KILLARNEY

AND

THE SOUTH OF IRELAND

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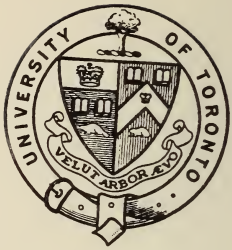

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GUIDE TO KILLARNEY

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GUIDE TO KILLARNEY

AND THE

SOUTH OF IRELAND

Illustrated with Maps and Plans

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION

LONDON
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1909

The Editor will be glad to receive any notes or corrections from Tourists using this Guide-book. Communications to be addressed to the Publishers.

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BLACK'S GUIDE TO KILLARNEY

APPROACHES TO IRELAND

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FROM DUBLIN TO CORK.

This route,—the main line of the Great Southern and Western Railway,—which leads through a very pleasant stretch of low-land country, lies for 165 miles in a south-west direction. The counties passed through are, generally speaking, well cultivated. Abundance of sheep and of cattle crop the green pastures, and give a look of prosperity and wealth. The scenery on both sides of the railway line affords at times picturesque views of mountain ranges, full rivers, and luxuriant plains. The railway touches many towns of great antiquarian fame and interest, runs through the world-celebrated Curragh of Kildare, and skirts the Bog of Allen.

Clondalkin, 4½ miles from Dublin, possesses a fine round tower, the nearest one to the metropolis. The tower, 85 feet high, stands at a convenient distance from the railway, and is surmounted by a conical top. It can be ascended from the inside by a series of ladders. It possesses a singular projecting base nearly 13 feet in height, similar, according to Petrie, to that at Roscarbery; and both, in this respect, resembled the castle of Brunless in Brecknockshire. It has no "dressings" to the apertures, and is considered one of the earliest. The church of Clondalkin was founded by St. Mochua in the 7th century, and was for some time a bishop's see. There is a handsome modern church and convent, and a monastery with about twenty monks, who devote their lives to the education of youth. Clondalkin has been remarkable for some centuries for its paper-mills, and has at present the largest and most modern in Ireland.

From **Celbridge** (Hazelhatch) Station, 10¼ miles, a good road goes direct north-west to Maynooth through the pretty village of Celbridge, which is 1¾ mile from the station. It was here that Miss Vanhomrigh lived, whom Dean Swift named "Vanessa"; and in Marley Abbey, her residence, took place the well-known scene between them. This lady had written to the Dean asking him whether the report of his marriage with

"Stella" was true. In reply, Swift hurried hither, and angrily confronting Miss Vanhomrigh, dashed down the letter before her, and went without a word. She died soon after.

Naas (pop. 3836; *Hotels:* Royal, Railway, Commercial; Naas Railway Station 20 miles from Dublin) is a thriving market and fair town, with a military barracks, town hall, and neat court-house. Naas was the seat of the Leinster kings. Of its still earlier greatness the *Rath* is the sole relic left. Norman and later monasteries were built, but they have all disappeared.

The name *Naas* (pronounced Nase) is derived from "Nas, a fair or meeting-place."

It is 20¼ miles from Dublin by road, from the Curragh 8, Blessington 8, and less than 15 from Kippure, the lofty northern bastion of the Wicklow hills.

The Hill of Allen, 676 feet, is seen to the right from the railway before reaching Newbridge Station. It is situated in the Bog of Allen, originally of very great extent, but now partly reclaimed.

Newbridge (*Hotels:* Albert, Crown) is the most convenient station for the **Curragh of Kildare** (2½ miles), one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom, and "used as a race-course from the earliest ages" (*Joyce*). It is also an important military camp, the headquarters of the 7th Division. The plain of the Curragh is the property of the Crown, and contains about 5000 acres of beautiful green pasturage. Sir Wm. Temple about 1600 was the means of obtaining a Government grant of £100 to be run for annually on the Curragh race-course with the view of encouraging the breed of Irish horses. It afforded parade ground for the Volunteers in 1783, and for the United Irishmen in 1804. A large number of mounds and earthworks are still to be seen on it.

There is a **Golf-Course** at the Curragh, largely used by members of the garrison and others.

The Curragh is "the Newmarket of Ireland, for here are the training-stables for Punchestown, Fairyhouse, Leopardstown, Baldoyle," etc.

Kildare (pop. 1576; Kildare Hotel) is not the county town. It is, however, of considerable historic interest. The convert Bridget, in the 5th century, erected the Nunnery of St. Bridget,

Kildare's holy fame, in which the nuns for seven hundred years maintained the "inextinguishable fire," until Henry de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin, extinguished it in 1220; it was afterwards rekindled, but finally put out in the reign of Henry VIII. In 638, *Aod Dubh*, or Black Hugh, retired from the throne of Leinster to take up his abode in the Augustinian Monastery, and afterwards became Abbot and Bishop of Kildare, one of the few instances on record of a crown and sceptre being resigned for a mitre and crosier. The 13th century *Cathedral* has been carefully restored by Mr. Street. The unusual form of the nave walls and the south transept deserve special notice. The new top of the central tower is uncommon.

