Archaeological Survey, Lisselton Church and Graveyard, Loughanes, Listowel, Co. Kerry.



September 2010

Client: The Heritage Office,

Kerry County Council,

County Buildings,

Ratass, Tralee, Co. Kerry.

RMP No.: KE005-066 and 067

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Graveyard: Lisselton
Townland: Loughanes
Parish: Lisselton
Barony: Iraghticonnor
Local name of graveyard: Lisselton
XY Co-ords: E492854, N639500
RMP No.: KE005-066 Church and KE005-067 Burial Ground
No. of named tombs: 7
No. of unnamed tombs: 5
No. of inscribed headstones: 115
No. of plaques: 2
No. of unnamed headstones: 126
No. of architectural fragments: 0
No. of cross slabs: 0
No. of archaeological artefacts: 1

1. Introduction

Lisselton graveyard was surveyed using a Magellan ProMark 3 Rover and Base station and presented in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM). The GPS graveyard survey datasets were exported using Hangle software from GPS Ireland and then exported into Auto-Cad and finished using Adobe Illustrator. Reference numbers mentioned in the main body of the report relate to the ID point given when the survey was undertaken (see A3 plan, Figure 4). A digital photographic record and surname database was also compiled to complement the cartographic survey (Appendix 1). Digital photographs of the features within the graveyard are referenced in the appendix and all photographs are provided on the attached disc.

The survey was undertaken with due regard to:

- Conservation principles as produced by ICOMOS in the Venice and Burra Charters
- The publication in 2004 of the Architectural Heritage Protection-Guidelines for Planners by the DoEHLG
- The heritage objectives as outlined and adopted in the current Kerry County Council Development Plan 2009-2015, Built Heritage (Chapter 10).

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe was signed at the Granada Convention in 1985 and ratified by Ireland in 1997. The conservation aims as stated in the Burra Charter are for the retention or restoration of historical significance with the minimum of physical intervention and that such intervention work be reversible, maintain the structure's character and setting and that all conservation works should be undertaken following comprehensive research.

An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.

All of these graveyards are recorded monuments protected under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1994 and under the jurisdiction of Kerry County Council. All proposed works should be carried out by experience competent personnel under expert archaeological / architectural guidance and supervision. As these sites are recorded monuments conservation and restoration works can only be carried out under licence

from the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment, Heritage and Local Gov.

2. Site Location & Description

Lisselton Church and graveyard (KE005-066) as well as a Children's Burial Ground (KE005-067) are located in Loughanes townland approximately 1km north of Lisselton cross roads and *circa* 9km NW of Listowel along the R553 between Listowel and Ballybunnion(Figure 1 and Plate 1). They are both recorded monuments protected under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004.

The sites are located on level ground with views in all directions locally restricted and separated by a stream.

The approach to the graveyard is from a minor road running north-south along the eastern limits of the graveyard. The roadway approach from Lisselton cross roads (Figures 1 and 4) comprises of an 'S' bend that has been widened in the recent past creating incidental areas to park. There is no official carparking provided.

The Children's Burial Ground (CBG), is situated along the roadway and is separated physically and liminally from the graveyard by an active stream (Plates 2 & 3). A small bridge and trackway provides access to the graveyard over the stream and then extends along two sides of the pentagonal shaped graveyard providing entry to a farm at the southwest corner and a private residence at the north-east.

There is no water tap provided, visitors collect water from the stream or bring their own. Similarly no refuse collection facilities are provided, visitors either bring rubbish away themselves or leave it immediately inside the entrance gate (Plate 4).

Lisselton graveyard is recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KE005-066 *'Church'* and KE005-067 *'Burial Ground* (Figure 2).

The site is not recorded in the North Kerry Archaeological Survey although Lisselton is listed in the text as a civil parish (Toal 1995).

In 1302 the tithes were valued at 26s. 8d for *Liseltyn* (King 1931, 214). Charles Smith records in 1756 that ... *Liseltin was the same as Listowel, one half vicarial, the church in*

ruins. Patron: Anthony Stoughton, Esq. Proxy 5s (Smith 1756, 39).

An account of Lisselton is recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Books (OSNB) of 1841... The parish contains 3 protestants and 2355 Roman Catholics according to information provided by Rev Dawson Marry Ballybunnion and Rev John Buckley P.P who reside in the townland of Moybella South... It is observed that although there are but 2 resident protestants in this parish, yet in the bathing season the church of Liselton is attended by from 3 to 400 protestants being strangers (OSNB 1841).

