Archaeological Survey, Ballinakilly Graveyard, Glenbeigh, Co. Kerry.

October 2008

Client: The Heritage Office,

Kerry County Council,

County Buildings,

Ratass, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

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Townland: Ballynakilly Lower, baile na cille-church town
Parish: Glanbehy-Glenbeagh
Barony: Iveragh
Local name of graveyard: Ballinakilly
NGR: 65040, 87810
RMP No.: KE063-022
No. of named tombs: 1
No. of unnamed tombs: 2
No. of inscribed headstones: 272
No. of unnamed headstones: 8
No. of unnamed grave-markers: 207
No. of architectural fragments: 0
No. of cross slabs: 5

1. Introduction

Ballinakilly 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 - 6). 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

Ballinakilly graveyard is located in the townland of Ballynakilly Lower, situated *c*. 3.5km southwest of Glenbeigh village (Figure 2).

The graveyard is situated 1km south of the N70 the main Tralee-Cahersiveen road, and to the south of a third class road.

The narrow approach widens considerably outside the graveyard allowing turning space and parking for a small number of vehicles.

Comprising of two sections on either side of the ruined original parish church, the older section is located to the east (Plate 1) and the modern extension to the west (Plate 2).

There is no internal dividing wall between the two areas and visitors can move freely between the two sections.

There is no service tap.

There are no formal refuse facilities.

The older section of the graveyard has reached its capacity while there is ample room in the modern extended area for future burials. The unused space in the extension has not been maintained regularly.

A stone altar, dedicated to the memory of Caoimhe Griffin Purcell (ref. no. 93), is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the extension.

A number of trees such as holly and yew are growing within the graveyard and a cherry blossom tree has been planted relatively recently adjacent to the altar.

There are extensive views in all directions, but particularly to the west, from the burial ground.

Ballinakilly is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE063-022 classified as a *'church site and graveyard'* with a sub classification of KE063-022:01 a *'grave-marker'* (Figure 3).

3. Boundaries

The graveyard is bounded by a drystone rubble limestone and sandstone wall on the north, east and part of the south (Plate 3) with the remainder of the boundary comprising a mature hedgerow and overgrown drystone wall. The western boundary is composed of an overgrown drystone rubble wall and mature hedgerow. The drystone wall is capped with a layer of cement for the majority of its circumference and is in a poor state. Debris from graves, such as wreaths and plastic containers, is littered along the western and southern boundaries.

The original western boundary of the older graveyard has been almost fully removed to allow internal access between the two areas. The remains of this wall can be seen running north-south from the entrance to the modern extension.

3.1 Recommendations

The cement capping on the boundary wall should be removed and replaced with coping suitable for its original construction.

Formal refuse facilities should be provided for the two areas of the graveyard, most likely at the two entrance points, to prevent further dumping within the burial ground.

4. Entrance

Two separate entrances exist for the two areas of the graveyard but there is no internal division between the two areas allowing visitors to move freely between the two areas.

Access/egress to the modern area is gained through a modern cast iron gate set between two rubble sandstone and shale piers with half barrel capping (Plate 4). The piers measure $1.45m \times 0.57m \times 0.6m$. A concrete squeeze stile is located to the immediate east of the gate.

Access/egress to the older area is gained through an original rusted iron gate set between two rubble sandstone and limestone piers capped with slate saddle coping (Plate 5). A step-stile is located to the immediate west of this gate and comprises 3 sandstone steps on the exterior and interior.

4.1 Recommendations

The original iron entrance gate of the older area should be treated for rust to prevent its further deterioration.

The interior uppermost step of the step-stile is loose and should be fixed as soon as possible to prevent an accident.

5. Pathways

Formal gravel pathways service the existing burials in the modern section of the graveyard (Plate 2). Some of the pathways have become heavily overgrown with weeds and shrubs from nearby graves.

There are no formal pathways in the older section of the graveyard but grass worn paths meander through the burial ground.

5.1 Recommendations

The formal gravel pathways should be removed of overgrowth to prevent their deterioration.

The formal pathways should be extended into the grassy area where burials have yet to take place to ensure that this area of the grounds will not deteriorate and will aid in the mainte-

nance of the graveyard, as well as ensuring that grave plots will be kept in order.

The formal pathway should also be extended to the altar in the southeastern corner of the extension to create a focus towards it as it is currently not readily apparent within the grounds.

6. Desire Lines

The establishing of additional formal paths does not appear to be feasible in the older area of the graveyard given the level of irregularly disposed burial markers and the ad hoc locations of the grave plots as well as undulating and collapsed ground exacerbated by a profuse verdure of grass and brambles.

The grass would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent of the burial markers and nature of collapse. Potential desire lines and safe but meandering pathways could then be designed based on an updated plan. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

7. Named Tombs

One named tomb was recorded within the graveyard (Plate 6).

The Foley tomb (ref. no. 548) dates to 1826 and is almost centrally located in the older part of the burial ground.

It is in a relatively good state of preservation with the exception of its overgrowth in places by grass, which is to be expected considering its antiquity.

Loose rubble stone, which does not appear to originate from the tomb, has been piled on its southern side.

