

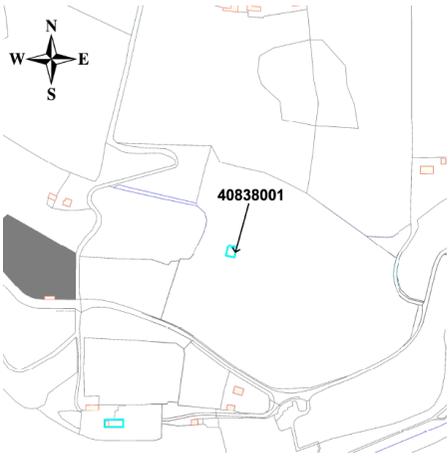


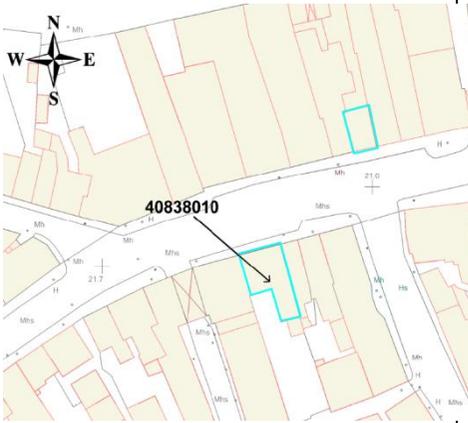
**Comhairle Contae
Dhún na nGall**
Donegal County Council

SECTION 3a) BALLYBOFEY-STRANORLAR
ADDITIONS made at the Stranorlar Municipal District
Meeting on 19th June 2017

The following schedule lists the reference number, name, type and location of each of the additions located in Ballybofey-Stranorlar, together with the page number on which a more detailed schedule can be viewed

Reference number	Name of Structure	Structure type	Location	Page number
40838001	Drumboe Martyrs Memorial	Monument	Drumboe Lower, Stranorlar.	122
40838010	Allied Irish Bank	Bank/Financial Institution	Main Street, Ballybofey.	123
40838019	Victor's Restaurant (Former Market House)	Restaurant	Main Street, Ballybofey.	125
40838025	No Name	House	Drumboe Avenue, Stranorlar.	128
40838026	No Name	House	Main Street, Stranorlar.	130
40838027	The Haven	House	Main Street, Stranorlar.	132
40838042	Former Stranorlar Presbyterian Manse	House	Meeting House Lane, Stranorlar.	134
40838047	Drumboe Castle	Outbuildings/walled garden	Drumboe Lower, Stranorlar.	136
40838048	Stranorlar Catholic Graveyard	Graveyard/Cemetery	Chapel Lane, Stranorlar.	139
40907834	No Name	House	Drumboe, Stranorlar.	140
40907836	Former Union Workhouse Graveyard	Graveyard	Mullindrait, Stranorlar.	142

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838001	Monument	 	Drumboe Martyrs Memorial	Drumboe Lower, Stranorlar	<p>Freestanding memorial monument, erected c. 1958, comprising ashlar limestone Celtic high cross-style monument with Celtic interlacing motifs to front face (south) set on two-stage ashlar limestone plinth (on square-plan). Incised lettering to front face (south) of plinth reading 'IN PROUD AND GLORIOUS MEMORY OF THE DRUMBOE MARTYRS, COMDT GEN CHARLES DALY, BRIGD COMDT SEAN LARKIN, LIEUT DANIEL ENRIGHT AND LIEUT TIMOTHY O SULLIVAN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE DEFENCE OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC AT THIS SPOT ON THE 14TH MARCH 1923'. Incised lettering to base\lower plinth inscribed 'ERECTED BY THE CO.DONEGAL MARTYRS COMMITTEE'. Site enclosed by rendered boundary wall (on sub rectangular-plan); modern mild steel\iron gate to the south-west corner of site. Flight of concrete steps from gateway to monument, series of three metal flagpoles to the rear (north) of site. Located in the rural countryside on a sloping site in pasture land to the north-west of the centre of Ballybofey; set within the former demesne of Drumboe Castle (demolished c. 1945), to the north of the site of the house. Site overlooks the River Finn to the south</p>	<p>This simple memorial monument is an interesting feature of some artistic and historic merit in the rural countryside to the north-west of the centre of Ballybofey. It uses the traditional Irish symbol of a Celtic high cross with Celtic interlacing, which is the primary monument form for Irish First World War, War of Independence and Civil War memorials/monuments, examples of which can be found throughout the country. The standard of workmanship to the Celtic interlacing is noteworthy and is of some artistic merit. This monument commemorates the execution of four anti-Treaty republicans\IRA volunteers (Commandant General Charles Daly, Brigadier Commandant Sean Larkin, Lieutenant Daniel Enright, and Lieutenant Timothy O'Sullivan), known as the 'Drumboe Martyrs', who were captured by Free State forces near Errigal and imprisoned at Drumboe Castle (now demolished; 1945) in 1922, tried and sentenced to death in January 1923, and subsequently executed by firing squad here at Drumboe on the 14th of March 1923. It now serves as a solemn historic artefact commemorating this horrific event during the tragedy that was the Irish Civil War, and it is an addition to the built heritage and social history of the local area.</p>	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SOCIAL	Regional

