Archaeological Survey, Aghavallen Graveyard, Rusheen, Ballylongford, Co. Kerry.



September 2010

Client: The Heritage Office,

Kerry County Council, County Buildings,

Ratass, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

RMP No.: KE002-058 Church

KE002-058001 Graveyard

Surveyors: Daire Dunne

Tighearnach Dunne

Written by: Laurence Dunne

Contact details:

3 Lios na Lohart, Ballyvelly, Tralee,

Co. Kerry.

Tel.: 0667120706 E-mail: lar@ldarch.ie Web Site: www.ldarch.ie

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Site Location	3
Aghavallen Church & Graveyard historic background	3
Aghavallen Graveyard	4
Tombs	6
Headstones and grave slabs	8
Aghavallen Church Ruins	9
Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Aghavallen graveyard	12
References	14
Figures	17
Plates	22
Appendix 1 Named Tombs	38
Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs	40
Appendix 3 Named Headstones	41
Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones	52
Appendix 5 Grave Slabs	54

Copyright Notice: Please note that all original information contained within this report, including all original drawings, photographs, text and all other printed matter deemed to be the writer's, remains the property of the writer and Laurence Dunne Archaeology and so may not be reproduced or used in any form without the written consent of the writer or Laurence Dunne Archaeology.

Li	st of Figures Figure 1: Site location map. Extract from OS Discovery Series, 1:50,000. Aughavallen church and Graveyard encircled in red.	17
	Figure 2: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.	18
	Figure 3: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 002. Note graveyard does not extend to roadway.	19
	Figure 4: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896. Note graveyard extends west to roadside.	20
	Figure 5: Archaeological survey plan of Aghavallen Graveyard, 2010.	21
Li	st of Plates Plate 1: Approach view of Aghavallen Church, Graveyard and carpark from south	22
	Plate 2: Entrance approach view of Kilnaughtin church and graveyard from south-west. Note simple metal crosses and further note DANGER sign	22
	Plate 3: View of the eastern limits of Aghavallen Graveyard, at the rear of church. Note numerous mature sycamore trees and neglected and overgrown tombs	23
	Plate 4: View of Aghavallen Church, Graveyard and boundary wall, from the northern approach	23
	Plate 5: View of the gravelled pathway along the southern boundary of graveyard from east. Note also heavy growth of ivy	24
	Plate 6: Exterior view of the entrance gateway of Aghavallen Graveyard. Note stepped stile on right	24
	Plate 7: Interior view of the entrance gateway and graveled pathway, from north. Note tap and water bottles beside stepped stile on left.	25
	Plate 8: View of the southern limits of Aghavallen Graveyard, from east. Note the close proximity of church to boundary and perimeter pathway. Further note unhewn headstones in grassy area	25
	Plate 9: View of completely overgrown western limits of interior of Aghavallen Church. Note upper level window and beam slot	26
	Plate 10: View of the Sandes of Greenville tomb, (224)	26
	Plate 11: View of the Wren tomb, (219) from north-west	27
	Plate 12: View of lean-to tomb (208) of 1798 United Irishmen William Leonard and Patrick Galvin	27
	Plate 13: View of the exterior west gable of Aghavallen Church. Note lean-to tombs and robbed out quoins. Further note projecting drip stone over window and surviving cut stone coping on gable as well as surviving gable shoulder on right (south)	28
	Plate 14: View of the overgrown, interior, eastern limits of Aghavallen Church. Note the grave slab in the foreground of Dr. John Cresswell (269) who was interred in 1702 and house-shaped ashlar tomb of Honoria Ponsonby (268) who was interred in 1864.	c 0
	Further note possible ragged flue on left or north side of east gable	28

Plate 15: View of the collapsed and overgrown, unnamed tomb (257) at south-western limits of Aghavallen Church. Note partially collapsed wire fence and No Dumping sign 29
Plate 16: View of the memorial to midshipman Royal Navy Charles Henry Bulteel (Bulreel?) on inside of Kilnaughtin church (412). A second memorial to the same midshipman is recorded near the northern boundary wall (267)
Plate 17: View of the completely overgrown, illegible tomb (263) at rear east end of graveyard
Plate 18: View of the High Cross headstone of Moriarty (13). Note black paint sprayed over inscription on basal plinth 30
Plate 19: View of the headstone of Emma Mary Anne Tims, a child of 7 days of age who died in 1869 (197). Note black paint sprayed over inscription 31
Plate 20: View of early 19th century illegible headstone (199), possibly 1812, similar to others from Lisselton graveyard 31
Plate 21: View of 1816 headstone (132) of Patrick Lavery. This headstone is stylistically and artistically similar to others from Lisselton and indeed also from Raheenyhooig graveyard on the Dingle Peninsula
Plate 22: Crescential notched headstone, (85) of Patrick Finucen who died in 1792. This headstone, incorporating the HIS monogram, and one of two of this type from Aghavallen, is possibly a skeumorph or developed form of medieval notched gravemarkers more commonly found in West Kerry
Plate 23: View of the second late 18th century illegible headstone (172) similar to (85). See also Plate 22
Plate 24: Close up view of modern and possibly temporary metal cross denoting the grave of Neville (99)
Plate 25: View of the boarded up doorway on the south elevation of Aghavallen Church. Note the overgrown nature of area including wall and ground compounded by the insertion of a temporary and ineffective post and wire fence
Plate 26: View of north elevation at west end of Aghavallen Church. Note ragged and dangerous upper window, robbed out quoins and DANGER sign
Plate 27: View of the dressed limestone, corbel course including featured larger pointed corbels on interior of Aghavallen Church. This very fine architectural feature is identical to Carrigafoyle and Kilnaughtin churches 35
Plate 28: View of the exterior, overgrown east gable of Aghavallen Church. Note large central window, largely robbed out but still retaining sections of its dressed masonry including its hood moulding
Plate 29: Close up view of rose motif detail on terminal of hood moulding over exterior of east window 36
Plate 30: View of western limits of south elevation. Note upper and lower windows. Further note remains of gable shoulder, robbed out lower quoins and overgrown walls 36
Plate 31: Close up view of upper level partially collapsed and ragged window at western limits of north elevation. Note temporary and ineffectual prop
Plate 32: Close-up view of partially destroyed, possibly double entry, stoup on inside east side of doorway on south elevation.

Graveyard: Aghavallen
Townland: Rusheen,
Parish: Aghavallen
Barony: Iraghticonnor
Local name of graveyard: Aghavallen
XY Co-ords: E499384, N645694
RMP No.: KE002-058-Church and KE002-058001-Graveyard
No. of named tombs: 12
No. of unnamed tombs: 3
No. of named headstones: 131
No. of unnamed headstones: 66
No. of plaques: 0
No. of grave slabs 5
No. of architectural fragments: 0
No. of cross slabs: 0

1. Introduction

Aghavallen graveyard was surveyed using a Magellan ProMark 3 Rover and Base station and presented in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM). The GPS graveyard survey datasets were exported using Hangle software from GPS Ireland and then exported into Auto-CAD and finished 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 A3 plan, Figure 5). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (see Appendices below). Digital 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 March 2010 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 Development Plan 2009-2015, Built Heritage (Chapter 10).

