An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

Cruicetown, Co. Meath, RMP ME 005:094

Commissioned by the Cruicetown Cemetery Conservation Committee

Date of issue: 27 May 2005

Carried out by the Discovery Programme’s Medieval Rural Settlement Project
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Carried out by the Discovery Programme’s Medieval Rural Settlement Project
Table of Contents

Summary
List of Figures
List of Plates
1.0 Introduction
2.0 The Receiving Environment
3.0 Construction History
4.0 Graveyard Survey
5.0 Proposed Development
6.0 Recommendations
7.0 Acknowledgements
8.0 Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Memorials, Grave Markers, Architectural Fragments and Loose Stones in Graveyard
9.0 Appendix 2: Statements Given by Tenants of the Cruicetown Estate to an Enquiry of c.1890
10.0 Bibliography

Figures and Plates
Summary

An archaeological, historical and architectural assessment has been made of the church and graveyard at Cruicetown, Co. Meath, RMP ME005/094, to provide a baseline of information on the site prior to remedial works within the graveyard area.

The church and graveyard represent key elements in the surviving manorial centre of Cruicetown, which has its origins in the late twelfth century.

An appendix presents the details of the various tombstones and grave markers identified during a two-day field inspection.

The remedial works that are being proposed include the introduction of soil to level up the deeper hollows that exist around the graveyard. This report identifies no reasons why such work should not proceed, and recommends a series of measures to safeguard the existing archaeological data, and to maximise the return on any future data that might arise.
List of Figures

Figure 1 Cruicetown location
Figure 2 Detail of annotated SMR constraint map (based on OS 6”, Sheet 5, Co. Meath)
Figure 3 Early medieval monuments in the vicinity of Cruicetown (2km buffer is marked by red line), based on RMP
Figure 4 Late medieval monuments in the vicinity of Cruicetown (2km buffer is marked by red line), based on RMP
Figure 5 Cambridge Collection Aerial Photograph of Cruicetown, AVG94, showing the church and graveyard, motte and relict field remains
Figure 6 Meath civil parishes and baronies
Figure 7 The barony of Kells, Down Survey (1655)
Figure 8 The castles at Crustowne and Altmash, Down Survey (1655), detail
Figure 9 Map of part of the estate of William Alexander Shaw, Cruicetown, c.1830. Source: Mr Frank Brady, Cruicetown
Figure 10 The civil parish of Cruicetown, OS 6” first edition (1837)
Figure 11 OS 6” 1913 edition (Co. Meath, sheet 5), detail
Figure 12 Principal landholdings in Cruicetown townland based on Griffith’s Valuation (1847-64)
Figure 13 Cruicetown church, plan
Figure 14 Cruicetown church, elevations
Figure 15 Cruicetown church and graveyard, plan
List of Plates

Plate 1  View of Cruicetown church and graveyard, facing northwest
Plate 2  Aerial view of Cruicetown church; the motte is located within the copse of trees beyond the graveyard
Plate 3  View of site of chancel arch (in foreground), facing west
Plate 4  Chancel, east window; exterior elevation, facing west
Plate 5  Chancel, east window; interior elevation, facing east
Plate 6  Chancel, south window; exterior elevation, facing north
Plate 7  Chancel south window; interior elevation, facing south
Plate 8  Aumbries, located in the east (left) and south (facing) walls of the chancel
Plate 9  Cruise tomb, inserted in south wall of chancel, facing south
Plate 10  Cruise tomb effigies; male (left) and female (right), facing southwest
Plate 11  Recess for plaque, east wall of Cruise tomb niche, facing east
Plate 12  Recess for plaque, west wall of Cruise tomb niche, facing west
Plate 13  Stoup located to east of church door, facing southwest
Plate 14  Exterior face of window head reset into probable window embrasure in nave, facing north
Plate 15  Interior face of window head reset into probable window embrasure in nave, facing south
Plate 16  Base of window located in southwest corner of nave
Plate 17  Font located in southeast corner of nave, facing northwest
Plate 18  Two stones, possibly skewbacks (lowest voussoirs of chancel arch), cemented into south window embrasure in chancel
Plate 19  View of voussoir blocks cemented into north wall of nave
Plate 20  Cusped, ogee headed window fragment, located in northwest corner of nave
Plate 21  Stoup or gutter spout, located in northwest corner of nave
Plate 22  Ringed cross, facing east
1.0 Introduction

The Cruicetown Cemetery Conservation Committee commissioned the Discovery Programme’s Medieval Rural Settlement Project to carry out a background study and topographical survey of the graveyard and church at Cruicetown, Co. Meath, RMP ME005/094 (Figs 1-2). The aim of the study was to provide a detailed baseline of data that identifies what is known about the graveyard and church area up to the present day. The work was carried out between October 2004 and May 2005, and required two site visits as well as desk-based and archival research. This report charts the archaeological and historical development of the site by looking at a broader canvas of the larger parish area, as well as the specific detail of the graveyard. A general set of recommendations is included to cater for remedial works that are envisaged within the graveyard.

The site comprises a small graveyard that lies on sloping ground within an open pasture field, to the east of earthworks associated with a deserted medieval village, and south-east of a small earthen motte castle (Pls 1-2). The graveyard is centred on ING 279525E 284550N, and survives as a raised area that is circular in shape. The perimeter is defined by a simple wall. A stone-built ruined church stands within the graveyard. The remains of a ringed cross, chest tomb, memorial stones and architectural fragments from the later medieval period have featured in several publications.1

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2.0 The Receiving Environment

Prehistoric

There are no sites of discernible prehistoric date in the immediate environs of Cruicetown church and graveyard. A ‘Bann flake’ made from a fine-grained limestone, or chert, was recovered on the shores of Whitewood Lough in 1960 (3.5km to the north of Cruicetown church) and is the only prehistoric find recorded for the parish in the National Museum of Ireland’s topographical files. Bann flakes are diagnostic tools types of the Later Mesolithic, c. post-6000BC, and are classically found along rivers and in lake beds. An assemblage of stone tools and an associated working area from this period were uncovered during excavations at Moynagh Lough, c.3km to the northeast of Cruicetown church, and are associated with the early exploitation of the resources of the Rivers Dee and Glyde to the north.

The excavations at Moynagh Lough have produced the clearest indication of other prehistoric activity in the larger area, where the shallows and exposed headlands were used as working platforms to exploit the resources of the lake during the subsequent Neolithic, Early/Middle and Later Bronze Ages. The range of this evidence indicates a substantial settled presence, with house structures as well as a rich assemblage of small finds.

Historic

Early Medieval

The Co. Meath parish of Cruicetown, positioned on the border between the baronies of Lower Kells and Morgallion, is located in the northeast of what was

2 NMI Top. files, reg. no. 1960:612.
once the medieval kingdom of Brega. In modern terms, the territory of Brega roughly approximates to Co. Meath, the southern half of Co. Louth (barony of Ferrard), and the northern half of Co. Dublin (baronies of Balrothery East and Balrothery West, Nethercross and Coolock). The kingdom, which is thought to take its name from the plural form of *brí*, ‘hill’, is home to the most famous contour in Irish history: the hill of Tara.\(^6\) While the significance of the sacral royal site of Tara dates back far into prehistory, its importance in the historic period revolved around the fact that ‘king of Tara’ was the title claimed by the overlords of the Uí Néill, the most powerful dynasty in Ireland for most of the early medieval period (c.500-1100AD). Throughout the seventh and first part of the eighth centuries, that title was frequently claimed by the branch of the Uí Néill dynasty based in Brega, the Síl nÁedo Sláine (‘the seed of Áed of Sláine’).

*Síl nÁedo Sláine*

The original centre of Síl nÁedo Sláine power was at Raith Airther, now Oristown, Co. Meath (civil parish of Teltown on the Lower Kells/Morgallion border), approximately ten miles southeast of Cruicetown. Domnach Patrick, now Donaghpatrick in the barony of Upper Kells, was their chief church.\(^7\) From this Brega base, Síl nÁedo Sláine operated as one of the most powerful dynasties in Ireland, until Cináed mac Írgalaig, the last king of Tara to be drawn from their ranks for another two hundred years, was killed in 728.\(^8\) The failure of Síl nÁedo Sláine to provide any subsequent kings of Tara prior to the mid-tenth century was due in large part to a weakening of the dynasty caused by the internecine feuding waged between its various branches. While this internal strife pre-occupied Síl nÁedo Sláine, their cousins, the Clann Cholmáin of the kingdom of Mide (roughly corresponding to present Co. Westmeath and parts of Co. Offaly), became the pre-eminent dynasty of the Southern Uí Néill. Despite their loss of power at a more ‘national’ level, however, Síl nÁedo Sláine retained political dominance within Brega until at least the end of the tenth century.

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\(^6\) Edel Bhreathnach, ‘The medieval kingdom of Tara’ in Edel Bhreathnach (ed.), *The kingdom and landscape of Tara* (Dublin, forthcoming).

\(^7\) *Vita secunda and Vita quarta*, ed. Ludwig Bieler (Dublin, 1971), 99, ch. 51.

\(^8\) AU 728.1.
Ui Chonaing, the most powerful branch of Sil nÁedo Sláine, moved their royal centre further east to Cnogba, or Knowth (civil parish of Monknewtown, on the border between the baronies of Upper Slane and Lower Duleek), while their chief rivals, the branch of the dynasty known as Clann Chernaig Sotail, based themselves south of the Boyne at Loch Gabair, or Lagore (civil parish of Ratoath, barony of Ratoath). The Knowth branch held the monopoly on the kingship of all Brega, while the Lagore branch had to content themselves with the title ‘king of South Brega’ only. Raith Airther, the former epicentre of Sil nÁedo Sláine power, meanwhile, was left to a third branch of Sil nÁedo Sláine: the Fir Chúl Breg, ‘the Men of the ‘Nook’ of Brega’. It was the Fir Chúl Breg who were the local branch of Sil nÁedo Sláine in the area near Cruicetown.

While Sil nÁedo Sláine was the most important dynasty in Brega, the kingdom contained many other sub-kingdoms comprising both distinct territories and looser, less strictly geographically defined, federations of peoples. In the region of Brega in which Cruicetown was located, the peoples of Uí Moccu Úais Breg, the Mugdornai Breg, and, somewhat later, the Gailenga were found alongside Fir Chúl Breg. Determining where exactly Cruicetown fitted into this network of dynasties is complicated by our ignorance of what Cruicetown was actually called in the pre-Anglo-Norman period, and by the fact that, as Francis John Byrne has commented, it is very difficult to delimit where the lands of one of the northeast Brega people left off and another began. Indeed, Byrne writes that ‘the evidence suggests a truly tribal polity of kindred or ethnic groups rather than strictly territorial units’. That said, recent work by Edel Bhreathnach on the name of Moynagh Lough in the civil parish of Nobber may help refine Cruicetown’s place in the polity of Brega. Bhreathnach has demonstrated that Moynagh Lough is almost certainly the ‘Loch Dé Mundaib’ named in the genealogies as being located in the territory of the Mugdornai. The close physical proximity of Cruicetown to Moynagh Lough suggests that Cruicetown may have been similarly located in lands originally under Mugdornai control.

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**Mugdornai**

The Mugdornai were a branch of the Airgíalla, a federation of dynasties mainly based in central and northeast Ulster who were said to descend from ‘Na Trí Colla’, the three sons – all by the name of Colla – of Eochu Domlén, son of Coirpre Lifechair. Rather than reflecting biological fact, however, the tradition of the Airgíalla’s shared descent was probably a genealogical fiction meant to indicate political bonds both between the constituent Airgíalla peoples themselves and between the Airgíalla and their Uí Néill overlords, the alleged descendants of Coirpre Lifechair’s great-great-grandson, Niall Nóigíallach. Within the framework of the three Collas, the Mugdornai traced their descent to Colla Mend, although the genealogies hint at a possible origin for them amongst the Cruithín of northeast Ulster.\(^ {12}\) By c.800, the Mugdornai were divided into two main kingdoms: the Mugdornai Breg of Northern Brega and the Mugdornai Maigen based around Donaghmoyne in Co. Cavan. The latter gave their name to the Cavan barony of Cremore (‘Crich Mugdornai’). A third Mugdornai kingdom, the ‘Fir Roiss’, lay between Mugdornai Maigen and Mugdornai Breg, extending from County Monaghan into the Ardee area of central County Louth.\(^ {13}\) It is not known which early medieval churches may have lain directly in the territory of Mugdornai Breg, since the Brega churches featuring in the annals and hagiography all appear to have lain to the south of the Lower Kells/Morgallion region.\(^ {14}\) In terms of their ecclesiastical affiliations, however, the historical record is much more forthcoming: it is known that the Mugdornai were associated with the Meath churches of Slane (barony of Upper Slane), Donaghmore (barony of Skreen), and Kilbrew (barony of Ratoath), as well as the Cavan church of Donaghmoyne (barony of Farnay) and the extremely important midlands monastery of Clonmacnoise (barony of Garrycastle, County Offaly).\(^ {15}\)

While after the ninth century Mugdornai Maigen and Fir Rois were both closely affiliated with the Northern Uí Néill dynasty of Cenél nÉogain, Mugdornai Breg’s

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allegiances came to lie with Brega and the Southern Úi Néill. The splitting of the Mugdornai between two different spheres of political influence likely accounts for the fact that from the early ninth-century until the mid-tenth, the annals regularly record obits for kings specifically of Mugdornai. Hitherto, all allusions to the Mugdornai in the annals had been simply to the Mugdornai in general. That said, the fact that a certain Alene is referred to as king of Mugdornai Breg and of Mugdornai Maigen at his obit in 955, suggests that despite their operating in different political ambits, the various branches of the Mugdornai may still have retained some sort of collective sense of identity. Alene’s obit represents the last time that a king of Mugdornai Breg to be named by the annals, and indeed the last time that the annals refer to Mugdornai Breg at all. Thereafter, all pertinent annalistic references are once again to the Mugdornai in general. While it is difficult to know for certain, the lack of references to Mugdornai Breg after 955 may indicate that it was at this point that their territory was taken over by another of the peoples of northeast Brega, the Gailenga.

The Gailenga

The Gailenga, like the Luigne to whom they were closely linked, were a people found scattered throughout Ireland. They gave their name to the baronies of Gallen in Mayo and Morgallion in Meath, and were also to be found in north Co. Dublin in the area around Glasnevin. The branch of the Gailenga who came to dominate northeast Brega appear to have been originally based around Loch Ramor in Co. Cavan. They then appear to have moved east to take over the lands of the Fir Chúl Breg branch of Síl nÁedo Sláine following the latter’s decline. The region, though, still retained ‘Fir Chúl Breg’ as its name. In 1004 the annals record a certain Matadán mac Óengusa as chief of Gailenga Becc and Fir Chúl, although the extension of Gailenga sway over the former Fir Chúl Breg territories likely occurred earlier than that. In terms of assessing the duration of Síl nÁedo Sláine’s direct control over the area, it is probably telling

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17 *AU* 812.3, 869.5, 883.5, 955.2.
18 *AU* 955.2.
20 *AFM* 1003 [recte 1004].
that the last definite reference to a Síl nÁedo Sláine king of Fir Chúl Breg is in the late ninth century.  

The subsequent Gailenga kingdom of north Brega came to be known as ‘Machaire Gaileng’ or the ‘Plain of the Gailenga’. While ‘Machaire Gaileng’ gave rise to the name ‘Morgallion’, the kingdom encompassed a wider territory than that represented by the modern-day barony, extending into west Co. Meath and even northwards into Cavan. Throughout the eleventh century, the Gailenga came into frequent conflict with their Clann Cholmán neighbours as the latter extended a much firmer hold on Brega than had been the case prior to the end of the tenth century. As Clann Cholmán control of Mide increased, the political power of Brega as an entity in its own right became but a shadow of its former self. Although the Ua Chellaig (O’Kelly) dynasty of the Uí Chonaing branch of Síl nÁedo Sláine still took the kingship of Brega several times in the eleventh and twelfth century, the resurgence of such former Brega vassal peoples as the Ua Cathasaig (O’Casey) kings of Saitne meant that the Síl nÁedo Sláine monopoly on the Brega kingship was irrevocably shattered.

The Clann Cholmáin, however, were to suffer their own decline the following century as the once powerful kingdom of Mide was dismembered and parcelled out amongst competing powers. One factor in the Clann Cholmán decline was the eleventh and twelfth-century expansion of the Ua Ruairc (O’Rourke) kingdom of Bréifne beyond its traditional limits of Leitrim and Cavan. As Bréifne pushed in both a northwesterly and a southeasterly direction, it came to occupy a vast swath of territory from Drumcliff in north Sligo to Drochet Átha (Oldbridge in the civil parish of Donore, barony of Lower Duleek) in east Meath. As part of this expansion, the Uí Ruairc took over the kingdom of Machaire Gaileng, including, presumably the territory of Cruicetown, establishing

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24 ATig 1125; AC 1140 [=1144]; AFM 1144; AFM1150.
themselves in both Kells and Slane. The extent of their infiltration into the area is indicated by the fact that when the Úi Ruairc were granted their own episcopal see in 1152, the bishop’s seat was named as Kells. Although the twelfth-century annals name a number of kings of Gailenga drawn from the native dynasty of Ua Leócáin (Logan), they also indicate that the title ‘king of Gailenga’ was applied twice that century to Úa Ruairc dynasts. The title was also bestowed upon a member of the Ua Ragallaig (O’Reilly) dynasty of east Bréifne. The Úi Ragallaig were distant cousins and frequent enemies of Úi Ruairc, and it is possible that they were installed by the Úi Ruairc as sub-kings of Machaire Gailenga as a control mechanism on the part of Úa Ruairc.

