Archaeological Survey, Annagh Graveyard, Blennerville, Co. Kerry.

#### October 2008

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Kerry County Council,

County Buildings,

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Townland: Annagh- Eanach, a marsh.
Parish: Annagh
Barony: Trughanacmy
Local name of graveyard: Annagh
NGR: 80230, 112090
<b>RMP No.:</b> KE038-00301 & KE038-0302
No. of named tombs: 7
No. of unnamed tombs: 2
No. of inscribed headstones: 180
No. of unnamed headstones: 4
No. of unnamed grave-markers: 81
No. of architectural fragments: 26
No. of cross slabs: 1

### 1. Introduction

Annagh graveyard was surveyed using a Trimble Pro X-H GPS (Figure 1). The survey is linked to GPS and tied into the National Grid. The graveyard plan was produced using Adobe Illustrator. Reference numbers mentioned in the main body of the report relate to the ID point given when the survey was undertaken (see attached A1 plan). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendices 1 - 7). Photographs of the features within the graveyard are referenced in the appendix and all photographs are provided on the attached disc.

The survey was undertaken in May 2008 and was undertaken with due regard to:

- Conservation principles as produced by ICOMOS in the Venice and Burra Charters
- The publication in 2004 of the Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planners by the DoEHLG
- The heritage objectives as outlined and adopted in the current Kerry County Council Draft Development Plan 2003-2009, (121-124).

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe was signed at the Granada Convention in 1985 and ratified by Ireland in 1997. The conservation aims as stated in the Burra Charter are for the retention or restoration of historical significance with the minimum of physical intervention and that such intervention work be reversible, maintain the structure's character and setting and that all conservation works should be undertaken following comprehensive research.

## 2. Site Location & Description

Annagh graveyard is located in the townland of Annagh, situated approximately 3km southwest of Tralee town and 1.5km southwest of Blennerville village (Figure 2, Plate 1).

The graveyard can only be approached by vehicular traffic from a long track running north-south from the N86, the main Tralee-Dingle road, but is only wide enough for one car until directly outside the boundary walls for the graveyard itself where it widens to allow more space for turning and parking vehicles (Plate 2).

The entrance piers, walls and gates have been recently demolished by workers from Kerry County Council apparently as part of refurbishment works. The rubble stone remains im-

mediately inside the entrance and these walls and piers should be reinstated as soon as possible, with the signage for the graveyard which is currently cast aside by the hedgerow, clearly displayed on the exterior (Plate 3).

Annagh graveyard comprises two sections; an older section containing the ruins of a medieval parish church and a modern graveyard extension to the south.

The western boundary wall for the modern extension is currently being re-vamped by Kerry County Council, with two entrances located at the northern and southern ends (Plate 4).

The southern boundary wall of the old graveyard contains a pedestrian gate entrance at its southwestern corner (Plate 5) as well as a metal swing turnstile immediately to the north in the western wall.

Both areas of the graveyard are well maintained and tidy.

There is no service tap provided.

Refuse disposal is provided for in the modern section with a large commercial sized wheeliebin container positioned along the northern wall but no refuse facilities are available in the older graveyard area.

On the exterior of the graveyard to the south of the modern extension, is a large mound of rubble stone and earth. This is possibly from the recent works undertaken by Kerry County Council.

All tombs and grave markers are located in the older section of the graveyard.

Annagh church is also a National Monument in the care of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

Annagh graveyard is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE038-003 (Figure 3) classified as an *archaeological complex*, with sub-classifications of KE038-00301 *church*, KE038-00302 *graveyard*, KE038-00303 *stone sculpture*, KE038-00304 *standing stone*, KE038-00305 *cashel*, KE038-00306 *children's burial ground possible*, KE038-00307 *standing stone* and KE038-00311 *enclosure*.

#### 2.1 Recommendation

It is worth noting that the exclusion zone for the archaeological complex described above, KE038-003, encompasses the approach road to the graveyard as well as everything within it. The recorded monument KE038-00311, classified as an enclosure directly abuts the western boundary of the approach road leading from the N86 to the graveyard (Plate 1). Consequently, it is especially important that no maintenance or other works be undertaken along this western boundary given the close proximity of the monument without prior and inclusive archaeological input and permission from the relevant competent authorities (Figure 3). Furthermore, as the site is a National Monument it is most likely that all works within or without to a distance of 50m should only be undertaken under Ministerial Consent. This should be clarified by Kerry County Council with the National Monuments Service.

Refuse facilities should also be provided for in the old graveyard.

## 3. Boundaries

The modern extension is bounded by a concrete block wall to the west and south (Plate 4), a wooden fence to the east and a very fine 19<sup>th</sup> century rubble sandstone and limestone wall with 'cow and calf' coping to the north, which also forms the southern boundary of the old graveyard and further extends around the entire limits of the old graveyard. The boundary walls measure an average 1.5m in height (Plate 6).

The boundary walls of both sections are generally in a good state of preservation with no breeches or collapse however small areas of the coping are loose and missing.

#### 3.1 Recommendation

Where the coping has fallen or is missing from small sections of the boundaries of the old graveyard, this should be repaired and made good using the correct equivalent lime mortar bonding as per the original.

## 4. Entrances

Two separate entrances exist for the two areas of the graveyard.

Access/egress to the modern area is gained through two pedestrian gates, with one at either end of the western boundary wall. The southernmost entrance consists of a modern cast iron gate set between two cement rendered concrete piers and concrete saddle capping. The northernmost entrance exists in a crude fashion at present as it is currently under construction from concrete blocks.

Access/egress to the older area is gained through an original iron gate set between two cut stone sandstone piers with a flat, square capping (Plate 5). An iron swing turnstile is located immediately to the north of this gate, set in the western boundary (Plate 7).

## 5. Pathways

Formal gravel and concrete pathways exist in the modern section of the graveyard.

A formal perimeter gravel path extends from the entrance gate and turnstile of the old graveyard (Plate 6), while shorter gravel paths are located sporadically between the graves on the southern side of the graveyard. The paths are occasionally bordered with sandstone and limestone rubble stone or with a modern concrete kerb.

The paths are well maintained.

