

Archaeological Survey,
Cloghane,
Dingle Peninsula,
Co. Kerry.



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

RMP No.: KE035-025 Cloghane Church &
Graveyard

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Townland: Cloghane

Parish: Cloghane

Barony: Corca Dhuibhne

Local name of graveyard: Cloghane

XY Co-ords: E450885, N611553

RMP No.: KE035-025 Church & graveyard

No. of named tombs: 38

No. of unnamed tombs: 54

No. of lintelled graves: 2

No. of named headstones: 48

No. of unnamed headstones: 113

No. of notched stones: 2

No. of architectural fragments: 22

No. of plaques: 1

1. Introduction

Cloghane Church and Graveyard was surveyed using a Magellan ProMark 3 Rover and Base station (Plate 1) and presented in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM). The GPS graveyard survey datasets were exported using Hangle software from GPS Ireland and then exported into AutoCAD 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 4). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendix 1). 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 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 & Description

The old medieval church and graveyard at Cloghane is situated in the village of the same name on the N side of the Dingle Peninsula and 13km west of the Castlegregory and 15.5km NE of Dingle (Figure 1 & Plates 1 & 2). The old medieval burial ground is situated on the west side, above and behind the village of Cloghane and accessed via a narrow trackway at the northern end of the village.

There is a very fine maritime vista over Brandon Bay downslope to the NE. The views to the S & SE from the graveyard are restricted locally due to the presence of mature trees. However, the backdrop view from the graveyard comprises a spectacular panorama of the entire massif of Mount Brandon (Plate 2).

3. Archaeological and historic background

The old graveyard contains the relict upstanding remains of the medieval parish church as well as the ruins of a First Fruits Church of Ireland built in 1828 that was built on top of the earlier church (Plates 3-4).

In 1824 a Catholic Chapel was built by the parish priest of Cloghane, Fr. Maurice Moriarty (An Sagart Dubh), on a site along the eastern limits of Cloghane Village and referred to as the old chapel. It was a long slated cruciform structure with the *'entrance on the northern wall facing the altar. The galleries were over the transepts, east and west, and over the entrance'* (O'Sullivan 1931, 481; CCC 2005, 11 16 & Plate 5 & Figures 3-4).

Bishop Moriarty who visited Cloghane in 1856 described it in his diary as a dark and small building (CCC 2005, 16).

The chapel was demolished and a new (current) one built between 1898 and 1900 at a new location on the approach to Cloghane with money donated by John Molyneaux P.P. of Cloghane between 1885-1898 (CCC 2005, 11, 16; O'Shea 2005, 75 & Figures 2 and 3).

In the recent past a new graveyard for the parish was opened 0.8km north of the village off the road to Brandon Village. This new burial ground is not within the scope of this survey.

Cloghane Church and Graveyard is a protected site, recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP, KE035-025 & Figure 4). A carved stone head of Crom Dubh (KE035-025001) that had been inserted in the interior of the S elevation of the medieval church was stolen in 1993 (for the second time) and has not been retrieved (Plate 6).

The earliest historic account of Cloghane Church is an account in the Papal Taxation List (1302-07) for the Deanery of Offeria in Diocese of Ardfert: *Clothan, Value 13s 4d, Tenth 16d* (CDI, 1896, Vol. 5, 295). The rural deanery of Offeria was the ancient cantred of Uí Fearba one of two on the peninsula. The other being Ossuris or Aes Iorruis.

A record from 1615 records that '*the parsonadges of Cloghane, Dunurly, Kilcowane and Kynard belong to the Abbey of Owney (Awney in Limerick) and are now in the possession of Sir John FitzEdmund deceased*' (Hickson 1874, 29).

In 1756 Charles Smith records in his chapter on the state of all the parishes: *Clahane, rectorial, the church in ruins, Patron the bishop* (Smith 1756, 37).

Of the medieval church of Cloghane, Lewis in 1837 records '*The ruins of the old parish church are still remaining*'. Lewis also refers to the Catholic chapel in the village: '*... The chapel in the village is a commodious slated building, erected in 1824*'.

An account of the Church of Ireland is also provided by Lewis '*The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithes amount to £184 12s 3 3/4d. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower...was erected in 1828, by aid of a gift of £830 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe*' (Lewis 1837, 133).

The graveyard and ruined medieval church of Cloghane and the upstanding Church of Ireland are denoted together on the 1st Ed. OS map, sheet 35 of 1841. A porch is also denoted on the C of I church. The graveyard is also much smaller. The adjoining field that was later to become the extension to the graveyard has a rectangular cottage on it as well as a possible cloghaun. In the village the cruciform Roman Catholic chapel is also

clearly shown (Figure 3).

John O'Donovan, writing in August 1841, records: *The old church is situated on level ground about one hundred paces to the west of the margin of Brandon Bay. It consisted of of nave and choir, the choir twenty-four feet six inches in length and nineteen feet nine inches in breadth, but of the nave cannot be traced, as nothing remains of the building but the east gable and twenty four feet six inches of the length of the side wall. The foundation of the wall that divided the nave from the choir is traceable, but no part of the wall itself is standing. The east window is semi-circular at the top on both sides and formed of chiselled brown sandstone; it measures on the inside about twelve feet in height and exactly seven feet five inches in width, and on the outside seven feet six inches in height and one foot two inches width. At the distance of six feet five inches from the east gable there is on the south wall a window that is destroyed on the outside but in good preservation on the inside, where it is rectangular and formed of cut brown sandstone, and measures four feet seven inches in height and four feet one inch in width. At the distance of three feet six inches from this to the west is a projecting stone in the wall, formed into a representation of a human head and face. It is placed at a height of five feet nine inches above the ground, and believed to represent the head of Crom Dubh...At the distance of fifteen feet six inches from the east gable there is on the north wall a doorway which is destroyed on the inside but in tolerable preservation on the outside where it is rectangular, covered at the top with a lintel and formed of chiselled sandstone of a brownish colour; it is four feet nine inches in height and in width two feet seven and a half inches at the top and two feet eleven and a half inches at the bottom. The lintel is chiselled and measures three feet ten inches in length four and a half inches in thickness and enters the wall one foot. The walls of this church are three feet three inches in thickness and nine feet in height and built of large blocks of brown sandstone regularly laid and cemented with lime and sand mortar. The modern church occupies the site of the nave of this old church. There is a large and much frequented grave yard attached'* (O'Donovan 1983, 111).

