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Author: Fahy, E. M.

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A Recumbent-stone Circle
at Reanascreena South, Co. Cork

By E. M. FAHY

This monument is one of ten or twelve stone circles in the Glandore—Clonakilty—Dunmanway region of West Cork. It was first noted by Somerville¹ who surveyed it in 1909. Unlike the other circles of the group the Reanascreena monument is encircled by a ditch and outer bank, and since these features are normally associated with henge monuments² it was felt desirable to establish the relationship between the various features on the site and if possible, to add further information to that already obtained at the Drombeg³ and Bohonagh⁴ stone circles. With these ends in view the circle at Reanascreena South was excavated during the summer of 1960.

The circle stands at about 570' O.D., on the gently sloping western side of a rounded spur which extends westwards from a hill-mass whose summit-points, at 721' and 760' O.D., lie one and a half miles to the east of the monument. The site is three miles inland from the coast at Rosscarbery. It commands an extensive view to the west, and the Caha Mountains, thirty miles away, can be seen on a clear day. To the south and southwest the Atlantic Ocean is visible, but to the east the view is restricted by the rising ground to a few hundred yards. The hillside about the monument has long been cultivated, but the field in which it stands⁵ is quite marshy. Blanket peat is common in the district and while it has been removed from the vicinity of the monument at some time in the past,⁶ an undisturbed patch of peat overlay the floor of the circle and the surrounding ditch.

Before excavation all thirteen stones of the circle were visible above the peat and marsh vegetation which clothed the site. The outer bank was ill-defined but its full extent was readily detected by contouring the site at vertical intervals of 4" (10cm). The ditch was recognisable and contained a number of loose boulders. The central

¹ *J.C.H.A.S.*, IX (1909), 105-108.

² Atkinson: *Actes de la IIIe Session du Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*, Zurich, 1950, 227.

³ Fahy: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXIV (1959), 1-27.

⁴ Fahy: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXVI (1961), 93-104.

⁵ Location: 6" O.S. Sheet, Cork, No. 134, E. 26.2; N. 36. 4 cm. Td: Reanascreena South; Ph: Ross; By: East Carbery.

⁶ Geological Survey of Ireland, 1: 63,360, Sheet 200 (1913 ed.) shows no bog in the vicinity of the circle.

lines of the excavation were laid out along the north-south and east-west axes of the monument. The latter axis was defined as a line passing through the centre of the portal gap and the centre of the recumbent stone. This axis lay WSW/ENE with the portals to the eastern and the recumbent to the western end of the line.

THE EXCAVATION

The Interior of the Circle

Structural and other measurements are tabulated in Appendix I.

A uniform stratification consisting of top sod, brown peat and black peat overlay the floor of the circle to an average depth of 12" (30cm). The upper layers were soft and unbroken, but the underlying black peat was hard and fragmented by vertical cracks. This black peat lay on a thin grey-brown clay-like layer of plastic consistency which rapidly hardened on exposure to the air. This layer extended across the site, overlay the sockets of the standing stones and tailed off down the side of the ditch where its colour changed to dark brown. Charcoal flecks occurred in the bottom of the grey layer and in the surface of the ground beneath it. A careful note of the distribution of the charcoal flecks was taken and the greatest concentration of them was found to occur in the northeastern quadrant of the site. Many quartz pebbles were found in the soil beneath the grey layer but, on examination, the subsoil outside the circle was found to contain similar quantities of them. They were therefore natural to the soil. The orthostat sockets were excavated but apart from one fleck of charcoal, no finds were made.

Beneath the grey layer and almost in the centre of the circle a small, irregular, soil-filled pit was discovered. No finds were made in the pit (fig. 1). A burial pit was discovered beneath the grey layer on the north-south axis of the monument at a point 10' (3.1m) north of the central pit. The soil overlying the pit was heavily flecked with charcoal. On removal of this thin layer of soil a thin, black band delimiting an oval area 12" by 14" (30 by 35cm) was detected. Excavation of the area so defined revealed the firm outline of an oval pit. The fill of the pit consisted of soil which was darker in colour and lightly flecked with charcoal in its lower level. Removal of the soil revealed that the thin black band which showed on the surface of the ground extended downwards along the wall of the pit and across its floor in an unbroken, smooth-surfaced layer (pl. IX) of compact, peaty texture. Small lumps of charcoal could be seen embedded in the layer at all levels. Excavation of the layer, or lining, produced one fragment of bone, high up on the wall of the pit, and many minute pellets of cremated bone. The lining which was 0.8" (2cm) thick on the wall thickened to 2" (5cm) on the floor of the pit (fig. 2) where mid-way in its depth a flat, curiously shaped flake of stone was found lying horizontally over five or six fragments of cremated bone (figs. 2 & 4a).

