THE THREE HARMAN BROTHERS: John, Lawrence and Nicholas Harman, of Killafeen, a townland near Laragh, all took part in the guerilla warfare waged by Dwyer against the English. The house where they were born is now replaced by that of Mr. Laurence Mahon, near Richardson's Brake and the site should not be confused with that of 'Harman's Walls' nearby. The latter was the home of a second Harman family and only the foundations remain. Between Mr. Mahon's house and the river teh site of a former timber-supported dug-out, now a mere hollow in the ground, in a hazel thicket, is still called 'Harman's Cave'.

The three brothers were active United Irishmen for over two years when their names and descriptions were circulated in a Government Proclamation in July 1800 and a price of 200 gns. was offered for the capture of John. This proclamation described him as 22 years old; 5'10" tall; fair complexioned and with well-made, large grey eyes. Lawrence was smaller and heavy-limbed and 12 years older, whilst Nicholas, aged 29 years was brown-eyed, slender and light limbed and described as having a wild look and unable to speak plainly.

John, the youngest, took a prominant place in the fighting in Co. Wicklow and was one of the most vigorous and dauntless of the loyal bands of Insurgents under Dwyer. He was a constant companion of Andrew Thomas until Thomas was killed, and the two participated in many of the most daring exploits, being highly regarded for their bravery and integrity.

On December 22nd, 1800, he was with Thomas and John (Kittagh) Byrne at Castle Kevin when the former was killed and Byrne captured.

Harman made a dash for the bog and hotly pursued by the more intrepid of the crown forces, who were mounted, he coursed rapidly in the direction of Annamore. A party of the pursuers attempted to cut him off and fired on him at close range but he turned and made for the river after intimidating them by presenting his gun as though about to fire. He leaped the swollen river in a clear jump at a spot still known as "Harman's Leap" and headed towards Derrybawn, cleverly outmanoeuvring his enemies.

At 'The Furnace' some two miles below Laragh, a sergeant's guard of about 12 men attempted to cut off his passage to the hills and he was on the other hand hemmed in by the rapid flooded river. Exerting all his energies, he aimed for Derrybawn, but a yeoman named Darby had reached the bridge before him and sat there on his horse with ready sword, obstructing the narrow pass. Brandishing his gun, which was damp and useless, Harman challenged him with: 'Come, Darby, you or I for it', whereupon the yeoman pulled aside and Harman dashed on, barely in time to escape the pursuing party. The sergeants' guard fired a volley at him but he pressed on towards Lugduff with a contemptuous gesture and, crossing the top of Lugduff Mountain, he reached Coomaderry Mountain on the opposite side of the lake where he sheltered in a deep cavern. He quitted this sanctuary during the night, and fortunately too, for a search party investigated the cavern next day.

His succeeding activities are obscured and it is likely that he lay low for some time. Thomas, his greatest friend being now dead, there is a suggestion that Harman was anxious to leave the country, particularly since the hunt for him was greatly intensified. He associated himself with two Glenmalure men, Chr. Byrne and Wm. Burke. These two men were killed at Knockadroose in the King's River Valley, on which occasion Harman shot their slayer and made his escape.

Eventually, worn out from continuous exposure and hardship he surrendered, probably in March 1801, to Thomas Hugo of Drummin, now Glendaloch House, who drove him to Dublin. He and his brother Lawrence were inprisoned in Dublin and his ultimate fate is uncertain, although a belief existed that he had been transported, possibly to America.

Lawrence Harman was kept in prison for 4½ years before being transported on the 'Tellicherry' to New South Wales as a convicted felon in August 1805; he had first been sentenced to death.

Very little is known of Nicholas, whose name infrequently appears after a second proclamation in 1800.

JAMES KAVANAGH: Merchant and Innkeeper, of Roundwood, is credited with having initiated Joseph Holt into the United Irishmen. The belief is that Holt, who was a friend and neighbour of Kavanagh, induced the innkeeper to administer the oath to him, which Kavanagh eventually did, though apparently with reluctance owing, apparently, to Holt's loquacity.

Kavanagh was amongst the first in his district to join the movement and loyalty to his convictions resulted in the ruination of his business.

JOHN BYRNE: - "Jack of the Brow", a United Irishman, was court-martialled at Baltinglass for having aided the Insurgents and was offered pardon on condition that he enlisted in the service of the King of England. "He indignantly refused and said he would die before he would carry a musket to serve George the Third". It is thought that it was this man who was transported to New South Wales and who was servant to Joseph Holt there for ten years, returning to Ireland with Holt and others in 1814.

It is likely that Byrne received his nickname from the "Monastery Brow" name given to the North slope of Derrybawn Mountain, where he may have lived.

"DWYER'S BED": A rock shelter, high up on the south slopes of Coomaderry Mountain, is known traditionally by this name which would suggest that it was a frequent hiding-place of Ml. Dwyer. In this, and the neighbouring hills and mountains there are numerous other places of concealment which are believed to have been much used by the Insurgents of '98 and the succeeding period.

Many of them were mere natural clefts or rocky shelters and the shafts or tunnels of the lead workings with which the mountain faces near Glendalough are riddled, whilst some more would appear to be dug-outs or souterrams.

Joseph Holt used a cave in the river bank on the side of Djouce Mountain. This was re-discovered and excavated in 1938 by Dr. Chas. Dickson, author of 'The Life of Ml. Dwyer'.

Tradition locates a cave in the face of Lugduff, almost opposite Templenaskellig Church, as having been used by Dwyer and John Harman; a broken musket was found there many years ago. Three or four additional caves in the vicinity of the Seven Churches are also said to have been occupied by Dwyer and his companions at various times. St. Kevin's Bed, over hanging the Upper Lake was without doubt used by Dwyer on occasions.

Scores of rock shelters are formed naturally by the scattered boulders near Luggala (Lough Lay), between cliff and lake. John Harman was in the habit of visiting the caretaker at Lugala House, with whom he was friendly, and he (Harman) and Dwyer are positively associated with one of these shelters; a '98 musket was discovered in a shelter here in 1937.

CASTLE KEVIN: A massive quadrangular carthen mound. Part of the foundations is all that remains of this ancient stronghold of the O'Tooles. The Norman, Piers Gaveson, obtained possession of the site and built a strong fortress here from which he could wage war against the Irish chieftains. The O'Tooles regained possession of the place and about the end of the 16th Century the castle was rebuilt by Sir Felim O'Toole, who, as a friend whom the young earl, Red Hugh O'Donnell had sought out after his first escape from Dublin Castle, treacherously betrayed his former fellow-prisoner and companion. The castle was attacked and destroyed by Cromwell. The site is about 1 mile south east of Annamoe.

FORM D.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

~~TOWN OR~~ VILLAGE Laragh. PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch COUNTY Wicklow

Location and brief description. Population 50.

Six mountain glens ~~[illegible]~~ and roads from all directions converge ~~in the the little hamlet of~~ to meet at Laragh, ~~at the distance~~ 1½ mls. from ~~[illegible]~~ Glendaloch.

Several rivers and mountain streams unite here too, to form the Avonmore River and the scenery along the rivers banks through the picturesque valleys, is second to none in the County. Laragh is an excellent starting point for excursions to Glendaloch and the other glens and mountain heights.

Is there a Town Hall? Location ~~There is no public hall here.~~ The nearest village is Annamoe, 4 mls. (Rathdrum 7 mls. Roundwood 7 mls.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage:

~~No Sewerage, No Watersupply.~~

No Public Sewerage or Water Supply.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station Rathdrum. Distance 7 miles Bus? St. Kevin's Bus Service Dublin / Glocha

Public lighting by—Electricity? Gas?

DANCING

Dance hall Twomey's Dance Hall Proprietor Joseph Twomey.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas Pictures shown (nights)

Theatre Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy &c.)

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries: County Council Library (branch).

Private Lending Libraries: /

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church	Services (Sundays)
R. C. Parkmore.	10 am.
Glendaloch. R.C.	8.30 AM. 11. am.
C. of I., St Johns.	3 p.m.

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office: Glendaloch. P.O. (50 yds) ~~from Village~~.

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone): ~~[illegible]~~ Telephone; M.O. Telegraph;

BANKING

Banks: /

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers: /

Photographic Stores: /

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool? / Location /

Public Baths? / Location /

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs .....

Cultural Societies .....

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries .....

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.) :

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description ; inscription to be quoted)

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

St. Kevin's nat. School. Glendaloch.
~~250 yds from village~~

HOSPITALS

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets .....

Weekly market day ..... Half-holiday none.

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis .....

Motors (Touring) .....

Boats (State type) .....

Bicycles Michael Smith, Laragh.

Caravans .....

Horses .....

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location ..... Landowner .....

Local Improvements Committee .....

Secretary .....

DATE 7 II 2442 (Signed) .....

Surveyor.

Juverna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

FORM D.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

~~TOWN OR VILLAGE~~ Glendaloch PARISH Roundwood COUNTY Wicklow.
Glendaloch approx.

Location and brief description. Population 300 in Valley.

There is no village at Glendaloch, the nearest being that of Annamoe, 4½ mls. distant.

Is there a Town Hall? / Location /

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description :

/

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage :

No Public Sewerage System. No Public Water Supply.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station Rathdrum Distance 8 miles Bus? St. Kevins Bus. Service Dublin Glendaloch

Public lighting by—Electricity? ~~Hotel & Private residences lit by J. D. Dyson.~~ No Gas? No.

DANCING

Dance hall Royal Hotel Glendaloch. Proprietor ~~Royal Hotel~~

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas / Pictures shown (nights) /

Theatre / Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy &c.) /

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries ..... /

Private Lending Libraries ..... /

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church R. C. Glendaloch Services (Sundays) 8.30 am 11 am.

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office Glendaloch P.O. 5yds from Laragh ~~at head of valley~~.

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) ~~General~~ Dept; Telegrams; M.O.

BANKING

Banks ..... /

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers ..... /

Photographic Stores from stall-holders at Lake during Summer Season.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool ? ..... / Location ..... /

Public Baths ? ..... / Location .....

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs .....

Cultural Societies .....

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries .....

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.) :

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description ; inscription to be quoted)

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

St. Levins National School

HOSPITALS

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets

Weekly market day Half-holiday ~~None~~

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis Royal Hotel,

Motors (Touring) John Smith. Glendaloch.

Boats (State type) Rowing boats owned by J. B. Wynne hired out to local boatmen.

Bicycles

Caravans

Horses

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location Glenmacnass. Knocktinn. Landowner John Nolan. John Doyle.

Local Improvements Committee

Secretary

DATE Oct 24/42 (Signed) *Surveyor.*

Juverna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

FORM Ba.
(Supplementary)

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Ballinacor

~~TOWN OR~~ VILLAGE Laragh PARISH Roundwood & Glendalough COUNTY Wicklow

ANGLING (Fresh water)

RIVER ~~OR LAKE~~ Avonmore Nearest point to town (distance) Flows by village

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Numerous Sprat Brown Trout. Occasional large fish.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout ½ lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon Sea trout Brown trout

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon

Sea trout

Brown trout Greenwells Glory, Blackbottle, Red Spinner, Wicklow Killer

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Laragh, Glendalough, ~~Roundwood~~. Rathdrum.

Local Angling Club Membership Fee

Secretary

(Signed)

DATE *Surveyor.*

Juverna Press, Ltd. Dublin.

FORM B.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

~~TOWN OR VILLAGE~~ Area: Glendaloch. PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch. COUNTY Wicklow

ANGLING (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

~~RIVER OR~~ LAKES Upper & Lower Glendaloch. Nearest point to town (distance) Rathdrum 10 mile

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Brown trout.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout ~~4-5 ozs~~ ¼ lb.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout July.

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon

Sea trout

Brown trout Greenwells Glory. Red Spinner. Wicklow Killer ~~Blue Bottle~~ Bluebottle.

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

Entirely free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

J. B. Wynne, at present leased to E.S. Bolger.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Royal Hotel, Glendaloch.
Laragh House Hotel. Annamoe.

Local Angling Club — Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

Kinds of fish to be caught :

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day :

~~See under~~

Bait available locally ? Fishing tackle ?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn.

GOLFING

Name of Club Laragh House Hotel (Private course) No. of holes 9.

Situation and brief description of course :

Hilly, sporting inland course.

~~Bowie course, owned by Hotel~~.

Name of Professional

Is there a clubhouse on course ? ~~Hotel~~ Hotel Ltd. Licensed ? ~~Yes~~

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day 1/6 Per ~~week~~ annum £1.1.0

RACING

(Including " Point-to-Point " and " Flapper " meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year .....

Under which rules ? .....

Situation of course .....

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district :

Foxhounds .....

Harriers .....

Beagles .....

COURSING

Name of Club ..... Meeting held annually ? .....

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company .....

Races on (nights) .....

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available :

At Glendaloch, on mountains, - Pheasant, woodcock, grouse + Hare.

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses :

This whole area is preserved.
(1) Irish Land Commission.
(2) J. B. Wynne Glendaloch.
(3) W. S. Hugo, Glenwood Ashford.

Shooting Club ..... Secy. .....

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of Club ..... Competitions held ? .....

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club-house.