The Carmelite Abbey is situated on the south side of the town. The original founder was Lord William de Vesci (1260); the completion of it was left to Gerald Fitz-Maurice O'Faley. De Vesci also founded, in 1290, an abbey for white friars. In the churchyard, close by the cathedral, is a fine specimen of a *Round Tower* about 103 feet in height. The original conical top has been removed, and the tower is now surmounted by a sort of parapet or battlement. Miss Stokes places it among the earlier buildings of the kind, and notes that the "dressings" of the windows and doors are of the same stone as the rest; but its date has been hotly disputed.

Monasterevan (pop. about 800) is so called from an abbey founded by St. Eimhin, or Evin, in the 7th century. Moore Abbey, on the site of the older establishment, is now the residence of the Moore family (Earl of Drogheda), which came to Ireland in Elizabeth's reign.

Portarlington (Refreshment Rooms; pop. 1943; *Hotels:* Brown's; Fenelly's) is an ancient borough situated on the river Barrow. Lord Arlington, to whom the estate was granted by Charles II., formed the port on the river, from which the town was named Portarlington. It gives the title of Earl to the Dawson family, the demesne of which is Emo Park. French Huguenots settled here at the close of the 16th century and built many fine residences.

Maryborough ("Marrbro"; pop. 2957; *Hotels:* Hibernian, Aird's, etc.), named after Queen Mary, in whose reign the county was formed, is the assize town. Between Maryborough and Stradbally (east) is the "Rock of Dun-a-maise," which was formerly completely covered with fine oak trees, but is now quite

bare. Its name means "the fortress of Masg," who was one of the ancestors of the Leinster people. This was the site of the castle of MacMorrough, King of Leinster. It was frequently taken by the Irish, and again recaptured by the English.

Dr. Ledwick thus describes the spot. "The rock is accessible only on the eastern side, which, in its improved state, was defended by a barbican. From the barbican you advance to the gate of the lower ballium (312 feet diameter). You then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower; and from this begin the walls which divide the upper and lower ballium. On the highest point was the keep, and the apartments for officers."

This place was originally the royal residence of Laoisach Hy-Moradh. The foundation of the fortress is ascribed to Laigseach, early in the 3rd century. The Hy-Moradh family became united with the Hy-Morraghs, and hence the fortress passed into the royal family of Leinster. With Eva, daughter of Dermot, it passed into the hands of Strongbow; and his daughter brought it as a dowry to William Earl Marshall, who succeeded his father-in-law as Earl of Pembroke. The castle, of which there are now only slight remains, is ascribed to the latter occupier. In 1325 the hereditary proprietor, O'More, got possession, and kept it for four years; and again, in the time of Edward III., his family held it for two years. The town is somewhat overshadowed by the presence of its terrible Lunatic Asylum.

From *Ballybrophy* (66¾ miles from Dublin) a branch line to Limerick passes

Roscrea (pop. 2825; *Hotels:* Portarlington Arms, etc.), a very ancient market-town, made in 620 into a bishopric, which in the 12th cent. was united to Killaloe. It is surrounded by a rich tract at the foot of the Slieve Bloom Mountains. The western gable of the church, with its round-headed door, is probably part of the 11th century abbey built on the foundation of that of St. Cronan of the 7th century. The "Shrine of St. Cronan," a broken cross with a carving of the Crucifixion, stands in the churchyard. Near the church there is a *Round Tower*, of similar date to that at Kildare. In 1135 its summit was displaced by lightning.

The *Book of Dimma*, now in Trinity College, Dublin (page 8), belonged to the Abbey of Roscrea.

One of the towers of the castle of King John still stands, as

also the castle erected by the Ormondes in the reign of Henry VIII., and now the depôt attached to the barracks. A portion of the Franciscan friary founded in 1490 is now part of the Roman Catholic church.

Birr or **Parsonstown**, 12 m. north of Roscrea, is famous for the gigantic reflector telescope erected here by Lord Rosse in 1842. It is 6 feet in diameter and 60 feet long.

Templemore (pop. 2774 ; *Hotel:* The Queen's Arms), a somewhat decayed town, has a large well-built new church. Adjoining the town is the Priory, the seat of Sir John C. Carden, Bart., one of the most beautiful in the county. The mansion is modern, but the entrance is through a portion of an ancient castle of the Knights Templar. The grounds, which are well wooded, and adorned by a fine sheet of water, are open to the public. On the southern side of this lake are the ruins of a large square keep, while the northern shore is ornamented by a portion of a monastic church, exhibiting in its western wall a fine Gothic window.

