



Maigh Nuad - Stair Áitiúil

Maigh Nuad - Eolas Ginearálta

Royal Irish Academy, Irish Historic Towns Atlas

<https://www.ria.ie/irish-historic-towns-atlas-online-maynooth>

Book: Sr. Alphonsus, 1996 - *Maynooth, A History for Young People*

Maynooth Archeaology: <https://maynootharchaeology.wordpress.com/>

Book: *Maynooth - a short historical guide*. Mary Cullen.

<https://www.amazon.co.uk/Ma-Nuad-Maynooth-historical-drawings/dp/0952716003>

Guide to Irish Historic Towns, Jacinta Prunty and H.B. Clarke, pp. 16-19:

https://www.ria.ie/sites/default/files/rtm_eighteenth-century_towns_2.pdf

Wikipedia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maynooth>

Webgis (enter 'Maynooth' as your search term)

<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>



Taghadoo

Teach Tua

765 A.D. to 1871

Taghadoo in County Kildare is the site of an ancient monastic settlement and Round Tower, there is a graveyard and the ruins of a 19th-century church. It is situated 5 km from Maynooth, off the Straffan Road. The name is derived from Teach Tua or House of Tua in Irish, Saint Tua (Ultan the Silent), the abbot of Clonmacnoise, was responsible for founding the monastic settlement here. The site dates back to the 6th Century. The Round Tower used for about 1000 years but was left in ruins by the 17th Century. Most of the burials were in the 17th and 18th century and it was used by Roman Catholics. A John Dillon of Carton had bequeathed £1,000 for the building of a church on the site; the Duke of Leinster was the executor of his will. The Church which was constructed on the site in 1831 for the Church of Ireland by a donation from the Board of First Fruits of £830, this church was only active for 40 years and while derelict its walls are quite intact. The Tower was declared a National Monument in 1886, and the site is in the care of the Office of Public Works (OPW).

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taghadoo>

1169: the Normans arrive in Ireland

1176: Maurice Fitzgerald builds *Maynooth Castle*, at meeting point of Lyreen and Joan Slade rivers



1535: Castle taken by Sir William Skefflinton

1647: *General Owen O'Neill* captures and dismantles the castle

The area covered by modern Kildare was granted by Strongbow to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Llanstephan in 1176. The original keep was constructed about 1203. The castle was built by Gerald Fitzmaurice (1st Lord of Offaly), 2nd eldest son of Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Llanstephan at the junction of two streams in the late 12th century and became the home of the Fitzmaurice and Fitzgerald family. From then on it was expanded by Sir John Fitzgerald in the 15th century. Gerald Fitzmaurices descendants became the Earls of Kildare and Earls of Leinster. Lords Deputy of Ireland.

The Fitzgerald occupation of the castle ended with the 1534 rebellion of Silken Thomas, the son of the ninth Earl of Kildare. An English force led by William Skeffington bombarded the massive castle in March 1535, the heavy modern siege guns of the English army making a ruin of much of the Medieval structure. The castle fell after a ten-day siege and the garrison summarily executed before the castle gate. Silken Thomas was captured shortly afterwards and committed to the Tower of London with his five uncles. They were executed for treason at Tyburn on 3 February 1537.

