



Project code: KCCG11
Client: Kerry County Council
Date: June 2011

Archaeological Survey of Dysert Burial Ground, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.

Surveyors: Ann Frykler & Robert Hanbidge
Report Author: Robert Hanbidge

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SUMMARY

Townland:	Dysert
Parish:	Dysert
Barony:	Clanmaurice
Local name of graveyard:	Dysert Burial Ground
NGR:	91918/132704
RMP No.:	KE010-062
No. of named tombs:	2
No. of unnamed tombs:	3
No. of lintelled graves:	0
No. of named headstones and plots:	39
No. of unnamed headstones and plots:	1
No. of named gravemarkers:	0
No. of unnamed gravemarkers:	2
No. of architectural fragments:	0
No. of cross slabs:	0
No. of possible quern stone fragments:	1
No of miscellaneous items:	1

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted at Dysert Burial Ground, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry (NGR: 91918/132704) (Figure 1). The work was undertaken on behalf of Kerry County Council, in accordance with survey specifications provided by the client.

The report comprises a detailed survey including boundaries, location of paths and desire lines, gravemarkers, tombs, architectural fragments, remains of churches or buildings, dangerous areas of ground collapse and a photographic survey of headstones and gravemarkers linked back to survey drawings. Also included are: written descriptions of buildings, cross-slabs and early enclosures; statements on the condition of buildings; suggested suitable/necessary remedial action that may be needed to secure these structures; breaches of the boundary walls, open or collapsed tombs and the condition of paths and entrance gates. A photographic survey of damaged and dangerous structures or features is also included.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Dysert Graveyard (Plate 1) is located within the townland Dysert, Co. Kerry, situated approximately 4 km southwest of Lixnaw and approximately 7.50 km west of Listowel (Figure 1; Plate 1). The graveyard is positioned on a slight rise with level pasture bounded to the north-east by the tidal stretches of the River Feale (Plate 2). The surrounding topography remains level within the vicinity of the course of the River Feale. Beyond this river basin, the surrounding land rises gradually and becomes more undulating with significant rises including Knockanore Mountain, the highest mountain (267 m OD) in North Kerry region, located approximately 10.20 km to the northeast. While approximately 10 km to the southeast, the Stacks Mountains form a visible ridge which extends towards the town of Listowel. Notable structures within the vicinity of the site include two adjacent farmyard complexes to the southwest.

The surrounding level topography exposes the graveyard to the elements in all directions, although surrounding hedgerows and trees to the south-west do offer some shelter (Plate 1). Large earthen embankments/levies, which line the course of the lower stretches of the River Feale, do offer substantial protection from flood waters and extreme high tides, as well as serving as a buffer from north-eastern winds (Plate 2). Within the graveyard immediately to the north of the centre are the ruinous remains of a church, of which only the south, west and northern walls survive (Plates 3-5). The church ruin is illustrated as a rectangle on the OS First Edition 6" Map Sheet 10 (1839) (Figure 2), while on the OS 25" Map Sheet 10-13 (1910) (Figure 3) only the south, west and north walls are illustrated. The church is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE010-062. The graveyard itself is listed under KE010-062001, while a third RMP, an ecclesiastical enclosure KE010-062002, encompasses the site of the graveyard. A hilltop enclosure KE010-081 is located c. 700 m to the southwest within the neighbouring townland of Curraghcroneen.

Generally the graveyard is well maintained and the majority of the graves are in good overall condition. The grass appears to be frequently mown. For the most part the graveyard boundaries do not vary substantially between the OS First Edition 6" Map Sheet 10 (1839) and the OS 25" Map Sheet 10-13 (1910) and follow a sub-rectangular plan.

The graveyard is accessed via a straight laneway off a cul-de-sac with car parking adjacent the graveyard entrance (Plate 6). Historic rubblestone walls with rubblestone coping enclose the graveyard. A later render gate-pier positioned on the external west elevation of the graveyard boundary forms part of a field entrance that gives access to a short laneway that is bounded to the west by an earth bank. A single pedestrian entrance is located to the western boundary and is flanked to the south by a ruinous stone stile.

Internally, the church is sited on the highest position within the graveyard. A gravel pathway extends all around the graveyard in close proximity to the graveyard wall. There are two main areas of concern which include the area of the church and a plot (Grave No. 38) to the north-east of the church. Firstly, the surviving walls of the church are quite overgrown with ivy while the western internal area of the church is overgrown with long grass. Abutting the external elevation of the northern church wall is a low mound of rubble, with the loose stone hazardous under foot (Plate 5). The second area of concern involves the poor condition of the plot (Grave No. 38). Four substantial yew trees are growing in the corners of the plot and have caused significant disturbance to the enclosing plinth walls and the headstone which now leans to the south.

