Clós Reilig na Páirce Bán / Kilcommon Grave Yard

Scan an cód QR i gcomhair tuilleadh eolais
Scan QR code for more information

Stair

Baineann tábhacht mhór ó thaobh na staire agus na seandálaíochta de le hEaglais agus Reilig Chill Chomáin i gContae Chill Mhantáin, láthair eaglasta ó luathbhlianta na meánaoise. I mbaile fearainn agus i bparóiste sibhialta Chill Chomáin atá siad, agus i mbarúntacht Bhaile na Corra Theas. Is díol suntais í an láthair i ndáil le hoidhreacht na hÉireann ó luathbhlianta na meánaoise.

Anuas ar láithreacha mainistreach a bhfuil an-iomrá orthu amhail Gleann Dá Loch agus Cluain Mhic Nóis, bhíodh pobail Chríostaí níos lú faoin tuath in Éirinn freisin, ar nós phobal Chill Chomáin. Bhí baint ag naoimh ón séú haois le bunú a lán de na láithreacha eaglasta sin ó luathré na Críostaíochta, agus Cill Chomáin ina measc. Tá baint ag Cill Chomáin (nó 'séipéal Chomáin'), le naomh a luaitear le Dál nAraidi in Oirthuaisceart Uladh. Bhásaigh seisean in 747 AD, agus déantar a lá féile a cheiliúradh ar an 26 Nollaig.

Baineann gnéithe éagsúla le suíomhanna eaglaise ó luathbhlianta na meánaoise, ar nós Chill Chomáin. I measc na ngnéithe sin tá séipéil agus reiligí, teaghaisí, oighinn/áitheanna, tobair, muilinn, agus córais páirceanna. D'fhéadfadh sé go raibh roinnt acu sin taobh amuigh de bhalla an chlóis, atá fós le feiceáil i gCill Chomáin anois.

An Reifirméisean

Sna 1530idí, nuair a bhí Henry VIII i réim, tháinig athrú mór ar chúrsaí reiligiúin i Sasana, athrú a chuaigh i bhfeidhm ar Éirinn chomh maith. Bhunaigh Henry VIII reiligiún Protastúnach nua agus, mar gheall air sin, tháinig séipéil Chaitliceacha cosúil leis an gceann i gCill Chomáin faoi úinéireacht Eaglais Shasana, faoi cheannas rí nó banríon Shasana.

Le linn na tréimhse sin, rinneadh athchóiriú ar na séipéil Chaitliceacha nó fágadh chun meatha iad. Ina n-áit, thógtaí eaglais Phrotastúnach nua, i gclós an tséipéil nó in áit eile ar fad.

Ina dhiaidh sin, le linn Aimsir na bPéindlíthe, cuireadh dlíthe crua i bhfeidhm in Éirinn chun an Caitliceachas a chur faoi chois, mar aon leis an easaontas i measc na bProtastúnach. Dá bharr sin, bunaíodh séipéil cosúil le Séipéal an Ghoirt Bháin (a dtugtar 'Old Kilavaney' air freisin), ionas go mbeadh ionaid adhartha ag na Caitlicigh.

Agus na hathruithe sin ag tarlú, lean na Caitlicigh agus na Protastúnaigh araon orthu ag adhlacadh na marbh i gclós na seaneaglaise paróiste, rud ba chúis le reiligí measctha ar nós ceann Chill Chomáin.

In 1820 a tógadh an eaglais atá ann faoi láthair, atá faoi choimirce Eaglais na hÉireann agus a dtugtar Eaglais Chill Chomáin uirthi. Is ar láthair an tseanfhoirgnimh ó ré na meánaoise atá sí agus is casadh eile í i scéal casta na reiligiún éagsúil sa cheantar.

