

Archaeological Survey,
Stradbally Church and Graveyard,
Ardbeg,
Castlegregory
Co. Kerry.



September 2010

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

RMP No.: KE035-018 graveyard

Surveyors: Daire Dunne
Tighearnach Dunne

Written by: Laurence Dunne

Contact details:

3 Lios na Lohart, Ballyvelly, Tralee,
Co. Kerry.
Tel.: 0667120706
E-mail: lar@ldarch.ie
Web Site: www.ldarch.ie

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Townland: Ardbeg

Parish: Stradbally

Barony: Corca Dhuibhne

Local name of graveyard: Stradbally

XY Co-ords: E459072, N612960

RMP No.: KE035-018 graveyard

No. of named tombs: 12

No. of unnamed tombs: 25

No. of named headstones: 37

No. of unnamed headstones: 26

No. of plaques: 0

No. of architectural fragments: 11

No. of cross slabs: 0

No. of rock-art 1

Mass burial of crew members of Port Yarrock 1894

1. Introduction

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

The survey was undertaken with due regard to:

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

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

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

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

2. Site Location & Description

Stradbally Church and Graveyard is situated on flat reclaimed pasture 0.8km from Stradbally Strand in Brandon Bay on the north side of the Dingle Peninsula and 3.5km west of the Castlegregory (Figure 1). The massif of Mount Brandon forms a stunning background to the west while the spine of the Slieve Mish rise immediately to the south in front of which is the village of Stradbally (Plates 1 & 2).

Stradbally Church and Graveyard is a protected site, recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP, KE035-018). A rock-art boulder (KE035-018001) is also situated in the south-west corner of the graveyard (Plate 3 & Figure 2).

The earliest record of a medieval parish church here Dates to 1302 while a further record of it is recorded for 1398 ...*Thomas, son of John de Geraldinis was the rector of Stradballybog*. The church was still operating in 1615 (Cuppge 1986, 363).

In 1756 Charles Smith records that *Stradbally, rectorial, the church in ruins. Patron: The Earl of Orrery. Proxy. 10s* (Smith 1756, 39).

The church and graveyard are denoted on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheet 035 of 1841. The rectangular church is denoted as in ruins while the graveyard is sub-rectangular and not fully enclosed with the north and west walls of the graveyard forming part of the boundary. Furthermore, access to the graveyard is from the west and not from the east as is the situation today. Stradbally House, built by Richard Hickson as a hunting lodge in 1800, is denoted immediately to the east of the graveyard. In 1841 the land on which the church and graveyard were built on comprised of long narrow fields in the dune slack and liable to flooding (Figure 3).

By 1896 the graveyard was slightly extended and now fully enclosed the church ruin and the trackway up to continued past on its northern limits to link onto the roadway to the beach on the east (Figure 4). Stradbally House is not denoted on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1896 as it was gone by 1854. It had briefly been extended to accommodate a detachment of soldiers in 1810 in fear of a French invasion. The adjoining townland of Barrack is named after it (Bary 1994, 227).

Today the trackway from the west is completely gone and the graveyard has extended as far as the roadway on its east side from where the only access into the graveyard is gained (Plate 4 & Figure 5).

3. Stradbally Church and Graveyard

3.1 General

The small graveyard and ruined remains of the church at Stradbally are in a very poor state of repair. Negotiation around the western half of graveyard is achieved with difficulty as there is no formal path. The church ruins are very hazardous underfoot due to collapsed masonry and collapsed and collapsing tombs. For the most part it is largely overgrown while the church is completely hidden under a massive growth of ivy and trees. The church was fully surveyed and published in the Dingle Archaeological Survey... *The present remains, 15.7m x 5.67m internally, are of late 15th/early 16th century date. The walls are built of coursed rubble with ashlar quoins and dressings. The E, N and S walls stand to full height but the W limit of the church is indicated only by protruding bond stones at the SW corner. The lower 1.5m of the external face of the E wall is battered, the batter returning as a weathered buttress at the NE and SE corners. The fragmentary remains of a buttress survive at the SW corner but the NW quoin has fallen. The E gable retains its ashlar coping. It was lit by a two-light cusped ogee-headed window, with splayed ingoings, which now lacks its central mullion...At the E end of the N wall is a single-light, ogee-headed window...Only the chamfered jambs and splayed ingoing of the N door survive...The pointed doorway in the S wall has simple block jambs and a lintelled rear arch...A small stoup projects from the external wall face immediately W of the doorway...At the E end of the south wall is an aumbrey and beside it a piscina...The circular basin is fluted radially and has a central drain* (Cuppage et al 1986, 363-4 & Figure 6). This record of Stradbally church is still particularly relevant today except that much of the church examined then is today totally concealed under dense foliage. The chamfered jambs of the N door have now totally collapsed and lie in a tumble on the ground. Numerous architectural fragments are dispersed around the church including several water spouts, some of which have been re-used in nearby collapsed tombs (see architectural fragments below).

Access into the church is partially cut off from the public by a wooden fence (Plates 5-7).

The eastern half of the graveyard is easily negotiated however, the western half, including (Plate 8 & Figure 5).

Many interments are placed in above ground tombs, thirty-seven of which were recorded in the course of this survey. Through time many of them have become overgrown,

neglected and collapsed and often lack any named memorial plaque (Plates 6, 7, 9-11). Not all the tombs are in bad order and there are a few different forms of tomb of which the majority are 'strong-box' and house-shaped types (Plate 2).

Preferential burial in above ground tombs is a common feature in several graveyards in West Kerry and while this appears to be a tradition the more practical reason for it is that the burial ground is stony and rocky and often impossible to dig. However, in the case of Stradbally it is likely to be tradition rather than ground conditions, unless of course it was because of the wet, flooding nature of the land in the past.