~~Rowboats on Lake.~~

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following:
(In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football Laragh G. A. A Club

Hurling ——

Handball Annamoe Handball alley? Annamoe.

Soccer

Rugby

Cricket

Hockey

Bowls

Bowling (on public roads)

Lawn Tennis Kinds of courts

Croquet

Billiards

Badminton

Table Tennis

Bridge Club

Other games or recreations (inc. "Cross Roads" dancing)

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club Events held under rules of

do.

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Promoters

DATE 6 OCT 24 42 (Signed) Surveyor.

Juverna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

FORM B.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

TOWN OR VILLAGE Roundwood. PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch. COUNTY Wicklow

ANGLING (Fresh water)

If there is only one river or lake in the parish this form (B) will suffice. For additional waters Form Ba to be used.

~~RIVER OR LAKE~~ Lake ~~Corporation~~ Reservoir, Roundwood Vartry (and River) Nearest point to town (distance) Few hundred yds.

~~KINDS OF~~ FISH HELD:

Brown trout.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout 6 – 8 oz.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout June, July & August.

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon ~~Wicklow Killer, Greenwell's Glory~~

Sea trout

Brown trout Wicklow Killer, Greenwell's Glory, Blue bottle

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

~~free~~ Preserved.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

Dublin Corporation controls fishing in Reservoir.
Rates: Day - 2-6 Week - 10/= Season - £1-10-0.

Application to: City Manager, Office Office.
28 Castle St. Dublin.

Reduced rates to Members of Dublin Trout Anglers Ass & Wicklow. " "

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Dublin Corporation. 5/= per day.

No gillies

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Roundwood.

Local Angling Club — Membership Fee

Secretary (and Address)

SEA ANGLING

Brief notes on fishing grounds :

Kinds of fish to be caught :

Owners of boats, type of boats, and charges per day :

Bait available locally ? Fishing tackle ?

Representative of B.S.A.S. or other sea angling Assn.

GOLFING

Private Course, ~~Name of Club~~ Laragh Hotel ~~G.C.~~ No. of holes 9

Situation and brief description of course :

Inland course, situated on hillside, commanding beautiful views. Good condition. Sunday play.

Name of Professional —

Is there a clubhouse on course ? Laragh Hotel Ltd. Licensed ? ~~Yes~~

Green fees (Visitors) : Per day 1/6 Per ~~week~~ Yearly £1-1-0

RACING

(Including " Point-to-Point " and " Flapper " meetings)

No. of meetings normally held during the year 1 at Balany

Under which rules ? National Hunt.

Situation of course Balany bog - at foot of Sugarloaf Plateau.

Approx. 7mls. Ravenswood

HUNTING

Hounds which hunt in the district :

Foxhounds —

Harriers Bray Harriers

Beagles —

COURSING

Name of Club — Meeting held annually ? —

GREYHOUND RACING

Name of Company —

Races on (nights) —

SHOOTING

Brief notes on shooting areas, stating kinds of wild fowl or game, and if free shooting is available :

~~Lough Hotel has~~ Rough Shooting on Lough Hotel estate.

Dept. of Lands & Forests - about 400 acres for letting :- (Pheasant, ~~[illegible]~~ & Snipe.)

If preserved, give names of landowners or lessees and addresses :

Lough Hotel.

Dept of Lands & Forests.

Shooting Club — Secy. —

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

Name of Club — Competitions held ? —

ROWING AND SAILING

Rowing or yacht clubs, with address of club-house.

GAMES AND RECREATIONS

Name of Club or Committee concerned with the following :
(In each case give location of sports ground or recreation hall)

Gaelic Football G.A.A. Club. Roundwood. W. Doyle Hon. Sec.

Hurling —

Handball — Handball alley ? .....

Soccer —

Rugby —

Cricket —

Hockey —

Bowls —

Bowling (on public roads) .....

Lawn Tennis Laragh Hotel. Kinds of courts 2 Grass (Private) (~~2 Grass~~)

Croquet —

Billiards —

Badminton —

Table Tennis .....

Bridge Club —

Other games or recreations (inc. " Cross Roads " dancing) .....

.....

.....

ATHLETICS AND CYCLING

Name of Club — Events held under rules of —

do. —

ANNUAL EVENTS

Give list of annual events held in the town or parish, naming promoters (Clubs, etc.) in each case. Include pilgrimages and patterns.

Ploughing & Gymkhana. Promoters Roundwood Agricultural & Ind. Soc.

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DATE Oct-24.42 (Signed) [signature] *Surveyor.*

Juverna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

FORM Ba.
(Supplementary)

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

SPORTS AND GAMES

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

~~TOWN OR~~ VILLAGE Roundwood. PARISH Roundwood & Glendalough. COUNTY Wicklow.

ANGLING (Fresh water)

RIVER OR LAKE Loch Dan 3 Nearest point to town (distance) 3 miles

KINDS OF FISH HELD:

Brown trout.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout 4 - 8 ozs.

BEST SEASONS FOR:

Salmon — Sea trout — Brown trout May, June, July

SUITABLE FLIES:

Salmon —

Sea trout —

Brown trout Butcher, Bluebody, Golden Dwon.

State if angling is—"entirely free"; "free except on preserved stretches"; etc.

S., S.W., S.E. Entirely free.

Preserved stretches, with names and addresses of Proprietors:

~~the~~ Mr. Hamilton's bank (E. bank), preserved, + outlet from Loch Dan to Annamoe is preserved by Barton Estate.

Synopsis of fishing supplied by Doyle's, ~~Guest House, Roundwood~~ L. Dan.

1936. May 29th-30th.

3 rods. 9 good trout. May 1941. 24th-31st 3 Rods. 432 trout. June. 2nd 1935 2 Rods. 42 trout. June 17. 2 Rods. 76 trout. (Best day-145) June 29. ~~rods~~ 2 Rods 40 tr - 10½ lbs. Aug. 5. 2 Rods 140 trout.

Owners of boats for hire, and charges per day:

Thomas Doyle, ~~Guest House~~. 5/- per day, 3/- ½ Day.

~~N.B. Lake Cullaghal (Lake of Lough Dan)~~ L. Tay, or LUGGALA (5 mls.), which is connected with Loch Dan is strictly preserved by Lord Brammore & Brown. Fishing on this lake corresponds with that on L. Dan.

Convenient angling centres (where accommodation is available):

Doyle's, ~~Guest House~~ Loch Dan.

Roundwood Hotels.

Local Angling Club — Membership Fee —

Secretary —

DATE Oct 1942 (Signed) [signature]

Surveyor.

Juverna Press, Ltd. Dublin.

FORM D.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)

BARONY OF Ballinacor.

~~TOWN OR~~ VILLAGE Annamoe. PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch. COUNTY Wicklow.

Location and brief description. Population ~~40~~ 80 approx.

This tiny village is reached ~~at the end of~~ after a long arduous climb on the road from Laragh to Roundwood. The little place is noted chiefly for ~~its~~ the charm of its wooded environs on the banks of the Annamoe R., which drains L. Dan and joins the Avonmore R., a few mls. Southward.

Annamoe is 4 mls. from Laragh and 3 mls from Roundwood.

Is there a Town Hall? / Location /

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description :

/

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage :

No Public Sewerage System. No Public Water Supply.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Nearest station Rathdrum Distance 11 miles Bus? St. Kevin's Bus Service

Public lighting by—Electricity? / Gas? / Public / Gas Lighting

DANCING

Dance hall / Proprietor /

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas / Pictures shown (nights) /

Theatre / Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy &c.) /

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries

Private Lending Libraries

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church C. of I. Derralossery Parish Church. Services (Sundays) 11.30 am

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office Centre of Village.

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) ~~[illegible]~~ M.O.; Telegraph; Phone Call Office (limited distance).

BANKING

Banks

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers

Photographic Stores

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool ? Location

Public Baths ? Location

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs .....

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Cultural Societies .....

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INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries .....

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Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.) :

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PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description ; inscription to be quoted)

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IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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HOSPITALS

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FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets .....

.....

Weekly market day ..... Half-holiday .....

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

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CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis .....

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Motors (Touring) .....

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Boats (State type) .....

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Bicycles .....

.....

.....

.....

Caravans .....

Horses .....

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CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location ..... Landowner .....

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Local Improvements Committee .....

Secretary .....

DATE .....

(Signed) .....

Surveyor.

Juvenna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

FORM D.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

AMENITIES AND GENERAL INFORMATION.
TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Other than Seaside)

BARONY OF Ballinacor

~~TOWN OR~~ VILLAGE Roundwood PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch COUNTY Wicklow.

Location and brief description. Population 101.

Roundwood, an attractive village, is ~~[illegible]~~ highly situated on the banks of the lovely R., 12 miles from Bray; 8 m. Glendaloch; 14 m. Rathdrum and 12 m. from Wicklow.

The surroundings are renowned for ~~[illegible]~~ the wild nature of the scenery to the west and north, which is offset somewhat by the tamer cultivation and some plantations ~~of the~~ in the vicinity of the village. Nearly all the east reservoirs ~~[illegible]~~ main sources of ~~which~~ Dublin water supply ~~[illegible]~~.

Is there a Town Hall? Parochial Hall. Location Central

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. Brief description:

Football ground let to local club by Joseph Keenan.

~~It~~ Good accommodation is found here and Roundwood is ideally situated ~~for~~ as a centre for the exploration of the great mountain ranges, glens and lakes and the celebrated Seven Churches.

Brief comments on water supply and sewerage: Public Board of Health water supply. No Sewerage system.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Newcastle/Rathnew or Kilcoole 10 mls Nearest station ~~G.S.~~ Bray Distance ~~12~~ 10 miles Bus? St. Kevin's Bus Ser. Dublin/Glendaloch

Public lighting by—Electricity? — Gas? —

DANCING

Dance hall Parochial Hall Proprietor P.P. & Local Clergy (R.C.)

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

Cinemas — Pictures shown (nights) —

Theatre — Kind of shows (Drama, Comedy &c.) —

LIBRARIES

Public Libraries

Private Lending Libraries

CHURCHES AND SERVICES

Church R. C. St Lorcan O'Toole's Services (Sundays) 8.30 am. 11.30 am.

POSTAL FACILITIES

Location of Post Office Central.

Business (? M.O., Telegraph, Telephone) ~~Telegraph~~ Telephone; Telegraph; M.O.

BANKING

Banks

SPORTS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES

Sports Dealers

Photographic Stores Keenan's Hotel.
Ed. Mason's.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Swimming Pool ? Location

Public Baths ? Location

SOCIAL CLUBS, CULTURAL SOCIETIES, &c.

Social Clubs

Cultural Societies Roundwood Agricultural & Industrial Soc.

INDUSTRIES AND HANDCRAFTS

Industries

Handcrafts or Cottage Industries (Give names of craftsmen, employer, &c.):

PUBLIC MONUMENTS

(Brief description; inscription to be quoted)

IMPORTANT PUBLIC BUILDINGS

(Give brief notes on architectural features)

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Roundwood Nat. School.
Lock Dan " "
Annacarter " "
Moneystown " "

HOSPITALS

This information re monthly Fairdays confirmed Oct. 1/1951 by ltr. from Secy. (in Events file) 1951

FAIRS AND MARKETS ; HALF-HOLIDAY

Monthly fairs and markets: Second Tuesday of each month. Cattle, horses, sheep, pigs.

Weekly market day: — Half-holiday: Thursday (varies)

GARAGES AND PETROL STATIONS

Doyles Garage.
Mason's.

CONVEYANCES FOR HIRE (Owners) :

Taxis: Doyle's Garage. ~~Masons~~, Malachi Brennan.

Motors (Touring): Ditto.

Boats (State type): Thomas Doyle, Lough Dan. (Row boats).

Bicycles: W. S. Doyle's.

Caravans:

Horses:

CAMPING SITES

(At principal holiday resorts)

Location: Roundwood Hotel, Lough Dan. Landowner: Mrs. B. Byrne. Thomas Doyle.

Local Improvements Committee:

Secretary:

DATE: 9/11/42 (Signed): [signature]
Surveyor.

Juverna Press, Ltd., Dublin.

12

FORM A.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEY

NATURAL FEATURES, ANTIQUITIES, HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

BARONY OF Ballinacor

TOWN OR VILLAGE Roundwood PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch COUNTY Wicklow

TOPOGRAPHY

Brief description of outstanding scenic views in the district, natural attractions, or unusual topographical features.

This extensive Parish is one of contrasts. On its north stretch the wild boglands of Calary, while on the South we have Laragh - confluence of six glens, and an important fortified post on the Military Road during 1798 - now degenerated to a residential slum.

A mile further away is that historic centre of religion & learning - Glendaloch. On its N~~western~~ border, close to Liffey Head Bridge, is the source of the River Liffey.

GEOLOGY

Brief notes on unusual geological features, such as caves, eskers, etc.

MANSIONS, CASTLES AND ESTATES OF IMPOSING CHARACTER

Location and brief description. Owner. Past associations. Libraries or art collections? Gardens? Open to visitors? Admission charge?

Glendaloch House - See "Historic Sites".

