



1 - THE FINVOLA SCULPTURE

Outside Dungiven Library there is a bronze sculpture of Finvola, The Gem of the Roe, which was created by Maurice Harron. It was installed on the 30th January 2013. It recalls the story of Dermot O'Cahan's daughter who married Angus Mc Donald and went to live on the Isle of Islay. It is a wild romantic story that highlights the close bonds between the North of Ireland and the Western Isles of Scotland.



2 - DUNGIVEN CASTLE

In 1839, Robert Ogilby rebuilt the castle as it stands today. During WWII, Dungiven Castle housed the US Army. During the 1950s and 1960s it was used as a dance hall before falling into such a state of disrepair that the local council decided to demolish it. A local pressure group fought these plans and in 1989 Glenshane Community Development bought the lease planning to redevelop the property. Funding was sought and provided by various bodies. In March 2001 Dungiven Castle was reopened to provide budget accommodation. It now houses the second Irish Medium Secondary School in Northern Ireland, Gaelcholáiste Dhoire, which was established in 2015.

The Heritage Trail starts and ends at the Glór Hall which includes a short audio visual presentation and where you can find out more about the local area. It is recommended that you wear suitable footwear and appropriate clothing. Some of the trail is unsuitable for wheelchairs and buggy users. For further details please ask at reception.

You should allow up to 2 hours to complete the Trail.

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10 - HUNGER STRIKERS MONUMENT

Here is the monument to the ten hunger strikers who died in 1981 including Kevin Lynch who came from Dungiven and is buried in the St. Patrick's Catholic Church cemetery. There was a gathering at this site every evening during this traumatic period to keep vigil and pray for the hunger strikers.



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9 - THE OGILBY SCHOOL

In 1824 Mr Robert Ogilby of Pellipar Estate built a school beside the Church of Ireland Parish Church on Chapel Road. He gave £100 annually for its upkeep. In 1848 it was renamed The Church Education Society School. By 1880 it had become known as Dungiven National School. Children were educated here until 1936. In the same year the children transferred to a new Public and Technical Elementary School which was built 300 yards to the east. It closed in 2008. This was redeveloped in 2014 to accommodate Irish Medium Education for the Gaelscoil Neachtain. The old school building was bought by the Church of Ireland in 1936 and is used today as a Church Hall.

8 - THE CHURCH OF IRELAND PARISH CHURCH

The church was built in 1816 in the shape of a Greek Cross. Neo-Gothic in style, it was built of local sandstone from Altmore. It was the second Church to be built on the site. In the cemetery can be found the names of important local families including Ogilby, Dallas and Hazlett.



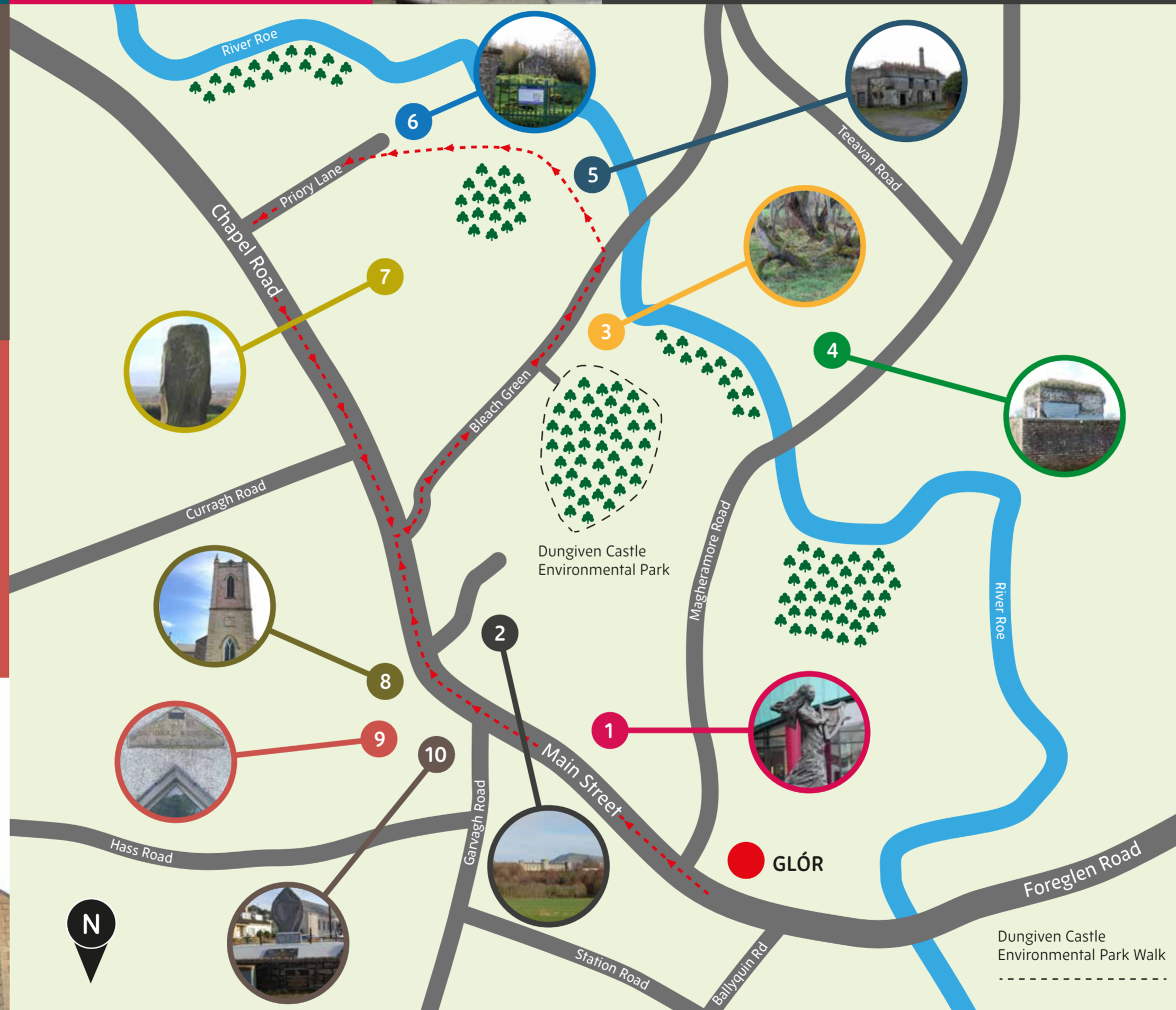
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7 - STANDING STONE, ST PATRICK'S CHURCH

