Archaeological Survey, Raheenyhooig Graveyard, Burnham Demesne, Dingle, Co. Kerry.



September 2010

Client:

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

RMP No.:

KE053-059-graveyard

Surveyors:

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Townland: Raheenyhooig

Parish: Dingle

Barony: Corca Dhuibhne

Local name of graveyard: Raheenyhooig

XY Co-ords: E442055, N599140

RMP No.: KE053-59-graveyard,

No. of mausoleums 1

No. of named tombs: 16

No. of unnamed tombs: 20

No. of named headstones: 85

No. of unnamed headstones: 118

No. of notched headstones: 13

No. of grave slabs 2

No. of cross slabs: 16

No. of holed-stones: 1

1. Introduction

Raheenyhooig 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 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 5). 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

Raheenyhooig- *Ráithín Uí Bhuaigh* Graveyard is situated on elevated ground, at 50m OD, sloping towards and overlooking Dingle Harbour 0.80km to the north (Figure 1 & Plate 1).

Raheenyhooig Graveyard is a protected site, recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and classified as: Ringfort, KE053-059001 and Burial Ground KE053-059002 (Figure 2). The record of the ringfort is based on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6"map, sheet 53 of 1841 that clearly denotes a small sub-circular enclosure denoted as *Raheenyhooig Grave Yard* (Figure 3).

Examination of the 2nd Edition of 1896 (Figure 4) clearly shows the enormous changes that Lord Ventry made in 1870 including the planting of trees, construction of squared off enclosing banks and new roadway as well as the Ventry mausoleum-denoted 'Vault' on the map. An 'L' shaped pathway is also shown. Of particular interest is the denotation of the remains of the previous enclosure or raheen of the burial ground by a curving array of hachures.

There is very little recorded in the Dingle Archaeological Survey for Raheenyhooig who appear to have not visited the site but merely refer to a small entry about the site in the OSNB and another by An Seabhac-Pádraig Ó Siochfhrada. The OSNB record *....the graveyard is about 2.5 chains* (50m) *in diameter, with a roughly circular 'old ditch' around it.* Interestingly, in 1939 An Seabhac, who lived nearby and is buried (18) in Raheenyhooig Graveyard (Plate 2 and Figure 5), referred to the site as a rath.

The Dingle Archaeological Survey state...*there is no trace of any such monument* (Cuppage 1986, 351).

In the course of this study a coherent section of the early enclosure and at least thirty archaeological artefacts (mainly cross-slabs) were recorded at Raheenyhooig (Figure 5 & Appendix x).

3. Raheenyhooig graveyard

3.1 General

The small almost square graveyard of Raheenyhooig is still in use today although not very often.

The graveyard is situated on a hillside and is demarcated on three sides by tall mature trees that were planted *circa* 1870 by Dayrolles Blakeney de Moleyns, the 4th Lord Ventry when he undertook major alterations to the earlier burial ground that was enclosed in an earthen enclosure, possibly a ringfort (Figure 3). Lord Ventry also built a large mausoleum (563) at the same time for his family into which he apparently interred the remains of his ancestor Thomas, 3rd Lord Ventry who died in 1868 from a nearby tomb (pers. comm. Pádraig Ó Siochfhrada). Dayrolles died in 1914 and was interred in the mausoleum (Plate 3 & Figure 4). Over the door is a simple marble plaque inscribed 'Ventry'. The mausoleum is a recorded protected structure (RPS 21305305), of regional importance (Plates 2-3 & Figure 5). This finely built mausoleum requires remedial works as a matter of urgency as severe growth has established itself on a number of areas on the structure in particular the featured gable shoulders where a sycamore tree and briars have rooted and severe structural cracks are also evident. The weather coping on the featured ashlar gable parapets also require attention. Furthermore, strong growth has also established itself on the recessed limestone panels of the three-bay side elevations (Plates 3, 4 & 5). The mausoleum was first inspected in January 2010 in the course of this study and spalled fragments of masonry had fractured from it associated with severe winter freeze-thaw conditions. Subsequent inspections over the summer of 2010 recorded active growth between expanded joints which will rapidly increase unless remedial works are out.

The approach to the Raheenyhooig graveyard is along a narrow third class road off the R559. A small recessed space is available for limited car parking on the immediate NW (Plate 6).

The interior of the graveyard is complex and comprises of three distinct areas:- (a) the more recent perimeter burial areas relating to the enlargement of the burial ground by Lord Ventry *circa* 1870 i.e. along all the current boundaries; (b) comprises an inner platform area that rises significantly over the entrance and roadside area to the NE and is partially enclosed or delimited by a high earthen bank circa 3m externally (Plates 7-9 & Figure 5); the third area also comprises a raised platform also enclosed by the remains of

a low curving bank within which is the greatest concentration of early burials, denoted by cross-slabs, notched headstones and unhewn headstones as well as a number of tombs and burials up to around the mid 19th century, prior to the enlargement by Lord Ventry (Figure 5).

A recently constructed, wide, gravelled path extends around the internal perimeter (Plates 8-9 & Figure 5). It is obvious on entering the graveyard that it has been the subject of major clearance and other works in the past few years, including the scarping away of ground, removal of trees and other vegetation and the construction of paths and other works (Plates 9 & 10). The removal of the trees along its lower north-east boundary has been a major improvement as indeed was the removal of a cluster of mature trees in the interior that had established around the earlier Ventry tomb (Plates 11 & 12), letting in light and also opening up a very fine vista of Dingle Harbour and Town (Plates 1 & 7). However, while the recent works have done much to make the graveyard accessible, there has been no effective regular maintenance work or plan. Consequently, much of the good work done is already severely undermined and the graveyard is rapidly being re-claimed by nature. Furthermore, the recently inserted gravelled paths into the interior of the site appear ill conceived and poorly executed with some collapse evident and are also under pressure from vibrant re-emerging growth (Plates 13-14).

