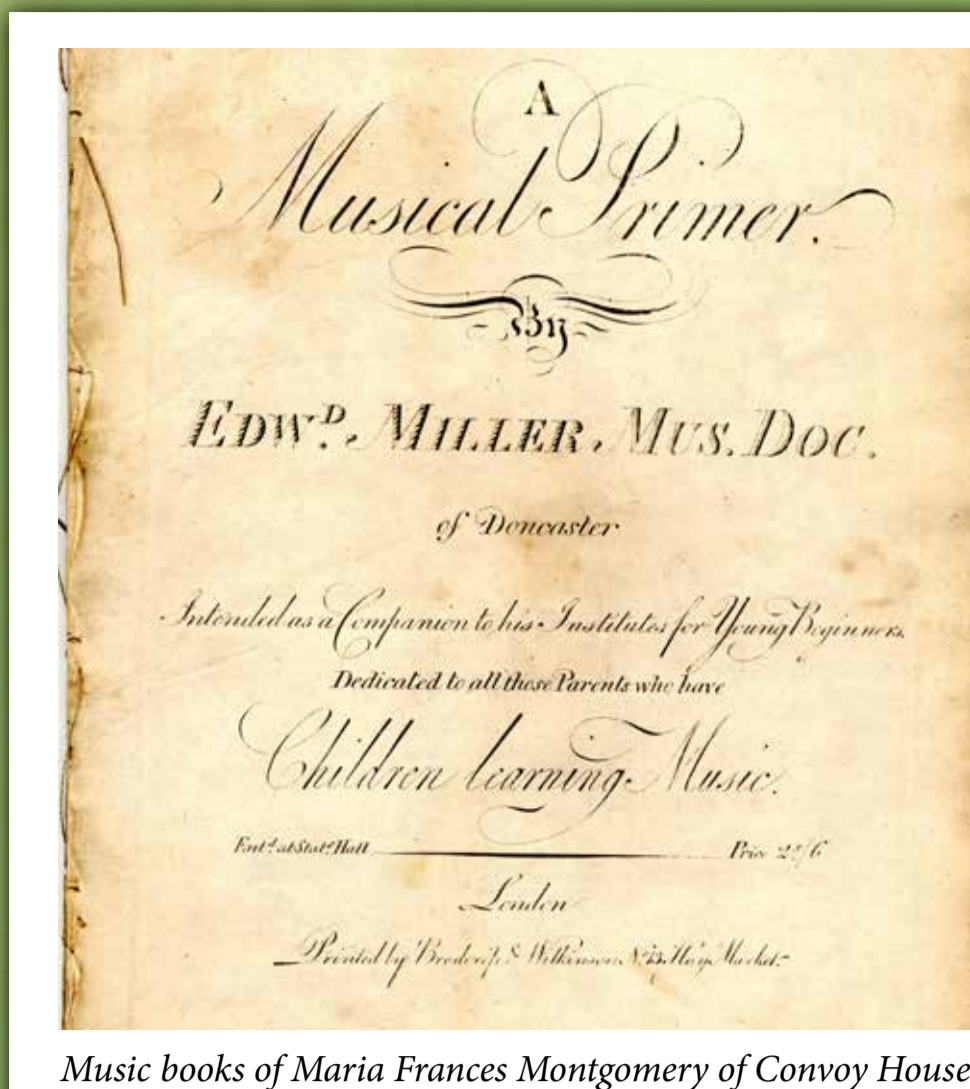


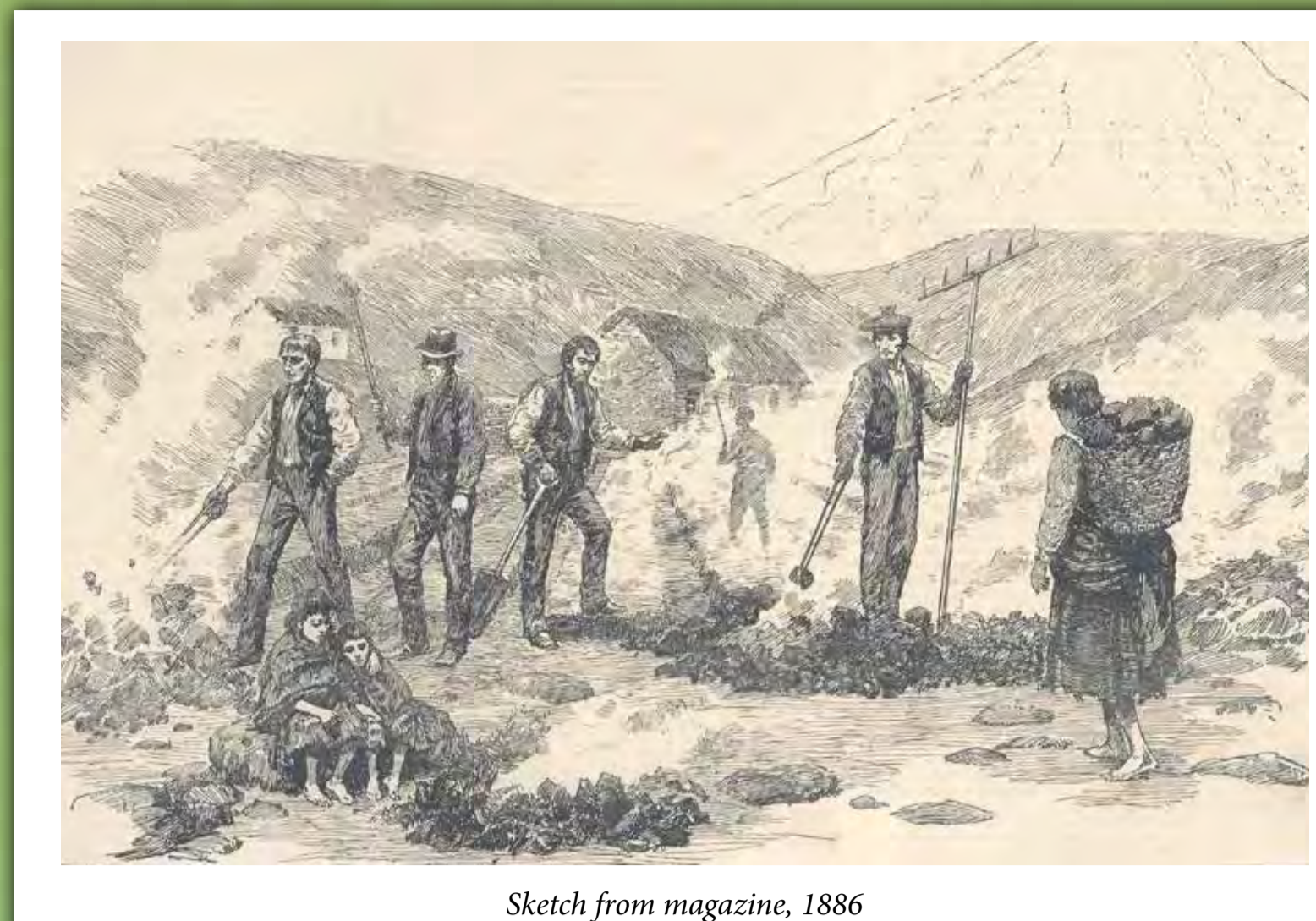
Arts and the Archives



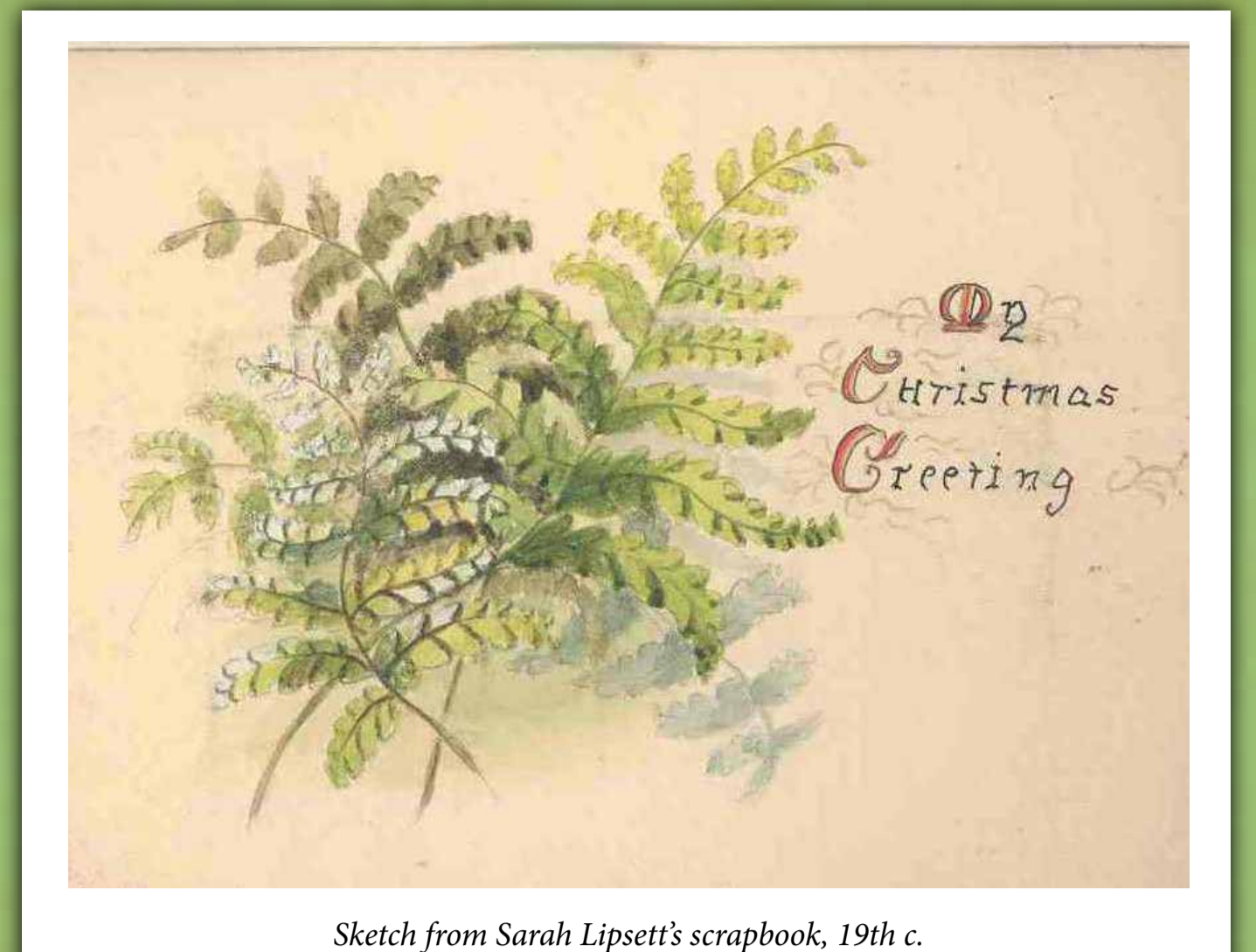
Cartoon from Aodh Rua yearbook, 1986



Music books of Maria Frances Montgomery of Convooy House



Sketch from magazine, 1886



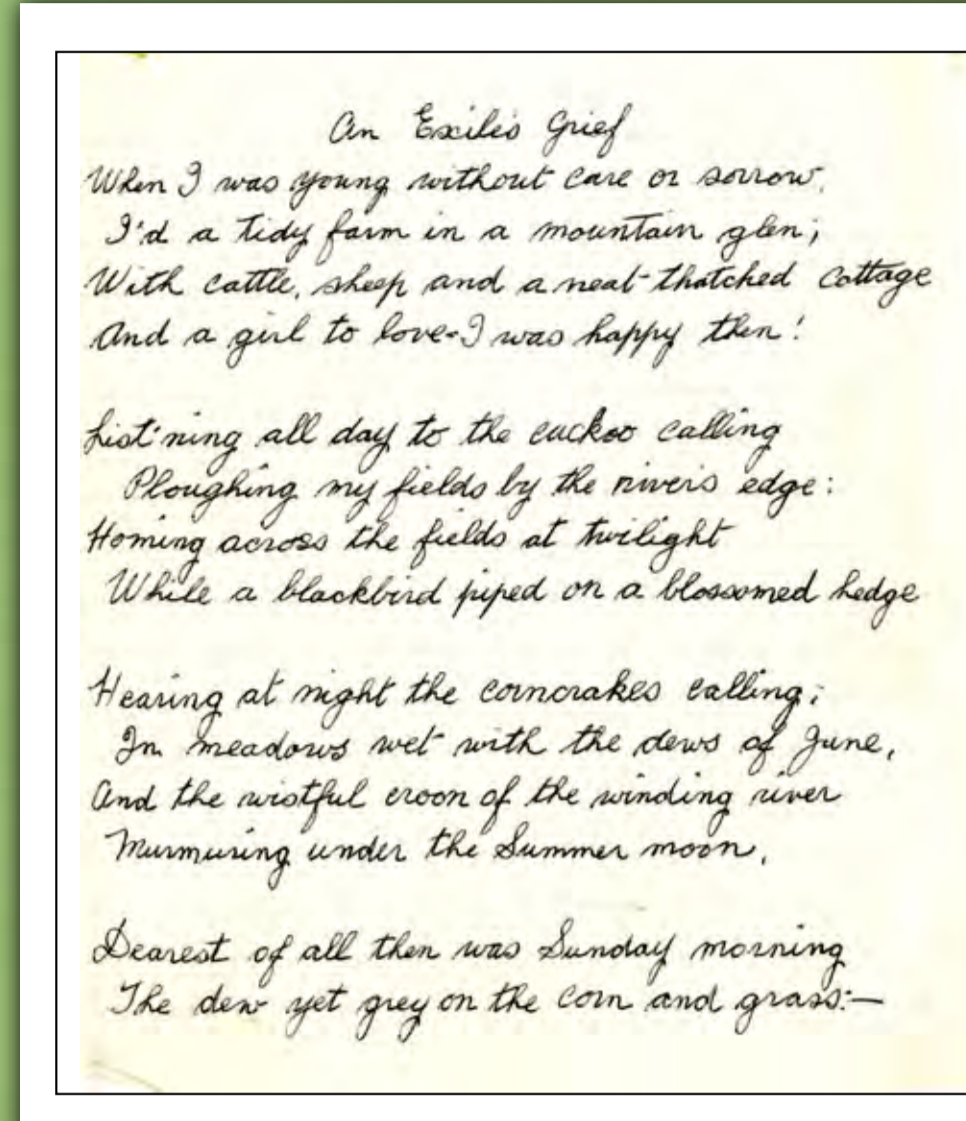
Sketch from Sarah Lipssett's scrapbook, 19th c.



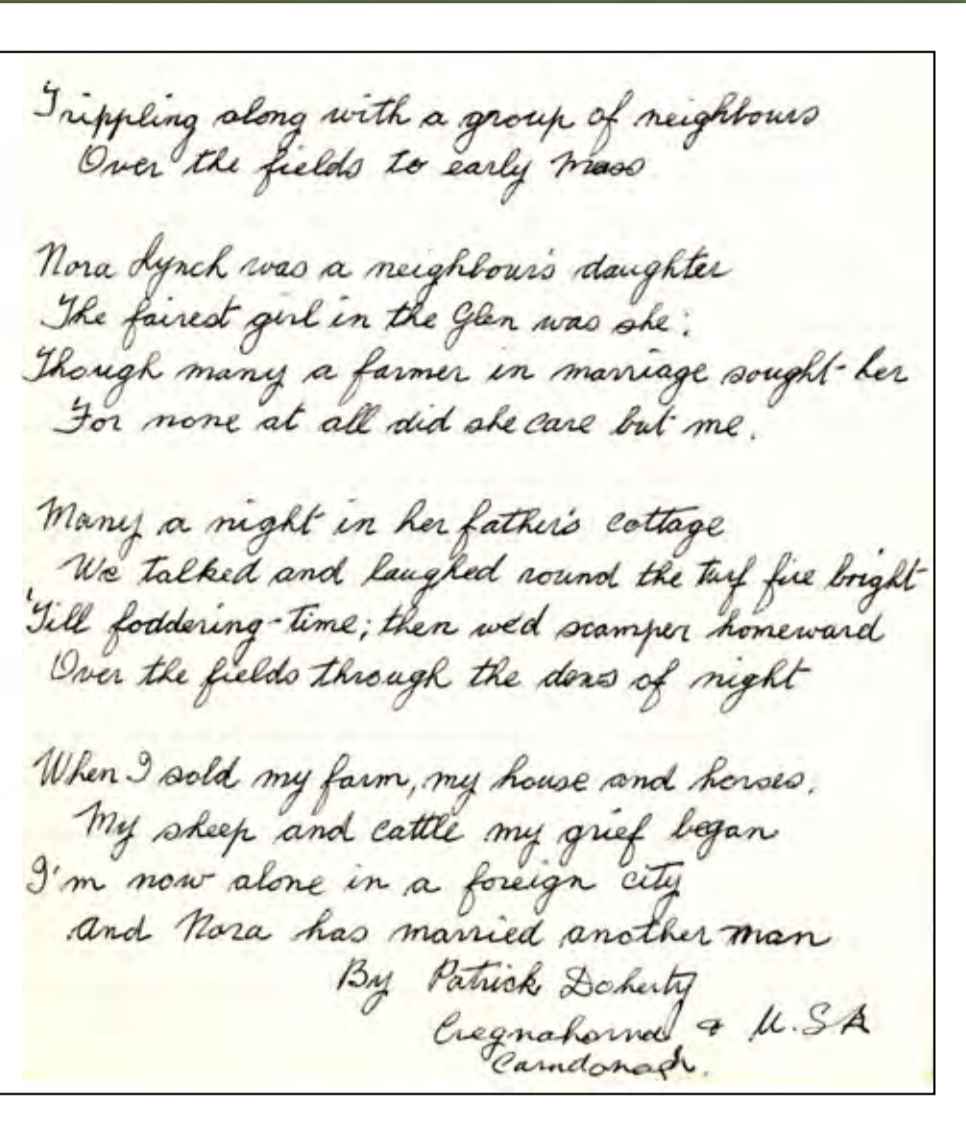
Drawing by Sarah Lipssett, c. 1840s



Sketch by Mas-an-Eas school student, Letitia Barr, 1916



Poem by Patrick Doherty, undated.

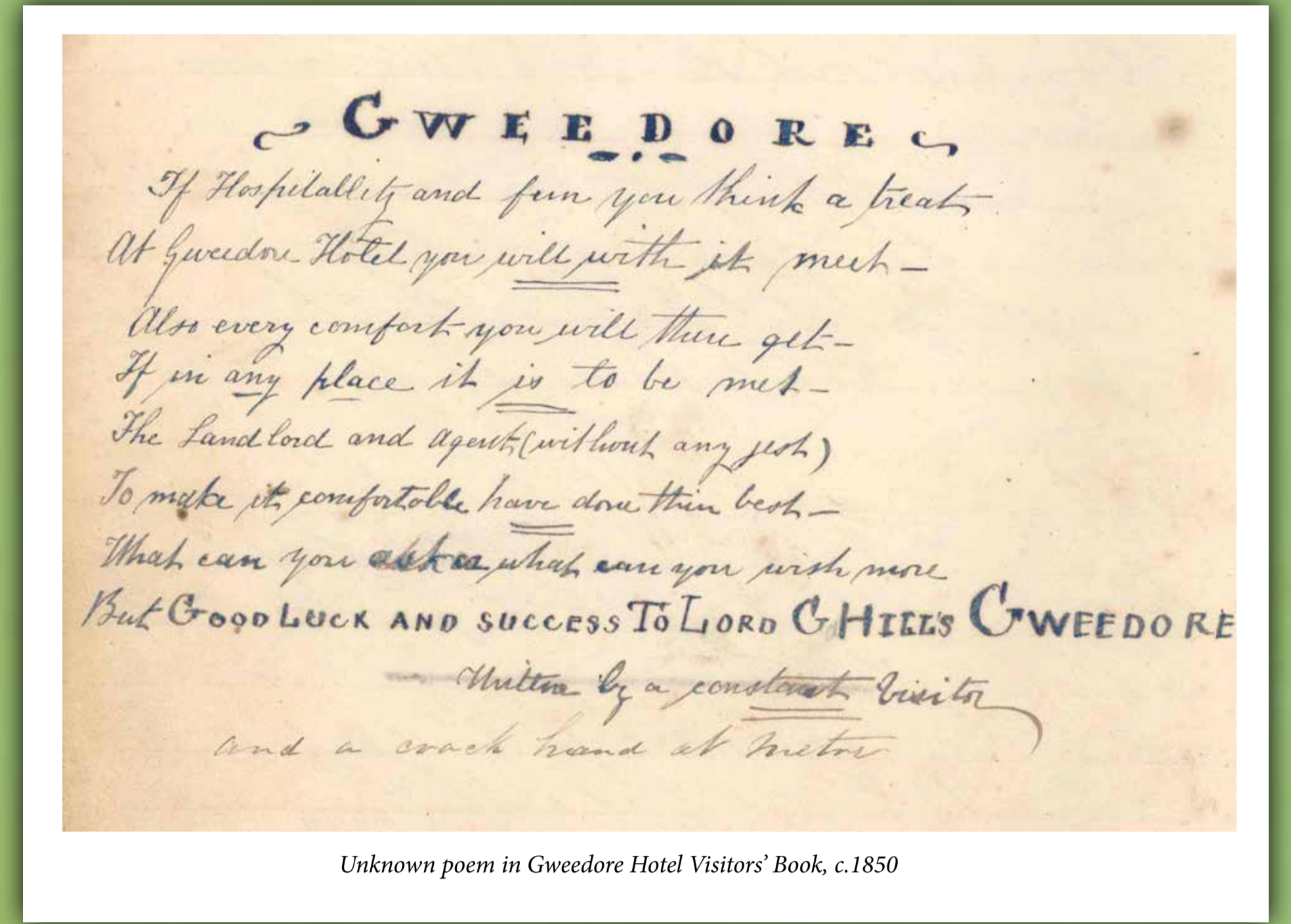


Portrait of Patrick MacGill, 1919

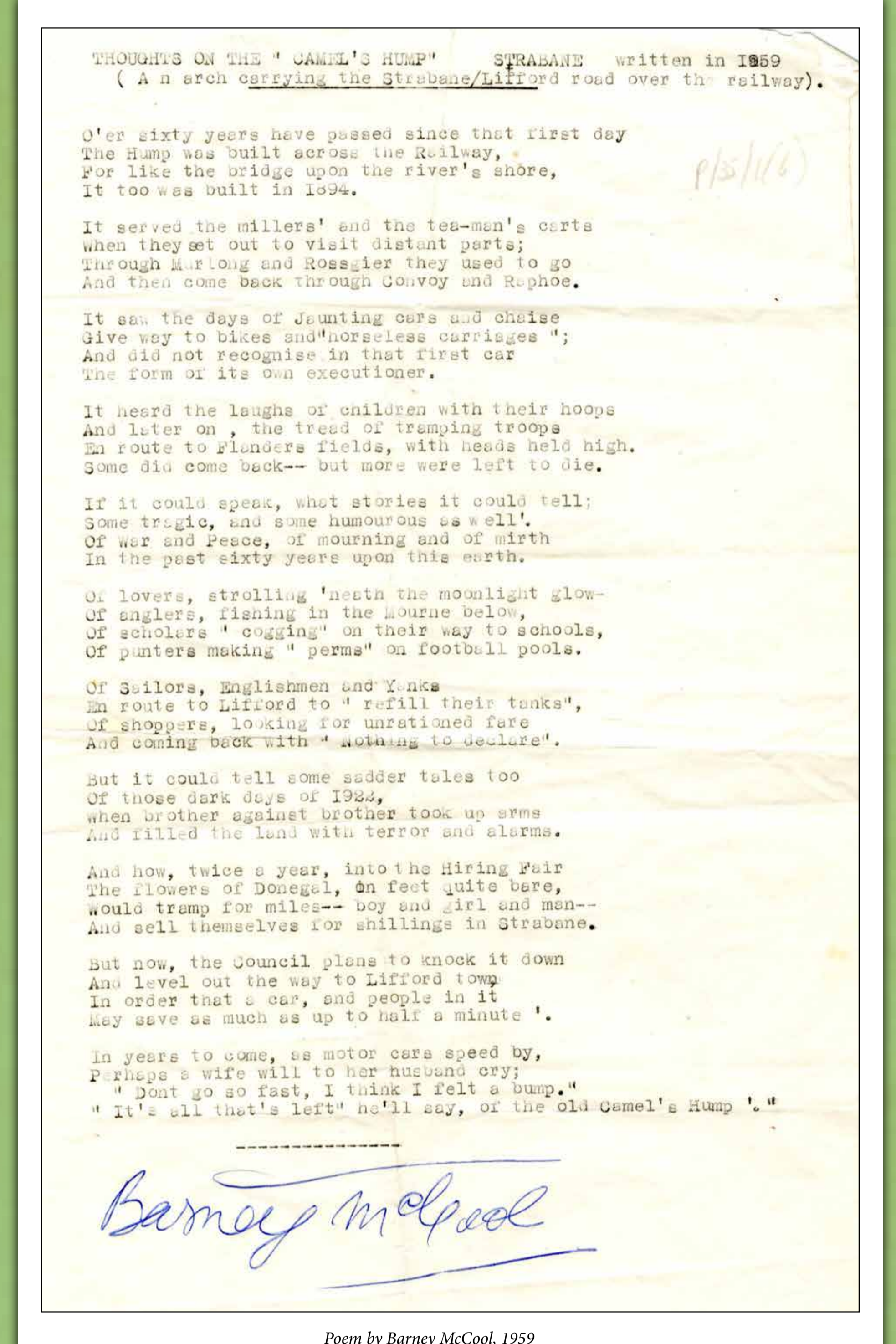


We don't necessarily associate archives with works of art. Yet contained within Donegal County Archives' myriad collections are archives that are also individuals' works of art, literature and music. Many of these artworks have been preserved because of the great talents of the artists. Others are preserved for posterity by chance or due to the dedication of a descendant or a collector. Some of this artwork is outstanding, often it is colourful, poignant and funny, occasionally it even verges on the subversive. Many of these art works tell stories or contain messages, hidden or overt.

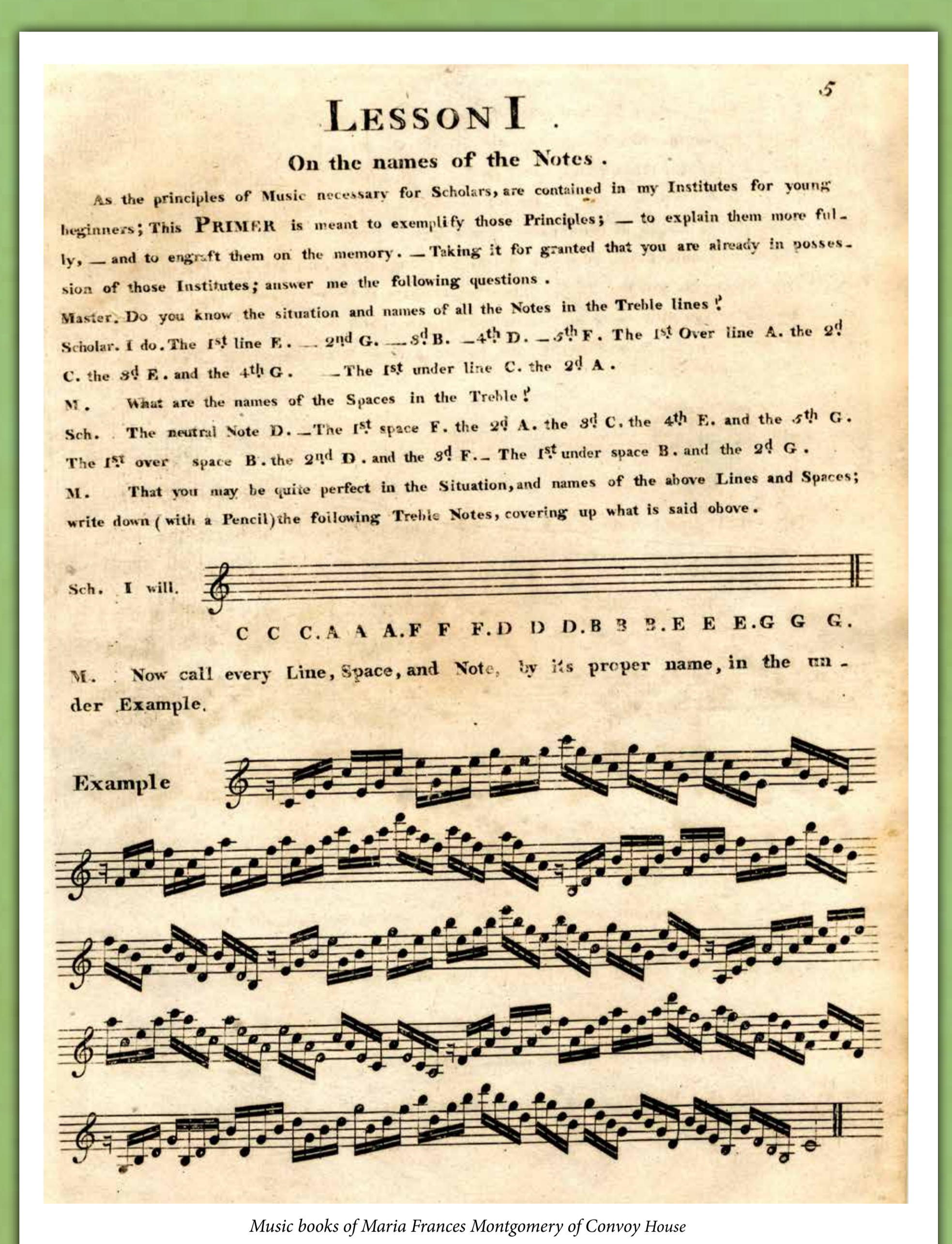
Included for this exhibition are: annotated music sheets from Convooy House, 19th century hand drawn sketches from various sources, handwritten poems by Cathal Ó Searcaigh and Patrick MacGill, humorous verses from visitors to Gweedore Hotel, a stunning photograph of an unknown cottage, drawings from a mid-20th century thesis by Patrick O'Neill, a 1916 piece of school art, and a cartoon from the GAA Collection.



Unknown poem in Gweedore Hotel Visitors' Book, c. 1850



Poem by Barney McCool, 1959



Music books of Maria Frances Montgomery of Convooy House



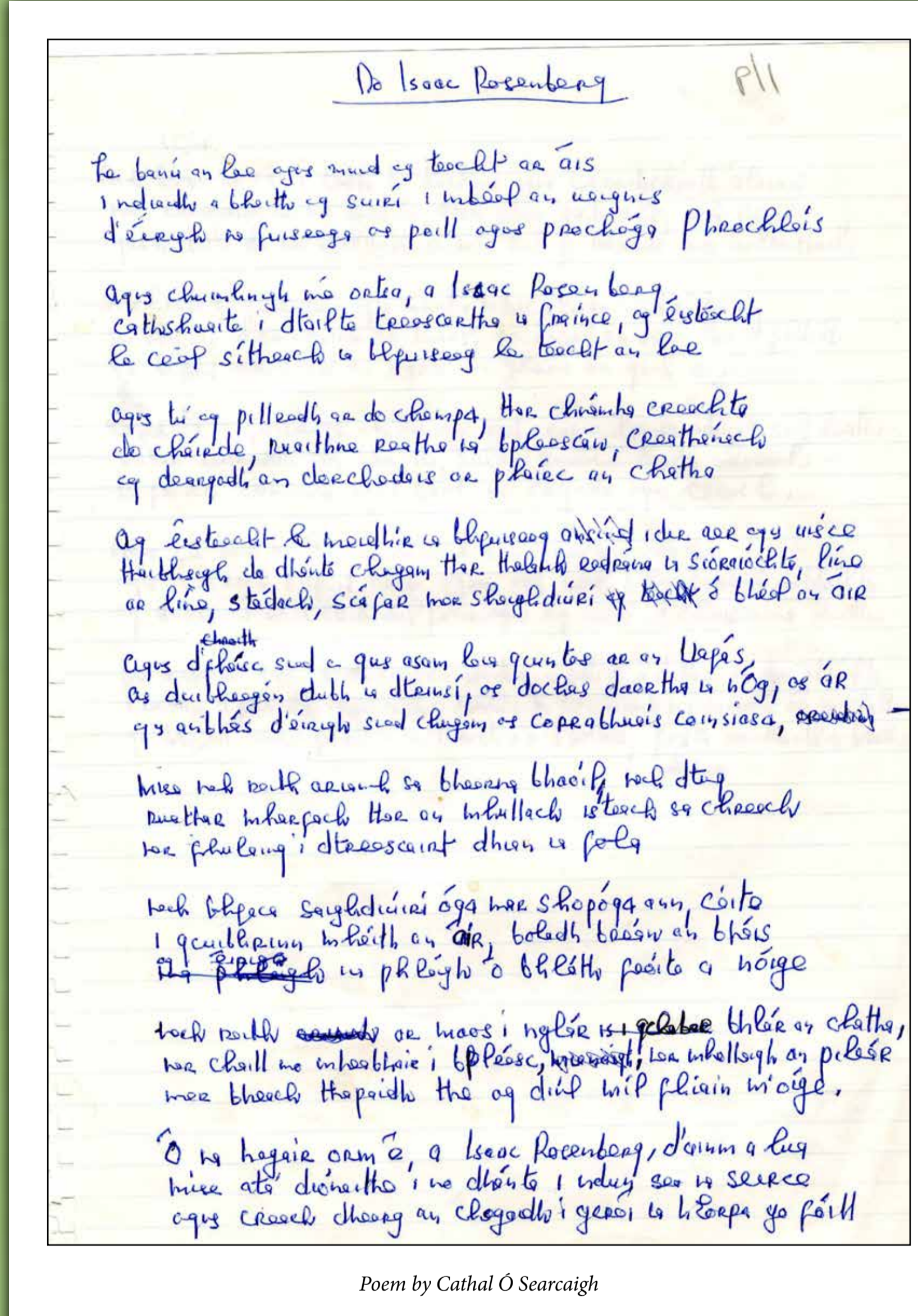
Music books of Maria Frances Montgomery of Convooy House



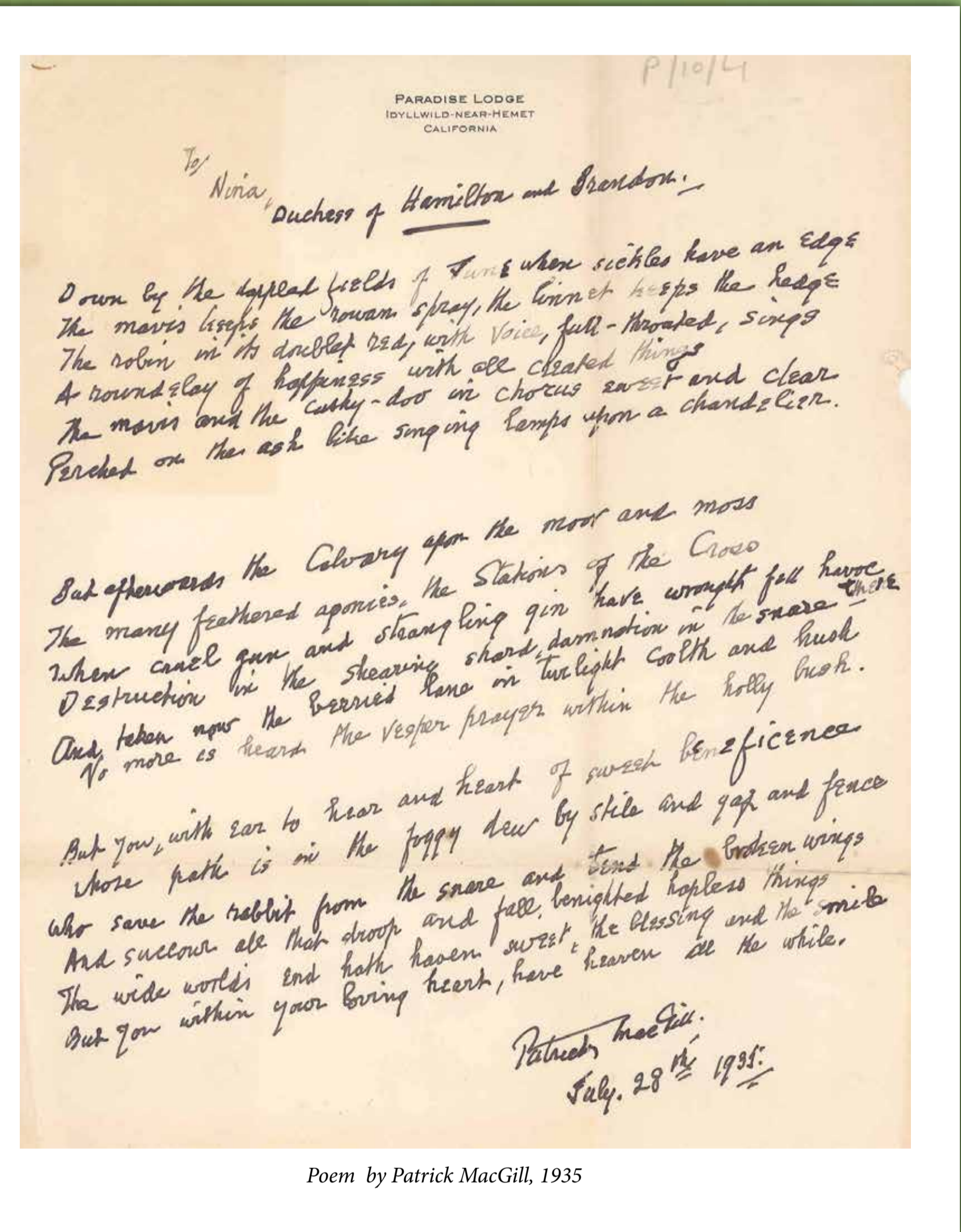
Photograph of cottage, unknown author/location/date.



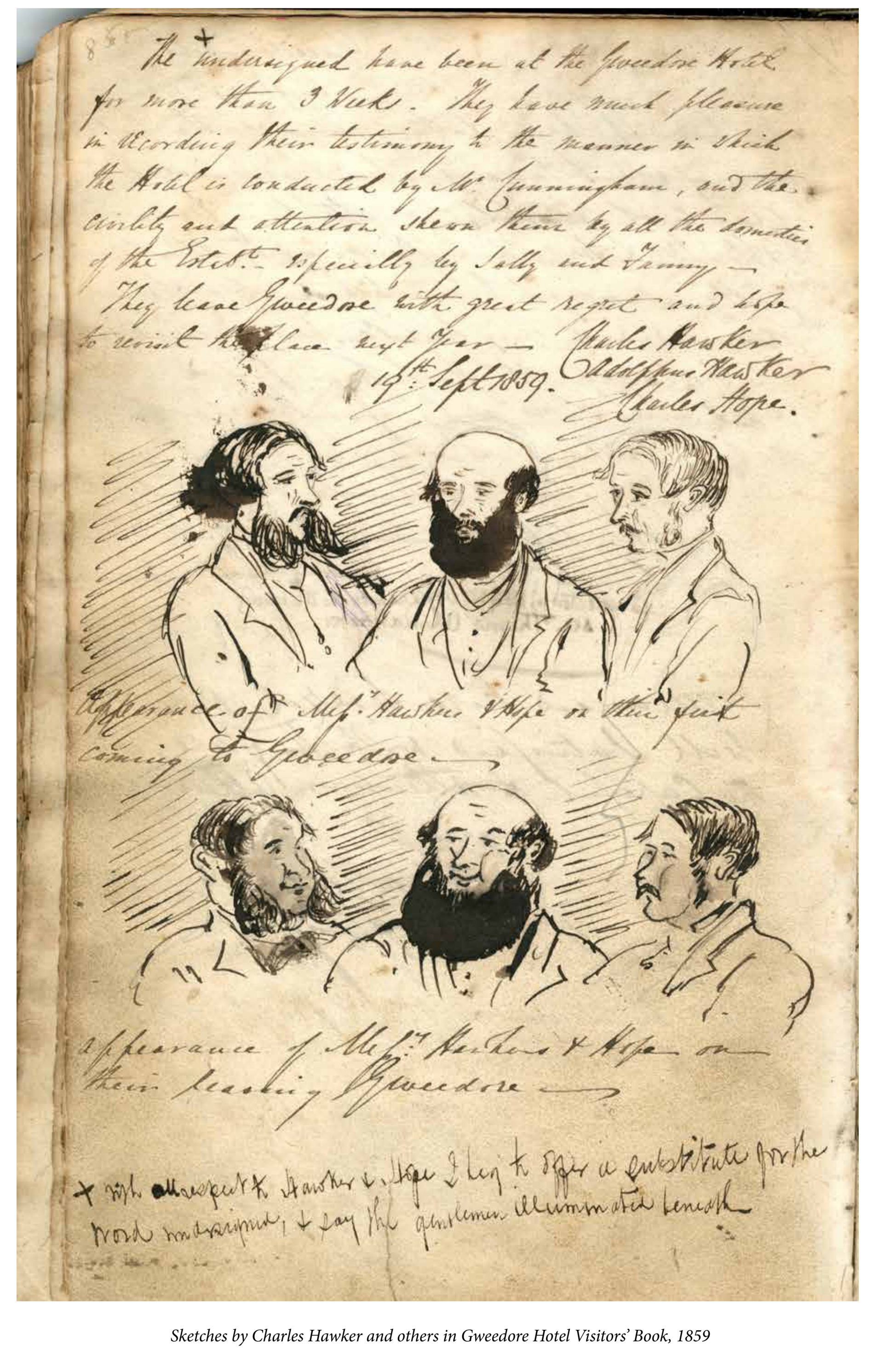
Sketch of cottages in Rosses, by Patrick O'Neill (thesis, 1946)



Poem by Cathal Ó Searcaigh



Poem by Patrick MacGill, 1935



Sketches by Charles Hawker and others in Gweedore Hotel Visitors' Book, 1859



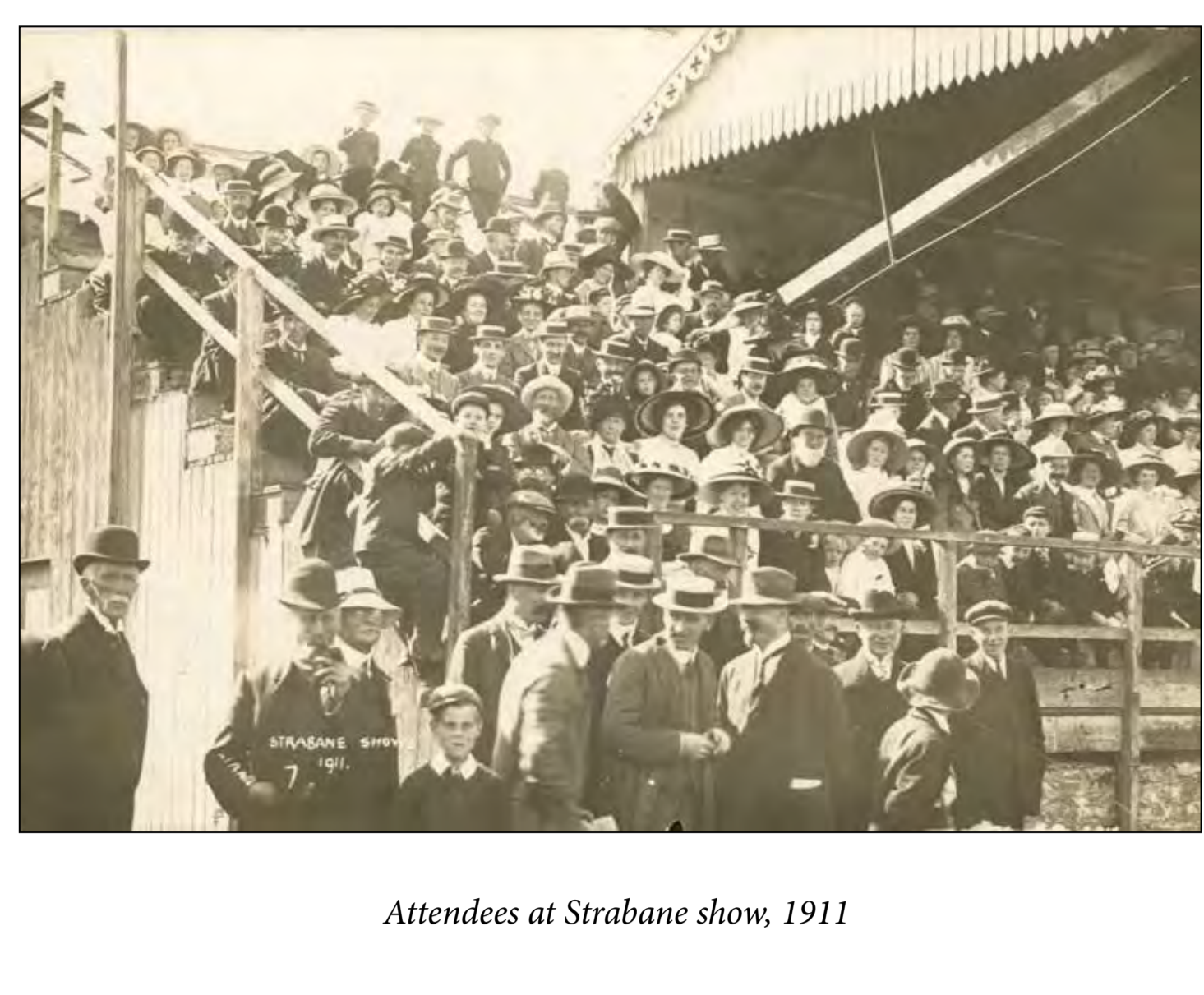
Sketches by Maria Frances Montgomery

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives



Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

Ladies of County Donegal



Attendees at Strabane show, 1911



Castlegrove Ladies hunting, c1900



The Boyton family, c.1890



Dorothea Alice Wood Grove, 1861



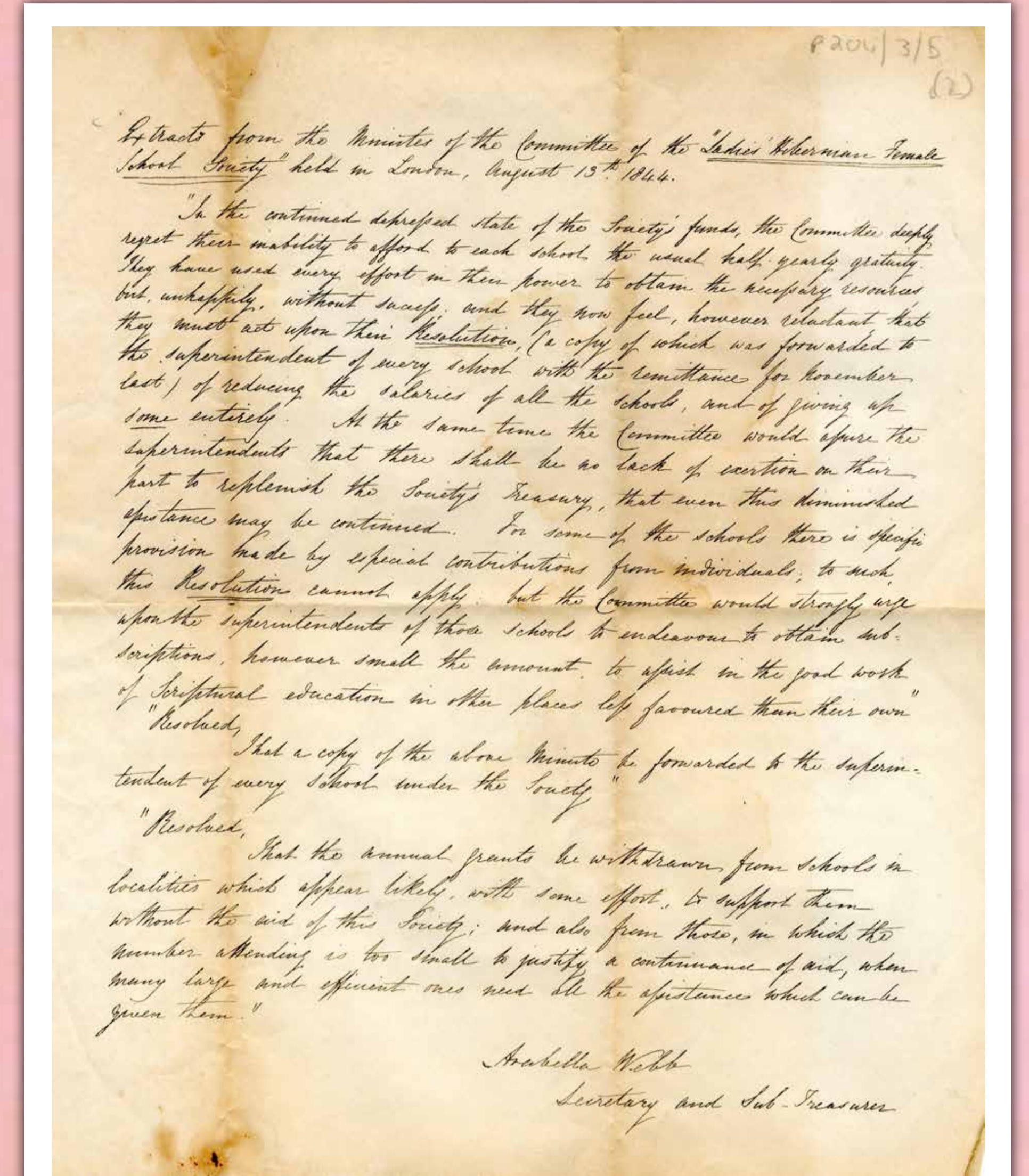
Mary E Boyton sewing, 1862



Frances Judith Wood, 1861



Mrs Boyd of Lifford



Ladies Hibernian Female School Society minutes, 1844

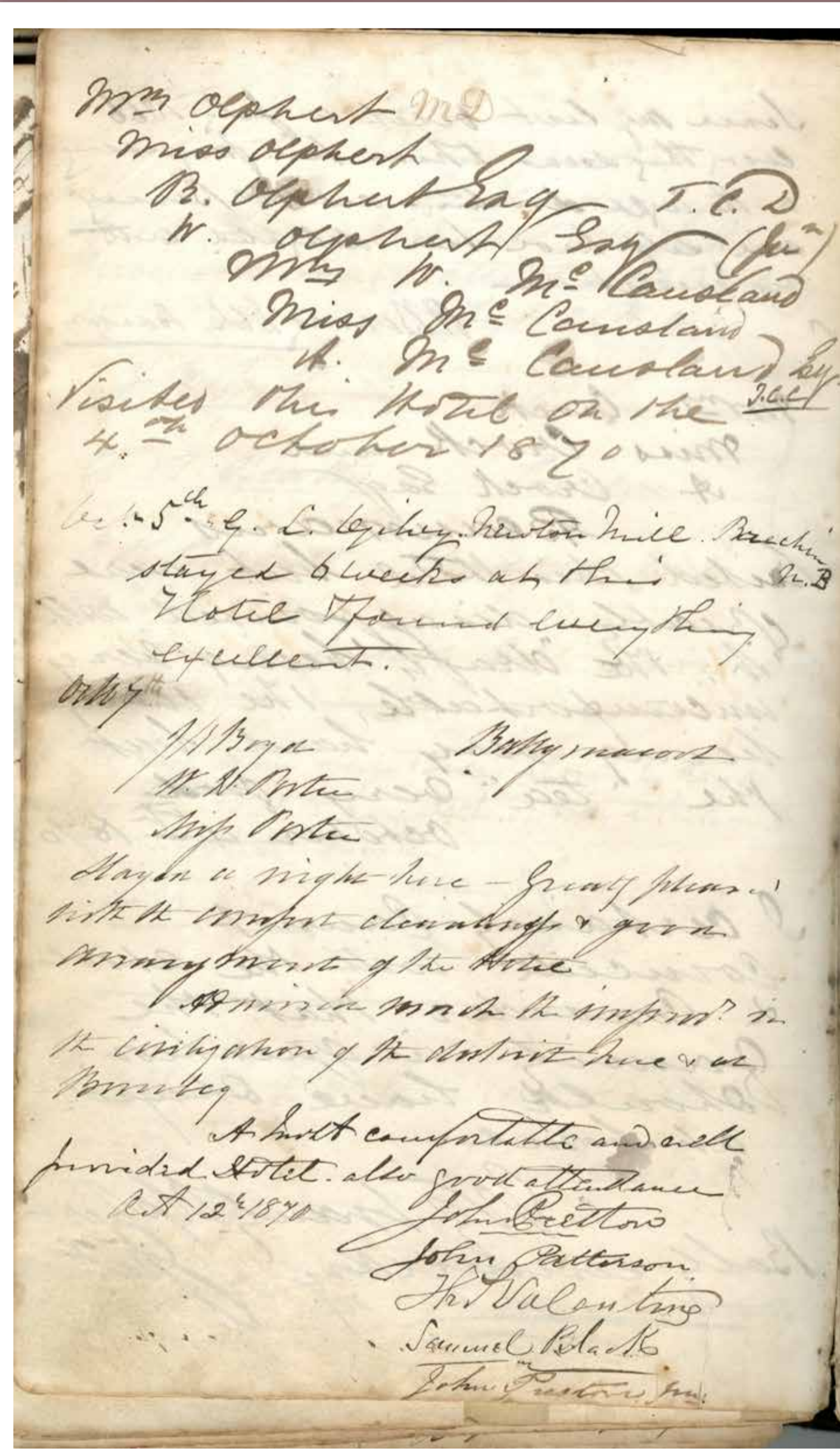


Valentine poem (Steele Nicholsons)

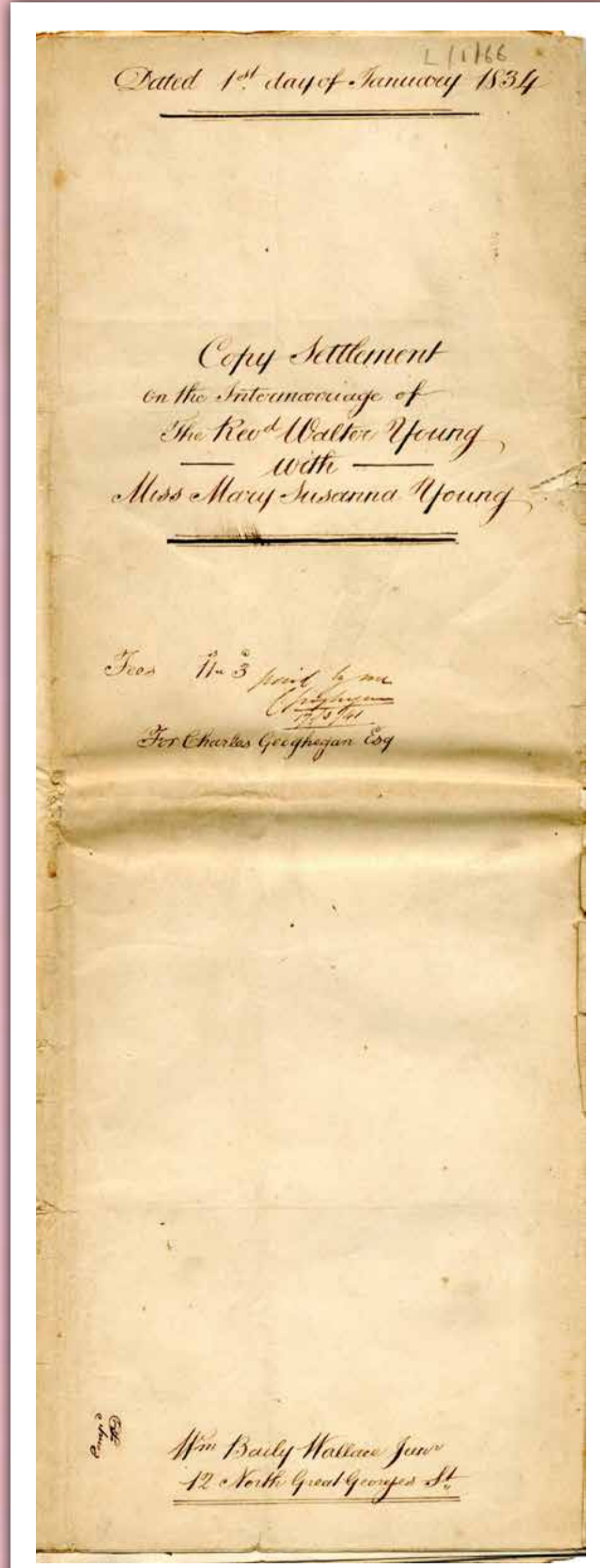
Many women have lived and worked in the houses of the landed gentry in County Donegal. The lives and experiences of these women depended on their social status and class. Women born into wealthy families such as the Boytons and Montgomeries of Convoys House or the Stewarts of Ards lived in fine houses, employed servants to do domestic chores, and enjoyed leisure activities such as letter writing, needlework, drawing and music, as well as travel, fashion, high society and the pursuit of a good marriage. By contrast, the lives of female domestic staff, including housemaids, kitchen maids and scullery maids who worked in the homes of the landed gentry, were filled with monotonous lengthy daily chores such as fetching and carrying, laundry, lighting fires, cleaning, cooking and taking care of the ladies of the house.