Two areas of glebe lands associated with the vicarage are denoted on the 1st Edition OS of 1841, the smaller of the two virtually abuts the CBG to the south while the larger glebe, comprising two fields is located to the west (Figure 3). Furthermore, the CBG is denoted as a small oval enclosure identified as Burial Ground on the same OS map (Figure 3). Of further interest is that the tiny old village of Lisselton straddles the eastern side of the roadway that runs dead straight northwards except at Lisselton where it makes a distinct bend. Closer examination of the 1st Edition OS shows a large sub-circular field at the east side of the bend around which the village is clustered that may reflect a large earlier enclosure (Figure 3). Certainly St. Eltin (Elton) is an early 6th century saint and is associated with a number of sites in Kerry (Killelton and Aghavallen) but more famously remembered as the patron saint of Kinsale (King 1931, 214; Barrington 1976, 237; O'Sullivan 1931, 418-9). The remains of the church in the graveyard (see below) essentially comprise the tower of a Church of Ireland of First Fruits built in 1789. However, there are no relict remains of the earlier edifice at the site and the earliest inscribed grave markers reflect this late 18th century date as well. The earlier church was recorded as in ruins in 1756 (Smith op cit) and the 2nd Ed. OS map denote the current church as in ruins in 1896 (Figure 5). Given that the date of its construction is 1789 the Church of Ireland at Lisselton had a life span of circa a hundred years.

3. Boundaries

Boundary walls, 1.25m high internally, are constructed with rubble stone built to courses and bedded in mortar and capped with 'soldiers' and are in excellent condition. Some modern cement pointing work/repairs is also evident. An archaeological artefact comprising a rotary quern stone has been built into the western boundary wall beside a name plaque. Its original provenance has not been established (Plate 5 & Figure 4).

4. Entrance

Entry into the graveyard is gained through a single modern wrought iron black painted gate at the eastern limits of the graveyard (Figure 4). The gate, which is in good order, is set between two taller square piers of ashlar stone. Able-bodied pedestrian access is also provided for by a three stone stepped-stile accommodated in the boundary wall beside the gate. Both gate and stile are in excellent condition (Plates 4 & 6).

5. Pathways

There is a formal concrete path in excellent condition that extends around the entire internal perimeter of the graveyard.

(Figure 4 &Plate 5).

6. Desire Lines

The existing formal pathway services this small graveyard adequately and coupled with the tidy well kept nature of the grounds in general, there is no requirement for additional pathways in this instance.

7. Named Tombs

Seven named tombs (159, 164, 174, 179, 184, 199 and 209) were recorded in varying states of preservation (Figure 4). Three of these tombs, Collins 159, Lyons 164 & the illegible 199, are in very good condition (Plate 7) although there is some ivy growth on tomb 199 (Plate 8). The Raymond tomb (174) is also only partially covered with growth, however root action has managed to force itself between the masonry joints and thus accelerate its demise (Plate 8). The Johnson tomb (209), dating to 1837, comprises a rendered 'strong-box' type tomb and has a very vibrant growth of ivy and a well established ash tree growing out of it (Plate 9). A similar situation occurs at the Leonard tomb (179). Tomb 184 built of rubble stone is very overgrown with much of its upper fabric loose. The name on the tomb 184 is currently illegible (Plate 10).

7.1 Recommendations

The vegetation growth on Tombs 174, 179, 184, 199 & 209 should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed inclusive strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. The ivy and other tree growth should first be cut back short so that a more critical evaluation on the steps necessary to undertake the repairs can be undertaken.

8. Unnamed tombs

Five unnamed tombs (169, 188, 189, 198 & 204) were recorded in various states of preservation (Figure 4). All are constructed with rubble limestone. One tomb (189) is currently partially free of growth but without restoration works to its immediate neighbour (188) which has a sycamore tree growing on it, tomb 189 will be negatively impacted in the near future (Plates 11 & 12).

Two of the other unnamed tombs (198 and 204) are now reduced as much of their outer stone fabric has been robbed out. Grass has now established itself on them (Plate 13). Tomb 169 is constructed with rubble stone to courses. Much of it is covered by dense ivy (Plate 14). It is possible that the burial details are obscured by the growth as indeed is also the case with the other unnamed tombs.

8.1 Recommendations

The vegetation growth on Tombs 169, 188, 189, 198 & 204 should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed inclusive strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. The ivy and other tree growth should first be cut back short so that a more critical evaluation on the steps necessary to undertake the repairs can be undertaken. This work should be undertaken with expert archaeological advice and guidance.

It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with these unnamed tombs and this information should be collected and entered into the database.

9. Inscribed Headstones

A total of 115 inscribed headstones (HN) were recorded in Lisselton graveyard (Figure 4).

All of the headstones are in good condition.

