

SMITH ANT

2315

MOUNT HAMILTON;

Remains of a Cranio?

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTHERN IRELAND**

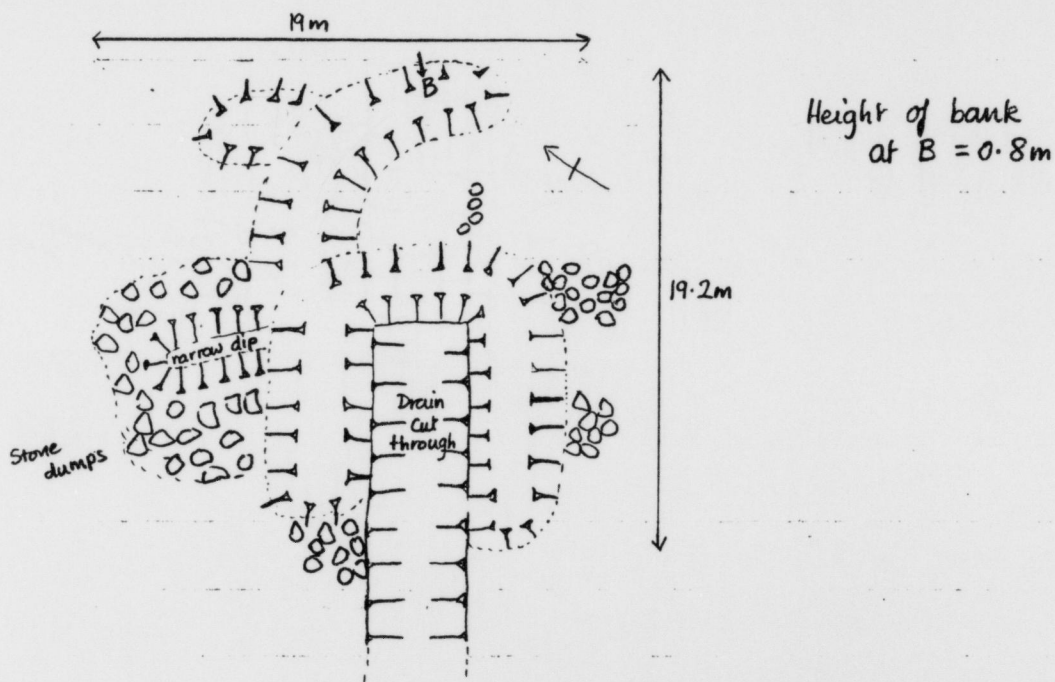
**Historic Monuments and Buildings Branch DOENI**

<b>SMR</b> ANT 23:15	<b>Td</b> MOUNT HAMILTON	<b>Type</b> CRANNOG ?	
<b>A No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Parish</b> KILLAGAN	<b>Alt</b> 300'+
<b>IG</b> 33	<b>GR</b> D0724 1912	<b>Barony</b> KILCONWAY	<b>DC</b> 04
<b>OS</b> 2nd Edns undesignated fort 1st Edns Not Shown; convention cut by field boundaries; 3rd & 4th Edns Not Shown			
<b>NB</b>			
<b>Condition</b> poor Some remains	<b>Threat</b> very badly damaged by drainage	<b>Check/Action</b>	<b>Schedule</b>
<b>Land use</b> Bog		<b>Field boundaries</b>	
<b>Site description</b>		<b>Photos?</b>	
<p>On relatively level, rough bog covered land which rises some way off to NE and S. Deep drains have been cut along the field boundaries, and in parts of the bog itself.</p> <p>Forts in Mount Hamilton were recorded in the Parish Memoirs, and this site shown on the 2nd edition of the six-inch map.</p> <p>The enclosure is now so damaged it is almost unrecognizable. A deep drain running NE-SW has cut into its SW side, and remnants of banks? Form mounds of earth at the N and W confirming observations made from aerial photographs. The entire site measures 19.2m NE-SW by 19m NW-SE.</p> <p>A portion of curving bank at the NE stands 0.8m high. Loose stones have been dumped in various places around the remains.</p> <p>O'Laverty recorded a "Fortified island, perhaps a crannog in a lough called Lough Hardwarnes." The location of this mound, in very low-lying bog, untypical of a rath situation, might suggest that this is the crannog referred to by O'Laverty. Local inhabitants in the area recounted that the older people spoke of a tradition of a lake in this vicinity, which was crossed by boat.</p> <p>Refs: O S memoirs Killagan 1832 Box 12, II, 3 4-5 O'Laverty Vol IV 1887 p55</p>			
			<b>OVER</b>
<b>Visited by</b> R McC & BBW		<b>Date of visit</b> 20.5.92	<b>SM.2</b> Input

