

05

HEADSTONE

Mary Sumril - 1829

There are three Sumril graves located in proximity to one another. The name is spelt Summeril on the other two memorials No's 11 and 25. There is no date on the third memorial and the lettering is the only example of false relief in Roscam graveyard.

Reference: GA-ROSC-0005.
GPS: 53° 15' 50.1372" N, 8° 59' 4.5276" W



09

LEDGER

Martin Costello - 1870

There are two Costello ledgers lying side by side. The ledgers are plainly decorated good quality limestone. Martin Costello died in 1870 and Mary Costello in 1893. They were from Merlin Park, a demesne located to the north of Roscam.

Reference GA-ROSC-0009
GPS: 53° 15' 49.5936" N, 8° 59' 3.9732" W



14

HEADSTONE

Burke - 1864

This headstone is decorated with stems of shamrock and commemorates William Burke and Mary Leech Burke of Rosshill. Mary and her son John emigrated to Massachusetts, USA. The headstone also commemorates John's son Thomas F. Burke.

Reference: GA-ROSC-0014
GPS: 53° 15' 50.3964" N, 8° 59' 4.1748" W



22

LEDGER

Roger Kelly - 1789

This is the earliest inscribed ledger stone in the graveyard. The ledger was erected by William Kelly and his wife Mary Kelly Alias Whyte in 1807 to commemorate his father Roger who died in 1789 and his mother Margaret who died in 1798.

Reference: GA-ROSC-0022
GPS: 53° 15' 50.3136" N, 8° 59' 3.4512" W



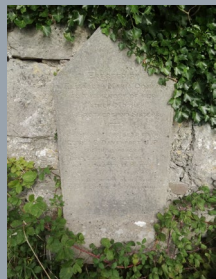
28

VAULT

George Davenport - 1898

George Davenport J.P. for the Borough and County of Galway is commemorated by his daughter Elizabeth Comyns in a vault just outside the medieval church. The vault is surrounded by a low wall with an iron gate which is decorated with a small iron Celtic cross.

Reference: GA-ROSC-0028
GPS: 53° 15' 51.3" N, 8° 59' 6.2772" W



Roscam | Reilig Ros Cam

The ecclesiastical site at Roscam includes a church, round tower, a graveyard, two bullaun stones, an unusual tomb or shrine all enclosed in a *vallum monasticum* or monastic enclosure. The D-shaped enclosing element measuring between 702 and 704 meters in circumference and the wall is upwards of 170 cms to 180 cms thick in places. A double *puirín* or sheep gap with triangular heads to the opes was present until the 1970's when it was destroyed. Several modern field walls occur within the enclosure. The cemetery contains a remarkable array of carved and cut stones including elements of the church including a holed stone, window, door-case fragments, gable corbles along with three medieval unscribed grave slabs. A possible roughout for a medieval slab and an Early Christian cross-inscribed stone also occur.

The inscribed funerary monuments are mainly of 19th and 20th century date and 19th century tombs have been set into the north-side wall and floor of the church. Some chambered string courses of 12th – 13th century type occur in the interior of the east wall of the church. Some fragments of walling show that there was another structure attached to the North East corner of the church. Some rough works such as small millstones or querns occur on the site. Some plain and decorated quern fragments, a stone maul and a fragment of the elaborate west portal of the church along with some iron slag are preserved in Galway City Museum. A stone harbour possibly of lobster-claw shape has been identified recently to the side of the South at the edge of the bay. Some of the 19th – 20th century funerary monuments which were present in the 1990's have since been replaced by others.

Little is known of the history of the site. The son of Odhran and a brother of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise is associated with Roscam. An Abbot of the place, Forbasach ma Maeltoia died in 779. According to the Annals of Ulster it was attacked by Vikings in 807 and its *princeps* Ceallach Mac Forbasach was killed in the Battle of Drung in 836. It was later the property of St. Nicholas' Collegiate Church until the early 19th century. Acknowledgements: Thanks are due to the King family for allowing access to the site which is on private property.
Dr. Jim Higgins, Heritage Officer, Galway City Council.