## 6. Desire Lines

The grounds of the graveyard are very well maintained presently and should this standard of care continue, there is no requirement for desire lines of pathways to be recommended at present.

## Named Tombs

Seven named tombs were recorded within the graveyard.

The Flynn tomb (ref. no. 268), located to the southwest of the church, is in a good state of preservation.

The Savage tomb (ref. no. 270), located to the south of the church, is in a good state of preservation.

The Gace-Forther tomb (ref. no. 272), located to the southeast of the church and dating from 1825, is very overgrown with grass and part of the rubble stone construction is exposed (Plate 8).

The McSweeney tomb (ref. no. 274), located to the southeast of the church and dating from 1888, is in a relatively good condition but has a slight crack through its render on its southern side.

The Walsh tomb (ref. no. 275) abuts the eastern elevation of the church and is in a good state of preservation.

The Higgins and McElligott tomb (ref. no. 277), is located to the immediate south of the church, and is in a good state of preservation.

The O' Hanlon tomb (ref. no. 278) is located to the south of the church. This is in an extremely poor condition. Large rubble stones, concrete and other rubble debris have been dumped on top of the tomb contributing to its collapse (Plate 9).

#### 7.1 Recommendation

The overgrowth on the Gace-Forther tomb (ref. no. 272) should be removed under archaeological supervision, and the tomb sensitively repaired with matching and appropriate materials by qualified persons.

Focused targeted archaeological remedial work possibly associated with limited excavation should be undertaken for the O' Hanlon tomb which is collapsed and buried under rubble stone.

All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed.

The tombs can then be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction.

All of this work may require Ministerial Consent.

## 8. Unnamed tombs

Two unnamed tombs were recorded within the graveyard.

Tomb ref. no. 269 is located to the south of the church and is in poor condition. It is heavily overgrown which has caused some of the stones to loosen. A temporary wooden name plaque is no longer legible (Plate 10).

Tomb ref. no. 276 abuts the easternmost window on the southern elevation of the church on its exterior. This is in a poor state of preservation which is further negatively impacted by the dumping or collapse of rubble stone from the relict church and from other areas on top of it (Plate 11).

#### 8.1 Recommendations

A permanent name plaque should be fixed onto Tomb ref. no. 269 in place of the wooden engraving which is no longer discernible.

Focused targeted archaeological remedial work possibly associated with limited excavation should be undertaken where tomb ref. no. 276 is collapsed and buried under rubble stone. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed.

The tomb can then be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

It is likely that wider research, local information etc would furnish the names associated with these tombs and this information should be collected.

Construction of new tombs should not be allowed and others requiring repair should be undertaken using best practice. An information booklet should be provided on this to the relevant parish church.

## 9. Inscribed Headstones & Grave Plots

A total of one hundred and eighty inscribed headstones were recorded across both the old and new areas of Annagh graveyard.

The earliest recorded inscribed headstone dated to 1810 (ref. no. 243) and recorded the death

of Jeremiah Fitzgibbon who died on 9th December 1810, aged 59 years (Plate 12).

The Moriarty grave (ref. no. 144) will be obscured by overgrowth if the modern shrubs planted beside it are not cut back regularly.

The O' Reilly grave (ref. no. 88), the O' Sullivan grave (ref. no. 159) have small areas which have collapsed inwards.

A number of graves are demarcated formally with metal railings which are in need of maintenance and repair due to rusting and collapsed or missing railings (ref. no.'s 89, 94, 99, 103, 169, 233, and 237).

A headstone (ref. no. 175) was found to date 1752 but the name itself on the headstone was not legible (Plate 13).

#### 9.1 Recommendations

The overgrown shrub obscuring grave no. 144 should be cut back and removed.

The partially collapsed graves no's 88 and 159 should be repaired and made good.

The metal railings for graves no's 89, 94, 99, 103, 169, 233, and 237 which are rusted, collapsed or missing should be repaired and made good.

## 10. Unnamed Headstones & Grave Plots

Four unnamed headstones were recorded within the graveyard

The unnamed graves are mainly composed of 19<sup>th</sup> century and modern headstones from which the engraving has eroded, as well as modern graves which are without a headstone or the information card on the temporary metal cross has faded over time and is no longer legible.

Unnamed headstones are grouped together with the unnamed gravemarkers on the plan of the graveyard (Figure 1).

#### 10.1 Recommendation

It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with some of the more recent unnamed headstones and grave plots and this information should be collected.

## 11. Unnamed Gravemarkers

Eighty-one gravemarkers were recorded within the graveyard.

The unhewn sandstone grave-markers are identifiable as a rubble stone or roughly rectangular stone completely devoid of any inscription or decoration.

They are generally low set and rise above the ground surface for an average 0.3m. Occasionally, a distinguishing feature of these stones is a semi-circular concave notch cut into the top of the stone.

Gravemarkers are grouped together with the unnamed headstones on the plan of the graveyard (Figure 1)

The gravemarkers within the church interior have been painted in white (Plate 14), a practice which should be discouraged.

#### 11.1 Recommendation

No further painting of gravemarkers or otherwise should take within or in the vicinity of the church.

## 12. Architectural fragments

There were at least twenty six ex situ architectural fragments noted of which twenty four are currently lying loose on or partially inserted into the partially rebuilt west gable of the medieval church. All of the fragments are dressed structural masonry executed in local red sandstone. Several are quite large and would be difficult to remove, however, others are small and could easily be removed. Several comprise the splayed ingoings of a window embrasure as well as at least one complete cill stone. A broken stoop was also noted partially set within the reduced fabric at the extreme southwest angle of the church (Plate 15 & 16). Another unremarkable fragment was recorded within the church interior painted in white (Plate 17). A further, chamfered piece, possible section of a string course, is set as a grave marker immediately in front of or to the east of the Gace-Forther (ref. no. 272) tomb (Plate 18). It is most likely that several other medieval masonry fragments have been built into nearby tombs and care should be given to the recovery of such pieces if and when these tombs may be refurbished.