The Ditch

The stratification of the fill of the ditch was uniform at all points ; top sod, brown peat, dark brown peat, brown silt. This stratification corresponded with that encountered within the circle where the lowest layer had, apparently dried out to some extent as a result of drainage. In the vicinity of the portals many large stones, at



Above : The burial pit, partly excavated and showing lining *in situ*.

Below : Burial pit fully excavated.



Above : View from the east during the excavation.

Below : View from the east after excavation and conservation. A ranging rod stands in the burial pit.

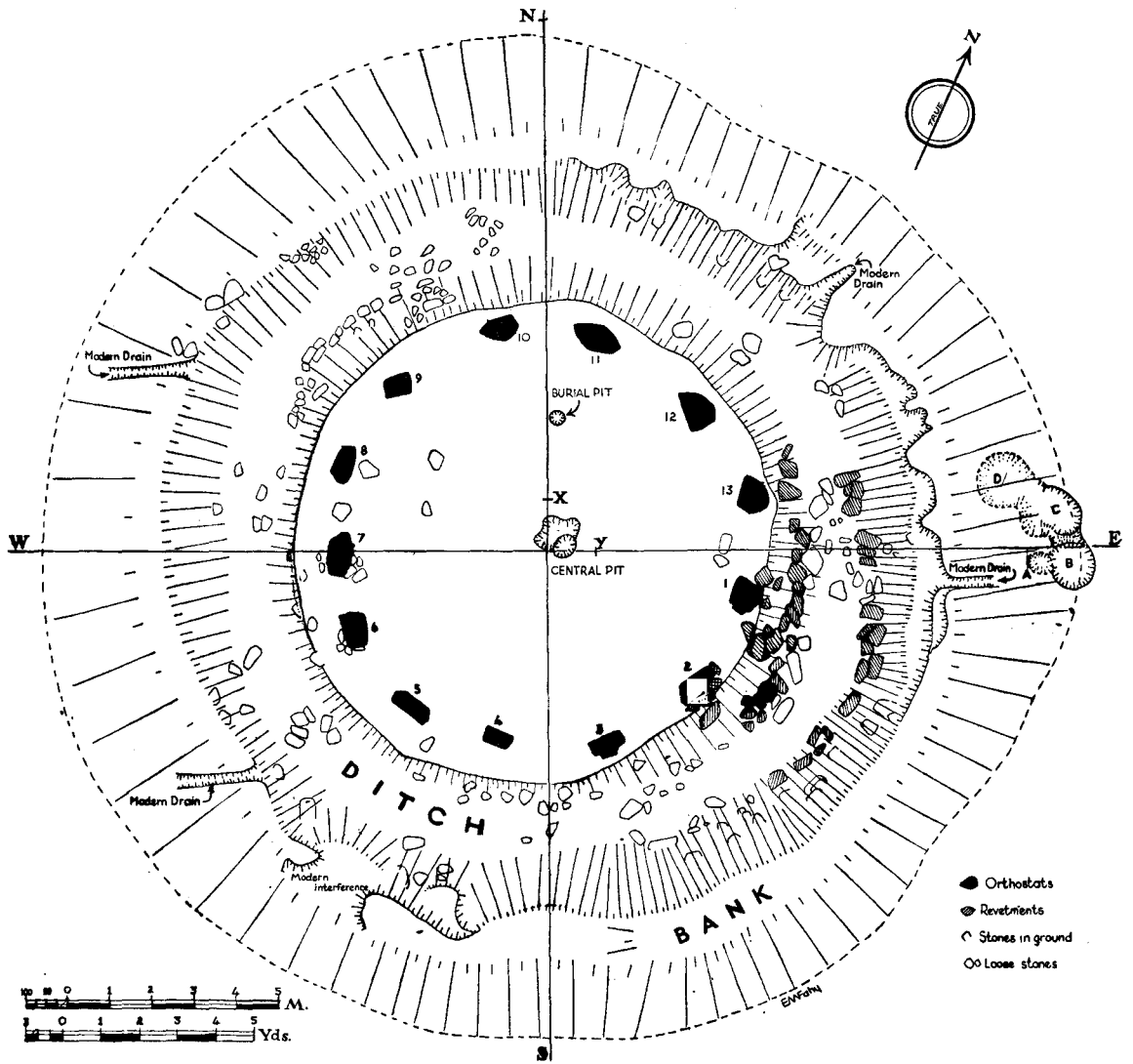


Fig.1—Reanascreena stone-circle : plan after excavation

least sixty-eight, were found lying on the slopes and floor of the ditch. Some lay on the silt but the great majority lay on the subsoil and appeared to have been placed in position to form low revetments against the inner and outer faces of the ditch (figs. 1 & 3, section XE). Full excavation of the portal area showed that soil had also been laid down with the stones to restore the ground to its original level where traffic had eroded away the inner side of the ditch (fig. 3, section XE). Apart from the stones near the portals other stones, smaller in size, were found scattered here and there in the ditch but did not appear to have any significance. Charcoal flecks were found in the ditch all round the circle, but the greatest concentration of them occurred near the portals.

