

30. GLANWORTH CASTLE
SMR: C0027-042001- (GPS 52.188349, -8.354383)
Impressive Norman castle built by Robert de Condon in 13th century on high ground overlooking bridge across Fuchies River (29). Later the chief seat of the Roches, lords of Fermoy. Earliest structure is rectangular two-storey building in the centre. Large gateway tower and enclosing walls mostly late medieval in date.

31. LABBACALLAGH , NEAR GLANWORTH
SMR: C0027-086---- (GPS 52.17424, -8.33446)
One of the most impressive examples of Bronze Age megalithic tombs in the country. Archaeological excavations in 1934 discovered the body of a woman in the main chamber but her head was in the small rear chamber. Labbacallagh translates in English as the hag's bed.



32. BRIDGETOWN PRIORY, NEAR CASTLE-TOWNROCHE
SMR: C0034-027002- (GPS 52.149595, -8.450328)
Augustinian priory founded in 1202-1216 AD by the Norman Alexander fitzHugh, who was the ancestor of the Roches, lords of Fermoy, a family with a strong association with the priory in later medieval times. The priory sits on the banks of the Blackwater and consists of a church, cloister, refectory, and various other domestic buildings. It is one of the most impressive monastic ruins in the county.

33. CASTLEHYDE CHRUCH OF IRELAND CHURCH
SMR C0035-017 01 (GPS 52.140914, -8.314207)
In the graveyard here stand the ruins of Castlehyde Church of Ireland church, built on the site of a former parish church in 1812.

34. KILWORTH CHURCH OF IRELAND CHURCH
SMR: C0028-014002- (GPS 52.175832, -8.244443)
Built in the 1720s on eastern side of Kilworth village, now used as an Art Centre. The church with its elegant spire and adjacent market house close off the eastern end of Kilworth village.

35. CULLEN HOLY WELL
SMR: C0029-076003- (GPS 52.115088, -9.120960)
Holy well dedicated to St Latiaran, a female saint. The traditional pilgrimage day to the well is July 25th. Water from the well was reputed to cure female ailments.

36. CLONMEEN CHURCH, BANTEER
SMR: C0031-053003- (GPS 52.137770, -8.870132)
In graveyard is the remains of late medieval parish church of Clonmeen with ruins of later Church of Ireland church built in south east corner. This site has an Early Christian foundation dedicated to St Fursey, as is the holy well west of the graveyard.

37. KNOCKNAKILLA BRONZE AGE COMPLEX, NR MILLSTREET
SMR: C0048-095001-4- (GPS 52.006383, -9.024173)
On a shoulder of the Boggeragh Mountains with an extensive view to the north. It consist of a five *stone circle*, one stone is set on its side to south-west. Close by is a *stone pair* and a low circular setting of stones known as a *radial-stone cairn*. All three are Bronze age in date and related to ritual activity probably associated with some form of sun worship.

38. CARRIGAGULLA STONE CIRCLE, NR MILLSTREET
SMR: C0049-007--- (GPS 52.000488, -8.916167)
In a clearing in coniferous forestry. A Bronze Age *stone circle* originally comprising of five stones. Nearby, in a pasture field, is an impressive multiple-stone circle.

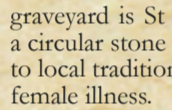


39. ST GOBNAITS CHURCH, GRAVEYARD, HUT SITE, HOLY WELL, BULLE BHUIRNE.
SMR: C0058-034--- (GPS 51.938183, -9.166678)
The most popular pilgrimage site in County Cork, dedicated to St Gobnait the early Christian saint who founded a monastery here. The graveyard contains the remains of a medieval church built on site of an earlier church and a 19th century Church of Ireland church. Nearby is a hut site known as St Gobnait's House, this along with St Gobnait's castle and various points in the medieval church and the graveyard feature as stations on the saints feast day on 11th February. Nearby is St Gobnait's holy well and to north east of the village is St Gobnait's stone. A 13th century wooden statue of the saint features in a ceremony measuring the statue with ribbons in the catholic church on the saint's feast day.

40. CARRIGAPHOCCA CASTLE ●
SMR: C0070-034--- (GPS 51.908518, -9.028307)
A tower house built by the Mac Carthys, lords of Muskerry, in the early 15th century. The castle stands on a rock outcrop known as *carrraig-a-pioca*, the rock of the ghost.

41. ST OLAN'S HOLY WELL AND OGHAM STONE
SMR: C0061-089002- (GPS 51.955715, -8.811512)
Well is covered by a circular domed stone-built structure with a small opening to access the spring water. St Olan is the patron saint of nearby Aghabullogue monastery (42). Beside the well is a tall ogham stone, relocated here in 1851 when discovered during the demolition of a nearby corn mill.

42. AGHABULLOG MONASTERY, ST OLAN'S CAP AND OGHAM STONE
SMR: C0061-080005- (GPS 51.952369, -8.816174)
The graveyard is the site of an Early Christian monastery dedicated to St Olan. It contains the fragmentary remains of a medieval parish church and an early 19th century Church of Ireland church. The graveyard contains St Olan's Stone, a boulder with two depressions said to be the saint's footprints. Also in the



graveyard is St Olan's Cap, an ogham stone with a circular stone attached to its top. This, according to local tradition, helped with childbirth and cured female illness.

43. DROMANEEN CASTLE ●
SMR: C0032-097002- (GPS 52.128532, -8.729915)
Located on a clifftop overlooking the Blackwater River, this fortified house, was built by the O'Callaghans in the early decades of the 17th century. It displays the confidence and wealth of native Gaelic clans before their world collapsed in the aftermath of the 1641 Rebellion.

44. MALLOW CANAL ●
SMR: C0032-021001- (GPS 52.133316, -8.692499)
A canal begun in 1756 but abandoned by 1786. Its purpose was to carry coal from mines in the Kanturk area to the sea at Youghal. But the coal proved to be of a poor quality and landowners along the route objected to the canal passing through their land. The road west from Mallow is still known as the Navigation Road and the remains of the canal and a lock can still be seen along its northern side.

