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CORK



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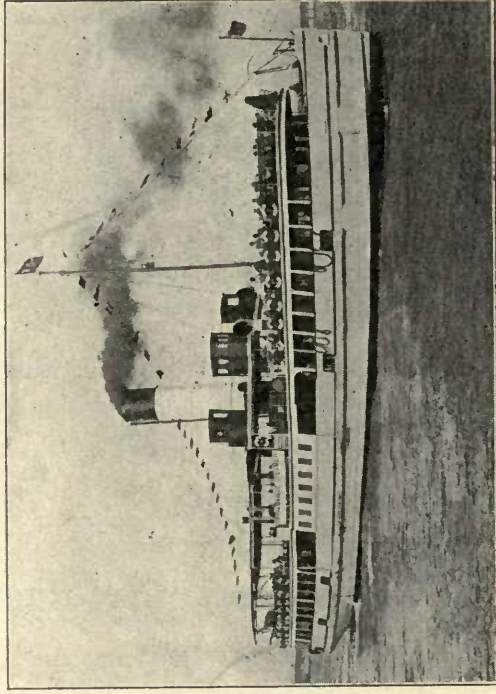
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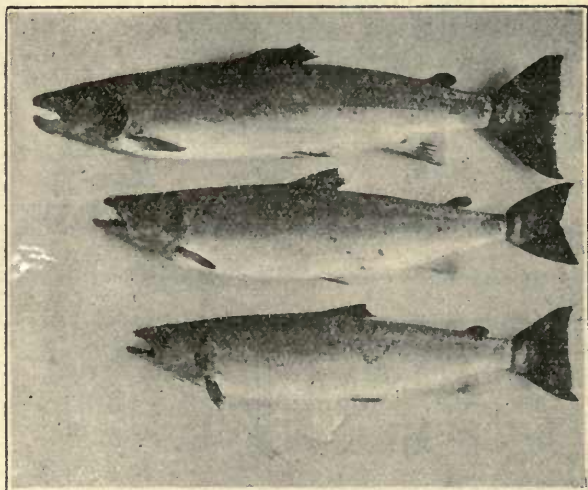
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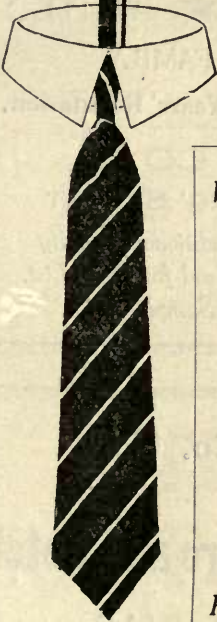
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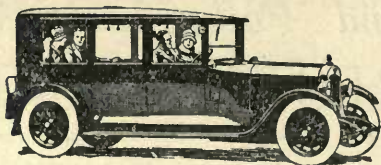
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CORK

A Short Survey of the Attractions
and Holiday Facilities of
Cork City and County.



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THE IRISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION (Inc.)

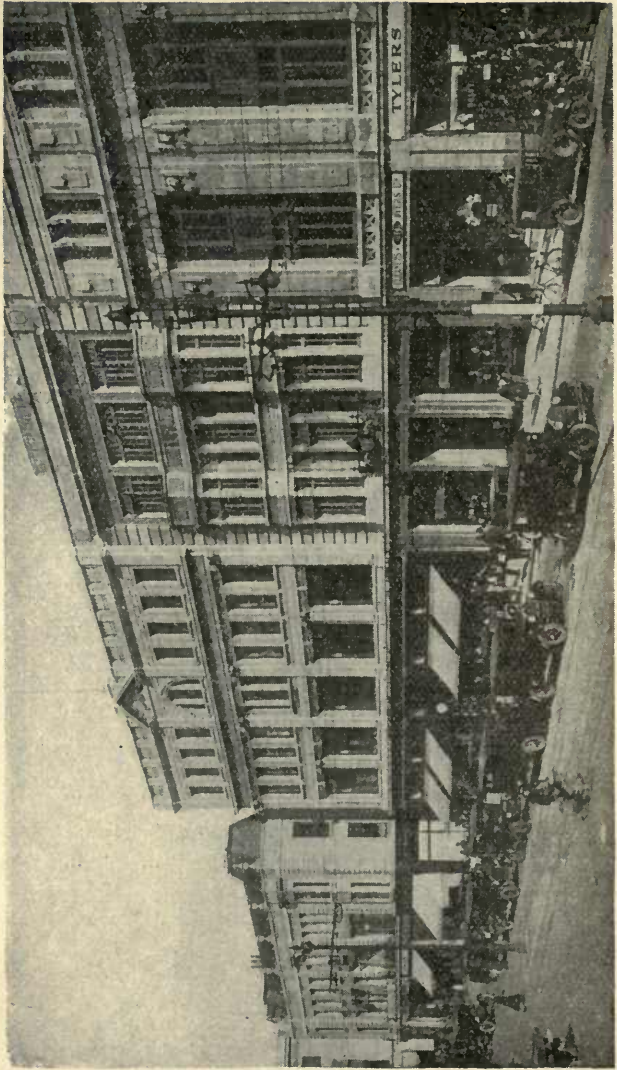
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Photo

CENTRE OF PATRICK STREET CORK.

Guy

Charming County Cork

Cork is the largest County in Ireland, comprising an area of 2,890 square miles, or roughly one-eighth of the whole country. Its coast, washed by the broad Atlantic, stretches from the mouth of the Blackwater at Youghal to Glengarriff in Bantry Bay, beautiful every mile of it, so beautiful indeed, that Colonel Lindberg, in his heroic solitary flight from New York to Paris a few years ago, when passing over the Cork coast was so impressed that he afterwards declared: "the scenery of the South Coast of Ireland was the most wonderful thing I ever beheld." In this he was confirming the repeated judgment of poets, writers and travellers of every generation.

Inland the county is no less beautiful and fascinating, with its scattered mountain ranges extending from the Cahas in the west of the County to the Galtees in the north, its magnificent rivers—the Blackwater, the Lee, the Bandon and others—its fertile tracts and hunting fields in the north-east, and with, all over the county, stately abbeys and embattled towers of mediaeval times, ancient churches, religious shrines and Round Towers; Dolmens, Pillar Stones and relics of an earlier age; all imparting that glamour which is an integral part of "Charming County Cork." Truly has Sir Walter Scott said that "there is more romance in County Cork than in the whole Highlands of Scotland."

The surface of the county is of considerable variety, and, taken all round, possesses natural beauty of a high order. The western part is bold, rocky and mountainous, the principal elevations being the Boggeragh, Sheehy and Cahas ranges, which stretch across from Millstreet to Macroom, Glengarriff and Castletownbere. In marked contrast are the northern and eastern districts which are remarkable for their rich and fertile valleys stretching away on either side of the river Blackwater, and bounded on the north by the high range of the Galtee Mountains.

Though comparatively large in extent, all parts of the County are easily accessible to the Tourist. All towns are served by rail, with Cork and Mallow as the principal junctions; while buses everywhere provide an alternative mode of transport. The motorist, on the other hand, will find the roads, especially the main highways, excellent for driving.

GUIDE TO CORK

CORK CITY.

Population—78,500.

Railway Routes : From *Dublin* (Kingsbridge) via Kildare, Portlaoighise (Maryborough), Thurles, Limerick Junction and Mallow. From *Rosslare Harbour*, via Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, Fermoy and Mallow. From *Galway* via Athenry, Gort, Ennis, Limerick, Charleville (or via Limerick Junction) and Mallow.

Bus Service : Frequent service from *Dublin, Waterford, Limerick, Co. Cork and Kerry.*

Motor Routes : (a) *Dublin, Naas, Kildare, Portlaoighise (Maryborough), Abbeyleix, Urlingford, Cashel, Cahir, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Watergrasshill, Cork—160 m.* (b) *Dublin, Naas, Castledermot, Carlow, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Cahir, and as in (a)—164 m.* *Galway, Oranmore, Gort, Ennis, Limerick, Croom, Rathluirc (Charleville), Buttevant, Mallow, Mourne Abbey, Cork—128 m.* *Rosslare* via Wexford, New Ross, Waterford, Dungarvan, Youghal, Killeagh, Middleton, Carrigtwohill, Cork—128 m.

Hotels : See *Irish Tourist Directory*, available free from Irish Tourist Association, Dublin or Cork.

Banks : *Bank of Ireland*, South Mall ; *Munster & Leinster*, South Mall ; *Provincial*, South Mall ; *National*, South Mall ; *Hibernian*, South Mall ; *Ulster*, St. Patrick Street.

Post Office : G.P.O. (off St. Patrick Street) open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Sundays from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Open always for Telegraphic Business. Night Letter, Telegram and Deferred Cable Service. Collections at 3.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. Deliveries at 7 a.m. and 12 noon.

Churches : *Catholic Churches* (see p. 23). *Church of Ireland :* St. Finbarr's ; St. Anne's (Shandon) ; Christ Church or Holy Trinity, South Main Street ; St. Luke's, Summer Hill and others. *Presbyterian :* Trinity, Summer Hill. *Methodist :* Patrick Street. *Baptist :* MacCurtain Street. *Society of Friends :* Grattan Street.

Libraries : Cork Public Library, Grand Parade ; Cork County Library, 18 Dyke Parade ; University Library, University College.

Cinemas and Theatres : *Principal Cinemas—Savoy*, Patrick Street ; Pavilion, Patrick Street ; The Palace, MacCurtain Street ; The Coliseum, MacCurtain Street ; The Washington, Washington Street ; The Lee, Winthrop Street ; Assembly Rooms, South Mall ; *Theatre :* Cork Opera House.

Railway, Shipping and Tourist Offices : Great Southern Railways, Glanmire Station ; L.M.S. Railway, 118 Patrick Street ; Great Western Railway, 98 Patrick Street ; City of Cork Steam Packet Co., 112 Patrick Street ;

GUIDE TO CORK

Thos. Cook & Son. Ltd. (J. Barter & Son, Correspondent) 92 Patrick Street; Heffernan's Tourist Agency, 21 South Mall; Jas. Scott & Co. Ltd., 3 St. Patrick's Quay; Palmer & Wallace, 26 Marlboro' Street; G.S.R. Bus Depot, 40/41 Grand Parade.

Conveyances : Taxis and Jaunting Cars for hire on the principal streets at specified legal fares as indicated by Taximeter or Fare-book. Motors for hire at several garages.

Golf Courses : Cork Golf Club, 18 hole (at Little Island, 5 m.); Douglas Golf Club, 18-hole (at Douglas, 3 m.); Muskerry Golf Club, 18 holes (near St. Ann's Hill, 5 m.).

National Tourist Bureau. Irish Tourist Association, 25 Patrick Street.

Cork, picturesquely situated on the River Lee, in a hollow enclosed by hills, was fittingly described by the Poet Spenser, when he wrote :

“ The pleasant Lee, that like an island fayre
Encloseth Corke with his divided flood.”

The City in Spenser's time, it is true, was confined to “ an island fayre ” and was surrounded, like most mediaeval towns, by strong walls. It has, however, long since outgrown its earlier limited boundary, spreading itself along the outer slopes of its surrounding heights, back into the valley, and up and down “ the pleasant Lee,” until to-day, it is the third city in Ireland, and the recognised capital of the south.

As a centre for the tourist, it has many attractions to offer, and is uniquely situated, not only as a headquarters for the unrivalled beauty of the Cork Coast, but also as a centre for sight-seeing tours in the whole Province of Munster. It is but a half-hour's run from Cobh, Ireland's principal Trans-Atlantic Port; Blarney Castle, with its famous Kissing-stone, is but seven miles away; within easy reach there are at least three fine Golf Courses; and for the Angler there is capital fishing in the River Lee and its tributary streams.

History. Cork's history goes back to the end of the 6th century when St. Finbarr founded a Church and School on the south bank of the River Lee, near the spot now occupied by the University College. The locality was then a marsh where the Lee branched out into numerous streams, hence the derivation of the city's name from *Corcach*, meaning a “ marshy place.”

For more than 200 years St. Finbarr's School flourished, acquiring fame for its learning; and around it grew a considerable town, increasing in size and population as the centuries went by.

GUIDE TO CORK

As peace and progress were destined, however, to be disturbed; for in 820 A.D. the Norsemen sailed up the Lee, burned and pillaged the city of St. Finbarr, and plundered the surrounding country. Having departed with their booty, they again returned a few years later, this time to settle down in Cork, fortifying the area between the present North and South Gate bridges, as their exclusive settlement. Time however broke down the barriers, and the erstwhile Sea Rovers were absorbed in the native population. At the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1172—Cork was still largely a Danish stronghold, though a native Chieftain—Dermot MacCarthy—held sway in Desmond (South Munster), and overlorded the Danish inhabitants. After a stubborn fight the Normans succeeded in breaking the power of the Danes, and after inducing MacCarthy to wed a Norman wife, induced him also through this alliance, to pay homage to Henry II., who established his garrison in Cork and granted the city its first charter. Gradually, however, the Anglo-Norman settlers were absorbed, as were the Danes before them, by the native Irish. The city grew and prospered, and the citizens, proud because of their opulence, asserted an independence which amounted to a defiance of external authority. English laws were nominally in force, but in practice the edicts of Cork's commercial magnates were recognised and obeyed. The citizens actually minted their own coins which the English Parliament had subsequently to declare as "utterly damned." Their audacity was further displayed, when in 1492, Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender, arrived in Cork. His cause being warmly espoused by the Mayor and principal citizens, who escorted him to Kent and there boldly proclaimed him "Richard the Fourth, King of England and Lord of Ireland." But the consequences were not so happy; for like Warbeck himself, the Mayor and conspiring citizens lost their heads at Tyburn, and Cork was deprived of its charter for a while.

In the war between Charles I. and his Parliament, Cork declared for the Royal cause, but succumbed to Cromwell when he entered the city in 1649. The next important event in Cork's history was during the Williamite wars, when in 1690, the army of William III., under Marlborough, laid siege to the city and compelled the garrison to surrender after five days. The siege was commanded from the tower of the Red Abbey (on the south side of the Lee), which still remains in a fair state of preservation. Soon afterwards the walls and fortifications of Cork were destroyed and little was heard of the City as a battle-ground or military headquarters. Peace being restored, the citizens devoted their energies to the development of trade, and the city prospered.

Troubled times again appeared during the Famine of 1847; followed by the Fenian movement of 1865-67 of which Cork was a centre, and justified its title of "Rebel Cork," a name which it had earned when it supported the cause of Perkin Warbeck.

Cork figured prominently in the Anglo-Irish troubles of 1920-21 during which two successive Lord Mayors lost their lives and a considerable portion of the City was burned.

INDUSTRIAL CORK.

From the commercial point of view Cork is a place of considerable importance, a factor largely due to its geographical position, at the head of the magnificent Cork Harbour, and to the facilities which it affords to even the largest vessels. This makes it the principal port of the south, exporting mainly agricultural produce, for which Cork is an important marketing centre. There are several flourishing industries, in the city, notably distilling, brewing, woollen mills, flour mills, bacon curing and chemical works, and to these must be added several minor enterprises, all of which, in the aggregate, give considerable employment. The largest works in the city is the Ford Motor Works, a great glass structure on the water side.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Cork enjoys the distinction of being one of the four County Boroughs in the Irish Free State. It has a unique system of city government which was set up in 1929, under the Cork City Management Act. This Act is an attempt to apply the results of the best modern experience and methods in local government to Irish conditions. The government of the city is in the hands of a City Council and a City Manager. The Council consists of 21 members, elected by the whole city voting as one electoral area, seven members being elected each year. The Council elects each year a Lord Mayor who is the civic head. The Council directly exercises the following powers, functions and duties, namely: the making of any rate or the borrowing of any monies; the making or revoking of any bye-laws; the making of any order by which any optional Act of Parliament, or order under same, is applied to the city, the promotion or opposing of legislation, the prosecution and defence of legal proceedings, the appointment or election of any person to be a member of any Public Body, Parliamentary or local elections, admission of persons to the freedom of the city, the suspension and removal of the City Manager (if carried by a two-thirds majority of the Council and sanctioned by the Minister for Local Government), the determination of the salary of the Lord Mayor and the City Manager, subject to the approval of the Minister for Local Government. The Minister for Local Government may, by order, further extend the powers, functions and duties of the Council on an application made by two-thirds of the Council, and may similarly revoke same.

All other powers and duties of the Corporation are exercised and performed by the City Manager, who is appointed by the Council, on the recommendation of the Public Appointments Commission.

It will be noted that the vital principle of the Act is the separation of the deliberative and executive functions of the Corporation, the former being exercised by the Council, and the latter by the City Manager.

SOME NOTABLE CORKMEN.

Cork has ever been noted for its association with Literature and Art, and was the birthplace of many writers and actors, who in their day, acquired universal fame. To mention but a few: Francis Mahoney ("Father Prout"), the humorous poet and author of the "Bells of Shandon"; Thomas Crofton Croker, the antiquary; James Sheridan Knowles, dramatist and actor; Richard Miliken, William Maginn, Denny Lane and J. J. Callanan, the poets; and James Barry and Daniel Maclise, the painters.

A TOUR OF THE CITY.

Trams no longer run through the streets of Cork, having been replaced a few years ago by a fleet of modern omnibuses which now serve all the principal streets and suburbs of the city. The jaunting car still holds its own in Cork, and for the stranger who has not yet ridden in one, will provide something in the nature of a thrill. Taxis are also available on hire as required.

With the exception of the principal thoroughfares—*St. Patrick Street*, *Grand Parade*, *South Mall*, *Washington Street* and *MacCurtain Street*—the streets of Cork are narrow and devoid of any particular interest. The main attractions for the visitor are some public buildings, Churches and Cathedrals, as well as the environs of the city which are, it must be said, uncommonly beautiful.

St. Patrick Street, extending from St. Patrick's Bridge to the Grand Parade is the principal thoroughfare and comprises fine shops, several being newly built since they were burnt down in December, 1920, during the Anglo-Irish troubles. Near the Bridge is the *Father Mathew Statue* in bronze, a fine work of art by Foley, commemorating the celebrated "Apostle of Temperance," who, prior to his death in 1850, was Superior of the Capuchin Order in Cork, and who is further commemorated by the *Father Mathew Memorial Church* in *Father Mathew Quay*. *St. Patrick's Bridge*, a fine structure measuring over sixty feet between the parapets, was opened in 1859, and replaced the former bridge which was destroyed by a flood in 1853. From the bridge *St. Patrick's Hill* ascends abruptly to a considerable elevation, and affords an extensive panorama of the city and its surroundings. The hill leads to still higher ground on which the *Military Barracks* are situated. *The Church of St. Peter and Paul* (off *St. Patrick Street*) designed by Pugin, the famous architect, is a Gothic building with a richly decorated interior. In the opinion of many, it is the most beautiful of Cork's Churches. A short walk from *St. Patrick Street* also, via *Academy Street*, brings the visitor to *Emmet Place*, for the *Municipal School of Art*. The *Sculpture and Picture Galleries* are open to visitors (on week-days), and include, amongst other interesting works, a large canvas by Barry, the famous Cork Painter, and a fine portrait of Patrick Sarsfield, the hero of the *Siege of Limerick*, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Modern Irish Painters are well represented; and there is a splendid collection of casts from the antiques in the *Vatican Gallery* which were executed under the superintendence of

GUIDE TO CORK

Canova, by instructions of Pope Pius VII. In Emmet Place also is the imposing *Cork Opera House*. The *Coal Quay* (just off Patrick Street or the Grand Parade), formerly a quay, now an Open-Air Market where fish, vegetables, and a heterogeneous collection of second-hand articles are offered for sale by the vendors.

