

# COLOUR IN KILDARE HERITAGE



## **Draws to enter**

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To be included in a free draw every month in 2016, send a copy of your coloured picture with your name and address and the phone number of a guardian/parent to:

Heritage Officer, Kildare County Council, Áras Chill Dara, Devoy Park, Naas, Co Kildare, W91 X77F.

Or

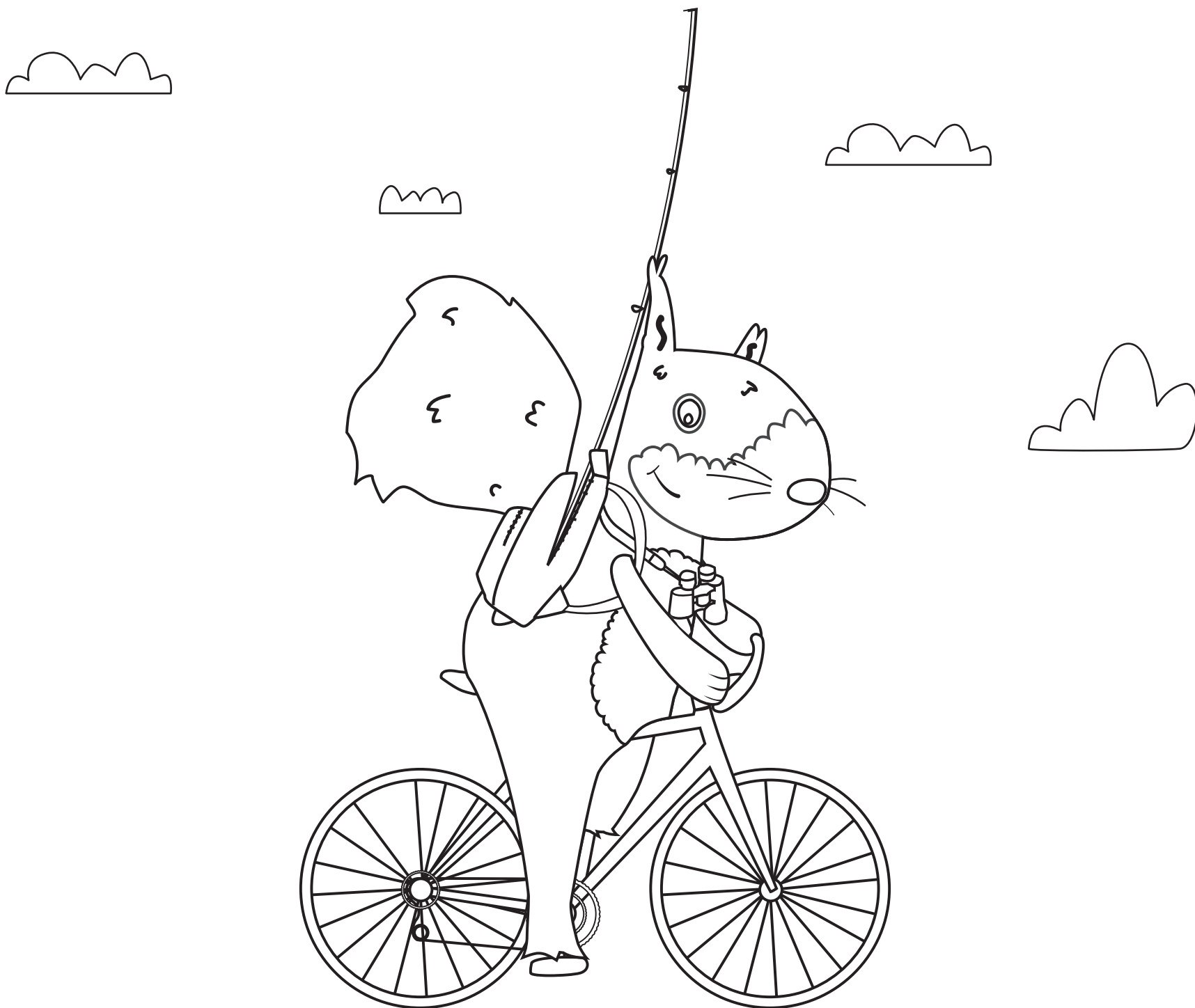
From January 2016 you can borrow Rua from any library in Kildare and take him on your travels around the Kildare Heritage sites included in this book. Send us in photos of your travels with Rua by the 30th September 2016 and you will be entered into a draw.

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This is an action in the County Kildare Heritage Plan & produced by the County Kildare Heritage Office.

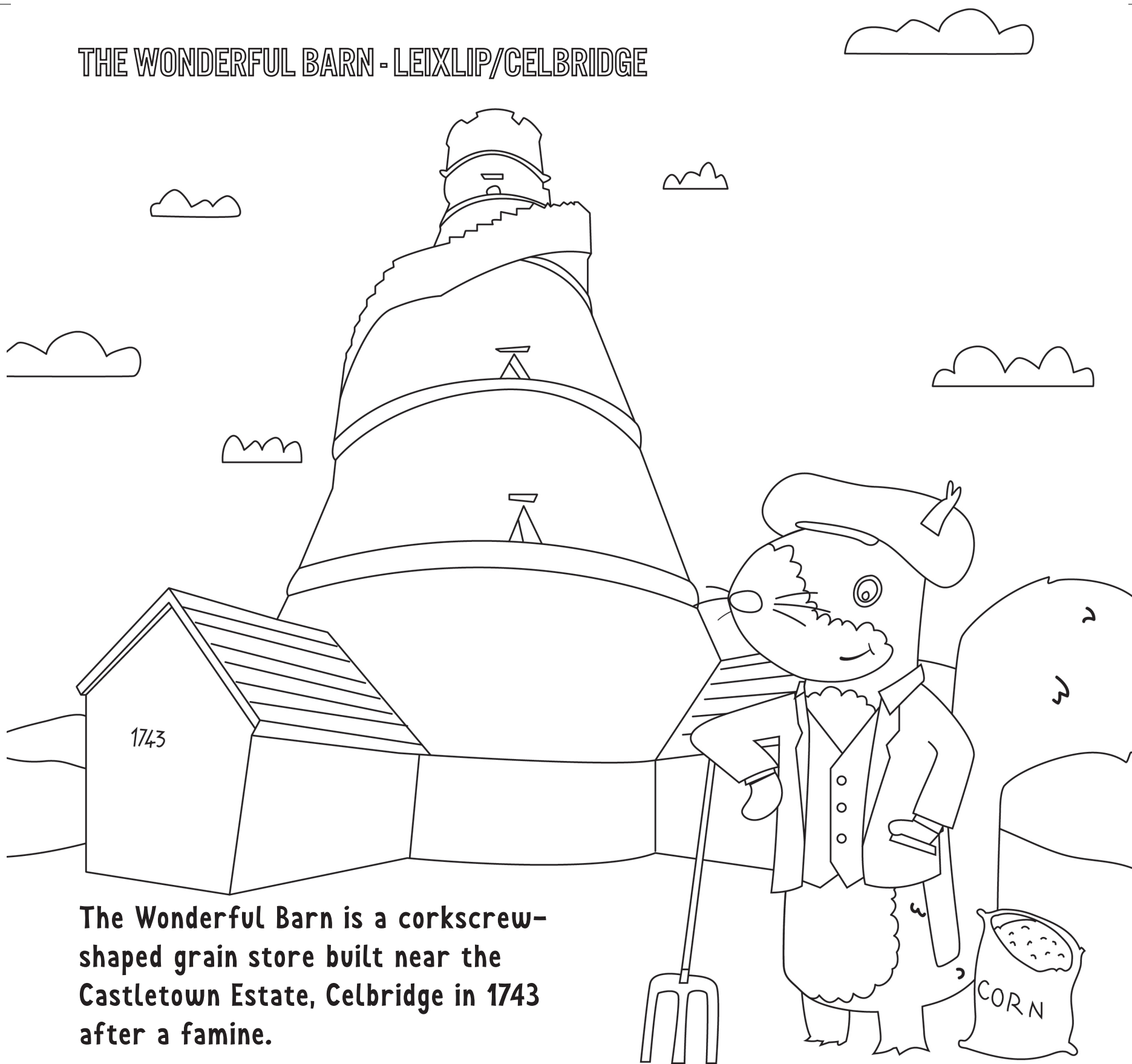
### **Acknowledgements:**

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<b>Original photos:</b>	<b>Déaglán de Paor,</b>
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<b>Funding:</b>	<b>Kildare County Council and The Heritage Council</b>



**Follow Rua, the Library Reading Champion, on his travels around some of Kildare's heritage sites and colour as you go.**