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.

An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.

All of these graveyards are recorded monuments protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and under the jurisdiction of Kerry County Council. All proposed works should be carried out by experience competent personnel under expert archaeological / architectural guidance and supervision. As these sites are recorded monuments conservation and restoration works can only be carried out under licence

from the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment, Heritage and Local Gov.

2. Site Location

Aghavallen Church and graveyard is located in Rusheen townland approximately 1km north-northwest of Ballylongford and 10 km west of Tarbert (Figure 1).

It is situated 2km south of Carrig Island on the Shannon Estuary and on the west side of Ballylongford Creek (Figures 1 & 3).

The approach to the graveyard from a minor road from the Ballylongford side is straight with good sightlines. However, the approach from the Carrigafoyle direction along the same minor road is from a sweeping bend and much more care is required. Set-back carparking is provided on the Ballylongford side which is also shared by entrances to nearby private dwellings (Plate 1).

3. Aghavallen Church & Graveyard historic background

Aghavallen church and graveyard is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP as KE002-058 'church' and KE002-058001 graveyard' (Figure 2).

The meaning of Aghavallen is given by Breandán Ó Ciobháin in the North Kerry Archaeological Survey as Achadh Mhála-the field of Mála (Toal 1995, 238). Aghavallen also gives its name to the parish within which is the Franciscan Friary of Lislaughtin 1km across Ballylongford Creek to the north east. Apparently the earliest record comes from Vatican documents stating that Fr. Maurice Kennelly was appointed parish priest there in 1402 (local information). In 1756 Smith records that *Aghavallin, half vicarial, the church is in repair. Patron Anthony Stoughton, Esq Proxy 5s.* Stoughton owned several rectories in North Kerry but only a quarter of the rectory of Aghavallen (Smith 1756, 37, 39-40). Almost a century later the church was still in use, albeit only partly, when visited by John O'Donovan in 1841. According to O'Donovan '...thirty feet (circa 10m) of the east end was roofed and used as a modern church' (O'Donovan 1983, 16). Examination of the 1st Edition OS substantiates this and also denotes a smaller graveyard that did not extend over to the roadside (Figure 3). The 2nd Edition OS of 1896 shows that the graveyard had by

then expanded as far as the road (Figure 4).

In 1849 Colonel Horatio Kitchener purchased property in Ireland while on holidays-taking advantage of the recently introduced Encumbered Estates Act. His son Herbert - later Lord Kitchener was born in Gunsborough Villa near Listowel on the 24th June 1850 and was baptised at Aghavallen Church on the 22nd September 1850 by the Rev. Robert Sandes who was rector of Ballylongford parish at the time (Sharpe-Grew, 1917, 40). Kitchener later lived in Crotta House near Kilflynn (Bary 1994, 91) which was formerly owned by the Ponsonbys whose tomb is situated within Aghavallen Church today.

In 1858 Aghavallen church was closed when a new church was built nearby. As well as the Ponsonbys, Aghavallen is also the burial place of several other notable families of the area including the Crosbies (Rusheen House), Colt, Pope and Sandes families (Bary 1994, 215; Toal 1995, 238).

4. Aghavallen Graveyard

4.1 General

The graveyard is well tended especially at the western area where the grass is kept low and neat and has a managed appearance (Plate 2). There is also plenty of open grassy space that is not taken up by modern grave settings. However, the eastern older area of the graveyard does not extend much beyond the east gable of the church and contains several uncared for and dilapidated tombs. Furthermore, the presence of mature trees and vegetation has made this area very untidy difficult and dangerous to negotiate (Plate 3).

4.11 Recommendations

The tombs behind the rear eastern limits of the graveyard should be cleared of vegetation and repaired. This work should only be carried out under archaeological expert advice and supervision. Sycamore trees are deeply rooting species and cause havoc to tombs, graves and other structures. They should also be cut down and roots killed by qualified tree surgeons under archaeological guidance.

No new graves should be sold or opened without putting in place an agreed design of internal pathways or desire lines with Kerry County Council in order to prevent congestion and maintain proper graveyard management.

4.2 Boundaries

Boundary walls are constructed with uncoursed rubble sandstone and limestone bedded in mortar and capped with 'soldiers' and are generally in good condition (Plates 4 & 5). The north boundary wall diminishes in height as it runs east and is covered in ivy and near impossible to examine. The eastern boundary wall is very difficult to examine and survives merely as an earthen field boundary covered in mature sycamore trees and other bushes making the entire eastern limits of the graveyard and church overgrown, very difficult to negotiate, damp and dark. It is clear also that graveyard rubbish is disposed of here.

4.21 Recommendations

The ivy and other vegetation should be removed and the damaged masonry joints raked out, re-pointed and repaired with a similar lime mortar. This work should only be carried out as a single piece of work. Walls whose ivy is removed and not repaired quickly will degenerate quicker and collapse. All work should only be carried out following expert archaeological advice and supervision.

Dumping of rubbish and other graveyard material at the rear east end of the graveyard should cease. The existing rubbish should be gathered up and removed by Kerry County Council and adequate and appropriate waste collection bins provided near the entrance gate or immediately outside in the carpark.

4.3 Entrance

Entry into the graveyard is gained through a single wrought iron gate hanging between two tall round piers of rubble stone and capped with 'soldiers'.

Able-bodied pedestrian access is also provided for by a stone stepped-stile accommodated in the boundary wall beside the gate. The gate and stile are in good condition (Plates 6 & 7).

A wooden bench seat, tap and water bottles are provided on the inside of the gate en-

trance. However, there is no formal rubbish collection area or bins provided (see Boundaries above).

4.31 Recommendations

Adequate and appropriate waste collection bins should be provided by Kerry County Council either on the inside of the entrance or immediately outside in the carpark.

4.4 Pathways

An internal perimeter gravelled pathway extends around most of the graveyard with the exception of the rear eastern limits which is choked with tombs and overgrown with trees (Plates 5 & 8).

4.41 Recommendations

Aghavallen graveyard is small and not entirely covered with modern grave settings and has an effective internal perimeter pathway that adequately serves the majority of the graveyard. However, the western area of the graveyard is still quite open and grassy (Plate 2). It is imperative that new grave plots are not sold or opened without a formalised layout for future graves provided by Kerry County Council in order to prevent future congestion and better graveyard management and health and safety issues.

5. Tombs

There are 15 tombs recorded in Aghavallen church and graveyard. However, it is likely that a couple of others may be located in the west end of the church ruins which was inaccessible during the course of this survey (Plate 9). There are a variety of tomb types including, strong-box, house-shaped, coffin-shaped, lean-to and simple box-shaped (208, 214, 219, 224). The tombs are in varying states of preservation with the worst one (257), being used as a dump, located against the south wall of the church (Plate 3).

5.1 Named Tombs

Twelve named tombs were recorded in varying states of preservation in Aghavallen Graveyard (Appendix 1). The inscriptions on four of the tombs were illegible (262, 263, 264 and 266). Eight of the tombs, including the Sandes tomb (224) and the Wren tomb (219) are well built of ashlar limestone (Plates 10-11).