It is also, apparent, that broad spectrum weed killer is liberally used across the site-a feature noted at several graveyards-a practice that is not allowed in historic graveyards and should be discontinued immediately (Plates 1, 8-9 & 14).

Apart from the perimeter path, negotiation of the interior of the graveyard is particularly difficult and dangerous as the site is steep, irregular and bumpy with several open, partially open and collapsing graves (Plates 15-16). Furthermore the high grass masks approximately 150 early gravemarkers densely clustered in the centre and have a low above ground register and therefore difficult to see and easy to stumble over (Figure 5). Some open graves were covered during the recent works at the graveyard with concrete slabs. However, several of them were poorly set in place and some have slipped while others have partially fallen in to the graves they were supposed to cover (Plates 14 & 17).

A curving or crescential section of a steep sided earthen bank extends in a general NW-SE direction (Plates 8-9 & 18 & Figure 5). This bank no doubt reflects the relict remains of the original *raheen* or *ráithín*-little-fort, (from which the first element of the name Raheenyhooig is derived from). The second element in the name appears to be a personal name-*Uí Bhuaigh*.

All of the early burials are concentrated within this area while the more recent burials, i.e. interments since the latter half of the 19th century, are disposed around the SE sector by the Ventry mausoleum or along the perimeter of the graveyard (Plate 19 & Figure 5).

4. Boundaries

Raheenyhooig Graveyard is bounded on three sides (north-west, south-west and southeast by an earthen bank behind which are expansive mature trees, mainly sycamore (Plates 11, 19-20). The front roadside or north-east boundary is low and built of earth and stone and surmounted in fuchsia and other vegetation (Plate 21). The boundaries are in general good order.

4.1 Recommendations

The trees should be managed and any overhanging branches especially along the upper side limits should be trimmed. The bushes establishing themselves on the roadside boundary should be kept low and regularly trimmed. No other recommendations are necessary.

5. Entrance

The entrance to Raheenyhooig is through a pair of modern galvanised gates that are set between two square, capped and rendered piers (Plate 22). The right or western pier has impact damage and part of its render has fallen and the pier has partially shifted. Consequently, the gates are out of alignment and difficult to open or close. There is a step-stile into the graveyard on the right or north-west side of the gate that requires work on its interior as it is concealed under ramped earth and irregular and slippery (Plates 21 & 24).

There is no water tap or waste collection bins provided.

5.1 Recommendations

The gate pier should be repaired and the gates re-aligned for ease of access. The gates should only be opened inwards to avoid a potential roadside hazard.

The earth should be removed from the interior of step-stile. If possible a swing-stile should be installed.

Water and rubbish bins should be provided.

6. Pathways

There is a wide recently constructed gravelled path extending around the entire internal perimeter of the graveyard (Plates 20-21). A second less formal pathway links the SE and NW sides (Plate 13), while there are two other short spur paths (Figure 5).

Part of the minor path at the NW should be re-aligned as a recently covered grave is collapsing as is the path itself immediately beyond it (Plate 14).

6.1 Recommendations

The graveyard is not being properly serviced or maintained and this has inevitably put pressure on the viability of the narrow, less formal paths. The grass must be kept low throughout the interior by regular cutting and the verges of them better defined. The use of weed killer currently, liberally applied along verges and other areas should be discontinued. The paths by regular maintenance can be kept free of growth.

7. Desire Lines

Informal desire lines could be mapped across the interior by keeping the grass short. The interior of the graveyard is studded by low gravemarkers, tombs, formal modern grave settings and old, partially repaired, lintelled graves (Plates 19 and 25, & Figure 5).

7.1 Recommendations

Keep the grass cut low and properly cover and make safe open and collapsing areas. Informal grassy paths can then be defined, created and maintained by regular effective cutting and maintenance.

Some of the concrete lintel slabs, recently used to cover open lintelled graves, need to be removed and properly re-laid under archaeological direction and supervision. Some are too short or inappropriate for the work intended and are very poorly laid. Other open graves need to be properly covered under expert archaeological advice and supervision.

8. Named Tombs

There are sixteen named tombs recorded in Raheenyhooig Graveyard (Appendix 1 & Figure 5). The tombs, for the most part, are in a good state of preservation, although the Ventry tomb (370) is in rag-order while minor repairs are required to the sides and haunches of others where some of the render is gone and a couple of the building stones fallen (Plates 26-28). Ten of them are of the 'strong-box' type and the other six are simple rectangular box or chest type. The majority are built with local rubble sandstone, brick or concrete blocks and rendered. None of the tombs are built with ashlar masonry.

One tomb worthy of particular attention is the 1846 tomb of John Forhan, (337). On the east end of its memorial slab is a very well executed, lightly incised ship-graffiti from the second half of the 19th century (Plates 29-30).

8.1 Recommendations

The growth of grass 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 archaeological objects including crossslabs or ogham stones. The writer discovered a previously un-recorded ogham stone in the fabric of a tomb in Kilmoyley while other tombs in the same site were largely constructed of medieval architectural masonry from the church there.