45. NEWBERRY CHURCH & 16TH CENTURY GRAVESLAB
SMR: C0032-107004- (GPS 52.123216, -8.707436)
Graveyard contains former Church of Ireland parish church of Newberry, built in 1719 on site of an earlier church, it was enlarged in 1882. In west wall of the bell tower is a medieval arched doorway and part of an ogee-headed window that came from the 15th century church that once stood here. Set against the west wall of the graveyard is a 16th century grave slab relocated here from Mourne Abbey (47).

46. DROMAHANE RINGFORT
SMR: C0032-11401 (GPS 52.108269, -8.690776)
A circular area defined by an earthen bank. This was a defended farmstead built in the Early Christian period. Two shallow depressions in the interior mark the site of a *souterrain*, an underground refuge.



48. GREENHILLS OGHAM STONES, NEAR MALLOW
SMR C0042-049002- (GPS 52.077597, -8.606851)
Two ogham stones, 40 metres apart in different fields. The inscriptions have a person's name in the genitive case, i.e. "the stone of ...". They date from the 4th century when literacy was first introduced into Ireland.

49. BLARNEY CASTLE
SMR: C0062-177--- (GPS 51.931367, -8.568534)
This famous tower house was erected by the Mac Carthys, lords of Muskerry, in the 15th century and then enlarged in the 16th century. A lintel in the wall-top projecting machicolation is the famous *Blarney Stone*.

50. DOONPETER GRAVEYARD, NEAR GLENVILLE
SMR: C0043-014001- (GPS 52.058417, -8.446484)
Circular burial ground enclosed by earthen bank. The enclosure is probably an ancient Christian site as it contains a holy well and a ballun stone. Accessed via a long walk from Glenville.

51. CORRIN CAIRN & HILLFORT, NR FERMOY
SMR: C0035-049002- (GPS 52.114987, -8.282898)
Large stone cairn on top of Corrin Hill. Excavations in 1832 identified a Bronze Age burial cist in cairn. The hilltop is enclosed by bank/wall which is the remains of a Late Bronze Age hillfort.

52. COOLE ABBEY CHURCHES
SMR: C0036-019004- (GPS 52.108887, -8.203970)
In the graveyard are the substantial remains of a 12th century parish church. The church was enlarged and rebuilt in the later medieval period but still retains some Romanesque features including a small carved rosette on the external east gable. Two hundred metres to the south is an earlier 11th century church. These two churches mark the site of the monastery of *Civil Collainge* founded in the 5th century by St Abban.

53. HOLY WELL, COOLE UPPER
SMR: C0036-019005- (GPS 52.108684, -8.203266)
Holy well dedicated to St Deviet (St Dalbach) located between the two churches (52). Votive offerings left by pilgrims around covered well. The stream flowing from well runs south with a horizontal mill stone along path, probably from a nearby Early Christian mill.

54. KILL ST ANNE CHURCH
SMR: C0045-001003- (GPS 52.091868, -8.240358)
In graveyard, the ruin of the late 18th century Church of Ireland church on the footprint of a late medieval cruciform church - the north and west walls of the crossing tower still stand immediately east of the later church. The graveyard contains some interesting memorials including the Barrymore Mausoleum, burial place of the 4th Earl of Barrymore, the finest example of this type of neo-classical 18th century burial memorial in the county.

55. CASTLELYONS FRIARY
SMR: C0045-003--- (GPS 52.089325, -8.233493)
A friary of the Carmelite order founded in 1307 by John de Barry, a powerful Norman lord. The remains are largely late medieval in date and consist of a church with a tower dividing nave from chancel. On the south side of the church is the cloister with parts of its east and west ranges of domestic buildings surviving.

56. CASTLELYONS LIME KILN
SMR: C0045-050---- (GPS 52.082326, -8.228327)
Restored limekiln, used to burn limestone for use in building mortars, plasters and as a soil improver. Limekilns were a common feature in the limestone rich areas of the county.

57. CASTLELYONS CASTLE ●
SMR: C0045-004--- (GPS 52.085937, -8.232468)
Fortified house built (on the site of an earlier castle) by Lord Barrymore c. 1621 when he married Alice Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Cork. It was destroyed by an accidental fire on 22 July 1771. The ruin stands in two blocks, that to the south is lower and retains some medieval fabric from the earlier castle site. The north section has tall chimney stacks of early 17th century appearance. Some traces of the surrounding landscaped demesne survive in the environs of the house, including some fine masonry walls.

58. KILSHANNIG HOUSE ●
SMR: C0044-033001- (GPS 52.060869, -8.279632)
Set on elevated ground to the south of Rathcoamack town. Built in 1760s by the banker Abraham Devonshire. It was designed by Italian architect David Ducart in classical Palladian style with a main block flanked by wings to which it is connected by curved walls to create a long and impressive facade. Kilshannig is considered one of the finest 18th century country houses in the county.

59. BARTLEMY OGHAM STONE
SMR: C0044-111--- (GPS 52.047305, -8.264925)
Discovered by Fr Edmond Barry in 1885 on the boundary between the nearby townlands of Rathcobane and Ballyroberts. Since 1986 the stone has stood in the grounds of Bishop O'Brien National School, Bartlemy. The inscription reads 'loga maqi |son of| scdanb'.

60. CONNA CASTLE
SMR: C0046-001--- (GPS 52.094438, -8.101693)
A tower house perched high on a rocky outcrop overlooking the River Bride. Built in the 1560s by Thomas Ruadh Fitzgerald, a member of the most powerful family in late medieval Munster, headed by the Earl of Desmond.

61. ST BRIDGET'S HOLY WELL BRITWAY
SMR: C0045-087--- (GPS 52.046750, -8.174791)
Holy well enclosed by circular stone wall added 1880 by local man Garret Heaphy. Dedicated to St Bridget, although not the famous Kildare saint but a second locally venerated Bridget. Water from the well is said to never boil. Pattern day 15th August.

62. KNOCKMOURN CHURCH
SMR C0045-031002- GPS 52.095267, -8.122810)
Ruins of medieval parish church of Knockmourn, burned down in 1694. The church shows signs of rebuilding over several phases, and still has late medieval Gothic style pointed arch doorway and trefoil windows.

