

ÆGIS Ref.: 67-31
NGR: 74943/60373
RMP No.: KE108-002----

Graveyard Survey at Kilmakilloge Graveyard, Co. Kerry



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Date: April 2010

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Acknowledgements

ÆGIS acknowledges the information supplied by the client and information gathered from the SMR.

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I. Abstract

This report details a graveyard survey, which was undertaken by ÆGIS ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED on behalf of the client. The report contains an accurate ground plan of all upstanding remains in the graveyard, including boundaries, paths/desire lines, grave-markers, tombs, architectural fragments, churches, areas of collapse and other miscellaneous features as discovered at the time of survey. A photographic record of the features at the site is included.

The ground plan was produced using a Trimble GeoXH 2005 Series GPS handheld receiver and datalogger survey instrument. Each position surveyed with the instrument is linked to GPS and has an Irish National Grid reference. The survey was downloaded from the instrument and corrected with Trimble GPS Pathfinder Office software. All ground plans were enhanced in AutoCAD 2010 and reproduced with added symbols and colours in Adobe Illustrator CS3.

This report contains a brief written description and statement of the condition of the features surveyed. Damaged and unstable features are noted and remedial actions to address potential issues of public safety are suggested.

A photographic record of all headstones, linked to the survey drawing is included in the report.

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III. Abbreviations and Terms Used

Architectural Fragment	A piece of worked wood or carved stone that has been removed from a building. These may be of any date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards
Barony, Parish, Townland	These terms refer to land divisions in Ireland. The barony is the largest land division in a county, which is formed from a number of parishes. These parishes are in turn made up of several townlands, which are the smallest land division in the country. The origins of these divisions are believed to be in the Early Medieval/Christian period (AD500-AD1000), or may date earlier in the Iron Age (500BC-AD500)
Bullaun Stone	The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word ' <i>bullán</i> ', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone with artificially carved, hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells. They date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD)
Burial Ground	An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead, not associated with a church and sometimes defined by a low earthen or stone bank. These date from the medieval period (5th - 16th centuries AD) up to the 20th century
Chapel	A free-standing building which is used for private worship. These date from the late medieval period (c. 1400 to the 16th century AD) up to the 20th century
Children's Burial Ground	An area of unconsecrated ground for the interment of unbaptised or stillborn children, often known under various Irish names: Cillin, Caldragh, Ceallunach or Calluragh. The graves were generally marked by simple, low, upright stones or slabs almost invariably without any inscription or other carving. This burial practice may be medieval in origin and continued in Ireland until the 1960s
Church	A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards
Cross-slab	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD
Ecclesiastical Enclosure	A large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD)
Graveslab	A stone designed to be recumbent and marking a grave, AD 1200-1700 in date
Graveyard	The burial area around a church or the site of church. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries) onwards
Headstone	An upright stone placed over the head of a grave. These date from 17th century AD onwards
Holy Well	A well or spring, which usually bears a saint's name and is often reputed to possess miraculous healing properties. These may have their origins in prehistory but are associated with devotions from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards
KE	This number is the number of the site on the RMP map (see below). It begins with the county code, here KE for Kerry, the 6-inch sheet number, followed by the number of the archaeological site
OS	Ordnance Survey
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places. An update of the older SMR, (sites and monuments record), on which all known archaeological sites are marked and listed in an accompanying inventory. The record is based on the 6-inch map series for the country and is recorded on a county basis. Each archaeological monument on the RMP has a unique code known as the RMP number (see below)
Tomb	A monumental grave or sepulchre. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) onwards

1. Description of Site

1.1 Site Location and Cartographic Background (figs 1-5)

Kilmakilloge graveyard is located in the townland of Kilmakilloge, parish of Tuosist, barony of Glanarought, in south Co. Kerry, on the northern side of the Beara peninsula, approximately 3.5km northwest of the village of Lauragh, on the shore of Kenmare Bay (NGR 74943/60373). The site is overlooking Kilmakilloge Harbour to the south and is accessed by a narrow road off the R573 road to the north of Battle Point. The site is a rectangular enclosed graveyard a short distance to the south of the main road. The site is recorded on the OS Discovery map 84 as 'Church'. It is also listed by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland in the Record of Monuments and Places as KE108-002---- 'Graveyard' and KE108-002002- 'Church'.



Figure 1. Site Location, OS Discovery Map 84, north to top (Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No AR0095410 ©Ordnance Survey Ireland Government of Ireland)



Figure 2. Location of site indicated on aerial image (north to top)

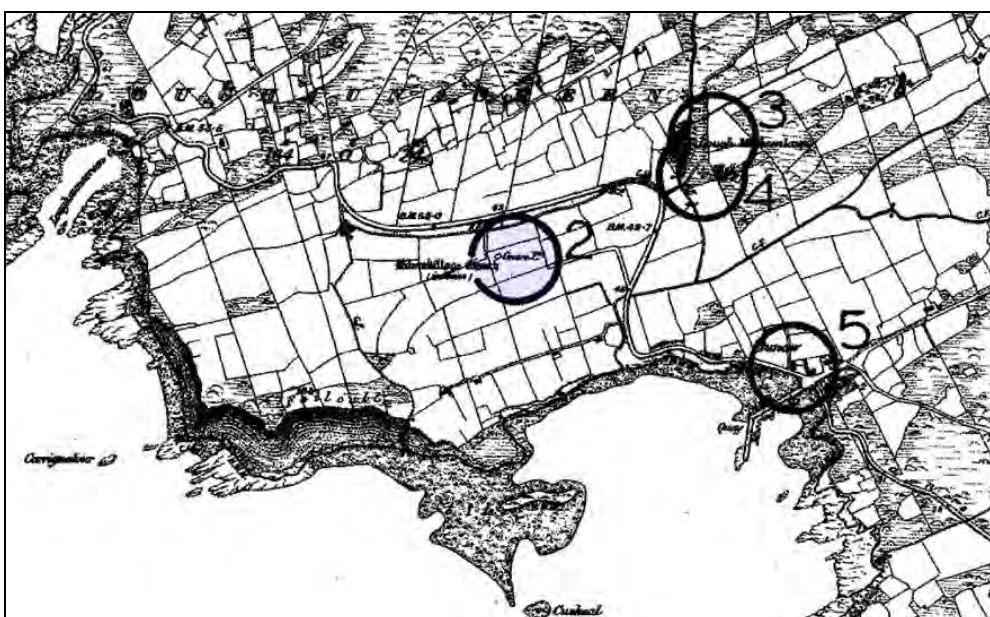


Figure 3. RMP constraints map Sheet 68 showing RMP KE108-002----

The site was originally indicated on the 1842 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map as 'Kilmakilloge Church' and 'Burial Ground'. On the 1896 25" Ordnance Survey map the site was recorded as 'Kilmakilloge Church (*in ruins*)' and 'Grave yard'. The extents of the burial ground, a rectangular enclosed space, had been extended to the east by the time of the 1896 OS map.



Figure 4. 1842 1st edition 6" OS map 108

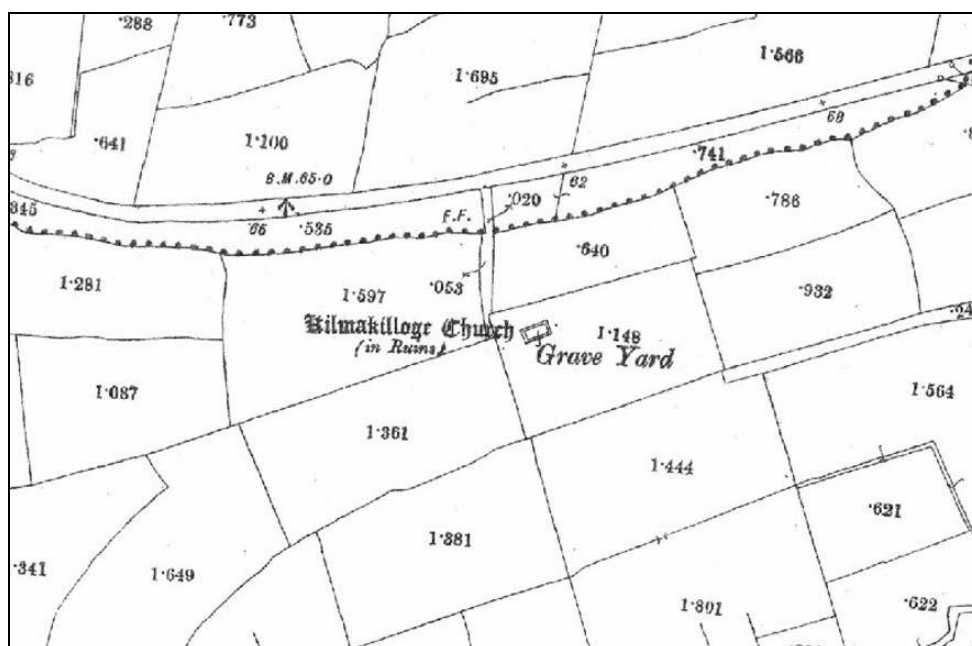


Figure 5. 1896 25" OS map 108

1.2 Site Description

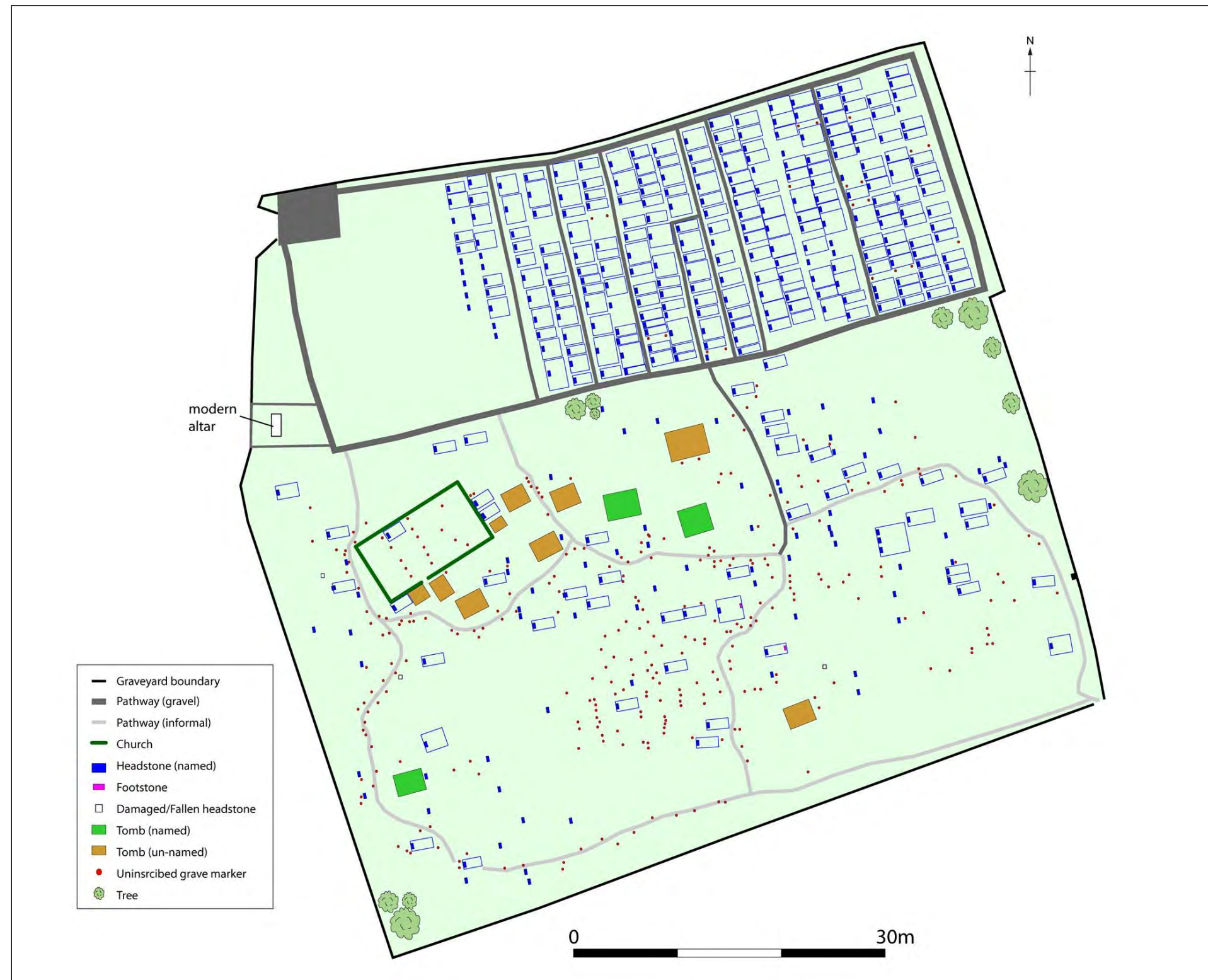


Figure 6. Plan of Kilmakilloge graveyard

Kilmakilloge graveyard measures approximately 80m north-south by 90m east-west. It is located on high ground overlooking Kilmakilloge Harbour to the south. The site slopes to both the north and south of an east-west running central ridge. The remains of a medieval church stand on the top of the ridge towards the west side of the graveyard. The north side of the graveyard is well maintained, containing modern grave plots laid out grid-like, slopes to the north to where it is bounded by a gravel car park and adjacent east-west running roadway. The ground to the south of the ruined church slopes steeply to the south and the majority of the older graves are randomly spread across this side of the graveyard. Large areas of the south side of the graveyard are covered with heavy vegetation. The graveyard is bounded on the east, west and south sides by enclosed fields of rough pasture. The graveyard is enclosed in a stone boundary wall on the east, west and south sides. The graveyard boundary on the north side is a modern concrete block wall. The graveyard is accessed through a gate at the northwest corner and a smaller entrance opening is located at the southeast corner. Neatly laid out gravel pathways are present on the modern north side of the graveyard and there are a number of informal pathways through the south side of the graveyard.

The graveyard contains the ivy-covered remains of a medieval church. The four walls of the church are extant but much of the architectural stonework is no longer extant. There are 374 headstones, three of which are fallen and/or damaged and the names on these headstones are either no longer extant or cannot be read. Many of the standing headstones, particularly on the south side of the graveyard are covered with vegetation or are weathered. Though the inscriptions on these headstones are visible, the names cannot be identified. There is a memorial plaque attached to the inside of the east boundary wall near the southeast corner of the graveyard. There are 12 tombs, all on the south side of the graveyard. The tombs are covered with vegetation and those on the south side are partially open. The railings of one plot to the south of the east end of the church are damaged and fallen in places. There are ? low uninscribed stone gravemarkers in the graveyard. The majority of these gravemarkers are in the older south side of the graveyard. They are mainly standing upright though some have been laid flat over graves.

Groundworks for a new gravel pathway have been undertaken along the inside of the boundary wall on the east and south sides of the graveyard.



Pl. 1. Ivy covered walls of church from SW



Pl. 2. View of interior of church from W



Pl. 3. Fallen headstone to W of church



Pl. 4. Fallen headstone to SW of church



Pl. 5. Fallen headstone at SE side of graveyard



Pl. 6. Opened tomb to S of church



Pl. 7. Opened tomb to S of church



Pl. 8. Damaged railed plot to SE side of church



**Pl. 9. Groundworks for new pathway
at S side of graveyard**

1.3 Suggested Mitigation

The walls of the church should be monitored for the effects of ivy-growth on the stonework at the tops of the walls. The tombs should also be monitored for the effects of vegetation growth. The older south side of the graveyard should be cleared of vegetation to fully expose all headstones and this area should be maintained. All opened tombs should be made safe. Fallen and damaged headstones should be repaired and names identified.

