

Archaeological Survey,
Ballywiheen Church & Graveyard,
Ballineanig-Churchquarter,
Co. Kerry.

September 2007

Client: The Heritage Office,
Kerry County Council,
County Buildings,
Ratass,
Tralee,
Co. Kerry.

RMP No.: KE042-103

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1 Introduction

Ballywiheen 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 and these numbers are illustrated on the attached A1 plan. A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendices 1-5). Photographs of the features within the graveyard are referenced in the appendices and all photographs are provided on the attached disc.

The survey was undertaken in September 2007 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.

Townland:	Ballineanig-Churchquarter
Parish:	Marhin
Barony:	Corkaguiny
Local name of graveyard:	Ballywiheen
NGR:	036190, 103650
RMP No.:	KE042-103
No. of named tombs:	2
No. of unnamed tombs:	12
No. of inscribed headstones:	34
No. of unnamed headstones:	38
No. of unnamed grave-markers:	24
No. of architectural fragments:	0
No. of cross slabs:	8

2 Site Location & Description

Ballywiheen church and graveyard is located within the townland of Ballineanig Church-quarter, c.1km southeast of Ballyferriter village on the Dingle Peninsula, (Figure 2, Plate 1). Ballywiheen is recorded in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) as KE042-103 as 'ecclesiastical remains' with sub-classifications of KE042-103:01 church, KE042-103:02 graveyard, KE042-103:03 font and KE042-103:04 cross-inscribed stone (Figure 3).

The graveyard is situated on the lower eastern slopes of Ballineanig Hill set back c.200m from a sweeping bend of the Ventry to Ballyferriter road.

The Kerry County Council identifying sign for the graveyard is thrown on the grass inside the roadside entrance gates of the graveyard.

The grounds and grave plots and trackway do not appear to be actively maintained on a regular basis.

There are no trees or cultivated plants growing within the graveyard which slopes from west to east and is irregular in nature, most likely due to obscured and overgrown grave-markers (Plate 2).

There are extensive views from the graveyard with Smerwick Harbour visible to the north while to the west-southwest, Cruach Mhárthain can be seen.

The ruined church is located centrally within the graveyard and there is an obvious bias of more recent, modern graves to its north and older graves to its south.

The roadside entrance gate is difficult to open due to overgrowth and the approach to the grounds is over what was originally a gravel trackway but is now overgrown with grass and neglected (Plate 3).

3 Boundaries

The graveyard is bounded by low drystone walls of local sandstone with additional sheep-wire fencing (Plate 4).

Flat sandstone capping slabs are laid across the top of the wall. The wall varies in height but is, in general, 1.1m high and a thickness of 0.75m. Some concrete is set between the capping slabs and other joints at intervals.

The majority of the walls are overgrown with fuchsia, nettles, yellow-flag and grass.

A section of the southern boundary wall has collapsed and has been partially and poorly repaired while the capping is entirely missing from the western wall.

Three other smaller areas of collapse are noted along the trackway.

3.1 Recommendations:

The boundary wall around the cemetery itself is in general good repair with only a small portion along its southern limits partially collapsed. This should be repaired and made good. A sheep wire fence should be constructed around the outer wall to prevent animals from rubbing off or climbing onto it.

The remaining three areas of collapse should also be repaired and made good with sheep wire constructed on the exterior of the wall.

4 Entrance

The roadside entrance to the graveyard grounds is comprised of a pair of modern galvanised gates set between two square concrete capped piers (Plate 5). Due to the overgrown and sloping nature of the interior, the gates are difficult to open. The entrance way is also difficult to navigate for vehicular traffic and should be set back with proper sightlines.

There are no pedestrian stiles either from the road or indeed into the graveyard itself and their absence is a noticeable defect.

The entrance to the graveyard itself comprises a simple galvanised farm gate. This should be removed and replaced with a pair of suitable wrought iron gates as well as a pedestrian stile. At present, there is no designated area for parking and given the location of the entrance to the graveyard on a bend of the road, it is not safe to park outside the entrance gates. There is ample space for parking immediately inside the roadside entrance gates (Plate 5).

4.1 Recommendations:

Independent pedestrian stiles should be installed.

Proper signage should be erected.

Interior parking area should be properly set out and defined.

