

Conair Oidhreachta Chill Scíre Kilskyre Heritage Trail

Tá oidhreacht shaibhir ag Cill Scíre, atá suite laistigh de Loch Craobh agus gar do bhaile mainistreach Cheanannais. Áiríonn sé seo go leor reiligiú tuama pasáiste, trí shuíomh mainistreach luath-Chríostaí, a Caisleán Normannacha, Carraigeacha aifrinn agus Tithe móra.

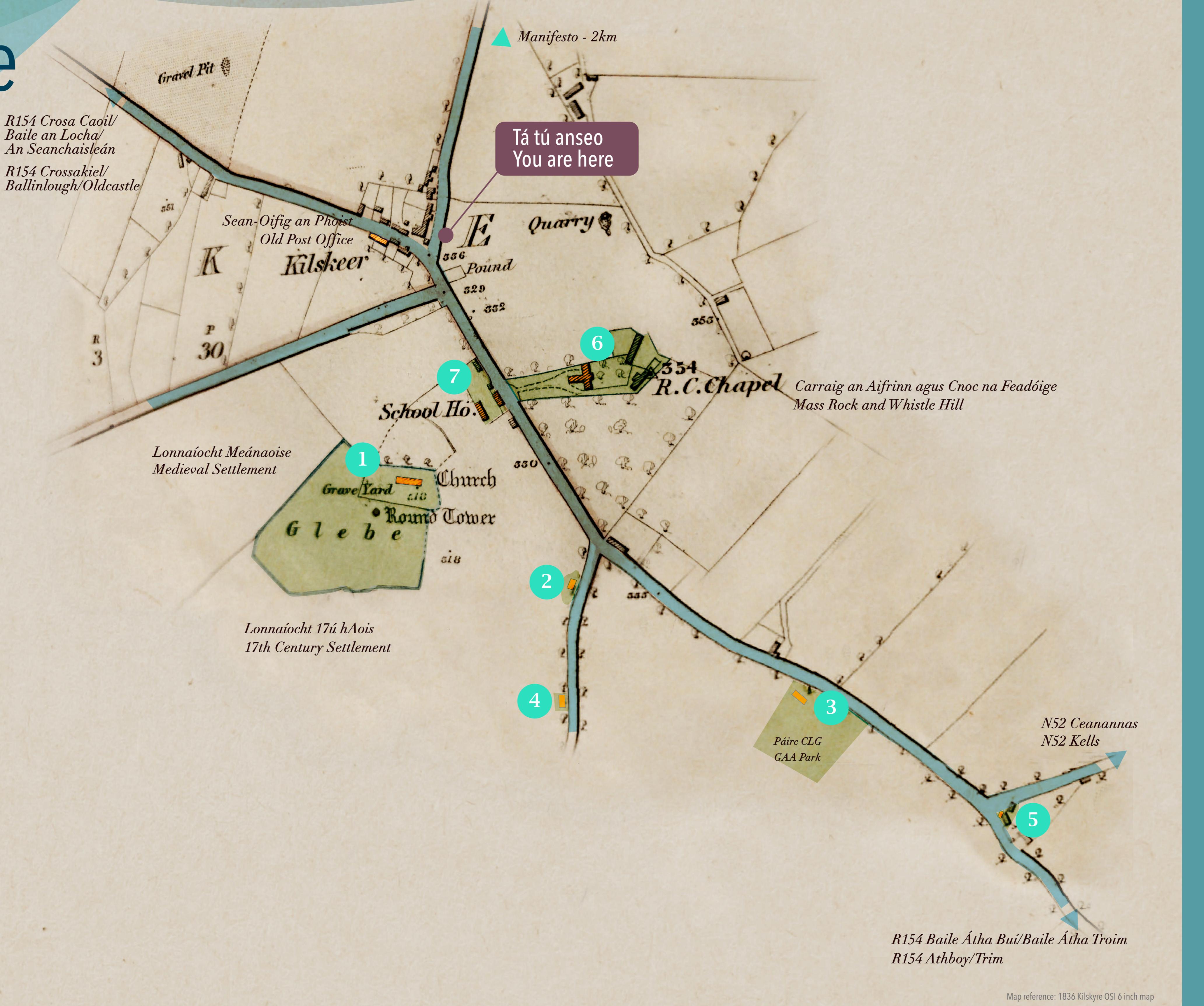
Is é áit bhreithe filí agus naoimh, agus ceannairí Eaglaise agus Stáit é. Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá a spiorad bríomhar pobail le feiceáil ón iliomad eagraíochtaí spóirt, cultúrtha, stairiúla agus carthanachta sa pharóiste.

Kilskyre, situated within sight of Loughcrew and close to the monastic town of Kells, has a rich heritage. This includes several passage tomb cemeteries closeby, three important early Christian monastic sites, its Norman castle, Mass rocks and great houses.