The 2nd Edition OS map of 1896 denotes both churches in Cloghane graveyard in ruins. The old chapel below in the village is still in occupancy and denoted as St. Brendan's R.C. Chapel (Figure 3).

4. The Medieval Church and Graveyard at Cloghane

4.1 General

Visitors to the old medieval graveyard at Cloghane must leave their vehicles in the village and walk *circa* 100m up the gravelled trackway to the graveyard. The trackway is used by local farmers and also by pilgrims and walkers as it is the most important and oldest starting point of the pilgrimage routes to the summit of Mount Brandon.

The graveyard at Cloghane comprises an old medieval burial ground with an additional late 19th century section added at the east (Figure 5). A new cemetery was opened to serve the parish 0.8km away to the north.

The medieval section of the old burial ground at Cloghane is very difficult to traverse due to the density of tombs and their dilapidated state of repair combined with the sloping topography, and the overgrown nature of the ground (Plates 7-8). The medieval graveyard section is also very narrow and physically dominated by the extant relict remains of the medieval church ruins that are in turn further supplanted by the larger ruinous 19th century Church of Ireland making the burial ground extremely congested (Figure 5).

The medieval burial ground is served by a gravelled perimeter path extends or loops partially around it. However, care must be undertaken here as well as part of the boundary wall is only 0.30m high internally with an uninhibited fall-off onto the access trackway of 2m (Plate 9). There is no pathway around or within the 19th century burial ground section.

Dense mature trees overhang the lower E and S boundaries while several other trees are growing in the interior. Part of the southern limits of the 19th century graveyard section is unused and overgrown by marsh type vegetation. This area appears to hold water which may account for its unused (Plate 10).

Cloghane contains a massive 92 tombs of which 64 are within the medieval area with another 27 situated in the 19th century section. House shaped and strong-box tombs are the dominant tomb types with many of them in the 19th century area built in contiguous rows of terraced houses of the dead (Plates 11-12). Several of the tombs are in a poor dilapidated state of repair either collapsed or partially collapsed (Plates 8 & 13).

Fifty-four of the tombs have no memorial plaques and are therefore unnamed.

The medieval section of Cloghane graveyard is also studded with at least 113 small unnamed gravemarkers with another 30 or so in the 19th century burial area. These low gravemarkers are interspersed between the tombs and widely disposed around the burial ground and further add to the difficulty of negotiating around the old medieval graveyard (Plate 14 & Figure 5).

Preferential burial in above ground tombs is a common feature in several graveyards in West Kerry and while this appears to be a tradition the more practical reason for it at Cloghane is that the burial ground is stony and rocky and often impossible to dig.

When Richard Hayward visited Cloghane in the 1950's he made very disparaging remarks: *'...A graveyard surrounds these two dilapidated churches, filled with a huddle of the ugliest tombs I have ever seen in my life. More than thirty of them rub hideous shoulders, looking more like concrete hutments housing machinery than anything else I can call to mind'* (Hayward 1947, 326-7).

5. Entrance

The entrance comprises two neglected rusty iron gates set between two square capped and rendered piers of squared rubble sandstone built to courses. The piers are in very good order with a simple squeeze-stile situated immediately beside the right hand or NW pier (Plate 1 & Figure 5).

No water or waste collection or storage facilities are provided.

5.1 Recommendations

The gates should be professionally cleaned, repaired and painted.

6. Boundaries

The old medieval section of Cloghane Graveyard is bounded by a random rubble wall of local sandstone sections of which are bedded in mortar while other sections are dry-stone built (Plates 9 & 14). The height of the boundary walls vary between 2.0m along the access trackway at the N to 1.3m at the S. However, the ground in the medieval section is much higher on the inside and consequently for *circa* 20m along the interior N perimeter the boundary wall is as low as 0.20m and provides no protection for a fall off of 2m into the trackway (Plate 9). Large sections of the boundary wall are covered with ivy and other vegetation. The lower E and S boundaries are covered with mature dense trees that overhang the graveyard (Plates 7 & 10). These trees should be reduced and severely cut back and maintained.

6.1 Recommendations

The interior height of the boundary wall along the N limits of the medieval burial ground is totally inadequate and a danger to visitors. A protective railing should be erected. The vegetation on the walls should be removed and its re-growth managed and curtailed by regular trimming.

7. Pathways

Immediately inside the entrance gates a single gravelled pathway partially extends around the internal perimeter of the medieval burial ground only and much of it now covered in vegetation (Plates 1, 9, 14 & Figure 5).

Negotiation through the interior of old burial ground is extremely dangerous as the ground is sloping, very uneven and bumpy due to very old burials, tombs and gravemarkers. Given the density of the tombs and the many low unhewn gravemarkers it is not possible to layout formal or informal pathways through the interior. However, if the vegetation was cut, kept low and properly managed, traversing the graveyard would become much safer.

There is no formal pathway in the 19th century section of Cloghane graveyard (Figure 5). However, an informal grassy pathway extends from the squeeze stile into the interior.

7.1 Recommendations

The existing perimeter gravelled path should be more clearly defined and maintained as it is under pressure from encroaching vegetation. It is not possible to put in additional paths in the medieval burial ground so consequently it is essential that the grass in the interior is cut regularly and kept low by non-bladed trimmers. A more efficient regular maintenance plan should be put in place to properly care for the graveyard.

8. The Relict Remains of the Medieval Parish Church of Cloghane

Large sections of the north and south elevations and the entire east gable of the ruined 13th century medieval parish church of Cloghane are still extant and more or less stand to full height. The ruined church, 8.5m EW x 7.9m NS x 0.94m in thickness, is largely covered in dense ivy, bushes and trees, including holly and elder (Plate 4).

Internally the ground level is much higher than its original floor level due to the presence of burials and tombs (Plate 15 & Figure 5).

The masonry of the medieval church is generally of local small undressed rubble sandstone. Dressed quoins are still extant on the NE and SE corners (Plate 16). Some gritty lime render still survives in patches here and there especially on the embrasure of the south window.