A lean-to type tomb (208) abutting the exterior east gable of Aghavallen Church, is the resting place of two 1798 United Irishmen, William Leonard and Patrick Galvin (Plates 12-13).

A large house-shaped tomb (268) was constructed for Honoria Ponsonby who was interred in 1864 and is situated in the interior of the ruined church in front of the east window (Plate 14). The Collis (209), Johnson (214), Sandes (224), Sandes (265), Ponsonby (268) and the three currently illegible tombs 262, 263 and 266 are overgrown or partially overgrown and neglected.

5.11 Recommendations

The vigorous growth of ivy, bushes and trees on and around Tombs 209, 214, 224, 262, 263, 265, 266 and 268 should be cut back and then fully removed after a further assessment. This work should be undertaken following expert archaeological advice and supervision.

5.2 Unnamed tombs

Three unnamed tombs were recorded in various states of preservation (Appendix 2). One tomb (257) located outside the south-western limits of the church is a collapsed tumble enmeshed in wire and briars (Plate 15). Another (243) consists today of a grass covered mound while the third (256) is covered in foliage (Plates 3, 16 & 17 & Figure 5).

5.21 Recommendations

Refurbishment and conservation work of the collapsed tomb (257) should be undertaken. Tombs often contain medieval architectural fragments in them and these can be recorded and preserved. This work should be undertaken with expert archaeological advice and guidance.

The unnamed tomb (256) should be fully cleared of growth and re-assessed by an archaeologist to determine if repairs to the fabric of the tomb are required.

The unnamed tomb (243), now manifest as a grassy mound is best left alone and the grass kept low on it.

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

6. Headstones and grave slabs

6.1 Named Headstones

A total of 131 named headstones (HN, Appendix 3) were recorded in Aghavallen graveyard. The majority of them are modern and are in good order. However, there are four that have been vandalised (13, 82, 190 & 197, Figure 5) by the crude application of black paint across the inscription to read the names (Plates 18-19).

A number of late 18th and early 19th century headstones were also recorded unfortunately many of them are illegible (Plates 20-21). Two of them appear as skeumorphs or developed forms of the medieval notched grave markers (Plates 22-23).

Five rectangular 19th century grave-slabs (78, 181, 229, 234 and 269) were also recorded of which one was totally illegible (see below). A number of inscribed grave markers include modern small temporary metal crosses that have put in place in advance of a more expensive and formal grave setting and headstone (Plate 24).

6.11 Recommendations

The four painted, vandalised headstones (13, 82, 190 & 197) should be cleaned. This work should only be carried out by professionals experienced in such work and with a proven track record. Expert archaeological advice on this work should be taken in advance.

6.2 Unnamed Headstones

Sixty six unnamed graves were recorded within the graveyard (Appendix 4), the majority comprising simple unhewn stone gravemarkers as well as some simple iron or wooden crosses (Plate 2). Un-hewn un-inscribed headstones and the grass grave they mark form

a distinct cultural form of grave marker and can date from the medieval period to the 19th century. In some large graveyards they often are the only grassy spaces left. Unfortunately, as there is no formal grave setting around these graves, they are often under pressure from encroachment from modern graves.

Generally, simple wooden or metal crosses are often inserted as temporary grave markers for recent interments and sometimes forgotten or not replaced by more formalised permanent grave settings. However, there are other earlier forged or wrought iron crosses that are distinct and permanent gravemarkers.

6.21 Recommendations

Unnamed headstones or simple metal and wooden crosses should not be removed or straightened. Furthermore the burial area for which they mark should have the same protection as modern formal grave settings and no encroachment should take place.

6.3 Grave slabs

Five rectangular 19th century grave slabs were recorded of which only one (234) was illegible. Another, the Creswell grave slab (269) is situated in the interior of the church in front of the Ponsonby tomb (268). This grave slab records the burial of Dr. John Cresswell who died in 1702 and is the earliest inscribed grave marker recorded in the course of this survey (Plate 14).

7. Aghavallen Church Ruins

7.1 General

Aghavallen church is a simple medieval rectangular structure similar in scale, thickness of walls, stylistically and architecturally similar to the nearby churches of Kilnaughtin and Carrigafoyle -including galleries or lofts at the western end, double entry intra mural stoops inside the south entrance doorway and other shared features.

After Aghavallen was closed for use as a church around 1858 it soon became a burial place as the large house-shaped Ponsonby tomb, built in front of the altar at the east end in 1864, testifies (Plate 14).

Today the church is in a very overgrown dilapidated condition internally and externally,

so much so that Kerry County Council have blocked up access into it and erected a temporary fence and visitors are warned not to approach (Plates 9, 25-26). Much of the quoins are robbed out in particular the north-west angle which is entirely bereft and also the lower quoins of the south-west corner (Plate 13).

The relict remains stand to full height and are constructed of local rubble sandstone as well as some shale flag type stone. However, dressed limestone was used for all openings and quoins, many of which are now robbed out (Plates 26). Internally the side elevations also feature a very finely dressed chamfered limestone corbel course that contiguously project along the uppermost level at the east end of the south and north elevations. The corbel course carried the wall plate onto which the roof timbers were fixed. This feature is similar to Kilnaughtin, Carrigafoyle and Killeen Cowpark Church in Limerick (Dunne 2010; Leask 1985, 86-7 and Plate 27).

The east gable, virtually completely overgrown with ivy, is pierced by a central tall window (Plate 28). Most of its dressed masonry has been robbed out and it may have had twin lights as is found in a similar sized window ope at Kilnaughtin. The east window does retain a hood moulding on the exterior that finishes in a wonderful flourish depicting a rose motif terminal on its south or left side (Plate 29).

Limited difficult access to the interior of the church was made with difficulty through the east window where the Ponsonby tomb is situated. The interior is completely overgrown and this growth has accelerated unabated since access to the church was blocked off by Kerry County Council (?). A rib wall separates the eastern end of the church from the west. It has a single central archway on the ground level and a single window overhead. The north and south elevations are lit by single windows that have been much altered. The interior of the east gable and indeed eastern limits of the south and north elevations still retains much of its render. This later rib-wall, render and window alterations no doubt reflects O'Donovan's visit in 1841 whereby only thirty feet of the east end was roofed and in use (O'Donovan 1983, 16). Bizarrely, there appears to be the remains of a chimney flue partially exposed on the north internal corner of the east gable (Plate 14). However, I was unable to examine it closely due to access issues. I cannot conceive that it is a flue as the Ponsonby tomb is too close and was built in 1864 only six years after it became disused. Otherwise the only explanation is that immediately after it was abandoned in 1858 some person tried to make a home out of the only roofed section of the church?

The western end of the church is completely overgrown internally and close examination

was therefore not possible. It is clear however, that it had a loft or gallery as is evidenced on the exterior south and north elevations by the fenestration arrangement of upper and lower ogee headed windows (Plates 26 and 30) and from the beam holes present on the interior of the west gable (Plate 9). The upper level windows are taller than the lower and interestingly also have a simple horizontal projecting stone or drip-flag over the head of the windows - a feature identical to that at Kilnaughtin (Plate 13). The upper level gallery window on the north elevation has been robbed out and its cracked and broken lintels only temporarily propped and immanently about to collapse (Plate 31).

