



Trá Oilí

Geataí Gateways

An Geata Mór

Is beag rian de theaghach Bingham atá le feiceáil sa lá inniu ann, na tiarnaí talún géara arb é a gcaisleán an ghné ba shuntasaí sa tírdhreach go dtí gur tréigeadh é sa bhliain 1925. Binghamstown a thugtar ar an nGeata Mór i mBéal. Is é an ‘geata’ atá i gceist an geata mór a thóg teaghach Binghams ionas go bhféadfadh siad táille a ghearradh ar fheirmeoirí a raibh beostoc á thabhairt don aonach iomaíoch i mBéal an Mhuirthead acu.

Binghamstown

Little remains of the Bingham family, the tough landlords whose castle dominated the view until abandoned in 1925. Binghamstown is also known as An Geata Mór, referring to the big gate that the Binghams built to charge farmers taking livestock to the rival Belmullet fair.

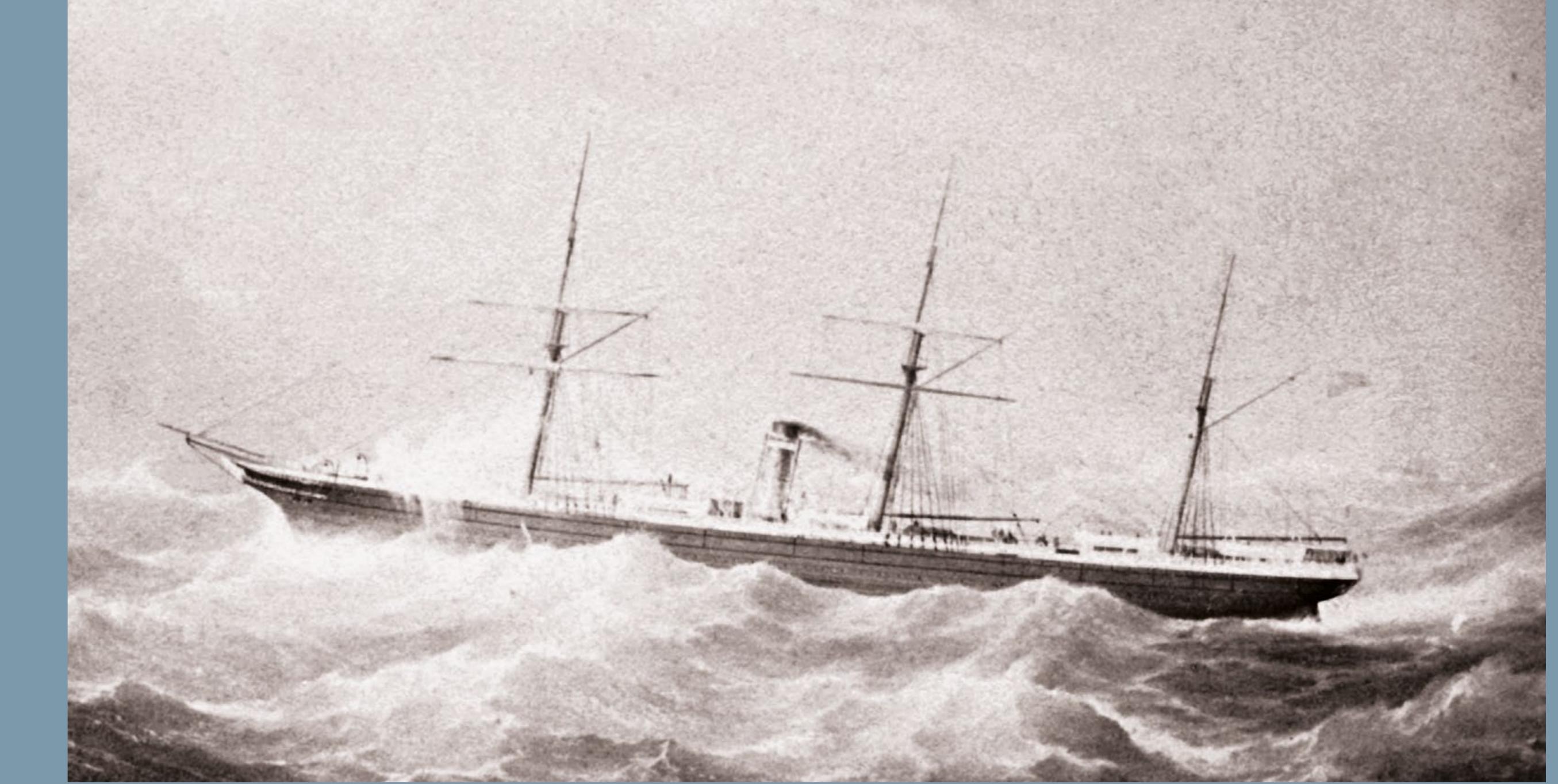
SS Nestorian ag triall ar Bhostún le 350 imirceach Tuke ar bord, 1883
SS Nestorian heading for Boston with 350 Tuke emigrants on board, 1883

“traw ill-ee”



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Geata chuig saol nua

I 1883 agus 1884, tugadh 3300 eisimirceach amach i mbáid ó Thrá Oilí chomh fada le longa a bhír ancaire i gCuan an Fhóid Duibh, longa a raibh aghaidh á dtabhairt acu ar Mheiriceá Thuaidh. D’íoc an daonchara, agus ball de Chumann na gCarad, James Hack Tuke paisinéireacht na n-eisimirceach. Chaith sé 60 bliain ag iarraidh deireadh a chur le bochtaineacht in larthar na hÉireann.

Tír déanta de ghaineamh

Bíodh is go bhfuil buncharraig an chuain dhá bhilliún bliain d’aois, tá an talamh ag síorathrú. Tá córas casta dumhcha agus féarach gainmheach, breac le bláthanna, córas ar a dtugtar machaire, le fáil taobh thiart den trá.



1 Caith roinnt ama ar an trá, tabhair cuairt ar mhainistir agus ar loch trí Shiúlód Lúibe Mhainistir na Croise a leanúint. Explore a beach, an abbey and a lake on the Cross Abbey Loop Walk.

2 Níl bruth an Atlantaigh fhiáin ach achar gearr siúil trasna na ndumhcha ó uiscí ciúine Chuan Oilí. From calm Cuan Oilí (Elly Bay), a short walk across the dunes reveals wild Atlantic surf.

3 Tabhair cuairt ar Ionad Deirbhile san Eachléim más spéis leat níos mó a fhoghlaim faoi na longa eisimirce. Visit Ionad Deirbhile at Eachléim to learn more about the emigration ships.

Gateway to a new life

In 1883 and 1884, 3300 emigrants were rowed out from Elly beach to join ships bound for North America, anchored in Blacksod Bay. Quaker philanthropist James Hack Tuke paid for their passage. He spent 60 years trying to eradicate poverty in the West of Ireland.

A land of sand

Although the bedrock of the bay is two billion years old, the land is always changing. A complex dune system and sandy, flower-rich grasslands, called machair, lie behind the beach.