The Grand Parade, a spacious and impressive thoroughfare, runs from the west end of St. Patrick Street to the South Mall. The *National Monument* here was erected in memory of Irish Patriots from 1798 to 1867. Under the Gothic canopy is a figure of Erin, with, at the angles, figures of Wolfe Tone, Thomas Davis, Michael Dwyer and O'Neill Crowley. The Grand Parade is the recognised venue of public meetings in Cork. A short distance away in.

The South Mall, is the *War Memorial*, commemorating the men of the Royal Munster Fusiliers who fell in the Great War. In this street there are some fine buildings, mostly Banks and Professional Offices, and notably the Head Offices of the Munster & Leinster Bank. In the interior of this latter building six of the marble pillars supporting the roof are from Old St. Paul's, London. *Lapp's Quay* beyond Parnell Bridge leads to the *Custom House* and the docks on the North bank of the Lee.

A short walk from the South Mall brings one to the south channel and the *Father Mathew Memorial Church* (of the Holy Trinity). It contains a fine memorial window to Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator. Besides it is the convent of the Capuchin Order of Friars, of which community Father Mathew, the celebrated Temperance Advocate and Preacher, was Superior until his death. Across the south river stand the remains of the *Red Abbey* (Augustinian) notable as the Duke of Marlborough's headquarters during the Williamite Siege of Cork in 1690.

At the eastern end of the South Mall, *Parnell Bridge*, next in size to St. Patrick's Bridge, spans the Lee, giving access to the southern suburbs of the city. At the off side of the Bridge, in Albert Quay is the *City Hall*, recently reconstructed; it suffered the fate of other buildings in Cork in the fire of December, 1920. Behind the City Hall is the spacious *Cornmarket*, which, prior to 1916, was notable as a training ground for the Irish Volunteers. Albert Quay leads on to *Ford's Works* and the tree-shaded *Marina* walk beside the Lee. It also leads, via Victoria Road, to the pretty residential district of **Blackrock**.

From St. Patrick's Bridge, *Pope's Quay* extends to the North Gate Bridge. About mid-way on the Quay is *St. Mary's Church* (Dominican), an imposing edifice in the Renaissance style, with a portico supported by lofty Ionic Columns. It is considered one of the most graceful churches in Ireland. The ciborium is especially beautiful. The miraculous statuette of Our Lady (from the Friary at Youghal) is now preserved here. On the high ground behind this church is the most celebrated of all the ecclesiastical buildings in Cork :

Shandon Church (St. Ann's) which dates from 1722. Architecturally, the chief feature is Shandon Steeple, rising to a height of 120 feet, two sides being built of limestone and the other two of red sandstone. But it is the famous "Bells of Shandon" which are the attraction for visitors, their fame having been spread far and wide by "Father Prout" (the Rev. Francis Mahoney), through his well known poem *The Bells of Shandon*. This, indeed, may be described as the anthem of Cork.

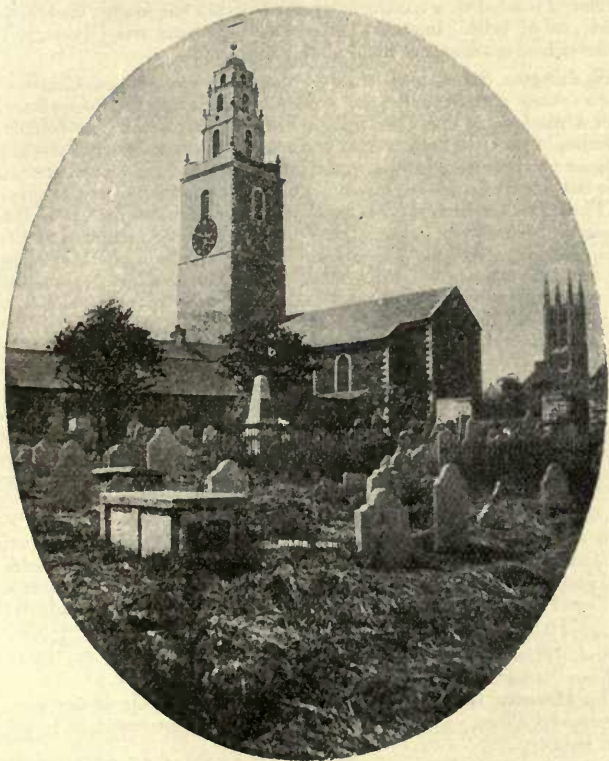
THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

With deep affection and recollection
 I often think of those Shandon Bells,
 Whose sound so wild would
 In the days of childhood
 Fling round my cradle their magic spells.
 On this I ponder where'er I wander,
 And thus grow fonder, sweet Cork of thee ;
 With thy Bells of Shandon
 That sound so grand on
 The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

I've heard bells chiming, full many a clime^r in
 Tolling sublime in cathedral shrine,
 While at a glib rate brass tongues would vibrate,
 But all their music
 Spoke naught like thine ;
 For memory dwelling, on each proud note swelling,
 Of belfry knelling its bold notes free,
 Made the Bells of Shandon
 Sound far more grand on
 The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow, while on tower and Kiosk O !
 In St. Sophia the Turkman gets,
 And loud in air calls men to prayer,
 From the tapering summits
 Of tall minarets.
 Such empty phantom, I freely grant them ;
 For there's an anthem more dear to me—
 'Tis the Bells of Shandon
 That sound so grand on
 The pleasant waters of the river Lee.

The bells are to be heard chiming every hour, but are particularly pleasant to hear when hymns are being played in the evenings before vespers, their sounds then being wafted through the stillness with a peculiar cadence across " the pleasant waters of the River Lee."



Photo

SHANDON CHURCH

I.T.A

Inseparably associated with Cork. The pure music of its Gloster-made bells
haunts the ear of visitor and Corkman alike. See p. 23.

GUIDE TO CORK

Born in Cork in 1804, "Father Prout" was educated for the priesthood, but spent most of his life in London as a magazine writer and journalist. His remains lie in the old Cemetery beside the church, which was the medium of his fame as a poet. Not far away in Shandon Street is *St. Mary's Cathedral* (Catholic), a cruciform structure with a fine Gothic tower, and a good peal of bells. Internally, it is richly decorated and "presents one of the richest specimens of florid Gothic in Ireland."

Washington Street leads from the Grand Parade, past the Courthouse to the western outskirts of the city. The *Courthouse* is an impressive building with a particularly fine Corinthian portico, which would "do honour to Palladio," to borrow the words of Macauley. Above the portico is a group of figures representing Justice, supported by Law and Mercy on either side. It is but a few minutes walk from the Courthouse across Clarke's Bridge to **St. Finbarr's Cathedral** (Church of Ireland), a handsome modern edifice in the early French Gothic, crowned with three lofty spires. The site is believed to be that occupied by the original church founded by St. Finbarr. Internally the decorations are lavish, particularly beautiful features being the mosaics, carvings and memorial windows. Irish marble of various colours is conspicuous throughout.

Facing the east end of St. Finbarr's Cathedral is the imposing pile of grey and red cut stone known as *Elizabeth's Fort*, one of the ancient fortifications of the city. Opposite are the fine *Crawford Municipal Technical Schools*.

Back again at the Courthouse it is about half-a-mile along the Western Road to the

University College. A fine gateway leading to the spacious and well-planted grounds which overlook the Lee. Immediately inside the gate to the left, is the *Institute of Dairy Science*. The main College buildings are a handsome pile of white limestone in the Tudor-Gothic style, built on three sides of a quadrangle. In addition to the Lecture Rooms, Examination Hall, and Laboratories, there is a fine Library and an interesting Museum of Antiquities, including several ogham-inscribed stones. In the grounds also are Plant Houses, an Observatory, and a commodious Hostel for students.

Cork University College is a constituent of the National University of Ireland. Prior to the founding of the National it was one of the "Queen's Colleges" constituting the Royal University.

The Munster Institute of Agriculture, about a mile to the west of University College, will appeal to visitors who are interested in Ireland's chief industry.

In passing, it may be mentioned that Cork is remarkable for the number of its educational institutions, many of which have become famous. In addition to the University College the principal schools are:—

The *North Monastery* (Christian Brothers); the *Presentation College*; *St. Mary's of the Isle Convent*; the *Christian Brothers' Schools*, *Sullivan's Quay*; and the Municipal Institutions which include the *School of Art* and the *Technical Institute*. Readers of Gerald Griffin's novels will be interested to learn that, having abandoned his literary career, this famous author joined the Christian Brother's Community, and is buried in the Cemetery of the North Monastery.

GUIDE TO CORK

The visitor in Cork will come across many other things to interest him, especially the visitor with a humorous turn of mind, by rambling through the more populous quarters, such as around Shandon Street or Blackpool, where the quaint cottages and *alfresco* customs of the inhabitants may be curiously observed any fine evening.

OLD CORK.

Having so far toured the principal parts of Cork, and observed its present-day features, the visitor may be interested in a brief description of old Cork, and so visualize the city as it existed three or four centuries ago.

In the sixteenth century, the walled city of Cork was clearly defined. It was on an island, and formed a perfect oblong of which the North Gate Bridge stood at one end, and the South Gate Bridge at the other. The front wall extended along the west side of the Grand Parade, through the Coal Quay Market, and along Kyril's Quay. The back wall was the line from Clarke's Bridge, down through Grattan Street to Bachelor's Quay. There was a Water Gate in the front wall, at the Queen's Old Castle. The Grand Parade was a water-way, so were Castle Street, Sheares' Street, Grattan Street and South Mall. St. Mary's of the Isle (near St. Finbarr's Cathedral) was an island monastery. All the buildings on the far side of the South Mall stand on what was an island, known to this day as Morrison's Island. The Customs House stands on what was then also an island, the water flowing over the present Parnell Place. There were at least 12 channels in what is now solid ground. Ships sailed along Patrick Street, Grand Parade, Tuckey Street, Castle Street, Drawbridge Street and other streets of the present city of Cork.

THE ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

The immediate surroundings of Cork are, as already remarked, uncommonly picturesque, and provide endless opportunities for rambling excursions or trips, by train, bus, motor or jaunting car.

GUIDE TO CORK

WALKS OR SHORT DRIVES.

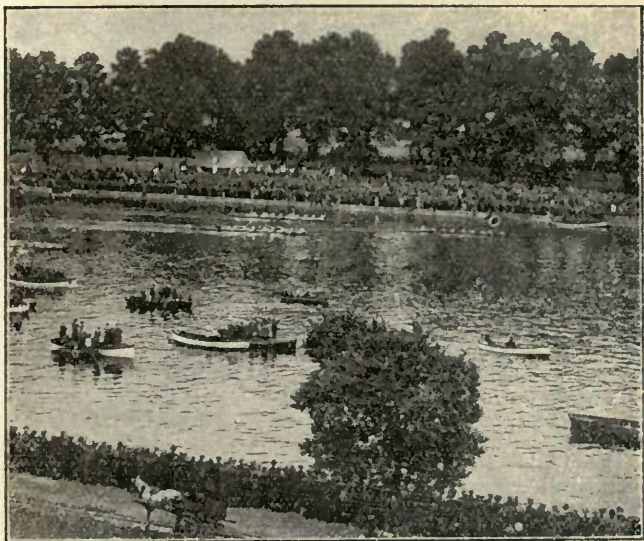
(a) *Via* Washington Street, or Sheares' Street, to the *Mardyke Walk*, an avenue of overarching elms about a mile in length running parallel with the Lee. Across the river is *Sunday's Well* with picturesque residences scattered along the hillside. About midway on the right of the avenue are Sports and Athletic Grounds, and the small but well-kept *Fitzgerald's Park* (open to the public), the site of the Cork Exhibition in 1902-3. From the end of the Mardyke it is but a few minutes walk to the *Lee Fields*, beside the river, where the new *Municipal Baths* have been constructed. Across, on the north side on rising ground, are the *City Waterworks* and the extensive buildings of the *Cork Mental Hospital*. This walk may be extended by continuing straight on from Victoria Cross, passing on the left, the grounds where the Cork Fair was held in 1932, to *Carrigrohane Station*, quaintly situated beneath a cliff. This three-mile stretch of road, from Victoria Cross to Carrigrohane, is believed to be the straightest and best constructed in Europe, in proof of which, it was selected as the venue of a motor cycling test in 1930, when a new world's record for speed was set up. Those who feel equal to it may continue two miles further on to *Inniscarra*, a lovely spot among the woods that here border the Lee.

An alternative extension of this walk is to the left from Victoria Cross, following the Bandon Road about a mile to the African Mission College gate, and there turning to the left for *St. Finn Barr's Cemetery*, one of Cork's principal burial grounds. Here is the *Republican Plot*, where lie the remains of two of Cork's former Lord Mayors—Thomas MacCurtain and Terence MacSwiney and of several other patriots who lost their lives in the Anglo-Irish struggle, or in the civil war that followed. Emerging from the Cemetery take the road leading to the right (the short way back) *via* Barrack Street, to the City.

(b) Along the Mardyke as before and emerging, go to the right, over Wellington Bridge, and to the right again for *Sunday's Well*, a picturesque residential district on a commanding hillside overlooking the Lee and the city. Keeping on, *St. Vincent's Church* is soon reached—a fine edifice, built of red sandstone, in the Decorated Gothic style. The windows contain some beautiful examples of stained-glass work. A little further on is an Orphanage where "Little Nellie of Holy God" died about 20 years ago, at the age of four, and at whose grave (in the grounds) miracles are claimed to have been worked. The road is now downhill to the North Mall and across North Gate Bridge to the city.

(c) *Via* St. Patrick's Bridge and MacCurtain Street, and up Summerhill, passing on the left, the conspicuous *Trinity Presbyterian Church* with a graceful spire. Beyond the church go to the right and downhill beneath the heights of *Montenotte*—a lovely residential district—to emerge on the Lower Road. Return to the city past the Railway Station and *St. Patrick's Church* (Catholic) a fine building with portico in the Corinthian order.,

(d) *Via* St. Patrick's Bridge and MacCurtain Street as in (b), and straight on past St. Patrick's Church and the Railway Station, thence along the Lower Road, passing beneath *Montenotte* and *Tivoli*, two charming residential



REGATTA AT CORK

Held on the Lee at Cork City every July. Crews from all Ireland compete.



Photo

SUNDAY'S WELL

Wilkie

A residential section of the River Lee, about one mile from the centre of Cork City.

districts with their pretty villas and gardens overlooking the river Lee. Sir Walter Raleigh lived for a while in *Tivoli House*, and some of the trees in the vicinity were, it is said, planted by him. In Tivoli also is *Woodhill House*, which at one time was the residence of Sarah Curran, loved and wooed by Robert Emmet—a tragic romance that inspired Moore's *She's far from the Land*, and Washington Irving's *Broken Heart*. It is about a mile further on to Dunkettle Station, opposite which, on the bank of the Lee, is the conspicuous *Blackrock Castle*. At the road junction here go to the left through the thickly wooded valley of the Glanmire River, to the pretty villages of Glanmire, Riverstown and Sallybrook. Return to Cork through Upper Glanmire.

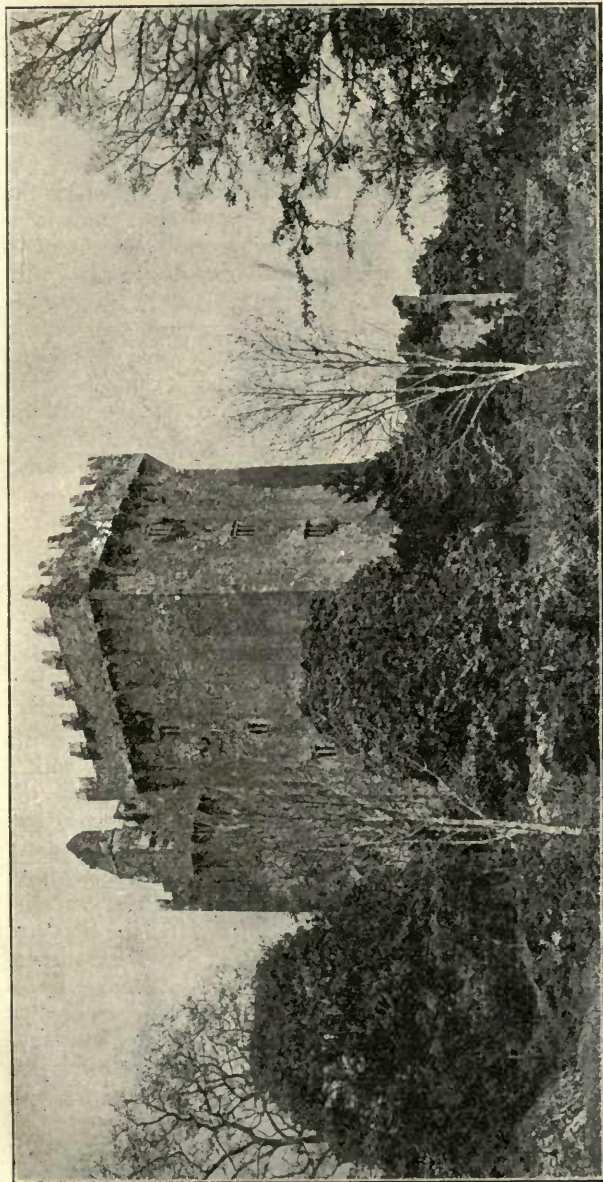
(e) *Via* the South Mall, Parnell Bridge, Albert Quay and the new road beside *Ford's Works* to the *Marina*, a counterpart of the Mardyke Walk, stretching along the south bank of the Lee between rows of fine old trees. Seats and rustic shelters are placed at intervals. Here the Lee widens out as it flows on to Cork Harbour; across the water are the wooded heights of *Montenotte* and *Tivoli*, with their pretty villas and gardens. On the right, are the grounds of the Gaelic Athletic Association and the Cork Show Grounds and Horse Jumping Enclosure. At the end of the *Marina*, the modern looking *Blackrock Castle* stands on a little promontory running out into the Lee where it begins to expand into Lough Mahon.

(f) *Via* South Mall, Parnell Bridge and Anglesea Street to *Douglas*, a quaint little village inhabited largely by families employed in the adjacent woollen mills (O'Brien's and Morrourghs). Adjacent is the fine 18-hole Course of the Douglas Golf Club.

BLARNEY CASTLE.

Blarney (population 700), five miles north of Cork city by road (Bus service), via Blarney Street or via Blackpool. This is a small but picturesque little place, its principal mainstay being the employment given by the large woollen mills (Martin Mahony & Bros. Ltd.) which adjoin the village. The chief interest for the visitor here is:

Blarney Castle (admission 1/-) or more strictly speaking, the magic "Blarney Stone," which has the traditional power of conferring on those who kiss it, the gift of "the Blarney," or a "sweetly eloquent persuasiveness" that scores against every argument. The stone, embedded in the wall of the castle underneath the parapet, must be kissed in the orthodox manner, by lying on one's back and being held by the feet, extending the head through a hole in the battlements, then raising oneself upwards to kiss the stone, which is seen a foot or so above. The operation is not so sensational as it used to be.



Photo

BLARNEY
The grim fortress that holds within its bosom the secret of all-conquering eloquence; No trip to Ireland is complete without seeing Blarney.
7 m. from Cork.

