

7. OLD SCHOOL/H+N STEELWORKS

On the 18th April 1910, the second school in Rathgormack was opened. Canon Paul Power who was Parish Priest at the time. The occupying teachers paid a rent to the priest of £6.25.

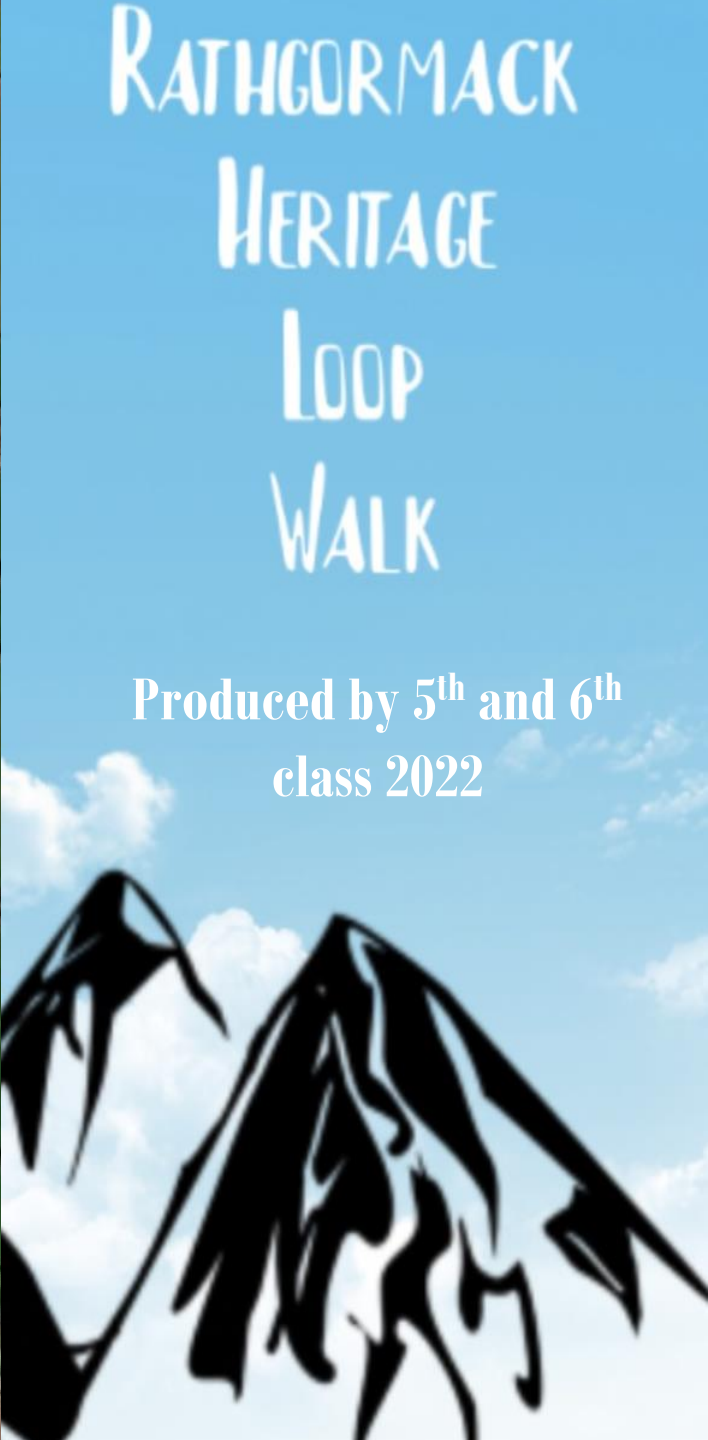
Some of the teachers were Mr. Creagh, Mr. Tobin, Mrs. Hassett, Mrs. Quigley and Mrs. Daly. The last principal in the school was Mr. Tobin, who then moved to the current school. A past pupil, said "We used to play football in the cobblestone yard and in the corner was the coal bunker. The coal bunker was two walls with coal in it. Sometimes the ball would land in the coal bunker and often when you would go in to get the ball, someone would push you into it and you would be as black as the pot."