The Devil's Bit Mountains, so called from a gap in the summit, are for some miles conspicuous objects from the railway to the north-west of Templemore. Primitive Hibernian geology told how his grim Majesty bit out a part of the ridge and deposited it in the plain, afterwards to become the "Rock of Cashel."

Rejoining the main line, we go on to

Thurles (pop. 4411 ; *Hotel:* Hayes'), an ancient town, originally called Durlas O'Fogarty. In the 10th century it was the scene of the defeat of the Irish by the Danes. The original castle is supposed to have formed part of the preceptory of the Knights Templar. A second castle was afterwards built by James Butler, one of whose descendants was created Viscount Thurles. A well-preserved tower of this castle stands at the bridge. The town is the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cashel. The Cathedral of St. Patrick was erected at a cost of £45,000. There are a large Catholic College and an Ursuline convent. In the college was held, in 1850, the Synod of Thurles, composed of all the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland.

Holy Cross Abbey is 4 miles from Thurles, near the line of railway, and 9 from Cashel (only small inns in village).

There is much left of this interesting ruin. It is well worth

a visit, and, were it not so shut up amid the buildings of the village, would be more popular than it is. The best view of the group is obtained on the opposite side of the river, with the weir in the foreground.

"As a monastic ruin," Dr. Petrie writes, "the abbey of Holy Cross ranks in popular esteem as one of the first, if not the very first, in Ireland . . . its architectural features are of remarkable beauty."

Whilst approaching the east end you get the effect of the chief and most uncommon feature of the building—the windows.

A late Norman church (1182) was built here by King O'Brien, but beyond the north and south walls of the nave, pierced with early arches, there is scarcely anything left of that building. What we have now is the much later structure built upon the Norman foundations.

Of its most striking ornaments—the varied **windows**—the most beautiful is the east window of "reticulated" (net-work) tracery. It is as fine as that at Reading, though, of course, not to be compared with the more elaborate beauties of Westminster cloisters. The west window is very effective, and reminds us of the west window at Galway; it is also of later style.[1] The east windows of the south chapel have very graceful tracery.

The visitor's eye will next be caught by *the curiosity* of the church, the double **colonnade** dividing two arches in the south-east chapel. Notice the twisted fluting on the shafts. Its use is unknown.[2]

The interior of the church in its best day must have been certainly very handsome, for, although the nave walls are bare of any decoration, with early arches and square piers of the simplest description, it is adorned with a fine west window; and moving farther east, beyond the centre tower, you have much more elaborate work in the *choir*, rich in carving, lit with a finely traceried window, and ornate with sedilia and transept chapels. It contains a late tomb ("perpendicular") in the most favoured position, right of the altar, but to an unknown occupant. It may, perhaps, be that of a 15th century Countess of Ormonde.

Both north and south transepts have eastern chapels, and

[1] The *double* form of this "honeycomb" kind of tracery, and a rare instance, is to be seen at Limerick (page 179).

[2] Can this have been the shrine of the great relic of this church?

from that on the north side a staircase leads up to the substantial tower.

Of the cloisters and monastery buildings, where the Cistercian brotherhood lived, there are only the scantiest remnants.

The title of its dedication is attributed to the possession of a piece of the pretended true Cross, presented by Pope Paschal II. to Murtagh, monarch of all Ireland, in the year 1110. This relic, set in gold and adorned with precious stones, was preserved in the abbey until the Reformation, when it was saved by the family of Ormonde. It is said to have been finally delivered to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of this district.

The abbot, as Earl of Holy Cross, was a peer in parliament; he was, moreover, vicar-general of the Cistercian order in Ireland. Great multitudes, including many important persons, made pilgrimages to the abbey in its prosperity, but at the Dissolution it was granted, with all its valuable estates, to the Earl of Ormonde at the annual rent of £15.

8½ miles beyond Thurles is *Goold's Cross* station. See pink page.

Cashel (pop. 3000; *Hotels:* Stewart's, Corcoran's), 6½ miles from Goold's Cross, was once the residence of the kings of Munster. A synod was held there by St. Patrick, who is said to have founded the church. For a long time it was the seat of an archbishopric, now united to that of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. It is still the seat of a bishopric.

In the town is a very handsome modern cross to the memory of Archbishop Croke.

The country round is a rich and extensive plain, out of which the **Rock of Cashel** rises with great boldness and abruptness to the height of about 300 feet, and, but for the absence of sea, might remind the imaginative of certain features of the romantic situation of St. Michael's Mount. On its summit is a magnificent assemblage of ruins, which, "though roofless and windowless and greatly shattered, still stand up in almost their original height from their splendid platform." They consist of a cathedral, Cormac's chapel, monastic buildings, a round tower, and a great stone cross.