The oldest recorded headstone recorded in the course of this survey, No. 98 was J.. Murphy dated to 1799. The first nine of the date inscription is spalled but enough survives to determine it as a nine to a high level of confidence (Plate 15). A similar type headstone, No. 96, one of three in Lisselton that were most likely made by the same mason, records the death of Pat Sweeney in 1804 (Plate 16). The third headstone, No. 87, is also slightly broken (Plate 17). The outer fabric lamination of these early headstones is flaking off resulting in the partial loss of the inscriptions.

9.1 Recommendations

The early similar headstones, 87, 96 and 98 discussed above and 108 should be further researched to determine the exact inscriptions on them as these headstones are most likely contemporaneous with the first decades of the life of the church.

10. Unnamed Headstones

There were 126 unnamed headstones (HWN) in total recorded in the course of this survey. Thirty eight were recorded within the graveyard while the majority, eighty-eight were mapped within the Children's Burial Ground (CBG) across the stream (Figure 4 & Plate 18). It is of course most likely that many more unnamed gravemarkers are situated within the CBG but trees and other growth inhibited the survey.

The majority of the unnamed graves mainly comprise unhewn stones although a few are simple iron crosses from which the engraving or name plate has disappeared (Plate 19). HWN's also include modern graves which are without a headstone or the information card on the temporary metal cross or name plate has faded over time and is no longer legible. Unnamed headstones are grouped together with the unnamed gravemarkers on

the plan of the graveyard (Figure 4).

10.1 Recommendations

No recommendations necessary

11. Archaeological artefact

A rotary quern stone has been built into the boundary wall of the graveyard at the western end beside a wall plaque (Figure 4 &Plate 20). Hand operated rotary querns have a long currency of use between the early medieval period until the 19th century. The original provenance of the quern has not been established.

11.1 Recommendations

The original provenance of the rotary quern should be established

12. Church tower at Lisselton graveyard

12.1 General

The western tower or belfry of a late 18th century First Fruits Church of Ireland is all that survives of this edifice (Figures 4 & 5). The tower stands to full height albeit the north-eastern corner of the crenellated parapet has collapsed and a serious crack extends from the collapsed area down to the 2nd floor window on the east elevation (Plates 21-24). The tower is denoted on entering the graveyard on visible signage as a dangerous building with instructions not to approach (Plate 21). A temporary un-inhibiting wooden fence has also been constructed around the tower (Figure 4). The entrance into the tower is located on the north elevation. It is closed off with plywood that prevented access for the course of this survey. The entrance comprises a two-centred pointed doorway of punch dressed and edge draughted limestone. Immediately above which are three voidings or

gaps in the outer masonry, one of which is the loss of the keystone or uppermost vousoir of the pointed arch underneath which the dressed limestone doorway is constructed (Plate 25).

The ragged remains of the west elevation of the nave of the church, where it connected to the tower, survive as truncated nibs at the north and south corners of the east elevation. These ragged nibs may act as incidental buttresses to the tower (Plates 22 & 26). The tower has three levels that are architecturally identified on the exterior by projecting string courses of squared dressed limestone to first and second floors and chamfered dressed limestone under the uppermost parapet level. Two water spouts carry rainwater from the parapet above the chamfered string course on the south elevation (Plate 22).

On all cardinal points of the second floor there simple pointed openings with straight sided ingoings. It is possible that originally these were louvered opes and not windows. The tower is constructed of local rubblestone randomly coursed with selected squared undressed rectangular blocks used as quoins. Featured dressed masonry is from carboniferous limestone. The masonry is bonded with a gritty lime mortar. A coarse gravel render survives on all elevations but particularly on the west and south elevations which appear to be in general good order.

East elevation

The east elevation survives to full height although the north east corner parapet crenellations have collapsed. The two-stepped crenellations of the parapet are capped with simple limestone flags (Plate 23).

The ragged remains of the nave of the church extend to approximately mid-point on the first floor level (Plate 27). There is a blocked up and cemented archway that originally provided access from the ground floor tower space into the nave (Plate 26). Above the ground floor archway is the remains of a coherent internal scratch coat render complete with its diagonally disposed key. The finish coat survives as a few patches here and there.

Immediately above the render and at the apex of the surviving ragged masonry of the nave is an opening with a three-centred arch. This opening most likely provided access into the upper level or gallery of the church from the first floor. Two areas of voiding are also visible beneath the opening. The jointing between the masonry appears open and may have been scoured out. This may reflect the removal in the recent past of vegetation growth on the tower. The remains of which are still clearly visible (Plate 27). Removal

of extensive vegetation from buildings also affects the jointing and can undermine the masonry.

