

DONAGHADEE Ulster-Scots AUTUMN FESTIVAL

Thursday 17th August – Saturday 19th August

Programme of Events

THURSDAY 17TH AUGUST

10.30am
Official Opening by the Mayor of Ards and North Down and Ian Crozier, Chief Executive of the Ulster-Scots Agency, Donaghadee Community Centre

11.00am – 9.00pm
An exhibition including material on loan from the Ulster-Scots Network and the Borough Council, with help to trace your Ulster-Scots ancestors Donaghadee Community Centre

7.30pm-9.00pm
A talk on Hamilton Montgomery by local

historian, Tom Neill Donaghadee Community Centre
9.00pm – 11.00pm
Music in Pub – Group/Pub/ Timings

FRIDAY 18TH AUGUST

11.00am – 9.00pm
Exhibition Continues Donaghadee Community Centre

11:00am
A tour of the Parish Graveyard with Tom Neill who will point out the graves of some of the early Ulster-Scots settlers, Parish Graveyard

7.30pm – 9.30pm

The arrival of the Ulster-Scots – a re-enactment by Living history Ireland including a parade round the town centre, The Harbour, town centre and Lemons Wharf

9.00pm – 11.00pm
Music in Pub – Group/Pub/ Timings

SATURDAY 19TH AUGUST

11.00am – 9.00pm
Exhibition Continues Donaghadee Community Centre

11.00am – 4:00pm
Craft demonstrations including, soda bread, rope making, drumming workshop, fife making and



1831 sketch showing Montgomery's Old Pier still in situ.

traditional music workshop Lemons Wharf

11.00am – 1.00pm
Ulster Fry World Championship, Lemon's Wharf

2.00pm – 10.30pm
Our celebration of Donaghadee's rich Ulster-Scot's heritage showcases not only our cultural past but also the influence of the Ulster-Scots genre in today's, contemporary music scene. The artists appearing highlight the various elements of Ulster-Scots music and its influence as it made its journey from the highlands and the lowlands of Scotland, through the green fields of Ulster and onwards through all of Ireland to the shores of America and beyond. The music arrived in the songs and dance of the emigrants who left our shores many centuries ago, indeed it's estimated that approximately 400,000 people left Ulster for a new life in North America alone. The music and dance of the Ulster-Scots made its

way across America, Australia and beyond and, to cut a long story short, a lot of today's music has its roots in Ulster-Scots. From fife and drums to fiddles and banjos, from community singing to singer-songwriters and the guitars, drums and bass of a modern rock band today's celebration acknowledges that journey. Our Ulster-Scots musical journey has something for everyone helping to celebrate our cultural past and our contemporary present.

2.00pm - 4.00pm
Donaghadee's own Fifes and Drums playing traditional instruments and some of the older tunes, Lemons Wharf

4.15pm – 4.45pm
Donaghadee Community Choir sing some songs highlighting our Ulster-Scots Heritage with a particular wee reference to Donaghadee. Lemons Wharf

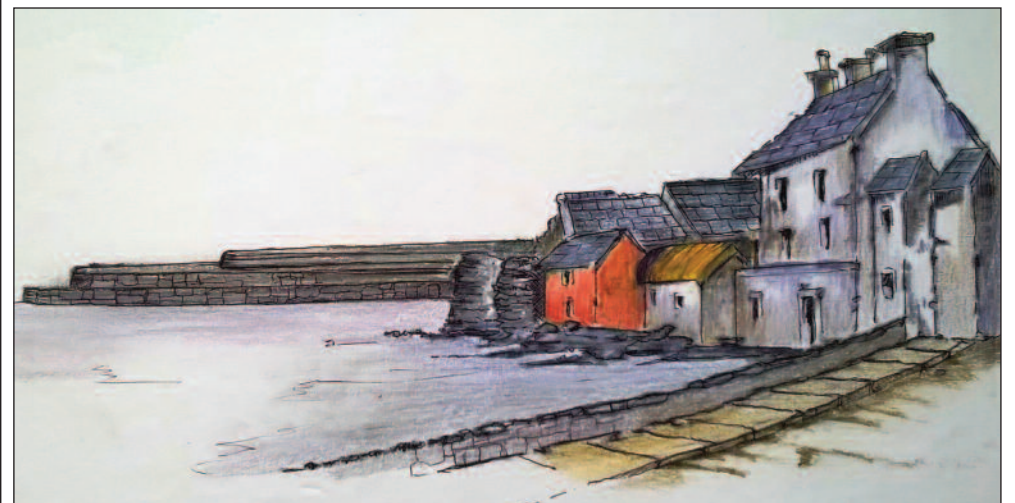
6.00pm – 7.00pm
Bryan Donoghue is a young man from