7.1 Recommendations

The overgrowth on the Foley tomb should be cut back and removed.

The tomb should then be repaired and repointed sensitive to its original construction.

The overgrowth 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 supervision.

The loose rubble stone which has been piled on the tomb's southern side should be removed.

8. Unnamed tombs

A possible two unnamed tombs were recorded within the graveyard.

While one tomb could definitely be identified, a second may or may not exist under a mound of rubble.

The definite tomb (ref. no. 549) was partially concealed and obscured by a mound of rubble stone (Plate 7). It appeared to be constructed of drystone limestone rubble stone.

The second possible tomb (ref. no. 550) was located to the southeast of this tomb, and it was unclear whether a tomb was located beneath the mound of rubble stone (Plate 8).

8.2 Recommendations

Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the tombs have been concealed and masked by mounds of rubble stone.

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

The tombs can then be reconstructed and repaired. It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these tombs and this information should be collected.

All work on the tombs may require Ministerial Consent.

9. Inscribed Headstones & Grave plots

A total of 272 inscribed headstones were recorded across both the old and new areas of Ballinakilly graveyard.

The Moynihan grave (ref. no. 43) has partially collapsed on the northern side.

The Grady grave (ref. no. 148) located within the church interior, has a broken headstone.

The Massey grave (ref. no. 67), the Griffin grave (ref. no. 173 & 174), the Riordan grave (ref. no. 260), the Foley grave (ref. no. 307), the Taylor and O' Shea grave (ref. no. 357), the Golden grave (ref. no. 374), the Griffin grave (ref. no. 376) and the Mac Eoin grave (ref. no. 388) are overgrown to varying degrees and the metal railings are also in a poor state of preservation.

The Riordan headstone (ref. no. 545) is extant at an angle of 45° in danger of falling over.

The oldest named headstone was inscribed with the name of Moriarty (ref. no. 152) and dated to 1782 (Plate 9).

9.1 Recommendations

The partially collapsed grave no. 43 should be repaired to prevent further collapse.

The overgrown plots and metal railings for graves no. 67, 173, 174, 260, 307, 357, 374, 376 and 388 should be removed of their excess vegetation and the metal railings conserved using suitable treatments and then made good.

10. Unnamed Headstones & Grave plots

Eight unnamed headstones and eight unnamed grave plots were recorded within the graveyard; the latter were located in the modern extension and the plots possibly represent multiple interments which are not denoted by a headstone or temporary name plaque.

The unnamed headstones are mainly composed of 19th century and modern headstones from which the engraving has eroded, as well as modern graves for which 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 and attached A1 plan).

10.1 Recommendations

The names of the unnamed plots should be gathered from locals and temporary name plaques put in place until formal headstones can be erected.

11. Unnamed Gravemarkers

207 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 shape cut into the

stone, often at the top of the stone.

A large quantity of the gravemarkers have associated footer stones.

Gravemarkers are grouped together with the unnamed headstones on the plan of the graveyard (Figure 1 and attached A1 plan)

12. Cross Slabs

Five cross slabs were recorded within the grounds of the older section of the graveyard.

Cross slab no. 183 is located to the northeast of the church. Measuring 0.5m x 0.49m x 0.04m, the sandstone slab is listing slightly to the south. A plain Latin cross was inscribed on its eastern face (Plate 10).

Cross slab no. 429 is located to the south of the church. Measuring $0.56m \times 0.22m \times 0.04m$, the slightly tapering rectangular sandstone slab is inscribed with a lightly inscribed plain latin cross with expanded T bar terminals. This cross may actually be a footer for grave no. 459 as it is not inscribed on a crude rubble stone, which is often the case for cross slabs (Plate 11). Cross slab no. 430 is situated to the immediate south of cross no. 429. Measuring $0.62m \times 0.32m \times 0.035m$, this cross is identical to its neighbour in terms of design and type of stone used (Plate 12). It may act as a footer for grave no. 460.

Cross no. 434 is located south of crosses 429 and 430. Measuring 0.67m x 0.58m x 0.03m, the slab is inscribed with a small plain cross with expanded terminals on its western side (Plate 13).

Cross slab no. 462 is situated to the south of the church. Measuring $0.4m \times 0.29m \times 0.04m$, the sandstone slab has the partial remains of a simple lightly incised, possibly equal armed, cross with T bat terminals inscribed on its western side (Plate 14). It is similar in style and stone type to crosses 429 and 430.

The lightly inscribed and similar cross motifs and shape and form of the slabs of nos.429 and 430 indicate a rather late date and are unlikely to be early medieval. However, they do reflect a form of vernacular grave slab design by some unknown mason or individual.

13. Dangerous areas of ground or collapse

The interior of the older part of the graveyard is undulating due to the quantity of burials as well as the verdure of grass which has concealed a number of gravemarkers. Additionally, several of these older graves denoted by gravemarkers have sunken or collapsed to varying degrees which add to the irregular ground surface. This section of the graveyard was found to be a hazard to traverse even when due care was taken as part of the survey, and can be considered dangerous for visitors, especially the elderly, to the burial ground.