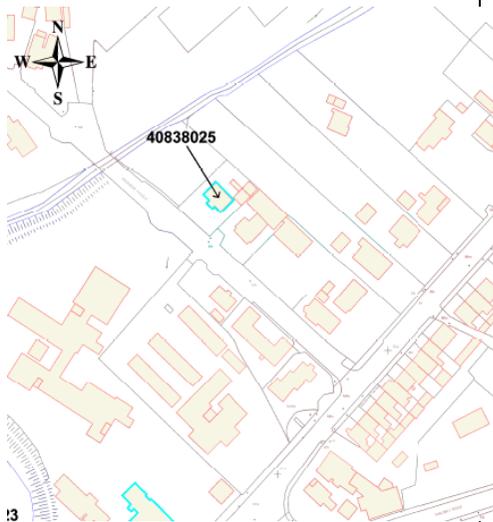
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838010	Bank / Financial Institution	 	Allied Irish Bank	Main Street, Ballybofey	<p>Attached two-bay three-storey bank building with bank manager's accommodation over, built c. 1897, having projecting box-bays to upper floors, half-dormer attic level, bank front at ground floor level, and with three-storey return and gabled stair return to the rear (south). Modern single-storey extension to the rear (built 1994). Possibly originally built as a branch of the Hibernian Bank, now in use by the Allied Irish Bank. Pitched natural slate roof (purple slate) with moulded eaves cornice, stepped rendered chimneystacks to the gable ends (east and west) having moulded cornices to heads, and cast-iron rainwater goods with decorative hoppers, decorative tie plates with floral motifs and profiled gutters; flat roofs to half-dormer openings having moulded render cornices to heads with raised render decoration under. Painted smooth rendered walls with moulded render stringcourses to projecting box-bays between first and second floor level. Square-headed window openings at first floor level having tripartite timber casement windows and stone sills; paired square-headed window openings to half-dormers at second floor level having one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows and with moulded render sill course under incorporating profiled</p>	<p>This eclectic bank building, of late-nineteenth or early twentieth-century date, retains its early form and character, and is one of the most appealing buildings surviving along Main Street, Ballybofey. Its integrity is enhanced by the retention of the majority of its salient fabric including natural slate roof, decorative cast-iron rainwater goods, timber sash and timber-framed windows, and timber doors. The front elevation is enlivened by the extensive render detailing, particularly to the fine classical bankfront at ground floor level. This bankfront is based on the classical formula of engaged pilasters supporting entablature over, with the frieze acting as the fascia for the bank/institution name. The choice of design for this bankfront draws on the traditional classical theme used for bank building architecture at this time, the classical theme helping to convey a sense of security and permanence to its customers. It also suggests that this building was purposely built as a bank. The decorative cast-iron rainwater goods are another feature of note with the gutters cleverly concealed within stringcourses and eaves course. This building may have originally</p>	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					rainwater gutters. Bankfront at ground floor level comprising two central segmental/basket-headed fixed-pane three-over-two pane windows, moulded render reveals, and with incised decoration to apron panels, and central engaged Doric\classical pilaster; projecting pedimented segmental\basket-headed doorways to either end with squared-headed timber panelled doors with bolection mouldings, moulded reveals, multi-paned overlights (coloured leaded glass to overlight to the east end with central floral motif, three-over-three toplight over to overlight to the west end), and with pedimented surround comprising engaged Doric\classical pilasters with moulded plinths supporting moulded render pediments over; moulded entablature over having bank name to frieze and with moulded cornice over incorporating moulded rainwater goods; decorative scrolled to ends of frieze to doorways. Road-fronted to the west end of the centre of Main Street, Ballybofey. Laneway to the south-east, off Navenny Street, with gateway giving access to yard to rear (south) of site comprising a pair of pebbledashed brick gate piers (on square-plan) with cut stone coping and cut stone ball finials over.	been built as a branch of the Hibernian Bank in 1897 to designs by Edward Toye (1857 - 1932), a Derry-born architect who worked extensively in Donegal during the 1890s until the c. 1913. Toye was responsible for the designs of the Catholic churches at Burtonport, Ar dara, Glenties, Bruckless (see 40909801), and at Mountcharles (see 40847017), as well as other branches for the Hibernian Bank at Derry City, Cavan Town, Edenderry in County Offaly, and Tubercurry (alterations) and Ballymote in County Sligo. This building is one of the better structures in Ballybofey, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the town.		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838019	Restaurant		Former Market House	Main Street, Ballybofey	<p>Attached three-bay two-storey former market house, built 1862, having central shallow full-height single-bay breakfront, projecting full-height pilasters (on square-plan) to the corners of the main elevation (north), and with screen walls to either side (east and west) of the main elevation having integral round-headed carriage-arches with ashlar sandstone surrounds. Central section now in use as a restaurant with carriage-arch to the west now infilled to provide kitchen area. Formerly in use as offices. Former blocks to the south now demolished with modern structures arranged around central courtyard to the south. Hipped natural with central shallow pediment to central breakfront, cut stone eaves cornice, cut stone blocks to either end (east and west), and with surviving sections of cast-iron rainwater goods; raised stepped cut stone coping to screen walls having yellow brick eaves course with moulded cut stone cornice over. Roughly squared and coursed rubble stone walls over projecting battered cut stone plinth having pulvinated cut stone stringcourse over, yellow brick eaves course with yellow brick block-and-start quoin detailing to corners of pilasters and breakfront, and</p>	<p>Despite some modern alterations and additions, this impressive and well-proportioned former market house retains much of its early character and form to the front elevation (north). The slightly projecting central breakfront and classical detailing lend it an air of authority and a commanding presence in the streetscape that is befitting of an important civic structure. The round-headed openings and the raised cut stone parapet lend it a vaguely Italianate architectural character that was en vogue for the design of many civic buildings, banks etc. at the time of construction. The contrast between the grey dimension stone and the yellow brick detailing creates a pleasing visual and tonal variation to the main elevation. The central doorway with dressed ashlar limestone surround to the breakfront, and the paired round-headed window openings over, creates a strong central focus. The former carriage-arches to either side of the main elevation are well-crafted using high quality ashlar sandstone masonry, and are clearly the work of skilled masons. The presence of a fine market house indicates a level of economic prosperity and commercial confidence in</p>	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL SOCIAL	Regional