O'Donovan records that a *much injured* belfry was present on the west gable. However, there is no evidence for this either internally or externally today (Plates 9 & 13).

The doorway is situated on the south elevation towards the west end. Access to the doorway is difficult due to growth that has built up around a wire fence. The door opening itself is blocked off with plywood (Plate 25). However, it is clear that the pointed doorway is constructed of dressed limestone and has a projecting hood or canopy of undressed stone over it. Although much broken, a possible double-entry stoup still survives on the right side (eastern) of the interior of the door opening (Plate 32). The doorway, hood and stoup are identical to that at Kilnaughtin.

Although all the walls of the medieval church stand to its full height the structure is in a very poor state of preservation and totally neglected. Substantial quantities of dressed masonry have been robbed out including much its quoins and the upper window opening on the north elevation is about to collapse (Plate 31).

Currently, Kerry County Council have in place danger signs warning visitors not to approach (Plate 26). They have also put up a wire fence and blocked off access by sheets of plywood (Plate 25). However, while this reduces risks to the public at large it does nothing to protect the medieval structure itself. Indeed since the wire fence (now neglected and broken down in places) was put in place outside the church, uninhibited growth has occurred in particular along the south elevation. Internally the situation is much worse. The prevention of access has accelerated the growth enormously. The growth has increased exponentially and is seriously undermining the physical fabric of the church and the internal tombs and burials.

7.11 Recommendations

The medieval church should be conserved and restored as a matter of urgency.

A targeted standing historic building conservation survey should be carried out as a matter of urgency by professionals with a proven track record of such work. The growth should be cut back to enable the conservation study be carried out. The study should make costed best practice recommendations for the conservation of the structure through time.

At the outset and also as a matter of urgency, the plywood and other provisions for protection of the public should be replaced with more meaningful adaptable ones that protect the public but also allow access by professionals and experienced maintenance staff to manage the growth around and inside the church.

8. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Aghavallen graveyard

- All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed. The collapsed tomb can then be reconstructed and the others repaired and repointed sensitive to their original construction. Render should be replaced sensitive to the original. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- The ivy and other growth should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. Otherwise ivy and other growth should be simply cut back and maintained at a controllable level.
- Restoration works should only be carried out by qualified personnel under archaeological supervision.
- Work on the church may require Ministerial Consent or an excavation licence from the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Dept. Environment, Heritage and Local Gov. Applications to undertake such work must be submitted to the NMS two months in advance.
- An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these unnamed 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.
- 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 its interior.
- 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 Aghavallen 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.

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.

9. References

Barrington, T.J. 1976. Discovering Kerry, Mount Salus Press, Dublin.

Burra Charter 1979. (Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance).

Australia.

Condit, E (ed). 1987. *Recording the Past from Ancient Churchyards and Other Sources*. Wordwell Ltd., Dublin 2.

County Kerry Development Plan, 2009-2015.

Dunne, L. 2010. *Archaeological Survey of Kilnaughtin Church and Graveyard,* Unpublished report undertaken on behalf of Kerry County Council.

Fitzpatrick, E (ed). 1995. *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards*. Stationary Office, Dublin.

Granada Convention 1985. (Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe). Granada.

Heritage Council, 1999. Regulatory Environment for the Management and Repair of Historic Buildings. Dublin.

Hutchinson, S. 2003. *Towers, Spires & Pinnacles- A History of the cathedrals and churches of the Church of Ireland,* Wordwell Press, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

ICOMOS, 1990. Guide to Recording Historic Buildings. London.

King, J. 1931. *County Kerry Past and Present,* Facsimile edition Mercier Press, Cork, 1986.

Leask, H. G. 1985. *Irish Churches and Monastic Buildings,* Vol. 3, Dundalgan Press, Dundalk.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, 2002, *Survey of the Architectural Heritage of County Kerry,* Dúchas the Heritage Service, Dublin.

National Monuments Service, DoEHLG, online database, www.archaeology.ie

O'Donovan, J. 1841. *The Antiquities of County Kerry,* Royal Carbery Books facsimile edition 1983.

Office of Public Works, 1995. *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards*. Stationary Office, Dublin.

O'Shea, K. 2005. The Diocese of Kerry, Formerly Ardfert, Éditions du Signe, Strasbourg, France.

OSNB, 'Ordnance Survey Name Books', 1841. Mss Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin.

Parsons, D. 1998. *Churches and Chapels: Investigating Places of Worship,* Council for British Archaeology, York.

Record of Monuments & Places, 1997. Archaeological Survey of Ireland, OPW, Dublin.

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, 1995. *Guidelines for the Conservation of Buildings*. Dublin.

Grew, E. S. 1917. Field Marshal Lord Kitchener: His life and Work for the Empire, London.

Smith, C. 1756. *The Ancient and Present State of the County of Kerry,* Facsimile edition Mercier Press Cork, 1979.

Tarrant, B. and O'Connell, G. 1990. North Kerry Landscape, Dublin.

Toal, C. 1995. North Kerry Archaeological Survey, Brandon Books, Dingle, Co. Kerry.

Venice Charter 1964. (Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, Venice.

10. Figures



Figure 1: Site location map. Extract from OS Discovery Series, 1:50,000. Aughavallen church and Graveyard encircled in red.

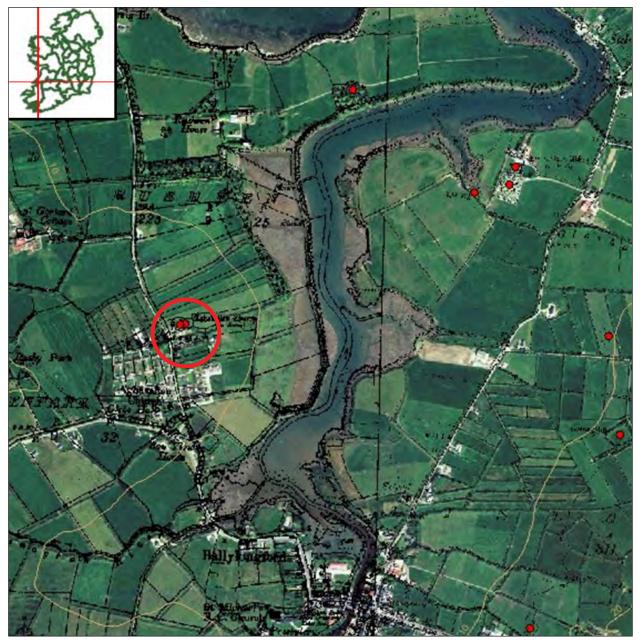


Figure 2: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.

