

Ballinahown

A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME / TURAS TRÍD AN AM

C. 12,000 BC / C. 12,000 ROIMH CHRÍOST

At the end of the Ice Age, receding glaciers left glacial deposits, forming shallow lakes bordered by eskers and ridges. Over thousands of years, these glacial lakes evolved into raised bogs due to ideal conditions for peat formation, shaping the landscape of the region. Today, the landscape around Ballinahown is characterised by raised bogs, eskers, the River Shannon, and its callows. These features create a distinct and picturesque environment that supports diverse flora and fauna.

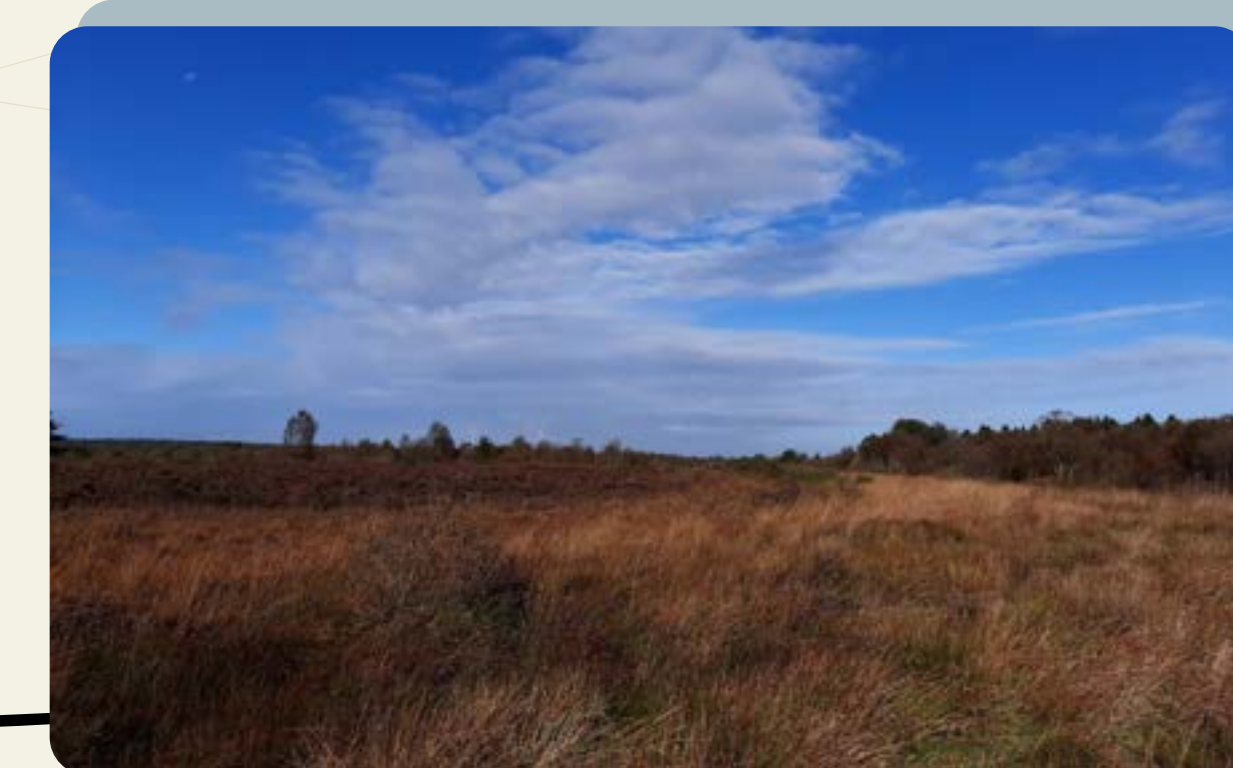
Ag deireadh na hOighearaoise, d'fhág na h-oighearshruthanna a bhí ag leá, tírdhearc nua leis na h-eiscir agus na cnoic, agus locha thart orthu. Thar na mílte bliana, d'athraigh na locha seo ina bportaigh domhain de bharr na coinníollacha oiriúnacha, agus chruthaigh seo tírdhearc an réigiúin. Sa lá atá inniu ann, tá na portaigh domhain, na heiscir, Abhann na Sionainne agus talamh calaidh le feiceáil go fóill thart ar Bhaile na hAbhann. Tá timpeallacht éagsúla álainn, flóra agus ainmhithe speisialta ann.



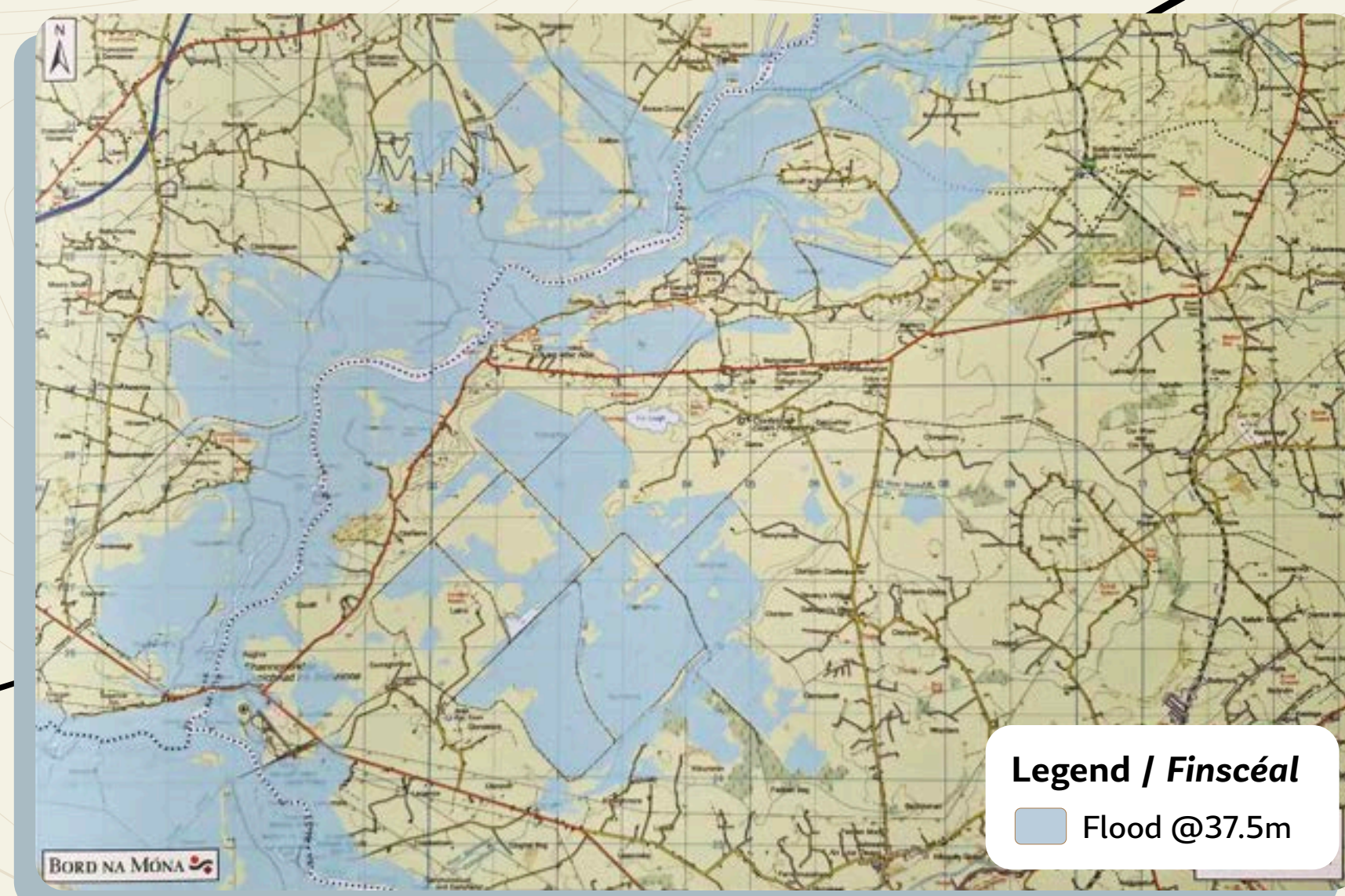
Shannon Callows, 4.5km west of Ballinahown, looking east
Photo courtesy of N. Rohan



