 2m); aerial photograph (CASAP) shows outline of E and N sides of bawn wall enclosing area possibly 80m x 80m, with probable circular corner tower at NE corner.

Walled passageway (Wth 0.8m; H walls 1.5m) exits bawn area c. 18m SW of tower house, extending down cliff face and ending in partially collapsed circular tower (int. diam. 2.7m) at base of cliff; ground floor and part of first floor survive, setback in walls over ground floor to carry ceiling joists. Ground floor walls of tower pierced by five gun loops, first floor by one (see plan in Cotter *ibid.*, 38).

Castle of the Condons, granted to Fleetwood in late 16th century as part of Munster Plantation; temporarily repossessed and again lost by Condons during wars of mid-17th century (Healy 1988, 404-5); finally passed to Moores (later Earls of Mount-Cashel) in 1781 (*ibid.*). Repaired by Mount-Cashel in late 19th century (*ibid.*).

CO027-113----- 21-8-1995

LISNASALLAGH

OS 27:16:4 (749,16) Grave Yd (1934) OD 100–200

Graveyard On SW side of crossroads. Roughly rectangular graveyard (c. 68m NNE–SSW; c. 60m max. WNW–ESE), enclosed by low stone wall. Ruin of parish church of Kilcrumper (14442) just N of centre. In use; many low uninscribed grave markers, especially to N of church. Graves in interior of church, including oldest noted headstone, dated to 1769; Rice (1922, 98) noted headstones dating to 1740s.

CO027-114001-16-8-1995

LISNASALLAGH

OS 27:16:4 (750,18) 'Kilcrumper Church' (in ruins) (1934) OD 100–200

Church Atop slight rise, N-of-centre in graveyard (14604). Fragmentary remains of rectangular church (int. c. 23m E–W; int. c. 9m N–S), built of coursed limestone rubble. East wall visible only as line of rubble at N end, low rise at S end. No trace of S wall. North wall best preserved at W end (L 11.3m; H 3.6m); gap of 2.9m towards centre; E end of wall is low, overgrown, with 3m length near E end reduced to rubble. Low remains of crossing wall visible (L c. 4.5m) c. 8m from E end, presumably remains of chancel mentioned by Power (1932, 75). West gable (L c. 4.1m) overgrown, collapsing inwards; external NW corner collapsed. Cut-limestone fragment, possibly part of door arch, in graveyard c. 20m S of church. Remains of parish church of Kilcrumper. Reported 'in ruins' in 1615 (Brady 1863, vol. 2, 256). Power (1932, 21, 30) identifies Kilcrumper with Cill Cruimtir in Crichad an Chaoilli, chief church of the Tuath O Quain; said to be founded by St Abban, though locally associated with St Cruimthir Fraech (*ibid.*, 76). A church here is listed in Papal Taxation of 1291 (Brady 1863, vol. 2, 256).

CO027-114002- 16-8-1995

BALLYVOSKILLAKEEN

OS 27:16:5 (790,58) Not indicated OD 100–200

Souterrain In pasture. Discovered in 1958 but closed prior to inspection; apparently consisted of passage leading to stone-lined beehive-shaped chamber (UCC). No visible surface trace. (McCarthy 1977, 171)

CO027-115----- 27-5-1986

GORTORE

OS 27:16:5 (830,72) Indicated (1934) OD 100–200

Kiln - lime Built against natural rock, in quarry adjacent to road. Random-rubble limestone walls (6.5m E–W; 5.4m N–S) encase earthen core. Front elevation (H c. 6m; Wth 6.5m) faces N; lintelled corbelled recess (H 1.5m; Wth 2.3m; D c. 2.1m), sloping slabs at rear with stoking hole cut into slab. Stone wall encloses top of kiln with ope (Wth 2.5m) to S. Top inaccessible due to overgrowth.

CO027-116---- 15-11-1984

GLENWOOD

OS 27:12:1 (741,238) Easter Sunday Well (1934) OD 100

Ritual site - holy well On N bank of Funshion River at base of cliff. Square well (1.55m x 1.6m; D 0.6m) lined with concrete and open; pipe, visible below water level, supplies water to nearby house. According to local information, 'patterns' were made here at one time. No longer in holy use.