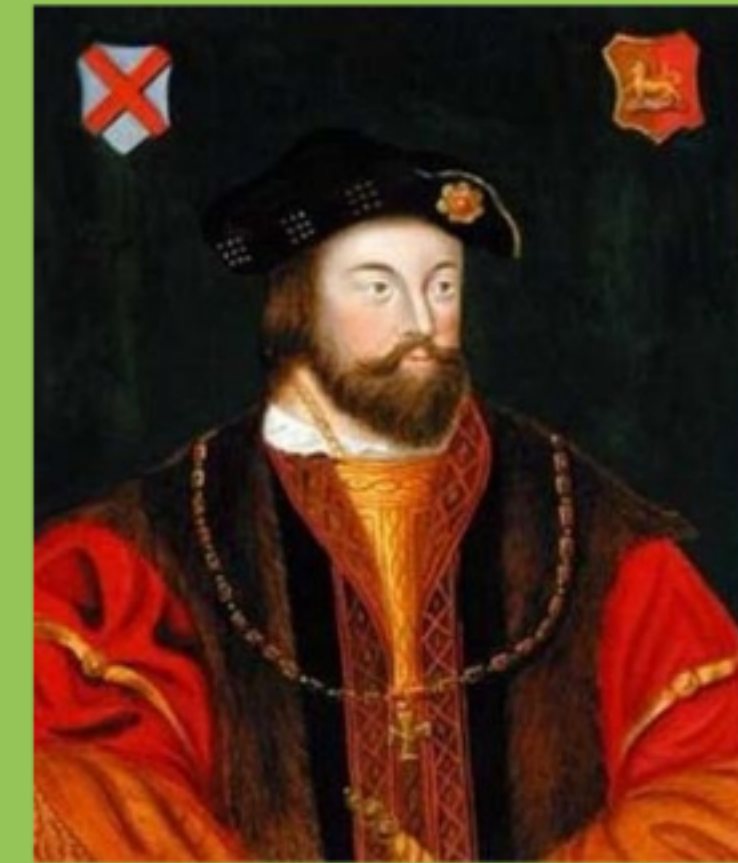
The Castle was restored in 1630-35 by Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork, after his daughter had married George FitzGerald, 16th Earl of Kildare but much of this building was destroyed in the 1640s during the Eleven years war. Only the gatehouse (on which united arms of the Boyles and FitzGerald's can still be viewed) and the Solar Tower survive. The Fitzgeralds left Maynooth for good and made first Kilkea Castle and then Carton House their family seat.

Restoration work on the castle was restarted by the Office of Public Works in February 2000 to develop it into a Heritage Site. It is now open to the public from June to October, 10.00 a.m. - 5.45 p.m.. Today the partly ruined building remains as a tourist attraction, with limited access possible.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maynooth_Castle

"Silken Thomas Tree"

1267 (+-50): tree germinated/planted



Thomas FitzGerald, 10th Earl of Kildare
(1513 - 3 February, 1537),

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_FitzGerald,_10th_Earl_of_Kildare

Kildare rebellion (1534-1535)

Thomas Fitzgerald summoned the Council to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, and on 11 June, accompanied by 140 armoured gallowlasses with silk fringes on their helmets (from which he got his nickname), rode to the abbey and publicly renounced his allegiance to his cousin King Henry VIII, Lord of Ireland.



Dress of [gallowlasses](#) c. 1521.
Many fought on Fitzgerald's side.



16th-century woodcut of Silken
Thomas's attack on [Dublin Castle](#)



Note the 'haha' wall!



Pan. view around Tyrconnell Tower
Note (1) Obelisk and (2) Maynooth Collge



Carton Boat House on the Lyreen River



Shell Cottage



Water Tower

1603 - 1633 : Carton House is built by Sir William Talbot

Carton House is a historic estate and great house that was the ancestral seat of the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster. Located 23 km west of Dublin, in Maynooth, County Kildare, the Carton demesne is 1,100 acres (4.5 km²). For two hundred years Carton House estate was the finest example in Ireland of a Georgian-created parkland landscape. In the 2000s much of the estate was redeveloped into two golf courses and the house into a hotel complex.

Beginning of the Carton Demesne

During a history spanning more than eight centuries, Carton Demesne has seen many changes. The estate first came into the ownership of the FitzGerald family shortly after Maurice FitzGerald played an active role in the capture of Dublin by the Normans in 1170 and was rewarded by being appointed Lord of Maynooth, an area covering townlands which include Carton.

His son became Baron Offaly in 1205 and his descendant John FitzGerald, became Earl of Kildare in 1315. Under the eighth earl, the FitzGerald family reached pre-eminence as the virtual rulers of Ireland between 1477 and 1513.