Scotland who will entertain us with a few of his own compositions, Lemons Wharf

7.15pm – 8.00pm
Broken String Band are a band who have played at a number of previous Ulster-Scots events and indeed recently appeared at the Ards and North Down Culture Day. They will bring a bit of Bluegrass to the stage. Lemons Wharf

8.15pm – 10.30pm
Barrelhouse Dogs will be showcasing contemporary, modern songs from Scotland, Ulster, Australia and America that highlight the influence the Ulster-Scots genre has on today's music scene. Their repertoire includes songs from The Fratellis to AC/DC, The Black Keys to the southern rock of ZZ Top with a few local tunes thrown in. Lemons Wharf

9pm
Music in Pub – Group/Pub/ Timings



Custom House, Donaghadee & Montgomery's Crescent Pier.

Donaghadee Ulster-Scots Festival



Thursday 17th to Saturday 19th August

Thursday 17th until Saturday 19th August - Historical exhibition, talks & tours

Friday 18th August - The arrival of the Scots - historical re-enactment - The Harbour - 7.30pm

Saturday 19th August

The First Ever Ulster Fry World Championship



Come along and see who will be crowned the first ever
Ulster Fry World Champion.
Meet our celebrity judge and compere,
legendary television cook Jenny Bristow
also featuring traditional craft demonstrations and workshops

Ulster-Scots Musical Showcase

Highlighting the influence of Ulster-Scots music across the globe and the centuries

For further information visit : www.visitdonaghadee.com
or facebook: Donaghadee Community Development Association




This Event is supported by the Ulster Scots Agency and Ards & North Down Borough Council

Brought to you by:
Donaghadee Community Development Association

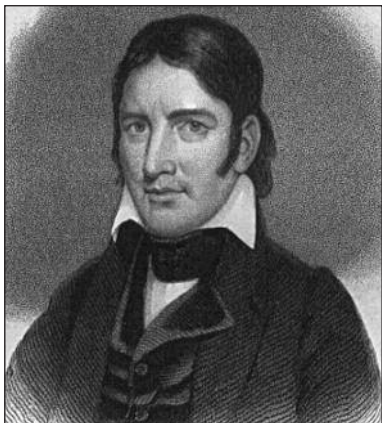
Famous Ulster-Scots

The following section provides details of some famous Ulster-Scots figures in history. This is a representation across a variety of fields which demonstrate the influence of Ulster-Scots. The Ulster-Scots Diaspora could not have become what it is today without the help of determined, honourable, clever people. Below are some of the people who helped to form our country and made major contributions to history.

(Source Ulster-Scots Agency www.ulsterscotsagency.com)

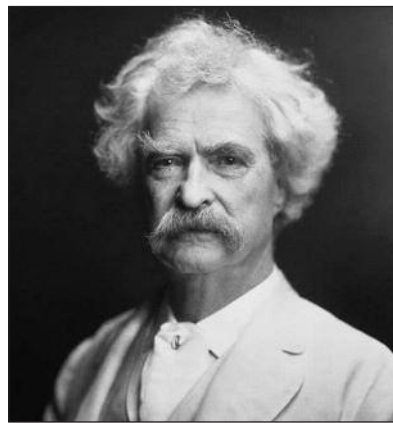
DAVID CROCKETT (1786 - 1836)

In popular legend this celebrated nineteenth-century American folk hero was known as 'the King of the Wild Frontier'. A frontiersman, soldier and politician, he always referred to himself as David Crockett rather than Davy. He represented Tennessee in the United States House of Representatives, was an active participant in the Texan rebellion against Mexican rule and famously died defending the Alamo. Crockett told William Travis and Jim Bowie that he had travelled to the Alamo to aid them in their 'noble cause' and to defend 'the liberties' of their 'common country'. His Ulster forbears hailed from Castlederg in County Tyrone.



SAMUEL LONGHORNE CLEMENS / 'MARK TWAIN' (1835 - 1910)

Clemens took 'Mark Twain', his pseudonym, from the leadsmen's call on the Mississippi river. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885), has been hailed the first 'Great American Novel', a concept meaning a novel which most perfectly represents the spirit of life in the United States at the time of its writing. He wrote more than 30 books, including The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876), and hundreds of short stories and essays. During the last decade of his life he was a vehement critic of US foreign policy. His ancestors emigrated to the United States from Ballyclare, County Antrim.



