

# Irland 2016

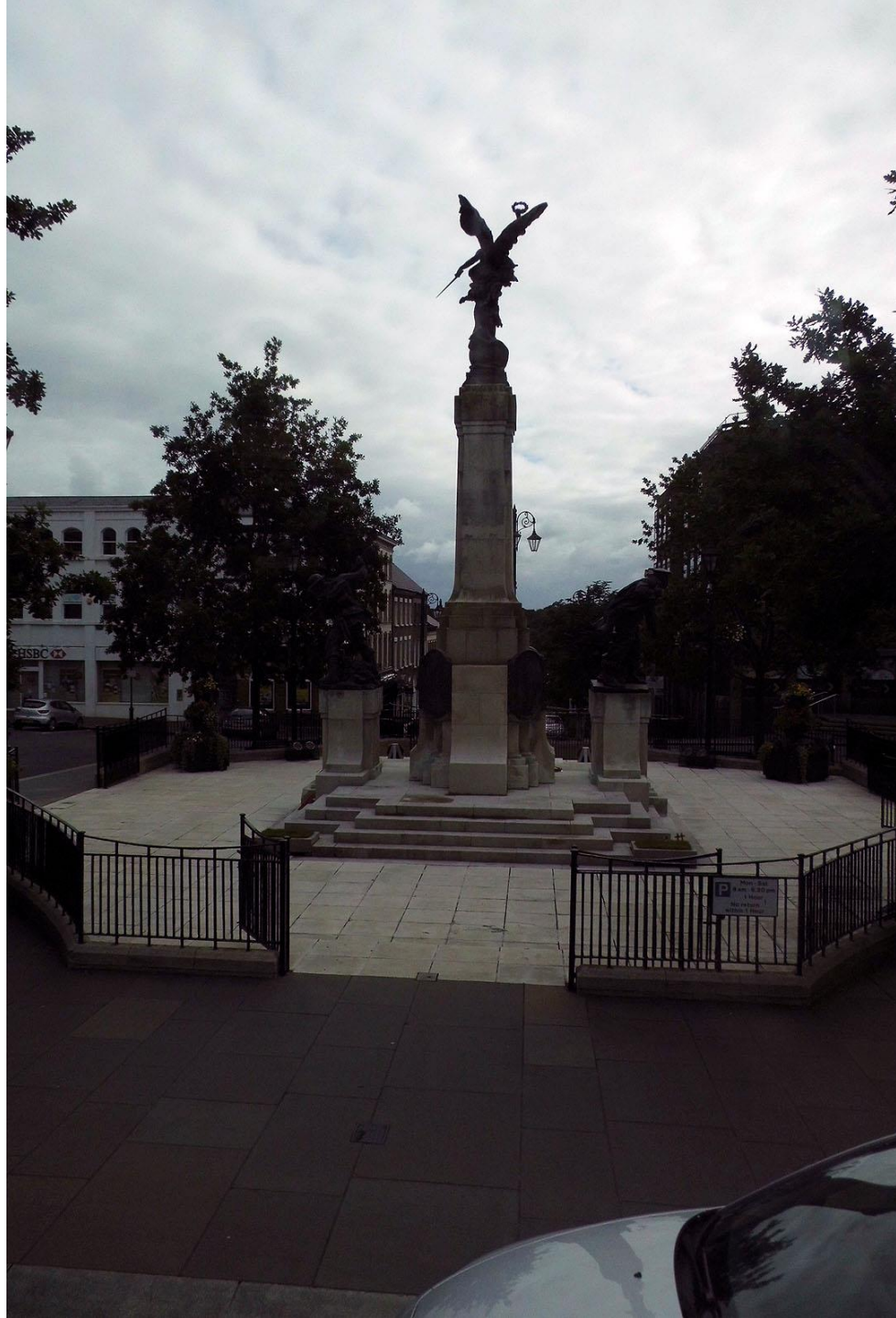
## 3. del

Bemærk det første billede med de to personer. Da vi kom til Derry var de bundet sammen, og da vi så kører ud af byen er listen og remmene fjernet.

Det var også nogle alvorlige kampe mellem protestanterne og katolikerne i Derry.