The Úi Ruairc and Úi Ragallaig were to be the last of the Cruicetown area’s many native Irish overlords. In the last quarter of the twelfth century Bréifne lost its Meath possessions to the Anglo-Normans when Machaire Gailenga, and indeed all of Brega, became part of the Liberty of Meath granted by Henry II to Hugh de Lacy. A new chapter in Cruicetown’s history had begun.

The archaeological rendering of this historical narrative is less easy to reveal but there are indications that support the overall thrust. Apart from the crannog site at Moynagh Lough, there has been little excavation in the area around Cruicetown, so it is difficult to associate particular historical events with specific sites. What can be reported, however, is that this region of north Meath is well served with surviving settlements from the period. In addition to six crannogs identified within the barony of Morgallion, seventy-four ringforts, five souterrains and seven church sites have also been recorded. There is a particular distributional focus for the ringfort sites among the drumlins in the northern half of the barony and Cruicetown lies beside the southern node of this spread, with its particular emphasis on the hills of Brittas townland which overlook Moynagh Lough (Fig. 3). The remains of these secular high status sites are fewer in the flatter kame countryside to the south; lands where ecclesiastical remains are

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26 Byrne, ‘The trembling sod’, 19.
27 For native kings of Gailenga see Al 1103.7, AU 1130.3, AFM 1144. For Úa Ruairc and Úa Ragallaig kings see ATig 1105 [=1104?]; ATig 1161; AU 1171.7.
28 Niall Brady, ‘An analysis of the spatial distribution of early historic settlement sites in the barony of Morgallion, County Meath’, unpublished BA dissertation, University College Dublin. The primary distribution maps of the monuments have been reproduced in Matthew Stout, *The Irish ringfort* (Dublin, 1997), 79.
the predominant monuments from the period. No doubt this disparity suggests where the Church’s estates predominated in the early period, and it places Cruicetown within an area where secular landholding would have predominated. The townland itself only has one clearly identified ringfort, but the remains of four other ‘enclosures’ may well represent the sites of former ringforts. It is worth noting as well that there is little tangible indication from the sources for substantive pre-twelfth-century ecclesiastical interests at Cruicetown.

The range of artefacts and structures excavated at Mynagh Lough crannog certainly suggest that this area was under the sway of powerful groups throughout the early medieval period. The crannog was an especially high status site, and has produced a vast assemblage that generally compares favourably with the range of materials recovered from Lagore crannog, thought to be the site of the Úi Néill lordly settlement of the Clann Chernaig Sotail, kings of south Brega. The establishment of a motte and bailey castle in Nobber, presumably at the end of the twelfth century, reinforces this context, as it reflects the importance that the new Anglo-Norman lords attached to this part of the county (Fig. 4). The associated construction of motte castles in Cruicetown and Robertstown finally brings attention directly to Cruicetown itself. The importance of this site is reinforced not only by the construction of the church and graveyard some time in the late twelfth/early thirteenth century (see below), but also by the development of a small village settlement, which survives today as the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (Fig. 5, Pl. 2). The DMV classically lies between the motte and the church, with relict field boundaries extending away from the complex, the whole representing the typical manorial centre of the later medieval period which, in this instance, was held by the Cruises.

**Later Medieval to 1700**

The civil parish of Cruicetown lies in the barony of Kells Lower and consists of the townlands of Altmush, Cruicetown, Moydorragh and Newtown (Fig. 6). The boundaries of the present county of Meath were delimited in 1542. Before that the area formed the eastern part of the Anglo-Norman Liberty of Meath which

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29 The diminutive label reflects the ambiguity attached to classifying a site that does not survive in its classic form, but is instead observed remotely as a cropmark or other reduced circumstance.
Henry II, king of England granted to Hugh de Lacy, a Welsh marcher lord in 1172. De Lacy in turn made a series of large land grants – often of areas equivalent to baronies to his tenants in chief. These large areas of land were further subdivided into manors by the grantees. The statement that de Lacy granted the barony of Kells Lower to Philip FitzThomas, who in turn granted lands to the Cruise family, while frequently cited, does not appear to have any documentary basis. Orpen maintained that the barony of Kells was not granted in one parcel and that the manor of Kells itself was probably retained in Hugh de Lacy’s hands. A document of 1359 clearly states that the Cruises held their lands in ‘Cruysestoun and Altemayshe’ from the lord of the manor of Kells and it therefore appears likely that the family was directly enfeoffed by Hugh de Lacy or one of his successors.

The Anglo-Norman family de Cruis (or Cruys, Cruwes) begin to appear in the administrative records c.1200, although ‘Augustino de Cruce’, who witnessed a grant by Strongbow of land in Dublin sometime before 1176, may be the earliest recorded member of the family in Ireland. In 1200 the records mention Stephen de Cruwes whose lands had been confiscated by the king’s order. On payment of fifteen marks, Stephen was allowed to regain possession of these (unspecified) lands. The Cruises were established in their lands of Naul, Grallagh and Hollywood in north Co. Dublin by the early thirteenth century and may also have taken up residence in Cruicetown at this date. The most likely date for the construction of the motte and church at Cruicetown is the late twelfth/early thirteenth centuries and this may have coincided with the formation of a manorial caput by the Cruises. Most mottes were constructed before the end of the twelfth century and the one at Cruicetown fits Graham’s definition of a ‘secondary motte’. These mottes were constructed in manors which were

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31 Evelyn Mullally (ed.), *The deeds of the Normans in Ireland* (Dublin, 2002), 133-4, 162.
32 See for example Samuel Lewis, *A topographical dictionary of Ireland, comprising the several counties, cities, boroughs, corporate, market, and post towns, parishes and villages, with historical and statistical descriptions, 2 vols and atlas* (London, 1837).
34 Edward Tresham (ed.), *Rotulorum patentium et clausorum cancellariae Hiberniae calendarium* (Dublin, 1828), 79-80.
36 H.S. Sweetman, *Calendar of documents relating to Ireland*, 5 vols (London, 1875-86) (hereafter *C.D.I*), i, no. 113, 17.
38 Graham, ‘Medieval settlements in County Meath’, 44-5.
granted early in the Anglo-Norman colonization and functioned as strong-points for the defence of manorial lords.

The Cruise family quickly established themselves in the Anglo-Norman lordship and are found occupying prominent positions within both local and central administrative structures. One branch of the family appears as tenants of the de Verdons and some of its members were hereditary sergeants of Co. Louth. Hugh de Crus was sergeant of Co. Dublin from 1275 to and 1284 and Nicholas de Crus was described as ‘chief sergeant of the king’ in 1320. In 1316-17 Henry, son of Otvel de Cruys, appears as a juror in a case relating to the de Lacys and the same individual was constable of Roscommon Castle a few years later.

In 1292 an inquisition which was made following the death of Robert de Cruys of ‘Nalle’ (Naul, Co. Dublin) found that he had lands and interests at Cruicetown and ‘Moderath’ (possibly Moydorragh). The arable land at Cruicetown was valued at 12d an acre indicating that it was of good quality. Robert was also found to have the advowson of the church of Cruicetown which was valued at 10 marks (£6 13s 4d). This meant that he had the right to appoint the clerical incumbent of the church and it may be the earliest unambiguous documentary reference to the existence of a church at Cruicetown, which we know from later evidence was dedicated to St James the Apostle (feast day 25 July).

The church of Cruicetown appears in the early-fourteenth-century ecclesiastical taxation of Irish dioceses when all parish churches were valued in order to calculate the proportion of their incomes to be given as tax. The ‘church of the vill of Cruicetoun’ is listed in the deanery of Kells and assigned a value of £2 15s 8d. This was a low valuation, reflecting the small size and perhaps low income of the inhabitants. Nearby Nobber was valued at 20 marks (£13 6s

41 *Chartularies of St Mary’s*, ii, 407; *Irish exchequer payments*, 324.
42 The National Archives: PRO C133/63; *Calendar of inquisitions post mortem and other analogous documents preserved in the Public Record Office* (London, 1904-), iii, 27-8, no.48; CDI, iii, no. 1066, 467-9.
44 C.D.I. v, 260.
8d). The church ‘of the vill of Robert de Cruuce’ is also listed within the deanery of Kells and may represent the church at Robertstown. It was valued at 7 marks 6s (£4 19s 4d). (See Fig. 6)

The earliest reference to a named priest in Cruicetown would appear to occur in a judicial proceeding of May 1311. A jury assembled in Drogheda heard that Robert Omery, chaplain of Cruystown, along with Robert the chaplain of Kilbeg was charged with consorting and giving aid to Irish felons. It was asserted that these churchmen had received Gillekegh Orailly and his accomplices, Irish felons, and that they sent them ‘clothes, victuals and divers other conveniences for their pleasure, against the peace’. The same assizes found that these Irish were accused of burning Robertstown and committing other atrocities in the area. Robert Omery, whose name would suggest Irish nationality, was required to make a fine of five marks (£3 6s 8d) and find two pledges to stand surety for him. John Duf and Richard Duf were named as his pledges and he was acquitted.

In 1310 the area around Cruicetown, Moydorragh and Robertstown featured in another judicial enquiry which concerned various members of the Cruise family, the Dufs (mentioned above) and the Moydorraghs who held land in Moydorragh. The case included an inquisition into the goods and chattels of Richard Moydorragh – a felon who had fled the area. He had at Moydorragh 56 acres of land and meadow worth 12d per annum per acre, and the crop of 20 acres of corn (probably wheat) worth 40d an acre, 8 crannocks of oats worth 4s an acre, five oxen and two cows worth 5s each.

During the early fourteenth century there are signs that this part of Meath was becoming increasingly lawless. The threat of the resurgent Irish was manifest in episodes such as the burning of Robertstown in 1311, while there is also evidence of in-fighting among the Anglo-Norman landowners. The case of 1310 and another of 1311 suggest enmity between Henry son of Otvel de Cruys (who

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45 C.D.I. v, 261.
46 C.D.I. v, 260.
47 Herbert Wood & A.E. Langman (eds), Calendar of the justiciary rolls or proceedings in the court of the justiciar of Ireland, 1 to 7 years of Edward II. Revd. by Margaret C. Griffith (Dublin, 1956) (hereafter C.J.R.), 210-11.
48 C.J.R., 311 & 213.
49 C.J.R., 151-3.
appears as the landholder at Cruicetown) and Richard son of Maurice de Cruys who is recorded as holding lands at Harmondstown and Rathlagan (both in the Barony of Slane Lower, Co. Meath).\textsuperscript{50} Furthermore, in 1315-16, the area was directly affected by the turmoil of the Bruce invasion. Bruce camped at Nobber before marching with his army to a victorious encounter at Kells.\textsuperscript{51}

Nevertheless, agriculture remained profitable and the marketing opportunities provided by the provisioning of the English army in Scotland gave a boost to the local economy. In 1323-4 royal purchasers of grain, operating out of Drogheda, made several purchases in the Cruicetown area.\textsuperscript{52} They bought maslin (mixed corn, most usually wheat and rye) from three individuals said to be from Cruicetown. These were Richard son of Henry, Adam Clongel and Comedinus Omery, presumably a relation of the chaplain of Cruicetown Richard Omery. They also purchased oats from Adam Fitz John of Cruicetown.

Very little can be gleaned concerning the clerical incumbents of Cruicetown in the medieval period. Apart from the chaplain Robert Omery mentioned above, the name of one other churchman appears in the records. Sir Richard Mollys, proctor of the clergy of Meath and principal receiver of the archbishop of Armagh in the diocese of Meath, was described as rector of Cruicetown in 1367.\textsuperscript{53} It is unlikely, however, that he maintained residence at Cruicetown, probably paying a chaplain with a portion of the ecclesiastical dues. The archbishops of Armagh acquired the nearby manor of Nobber in the thirteenth century and held it for the remainder of the medieval period and therefore may have been in a position to influence the choice of incumbent for Cruicetown.\textsuperscript{54}

During the late medieval period tenure of Cruicetown continued in the hands of the branch of the Cruise family whose principal manor was located at Naul, Co. Dublin. In 1359 the close rolls of the Irish chancery recorded the death of John Cruise of Naul and listed his principal holdings. At Naul he held two carucates of land (approximately 240 medieval acres) directly from the king. At

\textsuperscript{50} C.J.R., 224.
\textsuperscript{51} Colm McNamee, \textit{The wars of the Bruces: Scotland, England and Ireland, 1306–1328} (East Lothian, Scotland, 1997), 177.
\textsuperscript{52} TNA: PRO E101/16/21.
Cruicetown and Altmash he held a messuage and three carucates of land (approximately 360 medieval acres) from Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of the manor of Kells. He also held a further three carucates from Elizabeth de Burgh in ‘Kyngarn’ and ‘Inesken’ (probably Iniskeene, Co. Cavan). His heir was his daughter Margaret who was married to Simon de Cruise, presumably a cousin from another branch of the family.

There is very little surviving evidence concerning the history of the parish and church of Cruicetown during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. The Cruise family continued in ownership of the land and like many Meath aristocratic families, they continued in the Catholic faith following the Reformation. It is likely that Catholic services continued to be held in the church for some time after 1536 (when the Irish parliament declared King Henry VIII head of the church in Ireland), but this probably became increasingly difficult. After the accession of Elizabeth in 1558, the introduction of Protestantism and the appropriation of Catholic churches and church property began in earnest. The church and parish of Cruicetown nominally became Protestant during the latter part of the sixteenth century. However, the lack of any practising Protestants in the area resulted in the rapid deterioration of the building.

The church of Cruicetown was already in a ruined condition in 1622 when the parish was visited by Archbishop Ussher and it is unlikely that any service had been conducted there for many years. At that time the patron of the rectory of Cruicetown was named as Mr Couse of the Naul, gentleman, and the incumbent was Mr John Fitz John, described as ‘a native of the country, a reading minister’. The incumbent apparently resided in the parish which contained a manse house in good repair, a garden and backside and one acre of land. The value of the rectory was said to be £3 6s 8d. This is very close to the value given in 1540 (31 Hen VIII) in the ecclesiastical taxation assessment undertaken in the reign of Henry VIII.

In 1682-5 when the Protestant Bishop Dopping made his visitation of the diocese of Meath he reported that the church of Cruicetown had been ruined since 1641 (although, as seen above, Ussher had already reported it ruined in

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55 C.R. Elrington, The whole works of the Most Rev. James Ussher... (Dublin, 1864), i. appendix v.
56 Printed as appendix vi in Cogan, The diocese of Meath, i, 379.
1622). The patrons remained the Cruise family of the Naul, papist. The report contains the additional information that the churchyard was not fenced in and the rector’s glebe consisted on two stangs of land and a housestead.

Given the adherence of the Cruise family to the Catholic faith, it is probable that they provided some facilities for services to be conducted in their residence at Cruicetown. It was reported that at the other Cruise property of Naul, Co. Dublin, mass was often said in the house of Mr Cruise. Family burials continued in Cruicetown church and churchyard although it is likely that many were un-marked. During the reign of the Catholic King James II, conditions improved and this is evident in the memorials in Cruicetown churchyard. In 1688, Patrick Cruise was able to erect both a family tomb and an impressive stone cross (Pls 9, 10, 22; Appendix 1, TB168 & TB028). The tomb inscription proudly proclaimed that this was ‘the fourth year of the reign of the most illustrious prince, our gracious King James the second’. The cross commemorated Patrick and his wife Catherine Dalton and his wife’s parents, while the tomb marked the burial place of Patrick’s parents Walter and Elizabeth Cruise who had been buried some thirty years previously. Patrick’s mother was the daughter of Gerald Cruise of Brittas, possibly the same Gerald Cruise who died in 1619 and was commemorated by a tomb slab in Nobber churchyard. The inscription on this tomb asserted that the family was ‘lineally descended from Sir Maurice Cruys, who died the first year of King Henry the third in 1216’. The intermarriage between different branches of the Cruise family evidenced by these monuments testifies to the close-knit character of the local aristocratic community.

An inquisition taken during the reign of Charles I (1625-48) recorded that Christopher Cruise of Naul, Co. Dublin, was seised of the manor, vill and land of Cruicetown in Co. Meath, containing one castle, ten messuages and 240 acres of arable land. He also held the vills and lands of Altinash (Altmush), Lissnegrove, Bayannagh, Ballyaltykrany and Moydarragh (Moydorragh) all of

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which were parcels of the said manor of Cruicetown and contained ten messuages and five hundred acres of arable land.