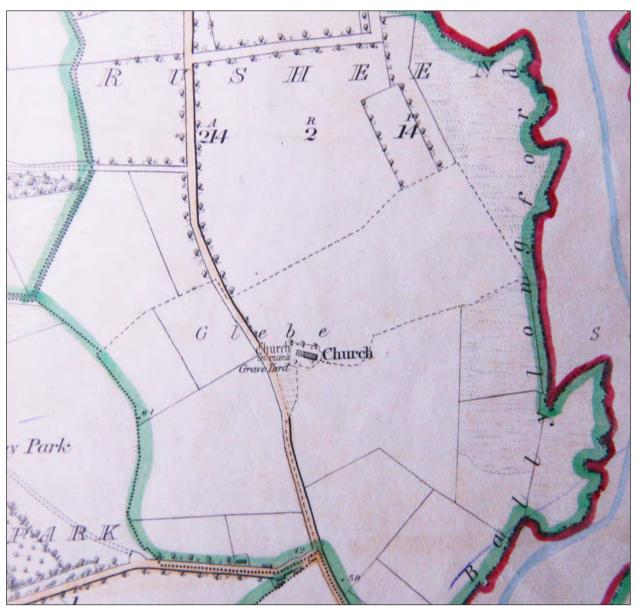


Figure 3: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 002. Note graveyard does not extend to roadway.



Figure 4: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896. Note graveyard extends west to roadside.

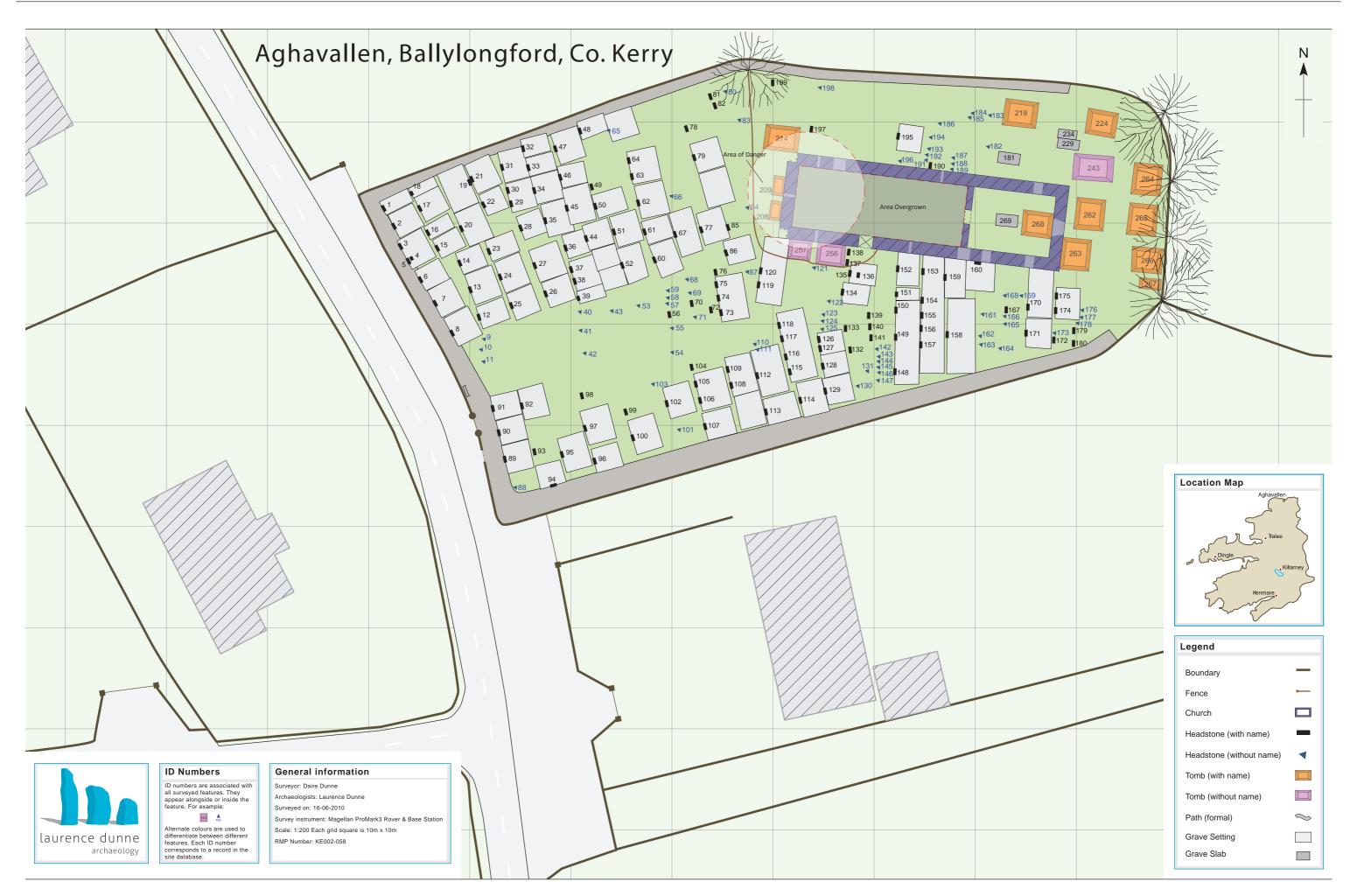


Figure 5: Archaeological survey plan of Aghavallen Graveyard, 2010.

11. Plates



Plate 1: Approach view of Aghavallen Church, Graveyard and carpark from south

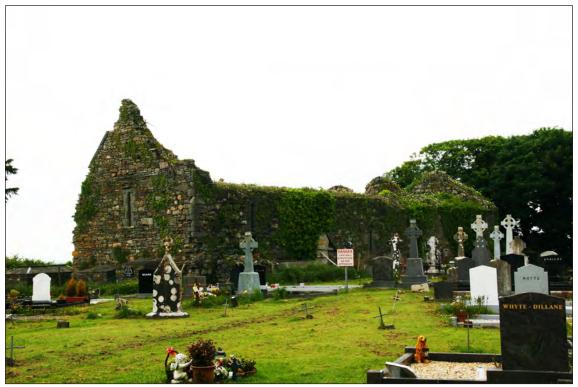


Plate 2: Entrance approach view of Kilnaughtin church and graveyard from southwest. Note simple metal crosses and further note DANGER sign



Plate 3: View of the eastern limits of Aghavallen Graveyard, at the rear of church. Note numerous mature sycamore trees and neglected and overgrown tombs



Plate 4: View of Aghavallen Church, Graveyard and boundary wall, from the northern approach



Plate 5: View of the gravelled pathway along the southern boundary of graveyard from east. Note also heavy growth of ivy



Plate 6: Exterior view of the entrance gateway of Aghavallen Graveyard. Note stepped stile on right



Plate 7: Interior view of the entrance gateway and graveled pathway, from north. Note tap and water bottles beside stepped stile on left



Plate 8: View of the southern limits of Aghavallen Graveyard, from east. Note the close proximity of church to boundary and perimeter pathway. Further note unhewn headstones in grassy area



Plate 9: View of completely overgrown western limits of interior of Aghavallen Church. Note upper level window and beam slot



Plate 10: View of the Sandes of Greenville tomb, (224)



Plate 11: View of the Wren tomb, (219) from north-west



Plate 12: View of lean-to tomb (208) of 1798 United Irishmen William Leonard and Patrick Galvin



Plate 13: View of the exterior west gable of Aghavallen Church. Note lean-to tombs and robbed out quoins. Further note projecting drip stone over window and surviving cut stone coping on gable as well as surviving gable shoulder on right (south)