Apart from tombs there are sixty four headstones of which roughly half comprise unnamed unhewn gravestones some of which mark stone built lintelled type graves (Plates 12-13 & Figure 5).

4. Boundaries

Stradbally Graveyard is partially bounded by a random rubble wall of local sandstone bedded in mortar and capped with 'soldiers'. The eastern boundary wall along the road-side and the northern boundary wall are in good order, albeit with a good growth of ivy and average 1.5m in height (Plates 4 & 14). The boundary walls along the south, west and north west are lower and not as well built and sections of the them are in poor repair, partially breached and covered in ivy and other growth (Plates 15-16 & Figure 5).

5. Entrance

The roadway approach to the graveyard from Stradbally village comprises a sharp 'S' shaped bend over a single arched humpy stone bridge (Plate 17). There is no carparking available and visitors and mourners have to park awkwardly along the narrow beach road (Plate 4). Entry into the graveyard is gained via a pair of modern galvanised gates that are set between two square substantial rubble stone piers. The gates are poorly aligned, difficult to open and close and dangerously swing out onto the road as well as in to the graveyard (Plate 18). Inside the entrance gates there is just enough room to park a hearse or maintenance vehicle. There is no independent stile access into the graveyard and no

water tap or waste collection bins are provided.

5.1 Recommendations

If possible carparking should be provided for on the eastern side of the road or on the northern side of the graveyard. An independent swing stile or similar should be provided for pedestrian and elderly access. The gates should be re-aligned and stopped from opening onto the road.

6. Pathways and desire lines

Pathways are poor and generally informal. An overgrown gravelled path partially extends around the interior perimeter at the west and north boundary walls. Although along the north side it is now fenced off by Kerry County Council. The removal of sod along the inside of the east or roadside boundary wall, (Plate 8), has created an incidental 'pathway' that has partially exposed a child's burial. The grave is manifest as a small rectangular cist or box like feature (0.75m x 0.50m) just inside the entrance gates and is not identified above ground by a headstone of any kind. The small box is simply made of thin slates set on edge (Plate 20 & Figure 5). This recent removal of sod to create a section of pathway along the inside of the east boundary was ill conceived and ended abruptly as the north-east corner of the graveyard comprises a set-aside for the mass grave of part of the crew of the Port Yarrock which was shipwrecked at nearby Kilcummin strand in 1894 (Plate 21).

Some *ad hoc* pathways are defined by the use of weed killer, which appears to be used in copious amounts. The use of broad spectrum weed killer is not only used Stradbally but in many graveyards and should not be used (Plates 10-11 & 19 & Figure 5).

The graveyard needs a formal pathway of gravel to access as many parts of the graveyard as possible. The graveyard is small and this can easily be defined and constructed. Some areas are more complex and can not easily served with new paths as there are several exposed lintelled graves around the southern limits of the ruined church in particular.

6.1 Recommendations

Additional defined gravel paths should and can easily be constructed. The work should be carried out under archaeological supervision and advice as there are several lintelled

graves and other graves exposed on the surface. Uninformed digging and sod removal, especially near boundary walls and entrances should cease immediately. These areas of graveyards often contain clandestine burials and are also used as set-aside areas for children's burials and shipwreck victims as is the case in Stradbally with some of the Port Yarrock crew.

The use of weed killer should immediately cease and the care and maintenance of the graveyard should be done to the best standards and practice. An overall plan of where paths can be laid out and other work required should be undertaken in advance by an archaeologist qualified in this area.

7. Named Tombs

Twelve named tombs were recorded, generally in good state of preservation (Appendix 1 & Figure 5). Some of them have been recently re-rendered. The majority of them are 'strong box' types and house-shaped (Plate 2). Two of them are located in the church (68 and 69), and while their large size severely intrude on the remains of the medieval church at least they are not rendered or painted (Plate 6). Three tombs are partially covered and barely visible under heavy ivy (100, 110 and 212). None of the tombs are of ashlar masonry.

7.1 Recommendations

The growth of ivy on the tombs should only be fully removed as the primary element of an agreed inclusive strategy of repairs and other conservation and restoration works. The growth should first be cut back short so that a more critical evaluation on the steps necessary to undertake the repairs can be ascertained. Repairs to render should be undertaken under expert archaeological advice and supervision.

It is possible that some of the tombs incorporate medieval masonry from the church that once occupied the site as well as other archaeological artefacts. Consequently, any tombs requiring more substantial repairs should only be undertaken in association with an experienced archaeologist.

8. Unnamed tombs

Twenty-five unnamed tombs (Appendix 2 & Figure 5) were recorded in various states of preservation. Many are collapsed or partially collapsed and open. Others are only manifest as grass or ivy covered stony mounds, (Plates 7, 10 & 11). Several of these tombs are very old and possibly date to the late 17th and 18th or 19th centuries. Some are situated in the western half of the collapsed area of the church. Indeed one tomb (70) is partially collapsed and open tomb is built as a narrow lean type tomb against the south wall of the church immediately inside the south doorway. Clearly visible inside are the coherent remains of coffins. The collapse has also revealed an intra-mural stoup that had been concealed by the tomb (Plates 22 & 23 & Figure 5).

It is also clear that weed killer is also widely used in an effort to curtail the growth on these tombs (Plates 10-11).

8.1 Recommendations

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

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

The use of broad spectrum weed killer should not be used under any circumstances.