The Outer Bank

A thin covering of dark humus overlay the outer bank from which the peat layer had long since been removed. The inner edge of the bank had been cut into at several

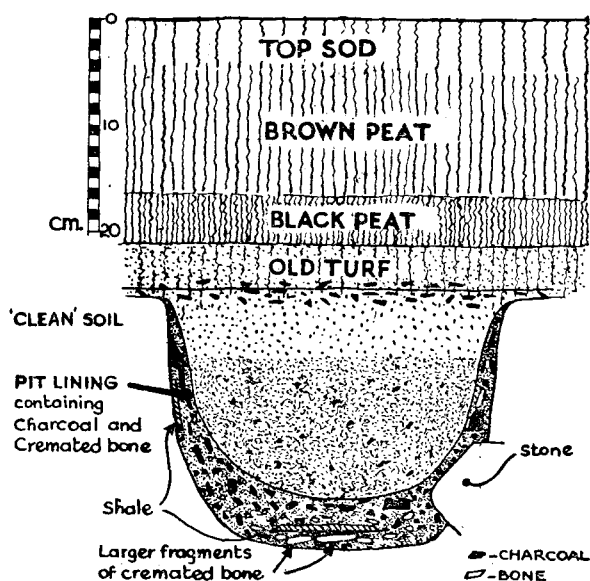


Fig. 2 — Section through burial-pit showing pit lining (burial) in position

points (figs. 1 & 3, section XE) during the peat harvesting, and the bank itself had been largely dug away on the western side of the site. Four drains had been cut into the bank in the past, two on the eastern, or uphill, side of the site and two on the western side.

The bank was best preserved on the southeast where, before excavation, it stood 13" (33cm) above the level of the field and 25" (63cm) above the fill of the ditch. The entire surface of the bank was excavated to a depth of several inches. In the south-eastern arc of the bank a posthole 6" (15cm) wide and 6" deep was discovered, but appeared to be modern. Sections were cut through the bank on the main axes of the monument. The material was a yellow grey soil which had been upcast from the ditch.

No finds were made in the bank itself even though the entire eastern half was excavated to old ground level—a grey layer (fig. 3, section XE). Charcoal was found beneath the bank on the eastern side of the site but not in the other sections. A series of pits was discovered beneath the bank on the eastern side of the site (figs. 1 & 3, section XE). Pits A and B were first recognised on the face of the eastern section where their correct relationship with the overlying bank was readily established. Pit A contained soft soil and one stone, and overlay pit B which contained broken boulders and rock chips. On investigation, pits C and D were also found to contain broken stones and rock chips. Five fragments of one boulder, found scattered throughout the pits, were fitted together by us on the site. Though the fracture-faces of the stone were fresh, the edges of the fragments were chipped and worn as if used for rather rough work. The stratification of the bank and pits showed that the features were contemporary.

ANALYSIS OF THE BURIAL DEPOSIT

The total capacity of the burial pit as calculated by us on the site was 16,880 cc ; of this the volume of the burial deposit exceeded 5,000cc, and the remainder of the fill, consisting of soil, was examined on the site and discarded. When excavated the burial deposit was quite damp and of peaty texture. Rootlets from the overlying vegetation had penetrated downwards through the grey layer and invaded the burial deposit so imparting the peaty texture to it. Various lumps of this lining were removed intact and the rest was excavated off in the normal manner. After a long period of drying (eighteen months) the excavated deposit lost its peaty-brown appearance and resolved itself into a loose, light mixture of charcoal, flecks of cremated bone, grey dust, pebbly material, small pebbles, a few sharp edged fragments of shale and rootlets. Some 3,900cc of this mixture were treated by sieving and gentle washing and the following types and grades of material were separated out :

- A. 1094cc. Granular material containing dust, fine charcoal and small rootlets.
- B. 505cc. Pebbly material containing flecks of bone, charcoal and some rootlets.
- C. 390cc. Pebbly silt containing charcoal, occasional flecks of bone and rootlets.
- D. 355cc. Small fragments of charcoal and some rootlets.
- E. 354cc. Grey-brown powdery silt with charcoal dust.
- F. 200cc. Black earthy material containing charcoal flecks.
- G. 298cc. Lumps of charcoal.
- H. 60cc. Grains of charcoal, minute root fibres and fine dust.
- I. 41cc. Fine grey dust containing minute particles of charcoal.
- J. 52cc. Rootlets.
- K. 50cc. Cremated bone.
- L. 355cc. Flecks of bone embedded in lumps of the burial mixture.
- M. 147cc. Pebbles and shale chips.