The most ancient are probably the Round Tower and Cormac's Chapel.

The Cathedral.—This is in the early "Pointed" style, and of later date than the above-mentioned chapel. Under the

tower are handsome and lofty arches, and a groined roof. Note the good early arcading of the chancel, and the depressed tops and curved bases of the clerestory lights.

In the year 1495 the turbulent Earl of Kildare, desiring to destroy Archbishop Creagh, set fire to the cathedral. It is recorded that "he readily confessed his guilt, and added 'that he never would have done it, but that he thought the archbishop was within at the time.' The candour and simplicity of his confession convinced King Henry that he could not be capable of the intrigues and duplicity with which he had been charged; and when the Bishop of Meath concluded the last article of the impeachment with the words, 'You see all Ireland cannot rule this gentleman,' the king instantly replied, 'Then he shall rule all Ireland,' and forthwith appointed him to the lord-lieutenancy of that kingdom." The cathedral is a conspicuous object for many miles round. Divine service continued to be performed within it until the time of Archbishop Price, who in 1752 removed the roof from the choir and converted the whole into a ruin.

Cormac's Chapel was probably built by Cormac M'Carthy, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel, about the year 1127 A.D.; though its foundation, and the tomb it enshrines have been generally assigned to Cormac MacCullinain or Cormac O'Cillen. the earlier dignitaries, of the 10th century. It is probably the richest and most interesting, and certainly the best preserved of all the ancient *Romanesque* churches in Ireland. Both the doorways, with their elaborate mouldings and uncommon *tympanum*-sculpture, are fine specimens, and the use of the rosette ornament should be noticed. But the chief features are (1) the roof chambers or *overcrofts*, enclosed between the barrel vaulting of both nave and chancel and the steeply-pitched roof above. The same construction will be found in the chapels at Kells and Glendalough, though these were built some 200 years before. (2) The two *towers* also are rare additions; their rude simplicity and girding bands may be compared to the Saxon work of Monk Wearmouth tower (1075) in Durham. The elaborate carving on the mouldings and walls within affords good specimens of Norman designs. Besides the richly-worked *sarcophagus*, there is the *tomb of Cormac*, from which came the fine bronze crozier, covered with "Limoges work," now in Dublin

Museum. In the latter museum may also be seen the silver "paten" and early bell discovered in this chapel.

The **Round Tower**, between 80 and 90 feet in height, is considered by Miss Stokes to be earlier than those at Glendalough and Kilkenny. Over the doorway is the early arch, and though the stones are cut and cemented, the "dressings" of the windows are of the same material as the walls. It will be noticed that this, unlike the other buildings, is of sandstone.

In the same enclosure of this weird, dead city is the ancient **Cross**. The stone below it is known as the coronation stone of the Kings of Munster—a sort of "Lia Fail" of the south. On the side a carving of concentric circles can be still traced, and tradition has it that it was a "Druid's altar"; it may be the oldest stone-work in the place, and among the most ancient carvings in Ireland.

Parts of the dormitory and other portions of the *Monastic Buildings* remain near the Cathedral.

Of the two 13th century religious houses once standing in the town below, ruins of one, the *Dominican Priory*, still exist, At the bottom of the rock is the extensive ruin of

Hore Abbey.—The tower and gables of this (Early Pointed) church are seen about half mile to the right on leaving the gate of the "Cashel" enclosure. It was originally a Benedictine monastery, but in 1272 David MacCarvill, Archbishop of Cashel, being, as he told his mother, forewarned in a dream that the black monks or Benedictines intended to cut off his head, banished them, and supplied their places with monks of the Cistercian order, for whom he founded Hore Abbey, and endowed it with the forfeited lands of the Benedictines.

FETHARD is 10 miles from Cashel to the south-east, about 12 miles from Caher, and 8 from Clonmel. This town is remarkable for the wonderful preservation of some of its walls and fortifications, erected in the time of King John. One of the entrances to the town is through a castellated archway. The abbey, founded early in the 14th century, has been restored, and is still used. This is not to be confounded with another town of the same name in Co. Wexford, p. 133.

Leaving Goold's Cross (p. 98) the MAIN LINE continues

through the woods near Dundrum, and beneath the gentle slopes of the Tipperary hills to Limerick Junction, 107 miles from Dublin, and 21¾ miles from Limerick (N.W.).

At **Limerick Junction** (*Hotel:* G. Southern), the line to Cork is intersected by the Limerick and Waterford line. (The Blackwater and Youghal may be conveniently visited from Mallow Junction, or after proceeding to Cork.) Shortly after passing Limerick Junction we obtain good views of the Galtee mountains in the left-hand distance.