Plate 14: View of the overgrown, interior, eastern limits of Aghavallen Church. Note the grave slab in the foreground of Dr. John Cresswell (269) who was interred in 1702 and house-shaped ashlar tomb of Honoria Ponsonby (268) who was interred in 1864. Further note possible ragged flue on left or north side of east gable



Plate 15: View of the collapsed and overgrown, unnamed tomb (257) at south-western limits of Aghavallen Church. Note partially collapsed wire fence and No Dumping sign

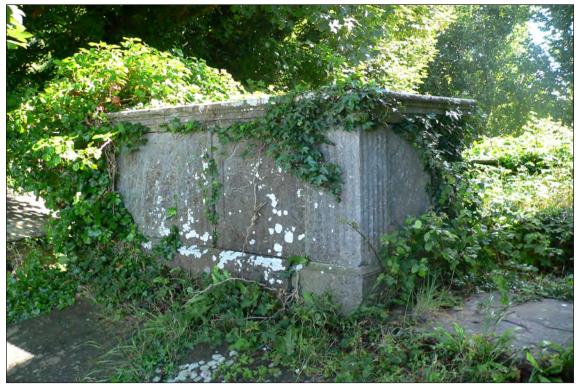


Plate 16: View of the memorial to midshipman Royal Navy Charles Henry Bulteel (Bulreel?) on inside of Kilnaughtin church (412). A second memorial to the same midshipman is recorded near the northern boundary wall (267)



Plate 17: View of the completely overgrown, illegible tomb (263) at rear east end of graveyard



Plate 18: View of the High Cross headstone of Moriarty (13). Note black paint sprayed over inscription on basal plinth



Plate 19: View of the headstone of Emma Mary Anne Tims, a child of 7 days of age who died in 1869 (197). Note black paint sprayed over inscription



Plate 20: View of early 19th century illegible headstone (199), possibly 1812, similar to others from Lisselton graveyard



Plate 21: View of 1816 headstone (132) of Patrick Lavery. This headstone is stylistically and artistically similar to others from Lisselton and indeed also from Raheenyhooig graveyard on the Dingle Peninsula



Plate 22: Crescential notched headstone, (85) of Patrick Finucen who died in 1792. This headstone, incorporating the HIS monogram, and one of two of this type from Aghavallen, is possibly a skeumorph or developed form of medieval notched gravemarkers more commonly found in West Kerry



Plate 23: View of the second late 18th century illegible headstone (172) similar to (85). See also Plate 22



Plate 24: Close up view of modern and possibly temporary metal cross denoting the grave of Neville (99)

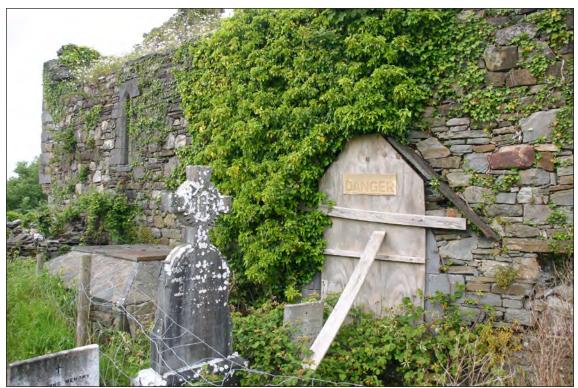


Plate 25: View of the boarded up doorway on the south elevation of Aghavallen Church. Note the overgrown nature of area including wall and ground compounded by the insertion of a temporary and ineffective post and wire fence



Plate 26: View of north elevation at west end of Aghavallen Church. Note ragged and dangerous upper window, robbed out quoins and DANGER sign



Plate 27: View of the dressed limestone, corbel course including featured larger pointed corbels on interior of Aghavallen Church. This very fine architectural feature is identical to Carrigafoyle and Kilnaughtin churches



Plate 28: View of the exterior, overgrown east gable of Aghavallen Church. Note large central window, largely robbed out but still retaining sections of its dressed masonry including its hood moulding



Plate 29: Close up view of rose motif detail on terminal of hood moulding over exterior of east window



Plate 30: View of western limits of south elevation. Note upper and lower windows. Further note remains of gable shoulder, robbed out lower quoins and overgrown walls

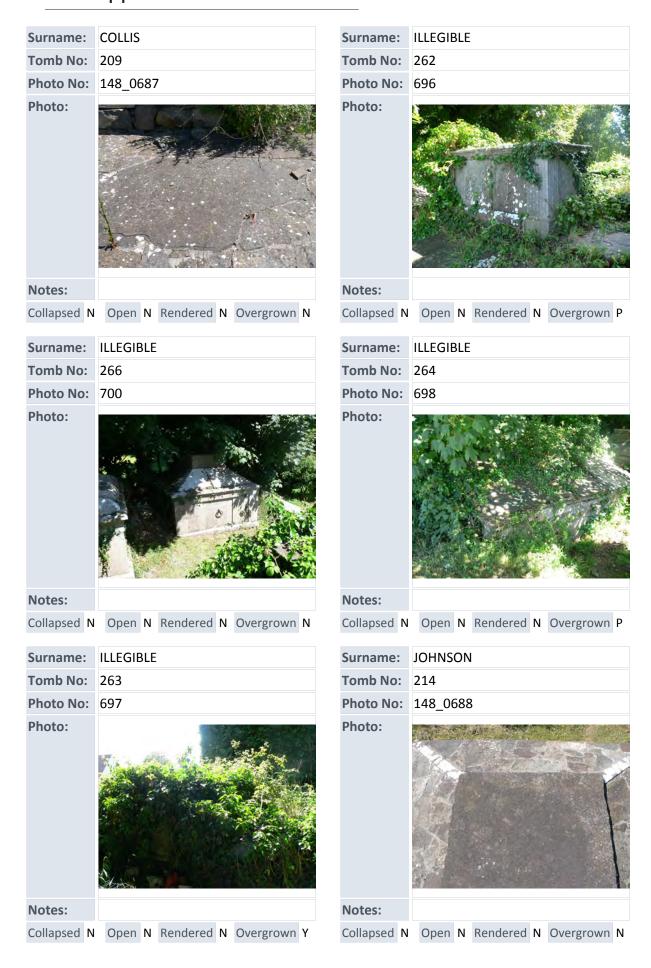
Plate 31: Close up view of upper level partially collapsed and ragged window at western limits of north elevation. Note temporary and ineffectual prop