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

9. Named Headstones

There were thirty-eight named headstones recorded at Stradbally graveyard associated with formal grave settings (Appendix 3, Figure 5 & Plate 1). The majority of the headstones are in good condition although once again some vandalism was recorded of the painting or spraying of black paint in an effort to read inscriptions (Plate 24). A few others are concealed and under pressure by the increasing heavy growth of ivy and bushes and trees (Plates 25-26). A small number of grave settings are constructed with metal bars, some of which are now broken (Plate 27).

9.1 Recommendations

The painted vandalised Kelliher headstone (27) should be cleaned professionally. The headstones and grave settings under pressure of intense growth should be cleaned back and the vegetation removed. The broken metal grave setting around the unnamed headstones (16 & 17) should be replaced (Plate 27).

10. Unnamed Headstones

There were thirty-six unnamed headstones (HWN & Appendix 4) in total recorded in the course of this survey. All of the unnamed headstones are simple grave markers of unhewn local sandstone and are disposed around the graveyard (Figure 5). Some of them mark a number of lintelled graves that are partially exposed on the surface especially around the south side of the ruined church (Plates 12 – 13).

10.1 Recommendations

The exposed lintelled graves should be repaired properly under archaeological expert advice and supervision. The graves should then be covered with earth, re-sodded or re-seeded. The unhewn grave markers should be left *in situ*. This will preserve the graves and make the graveyard easier to negotiate.

11. Mass burial of crew of Port Yarrock

There is a mass grave of some of the ill fated Port Yarrock that sank in Brandon Bay in January 1894 after a voyage from Santa Rosalia. The remains of the Port Yarrock are still visible a little west of Stradbally on the beach at Kilcummin at low tide. The majority of the crew members were buried in another mass grave at Killiney graveyard while the remainder were interred in Cloghane. The mass grave situated against the north-east boundary is simply marked with a small headstone (Plate 21 & Figure 5).

11.1 Recommendations

No recommendations necessary

12. Architectural fragments

Eleven architectural fragments were recorded, some of which six water spouts have been re-used in tomb construction (Plate 28). Others comprise the fallen chamfered jambs of the N doorway (Appendix x, Figure 5 and Plates 29-30)

12.1 Recommendations

The collapsed loose *ex situ* architectural fragments should be collected and removed to the Kerry County Museum for safe keeping storage and individual recording.

13. Rock-art boulder

A boulder with a single cup mark is situated in the SW corner of the graveyard and largely overgrown (Figure 5 & Plate 3). It was recorded in the Dingle Archaeological survey as a large slab but it would appear that it is a rounded boulder (Cuppage *et al* 1986, 58).

13.1 Recommendations

The dense foliage around the rock-art boulder should be cleared so that it can be properly viewed.

14. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Stradbally graveyard

- A comprehensive targeted, staged and costed conservation plan should be undertaken at Stradbally graveyard as it is in a very bad state of repair. There is so much work to be done that without a coherent plan interim or poorly funded first aid type work may only exacerbate the situation. A wooden fence to keep visitors away from the church has merely accelerated the growth inside as it is not being managed or trod underfoot as it once was.
- The dense vegetation on the church ruins should be removed and the relict remains conserved and stabilised to best practice.
- The fallen architectural fragments should be collected, individually recorded and stored in the Kerry County Museum. These fragments could then possibly be re-used for any future restoration or conservation works.
- A program of focussed archaeological conservation and repairs should be undertaken on the collapsed, partially collapsed, damaged, partially covered and grass covered named and unnamed tombs.
- All 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 should be done under the supervision of an archaeologist qualified in this area or a conservation architect experienced in this field and may require Ministerial Consent.
- The exposed lintelled graves should be sensitively repaired with matching material and then covered with earth and re-sodded leaving the unhewn unnamed headstones *in situ*.
- The small box like child's grave exposed at the east boundary near the entrance should be covered over and re-sodded along the inner limits of the E wall.
- New pathways should be constructed as part of a wider plan for the graveyard and should only be undertaken under archaeological advice and supervision.

- Repairs to the boundary walls should be undertaken by people with a proven track record in repairing dry stone walls.
- An information booklet on care and maintenance for tombs should be compiled and supplied to the relevant parish church.
- It is likely that local information would furnish the names associated with unnamed tombs. This information should be collected.
- An information board similar to one already existing at Killury graveyard, in Lis-sycurrig 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 Aglish graveyard should be compiled by Kerry County Council and supplied to the relevant parish church. It should include helpful tips for parishioners on caring for the graveyard, and the individual plots, as well as giving advice about works which may professional services such as the cleaning of old headstones etc.