Site description

Refs: O.S. memoirs Killagan 1832, Box 12, II, 3, 4-5

Site description



I.G 33  
G.R DC724 1912

Enclosure:

A very eroded mound with field ditch cut through centre and the rest severely damaged. Impossible to determine nature of the site from A-P - it looks like heap of earth. xv

1. not shown
2. undesignated fort convention cut by field boundaries
- 3+4. not shown

A-P 335 } 1983  
336 }

Field Visits			Files
			Plans
Scheduled	Listed	State Care	Photos

R Bt 67016 4,000 1/76 TP  
Bl

OS Memoirs Killagan (Greatorex) 1832; Box 12, II, 3, 4-5.

in the parish of #Loughguile, and after forming ^p4 part of the parish boundary between #Killigan and #Loughguile, takes a direction nearly south through the middle of the parish and falls into the #Main about a mile above the bridge on the road from #Claghmills to #Cunloy. This river is also the barony boundary.

ENDTEXT

END

F3 Bogs and Woods

TEXT

The bogs in this parish are numerous and scattered, afford good fuel and bog fir for firing. The only appearance of wood is about the hill of #Broghanora, and that very trifling.

ENDTEXT

END

F4 Social Economy

F5 Population

TEXT

The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the English and Scots emigrants, especially the latter as the dialect they make use of seems to imply, that being full of remarkable Scotch words and sayings. Although there are not wanting instances of great poverty and distress, yet generally the peasantry appear better off than is usually the case in other parts of the country. The cabins are neat and the occupiers have some idea of comfort. When not busy with their agricultural pursuits they employ themselves in weaving brown linen unish, if it obtains them but small gain, at any rate prevents idleness, the source of too much of Irish misery.

ENDTEXT

END

F4 Ancient Topography

F5 Antiquities

TEXT

x In the townland of #Broghanora at the north extremity, and close to the barony bridge, are the remains of an old place of worship and burying ground. There is nothing interesting about it except its antiquity. ~~There are several forts or mounds of which those in~~ 23:15

x #Ballynaluba and #Mount #Hamilton are very large. There is nothing however in the construction to warrant any particular description, as they ^p5 are similar to the greater part of those that are scattered so plentifully all over the country.

ENDTEXT

END

F4 Social and Productive Economy /C

F5 Manures

TEXT

Those of the inhabitants who have not the advantage of stable manure are accustomed to clean turf out of the bog into their manure pits in the summer, upon which is thrown what vegetable matter and ashes the home supplies. This compost is usually covered with water during the

OSM KILLIGAN  
Statistical Remarks by  
Lieut J. Greatorex  
28th Sept 1832  
Box 12 II 3.

Td.	Co. ANTRIM	Par.	SM Poss 2?
Type	Crannog		I.G.
			Grid Ref.
			Alt.
			O.S.
<p>"A fortified island, perhaps a crannog, in a lough called Lough Hardwarres, is entered in Speede's Map of Ulster..."</p> <p>O'Lavery.</p>			
			P.T.O.
Visits	Photos	Sched.	
		Listed	
Files <i>SMT</i>	Plans	Owner	