Kilmallock (124½ miles) derives its name from an abbey founded by St. Mochcallog in the 7th century. At an early period it was a favourite place of residence of the nobility and gentry, and was formerly surrounded by a great stone wall fortified with a mound of earth, and having four imposing gateways and towers. Though now practically in ruins, the buildings in the time of the Roundheads were extensive. The older houses are still surrounded with battlements. The Abbey Church and the Dominican Priory deserve a visit.

Lough Gur, 10 miles north of Kilmallock, is of great interest to antiquarians, who will find the prehistoric remains well worth inspection.

At Charleville (129¼ miles ; *Hotel:* Imperial), another railway junction for Limerick (distance 25 miles), we enter **County Cork**, the largest of the shires of Ireland. The western surface of the county is mountainous, that on the north and east is rich and fertile. In the south-east the Silurian strata crop up, though old red sandstone and mountain limestone prevail elsewhere. Copper and coal are found among its minerals. The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, etc. The climate is remarkably mild, but also humid, especially in autumn and winter. The county is well watered ; small lakes are numerous in it ; the rivers Lee and Bandon hold their whole course through it, and the Blackwater, along the greater part of its waterway, affords facilities for inland navigation by barges as far as Cappoquin in Waterford.

Buttevant (137¼) was once called Bothion, afterwards Kilnamullagh. "It giveth name unto that ancient citie which Kilnemullah cleped is of old" (*Spenser*). On a rock above the Awbeg is Buttevant Castle. The town at one time contained numerous houses and many mansions of the gentry, but already in Spenser's

time the "ragged ruins breed great ruth and pittie." The Franciscan Abbey of Buttevant was founded in the reign of Edward I. by David de Barry. Judging from the present ruins, it must have been a house of great splendour. The east window should be observed. Buttevant is now an important garrison town.

Five miles north-east of the station is KILCOLMAN CASTLE, the home of the poet Spenser, where he wrote a considerable portion of the *Faerie Queene*. *Doneraile Park*, once the property of Spenser, is about 6 miles south-east on the road to Fermoy.

Mallow (144½; *Hotel:* The Royal) is a town of 4542 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the Blackwater, which is crossed here by a fine viaduct of ten arches. Passengers for the direct route to Killarney, by the Great Southern and Western Railway, change at Mallow, which is also a junction for Fermoy, Lismore, Dungarvon, and Waterford; also for Limerick. The town possesses a tepid mineral spring, formerly much frequented, but now deserted. In the neighbourhood is Mallow Castle, the seat of Sir Denham Norreys. On the site of the town formerly stood Short Castle, and on the south of it another built by the Desmonds, but destroyed during the rebellion of 1641. At the station there is a good *refreshment-room*, a fact unusual enough on an Irish railway to be specially noted.


CORK.
Cattle Market
Blarney Lane
Blarney Road
Pope's Quay
Nth Gate Bridge
North Mall
Kyrl's Quay
Coal Quay
Sundays Well Rd.
Distillery
Foot Br.
Bachelors Quay
Adelaide St.
Church
Kyle St.
Peter St.
Henry Str.
Grenville Pl.
Thomas Street
Sheares Street
Court House
Great George's Street
Hanover Street
Mardyke Parade
Western Road
Clarke's Br.
Cork & Muskerry Ry. Blarney Tram
Castle St.
Grand Parade
Market
Paul Street
R.C.Chap
Theatre
School of Design & Museum
Market Str.
South Main Str.
Torry St.
Cork Club
South Gate Br.
Sullivans Quay
Parliament
Frenchs Quay
Bishop St.
St. Fin Barr's Protest. Cath.
Constabulary Barracks
Barrack St.
Gill Abbey Str.
Dean Str.
Queens Coll.
Market
Convent
Hosp.
Cat Lane
Abbey St.
Church
Bandon Road
Green Street
Pouldufe Rd.
Shandon Street
Church St.
Butter Market
Dominick Street
Mulgrave Road
N. Infirmary
Steps
St. Ann's Shandon
Roman Street
Eason's Hill
Chapel Hill
R.C. Cathedral
Lady's Well Brewery
Mallow La.
Clarence St.
Fair Lane
R.C.Cha.
Ferry
Quay
Scale of ¼ Mile
Tramways

Publishe


CORK.
North Branch
RIVER LEE
South Branch
PARK
Hotels
Scale of ½ Mile

CORK.

HOTELS.—*Imperial*, Pembroke Street; *Victoria*, Patrick Street; *Moore's*, Morrison's Quay; *Great Southern*; *Turner's*, 65 George Street; *Metropole Temperance*, King Street (large); *Windsor*, King Street (smaller).

