

## Notes on historical development of the area

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The modern place name of Limavady is said to derive from the Irish Leim an Mhadaidh, translated into English as 'Dog's Leap', from a tradition of a spectacular leap by a dog belonging to an O'Cahan king. The leap is said to have been across the River Roe, at a location near the southern end of the Roe Country Park. The town appears to have its origins in the plantation settlement by Sir Thomas Phillips in the lands which he was granted in 1612. The resultant town received a borough charter in 1613 and was known as Newtown Limavady until 1870, when Newtown was officially dropped from its name.

**Historical background:** The district around Limavady has numerous archaeological monuments of all early periods. Megalithic tombs include the Boviell wedge grave (C730078), Largantea (C737288), Well Glass Spring (C704174) and a large chambered grave in Carrick East (C704174). An important archaeological find was the Broughter hoard of 1<sup>st</sup> century BC gold. This included a model boat with mast and oars, a small bowl and a magnificent collar embossed with Irish La Tene style Celtic decorations. There are numerous raths and cashels and forts in the area, possibly the most famous being Rough Fort.

Historical evidence suggests that by around 672 the O'Connor or O'Conchobhair Cianachta family had gained dominance in the Roe area, and by the 12th century the Normans came to dominate the 'Manor of Ro', with Edmund de Burgo described as the Rector of Ro in 1306. Two watermills and a Norman granary were established in the valley during this time, although Norman power here later declined.

Coming to more recent times, the O'Cahans established themselves in the power vacuum which followed and ruled the Roe from the 14<sup>th</sup> century until Donal Ballagh, their last chief surrendered to Sir Henry Docwra in July 1602. In 1591 the O'Cahan territory was shired as the County of Coleraine and the 'Baronie of Lymbavadye' appeared as part of this new political unit. Although not mentioned in the Map of Hibernia of 1567, Smith's Map of 1572, or the circa 1580 Map of Antrim, the fort of the Cahans is represented on the eastern side of what seems to be

the Roe River in the circa 1580 Map of Ulster and under the mountains in the Map of Distribution of the Army in 1598. By 1601 another Map of Ulster shows 'ocanes cheef houfs called Lemenade' in the same situation. Speed's Map of the Province of Ulster of 1603, the Generale Description of Ulster circa 1602 and Boazio's Map of Ireland in circa 1610 show the fort of 'Lemevady', 'Lemewadie' and 'Lemaddie' respectively in the same position.

Sir Thomas Phillips, who came with the English army to Ireland in 1599 won honour by taking the O'Neill castle at Toome in 1602. He was granted the Abbey of Coleraine in 1604 and became the military commander of the County of Coleraine (O'Cahans Country) from 1608. Phillips was also to receive the 'Horse Pond' (as he put it) of Limavady - 3,500 acres of land which became the 'Manor of Limavady'. His grant included the derelict O'Cahan Castle, traditionally located near the Dogleap (now part of Roe Country Park), after which the settlement takes its name. According to early records Phillips rebuilt the fort and added a large bawn and three farms, a formal garden and a two-storey house with slate roof in which he lived. He also built a neat cruciform village of 18 houses and an inn one Irish Mile from 'Limavadde' which came to be called 'Newtownlimavady'. This settlement can be seen on Raven's map of 1622 and formed the nucleus of the present town. A broad expanse of land lies to the north of the settlement which appears to be the lower land of the flood plain leading to the river.

The Phillips family appear to have moved their residence from the O'Cahan Castle to Newtownlimavady around 1662. Their new residence was called New Hall and located at the upper (western) end of Main Street. The reconstituted castle with the town was subsequently 'wasted by fire and sword' in the 1641 Rebellion. The new Phillips residence seems to have been destroyed in 1689 by the Earl of Antrim's troops in their retreat from the Siege of Derry, with much of the town. The entire settlement was rebuilt again and the Phillips residence later became known as Newtown Lodge (by 1807) and later the Lodge. The 'Mannor, Castle and mansion of Lymeavaddy' were sold to William

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Connolly (Speaker of the Irish House of Commons) for £1,800 on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1697.