The remaining 1,200cc of the burial deposit were retained in an untreated condition.

The volume of bone from the burial was small, perhaps about 100cc at the maximum, i.e., not more than 2.5% of the deposit. Charcoal was plentiful, 298cc in lumps, 320cc

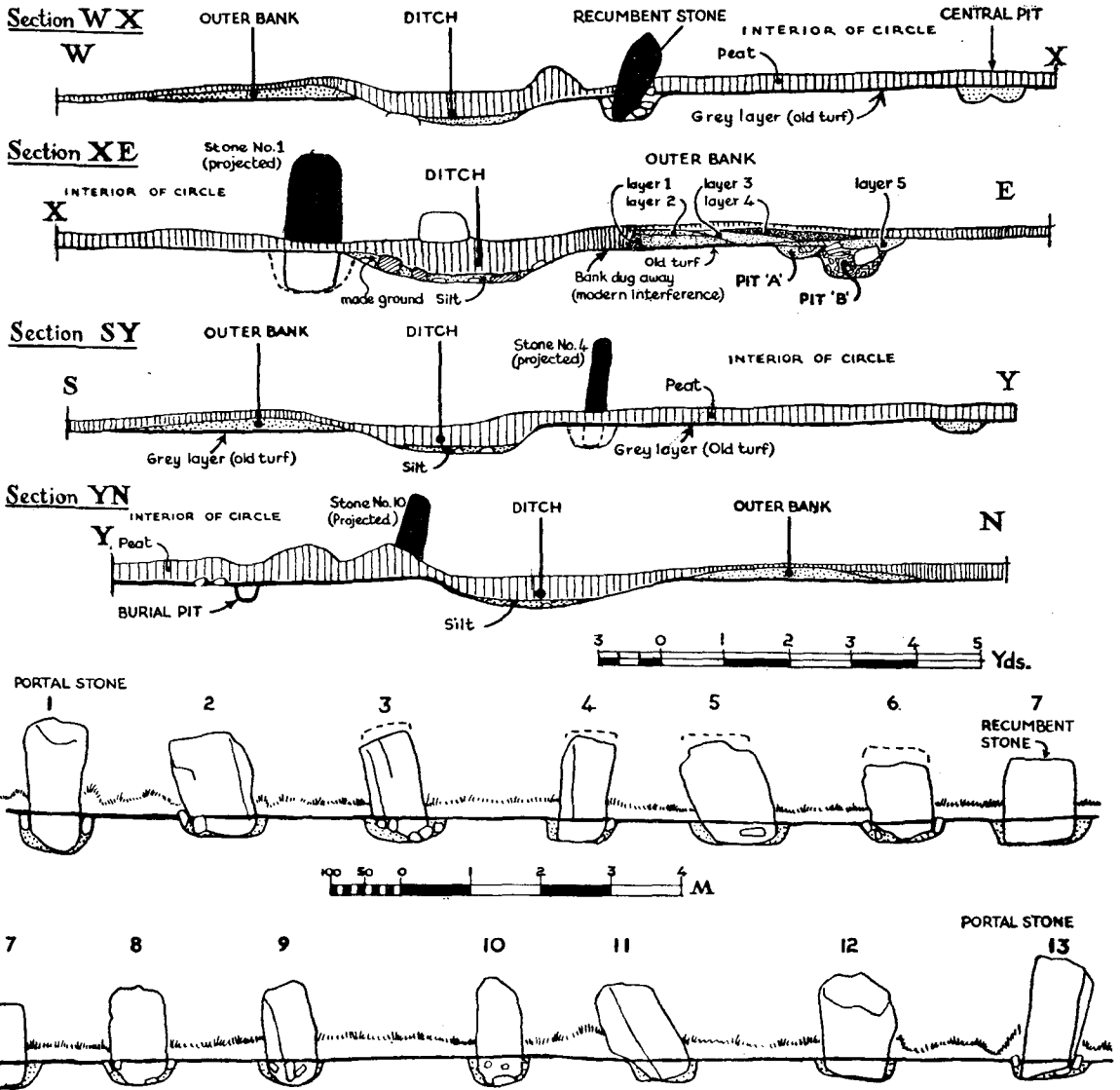


Fig. 3—Reanascreena stone-circle : sectional profiles and elevations of orthostats

