

3.12.2012 r.









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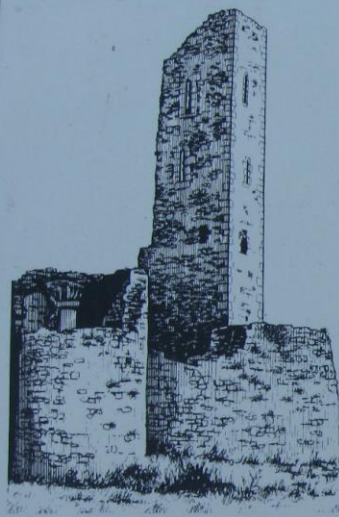


LEABA CHAILLÍ LABBACALLEE



Tá sí ar cheann de na huaigheanna avel dingeacha is mó sa tír. Tógadh na huaigheanna seo ina lán aleanne ar fús na hÉireann sa Luathrí. Chéadna i timpeall 1500 roimh Chríost. Sa taobh thiar theas don tír is linnmháire iad. Tá seomra mór amháin agus seomra beag amháin sa suama seo agus trí chloch ghleith thiomnaithe anuas orthu. Thairt ar an seomra adhlactha tá cairn clach agus tá srath gallán ar dhéanamh na linníoch U ag síneadh taobh leis sin.

This is one of the biggest wedge-shaped Gallery-Graves in the country. These graves were erected in many parts of Ireland during the Early Bronze Age around 1500 B.C. and are particularly common in the south-west of Ireland. This tomb consists of one large and one small chamber covered by three massive capstones. The burial chamber is surrounded by a stone-cairn flanked by further upright stones in a U-formation. Excavation in 1934 produced inhumation burials and fragments of pottery, bone and stone.



Caisleán Ghleannúrach

Meastar gur tógadh Caisleán Ghleannúrach san 13ú haois leis an gclann Normannach darbh ainm de Candúin (*de Caunteton*) mar chosaint ar an ndroichead treasna Abha na Fuinsine. Faoi'n mbliain 1300 tháinig sé mar spré chuig muintir de Róiste agus d'fhan ina seilbh go dtí an 17ú haois.

Nuair a déanadh tochairt san áit seo sna blianta 1982-84 fuarthas amach gur tógadh an caisleán ina cheithre choda. Is é a bhí ann ar dtús ná túr simplí dronuilleach agus balla caisleáin timpeall air; bhí teachgheata sa bhalla thiar. Cuireadh leis an dteachgheata go luath ina dhiaidh sin agus déanadh áit chónaithe dhe. Sa tríú thréimhse tógála (15ú haois) déanadh túrtheach faiseanta den dteachgheata agus cuireadh leis an mballa thiar. Faoi dheireadh, sa 17ú haois, tógadh cistin agus oigheann aonarach bÁCÚIS laistigh den mballa. Thánathas chomh maith ar *Shíle na gCioch* i rith na hoibre tochairte. Meastar gur cuireadh an dealbh seo anairde ar an mballa chun an áit a chosaint ar ionsaithe.

Fógra - Tá an sídchomhartha náisiúnta seo fé churam Choimisiúneirí na nOibreacha Poiblí thar ceann an stáit do réir Acht na Síadchomharthaí Náisiúnta. Iarrtar ar an bpobal cabhrú leis na Coimisiúneirí chun é a chosnamh. Gabhann pionós dian le dochar ná diobháil ar bith a dhéanamh dó.

Glanworth Castle

Glanworth Castle was probably built in the 13th century by the Norman family of *de Caunteton* (Condon) to command the bridge over the river Funcheon. By 1300 it had passed through marriage to the Roches and remained in their hands until the 17th century.

From an excavation in 1982-84, we know that the castle was built in four main phases. The first was a simple rectangular tower surrounded by a castle wall with a gatehouse in the west side. Shortly afterwards the gatehouse was extended and converted into a residence. In the third phase, dating to the 15th century, the gatehouse was converted into a fashionable towerhouse and the castle wall extended to the west. Finally, in the 17th century, a kitchen and free-standing bread oven were built inside the wall.

A *Sheela-na-Gig* was found during the excavation. This exhibitionist female figure was probably displayed on the wall of the castle as a charm against attack.





6.12.2012 r.













7.12.2012 r.