Dd 8245608 1M 5/90 LPC Ltd Gp 198/1

O'Lavery vol IV 1887 pg 55

O'Lawerty 1887 vol IV

until it was removed, according to the statement in the *Statistical Survey*, by Mr. Rogers, and placed on Dunaghyfort. A very conspicuous standing stone is in Omberbane, on the road leading from the Clough and Newtown Crommelin road to Cloughmills. This stone is 6 feet high, 2½ feet broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick. A circular paved hearth having on it the remains of ashes and marks of fire was found, in digging to the depth of three feet, at the foot of this stone. About the year 1829, William Alexander removed a cairn which stood at the north end of his house in Omberbane; he found in it an urn capable of holding about three pints, and "a stone with a hole in it;" human bones were also found in this cairn. In the same townland there was also another cairn, which was removed by Henry Percival on whose farm it was. \* See *Ordinance Memoir, M.S.*

In the townland of Broughanore there is, along the side a stream, a very ancient and disused graveyard called Killagan, which gives name to the civil parish. It is now under cultivation and is only recognizable by its rising a little above

\* In 1812 Mr. Strittle was proprietor of Egliah, Clough, Craighaddock, Galdanagh, and Craighfad; J. Stewart Moore, of Drumagrove, Glenleslie, Drummaglea, and Frosses; Hugh Montgomery, of Ballyboggy, Ballymamaddy, and part of Tullykittagh; Alexander Allen, of Kindra and Magheraboy; M. Gages, of Ballycraigagh, and Artnacree. The representatives of Lord Antrim, of Carrucowan, and Legnamannagh; Ham. O'Hara, of Tullaghblane, Moneyduff, Carnbeg, Carnmore, Killyree, Ballyreagh, and Inshamph; T. Dickson, of Limavallaghan; Alexander Davidson, of Craighunloof, Doonbought, Legagrane, Fvishacrow, and Tuftarney; Robert Smith, of Cargan, and Dungonnell; J. Gregg, of Tullynewry; Samuel Allen, of Doogaree; A. Mitchell, of Farranachogh; A. Hunter, of Omberbane; A. Duffin, of Rosedermot; Messrs. Staples and Caulfield, of Ballyhatherland, and Cornark; Mr. Reid, of Dunlermot; and W. Bulley, of Antchill. There were forty-five proprietors in fee-simple, not one of whom it was believed held immediately under the Antrim

the rest of the field. It contains about a rood, but it was once much larger, and was surrounded by an ancient circular fosse, all traces of which have long since disappeared. The church of Killagan is not entered in the *Taxation of Pope Nicholas*; in the *Terrier* it is entered "Ecclesia de Killagrene, half a townland glebe, pays Proxies, 8/-; Refections, 8/-; Synodials, 2/-." The *Visitation Book*, of 1622, says—"Ecclesia de Killagan utterly decayed." There is a rath surrounded by a foss about 50 perches beyond the stream.

In the townland of Cloughmills there is a holy well called Tubbertoney, at which there was formerly a stone having an indentation said to be the impression of a saint's knee. There is a standing stone now overturned in Loughhill; it is 4 feet long, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick.

A fortified island, perhaps, a crannog, in a long called Lough Hardwarnes, is entered in Speede's *Map of Ulster*, published in 1610. A very large townland named *Logherhardvervins*, is entered in the *Down Survey*. There is a tradition that Loughill was formerly named Lough Ardverin; but as neither Loughill, nor Mount Hamilton, is entered in the *Down Survey*, both these townlands seem to have been included in *Logherhardvervins*. No traces of the fortified

family, most of them paid their chiefries to Mr. O'Hara, a few to Mr. Montgomery. The lands were purchased originally in quarter and half quarter lands, the largest about 80 acres. The deeds of these lands were all made out in the year 1735, by Alexander 5th, Earl of Antrim.—*Statistical Survey*. A part of the lands of Dundermot was occupied towards the end of the 17th century by a family named Stewart, to which Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Down and Connor, from 1740, till 1750, belonged. On his tombstone in the north-east corner of the Franciscan Church of Bunamargy is inscribed: "Here lyeth the bodies of Captain Stewart, of Dundermot, and family, and Francis Stewart, Bishop of Down and Connor."