in small fragments and an unestablished amount in flecks and fine powder (visible in the grey dust under the microscope x 150). The total quantity of charcoal must have exceeded 20% of the deposit. It is surprising that the rootlet content was so small—2.5% as measured— but even allowing for shrinkage due to drying and a certain amount of fine rootlets intermixed with other grades of the deposit, it is doubtful if the total volume would have exceeded 5% of the deposit. The shale chips and pebbles from the deposit amounted to 4% of the whole. The remainder of the material, amounting to some 65% of the deposit, consisted of an intimate mixture of silty material, dust, minute pebbles and grains of charcoal and must represent the sweepings of the cremation pyre together with a certain amount of silt which percolated into the burial material in the ground.

DISCUSSION

With the exception of a few orthostats which had tilted somewhat out of the vertical the Reanascreena stone circle stood as when originally erected. The interior diameter of the circle, 30' 6" (9.25m) measured on the east-west axis was the same as that at Drombeg and was only 15" (36.5cm) greater than that at Bohonagh. The orthostats, of local stone, were not as impressive as those at the former sites, but characteristics such as the tallest stones forming the portals and the lowest being the recumbent, recurred. Where orthostats had sloping tops these, as on the other sites, were sloped upwards towards the recumbent stone. The recumbent, however, at Reanascreena was set in a socket whereas on the other sites it rested on the old ground surface. It would seem that the introduction of the socket at Reanascreena was necessary in order to stand the narrow based stone upright. It also enabled the upper surface of the stone to be lowered below the level of the flanking stones. The upper edge of the recumbent was almost horizontal but the surface of the stone was not flat.

The sockets of the orthostats were examined, but apart from one fleck of charcoal they produced no finds. None of the sockets contained very many packing stones and on an average, less than one quarter of the total length of any orthostat was embedded in the ground. The orthostat sockets had been very neatly dug. The floor of the ditch and the ground within the circle was remarkably level. In neither case did the ground level vary by more than 6" (15cm). The east-west surface gradient within the circle was 1 : 95 while that of a corresponding strip immediately outside the circle was 1 : 25. It is therefore possible that some small amount of levelling was carried out within the circle. Clear evidence of such levelling was found at Drombeg and Bohonagh. As will be seen from the plan (fig. 1) a strip of ground averaging about 30" (45cm) wide lay between the orthostats and the edge of the ditch on the western side of the circle. This strip, or ledge, gradually diminished in width towards the eastern, or portal, side of the site. The presence of the ledge outside the standing stones was of positive structural significance, that is, it provided an area of strong ground on the outer sides of the stone sockets. Where the ledge had been worn away on the eastern side of the site, a low revetment of boulders and earth had been placed in position near stones 13, 1 and 2 (figs. 1 & 3, section XE) so that erosion was arrested and the threat to the stability of the portal stones lessened. The planned existence of the ledge outside the circle indicates that those who dug the ditch were fully aware of the extent of the stone sockets and of the necessity to afford them the support of solid ground on

the outside. Furthermore, it is reasonably certain that those who subsequently restored the ground in the portal area were equally alive to the requirements of the monument. Apart from any stratigraphical evidence the above considerations point very securely to the fact that the circle, the enclosing ditch and the bank were planned, constructed and subsequently used by one and the same people.

The Burial

The burial at Reanascreena resembles those at Drombeg and Bohonagh in that all three were placed in unmarked pits. The method of depositing the burial itself varied from site to site. At Drombeg the cremated bone was carefully deposited within a broken pottery vessel together with pebbly rubbish and a little charcoal from the cremation pyre. At Bohonagh the clean bone fragments were loosely deposited without any charcoal or rubbish from the fire. At Reanascreena a few of the largest