Historically the site is referred to in the Uí Fhiachrach genealogies and was situated in the territory of the Alltraighe (Toal 1995, 246).

3 METHODOLOGY

The site survey was carried out on 5th May 2011 by a team of two surveyors.

An electronic survey was conducted on the Irish National Grid using a Trimble GPS& GLONASS R6 base and rover. The GPS was supplemented with a Leica TCR407 Total Station and Panasonic Toughbook Rugged Tablet PC with Penmap software when necessary due to tree cover and any resulting loss in GPS signal. All grave plots, gravemarkers, headstones and tombs were surveyed in plan as were any structural remains, boundary walls, openings, paths and desire lines. Finished survey files were exported to AutoCAD where final edits were made. A digital copy of the drawings is provided on DVD (Appendix 5).

Individual graves and/or associated markers or headstones were assigned a unique grave number on the digital survey whether the latter was being carried out using GPS or with a Total Station and Panasonic Toughbook. This unique grave number is also used to in to identify the individual graves within the database (see below).

The photographic elements of the survey were accomplished using a Canon Power Shot A650 IS digital camera. The camera was set to assign a consecutive sequence of unique photo numbers throughout the survey. These numbers were cross-referenced with unique database entries and in a hard copy photo register. The photographic survey encompassed all extant structures/remains, boundaries, entrance gates, damaged/dangerous structures or features as well as individual graves and grave furniture. All photographs are provided on DVD (Appendix 5).

All descriptive data relating to the survey was entered into a custom-designed Microsoft Access relational database, which comprises of four linked tables. One table relates to the graveyard, one to the individual graves within it and one to all other significant features surveyed within that graveyard; the final table is a register of all photographs. The database allows all relevant information for the graveyard (and its internal features) to be linked together; entries can also be queried by item type e.g. named and unnamed, tombs, headstone, gravemarker, miscellaneous. Appendices have been generated automatically from the database using filtered reports.

The descriptions throughout the database and within this report were compiled using standard National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) terminology and methodology where suitable, with guidelines and techniques from other established UK and Irish government sources being respected throughout (RCHME 1996; DEHLG 2001; RCAHMS 2004; EH 2004 and 2006; NIAH 2006). In addition, terminology and methodology was cross referenced to standard texts of buildings archaeology and architectural history (Robertson 1990; Curl 1999; Morris 2000).

4 THE RESULTS

4.1 *Boundaries*

The boundary walls surrounding the graveyard consist of roughly dressed, mortared rubble-stone with rubble-stone coping and for the most part are in good condition (Plates 7-9). Occasional gaps are noted to the external elevations of the boundary walls where one or more stones have fallen out, but overall the masonry is in good condition. There is however one noticeable gap in the coping to the east where short length of the coping has been removed. Otherwise occasional minor patches of ivy growth are found along the top of the boundary and some overgrowth including brambles is found to the external elevation of the north-eastern section of the boundary.

The boundary walls are of great importance to the local wildlife and are an important element of the habitat that has developed around and within the graveyard. Crevices between the rubblestone coping are especially suited to provide nesting areas for birds; during the course of this survey, a crevice within the coping to the northern section of the boundary was in use as a blue tit nest.

There is recent evidence of broadcast spraying of herbicides to the boundary walls including wilted weeds and stunted bramble growth along with the flaking of lichens from the wall surfaces.

Recommendations

Restore missing section of the coping and repair of any holes within the wall masonry.

Spraying or broadcast application of herbicides to boundary walls must be avoided. 'Guidance for the Care Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards' issued by the Heritage Council (2010) states that:

'Spraying of herbicides to control weeds or grass is very undesirable as it kills native plants and the insects that live on them and may poison birds and animals that either come in contact with the chemicals or eat seeds and insects that have been sprayed. These chemicals can also cause pollution of streams by being washed into nearby drains. As most historic graveyards are relatively small in area it is usually feasible to use more environmentally-friendly plant control methods such as hoeing or digging or pouring on boiling water. Boiling water should not be used on or very close to graves or headstones.'

Considering the use of the crevices within the boundary wall as nesting areas for wildlife, such spraying of herbicides will poison such birds. Given the modest scale of this graveyard, care in the maintenance of the graveyard will improve insect diversity and attract bats, birds and other wildlife.