No relevant maps have been found for the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century for the area. A Connolly estate map of 1782 by Patrick Roe, drawn up following Thomas Connolly's ascension to the Manor in June 1781 does show details of tenements in the town. The New Residence of the Connolly family was by this time occupied by his agent, William Ross on the western fringe of the town beside the river which included a broad 'domain' around the northern part of the town on the edge of the floodplain. Sampson's Map of Newtownlimavady in 1813 shows this house under the ownership of a Mr Rose Esq. and the demesne being planted out. By 1826 a woodland had been developed as a demesne fringing the northern part of the town. By this time Main Street was developing and a Barracks and church had been established.

The 1782 map shows the site of 'Kanes Castle' in a clearing immediately north of the Dogleap Bridge and to the south of the town. This area seems to be taken up with mills and the link to a ruined site seems rather tenuous.

It therefore seems that the area to the north of the town has been a flood plain generally avoided throughout the last 400 years of settlement development beyond the provision of an ornamental demesne. The original O'Cahan Castle has consistently been marked on the eastern side of a major local river and there has always been an association with the Dogsleap Bridge area for this ruin.

Sources using local knowledge in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lewis for example) suggest that the Phillips family built an entirely new castle and bawn in the townland of Ballyclose and another at a later date in the grounds and gardens of the Lodge at various stages throughout their tenure in response to the razing of their town. This latter suggestion is particularly alarming, as is the possibility that another location for the O'Cahan Castle may be evident from the Raven maps if the watercourses portrayed are aligned with later representations. According to this source a fortification seems to be located to the south of the main road to Coleraine on the later crossing to Fruit Hill (Drenagh) close to 'Scappy Comer'. This is identified as a large raised area in the 1782 Connolly Map and an Irish Mile from the centre of the old

settlement, as identified by the Plantation records. A number of fortifications may arguably have sprung up during the 17<sup>th</sup> century therefore, and there seems to be no substantial evidence to assume that the O'Cahan Castle was definitely located at the Dogsleap Bridge.

The following information is taken from Environment and Heritage Service SMR records.

**Artikelly-Ardkillen:** Plantation period village of Ardkillen, originally built by the Haberdashers Company in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (EHS SMR no. LDY009:018). The exact location is uncertain; it is not clear whether this is at Aghanloo (near C(24) 677 270) or at Artikelly (somewhere in the 1 km square C (24) 6825). The EHS records favour Artikelly, suggesting a location near C(24) 6850 2500.

Near Aghanloo the Haberdashers built a house and bawn at Ballycastle (SMR no. LDY009:017, as C(24) 677270). The Raven map apparently shows "The Haberdashers Buildinge at Ardkillin: a mile from the former" on the same drawing as Ballycastle: the map shows 27 buildings forming fronts on either side of a single street, with some of these set in rear plots and a possible side street. According to a Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland report there are now no visible remains of this village in the vicinity of Aghanloo airfield.

At Artikelly there are existing buildings, but most of them (small, single-storey houses) may have been built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A plan of the village appears on the Phillips and Hudson map of AD 1622, with the description 'There is upon this Proportion about haife a mile from the said Manner house, a village called Ardkillen consisting of 8 thatched houses, and Cabbons; And there is also upon this proporcon 9 other thatched houses, whereof 4 have walls of clay & stone'.

**Killane Castle (site of):** This site (EHS SMR no. LDY009:021) is recorded in the OS Memoirs for Co. Londonderry, in the 1830s. A sketch drawing map in the Memoirs shows 'old castle' just West of where Castle Bridge crosses over Castle River, East of Limavady, placing the castle at about C (24) 681 239, but the location of the site is not identified with certainty.

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It is possible that this was the castle of the O'Cahans later re-used by Sir Thomas Phillips as his buildings at Lima Vadde. As recorded in the EHS records, the OS Memoir entries read:

- "Remains of Old Castle of the O'Cahans – [C. W. Ligar] In the townland of Killane there is pointed out the site of a castle said to have belonged to the O'Cahans. It has given a name to a small river and bridge which are called the Castle River and the Castle Bridge. This stream divides the townland from the townland of Streeve. From the site of the castle, 50 or 60 cartloads of the building stones together with several loads of rubbish consisting of mortar, timber and slates have been removed within the last 30 years. The site of the castle is five-sixths of a mile from the market house of Newtownlimavady and near the old road to Coleraine, see drawing no III: [which is the sketch drawing map showing location of O'Cahan's Castle, on pp. 39-40]."
- "Tradition about Ancient Castle of the O'Kanes – Local tradition says that one of the O'Kane's castles formerly stood in the farm now held by Charles Hagherty in the townland of Killane, and that in raising stones out of the ancient ruins and in labouring the site on which the castle stood and other parts of the land round it, that there was tablespoons and various other articles of antiquity discovered under the surface. There is a stone bridge over the castle stream beneath the site of the aforesaid ancient castle; this bridge is locally called the Castle Bridge. This bridge and the stream took their names from the castle. There has been from 50 to 60 cartloads of the ancient building stones removed from the above site within the last 30 years, besides several loads of rubbish of old mortar, timber and slates, and at the present period in labouring the above site there is a great quantity of broken mortar, slate, brick, timber to be seen mixed with the soil. There is gate piers and other fences built in Killane of the stones removed from the above ancient ruins from time to time. Informants Charles Hagherty, John McGilligan and many others. I have seen the above site 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1835." [Presumably the informant Charles Hagherty was also the owner]

Possible locations – There are in the field two locations which might be the site, though neither can be conclusively identified with the castle. The site

East of Scriggan Road better suits the information given in the OS Memoir, but the site on Round Hill looks a more suitable location for a castle.

- Immediately East of Scriggan Road, part way between Dowland Road and the junction with Broad Road and Rathmore Road, raised areas of uneven ground might include a suitable location for a castle. This location would fit reasonably well with the position of the site as shown on the sketch map in the OS Memoirs (West of the Castle River and South of the Castle Bridge).
- Round Hill is located East of the Castle River and some 300 metres NE of Castle Bridge. The hill is some 100 metres by 140 metres, and stands some 6 to 8 metres higher than the nearby flood plain. It would be a very suitable location for a castle of which the OS Memoir reports "There is a stone bridge over the castle stream beneath the site of the aforesaid ancient castle; this bridge is locally called the Castle bridge". As against that, the hill lies East of the Castle River, North of the Castle Bridge and just within the townland of Streeve, not Killane.

**Plantation fort, Newtown Limavady:** Current EHS records allocate a Plantation period fortification (SMR no. LDY009:015) to an unspecified location within the townland of Newtown Limavady (a townland otherwise known as Rathbrady Beg). This is based on an interpretation that Sir Thomas Phillips' building or castle at Limavadde was in this townland.

The EHS record notes that they now prefer to identify Sir Thomas Phillips' building with O'Cahan's Castle, SMR no. LDY016:003. It is likely, however, that the reference is to one of the later Phillips buildings at the western end of Main Street. Ref: Phillips MSS: Londonderry & the London Companies, 1609-29, pi. II.

**Rough Fort rath:** Rath in Moneyrannel townland, at C(24) 6584 2303, owned by the National Trust. This is a well-preserved bivallate rath (EHS SMR no. LDY009:005).

It is described by the EHS MSS as "A fine rath, owned by National Trust with main Limavady-Londonderry road to the North and a farm land to the East. Prominent landmark with good views to Benevenagh and hills surrounding the Roe valley.

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Ground falls locally to all sides. The monument consists of a large central area surrounded by a low spread bank. Interior is nettle grown and beyond is a substantial ditch and a second bank with subsidiary 'lip'. Entrance at East marked by gap and causeway.

According to the EHS files, the A. McL. May archive states: "This fort is on the side of the road from Limavady to Derry and about half a mile from Limavady. It is on the land of the Rt. Hon. M.M. McCausland, P.C., H.M.L., Drenagh, Limavady.

The fort is in a good state of preservation and has one ring around it. About 100 paces to the South of the fort, six urns were found by Mr. Hawthorn in 1931. these contained calcined bones and a piece of a bronze knife blade was found in the cist. The urns were broken during removal but the pieces were sent to the Museum, Stranmillis Road, Belfast", [now the Ulster Museum]

According to the EHS files, the OS Memoirs for County Londonderry record: "There stands in the townland of Moneyrannel, a very large earthen fort locally called the Rough Fort. It is planted with fir, oak, sycamore and beech. The rims are in perfect order and their faces are planted with a white thorn hedge. This fort is oval shaped, 120 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth [a tiny marginal drawing shows the shape of the fort, with dimensions].