RAILWAY STATIONS.—Great Southern and Western, for Dublin and Killarney, Limerick, Queenstown, and Youghal, Glanmire Station; Blackrock and Passage (Queenstown by steamer), Albert Station; Cork and Bandon for Killarney (Prince of Wales route), Albert Quay Station; Cork and Macroom for Killarney, Capwell Station; "Muskerry," for Blarney, Western Road Station.

The City of Cork had in 1891 a population of 96,891, and in 1901 the number had risen to 100,022. It may be reached by steam-packets from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Milford Haven, Bristol, Plymouth, Cardiff, etc.; and from Dublin direct by the Great Southern and Western Railway (165½ miles).

It is finely situated on the river Lee, which, after passing the city, widens out into a beautiful bay, containing the Great Island, on which is situated the town of Cove, now called Queenstown. The city of Cork derives its name from *corcach*, signifying "a marshy place," and still retains its original name in Irish. It owes its existence to St. Finn Barr, who (7th century) established his cell in the district known as Gill Abbey, about the site where Queen's College now stands. For some centuries disciples in great numbers flocked to receive instruction at the institution which he founded.

In the 9th century Cork was frequently plundered by the Danes, who in 1020 founded the nucleus of the present city, on an island formed by the Lee, for the purposes of trade. At the time of the English invasion it was the capital of Desmond Macarthy, King of Munster, who, on the arrival of Henry II. in 1172, resigned to him the city and did him homage. The English settlers were, however, held in great detestation by the native Irish, and the city more than once passed into their hands.

For receiving Perkin Warbeck, the impostor, with royal

honours in 1493, the Mayor of Cork was hanged and the city lost its charter. The charter was restored in 1609. Holinshed, the chronicler, writing about 1577, thus describes the state of the city of Cork :—

"On the land side they are encumbered with evil neighbors—the Irish outlaws, that they are fain to watch their gates hourlie, to keep them shut at service-time, and at meales, from sun to sun, nor suffer anie stranger to enter the citie with his weapon, but the same to leave at a lodge appointed. They walke out at seasons for recreation with power of men furnished. They trust not the countrie adjoining, but match in wedlocke among themselves onlie, so that the whole city is wellnigh linked one to the other in affinitie."

During the Protectorate, Cork held out for Charles, but was in 1649 surprised and taken. In 1690 it surrendered to Marlborough. It is a corporate city, being governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors. It possesses a number of very spacious streets, and there are many fine villas on the slopes of the hill above the Lee, besides the large residences above the Harbour. In Shears Street, near the Court House, Maclise first saw the light of day, and Sheridan Knowles was born in the adjoining James Street.

The "charming gaiety and frankness" of the southern Irish ladies is proverbial. The author of the *Irish Sketch Book* was quite carried away. "I never saw," he wrote, "in any country such a general grace of manner and *ladyhood*"; and in this he did not speak only of the upper classes.

The lines of Spenser, who lived within 30 miles, at Kilcolman, put the chief physical features of the city in a nutshell :—

"The spreading Lee that, like an island fayre,
Encloseth Corke with his divided floode."

The principal modern streets are in that portion of the town known as the island, bounded almost completely by the river. This island is connected with the shores on either side by several bridges spanning the stream both on the south and on the north.

Parnell Bridge is on the south branch of the Lee.

St. Patrick's Bridge crosses the northern branch of the river. It occupies the site of the old bridge erected in 1798, which was partially destroyed by a flood in 1851, and it is broader than any bridge over the Thames except that at Westminster.

W. Lawrence, Dublin.

CORK, PATRICK STREET.

Parliament Bridge is on the south side, leading into the South Mall.

St. Patrick's Street, the pleasantest thoroughfare of the city, sweeps westwards from St. Patrick's Bridge with a curve almost as graceful as that of High Street, Oxford; but the buildings are quite unworthy of remark. At the upper end of the street, as now also in Sackville Street, Dublin, is a statue to *Father Mathew.*

The well-known "Apostle of Temperance" was a "Capuchin," devoted to, and beloved by the poor folk of Cork. He started his great crusade against drink in 1838, and extended his labours into England and America. Under the great stress of his work and financial difficulties in 1856 he broke down. His church was Trinity Church, near Parliament Bridge. Thackeray, who gives an interesting sketch of him, says:—"With the state of the country, of landlord, tenant, and peasantry, he seemed to be most curiously and intimately acquainted. His knowledge of the people is prodigious, and their confidence in him as great."

Grand Parade is a fine straight street, but has the same fault as St. Patrick Street. In the centre there was formerly a wide channel, which was arched in 1780. At the south end there is a large monument, put up by Cork Young Ireland Society in 1906, to commemorate the men who fought "in the wars of Ireland" in 1798, 1803, '46, '67, to recover her "sovereign independence."

