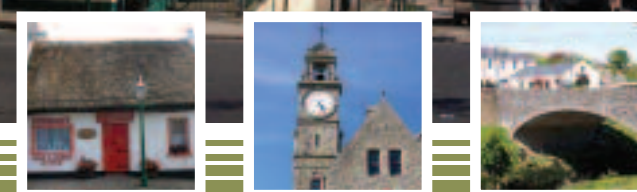
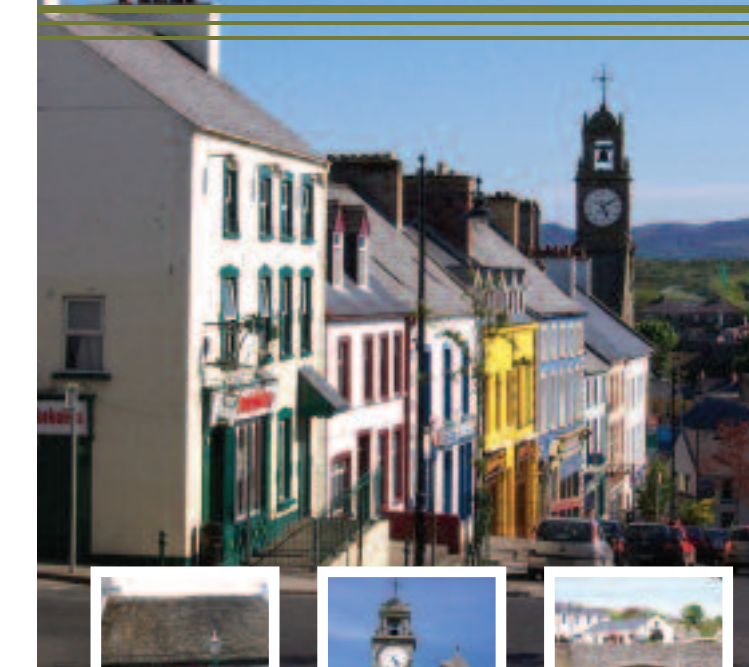


BALLYSHANNON

HERITAGE TOWN



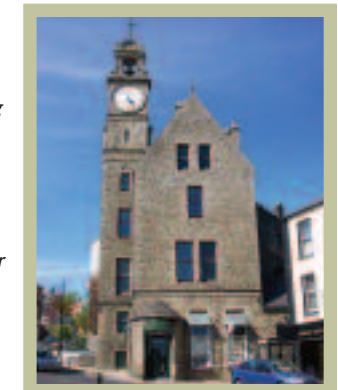
BAILE OIDHREACHTA

BÉAL ÁTHA SEANAIDH



9 GALLOGLEY'S JEWELLERS

This building was constructed by the Belfast Bank in 1878. It is indicative of Scottish streetscape design. The tall two-storey clock and bell tower were built to allay local concerns over the base of the building that extended into the street.



SIOPA SEODÓRA GALLOGLEY

Ba é Banc Bhéal Feirste a thóg an foirgneamh seo i 1878. Tá tréithe na sráideanna Albanacha le sonrú ann. Tógadh an clog ard dhá stór agus an clogás ar mhaithe le himní an phobail áitiúil maidir le bonn an fhoirgnimh, a shín amach i dtreo na sráide, a mhaolú.

10 THE BARRACKS

In 1700, a British military barracks was built here to the designs of Thomas Burgh, the first Irish architect. This two-storey building had a five-bay, lime-rendered façade originally and has an unusual carved keystone over the arch. A ghost known as 'The Green Lady' is supposed to haunt the building, as does a terrifying blood-covered child who appeared to Lord Castlereagh in 1793. William Allingham wrote a poem called 'The Goblin Child' and Sir Walter Scott also wrote about this apparition.

AN BHEAIRIC

I 1700, tógadh beairic mhíleata de chuid na Breataine anseo de réir deartha de chuid Thomas Burgh, an chéad ailtire Éireannach. Bhí cúig bhá agus aghaidh aol-rindireáilte ar an fhoirgneamh dhá stór seo i dtús ama, agus tá eochair ghreanta neamhchoitianta os cionn na háirse. Tá sé amuigh go ngnáthaíonn taibhse darb ainm "The Green Lady" an foirgneamh, chomh maith le páiste scanrúil atá dearg ina chuid fola a thug cuairt ar an Tiarna Castlereagh i 1793. Scríobh William Allingham dán dar teideal 'The Goblin Child' agus scríobh Sir Walter Scott faoin taispeánadh seo fosta.