ULYSSES S. GRANT (1822-1885)

The military historian J. F. C. Fuller described Grant as 'the greatest general of his age and one of the greatest strategists of any age'. If Abraham Lincoln was the Union's political saviour, Ulysses S. Grant saved the Union militarily. Lincoln's apt riposte to those who objected to Grant's fondness for the bottle was: 'I wish some of you would tell me the brand of whiskey that Grant drinks. I would like to send a barrel of it to my other generals'. The 18th President of the United States, whose ancestors came from Ballygawley, County Tyrone, was a conspicuously more successful general than he was a politician. Although a man of great personal integrity, many of Grant's acolytes subscribed to very lax standards.

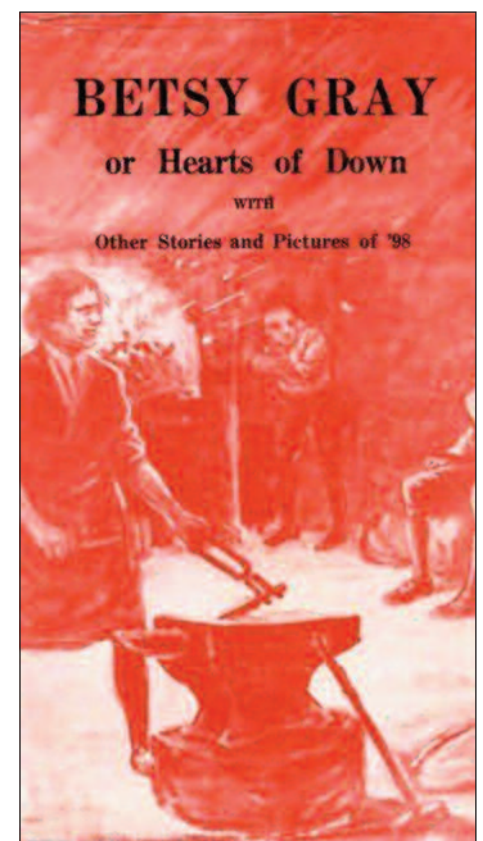


ANDREW JACKSON (1767-1845)

'Old Hickory' (as Jackson was nicknamed) was the first president to be elected from west of the Appalachians. Unlike his predecessors he was not born to great privilege and was the first president to be born in a log cabin. As the founder of the Democratic Party, he was the first president to found a modern political party. He was the first president to expand the role and powers of the presidency, so much so that his opponents bitterly denounced him as 'King Andrew I'. Jackson was the first (and remains, arguably, the greatest) of a long line of Ulster-Scots presidents. The 7th President's parents hailed from Boneybefore, near Carrickfergus, County Antrim.

WESLEY GREENHILL LYTTLE (1844-96)

Wesley Greenhill Lyttle was born in Newtownards, County Down. The editor of the North Down and Bangor Gazette, he was the author of a great many poems and sketches in Ulster-Scots. His humorous monologues, recited in the speech of an Ards farmer, were reproduced in his newspaper and subsequently published as Robin's Readings. Betsy Gray (in which Lyttle preserved a great deal of oral tradition relating to the 1798 rebellion in County Down) too originally appeared in serial form in his newspaper. He also wrote Sons of the Sod and Daft Eddie and the Smugglers of Strangford Lough



Ulster-Scots and its Musical Influence

By Trevor Conway

From Scotland to the shores of Ulster and beyond the music of the Ulster-Scots has influenced genres and artists for centuries.

A musical migration, unfolded over many generations, of songs forged in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland made the short journey across the sea to Ulster to become a vital part of the musical landscape of Ireland. Then, as emigration to the new worlds of America, Australia and beyond grew, the music traversed the globe. Through the song and dance of the first Scottish settlers on our shores to the pioneers making a new life in new lands around the world the music of the Ulster-Scots mixed and mingled with different traditions to create new legacies.

The first known reference to the term 'Ulster-Scots' was in the 17th century. It describes the people of Ulster who settled in the Province from the 17th century and their descendants. These people, mostly Scottish Presbyterian, brought with them their music, language and culture.

Over centuries, Ulster-Scots (or Scots-Irish) people have migrated to various parts of the world, taking with them their pioneering spirit and culture. They have influenced many aspects of life

in the places they settled. From principles of government to music, dance, innovation and ingenuity the distinctive styles of many modern-day American country, bluegrass and folk musicians can be traced directly back to the 18th century Ulster-Scots settlers. The dance tradition of the Appalachian region in the south-eastern part of the United States also has very strong Ulster-Scots roots.

This is music and dance which crossed the Atlantic during the great waves of emigration and, in the modern idiom, comprises a rich cultural expression which has returned to our shores in the music of many contemporary artists.