5 Pathways

A perimeter gravelled pathway is present immediately inside the boundary walls but no other formal pathways exist (Plate 4). However, the gravelled pathway does not fully extend around due to the presence of tombs abutting the boundary wall at the southeast corner.

The modern grave-plots do not have formal pathways arranged between them but the graves are ordered in an irregular linear format.

5.1 Recommendations/Desire Lines:

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

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.

6 Named Tombs (Appendix 1)

Two named tombs were recorded within the graveyard and vary in condition.

Tomb (ref. no. 76) is in good repair with the earliest internment dated to 1869 when Mary Kennedy of Clounties died on 16th May aged 25.

This is engraved in a large rectangular slate slab lying prone on top of the tomb.

Two other gravemarkers have been attached to the capping slab of the tomb while a recent temporary metal cross is located on the eastern side of the tomb and records the death of Paddy Joe Kennedy who died on 2nd August 2000 (Plate 6).

Tomb (ref. no. 81 with associated headstone ref. no.74) is in a partially collapsed state and grassed over (Plate 7).

It almost abuts the exterior of the southern elevation of the church.

The eastern end of the tomb is open.

A recent headstone erected on the western end of the tomb records the burial of Eileen (Nell)

Kevane of Marhin who died on the 15th April 1953 along with her two infant daughters Helen-Marie and Margaret-Mary who also died on the same day.

6.1 Recommendation:

The Kevane tomb should be sealed correctly to prevent disturbance of human remains.

7 Unnamed Tombs (Appendix 2)

Twelve unnamed tombs were recorded in various states of preservation (Plate 8).

Five tombs are in a partially collapsed condition.

Six are partly or completely grassed over and are recognisable as rectangular mounds with the construct of the remaining two tombs in relatively good condition.

7.1 Recommendations:

Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the tombs are collapsed.

It is most likely that local information will be able to furnish the names for the tombs and this information should be recorded.

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.

8 Inscribed Headstones (Appendix 3)

Thirty-four inscribed headstones were recorded within the graveyard.

9 Unnamed Headstones (Appendix 4)

Thirty-eight unnamed headstones were recorded within the graveyard.

The unnamed graves are composed of 18th and 19th century headstones from which the engraving has eroded, and recent 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 Unnamed Gravemarkers (Appendix 4)

Twenty-four unnamed gravemarkers were recorded.

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 depression cut or spall notched into the top of the stone.

It is likely that there are more gravemarkers which are currently overgrown and consequently, non identifiable.

10.1 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. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

11 Cross Slabs (Appendix 5, Plates 9-16)

Eight cross-inscribed slabs (KE042-103:04) are recorded within the graveyard and are described in detail in *The Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (Cuppage et al 1986).

Five of the eight slabs denote one end of a grave.

The remaining three are situated in the vicinity of the ruined church.

11.1 Recommendation:

The cross slab currently located within the window ope on the interior of the church, (Plate 9) should be secured *in situ* as it has been moved slightly since *The Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (ibid, 365).

12 Dangerous areas of ground or collapse

There are 3 collapsed areas and dangerous areas as such but the uneven and irregular surface make it difficult to traverse the grounds. It is possible, in the short term, that if the grass was maintained on a regular basis, negotiating the grounds would prove easier and less problematic (see above).

12.1 Recommendation:

Maintain the grounds on a regular basis.

The grass would need to be removed/reduced by hand under archaeological guidance and supervision to fully expose the full extent of burial markers and nature of collapse. This work may require Ministerial Consent.

13 Description of ruined church within Ballywiheen graveyard

The ruined church and graveyard of Ballywiheen were surveyed as part of *The Archaeological Survey of the Dingle Peninsula* (Cuppige et al 1986, 364 & 365). Very little has changed in the intervening twenty five years or so and consequently the description of the monument below is taken directly from the Dingle Survey.