TO OUR  
HONOURED DEAD  
AND  
THOSE WHO SERVED  
1914 - 1918  
1939 - 1945











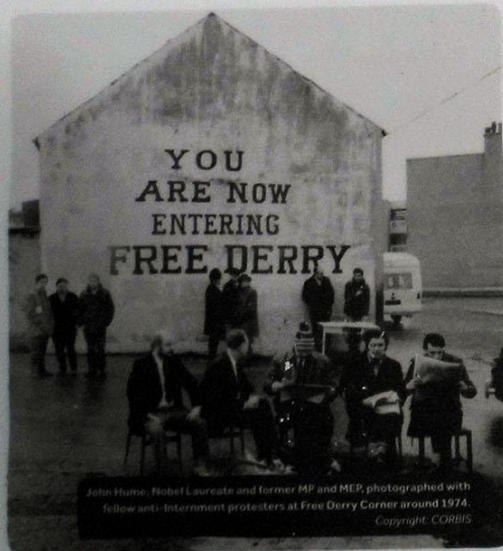




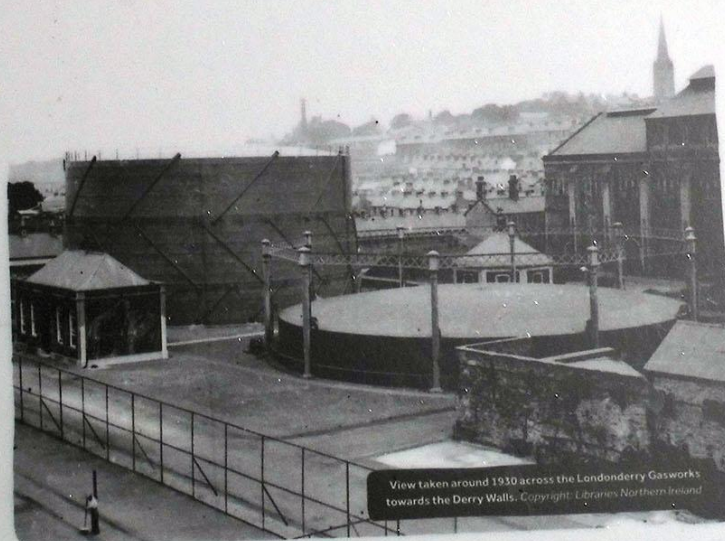
## POINTS OF INTEREST

- 1 Bogside Murals
- 2 St Mary's Church
- 3 Free Derry Corner
- 4 Sheriff's Mountain
- 5 Bloody Sunday Memorial
- 6 Former shirt factory, Rosemount
- 7 Museum of Free Derry
- 8 Brooke Park
- 9 St Eugene's Cathedral and Christ Church

You are standing on a rectangular bastion, called the Platform, projecting out from the line of the Walls, which was designed to give a better field of fire along the Walls as well as outwards. The city expanded greatly outside the Walls in the nineteenth century as industries attracted many workers from the surrounding counties, especially from Donegal. Rope works, flour mills, tanneries, distilleries and warehouses developed. In particular many imposing shirt factories were built, several of which still remain today. The area in the valley below you is the Bogside. The residential areas of the Creggan and Rosemount are on the ridgeline, above the City Cemetery and Brooke Park. Today the slope running down from the Walls to the Bogside is open and grassed. However during the 19th and 20th centuries, houses and streets were built right up against the Walls to house the workers.



John Hume, Nobel Laureate and former MP and MEP, photographed with fellow anti-Interment protesters at Free Derry Corner around 1974. Copyright: CORBIS



View taken around 1930 across the Londonderry Gasworks towards the Derry Walls. Copyright: Libranes Northern Ireland





























On this site St Columba built his Abbey circa 543AD and departed from Derry down the River Foyle with his supporters to the Island of Iona in 563AD.



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The wee Church with the Big Welcome

# Butcher Gate



A scene during the 1940s in the Cattle Market just below Butcher Gate. Walker's Pillar on Royal Bastion is visible in the background.  
Copyright Gerry Jordan

The name of the gate is taken from the slaughter houses and butchers' shops which were located in the street within the Walls during the 17th and 18th centuries. Outside of the Walls was Tanner's Row, reflecting an old trade in leather, and the Cow Bog Street and the Beast Market.

Butcher Gate and the Walls were almost doubled in height when rebuilt in 1805-8, allowing better access into the city. If you look closely at the stonework next to the gate, you can see the height of the original walls marked by a horizontal layer of stone continuing into the curve of the arch.

The street below this gate is Fahan Street, an ancient route to the west of Inishowen. On the hillside opposite is the Catholic Cathedral built in 1851-73 and dedicated to St Eugene, (or Eoghain) who founded the monastery of Ardstraw in Tyrone in the sixth century. Located in the valley bottom, midway between this gate and the Cathedral is the Bloody Sunday Memorial and the Museum of Free Derry, both of which can be accessed via Butcher Gate.



Memorial to the 1888-89 Siege of the Provisional RR in the 19th century, gate located in the Butcher Gate.