The east gable is lit by a tall central round headed window, 2.8m high set within a widely splayed embrasure (Plate 17 & Figure 5). It slightly tapers in width from 0.36m at the top to 0.42m at the bottom. The majority of the dressed stone from the embrasure has been robbed out while other voussoir fragments lie partially hidden on the ground. Several of the cut-stones of the light have also gone and replaced by modern poor cement work. Several of the narrow 'V' profile side-stones of the window have window-bar sockets to receive the metal rods that would have supported the glass. The uppermost section of the embrasure has severely cracked and partially separated and immanently about to collapse and is possibly only being retained by the ivy growth.

The north elevation is pierced by a single flat lintelled doorway 0.8m w at the top and gradually widening to 0.93m at the bottom. It is 1.2m high above the current raised ground level of the interior of the church. The punch dressed sandstone has chamfered edges externally (Plate 18). Much of its internal ingoings have been robbed out and the doorway is in danger of collapse.

The south elevation survives to a height of 2.1m. It is lit by a single window 1.9m from the SE corner. The flat lintelled window is 1.22m wide and 1.37m high and has a widely splayed embrasure (Plate 19). Between the window and the SE corner is a piscina set within a rectangular recess, 0.8m x 0.66m, that has a nice roll moulding around its outer edge. The damaged piscina bowl projects slightly from the recess while a clearly visible curving water channel leads into its drain plug (Plate 20).

A vertical crack extends full height circa 1.1m W of the south window. The crack finishes in a tapering empty socket hole that held the carved head of Crom Dubh until it was stolen for the second time in 1993 (Plate 6).

8.1 Sundial

During the 1993 survey the writer discovered a tiny medieval sundial or more correctly a mass-dial (10.5cm x 5.5cm) on the exterior south elevation (Plate 21 & Figure 5). These hemispherical sundials, also known as scratch dials, are practically unknown in Ireland and its discovery in Cloghane makes it the most westerly mass-dial in Europe. The dial is lightly incised or scratched on the end of a long rubble stone close to the south window. It consists of eight lines radiating from a central style hole or socket into which the user places a style or gnomon. When the gnomon is inserted it forms a right angle with the dial and a shadow is cast from the projecting gnomon which gives the time. These medieval scratch dials are a common feature in England where thousands have been recorded but only a few are known from Scotland, Wales and Ireland. They were used, as the name suggests, by the priest to determine the time for mass. This virtually unique Irish mass-dial is a mere 0.6m above the grave (712) of the Deady family and is constantly under pressure of concealment by dense ivy.

Another contemporaneous horizontal type sundial is situated in the cloister at Muckross Abbey. These fully circled sundials are also quite rare in Ireland but are known from other monasteries including the Franciscan foundation at Askeaton.

There are at least two other much larger free standing Early Medieval vertical sundials from Kerry, the most famous and nearest is at Kilmalkedar while the other has been re-used as a lintel in the small oratory on Skellig Michael.

8.2 Recommendations

The ivy, trees and other growth should be cut back short and a costed conservation assessment of the building undertaken. The remaining vegetation should then be judiciously fully removed and the walls and openings should be repaired and re-pointed. The collapsed medieval masonry in the interior should be collected, recorded and stored in the Kerry County Museum and re-used during any future conservation works at the church. The grass in the interior of the church should be cut low with non-bladed strimmers. Open or partially open graves should be repaired and the interior levelled off. No burials should take place in the inside or against the exterior of the church.

9. The 1838 Church of Ireland of First Fruits

A Church of Ireland was built on top of the medieval church ruins in 1828 with a grant of £830 from the Board of First Fruits (Lewis 1837, 340). A plaque over the entrance into the tower reads in serif letters: *Rev. R.L. Tyner, Rector A D 1828* (Hitchcock 1852, 130; Dunne 1993, 145 & Plate 22).

The ruinous remains comprise a three storey tower centrally disposed at the west gable as well as sections of the north and south elevations. A free standing portion of the east gable, including a coherent section of a large pointed window embrasure also survives (Plates 3- 4 & Figure 5). It would appear from the 1st and 2nd Edition OS maps that the church also had a porch on the north elevation (Figures 3-4).

Nineteen architectural fragments of collapsed masonry from the building were recorded. The majority are situated within and without the tower while at least four others lie beside the interior of the north elevation (Plates 23-4 & Figure 5). Eight others were possibly re-used as an ad hoc grave setting a little to the south-west.

The interior of the church is partially overgrown, especially on its western and north western limits by trees and ivy (Plate 25).

A worn and weathered wooden plaque (748) is situated on the north elevation commemorating the interment of drowned sailors from the ill-fated barque the Port Yarrock

that was wrecked in Brandon Bay in 1894 (Plate 25).

The church is constructed with fine ashlar sandstone masonry to all external masonry (Plate 26). However, the internal faces of all elevations are constructed with rubble sandstone and were originally rendered (Plate 25). Some of the render still adheres to the window embrasures in the tower space.

The tower stands to its original three storeys and is largely intact albeit three of its corner parapet crenellations have fallen leaving only the north-east *in situ* (Plates 27-28).

Entrance into the ground floor tower-space is gained through a doorway on the north elevation. The segmental arched head has a hood moulding over (Plate 29). A bench-mark is also incised beside the door while lying beside the entrance is a natural boulder that also has a curious small arrow carved on it (Plates 30-31).

Leaning against the doorway is a large rectangular *ex situ* slate tomb memorial slab to the memory of Rev. James Weir and his family that dates to the mid 19th century (Plate 29).

The tower features diagonal ashlar buttresses to the NW and SW corners that are largely robbed out (Plates 27 & Figure 5).

A projecting string course is featured at the mid-way point of the tower (Plate 27).

The ground floor tower-space is lit by a large window on the west elevation. The single light window has a similar segmental arched head to the doorway and also features a hood moulding. The window embrasure has slightly splayed ingoings and still retains its lime render (Plates 27 & 32). A segmental arched doorway leads from the tower-space into the body of the church (Plate 25).

The tower features twin-light pointed arched windows with hood-mouldings to all cardinal points on its upper level. The central mullion of the west window has disappeared (Plates 27 & 33).

The only remaining joinery within the tower is a portion of a wooden louvre shutter in one of the twin lights on the east elevation of the upper storey (Plates 34-35).

There is a blocked up arched opening on the 1st floor of the west elevation immediately above which is a flat lintelled rectangular opening into the apex of the roof area of the church from the tower (Plate 34).

9.1 Recommendations

The trees and ivy adhering to the interior of the structure should be removed. All architectural fragments should be gathered up and placed in safe storage for possible future repairs or conservation work to the church. The plaque commemorating the drowned Port Yarrock sailors should be replaced with a more long lasting one.