13.1 Recommendation

The grass would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent of the burial markers and nature of collapse. It may be then possible to create some formal pathways between the grave plots and gravemarkers. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

14. Description of buildings within Ballinakilly graveyard

Ballinakilly parish church (Plate 15) was recorded as part of the Iveragh Peninsula Archaeological Survey (O' Sullivan & Sheehan 1996, 351):

"...The parish church was recorded as being in ruins in 1756 (Smith 1756, 70)...The poorly preserved, rectangular remains of this church stand in a graveyard on the E side of the Behy river, and measure 12.6m x 6.2m internally. The rubble-built, ivy clad walls survive to a maximum height of 1.9m and area 1m thick. There is a 1.2m wide entrance gap towards the W end of the S wall. A large number of burials occupy its interior, while outside are numerous low upright slabs, some of which bear simple crosses. An inscribed grave-marker in the interior of the church carries a date of 1710". The church was also surveyed in 1841 by A. Curry who apart from noting all its relict dimensions states that 'All its features are destroyed' (O'Donovan 1841, 151-2).

The survey undertaken in 2008 recorded some additional information other than that included in the Iveragh publication (O' Sullivan & Sheehan, 1996).

The northern wall of the church, towards its northeastern end, has a dramatic increase in width from 1m to 2m (Plate 16) from the collecting and adding to it of quantities of stone for some unknown purpose. The added stone seems to blend seamlessly into the original construction and masks the earlier fabric.

While there is a breach in the eastern wall allowing access into the church, the actual origi-

nal entrance is located in the southern wall. Two small, low-set overgrown stone walls, lead southwards from the entrance creating a hall or porch type aspect to the church entrance (Plate 17). This is not referred to in the survey, nor is it evident in the 1st edition OS map 1842 (Figure 4). The walls are easily missed given their overgrown nature, and their purpose is unclear. However, it may be that upon archaeological investigation these walls may turn out to be unrelated to the church construction.

An unnamed burial is located immediately inside the entrance to the church.

The inscribed gravemarker dating to 1710 was not apparent on the day of the survey. A relatively recent interment has taken place within an existing plot within the church interior.

14.1 Recommendations

The dumping or placing of stones on the fabric of the church should be discontinued. Ultimately, if possible, the additional stones should be removed under archaeological supervision. No further burials, except within existing formalised grave-plots, should be permitted within the church interior.

The vegetation cover should be removed under archaeological supervision and the exposed fabric recorded. The structure can then be repaired and made good. Where possible and in principle, all original fabric should be re-used or similar substitutes sourced and matched. The removal of vegetation cover may also help to explain the dramatic width of the eastern end of the northern elevation.

The ruined church should be preserved and protected. The building should be securely fenced off during construction works in case of accidental damage.

15. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Ballinakilly graveyard

- The cement capping on the boundary wall should be removed and replaced with coping suitable for its original construction.
- Formal refuse facilities should be provided for the two areas of the graveyard, most likely at the two entrance points, to prevent further dumping within the burial ground.
- The original iron entrance gate of the older area should be treated for rust to prevent its further deterioration.
- The interior uppermost step of the step-stile is loose and should be fixed as soon as possible to prevent an accident.
- The formal gravel pathways of the modern extension should be removed of overgrowth to prevent their deterioration.
- The formal gravel pathways should be extended into the grassy area where burials have yet to take place to ensure that this area of the grounds will not deteriorate and will aid in the maintenance of the graveyard, as well as ensuring that grave plots will be kept in order.
- The formal pathway should also be extended to the altar in the southeastern corner of the extension to create a focus towards it as it is currently not readily apparent within the grounds.
- The overgrowth on the Foley tomb should be cut back and removed and the tomb repaired and repointed sensitive to its original construction. The loose rubble stone which has been piled on the tomb's southern side should also be removed.
- Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the unnamed tombs have been concealed and masked by mounds of rubble stone.
- All vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed.
- The unnamed tombs can then be reconstructed and repaired. It is likely that local
 information would furnish the names associated with these tombs and this information should be collected.
- All work on the tombs and graves may require Ministerial Consent.
- The partially collapsed grave no. 43 should be repaired to prevent further collapse.
- The overgrown plots and metal railings for graves no. 67, 173, 174, 260, 307, 357, 374, 376 and 387 should be removed of their excess vegetation and the metal railings

conserved using suitable treatments and then made good.

- The names of the unnamed plots should be gathered from locals and temporary crosses put in place until formal headstones can be erected. No further burials, except within existing formalised grave-plots, should be permitted within the church interior.
- The vegetation cover concealing the church ruins should be removed under archaeological supervision and the exposed fabric recorded. The structure can then be repaired and made good. Where possible and in principle, all original fabric should be re-used or similar substitutes sourced and matched.
- The ruined church should be preserved and protected. The building should be securely fenced off during construction works in case of accidental damage. The removal of vegetation cover may also help to explain the dramatic width of the eastern end of the northern elevation.
- 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 west of the step stile 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 Ballinakilly 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 Ballinakilly 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.

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County Kerry Development Plan, Draft, 2003-2009.