## GATE UNDER SIEGE

During the 1688-89 Siege, the section of walls from Butcher Gate to Double Bastion was the most heavily bombarded by cannon located on the hill across the bog. Although it was almost shattered, Butcher Gate held firm. The gate was also a scene of much conflict during the recent late 20th century Troubles.

← THE PLATFORM | HANGMAN'S BASTION →

THE SIEGE



#thederrywalls







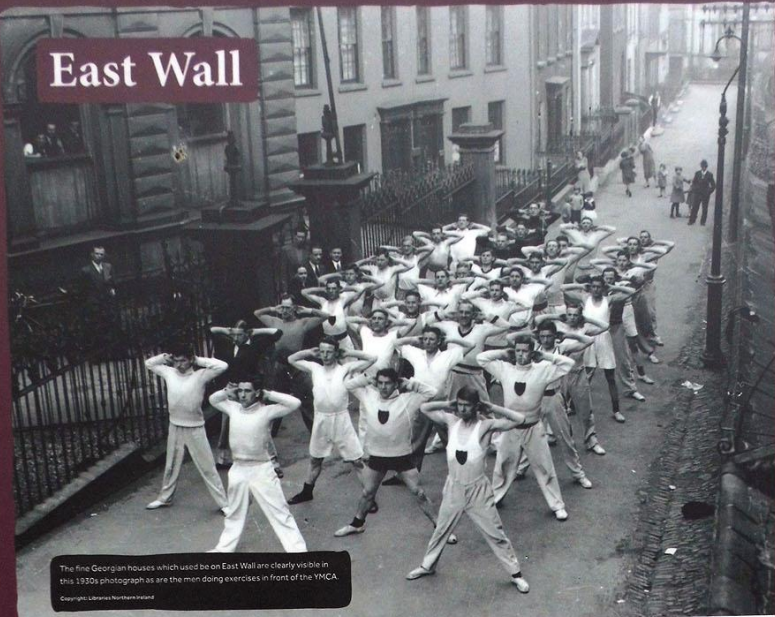








## East Wall



The fine Georgian houses which used to be on East Wall are clearly visible in this 1930s photograph as the men doing exercises in front of the YMCA.  
Copyright: Libraries Northern Ireland

The East Wall stretches from Newmarket Street to the site of Water Bastion. It is dominated by the Millennium Forum which was opened in 2001 as the civic theatre. It is worthwhile going inside to see the huge wall mural in Venetian glass mosaic created by artist Desmond Kinney. The mural is a fitting tribute to the theatre as it depicts the legend of Midir and Étain which is widely regarded as one of the most romantic and fascinating in Irish Literature.

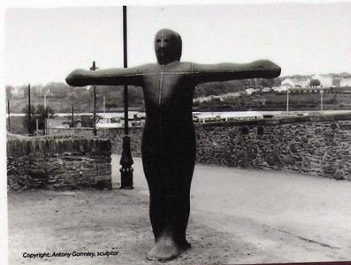
Lines of blue lights in the floor of the piazza area mark out the line of 17th century vaulted cellars discovered prior to the construction of the Millennium Forum.

As you walk along East Wall, look out for blocked up openings in the Walls which once were used to fire cannon or muskets through. The 'embrasures' and 'loops' are noticeable because they are lined with sandstone blocks which are less likely than the surrounding schist stones, to splinter and cause ricochets. Close to the steps at Newmarket Street the blocked openings disappear, along with the top of the Walls, under the built-up roadway.



A detail from the Midir and Étain mural inside the Millennium Forum. Copyright: Stephen Lister Photography

The 17th century vaulted cellars preserved under the Millennium Forum. Copyright: Built Heritage Division, DOE



Copyright: Anthony Gamble, sculptor

### LOOKING IN, LOOKING OUT

In 1987 artist Anthony Gamble installed three doubled cast iron bodycases. Sculpture for Derry Walls, on the Walls as part of a temporary exhibition. The work re-interprets the central icon of Christianity but crucifies one body against the other. The aspiration was that by re-presenting Derry's two religious communities and embodying their common redemptive belief, the work would act as a poultice and draw thoughts and feelings that otherwise might be expressed in more violent ways. The open eye holes allow the viewer to reconcile opposing views from within and without the city walls, each side of the work either looking into the Walled City or out towards the Fountain Bogside or in this site, the British Army's Barrington Barracks. The artist gifted this work to the city, when the other sculptures were acquired abroad.