10. Named Tombs

There were thirty-eight named tombs recorded in Cloghane Graveyard in the course of this survey (Appendix 1; Figure 5) while another fifty-three unnamed tombs were recorded (see below). Several of the tombs are in various states of disrepair particularly in the old medieval downslope area of the graveyard where they are often manifest as grass covered mounds. Many other tombs have lost much of their render exposing a construction fabric of local rubble sandstone. The loss of render permits the growth of grass, briars ivy and other bushes on the tombs and accelerates their demise (Plates 12-13). However, a number of tombs have been recently re-rendered and stand in stark contrast to their neglected neighbours (Plate 12). The memorial slabs on two tombs (1291 & 1351) are illegible.

A large rectangular tomb memorial slab currently stands against the entrance doorway into the C of I tower and records the death of the Rev. James Weir and his family who died in the mid 19th century (Plate 29).

One particularly poignant tomb (727) records the drowning of a youth in 1831. The tomb is partially collapsed and its rectangular memorial flag has slipped and a large portion broken off. The memorial inscription is damaged and reads in serif letters: *...Memory... Son of Eliz Dyer who was drowned The 4th of Oct 1831 aged 15 years & 11 months his father Was Chief Officer Of the Coast Guard at Bran - Don station* (Plates 36-37). Thomas Dyer was the Chief Coast Guard Officer in Brandon and an references of him are to be found in the Reports from the Commissioners into the fishing industry in the Brandon area in 1836, five years after the drowning of his son.

10.1 Recommendations

Neglected, overgrown and partially collapsed tombs should be repaired and restored. Growth on tombs should be cut back tight to determine the extent of the repairs required. Repairs to tombs should be undertaken by experienced masons with a proven track record of working on historic structures and in the use of lime mortar etc. This work should only be carried out under expert archaeological advice and supervision as it is most likely that architectural fragments from the medieval church of Cloghane may be incorporated within the tombs.

11. Unnamed tombs

Fifty-four unnamed tombs (Appendix 2 & Figure 5) were recorded in various states of disrepair (Plate 3). Many are totally collapsed or partially collapsed and open and overgrown. Others are only manifest as grass covered stony mounds, (Plates 7-8, 13 & 36).

11.1 Recommendations

There is an enormous amount of specialist work required to preserve, repair and restore these unnamed tombs at Cloghane. However, several will require careful rebuilding and important repairs are required of others to close them off. Indeed there is some question as to some tombs if they are viable at all and that maybe they should or could not be refurbished. As these old tomb are built of local red sandstone it will be necessary to repair them with similar material and seal open tombs with sandstone flags.

Grass and moss covering some of the tombs should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed inclusive strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. Tombs that are fully covered in grass should be cut back for further evaluation to determine the nature and extent of further conservation / restoration works. This work should be undertaken with expert archaeological advice and guidance.

It is possible that local information would furnish some of the names associated with these unnamed tombs. This information should be collected and entered into the database.

12. Lintelled graves

There were two definitive lintelled graves (488 & 495) situated at the E limits of the medieval burial ground in a poor state of repair and partially open and overgrown (Figure 5).

12.1 Recommendations

The exposed lintelled graves should be repaired properly by masons experienced in historic structures under archaeological expert advice and supervision. Appropriate materials including local sandstone flagstones or concrete lintels should be used. The graves should then be covered with earth, re-sodded or re-seeded.

13. Named Headstones

There were forty-eight named headstones recorded at Cloghane graveyard of which thirty-four are associated with formal grave settings (Appendix 5, Figure 5). All the headstones are in good condition and all bar the modern headstone 27 are legible.

There were no 18th or 19th century upright headstones recorded which no doubt reflects the tradition of above ground burials in tombs.

13.1 Recommendations

No recommendations are required.

14. Unnamed Headstones

There were 113 unnamed headstones (HWN & Appendix 6) in total recorded in the course of this survey. All of the unnamed headstones are simple grave markers of unhewn local sandstone and are disposed around the entirety of the burial ground (Figure 5). Some of them mark a number of lintelled graves that are partially exposed on the surface especially around the south side of the ruined medieval church while others are dispersed within the late 19th century burial ground reflecting a continuation of tradition, poverty and possibly hurried interment.

14.1 Recommendations

These unhewn gravemarkers form a particular type of grave marker and are an important part of the life function and history of the graveyard. The grass in the interior of the graveyard around these graves should be cut low and maintained at a lower level so that these graves have a greater visibility which also helps in greater safety while walking.

15. Notched unnamed headstones

Unusually there were only two notched, unnamed headstones (50 & 225, Appendix 7) recorded in the course of this survey at Cloghane (Plate 38 & Figure 5). Notched headstones date from the medieval period and are the most basic cross form of burial marker in graveyards. Notched headstones have been recorded by the writer in several graveyards, particularly in West Kerry. A re-used notched gravestone was excavated by the writer from the base of a medieval slab-lined grave in Smerwick (Dunne, 2005). Other notched headstones were recorded by the writer as far away as St. Colman's Graveyard on Inishbofin Island off the Connemara coast (Dunne 2007).

15.1 Recommendations

Notched gravemarkers form a particular type of medieval grave marker and are relatively unknown and little studied aspect of medieval funerary practice. They are an important element of medieval archaeology that has hitherto been absent from study and recording. The grass around the two notched headstones should be cut low and maintained at a lower level so that it has a greater visibility which also helps in greater safety while walking.

16. Architectural fragments

Twenty two architectural fragments were recorded in Cloghane Graveyard (Appendix 8, Figure 5). Twenty one fragments belong to the 1838 Church of Ireland of which eight have been re-used in an informal grave setting (270-277 & 283). Nine others lie within and without the tower of the C of I while the remaining four are located within the body of the church Figure 5).

There are at least three medieval architectural fragments lying loose on the grassy ground in front of the E window of the medieval church (Plate 39). These cut and dressed stones are from the RH side of the window embrasure (Plate 40). Other possible fragments from the E window lie concealed in the grass. No effort was made to try and remove the architectural fragments as it was deemed likely that others lay beneath and this would constitute licensed archaeological work. Furthermore, the arch of the window is fractured and bulging and in a very poor state. It is immanently about to collapse which will bring down the gable as well.