The Ulster-Scots sound of drone notes, associated with the pipes and fiddles, is very pronounced and the story-telling balladry of the Scots-Irish diaspora remains deeply rooted in what is American country and folk music today. From Jimmie Rodgers, the "father of Country Music" to Bob Dylan, who revealed his "greatest creative inspiration" is Scotland's favourite son Rabbie Burns the music has inspired generations.

Many years ago, in an era where weekly church attendance was widespread, music was taught and shared through hymnals and sheet music. Robert Lowry, whose parents were from County Down, was a prolific hymn-writer, producing hundreds of hymns including 'Shall We Gather at

the River' and the melody for 'All The Way My Saviour Leads Me', which he named 'Ulster'. The small rural churches of the southern states of America spawned artists such as Hank Williams, Johnny Cash and Elvis Presley who learned how to sing from the hymns they enjoyed.

From the lyrics of Rabbie Burns to the Scottish roots and bagpipes of AC/DC (check out It's a Long Way to the Top (If You Wanna Rock 'n' Roll)) the music of the Ulster-Scots still reverberates around the world. Tae aw the musickers along the journey, lang may yer lum reek.



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Arrival of the Ulster-Scots in Donaghadee

Two major events had a direct bearing on the successful settlement of Clandeboye and the Great Ards, by Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton, and the arrival of the first Scots settlers in Donaghadee.

The first event was a previous attempt to set up a 'plantation' in Clandeboye and the Great Ards in 1572. Sir Thomas Smith, the Secretary of State of Queen Elizabeth I, persuaded her to colonise the area (over 300,000 acres) with 'loyal, English settlers, who would bring civility, order and the Protestant faith to the barbarous people living there.' Both Irish and Scots were banned from purchasing any of the available lands. Only English colonists were considered suitable. Smith also produced a pamphlet outlining his plans for the plantation. His main aim was to remove all the

native Irish from the colonised lands. This plan was doomed from the start as the then Lord of Clandeboye, Sir Brian MacPhelim O' Neill, responded immediately by burning the abbeys, churches and any other buildings which might provide shelter for Smith's troops and English settlers. Smith's plans failed miserably and there were no further attempts at colonisation of the area.

The second event, which led directly to the successful settlement of Clandeboye and the Great Ards, by the Scots, occurred in 1601-02. Sir Con O'Neill was now the Lord of Clandeboye, and Donaghadee was an integral part of his estate. O'Neill was having a party (later referred to as a 'grand debauch') at his castle of Castlereagh, involving his brothers, cousins, etc, when they ran out of wine. He sent a number of his servants down to Belfast to get more wine and while returning with it to Castlereagh a group of Sir Arthur Chichester's

English troops stopped them around Connswater and took the wine from them. Con O'Neill was livid when his servants told him what had happened and sent them back immediately to retrieve the wine. During the skirmish to retrieve it one of Chichester's soldiers was wounded and died later that night. As a result of the soldier's death Chichester had O'Neill arrested and imprisoned in Carrickfergus Castle, with a view to having him executed for treason and for "levying war against the Queen."

During this time Hugh Montgomery, Laird of Braidstane in Ayrshire, heard of O'Neill's imprisonment and saw a possible opportunity from which he might profit. Conveniently, for Montgomery, Queen Elizabeth died in 1603 and that opportunity now arose. James VI of Scotland ascended the English throne as James I of England and Ireland and Hugh Montgomery and his brother, George Montgomery, knew the new King James.

Con O'Neill's wife, Eilis, was said to have

contacted Hugh Montgomery to see if he could help her husband Con escape from Carrickfergus Castle and secure a pardon for him from the King. His reward, if successful in securing a pardon, would be half of O'Neill's Clandeboye Estate. Montgomery immediately agreed and contacted his kinsman Thomas Montgomery, who traded regularly between Ayrshire and Carrickfergus, to try and arrange a gaol break to free O'Neill from the castle. To do this, it was said, he made a point of 'seducing' the Town Marshall's daughter, Annas Dobbin (He did the decent thing however and married her). She assisted in the arrangement to help O'Neill escape. Thomas Montgomery then ferried O'Neill across the Lough, where he was said to have hidden in the tower of Bangor Abbey, before being taken over to Braidstane to Hugh Montgomery.