Donegal County Archives holds estate papers and documents which provide insights into the lives of 19th century Donegal ladies, including the Steele Nicholsons of Gleneely, the Montgomeries and Boytons of Convoys House, the Groves of Castlegrove and various wealthy visitors to Lord George Hill's Gweedore Hotel.

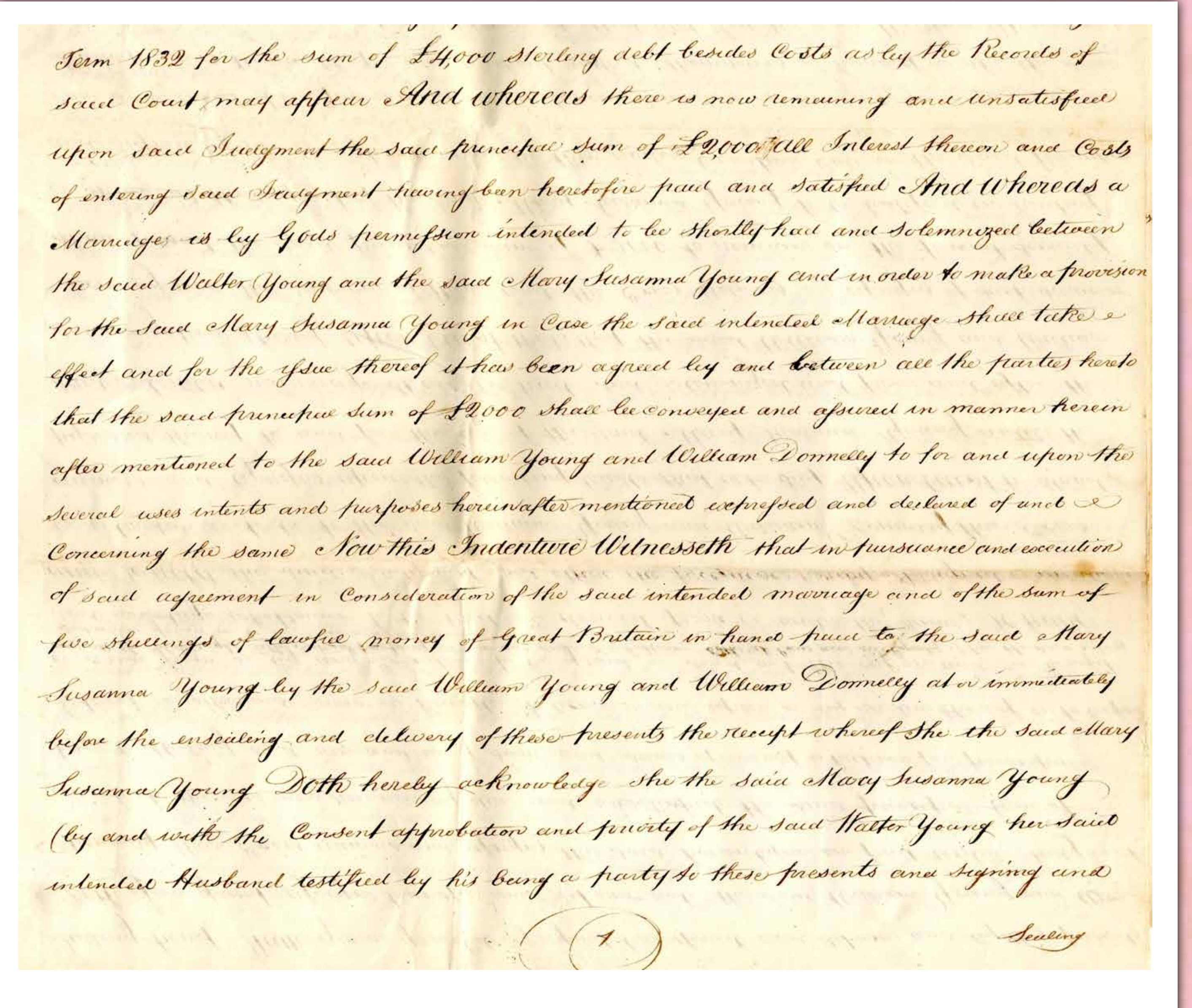
Among the archives featured in this exhibition are: 19th century portraits of ladies from Convoys, Castlegrove and Lifford, sheet music, a document relating to the Ladies Hibernian Female School Society, a Valentine love poem, a record of a visit paid by the Olphert ladies to Gweedore Hotel, and extracts from an 1834 marriage settlement.



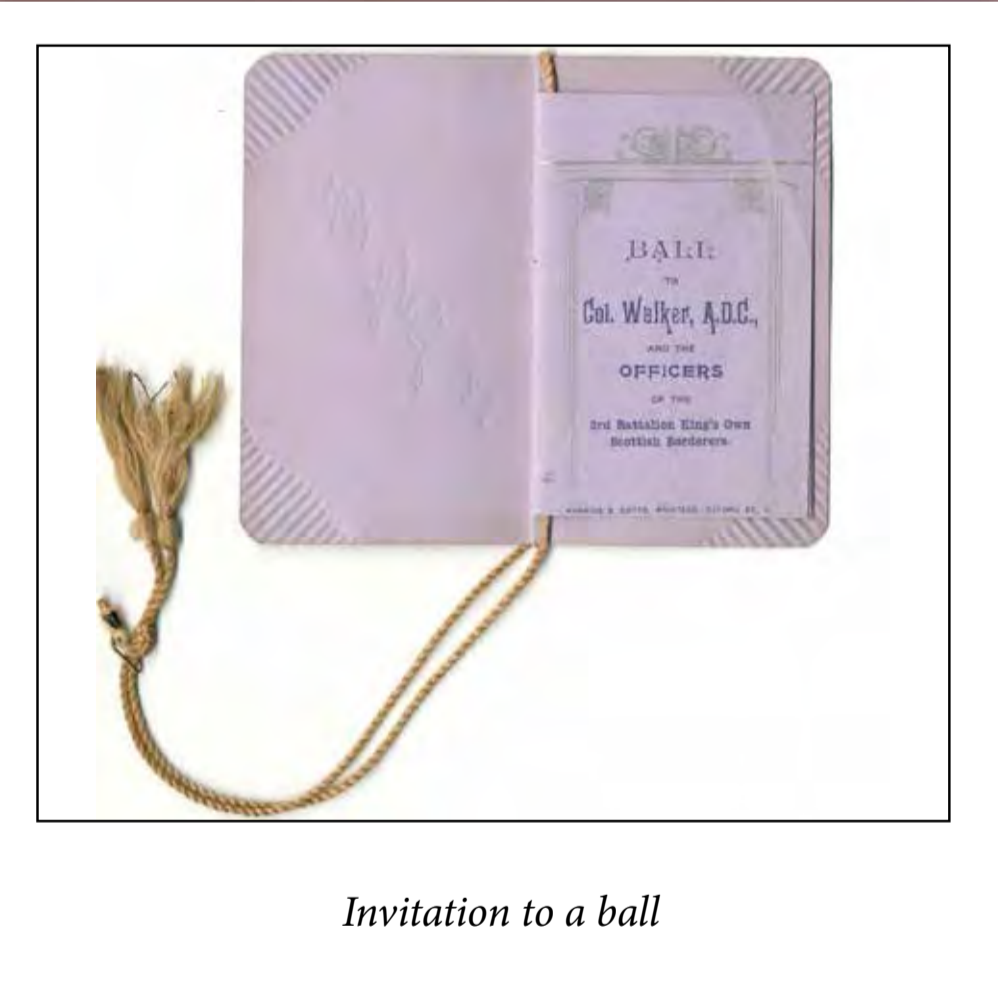
Olphert ladies sign the Gweedore Hotel Visitors' Book



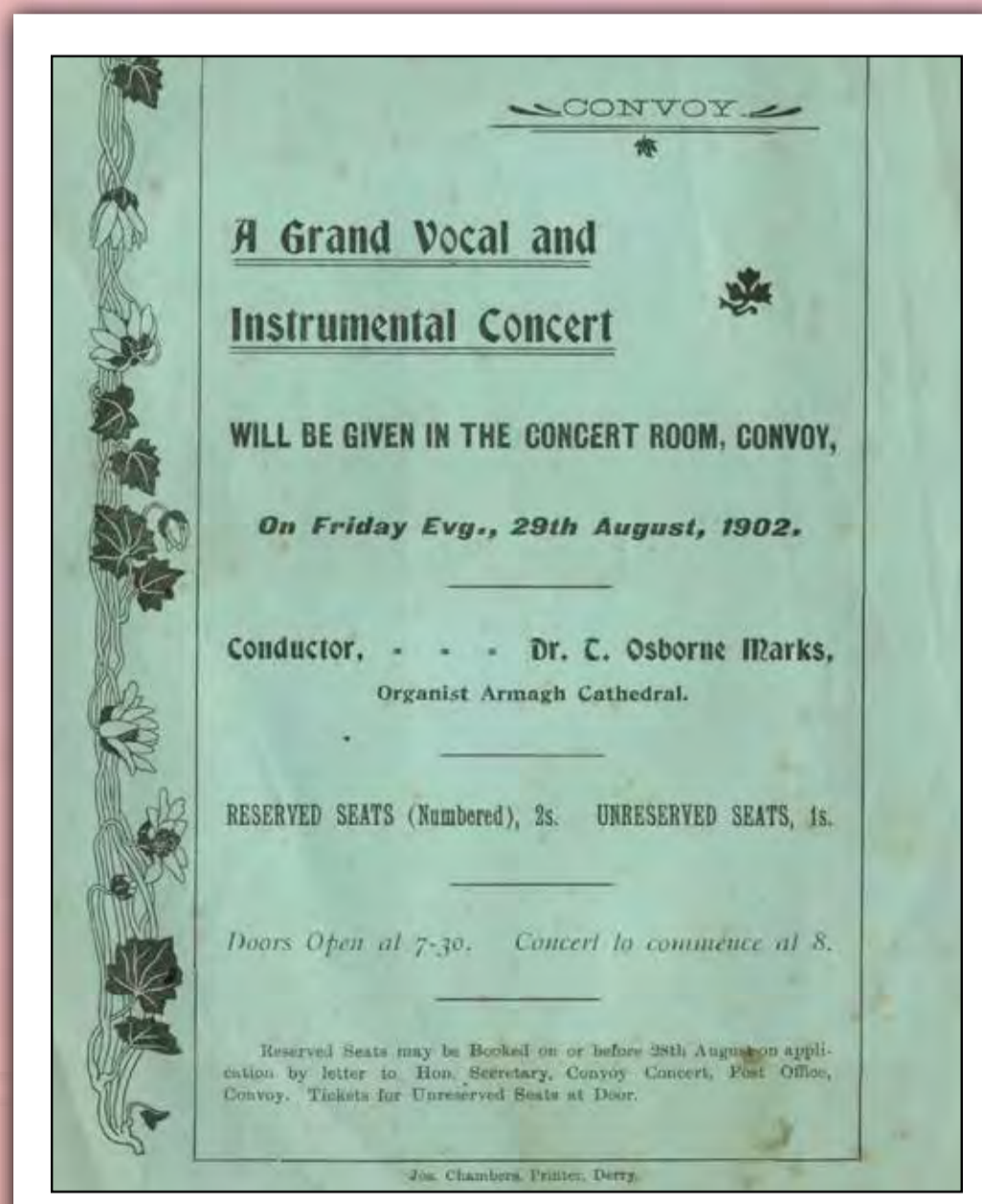
Marriage Settlement, 1834



Marriage Settlement, 1834



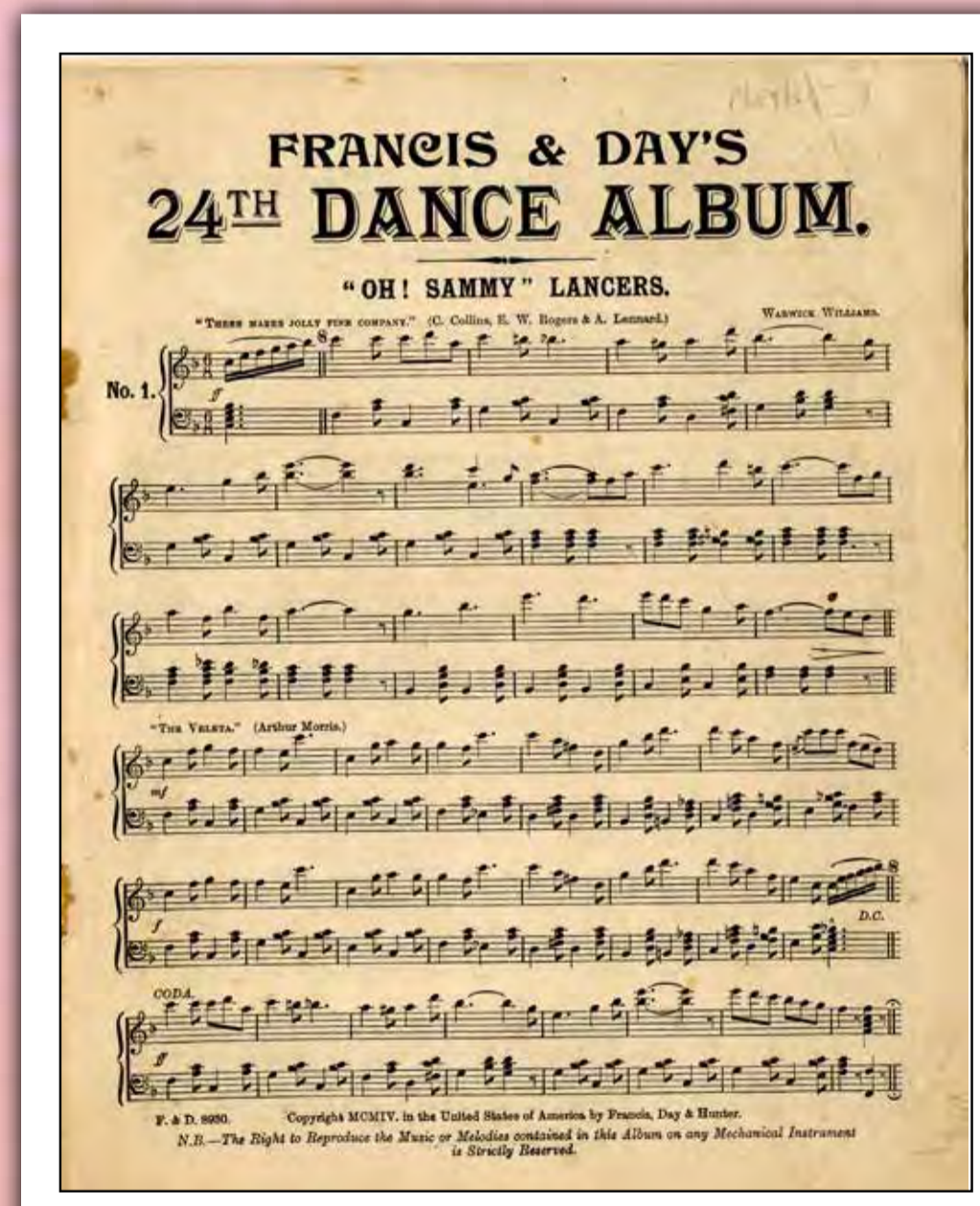
Invitation to a ball



Flyer for Concert at Convoys



Maria Montgomery's music book, annotated



Dance album from Convoys House, mid 19th c.



Extract from The Queen Magazine, 1902



Mary Boyton



Lady Isabella Stewart and daughter, c1900



Latest fashion...unknown baby



Mary F Boyton, 1861

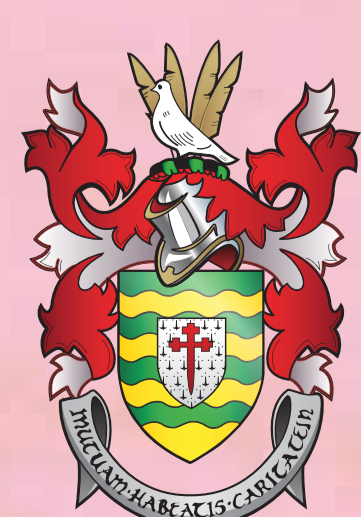


Frances Mary Ellen Grove, 1890s



Latest fashion...unknown lady

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives

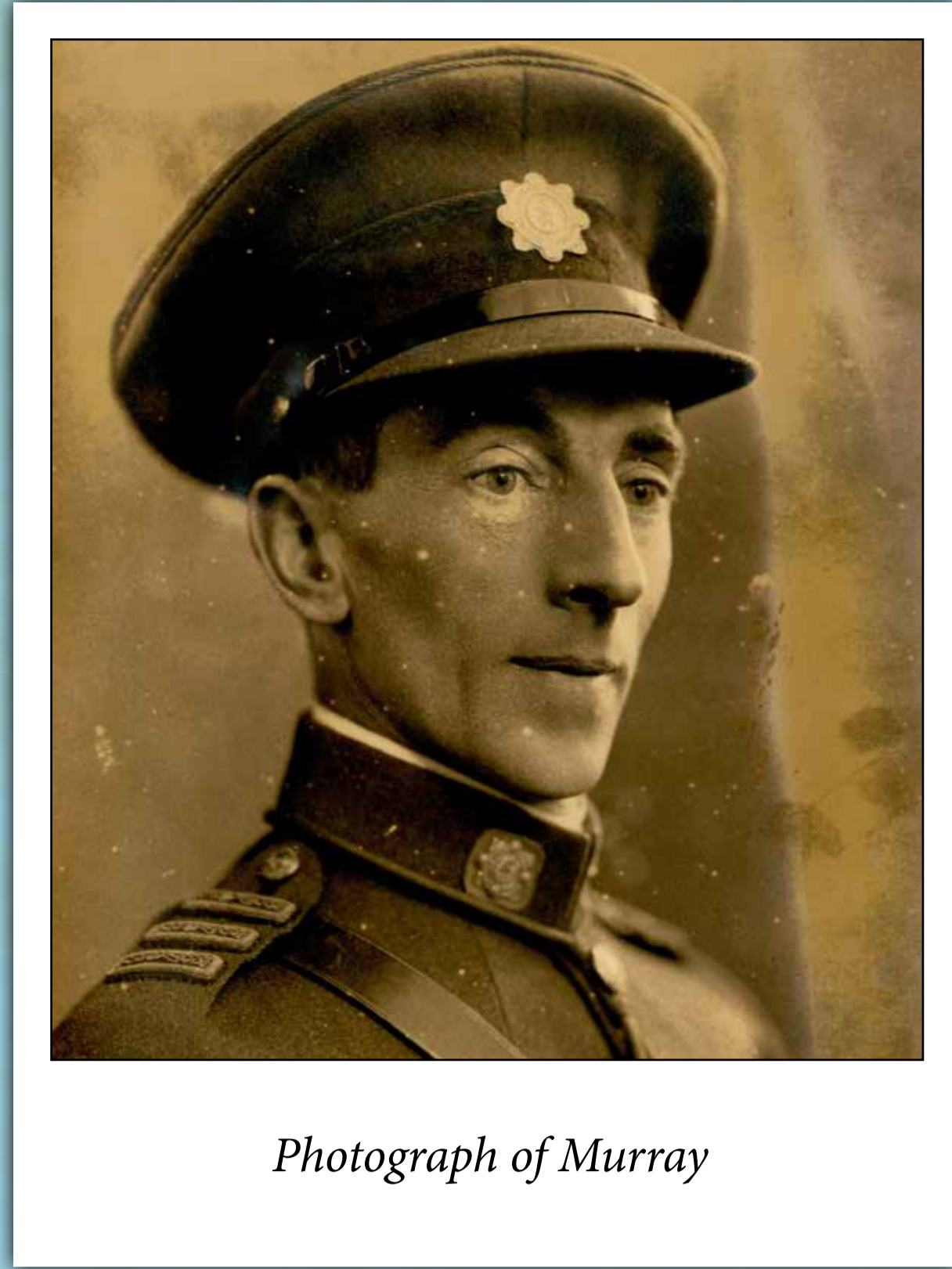


Comhairle Contae
Dhúna nGall
Donegal County Council

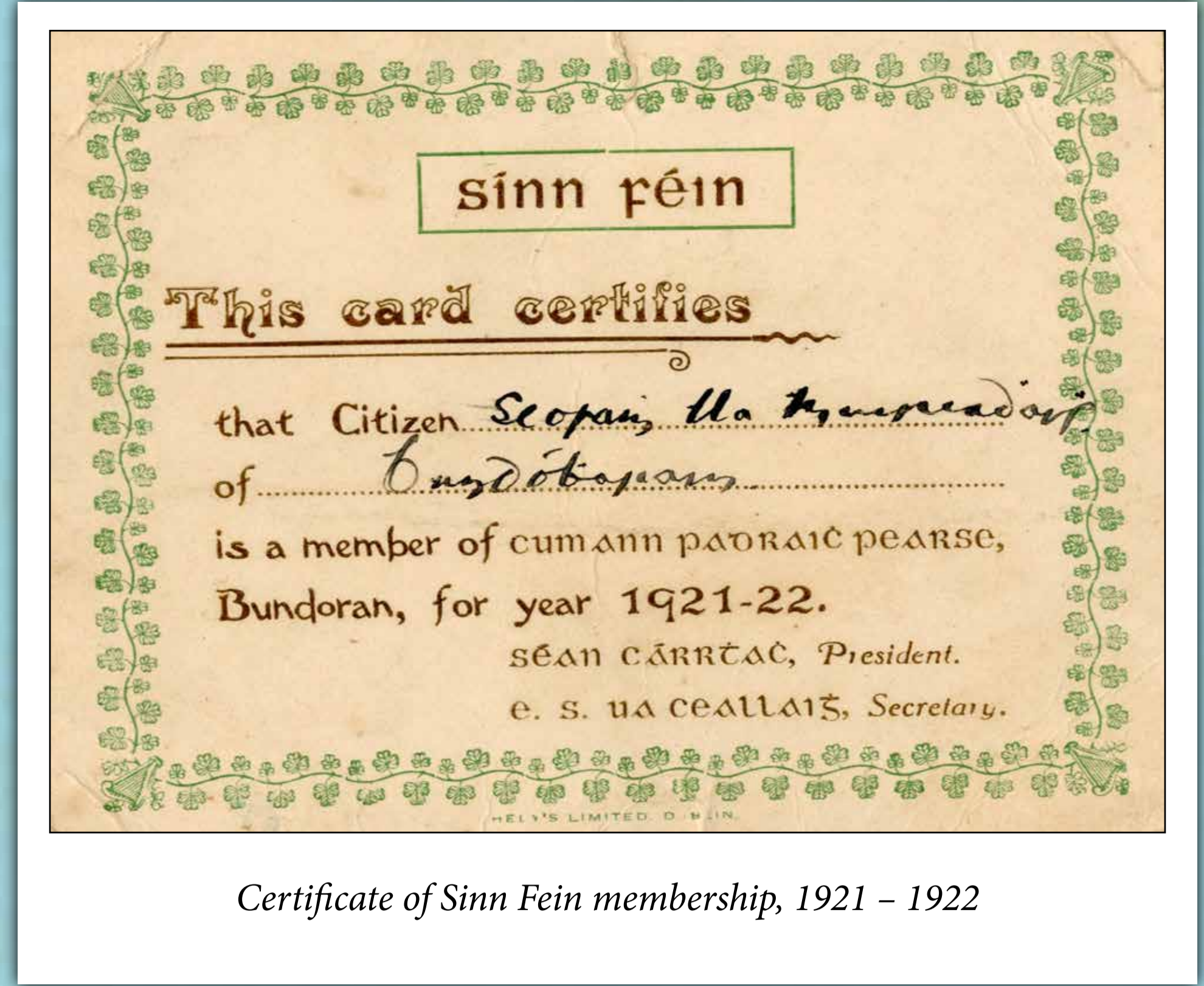
The Joseph Murray Collection



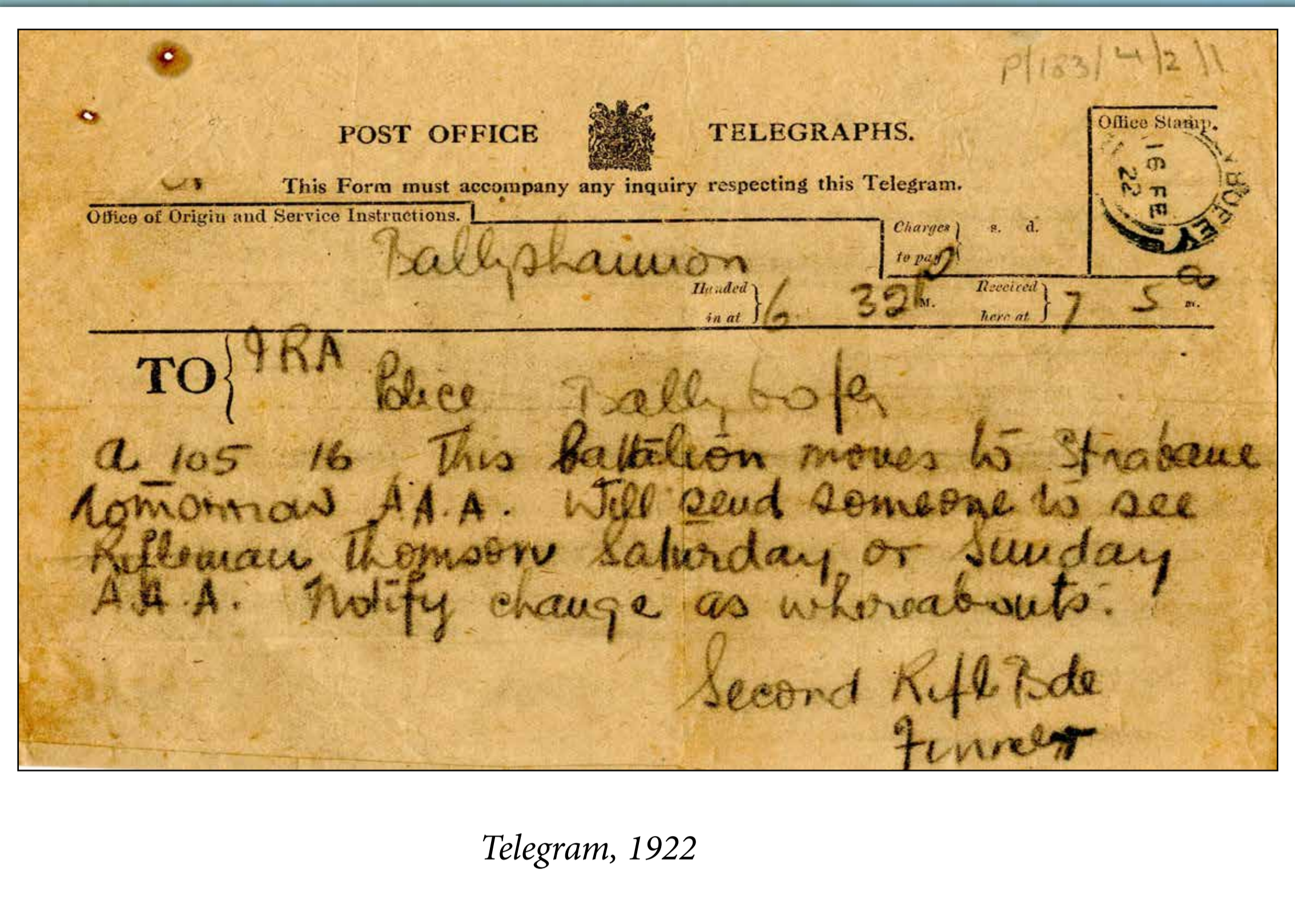
Volunteers (IRA), south Donegal, 1921 - 1922



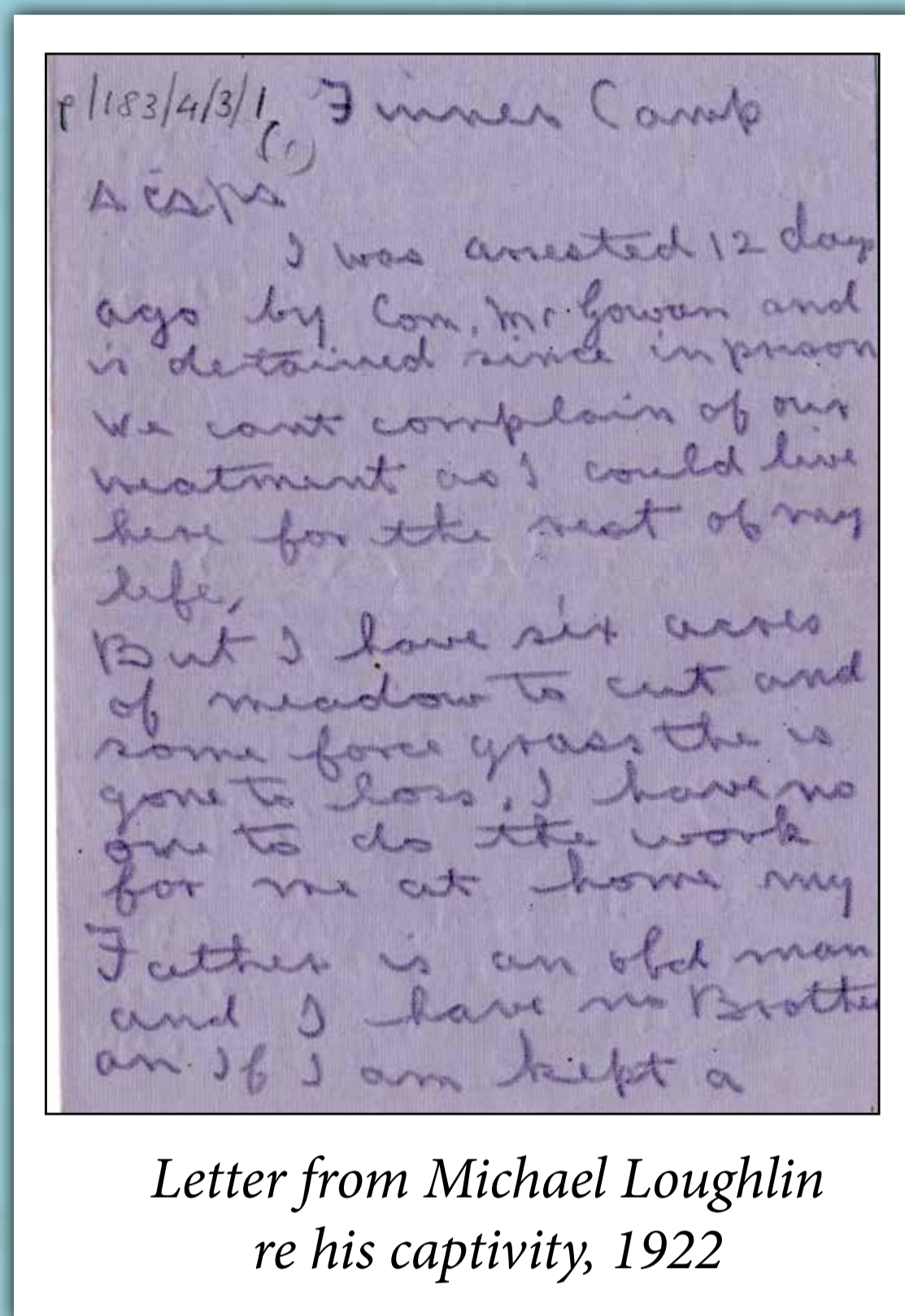
Photograph of Murray



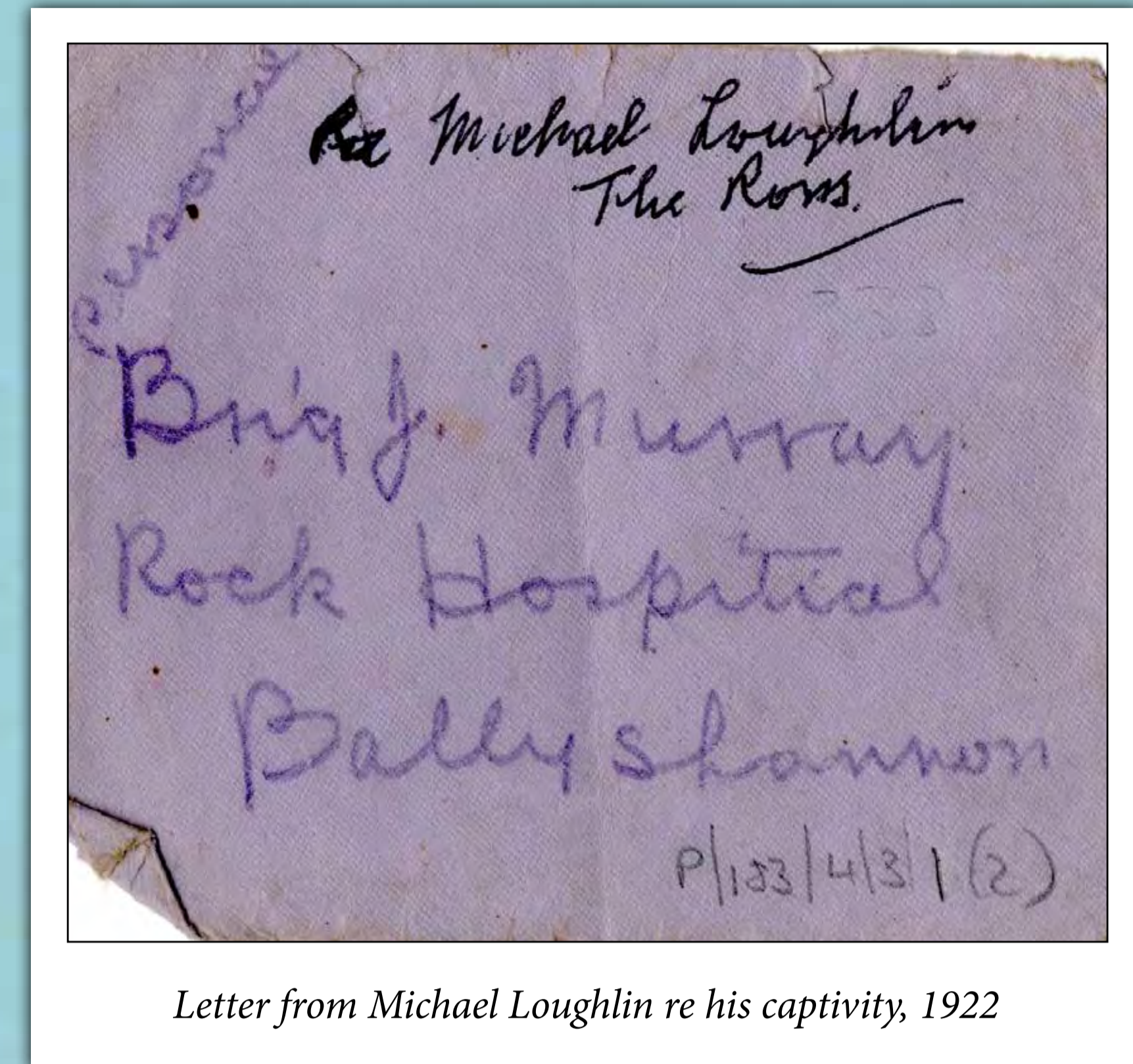
Certificate of Sinn Féin membership, 1921 - 1922



Telegram, 1922



Letter from Michael Loughlin re his captivity, 1922



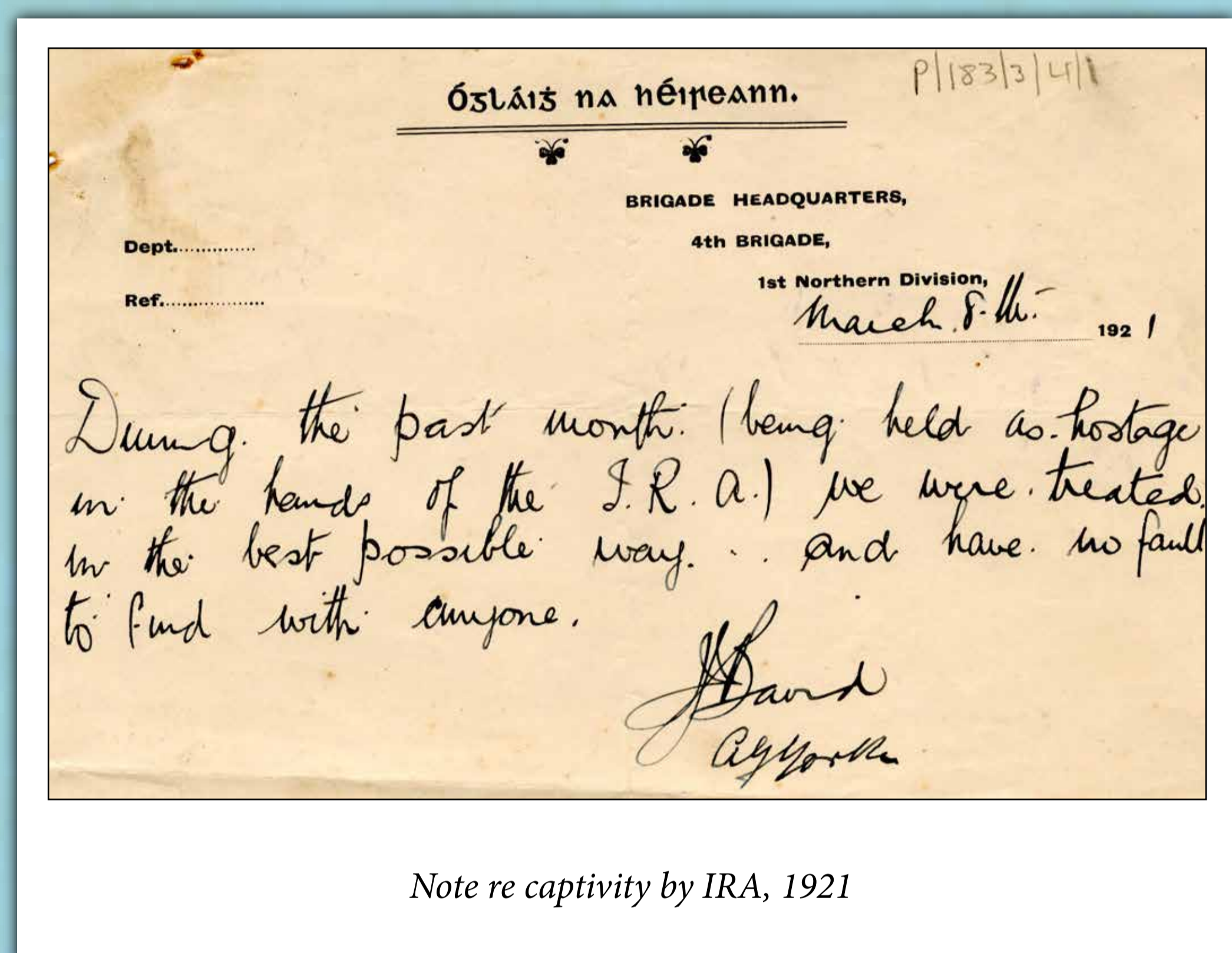
Letter from Michael Loughlin re his captivity, 1922

Joseph Murray was born on 15 March 1893 in Monaghan. He trained as a national school teacher in St Patrick's Training college, Drumcondra. A fluent Irish speaker, he was prominent in the Gaelic League and GAA throughout his life. He moved to Bundoran in 1916 where he taught in Bundoran boys' national school and orphanage. From 1918 to 1922 he played a prominent role in the War of Independence and the early Civil War, attaining the rank of Brigadier in the Fourth Brigade, South East Donegal, First Northern Division of the IRA/Volunteers. Murray joined the Garda Síochána in October 1922 with the rank of inspector and was promoted to superintendent in 1924. He retired in 1958 and returned with his wife to Bundoran where he died in 1975.

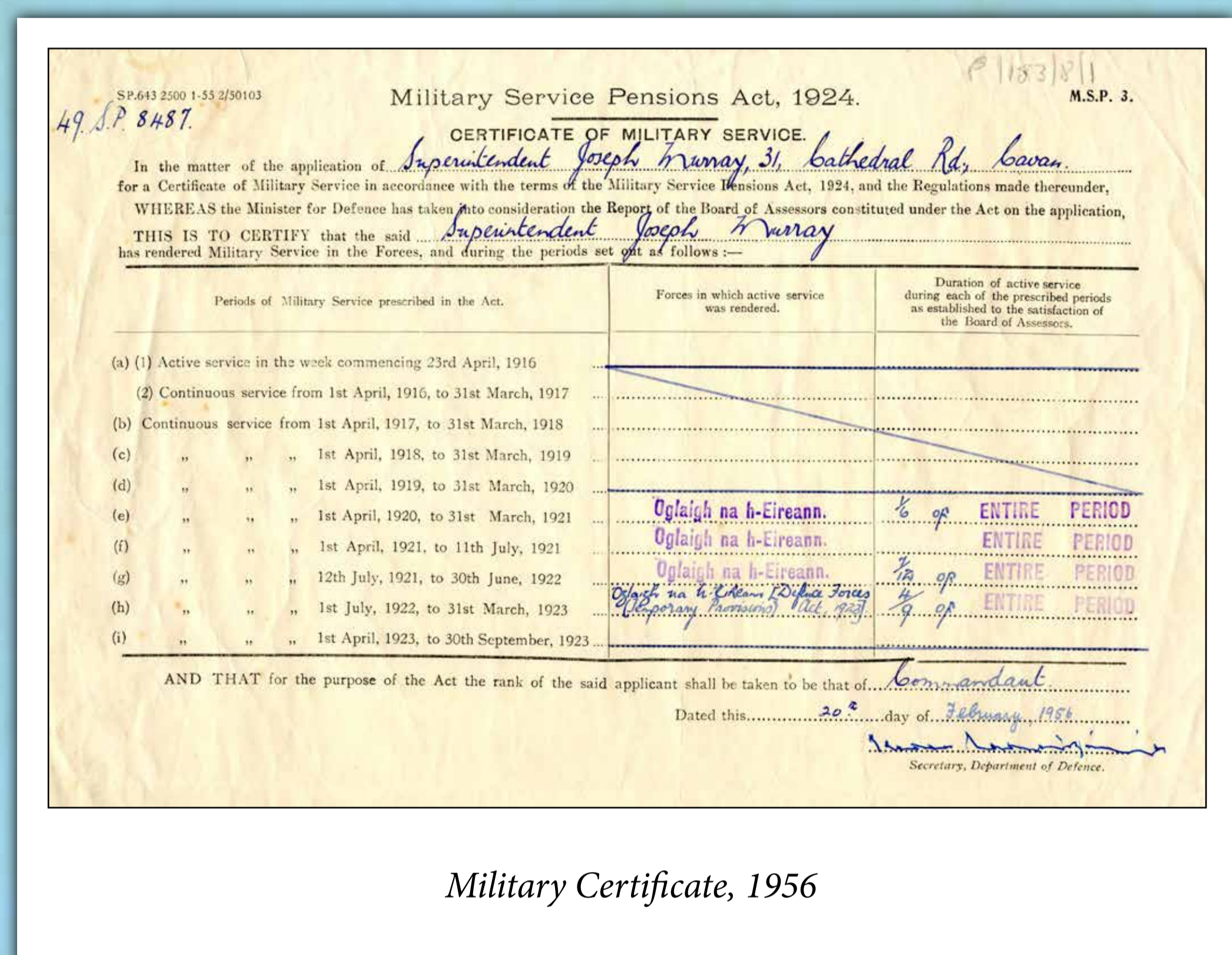
The Collection of the papers of Supt. Murray were kindly donated by his son Patrick to Donegal County Archives in September 2010.

The papers of Joseph Murray consist of original archival documents of national significance which disclose the high level of IRA activity in south Donegal, particularly Bundoran and Ballyshannon, during the War of Independence and leading up to the Civil War.

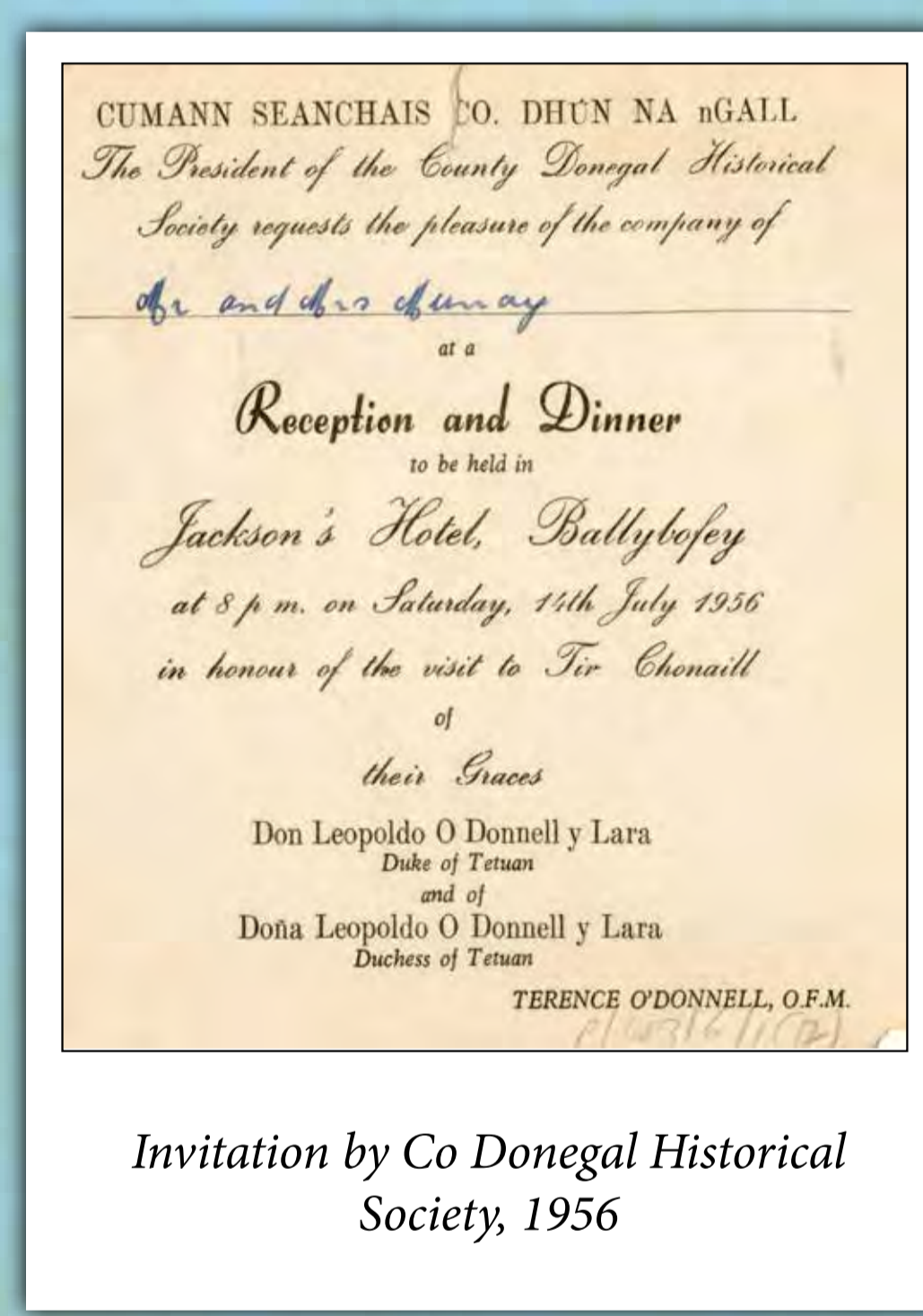
Images in this exhibition include documents generated by members of the Fourth Brigade, First Northern Division of the IRA/Volunteers, including correspondence between Joseph Murray and Sean MacCumhaill, army manuals and internal reports, photographs, and a variety of items personal to Murray which reflect the many different aspects of his life.