In the course of this survey fifteen previously unrecorded cross-slabs were recorded in Raheenyhooig alone, several of which date to the $7^{th} - 8^{th}$ centuries AD (see below).

Prudence dictates that any tombs requiring substantial repairs should only be undertaken in association with or by an experienced archaeologist. The cleaning of tomb memorial slabs and plaques should only be carried out by professional people with a proven track record of undertaking such work. Uninformed amateur cleaning can result in the loss or erosion of inscriptions and would entirely destroy ship graffiti and other features. The Forhan tomb (337) is a paradigm of how amateur work could do damage or erase the ship graffiti.

9. Unnamed tombs

Twenty unnamed tombs were recorded in various states of preservation (Appendix 2). Many are constructed with rubble sandstone, brick and concrete blocks and are generally rendered or capped with rectangular flag stones. Six unnamed tombs are in good order (522, 545, 207, 252, 257 and 272) while tomb (194) requires minor repairs to its upper limits. However, there are thirteen unnamed tombs that are partially covered by grass or indeed survive as grass covered mounds (Appendix 2 & Plates 31-32).

9.1 Recommendations

The grass and other vegetation partially 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 evaluated to determine the nature and extent of further conservation / restoration works. This work should be undertaken with expert archaeological advice and supervision.

It is also 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.

10. Named Headstones

There were eighty-five named headstones Appendix 3) recorded in Raheenyhooig Graveyard associated with formal grave settings and two 19th century rectangular and horizontal grave slabs (Appendix xx; Figure 5). The majority are in good order although at least two are broken and shattered (65 and 68) and four under pressure from dense grass (172, 83, 86, 49).

Of particular importance and cultural interest is the number and variety of grave markers of which around a dozen comprise elegant 'Celtic-cross' types that were cast in concrete (Plate 33). The majority are of local origin and today reflect a now entirely lost local skill and tradition. In fact there are only three (39, 45 and 179) imported modern black polished headstones in Raheenyhooig which makes the graveyard almost unique today. A few of the modern headstones are shattered and others require minor repairs and maintenance. A very important feature of some of the late 18th and 19th century gravemarkers is the stylistic continuity of cross-form through time from the early medieval period evident especially in the continued use of 'T' bar terminals on the Latin crosses inscribed on many of the cross-slabs discovered at Raheenyhooig (see below).

The maritime location of Raheenyhooig is further reflected in the headstone and footstones that mark the grave of Thomas Fowler R.N, who was a clerk in charge of H.M. Brigantine Lynx and who died in Dingle Bay in 1814 (187 & Plate 34)

10.1 Recommendations

The broken and shattered headstones should be repaired or replaced.

The grass should be cut regularly and kept low.

11. Unnamed Headstones

There were one hundred and eighteen unnamed headstones (HWN) recorded in the course of this survey at Raheenyhooig (Appendix 4). Practically all are of unhewn local sandstone while there are six of white quartz (105, 124, 164, 524, 534 and 558, Appendix x).

The unhewn headstones are disposed around the centre of the graveyard within the limits of the earlier enclosure, many of them are difficult to see due to dense grass and it is likely that several others are as yet undiscovered (Plate 19 & Figure 5).

11.1 Recommendations

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

12. Notched unnamed headstones

There were thirteen notched, unnamed headstones (Appendix x) recorded in the course of this survey at Raheenyhooig. They are disposed around the centre of the graveyard within the limits of the earlier enclosure and many of them are difficult to see due to dense grass.

All of the notched headstones are simple grave markers of unhewn local sandstone that have a distinct notch on the top of the stone-sometimes with side notches also (Plate 35 & Figure 5). These headstones date from the medieval period and are the most basic cross form of burial marker in graveyards. Notched headstones have been recorded by the writer in several graveyards in Kerry and indeed as far away as St. Colman's Grave-yard on Inishbofin (Dunne 2007). A re-used notched gravestone was excavated by the writer from the base of a slab-lined grave in Smerwick (Dunne, 2005).

12.1 Recommendations

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

13. Cross-slabs

Sixteen previously unrecorded cross-slabs were recorded in Raheenyhooig Graveyard (Appendix xx). They are disposed around the centre of the graveyard within the limits of the earlier enclosure (Figure 5).

Two of the cross-slabs (74, 564, Plates 36-37) are loose while a third (57) lies flat on the surface (Plate 38 & Figure 5).

Fifteen have inscribed crosses while the sixteenth (169) is shaped in a 'Tau' form (Plate 39), similar to other examples at Kilmalkedar and Kildrum graveyards west of Dingle. The Tau motif is also featured on three other stones (57, 145 and 167). Two are deeply scored and feature 'T' bars on all terminals (Plates 38 &40).

Cross-slab (564) is a thin rectangular slab with upper LH corner broken (Plate 37). The stone features a lightly incised motif comprises interlaced triangular panels set within a square, pendant to which is a vertical shaft of three lines and two arms with 'C' scroll returns. This particular interlaced motif is not paralleled in the corpus of cross-slabs on the Dingle or Iveragh Peninsulas although the 'C' scrolls feature on a number of early slabs. The cross-slab lies somewhat loosely and precariously against a collapsed lintelled grave (Plate 41 & Figure 5).

Five of the cross-slabs (9, 64, 142 and 365) are decorated with Latin crosses with 'T' bar terminals (Plates 42-43).

Cross-slab (94) has a small Latin cross inscribed on its uppermost top surface.