Uncut Raised Bog 5km east of Ballinahown, looking towards the Hill of Bellair
Photo courtesy of N. Rohan



Lough Boora
Photo courtesy of L. Farrell



The Great Shannon Lake after the Ice Age
Map courtesy of Bord na Móna

7,000 - 6,500 BC: MESOLITHIC (8,000 TO 4,000 BC) /
7,000 - 6,500 ROIMH CHRÍOST

In 1977, some of Ireland's earliest evidence of human activity was excavated at Lough Boora, located 16km south-southeast of Ballinahown. The excavation revealed a temporary campsite located, at that time, on a gravel ridge at the edge of a glacial lake. The site was sealed by peat for almost 9,000 years, preserving stone tools and animal bones, which revealed that the inhabitants exploited a diverse range of mammals, fish, and birds.

Sa bhliain 1977, bhain na seandálaithe roinnt den fhianaise is ansa ar ghníomhaíocht daonna ag Loch Boora, atá suite 16 ciliméadair ó Bhaile na hAbhann. Nochtaíodh an tochailt seo láithreáin campála shealadach agus ag an am sin, bhí sé suite ar chnoc ghainimh ar imeall loch oighir. Bhí an láithreáin seo clúdaithe ag an móin ar feadh beagnach 9,000 bliana, ag cosaint gléasanna cloiche agus cnámha na n-ainmhithe, a léirigh go raibh na daoine ag an am sin ábalta úsáid a bhaint as mamaigh, éisc agus éin.



4,000 - 2,200 BC: Neolithic / 4,000 – 2,200 Roimh Chríost: Ré Neoliotach

A polished stone axehead, a tool used by the earliest farmers, was found on the surface of a togher (road) in Clonaderg townland, just south of the village. This tool was likely used to fell and remove bark from trees during land clearance for farming expansion. This evidence indicates that early farmers were actively altering the landscape surrounding Ballinahown over five thousand years ago.

Fuarthas ceanntua cloiche snasta, a bhí in úsáid ag na feirmeoirí is ansa ar an togher (bóthair tríd an bportach) i gCluain na Deirge, ó dheas ó shráidbhaile Bhaile na hAbhann. Creidtear go raibh an gléas seo in úsáid chun crainn a ghearradh síos agus a fheannadh, nuair a bhí said ag glanadh an talún chun a gcuid feirmeoireachta a leathnú. Taispeánann an fhianaise seo go raibh na feirmeoirí seo ag athrú an tírdhearc thart ar Bhaile na hAbhann ar feadh níos mó ná cúig mhíle bliana.



Top: Polished Stone Axehead
Middle: Late Bronze Age Sword
Bottom: Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead
Photo courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology



Polished Stone Axehead
Photo courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology

2,500 - 600 BC: Bronze Age / 2,500 - 600 Roimh Chríost: An Chré-Umhaois

The period from 2,500 BC to 600 BC saw the arrival of metalworking and is known as the Bronze Age. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found in Doon indicates the presence of Early to Middle Bronze Age hunters in the immediate landscape around the village. This highly effective hunting tool may have been lost by a hunter exploiting the game in the environs of the village over three and a half thousand years ago.

1,200 BC to 600 BC

A bronze sword discovered in Doon is likely dated to the Late Bronze Age. This dangerous weapon was designed for slashing and would have been used during a period marked by uncertainty and increased warfare. The sword likely belonged to an individual who felt the need to carry a weapon for personal protection.

Thosaigh réim nua leis na daoine ag obair leis an miotal ó 2,500 go dtí 600 roimh Chríost. Ré an Chré-Umhaois a bhí ann. Fuarthas rinn saighde sa Dún a léiríonn go raibh sealgairí thart ar an sráidbhaile ag tús agus i lár na h-aoise seo. B'fhéidir gur cailleadh an gléas seo nuair a bhí sealgaire ag baint sochar as na h-éin níos mó ná trí mhíle bliana go leith ó shin.

1,200 roimh Chríost go dtí 600 roimh Chríost
Faightear claíomh déanta as cré-umha sa Dún. Ceaptar gur ó dheireadh an Chré-Umhaois a thagann sé. Dearadh an arm dáinséarach seo lascadh a dhéanamh. Ag an am sin sa stair, tréimhse neamhchinnteacht a bhí ann agus bhí níos mó coimhlint sa saol. B'fhéidir gur le duine é an claoímh seo a bhí faitíosach faoina shábháilteacht pearsanta.



Barbed and Tanged Arrowhead
Photo courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology



Hafted Arrowhead
Photo courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology

900 BC: Clonfinlough Settlement / 900 Roimh Chríost: Lonnaíocht Chluain Fionn Locha

Clonfinlough Settlement

In 1990, a nationally significant Late Bronze Age settlement site was excavated in Clonfinlough townland, approximately 7.5km west-southwest of Ballinahown. The settlement, comprising three hut sites enclosed by a palisade, was originally situated on the shore of a post-glacial lake, which later became inundated by peat. The peat preserved a wealth of artefacts including pottery, saddle querns, rubbing stones, wicker baskets, two amber beads and two large perforated paddles. The two amber beads likely originated in the Baltic.