In 1604 Hugh obtained a pardon for O'Neill from the King and now thought he was on the pig's back and in line for getting half of O'Neill lands. The King drew up letters patent and the agreement between Montgomery and



Sir Thomas Smith

O'Neill was confirmed, but King James insisted that the lands should be planted only with British Protestants and no fee farm grants should be granted to those of mere Irish blood. James Fullerton, an associate of James Hamilton, (also a Laird from Ayrshire), convinced the King that the agreement made with Montgomery was much too generous. King James cancelled his agreement with Montgomery and O'Neill and on 10th April 1605 issued letters patent to Hamilton, including Hugh Montgomery and Con O'Neill who were to each receive one third of the entire estate, with the final third



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*I want firstly to say a
BIG THANK YOU to
everyone who helped
with the Donaghadee in
Bloom Competition and
GOOD LUCK*



*I'm hosting with Rotary our Annual
Sandcastle Competition this Sunday,
adults and children welcome, certificates
for all those who enter and prizes
**SUNDAY 13TH AUGUST 2pm
BEACH AT LEMON'S WHARF***

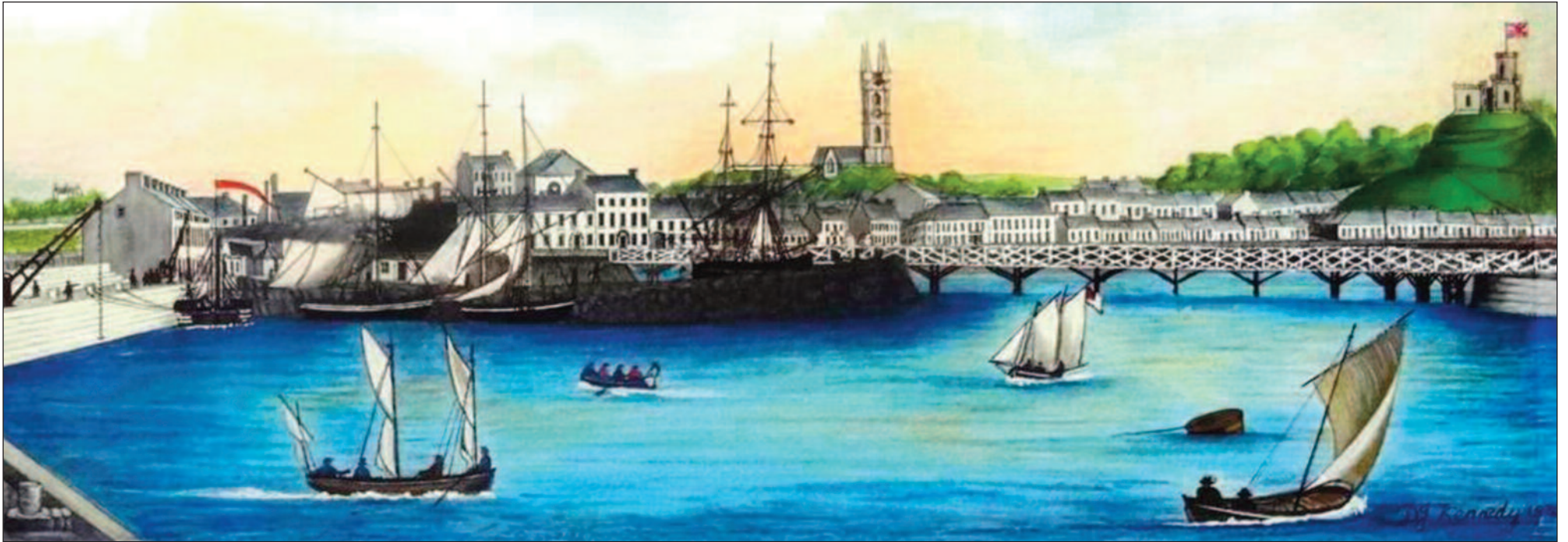


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Montgomery's Crescent Pier in 1831.

allocated to Hamilton. Montgomery was fit to be tied on hearing this, but held his tongue and agreed to this new deal, which still involved a huge amount of land. To keep Montgomery sweet, after cancelling his letters patent, the king granted him the abbey

equally between Hamilton, Montgomery and O'Neill. From that moment on there were frequent legal battles between Montgomery and Hamilton over land and title deeds. Montgomery's and Hamilton's newly acquired lands were now ready for

event in Ulster-Scots history and was such a success that it led directly to King James' decision for the 1610 Plantation of Ulster.

Even today the names of those early settlers can still be seen in the Parish Church graveyard of Donaghadee: Catherwood, Harper, Milling, McDowell, Neill, Craig, Logan, Nevin, Moore, Montgomerie, McCosh, etc. Donaghadee had become the 'Gateway to Ulster.'