It is the birthplace of poets and saints, and leaders of Church and State. Today, its vibrant community spirit is evident from the multiplicity of sporting, cultural, historical and charitable organisations in the parish.



discoverboynevalley.ie



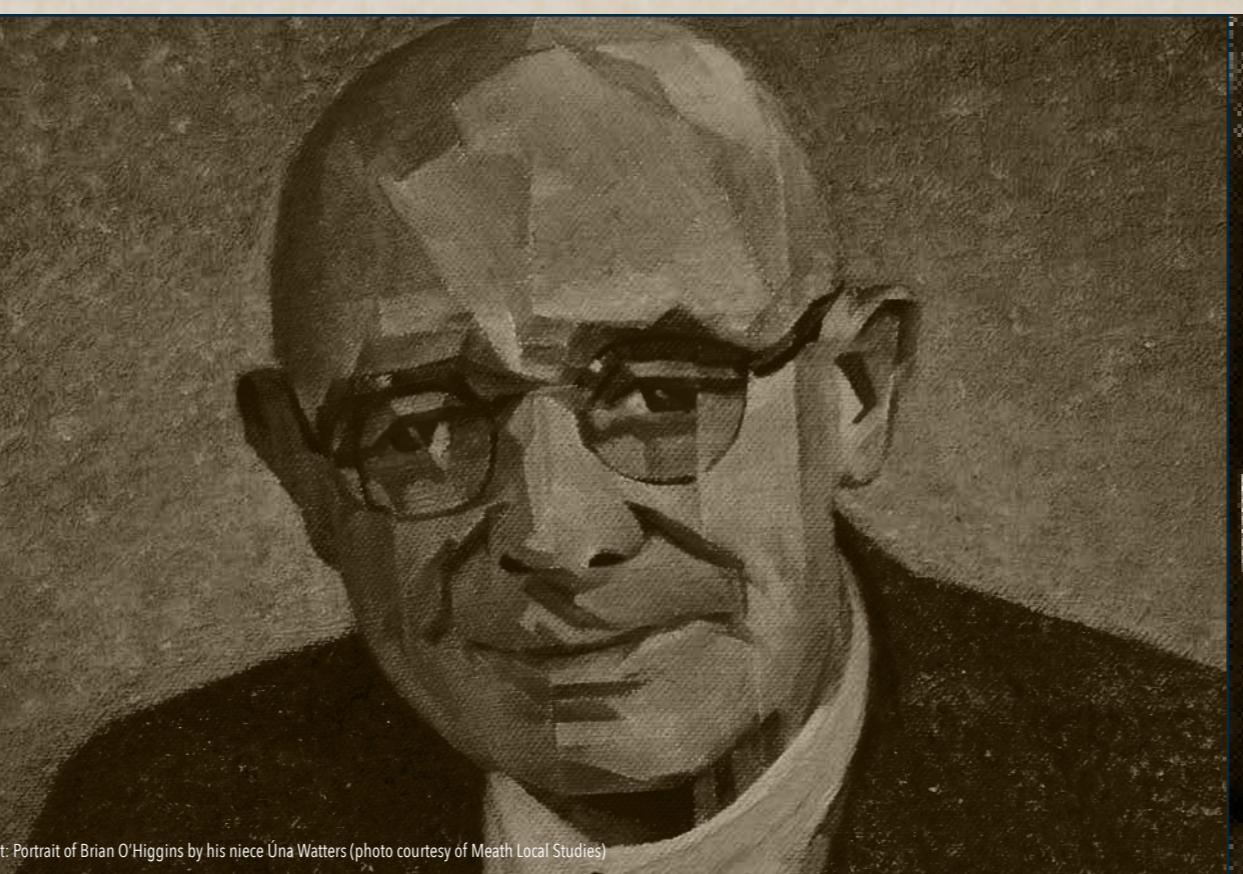
Map reference: 1826 Kilskyre OSi 6 inch map



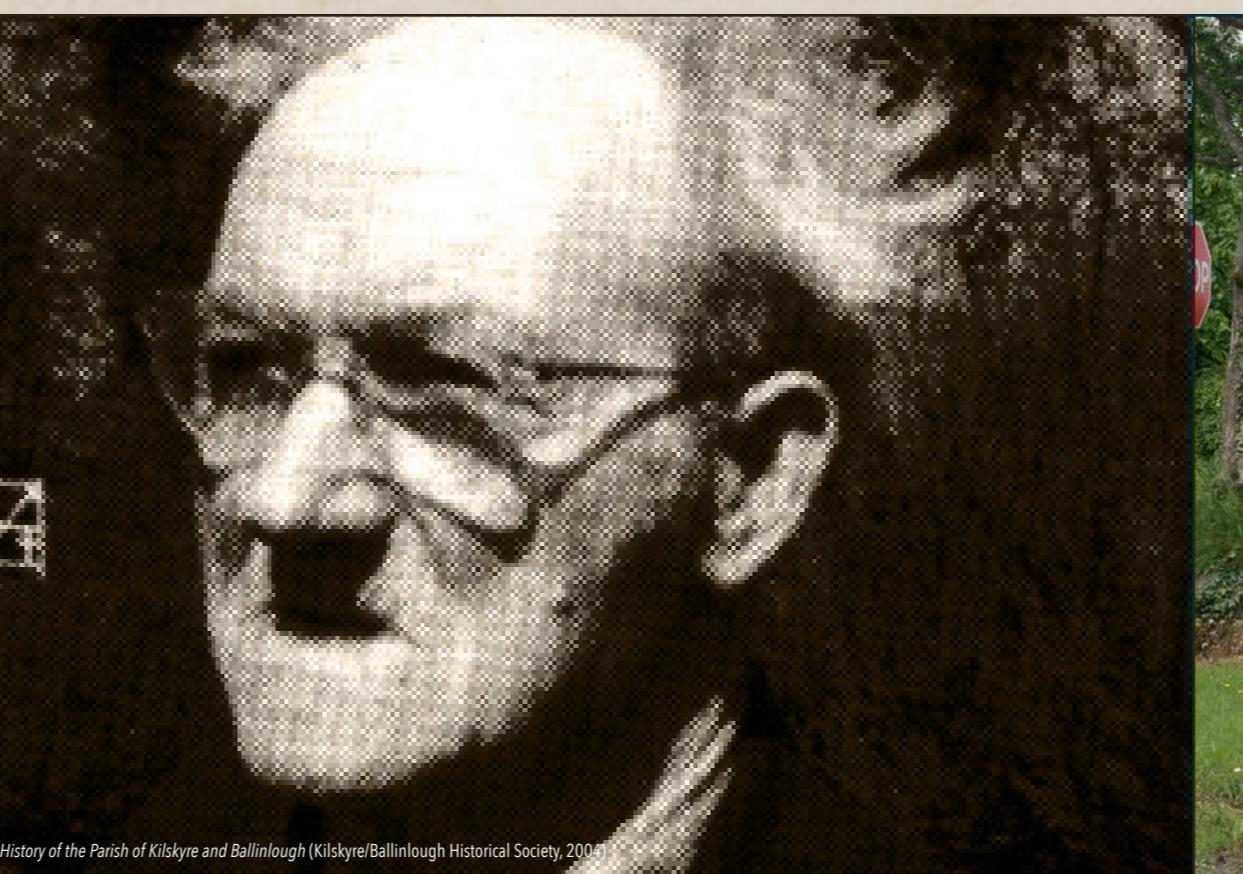
1 Mainistir Naomh Scíre
St. Scire's Abbey & Round Tower