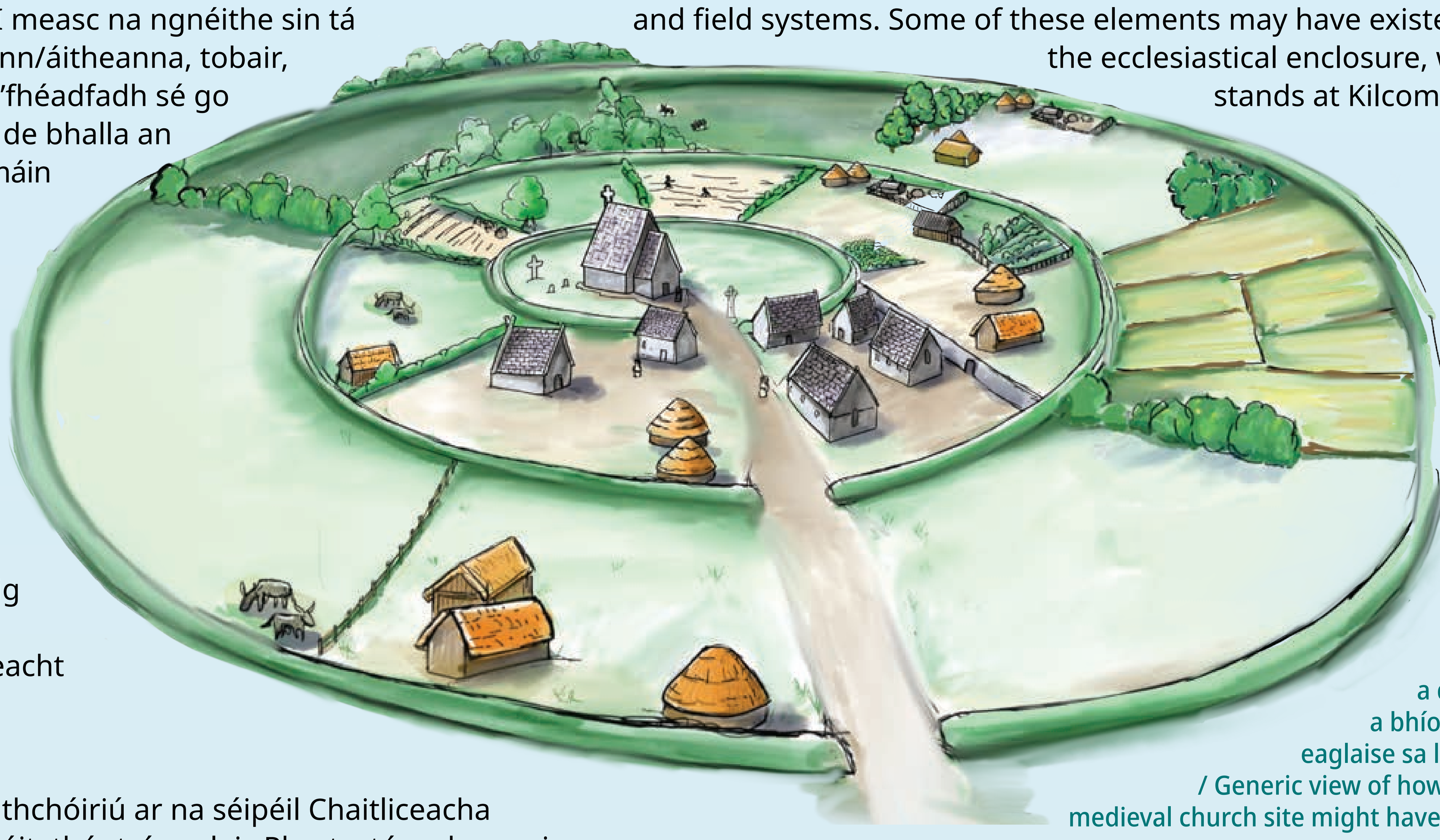
Leac uaighe 7.8 i gcuimhne ar George Driver, a fuair bás ar an 2 Iúil 1798 san Éirí Amach, nuair a mharaigh na reibiliúnaigh go cruálach é. / Headstone 7.8 for George Driver who was cruelly Murdered by the Rebels in The Late Rebellion July 2nd 1798.

History

Kilcommon Church and graveyard, an early medieval ecclesiastical site located in County Wicklow, holds significant historical and archaeological significance. Situated in the townland of Churchland, civil parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Ballinacor South, this site is part of the rich tapestry of Ireland's early medieval heritage.

In addition to renowned monastic sites like Glendalough and Clonmacnoise, there existed smaller Christian communities across the Irish countryside, similar to Kilcommon. These early ecclesiastical sites, including Kilcommon, often trace their origins to a founding saint who lived in the sixth century. Kilcommon, originally known as Cill Chomáin or the church of Comáin, was associated with a saint linked to the Dál nAraidhe of north-east Ulster. This saint died in 747 AD, and his feast day is celebrated on the 26th of December.

Early medieval church sites like Kilcommon encompass various features such as churches and graveyards, dwellings, ovens/kilns, wells, mills, and field systems. Some of these elements may have existed outside the ecclesiastical enclosure, which still stands at Kilcommon today.



Amharc cineálach ar an leagan amach a d'fhéadfadh sé a bhíodh ar láithreán eaglaise sa luath-mheánaois. / Generic view of how an early medieval church site might have been organised.

The Reformation

In the 1530s, during the reign of Henry VIII, a significant religious transformation took place in England, which also had implications for Ireland. Henry VIII established a new Protestant religion, and as a result, Catholic chapels like the one in Kilcommon came under the ownership of the Church of England, with the English monarch serving as its head.

