



MAIGH CUILINN HERITAGE TRAILS

SIÚLÓIDÍ OIHDREACHTA

► **Teach Danesfield:** Ba é Teach Danesfield, ceannáras an tiarna talún Seoirse de Búrca (George Burke). Tá cuid den chloigtheach fós ina sheasamh. Is é an áit a bhfuil siopa Mharmar Chonamara anois a bhí mar ascaill isteach chuig an teach. Tá ballaí na ngarraithe Daingne ar thaobh na láimhe deise fós le feiceáil. Bí ag faire amach do na geataí iarainn bunaidh agus fothracha áit chónaithe na nGarraíodóirí. Scríobh iníon George Burke, Elizabeth Mary “Daisy” (1862-1944), a ceapadh ina Bantiarna Fhine Gall nuair a phós sí Arthur Plunkett (11ú Iarla Fhine Gall, 4ú Barún Fhine Gall (1859-1929) i mí na Bealtaine 1883, an leabhar ‘Seventy Years Young’. Bean cáiliúil a bhí inti lena ceart a thabhairt di. Bhí baint bhúnúsach aice le bunú Chumann Bhantracht Aontaithe na hÉireann, atá anois mar Bhantracht na Tuaithe anois, agus bhí sí ina huachtarán ar an gCumann Camógaíochta. Bhí go leor cairde aice agus aithne aice ar dhaoine arbh lucht tionchair iad mar an Chuntaois Marcievicz, Hugh Lane, Horace Plunkett agus an Bantiarna Lavery chomh maith le lucht litríochta cáiliúil mar HG Wells agus WB Yeats. Is eol freisin gur ith sí dinnéar leis an Rí Edward agus Micheál Ó Coileáin (cé nár tharla sin ag an am céanna!)

Danesfield House: Danesfield House, was the seat of landlord George Burke. Part of the bell tower is still standing. The avenue entrance to the house was where the Connemara Marble shop now stands. The walls of the Walled gardens on the right are still evident. Look out for the original wrought iron gates and the ruins of the Gardeners’ residence. George Burke’s daughter, Elizabeth Mary “Daisy” (1862-1944), who became Lady Fingall on her marriage to Arthur Plunkett (11th Earl of Fingall, 4th Baron Fingall) (1859-1929) in May 1883, was author of the book ‘Seventy Years Young’. A remarkable woman in her own right, she was instrumental in establishing the United Irishwomen, which was to become the Irish Countrywomen’s Association, and was president of the Camogie Association. She had many influential friends and acquaintances from Countess Marcievicz, Hugh Lane, Horace Plunkett and Lady Lavery as well as literary notables such as HG Wells and WB Yeats. She was also known to have dined with King Edward and Michael Collins (not at the same time!)

► **Bearna na gCorp:** In aimsir na bpéindlíthe stop sochraidí anseo chun ligean don sagart teacht ón áit ina raibh sé i bhfolach chun an marbhán a bheannú. Chuir an Cumann Staire an phlaic in airde in 2011.

This marks the location of where funerals from the south west of the parish stopped briefly on their way to the graveyard during penal times (circa 18th century). This allowed the priest to come out of hiding in the wood to bless the corpse on its final journey. The plaque was erected by Cumann Staire in 2011.

► **Teach Dhroim Chonga:** Tógadh Teach Dhroim Chonga, a bhí faoi úinéireacht mhuintir Uí Loingsigh (Lynch) tráth, arbh de shliocht cheann de 14 Treabh bhunaidh na Gaillimhe iad, ag deireadh an 17ú haois i mbaile fearainn Dhroim Chonga. Tá sé suite c. 1.0km ó thuaidh de shráidbhaile Mhaigh Cuilinn ar thaobh na láimhe deise de bhóthar an N59 ó Ghailimh go dtí an Chlocháin. Cheannaigh craobh de chlann Chill Cheallaigh eastát Dhroim Chonga ag tús na 1800í agus chónaigh na glúnta díobh ann go dtí tús an 20ú haois. Cheannaigh an cócaire mór le rá Gerry (R.I.P.) agus Marie Galvin an Teach sna 1980í agus faoina stiúir bhí Teach Dhroim Chonga ina bhialann den scoth a bhain amach go leor gradam ar feadh beagnach scór bliain. Is foirgneamh liostaithe / déanmhas cosanta é Teach Dhroim Chonga atá anois faoi úinéireacht phríobháideach.

Drimcong House: Once belonging to the Lynch family, descendants from one of the original 14 Galway Tribe families, Drimcong House in Drimcong townland, was originally built in the late 17th century, lies c. 1.0 km north of Moycullen village on the right hand side of the N59 Galway Clifden road. In the early 1800’s, a branch of the Kilkelly family purchased the Drimcong estate and took up residence there with generations living there until the early 20th century. The House was purchased by award-winning chef Gerry (R.I.P.) and Marie Galvin in the 1980’s and under their leadership and promotion Drimcong House was, for almost two decades, an award-winning restaurant. A listed building / protected structure Drimcong House, is now in private ownership.



▲ Danesfield House garden walls and gate, 2016



► **Coill Chill Ráine:** Tá 80 acra i gCoill Chill Ráine agus chuir an Roinn Foraoiseachta crainn mar sprús Lochlannach, Feá, Fuinseog agus Caorthann ann ó 1955. Téann stair na coille siar chomh fada le scéalta a bhaineann leis na Fianna agus Raithneach. Tá scéalta i mbéaloideas áitiúil faoi ór a chuir Spáinneach a bhí ar a theitheadh i bhfolach sa choill agus deirtear go bhfuil an t-ór sin á chosaint ag cat dubh. Tá scéalta ann freisin maidir le tobar beannaithe (Tobar Ainne) agus dhá lios. Is féidir fothracha tithe a fheiceáil fós – rugadh Tomás Ó hEidhin (Thomas Hynes) Óglach agus lúthchleasaí cáiliúil, a bhfuil Bóthar Thomáis Uí Eidhin ainmnithe ina dhiaidh, i gceann de na tithe sin. Bhuaigh Tomás an chéad mharatón ghairmiúil a ritheadh riamh in Éirinn sa bhliain 1909. Tá fothracha na gráinsí móire (An Scioból Mór) le feiceáil freisin, áit ar thug tionóntaí áitiúla ar eastát George Burke grán in aimsir an ghorta.

Killarainey Wood: Killarainey wood, comprising 80 acres, was planted by the Department of Forestry from 1955 with Norwegian spruce, Beech, Ash and Mountain Ash. The history of the woods goes back to our mythological past to the tales of the Fianna and Raithneach. Local folklore tells stories of gold hidden in the wood by an escaping Spaniard, which is said to be guarded by a black cat. There is anecdotal evidence of a holy well (Tobar Ainne) and two ringforts. The remains of houses can still be seen - Thomas Hynes Volunteer and well known athlete, after whom Thomas Hynes Road in Galway is named, was born in one of these houses. Thomas was the winner of the first ever professional marathon run in Ireland in 1909. Also visible is the ruin of a large granary (An Scioból Mór) where the local tenants of George Burke’s estate brought grain during famine times.



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CUMANN STAIRE
 RUaidhrí Uí
 FHLAITHEARTAIGH