'The graveyard contains several cross-inscribed grave-markers and a stone font lies inside the church...the church measures 11.62m x 4.6m internally and the walls, which survive almost to full height, are built of small split tones, widely jointed and set in a loose clay mortar...Extensive burials both within and in the immediate vicinity...have resulted in a substantial rise in ground level and much distortion of the walls...The E gable...central rectangular light has a double splay and lintelled rear arch. Viewed externally the ope inclines in elevation and a projecting hood stone (now broken) is flanked by 2 putlog holes. The lower jambs of the window consist of flat uprights of thin section inserted between the inner and outer splay and rebated internally for a shutter...2 similar windows at the E end of the N and S walls; a 3rd, near the W end of S wall, has been partially blocked by a tomb which abuts the external wall face. Two small aumbries in the SE corner of the church are now almost obscured by burials. The lintelled doorway in the N wall retains a pivot hole and draw bar socket for the door, but the ingoings are now displaced. Two beam-holes in the S wall, a corresponding beam hole in the N wall, and a broken corbel on the W gable indicate an attic storey at the W end of the church. Entry was probably gained from

the interior, and the chamber was lit by a narrow, double-splayed, rectangular ope, 0.53 x 0.15m. The lopsided W gable is 2.7m high but may be partially rebuilt”.

The font, KE042-103:03, a “*roughly circular, flat-bottomed stone-basin with a central perforation in its base. It is .25m deep and a maximum of .25m in diameter internally. A 2nd, roughly circular, flat-bottomed basin, now damaged, is .38m in diameter but only .8m deep internally. It too is perforated through the base and it seems likely that the 1st basin was intended to sit inside the 2nd basin and that both probably rested on a pedestal”.*

The 1st edition OS map 1842 (Figure 4) illustrates the church as being in ruins by this date.

This current survey undertaken in 2007 found that the church has remained in a relatively good state of repair since the 1980’s (Plate 17).

All four walls remain standing with the gables almost surviving to full height.

The church is constructed with small split rubble sandstones with flatter stones used at the corners and bedded in a mud/clay bonding.

The upper levels of the walls are overrun with grass and the church interior and the graves located within are heavily overgrown with grass and brambles (Plate 18). Access into the church is very difficult as a partially open tomb is constructed across the interior of the doorway. Furthermore other deep partially open tombs are located within the interior. Combined with dense vegetation and brambles and uneven and open tombs, the interior is consequently very dangerous. The cross slab recorded by the Dingle Survey is now standing loosely with the east window embrasure. There is no sign of the font fragments also recorded in the Dingle Survey (*ibid*) however, this may be due to the overgrown nature of the interior.

13.1 Recommendations:

The building has been thoroughly surveyed but the upper levels of the walls were not accessible. Consequently, it is recommended that the vegetation cover be removed under archaeological supervision and the exposed fabric recorded. Samples of *in situ* fabric, stone, mortars, renders etc should be recorded and removed. 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 church interior should be cleared of brambles.

The interior should be fully recorded and surveyed. This will possibly reveal the remains of the stone font and other architectural fragments.

An evaluation of the interior fabric should be undertaken.

There are several collapsed and dangerous tombs within the interior, one of which partially blocks the entrance doorway. The tombs should be removed and no further burials allowed within the interior.

The cross slab currently situated loosely within the embrasure of the east window (Plate 9) should be permanently secured within the church (see above).

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 the particular site.

14 Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Ballywiheen graveyard

- The boundary wall around the cemetery itself is in general good repair with only a small portion along its southern limits partially collapsed. This should be repaired and made good. A sheep wire fence should be constructed around the outer wall to prevent animals from rubbing off or climbing onto it.
- The remaining three areas of collapse should also be repaired and made good with sheep wire constructed on the exterior of the wall.
- The grassed over gravel pathway leading to the graveyard should be returned to its original condition and maintained on a regular basis to allow easier access/egress to the grounds for visitors and mourners alike.
- Independent pedestrian stiles should be installed.
- Proper signage should be erected.
- Interior parking area should be properly set out and defined.
- The establishing of additional formal paths does not appear to be feasible, especially in the older southern area of the graveyard given the level of irregularly disposed burial markers and the ad hoc locations of the tombs as well as undulating and collapsed ground and exacerbated by a profuse verdure of grass.
- 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.
- Focused targeted archaeological excavation should be undertaken where the tombs are collapsed.
- It is most likely that local information will be able to furnish the names for the tombs and this information should be recorded.
- 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.
- It is likely that there are more gravemarkers which are currently overgrown and consequently, non identifiable. 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. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- The cross slab currently located within the window ope on the interior of the church, (Plate 9) should be secured *in situ* as it has been moved slightly since *The Archaeological*

Survey of the Dingle Peninsula (ibid, 365).