Note on Recommendations

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

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16. Figures

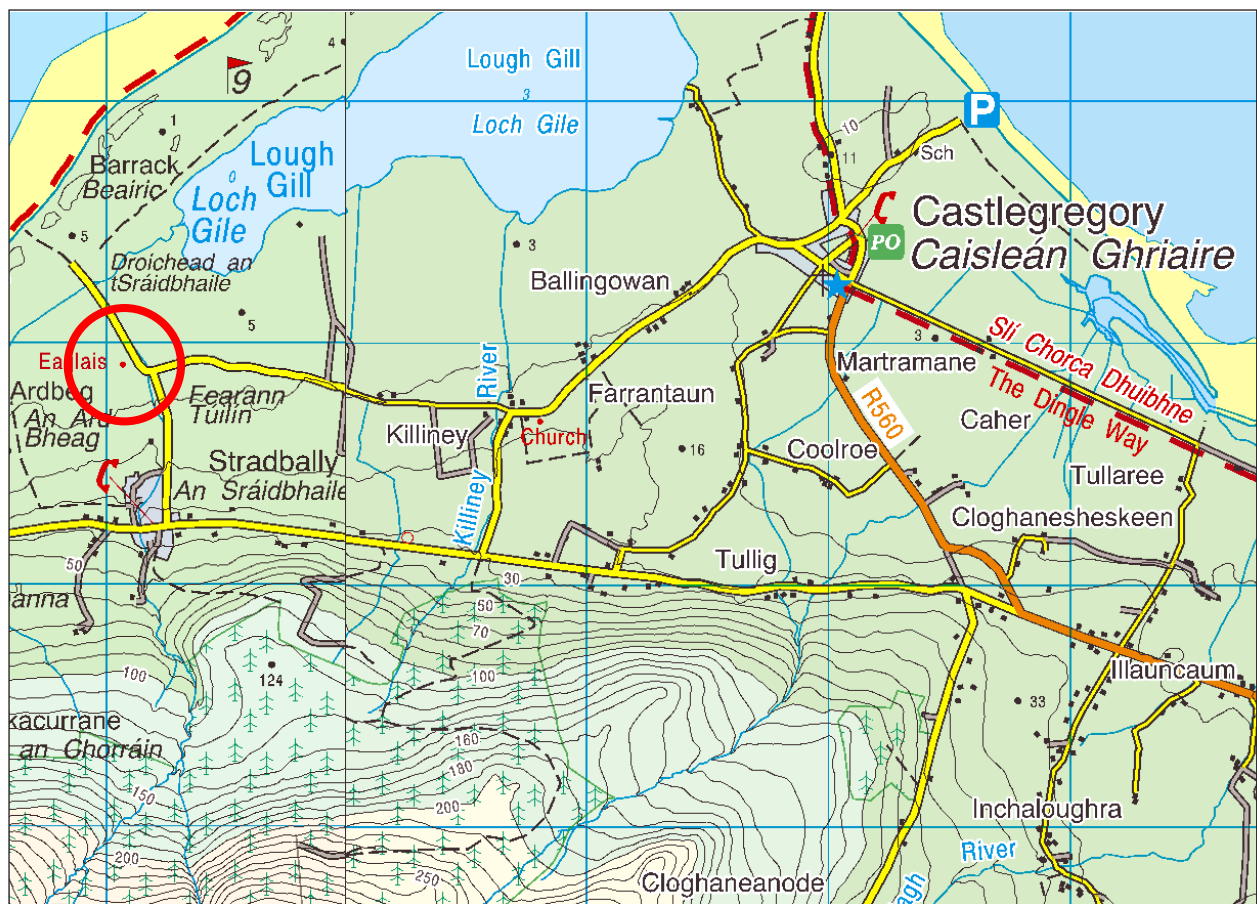


Figure 1: Site location map. Extract from OS Discovery series 1: 50,000, sheet 70. Stradbally Graveyard encircled in red.