I.T.A.

The word "Blarney" has long ago found a place in the English Dictionary and is supposed to have originated in the dealings of Queen Elizabeth's Government with the then Lord of Blarney, Cormac MacDermot Carthy. Repeatedly he was asked by the Queen's Deputy, Carew, to come in "Off his keeping," to renounce the traditional system by which the clans elected their chief, and to take tenure of his lands from the Crown. But while seeming to agree to this proposal he put off the fulfilment of his promise from day to day "with fair words and soft speech," until at last Carew became the laughing stock of Elizabeth's Ministers, and the Queen, exasperated, declared "this is all Blarney; what he says he never means." Thus the word "Blarney" came to mean pleasant "deluding" talk intended to deceive without offending. "Father Prout" gives a poetic description of the power of the Blarney Stone in the following well-known lines:—

"There is a stone there that whoever kisses,
 Oh, he never misses to grow eloquent.
 'Tis he may clamber to a lady's chamber,
 Or become a member of Parliament.
 A clever spouter he'll sure turn out, or
 An out-and-outer to be let alone!
 Don't hope to hinder him, or to bewilder him,
 Sure, he's a pilgrim from the Blarney Stone."

The castle itself calls for little comment. It consists principally of a square keep or tower 120 feet high, with a battlemented parapet. It was originally a fortress of the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond, or South Munster, and was considered the most impregnable of all castles in the south. It withstood several sieges from the 15th to the 17th century, by, amongst others, Cromwell, Ireton and Fairfax; the last attack being by the army of King William, after the Battle of the Boyne, when it was taken and the fortifications demolished, except the present Tower and the adjoining walls. The view from the top of the castle is very fine, embracing the "Groves of Blarney," and a rich, undulating, and well-planted country all around. In the demesne below is the splendid mansion of the Colthurst family, and a half a mile to the south, **Blarney Lake**, the subject of many interesting legends.

From Blarney village it is a pleasant walk of about two miles to **St. Ann's Hill**, and the well-equipped **Hydropathic Establishment** delightfully situated in an environment of wooded hills and valleys.



The South-East Coast.

CORK HARBOUR AND ITS RESORTS.

Delightful trips can be made from Cork to the resorts on the shores of Cork Harbour, as far as Crosshaven on the one side and to Cobh (Queenstown) on the other. The visitor has a choice of transport facilities—by rail, bus or motor and occasionally by steamer starting from Custom House Quay.

BY ROAD TO CROSSHAVEN 13m. Buses every hour.

Long Route : via **Douglas** to **Rochestown** and **Passage West**, whose chief mainstay is a Dockyard, thence to **Glenbrook**, a residential district, **Monkstown**, with an Elizabethan Castle, and **Carrigaline**—here is also an old castle, and a flourishing little industry which produces the distinctive Carrigaline Pottery. The road now skirts the side of a creek in which is "Drakes Pool," where Sir Francis Drake, when pursued by the Spanish Fleet in 1587, took refuge with his ships.

This creek receives the waters of the picturesque Owenabwee River, immortalised by Denny Lane in his well-known ballad "**Carrigdhoun**," (or "The Lament of the Irish Maiden,") in which the following lines occur :—

" On Carrigdhoun the heath is brown,
The clouds are dark on Ardnalee,
And many a stream comes rushing down,
To swell the angry Owenabwee.
The moaning blast is whistling fast,
Through many a leafless tree,
But I'm alone, for he is gone,
My hawk has flown, Ochone Machree."

A little further on is **Crosshaven**, a popular watering place on Cork Harbour. Bathing in the open sea is very good, especially at **Church Bay** and **Myrtleville Bay**, distant about a mile from the town. From these points good views are obtained across the Harbour, embracing Roches Point, Camden Fort, Carlisle Fort and Spike Island. (Short Route : via Douglas and straight across to Carrigaline).

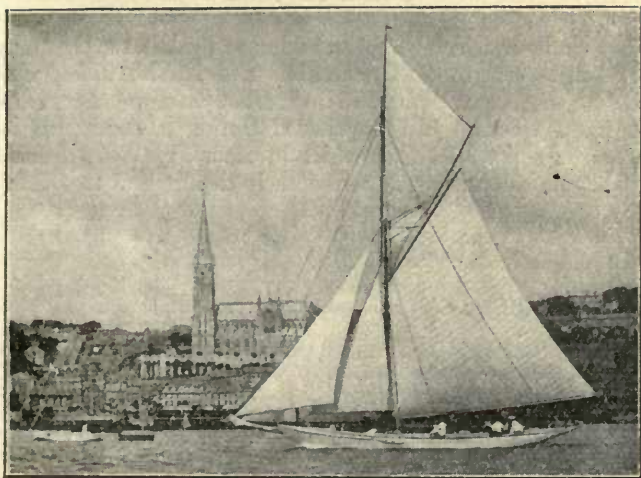
TO COBH.

(a) *By Rail 13m. or Road 15m.* Either a train or a bus about every hour.

Route : Both rail and road run close to the left bank of the Lee, through Tivoli and Dunkettle, opposite which Blackrock Castle is conspicuous, to **Little Island** (Cork Golf Club's 18-hole Course here) and **Glounthane** or **Cobh Junction**. Rail and road part company here to meet again beyond **Fota Island** (the Barrymore Estate), near **Belvelly Castle** (built by the Hodnett's, an Anglo-Norman family), thence accompanying each other again beside the sea, passing **Rushbrooke** (Docks) and **Carrigaloe** to reach **Cobh**.

(b) **By Steamer on the River Lee.** Boats on Wednesdays and Sundays, and other days as advertised, starting from the Custom House Quay, the boat sails down-stream, passing first on the right, the Ford Works and the Marina ; and on the left the wooded heights of **Montenotte** and **Tivoli** (see p. 28). Below Tivoli is the charming glen of the **Glanmire River**, on the hill overlooking which is seen the **Father Mathew Tower**, commemorating the famous Temperance Advocate. On the right bank now are seen the **Marina**, with the boat-houses of the Lee and Shandon Rowing Clubs, and further down the picturesquely situated **Blackrock Castle**. The river now widens out into Lough Mahon. On the right is **Dundanion Castle** whence William Penn sailed for America, subsequently founding the State of Pennsylvania.

Next in succession are seen (right bank) **Passage West**, with its dockyards, **Glenbrook**, a picturesque residential district, and **Monkstown**, also a favourite residential centre. On the opposite side are seen the low-lying wooded islands—Little Island and Fota Island, the river now expanding into



AT COBH.



Photo

"THE COAL QUAY."

Wilks

A picturesque Cork market. See p. 23.

Cork Harbour, which we enter, having on the left, the charming residential centres of **Carrigaloe** and **Rushbrooke**, next passing the great **Haulbowline Dockyard** in the centre of the Harbour. Just beyond is **Spike Island**, with its prison of sinister memory which in other days housed many Irish political prisoners, before their deportation to Botany Bay.

***COBH** (*formerly Queenstown*).
Population 7,000

Shipping Offices. All companies using the port have offices on or near the Quay.

Banks. Bank of Ireland. Branch Office on the Quay. Representative meets all liners arriving at the Port.

Post Office. Near landing pier; all postal, telegraph and money order business transacted.

Churches. Catholic—St. Colman's Cathedral; Church of Ireland; Presbyterian; Wesleyan.

Public Salt Water Baths (H. and C.). Open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Hotels. (See p. 83).

Motors, Jaunting Cars and Boats for hire.

Local Information from the Town Clerk.

Is well known as the most important Irish port of call for Transatlantic Liners, and is familiar to passengers on these giant ships, who, as they enter Cork Harbour, can view the town to advantage from the distance. And a pleasant scene it presents—its streets climbing up the steep slope of a hill, the houses rising, tier above tier, and the hill crowned by the magnificent St. Colman's Cathedral.

Cobh is a comparatively modern town, built on what is known as the **Great Island**, which comprises an area of about ten square miles.

History. Legendary history traces the first occupation of the Great Island from the coming of the Phoenician colony in 1150 B.C., being then named after their leader, who subsequently died from the plague with 3,000 of his followers. It was later owned by an Irish Chief, whose son fell with Brian Boru at the Battle of Clontarf, 1014 A.D. Subsequently passing to the Norman conquerors it became the property of the Barry family, whose descendants still occupy the beautiful demesne and house on Foaty (or Fota) Island, near Cobh.

The appearance of the town is attractive, the principal street, or the **Beach**, as it is called, extending along the waterside, interspersed with trees and gardens. Fronting

*Cobh (pronounced Cove) is an Irish rendering of Cove, a sheltered bay, formerly known as the Cove of Cork. It was renamed Queenstown to commemorate Queen Victoria's visit in 1849, and a dozen years ago adopted the present Irish designation.

GUIDE TO CORK

it is the spacious **Cork Harbour**, environed by sheltering hills, and embracing within its ambit **Spike** and **Rocky Islands**, and **Haulbowline**, with its Naval Dockyards. Not only is the Harbour one of the most beautiful, it is also one of the safest in the world, capable of affording anchorage for the largest vessels afloat, and of accommodating the fleet of any nation.

The chief object of interest for the visitor in Cobh is undoubtedly the beautiful **Cathedral of St. Colman**—the glory of the Diocese of Cloyne, and one of the most graceful of structures, built at a cost of £235,000. The French Gothic style of its exterior of Blue Dalkey granite, the main entrance doorway, and the rose window above it, the elegant tower of Newry granite, the spire, the flying buttresses, the interior columns of Fermoy, Midleton and Connemara polished marble, the mosaic flooring, the diapered wall ornamentation, the elaborately carved capitals, the open triforium with its moulded arches and columns, the apse with its tracery, rich colouring of the windows, the beautiful detail of the marble reredos, the High Altar, a gem of art, etc., all have to be seen to be really appreciated; and then the Cathedral Carillon of 42 bells which plays daily, with clavier $2\frac{1}{2}$ octaves in compass, the largest in Great Britain or Ireland, and as regards time and ease with which it can be played, the most perfect in the world.

The eminent Carillonneur, Dr. Staf Gebruers, plays on Sundays, thus providing an opportunity, even to the day excursionists, to listen to the masterpieces of melody played by the great artist.

For the health-seeker, Cobh is unrivalled in these islands. Its climate is mild and equable, at the same time dry and tonic, and there is a complete absence of sudden and violent interruptions. The mean temperature of the season is the same as Torquay, and is higher than that of Bournemouth or Ventnor, which are such favoured resorts in England. Cobh, therefore, is specially suitable as a winter and spring residence for people with bronchial or catarrhal affections, for convalescents from acute diseases, and as a seaside resort, for those requiring a soothing and sedative atmosphere.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

Cobh offers to the holiday-maker unlimited opportunities for healthful outdoor enjoyment. There are ample facilities for open **Sea-Bathing** near the town; for **Tennis** at Whitepoint; for **Golf** on Monkstown 9-hole Course (reached by crossing the Ferry).

Sea-Fishing: Sole, Plaice, Brill, Turbot, Whiting and Conger; fresh bait daily. The holiday can be otherwise varied by many delightful **Boating Trips** on the Harbour, or by **Excursions** through the adjacent countryside. **Yacht Racing** takes place each Wednesday and Saturday during the summer, the Harbour then presenting an unusually pretty sight, to which must be added the excitement of the race. The Royal Cork Yacht Club at Cobh is the oldest of its kind in the world, dating back to 1720.

The Cobh Urban Council and Tourist Association are leaving nothing undone towards promoting every available attraction for visitors. **Band Promenades** are frequent and other forms of entertainment are organised. On the 15th of August each year Cobh is *en fete*, when thousands of visitors enjoy its famous **Regatta and Fireworks**, the biggest event of its kind in the south.

EXCURSIONS.

Walks: To the *Old Church Cemetery*, notable as the burial place of Tobin the playwright; Wolfe, author of the *Burial of Sir John Moore*, and more recently, of hundreds of the victims who perished in the *Lusitania* disaster during the Great War.

To **Carrigaloe** and **Rushbrooke**, residential centres, or further on to *Belvelly Castle*, an old Norman stronghold, built by the Hodnett's.

Boating Trips. Rowing, Motor and Sailing Boats available on hire. Ferry Services (2d.) from Rushbrooke to *Monkstown*; and from Carrigaloe to *Passage West*.

To **East Ferry**; *Rostellan*, ancient castle and demesne; *Aghada* and *Whitegate*, all picturesque little haunts on the eastern shore of the Harbour. From East Ferry or Aghada it is about two miles to *Cloyne*, with its interesting 14th century *Cathedral*, well-preserved *Round Tower* and huge *cromlech* at *Castlemary*.

Other popular resorts within the scope of a day's outing from Cobh are:—*Cork City* (12 m.); *Blarney Castle* (18 m.); *Ballycotton* (21 m.); *Youghal* (30 m.); *Ardmore* (35 m.); while longer trips can be arranged to embrace such famous beauty spots as the *Blackwater Valley*, *Glengarriff*, *Killarney*, etc.

GUIDE TO CORK

CORK TO YOUGHAL.

Rail. *Via* Carrigtwohill, Midleton and Killeagh (28 m.). 4 trains each way.

Road (Bus Service). Tivoli, Dunkettle, Carrigtwohill, Midleton, Castlemartyr, Killeagh, Youghal (30 m.). 7 buses each way.

For the first eight miles the route lies along the estuary of the Lee to Cobh (Queenstown) Junction Road, thence inland to *Carrigtwohill* and *Midleton*, noted for its distillery and flour mills. Here also is the College where John Philpott Curran, the famous orator and member of the Irish Bar, was educated. The road now diverges to the right, through *Castlemartyr*, near which are the ruins of Imokilly Castle (Fitzgeralds) and the finely situated Carmelite College. Road and railway rejoin at *Killeagh*, where a short detour may be made to visit the exquisite *Glenbowe Wood* and *Inchiquin Castle* ruins. From Killeagh it is a run of 7 miles to Youghal.

YOUGHAL.

Population 5,500

Banks. Bank of Ireland; Munster & Leinster; Provincial; all in the North Main Street.

Post Office. In North Main Street; Sub-Offices near Strand Street and at Railway Station.

Churches. *Catholic Church*, Ashe Street, Masses at 8, 9.30, 10.30 and 12 noon. *Church of Ireland*, Emmet Place, Service at 11.30. *Wesleyan*, Friar Street, Service at 11.30.

Ferry Service to Monatrea. Continuous throughout the day. Return fare 4d.

Hotels. (See p. 83).

Motors, Jaunting Cars and Boats for hire.

Local Information from the Town Clerk.

Youghal (pronounced YAWL)—from the Irish *Eochail*; meaning a Yew Wood—because of its natural attractions, its situation on a delightful part of the Cork Coast, and its facilities for healthful enjoyment and recreation, is recognised as a holiday resort of outstanding quality. Situated just where the Blackwater falls into the sea, its environs are adorned with the sublime beauty of that noble river; while the adjacent coast, without being bold, is uncommonly picturesque. Besides, Youghal is an ancient, historic town, its antiquities, numerous and highly interesting giving the place a glamour which is absent in other resorts of repute.

For the bulk of its patrons the main attraction is the amazingly fine strand—five miles of smooth sands washed by the heaving billows of the Atlantic. Stretching away from Green Park at the south side of the town, to Knockadoon

GUIDE TO CORK

Head. The climate is remarkably conducive to health, the mean temperature being as high as 52 degrees, so genial indeed that myrtles, nectarines, figs and other sub-tropical plants here find a congenial home. The air is, at the same time, pure and invigorating, possessing all the tonic qualities suited to convalescents, or those who seek improvement in their health. Youghal, too, enjoys more than the average amount of sunshine, due to its southerly aspect and to its sheltered position at the foot of a considerable hill rising up behind the town on the west and north.

There is no lack of accommodation. There are hotels to suit all tastes and purses. Boarding and Apartment houses are numerous, and it must be added, as a matter of importance to visitors, the prices charged are considered very reasonable.

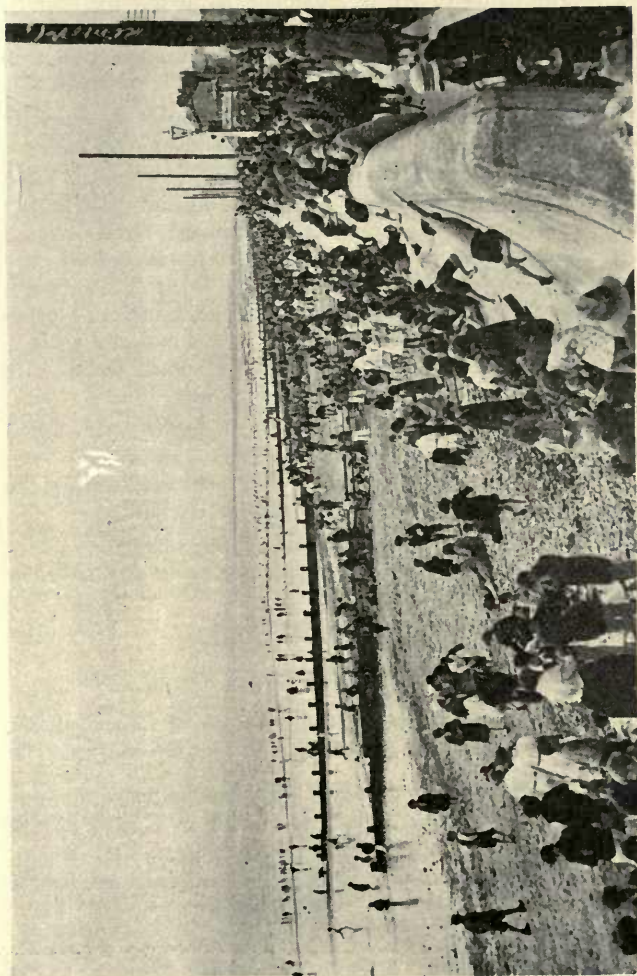
Then there is the usual round of seaside amusements ; while the visitor with exploring proclivities has, in Youghal and its surroundings, numerous antiquities and a wealth of scenic beauty which provide endless opportunities for interesting study and delightful outings.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The early history of Youghal seems lost in the mist of ages. After the Norman invasion, it was in the possession of the Fitzgeralds and suffered many sieges in the succeeding centuries, particularly during the Desmond Rebellion and the Williamite Wars. It was then a fortified town, and portions of the **Old Walls** still remain. Other interesting antiquities are : *St. Mary's Church* (1464), with a fine east window, west doorway and several ancient tombs ; the *Clock Gate Tower*, one of the old gateways ; *Cromwell's Arch*, where Cromwell entered the town in 1650 ; *North Abbey* (13th century Dominican) ; *St. John's Abbey* (14th century Benedictine) and *Tynne's Castle*, built by English settlers in 15th century. Another ancient building, and one of especial interest is the Elizabethan residence, *Myrtle Grove* (Public not admitted), which was occupied at intervals from 1584-97 by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was Mayor of Youghal in 1588-9. Here in the adjoining garden Raleigh planted the first potatoes to be grown in Ireland, and here also he introduced tobacco to Ireland when he smoked his pipe and so startled the household that one of his servants dashing out, threw a bucket of water into his face to quench the " fire."