The Civil Survey of Co. Meath recorded that in 1640 Christopher Cruise of Cruicetown, Irish papist, held the parish of Cruicetown in the barony of Kells. The lands described were in the townlands of Cruicetown, Moydorah and Altmush and comprised various land uses (Table 1.). At Cruicetown there was a ruinous church and castle, an open quarry and some cabins. At Altmash there was another ‘old’ castle and a ‘waste’ mill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Arable</th>
<th>Meadow</th>
<th>Pasture</th>
<th>Underwood</th>
<th>Bog</th>
<th>Moor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cruicetown &amp;</td>
<td>240 acres</td>
<td>20 acres</td>
<td>100 acres</td>
<td>3 acres</td>
<td>5 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moydorragh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altmash</td>
<td>120 acres</td>
<td>12 acres</td>
<td>40 acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Land-use information from the Civil Survey, 1654-6

Christopher Cruise also held land in the parish of Iniskeene, which although in Co. Cavan was included in the survey as it formed part of the barony of Kells. This land which was located in the townland of Balyaltycrew comprised 960 acres of arable, forty acres of meadow and one hundred acres of pasture.

Both the inquisition of Charles I and the Civil Survey mention a castle at Cruicetown as well as a number of poorer dwellings. The location of this castle is not clear. The Down Survey map of the parish of Cruicetown dating from 1655 appears to represent castles at both Cruicetown and Altmash (Figs 7-8). The map shows the castle at Cruicetown as a stone tower next to a motte lying to the east of Cruicetown Lake. This may have been a tower house built in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. An estate map of c.1830 shows a laneway approaching two buildings located to the east of the churchyard (Fig. 9). These may have been nineteenth-century dwellings, possibly on the site of the earlier

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62 R.C. Simington (ed.), *The civil survey 1654-56: County of Meath*, v (1940), 311, 312. The parish of Iniskeene, although in Co. Cavan, was included in the survey as it formed part of the barony of Kells.
63 There is no representation of the mill at Altmash in the Down Survey, however, the first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Meath (1837) does show an ‘old mill race’ close to the north-western boundary of Altmash townland (Fig. 9).
64 *Civil Survey Meath*, 312.
manorial settlement. The buildings are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1837, but the line of the laneway is retained as a field boundary. Today, the remains are barely discernible as low grass-covered linear features.

Cruicetown House was built c.1735, and was positioned on the far side of the lake, to the northwest of the motte. The c.1830 estate map shows a substantial building and a number of outbuildings at this location (Fig. 9). The residence went out of use and was replaced by a house built in the stable yard. This may be the building that appears on the Ordnance Survey first (1837) and second (1913) edition maps (Figs 10-11), although architectural historians generally date its construction to c.1845. The battlement improvements and folly-like gates were inserted by Sir Lionel Alexander after 1874.

**History from 1700 to 1875**

**Religion**

The Protestant (Church of Ireland) parish of Cruicetown appears to have been effectively a sinecure from the early seventeenth century onwards, due to the virtual absence of a non-Catholic population. A survey of 1733, referred to by Curran, recorded one Protestant family in the parish, but this may perhaps have been the family of the incumbent. In the early nineteenth century Cruicetown appeared in a list of Meath parishes without any Protestant population, while the 1861 census counted the entire population as Roman Catholic. The church was, as we have seen, in ruins in 1622, and there is no evidence to suggest that it was subsequently repaired. John Fitz John, the incumbent in 1622, was succeeded by the following incumbents as listed by Healy:

1628 Samuel Clark  
1664 Ambrose Jones  
1682 John Sterne

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66 Casey and Rowan, *North Leinster*, 445. Several tenants of the Cruicetown estate who gave statements to an enquiry of c.1890 recalled the earlier house in various stages of repair (see Appendix 2 below).  
68 Return of parishes in dioceses of Ireland with less than 50 members of the Established Church (House of Commons, Sessional Papers 1835, vol. xlvii), 22; Census Data 1861 online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/.  
69 John Healy, *History of the diocese of Meath* (Dublin, 1908), 287.
1703 Thos. Grantham
1721 Richard Bolton
1761 John Bradshaw
1769 John Bowden
1776 Marmaduke Cramer
1788 Brabazon Disney
1830 Thos. Birney
   “Thos. Dawson Logan

Dr John Sterne, third in the above list was the incumbent at the time of Bishop Dopping’s visitation of the diocese in 1682-5. It was found that he resided at Dublin and did not appoint a curate to Cruicetown although the glebe consisted of a housestead and two stangs of land. Disney was the incumbent at the time of the tithe apportionment in 1827, and £100 was recorded as ‘due to Rev. Brabason William Disney as a composition for tithes claimable by him as rector of the said parish.’ In 1837 Clark described the living as a rectory, in the alternate patronage of the crown and the bishop, and commented that ‘here is neither church, glebehouse nor glebe.’ However, a small triangular piece of land at the west of the townland is marked as ‘glebe’ on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837 (Fig. 10) and in a conveyance of 1872 the commissioners of church temporalities in Ireland sold for £40 10s to William Leonard of Robertstown, farmer, ‘1 ac. 2 roods 19 p., part of the town and lands of Cruisetown Glebe.’ This piece of land was said to be already in Leonard’s possession, presumably on lease, and may be comparable to the 1 ac. 3 r. 22 p. leased by Leonard from the Rev. Thomas Logan at the time of Griffith’s Valuation and perhaps also with the ‘acre of land’ recorded as glebe by Ussher in 1622.

The Church Temporalities Act of 1833 abolished the so-called sinecure parishes, and appropriated the revenues of churches in which no services had been held in three years prior to the Act to the use of the ecclesiastical

71 National Library of Ireland, Tithe Applotment Books, Meath, microfilm, no. 77.
72 Lewis, Topographical dictionary, 439.
commissioners, who applied part of the moneys to fund neighbouring parishes. Cruicetown was one of only five parishes in the diocese dealt with in this way.\textsuperscript{74}

The Catholic parish system conjoined Cruicetown and Nobber, and the parish priests from 1690 onwards are listed by Curran:\textsuperscript{75}

Between 1690 and 1772: Hugh Smith, Edmund Carolan, Murtagh Carolan, William Cruise (d. 1772)
1772-5 Patrick McDermott
1775-1812 William McKenna
1812-48 John Halpin
1848-66 Joseph Breagy
1867-77 John McGlew
1878-93 Peter Everard

In 1733 Cruicetown was said to have ‘no Popish priest or mass house’, but at some point during the following half-century a thatched chapel was erected in the parish, to the east of the demesne lands and the Lough.\textsuperscript{76} This was the R.C. chapel marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 10) and described as a ‘poor-looking thatched house … capable of accommodating about 150 people’ in the Ordnance Survey name-book of 1836.\textsuperscript{77} It has been claimed that this was perhaps the last of the penal-day thatched chapels to continue in use in the diocese of Meath, and it was finally closed by Bishop Cantwell in 1863, as unfit for worship.\textsuperscript{78}

It is very likely that a number of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century interments in the graveyard followed services conducted in this simple chapel. The parish records of the joint Catholic parish of Nobber and Cruicetown are considered the best series for Co. Meath, one of only two which predate the 1780s.\textsuperscript{79} They document a rising trend of baptisms in the late eighteenth century, rising from an average of thirty-nine per annum in the 1750s to 115 per

\textsuperscript{74} Healy, History of the diocese of Meath, 175.
\textsuperscript{75} Curran, Diocese of Meath, 1860-1993, 722-3.
\textsuperscript{76} Curran, Diocese of Meath, 1860-1993, 722.
\textsuperscript{77} Ordinance Survey name book, Co. Meath, Agher to Dowdstown, nos 103, 214.
\textsuperscript{78} Curran, Diocese of Meath, 1860-1993, 725.
\textsuperscript{79} Peter Connell, The land and people of County Meath, 1750-1850 (Dublin, 2004), 68; microfilm copies of the registers are held at National Library of Ireland, microfilm no. P4183.
annum in the 1790s. The burial records identify those burials which took place in the old graveyard in Cruicetown. For example, the entry for John Fitzgerald of Moydorragh, dated 9 November 1757, records that he was ‘interred in the parish church of St James in Cruisetown’. A few of the surviving headstones in the graveyard can be identified with individuals recorded in the register of burials, including Thomas Brady, who was buried on 30 January 1827 and James Dolan of Whitewood, buried 28 April 1860 (Appendix 1, TB112 & TB047). Baptisms are recorded as taking place in Cruicetown from the mid eighteenth century as, for example, the following entry from May 1756: ‘was baptized Elice daughter to Thomas Corbalis and Agnes Cruise his wife in Cruisetown, John Fitzgerald Godfather and Bridget Daily Godmother’. Members of the Corbally/Corbalis family are commemorated on surviving tomb slabs in the churchyard (Appendix 1, TB172).

Land tenure

Both Meath and Dublin branches of the Cruise family took part in the 1641 rebellion, supporting the northern rebels. While their lands in north Co. Dublin were subsequently forfeited, the Cruise family appear to have retained their position as lords of Cruicetown in the post-1640 period. In 1686 the manor was granted by royal patent to Laurence Cruise.\(^{80}\) In 1742 the landlord was his namesake Laurence (or Lawrence) Cruise of Cruisetown Esq., who in that year granted a thirty-one-year lease of ‘the capital messuage or tenement of Cruisetown’ to two Dubliners, William Purcell and Edward Malone, at a rent of £70 per annum payable in two yearly instalments in August and February. This ‘capital messuage’ was evidently to be identified with the demesne of the manor, as the lease describes it as including ‘all barns, stables outhouses, gardens, orchards and all manner of profits and commodities thereunto belonging with all and singular the several parcels of ground usually occupied and enjoyed as a demesne … containing by estimation 175 acres or thereabouts … then or lately in the possession of the said Laurence Cruise.’\(^{81}\)

Laurence and his brother Walter subsequently secured loans on the property in 1750 and 1751 by means of registered deeds of lease and release in favour of Major General Thomas Bligh and Mathew Forde of Seaford in Co. Down. These


\(^{81}\) Registry of Deeds, Book 109, p. 286 no. 75924.
deeds related to ‘all that and those the town and lands of Crusetown, Moydaragh and Altmish’, in other words to the whole lands of the parish, not just the demesne.\(^{82}\) The Cruises retained control of the lands and the ability to grant leases like that of 1768 whereby Joseph Cruise [?Walter’s son] let to Anthony Cruise of Spidal, Co. Meath, gentleman, those parts of the lands of Crusetown ‘commonly called Taullaght, containing 169 acres 3 rods 12 perches … and Lagacauan … and part of Dunroon containing 111 acres 3 rods 12 perches … with a piece of meadow called the big meadow containing 9 acres 3 rods 31 perches’. The remainder of the tenant interest in this lease was made over to Anthony’s son Jerico Cruise West in 1781.\(^{83}\)

A more significant alienation of the property took place in 1789 when, immediately following the release and reconveyance by Forde to Joseph Cruise, the latter granted (for an unrecorded consideration) to Arthur Ahmuty of the city of London ‘all those the manor towns and lands of Crusetown, Moydarragh and Altmash’ including a parcel of land known as ‘Ballyhu1gh’ (Ballahulk). Ahmuty, who died within a few years of acquiring the Crusetown estate, is stated in a later deed to have been a retired Colonel, formerly in the service of the East India Company, and was resident in 1789 in Harley Street, London.\(^{84}\) Ahmuty left his property to his widow Ursula and in trust for his son Robert, both of whom are later described as resident in Dublin.\(^{85}\)

This transaction appears to have marked the end of the Cruise family’s role as the landed proprietors of Crusetown, but it did not end their involvement with the townland and the parish. The Ahmuty heirs granted a number of important thirty-one-year leases in 1799, two of them to Peter Cruise of Moydorragh, who leased some 280 acres comprising firstly, lands ‘commonly called Legacavan and part of Dy rico[n]’, with the exception of eight and a half acres of pasture and secondly other parts of ‘Dyrccon, Ballyhulk and Altmush’. Both leases were to run from 1 May 1799 during the lifetime of Peter’s sons William, Andrew and Peter, then said to be about 18, 16 and 14 years respectively.

Other leases made in 1799 were in favour of Patrick Blake of Crusetown and Michael Masterson of Crusetown, farmer. Blake leased that part of Altmush

\(^{82}\) Registry of Deeds, Book 140, p. 409 no. 95638, Book 166, p. 392 no. 111988.
\(^{83}\) Registry of Deeds, Book 345, p. 555 no. 235007.
\(^{84}\) His will, dated 1794, is listed in A. Vicars, *Index to prerogative wills of Ireland, 1536-1810* (Dublin, 1897), 3.
\(^{85}\) Registry of Deeds, Book 585, p. 65, no. 394569.
then in his possession and a part of Taulaght formerly the possession of Anthony Cruise containing 61 acres 1r 23p for thirty-one years ‘or for and during’ the lives of himself, Patrick Fegan son of Bryan Fegan of Allmock then aged about three years, and Patrick Gaurin son to Mathew Gaurin of the town of Kells, then about four years old. Clearly such a lease had the potential to last for many decades. Masterson leased ‘part of Taulaght, Lugmacarick and part of White Poles’, all described as forming part of the lands of Cruicetown, and containing 110 acres 2 rods and 32 perches, for the lives of Michael, his nephew James, then about forty, and Norman Gearty of the wood of Robertstown, then about nineteen years old. This lease may, like Blake’s, represent the renewal of an existing unregistered lease, as Masterson was already established as a farmer in Cruicetown, appearing in the 1796 list of flax growers. These major lease-holders probably sub-let parts of their holdings to smaller farmers and cottagers.

The Ahmuty family ceased to be landlords of Cruicetown in 1831, when a sale was made under decree of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. The executors of the will of William Alexander Shaw, late of Great Denmark Street, Dublin, purchased for £38,500 ‘the manor town and lands of Cruisetown, Moydorragh and Altmash, including a parcel of and called Ballyhulk … and all and every tenement and farm known and reputed to be part and parcel thereof’. Shaw had died in 1829 and, according to a later deed, had wished his heir William John Alexander and his male descendants to adopt the name or title of Shaw. Alexander thus became William Alexander Shaw and it is presumably this ‘Mr. Shaw’ who is described as the proprietor of Cruicetown in Lewis’s Topographical dictionary of 1837, and who obtained a £350 grant towards the improvement of his lands from the Commissioner of Public Works in 1847. At the time of Griffith’s Valuation (1854) the townland of Cruicetown was held by Shaw, but the majority was leased out to middlemen and farmers (Fig. 12). Shaw at this date is recorded as occupier of the north-western part of the townland, amounting to some 280 acres, which he held in fee, but the largest

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86 Registry of Deeds, Book 528, p. 578, no.347818.
88 Registry of Deeds, 1876, Book 5, p. 144.
parcel of land in the townland – 578½ acres, including the demesne lands around the house and lough, and the graveyard – was leased to Henry Green. A plan survives corresponding exactly to this large parcel and which may have accompanied the original lease from Shaw to Green (Fig. 9). In 1854 Green was sub-letting the graveyard, the loughs and a house and garden to one John Carpenter. Other large parcels of land were held by Bernard Farrell, who leased 165 acres from Shaw, and Philip Lynch whose 106 acres were held from Patrick and Henry Cruice. The Cruices are also recorded as being the immediate lessors of the land occupied by the Roman Catholic chapel. Farms of forty-eight and sixty-six acres were leased from Shaw by George Blake and Bryan McGuinness, who both sublet house-plots and small parcels of land.

Altmush townland was at this date leased out by Shaw to members of the McGuinness, Rogers, Nulty, Finegan and Fegan families, while Moydorragh was held from Shaw by Peter Cruice, who sublet various house-plots. Newtown was leased by Peter Cruice from Patrick and Henry Cruice as immediate lessors, and again several house-plots were sublet to others. Rents in the 1830s were said to be £1 16s per acre in Cruicetown townland, while Moydorragh was held on a sixty-six-year lease at six shillings per acre.91

Members of the Shaw family retained the landlords' interest in Cruicetown for the remainder of the nineteenth century. In 1876 the estate appears to have been disentailed and in the same year a royal licence was obtained permitting the Shaw heirs to discontinue the use of the surname of Shaw and to revert to the family name of Alexander.92 Notwithstanding this, some members of the family seem to have continued to use the ‘name or title’ of Shaw. The practice of leasing out most of the lands continued, and by an indenture of 1876 a lease of the ‘town and demesne’ of Cruicetown, amounting to 364 acres 35 perches, was assigned to Philip Brady of Newtown Girley by the executors of James Kilbee of Rathsallagh, Co. Wicklow. The original lease had been drawn up in 1856, perhaps following the death in that year of W.J.A. Shaw.93

91 *OS Name Book*, 214.
Land use

In 1837 Lewis estimated that two thirds of Cruicetown was under tillage, a high figure but a plausible one, given the status of Lower Kells barony as one of the more arable-oriented parts of Meath. In 1801, however, Thompson had counted Lower and Upper Kells baronies as being ‘about 2/3 occupied by the grazier … or in meadow’. Tillage was always significant in the area, from the medieval period onwards, but the balance between arable and pastoral land uses shifted over time in a cyclical manner, influenced by population changes and the pull of domestic and overseas markets. Thus, tillage was expanding during the late eighteenth century, reversing an apparent decline before 1750. Navan constituted the principal market for grain in the early nineteenth century, and probably in earlier periods too. In the post-Famine period the bulk of tillage land in Kells Poor Law Union was devoted to oats, with smaller acreages under wheat, barley, bere and rye. Potatoes occupied less than 10% of the cultivated area in the 1850s, but had undoubtedly occupied a much larger area before the Famine; the crop’s share increased to between 10 and 20% in the 1860s, while meadow expanded from around 25% to over 40% of the cultivated area by the 1870s. Some flax was grown, but it accounted for less than 2% of the cultivated area after the famine. Flax in north Meath was closely tied to the fortunes of the Drogheda linen industry and may have occupied a larger acreage prior to the post-1830 recession. Eleven Cruicetown individuals are found in the 1796 list of those receiving premiums for sowing flax.