However, the eighth earl's grandson, the eloquently titled Silken Thomas was executed in 1537, with his five uncles, for leading an uprising against the English. Although the FitzGerald family subsequently regained their land and titles, they did not regain their position at the English Court until the 18th century when Robert, the 19th Earl of Kildare, became a noted statesman.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carton_House



1328: first recording of Mills on the site, part of the Castle complex

Mid 17th C: two mills on the site

Early 18th C?: mill taken over by Mr Edward Kavanagh

Mainéar an Mhuilinn, Maigh Nuad

Tagann an logainm “Maigh Nuad” ó Mhaigh an Taoisigh Cheiltigh áitiúil Nuada. B'é Nuada Airgeadlámh an Ceannaire Ceilteach sa cheantar seo. De réir na miotaseolaíochta chaill sé a ghéag i gcath agus rinne Dian Cecht lámh airgid dhó. Dé réir na ndlíthe Ceilteacha bhí ar an Taoiseach a bheith iomlán ina chorp, le gach ball beatha a bheith slán aige nó aici.

Thóg na Gearaltaigh caisleán anseo i 1176. B'é Muiris Mac Gearailt an chéad ridire Angla-Normannach i Maigh Nuad. Ag deire on dara aois déag tosaiodh ar daingean cloiche in áit daingean ársa. Ba láthair iontach é seo don Dún toisc go ritheann An Laidhrín (fo-abhainn d'abhainn an Rí) ar an teorainn thuaidh agus go bhfuil fo-abhainn eile ag sní ar na teorainneacha theas agus thoir.

I 1328 tá cur síos ar an suíomh mar seo a leanas. 'Caisleán cloiche, halla le cistin cheann tuí, bácús, gairdín, feirm, bóitheach, stábla, túirín, scioból, colmlann agus muileann. Is seo an chéad chur síos ar taifead ar an láthair ina bhfuil Ionad Siopadóireachta Mhainéar an Mhuilinn. Bhí droichead thar An Laidhrín mar cheangal idir an caisleán agus an muileann.

Gabhadh an caisleán i 1535 agus is ann a chur fear Ionad an Rí faoi go dtí athreimniú na nGearaltach i 1550. Rinne Richard Boyle, 1ú Iarla Chorcaí, athair céile Seoirse 16ú Iarla Chill Dara athchóiriú agus méadú ar an gcaisleán ach rinneadh damáiste don chaisleán i rith an chogaidh i 1640. Bhailigh an tIarla leis ón gcaisleán go gairid ina dhiaidh sin agus tháinig droch-chaoi ar an áit, níor fhill siad ar Mhaigh Nuad go ceann céad bliain ina dhiaidh sin.

I lár an seachtú haois déag bhí dhá mhuileann ar an láthair, iad lonnaithe ar an dá thaobh den Laidhrín. Bhí ceann amháin ag déanamh coirce agus an ceann eile ag déanamh plúir. I lár an naoú haois déag bhí na muilte i ndroch-staid. Bhí droch-chaoi ar an muileann plúir agus bhí deireadh leis an muileann coirce. Ba le Diúc Laighean an suíomh ach nuair a d'fhill na Gearaltaigh ar Mhaigh Nuad, chuir siad fúthu i dTeach Carton ar an taobh thoir den bhaile.

Tamall ina dhiaidh sin thóg Edward Kavanagh seilbh ar ghnó an mhuilinn ar an láthair. Bhí cáil ar mhuintir Kavanagh mar mhuilleadóirí i mBaile Átha Cliath. Thóg Thomas Smyth as Cill Droichid an Roth Muilinn i 1850 agus lean an roth céanna ag obair go dtí lár na haoise seo caite.