4.2 *Entrance*

Access to the graveyard is from the car parking area through a pedestrian gate (Plates 6 & 10). The entrance comprises of a pair of square-profile dressed limestone gate piers with dressed limestone coping and a single-leaf wrought-iron gate. Both piers appear in good condition with the only exceptions been the occasional areas of missing pointing and the partially disturbed stones to the upper portion of the exterior (west) elevation to the southern pier. However the gate is in fair to poor condition due to internal rusting of the wrought-iron bars, especially to the base of the gate, which will shortly impact on the structural integrity of the gate.

A secondary method of entry is provided by the stone stile to the south of the entrance (Plates 6 & 11). This stile consists of a recess within the coping to the boundary wall which is formed by a large horizontally bedded stone. Originally projecting stones from the wall to both the interior and exterior elevations formed steps up the wall. However the two stone steps to the external (west) elevation have been completely destroyed and prevent the use of the stile, as well as detracting from the visual appearance of the entrance.

Recommendations

The entrance requires minor works. Missing sections of pointing between the masonry should be re-pointed using correct (lime) mortars with flush or recessed pointing which are sympathetic to the historic character of the graveyard. Ribbon pointing must be avoided as its use would damage the structures historic character.

Disturbed masonry to the southern pier should be repaired to match the original masonry.

Provisions should be made for the future replacement of the entrance gate. Consideration should be given in obtaining a gate that will be of certain design and construction which will be sympathetic to the historic character of the graveyard as this would also further enhance the visual impression of the graveyard to its many visitors.

4.3 Pathways

There is one primary pathway located around the perimeter of the graveyard immediately inside the boundary walls (Plate 12). Constructed from gravel, the path has a maximum width of 2 m and provides easy access to the majority of the graves.

4.4 Desire lines

No Desire lines were present at Dysert Burial Ground.

4.5 Named Tombs

There are only three named tombs (Grave Nos. 04, 14 & 32) represented at Dysert Burial Ground, which are located in the south-eastern half of the graveyard.

Located close to the entrance is the oldest tomb (Grave No. 4) with a date of 1793 (Plate 13) and contains the remains of the Haragan/Hannan Family. The tomb is constructed in a typical eighteenth century fashion with rubble-stone walls featuring tooled stone quoins. The roof is hipped and has an external rendering. The tomb is distinguished by a unusual decorative plaque which has a short verse after commemorating the individual. Further artistic elements to this plaque include a chevron motif which forms a boarder around the inscription (Plate 14).

Also located close to the entrance, the Byrne Family Tomb (Grave No. 14) is in good condition and has been recently restored with new external rendering (Plate 15). The form of the tomb correlates to the general architecture of tombs that are found with County Kerry and features a pleasant inscribed limestone plaque mounted over the entrance.

The third tomb (Grave No. 32), located in the eastern corner, belongs to the Kane Family and is a fine example of a more elaborate tomb constructed in finely tooled limestone (Plate 16). Clearly influenced by classical inspired architecture, this tomb is distinguished by its more modest application of classical features with a robust tooled limestone plinth surmounted by the tomb structure which displays recessed panels flanked by pilasters which are in turn surmounted by an unadorned architrave beneath a moulded cornice which is capped by a large limestone slab that forms the flat roof. This tomb survives in good repair although some settling of the foundations to the tomb is noticeable and has resulted in some movement of the masonry within the structure.

Recommendations

Since all tombs survive in good condition, limited maintenance is currently necessary. The limestone tomb (Grave No. 32) may require some monitoring of the masonry work because of the effects of the settling of the foundations. Some resetting of the stones, especially to the cornice may be required in the future to improve the tomb's resistance to the weather.

The oldest tomb (Grave No. 4) requires repointed to the rubblestone walls to enhance the tombs resistance to the weather.

Any re-pointing works to the walls should use the correct (lime) mortars with flush or recessed pointing which are sympathetic to the historic character of the graveyard. Ribbon pointing must be avoided as its use would damage the structures historic character.

Spraying or broadcast application of herbicides to the tombs must be avoided as these can have a detrimental effect to the stone work and can cause chemical erosion of the limestone.

4.6 Unnamed Tombs

There are two unnamed tombs (Grave Nos. 41 & 46) within Dysert Burial Grounds.

Grave No. 41 is located within the internal area of the church and is positioned abutting the northern church wall. This tomb is quite substantial in size and is in very good condition and has been partially restored. Constructed with exposed rubblestone walls, the tombs features contrasting tooled limestone eaves course and a hipped limestone slab roof with tooled limestone blocks to the central platform (Plate 17).