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

Bathing. The beach, a fine stretch of firm sand extending for five miles, is one of the safest in Ireland. It is remarkably level the whole way, shelving gradually to the sea, and there is a complete absence of rocks, sudden depths or strong currents. The favoured stretch lies between the Light House and Clay Castle—a high ridge of sand beyond the Promenade—on the grassy slopes of which bathers love to bask in the sunshine after their dip. Across the Harbour is **Monatrea**, on



A Summer scene on Youghal's magnificent Strand.

the Waterford side, where excellent bathing may also be enjoyed. In addition to the open sea-bathing, hot sea baths with pine, sulphur and sea-weed treatment are available in the town.

Boating. Rowing, Motor or Sailing Boats on hire for trips around the bay or up the Blackwater (*see Excursions*).

Fishing. Excellent deep-sea fishing in Youghal Bay; boats available. Trout fishing (free) in the Blackwater river, Tourig river, Lickey river, Womanagh river, Dissour river, Finisk river and several other streams within easy reach. Brown and sea trout.

Dancing nightly in the Strand Palace Ballroom during the season.

Cinemas. Two Talking-Picture Houses, each with three changes weekly. Programmes nightly.

Tennis. Hard and grass courts in the Green Park, which overlook the sea. Fees: 1/- per hour.

Military Band Promenades. Performances during the season on the Promenade and in the Green Park.

Carnivals occasionally during July and August.

Round-a-bouts and accompanying side-shows every evening and night.

Putting Greens, etc. on sea-front.

EXCURSIONS.

WALKS. (a) a stroll through the town inspecting the ancient buildings,
(b) *via* the Promenade, over Clay Castle, and along the sands for a mile or two.

(c) Starting near the Railway Station ascend the hill behind the town. Splendid views embracing Youghal Bay, Monatrea, River Blackwater and coastline. Return *via* North Main Street.

(d) *Via* North Main Street and Cappoquin road to *Rhincrew Abbey* (Knights Templars, 1183); a mile ahead is *Templemichael Castle* at the mouth of the Glendhu river; thence through Ballinatray Demesne for *Molana Abbey*, an interesting ruin dating from the 6th century. The several interesting tombs includes that of St. Molana founder of the Abbey, and of Raymond Le Gros, one of Strongbow's Anglo-Norman Generals. This walk may be extended along the road beside the Blackwater for a mile or two; charming views.

(e) *Via* North Main Street and across the New Bridge, keeping left along the east bank of the Blackwater.

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(f) Take the Ferry Boat (4d.) to Monatrea, a delightful secluded spot on the Waterford side. Keep along the shore (past the Hotel) and around the Head. Several good bathing nooks and picnic sites along here.

Boating Trips. Frequent excursions by Municipal motor boats up the river Blackwater to Cappoquin. A delightful trip embracing some of the finest river scenery in Ireland. Enjoyable trips can also be had around the bay; boats for hire as required at the Harbour.

Drives. (1) *Via* North Main Street, across the Bridge and along the Dungarvan Road, bearing to the right as directed by sign-post to **Ardmore** (9 m.). A picturesque seaside resort. Here are several ecclesiastical ruins and other relics which include a splendidly preserved Round Tower and St. Declan's Church Oratory and Holy Well.

(2) To **Cappoquin** and **Lismore**. On the first stage of the journey **Rhincrew Abbey**, **Templemichael Castle** and **St. Molana Abbey** may be inspected (*See d*). Along the remainder of the route lovely views are obtained of the river Blackwater and of the old castles and mansions on either side, notably of Strancally Castle (left), and further on of Dromana House (right). Continue on to Cappoquin, a most picturesque spot. Four miles to the north is the celebrated **Mount Melleray Monastery**. From Cappoquin it is but a run of four miles to **Lismore** with its beautiful Castle and lovely views on the Blackwater. Return direct to Youghal (18 m.).

(3) To **Killeagh** (7 m.), for **Glenbower Wood**; a beautiful scene of sylvan splendour enlivened by the merry little river Dissour which winds through the deep valley.

Other places of interest within the scope of a day's outing from Youghal include: **Ballycotton** and **Cloyne**; **Cobh** (Queenstown); **Cork City** and **Blarney Castle**; while longer excursions may be arranged to embrace **Glengarriff**, **Killarney** and other famous tourist resorts in the South.

BALLYCOTTON.

Rail. Cork to Midleton, thence by road (11 m.).

Bus Services. 6 services daily to and from Cork.

Road. *Cork*, Tivoli, Dunkettle Bridge, Glounthane, Carrigtwohill, Midleton, Cloyne, Shanagarry, Ballycotton (24 m.).

Hotels. (*see p. 83*).

Situated on a bold cliff, Ballycotton looks out over Ballycotton Bay, a wide inlet of the Atlantic. Out in front is a steep island crowned by a Lighthouse which is a conspicuous object for many miles around. Lying between this island and the village is the snug little Harbour, the haven of numerous fishing vessels which during the season reap their harvest out in the Bay.

For Ballycotton is famous as a **sea-fishing resort**—indeed in this respect it is probably the most renowned in Europe. Sea-fishing is, in fact, the mainstay of the population, and

contributes largely to the popularity of Ballycotton in summer and autumn, as then it is the rendezvous of numbers of anglers from Britain and other countries who come here in pursuit of their favourite sport. (See "Angling for Sea Fish," p76).

But Ballycotton is popular not merely as a sea-angling headquarters—it is in no lesser degree a favoured seaside resort, excellently provided with hotel and other accommodation and enjoying the blessings of pure air and a bracing healthful climate.

Though lacking a sandy beach, there is capital bathing to be had in several coves and rock-formed pools along the adjacent shore; and there is, on the other hand, a fine stretch of level sands at **Garryvoe**, about four miles away to the east. A point strongly in favour of the bathing at Ballycotton is that the sea-water not being diluted by any fresh water streams, is more than usually beneficial.

Other forms of recreation are also available to the visitor. The Hotels have private *Tennis Courts* attached for the enjoyment of their guests; there is a Golf Links at Midleton (11m.) Boating trips can be had around the bay and the visitor has the choice of several enjoyable walks and drives in the neighbourhood.

EXCURSIONS.

Walks. Along the shores of the Bay; or along the road to **Garryvoe Strand**.

Drives. *Via Garryvoe to Knockadoon*, a favourite camping ground, and to **Ballymacoda**, a pleasant village overlooking Youghal Bay, Irish is largely used by the inhabitants.

(2) To **Shanagarry** (2 m.) where stand the remains of the ancient home of the Penn family, one of whom founded the State of Pennsylvania in the U.S.A. A few miles east is **Cloyne** with its well-preserved *Round Tower* about 100 feet high, and *Cathedral*, within which is the tomb of Bishop Berkley, the celebrated philosopher. The Cathedral, considerably renovated, dates from the 14th century. A small building nearby is believed to be the ancient (reconstructed) oratory of St. Colman, who founded the Bishopric and Diocese of **Cloyne** in the 7th century. About 2 miles away are the great stalactite *Caves* at Carrig-a-crump, seldom visited but said to be very extensive. Near Cloyne also, in the demesne of Castlemary, is a *Dolmen* of unusually large proportions. This drive may be continued on to **East Ferry, Rostellan, Aghada** and **Whitegate**, all picturesque little haunts on the shore of Cork Harbour.



A CATCH AT BALLYCOTTON



KINSALE.

KINSALE TO BANTRY BAY.

Westward from the Old Head of Kinsale to Glengarriff in Bantry Bay stretches the southern shore of County Cork, a coastline of more than 300 miles in length, broken into numerous headlands, cliffs, promontories and beautiful bays that are incessantly lashed and washed by the thundering waves of the Atlantic. Dean Swift, while on a visit here, was so impressed with the scene that he was moved to write these descriptive lines (translated) in his *Carbariae Rupes*.

“ With hoarse rebuff, the swelling seas rebound
From shore to shore ; the rocks return the sound
The dreadful murmur heaven’s high concave cleaves,
And Neptune shrinks beneath his subject waves.”

Other famous men of letters and travellers have extolled the beauty of this coast. Amongst them Thackeray, Macaulay, Caesar, Ottway and, quite recently, Lindberg, America’s hero of the air, who declared when passing over it for the first time, that it was the most beautiful sight he had ever seen. Beautiful it undeniably is ; and every mile of it accessible to the pleasure-seeker, from the numerous well-equipped holiday resorts which lie along this part of County Cork.

KINSALE.*Population 3,000*

Bus Service. Five services daily to and from Cork. Two of these extend to Garrettstown.

Road. Evergreen Road, Five-Mile-Bridge, Belgooly, Kinsale (18 m.).

Kinsale, with its houses climbing up the wooded slopes of Compass Hill, and overlooking the winding estuary of the Bandon River, will strike the visitor for its quaint appearance, its evident antiquity and unmistakable traces of Spanish influence in some of its buildings. It is indeed one of the oldest towns in the south, and because of its former importance as a port, and the safety of its Harbour, had a considerable trade with Spain and other countries in Western Europe. That chapter of Kinsale’s commercial past is, however, closed ; and to-day its fine harbour would be neglected

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were it not for the adjacent fishing grounds which make Kinsale an important centre of the mackerel and herring industry, and for the enterprise of some local merchants who carry on a substantial export and import trade.

History and Antiquities. Records of Kinsale go back far beyond the Anglo-Norman invasion, though it is from then that, like most Irish towns, its troubled era began. During the succeeding centuries it was subjected to several sieges, being held in turn by Normans and Spaniards, the latter having possession of the town even up to 1380, three centuries after the Normans landed on Irish soil. But the most historic siege was that in 1601, when Don Juan Del Aguila, with a strong Spanish force, landed here and aided by the Earls of Tyrone and Tirconnail, by O'Sullivan Beare and other chieftains of the south, held out for two months against Mountjoy and Carew. In the Parliamentary wars Kinsale declared for Cromwell, and later sided with James II., who landed here with a French force in the hope of recovering his crown. But abandoning the attempt and his crown, he boarded his ship and sailed away from Kinsale in 1690. American visitors will be interested to know that William Penn, founder of the State of Pennsylvania, was at one time Clerk of the Admiralty Court of Kinsale.

Notwithstanding its early origin, the antiquities of Kinsale are few. The most interesting is the Church of St. Multose (12th century) with a fine west Tower, north transept and a curious font. Other ancient relics are the Carmelite Friary (1334), Desmond Castle, Charles Fort (1670), and the Keep, formerly a Spanish prison. Modern buildings of imposing dimensions are the Catholic Church with a richly decorated interior, the Convent of Mercy and Carmelite Friary.

For the seaside holiday-maker, Kinsale, however, has other and more tangible attractions. Good bathing is to be had at *Summer Cove* and *Oyster Haven*; There is a good 9-hole Golf Course, Tennis Courts and facilities for *Boating*, *Yachting* and *Fishing*.

EXCURSIONS.

A *Walk* along the road encircling Compass Hill will afford fine panoramic views over the town, of the Harbour, and the windings of the Bandon river. Visit *World's End*, an area of humble cottages, whose inhabitants show distinct traces of their Spanish ancestry.

Boating Trip up the river to Innishannon; or on the sea to Oyster Haven, Robert's Cove, Ringabella Bay and Crosshaven.

Drive to the Old Head of Kinsale, Garrettstown Strand, Timoleague Abbey and Courtmacsherry.

GARRETTSTOWN STRAND.

(Population 100).

Road. (a) *Via* Kinsale (24 m.); or (b) *via* Ballinhassig and Innishannon; bear left up the hill (passing the old Shipool Castle) and through picturesque country with the river Bandon to the right, to reach the long bridge spanning the river; thence five miles to Garrettstown, (29 m).

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Deriving its name from the fine strand close to the Old Head of Kinsale, this resort, though long known for the excellence of its bathing, has in recent years risen in popularity—due, it must be said, to the increased accommodation, brought about by the erection of a new hotel and seaside bungalows, and the extension of existing establishments. For a quiet, restful holiday there is no pleasanter place along this coast, and with a bracing climate and capital sea-bathing, it has the prime essentials of an efficacious health resort. High elevations on the north afford adequate shelter for the strand which stretches away to the **Old Head of Kinsale**, a bold headland which, with its lighthouse, is a conspicuous landmark for mariners miles out at sea. It was off the Old Head that the *Lusitania* was sunk in May, 1915. The Head is a favourite objective of visitors, who in their holiday hours can at leisure explore the crags and caverns along the adjoining shore. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Courtparteen Church.

For **Excursions** from Garrettstown, those suggested in connection with Kinsale are feasible.

COURTMACSHERRY. *Population 300*

Rail. From Cork (Albert Quay) *via* Bandon, Clonakilty Junction, Ballinascarthy Junction and Timoleague.

Road. *Via* Ballinhassig, Bandon and Timoleague (31 m.).

Agreeably situated on the southern shore of Courtmacsherry Bay and with a background of woods. Courtmacsherry is a favourite resort during the summer months, mainly because of its good sea-bathing and the health-restoring properties of its climate. There is a fairly commodious Hotel standing on its own well-wooded grounds; and in addition there are several Boarding and apartment houses which cater for visitors. For the angler there is the Argideen river, holding sea and brown trout as well as some salmon on which the angling is free except for two short stretches on either bank.

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EXCURSIONS.

Walks. From the Hotel along the Cliffs to Broad Strand Bay and Seven Heads Bay.

Walk or Drive (3 m.), along the estuary of the Argideen river to **Timoleague Abbey**, which in its day was one of the largest and most important of the religious houses in Ireland. The existing ruins are of the 14th century Franciscan Friary, founded by Donal Glas MacCarthy, a Prince of Thomond, and succeeded an earlier house founded on this site by St. Molaga—hence the name Timoleague *i.e.*, Tigh Molaga, or “House of Molaga.” The most interesting features are the Nave, the South Transept and graceful tower. A fragment of an old Norman Castle stands nearby.

CLONAKILTY AND INCHIDONEY.

(Population 3000).

Rail. From Cork (Albert Quay) *via* Bandon and Clonakilty Junction.

Road. Cork, Ballinhassig, Innishannon, Bandon, Ballinascarthy, Clonakilty (33 m.).

Clonakilty, one of the chief towns in West Cork, is a thriving place, depending mainly on the fertile agricultural district which surrounds it. It has also a Brewery which gives considerable employment. For the tourist, beyond being a good accommodation centre, there is little of interest in the town, but in the neighbourhood there are several ancient castles of the usual Norman type; and at Templebryan, a mile to the north, is an extensive stone circle of the Druidical age.

In this district the spot favoured by tourists and holiday-makers is **Inchidoney** (3m. from Clonakilty), a triangular promontory encompassed by narrow inlets that run in off the broad Clonakilty Bay. Facing this Bay and at the foot of sheltering hills a modern hotel has recently been erected, so that now the beauties and amenities of this part of the coast are accessible to pleasure or health seekers. Capital bathing is to be had from the fine sandy beach fronting the Hotel; Tennis Courts are laid out on the grounds; and behind, on the elevated part of the promontory or “Island,” are the sporting 9-hole Golf Links of the Clonakilty Club.

The point in front of the hotel is known as the Virgin Rock, from an apparition of the Blessed Virgin which was reported to have been seen there years ago. To the south is **Galway Head** with its lighthouse where the “Quadriform principle” was first introduced on the Irish Coast.

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From Galley Head westward to Baltimore and Mizen Head the coast now becomes more indented and bolder, the waves hurling themselves with mightier force against the rocks and cliffs, as they rush in from the now more open Atlantic.

Immediately to the west is **Rosscarbery Bay**, with the small town of **Rosscarbery** occupying an elevated position on the shore. This is a quiet little spot for a holiday, and enjoyable because of its good bathing, its picturesque environment and the many interesting relics of the past in the vicinity.

Records tell us that Rosscarbery was the site of a once famous University, and that in the 6th century St. Fachnan founded a monastery here. Of this some scant remains are left near the ancient Cathedral, restored in 1612. A mile to the east are the remains of an establishment of the Knights Templars and the ruins of *Benduff Castle*. On this side also is the wooded demesne of Castle Freke, the ancestral home of Lord Carbery, who renounced the peerage in 1926.

Four miles further west is

GLANDORE.

Population 200

Rail. Nearest Station—Skibbereen (9 m.).

Bus Service to Skibbereen once a day.

Road. Cork, Ballinhassig, Innishannon, Bandon, BallinacCarthy, Clonakilty, Rosscarbery, Glandore (45 m.).

Situated with a beautiful outlook over the blue waters of Glandore Harbour. The coast along here is strikingly picturesque, especially as viewed from the road leading to Leap and Skibbereen, which commands lovely panoramas embracing the wooded shores of the village of **Union Hall** nestling snugly on the opposite side. Apart from the beauty of its situation, Glandore is favoured because of its excellent bathing, and also because of the mildness of its climate, in proof of which the fuchsia flourishes here in remarkable profusion. Good trout fishing is afforded on Ballinlough Lake and Shepperton Lakes, a few miles from Glandore.

The visitor in Glandore has, in such charming surroundings, endless opportunities for pleasant rambles and drives. Across

the Harbour, spanned by a bridge, is the quaint little village of **Union Hall**, which acquired celebrity when Dean Swift resided in *Rock Cottage* in 1723, and wrote his favourite poem *Carberiae Rupes*, extolling the wild beauty of this part of the Cork Coast.

Numerous ancient ruins are to be found here, amongst others, *Raheen Castle* and *Castle Eyne* (both strongholds of the O'Donovan's). This excursion may be extended to **Castletownshend**, another pretty village on a sheltered haven. This spot was the venue of a memorable sea-fight between English and Spanish squadrons in 1602. Three tower-like islands standing out from the shore are known as the "Stags." Castletownshend Demesne is close to the village; and the remains of interest include *Glenbarrahane Castle*, *Church* and an ancient *Stone Fort* measuring in circumference about 100 yards. In passing, it may be remarked that Mrs. G. B. Shaw was born in Castletownshend.

SKIBBEREEN. *Population 3,000*

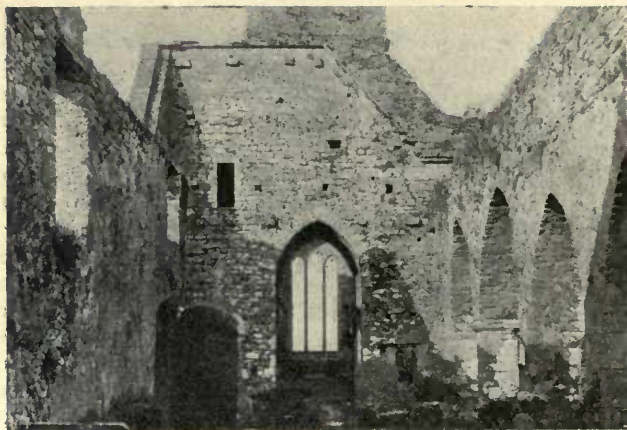
Rail. From Cork (Albert Quay) *via* Bandon, Dunmanway and Drimoleague Junction.

Bus Service. Once a day (twice on Sundays).

Road. Follow the route to Bantry (p. 55) as far as Drimoleague, bear left for Skibbereen (53 m.) ; or Cork to Bandon and thence *via* Clonakilty and Rosscarbery (53 m.).

Skibbereen, one of the principal towns in County Cork, is built on the River Ilen, where it widens out to form a creek and unite its waters with an inlet of Baltimore Bay. Skibbereen is the seat of the Catholic Bishop of Ross, a diocese which produced two fighting bishops in the wars against Elizabeth and Cromwell, both which bishops died in the field—Eoin MacEgan in battle (1602) and Boetius Egan hanged at Carrigadrohid (1650). The present pro-Cathedral at Skibbereen is a fine Grecian edifice erected in 1826. On the bank of the Ilen, west of the town, stand the ruins of the Abbey of Abbeystrowry (Cistercian).