ANTIQUITIES

Abbeys, Castles, Fortresses, Round Towers, Early Churches, Sculptured Crosses, Stone Circles, Ogham Stones, Cairns, Souterrams, Pillar Stones, Cromlechs, Forts, Raths, Moats, Tumuli or ancient monuments of any kind. Exact location of each with short description, noting condition, etc. Relate local legend or tradition associated with building or object. State if in charge of Office of Public Works. Right of way to public? Admission charge (if any). Name and address of caretaker, or where key is kept.

Derradossery church has had religious services for over 14 hundred years.
During the '98 period it survived destruction because it was under the guardianship of Joseph Holt. the '98 leader, a Protestant and parishioner of the church, and his compatriot Luke O'Toole the Blacksmith of Annamoe, a Catholic, — Churchwardens. (Authorities — G. T. Stokes DD, Canon O'Hanlon O'Donovan (Ordnance Survey). P. W. Joyce L.L.D. O'Higgins (On Druids). J. Drew. Esq. (Repertorium Viride) and the Four Masters)
Also at the church is a chalice presented by Mary Temple, a local resident, whose family were friends of "Stella", and supporters of Dean Swift. (See "Miscellanea" — reprint from the Journal of the Royal Soc. of Antiquarians of Ireland. Vol. L. 10. S. III. Part I June 1938. This Lady resided at Roundwood Park, now the residence of Mr. S. T. O'Kelly.

Ruins of an old church at Knockatemple on Plunkett's Land, and also at Ashtown on Doyle's Land. These churches were known as "Sister churches" of Derradossery. ~~There is a glass chalice (now in the National Museum) which was taken from the ruins of Knockatemple, also from this site was taken an~~ old water font, now in use at Moneystown Catholic Church.
~~[On the site of the present Dispensary House at Annamoe was an old church of which Fr. Xavier Lowe was P.P. in 1798. Services ceased about 50 years ago, but William Joseph Duffy — the local postman, clearly remembers this, & states that some of the stone was used to build the Dispensary House.~~

Under Historic places

Fr. Matthew laid the foundation stone of the present R.C. Church in Glendaloch.

~~Rev. Fr. Rowan CC. of Brockagh for 11 years, latterly P.P. of Black Ditches, West Wicklow. On his death his late parishioners carried him over the mountains for burial in Glendaloch. He was renowned for his curative & healing powers, at Brockagh and Lackenabell.~~

Whitehall — at Eastern base of Djouce Mt. There are the ruins of an old church, of which no history is available.

(Plain ~~sheets of foolscap paper~~ to be used, if necessary, for recording additional information).

Copies typed & filed. Separate sheet for Roundwood & Glendalough

FORM E.

I.T.A. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GENERAL SURVEey

ACCOMMODATION AND CATERING.

BARONY OF Ballinacor

TOWN OR VILLAGE Glendaloch & Roundwood PARISH Roundwood & Glendaloch COUNTY Wicklow

Hotels	No. of Bedrooms	No. of Bathrooms	Licensed ?
Laragh House Ltd. Annamoe.	36 (36)		
Royal Hotel. Glendaloch	24.		
Roundwood Hotel	12	1	Yes.
Keenans Hotel. Roundwood.	7	1	Yes.

Guest or Boarding Houses

Mrs. Thos. Doyle. Lough Dan. Roundwood.	6	—	Outdoor San.
Miss Nolan. Brockagh Cottage Glendaloch. X			
Mrs. E. O'Neill Hillside Cottage Gap Road. Glendaloch. X			
Twomeys Tea-Rooms. Laragh, Glendaloch.			
Mrs. Fanning Glendaloch. X			
Mrs Pat Byrne. Glendaloch. X			
An Oige Hostel. Glendaloch. X			
Miss Maura O'Dwyer Somerland House. Roundwood.	8		
	—		

Restaurants and Cafés Twomeys Tea-rooms Laragh.
Miss Nolan, Brockagh Cottage Glendaloch. X
Mrs Simmons Tea-Room, Roundwood.

DATE 6.11.244 (Signed) [signature] Surveyor.

(*Plain sheet of foolscap to be used if space here is not adequate*)

Juverna Press. Ltd., Dublin.

Chec X with I.T.B.

Parish: Ranmoore & Glendalough Doc. 4.

Topography.

By linking up the Source of the Liffey on the n.w., Calary Bogs on the n.e., Coomaderry S.w., and Drogheda Town on the S.E., a roughly oblong-shaped area is enclosed in which is found a variety of contrasting scenes, a host of memorials of a glorious past, and traditions of more than ordinary interest.

Within these boundaries, the pursuit of a wide selection of pastimes is possible and there is ample scope for the enjoyment of a favourite occupation, be it hiking, cycling, motoring, rock or mountain climbing, rowing, bathing, shooting, fishing, archaeology, history or art.

The great Military Road, the most splendid highway in the country, ~~and~~ traverses this district, extending from Glencree in the n. to near Dunlavin in the S.W., and ~~main tains~~ follows a solitary mountain course, sometimes at a height of almost 1,700 ft. and rarely descending to the hollows. ~~Having joined the Rathdrum road at Dunbrown, the Laragh is reached~~ Soon Laragh, confluence of five glens and centre of a network of roads which lead from all directions, ~~is situate on the Military Roads~~ is reached soon after the union of the Military Road and the Rathdrum Road, at Derrybawn, and is an excellent as well as a picturesquely interesting starting point for excursions to the Vales of Glendalough and Glendasan, to the n.w.

The former is watered by the Glenealo, a small stream that descends from ~~the~~ Table Mountain to feed the upper & lower lakes and continue thence to join the Avonmore R. near Laragh. The Vale of Glendalough is about 2 mls. long and 3/4 mil. broad and the Upper Lake, over a mile in length and about ½ m. in breadth ~~is a sombre aspect of~~ presents a sombrely romantic aspect, being overshadowed on the n. by Coomaderry Mtn. (2,296), on the w. by Lugduff (2,154) and on the S. by Derrybawn (1,570), all of which rise in steep precipitous cliffs from the edge of the lake, narrowing at the w. end so as to form an inaccessible barrier which leaves barely sufficient passage only for the torrential stream. Near the smaller lower lake the valley opens towards the east and here the Round Tower and other ruins lend an aspect of distinction to the scene.

(X) Quote from P. 4 of this Thackeray's Guide Book

The romantic dark wild scenery of Glendalough, Glen of the Lakes, and its numerous tangible relics are eloquent still of the [illegible] story of this hallowed spot in which flourished for [illegible]

Topography Cont'd.

600 years, a monastic settlement of great learning which attracted patrons and students from all parts of Europe.

~~Rounding the mountain road, the route follows the~~

In the vicinity of Glendalough there are ~~many~~ countless opportunities for exploring the surrounding mountains and glens and varied, safe hill-walks, rough-and-ready scrambling and thrilling rock climbs are all available within easy reach. Lugduff and Mullacor (2,176) N of the Upper Lake, provide the finest climbing ~~and~~ for the experienced, and there are several stiff ascents among the clefts and ravines, ~~along the~~ several hundred feet high, along the range of steep cliffs. The less adventurous ~~hill~~ hill-walkers may proceed (to the ~~summit~~ height over the lake) ~~by~~ via the picturesque path beside Pollinass waterfall.

The summit of Coomaderry may be reached after a rough scrambling via the course of the Glenealo and the pathway up the hillside ~~[illegible]~~ to the disused mineshaft. The magnificent view from here embraces Khonelagee and the great dome of Mullaghcleevaun, second highest point in Leinster, to the no and Lugduff and Mullacor, backed by the immense Lagnaquilla, to the S. This trip may be extended by descending northwards to the rock-strewn shores of Lough Nahanagan ~~but~~ and thence to Wicklow Gap, 4 mls. from Glendalough, but the going is very rough.

Brockagh Mtn., a comparatively easy climb, may also be taken in from this side.

From a point above Pollinass waterfall, and having crossed Lugduff Brook, the summit of Derrybawn is ~~easily~~ reached easily enough ~~across~~ above boulder-strewn but open hillside. There are some deceptive short cliffs concealed in the woods and caution is advisable.

Flanking the Wicklow Gap to the n., Khonelagee (2,686) is a steep but worth-while climb affording some rare views. The mountain dips in a series of fine cliffs to the n.e., beyond Lough Ouler, a ~~beautiful~~ pretty heart-shaped ~~tarn~~ tarn, perched at a height of nearly ~~two~~ 2,000 ft. above sea-level and far removed from the beaten track. A small stream issues from the lake to ~~run~~ flow northwards through bleak moorland for a couple of miles until it joins the Glenmacanass R. The rivers S.E. course may be followed for a short distance to the waterfall, a magnificent cascade from which the river and glen are named. The Military Road meets the river here and ~~follows~~ runs parallel through the beautiful, mountain-walled valley to Laragh, affording exceptionally fine views on the way.

Roundwood & Glendalough. H.Ken

Topography – Cont'd.

~~There are many other less strenuous and equally delightful walks in the vicinity~~

There are ~~many~~ other less strenuous and equally delightful walks in the vicinity and these may be further extended by the walker or cyclist to take in ~~some of~~ the many picturesque spots within easy compass.

The Military Road, northwards of Glenmacanass waterfall, winds an elevated track between the lofty peaks ~~of the Wicklow Mountains~~ which form the massive backbone of County Wicklow and the entire route is ~~in~~ celebrated for the grand majesty of its views.

An alternative to this route is the easier and tamer ~~road~~ road from Laragh to Roundwood, via ~~Annamoe~~ the ~~charming little~~ prettily situated little village of Annamoe. ~~A few miles~~ A few miles further on is Roundwood, charmingly located on the Vartry R., and a favourite centre for visiting Loughs Tay and Dan, Glendalough, ~~and~~ the Devil's Glen ~~and Luggala Lake~~ and Luggala. The immense Vartry Reservoir, source of Dublin's water supply, will be seen at Roundwood.

Lough Dan, about 2 mls. w., is a long curved sheet of water, hemmed in by tall mountains in a hollow 685 ft above ~~the~~ Sea level. Carrigroe and Slievebuck mountains ~~[illegible]~~ stand between Roundwood and the lake and from an extended shoulder of Slievebuck, the full expanse of the lake is visible, ~~[illegible]~~ strikingly solemn in the gloomy shade of its precipitous banks ~~and~~ in the midst of a rugged ~~[illegible]~~ district where natural charm remains unspoiled.

Lough Tay, or Luggala Lake, about 2 mls. w., is even more romantic ~~[illegible]~~ and beautiful than L. Dan. It lies near the southern slopes of Djouce Mtn., of which some ridges present a fine view of the ~~[illegible]~~ lake, which is overhung on the opposite side by rugged perpendicular cliffs which rise to a height of ~~[illegible]~~ several hundred ft. over the ~~lake~~ water. Close by is an extensive glen in the mountain, the steep sides of which are wooded to a good height, above which is a light growth of heath. ~~Some paths [illegible] the glen [illegible] cultivated~~ This rich valley has been greatly improved and cultivated in the past and contrasts very pleasingly with the barren severity of its environs. ~~[illegible]~~

This is another ideal rock and hill climbing district but great care is advised in any such expeditions to Djouce (2,385) ~~and other the~~ and permission must be obtained before attempting this range since climbing is forbidden in some parts owing to previous fatal accidents. The ~~pretty~~ picturesque hills to the west of Loughs Tay and Dan, Scard (2,108), Brown Mtn (1700), Knocknacrohole (1753) and Cauguinaun (1956), afford ~~[illegible]~~ the best ~~fine~~ climbing in this region.

(4)

Roundwood & Glendaloch Item A.

Topography.

The road N. of Lough Dan leads in a n.w. direction to Sally Gap from whence the innmost recesses of the Mullaghcleevaun mountain group may be explored on foot. Kippure (2,475), highest peak of the Dublin Mts., straddles the county boundary 3 mls. to the new, and Tonduff (2,107) on the nth., also figures largely in the northward view from the Gap. The Source of the River Liffey is located to the S.W. of the latter.

To the S.W., a well defined ditch leads to Carrigvohee or Gravale (2352), surrounded by desolate bog and moorland, sprinkled with occasional patches of exposed powdered granite. By Lavarney Gap and Duff Hill (2364) to the E. Summit of Mullaghcleevaun (2615), the going is soggy and heavy and another mile W. is the topmost peak of this mountain (2788) which, whilst providing no serious climb, discloses a vast panorama of the great plains to N. and W., the N. counties of Leinster and, on a clear day, the far off summits of Ulster and Connaught.

Southwards, Barnacullian (2307) and Carrigagunneen lead to the magnificently arched dome of Thonelagee (2686) and thence, by road or mountain, to Glendaloch.

~~Glendaloch~~

Round trips and Distances with Glendaloch as centre

Glendaloch to Loughs Dan & Bray & Sally Gap, via Annamoe, Roundwood, Sally Gap, Military Rd., Glenmalaness and Laragh — approx. 30 mls. ~~return journey~~.

" " Bray & Enniskerry — via Roundwood, Calary, Kilmacanogue, Bray, Enniskerry, Glencree, Sally Gap, Laragh — app. 50 mls.

" " Rathdrum, Avoca, & Arklow — via Laragh, Clara Vale, Rathdrum, Meeting of the Waters, Avoca, Woodenbridge, Arklow; Returning Woodenbridge, Aughrim, Rathdrum — approx. 50 mls.