Directly above, on the second floor, is a pointed opening. A coherent visible crack extends from the opening to the collapsed area of the parapet level (Plate 24).

12.2 Recommendations

The surviving church tower should be repaired and made safe. The work should be carried out following the completion of a standing building conservation survey, inside and out, including elevations and plans of the structure as well as a detailed method statement and health and safety issues. It is clear that the removal of the vegetation has accelerated the demise of the tower. Whatever protection that the ivy gave is now gone and joints and other structural cracks and other issues are now exposed to the weather. The repair works need to be carried out as a matter of urgency.

13. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Lisselton graveyard

- Focused archaeological / historic architectural conservation and repairs should be undertaken to make safe the late 18th century church tower as a matter of urgency. This work may require Ministerial Consent.
- All trees and vegetation on the tombs should be cut back and removed. The tombs should then be repaired re-pointed, re-rendered and restored sensitive to their original construction. This work may require Ministerial Consent and should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist qualified in this area or a conservation architect experienced in this field.
- The ivy and other growth should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. Otherwise ivy and other growth should be simply cut back and maintained at a controllable level.
- An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with unnamed tombs and some illegible headstones. This information should be collected.

- It is possible that the names on some of the unnamed headstones may be retrieved by undertaking a tracing or rubbing of the headstone under archaeological supervision. This should only be done by personnel qualified to do so.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lissycurrig townland near Causeway, should be established at a suitable location at the graveyard, most likely beside the entrance gate on its interior.
- The Care and Conservation of Graveyards, a publication from The Office of Public Works (OPW) is recommended reading for future maintenance of the church and graveyard.
- An informative booklet on Lisselton graveyard should be compiled by Kerry County Council and supplied to the relevant parish church. It should include helpful tips for parishioners on caring for the graveyard, and the individual plots, as well as giving advice about works which may professional services such as the cleaning of old headstones etc.

Note on Recommendations

All recommendations as set out above are recommendations only based on visual site fieldwork undertaken by the writer. No invasive or other intervention work was undertaken in the course of producing this report. Access into the surviving church tower was not possible as the entrance was boarded up. Ultimately, no responsibility will be accepted by the writer with regard to the undertaking of the conservation work as recommended in this report and based only on visual inspection. The ultimate decision on recommendations etc rests with Kerry County Council and the National Monuments Service of the Dept. of Environment Heritage and Local Government.

14. References

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15. Figures



Figure 1: Site location map, extract from OS Discovery Series. Lisselton graveyard encircled.

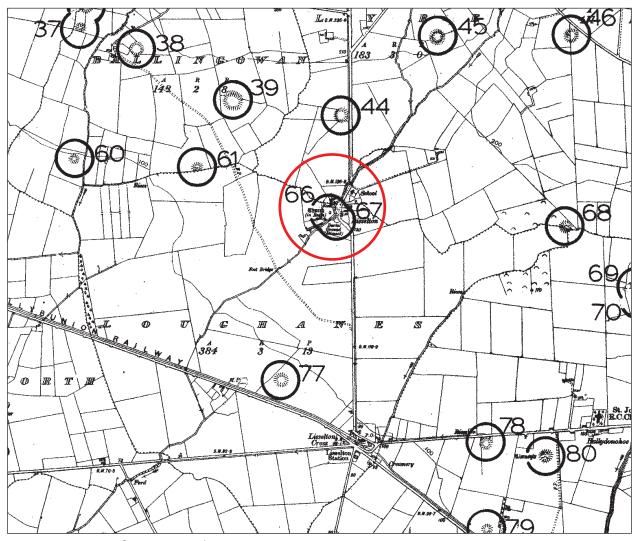


Figure 2: Extract from RMP, Sheet KE005.



Figure 3: Extract from OS 6" 1st Edition map 005, 1841. Note: Church in use.