Ghabh an Roth Muilinn seo cumhacht as An Laidhrín don mhuileann suas go dtí lár an chéid seo caite. Ba ghnáth-radharc i Maigh Nuad sa bhfichiú haois na sluaite asal is carr ag feitheamh go foighneach taobh amuigh den mhuileann. Ba ócáid shóisialta é seo do mhuintir na tuaithe labhairt le chéile agus b'fhéidir deoch nó dhó a bhlaiseadh sa bhaile. Le himeacht ama ba iad na tarracóirí a tháinig in ait na n-asal is na gcarr. Nuair a díoladh an muileann choimeád muintir Ionad an Mhuilinn an Roth Muilinn ar an láthair.

Cé go raibh trastomhas an Roth Muilinn tábhachtach, b'é an toirt uisce is a luas a thug heart don Roth Mhuilinn. Cuid de na rothaí d'fhaighidís a gcumhacht ón uisce ag titim anuas orthu agus cuid eile acu, is ón uisce thíos fúthu a thagadh an tiomáint. Na rothaí ba mhó cumhachta (iad siúd leis an each-chumhacht ba mhó) ba iad siúd na cinn leis na buicéid ba leithne le trastomhas cuí móide titim uisce.

Conas is féidir each-chumhacht roth muilinn a thomhas? Le linn an naoú haois déag nuair a thug suirbhéirí rialtais cuairt ar gach aon mhuileann sa tír – 2,600 díobh – tugadh an treoir seo dóibh: “ an méid uisce ciúbach a a thioctadh amach as buicéad in aghaidh an nóiméid a mhéadú fá. móide leis an titim uisce - b'shin each-chumhacht an rotha muilinn.” Anuas air sin bhraith cumas meilte an mhuilinn ar líon agus ar mhéid na gcloch meilte. É sin ar fad sular ceapadh an t-inneall áirimh!

Le himeacht aimsire tháinig deireadh le ré an Roth Muilinn is na gCloch Meilte is leis na hasail is na cairr le teacht na n-inneall nua-aimseartha. Anseo i Maigh Nuad ghéill Mainéar Mhuileann na nGearaltach ón tríú haois déag slí do Mhainéar Mhuileann na gCaomhánach sa 19ú haois, agus ar aghaidh go dtí Ionad Siopadóireachta Mhainéar an Mhuilinn sa lá atá inniu ann.

**Sruth-Mhuilinn sa Ghleann-
níor sceitheadh don abhainn
nach bhfuil aon Mhuileann ann**

Haiku-Stuart Lane (1932-2007)

Geraldine Hall

Originally built in 1702, a later building was built by the Duke of Leinster in 1770 before it was demolished and a new front built in 1859 as a Church of Ireland Parish school. ... It continued as a school until it closed around 1935. It then became a social club and it was extended at the back in 1941. Later it was used by the *CYMA* but now its held in trust for the use of the people of Maynooth.[]



<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=KD®no=11803093>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conolly%27s_Folly

1740: The Obelisk was built after a particularly severe winter



Conolly's Folly

Baois Uí Chongaile

The folly was built on land that was near to, but not on, the Conolly estate. It therefore belonged to neighbouring Carton, the home of the FitzGerald family, Dukes of Leinster.