7 DORRIAN'S THATCHED PUB

The thatched pub adds an almost rural character to the streetscape and emphasises the street's significance as the exit to the rural hinterland. It was frequented by fishermen in times past. It is a Protected Structure and protected under the Planning & Development Acts.



TEACH TÁBHARNE CEANN TUÍ DE CHUID DORRIAN

Cuireann an teach tábhairne ceann tuí le gné na tuaithe ar an tsráid agus cuireann sé le tábhacht na sráide mar bhealach amach i dtreo na tuaithe sa cheantar máguaird. Bhíodh na hiascairí istigh anseo sa tseanam. Déanmhas Cosanta atá ann anois faoi na hAchtanna Pleanála agus Forbartha.

8 THE SHEIL HOSPITAL

This hospital was opened in 1894 and was named after Dr. Simon Sheil Jnr. He died in 1889 but left £6,000 in his will for the construction of a hospital "for the reception of poor and rich alike".



OTHARLANN SHEIL

Fosclaíodh an otharlann seo i 1894 agus ainmníodh in onóir an Dr. Simon Sheil Jnr í. Fuair sé bás sa bhliain 1889 ach d'fhág sé £6,000 ina uacht le otharlann a thógáil ar son na mbocht agus lucht an tsuibhris araon.

5 INIS SAIMER

This beautiful little island is situated in the middle of the Erne Estuary, just off the Mall Quay. Legend has it that Parthalon and his followers, the first people to inhabit Ireland, landed on the island about 2,700 B.C. The quay was an important part of the once thriving port of Ballyshannon. Sailing and steam ships used the port. Imports included wine, timber, coal, coke and china clay while exports included wool, leather and salted fish. Warehouses across the river are evidence of its industrial past.



INIS SAIMER

Tá an t-oileán beag álainn seo suite i lár inbhear na hÉirne, in aice le Cé an Mheala. Tá sé amuigh gur tháinig Parthalán agus a mhuintir, na chéad daoine a tháinig go hÉirinn, go dtí an t-oileán seo thart fá 2,700 R.C. Ba mhór an tábhacht a bhí leis an ché do phort rathúil Bhéal Átha Seanaidh lá den tsaol. D'úsáideadh longa seoil agus galtáin an port. I measc na nithe a dhéantaí a allmhairiú bhíodh fíon, adhmaid, gual, cóc agus cré fá choinne soithí poircealláin, agus i measc na nithe a dhéantaí a onnmhairiú bhíodh olann, leathar agus iasc salannaithe. Tá lorg na tionsclaíochta le sonrú go fóill sna stórais ar an taobh eile den abhainn.

6 ST. ANNE'S CHURCH



This Church of Ireland, situated on 'Mulach na Shee' (meaning 'Hill of the Fairies'), was designed by William Farrell and built in 1841. The graveyard is the burial place of poet William Allingham (1824-1889) who is best known for "Adieu to Ballyshanny", "The Fairies", "Abbey Assaroe" and "Laurence Bloomfield". He was born on The Mall in Ballyshannon and educated at Wray's School, Church Lane. Allingham became an important figure in the pre-Raphaelite movement and died in London in 1889.

EAGLAIS NAOMH ÁINE

Ba é William Farrell a dhear Eaglais seo na hÉireann atá suite ar Mhullach na Sí. Tógadh i 1841 í. Tá an file William Allingham (1824-1889) adhlactha san uaigh ansin, fear a bhfuil clú air mar gheall ar "Adieu to Ballyshanny", "The Fairies", "Abbey Assaroe" agus "Laurence Bloomfield". Rugadh ar an Mheal i mBéal Átha Seanaidh é, agus fuair sé a chuid scolaíochta i Scoil Wray, Cabhsa na hEaglaise. Duine mór-le-rá i ngluaiseacht na Réamh-Rafaélíteach a bhí in Allingham agus fuair sé bás i Londain i 1889.

3 THE ROCK BARRACKS

The barracks were built c. 1798 to counter the threat of a French invasion by controlling the use of the river and its crossing. The architect was named Scott.