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3. Signing-Off Statement

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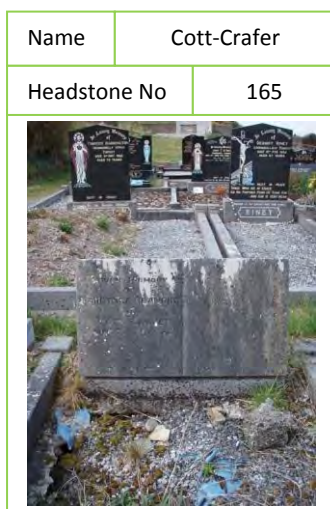
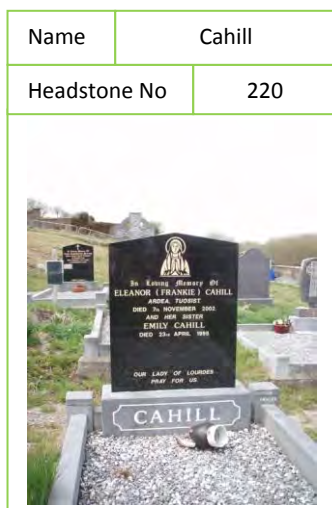
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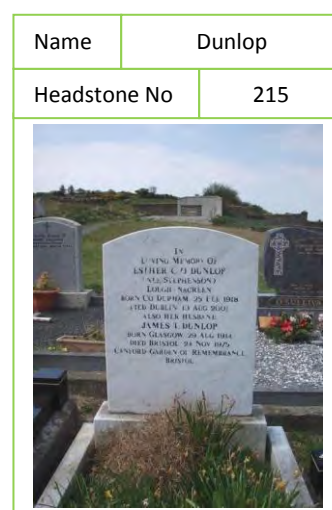
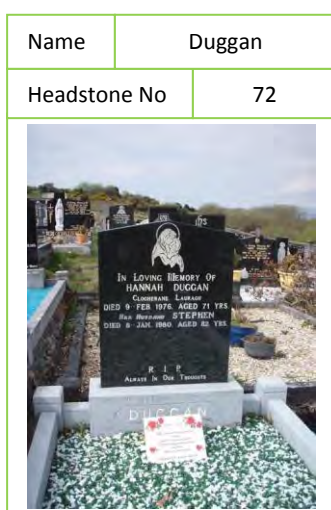
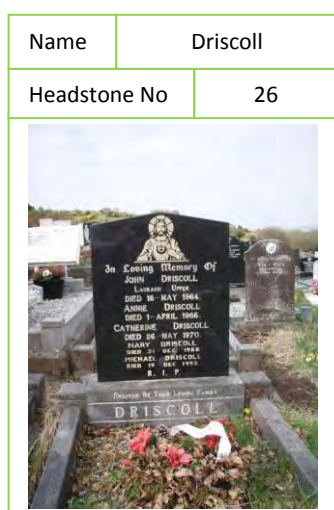
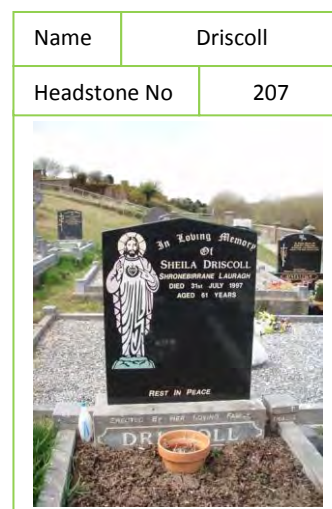
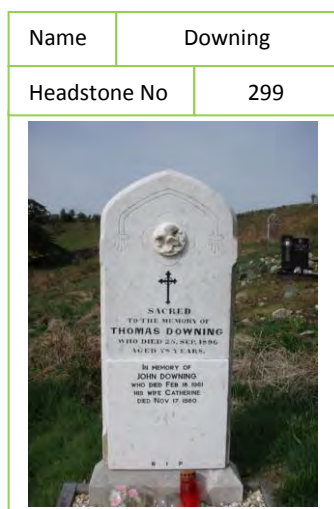
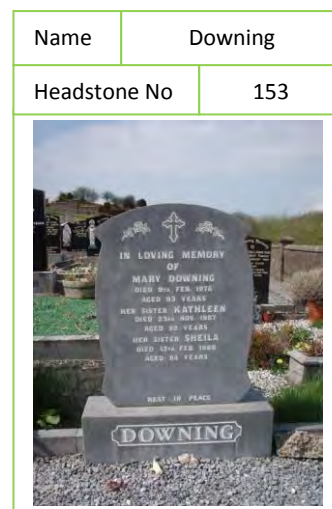
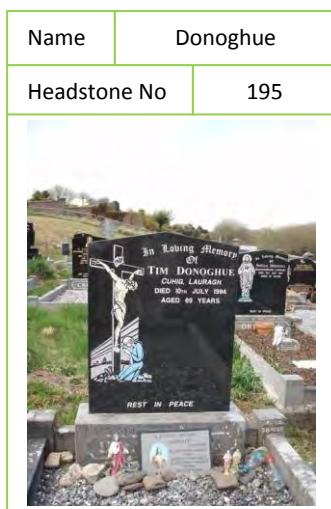
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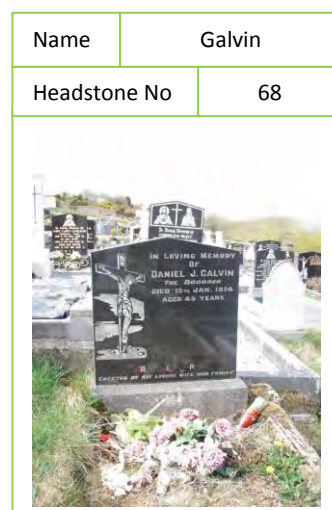
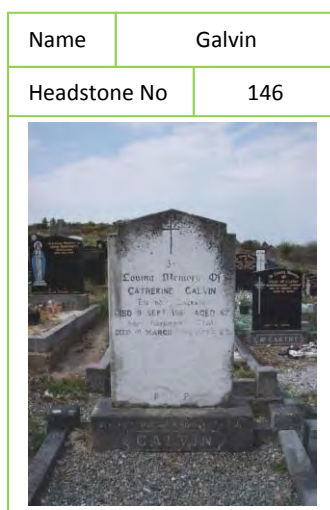
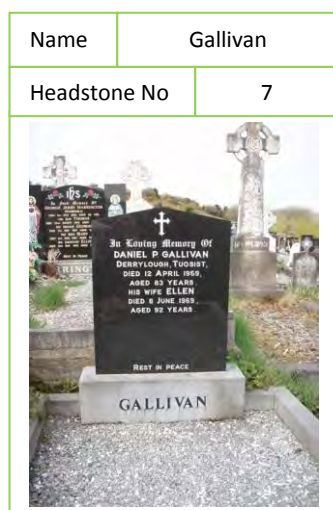
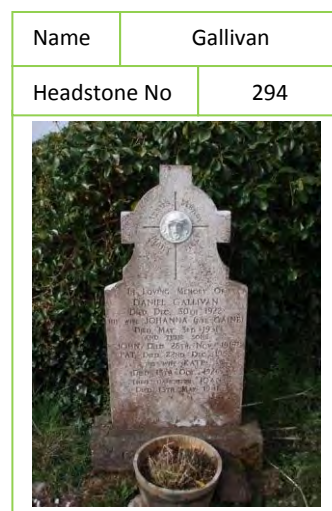
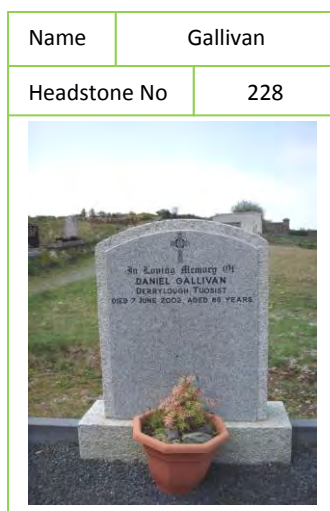
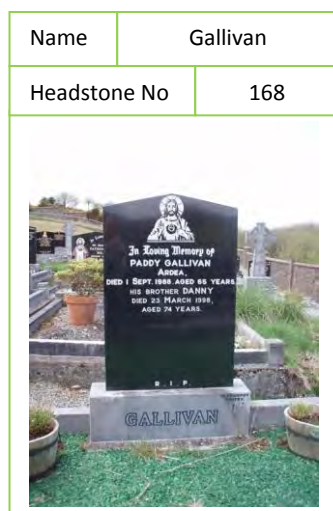
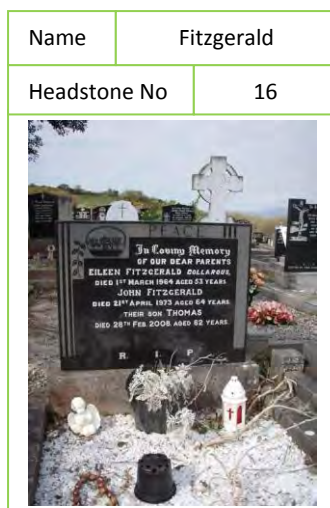
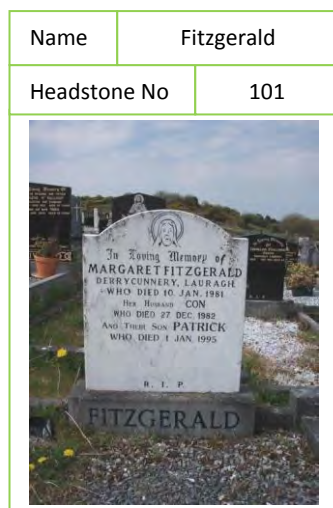
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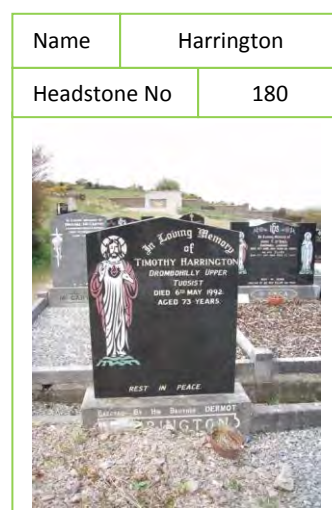
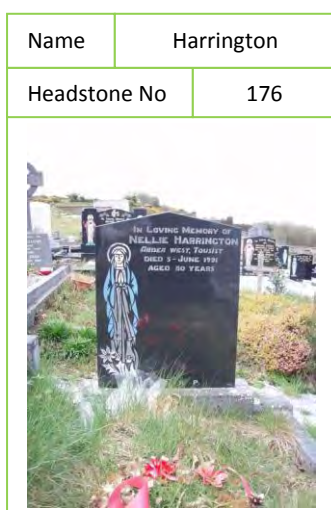
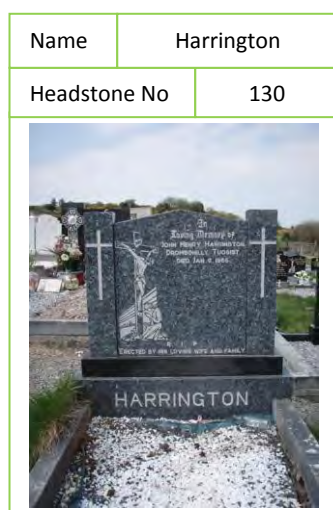
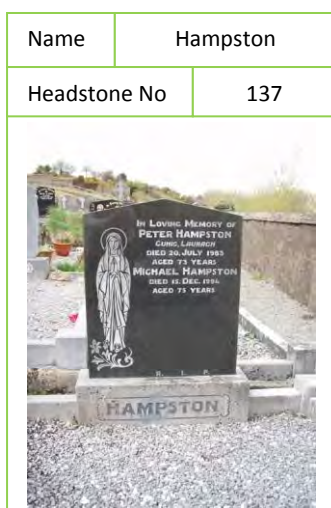
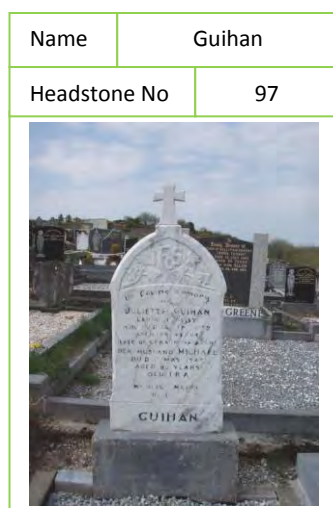
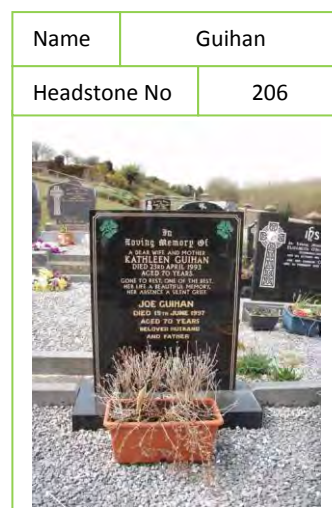
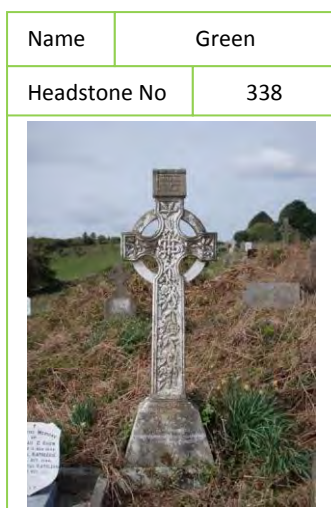
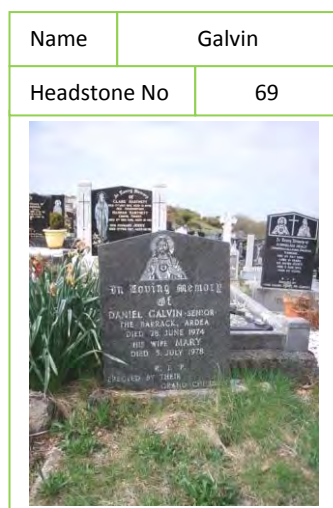
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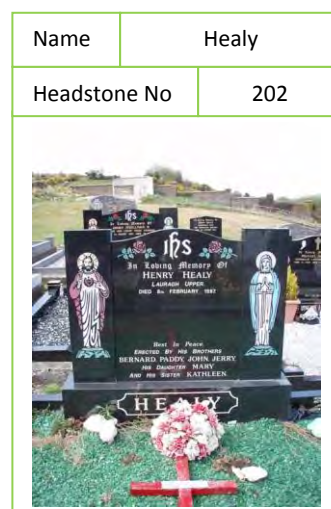
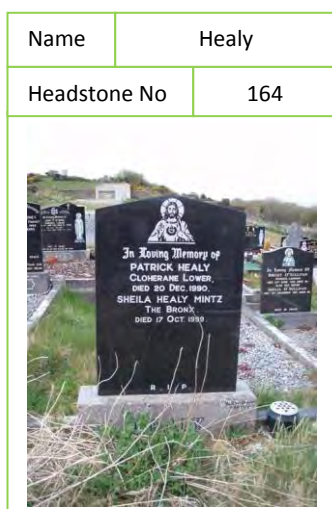
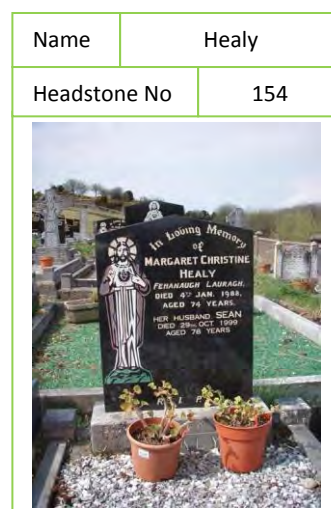
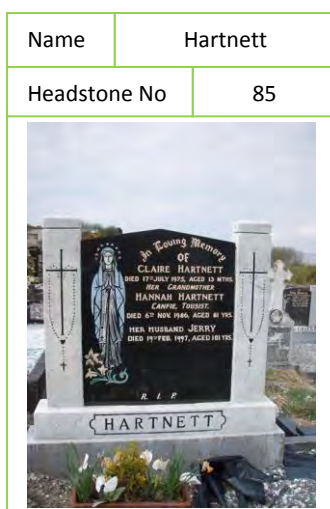
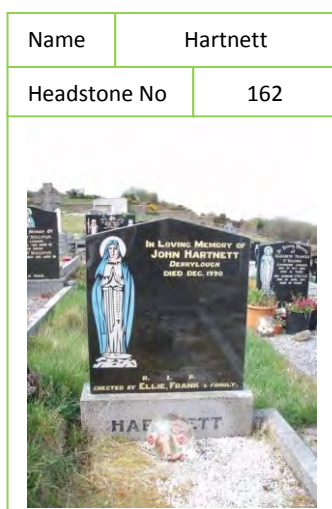
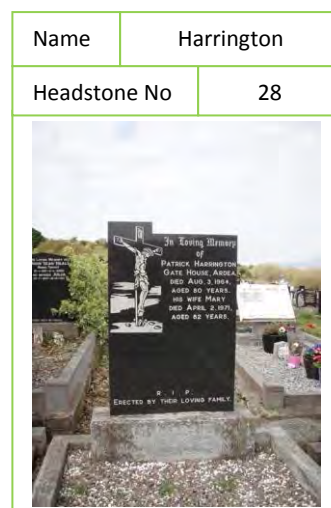
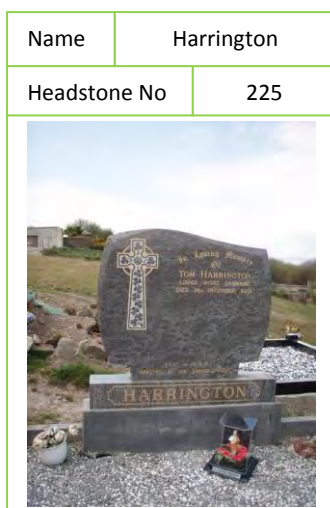
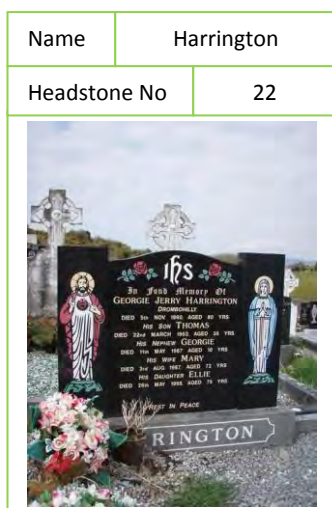
4. Appendix I – Photographic Survey of Headstones

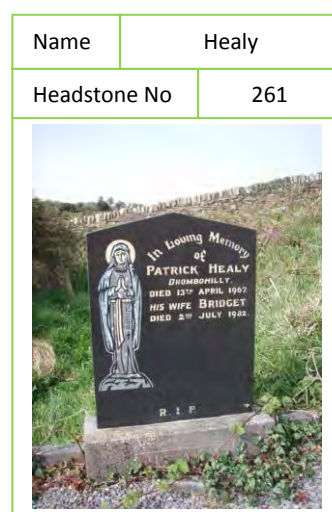
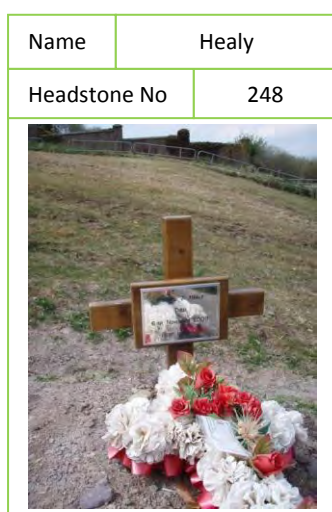
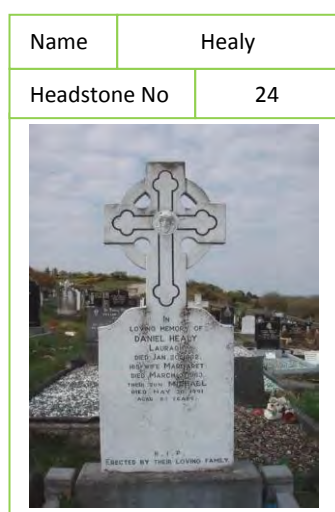
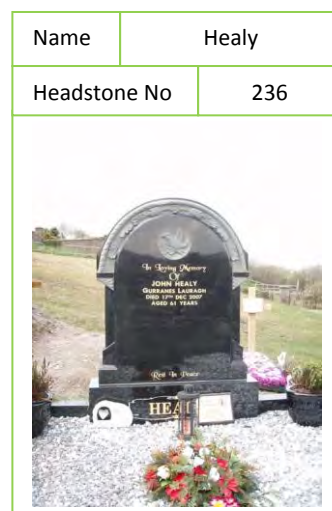
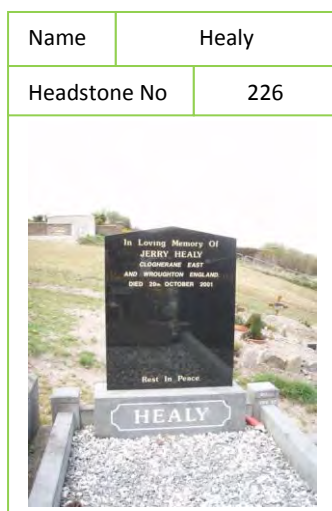
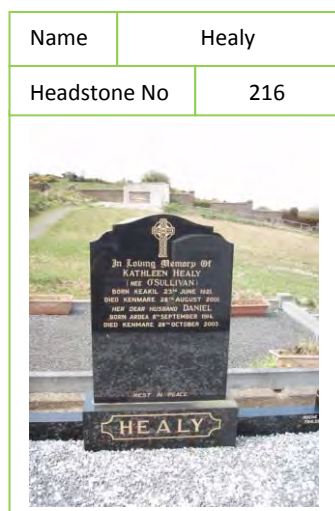
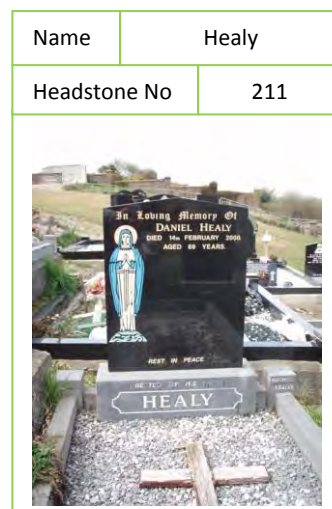
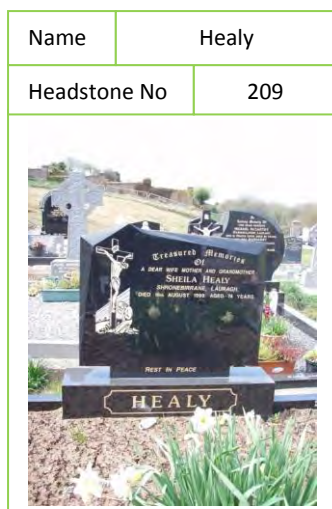
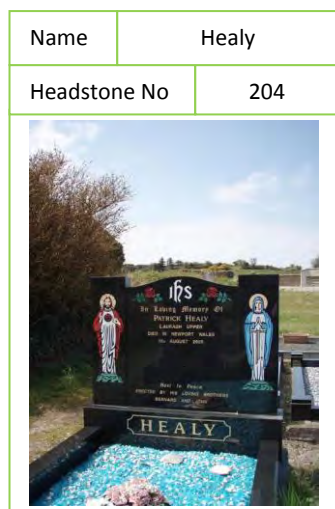


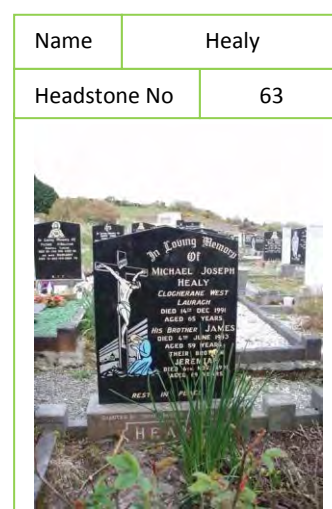
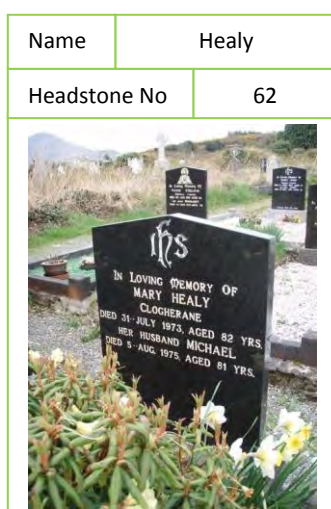
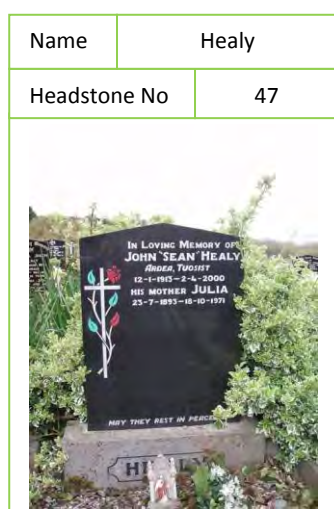
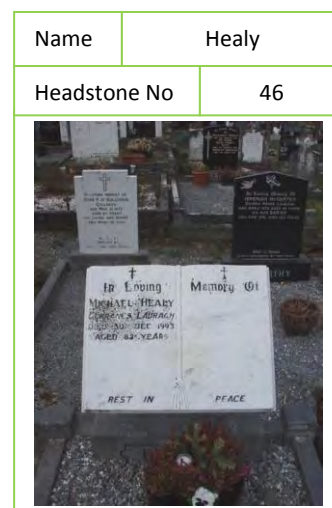
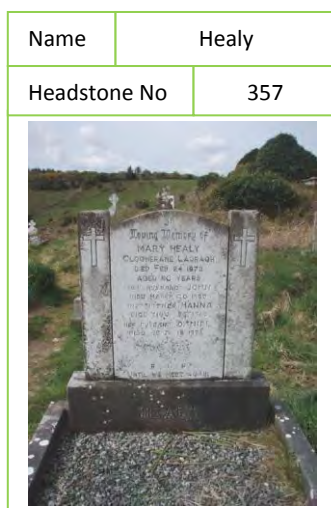
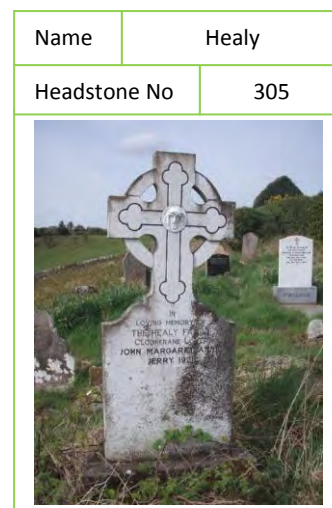
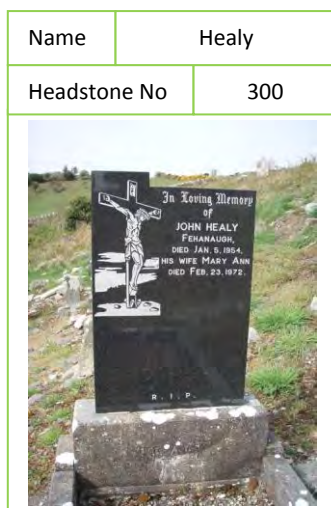
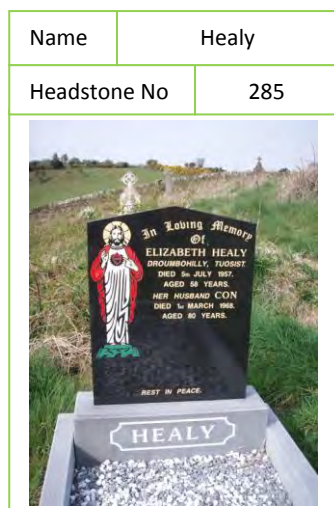


