

# Fingal Historic Graveyards Project

## Volume 2 (Database and Sample Photos)



**Fingal County Council**

Comhairle Contae Fhine Gall



## Contents

FHG 1:	Abbotstown
FHG 2:	Baldongan
FHG 3:	Ballyboghil
FHG 4:	Ballymadrough
FHG 5:	Balrothery
FHG 6:	Bremore
FHG 7:	St. Marnock's, Portmarnock
FHG 8:	Buzzardstown, Mulhuddart
FHG 9:	St. David's, Kilsallaghan
FHG 10:	St. Brigid's, Castleknock
FHG 11:	Cloghran
FHG 12:	Cloghran
FHG 13:	St. Mary's, Clonsilla
FHG 14:	St. Mary's, Balscadden
FHG 15:	Coolmine
FHG 16:	Chapelmidway
FHG 17:	St. Patrick's, Donabate
FHG 18:	Fieldstown
FHG 19:	Garristown
FHG 20:	Clonmethan
FHG 21:	Balymadun
FHG 22:	Grace Dieu
FHG 23:	Grallagh
FHG 24:	St. Movee's
FHG 25:	St. MacCullin's (RC), Lusk
FHG 26:	St. Thomas', Hollystown
FHG 27:	Hollywood Great
FHG 28:	St. Mary's Abbey, Howth
FHG 29:	St. Mary's (Cofl), Howth
FHG 30:	Kilbarrack
FHG 31:	Kilcrea
FHG 32:	Killeek
FHG 33:	Killossery
FHG 34:	Kilmartin
FHG 35:	Kilshane
FHG 36:	Kinsealy
FHG 37:	St. MacCullin's (Cofl), Lusk
FHG 38:	St. Andrew's, Malahide
FHG 39:	Malahide Demesne
FHG 40:	The Naul
FHG 41:	Palmerstown
FHG 42:	St. Catherine's, Portrane
FHG 43:	Kenure (Cofl)
FHG 44:	Kenure
FHG 45:	St. Doulagh's, Kinsealy
FHG 46:	St. Margaret's
FHG 47:	St. Fintan's
FHG 48:	St. Columcille's (RC), Swords
FHG 49:	St. Columba's (Cofl), Swords
FHG 50:	Tobertown, Balscadden
FHG 51:	Holmpatrick
FHG 52:	The Ward
FHG 53:	Westpalstown
FHG 54:	St. Maur's, Whitestown



Plate 1.1: Abbotstown, general.

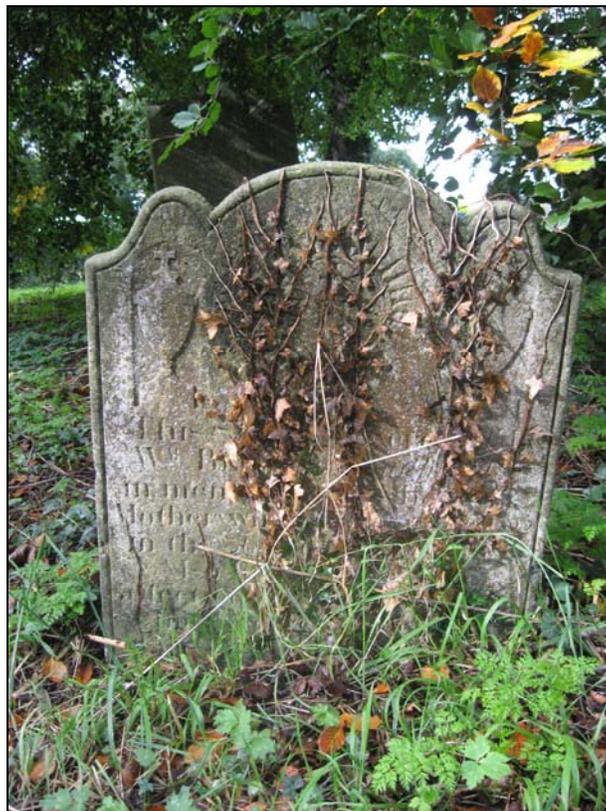


Plate 1.2: Abbotstown.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 1  
**Date of Survey** 15-Dec-08  
**Graveyard Name** Abbotstown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 309233  
**Y Co-ordinate** 238813  
**Townland Name** Abbotstown  
**Parish Name** Castleknock  
**Address 1** Abbotstown  
**Address 2** Snugsborough Road  
**Address 3** Castleknock  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-02002, DU014-031  
**RPS Ref. No.** 684  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11354005 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013 and 104  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in relatively flat pasture land within the grounds of the State Agricultural Laboratory at Abbotstown. It is located to the west of Dunsink Lane and the M50 motorway. While there is no documentary evidence to point to an early medieval origin for the site, the southern boundary consists of a deep ditch with evidence of stone facing and an external bank which may represent part of an earlier enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The church and graveyard of Abbotstown are partially walled and fenced. All that survives of the church itself, which was built before 1700, are fragments of the north and west walls. The ground falls away very steeply to the south of the church to an enclosing fosse. A wall, which appears to have been built on an earlier earthwork, lies to the west and to the north side of the site. The graveyard is in the grounds of Abbotstown House.

The church and graveyard are associated with St. Coemhin (Stout 1995). A holy well, which is locally known as St. Coemhin's well or the Caveen Well, was formerly visited for cures but was closed up by the local landlord, Lord Holmpatrick (REP NOV 1958, 74-5).

**Bibliographic References**

Stout, G. 1995 Sites and Monuments Record file; REP NOV 1958, p. 74-5.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU013-02002, DU014-031) consist of the north and west walls of a late medieval church (DU013-02101). It is constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble. The north wall stands to c. 2m and the west gable wall stands to c. 1.5m. There are splayed openings in the north wall. There is a possible holy well located to the southeast of the church. The rectangular opening is located in an earthen bank under a large tree.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is fair with regular maintenance consisting of grass cutting being undertaken. The graveyard is no longer in use. Prior to the completion of the M50 motorway the site was accessed from Dunsink Lane and maintained by Fingal County Council. The graveyard is now accessed from within the State Laboratory grounds at Abbotstown and is maintained by State Laboratory staff.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-oval graveyard, bounded to the north and west by a roughly coursed rubble limestone wall with stone coping in parts. The north-eastern boundary consists of a modern breeze block wall. The southern boundary consists of a deep ditch with evidence of stone facing and an external bank. There is standing water in the base of the ditch. The ditch and bank may represent the remains of an ecclesiastical enclosure. The ground within the graveyard is raised compared to that outside.

The grave markers within the graveyard are of 18th and 19th century date. They are generally east-facing and located to the south of the church which is on the highest ground in the graveyard. There are some grave markers within the church. The majority are headstones with either bell, curved or flat tops. Decoration on the grave markers includes IHS markers within sunbursts and mortality symbols including carved hourglasses.

The graveyard contains a number of memorials dedicated to merchants from the city of Dublin. That of Maurice Ward is inscribed as follows "This stone was erected by Christ...Ward Merchant of Thomas Street Dublin in Memory of his father Maurice Ward and his posterity who departed this life April the 15th 1773 Aged 66 years, May mercy guide....".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 1\_AP, FHG 1\_1 to FHG 1\_40.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are many broken and leaning slabs in the graveyard. There is one large thick stone which is leaning at a bad angle. There is an early 19th century headstone with a badly scratched surface and part of the left hand side broken off. The headstone has a curved top and is dedicated to Daniel Kane. Where the grave markers and a possible holy well are located under a large tree to the southeast of the church, there may be damage from root growth. The church is in poor condition and is covered in ivy growth.

Conservation Recommendations: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding. All clearance should be undertaken by hand. Each headstone should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Toppled headstones should be re-erected. The capping stones on the circular gate posts should be securely fixed. A new wrought iron gate should be erected at the entrance. The stone boundary walls should be repaired and rebuilt as necessary.



Plate 2.1: Baldongan, general.



Plate 2.2: Baldongan, early 18<sup>th</sup> century stone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 2  
**Date of Survey** 12-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** Baldongan

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 324059  
**Y Co-ordinate** 257534  
**Townland Name** Baldongan  
**Parish Name** Baldongan  
**Address 1** Baldongan  
**Address 2** Skerries  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council/OPW

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU005-03703702  
**RPS Ref. No.** 245  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11318008 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 005  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in rolling tillage fields with extensive views to the south. It is located to the south of the Loughshinny Road. There is no evidence for early medieval features at the site. The site of Baldongan Castle (DU005-039) is located immediately to the north of the graveyard.

**Historical Context**

Following the Anglo-Norman colonisation, a large portion of Baldongan was granted to the Knights Templars and they established a religious house there which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. This house was later granted by the Archbishop of Dublin to the religious house of Kilbixy (D'Alton 1838, 453). Gwynn and Hadcock state that according to tradition the castle at Baldongan was once a friary, at another time a nunnery, and when it was besieged by armed men the nuns are said to have thrown themselves from the widows (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 325). After the suppression of the Templars, the lands of Baldongan was granted to the Barnewall's from whom they passed by marriage to the de Birmingham's. In the beginning of the 16th century the castle was the seat of Richard de Birmingham. The estate then passed by marriage into the hands of the Lords of Howth (D'Alton 1838, 454).

The regal visitation of 1615 reported that the church and chancel were wholly ruinous (D'Alton 1838, 455) and the Civil Survey notes only 'ye Walles of ye Parish Church' (Simington 1945, 67). In 1641 Thomas Fitz William fortified and held this castle for the confederates against parliamentary forces. D'Alton (1838, 455) relates that upon its surrender the greater part of the fortification was blown up with gunpowder. D'Alton suggests that the square perforations in the walls of the church could have been musket holes dating from the time of the siege. Austin Cooper relates in his notes that a man at Baldongan told him that it was battered from the sea by Cromwell and as proof alleged that he had found several cannon balls in digging his garden which adjoined the ruins at Baldongan. Cooper notes that while he doesn't doubt the finding, the distance of Baldongan from the sea lead him to doubt the means by which they got there (Price 1942, 79).

It is recorded locally that in 1642 this building was besieged and the occupants, some 200 people put to the sword. A priest who was captured was put on the rack but confessed little (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 5-6).

**Bibliographic References**

Price, L. (ed) 1942, Austin Cooper's Notes, p. 79; D'Alton, J. 1838, The history of the county of Dublin, p. 453, 455; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 67; Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. 1970. Medieval religious houses : Ireland, p. 325, 374; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and Its Churches, p. 81, 89 (illustration), 249-50; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 5-6

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU005-03702) consist of a late medieval church (DU005-03701). It is constructed of squared limestone masonry. There are pointed arched openings to the east end of the nave. There are pointed arched recesses at the east end of the chancel. The southern recess contains a carved stone with a coat of arms. There is a three-stage tower to the west end with a single light opening. It is entered through the west end of the nave. There is a possible enclosure or footings visible to the south of the graveyard.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is still in use. While the church and tower are National Monuments in state ownership (Ref. No. 310 O), the graveyard is owned and maintained by Fingal County Council.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Timber cross

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard surrounded by a roughly-coursed squared rubble limestone wall with stone and concrete coping. The graveyard surrounds a late medieval church. It is set in rolling tillage fields with extensive views over the surrounding countryside. The ground within the graveyard is raised compared to that outside. There is a pedestrian gate and stone stile in the northwest corner of the graveyard.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers. They are predominantly east-facing and located to the north, east, south and southwest of the church. The grave markers consist of headstones and free-standing crosses of limestone and marble. The headstones have curved or flat tops. There is one plain timber cross. The ground to the east of the church is quite raised and has a number of grave makers on it. There is one tall pillar stone with the remnants of an inscription on it. There is one large family plot of the 19th century date to the south of the church with two headstones with curved tops decorated with IHS symbols. The southern slab has crucifixion and angel heads carved on it. The plot is bounded by cast-iron railings. There are few grave markers to the west of the church and these are concentrated in the southwest corner only. There is a group of the 20th century upright slabs and some pieces of broken stones of an unknown date.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 2\_AP, FHG 2\_1 to FHG 2\_45.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The graveyard has a number of broken headstones. There are pieces of collected stone at the base of the south wall of the church. There are broken railings to the large family plot to the south of the church.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Each headstone should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary. Stone fragments should be investigated and returned to original locations. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. The existing location for fragments is along south wall of church. Decoration is required to entrance gates. Repair is required to the railings around the large family plot. The permission of the plot owner should be obtained prior to work being undertaken.



Plate 3.1: Ballyboghil, general.

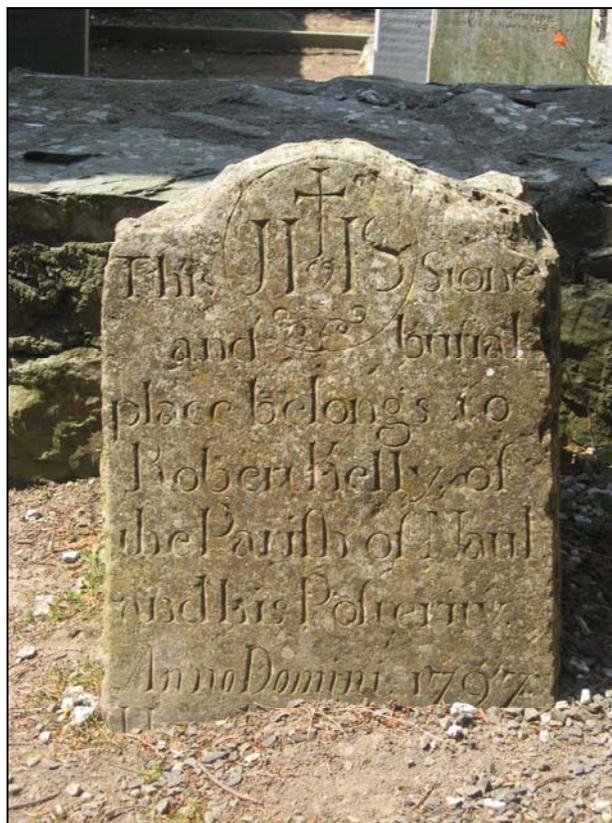


Plate 3.2: Ballyboghil, late 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 3  
**Date of Survey** 27-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Ballyboghil

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 314837  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254030  
**Townland Name** Ballyboghil  
**Parish Name** Ballyboghil  
**Address 1** Ballyboghil  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-01002  
**RPS Ref. No.** 155  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11321001 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in pasture land to the northwest of the village of Ballyboghil. It is located on the west side of the R108. While historical evidence points to an early medieval foundation there is no evidence of any early features at the site.

**Historical Context**

Ballyboghil means "the town of the staff", which may suggest a Patrician connection, although it is not possible to establish this with any certainty (Walsh 1888, 108). A reference from 1302 AD says the St. Patrick's bachull, or staff, was kept here for a period, indicating that the connection may post-date the life of the saint himself (Walsh 1888, 199). In any case, there does appear to have been a monastery in Ballyboghil before the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in 1169 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 374). Upon their arrival, it is recorded that Strongbow gave the church to Christ Church Cathedral, along with the staff (Walsh 1888, 206).

The church, which is located in the southern end of the graveyard has a fine window dating to c. 1300, amongst other medieval architectural features. There are arched tomb recesses and a considerable number of burials to the interior of the church. A reference from 1887 reported that there was a lancet-arched niche at the southeast chancel which once covered a recumbent tombstone, a second small lancet-arched niche which once covered another recumbent tombstone farther to the west and a small lancet-arched doorway which lead out to a vault. The vault was described as being uncared for, and full of human bones (Walsh 1888, 246).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, Vol. 6).

A hand drawn map of the village shows a holy well called St. Bretach's Well which was located approximately 100m from the church (Schools Manuscript Collection Vol. 787 Page 289).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 108, 199, 206, 246; Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. 1970. Medieval religious houses : Ireland, p. 374; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 787, p. 289.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU007-01002) consist of the walls of an undivided nave and chancel church (DU007-01001) with a triple bellcote to the west gable. It is constructed of coursed rubble limestone with dressed quoins. There are buttresses to the north and south elevations. The scar of a single span pitched roof is visible on the interior of the bellcote. There are segmental headed openings to the north and south walls. There is a pointed-arch east window with sandstone mouldings with bar holes and a carved female head to label stop. There is burial within the interior of the church.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained, grass regularly mown. The graveyard is still in use and individual graves are well maintained.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Square graveyard bounded by a wall predominantly constructed of concrete breeze blocks. The graveyard consists of an old section around the church with a modern extension to the northwest.

The inscribed grave markers in the graveyard date from early 18th to 21st century. There are 18th and 19th century headstones built into the east wall of the church including two 19th century examples dedicated to members of the Savage family. The earliest inscribed stone dates to 1720 and is located at the west end of the church. The partial remains of the headstone read "body of....Macabe. Dec Janry 2d 1720 aged 64 years". The older part of the graveyard is raised slightly and divided by a concrete path from the rest of the graveyard. The extension is of 20th to 21st century date. There are number of grave markers to the interior of the church. A number of different crafts are represented on the headstones including tanners. On the exterior of the south wall of the church is a plaque commemorating the 1798 Rebellion, surrounded by a railed plot with two headstones in it and a headstone commemorating the United Irishmen.

There is a large, well executed, granite tomb with limestone plaques and surrounded by cast-iron railings on a granite and brick plinth to the northwest of the church. The inscriptions on south of box tomb read "In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Byrne, Esq., Casino died 17th March 1857, aged 65 years. May he rest in peace" and "Anastasia, relict of the late Thomas Byrne Esq., of Casino died at 73 Upper Gardiner Street Dublin, the 25th March 1859, aged 63 years". The inscriptions on the north of the tomb read "Emily Frances Byrne died 12th July 1864 aged 32 years. Thomas Clarke Byrne son of Joseph H. Byrne Esq.. died at Casino, Malahide, August 8th 1875 aged 14 years".

The modern section of the graveyard contains headstones and free-standing crosses set in east and west facing rows separated by concrete footpaths.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 3\_AP, FHG 3\_1 to FHG 3\_41.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There is evidence of subsidence causing damage to the headstones and kerbing to the northwest of the church. There a number of broken grave markers and some are lying flat on the grass to the northwest of the church. There are a number of leaning headstones in the graveyard. The Byrne memorial is ivy-covered.

Conservation Recommendations: The graveyard is generally well maintained, regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Ivy should be removed from the church and the Byrne memorial. Each headstone should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary. Loose cut-stone fragments to be relocated to original positions. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard.



Plate 4.1: Ballymadrough, general.



Plate 4.2: Ballymadrough, headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 4  
**Date of Survey** 12-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** Ballymadrough

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 320567  
**Y Co-ordinate** 248568  
**Townland Name** Ballymadrough  
**Parish Name** Swords  
**Address 1** Ballymadrough  
**Address 2** Donabate  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in relatively flat pasture land on the north side of a local road leading to the Malahide Estuary. The graveyard was formerly bounded by an earthen bank but is now bounded by a modern concrete wall which is octagonal in shape.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU012-01302  
**RPS Ref. No.** 484  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 012  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The graveyard of Ballymadrough is a raised oval area enclosed by a modern wall. Traces of an earlier earthen enclosure can also be seen. Towards the west end of the graveyard there is a rectangular sunken feature which probably represents the remains of a church (Stout 1993).

Local tradition records that where the old churchyards stand at Ballymadrough and Kilcrea there used to be monks who supported themselves by tilling the fields and spinning and weaving their own clothes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 29).

**Bibliographic References**

Stout, G. 1993. Sites and Monuments Record file; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 29.

**Archaeological and Architectural Features**

A raised graveyard (DU012-01302) enclosed by a modern wall. The graveyard is grassed over. There are traces of an earlier earthen enclosure which was replaced by the modern wall. A rectangular sunken feature towards the west end of the rise in the graveyard is probably the remains of a church (DU012-01301).

**General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is poor and it is not maintained. It is completely overgrown and a number of animal burrows are evident. The graveyard is no longer in use.

**Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

**General Description**

Octagonal graveyard bounded by a modern concrete wall. Entered through a gate in the southeast corner. Only one grave marker and one unmarked stone were visible, though others may be hidden by vegetation.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 4\_AP, FHG 4\_1 to FHG 4\_8.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The graveyard is in poor condition and is completely overgrown with a number of animal burrows evident.

Conservation Recommendations: The entrance gate should be restored and decorated.

Recommendations for Further Study: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on fauna should be obtained before proceeding as a number of animal burrows were evident during the field survey. All clearance should be undertaken by hand. Should the site be cleared a regular maintenance programme should be instigated.



Plate 5.1: Balrothery, general.



Plate 5.2: Balrothery, re-used millstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 5  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Balrothery

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 319954  
**Y Co-ordinate** 261139  
**Townland Name** Balrothery  
**Parish Name** Balrothery  
**Address 1** Balrothery  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council/OPW/RCB

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU005-05705  
**RPS Ref. No.** 84  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11309002 (church)  
**Excavation** 1999:164; 2002:0472; 2004:0470.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 005  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

Balrothery graveyard is located on a small rise of ground within the village. The village is surrounded by relatively flat pasture land. While there are no standing remains associated with the early medieval site documentary evidence points to the existence of church here prior to the 13th century. The graveyard formerly extended beyond the current boundary wall and archaeological excavations have uncovered burials outside the current boundary and evidence for a possible enclosure.

**Historical Context**

While there are no standing remains associated with the early medieval site there was a church at Balrothery, dedicated to St. Peter, prior to the 13th century. After the Norman conquest, the lands were in the possession of Geoffrey de Constantine. All that remains at the site of the later medieval church are the remnants of an early 16th century tower. It has a round corner tower, stepped parapets and strongly battered walls (McMahon 1991, 15). The current church which can be seen today was built in 1816 AD. Austin Cooper noted a large limestone head at the old church which is now inserted under the east window.

The graveyard contains the headstone of Patrick Farrell, a local blacksmith who died in 1727. Farrell's forge was located in the village and he is said to have shod King William's horse on his return from the Battle of the Boyne. The stone is decorated with blacksmiths tools including a pincers and hammer (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 783, p. 323). Another memorial in the graveyard commemorates the victims of the sinking of the "Belle Hill" which was wrecked on the rocks north of Balbriggan in February 1875 (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 783, p. 323). St. Peter and St. Paul are the patron saints of the parish of Balcaddan and Balrothery. Their feast day is on the 29th June and the Balrothery Pattern is held on this day (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 81). In 1014 after the Battle of Contarf Brian Boru's corpse was left for one night in the church of Balrothery while the soldiers watched in the graveyard (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 783, p. 67).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, Vol. 6).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; McMahon, M. 1991. Medieval Church Sites of North Dublin, p. 15; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection Vol. 783, p. 67, 323, vol. 784, p. 81.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains are located within the village of Balrothery (DU005-057) and consist within the graveyard (DU005-05705) containing an early 19th century church with a medieval tower (DU005-05703) at the west end. The early 19th century Church of Ireland church has rendered rubble limestone walls and a single span pitched slate roof. The three-bay nave has pointed arched windows to the south elevation with hood mouldings and stone sills. The entrance is in a porch to the south wall. There is a stoup or font on the ground near the entrance to the rectory to the north of the church. A medieval carved head (DU005-05704) has been reinserted

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The modern graveyard extension is still in use. The church and tower are National Monuments in state ownership (Ref. No. 590 O).

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by a roughly dressed stone wall. The boundary wall to the south consists of a low rubble stone wall. The graveyard is entered through cast-iron gates with a stone stile to the northeast. There is a small modern extension to the north. The graveyard contains a number of yew trees. The entrance to the rectory is located to the east of the church. The ground level is built up significantly within the graveyard and rises towards church.