BEAIRIC NA CARRAIGE

Tógadh an Bheairic thart fá 1798 i gcoinne na bagartha ó ionradh na bhFrancach, trí smacht a choinneáil ar an abhainn agus ar a bealach trasnaithe. Scott ab ainm don ailtire.



4 THE WORKHOUSE

The five-bay, two-storey Tudor-Revival workhouse was designed by George Wilkinson and built in 1842 to house the poor from parts of Donegal, Fermanagh and Leitrim.



During the Famine, the workhouses were unable to cope with the huge numbers of people in need of assistance. In later years, part of it was used as the Rock Hospital and legendary blues and rock guitarist Rory Gallagher was born here.

TEACH NA mBOCHT

Ba é George Wilkinson a dhear teach seo na mbocht de dhéantús

na hathbheochana Túdaraí, ina raibh cúig bhá agus dhá stór. Tógadh i 1842 é le dídean a chur ar fáil do dhaoine bochta as codanna de Dhún na nGall, Fear Manach agus Liatroim. I rith an Ghorta Mhóir, ní raibh títhe na mbocht in ann na sluaite a raibh cuidiú de dhíth orthu a láimhseáil. Ní ba mhoille anonn, úsáideadh cuid den fhoirgneamh d'Otharlann na Carraige agus rugadh an giotáraí clúiteach de chuid cheol na ngormacha agus rac-cheoil Rory Gallagher insan áit.

BALLYSHANNON

Ballyshannon can lay claim to the title “the oldest town in Ireland” and was created a Borough by Royal Charter on March 23, 1613. The earliest invaders of Ireland, the Partholonians, settled on Inis Saimer Island and they were followed by the Vikings. In 1423, the O'Donnells erected a castle overlooking the ancient crossing point. In 1597, the O'Donnells (under Red Hugh O'Donnell) defeated the English forces (under Sir Conyers Clifford) in the ‘Battle of Ballyshannon’. Since those turbulent times, Ballyshannon has been a Garrison town, an important commercial trading port and strategic crossing point over the River Erne.

Its literal translation from Irish means “Mouth of Seanach’s Ford” indicates that Ballyshannon overlooks the estuary of the River Erne which forms a natural harbour to the west of the present town. The town was a prosperous trading centre/merchant town during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when its main industries were flour and saw milling, tobacco manufacture, soap making, tanning, distilling and brewing. It was during the nineteenth century that many of the most significant buildings that characterise the town were built. William Allingham (1824-1889) described his native Ballyshannon as “the kindly spot, the friendly town”. Ballyshannon was designated as a ‘Heritage Town’ by Donegal County Council in 2000. The area of the medieval town is designated as a zone of archaeological potential by the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government.

“Up the airy mountain, Down the rushy glen”
William Allingham

BÉAL ÁTHA SEANAIDH

Tá sé le maíomh ag Béal Átha Seanaidh gurb é “an baile is sine in Éirinn”. Bunaíodh an baile trí Chairt Ríoga ar an 23 Márta, 1613. Chuir an chéad dream a tháinig go hÉirinn, na Parthalonians, chuir síad fúthu ar Inis Saimer agus ba iad na Lochlannaigh an chéad dream eile a tháinig ina ndiaidh. I 1423, thóg na Dálaigh caisleán os cionn na seanáite trasnaithe. I 1597, fuair na Dálaigh (faoi Aodh Rua Ó Dónaill) an ceann is fearr ar na Gaill (faoi Sir Conyers Clifford) i gCath Bhéal Átha Seanaidh. Ón am corraitheach sin ar aghaidh baile garastúin a bhí i mBéal Átha Seanaidh, port tábhachtach tráchtála agus pointe trasnaithe don Éirne.

Tá Béal Átha Seanaidh suite os cionn inbhear na hÉirne, atá ina chuan nádúrtha ar an taobh thiar de bhaile mór an lae inniu. Baile rathúil tráchtála/trádála a bhí ann san ochtú agus sa naoú haois déag, agus ba iad na príomhthionscail a bhí ann ná muilte plúir agus sábhadóireachta, déanamh tobac, déanamh gallúnaigh, coirtíú, driogadh agus grúdu. Is i rith an naoú haois déag a tógadh cuid mhór de na foirgnimh ba shuntasá a thugann a shaintréithe don bhaile mór. Chuir William Allingham (1824-1889) síos ar a bhaile dúchais, Béal Átha Seanaidh, mar “the kindly spot, the friendly town”. D’ainmnigh Comhairle Chontae Dhún na nGall Béal Átha Seanaidh mar “Bhaile Oidhreachta” i 2000. Tá limistéar an bhaile mheánaoisigh sonraithe ag an Roinn Comhshaoil, Oidhreachta agus Rialtais Áitiúil mar limistéar ina bhfuil féidearthachtaí seandálaíochta.