Clonfinlough Stone

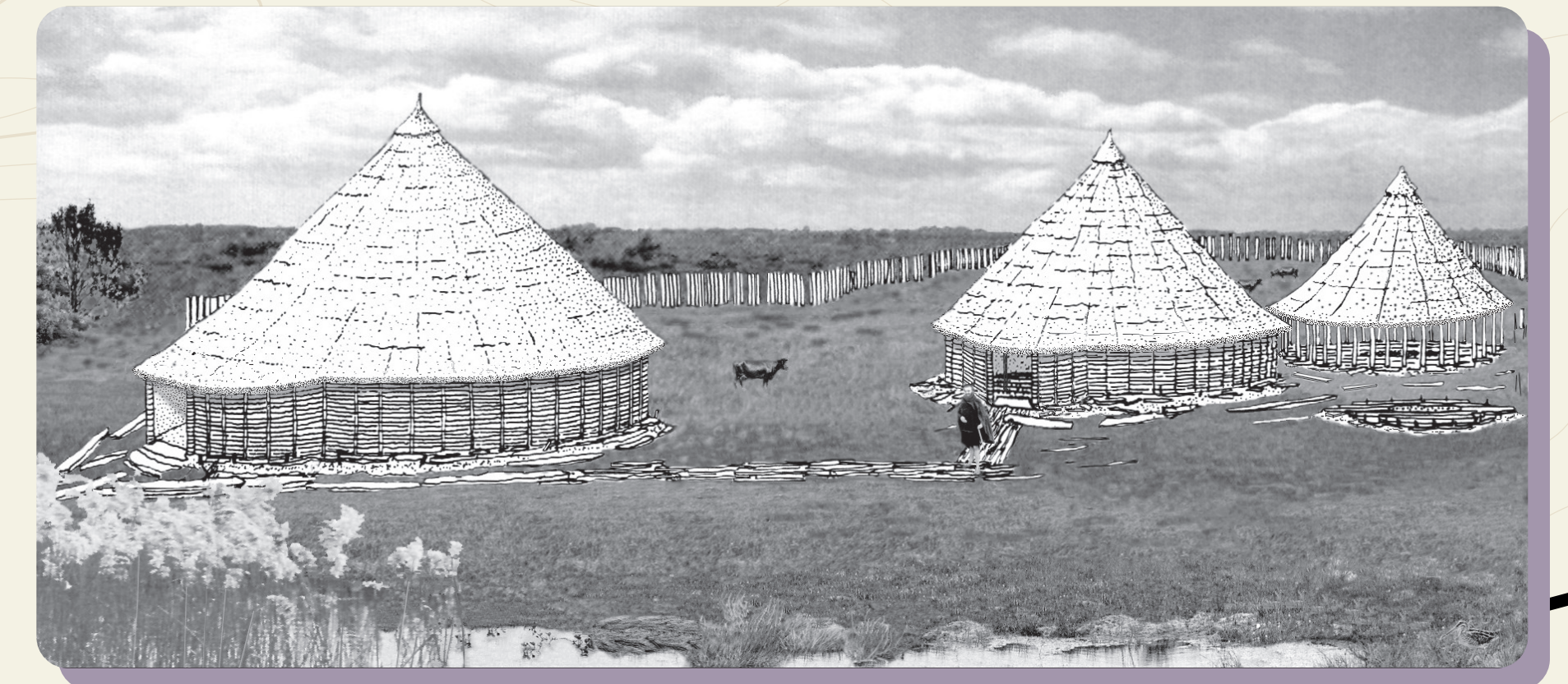
The Clonfinlough Stone is a large glacial boulder with rock art that overlooks the drained site of Finlough, where the settlement was excavated. The carvings on the Clonfinlough Stone, including t-shaped figures, crosses, and a possible representation of a footprint, resemble those found on Bronze Age artefacts in Spain.

Socrú Chluain Fhionn Locha

Sa bhliain 1990 faightear lonnaíocht atá tábhachtach ó thaobh stair na tíre nuair a rinneadh tochailt sa cheantar tuaithe, Cluain Fionn Locha, áit atá suite 7.5 ciliméadar ó Bhaile na hAbhann. Bhí an suíomh suite ar thaobh loch oighir a d'athraigh ina phortach níos déanaí. Shábháil an móin mórán déantáin, ina measc potaireacht, bró, clocha, ciseáin caolaigh, dhá chloch ómrach agus dhá mhaide pollta. Creidtear gur as an mBailt iad na clocha ómracha seo.

Cloch Chluain Fhionn Locha

Is mullán é an cloch seo clúdaithe l'ealaín i ngar don iar-loch ar láithreáin Fhionn Locha. Rinneadh tochailt ar an mbunú seo. Tá an snoíodóireacht ar an gcloch an-cosúil leis an ealaín faighte sa Spáinn ar dhéantáin ón aois Chré-Umhaois. Ina measc, tá crosanna, figiúirí cosúil le 't' agus píosa ar nós cruth chois.



Clonfinlough Settlement reconstruction drawing
Image courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology



Wooden Vessel Lid Ballaghurt Bog
Photo courtesy of N. Rohan

600 BC - 400 AD: Iron Age / 600 Roimh Chríos - 400 ad: Aois an Iarannaois

A wooden lid, potentially dating to the Iron Age, was discovered during an archaeological survey of Ballaghurt Bog, located 3km southwest of Ballinahown. The national archaeological record notably lacks evidence of Iron Age activity, including in the Ballinahown area. However, this doesn't imply uninhabited landscapes; rather, evidence may exist as undiscovered subsurface remains.

Fuarthas claibín adhmaid i dtoghailt seanadaíochta i bPortach Ballaghurt, 3 chiliméadar ar an taobh thiar theas ó Bhaile na hAbhann. Níl mórán fianaise i gcuntas oifigiúil na hÉireann ar an Iarannaois. Ach b'fhéidir go bhfuil déantáin ann nach bhfuil faighte go fóill.

400 - 1,100 ad: early medieval / 400 - 1,100 ad: medieval luath

6th Century AD - Clonmacnoise, founded by St. Ciaran in the 6th century, holds a prominent position at the confluence of the River Shannon and the Slí Mhór, a significant medieval route, becoming a renowned centre for religion, learning, and craftsmanship during the early medieval period.

An 6ú hAois: Bunaíodh Cluain Mhic Nóis san 6ú hAois. Tá sé suite in áit feiciúlacht ina mbuaileann an Sionann leis an Slí Mhór. D'éirigh Cluain Mhic Nóis an-thábhachtach i stair na hÉireann mar gheall ar an gcreideamh Chríostaíochta, oideachas agus ceardaíocht.



Temple Finchin and McCarthy's Tower Clonmacnoise, looking north east
Photo courtesy of L. Farrell



The Giant's Road Bloomhill Bog in 2009, looking southwest towards Bloomhill
Photo courtesy of N. Rohan.