2 Tobar Naomh Scíre
St. Scire's Well



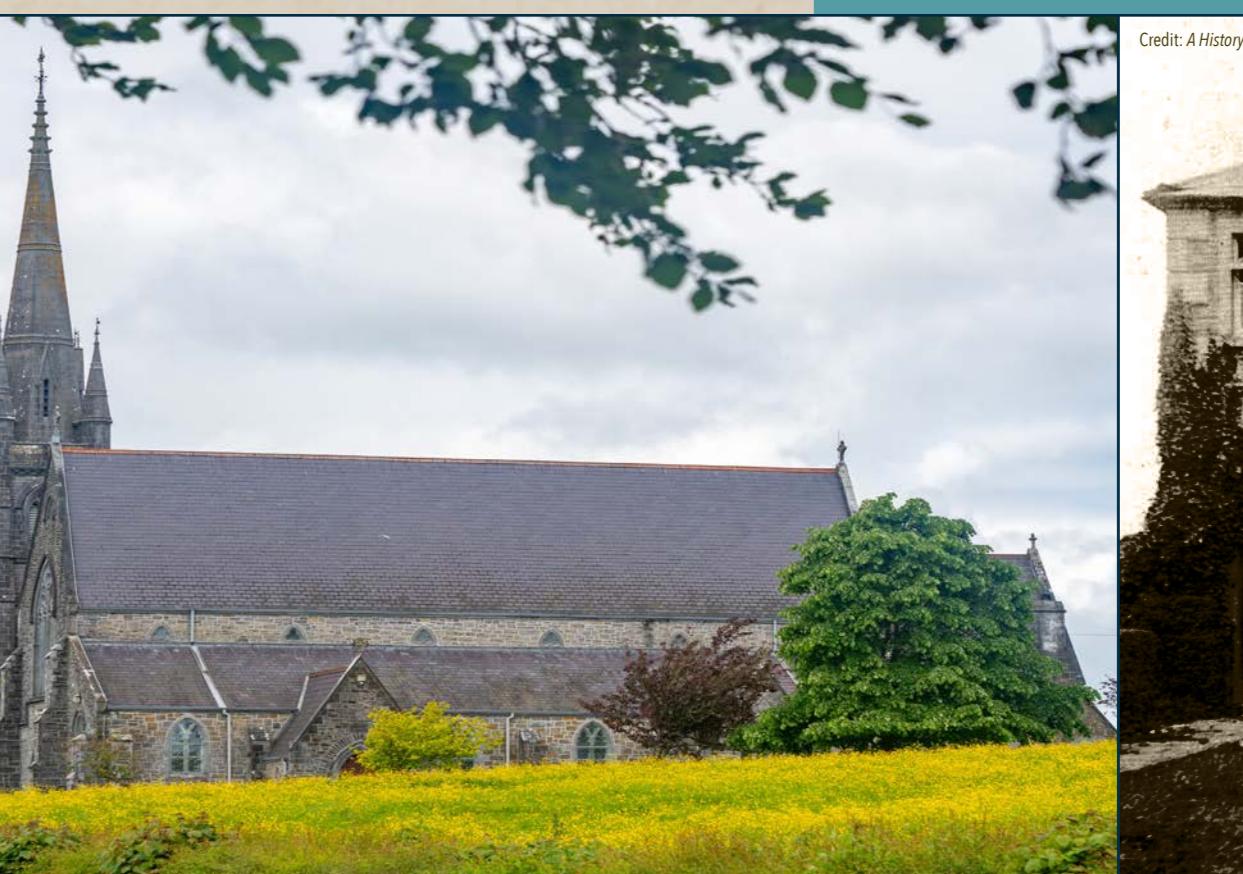
3 Brian Ó hUiginn
Brian O'Higgins



4 Mícheál Mac Fhearraigh
Michael Garry



5 An Chrois Bhán
The White Cross



6 Séipéal Naomh Alphonsus Liguori
Church of St. Alphonsus Liguori



7 Seanscoil 1836
Old School 1836

Ba inion mhór ag an Rí Laoghaire i Scíre agus bhunaigh sí a mainistir sa 6ú haois. Bhí rath air agus d'airigh sé an mhór, rathúil agus ina áit iontach foghlama. Dóid ari agus ari elle is ea 100 agus 120 haois agus lochláin agus creachadóir Eireannacha. Tá a rothach agus iarsmai an Chloigighí suite sa teangeolaí mar a ráibh sean-Chaisleán alainn i gCill Scíre a luadh a Down Survey tráth. Tá iarsmai de na himfháluithe eaglasta sna páircanna timpeall an reilíg nua-aímseartha aimsithe ag suirbhéanna geofísiceacha freisin.