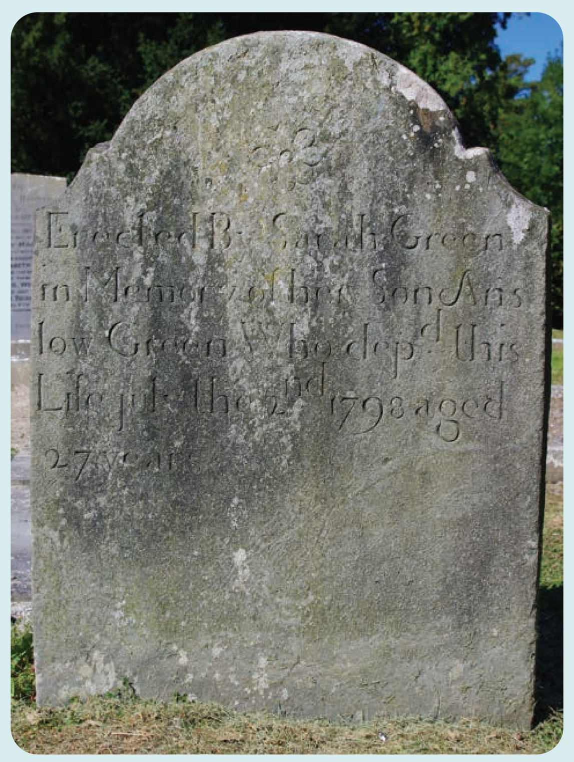
During this period, the existing Catholic churches were either renovated or left to deteriorate into ruins. In its place, a new Protestant church was constructed elsewhere or within the confines of the churchyard.

Subsequently, during the Penal Era, a set of harsh laws known as the Penal Laws were enforced in Ireland to suppress Catholicism and Protestant dissent. In response, penal churches, such as Whitefield (also known as "Old Kilavaney"), were established to provide a place of worship for Catholics.

Throughout these changes, both Catholics and Protestants continued to bury their deceased within the old parish church grounds, creating mixed graveyards like the one at Kilcommon.

The present-day Church of Ireland, known as Kilcommon Church, was built in 1820 and now occupies the original medieval church site, marking another chapter in the complex history of religious transformation in the area.

Iarracht ar a shamhlú cén chuma a bhíodh ar Eaglais Chill Chomáin, ag searmanas na Nollag in onóir Naomh Comán. / Conjectural reconstruction of Kilcommon church at the December ceremony of St Comáin.



Leac uaighe 7.10 i gcuimhne ar Anslow Green, a fuair bás ar an 2 Iúil 1798 – b'fhéidir mar gheall ar Éirí Amach 1798. / Headstone 7.10 for Anslow Green who died July 2nd 1798 possibly as a result of the 1798 Rebellion.

Éirí Amach 1798

In 1798, tharla éirí amach i gContae Loch Garman in aghaidh réimeas Shasana agus níorbh fhada go raibh sé tagtha chomh fada le deisceart Chill Mhantáin. Dódh Tigh na hÉille go talamh, agus maraíodh idir 80 agus 100 duine nuair a rinneadh léigear ar theach Bhaile an Ráithín, áit atá thart ar 3 km uaidh seo. Tá ceithre leac uaighe i reilig Chill Chomáin i gcuimhne ar cheathrar fear óga a bhféadfadh sé gur cailleadh iad san éirí amach sin.

An Chéad Chogadh Domhanda 1914-1918

Tá leacht cuimhneacháin don chéad chogadh domhanda sa reilig chomh maith, i gcuimhne ar cheathrar fear ón bparóiste a fuair bás sa chogadh sin: Evans Hadden, John Pasley, George Pasley agus George Thompson.

1798 Rebellion

In 1798, a rebellion against English rule broke out in County Wexford and quickly spread into south Wicklow. Tinahely village was burned to the ground and a siege of Ballyrahan house, 3km from here, claimed an estimated 80-100 lives. There are four headstones in Kilcommon graveyard which commemorate the death of four young men who may have died as a consequence of this rebellion.

World War 1 1914-1918

A first world war memorial is located in the graveyard and is dedicated to four men from the parish who lost their lives in the war: Evans Hadden, John Pasley, George Pasley and George Thompson.

Leacht Cuimhneacháin don Chéad Chogadh Domhanda. / World War 1 Memorial.

Fuarthas an maoiniú i gcomhair an togra seo ó Chiste na Séadchomharthaí Pobail, ón Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta. Leagan amach agus dearadh de chuid Sara Nylund Illustration & Graphics

This project has been funded through the Community Monuments Fund, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Layout and design by Sara Nylund Illustration & Graphics

pure

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta
The Heritage Council