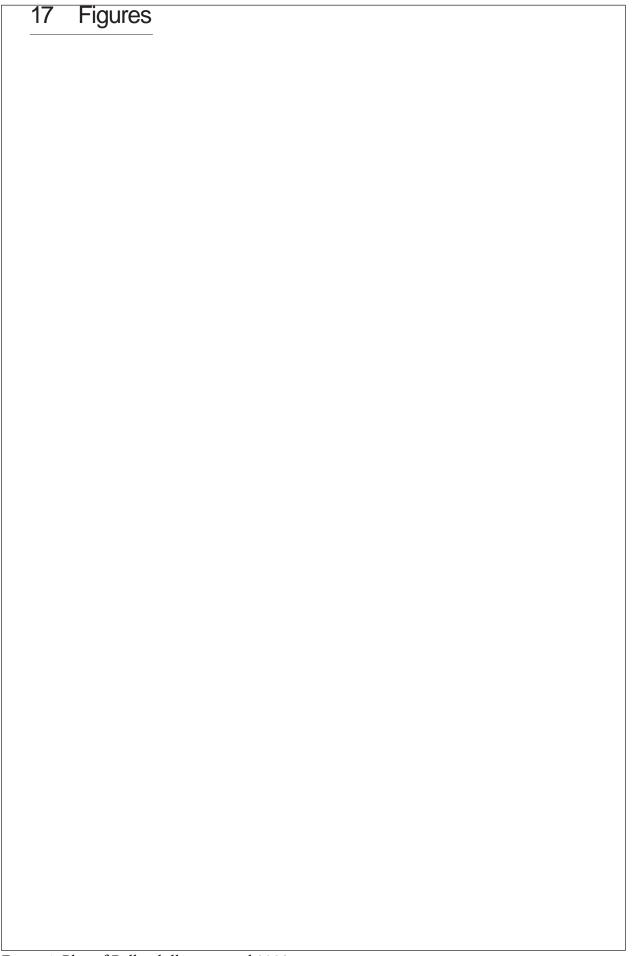


Figure 1: Plan of Ballinakilly graveyard 2008.

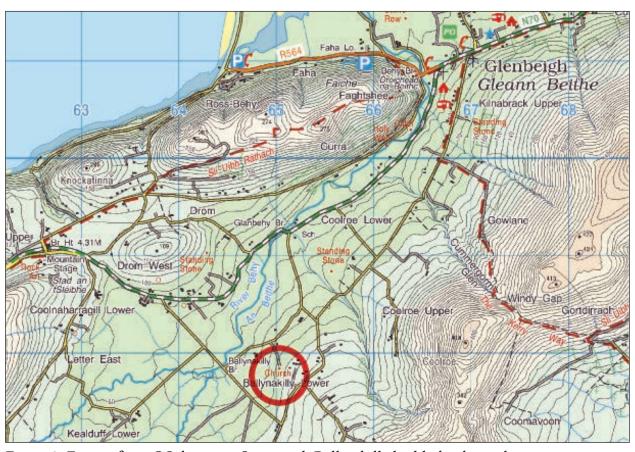


Figure 2: Extract from OS discovery Series with Ballinakilly highlighted in red.

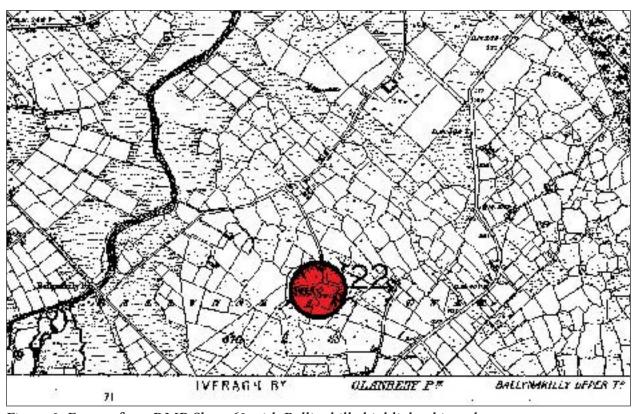


Figure 3: Extract from RMP Sheet 63 with Ballinakilly highlighted in red.



Figure 4: Extract from 1st edition OS map 1842.

18 Plates



Plate 1: View of older part of Ballinakilly graveyard



Plate 2: View of modern extension to Ballinakilly graveyard



Plate 3: View of northern boundary wall, from west



Plate 4: Interior view of entrance and squeeze-stile to modern extension



Plate 5: Interior view of entrance and step-stile to old graveyard



Plate 6: View of the Foley tomb (ref. no. 548) from southeast



Plate 7: View of unnamed tomb (ref. no. 549) from southwest



Plate 8: View of possible concealed unnamed tomb (ref. no. 550), from southwest



Plate 9: View of earliest dated headstone (ref. no. 152) bearing the name Moriarty and dating to 1782