Saint Scire was the grand daughter of King Laoghaire and established her monastery in the 6th century. It flourished and became very large, prosperous and a great place of learning. It was burned several times in the 10th and 12th centuries by the Vikings and Irish raiders. Its ruins and the remains of the Round Tower are located in the old cemetery where the old Faith Castle of Kilskeer mentioned in the Down Survey once stood. Geophysical surveys have also detected remains of the ecclesiastical enclosures in the fields surrounding the modern graveyard.

Rugadh Brian Ó hUiginn i nGleann na Móna i gCill Scíre ar 1 Iúil 1882. Scríbhneoir agus file bisíonn, bhí baistí aige leis an gheicte náisiúnta agus throid sé in Ard-Oifig an Phost i 1916. Curadh i lponros é agus chaith sé an chuid eile dhaon ag catóch gach rúd Gaeltach. Bhí sé gníomhach sa pholaítóid roimh neamhspleáchas na Héireann agus ina dhiaidh aigus d'fhoiligh sé The Wolfe Tone Annual ó 1932 go 1962. Fuair sé bás ar 10 Márta 1963. Tá an Chloigighí áitiúil tóimtheáil dá chumhainne.

Brian O'Higgins was born in Glen na Mona in Kilskyre on 1st July 1882. A prolific writer and poet, he was involved in the national struggle and fought in the GPO in 1916. He was imprisoned and spent the remainder of his life fostering all things Irish. He was active in politics both before and after Irish independence and published *The Wolfe Tone Annual* from 1932 to 1962. He died on 10th March 1963. The local GAA Park is dedicated to his memory.

Filé áitiúil ab ea Mícheál Mac Fhearraigh a rugadh i mBaile an Mhuilinn sa bhliain 1891. Chuir sé 2 leabhar filíochta le chéile, 'Poems of Michael Garry', atá ar fáil i Leabharlann Chontae na Mí. D'éag sé ar 3 Feabhra, 1985, agus tá sé curtha i reiling eaglais Chill Scíre. Curadh suíochán comórtach in aird ag an Chrois Bhán áit ar shugh si go rialta le haghaidh inspiráide chun a chuid filíochta a chumadha.

Micheál Garry was a local poet born in Miltown in 1891. He produced 2 books of poetry, 'Poems of Michael Garry', which are available in Meath County Library. He died on 3rd February, 1985, and is buried in Kilskyre church graveyard. A commemorative seat was erected at White Cross where he regularly sat for inspiration to compose his poetry.

Deirtear gurb i an Chrois Bhán an geata chug ciúin seán-mhainistir Naomh Scíre. Tá traídísún ann go raibh cruininn ag Naomh Scíre agus Naomh Colmcille ag an leathair seo. Déir traídísún eile go bhfuil bean agus a capall bán curtha anseo. Tá seáid-chomhartha in aice láimhe frelsi i gcuimhne Risteárd Uí Chonaill a dhunnuairg Ribbonmen anseo ar a bhealach abhaile an Aifreann i 1857.

The White Cross is said to be the gateway to the ancient monastery of St. Scire. There is a tradition that St. Scire and St. Colmcille held a meeting at this spot. Another tradition states that a lady and her white horse are buried here. There is also a monument nearby to the memory of Richard Connell who was murdered by Ribbonmen here on his way home from mass in 1857.

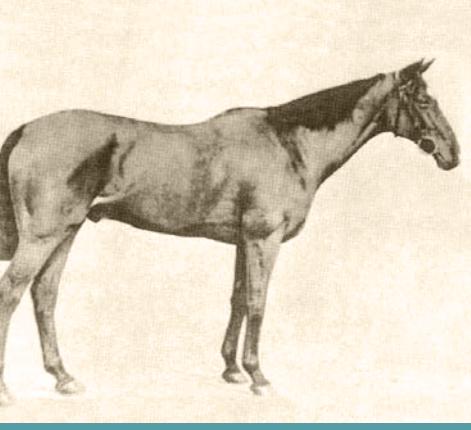
Ara feadh 1,000 bliain, bhí séipéal ar shuiomh mhainistir Naomh Scíre. Sna 300 bliain ina dhiaidh sin, bhí séipéal taobh thiar de shean-Oifig an Phost agus ina dhiaidh sin séipéal sa ghearrán idir an Teach Paróiste. Togadh an séipéal reatha idir 1847 agus 1854, trí iarrachtaí an Athar Uí Cheallaigh a ráibh baistí mhór aige le Ruaisticill in gCaithleach, le haghaidh, le Cogadh na Deachúna agus le Glúiseacháit Cearta na Dlóniotaí. Ba é JJ McCarthy, mac léinn leis an Pugin móré-á, a dhearcadh aibhláil ar aibhláil.