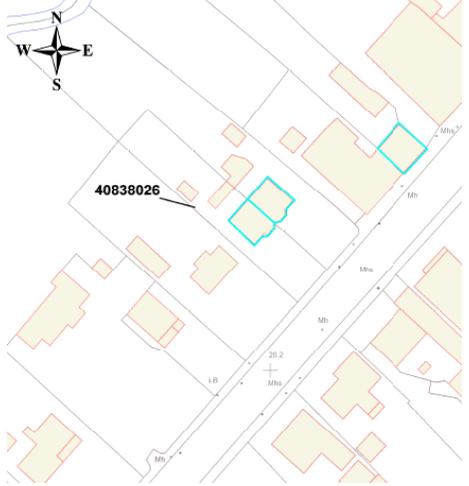
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					<p>yellow brick course above ground floor openings having flush ashlar sandstone course over with moulded sandstone cornice; smooth rendered ruled-and-lined finish to west elevation of main block at first floor level. Roughly squared and coursed rubble stone construction to screen walls having projecting full-height squared rubble stone pilasters to outer corners with flush yellow brick block-and-start quoin detailing to the corners. Ashlar sandstone surrounds to carriage-arches having projecting cut stone stringcourses at arch springing point; wrought-iron double-gates to carriage-arch to the east, carriage-arch to the west now infilled with modern fixed-pane window fittings and square-headed doorway. Round-headed window openings to outer bays of main block at ground floor level with shallow segmental-headed window openings over at first floor level having stone sills, flush yellow brick block-and-start surrounds, and with replacement fixed-pane two-over-two pane window fittings; paired round-headed window openings to central bay at first floor level having stone sills, flush yellow brick block-and-start surrounds, and with replacement fixed-pane one-over-one pane window fittings. Segmental-headed</p>	<p>Ballybofey at the time of construction. The present complex replaced an earlier market house in Ballybofey, which was located to the west of the present site and which was in existence in 1837 (depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map). The present market house was built to designs by John Guy Ferguson (died 1901), a Derry City born architect who worked extensively in Donegal in the 1860s, designing the Presbyterian churches at nearby Raphoe (1862), at Bunrana (1862), Moville (1862), and the Church of Ireland church at Burt (1868-9), amongst other commissions. The main contractor\builder involved in the construction of the market house was a McClelland, also of Derry. There were originally two long buildings to either side of the yard to the rear, running perpendicular to the front elevation, now demolished or heavily altered. Slater's Directory of 1881 records that a market for grain, pork and butter was held every Saturday, a market for flax each Friday, while the edition of 1894 records that a market for oats, pork and butter was held here every Thursday. This fine building is one of the more important elements of the built</p>		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					doorway to centre bay of main block having ashlar sandstone surround with keystone detail, plinth blocks, ashlar sandstone step, and with replacement door, sidelight and overlight. Road-fronted to the centre of Main Street, Ballybofey. Carriage-arch to the east gives access to former market yard.	heritage of Ballybofey, and is an integral element of the built heritage and social history of the town.		