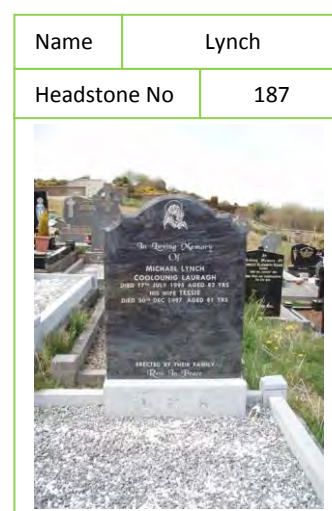
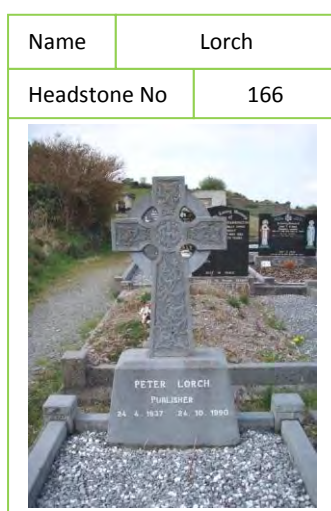
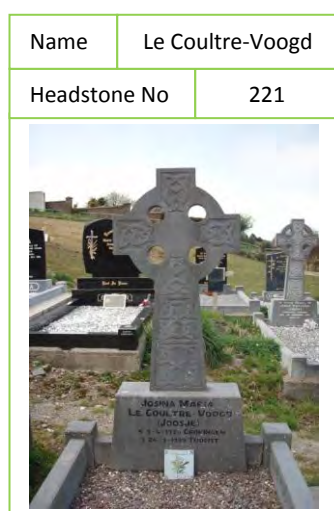
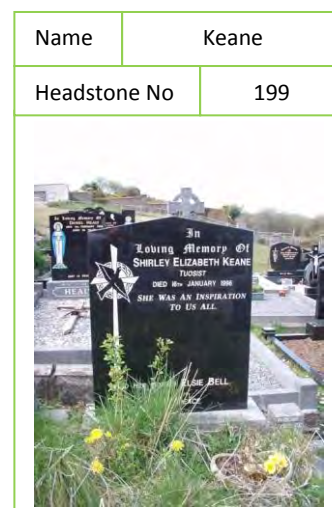
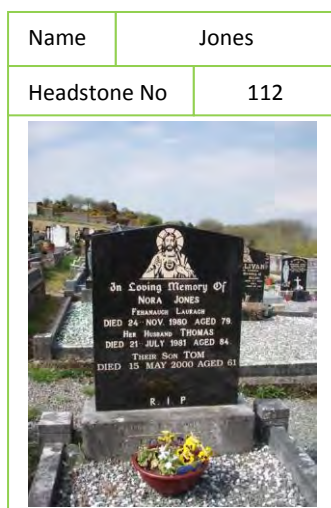
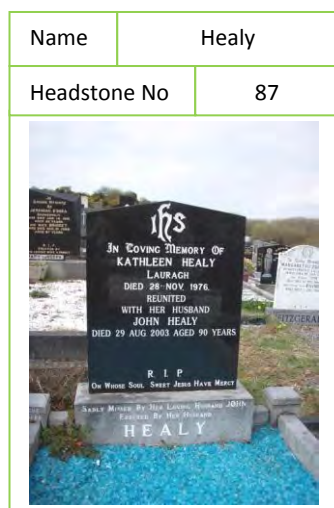
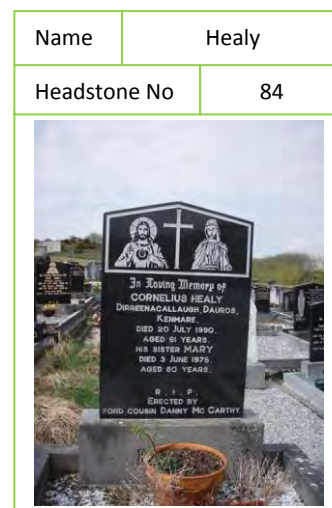
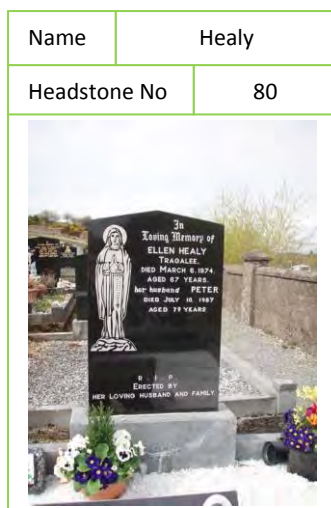
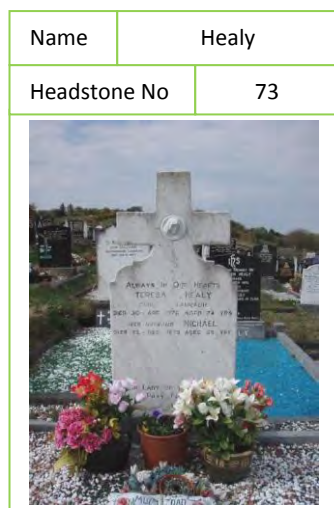


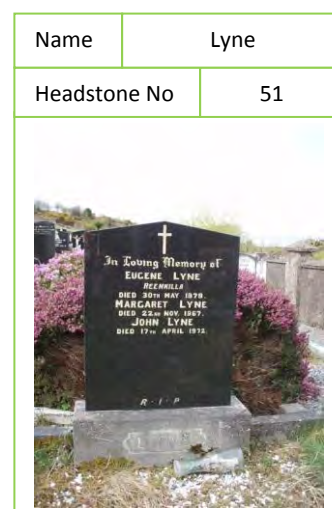
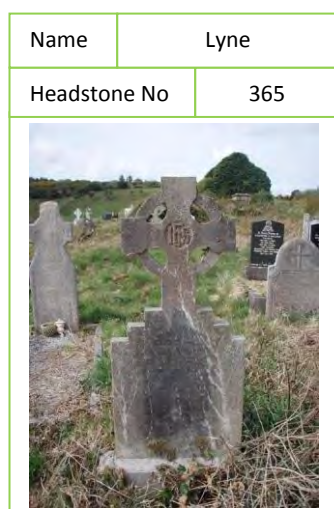
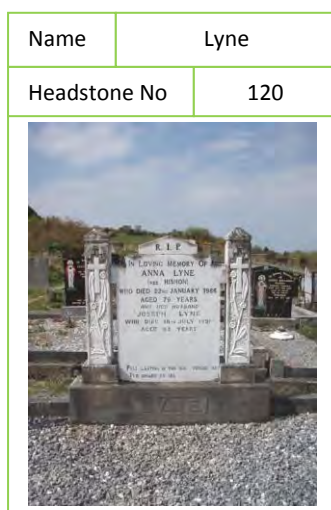
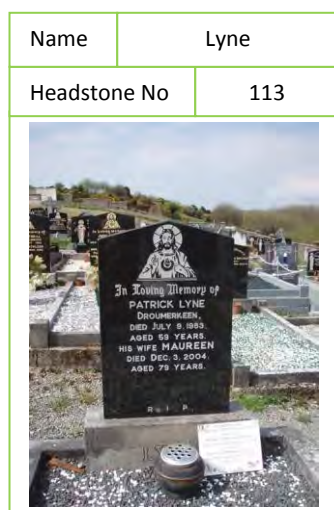
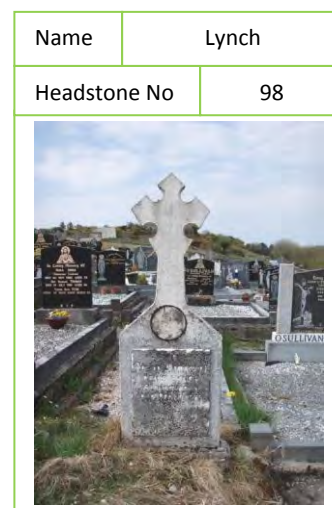


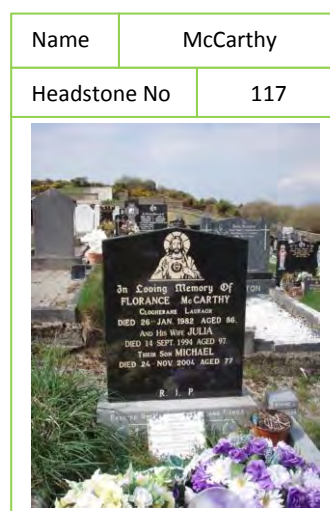
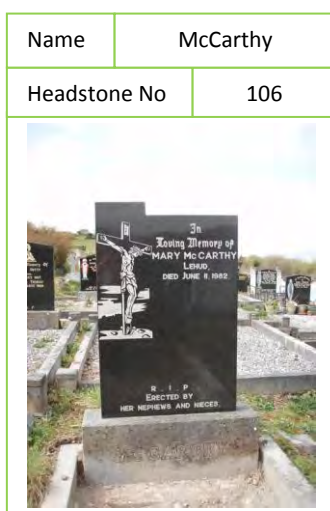
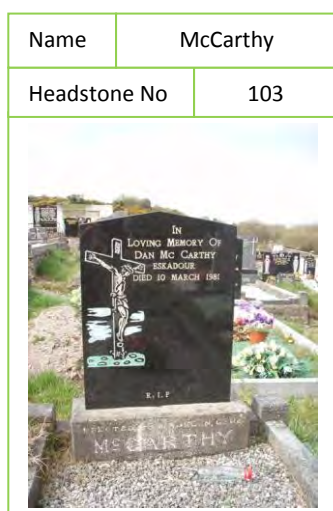
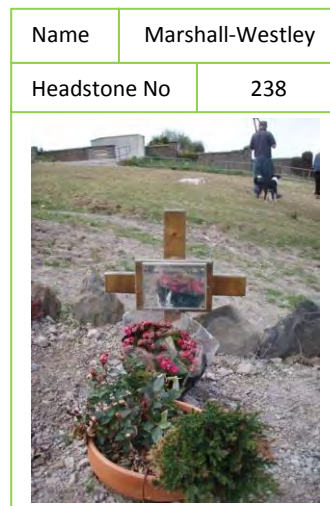
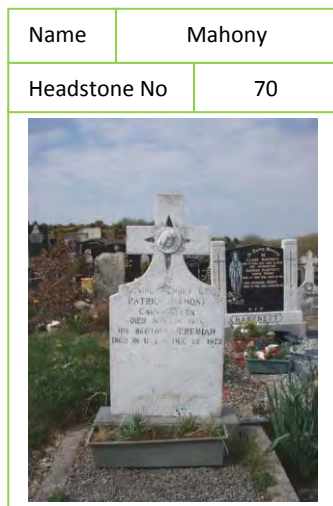
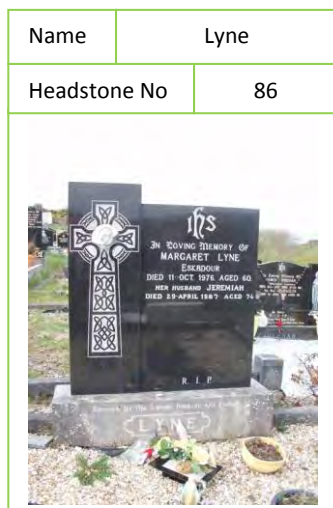


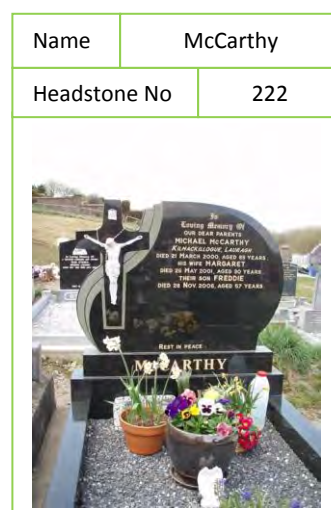
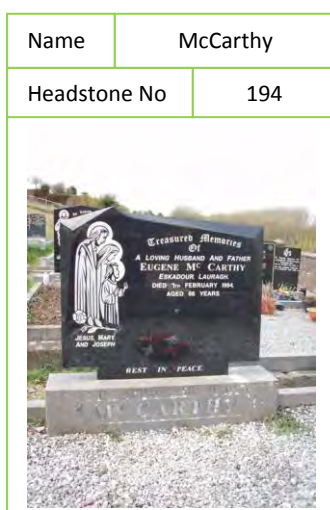
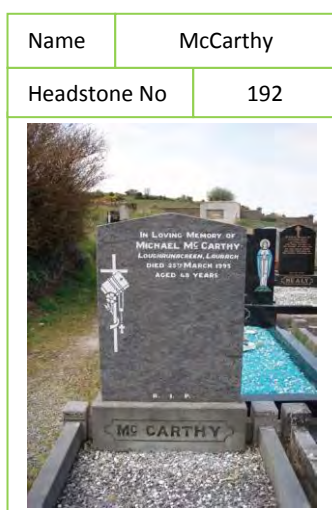
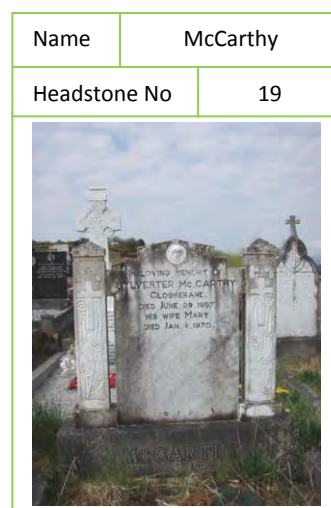
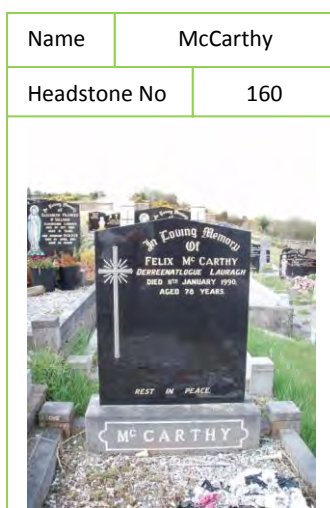
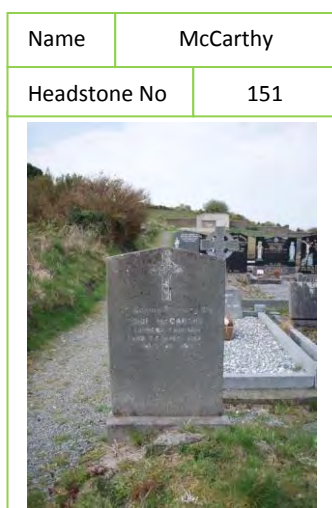
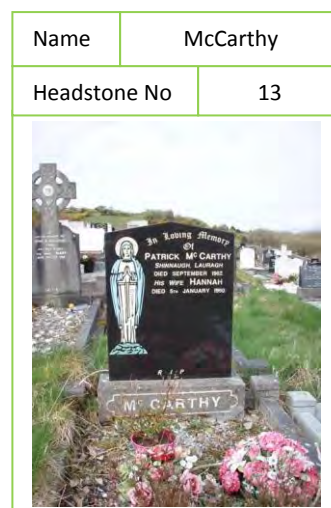
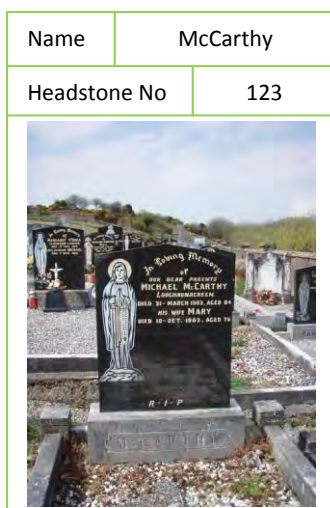
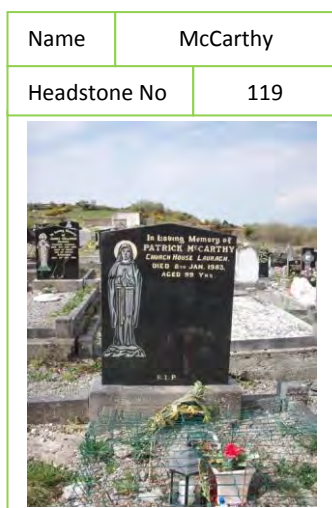


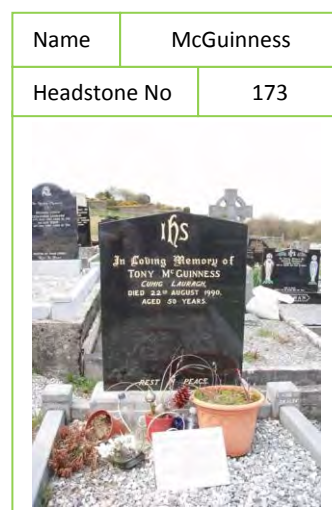
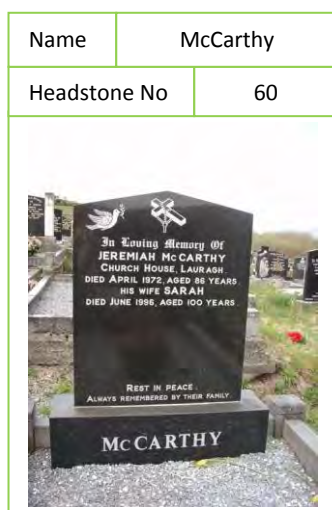
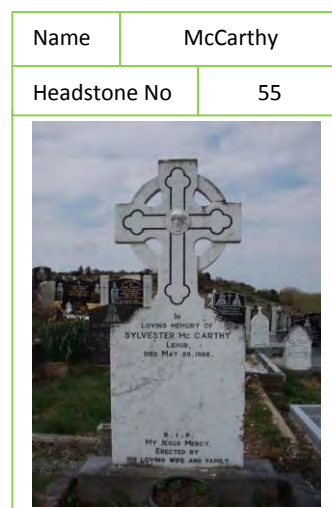
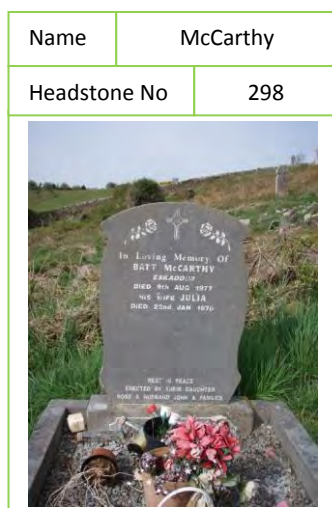
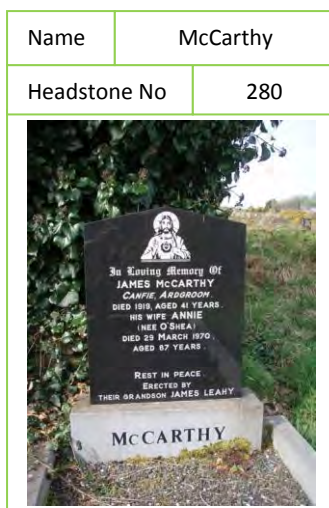
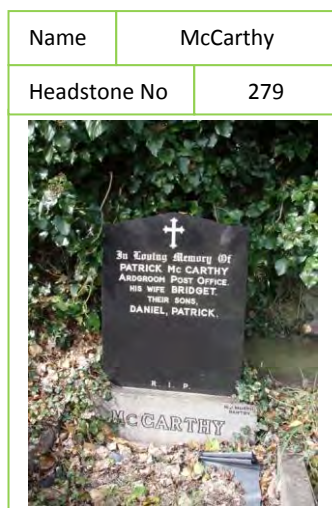