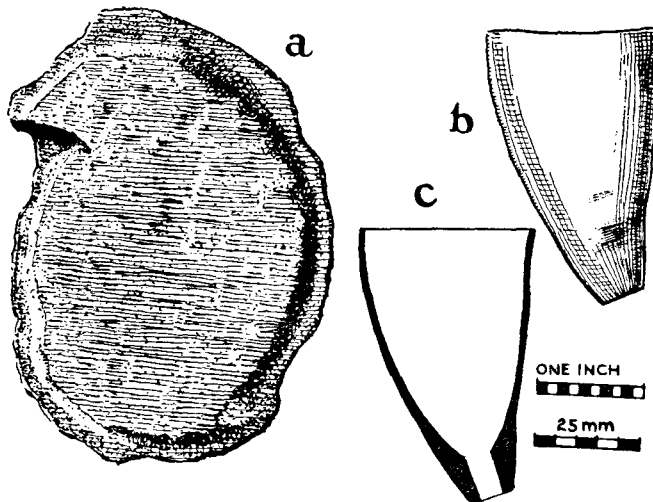


Fig. 4 —(a) Stone flake from burial.
(b, c) Wooden object found in the peat near stone No. 5.

fragments of bone had been picked out and were, apparently, placed beneath a flat piece of shale in the bottom of the pit. The sweepings of the cremation pyre were caked on to the walls of the pit to a thickness of almost one inch and the centre of the pit was then filled with soil.

Inevitably, the unusual form of the Reanascreena burial raises doubts as to its veracity. Does the excavated evidence represent the true burial procedure? If not, what is the alternative? It could be suggested that originally the burial pit was filled with the burial deposit, that subsequently, when the material had become consolidated, the central mass was scooped out and carried away from the site; some soil was then backfilled into the pit and in time the turf line restored itself. If such were the events they must pre-date the peat growth on the site as that was undisturbed. In fact since, the burial pit was unmarked, the material could have been removed only by someone

who knew the precise location of the pit, that is, one of the persons who had seen it open. If so, the interference would be contemporary with the use of the site. The fragment of shale which lay horizontally in the bottom of the pit and covered a few fragments of bone appeared to have been placed in that position. It could, however, have been introduced into the burial by accident—several small fragments of freshly broken stone were in the deposit. Unlike the other fragments the piece in question was large, 4.3" by 2.9" (11 by 7.5cm), flat and quite thin, only 0.2" (0.72cm). It was of oval form and of unusual shape (fig. 4a). It showed no recognisable tool marks and its shape could be quite fortuitous. It is possible that its neat appearance caused it to be placed over the few bone fragments in the bottom of the pit.

Pits A, B, C and D

That these pits were contemporary with the monument is readily established. As can be seen in section XE (fig. 3) and on the plan (fig. 1) pits A and D are fully overlain by the outer bank while pits B and C are partly overlain by the bank. In section XE the stratification of layers 1 to 5 is of significance. Pit A overlaps pit B and was therefore scooped out after pit B had been infilled with broken stone. Layer 5 seals down pits A and B. Layers 1 and 2 form the core of the bank. Layers 3 and 4 overlie both the bank and the infilled pits without any intermediate turf lines so that the laying down of the various deposits of soil followed one upon the other without any appreciable pause.

The discovery of a pit filled with broken stone at Drumbeg⁷ occasioned no surprise. It could have been an early attempt to dig a deep socket which entailed quarrying into the bedrock. The recurrence of the feature at Reanascreena, outside the circle and beneath the outer bank, calls for some comment. The broken boulders and rock chips must have been accumulated during the work on the site, yet the ditch and sockets were dug in soil and at no point was it necessary to quarry rock. Again, the orthostats show no trace of dressing so that broken stone must have come from some other unestablished activity on the site. Perhaps the work of manipulating the orthostats into position by means of levers, propping stones and so forth, would have produced such an assemblage of broken boulders and rock chips. What is quite inexplicable, on normal grounds, is the deliberate burial of the waste stone both at Reanascreena and Drumbeg.

Hitherto it has not been possible to suggest whether the cremation was performed at the stone circle site or whether the cremated remains were brought to the site from elsewhere. The careful check kept on the distribution of charcoal flecks at Reanascreena showed that many flecks and smudges of charcoal extended from the portal area of the site to the ground surrounding the burial. The minuteness of the charcoal flecks suggests that they could have been introduced into the circle on the feet of those who carried out the actual burial. The generalised scatter of charcoal flecks throughout the ditch with the more concentrated number near the portals suggests that a heavy concentration of charcoal lay somewhere to the east of the site. The trail of flecks from the burial also leads to the east. The heaviest concentration of charcoal beneath the bank occurred on the eastern side of the site and a liberal

⁷ Fahy : *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXIV (1959), 10. Pit D (fig. 2).

scatter of flecks was located on old ground level outside the bank at that point. This charcoal came from one of two sources—the cremation pyre or from domestic fires. We have no evidence of domestic activity near the circle, but we have evidence of a cremation burial. It seems likely therefore that the charcoal came from the cremation pyre and that the pyre was situated on the eastern side of the site.