The graveyard contains a significant number of grave markers of 18th date along with 19th, 20th and 21st century examples. The graveyard contains a significant group of early 18th century inscribed headstones. The graveyard contains headstones, free-standing crosses and a large number of box and table tombs. The modern grave markers are concentrated in a small extension to the north of the church. Many of the headstones are inscribed and decorated with IHS markers. There are a number of First World War graves of standard military design including that of "25940 Private N Keegan Royal Irish Fusiliers, 3rd May 1918". There is a significant re-used architectural fragment which represents a possible mill stone. It has a large square hole in the centre and is inscribed as follows "Here lyeth ye body of Frances Davis first wife to Samuel Brown who dyed Apl 30th 1715. Also ye body of Sarah Brown daughter to ye said Brown by his 2nd wife Elizabeth", the rest of the inscription is hidden.

The earliest inscribed stone is early 18th century in date and is located in a group to the south of the church. It is inscribed as follows "Here let the body of Robert Telling who dyed 9br ye 8th 1710". There are re-used architectural fragments forming the kerbing of a modern plot to the northeast of the church. Many of the plots to the south of the church are surrounded by cast-iron railings.

There is an irregularly shaped pillar stone at the east end of the church. An inscribed headstone has been set into the southern pillar at the entrance to the graveyard.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 5\_AP, FHG 5\_1 to FHG 5\_38.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The railings around a box tomb to the north of the church are damaged and sections of the sides of the tomb have been damaged and removed. Some slabs are broken and others are lying on the ground. Some headstones have been reset into concrete.

Conservation Recommendations: The graveyard is generally well-maintained and regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Attention should be given to the repair and redecoration of the railed plots. Each headstone should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary. Stone fragments to be investigated and returned to original locations. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard.



Plate 6.1: Bremore, general.



Plate 6.2: Bremore, early 19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 6  
**Date of Survey** 30-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** Bremore

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 319767  
**Y Co-ordinate** 264488  
**Townland Name** Bremore  
**Parish Name** Balrothery  
**Address 1** Bremore  
**Address 2** Balbriggan  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the north of the R132 and to the south of the Dublin Drogheda Railway line and the coast on the outskirts of Balbriggan. While historical evidence points to the sites early foundation there are no upstanding features of early medieval date at the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU002-00203  
**RPS Ref. No.** 13  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** Castle only - 1995:047; 2001:323; 1995:047.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 002  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church at Bremore is known as St. Molaga's and is said to have been founded by him in the 7th century. Historical sources indicate that there may have been a church at Bremore, Lann Bechaire, from the 7th century (Walsh 1888, 252; Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 396). Later the site was a parochial chapel of Lusk (Walsh 1888, 81). The present remains are of a late medieval church, which may have been the manorial chapel for the castle. A late medieval carving of the crucifixion on a cross can be found at the church remains. The graveyard, which is now disused is located to the southwest of Bremore Castle.

St. Domnoc, the man who brought the first bee hives to Ireland lived in Bremore with St. Molaga for some time (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 67).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, Vol. 6) and by the Balbriggan Historical Society.

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. 1970. Medieval religious houses : Ireland, 396; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 81, 252; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 67.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard is located immediately to the southwest of Bremore fortified house (DU002-00201). The remains of the church (DU002-00202) are located in the centre of the graveyard (DU002-00203) and are in a very poor condition. One wall survives to a height of approximately 2m and is constructed of coursed limestone. The remains of a late 17th century chimneypiece are located on the north side of the wall. The chimneypiece has a carved date plaque, 1689, and carved symbols including a cross, ladder and nails above the opening. The chimneypiece has a late medieval carved crucifixion plaque above.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is poor. The site is not regularly maintained and it is completely overgrown with vegetation. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Late medieval crucifixion

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard. It is bounded to the north and west by a stone wall which is not visible under dense vegetation cover. The south and east boundary walls have been replaced with modern fencing. A slight earthen bank and wet ditch run along the southern boundary of the site. The site is accessed through a break in the wall along the northern boundary.

The graveyard is in poor condition and only two headstones and one railed plot are visible. The ground, however, is overgrown and undulating and other burials may exist on the site. The standing headstone consists of an early 19th century sandstone marker with a curved top. It is decorated with an IHS marker and the following inscription "Memento Mori. Erected by Anne Herbert alias Grimes in memory of her husband Andrew Herbert who departed his life the 2nd of November 1806. And also six children. Requiescat in Pace". The rest of the inscription is hidden by vegetation growth. A broken late 19th century headstone is located on the ground to the northwest of the church. The remains of a possible plot is located along the northern boundary of the graveyard. It is damaged and overgrown. A late medieval stone crucifixion plaque is located to the north of the church wall.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 6\_AP, FHG 6\_1 to FHG 6\_11.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: One of the two visible headstones is covered in spray paint, while the other is broken and lying almost flat on the ground. There is a railed plot along the northern boundary which is broken and completely covered in vegetation. The church ruins are covered in vegetation and tree root growth is evident within the walls.

Conservation Recommendations: The spray painted headstone to be cleaned by specialist stone contractor. Damaged or collapsed boundary walls should be rebuilt or consolidated to prevent further deterioration. The grave boundaries to be cleared and defined.

Recommendations for Further Study: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding. All clearance should be undertaken by hand.



Plate 7.1: St. Marnock's, Portmarnock, general.



Plate 7.1: St. Marnock's, Portmarnock, 19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

### Site Information:

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 7  
**Date of Survey** 12-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Marnock's,

### Location:

**X Co-ordinate** 324503  
**Y Co-ordinate** 243496  
**Townland Name** Burrow  
**Parish Name** Portmarnock  
**Address 1** Strand Road  
**Address 2** Portmarnock  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

### Setting

The graveyard is located to the east of the R106 and to the west of Velvet Strand. While there are no longer any upstanding features of early medieval date within the graveyard it is associated with a holy well and possible ogham stone.

### Historical Context

The Church of Portmarnock, was built in the medieval period on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St. Marnock. St. Marnock was a disciple of St. Patrick and is reputed to have requested the site for the church from him. The church was in use till the early 17th century and is marked on the Down Survey map. It is described by the Civil Survey 1654-56 as 'Chapell Walls', indicating that it had become a ruin by that time (Simington 1945, 175). Walsh suggests that it was rebuilt c. 1790 (Walsh 1888, 156, 213, 235).

The interior of the church also appears to have been used for burial. A memorial stone is situated near the north wall of the chancel and reads 'This stone was erected by Oliver Barnewall of Dublin Merchant. For himself and his wife Mary Galtrim and there children One who lies soule. Oure Lord God, Have Mercie Amen. Oliver Barnewall Mar Died the 3 of September 1690'.

There is no longer any visible trace of St. Marnock's holy well which was located in the sand dunes southwest of the church. The pattern day at the well was held on August 18th (O'Danachair 1958, 78). Local tradition records that the pattern day at the well was held till the turn of the century. Many people found enjoyment in playing football, wrestling and various other games. It often occurred that men often took drink and caused fights with the people of Donabate and Portrane (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 273-4).

An ogham stone was reportedly broken at the site of the well in 1854, however there is no visible trace of any such stone.

### General Information:

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Not determined

### Designations:

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-00704  
**RPS Ref. No.** 478  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11351005 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

### Historic Maps:

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

### Bibliographic References

Ó Danachair, C. 1958, *Repertorium novum*, 78 (no. 40); Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 *Civil Survey AD 1654-56*, Dublin, p. 175; Walsh, R. 1888. *Fingal and its Churches*, p. 156, 213, 235; Irish Folklore Commission *Schools Manuscript Collection* vol. 789, p. 273-4.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU015-00704) consist of the walls of a late medieval church (DU015-00701). It is constructed of roughly coursed squared rubble limestone with dressed limestone quoins. The gable walls stand almost to full height while the north and south walls survive to c. 1m. There is a square-headed opening in the west gable wall. The RMP record states there is a late 17th century plaque (DU015-00705) to the interior of the church, but this was not accessible at the time of the survey.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is poor and it is not generally maintained. It is very overgrown with grass and bushes. The church is covered in ivy and its interior is inaccessible due to tree growth. The graveyard would appear to be still in use as a small number of modern burial plots are visible.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard set in grounds of Portmarnock Golf Course with views over dunes towards coast. It is bounded by a limestone wall with coping. There is a cast-iron entrance gate in the southwest corner.

The site consists of a heavily overgrown graveyard with undulating ground surface. The grave markers are concentrated to the north, south and east of the church with more sporadic examples to the west. The grave markers are predominantly 18th, 19th and 20th century in date and consist mainly of headstones and free-standing crosses with some cast-iron crosses. Earlier examples may be hidden under undergrowth. To the north of the church are two First War memorials "8462 Sergeant J Lynch Royal Irish Rifles, 3rd November 1918 aged 33" and "T4/263994 Driver C Lynch Royal Army Service Corps 16th November 1918 aged 37" of standard military style. One of the latest plots is located to the west of the church and is inscribed "In loving memory of a devoted mother Bridie Rogers died December 31st 2004, aged 97 years." To the south of the church there is a slightly worn path running through the graveyard. There are a number of broken slabs along the path. One of the earliest grave markers is located immediately to the north of the path under a large tree and dates to 1735. To the east of the church is a mixture of 19th and 20th century headstones and crosses and one well executed marble Celtic Revival cross. There are some simple cast-iron markers. Some of the plots have cast-iron railings.

The RMP record describes a late 17th century plaque within the church is dedicated as follows "This stone was erected by Oliver Barnewall of Dublin Merchant. For himself and his wife Mary Galtrim and three children, one who lies soule. Oure hard God, Have Mercie amen. Oliver Barnewall Mar Died the 3 of September 1690". This was not accessible as the church is overgrown.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 7\_AP, FHG 7\_1 to FHG 7\_28.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The graveyard is heavily overgrown by trees, bushes and vegetation. Tree growth is evident within the church, the exterior of which is covered in ivy. There are broken slabs along the path to the south of the church and along the western boundary. There are many broken or leaning headstones within the graveyard.

Conservation Recommendations: Cut-stone fragments to be identified and relocated. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard.

Recommendations for Further Study: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding. All clearance should be undertaken by hand. Care should be taken when removing tree roots etc.



Plate 8.1: Buzzardstown, Mulhuddart, general.



Plate 8.2: Buzzardstown, Mulhuddart, mural tablet.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 8  
**Date of Survey** 17-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Buzzardstown,

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 307162  
**Y Co-ordinate** 241277  
**Townland Name** Buzzardstown  
**Parish Name** Mulhuddart

**Address 1** Church Road  
**Address 2** Buzzardstown

**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-01002  
**RPS Ref. No.** 670  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11346003 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in flat pasture land on the east side of a third class road to the northwest of the N3. The oldest section of the graveyard has a curving boundary which may represent the remains of an early medieval enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The name Mulhuddart is derived from Mullaghiddart or the hill of Hiddart (Stubbs 1897, 447). The church of Buzzardstown is situated in a raised graveyard. Interesting features in the church include the original wicker centering on the ground floor. The church was first referred to in the early 15th century was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. In 1532 Henry VIII granted license to found a fraternity or guild at the site (Stubbs 1897, 447-8). The church was in poor condition by the mid-17th century and the Civil Survey (1654) records only 'the walls of a church' here (Simington 1945, 227).

Our Lady's Well is now on the right hand side of the road some distance from the graveyard. Local tradition records that when it first sprang up in was on the left hand side of the road. The pattern at Our Lady's Well is held on Our Lady's feast days on the 25th March, 15th August and 8th December. It is reputed to have great healing powers (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 791, p. 20, 72).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, Vol. 6).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 4; Stubbs, W. Excursions in County Dublin - descriptive sketch of places visited in the JRSAI, 1897, Vol. 27, p. 447-8; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 227; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 791, p. 20, 72.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU013-01002) consist of an undivided nave and chancel church (DU013-01001) with a tower at the west end. It is constructed of roughly coursed limestone with dressed quoins. The ground floor of the tower is vaulted. There is a splayed window in the west wall. The walls of the east end of the church survive at foundation level. There are a considerable number of burials within the church and a mural tablet on the exterior of the west wall of the tower.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good though there are some issues with the condition of the church. The modern extension is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

The graveyard is in three main sections. The oldest section is the raised area surrounding the church which is located on high ground at the south end of the graveyard. It is bounded by a curving, squared rubble wall with stone coping and a cast-iron pedestrian gate. This may represent the remains of an early medieval enclosure. This section has grave markers to the south, north and east with individual examples to the west of the church. There is a modern late 20th century extension to the north which is surrounded by a concrete breeze blocks wall. There is a squared rubble wall between the two modern sections of the graveyard.

The older section of the graveyard contains 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century headstones, mostly inscribed with curved tops. There are some flat stones, one of which is heavily over painted and some cast-iron crosses and table tombs. There is a significant 18th century mural tablet on exterior of west wall of tower. It is surrounded by a roll moulding with a smaller inscribed panel above. The panel is laminated and the lower part is damaged. It is inscribed as follows "Here let the bodies of Denis Comins and Mary Warren and of Margaret Comins, their daughter deceased the of July 1675. Likewise the bodies of Denis Comins of Godamendy, son of ye above Denis and Mary who departed this life the 9th of May 1709 aged 60 and of his wife Margaret Comins alias Lynch....to ye age of 90 and died ye 30th Feb....(d) ye bodies of four of their sons Bartho....ye age of 17 in 1707, Patrick he died....after he had lived 52 years...of December 1748 being their....ye... and Jane his wife."

There are a number of re-used architectural fragment in the graveyard. To the east of the church is an unusual T-shaped cross dedicated to Mary Mears dating to 1764.

The modern section of the graveyard contains well organised lines of east and west facing headstones with some free-standing Celtic crosses dating to the 20th century. The late 20th century extension at the north end of the graveyard is still in use.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 8\_AP, FHG 8\_1 to FHG 8\_50.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The site appears to be subject to anti-social behaviour as some grave slabs are painted covered and a fire has been set in the tower interior which has damaged the walls and vaulting. There is evidence of subsidence along the more steeply sloping ground. The walls of the church and the grave slabs within the interior are covered in ivy and there is tree growth at the east end. East of the church there are broken slabs along the boundary. There are damaged stones to the south of the church and at the base of south wall of the tower. There are broken pieces in stone in the southeast corner of the graveyard and the single leg of a table tomb.

Conservation Recommendations: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding. All clearance should be undertaken by hand. Generally, carefully clear all ivy from headstones, boundary walls, etc. Each headstone should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary. Cut-stone fragments to be identified and relocated. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Paint and fire damage to be removed from church ruins by specialist stone contractor. Split inset stone plaque to be pointed with lime mortar. Security measures at the site should be strengthened to prevent further antisocial



Plate 9.1: St. David's, Kilsallaghan, general.



Plate 9.2: St. David's, Kilsallaghan, mid-18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 9  
**Date of Survey** 17-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. David's, Kilsallaghan

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 311709  
**Y Co-ordinate** 248680  
**Townland Name** Castlefarm (ED)  
**Parish Name** Kilsallaghan  
**Address 1** Kilsallaghan  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in relatively flat pasture land on the east side of the R122. There are traces of an earthen enclosure to the northwest, north and east of the church which may represent part of an earlier enclosure.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-01102  
**RPS Ref. No.** 653  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11333001 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

Walsh suggests that the Church of Kilsallaghan was dedicated to St. David, indicating a possible Welsh connection or origin. The church which can be seen today was built in the early 19th century by the Board of First Fruits, near the site of the former church. This earlier church appears to have fallen into disrepair between 1615 and 1630 (Lewis 1837, Vol. ii, 109; Walsh 1888, 37, 178, 204, 239). A small fragment of wall-footing which may be from the earlier church can be found to the south of the church.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1991 (Egan 1993, Vol. 4).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 4; Lewis 1837, A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, Vol. ii, p. 109; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 37, 178, 204, 239; Clinton, M. p. 2005, 36.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Within the graveyard (DU011-01102), the possible site of the medieval church (DU011-01101) is represented by a line of grassed over wall footings, extending from the southeast corner of the 19th century church. There are traces of a wide flat embankment northwest of the church, outside the graveyard. This is probably part of an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU011-01103). The enclosure was further traced to the southwest and northeast of the site by Swan and to the north and east of the church by Clinton (2005, 36)

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained though somewhat overgrown in places. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard, bounded to the north, east and south by a modern concrete breeze block wall. It is bounded to the west by a random rubble limestone wall with concrete coping with stone pillars and cast-iron gates. It is set in fields in pasture with the site of a castle to the south. The ground level is raised within the graveyard compared to outside. There are traces of a flat wide embankment to the northwest of the church may represent part of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

The northern and eastern portions of the graveyard contain the majority of the later headstones and free-standing crosses dating to the 20th and 21st century. The graves are east-facing and are mostly limestone or marble. The majority of the older grave markers are located to the south of the church.

There are a number of table tombs within the graveyard with inscribed limestone slabs and granite legs. One is dedicated to Richard Corbley and is decorated with an IHS marker and is inscribed as follows "Here lieth the body of Richard Corbley of Strablee who departed this life august the 24th 1730 aged 70 years. Also Mary Corbley wife to the above RC who departed this life December the 17th 17...aged 90 years". Another early example is an upright slab near the church door which is dedicated to a member of the Lamb family and dates to 1740.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 9\_AP, FHG 9\_1 to FHG 9\_39.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Many of the grave markers within the graveyard have either ivy or tree growth evident. Many of the headstones are lying on the ground. Ivy growth is evident in the rainwater goods on the north side of the church. There are broken flat slabs at the east end of the church and a pile of loose stone material at the south end of the church. There are many grassed over mounds visible within the south-western portion of the graveyard which may represent grassed over flat slabs.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Carefully clear general growth from graves, particularly those enclosed with railings. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding. Headstones should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary.

Recommendations for Further Study: An investigation of the grave mounds should be undertaken.



Plate 10.1: St. Brigid's, Castleknock, general.



Plate 10.2: St. Brigid's, Castleknock, box tomb.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 10  
**Date of Survey** 17-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Brigid's, Castleknock

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 308982  
**Y Co-ordinate** 237141  
**Townland Name** Castleknock  
**Parish Name** Castleknock  
**Address 1** Castleknock Road  
**Address 2** Castleknock  
**Address 3** Dublin 15  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in the centre of Castleknock village and is surrounded by built up land. While there are no upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date within the graveyard it is associated with a nearby holy well.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU017-00802  
**RPS Ref. No.** 765  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11362003 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 017  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church which can be seen today, which is dedicated to St. Brigid, was built by the Board of First Fruits in 1806 on the site of a late 12th or 13th century monastery attached to the Benedictine Priory of Little Malvern (Ball 1920, 33). The flanking side aisles were added c. 1860. A nave and chancel with a belfry tower were shown on an 18th century illustration by Rev. Wynne (O'Driscoll 1977, 30). A holy well known as St. Brigid's well is associated with the church.

**Bibliographic References**

O'Driscoll, 1977, Ecclesiastical history of Castleknock in CNUCA, p. 30; Ball, F. E. 1920, Southern Fingal, p. 33.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU017-00802) contains the site of a 13th century monastery (DU017-00801) attached to the Benedictine Priory of Little Malvern. An 18th century illustration shows a church with nave and chancel and belfry. The graveyard contains an early 19th century Church of Ireland with a three-stage tower to west end. It has rubble granite walls with an ashlar plinth course. It has a single span pitched slate roof to the three-bay nave and side aisles. The side aisles have pointed arched windows with hood mouldings and stone sills.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by high hedgerow to the south and rubble limestone wall with concrete coping to the north and west. The ground level within the graveyard is slightly raised.

The graveyard contains markers of 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century date. The majority are located to the west, south and east of the church with individual examples between the church and the northern boundary of the graveyard. There is a modern plot containing cremations to the southwest of the church.

To the north of the church is a large plot marking the burial place of the Barons of Holmchapel which was erected by the Select Vestry in 1912. It contains three grave markers and is surrounded by a low plinth wall. To the west of church there are many plots bounded by cast-iron railings. One consists of a large box tomb, the northern panel is dedicated to the Meade family, the eastern and southern panels are dedicated to the Dunn family and the western panel is uncarved.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 10\_AP, FHG 10\_1 to FHG 10\_42.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: In the southwest corner of the graveyard many of the gravestones are leaning significantly. There is a plot surrounded by cast-iron railings which is covered in vegetation. There is a table tomb surrounded by cast-iron railings near the western boundary of the graveyard which is badly damaged. There are a number of broken headstones in the southwest corner. A late 18th century (1780) box tomb has damage to the sides. There are some broken crosses and railings to the west of the church.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Carefully clear ivy etc. from graves surrounded by railings. All out of alignment headstones to be investigated for stability and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Repairs needed to box tomb to south of church.



Plate 11.1: Cloghran, general.



Plate 11.2: Cloghran, headstone with family crest.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 11  
**Date of Survey** 15-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** Cloghran

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 309185  
**Y Co-ordinate** 241707  
**Townland Name** Cloghran  
**Parish Name** Cloghran

**Address 1** Corduff Road  
**Address 2** Blanchardstown  
**Address 3** Dublin 15  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on a significant rock outcrop. The surrounding area comprises relatively flat pasture land which has been developed for industrial and commercial uses. The rock outcrop has been quarried away to the edge of the graveyard removing any associated features.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-00802, DU014-046  
**RPS Ref. No.** 674  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013 and 014  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The wall footings of the church of Cloghran are located in a roughly square graveyard situated on a natural rise. Before the beginning of the 14th century this church was connected to Finglas parish, until it became a chapel on the lands of All Hallows. Along with the other possessions of All Hallows the Chapel at Cloghran was granted to the Dublin Corporation at the time of the Dissolution in 1538 (Ronan 1940, 182-194).

Local tradition records that when a priest was saying mass at Cloghran he saw a person stealing a horse and foal. The priest knew that he was trying to steal the animals and uttered "God amend thee" to the robber. The name was then applied to the neighbouring townland of Goddamendy (Egan 1991, Vol. 4, 11-12; Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 790, p. 9-10).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1991 (Egan 1991, Vol. 4).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County. Volume 4; Ronan, Rev. M.V. 1940, Mulhuddart and Cloghran Hiddert, in JRSAI, Vol. 70, 182-193; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 790, p. 9-10.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The surviving remains within the graveyard (DU013-00802 & DU014-046) consist of the grassed-over wall footings of a small church (DU013-00801). The wall footings survive to a height of c. 0.5m and are constructed of rubble limestone. There are openings in the north and south walls. The east end of the church is covered by a large tree. The remains of a grassed over wall extend from the southeast corner of the church.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is poor and it is overgrown with grass and brambles. There is no evidence of regular maintenance. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular enclosure located on significant rock outcrop, which has been quarried away to the edge of the graveyard. It is bounded by cast-iron railings and hedgerow.

The grave markers consist of 18th, 19th and early 20th century freestanding crosses and headstones. The graveyard is no longer in use and the most recent recorded headstone dates to the mid-20th century. The majority of the headstones have curved tops, though there is a large early 20th century slab with a pointed top (Thomas Mahon 1900). Numerous trades are represented on the grave markers including tanners, bakers and a coach maker. They grave markers are predominantly east-facing and are located to the south of the church. There are some markers located within the body of the church. One significant headstone is located at the interior of the east wall of the church. It is inscribed with a family crest. The stone is broken and the section with the crest is embedded upside down in the ground. The inscription is worn but was recorded as reading "IHS This stone was placed here by Henry Roe of the Grange for him and his family. Here let the body of Margaret Roe alias Veldon late wife of Henry Roe who departed this life July 5 1737 and left issue two sons and two daughters".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 11\_AP, FHG 11\_1 to FHG 11\_27.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of leaning and broken headstones within the graveyard, particularly in the southwest corner. The inscriptions are particularly badly worn and many are illegible. The surface of some of the headstones show signs of lamination. The roots of the tree at the east end of the church are causing damage. The grass and brambles growing throughout the graveyard may be causing damage on the site.