Name	McNally
Headstone No	149
	


Name	Moriarty
Headstone No	17
	

Name	Moriarty
Headstone No	198
	


Name	Moriarty
Headstone No	286
	

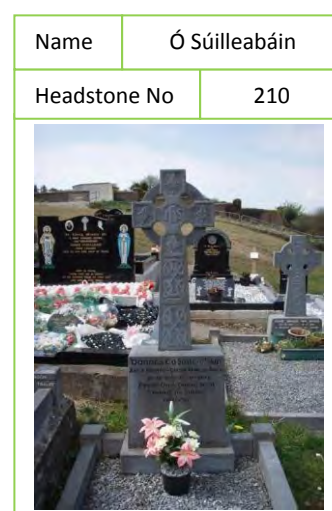
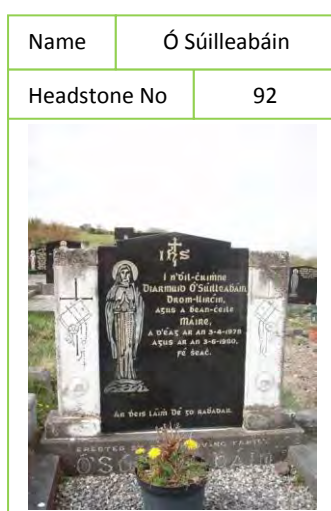
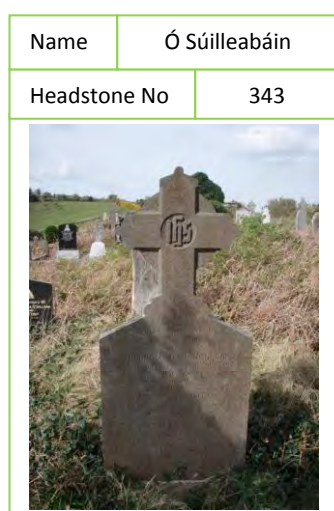
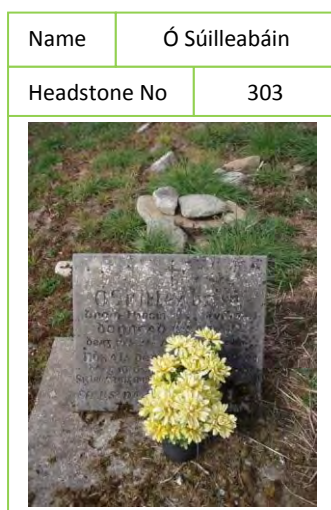
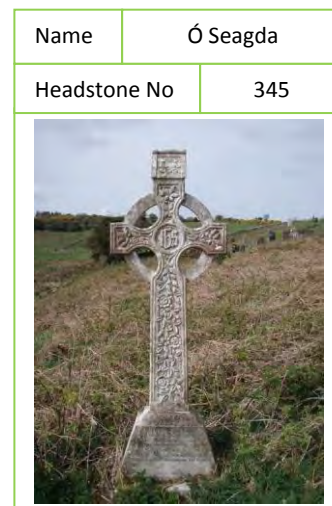
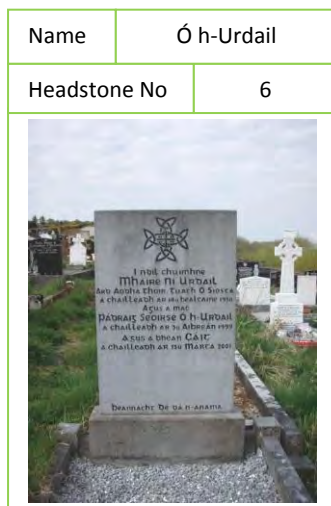
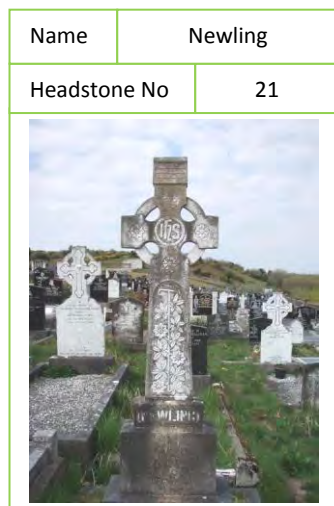
Name	Moriarty
Headstone No	29
	

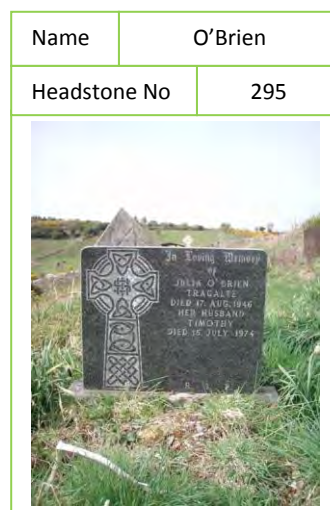
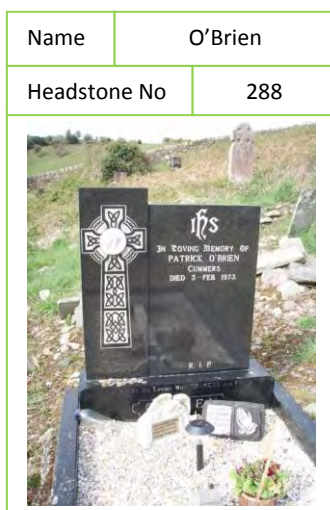
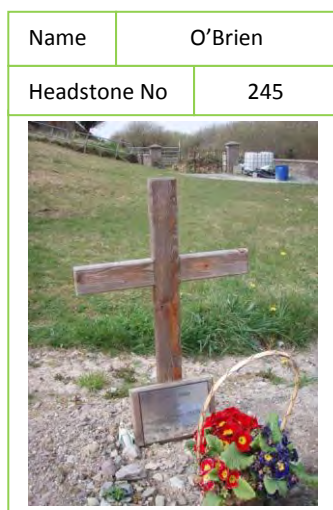
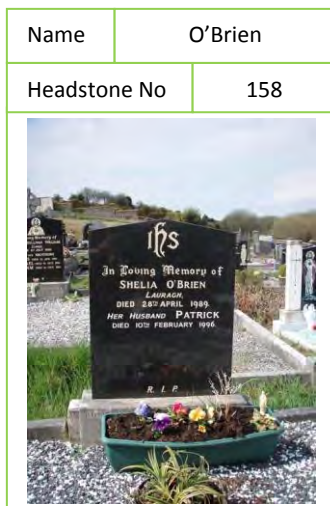
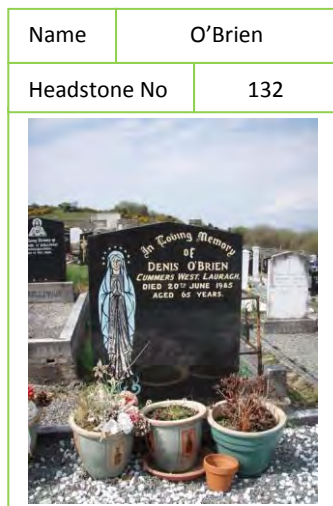
Name	Murphy
Headstone No	107
	

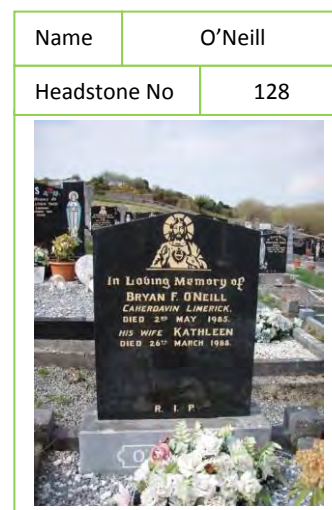
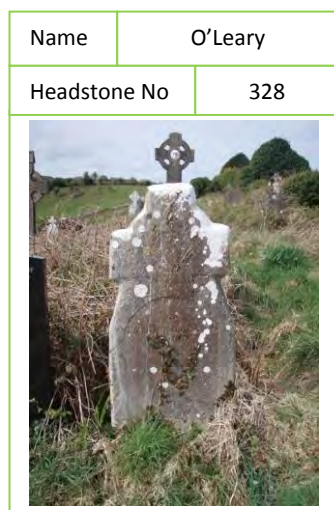
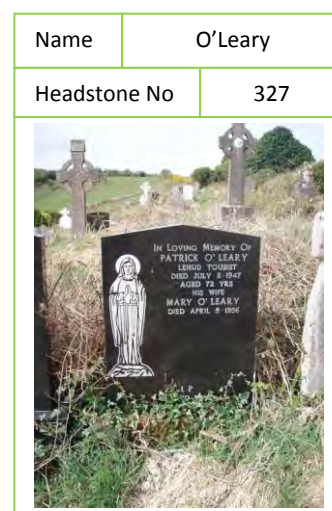
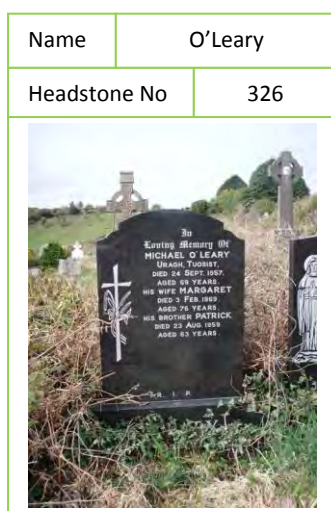
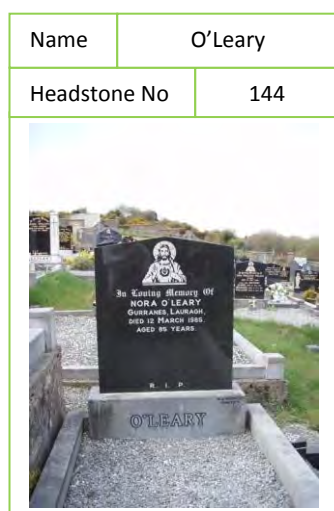
Name	Murphy
Headstone No	256
	

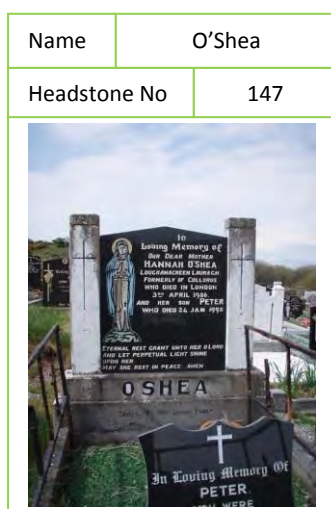
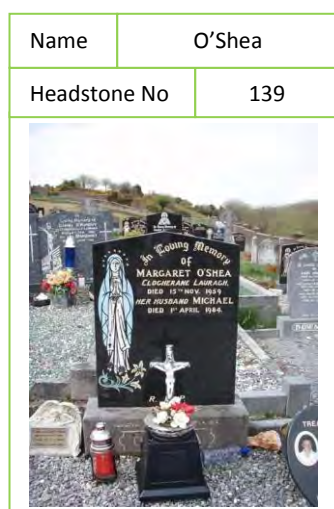
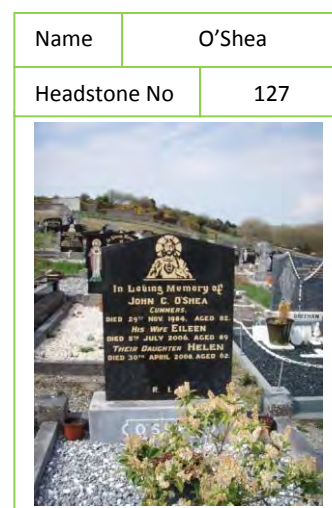
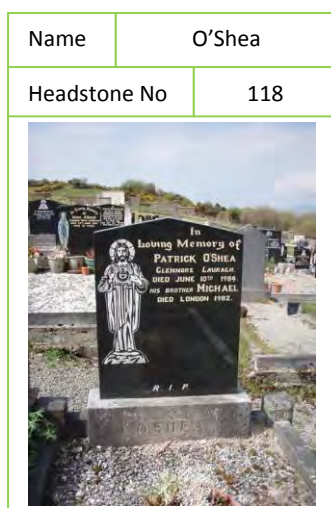
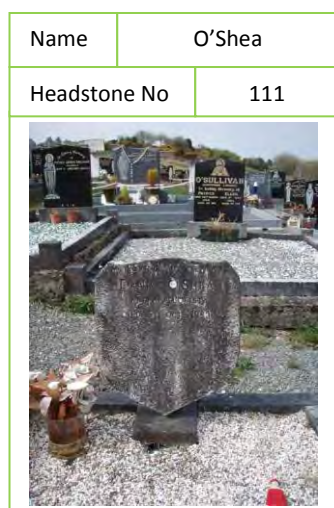
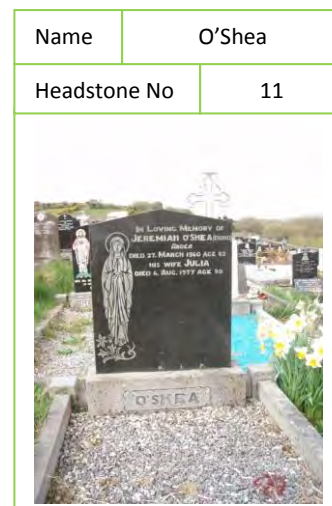
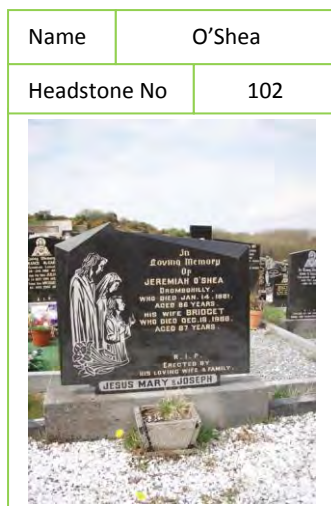
Name	Murphy
Headstone No	277
	

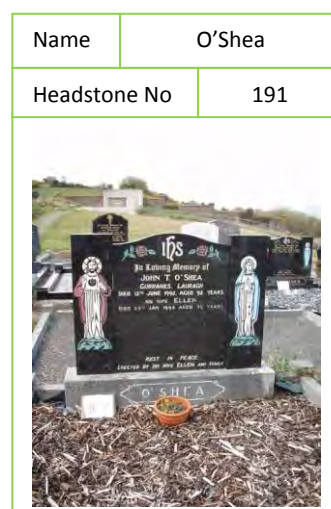
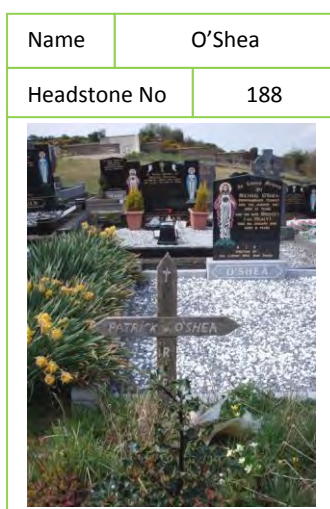
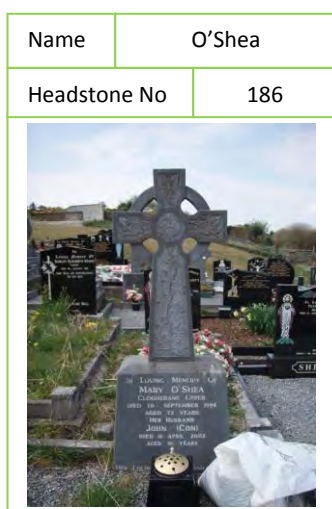
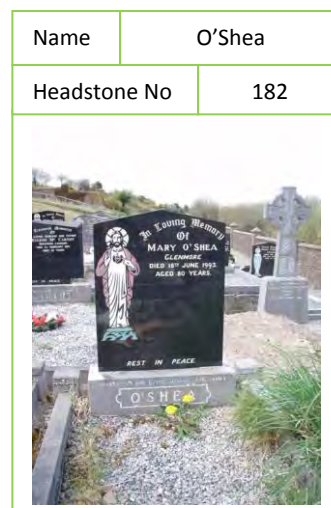
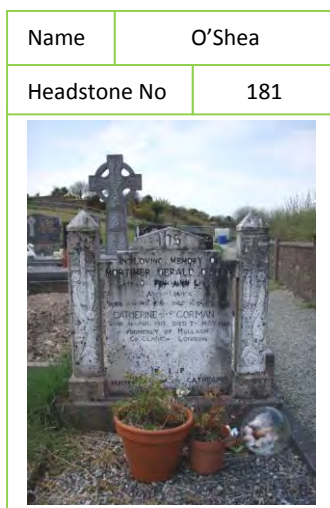
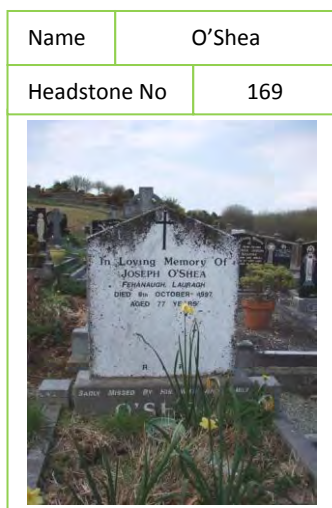
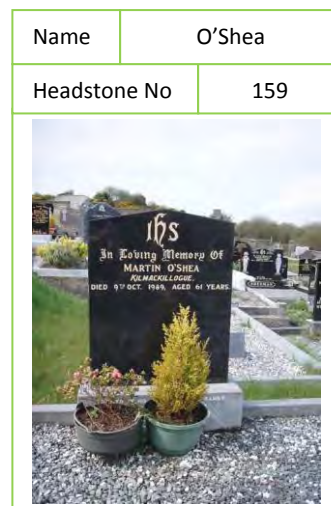
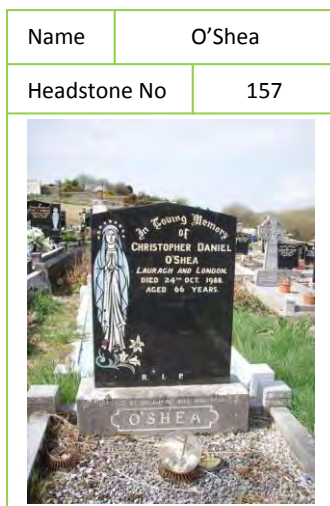
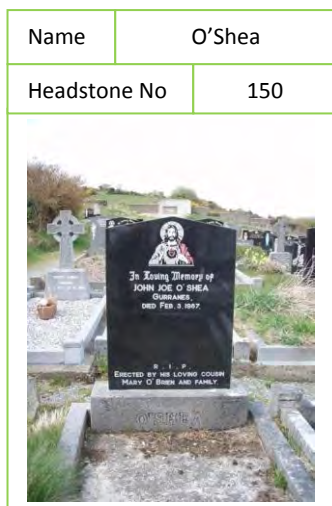
Name	Murphy
Headstone No	319
	

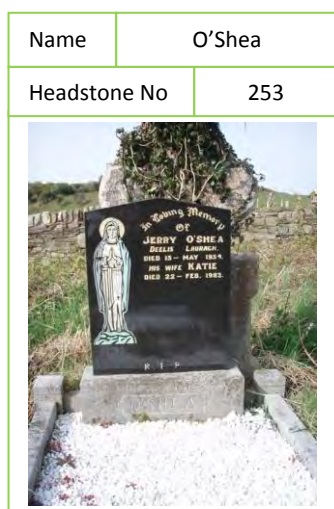
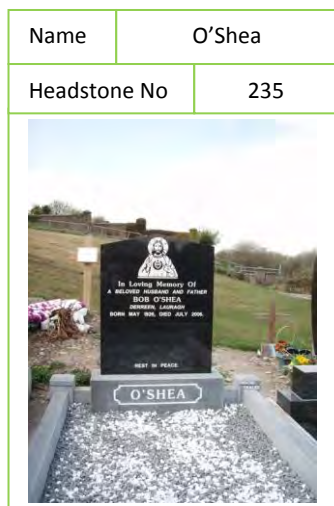
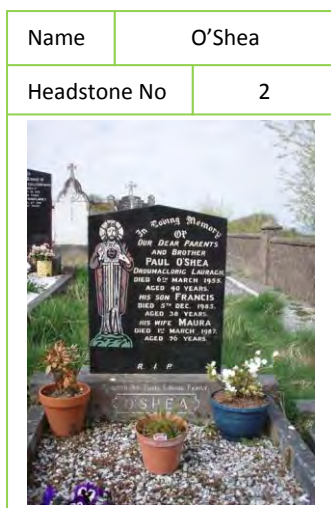
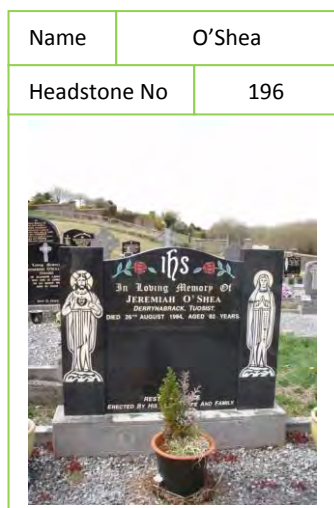