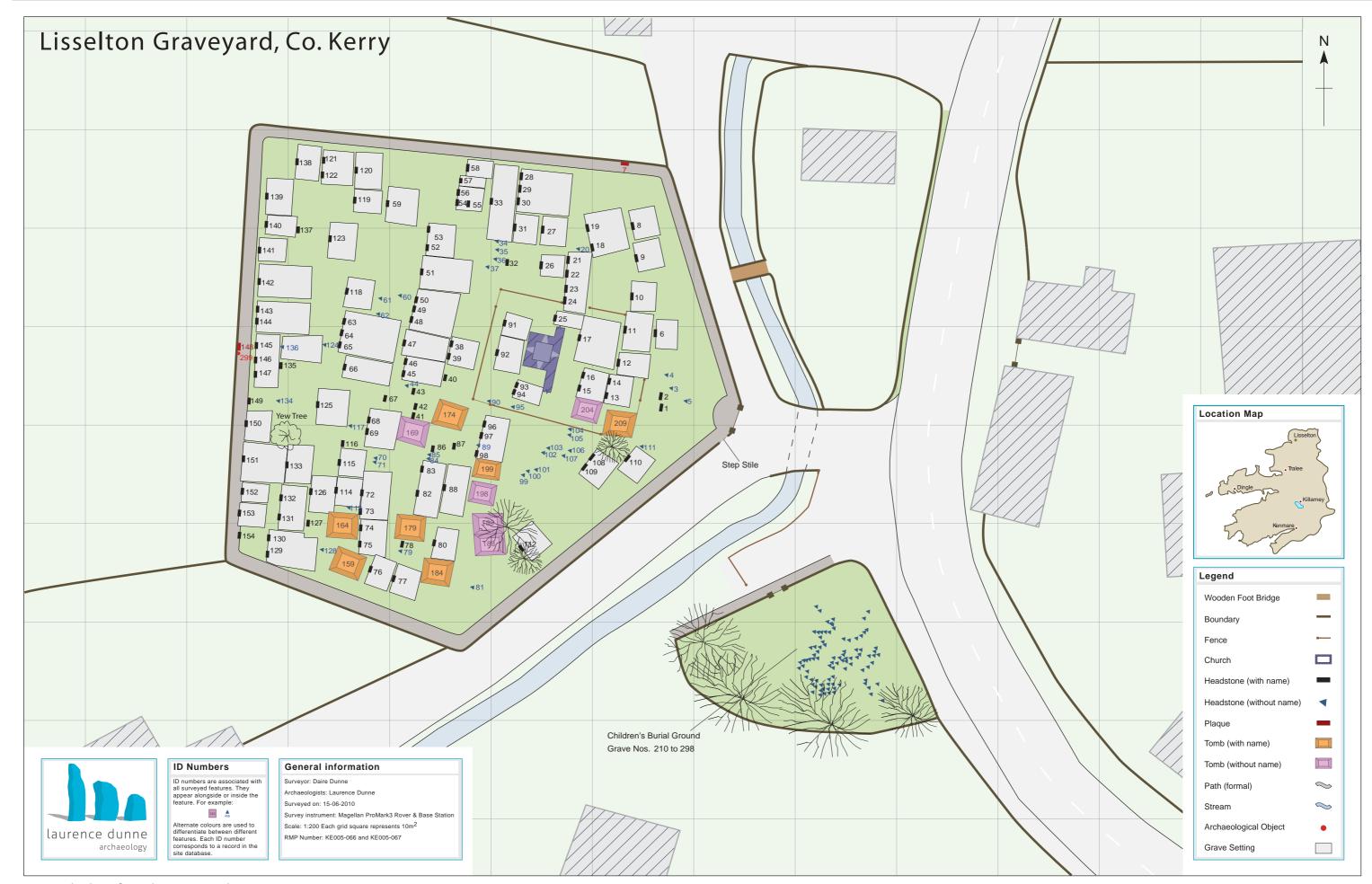


Figure 4: Plan of Lisselton graveyard 2010.

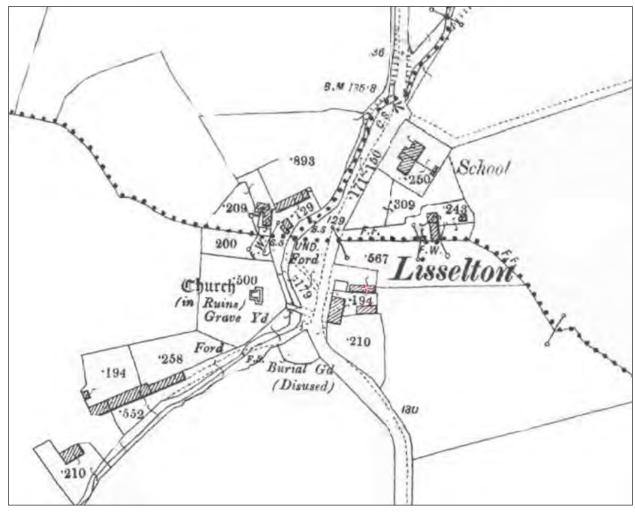


Figure 5: Extract from 2nd Edition OS map, Sheet 005, 1896. Note: Church in ruins.