## 13. Mounted Knight Slab

A decorated sandstone has been incorporated into the fabric of the interior southern elevation, to the immediate east of the doorway (Plate 19). The stone, carved in relief, comprises a knight wearing a surcoat with sword scabbard also visible. The knight mounted on a bridled horse with typical high fronted and high backed saddle and stirrup is apparently wielding a spear in his right hand. Peter Harbison (1973, 11) has determined the spear to be a short sword with straight cross, however this is difficult to understand. Hayward interprets the weapon as a scythe and on first impression this looks the case but obviously this cannot be (Hayward, 1970, 271). The carving appears to indicate movement or the commencement of attack, Hayward refers to it as *a lively horse* (ibid). The head and left shoulder of the knight are partially destroyed. The carving possibly dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century and likely to be contemporaneous with the medieval parish church.

It is likely that more architectural fragments may be found by the unnamed tombs (ref. no's 276 and 278) given the large amount of rubble stone which currently partially conceals and masks these tombs.

## 14. Cross Slab

On the exterior southern elevation, to the west of the entrance doorway is an early medieval cross inscribed stone or slab (Plate 20). The sub-circular slab measures 0.30m maximum width which tapers to 0.19m at its western end, and 0.35m in length. The cross slab, which is damaged at the bottom left, comprises an unequal armed cross enclosed within the remains of a circle. It has bifucated terminals to both side arms. The upper longer arm has a T bar terminal. The bottom of the cross terminates with an attractive outwardly disposed scroll or pelta motif. This type of bottom pelta or scroll is typically found at several locations on the western end of the Dingle Peninsula including Kilshannig, Currauly, Kilmalkedar, Reask etc (Cuppage 1986). The stone was possibly modified before insertion into its current position. The modification impacted on its outer enclosing circle that still survives in part but was retained in principle by its shape. The early medieval carving is undertaken on a much weathered local red sandstone and may date as early as the sixth century AD (*ibid*, 311). The cross slab is the earliest recorded artefact at the site and may reflect an early ecclesiastic foundation there.

## 15. Dangerous areas of ground or collapse

There are no dangerous areas of ground or collapse within the modern or old graveyards.

## 16. Description of buildings within Annagh graveyard

The medieval parish church of Annagh is located towards the northern end of the old grave-yard. It was in ruin in 1756 and was patronised by the Denny family (Smith 1756, 37). The church was also recorded by John O'Donovan in 1841 who states that its west gable is totally destroyed with a breach in the north wall while the east gable is reduced to the height of its side walls (O'Donovan 1841, 67). Very little has changed since O'Donovan's time other than there has been consolidation and tidy up works undertaken. The church is typically constructed with locally derived rubble sandstone and limestone. The sandstone has been utilised in all the surviving dressed or carved stone, indicative of an early date. The west gable today stands about a metre high and levelled off with masonry fragments from the building.

Today the ruined church is in a relatively stable or good state of preservation with recent, early twentieth century repairs evident on some of the rubble limestone and sandstone walls. The church is devoid of any ivy overgrowth which has aided its survival. The interior of the church is formalised with gravel and a number of formal graves and gravemarkers are also present. The gravemarkers have all been painted in white while an amorphous and roughly squared architectural fragment, most likely from the church, has also been painted. The church is visible on the 1st edition OS map 1842 (Figure 4) as a long rectangular building with a small projection at the eastern end.

#### Southern Elevation

The southern elevation survives more or less to full height but its quoins on both corners are robbed out (Plate 21). A single finely moulded doorway is also located on the south wall and has a pointed arch set in three orders with chamfered edges. The inner door embrasure has a flattened segmental arch in good order with well matched narrow vousoirs. A draw-bar socket is also located at mid height. The sandstones are weathered but still display evidence of punch dressing here and there (Plates 20 & 22). A decorated sandstone carving of a mounted knight is located to the immediate east of the entrance doorway on the interior (see above and Plates 20 & 22).

Immediately to the left of the door way on the exterior is a small cross slab (see above). The

elevation is lit by a single window ope at its eastern end. Evidence of modern repair work is apparent on the inner window sill (Plate 23).

#### East Gable

The east gable survives to the height of the side walls only (Plate 24). The east elevation is lit by a single window which is 1m in width on the exterior while the interior splayed and ragged embrasure measures *c*. 1.5m. Only two original dressed stones surviving at the bottom left side of its embrasure. A rectangular intra-mural recess or aumbry of red sandstone is located immediately below and to the right of the east window. Modern repair work is also apparent around the area of the inner window sill (Plate 24).

#### Northern Elevation

The northern elevation survives to full height although it has a single breach (Plate 25). The western end of the wall survives in poor condition with only three original quoinstones surviving while none survive on the eastern end.

A possible blocked up window is evident towards the eastern end of this elevation (Plate 26).

Evidence of modern repair work, in a manner insensitive to the original construction of the building, is apparent to the east of this opening (Plate 25).

A modern grave plot abuts the elevation at its western end on the interior.

#### West Gable

The western elevation appears to have been reconstructed in the twentieth century and stands at less than 1m in height at present (Plate 27). The entire upper limits of it comprise at least twenty four ex situ architectural fragments (Plates 15 & 16), some of which are of significant importance to understanding the finer architectural details of this medieval church which appear to be quite early.

#### 16.1 Recommendations

The large collection of significant architectural fragments currently partially rebuilt into the partially reconstructed west gable should be fully recorded. Consideration should be given to temporarily remove the most vulnerable pieces to the Kerry County Museum for safe keeping until a more informed decision as to their ultimate long term protection can be made.

The practice of painting the gravemarkers and other features within the interior of the church

should be discontinued in future. A permanent notice stating this should be erected at an appropriate place within the church interior, while also not interfering with the fabric of the walls.

No future interments, except in the kerbed formal grave plots already in existence, should be permitted within the church interior.

Any future repair work on the church should be undertaken with materials and stone sensitive to the original construction of the church.

Any such work would require Ministerial Consent.