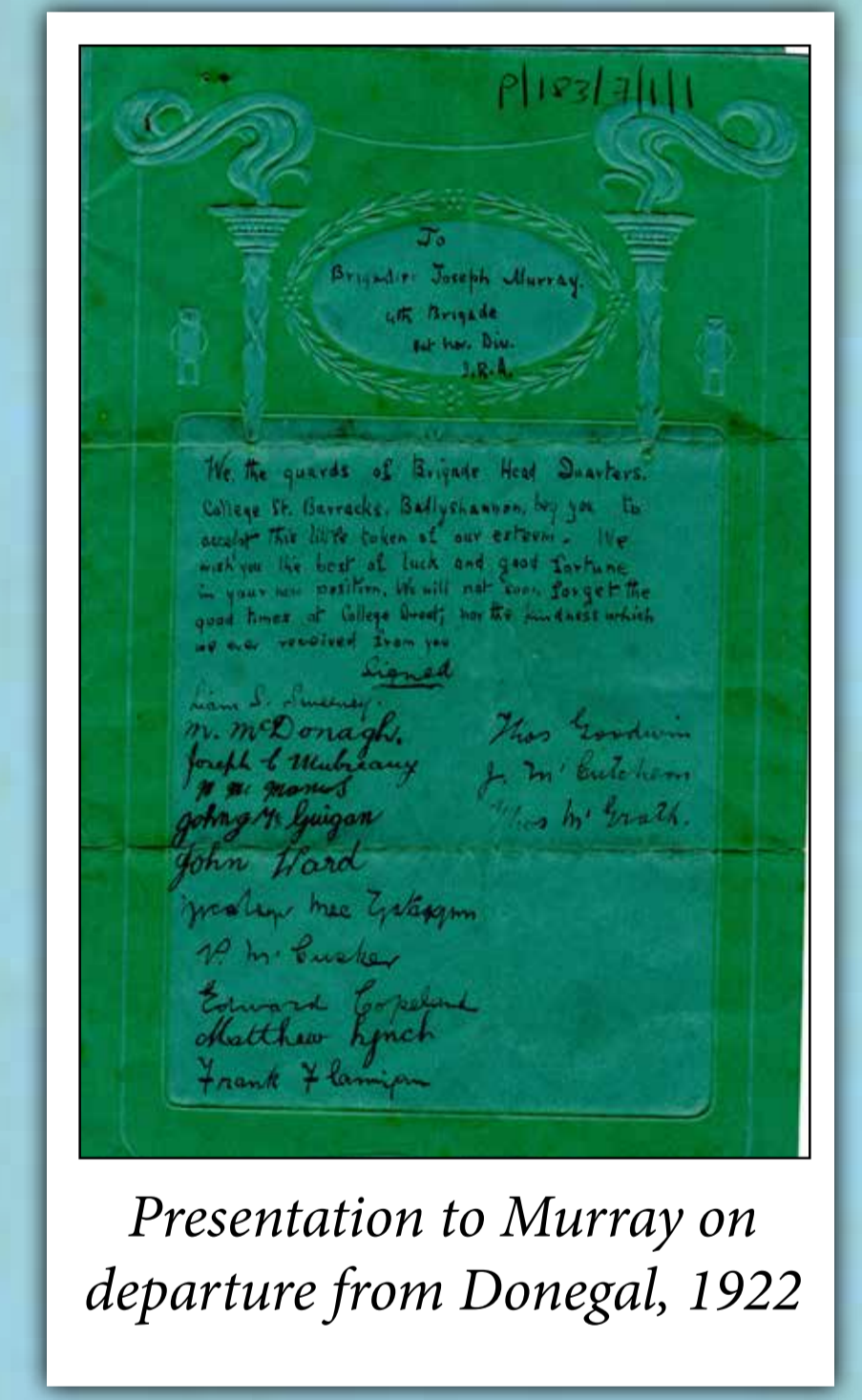
Note re captivity by IRA, 1921



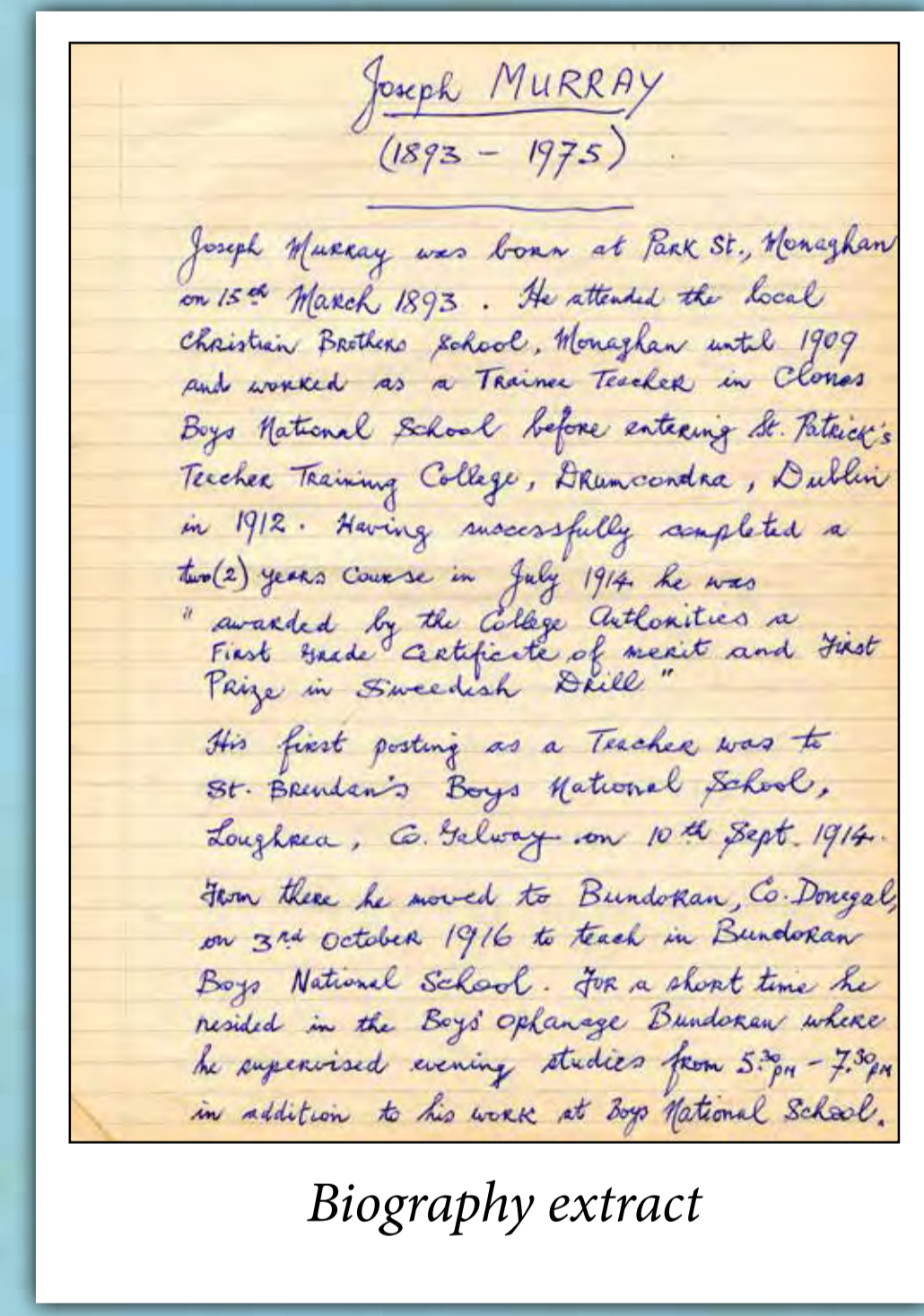
Military Certificate, 1924



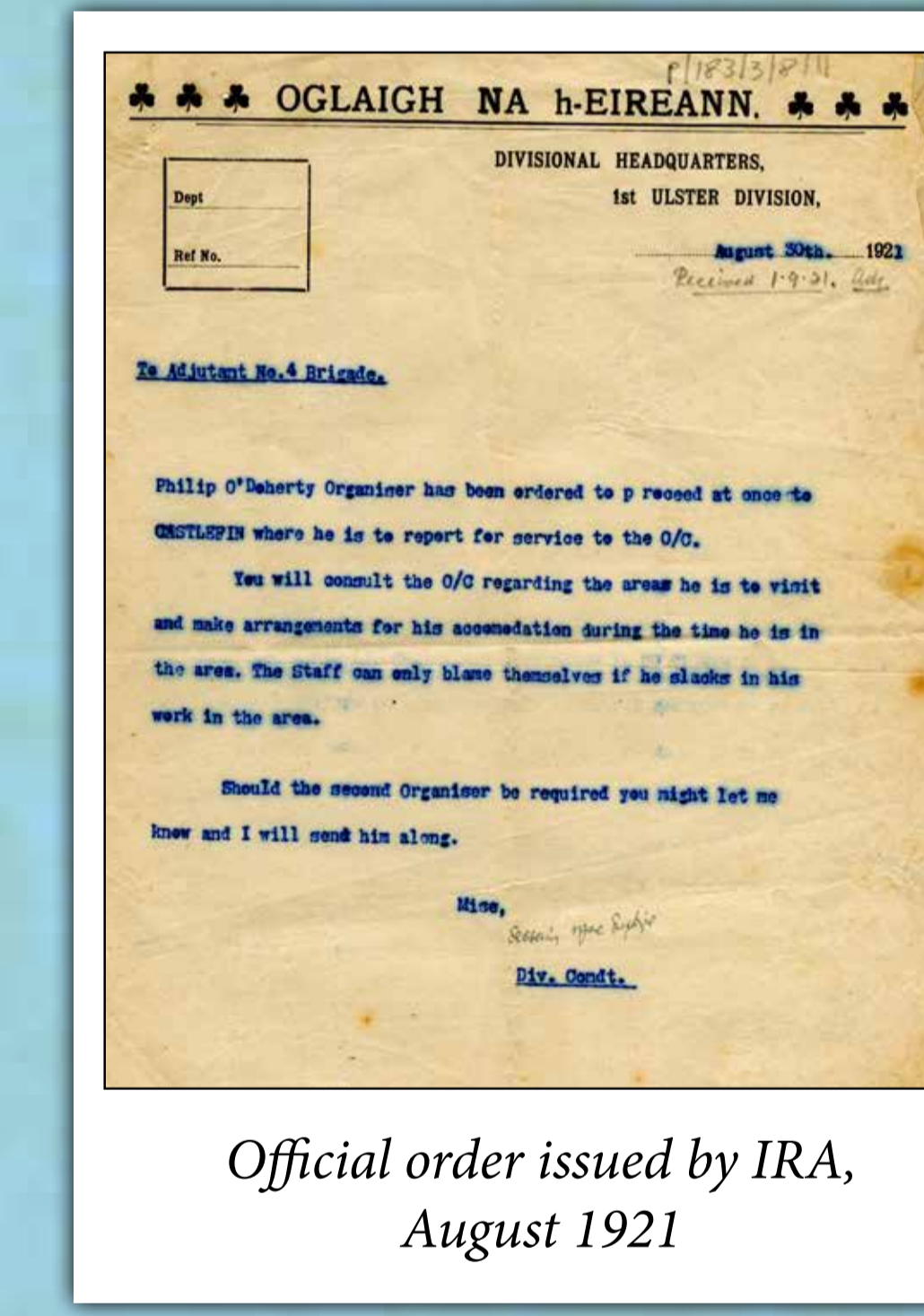
Invitation by Co Donegal Historical Society, 1956



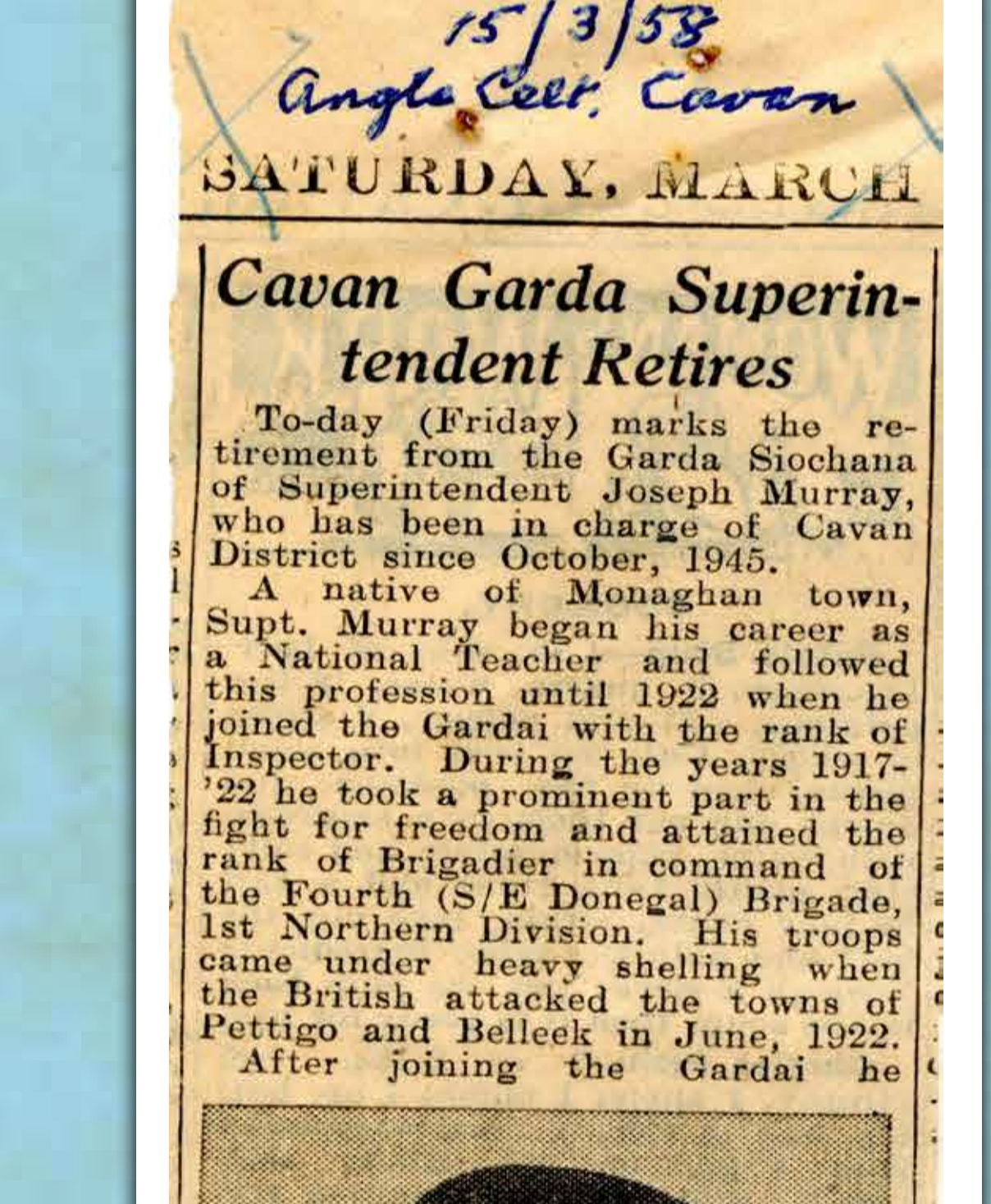
Presentation to Murray on departure from Donegal, 1922



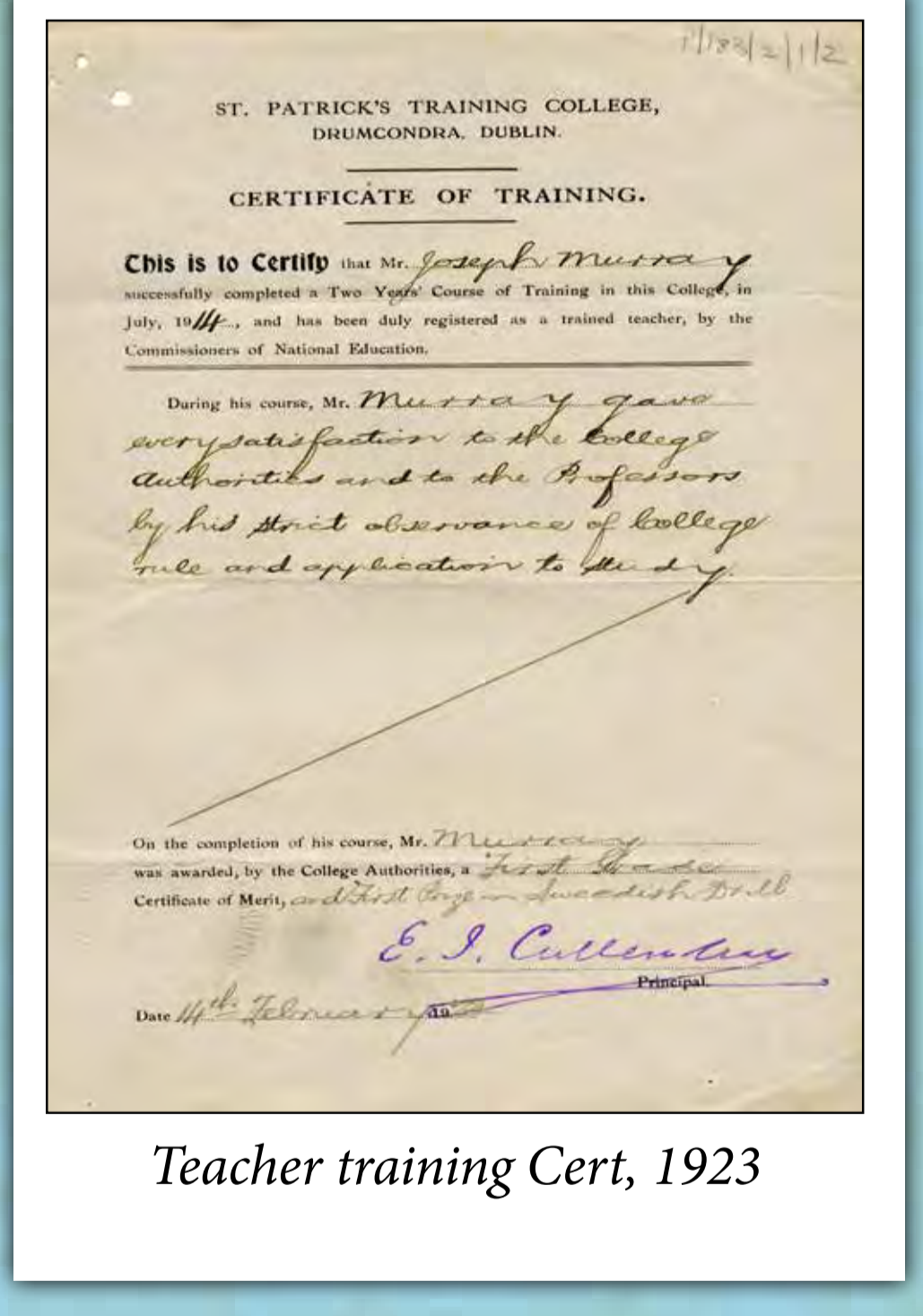
Biography extract



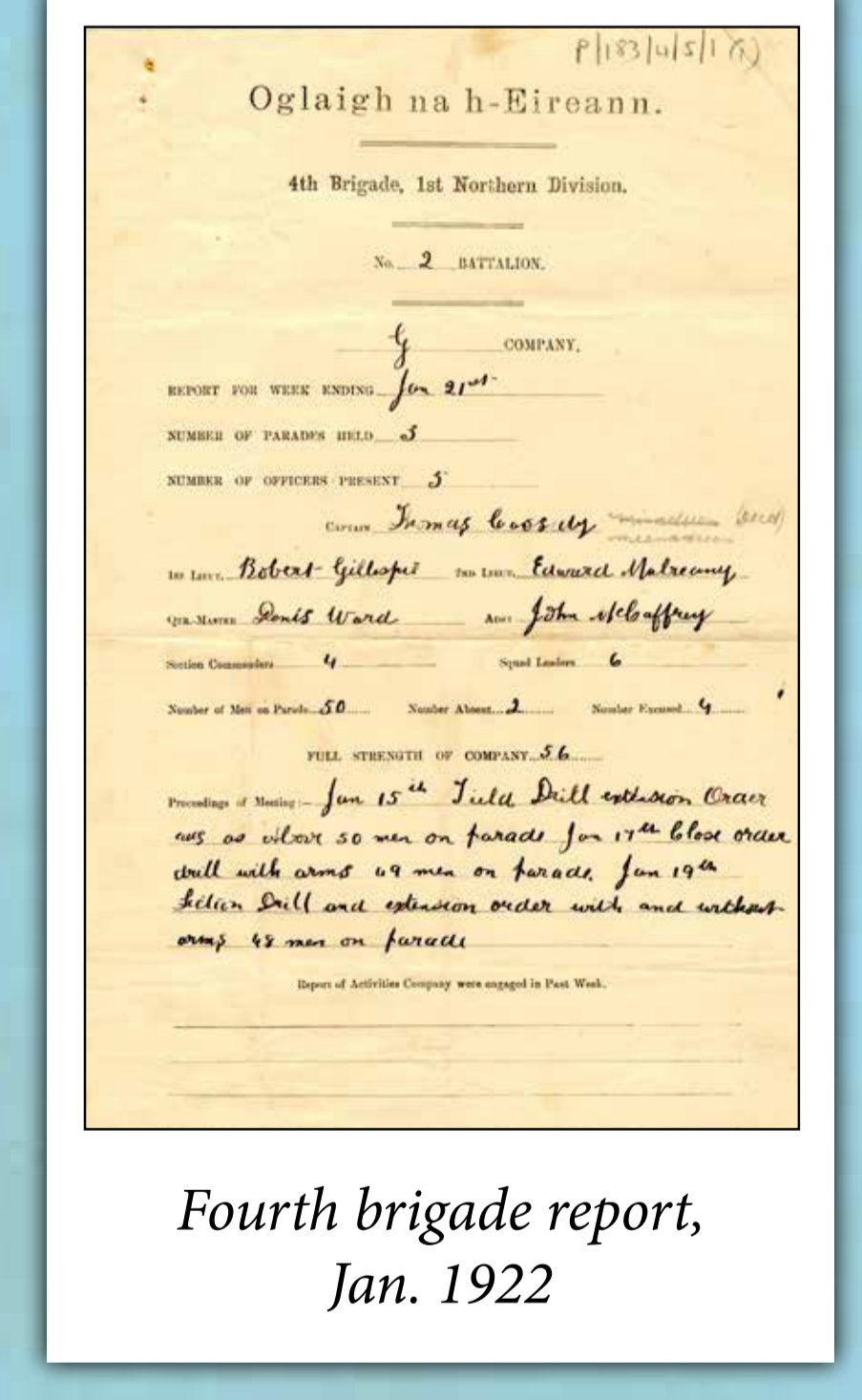
Official order issued by IRA, August 1921



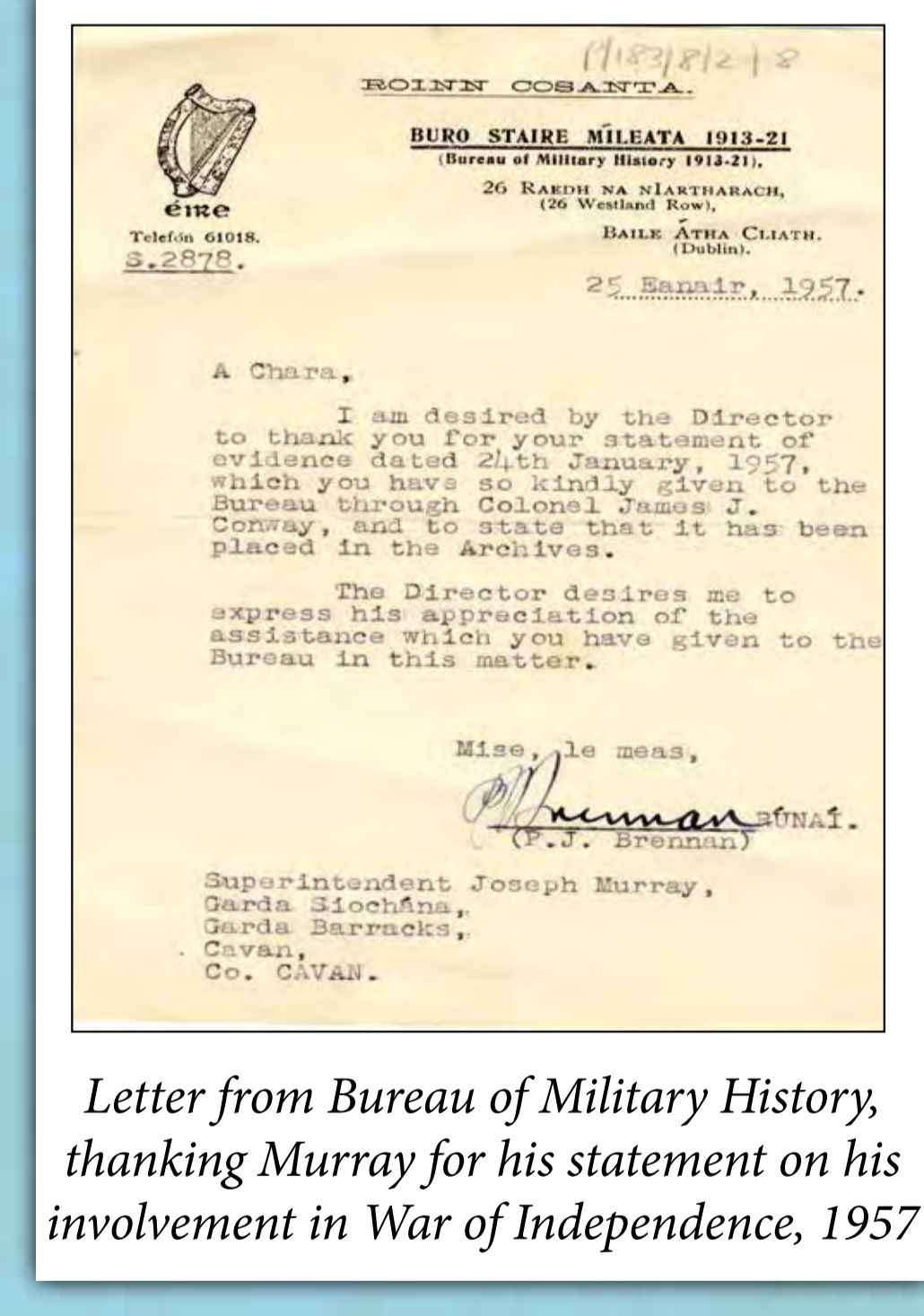
Article on Murray's retirement, 1958



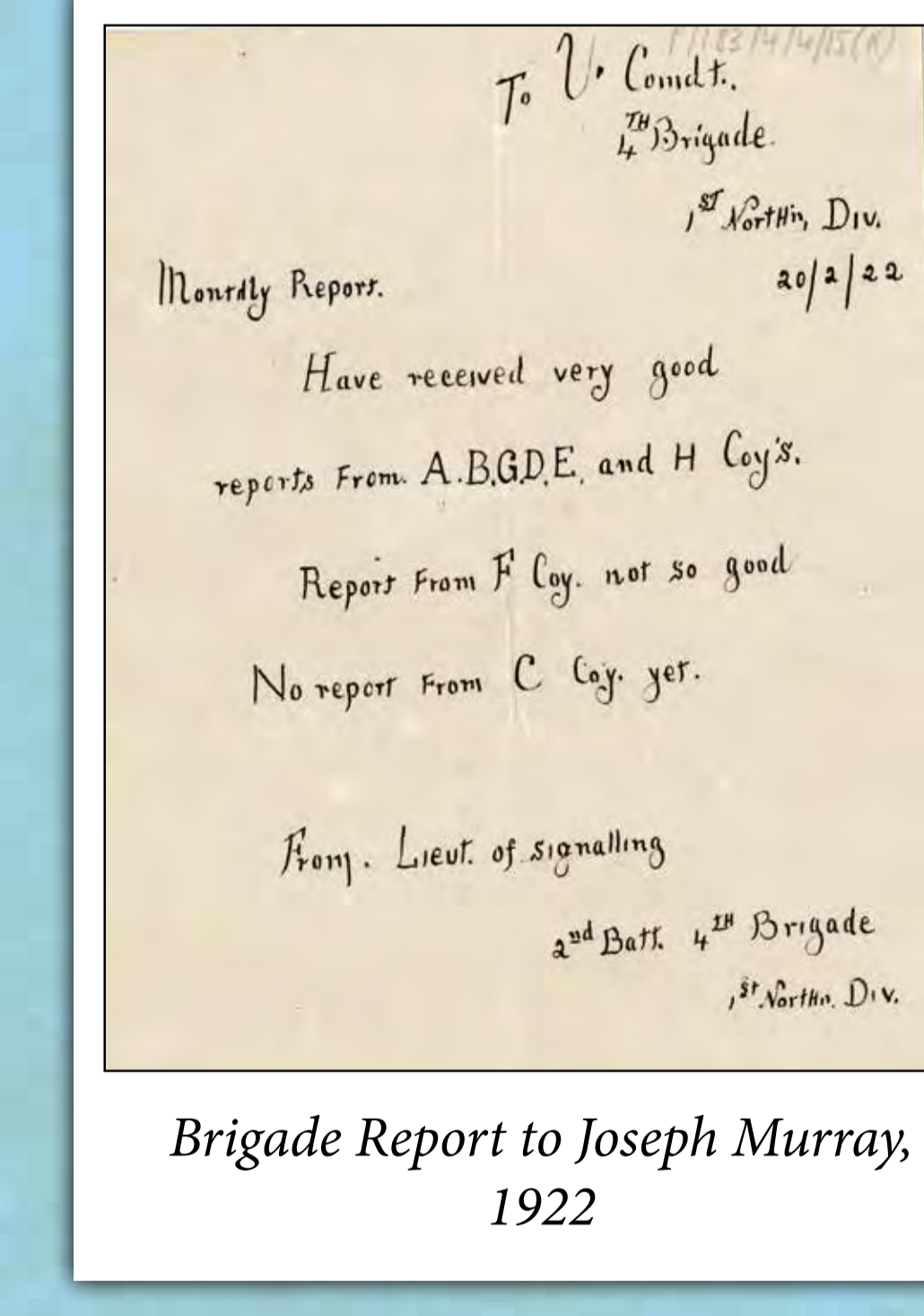
Teacher training Cert, 1923



Fourth brigade report, Jan. 1922



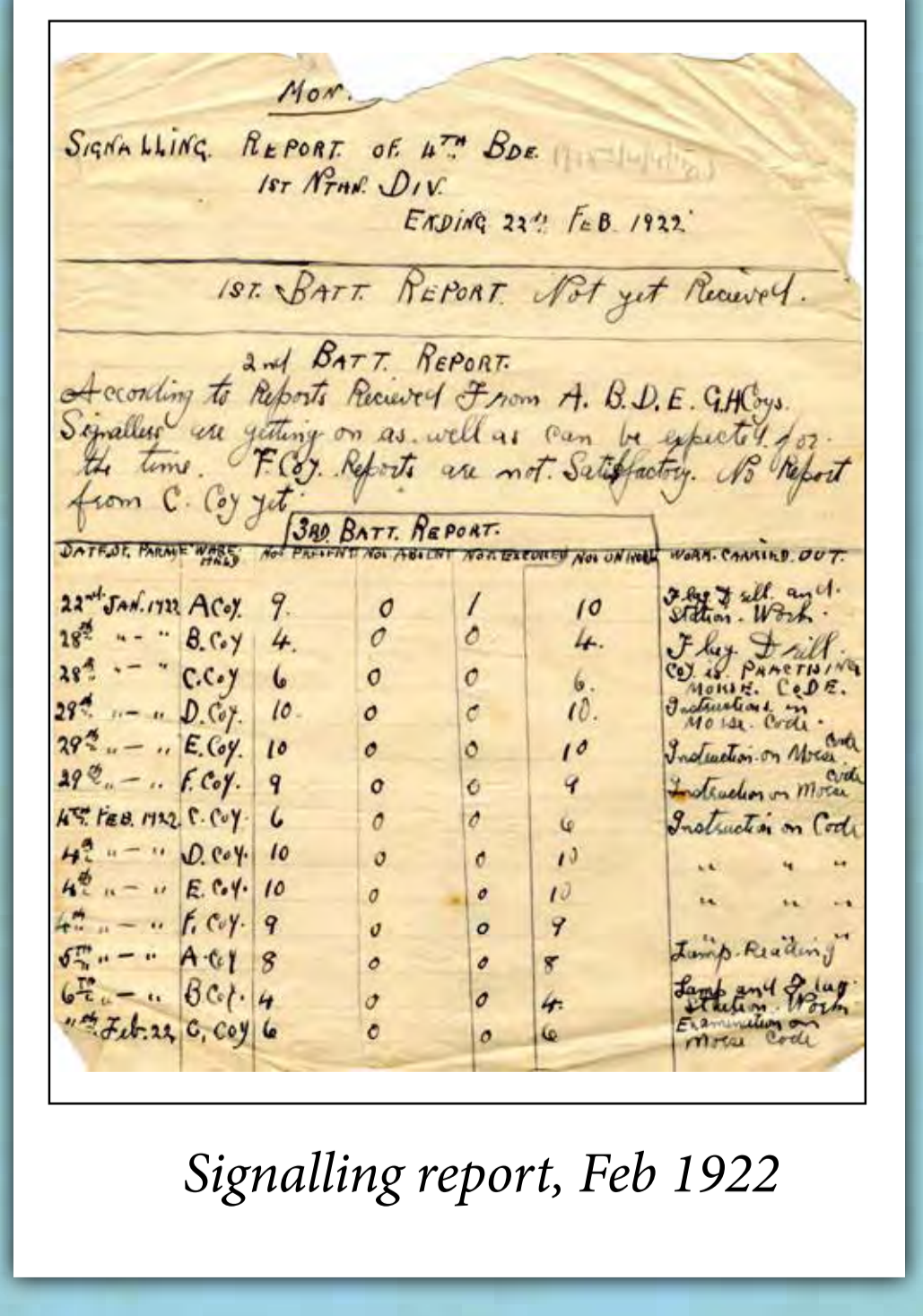
Letter from Bureau of Military History, thanking Murray for his statement on his involvement in War of Independence, 1957



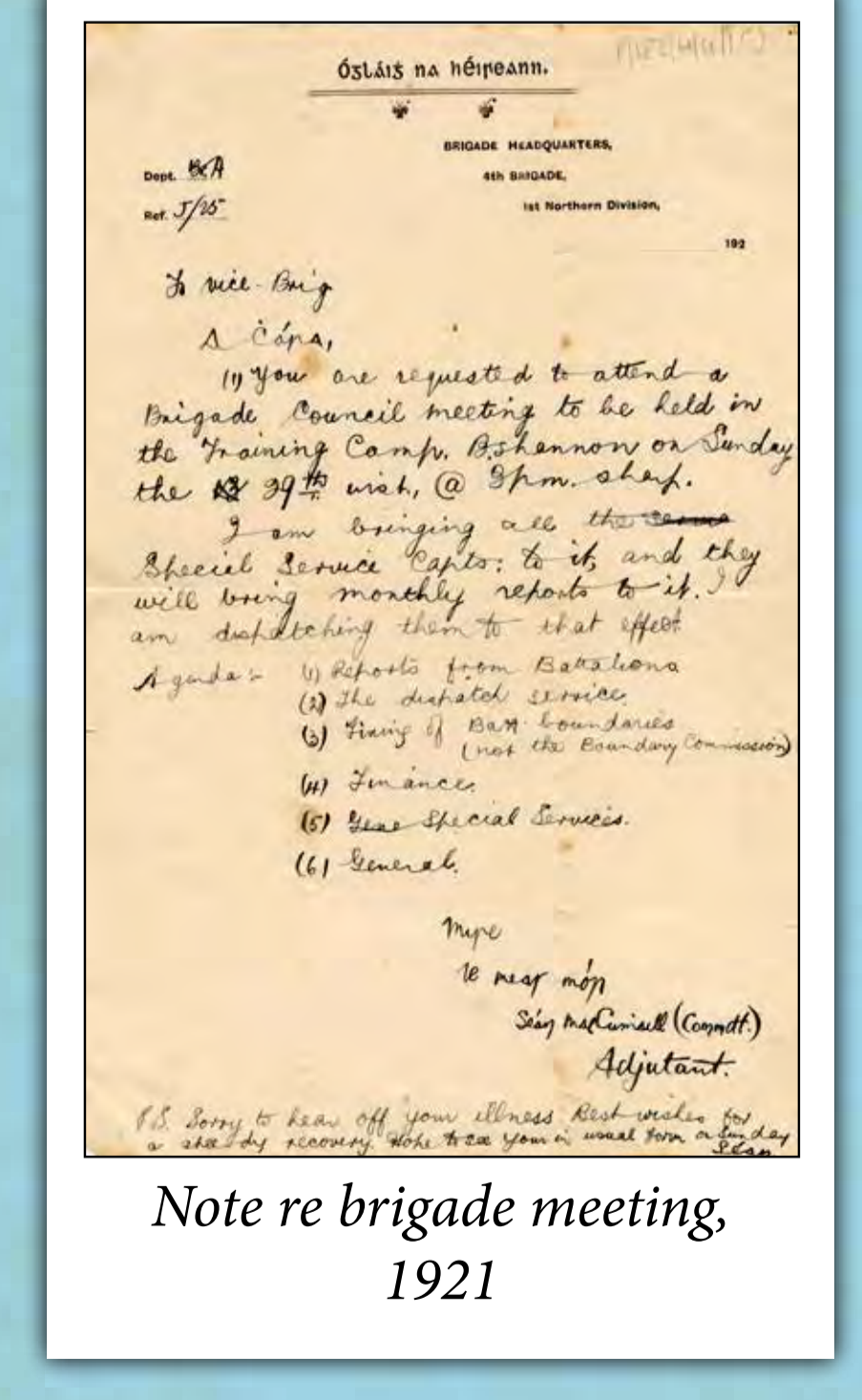
Brigade Report to Joseph Murray, 1922



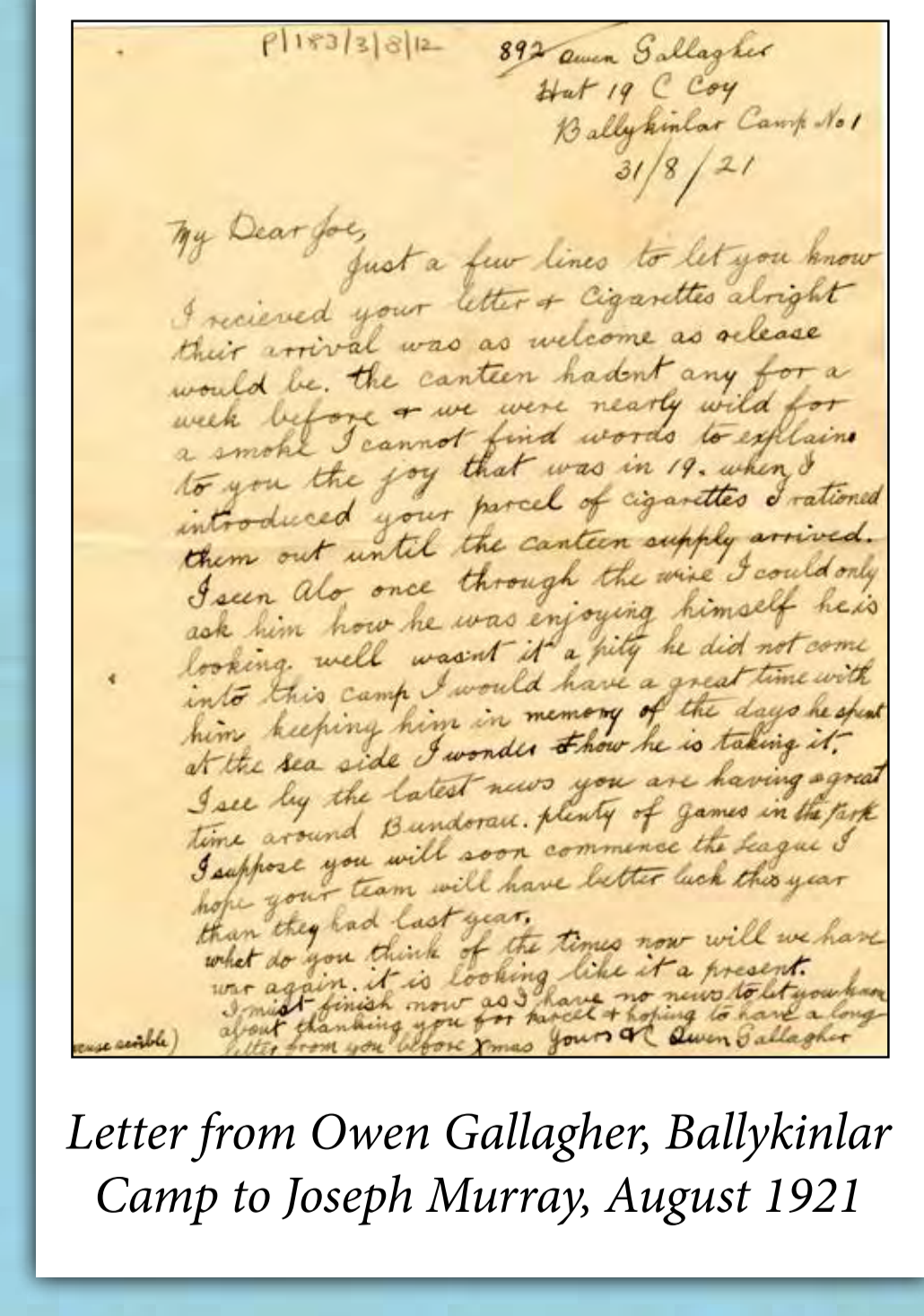
Supt. J. Murray



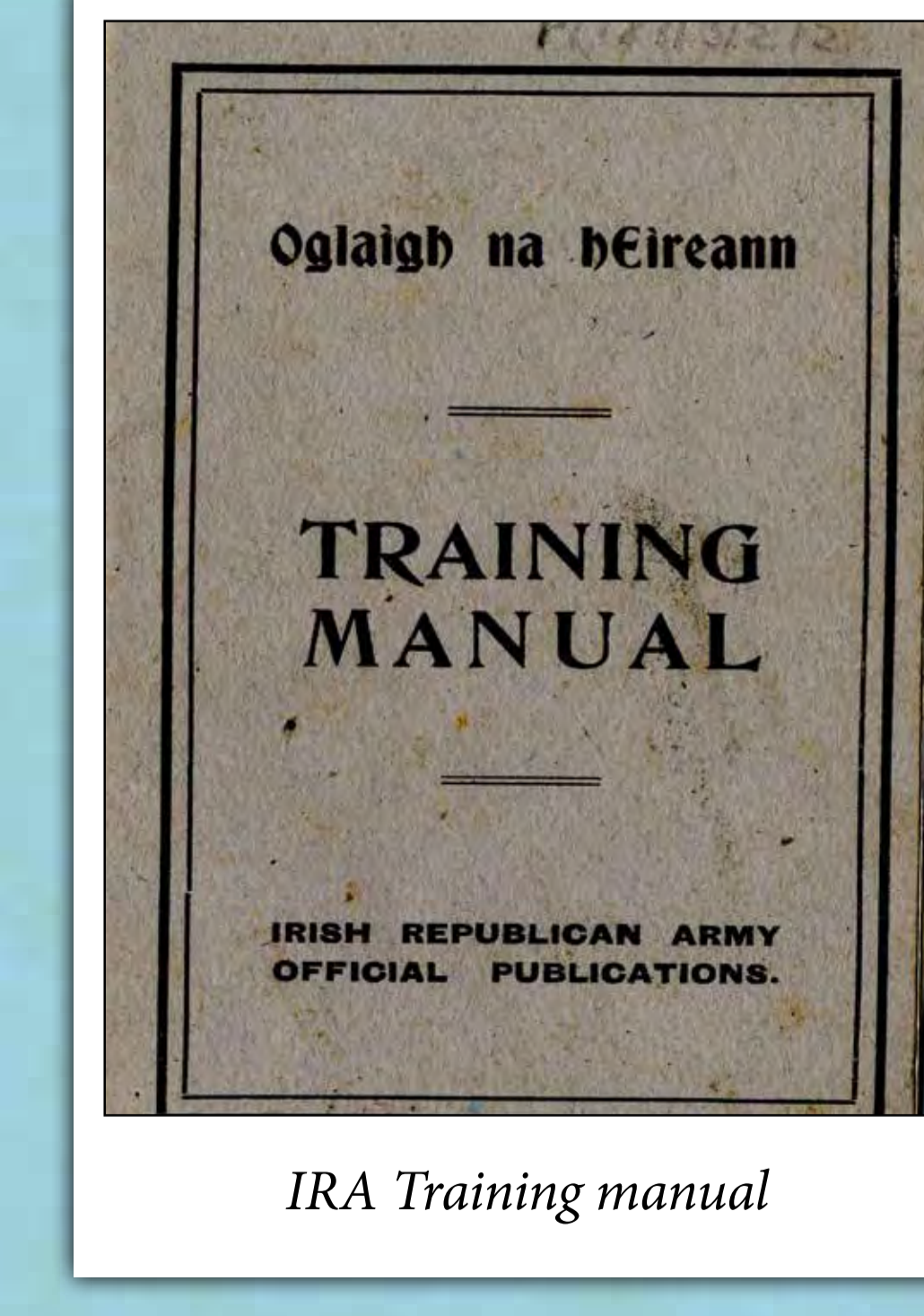
Signalling report, Feb 1922



Note re brigade meeting, 1921



Letter from Owen Gallagher, Ballykinlar Camp to Joseph Murray, August 1921



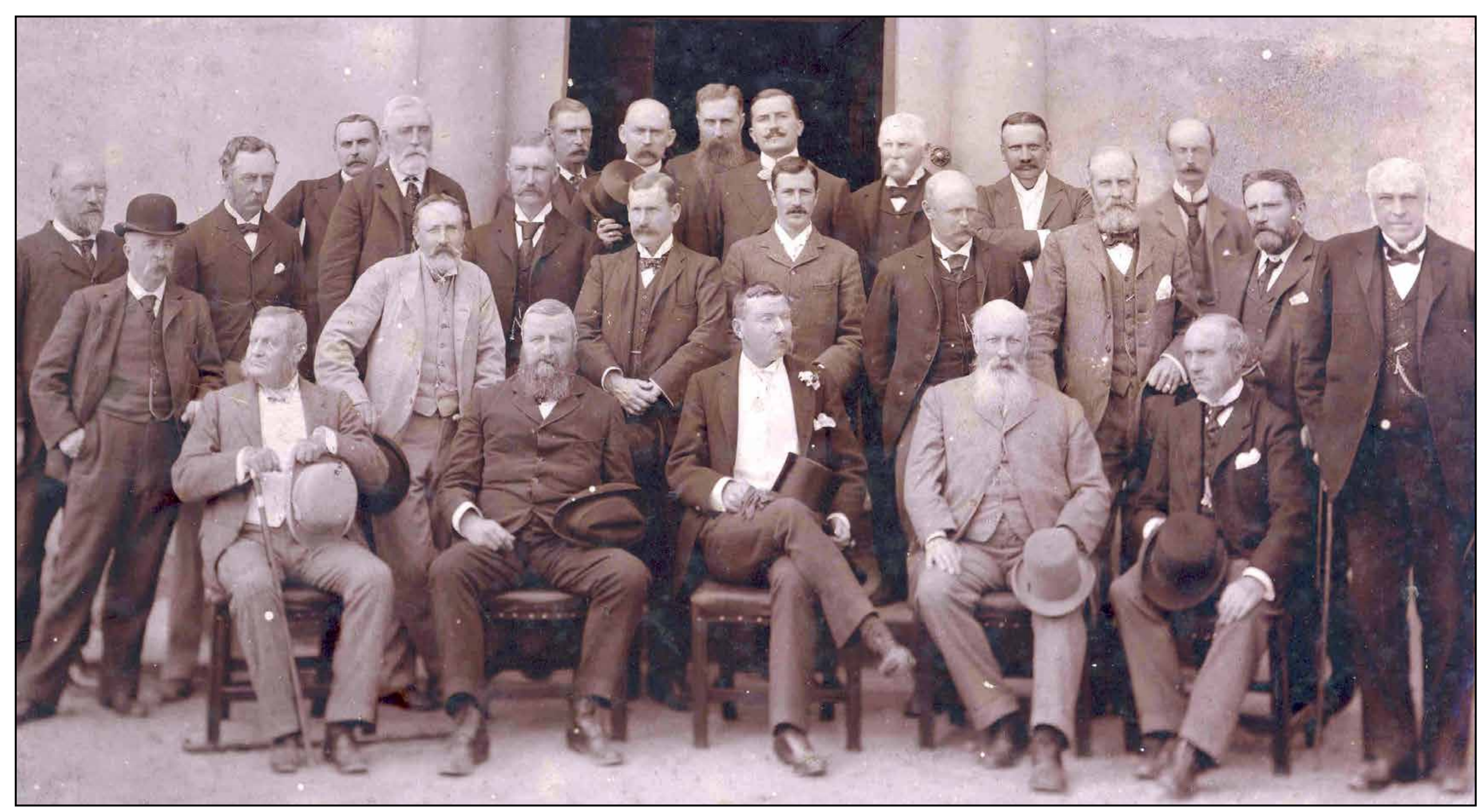
IRA Training manual

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives

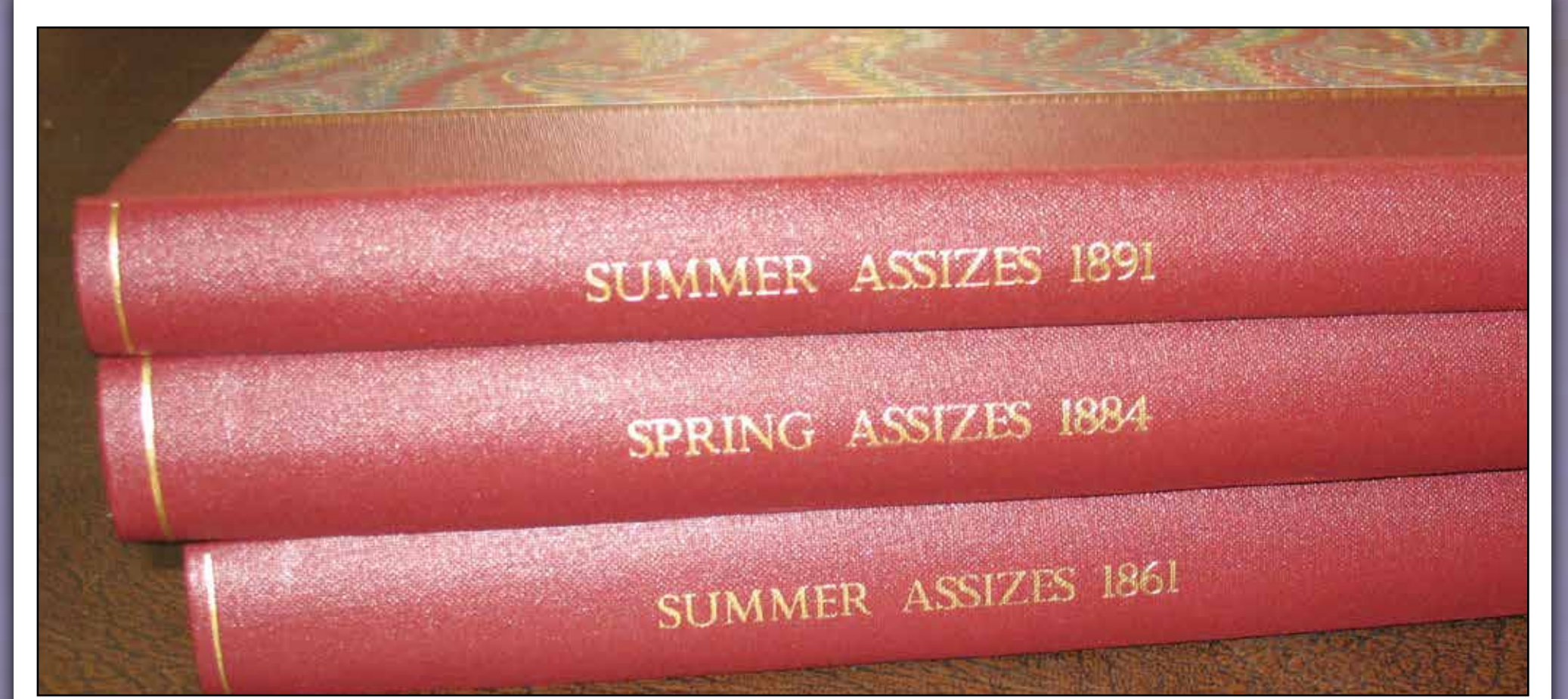


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Donegal County Council

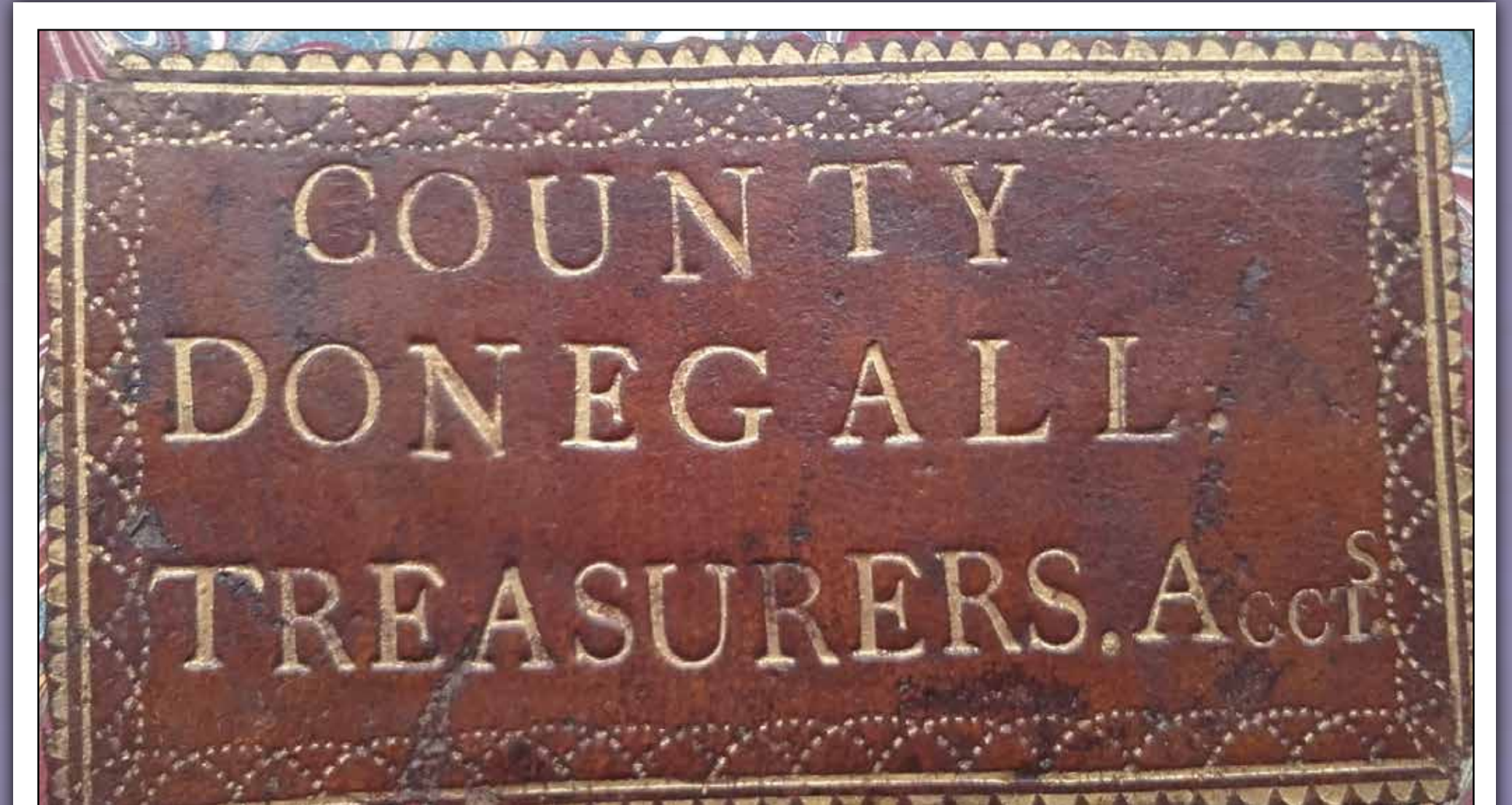
The Donegal Grand Jury



The last Donegal Grand Jury, 1899



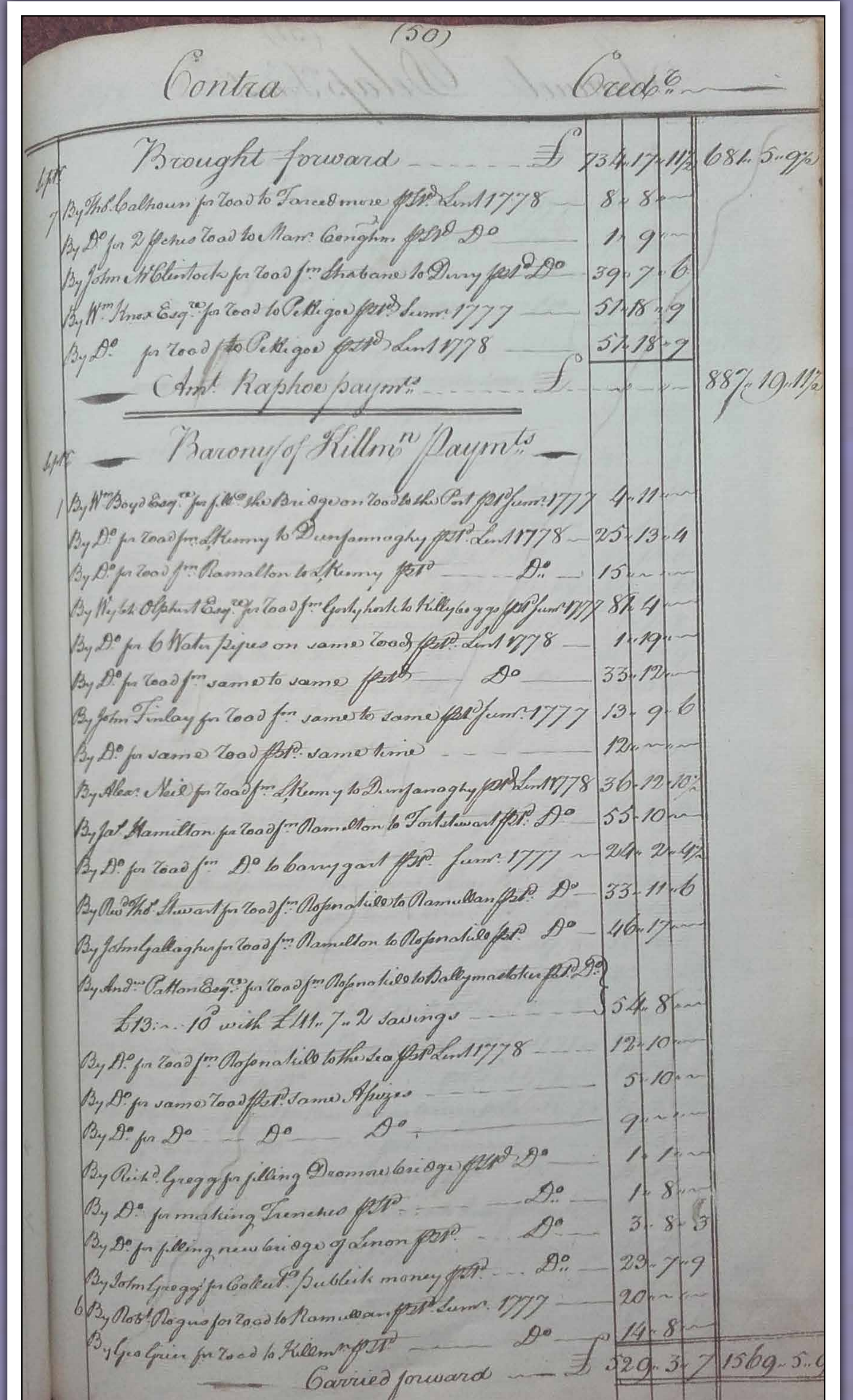
Grand Jury records, after repair



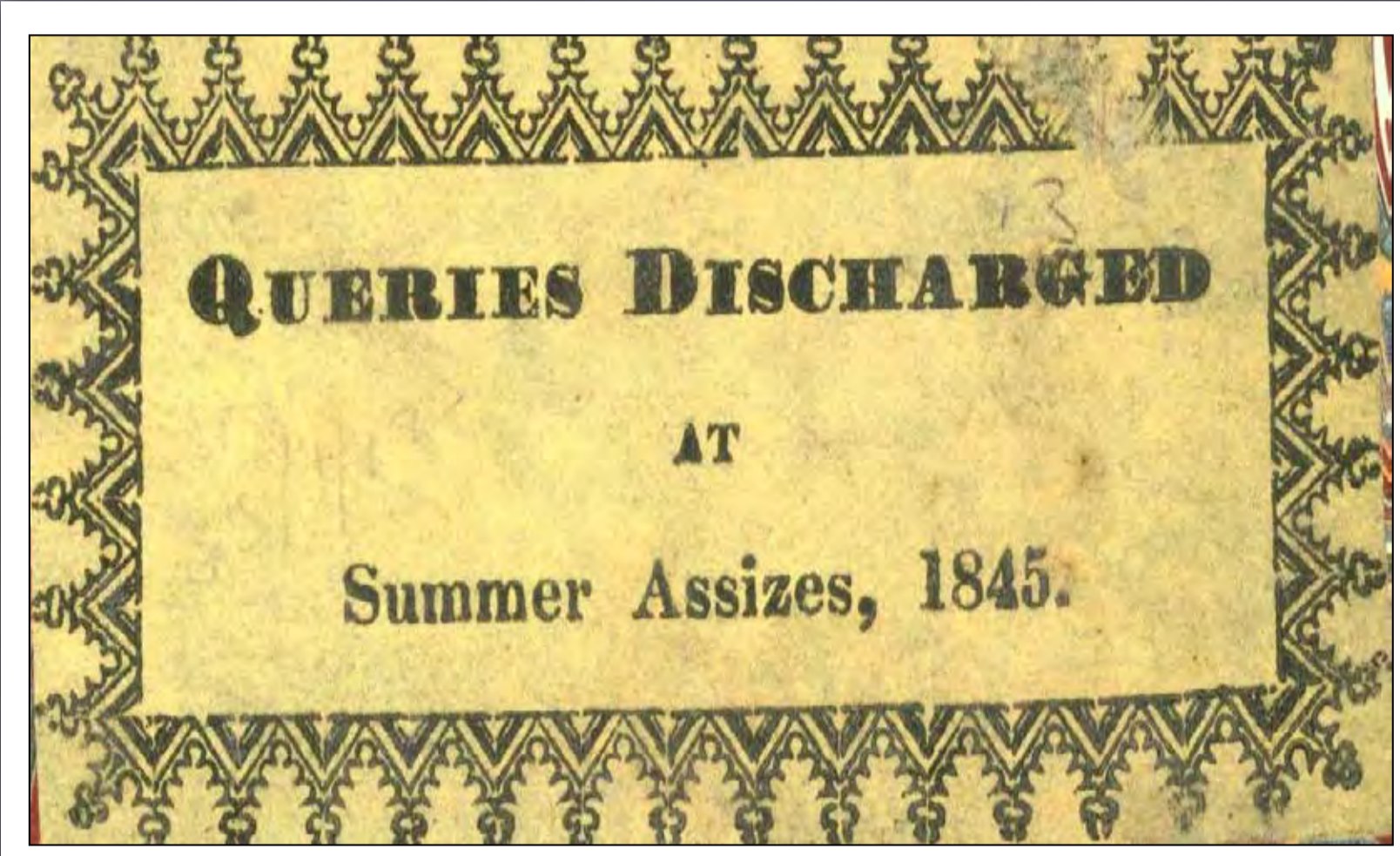
Cover of Treasurer's Account

Grand Juries were local authorities which had been in existence since Norman times. County Donegal had its own Grand Jury, consisting of landowners who were selected by the sheriff of the County. Grand Juries had no corporate existence, they were discharged by the Judge of Assize. Before each assize, presentment sessions were called in each of the six baronies of Donegal, where proposals for work to be done were considered and submitted to the Grand Jury for ratification. Services provided and paid for by Grand Jury Cess, a rate payable by occupiers, included making and repair of roads and bridges, construction of courthouses, and levying for support of district hospitals, schools and prisons.