← NEW GATE BASTION | WATER BASTION →

NEW GATE BASTION



#thederrywalls























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# DONEGAL TOWN FLORA & FAUNA



## Greater Stitchwort

*Stellaria media*: The lovely white flowers of greater stitchwort are made up of five deeply divided petals. This strongly ribbed two-seeded, brittle stem, the right, narrow, rough edged leaves have no ribs and hug the leaves stem tightly in opposite pairs.



## Wild Daffodil

*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*: The wild daffodil is a more delicate and graceful plant than its cultivated counterparts, with a pale yellow bell-shaped flower and a golden-yellow trumpet. The straw-like, yellow-green leaves of the wild daffodil are also distinctive. It is of course a bulb plant flowering from February to April, often in the woods, during shallow, ferny woodlands.



## Holly

*Ilex aquifolium*: Holly is a pyramidal, evergreen and slow-growing shrub or tree that is very hardy. The dark green leaves are glossy, thick, leathery and waxy. The berries but look so much like the leaves on the plant, when in the wild it is grazed by animals. Higher up the plant, where animals cannot reach, the leaves become smooth and flat. Bright red berries are produced in autumn, only on female trees, and are eaten by a variety of birds.



## Tree Creeper

*Certhia familiaris*: This is a small, slender bird with streaked greyish-brown upper parts, pale, smoky olive underparts and a fairly short decurved bill. It is the only real land bird with such a bill and is famous for its habit of clinging to the trunk of trees and other vertical surfaces. The Tree Creeper often has been common late but never down the hollyhills - the trunks of trees and along branches. Here, it probes between and beneath the bark with its long, slender bill to obtain insects and their larvae.



## Orange-tip

*Anthracinus cardamines*: One of the first butterflies to be seen in spring, the orange-tip is reasonably common in gardens and also occurs in damp meadows, woodlands, fields, road verges, hedgerows and other areas. The appearance of the male and female are predominantly white. The male has bright orange tips on the forewings and the female has grey. Both have a clear black central spot on the forewings, and a mottled grey and white underwing. This helps to distinguish the female from other white butterflies.



## Grey Wagtail

*Motacilla cinerea*: Although this bird is not that often seen in Donegal, it is a small, fast-flying warbler with plenty of rapid notes. They can and do turn up even in urban gardens from autumn onwards, where the birds breed quite widely. Even then, however, this wagtail is rarely found that far from water so you need a pond to improve your chances of seeing it.



## Gold Finch

*Carduelis carduelis*: This is a rather small, slender finch, light and airy sounding and delicate. Its sharp conical bill is used to extract seeds from other birds' nest areas such as wheat, poppy, tulip, and thistle. Crows, jays, and juncos, too. It is also closely associated with thistles that both parts of its scientific name - the genus (*Carduelis*) - name and the species name - refer to. *Carduelis* is the Latin for thistle. They can be attracted to large numbers of gardeners to eat small seeds, being especially fond of rape seed.



## Common Blue

*Polyommatus icarus*: The common blue is easily mistaken for the holly blue. However, the underside of the wings are attractively spotted with orange near the edges of the wings, whereas those of holly blue have pale blue underwings with plain black spots. This species can be abundant on droms and other similar grasslands, including coastal dunes. The male's underside is bright violet-blue with white fringes but the female's is brown with variable amounts of blue, usually close to the body.



## Grey Heron

*Ardea cinerea*: This is undoubtedly the biggest bird you are likely to see in your garden! Grey herons often visit garden ponds early in the day to look for fish, especially goldfish and koi carp - and frogs, a habit which makes them unpopular with some.



## Scots Pine

*Pinus sylvestris*: Scots pine is a large, evergreen conifer with bluish-green needles that are arranged in pairs. These needles last for about four years before turning brown and falling in pairs from the tree. The bark of a young tree is reddish-orange to brown in colour but develops purplish-grey fissures with age. The green conical cones ripen to a reddish-brown.



## Wren

*Troglodytes troglodytes*: Wrens are tiny, post-billed, restless and noisy birds with a short tail often held upright. Although goldcreeps are smaller still, the wren's wings are the longest of any Irish resident bird. Wrens are a warm brown colour, mottled with shades of buff and chestnut. They have long thin bills used for probing insects and other food out of crevices in walls, banks and lochs. Wrens spend most of their time hidden and are quite mouse-like when seen foraging amongst vegetation.



## Siskin

*Carduelis spinus*: Siskins are small finches. Up until the nineteenth century, they were only a few dozen in Ireland. The arrival of earlier plantations then provided this attractive bird with an abundance of breeding habitat although it is still uncommon in the south and east of England. Males have a black cap, a yellow breast and greenish-yellow upperparts streaked with black. Their wings are also black with two yellow wingbars. The female has more subdued colours.