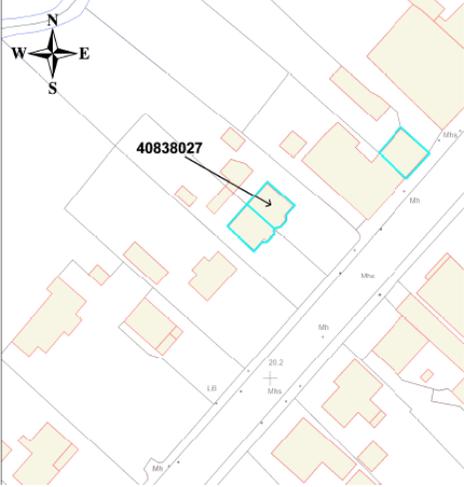
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838025	House	 		Drumboe, Avenue Stranorlar	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1910, having projecting single-bay flat-roofed porch to the centre of the main elevation (south-west). Hipped natural slate roof having projecting smooth rendered eaves course, clayware ridge tiles and a central pair of smooth rendered chimneystacks having render cornice. Render cornice to porch with moulded console brackets to either end of the front elevation (south-west). Smooth rendered ruled-and-lined walls with render block-and-start quoins, smooth rendered plinth course, and with stringcourse over ground floor window openings. Square-headed window openings at first floor level having plain raised rendered surrounds, painted sills, and six-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows; paired square-headed window openings at ground floor level having projecting plain rendered surround with moulded render cornices over, continuous sills, and with six-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Square-headed doorway to the front elevation of porch (south-west) having replacement timber panelled door with glazed upper half, glazed surround with overlight and sidelights, and with concrete step. Set back from road in own grounds to the south-west of the</p>	<p>This well-proportioned house, of early twentieth century date, retains its original character and form. Its integrity and visual expression is enhanced by the retention of much of its salient fabric including natural slate roof and timber sliding sash windows. The six-over-one arrangement of the windows is a feature of many buildings with Arts and Crafts-style influence that were built during the last decades of the nineteenth century into the twentieth century. The front elevation of this house is enhanced by the restrained render detailing and the simple but effective surrounds to the window openings, particularly to the paired windows at ground floor windows having cornices over. The form of this building suggests that may have been built to house an official of some description or, perhaps, as a schoolmaster's residence etc. It is a late example of a three-bay two-storey house with central doorways, examples of which date from the eighteenth century onwards and are ubiquitous features of the rural Irish landscape and of small towns and villages throughout the country. The simple but appealing gate posts complete the setting of this unassuming composition, which</p>	ARCHITECTURAL	Regional

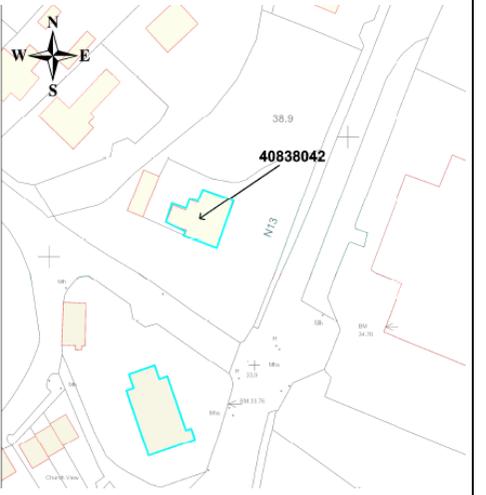
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					centre of Stranorlar, and along small road to the north-west of Main Street. Tarmacadam forecourt to site. Single-storey gable-fronted garage to the north-east of site. Entrance gateway to the south-west comprising mild steel or wrought-iron gates with cast-iron gate posts; rendered boundary walls to site.	is an addition to the built heritage of Stranorlar		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838026	House		No name	Main Street, Stranorlar	Semi-detached two-bay two-storey house, built 1935, having gabled-fronted full-height canted bay window to the north-east end of the main elevation (south-east). One of a pair with the building adjacent to the north-east (see 40838027). Hipped natural slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, projecting eaves course, profiled metal rainwater goods, and with central redbrick chimneystack (shared with building to the north-east) having render cornice, profiled stringcourse and terracotta chimneypots; timber finial to gable-fronted canted bay. Pebbledashed walls to main body of building over chamfered red brick plinth course, and with red brick bands\quin detailing to the south-west corner; smooth rendered walls to canted bay over chamfered red brick plinth course, and with painted smooth render or timber 'timber framed/Tudoresque' detailing over to gable. Square-headed window opening to main body of building at first floor level having red brick bands to surround, timber casement windows, and painted sill. Square-headed window openings to canted bay having timber casement windows; leaded coloured glass panels to upper panels at ground floor level. Square-headed door opening to the south-west end of the main	This house, of mid-twentieth-century date, retains its original form and character. Its visual expression is enhanced by the retention of its salient fabric and materials, while the unusual brick detailing, the encaustic tiled threshold, and the leaded coloured glass panels to the windows and the inner door add some decorative interest. The variety of finishes and textures to the main elevation and the 'timber framed/Tudoresque' detailing to the canted bay gable helps to further enliven the front elevation of this building. The canted bay window is a feature of many late nineteenth-century and early-to-mid twentieth-century houses. This building is of a type that is common in the expanding contemporary suburbs of the larger towns and cities, particularly Dublin, but is a relatively uncommon building type in Donegal. This building forms a pair of interesting building along with its neighbour to the north-east (see 40838027) and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Stranorlar. The simple boundary walls and gateway have a similar decorative treatment to the house, adding to the setting and completing this composition	ARCHITECTURAL	Regional