Conservation Recommendations: All out of alignment headstones to be investigated for stability and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. The existing fencing is in poor condition and requires refurbishment and/or replacement. The significant headstone located at the interior of the east wall of the church should be repaired.

Recommendations for Further Study: The growth on site should be clear and removed. Advice on flora and fauna should be obtained before proceeding. All clearance should be undertaken by hand. Careful clearing of the site is required to allow for proper assessment. The graveyard should be cleared by hand only. Extreme care to be exercised in removing shrub or small tree roots. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding.



Plate 12.1: Cloghran, general.



Plate 12.2: Cloghran, early 19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 12  
**Date of Survey** 04-Nov-08  
**Graveyard Name** Cloghran

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 317820  
**Y Co-ordinate** 243994  
**Townland Name** Cloghran  
**Parish Name** Cloghran  
**Address 1** Stockhole Lane  
**Address 2** Swords  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the east of the R132. It is located on a significant rock outcrop in relatively flat pasture land and there are upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date associated with the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU014-00902  
**RPS Ref. No.** 609  
**NIAH Ref. No.**  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 014  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church at Cloghran, Swords, was re-erected in 1712 on the site of an earlier church which Adams (1881, 493) states was erected in the 12th century by Ryrd, son of Owen Gwyneth, Prince of North Wales. In 1532 Archbishop Allen mentioned that the parish was in the patronage of the Barnewall and Nugent families, as heirs of the Hollywood family. During his visitation in AD 1630, Archbishop Bulkeley noted that the church and chancel were in reasonable repair and wanted only the necessary ornaments within. Mass was being said in the parish at that date (Walsh 1888, 212). Walsh (1888, 231-32) noted in 1887 that the church at Cloghran occupied the site of a larger building consisting of a nave and chancel which fell to ruin in the 17th century. The west gable of that building survived at that date and it formed part of the 18th century parish church.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1991 (Egan 1991, Vol. 4).

**Bibliographic References**

Adam's, B.W. 1881, Antiquarian notes, etc., of the parishes of Santry and Cloghran, Co. Dublin, in JRSAI, vol 15, part iii, p. 493; Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County. Volume 4; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 212, 231-232.

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The foundations of the medieval church (DU014-00901) of Cloghran survive in the northeast of the graveyard (DU014-00902). The 18th century parish church was located in the centre of the graveyard and it survives only as a low grassed over platform which is free of graves.

There is a square enclosure in the northeast of the graveyard. It is constructed of squared rubble limestone with stone coping. It contains a concrete cross and base.

### General Condition

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard, located on rock outcrop which has been quarried along the exterior, a steep precipice now exists to the north and the east of the site. It is bounded by a rubble limestone wall which has been rebuilt along most of length. Some of the lower courses of the original walling are still evident.

The graveyard contains grave markers of 18th, 19th and 20th century date with individual undecorated markers, two mural tablets on the east wall and two vaults in the northeast corner. The majority of the headstones have curved tops. There is a large railed plot in the northwest corner of which has been extended to the south and contains seven marble headstones. The plot has cast-iron railings on a low granite plinth. The headstones are dedicated to members of the Mitchell family. There are lots of small undecorated stone markers in the northeast corner and a small slab with a simple etched inscription to Harriet Agnes Rose. The earliest inscribed stone dates to 1732 but the inscription has laminated and the headstone has been replaced by a modern marble marker.

Another early stone is a tall pillar stone and is dedicated to John Murphy and is inscribed as follows "This ston(e) belongeth to John Murphy and his wife Margred alias Youstas. Also the body of Richard Murphy who departed this life ye 20th of February 1742 in the 29 years of age Rest in Pe.....". The stone is leaning and is located in the south of the graveyard. The latest memorial dates to the early 20th century and is dedicated to James Carroll and is inscribed as follows "In loving memory of our darling son James Carroll, died 24th February 1926 aged 10 years RIP".

There is a large limestone pillar in the southeast corner. There is an 18th century and a 19th century mural tablet on the east wall. There are two vaults in the northeast corner. They are dedicated to the Woods and Tymons and Fitzgerald families and are covered with an earthen bank.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 12\_AP, FHG 12\_1 to FHG 12\_33.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: A number of the older headstones are leaning heavily and there are some fallen examples. The inscription on one of the oldest headstones in the graveyard has been weathered and is illegible.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Clear growth where it is affecting headstones and large railed plot. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding. Leaning headstones should be checked for stability, particularly the Murphy/Youstas stone. Headstones should be reset and toppled headstones should be re-erected if necessary. Careful clearing of growth from structural remains is required, and repointing where necessary.



Plate 13.1: St. Mary's Clonsilla, general.



Plate 13.2: St. Mary's Clonsilla, 19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 13  
**Date of Survey** 17-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Mary's, Clonsilla

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 304981  
**Y Co-ordinate** 238219  
**Townland Name** Clonsilla  
**Parish Name** Clonsilla  
**Address 1** Clonsilla  
**Address 2** Dublin 15  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the north of the Dublin Maynooth railway line and the Royal Canal in an area of relatively flat grassland within Clonsilla. While there are no early medieval features associated with the site parts of the boundary wall are built on a slight earthen bank.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-01702  
**RPS Ref. No.** 705  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11353005 (Church)  
**Excavation** 2004:0488, 2004:0489.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The Church of Clonsilla was built in 1846 on the site of a medieval parish church for which there is no longer any visible trace. The site was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A tombstone erected as a memorial to Frances Lady Newcomen, who died in 1687 and was the wife of Sr. Thomas Newcomen of Sutton and the daughter to Sr. William Talbot of Cortown, Baronet, stands in the graveyard (Ball 1906, iv, 20-21, 14).

**Bibliographic References**

Ball, F. E. 1906, A history of the county of Dublin, p. 20-21, 14.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU013-01702) contains the site of a medieval church (DU013-01701). There is undulating ground to the south of church which may represent possible wall footings. A test excavation carried out prior to the construction of the Parish Centre extension uncovered the remains of a coffin from the 1960s and disarticulated skeletal remains from the late 19th century (2004:0488). A subsequent excavation uncovered the remains of 32 individuals dating from the early 19th century onwards (2004:0489).

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is regularly maintained in some areas. Landscaping is currently ongoing. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded to the east by a rubble limestone wall with concrete coping, to the south by a slab limestone wall and bank and to the west and north by a squared rubble limestone wall. The graveyard is accessed through cast-iron gates with ashlar limestone pillars with a simple stone stile to the east. There is a segmental headed opening with a timber door in the boundary wall to the northwest of the church. The graveyard is set out in two levels with slightly higher ground around the church.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers as well as one 17th century example. The grave markers consists of headstones and free-standing stone crosses with individual vaults, table tombs and cast-iron markers. They are decorated with IHS markers in sunbursts. The walled area to north of the church contains a number of architectural fragments within it and one table tomb. The vault of Luke White Esq. (1824) and his wife is located to the northeast of the church to the rear of parish centre. It is a significant well-carved structure. There is a number of small unmarked stones to south of church. There are three large flat stones on the path at the base of south wall of church. These date to 1687 (Lady Newcomen), 1736 (Fitzsimmons and Moore) and the third inscription is not legible. There is a Second World War memorial dedicated to Major James David Barry who died in 1941. Many of the plots belong to families from the city of Dublin.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 13\_AP, FHG 13\_1 to FHG 13\_44.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The three significant grave markers at the foot of the south wall of the church show cracking, lamination and wear. There are a number of broken and leaning headstones.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Barriers should be considered for the significant grave markers lying at the foot of the south wall of the church in order to prevent further wear. Some clearing of growth required to the older part of graveyard. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding. The boundary wall requires repairs and general maintenance.



Plate 14.1: St. Mary's, Balscadden, general.



Plate 14.2: St. Mary's, Balscadden, pedestal.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 14  
**Date of Survey** 18-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Mary's, Balscadden

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 317099  
**Y Co-ordinate** 264607  
**Townland Name** Commons (2nd Division)  
**Parish Name** Balscadden  
**Address 1** The Square  
**Address 2** Balscadden  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Roman Catholic  
**Ownership** Roman Catholic Church

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** N/A  
**RPS Ref. No.** 6  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11304008 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 001  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in a slight rise of ground within relatively flat tillage and pasture land. It is located to the east of the M1 within the village of Balscadden. There is no evidence of any upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date at the site.

**Historical Context**

St. Mary's Church on the Square in Balscadden is surrounded by a graveyard within a roughly square enclosure. The chapel is a simple structure which was built by subscription in 1819, at an expense of more than £500 (Lewis 1837, Vol. i, 171).

People from the neighbouring settlements including Balbriggan, Ring, Commons and Balrothery are buried in the graveyard along with people from Dublin City (Schools Manuscript Collection Vol. 783, p. 227).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, vol. 6).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; Lewis, S. 1837. Lewis' Topographical Dictionary, Vol. i, p. 171; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 783, p. 227.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The western boundary of the graveyard is curving and may represent the remains of part of an earlier enclosure.

The graveyard contains a gable-fronted Roman Catholic Church dating to 1819. It has rendered walls and a single span pitched slate roof. The four-bay nave has pointed arched windows. There is a square-headed opening to the west end with hood moulding and date plaque over. There is a free-standing cast-iron bell tower

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Roughly square graveyard surrounded by squared rubble limestone wall with concrete and stone coping. There are trees to the west and the ground slopes down in a series of terraces. The graveyard contains yew and beech trees. The entrance has stone piers with ball finials and cast-iron gates.

The graveyard contains 19th, 20th and 21st century grave markers. The 19th century markers are predominantly headstones and the later examples comprise a mixture of Celtic revival crosses, modern marble markers with some cast-iron markers. Many of the plots are surrounded by cast-iron railings on low granite plinths. There is a significant high cross dating to 1920 which is inscribed as follows "Sacred to the memory of Seamus Lawless and Sean Gibbons (I.R.A) who were brutally done to death by British forces, while in their custody, on the occasion of the sack of Balbriggan, 20th September 1920. Faithful and uncompromising sons of Ireland, their names shall live in the grateful remembrance of the people. Life springs from death and from graves of patriot men and women, spring living nations. Ar deis dé go raib a nanam"

The oldest marker in the graveyard is inscribed as follows "Erected by Nicholas Tolan of Doolagh, Co. Dublin in memory of his beloved mother Mary Tolan who departed this life 16th Oct 1841, aged 64 years. Also his father John who died 12th Sept 1816, aged 34 years. The above named Nicholas Tolan died 7th Novr 1858, aged 57 years and his brother John died Sept 1890, aged 81 years, also his nephew John Tolan died August 30th 1898, aged 57. Also his daughter Emily F Halpin died 10th April 1943". The marker appears to pre-date the completion of the church.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 14\_AP, FHG 14\_1 to FHG 14\_17.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Some stones are leaning. The area at the west end of the graveyard is badly overgrown.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. The west end of the graveyard requires clearance. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding. Leaning headstones should be checked for stability before decisions are made on straightening/resetting.



Plate 15.1: Coolmine, general.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 15  
**Date of Survey** 17-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Coolmine

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 306509  
**Y Co-ordinate** 238887  
**Townland Name** Coolmine  
**Parish Name** Clonsilla  
**Address 1** Blanchardstown Road  
**Address 2** Coolmine  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-01902  
**RPS Ref. No.** 701  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The site of the graveyard comprises a raised, roughly oval area within Blanchardstown Millennium Park. A slight ditch is visible along the eastern boundary which may represent part of an earlier enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The church of Coolmine, is traditionally thought to be the site of the White Chapel of St. Machutus or Mochta (Ronan 1940, 188). The Crede Mihi of c. AD 1275, mentions the church of Culmyn. It is again referred to in the Taxation of 1292 and 1294. Archbishop Allen, claims that the church went out of existence around the year 1490. The graveyard occupies a raised oval area and is considered to be very old. A good deal of human bone has been exposed in the area (Healy 1975, 21).

Local tradition records that many years ago a workman started to plough this field and turned up a number of bones. The owner coming on the scene found those bones were human. He ordered them to be reverently collected and buried and that the ploughing should cease and the field not be further broken. It is believed that the field was the site of a monastery founded by St. Mochta, patron saint of Clonsilla, and probably the burial place of the monks. Local tradition says that later a man went to dig that particular field for potting mould and was instantly stricken dead (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 790, p. 2).

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 21; Ronan. M.V. 1940, Mulhuddart and Cloghran Hiddert, in JRSAL, Vol. 70, 182-193; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 790, p. 2.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The site of the graveyard (DU013-01902) comprises an earthen mound and tree ring. There is a slight ditch at the base of the bank to the east.

### **General Condition**

The site of the graveyard is landscaped as part of Blanchardstown Millennium Park.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

A raised, roughly oval area, 1-1.2m above surrounding ground level. The surface is gently undulating. There is no evidence of any grave markers. A slight ditch (?) is visible to the east of the raised area. The field is bounded by modern fence to south and mature hedgerow and trees to north and east.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 15\_AP, FHG 15\_1 to FHG 15\_4.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: No conservation issues.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.

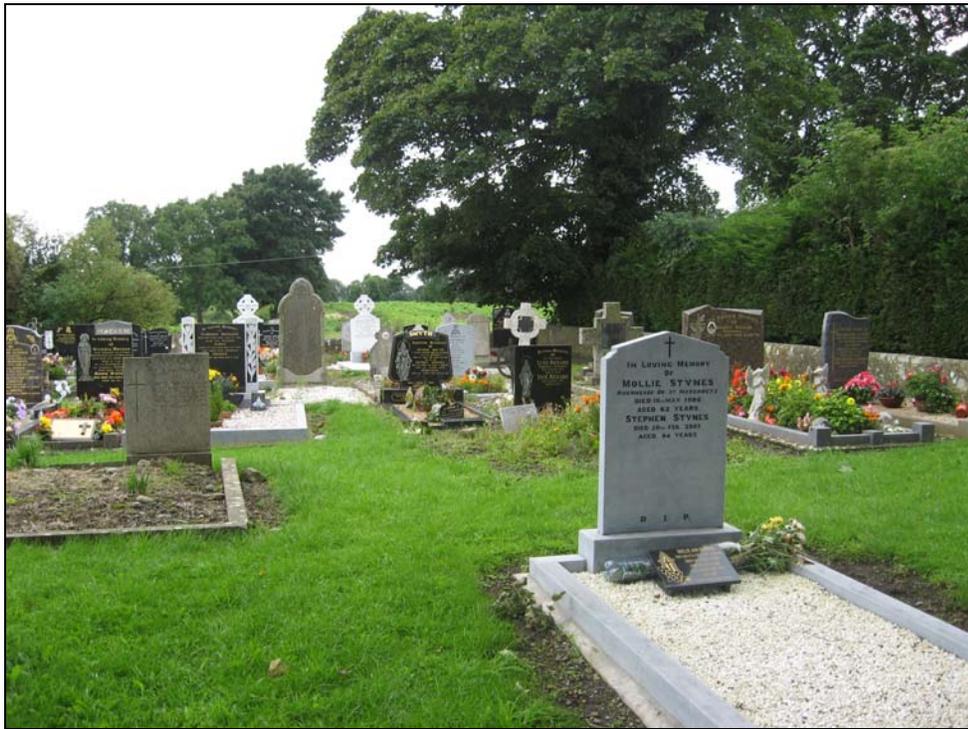


Plate 16.1: Chapelmidway, general.



Plate 16.2: Chapelmidway, headstone with family crest.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 16  
**Date of Survey** 19-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Chapelmidway

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 312295  
**Y Co-ordinate** 246345  
**Townland Name** Corrstown  
**Parish Name** Kilsallaghan  
**Address 1** Kilsallaghan  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in flat tillage land on the west side of the R122, midway between Kilsallaghan and St. Margaret's. Crop marks are evident in the fields surrounding the graveyard which may represent original enclosing elements or simply removed field boundaries.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-02202  
**RPS Ref. No.** 641  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

Chapelmidway is named for its location midway between the old church sites at Kilsallaghan and St. Margaret's (Egan 1992, 23). The site is situated in a raised position within a walled graveyard. All that survives of the original building is the base of a west tower however, foundations can be traced over an area c. 8m east of the tower. According to Joyce this was a subsidiary chapel to Kilsallaghan (Joyce 1890, 40). Little information is available regarding when the once substantial Church of Chapelmidway was destroyed, but it was certainly in ruins by 1615 AD.

Local tradition records that the church was knocked down in the time of Cromwell (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 250).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 250; Joyce, W. 1890, Rambles near Dublin, 40.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU011-02202) contains the remains of the base of a church tower (DU011-02201) constructed of roughly coursed random rubble limestone. There is a segmental-headed opening in the east wall leading to a barrel vaulted chamber comprising the ground floor. There is an external staircase to the south of the tower leading to the first floor. There are wall footings running east of the tower and possible footings to the south of the tower.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by cement rendered wall. The ground level within the graveyard is raised above the surrounding area.

The graveyard contains a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century headstones and free-standing crosses. The modern burials are in rows and are concentrated in northwest and southeast of the graveyard, with individual modern burials elsewhere. The earlier markers are located to the east of the tower and comprise headstones with curved tops and IHS markers in sunbursts. The burial markers are predominantly east-facing. There is a possibility of unmarked burials as the ground is generally undulating. There is a broken stone with a crest and crucifixion plaque and an uninscribed pillar stone to the east of the tower. There is a possible re-used architectural fragment to the north of the church. The 20th century markers include a cast-iron cross and simple timber crosses.

The oldest marker is located to the southeast of the church and dates to the mid-18th century. It is inscribed on both faces as follows "Jesus though to ye merits of thy passion deliver us John Kelly Patrick Kelly" on the east face and "This stone belongs to" on the west face.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 16\_AP, FHG 16\_1 to FHG 16\_43.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are slate slabs to the south of the church which are broken and show evidence of lamination. The area around the tree in the southeast corner of the graveyard has broken slabs and loose stone.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Loose cut-stone fragments to be re-located to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Heavy growth to be carefully removed from church remains. Maintenance required to stonework of the church remains. Re-point as necessary.



Plate 17.1: St. Patrick's, Donabate, general.



Plate 17.2: St. Patrick's, Donabate, roughly incised slab.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 17  
**Date of Survey** 04-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Patrick's, Donabate

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 322563  
**Y Co-ordinate** 249950  
**Townland Name** Donabate  
**Parish Name** Donabate  
**Address 1** The Square  
**Address 2** Donabate  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU012-00503  
**RPS Ref. No.** 508  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11336013 (church)  
**Excavation** 1999:176; 08E0155.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 012  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in relatively flat fields of tillage and pasture to the west of the R126 on the outskirts of Donabate village. While there are upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date at the site, documentary evidence and evidence from archaeological excavations near the site point to an early medieval foundation at the site.

**Historical Context**

The Church of Donabate, which is dedicated to St. Patrick, has early medieval origins, however the church which can be seen today was built in c. 1758, by Abbott Cobbe (Walsh 1888, 25, 177). A reference from 1275 says that there was a monastery of Grey Friars there (Walsh 1888, 196) and another from 1532 records that the church was "improprate to the nuns of Grany" (Walsh 1888, 204).

The churchyard is located on the north side of the village green. The 18th century church's porch incorporates a late medieval (c. 15th century) gothic limestone doorway and an inscription of two coats of arms. There is also a tower house, complete with an original nail-studded door adjoining the east end of the church (Healy 1975, 25). Other interesting features at the site include 18th century and earlier grave slabs in the porch. One of these must come from the old church and is dedicated to Staffordstown and his wife, Begnet de la Hoyde who died in 1592. Another memorial of note commemorates Abbot Cobbe (died 1765), who built the church and is situated in the north wall of the nave. There is a sundial dating to the 18th century above the doorway.

Healy (1975) recorded that there was a holy well known as 'St. Kenny's well' near the site. The well was also marked on the 1st ed. O.S. map, although there are no visible remains of this today. The holy well known as the "chink well" at Donabate is said to cure whooping cough (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 791 p. 157).

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 25; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 25, 177, 204; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 791, p. 157.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU012-00503) contains a mid-18th century Church of Ireland Church (DU012-00501) with a late medieval tower house (DU012-00502) at the northeast end. It has roughcast rendered walls and a single span pitched slate roof. There is a pointed arched opening with a nail studded door and sundial in a small porch to the west end of the south wall. There are round-headed openings in the south wall of the nave. There are early grave slabs in the porch including one dedicated to Staffordstown and his wife, Begnet de la Hoyde (D. 1592) (DU012-00504). The three-storey tower house with stepped battlements is attached to the northeast corner of

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-oval graveyard. The south wall consists of harled random rubble limestone wall with coping. The ground level within the graveyard is raised at least 1-1.5m above the surrounding ground level. There is a paved entrance to the porch.

The graveyard contains a mixture of gravestones of 18th, 19th and 20th century date, predominantly east-facing and carved from limestone with some later marble examples. There is a decorative vault to the northeast of the church accessed by stone steps and surrounded by cast-iron railings. There are unmarked stones to the southwest of the church. To the southeast of the church are 18th and 19th century slabs. There are slabs built into the wall of the tower.

The graveyard contains memorials to Dublin merchants including one which is inscribed as follows "Here lieth the body of Robert Nugent of the City of Dublin, Grocer, died September 16th 1784, Aged 30 years". The headstone is well carved and the back has been dressed with a series of inscribed lines.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 17\_AP, FHG 17\_1 to FHG 17\_41.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There is a broken cross marker 'Heuston, 1943' to north of church. There are broken cast-iron railings to the west of the church. There are some broken slabs at the west end of the graveyard. There is a broken mid-18th century stone to the southwest of the church and a mid-18th century which is painted and is laminated and cracked. The recumbent slabs are showing signs of wear.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. The stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Heavy growth to be carefully removed from the tower house and the boundary wall. The large crack in the 18th century headstone should be repaired.



Plate 18.1: Fieldstown, general.



Plate 18.2: Fieldstown, unscribed slab or masonry.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 18  
**Date of Survey** 05-Nov-08  
**Graveyard Name** Fieldstown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 311598  
**Y Co-ordinate** 250387  
**Townland Name** Fieldstown  
**Parish Name** Clonmethan  
**Address 1** Fieldstown  
**Address 2** Clonmethan  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The site is located to the west of the R122. The site of the graveyard consists of a raised oval area set in fields in pasture within the grounds of Fieldstown House. While there are no upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date evident within the graveyard site it is associated with a nearby holy well dedicated to St. Catherine and a system of enclosures.

**Historical Context**

The chapel of Fieldstown was dedicated to St. Catherine. It is possible to trace the outlines of the foundations of the medieval chapel in the middle of the graveyard, which is situated in the demesne of the original Norman proprietors. The chapel had fallen into ruin by the 17th century. The bank and ditch which enclose the church appear to date to a later period, and are possibly the result of recent landscaping activity.

By the second half of the 19th century the graveyard become heavily overgrown (Walsh 1888, 246-7). It is known that the graveyard was been used for unbaptised children. Today a tree-ring represents the site of graveyard which covers an oval area.