" Drumgoff, Glenmalure, Aughavannagh, Aughrim — via Laragh, Military Rd. to Drumgoff, detour to Glenmalure (adds about 6 mls.), Aughavannagh, Aughrim, Rathdrum, Laragh — approx 40 mls, with addition of detour of 6 mls.

" Pollaphuca waterfall — via Vale of Glendalough, Wicklow Gap, Humphrey's Town Bdge., Pollaphuca, Return via Hollywood — app. 40.

Several other worth-while trips may be made and all of Wicklow's famous resorts and beauty spots are within a day's return drive or cycle.

Parish: Lowdwood (Glendalough) Folio A.

I.M.A. B.9

Lead Mines

GEOLOGY.

The vast mountain range which fills the central part of the County, occupies the ~~West~~ and N. portions of this district. This mass is almost entirely of granite formation, ~~and with a covering~~ a ~~considerable~~ large area being ~~covered with~~ overlaid ~~with~~ to a considerable depth with heath and ~~bog~~ peat, beneath which is ~~generally~~ often found a coarse gravel of decayed granite. Much of this mountain tract is deep black bog and the remainder mostly productive of a coarse sedgy grass or heath, frequently interspersed with patches of pasture land that are suited ~~for~~ for grazing of sheep and young cattle.

The quality of granite, as a whole, is exceptionally pure and of varied grain, and sometimes, as at the head of Glenwaccanass waterfall, it is porphyritic. ~~The veins~~ Some ~~are~~ veins of quartz traverse the granite foundation and occasionally other minerals are found, but in such insignificant quantities as to merit little consideration.

Mica slate, usually consisting of alternate layers of quartz and mica and sometimes imbedded with strata of quartz and of granite, and of a dark grey hue, flanks the granite range in immediate and unbroken contact; a bed of fall slate, suitable for hearth-stones, gravestones, etc., and easily worked with the chisel, is found in the lower part of Glenwaccanass. Another bed of fine fall slate is located near the upper lake at Glendalough. ~~[illegible]~~ Clay-slate prevails to the east of the mica slate range and, in this, beds of granular felspar are met with on the banks of the Avonmore. ~~But a [illegible] ridge of quartz [illegible] extends~~ Lengthy range

Derrybawn Mtn., S. of Glendalough, is of mica slate composition and features on the N. side a ~~break in the strata~~ great fissure called the "Giant's Cut", caused by a break in the strata where one section has sunk several feet below the other. In calm weather a remarkably distinct echo may be produced between the rocks near the Cut and the opposite side of the valley.

The Glendalough district was formerly notable as an outstanding source of lead and there remain in several parts traces of old lead works. One highly productive vein of ore which entirely intersects Coomadeery Mtn. was worked in the last century by the Irish Mining Company, who held the right under the Archbishop of Dublin, owner of the property. The mines may be seen at Glendassan, close to the Glendalough-Hollywood Road. Lead ore deposits were also worked on the shores of L. Dan and in other districts nearby.

Whilst a great part of this territory is poor and unprofitable, being elevated, dreary bog and barren mountain, there are several extensive tracts of consistently good arable and pasture lands and ~~[illegible]~~ considerable areas, where not denuded, wooded, are in a good state of cultivation.

~~Lead ore in parts to the extent of 6 Tons & mines formerly worked there.~~

~~Glendalough lead mines~~ lies under Arch b. of O. by running to of Fe. vein completely intersects the entire. Ore when dressed was conveyed to Belfast or Swansea Smelting Houses. Dublin

~~Nth. (Calary) in the rugged tableland of extends~~ S. from ~~Great Sugar Loaf~~ to vicinity Roundwood.

Large tract dreary poor elevated land, bog & barren entire.

~~Glendalough~~ area a limited good arable & pasture

Glendalough Glendalough. Item A.

(A 1.)

In the words of Aengus Culdee, one of the Saints who sang, writing about 800 A.D., "The Rome of the Eastern World is multitudinous Glendalocha."

~~Glendalough~~

Glendalough's Historical Note ~~on Antiquities, the Sacred History.~~

~~Glendalough, the~~ Glendalough, 31½ miles S. of Dublin, is justly ~~held in veneration~~ regarded as one of the foremost of the Holy Places of Ireland and ~~for~~ it has been held in veneration as such for over a thousand years.

The story of ~~the~~ the valley is ~~linked~~ closely with that of ~~the~~ St Kevin, its founder and first abbot. There is some uncertainty as to the date of birth of the Saint and, whilst ~~the year 498 A.D. is the this country~~ the year 498 A.D. is generally accepted, some historians insist that he could not have been born before the first quarter of the 6th cent. Since he died in 618, ~~the~~ it is possible, therefore, that he lived to the age of 120 yrs. Caoimhghein (Keeveen), or Kevin, meaning "fair-begotten", through his father, Coemlug, was directly descended from Cu Corb, a 2nd cent. King of Leinster and his mother, Coemell, also was of noble birth, being the daughter of Cennandam, Chief of the House of ~~Lord of~~ Cormac of Leinster.

At the age of seven he was sent to study under Petroc, the learned monk from Cornwall, at Kilnamanagh, near Glenealy, and for 12 yrs. he ~~was~~ submitted himself to instruction in the Sacred Scriptures and to the habits of sanctity and contemplation fostered by St. Petroc, who was later to found a great monastic settlement in his native Cornwall, at a place called 'Petroc-Stowe' - now corrupted to Padstow.

Kevin's uncle, Eugenius, Bishop of Ardstraw, ~~was later~~ is venerated as the patron saint of Derry Diocese; his brother Mocuemin succeeded St. Columba at Derryglaso and his sisters, St. Coeltigerna and ~~St~~ Mella, were the mothers, respectively, of St. Dagan of Inver Daoile, Wicklow, and St. Abban the younger.

He studied also under Saints Eugenius, Lochan and ~~St~~ Enna and when the former, wishing to conduct a mission in the N. of Ireland, desired that his nephew should succeed him as head of the school at Kilnamanagh, Kevin, in modest awe of such responsibility, fled to the secluded mountain valley of Luggala where he ~~found~~ remained ~~with the~~ a monastic community for a time. ~~until discovered by his friends who induced him to return with them to Kilnamanagh. There he was ordained priest by St. Lugaid who sent him forth once more with some companions to found a mona~~

Roundwood and Glendalough. A.

Glendalough: Antiquities, ~~with Short Historical Note~~ Historical Note

Accordingly, they retired to Cluainduach, which place was apparently, in the Glenmalure valley, to the South of Glendalough, and where in time a flourishing monastery developed. But Kevin could not resist the urge to return to Glendalough, and so he crossed the mountains to his favourite retreat, with a few companions, ~~built~~ built his little church ~~of~~ called Teampul na Skelligh on a narrow rock ledge overhanging the South shore of the Upper Lake.

Here, too, he was attended by an ever increasing concourse of disciples and he built another church, Rathfeart Church, and his own little Stone cell and a group of beehive stone cells for the monks on the same Southern side, between the Two Lakes. Despite the saint's unwillingness to relinquish his ascetic habits, he possessed rare qualities of nobility, courtliness and gentility, ~~and~~ and ~~in~~ his great enthusiasm in his Divine calling instilled in him a spiritual fervour that considered no personal sacrifice too great and he attracted ~~the~~ unswerving loyalty and unselfish service of a host of followers.

The little settlement at Rathfeartha was soon overcrowded and it appears that some disciples had moved to the banks of the lower lake where Kevin was exhorted to establish another community. He was loath to leave however, until, as the story of his life contends, he was visited by an Angel of God who said, "O Saint of God, the Lord hath sent me with a message that you may be induced to go to a place which He hath appointed to you, eastward ~~of~~ from the lesser Lake. There you shall be among your brethren and it shall be the place of your resurrection." Kevin replied, "If it were God's will, I should prefer to stay to the day of my death in this place, where I have toiled for Christ". "Nay," the angel responded, "if you dwell where I say, many thousands of happy souls shall arise with you from that happy place and go to their heavenly Father". The angel then led St Kevin to a spot eastward of ~~the~~ Smaller lake and there marked out the site of the future church and monastery. ~~which was therefore~~

On the north-east side of this little lake therefore, he built the ~~little~~ Lady Church, ~~&~~ his final resting place

Lawrdwood and Glendaloch.

A.

Glendaloch: ~~A legitimate, with Historical Note~~ Note (Historical Note)

A following charming legend is related in connection with Kevin's ~~[illegible]~~ labours at Rightpart Church. It tells that he was praying there one day when a blackbird dropped her eggs into his open outstretched palms. The saint, always noted for his extraordinary affection for ~~[illegible]~~ birds and animals, kept his arms extended ~~and palms~~ with open palms open until the eggs were hatched. ~~This~~ From this legend originates the symbolism in which St. Kevin is usually depicted holding a blackbird's nest. The harp too, in the playing of which ~~this~~ he is recorded as being highly skilled, is usually associated with the Saint.

~~This~~ St. Kevin's longing for solitude, as evidenced by his life in his rocky cliff retreat, where he spoke with no man and slept on the bare rock, communing only with God and relaxing only with the birds and beasts, ~~and~~ and existing on a mysterious diet which he never revealed, must not however, lead to an impression of ~~Smug~~ Smug piety. For his profound interest in the welfare of the faith and in the teachings and activities of ~~the~~ other ~~contemporaries~~ of his holy contemporaries who inspired Ireland's great missionary movement of the 6th century led him on many long journeys to the distant monasteries and to the conferences of the leaders of the Church. One memorable visit was that to the historic Hill of Uisneach in Westmeath where he conferred with his brother abbots, Columba, Comgall and Canice, about 555 A.D. About this time too he made a hurried journey to Clonmacnoise, on the banks of the Shannon, where his companion, St. Ciaran, founder of that great monastery lay gravely ill. Ciaran had died shortly before St. Kevin's arrival but we are told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise how the dead saint appeared and conversed with his colleague for 24 hours.

Glendaloch, like the other early Irish monastic settlements, was surrounded by a Caiseal or stone wall boundary or defense, inside which no woman might enter, and beyond which no member of the community might pass without permission. Any man might join the community on conforming to the discipline and regulations of the institution. Each member built for himself a small stone beehive cell within the Caiseal. The cell, about 16' in diameter, had ~~[illegible]~~ one small door and

Laundwood v Glendalough A

Historical Note.

Glendalough; ~~Origin, Development & Historical Note.~~

no window and the inhabitants slept usually on the bare ground or on rushes or hides. ~~They dressed in a coarse hooded habit of undyed wool over a short undergarment~~ A short tunic under a coarse hooded habit of undyed wool, encircled at the waist by a leather or hempen girdle, comprised their clothing, and they wore no footwear excepting the sandals which they used only when travelling.

The daily routine embraced ~~daily~~ Mass, prayers, and the chanting of psalms and hymns at prescribed intervals, study of the Scriptures and the Classics, ~~—~~ illuminated and literary work, and manual labour.

St. Kevin died in 618 A.D., and, if 498 is correctly given as the date of his birth, he had lived for the abnormal span of 120 years; it is most likely however that he was born in the early 6th cent. He was buried in the Church of Our Lady, a little distance west of the Round Tower. (~~For~~ many centuries afterwards) ~~this tomb~~ was venerated and a pattern was held here on the 3rd June each year.

Kevin was succeeded by his nephew, Molibba, who became first bishop when Glendalough was made a bishopric during the period of his abbacy. The line of Bishops of Glendalough continued to the year 1187.

The great institution continued to flourish and develop for over 600 years and it attracted many thousands of students and ascetics from near and far. Large numbers of its pupils went forth from the Valley of the Two Lakes to preach the Gospel ~~in~~ throughout Ireland and in the distant lands of the Continent.

The 9th and 10th centuries brought much suffering and Glendalough, like ~~many~~ other monasteries, was subjected frequently to the predatory raids of the Danes and warring Irish chieftains. ~~The monastery however survived to looting and the burnings and despite the loss and~~ The monks however were not discouraged ~~to~~ by the recurrence of looting and burning and teaching and studying ~~and~~ went on without serious interruption.

The "City", in this sense the ecclesiastical settlement, of Glendalough, is recorded as having been destroyed by ~~accidental~~ fire on ~~four~~ 6 occasions ~~during~~ from 1072 to 1095.

Roundwood and Glendalough A

Glendalough: ~~[illegible]~~ Historical Note

St. Laurence O'Toole, who was of noble Irish birth, being son of Muircheartach, hereditary Prince of the Hy-Murray, and a daughter of O'Byrne, native chieftain of north-east Kildare — a union of two of the most honoured Leinster families — ~~was born probably in 1128~~ was placed in the guardianship of the Bishop of Glendalough at a young age and he availed himself fully of the advantages of training in sanctity and learning at the monastery. He pursued his duties and studies diligently for 13 years and then, in 1153, when he was 25 years old, he was selected unanimously by the people and clergy to ~~fill~~ succeed to the office of Abbot of the monastery. ~~on the death of~~ Shortly afterwards the Bishop of Glendalough died and again he was put forward without question for this office. He insisted however that he could not be appointed since he ~~[illegible]~~ had not yet ~~attained~~ the canonical age at which a bishop might be consecrated. ~~and~~ In 1161 the Archbishopric of Dublin became vacant and this time the young Abbot could not evade the popular desire that he should fill the ~~higher~~ office. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in the following year and with his installation commenced a new and more independently native Irish influence ~~of~~ in ~~the~~ direction and administration ~~[illegible]~~ of the archdiocesan ~~[illegible]~~ affairs.