The first main fence or rim is 10 feet high, the outside rim is much lower. The high eminence on which this fort stands and the advanced state of the growing timber on its surface renders it most beautiful. It stands within 4 furlongs of Newtownlimavady, on the leading road to Londonderry. This fort is the property of Marcus McCauslan(d) Esquire of Fruithill, who not only improved it as above stated, but also gives an aged man a free house and garden for taking care of the growing timber.

There are 2 ledges on which a man can conveniently walk which are in the side of the fort and which pass from the larger entrance until they gradually conclude at the bottom of the ditch. These, however, may possibly have been formed by sheep before the planting of the fort. It was planed [planted?] and fenced around by Mr. McCausland, and there is a man in a cabin hard by who keeps the key of the gate. According to the usual practice of the country in giving surnames from remarkable circumstances, he

is called "Kane of the Fort". For an ordinary earthen work it is probably in the best state of preservation of any in the county."

**Newtown Limavady plantation settlement:** As noted later at O'Cahans castle (LDYO 16:003), a new settlement or Plantation town or village named Newtown was created by Sir Thomas Phillips in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, on his lands one mile from his castle at Limavadde, which he was granted in 1612. The resultant settlement received a borough charter in 1613 and was known as Newtown Limavady until 1870, when Newtown was officially dropped from its name. The Plantation settlement is EHS SMR no. LDY009:016.

The exact location is uncertain. The Plantation town presumably lay within the townland of "Newtown Limavady alias Rathbrady Beg". This covers much of 19th century Limavady and also the flat flood plain to the North and Northwest, between the town and the East bank of the present course of the River Roe. On Raven's view or plan of 1622 (PRONI T.820), the town is labelled "Sir Thomas Phillips Buildinge at Newtown, A mile from Limavadde" and lies within an arc of what at first sight appears to be a river. The plan shows the town with streets crossing at right angles: they are lined with houses and a cross is shown erected where the streets cross. If the plan is drawn with North at the top, the Newtown lies on the East side of the arc and one street runs East-West, the other crossing it North-South at right angles. Ref: Phillips MSS: Londonderry & the London Companies 1609-1629, pi. II.

Two locations are possible for this Newtown, assuming it was indeed constructed (rather than just planned).

- On flood plain: If the arc shown on Raven's plan is the curve of the modern course of the River Roe, the town must presumably have lain on the flood plain Northeast of modern Limavady, between the modern town and the modern course of the River Roe. This, of course, seems a curious place to plan it, on a flood plain, in a location which proved so unsatisfactory that modern Limavady has retreated upwards and southwards.
- Under Main Street: It is possible that the arc on Raven's plan is not the modern course of the River Roe but rather the curving strip of wooded land

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(some 20 metres wide) which bounds the Northwest edge of the modern town. This wooded strip extends from the West side of Limavady (where Catherine Street crosses the river at the Roe Bridge) round to the North (near Christ Church, where the line of the railway enters Limavady). As the OS maps show, this has been a wooded strip since before the 1830s. It marks the edge of the high ground on which Limavady is placed (at a height of about 9 to 10 metres above sea level) and consists of a steep slope dropping down some 4 to 5 metres to the flood plain (most of which lies at between 4.5 and 6.5 metres above sea level).

If this wooded strip marks the edge of the Newtown on Raven's plan, then its two streets make sense as the origins of the modern street plan of Limavady: the East-West street is Main Street and the southern arm of the North-South street is Market Street. The northern arm of the original North-South street has apparently been built over; it might be represented by the two narrow strips of property extending North Northwest behind nos. 28 and 30 Main Street. It is noticeable that in the modern street plan Main Street does not extend to cross the Roe by any bridge, a feature present also on Raven's plan.

This location seems much more plausible for the foundation of a settlement, on high ground above the flood plain of the River Roe.

**Burial Ground & Gallows:** According to EHS, the OS Memoirs refer to a site called the 'Gallows Hill' at Limavady, where human bones were discovered. The site (EHS SMR no. LDY009:042) is not shown on any edition of the OS Six-Inch maps, and its location is unknown.