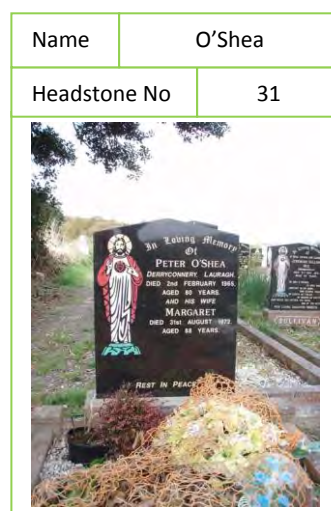
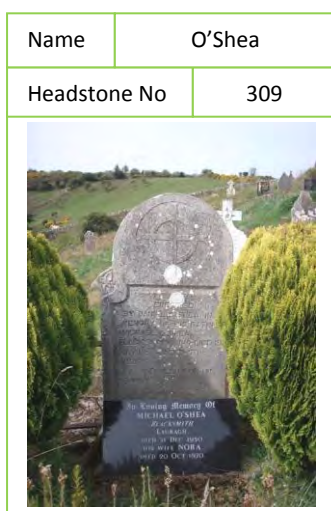
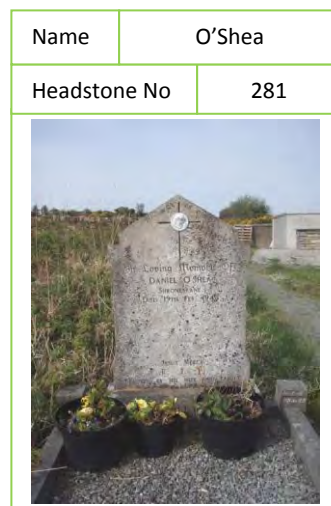
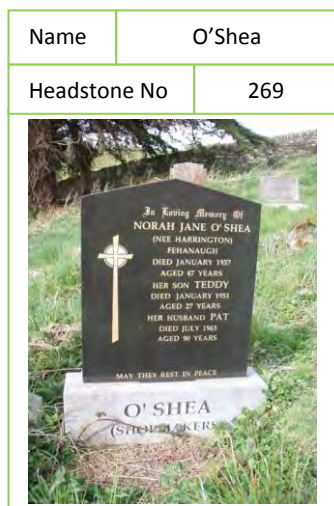


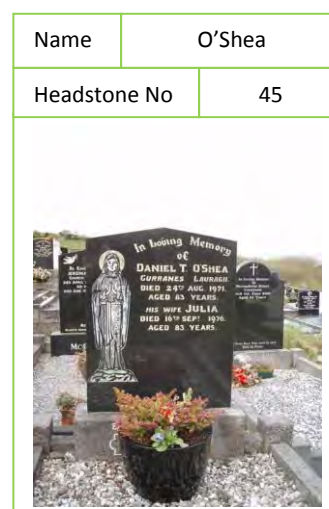
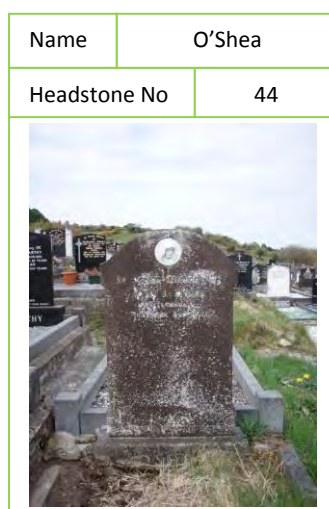
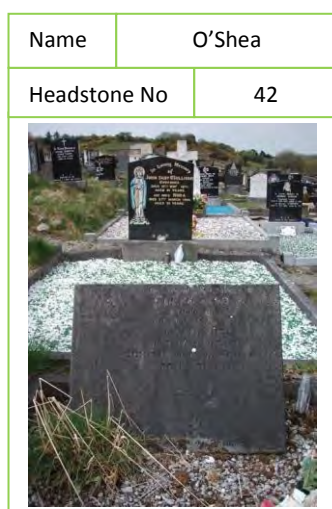
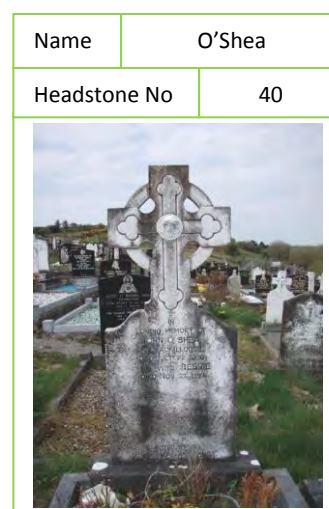
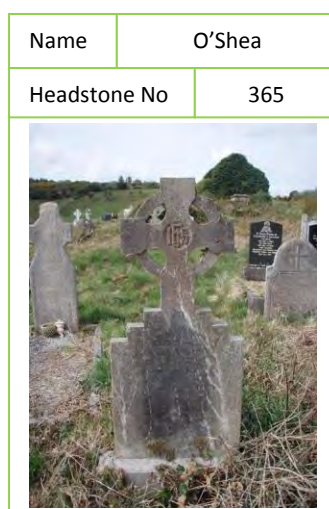
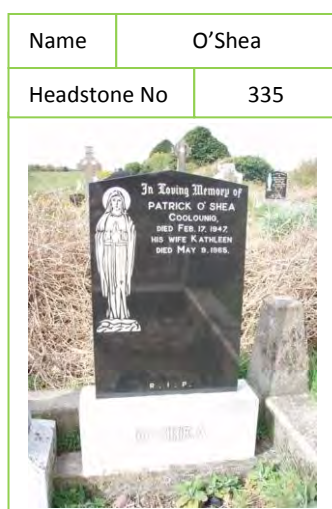
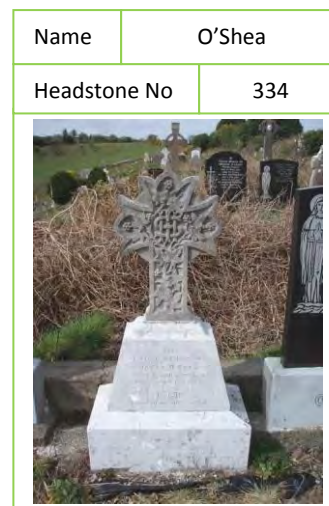
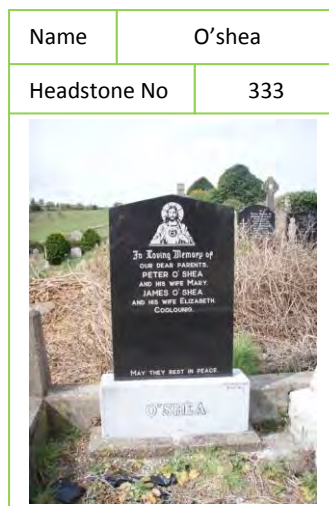
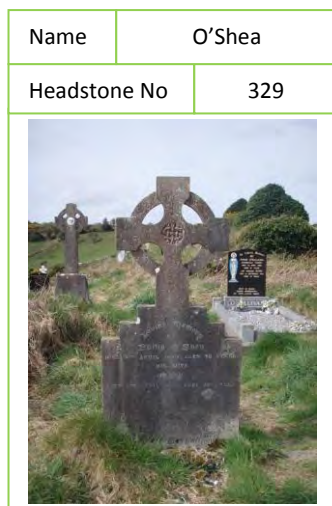


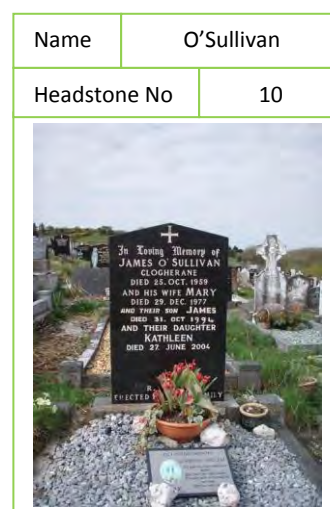
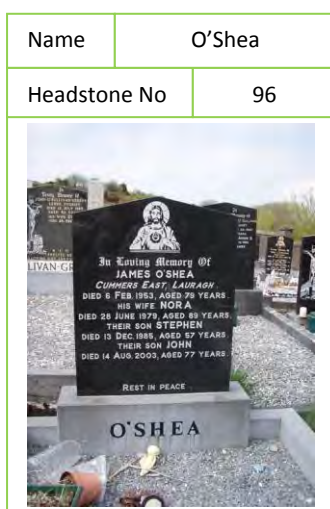
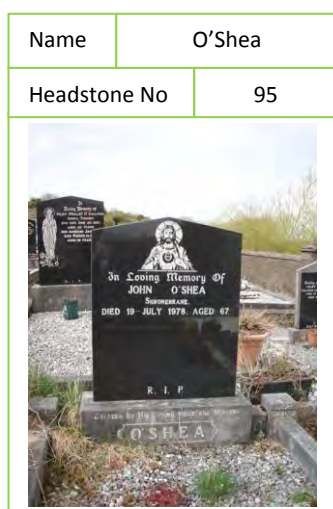
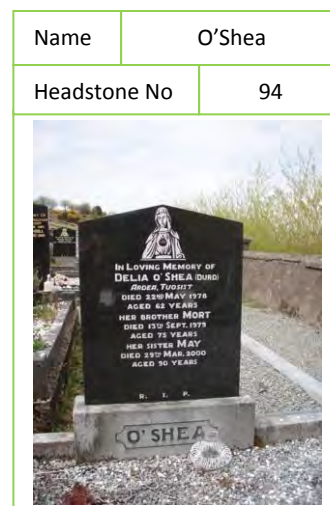
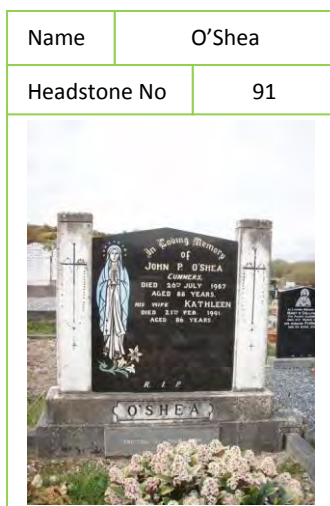
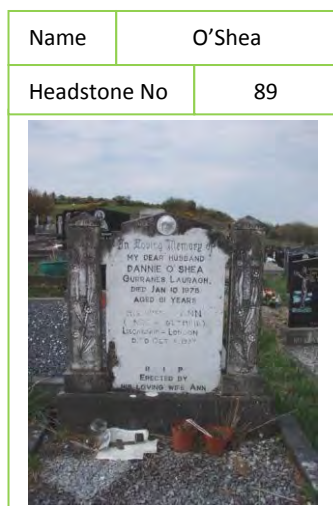
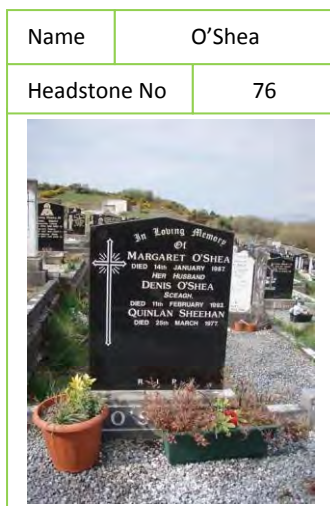
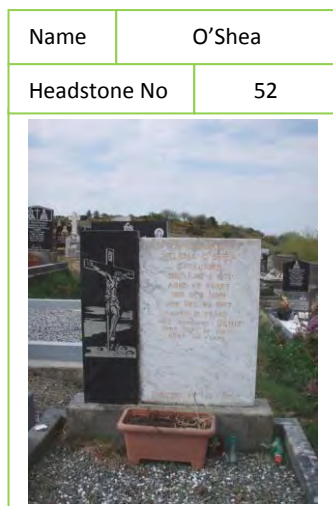


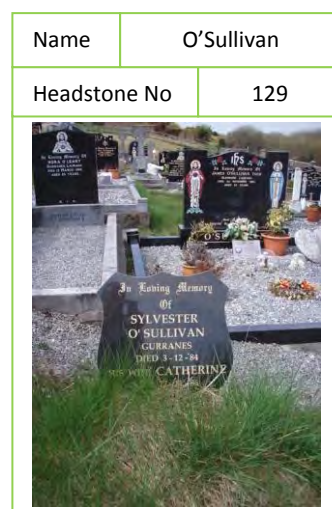
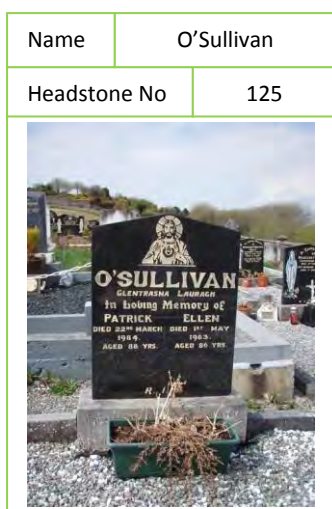
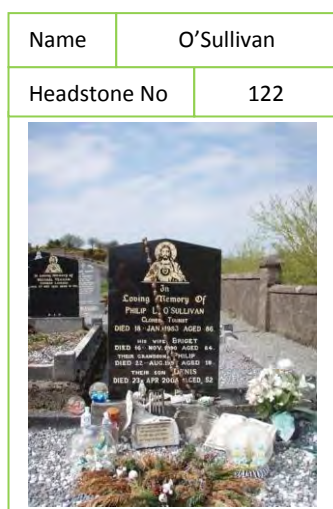
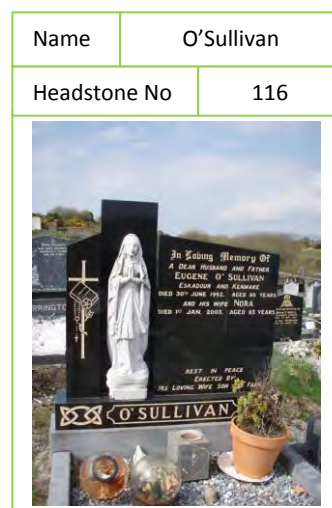
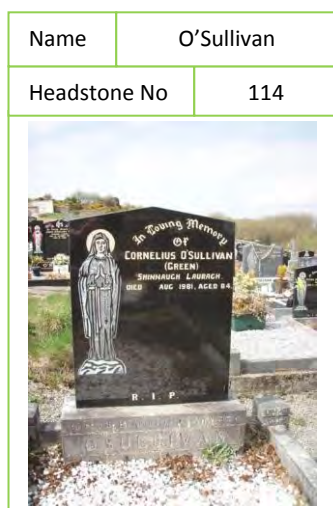
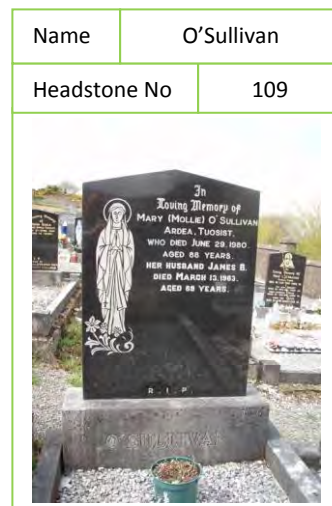
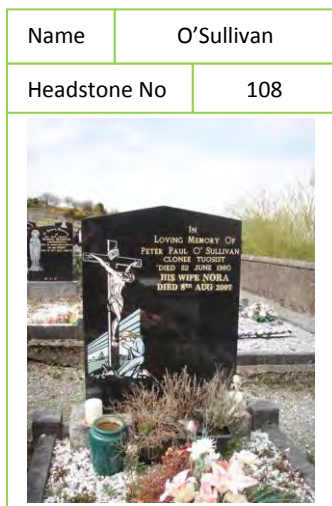
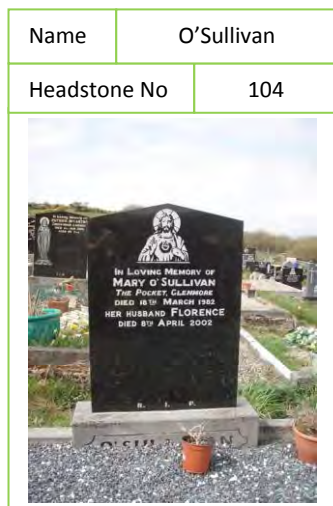


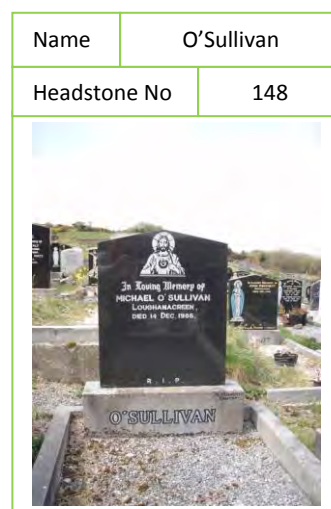
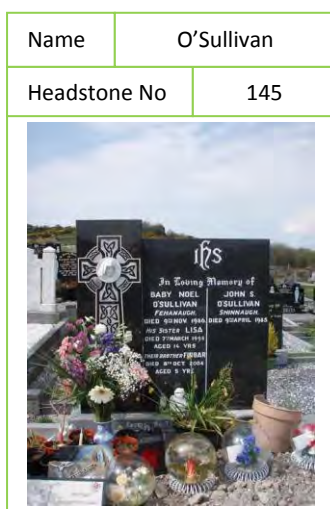
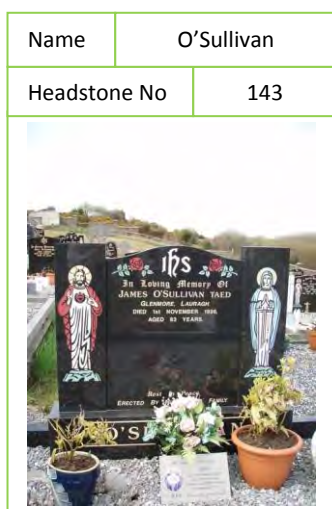
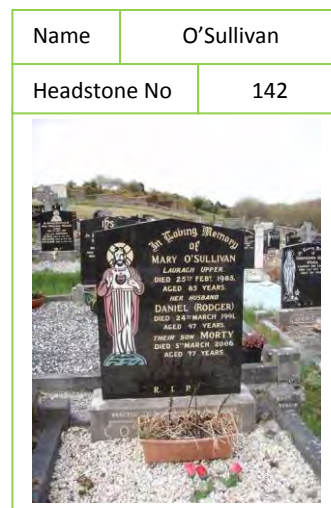
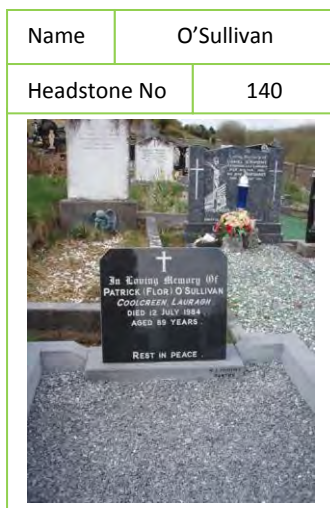
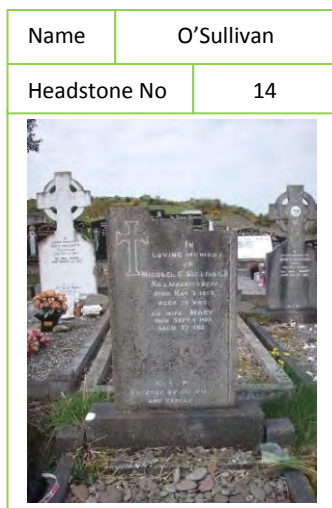
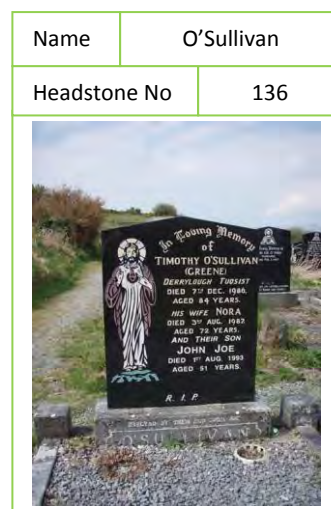
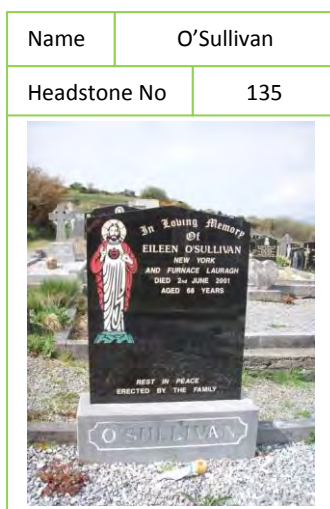
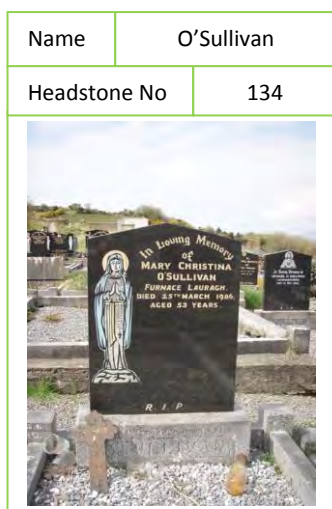


