

**CILL INÍNE BAOITH**  
Bealach Oidhreachta na Geopáirce  
**KILNABOY**  
Geopark Heritage Trail



**Achoimre ar an Loop tSiúlóid Lúibe Overview**

<b>FAD:</b> 6.5km / 3km	<b>DISTANCE:</b> 6.5km / 3km
<b>DEACRACHT:</b> Measartha	<b>DIFFICULTY:</b> Moderate
<b>AM:</b> 90–120 nóiméad	<b>DURATION:</b> 90–120 minutes
<b>TALAMH:</b> Bóithre poiblí le roinnt talamh feirme agus dreapaí.	<b>TERRAIN:</b> Public road with some agricultural land with stiles.
<b>TREALAMH RIACHTANACH:</b> Buataisí siúil, éadaí báistí, deoch, fón póca	<b>MINIMUM GEAR:</b> Walking shoes, raingear, fluid, mobile phone

- Bealach Slí Oidhreachta
- Malairt Slí atá Níos Giorra
- Bóthar Náisiúnta
- Bóthar Réigiúnach
- Bóthar Eile
- Foirgnimh
- Heritage Trail Route
- Trail Shortcut
- National Roadway
- Regional Roadway
- Other Roadway
- Buildings

**Aire:** Carraigeacha sleamhna nuair is fliuch iad  
**Caution:** Rocks slippery when wet

Ní cheadaítear madraí ar thalamh feirme  
No dogs allowed on farmland



**1 Séipéal Morávach** Bunaíodh an grúpa reiligiúnach Protastúnach seo anseo in 1788 ach bhí siad tar éis bogadh amach faoi 1798, nuair a tréigeadh an séipéal mar thoradh ar corraíl pholaitiúil. Bunaíodh Scoil Náisiúnta do bhuaachaillí agus do chailíní san fhoirgneamh sna 1820idí.

**Moravian church** This protestant religious group were established here in 1788 but had moved out by 1798 when the church was abandoned due to political unrest. A National School for boys and girls was established in the building in the 1820's.

**2 Áith Aoil** Gintear aol nuair a dhóitear aolchloch. Bhaintí úsáid as áitheanna aoil sa mheánaois luath chun aol a tháirgeadh le moirtéal a dhéanamh ar mhaithe le séipéal nó túrthithe a thógáil. Níl an áith aoil seo baileach chomh sean sin, agus bhaintí úsáid aisti go dtí tús an 20ú haois chun aol a tháirgeadh le leasachán agus aoldath a dhéanamh.

**Lime kiln** The process of burning limestone produces lime. Early medieval lime kilns were used to produce lime for mortar for building churches or tower houses. This more recent lime kiln was in use until the early 20th century to produce lime for fertiliser and whitewash.

**3 Eas** Titeann eas Thír Mhic Bhraín anuas ó Chnoc Thír Mhic Bhraín, thar an bpointe teagmhála geolaíche idir an sceall agus an aolchloch agus isteach i Loch Inse Uí Choinn.

**Waterfall** Clifden waterfall flows down from Clifden Hill, over the geological contact between shale and limestone and into Lough Inchiquin below.

**4 Clár damhsa** Tá an Clár Damhsa anseo ó na 1930idí i leith agus bhaintí úsáid as le haghaidh damhsa, amhránaíochta agus ceoil. Tháinig meath ar a úsáid nuair a osclaíodh an Halla Damhsa i gCora Finne sna 1950idí, ach baintear úsáid as fós ag corr-éicáid phobail mar sin féin.

**Dancing platform** This Dancing Platform has been here since the 1930's and was used for dancing, singing and music. The opening of a Dance Hall in Corrofin in the 1950's meant a decline in its use, however it is still used for occasional community events.

**7 X-PO** Bhíodh oifig an phoist áitiúil ar an láthair seo ach baintear úsáid as an spás anois le haghaidh taispeántais ealaíontóirí agus tionscnaimh, agus mar láthair chruinnithe do chumaimn agus do ghrúpaí pobail agus ionad d'aoichainteoirí a dtugtar cuireadh dóibh teacht agus cainteanna a thabhairt ar ábhair a mbeadh spéis ag muintir na háite orthu.