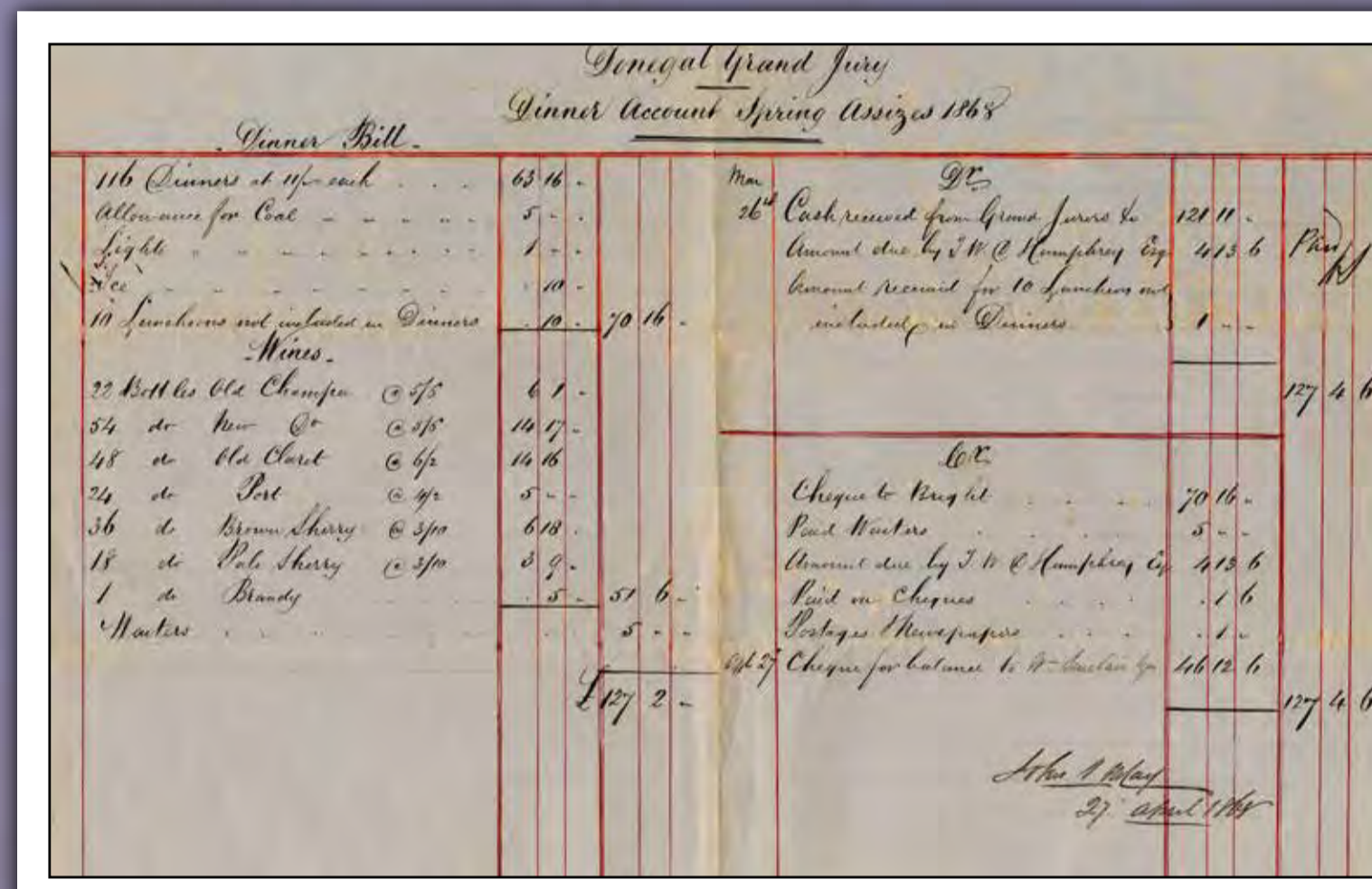
Surviving records of the Donegal Grand Jury date from 1753 to 1899. They include contracts, administrative and financial records, resolutions, minutes of meetings and correspondence. Conservation work has been carried out on the collection. Images in this exhibition include: presentments, correspondence, an extract from a Treasurer's report, and 1899 archives relating to the replacement of the Grand Jury's administrative functions by the newly established Donegal County Council. Also included are photographs of records before and after conservation.



Extract from Grand Jury Treasurer's Report, 1778



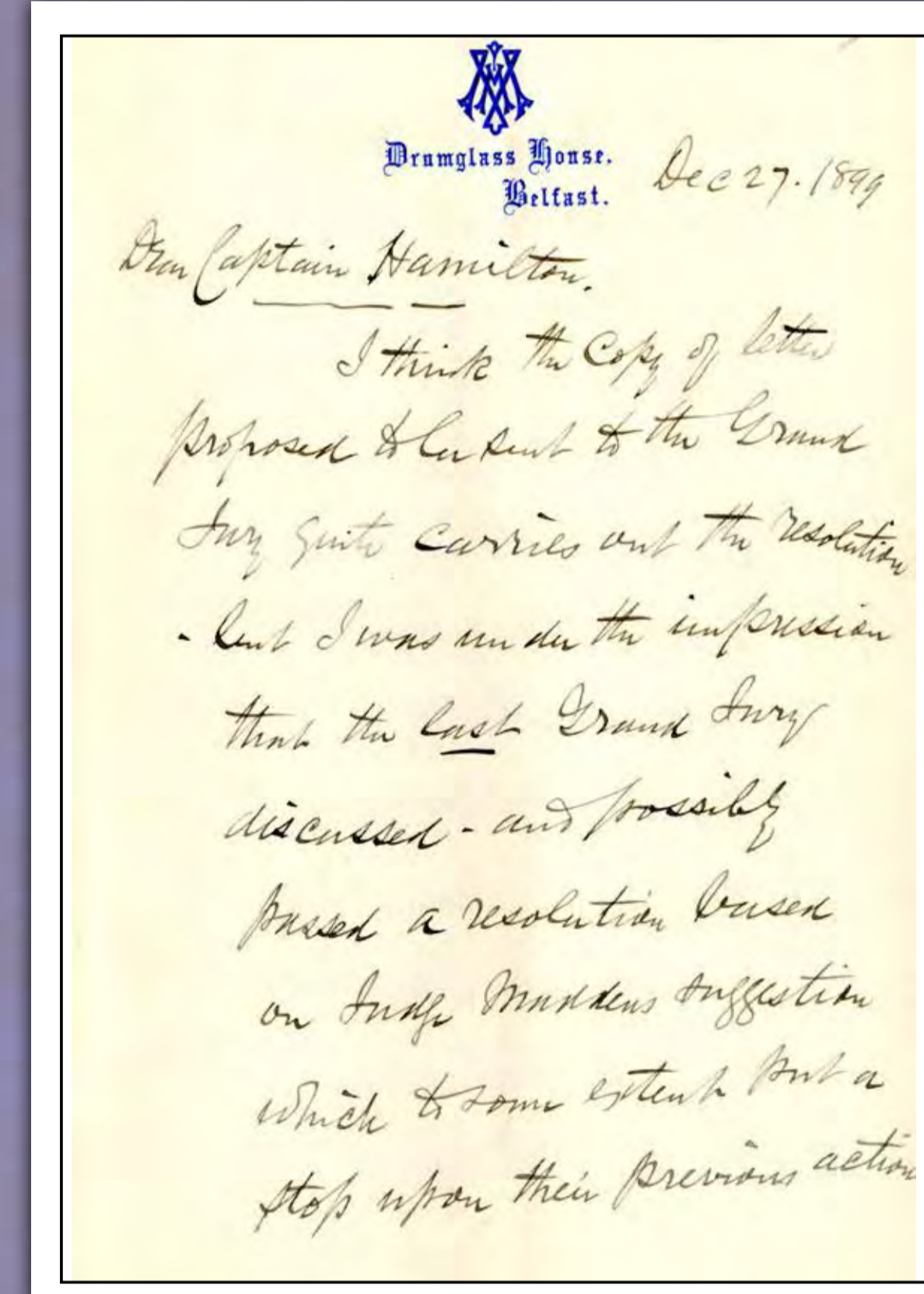
Cover of Assizes register



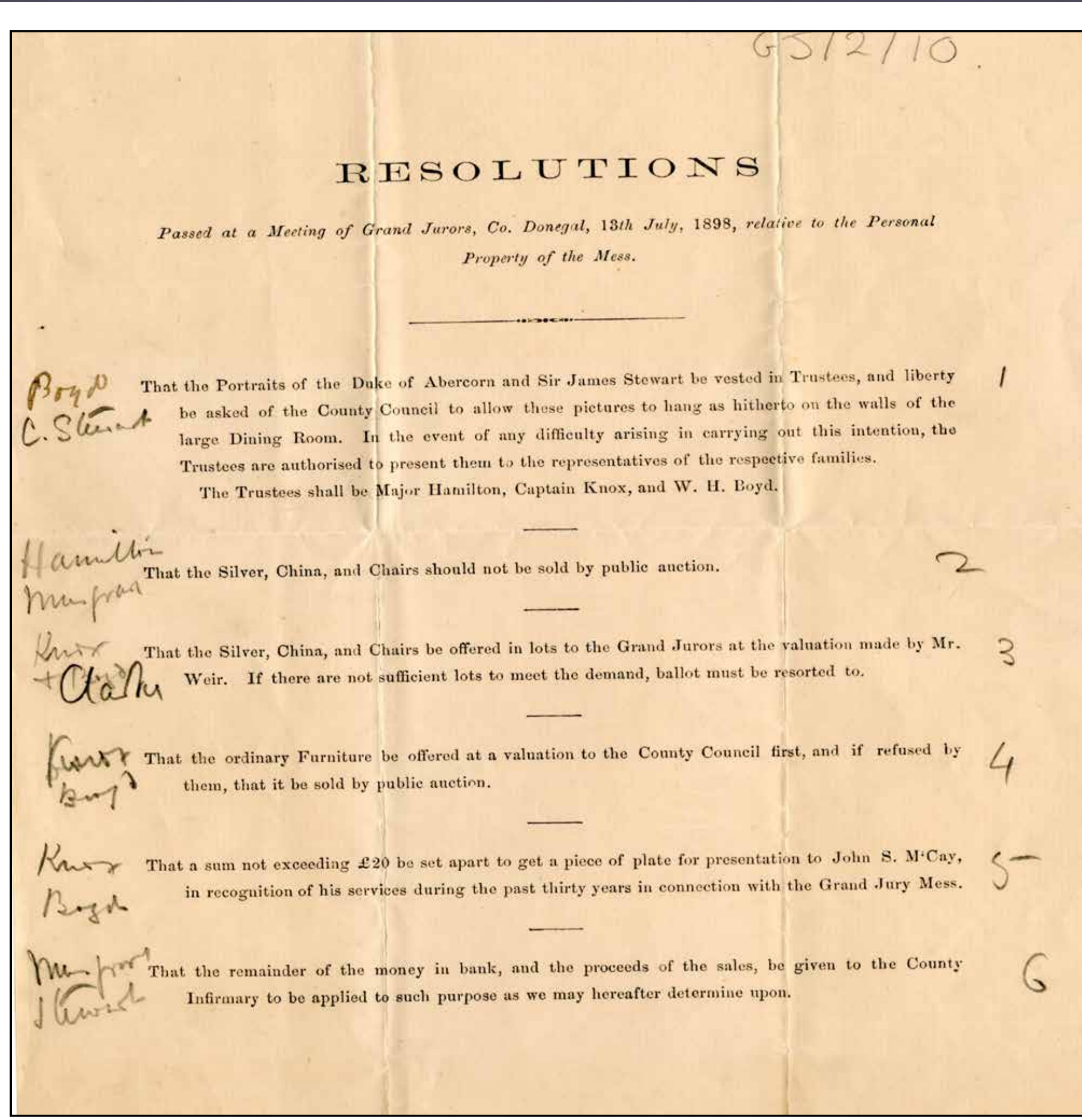
Grand Jury dinner accounts, 1868



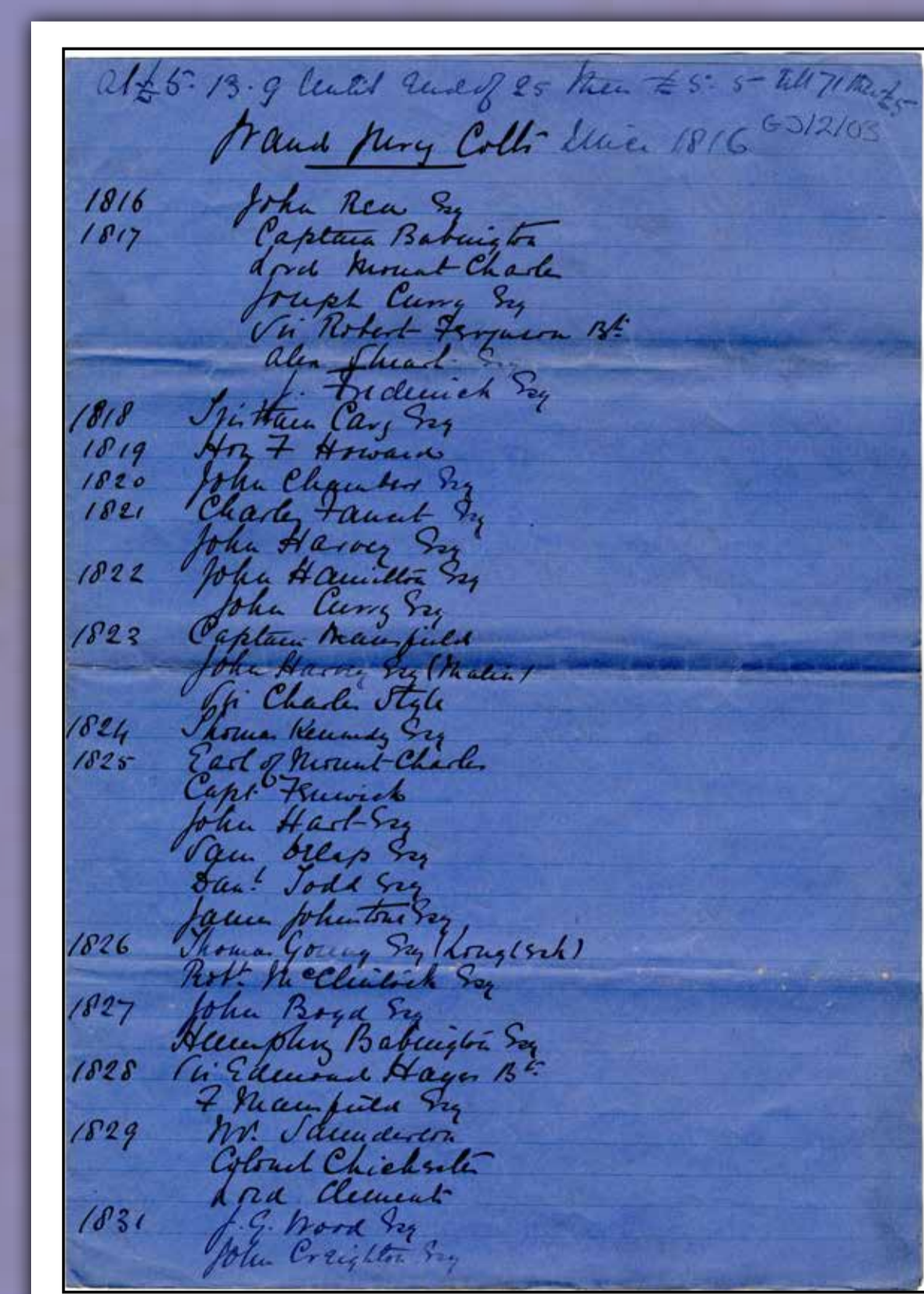
Grand Jury records, before repair



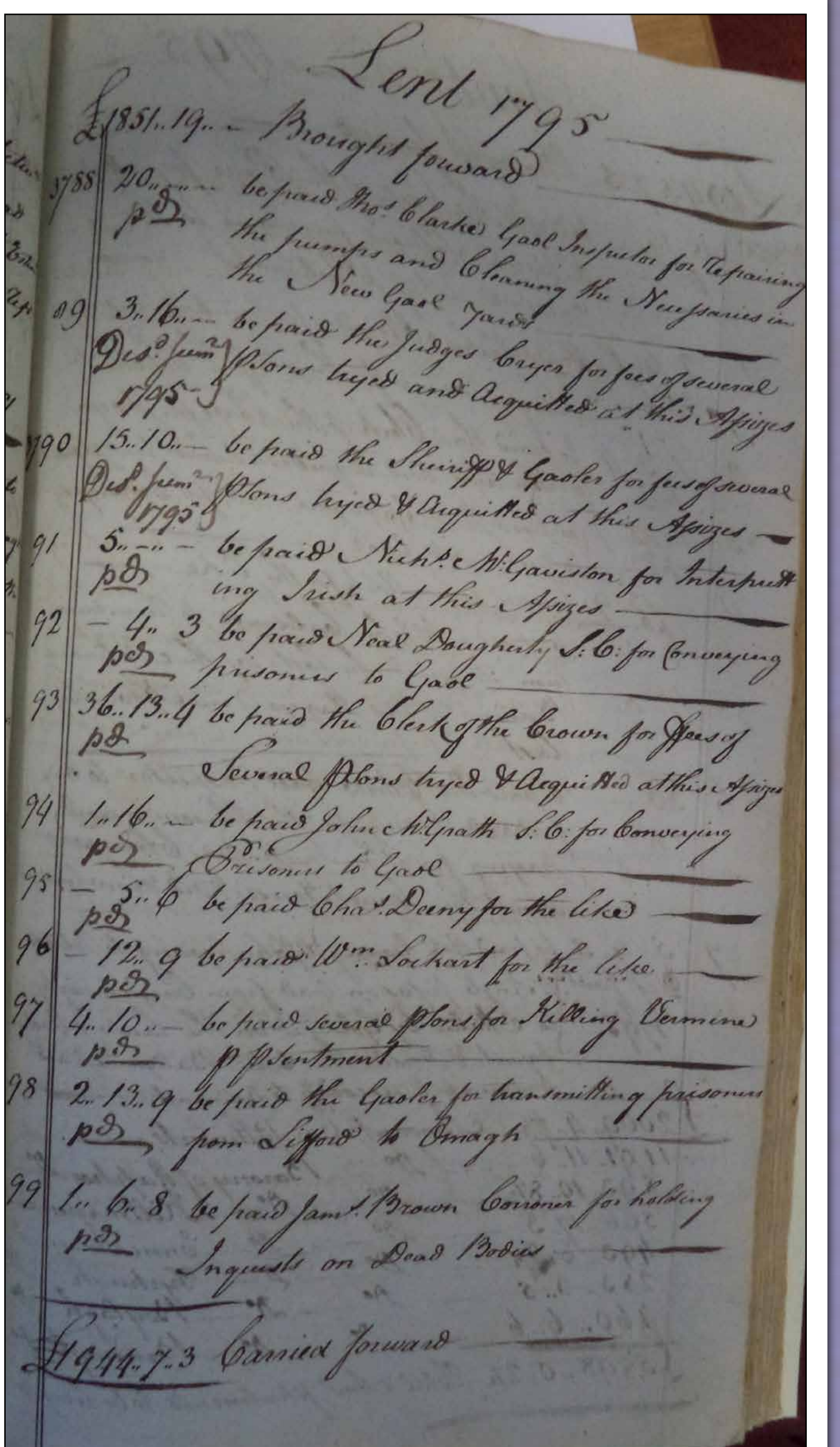
Letter regarding Grand Jury resolution, 1899



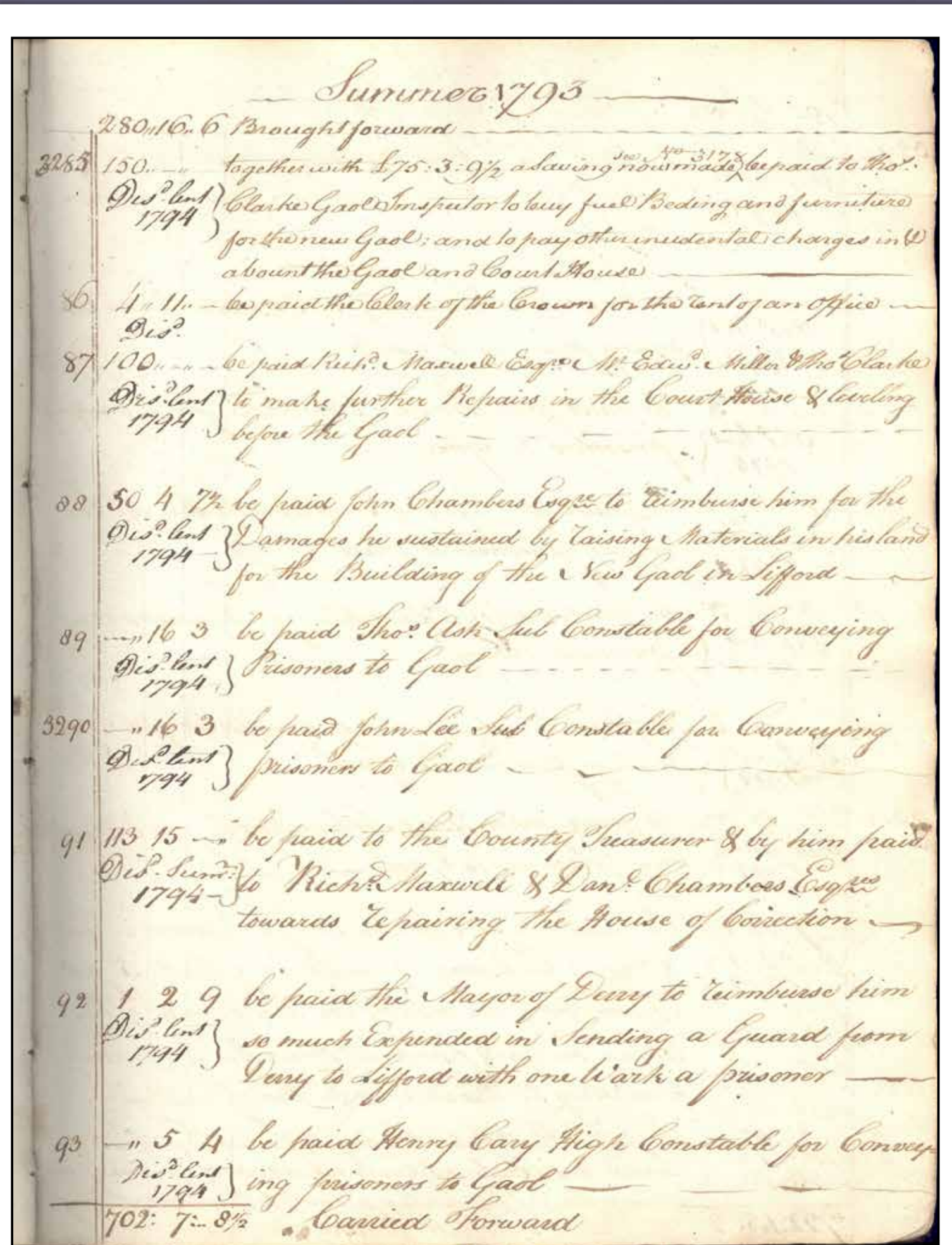
Resolution by Grand Jury regarding its property, 1898



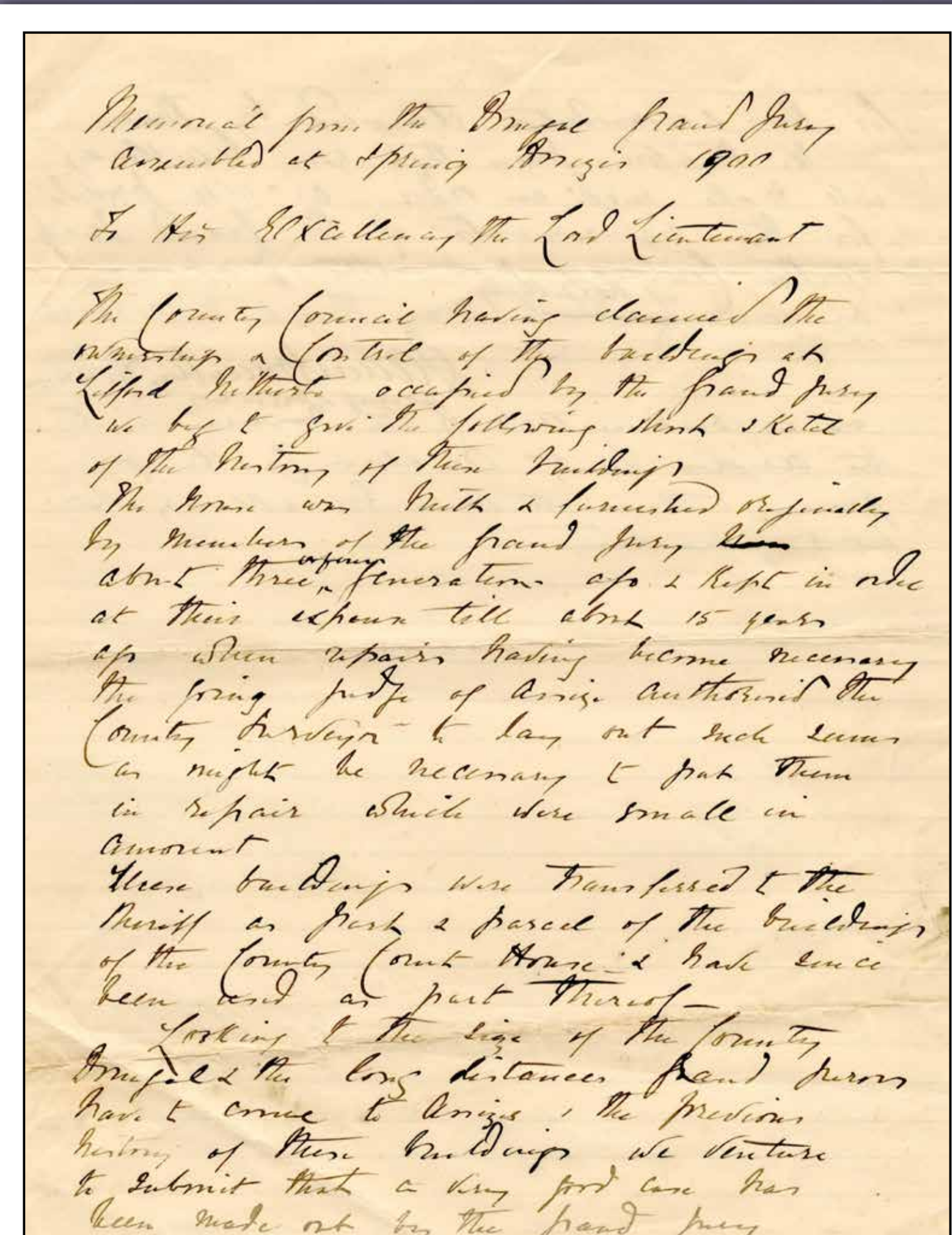
Grand Jury 1816, list of rate collectors



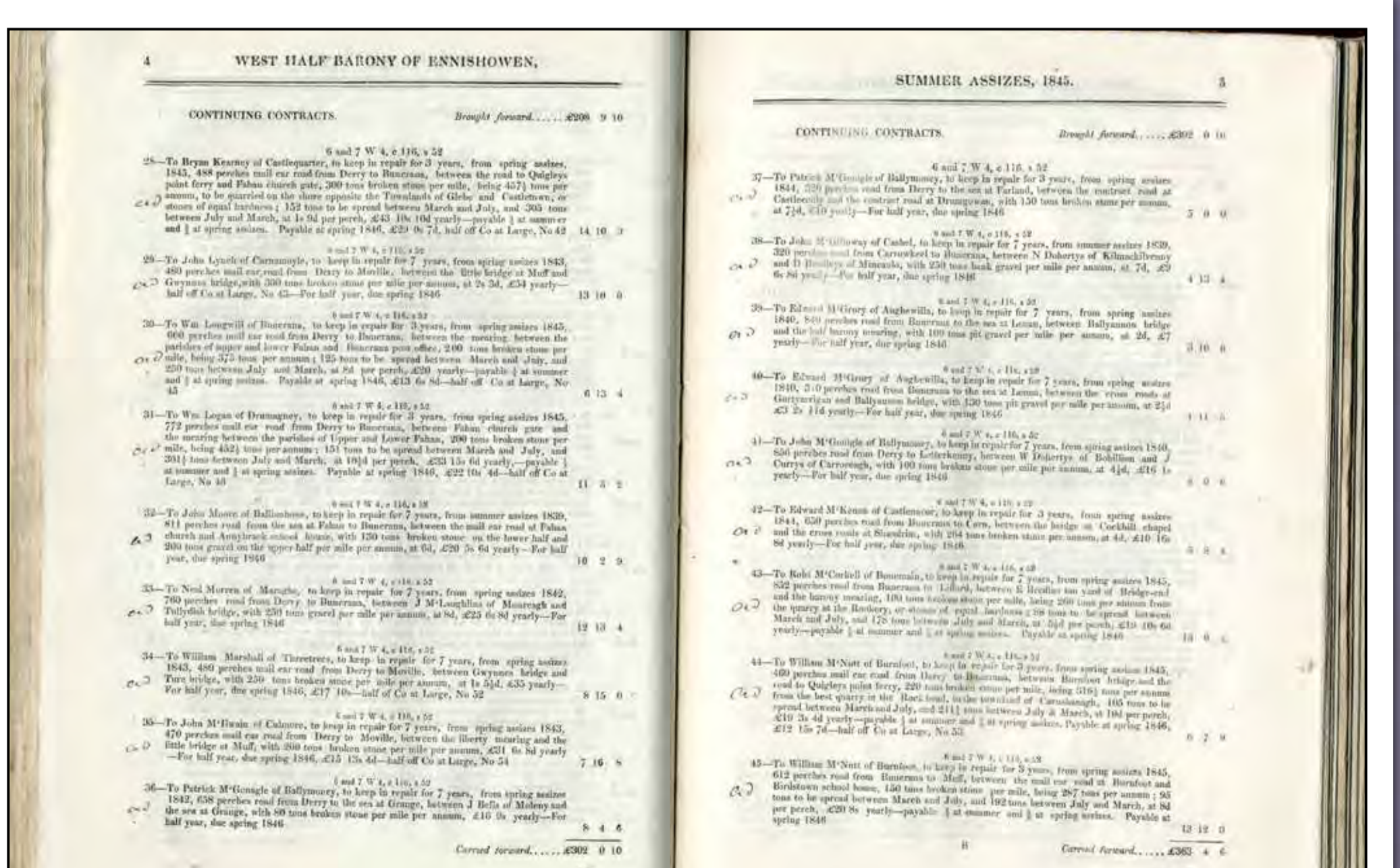
Extract from Assizes 1795 including contract for interpretation of Irish and for transporting prisoners.



Extract from Grand Jury Assizes, 1793



Legal document submitted by Grand Jury to Lord Lieutenant regarding ownership of public buildings, 1900.



Extract from Grand Jury Assizes, 1845

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives



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Donegal County Council

The GAA in County Donegal



Women's Camogie team



Antrim V Letterkenny, 1947



Donegal Championships winning football team, Ballyshannon, 1929



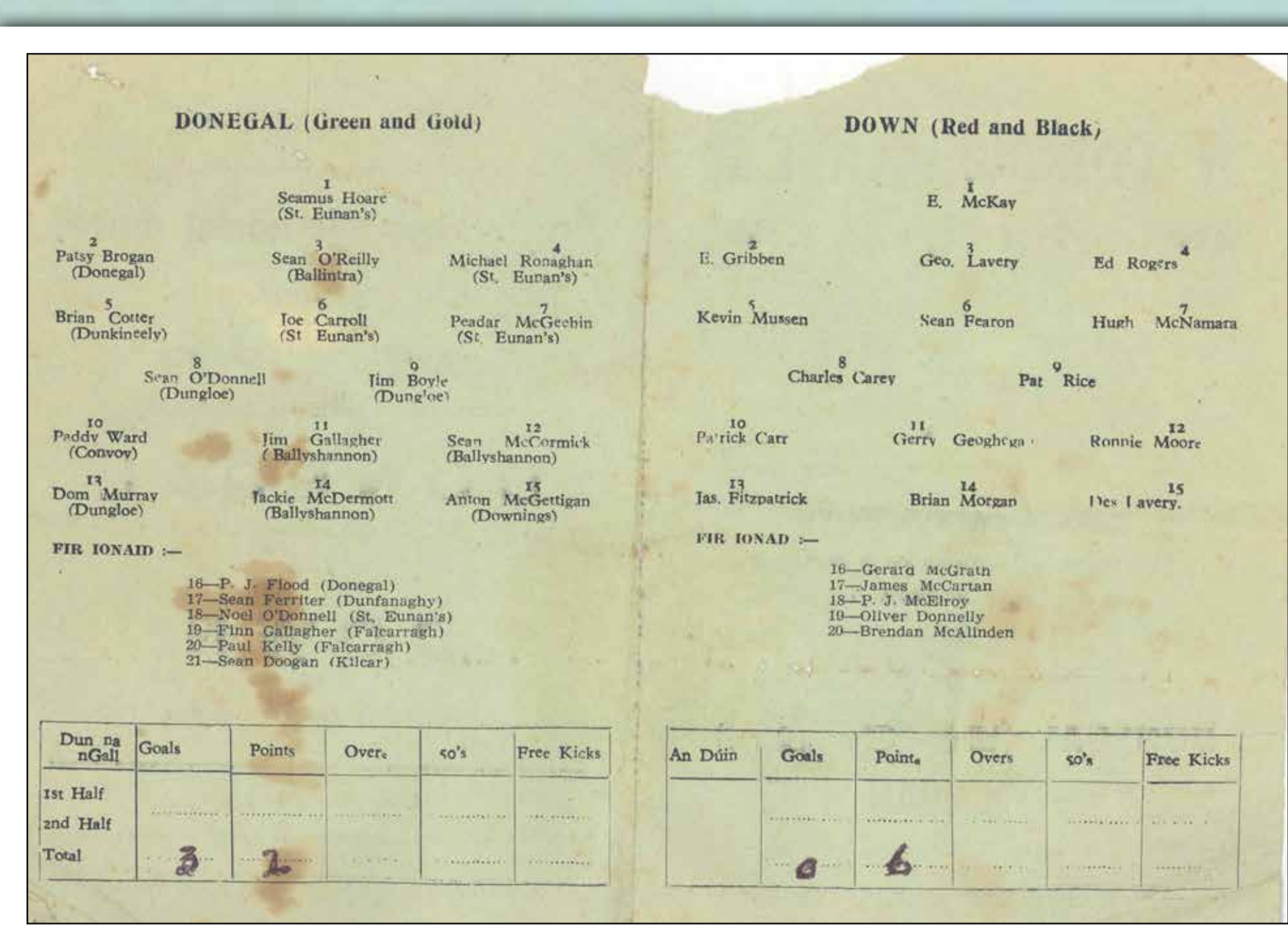
Poster, 1950s



Poster, 1954



Elena King at launch of GAA Archive, 2012



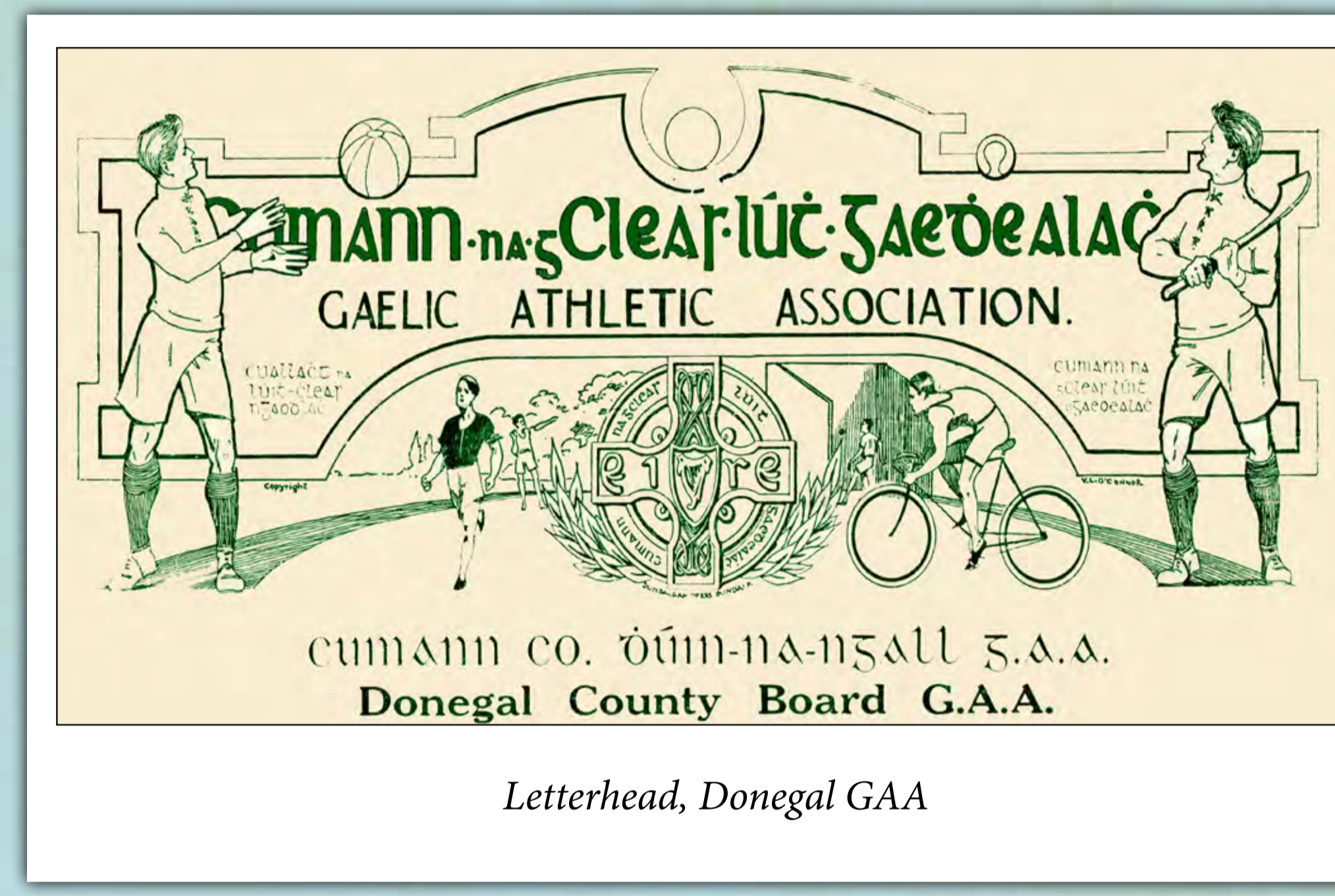
Donegal V Down

Football and hurling clubs were first established in the late 1880s in Co. Donegal. In 1905 Seumas MacManus of the Gaelic League called a meeting in Mountcharles to formally establish the GAA. However, Gaelic games did not really take off in the county until after the reconvening of the County Board in 1919. In the 1920s new clubs were formed and teachers and gardaí became active in the organisation. Seán MacCumhaill, a veteran of the War of Independence, was a pivotal figure in the development of the GAA in Donegal until his death in 1949. Football gradually eclipsed the popularity of hurling over the years. The county football team won the Ulster Senior Football Championship title several times from the 1970s but first won the All Ireland Senior Football Championship title in 1992, and again in 2012.

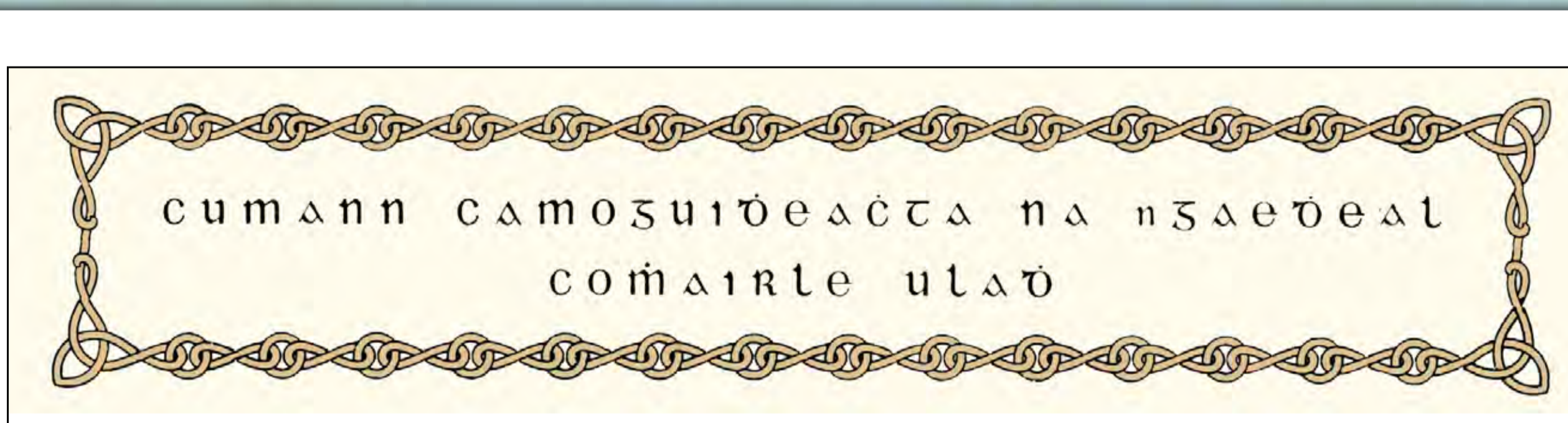
The Archives of the Donegal County Board of the GAA were deposited with the Archives Service in 2006; a significant collection of GAA photographs were also donated by Mr Joe O'Loughlin.

This collection, dating from 1927 to 2012, contains a wide variety of material reflecting the range of activities of the GAA in Co. Donegal. Included are minute books, correspondence, financial records and reports, which reflect the inner workings of the county board. There are also archives from the various committees of the county board, including the regional boards, minor and hurling boards; and relating to the development of camogie.

The images in this exhibition include photographs, extracts from reports and match programmes, tickets, posters and correspondence.



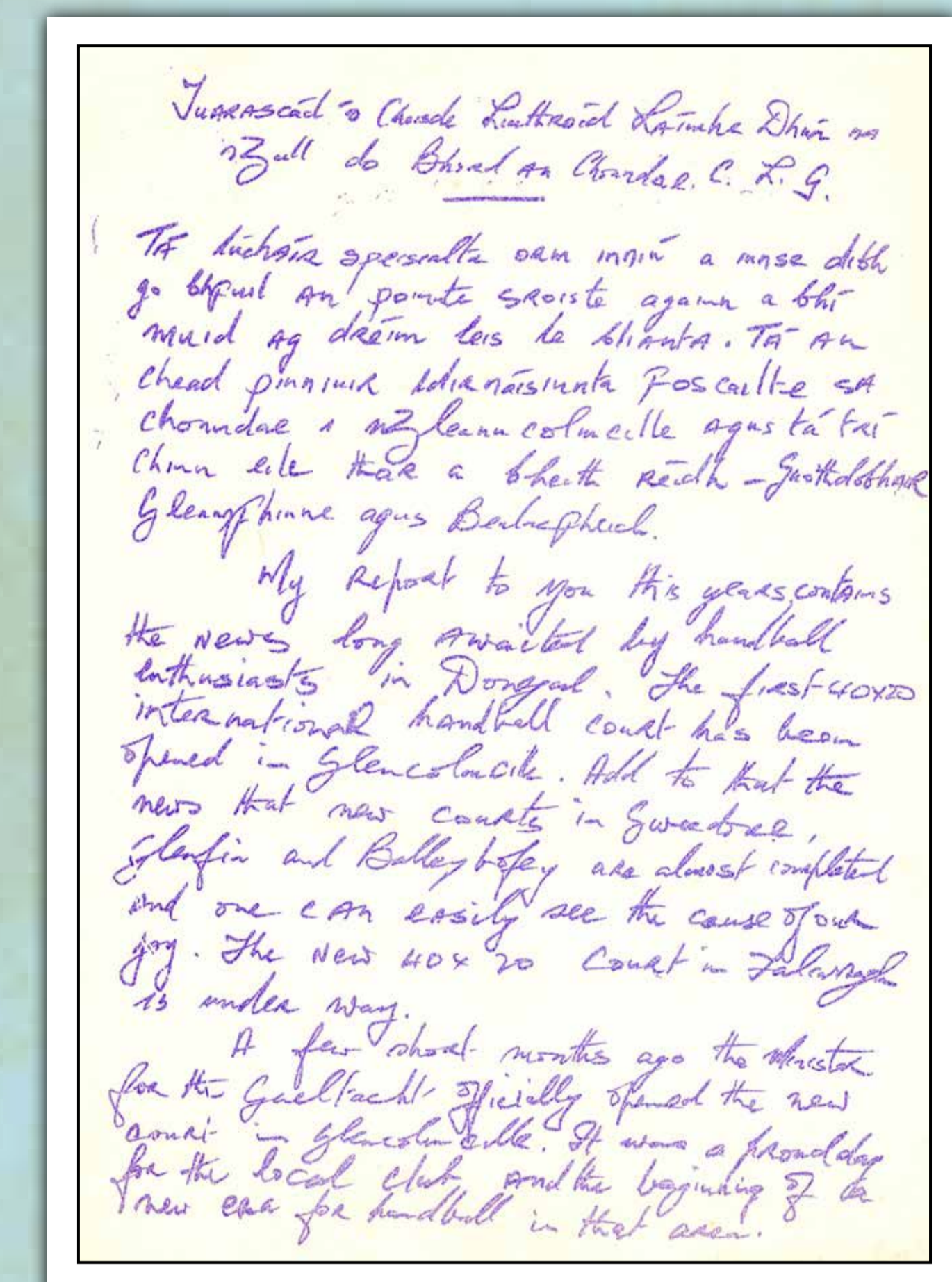
Letterhead, Donegal GAA



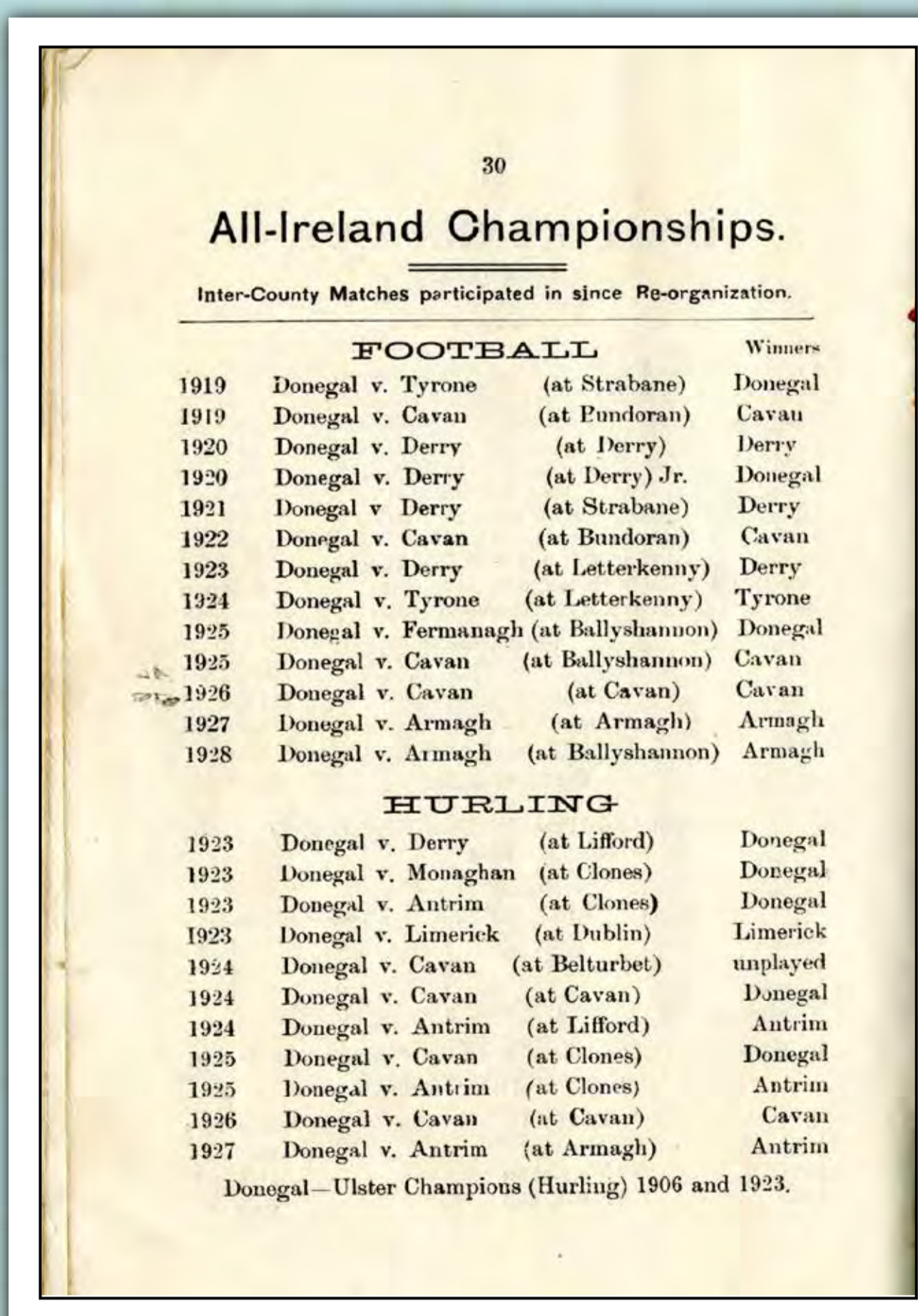
Logo for Ulster Camogie



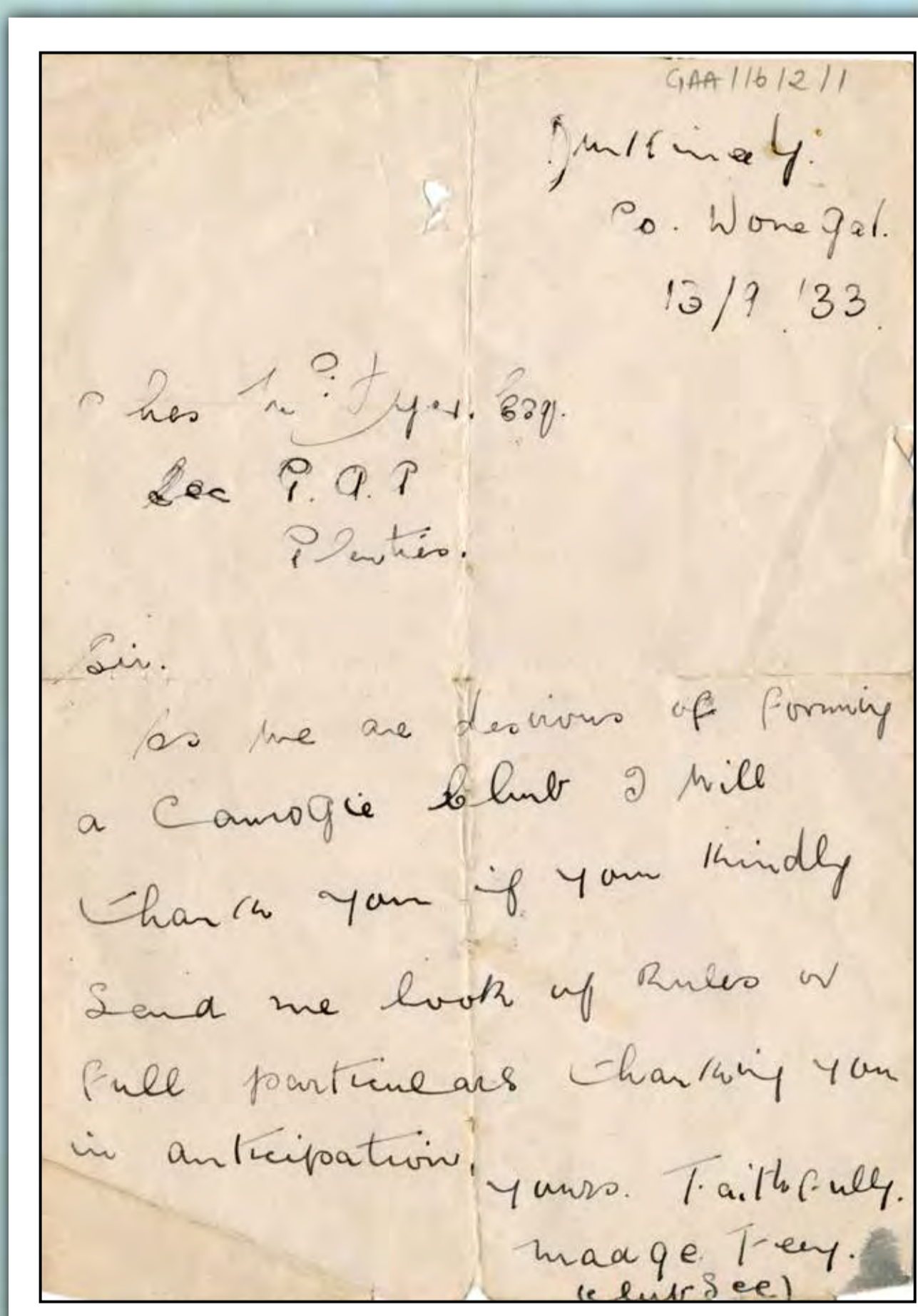
Ticket to match 1989



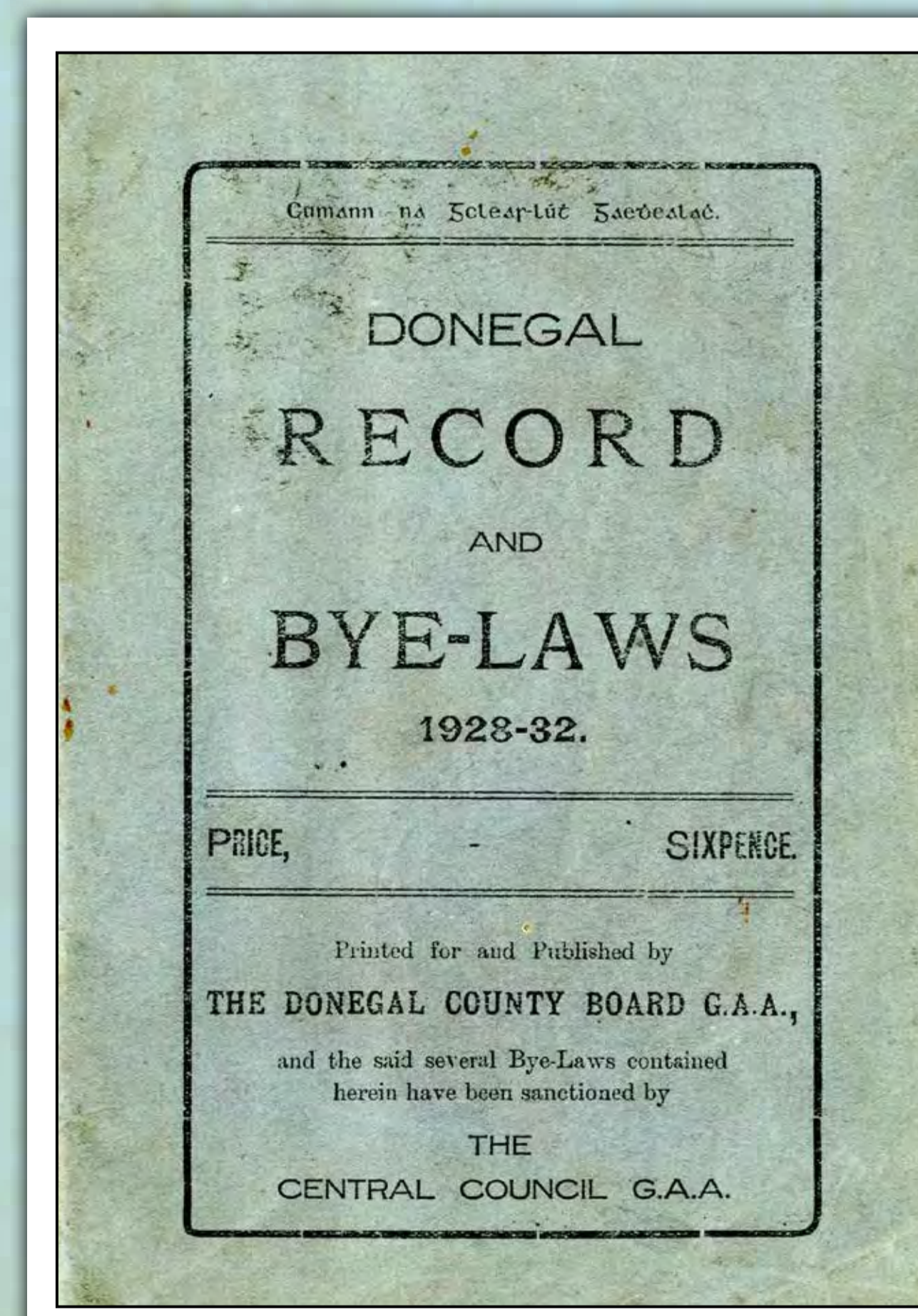
Report regarding handball in Donegal, 1981