1750: Carton Avenue appears on map

Póna Mhaigh Nuad

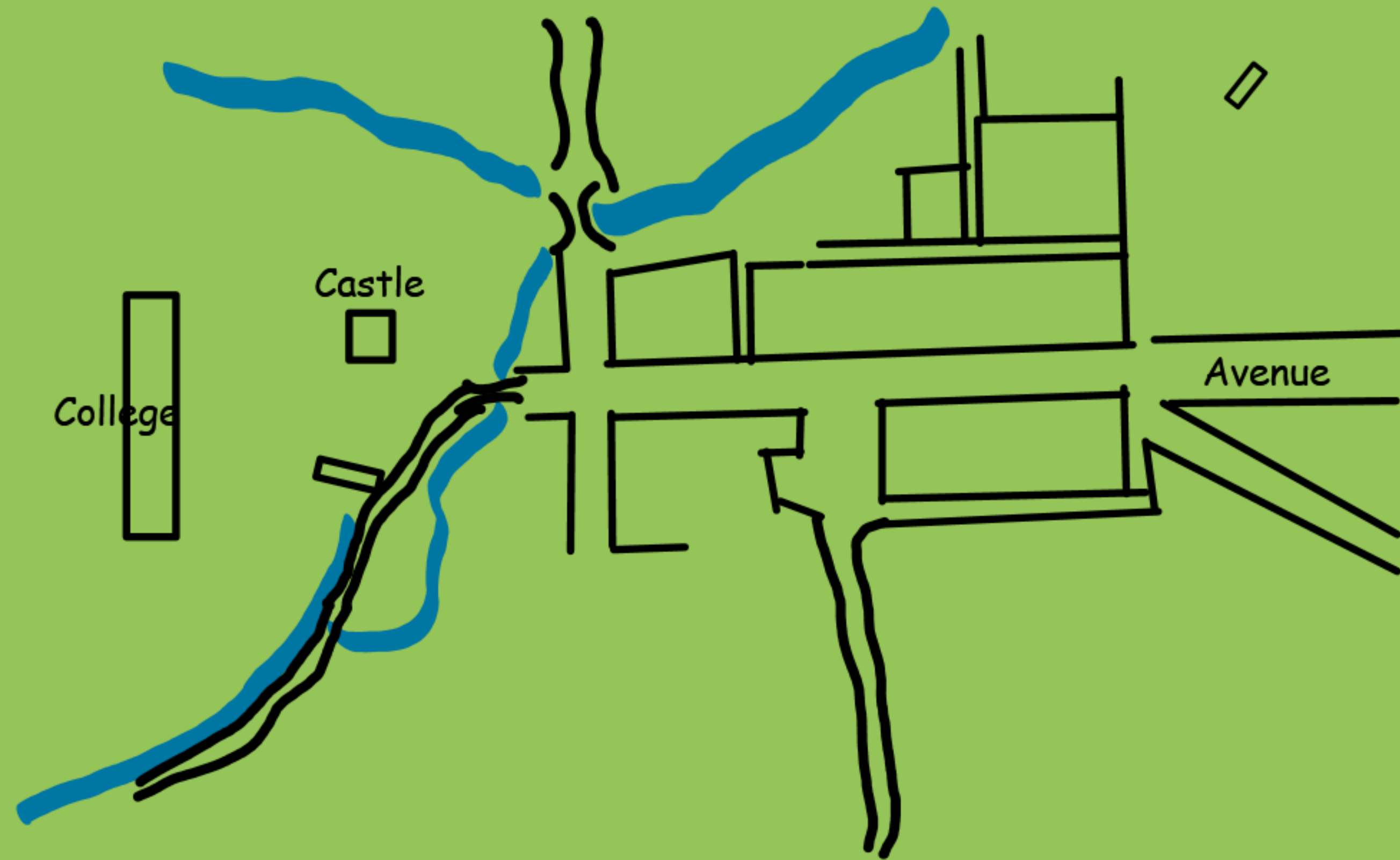


Maynooth Pound



18th C

Maynooth as a 'planned' town



Main Street and the town centre date from 1750 to 1800.

James the twentieth Earl of Kildare and first Duke of Leinster was an 'improving' landlord.