Little is known of the operation of mills at Cruicetown. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837 marks a ‘windmill stump’ to the east of the motte and church and to the south of the Roman Catholic chapel, approached by an avenue of trees. French, writing in 1991, stated that ‘on top of the hill at Cruicetown … facing the church and castle, stands an old windmill; the old avenue up to it can be seen clearly in the grass. This was in ruins in the 1830s’. The date of construction and operation of this mill is unknown, and it does not appear to be mentioned in surviving property deeds. The only mill

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96 *OS Name Book*, 213.
mentioned in the Civil Survey was the ‘wast mill’ at Altmash.\textsuperscript{100} Most Irish windmills date to the eighteenth century and in particular to the period after 1770.\textsuperscript{101} It is possible that the Cruicetown windmill dates from this period and may have been operational for a short time only. Many windmills in Ireland had become ruinous by the 1830s, in part due to the decline in demand for milled grain after 1815 with the ending of the Napoleonic Wars.\textsuperscript{102}

Quarrying took place at Cruicetown, and the Civil Survey refers to ‘an open quarry’ there in 1640. In Lewis’s time there were ‘some quarries of black stone’. In Newtown townland four large fields were known as ‘the Quarry Fields’.\textsuperscript{103}

\textit{Population and the Famine}

In the 1820s the population of Cruicetown parish was 483, and, if the parish shared in the general trends which have been identified for Meath, may have approximately doubled during the preceding hundred years.\textsuperscript{104} The Nobber/Cruicetown parish registers indicate a steady rise in births during the late eighteenth century, with a peak of baptisms in the 1790s followed by a slight decline and a new peak in the 1830s, on the eve of the famine. In all the decades for which figures are available down to the 1840s, baptisms substantially exceeded burials.

Against the general trend, the recorded population of the parish fell between the 1821 and 1831 censuses, with 427 people enumerated in the latter year. By 1841 it stood at 432. The sex-balance of the parish shifted during this period, from an almost equal number of males and females in 1821 to a 10% surplus of males by 1841. Housing conditions for the pre-Famine population were abysmal. Of sixty-six inhabited houses in 1841, fifty-five were counted as ‘fourth class’, defined as ‘all-mud cabins having only one room’. The average number of people per house in that year was 6.5. Of seventy-one families counted in the 1831 census, fifty-six were classed as chiefly employed in agriculture, nine as occupied with trade, manufacture or handicraft and seven fitted into neither

\begin{thebibliography}{10}
\bibitem{100} See above p. 18.
\bibitem{101} Andy Bielenberg (ed.), \textit{Irish flour milling: a history, 600-2000} (Dublin, 2003), 27.
\bibitem{102} Bielenberg, \textit{Milling}, 29.
\bibitem{103} Civil Survey Meath, 311-2; Lewis, \textit{Topographical dictionary}, 439; OS Name book, 213-14.
\bibitem{104} 1821 Census data, online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/; Connell, \textit{Land and people}, 57ff.
\end{thebibliography}
of these categories. In 1841 fourteen males and twenty females were classified as servants.\textsuperscript{105}

The area around Cruicetown appears to have been particularly badly affected by the arrival of potato blight in the autumn of 1845. It was reported in January 1846 that three quarters of the potato crop had been lost in the electoral division of Nobber. Severe distress was being experienced by the spring of 1846, and the town of Kells appears to have suffered more than any other part of Meath. The failure of the 1846 potato crop precipitated severe suffering during the winter of 1846-7. Deaths recorded in the Nobber/Cruicetown parish registers peaked at 90 in 1847 compared to an average of 42 per year during the 1830s.\textsuperscript{106} By the time of the 1851 census the recorded population of Cruicetown had declined from 432 to 354. This was only the start of the depopulation of the parish, however, and much greater losses were experienced during the following decade, losses which must largely be attributable to emigration and rural-urban migration. By 1861 the population of the parish had shrunk to just 172 – ninety-one males and eighty-one females. This halving of the population in a decade is extraordinary, and sets Cruicetown apart from most other parishes in the area. The population of Lower Kells barony as a whole declined from a little under 9,000 in 1851 to 7,289 in 1861. The particular reasons why Cruicetown suffered such a large loss of population in this decade are not clear. The downward trend continued thereafter, albeit at a slower rate, and the population of the parish was 145 in 1871.

Housing conditions for the remaining population gradually ameliorated. By 1861 of thirty-nine inhabited houses in the parish, only twelve were of the one-room mud cabin type. A further seventeen were of class three, defined as ‘a better description of cottage, still built of mud but varying from two to four rooms and windows’.\textsuperscript{107}

\textit{Education}

The history of education in Cruicetown prior to the nineteenth century is obscure, although Turlough O’Carolan is reputed to have gone to school

\textsuperscript{105} Census data 1821, 1831 and 1841, online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/.
\textsuperscript{106} Connell, \textit{Land and people},, 177ff.
\textsuperscript{107} Census Data 1851, 1861, online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/; French, \textit{Nobber}, 49.
there.\textsuperscript{108} In the 1821 census, seven children were said to attend school; unusually, all seven were girls. An education report of 1826 revealed that a school was held ‘in a mud house’ at Cruicetown by Brian Finegan, attended by eighteen children. A number of hedge-schools are known to have operated within the parish, including that of Peter Galligan which was held for twelve months from 18 April 1825.\textsuperscript{109} Lewis reported that around thirty boys and twelve girls attended a hedge-school at Altamont.\textsuperscript{110} ‘The worst description of hedge-school’ was said to be held at Cruicetown in 1845, in an application to the National Board regarding the setting up of Nobber Free-school.\textsuperscript{111} When an outbreak of scarlet fever originated in Cruicetown in 1858 it was reported that several children from the parish attended national school in Nobber.\textsuperscript{112} The progress of literacy was steady and by 1861 only 58 out of 159 adults and children over the age of five (twenty-one male and thirty-seven female) were unable to read or write.\textsuperscript{113}

\textsuperscript{108} French, \textit{Nobber}, 32.
\textsuperscript{110} Lewis, \textit{Topographical dictionary}, 439.
\textsuperscript{111} Curran, \textit{Diocese of Meath, 1860-1993}, 726.
\textsuperscript{112} \textit{Report on Scarlatina}, online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/.
\textsuperscript{113} Census data, 1861, online at http://www.eppi.ac.uk/.
3.0 Construction History

The remains at Cruicetown church indicate that building works began some time between the late twelfth century and the first half of the thirteenth century and continued until the late seventeenth century. Extensive stabilisation and partial re-building of the ruin, undertaken by the Office of Public Works (OPW) in the twentieth century, have modified the fabric of the building.

Description of fabric
The church at Cruicetown is divided into a nave and a chancel (Fig. 13). Prominent features are the remains of a bell-cote, surmounting the west gable that is probably of late medieval date and the Cruise tomb, which dates to the end of the seventeenth century and is located in the chancel. The entire structure is constructed of roughly coursed masonry with ashlar quoin. Walls are on average 1m thick. Decorative elements such as windows and the chancel arch are constructed of sandstone blocks.

Chancel
The chancel measures 6.1x4.1m internally. The east wall survives to a height of 3.2m externally, just below the level of the gable and the south wall is also largely intact to a height of 2.8m (Fig. 14). There are single-light windows in the east and south walls. It is uncertain if there was another window in the north wall. It has been reduced to foundations c.1.4m high in the interior and there is no evidence for an embrasure, notwithstanding that the embrasure of the south chancel window begins 0.81m above the interior ground level of the church. The chancel arch, which was 2m wide, has not survived. The jambs that survive at a lower level are plainly decorated with opposing chamfers suggesting that the arch may also have been a simple affair (Pl. 3). The two surviving windows are in the Romanesque style; round arched with casements that are chamfered with a rebate.

Window 1
This window is located in the east wall of the chancel (Pls. 4-5). The window is 0.46m wide and 1.29m high. The embrasure splay inwards and measures 1.27m wide and 2.06m high.
**Window 2**

This window is located in the south wall of the chancel (Pls. 6-7). The embrasure splay inwards and measures 1.4m high and 1.08m wide. The window measures 0.78m high by 0.13m wide.

Aumbries that could be used for the storage of altar vessels are located in the south and east walls of the chancel, close to the site of the altar (Fig. 13; Pl. 8). The southern aumbry measures 0.5m wide, 0.38m deep and 0.4m high. The northern aumbry measures 0.38m wide, 0.43m deep and 0.44m high.

A tomb niche dedicated to the Cruise family is located in the west end of the south wall of the chancel (Pl. 9). The tomb alcove/niche was constructed by the partial demolition of the chancel wall so that the tomb projects beyond the original line of the chancel. The alcove, covered by a stone vault, is 2.5m wide and 1m deep. This may have been necessary if the rest of the church was still unroofed, as it had been since at least the 1640s.\(^{114}\) The niche is occupied by a chest tomb belonging to the Cruise family (Pl. 10).\(^{115}\) Two armorial plaques and an inscription are located on the wall behind the chest tomb. Two rectangular recesses on the east (55cm wide, 54cm high, 10cm deep) and west (50cm high, 69cm wide, 17cm deep) walls of the niche probably accommodated additional plaques (Pls. 11-12). The chest tomb is located off centre to the alcove, which may indicate that it had been re-constructed. Two projecting corbels in the east wall of the niche could be associated with construction of the stone vault (Pls. 10 & 12). Alternatively they may be the remains of an earlier building phase, perhaps associated with an earlier tomb.

**Nave**

The nave measures 10.5x5.4m internally. The north wall is largely reduced to footings (Fig. 14). The west gable end survives almost to its full height (c.8.4m on the outside). It has a prominent external base-batter and the gable is surmounted by the remains of a bell-cote that is highlighted by two string courses. The external face of the west gable has three levels of put-log holes. These holes indicate that timber scaffolding was built into the wall during the course of construction. After completion, the beams would have been sawn

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\(^{114}\) Records relating to the condition of the church are summarised above on pp 17-18.

\(^{115}\) For a fuller description of this chest tomb see p. 42, below.
away and covered in render. The south wall survives to a height of 2.8m externally. A 1m wide gap marks the site of the church door in the western end of that wall. The entrance and a draw-bar hole on the east side have been partly rebuilt by the OPW. The hole extends into the original masonry indicating that part of it is associated with the medieval fabric. It would have allowed the sealing of the door from the inside by means of a sliding timber beam. A badly damaged stoup projects c.26cm from the east side of the door (Pl. 13). It is of polygonal form with a circular basin. There are the remains of a window embrasure at the east end of the south nave wall (Pls. 14-15). It has been partly rebuilt by the OPW and a window head has been cemented into it in a secondary position. The casement of the window head is decorated like the others but it differs in having a pointed arch. Although in a secondary position, the window appears to match the scale of the embrasure, and so would appear to be in the right location.

Window 3
The window block measures 0.24m high and 0.52m wide. The light was 0.17m wide; the original height is unknown. This window head may have matched the window base, which is cemented into the northwest corner of the church (Pl. 16). The profile indicates it supported the jambs of a window with a chamfer and rebate.

Church furniture
There is a font in a secondary location cemented into the north wall of the nave (Pl. 17). It is flat-bottomed drum-shaped stone that measures 20.5cm in height and has a circumference of 147cm. There are four wide and four narrow sides that taper slightly from top to bottom. The oval basin has diameters of between 40.3cm and 30.6cm and a depth of 15cm. The rim is 6.5cm wide. It is set on a roughly circular block which does not appear to be its original base.\(^\text{116}\)

Architectural fragments in the church
Two carved stones are cemented into the south window embrasure in the chancel (Pl. 18). They are chamfered on one corner, matching the decoration of the remaining in situ chancel jambs. They may be the skewbacks (first voussoirs on the chancel arch) because each also has a socket or hole which may have

supported a temporary cross-beam for a timber support frame during the construction phase.

Five definite and two possible voussoirs of the chancel arch are also cemented into the top of the north wall of the nave (Pl. 19). They are also chamfered on one corner. They average 0.3mx0.27m and 0.16m thick but cannot be fully examined in detail due to their current condition. The plain chamfer decoration matches the in situ chancel jambs and indicates that the arch was a relatively plain, unadorned structure. Two other curved stones (first measures 0.63mx0.17m and 0.2m thick; second measures 0.65mx0.18m; full thickness unknown) may be the remains of a door or window embrasure arch.

There are several additional items located in the north-western corner of the church, beside the font which has already been addressed. Once is a corner block of a late medieval cusped and ogee headed window (Pl. 20). The block measures 0.34mx0.2m and has a glass-groove indicating that the glass was set directly into the window rather than in a wooden frame. Another piece may be a stoop or a gutter spout (Pl. 21). It consists of a circular head measuring 0.24m in diameter. A circular depression measuring 0.15m in diameter drained into an arm that extended for a further 0.17m.

**Chronology**

The two Romanesque windows suggest a date in the twelfth century, but the presence of a third window in the nave, which is identical in the treatment of the casement, but has a gothic pointed arch, suggests that the overall scheme fits into the final stages of the Romanesque. This so-called ‘Transitional Phase’ was characterised by the continuation of Romanesque motifs such as the chevron, but saw the adoption of elements of the new Gothic style such as pointed arches. In the east of Ireland this process is broadly dated to the second half of the twelfth century.\(^\text{117}\) The first ‘purely’ gothic building in Ireland was probably the nave and aisles of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, which was constructed between 1212 and 1235.\(^\text{118}\) Consequently it may be suggested that Cruicetown church was first built some time between the late twelfth and first

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\(^\text{118}\) Leask, *Irish churches*, 77.
half of the thirteenth century. Considering this date range, it is plausible to suggest that the church was most likely constructed after the sub-infeudation of the lordship of Meath by Hugh de Lacy in 1172. The foundation of the church beside the motte castle which was built c.1200 is consistent with the establishment of an Anglo-Norman manor centre.\footnote{The documentary evidence for the manor of Cruicetown is summarised on pp 12-20.}

The incomplete nature of the building hampers a closely-dated chronology and blurs the relationship between the nave and chancel. Nonetheless, it seems likely that the chancel was constructed first, followed by the nave, probably as part of the same building project. The crucial piece of evidence – the pointed-arch window in the nave – is in a secondary position, so it uncertain if it was originally in the nave or if it came from the largely demolished north wall of the chancel. There are indications, based on architectural fragments located in the graveyard, of late medieval (fifteenth-/sixteenth-century) phases at the building, but the absence of the north wall precludes any coherent understanding of the extent of such work. A window jamb with a glass-slot and a bar-hole (Appendix 1, TB041) and the remains of a cusped ogee headed window located in the northwest corner of the church indicate that at least one late medieval window was inserted into the church. A curved stone suggests that the church was entered through a pointed arched doorway (Appendix 1, TB033). The bell-cote may also be a late medieval addition.

**Harmony of plan**

Two sets of proportions are evident in the plan of the church. The chancel measures 6.1x4.1m which is a ratio of 3:2. The nave measures 10.5x5.4m internally, which is a ratio 1.94:1 (really 2:1). Both derive from proportions used by medieval masons that had their origins in Classical architecture. The Classical belief that harmony in music reflected perfection was also related to physical proportions. For example, certain musical intervals correspond to numerical relationships between lengths of strings on a monochord. These relationships, when expressed as ratios were used to create modules, which defined the proportions of every aspect of a building. The ratio 2:1 relates to the octave and 3:2 relates to the fifth. The use of these proportions by medieval masons does not necessarily imply an understanding of the mathematical or philosophical significance of the Greek architectural schemes. In practice the
mason could derive these proportions using ropes and stakes, avoiding the need for any abstract mathematical calculations. The ratio 2:1 was calculated by doubling a square, while the ratio of 3:2 could be created by extending a second square from the midpoint of the first.
4.0 Graveyard Survey

Description
The graveyard that surrounds the church at Cruicetown is roughly oval in plan (45m N-S by 46m E-W) and covers an area of c.1,600 square metres (Fig. 15). The entire site is just above the 90m contour, with the church commanding the highest ground within the graveyard (98mOD). The ground drops away from the church to both the south and the east but the ground to the immediate north and northeast is of a similar height (97-98mOD). The graveyard is enclosed by a low stone wall that is surmounted by vegetation and a hedge of blackthorn, whitethorn and other hedgerow species. Some small trees are present on the northeast section of the enclosure, and the wall has collapsed at several locations. There is a gated entrance (width 1.45m) on the southern side of the graveyard and a gravel path that allows access to the church remains and encircles the graveyard, running along the inside of the surrounding hedge. The graveyard does not appear to have altered in plan since it was first mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1836 (published 1837). It is depicted as roughly circular on both the first (1837) and second edition (1913) OS maps (Figs 10-11). Most of the visible grave markers date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. All of these memorials are located within the boundary walls of the graveyard, with a small number inside the church itself.