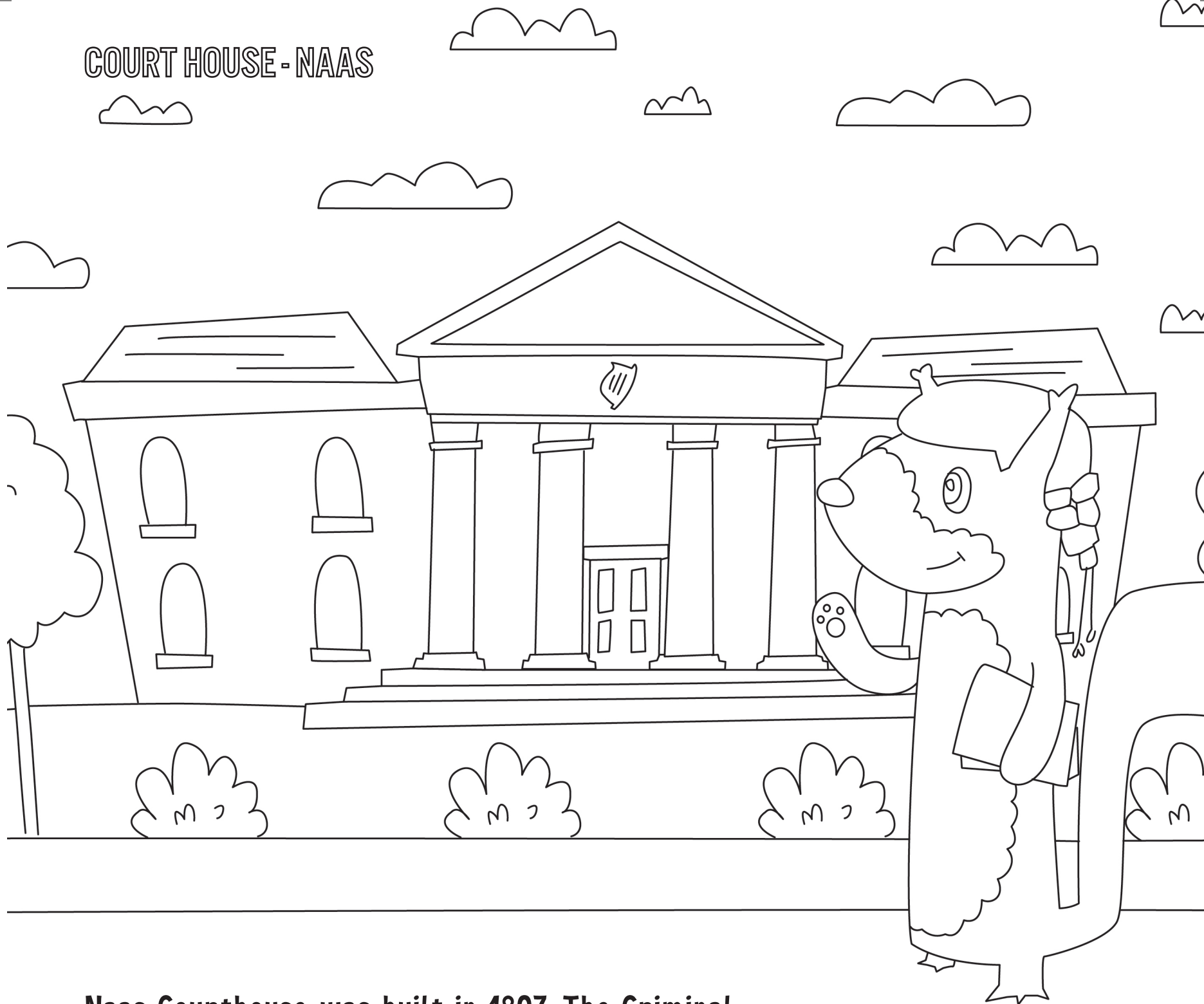
# THE WONDERFUL BARN - LEIXLIP/CELBRIDGE



**The Wonderful Barn is a corkscrew-shaped grain store built near the Castletown Estate, Celbridge in 1743 after a famine.**



# COURT HOUSE - NAAS



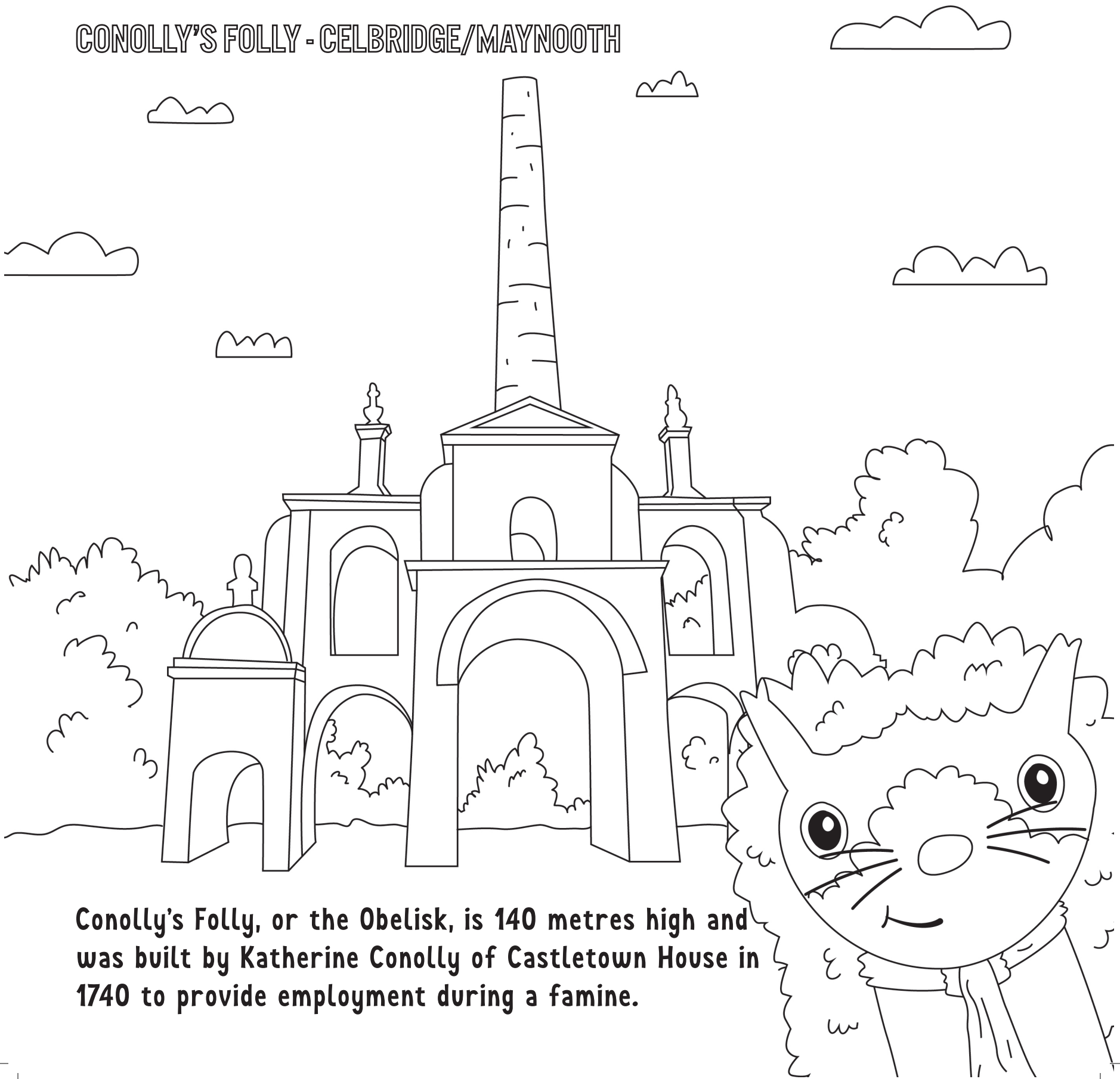
**Naas Courthouse was built in 1807. The Criminal Courtroom has been used in many films because it looks like the Old Bailey in London.**

# VIKING HOGBACK GRAVESTONE - CASTLEDERMOT



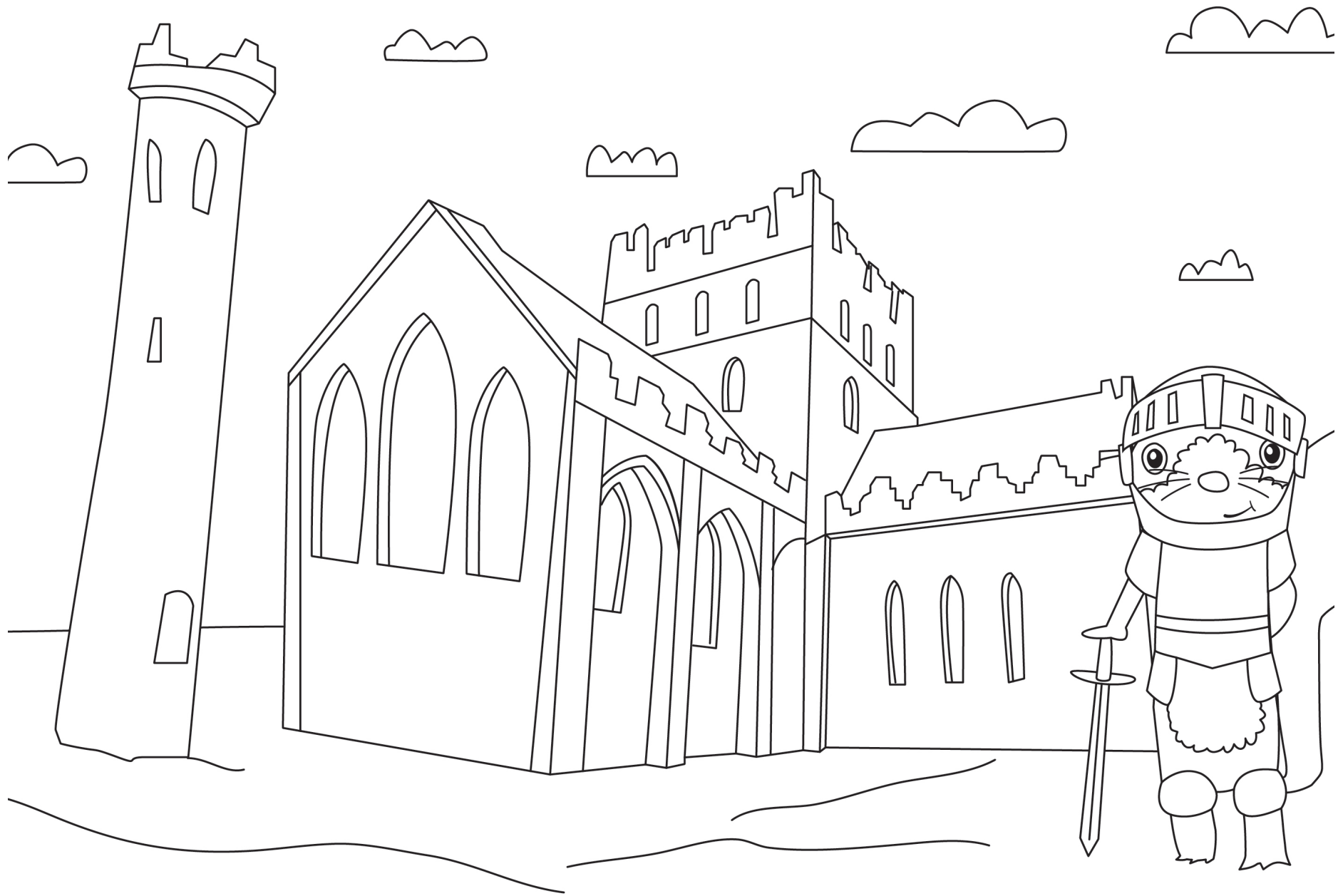
**This long stone marks an ancient Viking burial. It is found in the graveyard of St. James' Church of Ireland Church.**