Another Latin cross with triangular expanded terminals, (Plate 44), is inscribed on a thin rectangular flag (90).

Two very lightly incised cross-slabs are located close together (159 and 160). One (159) is incised with an unusual cross that has two diagonal lines supporting both arms. The upper part of the shaft displays a series of diagonal lines emanating up and out from it. There are two small equal armed crosses above and below the left arm of the main cross. Above the lower one the letters J C are inscribed (Plate 45).

The second stone (160) has a very small, possible Cross of Lorraine, as it features two arms of unequal span, the uppermost arm is executed in a 'V' shape.

Cross-slab (131) is a low slab with rounded top that possibly dates to the late 17th century or early 18th as it features a Latin cross with expanded terminals and incorporating an early evolving form of the IHS monogram (Plate 46).

Cross-slab (107) is broken and features only a small 'L' shaped motif.

13.1 Recommendations

All the headstones should be archaeologically illustrated.

Cross-slab (57) should be secured *in situ* or removed to the Kerry County Museum for safety.

Cross-slabs, 74 and 564 should also be secured *in situ* although 564 should be fully exposed and recorded first. It is likely that it has only recently slipped into its current location. Certainly the open pair of deep lintelled graves should be sealed. However, the situation is quite complex as there are nearby cross slabs and notched headstones nearby as well as exposed human remains on the surface. A targeted program of conservation needs to be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist under licence from the National Monuments Service.

The grass in the interior of the graveyard around these cross–slabs should be cut low and maintained at a lower level so that they have a greater visibility which will in turn help in greater safety while walking.

14. Holed-stone

A single holed-stone (135), 0.35m H x 0.30m W x 0.06m T, was recorded in Raheenyhooig Graveyard within the upper southern limits of the earlier enclosure (Appendix xx, Figure 5). The unhewn stone of local sandstone is pierced with a central very finely executed hour-glass circular perforation measuring 80mm on the outside and narrowing to 50mm in the middle. The stone is also notched on its sides (Plate 47).

Holed or perforated stones, while a facet of early ecclesiastical sites, are not very common and not well understood. Some notable examples include the early cross inscribed pillars slabs and ogham stones at Reask, Kilfountain and Kilmalkedar. The Dingle Archaeological Survey recorded a holed stone in the nearby, early ecclesiastical site of Maumanorig, that, unfortunately, it is now missing. Three other similar holed-stones were recorded by the writer at nearby Kildrum Graveyard.

14.1 Recommendations

The grass in the interior of the graveyard around this rare, holed and side notched stone should be cut low and maintained at a lower level so that it can enjoy a greater visibility and cultural appreciation.

15. Summary of recommendations for future management/conservation of Raheenyhooig graveyard

- The recorded protected structure, Ventry mausoleum, should be repaired as a matter of urgency. This work will need to be carried out under auspices of the NIAH of the DoEHLG and in collaboration with the current Lord Ventry.
- Focused archaeological / historic architectural conservation and repairs should be undertaken on the 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 shattered, broken named headstones should be repaired or replaced while the other low illegible ones should be cleaned and the grass around them cut and kept low.
- Exposed, open, collapsed and partially collapsed lintelled graves should be properly repaired and covered under strict archaeological supervision.
- Recent, previous, poorly covered graves should be repaired and re-covered under archaeological advice and supervision.
- Recent, poorly designed and poorly executed and partially collapsing, gravelled paths should be repaired and re-aligned under archaeological supervision and advice.
- The grass in the graveyard should be cut low by non-bladed strimmers and kept low by regular cutting especially in the interior of the graveyard as it is studded with low gravemarkers.
- All the cross-slabs and holed stone should be archaeologically illustrated and researched.
- The loose cross-slabs should be secured in situ or removed to the Kerry County Museum for safe keeping.
- The entrance gates should be re-aligned and the damaged gate pier repaired.
- The area around the inside of the step-stile should be cleared.

- The mature sycamore trees should be trimmed or coppiced by a professional tree surgeon.
- 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 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 Raheenyhooig 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.

16. References

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17. Figures



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

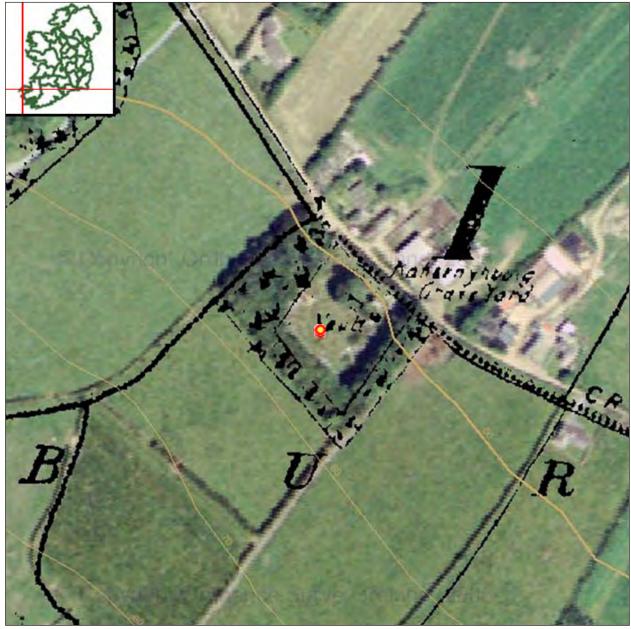


Figure 2: Ortho-image extract from National Monuments Service online database of recorded monuments.