63. BALLYNOE CHURCH
SMR: C046-03301-, 02- (GPS 52.058683, -8.095657)
In the north-east corner of the graveyard are the remains of a 13th century church dedicated to St Catherine of Alexandria. Archaeological excavation revealed evidence for a pre-Norman church here, it also found a 12th century crucifixion cross of stone.

64. ST FINBARR'S HERMITAGE GOUGANE BARRA
SMR: C0080-012001- (GPS 51.839871, 9.318641)
Hermitage, in the form of a cloister, established on an island in Gouganebarra Lake, close to the shore, in the 17th century by Carmelite priest Denis O'Mahony. A neo-Romanesque chapel was built on the island in 1902. The area is associated with St Finbarr.

65. BÉAL ÁTHA AN GHAORTHAIHDH (BALLINGEARY) CLAPPER BRIDGE
SMR: C0081-008--- (GPS 51.847270, -9.236072)
Narrow footbridge consisting of stone slabs resting on low stone piers crossing a small tributary of River Lee near village. Remains of a second bridge, originally with 32 stones to south.

66. BAILE BHUIRNE (BALLYVOURNEY) CLAPPER BRIDGE
SMR: C0069-017--- (GPS 51.923055, -9.144072)
Narrow 19th century footbridge in Rahoanagh West, southwest of village. Eleven stone slabs cross the River Douglas.

67. CURRAHEEN MASS ROCK, NEAR INCHIGEELAGH
SMR: C0081-013--- (GPS 51.832079, -9.134804)
Flat slab of stone raised above another slab by two small pillars. According to local tradition mass was said here during the Penal Wars.

68. CARRIGADROHID BRIDGE
SMR: C0071-062002- (GPS 51.900777, -8.851846)
Road bridge over two channels of the River Lee. This stone bridge replaced an earlier wooden bridge in the 18th century. The bridge was then partially rebuilt with pointed arches, in the popular neo-Gothic fashion, after a flood in 1853. Carrigadrohid Castle (69) stands in the middle.

69. CARRIGADROHID CASTLE
SMR: C0071-062001- (GPS 51.900903, -8.852110)
Tower house built by Cormac Mac Carthy in 1455 on a low rocky island in the River Lee. It was extended and altered in the 16th-century. Bishop Mac Egan was hanged here during a siege in 1650. The castle is in middle of Carrigadrohid bridge (68). The flooding of the River Lee for a hydroelectric dam in the 1950s brought the water level right up to the castle walls.

70. BAWNTEMPLE ECCLESIASTICAL SITE, NEAR CARRIGADROHID
SMR: C0071-108001- (GPS 51.887078, -8.872825)
An Early Christian monastic site whose enclosing bank or vallum is incorporated into the field system surrounding the graveyard. A ballun stone in the field to the west indicates that the monastery once extended over a larger area. A 7th century cross-inscribed stone (now in the local national school) and several souterrains are also associated with the site. The graveyard is the site of the medieval parish church of Cannaway and a Church of Ireland church, neither of which survives.

71. KILCREA FRIARY, NR BALLINCOLLIG
SMR: C0084-024002- (GPS 51.865001, -8.711568)
A Franciscan friary, founded in 1465 by Cormac Láidir MacCarthy, Lord of Muskerry. One of the best preserved medieval monastic complexes in the county. It consists of the church with a tall lean crossing tower, and a cloister with three ranges of domestic buildings.



72. BALLINCOLLIG GUNPOWDER MILLS
SMR: C0073-043--- (GPS 51.893929, -8.589573)
Established by John Travers and Charles Leslie 1794, taken over by British Board of Ordnance 1804. One of the most impressive industrial archaeological sites in Ireland, it covers 175 hectares (430 acres) along the south bank of the River Lee. Numerous ruins of buildings associated with gunpowder production survive in what is now Ballincollig Regional Park.

73. BALLINCOLLIG CASTLE ●
SMR: C0073-062--- (GPS 51.879449, -8.599635)
Built on a limestone outcrop, the original castle probably built in the late 14th century by Roger Cole. It became the principal seat of the Barretts in the 15th and 16th centuries who extensively rebuilt the castle including the tall central tower.

74. CARR'S HILL FAMINE BURIAL GROUND
SMR: C0086-103--- (GPS 51.851778, -8.413740)
Burial ground established mid-19th century by the Carr family to relieve pressure on St. Joseph's Cemetery in the city. Consecrated All Saints Cemetery but known locally as *Carr's Burial Ground* or *The Paupers Graveyard*. There are no burial markers in the cemetery, but a large metal cross stands at west end.

75. ST. JOHNS WELL, CARRIGALINE
SMR: C0086-056--- (GPS 51.821446, -8.405758)
Holy well covered by a domed stone-built structure with an opening to give access to the spring water inside. Dedicated to St. John, a pilgrimage is held here on 23rd of June, St John's Eve.

76. KILMONEY RINGFORT
SMR: C0098-019 (GPS 51.809447, -8.399162)
In a green area within a large housing estate. Ringfort consists of a circular area enclosed by two earthen banks making it a high status fort. This was a defended farmstead built in the Early Christian period over a thousand years ago. .

77. ST MARYS CHURCH, CARRIGALINE
SMR: C0087-036001-, 02- (GPS 51.815668, -8.375348)
On the site of the medieval parish church of Carrigaline is the Church of Ireland church built in 1823 in a neo-Gothic style.

78. ST MARY'S HOLY WELL, CROSSHAVEN
SMR: C0099-027--- (GPS 51.795453, -8.291618)
Holy well dedicated to St. Mary set in Crúchain woods to the south of Crosshaven village. A fulacht fia, a Bronze Age cooking site, is preserved in green area in the adjacent housing estate.

79. ST MATTHEWS CHURCH, TEMPLE-BREEDY
SMR: C0099-03001-, 02- (GPS 51.794065, -8.287838)
This church and graveyard is located in prominent position overlooking entrance to Cork Harbour. The Church of Ireland church was built in 1778 with a tower topped by a tall slender spire on its west gable. The church is a well known landmark, and was formerly painted white to act as beacon for shipping. The large graveyard contains interesting headstones including several childrens graves, military graves and a famine grave area.