The South Mall runs at right angles with the Parade. Though not the widest, it is one of the most important streets in Cork, being occupied by professional men and the chief merchants. About a hundred years ago the middle of this street was a river, and the south side formed one side of a triangular island, the other two sides being formed by Charlotte Quay and Morrison Quay. The Bank of Ireland, the Stamp Office, and the County Club House, the offices of the Provincial, the National, the Munster, and the Hibernian Banks, are situated in this street; as also the Commercial Buildings, the Assembly Rooms, the Protestant Hall, and the Cork Library.

Great George Street is the newest street in Cork; beyond Muskerry Railway Station it becomes the Western Road.

The Mardyke, once the promenade of the fashionables of Cork, though now consigned to the tradespeople and shopkeepers, runs parallel to Western Road. It is a mile in length, is overshadowed by tall elm-trees, and is a favourite promenade. The *Cricket ground* adjoins on the north side. To the left we

have a view of the Queen's College, a handsome structure over the southern fork of the river. On the southern bank of the Lee is the city park and race-course, skirted by a picturesque promenade, the *Marina*, forming a beautiful avenue.

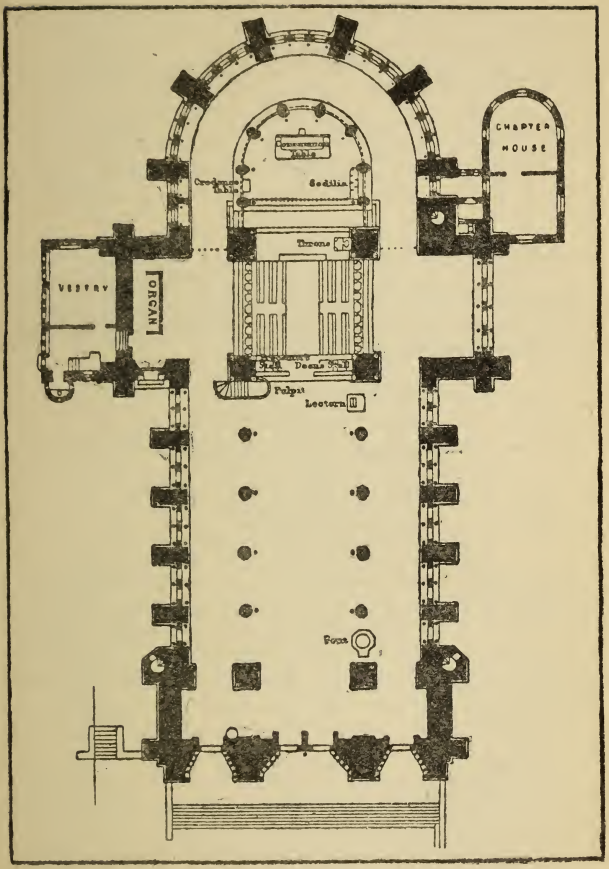
For the finest building in Cork, the **Cathedral of St. Finn Barr** (Services, Sundays 11.30 A.M., 3.30 and 7 P.M.), leave St. Patrick Street by the Parade (left), and at once turn right by St. George Street to *South Main Street;* at the far end of latter cross *South Gate Bridge*, and turn to the right. The *view* obtained by this approach, from the east, is the best of the building as a whole. An old structure, occupying the site of the ancient building of St. Finn Barr's foundation of the 7th century, was taken down, and was succeeded by a new and rather mean cathedral in 1735. The erection of the present building, due to the exertions of Bishop Gregg, was finished in 1879.

Here the architect, Mr. W. Burgess, has succeeded in giving Ireland one of the very best modern churches of the kingdom. To compare small with great things, the group of spires is, of course, inferior to that at Lichfield; it is, however, very fine. The style is Early French, which "agrees with Early English in general character."

Observe how much Mr. Burgess has employed the round or "rose" window, and the ring-bands upon the smaller pillar shafts. All the *three spires* are handsome, and the whiteness of the stone adds an unusual brightness. The **West Front** has a most pleasing effect, which gains richness from the gilded background with which the principal carvings are relieved. All the carvings are good. Notice especially the figures round the **West Door**; the eleven figures of the central doorway represent the "wise and foolish virgins" of the parable, and the "Bridegroom" is in the centre, holding and wearing roses.

Three features of the **Interior** strike the visitor—the great *height*, a characteristic French effect; the marked use of *upright lines*, especially noticeable in the wall shafts supporting the vaulting; and the *richness* of the stone-work, due to the varied colouring and, to some extent, to the ring bands of the shafts.

The capitals of the pillars are remarkable for their French character; and the pulpit and font for the unusual additions of brass texts. The interior of the *Central Tower* is a special



GROUND-PLAN OF ST. FINN BARR CATHEDRAL.