16.1 Recommendations

The collapsed loose *ex situ* medieval architectural fragments should be collected and removed to the Kerry County Museum for temporary safe keeping, storage and individual recording. They should be replaced during any future repairs or conservation work to the E window.

The collapsed architectural fragments from the C of I should be gathered up and safely stored for any future restoration, conservation or repairs.

17. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Cloghane graveyard

- A comprehensive targeted, staged and costed conservation plan should be undertaken at Cloghane graveyard as sections of it are in a very bad state of repair.
- The trees, bushes and ivy on the medieval parish church of Cloghane should be cut back short in order to undertake the conservation plan.
- The ruins of the medieval structure should be professionally conserved and repaired. If this work is not done soon the east window will totally collapse as well as the north doorway.
- The loose architectural fragments should be collected, individually recorded and stored in the Kerry County Museum.
- The dense grass in the interior of the medieval church should be cut low with non bladed strimmers. Open and collapsing graves should then be repaired and the interior surface ground judiciously levelled by the introduction of earth and re-seeded. This will enable ease of grass cutting and greater safety underfoot. All works in this area should be undertaken under strict archaeological supervision and guidance and under licence from the National Monuments Service.
- A program of focussed archaeological conservation and repairs should be undertaken on the collapsed, partially collapsed, damaged, partially covered and grass covered named and unnamed tombs.
- The tombs should be repaired re-pointed, re-rendered and restored sensitive to their original construction. This work should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist qualified in this area or a conservation architect experienced in this field and may require Ministerial Consent.
- The exposed lintelled graves should be sensitively repaired with matching material and then covered with earth and re-sodded leaving the unhewn unnamed headstones *in situ*.
- A more appropriate memorial slab should be put in place instead of the now weathered wooden plaque the memory of the drowned sailors of the Port Yarrock.
- A safety railing should be constructed along the northern boundary wall to protect visitors from falling out of the graveyard onto the trackway 2m below.
- Repairs to the boundary walls should be undertaken by people with a proven track record in repairing dry stone walls.

- The entrance gates should be cleaned, repaired and painted.
- The mature trees especially around the lower eastern and south-eastern limits should be severely cut back and overhanging branches trimmed.
- Unmanaged trees, bushes and other wild vegetation within the interior should be removed permanently under archaeological supervision and guidance.
- The dense grass masking tombs, graves, headstones and other features should be cut low and kept low by non-bladed strimmers.
- A water tap, water container and waste collection facilities should be provided.
- A comprehensive maintenance plan should be put in place to properly manage the graveyard.
- 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 unnamed tombs. This information should be collected.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lis-scurrig townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location at the graveyard, most likely beside 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 Cloghane 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. Access into the surviving church tower was not possible as the entrance was boarded up. 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 and the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment Heritage and Local Government.

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19. Figures



Figure 1: Site location map. Extract from OS Discovery series 1: 50,000, sheet 70.



Figure 2: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 035.

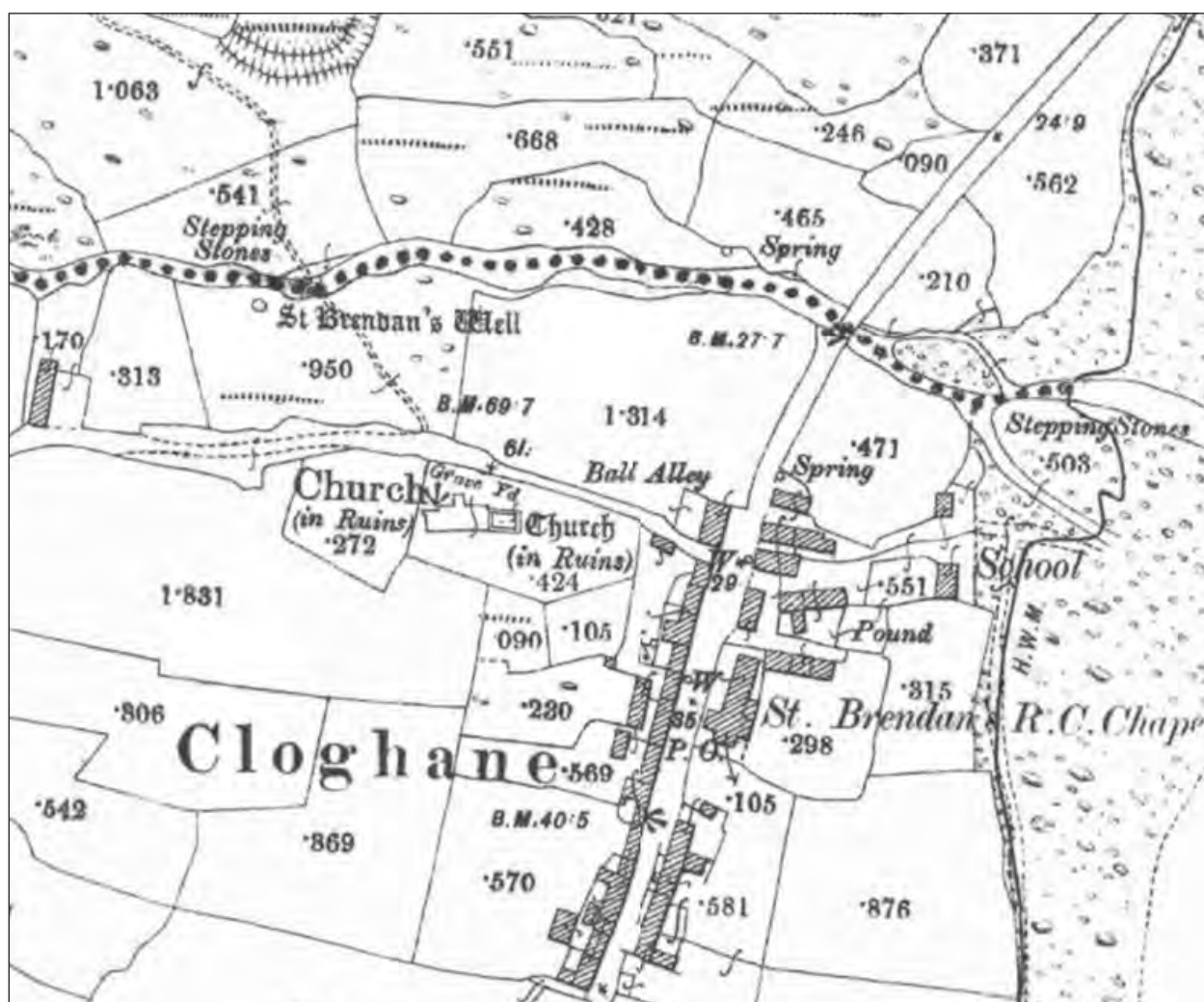


Figure 3: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896.