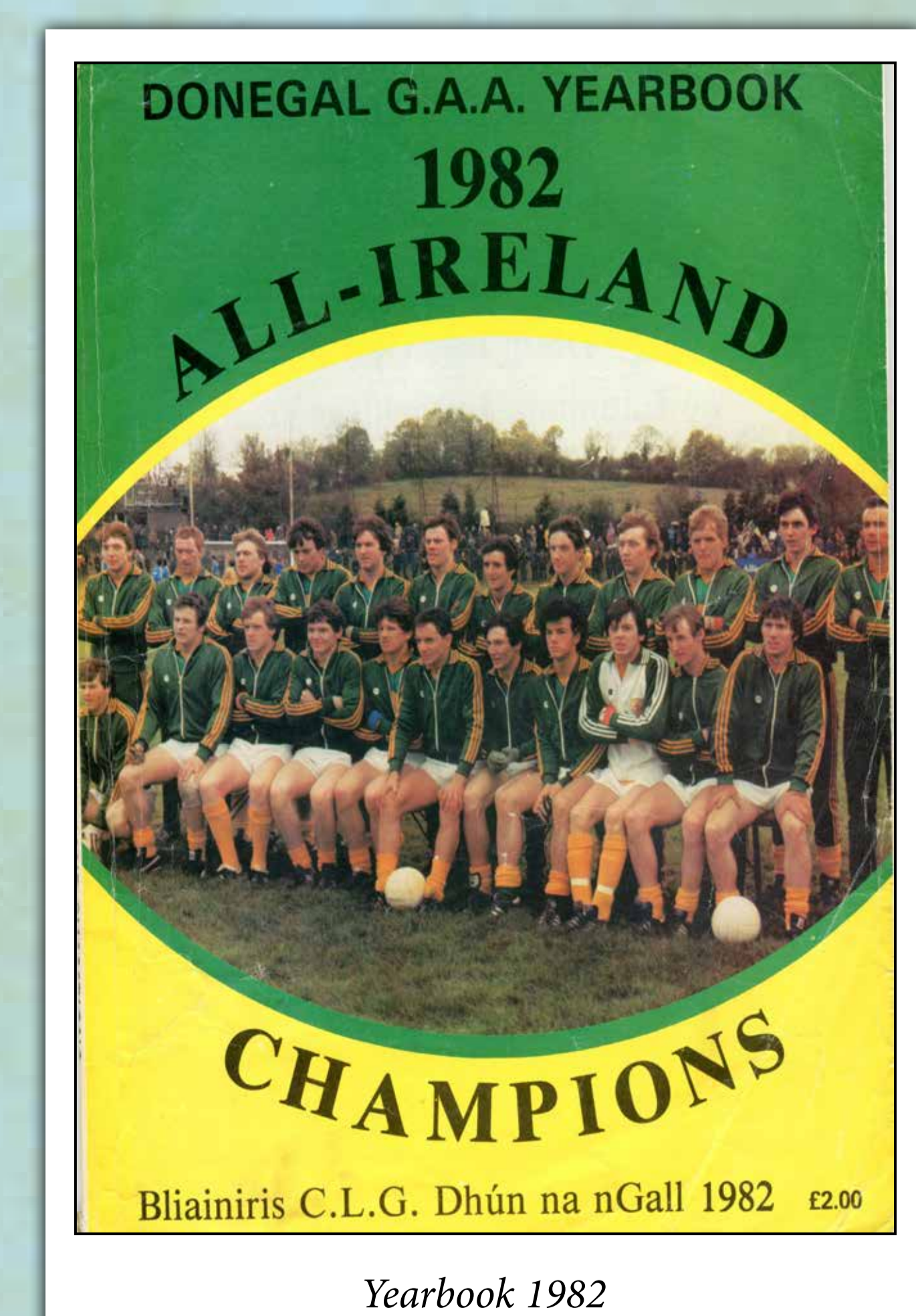
List of Donegal's early matches



Letter re camogie, 1933



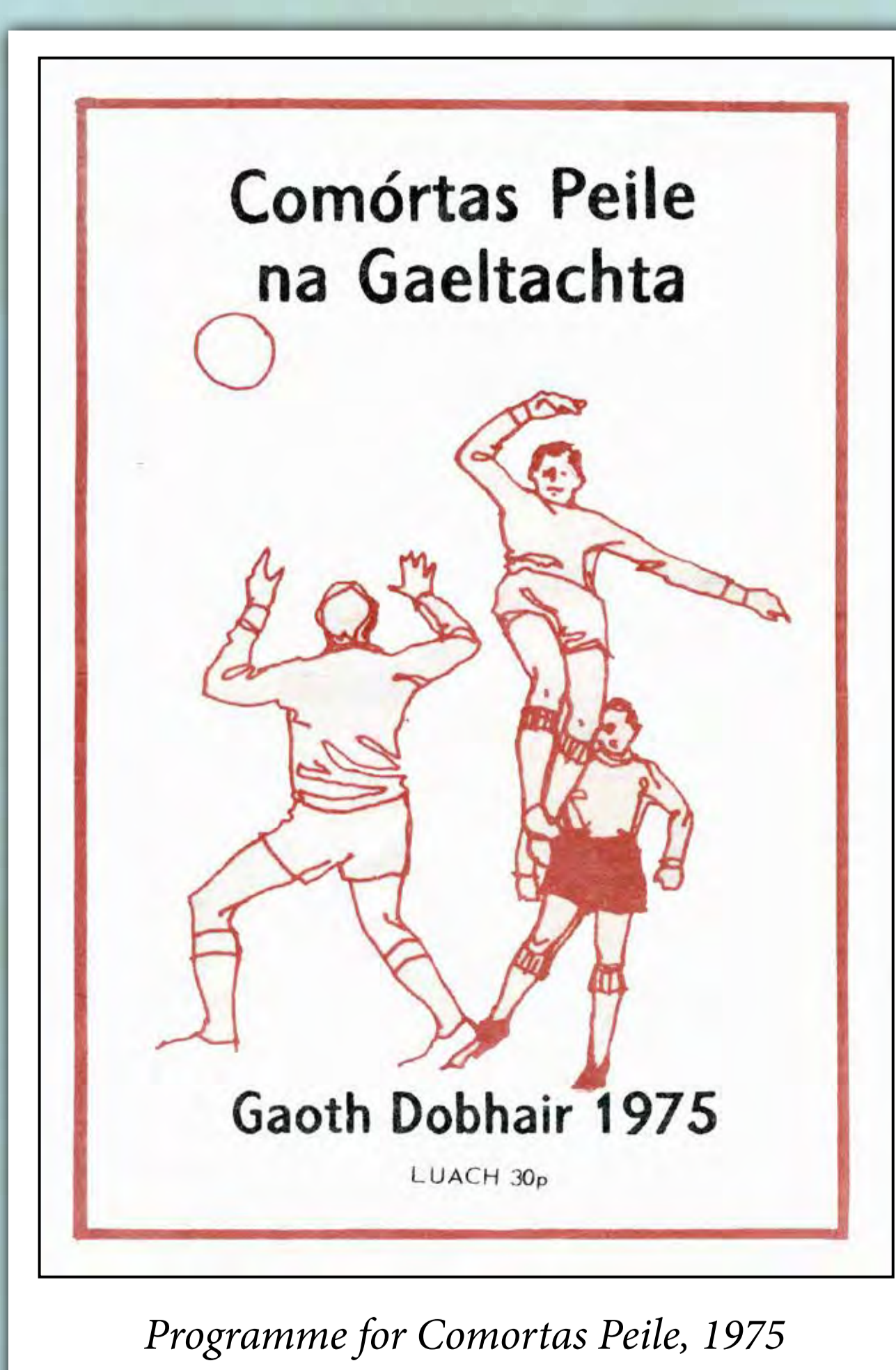
GAA Bye-laws, 1932



Yearbook 1982



Fundraising poster, 1954



Programme for Comortas Peile, 1975



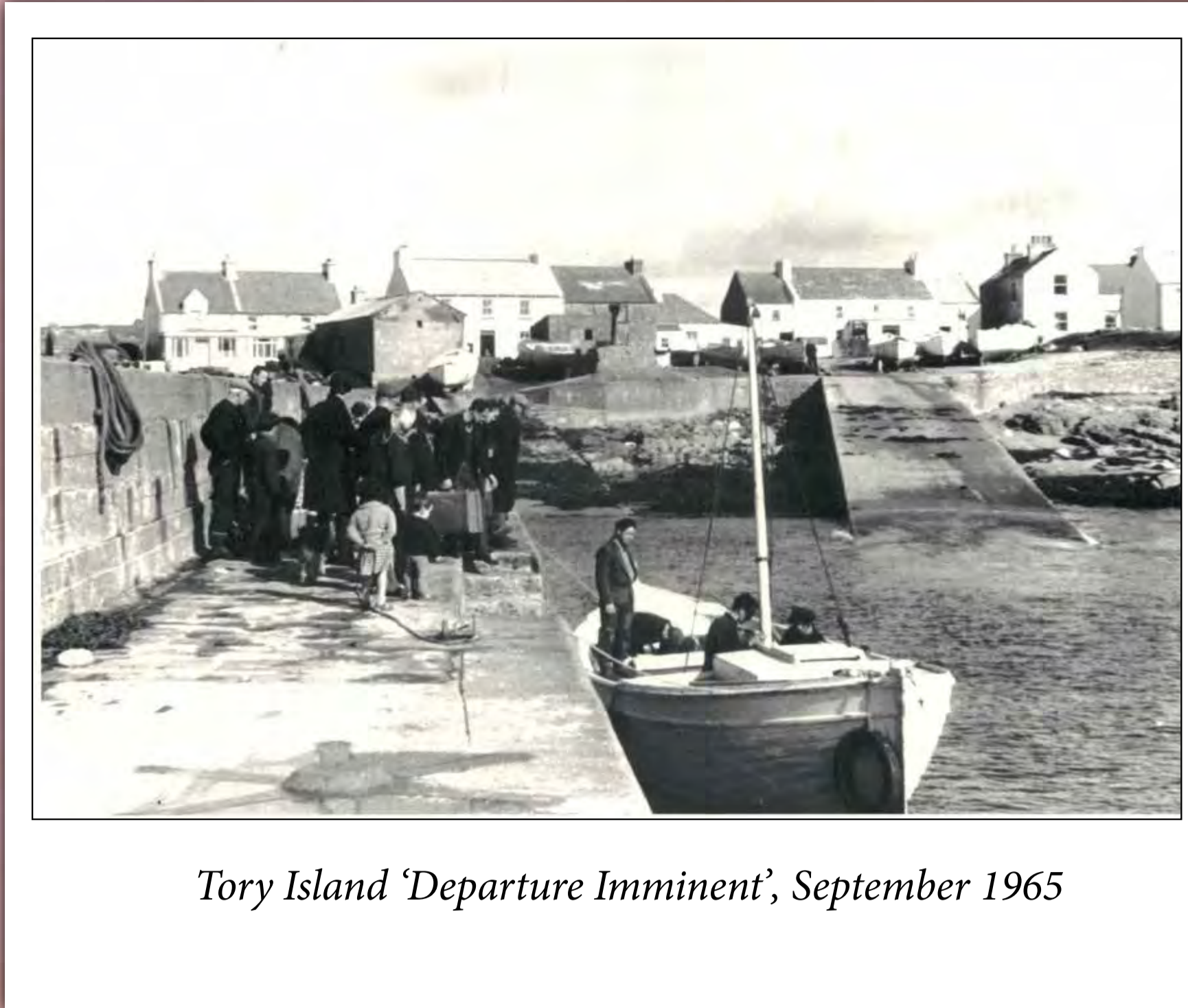
All-Ireland Football Championship final ticket, 2012

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives

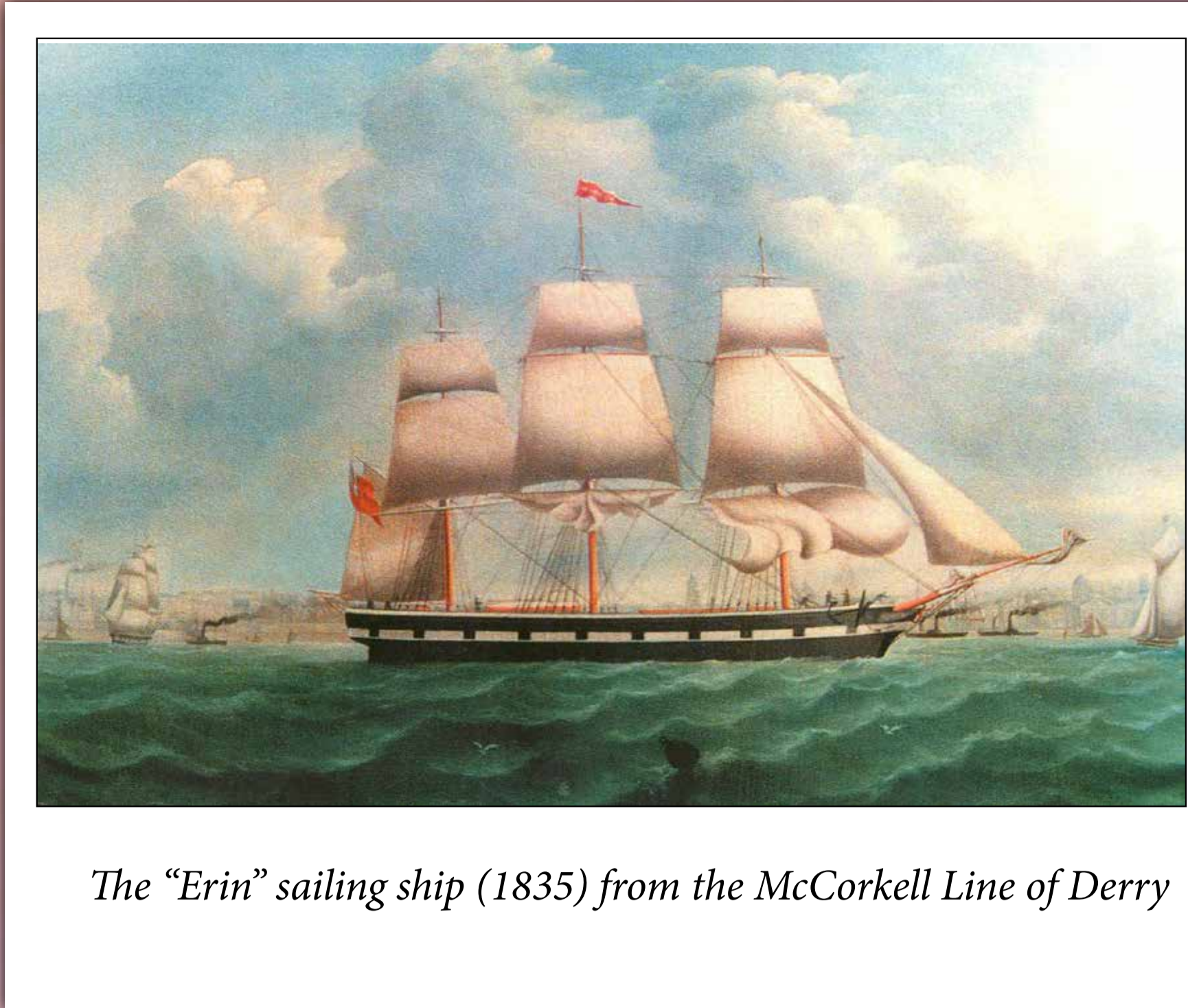


Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

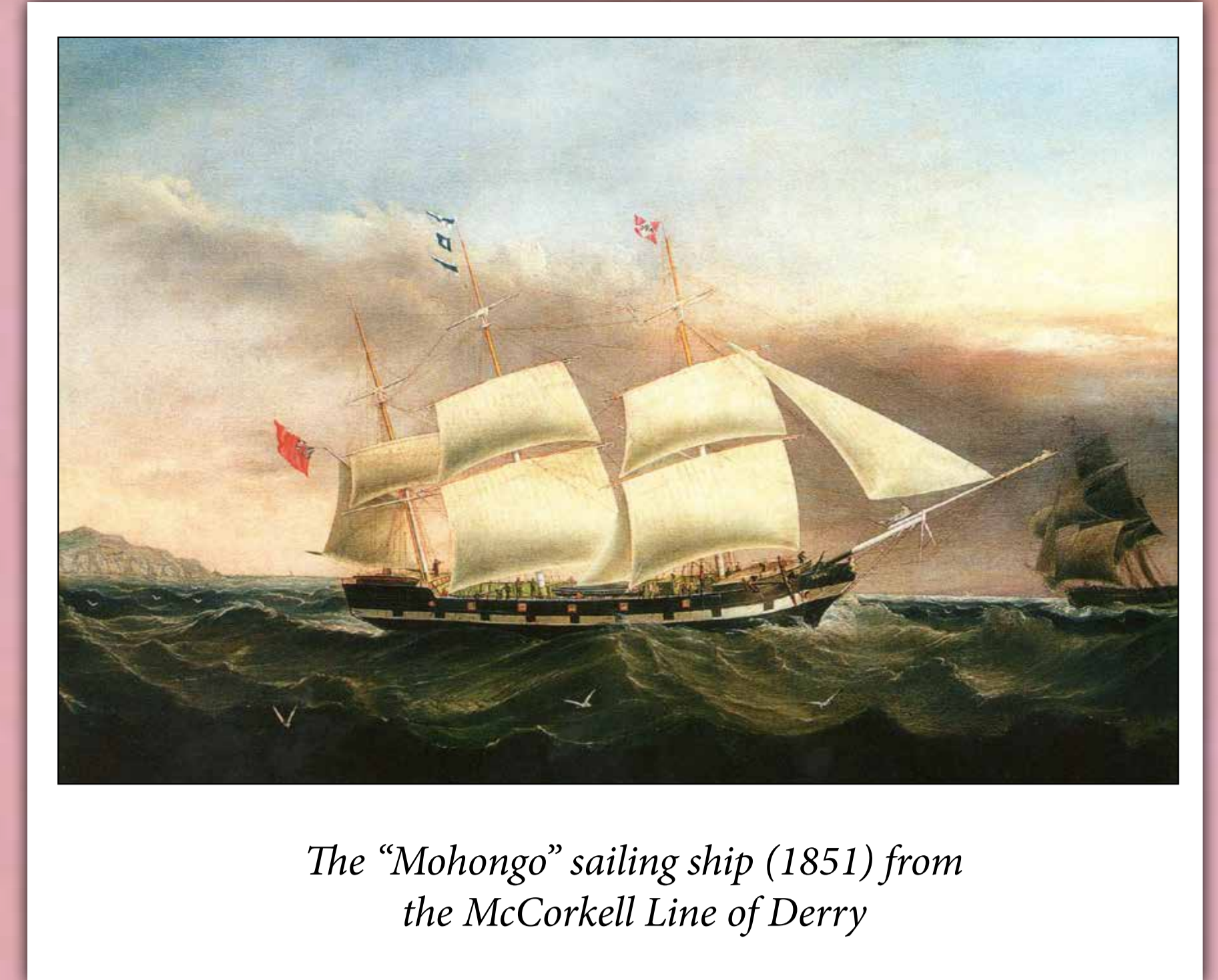
Donegal Archives of Emigration



Tory Island 'Departure Imminent', September 1965



The "Erin" sailing ship (1835) from the McCorkell Line of Derry



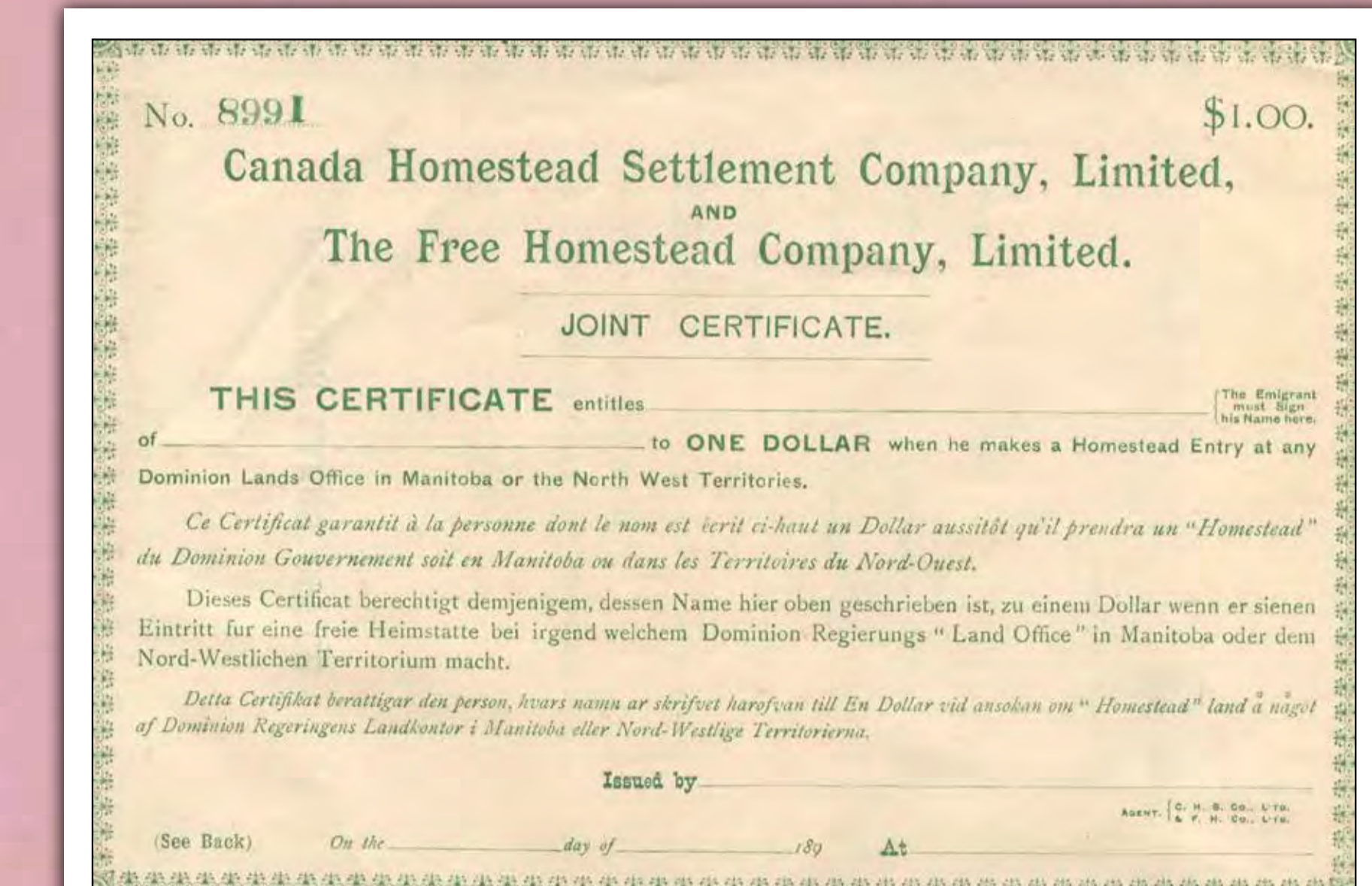
The "Mohongo" sailing ship (1851) from the McCorkell Line of Derry



Homestead Certificate 1890s



Parish Welcome Home 1967

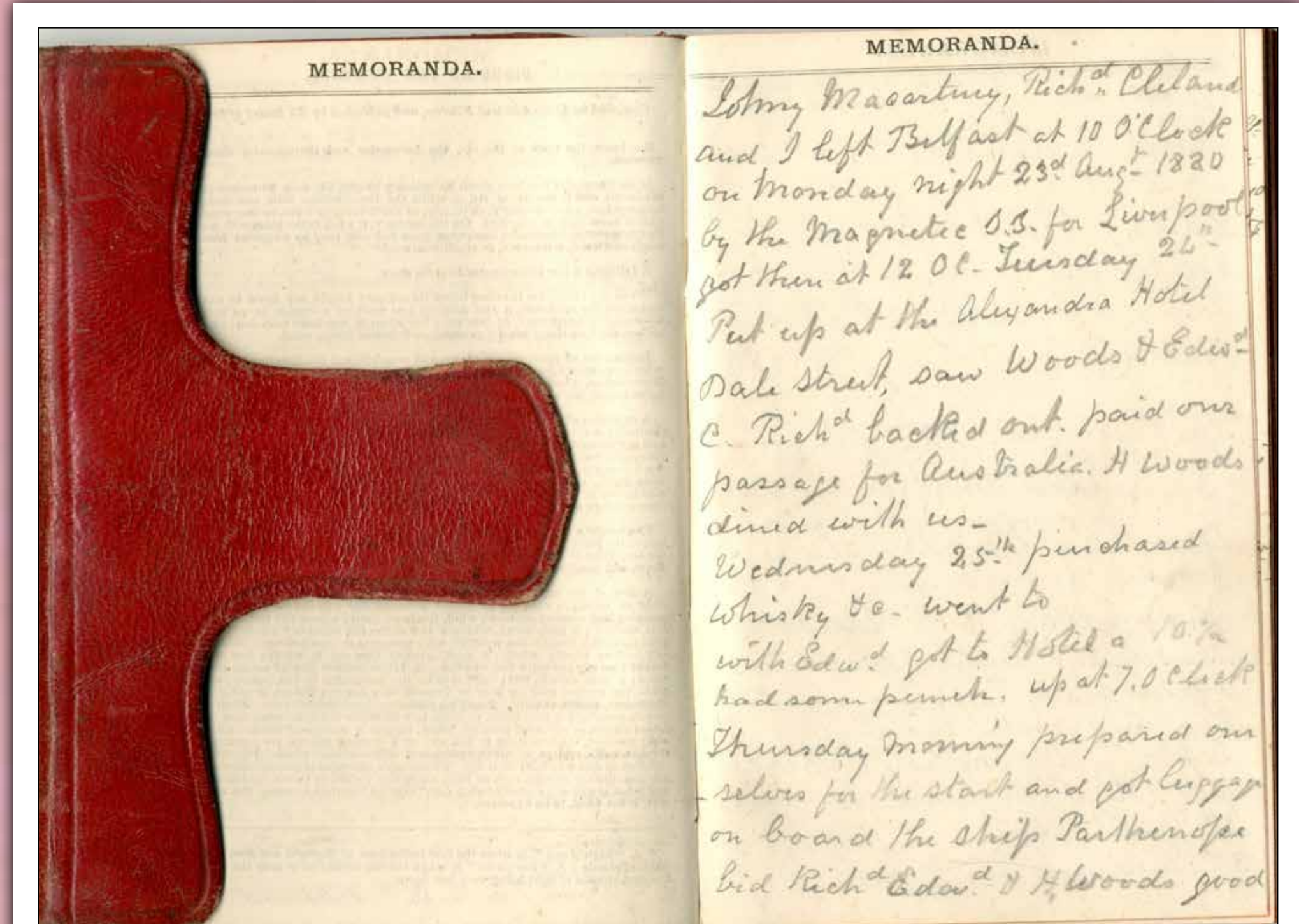


Joint Certificate of the Canada Homestead Settlement Company Ltd. & the Free Homestead Company Ltd. 1890s

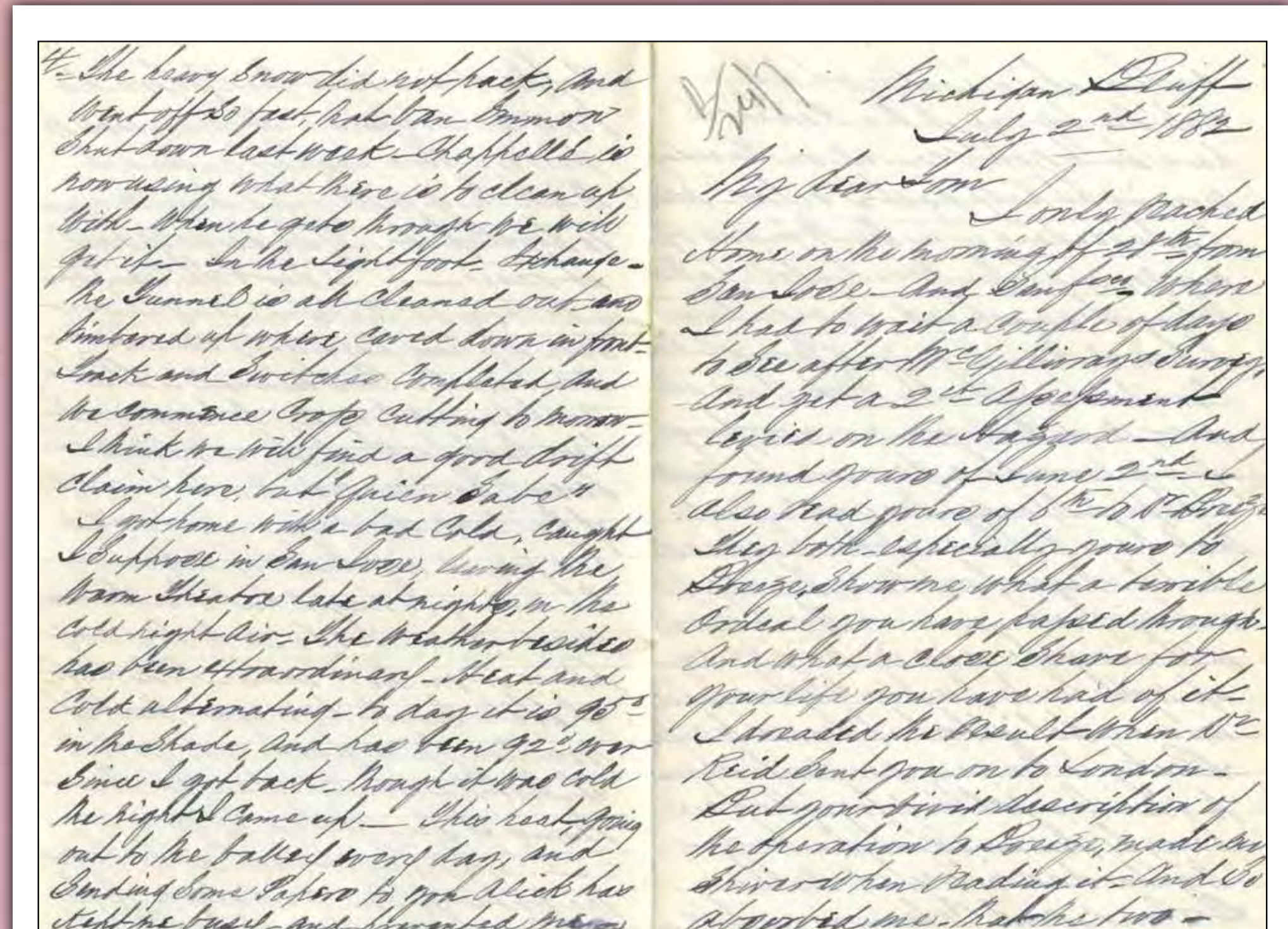
County Donegal's population stood at 300,000 in 1841, but by 1971 had dropped to 108,544. Donegal County Archives holds many records, including Poor Law Union records and Donegal Board of Health and Public Assistance records, which increase our understanding of why population decrease and emigration occurred on such a vast scale.

In 1842 the Poor Law Commissioners record in their annual report that 'it will be worthy of consideration if some arrangement cannot be made for sending a certain number of young persons annually to the colonies'.

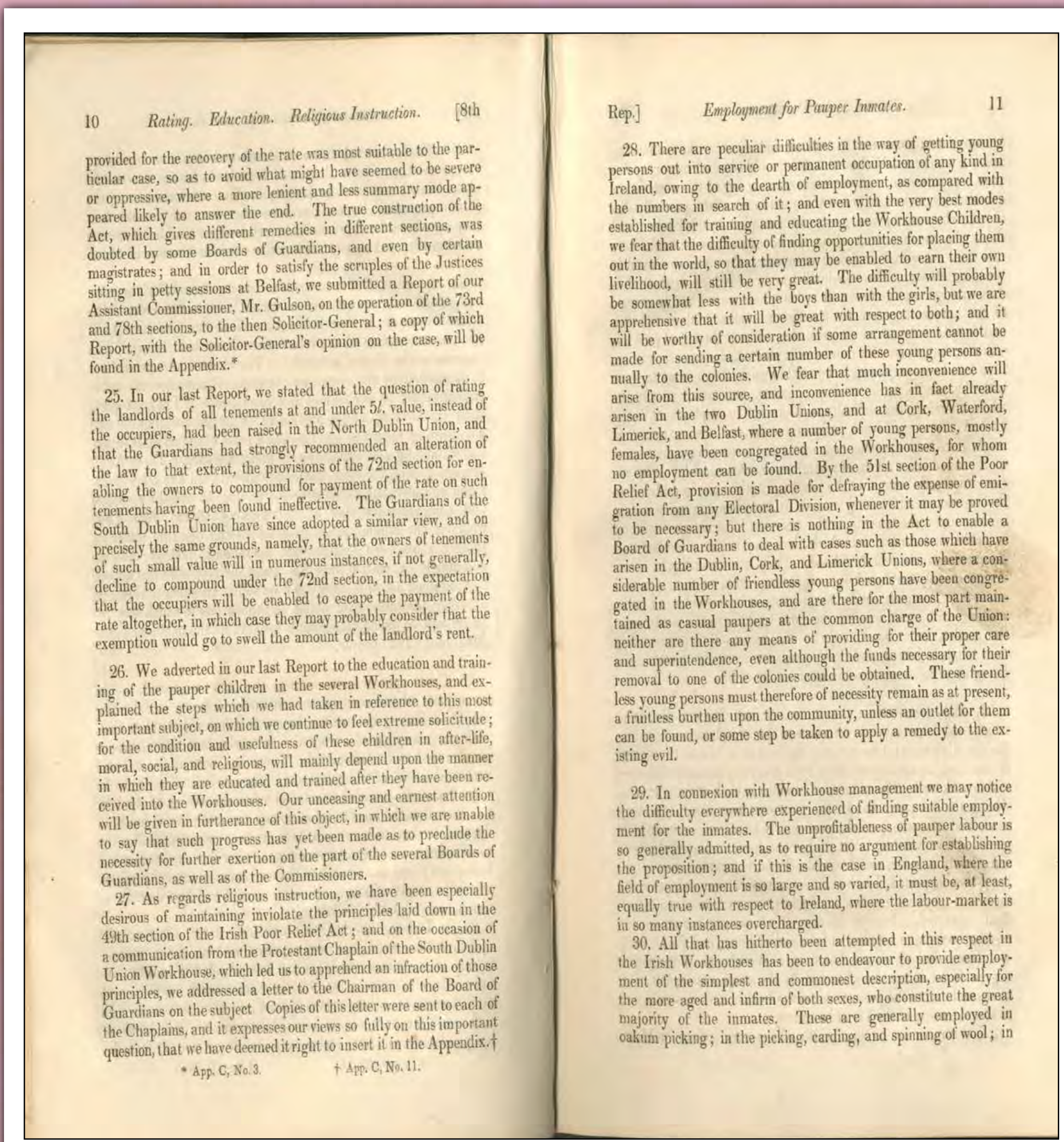
In his 1940 thesis, Patrick O'Neil outlines the plight of those living on the West Donegal Seaboard: 'In order to avoid a repetition of such a calamity he was forced to adapt his life to the changed social structure after the famine and seek an outlet from the impoverished agricultural holding in emigration and seasonal migration'. In the early part of the nineteenth century Irish emigrants travelled by sailing ship but by the end of the century, most people travelled by steam ship. Our exhibition includes an image of a sailing ship called Mohongo. The McCorkell Line of Derry commissioned the ship to be built in 1851 in New Brunswick. She made over one hundred crossings of the North Atlantic without any serious mishap. The Mohongo carried passengers from Derry and was known in Quebec, Saint John, New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and most of all Philadelphia, the port to which she brought many thousands of Irish emigrants. The exhibition also includes letters, extracts from the Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners 1842, a diary extract, tickets for travel across the Atlantic, photographs, Ballyshannon Union statistics on numbers of emigrants, and a 1960s Menville newsletter for emigrants.



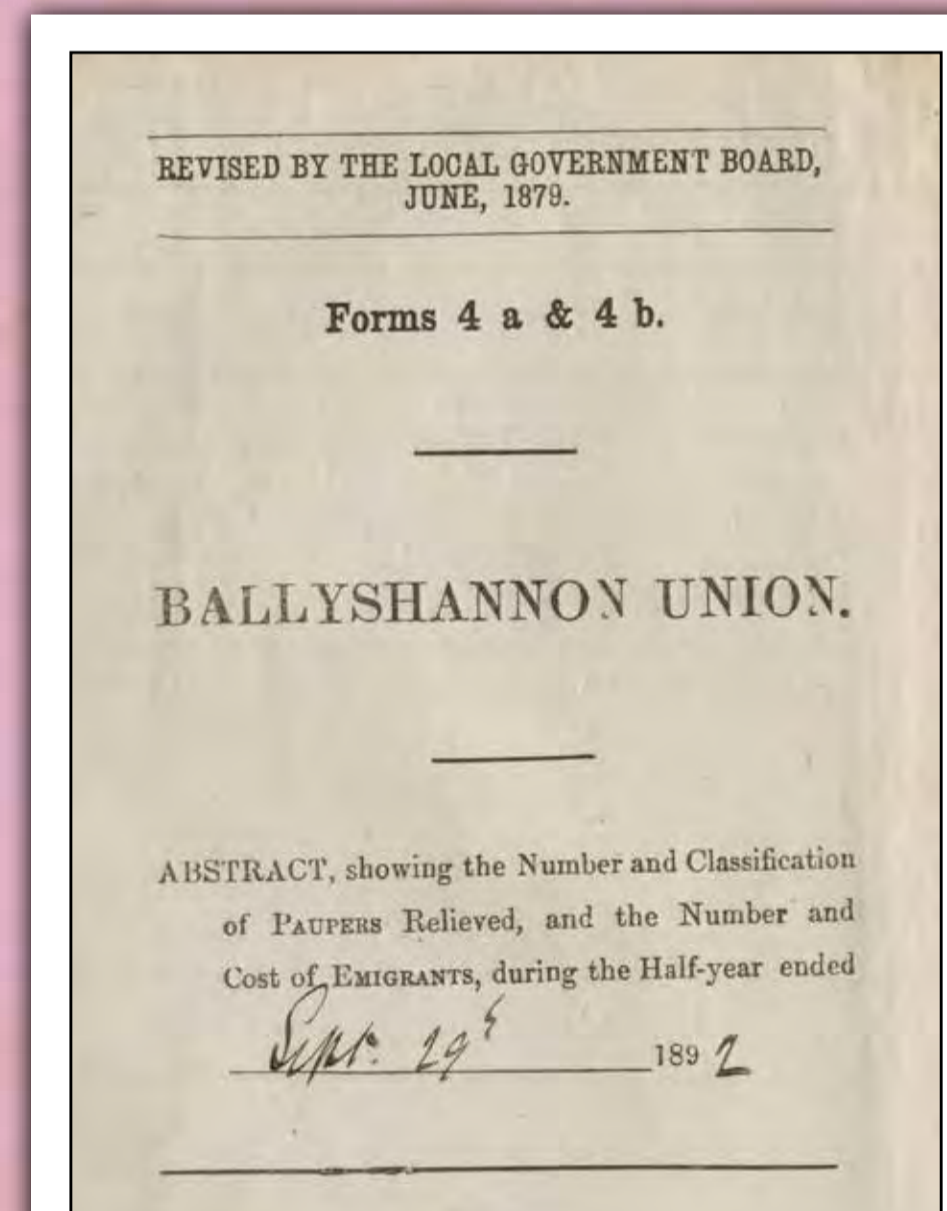
Diary of James Steele Nicholson, heading to Australia, 1880



On 2nd of July 1882, an emigrant, James Keown, writes from Bluff, Michigan



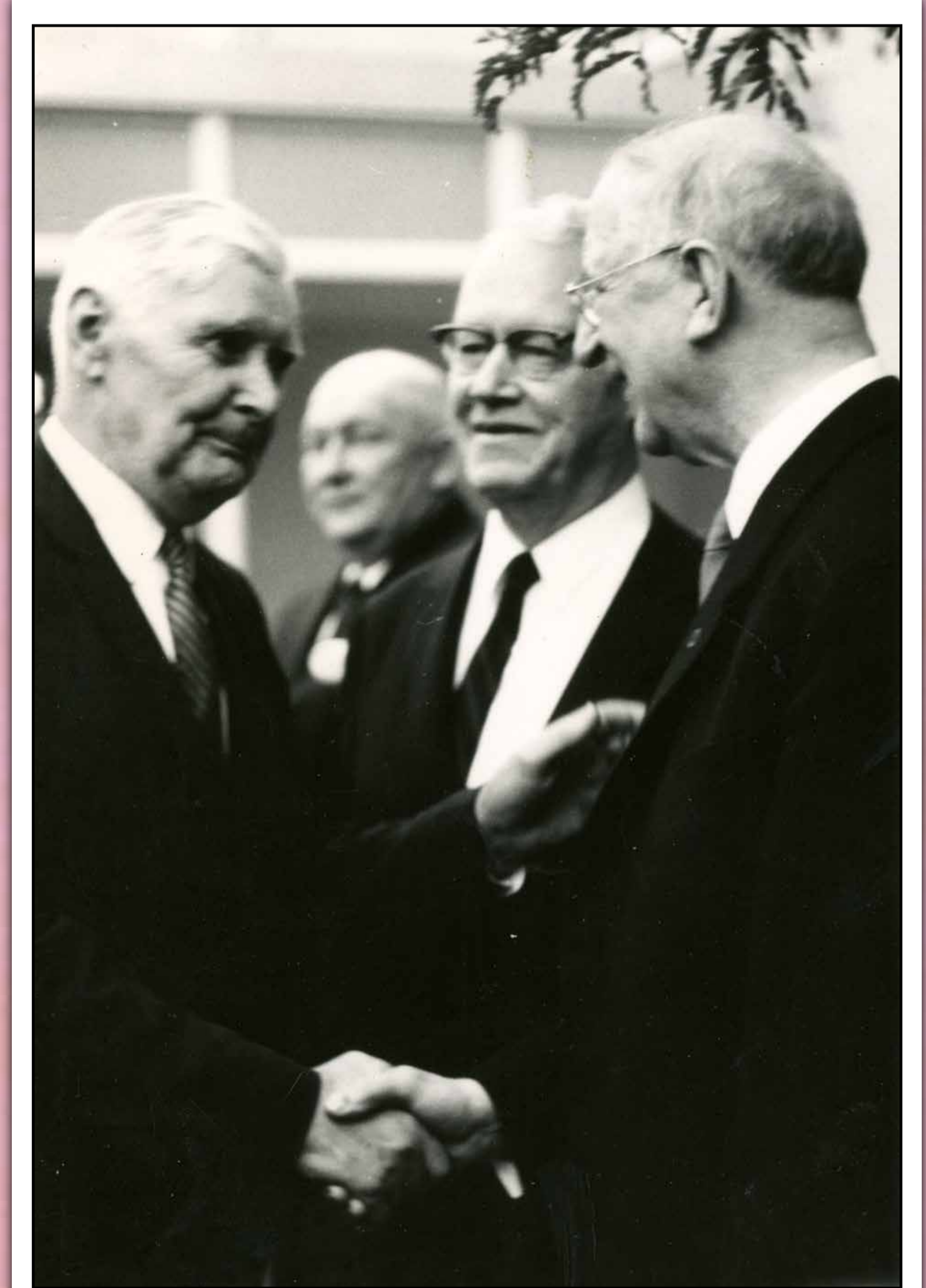
Extract from Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners 1842



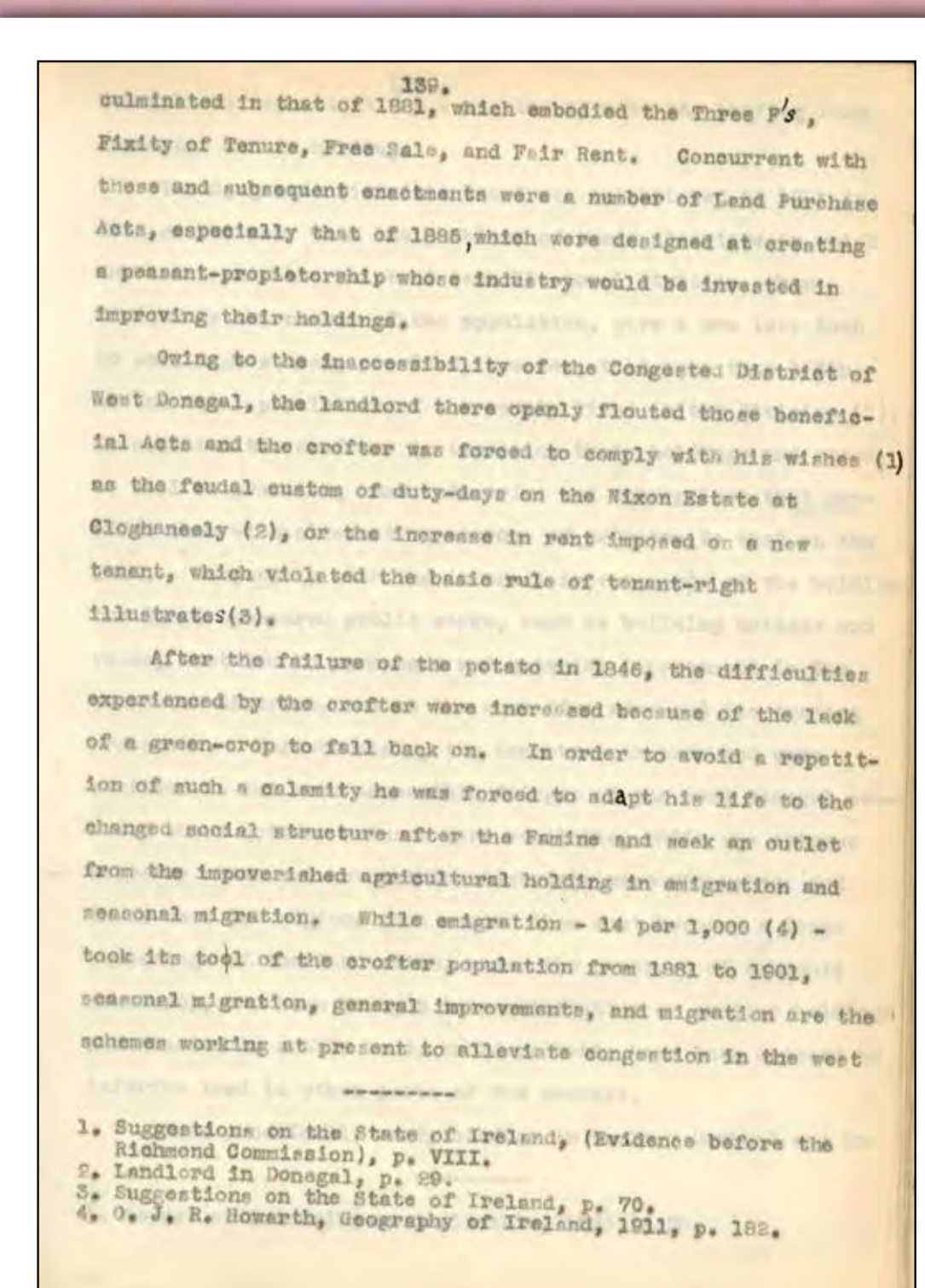
Ballyshannon Union Abstract showing the "number and cost of emigrants during the half year ended Sept. 1892"



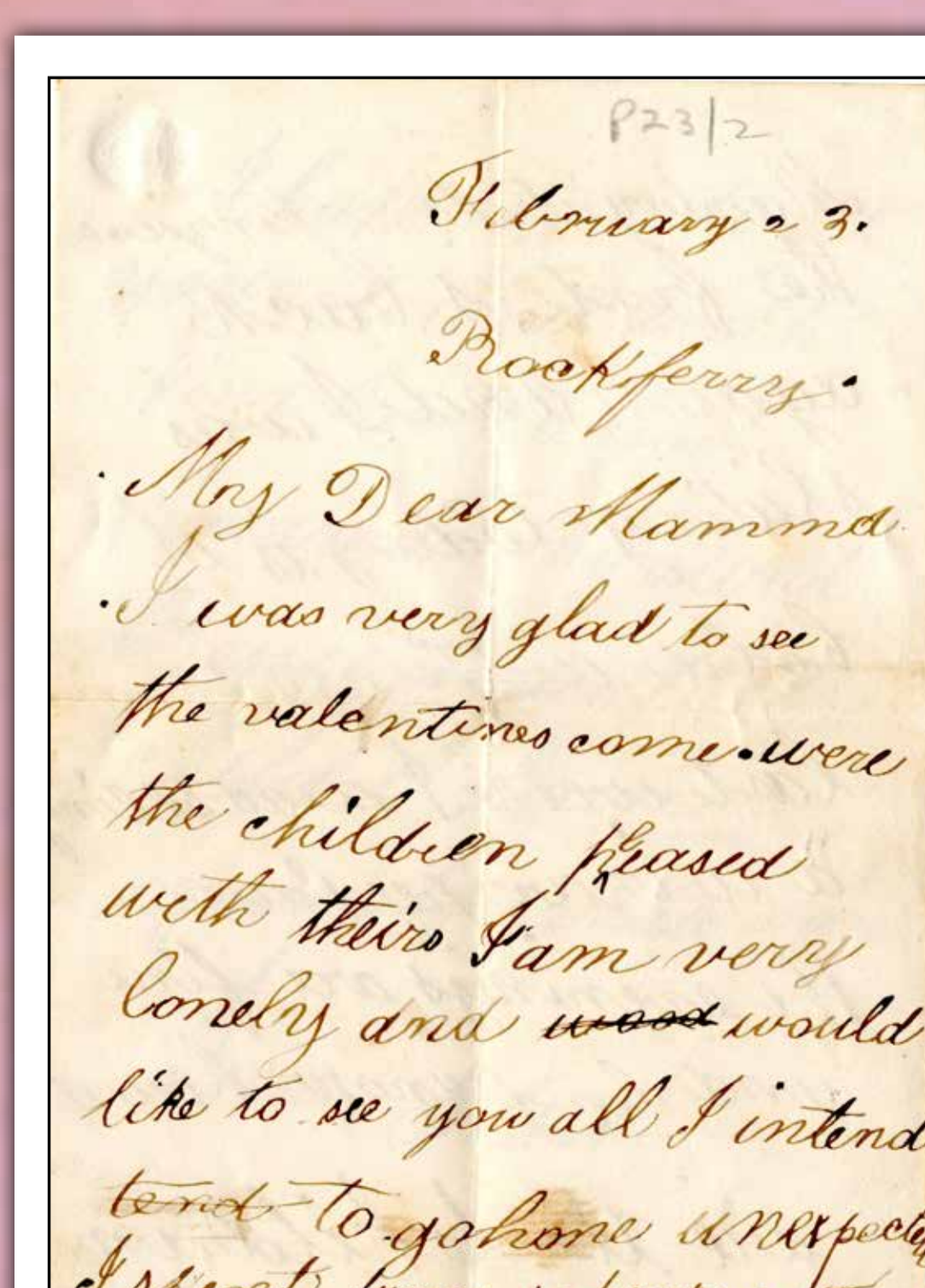
"The Menville Emigrant", Newsletter, Spring 1969