According to EHS, the OS Memoir entry (Parish of Drumachose) reads: "Derivation of the Gallows Hill at Limavady there is a small hill East of the Roe and in the townland of Limavady locally called in the Irish language Knocknacruigha or the "gallows' hill", so called in consequence of Daniel O'Kane formerly of Limavady being reviewing a company of horse in the fair of the aforesaid Knockaneeny, and while in that act an aged man who stood in the fair green, saying that "ere long O'Kane would be without a steed and the hill without a fair." This expression was soon made known to Daniel O'Kane, who immediately ordered gallows to be erected on the above hill, that

any person who from that day predicted anything regarding the downfall of himself or family might be executed without delay. This speedy erection of a gallows on the aforesaid hill proved fatal to many in after days, as any person who was found to interfere with the family of the castle of Limavady was executed on the aforesaid gallows and buried on the spot. There has been a great number of human bones discovered in the aforesaid Gallows Hill from time to time within the last 80 years. Informant Thomas O'Connor."

The "townland of Limavady" presumably refers to the townland more usually known as "Newtownlimavady alias Rathbrady Beg", which extends North-South from the line of the River Roe in the North to the edge of the townland of Coolessan in the South (a distance of some 1500 metres) and extends East-West from the line of the River Roe on the West to approximately the line of the old Dungiven Railway on the East (a distance of roughly 600 to 800 metres).

**Railway bridge:** The railway bridge across the River Roe North of Limavady (EHS no. 1433.6) was where the railway crossed over the Roe on its way southwards into the station in Limavady. It appears on the OS Six-Inch maps (Londonderry sheet 9) as follows: not on 1831 edition; 'wooden bridge' on 1852 edition; shown on 1907 and 1933 editions. It is no longer present.

**Brick Field:** A Brick Field (EHS no. 1447) is recorded on the South side of the Ballykelly Road, just West of the rath named Rough Fort (our Site 4, above). It appears on the OS Six-Inch maps (Londonderry sheet 9) as follows: on 1831 edition; on 1852 edition, extended; not shown on 1907 and 1933 editions.

The Brick Field is evidently what has been responsible for lowering the level of the field immediately West of Rough Fort and for partial removal of what may have been an outer feature of the rath.

**Roe Bridge:** This bridge is recorded by EHS both on the Industrial Heritage Record (no. 1456) and also on the Architectural Record (as HB02/12/030, listed 22 March 1996).

This is a fine six arch stone bridge spanning the River Roe where it skirts the western limits of Limavady town. The river has cut a precipitous eastern bank so

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that the bridge carriageway has been raised high above the water level to overcome a steep incline into Catherine Street. As no development has occurred on the western bank the bridge makes a dramatic entry into the town a little akin to a drawbridge approach to a mediaeval castle. The four eastern arches are wider and higher than the two western which take only flood waters though now heavily silted up. The river, in the main, flows through three arches. That next to the town merely serves drainage from it. This arch was rebuilt on the downstream side several decades ago. The Ordnance Survey Memoirs describes the bridge "has six arches, the span of each of which is as follows; commencing on the west side of the bridge: no. 1 20 feet, no. 2 20 feet, no. 3 30 feet, no. 4 30 feet, no. 5 37 feet, no. 6 31 feet. The two extreme west arches are wet only in times of flood. A part of the bridge which now still exists was built in 1700; its expense, defrayed by the county, is unknown. In 1828 it was widened throughout its whole extent by the county at an expense of 4000 pounds, and its breadth at present is 28 feet from one curtain wall to the other, including a raised footpath 5 feet in breadth. The curtain walls are 3 feet high on an average and 18 inches thick". This description is as the bridge is to-day except for the alterations to the eastern arch and concreting around the bases of the arch walls and breakwaters.

The curtain walls dominate the arches and stretch a considerable distance along the road on the western side. The walls are peppered with the caps of restraining tie rods. The arches are formed of long schist voissoirs with no attempt at precision, indeed profiles of the arch intradoses are a little irregular adding to the charm of the bridge. The bridge in 1828 was increased in width from five metres to eight and a half and the older section retains the corbel stones left to support the formwork for the arch construction. The construction joint between the early and later work is easily seen and indeed the undersides don't quite line up. The breakwaters on the downstream side are triangular while on the upstream side are semi-circular with their tops rounded off. The stonework on the whole is random rubble in iron stained schist but the parapet walls are of basalt with rounded sandstone copings each cramped together with wrought iron though a great number of these are now missing. The rebuilt downstream side of the eastern arch is carried out entirely in basalt but the voissoirs are neatly executed in sandstone contrasting with the vernacular quality of the other

arches. Above the breakwaters on the upstream side recessed panels were left to accommodate the flanges of the tie rods. On the downstream side at the central breakwater a flattish stone buttress extends upwards to about two metres above the top of the arch line.