80. CAMDEN FORT MEAGHER
SMR: C0099-024---- (GPS 51.810775, -8.279292)
Built on Rams Head overlooking the entrance to Cork Harbour, formerly known as Fort Camden. Built between 1779 and 1804 but then extensively rebuilt in the 1860s. One of the best preserved coastal artillery fortifications in Ireland. It is now a seasonal visitor attraction.

81. CURRAGHBINNY CAIRN
SMR: C0099-023---- (GPS 51.811699, -8.289876)
At the summit of Curraghbinny Hill is a low cairn of stones dating to the Bronze Age. Archaeologically excavated in 1932, when cremated human remains were found.

82. FORT MITCHEL, SPIKE ISLAND
SMR: C0087-065003- (GPS 51.835200, -8.281911)
Set on Spike Island in Cork Harbour, this large star-shaped artillery fortification is one of the most impressive 19th century military fortresses in Ireland and contains an impressive range of military buildings. It was used as a prison during the 19th century and again in the 20th century.



It now operates as a visitor attraction.

83. ROCKY ISLAND MAGAZINE ●
SMR: C0087-105--- (GPS 51.838417, -8.302171)
A magazine, built 1808, where gunpowder and weapons for the nearby Haulbowline Naval Base and harbour forts were stored. Now a crematorium.

84. WALLINGSTOWN CASTLE ●
SMR: C0075-021--- (GPS 51.899770, -8.370409)
Small three-storey tower of late medieval date, that may have been part of a larger castle complex. Nearby graveyard contains the ruin of Inis Mac Neill late medieval parish church.

85. FOTA HOUSE
SMR: C0075-047--- (GPS 51.894838, -8.303458)
In 1821 John Smith-Barry converted the island of Fota into a walled demesne. His family, Earls of Barrymore, had owned Fota from medieval times. Smith-Barry enlarged a mid-18th century lodge to create the Country house. House and gardens



open to the public, part of demesne now Fota Wildlife Park.

86. BELVELLY CASTLE ●
SMR: C0075-030--- (GPS 51.888111, -8.302332)
Tower house on the northern shoreline of the Great Island opposite Fota Island. Built by Hodnett family in the late medieval period. To its west is a Martello Tower, one of a number around Cork Harbour, defending Belvelly bridge.

87. CARRIGTOHILL MEDIEVAL PARISH CHURCH
SMR: C0075-017002- (GPS 51.910808, -8.259903)
In the village graveyard is the ruin of the medieval parish church of Carrigtohill. The nave is still roofed as it served as a Church of Ireland church until the present church was built nearby in 1905. At the western end of the medieval church is a 15th century tower which served as the priest's residence.

88. BARRYS COURT CASTLE
SMR: C0075-018001- (GPS 51.90548779, -8.258998159)
One of the largest and most impressive tower houses in the county. It was the chief residence of the Barrys, Lords of Barrymore, until the move to Fota House in the 19th century (85).



89. BALLYANNAN CASTLE
SMR: C0076-020003- (GPS 51.895975, -8.193872)
Built on the shoreline of Owennacurra estuary in 1650s by the English settler Sir John Broderick. It is a two-storey roofless rectangular house with a circular tower at each end.

90. MIDLETON DISTILLERY
SMR: C0076-025---- (GPS 51.913853, -8.168437)
First constructed in 1796 by Marcus Lynch as a woollen mill, before the Murphy family took over and built a large distillery complex here in 1825. The modern distillery continues to produce world famous whiskey and the older distillery is now part of the Jameson Distillery Experience.



91. BALLYNACORRA CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD
SMR: C0076-042002-, 03- (GPS 51.897975, -8.173576)
The graveyard, set on the shoreline of the Owennacurra river estuary, contains the ruin of a late medieval parish church. The site has a fine collection of beautifully carved 18th century headstones.

92. CLOYNE ROUND TOWER
SMR: C0088-019004- (GPS 51.862073, -8.120321)
Cloyne was one of the most important Early Christian monasteries in County Cork. It was founded in the 6th century by St Coleman. The tall, tapered round tower stands at the side of the road here, measuring 30 metres tall. It dates to the 10th/11th century, when it would have been a prestigious addition to an already important monastery. The Irish word for these towers, cloigheach, means bell house where a bell rang to mark the prayer times for the religious house.

93. CLOYNE CATHEDRAL
SMR: C0088-019006- (GPS 51.861775, -8.119516)
Cathedral built on the site of an Early Christian monastery founded in the 6th century by St Coleman. Cruciform church, the core of which was built in the 13th century. Heavily rebuilt in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The 12th century Cloyne Cross, one of the treasures of Cork, was found in the grounds of the cathedral.

94. BALLYOUGHTERA CHURCH
SMR: C0077-00602- (GPS 51.905628, -8.065726)
Graveyard in Castlemartyr Woods contains ruin of large rectangular parish church of Ballyoughtera. Originally built in 1549 and destroyed in the war of 1641 but subsequently repaired and extended.

95. CASTLEMARTYR CASTLE
SMR: C0077-005003- (GPS 51.911670, -7.996662)
Tower house built by the FitzGerald, Earls of Desmond, in the 15th century. Large annex with tall chimney stacks added in the early 17th century. Impressive 18th century country house of Henry Boyle, Earl of Shannon, built nearby- now a hotel.

96. MOGEELY CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD
C0066-034001-, C0066-034002- (GPS 51.932318, -8.055637)
Ruin of medieval parish church of Mogeely. The graveyard contains many 18th century headstones.

97. KILLEAGH CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD
SMR: C0066-041001- (GPS 51.941909, -7.996662)
Graveyard with former Church of Ireland parish church of St John, built 1812 on site of ancient parish church of Killeagh. Possibly established as nunnery by St. Abban in sixth century. Recent excavations found enclosing ditches and burials immediately outside the graveyard.

98. GARRYVOE CHURCH
SMR: C0077-037002- (GPS 51.873008, -8.003723)
Ruin of late medieval parish church of Garryvoe. Retains features including arched door, ogee-headed windows, stone altar and piscina in wall inside.