A holy well lies in the west face of a field bank at Fieldstown House and is enclosed by a brick and stone structure. The well has also traditionally been associated with St. Catherine. A pattern was formerly held at Fieldstown, however it is no longer venerated. In the early 20th century there were marks of some old graves at Fieldstown (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 257).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-00202, DU007-03001  
**RPS Ref. No.** 326  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011 and 017  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 22; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 246-7; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 257.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The site of the graveyard (DU011-00202) consists of a raised oval area bounded by a low earthen bank. In the centre of the raised area is a rectangular platform representing the foundations of a small medieval church (DU011-00201). Some loose masonry is visible running north south through the platform. A number of scarps and earthen banks form field divisions in the surrounding area (DU011-00203 & DU007-03001). Small pieces of masonry which may represent uninscribed grave markers are visible over the entire enclosure.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard site is fair though it is accessible by cattle.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

The site consists of a raised oval area defined by a tree-ring and a low earthen bank. It is located in fields in pasture within the grounds of Fieldstown House.

There is one upright piece of limestone and a number of other smaller pieces of limestone which may represent uninscribed grave markers or masonry visible over the entire enclosure. A single cast-iron cross is attached to a tree at the east end of the site.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 18\_AP, FHG 18\_1 to FHG 18\_8.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The site is accessible to cattle.

Conservation Recommendations: Site should be enclosed by fencing. Site should be carefully cleared by hand of all growth to expose remains of headstones, etc. Specialist advice should be obtained before proceeding.



Plate 19.1: Garristown, general.



Plate 19.2: Garristown, 19<sup>th</sup> century headstones.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 19  
**Date of Survey** 27-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Garristown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 307086  
**Y Co-ordinate** 258818  
**Townland Name** Garristown  
**Parish Name** Garristown  
**Address 1** Garristown  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

Set on high ground above the village of Garristown to the west of the R130. There are no upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date at the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU003-01103  
**RPS Ref. No.** 121  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11313010 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** 1990:035.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 003  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church of Garristown was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A reference from 1532 says that it was a possession of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The present church, which was built around 1814 and is now in ruins, probably occupies the site of the medieval parish church (Lewis 1837, Vol. i, 680; Walsh 1888, 178, 205). The graveyard is walled and once contained fragments of a 16th century female effigial slab which has since been removed from the site. Interesting items of archaeological note include a whetstone which has been reused as the top of the step of the style in the north wall of the graveyard.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Lewis. 1837. A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. Vol I, p. 680; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 178, 205.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU003-01103) consist of an 18th century church (DU003-01101) with a two-stage tower with battlements to the west end. It is constructed of squared limestone masonry. The tower has pointed arched openings to the ground floor and blind round headed and pointed arched openings to the upper part of the tower. The church has a three-bay nave with pointed arched openings. There is a pointed arched window in the east gable.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard extension is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard, surrounded by squared rubble limestone with stone coping to west, north and east and squared rubble limestone wall with concrete coping to south. There is a cast-iron pedestrian gate to the south and a whetstone forms the top step of stile in north wall. The ground is gently undulating in places. It is set on sloping ground above the village of Garristown with extensive views of the surrounding area.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers and one 17th century example. They are generally east-facing headstones with individual table tombs. They are carved from limestone, granite and marble. There are many undecorated stone markers at the east end of the graveyard. The graveyard contains many grave slabs dedicated to Dublin merchants. There are a number of reused architectural fragments in the graveyard.

The earliest visible stone dates to the early 17th century and was excavated during the digging of new plots in the graveyard. It is inscribed as follows "Here lieth the body of Catrine Russel who died the 12th of May 1637 aged 65 years".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 19\_AP, FHG 19\_1 to FHG 19\_36.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Some slabs have broken tops e.g. an early 19th century example dedicated to the Rogers family. Some of the headstones are cracked. The surface of individual headstones are flaking.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Minor repairs are required to the gates.

Recommendations for Further Study: The condition of the church and tower should be fully investigated.



Plate 20.1: Clonmethan, general.



Plate 20.2: Clonmethan, early 19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 20  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jun-08  
**Graveyard Name** Clonmethan

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 311193  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254558  
**Townland Name** Glebe (ED Clonmethan)  
**Parish Name** Clonmethan  
**Address 1** Clonmethan  
**Address 2** Oldtown  
**Address 3** Swords  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in rolling pasture to the east of the R122. While there are no upstanding archaeological features within the graveyard there is a bank and ditch along the north side of the site which may represent an earlier enclosure. Documentary evidence points to a medieval church at the site.

**Historical Context**

The church of Clonmethan, which is situated within a graveyard, is dedicated to St. Mary. While there was an earlier medieval parish church on the site, the current Church of Ireland church was built by the Board of First Fruits in c. 1818 AD (Walsh 1888, 178, 244-45). No visible trace of the earlier building survives. In addition to the modern church, there is a substantial rectory immediately to the southwest of the graveyard.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-00602  
**RPS Ref. No.** 146  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11320004 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 178, 244-5.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU007-00602) contains an early 19th century Church of Ireland church and the site of a medieval church (DU007-00601). The church has a two-stage crenellated tower to the west end. It is constructed of snecked limestone and is roughcast rendered in places. It is currently unroofed. It has a three-bay nave, with blocked pointed arched openings to the south elevation. There is a cast-iron pedestrian gate in the east wall which give access to the Glebe house.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard surrounded by squared rubble limestone wall to north with lower stone wall to east, south and west. There is a bank and ditch along the north side of the site. The entrance is marked by square pillars with cast-iron gates and a stone stile. The path to the church is at a lower level than the ground within the graveyard.

The graveyard contains a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers including Celtic revival crosses, headstones and some smaller undecorated stone markers. The headstones have curved and pointed tops and some are decorated with Lamb of God or IHS symbols. The earliest inscribed markers are mid-18th century in date eg "IHS This stone and burying place belongeth unto Bryan Kearnan and his posterity. Here lies ye body of his father Bartholomew Kearnan who departed this life April ye 3r 1754 aged 67 years".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 20\_AP, FHG 20\_1 to FHG 20\_18.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Many of the headstones within the graveyard are not standing upright. The surface and inscriptions of many of the headstones are flaking. The church is currently boarded up and unroofed and the condition is deteriorating.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Some vegetation clearance required from individual graves. Heavy vegetation to be carefully removed from church. General refurbishment and consolidation works required to church. Stability of leaning or split headstones to be investigated and setting/straightening undertaken as necessary. The gates require repair and redecoration.



**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 21  
**Date of Survey** 04-Nov-08  
**Graveyard Name** Ballymadun

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 306285  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254823  
**Townland Name** Glebe (ED Garristown)  
**Parish Name** Ballymadun  
**Address 1** Ballymadun  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on a third class road to the east of the N2. It is located in flat tillage and pasture land. There is no upstanding archaeological evidence of early medieval features at the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** ? Roman Catholic Church nearby  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU006-00202  
**RPS Ref. No.** 129  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11319004 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 006  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church of Ballymadun was dedicated to All Saints and was probably erected before 1275 AD. The church was in ruins by the mid-17th century and is described in the Civil Survey as 'walles of ye parish Church' (Simington 1945, 25). The ruins of the medieval parish church are located in the west end of the walled graveyard, the surface of which is significantly raised. Notable burial monuments include the Russell tombstone which dates to 1816 and features symbols of the crucifixion and angels.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 25.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU006-00202) contains the standing remains of the medieval parish church (DU006-00201). The south wall which stands to a height of approximately 0.5m. There is an entrance in the west end with rebates to either side and a buttress to the exterior. A low platform to the north corresponds to the original width of the church. This section of the wall appears to have been rebuilt and there is loose masonry on the interior.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard, bounded by squared rubble limestone wall with stone coping. There are flat faced stones in the boundary wall which may originally have been grave markers. The entrance in the northeast corner and is marked by square limestone pillars and cast-iron gates and two stiles. The ground level within graveyard is raised compared to that outside.

The graveyard contains inscribed 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century markers and a number of undecorated stone markers and possible re-used architectural fragments. The 20th and 21st century markers are located in rows to the north, east and south of the church. The older markers are concentrated to the northeast, east and southeast of the church. Many of the older markers are large limestone headstones with bell-shaped tops. The oldest slab dates to 1729 and is dedicated to Thomas Callan and is inscribed as follows "Here lyeth the body of Thomas Callan who dyed Apl ye 6th 1729 aged 80". The Russel plot has a limestone headstone with bell-shaped top and IHS in a sunburst and is inscribed as follows "Erected by Pat Russell of Ballymadun in memory of his wife Mary Russell".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 21\_AP, FHG 21\_1 to FHG 21\_40.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are several broken and flaking stones in the graveyards. There are headstones located under the yew trees at the east end of the graveyard. There is one Celtic Revival Cross in several pieces.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Prune back Yew tree where encroaching on graves.



Plate 22.1: Grace Dieu, general.



Plate 22.2: Grace Dieu, standing remains.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 22  
**Date of Survey** 04-Nov-08  
**Graveyard Name** Grace Dieu

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 318056  
**Y Co-ordinate** 252468  
**Townland Name** Gracedieu  
**Parish Name** Lusk

**Address 1** Gracedieu

**Address 2**

**Address 3**

**County** Dublin

**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown

**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-01510

**RPS Ref. No.** N/A

**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A

**Excavation** 1988:16, 1988:17, 1999:248.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007

**Rocque 1760**

**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**

**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The site is located to the south of the R129 in flat tillage and pasture fields. The site was originally enclosed by a two concentric ditches discovered during archaeological investigations at the site.

**Historical Context**

The cemetery of Grace Dieu is associated with the Priory of St. Mary, which was endowed for Arroasian nuns by John Cumin Archbishop of Dublin c. 1190 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1988, 2nd ed. 311, 371). All that survives of the nunnery, is the southeast corner, as it appears to have fallen into disrepair after the Dissolution when it was handed over to farmers and parishioners. At the time of the Dissolution it reportedly included a watermill, horse mill, dovecote, messuages and cottages. The destruction of the nunnery appears to have been aided by the construction of Turvey House, which was supposedly built using the stones from Grace Dieu, by Patrick Barnewall in 1841.

**Bibliographic References**

Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. 1988. Medieval religious houses : Ireland (2nd ed.), p. 311, 371; O'Keefe, P. and Simington, T. 1991. Irish stone bridges; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The cemetery (DU007-01510) contains the south east corner of the nunnery building (DU007-01501) and sections of the south wall. The corner contains a segmental headed opening with limestone voussoirs. The remains of a stretch of east-west running wall, constructed of random rubble limestone and covered in vegetation runs across the site.

Two 16th century grave slabs are recorded at the site (DU007-01502). One is located to the north of the church

### **General Condition**

The condition of the site of the graveyard is poor, the complex is overgrown with vegetation and trees. It is not currently maintained.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

The site is bounded to the east by a significant ditch with water in the base. Lines of stones were evident to the west and south. Only one gravestone was evident at the site. It is located to the north of the church remains and consists of an inscribed slab of 16th century date with a Latin inscription around the margins.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 22\_AP, FHG 22\_1 to FHG 22\_9.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The site is thoroughly overgrown by trees and vegetation and few of the features are visible.

Conservation Recommendations: All vegetation growth on site to be carefully cleared and removed. Specialist advice to be obtained on flora and fauna before proceeding. All vegetation growth to be carefully removed from ruin, stonework repointed, generally consolidated and repaired. Work is required to re-establish and define boundaries. Fencing to be erected and walls rebuilt as required. A conservation plan for the surviving 16th century grave slab should be formulated to prevent further deterioration.



Plate 23.1: Grallagh, general.



Plate 23.2: Grallagh, late 20<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 23  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Grallagh

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 310743  
**Y Co-ordinate** 256443  
**Townland Name** Grallagh  
**Parish Name** Grallagh  
**Address 1** Grallagh  
**Address 2** Naul  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in tillage fields on a third class road to the west of the R122. A ditch curves around the south and southwest sides of the graveyard, possibly representing the line of an early medieval enclosure. The graveyard also contains a holy well.

**Historical Context**

The church of Grallagh was dedicated to St. Michael and is situated within the confines of a walled graveyard. A curve in the south end of the graveyard wall indicates the possible existence of the early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure. The remains of the medieval parish church, which was certainly built before 1306, are visible. The west gable is still standing. The interior now contains a 19th century headstone which has been inserted into the masonry.

In the south end of the graveyard is a holy well known as St. Michael's Well which is said to cure whooping cough. This is accessible from steps which are covered by a late stone building (Walsh 1888, 245). The pattern day was once held on the first Sunday in August. Local records indicated that the well was dedicated to St. Patrick and cured both whooping cough and sore eyes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 254; vol. 787, p. 50). Additional elements of interest include an irregularly shaped boulder outside the graveyard which is traditionally believed to be the mark of St. Michael and a cure for backache (REP NOV 1958, 75).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-00104  
**RPS Ref. No.** 141  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11314007 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; O'Danachair, C. 1958. Repertorium novum. Vol. III, p. 75; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 245; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 254; vol. 787, p. 50.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

There are the ruins of a medieval church (DU007-00101) at the highest point within the graveyard (DU007-00101). The west wall is constructed of roughly coursed limestone which survives to a height of c. 2m. The other walls survive as earthen and stone foundations. The remains are covered in vegetation. An irregularly shaped boulder (DU007-00103) ) is located outside the entrance to the church. It is said to bear the mark of St. Michael. The graveyard may originally have been surrounded by an enclosure during the early medieval period. The enclosure is curved and comprises a deep ditch on the northern, western and southern boundaries.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is generally good and it is regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by a limestone wall with coping on the east side. The other sides are bounded by a ditch which curves around the south side of the graveyard, possibly representing the line of an ecclesiastical enclosure. There is a cast-iron gate and stone stile to the east wall. The ground level is higher than the surrounding area and there is a significant rise of ground within the graveyard towards the church. The ground within the graveyard is undulating.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century grave markers comprising headstones and free standing crosses. The headstones have curved or straight tops. There earliest inscribed marker in the graveyard dates to the late 18th century. It is inscribed as follows "IHS This stone was erected by Anna Doran in memory of her husband Thomas Mangan who departed this life Mar ye 18th 1768 aged 44 years". The modern burial plots are concentrated in the western end of the graveyard.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 23\_AP, FHG 23\_1 to FHG 23\_18.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The remains of the church are in poor condition with disturbed archaeological material is located around it. The burials within the body of the church may have undermined the wall foundations. There are a number of broken headstones within the graveyard.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Vegetation growth to be carefully cleared from the church ruin. Stonework to be repointed as repaired.

Recommendations for Further Study: Aerial photographic and geophysical analysis should be undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the graveyard to determine if there are additional enclosures or other archaeological features associated with the site.



Plate 24.1: St. Movee's, general.

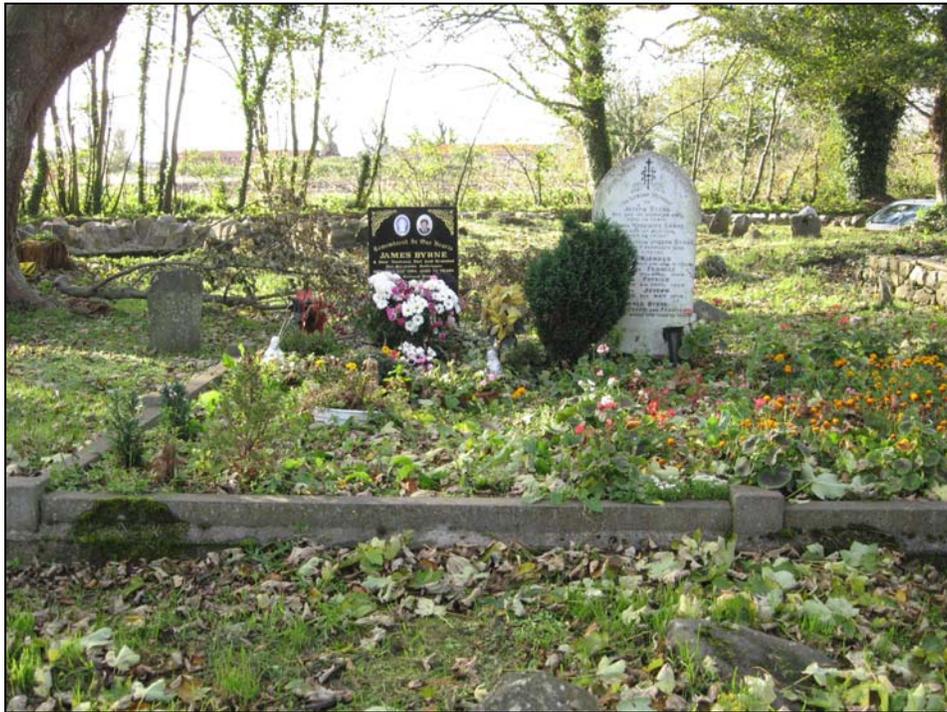


Plate 24.2: St. Movee's, 20<sup>th</sup> century kerbed plot.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 24  
**Date of Survey** 31-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Movee's

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 322437  
**Y Co-ordinate** 259278  
**Townland Name** Grange (ED Holmpatrick)  
**Parish Name** Holmpatrick  
**Address 1** Grange Road  
**Address 2** Holmpatrick  
**Address 3** Skerries  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located within fields in pasture and tillage. It is located on the east side of a third class road to the northwest of the R127. The graveyard is set within a larger field with a curving boundary which formed part of an ecclesiastical enclosure. Geophysical survey at the site provided further evidence of the extent of the enclosure. The graveyard is associated with a nearby holy well.

**Historical Context**

The walled graveyard of Grange contains the remains of St. Movee's chapel which are located within an ecclesiastical enclosure. The enclosure is demarcated by the townland boundary between Killaloe and Grange in the west, a stream in the north and the townland boundary between Balcunnin and Grange in the southeast. During a clean up of the cemetery, a sherd of 13th century pottery was found in the rubble core of the church foundations (Healy 1975, 17).

There is a legend relating to the graveyard which tells of a landlord who decided to plough the church grounds. A local person warned him of the consequences but he persisted saying "St. Movee or St. Movo, I'll plough this furrow before I go"; he drove his team on the sacred ground and immediately himself, his plough and his team of horse were swallowed up. There is a hollow in the graveyard which is about fourteen feet long by seven feet wide. This hollow is regarded by the local people as the hole in which a ploughman and his team were engulfed (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 3, vol. 784, p. 67; Duff 1956, 125-6).

A holy well which has been traditionally associated with St. Movee, is located nearby. A bullaun stone is set into the boundary near the well. The well is part of a pilgrimage and it is tradition that a pilgrim must walk around the well three times in a clockwise direction, take some water from the well and make a wish. Duff notes that one of the covering stones has been inscribed with a cross, possibly indicating the Christianisation of an earlier monument (Duff 1956, 126).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU005-02404  
**RPS Ref. No.** 240  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11310003  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Duff, R.S. 1956. Milverton, Skerries in Dublin Historical Record, Vol. 115. 126; Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 17; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 3; vol. 784, p. 67.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains of St. Movee's church (DU005-02401) survive within the graveyard (DU005-02404). The walls survive to a maximum height of c. 0.5m and are constructed of coursed rubble masonry and show evidence of modern rebuilding. There is a large boulder forming part of the north wall of the church which has been faced on the exterior. There is an opening in western end of the south wall. There is loose limestone rubble around the exterior of the church.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is regularly maintained. It is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Timber crosses

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard set within larger field with curving boundary which formed part of an ecclesiastical enclosure. The graveyard is bounded by a squared rubble limestone wall with limestone coping. The wall has been rebuilt and access steps have been added. The boundary to the west along the roadside is lower and has a stone stile. There is a second stone stile in the eastern wall which gave access to the demesne.

The graveyard contains many small undecorated stone markers and a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century headstones and freestanding crosses. There are three large kerbed plots within the graveyard. There are a number of small uninscribed stone markers in the graveyard.

A small quernstone is located at the base of the stile in the north-eastern wall of the graveyard.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 24\_AP, FHG 24\_1 to FHG 24\_25.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of broken headstones within the graveyard.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Consolidation repairs to stone wall remains required. Carefully remove heavy vegetation growth from graves where necessary.



Plate 25.1 St. MacCullin's (RC), Lusk, general.



Plate 25.2 St. MacCullin's (RC), Lusk, late 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 25  
**Date of Survey** 27-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. MacCullin's (RC), Lusk

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 321384  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254823  
**Townland Name** Greatcommon  
**Parish Name** Lusk  
**Address 1** Chapel Road  
**Address 2** Lusk  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the northern edge of the village of Lusk. There are no upstanding archaeological features on the site, other than a bullaun stone, which is likely to have been moved from its original position.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Roman Catholic  
**Ownership** Roman Catholic Church

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** within DU008-010  
**RPS Ref. No.** 301  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11323003 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

Neo-Romanesque Roman Catholic church which was built in 1924. The site displays evidence that there was an earlier church there as grave markers pre-date the current church building.

**Bibliographic References**

N/A.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Neo-Romanesque Roman Catholic church c. 1924 with tower to south end and round apse to east end. It is constructed of snecked masonry. The church has a single-span pitched slate roof with a curved section over the apse. There are round-headed openings to the church and tower. The entrance is Neo-Romanesque in style with a round-headed opening with pointed tympanum above. There is a triple light window and a rounded headed entrance in the west wall. The church is possibly on the site of an earlier church as some of the headstones predate the current church building.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well kept and regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall with concrete coping. Graveyard extended to north and surrounded by concrete breeze block wall.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century headstones and free-standing crosses. There are predominantly east-facing and many of the 18th and 19th century examples are decorated with IHS and Lamb of God symbols, crucifixion plaques and winged angels. The area east of the church contains a large number of Celtic Revival crosses. There are some significant obelisks of mid-19th century date e.g. Elizabeth Cuffe, 1840.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 25\_AP, FHG 25\_1 to FHG 25\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: While there are generally few major conservation problems within the graveyard. A number of formerly standing headstones are now lying on the ground.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Toppled headstones to be re-erected.



Plate 26.1: St. Thomas', Hollystown.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 26  
**Date of Survey** 30-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Thomas', Hollystown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 307883  
**Y Co-ordinate** 243732  
**Townland Name** Hollystown  
**Parish Name** Mulhuddart  
**Address 1** Rathoath Road  
**Address 2** Hollystown  
**Address 3** Dublin 15  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the east side of a third class road to the northwest of the R121. It is located within fields in tillage with a golf course to the west. There are no upstanding archaeological features associated with the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** N/A  
**RPS Ref. No.** 664  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11346001 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

On the 4th of March 1869, the Archbishop of Dublin licensed a house called Larch Grove as a place of worship until a new parish church should be built, as the earlier one had been in ruin for some time. The architectural drawings for the new church were signed by the well-known firm of Welland and Gillespie. The foundation stone of the church was laid on the 28th December 1870 and the buildings consecration took place on 19th December 1871. St. Thomas' Church of Ireland church is now surrounded by a graveyard.

**Bibliographic References**

N/A.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The site contains a late 19th century church of Ireland Church. It has a five-bay nave with pointed arched openings. It is constructed of snecked limestone with dressed stone quoins. There is a polygonal bell-tower to southwest corner and a boot scraper at the entrance in the west wall.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good, with some broken monuments. It is well maintained.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by hedgerow with ditch in places. Large timber and iron gate with granite piers in western boundary.

The graveyard contains 19th and 20th century grave markers. They are either headstones or free-standing crosses. Many of the plots are bounded by stone kerbs. There is a double plot along the eastern boundary with two 19th century headstones with pointed tops. The graveyard contains the Pathfinders Millennium Garden.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 26\_AP, FHG 26\_1 to FHG 26\_18.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: No conservation issues.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.



Plate 27.1: Hollywood Great, general.