For the tourist, Skibbereen is a convenient headquarters, as from it many interesting excursions can be made along the adjacent coastline.



Photo

TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY

Reardon

An ancient Franciscan foundation served by the Friars till 1794. The burial place of noted Irish chieftains. See p. 49.



Photo

SCHULL HARBOUR

I.T.A.

Schull (Irish: School of Mary) is very beautiful and at the same time the centre of a wonderful mineral district. See p. 53.

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EXCURSIONS

(1) To **Glandore, Union Hall** and **Castletownshend**.

(2) To **Lough Ine** (or Hyne) a beautiful salt-water lake embosomed in the hills. 3 miles south of Skibbereen. In the centre is an islet on which is a ruined castle of the O'Donnells. It possesses a wonderful station of Marine Biology.

(3) To **Baltimore** (8 m.) and **Sherkin Island**. *Baltimore*, whose mainstay for centuries has been the fishing industry, has had a stormy history of which the visitor is reminded by the old *Castle* of the O'Driscoll's, perched on a rock over the Harbour, and similar structures in the vicinity. *Baltimore* has acquired a reputation for the boats and yachts built here. *The Sack of Baltimore* by Thomas Davis, is a vivid description in poetry of a raid by Algerian pirates in 1631, when several of the inhabitants were massacred and about 200 others shipped as slaves to North Africa.

Lying athwart the Bay is *Sherkin Island* (motor-boat from the Harbour), an interesting place for the rambler, with its numerous coves and recesses and the substantial ruins of the old Franciscan Abbey and ancient Castle.

Lying south-west of Sherkin is the larger **Cape Clear Island** (mail boat from Baltimore three days a week), where, because of their isolation, the inhabitants retain more of the old Irish customs and language than in any other part of Ireland. From the cliffs and headlands here striking views are obtained of "Carberry's Hundred Isles" and of the shattered zig-zag coast visible to Mizen Head. The ruins of Dunanore Castle, formerly a stronghold of the once powerful rulers of the island—the O'Driscoll's—stand precariously on a rock on the north-west side of the Island.

The solitary **Fastnet Rock** and Lighthouse is seen W.S.W.

SCHULL.

Population 300.

Schull (67 m. from Cork), is accessible either by road or rail from Skibbereen (14m.) both running at first beside the River Ilen, and thence close to the shore of Roaring Water Bay through **Ballydehob**, and so within full view of Mount Gabriel to Schull, a small town beside its quaint little harbour.

Good bathing is to be had here and the visitor can otherwise enjoy himself by boating trips on the bay, by a game of Tennis or Golf, and by rambles and excursions around the promontory, which is noted for its beautiful sea-scapes. The district around Schull is remarkable for its mineral wealth, which, unfortunately, is not exploited as it might be.

Drive to Mizen Head (18 m.) the road (at 5 m.) sweeping round the lovely Toomore Bay to **Goleen**, with its secluded sandy beach. From here take the long and more picturesque route through **Crookhaven**, a charming little spot whose safe little harbour is favoured by yachtsmen of

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the south, and so, after skirting *Barley Cove*, arrive at *Mizen Head*, the extreme south-west point of Ireland. The coast scenery here—from *Mizen* to the *Three Castles Head* (2 m. w.) is remarkably fine, great cliff and clefts resounding to a ceaseless bombardment by the mighty Atlantic waves. To make this a circular tour the return journey can be made along the shore of *Dunmanus Bay* and *via* the road behind *Mount Gabriel*, into *Schull*.

CORK TO GLENGARRIFF, *via* BANTRY (68 m.)

Rail. From Albert Quay Station *via* Ballinhassig, Bandon, Dunmanway and Drimoleague to Bantry; thence by motor coach connecting with trains.

Bus Services. Daily.

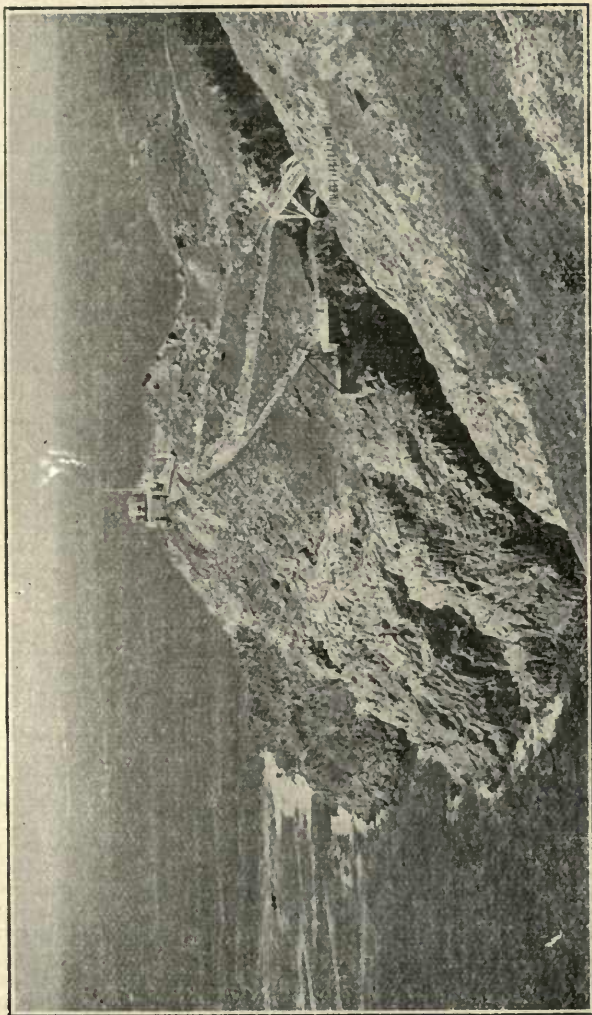
Road. Leave the City *via* Washington Street and the Western Road and at Victoria Cross wheel to the left for Ballinhassig and *Innishannon*, a picturesque little town on the "pleasant river Bandon, crowned by many a wood" and celebrated for its salmon and trout fishing. Beyond the bridge, Dundaniel Castle, built by the Barry Ogues in 1476, overlooks the beautiful valley of the Brinny, the road now running close to the Bandon river for the next few miles to Bandon (20 m.).

Bandon (*Population* 3,000) is a considerable town in the heart of a fertile and well-tilled district.

During the Desmond revolt and subsequent wars, the McCarthy's, O'Mahony's, O'Donovans, O'Driscolls, O'Learys, and other native septa were ousted from their possessions by the Earl of Cork, who obtained grants of the forfeited estates and planted on them English and Scotch settlers. Bandon then became almost exclusively Protestant and on that account came to be known as the "Southern Derry." It was enclosed by strong walls, fragments of which still remain. Kilbrogan Church, erected in 1610, was the first edifice to be built in Ireland for Protestant worship.

Outside the town the road skirts the well-timbered demesne of Castle Bernard (Earl of Bandon), soon running through the twin villages of *Enniskeane* and *Ballineen*. About 3 m. west of Enniskeane is the curious Round Tower of Kinneigh; and 5 m. east of Ballineen, the powerfully built Ballinacarriga Castle (1585), formerly a stronghold of the Hurleys.

Dunmanway (*Population* 1,600), the next town on the route (37m.), beyond being a good accommodation centre, has little to interest the visitor, except fishing on the Bandon river, and, about 4 m. north-west, the substantial remains of Toghher Castle, a fortress of the MacCarthy-Downeys. From now on the country becomes more hilly and diversified to *Drimoleague* (Castle Donovan ruins 2m. north) and Bantry 57m.



Photo

MIZEN.

The most south-westerly Leadland of Ireland. A visit to the look-out station is a thrilling experience. See p. 53.

I.T.A.

BANTRY. *Population 2,700*

One of the principal towns in the south-west, is delightfully situated, sheltered by a background of hills at the head of the far-famed Bantry Bay, perhaps the most beautiful of all the bays that adorn the Irish Coast. Out in the Bay stands the large Whiddy Island, with its forts and remains of earlier fortifications of O'Sullivan Bere, which obtrudes itself in the view towards Glengarriff.

Historical Bantry Bay is memorable as having been twice entered by French fleets for the invasion of Ireland—first in 1689 in aid of James II., and again to aid Wolfe Tone's Rebellion, when the ill-fated expedition of General Hoche was dispersed by a storm.

As a touring headquarters Bantry has much to recommend it, primarily because of its central situation, from which the visitor may explore, on the one hand the adjacent, and most beautiful shore of Bantry Bay towards **Glengarriff**, and on the other, the romantic recesses of Dunmanus Bay to its extremities at Mizen Head and Sheep's Head.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the late Mr. T. M. Healy, first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, was born in Bantry. His name is commemorated in the Healy Pass leading from Adrigole to Sneem.

EXCURSIONS.

(1) Along the north shore of Bantry Bay to **Glengarriff** (p. 61) 11 m.

(2) To *Bantry House*, which, situated in beautiful surroundings at the head of Bantry Bay, and containing a splendid and unique collection of art treasures, is now open to the public.

The history of the house is of interest. It was formerly the home of the Earls of Bantry, of whom the present owner is a direct descendant. Richard, second Earl of Bantry, reconstructed the house and filled it with a choice collection of tapestries and other works of art acquired by him in various parts of Europe.

There are exhibited magnificent French, Dutch and Flemish tapestries saved from the sack of the Tuileries in the Revolution of 1830, and reputed to have belonged to Marie Antoinette. Two Gobelin panels, designed by Romain, of which duplicates are in the Louvre, are particularly striking; also several fine panels of the Berain group; and there are Dutch and Flemish examples of the early 18th century.

Other treasures on view are two fine fireplaces, originally in the Petit Trianon, Versailles; pictures by Old Masters; and old furniture, including French of the Louis XV. period and examples of old Irish Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite.

GUIDE TO CORK

Tickets of admission, 2/- each, to view the house and grounds can be obtained from the Estate Office, Bantry; the Tourist Office, Glengarriff; or from the Hotels at Glengarriff.

(3) To the hills east of the town (behind Bantry House) for magnificent panoramas of the Bay and the distant mountains.

(4) Along the south shore of Bantry Bay for 12 miles to Glenalin Cross roads, at the base of Seefin Mountain (fine view from the summit); thence left, inland to Kilcrohane, and along the shore of Dunmanus Bay to **Abakista**, a delightful little haven with a good sandy beach and fine marine scenery. Continue on to **Durrus** at the head of the Bay, and along the valley of the Four Mills Water river to join the main road to Bantry.

(5) *Via* Durrus to **Schull** (p. 52) and Mizen Head, returning along the shore of Dunmanus Bay.

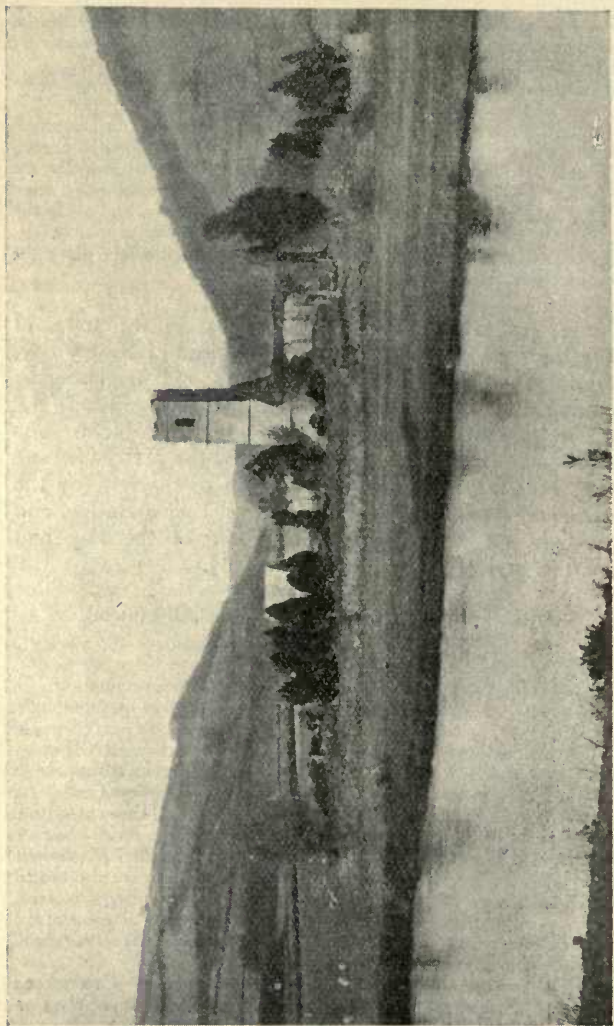
Bantry to Glengarriff (11m.) Clearing the town of Bantry the road now keeps close to the head of Bantry Bay, affording bewitching views of the shores and neighbouring mountains. Soon we cross over Dunamarc Bridge where the river Mealagh, tumbling over the rocks, forms a picturesque cascade. About 3 m. ahead we next cross the pretty Owvane river at Ballylickey Bridge, and keeping to the left (by the Hotel), soon cross the Coomhola river at Snavé Bridge, and so, straight on, with magnificent views of the Bay and mountains, arrive in Glengarriff. (p. 61).

CORK TO GLENGARRIFF *via* MACROOM (61 m).

Rail. From Albert Quay Station to Macroom, thence motor coach *via* Inchigeela and the Pass of Keimaneigh.

The railway line from Cork traverses interesting country, running through *Ballincollig* with its now disused military barracks and gunpowder mills. The square tower, a conspicuous object in the landscape, is part of an old Castle built by the Barretts in the 14th century. Two miles beyond Killumney Station a view is afforded of the venerable ruins of **Kilcrea Abbey**, built in 1465 by Cormac MacCarthy Laidir (founder of Blarney Castle) for Franciscan Friars. The remains consist of nave, choir and transept, with a tower rising to a height of eight feet. Two massive arches divide the aisle at the west end of the transept. The tomb of the founder, MacCarthy Laidir, is in the choir, and many other members of the clan are also buried here. The names on other tombstones here recall many episodes of Irish history, especially during the troubled times following the enactment of the Penal Laws. Adjacent to the Abbey is an old *Castle*, formerly a stronghold of the MacCarthys.

Between Kilcrea and *Crookstown* several castles are met with—Castlemore; Cloghdha and other similar structures, which were strongholds of the clan McSwineys in the fifteenth century. Beyond Crookstown is *Warren's Court*, a beautiful residential seat, with three lakes in the grounds. Crossing



Photo

I.NNISCARRA.—Can anything more peaceful be imagined than this scene of an ancient abbey nestling between the hills in a gentle fold of the River Lee, within walking distance of Cork City. To-day its calm repose is shared by the grazing herds and the equally placid angler,

I.T.A

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the Lee near Dooniskey station we soon reach the terminus of the railway at Macroom. A Souterrain of unusually large proportions was discovered near Dooniskey in 1930.

Road. (Bus Service to Macroom). Leave by Washington Street and the Western Road, keeping straight on to Victoria Cross, with the river Lee on the right to Carrigrohane Station (the road to the left leads to Ballincollig, Kilcrea Abbey and other places mentioned in connection with the Railway Route). At Carrigrohane, go to the right and follow the main road with the river on the left, to **Inniscarra**, a charming, secluded spot in the well-wooded valley of the Lee. For the next few miles to *Dripsey* (13 m.), the road commands the valley through which the Lee pursues its tortuous course, the scenery being all the time varied and in many places uncommonly picturesque. Dripsey is noted for its large woollen mills. *Carrignamuck Castle*, built in the 15th century by the MacCarthy's) is adjacent to the village and also the ruins of Kilcolman Church and of an ancient Abbey founded by St. Senanus.

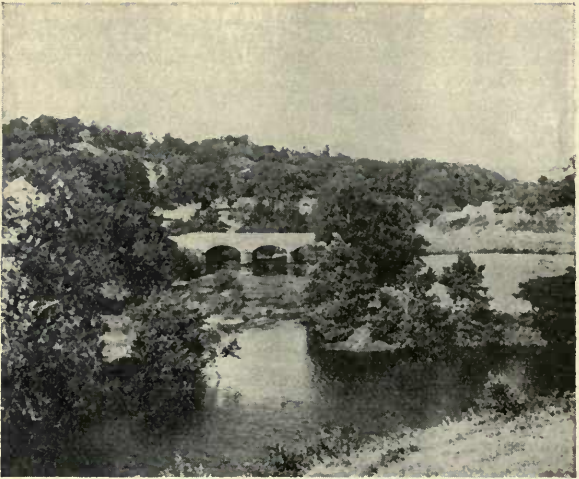
Coachford (15 m.) is next passed, the road all the time affording picturesque scenes, especially on the left, where the Lee occasionally breaks upon the view, as we approach *Carrigadrohid* (19 m.). Here a striking object is the old Castle, standing on a rock beside the bridge which spans the Lee (hence the name Carrig-an-droichid—the Rock of the Bridge). Built in the 14th century by the MacCarthy's, it was several times attacked, especially by Commonwealth forces during the stormy times succeeding the year 1641. Here in 1650, Lord Broghill, the Commonwealth General, hanged the Catholic Bishop of Ross, because he refused to induce the Irish garrison to surrender the castle.

Keeping to the right at the village, the main road now runs through the glen of the Ummeragh, bringing us at 5 m. to the bridge spanning the river Sullane, within sight of the town of Macroom. (From Cork 24 m.)

MACROOM.

Population 2,500

Situated in the picturesque valley of the Sullane, Macroom is favoured as a touring headquarters for the interesting country which surrounds it, rather than because of its own immediate attractions for the sightseer, which, indeed, are limited to the huge squarely built Castle (12th century). This was the scene of many a siege, particularly in the Elizabethan and Stuart wars. To-day it is more picturesque than architecturally interesting, especially if viewed from the banks of the Sullane, which flows beneath its walls. American visitors will be interested to learn that this castle, and in fact the town of Macroom, was at one time the property of Admiral Sir William Penn, whose son founded the state of Pennsylvania. The Admiral then resided in the castle.



Photo

RIVER LEE AT MACROOM

I.T.A

Macroom is an ancient town in a romantic setting, 22m. from Cork.



GOUGANE BARRA.

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Macroom is an important marketing centre, and here on Market Days the visitor interested in the Gaelic revival will hear Irish spoken as the vernacular of the people, and cannot help remarking also the picturesque hooded cloaks worn by the older generation of women who come here to sell their butter, eggs and fowl. For Macroom lies close to the Gaeltacht—(Irish speaking district), particularly that region lying to the west, embracing Ballingeary, Ballyvourney and Coolea. Indeed one of the most ardent advocates of the language revival, and one of the most celebrated Gaelic scholars in his day—the late An t-athair Peadar O'Laoghaire (Father Peter O'Leary)—was born quite near Macroom, at Carriganimma.

EXCURSIONS.

(1) **Ballyvourney and Coolea** in the heart of the Gaeltacht, passing on the way (at 3 m.) *Carrigaphuca Castle*—"the Rock of the Pooka," a ruined stronghold of the MacCarthys perched on a high rock. The country now becomes wild and mountainous as we drive through the beautiful valley of the Sullane in which lie the Irish speaking villages of Ballymakeera, Ballyvourney and Coolea.

(2) To **Ballingeary, Inchigeela** and **Gougane Barra**.

(3) Circular tour, embracing Ballyvourney as above, thence through the mountains to Gougane Barra, returning *via* Ballingeary to Macroom.