# 17. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Annagh graveyard

- It is worth noting that the exclusion zone for the archaeological complex described above, KE038-003, encompasses the approach road to the graveyard as well as everything within it. The recorded monument KE038-003:11 directly abuts the western boundary of the approach road leading from the N86 to the graveyard. Consequently, it is especially important that no maintenance or other works be undertaken along this western boundary given the close proximity of the monument (Figure 3).
- Refuse facilities should also be provided for in the old graveyard.
- Where the coping has fallen or is missing from small sections of the boundaries of the old graveyard, this should be repaired and made good.
- The overgrowth on the Gace-Forther tomb (ref. no. 272) should be removed under archaeological supervision, and with the tomb repaired sensitive to its original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- A permanent name plaque should be fixed onto Tomb ref. no. 269 in place of the wooden engraving which is no longer discernible.
- Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the tombs are collapsed and buried under rubble stone such as the O' Hanlon tomb (ref. no. 278) and the unnamed tomb (ref. no. 276). This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed. The tombs can then
  be reconstructed, repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. This
  work may require Ministerial Consent.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these

tombs and this information should be collected.

- Construction of new tombs should not be allowed and others requiring repair should be undertaken using best practice. An information booklet should be provided on this to the relevant parish church.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with some of the more recent unnamed headstones and grave plots and this information should be collected.
- The practice of painting the gravemarkers and other features within the interior of the church should be halted in future. A permanent notice stating this should be erected at an appropriate place within the church interior, while also not interfering with the fabric of the walls.
- Any future repair work on the church should be undertaken with materials and stone sensitive to the original construction of the church. Any such work would require Ministerial Consent.
- The use of broad spectrum weedkillers, used for maintaining the grounds of the graveyards, is not deemed acceptable and should be discouraged.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lissycurrig townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location within the graveyard, most likely to the east of the entrance gate on the interior of the old graveyard.
- The Care and Conservation of Graveyards, a publication from The Office of Public Works (OPW) is recommended reading for future maintenance of the church and graveyard.
- An informative booklet on Annagh graveyard should be compiled by Kerry County Council and supplied to the relevant parish church. It should include helpful tips for parishioners on caring for the graveyard, and the individual plots, as well as giving advice about works which may professional services such as the cleaning of old headstones etc.
- All primary ground works should be archaeologically monitored and all features recorded and protected.
- No conservation restoration works should be undertaken without an additional comprehensive individual report based on the results of invasive archaeological and architectural investigation specific to Annagh Graveyard.

#### Note on Recommendations

All recommendations as set out above are recommendations only based on visual site fieldwork undertaken by the writer. No invasive or other intervention work was undertaken in the course of producing this report. Ultimately, no responsibility will be accepted by the writer with regard to the undertaking of the conservation work as recommended in this report and based only on visual inspection. The ultimate decision on recommendations etc rests with Kerry County Council.

## 18. References

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  Venice.

County Kerry Development Plan, Draft, 2003-2009.

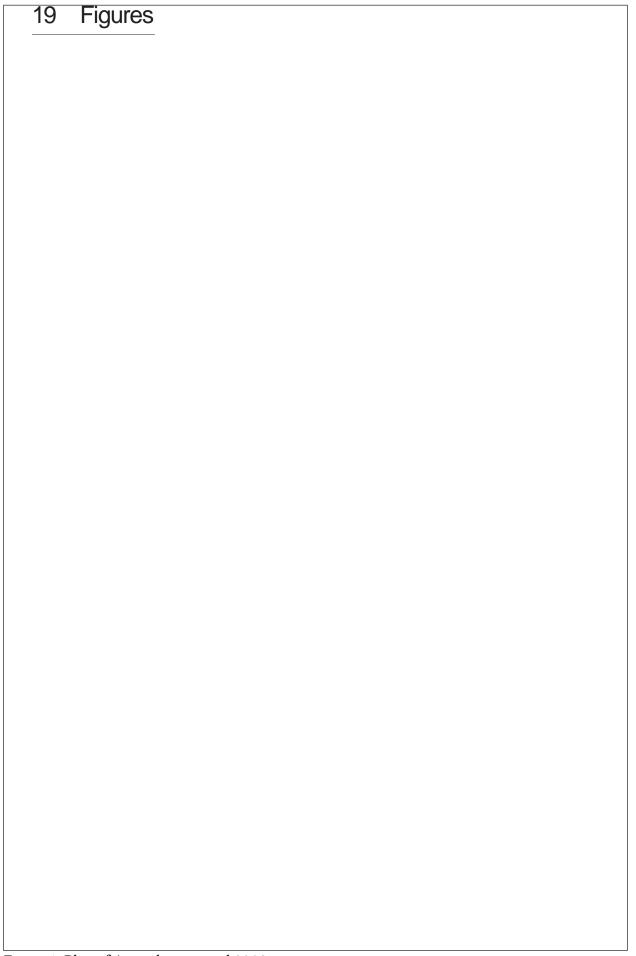


Figure 1: Plan of Annagh graveyard 2008.



Figure 2: Extract from OS Discovery Series map with Annagh highlighted in black.

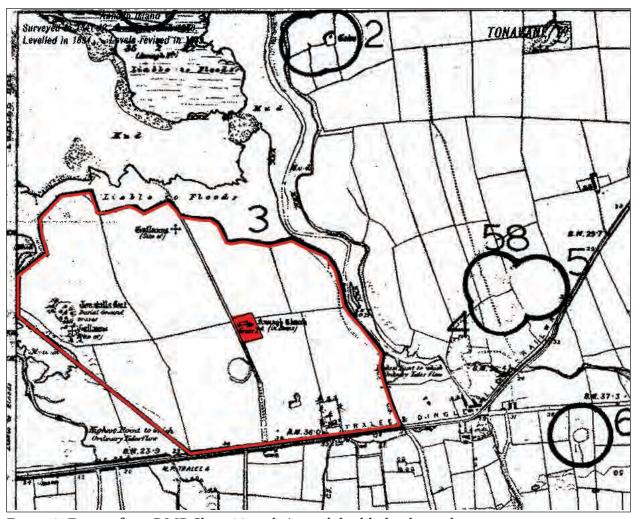


Figure 3: Extract from RMP Sheet 38 with Annagh highlighted in red.