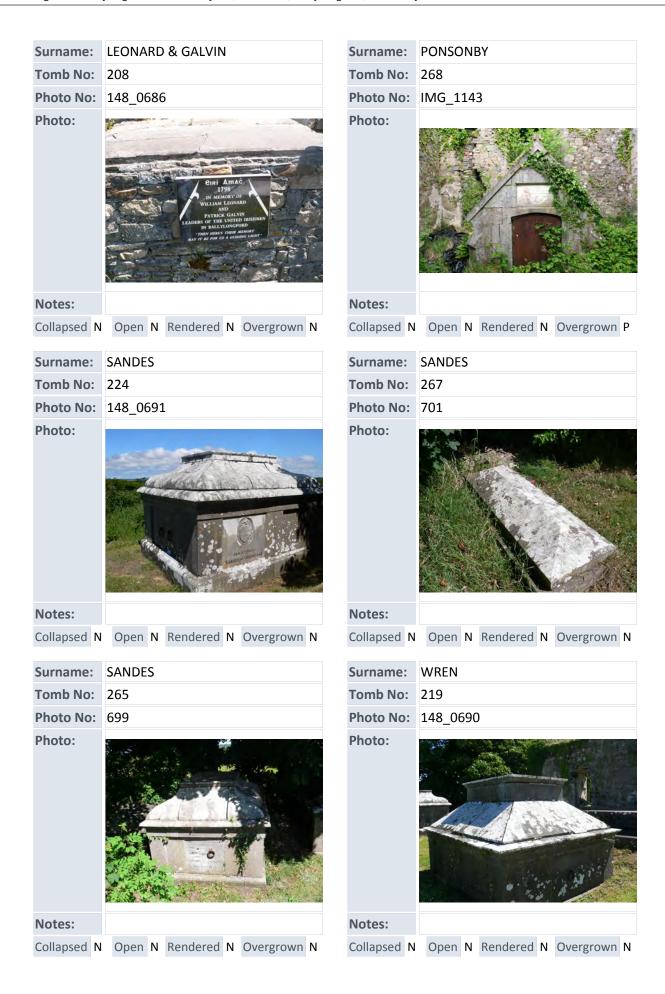




Plate 32: Close-up view of partially destroyed, possibly double entry, stoup on inside east side of doorway on south elevation

12. Appendix 1 Named Tombs





13. Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs





14. Appendix 3 Named Headstones

Surname: AHERNE Surname: **BOYLE** Surname: BOYLE Grave No: 1 Grave No: 7 Grave No: 27 Photo No: 148_0557 Photo No: 148_0561 Photo No: 148_0578 Photo: Photo: Photo: **BOYLE BOYLE** Surname: Surname: Surname: BOYLE Grave No: 70 Grave No: 72 Grave No: 73 Photo No: 148_0607 Photo No: 148_0609 Photo No: 148_0608 Photo: Photo: Photo: Surname: **BOYLE BOYLE-MOORE BUCKLEY** Surname: Surname: Grave No: 74 Grave No: 18 Grave No: 79 Photo No: 148_0610 **Photo No:** 148_0615 Photo No: 148_0569 Photo: Photo: Photo: Surname: Surname: Surname: **BUNYAN** CANTY **CARMODY** Grave No: 28 Grave No: 171 Grave No: 25 Photo No: 148_0579 Photo No: 148_0676 Photo No: 148_0576 Photo: **Photo: Photo:**

Surname:	COLLINS	Surname:	COLLINS	Surname:	COLLINS
Grave No:	153	Grave No:	154	Grave No:	155
Photo No:	148_0666	Photo No:	148_0667	Photo No:	148_0668
Photo:		Photo:	Listing Manager JOSEPH COLLEGE AND THE	Photo:	
Surname:	COLLINS	Surname:	COLLINS	Surname:	COLLINS HORGAN
Grave No:	156	Grave No:	157	Grave No:	100
Photo No:	148_0669	Photo No:	148_0669	Photo No:	148_0633
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	COLLINS BURGANS
Surname:	CRANSBERRY	Surname:	CROWE	Surname:	CULHANE
Grave No:	190	Grave No:	36	Grave No:	22
Photo No:	148_0682	Photo No:	148_0586	Photo No:	148_0573
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	TOTAL HAND
Surname:	CULHANE	Surname:	CULHANE	Surname:	DALY
Grave No:	32	Grave No:	48	Grave No:	31
Photo No:	148_0582	Photo No:	148_0594	Photo No:	148_0581
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	DAIN

Surname:	DALY	Surname:	DEE	Surname:	DEE
Grave No:		Grave No:		Grave No:	
Photo No:	148_0678	Photo No:	148_0593	Photo No:	148_0640
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	DEEGAN	Surname:	DEEGAN	Surname:	DEEGAN
Grave No:	104	Grave No:	106	Grave No:	107
Photo No:	148_0635	Photo No:	148_0636	Photo No:	148_0637
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
			DACAI		A A
Surname:	DILLANE	Surname:	EDGEWORTH	Surname:	ENRIGHT
Grave No:	97	Grave No:	105	Grave No:	23
Photo No:	148_0630	Photo No:	148_0636	Photo No:	148_0574
Photo:	AND THE STATE OF T	Photo:	The Court of the C	Photo:	"Manager and are all and a second and a seco
Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	ENRIGHT
Grave No:	45	Grave No:	49	Grave No:	127
Photo No:	148_0591	Photo No:	148_0595	Photo No:	148_0649
Photo:	la Laure Remon Comment	Photo:		Photo:	

Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	ENRIGHT
Grave No:	128	Grave No:	129	Grave No:	139
Photo No:	148_0650	Photo No:	148_0651	Photo No:	148_0658
Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:		Photo:	The state of the s
Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	FINUCEN	Surname:	FITZMAURICE
Grave No:	167	Grave No:	85	Grave No:	108
Photo No:	148_0674	Photo No:	148_0620	Photo No:	148_0638
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	Lang Bangara Lang Bang Bang Bang Bang Bang Bang Bang B
Surname:	FITZZELLE	Surname:	FLAVIN	Surname:	FLAVIN
Grave No:	195	Grave No:	93	Grave No:	94
Photo No:	148_0683	Photo No:	148_0626	Photo No:	148_0627
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	The state of the s
Surname:	FLAVIN	Surname:	FLAVIN	Surname:	FLAVIN
Grave No:	148	Grave No:	149	Grave No:	150
Photo No:	148_0661	Photo No:	148_0662	Photo No:	148_0663
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	

Surname:	FLAVIN	Surname:	FLAVIN	Surname:	GALVIN
Grave No:		Grave No:	160	Grave No:	
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	GILHOOLY	Surname:	HANRAHAN	Surname:	HANRAHAN
Grave No:	60	Grave No:	17	Grave No:	115
Photo No:	148_0600	Photo No:	148_0568	Photo No:	148_0643
Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:		Photo:	The state of the s
Surname:	HANRAHAN	Surname:	HANRAHAN	Surname:	HANRAHAN
Grave No:	116	Grave No:	117	Grave No:	118
Photo No:	148_0644	Photo No:	148_0645	Photo No:	148_0646
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	HANRAHAN	Surname:	HANRAHAN	Surname:	HANRAHAN
Grave No:	135	Grave No:	137	Grave No:	138
Photo No:	148_0655	Photo No:	148_0656	Photo No:	148_0657
	CALL STATE OF THE	Photo:	A 41-13-	Photo:	

Surname:	HEALY	Surname:	НЕАРНҮ	Surname:	НЕАРНҮ
Grave No:	52	Grave No:	29	Grave No:	30
Photo No:	148_0598	Photo No:	148_0580	Photo No:	148_0580
Photo:		Photo:	ILAPIN HAPIN	Photo:	THATTY HEATTY
Surname:	НЕАРНҮ	Surname:	НЕАРНҮ	Surname:	НЕАРНҮ
Grave No:	34	Grave No:	35	Grave No:	109
Photo No:	148_0584	Photo No:	148_0585	Photo No:	148_0639
Photo:	THE APPLY	Photo:	Service Servic	Photo:	
Surname:	HENNESSY	Surname:	ILLEGIBLE	Surname:	ILLEGIBLE
Grave No:	174	Grave No:	76	Grave No:	81
Photo No:	148_0678	Photo No:	148_0612	Photo No:	148_0617
Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	ILLEGIBLE	Surname:	ILLEGIBLE	Surname:	ILLEGIBLE
Grave No:	126	Grave No:	172	Grave No:	199
Photo No:	148_0648	Photo No:	148_0677	Photo No:	148_0685
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	

