



**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council


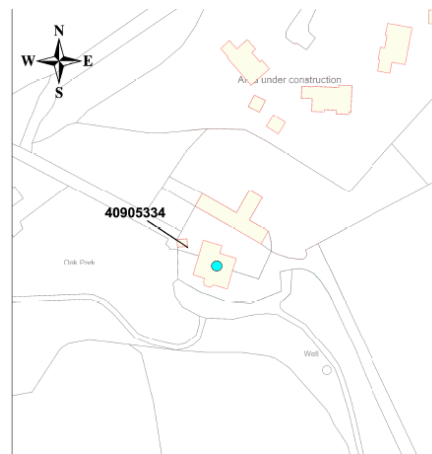
SECTION 5

LETTERKENNY MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AREA ADDITIONS

made at the Municipal District Meeting on 26th June 2017


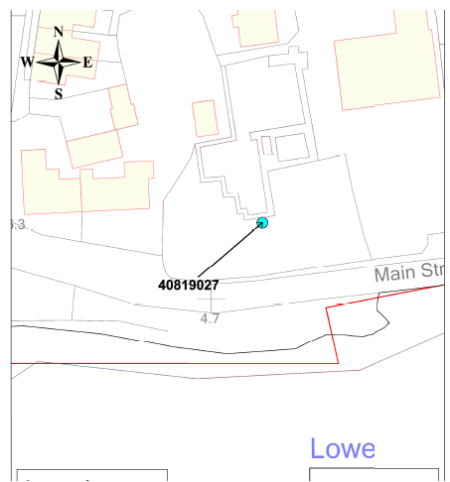
The following schedule lists the reference number, name, type and location of each addition located in the Letterkenny Municipal District area, together with the page number on which a more detailed schedule can be viewed.

Reference number	Name of Structure	Building type	Location	Page number
40905334	Oak Park	House	Roughpark (Castlewray), Letterkenny	167
40819027	Rathmullan Abbey & Graveyard	Graveyard/Cemetery	Main St., Rathmullan	170
40822005	Kilmacrennan Old Church, Friary and Graveyards	Church/Chapel	Kilmacrennan	173

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40905334	House	 	Oak Park	Roughpark (Castlewray), Letterkenny	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1800 and altered c. 1870, having two-storey canted projection to the centre of the front elevation (south), single-storey open veranda to the front, added c. 1870, now enclosed to the eastern half with modern windows and doors, three-bay two-storey return to the rear (north) at the west corner, and with two-storey return with lean-to roof attached to the east end of the rear elevation. Now in use as a house. Pitched slate roofs, hipped to canted breakfront, with rendered chimneystacks to gable ends (east and west), and with surviving sections of cast-iron rainwater goods. Mono-pitched roof to veranda, behind raised parapet, supported on metal columns. Smooth rendered walls to front elevation (south), smooth rendered ruled-and-lined walls to side elevations (east and west), and roughcast rendered to rear of return (north). Square-headed window openings with painted stone sills, and six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to front at ground floor level and centre of projection, four-over-four pane timber sliding sash windows to either side of breakfront and two-over-two timber sliding sash window to first floor of breakfront.</p>	<p>This interesting and appealing middle-sized house, dating to the last decades of the eighteenth century or the start of the nineteenth century, retains much of its early form and character. The full-height canted projection to the centre of the front elevation is a feature that this house shares with a number of its contemporaries in Donegal, particularly to the south around Killygordon and Ballybofey\Stranorlar, and to the south-east end of the Inishowen Peninsula, and helps to give this building a strong character. The open veranda to the front, now enclosed to the east end of the canted projection, was probably added during the last decades of the nineteenth century, and add further to the architectural expression of this building. The retention of salient fabric such as the surviving timber sliding sash windows and the doorways to either side of the canted projection add to its integrity; the loss of salient fabric is regrettable though it fails to detract substantially from the appeal of this building and suitable replacements could be easily installed. The large-scale outbuilding to the rear also retains much of its original fabric, albeit in a dilapidated condition,</p>	Architectural	Regional