“Adieu to Ballyshanny, and the winding banks of Erne!”
William Allingham

1 THE MARKET YARD

This was originally the site of Ballyshannon Castle, built in 1423 by Niall Garbh O’ Donnell, to control the crossing point of the River Erne. It was the scene of the Battle of Ballyshannon in 1597 when Red Hugh O’Donnell repelled Sir Conyers Clifford’s forces. The Baron of Ballyshannon, Henry Folliott, demolished the O’Donnell castle in the early 1600s and an English cavalry barracks was erected in the Market Yard. In more recent times, the site was used as a market yard where farm produce was bought and sold.

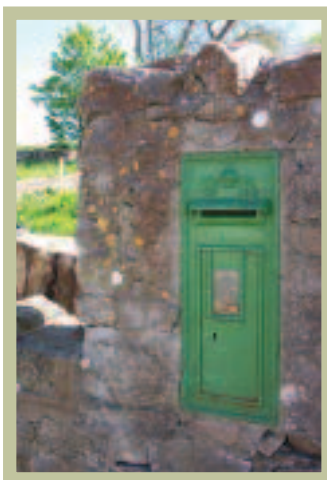


CLÓS AN MHARGAIDH

Caisleán Bhéal Átha Seanaidh a bhí ar an suíomh seo i dtús ama, tógtha i 1423 ag Niall Garbh Ó Dónaill le smacht a choinneáil ar an phointe trasnaithe ar an Éirne. Tharla cath Bhéal Átha Seanaidh anseo i 1597 nuair a chuir Aodh Rua Ó Dónaill an ruaig ar shaighdiúirí Sir Conyers Clifford. Leag Henry Folliott, Barún Bhéal Átha Seanaidh, caisleán na nDálach go luath sna 1600aidí agus tógadh beairic mharcshlua Shasanach i gClós an Mhargaidh. Go dtí tamall de bhlianta ó shin, úsáideadh an suíomh mar chlós margaidh ina ndóaltaí agus ina gceannaítí táirge feirme.