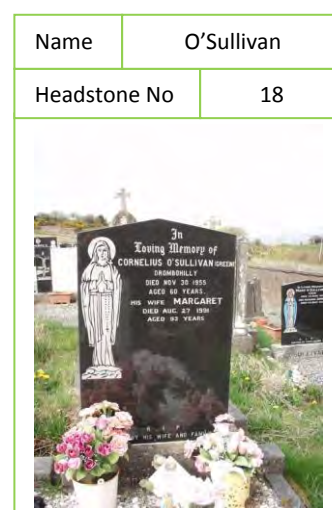
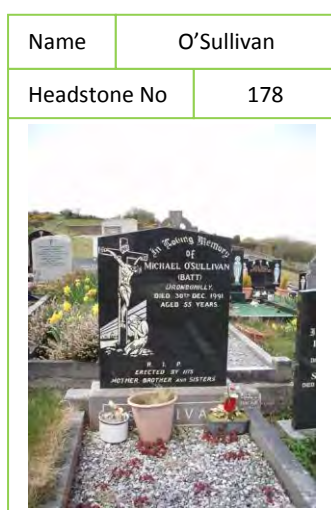
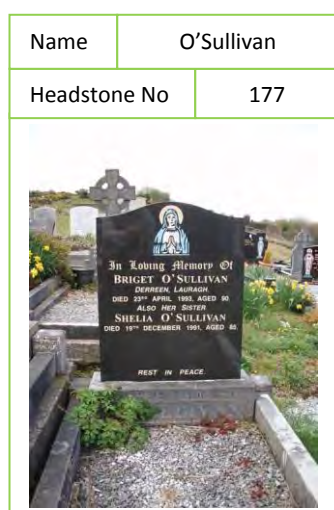
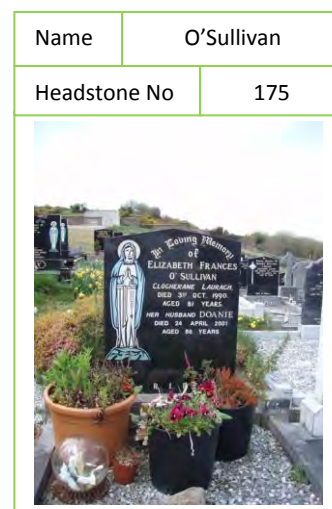
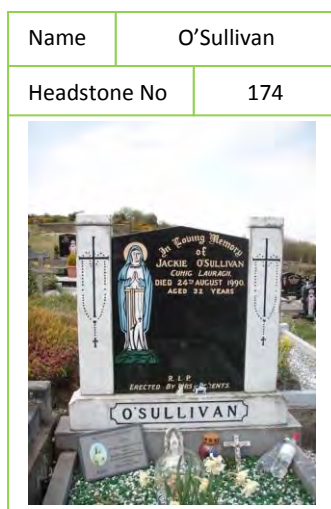
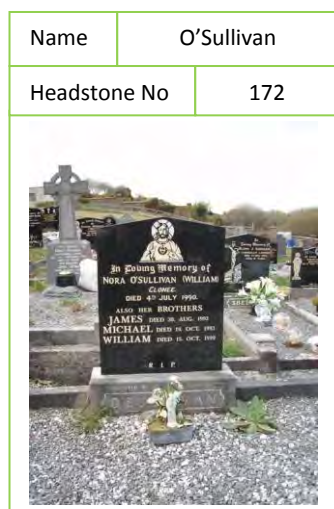
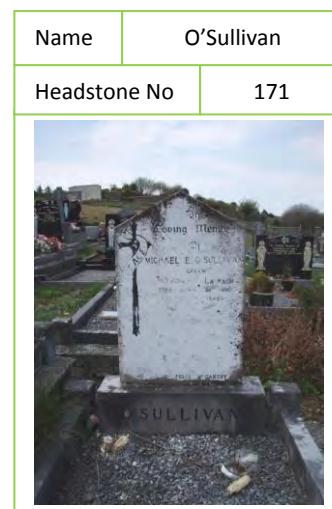
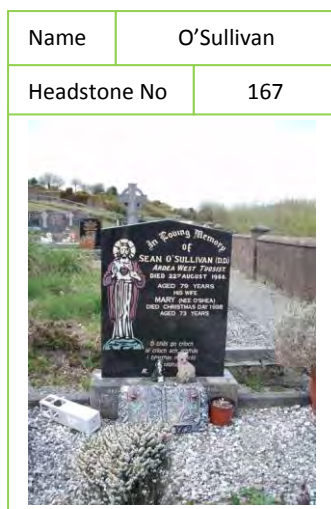
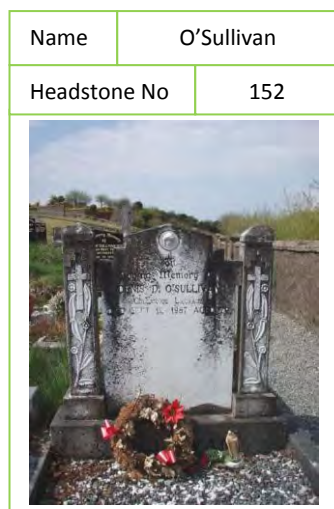


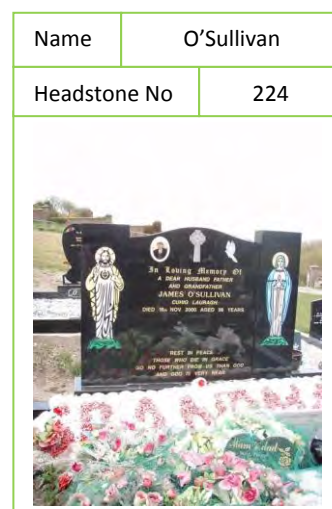
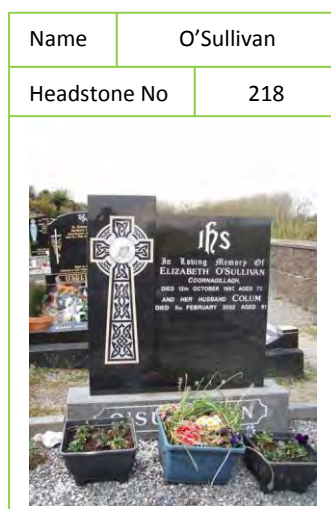
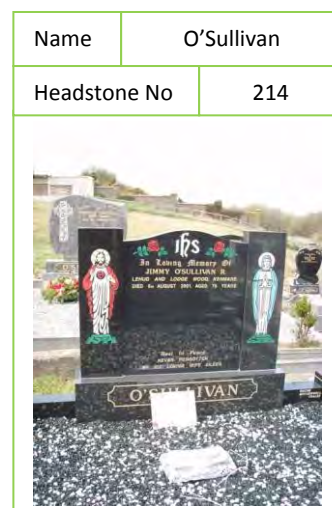
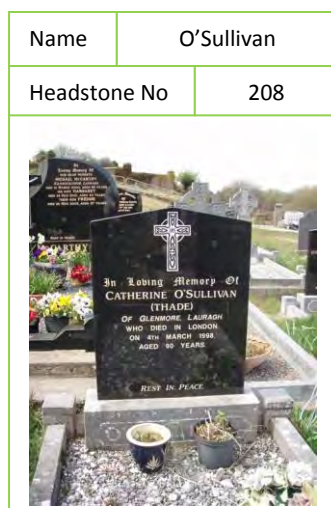
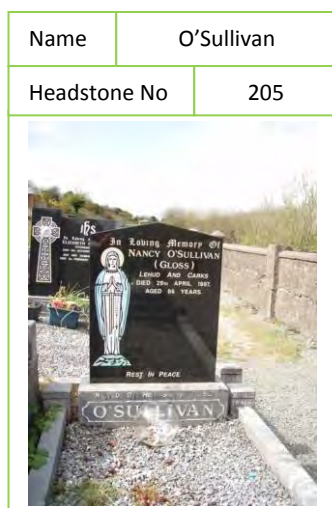
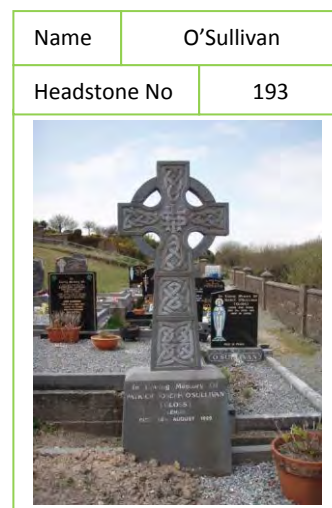
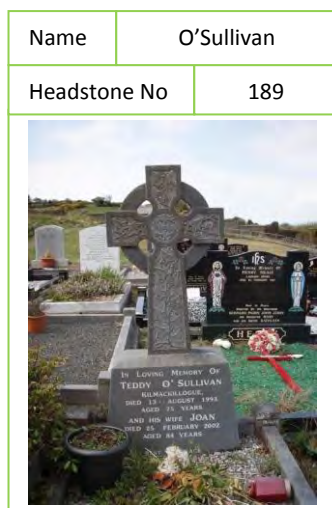


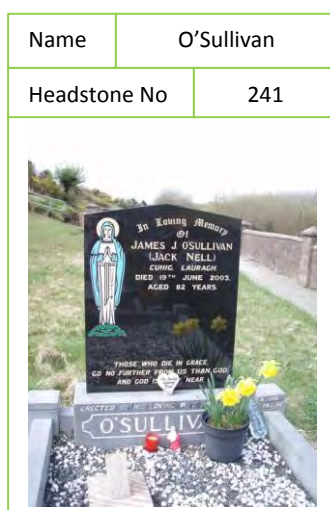
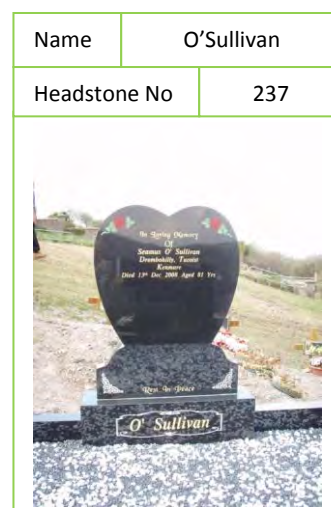
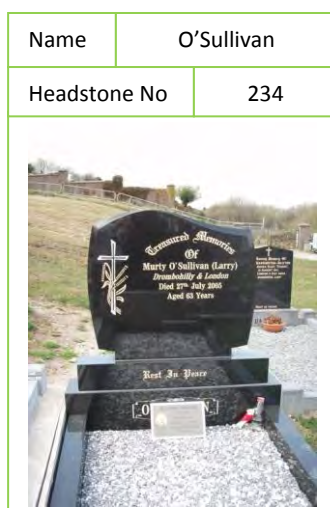
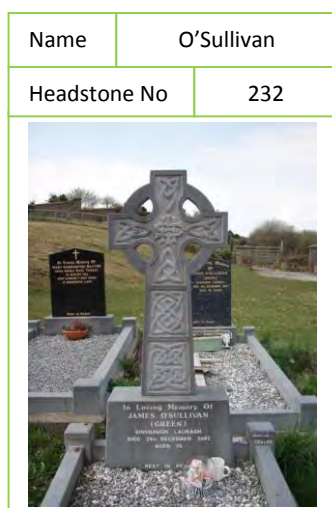
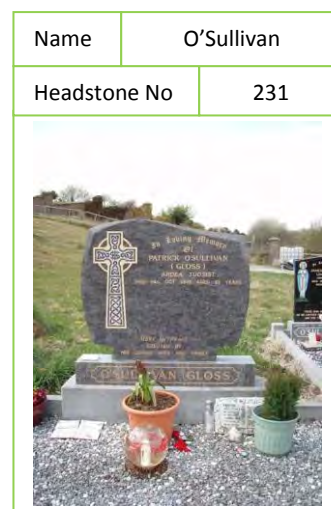
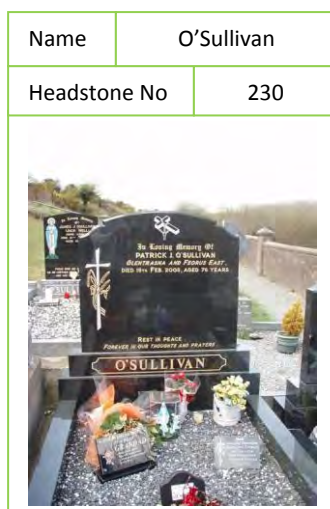
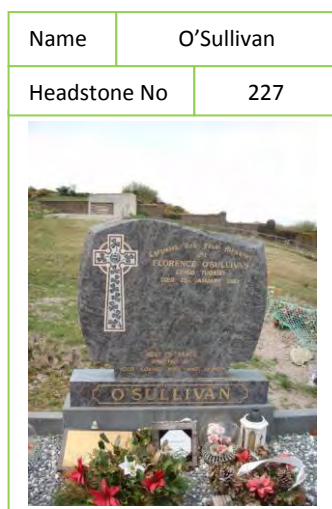


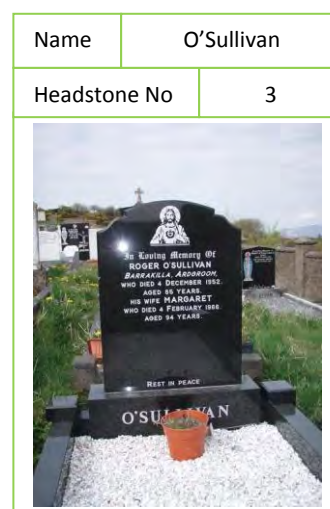
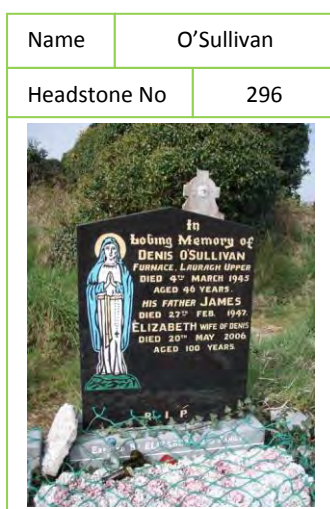
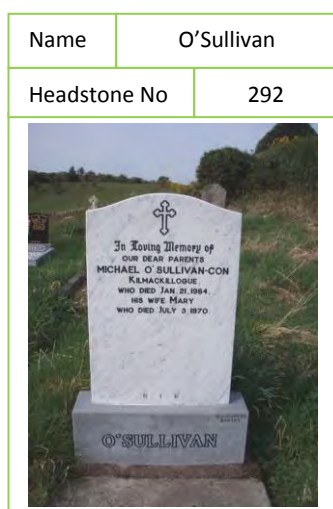
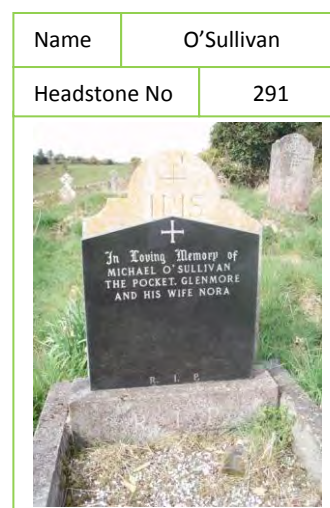
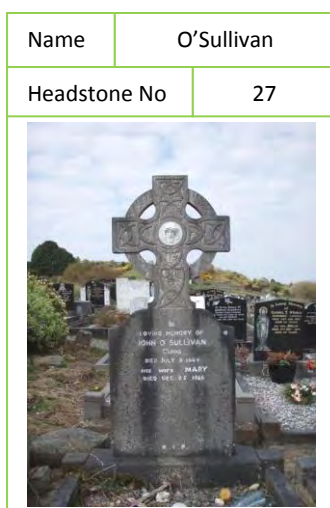
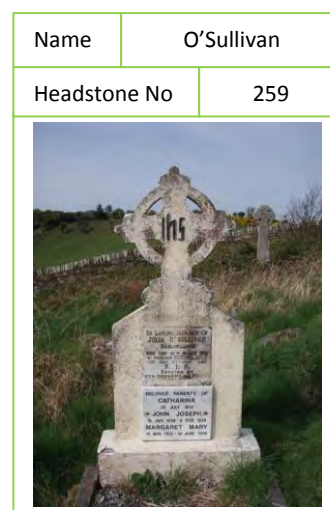
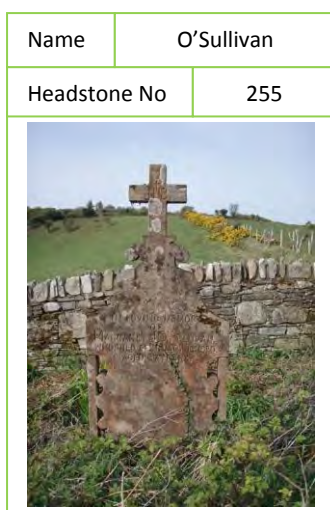
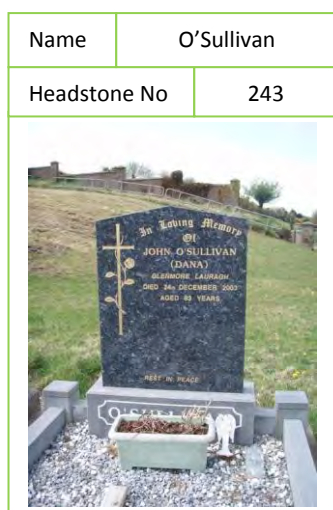


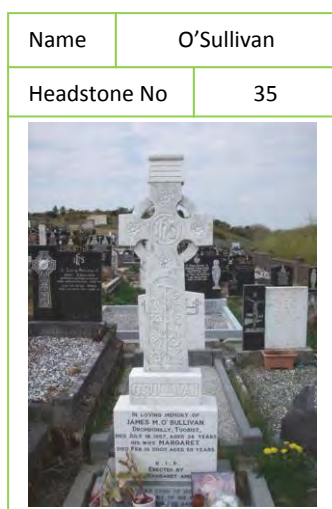
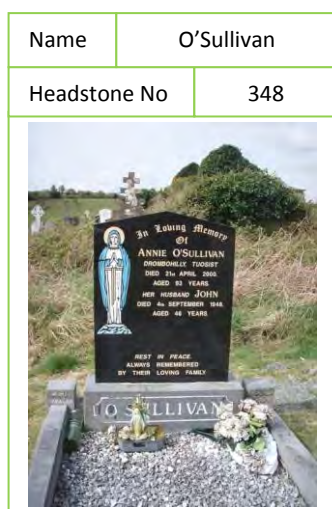
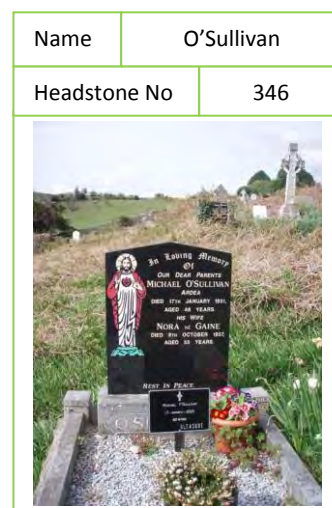
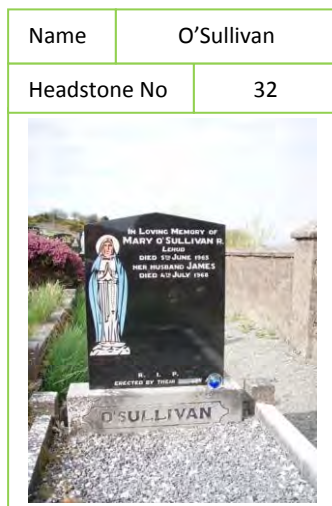