- Maintain the grounds on a regular basis to facilitate navigating the graveyard.
- The building has been thoroughly surveyed but the upper levels of the walls were not accessible. Consequently, it is recommended that the vegetation cover be removed under archaeological supervision and the exposed fabric recorded. Samples of *in situ* fabric, stone, mortars, renders etc should be recorded and removed. 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 church interior should be cleared of brambles.
- The interior should be fully recorded and surveyed. This will possibly reveal the remains of the stone font and other architectural fragments, as well as other gravemarkers.
- An evaluation of the interior fabric should be undertaken.
- There are several collapsed and dangerous tombs within the interior, one of which partially blocks the entrance doorway. The tombs should be removed and no further burials allowed within the interior.
- The cross slab currently situated loosely within the embrasure of the east window (Plate 9) should be permanently secured within the church (see above).
- The use of broad spectrum weedkillers, used for maintaining the grounds of the graveyards, is not deemed acceptable and should be discouraged.
- Refuse disposal facilities, which do not currently exist at the graveyard, should be provided as soon as possible.
- A water tap should also be installed.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lissycurrag townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location within the graveyard, most likely adjacent to the entrance gate on its interior or exterior.
- *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 Ballywiheen 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 need the services of a professional.
- All primary ground works should be archaeologically monitored and all features recorded and protected.

- Professional consultation and advice should be sought prior to undertaking any maintenance and conservation works at Ballywiheen graveyard.
- 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 Ballywiheen Church and 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.

15 References

- Burra Charter 1979. (*Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*). Australia.
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- O'Donovan, J. 1841. *The Antiquities of the County of Kerry*, Royal Carbery Books, Cork, 1983.
- The Office of Public Works, 1995. *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards*. Stationary Office, Dublin.
- Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, 1995. *Guidelines for the Conservation of Buildings*. Dublin.
- Venice Charter 1964. (*Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*). Venice.
- County Kerry Development Plan, Draft, 2003-2009.

16 Figures

Figure 1: Plan of Ballynahaglish Graveyard 2007.



Figure 2: Extract from OS Discovery Series with Ballywiheen encircled in red.

