

- 1816 Mason's Statistical Survey of Ireland 1816 recorded that the Marquess of Conyngham owned lands around Rosbeg, Mullavea, Kilclooney and Magheramore. He also "owned 62,973 acres of the Inishkeel parish between Glenties and Downstrands". (Meehan, Helen, (1999), *op. cit.*, p. 30)
- 1817 The yeomanry establishment at **Ardara** was as follows on May 20th: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 9 Sergeants, 1 Drummer and 177 Rank and File. Yeomanry were also serving at Killybegs and Mountcharles. (*Return of Number of Yeomanry or Volunteers in Ireland, 1817*)
- 1820 The first Church of Ireland building in **Ardara** was consecrated as a Chapel of Ease (a church other than the main parish church) for Inishkeel and Killybegs on Front Street on June 11th. (McGill, Lochlann, *op. cit.*, p. 207)
- * **Ardara** Yeomanry Corp No. 1 consisted of 7 Officers and 178 Men, costing £50 9s to fund. (*Return of Number of Yeomanry or Volunteers in Ireland, 1820*)
- 1821 A remarkable high tide occurred on April 12th which resulted in loss and hardship to the tenants on the Conyngham Rosses Estate. The landlord's agent there, Nassau Forster recorded at this time that money was never as scarce. (Meehan, Helen, (2011), *op. cit.*, pp. 94-95, sourcing from the Conyngham Papers, Collection List No. 53, N.L.I., Mss. 35,392 [15])
- * Rev. John Barrett of Inishkeel responded to a survey from the North West Farming Society which reveals excellent information on the landscape and livelihoods of the local area. He recorded that the Bishop of Raphoe's property (**Inishkeel Island, Clooney, and Clogher**) was leased to Col. Pakenham. This would later be known as the Conolly Estate. (Shovlin, Frank, *op. cit.*, p. 21)
- 1822 A petition of the inhabitants of Glen Collumbkil [Glencolmille], County Donegal, was sent to Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle, requesting funding for a new line of road to Londonderry via **Ardara**, as the district is deprived of easy access to its main market for flannel: refers to local unemployment, restrictions to development of fishing, and increase of illicit distillation; deplores state of repair of local roads and asserts 'That its want of roads cannot be better exemplified than by Stating the fact of no wheel-car being employed in the Parish; and the Poor being obliged usually to take the place of the beast of burden, in conveying for a considerable distance, on their own backs, fuel, And the produce of the land', signed by John Ewing, Church of Ireland rector, parish of Glencolmille, and 44 persons. (www.csorp.nationalarchives.ie)
- * Francis Mansfield, agent to the Marquess of Conyngham on the Boylagh Estate recorded that many ships had sunk during the severe winter weather. Nassau Forster stated at the time that he was worried that starvation would result and rents would not be paid. (Meehan, Helen, (2011), *op. cit.*, pp. 94-95, sourcing from the Conyngham Papers, Collection List No. 53, N.L.I., Mss. 35,393 [1-3])
 - * **Ardara** was designated a post office town. It is believed that the first post office was on Front Street. (Egan, Maureen, *"The Family in the Post Office 1900-2002"*, Dearly 2002)
- 1823 Rev. John Barrett of Inishkeel requested the establishment of a police force to enforce court orders. Rents and tithes were not being paid. He added that 'the military has been withdrawn from Glenties' and twice, he requested that a barracks be built in Glenties. The barracks in **Glenties** and **Ardara** were built soon afterwards. (*"State of the Country Papers"*, 1823; Mac Suibhne, Breandan, *op. cit.*, pp. 12, 47; Plunkett, Tom, *"A History of the Highlands Hotel"*, 2019, p. 11)
- 1825 The building of the Church of St. Conall began in **Narin**. It cost £900 and following a three-year construction period, it was dedicated to St. Mark on June 8th, 1828. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage notes, "...The pointed-arched window openings lend this building a muted Gothic theme that is typical of its type and date. The loss of the salient fabric to the majority of the openings, and some other modern alterations, fail to detract substantially from its visual appeal and integrity. Modest decorative interest is added by the leaded stained glass window to the east gable end, and by the subdued cut stone detailing (particularly the stringcourses and the ashlar surrounds to the openings to the tower). It is robustly constructed using local squared rubble stone masonry, and this building was almost certainly originally rendered. The unusual roundel openings to the top of the tower are a feature that helps to distinguish this building and give it a distinct appearance..." It also records that the building was modified in the mid-1990s. (Parish records; Lewis, Samuel, "A Topographical Dictionary Of Ireland", 1837; National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, www.buildingsofireland.ie)
- 1826 Hedge schools listed in the Inishkeel area included The Old Church at **Narin** beach, **Burdeck**, **Drimnasillagh** (2 schools) and **Beagh**. (*The Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, September 16th, 1826*)
- 1828 The Church of Ireland Rectory at **Lettermacaward** "was built by a gift of £415 and a loan of £46 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1828; the glebe comprises 4 acres". (Lewis, Samuel, *op. cit.*)
- * Ships were lost at "**Doweras**" in Boylagh Bay in March, with a sloop en route from New York to Liverpool among the wrecks..."several packages of flax-seed and other articles, including the spars of the vessel, have been picked up on the beach". The "wrecks of smaller vessels" had also been found there and there were concerns over the fate of five sailing ships from Sligo which were known to have been in the vicinity. (*Gore's Liverpool General Advertiser*, March 27th)