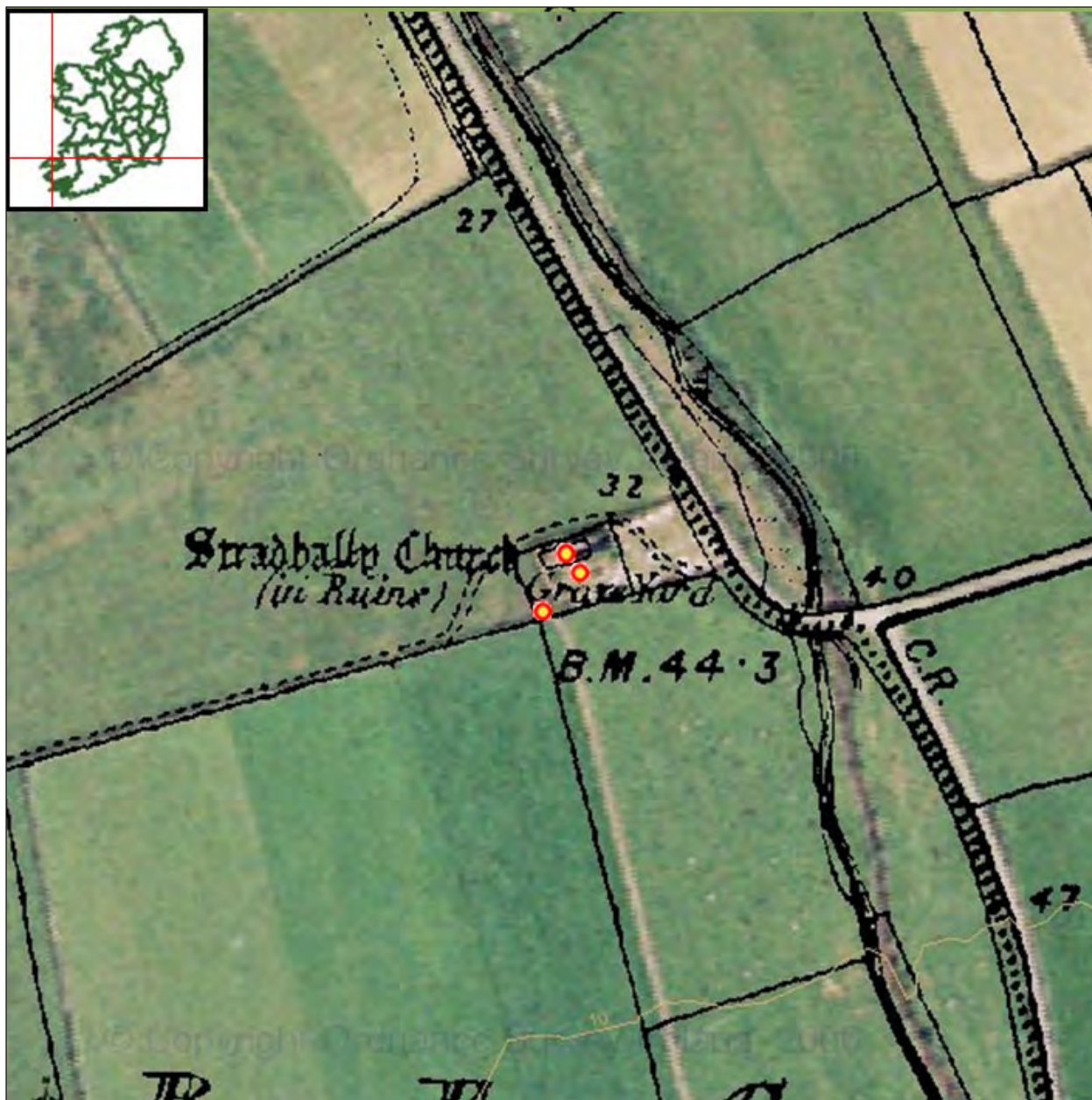


Figure 2: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.



Figure 3: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 035.

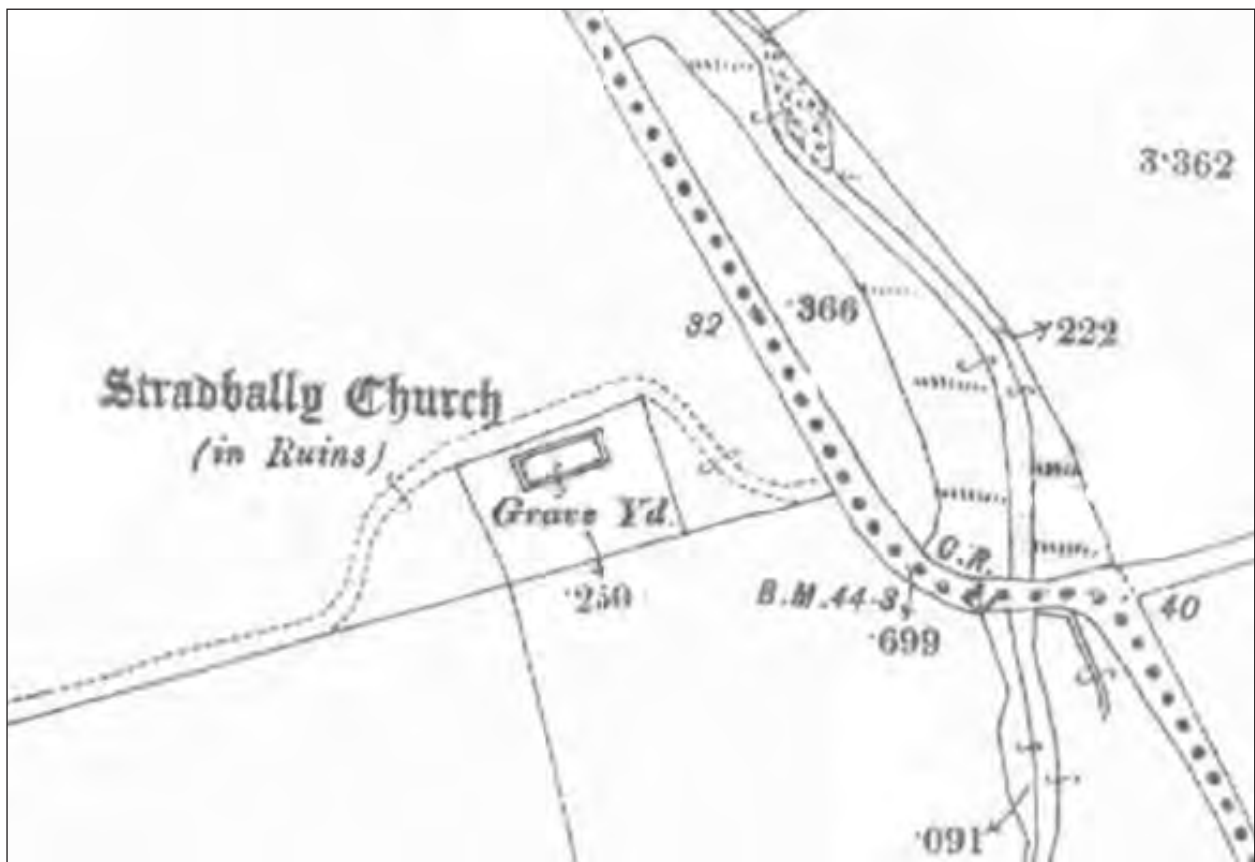


Figure 4: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896.