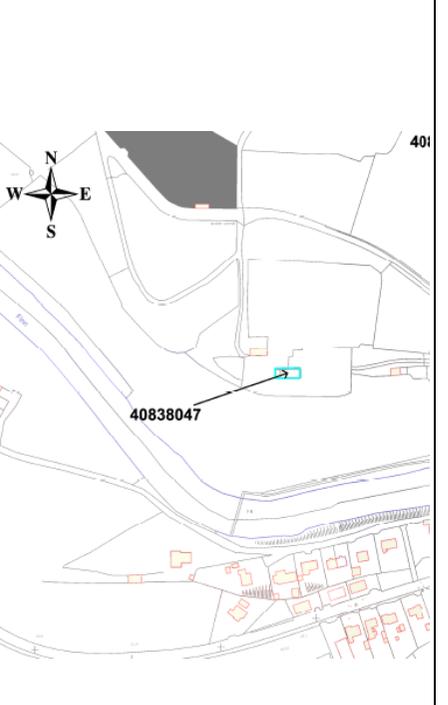
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					<p>elevation (south-east) having timber panelled door with bolection mouldings, plain overlight, red brick bands to surround, timber casement windows, plain overlight, and pre-cast concrete canopy hood supported on pre-cast concrete brackets; glazed inner door with leaded coloured glass panel to upper section, and with encaustic tiled threshold. Set back from the road to the south-west of the centre of Stranorlar with gardens to front and rear. Single-storey outbuilding to the rear (north-west) having painted brick walls and lean-to slate roof. Site bounded to front (south-east) by red brick boundary wall having smooth rendered plinth course and smooth rendered coping over. Gateway to the south-west end of boundary wall having a pair of pebbledashed gate piers (on square-plan) having smooth rendered plinth, smooth rendered bands to corners, smooth rendered pyramidal capstones, painted brick detailing to heads, and with a pair of decorative wrought-iron or mild steel gates.</p>			

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838027	House		The Haven	Main Street, Stranorlar	Semi-detached two-bay two-storey house, built 1935, having gabled-fronted full-height canted bay window to the south-west end of the main elevation (south-east). One of a pair with the building adjacent to the south-west (see 40838026). Hipped natural slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, projecting eaves course, profiled metal rainwater goods, and with central redbrick chimneystack (shared with building to the south-west) having render cornice, profiled stringcourse and terracotta chimneypots; timber finial to gable-fronted canted bay. Pebbledashed walls to main body of building over chamfered red brick plinth course, and with red brick bands\quin detailing to the north-east corner; smooth rendered walls to canted bay over chamfered red brick plinth course, and with painted smooth render or timber 'timber framed/Tudoresque' detailing over to gable. Square-headed window opening to main body of building at first floor level having red brick bands to surround, timber casement windows, and painted sill. Square-headed window openings to canted bay having timber casement windows; leaded coloured glass panels to upper panels at ground floor level. Square-headed door opening to the north-east end of the main	This house, of mid-twentieth-century date, retains its original form and character. Its visual expression is enhanced by the retention of much of its salient fabric and materials, while the unusual brick detailing, the encaustic tiled threshold, and the leaded coloured glass panels to the windows add some decorative interest. The variety of finishes and textures to the main elevation and the 'timber framed/ Tudoresque' detailing to the canted bay gable helps to further enliven the front elevation of this building. The canted bay window is a feature of many late nineteenth-century and early-to-mid twentieth-century houses. This building is of a type that is common in the expanding contemporary suburbs of the larger towns and cities, particularly Dublin, but is a relatively uncommon building type in Donegal. This building forms a pair of interesting building along with its neighbour to the south-west (see 40838026) and makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Stranorlar. The simple boundary walls and gateway have a similar decorative treatment to the house, adding to the setting and completing this composition.	ARCHITECTURAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					<p>elevation (south-east) having timber door, plain overlight, red brick bands to surround, timber casement windows, plain overlight, and pre-cast concrete canopy hood supported on pre-cast concrete brackets; replacement glazed inner door with encaustic tiled threshold. Set back from the road to the south-west of the centre of Stranorlar with gardens to front and rear. Single-storey outbuilding to the rear (north-west) having painted brick walls and lean-to slate roof. Site bounded to front (south-east) by red brick boundary wall having smooth rendered plinth course and smooth rendered coping over; pebbledashed boundary wall (on quadrant-plan) to the north-east end of front boundary having smooth rendered plinth course, smooth rendered vertical bands creating pebbledashed panels, and with smooth rendered coping over. Gateway to the north-east end of boundary wall having a pair of pebbledashed gate piers (on square-plan) having smooth rendered plinth, smooth rendered bands to corners, smooth rendered pyramidal capstones, painted brick detailing to heads, and with a pair of decorative wrought-iron or mild steel gates.</p>			