# CONOLLY'S FOLLY - CELBRIDGE/MAYNOOTH



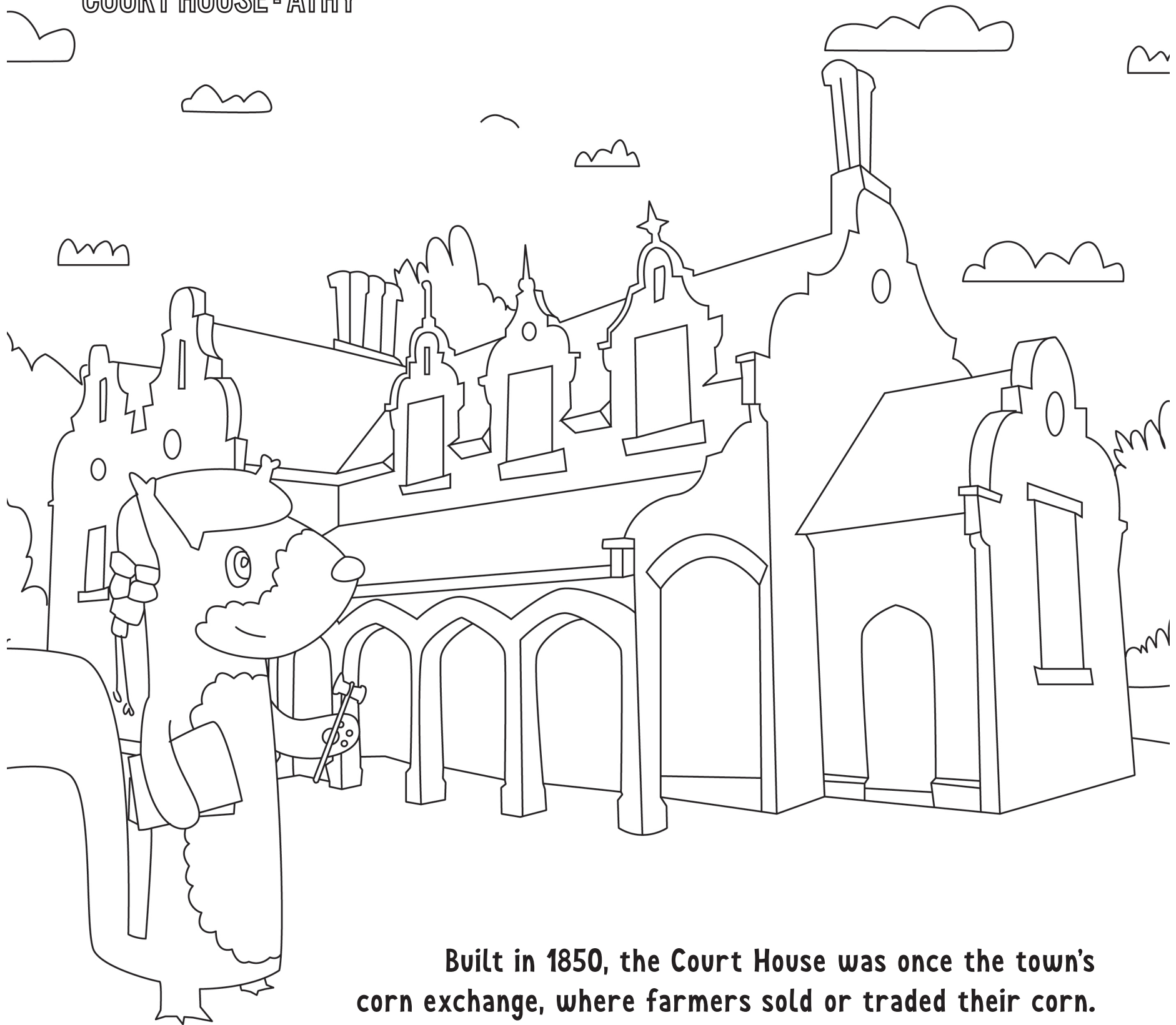
**Conolly's Folly, or the Obelisk, is 140 metres high and was built by Katherine Conolly of Castletown House in 1740 to provide employment during a famine.**

## KILDARE CATHEDRAL & ROUND TOWER - KILDARE



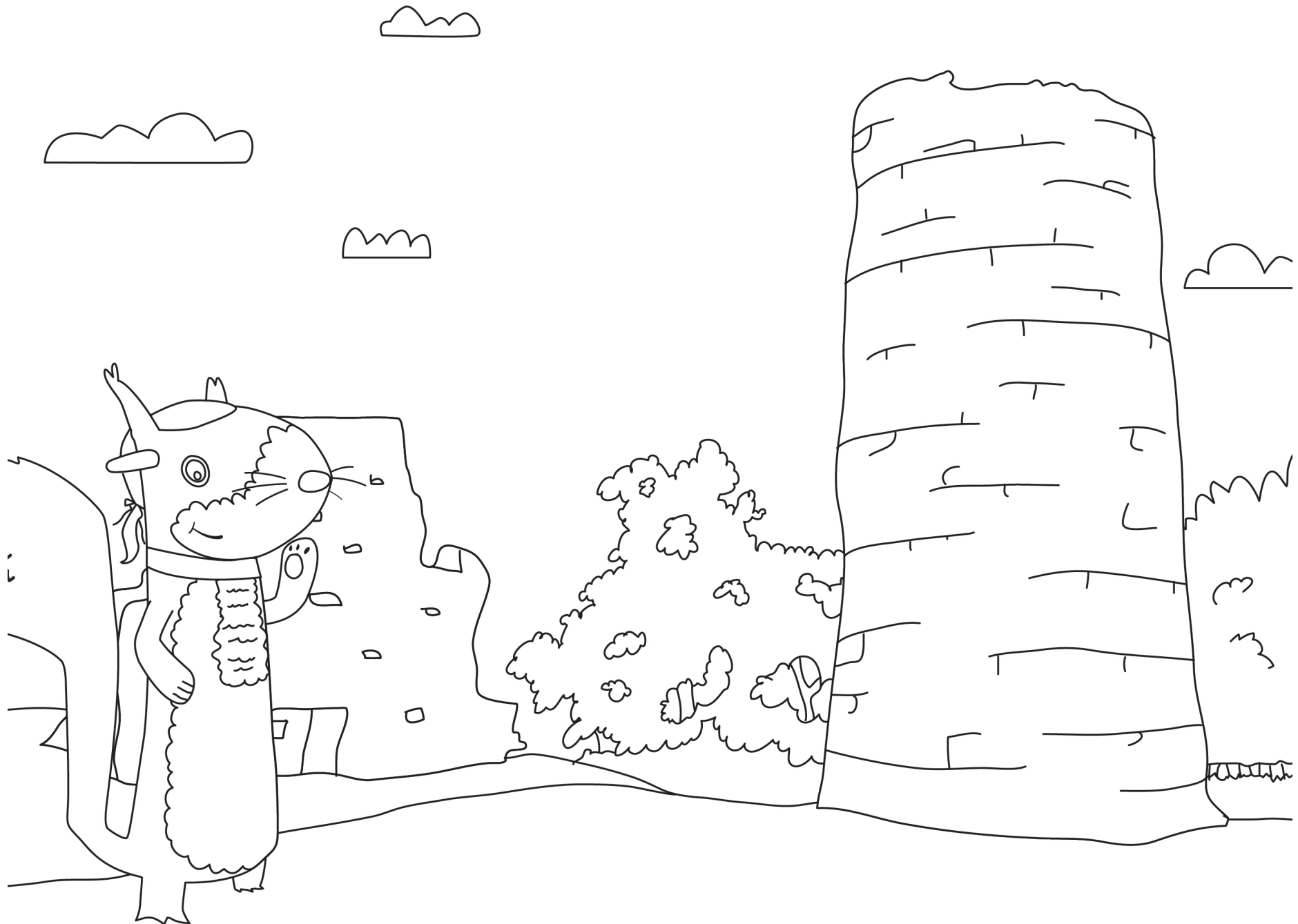
**In 480 AD St. Brigid founded a monastery on the site of the cathedral. It started out as a small 'cill' or church, built near a great oak tree and this is how Kildare got its name - Cill Dara - "Church of the Oak".**

# COURT HOUSE - ATHY



**Built in 1850, the Court House was once the town's corn exchange, where farmers sold or traded their corn.**

# OUGHTERARD GRAVEYARD



**Oughterard was a former monastery site and has one of Kildare's five round towers. It is also the burial place of the master brewer Arthur Guinness.**



# RIVER LIFFEY & NEWBRIDGE COLLEGE - NEWBRIDGE



**The Dominican College founded in 1852 by the Irish Dominican Fathers.  
The Liffey rises in Co Wicklow, is 132km long and flows through Kildare and Dublin.**