99. GARRYVOE CASTLE ●
SMR: C0077-038--- (GPS 51.872497, -8.004429)
Remains of tower house to south of Garryvoe church (98), built by the Carew family who held this land through the later medieval period.

100. KILCREGAN CHURCH
SMR: C0077-043002- (GPS 51.882346, -7.980164)
Ruin of 18th century Church of Ireland church on site of medieval parish church of Kilkredan. Church contains 17th century neo-Classical monumental tomb of Sir Robert Lynte and 17th century memorial to Sir Edward Harris and his wife Elizabeth.

101. BALLYCOTTON PROMONTORY FORT ●
SMR: C0089-086--- (GPS 51.826408, -7.995814)
On small island between headland and Ballycotton Island. The late prehistoric fort, just visible from shore, is protected by two parallel earthen banks.

101 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES to visit in NORTH AND EAST CORK



8. Kanturk Castle



Produced by
COMHAIRLE CONTAE CHORCAÍ
CORK COUNTY COUNCIL

Design and artwork by Rhoda Cronin-Allan
Text & layout by Elaine Turk O'Brien



<https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/visitor/historical-and-archaeological-places-to-visit-in-cork-county>



66. Baile Bhuirne Clapper Bridge



58. Kilshannig House



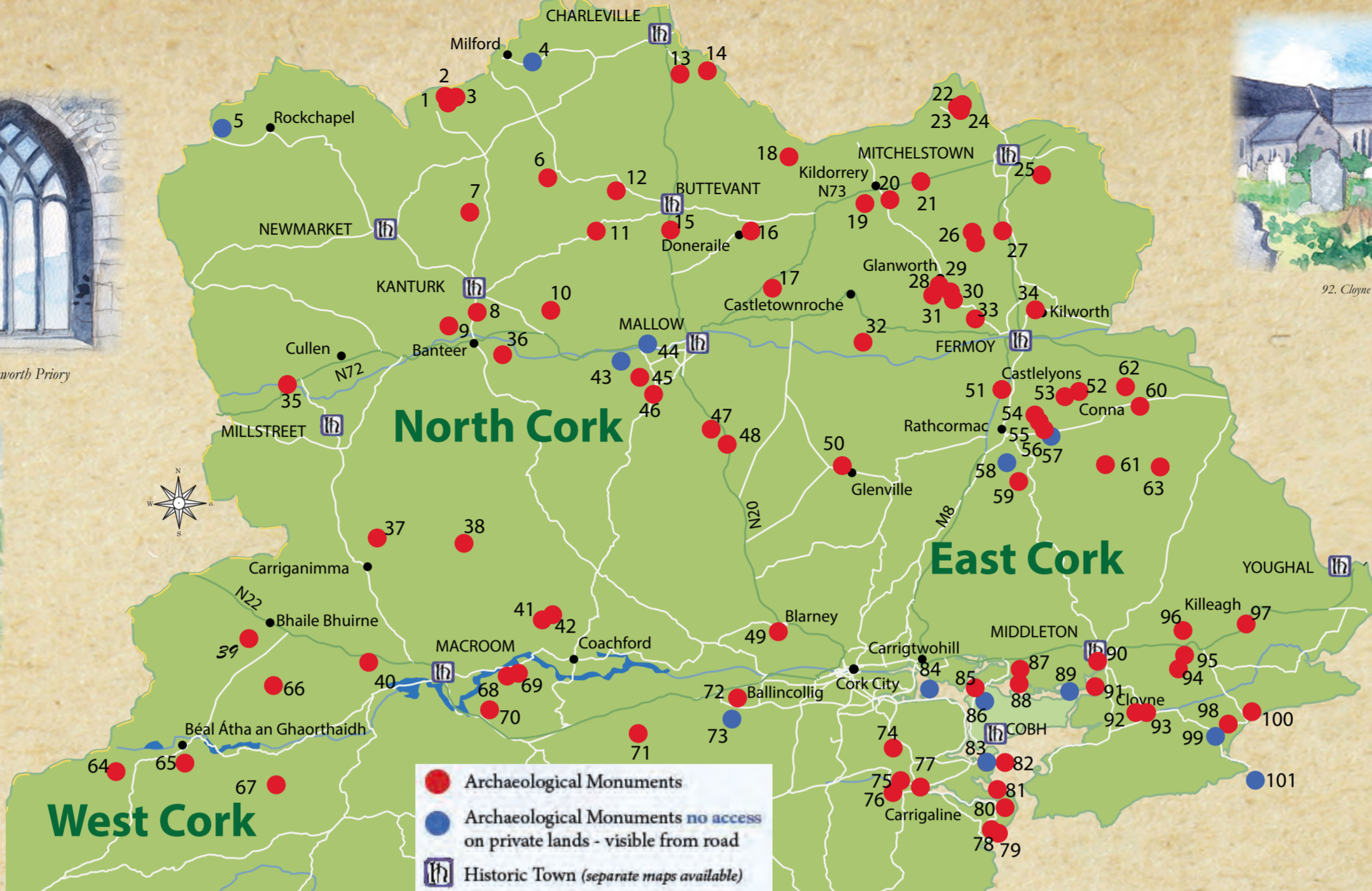
80. Camden Fort Meagher



72. Ballincollig Gunpowder mills



28. Glamworth Priory



92. Cloyne Round Tower and 93. Cloyne Cathedral



40. Carrigspocca Castle



13. Ballyhea Church effigy



16. Doneraile Court



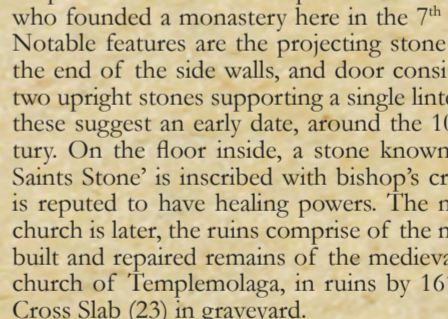
39. St Gobnait's house, Baile Bhuirne



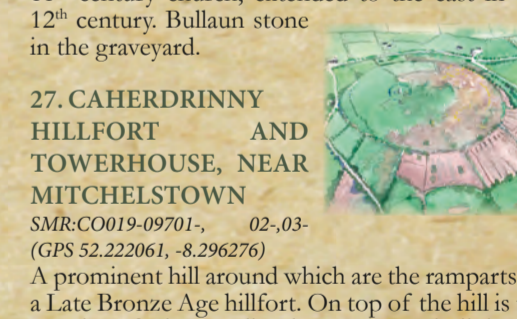
22. LABBAMOLAGA CHURCHES, NEAR MITCHELTOWN