The second unnamed tomb (Grave No. 46) is located adjoining the church's western elevation. The tomb is heavily overgrowth by ivy, which may conceal a name plaque. Structurally, from what is not impacted on from vegetative overgrowth, the tomb appears in reasonable condition with dressed limestone block walls (Plate 18).

Recommendations

The control of overgrown vegetation should be the primary concern in this case and should be clipped to prevent the overgrowth extending further to the surrounding memorials. Any such substantial works that involved disturbance/maintenance of the overgrowth should not be performed during the period beginning 1st day of March and ending on the 31st day of August in any year in accordance with Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976, incorporating Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000.

Removal of the overgrowth to the overgrown tomb (Grave No. 46) will expose the structure further to the elements, which will necessitate immediate restoration of the tomb, including repointing and the possible application of rendering to the roof to ensure its resistance to the weather. The re-pointing of the walls should use the correct (lime) mortars with flush or recessed pointing which are sympathetic to the historic character of the church. Ribbon pointing must be avoided as its use would damage the structures historic character. The complete removal of the ivy would also result in a loss of a natural habitat and should be avoided as during the survey, a number of active bird nests were present within the foliage surrounding the church ruin.

All maintenance and repair work should use the necessary skills and materials that are available, which are sympathetic with the historical character of the graveyard.

4.7 *Named Headstones and Plots*

There are 39 named headstones and plots at Dysert Burial Ground. The majority of the graves date to the 20th century. Nineteenth century graves are present although these are in a minority with the earliest inscribed headstone being Grave No. 10 which dates to 1837 (Plate 19). More recent graves from the 21st century are also present e.g. Grave No. 15 from 2008 and Grave No. 22 from 2005.

The majority of the plots are grass covered, although many of the recent plots have render platforms which are sometimes covered by gravel. Some plots are noted as having a wrought iron railing, however, for Grave No. 28 in particular, much of this railing is missing.

The largest plot present is Grave No. 40 which is located to the north of the northern church wall. The plot is rather unusual as it is defined by an unusually high ashlar dressed limestone block enclosing walls, which feature tooled concave limestone coping (Plate 20). The wall survives in reasonable condition with a few areas of collapse to the interior. A broken headstone is centrally located to the interior, of which the lowermost inscription is visible and mentions 'Major J. M. Home, Late 36 Regt' who died in Scotland 1868 and is buried by Polwarth Church Berwickshire in the Scottish Borders, suggesting that it is a member of his family who is interred here. A later headstone to the west end of the plot confirms that one of Major J. M. Home's sons is buried here.

To the south of the church there is an IRA Monument which was erected by the North Kerry Republican Soldiers Memorial Committee in December 1935.

Apart from the plots and freestanding headstones, two headstones (Grave Nos. 42 & 47) are clearly distinguished from the rest due to their positioning. Both are wall mounted with Grave No. 42 located to the interior of the west elevation of the church, while Grave No. 47 is mounted to the interior of the southern boundary wall close to the entrance.

The majority of the headstones and plots are in good condition. One area of concern is the plot to Grave No. 38, where four substantial yew trees are growing in the corners of the plot and have caused significant disturbance to the enclosing plinth walls, which also feature decorative cast-iron railing (Plate 21). The root disturbance from these trees has also caused the headstone to lean. The headstone to this plot commemorates George Hewson grandfather to the world famous Irish artist Paul David Hewson, who is better known as Bono from U2.

Otherwise, only Grave Nos 25, 26, 44 & 45 are slightly impacted on from overgrowth to the walls of the church.

Recommendations

In general the majority of the graves are well maintained and are easy accessed. In regards to Grave No. 38, the yew trees to the corners of the plot need to be managed to ensure that the plots survive and that the headstone remains upright. Clipping of the internal branches will enhance access to this plot and will prevent damage to the headstone.

The control of overgrowth to the church ruin and the unnamed tomb (Grave No. 46) will prevent further encroachment onto the surrounding graves.

Restoration of the enclosing wall to the Home family Plot (Grave No. 40) will also enhance the wall's stability.

4.8 *Unnamed Headstones and Plots*

Only one unnamed headstone (Grave No. 3) was recorded within Dysert Burial Ground (Plate 22). The plot was located close to the south-western boundary wall and consisted of a low render plinth wall with an internal grass covered area.

4.9 *Unnamed Gravemarkers*

Similarly only two unnamed gravemarkers (Grave Nos. 11 & 18) were recorded within Dysert Burial ground. Grave No. 11 was located immediately to the south of the Grave No 10 within the western portion of the graveyard. This unnamed gravemarker is distinguished by its resemblance to a headstone and features a crudely shaped bowed top flanked by crude shoulders (Plate 23).