Hitherto, the citizens, mostly Danish stock, had selected foreigners for the office, and the nominees were obliged to take an oath of obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose approbation was necessary in the first place. This procedure of St. Laurence O'Toole's elevation to the See was a break from ~~[illegible]~~ preceding custom however, for, not only was he really Irish and of native training and education, but he neither sought nor obtained consecration by the English Archbishops and ~~but~~ consecrated instead by Gelasius, Primate of Armagh.

He initiated a number of reforms within the clergy and, living in community with them, set an example of austerity of living and piety. Thomas, Laurence O'Toole's nephew had meantime become Abbot of Glendalough and the saint returned there yearly to spend the 40 days of Lent in solemn retreat, ~~and~~ living and sleeping in the tiny rock-cell of his illustrious predecessor St Kevin, ~~on the face of~~ on the face of Lugduff Mountain over the Upper Lake.

Lyndwood & Glendalough A.

Glendalough: ~~A Lyndwood with historical Note~~ Historical Note

~~St Laurence O'Toole died at the monastery of Canons Regular of St Victor at Eu, on the borders of Normandy, in 1180. He had travelled to France, though suffering from a~~

The Anglo-Norman Invasion of Ireland in 1169 ~~brought~~ started an era of great tribulation and suffering for the Irish race as a whole and, for St. Laurence it meant the addition of much greater care and responsibility to an already arduous life. He died at Eu, on the borders of Normandy, in 1180. He had hurried there in an effort to negotiate the settlement of a dispute between Roderick O'Connor, deposed High King of Ireland, and the English monarch, Henry II. He was seized with a fatal fever ~~and~~, but, though unable to continue his journey, he succeeded in the successful accomplishment of his mission. He was the guest of the Canons Regular of St. Victor at Eu, in whose monastery he breathed his last, and his remains lie buried in the Church of Notre Dame. It is believed that his heart is preserved in a Silver Case at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

The dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough were united in 1216 by Henry of London, the Anglo-Norman Archbishop of Dublin, who also granted St. Saviour's Priory at Glendalough to the Augustinian Canons of All Hallows (where Trinity College now stands). The union ~~marked the~~ coincided ~~This marked~~ with the close of the great ~~Irish~~ monastic system at Glendalough and its buildings soon ~~were destroyed~~ were mere ~~empty~~ deserted ruins. In 1398 the Annals of Clonmacnoise record that Glendalough was burned by the "English of Ireland". This was the final devastation and the monastery has remained deserted since then.

A significant feature of the remnants of this hallowed centre of piety and learning is that the ~~only remaining~~ churches alone survived, even in their ruinous state, all the other buildings – beehive cells, refectory, workshops, dairy, mill, kiln, bakery, etc – ~~have all, in this~~ essentials for the maintenance of a community, have disappeared through the agency of the raiding forces.

~~The "Rome of the western world", as it was described by one of the Irish bards about 800 A.D., had ceased to influence the culture~~

The ~~influence of~~ power and influence of the monastery ~~had passed~~ had passed with the final assault of 1398, but it would appear that the separate bishopric was revived in 1481, when Pope Sixtus IV appointed Denis White to the See of Glendalough; Ivo Ruffi and Francis de Cordubra succeeding to the office, in turn.

Published with Clonbrock Papers

The Drumsna journal of 17/6/98 records that the dwelling & out offices of Thomas Hugo, at Drumsna (now Glendalough House) were burned by the "rebels" on the 16th of that month. This was one of several other "reprisals" carried out by local Insurgents. Hugo was a yeoman leader and participated in the various attempts at capture of the Insurgents.

XX (2)

Andrew Thomas, born at Drumsna, Aughanure, in 1776, was fought through the '98 Rising with the Insurgents and was greatly admired and respected as one of their bravest and most loyal members.

Whilst in the employment of Hugo at Drumsna in '98, his remarkable accuracy at a target contest was commented upon by one of Hugo's guests and he, being warned by a parlour maid who overheard the comment, left without delay and joined Dwyer on the hills; he brought Hugo's favourite gun "Roaring Bess" with him.

For 2½ years he took a very active part in most of the engagements in the County and a price of 200 gns was offered for taking him.

On Dec 22, 1800, accompanied by John Harman and John Byrne, he made his way to the house of Mathew Roe McDaniel and in fording the Aughanure R., their powder became damp, rendering their guns useless. The house stood where the gate lodge of Castle Kevin has since been erected and the coming of the three was reported by a spy who happened to be in the vicinity. McDaniel was showing at his door when a party of yeomen passed and he warned the three fugitives who were concealed in a dug-out, camouflaged in the form of a turf clamp near the house. McDaniel ran off for safety and this aroused the suspicions of the soldiers who turned back and fired.

Thomas and his companions broke from cover and dashed off in different directions. Running towards Aughanure Road, Thomas was sighted by Lieut. Weekes who resided there and who was duck-shooting at the time. Weekes shot at him from close range and, falling with a charge in the thigh, the desperado was butchered by the yeomen on their arrival at the scene.

The body was borne in triumph in a cart to Rathdrum where the head was cut off and spiked on the wall of the Flannel Hall there. There is a local belief that Thomas's body was interred on the burial place of his relatives, the McDevitts, at Tlemacka

Barony. Ballinacor

Village Roundwood. Parish Roundwood & Glendaloch. County Wicklow

Rights of Way.

① Fr. Lock Dan Nat. School via Rafeen coming out on main Road below Derralossery Church.

② From L. Dan, via Sinchavore through the Choghoge valley to Luggelaw direct to Sally gap.

Oct 24-42

(1) Sites (B)

~~A~~ Tradition locates ~~one~~ a cave on the face of Lugduff, almost opposite Templenashelling Church, as ~~but it is very difficult to identify this with certainty. It is said to~~ have been used by Dwyer and John Harman ~~and~~; ~~a~~ ~~bronze~~ musket was found there many years ago. Three or four ~~other~~ additional caves in the vicinity of the Seven Churches are also said to have been occupied ~~by~~ by Dwyer and his companions at various times. St. Kevin's Bed, overhanging the Upper Lake was without doubt used by Dwyer on occasions.

Scores of rock shelters are formed naturally by the scattered boulders near Luggala (Lough Day), between cliff and lake. John Harman was in the habit of visiting the caretaker at Luggala Lodge, with whom he was friendly, and he (Harman) and Dwyer are positively associated with one of these shelters; ~~in one of which was used by the members of the Board during 1798~~ a '98 musket was discovered ~~in one of these shelters~~ in a shelter here in 1937.

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(1) X

The three Harman Brothers. John, Lawrence and Nicholas Harman of Killafreen, a townland near Laragh, all took part in the guerilla warfare waged by Dwyer against the English. The house where they were born is now replaced by that of Mr. Lawrence Mahon, near Richardson's Bridge and the site should not be confused with that of "Harman's Walls" nearby. The latter was the home of a second Harman family and only the foundations remain. Between the Mahons house and the river the site of a former timber-supported dug-out, ~~in~~ now a mere hollow in the ground, in a hazel thicket, is still called "Harman's Cave" ~~and~~.

~~John Harman~~ The three brothers were active United Irishmen for over two years when their names and descriptions were circulated in a Government Proclamation in July 1800 and a price of £200 gns. was offered for the capture of John. This proclamation described him as 22 yrs. old; five ft., 10 ins., tall; fair complexioned, and with well-made, large grey eyes. Lawrence was smaller and heavy-limbed and 12 years older, whilst Nicholas, ~~who~~ aged 29, was broad-lipped, slender and light limbed and described as having a wild look and unable to speak plainly. ~~He~~ the youngest ~~took~~ a prominent place in the fighting

~~The transition~~

~~The home of Edward Byrne of the Monastery, name given to a district on Gem Lawn Mtn, S. of Glendalough, was also, also, was frequently resorted to by the Insurgents during and after '98 and~~ (W) XXXX ~~[illegible]~~

John Byrne – "Jack of the Brow", ~~in his partition~~ a United Irishman, was ~~court-martialled at Kilkenny~~ for ~~his partic~~ ~~the~~ having aided the Insurgents and was offered pardon on condition that he enlisted in the Service of King of England ~~[illegible]~~. "He indignantly refused and said he would die before he would carry a musket to serve George the Third." It is thought that it was this man who was transported to New South Wales and who was servant to Joseph Holt there for ten years, returning to Ireland with Holt and others in 1814.

It is likely that Byrne received his nickname ~~through~~ from the "Monastery Brow" name given to the N. slope of Dunbawn Mtn, where he ~~possibly~~ may have lived.

'98 Associations

~~A cleft near the Summit of Dunbawn Mtn. is traditionally associated with Joe Kavanagh~~, friend and ~~associate~~ of Mt. Duggan ~~Sites~~ (a)

"Duggis Bed"

A Rock shelter, high up on the S. Slopes of Coronderry Mtn., is known traditionally by this name which would suggest that it was a frequent hiding-place of Mt. Duggan. In this and the other neighbouring hills known to us there are numerous other places of concealment which are believed to have been much used by the Insurgents of the '98 and the succeeding period.

Many of them were mere natural clefts or rocky shelters ~~which also were~~ and the shafts or tunnels ~~openings~~ of the lead workings with which the mountain faces near Glendalough are riddled, while some more would appear to be artificially dug-outs and souterrains.

Joseph Holt used a cave in the river bank on the side of Spinc Mtn. This was re-discovered and excavated in 1938 by Dr. Chas. Dickson, author of "The Life of Mt. Duggan", ~~which~~ ~~[illegible]~~ back in ~~[illegible]~~ a

(2) XI (1) X

In Co. Wicklow and one of the most vigorous and dauntless of the loyal band of Insurgents under Dwyer. He was a constant companion of Andrew Thomas until Thomas was killed, and the two participated in many of the most daring affairs, being highly regarded for their bravery and integrity.

On December 22nd 1800, he was with Thomas and John (Kittagh) Byrne at Castle Kevin when the former was killed and Byrne captured.

Harman made a dash for the bog and, hotly pursued by the most intrepid of the crown forces, who were mounted, he coursed rapidly in the direction of Annamoe. A party of the pursuers attempted to cut him off and fired on him at close range but he turned and made for the river after intimidating them by presenting his gun as though about to fire. He leaped the swollen river in a clear jump at a spot still known as "Harman's Leap" and headed towards Sevenburn, cleverly outmanoeuvring his enemies.

At "The Furnace", some two miles below Laragh, a Sergeant's guard of about 12 men attempted to cut off his passage to the hills and he was on the other hand hemmed in by the rapid flooded river. Exerting all his energies, he aimed for Derrybawn, but a yeoman named Darby had reached the bridge before him and sat there on his horse with ready sword, obstructing the narrow pass. Brandishing his gun, which was damp and useless, Harman challenged him with: "Come, Darby, you or I for it", whereupon the yeoman pulled aside and Harman dashed on, barely in time to escape the pursuing party. The Sergeant's guard fired a volley at him but he pressed on towards Lugduff with a contemptuous gesture and, crossing the top of Lugduff Mtn., he reached Coomadenny Mtn. on the opposite side of the lake where he sheltered in a deep cavern. He quitted this sanctuary during the night, and fortunately too, for a search party investigated the cavern next day.

His succeeding activities are obscured and it is likely that he laid low for some time. Thomas, his greatest friend being now dead, there is a suggestion that Harman was anxious to leave the country, particularly since the hunt for him was greatly intensified. He associated himself with two Glenmalure men, Chr. Byrne and Tom Burke and on Jan 2nd 1801, they went together to the house of Oliver Hayes at Knockadroon, in the King's River valley, to seek food and, perhaps, monetary aid. He had given [illegible] support to the Guerillas for 2½ yrs and his home had always been [illegible]

Glendalough House. melinda with Prosperpina Ries [illegible]

This Sulcinbellen Mary Philpot (died London 1945) sister of Erskine Childers, spent her childhood at Glendalough House, home of the Barton family, to whom the Childers were double first cousins.

Historic Sites

3

~~At~~ for Cromwell's forces engaged ~~the~~ a royalist army in battle at a ford on the Avonmore River, between Castle Kevin and the Seven Churches.

Historic Sites

2

Castle Kevin ~~is a~~ a massive quadrangular earthen mound. Part of the foundations ~~of the~~ is all that remains of this ancient stronghold of the O'Tooles. The Norman Piers Gave~~s~~ obtained possession of the site and built a strong fortress here ~~with~~ from which he carried wage war against the Irish chieftains. The O'Tooles regained possession of the place and ~~the~~ about the end of the the 16th cent. ~~the~~ castle was rebuilt by Sir Felim O'Toole, who, as a friend ~~to~~ whom the young Earl, Rad Hugh O'Donnell had sought out after his first escape from Dublin Castle, treacherously betrayed his former fellow-prisoner and companion. The castle was attacked and destroyed by Cromwell. The site is about 1mi. S.E., of Annamoe. ~~[illegible]~~

Mr. Lennon.