16. Plates



Plate 1: Approach view of Lisselton graveyard from east



Plate 2: View of Children's Burial Ground from Lisselton graveyard. Note stream in foreground and further note precarious nature of fence with breakage and bases of wooden posts falling into stream



Plate 3: View of Lisselton graveyard from within Children's Burial Ground



Plate 4: View of interior of entrance gate and stile at Lisselton graveyard. Note rubbish stored on left



Plate 5: View of southern limits of boundary wall and concrete pathway in Lisselton graveyard



Plate 6: Exterior view of entrance gateway at Lisselton graveyard. Note stepped stile and inappropriate signage on gate

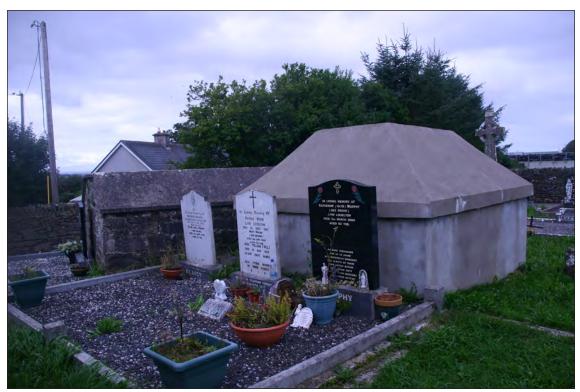


Plate 7: View of tombs 164 and 159 from north east



Plate 8: View of tomb 199 from south-west



Plate 9: View of the Raymond tomb (174) from south



Plate 10: View of Johnson tomb (209) from east



Plate 11: View of tomb 189 from north



Plate 12: View of tomb 188 from west



Plate 13: View of denuded tomb 198 from south

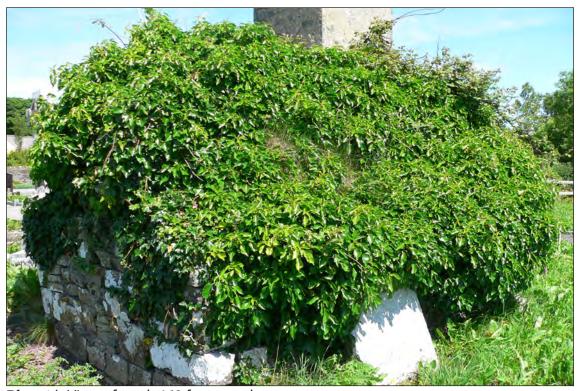


Plate 14: View of tomb 169 from south-east



Plate 15: View of earliest recorded headstone, J... Murphy from 1799



Plate 16: View of contemporaneous Sweeney headstone from 1804 (96).



Plate 17: View of illegible contemporaneous headstone (87)



Plate 18: View of interior of Children's Burial Ground from west



Plate 19: View of un-inscribed grave markers and simple iron cross (99-107) in south-easatern limits of Lisselton graveyard



Plate 20: View of rotary quern (299) and Breen plaque (148) built into western boundary wall



Plate 21: View of approach to church tower from graveyard entrance. Note danger signage



Plate 22: View of south-east angle of tower. Note ragged remains of nave of church acting like buttress



Plate 23: View of damaged crenellations on parapet on east elevation of tower



Plate 24: Close up view of 2nd floor and upper limits of east elevation. Note coherent crack in masonry extending to window opening from parapet collapse area

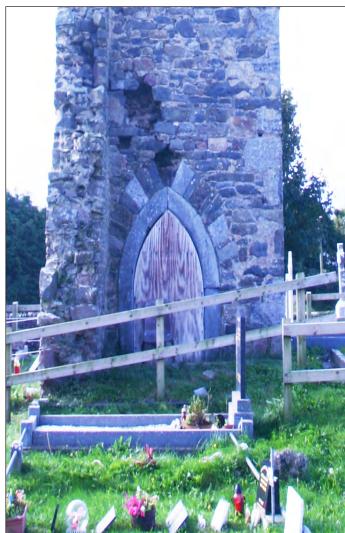


Plate 25: View of boarded up entrance to tower on north elevation. Note missing keystone and other masonry voiding