Plate 27.2: Hollywood Great, 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 27  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Hollywood Great

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 315346  
**Y Co-ordinate** 257673  
**Townland Name** Hollywood Great  
**Parish Name** Hollywood  
**Address 1** Hollywood  
**Address 2** Naul  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU004-02302  
**RPS Ref. No.** 161  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 004  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the south side of a third class road to the east of the R106. It is located on a slight rise in a relatively flat field in pasture. While the standing archaeological remains date to the later medieval period documentary evidence points to an early medieval foundation date for the site.

**Historical Context**

It is thought that the place name Hollywood refers to the forest covered hills which once surrounded the area and were used for worship (Walsh 1888, 245). There was an earlier church on the site, which probably pre-dated the Anglo-Norman invasion (Walsh 1888, 155). The ruins of the later medieval parish church can still be seen in the graveyard. Interesting elements include a 15th century holy water stoop to the east of the south doorway.

D'Alton (1838, 490) states that the church at Hollywood Great was appropriated to the canons of Llanthony in Gloucester at an early date. The church was in ruins in 1630 (Walsh 1888, 245) and is described in the Civil Survey as 'ye walles of ye parish Church' (Simington 1945, 36). Walsh (1888, 245) is of the opinion that the church must have been rebuilt at a later date as a silver paten, then used at Naul Church, was inscribed "Holy Wood, 1754". The church is said to have been in use till the early 19th century (Walsh 1888, 244-45). He described the ruins of the church as they stood in AD 1887. The chancel was in complete ruins; the foundations remained and measured 30 feet long by 20 wide. The walls of the nave were still standing and measured 61 feet long by 23 wide and the west gable was surmounted by a triple-arched bell turret (Walsh 1888, 244-45).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 36; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 155, 243-4; D'Alton, J. 1838, The history of the county of Dublin, p. 490.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU004-02302) consists of the remains of a medieval church (DU004-02301). The western gable wall of the nave stands to full height and the side walls which survive to c. 2m. There is a triple bellcote in the west gable wall. There are grassed-over wall footings to the east of the nave. It is constructed of coursed limestone masonry with dressed limestone quoins. There is a segmental headed opening in the east wall. There are opposing doorways in the west end of the nave. There is a late medieval holy water stoup (DU004-02303) on the interior of the doorway in the south wall.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall with coping. There is a laneway leading to the road in the northwest corner. There are cast-iron gates at either end of the laneway.

The gravestones date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Many of the 19th century headstones have carved Lamb of God motifs. The early 18th century headstones are simple with carved IHS motifs. There is an unfinished memorial in the graveyard inscribed "This stone and burial". The oldest memorial is inscribed "Here lies ye body of Peter Flinn who dyed May 3rd 1716 Aged 96 years. Michael Flinn dyed March 1st 1709 aged 33 years".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 27\_AP, FHG 27\_1 to FHG 27\_14.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Broken slabs replaced upside down to mark graves at south end of graveyard. Slippage of ground is evident to the south of the church.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Excessive ivy growth on church ruin should be carefully removed. Consolidation repairs to be carried out to church ruin.



Plate 28.1: St. Mary's Abbey, Howth, general.



Plate 28.2: St. Mary's Abbey, Howth, medieval grave slab.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 28  
**Date of Survey** 06-Sep-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Mary's Abbey, Howth

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 328718  
**Y Co-ordinate** 239185  
**Townland Name** Howth  
**Parish Name** Howth  
**Address 1** Church Street  
**Address 2** Howth  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council/OPW

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-02906  
**RPS Ref. No.** 568  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11359010 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located within Howth village and is set on a height overlooking the harbour. The upstanding archaeological features at the site are late medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

Sigtrygg (Sitric), King of Dublin, founded the original church on the site c.1042. In 1235 it was amalgamated with the church on Ireland's Eye and Luke, Archbishop of Dublin rededicated it to the Blessed Virgin Mary (Cochrane 1896, 10). Much of the current abbey building dates to the late 14th and early 15th centuries and it was further added to and altered in the following centuries. To the south of the abbey are the ruins of a 15th or 16th century college where members of the community lived (Igoe 2001, 134).

In the southeast corner of the south aisle of the abbey is the chantry chapel which contains the tomb of Christopher St. Lawrence, 13th Baron of Howth who died 1462 and his wife, Anna Plunkett of Ratoath. The tomb was carved c.1470 and carries the effigy of the knight and his wife (Igoe 2001, 132-133; Ball 1906, 40-47). William, Lord of Howth was also buried in his family vault here in 1671 (Ball 1906, 124).

Burial markers in the graveyard can be dated from c.1050 onwards (Igoe 2001, 132). Other monuments and features of interest include a holy well located in the retaining wall of the abbey graveyard. This has been called the 'eye spout' or 'holy spout'. Water is now issued from a short length of pipe which is said to have come from a holy well dedicated to the Virgin Mary (REP NOV 1958, vol. ii, 77). Local tradition records that the well had the cure for sore eyes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 3).

The burial ground finally closed 31 May 1973 (Igoe 2001, 134).

**Bibliographic References**

Cochrane, R. 1896. Notes on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities in the Parish of Howth, County of Dublin', in JRSAI, Vol. 26, part i, 1-21; Igoe, V. 2001. Dublin Burial Grounds and Graveyards, p.132; O'Danachair, C.. 1958. Reportorium Novum 2, 77 (no. 35); Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 3; Ball, F. E. 1906, A history of the county of Dublin, p. 40-47, 124.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU015-02906) consist of double aisled church divided by an arcade (DU015-02901). It is constructed of random rubble limestone. There is a triple bellcote to the west gable. There is a triple light window in the east wall. There is a medieval grave slab built into the kerbing in the southwest corner.

The church contains a mid 15th century alter tomb (DU015-02903) dedicated to the Lawrence family and two

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The abbey is a National Monument in state ownership (Ref. No. 36 O) and the graveyard is owned and maintained by Fingal County Council. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Square graveyard, bounded by rubble limestone wall with curved battlements to the east wall. The southern boundary includes a number of late medieval structures. The graveyard is set on a height overlooking the harbour.

The graveyard contains a mixture of 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century markers with some medieval markers. The grave markers are predominately east-facing and carved from marble, limestone and granite. Some are simple undecorated stones and some table tombs with limestone slabs and granite legs. There is loose stone across much of the southern portion of the graveyard. There are a number of reused architectural fragments. There are two medieval grave slabs attached to the east and south wall of the south aisle in the church. Both slabs bear an inscribed cross with a stepped base. A third is located to the west of the church and has been reused in the kerbing of the flowerbed - it is sandstone slab with a stepped base and thin cross shaft carved on it.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 28\_AP, FHG 28\_1 to FHG 28\_51.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of broken and leaning slabs within the graveyard. There is a plot surrounded by cast-iron railings which is very overgrown in the northeast corner.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Vegetation growth to be removed from overgrown areas of graveyard. Specialist advice on flora and fauna to be obtained before proceeding. Heavy vegetation growth to be removed from boundaries. Boundary walls to be assessed and repaired/rebuilt as necessary. Footpath kerbstones to be checked for cut stone.



Plate 29.1: St. Mary's (Cofl), Howth, church.



Plate 29.2: St. Mary's (Cofl), Howth, general.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 29  
**Date of Survey** 06-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Mary's (Cofl), Howth

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 327874  
**Y Co-ordinate** 239285  
**Townland Name** Howth Demesne  
**Parish Name** Howth  
**Address 1** Howth Road  
**Address 2** Howth  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the south side of the R105 to the west of Howth village. There are no upstanding archaeological features associated with the site though human remains were discovered during the construction of the Church of Ireland.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-042  
**RPS Ref. No.** 594 (church)  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11358026 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The present church in Howth Demesne was built in 1866. During its construction, human remains were discovered. Other finds uncovered amongst the human remains included sword fragments and a jet ring (Westropp 1922, 65). Local legend contends that these artefacts were associated with a mythical battle said to have been fought at Evora Bridge in 1177 (Westropp 1922, 65)

**Bibliographic References**

Westropp 1922, JRSAI, vol. 52, 65.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The church is possibly on the site of an earlier church or graveyard site. Bones and other finds discovered during the excavation of the church foundations in the mid-19th century (DU015-042).

The graveyard contains a mid-19th century Church of Ireland Church. It has a five-bay nave with an oriel windows and side aisles with double and triple light windows. It is constructed of snecked granite masonry with dressed quoins and sandstone surrounds to openings. It has a four-stage tower to northwest corner. It has a

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Rectangular graveyard bounded by rubble limestone wall. The entrance has a curved wall sweep with square pillars and decorative cast-iron gates.

There is a small remembrance garden to the north of the church containing a number of memorial stones set flat into the lawn and a number of large inscribed mural tablets on the east wall of the garden. There is a large iron cross at the east end.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 29\_AP, FHG 29\_1 to FHG 29\_11.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are no conservation issues.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.



Plate 30.1: Kilbarrack, general.



Plate 30.2: Kilbarrack, WWI memorial.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 30  
**Date of Survey** 03-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kilbarrack

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 324240  
**Y Co-ordinate** 239063  
**Townland Name** Kilbarrack Lower  
**Parish Name** Kilbarrack  
**Address 1** Dublin Road  
**Address 2** Sutton  
**Address 3** Dublin 13  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the north side of the R106 overlooking the strand and Bull Island. The site is reportedly an early medieval foundation though the upstanding archaeological remains at the site are late medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

Kilbarrack is reported to be the site of an early church, founded by St. Berach, in the 6th century AD. Today, one can see the ruins of the Chapel of Mone commonly known as the Abbey of Kilbarrack, part of which dates from the late 12th to the early 13th century. This was used as a votive chapel of the mariners who frequented Dublin Bay. To the north of the church is a well known as St. Berach's Well, which was noted for its curative powers for eye ailments

The graveyard was built on the strand near the great sandbank named the North Bull and at one stage did not have a fence or boundary walls. An area of three acres is now contained by a relatively recent wall, most of which is constructed of limestone (Igoe 2001, 135). Other memorials were recorded in the past, such as one dating to 1654, but are no longer visible and may have sunk.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-02102  
**RPS Ref. No.** 549  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Igoe, V. 2001. Dublin Burial Grounds and Graveyards, p.135-7; Swan, L. (ed). 1985. Report on the Graveyards and History of Grange Abbey, Raheny, Coolock and Kilbarrack; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 229-230.

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The remains of the church (DU015-02101) are located on a prominent rise in southeast corner of graveyard (DU015-02102) and consists of the upstanding walls of the nave and chancel of the church except for the west gable. It is constructed of limestone and sandstone with much evidence of rebuilding. There is a pointed arched window to east end. The interior has been much used from burial.

There is a small two-bay, single storey cottage in the northeast corner of the graveyard. The single span hipped

### General Condition

The general condition of the graveyard is good, though some graves are not well-tended. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by limestone and sandstone squared rubble wall with coping. There is a cast-iron gates to the southern boundary. There are extensive views to the south. The graveyard has been extended to the north.

The graveyard contains inscribed grave markers from the mid-17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. The oldest grave markers are clustered on the higher ground around the church. The majority of the old slabs are limestone with curved tops and are decorated with IHS motifs with sunbursts. One example has a skull carved on either side of the IHS motif. There is a railed plot with a Celtic Revival cross to the northwest end of the church and a number of similar plots within the interior of the church. There are First World War memorials to the northwest of the church. These commemorate "20 Private M. E. Brady 8th BN. Canadian Inf. 17th November 1915" and "350X Private F. E. Brady Leinster Regiment 1st November 1915" and are standard military style headstones.

The modern grave markers are concentrated to the south and east of the church and consist of headstones and free-standing crosses of limestone, granite and marble markers with some cast-iron crosses. They are predominantly east-facing. The northwest corner contains a square enclosure containing burials from a convent.

There is a well-executed late 20th century headstone to the east of the church. It is limestone with a curved top and is decorated with foliage and is inscribed as follows "Remember Bernard "Bernie" Brennan 22nd October 1938 - 1 October 1991.

The earliest memorial visible today is dedicated to one Howard and dates to 1654. Several notable figures have been laid to rest in Kilbarrack including; Francis Higgins (1746-1802), Eoin Mac Neill (1867-1945), James Mac Neill (1869- 1938) and members of the Sweetman family who were brewers. John Sweetman (1752-1826) of the united Irishman was also buried here. His memorial plaque reads: John Sweetman/ United Irishman/ 1798/ is interred by/ RIP/ Erected by the National/ Graves Association. In his memory".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 30\_AP, FHG 30\_1 to FHG 30\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of broken headstones and damaged railings in the graveyard. Some of the remnant pieces of the broken headstones have been reinserted in the ground. There is subsidence evident within many of the 20th century grave plots.

Conservation Recommendations: More intensive maintenance required. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Metal kerbs to be re-set, and selected graves carefully cleared of ivy, etc. Entrance gates to be refurbished. Footpath requires resurfacing. Repointing and general consolidation works required to church, particularly at tops of walls. General repair and conservation work needed on building in northeast corner of graveyard.



Plate 31.1: Kilcrea, church.



Plate 31.2: Kilcrea, headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 31  
**Date of Survey** 04-Nov-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kilcrea

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 321768  
**Y Co-ordinate** 248796  
**Townland Name** Kilcrea  
**Parish Name** Donabate  
**Address 1** Kilcreagh Road  
**Address 2** Donabate  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the south of the R126 on the east side of a third class road leading to the Malahide Estuary. There are no upstanding archaeological remains at the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Not determined

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU012-01602  
**RPS Ref. No.** 499  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 012  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The graveyard of Kilcrea which has been walled in relatively recent times is no longer in use. It contains the partial remains of a plain, rectangular church. Local tradition records that where the old churchyards stand at Ballymadrough and Kilcrea there used to be monks who supported themselves by tilling the fields and spinning and weaving their own clothes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 29).

**Bibliographic References**

Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 29.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Within the overgrown graveyard (DU012-01601) is a small rectangular church (DU012-01602). The east gable wall survives to full height and the north and south walls also survive. It is constructed of uncoursed limestone. Visible features include the single light window in the east gable which is splayed to the interior and the opening in the west end of the north wall.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is poor, the site is completely overgrown. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by a modern concrete wall. Accessed via an opening in the east wall across a small drainage ditch.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 31\_AP, FHG 31\_1 to FHG 31\_10.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The site is completely overgrown.

Recommendations for further study: Site to be cleared of all vegetation. Specialist advice on flora and fauna to be obtained before proceeding.



Plate 32.1: Killeek, general.



Plate 32.2: Killeek, 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 32  
**Date of Survey** 30-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Killeek

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 314411  
**Y Co-ordinate** 246153  
**Townland Name** Killeek  
**Parish Name** Killeek  
**Address 1** Killeek  
**Address 2** Swords  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in tillage land. It is located to the west of a third class road to the west of the R106. The site is bounded by a curved rubble limestone and an earthen bank to southwest, west and north indicating an earlier enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The walled graveyard is oval in plan and the ground level has been substantially raised. Within the graveyard there is a simple church, the interior of which appears to have been used for burial. The original church which was built on the site was in ruins by 1630 (Walsh 1888, 238, 203, 214). An earthen bank outside the graveyard wall is probably the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-03103  
**RPS Ref. No.** 633  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11342010 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 238, 203, 214.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains of the church (DU011-03102) are situated on a slight rise within the graveyard (DU011-03103) and consist of a two-bay nave constructed of roughly coursed rubble limestone. There are opposed pointed arched openings in the west end of the north and south walls. There is a segmental-headed chancel arch in the east wall. Earlier photographs of the site show a wall extending from the northeast corner of the chancel but this has since been removed.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The plots are generally tidy. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Timber crosses

### **General Description**

Sub-oval graveyard, bounded by curved rubble limestone wall with limestone coping with mild steel gates with square pillars in southeast corner. There is a concrete path around the boundary. There is an earthen bank to the southwest, west and north. The ground level within the graveyard is quite raised.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century grave markers. These consist of headstones and free-standing crosses which are predominantly east-facing. The graveyard also contains some simple timber and cast-iron crosses and there are a number of re-used architectural fragments at the base of the wall of the church. The earliest dated inscription appears to be 1701. There is a First World War memorial inscribed "275893 Private J. McCormack Labour Corps. 25th December 1918 age 46" in standard military style.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 32\_AP, FHG 32\_1 to FHG 32\_24.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are no significant conservation issues.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.

Recommendations for Further Study: Aerial photographic and geophysical analysis should be undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the graveyard to determine if there are additional enclosures or other archaeological features associated with the site.

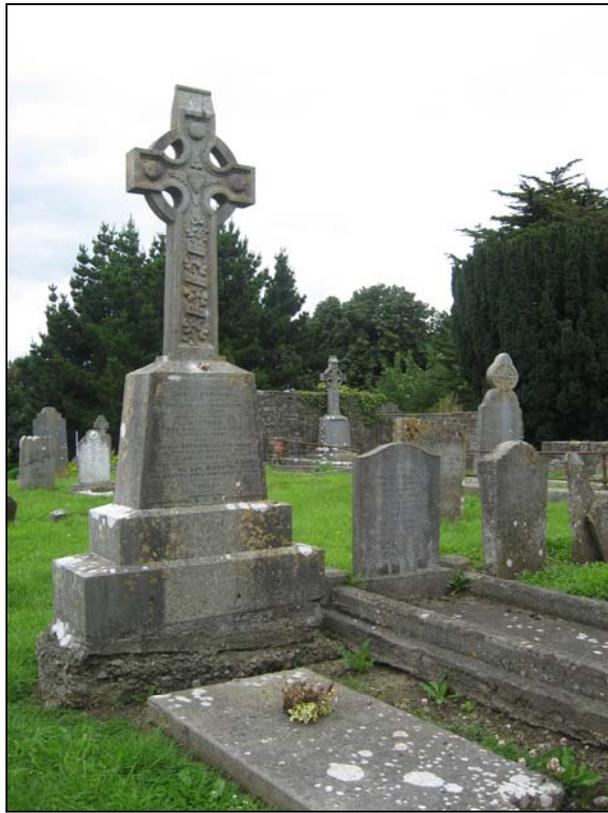


Plate 33.1: Kilossery, general.



Plate 33.2: Kilossery, railed plot.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 33  
**Date of Survey** 04-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Killossery

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 312586  
**Y Co-ordinate** 249998  
**Townland Name** Killossery  
**Parish Name** Killossery  
**Address 1** Killossery  
**Address 2** Rowlestown  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Roman Catholic?  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-00502  
**RPS Ref. No.** 335  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11327005 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the north of the R125 immediately to the south of the Broadmeadow River. The graveyard is bounded to the north and by an earthen embankment which may represent an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The Church of Killossery is dedicated to St. Brigid and there has probably been a church on the site from the early medieval period. The stone church, of which there are visible remains, was probably built about the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion and appears to have fallen into ruin between 1630 and 1650 (Walsh 1888, 155, 214, 238; Simington 1931, 208). Walsh claims that the Vikings may have had a rath here as well. The graveyard is considerably raised above the immediate ground level, suggesting that the church may have been built on an earlier monument.

Local funeral customs are recorded as follows. The graveyard of Killossery which is the local graveyard here is situated at a crossroads. In the middle of the crossroads there is a patch of green grass. The coffin is carried around this plot of grass three times. The coffin is then brought into the graveyard. It is carried around the graveyard three times. This custom is being practiced since the penal times (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 231).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 208.; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 155, 214, 238; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 231.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU011-00502) consist of the gable walls of the church (DU011-00501) which survive to a height of c. 1.5m and the north wall which survives to a height of c. 0.6m. There is a door opening in the north wall and a window opening in the east wall.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-oval graveyard bounded by earthen enclosure with evidence of stone facing. There is a rubble limestone wall to the south and west and an entrance with mild steel gates and a stile to the southeast. The ground level is raised within the graveyard and the site is located above the Broadmeadow River.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and early to mid-20th century grave markers. These are predominantly headstones and free-standing crosses. There is a tall pillar stone to northwest of church. The surface is laminated but it may have had a cross inscribed on one face. Many of the plots have low stone plinths with cast-iron railings. There is a large railed plot to the north of the church. There are a number of undecorated stones to the east and west of church and one cast-iron marker to the east end of church.

One of the earliest inscribed headstones in the graveyard is inscribed "IHS. This burial place of Will Connell who departed this life the 8th of December 1717 aged 55 years. Also his wife Agnis Connell alias Kenedy. The same being erected by his son Richard Connell who departed this life ye 15th day of April 1748 aged 41 years". The headstone has an unusual wave pattern to the top. There is an early 20th century cross dedicated to "O'Crionagain, 1916 Óglaigh Na hÉireann".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 33\_AP, FHG 33\_1 to FHG 33\_32.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: One broken inscribed 19th century stone within the body of church is showing signs of wear. There are broken railings and plinths to the plots around the church. There are some broken headstones within the body of the church and in the sloping ground around the church. There is evidence of the use of abrasive cleaning techniques on some headstones (eg. Headstone of Annie Maguire).

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Heavy vegetation growth to be carefully cleared from corner of site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. The use of abrasive cleaners should be avoided.

Recommendations for Further Study: Aerial photographic and geophysical analysis should be undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the graveyard to determine if there are additional enclosures or other archaeological features associated with the site.



Plate 34.1: Kilmartin, general.



Plate 34.2: Kilmartin, curved field boundary.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 34  
**Date of Survey** 19-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kilmartin

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** N/A  
**Y Co-ordinate** N/A  
**Townland Name** Kilmartin  
**Parish Name** Mulhuddart  
**Address 1** Kilmartin Lane  
**Address 2** Kilmartin  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU013-002  
**RPS Ref. No.** 668  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 013  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The site of the church and graveyard has been removed and is covered in tillage fields. The only evidence of the presence of the former ecclesiastical site is the curved line of the field boundary and Kilmartin Lane which may represent the western section of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

**Historical Context**

A church situated within an enclosure is depicted on the 1837 edition of the Ordnance Survey of Kilmartin. The remains of the church were destroyed when the site was levelled between 1971 and 1976 (Healy 1974, 21; Stout 1993). Despite this destruction, the ecclesiastical enclosure is still visible today as a cropmark and a possible outer enclosure may be represented by a curve in the road.

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1974. Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin - Western Section. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 21; Stout, G. 1995 Sites and Monuments Record file.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The only evidence of the presence of the former ecclesiastical remains (DU013-002) is the curved line of the field boundary and Kilmartin Lane which may represent the western section of an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU013-00202).

### **General Condition**

The site of the church and graveyard has been removed and it is covered in tillage fields.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

The site of the church and graveyard has been removed and is covered in tillage fields. The only evidence of the presence of the former ecclesiastical site is the curved line of the field boundary and Kilmartin Lane which may represent the western section of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 34\_AP, FHG 34\_1 to FHG 36\_5.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: N/A.

Conservation Recommendations: N/A.



Plate 35.1: Kilshane, aerial photograph.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 35  
**Date of Survey**  
**Graveyard Name** Kilshane

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** N/A  
**Y Co-ordinate** N/A  
**Townland Name** Kilshane  
**Parish Name** Finglas

**Address 1****Address 2****Address 3****County** Dublin**Country** Ireland**Setting**

The church, graveyard and holy well site have been removed by quarrying.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Not determined

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU014-01202  
**RPS Ref. No.** 663  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:****OS 6" Sheet No.** 014**Rocque 1760****OS Map 1st ed 1830s****OS Map 3rd ed c1906****Historical Context**

Whilst there is no visible surface indication of a burial ground on this site, it is reportedly the location of the graveyard of Kilshane and its associated church and holy well. According to Healy a pump and drinking trough could be found on the site at one time (Healy 1975, 27).

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 27.

**Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The church (DU014-01201), graveyard (DU014-01202) and possible holy well (DU014-01203) have been removed by quarrying.