I have purposely omitted History & antiquities of Glendaloch – as you are sending a specialist to cover this area.

I should also suggest that he enquire into the history of Derrabossery church which dates back 1400 years. Covering a period of pagan, Christian Catholic & Post Reformation worship.

Furthermore, two catholic Priests are buried in the Church graveyard, one of whose tombstones can be seen.

J. Lennon

Oct 24. 1942

(3) ~~Upon one occasion he [illegible] to request the assistance they needed and Harman remained at the door, on guard.~~

~~The two unarmed callers were surprised to find the Kyle and unfriendly and even hostile [illegible] and, when he refused help, they proceeded to help themselves from [illegible]~~

XXI (D) These two men were killed at Knockadoon in the King's River Valley, on which occasion Harman shot their slayer and made his escape

Eventually, worn out from continuous exposure and hardship he surrendered, probably in March 1804, to Thomas ~~[illegible]~~ Hugo of Drumrisk, now Glendilock House, who drove him to Dublin. He and his brother Lawrence were imprisoned in Dublin and his ~~[illegible]~~ ultimate fate is uncertain, ~~and there~~ although a belief existed that he had been transported, possibly to America.

Lawrence Harman was kept in prison for 4½ years before being transported on the Dalhelberry to New South Wales as a convicted felon in August 1805; he had first been sentenced to death.

Very little is known of Nicholas, ~~and his [illegible]~~ whose name infrequently appears after the second expedition of 1800.

(C) The Genealo River valley is known as Glen-a-wa and it is also referred to as "Van Diemans."

~~Notes Long Joseph Holt's wife, Esther Long~~

(D) Joseph Holt's wife, ~~Est~~ Hester Long, was a native of Ballinaclash

XXX

(3) James Kavanagh, merchant and innkeeper, of Ballinaclash, is credited with having initiated Joseph Holt into the United Irishmen. The belief is that Holt, who was a friend and neighbour of Kavanagh, induced the innkeeper to administer the oath to him, which Kavanagh eventually did, though apparently with reluctance owing, apparently, to Holt's bigotry. ~~and the fact that the latter was a Protestant.~~

Kavanagh was amongst the first in his district to join the movement and ~~to~~ loyalty to his convictions resulted in the ruination of his business.

(2) Historic Houses

The lovely Rectory, Annamoe, is presently occupied by Rev. Dr Synge, Rector, brother of the late John Millington Synge (1871-1909), dramatist, and he has in his possession several ~~[illegible]~~ intimate relics of his famous brother. These include his fiddle, walking stick, favourite armchair, and a travelling bag which he had brought with him to Paris. ~~and Ohio~~

~~Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), whose "Tristram Shandy" has been the subject of ~~many [illegible] critics~~ much severe criticism, and who was born of English parents at Clonmel,~~

Laurence Sterne (1713-1768), the "licentious old minister", who was born of English parents at Clonmel, and whose "Tristram Shandy", has been the subject of severe criticism, spent ~~[illegible]~~ half a year at the parsonage at Annamoe when a child. He himself relates an exciting incident which occurred ~~at~~ during that visit, in 1720, in which he fell through a mill-race, whilst the mill was working, but escaped unhurt. He says that hundreds of "common people" flocked to see him after the mishap. The mill-race is 100 yds. from Annamoe Bridge.

156 150 149 157 280

Roundwood & Glendalough

~~(X)~~ Very glorious church, on a hill above Dublin & Glendalough road, about 1 mil. South of Roundwood,

(X) See under. ~~a silver chalice dated 1709 is preserved~~

The church possesses a silver chalice, dated 1709, which was, ~~[illegible]~~ of an inscription states, "The Gift of Mrs Mary Dangle to the Parish Church of Dunlosser, 1709." The markings indicate that it was made in that year by David King, a Dublin goldsmith. Mrs Mary Dangle was, probably, the daughter-in-law of Swift's patron, Sir Wm Dangle, and resided at Roundwood Park, now the handsome residence of Sir Tarquin, the S.T. O'Kelly.

(X) Now the Church of Ireland parish church, has a remarkable history as being the site of religious ceremonies since the earliest days of Christianity in Ireland. In '98 it was spared destruction through the intercession of Joseph Holt and his Catholic compatriot, Luke O'Toole.

HISTORIC SITES

Royal Seats, scenes of historic events—battles, mass meetings, historic festivals, &c. Location. Landowner. Historical or traditional notes.

Andrew Thomas, a butler & gamekeeper to the Hugo's of Glendaloch House, (now the residence of the Barton family), turned rebel in 1798, and was shot at Castle Kevin.

Glendaloch House,

whose present owner - R. Barton Esq. - is the last surviving Signatory of the treaty, was the scene of much activity during the '16-'22 period. It was here that Erskine Childers was at length captured; Mr. Devalera barely escaping. There are many interesting souvenirs in the house, which is not open to tourists.

Castle Kevin

Here was the original stronghold of Piers Gaveston the Norman, who waged war against the O'Toole & O'Byrnes dales. Sir Phelim O'Toole - who surrendered Red Hugh O'Donnell to his captors when he sought refuge - built a castle here, of which only the platform - a massive square of earth, remains.

HISTORIC HOUSES; BURIAL PLACES

(a) Birth places or one-time residences of distinguished Irishmen or other personalities. Location and description. Present owner or occupant. (b) Burial places of distinguished personalities.

At Derralossery Rectory, Annamoe, the present Rector, Rev. Dr. Synge, has in his possession the following souvenirs of his brother, John Millington Synge the Playwright -

(a) A bag used by him in Paris, and afterwards taken to Africa by Dr. Synge.

(b) His favourite armchair.

(c) His stick & (d) a fiddle on which he frequently played.

His cousin, E. A. Stephens, B.L., has additional relics of J. M. Synge.

At Above Rectory, Laurence Sterne once stayed. 100 yds from Annamoe Bridge is a Millrace, where Sterne had a very narrow escape from drowning, but luckily survived to enrich the English language with "Tristram Shandy."

Glenwood Grattan

Gramneen - Lugo.

SPAS OR MINERAL SPRINGS

Spas formerly in use. Location and present condition. Access. Right of way to public? Mineral content and curative properties so far as known locally.

CURIOSITIES

Curious objects, structures, monuments, landmarks, sights, etc. For example, Wishing stones or "chairs," freaks of nature (i.e. grotesque rock formations)—in fact, any scene or object which may be regarded as queer, quaint or mirth-provoking. Location and description. Any story or legend to be related.

At Donegalee –

Overlooking Loch Ouler is found one of the rarest Irish Plants – Alchemilla Alpina. ~~The only other place is Brandon, Co. Kerry.~~

At. Glendassan.

It is cut from one piece of Granite – ~~not perforated in the arms.~~ The only similar one is at ~~Inishowen~~ Glendassen – the glen of the ramparts Inishowen. was formerly a mining centre. now out of use.

Wicklow County

41 x 31 miles is one mass of mountain and ~~many~~ contains less percentage of level ground than any county in Ireland. The Number of rebels in 1798 in Wicklow was upwards of 12,000, a record for the country.

Laragh House Hotel. has many fine specimens of old Irish Elk antlers.

CUSTOMS, PATTERNS, ETC.

Brief account of old customs, traditional cures, etc., still practised in the district. Pilgrimages to Holy Wells, Shrines, etc. Patterns.

(Signed) .....

Surveyor.

DATE. Oct. 24. 42

Juverna Press, Ltd. Dublin.

Glendalough: Antiquities, ~~its history etc.~~

Antiquities: Upper Group

~~St. Kevin's Bed~~ Teampul-na-Skellig (Rock Church). This, the first oratory of St. Kevin at Glendalough, is difficult of access except by boat, being situated on a steep ledge of rock ~~on the~~ between two cliffs ~~overhanging~~ overhanging the South shore of the Upper Lake. A flight of stone steps leads from the landing place to the N. E. corner of the artificially ~~raised~~ levelled platform on which the building stands. The platform is about 20 ft. ~~over~~ above the lake and is only slightly wider than the oratory, which is almost 20' wide and 30' long. Large unornamented granite blocks, with inclined jambs, were used to form the doorway at the west end and the lintel, which lies nearby, is a heavy mass of granite, 3'1" long, 2'3" wide, and 12" thick, ~~has a drip course~~ and has a 3" drip course, 10" long and 3½" wide. The East window is of later date and has two lights of 2'9" by 5½", the heads being cut from a single stone. There is a small aumbry, or wall-cupboard, in the S. wall and two granite corner stones have fallen inside the church.

A second and higher platform, to the west, is joined by means of another flight of steps, beyond which a flagged sunken causeway extends across nearly three quarters of the platform. A discovery of black layers of ash and charcoal on both sides of the causeway in 1911, led to the opinion that there were buildings of combustible materials on the platform at some time.

St. Kevin's Bed. This cell or hermitage of St. Kevin is a small hole in the rock of the cliff face, a short distance to the east of Teampul-na-Skellig. The cell is about 27' above the water and appears to be an artificially enlarged natural crevice or cavern. It is 3'7" high at the centre, 4'2" wide, and 2'6" wide and 3'3" high at the entrance and inner end; the deepest penetration is 6'9".

~~Reef~~ St. Kevin's Bed was ~~one of the~~, with Croagh Patrick, St. Patrick's Purgatory and Skelligs Michel, one of the four principal places of pilgrimage in Ireland. It can be reached without difficulty or ~~trouble~~ danger, from the landing place, by following the instructions of a local guide who will willingly relate the various legends and the wishes which can be had by those who climb into the Bed or sit upon St. Kevin's Chair, half-way up the slope.

Reefert, or Righfeart, Church: Returning ~~by boat~~ to the N. side ~~of the lake~~ cross the lake stream by the bridge and, crossing the valley, pass over the Glencalo River at Pollanass waterfall and then turn right

(9.) Raymondwood ~~Glendaloch~~ A.

Glendaloch: Antiquities, ~~into historical~~

along a pathway which leads to Reefert (King's Burial Place), surrounded by a thick grove. This was the burial place of the O'Toolies, Irish chieftains of the district, and of their predecessors in ancient times.

The church consists of nave and chancel, the former 29' long and 17' wide, and the latter 13' long inside. The chancel is practically 8' wide and is divided from the nave by an arch which spans its full width. The walls of the nave are 3' thick and those of the chancel about 2½'. The doorway, in the west gable, is cyclopean in style and is made from 3' thick granite blocks. ~~It is 6'11½" high, about 2'~~ 8". It has a flat lintel and slightly sloping jambs of dressed granite, the lower block of the right jamb showing signs of a sunk architrave or border.

There are two small round-headed windows in the south wall, ~~1'9" high~~ the heads being cut from single stones, and the chancel was lighted by a single window of similar construction in the east gable. ~~The chancel latter is similarly constructed. The~~ A small recess is hollowed in the south wall of the nave, near the chancel arch. At each side of the gables, near the roof level, there are ~~fitting~~ projecting bracket stones which supported the ~~roofing~~ roof. The foundation of the altar is still visible.

Petrie, a recognised authority, held that ~~Reefert~~ Reefert church was founded in the time of St. Kevin and that it continued for some time to be a monastic church. The ~~wall~~ surrounding walls are modern but there are some very slight traces of the caiseal and, adjoining the cemetery there are some indications of an ancient settlement, though within the space now occupied by the old graveyard there are no signs of the ~~pro~~ suggested monastic buildings.

The foundations of another old building, presumably a church, are seen on the opposite or northern bank of the stream. The east end has been demolished but the walls at the west end remain to a height of 3ft. The church is orientated roughly and there is a small triangular space at the north side. It measured approx. 36' in length and over 20' in width, with walls 2'9" thick. The doorway is near the S.W. corner and is 2' 6" wide. The remaining quoins are of dressed granite and the jambs of the door are of slate. Burials have taken place within the building and two small rude crosses in the west wall were probably placed there with later burials.

St. Kevin's Cell On a lofty rocky spur, projecting from the mountain slope to the west of Reefert and commanding a clear view of the lake and valley, is the ruin of a stone hut, ~~of~~ almost circular in shape and about 11' in diameter. The walls are from 1' to 3' in height and are

Glendalough: Antiquities, with short historical Note

practically 3' in thickness all round. The interior overhanging of the walls would seem to indicate that the hut was built on the beehive plan. The doorway on the east side is narrow and the north jamb is damaged but the other stands to a height of 2½'. The name "St. Kevin's Cell" is traditional and it may have been another favourite retreat of the saint. A small rough cross, 20" in height, erected probably in the remote past, stands in the centre of the hut and possibly denotes a burial there. An ancient track leads towards the cell from the direction of Reefert and some scattered stones near the last ~~steep~~ very steep portion of this track, about 40 yards, are believed to be the ~~steps of the~~ ~~and~~ steps dislodged crude steps of the ascent.

The Cahir Returning via Reefert the remains of an early stone fort will be observed not far distant from the church and half-way across the valley. The fort measured about 67' in diameter, with walls 10' thick and now about 4' high ~~and~~ It Resembles in construction the stone forts of the west of Ireland especially that ~~and that~~ of Staigue fort, near Sneem, Co. Kerry, but the walls have been greatly damaged by thoughtless or wanton hands. The walls are built in dry masonry (i.e., without mortar) composed of thin slabs of mica schist carefully fitted in horizontal order. There are traces also of circular stone huts and the inference is that these remnants belong to the habitations of an early settlement, possibly Bronze or early Iron Age, which had disappeared before St. Kevin's time.