In 1606 there were no suitable stone buildings in Donaghadee where Montgomery could live, apart from the ruined pre-Reformation Church, so he had part of the Priory in Court Street, Newtownards, re-roofed and repaired and this then became his home. Many of the settlers arriving in Donaghadee moved to Newtownards and further afield. As well as Donaghadee, the newly arrived settlers set to work to establish communities in Newtownards, Greyabbey and much of Comber and the surrounding townlands, belonging to Hugh Montgomery.

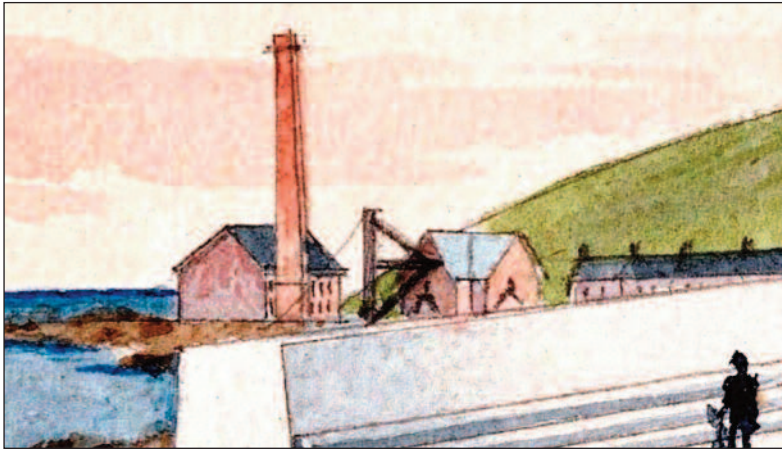
An indenture of 1619 between Sir Hugh Montgomery and John Moor of Donaghadee states that John Moor is appointed Master of Work "for the creation, building and edging of a seaport and harbour; fortifying of the town, paving the causeway (causeway) and to support and build the church." The earliest houses in the town are those on the Parade and High Street. The deeds for The Blue Dot, on the Parade,

date from this early period. All the streets had been laid out, much as they still are today. Around this time Montgomery built 'a low, stone house' for himself in Donaghadee, possibly where the Manor House, on High Street, stands. It's believed he used this house when bad weather prevented him from sailing to Portpatrick.

By 1616 he had received the Royal Warrant for Donaghadee. He also

acquired Portpatrick from the Adair family of Kilhilt, Ayrshire by letting them have land he had near Ballymena. This was a canny move on Montgomery's part. On 3rd May 1622 Sir Hugh Montgomery was created Viscount Montgomery of the Great Ardes. When James I died on 25th March 1625, Charles I was crowned King. Montgomery's and Hamilton's

Continued on next page



Early 1700s Presbyterian Meeting House.

lands in the area of Donaghadee, including those of Donaghadee Parish Church. The Clandeboye Estate and the Great Ards were now divided

settlement.

In 1605 Royal approval was received for Hamilton's and Montgomery's private, self-financed settlement and in May 1606 the first boats sailed from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. It was said there were less than 30 primitive cabins in the area and the ruins of the pre-Reformation church. The new settlers were mostly Lowland Scots and ranged from wealthy landowners, who got between 1,000 & 2,000 acres each, to small tenant farmers and their families who paid rent and who got 2 to 4 acres of land at 1/- per acre yearly. The settlers now had to set about building houses for themselves before their first winter arrived and then had to get the land ready for the first harvest. Hugh Montgomery arranged for the shipment of masons, materials, smiths, builders etc from Scotland to Donaghadee. This settlement of Hamilton and Montgomery was the single most important

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Continued from previous page

original deeds and indentures, holdings, lands etc had to be re-confirmed in 1626 by King Charles. Montgomery's newly built crescent pier was described as, '400 feet long by 22 feet broad with a crest wall 6 feet broad.' A custom house had also been built nearby.

At this time Viscount Montgomery also received the Royal Warrant for Portpatrick. Donaghadee and Portpatrick were now established as the only trading route for the new settlement at Donaghadee and all imports, exports, travel, to and from Scotland, had to be between Donaghadee and Portpatrick. He also set up a packet ship service between here and Portpatrick and for almost the next 150 years Donaghadee was regarded as one of the most important ports.

By 1626 the settlement of Donaghadee was almost complete. It's likely that Donaghadee's ruined church was rebuilt and extended by Montgomery, rather than a brand new building being constructed. The Parish Church was the Established Church of Ireland, but the majority of the settlers were Presbyterian.' The earliest



Montgomery's crescent pier in c1775.

recorded curate of Donaghadee is from a 1633 document and names Hugo Neevin (Hugh Nevin) as curate. Due to the lack of Church of Ireland ministers, three of the first rectors or curates of Donaghadee Church had 'Presbyterian leanings.' It wasn't until 1642 that the first Presbyterian Meeting House was built in Donaghadee. It was a sod church, built at Killaughey townland, Donaghadee. The second Meeting

House was built in the early 1700s on the shore at Meeting House Bay and this building remained in use until 1824, when the new 1st Presbyterian Church was built on High Street in the town.