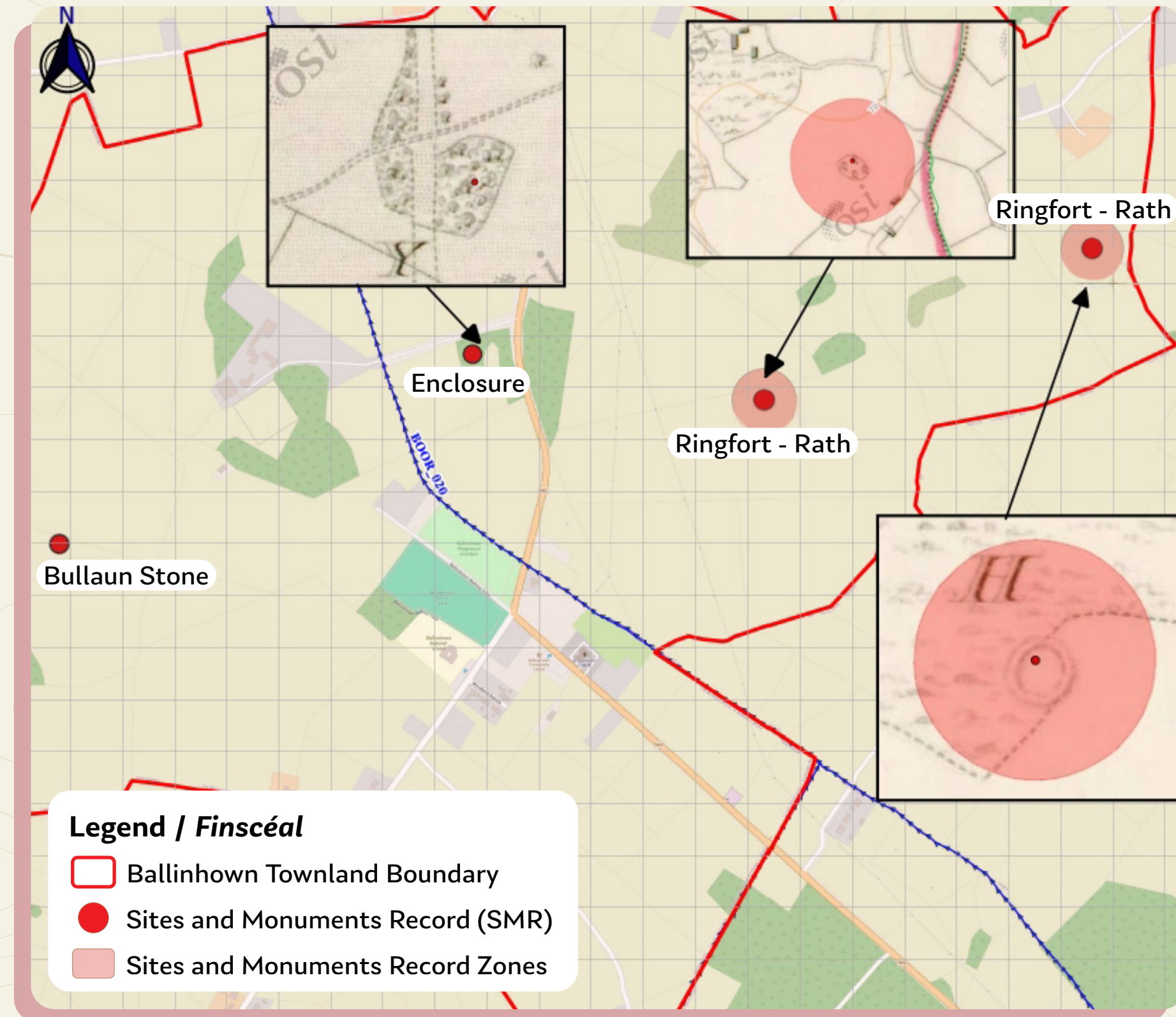
mid-sixth to the thirteenth century ad / lár mhediaeval luath go dtí an tríú haois déas ad

A trackway, known as The Giant's Road, located 3km west-northwest of Ballinahown, is a significant archaeological feature forming part of a major routeway leading south towards Clonmacnoise. This nationally significant trackway was continuously used for over seven centuries, from the mid-sixth to at least the thirteenth century AD. It runs 800m across the northeast side of Bloomhill Bog, from Ballynahown Wood to Bloomhill, and reaches up to 4m in width. The trackway is remarkable for its prolonged use and unique construction, reflecting its importance in facilitating travel to Clonmacnoise. Its significance is underscored by its rarity compared to similar trackways in the Midlands.

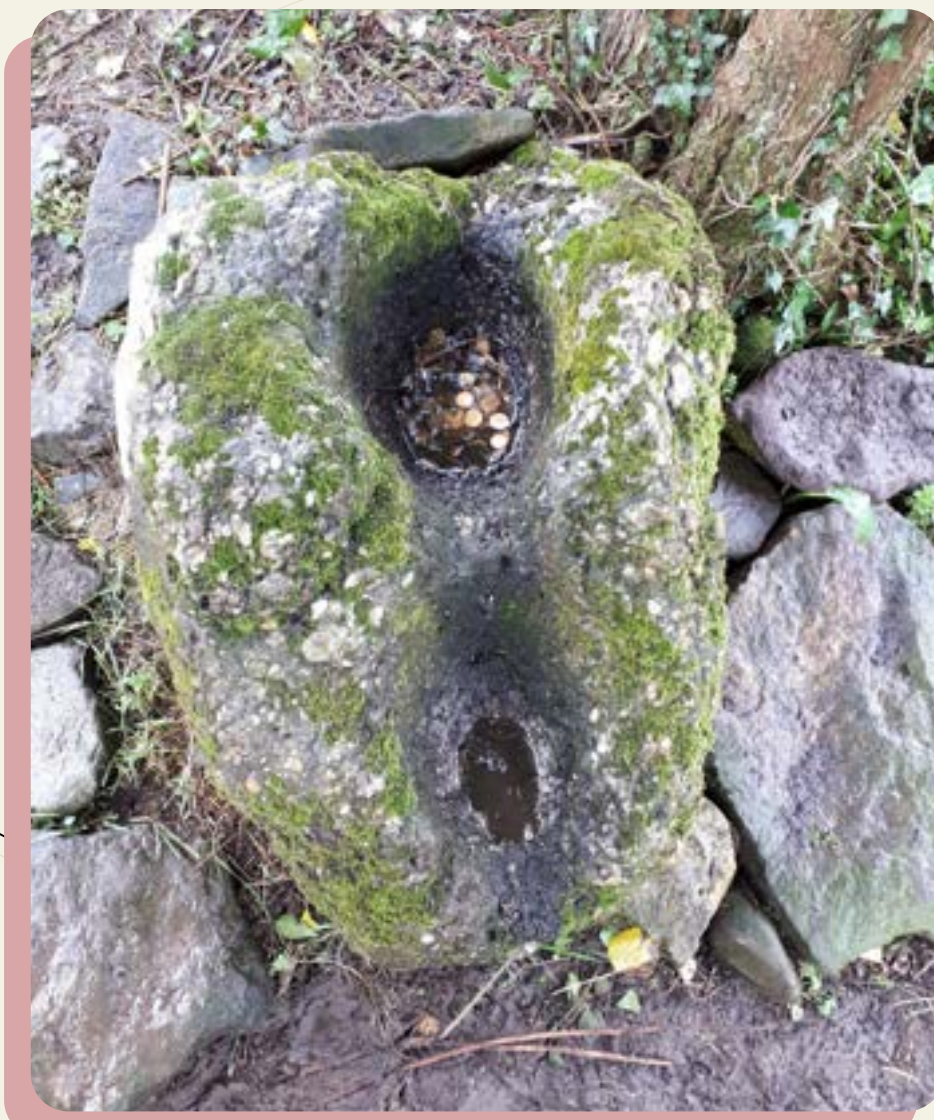
Tá Slí an bhFhathach suite trí chiliméadar siar ó thuaidh Bhaile na hAbhann. Is bealach an-thábhachtach é ó thaobh seandálaíochta a théann ó dheas i dtreo Chluain Mhic Nóis. Baineadh úsáid as as slí tábhachtach seo ar feadh seacht gcéad bliana. Téann sé ocht gcéad méadar go dtí Portach Chluain Creamha agus tá sé ceithre mhéadar ar leithead. Tá tábhacht ag baint le Slí an Fhathach mar bhí sé in úsáid ar feadh tamaill an-fhada agus ó thaobh conas a thógadh é, a léiríonn cé chomh tábhachtach is a bhí sé chun taistil go Cluain Mhic Nóis. Tá sé difriúil, mar sin ó na bealaí eile i lár na tíre.