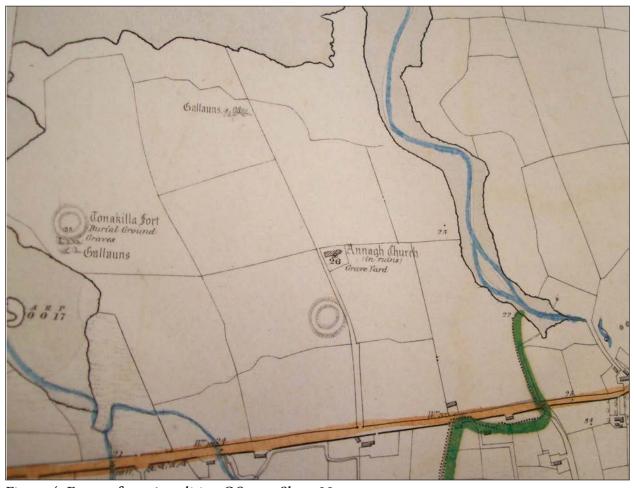


Figure 4: Extract from 1st edition OS map Sheet 38.

## 20 Plates



Plate 1: Aerial Photograph of Annagh Church and Graveyard 2005. Photograph by Eachtra Archaeological Projects.



Plate 2: View of approach road to graveyard from south



Plate 3: View of recently demolished entrance piers adjacent to N86 from northeast



Plate 4: View of western boundary wall of modern extension from southwest



Plate 5: View of entrance to old graveyard from south

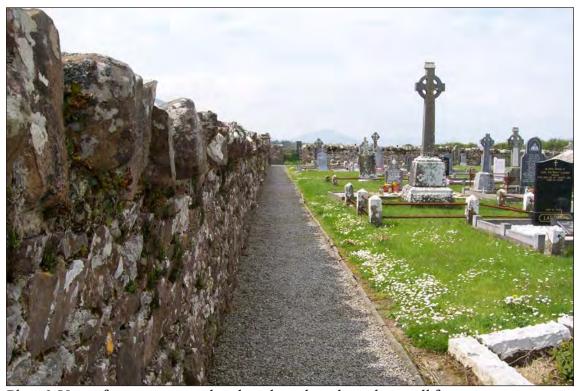


Plate 6: View of perimeter gravel path and southern boundary wall from east



Plate 7: View of turnstile in western boundary wall of old graveyard from east



Plate 8: View of Gace-Forther tomb (ref. no. 272) from northeast



Plate 9: View of the O' Hanlon tomb (ref. no. 278) from northwest



Plate 10: View of unnamed tomb (ref. no. 269) from northeast



Plate 11: View of unnamed tomb (ref. no. 276) from east



Plate 12: View of the earliest recorded inscribed headstone (ref. no. 243) dated to 1810

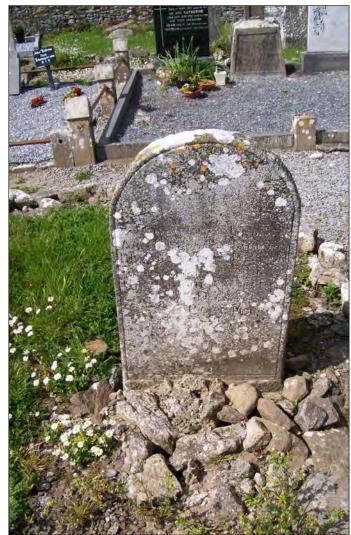


Plate 13: View of unnamed headstone (ref. no. 175) dating to 1752



Plate 14: View of painted gravemarkers within church interior from east



Plate 15: View of architectural fragments along western elevation from north



Plate 16: View of broken stoop partially set with fabric of the church



Plate 17: View of painted architectural fragment within church interior from north



Plate 18: View of possible section of a string course located to the east of the Gace-Forther (ref. no. 272) tomb



Plate 19: View of decorated stone on interior southern elevation of church



Plate 20: View of cross slab in southern elevation



Plate 21: View of exterior southern elevation



Plate 22: View of decorated stone and interior entrance doorway in southern elevation from northeast



Plate 23: Interior view of window ope in eastern elevation



Plate 24: Interior view of window ope in eastern elevation



Plate 25: View of modern repair work to northern elevation, and large opening of unknown purpose from southeast

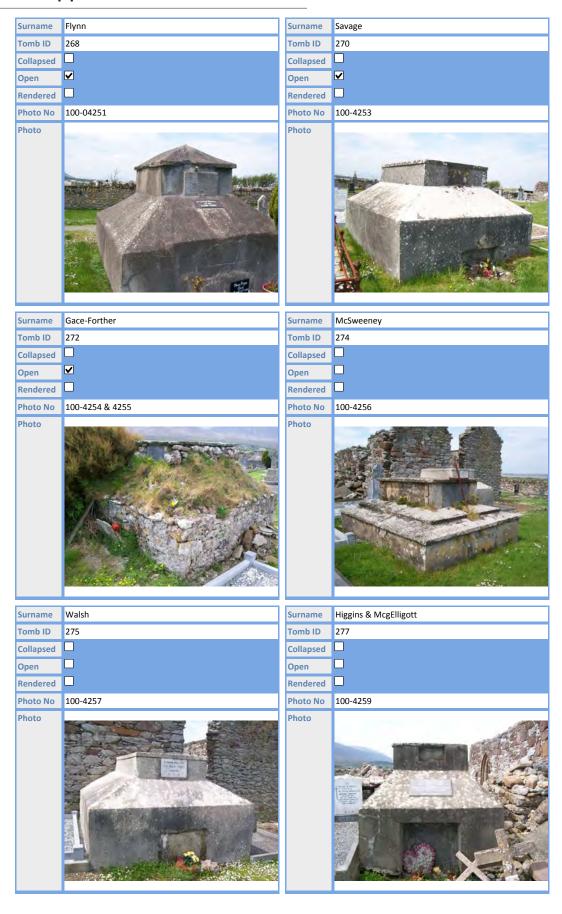


Plate 26: View of blocked up window ope in northern elevation at its eastern end



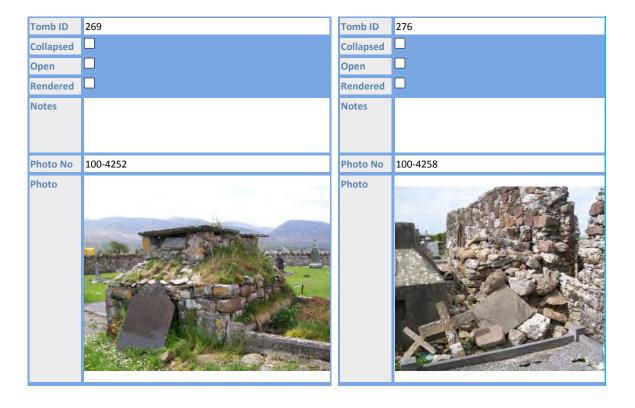
Plate 27: Exterior view of partially re-constructed western elevation of church