Viscount Montgomery's first wife, Elizabeth Shaw, managed his affairs and the development of his estates. She arranged for the construction of water corn mills in his townlands. The water corn mill of Donaghadee was

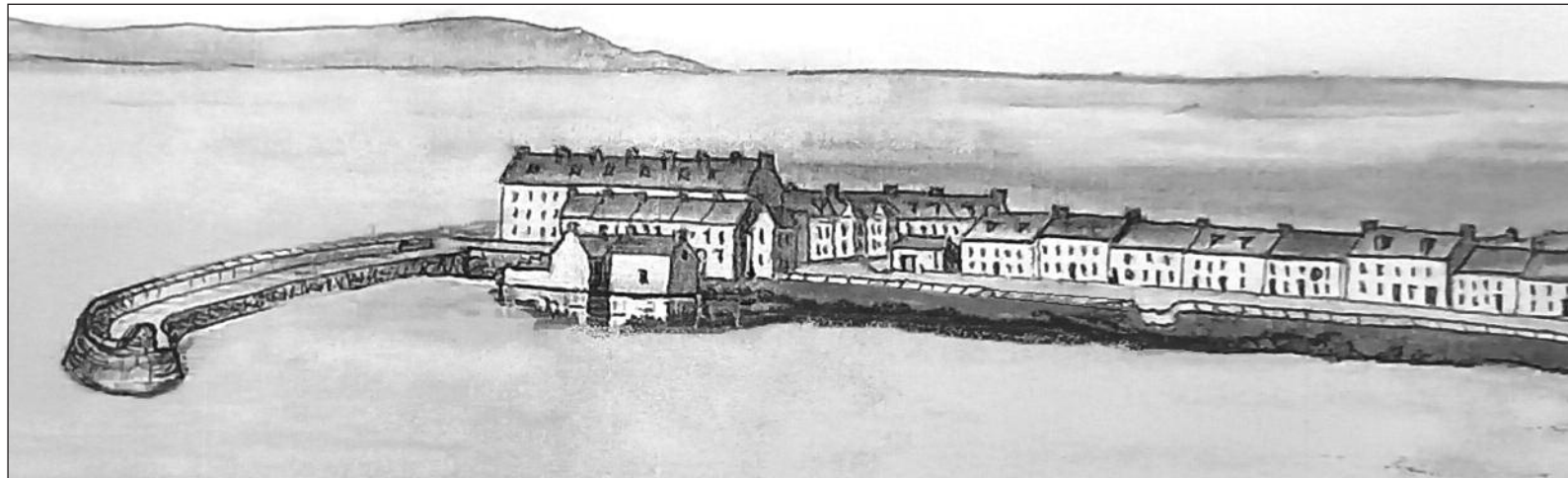
situated on Mill Lane (now Church Lane), which became the industrial heart of Donaghadee. In this area were the water corn mill, corn kiln, miller's house, miller's dam, miller's bog, miller's field, windmill and tannery. All of Montgomery's tenants had to have their grain milled at the water corn mill and then so many 'pecks' of milled grain from each sack had to be set aside for Montgomery's use. Markets

and fairs were also established in the town. A seneschal's (a governor or judicial officer) court was set up and a prison built by Montgomery. After Newtownards, Donaghadee was the most important town in the area.

All this success appears to have gone to Montgomery's head and he then decided that Donaghadee should be renamed Montgomery and Portpatrick be renamed Port Montgomery, but it didn't catch on, on either side of the channel! A lintel, showing 'Donaghadee alias Montgomery' still exists from Montgomery's Manor Pound of Donaghadee. The pound was where stray animals were housed, fed and watered and fines issued before they could be returned again to their owners. This lintel is now in the garden at the Dinner Bell on Killaughey Road, Donaghadee.

Hugh, Viscount Montgomery died on 15th May 1636 and is buried in the Priory, Newtownards. Had Con O'Neill not had his 'grand debauch' at Castlereagh, events may have turned out differently and there may never have been an Ulster-Scots settlement of Clondeboye and the Great Ards.

As well as their food, their customs etc, the original Scots settlers also brought their language and dialect



Montgomery's crescent Pier.

Word Search

See if you can find some of these words hidden in the square. There's 12 in total - words are across, down or diagonal and some letters are used more than once.