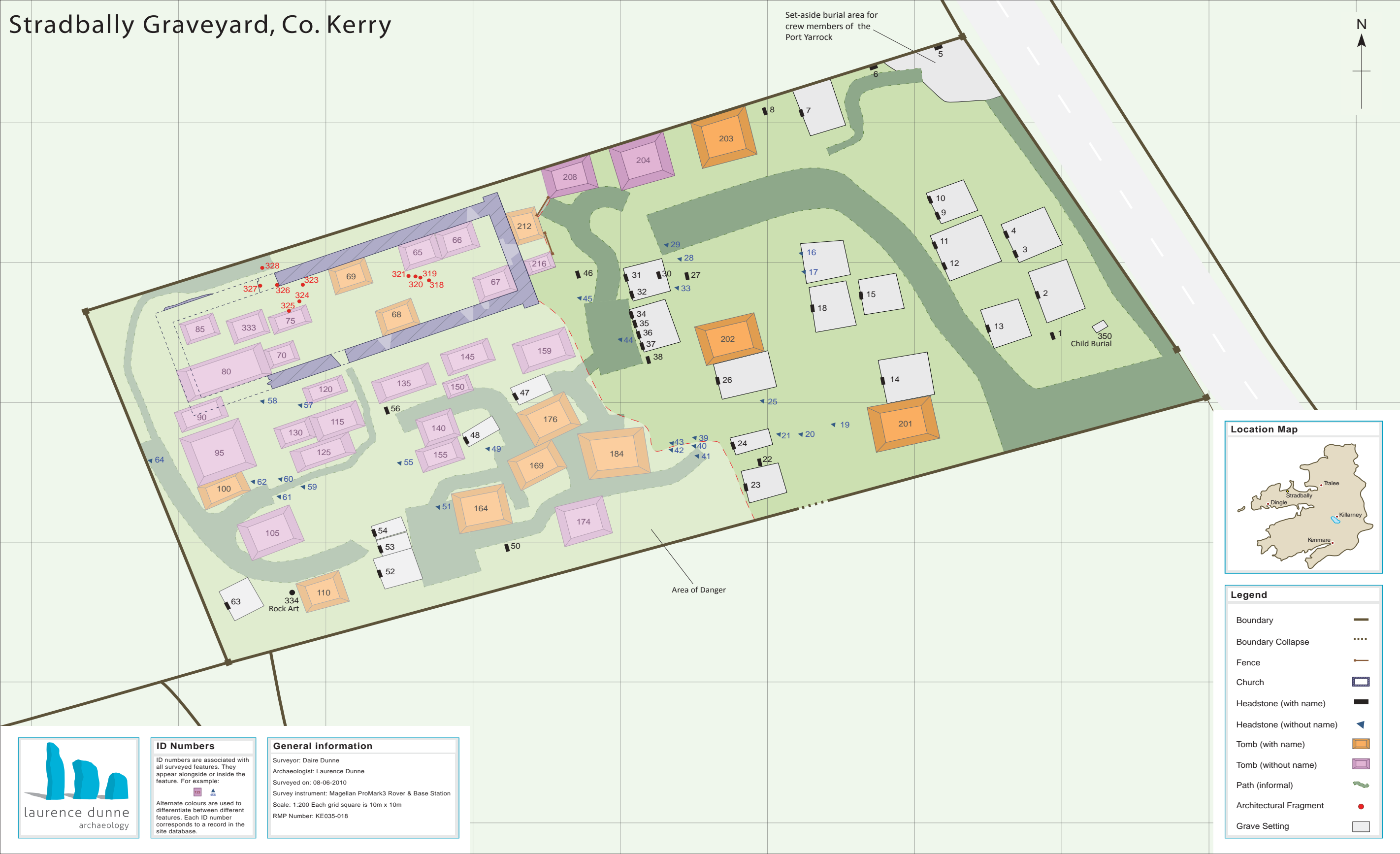


Figure 5: Archaeological survey plan of Stradbally Graveyard, 2010.