**General Condition**

The site of the church, graveyard and possible holy well has been removed by quarrying.

**Grave Marker Types:**

Box or chest tomb

Cross slab

Free-standing cross

Grave slab or flat stone

Headstone

Mausoleum

Mural monument or tablet

Re-used architectural fragment

Sarcophagus

Table tomb

Undecorated stone marker

Vault

Wrought or cast-iron marker

Wrought or cast-iron railings

Other

**General Description**

The site of the church, graveyard and possible holy well has been removed by quarrying.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 35\_AP

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: N/A.

Conservation Recommendations: N/A.



Plate 36.1: Kinsealy, general.



Plate 36.2: Kinsealy, tomb of Austin Cooper.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 36  
**Date of Survey** 03-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kinsaley

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 321796  
**Y Co-ordinate** 243129  
**Townland Name** Kinsaley  
**Parish Name** Kinsaley  
**Address 1** Chapel Road  
**Address 2** Kinsaley  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in tillage and pasture land to the north of a third class road leading from the R107 to the R104. While there are no upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date on the site the eastern boundary has a significant curved section which may represent part of an earlier enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The Church of Kinsaley is dedicated to St. Nicholas and probably fell to ruin in the mid-17th century. Only the nave survives (Walsh 1888, 155, 237-238). A curve in a southeast section of the graveyard wall may indicate the former existence of an earlier ecclesiastical enclosure. A mausoleum containing the remains of the Antiquarian, Austin Cooper and his descendants, is located on the site of the former chancel.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown.  
**Ownership** Not determined

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-00202  
**RPS Ref. No.** 455  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Healy, P. 1975. Third Report on Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Interest in Co. Dublin. An Foras Forbatha Teoranta, p. 27; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p 155, 237-8.

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU015-00202) consist of the walls of a late medieval church (DU015-00201) with a double bellcote on the western gable and a pointed chancel arch to the east. It is constructed of roughly coursed limestone. There are opposed pointed arched openings in the north and south walls. There is burial within the interior of the church.

An early 19th century mausoleum is located at the east end of the nave on the site of the former chancel. The

### General Condition

The condition of the site is fair. The site is regularly maintained though the majority of the grave markers are broken. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall. There is a significant curved section along the eastern side. There are gates and a stile in the southeast corner of graveyard.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and early to mid-20th century grave markers. The majority of the markers are either headstones or free standing crosses of either concrete, or limestone. There is a large number of late 19th and early 20th century cast-iron crosses and railed plots.

The early 19th century mausoleum of the antiquarian Austin Cooper is located at the east end of the nave on the site of the former chancel. A shield shaped plaque reads "Sacred to the memory of Austin Cooper Esq. F.S.A., M.R.I.A. of Merrion Square and Abbeyville, Co. Dublin. Second son of Wm. Cooper Esq. of Killenure Castle, Co. Tipperary. He was a learned Irish Antiquarian and lover of art and literature owning the lands of Kinsaley in fee he built this vault AD 1813 as a burial place for self and successive heirs. He died 30th August 1830. Aged 73. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. He will ransom them from the power of the grave. He will redeem them from death". A rectangular plaque below reads "Through the gate of death we pass to our joyful resurrection". A rectangular plaque above commemorates Cooper's descendants "In memory of Sarah Mauvillian Copper wide of Austin Cooper F.S.A. died 7th June 1830, Aged 64. Margaret Cooper, wife of Reverend Austin Cooper. Died 3rd December 1861, Aged 57. Reverend Austin Cooper M.A. Youngest some of Austin Cooper F.S.A. Died 3rd December 1871, Aged ? Caroline Anne Marcia Cooper, wife of Austin Damer Cooper, Died 30th September 1884, Aged 54 years. Austin Damer Cooper, eldest son of Revd. Austin Cooper died 2nd January 1900, Aged 69. Albert Damer Cooper, youngest son of Austin Damer Cooper, died 10th December 1939, Aged 71".

One of the oldest headstones in the graveyard is mid-18th century in date and is decorated with a winged angel and a skull and cross bones, it is inscribed as follows "This stone and burial place belongeth to Elias Reynolds and his posterity. And also here lieth five of his children who died young. October 27th 1754. Also here lieth the body of Margaret Reynolds who departed this life Nov 1st 1734, aged 3 years."

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 36\_AP, FHG 36\_1 to FHG 36\_34.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The majority of the grave markers within the graveyard are damaged in some way. There is an overgrown area in the northwest corner, possible due to the dumping of cleared vegetation.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Overgrown 'garden' waste in northwest corner of the site to be cleared. It is suggested that a designated screened area should be established for such waste. The conservation of the Cooper mausoleum should be considered.



Plate 37.1: St. MacCullin's (Cofl), Lusk, general.



Plate 37.2: St. MacCullin's (Cofl), Lusk, Echlin box tomb.

### Site Information:

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 37  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. MacCullin's (Cofl),

### Location:

**X Co-ordinate** 321569  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254434  
**Townland Name** Lusk  
**Parish Name** Lusk  
**Address 1** Church Road  
**Address 2** Lusk  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

### Setting

The graveyard is located within a significant early medieval ecclesiastical site. The line of the enclosure is preserved in present Main street, the north portion of the Dublin Road, Church Road and Church Street and some local field boundaries. Archaeological investigations outside the current graveyard have uncovered significant numbers of early medieval burials.

### Historical Context

St. MacCullin founded a monastic centre at Lusk in the late 5th century. While its placename may contain elements of the pre-Christian name Lugh it is thought to derive from Lusca, meaning an underground burial vault (McMahon 1991, 7). While the sites early stone church is no longer visible above ground, the round tower still stands in the graveyard. The line of the early ecclesiastical enclosure which would have enclosed the site is preserved in present Main Street, the north portion of the Dublin Road, Church Road and Church Street and some field boundaries (Bradley 1988, 261). The wealth of the site meant that it was subject to a number of attacks in the 9th to 11th centuries. In 825 the abbey was pillaged and destroyed, in 854 the abbey and the whole town were consumed by fire, in 1069 the town suffered considerably by fire and in 1089 it was burned by the people of Munster and nine-score people were burned in its church.

Following the Norman invasion the medieval church was re-dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary (Walsh 1888, 17, 241-2). In the 15th century a square tower was built up against the round tower. The current Church of Ireland church on the site dates to 1847 (Walsh 1888, 62-3, 178, 241-2). It contains a number of earlier architectural features including a possible medieval piscine and an inscribed chimneybreast of 17th century date (Bradley 1988, 263).

D'Alton describes the medieval church as consisting of two long aisles, divided by a range of seven arches, the western ones being blocked at that time. The east end remained in use until a storm in January 1839 destroyed the whole building. An earlier description by Austin Cooper, stated that four of the arches were stopped up and the rest of the church was 'quite waste and only preserved entire by a good roof covering the whole'.

The patron Saint of Lusk is St. Maculindus locally known as St. MacCullin. The saint is said to have jumped from the round tower and landed about a hundred yards away, at the site of the old barracks. There is a well at the back of the barracks and it is said St. MacCullin's footprints are still there. When the saint tried to jump back up to the top of the tower he is said to have struck his head and was killed (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 132; vol. 786 p. 194). His well has the cure for sore eyes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 786, p. 247).

### Bibliographic References

Anon. 1914. North County Dublin in JRSAL, Vol. 14, p. 250-268; Bradley, J. 1988 Urban Archaeological Survey; McMahon, M. 1991. Medieval Church Sites of North Dublin; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its churches; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 132; vol. 786 p. 194; vol. 786, p. 247.

### General Information:

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

### Designations:

**RMP Ref. No.** DU008-01005  
**RPS Ref. No.** 297  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11323010 (church)  
**Excavation** 2002:0629, 2004:0621, 2005:504, 2005:505.

### Historic Maps:

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU008-01005) consist of a mid-19th century Church of Ireland church with a late medieval tower and early medieval round tower (DU008-01003) at the west end. The mid-19th century church is constructed of snecked limestone and has a four-bay side elevation with crenellated parapets. It has pointed arched openings and a single span pitched slate roof. There is a four-stage late medieval tower to the west end of the church with circular towers and a tapering round tower to the corners, which is similar in construction to that at Balrothery. It is constructed of rubble limestone (roughly-coursed) with

### General Condition

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The round tower is a National Monument in state guardianship (Ref. No. 157 G), the graveyard is owned and maintained by Fingal County Council. The graveyard is no longer in use. The church is now in use as a museum and heritage centre.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other Obelisk</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by a snecked limestone wall with coping to parts of north wall. It has dressed limestone pillars with cast-iron gates and a stone stile in the western boundary wall. There is a possible slight boundary ditch on the south and southwest sides of the graveyard.

The graveyard contains a wide variety of markers of 18th, 19th and 20th century date and a number of earlier box tombs dedicated to members of significant local families. To the east of the church is a significant tomb of mid-18th century date dedicated to Sir Robert Echlin. The tomb has a number of inscribed and unscripted panels. The inscription reads "Here lye the Remains of Sir Robert Echlin of Russ in the County Dublin Baronet who was married in the Year 1727 to Elinor Bellingham one of Co-heiresses of Wm. Bellingham Esqr. of Levings in Westmoreland. Born 13th November 1699. Died 13th May 1757. Here rests an honest Man without pretence / Blest with plain Reason and with sober Sense / Calmly he look'd on either life and here / Saw nothing to regret or there to fear / From Natures temprate feast rose satisfy'd / Thank'd Heaven that he had live'd and that he dyd".

A large marble tomb dating to 1575 is dedicated to Sir Christopher Barnewall and his wife Marion Sharl is located within the tower. It bears the effigy of a knight and lady in ornate dress and inscriptions in both Latin and English (Anon 1914, 253-4).

The area to the north of the church contains many later grave markers and includes a number of unmarked slabs and simple decorated upright stones. The west end of the graveyard predominantly contains headstones with some unscripted stones. Some have low concrete or stone kerbs. There are some slate examples at the north corner of the tower. To the north of the church here is an early 18th century slab (1734) embedded in the ground.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 37\_AP, FHG 37\_1 to FHG 37\_39.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: One grave contains a large tree which may be causing damage. There are a number of broken markers within the graveyard. There is a table tomb with its top missing to the northwest of the church. There is a cracked table tomb to the west of the tower. Many slabs are lying on the ground and showing signs of wear. There are loose architectural fragments to the north of the church.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. The stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard.



Plate 38.1: St. Andrew's, Malahide, general.

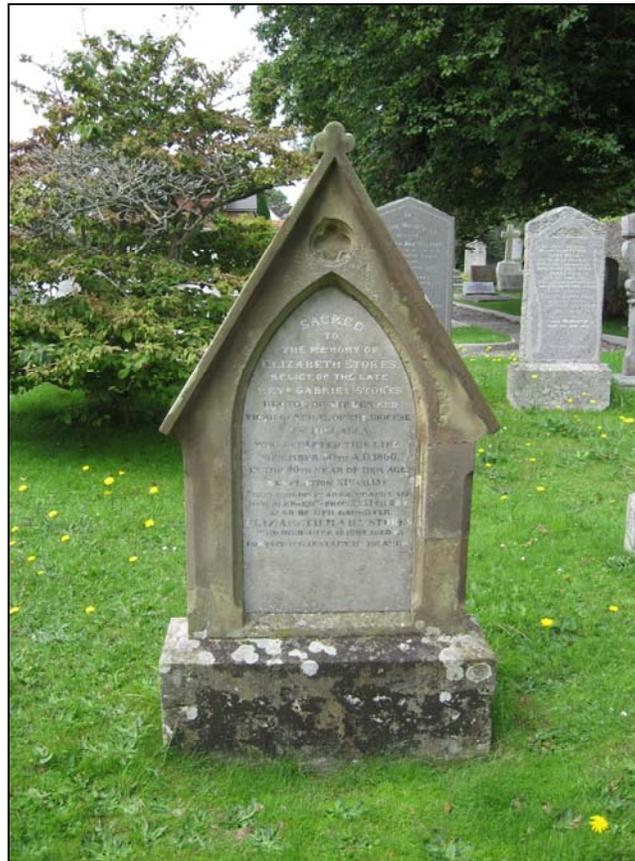


Plate 38.2: St. Andrew's, Malahide, Gothic Revival headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 38  
**Date of Survey** 03-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Andrew's, Malahide

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 322710  
**Y Co-ordinate** 245810  
**Townland Name** Malahide  
**Parish Name** Malahide  
**Address 1** Church Road  
**Address 2** Malahide  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** N/A  
**RPS Ref. No.** 437  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11344049 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 012  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the west side of the R107 in the centre of Malahide village. There are no upstanding archaeological remains at the site.

**Historical Context**

St. Andrew's Church of Ireland Church was built in 1822, but possibly incorporates part of the fabric of an earlier church. Its construction was funded by the Board of First Fruits (Walsh 1888, p. 178). The church is set in a graveyard which contains various cut-stone grave markers dating from c.1800 to the present.

**Bibliographic References**

Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its churches, p. 178 (illustration).

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard contains an early 19th century Church of Ireland Church with a two stage tower with battlements to west. It is constructed of ashlar limestone with rendered transepts. It has a single span pitched slate roof. It has a three-bay nave with double light windows with dressed limestone surrounds. There is a large modern extension to south.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Rectangular graveyard bounded by rubble limestone wall to south and north, to west by red brick and breeze block wall and to east by wall and railings.

The graveyard predominantly contains headstones with some free-standing Celtic Revival crosses and Celtic ringed crosses. Grave plots are set in regular east-facing lines. Gravestones are 19th, 20th and 21st century in date and are carved from granite, limestone and marble. There is an unusual hewn granite cross to the west of the church. The later 20th century examples are simple low headstones. The older graves are located to north of church.

Two unknown victims from the 1854 wreck of the John Tayleur were buried near the church in unmarked graves as they were of unknown faith.

There is a mid-20th century headstone dedicated to members of the family of Frederick George Hicks. It is decorated with cherubs and swags to the top and is inscribed as follows "In loving memory of Meredith the beloved wife of Frederick George Hicks who entered into rest the 29th of January 1928 and their daughter Patricia Mary who died the 24th July 1955. Frederick George Hicks FRIBA, FRIAI, RHA 1870-1965.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 38\_AP, FHG 38\_1 to FHG 38\_24.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: No significant conservation issues.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.



Plate 39.1: Malahide Demesne, general.



Plate 39.2: Malahide Demesne, effigial tomb.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 39  
**Date of Survey** 30-Oct-08  
**Graveyard Name** Malahide Demesne

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 322082  
**Y Co-ordinate** 245438  
**Townland Name** Malahide Demesne  
**Parish Name** Malahide  
**Address 1** Malahide Demesne  
**Address 2** Malahide  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Private

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU012-03106  
**RPS Ref. No.** 384  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11344020 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** 2001:452.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 012  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located within the demesne of Malahide Castle. The graveyard is bounded by curving hedgerow and a random rubble limestone wall. The upstanding archaeological remains on the site are late medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

The church stands in the demesne of Malahide adjacent to Malahide Castle, and is said to have been founded when the Talbot family settled at Malahide (Walsh 1888, 146).

The ruins of the church consist of a late 15th century nave and 16th century chancel with a triple arched bell turret at the west end and a square tower at the southeast corner. The tower is a two-storey building which was originally intended for use as a vestry or residence, but which has been used through many centuries as the burial place of the lords of the manor. Important monuments include one to Maud Plunkett which also carries her effigy (Walsh 1888, 234-5), wearing a horned cap and a stoup. She was said to be "maid, wife and widow" in one day as her first husband was killed on the morning of their marriage. On the exterior are two sheela-na-gigs.

The church was destroyed by Myles Corbet under Cromwell who used the church to stable his horses and used the lead from the roof to make bullets (Stubbs 1897, 458; Walsh 1888, p. 147). The church was never repaired as it recorded as being ruinous in Bulkeley's visitation of 1630 (Walsh 1888, 213).

**Bibliographic References**

Stubbs, W. Excursions in County Dublin - descriptive sketch of places visited in the JRSAI, 1897, Vol. 27, p. 457-8; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The remains of a large late medieval church (DU012-03101) survive within the graveyard (DU012-03106). A later sacristy abuts the southeast corner of the chancel. The church is constructed of coursed limestone masonry with stepped battlements to the north and south walls. There is a distinct batter and two buttresses at the west end. There is a triple bellcote on the west gable. There are opposed pointed arched openings at the west end of the nave. The southern opening has a bishop's head to the moulding on the exterior and a sandstone water stoup (DU012-03104) to the interior. There are triple light windows in the east wall of the chancel and the west

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is regularly maintained. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other Effigial slab</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-circular graveyard bounded by curving hedgerow and random rubble limestone wall with curved battlements and rubble limestone gate piers with iron gates in north.

The graveyard contains a number of inscribed 18th, 19th and early to mid-20th century markers. There are also undecorated stone markers and possible re-used architectural fragments. The ground is rough and undulating and may contain unmarked graves. The legs of a possible table tomb are located to the north of the church.

The interior of the church has also been used for burial and contains a significant late medieval effigial tomb. The tomb is contained within a railed plot and has carved side panels and is covered by a large limestone slab with a recumbent effigy of Maud Plunkett. There is a 19th century box tomb located at the east end of the chancel. The church interior also contains a number of headstones, some of which are now lying on the ground.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 39\_AP, FHG 39\_1 to FHG 39\_40.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There is loose stonework to the interior of the church. The interior of the church has also been used for a significant number of burials. The effigial tomb has a number of small pieces missing from the northeast corner. The 19th century box tomb is leaning significantly. The area to the south and east of the church very overgrown and there has been damaged caused by the vegetation to some of the grave markers in these areas. The headstones at the foot of the east wall of the church are leaning significantly. Two fallen headstones have been replaced with a modern stone bearing a copy of the original inscription eg Peter Lamb 1789.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. The eastern section of the graveyard which is overgrown with vegetation (budlea, ivy, etc) to be carefully cleared. The replaced headstones may be subject to further wear as they now lie on the ground. A conservation plan should be formulated for the Plunkett tomb to prevent further deterioration. The vegetation on the church walls should be carefully removed following the receipt of expert advice.



Plate 40.1: The Naul, general.



Plate 40.2: The Naul, mural tablet.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 40  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** The Naul

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 313340  
**Y Co-ordinate** 261021  
**Townland Name** Naul  
**Parish Name** Naul  
**Address 1** Naul  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU004-04505  
**RPS Ref. No.** 104  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11308004 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in tillage fields to the northeast of Naul village. The upstanding archaeological remains on the site are late medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

The original parish church at Naul was burnt and desecrated in the mid-16th century and is recorded as being ruinous with only the walls standing in the Civil Survey 1654-56 (Simington 1945, 30). The current building was built as a chantry chapel in 1710 to house the remains of the Hussey family (Walsh 1888, 244). The chantry chapel contains architectural features from a later medieval building and a wall plaque dedicated to the Hussey family.

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1992, vol. 5).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1992. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 30; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 244.

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The graveyard (DU004-04505) contains the remains of chantry chapel (DU004-04504) of the Hussey family dating to 1710. The standing remains consist of three walls and the footings of the fourth wall. There is an inscription plaque above the door (DU004-04506). There is evidence of reused architectural elements from an earlier church including an ogee-headed window and punched dressed stones in the window and door surrounds.

### General Condition

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well kept, regularly maintained and clear of vegetation. The graveyard extension is still in use.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall. Concrete steps in the west wall have replaced the original entrance which was in the southeast corner of the graveyard. The ground level within the graveyard is raised and gently undulating.

The graveyards contains headstones of 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century date. They are located on all four sides of the chantry chapel. The markers are predominantly east-facing and consist of headstones and free-standing crosses with some individual table tombs and undecorated stone markers. Many of the plots are bounded by low concrete kerbs. There is a gravestone at the east end of the church with the tools of a blacksmith carved on the top. There is a well carved early 19th century headstone dedicated by Daniel Macken which has a carved crucifixion plaque, winged angels, an IHS motif and a skull and cross bones over the inscription and slightly incised decoration to the margins of the slab.

The mural monument on the west wall of the chantry table is a well executed diamond shaped table with a roll moulding with the following inscription "This chapel and monument were erected by Hon. Edward Hussey of Westoune and His Lady Madam Mable Hussey alias Barnewall for their prosperity in the year of Our Lord God 1710". There is a late 19th century headstone to the west of the church dedicated to members of the family of Seamus Ennis, a noted located musician, "In loving memory of James Ennis Naul who died April 1919 and his wife Mary (nee) Macken who died Nov 1890. Their daughter Angela died June 1904. Their son Michael died May 1964, aged 94. Jack Ennis 1888 - 1965. James A Ennis 1885 - 1964. Marie Ennis (nee McCabe) 1890 - 1977. Séamus Ennis 1919 -1982. Gertrude Clement (nee Ennis) 1883 -1983".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 40\_AP, FHG 40\_1 to FHG 40\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Root growth is damaging graves in places. One of the table tombs to the north of the church is leaning badly.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated. Toppled headstones to be re-erected as required. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Sycamore growth in grave to be cut down. The cracks in the Hussey memorial should be pointed with lime mortar.



Plate 41.1: Palmerstown, general.



Plate 41.2: Palmerstown, Celtic Revival headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 41  
**Date of Survey** 04-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** Palmerstown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 309266  
**Y Co-ordinate** 252513  
**Townland Name** Palmerstown  
**Parish Name** Palmerstown  
**Address 1** Palmerstown  
**Address 2** Oldtown  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in relatively flat tillage fields. The road and local field boundaries curve around the south side of the site possibly indicated the presence of an earlier enclosure. A holy well is located in the field to the south of the graveyard.

**Historical Context**

The walled graveyard is circular in plan and contains the remains of a church dedicated to St. James which was a possession of the priory of St. John the Baptist, Dublin. The present boundary wall does not appear to date to an early period (Walsh 1888, 246) .

A holy well known locally as St. James's well is situated in a field to the south of the graveyard (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 256; RP NOV 1958).

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-01303  
**RPS Ref. No.** 135  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 4; O'Danachair, C. 1958, Repertorium novum (no. 25); Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 246; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 256.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU007-01303) consist of the foundations of the east and west gable walls of a medieval church (DU007-01301). The north and south walls survive to a height of c. 0.5m. It is constructed of coursed masonry with loose stone around the walls. There is a holy well in the neighbouring field (DU007-01302).

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it well maintained with well kept graves. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Oval graveyard bounded by squared limestone wall with limestone coping, sections of which have been rebuilt. It is set in rolling countryside. The ground surface within the graveyard is considerably higher than the surrounding level.

The graveyard contains predominantly 20th century headstones with some 18th and 19th century markers and undecorated stone markers. There are burials located within the interior of the church. The later burials are located on lower ground to the north of the church. There are undecorated stone markers to the west of the church.

One of the earliest stones is dedicated to Peter Duff and is inscribed as follows "IHS This stone and burial place belongeth to Peter Duff and his posterity. Here lieth the body of Catherine Duff who departed this life May ye 17th in the 56th year of her age, 1774".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 41\_AP, FHG 41\_1 to FHG 41\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of cracked and broken crosses in the graveyard. There is a lot of loose stone around the church foundations. There is surface lamination on many of the older stones and the inscriptions are being lost. There is a split headstone at the foot of the west wall of the church.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Church walls to be investigated, and remedial works to walls, particularly at lower levels, to be carried out as necessary.

Recommendations for Further Study: Aerial photographic and geophysical analysis should be undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the graveyard to determine if there are additional enclosures or other archaeological features associated with the site.



Plate 42.1: St. Catherine's, Portraine, general.