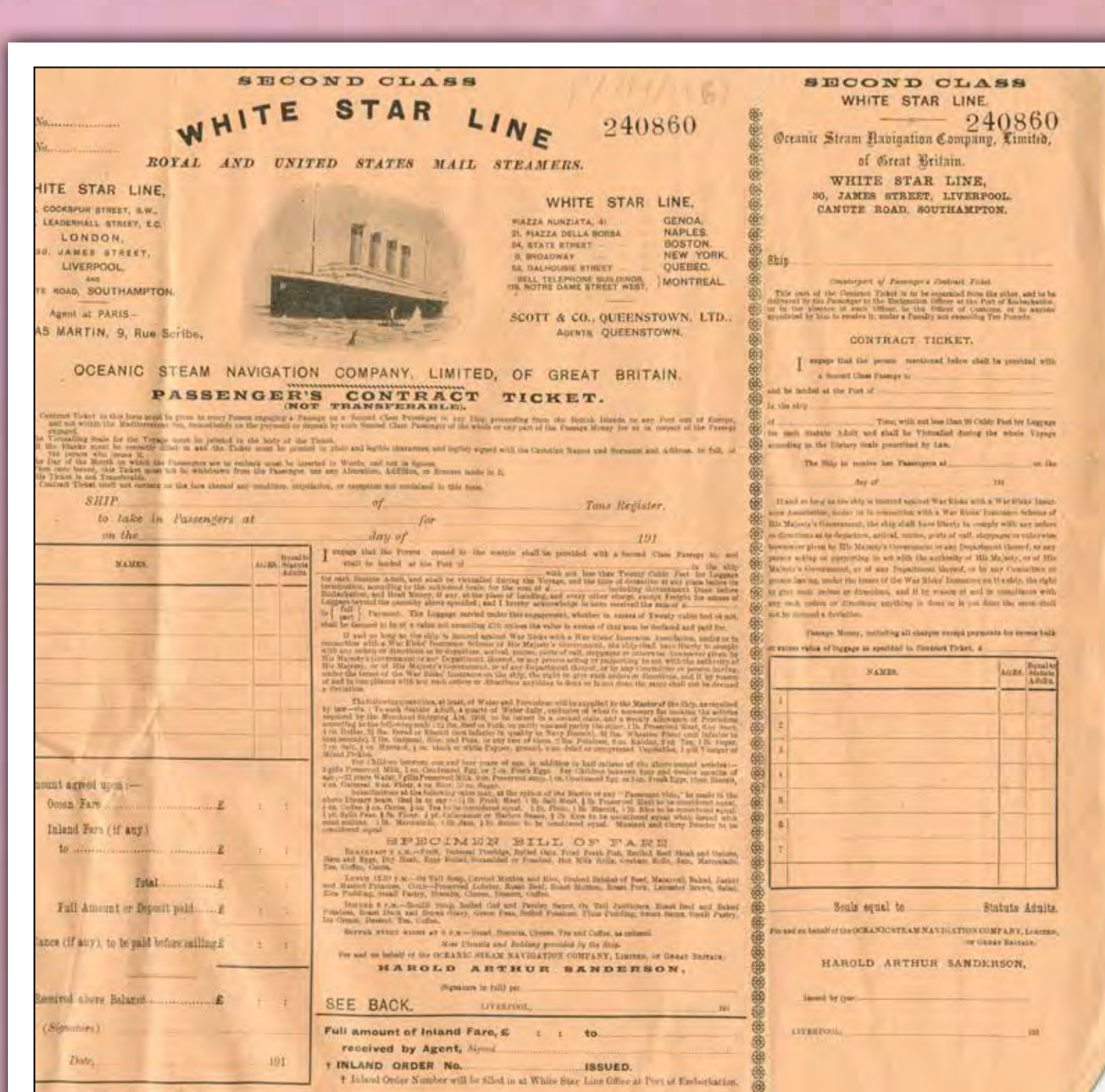
Daniel Doherty, immigrant to Boston, meets President de Valera, 1964



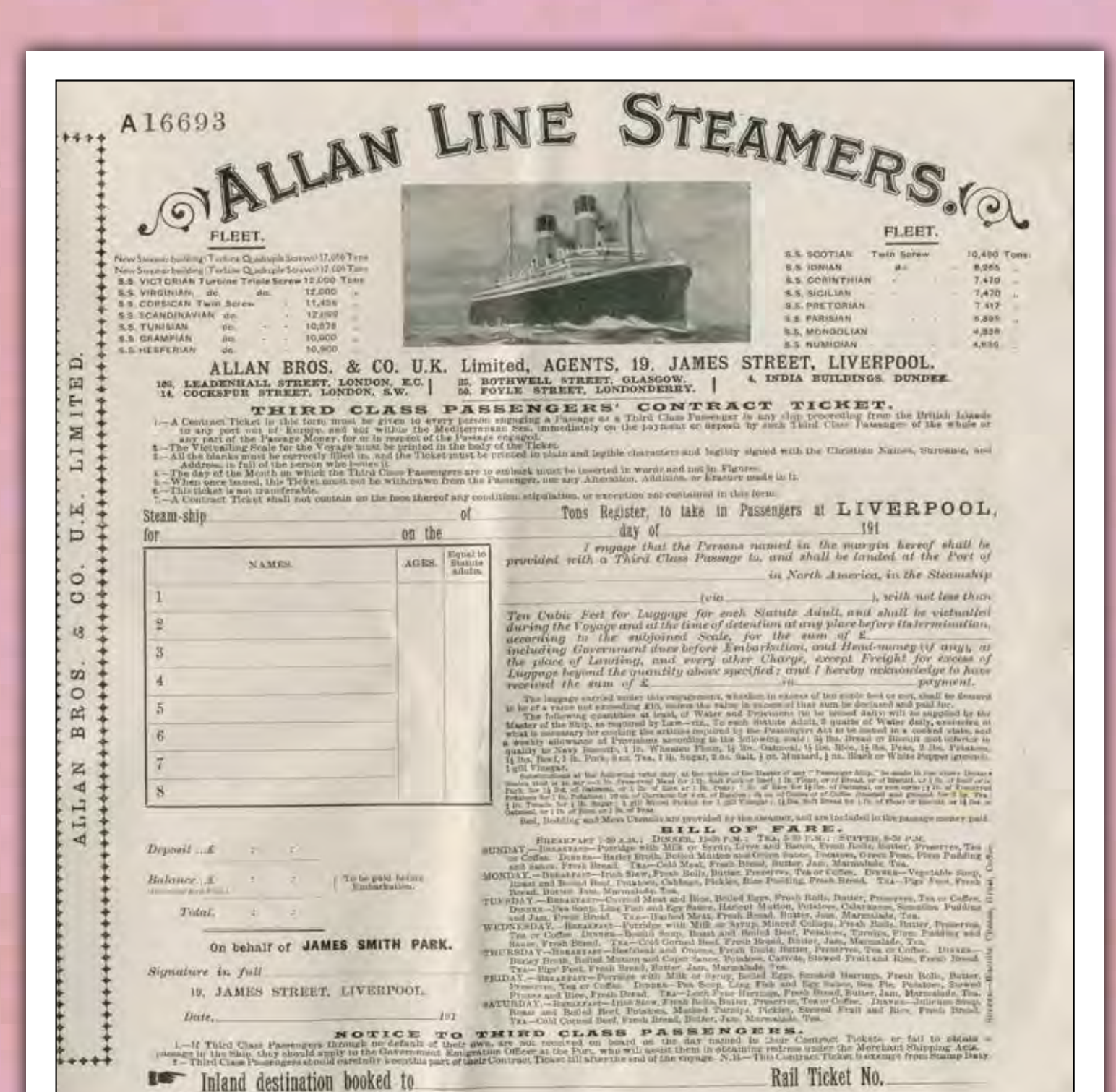
Page from Crofter Life on West Donegal Seaboard, thesis by Patrick O'Neil, 1940



Letter from James Clarke, emigrant, to his family, undated

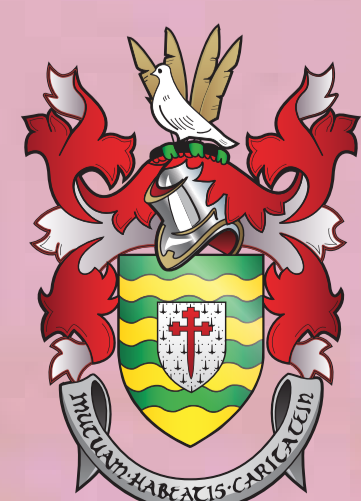


Second class contract ticket for travel with the "White Star Line", 1910 - 1920



Third class (steerage) contract ticket for travel with the "Allan Line Steamers", 1910 - 1920

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives



Comhairle Contae
Dhúna nGall
Donegal County Council

Maps of County Donegal



O.S. Map showing Spade Foundry, Toberlaine and Spade Manufactory, Imlick, 1830s - 1840s



O.S. Map showing "Old Windmill (in ruins)", Braade, 1830s - 1840s



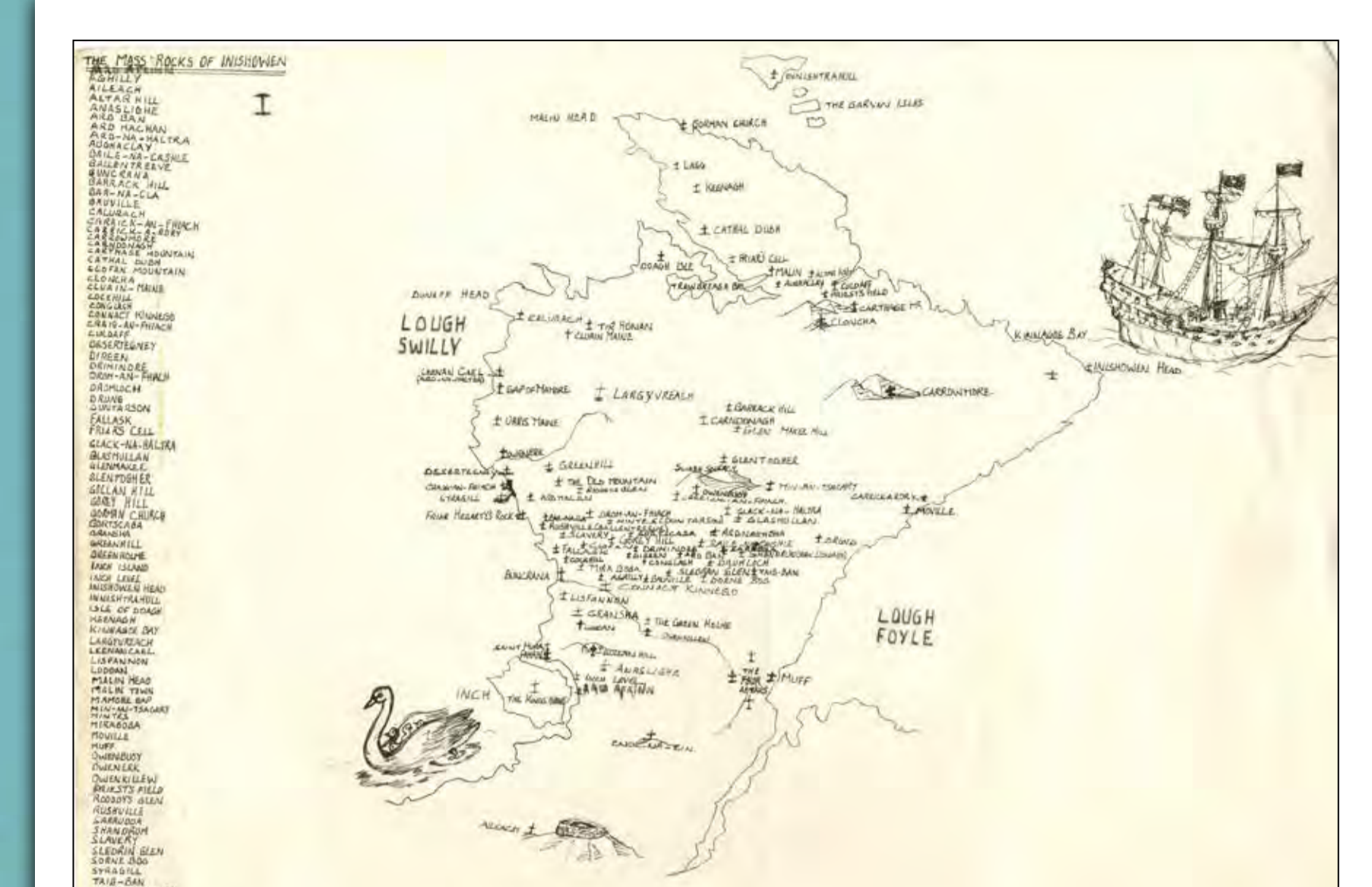
Crest of Grand Jury, Barony of Raphoe 1830s



Friar Hegarty's Grave, Bunrana



Old Church and Malin Well, Co. Donegal

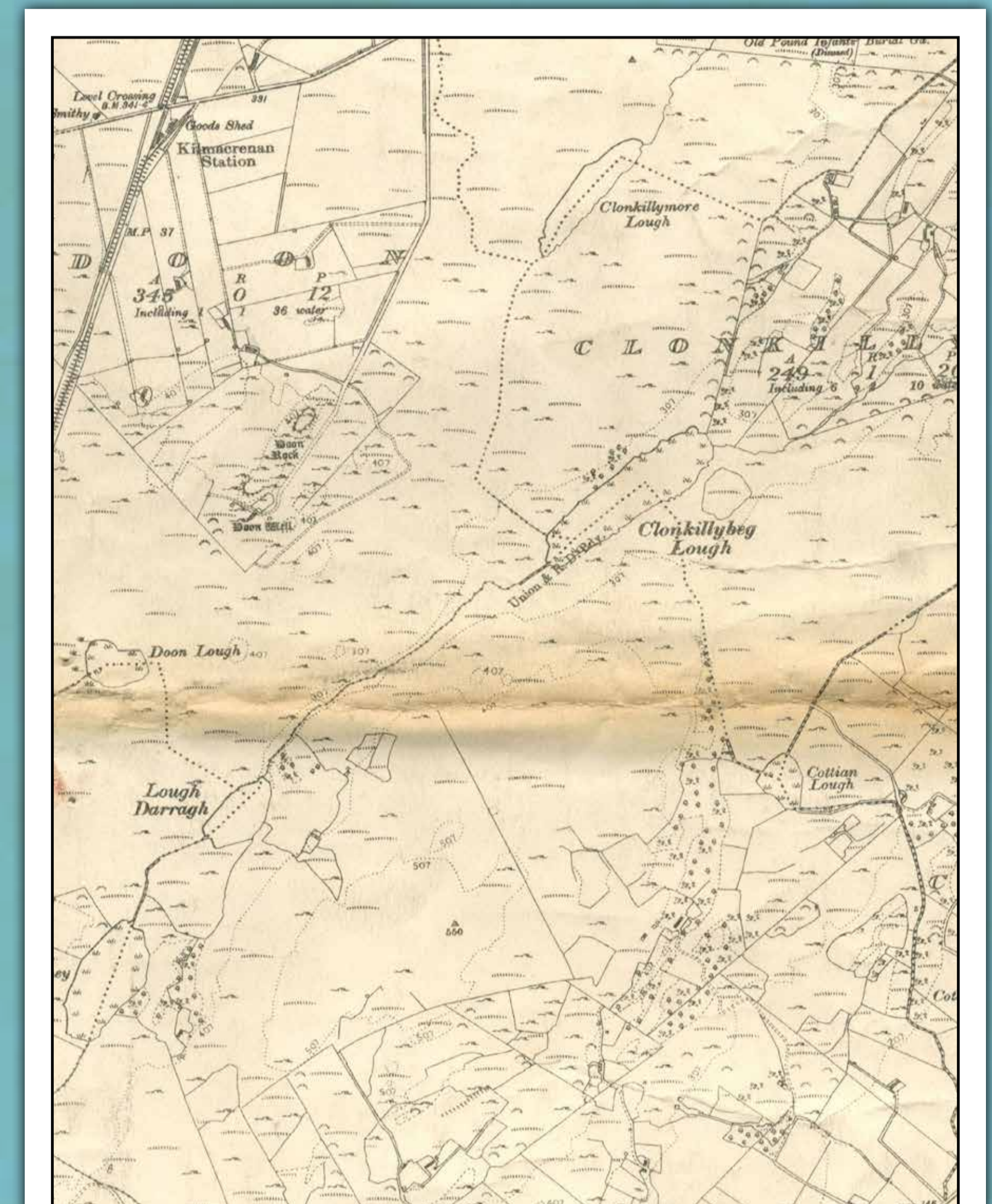


The Mass Rocks of Inishowen c.1960

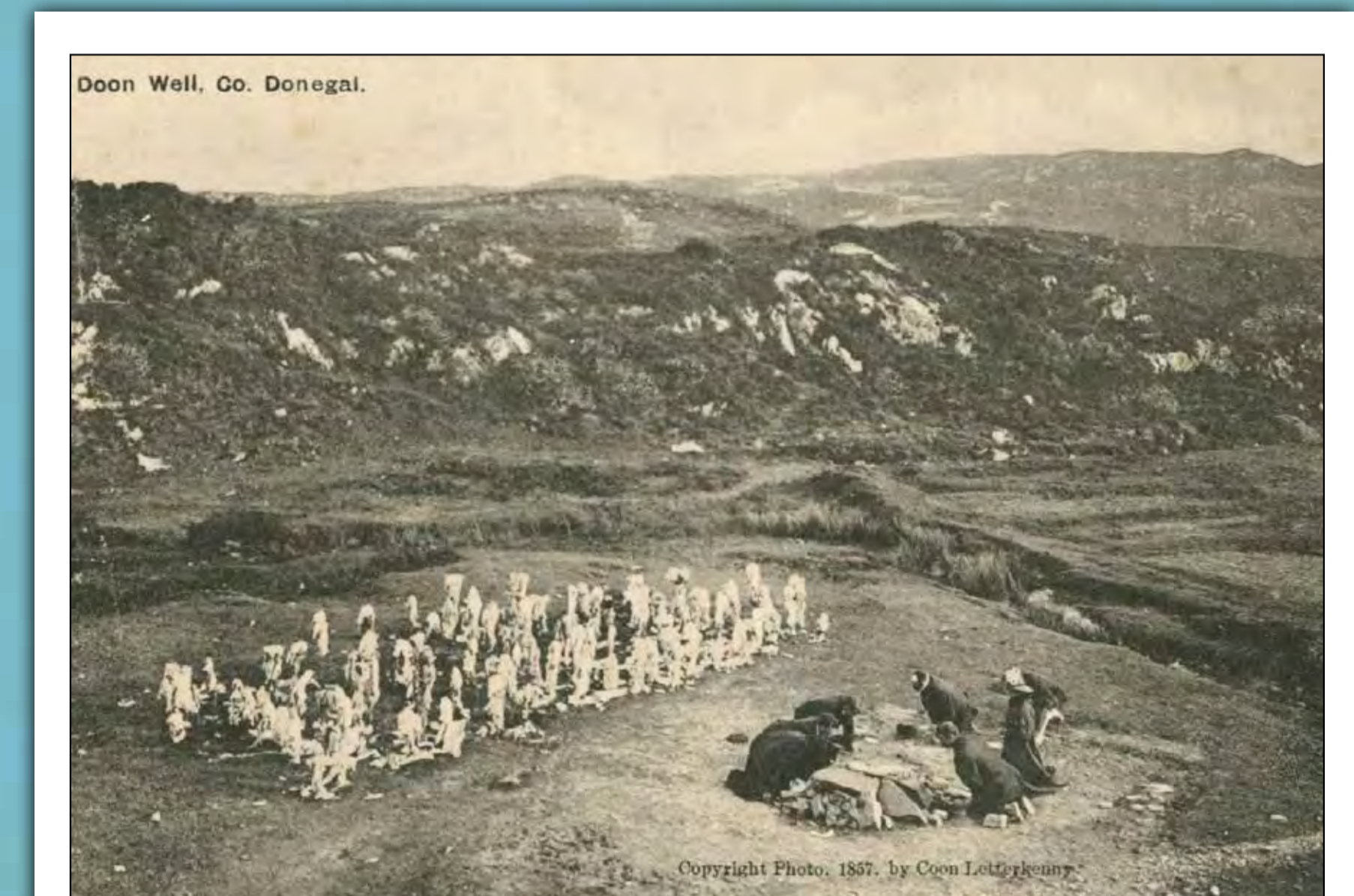
Donegal County Archives holds a large collection of maps and plans. These are important records of the political, social and cultural history of the county and its place in the world. For example, we can track the importance of Saint Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg pilgrimage site through its appearance on early renaissance maps in Europe. In 1492, Martin Behaim cited Saint Patrick's Purgatory on his world map. It was the only Irish location to merit such a designation. Lough Derg's fame as a pilgrimage site continued over hundreds of years. On 'Samhan's Night' 1835, John O'Donovan, as part of his work for the Ordnance Survey Office, writes from 'Ballyshanny' as follows: 'Dear Sir, I visited the far famed terrestrial purgatory of Lough Dearg....'.

The Ordnance Survey Office began surveying Ireland in the mid 1820s and by 1846 the surveyors had completed their work of mapping the entire country on a very detailed scale. In addition to mapping all the townlands and geographic features of the county, the Ordnance Survey maps of Donegal (1830s - 1840s) depict corn mills and kilns, tuck mills, holy wells, schools, churches, grave yards, castles, weirs, quarries and much more.

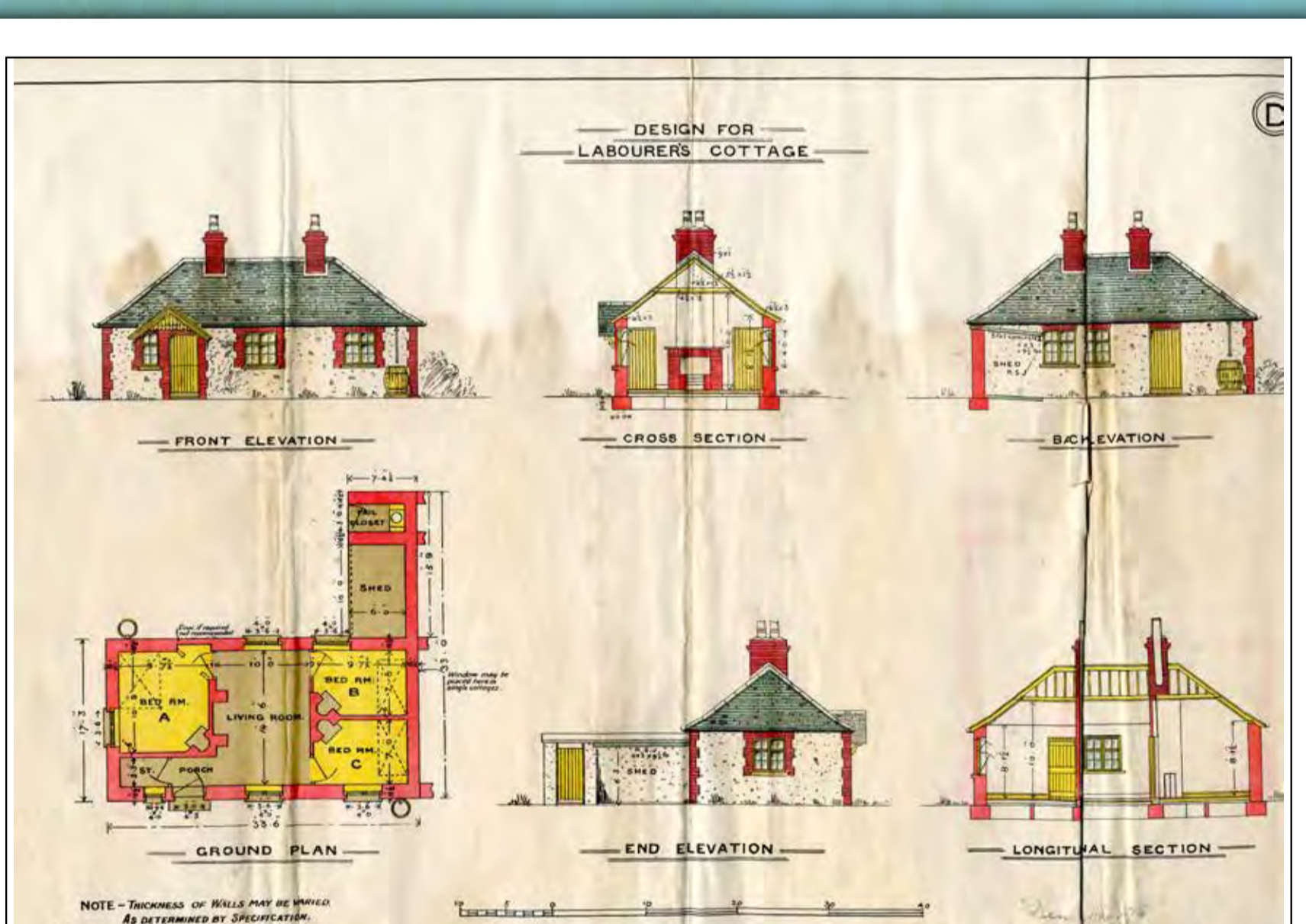
Our exhibition includes Ordnance Survey maps, Co. Donegal local authorities' maps and plans, Baptista Boazio map of Ireland 1599, W. Beaufort's original engraving of Lough Derg 1804, the Crest of Donegal Grand Jury, Barony of Raphoe 1830s, and a map of the Mass Rocks of Inishowen, c.1960.



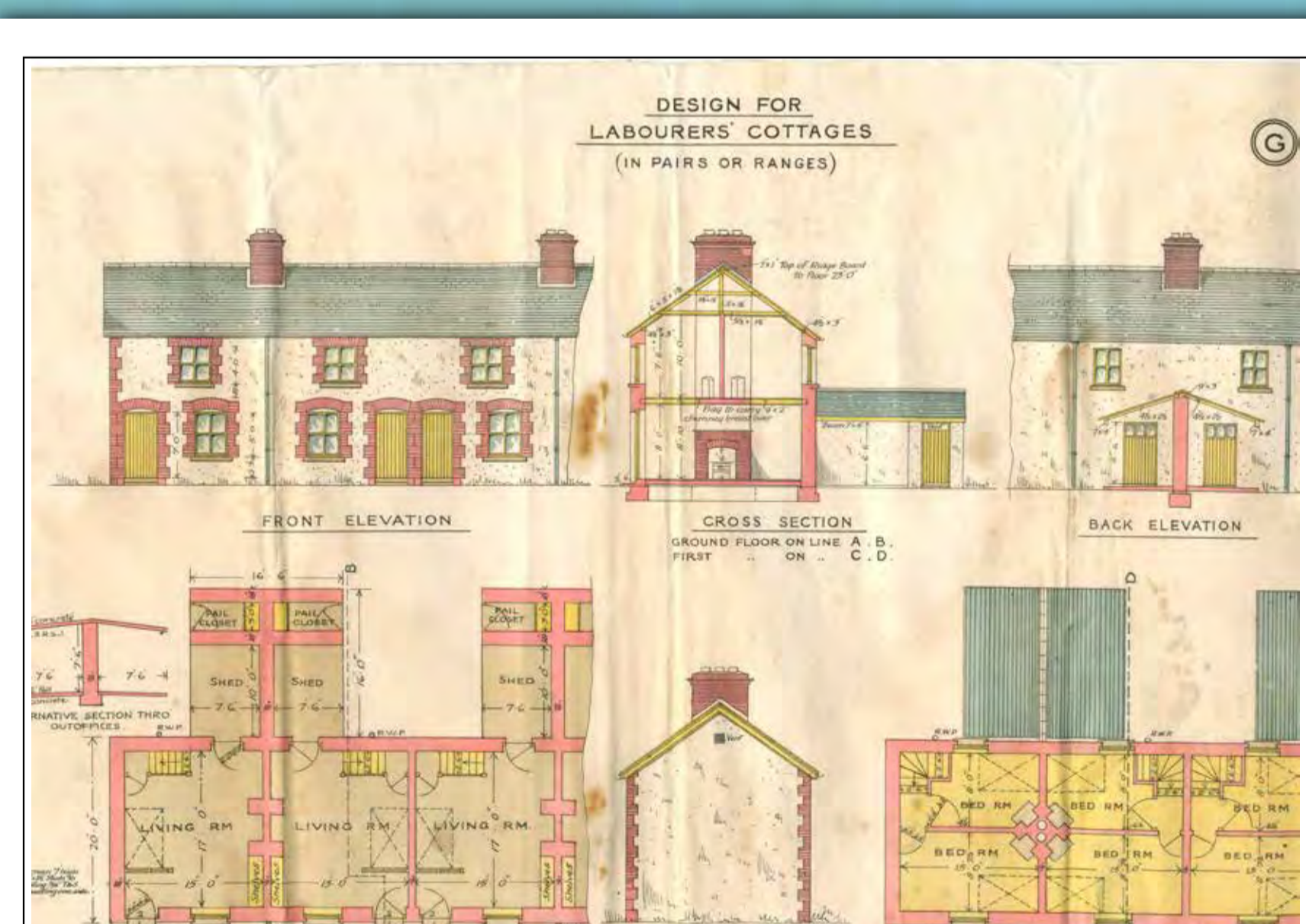
Doon Well on O.S. Map 1905



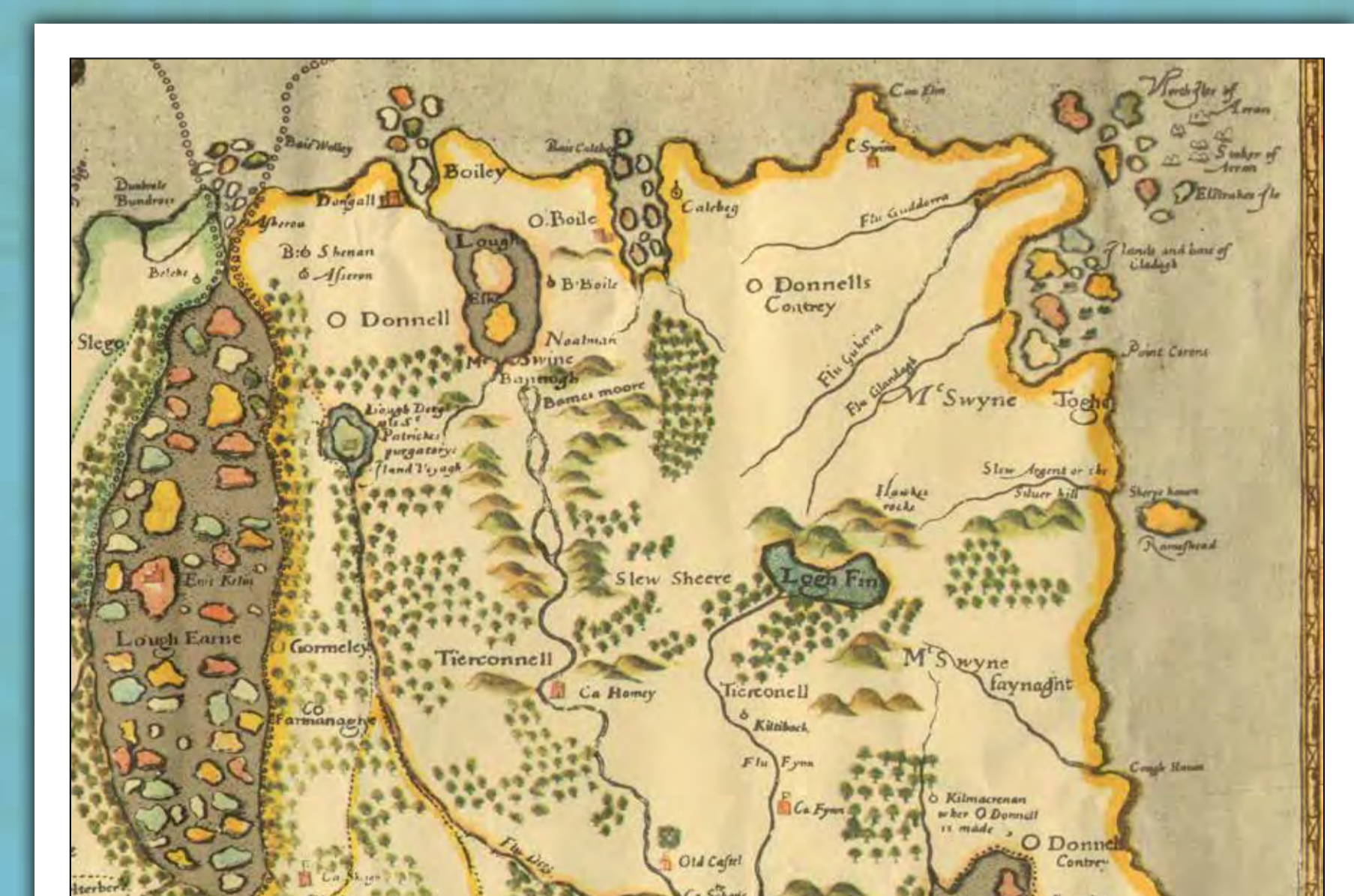
Doon Well, Co. Donegal, 1857



Design for Labourers' Cottages



Design for Labourers' Cottages (in pairs or Ranges)



From Map of Ireland by Baptista Boazio, 1599



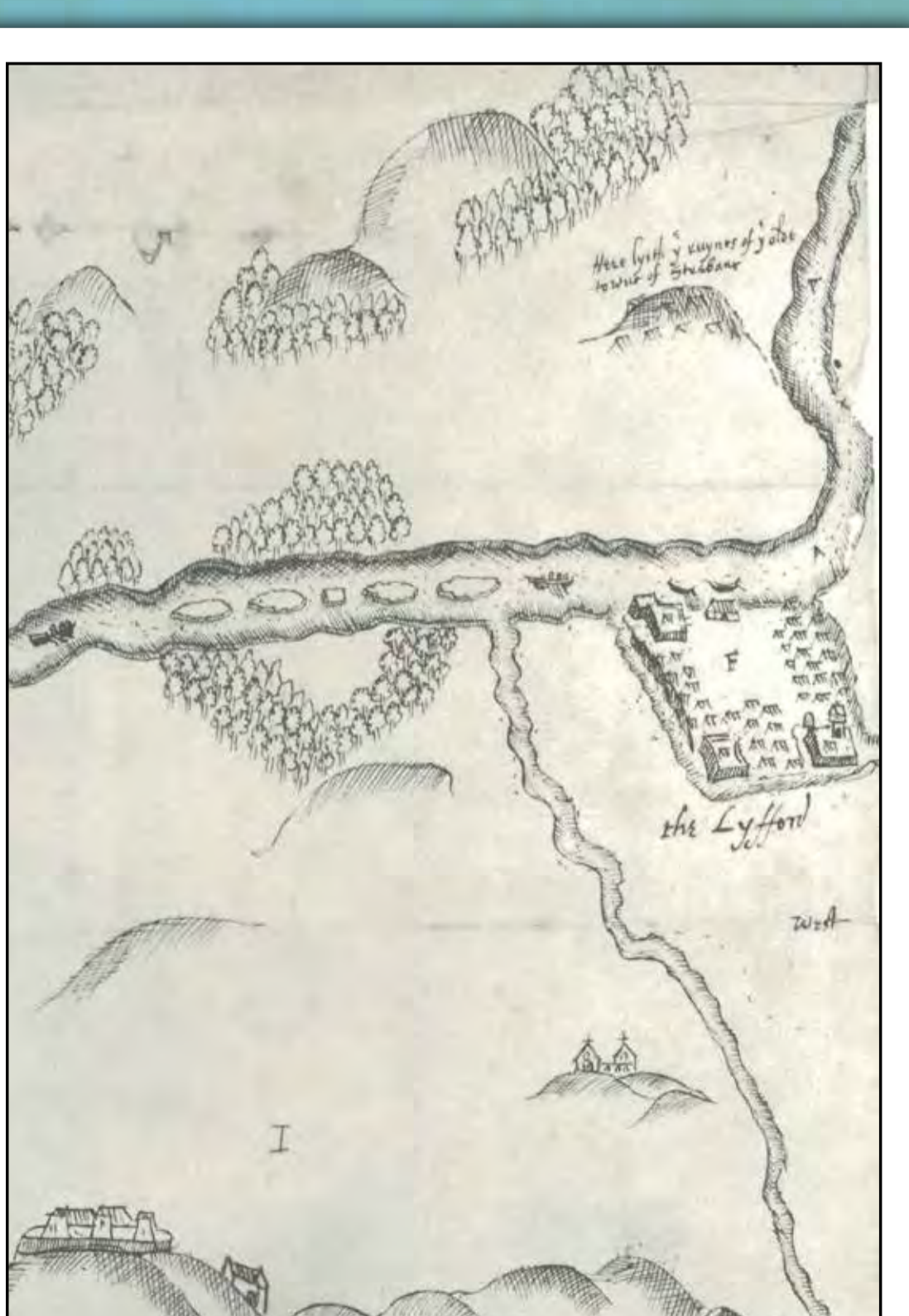
County Council Map of Donegal



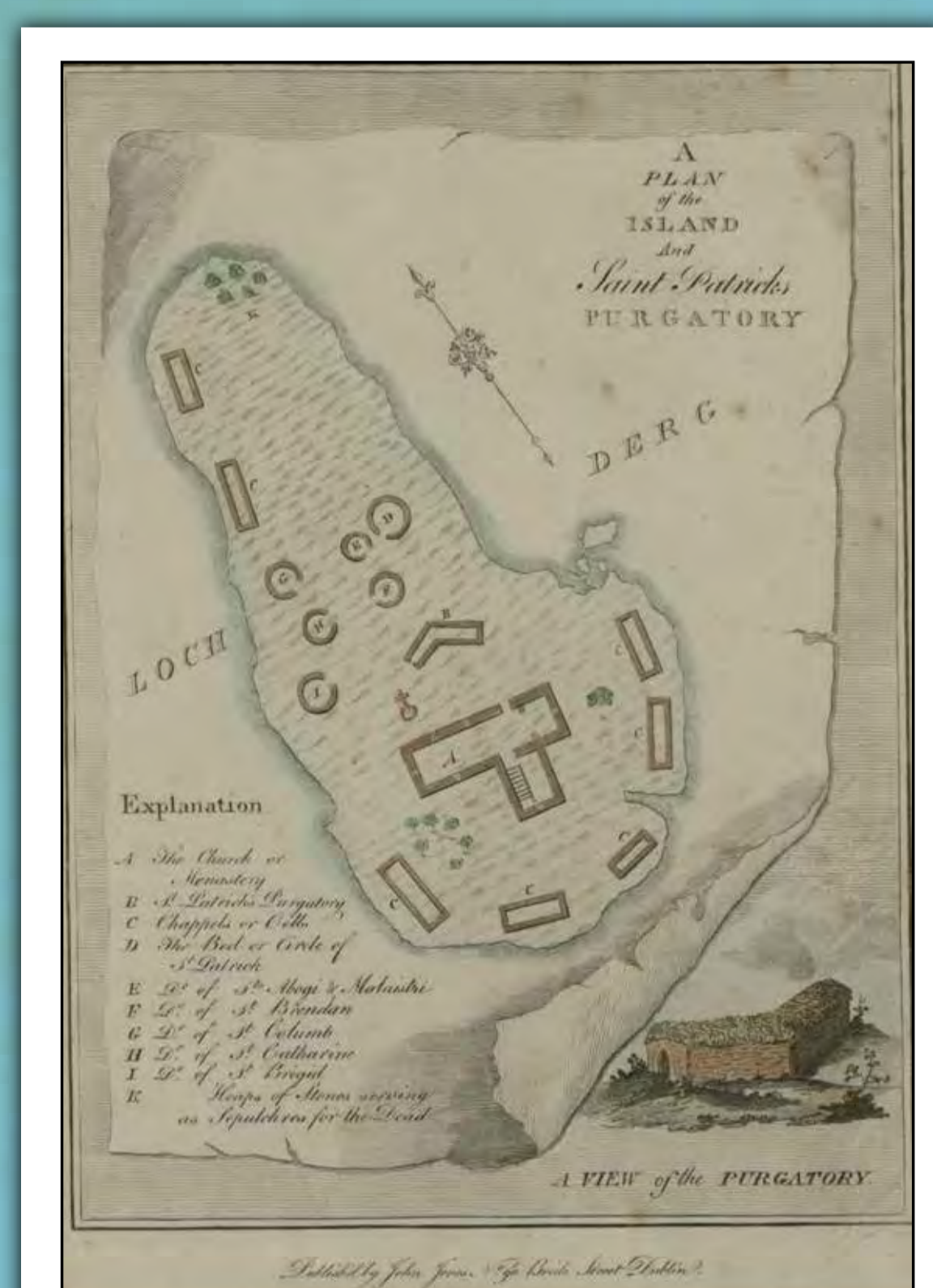
O.S. Map of Gola Island 1830s - 1840s



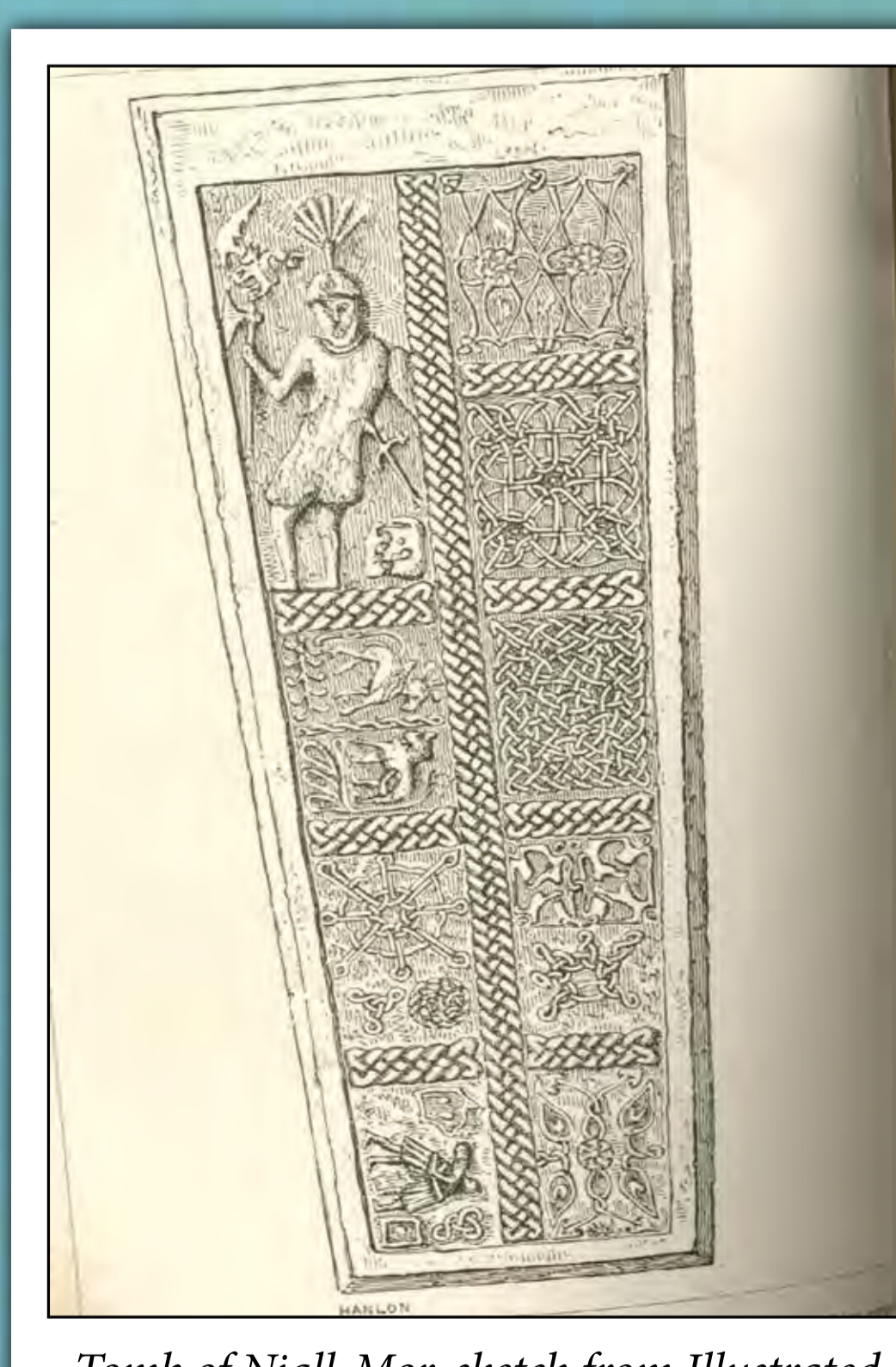
Map of County Donegal 1886



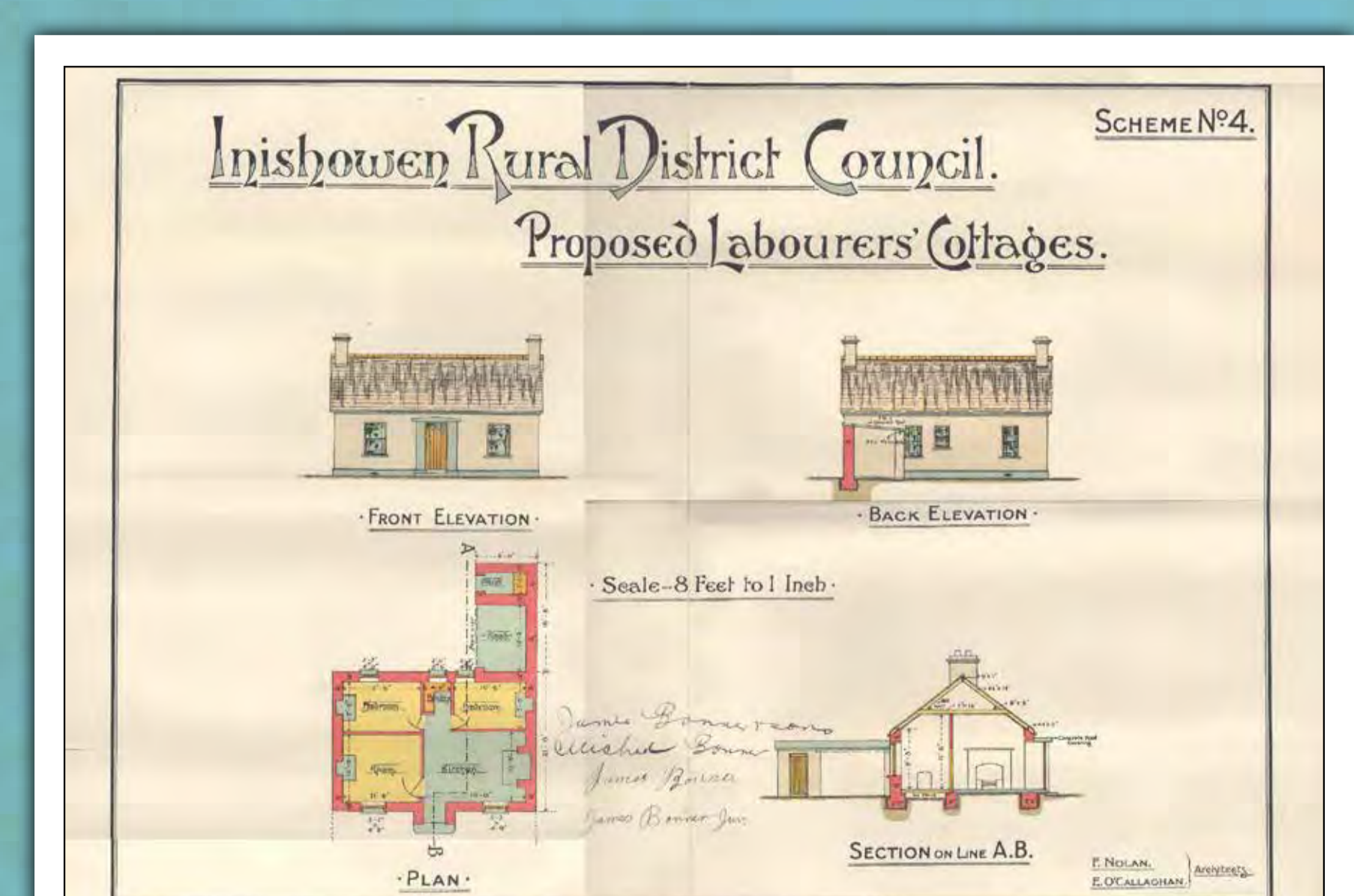
Map of Lifford by Richard Bartlett 1600



Map of Saint Patrick's Purgatory, Lough Derg, 1804



Tomb of Niall-Mor, sketch from Illustrated Handbook of The Scenery and Antiquities of South - Western Donegal, 1872



Inishowen Rural District Council: Proposed Labourers' Cottages

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives



Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

The Railways of County Donegal



Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway, Letterkenny
No 3 shunts to prepare Derry Train 03/06/1952



Through Barnesmore Gap, 1952



Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway, Bridgend, June 1952



Carndonagh Station (Terminus) with
Swilly Road Lorry No. 125, June 1959



Tooban Junction, June 1952



Letterkenny Station, June 1952

The Finn Valley route, the first line of the County Donegal Railway network, opened on 7th September 1863. For the next hundred years or so, three companies, The County Donegal Railway, Londonderry & Lough Swilly Railway, and The Great Northern Railway operated train services in County Donegal.

Donegal County Archives holds a large collection of records connected to the Donegal Railways including: Londonderry & Lough Swilly railway records, West Donegal Railway Drawings 1880, Finn Valley Railway plans 1860, and photographs of trains and stations from across the county, 1951 – 1960.

Our exhibition contains images from a collection of photographs by A.M. Davies taken in the 1950s - the last years of the Donegal Railway, as well as a railway magazine, flyers, posters, and a timetable.



Railway Station, Killybegs

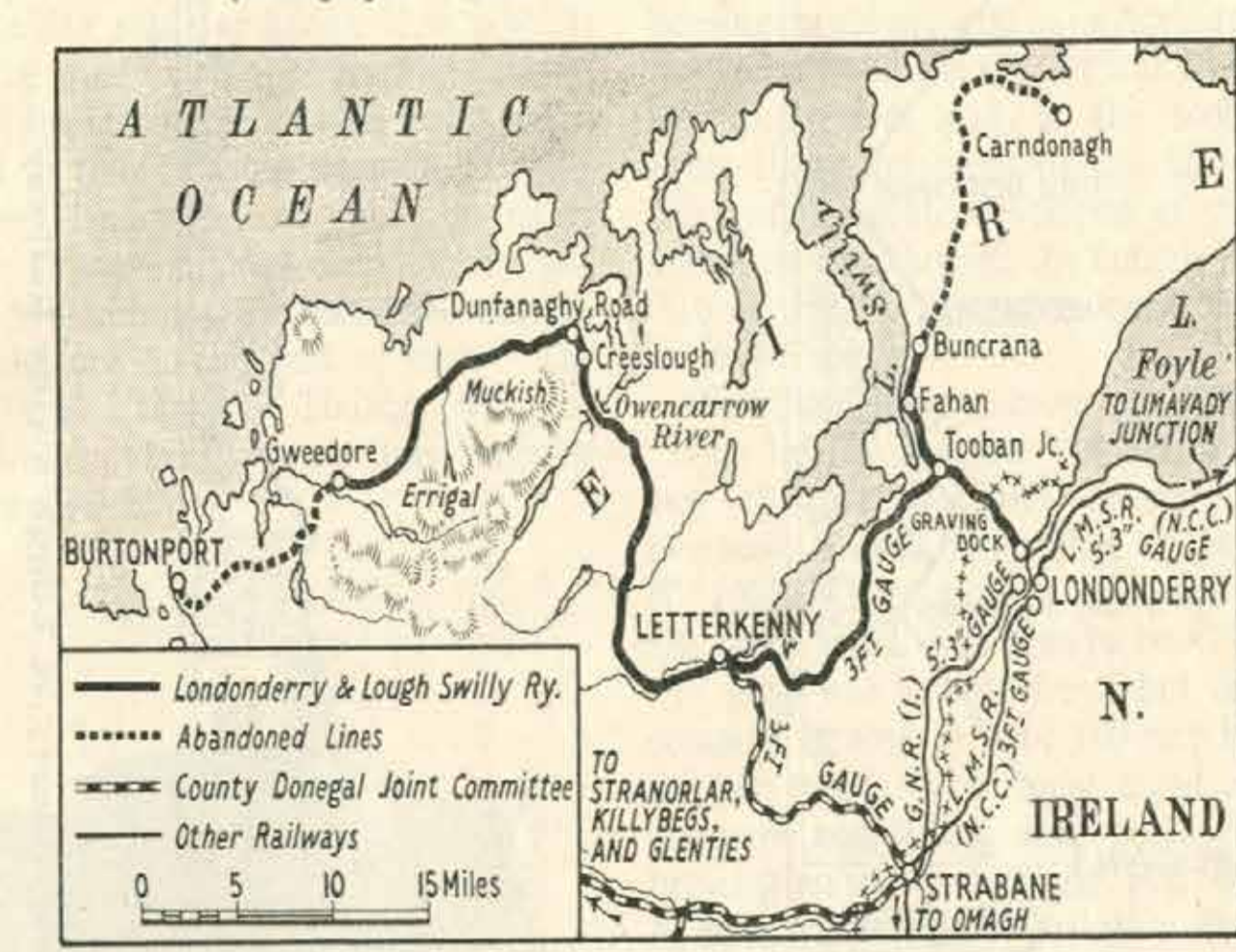


Rail Dundoran Express - On the Bundoran Express near Pettigo, August 1956

By Goods Train to Gweedore

By K. LONGBOTTOM

(Photographs on pages 355 and 375, by R. L. Chessman)



IN these days when so many English narrow-gauge railways have closed down, Ireland provides a happy hunting-ground for the enthusiast. One of the best-known lines is the Londonderry & Lough Swilly, which still operates some 30 route miles of the three-foot gauge, mostly in Eire. A long, somewhat rambling branch, avoiding the places most likely to supply it with traffic, but not the centres of scenic interest, began at Letterkenny and reached the sea at Burtonport. Whatever the hopes of the promoters of the Letterkenny & Burtonport Extension were when it was laid down, undoubtedly they were never realised. Traffic was never heavy, and declined to such an extent, as the result of road motor competition, that the line is now closed completely. One day in March, 1946, when two daily goods trains in each direction were still running between Letterkenny and Gweedore, we were allowed to travel by the afternoon service, and, armed with a camera, duly presented ourselves at Graving Dock Station, Londonderry, to obtain the much-coveted pass and join the 10.45 a.m. mixed train to Letterkenny. The Londonderry-Letterkenny line has been described adequately before, and this article is intended to deal with the lands that lie beyond, but a few words on

the progress of this extraordinary train, which takes two and a quarter hours to cover the 24 miles, will not be out of place. Our train was backed in ceremoniously by No. 6, a 4-8-4 tank engine, very large for the gauge and weighing 52 tons, after several of us had assisted the station staff to push clear a van which had been left in possession of No. 1 platform by some previous shunting operations. It consisted of a tank wagon, some assorted vans—one carried on bogies—a bogie open wagon and two trucks of turf, completed by a bogie brake coach (definitely third class!) and pipe-fitted throughout. With a hoot on her chime whistle, No. 6 set her 3 ft. 9 in. drivers turning and we were off round the curve through Pennyburn Works. Before we gathered speed, we were able to see Nos. 4 and 15 (4-6-0 and 4-6-2 tanks respectively), together with the remains of No. 18, in the shed; the shunting condition of these little dark green machines is an object lesson in itself. Bridge End is the border station and the scene of many a sad parting between entrepising shoppers and their purchases—for it is a stronghold of the Customs—and half an hour is allowed in the timetable for examination and shunting. At Tooban Junction, the Crewe of the system, trains were piling up on the

Derry, Strabane, Stranorlar, Glenties, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Killybegs, &c.