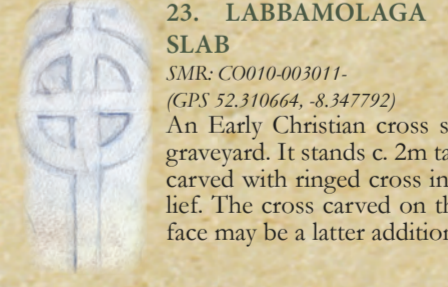
26. KILLEENEMER CHURCH, NEAR GLANWORTH



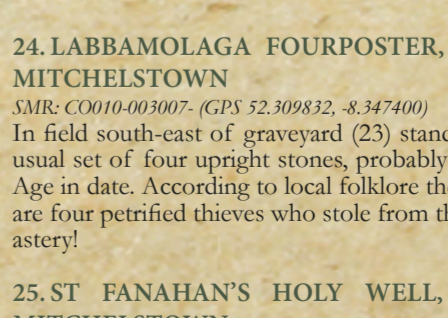
23. LABBAMOLAGA CROSS SLAB



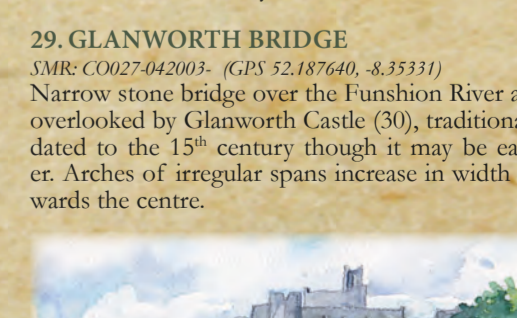
27. CAHERDRINNY HILLFORT AND TOWERHOUSE, NEAR MITCHELTOWN



28. GLANWORTH PRIORY



24. LABBAMOLAGA FOURPOSTER, NEAR MITCHELTOWN



29. GLANWORTH BRIDGE

101 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, NORTH AND EAST CORK

This map has been prepared to give a flavour of the wonderful archaeological heritage across the rural areas of North and East Cork. It presents a selection of archaeological monuments within the area that are either accessible to visit (red dot) or are visible from a public road (blue dot). The heritage of the historic urban centres is covered by the Historic Town Map series. www.corkcoco.ie

The area has a rich archaeological heritage stretching back over 10,000 years into the prehistoric period. The Early Bronze Age is represented by the magnificent yet rare megalithic tomb of Labbacallagh (31). It dates to around 2,300 BC and is one of the largest and most impressive wedge tombs in Ireland. The Later Bronze Age is represented by the stone circles at Knocknakilla (37) and Carrigagulla (38) on the border with West Cork where they are more common. These are circles of upright stones orientated on celestial events like the mid-winter sunset. We know the county was densely populated at this time because there are several hundred Fulachta Fiadh, although none are accessible. Hilltops were also important places in the Bronze Age for burial and the large cairn on Corrin Hill (51) is an impressive example. This hilltop was also enclosed by a hillfort in the Later Bronze Age, Caherdrinny (27) is another example of a hillfort.

If the Bronze Age was Cork's first golden age, then the second was the Early Christian (Early Medieval) period. This is heralded by the arrival of literacy and Christianity. Literacy is represented by ogham, a script of notches along the edge of a stone giving an inscription in Old Irish. The earliest date from about the 4th century AD. Examples of ogham stones can be seen at Greenhills (48) and Aghabullogue (41 & 42). The worship of water springs probably pre-dates Christianity but their adaptation as holy wells is a characteristic feature of the early church and many continue in use (3,7,10,12,21,25,35,36,39,41,50, 53,75,78,79). Another feature of the early church was the practice of pilgrimage and the most enduring pilgrimage site in Cork is to St Gobnait at Ballyvourney (39). The early church was organised around monastic centres and examples in this area include Tullylease (1), Labbamolaga (22) and Aghabullogue (42). The monastery was contained within a large enclosure or vallum, traces of which often survive. Important medieval churches can be seen at Ballyhea (13), Kildorrery (20), Aghacross (21), Labbamollaga (22), Killeenemer (26) and Coole (52). A signature building of monastic sites was a round tower and the one surviving example in the area is at Cloyne (92). Secular sites, notably the defended farmsteads known as ringforts, were built throughout the North and East Cork but few are accessible, examples can be seen at Dromahane (46) and Kilmonney (76).

Inevitably the high medieval period is dominated by castles and religious buildings. Castle building was part of the Norman conquest of East Cork and the eastern half of North Cork. Examples of these castles can be seen at Glanworth (30), Liscarroll (6) and Kilbolane (4). In the Later Medieval period (15th and 16th centuries) East and North Cork was dominated by a series of independent lordships, both of Gaelic and Norman origin, and these built tower houses for their defence. These towers look like and are often mistaken for earlier Norman castles. Impressive examples include Blarney (49), Conna (60), Barryscourt (88) and Castlemeyer (95). A new type of building appears in the early 17th century, large houses with defensive features - a cross between a tower house and a country house. Notable examples can be seen at Kanturk (8), Dromaneen (43) and Mallow (see Historic Towns map). The medieval period saw the introduction of the major Continental religious orders. Their monasteries are formally planned around a central open cloister and surviving examples include those built by the Franciscans at Kilcrea (71), the Augustinians at Ballybeg (15) and Bridgetown (32), the Dominicans at Glanworth (28) and the Knights Hospitallers at Mourne Abbey (47). The medieval period has left a rich heritage of parish churches that occur across the area (17, 20, 36, 62, 63, 70, 87, 91, 94, 96, 98, 100) as well as the impressive cathedral at Cloyne (93).