Plate 10: View of Cross Slab (ref. no. 183) from east



Plate 11: View of Cross Slab (ref. no. 429) from west



Plate 12: View of Cross Slab (ref. no. 430) from west



Plate 13: View of Cross Slab (ref. no. 434) from west



Plate 14: View of Cross Slab (ref. no. 462) from west



Plate 15 View of Ballinakilly Church from northeast

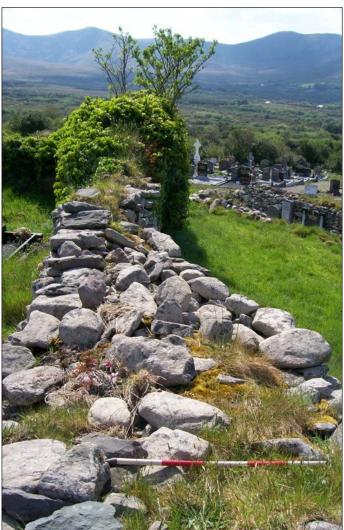


Plate 16: View of northern elevation of church from east



Plate 17: View of small, low-set overgrown walls leading from the entrance to the church in the southern elevation, from south

19 Appendix 1 Named Tombs



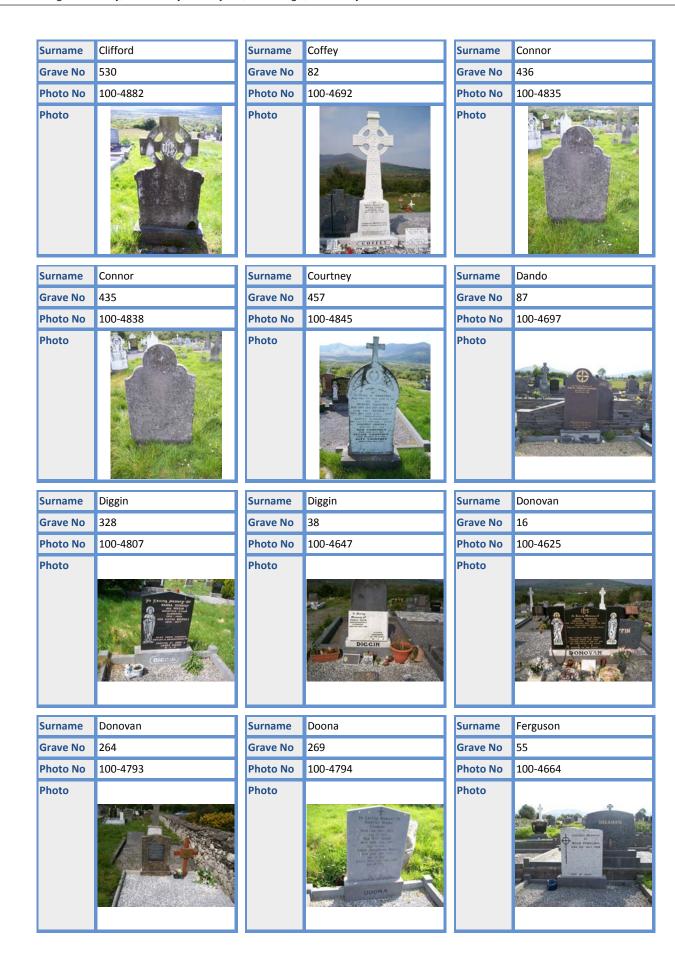
20 Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs