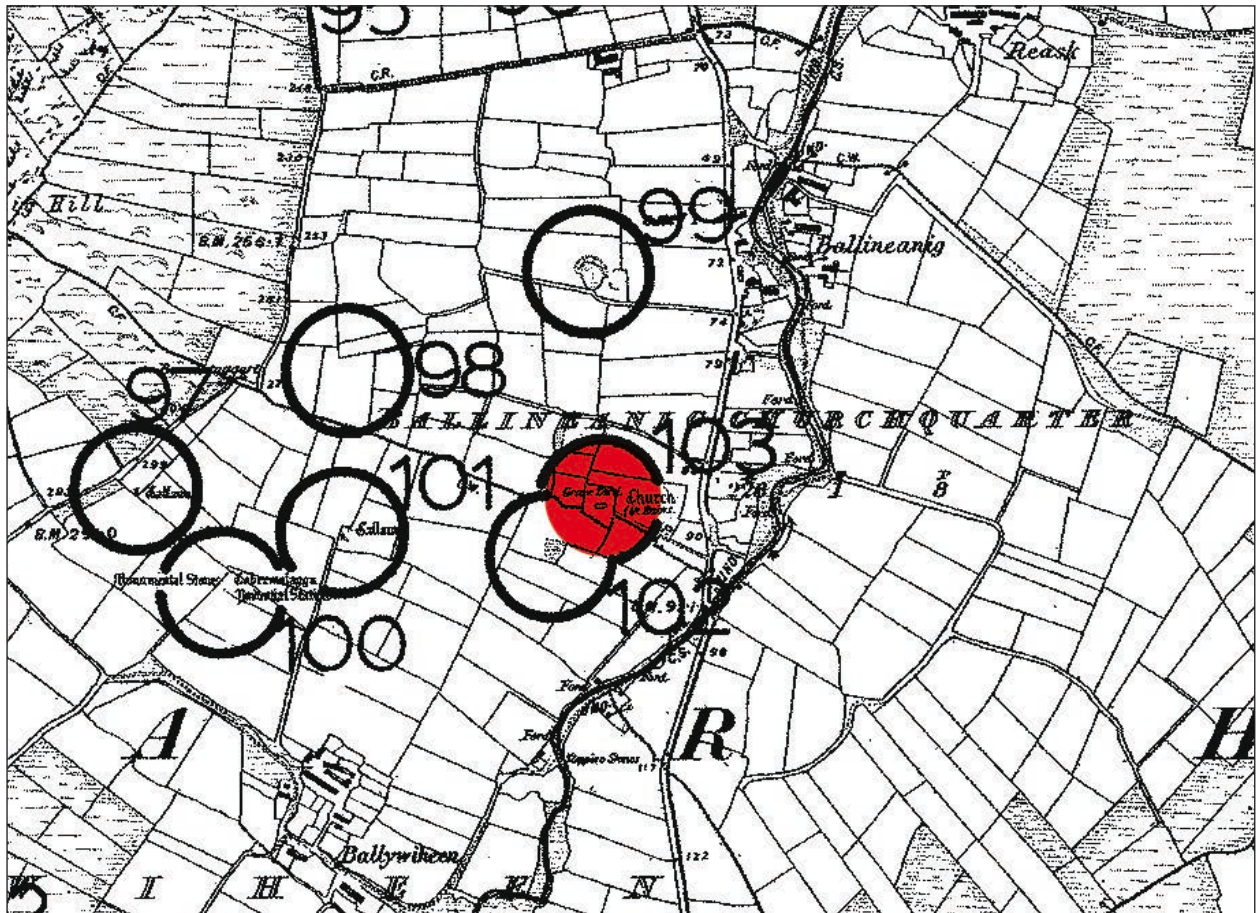


Figure 3: Extract from RMP Sheet 42 with Ballywiheen Church and graveyard highlighted in red.



Figure 4: Extract from 1st edition OS map 1842 Sheet 42.

17 Plates



Plate 1: View of Ballywiheen church and graveyard, taken from northwest



Plate 2: View of overgrown and undulating nature of the graveyard interior, taken from southeast



Plate 3: View of overgrown trackway which leads from the road to the graveyard entrance gates, taken from northwest



Plate 4: View of boundary wall and perimeter pathway taken from south



Plate 5: View of area immediately inside the roadside entrance gates, taken from northwest



Plate 6: View of Kennedy family tomb (ref. no. 76), taken from east



Plate 7: View of Kevane family tomb (ref. no. 81), taken from east



Plate 8: View of unnamed tombs, taken from southeast

Plate 9: View of cross slab within interior of ruined church



Plate 10: View of cross slab



Plate 11: View of cross slab



Plate 12: View of cross slab



Plate 13: View of cross slab



Plate 14: View of cross slab

Plate 15: View of cross slab



Plate 16: View of cross slab





Plate 17: View of ruined church, taken from north







Plate 18: View of overgrown interior of church, taken from west



18 Appendix 1 Named Tombs



Surname	Kennedy	Surname	Kevane
Tomb ID	76	Tomb ID	81
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photo No	dsc_62,63,64 & 65	Photo No	dsc_74 & 75
Photo		Photo	



19 Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs



Tomb ID	77	Tomb ID	79
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	overgrown	Notes	
Photo No	dsc_67,68	Photo No	dsc_70,71
Photo		Photo	

Tomb ID	80	Tomb ID	82
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	slightly overgrown	Notes	overgrown
Photo No	dsc_72,73	Photo No	dsc_76 & 77
Photo		Photo	


Tomb ID	83	Tomb ID	84
Collapsed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	ovesgrown	Notes	ovesgrown
Photo No	dsc_78	Photo No	dsc_79,80 & 81
Photo		Photo	


Tomb ID	85	Tomb ID	86
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	overgrown	Notes	ovesgrown
Photo No	dsc_82 & 83	Photo No	dsc_84,85 & 86
Photo		Photo	

Tomb ID	87	Tomb ID	88
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	overgrown	Notes	overgrown
Photo No	dsc_87 & 88	Photo No	dsc_89
Photo		Photo	

Tomb ID	89	Tomb ID	90
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open	<input type="checkbox"/>	Open	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/>
Notes	overgrown	Notes	overgrown
Photo No	dsc_91,92 & 93	Photo No	dsc_94 & 95
Photo		Photo	