Plate 42.2: St. Catherine's, Portraine, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 42  
**Date of Survey** 04-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Catherine's, Portraine

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 325352  
**Y Co-ordinate** 250960  
**Townland Name** Portraine  
**Parish Name** Portraine  
**Address 1** Langston Park  
**Address 2** Portrane  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU008-03102  
**RPS Ref. No.** 522  
**NIAH Ref. No.**  
**Excavation** 2002:0648.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the north of the R126 to the south of Portraine village. While documentary evidence points to an early church foundation at the site the upstanding archaeological remains are later medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

The ruins of the church of Portrane are situated within a small walled in graveyard. The church was appropriated to the monastery of Grace Dieu by the archbishop of Dublin, John Comyn in the late 12th century who held a portion of the tithes till the 16th century (Walsh 1888, 196, 204). In the Regal Visitation Book of 1615 the church and chancel at Portraine were described as being in good repair. By 1630, however, Archbishop Bulkeley noted that the church and chancel were down (Walsh 1888, 214). The interior of the church has been used for burial. The churchyard itself has curious parapet with ornamental battlements and contains a possible bullaun.

The church is associated with St. Catherine.

**Bibliographic References**

McMahon, M. 1991. Medieval Church Sites of North Dublin; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 196, 204, 214, 240.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU008-03102) consist of a simple nave and chancel church (DU008-03101) with a three-stage tower with stepped battlements to the west end. It is constructed of sandstone and limestone rubble with dressed quoins. A segmental headed opening to the west end of south wall gives access to the nave. There are square-headed openings with dressed stone surrounds with bar holes to the east end of south wall of church. The scar of a pitched nave roof is visible on the east wall of the tower. The tower has a two light window to the ground floor and segmental headed openings to the upper floors. It has a projecting string

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is relatively good. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Rectangular graveyard bounded by snecked and random rubble limestone wall with unusual curved parapets along northwest, east and west sides. The parapets on the other sections of the wall have been rebuilt in a similar style. There are extensive views over the coast and Lambay Island.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century headstones and free-standing crosses. There are many undecorated markers which may be earlier in date. There is burial to the interior of the church. There are re-used architectural features throughout the graveyard. A number of the headstones have IHS or Lamb of God motifs. Many of the later plots are bounded by low stone or concrete kerbing.

One of the earliest headstones is a simple stone pillar inscribed "1743 IHS Patt Mackian". There is another stone decorated with an IHS motif and cross which has an unfinished inscription.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 42\_AP, FHG 42\_1 to FHG 42\_42.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of broken stones to the south of church. Vegetation is growing in the interior of church and it has been used for burial. Many slabs are leaning significantly including one mid 18th century example. There is a broken table tomb in the interior of the church. The south wall of the church has been strap pointed.

Conservation Recommendations: Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary, particularly the mid-18th century headstone dedicated to Patt Mackian. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Work required to top of walls of church ruins. Generally, pointing work required which should be undertaken using suitable materials. More regular maintenance required.



Plate 43.1: Kenure (Cofl), general.



Plate 43.2: Kenure (Cofl), pedestal and urn.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 43  
**Date of Survey** 26-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kenure (Cofl)

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 326664  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254942  
**Townland Name** Rush  
**Parish Name** Lusk  
**Address 1** Skerries Road  
**Address 2** Rush  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the east side of the R128. There are no upstanding archaeological features on the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** N/A  
**RPS Ref. No.** 260  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11324026 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The church which we see today was built in 1866 and was designed by James Edward Rogers. It is located in what has been described as a very overcrowded churchyard (Walsh 1888, 178, 186, 242-3).

**Bibliographic References**

Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 178, 186, 242-3.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Mid 19th century church designed by John Edward Rogers. It has a four-bay nave and is constructed of snecked limestone with ashlar sandstone string courses to window head and sill level. It has a single span pitched natural slate roof. There is a rose window to the west wall and a porch to the south. There is a single bellcote to the west gable.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well kept and maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard with curved boundary to southeast. It is bounded to the west by an ashlar limestone plinth wall with cast-iron railings with ashlar pillars and cast-iron gate to the south end. The north, south and east sides are bounded by mature trees. There is a low concrete plinth wall separating the area containing graves from the rest of the churchyard.

A very small area at the east end of the churchyard is given over to burial. The are late 19th and 20th in date with some 21st century grave markers. The oldest examples are located nearest the church. The majority of the makers are headstones with individual free-standing crosses and one pedestal marker with an urn. There is an unusual rough-hewn granite marker.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 43\_AP, FHG 43\_1 to FHG 43\_17.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Some subsidence within the graves was evident e.g. the plot with the Celtic Revival cross. The trees to the northern and south-western boundaries are encroaching on the burial plots.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Encroaching vegetation, including sycamore tree to be cleared. Railings require maintenance.



Plate 44.1: Kenure, general.



Plate 44.2: Kenure, obelisk.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 44  
**Date of Survey** 26-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Kenure

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 326520  
**Y Co-ordinate** 255940  
**Townland Name** Rush Demesne  
**Parish Name** Lusk  
**Address 1** Skerries Road  
**Address 2** Rush  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the west side of the R128. While there is evidence of a curving bank and stream to the south and east which may represent the site of an ecclesiastical enclosure there are no upstanding features of early medieval date on the site.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU008-00402  
**RPS Ref. No.** 256  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11324029 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

The ruins of small church with a bellcote are located at Rush (Walsh 1888, 243). These ruins are situated in a medieval graveyard which contains various cut stone grave markers dating from c.1700 to the present.

Folklore records record the graveyard as being very ancient about 1000 years old. In the ruins of the church are the remains of the Earl of Strabane from the 15th century. There is supposedly a tunnel leading back across the carriage drive to an old building at the back of the mansion (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 11).

The notorious smugglers Jack the Bachelor, whose real name was Jack O'Connor is buried in Kenure graveyard and there is an old English inscription on his tombstone (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 175; Notes provided at public meeting).

**Bibliographic References**

Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 243; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 785, p. 11, vol. 785, p. 175; Notes provided at public meeting.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU008-00402) consist of the walls of a late medieval church (DU008-00401) with a ivy covered single bellcote on the western gable. It is constructed of roughly coursed rubble limestone. There is a pointed arched opening in the south wall and a pointed arched window with a dressed stone surround in the east wall.

The RMP record refers to two fragments of a mensa tomb of early 17th century date bearing a crucifixion scene

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well kept, regularly maintained and the grass is regularly mown. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other Obelisk</b>

### **General Description**

Oval graveyard, bounded by squared rubble limestone wall to east with limestone coping. There are cement rendered pillars with mild steel gates and a stile in the northeast corner of the graveyard. The other walls have been rebuilt using concrete breeze blocks. There is evidence of a curving bank and stream to the south and east which may represent the site of an ecclesiastical enclosure. The ground slopes up slightly towards the church.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st century grave markers and some undecorated stones and reused architectural fragments. The older markers are concentrated on the higher ground surrounding the church. The later markers are located on the northeast side of the graveyard and consist of headstones and some Celtic Revival crosses. Many of the later plots have stone or concrete kerbing. There are further grave markers to the interior of the church ruins including two 17th century tombs belonging to the Baron of Strabane and the Palmer family. On the western side of the church is the grave of John Connors of Rush, an 18th century smuggler known as "Jack the Bachelor". There is a polished marble obelisk to the southwest of the church.

There is a plaque on the north wall of the church "In memory of the many victims of cholera who dies in this parish during the great famine".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 44\_AP, FHG 44\_1 to FHG 44\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There is evidence of subsidence on the sloping ground to the south of the church where there are a number of broken headstones. There is one tall headstone to the south of the church which is split into two sections. The top of a broken headstone has been set into the ground.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Excessive vegetation growth (ivy) to be carefully removed from church, following specialist advice. Entrance gates require maintenance. The 18th century headstone dedicated to John St. ??? should be repaired.



Plate 45.1: St. Doulagh's, Kinsealy, general.



Plate 45.2: St. Doulagh's, Kinsealy, medieval cross.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 45  
**Date of Survey** 19-Aug-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Doulagh's, Kinsealy

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 321131  
**Y Co-ordinate** 242090  
**Townland Name** Saint Doulagh's  
**Parish Name** Balgriffin  
**Address 1** Saint Doulagh's  
**Address 2** Kinsealy  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-00906  
**RPS Ref. No.** 459  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11350016 (church) and 11350017 (holy well)  
**Excavation** 1989:021; 1990:031; 2001:453.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the west side of the R107. The graveyard is bound to the east by a curving stone wall and to the north by a low earthen bank. The enclosure ditch around the site was revealed in excavations at the site in the late 1980s. The site contains an early medieval church and two holy wells providing archaeological evidence of an early medieval foundation date.

**Historical Context**

The church is associated with St. Doulagh who probably lived during the early 7th century AD. The earliest reference to the church dates to the 9th century, when it was referred to as 'Duilech Cain Clochair'. The original cell was probably a ruin by the 12th century. The earliest surviving elements of the church date to the later 12th or early 13th century, whilst the remainder is generally 15th century in style. It is built in the same style as Cormac's Chapel at Cashel and St. Kevin's at Glendalough with a steep stone roof. The church was once used as a recluse's home and a chamber off the entrance hall which is called 'the hermit's cell' is reputed to be the burial place of St. Doulagh. It has also been suggested that underneath the floor rest the remains of more than one anchorite who resided there. Whilst the remainder of the church displays elements from several centuries, it is dominated by the new church which was built c. 1864.

The wells at St. Doulagh's were dedicated to St. Doulagh and St. Catherine. Many people with sore eyes were cured by the water of the wells. There is also a place in the field which is called St. Patrick's bed, at certain times of the year it fills with (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 136-7, 206).

**Bibliographic References**

Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 136-7, 206.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU015-00906) contains a mid-19th century church built onto the north end of a medieval church. The mid-19th century church has a three-bay nave and additional single bay chancel with single light pointed arched openings. It is constructed of roughly dressed limestone with ashlar dressings to the openings. It has a single span pitched natural slate roof. It has a pointed arched opening with a timber battened door. There are two single light windows and a small rose window to the west gable. St. Doulagh's medieval church (DU015-00901) is of multi-period construction comprising sections of coursed squared limestone and uncoursed

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded to the east by a curving stone wall and to the south by a concrete wall. There is a low earthen bank in trees along the north side of the graveyard. The ground within the graveyard is raised and undulating.

The graveyard contains a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th century headstones and free-standing crosses with individual flat slabs and cast-iron crosses. There is an unusual undecorated pillar stone at the east end of the church and an unscribed sandstone headstone to the northeast. There are a number of larger plots surrounded by low plinth walls and cast-iron railings to the northwest and west of the church. The northern boundary is heavily overgrown with trees and some of the grave markers are hidden. There are good examples of early 18th century stones including one with an IHS motif which is inscribed as follows "This burial place belongeth to James ? and his posterity who departed this life 1726 aged 65 years".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 45\_AP, FHG 45\_1 to FHG 45\_40.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are many broken headstones in the graveyard. Slabs are lying flat are showing signs of wear on the inscriptions. There is evidence of the use of abrasive cleaners on some of the slabs eg that of John Howard. There is subsidence in areas - particularly along the steeply sloped ground at the west of the church. There is an earlier 18th century slab which is spilt into two.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Encroaching vegetation to be cleared. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. The use of abrasive cleaners should be avoided.



Plate 46.1: St. Margaret's, general.



Plate 46.2: St. Margaret's, cast-iron angel head.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 46  
**Date of Survey** 30-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Margaret's

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 313032  
**Y Co-ordinate** 243865  
**Townland Name** St. Margaret's  
**Parish Name** St. Margaret's

**Address 1** St. Margaret's

**Address 2**

**Address 3**

**County** Dublin

**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU014-00202  
**RPS Ref. No.** 626  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11348001 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015

**Rocque 1760**

**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**

**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located to the west of the R122 in fields in pasture. There are no upstanding archaeological features of early medieval date on the site.

**Historical Context**

The site was confirmed to the Archbishop of Dublin in a late 12th century document and is referred to as "the town of St. Margaret's" (Tutty 1979, 157). The church, which was originally called Donaghmore, probably fell into ruin between 1630 and 1650 (Walsh 1888, 155). The existing ruins, which lie in the west of the graveyard, are of a building which must have been extensive. There is also a chantry chapel which was built by Sir John Plunkett in the 16th century to the east of the church remains (Tutty 1979, 157; Walsh 1888, 22). An early 19th century mausoleum is attached to the southeast corner of the chantry chapel and an 18th century mausoleum, which is dedicated to the Morgan family is located at the southern boundary of the graveyard.

**Bibliographic References**

Tutty, M. 1979, Dunsogly Castle and St. Margaret's Well in Dublin Historical Record 32 No. 4, p.155-157; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 22, 155.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU014-00202) consist of the west wall and parts of the north and south walls of a medieval church (DU014-00201). It is constructed of roughly coursed squared rubble limestone. There is a large buttress or corner tower foundation at the northwest corner. To the east are the remains of the chantry chapel (DU014-00203). The surviving walls stand almost to roof level and are constructed of squared limestone masonry. There is a pointed arched opening in the west wall with decorative mouldings with a carved head. A stone built wall extends from the northwest corner of the chapel with evidence of rebuilding.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good with some heavy overgrowth and ivy, it is regularly maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by roughly coursed squared rubble limestone wall. The entrance has dressed limestone pillars. It is set within agricultural land beside a farmhouse. The ground within the graveyard is raised and undulating.

The graveyard contains a variety of 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers predominantly of limestone but with some later marble and cast-iron examples. They are predominantly headstones with some free-standing crosses and undecorated stone markers, re-used architectural fragments and individual table tombs. The later plots are surrounded by low kerbing. The table tombs have limestone slabs and granite legs.

There is an early 18th century limestone headstone with a curved top to the west of the chapel. It is inscribed as follows "This stone and burial place belongs to John Mansfield wand also here let ye body of Mary Mansfield wife of ye said John Mansfield who died May ye ? 1727".

The graveyard contains two well executed mausoleums (see Archaeological and Architectural Features).

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 46\_AP, FHG 46\_1 to FHG 46\_34.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The mausoleums are heavily overgrown with ivy and trees which is causing damage to the masonry. Several markers have been moved from their original positions and gathered at the wall. There are areas of steep sloping ground within the graveyard with evidence for the movement of headstones. A number of gravestones to the south of the site have been cleaned with abrasive materials. There are signs of heavy lamination on some headstones.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Excessive vegetation growth (ivy) to be carefully removed from tombs, boundary walls and church ruins. The use of abrasive cleaners should be avoided. The repair and conservation of the mausoleums should be undertaken.

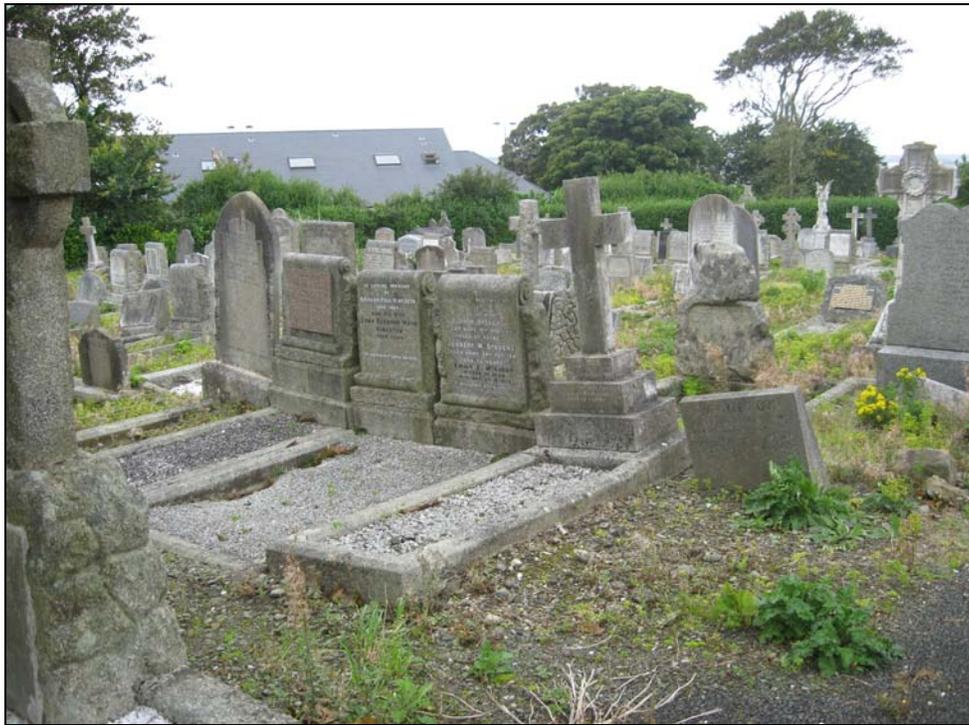


Plate 47.1: St. Fintan's, general.



Plate 47.2: St. Fintan's, box tomb.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 47  
**Date of Survey** 06-Sep-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Fintan's

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 327074  
**Y Co-ordinate** 238057  
**Townland Name** Sutton South  
**Parish Name** Howth  
**Address 1** Carrickbrack Road  
**Address 2** Sutton  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU015-03103  
**RPS Ref. No.** 575  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11358033 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** Neighbouring site 1996:138.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 015  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the west side of the R105 between Sutton and Howth. The oldest section of the graveyard is bounded by hedgerow which curves distinctly in the west and represents the remains of a possible ecclesiastical enclosure. The line is continued to the east of the church as a low flat topped bank.

**Historical Context**

St. Fintan's is a small building which is similar in form to an oratory and appears to be pre-Norman in date with later medieval alterations and various phases of rebuilding. It is located within an enclosure defined by a flat topped bank which curves around the east end of the church. A curved boundary to the west of the church, which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1837 edition map, is probably a continuation of this ecclesiastical enclosure.

St. Fintan's well is located to the southwest of St. Fintan's church. People left relics including rags, handkerchiefs, medals and money at the well. The water was good for all bodily ailments especially sore eyes. No pattern is recorded at the well (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 1, 21).

**Bibliographic References**

Bateson, R. 2002. *Dead and Buried in Dublin: An illustrated guide to the historic graves of Dublin*, p. 127;  
Igoe, V. 2001. *Dublin Burial Grounds and Graveyards*, p. 232-234; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 792, p. 1, 21.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU015-03103) consist of St. Fintan's church (DU015-03102). It is a small medieval structure constructed of squared rubble sandstone brought to irregular courses. The west gable stands to full height and has a tall narrow bellcote. There is a slightly pointed arched opening in the west gable.

A square-headed opening has been inserted into the south wall. There is a round-headed opening in the east wall with sandstone jambs and sill. There is a small square-headed and a small round-headed opening in the north wall. It is surrounded by a possible ecclesiastical enclosure (DU015-03101).

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good, the newer sections of graveyard appear to be very regularly maintained. The graveyard extensions are still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Obelisk, temple

### **General Description**

St. Fintan's graveyard has been extended significantly to the southeast and northwest and now comprises four different sections. The oldest section, known as the 1889 section, adjoins St. Fintan's church. This is adjoined to the east by the 1907 section and to the west by the 1954 section. The newest extension is located at the far west of the graveyard and is known as "the lawn" as it contains only flat grave markers (Igoe 2001, 232). The graveyard has extensive views over Dublin bay to the city.

The graveyard contains a number of significant cultural figures including Phil Lynott (d. 1986), Ray McAnally (d. 1989), Michael MacLiammoir (d. 1978), Padraic Collum (d. 1972), Mary Colum (d. 1957), William Stokes (d. 1878) and Mainie Jellet (d. 1944) (Bateson 2002, 125-7).

The oldest section of the graveyard bounds St. Fintan's church and contains 18th, 19th and 20th century headstones and free-standing crosses along with individual obelisks, box tombs and undecorated stone markers. Immediately to the west of the church is a limestone obelisk dedicated to the Jackson family which is surrounded by cast-iron railings. The graveyard was extended to the southeast in the early 20th century - this section contains headstones and free-standing crosses many of which are contained within kerbed plots. There are a number of unusual 20th century markers in this section of the graveyard including one dedicated to Stephen Hughes with a bronze statue by Henri Chapu and a miniature temple dedicated to Grace Burke. The extension to the northwest appears to date from the mid 20th century and contains rows of east-facing headstones and free-standing crosses. The latest section of graveyard is located at the northwest end. This contains rows of modern flat slabs. There is a memorial at the southern boundary dedicated to the victims of the Stardust fire of 1981.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 47\_AP, FHG 47\_1 to FHG 47\_42.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of broken slabs and sections of kerbing. There is evidence of slippage on the enclosure bank in the older part of graveyard. There is vegetation growth around the boundary of the oldest section of the graveyard.

Conservation Recommendations: Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. All encroaching vegetation to be removed. Repairs to stonework of chapel required. Improved maintenance around and between graves required. General repair and conservation work needed on building at entrance to graveyard.

Recommendations for Further Study: Geophysical analysis should be undertaken within the graveyard to determine the full extent of the ecclesiastical enclosure.



Plate 48.1: St. Columcille's (RC), Swords, modern section general view.



Plate 48.2: St. Columcille's (RC), Swords, Kettle memorial.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 48  
**Date of Survey** 30-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Columcille's (RC),

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 318434  
**Y Co-ordinate** 246785  
**Townland Name** Swords Demesne  
**Parish Name** Swords

**Address 1** Chapel Lane

**Address 2** Swords

**Address 3**

**County** Dublin

**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Roman Catholic  
**Ownership** Roman Catholic Church

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** N/A  
**RPS Ref. No.** 356  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11343010 (church)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011 and 012

**Rocque 1760**

**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**

**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located at the northeast end of Swords. There is only one upstanding archaeological feature at the site a font, which has been removed to Swords from its original site in Killossery.

**Historical Context**

St. Columcille's Roman Catholic Church is surrounded by a graveyard. The church was built c.1830 and was extended c.1880. Features of note include a font associated with the church.

**Bibliographic References**

N/A.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Early 19th century gable-fronted Roman Catholic church with a central breakfront and narrow spire to entrance. It has cement rendered walls with a projecting plait band at window head level. There are round-headed openings to the north and south walls of the nave. There are square-headed openings with timber doors to the west wall with round-headed window openings above.

A stone font (DU011-070) in the porch of St. Columille's has been relocated here from its original site in

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained. The graveyard extension is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by squared rubble limestone wall with stone coping. The graveyard was extended to the northwest and south in the 20th century. The extension is bounded by a concrete wall. There is some burial within the churchyard, mostly of local clergy.

The areas to the north, south and east of the church contain the oldest gravestones. These comprise headstones and free-standing crosses of 18th, 19th and 20th century date and some individual cast-iron crosses and table tombs. The section to the west of the church contains a number of free-standing Celtic Revival crosses dedicated to members of local clergy. The extension to the northwest and south of the church is 20th century in date and contains well-ordered rows of east- and west-facing plots with headstones surrounded by low kerbing. There is a tall granite pillar with a lead plaque dedicated to Andrew Kettle who was involved in the Land League and died in 1916.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 48\_AP, FHG 48\_1 to FHG 48\_44.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The graveyard is overgrown to the south of the church. A number of plots have trees or shrubs growing within them. There are a number of broken concrete crosses and headstones. There are fallen slabs to the east of the church. There are broken cast-iron railings on a plot to the north of the church and it is covered with vegetation growth. There is evidence of subsidence in areas.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. The vegetation on the railed plot to the north of church should be removed and the railings should be repaired.



Plate 49.1: St. Columba's (Cofl), Swords, general.



Plate 49.1: St. Columba's (Cofl), Swords, medieval grave slab.