The second unnamed gravemarker (Grave No. 18) is located approximately 6.5 m to the east of Grave No. 11 and correlates to the general trend of unnamed gravemarkers as it utilises a possible worked stone to form a simple gravemarker (Plate 24).

4.10 *Ruined church*

The church ruin is listed in the RMP as KE010-062 and is in fair to poor condition, with only the north, south and west walls remaining (Miscellaneous No. 01; Plates 3-5). The east wall has completely disappeared, so the full dimensions of the church could not be taken. The church is orientated on an east/west axis. From what remains, the church had a minimum length of 10 m and measured 6.5 m wide. The walls consist of roughly dressed rubble-stone with a lime and gravel mortar.

All the walls are severely impacted on from excess ivy growth which has resulted in some loosening of the masonry. No windows or doors were observed in the ruins, however the excessive amount of ivy growth may have hidden any such remains. Some ivy was cleared from the interior of the western wall around the location of the plaque for grave 42.

Of the three walls, the western wall appears the most intact with part of a pitched gable visible indicating the church had a pitched roof. The southern wall survives in poor condition and has an opening possibly representing the site of a doorway (Plate 3). The northern wall survives only to a height of approximately 1 m and is impacted on by the presence of the tomb (Grave No. 41) and the adjacent plot (Grave No. 40) immediately to the north. A large mound of rubble is located to the

exterior of this wall and probably relates to collapsed wall material (Plate 5); it presents a health and safety concern as the area is unsafe to walk.

Recommendations

Measures should be taken to secure the existing ruin from further collapse; this could primarily be achieved through the control and management of the attached vegetation and preventing it from spreading further. The ivy should not be removed however as this would leave the building in need of immediate conservation, without which structural collapse may occur. Such work would involve the re-pointing of the walls using correct (lime) mortars with flush or recessed pointing. Ribbon pointing must be avoided as its use would damage the structure's historic character. The complete removal of the ivy would also result in a loss of a natural habitat and should be avoided given that the graveyard is in use by nesting birds. Any such works should be avoided during the period between the 1st day of March and the 31st day of August in accordance with Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 to avoid disturbance to wildlife. The structural stability of the buildings needs to be frequently monitored to ensure the site remains safe and stable.

Any works to the removal of the rubble mound need to consider the probability that more burials, in the form of a plot, headstone, tomb or an unmarked grave or even other items of archaeological items (given the early medieval origin of the graveyard), could be uncovered. The close proximity of the mound to the church ruin would require that any works should be carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

4.11 *Miscellaneous Items:*

4.11(i) Possible Saddle Quern

Located in between the plots to Grave Nos. 7 and 44 and included within the concrete reinforcing to base is the possible fragment of a saddle quern (Plate 25). The fragment has an irregular shape in plan and has a smooth concave-shaped basin to its outward (west) facing side.

4.11(ii) Miscellaneous Items

Situated midway along the south-western boundary and to the interior of the southern boundary directly next to the entrance, were three benches (Plate 26). Consisting of cast-iron and timber battens. These three pieces of furniture make pleasant additions to this graveyard.

5 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT/ CONSERVATION

The following recommendations are made in relation to the on-going and future management and conservation of the graveyard at Dysert (Dysert):

- The vegetation overgrowth to the church ruins and the tomb (Grave No. 46) should be controlled and tended to regularly in order to prevent future degradation and collapse of walls and interior features including tombs, gravemarkers and headstones. This should not, however, be done at the expense of the natural habitats that this vegetation provides to local wildlife.
- Broad spectrum weed killers should not be used during the clearance of vegetation under any circumstances or to remove/prevent weed growth from in and around the church, boundary walls, graves and pathways.
- Any substantial works that involve disturbance/maintenance of the overgrowth should not be performed during the period beginning 1st day of March and ending on the 31st day of August in any year in accordance with Section 40 of the Wildlife Act 1976, incorporating Section 46 of the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000. Considering the current use of the crevices within the boundary wall as nesting areas for wildlife, spraying of herbicides or substantial works to overgrowth will have a detrimental effect on the local wildlife. Given the modest scale of this graveyard, care in the maintenance of the graveyard will improve insect diversity and attract bats, birds and other
- Areas of collapse to any of the structural walls to the church and boundaries should be repaired using suitable materials and pointing techniques which are sympathetic to the historic character of the graveyard. Areas of walls that are cleared of vegetation should be examined for damage and should be repointed using the correct (lime) mortars with flush or recessed pointing. Ribbon pointing must be avoided as its use would damage the structures historic character.
- A rust treatment and fresh coat of paint should be applied entrance gate and the cast-iron railing to Grave No. 43.
- Provisions should be made for the future replacement of the entrance gate. Consideration should be given in obtaining a gate that will be of certain design and construction which will be sympathetic to the historic character of the graveyard as this would also further enhance the visual impression of the graveyard to its many visitors.
- Restoration and repointing of the tombs. Tombs which require urgent attention include Grave Nos. 46.
- The structural stability of the church needs to be frequently monitored due to the exposed nature of the site
- The yew trees to the corners of the plot to Grave No. 38 require management to ensure that this plot and neighbouring plots remain intact and that the headstones remain upright. Clipping of the internal branches will enhance access to this plot and will prevent damage to the headstone.

