



Donegal Rally, c.1980



Donegal Supporters, 1992



All-Ireland Senior Football Final, 1992



Sports Day Programme, 1930



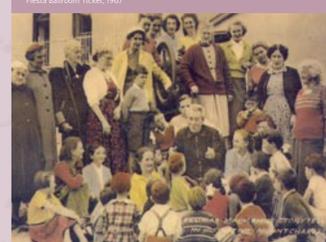
Lough Swilly Hotel, Bunrana, c.1900



Fiesta Ballroom Ticket, 1967



Letterkenny Show, c.1950s



Storytelling in Mouncharles, c.1959



Ballyshannon Fair Day, c.1940



Great Northern Hotel Bundoran, c.1900



Grand Ball, Glenties, 1922



Capital Pictures, Travelling Cinema, 1950s



Carriage, Lifford, c.1910



Tractor, Inch, c.1975



Lough Swilly Bus Company, c.1960

JOURNEYS IN TIME

Travel within and from Donegal has not been without its difficulties. Much of the county is mountainous and rural and is even today sometimes portrayed as remote from the rest of the county.

The predominant form of transport until the arrival of the railway in Donegal in 1863 was horse drawn cart. Until the final closure of its services in 1959 the narrow gauge railway was an important factor in the economic and social life of people in Donegal.

The summer train service at Fintown is all that remains today of the once substantial crisscross of railway lines in the county.

Today, Lough Swilly Bus Company (formerly the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company), Bus Eireann and others operate bus services throughout Donegal, but the car is now the major form of transport in the county.

The County Archives' collection includes photographs of trains, railway stations and cars, posters, fliers, correspondence and tickets. The first motor tax register, which includes cars and motorbikes, and which dates to 1903, survives in the County Archives, as do many photographs of the earliest motorised vehicles.



Man on Motorbike, c.1940

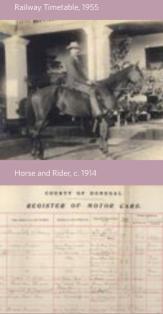
Public transport by train was available from Inishowen down as far as Killybegs. This made travel reasonably cheap and accessible at a time when few could afford motorised vehicles. Trains were also used to transport goods across the county and further afield. Older people often reminisce today about travelling on the old steam trains and lament the loss of the railway.



Steam Train, Castletin, c.1951



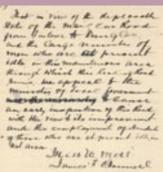
Motor Car, Ballyshannon, c.1940



First Motor Car Register, 1903



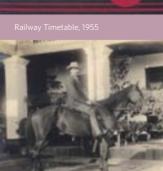
Lady Cyclists, Letterkenny, c.1940s



County Council Proposal for Roadworks, 1915



Railway Timetable, 1955



Horse and Rider, c.1914



Arranmore Ferry, 2007



Skull House, Moville, 1942



Religious Notice, 1830s



Lough Derg, Undated

FAITH AND WORSHIP

Traditionally religion has been an important factor in the lives of Irish people. Saint Patrick is credited with having brought Christianity to Donegal, which was well established in the county by the late 6th century. The monastic tradition of the early church was developed by St. Colmcille and St. Eunan with the establishment of monastic settlements such as Raphoe.

While a large majority of the country of Ireland is Roman Catholic, Donegal has for a long time been well represented by several Christian denominations, including Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Methodist. More recently with immigration to Ireland people of other religions have begun to settle in the county.

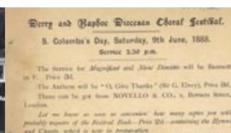
Churches have also had a significant impact on the physical landscape of the county. For example, Letterkenny's cathedral spire is a prominent feature against the town's skyline. The award winning Church of St Aengus in Burt was described as the Building of the Century in a Sunday Tribune poll in 1999. Less conventional places of worship such as Doon Rock are also significant in the Donegal landscape.



Peltigo Protestant Church, c.1950



Doon Rock, c.1960



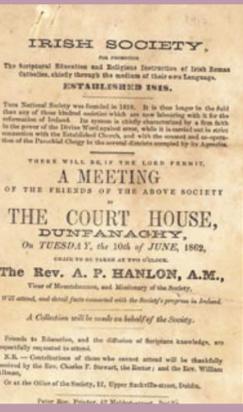
Choral Festival Notice, 1888



Easter Parade Ballyshannon, 1944



Penal Mass Rock, 1998



Irish Society, Duffnagh, 1862



Franciscan Brother, Rosnagh, c.1960



Doherty Family Wedding, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny, 1960



Fr. Little, Ballyshannon with John Wayne, c.1950



Letterkenny Cathedral, Undated