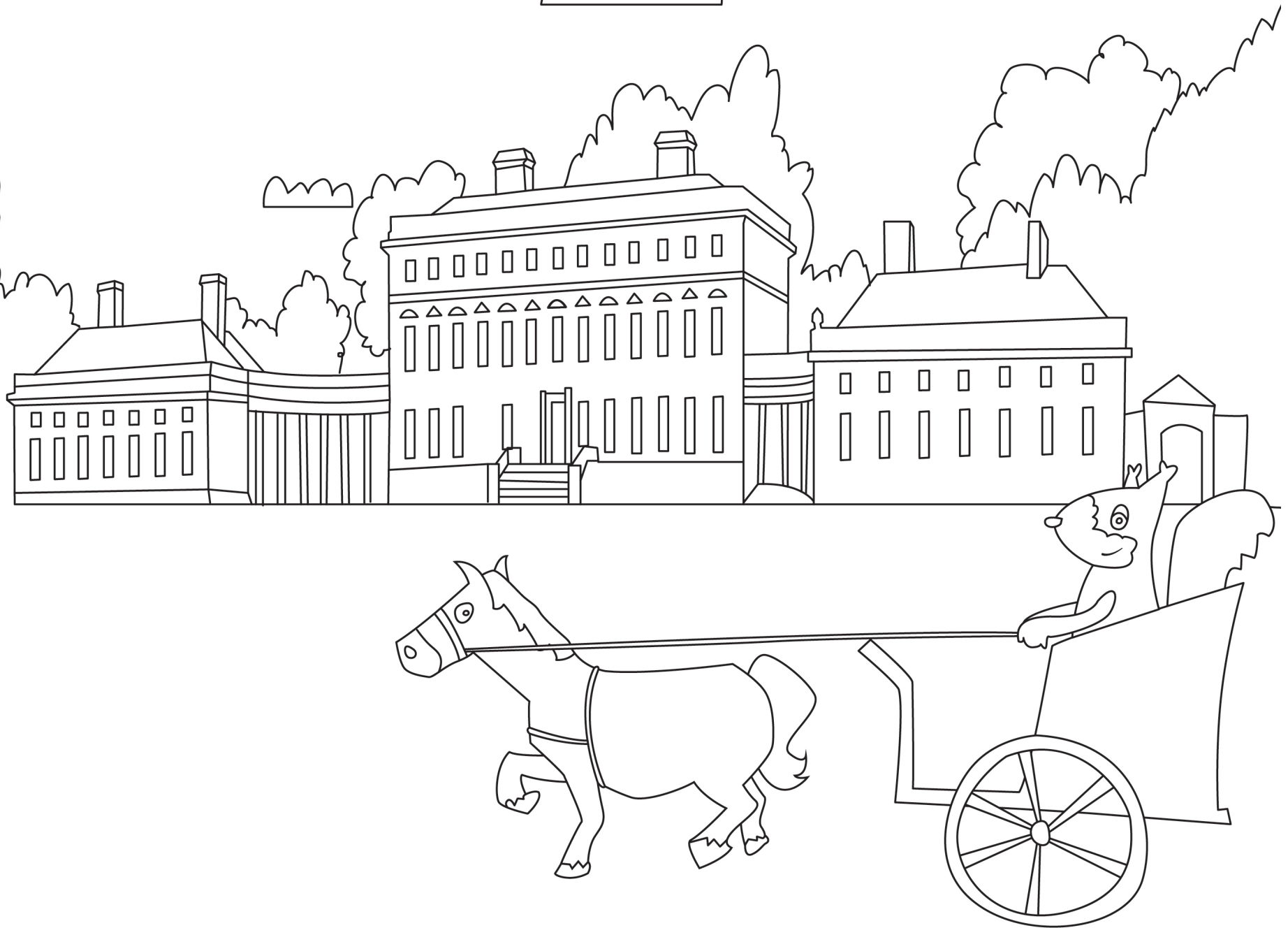


## MOONE HIGH CROSS - MOONE



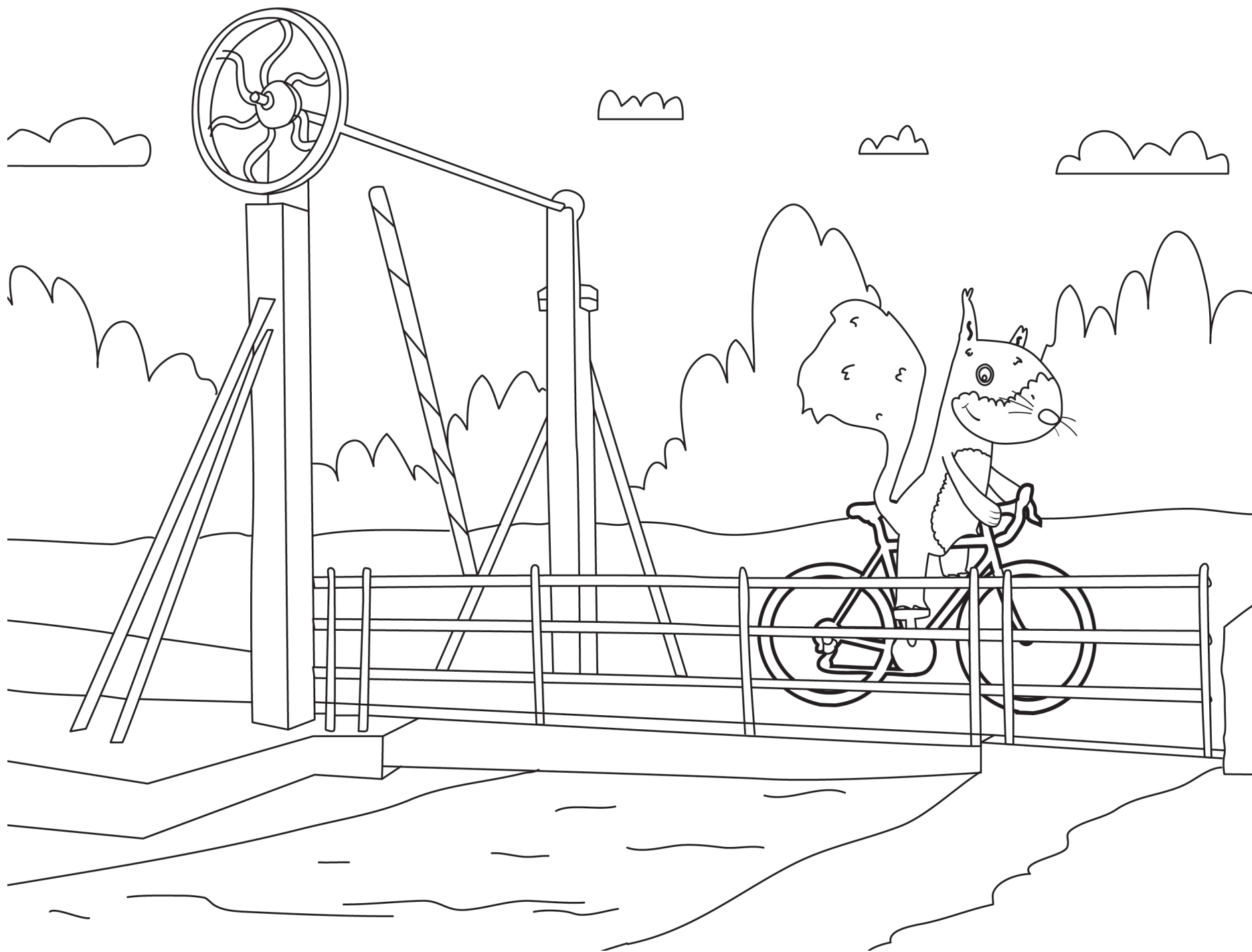
At 5 metres in height, the High Cross at Moone is the second tallest in Ireland. Images of Daniel in the Lions' Den are found on the granite cross which was made in the 10th century.

## CASTLETOWN HOUSE - CELBRIDGE



**Castletown House, Celbridge, was built between 1722 and 1729 for William “Speaker” Conolly. The style of the house is Palladian which comes from Italy.**