The Giant's Road Bloomhill Bog during excavation, 1992
Photo Courtesy of UCD School of Archaeology



Sites and Monuments Record map showing Bullaun Stone, ringforts and enclosure, in the vicinity of Ballinahown, with extracts from 1st edition six-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1838)
Map courtesy of D. Fallon



Bullaun Stone
Photo courtesy of L. Farrell

500 - 1,000 ad: early medieval / 500 - 1,000 ad: medieval luath

Ringforts

During the early medieval period, people inhabited enclosed or defended farmsteads known as ringforts, primarily occupied between 500 AD and 1,000 AD. Several ringforts are recorded within 2.5km of Ballinahown in Laughil, Esker, and Doon Demesne townlands. The most significant is a large ringfort situated on Cave Hill, featuring a multi-chambered souterrain that likely gave the hill its name. These ringforts provide valuable insights into the settlement patterns and defensive strategies of early medieval communities in the Ballinahown area.

Bullaun Stones

Three bullaun stones are recorded in Ballinahown townland. Bullaun stones are large boulders with hollowed-out cavities, which are believed to have been used as mortars for grinding grain during the early medieval period. Local folklore attributes the depressions of one of the bullaun stones at Fedderrnagh to St. Patrick's presence in the area. His horse reportedly tripped, and left his knee imprints on the stone. Water collecting in the hollows of another of the bullaun stones is believed to cure toothaches.

Ráthanna

Ag an am seo, chónaigh daoine i ráth nó lios áitithe go príomha idir 500 AD agus 1,000 AD. Is iomaí na ráthanna (nó liosanna) sa cheantar seo mar shampla in Laughil, in Eiscir, ar sa Dún. Is é an ráth atá suite ar Chnoc an Uaimh an ráth is mó agus is tábhachtaí sa cheantar. Tá go leor seomraí faoi thalún ann agus ceaptar gurb é sin an fáth gur ghlaotar Cnoc an Uaimh ar an áit. Tugann na ráthanna seo léargas dúinn ar na suíomhanna agus na stráitséisí cosanta a bhí ag na daoine sa cheantar ag an am sin i gceantar Bhaile na hAbhann.

Clocha Bullaun

Tá trí chlocha bullaun cláraithe thart ar Bhaile na hAbhann. Is cloch mhór í an bullaun ina bhfuil poll agus creidtear go raibh said in úsáid ar nós moirtéar chun grán a mheilt. Dar leis an mbéaloideas áitiúil, ceaptar go dtagann ceann de na poill atá i bhFedderragh ón am a tháinig Naomh Pádraig go dtí an ceantar. Deirtear gur thit a chapall agus gur fhág sé rian a ghlúin sa chloch. Bailíonn uisce i gceann amháin de na bullaun eile agus creidtear gur leigheas atá ann ar thinneas fiacaile.



1,100 - 1,700 ad: later medieval /
1,100 - 1,700 ad: meánaoise níos déanaí

c. 1,100

There is an early reference to a village of Kilgarvan. A book called 'Placenames of Ireland' written in the 1700s noted the presence of a Church, a Nunnery and an annual fair. Kilgarvan was the residence of Abbott Malone whose descendants built Ballinahown Court in 1746.

O'Malones of Ballinahown

The 1656 Down Survey map of Kilcleagh Parish depicts 'Ballinehone' Castle and Bawn. It refers to the O'Malone's castle at Ballinahown, which has long since been demolished, but it is thought that it was located at Ballinahown Court. Records indicate the O'Malone family were present in Ballinahown since at least the Elizabethan era, with Edmund O'Malone mentioned in the late sixteenth century. Lewis, in his Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, noted that Ballinahown served as the residence of the O'Malone family for over nine centuries.

Mooney's of the Doon

The ruins of two tower houses, fortified residences constructed during the 15th to early 17th centuries, were built by the Mooneys near Doon Cross, southeast of Ballinahown. Esker Castle commands a prominent position at the end of an esker and includes a bawn and the three-story ruins of the tower house, featuring a Sheela-na-gig carving, a symbol believed to ward off evil. The N62 road, connecting Fermanagh to Athlone, follows the route of the medieval roadway or pass known as the 'Bealagh Leathcoil.'



Esker Castle, Doon
Photo courtesy of N. Rohan

c. 1,100

Thart ar 1100, tá tagairt ar an sráidbhaile Cill Gharbháin. Dar le leabhar darb ainm 'Placenames of Ireland' ón 17ú haois, bhí eaglais, clochar agus aonach bliantúil ar siúl ann. Chónaigh an t-Ab Ó Maoileoin ann agus b'é a shliocht a thóg Cúirt Bhaile na hAbhann sa bhliain 1746.

Muintir Uí Mhaoileoin ó Bhaile na hAbhann

Taispeánann léarscáil, ó suirbhé an Dúin sa bhliain 1656, Caisleán 'Ballinehone' agus badhun i bParóiste Chill Chliathach. Déanann sé tagairt ar Chaisleáin Uí Mhaoileoin i mBaile na hAbhann, atá scriosta i bhfad ó shin, ach ceaptar go bhfuil Cúirt Bhaile na hAbhann suite ar an láithreán. Dar leis na cuntais, tá muintir Uí Maoileoin sa cheantar ó ré Éilis mar tá tagairt ar Edmund O'Malone ó dheireadh an séú haois déag. Rinne Lewis, ina Fhoclóir Topografach, tagairt gur chónaigh muintir Uí Maoileoin i mBaile na hAbhann ar feadh níos mó ná naoi gcéad bliana.