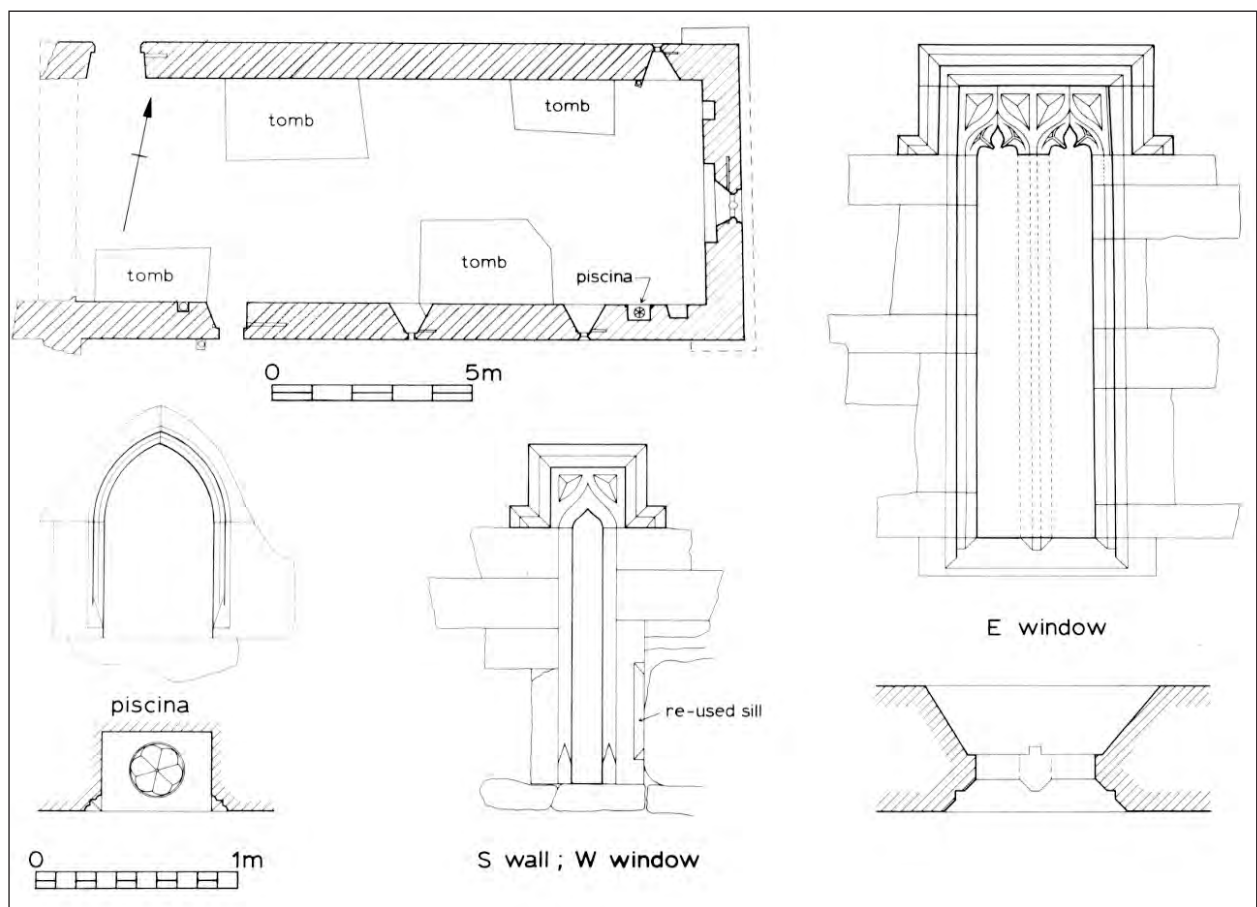


Figure 6: Illustration of architectural features from Stradbally Church, (Cuppauge 1986, 364).

17. Plates



Plate 1: Interior view of south east limits of Stradbally Graveyard from north. Note Stradbally village and the lower slopes of the Slieve Mish in background



Plate 2: Interior view of Stradbally Graveyard, from east. Note the mass of Mount Brandon in background



Plate 3: View of rock-art boulder (334) in SW corner of Stradbally Graveyard. Note single cup-mark on upper surface



Plate 4: View of narrow roadway outside entrance and east boundary wall of Stradbally Graveyard



Plate 5: Close-up view of the east gable of the medieval church of Stradbally. Note immense growth of ivy now spreading to nearby graves and tombs. Further, note temporary wooden fence and warning sign erected by Kerry County Council



Plate 6: View of interior of collapsed western limits of Stradbally Church. Note tombs at the east end and collapsed toms in foreground



Plate 7: View of overgrown tombs in south-western limits of Stradbally Graveyard



Plate 8: View of eastern limits of Stradbally Graveyard from south east. Note recently cleared muddy pathway along interior of east boundary. Further note Brandon Point and the sand dunes of Stradbally Beach in background



Plate 9: View of tombs at western limits of graveyard



Plate 10: View from north west of completely overgrown unnamed tomb (85) at western end of ruined church. Note dead grass from weed killer use



Plate 11: View of collapsed overgrown unnamed tomb (80) at western end of ruined church. Note dead grass from weed killer use



Plate 12: View of exposed lintelled graves to south of church



Plate 13: View of exposed lintelled graves and unhewn grave stones to south of church



Plate 14: View of interior of east and partially covered boundary wall. Note recent scarping along the wall and subsequent muddy pathway. Further note use of weed killer



Plate 15: View of exterior NW corner of boundary wall. Note extent of vegetation



Plate 16: View of exterior collapsing section of south boundary wall



Plate 17: Approach view of narrow humpy stone bridge immediately before approach to graveyard



Plate 18: View of dangerous open entrance gate on roadway. Note narrow sharp approach from bridge



Plate 19: View of eastern area of graveyard, note ad hoc informal paths and use of weed killer



Plate 20: View of recently exposed small rectangular box shaped child's burial at east end of graveyard



Plate 21: View of headstone to the memory of part of the drowned crew of the Port Yarrock that sank in Brandon Bay in January 1894



Plate 22: View of narrow lean-to tomb immediately W of south doorway of church

Plate 23: Close-up view of interior of narrow lean-to tomb immediately W of south doorway of church. Note partial collapse of tomb fabric and remains of wooden coffin(s)



Plate 24: View of painted vandalised Kelliher headstone (27)

Plate 25: View of overgrown Norris memorial headstone (46).



Plate 26: View of overgrown Moriarty headstone (63) at SW corner of graveyard



Plate 27: View of broken metal grave setting around unnamed graves 16 and 17



Plate 28: Close up view of architectural fragments comprising collapsed and re-used water spouts and other structural masonry in the interior of the medieval church

Plate 29: View of collapsed chamfered arched jambs of N doorway from north



Plate 30: Close up view chamfered curved fragment of N doorway

18. Appendix 1 Named Tombs

Surname:	DEANE
Tomb No:	68
Photo No:	149_0490
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	P
Overgrown	N

Surname:	FLAHERTY
Tomb No:	69
Photo No:	149_0491
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N


Surname:	O'SHEA
Tomb No:	100
Photo No:	149_0499
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	Y

Surname:	ROHAN
Tomb No:	110
Photo No:	149_0501 525
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Surname:	O'SULLIVAN
Tomb No:	164
Photo No:	149_0512
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	KELLIHER
Tomb No:	169
Photo No:	149_0513
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	Y
Overgrown	N

Surname:	O'SULLIVAN
Tomb No:	179
Photo No:	149_0515
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N

Surname:	ROHAN
Tomb No:	201
Photo No:	149_0517
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N


Surname:	O'CONNOR
Tomb No:	203
Photo No:	149_0519
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N


Surname:	O'DONNELL
Tomb No:	184
Photo No:	149_0516
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N


Surname:	O'FLAHERTY
Tomb No:	202
Photo No:	149_0518
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> P
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N

Surname:	BEGLEY
Tomb No:	212
Photo No:	149_0523
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N


19. Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs


Tomb No:	65
Photo No:	149_0488
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	66
Photo No:	149_0488
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	67
Photo No:	149_0489
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	Y
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	70
Photo No:	149_0492
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	Y
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	75
Photo No:	149_0493
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	80
Photo No:	149_0495
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P


Tomb No:	85
Photo No:	149_0496
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	90
Photo No:	149_0497
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y