Methodology of recording
The graveyard was recorded during a two-day survey in October 2004. The inscriptions of the memorials were transcribed where legible, general measurements were taken and all stones were photographed (see Appendix 1). Each memorial was given a simple code number (prefix TB and a sequential number (001+). A contour plan of the graveyard was made. This plan records the position and heights (OD) of all the memorials within the graveyard (Fig. 15). The general principle applied to the dating of the memorials was to use the latest death date of what was interpreted as the primary inscription. A great many of the memorials could not be dated, however, as many markers were simple uninscribed stones, while on other memorials the inscriptions and/or

Note that the numbering sequence for the memorials in Fig. 14 corresponds with the TB numbers in Appendix 1.
dates were illegible. Given heavy rain at the time of the site visit, it was not possible to take rubbings of any of the inscriptions.

**Nature of monuments**
While the graveyard contains datable memorials commemorating deaths from 1688 to 2002, some of the uninscribed stones may mark burials of earlier date. Many of the stones are loose and it is difficult to assess whether or not they are in their original position. The scarcity of visible memorials of pre-1750 date may reflect patterns of reuse of graveyard space and the clearance of older memorials at this still-used site. The undulating nature of the terrain suggests that other grave markers have, over time, become buried beneath the surface.

**Forms**
Two main forms of memorial can be identified at Cruicetown; the slab headstone and the rough, usually uninscribed grave marker. Ledgers (horizontally laid rectangular slabs set on the ground or on a low base) and cross headstones are also present in smaller numbers. The rough markers do not provide a date and may mark the graves of the poor.

**Materials**
The most common stone type used in the Cruicetown memorials is limestone. This is to be expected, as it is the most commonly occurring rock-type in the locality and for miles around. Some sandstone grave markers are also present, and these are generally more worn and weathered than other types. Sandstone occurs naturally in Co. Meath, and was probably sourced reasonably locally. A small number of the more recent memorials are of marble, while one memorial takes the form of an iron cross with a centrally-placed plaque.

**Chronology**
While it is possible, indeed likely, that some of the uninscribed, un-diagnostic grave-markers are pre-seventeenth-century in date, this cannot be proven in the absence of archaeological excavation. The earliest datable memorials at the site are the chest-tomb (1688) in the church and the ringed-cross (1688) in the graveyard (TB168 & TB028). These aside, there are twenty-three readily datable memorials and, despite this relatively small number, it is possible to trace a series of changing patterns through the centuries.
The graveyard has certainly been in continual use since the mid-eighteenth century. All of the datable memorials have an east-west orientation. References in the footnotes give the year of the memorial in question and a number cross-referencing the gazetteer appended to this report.

**The chest tomb**

In the south wall of the chancel is a niche containing a chest tomb with a representation on the covering slab of male and female effigies in high relief under the head of God in heaven flanked by trumpet-blowing cherubs (Pl. 10). It is dedicated to the memory of Walter and Elizabeth Cruise. The chest cover is supported on four pilasters (a flat representation of a column in shallow relief).\(^\text{121}\) These are decorated with carvings of foliage, rosettes and hearts. The end panel has the following mortality symbols carved in high relief: a skull and crossbones, hour-glass and bell, while the side panel has two sections; one with a cross saltire surrounded by circular medallions.\(^\text{122}\) The other has a crowned, winged figure, within a sunburst, and foliage.\(^\text{123}\) The mural plaque on the back wall of the tomb niche has the heraldic motifs of the Cruise and Dalton families in the upper half and an inscription in Roman capitals below:

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CRUX BONA CRUX DIGNA CRUX / CONTRA OMNIA MALGINA / HERE VNDERNEATH / ARE INTERRED THE BODIS / OF WALTER CRUISE GRAND / CHILD TO CHRISTOPHER / CRVISE OF THE NAALE CR / VISETOWN NO. OR ESQVIRE W / HO DYED THE 11\(\text{th}\) OF APRIL / 1663 AND ELIZABETH CRUIS / E HIS WIFE DAUGHTER TO / GERRALD CRVISE OF BRIT /

WHOSE ELDEST SON PATRI / CKE CRVISE CAVSED THIS / TOMBE TO BE ERECTED AS / A MONVMENT OF ANTIQVITY / FOR HIMSELFE HIS WIFE CAT / HERINE DALTON AND THEI / RE POSTERITY FOR EVER / ANNO D. 1688 AND IN THE / 4\(\text{th}\) YEARE OF THE REIG / NE OF THE MOST ILLVST / RIOVS PRINCE OUR GRACI / OVS KING JAMES THE / SECOND.\(^\text{124}\)
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The ringed-cross
To the south of the church and within the graveyard there is a ring-headed cross dating to 1688 (Pl. 22). This commemorative cross was commissioned by the Cruise family and the inscription on the north face reads, ‘Pray for the soulds of Patrick Cruise and Cartherine Dalton, his wife, daughter to William Dalton 1688’. Patrick Cruise was the eldest son of Walter Cruise who is buried in the chest tomb within the church. The cross is a folk-art attempt to copy an Early Christian high cross. The crucifixion is depicted on the west-facing side of the cross overlying a skull and surmounted by a winged head while the east side also has a winged figure with a Madonna and Child near the base. In this simple, rustic depiction the Child is presented as a mature young boy sitting on his mother’s knee. These rusticated depictions on this cross of both Christ and the Virgin and Child can be seen, in the opinion of Heather King, as ‘the beginning of the breakdown of the traditional mode of depicting religious imagery in Ireland’.

Table 2: Number of datable memorials in Cruicetown Church and graveyard, by quarter century

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125 King, ‘Late medieval Irish crosses’, 340.
126 King, ‘Late medieval Irish crosses’, 343-4.
127 King, ‘Late medieval Irish crosses’, 343.
Eighteenth-century memorials

The five eighteenth-century headstones are all upstanding, and all have similarly neat and relatively clear inscriptions. The earliest headstone commemorates Abraham Anslow who died in 1736; it has some simple curvilinear decoration at the top left corner, but is otherwise quite plain. The memorial for Owen Cenney (d. 1744) is of sandstone and has a simple, flat top. The headstones of Thomas Rodgers (d. 1748) and Nicholas Bird (d. 1763) are of limestone and have curved, shouldered hoods with space for a decorative cartouche incorporating the IHS motif. The IHS monogram is commonly found on grave memorials: the letters are the first three letters of Ihsus, or Ihcuc, the name of Jesus in Greek (the ‘S’ and the ‘C’ are variant forms in the Greek alphabet). The monogram is often mistakenly interpreted as Jesus Hominum Salvator (Jesus Saviour of Men). The fifth eighteenth-century headstone commemorates Elizabeth Morteagh who died in 1786. It is of sandstone and has neatly incised lettering, all in upper case.

Nineteenth-century memorials

There are eleven datable memorials of nineteenth-century date, spanning from the first to the last year of the century. Like the mid-eighteenth-century examples, the early-nineteenth-century ones also have curved hoods, but this style seems to have faded out by the middle of the century. The 1827 memorial for Thomas Brady is the earliest datable inscribed recumbent slab, or ledger, in the graveyard. This style continued in use through the nineteenth century and further examples at Cruicetown date to 1856 and 1899. The ledger is a prestigious commemorative form and often indicates an elite burial.

A third memorial from 1827 commemorates John, Thomas, Mary and Judith Brady; it is upstanding and has a curved hood. The second half of the
nineteenth century witnessed a revival of the well-known Irish Early Christian ‘Celtic’ cross memorial style. Indeed, this style occurs in over 80% of the Cruicetown memorials that can be dated to the hundred-year period from c.1850 to c.1950. Each of these memorials displays a variation of the ringed Celtic cross, beginning with the limestone Lynch memorial of 1868 and ending with the painted iron cross commemorating Mary Reilly who died in 1952.\textsuperscript{134}

**Twentieth-century memorials**
As with the majority of the late-nineteenth-century memorials, the datable monuments for the first half of the twentieth century are characterised by variations of the ringed Celtic cross.\textsuperscript{135} This pattern changes after c.1950, however, when the headstones take on a much simpler, more rectangular appearance.\textsuperscript{136} The inscriptions are machine-incised and often have black or gold paint applied to the lettering. There is a greater variety of stone type, with polished black marble becoming more popular.

**Twenty-first-century memorials**
Three memorials were added to the graveyard in or soon after 2002.\textsuperscript{137} The Brady monument commemorates the deaths of Charles (d. 1943), Letitia (1973) and Stella (2002). It is one of the few examples in this graveyard of a plot being clearly delimited (in this case by a stone kerb). The Naulty and Finnegan memorials, in the church and graveyard respectively, commemorate at least seventeen individuals between them and are an apposite reminder that a graveyard contains many, many more burials than the number of grave-markers visible.

\textsuperscript{134} TB116 (AD1868); TB007 (AD1952).
\textsuperscript{135} TB047 (AD1942); TB134 (AD1947); TB007 (1952).
\textsuperscript{136} TB147 (AD1956); TB129 (AD1968); TB024 (1969); TB133 (AD1970); TB029 (AD1981).
\textsuperscript{137} TB118 (AD2002); TB173 (AD2002); TB040 (AD2002).
5.0 Proposed Development

An issue facing the present graveyard is its long-term maintenance requirement. In particular, the uneven surface area inhibits easy mowing, and the Cruicetown Cemetery Conservation Committee is considering plans to introduce soil in an attempt to level up certain of the more pronounced localized hollows. If successful, this will ease the task of mowing the grass, which is currently somewhat burdensome. The proposal represents a positive direct impact to the site, insofar as new materials will be added to the graveyard. However, it does not represent any negative impact as there will be no excavation associated with it.

Adequate measures should be put in place to ensure the integrity of the existing graveyard if this proposal is advanced. Such measures would include the establishment of a detailed baseline study that records the present-day topography and ground heights throughout the graveyard, along with the distribution and type of headstones and grave-markers that exist there. The purpose of the present report is to meet this requirement. It would also be recommended that consideration be given to laying a permeable membrane (such as terram) on the surface of those locations where soil will be added, so that the original ground surface can be clearly distinguished in the future should excavation take place. A third requirement would be to note the source area of any introduced soils, and to record their distinguishing characteristics. Such information would assist any future archaeological excavation work at this site by helping to distinguish between materials that are indigenous to the graveyard, and those that are introduced. A fourth and final recommendation would be to carry out a new topographical survey once the soil has been introduced, to provide a new baseline of information that records the new contours of the improved graveyard.
6.0  **Recommendations**

1. Should soils be added to the existing hollows in the graveyard, a permeable membrane (such as terram) should first be laid on the surface of those locations where soil will be added, so that the original ground surface can be clearly distinguished in the future should excavation take place.

2. No improvement works should be carried out within a 5m radius of the ringed cross of 1688, or within 5m of any of the perimeter walls of the church. This recommendation is made in order to maintain the visual impact and context of the earliest standing remains within the graveyard, and to negate against the burial/concealment of same.

3. The source area of any introduced soils should be recorded, along with the principal characteristics of the soil (soil type, friability, anthropogenic content, such as potsherds, bone, etc.). Such information will assist any future archaeological work at this site by helping to distinguish between materials that are indigenous to the graveyard, and those that are introduced.

4. A new topographical survey should be carried out once the soil has been introduced, to provide a new baseline of information that records the new contours of the improved graveyard.

5. Any excavation works carried out within the graveyard that impact on the original ground surfaces, *saving those excavations associated with modern burial*, should be carried out under archaeological supervision. The purpose of this requirement is to maximise the possibility for retrieving material information that will enhance the archaeological record of the graveyard. Archaeologically supervised work is licensed by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Upon appointment, a licence-eligible archaeologist will apply for the necessary excavation permit. The application requires that adequate resources and protocols are in place in the event that archaeologically significant materials are exposed and/or recovered. Licence applications usually take a minimum of three weeks to process.
6. All recommendations are subject to the approval of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, and the National Museum of Ireland.
7.0 Acknowledgements

Our thanks are extended to Frank Brady, Oliver Ward and the other members of the Cruicetown Cemetery Conservation Committee, without whose assistance and interest in this scheme this report could not have been completed. The initial site visit was carried out on a memorably wet day, and we particularly wish to acknowledge the hot food and facilities prepared for us. In addition, the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum of Ireland kindly supplied original copies of the Ordnance Survey first edition maps that were then scanned and assembled by us to create Fig. 10.
8.0  **Appendix 1: Gazetteer of memorials, grave markers, architectural fragments and loose stones in Cruicetown graveyard**

Appendix 1 is principally a gazetteer of the memorial stones that are present within the graveyard and in the confines of the church itself. It is divided into 5 sections:

1. Datable inscribed memorials  p. 49
2. Undatable inscribed memorials  p. 60
3. Undatable memorials with no discernible inscription  p. 63
4. Architectural fragments  p. 69
5. Miscellaneous stones located within the graveyard  p. 73

Each entry includes a photographic image in colour and is laid out in the following manner:

1. The memorial’s unique ID number (prefix TB (tomb) followed by an individual number (001+)) and, in brackets, its individual Photo ID.
2. Specific locational information, i.e., a national grid reference (NGR), and Ordnance Datum (OD), height above sea-level, in metres.
3. General locational information, e.g., south of church.
4. The material from which the ‘monument’ was made, e.g., limestone.
5. The exposed dimensions of the ‘monument’, i.e. height (H), width (W) and thickness (T), given in centimetres (cm).
6. A ‘further notes’ section that includes general observations, comparisons etc.

To facilitate searching for individual entries within the gazetteer, it is preceded by an index indicating on which page each one can be found.
Index of gazetteer entries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TB001</th>
<th>p. 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TB002</td>
<td>p. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB003</td>
<td>p. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB004</td>
<td>p. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB005</td>
<td>p. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB006</td>
<td>p. 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB007</td>
<td>p. 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB008</td>
<td>p. 51</td>
</tr>
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1: Datable inscribed memorials

Memorial number: TB028 (PHOTO ID: 113-1388 (West), 89 (East), 90 (South))
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284524 / OD97.04
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: ‘Pray for the souls of Patrick Cruise and Cartherine Dalton, his wife, daughter to William Dalton 1688’

Memorial number: TB168 (PHOTO ID: DSCN5136)
NGR / OD: E279533 / N284531 / OD98.05
Location: Inside church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone & Sandstone
Memorial number: TB077 (PHOTO ID: 113-1427)  
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284524 / OD96.50  
Location: South of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: HERE LYETH  
THE BODY OF  
ABRAHAM ANSLOW  
WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE 1736  
MARCH 20TH  

Dimensions (exposed): H: 58cm; W: 50cm; T: 20cm  
Further notes: Large, squared upright slab; flat face facing east; northwest side is rough and unshaped

Memorial number: TB001 (PHOTO ID: 113-1365)  
NGR / OD: E279538 / N284530 / OD97.71  
Location: Southeast of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Sandstone  
Inscription: IHS  
THIS STONE IS  
ERECTED BY  
OWEN CENNEY  
FOR HIM AND  
HIS POSTERITY  
WHO DIED  
MARCH THE  
AGED 27 1744  

Dimensions (exposed): H: 64cm; W: 41cm; T: 15cm

Memorial number: TB028a (PHOTO ID: 113-1391)  
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284523 / OD97.04  
Location: South of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: IHS on hood  
HERE LYETH  
BURIED THE ___  
OF THOMAS  
RODGERS WHO  
DEPARTED [THIS LIFE]  
APRIL 26TH 1748  

Dimensions (exposed): H: 82cm; W: 56cm; T: 12cm
**Memorial number:** TB162 (PHOTO ID: 5226) – taken from east  
**NGR / OD:** E279513 / N284525 / OD96.24  
**Location:** North of church  
**Orientation:** East-west  
**Material:** Limestone  
**Inscription:**  
1. +  
2. I.H.S  
3. This Stone was Erected by Peter Bird  
4. In Memory of his Brother Nicholas  
5. Bird who Departed this Life August 26th 1763  
6. Aged 40 Years  
7. Also Bridge Bird  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 80cm; W: 64.5cm; T: 16.5cm

**Memorial number:** TB008 (PHOTO ID: 113-1372)  
**NGR / OD:** E279536 / N284530 / OD97.59  
**Location:** Southeast of church  
**Orientation:** East-west  
**Material:** Sandstone  
**Inscription:**  
HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH MORT AGH WIFE TO EDMOND GUGERTY WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE SECOND DAY OF MAY IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD [1786?]  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 71cm; W: 50cm; T: c.12cm  
**Further notes:** Scalloped top; Very worn

**Memorial number:** TB046 (PHOTO ID: 113-1407)  
**NGR / OD:** E279525 / N284525 / OD97.04  
**Location:** South of church  
**Orientation:** East-west  
**Material:** Sandstone  
**Inscription:**  
Erected by Richard Harington in Memory of his Son Pat’c Harington who Departed this Life April The 21st 1800 age 20 years  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 155cm; W: 88cm; T: 10cm
Memorial number: TB012 (PHOTO ID: 113-1377)
NGR / OD: E279537 / N284525 / OD97.47
Location: Southeast of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: IHS (in sunburst but no flanking marigolds)
This stone was [erected] by P [atrick Rogers]
In memory of his father, John Rogers, who departed this life December 1807, aged 78 years. Also his mother, Mary Rogers, alias Gillic, who departed this life March 10 (16?)___________ 70 years
Dimensions (exposed): H: 82cm; W: 65cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Same as TB006; top of headstone has hood mould.