For 1,000 years, there was a church on the site of St. Scire's monastery. Over the next 300 years, there was a church behind the old Post Office and later a church in the grove between the Parochial House. The present church was built between 1847 and 1854, through the efforts of Fr. Patrick Kelly who was deeply involved in the Catholic Emancipation, Repeal, Tithe War and Tenants Rights Movements. It was designed by JJ McCarthy, a student of the great Pugin, who designed the interior of Westminster.

Togadh Seachtach na Scioile, os comhair an tséipéil reatha, sa bhliain 1836. Bhí bealaí isteach diríofa ag buachallí agus ag calín (plaice balla fós le físeáid), agus minicheadad iad le litigh, calín thusa stáighe, buachallí thíos stáighe. Cúireadh oileacásas ar na gléas de mhuintir Chill Scíre anseo, ina measc Brian Ó hUiginn, Micheál (An File) Mac Fhearraigh agus Séamus Ó Conaill. Dicimhíúinnaidh é i 1970, nuair a tógadh scéal chomhdaicheadais nua ar shuiomh séipéal nua sa sláidí-bhalla. Tá iarsmai de theach cócó ar shuiomh na scioile, fós in sheasamh.

The Old School House, opposite the present church, was built in 1836. Boys and girls had different entrances (wall plaques still visible), and were taught separately, girls upstairs boys downstairs. Generations of Kilskyre people were educated here, including Brian O'Higgins, Michael (The Poet) Garry and Jim Connell. It was decommissioned in 1970, when a new co-educational school was built on a new church site in the village. The remains of a cocoa house on the school site still stands.

An raibh a fhios agat?..
Did you know?..



Manifesto
Manifesto

Ba é i úsáid Harry Dyas a bhí ina choinne i Hall Bóltown 2km ó thuaidh anseo a phóigh an capall Aintree Grand National is mó riamh. Idir na blianta 1897 agus 1904, bhuaigh Manifesto an Grand National faoi dhó, tháinig sé sa 30 háit tri huairé agus sa 40 háit uair amháin. Tá an churairacht aige don mhéáchan is toimeann a d'ompair buateoir Grand National - 12 cloch 7 lb. Tá a chnámarach i gColáiste freidílaicta Learpholl.

The greatest Aintree Grand National horse of all time was bred by Mr Harry Dyas who lived in Bóltown 2km north of here. Between the years 1897 and 1904, Manifesto won the Grand National twice, came 3rd three times and 4th once. He holds the record for the heaviest weight carried by a Grand National winner - 12 stone / lbs. His skeleton is in the Liverpool Veterinary College.



A Stórm Chroí
A Stórm Chroí

Amhrán tire Eireannach an 19ú haois é A Stórm Chroí, an dara vénára a scriob Brian Ó hUiginn agus cosúil leis an oiread sin bailead Eireannacha éil, labhrionaí sé eisimíre agus sa 40 háit uair amháin. Tá an churairacht aige don mhéáchan is toimeann a d'ompair buateoir Grand National - 12 cloch 7 lb. Tá a chnámarach i gColáiste freidílaicta Learpholl.

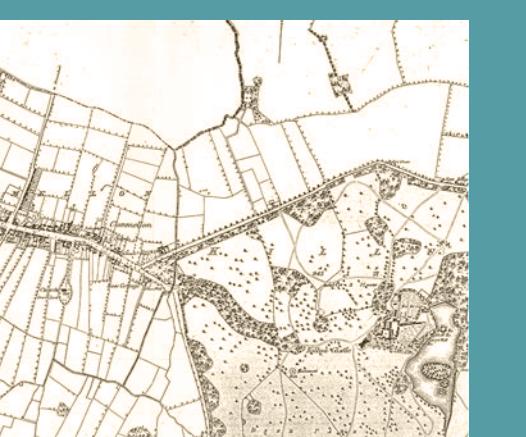
A Stórm Chroí, 2nd verse / Treasure of My Heart is a 19th century Irish folk song written by Brian O'Higgins and like so many Irish ballads, speaks of emigration, love and warmth of home.

A stórm chroí, in the stranger's land
there'll be plenty of wealth and wailing;
Where the gems adorn the great and the grand,
there'll be faces with hunger paling.
Though the road may be tiresome and hard
to tread, and the lights of the city may bind you,
return a stó, to Erin's shore, and the love you're leaving behind.



Iontaobhas Mary Ware
Mary Ware Trust

Sa bhliain 1910, fuair Mary Ware, as Cill Phállionn ó dhúchais, báis i Londain agus thiomáin sé ná mille punt do scileann-áitílla Chill Scíre. Chilli Phállionn agus Rásca. Cúireadh ciste iotaontobhas ar bun chun 'taclocht a chothú sna paróiseas' a chur ar pháistí bochtáin sna paróiseas. Tá an iotaontobhas, a sholáthair cotá, buatais agus bellí do leanún faoi mhuintir inniu, ag cur cináimh íae, fós i bhfeidhm inniu, ag cur cináimh trí leibhéal ar fáil do leanaí áitílla. Ba é JJ McCarthy, a gráidíodh é agus leis an gpoimseáidí Pol.