## GRAND CANAL & LIFTING BRIDGE - MONASTEREVIN



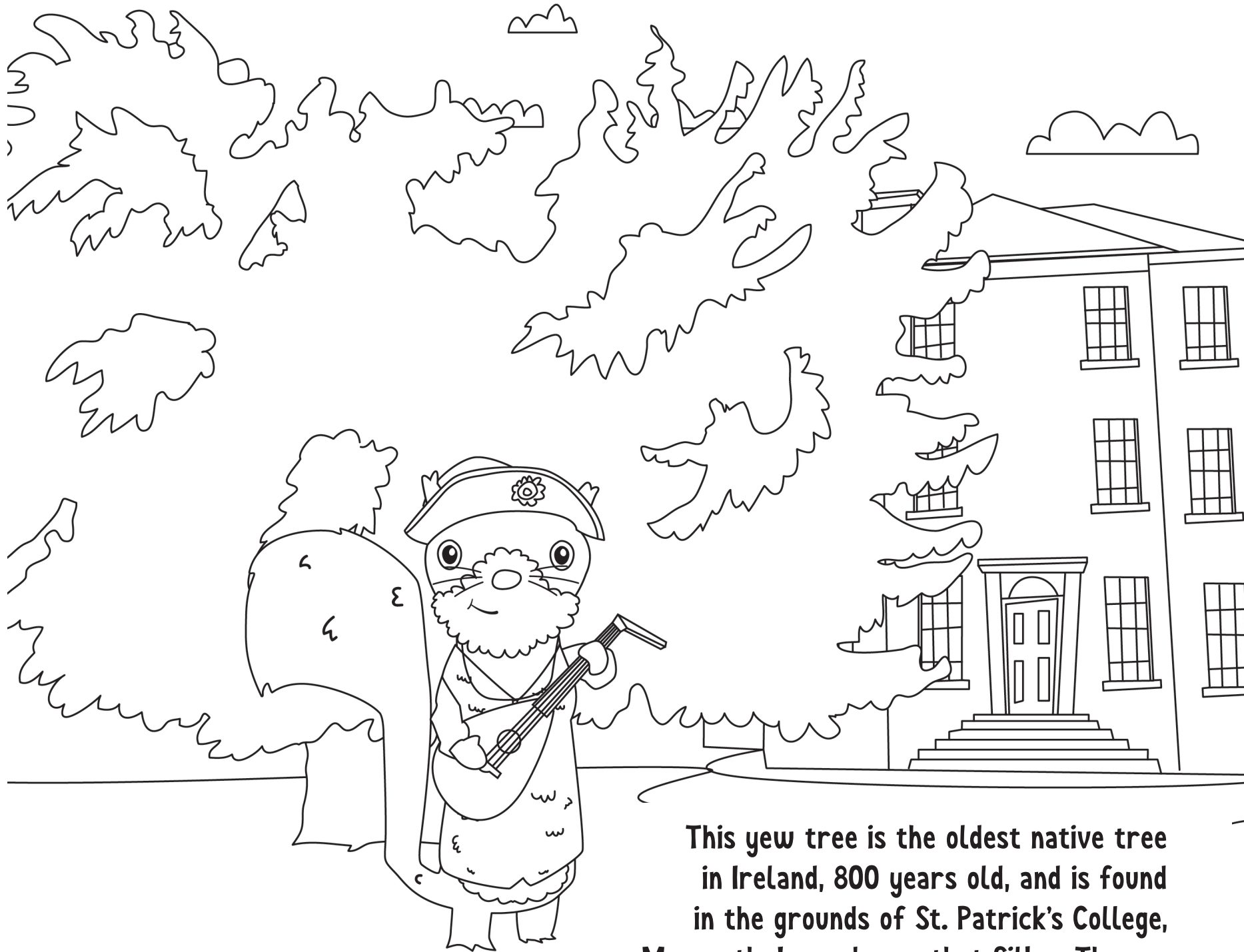
**Monasterevin is a town with many bridges. One of them is the Lifting Bridge, once cranked by hand, to allow cars to cross over the Grand Canal.**

## ST. JAMES CHURCH OF IRELAND - CASTLEDERMOT



St. James' Church stands on the site of a monastery. You can still see the Romanesque doorway of a former church, a 10th-century round tower and two high crosses.

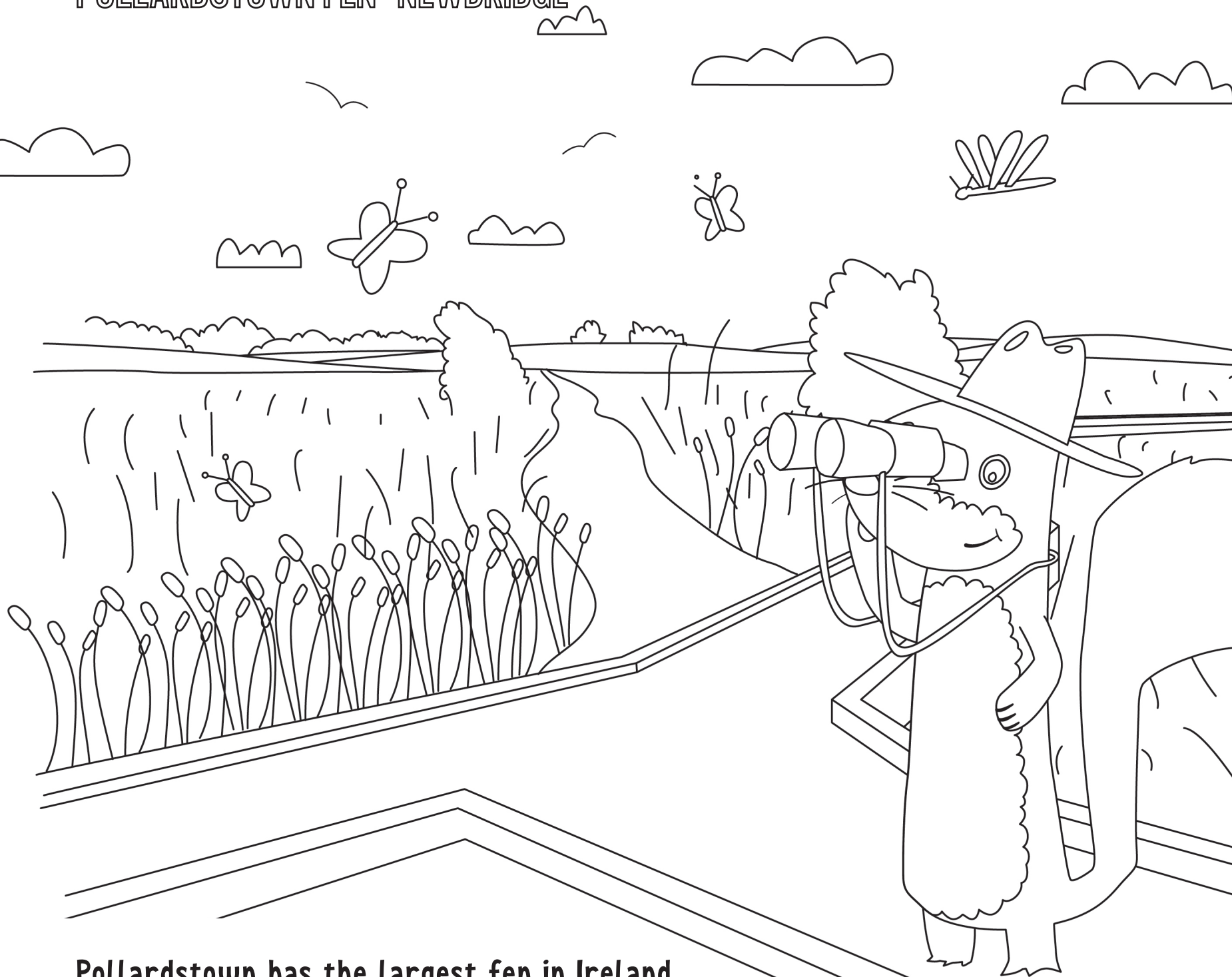
# SILKEN THOMAS YEW TREE & ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE - MAYNOOTH



**This yew tree is the oldest native tree in Ireland, 800 years old, and is found in the grounds of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Legend says that Silken Thomas played a lute under the tree the night before he surrendered to King Henry VIII.**