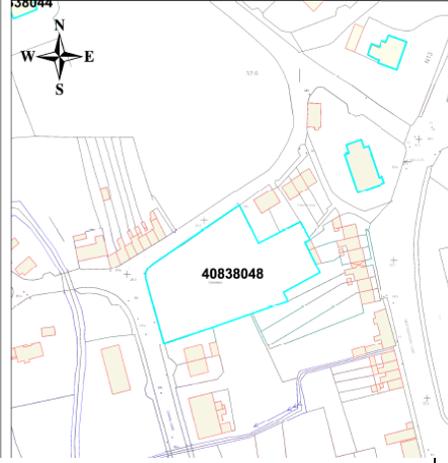
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838042	House	 	Former Stranorlar Presbyterian Manse	Meetinghouse Lane, Stranorlar, Co Donegal	Detached three-bay two-storey former Presbyterian manse, built c. 1881, having single-bay canted bay windows with hipped slate roofs over to either end of the main elevation (east\south-east) with central shallow projecting porch between having cast-iron railings over, and with two-storey return to the rear (west\north-west). Now in use as a private house with extension to the rear. Hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves with timber soffit supported on paired moulded timber brackets, cast-iron rainwater goods, and with a central pair of rendered chimneystacks. Smooth rendered ruled-and-lined walls over projecting smooth rendered plinth course with stringcourse below eaves render cornice to canted bays. Square-headed window openings with continuous sill course at ground and first floor level, and with replacement windows. Central square-headed door opening to shallow projecting porch to the front elevation (east\south-east) having a pair of timber panelled doors with field panels and brass door furniture, plain overlight, and with render surround having blocks to centre and with keystone detail over; moulded cornice to porch with decorative	This substantial former Presbyterian manse, of late nineteenth-century date, retains its early form and character despite some modern alterations. Its form having canted bay windows to either side of a central door is a feature of many late Victorian and Edwardian middle class houses found throughout Ireland. It retains some interesting features such as the overhanging eaves supported on paired timber brackets, while the well-detailed porch with decorative surround with keystone detail, cornice, intricate cast-iron panels over, and original timber doors with field panels, provides a strong central focus. The loss of the original window fittings is regrettable but suitable salient replacements could be easily installed. This building was originally as a Presbyterian manse associated with the church (see 40838041) adjacent to the south was originally built in 1881 when the Revd. Macauley or a Revd. Curry was the minister (Revd. Macauley left in 1881 with the new minister taking charge in May of that year). It was the first purpose-built manse in Stranorlar. It was built on a site donated by the second Marquis Conyngham, Francis Nathaniel	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL	Regional

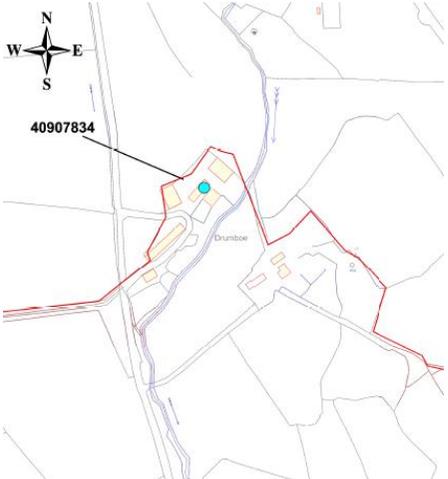
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					cast-iron panels over. Set back from road in extensive mature landscaped site to the north of the centre of Stranorlar, and adjacent to the north of associated Presbyterian church\meeting house (see 40838041). Modernised single-storey flat-roofed outbuilding to the rear having rubble stone walls, and square-headed openings with red brick surrounds. Rendered boundary walls to site with main gateway to the north-east of dwelling.	(1797 - 1876), in 1876, at a cost of £2 a year rent. The congregation raised £466 for the erection of the manse in 1877 - 79, and it was completed in 1881 at a final cost of some £620. Occupying attractive nature grounds to the north of Stranorlar, this building is an interesting addition to the built heritage and social history of the local area, and forms a pair of related structures along with the associated church to the south.		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838047	Outbuilding/ walled garden	 	Drumboe Castle	Drumboe Lower, Stranorlar	<p>Remains of detached multiple-bay three-storey former outbuilding and coach house associated with Drumboe Castle (now demolished, 1945), built c. 1770. Two-storey elevation to the north. Now out of use and derelict. Remains of pitched natural slate roof having projecting cut stone eaves course, and red brick chimneystack. Remains of cast-iron rainwater goods. Rubble stone walls with remains of roughcast lime render over; flush quoins to the corners. Square-headed window openings, some now infilled with rubble stone masonry, having roughly dressed voussoirs and cut stone sills; fittings now gone. Square-headed doorways with roughly dressed voussoirs and with stone plinth blocks to some openings; fittings now gone. Round-headed integral carriage-arches having rubble stone voussoirs over. Located to the west of the site of Drumboe Castle overlooking River Finn to the south, and to the north-west of the centre of Ballybofey. Former walled garden (on rectangular-plan) adjacent to the north having tall rubble stone boundary walls. Remains of other rubble stone structures to site.</p>	<p>This substantial rubble stone former outbuilding is the main surviving element of Drumboe Castle, now demolished. Although now derelict, it is robustly-constructed in rubble stone masonry and its scale and wealth of the Drumboe Castle estate during its heyday. The walled garden adjacent to the north survives relatively intact, and its high rubble stone walls enclose a large area that provides an interesting historic insight into the extensive resources required to run and maintain a large country estate in Ireland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Drumboe Castle was a fine late-eighteenth century county house consisting of a three-bay three-storey central block with a full-height canted projection to the centre, and having two-bay two-storey wings attached to the side elevations having bowed ends. It was probably built c. 1770 - 80, and replaced an earlier castle or house on or close to the same site that was originally built by Sir Ralph Bingley c. 1620. Bingley's widow, Lady Jane, and a Robert Harrington (Lady Bingley remarried in 1630) took charge of the estate after his death c. 1626 until 1641, when it was granted</p>	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL	Regional