#### 21 Appendix 1 Named Tombs

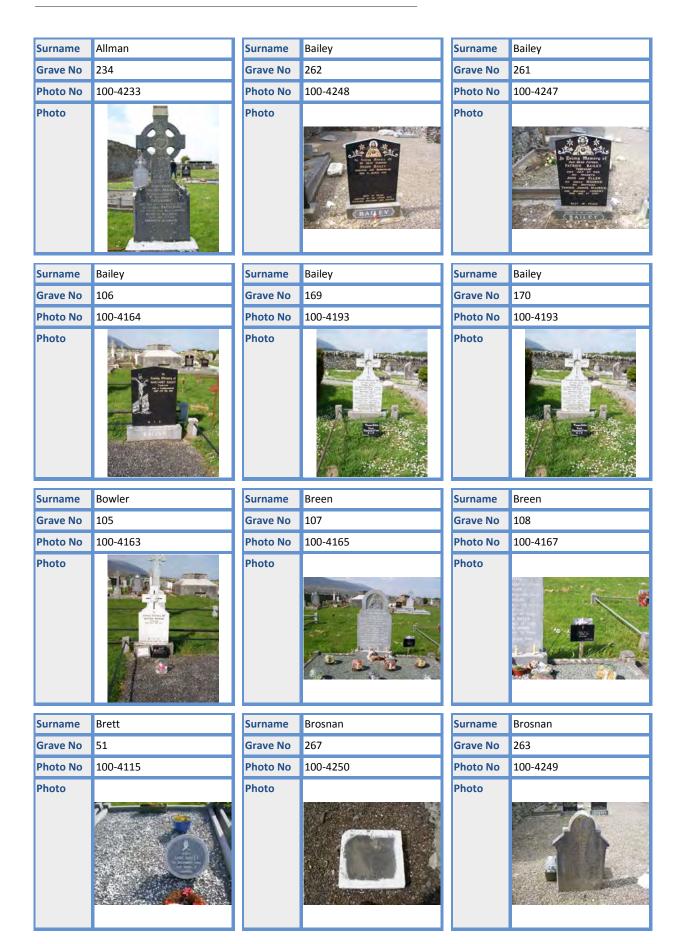




# 22 Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs



#### 23 Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones

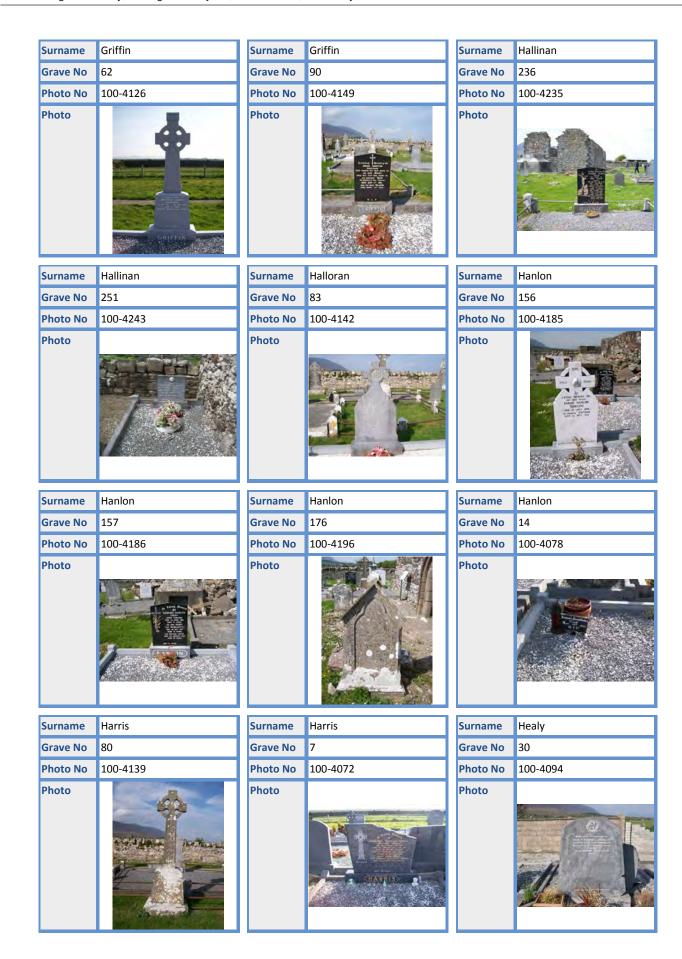




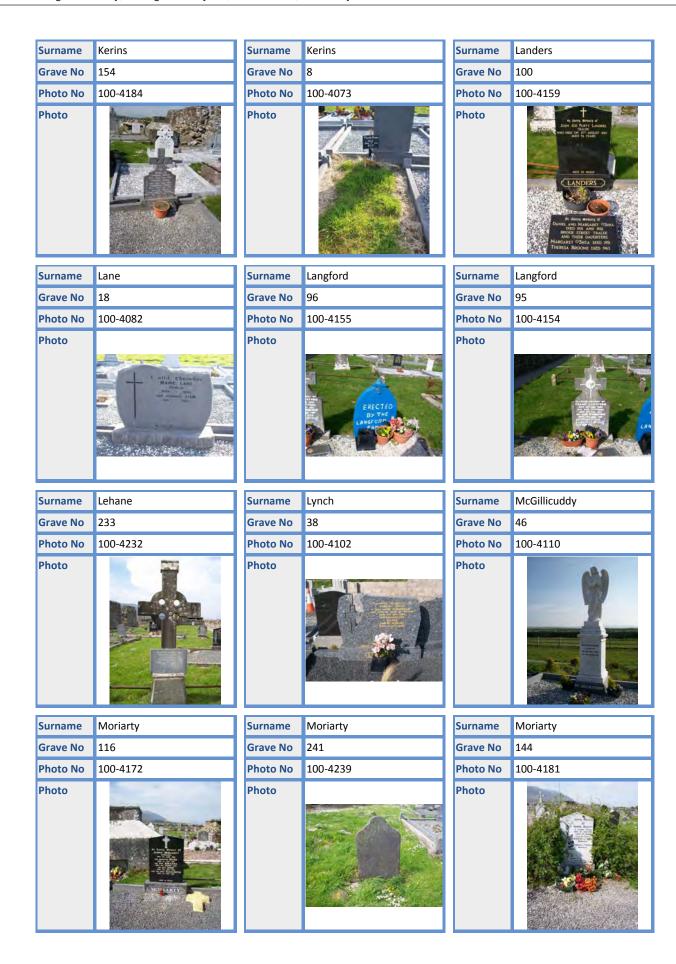


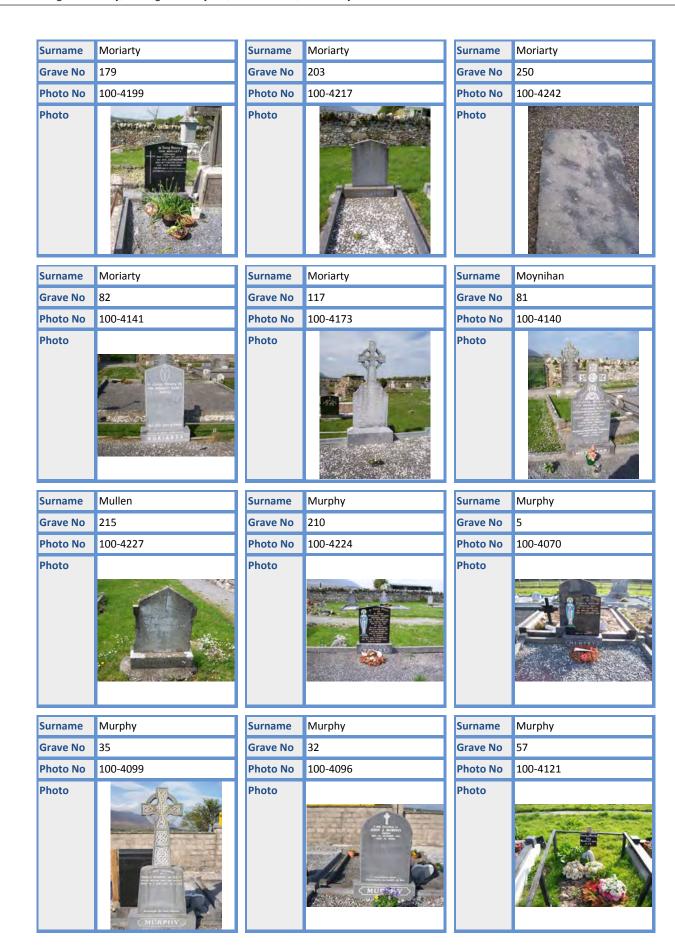




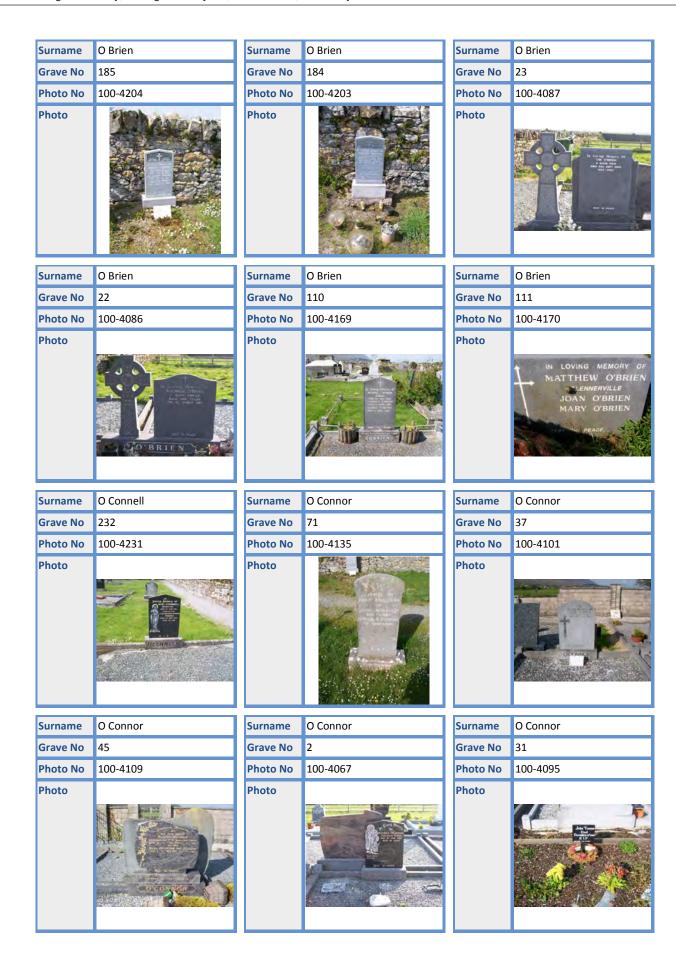


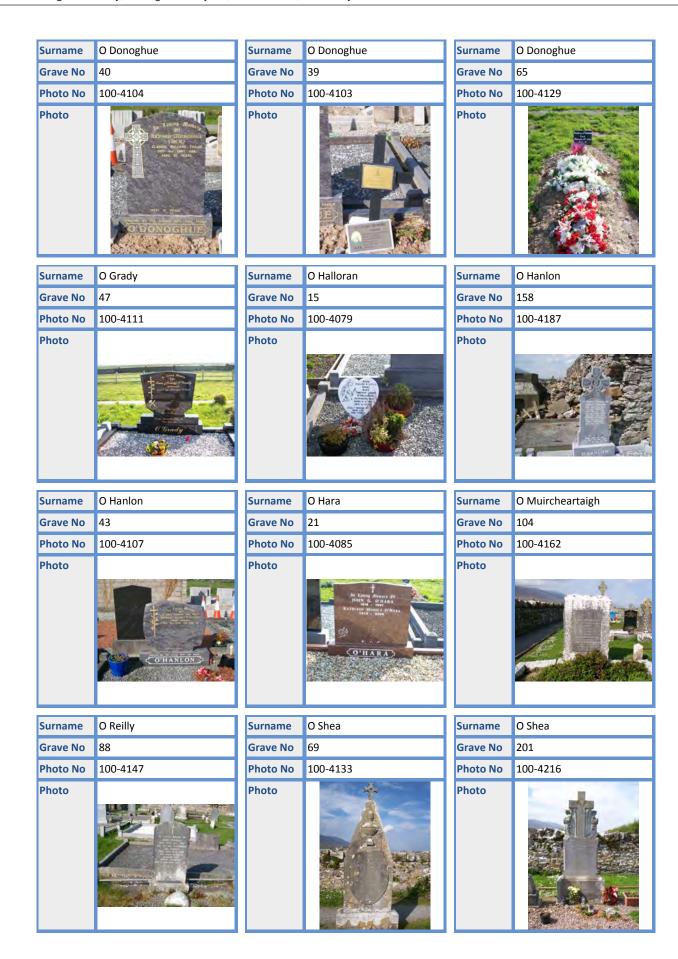


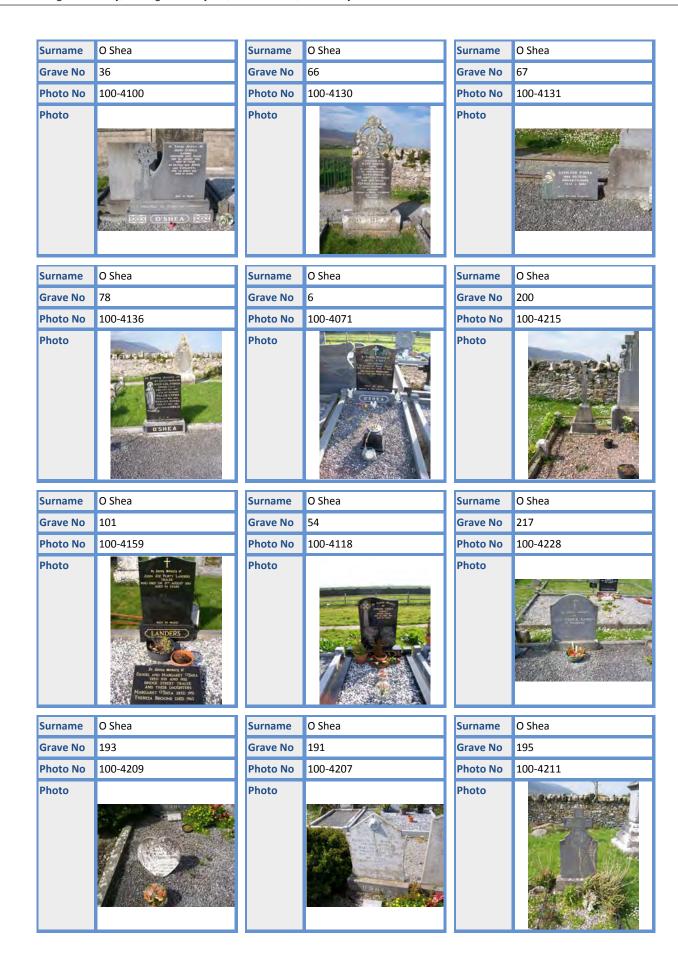




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Surname	Williams & O Connor
Grave No	103
Photo No	100-4161
Photo	

### 24 Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones and Gravemarkers

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
72	Grave Marker	
73	Grave Marker	
74	Grave Marker	
75	Grave Marker	
76	Grave Marker	
109	Metal Cross	100-4168