Figure 3: Extract from OS 1st Edition 1841 map, sheet 053.

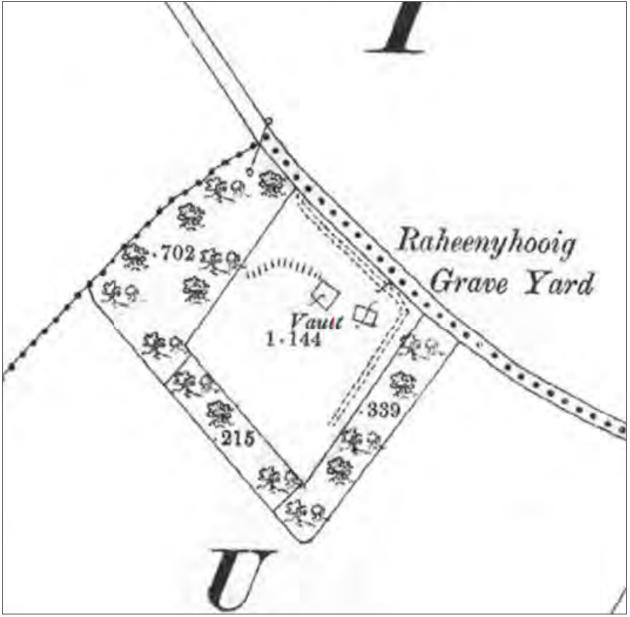


Figure 4: Extract from OS 2nd Edition 25" 1896, sheet 053.



18. Plates



Plate 1: View of Raheenyhooig Graveyard from S. Note: Dingle Harbour and town in background



Plate 2: View of 'Ventry' mausoleum and grave of Pádraig Ó Siochfhrada – An Seabhac at the SE limits of graveyard



Plate 3: View of 'Ventry' mausoleum from NW



Plate 4: View of S elevation of 'Ventry' mausoleum. Note: growth in recessed limestone panels

Plate 5: View of growth and severe crack on the gable shoulder and weather coping





Plate 6: View of recessed car parking area at NW of graveyard



Plate 7: View of Dingle Harbour from interior of remains of section of earlier enclosure of Raheenyhooig. Note: dramatic fall of ground to entrance area



Plate 8: View from entrance area of Raheenyhooig. Note: sharp rise of ground and surviving scaled section of bank of early enclosure at centre of plate.



Plate 9: View of interior NW area of Raheenyhooig. Note: curving section of bank of earlier enclosure on right

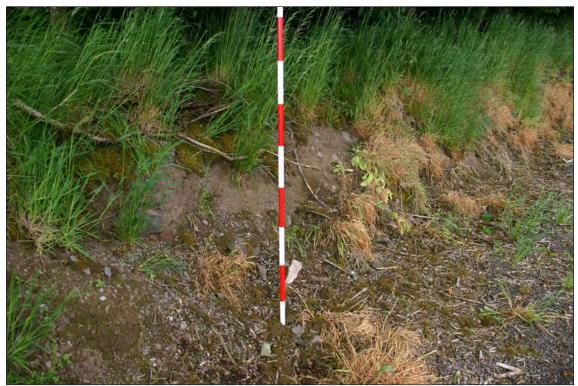


Plate 10: View of scarped-out area at SE corner of graveyard. Note: use of weedkiller

Plate 11: Aerial, ortho-image of Raheenyhooig Graveyard, 2005. Note: extent of vegetation and mature tree cover within and around the graveyard





Plate 12: View of stumps of recently removed trees from Raheenyhooig



Plate 13: View of recently constructed graveled pathway in Raheenyhooig. Note: pathway not maintained and grass and other vegetation encroaching



Plate 14: View of recently constructed graveled pathway in Raheenyhooig. Note: partial collapse of recently installed concrete lintels and further collapse of verge of pathway



Plate 15: View of pair of collapsed lintelled graves from SW



Plate 16: Close-up view of collapsed grave (514)



Plate 17: View of collapsing recently installed concrete lintels



Plate 18: View of exterior section of bank of earlier enclosure from E



Plate 19: View of interior of old area of Raheenyhooig. Note: extent of grave markers



Plate 20: View of graveled pathway at NW limits of graveyard from entrance area



Plate 21: View of graveled pathway along roadside boundary of Raheenyhooig Graveyard from entrance area



Plate 22: View of entrance gates to Raheenyhooig Graveyard. Nore: step-stile on right

Plate 23: View of RH damaged entrance pier of Raheenyhooig Graveyard





Plate 24: View of interior of step-stile. Note: ramped material covering stile



Plate 25: View of congested interior of Raheenyhooig Graveyard from SE



Plate 26: View of collapsing 'Ventry' tomb (370) from S.



Plate 27: View of 'stong-box' type tomb (212)



Plate 28: View of 'stong-box' type tomb (242)



Plate 29: View of 1846 'Forhan' tomb (337). Note: ship-graffiti



Plate 30: Close-up view of ship-graffiti on 'Forhan' tomb



Plate 31: View of unnamed overgrown tomb (297)



Plate 32: View of unnamed overgrown tomb (302)

Plate 33: View of locally made 'Celtic-cross' type gravemarker





Plate 34: View of headstone (187) of Thomas Fowler R. N. Chief clerk of HM Brigantine Lynx who died In Dingle Bay in 1814



Plate 35: View of notched type headstone at Raheenyhooig Graveyard



Plate 36: View of loose cross-slab (74) with Latin cross with T-bar terminals

Plate 37: View of loose and damaged cross-slab (564). Note: lightly incised motif of interlaced triangular panels set within a square, pendant to which is a vertical shaft with two arms with C-scroll terminals.