PURPOSE OF THE CIRCLE

It has long been suggested that stone circles of various types were erected for ritual purposes, that is, as places where people congregated to participate in religious rites. It has also been suggested by several writers that these sites were probably connected with observations of the apparent movement of the sun and so had a calendrical purpose. It is generally agreed that the precise nature of the ceremonies, if any, conducted at the sites cannot be established by excavation.

Four circles have now been excavated in West Cork, three by the writer and one, at Kealkil,⁸ by the late S. P. Ó Ríordáin. All except Kealkil have produced cremation burials in small, unmarked pits. The sites could therefore be funerary in purpose, or the burials could be of a dedicatory nature in ritual monuments. The peculiar way in which the Reanascreena burial was deposited and the involved nature of the Drombeg⁹ burial suggest that these at least enjoyed some measure of special ceremony or ritual at time of burial. At Bohonagh the cremated bone had been carefully salvaged from the ashes of the cremation pyre and without further traceable ceremony was deposited in the burial pit. It is therefore clear that no rigid regulations governed the actual deposition of the cremation in the burial pit—the procedure differed on all three sites. Points of similarity between the burials were that all three were cremations, all three were in small, unmarked pits, two were centrally placed within the monuments, and two were unaccompanied by pottery, none of the burials contained implements or other artefacts. The circles themselves while maintaining an overall structural similarity differed in detail as follows: at Drombeg all the orthostats were set with their broad axes on the circumference of the circle; Bohonagh was similar to Drombeg except that the broad axes of the portal stones were set radially to the circle; Reanascreena was the same as Drombeg, except that it was encircled with a ditch and outer bank. A striking resemblance between the sites was the complete absence of finds outside of the burial pits.

If the monuments had had a sepulchral purpose it is, indeed, strange that at no time subsequent to their erection were they re-used for burial purposes. This rather negative evidence would seem to argue against a sepulchral interpretation for the monuments. The evidence of orientation found at Drombeg and Bohonagh pointed strongly to a calendrical element in the setting up of the circles. The theory fails at Reanascreena where the axis of the monument lies 24 degrees south of the equinoctial sunset. Therefore, if the circle was intended to have calendrical significance its builders, at best, scored a near miss on a sunset which in the absence of a proper

⁸ *J.C.H.A.S.*, XLIV (1939), 46-49.

⁹ Fahy: *J.C.H.A.S.*, LXIV (1959), 9.

calendar would be quite difficult to pin point. In any event, the apparent south-north-south movement of the sun-sets along the western horizon is rapid and observations of the setting point can be greatly upset by a cloudy sky. At Bohonagh, though skies were almost cloudless for several weeks we observed a clear sunset about once in seven days on an average. It seems probable that even though it was intended to orientate a circle on a particular sunset, it was not always possible to do so accurately and the generalised western orientation of the circles must signify that their builders displayed a positive and consistent interest in associating their monuments with the sunset horizon. Whether this indicates a specific desire to carry out calendrical observations or to link their ceremonies, if any, with the sunset, hinges on the production of evidence in support of repetitive use of the sites after their establishment. Consistent evidence has been produced to show that after the initial burial no further interments were made on the sites. No deliberate or accidental depositing of artefacts took place either initially or at any subsequent stage of the use of the circles. Dark patches of soil below modern turf were located outside the portals at Drombeg¹⁰ and Bohonagh¹¹ and were interpreted as evidence of repetitive activity on those sites. More positive evidence of such activity was obtained at Reanascreena where the ground on the eastern arc of the circle had been eroded away to the point of endangering the stability of the portals by breaking open the sockets of the stones. The users of the site aware of the structural necessity for the ledge of solid ground outside the orthostats, introduced a low revetment of boulders at the threatened point and restored the ledge with trampled soil. At this time too they placed a footing of boulders against the outer slope of the ditch as if to restrict inslidings of soil from the bank above.

The careful restoration of the eastern side of the Reanascreena site shows that the users had a positive interest in maintaining the circle as a monument irrespective of the enclosed burial. The fact that the erosion had occurred on the eastern, or portal side of the site accords well with the evidence of activity on the eastern side of the Drombeg and Bohonagh circles, and confirms that a good deal of interest and activity centred around the portal area of the circle after its erection. It is tempting to suggest that such activity on the eastern side of the sites had more than a passing connection with the sunset horizon to which the circles faced. That this activity took place after the erection of the circles, and continued for some time at Reanascreena, a site which did not have precise orientational significance, that no further burials were inserted within the monuments and that no habitation or other refuse is to be found on the sites, strongly suggests that the circles must have been centres of ceremonial or ritual practices and that the burials within them were inserted as part of the dedication of the sites.