Figure 4: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.

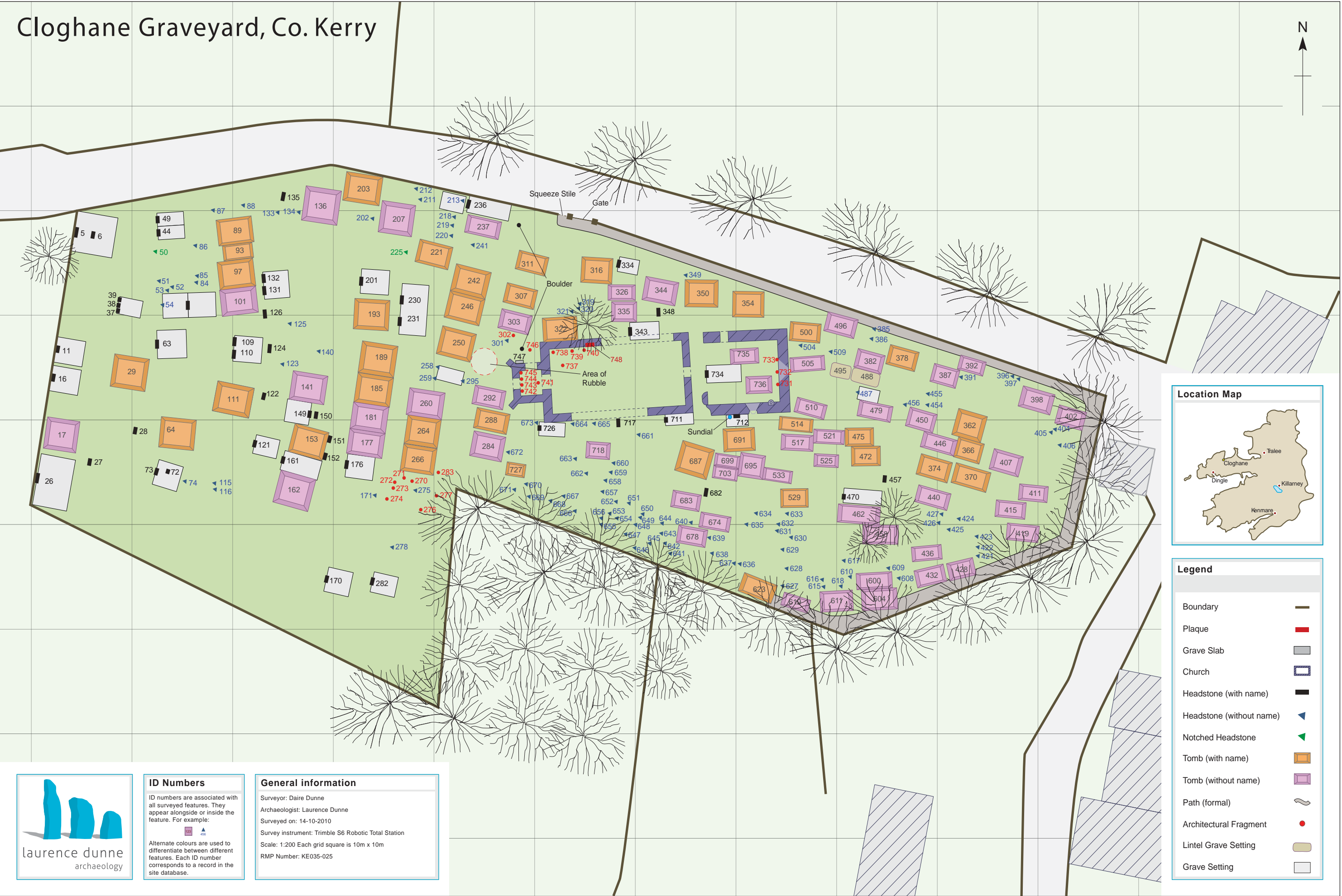


Figure 5: Archaeological survey plan of Cloghane Graveyard, 2010.

20. Plates



Plate 1: View of interior of the entrance area of the old medieval burial ground at Cloghane from south-east. Note Brandon Bay in background



Plate 2: View from south-east of late 19th century section of Cloghane Graveyard. Note the massif of Mount Brandon in background



Plate 3: View north-east of late 19th century burial ground at Cloghane . Note ruins of Church of Ireland



Plate 4: View of 13th century relict upstanding remains of 13th century medieval parish church of Cloghane. Note free standing SE section of 1828 Church of Ireland that was built on top of nave of medieval church



Plate 5: View of the now demolished Catholic 'old chapel' built in 1824 in Cloghane Village (CCC 2005, 16)



Plate 6: View of the stone head of Crom Dubh that was stolen in 1993



Plate 7: View from west of the overgrown sloping interior of the old medieval burial ground at Cloghane



Plate 8: View of grass and tree covered tombs in the eastern limits of Cloghane Graveyard



Plate 9: View of the narrow graveled pathway along the northern boundary running downslope east towards the village. Note unprotected very low boundary wall and 2m high fall off to the trackway beside



Plate 10: View of the overgrown wet area of the southern limits of the late 19th century section of Cloghane Graveyard from east



Plate 11: View of terrace of contiguous strong box type tombs from SE



Plate 12: View of recently re-rendered house shaped tombs at Cloghane Graveyard



Plate 13: View of completely overgrown tomb (162) in Cloghane Graveyard



Plate 14: View of south-eastern limits of Cloghane Graveyard. Note unhewn unnamed headstones, ivy covered boundary wall and dense mature trees overhanging the graveyard



Plate 15: View of interior of 13th century medieval church of Cloghane from west



Plate 16: View of the north-east corner of the 13th century church of Cloghane. Note well matched dressed quoins

Plate 17: View of east window of 13th century church of Cloghane



Plate 18: View of doorway in north elevation of 13th century church of Cloghane



Plate 19: Interior view of south window embrasure. Note piscina on left



Plate 20: View of piscina in eastern end of south elevation

Plate 21: View of mass-dial (scratch-dial) on exterior south elevation over Deady grave at Cloghane



