

3 ST. COLUMB'S CHURCH

Five-bay, single-storey Church of Ireland church with projecting entrance porch to southeast. The Chapel of Ease, designed by Welland & Gillespie, was dedicated on April 16, 1858. In 1865, the tower and spire were added.

EAGLAIS NAOMH COLUMB

Eaglais na hÉireann, foirgneamh cúig bhá aon stór. Tá póirse isteach ar an taobh thoir theas. Tiomnaíodh an Seipéal Cúnta, arna dhearadh ag Welland & Gillespie, ar an 16 Aibreán, 1858. Tógadh an túr agus an spuaic i 1865.



4 BATH GREEN

Bath Green, an outstanding local amenity and focal point for visitors, covers 10 acres sloping down from the main road to the shore. It was bequeathed by Bishop Sir Henry Montgomery to the public in 1836 on the condition that 'it shall never be built upon, but be a free and open space forever'.

The Moville Shore Walk begins at the Bath Green and extends to Greencastle with views of many fine eighteenth and nineteenth-century buildings, and natural/maritime heritage.

BATH GREEN

Áis iontach ag muintir na haite é Bath Green, agus siúl mór turasóirí ar an áit. Tá deich n-acra ar fad ann agus é ag dul le fána ón phríomhbhóthar go dtí an cladach. Ba é an tEaspag Sir Henry Montgomery a thiomnaigh don phobal é i 1836 ar acht go mbeadh sé ina spás oscailte saor go deo na ndeor agus nach dtógfaí choíche air. Tosaíonn Siúlóid Chladaigh Bhun an Phobail ag Bath Green agus síníonn sé go dtí an Caisleán Nua agus is féidir radharc a fháil ar chuid mhór foirgneamh galánta ón ochtú agus naoú haois déag, agus oidhreacht nádúrtha/mhuirí.

5 MONTGOMERY TERRACE

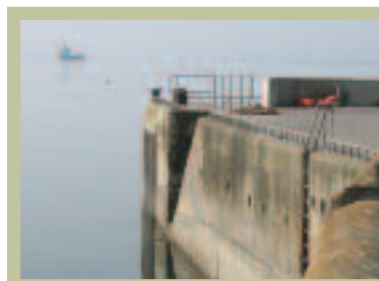
This row of Victorian townhouses command excellent views over the Bath Green and Lough Foyle. Terminating the terrace to the east is St. Eugene's Hall [Temperance Hall], a stucco Baroque, gable-ended building with elaborate detailing and decorative roof line built in 1887.

SRAITH MONTGOMERY

Tá radharc galánta ón tsraith seo de thithe bailte Vichteoiriacha seo ar Bath Green agus Loch Feabhail. Ag deireadh na sraithe ar an taobh thoir tá Halla Naomh Eoghan (Halla Ólséanta), foirgneamh stucó-barócach, beannach ar a bhfuil líne dhín ardmhaisiúil a tógadh i 1887.



6 MOVILLE PIER & QUAY STREET



Moville Pier, constructed in 1829, was once the point of departure for many emigrants. The pier serves a small fishing community today. Quay Street was one of the first streets in town to be developed in 1829 when it was known as 'Whiskey Lane'.

Here the once famous Inishowen whiskey was marketed.

CÉ BHUN AN PHOBAIL AGUS SRÁID NA CÉ

Is ó Ché Bhun an Phobail, a tógadh i 1829, a d'fhágadh cuid mhór eisimircigh an tír seo. Tá an ché ag freastal ar phobal beag iascaireachta sa lá atá inniu ann. Bhi Sráid na Cé ar cheann de na chéad sráideanna a forbraíodh sa bhaile i 1829, am a raibh "Whiskey Lane" mar ainm uirthi. Ba anseo a dhéantaí uisce beatha clúiteach Inis Eoghain a mhargú.

7 'THE ARK'

Between 1820 and 1830, Captain Ramsay, R.N. converted an old ship which he had placed in the sand above the high water mark to a residence. About 1833, the present-day Ark House was built with timber from the ship after it was dismantled.