Macroom to Glengarriff (37m.). From Macroom return along the Cork road as far as the bridge over the Sullane and (as directed by signpost) keep straight on. Before reaching Toon Bridge, Dundareirk Castle (tower) is seen on the right. This was a stronghold of the O'Leary's, as was also Carrignacurra Castle (or Castle Masters) finely placed on a cliff over the river, near the village of **Inchigeela**. Beyond the village, the road skirts the north shore of Lough Allua (or Inchigeela Lake, an expansion of the river Lee) winding now between lake and hill to the Irish-speaking village of **Ballingeary**, where the Irish College is largely attended during the summer. The Sheehy mountains now are before us, looming larger as we approach the **Pass of Keimaneigh**.

Near the entrance to the Pass a sign post shows the way (a short detour) by a narrow road to **Gougane Barra**, a wild and most beautiful spot, its lake environed by precipitous

GUIDE TO CORK

mountains, whose rugged sides fall down abruptly to the waters edge. This lake is the source of the river Lee. On it is a wooded islet, reached by a causeway containing the ruins of the hermitage of St. Finbarr (6th century), the founder of Cork. The ruins are not very extensive and comprise chiefly a rectangular court or cloister and fragments of a church and convent. Altogether, Gougane is a romantic, strikingly beautiful spot, and one not to be missed, even by the hurrying tourist. Back again on the main road we ascend the wild *Pass of Keimaneigh* ("The Deer's Leap"—so called from the legend that the deer being pursued, leaped the Pass) between its precipitous mountain sides to the summit (700 feet above sea level), then descend gradually, with fine expansive views over the valley of the Owvane. Beside Kealkill P.O. we see Carriganass Castle (built by the O'Sullivans) and after a few miles reach Ballylickey Bridge and cross roads, where we keep straight on (by the Hotel) along the shore of Bantry Bay with exquisite views for the remaining 7 m. to Glengarriff.

GLENGARRIFF.

Population 300

Distance from Cork *via* Bantry 68 m.; *via* Macroom 61 m.

Hotels. See p. 83.

Churches. *Catholic*—Sacred Heart Church, Masses on each alternate Sunday at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.; on Holy Days at 9 a.m. *Church of Ireland.* Service on Sundays at 11 a.m.

Post Office. On week-days from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m. till 10.30 a.m. Deliveries of mails at 10 a.m. (week-days). Collections at 2.30 p.m.

Motors, Jaunting Cars and Boats (Rowing and Motor) for hire.

Golf. Nearest Course is at Kenmare (17 m.).

No description could do justice to Glengarriff—"the craggy Glen"—a deep, secluded valley encompassed by lofty mountains whose singularly irregular and majestic outlines form the visual barriers from every part of the glen. Rocks and boulders, some of enormous dimensions, are flung together in strange tumultuous confusion, yet the impression is not one of roughness; for all around is a mass of luxuriant foliage, venerable oaks, elms and stately pines of the wooded glades, and in the hollows, crevices and shady nooks, the arbutus, the yew, the holly, as well as tropical shrubs and



ON GARNISH ISLAND, GLENGARRIFF.



BANTRY BAY.

flowering plants which seem native to the place. Beyond all, is the beautiful Bantry Bay, guarded at its entrance by Innacullin (Garnish) Island, so as to take on the appearance of a land-locked estuary or billowy lake flecked with a hundred verdant islets.

“What sends picturesque tourists to the Rhine and Saxon Switzerland? Within 5 miles of Glengarriff there is a country of the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea. I would like to be a great Prince, and bring a train of painters over to make, if they could, and according to their several capabilities, a set of pictures of this place. Were such a bay lying upon English shores, it would be a world's wonder. Perhaps if it were on the Mediterranean or the Baltic, English travellers would flock to it by hundreds. Why not come to see it in Ireland?”

Thus did Glengarriff impress Thackery, whose words are quoted from his *Irish Sketch Book*.

Or, as another enthusiastic visitor wrote: “It is by treading its tangled pathways, and wandering amid its secret dells that the charms of Glengarriff become revealed in all their power. There, the most fanciful and picturesque views spread around on every side. A twilight grove terminating in a soft vale, whose vivid green appears as if it never had been violated by mortal foot; a bower rich in fragrant woodbine—intermingled with a variety of clasping evergreens drooping over a miniature lake of transparent brightness—a lonely wild, suddenly bursting on the sight, girded on all sides by grim and naked mountains; a variety of natural avenues, leading through the embowering woods, to retreats in whose breathless solitude the very genius of meditation would seem to reside—or to golden glades sonorous with the songs of a hundred foaming rills. But what appears chiefly to impress the mind, in this secluded region, is the deep conviction you feel, that there is no dramatic effect in all you behold, no pleasing illusion of art—that it is nature you contemplate, such as she is in all her wildness, and in all her beauty.”

It were futile to add to this vivid, but yet inadequate description of Glengarriff. A word, however, may be said in

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favour of its climate, which is genial and soft without being enervating or relaxing. The mean average temperature is 51 degrees, even in winter seldom falling below 40, owing to the proximity of the gulf-stream. There are of course ample facilities for healthful enjoyment—bathing in the open sea; Tennis Courts are attached to some of the Hotels; Boating and other excursions are innumerable; plenty of fishing in the sea or in rivers and lakes; and game for the gun on the surrounding hillsides.

Glengarriff, though famous as a tourist resort, must not be imagined as a large, populous centre. It is just a village lying in the heart of the glen, and comprises chiefly hotels and other establishments that cater for visitors.

EXCURSIONS.

The opportunities for walks and boating trips and drives in and around Glengarriff are endless; and the following suggested excursions must not be regarded as a complete list, but rather as typical and amongst the most popular trips for visitors holidaying in this resort.

Walks. (a) To *Poulgorm* ("the blue pool") about two minutes walk by a pathway west of the Post Office. An exquisite spot with entrancing views from the crags and wooded heights.

(b) *Cromwell's Bridge*, embowered in the trees overhanging the river.

(c) *Lady Bantry's Look-out*, return to Shrone Hill, a magnificent view-point, and along seashore to *Biddy's Cove* (good bathing).

(d) The *Eagle's Nest*, beyond *Lady Bantry's Look-out*, returning by the Dreenaboy Road and the Demesne Road.

(e) Over *Carrigrou Hill*, taking the second road branching to the left east of the village, and where a cromlech is reached go the the left again and come out on the Kenmare Road, and home.

(f) *Leary's Point* via the Bantry Road, and beyond the Lodge Gates of Glengarriff Castle, ascend by the pathway on the right.

(g) Along the Kenmare Road for three or four miles ascending to the highest point for a fine comprehensive view over Glengarriff and Bantry Bay.

Boating Trips.—Row boats, motor boats and yachts available.

To Innacullen (or Garnish) Island, one mile from the shore. Admission to Gardens, 1s. The Island, reclaimed from its former barren state, is beautifully laid out in rock gardens, terraces and planted with several species of sub-tropical flora. An Italian garden gives a classical setting to the scene. G. B. Shaw wrote his famous play "St. Joan" here.

To the *Roosh* and *Trafrash Caves*, a trip of about 13 m. there and back, passing the shore of many islands and creeks.

Steamer service between Bantry and Glengarriff affords a pleasant trip across the Bay.

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Mountain Climbing. *Cobduff Mountain* (1,244 ft.) ascended from the Bantry Road; *Sugar-Loaf* (or *Slieve-na-Coille*, 1,887 ft.) about 8 m. from the village; *Farrenfadda* (1,544 ft.). Several other mountains of lesser height.

Drives. (1) To the *Healy Pass*, along the north shore of the Bay to *Adrigole*, thence right through the recently constructed "Tim Healy Pass"—one of the finest drives in Ireland. The road winds in and out through the Caha Mountains from the higher elevations, commanding a scene of unsurpassed loveliness, embracing *Glenmore Lake* below, and all round, the peaks, shoulders and intervening valleys of the Cork and Kerry mountains. To complete a circular tour continue on to *Clonee*, returning *via* Kenmare to Glengarriff.

(2) The *Borlin Valley* and *Kilgarvan*, *via* Bantry Road to Snavo Bridge (*left*) and cross the Coomhola Bridge thence close by the river over the Borlin Mountains to Kilgarvan and Kenmare and home by the "Tunnels."

(3) To *Pass of Keimanagh* and *Gougane Barra* (p. 60).

(4) To *Bantry* (p. 55) for the Mizen Head (p. 54) and other excursions suggested therefrom.

(5) The *Grand Atlantic Coast Tour*, *via* Kenmare, Killarney, Glenbeigh, Waterville and Parknasilla.

GLENGARRIFF TO CASTLETOWNBERE (22m.).

Population 800

In the village a signpost points out the road which runs for the first few miles close to the shore of the Bay, then winding through a wild mountain valley to **Adrigole** lying between the little land-locked Harbour and the rifted slopes of Hungry Hill (2,251 ft.). This is a happy hunting ground for the botanist. From Adrigole the new Healy Pass runs through the heart of the Caha mountains to the Kerry side of the Peninsula (see excursions). Following the shore road it is 8 m. to **Castletownbere** (population 800), with its fine but not busy harbour. All around, the country is remarkably wild, dominated by the irregular outlines of the Slieve Miskish Mountains. Looming large out in the Bay is Bere Island with its Lighthouse, Martello Towers and other fortifications. Less than two miles below the town, are the remains of Dunboy Castle, a stronghold of O'Sullivan Bere, and the last in Munster to hold out for Philip of Spain against Elizabeth. It was finally destroyed by Carew in 1602, the garrison under McGeoghegan refusing to surrender until the walls were completely shattered. MacGeoghegan attempted even then to blow up the powder magazine but

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with torch in hand fell dead from wounds. The few survivors were massacred.

The shores of this wild promontory displays some fine marine scenery and it is well worth while penetrating as far as Dursey Sound, which separates Dursey Island from the mainland. To the west are **Allihies**, formerly a copper mining district and **Eyerics**, close to a splendid beach on Coulagh Bay.

GLENGARRIFF TO KILLARNEY (39 m.).

Clearing Glengarriff village, the road ascends gradually, winding all the way to the long tunnel and affording comprehensive views of the mountains and woodlands around Bantry Bay. The second tunnel is soon reached beyond which lovely low-lying valleys stretch away on either side, giving a succession of beautiful views, to **Kenmare**. The road now crosses the Finihy River, later curving through the **Windy Gap** to Looscannagh Lake, when, rounding a bend a little further on, the *Lakes of Killarney* suddenly burst upon the view. The road now descends in a zig-zag course through most delightful scenes to Muckross village and **Killarney**.



North-East Cork.

MALLOW. *Population 4,600*

Rail. From Cork *via* Blarney and Mourne Abbey.

Bus Service. Eight services daily to and from Cork.

Road. Cork, Blackpool, Sluggary Cross Roads, Half-Way House, Mourne Abbey (ancient Abbey, and Castle of the Barretts), Mallow (22 m.)

Banks. Bank of Ireland; Munster and Leinster; National; Provincial.

Churches. Catholic Church; Church of Ireland.

Mallow, situated in lovely surroundings on the river Blackwater, is one of the most prosperous towns in Munster, a circumstance due largely to the rich fertile country of which it is the centre, and to its unique position as a railway and

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road junction of several important routes. To these factors is largely due the selection of the town as a site for one of the new Sugar Beet Factories recently established in the Irish Free State.

Mallow was a century ago famous for its spa (now disused) and was then known as the "Bath of Ireland."

The ivy-clad ruins of the *Old Castle* (of the Desmonds) are at the east end of the town not far from the fine bridge which spans the Blackwater, here a beautiful river, especially when viewed from the "Rock" about a mile from the bridge. This beautiful river and the environs generally of Mallow, are rendered all the more attractive by the rich plantations on both sides of the town, and by the noble range of the Nagle Mountains which form a background on the south.

For the Angler the Blackwater has other attractions, because of its good salmon and trout and likewise its tributary streams—the Glyde, the Glen, Dallna, etc.—which can be fished from the town. Indeed, taken all round, Mallow is an excellent sporting centre, with its fine Race Course and the surrounding hunting country of the famous Duhallow Hounds.

As of interest to students of literature and history it may be remarked that Mallow was the birthplace of Thomas Davis, the poet and essayist; and also of the late William O'Brien, M.P. Canon Sheehan attended school there with William O'Brien.

EXCURSIONS.

(1) To *Buttevant* and *Doneraile* (9 m.) for *Kilcolman Castle* (ruins), the home of Spenser in 1586-98, and the place where he wrote his *Faerie Queen* and other works. At Buttevant, interesting ruins are the Franciscan Abbey (13th century), and Ballybeg Abbey (outside the town). Buttevant Castle, formerly a seat of the Barrys, has been modernised. Buttevant derives its name from "Boutez-en avant" ("Push forward") the war-cry of the Barrys, who settled here at the close of the 12th century and founded the castle. This excursion can be extended to *Rarhluirc* (*Charleville*) a comparatively modern town. Here in the local cemetery is the grave of Sean Clarach MacDomhnaill, the celebrated Gaelic Poet. Continue on to *Liscarroll* (ruins of a massive castle, built by the Barrys), returning direct to Mallow.

(2) To *Killavulen* (7 m.), where on a cliff, overhanging the river, is the house in which lived the ancestors of Hennessy, the original distiller of brandy. About a mile away is the house where Nano Nagle, the foundress

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of the Presentation Order of Nuns, was born. Interesting ruins in the vicinity of the village are Monanimy Castle and Church and Carrigacunna Castle (the castles were strongholds of the Roches). This excursion may be extended (2 m.) to *Castletownroche* (see Fermoy).

Other towns in North Cork within easy reach of Mallow include : *Kanturk*, with its old castle of the MacCarthys ; *Newmarket*—the "Priory" here was the residence of the celebrated John Philpott Curran. His daughter, Sarah, the betrothed of Robert Emmet, is buried in the adjacent cemetery ; and here also sleeps Mrs. Aldworth, the only lady ever enrolled a Freemason. *Millstreet*, situated on the south side of the Blackwater and embosomed in the mountains of Muskerry, has little, apart from its romantic situation, to offer the tourist. Drishane Convent (formerly Drishane Castle) about a mile from the town is conducted by a French religious community—the Dames de St. Maur). Kilmeady Castle (ruin) was a stronghold of the O'Keeffe's, who also had similar fortresses along the banks of the Blackwater.

FERMOY.

Population 4,500

Rail. From Cork *via* Mallow, Castletownroche and Ballyhooly.

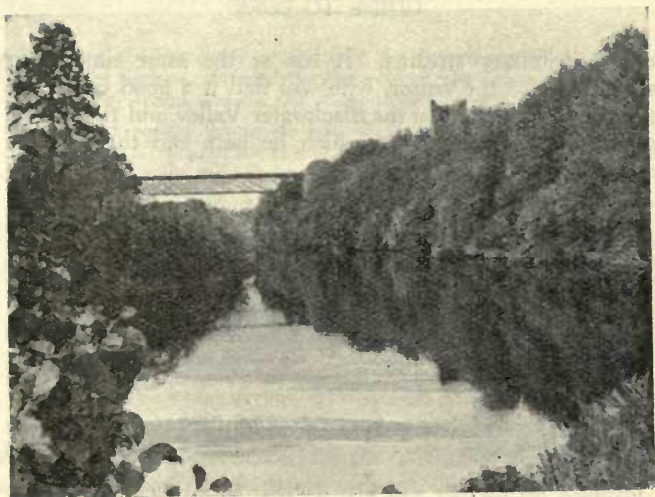
Bus Service. Eleven services daily to and from Cork.

Road. Cork *via* MacCurtain Street, Lower Road and Tivoli to Dunkettle bridge ; bear to the left with the Glanmire River and its wooded east bank on the right to Glanmire ; thereafter the road ascends through ordinary country to *Watergrasshill*, then descends to *Rathcormac*, and so, passing beneath the conspicuous Corrin Hill (large cairn on the summit) to Fermoy (22 m.).

Banks. Bank of Ireland ; Munster and Leinster ; National ; Provincial.

Churches. *Catholic Church ; Church of Ireland ; Presbyterian.*

Charmingly situated on both banks of the Blackwater, here a wide and beautiful river crossed by a fine cut-stone bridge, Fermoy will strike the visitor for its modern appearance, its well-built square and shops and its altogether charming environment. Conspicuous on the elevated ground on the south side are *St. Colman's College*, the *Loretto* and *Presentation Convents* and the *Christan Brothers' Schools*. Before the Irish Free State came into being, Fermoy was one of the chief headquarters of the British forces in Ireland, with extensive Barracks and training grounds a few miles away at Moore Park and Kilworth Camp. Denuded of its military population it now depends chiefly on the rich agricultural district which surrounds it, and for which it is an important marketing and distributing centre. For the sporting tourist its prime attraction is the excellent salmon fishing on the Blackwater, and the angling for trout in several



FERMOY.



INTERIOR OF THE CAVES AT MITCHELSTOWN.

GUIDE TO CORK

of the tributary streams. It has at the same time other attractions for the visitor, who will find it a good centre for exploring the beauty of the Blackwater Valley and the several relics of the historic past which lie here and there in the neighbourhood.

EXCURSIONS.

Walks. (a) Along Barnane walk—a tree-shaded promenade on the south bank of the Blackwater, just below the bridge. Opposite is *Castlehyde House* and choicely wooded grounds. Continue on by the bank of the river for about a mile to Glenabo, a lovely wooded spot.

(b) From the Mill along the south bank of the river to Carrigabrick Railway Bridge and Old Castle (of the Roches). Charming views here of the river's wooded banks. Conspicuous on the right are the buildings of the Fermoy Hospital.

(c) Follow the road along the north side of the river to Castlehyde House and Grounds—a most picturesque spot—or a little further on to Cragg Castle (ruin).

(d) Along the Rathealy road with the river on the right. It is worth keeping on for 2 miles to the bridge which spans the Funcheon, near where that tributary stream joins the Blackwater.

Boating Trips. Boats may be hired near the bridge for a trip up the Blackwater—a most enjoyable excursion through delightful scenery.

Drives. (1) Crossing the bridge go to the right by the Rathealy road and along the Blackwater Valley *via* Ballyduff to Lismore (16 m.). Here the Blackwater is seen at the height of its beauty, with Lismore Castle crowning a cliff which overhangs the river at the fine stone bridge. All around is a wealth of trees enhancing the beauty of the scene. This trip may be extended for a few miles to *Cappoquin* and *Mount Melleray Monastery*. An alternative return route is through the Bride Valley, *via* Tallow, Conna and Castlelyons, with interesting Abbey ruins and Old Castle of the former Earls of Barrymore. (About 45 m.).

(2) To Lismore as above, thence to the left at the Bridge, taking the road to the Knockmealdown mountains. Through the Glen of the Vee—one of the sights of Ireland—to Clogheen and Ballyporeen, thence to Araglen (below), Kilworth and Fermoy. About 50 m.

(3) *Via* Kilworth road and through Kilworth Camp (Caherdrinny Castle to the left on a hill) to Mitchelstown. At end of the town bear right for Ballyporeen and Mitchelstown Caves (see Mitchelstown). Return to Ballyporeen and thence through Araglen—a wild romantic valley watered by the winding little river which bears its name—and so, by (edge of) Kilworth village with the extensive Moore Park (formerly a training ground for British military forces) on the right to Fermoy. 30 m.