At the western end, downstream side, an access laneway with boundary wall, has been constructed adding to the bridge's visual appearance.

Historical Information: C. 1700, increased in width throughout its length in 1828. Downstream side of eastern arch rebuilt c. 1960s. Architects not known

Evaluation: a fine example of early bridge construction and extension work. A charming early 18th century bridge in a dramatic approach to the town of Limavady. The listing includes the entire extent of curtain and parapet walls including the access laneway on the west downstream side with its boundary wall.

**Drenagh (or Fruithill) Demesne:** Drenagh Demesne is a protected site on the Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes (EHS no. Limavady 02). Its western border runs along the South side of Dowland Road (from Castle Bridge westwards), then along the eastern side of Scriggan Road (from the Doctor's Belt to the junction with Broad Road and Rathmore Road), then along the northern side of Broad Road (past Grime's Plantation).

**Roe Park:** Roe Park is on the Supplementary List of the Register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes, with protection of a lower level. It extends Southwards from the Ballykelly Road and Roe Bridge, between the River Roe and the eastern side of Baranailt Road.

**O'Cahan's Castle:** This site currently appears as a large mound in the Roe Valley Country Park (EHS SMR no. LDYO 16:003), sited on the East side of the River Roe, at a point where the river runs at the bottom of a deep gorge (at C (24) 6772 2039). The mound is placed on the very edge of the gorge. The immediate surrounding area is quite heavily wooded. There is open ground starting about 100 metres away to the North. The OS Six Inch map of 1937 marks the site as "O'Cahan's Castle (site of)", on the North bank of the River Roe, about 300 yards East of O'Cahan's Rock", at the southern end of what is now the Roe

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Valley Country Park, South of modern Limavady.

The EHS records state "This site was recorded in the OS memoirs as one of the O'Cahan castles, date of foundations unknown, "on a river cliff with moat at N..... very defensive position". They also give a copy of Raven's plan of the foundations of a castle & bawn, apparently destroyed in the 1820s. Davies (1941) recorded no surface remains, but mortar fragments & traces of a stone revetment at N. The site is on a rocky shelf on the steep bank of the River Roe, protected from the land side by a deep ditch." The reference to Davies (1941) is to Oliver Davies, UJA 4 (1941) 'PSAMNI Corrections.'

In the EHS records, a copy of Raven's view or plan of 1622 (PRONI T.820), shows a view of the castle, labelled "Sir Thomas Phillips buildings at Limavadde", plus a view of the town, labelled "Sir Thomas Phillips Buildinge at Newtown, A mile from Limavadde".

Based on this interpretation, the conclusion would be that at this location a castle (perhaps a tower-house?) of the O'Cahan family was re-used (and apparently rebuilt) and provided with a walled bawn, gardens, etc by Sir Thomas Phillips in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. The castle is then referred to in the 17<sup>th</sup> century as Limavadde, and appears to have been the centre from which Phillips created his model village or Newtown, a mile from Limavadde.

The identification is not absolutely certain, since it involves treating Raven's plan of the castle as drawn with North at the bottom of the plan, not the top, while the plan of Newtown (on the same drawing) appears to be drawn with North at the top, in the usual fashion. It is also clear that the location near O'Cahan's Rock is more like two miles from the Newtown, not one mile. In addition, although open ground currently starts about 100 metres away to the North of the mound (and it is possible that the bawn, gardens, etc may have lain in this open area), there is at present no convincing trace on the ground surface of anything except the mound.

A possible alternative is that the castle of the O'Cahans and Phillips is Killane Castle above (EHS SMR no. LDY009:021). This, however, would involve treating Raven's plan of the castle as drawn with North at the left of the plan, not the top. On the other hand, Killane Castle is about 5/6<sup>ths</sup> of a mile from the Newtown near Limavadde.