An Garraí Póna
The Pound Field

Bunaoidh póna (loca déanta as fáil cloch) i bhforbairt na sláidí-bhalla agus baile sa Mhíne-Aois. Baileadh usáid as chun ainmhithe a chuir aistí a stáit a chraobh. Cíos a chuir aistí a chraobh ón t-áitílla. Tá an iotaontobhas, a sholáthair cotá, buatais agus bellí do leanún faoi mhuintir inniu, ag cur cináimh trí leibhéal ar fáil do leanaí áitílla. Ba é JJ McCarthy, a gráidíodh é agus leis an gpoimseáidí Pol.

In 1910, Mary Ware, a native of Killallon, died in London and bequeathed thousands of pounds to the local schools of Kilskyre, Killallon and Clonmel. A trust fund was set up to provide support maintenance and education of poor children in the parishes. The trust, which supplied underprivileged children with coats, boots and meals at mid-day, is still in effect today, providing third-level assistance to local children, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul.

A pound (an enclosed pen made of hedge or stone) was established in most villages and towns in the Middle Ages. It was used to house animals that stayed, and was usually built near a crossroads or church, making it easy for villagers to check for stock. On collection of the animals, the owner would pay the impounder (the person who found the animals) and the pound-keeper, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul.

In 1910, Mary Ware, a native of Killallon, died in London and bequeathed thousands of pounds to the local schools of Kilskyre, Killallon and Clonmel. A trust fund was set up to provide support maintenance and education of poor children in the parishes. The trust, which supplied underprivileged children with coats, boots and meals at mid-day, is still in effect today, providing third-level assistance to local children, under the auspices of St. Vincent de Paul.

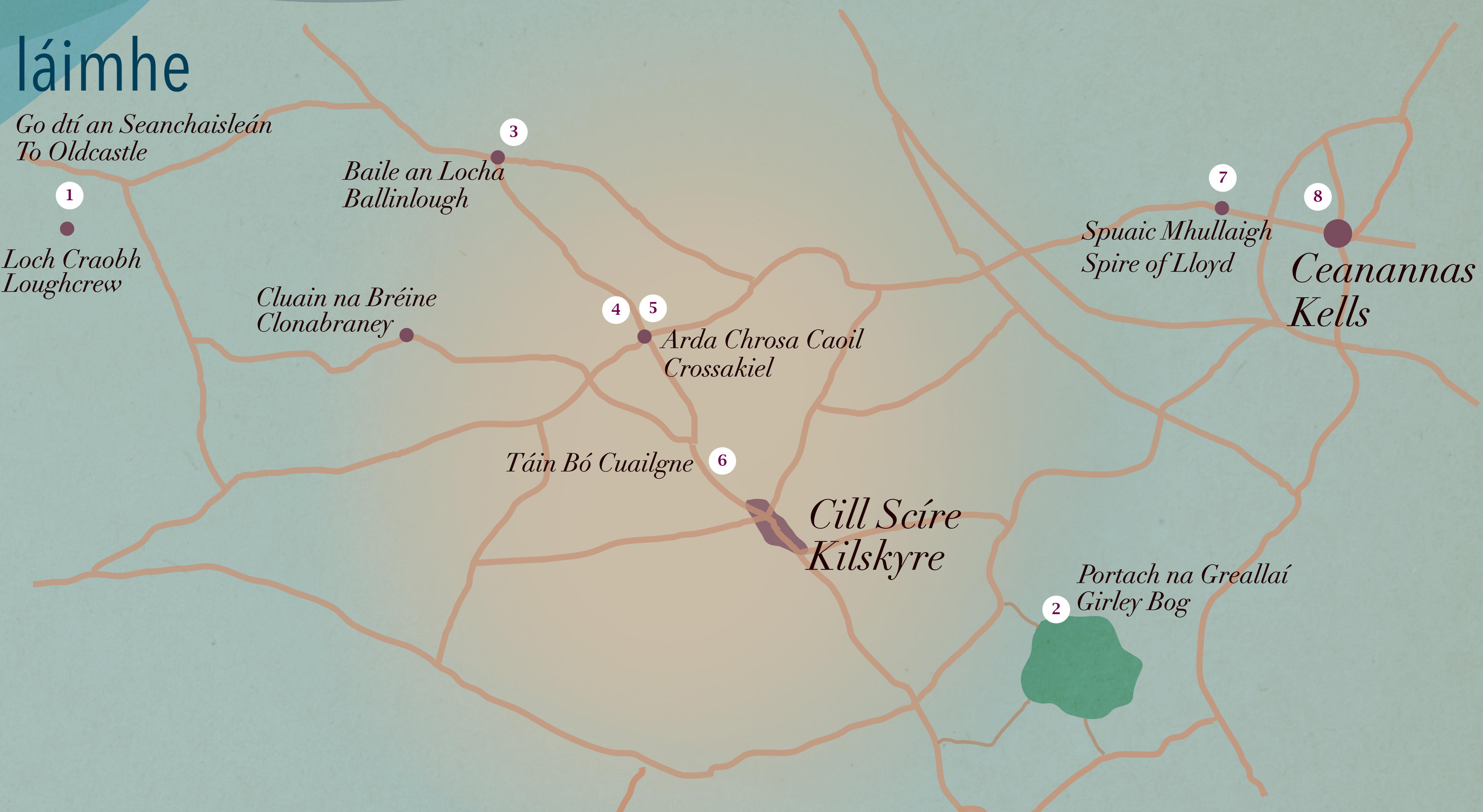
Credit: A History of the Parish of Kilskyre and Ballinlough (Kilskyre-Ballinlough Historical Society, 2004)