Plate 38: View of Tau-incised cross-slab (57) lying loose on the ground



Plate 39: View of Tau-shaped cross-slab (169)



Plate 40: View of cross-slab (167) with deeply incised Tau cross



Plate 41: View of cross-slab (564) lying precariously against collapsing lintelled grave from E



Plate 42: View of cross-slab (142) with Latin cross and T-bar terminals



Plate 43: View of cross-slab (9) with Latin cross and T-bar terminals



Plate 44: View of cross-slab (90) with Latin cross and triangular expanded terminals



Plate 45: View of cross-slab (159) with lightly incised and unusual motif comprising of cross with diagonal supports to arms and a series of diagonally disposed lines from the upper section of the shaft. Two other smaller, equal armed crosses and the letters 'JC' are also incised



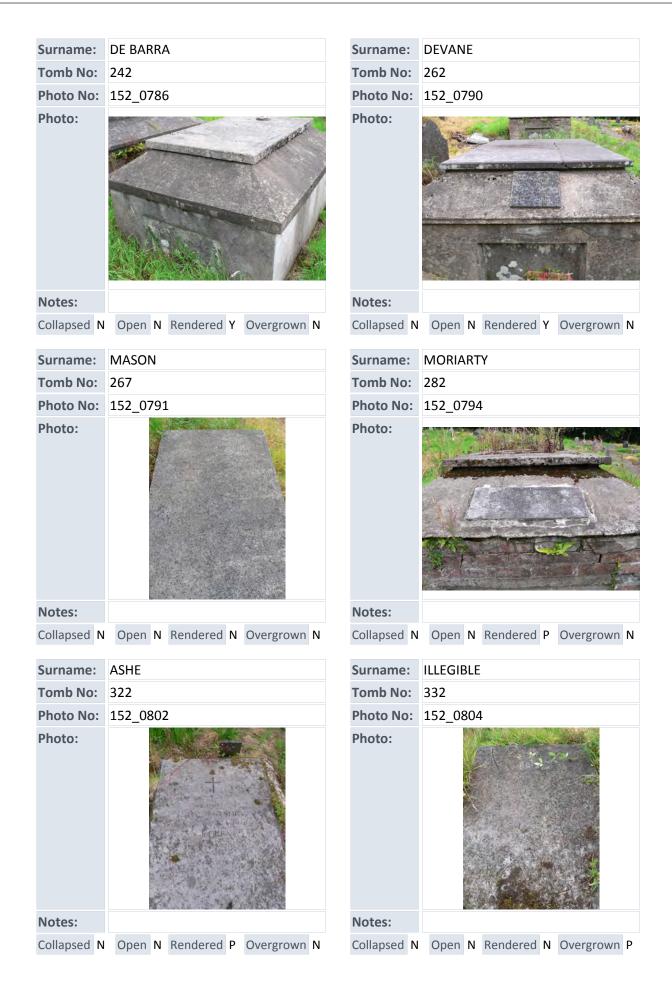
Plate 46: View of late 17th-18th century cross-slab (131) with Latin cross with expanded terminals and the letters 'I' and 'C' on either side of shaft representing an evolving form of the 'IHS' monogram