T	R	E	N	D	S	B	R	E	A	D	Y
O	E	E	A	I	S	L	E	E	K	I	T
Y	N	J	D	V	C	E	A	G	E	R	U
F	O	I	L	E	A	T	A	B	O	U	T
O	X	T	E	R	N	H	U	R	B	A	H
R	I	P	P	E	D	E	S	C	R	E	E
N	O	G	G	L	I	R	U	T	H	E	R
E	C	A	R	N	A	P	T	I	O	U	S
N	O	M	U	R	I	C	H	I	N	O	N
S	O	O	N	E	R	H	R	O	V	E	R
T	I	R	N	N	I	O	A	Y	E	V	E
G	U	M	I	N	G	I	N	G	R	O	D

Some Familiar Ulster-Scots Words and Sayings

- Aye.....Yes/always
- BisomBad tempered woman
- Blether.....Talk also talking nonsense
- Brecks.....Trousers
- Carnaptious.....Irritable
- ClatterLarge Number
- ClaesClothes
- Clod.....Throw
- Cowp.....Spill or fall over
- Crabbit.....Grumpy
- Danner/DanderStroll
- Drooth.....Drunkard
- EejitIdiot
- Footery.....Awkward to work at
- Forbye.....As Well
- FornestOpposite
- FounderedVery cold
- GrunGround

- Gulder.....Shout or Yell
- Hoke.....Dig/Root around
- Houl ur Wheesht.....Be quiet
- JapSplash
- MindRemember
- Mingin.....Very dirty
- NebNose
- OulOld
- Oxter.....Armpit
- Redd up.....Tidy up
- SlabberLoudmouth
- Sleekit.....Sly
- StoorBlowing up dust
- Targe.....Angry Woman
- Thran.....Stubborn
- WeeLittle
- Yin.....One

words with them. When I was a child in the early 1950s the local Ulster-Scots dialect was common with my grandparent's generation. While we as children didn't use the local dialect (apart from a few words and phrases) we fully understood it. It was frowned upon in schools if you used Ulster-Scots words/phrases instead of standard English. A few examples of the local dialect words and phrases can be seen below.

Abin, fernenst, sleekeit, a slabber, clarried, reek, lum, aucht o' aw, nane o' aw, simmet, galluses, ganch, brae, loanin, scunnered, boak, hallion, farl, etc.
Their blether's near their een

(insincere), as near as next dure (mean), they'd tak the ee oot o yer heid then come back fer the socket. (greedy).

When I was about three years old, I remember very clearly my granda singing the following, while bouncing me up and down on his knee.

Wha saw the cotton spinners, wha saw them gan awa'

Wha saw the cotton spinners commin doon the Bullacra (Bullock Row, now East Street)

Some o' them had boots and sockins, some o' them had nane o' a'

Some o' them had big bare bottoms commin doon the Bullacra.



Montgomery's Parish Church Donaghadee 1774.



Battery Wall (fortifying the town 1626).

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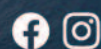
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 Thursday 17th August - Saturday 19th August

Bluebells come to Donaghadee

A New florist has just opened its doors in Donaghadee aptly called Bluebells. Owned by Heather Wilson she brings a fresh approach to floristry and has turned her passion into a business – She tells us how it all began....

“I have been a social worker working in learning disability services in Bangor for the South Eastern H&SC Trust for over 20 years . I always enjoyed flower arranging as a hobby and over the years people started asking me to do their wedding flowers , so for many years I was creating wedding flowers from home.”
 “In Jan 22 my baby Bonnie was born and during the year off on maternity I was still flowering away and realising that I was soon going to need more space to work so in Dec 22 I opened my lovely Bluebells shop in church place Donaghadee and this is now where the flowery magic happens !

This summer has been busy with weddings and next summer is set to be even more so as enquiries from bridal couples are coming in fast which is a dream come true for me”

Not just wedding flowers, Bluebells also do Gift bouquets, and funeral arrangements using in season



Heather Wilson, proprietor of Bluebells in Donaghadee. J19-10-8-23

fresh flowers and artificial flowers. Heather plans to have workshops in November and December for Christmas wreaths and Table centres – watch out for details and book your spot early. Bluebells is a welcome addition to Donaghadee, a town well known for its Britian in bloom awards, **Call in and have a browse round, chat with Heather and view some of her beautiful arrangements. Bluebells, 8a Church Place, Donaghadee, BT21 0DB. T: 028 9124 0850**

Bluebells.



Beautiful Bespoke Floral arrangements.
 Wedding Flowers, Table Centres and much more...



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Visit us at: www.bluebells-donaghadee.co.uk

Heather Wilson, proprietor of Bluebells in Donaghadee.

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