21 Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones



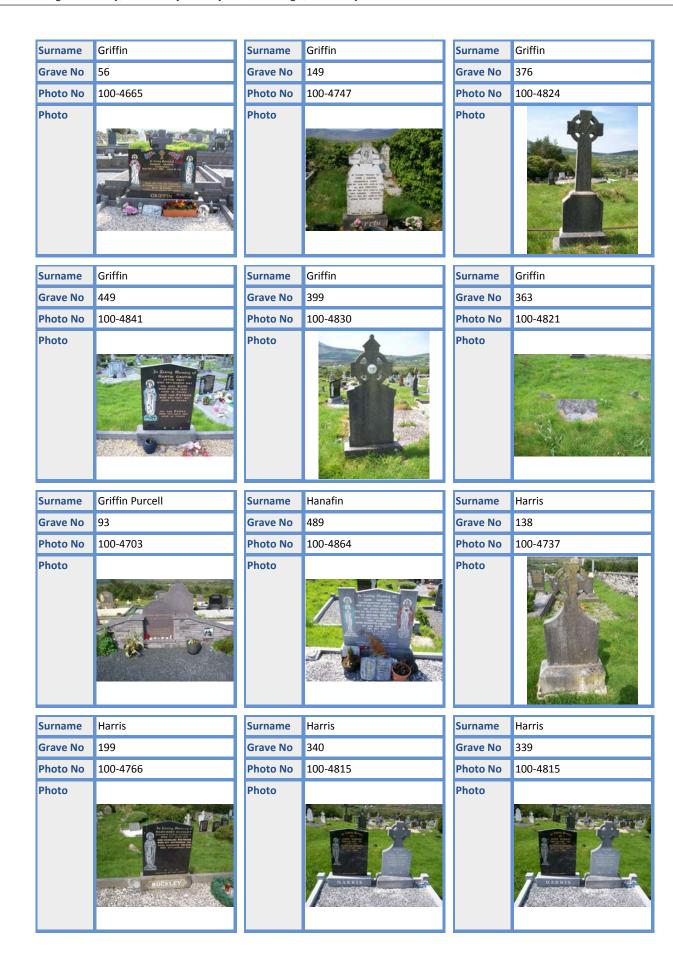






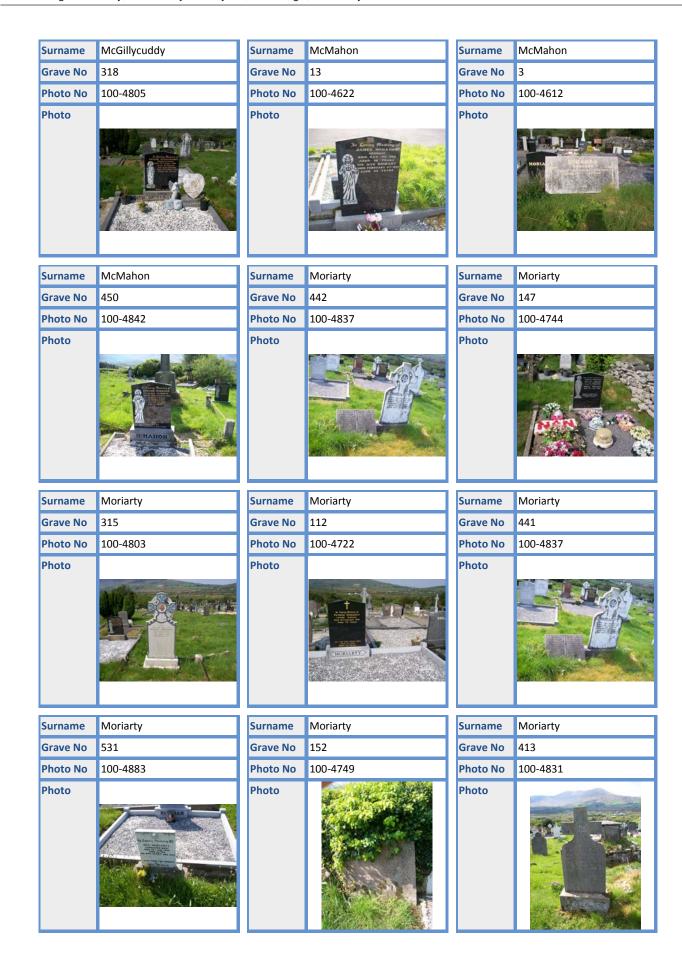




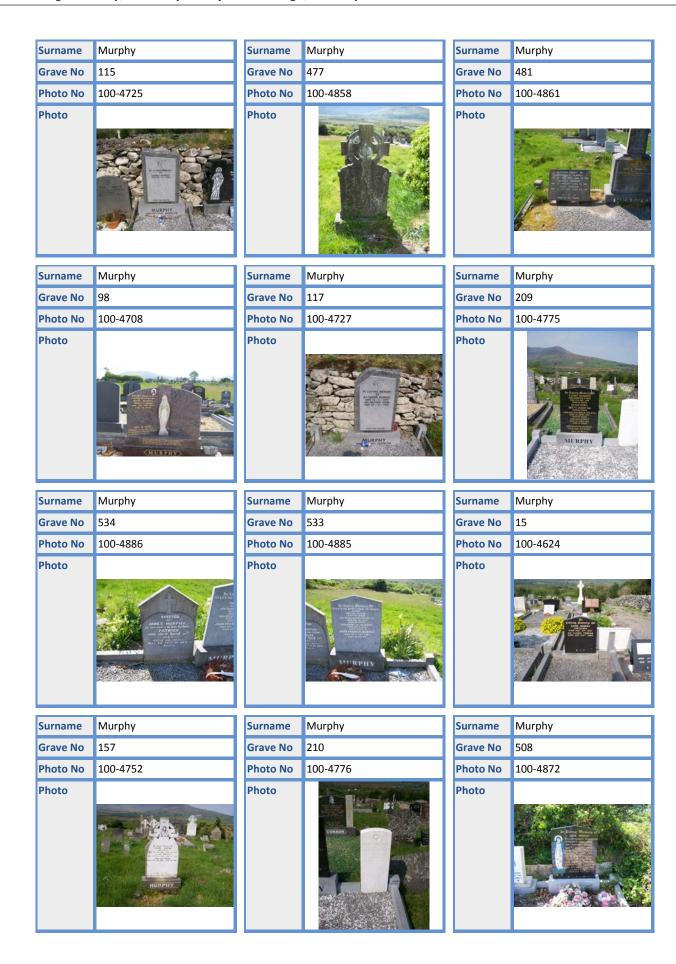








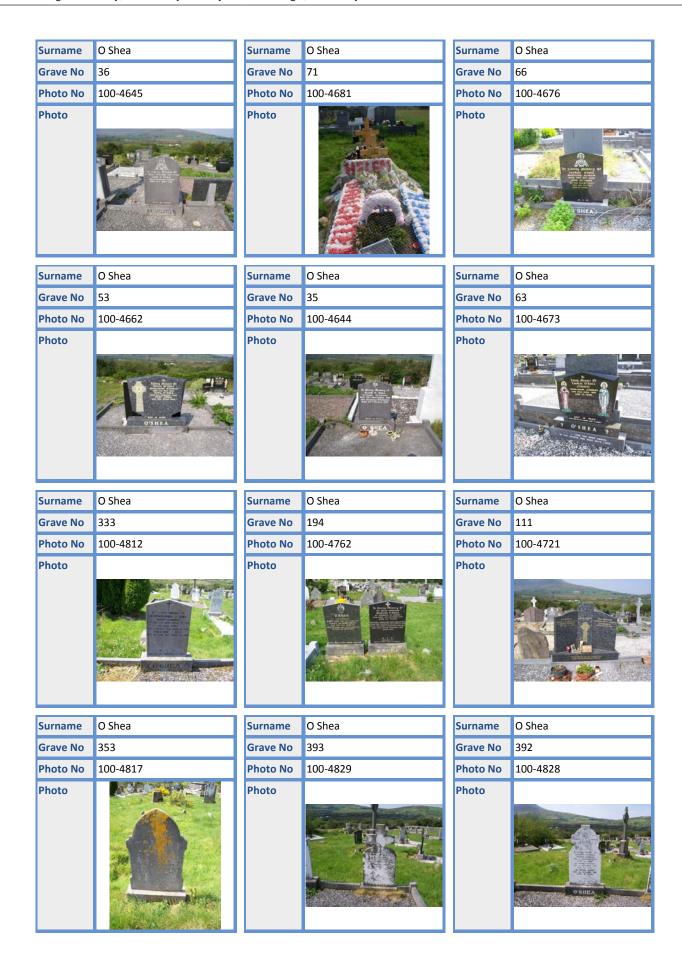










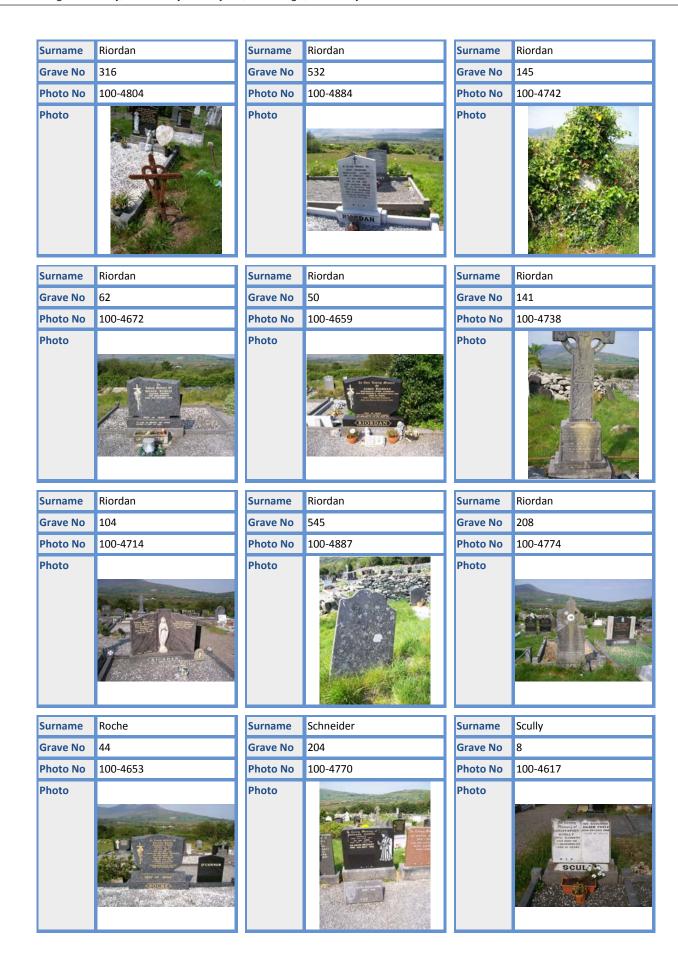


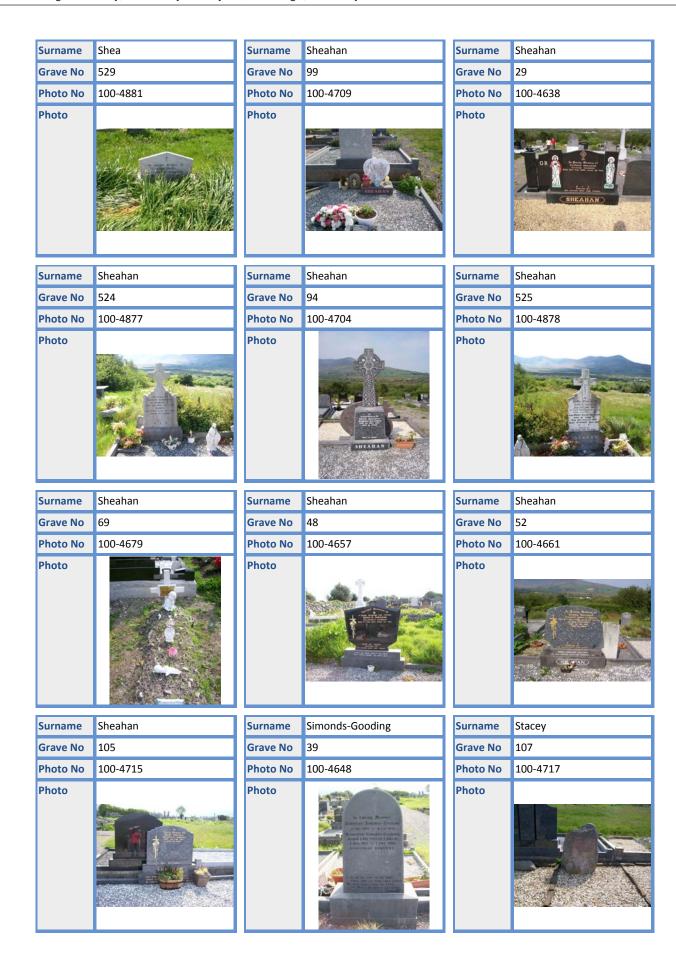


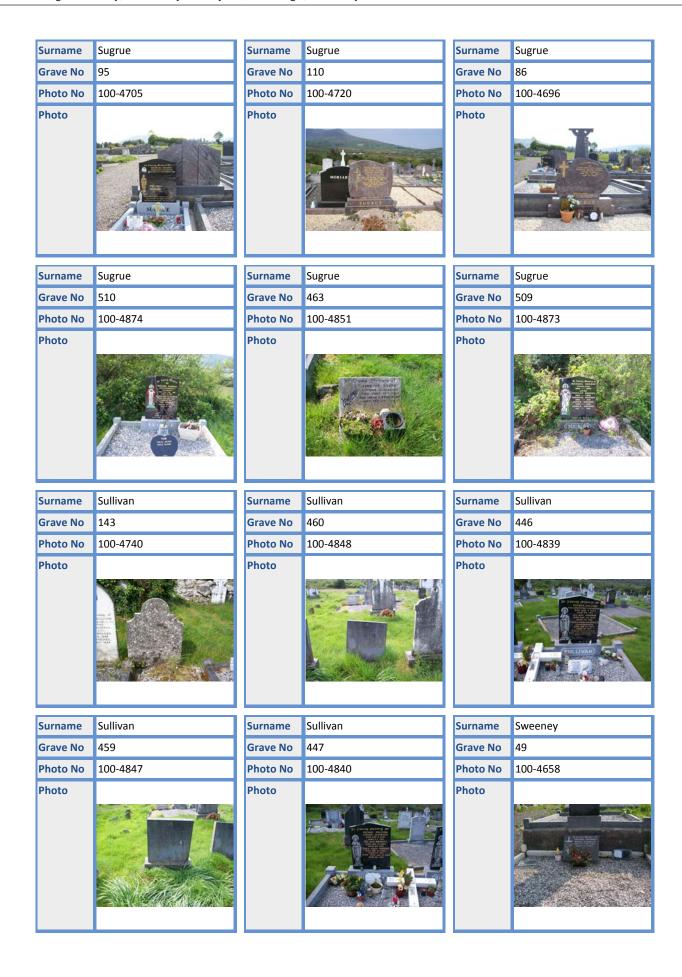
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Surname	Sweeney
Grave No	486
Photo No	100-4863
Photo	

Surname	Sweeney
Grave No	485
Photo No	100-4862
Photo	THE PARTY OF THE P

Surname	Sweeney
Grave No	83
Photo No	100-4693
Photo	



Surname	Taylor & O Shea
Grave No	357
Photo No	100-4818
Photo	

Surname	Wilson
Grave No	31
Photo No	100-4640
Photo	

Surname	Young
Grave No	121
Photo No	100-4731
Photo	Ja Carry Manery Jacob Physics Control of the Contr

22 Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones and Gravemarkers

Grave No.		Photo No.