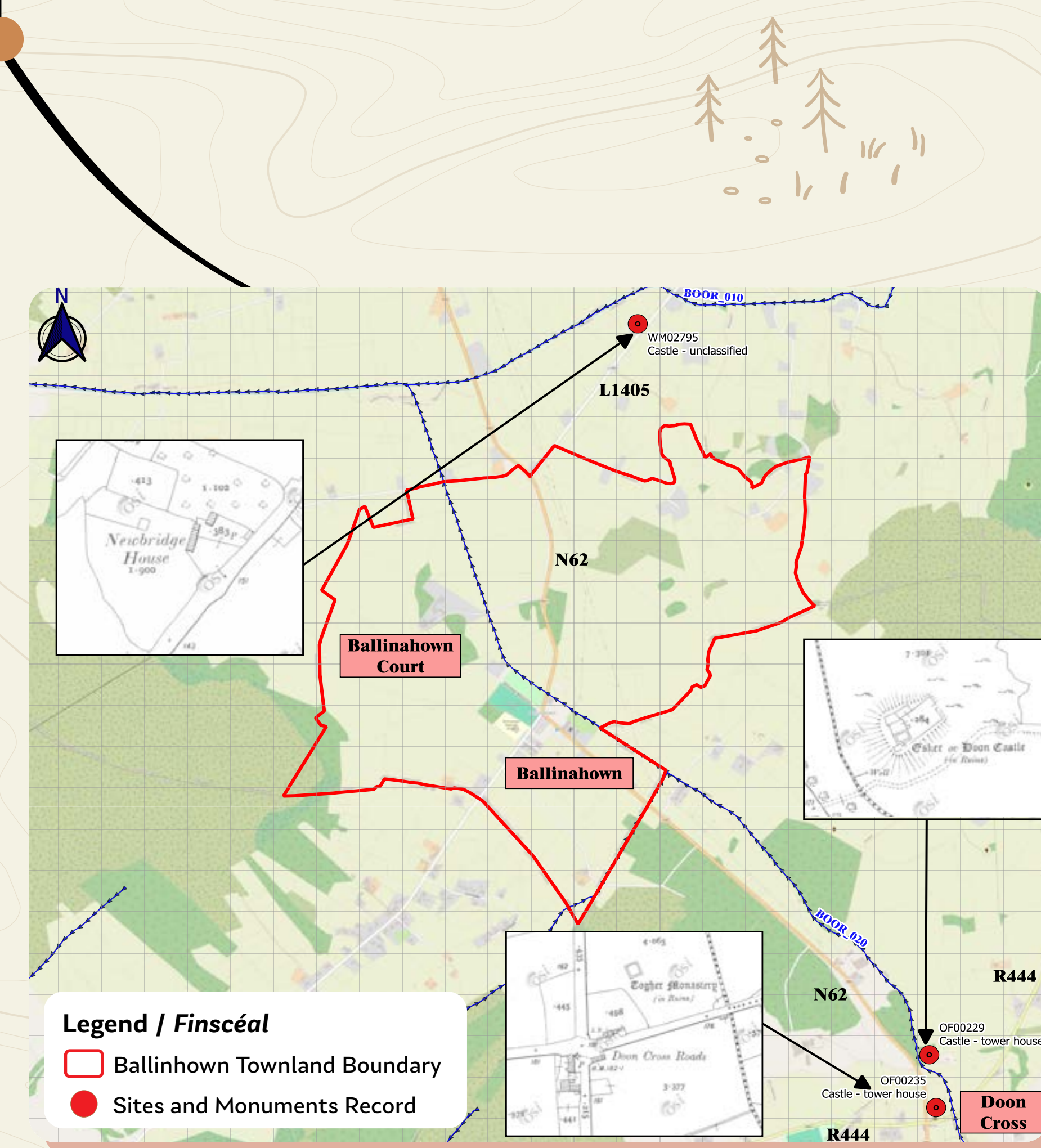
Muintir Uí Mhaonaigh sa Dún

Tógadh muintir Uí Mhaonaigh dhá túrtheach daingean, atá ina bhfothracha i rith an chúigiú haois déag agus an seachtú haois déag gar do chrosbhóthar an Dúin, soir ó dheas ó Bhaile na hAbhann. Tá suíomh suntasach ag Caisleán na hEascrach ag bun na heascrach ina bhfuil badhun agus túrtheach trí stór ina bhfothrach. Tá píosa ceardaíochta de Sheela-na-gig, siombal a chreidtear a choimeádann spiorad oilc amach le feiceáil ann. Leanann an bóthar N62, ó Bhaile Átha Luain go dtí an Féar Bán, an bealach ársa, ar a dtugtar 'Bealagh Leathchoill' air.

17th Century / 17ú haois

In 1647 Ellinor Callanan commissioned a silver chalice for St. Ciarán's Chapel in Clonmacnoise. The chalice was used for mass in Ballinahown Churuch, though how it came to Ballinahown from Clonmacnoise is not known. The chalice remains in the church today.

1647 D'ordaigh Ellinor Callanan cailís airgid do shéipéal Naomh Chiaráin i gCluain Mhic Nóis. Baineadh úsáid as an gcailís seo ar Aifreann in eaglais Bhaile na hAbhann ach ní fios conas a tháinig sé go Baile na hAbhann sa chéad uair. Tá sé ar fáil san eaglais sa lá atá inniu ann.



Sites and Monuments Record map showing Castle Sites, in the vicinity of Ballinahown, with extracts from 1st edition six-inch Ordnance Survey map (1838)
Map courtesy of D. Fallon