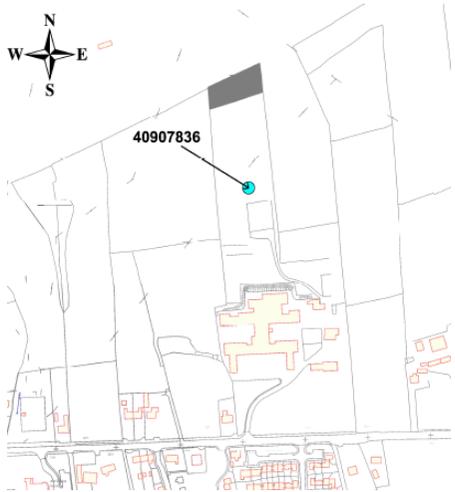
Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						to Sir William Bazil or Basil (died 1693), Attorney-General for Ireland. It remained in the Basil family until the second half of the eighteenth century (after c. 1777 as still in Basil family ownership in 1777 - Taylor and Skinner Road Maps) when it was acquired, through marriage, by Sir Samuel Hayes (1737 - 1807), later 1st Baronet and Member of Parliament for Augher in the Irish House of Commons between 1783 and 1790. It is probable that Sir Samuel was responsible for the construction of the new house at Drumboe Castle. It was the home of the Hayes Baronets, of Drumboe Castle from 1789 to 1912, when the title became extinct following the death of the 5th Baronet. The Hayes estate(s) in Donegal totalled some 22,825 acres in 1876, making it one of the largest in the county at this time. Drumboe Castle was used as a makeshift prison for a period following seizure by Free State forces during the Irish Civil War. Four anti-Treaty republicans\IRA volunteers (Commandant General Charles Daly, Brigadier Commandant Sean Larkin, Lieutenant Daniel Enright, and Lieutenant Timothy O'Sullivan), later known as the 'Drumboe Martyrs', were imprisoned at Drumboe Castle in 1922, tried		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						and sentenced to death in January 1923, and subsequently executed by firing squad here on the 14th of March 1923. They are commemorated by a Celtic High Cross-type memorial (see 40838001) a short distance to the north of the remains of this outbuilding. This building now acts as an historical reminder of Drumboe Castle, the Basil and Hayes families, and also as a reminder of the execution of the four Anti-Treaty volunteers in more recent times, and is an interesting element of the social history of the Ballybofey and Stranorlar areas.		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40838048	Graveyard/ cemetery	 	Stranorlar Catholic Graveyard	Chapel Lane, Stranorlar	Graveyard (on irregular-plan), originally laid out c. 1820. Formerly also the site of Stranorlar Catholic church, built c. 1820, and demolished c. 1870 following the construction of Church of Mary Immaculate\St. Mary's Catholic church (see 40838023) to the south-west. Collection of upstanding, recumbent and table-type gravemarkers of mainly late nineteenth and twentieth-century date, some with metal railed enclosures. Site surrounded by roughcast rendered rubble stone walls, exposed rubble stone to the southern boundary. Main gateway to the north of site comprising a pair of squared and coursed rubble stone gate piers (on square-plan) with capstones and a pair of modern metal gates. Located to the north of the centre of Stranorlar, and to north-east of Ballybofey.	This simple graveyard is an integral element of the social history of the Stranorlar area. It contains an interesting collection of gravemarkers of upstanding, recumbent and table types some of which are fine cut stone examples (including a number of Celtic high cross-type memorials) that are clearly the work of skilled craftsmen. A number of grave also have metal railed enclosures, which adds additional interest to this unassuming site. This graveyard is also the site of the former Catholic church in Stranorlar, which was in existence in 1824 (Pigot's Directory), and which was demolished c. 1870 following the completion of the impressive Church of Mary Immaculate\St. Mary's church (see 40838023) to the south-west. This church was built to a cruciform-plan (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of 1837). This site is an interesting feature to the north of the centre of Stranorlar. The simple rubble stone boundary walls and the gate piers to the north, add to the setting and context.	ARTISTIC SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40907834	House	 		DRUMBOE, STRANORLAR, COUNTY DONEGAL	<p>Detached three-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c. 1780, having canted windbreak porch to the south-west end of the front elevation (south-east), bed out-shot to the rear (north-west), single-bay two-bay byre\ outbuilding attached to the north-east gable end with water trough projection, and with two single-storey outbuildings to the south-west. Section of rubble stone walling adjacent to porch. House now out of use. Pitched corrugated-metal roof with raised whitewashed rendered verges to the gable ends (rubble stone to the north-east gable end), some surviving sections of cast-iron rainwater goods, and with two rendered chimneystacks (one to the north-west gable end and one to the centre. Formerly thatched. Whitewashed rubble stone walls. Irregularly-spaced square-headed window openings with cut stone sills and with eight-over-eight and six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows. Square-headed doorway to front face of canted porch having plinth blocks and battened timber door. Attached two-bay single-storey outbuilding to the north-east having pitched corrugated-metal roof, rubble stone walls, square-headed doorway with battened timber</p>	<p>Although no longer in use as a dwelling, this appealing and relatively intact example of a vernacular house retains its early form and character, and is an appealing feature in the rural landscape to the north-west of Stranorlar. Its integrity is enhanced by the retention of much of its salient fabric including timber sliding sash windows. These windows are unusually large for a vernacular dwelling, and help create a distinctive composition of some rustic appeal. Modest in scale, it exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. It retains some characteristic features of the vernacular tradition to the area, including a bed outshot to the rear, while the windbreak porch, another characteristic feature of vernacular buildings in Donegal, has a mildly canted-plan that is a feature of a number of buildings surviving in the rural landscape in that Stranorlar and Convoay areas. The corrugated-metal roof to the dwelling suggests that this building was formerly thatched, an impression that is reinforced by the shape of the raised verge to the north-east gable end and by the evidence of a more steeply pitched roof fossilised in the chimneystacks to the same gable.</p>	ARCHITECTURAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
					<p>door, and with square-headed carriage-arch having corrugated-metal gate. Attached single-bay single-storey outbuilding to the south-west gable end having pitched corrugated-metal roof, rendered rubble stone walls, and square-headed carriage-arch with sliding corrugated-metal double gates; attached four-bay single-storey outbuilding to the extreme south-west having pitched natural slate roof, cast-iron rainwater goods, rubble stone walls, and square-headed window and door openings with timber fittings. Set back from road in own grounds with yard to the front (south-east) and with later three-bay two-storey house adjacent to the south. Located in the rural countryside to the north-west of Stranorlar. Wrought-iron flat-bar gates to site.</p>	<p>The attached rubble stone outbuildings to either gable end add considerably to the context and setting, and help to create a long low vernacular composition of some rustic and visual appeal with a stepped and varied roofline. These features hint that this building may be of considerable antiquity as a possible development of the 'long-house' or 'byre-dwelling' that was common in Donegal during the eighteenth century. The attached outbuilding to the south-west gable end may have been a former dwelling, later converted to an outbuilding. The position of the chimneystacks is unusual for a vernacular dwelling in Donegal, which are almost universally to be found at the gable ends or two the original gable ends of an elongated building (direct-entry plan). This house represents a fine surviving example of a once ubiquitous building type in the rural Irish countryside, and is a valuable addition to the vernacular heritage of County Donegal.</p>		