Plate 47: View of holed-stone (135) from Raheenyhooig Graveyard

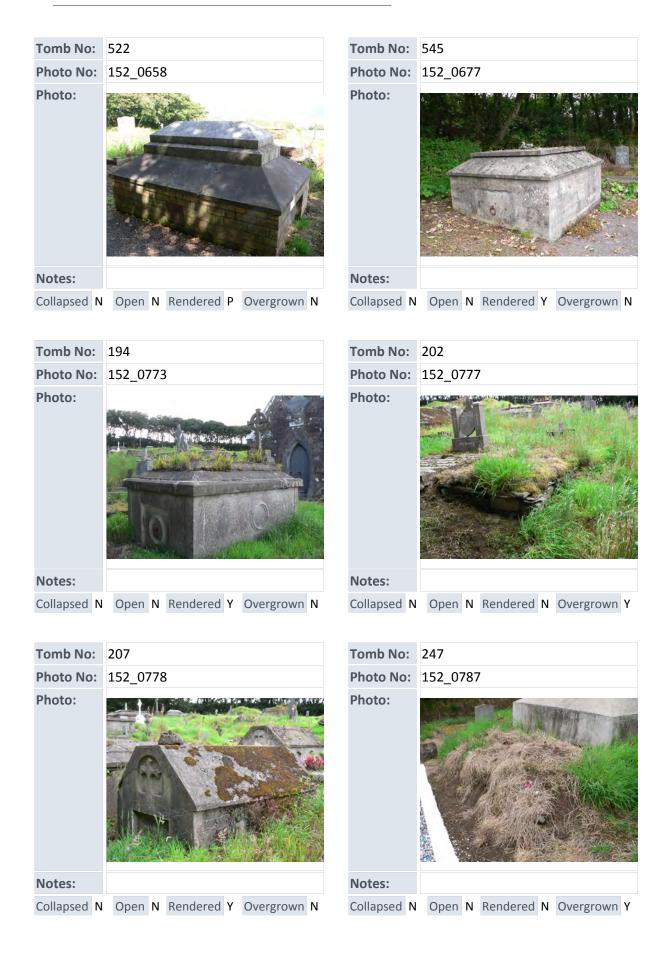
19. Appendix 1 Named Tombs

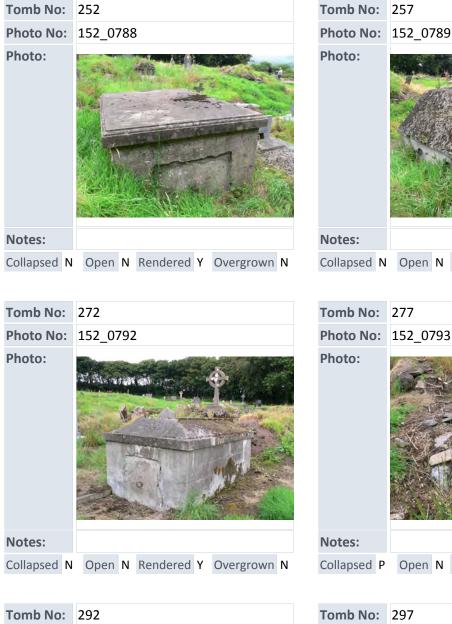
Surname:	KELLIHER	Surname:	KELLIHER
Tomb No:	212	Tomb No:	213
Photo No:	152_0779	Photo No:	152_0780
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N	Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N
Surname:	O'SHEA	Surname:	MORIARTY
Tomb No:	222	Tomb No:	227
Photo No:	152_0781	Photo No:	152_0783
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N	Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N
Surname:	KENNEDY	Surname:	DEVANE
Tomb No:	232	Tomb No:	237
Photo No:	152_0784	Photo No:	152_0785
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N	Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N



Surname:	FORHAN	Surname:	VENTRY
Tomb No:	337	Tomb No:	370
Photo No:	152_0805/806	Photo No:	152_0811
Photo:		Photo:	
Notes:		Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered N Overgrown P	Collapsed N	Open N Rendered N Overgrown P
Surname:	BATEMAN	Surname:	LESLIE
Tomb No:	375	Tomb No:	544
Photo No:	152_0812	Photo No:	152_0676
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20. Appendix 2 Unnamed Tombs





Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered Y Overgrown N
Tomb No:	277
Photo No:	152_0793
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed P	Open N Rendered N Overgrown Y
Tomb No:	297
Photo No:	152_0797
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open P Rendered N Overgrown Y





Tomb No:	327
Photo No:	152_0803
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed P	Open N Rendered N Overgrown P

Tomb No:	343
Photo No:	152_0807
Photo:	
Notes:	
Collapsed N	Open N Rendered N Overgrown Y



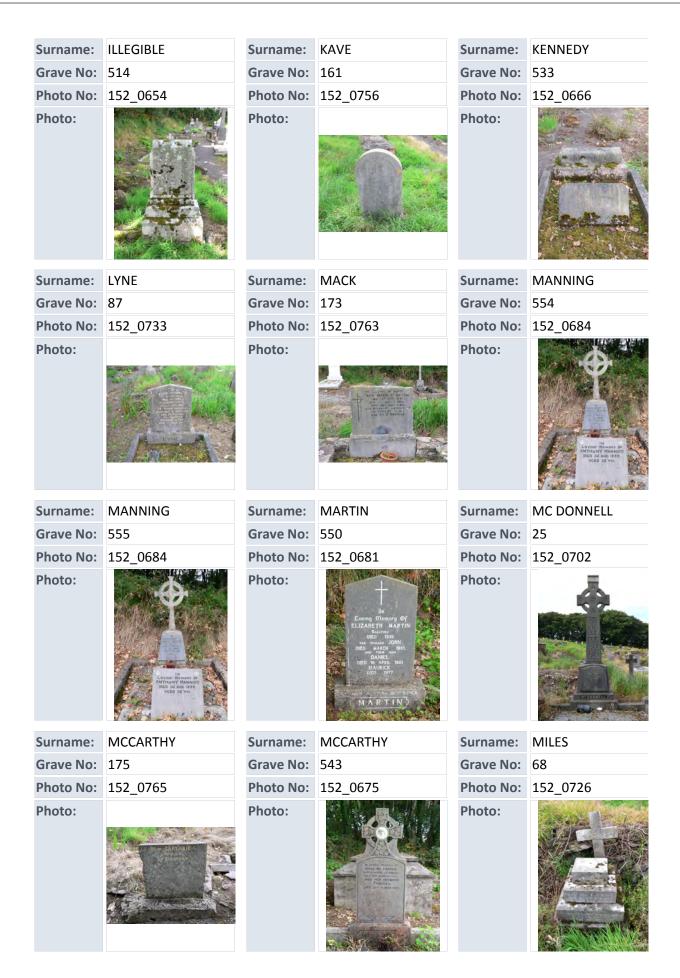
Tomb No:	380				
Photo No:	152_08	313			
Photo:					
Notes:					
Collapsed	Open	Y	Rendered	Ν	Overgrown P