**X-PO** Originally the site of the local post office it is now used as a space for artist and project exhibitions, a meeting place for clubs and community groups and a venue for invited guest speakers to talk on topics of local interest.

**8 Seanséipéal Chill Iníne Baoith** Baineann an séipéal seo, le cros mór dé-ghéagach ar an mballa binne, leis an 15ú haois nó an 16ú haois, cé gur féidir go bhfuil roinnt de níos sine ná sin arís. Tá bun cloighthí ón 11ú nó ón 12ú haois le feiceáil in aice leis an séipéal.

**Old Kilnaboy Church** 15th or 16th century church with a large double-armed cross on the gable wall, although some parts may be older. Beside the church is the stump of an 11th or 12th century round tower.

**9 Séipéal Nua Chill Iníne Baoith** Ceann de na trí shéipéal i gCill Iníne Baoith. Osclaíodh an séipéal nua i gCill Iníne Baoith i mí an Mheithimh 1967. Tá sé suite gar d'áit a mbíodh séipéal níos sine a tógadh le linn an Drochshaoil in 1847 agus achar gairid ón séipéal ón 15ú nó ón 16ú haois.

**New Kilnaboy church** One of three churches in Kilnaboy. The new church at Kilnaboy was opened in June 1967. It is situated close to the site of an older church built during the famine in 1847 and a short distance from the older 15th or 16th century church.

**10 Carraig Aifrinn** Bhaineadh sagairt Chaitliceacha úsáid as na carraigeacha Aifrinn le linn an 18ú haois, tráth a raibh cosc, a bheag nó a mhór, ar an Eaglais Chaitliceach in Éirinn agus ab éigean do na sagairt dul i bhfolach. Scríobhadh ag an am gur bh 'fhusa greim a fháil ar mhac tíre ná ar shagart'. Is é an pobal áitiúil a rinne an charraig Aifrinn seo a athchóiriú.

**Mass rock** Used by Catholic priests during the 18th century when the Catholic Church was effectively banned in Ireland and priests went into hiding. It was written at the time that 'it was easier to catch wolves than priests'. This mass rock has been restored by the local community.

**6 An Forghas** Tagann an Forghas amach ó thobair gar do Chill Iníne Baoith agus ritheann sé uaidh sin go hInis agus go Béal na Sionainne. Tagann an t-uisce ó Boirinn trí sheolphiopaí faoi thalamh agus tá sé cruthaithe go dtagann sé an bealach ar fad ó Thurlach an Chairm.

**River Fergus** The River Fergus emerges from springs near Kilnaboy and flows on to Ennis and the Shannon Estuary. The water has travelled from the Burren in underground conduits and has been traced back to Carran Turlough.

**5 An Chabhail Mhór** Teach daingnithe ón 16ú haois é seo ar le muintir Blóid é. Chuir Tiarna Inse Uí Chuinn an Captaen Éamonn Blóid go Contae an Chláir sa bhliain 1595 chun dlí agus ord a chur ar na daoine "fáine agus gan stiúir". Leag na reibiliúnaigh é in 1641. Tabhairt faoi deara: Talamh phríobháideach, níl cead isteach ag an bpobal.

**An Cabhail Mhór** This 16th Century fortified house of the Blood family. Capt. Edmund Blood was taken to County Clare in 1595 by Lord Inchiquin to introduce law and order "among the wild and unruly." It was destroyed by rebels in 1641. *Note: Private land, no public access.*

**LEAN NA COMHARTHAÍ COISCEIME**

Tá an bealach agus sainchomharthaí geografacha le feiceáil go soiléir ar an léarscáil seo chun do shlí a éascú — acomhail bóithre, foirgnimh srl. Ina theannta sin, feicfidh tú comharthaí beaga coiscéime ag comhail ar an mbealach chun tú a choinneáil ar an tslí cheart.