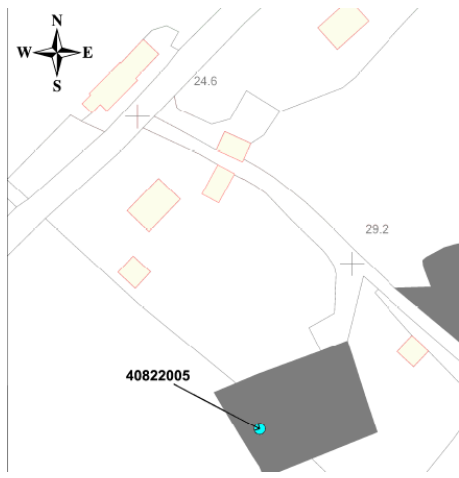
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					Replacement windows to front elevation first floor and modern windows to conservatory to east side of canted projection. Square-headed window openings to other elevations with limestone sills and a variety of timber sliding sash windows. Round-headed doorway to the west and east sides of canted projection having timber panelled door and fanlight over; square-headed doorway to conservatory with glazed timber door. Doorways accessed by flight of stone steps flanked by dwarf walls with cut stone coping over. Terminating piers on (on circular-plan) to the south of walls to either end of veranda to entrance front (south); square-headed window openings to walls to either end of veranda with multi-paned window surviving to the wall to the east. Set back from road in extensive mature landscaped grounds in the rural countryside to the north-east of Letterkenny. Detached multiple bay two-storey outbuilding to the rear (north) having flight of steps to the centre of the south elevation giving access to doorway at first floor level, pitched natural slate roof with cast-iron rainwater goods and red brick chimneystacks, roughcast rendered walls, square-headed	and adds to the context and setting. This and the remains of the walled garden to the west provide an historical insight into the resources required to run and maintain even a relatively modest country estate in Ireland during the nineteenth century. The simple gateway to the south with wrought-iron gates completes this appealing composition. This was the residence of a William Wray Esq. in 1824 (Pigot's Directory), 1846 and 1881 (Slater's Directory). The Wray family had their main seat at Castle Wray (now in ruins, see 40905304) a short distance to the north-west during the seventeenth, eighteenth and into the nineteenth centuries but the house was in the ownership of the Mansfield family by c. 1820. It is possible that the Wrays built this house after they moved from nearby Castle Wray. It was the home of a Michael Megson in 1894 (Slater's Directory). Occupying mature parkland grounds in the rural countryside to the north-east of the Letterkenny, this building is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area.		

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					<p>window and door openings with remains of battened timber doors with multi-paned overlights and timber multi-paned windows (openings now mostly blocked), and with square- and segmental-headed carriage-arches, some retained battened timber doors. Main entrance to the south comprising a pair of roughcast rendered gate piers (on circular-plan) having wrought-iron gates and flanking sections of curved quadrant rubble stone walling. Remains of walled garden (on sub rectangular-plan) to the west having rubble stone boundary walls; wall removed to south boundary.</p>			