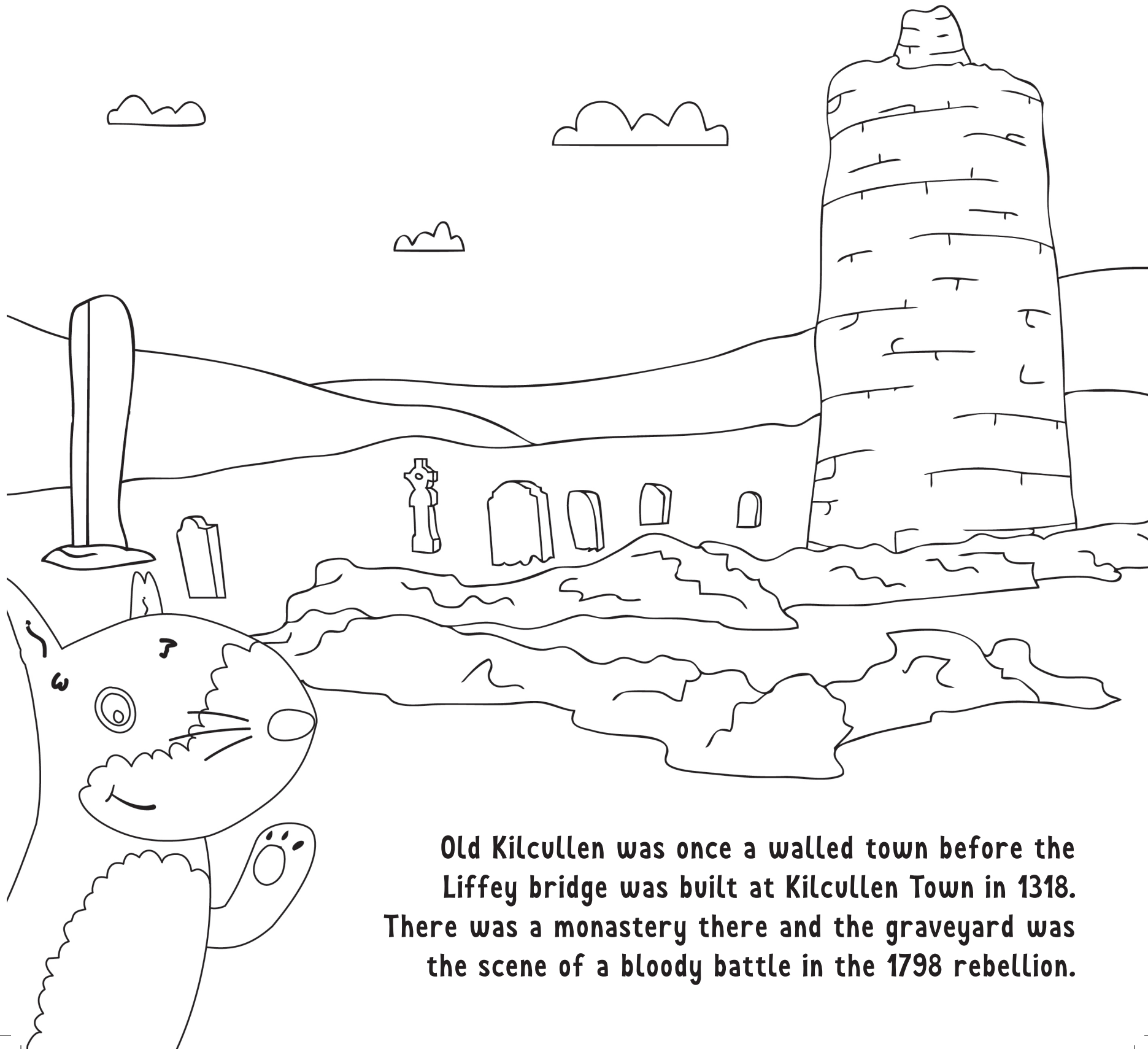


# POLLARDSTOWN FEN - NEWBRIDGE



**Pollardstown has the largest fen in Ireland.  
The water for the wetland comes from  
springs within the Fen.**

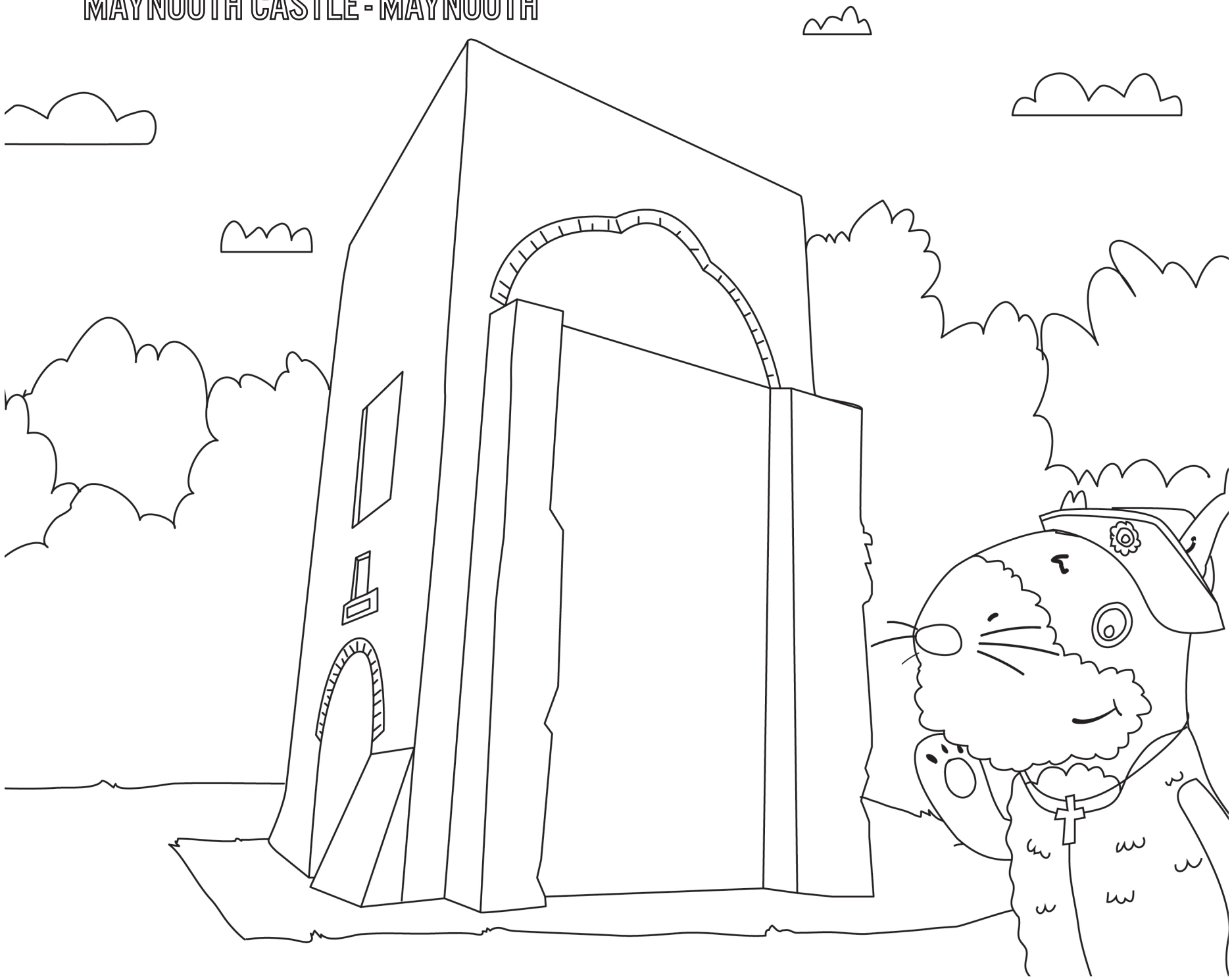
# OLD KILCULLEN ROUND TOWER & HIGH CROSS - KILCULLEN



**Old Kilcullen was once a walled town before the Liffey bridge was built at Kilcullen Town in 1318. There was a monastery there and the graveyard was the scene of a bloody battle in the 1798 rebellion.**