**FOLLOW THE FOOTSTEPS**

This map clearly indicates the route and geographical landmarks to help you on your way — such as road junctions, buildings etc. To assist you further at junctions on the route, where appropriate, you will find small footprint signs to keep you on the right path.

**NÁ FÁG AON LORG I DO DHIAIDH**

- Déantar Pleanáil agus Ullmhúchán Roimh Ré Bíodh an trealamh cuí agat don tsiúlóid chomh maith le trealamh a bheadh cabhrach i gcás éigeandála. Seiceáil ar réamhaisnéis na haimsire agus bí ullamh i gcónaí roimh athruithe aimsire.
- Bítear Aireach mar Gheall ar Dhaoine Eile Déan páirceáil mar is cuí, ná cuir bac ar bhealaigh isteach. Ná déan aon damáiste do mhaoín, go háirithe do bhallaí, d'fhálta nó do bharra.
- Bíodh Meas ar Ainmhithe Feirme agus ar an bhFiadhúlra Coimnítear achar sábháilte amach ó ainmhithe feirme. Ná tóg madraí leat ar thalamh feirme. Breathnaigh ar an bhfiadhúlra agus ar éin agus tú i bhfad uathu — gan a bheith ag cur isteach orthu.
- An Bealach a Chosaint ó Chreimeadh Bí ag taisteal i ngrúpaí beaga agus siúltair duine i ndiaidh duine ar aon chuid den bhealach atá fliuch nó creimthe.
- Fágtar a bhFhaightear Fágtar geataí mar a fhaightear iad (oscailte nó dúnta). Fágtar clocha, plandaí, ainmhithe, gnáthoga agus séadchomharthaí mar a fhaightear iad.
- Déantar Diúscairt mar is Cóir ar Dhramhaíl. Tóg abhaile GACH bruscar agus fuilleach bia — Má Thógann tú Ann É — Tóg Leat Amach É!
- Laghdaítear Tionchar Tine Ná las tinte agus má chaitheann tú tobac bíodh cipíní caite agus bunanna toitin tógtha abhaile leat.
- Fágtar an Phábháil Aolchloiche mar a Fhaightear í Tá an phábháil aolchloiche faoi chosaint dlí agus i lioistaithe mar "Gnáthóg Tosaíochta" faoin Treoir maidir le Gnáthoga ón Aontas Eorpach, 1992.
- Plan Ahead and Prepare Ensure you have the equipment needed for your walk and to cope with emergencies that could arise. Check the weather forecast and always be prepared for changing weather conditions.
- Be Considerate of Other People Park appropriately so that entrances are not blocked. Do not to damage property, especially walls, fences and crops..
- Respect Farm Animals and Wildlife Remain at a safe distance from farm animals. Do not bring dogs through farmland. Observe wild animals and birds from a distance — avoid disturbing them.
- Protect the Trail from Erosion Travel in small groups and walk in single file on wet or eroded sections.
- Leave what you find Leave gates as you find them (open or closed). Leave rocks, plants, animals, habitats and monuments as you find them.
- Dispose of Waste Properly. Take home ALL litter and leftover food — if you Bring It In — Take It Out!
- Minimise the Effects of Fire Do not light fires and if you smoke, take used matches and cigarette butts home with you.
- Leave the Limestone Pavement as you find it Limestone pavement is listed as a "Priority Habitat" in the European Habitats Directive 1992, and is protected by law.

**BURREN AND CLIFFS OF MOHER GEO PARK**  
PEOPLE. PLACE. LEARNING. LIVELIHOOD.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
Eagrair na Náisiún Aontaithe um Oideachas, Eolaíocht agus Cultúr

Burren and Cliffs of Moher UNESCO Global Geopark  
Buireann agus Aille an Mhóthair Geopáirc Domhanda UNESCO

Geological Survey  
Suirbhíreacht Gheolaíochta Inland & Drom

Fáilte Ireland  
National Tourism Development Authority