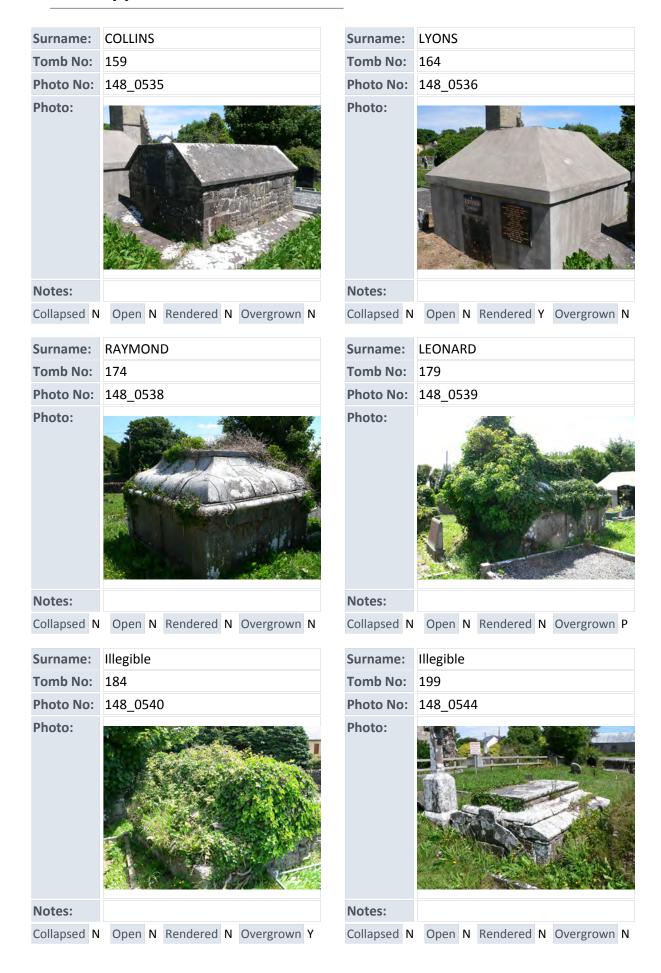


Plate 26: View of east elevation. Note blocked up archway on ground level



Plate 27: View of 1st floor level of east elevation. Note remains of recently removed vegetation, poor nature of masonry joints and voidings

17. Appendix 1 Named Tombs





18. Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs



19. Appendix 3 Inscribed Headstones

Surname:	ALLEN	Surname:	BARRY	Surname:	BARRY
Grave No:	43	Grave No:	97	Grave No:	98
Photo No:	148_0455	Photo No:	148_0494	Photo No:	148_0495
Photo:		Photo:	In Loving Memory of A THAN AND THE STREET OF THE STREET EDWARD (ICE) BARRY PALLYEAN UNICE TONN 21 - 02 - 1916 PIED 13 - 03 - 206 DIE PAGE	Photo:	
Surname:	BOLAND	Surname:	BREEN	Surname:	BREEN
Grave No:	119	Grave No:	25	Grave No:	24
Photo No:	148_0504	Photo No:	148_0442	Photo No:	148_0441
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Surname:	BREEN	Surname:	BREEN	Surname:	BREEN
Grave No:					
	23	Grave No:	22	Grave No:	21
Photo No:		Grave No: Photo No:		Grave No: Photo No:	
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	
Photo No: Photo:	148_0441 BRENNAN	Photo No: Photo:	148_0440	Photo No: Photo:	148_0440 BUNYAN
Photo No: Photo: Surname:	148_0441 BRENNAN 6	Photo No: Photo: Surname:	148_0440 BROWNE 80	Photo No: Photo: Surname:	148_0440 BUNYAN

Surname:	BUNYAN	Surname:	CARMODY	Surname:	CARR
Grave No:		Grave No:		Grave No:	
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	148_0447
Photo:	The price of the p	Photo:		Photo:	b in the second
Surname:	CARR	Surname:	COLLINS	Surname:	COUCHLANS
Grave No:	29	Grave No:	1	Grave No:	72
Photo No:	148_0446	Photo No:	148_0426	Photo No:	148_0477
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		Grave No:			
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Photo No: Photo: Surname:	DOYLE 18	Grave No: Photo No: Photo:	148_0489 ENRIGHT	Photo No: Photo: Surname:	148_0503 ENRIGHT