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40819027	Graveyard	 	Rathmullan Abbey and Graveyard	Main Street, Rathmullan	<p>Rathmullan Abbey built in 1516. The building is fragmentary and complex. The original friary was standard; a long church almost 80ft by 21st wide, with side altars in a S transept, and the living quarters to the north on a line with the side of the chancel. Architectural details from the original building are limited. The east window was a complex three-light cusped design, mid c15, with a tracery pattern that is difficult to reconstruct convincingly. South chancel window two-light Dec with a vesicant-shaped head and an elaborate hood moulding with label stops carved with faces. Double chamfered crossing arches, the inner supported on tapering stops carved with a crudely moulded impost cornice. Perhaps this is the work of 156. the north door in the vestibule leads to the cloisters and friars quarters of which the east wall and north gable remain. in the Gable is a cross-mullioned window checked on the inside to take wooden shutters in the lower lights. Beside it, a stairs in the thickness of the gable leads to a corner bartizan added by Bishop Knox. note at the top of the window reveal the pierced stone to provide a pivot for the door to the stair. more</p>	<p>The friary building has an extraordinary schizophrenic architecture reflects these opposite and contradictory periods. The building is important in terms of its age and as it is a large mediaeval structure and a fortified Jacobean house; it is also symbolic of a fracture in Irish history and yet also of a continuity of human occupation. The graveyard is an interesting and atmospheric and contains an interesting collection of gravemarkers of mainly nineteenth century date. It occupies the south side of the site of Rathmullan\St. Mary's Friary (see RMP DG037-007003-), which was originally founded in 1516 for the Carmelite Order by Owen Roe MacSweeney and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The priory survived intact until 1595 when it was plundered by Bingham; the friars returned and repaired the site afterwards. Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe, obtained possession of the site in 1618, and subsequently converted the nave and transept into a private dwelling. In 1706, the chancel was consecrated by Bishop Pooley as the parish church for Killygarvan. Services were discontinued here when a new parish church, St. Columb's (see 40819009), was built a short</p>	Architectural, artistic, Historical, Social	Regional

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					alterations appear on the transept east wall, with two arched reveals walled up by the Bishop, who replaced them with small mullioned two-light windows with segmental arches inside. Between is a fireplace. the rest of the Friary is now the fortified house. The transept south gable, with three flat-headed mullioned windows under label mouldings is like that of an English manor, but round the corner the west side and the nave are emphatically Scottish; the building has become a typical L-shaped tower house with even a projecting square in the re-entrant angle that will have housed the main stair. The door is here on the west wall, with a moulded sandstone frame, surmounted by the initials ANKNSE and the date 1618. Above the door by a chimney-breast is a small machicolation to protect it. The windows have typically Scottish half-round mouldings, and the corners of the nave are protected at roof level by two fine angle bartizans on moulded corbel courses. on the west gable, which is crow-stepped, two jagged brick chimneys shaped like eight-pointed stars. Inside the interest of Bishops Knox's houses is slight. none of the subdivisions remains,	distance to the west in 1814. The dwelling probably fell into ruins during the second half of the eighteenth century after the Knox family moved to Prehen, near Derry. The graveyard itself appears to have come into use at the start of the nineteenth century. It contains a collection of upstanding, recumbent, and table-type memorials of mainly nineteenth century date (although there are some memorials dating to the 1960s), some of which are of modest artistic interest. One of the most impressive of these is a table-type memorial with classical pilasters to the corners to the south side of the enclosure. This commemorates Captain William Pakenham (died aged 29), Captain of the Royal Navy frigate HMS Saldhana, which sunk off Ballymastocker Bay to the north in a storm on the 4th of December 1811 with the loss of over 250 lives. (The Saldhana was a warship weighing 951 tons and armed with 36 canons. It was built by Temple and Sons in South Shields in 1809. The ship named after the Battle of Saldhana Bay off South Africa in 1796). William Pakenham was the son of the second Baron Longford of Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, County		