Láithreán oidhreachta in aice láimhe

Heritage sites closeby

Tá suíomhanna clúiteacha oidhreachta agus stairiúla timpeall ar Chill Scíre. Nuair a bheidh Cill Scíre taiscéalaithe agat agus gur bhual tú le muintir na háite agus gur bhain tú taitneamh as an gconair oidhreachta, tóg am chun cuairt a thabhairt ar Ghleann na Bóinne, áit ar leith atá inspioráideach leis na mílte bliain. Is é Loch Craobh, le dlús de thart ar 30 tuama pasáiste, ar cheann de na reilígí réamhstairiúla is tábhactaí in Éirinn. Tá roinnt conairí deasa siúlóide ag Portach na Greallaí i gCeanannas agus ag Spuaic Mhullaigh Laoide. Tóg roinnt ama le dul ag spaisteoireacht timeall bailte stairiúla Cheanannais agus an tSeanchaisleán agus tú ag fáil sólaistí nó ag baint taitnímh as fanacht ansin thar oíche. Cuireann an áit speisialta seo 5,000 bliain de stair na hEorpa i láthair i dtírdhreach glas torthúil agus inrochtana.

Kilskyre is surrounded by renowned heritage and historical sites. Once you have explored Kilskyre, met the locals and enjoyed the heritage trail, take time to visit the Boyne Valley, a unique place that has inspired for thousands of years. Loughcrew, with a concentration of approx. 30 passage tombs, is one of the most important prehistoric cemeteries in Ireland. There are some nice walking trails at Kells Girley Bog and at the Spire of Lloyd. Take some time to stroll the historic towns of Kells and Oldcastle while getting refreshments or enjoying an overnight. This special place presents 5,000 years of Europe's history in a lush green and accessible landscape.



1 Cairn Loch Craobh Loughcrew Cairns

Suite san iartharúiseachtáil ríleigí thuama pasáiste a bhfuil tábhacht ná beartáil, le éalainn charraige alainn sníote cosúil leis an ceann ag Brú na Bóinne. Is sampla iad na 30 cairn seo de shibhiltíocht Mheigilteach ardhorbartha agus iad 5,000 bliain d'aois. Cosúil le Brú na Bóinne, tá cuid de na cainn aillínithe chun lígean do ghráim límitéar uaigní an phásáiste láir a sholúis i linn chónchóit an Earráigh agus an Fhómhair. Thart ar 12km as seo

Girley Bog Eco Walk is a 3.5 miles/ 5.6 km waymarked National Loop. It is a site of considerable conservation significance, as it comprises of a raised bog, a rare habitat in the EU. It covers varying landscape of forest and bogland. The terrain is flat and uneven and walking boots are recommended. Trailhead 8kms from Kells on N52. Approx 6km from here

Located to the north-west is a passage tomb cemetery of outstanding importance, with beautiful carved rock art similar to that at Brú na Bóinne. These 30 cairns are an example of a highly developed Megalithic culture and are 5,000 years old. Like Brú na Bóinne, some of the cairns are aligned to allow the sun to illuminate the central passage grave area during the Spring and Autumn equinoxes.

Approx 12km from here

2 Éicea-Shiúlód Phortach na Greallaí Girley Bog Eco Walk

Is lúb Náisiúnta 3.5 mhole/5.6 km slímharcáilte Éicea-Shiúlód Phortach na Greallaí. Is láithreán é a bhíonn tábhacht chaomhnaíthe nach beag ag baint leis, mar go bhfuil portach ardaíthe ann, gnáthog neamhchoitianta san AE. Clúdáinn sé tirdíreacha éagsúla foraoise agus portáig. Tá an t-riún cothrom agus míchlochraim aran agus moltaí buatais síúil. Ceann conaire 8km ó Cheanannas ar an N52.

Thart ar 6km on ait seo

Girley Bog Eco Walk is a 3.5 miles/ 5.6 km waymarked National Loop. It is a site of considerable conservation significance, as it comprises of a raised bog, a rare habitat in the EU. It covers varying landscape of forest and bogland. The terrain is flat and uneven and walking boots are recommended. Trailhead 8kms from Kells on N52. Approx 6km from here

Located to the north-west is a passage tomb cemetery of outstanding importance, with beautiful carved rock art similar to that at Brú na Bóinne. These 30 cairns are an example of a highly developed Megalithic culture and are 5,000 years old. Like Brú na Bóinne, some of the cairns are aligned to allow the sun to illuminate the central passage grave area during the Spring and Autumn equinoxes.

Approx 12km from here

3 Baile an Locha Ballinlough

Dúirt an stáraí ón 19ú haois, an tAthair. O Cogáin gur chuir an tAthair Marc Plunkett séipéal in airde an Bhaile an Locha timpeall 1702, gar do shluiomh an séipéil reatha. Níos déanál, bhi séipéil eile sa sráidbhale sular tséigíodh an séipéil reatha ar cuireadh tú leis in 1829 agus a chriochnaigh an tAthair Pádraig Ó Ceallaigh sa bhliain 1834. Coinnionn an seantach scóile in aice láimhe na bealaí steach ar leith sin a bhi ann do bhuauchall agus do challán. Tá go leor suíomhanna inspíseadh sealadlocha sa cheantar, lena n-áirítear tulcha adhlachta agus rathanna liuth-meánoise.