To Glanworth *via* Labbycally Hill, near which on the roadside is a dolmen of huge proportions. Entering the village one has a most picturesque view of the Funcheon river, and its ancient narrow bridge of 13 arches,

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with, behind, the busy little woollen mill, the extensive ruins of the *Old Castle* (of the Roches), shattered by the guns of the Cromwellian Army commanded by Ireton, and the *Old Abbey* (Dominican, 1227).

The district around Glanworth has much that is of interest to the antiquarian, there being, in addition to the objects mentioned, other ruined castles, dolmens, raths and a large pillar stone (at Ballylegan).

From Glanworth go to the west for *Castletownroche*, on the little Awbeg river; visit *Bridgetown Abbey* overlooking a lovely valley where the Awbeg flows into the Blackwater; return *via Ballyhooly*, having the wooded banks of the Blackwater on the right, to Fermoy (30 m.).

MITCHELSTOWN. *Population 2,200*

Rail from Cork *via* Mallow and Fermoy (change for Mitchelstown Line.)

Road. From Cork (Bus service) *via* Fermoy and Kilworth Camp. (30 m.)

Situated at the southern base of the Galtee Mountains, Mitchelstown is a busy market town for the great tillage district which surrounds it. A monument on the spacious square erected to the memory of John Mandeville recalls the troubled days of the Land League, when, at a meeting held here, three persons were killed during a conflict with the police. Crosses, carved on the pavement at the southern end of the Square mark the spot where they fell.

Mitchelstown also figured in earlier National Movements, especially during the Rising of 1867 when, during a skirmish at Kilclooney Wood, to the north east, Peter O'Neill Crowley, one of the leaders, was killed; a monument stands on the spot where he fell.

For those interested in the dairying industry the Mitchelstown Creamery is worth a visit. Until recently butter-making was the principal business engaged in, but a new development is a modern Cheese Factory (producing the Galtee and Whitethorn brands) which is one of the largest and most up-to-date in Europe.

For the sight-seeing tourist, however, the principal objective will be the remarkable **Mitchelstown Caves**, on the Tipperary side of the town between Kilbeheny and Ballyporeen. These limestone caverns are considered the most interesting in Europe and comprise about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of subterranean passages carved into fantastic and superb rock formations, stalacites and stalagmites, the principal chambers bearing fanciful designations such as the *House of Commons*, the *House of*

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Lords, the Organ, the Kingston Gallery, the Golden Fleece, the Cathedral, the Four Courts, O'Leary's Cave and many others. The owner of the land (Mr. Mulcahy) acts as a guide and supplies candles, but the enthusiastic explorer would do well and bring with him a supply of magnesium or some blue-lights. An old overcoat and hat are advisable.

In the vicinity of these (the New Caves) are the old Caves, now rarely visited. It was in these that the "Sugawn" Earl of Desmond, being outlawed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, went in hiding, was discovered, and dispatched to meet his doom in the Tower of London.

While in this district the visitor should drive to *Galtee Castle*, (or Mountain Lodge), 2 m. off the Cahir-Kilbeheny road. It is situated at the foot of the Galtee Mountains, from the summits of which, especially Galteemore (3,015 feet), striking views are to be obtained for miles around over the counties of Cork, Limerick and Tipperary.

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General Information.

SPORT, TRAVEL FACILITIES, HOTELS, Etc.

ANGLING FOR SALMON AND TROUT.

Cork County offers excellent opportunities to the Angler, who will find here some of the best salmon rivers in Ireland—the Blackwater, Lee and Bandon—as well as innumerable smaller rivers, many of them noted for the excellent trout fishing they afford.

It is not possible to give, in the following pages, anything more than a brief account of the angling waters in Cork. The prospect of catching fish is, of course, largely dependent on weather and other conditions, but given reasonably favourable circumstances, the Angler is not likely to be disappointed, provided he seeks a little information locally regarding the best spots to fish, the right fly to use, and other such hints, which, as every Angler knows, are indispensable to success. Such information is always readily given by local Anglers.

Licences. A salmon or sea trout licence for single rod and line costs £2, and is valid for one year in the Fishery District for which it is taken out. Licences are issued by the Boards of Conservators, or can usually be obtained through Fishing Tackle Agents or Hotels in the principal Angling Resorts. A fourteen day licence is also available and costs £1.

In Cork County there are five Fishery Districts, viz.:

Lismore (embracing the Blackwater and tributaries). Clerk—Mr. T. Drohan, Fishery Office, Mallow.

Cork (River Lee and tributaries). Clerk—Mr. J. Lynch, 53 South Mall, Cork.

Bandon (River Bandon and tributaries). Clerk—Mr. J. Byrne, Fishery Office, Bandon.

Skibbereen (River Ilen and some small streams). Clerk—Mr. James O'Driscoll, Market Street, Skibbereen.

Bantry (Mealagh River, Owvane River, Coomhola River, Durrus River, Glengarriff River and Adrigole River). Clerk—Mr. F. F. Fitzgibbon, Pearson's Bridge, Bantry.

No licence is required to fish for brown trout.

The Bandon River. Open Season Feb. 15th to Sept. 10th. Rises in West Cork and flows for 45 miles past Dunmanway, Ballineen, Innishannon

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and Bandon to fall into the sea at Kinsale. Holds salmon, sea and brown trout and is particularly good for salmon. The best parts are preserved and certain fisheries are not to let. There are numerous proprietors, some of whom grant leases, or may give permission. A list may be obtained from J. Byrne, Esq., Fishery Office, Bandon. Best season is from March to end of May. Salmon average 12 lb., but are taken weighing up to 24 lb. There is some free fishing between (a) Bandon and Innishannon (b) Bandon and Ballineen. (c) Ballineen and Dunmanway. Sea trout ascend as far as Bandon and fishing is fair, average $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., best from July to Sept. Brown trout average 6 or 8 ozs. and up to 1 lb. Best between Ballineen and Dunmanway. **A. C. Bandon, Innishannon, Ballineen, Dunmanway, Kinsale.**

The Brinny River. Open Season March 1st to Sept. 30th. Good fishing for brown trout; holds sea trout in August and Sept. Free. **A.C. Bandon and Innishannon.**

Ballineen, on the Bandon River. See **Bandon.**

Ballycotton. See "Angling for Sea Fish," (p. 76 of this Guide).

Ballylickey (Bantry) at the mouth of the **Owvane River.** Open Season March 17th to Oct. 31st. Very good for sea trout and brown trout; holds some salmon also. The **Coomhola River** a little to the west, is also good and provides similar fishing. Both rivers are free. Convenient also to the Mealagh River. (see Bantry).

Banteer. Very good trout fishing in the **Glen River** and **Dalua River**, tributaries of the Blackwater. See **Mallow.**

BANTRY. Mealagh River. Open Season March 17th to Oct. 31st. Holds sea trout, brown trout and some salmon. Best in the autumn. **Durrus** (or Four Mile Water) **River**, provides similar fishing. Both free, permission can be obtained. Convenient also for rivers near Ballylickey several small lakes in the vicinity afford very good fishing for brown trout.

RIVER BLACKWATER. See **Fermoy and Mallow.**

BLARNEY. Blarney (or Shournagh) River. Open Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 12th. Fairly good fishing in this river and its tributary, the River Martin. Average 6 or 8 ozs. and up to 2 lb. Best from March to June. Good evening fishing in Aug. and Sept. Fishing is free. **Blarney Lake** holds pike up to 20 lb. Permission from the Agent, Blarney Castle Estate, 2 South Mall, Cork.

BUTTEVANT. Awbeg River. Open Season Feb. 1st to Sept. 30th. An excellent trout river; suitable for the dry-fly. Free.

CLONAKILTY and INCHYDONY. Centres for the Argideen River. (see **Courtmacsherry**).

COACHFORD AND DRIPSEY. Dripsey River. Opening Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 12th. Fairly good for trout; free. Convenient also for the **River Lee** (see **Cork**).

COBH. Trout fishing in streams and lakes near Aghada and Rostellan. (See "Angling for Sea Fish." (p. 76 of this Guide).

CORK. River Lee. Open Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 12th. Rising in Gougane Barra Lake (on the Cork-Kerry border) the Lee runs for 53 miles, passing Inchigeela (where it expands into Lough Allua), near Macroom,

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Coachford and Inniscarra on its way to Cork where it empties its waters into Cork Harbour. It is one of the earliest salmon rivers in Ireland and is best from Feb. to June. Salmon average 11 lb. but run up to 40 lb.; grilse 5 lb. The best fishing is between Cork and Macroom and is practically all preserved. For particulars of lettings, etc., apply—Messrs. William Haynes & Son, Fishing Agents, 63 Patrick Street, Cork; or (for some stretches near Macroom) to William's Hotel, Macroom. The trout fishing is moderate; best near Inniscarra. **A.C. Cork, St. Ann's Hill, Blarney, Macroom, Coachford.**

Three miles east of Cork is the **Glanmire River** which holds plenty of brown trout and sea trout from July to Oct. Free. The **River Bride** (South) to the West of Cork, is an excellent trout river, and is all free, except for a stretch near Rye Court. This river can be fished from Cork, or from the villages of Ballincollig, Coachford or Crookstown.

COURTMACSHERRY. Argideen River. Opening Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 31st. Salmon fishing very fair. Sea and brown trout good. Fishing is free except for two stretches of about a mile each. Best season is June to Sept. The upper reaches may be fished from Clonakilty or Inchidoney.

CROSSHAVEN. Carrigaline (or Owenabuee) River. Opening Season Feb. 1st to October 12th. Holds brown trout, sea trout and a few salmon. Free. Salmon average 10 lb.; best Feb. to May. Sea trout best June to September. Brown trout, February to August. Best stretch for trout is near Fivemilebridge. See also "Angling for Sea Fish" (p. 76 of this Guide.)

DRIPSEY. See **Coachford.**

DUNMANWAY. Convenient to upper reaches of the Bandon River, where there are some miles of free fishing for salmon, and for several tributary streams which afford trout fishing; all free. See Bandon.

FERMOY. River Blackwater. Open Season Feb. 1st to Sept. 30th. The Blackwater rises beyond Millstreet and after a course of 70 miles past Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore and Cappoquin, falls into the sea at Youghal. It is one of the most beautiful rivers in Ireland, displaying charming scenery from its source to the sea. It is famous as a salmon river and also is good for brown trout. From Mallow to Lismore the salmon fishing is practically all preserved, and is divided into several Fisheries, notably Careysville, below Fermoy, owned by Dr. Montgomery, and the Lismore Fishery, owned by the Lismore Estates Co. The Careysville Fishery is let on a long lease for the months of Feb., March, April and May; applications for remainder of the season are considered. Between Fermoy and Lismore there are some good stretches to let; application should be made to:—Mrs. Orpen, Sir R. J. Musgrave, Messrs. James Daly, James Kent, Richard Maher and Thomas Stafford—Addresses—Ballyduff, Co. Waterford. Lettings near Fermoy can also be arranged through Mr. E. A. Rice, Solr., Fermoy. Just above Fermoy a stretch is reserved for visitors staying at Castlehyde House near Fermoy.: apply—Manageress. Further up the river for about two miles the angling is free. Spring fish average 15 lb. (and run up to 45 lb.); best season March and April. Grilse in June and July. For further particulars apply—Mr. T. Drohan, Fishery Office, Mallow.

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Some tributaries of the Blackwater flowing in near Fermoy—**The Funcheon, North Bride, Awbeg and Araglen**—all afford capital trout fishing and are suitable for the dry-fly. They hold a few salmon in the autumn. Fishing in all is free. A. C. Fermoy or adjacent villages (private accommodation).

GLANDORE. Open Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 31st. A few small rivers in the district hold brown trout and an occasional salmon or sea trout run up after a flood. There are also numerous lakes containing trout; the best are Lough Clougher, and the Shepperton Lakes near Leap. The fishing is all free, or permission (for the principal lakes) is easily obtained.

GLENGARRIFF. Glengarriff River. Open Season March 17th to Oct. 31st. Holds salmon and sea trout, and is good after a flood. It is owned by Mrs. Leigh White, Bantry House, Bantry. Several lakes in the district hold brown trout; the best are Lough Avoul and Barley Lake. Ten miles south-west is the **Adrigole River**, which holds some salmon and sea trout. It is vested in the Irish Land Commission, Dublin. The rivers and lakes mentioned in connection with Ballylickey and Bantry can be fished from Glengarriff. See also "Angling for Sea Fish" (p. 76 of this Guide.)

GOUGANE BARRA LAKE. Open Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 12th. Affords good fishing for brown trout, averaging 8 or 10 ozs., and is free. Best from April to Sept. Boats available.

INCHIGEELA. Lake Allua (or Inchigeela Lake). Open Season Feb 1st to Oct. 12th. Fair fishing for brown trout. The lake also holds some salmon, which are caught mostly by trolling. Fishing is free.

INNISHANNON. Centre for the **River Brinny**. See **Bandon**.

KANTURK. Good brown trout fishing in the **Dalua River** and **Outer Allow**. Open Season Feb. 1st to Sept 30th.

KINSALE. Centre for the tidal waters of the **Bandon River**. See **Bandon**. Slob trout are caught in the estuary. See also "Angling for Sea Fish" (p. 76 of this Guide).

RIVER LEE. See **Cork** and **Macroom**.

MACROOM. River Lee. See **Cork**. Permits for stretches of Lee near Macroom are issued at Williams' Hotel. Best fishing for salmon is March to June. The **River Sullane** holds salmon and trout and the fishing is mostly free. Best fishing for trout is March to end of May. The **River Laney** affords the best fishing for trout in this district. The **River Toon** and **River Foorish**, also adjacent to Macroom, are good trout streams and are free.

MALLOW. River Blackwater. Open Season Feb. 1st. to Sept, 30th. From Mallow up to Millstreet the best salmon fishing is preserved. but lettings may be arranged with the Proprietors. Best season is April and May. Below the town there is free fishing on a stretch of about 3 miles. The trout fishing is very good and is mostly free; suitable for the dry-fly. Anglers would do well to communicate with Hon. Sec., Mallow Anglers' Association.

The **Glyde River**, a very good trout stream flows in near Mallow and other tributaries within easy reach are the Glen River, Dalua River and Allow River. See **Banteer** and **Kanturk**. See also **Fermoy**.

MIDDLETON. Owenacurra River. Open Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 12th. Fairly good fishing for brown trout especially near Lisgoold. A few salmon and sea trout run up in the Autumn. Fishing is free.

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MILLSTREET. **River Blackwater** (see **Mallow**). Some free fishing in the upper reaches above Millstreet. Trout fishing free, and also in the small tributary streams.

MITCHELSTOWN. Very good trout fishing (free) in the **River Funcheon**, especially near Marshallstown, about 4 miles west.

MONATREA. See **Youghal**.

ROSSCARBERY. **River Roury** and a few other small streams hold brown trout and some sea trout and salmon after a flood. Free.

SCHULL. A few streams hold brown trout, and a few sea trout and salmon, especially after a flood. Free.

SKIBBEREEN. **River Ilen.** Opening Season Feb. 1st to Oct. 31st. Holds salmon and sea trout; fishing free. Brown trout fishing moderate. Salmon (average 10 lb.) begin to run in April, and the fishing for sea trout, which is very good, also begins in April. Numerous lakes around Skibbereen hold brown trout; the best are Ballyala Lake, Drominiddy Lake, Curragbeg Lakes, Lissard Lake and Shepperton Lakes. Fishing is free or permission easily obtained.

YOUGHAL and Monatrea. The fishing for brown trout and sea trout in **Blackwater River** and estuary is very good. Boats available. Open Season Feb. 1st to Sept. 30th. The **Wommanagh River** and **Dissour River** (near Killeagh) afford fairly good fishing for brown trout and also hold a few salmon and sea trout. Free. The **Tourig River**, **Licky River**, **Clashmore River** and **Finisk River** flow into the Blackwater estuary between Youghal and Cappoquin. In all the brown trout fishing is fairly good, and sea trout may also be caught. Free. The Finisk affords the best fishing.

ANGLING FOR SEA-FISH.

At several resorts along the Cork Coast excellent sea-fishing is available. Of these, Ballycotton enjoys high favour and indeed is recognised as the best sea-angling resort in Europe. Other resorts, while not offering such sport, are nevertheless worthy of the sea-angler's attention, and have the compensating advantage, some of them at least, in that they also afford good fishing for salmon, sea trout or brown trout, at any rate the sea-fishing, where available, will afford the seaside visitor (with angling propensities) a good deal of sport and enjoyment in between Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Excursions and other forms of Holiday Recreation.

BALLYCOTTON. The fame of Ballycotton as a sea-angling resort is due in a large measure to its many natural advantages, but in no smaller degree to human enterprise, which is responsible for the excellent facilities provided at this resort.

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The Fishing Grounds cover an extensive area, a great part of which has a rocky bottom; the tides are easy and there is a splendid little harbour which never dries out. There is a great variety of fish including bass, cod, conger, flat-fish, gurnard, haddock, hake, halibut, ling, mullet, mackerel, pollack, pouting, seabream, skate, whiting and wrasse. Many large fish have been caught here, including the following notable captures which are or record:—

<i>Fish</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Angler</i>	<i>Year</i>
Halibut	135 lbs.	Mr. J. H. Hearn	... 1912
„	123 „	Mr. F. D. Holcombe	... 1913
„	110 „	Mr. L. Fudger	... 1927
„	102 „	Mr. S. Bullock	... 1906
Blue Shark	114 „	Mr. F. C. Warren	... 1913
„	112 „	Mr. E. Graham Fallon	... 1914
„	100 „	Dr. G. Kempe	... 1913
Skate	221 „	Mr. T. Tucker	... 1913
„	211 „	Dr. C. Ayton Marrett	... 1912
„	200 „	Mr. W. Rowlence	... 1928
Conger	50½ „	Mr. H. W. Savage	... 1913
Ling	44 „	Mr. E. Graham Fallon	... 1915
„	43 „	Mr. T. J. Murphy	... 1910
„	42½ „	Mr. C. E. Mervin	... 1914
Cod	42 „	Mr. J. L. Stewart	... 1921
„	34 „	Mr. R. Blair	... 1916
Haddock	8¼ „	Mr. A. Atterbrough	... 1912
Gurnard	7 „	Mr. G. D. Turner	... 1906
Red Bream	5 „	Mr. W. R. Harrison	... 1908
Whiting	4 „	Mr. W. R. Harrison	... 1908
Pouting	4lbs. 1oz.	Mr. S. J. S. Dunn	... 1913

The best season is from May to October. First class boats are available, including motor boats which can be hired for £6 per week with two men and a supply of bait; and whale boats from 27 to 30 feet long which cost £4 per week with two men and bait. Sailing boats can also be hired. The boatmen are all skilled in their work, and are well acquainted with the fishing grounds and the tides.

Further particulars can be obtained from the British Sea Anglers' Society, whose agent at Ballycotton is Mr. B. O'Regan, Bay View Hotel.

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BALTIMORE. Very good fishing for pollack, gurnard, mackerel, bass, mullet, flounder and hake. Best season June to October. Boats, men and bait are available and accommodation can be had in Baltimore and on Sherkin Island. The Agent of the B.S.A.S. is Mr. R. Salter, Harbour View, Baltimore, Co. Cork.

BANTRY. Very good fishing is Bantry Bay for bass, hake, bream, mullet, pollack, conger and mackerel. Boats, men and bait available and there is ample hotel accommodation here, or in Glengarriff (10 miles) which is also a centre. The best season is May to September.