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					<p>the windows are walled up, and most of the north wall has been demolished. Graveyard (on complex irregular-plan) located to the south of the remains of Rathmullan\St. Mary's Friary (see RMP DG037-007003-), in use from c. 1800 until c. 1965. Now out of use. Contains collection of upstanding, recumbent and table-type memorials. Metal railings and/or enclosures to some memorials. Freestanding memorial to the south of site commemorating Captain William Pakenham, Captain of the Royal Navy frigate HMS Saldhana (which sunk off Ballymastocker Bay to the north in a storm in December 1811); gravemarker comprises table-type memorial having classical pilasters to corners, and with wrought-iron railings having wrought-iron posts to corners of enclosure with ball finials over. Site surrounded by partially roughcast rendered rubble stone boundary wall. Gateway to the south-west corner of site comprising a pair of ashlar gate piers having pyramidal cut stone coping over, and with wrought-iron gate. Located to the centre of Main Street, Rathmullan, overlooking Lough Swilly across road to the south.</p>	<p>Westmeath, an illustrious military family at the time. The graveyard also contains a number of other memorials with naval and military connections including gravemarkers to Commd Fitzmaurice Acton, CMO Royal Navy (died 1920), Walter Edward Elliot (1860-190?), Lieutenant Royal Navy, Darcy Irvine, Commander Royal Navy ('died at Carralenna in 1907'), Colonel John Hewitt Jellett CMC, Royal Artillery (died 1832?), and Colonel Arn(old?) Shrewsbury Montgomery (died at Fort Royal Rathmullan in 1924). This interesting site is an interesting addition to the built heritage and social history of Rathmullan, and forms part of an interesting complex along with the remains of the friary to the centre of Rathmullan. The simple rubble stone boundary walls, and the fine gateway to the south-west corner of the site with ashlar gate piers add to the context and setting.</p>		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40822005	Graveyard / Cemetery	 	Kilmacrenan Old Church and Graveyard	Kilmacrenan	<p>Remains of former Church of Ireland church, built c. 1530 and altered c. 1733 and c. 1760, having remains of three-storey tower (on square-plan) to the south-west end, added c. 1760. Now derelict and partially demolished. Roof now collapsed/removed, originally pitched. Lower courses of rubble stone walls surviving to the north-west, south-east and north-east. Evidence of roughcast rendered surviving to tower. Lowest stage of tower converted into burial vault, after c. 1850. Church remains set in sub-rectangular enclosure having rubble stone boundary walls with rubble stone coping over. Gateway to the north-west having a pair of rubble stone gate piers (on square-plan) having flagstone coping over, and with a wrought-iron gate. Graveyard to site with collection of mainly upstanding twentieth-century gravemarkers and some nineteenth-century gravemarkers. Set back from road in the rural countryside to the north-east of Kilmacrenan. Remains of Franciscan friary (see RMP DG045-010002-), founded c. 1540, located to the north-east. Modern signage to north-west inscribed with information concerning site.</p>	<p>These ruins of the former Church of Ireland parish church are an interesting feature of some historic and archaeology interest in the rural landscape to the north-east of Kilmacrenan. The remains consist of a rectangular hall with a later tower attached to the south-west end. The original church was built sometime after 1622 (Royal Commission Report, 216) and was a simple hall-type rubble stone structure. It has altered in 1733 when the interior was wainscoted throughout and a marble floor was installed around the altar. The lack of bounding stones to the three-stage tower indicates that this is a later addition; its form suggests that it was added during the middle of the eighteenth century. The church remained in use until 1840-6 when the new Church of Ireland church (see 40822001) was built to the north-west end of Kilmacrenan. Lewis (1837) records that this earlier ruinous church is 'a very old structure, which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners intend to rebuild'. This earlier church was demolished shortly after the construction of the new church, and some of the masonry may have been used to build the replacement building. The church is surrounded by a graveyard with mainly upstanding twentieth century gravemarkers, some of which are of modest</p>	Architectural, Archaeological, Social	Regional

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						<p>artistic interest. The site is surrounded by a robust rubble stone boundary wall that may have been added c. 1860 to enclose the graveyard, which adds to the setting and context. This graveyard is of social interest to the local community. The gateway to site completes this composition. The remains of a Franciscan friary are found adjacent to the north-east. This was founded, probably after 1537, by Manus O'Donnell for the Franciscan Third Order Regular (Gwynn and Hadcock, 1970, 272). The remains consist of a rectangular church comprising nave and chancel without structural division. It is likely that much of the masonry from the friary was used to build the old Church of Ireland church to the south-west, and some remains of the friary are built into the exterior walls of the replacement Church of Ireland church (see 40822001) at Kilmacrenan to the west. The remains of the friary are surrounded by a graveyard (see RMP DG045-010002-) that, apparently, contains or contained the inauguration stone (see RMP DG045-010005-) of the O'Donnell clan (Ó Domhnaill), chiefs of Tir Conaill.</p>		