	Weekdays				Weekdays			
	DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP
Belfast	dep. 8.20	arr. 11.30	dep. 11.45	arr. 2.15	dep. 8.20	arr. 11.30	dep. 11.45	arr. 2.15
Derry	dep. 8.20	arr. 11.30	dep. 11.45	arr. 2.15	dep. 8.20	arr. 11.30	dep. 11.45	arr. 2.15
Strabane	dep. 8.45	arr. 11.55	dep. 12.10	arr. 2.40	dep. 8.45	arr. 11.55	dep. 12.10	arr. 2.40
Stranorlar	dep. 9.10	arr. 12.20	dep. 12.35	arr. 3.05	dep. 9.10	arr. 12.20	dep. 12.35	arr. 3.05
Glenties	dep. 9.35	arr. 12.45	dep. 13.00	arr. 3.30	dep. 9.35	arr. 12.45	dep. 13.00	arr. 3.30
Donegal	dep. 10.00	arr. 13.10	dep. 13.15	arr. 3.55	dep. 10.00	arr. 13.10	dep. 13.15	arr. 3.55
Ballyshannon	dep. 10.25	arr. 13.35	dep. 13.40	arr. 4.20	dep. 10.25	arr. 13.35	dep. 13.40	arr. 4.20
Killybegs	dep. 10.50	arr. 14.00	dep. 14.05	arr. 4.55	dep. 10.50	arr. 14.00	dep. 14.05	arr. 4.55

ADDITIONAL TRAINS: Derry 12.10 p.m. to Stranorlar 12.15 p.m.; Stranorlar 12.15 p.m. to Donegal 12.20 p.m.; Donegal 12.20 p.m. to Ballyshannon 12.25 p.m.; Ballyshannon 12.25 p.m. to Killybegs 12.30 p.m.

CONNECTIONS WITH GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND): Londonderry (Poyle Road) ... dep. 7.30 11.30 12.45 2.35 4.10 5.55 7.20 11.15; Strabane ... arr. 7.45 11.57 1 3 3.2 4.28 5.52 7.43 11.45; Belfast (Great Victoria St.) arr. 10.40 ... 3.55 6.55 ... 10.10

CONNECTIONS WITH L.M.S. RAILWAY (NORTHERN COUNTIES COMMITTEE): Belfast (York Road) ... dep. 7.35 10.30 ... 1.40 4.45 6.45 ...; Londonderry (Waterlido) ... dep. 7.45 11.30 ... 1.50 4.55 6.55 ...; Strabane ... arr. 10.45 2.00 7.15 ...

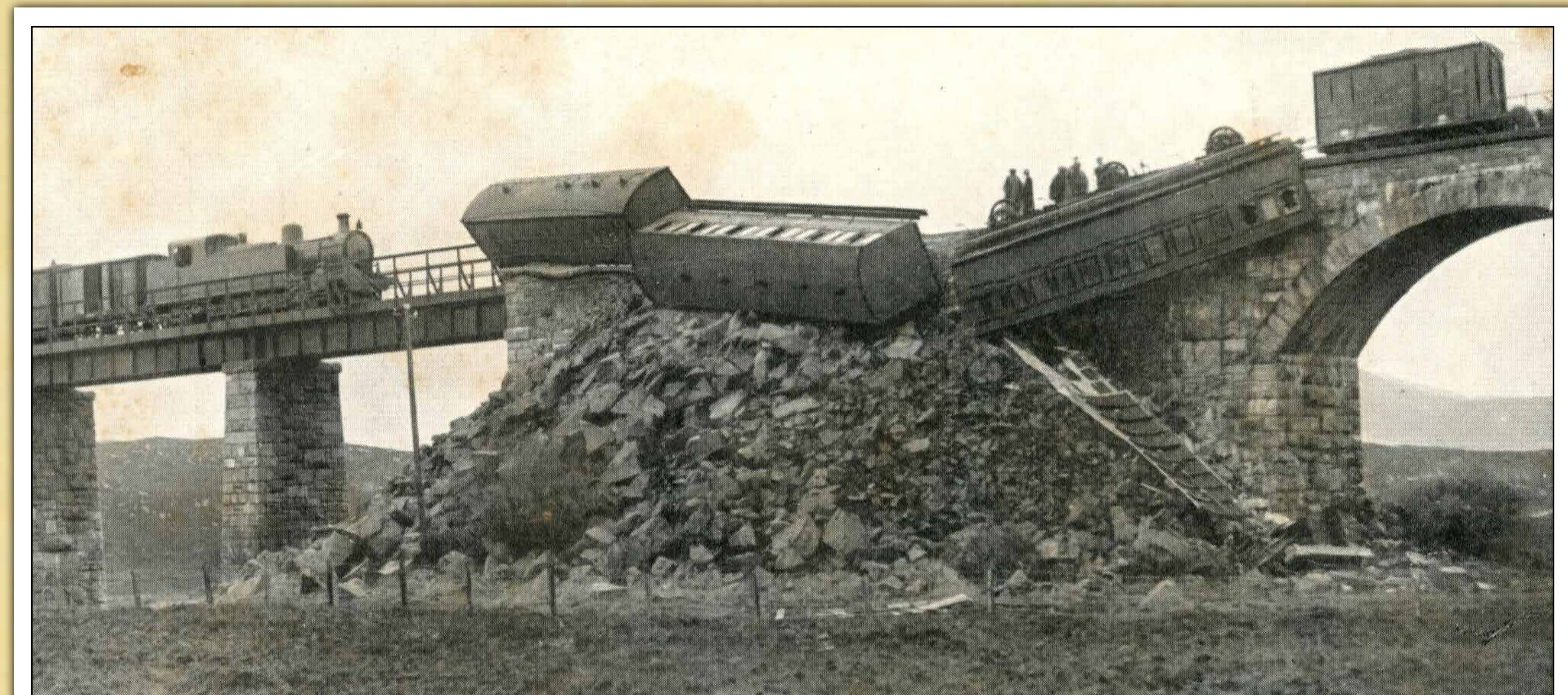
Train timetable, 1921

The County Donegal Railways.
COMFORTS FOR TRAVELLERS!
NEW TEA ROOM
STRANORLAR STATION.
For the convenience of the Travelling Public, a Tea Room will be opened at Stranorlar Station, on Monday, 16th October, 1922, where:—
TEA, COCOA, COFFEE, BOVRIL,
and Light Refreshments may be had at **MODERATE PRICES.**
Nothing will be left undone by the Lady in Charge to make the enterprise a success, and she hopes by promptitude, efficiency and courtesy to all classes to secure and retain the support and patronage of the general public.
No Strong Drink Stocked or Supplied
Kee & Sons, Printers, Donegal.

Railways Notice, Stranorlar 1922

County Donegal Railways.
Improved Train Service
BETWEEN
FINN VALLEY STATIONS
AND
STRABANE, DERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN.
From 1st JUNE, 1925.
Read up. Read down.
8.27 11.00 1.30 4.30 6.45 Stranorlar dep. 8.25 8.50 11.0 1.30 6.45
8.10 11.41 2 2 6.55 Killybegs dep. 8.45 10. 0 2 2.30 6.45
8 8 8 8 8 8 Londonderry dep. 8.50 10. 10 12.30 2.40 6.55
8.1 11.18 1.35 4.45 6.5 Clabby dep. 9.0 10.25 2.45 6.55
7.52 11.0 1.10 4.0 5.50 Derry dep. 8.10 10.33 12.45 3.3 6.40
7.20 10.0 12.30 3.30 5.5 Strabane dep. 8.50 11.0 1.20 4.45 7.45
8.25 10.48 1.40 4.50 Belfast dep. 8.45 10.5 10.15 1.15
8.45 10.15 1.30 4.45 Dublin dep. 8.45 10.15 1.30 4.45
X Stop if required. (a) Stop Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Strabane Fair Days.
Block Type "A.M." Other Type "P.M."
CHEAP DAY TICKETS TO ALL LOCAL STATIONS.
MARKET TICKETS AT LITTLE OVER SINGLE FARE.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY TICKETS WITH STRABANE, DERRY, BELFAST.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO SRABANE.
At all Booking Offices for Particulars.
Stranorlar, 1/6/1925. HENRY FORBES, Manager.
0443753

Railways Notice, 1925



Train accident 1915 at Owencarrow, in which four people died

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives

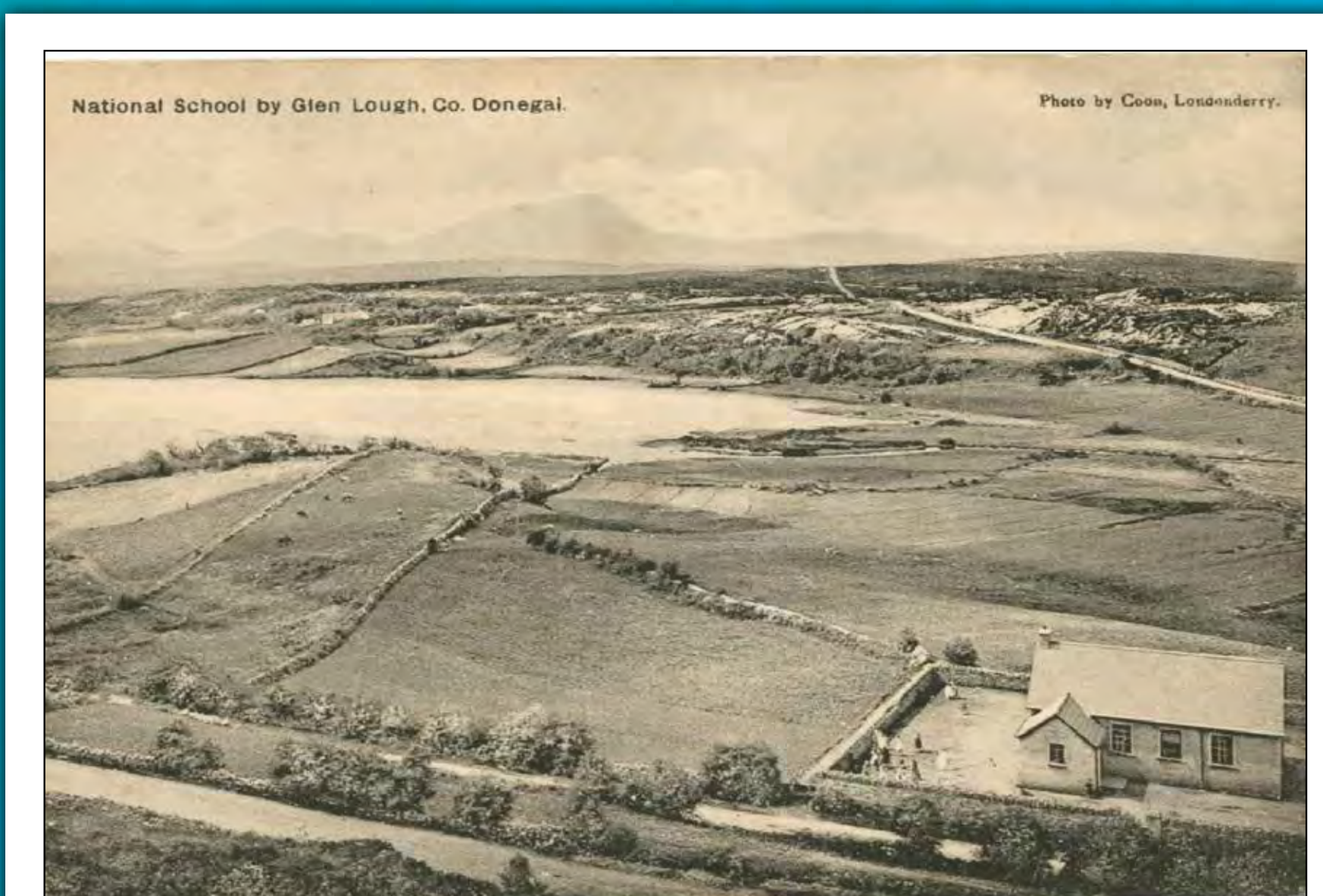


Comhairle Contae
Dhúna nGall
Donegal County Council

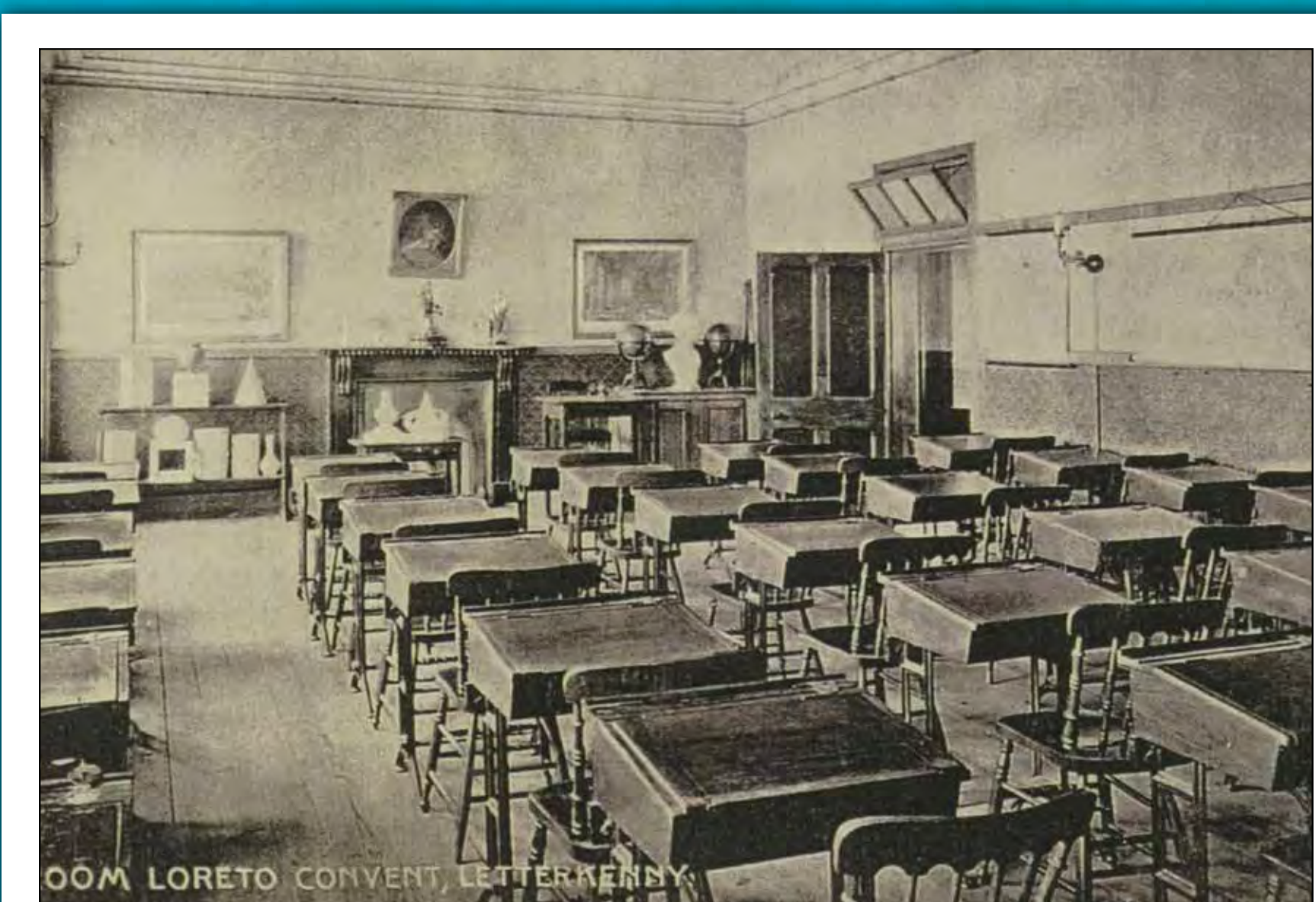
Schools and Schooling in Donegal



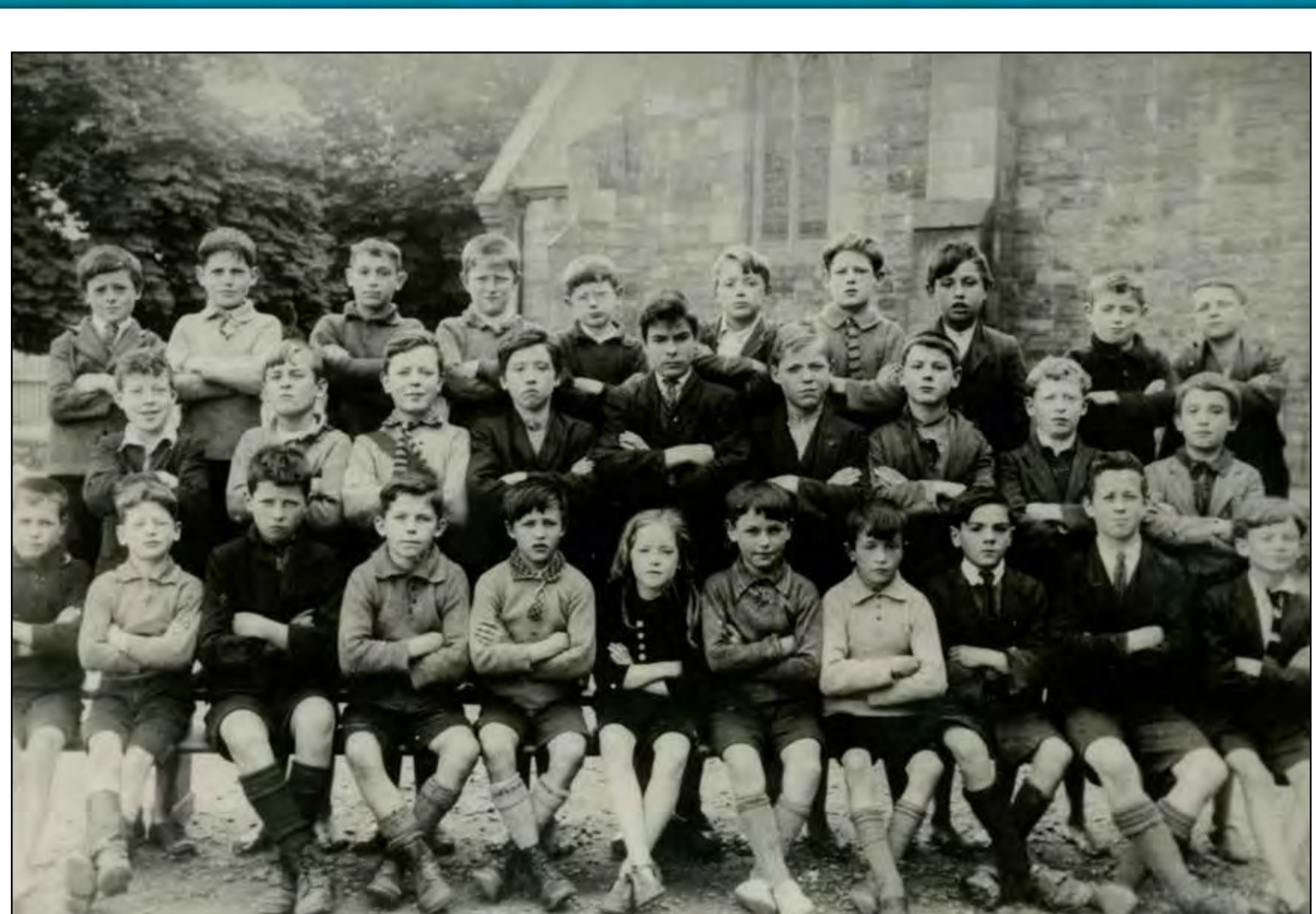
Newtowncunningham National School c.1900



Glen Lough National School



Classroom, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny c.1960



Photograph of Stranorlar Boys National School pupils 1928 – 1931



Ray Charter School



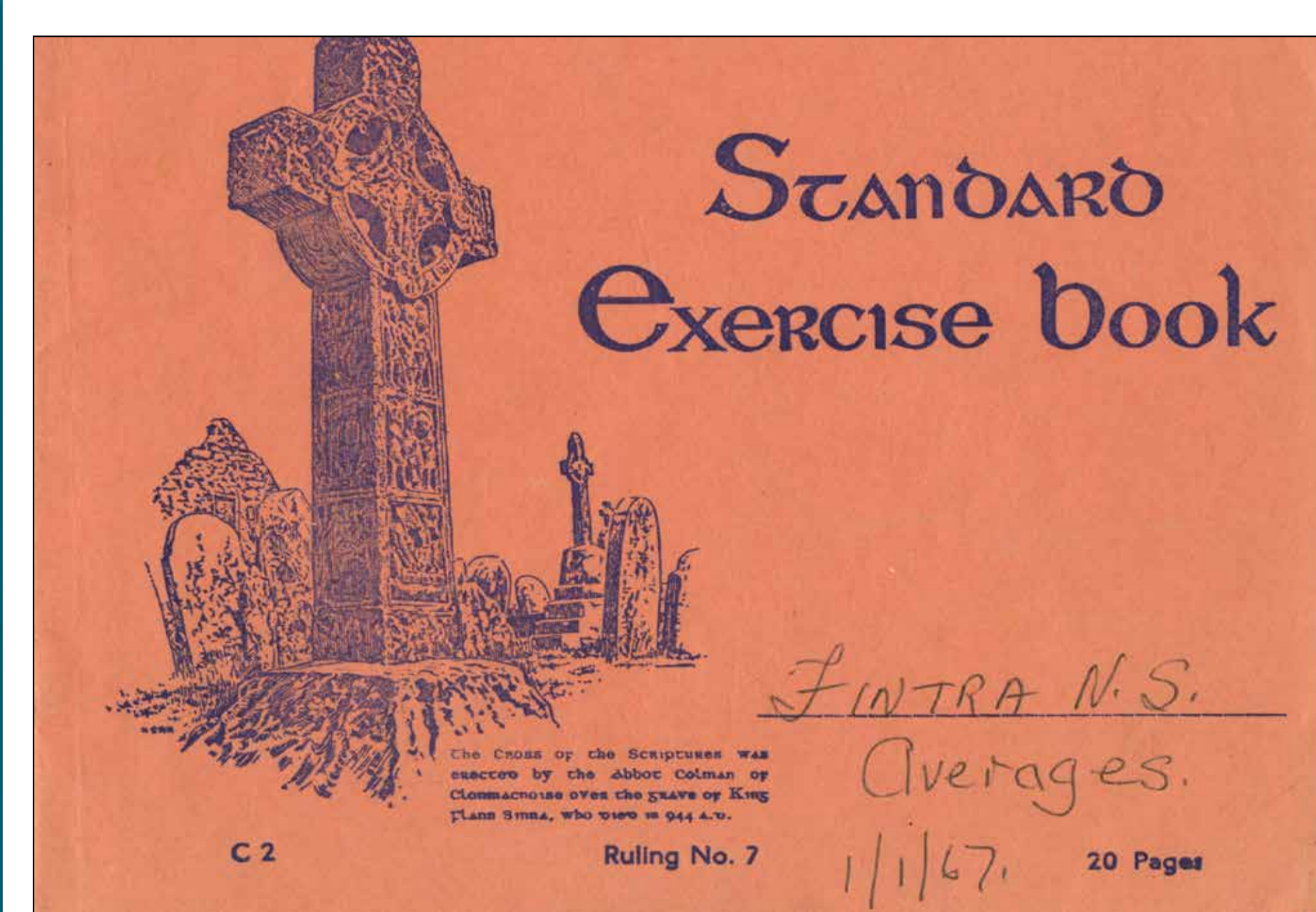
Saint Patrick's National School near Fort Dunree

Donegal County Archives holds school roll books and registers from over 100 national schools dated 1850s to 2000s. The collection also includes minute books, circulars, inspectors' reports and syllabus information dating from 1794 to the present day. The County Archives holds two volumes from the only Charter School in Donegal, Ray Charter School Minutes, 1794 – May 1802 and Ray Charter School Inspector/Doctor Visits Register 1813- 1821. These volumes provide rare glimpses of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century life in Donegal. In 1796 Ray Charter School inventory lists items in the school including "6 horn combs, 2 inkhorns, 1 dozen broms and 1 dozen horn spoons..."

On 2nd of July 1813 an inspector visits the school and records the visit as follows: 'I visited the school this day at 9 o'clock. Saw the boys ate at breakfast stirabout and milk good and sufficient quantity, heard them sing a psalm very well...'

In 1831 the Government set up the National School system and Ray Charter School eventually became part of the new system. The new National School structure included a system of school inspections and the reports of the School District Inspectors give information on the conditions of schools from the 1830s onwards. On 13th Nov, 1860 a national school district inspector reports that a school room is 'cold and damp – it requires to be kept better warmed – it would be very desirable to have the floor boarded – in its present state the room is exceedingly comfortless and must be prejudicial to the health of both teachers and pupils...'

Our exhibition includes images from registers and roll books, inspectors' reports, curriculum progress reports, and sketches and photographs of schools and pupils.



Fintra National School Exercise Book 1967

Salaries of Teachers of National Schools (Scale of 1885.)

Scales of Salaries for Principal and Assistant Teachers.

Class	Male	Female
First Class, First Division	£70 a year	£58
New Second Division of First Class	60	50
Old First Division of Second	53	43
New Scale for First and Second Divisions of Second	46	37
Third Class	44	34 10s.
Assistants	35	27 10s.
Workmistresses	35	27
		12

Salaries of teachers of National Schools (Scale of 1885)

Curriculum of infant grades from Progress Report of Drumbeg National School 1920 – 1921

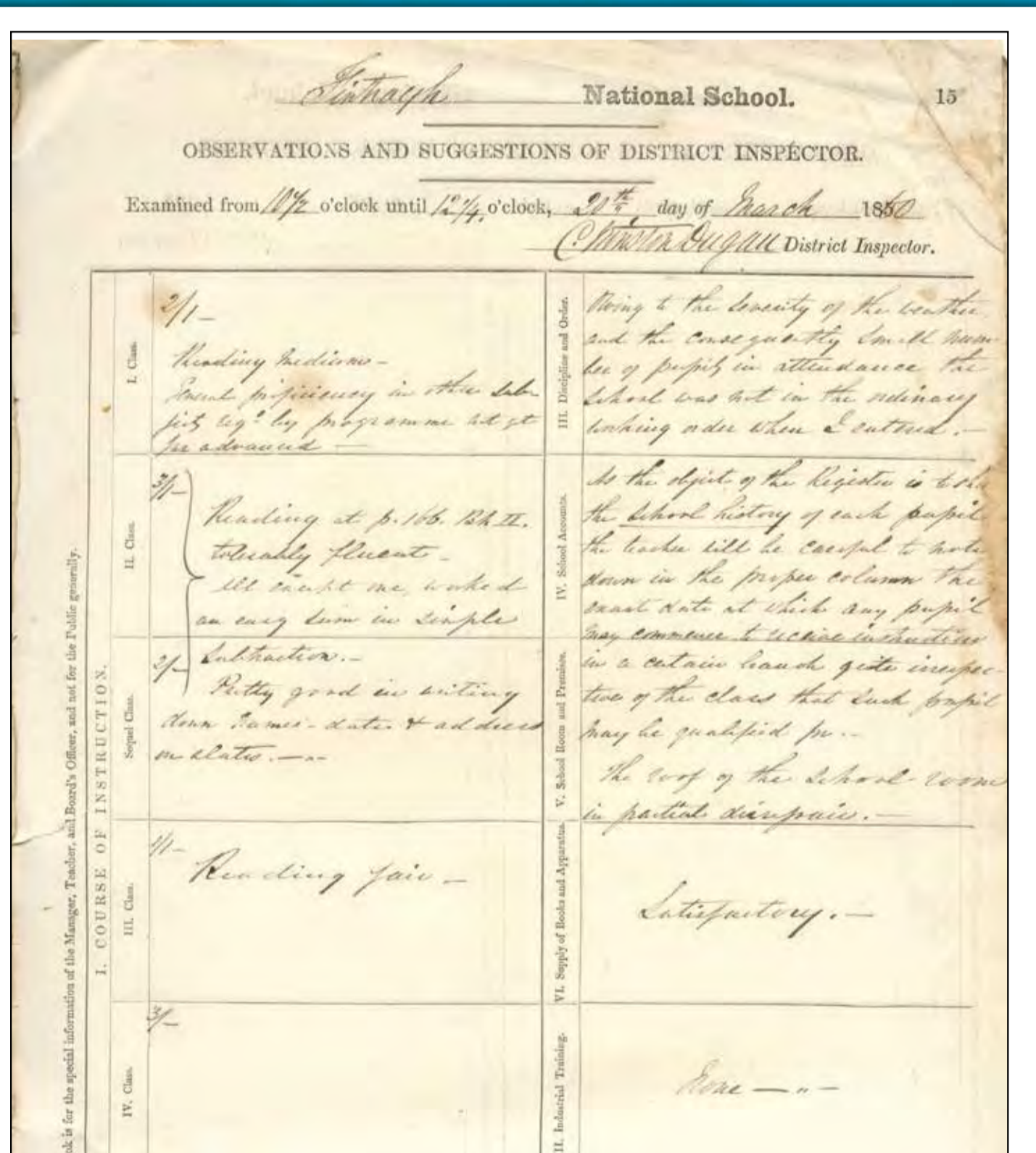
SUBJECT	Sept. to Dec.	Jan. to Apr.	May to Aug.	Sept. to Dec.	Jan. to Apr.	May to Aug.
Reading
Writing
Arithmetic
History
Geography
Science
Religion

Curriculum of infant grades from Progress Report of Drumbeg National School 1920 – 1921

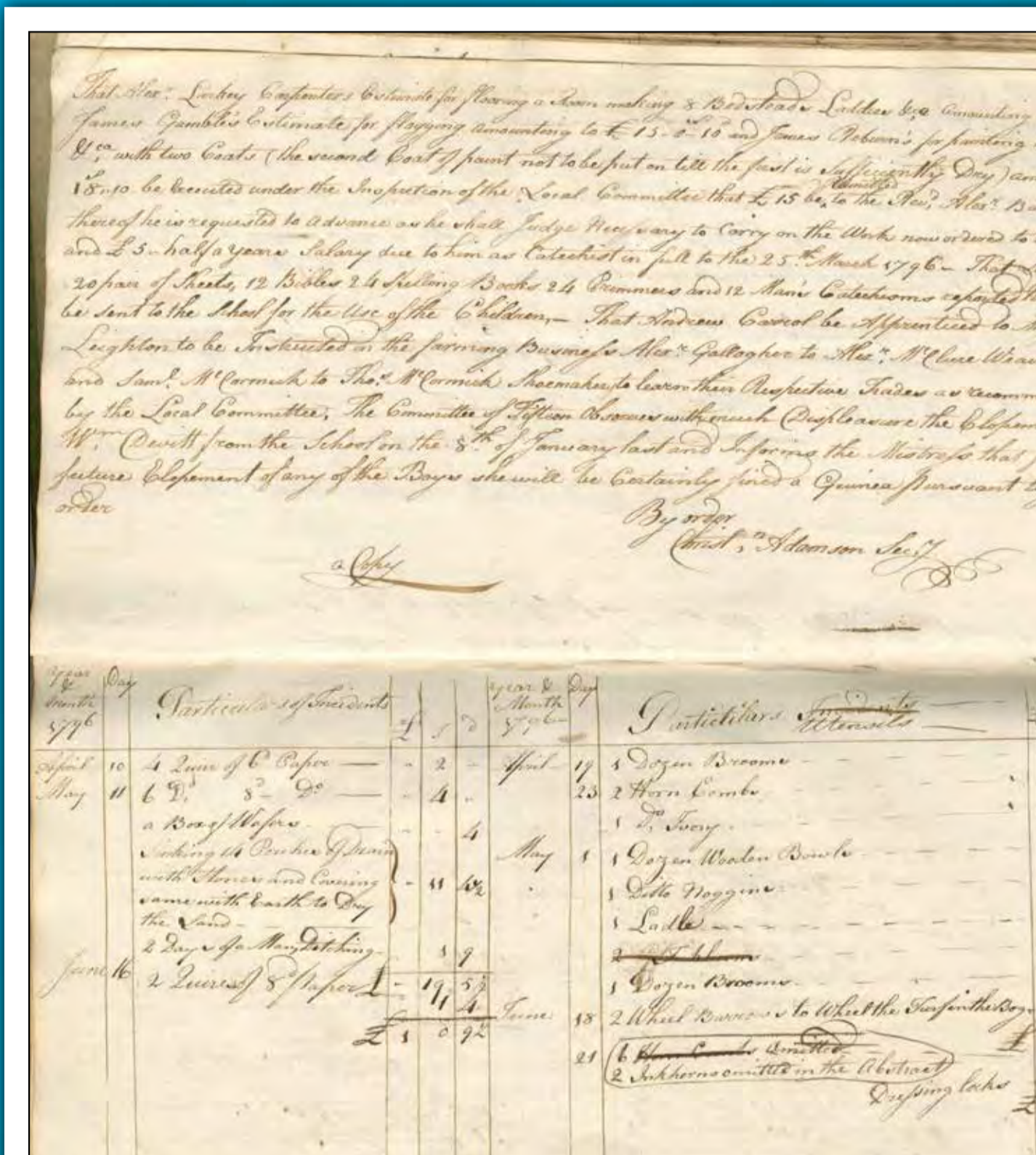
Page from Registers for Scoil Aodh Rua agus Nuala, 1872

Date of Entrance, 1872	Age of Pupil last Birth Day	Religious Denomination	RESIDENCE	Means of Living of Parents	School	County	Class
May 17th 1869	16	R.C.	Kearney St.	Sailors Donegal F. 2	Donegal	I	
17	1	R.C.	Kearney St.	Shopkeeper Donegal F. 2	Donegal	II	
18	3	R.C.	Drumroosh	Farmer Donegal F. 2	Donegal	II	
19	4	R.C.	Kearney St.	Shopkeeper Donegal F. 2	Donegal	II	
20	5	R.C.	Kearney St.	Shopkeeper Donegal F. 2	Donegal	II	

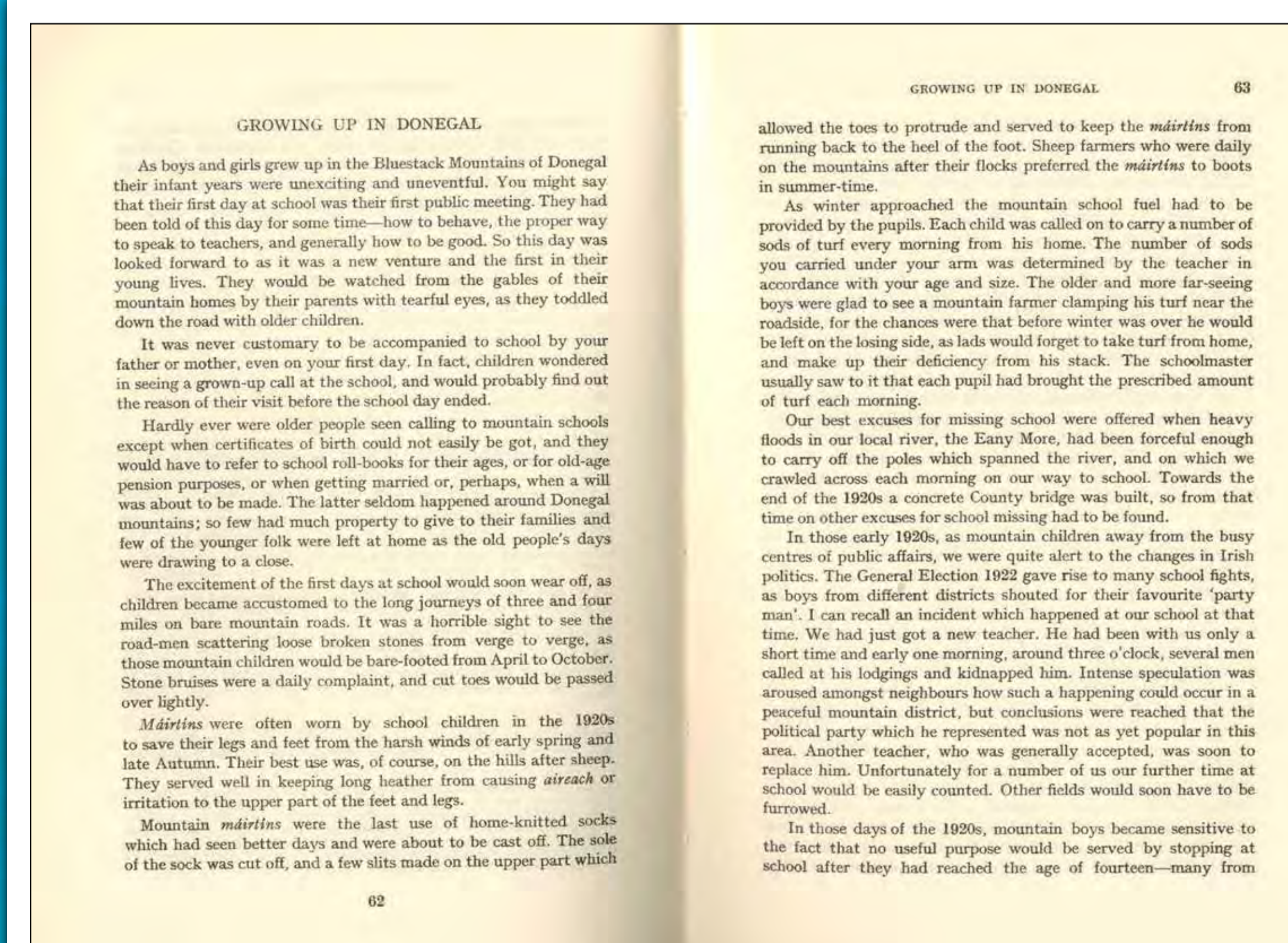
Page from Registers for Scoil Aodh Rua agus Nuala, 1872



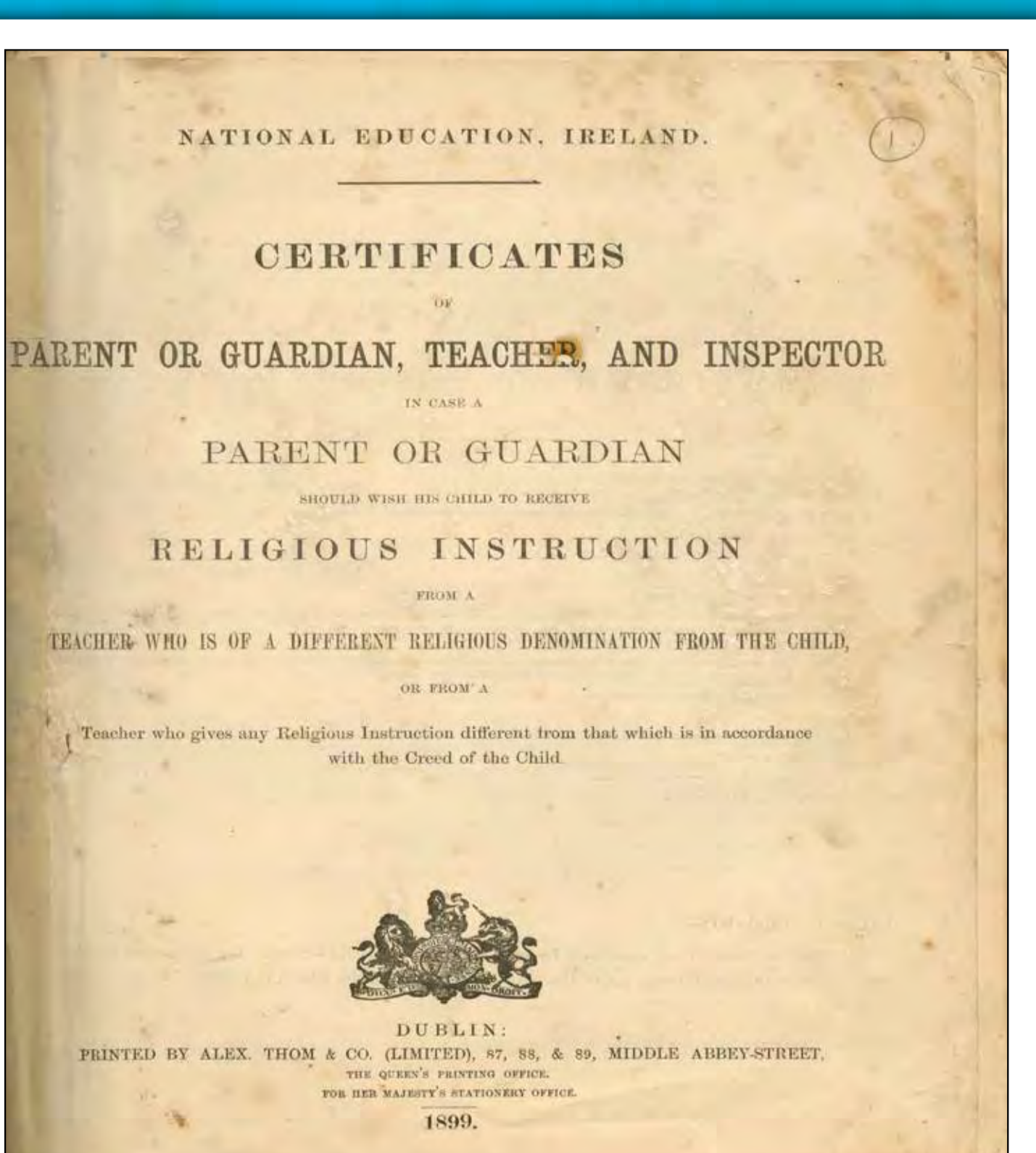
Page from Fintragh National School District Inspector Report, November 1860



Ray Charter School Minutes 1794 – 1802



Going to school in the Bluestack Mountains, 1920s, from article 'Growing up in Donegal' by Patrick Campbell in Bealoideas



"Certificate of Parent or Guardian, Teacher and Inspector in case a Parent or Guardian should wish his child to receive religious instruction from a teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the child..." 1899

The Educational Company's New Plan of Work and Progress Record for Carnonagh National School.

MONTH	COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR	ARITHMETIC	HISTORY
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APRIL
MAY
JUNE

The Educational Company's New Plan of Work and Progress Record for Carnonagh National School.

Arithmetic and History Curriculum from Progress Report of Drumbeg National School 1920 – 1921

MONTH	ARITHMETIC	HISTORY
JULY
AUG.
SEPT.
OCT.
NOV.
DEC.
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APRIL
MAY
JUNE

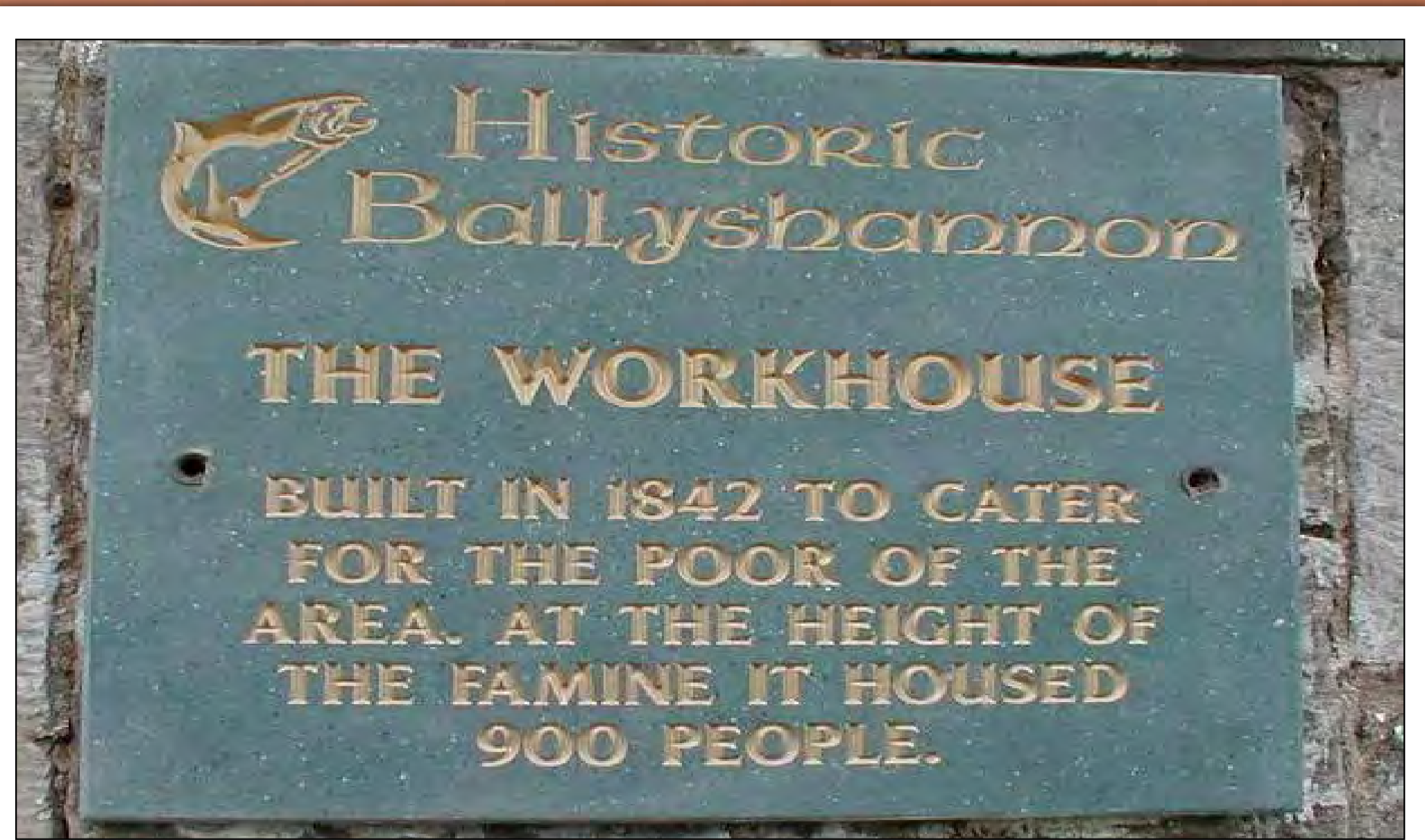
Arithmetic and History Curriculum from Progress Report of Drumbeg National School 1920 – 1921

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives

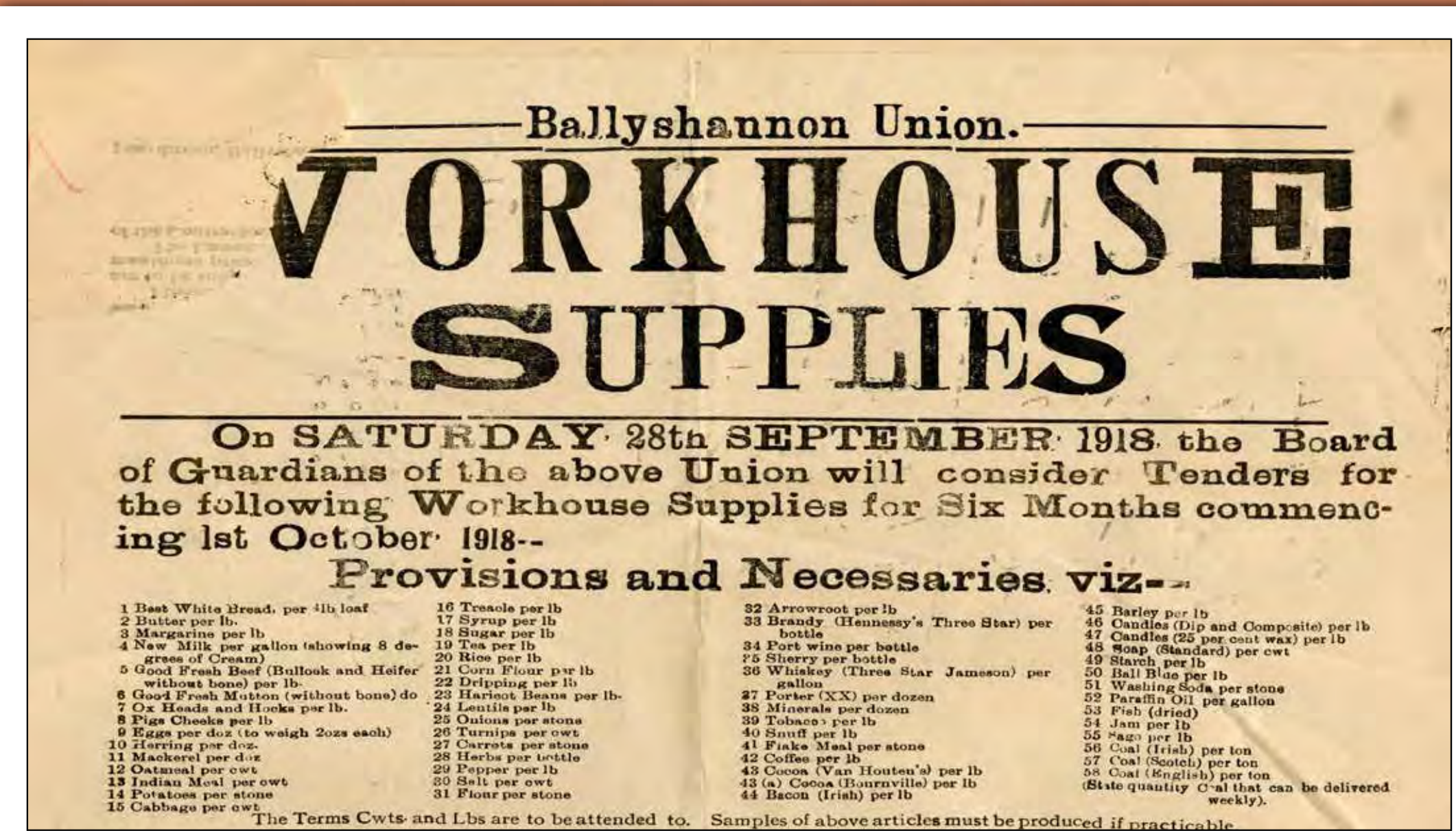


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Dhún na nGall
Donegal County Council