123	Grave Marker	
125	Grave Marker	
126	Grave Marker	
128	Grave Marker	
129	Grave Marker	
130	Grave Marker	
131	Grave Marker	
132	Grave Marker	
133	Grave Marker	
134	Grave Marker	
135	Grave Marker	
139	Grave Marker	
158	Grave Marker	
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191	Grave Marker	
200	Steel Cross	100-4768
201	Grave Marker	

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
211	Grave Marker	
213	Grave Marker	
214	Steel Cross	100-4777
222	Grave Marker	
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Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
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278	Grave Marker	
279	Steel Cross	
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291	Grave Marker	
292	Grave Marker	
295	Steel Cross	
296	Grave Marker	
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Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
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338	Grave Marker	
342	Grave Marker	
345	Grave Marker	
346	Grave Marker	
347	Grave Marker	
348	Steel Cross	
349	Grave Marker	
350	Steel Cross	
351	Grave Marker	
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365	Grave Marker	
366	Grave Marker	
369	Grave Marker	
370	Steel Cross	
372	Grave Marker	
375	Grave Marker	
377	Grave Marker	
378	Grave Marker	
380	Grave Marker	
383	Grave Marker	
385	Steel Cross	100-4826
386	Grave Marker	
394	Grave Marker	
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Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
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Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
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540	Grave Marker	
541	Grave Marker	

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
542	Grave Marker	
543	Grave Marker	
544	Grave Marker	

23 Appendix 5 Altar and Rubble







24 Appendix 6 Cross Slabs