The Post-Medieval/Early Modern period sees a surge of new building that make up most of Cork's built heritage. In the 18th century the fertile lands of East and North Cork witnessed the building of large country houses with surrounding landscaped demesnes, by the new landowning Protestant elite. Features of these include high demesne walls and gate lodges. These are represented on the map by Doneraile Court (16), Kilshannig House (58) and Fota (85). Church of Ireland churches were often built on the site of a medieval church, as at Farahy (19), Kilworth (34) and Templebreedy (79), or immediately beside the earlier church as at Glenor (17) and Baile Bhuirne (39). The period also witnesses a surge of industrial development represented here by Middleton Distillery (90), and Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills (72) the largest industrial archaeology complexes in the country. It is a period of revolution and insurrection and growth of colonies and trade, so Cork Harbour was protected by fortifications, notably Camden Fort (80) and Fort Mitchel, Spike Island (82), both now operated as visitor attractions. Towns and villages also saw a great rebuilding but sin scéal eile.

This map is a complement to the Historic Town Maps produced by Cork County Council, available at www.purecork.ie and corkcoco.ie or in the local Tourist Office and library. Sites in West Cork are covered by their own 101 archaeological sites map. For more detailed discussion, look for The Heritage of County Cork book series, published by Cork County Council, where many of the selected monuments or associated artefacts are described. All known archaeological monuments are shown on the Historic Environment Viewer (www.archaeology.ie). The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) reference number is provided for each entry. Many sites are also depicted on the Ordnance Survey's Discovery Map series.

Please comply with roadside safety and regulations, respect private property and above all enjoy.

1. TULLYLEASE CHURCH AND MONASTIC SITE

SMR: CO006-006011- (GPS 52.3168446, -8.940188)
A rare example of an Anglo-Saxon monastery in Ireland founded in the 8th century by Saint Berihert, a Saxon monk. Remains of the monastery consist of several carved stones, notably St Berihert's Stone (2). These are now located in the ruined medieval church in the village graveyard which marks the site of the Early Christian monastery. The large enclosure or vallum that contained the monastery is visible in aerial photographs. Other features associated with the monastery are the holy wells (3) and the bullaun stone in field to south.

2. SAINT BERRIHERT'S STONE

SMR: CO006-006008- (GPS 52.3168447, -8.940186)
One of the finest decorated cross-slabs in Ireland, decorated with a Latin cross, frets, spirals, and interlace patterns. Comparisons with decorations in the



Lindisfarne Gospel and the Ardagh Chalices date the cross to the 8th century. The inscription in Hiberno-Latin reads in translation "whoever will read this inscription pray for Berechtine."

3. TULLYLEASE HOLY WELLS

SMR: CO006-006002- & CO006-006004- (GPS 52.316958, -8.940885)
Just north of the village graveyard are two holy wells, one on either side of the road. The well on the west side is dedicated to St Berihert and on the east side to the Blessed Virgin.

4. KILBOLANE CASTLE, MILFORD

SMR: CO001-021- (GPS 52.33781693, -8.846845338)
The remains of a 13th century castle built by the Norman family the Rochfords. Originally a square area enclosed by a high wall with a round tower at each corner, of which just two towers and two sections of the enclosing walls survive. It was built to defend the Norman area to the east against the Gaelic clans to the west, like Liscarroll Castle (6).

5. KNOCKATOON BARROW, NEAR ROCKCHAPEL

SMR: CO004-006- (GPS 52.286532, -9.202070)
Burial site visible from the road to the south as a circular flat topped earthen mound in the south-west corner of the field. Stones were exposed in the early 1900s suggesting a cist burial within the mound. There are several Fulachta Fiadh (ancient cooking places) in nearby fields.

6. LISCARROLL CASTLE

SMR: CO016-015001- (52.26113793, -8.803447653)
13th century Norman castle built by the Barrys. Rectangular area enclosed by a high wall, with round tower at corners and a towered gateway in the south wall. Built to defend the Norman area to the east against the Gaelic clans to the west, as was Kilbolane Castle (4). One of the best-preserved Norman castles in County Cork.

7. KILMACOY MONASTIC ENCLOSURE AND GRAVEYARD, NR KANTURK

SMR: CO015-046003- (GPS 52.238135, -8.915753)
Graveyard at the end of a 500m path from the public road. It is surrounded by an earthwork which was once the vallum or enclosure defining an Early Christian monastery. According to local tradition, drums are heard in the vicinity of the graveyard when someone from the locality dies. There is a holy well in the field to the north.

8. KANTURK CASTLE

SMR: CO023-120- (GPS 52.166129, -8.902908)
The well preserved ruins of a fortified house built in the 1630s by the Gaelic MacDonogh MacCarthys, who dominated this area of North Cork in the 15th and 16th centuries. A tall rectangular block with a square tower at each corner. Represents the ultimate development of native architecture with a Classically inspired entrance doorway but still maintaining defensive features such as gunloops.

9. GARRAVEASOGE FAMINE BURIAL GROUND, NEAR KANTURK

SMR: CO031-009001- (GPS 52.158461, -8.929332)
Used as an auxiliary burial ground for the workhouse in Kanturk. No grave markers but contains a memorial cross.

10. SUNDAYS WELL, CASTLEMAGNER

SMR: CO024-11001- (GPS 52.169637, -8.814838)
Holy well dedicated to St Bridget. Stone-lined well covered by a D-shaped well-house with corbelled roof. Lintel opening with inscription and unusual carving on the side.

11. LISSGRIFFIN FORFIED-HOUSE

SMR: CO016-179- (GPS 52.226203, -8.752169)
Fortified House built in the early 1600s by the Barry family. Only west gable and short return of north and south walls now stand. The wall-top projecting machicolations were part of the defences of the house.

12. ST BRIDGET'S HOLY WELL, NEAR CHURCHTOWN

SMR: CO016-120- (GPS 52.249292, -8.727055)
The well is dedicated to St Bridget whose feast is 1st Feb and the well is still visited by pilgrims on the saints feast day.