'AN ÁIRC'

Idir 1820 agus 1830 rinne an Captaen Ramsey áit chónaithe de sheanlong a chuir sé sa ghaineamh os cionn barr láin. Thart fá 1833 rinneadh Teach na hÁirce an lae inniu as adhmaid na seanloinge sin.

8 CUSTOMS/COASTGUARD HOUSES & COASTGUARD STATION

Seven-bay terrace of seven mid-nineteenth century houses built for Customs Officers with terrace of single-storey outhouses to rear. Eight-bay, two-storey former coastguard station built in mid-nineteenth century with murder holes and gun loops. The building was designed by J.H. Owen.

TITHE CUSTAIM / GARDA CÓSTA AGUS STÁISIÚN AN GHARDA CHÓSTA

Sraith seacht mbá de sheacht dtithe ó lár an naoú haois déag a tógadh fá choinne Oifigeach Custaim, agus sraith bothán aon stór ar chúl. Iarstáisiún de chuid an gharda chósta ar a bhfuil ocht mbá agus dhá stór, a tógadh i lár an naoú haois déag le poill an uafáis agus lúba gunna. Ba é J. H. Owen a dhear an foirgneamh.



9 COOLEY CROSS & SKULL HOUSE



About half a mile outside Moville on the main road towards Derry (turn right). A seventh-century monastic settlement attributed to St. Finian. 'Cooley' means 'Enclosed Place' or 'Corner'. There is a local tradition that if a wish is made and a stone is thrown towards the hole at the top of the cross and goes through, then the wish will come true. At the base of the cross is a rough outline of a footprint, allegedly that of Saint Patrick. To the rear of the old graveyard is a small, ruined rectangular building known as the 'Skull House' believed to have been used as an oratory and a mortuary at different times.

CROS NA CÚLACH AGUS TEACH NA gCLOIGNE

Thart fá leathmhíle taobh amuigh de Bhun an Phobail ar an phríomhbhóthar go Doire (tiontaigh ar dheis). Lonnaíocht mhainistreach ón seachtú haois atá luaite le Naomh Finian. De réir thraidisiún na háite, florófar mian do chroí ach tú cloch a chaitheamh díreach fríd an pholl ag barr na croise. Tá lorg garbh coise ag bonn na croise, de chuid Naomh Pádraig a deirtear. Ar chúl na seanreilige tá foirgneamh beag dronuilleach ina fhothrach, a dtugtar "Teach na gCloigne" air. Síltear gur úsáideadh an foirgneamh seo mar aireagal agus mar mharbhlan ag amannaí éagsúla.

10 MOVILLE, IOWA, U.S.A.

Moville in Woodbury County, Iowa, U.S.A. is named after Moville, County Donegal. Mr. & Mrs. John McDermott and their family emigrated from Moville, County Donegal in the 1860s and bought a farm in Woodbury County, Iowa, U.S.A. The farm was a station stop for the stagecoach that ran between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Iowa. In 1868, Mr. McDermott succeeded in having a post office established at his residence and was given the privilege of naming it. He named it after his place of birth. The town was incorporated in 1887.

MOVILLE, IOWA, NA STÁIT AONAITHE

Ainmníodh Moville in Woodbury County, Iowa, sna Stáit Aontaithe as an leagan Gallda ar an bhaile "Moville" i gContae Dhún na nGall. D'fhág Seán Mac Diarmada Bun an Phobail lena bhean chéile agus lena gclann i seascaidí an naoú haois déag agus cheannaigh siad feirm i Woodbury County, Iowa, na Stáit Aontaithe. Stadaid an cóiste ag an fheirm ar a bhealach idir Fort Dodge agus Cathair Sioux, Iowa. I 1868, d'éirigh leis an Diarmadach oifig an phoist a bhunú ina áit chónaithe agus tugadh cead dó cibé ainm a ba mhian leis féin a thabhairt uirthi. Moville an t-ainm a roghnaigh sé, as a bhaile dúchais féin. Rinneadh an baile a inchorparáidíú i 1887.