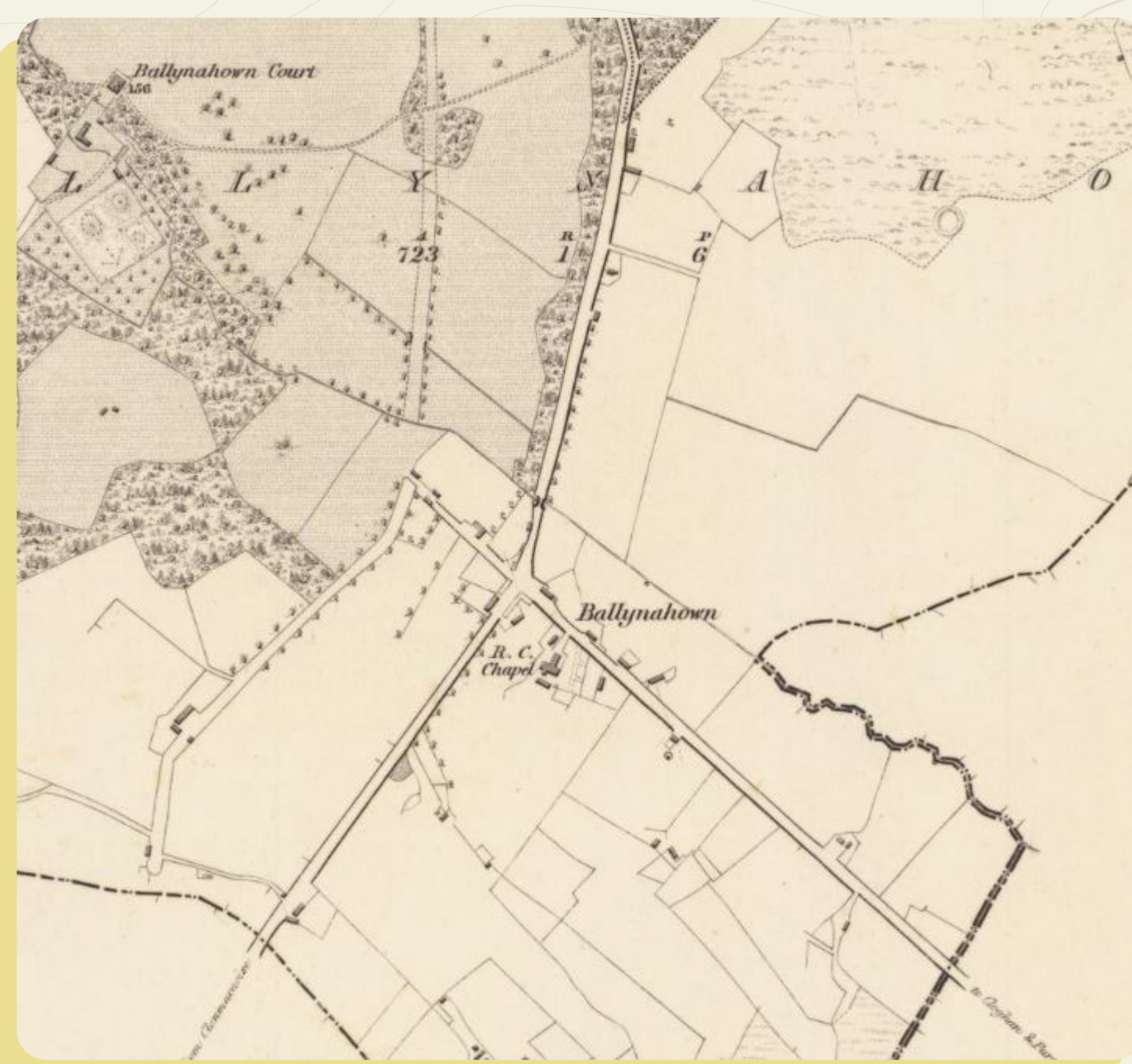


Ballinahown Court
Photo Courtesy of © NIAH Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

18th Century / 18ú haois

In 1746 Ballinahown Court was built for Edmond Malone (1741 – 1812) and his wife Ruth. It has been suggested that it was designed by notable architect Richard Castle.

1746 Tógadh Cúirt Bhaile na hAbhann ar son Edmond Malone (Edmond Ó Maoileoin 1741-1812) agus a bhean chéile Ruth. Ceaptar gur dhearadh é ag an ailtire iomráiteach Richard Castle.



Ballinahown 6 Inch 1st Edition
Ordnance Survey Map 1838

19th Century / 19ú haois

1800 – The village, as we see it today, began to emerge in the nineteenth century with the construction of several significant buildings, each playing a pivotal role in shaping its present form.

1810 - 1820 – The Original Church (now the Community Hall) was most likely constructed in the second decade of the nineteenth century, possibly about the time Ballinahown and Lemanaghan were united as a single parish. The Old Parochial House, located beside the Village Hall (Old Church), was also most likely constructed in the second decade of the nineteenth century to house Ballinahown's parish priest.

1830 - 1850 – The Tithe Wars and the Great Famine left a profound mark on the village, with its population decreasing by 41% between 1841 and 1851. However, the establishment of a soup kitchen by Mooney's of The Doon and distribution of meals to starving locals ensured the community endured.

1860 – The Old Barracks was constructed as two semi-detached cottages with a central arch – most likely to house workers serving Ballinahown Court. Sometime after 1876, it was converted to a police barracks and used as a barracks and accommodation by An Garda Síochána from about 1924. It became a private residence once more in 1970.

1863 – John Ennis of Ballinahown Court built the Old School House the village's first national school. In 1924 it was remodelled by Canon Reynolds.

1896 – The foundation stone of the present Parish Church, St. Columcille's, was laid. Canon Columb initiated the building of the new church, engaging architect Mr William Hague to design it. After Hague's death, his partner Mr Thomas McNamara completed the work.

1800 – Tá an cuma atá ar an sráidbhaile sa lá atá inniu ann ón naoú haois déag nuair a tógadh go leor de na foirgnimh tábhachtach. Tá ról lárnach ag gach píosa tógála

1810 - 1820 – Tógadh an buneaglais (Halla an Phobail anois) b'fhéidir nuair a tháinig an dhá pharóiste, Baile na hAbhann agus Liath Mancháin le chéile paróiste nua a chur ar bun. Tá Seantheach an Pharóiste suite in aice le Halla an Phobail (an seaneaglais). Ceaptar gur tógadh é ag an am céanna, teach a chur ar fáil do shagart an pharóiste.

1830 - 1850 – Bhí tionchar mhór ag Cogadh na nDeachúna agus ag an Ghorta Mhór ar an gceantar. Áfach, bhí láidreacht an phobail sa cheantar le feiceáil nuair a chuir muintir Uí Mhaonaigh cistin phoiblí ar bun agus thug an ministir béilí Indiacha amach ó Theach Chorrbeg i ngar don Dún do mhuintir na h-áite a bhí ag fáil bháis den ocras. In ainneoin chruachás na ndaoine, mhair spiorad an phobail cé gur laghdaigh daonnra Bhaile na hAbhann de 41% idir 1841 agus 1851.

1860 – Tógadh an seanbheairic, dhá theach leathscoite l'áirse sa lár. Ceaptargur tógadh iad dona daoine ag obair i gCúirt Bhaile na hAbhann. Am éigin i ndiaidh 1876, bhí sé in úsáid ag na póilíní agus ó 1924 ar aghaidh, bhí sé ina lóistín agus suíomh oibre don Gharda Síochána. Ó 1970, tá sé in úsáid arís mar lóistín príomháideach.

1863 – Tógadh an chéad scoil sa sráidbhaile ag John Ennis ó Chúirt Bhaile na hAbhann. Sa bhliain 1924, rinne an Canóin Reynolds obair athchóiriú ar an scoil.

1896 – Cuireadh an chéad bunchloch dden eaglais i mBaile na hAbhann. B'é an Chanóin Columb a thosaigh an foirgneamh nua agus d'fhostaigh sé an t-ailtire Mr. William Hague chun an eaglais a dhearadh. Lean a chomhpháirtí Mr. Tom McNamara ar aghaidh leis an obair seo i ndiaidh a bháis.



The Old Barracks
Photo Courtesy of N. Rohan

20th Century / 20ú haois

1901 – Doon football club was affiliated to the GAA.

1902 – Almost six years after construction started, the present Ballinahown Church was opened and dedicated to St. Columcille. The stained glass windows and pews are adorned with the names of community members who generously donated to the Church in the decades after its construction.

1924 – Canon Reynolds built the current parochial house.

c.1927 – Canon Columb formed Saint Columcille's Pipe Band. The band participated in Ballinahown sports and travelled widely to Feiseanna. It continued until 1950.