Surname:	KEANE	Surname:	KEANE	Surname:	KEANE
Grave No:	2	Grave No:	86	Grave No:	90
Photo No:	148_0558	Photo No:	148_0621	Photo No:	148_0623
Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	KEANE	Surname:	KEARNEY	Surname:	KENNELY
Grave No:	91	Grave No:	61	Grave No:	134
Photo No:	148_0624	Photo No:	148_0601	Photo No:	148_0654
Photo:	For Formation and Property of the Property of	Photo:	CI NIT	Photo:	
Surname:	LACEY	Surname:	LACEY	Surname:	LAVERY
Grave No:	63	Grave No:	64	Grave No:	132
Photo No:	148_0603	Photo No:	148_0604	Photo No:	148_0652
Photo:	Is Complicated for Transaction of Tr	Photo:	CLASED	Photo:	
Surname:	LAVERY	Surname:	LIUHKA	Surname:	LONG
Grave No:	133	Grave No:	92	Grave No:	14
Photo No:	148_0653	Photo No:	148_0625	Photo No:	148_0565
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	In Lines Where of Common Lines

Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	MAHONY	Surname:	MAHONY
Grave No:	16	Grave No:	113	Grave No:	140
Photo No:	148_0567	Photo No:	148_0641	Photo No:	148_0659
Photo:	Collection measure. Self-time from the self-time f	Photo:	Marine Ma	Photo:	
Surname:	MAYES	Surname:	MC CABE	Surname:	MC ENTEE
Grave No:	82	Grave No:	114	Grave No:	96
Photo No:	148_0619	Photo No:	148_0642	Photo No:	148_0629
Photo:	METERS OF STATE OF ST	Photo:	Construction of the constr	Photo:	MALENTIE E
Surname:	MC LOUGHLIN	Surname:	MC NAMARA	Surname:	MOLONEY
Grave No:	51	Grave No:	75	Grave No:	158
Photo No:	148_0597	Photo No:	148_0611	Photo No:	148_0670
Photo:	The second secon	Photo:		Photo:	Management of the state of the
Surname:	MORIARTY	Surname:	MORIARTY	Surname:	MORIARTY
Grave No:	13	Grave No:	21	Grave No:	170
Photo No:	148_0564	Photo No:	148_0572	Photo No:	148_0675
Photo:		Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:	

Surname:	MORONEY	Surname:	MORONEY	Surname:	MOYNIHAN
Grave No:	8	Grave No:	89	Grave No:	62
Photo No:	148_0562	Photo No:	148_0622	Photo No:	148_0602
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	MULVIHILL	Surname:	MULVIHILL	Surname:	MULVIHILL
Grave No:	20	Grave No:	24	Grave No:	67
Photo No:	148_0571	Photo No:	148_0575	Photo No:	148_0606
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	India Base of Manager
Surname:	MULVIHILL	C	MURPHY	Surname:	MALIDDLIN
	MOLVIHILL	Surname:	MORPHI	Surname.	MURPHY
Grave No:		Grave No:			77
	95		44		77
Grave No:	95	Grave No:	44	Grave No:	77
Grave No: Photo No:	95	Grave No: Photo No:	44	Grave No: Photo No:	77
Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	95 148_0628 NEVILLE	Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	148_0590	Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	77 148_0613
Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	95 148_0628 NEVILLE 98	Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	148_0590 NEVILLE	Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	77 148_0613 NOLAN 26

Surname:	NOLAN	Surname:	O'CARROLL	Surname:	O'CARROLL
Grave No:		Grave No:		Grave No:	179
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	
Photo:	140_0333	Photo:	TORIANTY TORIAN	Photo:	140_00/3
Surname:	O'CONNOR	Surname:	O'CONNOR	Surname:	O'CONNOR
Grave No:	4	Grave No:	5	Grave No:	119
Photo No:	148_0559	Photo No:	148_0559	Photo No:	148_0647
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	O'CONNOR	Surname:	O'CONNOR	Surname:	O'CONNOR
Grave No:	120	Grave No:	136	Grave No:	180
Photo No:	148_0647	Photo No:	148_0655	Photo No:	148_0680
Photo:		Photo:	MATTHE TRANS RATHER TRANS REPORT OF THE TRANS MARKET O'COMUN BRIDGE TOOLS ALL FORGER ALL FORGER OLD THE TOOLS OLD T	Photo:	
Surname:	O'FLAHERTY	Surname:	O'HALLORAN	Surname:	O'HALLORAN
Grave No:	6	Grave No:	37	Grave No:	38
Photo No:	148_0560	Photo No:	148_0587	Photo No:	148_0588
Photo:	Final Action of the Control of the C	Photo:	p programmer p p programmer p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	Photo:	OHALOSAN

Surname:	O'MAHONY	Surname:	O'MAHONY	Surname:	O'SULLIVAN
Grave No:	3	Grave No:	141	Grave No:	159
Photo No:	148_0559	Photo No:	148_0660	Photo No:	148_0671
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	ROCHE	Surname:	SHANAHAN	Surname:	STACK
Grave No:	46	Grave No:	50	Grave No:	12
Photo No:	148_0592	Photo No:	148_0596	Photo No:	148_0563
Photo:	The latest and the la	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	TIMS	Surname:	WALLACE	Surname:	WHYTE
Grave No:	197	Grave No:	151	Grave No:	102
Photo No:	148_0684	Photo No:	148_0664	Photo No:	148_0634
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	No. Long Board Of The Market State of The Control o
Surname:	WYNNE-FITZMAURIC	Surname:	YOUNG		
Grave No:	15	Grave No:	39		
Photo No:	148_0566	Photo No:	148_0589		
Photo:	or paid blamp on	Photo:			

15. Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones

Grave No	Notes
grave No	
10	
11	
40	
41	
42	
43	
53	
54	
55	
57	
58	
59	
65	
66	
68	
69	
71	
80	
83	
84	
87	
88	
101	
103	
110	
111	
121	
122	
123 124	
124	
130	
131	
142	
143	
144	
145	
146	
147	
161	
162	
164	
165	
166	
168	

Grave No Notes
169
173
176
177
178
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
191
192
193
194
196
198

16. Appendix 5 Grave Slabs

Surname:	CRESSWELL	Surname:	COLLIS	Surname:	DEXTER
Grave No:	269	Grave No:	78	Grave No:	181
Photo No:	IMG_1145	Photo No:	148_0614	Photo No:	148_0681
Photo:		Photo:	business and the second of the	Photo:	
Surname:	SANDES	Surname:	ILLEGIBLE		
Grave No:	229	Grave No:	234		
Photo No:	148_0692	Photo No:	148_0693		
Photo:		Photo:			