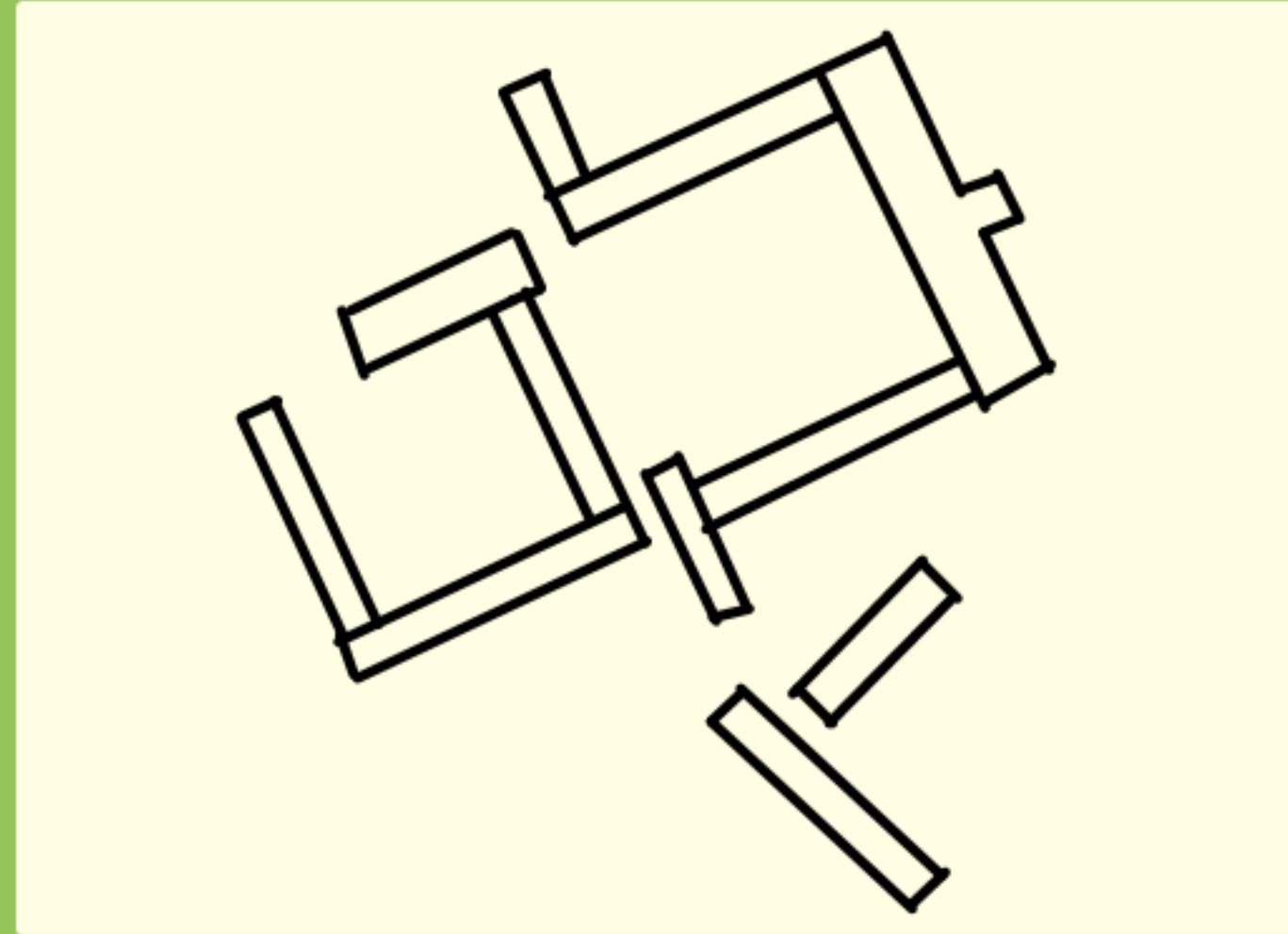
Helped by some of the larger tenants ...McManus, Chamberlain, La Tabulere, Kelly, Nelson and Bere.

Band Hall



1773: built as R.C. Chapel

1841: used as a (Boys) National School until 1943



1790s: three-storey, five-bay house built by John Stoyte

1795: lands leased for Roman Catholic College;

Stoyte House extended, three wings of quadrangle, Riverstown House acquired

Cuan an Diúic



Royal Canal reached *Maynooth* in 1796



Royal Canal bought by *Midland Great Western Railway* in 1845 in order to use the land alongside (and compete?)

1798: 45,000 United Irishmen involved in battles in North Kildare.
Maynooth attacked by 500.