Plate 22: Name plaque over doorway of tower of Church of Ireland to Rev. R.L Tyner, Rector, A.D. 1828



Plate 23: View of architectural fragments in tower-space of ruined Church of Ireland



Plate 24: View of large fragment of mullion springer from Church of Ireland



Plate 25: View of interior of ruined Church of Ireland at Cloghane from SE. Note plaque commemorating Port Yarrock shipwreck victims



Plate 26: View of SW angle of tower of Church of Ireland . Note ashlar masonry

Plate 27: View of Church of Ireland, Cloghane from west



Plate 28: View of remaining intact NE corner parapet of tower

Plate 29: View of entrance doorway to Cloghane C of I tower. Note tomb slab of Rev. James Weir standing beside



Plate 30: Close up of bench mark on NE corner of nave of C of I church Cloghane



Plate 31: Close up of carved arrow on boulder outside entrance to C of I tower in Cloghane



Plate 32: View of window in west elevation of C of I tower

Plate 33: View of twin light window of south elevation of C of I tower



Plate 34: Interior view of C of I church
Cloghane



Plate 35: View of twin light window of east elevation of C of I tower. in Cloghane



Plate 36: View of broken and slipped of Dyer tomb slab (727)in Cloghane Graveyard

Plate 37: Close up view of broken and slipped of Dyer tomb slab (727) in Cloghane Graveyard



Plate 38: View of notched unhewn gravemarker (50) in Cloghane Graveyard



Plate 39: View of collapsed medieval architectural fragments from east window embrasure of 13th century church in Cloghane



Plate 40: View of collapsing or partially robbed out south angle of embrasure of east window in the medieval church in Cloghane

21. Appendix 1 Named Tombs

Surname:	Brick
Tomb No:	250
Photo No:	149_1330
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Deady
Tomb No:	307
Photo No:	149_1349
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Surname:	Dowd
Tomb No:	203
Photo No:	149_1320
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Callaghan
Tomb No:	189
Photo No:	149_1317
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Deen
Tomb No:	500
Photo No:	149_1396
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Surname:	Dyer
Tomb No:	727
Photo No:	149_1424-25
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P

Surname:	Finn
Tomb No:	111
Photo No:	149_1295
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Fitzgerald
Tomb No:	185
Photo No:	149_1316
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Fitzgerald
Tomb No:	354
Photo No:	149_1361
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Finn
Tomb No:	374
Photo No:	149_1366
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Fitzgerald
Tomb No:	514
Photo No:	149_1399
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Surname:	Fitzgerald
Tomb No:	221
Photo No:	149_1322
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Fitzgerald
Tomb No:	350
Photo No:	149_1360
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Griffin
Tomb No:	89
Photo No:	149_1290
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Houlihan
Tomb No:	97
Photo No:	149_1292
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Greany
Tomb No:	322
Photo No:	149_1353
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Hoare
Tomb No:	687
Photo No:	149_1415
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Illegible
Tomb No:	93
Photo No:	149_1291
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Illegible
Tomb No:	311
Photo No:	149_1351
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P

Surname:	Lynch
Tomb No:	288
Photo No:	149_1344
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Maunsell
Tomb No:	64
Photo No:	149_1286
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Johnson
Tomb No:	316
Photo No:	149_1352
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Lyne
Tomb No:	529
Photo No:	149_1403-04
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Surname:	Moran
Tomb No:	266
Photo No:	149_1333
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Moriarty
Tomb No:	153
Photo No:	149_1309
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Moriarty
Tomb No:	691
Photo No:	149_1416
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Murphy
Tomb No:	378
Photo No:	149_1367
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	P

Surname:	Moriarty
Tomb No:	242
Photo No:	149_1328
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Muirceartaig
Tomb No:	472
Photo No:	149_1389-90
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Ó Dubda
Tomb No:	362
Photo No:	149_1362
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'Connor
Tomb No:	29
Photo No:	149_1280
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'Leary
Tomb No:	370
Photo No:	149_1365
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'Rourke
Tomb No:	475
Photo No:	149_1391
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'Dowd
Tomb No:	366
Photo No:	149_1364
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'Mahony
Tomb No:	264
Photo No:	149_1332
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Uí Fláiteartaig
Tomb No:	246
Photo No:	149_1328
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	Walsh
Tomb No:	623
Photo No:	149_1410
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	P

Surname:	Walsh
Tomb No:	193
Photo No:	149_1318
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

22. Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs

Tomb No:	17
Photo No:	149_1276
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	P

Tomb No:	101
Photo No:	149_1293
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	136
Photo No:	149_1303
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	141
Photo No:	149_1304
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	162
Photo No:	149_1311
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	177
Photo No:	149_1314
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	181
Photo No:	149_1315
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	207
Photo No:	149_1321
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	237
Photo No:	149_1327
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	260
Photo No:	149_1331
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	284
Photo No:	149_1343
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	292
Photo No:	149_1345
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Tomb No:	303
Photo No:	149_1348
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	326
Photo No:	149_1354
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	335
Photo No:	149_1356
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	344
Photo No:	149_1358
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	382
Photo No:	149_1368
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	387
Photo No:	149_1369
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	392
Photo No:	149_1370
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	398
Photo No:	149_1371
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	402
Photo No:	149_1372
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	407
Photo No:	149_1373
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	411
Photo No:	149_1374
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P

Tomb No:	415
Photo No:	149_1375
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	419
Photo No:	149_1376
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	428
Photo No:	149_1377
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	432
Photo No:	149_1378
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	436
Photo No:	149_1379
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	440
Photo No:	149_1380
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	446
Photo No:	149_1381
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	450
Photo No:	149_1382
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	Y
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	458
Photo No:	149_1384
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	462
Photo No:	149_1385
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	479
Photo No:	149_1392
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	496
Photo No:	149_1395
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	505
Photo No:	149_1397
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	510
Photo No:	149_1398
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	517
Photo No:	149_1400
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	521
Photo No:	149_1401
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	525
Photo No:	149_1402
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	533
Photo No:	149_1405
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	600
Photo No:	149_1406
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	604
Photo No:	149_1407
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	611
Photo No:	149_1408
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	619
Photo No:	149_1409
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	674
Photo No:	149_1411
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	678
Photo No:	149_1412
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	683
Photo No:	149_1414
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	695
Photo No:	149_1417
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	699
Photo No:	149_1418
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	703
Photo No:	149_1418
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	718
Photo No:	149_1422
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	735
Photo No:	149_1427
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	736
Photo No:	149_1428
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	Y
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y