- The mound of rubble to the north of the church should be removed. Account should be taken of the high possibility that more burials, in the form of a plot, headstone, tomb or an unmarked grave or even other objects of archaeological importance (given the early medieval origin of the graveyard) could be uncovered. The close proximity of the mound to the church ruin would require that any works to this mound of rubble should be carried out under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) should be updated with the recently found possible saddle quern fragment.
- The publications: *Guidance for the Care, Conservation & Recording of Historic Graveyards* by the Heritage Council (October 2010). And *The Care and Conservation of Graveyards* by the Office of Public Works should be consulted prior to the carrying out of any maintenance work on the burial grounds or church.
- An information board presenting a graveyard plan along with historical and archaeological background information would make an excellent addition to the site.
- Prevention of any more graves within the church along with the prevention of further fixing of memorials to upstanding walls, in particular the church walls.
- Any proposed ground works should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
- Any significant works to the upstanding archaeology (i.e. church ruins) should first consult a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or conservation architect.

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Figure 1. Dysert: Site location map extract with RMP sites.



Figure 2 - Dysert (Dysert) Graveyard, Extract from OS 1st Edition 1846, Sheet 010

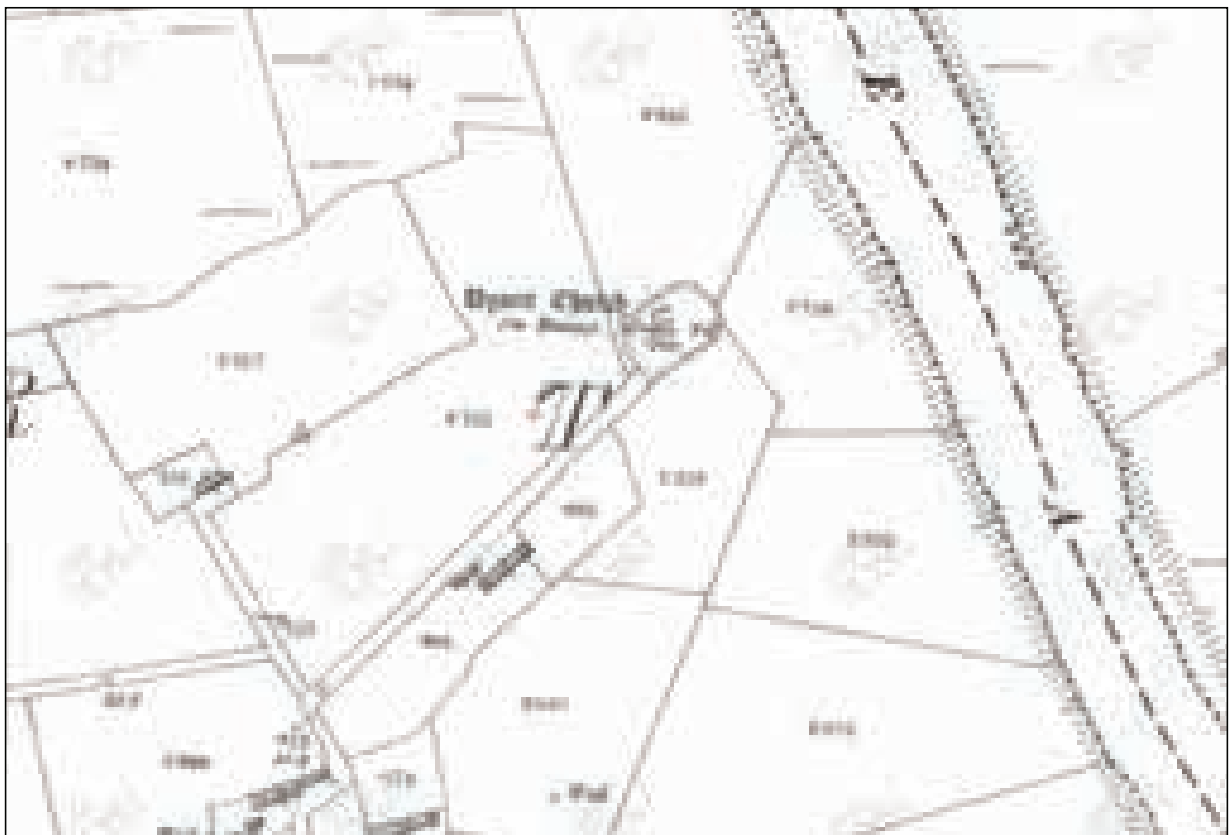


Figure 3 - Dysert (Dysert) Graveyard, Extract from OS 2nd Edition 1898, Sheet 010-13



Plate 1-General view of Dysert Graveyard from east



Plate 2-View of River Feale from south



Plate 3-View of south wall of church ruin from south



Plate 4-View of west wall of church ruin from west