CULTURAL AFFINITIES OF THE CIRCLE

At the outset it must be stated that in the absence of finds it is difficult to assign the Reanascreena circle to its correct period. A similar site, Drombeg,¹² was dated by C14 to B.C. 13±140 (the Early Iron Age) but the pottery from that site resembles the Lough Gur Class II ware of the Early Bronze Age.

However, the C14 report is adamant that the charcoal examined could not con-

¹⁰ *ibid.*, pp. 34-25.

¹¹ *ibid.*, p. 99.

¹² *ibid.*, p. 27.

ceivably be older than 500 B.C. It is clear at Reanascreena that the peat overgrew the site and that a normal turf line existed in the area when the circle was erected. It is hoped that pollen analysis of the Reanascreena peat and C14 dating of the charcoal will be obtained at a later date.

Atkinson¹³ has defined a henge monument as “ a circular earth bank, with a ditch *inside* it, broken either by one or by two opposite entrances, and enclosing a ring of pits, a setting of upright stones or posts, or one or more burials.” While the Reanascreena monument does not fulfill all of these conditions, notably the absence of an entrance through the bank, it does display certain features which are common to henge monuments while at the same time retaining its distinctive recumbent-stone circle characteristics. It is possible that the builders of the monument were influenced by the ring-barrow tradition. Ring-barrows are known, though apparently rare, in West Cork. The nearest, to the writer’s knowledge, being at Skeagh, near Skibbereen, some twelve miles to the west of Reanascreena. In any event, whether its true affinities lie with henge monuments or with ring-barrows, Reanascreena stone circle, typologically a Bronze Age monument, has contributed valuable comparative information in the detail of its structure, the nature of its burial, and in the evidence of prolonged, if perhaps intermittent, activity in the vicinity of its portal stones. This activity, unaccompanied by further burials or other evidence of occupation of the site seems to indicate a ceremonial or ritual usage of the stone circle.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX I

The circle : Diameters—east-west 30’ 6” (9.25m) ; north-south 32’ 4” (9.80m).

The burial pit : Diameters—13” (32cm), 14” (35cm) ; Depth 9½” (24cm).

Pit A : Width, 26” (65cm) ; depth, 8” (20cm).

Pits B, C and D : Total length 12’ 8” (3.85m) ; average width, 4’ 2” (1.25m) ;
depth 2’ (60cm).

The ditch : Maximum width, 12’ 4” (3.75m) ; maximum depth, 1’ 5” (42cm)

The bank : Maximum width, 11’ 6” (3.50m) ; maximum height 9” (22cm)

¹³ Atkinson : *ibid.* p. 226.

THE ORTHOSTATS

All measurements are taken from old ground level and are given in inches and centimeters (in brackets).

<i>Stone No.</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Depth of Socket</i>
1	55 (140)	26 (65)	28 (70)	21 (52)
2	50 (127)	43 (110)	22 (55)	11 (27)
3	52 (132)	32 (80)	14 (35)	14 (35)
4	48 (122)	28 (70)	14 (35)	13 (32)
5	50 (127)	40 (100)	16 (40)	12 (30)
6	43 (109)	30 (75)	24 (60)	12 (30)
7	34 (86)	42 (105)	20 (50)	16 (40)
8	40 (102)	34 (85)	18 (45)	12 (30)
9	45 (115)	26 (65)	20 (50)	14 (35)
10	45 (115)	36 (90)	22 (55)	16 (40)
11	50 (127)	49 (125)	26 (65)	14 (35)
12	50 (127)	40 (100)	28 (70)	12 (30)
13	60 (152)	32 (80)	30 (75)	12 (30)

APPENDIX II

Wooden Object (fig. 4 b and c).

This finely shaped wooden object was found in the basal layer of peat near orthostat No. 5. It is short, hollow, circular in section, curved in outline and has a maximum length of 65mm. Its narrow end, 11mm in diameter, has a cylindrical perforation 6mm in diameter and 12mm long passing inwards through it to the 'bowl' of the object. The bowl is trumpet shaped and its wall gradually thins down to 2mm at the rim (diameter 42mm) which has a square-cut edge. Near the narrow end of the object there are imprints of some fine binding material (seven marks in 5mm) and some faint imprints of a similar nature are visible on the lower part of the bowl. A small dent also occurs near the base of the object. The outer surface of the bowl has a weathered appearance but the narrow end is smooth surfaced as if protected from wear by some binding or wrapping.

The stratification of the object in the peat shows that it post dates the stone circle.