Surname:	ENRIGHT	Surname:	FINUCANE	Surname:	FOLEY
Grave No:	13	Grave No:	125	Grave No:	132
Photo No:	148_0435	Photo No:	148_0508	Photo No:	148_0514
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Surname:	FOLEY	Surname:	FOLEY	Surname:	GALVIN
Grave No:	130	Grave No:	133	Grave No:	76
Photo No:	148_0512	Photo No:	148_0515	Photo No:	148_0481
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Surname:	GILBERT	Surname:	GUNN	Surname:	HANRAHAN
Grave No:	92	Grave No:	129	Grave No:	91
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Surname:	HAYES	Surname:	HAYES	Surname:	HEAFEY
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Surname:	HEALY	Surname:	HEALY	Surname:	HEALY
Grave No:	58	Grave No:	145	Grave No:	78
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Surname:	HENCHY	Surname:	HORGAN	Surname:	HORGAN
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Photo No:	148_0450	Photo No:	148_0498	Photo No:	148_0434
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Surname:	KENNEDY	Surname:	KENNELLY	Surname:	KENNELLY
Grave No:	10	Grave No:	135	Grave No:	93
Photo No:	148_0432	Photo No:	148_0516	Photo No:	148_0492
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Surname:	KENNELLY	Surname:	KING	Surname:	KISSANE
Grave No:	94	Grave No:	31	Grave No:	138
Photo No:	148_0492	Photo No:	148_0448	Photo No:	148_0518
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Surname:	LINNANE	Surname:	LONG	Surname:	LONG
Grave No:	82	Grave No:	32	Grave No:	28
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Surname:	LONG	Surname:	LONG	Surname:	LONG
Grave No:	26	Grave No:	123	Grave No:	137
Photo No:	148_0443	Photo No:	148_0507	Photo No:	148_0517
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Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH
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Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH
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Photo No:	148_0452	Photo No:	148_0524	Photo No:	148_0469
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Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH	Surname:	LYNCH
Grave No:	139	Grave No:	143	Grave No:	54
Photo No:	148_0519	Photo No:	148_0524	Photo No:	148_0465
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Surname:	LYONS	Surname:	MASON	Surname:	MC NAMARA
Grave No:	127	Grave No:	66	Grave No:	65
Photo No:	148_0510	Photo No:	148_0473	Photo No:	148_0472
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Surname:	MC NAMARA	Surname:	MC NAMARA	Surname:	MC NAMARA
Grave No:	19	Grave No:	52	Grave No:	53
Photo No:	148_0439	Photo No:	148_0463	Photo No:	148_0464
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Surname:	MC NAMARA	Surname:	MC NAMARA	Surname:	MORAN
Grave No:	64	Grave No:	63	Grave No:	154
Photo No:	148_0471	Photo No:	148_0470	Photo No:	148_0534
Photo:	MCNAMARA)	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	MORAN	Surname:	MORAN	Surname:	MULVIHILL
Grave No:	121	Grave No:	122	Grave No:	16
Photo No:	148_0506	Photo No:	148_0506	Photo No:	148_0436
Photo:	The second secon	Photo:	The state of the s	Photo:	
Surname:	MULVIHILL	Surname:	MURPHY	Surname:	MURPHY
Grave No:	77	Grave No:	115	Grave No:	73
Photo No:	148_0482	Photo No:	148_0501	Photo No:	148_0478
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Surname:	O'CARROLL	Surname:	O'Connor	Surname:	O'Connor
Grave No:	131	Grave No:	109	Grave No:	11
Photo No:	148 0513	Photo No:	148 0497	Photo No:	148 0433
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Surname:	O'Connor	Surname:	O'Connor	Surname:	O'Connor
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Surname:	O'Connor	Surname:	O'Connor	Surname:	O'Connor
Grave No:	126	Grave No:	42	Grave No:	86
Photo No:	148_0509	Photo No:	148_0454	Photo No:	148_0487
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	O'MAHONY	Surname:	O'NEILL	Surname:	O'NEILL
Grave No:	151	Grave No:	8	Grave No:	56
Photo No:	148_0531	Photo No:	148_0430	Photo No:	148_0466
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Surname:	O'Sullivan	Surname:	O'Sullivan	Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:		Grave No:		Grave No:	
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	
Photo:	140_0433	Photo:	140_0400	Photo:	140_0430
Surname:	O'Sullivan	Surname:	O'Sullivan	Surname:	O'Sullivan
Grave No:	46	Grave No:	47	Grave No:	48
Photo No:	148_0457	Photo No:	148_0458	Photo No:	148_0459
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Surname:	O'Sullivan	Surname:	PEARCE	Surname:	PIERCE
Grave No:	50	Grave No:	55	Grave No:	57
Photo No:	148_0461	Photo No:	148_0465	Photo No:	148_0467
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	PURCELL	Surname:	PURTILL	Surname:	ROCHE
Grave No:	153	Grave No:	142	Grave No:	74
Photo No:	148_0533	Photo No:	148_0522	Photo No:	148_0479
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Surname:	RYAN	Surname:	SAVAGE	Surname:	SCANLON
Grave No:	67	Grave No:	9	Grave No:	152
Photo No:	148_0474	Photo No:	148_0431	Photo No:	148_0532
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Surname:	STACK	Surname:	SWEENEY	Surname:	WALSH
Grave No:	15	Grave No:	96	Grave No:	69
Photo No:	148_0436	Photo No:	148_0493	Photo No:	148_0476
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
Surname:	WALSH				
Grave No:	68				
Photo No:	148_0475				
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20. Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones

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21. Appendix 5 Plaques



22. Appendix 6 Archaeological Artefacts