Memorial number: TB112 (PHOTO ID: 5082) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279524 / N284541 / OD97.51
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: 1. This stone was erected in memory of Thomas Brady Who died in Jan. r 1827 age d 60 years.
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 99cm; T: 3.5cm

Memorial number: TB037 (PHOTO ID: 113-1398)
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284526 / OD97.17
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: IHS
This stone erected by Denis, Joe and John Brady of Staholmick, in memory of their father, John Brady, who died February 7 th 1794, aged 56 years. Also their brother Thomas, who died November 22 nd, 1807, aged 31 years. Also their sister Mary Brady, who died March 27 th 1827, aged 19 years. Their mother Judith Brady, alias Naulty, died December 29 th 1821, aged 71 years
Dimensions (exposed): H: 140cm; W: 94cm; T: 10cm
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<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB172 (PHOTO ID: 5232-5234)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279529 / 284531 / OD97.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>In church; south slab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>IHS SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE CORBALLIS OF KILMAINHAM WOOD WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE YEAR 1801 AGED 51 YEARS ALSO OF HIS DAUGHTER CATHERINE WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1801[?] AGED 9 YEARS HERE ARE ALSO DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF HIS SON WILLIAM CORBALLY LATE OF DROGHEDA MERCHANT THE RECOLLECTION OF WHOSE MANY VIRTUES WILL BE VERY CHERISHED BY A NUMEROUS AND RESPECTABLE CIRCLE OF ACQUAINTANCES AND MUST PROVE A SOURCE OF MELANCHOLY CONSOLATION TO HIS AFFLICTED FRIENDS HE EXCHANGED HIS TEMPORAL FOR ETERNAL LIFE ON THE 5TH APRIL 1827 IN THE 30TH YEAR OF HIS AGE ETERNAL REST GIVE THEM OH LORD AND LET PERPETUAL LIGHT SHINE ON THEM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 229cm; W: 108cm; T: 7cm</td>
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<th>Memorial number:</th>
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<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279534 / N284528 / OD97.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
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<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>IHS THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY HENRY, PATT, William and Christopher Gugerty, in memory of their father, Michael Gugerty of Brittas died April 12th 1804, aged 47 also their mother Ann Gugerty, alias Carolan, died July 10th 1833, aged 76 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 130cm; W: 76cm; T: 15cm</td>
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<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Bats or cherubs present on ‘shoulders’ of monument Top surmounted by hood</td>
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Archaeological and Historical Assessment

Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

Memorial number: TB167 (PHOTO ID: 5229)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284522 / OD95.58
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
1. Erected
2. By John Gugerty … in memory
3. of their Mother Mary Gugerty who died
4. in Sept 1824 aged […] years of their
5. Father M…. Gugerty who died in
6. May 1830 aged … Mary Gugerty
7. who died in … aged 11 years
8. and Fanny Gugerty who died in Sept
9. 1845 aged …………………….. of
10. Peter Gugerty …………. Gugerty
11. Son of John Gugerty who died in April
12. 1853 [?]  

Dimensions (exposed): H: 172cm; W: 88cm; T: 23cm

Although the latest date on this headstone may be 1853, it was probably erected before that year, with further inscriptions added after the death of John Gugerty (who had the stone erected initially). The style of the stone dates it to the first half of the nineteenth century.

Memorial number: TB102 (PHOTO ID: 5071)
NGR / OD: E279532 / N284540 / OD97.70
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
1. -------------------[together with]
2. [departed] this life on the 18th August 1856 Aged [  ] years
3. Requieseant in pace Amen

Dimensions (exposed): H: 161cm; W: 106cm; T: 6cm

Further notes: missing top portion – see TB103

Memorial number: TB116 (PHOTO ID: 5086)
NGR / OD: E279521 / N284537 / OD97.62
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
ERECTED
to the memory of the Parents of
The Rev. JAMES LYNCH, P.P. of Lobinstown,
by the Executor, according to his
last Will and Testament.
A.D. 1868.
Requiescant in pace
Of your charity pray for the soul of
THE REV. JAMES LYNCH
Parish Priest of Lobinstown,
Who departed this life on the 20th of
March 1868, in the 76th year of his age
And 51st of his sacred ministry.
PIOUS.EXEMPLARY.ZEALOUS &
CHARITABLE.
His memory shall long be revered especially
by his friends and acquaintances.
May the soul of the good and venerable
FATHER LYNCH, rest in peace, amen

Dimensions (exposed): H: 255cm; W: 30cm; T: 21cm
Memorial number: TB022 (PHOTO ID: 113-1383)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284529 / OD97.75
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:

On top of plinth:
Pettigrew Navan

PETTIGREW NAVAN
LORD HAVE MERCY
ON THE SOUL OF MARY
CONLAN
GRANGE
WHO DIED APRIL 10 1897
AGED 65 YEARS
ALSO HER HUSBAND
PAT CONLAN
WHO DIED JUNE 17 1886
AGED 67 YEARS
RESQUIESCANT IN PACE
ERECTED BY THEIR SON
REV. MICHAEL CONLAN

Dimensions (exposed):
H: 278cm; W: 95cm; T: 96cm
Further notes: Large flat concrete surface with reused(?) stones (on both sides) at front adjacent to Celtic cross

Memorial number: TB142 (PHOTO ID: 5206)
NGR / OD: E279511 / N284534 / OD95.96
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:

1. Gloria in Excelsis Deo [this is inscribed in a semi-circle around the top of the round IHS panel]
2. Remember Death
3. This monument was erected by Michael
4. Laurence and Patrick Masterson of Curragh?
5. Town in the county of Meath
6. Mory of their beloved father Patrick Masterson of Robertstown who departed this life on the 1st day of January AD [ ]
7. The 80th year of his age Here also lieth the remains of their beloved Brother James Masterson and father of the above named
8. Patrick Masterson of Curraughtown who departed this life on the 18th day of September AD 1899 in the 70th year of his age [NB: there is a c.71cm long crack running across the slab at this point]
9. [inscription at base of slab] Requiescant in Pace Amen

Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 116cm; T: 14.5cm
Further notes: Lettering: 4.5cm high upper case letters; 3cm high lower case. Further crack on south-facing edge (see photo) Evidence of machine tooling on all exposed edges. This recumbent stone would originally have been raised off the ground on four legs or supports. 2 of these are visible; one under the southeast corner of the slab and another (TB143) lying to the southeast of it. The other two may be hidden under the slab.
Archaeological and Historical Assessment

Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

**Memorial number:** TB047 (PHOTO ID: 113-1408)

**NGR / OD:** E279525 / N284524 / OD97.04

**Location:** South of church

**Orientation:** East-west

**Material:** Granite plinth with marble slab

**Inscription:**

In memory of

JAMES DOLAN 1860
WILLIAM 1865
CATHERINE 1892
MARGARET 1905
AND JAMES DOLAN 1942
R.I.P.

**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 169cm; W: 82cm; T: 30cm

**Further notes:** Celtic cross surmounted on rectangular slab with lying lamb of God

---

**Memorial number:** TB134 (PHOTO ID: 5113) – taken from east

**NGR / OD:** E279506 / N284547 / OD94.57

**Location:** North of church

**Orientation:** East-west

**Material:** Limestone and reinforced concrete

**Inscription:**

1 In loving mem of
2 Annie Swan who died
3 24th April 1947 Aged 81 yrs
4 On whose soul sweet [Jesus have mercy]
5 R.I.P.

**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 158cm; W: 50cm; T: 6.5cm

**Further notes:** Inscription on raised panel surrounded by rope decoration. Concrete with reinforced iron bar visible. On concrete base

---

**Memorial number:** TB007 (PHOTO ID: 113-1371)

**NGR / OD:** E279537 / N284531 / OD97.52

**Location:** Southeast of church

**Orientation:** East-west

**Material:** Metal

**Inscription:**

Mary Reilly
Cellar Nobber
Died
28th April 1952
Aged 70 Years

**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 14cm; W: 72cm; T: 2cm

**Further notes:** Inscription on metal plaque with chrome paint; plaque looks relatively new; metal version of round cross (iron with chrome paint)
Memorial number: TB147 (PHOTO ID: 5211) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279510 / N284531 / OD95.85
Location: West of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
On north side of base ‘F. Rennicks, Flower Hill, Navan’.
1. LOVING MEMORY
2. OF
3. JAMES O’BRIEN
4. CARLANSTOWN
5. DIED 6TH JAN. 1956
6. ALSO HIS WIFE JULIA.
7. DIED 6TH JAN. 1953
8. THEIR SON JAMES
9. DIED 12TH APRIL 1934
10. AND DAUGHTER PEGGY
11. DIED 13TH MAY 1947
12. R.I.P.

Dimensions (exposed): H: 79cm; W: 50cm; T: 4.5cm
Further notes: Gravestone on large plot

Memorial number: TB129 (PHOTO ID: 5103) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284542 / OD96.04
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ROSE GALLIGAN
NEWTOWN, NOBBER
DIED 12TH FEBRUARY 1967
HER HUSBAND PHILIP
DIED 20TH FEBRUARY 1968
REST IN PEACE

Dimensions (exposed): H: 40cm; W: 50cm; T: 19cm

Memorial number: TB024 (PHOTO ID: 113-1386)
NGR / OD: E279534 / N284524 / OD97.23
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Marble (greenish-grey)
Inscription:
Sacred heart of Jesus motif
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
MARGARET CLARKE
DIED 25 MARCH 1919
PATRICK CLARKE
DIED 18 JAN. 1940
BARTLE CLARKE
DIED 10 JUNE 1955
ANNIE CREEVAN
DIED 22 DEC. 1957
JULIA CREEVAN
DIED 20 FEB. 1969

Dimensions (exposed): H: 115cm; W: 71cm; T: 20cm
Memorial number: TB133 (PHOTO ID: 5109) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279506 / N284548 / OD94.55
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
1. IN LOVING MEMORY OF
2. FLORENCE WARD
3. DIED 29 MAY 1970
4. AGED 70 YRS
5. R.I.P.
6. ON HER SOUL SWEET
7. JESUS HAVE MERCY

Dimensions (exposed): H: 72cm; W: 44.5cm; T: 7.5cm
Further notes: Inscription on east face on rectangular raised panel 36cm X 38cm. Inscription in small caps. On concrete base

Memorial number: TB029 (PHOTO ID: 113-1393)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284523 / OD97.10
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Marble
Inscription:
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
ANN ROGERS
BALLYMACANE, MOYNALTY
DIED 7TH NOV. 1954
HER HUSBAND FRANK
DIED 30TH SEPT. 1981
THEIR CHILDREN
NANCY DIED 25TH JUNE 1950
ITA DIED 27TH JUNE 1950
MAUREEN DIED 11TH DEC. 1951
ANNIE ROGERS
HORATH, CARLANSTOWN
DIED 9TH JAN. 1942
HER HUSBAND THOMAS
DIED 11TH SEP. 1955
REST IN PEACE

Sacred heart of Jesus motif at top; ROGERS on plinth
Dimensions (exposed): H: 98cm; W: 70cm; T: 20cm

Memorial number: TB118 (PHOTO ID: 5092)
NGR / OD: E279521 / N284550 / OD96.78
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
In memory of CHARLES BRADY
CRUCETOWN
WHO DIED 7TH AUGUST 1943, AGED 52 YEARS.
HIS WIFE, LETITIA
WHO DIED 9TH SEPTEMBER 1973, AGED 85 YEARS
AND THEIR DAUGHTER
STELLA DAMOTH – HENDERSON
MICHIGAN, U.S.A.
WHO DIED 29TH JANUARY 2002, AGED 76 YEARS
REST IN PEACE

Dimensions (exposed): H: 73cm; W: 91cm; T: 30cm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB173 (PHOTO ID: 5236)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279537 / N284534 / OD97.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Inside church; at east end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Marble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 98cm; W: 70cm; T: 5cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB040 (PHOTO ID: 113-1401)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279527 / N284525 / OD97.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>In loving memory of Patrick Finnegans (Altmush) Died 1898 His wife Frances nee KelleTT Died 1921 Their son Laurence Died 1953 Their infant grandsons Also Bridget Medley (Newcastle) Died 1936 Edward Died 1947 KATIE Died 1948 R.I.P. Erected by The Finnegans (Altmush) and John Medley (Thurles) 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 91cm; W: 66cm; T: 6cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2: Undatable inscribed memorials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB006 (PHOTO ID: 113-1370)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279539 / N284526 / OD97.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Southeast of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inscription:     | IHS – in motif above heart (set within sun motif; two marigold motifs flanking it on either side)  
|                  | This stone was erected  
|                  | By Jame’ Reilly over ye  
|                  | Body of his father  
|                  | Thomas who died in  
|                  | Mother                   |

**Dimensions (exposed):**  
H: 63cm; W: 70cm; T: 15cm  
**Further notes:** sides of front face chamfered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB010 (PHOTO ID: 113-1374)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279536 / N284528 / OD97.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Southeast of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inscription:     | ERECTED (curvilinear lettering;)  
|                  | BY  
|                  | EDWARD GOGARTY  
|                  | IN LOVING MEMERY OF HIS  
|                  | WIFE, DAUGHTER  
|                  | FATHER, MOTHER, SISTER  
|                  | AND BROTHER  
|                  | RIP (at base)              |

**Dimensions (exposed):**  
H: 85cm; W: 80cm; T: 20cm  
**Further notes:** Could be the Edward Gogarty whose wife died in 1786 (TB008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB058 (PHOTO ID: 113-1417)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279522 / N284525 / OD96.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>East-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Concrete, with marble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Inscription:     | ERECTED BY  
|                  | JOSEPH McGuinness           |
|                  | IN LOVING MEMORY OF HIS  
|                  | PARENTS BROTHERS            |
|                  | SISTERS                     |
|                  | AND DISEASED RELATIVES      |
|                  | R.I.P.                      |
|                  | SACRED HEART OF JESUS       |
|                  | HAVE MERCY ON US            |

**Dimensions (exposed):**  
H: 222cm; W: 92cm (plinth); T: 98cm (plinth)  
**Further notes:** Celtic cross with sacred heart motif in centre; house shrine on top
Memorial number: TB002 (PHOTO ID: 113-1366)  
NGR / OD: E279538 / N284529 / OD97.63  
Location: Southeast of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: IHS (this is all that is visible)  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 30cm; T: 11cm  
Further notes: Submerged; rounded top

Memorial number: TB070 (PHOTO ID: 113-1424)  
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284521 / OD96.84  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: Inscription no longer legible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 80cm; W: 61cm; T: 9cm  
Further notes: Large grave slab dressed on east side

Memorial number: TB103 (PHOTO ID: 5072) – taken from south  
NGR / OD: E279530 / N284541 / OD97.55  
Location: North of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: 1. This stone erected by  
2. Bridget Gogarty of Dunaree  
3. In memory of her Bel[oved]  
4. Husband  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 60cm; W: 107cm; T: 10cm  
Further notes: Top of TB102, lying close by

Memorial number: TB130 (PHOTO ID: 5104)  
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284545 / OD96.03  
Location: North of church  
Orientation: East-west  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: In Loving Memory  
Of The  
GALLIGAN  
FAMILY  
KILBEG, MOYDOROUGH AND NOlobber.  
Rest In Peace.  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 46cm; W: 60cm; T: 15cm
Memorial number: TB135 (PHOTO ID: 5114)
NGR / OD: E279507 / N284543 / OD95.05
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription:
1. In Loving Memory
2. of
3. The O’Reilly Family
4. Boynagh Kilmainhamwood
5. May they rest in peace
6. Erected by
7. Annie O’Donoghue
Dimensions (exposed): H: 117cm; W: 60cm; T: 7cm

Memorial number: TB169 (PHOTO ID: 5235)
NGR / OD: E279529 / 284533 / OD97.27
Location: In church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: IHS
[the rest is illegible]
Dimensions (exposed): H: 219cm; W: 105cm; T: ?cm
3: Undatable memorials with no discernible inscription

**Memorial number:** TB009 (PHOTO ID: 113-1373)
**NGR / OD:** E279536 / N284529 / OD97.55
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** East-west
**Material:** Old concrete?
**Inscription:** IHS on top of cross
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 69cm; W: 64cm; T: 10cm
**Further notes:** Round (head) part of cross only; shaft either never present or now missing or submerged. The concrete flat-bottomed spheres (cross bases) with rectangular notches flank left and right in front – lying loose; 1 = 28cm in diameter; 11cm deep; 2 = 33cm in diameter; 12cm deep hole; sacred heart surmounted with small cross in raised relief in centre of Celtic cross.