20 Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones

Surname	Begley
Grave No	55
Photo No	dsc_0045
Photo	

Surname	Bric
Grave No	35
Photo No	dsc_0031
Photo	

Surname	Brosnan
Grave No	61
Photo No	dsc_0048
Photo	


Surname	Fitzgerald
Grave No	19
Photo No	dsc_0022 & 0023
Photo	


Surname	Fitzgerald
Grave No	57
Photo No	dsc_0046
Photo	

Surname	Fitzgerald
Grave No	13
Photo No	dsc_0019
Photo	

Surname	Kennedy
Grave No	49
Photo No	dsc_0041
Photo	

Surname	Kevane
Grave No	63
Photo No	dsc_0049 & 0050
Photo	


Surname	Kevane
Grave No	59
Photo No	dsc_0047
Photo	

Surname	Kevane
Grave No	74
Photo No	dsc_0057
Photo	


Surname	Lynch
Grave No	65
Photo No	dsc_0051 & 0052
Photo	


Surname	Mac Gearailt
Grave No	15
Photo No	dsc_0020
Photo	


Surname	Mhic Dhomhnaill
Grave No	39
Photo No	dsc_0034 & 0035
Photo	


Surname	Mhic Gearailt
Grave No	11
Photo No	dsc_0018
Photo	

Surname	Moran
Grave No	51
Photo No	dsc_0042 & 0043
Photo	


Surname	Moriarty
Grave No	23
Photo No	dsc_0025
Photo	


Surname	Moriarty
Grave No	69
Photo No	dsc_0054
Photo	

Surname	Moriarty
Grave No	21
Photo No	dsc_0024
Photo	

Surname	Moriarty
Grave No	47
Photo No	dsc_0040
Photo	


Surname	Ní h-Uallacháin
Grave No	37
Photo No	dsc_0032
Photo	


Surname	ní Loingsig
Grave No	31
Photo No	dsc_0029
Photo	


Surname	O Connor
Grave No	67
Photo No	dsc_0053
Photo	

Surname	O Guithin
Grave No	9
Photo No	dsc_0017
Photo	

Surname	Ó Guithín
Grave No	73
Photo No	dsc_0056
Photo	


Surname	Ó h-Uallacháin
Grave No	29
Photo No	dsc_0028
Photo	


Surname	Ó Loingsigh
Grave No	53
Photo No	dsc_0044
Photo	

Surname	Ó Loingsig
Grave No	41
Photo No	dsc_0036
Photo	

Surname	O'Connor
Grave No	45
Photo No	dsc_0038 & 0039
Photo	

Surname	O'Flatharta
Grave No	43
Photo No	dsc_0037
Photo	

Surname	Ó'Gairbhí
Grave No	33
Photo No	dsc_0030
Photo	

Surname	O'Súilleabháin
Grave No	71
Photo No	dsc_0055
Photo	

Surname	Uí Conchúbhair
Grave No	25
Photo No	dsc_0026
Photo	

Surname	Uí Eoghasa
Grave No	27
Photo No	dsc_0027
Photo	

Surname	Uí Loingsig
Grave No	17
Photo No	dsc_0021
Photo	

21 Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones and Gravemarkers

Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
78	associated with tomb 77	dsc_0069
94		
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		
101		
103	notched	
105	notched	
106		
107		
108		
109		
110		
111		
112		
113		
114		
115		
116		
117		
118		
119	notched	
120	wooden cross	
122		
123		
124	nothed	
127		
128	double notched	dsc_0122
129	notched	
130		
131		
132	notched	
134		
135		
136		
137	notched	dsc_0124
138		


Grave No.	Notes	Photo No.
132	notched	
134		
135		
136		
137	notched	dsc_0124
138		
139		
140		
141		
142		
143		
144		
145	grave marker (possible)	
146		
147		
149		
150		
151		
152		
153		
154		
155	wooden cross	
156		
157	wooden cross	
158	wooden cross	
159		
160		
161		

22 Appendix 5 Cross Slabs

Cross Slab	92
Photo No.	103
Photo	
Notes	cross slab. inside church.


Cross Slab	102
Photo No.	115
Photo	
Notes	cross slab


Cross Slab	104
Photo No.	116
Photo	
Notes	cross slab

Cross Slab	121
Photo No.	129
Photo	
Notes	cross slab. reversed T & triple notched

Cross Slab	125
Photo No.	120
Photo	
Notes	cross slab. reversed T

Cross Slab	126
Photo No.	121
Photo	
Notes	cross slab

Cross Slab	133
Photo No.	123
Photo	
Notes	cross slab. double notched

Cross Slab	148
Photo No.	128
Photo	
Notes	cross slab