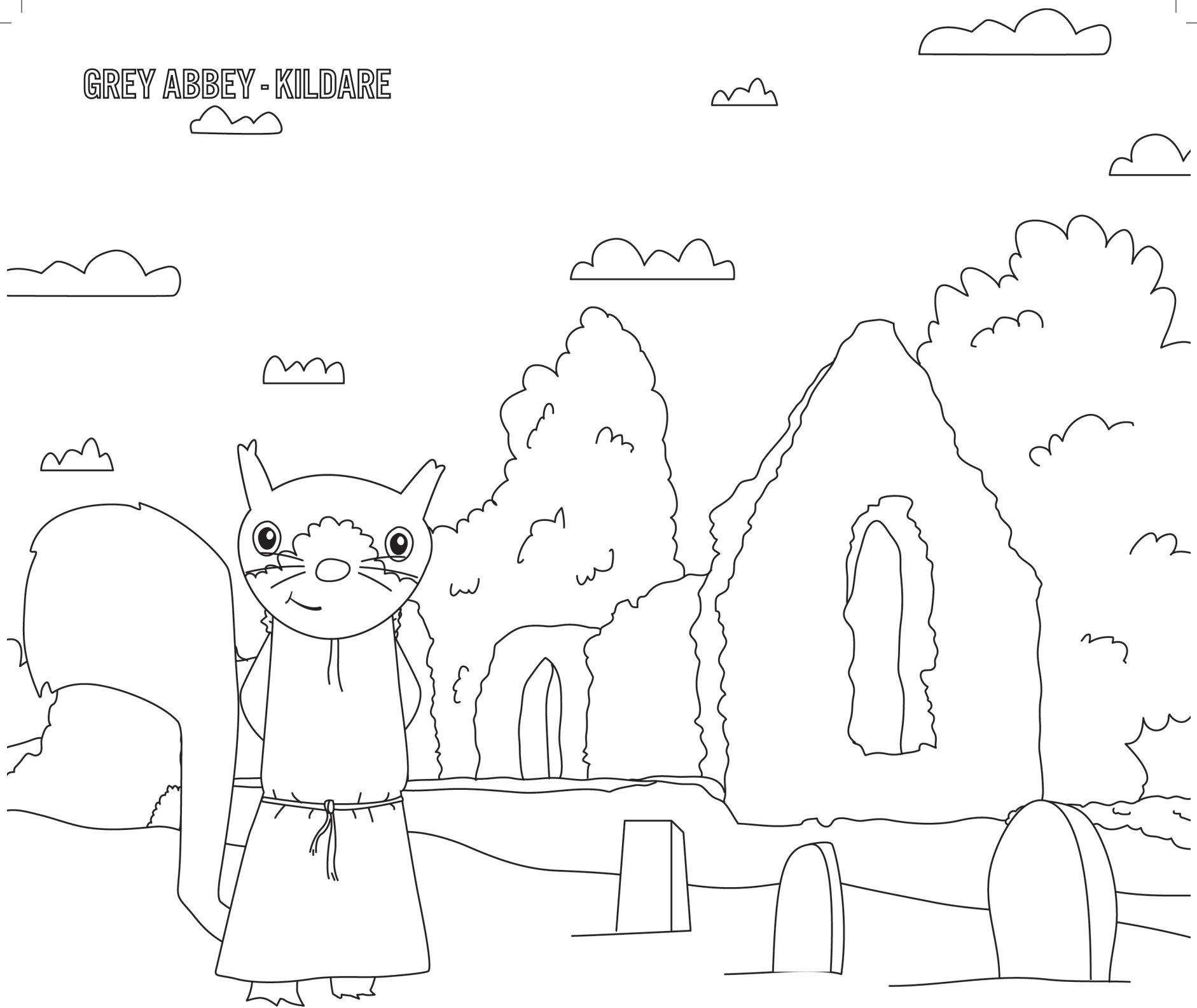


# MAYNOOTH CASTLE - MAYNOOTH



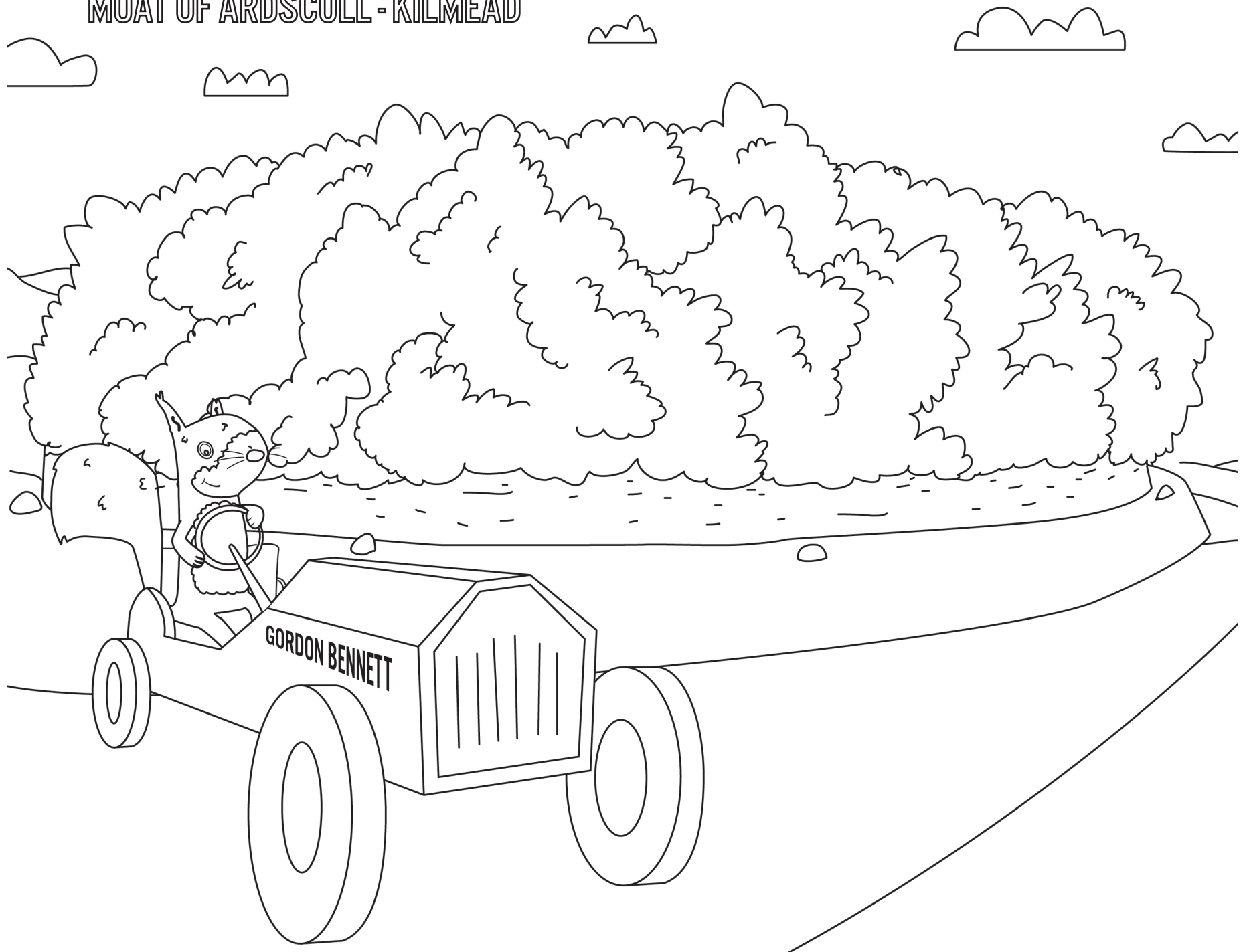
**Maynooth Castle built by Kildare Fitzgeralds. The castle, which has one of the largest keeps of its kind in Ireland, was destroyed during the rebellion in the 1640's.**

# GREY ABBEY - KILDARE



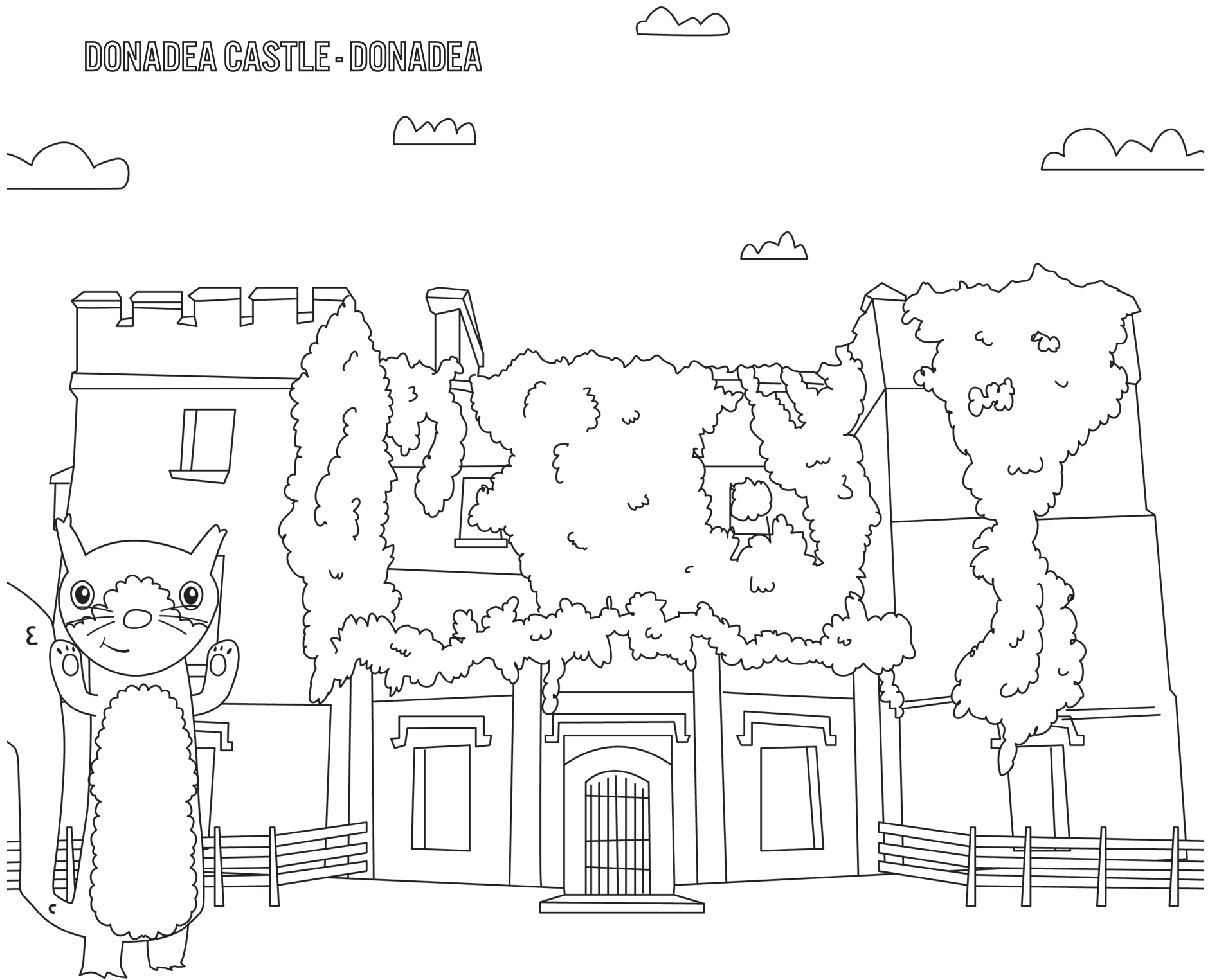
**The Grey Abbey was built for the Franciscan Friars around 1254.  
At least four Earls of Kildare are buried in the graveyard.**

## MOAT OF ARDSCULL - KILMEAD



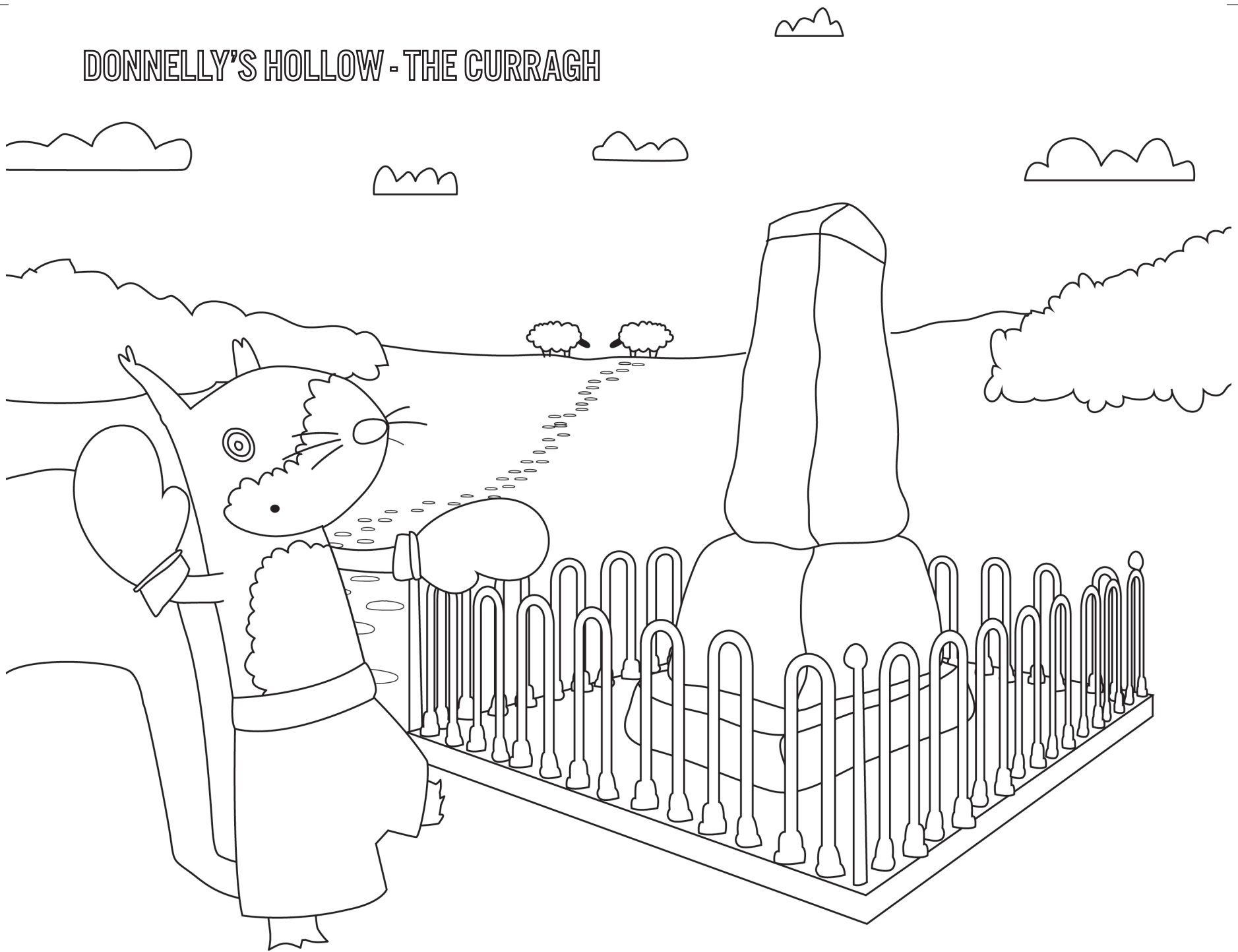
**Found on the road from Kilcullen to Athy, this 13th century Norman earthworks is one of the biggest of its kind in Ireland. It is also the site of a memorial to the Irish Gordon Bennett Cup Race.**