MOVILLE HERITAGE TOWN



BAILE OIÐHREACHTA BUN AN PHOBAIL



MOVILLE

Moville is located on the western shore of Lough Foyle in the Bredagh River valley. In Irish, Moville is known as ‘Bun an Phobail’ meaning ‘Foot of the Foyle’ or ‘Magh Bhíle’ meaning ‘Plain of the Ancient Tree’. In 1768, Samuel Montgomery, merchant and Chamberlain of Derry took 800 acres on a long lease from Lord Donegall. After completing his residence, New Park House, in 1776, he began to develop the town from 1780. The house was later inherited by Bishop Sir Henry Montgomery, father of Field Marshall Bernard Montgomery or ‘Monty’.

The first steamboat service between Derry and Moville began in 1832 and in the 1860s, Moville became a regular point of departure for emigrants on the Anchor Line ships from Derry to America and Canada. By the mid-nineteenth century, Moville was a busy market town, a centre for milling and a popular tourist resort. Moville’s popularity as a fashionable bathing place is reflected in the many elegant villas and bathing lodges in the town. Moville reached its heyday during the 1930s as a port of call for trans-Atlantic liners and as a popular seaside ‘watering place’. Since World War II, Moville’s port function declined especially with the withdrawal of the ‘Scotch Boat’ in 1966 that operated between Glasgow and Derry. It has enjoyed popularity as a seaside resort since the Victorian period and it remains largely dependent on tourism to the present day. The urban morphology of Moville is the result of landlord intervention and planning with a formal layout of buildings, typically around a square or green. Moville retains its maritime connections through its traditional annual regatta. Moville was designated as a ‘Heritage Town’ by Donegal County Council in 2000.

BUN AN PHOBAIL

Tá Bun an Phobail suite ar an taobh thiar de Loch Feabhail. Tá ainm eile ar an cheantar chomh maith, mar atá “Magh Bhíle”. I 1798, ghlac Samuel Montgomery, ceannaf agus Seomairlín ar Dhoire, 800 acra ar léas fada ón Tiarna Donegall. I ndiaidh dó a theach cónaithe a chríochnú i 1776, mar atá New Park House, thosaigh sé ar an bhaile mór a fhorbairt ó 1780. Idir sin is tráthas, fuair an tEaspag Sir Henry Montgomery, athair Mharascal Machaire Bernard Montgomery nó “Monty”, an teach mar oidhreacht.

Cuireadh tús leis an chéad seirbhís galbháid idir Doire agus Bun an Phobail i 1832 agus i rith na 1860aidí bhíodh Bun an Phobail ina áit fágála ag eisimírceoirí ar na longa líne-ancrae ó Dhoire go Meiriceá agus Ceanada. Faoi lár an naoú haois déag, bhí borradh faoi Bhun an Phobail mar bhaile mór margaidh, áit fá choinne muilleoireachta agus ráchairt mhór ag turasóirí air. Is léir ó líon mór na vilí maisiúla agus na lóistí snámha ar an bhaile mór go raibh tóir ar Bhun an Phobail mar áit mhór snámha. Tháinig Bun an Phobail in ard a réime i rith na 1930aidí mar stad cuairte ag na longa móra trasatlantacha agus mar áit cois farraige a raibh an-tóir uirthi. I ndiaidh an Dara Cogadh Domhanda thosaigh port Bhun an Phobail ag dul ar meath, go háirithe nuair a tarraingíodh siar an “Scotch Boat” i 1966 a bhíodh ag feidhmiú idir Glaschú agus Doire. Bhíodh an-tóir ar an áit mar ionad saoire cois farraige ón ré Vichteoiriach agus tá sé ag brath go mór ar an turasóireacht go dtí an lá atá inniu ann. Bhí tionchar ag na tiarnaí talún ar dheilbhíocht uirbeach Bhun an Phobail, ina bhfuil na foirgnimh leagtha amach go foirmiúil, thart ar fhaiche nó ar chearnóg de ghnáth. Coinníonn Bun an Phobail nasc lena chúltra muirí tríd an rigeaite traidisiúnta gach bliain. D’ainmnigh Comhairle Chontae Dhún na nGall Bun an Phobail mar “Bhaile Oidhreachta” i 2000.