Plate 5-View of north wall of church ruin from north



Plate 6-View of entrance from southwest



Plate 7-View of south-western boundary wall from southeast



Plate 8-View of northern boundary wall from southwest



Plate 9-View of eastern boundary wall from west



Plate 10-View of entrance from northeast

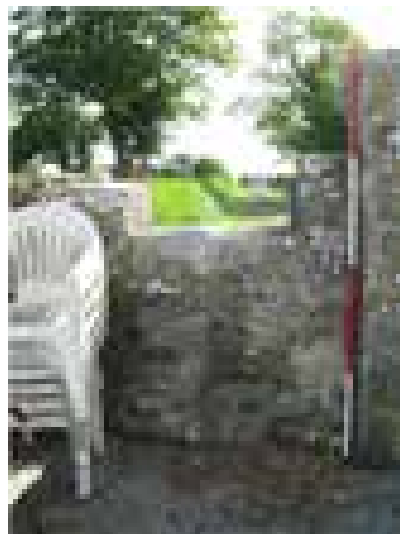


Plate 11-View of stile from northeast

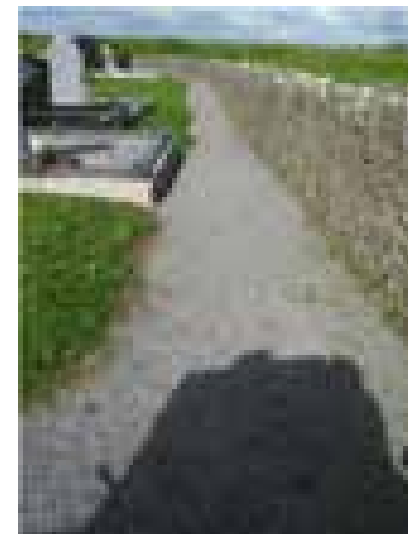


Plate 12-Gravel path from southwest



Plate 13-View of Grave No. 4 from west



Plate 14-View of plaque from west



Plate 15-View of Grave No. 14, from south-west



Plate 16-View of Grave No. 32 from south



Plate 17-View of Grave No. 41 from southwest



Plate 18-View of Grave No. 46 from southwest




Plate 19-Headstone to Grave
No. 10 from east





Plate-20 View of Grave No. 40 from southeast


Appendix 1 - Named Graves


Grave_Type	Headstone
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Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
12	Byrne	IMG_0026
Notes		
Single headstone		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
10	Connor	IMG_0024
Notes		
Headstone from 1837		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
37	Horgan	IMG_0081
Notes		
Single headstone		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
24	O'Sullivan	IMG_0051
Notes		
Single headstone		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
47	Horgan	IMG_0102
Notes		
Headstone mounted on the south graveyard wall		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
23	Pierce	IMG_0050
Notes		
Single headstone		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
42	Lynch	IMG_0092
Notes		
Headstone mounted on the interior of west church wall		
		


Grave_Type	Plot
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Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
13	Burns/Byrne	IMG_0027
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
7	Costello	IMG_0017
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
8	Costello	IMG_0019
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