The Crosses Between Reefert Church and the Lower Lake there are five crosses which formerly marked the boundaries of the monastic ~~properties~~ lands. Later, they became the Station Crosses on the Pilgrim Road to the ruins at the Upper Lake when Glendalough was one of the four great pilgrimage centres of Ireland.

THE CENTRAL GROUP These ~~group of~~ antiquities are grouped around the Royal Hotel, east of the Lower Lake and they may be explored with ease from the northern road which skirts the lakes, or ~~by~~ by crossing the bridge from the Green road which runs along the South side.

The Gateway. This is the ~~only~~ sole surviving example of an entrance to a primitive ecclesiastical settlement, but, although the remaining arches are very ancient, they are

(11) Roundwood & Glendalough. A

Glendalough: Antiquities, ~~Architectural Style~~

apparently, ~~not~~ of a later date than ~~the~~ are the oldest of the enclosed buildings and, possibly, this gateway replaced ~~the~~ barrier of earlier construction. ~~The~~ The present gateway was originally double round-arched and ~~the~~ both semi-circular arches are ~~[illegible]~~ composed of huge ~~[illegible]~~ granite blocks, devoid of any ornament. A space 16' in width and ~~[illegible]~~ about 16½' in length is enclosed by the walls and a flagged causeway leads through the enclosure. There was a second storey over the ~~enclosure~~ arch for a keeper's guard room and it is said that the gateway was surmounted by a tower. Beyond the gateway the old causeway is well preserved and the sides of the passage are lined with rough stone-work. The right wall of the passage contains a rectangular slab, 7'6" x 5' on which is incised a pale cross. ~~[illegible]~~ This probably was a 'Sanctuary' ~~[illegible]~~ cross at which a refugee could claim protection.

The Round Tower. The Round Tower is whilst 50 yds. from the cathedral and, from its great height and situation, on slightly raised ground, ~~it commands~~ is a most conspicuous feature of the ancient site, ~~and commands a~~ It is one of the best examples extant of these thousand years old masterpieces, and is still almost in a perfect state of preservation. The foundations ~~are~~ is but 3' below the present ground surface and the total height of the tower, above the foundations, is 103 ft, whilst the external diameter, at base, is 16', tapering to 13¾' under the conical cap. This cap, or roof, collapsed many years ago, but the stones were found inside and were replaced in their proper positions.

An unusual feature is a small rectangular opening through the wall, facing S.S.E., 5" x 6½" in size, and a couple of feet over the ground level. The purpose of the opening is uncertain. The tower is constructed mainly from local mica-slate, ~~with~~ but blocks of light grey granite ~~were~~ inserted ~~[illegible]~~ at irregular intervals. The doorway is 11½' above ground level and is is 5'8" high, 2' wide at the sill, inclining to 1'9" at the head which is rounded.

Above the ground level there were six stages let into the wall and corbels or offsets were not employed ~~[illegible]~~. The first stage contains the door only and the next four each have a small lin tilled windows, about 10" x 18" and facing in four different directions. The sixth, or top floor, has four larger windows, one being placed almost directly over each of those of the lower stages.

This was, presumably, the Cloigtheach or Bell Tower of the nearby Cathedral and was probably used as a watch tower and place of retreat in time of attack.

(2) Roundwood Glendalough. A.

Glendalough: Antiquities, with ~~[illegible]~~

Lady Church (or St. Mary's Church) stands ~~within~~ in the field to the west of the Round Tower and outside the ~~[illegible]~~ circuit. (XX) In an ancient life of the Saint we are told that St. Kevin was warned in a vision by an Angel of God of his approaching death and of the Lord's desire that he should build a church east of the lesser lake, which was to be the "place of his resurrection". Dima and his sons gave him the site and built the church according to his wishes – "Hound a shepherd's grave; cut away the thorns and thistles, my sons, and make a beautiful spot of the place". The site is really beautiful and the church, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is one of the most pleasing of the ruins. Sir Walter Scott, when he visited Glendalough, was greatly impressed by this ruin and sat for a long time wrapped in silent admiration of its ~~[illegible]~~ character and ancient architectural qualities.

(XX) Dr Petrie held that this was the earliest church erected in ~~the~~ lower part of the valley, but it is doubtfully so. Since Trinity Church may have been the first.

St. Kevin's tomb, in this church, was the central point of the pattern celebrations which, on June 3rd of each year, survived well into the 18th century.

The building consists of nave, 32'x20', and chancel, 20'x17½', the latter being a later addition. ~~[illegible]~~ The masonry of the west gable is of two periods, the lower portion showing massive close-jointed work, whilst ~~the~~ upper portion is ~~[illegible]~~ rough and uneven. The northern doorway is another later insertion. The most remarkable feature, architectually, is the massive west doorway, 6' 7" in height and 2' 11" wide at the sill, tapering to 2' 6½" at the lintel. Sill and lintel are each of a single slab, the lintel being over 5' long. The jambs each comprise three chiselled granite blocks, all of the same thickness as the wall. A curious feature is the unusual diagonal cross or saltire ~~found of the~~ with arms of three lines forming circles in the centre and at each extremity. The lintel and jambs bear an early form of architrave and over the architrave of the lintel there is ~~the~~ a suggestion of an incipient hood-moulding.

The south window is 3' high by 10" wide and is round-headed and splayed, with a small hood-moulding. The chancel arches are gone and the piers remain. These are plain and rest on a small chamfered plinth. On the external face of the south wall, a long, deeply-~~cut~~ cut horizontal groove indicates the previous existence of a ~~a~~ slutting roof.

The chancel ~~contains~~ is not bonded ~~to~~ into the nave and contains the rough stone base of an altar on which is placed a bullaun stone, hollowed to a diameter of 10" and 3½" deep,

(1)

Rundwood Glendalough

A.

Glendalough: Antiquities.

Within the chancel are two ornamental slabs of mica-slate bearing simple incised crosses. The east window is round-headed with an inwards splay and it measures 3'3" x 11". Its jambs are chamfered and grooved in V form and the hood moulding is ornamented with a fret pattern ending in animal heads which are now greatly worn.

The Priest's House (or Mortuary Chapel), stands within the boundaries of the ancient cemetery for which it was a mortuary chapel and its present name is due to its having been used during penal times and up to modern times as a burial place for local clergy. Gabriel Rykenger visited the place in 1779 and made a careful drawing and plan of this building, from which it was restored on the original lines and with the same stones following its collapse in subsequent years. Internal dimensions are 14' 8" long and 7' 9" wide. A recessed seat in the west wall is 2' 5" wide and in the south wall is a narrow doorway measuring 5' 10" by 1' 10".

~~The~~ Outstanding feature is the arched, splayed and moulded recess, over 7' wide, on the outside of the east wall. This has been closed with masonry containing a small window opening. Moulded pilasters, carved bases and capitals and fragments of the broken ornamented arched head have been pieced together. ~~The arch is~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Chevrons and leaf pattern decorate the arch and there is hood moulding containing small closely-fitting chevrons.

~~The lintel of the doorway is~~ A carved tympanum over the S. doorway, described by Sir Wm. Wilde as the most interesting monument in the valley, depicted an abbot or bishop, presumably St. Kevin or one of his successors, seated between two figures. The figure to the right of that ~~central~~ in the centre is smaller than the others and is holding a crozier; the left hand figure is bent or crouching and holds a bell. The upper portion of the stone has been broken off and lost but a drawing by Dr. Petrie in 1845 shows that it was triangular when complete. The proper place for the slab remains undecided for it is felt that it is not now in its ~~present~~ primary position.

The beautiful little building is 12th century Irish Romanesque in style and its original purpose is a subject for conjecture. It was most probably a mortuary chapel and remains of the boundaries of the ancient Caiseal are still visible in parts. The enclosing wall, about 4' thick and of equal height, is composed of large flat bedded stones laid without mortar. It is roughly quadrangular and measures about 100' by 75'. The graveyard, as seen at present, is about ten times the size of the original old monastic cemetery.

(14) Roundwood & Glendalough. A.

Glendalough: Antiquities

St. Kevin's Cross. A monolith of local granite, St. Kevin's Cross stands a little to the south of the Cathedral and near to the centre of the eastern boundary of the eastern enclosure surrounding the Priest's House where it served as a termon cross for the ancient cemetery. It is one of the oldest surviving Irish crosses of the 6th or 7th century and is typical of those erected during the transition from the pagan pillar stone to the Christian cross. The cross is quite plain with an unpierced ring sunk into shaft and arms. ~~and~~ It is 11' high and 3' 10" across the arms. The shaft is 17" wide above the base, which is 22½" wide for a height of 19". The stone is 12" thick at the base, tapering to 11" at the top.

The Cathedral. The most advantageous site in the valley was selected for the Cathedral, which, with the Round Tower, occupies a central small plateau of rising ground close to the union of the Glendassan and Glenealo streams. It consists of nave and chancel, with a small sacristy attached to the south side of the latter. Internal dimensions of nave are, approximately, 48' in length and 29½' in width, the walls being 3½' thick. The chancel is 37½' long ~~and~~ by 21' 9" wide, side walls 3' ~~thick~~ and end walls 3½' thick.

The original date of erection is doubtful, though the nave possibly dates from the 8th century. Legend claims it to be a 7th century work of An Gobain Saor but this date is probably too early. Several periods of construction or rebuilding are evident in the masonry. The cyclopean style is noticeable in the lower portions of the west gable and the side walls, but, above this, the masonry consists of small roughly-jointed stones, and several ~~most~~ stones inserted in the walls were obviously used in, or intended for another earlier building. Some of the stones, such as the mica-slate slab in the north wall, over 5' long by 9½", ~~in the north wall~~ in which a semi-circular window head has been cut, and several half-round blocks, support this theory as they appear to have formed the engaged columns of the chancel arch of an earlier church. Another theory is that they were intended as the pilasters of a facade that was never built.

The west doorway and antae, two south windows, remnants of the north doorway and portions of the chancel arch, ~~are~~ merit ~~the~~ short descriptions. The west doorway is 6' 8" high and 3' 9" wide at the sill, narrowing to 3½' at the lintel. It is surrounded, inside and outside, by a plain architrave and the lintel is surmounted by a relieving arch. The antae stand not fully two feet from the face of the walls at the external angles of the

Glendalough: Antiquities

nave and their corners are chamfered. Both the windows in the South wall are 4' 2" high by 1½' wide, externally, with inward splays, and they display signs of reconstruction in the masonry. The north door and chancel arch were, seemingly, of later date and, with the chancel windows, were carved in soft felspathic granite of which a similar quality has been found in the Wicklow mountains. The style in which they are carved would seemingly suggest the period of transition from Romanesque to Early English. The chancel arch has a span of more than 17' and the arch ring, springing from chamfered impost, is of three orders embracing fluted corbel blocks with roll and fillet on the arris and a smaller roll at either side; ~~a larger roll and fillet~~ chevrons, and a projecting roll, ~~which~~ 4" in diameter.

The east window of the chancel measures 10' 9" by 1½' and indicates some very fine carving but ~~is very badly chiselled~~. many of the stones and the ornamental frieze are now missing. A drawing of this window in 1779 represents it as richly ornamented in beautiful 12th century Irish Romanesque design, with chevron moulding as well as the sculptured frieze. A string course of slate, plain and rounded, 3½" thick and raised 3", forms the sill of the window and is returned up the sides for 18" and then carried horizontally along to the north and south walls ~~at each side~~; ~~for~~ it runs under the windows of both walls and finds on the So. wall in an up-turned foliated scroll, now greatly worn.

A similar string course appears on the outside ~~gable~~ of the chancel gable and runs under the east window, ending at the quoins in a carved head at one side and in a scroll at the other. The string course was, seemingly, anterior to the 12th century and was repaired about that time with other portions of the chancel.

The ~~fit~~ aumbry and piscina are under the under the string course beneath the east window and were divided by a partition. The combined recess was 3' 11" long, 17" high and 16½" deep, top and bottom being each formed of one long slate slab. The aumbry section was rebated for a door whilst that of the piscina was merely chamfered.

The sacristy walls were well bonded into the masonry of the South side of the chancel. ~~the~~ A plain doorway with moulded jambs and base courses connected the sacristy and chancel. The external doorway of the sacristy has disappeared and the space is now occupied by a modern tombstone.

(16) Roundwood & Glendalough A.

Glendalough: Antiquities

St. Kevin's Church (Ceathrú Carraigh-fhinn – or, Cowrowdy, St. Kevin's Kitchen)

This is one of the most interesting of the Glendalough ruins, and one of the most popular with visitors. Reliable authorities have placed its erection in the period during which St. Kevin laboured in the valley – 6th century, but only the earliest features of the present building date from that time ~~and~~ and the small round Tower which partly rests on the arched roof belongs probably to the 11th century. ~~It belongs~~ It is associated with St. Columba's House at Kells and St. Flannan's Church at Killaloe and others, all examples of the early Irish ecclesiastical barrel-vaulted or slant-roofed oratories. The chancel was also of later date and has disappeared and the original structure consisted of nave only.