1 MARKET SQUARE

Market Square is the commercial centre of the town. The square is enclosed on all sides and traversed by Main Street-Greencastle Road (SW-NE) and Malin Road-James Street (NW-SE).



CEARNÓG AN MHARGAIDH

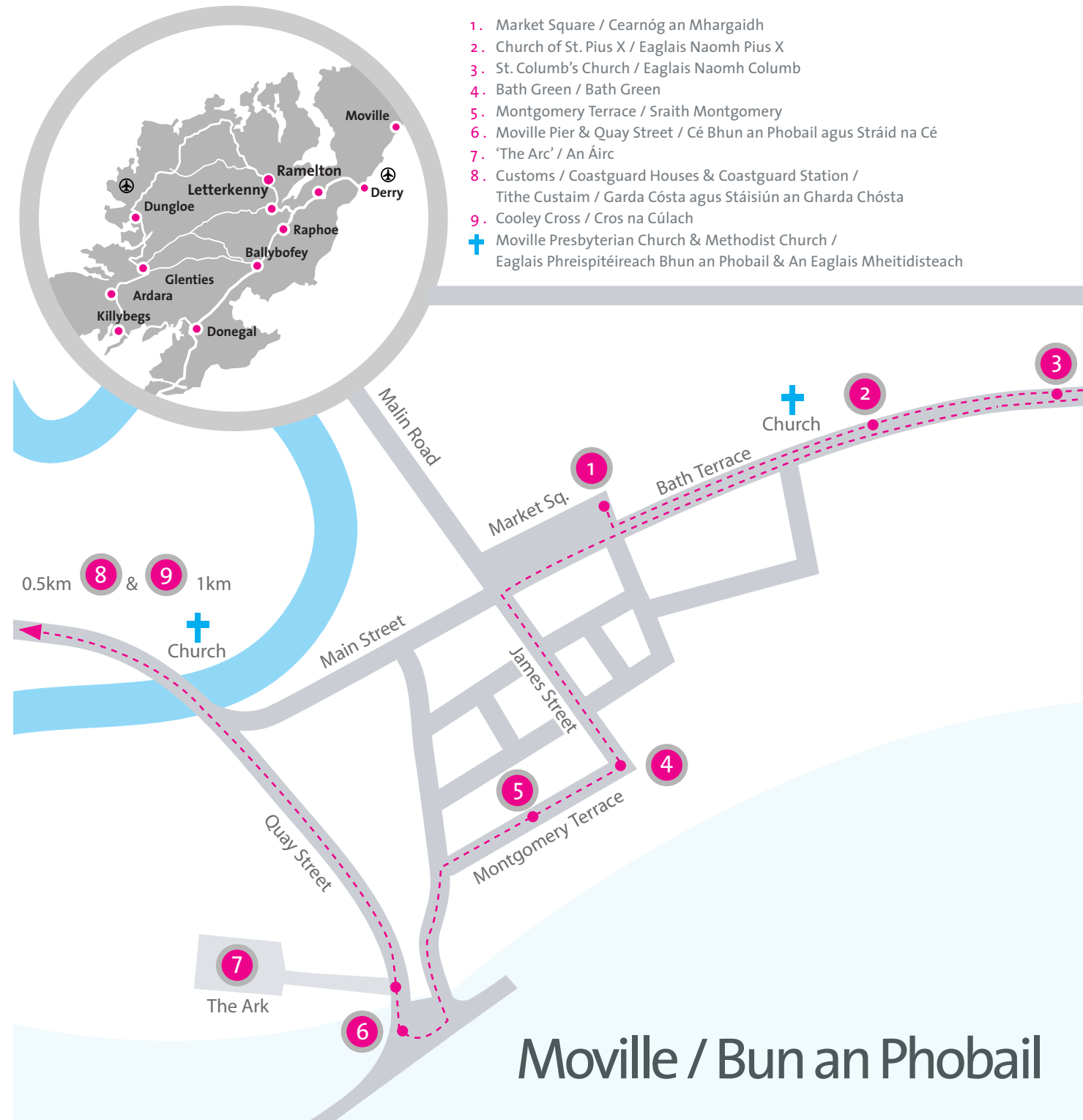
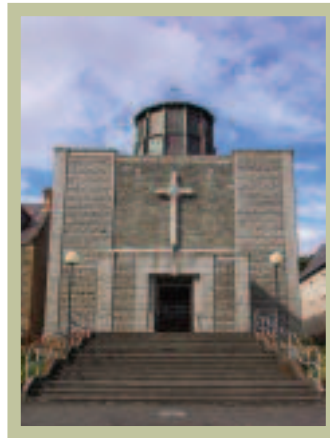
Is í Cearnóg an Mhargaidh lár-ionad tráchtála an bhaile. Tá an chearnóg iata ar achan taobh agus téann an Phríomhshráid-Bóthar an Chaisleáin Nua (siar ó dheas – soir ó thuaidh) agus Bóthar Mhálanna – Sráid Shéamuis (siar ó thuaidh – soir ó dheas) fríd an chearnóg.