COBH (Queenstown) a good centre for Cork Harbour where especially pollack and also bass, skate, bream, whiting, mackerel, conger, haddock, etc., are to be caught. Best season, July to September. Boats, men and bait available. Another centre is **Crosshaven**.

COURTMACSHERRY. Fish to be caught include pollack, cod, gurnard, sea bream and plaice. Best season May to September. Boats, men and bait available. Agent for G.S.A.S. is Mr. F. Ruddock, Lea Bank, Courtmacsherry. Hotel and private accommodation.

CROSSHAVEN. See **Cobh**.

GLENGARRIFF. See **Bantry**.

YOUGHAL. Splendid fishing for bass, sea bream, cod, gurnard, hake, ling, mackerel, pollack, whiting, etc. Boats, men and bait available. Good hotel and private accommodation.

KINSALE. Very good fishing, especially for pollack, bass and mackerel. Boats, men and bait available. Hotel accommodation.

HUNTING.

The northern and eastern parts of County Cork constitute the principal hunting districts, the nature of the country—a wealth of grass lands, banks and ditches—lending itself to excellent sport. Foxes are plentiful; and for those who prefer hunting with harriers, there is no shortage of hares. Hunters can be hired in all districts at reasonable charges per day, week or season; and the hunt charges are at a minimum.

FOXHOUNDS

Duhallow Hounds. *Meets*—Tues., Thurs., Sat. *Visitor's Fees* : £1 cap per day or by arrangement according to stay. *Secretary* : Mr. G. Sharp-Bolster, Glenlohan, Kanturk. *Hunting Centres* : Mallow, Buttevant and Charleville.

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United Hunt. *Meets*—Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. *Visitor's Fees* : £1 cap per day ; Guests of Members, 10/-. *Secretary* : Mr. J. D. Sheehy, Carrignavar, Co. Cork. *Hunting Centres* : Fermoy, Youghal, Midleton, Ballycotton and Cork.

Muskerry Hunt. *Meets*—Wed., Sat. *Secretary* : Capt. E. N. Mahoney, cap Shourna Lodge, St. Ann's Hill, Blarney. *Hunting Centres* : Cork, St. Ann's Hill, Blarney and Macroom.

Mount Uniacke Hunt. *Meets*—Twice weekly. *Visitor's Fees* : 10/- per day, or by arrangement. *Secretary* : Mr. M. Webb, Mount Uniacke, Killeagh, Co. Cork. *Hunting Centres* : Youghal, Midleton, Tallow.

South Union Hunt. *Meets*—Thur., Fri. Cap charges by arrangement. *Secretary* : Mr. R. H. Dorman, Ballea Castle, Carrigaline, Co. Cork. *Hunting Centres* : Cork, Crosshaven, Kinsale.

RACING.

Races under the Turf Club and I.N.H. Rules are held regularly at **Mallow**, which has a splendid course near the town. During the spring months Point-to-Point Meetings are held at several centres, the principal events being those organised by the Hunt Clubs.

SHOOTING.

There is an abundance of game shooting all over the county, but particularly in the mountainous districts of West Cork, from such centres as Macroom, Glengarriff, Castletownbere and Bantry. On the northern side the Galtee and the Kilworth mountains (Mitchelstown and Fermoy) and the Nagles mountains (Mallow) afford good sport.

YACHTING.

The following extract from an article appearing in *Irish Travel*, entitled "Cruising on the South West Coast of Ireland," by Henry P. F. Donegan, R.C.Y.C., Cobh, and Ocean Racing Club, London, shows some of the advantages yachtsmen may find along the Cork Coast.

I make the assertion fearlessly that, from the point of view of cruising (particularly in small yachts), there is no coastline in the British Isles to compare with that of the south-west of Ireland. When it is realised that such well-known beauty spots as Glengarriff, Parknasilla and Glandore figure in the list of ports of call, it does not seem necessary to stress the

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point that the scenery is of a type that cannot be rivalled ; but I am quite prepared to admit that, attractive as the coast is in this respect, there are other considerations which affect the amateur yachtsman more materially, and to tell him merely that the scenery was attractive and that verdure-clad isles and purple mountains were calling him would probably leave him cold and indifferent and afford no particular encouragement.

I want to address my brother yachtsmen and shortly enumerate a round dozen reasons that seem good to me why they should come and avail of the wonderful facilities for safe and delightful cruising on this shore.

1. Between Cork and Valencia there are 12 ports, all easily approached :— Kinsale, Courtmacsherry, Glandore, Castlehaven, Baltimore, Schull, Crookhaven, Berehaven, Glengarriff, Bantry, Parknasilla and Port Magee.
2. The greatest distance between any two ports does not exceed 15 miles.
3. Every port has safe anchorage in from two to four fathoms.
4. The dangers are mainly conspicuous and well marked.
5. There is not a single harbour that one would have to wait for tide to enter or leave.
6. All harbours are completely land-locked and safe to ride out the worst gale of wind.
7. Provisions are obtainable everywhere.
8. Repairs of any kind can be done at Cork Harbour, Kinsale, Baltimore and Berehaven. Petrol, if needed, is procurable in most ports.
9. There are no fierce tides to worry about.
10. The coast is well lighted.
11. Unless from choice, you need never keep the sea at night.
12. The climate is mild and genial and has been likened to that of Madeira.

I have cruised on the east, south and west coast of England, west coast of Scotland and on the east, south and south-west coast of Ireland in boats, varying in tonnage from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 T.M., for upwards of 40 years, and I challenge any of my brother yachtsmen to point out similar advantages to these on any other coastline.

The following is an extract from the published log of a cruise in company written by H. W. Wright, Esq., Commodore of the Irish Cruising Club.

Referring to the South Coast of Ireland, he writes :—

“ Once in these waters one is struck by the contrast they offer in nearly every aspect of importance to sailing, with the shores of the South of England.

The Harbours are treble in number and protected against all winds & tides may, with a few exceptions, be disregarded ; fog, which is the worst feature in the English channel, is comparatively rare ; shoals, practically non-existent, and there are no harbour dues.”

YACHTING CLUBS AND SECRETARIES.

Royal Cork Yacht Club, Cobh ; Secretary, Capt. R. R. Wilson.
Royal Munster Yacht Club, Crosshaven, Co. Cork ; Hon. Secs., Capt. J. G. Magahy and S. Morrough ; Secretary, F. Cussen, R.M.Y.C. Yacht races are held frequently in Cork Harbour during the Summer.

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GOLF COURSES.

Including centres (in italics) to which courses are adjacent.

Club	Holes	Club	Holes
BANDON ...	9	<i>GARRETTSTOWN STRAND</i> -	
<i>BLARNEY</i> ...	-	KINSALE ...	9
CLONAKILTY ...	9	MACROOM ...	9
<i>COBH</i> ...	-	<i>MALLOW</i> ...	9
CORK (LITTLE ISLAND)	18	MIDLETON ...	9
„ (DOUGLAS) ...	18	MITCHELSTOWN ...	9
„ (MUSKERRY)	18	MONKSTOWN ...	9
<i>CROSSHAVEN</i> ...	-	ST. ANN'S HILL (Muskerry 18 h. course adjoins)	
DUNMANWAY ...	9	SKIBBEREEN ...	9
FERMOY ...	9	<i>SCHULL</i> ...	-

On 18-hole courses visitors' fees average 3/- a day ; 20/- a week and 30/- a month ; on 9-hole courses 2/- a day ; 7/6 a week, and 15/- to 20/- a month. Reduced fees for Ladies.

TRAVEL FACILITIES.

The main line of Railway communication from Dublin to Cork runs through Mallow, which is an important junction, and whence branch lines run eastwards to Fermoy (Junction for Mitchelstown) Lismore, Waterford and Rosslare and westwards to Millstreet, Killarney and Tralee.

From Cork City, branch lines run to Cobh and Youghal and there is also communication between Cork, Clonakilty, Skibbereen and Bantry ; between Cork and Macroom ; and between Cork and Blarney (Muskerry Line).

Bus services connect all towns in the county with the city.

During the tourist season (from May 1st to October 31st) the Great Southern Railway issue Summer Excursion Tickets (valid for one month) to the principal resorts ; and seven-day Zone Tickets are also available over certain specified areas. For particulars of fares, etc., consult Great Southern Railways Tourist Programme, available free at Railway or Tourist Offices.

COMBINED RAIL AND MOTOR COACH SERVICES.

Cork, Bantry, Glengarriff, Killarney.

			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Cork	... dep.	...	9 15	12 55	5 30	} Rail
Bantry	... arr.	...	11 40	3 25	8 0	
Bantry	... dep.	...	12 0	4 40	8 5	} Motor Coach
Glengarriff	... arr.	...	p.m. 1 0	5 40	9 0	
Glengarriff	... dep.	...	2 15	-	-	
Kenmare	... arr.	...	4 0	-	-	
Killarney	... arr.	...	6 45	-	-	

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Killarney, Glengarriff, Bantry, Cork.

		a.m.		a.m.				
Killarney Station	dep.	...	-	9	45	}	Motor Coach	
Kenmare	...	arr.	...	-	11			30
Kenmare	...	dep.	...	-	11			45
Glengarriff	...	arr.	...	-	1			30
Glengarriff	...	dep.	...	10	45			3	30
Bantry	...	arr.	...	11	45	4	30	
				p.m.				
Bantry	...	dep.	...	12	15	4	40	
Cork	...	arr.	...	2	45	7	20	

Cork, Macroom, Glengarriff, Killarney.

		a.m.					
Cork	...	dep.	...	9	0	}	Rail
Macroom	...	arr.	...	10	15		
Macroom	...	dep.	...	10	20	}	Motor Coach
Glengarriff	...	arr.	...	1	15		
Glengarriff	...	dep.	...	2	15		
Kenmare	...	arr.	...	4	0		
Kenmare	...	dep.	...	5	0		
Killarney	...	arr.	...	6	45		

Killarney, Glengarriff, Macroom, Cork.

		a.m.					
Killarney Station	dep.	...	9	45	}	Motor Coach	
Kenmare	...	arr.	...	11			30
Kenmare	...	dep.	...	11			45
Glengarriff	...	arr.	...	1			30
Glengarriff	...	dep.	...	3			15
Macroom	...	arr.	...	6	30		
				p.m.			
Macroom	...	dep.	...	7	20	}	Rail
Cork	...	arr.	...	8	24		

Motor Coach—Single Fares.

From			To	To	To	To	To
	...	...	Killarney	Kenmare	Parknasilla	Glengarriff	Macroom
Bantry	...	...	7 0	3 6	7 0	1 0	5 0
Glengarriff	...	...	6 0	2 0	5 6	-	5 0
Kenmare	...	...	3 6	-	3 6	2 0	7 0
Inchigeelagh	...	...	9 6	5 6	9 0	3 6	1 6
Ballingeary	...	...	8 8	4 8	8 2	2 8	2 4
Pearson's Bridge	...	...	7 0	3 0	6 6	1 0	4 3
Killarney	...	...	-	-	-	-	11 0

GUIDE TO CORK

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND GARAGES IN CORK CITY AND COUNTY.

B.—Bedrooms. *B. and B.*—Bed and Breakfast. *H. and C.*—Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. *l. cd.*—Licensed. *Unlcd.*—Unlicensed.
Tel.—Telephone Number.

Hotels mentioned in heavy type are Members of the I.T.A. and supply fixed rates for publication. For particulars of tariffs, etc., of Hotels in the Irish Free State see I.T.A. Official List (post free on application) or from leading Travel Agencies.

CORK CITY.

HOTELS.

- Desmond's** Pembroke Street, 20 B ; Lcd. B. and B. 6/6 ; Tel. 597.
Imperial Pembroke Street, 85 B. ; H. and C. ; Lcd. ; B. and B. 10/6 ;
Tel. 138/9.
Metropole. MacCurtain Street. 100 B. ; H. and C. Unlcd. ; B. and B.
9/6. Tel. 800.
Munster Coburg Street, 24 B. ; H. and C. ; Lcd. ; B. and B. 6/6 ; Tel. 647.
Victoria Patrick Street, 75 B. ; H. and C. ; Lcd. ; B. and B. 10/6, 11/6 ;
Tel. 293.
Windsor MacCurtain Street. 30 B. ; H. and C. ; Lcd. ; B. and B. 6/6 ;
Tel. 391.
Wren's Winthrop Street. 20 B. ; Lcd. ; B. and B. 6/- ; Tel. 983.
Edinburgh 5 Camden Place, 11 B. ; Unlcd.
Corrigan's, MacCurtain Street.

PRIVATE HOTELS and BOARDING HOUSES.

- Miss Buckley, 9 Belgrave Place, Wellington Road. B. and B. 4/- to 5/- ;
Tel. 1338.
Miss Cronin, 6 Summerhill Terrace. B. and B. 4/6.
Miss Corby, 19 St. Patrick's Place, B. and B. 6/6 ; Tel. 1233.
Mrs. O'Brien, 5 Montpelier Terrace, Wellington Road. B. and B. 4/6.
Mrs. O'Connor, St. Teresa's, 19 Dyke Parade. B and B. from 4/6.

RESTAURANTS (Principal).

- Mackesy's, 74 Oliver Plunkett Street. Fully Licensed.
Pavilion, Patrick Street. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Savoy Cinema Restaurant, Patrick Street.
Thompson's 71/72 Patrick Street. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Tivoli, 5 Patrick Street. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Arcadia Hall. Large Parties catered for by arrangement.
Continental, 23 Patrick Street. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.
Russell's, Princes Street. Table d'Hote and a la Carte.

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GARAGES (Principal).

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Canty & Son, Anglesea Street and Copley Street. Tel. 1285.
Cork Motor Taxicab Co. Ltd., 8 Pembroke Street. Tel. 1036.
Cross's Garage Ltd., 12 South Mall. Tel. 357.
Cross & Son, 18 Sullivan's Quay. Tel. 595.
Desmond & Son, Conway's Yard, Oliver Plunkett Street. Garaging for
100 Cars. Tel. 62.
Duggan & Co., 14 Washington Street. Tel. 991.
Irish Motor (Cork) Co. Ltd., Parnell Place. Tel. 322.
Johnson & Perrott Ltd., Emmett Place. Tel. 648.
D. Kiely & Sons, 2 Patrick's Quay. Tel. 1164.
O'Connor Bros., North Gate Bridge. Tel. 888.
Jeremiah O'Connor & Sons, 9 Coburg Street. Tel. 907.
Southern Engineering Co., Parnell Place. Tel. 1028.

CORK COUNTY.

BALLINEEN.

Hotel : Hurley's.

BALLYCOTTON.

Hotels : **Bayview**, 45 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 3. **Fawcett's** (Sea View), 30 B. ;
Lcd. ; Tel. 5.

BALLYLICKEY (Bantry)

Hotel : **Owvane**, 10 B. ; Lcd. (Between Bantry and Glengarriff).

BANDON.

Hotels : **Devonshire Arms**, 20 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 46. **Munster Arms**.
Garages : Slattery's ; Bateman's.

BANTRY.

Hotels : **Vickery's**, 20 B. ; Lcd. Tel. 6. **Canty's**. **McCarthy's**.
Garages : **Vickery's**, Tel. 10. **Kelly's**, Tel. 4.

BLARNEY.

Hotel : **Muskerry Arms**, 12 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 15 (See **St. Ann's Hill**

BUTTEVANT.

Hotel : **Taylor's**, 8 B. ; Lcd.
Garage : McCabe's. Barrett's.

CASTLEMARTYR.

Garage : Abernethy's.

CASTLETOWNBERE.

Hotel : Berehaven.
Garage : Murphy's.

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CHARLEVILLE.

Hotels : **Royal**, 12 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 34. **Imperial**.
Garage : **McCarthy's**.

CLONAKILTY.

Hotel : **O'Donovan's**, 13 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 10 (See also **Inchydoney**).
Garages : **Central (Woods)** ; **Lowney's**.

COBH (Queenstown).

Hotels : **European**, 12 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 111. **Westbourne**, 17 B. ; Lcd. ;
Tel. 81.
Restaurant : **Thompson's**, 15 West Beach.
Garages : **Barry's**, Harbour Row. **Sea Baths**, Baths Quay.

COURTMACSHERRY.

Hotel : **Esplanade**, 18 B. ; Lcd.

CROSSHAVEN.

Hotels : **Crosshaven**, 25 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 5. **Kenefick's**. **Church Bay**.
Garage : **Sisk's**. **Crosshaven Motor Co.**

DUNMANWAY.

Hotels : **Railway**, 11 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 9. **Castle**.
Garage : **Railway Hotel** ; Tel. 9. **McCarthy's**.

FERMOY.

Hotels : **Grand**, 20 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 50. **Royal**, 21 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 16.
Castlehyde House, 14 B.
Garages : **Cavanagh's** ; Tel. 32. **Noble's**, Tel. 38.

GARRETTSTOWN STRAND.

Hotels : **O'Neill's**, 30 B. ; Lcd. **Atlantic**. **Dempsey's**.

GLANDORE.

Hotels : **Marine**, 10 B. ; Lcd. **Keenan's**.

GLENGARRIFF.

Hotels : **Casey's**, 14 B. ; Unlcd. **Eccles**, 67 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 3. **Golf Links**, 19 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 9. **Harvey's**, 18 B. ; Unlcd. ; Tel. 1. **Roches**, 45 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 4. **Bay View (Private)**. **Perrin**, 12 B. Lcd. ; **O'Shea's**, 15 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 5.
Garages : **John H. Sullivan & Sons**, Cars Hired.

GOUGANE BARRA.

Hotel : **Lake (Cronin's)** 10 B. ; Lcd.

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INCHYDONEY (Clonakilty)

Hotel : **Inchydoney**, 20 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 16.

INCHIGEELA.

Hotels : Corcoran's. Lake.

KINSALE.

Hotel : **Murphy's**, 15 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 11.

Garages : Acton's. Deasy's.

MACROOM.

Hotels : Victoria. Williams.

Garages : Williams. Mid-Cork. Kelleher's.

MALLOW.

Hotels : **Central**, 20 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 27. **Royal**, 28 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 35

Garage : **Thompson & Son, F.I.M.T.** Tel. 21.

MITCHELSTOWN.

Hotels : **Commercial**, 12 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 9. **Royal**, 16 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 2.

Garage : Fitzgerald's.

NEWMARKET.

Hotel : Lane's.

QUEENSTOWN (See Cobh).

REENDESERT (See Ballylickey).

ST. ANN'S HILL.

Hotel : **St. Ann's Hill Hydro**, 52 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. Blarney 2.

SCHULL.

Hotels : Grove House. Roycroft's.

SKIBBEREEN.

Hotels : Eldon. West Cork. Central.

Garages. Wood's. Wolfe's.

YOUGHAL.

Hotels : **Atlantic**, 20 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 2. **Devonshire Arms**, 18 B. ; Lcd. Tel. 49. **Monatrea**, 20 B. ; Lcd. **Pacific**, 18 B. ; Lcd. ; Tel. 32. Green Park.

Private (Unltd.) Hotels : **Bay View** (Miss O'Brien) Strand ; **Avonmore**. (Mrs. Carroll), South Abbey ; **Esplanade**, Strand ; **Harbour View**, Strand ; **Park View** ; **Stella Maris**, Strand Street ; **Sunmount**. Strand.

Garages : **Atlantic**, Strand, Tel. 2. **Abern's**, Strand. Sheehan's.

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