23. Appendix 3 Lintelled Graves

Grave No	Overgrown	Collapsed	Open
488	Y	N	P
495	Y	N	P


24. Appendix 4 Grave Slabs

Surname:	Weir
Grave No:	747
Photo No:	149_1442
Photo:	


25. Appendix 5 Named Headstones


Surname:	Brick	Surname:	Brick	Surname:	Deady
Grave No:	11	Grave No:	26	Grave No:	712
Photo No:	149_1274	Photo No:	149_1277	Photo No:	149_1420
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	Downes	Surname:	Egan	Surname:	Fitzgerald
Grave No:	44	Grave No:	343	Grave No:	682
Photo No:	149_1282	Photo No:	149_1357	Photo No:	149_1413
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	Fitzgerald	Surname:	Foley	Surname:	Greaney
Grave No:	126	Grave No:	121	Grave No:	28
Photo No:	149_1299	Photo No:	149_1296	Photo No:	149_1279
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	Houlihan	Surname:	Illegible	Surname:	Lenihan
Grave No:	49	Grave No:	27	Grave No:	230
Photo No:	149_1283	Photo No:	149_1278	Photo No:	149_1324
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	


Surname:	Logue
Grave No:	122
Photo No:	149_1297
Photo:	


Surname:	Lynch
Grave No:	457
Photo No:	149_1383
Photo:	


Surname:	Lynch
Grave No:	79
Photo No:	149_1289
Photo:	


Surname:	Maunsell
Grave No:	334
Photo No:	149_1355
Photo:	

Surname:	Moore
Grave No:	149
Photo No:	149_1305
Photo:	


Surname:	Moriarty
Grave No:	135
Photo No:	149_1302
Photo:	


Surname:	Moriarty
Grave No:	470
Photo No:	149_1388
Photo:	

Surname:	Moriarty
Grave No:	151
Photo No:	149_1307
Photo:	


Surname:	Moynihan
Grave No:	150
Photo No:	149_1306
Photo:	


Surname:	Murphy
Grave No:	282
Photo No:	149_1341
Photo:	


Surname:	Normoyle
Grave No:	132
Photo No:	149_1301
Photo:	


Surname:	Ó Dubda
Grave No:	73
Photo No:	149_1288
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó Loingsig
Grave No:	63
Photo No:	149_1285
Photo:	

Surname:	Ó Sé
Grave No:	236
Photo No:	149_1326
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Connor
Grave No:	170
Photo No:	149_1312
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Connor
Grave No:	726
Photo No:	149_1423
Photo:	

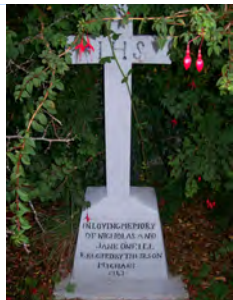
Surname:	O'Connor
Grave No:	161
Photo No:	149_1310
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Connor-Carey
Grave No:	110
Photo No:	149_1294
Photo:	


Surname:	O'Donnell
Grave No:	734
Photo No:	149_1426
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Dowd
Grave No:	72
Photo No:	149_1287
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	131
Photo No:	149_1300
Photo:	


Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	5
Photo No:	149_1272
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	176
Photo No:	149_1313
Photo:	


Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	6
Photo No:	149_1273
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	717
Photo No:	149_1421
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	231
Photo No:	149_1325
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Neill
Grave No:	711
Photo No:	149_1419
Photo:	


Surname:	O'Riordan
Grave No:	348
Photo No:	149_1359
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:	16
Photo No:	149_1275
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:	37
Photo No:	149_1281
Photo:	


Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:	39
Photo No:	149_1281
Photo:	

Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:	38
Photo No:	149_1281
Photo:	

Surname:	Reynolds
Grave No:	109
Photo No:	149_1294
Photo:	

Surname:	Uí Dubdha
Grave No:	152
Photo No:	149_1308
Photo:	

Surname:	Walsh
Grave No:	124
Photo No:	149_1298
Photo:	

Surname:	Wren
Grave No:	201
Photo No:	149_1319
Photo:	

26. Appdenix 6 Unnamed Headstones

Grave No		
51	423	653
52	424	654
53	425	655
54	426	656
74	427	657
84	444	658
85	445	659
86	454	660
87	455	661
88	456	662
115	487	663
116	504	664
123	509	665
125	608	666
133	609	667
134	610	668
140	615	669
171	616	670
202	617	671
211	618	672
212	627	673
213	628	
218	629	
219	630	
220	631	
241	632	
258	633	
259	634	
275	635	
278	636	
295	637	
301	638	
319	639	
320	640	
321	641	
349	642	
385	643	
386	644	
391	645	
396	646	
397	647	
404	648	
405	649	
406	650	
421	651	
422	652	

27. Appdenix 7 Notched Headstones

ID No:	50
Photo No:	149_1284
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	225
Photo No:	149_1323
Photo:	
Notes:	

28. Appdenix 8 Architectural Fragments

ID No:	270	ID No:	271
Photo No:	149_1334	Photo No:	149_1335
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	272	ID No:	273
Photo No:	149_1336	Photo No:	149_1337
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	274	ID No:	276
Photo No:	149_1338	Photo No:	149_1339
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	277	ID No:	283
Photo No:	149_1340	Photo No:	149_1342
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	302	ID No:	731
Photo No:	149_1347	Photo No:	149_1429
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	732	ID No:	733
Photo No:	149_1430	Photo No:	149_1431
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	737	ID No:	738
Photo No:	149_1432	Photo No:	149_1433
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	739	ID No:	740
Photo No:	149_1434	Photo No:	149_1435
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	741	ID No:	742
Photo No:	149_1436	Photo No:	149_1437
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	743	ID No:	744
Photo No:	149_1438	Photo No:	149_1439
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

ID No:	745	ID No:	746
Photo No:	149_1440	Photo No:	149_1441
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	

29. Appdenix 9 Plaques

ID No:	748
Photo No:	IMG_4682
Photo:	
Notes:	Mass burial of shipwreck crew of the Port Yarrock