There ~~walls~~ is a slight batter or slope in the construction of the walls and the roof is formed of overlapping stones laid in horizontal courses on the ~~overlapping~~ corbel principle but, though the stones are sloped internally like the under surface of a rounded arch, they are dressed externally ~~to~~ in angular fashion to form the steep slope of the roof. The remarkable arch in the internal roof fills a wide gap 7' space where the corbelling is discontinued and ~~lightens~~ relieves the roof of much of its weight. ~~The height from the sill of the west door to the under side of the vaulted roof.~~ At a height of 12'6" from the ground there was formerly a wooden floor of an upper chamber which was slightly over 7' high and the full length of the church. The holes in which rested the supporting beams of the floor may still be seen. A small narrow window in the east gable lighted the apartment and possibly the only means of access was by a ladder which reached through a hole in the floor.

The doorway is in the west gable and the lintel is surmounted by a relieving arch. The opening is 7'2" in height and 2'8" in width at the sill, narrowing to 2'4" at the top. ~~in width~~ The lintel is a long block of mica-slate from which ~~a projection, 4½" wide has been cut out~~ a 4½" deep projection has extended over the front of the doorway. The wooden door obviously hung from two holes which ~~had~~ are cut through this hood and the external jambs of the doorway are rebated to receive the fastening cross-pieces of the door; there is a hole sunk in the sill to receive a bolt or similar fastening.

A considerable crack will be noticed in the South wall of the church. This ~~with~~ extends into the corbelled roof ~~but~~ and

(17) Roundwood T Glendalough A.

Glendalough Antiquities.

is not a result of defective work but was caused by the the breach made in the wall about 1843 when the original window was replaced ~~to~~ clumsily by a much larger one, which interference greatly endangered the stone roof.

The chancel and sacristy were later additions to the original single cell building, which consisted of nave only, and these were not bonded into the older walls. The chancel measured approximately 10' by 9' and the sacristy, which still stands, is 9' 3" long by 7' 8" wide and 12' high internally. There is a narrow window opening in the east wall with a rounded head cut from one stone. The ~~partly corbelled~~ combined corbel and arch roof is similar to that of the nave and there was a small upper apartment. The ~~inferior~~ masonry of the sacristy is altogether inferior to the excellent work of the original church.

The tower has three internal offsets dividing it into stages, and is 3' 6" in internal diameter at the base, where it rests upon the vault and gable of the nave. The height, from roof slope to apex is 20' 3", and, from the ridge of the church roof to the apex, 15' 4". The top stone of the conical cap is missing. A ~~small~~ opening in the vaulted inner roof of the church gives access to a small overhead croft, from whence a narrow doorway gives entrance to the tower. There are four windows near the top of the tower, each facing a cardinal point, and a ~~smaller~~ window in the second stage faces east and the smaller one in the lower stage faces west. The external diameter of the tower is 6" and the internal height, from floor to inner apex, is 20' 9". There is a hole, about 2½" in diameter in the floor over the vault arch of the church; this was for a bell rope and there are traces of two other holes. The masonry of the tower also is ~~of~~ inferior to that of the church.

"St. Kevin's House", as the church was formerly known, was ~~destroyed by fire~~ burned in 1163 A.D. and again in 1398, from which latter date it has been deserted, with the exception of a period during the last century during which ~~it was~~ services were held here by the local parish priest who lacked a parochial church in the district. It is now used as a repository for the valuable collection of ~~stones slabs and ornaments~~ sculptured and building stones collected from the various ruins in the valley.

Glendalough: Antiquities.

St. Kevin's Church. This little building was unearthed beneath a mound of earth and stones, a few yards south-east of St. Kevin's Church, when repairs were first undertaken in 1875. Nothing but the foundation and fragments of the building remained of the church which had hitherto been completely forgotten. It consisted of nave and chancel and the remains of a stone altar, 4' 1" by 2' 3", well be noticed. The nave is 18' 10" long by 14' 6" and the chancel 9' 4" by 8' 10", and the chancel opening, only 4½' wide, must be one of the smallest known. The semblance of a doorway in the south wall of the chancel would possibly suggest the former existence of a sacristy.

The church is ~~presumed~~ said to have been built for or in honour of St. Kieran, founder and abbot of Clonmacnois and a very dear friend of St. Kevin, but the remains, though undoubtedly of early date, are likely to belong to a later period than that of the original structure.

Lower Group

Insert Trinity Church (P. 20) Before this

The Monastery or Priory of St. Saviour. At a distance of 3/4 mile from the ~~Cathedral~~ Round Tower, the priory stands on the south bank of the river. It is said to have been built by St. Laurence O'Toole but it probably dates from ~~the 11th century~~ some time earlier, possibly the 11th Century. The church ~~is~~ contains many lovely examples of exclusively Irish Romanesque art of the time and its rich ornamental work ~~show~~ ~~and~~ was skilfully executed. In 1858 it was ruined and overgrown, the walls being reduced to a greatest height of 6' and, consequently, the reconstruction presented many difficulties with the result that some doubt still exists as to the possible misplacing of some of the stones, particularly those of the beautiful east window.

It consisted of nave and chancel, attached to which, on the north side was a small block of domestic buildings. The internal dimensions of the nave are, approximately, 41' by 20'. and it contained two windows, ~~and~~ two doors in the south wall, one of which may have opened into a sacristy, and a door in the north wall. The doorways are not moulded and the southeast door, which retains a well cut arch. The two windows are of similar design, but

differ in detail, that to the southeast being more ornamental.

The ornate chancel arch is well constructed and consists of three orders, with a span of over 10 ft. The first or outer order is plain, with chamfered arris and hood moulding; the capitals, however, being ornamented with semi-circular forms. The second order consists of small blocks resting on piers, with round corner shafts and flutings; the capital is plain. The third arch ring has a set of chevrons both on face and soffit, the chevrons meeting at the angles from diagonal-shaped panels which bear a variety of patterns including three human heads and a number of geometrical and floral designs; the south capital shows a ship design with a heads at the two angles, the hair of each being interlaced with the central design. On the other side, the hair of one of the heads is interlaced with a dog-like animal. The Romanesque bases, with rounded forms and floral scrolls, are relieved with chevrons, stepped recesses, spirals and a triquetra.

The chancel was barrel-vaulted and was topped by a small apartment; dimensions are 17'4" by 11'6". There is a double aumbry in the south wall and there are three other recesses in the chancel, into one of which a mullstone has been built — obviously in error. The two-light east window of the chancel has been restored considerably but several of the stones are missing. Each light is 3'10" by 9" and has a rounded head cut from a single stone; the mullion separates the openings. The remaining arch stones have a roll on the arris and chevrons rounded in section on the face and soffit. Curious carvings on the jambs include the well-known design showing two birds supporting a human head, as well as designs of a lion-like animal and a curved serpent. Externally the window was richly ornamented with hood mouldings, chevrons, flowers and spirals.

A narrow stair case in the apartment on the north side of the nave communicated with the rooms over the chancel. The apartment measures 18½' by 16' inside and has two windows somewhat like those of the nave.

St. Saviour's, the most ornate of the churches at Glendalough, stands in a grove of fir trees near the river, in a spot which, in the name Glenlorkeen, preserves its ancient association with St. Lawrence (Lorcan) O'Toole.

~~The design on the capital of the pilaster of the inner order~~

This central design represents the ship, a familiar symbol of the church. The bow of the vessel, with mast and sail outlined, is depicted, and there is a suggestion of the heads of the crew at either side.

(20)

Glendalough

Glendalough: Churches

Trinity Church. ~~The~~ Records claim that this primitive church was founded by a disciple of St. Kevin in the 7th century but it is difficult to prove that the ~~present~~ prim itself is of that period ~~so~~ that it contains any remnant of the original building. St. Mochessog is mentioned in connection with the church and ~~he was a close friend of St. Kevin and administered~~ he is said to ~~be~~ have been the grandson of Brechan, king of Britain, and to have administered the Last Sacraments to St. Kevin, of whom he was a close friend and disciple.

The building comprises nave and chancel, the internal dimensions of the former being 29½' by 17½', and of the latter, 13½' by 9'. They are divided as plain semi-circular arch without responds, and composed of properly radiated dressed stones.

An annexe, measuring internally 10' 4" by 9' 4", reveals signs of the springing of the barrel vault roofing ~~on~~ which supported a round tower. The tower collapsed and was destroyed during a storm in 1818. It was 60' high, including the base ~~which was 15' high~~, and is an interesting example of the transition of the ~~round~~ round tower from the detached structure to that incorporated in the body of the church.

The doorway leading into the annexe was originally the main doorway ~~leading to the nave~~ of the church. It is over 6' high with inclined jambs, and the lintel is ~~a~~ a massive stone, 5' 3" in length. The stones of the doorway are squared on the outer edge and dressed, but devoid of ornamentation and are all of granite blocks.

An ~~doorway, but arched head~~ arched doorway was opened in the South wall after the erection of the tower ~~when~~ the consequent need of an outer door arose. There is a small round-headed window in the S. wall of the ~~nave~~ but there are no openings in the north wall, as at Reefert church. The small window in the east gable of the chancel has a semi-circular head cut from a single stone, ~~and~~ which, on the outside, has been carved to form a projecting hood; sockets for an upright bar have been made in the head and sill. The South window of the chancel has an angular head formed of two flat slabs set at an angle, the heads meeting at the apex of the opening. This is the only window of its type at Glendalough and examples are rare in primitive churches.

The archaic masonry comprises many large unequally large stones, some being 6' long and 18" deep. Quoins and dressings are granite but most of the other stones are of mica-schist. A plain grave slab lies outside the S. doorway and another slab, with incised cross, is seen ~~by~~ the fence near the entrance steps.

(91)

Round Towers of Glendalough

A.

Glendalough: Antiquities.

Memorial Slabs and Crosses.

The carved stones and crosses at Glendalough, whilst, in many instances, resembling those of other early Irish ecclesiastical centres, nevertheless possess some ~~distinctive~~ ~~[illegible]~~ interesting features which distinguish them from the others. Local material is confined largely to granite and mica-schists, and these, unlike the sandstone and limestone of other districts, being unsuitable for the carving of minute and intricate designs, the finer ~~[illegible]~~ craftmanship and greater variety are lacking in most of the Glendalough memorials. The majority of the stones worked are of mica-schist since the granite, by reason of its hardness and coarse grain, does not lend itself to the purpose. ~~Closely intricate patterns are~~ The carving of closely intricate patterns on this slaty mica-schist caused the stone to chip and scale off and this circumstance explains the bold simple style employed by the carvers. Bold styles called for larger stones and ~~this~~ thus, some of the largest slabs in Ireland are seen at Glendalough.

The slabs generally are ~~[illegible]~~ neatly cut to a rectangular or slightly tapering shape and the designs, largely consisting of crosses with circular centres and semi-circular ends, resemble the work of ~~the~~ Clonmacnois rather than that of the other schools. The use circles, often concentric, appears frequently in Glendalough monument decoration and there are some fine examples of this style, notably the unique slab on the floor of St. Kevin's Church, and a slab at Teampul na Skellig.

Petrie gave an account of five inscribed slabs which were at Glendalough in his time, but only one of these now exists. It lies in the chancel of the Cathedral and the two inscriptions could hardly be read from the weather-beaten surface ~~[illegible]~~ without the aid of Petrie's description. They read "Or do Maccois" and "~~and~~ Or do Diarmait", which, translated, mean "A prayer for Maccois", and "A prayer for Diarmait". The two persons mentioned have not been identified with certainty. Another Stone, discovered since then at Reefert Church and not at St. Kevin's Church, bears a cross with ~~with~~ circular centre, looped arms and ~~[illegible]~~ triquetras in upper and lower extremities, and is inscribed "Or do Bresal", "A prayer for Bresal", followed by the Greek letters alpha

Glendalough: Antiquities

and omega, ~~signifying Jesus Christ~~ Jes(us) Chr(i)s(t).
The occurrence of the Greek alpha and omega was found on only two other stones in Ireland and one of these, also ~~found~~ discovered at Glendalough and drawn by Petrie, is now lost.

Also typical of the old stone crosses of the Glendalough district is the small sepulchral cross, cut out of solid stone and not incised; some ancient graves at Reefert and St. Mary's Church remain undisturbed, the burial monument consisting of a recumbent cross with a small erect cross or slab at the head of the grave, sometimes set in a socket. Both stones were rarely carved, but sometimes one or other was incised. There are also some commemorative and terminal, or boundary, crosses at Glendalough, but these are not always easily determined as such owing to alterations in the surroundings and re-erection.

The "Market Cross", a large granite cross in granite, is now in St. Kevin's Church and is 5' 6½" in height, 2' 7½" wide across the arms, and 9" thick. The figure of Christ crucified is carved in relief on the front and under this is the figure of an ecclesiastic in long robes. The back is ornamented with a floral pattern ~~and~~ and a design of serpents interlaced in ~~with~~ figure-of-eight knots, and animal interlacements ~~adorn~~ are carved on the edges of the shaft and the end of one arm. The latter might indicate the 11th century as the date of the monument.

The cross originally stood on the road ~~before~~ in front of the Royal Hotel and was, possibly, an important pilgrimage station which took its present name from the markets which were held near it in later times.