The Standing Stone situated above the graveyard of St Patrick's Church is said to be the marker for an Ecclesiastical gathering that took place in AD 590. St Columba was present at this gathering; others included St Canice who lived locally.



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3 - TOBAIR PHADRAIG – PATRICK'S WELL

It is thought that this well was founded by St Patrick on his mission around Ireland in the 5th Century to bring Christianity to the Pagan Irish. The well has been a place of pilgrimage for hundreds of years. Stories of its many cures are still to be heard in the area.

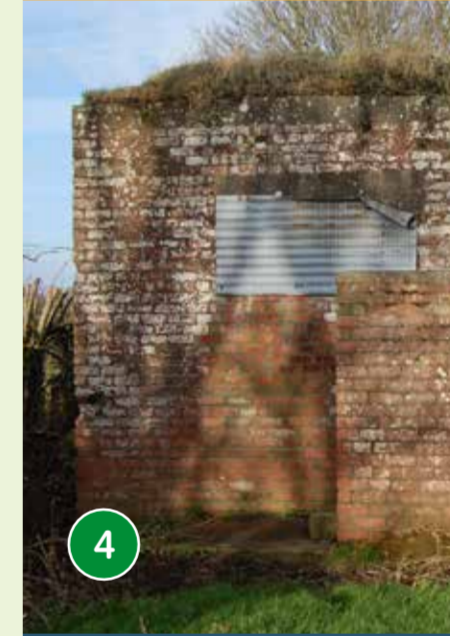
From this same viewing spot site 4 is visible.



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4 - WORLD WAR II DEFENCE POST

Situated on the south side of the River Roe, 150 yards from the Cavan Bridge. It was built by the Northern Ireland Government in the 1940s as a defence in case of a German invasion. It was manned by the local defence force, known as the Home Guard.



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5 - ROSS'S MILL

The ruins of Ross's Mill are situated between the Priory and the River Roe. Since the early 18th century linen was an important source of income in the Roe Valley including Dungiven. Before the decline of linen production, Ross's Mill had adopted a new technology which had little time to make an impact as the mill closed down in 1948. Two Belgian entrepreneurs, Augustine de Cannière and Julius Bevernage, arrived at the mill in 1940. They installed a process whereby green flax was first deseeded and then put into hot water tanks in which it was boiled for three days. It was then spread out on the greens to dry, then scutched and sent to be finished in the linen mills of Belfast. Augustine de Cannière married a Dungiven girl, Annie McHenry. They are buried in St Patrick's Church cemetery.

6 - DUNGIVEN PRIORY AND O'CAHANS TOMB

It is thought that there was a pre-Norman monastery at this site by AD 700. An Augustinian Monastery had been built here by 1200 and in 1397 the Archbishop of Armagh reconsecrated the church, supposedly after a blood crime had been committed. Children of wealthy families, from as far away as Scotland and France, were educated here. In the 16th century the O'Cahans used the priory as a stronghold. O'Cahans Tomb is a magnificent sculpture in the Chancel of the Priory. Although quite heavily restored it is unique in Northern Ireland. It is said to be the Tomb of Cooney-na-Gall O'Cahan, a Cheiffan, who died in 1385. The figures surrounding the tomb are said to be Gallowglass warriors.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s there were archaeological excavations at the priory. This revealed the location of Captain (later Sir) Edward Doddington's house, completed by 1611. Doddington was Agent for The Skinners Company.



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