2 CHURCH OF ST. PIUS X

Seven-bay, single-storey Catholic church built 1953 with choir gallery inside over the chancel and nun’s gallery overlooking altar. The church was designed by W.J. Doherty and makes use of granite and slate (outside) and mahogany (inside).

EAGLAIS NAOMH PIUS X

Eaglais Chaitliceach seacht mbá, aon stór atá ann, a tógadh i 1953. Tá córlann ar an taobh istigh os cionn an tsaingil, agus áiléar na mban rialta os cionn an altóra. Ba é W.J. Doherty a dhear an eaglais, agus úsáideadh eibhear agus slinn (taobh amuigh) agus mahagaine (taobh istigh).



1. Market Square / Cearnóg an Mhargaidh
 2. Church of St. Pius X / Eaglais Naomh Pius X
 3. St. Columb’s Church / Eaglais Naomh Columb
 4. Bath Green / Bath Green
 5. Montgomery Terrace / Sraith Montgomery
 6. Moville Pier & Quay Street / Cé Bhun an Phobail agus Stráid na Cé
 7. ‘The Arc’ / An Áirc
 8. Customs / Coastguard Houses & Coastguard Station / Tithe Custaim / Garda Cóstá agus Stáisiún an Gharda Chósta
 9. Cooley Cross / Cros na Cúlach
- + Moville Presbyterian Church & Methodist Church / Eaglais Phreispitéireach Bhun an Phobail & An Eaglais Mheididisteach

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



MOVILLE / BUN AN PHOBAIL

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT
LE TUILLEADH EOLAIS A FHÁIL, DÉAN TEAGMHÁIL LE

Moville Library,
Market Square,
Moville
Telephone: (074) 938 5110

Leabharlann Bhun an Phobail
Cearnóg an Mhargaidh
Bun an Phobail
Guthán: (074) 938 5110

This Project has been supported by the European Union under the EU Programme for Peace & Reconciliation 2000-2004 (Peace II) and part financed by the Irish Government under the National Development Plan 2000-2006 through the Special EU Programmes’ Body. Tá an Tionscadal seo á mhaoiniú ag an Aontas Eorpach faoin Chlár Siachána agus Athmhuintearais de chuid an AE 2000-2004 (Siacháin II) agus á pháirtmhaoiniú ag Rialtas na hÉireann faoin Phlean Forbartha Náisiúnta 2000-2006 tríd an Fhoras um Chláracha Speisialta de chuid an AE.

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

Moville / Bun an Phobail