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
40907836	Graveyard	 	Former Union Workhouse Graveyard	Mullindrait, Stranorlar	Former union workhouse graveyard on rectangular-plan, in use c. 1845 - 51 and into twentieth century, containing unmarked graves of victims of the Great Famine. Originally associated with Stranorlar Union Workhouse, demolished sometime during the mid-twentieth century. Now out of use. Uncoursed rubble stone boundary walls with rubble stone coping over, modern repairs in places (c. 1996) and east wall now collapsed. Gates replaced to centre of north and south sections of boundary walls , c. 1996. Square-headed door opening to south wall having red brick voussoirs, and with battened timber framed with horizontal wrought-iron bands. Cut stone memorial plaque (undated) to site reading 'In Charity Pray for the Soul of Owen Laughlin, Late of Drumfries, Erected by his Sister Jane'. Modern polished stone plaque, erected 1996, reading 'memory of the victims of famine and all those buried in this graveyard. Erected by Ballybofey and Stranorlar Golf Club 9-12-1996.' Set back from road to the rear (north) of the site of Stranorlar Union Workhouse and to the north of modern hospital complex, golf course adjacent to site. Site accessed from road by pathway from the south.	This sombre graveyard was originally associated with the former Stranorlar Union Workhouse complex, now demolished. It contains the unmarked graves of victims of the Great Famine (1845 - 51), and acts as a subtle and poignant reminder of this traumatic event in Irish history. The simple memorial plaque dated 1996 adds some dignity to this otherwise largely neglected and forgotten site. A later memorial marker, undated, suggests that this site was in use in the twentieth century, most likely when the workhouse was converted for use as a hospital (now been demolished and replaced by a new facility). Stranorlar Union Workhouse was completed in March 1844 to standardised designs by George Wilkinson (1814-1890). It cost £7,300 to build, and the fittings came to £1,330. It was designed to accommodate 400 and the first admissions took place at the start of May 1844. A 60-bed fever hospital was erected at the north of the workhouse, c. 1848. This simple graveyard now adds as a reminder of this workhouse and, more importantly, of the many hundreds of perhaps thousands of nameless victims of the Great Famine and associated epidemics	HISTORICAL SOCIAL	Regional

Reference Number	Type of Structure	Photo	Name	Location	Description	Appraisal	Special Interest	Rating
						that were buried here, and is an integral element of the social history of Donegal.		