# DONADEA CASTLE - DONADEA



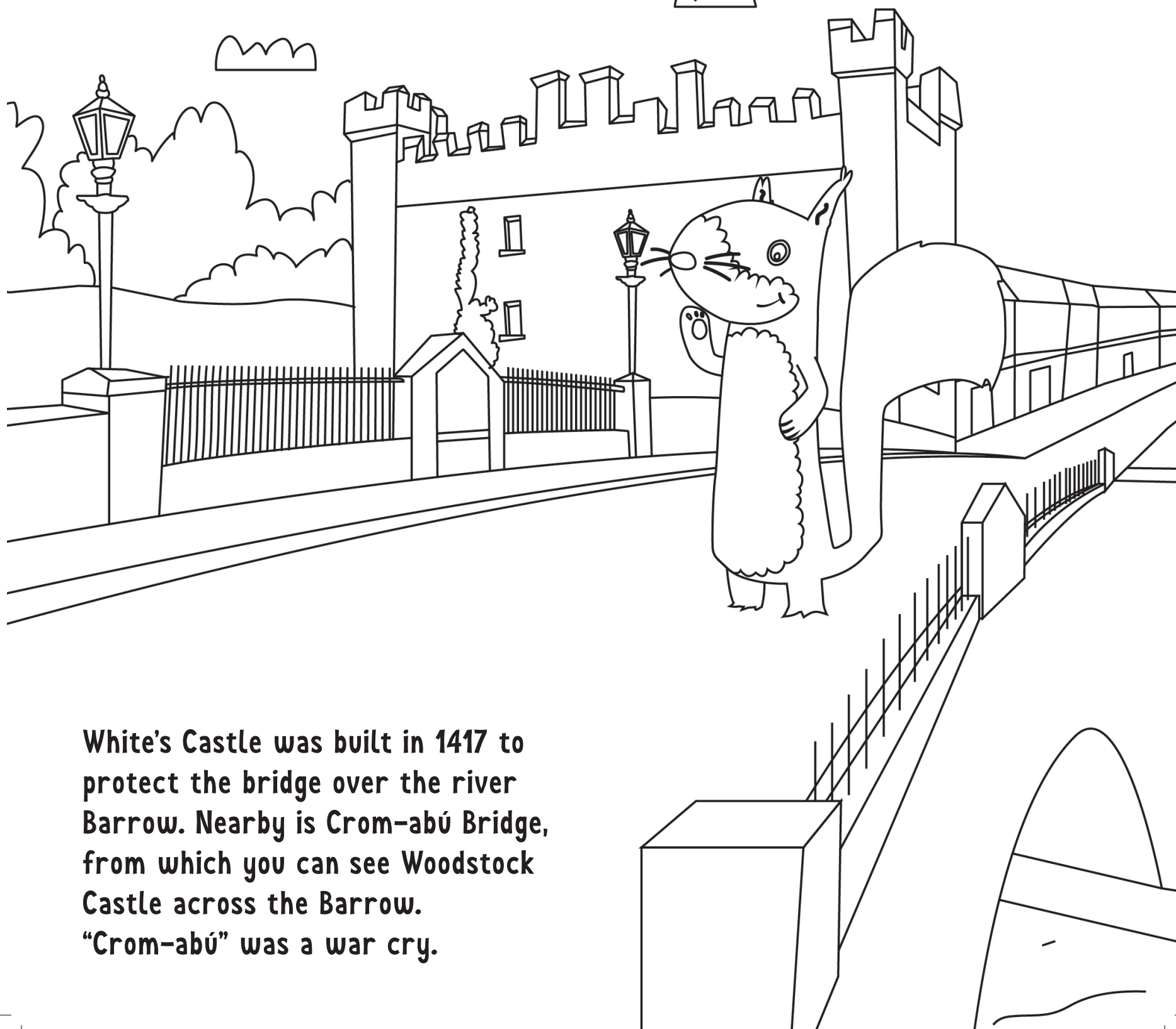
**Donadea Castle is in Donadea Forest Park, once home to the Aylmer family from 1550 to 1935.**

## DONNELLY'S HOLLOW - THE CURRAGH



**Donnelly's Hollow is the site of the famous fight between Dan Donnelly and George Cooper in 1815. Donnelly won by a knock-out and the giant footprints going up the hill are said to belong to him!**

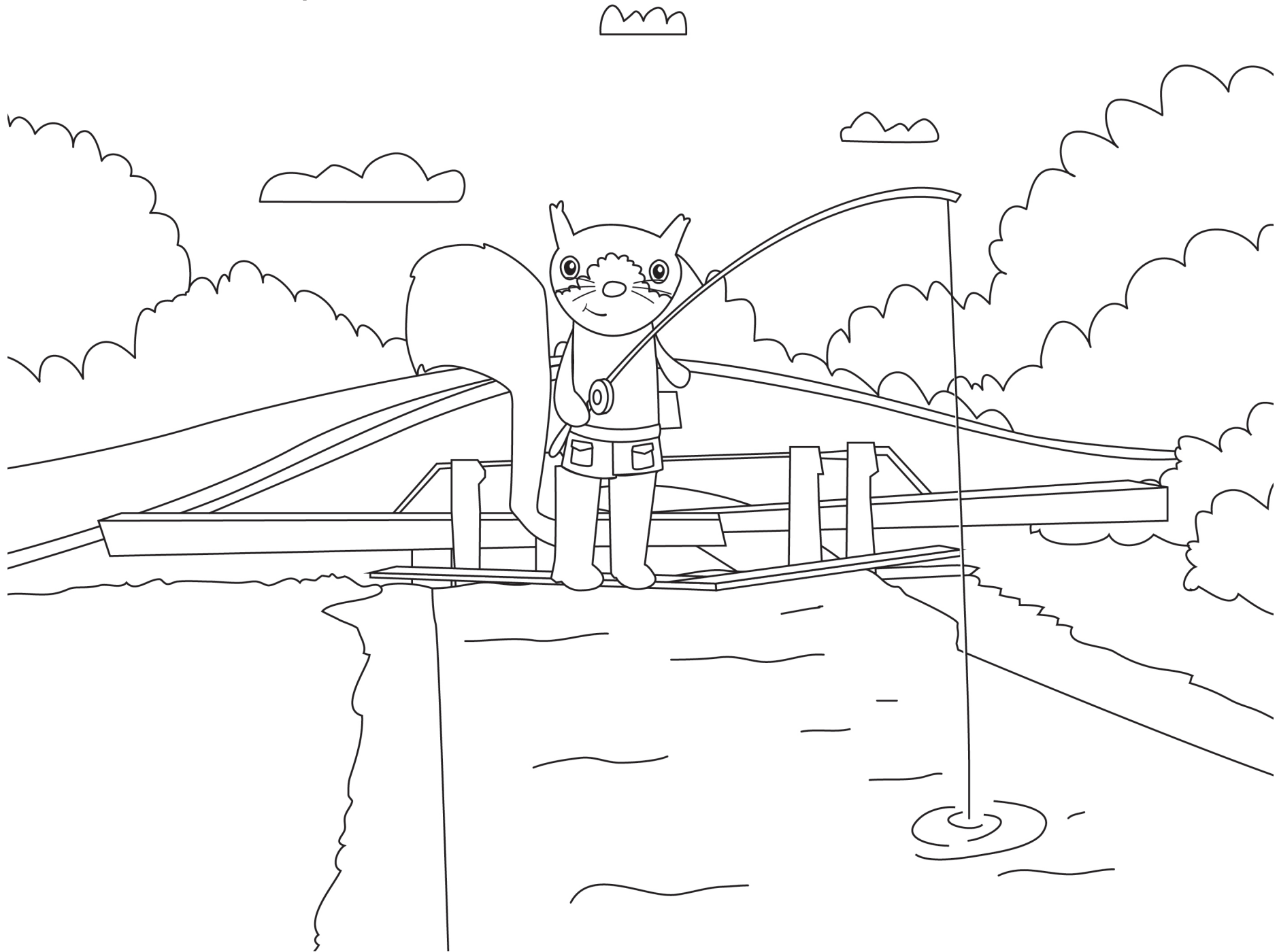
# WHITE'S CASTLE & CROM ABÚ BRIDGE - ATHY



**White's Castle was built in 1417 to protect the bridge over the river Barrow. Nearby is Crom-abú Bridge, from which you can see Woodstock Castle across the Barrow. "Crom-abú" was a war cry.**



## ABBHEY BRIDGE, GRAND CANAL - NAAS



**The Grand Canal, started in 1756 and finished in 1835, runs from Dublin to the River Shannon. The Grand Canal was used to transport people and goods.**



# CURRAGH MILITARY CEMETERY - THE CURRAGH



**The burial place for the military  
encampment on the Curragh of Kildare.**



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An Chomhairle Oidhreachta  
The Heritage Council



**This is an action in the County Kildare Heritage Plan**

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