This project was funded by the Heritage Council and Galway City Council as an action of the Galway City Heritage Plan. The full results of the survey are available on www.historicgraves.com/graveyard/roscam/ga-rosc

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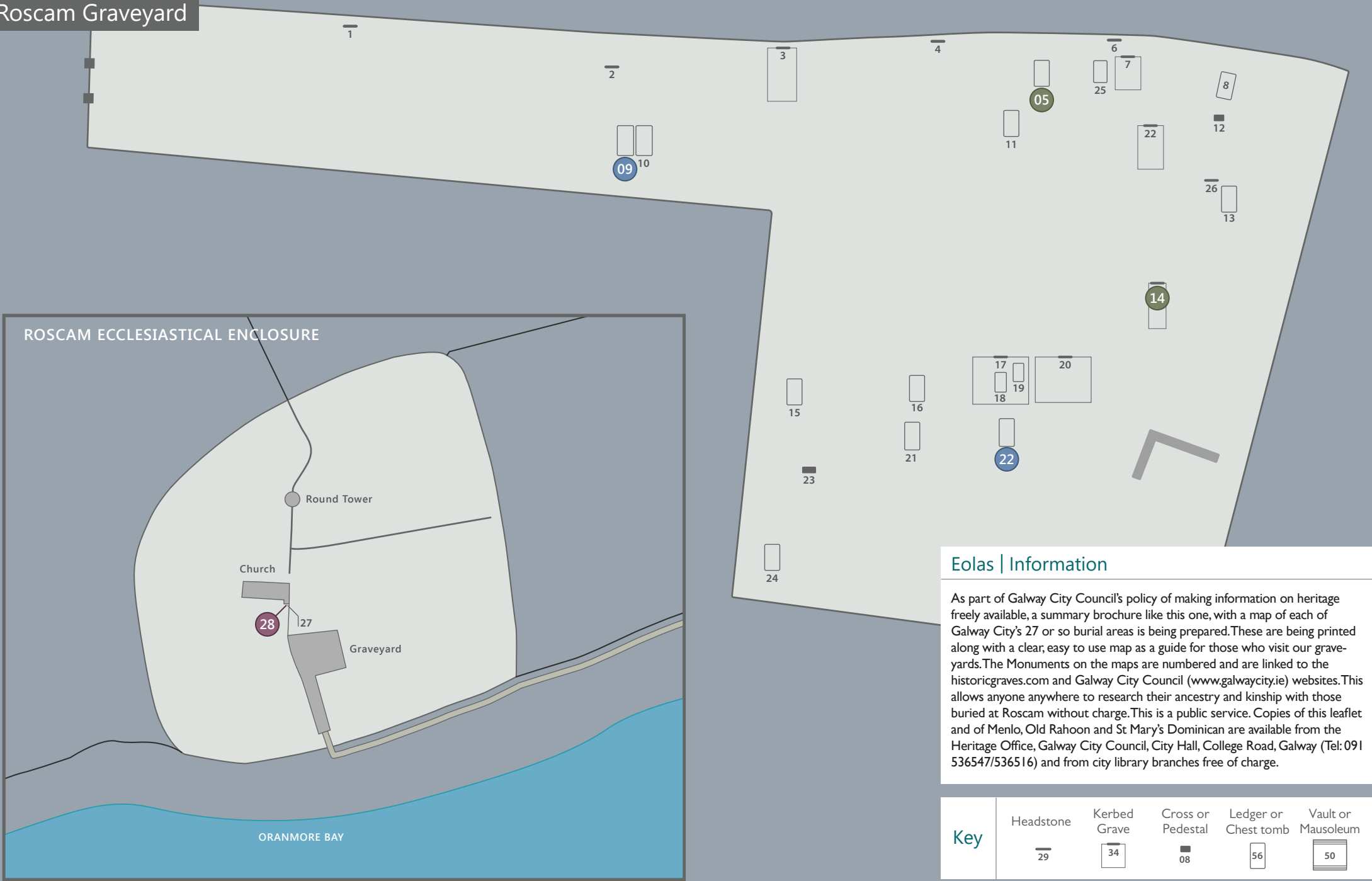
Roscam

Historic Graveyard, Galway City



Reilig Ros Cam

Roscam Graveyard



Eolas | Information

As part of Galway City Council's policy of making information on heritage freely available, a summary brochure like this one, with a map of each of Galway City's 27 or so burial areas is being prepared. These are being printed along with a clear, easy to use map as a guide for those who visit our graveyards. The Monuments on the maps are numbered and are linked to the historicgraves.com and Galway City Council (www.galwaycity.ie) websites. This allows anyone anywhere to research their ancestry and kinship with those buried at Roscam without charge. This is a public service. Copies of this leaflet and of Menlo, Old Rahoon and St Mary's Dominican are available from the Heritage Office, Galway City Council, City Hall, College Road, Galway (Tel: 091 536547/536516) and from city library branches free of charge.

Key	Headstone	Kerbed Grave	Cross or Pedestal	Ledger or Chest tomb	Vault or Mausoleum
	29	34	08	56	50