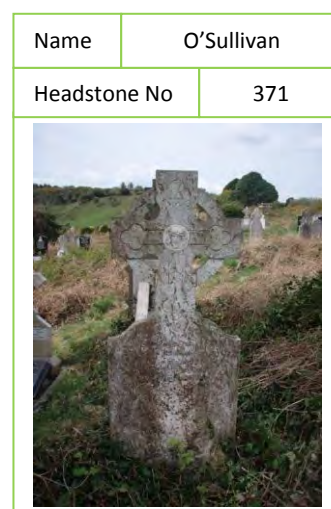
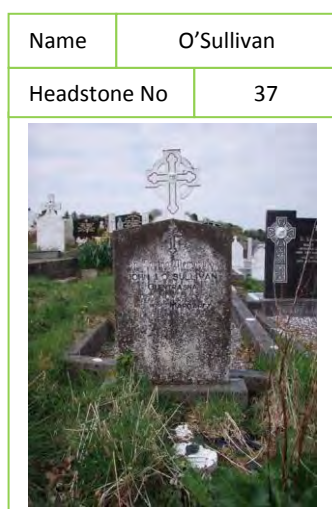
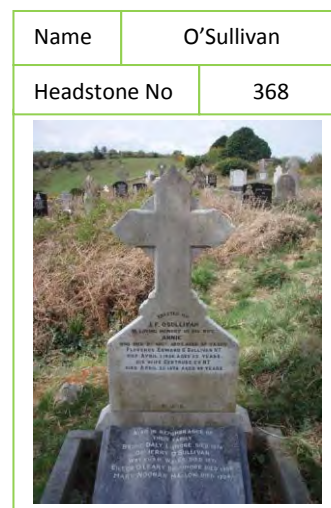
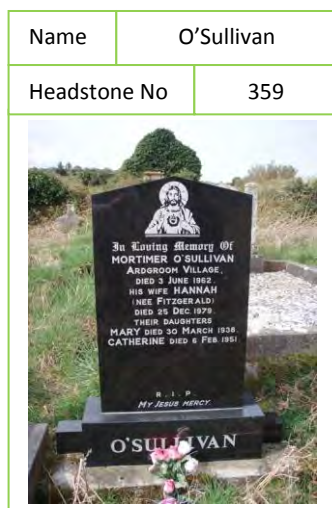
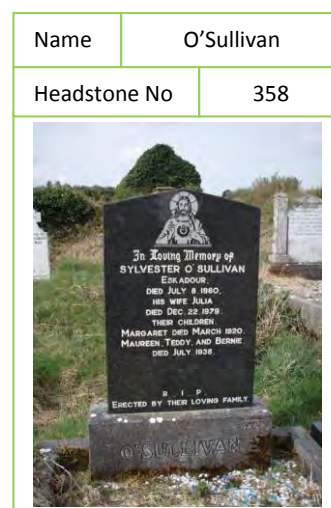
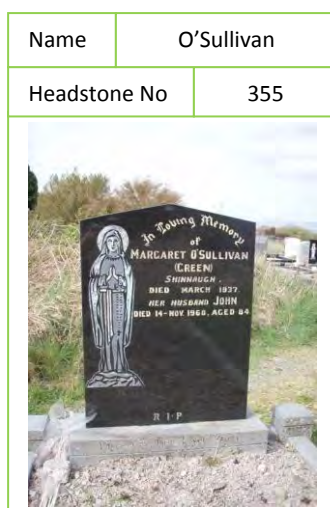


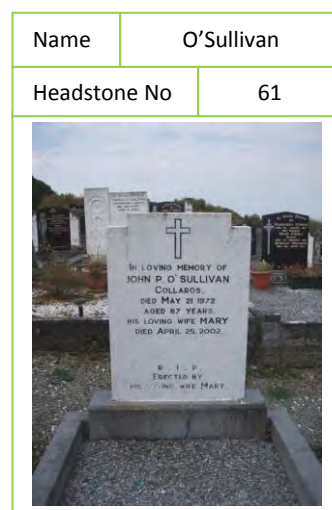
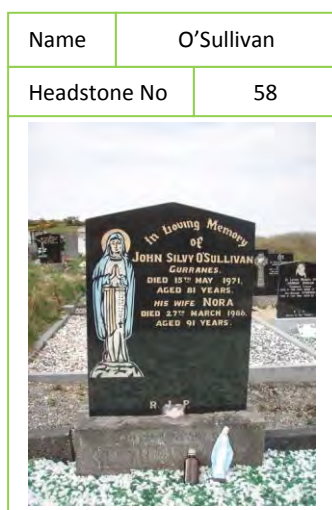
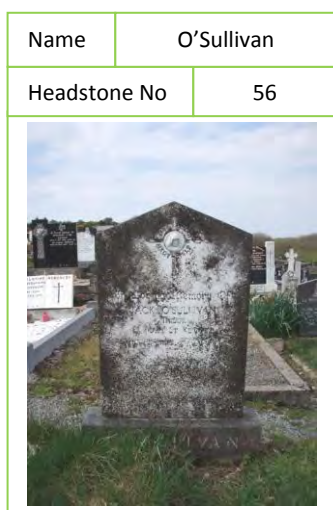
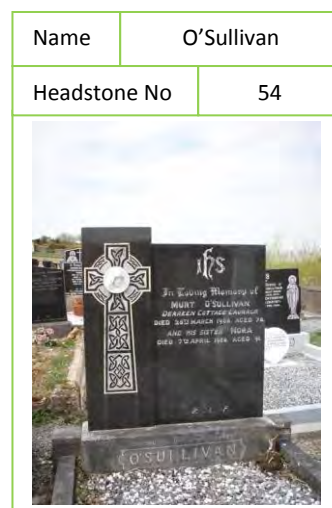
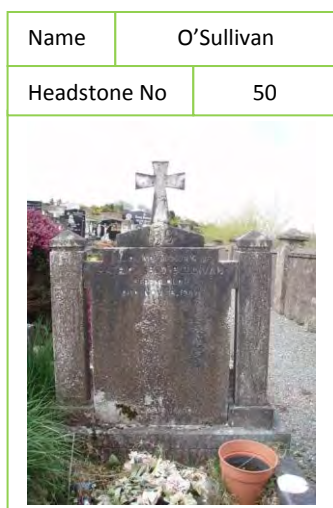
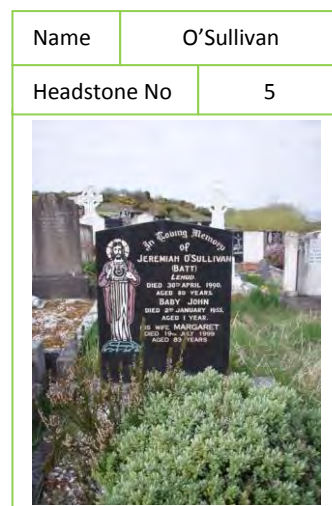
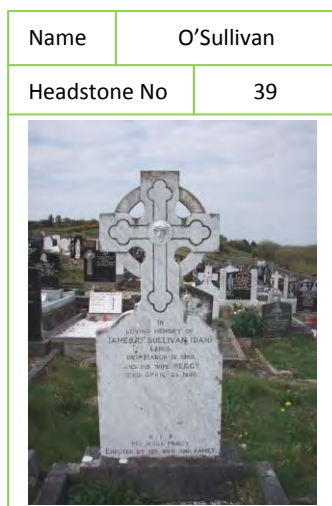
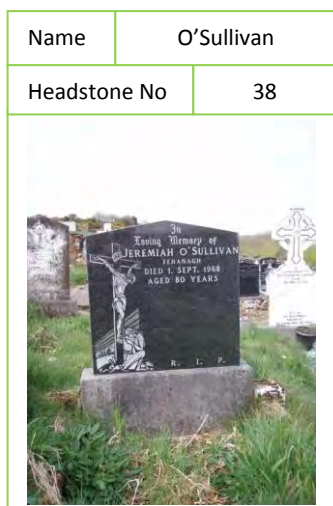


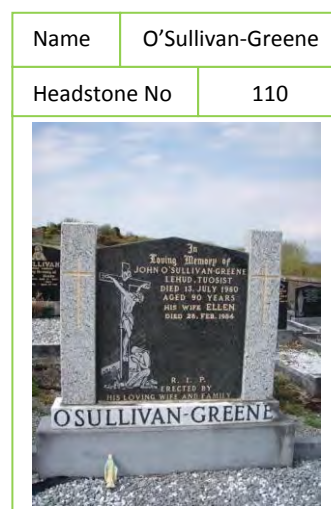
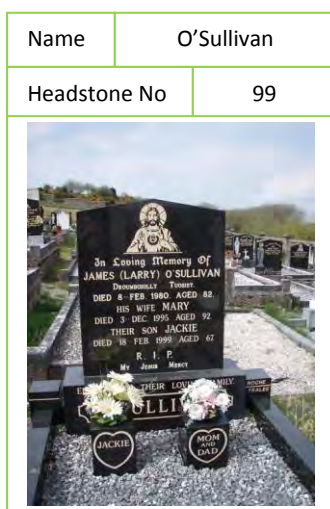
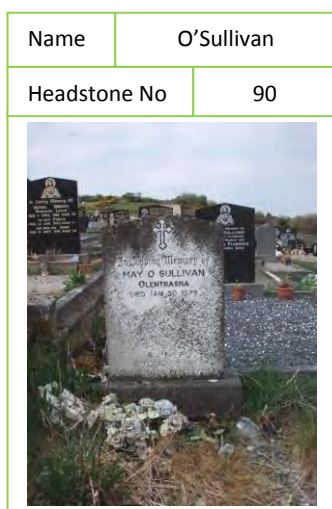
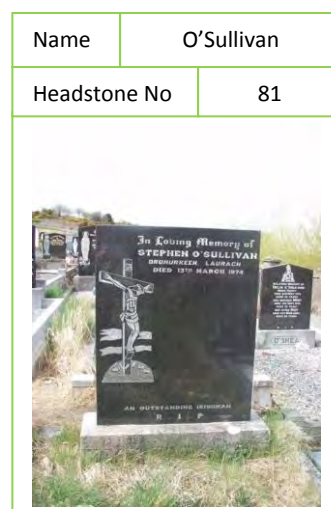
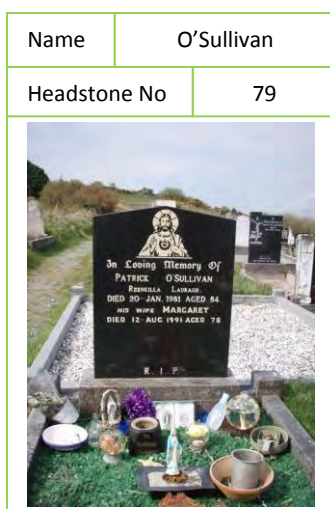
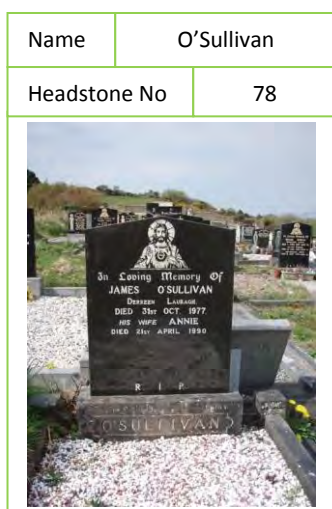
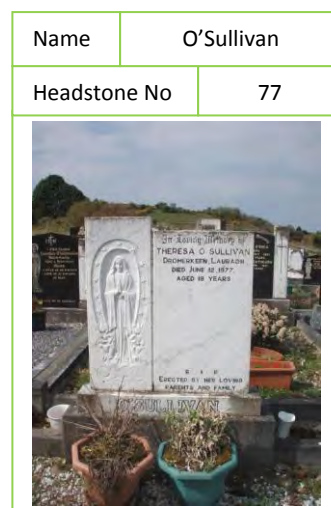
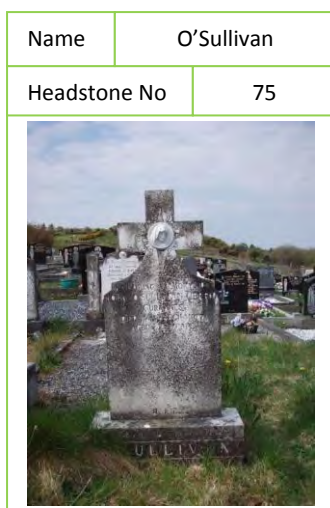
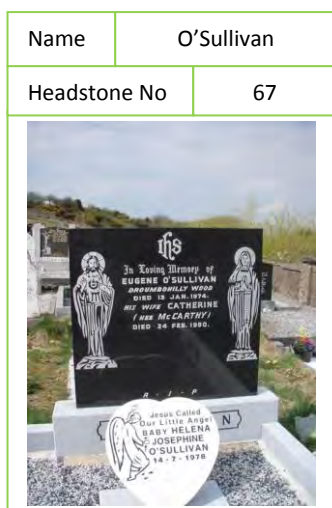


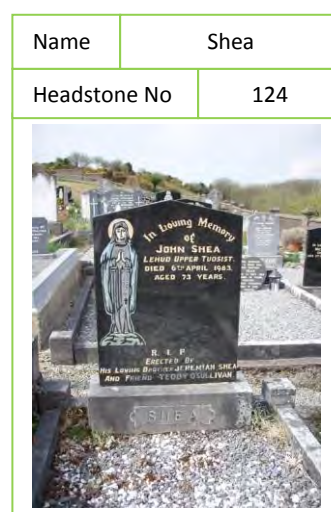
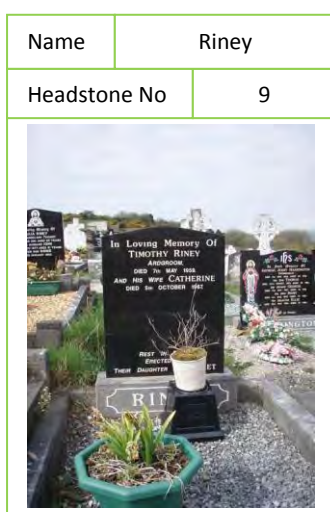
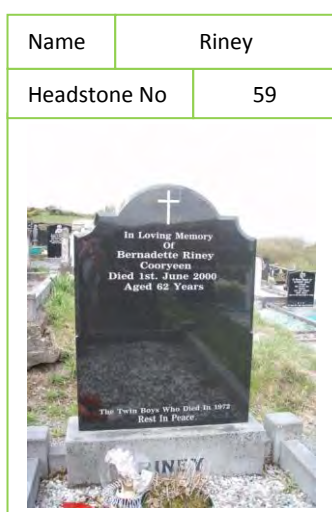
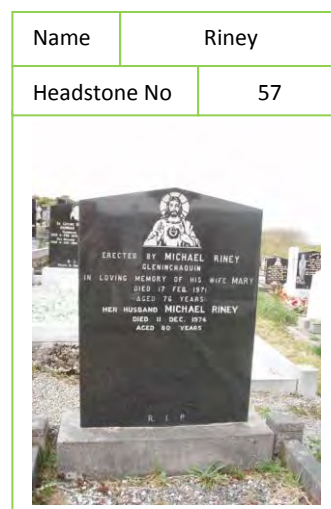
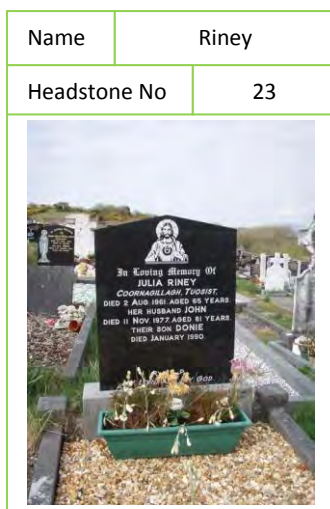
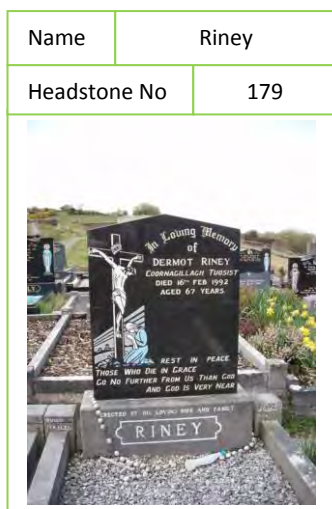


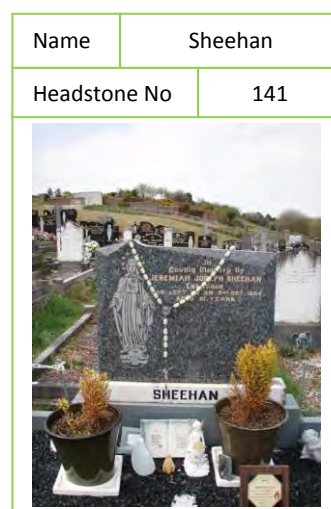
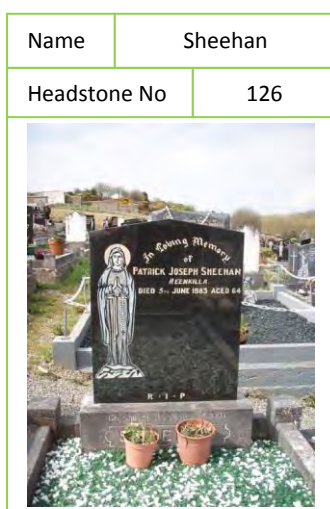
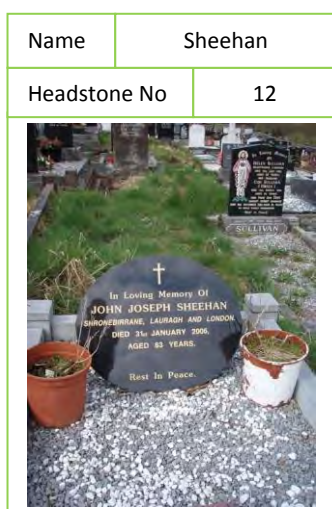
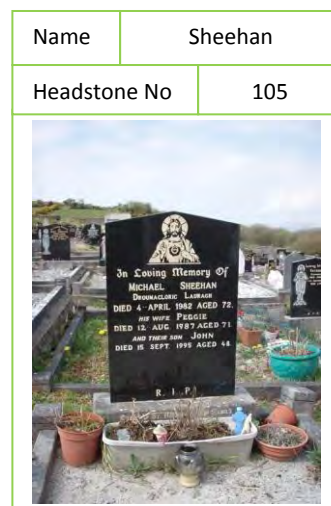
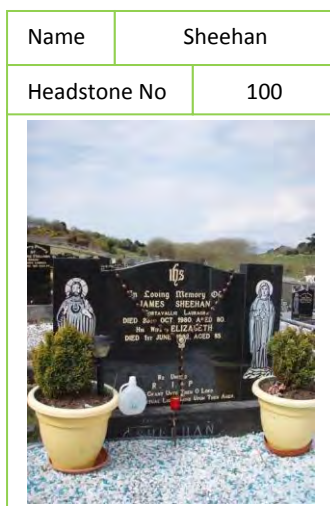
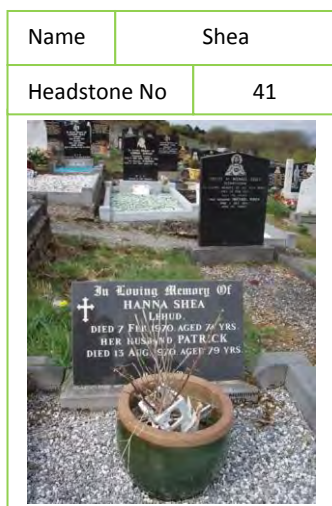
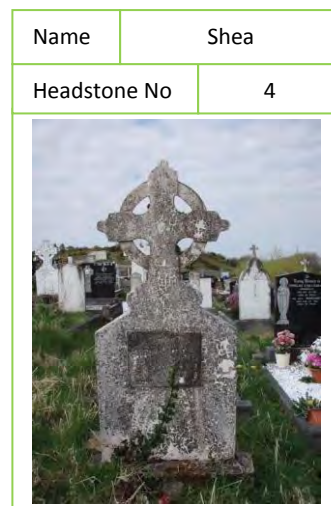
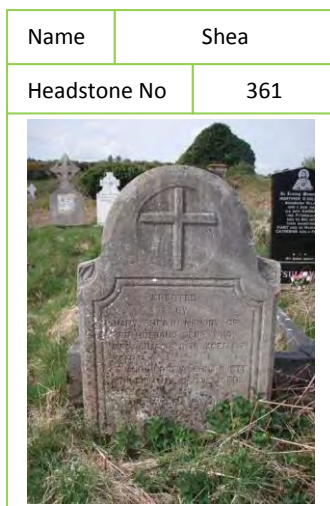
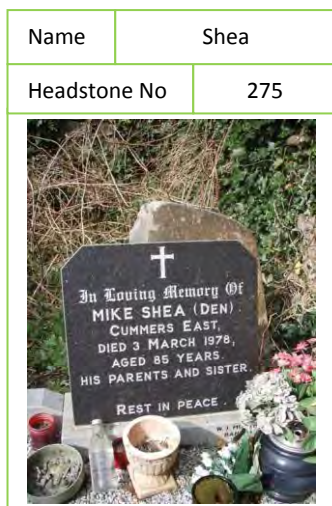