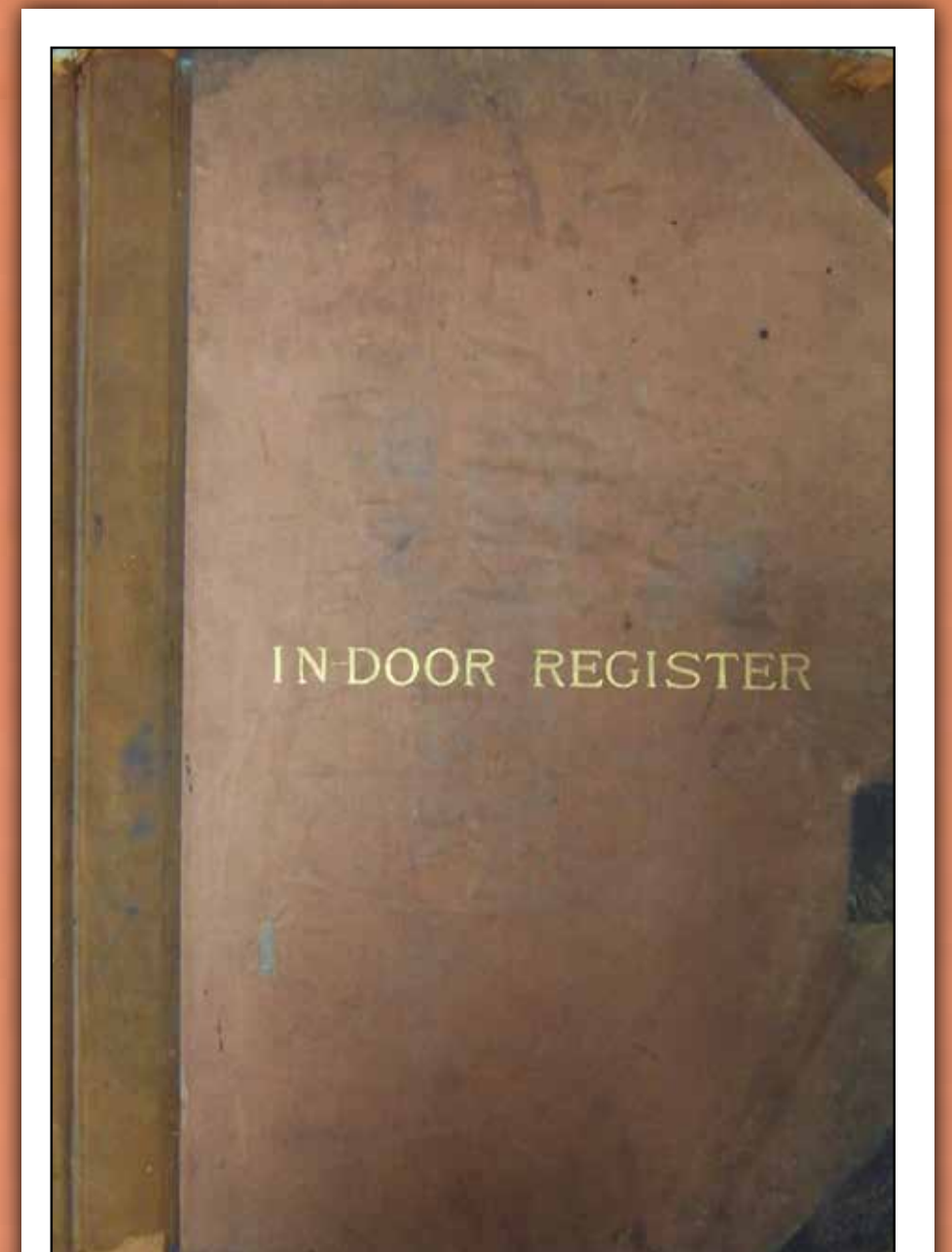
The Workhouses of County Donegal



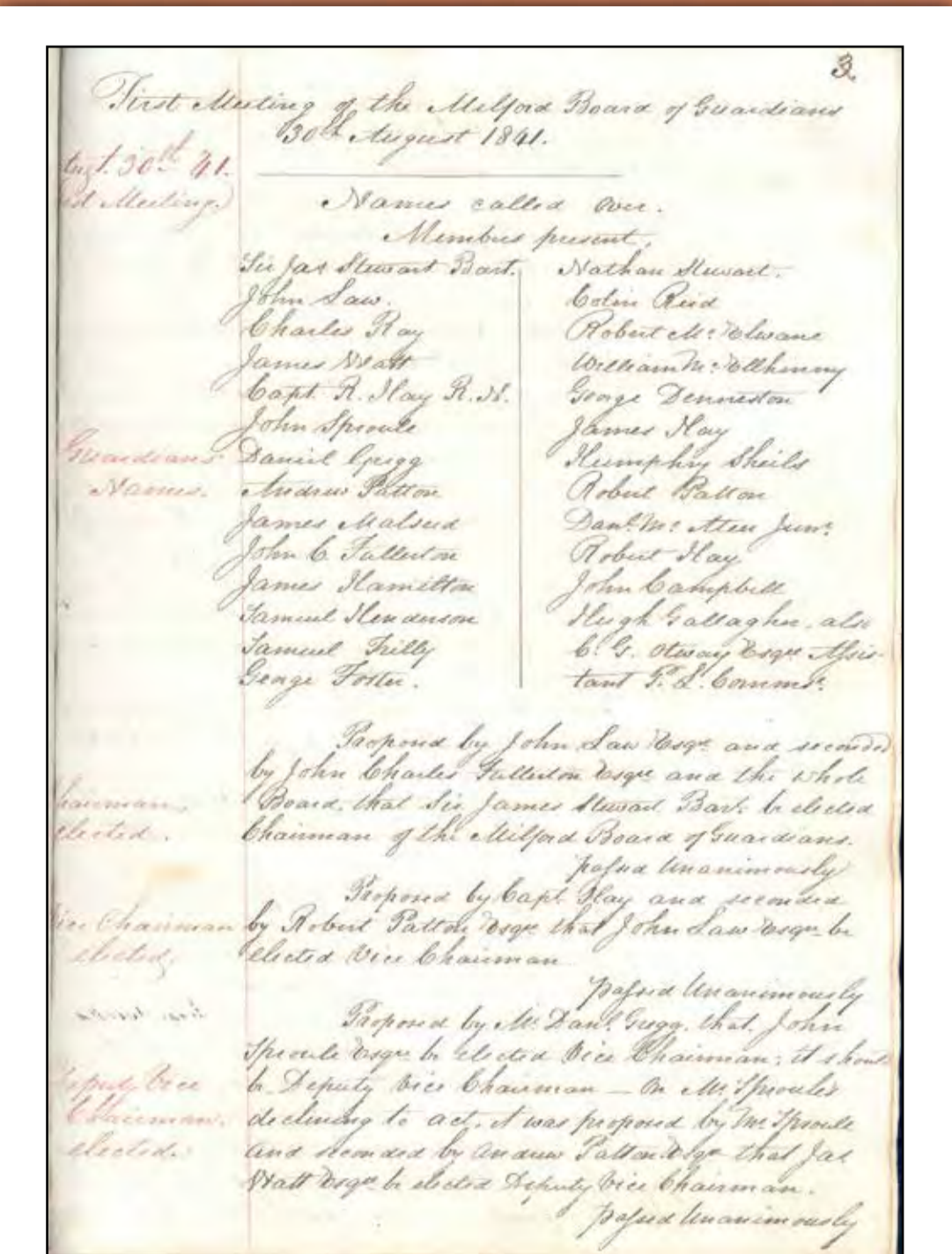
Plaque outside Ballyshannon workhouse



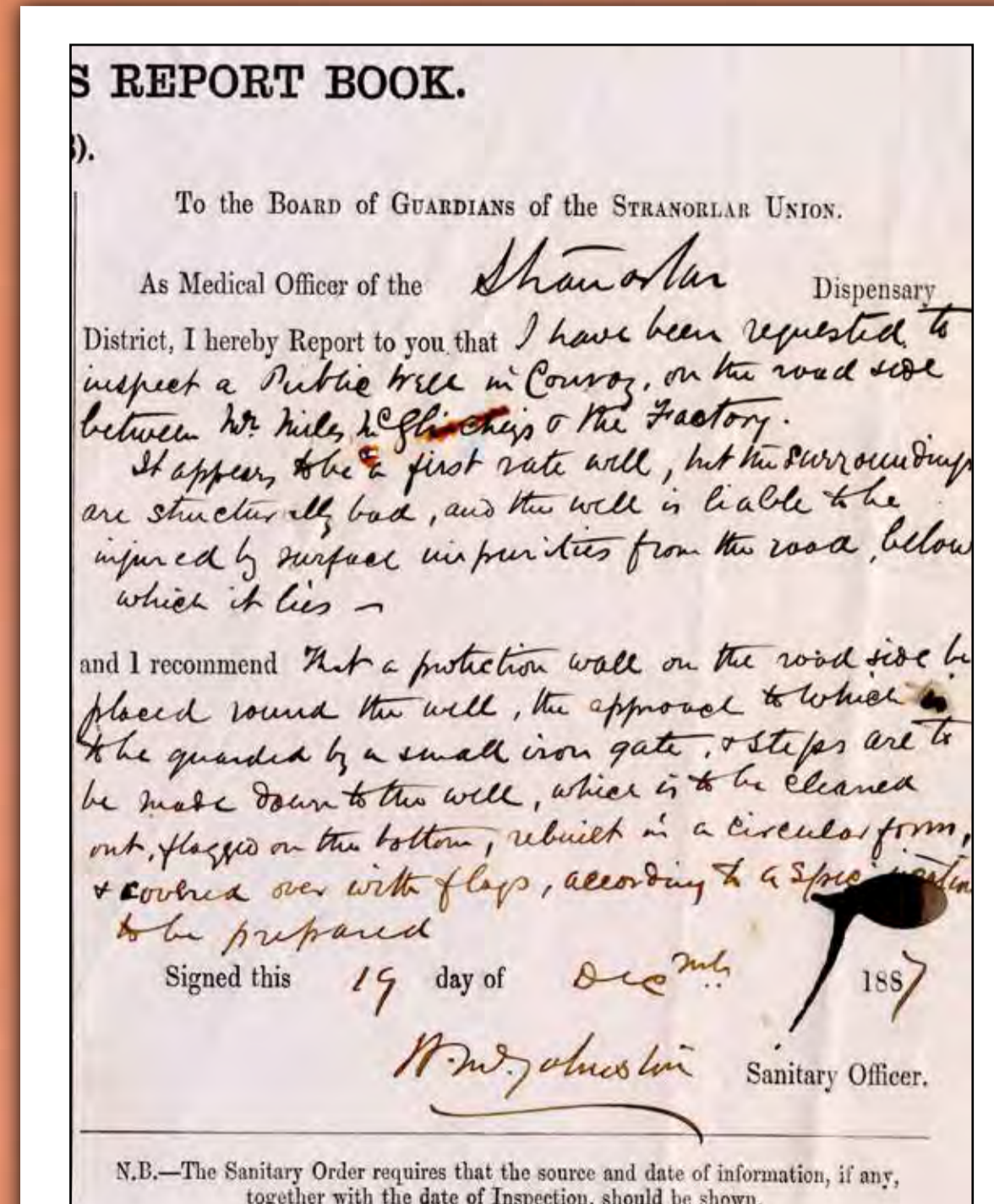
Supply list for Ballyshannon workhouse, 1918



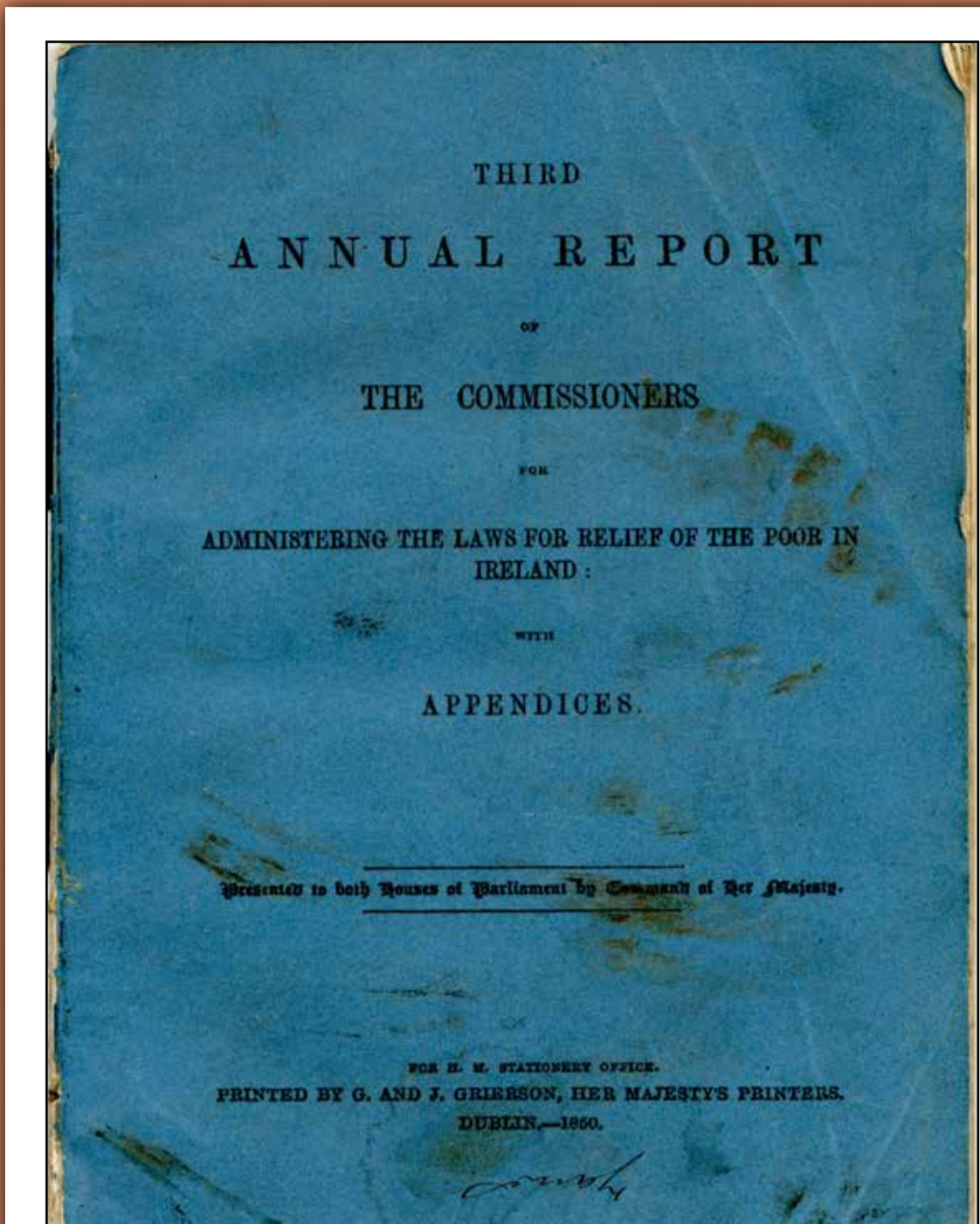
Dunfanaghy Indoor Relief register



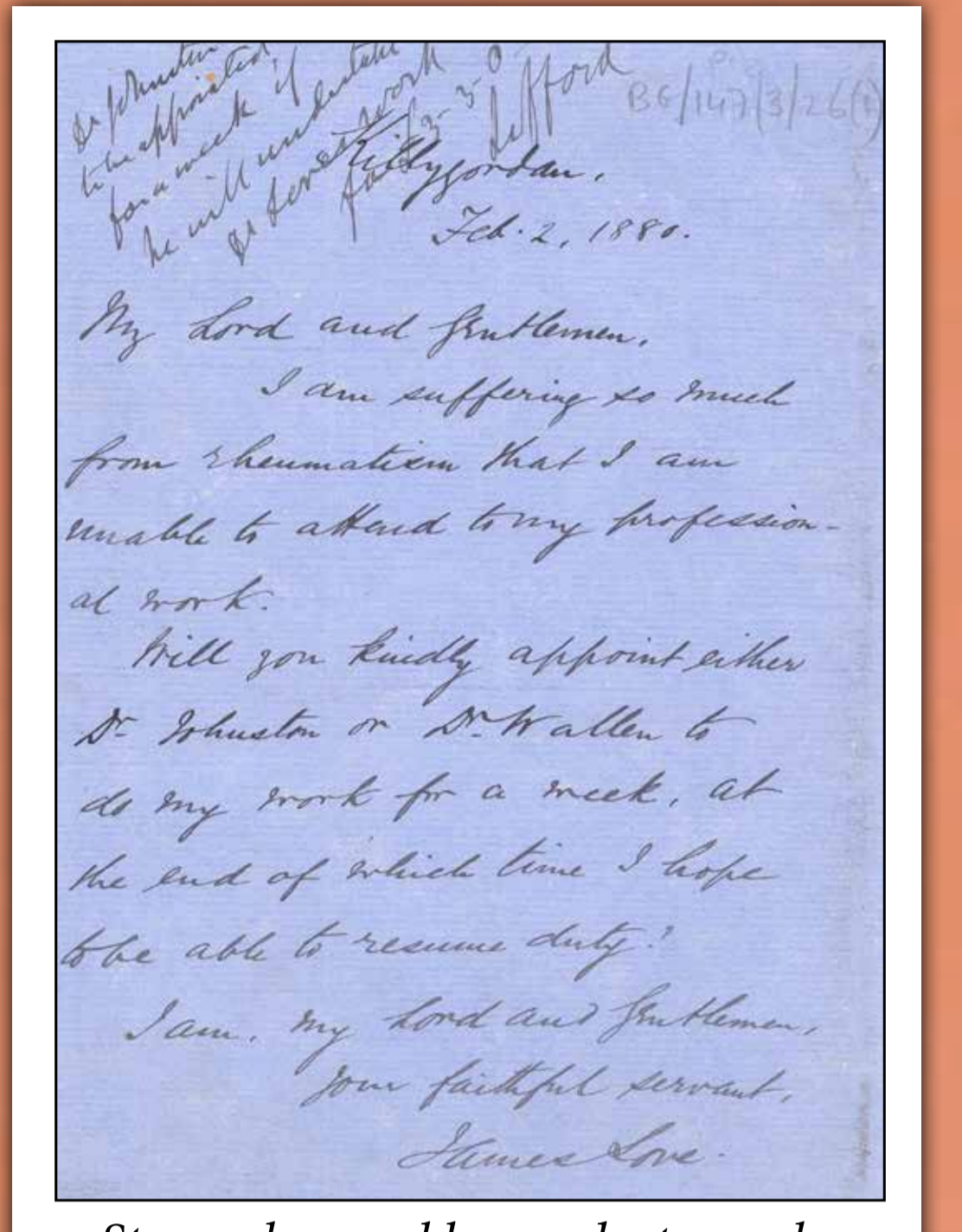
First meeting of Milford Board of Guardians, August 1841



Stranorlar public health inspection report, 1887



Poor Law Commissioners Report, Ireland, 1850



Stranorlar workhouse doctor seeks leave, 1880

Widespread poverty in Ireland led to the Poor Law (Ireland) Act in 1838. Under this act the country was divided into poor law unions, each with a workhouse at its centre. The unions were controlled by the Poor Law Commissioners until 1872, then by the Local Government Board. Each union was managed by a 'Board of Guardians' whose duty was to oversee the running of each workhouse.

The Guardians were granted the power to 'relieve and set to work...the destitute poor as by reason of old age, infirmity or defect may be unable to support themselves, and destitute children....[and others] who cannot 'support themselves by their own industry, or by other lawful means'. Relief granted to individuals under the act was deemed to be a loan. No-one had a statutory right to relief under the Act; it was to be granted under the Boards' discretion. However, in 1847, when the Famine was creating a terrible toll on lives, the right to relief of certain groups, including the destitute, was recognised by the State. Life in the workhouse was tough, families were split up, work was hard and food was scarce and monotonous, though conditions did gradually improve in the late 19th century. The Boards of Guardians and workhouses were formally abolished by the Free State government in 1922.

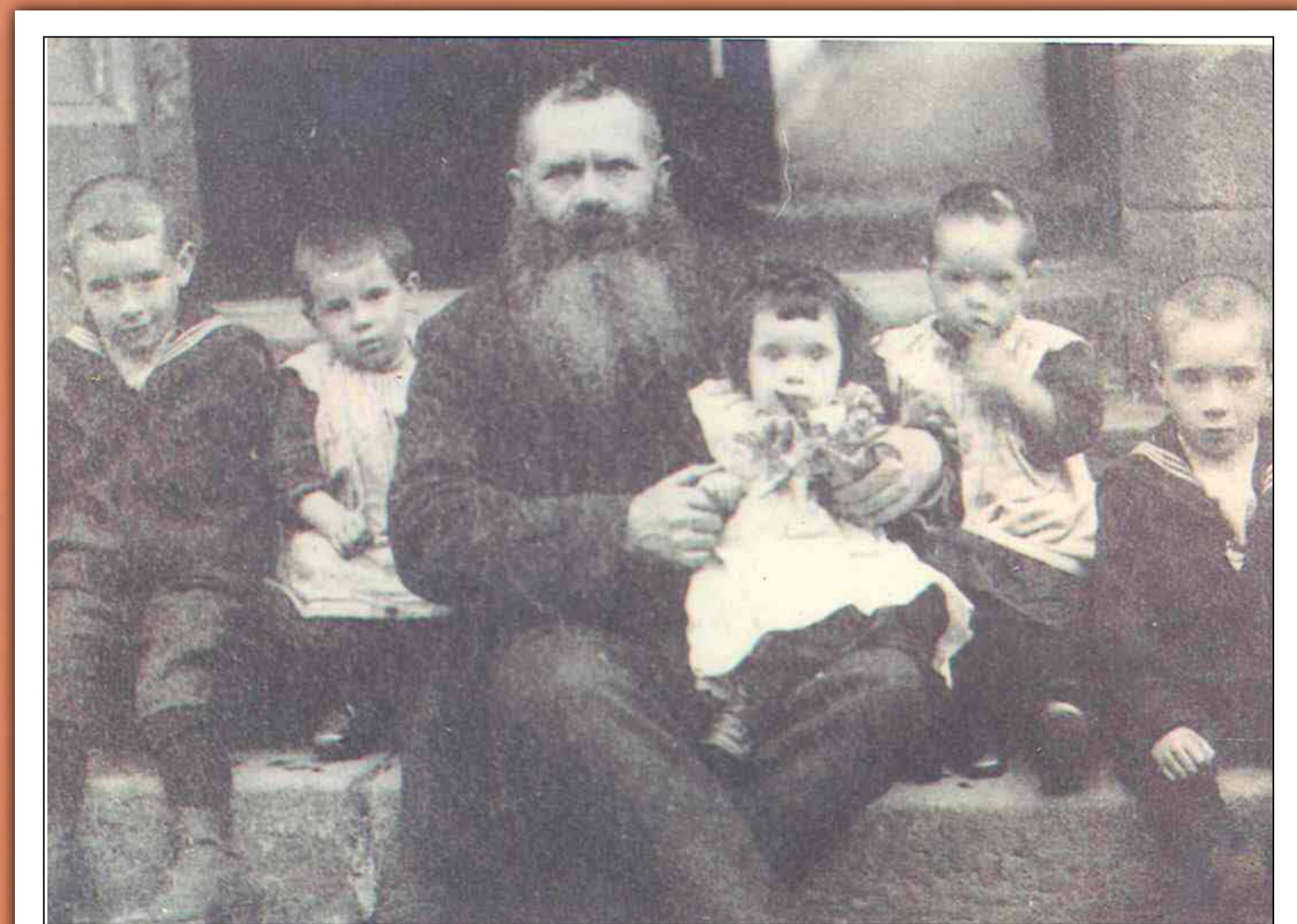
In County Donegal eight workhouses were built in the 1840s: in Ballyshannon, Donegal, Dunfanaghy, Glenties, Inishowen (Carndonagh), Letterkenny, Milford and Stranorlar. The Collection includes minutes of meetings of the boards, indoor and outdoor relief registers, dispensary minute books, diet books, medical registers, admission and death registers, a punishment book, official notices, statistics, correspondence, some photographs and accounts. A small sample of this rich and varied collection is on display for our exhibition.



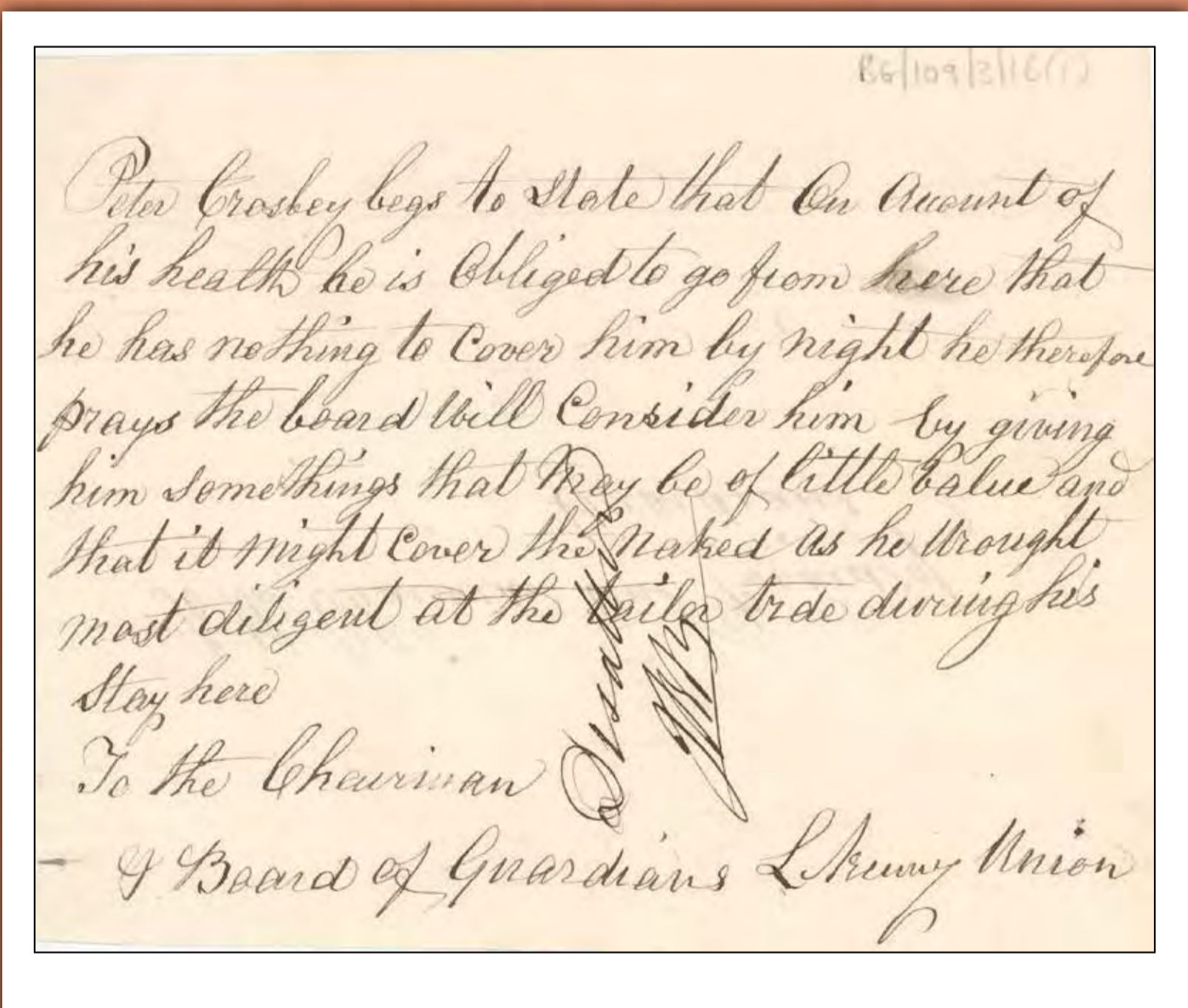
Inishowen Guardians, late 19th century



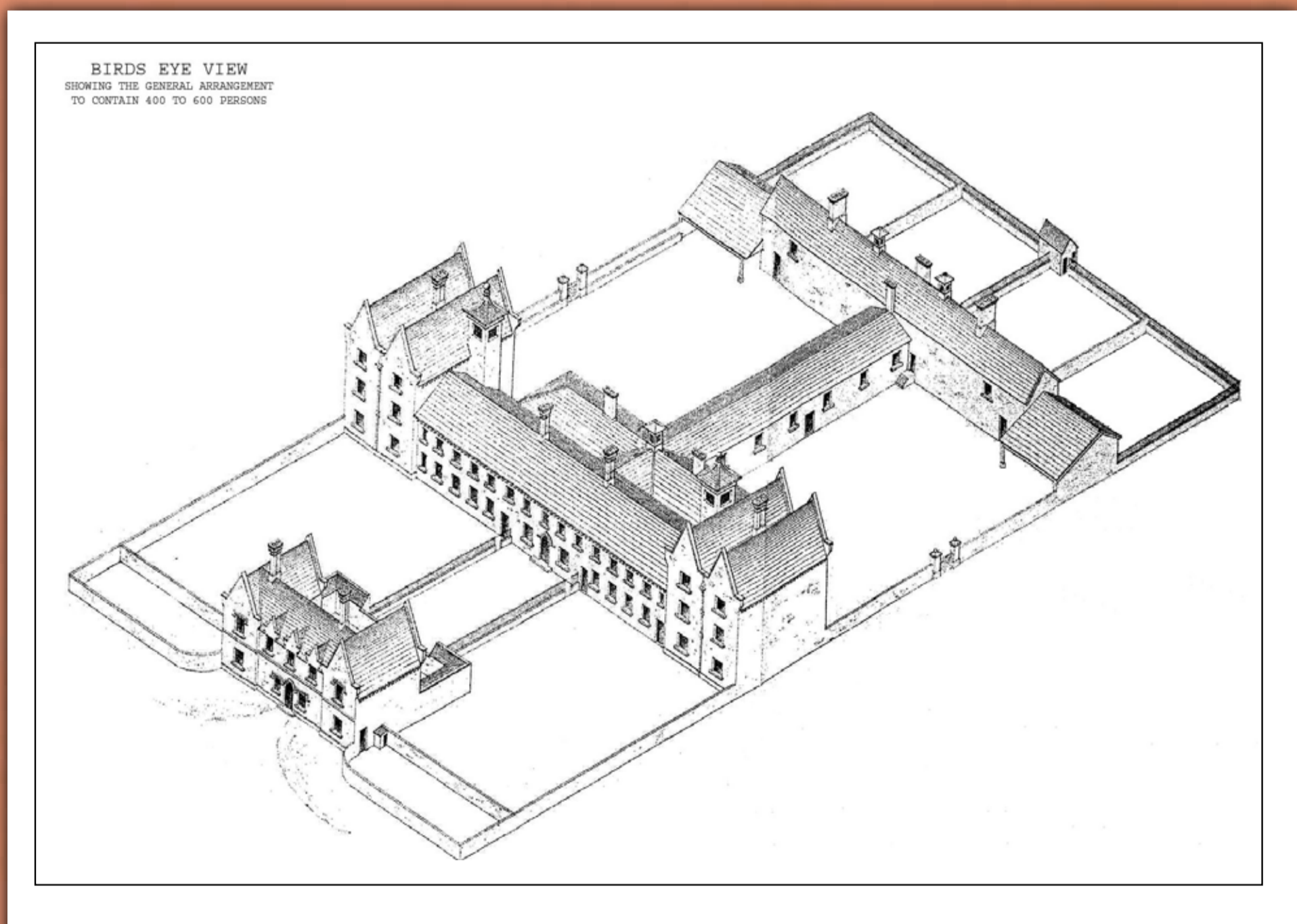
Glenties turf notice



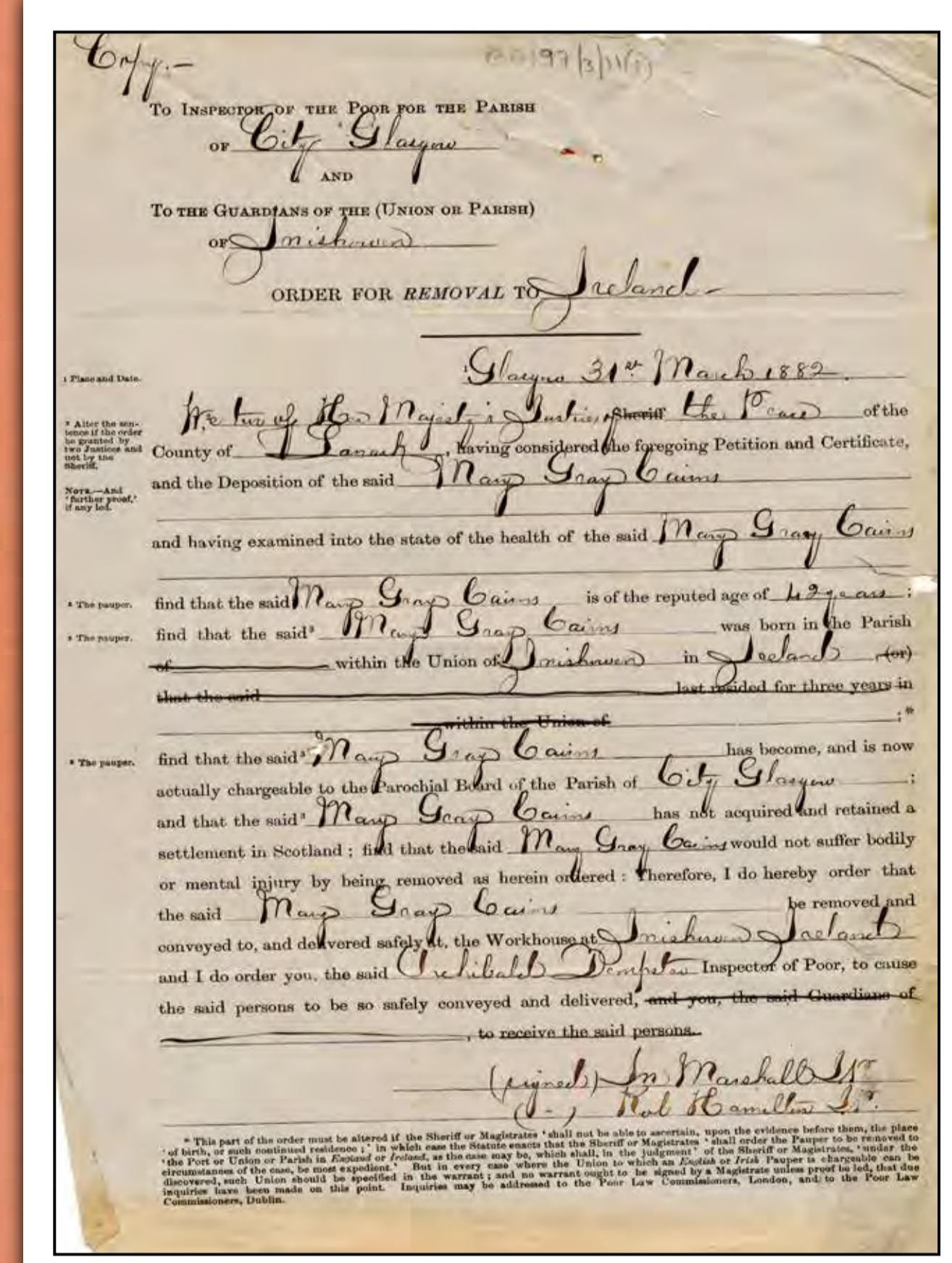
Master, Letterkenny workhouse, 1912



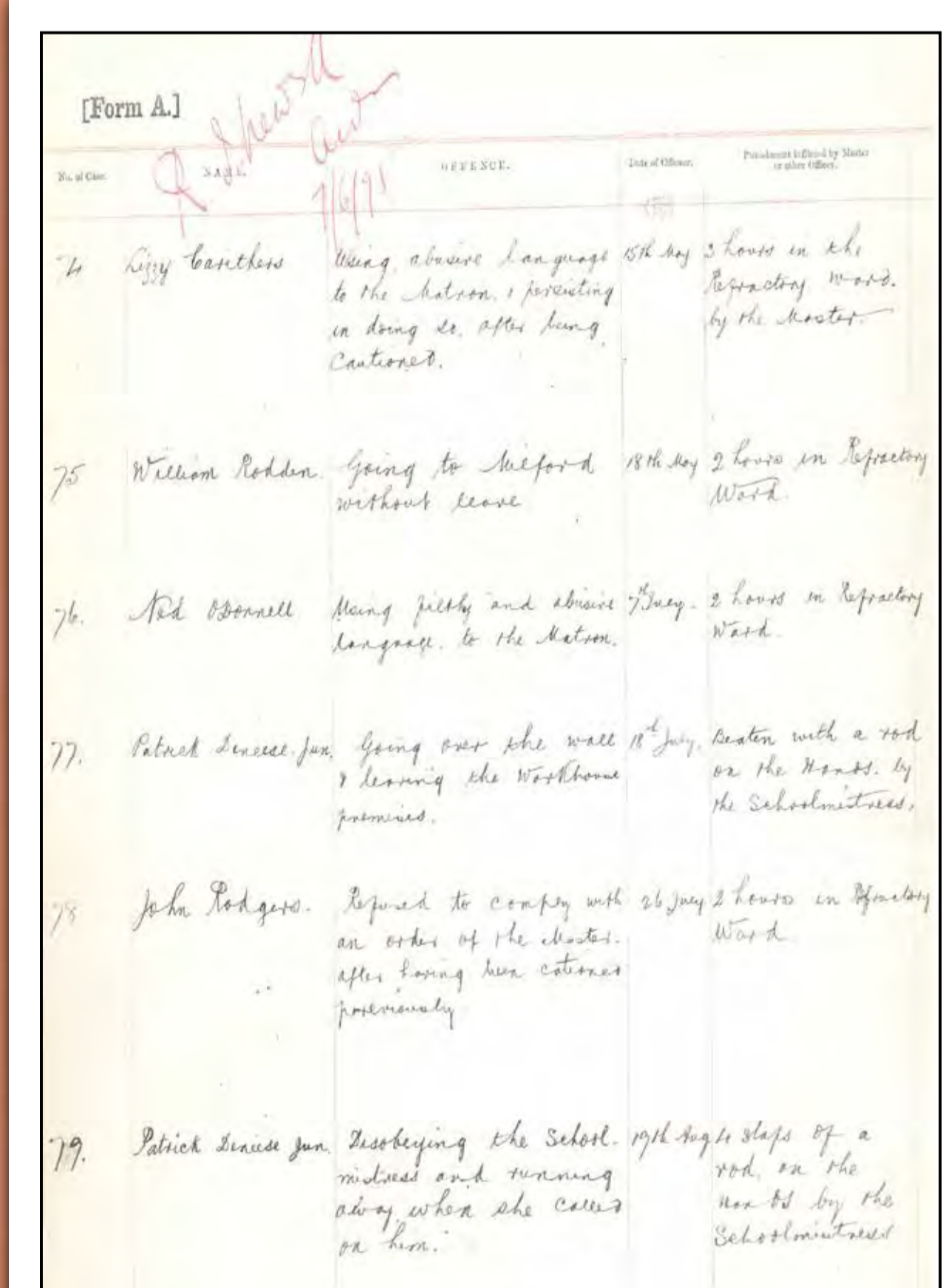
Request by inmate of Letterkenny workhouse 1865



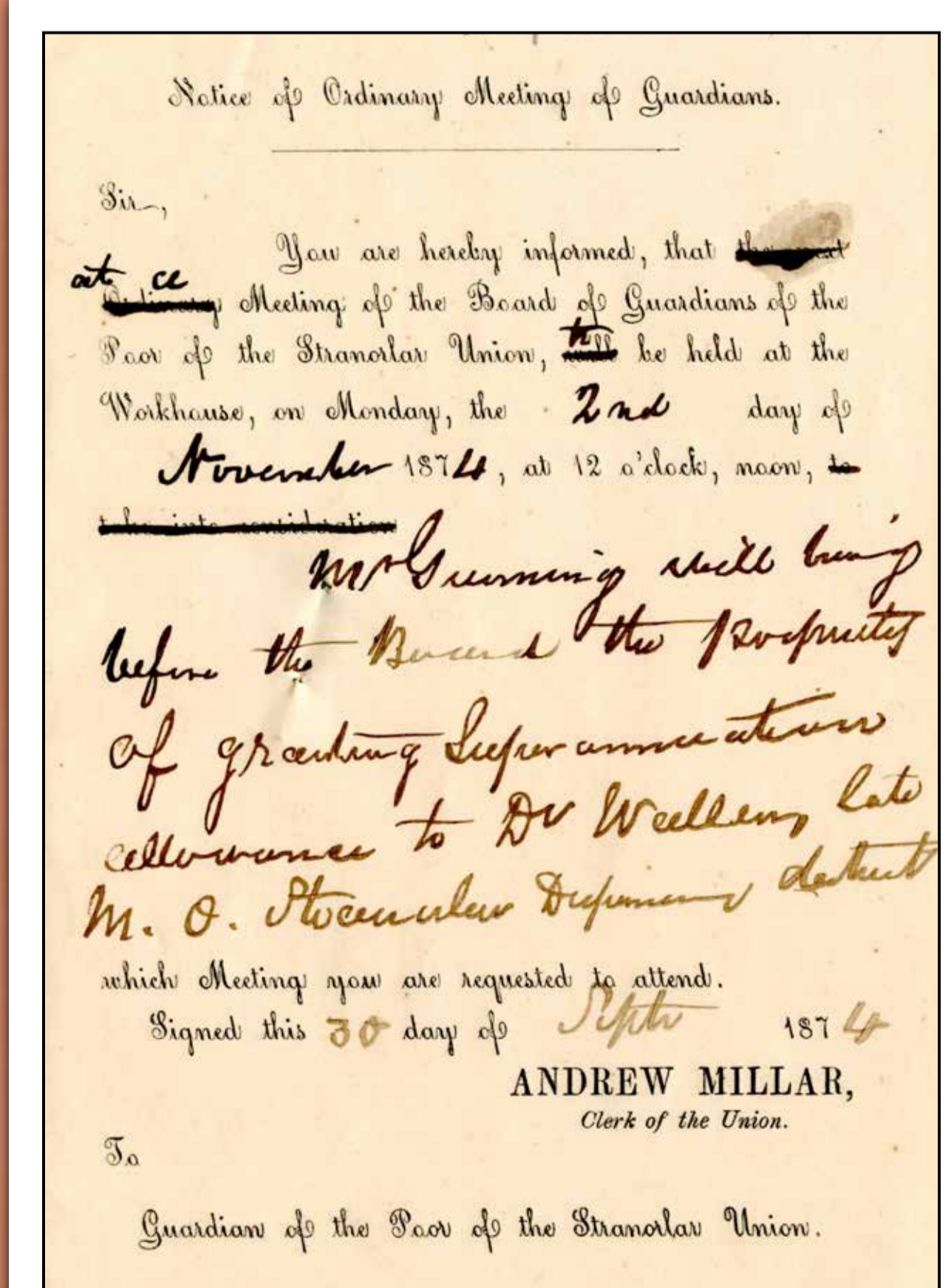
Poor Law Commissioners Plan of workhouses in Ireland



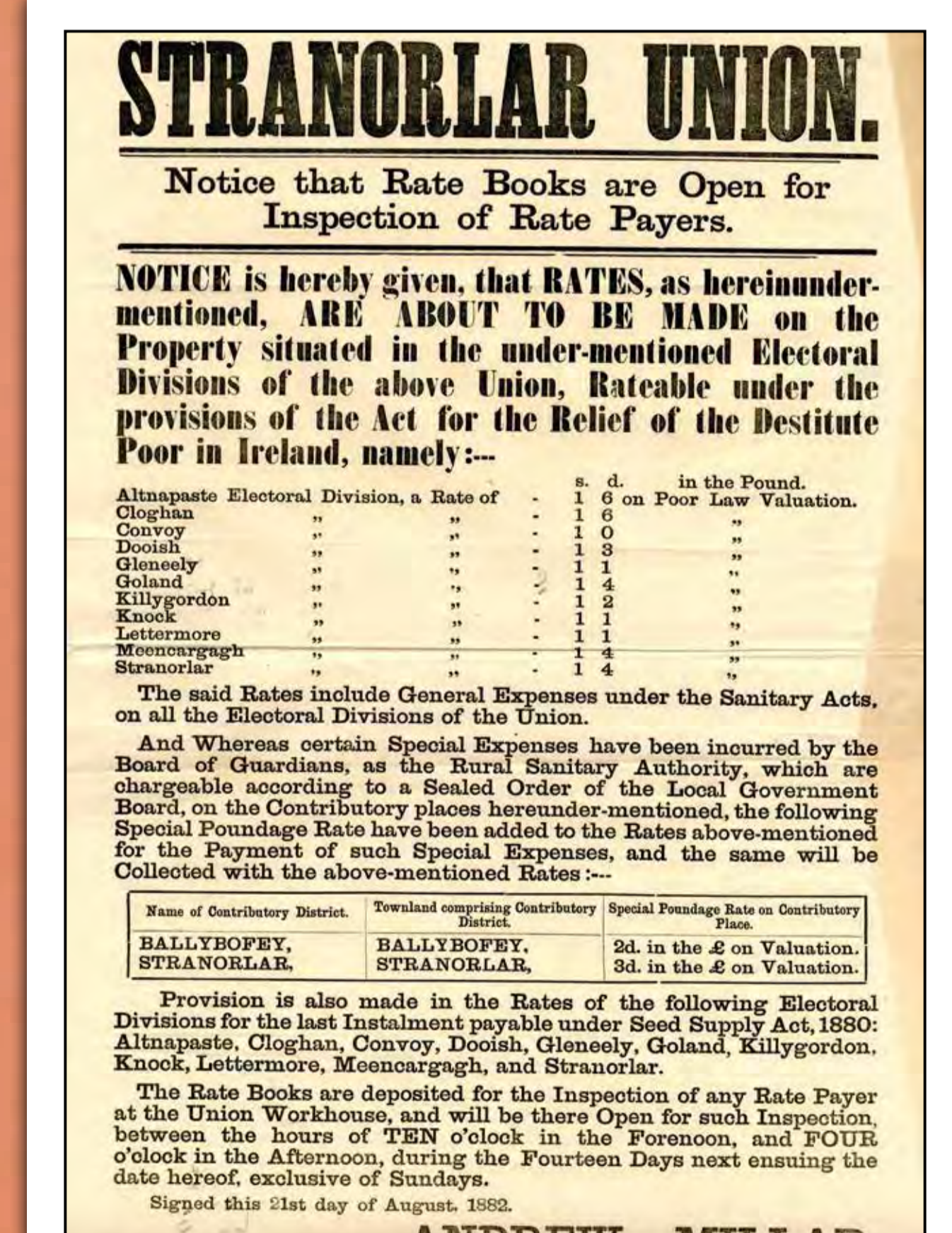
Notice of transfer of patient to Inishowen workhouse, 1882



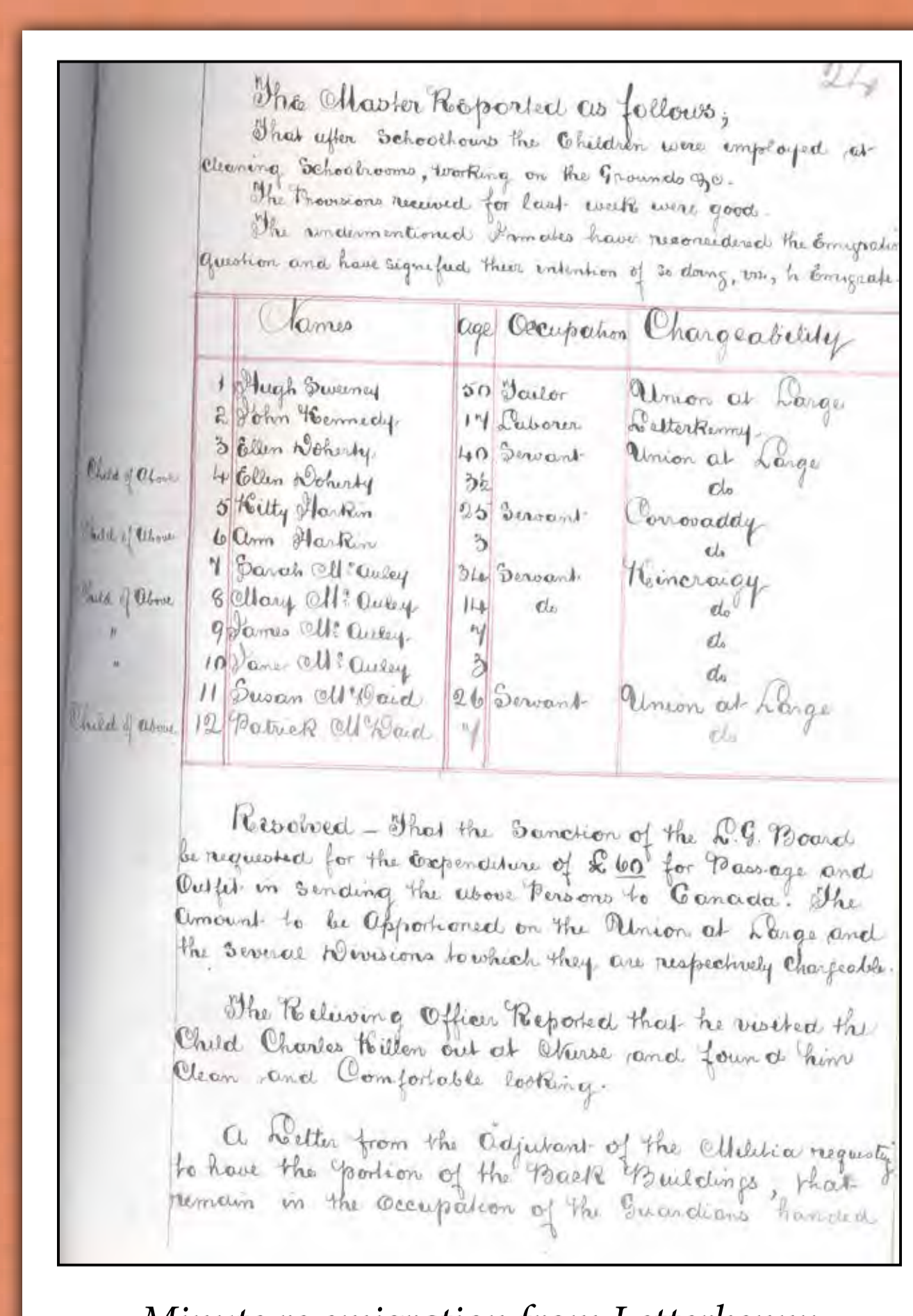
Punishment book, Milford workhouse



Meeting Stranorlar Board of Guardians, 1874



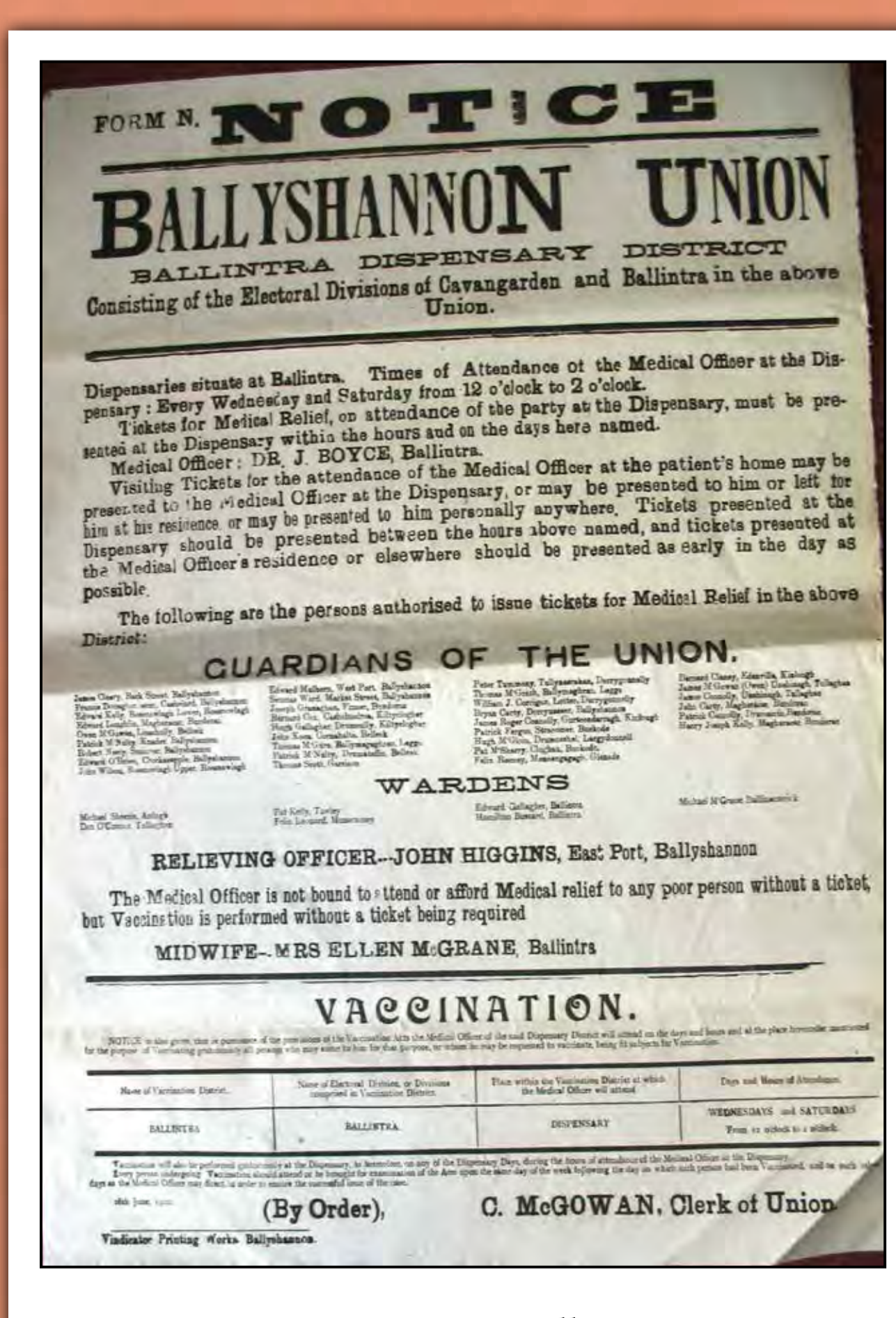
Stranorlar notification re rates, 1882



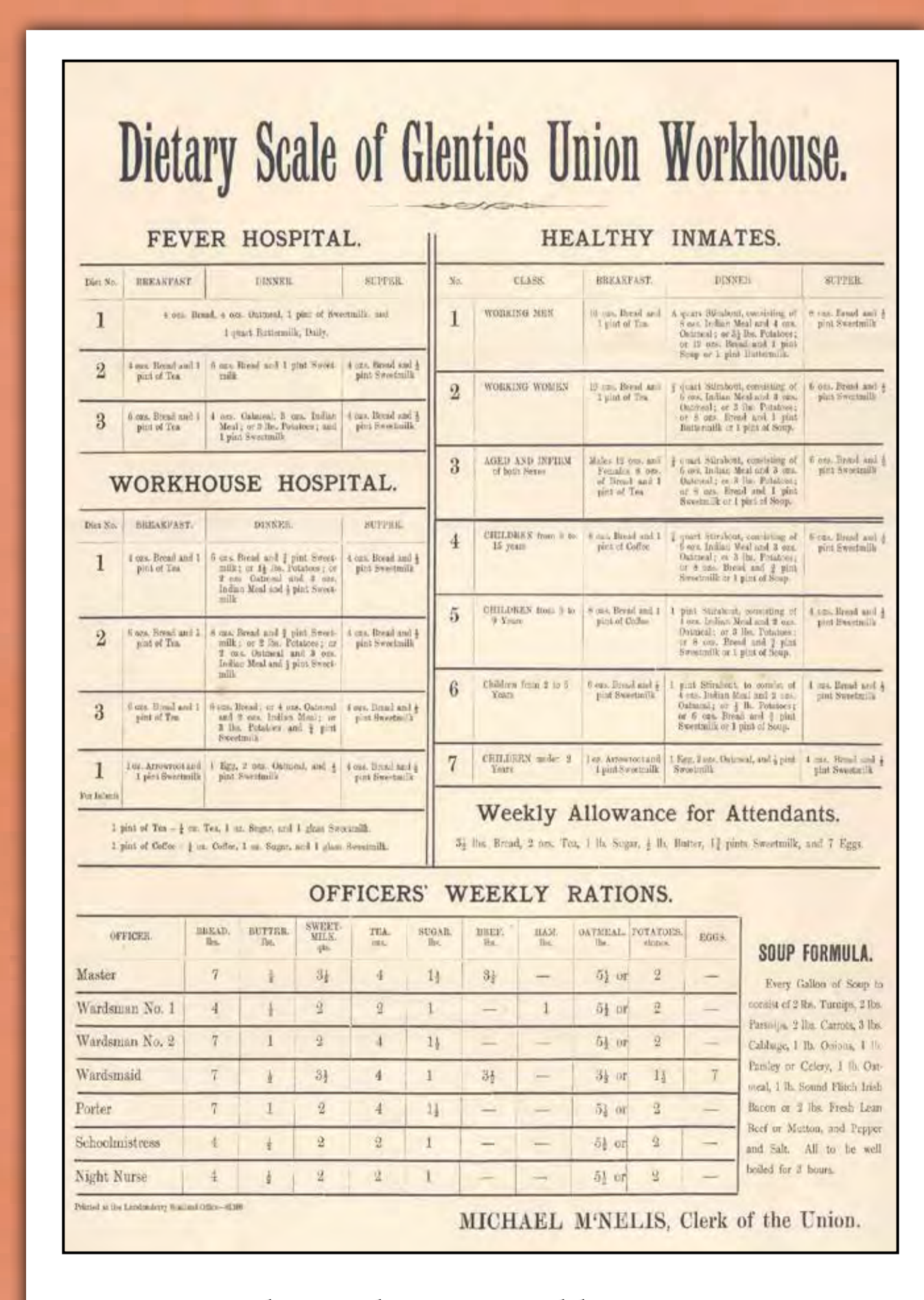
Minute re emigration from Letterkenny workhouse, 1875



Ballyshannon workhouse, 2010



Vaccination notice, Ballintra, 1920



Diet sheet Glenties workhouse, 1860s

A Trek through Time: Images from Donegal County Archives



Comhairle Contae
Dhúna na nGall
Donegal County Council