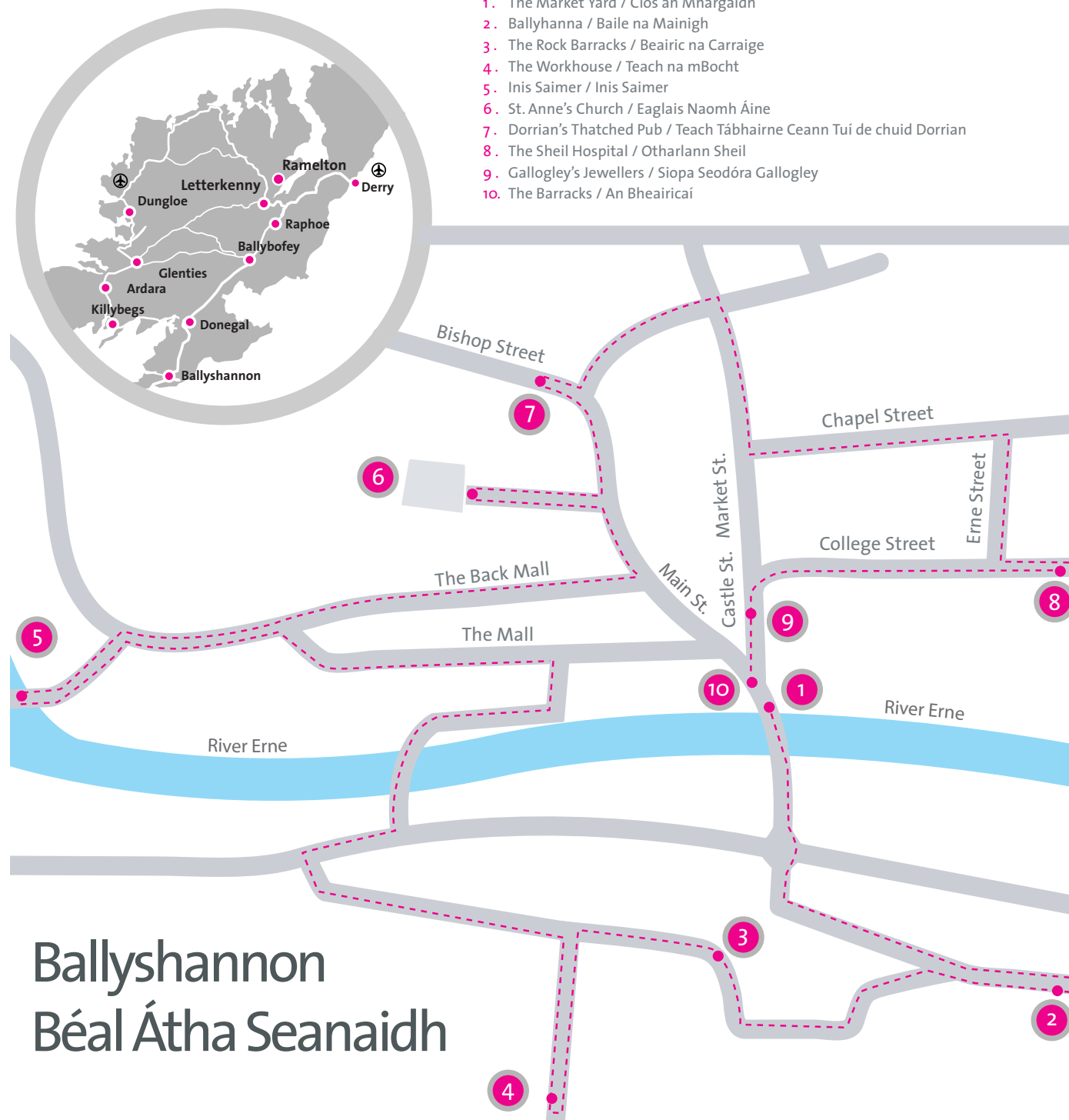
2 BALLYHANNA

Human skeletal remains were discovered during test excavations in 2001. Subsequent excavation revealed the foundations of a medieval church thought to date from 1100-1400 A.D. Over 1,200 skeletons were excavated in this communal graveyard.



BAILE NA MAINIGH

Thángthas ar chnámha daoine nuair a rinneadh tochairtí tástála i 2001. I ndiaidh tuilleadh tochairtí a dhéanamh, thángthas ar dhúshraith d’eaglais mheánaoiseach, a mheastar a bhí ann ó 1100-1400 I.C. Rinneadh breis agus 1,200 creatlach duine a thochailt as an reilig mhór seo.



1. The Market Yard / Clós an Mhargaidh
2. Ballyhanna / Baile na Mainigh
3. The Rock Barracks / Beairic na Carraige
4. The Workhouse / Teach na mBocht
5. Inis Saimer / Inis Saimer
6. St. Anne’s Church / Eaglais Naomh Áine
7. Dorrian’s Thatched Pub / Teach Tábhairne Ceann Túi de chuid Dorrian
8. The Sheil Hospital / Otharlann Sheil
9. Gallogley’s Jewellers / Siopa Seodóra Gallogley
10. The Barracks / An Bheairicáí

Ballyshannon Béal Átha Seanaidh

HERITAGE TOWNS BAILTE OIÐHREACHTA

There are five ‘Heritage Towns’ in County Donegal
Tá cúig ‘Bhaile Oidhreachta’ i gContae Dhún na nGall

- Ardara | Ard an Rátha
- Ballyshannon | Béal Átha Seanaidh
- Moville | Bun an Phobail
- Ramelton | Ráth Mealtain
- Raphoe | Ráth Bhoth



BALLYSHANNON | BÉAL ÁTHA SEANAIDH

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT
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Telephone: (071) 985 8271

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Bloc Oifige Radharc na Mainistreach
Príomhshráid Uachtair
Béal Átha Seanaidh
Guthán: (071) 985 8271

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An action of the County Donegal Heritage Plan (2007-2011)
Gníomh de chuid Phlean Oidhreachta Chontae Dhún na nGall (2007-2011)