112	Grave Marker	100-4171
113	Metal Pole	
114	Metal Pole	
115	Grave Marker - Notched	
122	Grave Marker	
123	Grave Marker	
124	Grave Marker	
125	Grave Marker	
127	Grave Marker	
128	Grave Marker	
129	Grave Marker	
130	Grave Marker	
131	Grave Marker	
132	Grave Marker	
133	Grave Marker	
135	Grave Marker	
136	Grave Marker	
137	Grave Marker	
138	Grave Marker	
139	Grave Marker	
141	Grave Marker	
142	Grave Marker	
143	Grave Marker	
145	Grave Marker	
147	Grave Marker	
148	Grave Marker	
149	Grave Marker	
150	Grave Marker	

<b>Grave No.</b>	Notes	Photo No.
151	Grave Marker	
152	Grave Marker	
165	Grave Marker	
166	Grave Marker	
167	Grave Marker	
168	Grave Marker	
171	Grave Marker	
172	Grave Marker	
174	Grave Marker	
186	Grave Marker	
187	Grave Marker	
188	Grave Marker	
194	Grave Marker	100-4210
198	Grave Marker	100-4214
199	Grave Marker	100-4214
202	Grave Marker	
208	Grave Marker	
209	Grave Marker	
211	Grave Marker	
216	Grave Marker	
218	Grave Marker	
219	Grave Marker	
220	Grave Marker	
221	Grave Marker	
222	Grave Marker	
223	Grave Marker	
224	Grave Marker	
225	Grave Marker	
226	Grave Marker	
227	Grave Marker	
228	Grave Marker	
229	Grave Marker	
230	Grave Marker	
239	Grave Marker	

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
245	Grave Marker	
246	Grave Marker	
247	Grave Marker	
248	Grave Marker	
249	Grave Marker	
252	Grave Marker	100-4244
253	Grave Marker	100-4244
254	Grave Marker	100-4244
255	Grave Marker	
258	Grave Marker	
259	Grave Marker	
260	Grave Marker	
264	Grave Marker	
265	Grave Marker	
266	Grave Marker	

### 25 Appendix 5 Architectural Fragments







# 26 Appendix 6 Footstones

ID No.	77
Photo No.	
Notes	

# 27 Appendix 7 Plaque