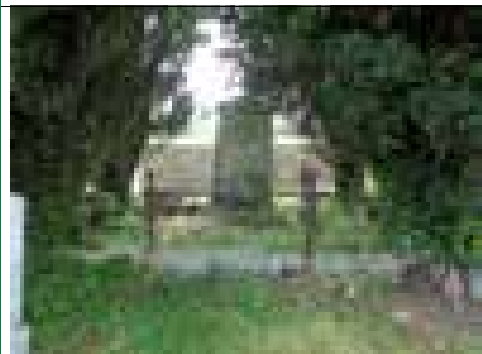
Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
39	Cruickshank	IMG_0084
Notes		
Plot in moderate condition, headstone from 1864		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
19	Dee	IMG_0041
Notes		
Grass covered plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
31	Heaphy	IMG_0066
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
34	Heffernan	IMG_0075
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
5	Horgan	IMG_0012
Notes		
Half the plot is covered by tall grass the other by concrete		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
38	Hewson	IMG_0082
Notes		
Poor condition, four yew trees in each corner, cast iron railings are broken and missing		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
33	Keane	IMG_0073
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
40	Home	IMG_0086
Notes		
Major J.M. Home 36 regt died in Scotland 1868 buried by Polwarth church Berwickshire		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
36	Kirby	IMG_0079
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
29	Lee	IMG_0062
Notes		
Grass covered plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
44	Lyons	IMG_0095
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
15	Lynch	IMG_0034
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
45	Lyons	IMG_0097
Notes		
Plot in good condition, weeds		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
43	Lyons	IMG_0093
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
16	McAuliffe	IMG_0036
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
22	McAuliffe	IMG_0047
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
2	McCarthy/Clackett	IMG_0003
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
30	McAuliffe	IMG_0064
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
20	McElligott	IMG_0043
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
35	McAuliffe	IMG_0077
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
21	McElligott	IMG_0045
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
28	Naughten	IMG_0060
Notes		
Plot in moderate condition, Wrought iron railing is gone in many places		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
25	Oh Airtneada	IMG_0052
Notes		
Grass covered plot, IRA, 'Erected by North Kerry Republican Soldiers Memorial Committee Dec 1935'		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
26	O'Connell	IMG_0054
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
1	Power	IMG_0001
Notes		
Grass covered plot in moderate condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
9	O'Connor/Carmody	IMG_0021
Notes		
Grass covered plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
27	Power	IMG_0058
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		


Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
6	Scanlon	IMG_0015
Notes		
Plot in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
17	Sheehan/McCarthy	IMG_0038
Notes		
Grass covered plot in good condition, healthy rose bush		
		

Grave_Type	Tomb
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Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
14	Byrne	IMG_0029
Notes		
Tomb in good condition		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
4	Haragan/Hannan	IMG_0006
Notes		
Old headstone 1793, written as a riddle		
		

Grave_No	Family Name	Photo_Name
32	Kane	IMG_0071
Notes		
Tomb in good condition		
		

Appendix 2 - Unnamed Graves

Grave_Type	Gravemarker
Grave_No	Notes

11 Single gravemarker

18 Single gravemarker

Grave_Type	Plot
Grave_No	Notes

3 Grass covered plot in moderate condition

Grave_Type	Tomb
Grave_No	Notes

41 Tomb in good condition

41 Tomb in good condition


41 Tomb in good condition

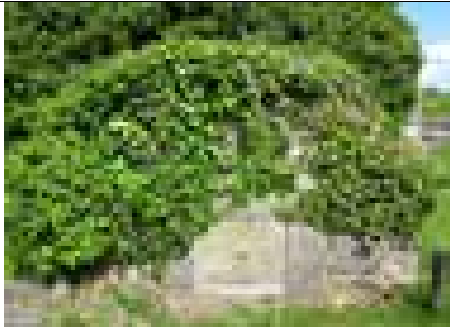
46 Tomb overgrown by ivy in moderate condition

46 Tomb overgrown by ivy in moderate condition

46 Tomb overgrown by ivy in moderate condition


Appendix 3 - Unnamed Tombs

Grave_No		Photo_Name
41		IMG_0089
Notes		
Tomb in good condition		
		


Grave_No		Photo_Name
46		IMG_0099
Notes		
Tomb overgrown by ivy in moderate condition		
		

Appendix 4 - Miscellaneous Items

Type	Building
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Misc Item No	Photo Name
1	IMG_0123
Notes	
Remains of church ruin, overgrown walls remains in the north, west and south the east gable is completely gone	
	

Type	Miscellaneous
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Misc Item No	Photo Name
2	IMG_0133
Notes	
Possible quern stone fragment concreted in as a base of graves 44 and 45	
	

Misc Item No	Photo Name
3	IMG_0112
Notes	
Two benches placed by graveyard wall	