---

**Memorial number:** TB038 (PHOTO ID: 113-1399)
**NGR / OD:** E279527 / N284527 / OD97.26
**Location:** South of church
**Orientation:** East-west
**Material:** Sandstone
**Inscription:** None visible
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 27cm; W: 20cm; T: 7cm
**Further notes:** Rectangular slab – probably used as a grave-marker; vertical, but at incline; east face smooth for marker – possible markings, but these are unintelligible and may be tool markings.

---

**Memorial number:** TB094 (PHOTO ID: 113-1437)
**NGR / OD:** E279514 / N284518 / OD95.24
**Location:** South of church
**Orientation:** East-west
**Material:** Limestone
**Inscription:** None visible
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 48cm; W: 64cm; T: 8cm
**Further notes:** Grave slab with curved top; east face dressed flat

---

**Memorial number:** TB096 (PHOTO ID: 113-1438)
**NGR / OD:** E279514 / N284516 / OD95.33
**Location:** South of church
**Orientation:** East-west
**Material:** Limestone
**Inscription:** None visible
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 41cm; W: 55cm; T: 3.5cm
**Further notes:** Limestone slab; at an angle
Memorial number: TB163 (PHOTO ID: 5227) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284524 / OD96.15
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 74cm; W: 35cm; T: 22cm

Memorial number: TB165 (PHOTO ID: 5230) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279515 / N284521 / OD95.38
Location: North of church
Orientation: Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 22cm; W: 52cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Irregular stone. Face tooled down by hand and pock-marked. No visible inscription. Adjoining TB166 to east.

Memorial number: TB105 (PHOTO ID: 5074) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284542 / OD97.86
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 63cm; W: 48.5cm; T: 13cm
Further notes: Rectangular and regular. West face exposed. Built up on east side by burial plot. West face and outer side roughly tooled and pock-marked. Possibly inscribed, now invisible. There is one more photo of it.

Memorial number: TB106 (PHOTO ID: 5076) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284541 / OD97.88
Location: North of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 45cm; W: 48.5cm; T: 15.5cm
Further notes: Similar in appearance to TB105. Rough dressing on west face. There is another photo of it.
Memorial number: TB042 (PHOTO ID: 113-1404)
NGR / OD: E279527 / N284524 / OD97.17
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 40cm; W: 116cm; T: 9cm
Further notes: Large irregular thin flat slab – longer than high; probable grave-marker

Memorial number: TB044 (PHOTO ID: 113-1405)
NGR / OD: E279527 / N284522 / OD96.81
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 48cm; W: 55cm; T: 11cm
Further notes: Submerged grave slab; arch-shaped; fairly rough

Memorial number: TB050 (PHOTO ID: 113-1410)
NGR / OD: E279525 / N284519 / OD96.32
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 5cm; W: 40cm; T: 21cm
Further notes: Stone on right in photo; probable grave-marker; quite loose in ground

Memorial number: TB053 (PHOTO ID: 113-1412)
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284518 / OD95.76
Location: South-west
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible now, although there may once have been one
Dimensions (exposed): H: 36cm; W: 30cm; T: 7.5cm
Further notes: Curved grave-marker with rounded top; rough due to weathering; dressed flat on east-facing side; concave to rear

Memorial number: TB056 (PHOTO ID: 113-1415)
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284521 / OD96.64
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Material: Appears to be east-facing
Further notes: Partially submerged slab; prob. rough tomb-stone; shored at back with stone (12x21x11cm); appears to be east-facing; effectively aligned with TB053

Dimensions (exposed): H: 8cm; W: 51cm; T: 5cm
Memorial number: TB078 (PHOTO ID: 113-1428)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284526 / OD95.92
Location: South of church
Orientation: 
Material: Shale
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 23cm; W: 30cm; T: 4cm
Further notes: Deeply submerged grave-slab

Memorial number: TB080 (PHOTO ID: 113-1430)
NGR / OD: E279515 / N284524 / OD96.32
Location: South of church
Orientation: East-west
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 66cm; W: 40cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Slab

Memorial number: TB115 (PHOTO ID: 5085) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284538 / OD97.76
Location: Southeast of church
Orientation: 
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 10cm; W: 9.5cm; T: cm
Further notes: Possible grave stone now used as kerbing 21cm to east of TB116

Memorial number: TB120 (PHOTO ID: 5094)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284540 / OD97.52
Location: North of church
Orientation: 
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 38cm; W: 53cm; T: 4.5cm
Further notes: Standing grave marker. No obvious inscription. East side obscured by build-up of earth.
Memorial number: TB157 (PHOTO ID: 5221) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284528 / OD95.86
Location: North of church
Orientation: None visible
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 56cm; W: 79cm; T: 7cm
Further notes: East face very smooth, but no visible inscription. West face almost as smooth/flat. Upright but leaning backwards (westwards) at an angle of 30 degrees from the vertical.

Memorial number: TB158 (PHOTO ID: 5221)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284529 / OD95.86
Location: North of church
Orientation: None visible
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 61cm; W: 68cm; T: 7cm
Further notes: 12cm to north of TB 157. Slightly rougher surface than TB157 on east; much rougher on west face. Steadfast in ground. Leaning at same angle as TB157. There is a single loose stone lying in front of TB157 & TB158. A ‘line’, caused by the former presence of vegetation or soil, suggests that this stone and its neighbour (TB157) were both covered to a higher level previously. Lichen grows above the line, but not below it.

Memorial number: TB059 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0119)
NGR / OD: E279521 / N284526 / OD96.94
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: Faint marks to bottom right on east side that may once have been an inscription
Dimensions (exposed): H: 39cm; W: 54cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: Likely grave-slab; partially submerged; leans to west

Memorial number: TB026 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0098)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284528 / OD97.53
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 41cm; W: 26cm
Further notes: Sub-rectangular block with mortar on west side; protrudes to max. 7cm from ground

Memorial number: TB095 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0108)
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284517 / OD95.03
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 30cm; T: 3cm
Further notes: Deeply submerged slab
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Memorial number:</strong></th>
<th>TB121 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0111)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NGR / OD:</strong></td>
<td>E279520 / N284539 / OD97.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>North of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material:</strong></td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inscription:</strong></td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dimensions (exposed):</strong></td>
<td>H: 19cm; W: 68cm; T: 8cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Further notes:</strong></td>
<td>Immediately south of TB120, standing grave marker. No obvious inscription</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4: architectural fragments

Memorial number: TB022a (PHOTO ID: 113-1384)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284529 / OD97.75
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 22cm; W: 54cm; T: 22cm
Further notes: Rectangular stone lying loose on platform (of TB022)

Memorial number: TB023 (PHOTO ID: 113-1385)
NGR / OD: E279534 / N284524 / OD97.23
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 15cm; W: 24cm; T: 14cm
Further notes: Architectural fragment – possibly mould of door or window jamb. Located at east corner of new grave

Memorial number: TB032 (PHOTO ID: 113-1395)
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284528 / OD97.44
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 66cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Dressed limestone; west-facing; partially submerged; rectangular block

Memorial number: TB033 (PHOTO ID: 113-1396)
NGR / OD: E279528 / N284528 / OD97.44
Location: Southeast of church
Material: Sandstone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 32cm; W: 27cm; T: 12cm
Further notes: Architectural fragment; curved in profile; possibly part of arch for door or window; some mortar present
Memorial number: TB039 (PHOTO ID: 113-1400)
NGR / OD: E279527 / N284526 / OD97.20
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 45cm; W: 16cm; T: 11cm
Further notes: Four-faced pillar; south face smoothed and concave; north face irregular

Memorial number: TB041 (PHOTO ID: 113-1402-1403)
NGR / OD: E279527 / N284525 / OD97.02
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 71cm; W: 22cm; T: 19cm
Further notes: Architectural fragment – part of late medieval window jamb

Memorial number: TB045 (PHOTO ID: 113-1406)
NGR / OD: E279529 / 284520 / OD96.54
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Dimensions (exposed): H: 22cm; W: 126cm; T: 15cm
Further notes: Roughly-dressed stone, coming to a point; probable architectural fragment, possibly used as grave marker
Memorial number: TB055 (PHOTO ID: 113-1414)
NGR / OD: E279522 / N284521 / OD96.49
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 20cm; W: 24cm; T: 26cm
Further notes: Probable architectural fragment; exposed face convex; appears to have chamfer at one edge; located at edge of gravel pathway

Memorial number: TB123 (PHOTO ID: 5096) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284550 / OD96.68
Location: North of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 20cm; T: cm
Further notes: Architectural fragment partly buried. 4cm rebate on end?

Memorial number: TB143 (PHOTO ID: 5207)
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284533 / OD96.12
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 53cm; W: 17.5cm; T: 17.5cm
Further notes: This may once have supported TB142. Ends are square in profile; main body of column is round in profile.

Memorial number: TB144 (PHOTO ID: 5208)
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284535 / OD96.15
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 76cm; W: 18.5cm; T: 18.5
Further notes: Same as TB141 but only top 28cm visible. Same dimensions as TB141

Memorial number: TB145 (PHOTO ID: 5209)
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284533 / OD96.05
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 53cm; W: 17.5cm; T: 17.5cm
Further notes: A pair with TB143, collapsed under TB142 along with a series of other stones. Only 16cm visible. Appears to have same dimensions as TB143.
Memorial number: TB025 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0098)  
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284529 / OD97.62  
Location: South of church  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 16cm; W: 20cm  
Further notes: Mortar on top; obtrudes 11cm from ground; appears to be structural block from church but is well set into the ground

Memorial number: TB030 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0096)  
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284522 / OD97.21  
Location: South of church  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 30cm; T: 25cm  
Further notes: Partially submerged stone; squared

Memorial number: TB141 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0116)  
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284536 / OD96.39  
Location: North of church  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 76cm; W: 18.5cm; T: 18.5cm  
Further notes: square in profile at ends  
This stone is completely exposed and appears to have been positioned in its current location very recently (i.e. within the last 2 weeks, at most). It is neatly cut and shows no signs of damage whatsoever. It seems to be one of a pair (see TB****) and probably functioned as a support for a table/mensa tomb. While we were measuring this stone, Peter Corbally visited the site and told us that the Board of Works had, some year ago, removed the supports for all table tombs in the cemetery and in the church and had laid the slabs flat on the ground, in order to make them more safe. It is possible that TB141 and a number of other cut stones in the vicinity previously served as supports and were left lying around the graveyard when the tombs were disassembled by the BoW.
5: Miscellaneous stones (some may be grave markers or stones once used in church or associated structure(s))

**Memorial number:** TB003 (PHOTO ID: 113-1367)
**NGR / OD:** E279539 / N284527 / OD97.58
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** Sandstone
**Material:**
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 20cm; W: 74cm; T: ?cm

**Further notes:** Sloping to the right; roughly squared; probable gravestone; recumbent position

**Memorial number:** TB004 (PHOTO ID: 113-1368)
**NGR / OD:** E279540 / N284526 / OD97.36
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** Uncertain
**Material:**
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 3cm; W: 31cm; T: 46cm

**Further notes:** Possible grave-marker: almost totally buried by sod; fully set in ground; roughly square in plan

**Memorial number:** TB005 (PHOTO ID: 113-1369)
**NGR / OD:** E279539 / N284527 / OD97.38
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** Limestone
**Material:**
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 33cm; W: 12cm; T: 7cm+

**Further notes:** Stone firmly set in ground; possible grave-marker

**Memorial number:** TB005 (PHOTO ID: 113-1369)
**NGR / OD:** E279537 / N284526 / OD97.58
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** Sandstone?
**Material:**
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 12cm; W: 28cm; T: 7cm

**Further notes:** Submerged; possible grave marker

**Memorial number:** TB005 (PHOTO ID: 113-1369)
**NGR / OD:** E279536 / N284527 / OD97.57
**Location:** Southeast of church
**Orientation:** Limestone
**Inscription:** None visible
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 33cm; W: 18cm; T: 10cm

**Further notes:** The photograph shows three stones in general but the one at the bottom left is described here. It is roughly squared and black in colour.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB014 (PHOTO ID: 113-1376)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279536 / N284527 / OD97.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 26cm; W: 28cm; T: 8cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>The photograph shows three stones in general but the one at the centre is described here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB015 (PHOTO ID: 113-1378)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279535 / N284527 / OD97.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 3cm; W: 22cm; T: 21cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Appears to be cut; possibly part of a door jamb?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB016 (PHOTO ID: 113-1379)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279534 / N284529 / OD97.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Sandstone (likely)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 71cm; W: 60cm; T: 9cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Moss-covered; very roughly dressed on upper surface; possibly toppled grave-slab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB018 (PHOTO ID: 113-1381)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279534 / N284528 / OD97.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 34cm; W: 52cm; T: 20cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Seems to be supported by stone wedged in to rear (largely obscured)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB019 (PHOTO ID: 113-1382)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279534 / N284526 / OD97.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 12cm; W: 23cm; T: 14cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Stone to right in photograph; roughly dressed face; no decoration; corner out of ground by 12cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Memorial number: TB020 (PHOTO ID: 113-1382)
NGR / OD: E279535 / N284526 / OD97.38
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 4cm; W: 10cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: Stone at centre of photograph (lower)

Memorial number: TB021 (PHOTO ID: 113-1382)
NGR / OD: E279535 / N284525 / OD97.34
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 13cm; W: 22cm; T: 9cm
Further notes: Stone to left in photograph; rough

Memorial number: TB027 (PHOTO ID: 113-1387)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284526 / OD97.35
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 48cm; T: 37cm
Further notes: Large block of limestone; protrudes 14cm from ground; loose; on slope

Memorial number: TB036 (PHOTO ID: 113-1397)
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284525 / OD97.19
Location: Southeast of church
Material:
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 9cm; W: 59cm; T: 33cm
Further notes: Partially submerged

Memorial number: TB048 (PHOTO ID: 113-1409)
NGR / OD: E279525 / N284519 / OD96.42
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 10cm; W: 42cm; T: 36cm
Further notes: Stone on right in photo; partly submerged; roughly square
Memorial number: TB049 (PHOTO ID: 113-1409)
NGR / OD: E279525 / N284519 / OD96.41
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 8cm; W: 18cm; T: 18cm
Further notes: Stone on left in photo; loose in ground

Memorial number: TB051 (PHOTO ID: 113-1410)
NGR / OD: E279524 / N284519 / OD96.28
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 9cm; W: 17cm; T: 26cm
Further notes: Stone on left in photo; possibly a grave-marker

Memorial number: TB052 (PHOTO ID: 113-1411)
NGR / OD: E279524 / N284517 / OD95.82
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 37cm; T: 22cm
Further notes: Quite loose in ground; probably a block from the church

Memorial number: TB054 (PHOTO ID: 113-1413)
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284519 / OD96.16
Location: South of church
Material: None visible
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 2cm; W: 24cm; T: 20cm
Further notes: Stone partially submerged in ground; dressed on upper exposed surface; possible block from church

Memorial number: TB057 (PHOTO ID: 113-1416)
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284522 / OD96.79
Location: South of church
Material: None visible
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 52cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: In line with others nearby (TB056)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB060 (PHOTO ID: 113-1418)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279521 / N284527 / OD96.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 2cm; W: 40cm; T: 29cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Stone set into west slope, sloping away from TB058; not clear if this is a collapsed stone or a grave-marker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB061 (PHOTO ID: 113-1419)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279520 / N284527 / OD96.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Southwest corner of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 27cm; W: 56cm; T: 49cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Boulder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB062 (PHOTO ID: 113-1420)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279519 / N284527 / OD96.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 7cm; W: 13cm; T: 19cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>5 stones in a row, including two definite grave-markers; This stone is at the left end of the sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB063 (PHOTO ID: 113-1420)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279519 / N284527 / OD96.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 28cm; W: 18cm; T: 16cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>5 stones in a row, including two definite grave-markers; This stone is second from the left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB064 (PHOTO ID: 113-1420)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279519 / N284527 / OD96.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orientation:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 24cm; W: 24cm; T: 4cm+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>5 stones in a row, including two definite grave-markers; This stone is at the centre of the sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Archaeological and Historical Assessment Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

Memorial number: TB065 (PHOTO ID: 113-1420)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284527 / OD96.36
Location: South of church
Orientation: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 33cm; W: 22cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: 5 stones in a row, including two definite grave-markers; This stone is at the left end of the sequence; has curved top

Memorial number: TB066 (PHOTO ID: 113-1420)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284526 / OD96.44
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 31cm; W: 54cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: 5 stones in a row, including two definite grave-markers; This stone is at the left end of the sequence

Memorial number: TB067 (PHOTO ID: 113-1421)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284526 / OD96.52
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 13cm; W: 20cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: Largely submerged stone

Memorial number: TB068 (PHOTO ID: 113-1422)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284525 / OD96.37
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 8cm; W: 28cm; T: 10cm

Memorial number: TB069 (PHOTO ID: 113-1423)
NGR / OD: E279519 / N284523 / OD96.41
Location: South of church
Orientation: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 30cm; T: 6cm
Further notes: Mostly submerged
Memorial number: TB071 (PHOTO ID: 113-1425)  
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284520 / OD96.02  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material:  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 22cm; T: 7cm  
Further notes: Submerged stone, protruding at an angle (on left in this photo)