13. BALLYHEA CHURCH & EFFIGIES

SMR: CO008-001-4 (GPS 52.328123, -8.660943)
In the graveyard is a large medieval parish church with an earlier 12th century Romanesque doorway in the south wall. Attached to the inner face of the east gable is a rare example of a 14th century carved figure with a dog at its feet and its head resting on a pillow flanked by two angels. Holy well c. 500m to west.

14. ARDSKEAGH CHURCH, NEAR CHARLEVILLE

SMR: CO003-014002- (GPS 52.331864, -8.628140)
In the graveyard is the ruin of the 12th century parish church of Ardskeagh. This is on the site of an Early Christian monastery dedicated to Saint Scéithe. Norman motte adjacent to the road c 500m to south east.

15. BALLYBEG PRIORY, NR BUTTEVANT

SMR: CO017-059001-, CO017-059003 (GPS 52.219599, -8.669872)
Augustinian priory founded by the Anglo Norman Barry family sometime between 1208 and 1224, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Remains consist of church and tower, with a cloister on its south side. In the field just south-east of the church is a circular dovecot, one of the finest medieval examples in Ireland.



16. DONERAILE COURT

SMR: CO017-087- (GPS 52.2165006, -8.583099)
Country house built 1730s by Arthur St Leger, 2nd Viscount Doneraile. House enlarged in 1750s with addition of garden front and bow ends. Set within a magnificent extensive demesne landscape, now Doneraile Park.



17. CLENOR CHURCH, NEAR DONERAILE

SMR: CO025-07201-, 02-, 03 (GPS 52.187655, -8.560906)
The remains of the medieval parish church of Clenor and adjacent ruins of the Church of Ireland church, built in 1811. The south wall of the medieval church survives, west end earlier than east end with late medieval pointed door, oggee-headed window and piscina.

18. CARKER MASS ROCK, NEAR DONERAILE

SMR: CO017-028- (GPS 52.273867, -8.539659)
Large stone set beside a trackway in coniferous forestry. According to local tradition, the rock was used as an altar for celebration of mass during the Penal Laws when Catholics could not celebrate mass in church.

19. ST COLEMAN'S CHURCH, FARAHY

SMR: CO018-041002- (GPS 52.2433372, -8.455626)
Former Church of Ireland church built c.1720. The rectangular nave has an apse at the east end and bell tower to the west end. The Vestry to the south has a stone plaque commemorating a charity school built in 1721. The 18th century country house, Bownens Court (demolished 1961), once stood nearby. It was home of the novelist Elizabeth Bowen, who is buried in the graveyard.

20. KILDORRERY CHURCH

SMR: CO018-047002- (GPS 52.245474, -8.427462)
In village graveyard stands the ruin of the medieval parish church of Kildorrery. The ruin dates from around the 12th century. There is an interesting collection of carved stones of that date that can be seen within the church and in a display box south of the building including three carved heads. The building was modified around the 15th century, when the pointed-arch doorway was added.

21. AGHACROSS CHURCH, NEAR KILDORRERY

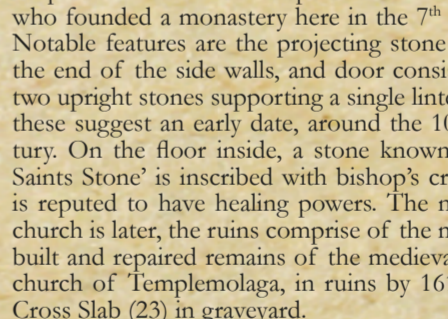
SMR: CO019-002002- (GPS 52.256993, -8.391251)
In the graveyard are the ruins of the medieval parish church of Aghacross, known as Templemolaga, St Molaga's church. The Early Christian saint founded a monastery here. The nave contains core of Romanesque church built 1150-1160 AD, with some Romanesque carved stone used in west door surround. Chancel added to east in 15th/16th century. Carved sandstone head protrudes from external face of east gable. Indicators of the early monastery here is the bullaun stone at east end of church and the holy well on south side of the graveyard which had curative powers for head and ear aches according to local tradition.



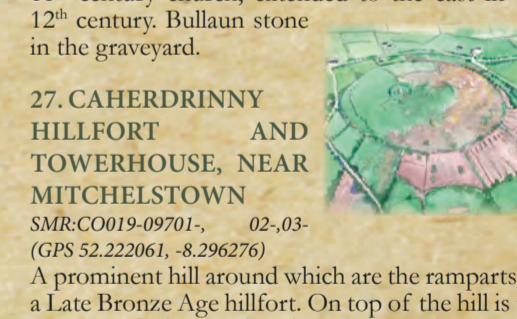
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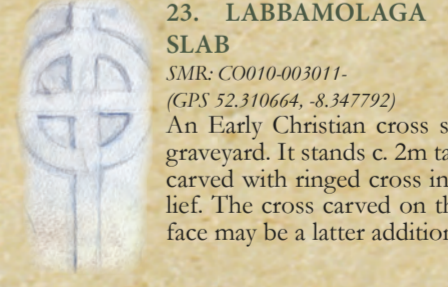
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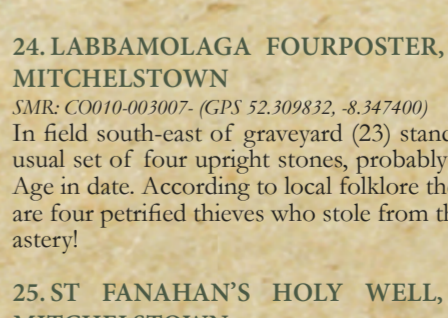
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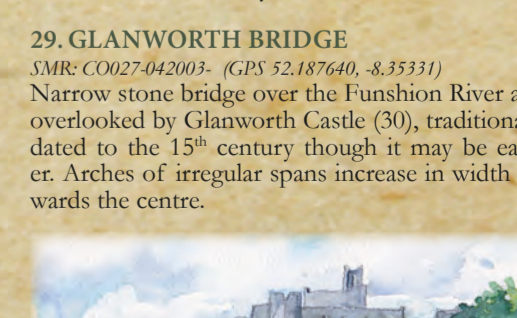
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