Tomb No:	95
Photo No:	149_0498
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	105
Photo No:	149_0500
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	115
Photo No:	149_0503
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	120
Photo No:	149_0504
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	P
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	N


Tomb No:	125
Photo No:	149_0503
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P


Tomb No:	130
Photo No:	149_0505
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	Y
Open	P
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P


Tomb No:	135
Photo No:	149_0506
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	140
Photo No:	149_0507
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	145
Photo No:	149_0508
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

Tomb No:	150
Photo No:	149_0509
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	P


Tomb No:	155
Photo No:	149_0510
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Overgrown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y

Tomb No:	159
Photo No:	149_0511
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Overgrown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y

Tomb No:	174
Photo No:	149_0514
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Overgrown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y

Tomb No:	204
Photo No:	149_0520
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y
Overgrown	<input type="checkbox"/> N


Tomb No:	208
Photo No:	149_0522
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Overgrown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y


Tomb No:	216
Photo No:	149_0524
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Open	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Rendered	<input type="checkbox"/> N
Overgrown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y


Tomb No:	333
Photo No:	149_0528
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed	N
Open	N
Rendered	N
Overgrown	Y

20. Appendix 3 Named Headstones


Surname:	CAHILLANE	Surname:	CAHILLANE	Surname:	CAHILLANE
Grave No:	31	Grave No:	37	Grave No:	36
Photo No:	149_0476	Photo No:	149_0477	Photo No:	149_0477
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	CAHILLANE	Surname:	CAHILLANE	Surname:	CAHILLANE
Grave No:	35	Grave No:	34	Grave No:	32
Photo No:	149_0477	Photo No:	149_0477	Photo No:	149_0476
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	COURTNEY	Surname:	COURTNEY	Surname:	CREAN
Grave No:	18	Grave No:	47	Grave No:	15
Photo No:	149_0470	Photo No:	149_0480	Photo No:	149_0469
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	CREAN	Surname:	DONOVAN	Surname:	DOYLE
Grave No:	48	Grave No:	23	Grave No:	7
Photo No:	149_0481	Photo No:	149_0471	Photo No:	149_0462
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	


Surname:	DOYLE
Grave No:	8
Photo No:	149_0463
Photo:	

Surname:	DUHIG
Grave No:	26
Photo No:	149_0473
Photo:	


Surname:	FINN
Grave No:	24
Photo No:	149_0472
Photo:	


Surname:	FINN
Grave No:	52
Photo No:	149_0483
Photo:	

Surname:	HEALY
Grave No:	3
Photo No:	149_0459
Photo:	


Surname:	HEALY
Grave No:	4
Photo No:	149_0459
Photo:	

Surname:	KEANE
Grave No:	50
Photo No:	149_0482
Photo:	


Surname:	KELLIHER
Grave No:	27
Photo No:	149_0474
Photo:	


Surname:	LYNCH
Grave No:	1
Photo No:	149_0457
Photo:	


Surname:	LYNCH
Grave No:	53
Photo No:	149_0484
Photo:	


Surname:	MORIARTY
Grave No:	12
Photo No:	149_0466
Photo:	


Surname:	MORIARTY
Grave No:	54
Photo No:	149_0485
Photo:	


Surname:	MORIARTY
Grave No:	11
Photo No:	149_0465
Photo:	


Surname:	MORIARTY
Grave No:	63
Photo No:	149_0526
Photo:	


Surname:	NORRIS
Grave No:	46
Photo No:	149_0479
Photo:	


Surname:	O'CONNOR
Grave No:	14
Photo No:	149_0468
Photo:	


Surname:	O'CONNOR
Grave No:	30
Photo No:	149_0475
Photo:	


Surname:	O'DONOGHUE
Grave No:	13
Photo No:	149_0467
Photo:	


Surname:	O'DONOVAN
Grave No:	22
Photo No:	149_0471
Photo:	


Surname:	O'SHEA
Grave No:	56
Photo No:	149_0486
Photo:	

Surname:	ROHAN
Grave No:	38
Photo No:	149_0478
Photo:	

Surname:	SPANGLER
Grave No:	10
Photo No:	149_0464
Photo:	

Surname:	SPANGLER
Grave No:	9
Photo No:	149_0464
Photo:	

Surname:	THRESHER
Grave No:	6
Photo No:	149_0461
Photo:	

Surname:	TRANT
Grave No:	2
Photo No:	149_0458
Photo:	


21. Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones

Grave No	Notes
16	
17	
19	
20	
21	
25	
28	
29	
33	
39	
40	
41	
42	
43	
44	
45	
49	
51	
55	
57	
58	
59	
60	
61	
62	
64	

22. Appendix 5 Architectural Fragments

ID No:	318
Photo No:	149_0527
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	319
Photo No:	149_0527
Photo:	
Notes:	


ID No:	320
Photo No:	149_0527
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	321
Photo No:	149_0527
Photo:	
Notes:	


ID No:	322
Photo No:	149_0527
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	323
Photo No:	IMG_1359
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	324
Photo No:	IMG_1361
Photo:	
Notes:	


ID No:	325
Photo No:	IMG_1362
Photo:	
Notes:	


ID No:	326
Photo No:	IMG_1366
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	327
Photo No:	IMG_1367
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	328
Photo No:	IMG_1398
Photo:	
Notes:	

23. Appendix 6 Misc

ID No:	334
Photo No:	149_0529
Photo:	
Notes	Rock Art

ID No:	350
Photo No:	149_0531
Photo:	
Notes	Child burial

ID No:	354
Photo No:	149_0460
Photo:	
Notes	Mass burial of shipwreck crew of the Port Yarrock