Fun Activity: From the road, how many windows can you count on the front of the building?

8. THE OLD CREAMERY

The Rathgormack Co-Operative Agriculture Society was founded in 1919 and the old creamery building in Rathgormack was built in the 1920's. Farmers would bring their milk to the creamery and from there it was brought to Millvale Creamery and turned into butter. Maura Brunnock owned a shop in front of the creamery called Brunnock's Foodstore. The farmers would stop into the shop when they delivered their milk to the creamery. The workers in the creamery would call to Maura's house for tea every day. John Brunnock remembers having tea with two of the workers, Tommy Cahill and Tom Lacey. The creamery closed in the early 2000's because big factories and machines took over the production of butter. Brunnock's Foodstore opened in 1979 and closed in 1995.



RATHGORMACK HERITAGE LOOP WALK

Produced by 5th and 6th
class 2022

2. BEHEADING STONE

Hot History-The Garda barracks was shut down because it didn't have enough money to stay sustainable



Fun activity:
Can you guess
how many Gardaí
worked in
Rathgormack
over the years?

4. OLD CHURCH

This school was first opened in 1846 and it closed in 1910. The school was running for 64 years. There were 130 students in the school. Teachers would collect students and bring them to school and back home from school in a horse and cart. T. Keegan was the secretary of the school and Edward Guiry was the principal of the school. The teachers were very bossy back then and expected the children to do a lot of the jobs! The classrooms were heated by fires and the students had to get all the wood from a little building outside the school. Some of the staff were Danny Brennan, Bridget Kennedy and Sean Óg took over from Sean Pleimeann in 1881.



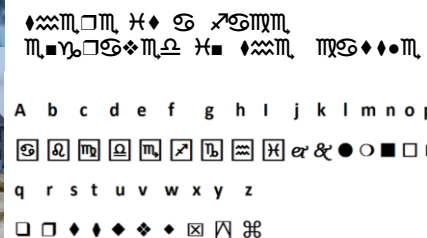
Fun activity:

1. Can you remember how many students there were in the school?
2. How were the classrooms heated?

6. CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

Walter De Paor found the castle in the early 13th century, Nicholas Power inherited the castle in the early 17th century. Nicholas passed on the castle to his son William Power but for some reason William abandoned the castle and under the 'Encumbered Estate Act' it was sold. By 1818 the new owners built a farmhouse and outbuildings near the castle. In 1850 the Terry family were living there. The Terry family bought the land in the late 19th century. The Terry's are still living there- they own the farm and castle ruins. This is on private property so you can only view the castle from the road!

Fun activity- Break the code



The beheading stone is in Rathgormack in the townland of Knocknacreeha. During the Penal Laws, about 200 years ago, the English people used to behead priests and people because of their religion. The stone is called "Cloch na gCeann". About 200 years ago, people were hung in Terrys Castle and beheaded on the beheading stone. The beheading stone is a bulan stone. A bulan stone is a large round rock. They made fun of the body when it was hanging in Terrys Castle.



By looking at the gravestones, it is believed that people were buried from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the current century by which time another graveyard was availed of.

The graveyard is sloping up to the ruins of the church of which some walls still remain. There is one grave walled in near the church. There are elm trees and crab trees growing around the graveyard and box trees growing within it. It is three cornered in shape and contains about an acre of ground.

Hot History:

- *There is a priest buried here.
- *The part below the gate is called the strangers corner .
- *There is still an annual mass at the graveyard.



Fun activity:

Can you count
how many crosses
and gravestones
there are?

The church was designed by Robinson Keefe Deavan in 1946. It was built in 1956 acquired by the parish in 1959 and overhauled in 1988. The Sacred Heart's most prominent features are the gold crosses that are at the top of its steeple's, they were part of an extensive restoration project conducted on the churches steeples and roof in 1999.

They are not golden any more because they got rusty and the colours just faded away

Hot
History 🔥
The
church
was built
in 1956.



The first priest was Father Nugent. One of the priests lost his life due to drowning.