Thart ar 3km on ait seo

The 19th century historian, Fr. Cogan states that a chapel was erected in Ballinlough by Fr. Mark Plunkett around 1702, close to the site of the present church. Later, there were other churches in the village prior to the construction of the present church which was begun in 1829 and completed by Fr. Patrick Kelly in 1834. The nearby old schoolhouse retains separate entrances for boys and girls. There are numerous sites of archaeological interest in the area, including barrow burial mounds and early-medieval ringforts. Approx 5km from here

4 Crosa Caoil Crossakiel

Lonnaíte i gCrosa Caoil, 3km lústaidh de Chill Scíre, tá iarsmá eaglaise agus religiú Naomh Schíre de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann, atá ina bhfoinnteacha aonius. Anseof freisin bhí scoll Erasmus Smith, teach cuíerte agus bearic políní. Is é an fhianaise is luaithe ar ghlinnchaocht dhaoine i gCrosa Caoil ná iarsmá dumha adhlacháin do gCé-Umhaisa sna gaordáintí i láir an tsráidbháile agus adhlachad ciste a thángthas iurthi direach soir ó thuaith ón sráidbháile.

Thart ar 3km on ait seo

Located in Crossakiel, 3km north of Kilskyre, are the remains of Saint Schiria's Church of Ireland church and graveyard, which now lie in ruins. Here also were an Erasmus Smith school, a courthouse and police barracks. The earliest evidence of human activity in Crossakiel is the remains of a Bronze Age barrow burial mound in the gardens in the centre of the village and a cist burial that was discovered just north-east of the village. Approx 3km from here

5 Séamus Ó Conaill Jim Connell

Rugadh Séamus Ó Conaill, údar an amhráin saothair agus sósialaigh 'The Red Flag' ar 27ú Marta 1852, i Rath an Uisce, 1km ó thuaith de Chill Scíre. D'éirigh sé ina shóisialach agus ina reabhlóideach agus cosúil le go leor eile, chuaigh sé ar imirce go Sasan agus chabhaigh sé le Glúiseacht na gCeard-chumhá a bhunu chun staid na n-obairthe a fheabhsú. Fuair sé bás i Londain i 1929. Togadh séadchomhartha i gCrosa Caoil i 1998 chun saothar a shaoil a chéiliúradh.

Thart ar 3km on ait seo

Jim Connell, the author of the labour and socialist anthem 'The Red Flag' was born on 27th March 1852, in Rath an Uisce, 1km north of Kilskyre. He became a socialist and revolutionary and like many others, emigrated to England and helped found the Trade Union Movement to improve the plight of workers. He died in London in 1929. A monument was erected in Crossakiel in 1998 to celebrate his life's work. Approx 3km from here

6 Táin Bó Cuailgne Táin Bó Cuailgne

De réir epic na hÉireann 'Táin Bó Cuailgne', leanann Conair na Tána turas na Banríona Méadhbh agus fir Chonnacht agus iad ag iarráidh Táibh Domhnaill Chúailge a ghabháil arís. Ar an meabhall, thairistí staid tríd an gceantair seo agus champaíodh staid i gCrosa Caoil.

Thart ar 3km on ait seo

According to the Irish epic the 'Táin Bó Cuailgne', the Táin Trail follows the journey of Queen Maeve and the men of Connacht as they set out to recapture the Brown Bull of Cooley. On the way, they travelled through this area and camped in Crossakiel. Approx 3km from here

7 Spuaic Mhullaigh Laoide Spire of Lloyd

Dearadh an t-eon teach eolais intíre in Éirinn do Thomas Taylor, Céad laird Bheigíthi, i 1791. Mar shéadchomhartha mor atá le feiceáil ó na mílte thart, bhí sé ina shíomball de shínteas agus de chumhacht an Tiarna Headfort mar cheann de na tiarmaití talún Angla-Eireannacha sinsearacha. Deirtear gur úsáideadh an Spuaic chun ráisiocht capaill agus an fheacháil sa 19ú haois. Dóibh stíod atá fuinniú go leor chun an stáighe biséach 164- céim a dhreapadh, tá turais ar fail.

Thart ar 12km on ait seo

Ireland's only landlocked inland lighthouse, was designed for Thomas Taylor, First Earl of Bective, in 1791. As a large monument visible from miles around, it was a symbol of Lord Headfort's wealth and power as one of the senior Anglo-Irish landlords. The Spire is said to have been used to view horse racing and the hunt in the 19th century. For those energetic enough to climb the 164-step spiral staircase, there are tours available. Approx 12km from here

8 Ceanannas Kells

Beidh baint ag an mbáile go deo leis na soisíle spéisíada a tháinng anseo breis agus 1200 bliain ó shin. Fiú amháin san am sin, bhí díú agus cáil ar Cheanannas mar ionad foghlaim agus léargas, a bhíochas do thionchar Naomh Colmcille a bhunaigh lonnaíochta mhainistreach anseo sa séú haois. Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá matala fós ag an síad-dheach de theorainmeacha mhainistreach Colmcille atá imithe le fada. Agus le nasc díreach leis an am atá thart, is bealach inspiríteach é iníochadh a dhéanamh ar shainchomharthaí Cheanannais le dul siar ar feadh na gceadta bliain.

Thart ar 12km on ait seo

The town will be forever associated with the illuminated gospels that originated here over 1200 years ago. Even then, Kells was a renowned centre of learning and enlightenment, thanks to the influence of St Colmcille who founded a monastic settlement here in the sixth century. Today, the landscape still echoes the boundaries of Colmcille's long-gone monastery. And with a direct link to the past, exploring the landmarks of Kells is an inspiring way to reach back over the centuries. Approx 12km from here