## Greater Bird's Foot Trefoil

*Lotus pedunculatus*: The clear yellow flowers of the greater bird's-foot trefoil are at the top of the stem. The plant has a very long hollow stem and short, but firm, oval leaves. The root of the tree ferns. It is a good foraging site for the soil, which improves fertility. It is a valuable meadow fodder plant and will provide a useful addition to the diet of livestock. It is usually found in damp grey areas.



## Ladybirds

About 50 species of ladybird have been found in Britain and Ireland but at least eight of these are non-native. These are probably the most familiar of all beetles. Their striking colours are a warning that they are unpalatable to predators and birds always avoid them. Several species of ladybird, either as adults or larvae, are significant predators of aphids. Aphids there are around 500 species in Britain and Ireland) are one of the most serious pests to be found in gardens and for most reasons, it is well worth to do everything you can to encourage ladybirds.



## Wood-sorrel

*Oxalis acetosella*: The white flowers of wood sorrel are delicately veined in purple and occasionally the whole plant has a copper tinge. Equally noticeable are the stalked, shamrock like leaves, which grow into the winter and are pleasantly sharp-tasting hence both the English name, after the equally sharp-tasting plant, and the Latin, which commemorates both the sorrel and the stark acid in the leaves.



## Stoat

*Mustela erminea*: The stoat has chestnut brown upper fur with a white belly. It can easily be distinguished from the weasel by its larger size and a black tip to the tail. In the winter, in northern areas, its fur will turn completely white, except for the tip of the tail which remains black. This white fur is known as ermine and was used to make the ceremonial robes for kings and queens. This change of colour helps the animal to blend in with its snowy surroundings. It lives typically in woodlands but can be found in any habitat throughout Ireland.



## Coal Tit

*Parus ater*: A common visitor to garden feeding stations, the coal tit is a gregarious bird often found among mixed flocks of other tits. It has slate-blue upper parts with two white wingbars, a black cap and breast, and white cheeks and rump. The female has a warm creamy-buff. Coal tits are found in deciduous and coniferous woodland, parks and gardens with trees and shrubs.



## Blue Tit

*Parus caeruleus*: Blue tits are one of the commonest and most familiar birds. Being highly adaptable and able to exploit man-made environments, they are frequent visitors to garden feeding stations and are often seen clinging to garden walls, sheds and houses looking off for seeds and spiders. *Parus caeruleus*, amazingly, that as many as 1000 blue tits may visit a garden bird table during a single winter.



## Small Tortoiseshell

*Aglais urticae*: The small tortoiseshell is at the same time one of the most commonest and most beautiful butterflies in Ireland and occurs in heavily wooded areas with ringing notes. It is common in gardens and urban areas and is often found hibernating in sheds and garages. This wing is reddish-orange with patches of black and purple and has a broad black border. While marks on the tip of the forewings distinguish it from the large tortoiseshell which is, always, more effectively visible in Britain and Ireland.



## Wood Mouse

*Apodemus sylvaticus*: The wood mouse, otherwise known as the long-tailed field mouse, is quite a common animal in gardens. As it is nocturnal, the most usual mammals to be killed, you are most likely to see it in the unfortunate circumstances, hanging from the jaws of your cat!



Source: Thanks to Steve Berry of Natural England, John Bostwick of peat press, Dr. Chris O'Brien, Ben O'Sullivan & Roger Coombes for their kind supply of images.



## Jackdaw

*Corvus monedula*: This sociable and intelligent bird is a small crow with a pale greyish patch on the back and side of its neck. The rest of the plumage is glossy blue-black. Jackdaws have a short black bill, a pale eye and walk with a swagger. They are widespread and common throughout Britain and Ireland in both town and country, and they are often found in large flocks. They nest in holes on cliff ledges, in holes in trees and in buildings, sometimes, inconspicuously, in chimneys. Nests located there are rather unobscured accumulations of superstitious large quantities of sticks, as anyone who has had to spend time removing them will be able to testify! These constructions built up to drop a succession of sticks down the chimney until something lodges and then built up from the platform. This is effective but not efficient!



## Wild Pansy

*Viola tricolor*: The pretty flowers of the wild pansy can be any combination of yellow, white or purple, and they appear over a long season through spring and summer. This plant, one of the ancestors of the many garden varieties, can be either annual or a short-lived perennial and will self-seed prolifically. It has narrow, lanceolate stipules rather than leaves. Wild pansy is a fairly found in well-drained acid or neutral soils. It does not thrive in lime rich conditions. The wild pansy is not especially attractive to any animals but this native plant is likely to play a part in a garden by its appearance alone.





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