### Site Information:

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 49  
**Date of Survey** 30-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Columba's (Cofl),

### Location:

**X Co-ordinate** 318047  
**Y Co-ordinate** 246733  
**Townland Name** Swords Glebe  
**Parish Name** Swords

**Address 1** Church Street  
**Address 2** Swords  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

### Setting

The graveyard is located in a prominent position to the west of Swords. Along with the tower and round tower it is located within a significant ecclesiastical site. The site is bounded by a large enclosure indicated by the curving alignment of the Brackenstown Road, Church Road and Rathbeale Road.

### Historical Context

The church in Swords is dedicated to St. Columba, who died in 597 and is believed to have been its founder (Bradley and King 1988, 306; Walsh 1888, 13). He appointed Fionan Lobhar as first abbot (Bradley 1988, 306).

The site was attacked and burned on many occasions during the 11th and 12th centuries. The church is thought to have been a temporary resting place for Brian Boru's body after he was killed in battle in 1014 (Walsh 1888, 45). Nothing now remains of the early monastery except the round tower which was probably erected in the 9th or 10th century (Fanning 1975, 47) and an early medieval grave slab fragment built into the base of the later medieval tower to the northwest of the modern church.

The eastern and southern boundary of Swords Glebe and the curving alignment of the Brackenstown Road, Church Road and Rathbeale Road indicate the original extent the early monastic foundation. Surviving elements of the medieval parish church include the residential west tower to the north of the modern church. The round tower is topped by an undecorated Latin cross dating to the late 17th century (Barrow 1979, 86). A sheela-na-gig was once located near St. Columba's Church, but has been in the National Museum since 1945 (NMI 1945:18).

Some distance from the graveyard just off Well Road is an enclosed spring well which has been traditionally associated with St. Columcille. Local tradition records that when the saint was building a church near the round tower when suddenly he took a large step towards the main street of Swords. Where his foot landed a well sprang up out of the ground. He blessed the well and it was called St. Columcille's well. The well is said to have the cure for sore eyes. The water from the well was also used to treat lepers at the Spiddal hospital (Ó Danachair 1958, 81; Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 150, 152, 154, 155). In this graveyard at Swords there was a special place called "the strangers bank" where unbaptised babies and strangers were buried (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 788).

### Bibliographic References

Bradley, 1988. Urban Archaeological Survey of Dublin; Brewer 1825. Beauties of Ireland Vol I, p. 246; Fanning, T., 1975. An Irish Medieval Tiled Pavement, Co. Dublin in JRSAI, Vol. 105, p. 47; Fingal Heritage Group. In Fond Remembrance: Headstone inscriptions from St. Columba's Graveyard, No. 2; Ó Danachair, C. 1958. Repertorium novum, p. 81; Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 789, p. 150, 152, 154, 155; vol. 788.

### General Information:

**Denomination** Church of Ireland  
**Ownership** Representative Church Body

### Designations:

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-03403  
**RPS Ref. No.** 360  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11343007 (church)  
**Excavation** 1996:141; 1997:186; 1998:186; 2000:0347.

### Historic Maps:

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The graveyard (DU011-03403) contains a church built c.1818 to the designs of Francis Johnston. It is constructed of ashlar limestone and has a six-bay nave with battlements and stepped buttresses. The church has pointed arched openings.

The tower of the medieval church (DU011-03404) is located to the northwest. It is constructed of coursed limestone with large quoins. There are pointed arched openings in the south wall. An early medieval grave

**General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is generally well kept and well maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

**Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

**General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by snecked limestone wall. The site is located in a prominent position to the west of the village. The ground level is considerable higher within the graveyard.

The graveyard contains a mixture of 18th, 19th and 20th grave markers. They consist of headstones, free-standing crosses and some individual table tombs and sarcophagi. There are a number of re-used architectural fragments including a section of window moulding visible in the graveyard. There is an early medieval grave slab in the graveyard which is inscribed and has been set into the base of the south wall of the tower. Many of the earlier headstones are decorated with IHS motifs. Many of the markers to the north of the church are dedicated to merchants from the city of Dublin. There are a number of significant early memorials in the interior of the church.

One of the earliest headstones is a 17th century sandstone example decorated with an IHS marker and sunburst and Gloria in Exelcis Deo over the following inscription "Erected by Charles McAlister of Turvey in memory of his Anne McAlister who departed this life, June the...1690".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 49\_AP, FHG 49\_1 to FHG 49\_38.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: In the southwest of the graveyard a section of railing has been removed from boundary wall. There are sections of broken crosses against the west wall. The grave markers in the southwest corner of the graveyard are overgrown with debris. There is a slate gravestone to the south of tower with evidence of lamination on its surface which has caused partial loss of its inscription. The area to the north of the church, which contains railed plots, is overgrown with vegetation.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. Railings to be reinstated to the southwest boundary wall. Excessive vegetation growth (ivy) to be carefully removed from tower. Stone repairs required to base of tower. Excessive vegetation to the north of the church to be cleared.



Plate 50.1: Tobertown, Balscadden, general.



Plate 50.2: Tobertown, Balscadden, cast-iron cross.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 50  
**Date of Survey** 24-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Tobertown, Balscadden

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 316737  
**Y Co-ordinate** 264461  
**Townland Name** Tobertown  
**Parish Name** Balscadden  
**Address 1** Tobertown  
**Address 2** Balscadden  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU001-00302  
**RPS Ref. No.** 7  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11304010 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** 1996:145.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 001  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is located in tillage and pasture fields to the west of Balscadden village on the north side of a third class road. Though the remains of the church are later medieval in date the graveyard contains a holy well and a grave slab fragment and the curving boundary to the east and south of the site may represent the line of an ecclesiastical enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The church of 'Baliscadan' is referred to as a possession of the Prior of Holy Trinity in 1275. In 1630 the church and chancel are described as being in good repair, but they appear to have fallen into ruin after this date (Walsh 1888, 217). Today, a curve in the southeast corner of the graveyard's enclosing earthen bank indicates the existence of an early ecclesiastical enclosure. Grass covered foundations and limestone masonry can also be seen.

St. Mary's well is located in the centre of the graveyard. It had a whitethorn bush growing in it and pieces of cloth were suspended from the bush. The depth of the water in the well never varied. The pattern was held on Lady Day on the 15th August and graves were dressed on this day. The well is said to cure eye complaints (Holy Wells in Leinster Ms 468, p. 174-175; Rep. Nov. 1958, 72; Walsh 1888, 251).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1993 (Egan 1993, vol. 6).

**Bibliographic References**

Egan, M. 1993. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 6; Ó Danachair, C. 1958. Repertorium novum, 72; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 217; Irish Folklore Commission, Holy Wells in Leinster Ms 468, p. 174-175.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

Located on a slight rise within the graveyard (DU001-00302) are the northwest and northeast ends of the church (DU001-00301). The eastern end survives to a height of approx 0.6m and consist of rubble limestone. There is an opening in the east wall. The north-eastern corner appears to have been rebuilt and survives to approximately to 1.5m. There are grassed over wall footings between the northeast and northwest sections. The curving boundary to the east and south of the graveyard may represent the line of an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU001-00305). There is a holy well to the southwest of the church which has a modern stone

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well kept, grass regularly mown. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other Obelisk</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard with curving boundary to east and south which may represent the line of an ecclesiastical enclosure. Bounded by low, squared rubble limestone wall and hedgerow. Mild steel gates and stile to southeast corner. A concrete path runs around the interior of the boundary.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers and a number of undercoated stone markers which may be earlier. The markers consist of headstones and free-standing cross with individual table tombs and an unusual range of cast-iron crosses.

The graveyard contains numerous burials of Dublin people including an 18th century headstone with a curved top decorated with an IHS motif and the following inscription "Here lies interred the body of the Revd. Partrick Kirwin of ye Chapel of Adam & Eve in the city of Dublin who departed this life ye 23rd of April 1794 Aged 54 years. Pray for him". One of the earliest headstones is early 18th century example decorated with an IHS marker and a cross and the following inscription "Here lyeth ye body of Richard Landy of the Ring who departed this life January the 22nd 1732. Also the body of his wife Bridget Sweet".

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 50\_AP, FHG 50\_1 to FHG 50\_24.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Modern headstone have been inserted into the remains of the church. There is a number of leaning headstones and cast-iron crosses. The slight mounds within the graveyard may represent grassed over markers other archaeological features.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Overgrown vegetation to be carefully cleared from graveyard boundaries. Further burials should not be inserted into the body of the church.

Recommendations for Further Study: Aerial photographic and geophysical analysis should be undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the graveyard to determine if there are additional enclosures or other archaeological features associated with the site.



Plate 51.1: Holmpatrick, modern section general view.



Plate 51.2: Holmpatrick, 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 51  
**Date of Survey** 25-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Holmpatrick

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 325585  
**Y Co-ordinate** 259834  
**Townland Name** Townparks  
**Parish Name** Holmpatrick  
**Address 1** Miller's Lane  
**Address 2** Skerries  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located at the southeast end of Skerries village. The upstanding structures on the site replaced a later medieval church.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU005-03105  
**RPS Ref. No.** 225  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11311041 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 005  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

Holmpatrick is a walled graveyard located to the rear of a Protestant Church, on the site of a medieval priory. The Priory was originally founded in the 6th century AD on Inis Patric, but was moved to the mainland c.1220. Although the medieval buildings are no longer extant, 7 fragmentary, medieval line impressed tiles were found in a grave and were probably associated with the priory. The graveyard, which is situated on high ground, is spilt into three levels, the upper of which was probably once the site of the medieval priory. This upper layer also encompasses the oldest burials and the remains of the church bell tower erected in 18th to 19th century. The church of Holmpatrick to the north of the site appears to have been rebuilt in 1868 (Walsh 1888, 86, 178, 287-9).

Notable figures to have been buried in Holmpatrick Graveyard include Peter Manne, whose gravestone is situated near the south face of the bell-tower. Manne was the last prior of the Augustinian Priory of Holmpatrick (d. 1520). Other notable monuments include one commemorating Richard de la Hoyde of Loughshinny (d. 1587) and another to Elizabeth Finglas, the wife of Thomas Hussey of Holmpatrick (d. 1577).

Members of the Skerries Coastguard crew died during a rescue attempt after the wreck of the Sarah. They are buried in Holmpatrick graveyard (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 45).

**Bibliographic References**

Fox, C. 1975. Some notes on Holmpatrick Graveyard in Skerries Historical Society, Archive No. 105; Grimes, B. 1982. Holmpatrick Graveyard in Skerries Historical Society, Archive No. 131; Haplin, P. 1949. A Skerries Bishop in Skerries Historical Society, Archive No. 020; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 784, p. 45.

### Archaeological and Architectural Features

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU005-03105) consist of a square tower. The tower was erected in 1819 as an addition to the church building (DU005-03101) which is now gone. It is a two stage crenellated tower. The walls are roughcast rendered and there is the scar of the church nave on the east wall. There are Tudor arched openings with dressed stone surrounds in the east and west walls of the first floor of the tower.

There are two 16th century slabs dedicated to Peter Manne, last prior to the Augustinian Priory of Holmpatrick

### General Condition

The condition of the graveyard is good. It is well kept and regularly maintained. The graveyard is no longer in use.

### Grave Marker Types:

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### General Description

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by rubble limestone wall. The entrance is marked by squared rubble limestone pillars with cast-iron vehicular and pedestrian gates. The graveyard is on three levels. As late as 1837 the graveyard consisted only of the walled area around the tower known as the "Old Graveyard". The "New Graveyard" was constructed around this in the 19th century and has been extended in the 20th century. While the graveyard contains a number of notable 16th and 17th century headstones, the majority of the grave markers date to the 18th, 19th and 20th century. The modern sections of the graveyard contain rows of low headstones of limestone or marble with individual timber crosses. There is a significant memorial dedicated people who died in the Easter Rising between 1916 and 1922. There is a standard military style headstone which is dedicated to an unnamed victim of the First World War "A Seaman of the Great War, Royal Navy 18th March 1918".

The slab dedicated to Peter Manne is inscribed with a Latin inscription which has been translated as "Here lies Peter Manne formerly Prior of the House on who soul God have mercy. He died in the year of Christ 1520" (Carrigan 1907; Fox 1975, 1). The Delahoyde stone is located at the base of the tower beside the Manne stone and commemorates Richard Delahoyde of Loughshinny who died in the late 16th century. A hole in the stone is said to have been used to cure warts. A slab dedicated to Elizabeth Finglas who died in 1577 forms part of a table tomb to the north of the tower. It is decorated with a crest and Latin inscription and has been reused.

One of the earliest headstones in the graveyard is a late 17th century example dedicated to Richard Farrel is simply inscribed with an IHS and cross his name and 1691. It may be a reused architectural fragment. The graveyard contains grave markers dedicated to the victims of shipwrecks that occurred off the north Dublin coast including the grave marker of Thomas McClerey which reads "Here Lieth The Body of Thomas McClerey Aged 16 Years Son to John McClerey of Portaferry one of the unfortunate Crue of the Savage of Portaferry that was wrecked at Skerries ye 12th Day of Feby 1756". The stone has a curved top and is decorated with a winged cherub head with floriate roundels.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 51\_AP, FHG 51\_1 to FHG 51\_37.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: Some of the headstones have fallen and there are also broken examples. Some of the broken pieces have be reset into the ground.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Toppled headstones to be re-erected. Loose cut-stone fragments should be relocated to original positions if possible. If it is necessary to clear stone fragments, their position should be accurately recorded and they should be located in a designated area of the graveyard. A conservation plan should be formulated for the "Portaferry Stone", Manne and Delahoyde slabs.



Plate 52.1: The Ward, general.



Plate 52.2: The Ward, 18<sup>th</sup> century headstone.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 52  
**Date of Survey** 25-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** The Ward

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 309738  
**Y Co-ordinate** 244802  
**Townland Name** Ward Lower  
**Parish Name** Ward  
**Address 1** The Ward  
**Address 2**  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU011-03902  
**RPS Ref. No.** 660  
**NIAH Ref. No.** N/A  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 011  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in tillage fields and is located on the north side of the R121 to the east of the N2. The boundary wall of the site is curving possibly denoting an early ecclesiastical enclosure.

**Historical Context**

The church at Ward, which was dedicated to St. Brigid and was the original medieval church in the parish and probably fell to ruin between 1630 and 1650 (Walsh 1888, 155, 200). The earlier history of the church is unknown, but it appears first as a possession of St. Patrick's Cathedral (Ball 1906, 55)

The graveyard is roughly oval and the ground level has been raised. There do not appear to be many particularly old gravestones with the exception of a fragment of a limestone window jamb of late medieval date which has been re-used as a headstone and is located to the east of the church. A holy well is located to the southwest of the church.

The church at Ward Lower appears to have been in use until c. 1535 (Walsh 1888, 222). A portion of the gable is all that remained in 1887 (Walsh 1888, 222). The church appeared first as a possession of the chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral in right of his rectory of Finglas (Ball 1906 55). Ball stated that it was in ruins at the time of John Rochfort [the 18th century], who made a new entrance "with two neat piers of stone and brick", and planted the churchyard with two rows of elms (Ball 1920, vi, 55).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1991 (Egan 1991, Vol. 4).

**Bibliographic References**

Ball, F. E. 1920. A history of the county of Dublin, p.55; Egan, M. 1991. Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 4; Walsh, R. 1888. Fingal and its Churches, p. 155, 200, 222.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The remains of the church (DU011-03901) are located in the centre of the graveyard (DU011-03902) and consist of a low rectangular mound surrounded by a retaining wall of squared limestone masonry. There is a limestone grotto with a statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the east end of the mound. The boundary wall of the site is curving possibly denoting an early ecclesiastical enclosure.

There is a marble and stone niche along the eastern boundary wall with a marble statue of the Sacred Heart.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained. The modern section of the graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Wooden crosses

### **General Description**

Oval graveyard, bounded by a limestone wall with gate and stile to road. The ground level inside the graveyard is higher than the surrounding land. There are extensive views over the surrounding countryside.

The oldest headstones are located to the south of the church and consist of limestone headstones with curved tops. The rest of the stones are 20th century in date and laid out in east-facing rows. The oldest stone is early 18th century in date and is dedicated to Robert Lacy.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 52\_AP, FHG 52\_1 to FHG 52\_19.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are generally few conservation issues in the graveyard through there are a number of the older stones which have sections broken off and many of the inscriptions are worn.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site.



Plate 53.1: Westpalstown, general.



Plate 53.2: Westpalstown, re-used architectural fragment.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 53  
**Date of Survey** 27-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** Westpalstown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 312826  
**Y Co-ordinate** 254413  
**Townland Name** Westpalstown  
**Parish Name** Westpalstown  
**Address 1** Westpalstown  
**Address 2** Naul  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown.  
**Ownership** Final County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU007-00803  
**RPS Ref. No.** 149  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11321010 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 007  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Setting**

The graveyard is set in tillage fields and is located on the north side of the R129. The graveyard is located within a larger field. It is bounded by hedgerow with an external ditch in places though the upstanding archaeological features on the site are later medieval in date.

**Historical Context**

The graveyard is enclosed by hedgerow and contains the remains of the late medieval parish church which was a ruin by 1630 (Walsh 1888, 209, 246). The remains include structural elements, architectural fragments and a piscine (Dix 1892, 182). A considerable number of architectural fragments from the church have been re-used as grave markers. One such gravestone has a large panel with a fleurs-de-lis on it. A ditch runs north-south then returns and runs into a field boundary. This ditch probably represents an earlier graveyard boundary (Dix 1892, 182). There is an old building nearby which resembles a chapel with niches and alcoves and may be associated with the church (Walsh 1888, 246; Dix 1892, 182).

The graveyard was previously surveyed in 1992 (Egan 1991, Vol. 5).

**Bibliographic References**

Dix, E. 1892. Miscellanea: Westpalstown in *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Vol. 22, p. 182; Egan, M. 1992. *Memorials of the Dead: Dublin City and County, Volume 5*; Walsh, R. 1888. *Fingal and its Churches*, p. 246.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The walls of a late medieval church (DU007-00801) are located in the northwest corner of the graveyard (DU007-00803). The walls survive to a height of c. 0.8m and are constructed of squared rubble limestone. There is an opening in the north wall with dressed limestone jambs and a splayed window opening in the south wall. There are many re-used architectural fragments (DU007-00804) in the ground to the east of the church, including sections of dressed window surrounds with bar holes in it.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well maintained with the grass regularly mown. The graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b> Wooden markers

### **General Description**

The graveyard is sub-rectangular in plan and is bounded by hedgerow with an external ditch in places. The graveyard is located within a larger field.

The graveyard contains 18th, 19th and 20th century grave markers which are concentrated to the south and southwest of the church. There are a large number of re-used architectural fragments to the east end of the church, many of which may have come from the church window. There is a large railed plot to the south of the church with a limestone table tomb. The later grave markers are organised in rows to the south of the church. The 19th century headstones are decorated with Lamb of God or IHS motifs in sunbursts.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 53\_AP, FHG 53\_1 to FHG 53\_26.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: The graveyard contains a number of re-used architectural fragments. There are broken and leaning slabs in the graveyard.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Loose cut-stone fragments should be full investigated. Overgrown vegetation to be cleared from boundary area of graveyard.



Plate 54.1: St. Maur's, Whitestown, general.



Plate 54.2: St. Maur's, Whitestown, table tomb.

**Site Information:**

**Survey Ref. No.** FHG 54  
**Date of Survey** 26-Jul-08  
**Graveyard Name** St. Maur's, Whitestown

**Location:**

**X Co-ordinate** 324643  
**Y Co-ordinate** 253561  
**Townland Name** Whitestown  
**Parish Name** Lusk  
**Address 1** Whitestown  
**Address 2** Rush  
**Address 3**  
**County** Dublin  
**Country** Ireland

**Setting**

The graveyard is located on the south side of the R128 between Lusk and Rush. While the upstanding archaeological features on the site date to the late medieval period it is associated with a nearby holy well.

**General Information:**

**Denomination** Unknown  
**Ownership** Fingal County Council

**Designations:**

**RMP Ref. No.** DU008-02102  
**RPS Ref. No.** 279  
**NIAH Ref. No.** 11324015 (graveyard)  
**Excavation** N/A.

**Historic Maps:**

**OS 6" Sheet No.** 008  
**Rocque 1760**  
**OS Map 1st ed 1830s**  
**OS Map 3rd ed c1906**

**Historical Context**

All that remains of the church of Whitestown is part of the east gable with a raised area which runs west from it. The remains of the church were described in Civil Survey (1654-56) which refers to 'ye walls of an old chapel of ease at Whytestowne (Simington 1945, 63).

The church is dedicated to St. Maur who is patron Saint of Rush and whose feast day is celebrated on the 17th January (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 786, p. 37). Local tradition record that a group of French sailors were about to be shipwrecked off the coast of Rogerstown. One said if they landed safely they would build a church in honour of St. Maur. The ship was driven ashore at Rogerstown near Whitestown and they built and church and dug a well (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 786, p. 130-131). St. Maur's well is located on Spout Road near Whitestown. It is said cure headaches and sore eyes (Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 786, p. 56-7).

**Bibliographic References**

Simington, R. (ed.) 1931-61 Civil Survey AD 1654-56, Dublin, p. 63; Irish Folklore Commission Schools Manuscript Collection vol. 786, p. 37; vol. 786, p. 130-131; vol. 786, p. 56-7.

### **Archaeological and Architectural Features**

The standing remains within the graveyard (DU008-02102) consist of the stepped east gable wall of the church (DU008-02101). The walls are constructed of rubble limestone and sandstone. There is a pointed arched window opening in the centre of the wall. A plaque on the east side of the wall reads 'Breton mariners saved from a storm erected this chapel of St. Maur'.

### **General Condition**

The condition of the graveyard is good and it is well and regularly maintained and the grass is regularly mown. The modern section of the graveyard is still in use.

### **Grave Marker Types:**

<b>Box or chest tomb</b>	<b>Mausoleum</b>	<b>Undecorated stone marker</b>
<b>Cross slab</b>	<b>Mural monument or tablet</b>	<b>Vault</b>
<b>Free-standing cross</b>	<b>Re-used architectural fragment</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron marker</b>
<b>Grave slab or flat stone</b>	<b>Sarcophagus</b>	<b>Wrought or cast-iron railings</b>
<b>Headstone</b>	<b>Table tomb</b>	<b>Other</b>

### **General Description**

Sub-rectangular graveyard bounded by concrete breeze block wall except on the northwest where the originally stone boundary wall survives. The older section of the graveyard surrounds the remains of the church which are located in an area of higher ground in the northwest of the graveyard. The rest of the graveyard consists of a modern extension.

The grave markers in the older section date to the 18th and 19th century and consist predominantly of headstones and some unmarked stones. There is a table tomb to the south of the church. There are two 18th century headstones dedicated to members of the Archbold family. There is a plaque on the wall of the church which reads 'Breton mariners saved from a storm erected this chapel of St. Maur'. There is a simple rough hewn granite cross to the east of the church. Many of the 18th and 19th century headstones are decorated with IHS motifs in sunbursts, crosses and Lamb of God motifs.

The modern section of the graveyard contains simple headstones and free-standing stone crosses. These are organised in east and west-facing rows.

**Photographic Reference Number** FHG 54\_AP, FHG 54\_1 to FHG 54\_24.

**Conservation**

Conservation Issues: There are a number of leaning headstones and broken headstones in the graveyard. There is a kerbed plot with a large tree growing in the centre.

Conservation Recommendations: Regular maintenance should be continued at the site. Stability of leaning headstones to be investigated, and resetting/straightening undertaken as necessary. Repairs required to stone at base of church ruin. Old entrance gates require refurbishment.