Memorial number: TB072 (PHOTO ID: 113-1425)  
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284520 / OD95.92  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material:  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 18cm; W: 33cm; T: 11cm  
Further notes: Partially submerged stone; possibly a collapsed headstone (on right in this photo)

Memorial number: TB073 (PHOTO ID: 113-1426)  
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284519 / OD95.99  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material: Sandstone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 23cm; W: 26cm; T: 8cm  
Further notes: Row of stones – this stone is on the left

Memorial number: TB074 (PHOTO ID: 113-1426)  
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284519 / OD95.99  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 44cm; W: 60cm; T: 3cm  
Further notes: Row of stones – this stone is second from the left; it is a thin, flat, partially submerged flagstone; it protrudes at an angle from the ground

Memorial number: TB075 (PHOTO ID: 113-1426)  
NGR / OD: E279521 / N284518 / OD95.67  
Location: South of church  
Orientation:  
Material: Limestone  
Inscription: None visible  
Dimensions (exposed): H: 15cm; W: 14cm; T: 3cm  
Further notes: Row of stones – this stone is on the right; just the tip of it protrudes, at an angle
Memorial number: TB076 (PHOTO ID: 113-1426)
NGR / OD: E279520 / N284519 / OD95.72
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 33cm; W: 30cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: Row of stones – this stone is in the foreground; it is partially submerged; possibly broken; possibly originally squared; quite loose in the ground

Memorial number: TB079 (PHOTO ID: 113-1429)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284526 / OD95.91
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 8cm; W: 26cm; T: 21cm
Further notes:

Memorial number: TB081 (PHOTO ID: 113-1431)
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284525 / OD96.11
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 21cm; W: 43cm; T: 8cm
Further notes: Partially submerged stone; rough and uneven

Memorial number: TB082 (PHOTO ID: 113-1432)
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284520 / OD95.73
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 16cm; W: 30cm; T: 30cm
Further notes: uneven

Memorial number: TB083 (PHOTO ID: 113-1433)
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284519 / OD95.55
Location: South of church
Material: Stone type uncertain
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 15cm; W: 32cm; T: 12cm
Further notes: Rock hidden under sod
Memorial number: TB084 (PHOTO ID: 113-1434)
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284523 / OD95.08
Location: South of church
Material: Sandstone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 9cm; W: 20cm; T: 15cm
Further notes: Series of 5 stones – this one is furthest to the left

Memorial number: TB085 (PHOTO ID: 113-1434)
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284523 / OD95.23
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 16cm; W: 40cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Series of 5 stones – this one is second from the left; possible grave-marker

Memorial number: TB086 (PHOTO ID: 113-1434)
NGR / OD: E279510 / N284523 / OD95.35
Location: Southeast of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 31cm; W: 30cm; T: 16cm
Further notes: Series of 5 stones – this one is in the centre; possible grave-marker

Memorial number: TB087 (PHOTO ID: 113-1434)
NGR / OD: E279510 / N284522 / OD95.08
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 27cm; W: 31cm; T: 9cm
Further notes: Series of 5 stones – this one is second from the right; possible grave-marker; squared block of limestone

Memorial number: TB088 (PHOTO ID: 113-1434)
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284521 / OD94.87
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 40cm; W: 25cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Series of 5 stones – this one is on the right; rectangular block set into the ground
Archaeological and Historical Assessment  Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

Memorial number: TB090 (PHOTO ID: 113-1435)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284520 / OD95.25
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 8cm; W: 67cm; T: 40cm
Further notes: Large, flat, irregular-shaped slab lying on ground

Memorial number: TB091 (PHOTO ID: 113-1436)
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284519 / OD95.12
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone (but mud-covered so, cannot be sure)
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 10cm; W: 30cm; T: 13cm
Further notes: Series of three stones – this one being the furthest left; irregularly shaped

Memorial number: TB092 (PHOTO ID: 113-1436)
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284519 / OD95.10
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone (but mud-covered so, cannot be sure)
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 5cm; W: 46cm; T: 12cm
Further notes: Series of three stones – this one being at top right

Memorial number: TB093 (PHOTO ID: 113-1436)
NGR / OD: E279512 / N284519 / OD94.99
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone (but mud-covered so, cannot be sure)
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 1cm; W: 24cm; T: 12cm
Further notes: Series of three stones – this one being the furthest left; irregularly shaped

Memorial number: TB097 (PHOTO ID: 113-1439)
NGR / OD: E279516 / N284515 / OD95.16
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone (probably)
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 25cm; W: 19cm; T: 6cm

Memorial number: TB098 (PHOTO ID: 113-1440)
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284515 / OD95.12
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 12.5cm; T: 16cm
Further notes: Series of three stones – this one is furthest left

82
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB099 (PHOTO ID: 113-1440)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279517 / N284514 / OD94.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>South of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 10cm; W: 19cm; T: 3cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Series of three stones – this one is at the centre; possible slab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB100 (PHOTO ID: 5069) – taken from west</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279540 / N284542 / OD98.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>North of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 25cm; W: 160cm; T: cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Pile of stones – apparently left over from path re-surfacing. Roughly circular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB101 (PHOTO ID: 5070) – taken from west</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279538 / N284544 / OD97.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>North of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 12cm; W: 25cm; T: 18cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Un-worked, un-marked stone, mostly buried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB104 (PHOTO ID: 5073) – taken from west</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279532 / N284544 / OD97.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>North of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 17cm; W: 35cm; T: 15cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Memorial number:</th>
<th>TB107 (PHOTO ID: 5078) – taken from west</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGR / OD:</td>
<td>E279528 / N284548 / OD97.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>North of church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material:</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscription:</td>
<td>None visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimensions (exposed):</td>
<td>H: 27cm; W: 31cm; T: 25cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further notes:</td>
<td>Un-worked, un-inscribed, firmly fixed, possible grave marker. Slightly cracked with some loose fragments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Memorial number: TB108 (PHOTO ID: 5079) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279528 / N284547 / OD97.06
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 24cm; W: cm; T: cm
Further notes: Loose stone, un-cut, un-inscribed, irregular shape. Beside TB107

Memorial number: TB109 (PHOTO ID: 5080) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284540 / OD97.88
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 30cm; W: 19cm; T: cm
Further notes: Irregular stone, possibly from church wall

Memorial number: TB111 (PHOTO ID: 5081) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279525 / N284541 / OD97.46
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 13cm; T: cm
Further notes: Loose stone with smooth, flat upper surface just north of TB110. No evidence of working

Memorial number: TB114 (PHOTO ID: 5084) – taken from south
NGR / OD: E279524 / N284545 / OD97.35
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 16cm; W: 22cm; T: cm

Memorial number: TB117 (PHOTO ID: 5091) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279523 / N284543 / OD97.38
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 10cm; W: 22cm; T: cm
Further notes: Firmly fixed stone, un-worked, un-inscribed, slightly cracked. Possible grave marker
Memorial number: TB119 (PHOTO ID: 5093) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279518 / N284544 / OD97.11
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 20cm; T: cm

Further notes: Irregular stone, loose, un-worked and un-inscribed

Memorial number: TB122 (PHOTO ID: 5095)
NGR / OD: E279518 / N284540 / OD97.14
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 25cm; T: cm

Further notes: Irregular stone. Un-worked and un-marked

Memorial number: TB128 (PHOTO ID: 5097) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284542 / OD96.41
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: ?cm (buried); W: 20cm; T: 16cm

Memorial number: TB131 (PHOTO ID: 5106) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284543 / OD95.66
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 39cm; T: cm

Further notes: Loose stone. Un-worked, un-inscribed

Memorial number: TB132 (PHOTO ID: 5107) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284543 / OD95.41
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): W: 64cm; T: 56cm

Further notes: Hole in ground with a least three west facing stones partly exposed – some burrowing activity.
Memorial number: TB136 (PHOTO ID: 5115) – taken from northwest
NGR / OD: E279510 / N284540 / OD96.08
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 28cm; W: 26cm; T: cm
Further notes: Fixed stone. No visible signs of working. Moss covered. 95cm south of Galligan plot

Memorial number: TB137 (PHOTO ID: 5116)
NGR / OD: E279500 / N284543 / OD94.04
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 30cm; W: 85cm; T: 40cm
Further notes: Concrete block – may have been thrown in from adjoining field

Memorial number: TB146 (PHOTO ID: 5210) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284533 / OD96.00
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 15cm; W: 10cm; T: cm
Further notes: Loose irregular stone, un-worked. Probably not a grave marker.

Memorial number: TB148 (PHOTO ID: 5212) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284531 / OD95.50
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): W: 90cm; T: 80cm
Further notes: Pile of stones on top of possible cavity

Memorial number: TB149 (PHOTO ID: 5213) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284533 / OD95.83
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 25cm; T: 24cm
Further notes: At SW corner of TB142 (30cm away from it) No sign of any inscription or any working/tooling. Stone steadfast in ground but not in original location
Memorial number: TB150 (PHOTO ID: 5214) – taken from south
NGR / OD: E279507 / N284533 / OD 95.30
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 37cm; W: 28cm; T: 30cm
Further notes: Loose stone, un-worked, un-inscribed.

Memorial number: TB151 (PHOTO ID: 5215) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279507 / N284534 / OD 95.16
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 27cm; W: 20cm; T: 27cm
Further notes: Irregular stone only partly visible.

Memorial number: TB152 (PHOTO ID: 5216)
NGR / OD: E279503 / N284533 / OD 94.64
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 13cm; W: 20cm; T: 21cm
Further notes: Irregular stone, firmly fixed, un-worked, un-inscribed.

Memorial number: TB153 (PHOTO ID: 5217)
NGR / OD: E279503 / N284527 / OD 94.28
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Dimensions (exposed): 1) Height N/S = 34cm
Width E/W = 13cm
2) Height N/S = 27cm
Width E/W = 23cm
3) Height N/S = 25cm
Width E/W = 14cm
Further notes: Collection of three irregular stones on west extremity of mound. All un-worked, un-inscribed.

Memorial number: TB154 (PHOTO ID: 5218) – taken from west
NGR / OD: E279507 / N284528 / OD 95.18
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 17cm; T: cm
Further notes: Loose stone, un-worked, un-inscribed.

TB149-TB155 all may have formed part of a collapsed structure beyond west gable of church.
Memorial number: TB155 (PHOTO ID: 5219) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279507 / N284526 / OD95.01
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 50cm; W: cm
Further notes: Pile of at least 5 stones; All un-worked and un-inscribed.

Memorial number: TB156 (PHOTO ID: 5220)
NGR / OD: E279509 / N284524 / OD95.18
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 50cm
Further notes: (Pile of) stones adjacent to one another. 4 visible – but others beneath and covered by vegetation (clumps of soil and roots)

Memorial number: TB159 (PHOTO ID: 5222) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279517 / N284531 / OD96.07
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 27cm
Further notes: Immediately to the west of the gable end of the church (212cm from the church) is a group of 3 completely ordinary looking, unworked, uninscribed stones (& some other evidently buried beside these). Earthfast.

Memorial number: TB160 (PHOTO ID: 5223) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279516 / N284529 / OD96.07
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 10cm; W: 12cm
Further notes: Earthfast stone.

Memorial number: TB161 (PHOTO ID: 5224) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279516 / N284528 / OD96.31
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 25cm; W: 23cm
Further notes: Moss-covered, earthfast stone. Irregular shape.
Archaeological and Historical Assessment  Cruicetown Church and Graveyard

Memorial number: TB164 (PHOTO ID: 5228) – taken from east
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284525 / OD95.77
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 18cm; W: 21.5cm
Further notes: Firmly fixed stone. Three flat sides. May have been used as corner stone. [See sketch 9]

Memorial number: TB171 (PHOTO ID: 113-1440)
NGR / OD: E279518 / N284514 / OD95.00
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 28cm; W: 27cm; T: 4cm
Further notes: Series of three stones – this one is furthest right; slab

Memorial number: TB200 (PHOTO ID: 5225) – taken from north
NGR / OD: E279518 / N284540 / OD97.14
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: cm; T: cm
Further notes: Irregular stone, firmly fixed. Un-worked, un-inscribed.

Memorial number: TB031 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0097)
NGR / OD: E279531 / N284522 / OD97.13
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 17cm; W: 17cm; T: 18cm
Further notes: Partially submerged; irregular black

Memorial number: TB034 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0101)
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284527 / OD97.66
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 12cm; W: 11cm
Further notes: Block
Memorial number: TB035 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0102)
NGR / OD: E279529 / N284526 / OD97.27
Location: Southeast of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible

Dimensions (exposed): H: 5cm; W: 20cm; T: 25cm
Further notes: Unworked piece

Memorial number: TB043 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0103)
NGR / OD: E279528 / N284523 / OD97.15
Location: South of church
Material: None visible

Dimensions (exposed): H: 20cm; W: 20cm
Further notes: Partially submerged possible grave-marker

Memorial number: TB089 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0107)
NGR / OD: E279513 / N284521 / OD95.17
Location: South of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible

Dimensions (exposed): H: 11cm; W: 25cm; T: 10cm
Further notes: Mostly submerged; tapers towards point; to the bottom right of this photograph

Memorial number: TB110 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0109)
NGR / OD: E279525 / N284541 / OD97.68
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible

Dimensions (exposed): H: 25cm; W: 20cm
Further notes: Firmly fixed, un-inscribed, un-worked stone

Memorial number: TB113 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0110)
NGR / OD: E279524 / N284544 / OD97.38
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible

Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 22cm
Further notes: Irregular stone. Un-worked. Slightly loose
Memorial number: TB124 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0113)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284543 / OD96.60
Location: North of church
Material: Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 14cm; W: 19cm
Further notes: Irregular stone. No sign of working. Fossilized with mollusc accretions

Memorial number: TB125 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0114)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284543 / OD96.57
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed):

Memorial number: TB126 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0114)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284543 / OD96.41
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 17cm; T: 9cm
Further notes: Firmly fixed stone corner protruding at 90% between TB125 and TB127.

Memorial number: TB127 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0114)
NGR / OD: E279514 / N284543 / OD96.48
Location: North of church
Material: Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: 16cm; W: 19cm
Further notes: Irregular stone. Un-cut and un-inscribed

Memorial number: TB138 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0115)
NGR / OD: E279501 / N284541 / OD94.07
Location: North of church
Material: Limestone
Inscription: None visible
Dimensions (exposed): H: cm; W: 20cm; T: 12cm
Further notes: Barely exposed grouping of stones
### Memorial number: TB139 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0116)
**NGR / OD:** E279513 / N284536 / OD96.41  
**Location:** North of church  
**Material:** Limestone  
**Inscription:** None visible  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 23cm; W: 31cm  
**Further notes:** Irregular, un-cut, un-worked stone, firmly fixed with some cracks. Moss covered.

### Memorial number: TB140 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0116)
**NGR / OD:** E279512 / N284536 / OD96.34  
**Location:** North of church  
**Material:** Limestone  
**Inscription:** None visible  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 24cm; W: 34cm  
**Further notes:** Immediately beside TB139. Irregular, un-cut, un-worked stone, firmly fixed. Moss covered. Series of other smaller stones, mostly loose, in close proximity.

### Memorial number: TB166 (PHOTO ID: DSCN0117-18)
**NGR / OD:** E279515 / N284521 / OD95.38  
**Location:** North of church  
**Material:** Limestone  
**Inscription:** None visible  
**Dimensions (exposed):** H: 40cm; W: 54cm; T: 3cm
9.0 Appendix 2: Statements given by tenants of the Cruicetown estate to an enquiry of c.1890 (source: Mr Frank Brady)

John Kelly aged 80 years. Remembers Motey as landlord. Old Barnes was his tenant. Barnes was succeeded as tenant by his son. Barnes used to till meadow, and set a conacre. Little Phato came next as landlord. Green was his first tenant. Green tilled farm in ordinary way. Little Phato never lived in big house on farm. That house was in a state of ruin 70 years ago.

Mrs Dunn remembers the Dymots as landlords of Cruicetown. They were minors. Capt Warren acted as their agent. The De Morais never lived in Cruicetown. They sold to James the Court of Chancery (about 1829). The first tenant the remembers was Barnes. He was tenant under the De Morais (or Motey). Barnes lived in the big house.
Owen Reilly aged 70

remembers the battle of Muoff, 1836, and lives close to the house and lands in question. The roof was off the house on the lands the first time he saw it. Andrew Bruce was in possession as a tenant at that time, and also of 10 acres adjoining. That 10 acres is now in the possession of a man named W. Guinness. At the time Bruce occupied there were 2 fields of the farm in possession of people named Masterton. Little Shaw was then landlord and had a portion of the farm in his own possession. He went back and forward to the farm for five or six years, and built stables as they are there at present, and fitted up a stable as a temporary residence. This is the principle house on the farm now. Bruce was a tenant to Little Shaw, and only he surrendered the land to his landlord. Witness knows that he was in the habit of tilling and cultivating the farm in the ordinary way, without any restriction. After Little Shaw's death, came into the hands of theessor W. R. Alexander Shaw, and he let it to a man named Green. Witness says that during his life time, he has seen every field except two killed and these two are the land of the moose. While Anthony Bruce was in possession as tenant he let out portions of the land which are now tenant by W. Guinness and Pat Finnegar.
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