<http://kildare.ie/heritage/1798-Rebellion/timahoe.asp>

<http://kildare.ie/heritage/1798-Rebellion/june.asp>



St Mary's RC Church

Built 1834 - 1840

Replaced existing chapel in Pound Lane (now the Band Hall)



Built 1859, incorporating fabric of earlier church, 1248

St. Mary's Church
(*ANGLICAN*)

The Church of St. Mary's - a living centre of worship today - is also a monument to the Fitzgerald family whose history is permanently linked with the nearby Geraldine Castle. Originally built as a private chapel for the castle, in 1248 St. Mary's was made a Prebend of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The back end of the churchyard represents the last fragments of the medieval curtain wall of the castle keep. The 15th century tower is a mausoleum for the third Duke and Duchess of Leinster and their relatives.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domhnall_Ua_Buachalla



He was a member of the Irish Volunteers and on the outbreak of the 1916 Easter Rising he walked the 26 kilometres to Dublin to fight in the Rising

The *Governor-General* (Irish: *Seanascal*) was the official representative of the sovereign of the Irish Free State from 1922 to 1936

Buckley House c. 1770:

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=KD®no=11803050>

Shopfront - Ua Buachalla c. 1775:

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=KD®no=11803013>

Courthouse Square

1993: present structure/sculpture built

1750s: "Market Square"



<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/search.jsp?type=record&county=KD®no=11803046>

Oideachas i Magh Nuad inniú





St. Mary's BNS, Maynooth was built in 1943 during World War II. It took pupils from 2nd to 6th - boys only.

In the late fifties it opened as a lay 'Secondary Top', which meant that pupils could continue right to Leaving Certificate. This continued until 1971.

In 1976 the school increased from five to sixteen classrooms to coincide with the rapid development of the town.



1822 : Foundation of Maynooth Presentation Convent [who] took possession of the Charter school at the entrance to the town, which was founded in 1738.



The Presentation Girl's School opened as an eight-classroom building on July 1st, 1971.

Maynooth Educate Together

Maynooth Educate Together NS opened its doors in September 2008

Maynooth Post-Primary School

It opened in 1971 as a Vocational school in the grounds of the Presentation convent and moved to its present location on the Moyglare Road in 1972 under the auspices of County Kildare Vocational Educational Committee. Since 2013, part of KWETB

Maynooth Community College

Gaelscoil Uí Fhiaich

Gaelscoil Uí Fhiaich is a co-educational Irish-medium primary school which was established in Maynooth in 1996.

Maynooth in the 1890s, from The Lawrence Collection

<http://lawrencecollection.com/photo/main-street-84/>

<http://lawrencecollection.com/photo/main-street-85/>

<http://lawrencecollection.com/photo/general-view-26/>

765 Taghadoe Round Tower

1176 Fitzgerald Castle built

1267 Yew Tree planted

1603 Construction of Carton House begins

1647 Castle dismantled

1702 Geraldine Hall first built

1740 Obelisk (Conolly's Folly) built

1750 Carton Avenue appears on map

1750-1800 Maynooth as a planned town

1773 R.C. Church (now 'Band Hall')

1795 Maynooth College founded

1796 Royal Canal arrives

1798 Rebellion

1822 Presentation Convent

1834 St Mary's R.C. Church

1845 MGW Railway arrives

1859 St Mary's Anglican Church reconstructed (1248)

1916 Domhnall Ui Buachalla leads group of rebels

1943 St Mary's BNS

1971 Presentation Girl's School

1971 Maynooth Post-Primary School

1993 Courthouse Square sculpture (1750s Market Square)

1996 Gaelscoil Uí Fhiaich

2008 Maynooth Educate Together

2013? Maynooth Community College



royalcanal
buckley
geraldine
bandhall
stoyte
taghadoe
castle
pound
folly
obelisk



<https://lessons.nuiteq.com/play/cb10c337a928ea7b2330a2bd68338aad/9/>



750 A.D.

2018



(c) David Kearney, 2018.

This file is free to share in not-for-profit classrooms.

Please return the favour by sharing your own file(s)

All images are author's own (unless otherwise specified)

www.ict4schools.ie