1930 – Mrs. Ellen O'Donoghue transferred ownership of the site of the Original Church (Community Hall), the parochial house, and sixteen and a half acres to the diocese and the parish.

1938 – The Original Church was renovated and repurposed into a parish hall, a project that cost £1000. Since its conversion, the Hall has remained central to community life in Ballinahown.

1959 – A Guild of Bantracht na Tuaithe (Irish Country Women's Association (ICA)) was formed in Ballinahown. Regular meetings were held in the Hall.

1970 – The trackway, known as The Giant's Road, was discovered in Bloomhill Bog. When in use, this road brought the ecclesiastical site of Kilgarvan within a two-hour walk of Clonmacnoise.

1982 – The present-day St. Colmcille's National School opened and the Old School, built in 1863, closed its doors.

1901 – Chuaigh club peile an Dúin isteach mar bhall den Chumann Lúthchleas Ghaeil.

1902 – D'osclaíodh Eaglais Bhaile na hAbhann, Eaglais Colmcille Naofa, beagnach sé bliana ó thosaigh sé á thógáil. Tá ainmneacha an phobail a thug airgead don eaglais seo ar na fuinneoga álainne agus na suíocháin, in ómós dóibh agus a gcuid flaithiúlachta sna blianta ina dhiaidh sin.

1924 – Tógadh Teach an Pharóiste ag an gCanóin Reynolds.

c. 1927 – Bhunaigh an Canóin Columb banna píopaí Colmcille Naofa. Ghlac an banna páirt nuair a bhí spórt ar siúl i mBaile na hAbhann agus thaistil said go fairsing ag feiseanna. Lean said ar aghaidh go dtí 1950.

1930 – Thug Ellen O'Donoghue úinéireacht suíomh an seaneaglais (áit ina bhfuil Halla an Pharóiste), Teach an Pharóiste agus sé acra déag go leith don deoise agus don pharóiste.

1938 – D'athchóirím muintir an cheantar an seaneaglais. Is Halla an Pharóiste é agus chosain an obair £1,000 ag an am. Tá áit lárnach ag an halla i saol an phobail i mBaile na hAbhann ó shin.

1959 – Thosaigh Cumann Bhantracht na Tuaithe i mBaile na hAbhann sa bhliain 1959 agus bhí cruinnithe ann go rialta i Halla an Pharóiste.

1970 – Fuarthas slí darb ainm 'Slí an Fhathach' sa phortach i gCluain Creamha (Bloomhill). Nuair a bhí an bealach in úsáid, bhí na daoine ábalta earraí eaglasta a thabhairt leo go Cluain Mhic Nois ó Chill Gharbháin laistigh de dhá uair an chloig ar shiúil.

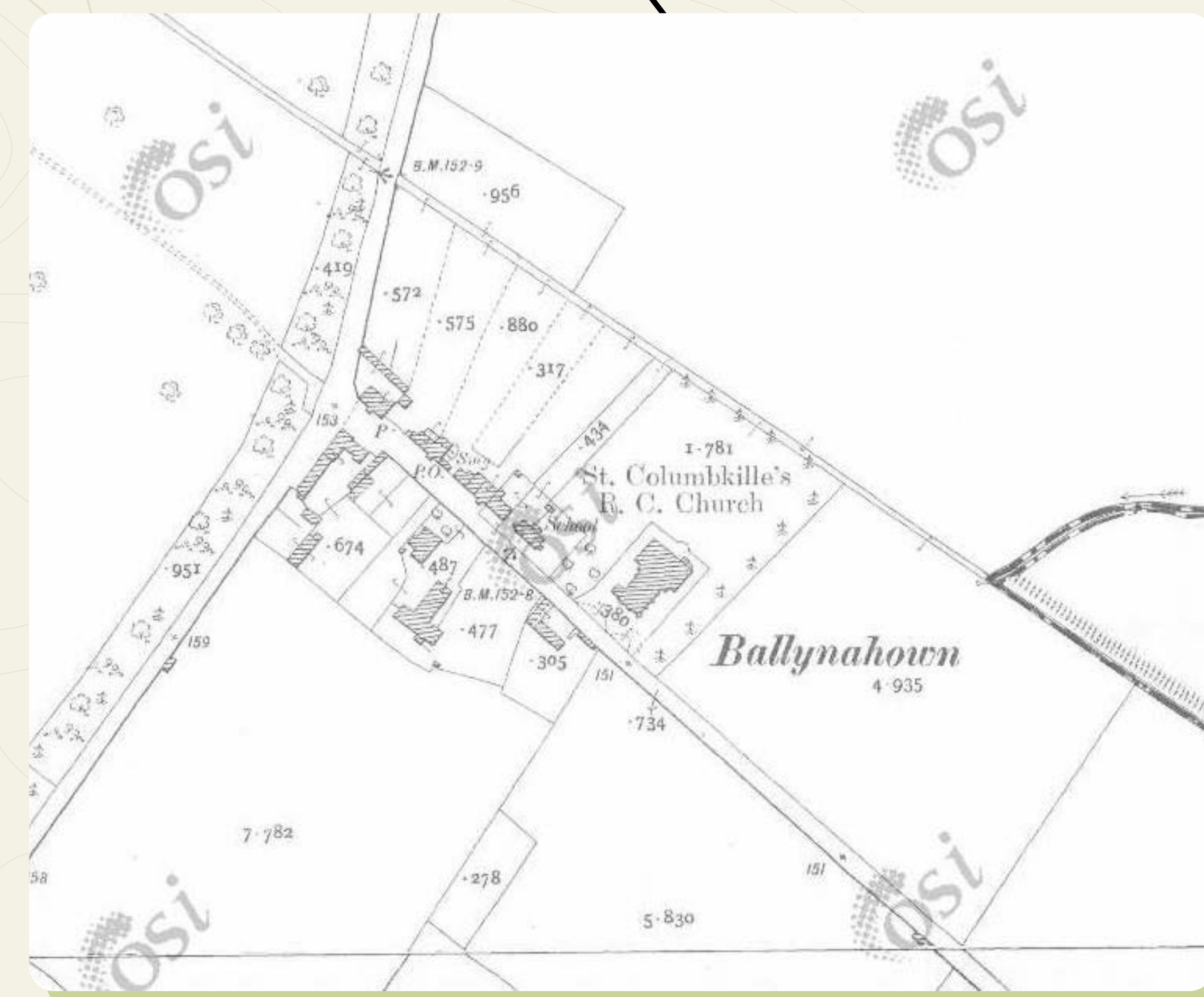
1982 – Osclaíodh an bunscoil nua, Scoil Náisiúnta Naomh Colmcille agus dúnadh dóirse an seanscoil a tógadh sa bhliain 1863.



Original Church/Community Hall and Old Parochial House
Photo Courtesy of M. Webb



The Old School House
Photo Courtesy of M. Webb



Ballinahown on 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map c.1897-1915