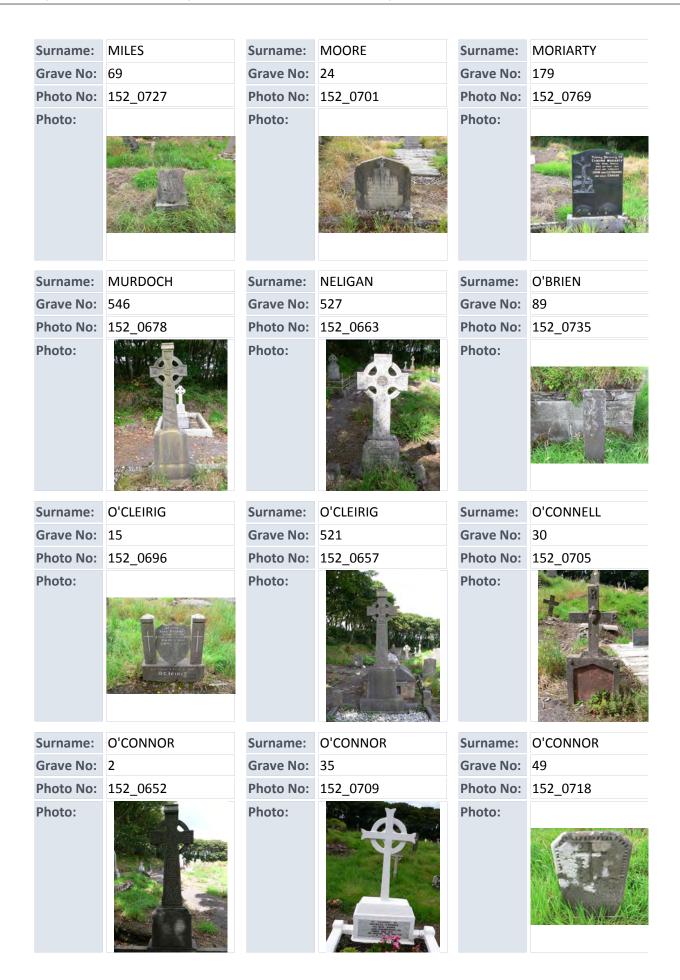
21. Appendix 3 Named Headstones

Surname:	ANDERSON	Surname:	ANDERSON	Surname:	BLEDDEN
Grave No:	171	Grave No:	172	Grave No:	41
Photo No:	152_0761	Photo No:	152_0762	Photo No:	152_0711
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	BRENNAN	Surname:	BROSNAN	Surname:	BROWNE
Grave No:	560	Grave No:	551	Grave No:	10
Photo No:	152_0688	Photo No:	152_0682	Photo No:	152_0694
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	BROWNE	Surname:	CLEARY	Surname:	DAGG
Grave No:	556	Grave No:	81	Grave No:	526
Photo No:	152_0685	Photo No:	152_0730	Photo No:	152_0662
Photo:	BROWNE	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	DE BHAILIS	Surname:	DEVANE	Surname:	DEVANE
Grave No:	540	Grave No:	542	Grave No:	557
Photo No:	152_0672	Photo No:	152_0674	Photo No:	152_0686
Photo:	t Entit danime ar Muintr de Bhailis Buie Mor and beby Flona 1978	Photo:		Photo:	











Surname:	O'SULLIVAN	Surname:	PHAIR	Surname:	RFFN
Grave No:		Grave No:		Grave No:	
Photo No:		Photo No:		Photo No:	
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	SCANLON	Surname:	SCANLON	Surname:	SHEEHY
Grave No:	525	Grave No:	549	Grave No:	14
Photo No:	152_0661	Photo No:	152_0680	Photo No:	152_0695
Photo:	La contracta de la contracta d	Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	SHEEHY	Surname:	SHEEHY	Surname:	STYLES
Grave No:	65	Grave No:	520	Grave No:	562
Photo No:	152_0724	Photo No:	152_0656	Photo No:	152_0690
Photo:		Photo:		Photo:	
Surname:	SUGRUE	Surname:	UI DUAIG	Surname:	WALLACE
Grave No:	43	Grave No:	58	Grave No:	45
Photo No:	152_0713	Photo No:	152_0722	Photo No:	152_0714
Photo:	SUGRUP ALLXABBIRS Per in mark	Photo:		Photo:	t Leving Memory Of Patrick: (Gabha) and Elizabeth Wallace Venry



22. Appendix 4 Unnamed Headstones

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Grave No Not	tes
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23. Appendix 5 Notched Headstones



ID No:	108
Photo No:	152_0741
Photo:	
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ID No:	111
Photo No:	152_0742
Photo:	
Notes	

ID No:	112
Photo No:	152_0742
Photo:	
Notes	









ID No:	523
Photo No:	152_0659
Photo:	
Notes	

ID No:	535
Photo No:	152_0008
Photo:	
Notes	

ID No:	536
Photo No:	152_0669
Photo:	
Notes	

ID No:	538
Photo No:	152_0671
Photo:	
Notes	



24. Appendix 6 Grave Slabs



ID No:	283
Photo No:	152_0795
Photo:	
Notes:	

25. Appendix 7 Quartz

ID No:	105
Photo No:	152_0739
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	124
Photo No:	152_0744
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	164
Photo No:	152_0757
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	524
Photo No:	152_0660
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	534
Photo No:	152_0667
Photo:	
Notes:	



26. Appendix 8 Holed Stone



27. Appendix 9 Cross Slabs



ID No:	57
Photo No:	152_0721
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	64
Photo No:	152_0723
Photo:	
Notes:	

ID No:	90
Photo No:	152_0736
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ID No:	159
Photo No:	152_0754
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Photo No:	152_0755
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ID No:	564
Photo No:	IMG_3176
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28. Appendix 10 Misc



ID No:	563
Photo No:	IMG_3259
Photo:	
Notes:	Mousoleum