CO027-125---- 1-11-1994

BALLYHINDON

OS 27:12:4 (728,224) 'Ballyhindon Castle' (in ruins) (1934) OD 100–200

Country house On cliff edge, overlooking Funshion River valley, on site of castle (14284). Three-storey house, of late 17th/early 18th century appearance, of which only S wall, and short return of W wall (int. L 2.1m), now stands. Random-rubble limestone construction. East end of S wall now butts against 19th century farm buildings. Surviving section 3-bays (int. L c. 11m) wide at ground-floor level but only two westerly bays stand to 3rd-floor level. Central bay on ground floor possibly a door ope. Lintelled rectangular window opes, with flat relieving arch immediately over lintels; openings reduced in width by masonry blocking. Dressed limestone quoins on SW corner may be reused from earlier structure. Down Survey barony map (1654-59) depicts a house here. Windele (1897, 378) visited site in 1899 and saw 'remains of a castle of the elder period, and of a strong house of the 17th century...dismantled about 40 years'. Present remains likely to be that of 'strong house', no longer any evident remains of castle.

CO027-126---- 15-8-1995

BALLYCLOGH/BALLYNAHOW (Murrogh)

OS 27:11:5 (582,225) Ballynahow Bridge (1934) OD 121

Bridge Road bridge (Wth c. 7.7m; long axis N–S) over River Funshion. Main body of bridge of coursed rubble limestone. Five large semicircular arches with dressed limestone voussoirs; base of piers of ashlar limestone. Low pointed cutwaters on upstream side (W) of coursed ashlar limestone. Remains of vertical stone coping atop parapet wall. Three small overflow arches to N. Bridge of mid-19th-century appearance.

CO027-170---- 6-8-1996

GORTORE/MARYVILLE/MOOREPARK/MOOREPARK WEST

OS 27:16:3 (875,121) Downing Bridge (1934) OD 100 182337, 101857

Bridge Four-phase road bridge (long axis N–S) over River Funshion on main Dublin–Cork road. Central section (Wth 3.8m) built of limestone with six segmental arches (span c. 4.2m); rough voussoirs with large central keystone. Widened c. 2.4m to W by similarly shaped arches with roughly shaped voussoirs. Further widening to W of c. 3.1m with slightly larger arch with wider span (c. 5.6m); pointed low cutwaters on piers. Central section of bridge of late-17th/early-18th century appearance, extended in late-18th century and again in 19th century; road controlled in 1820s by turnpike as part of mail coach network of Anderson and Briscoe (B. Power, Avondhu 16/10/1997). Wide concrete extension on E side built in 1956.

BOHERDERROGE

OS 27:15:3 (665,91) Not indicated OD 100–200

Enclosure Cropmark of fosse of subrectangular enclosure with rounded corners (c. 35m E–W) visible in aerial photograph (CASAP, July 1989); macula in interior to E.
CO027-178----

GORTORE

OS 27:16:2 (773,111) Not indicated OD 100–200

Ringfort - rath, possible Faint cropmark of bank and fosse of circular enclosure (diam. c. 30m) visible in aerial photograph (CASAP, July 1995); arc of possible outer fosse noted at N.
CO027-179----

BALLYHINDON

OS 27:11:6 (662,225) Indicated (1934) OD 100–200

Mass-rock In pasture, c. 60m S of River Funshion. Indicated as rock outcrop on 1906 and 1934 OS maps. Natural rock outcrop (2m E–W; T 0.5m; H 1.3m); lower outcrop on N side. Known locally as mass rock and field known as ‘altar field’.
CO027-184---- 14-11-1994

MOOREPARK

OS 27:16:3 (908,104) Not indicated OD 100–200

Bullaun stone Just S of SW corner of Cloghleagh Castle (14369). Smooth boulder with hollow (c. 0.4m x c. 0.2m) on upper surface.
CO027-185---- 17-6-1996

BALLYNACARRIGA

OS 27:12:2 (835,272) Indicated (1934) OD 200–300

Ringfort - rath In pasture, atop slight rise, on gentle SSW-facing slope. Roughly circular area (39m E–W; 37m N–S) enclosed by earthen bank (H 0.55m; Wth 1.3m) W→N, incorporated into field boundary system; low rise (int. H 0.15m; ext. H 0.1m) N→W, with shallow external fosse (D 0.1m).
CO027-186---- 12-1-1998