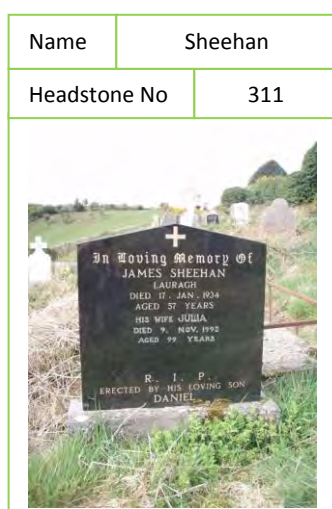
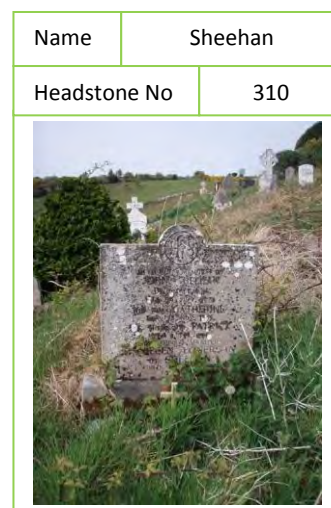
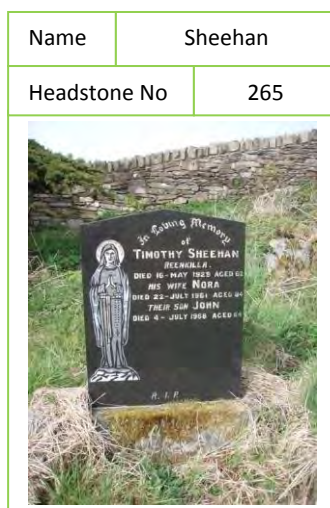
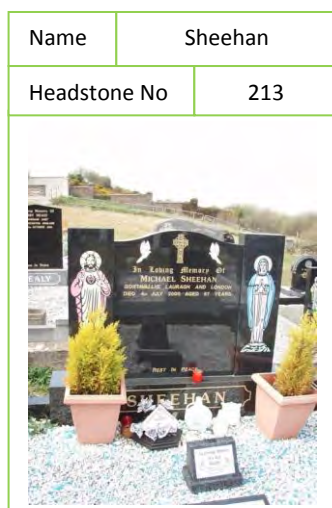
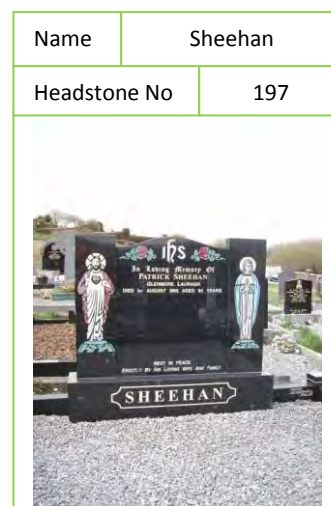
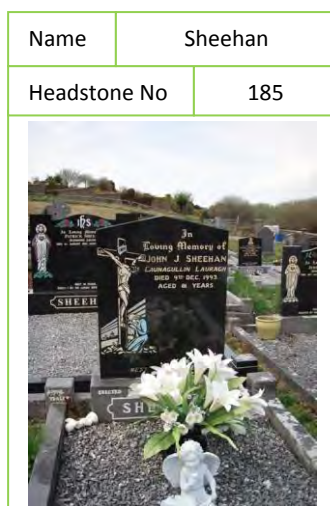
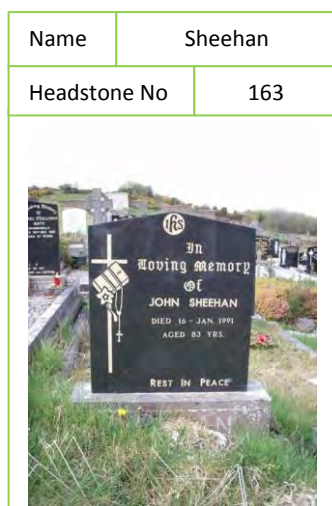


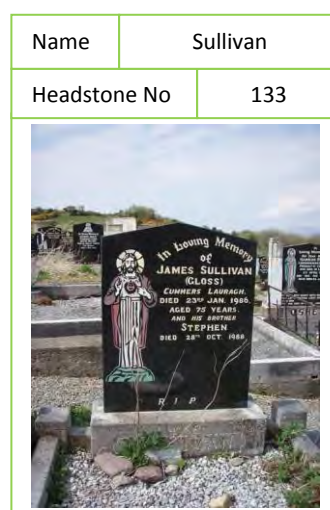
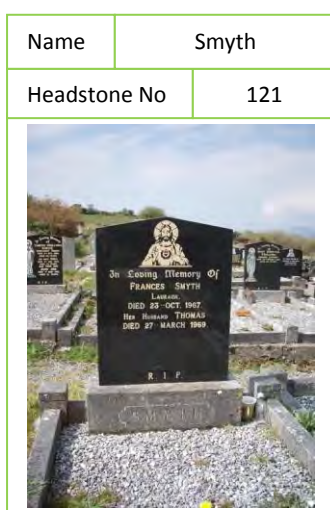
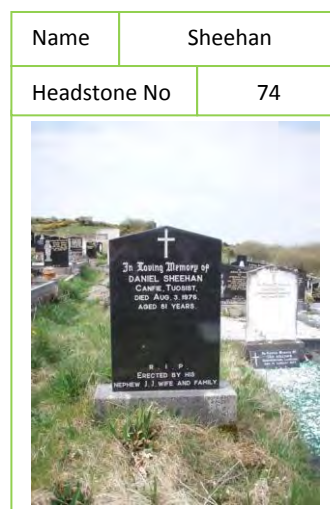
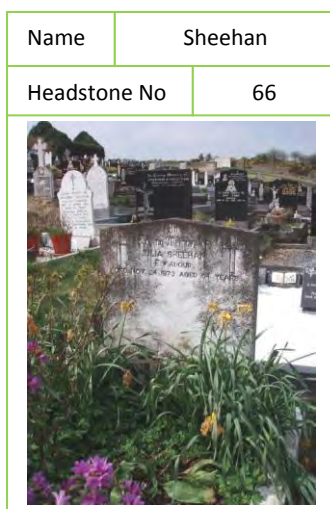
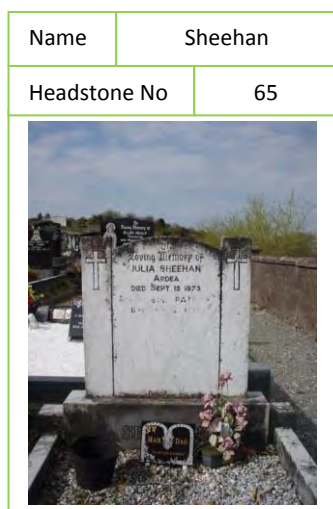
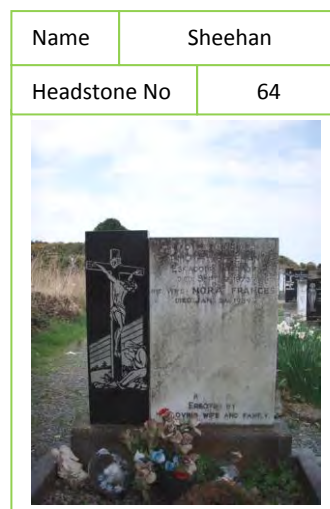
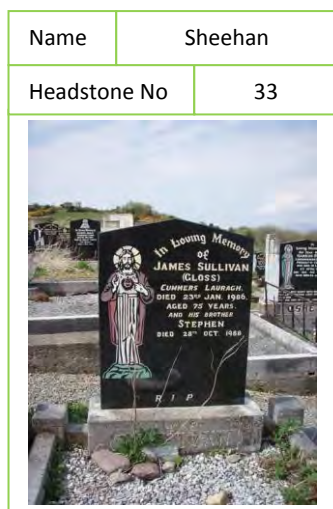


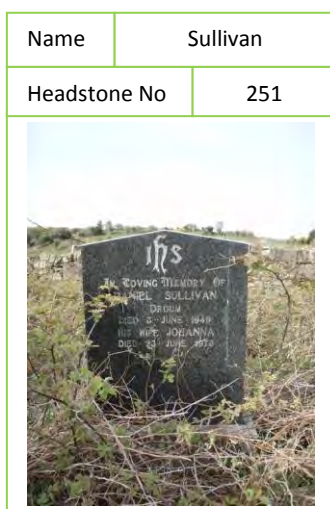
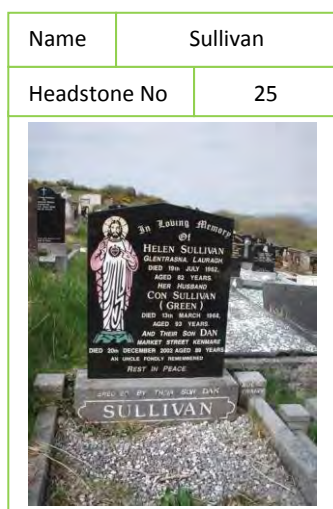
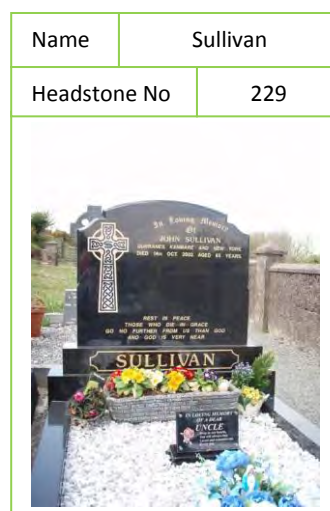
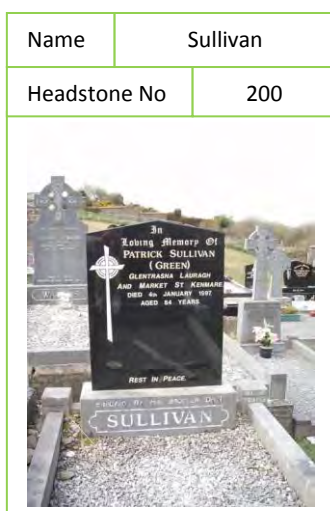
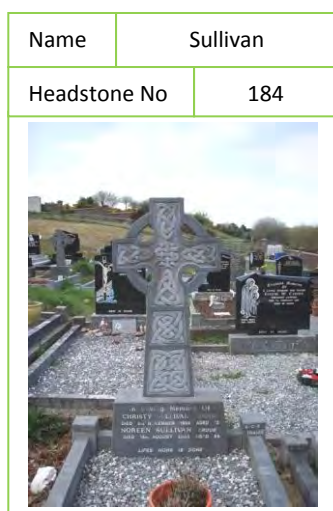
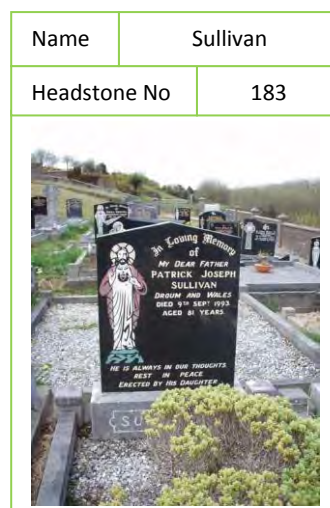
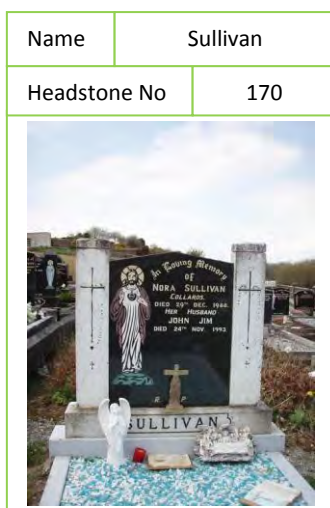
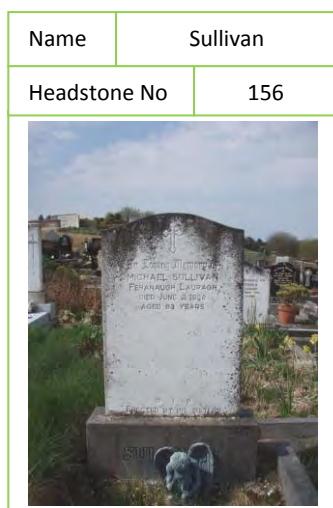


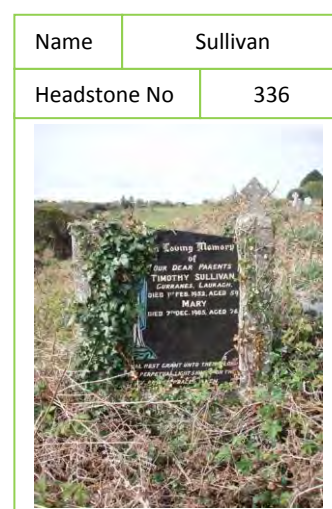
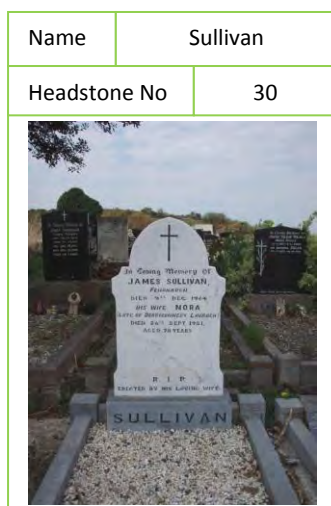
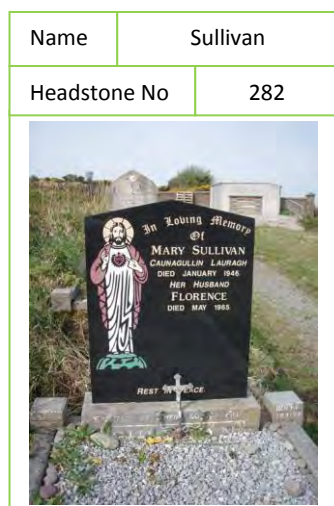
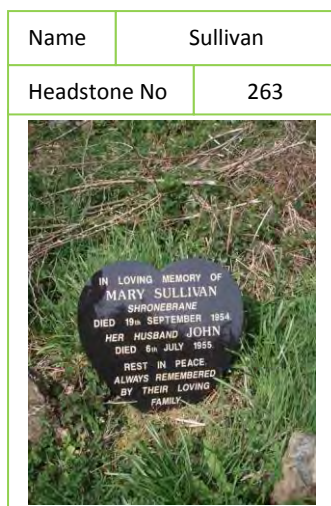


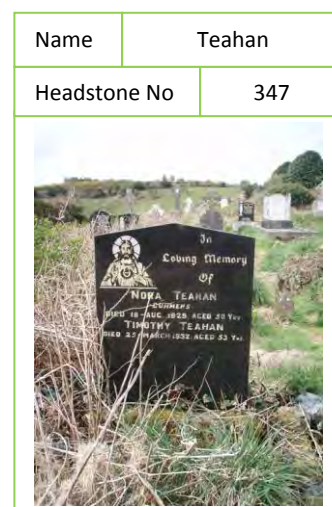
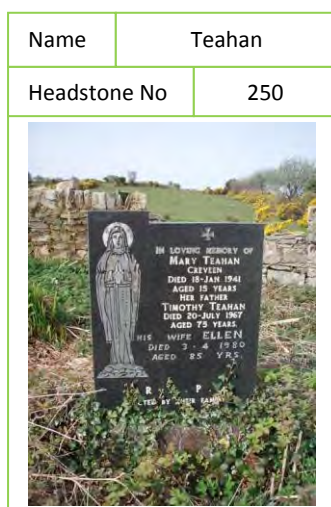
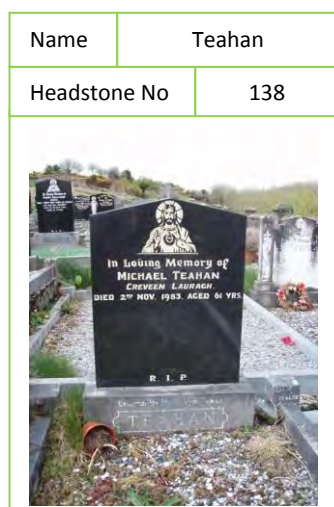
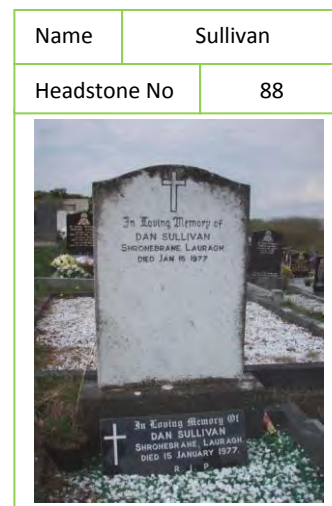
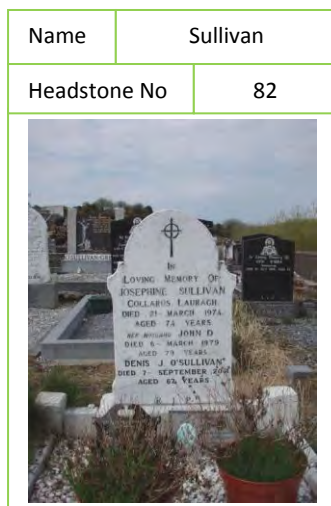
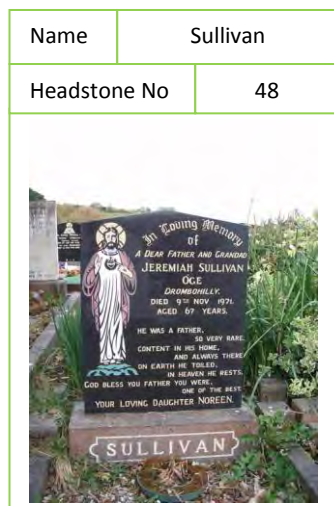
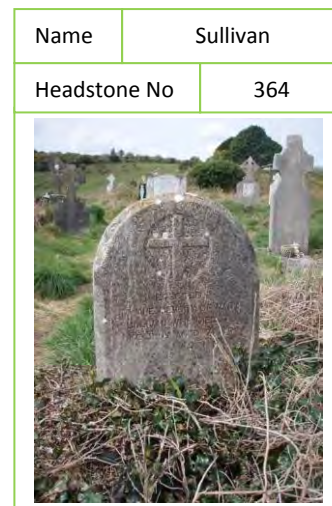


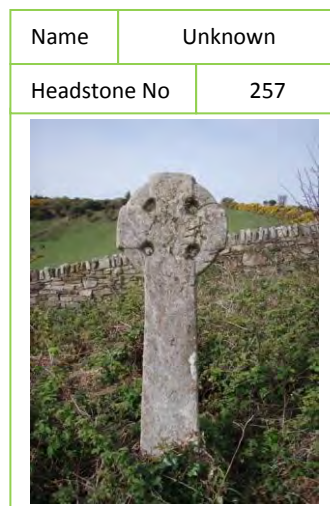
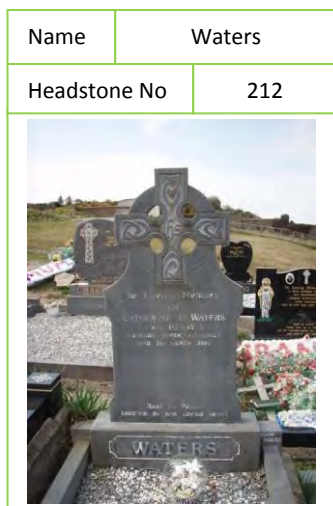
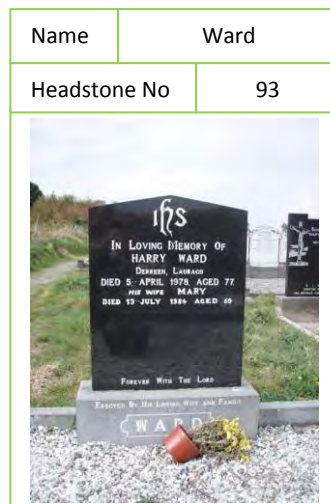


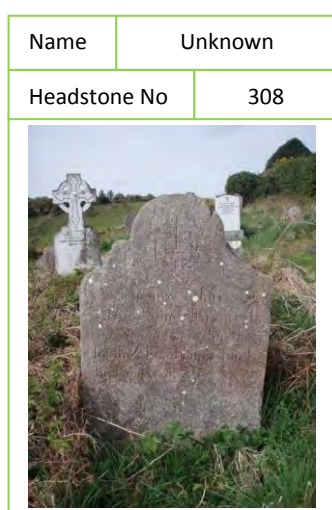













Name	Unknown
Headstone No	366
	


Name	Unknown
Headstone No	367
	

5. Appendix II – Photographic Survey of Memorial Plaques

Name	O'Sullivan
Headstone No	372
	

6. Appendix III – Photographic Survey of Named Tombs

Name	Lyne
Headstone No	373
	

Name	McFinian Dhu
Headstone No	374
	

Name	O' Sullivan
Headstone No	375
	

7. Appendix IV – Plan of Numbered Graves