Based on that of Dr. Caulfield's *Handbook to the Cathedral Church.*

feature ; see the variety of the marbles used, and the brightness lent by the inland gilt mosaic.

Round the *apse*, beyond the choir, runs an "ambulatory"; and the stone colouring of the eastern end is very rich, the prevailing blue of the walls being in contrast with the red marbles of the nave aisles. The carefully-balanced "toning" of the windows, the elaborate decoration of the Bishop's Throne, and the mosaic pavement of the apse all deserve notice.

The entire decoration has been minutely worked out in sketches by Mr. Burgess, who died soon after the erection of the building.

Shandon Church (St. Ann's), built about 1725, is approached from Pope's Quay, west of St. Patrick's Bridge, by the right-hand turning just short of St. Mary's Church. It is remarkable for its steeple, and the bells within it, which were rendered famous by "Father Prout" in his lines—

> "With deep affection and recollection
> I often think of the Shandon bells,
> Whose sound so wild would, in 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."

The tower—a queer, piebald affair, but a distinct feature of the town—is of red stone on the north and east faces only ; and is topped by a curious white turret of three stories, reminding us of a similar effort at Herne Bay in Kent. The bells were cast by Rudhall of Gloucester in the last century, at the same foundry from which those of St. Finn Barr's cathedral came.

The place derived its name from the *Shan-dun* or "old fort" near.

In the adjoining graveyard Father "Prout" (F. S. Mahony) was buried in 1866. Though ordained, he never permanently undertook clerical work, but was engaged in journalistic writing in London. He died at Paris, having acted for many years as Paris correspondent to the *Globe* newspaper.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral is a few minutes' walk away to the north ; and on the side of the *Shandon steps*, leading down to Roman Street and Malgrave Road, is the *Green Coat School*.

On Pope's Quay is **St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church**, a classic building of fine proportions. The façade consists of an Ionic portico, flanked by square towers in the same style, and stands on a high platform approached by a noble flight of steps. The interior is of the composite order, and is said to be the best specimen of its kind in Ireland. The general design is that of an ancient basilica. Its most remarkable features are the ornate Romanesque ceiling, lofty Corinthian pillars, and a Balduchino over the high altar.

At the west end of St. Patrick's Street is *SS. Peter's and Paul's Church* (Roman Catholic), a spacious Gothic building elaborately decorated, and containing the handsomest oak "confessionals" in the country.

On the left hand from Parliament Bridge is the uncommon and striking façade of *Trinity Church*, with white Gothic spire. The interior is one of the best in the city. This is Father Mathew's church (p. 105), and the quay has been named *Father Mathew's Quay* in memory of him. On the opposite side of the river, off George's Quay, is Dunbar Street, in which is *St. Finn Barr's Roman Catholic Church*. This contains—under the high altar—one of the sculptor Hogan's best works, "The Dead Christ."

For *St. Nicholas' Church* turn to right in Douglas Street and along Abbey Street, a typical "back street"; and notice the ancient grey tower on the right hand, a relic of an old city church (the "batter" is uncommon). The handsome spire on ahead is that of *St. Nicholas'*, which is only worth visiting for the sake of the fine piece of sculpture which it contains. This is above Judge Dennis's tomb, and is the work of Bacon.

The best way to **Queen's College** is along Western Road. Opposite the entrance (right) to Mardyke is the *gateway* with the legend, "Where Finbar taught, let Munster learn."

The College, opened in 1849, occupies a picturesque site on a rock rising fully 40 feet above the level of the southern branch of the stream. Gill Abbey, founded in the 7th century by Gill Ada, Bishop of Cork, stood near the site. The college buildings consist of three sides of a quadrangle, in the Tudor style of architecture, and is very handsome. It is, indeed, probably the finest building of its kind in Ireland, and was designed by Sir William Deane. This, with the two colleges of Belfast and Galway, was founded about the middle of the 19th century as an incentive to better national education; it is now attached to the Royal University at Dublin. The library is good, and the gardens should be seen.

The **Court-House**, with a good Corinthian portico, which Macaulay considered "would do honour to Palladio," is in St. George Street. The general effect of the building is less spoilt by its dome than that of the Four Courts of Dublin.

The **Crawford Municipal Technical Institute**, situated in Emmet Place, is a handsome building of red brick and stone, containing an old and a new portion; the former coincides with the old "Cork Institution," founded in 1803, and previous to that was the Government Customs House. The additional wing was erected by the late Mr. Crawford at a cost of £21,000, and the new building was opened by the Prince of Wales, in 1885, as the "Crawford Municipal School of Art." The picture galleries, on the first floor, contain only a few works, the property of the Corporation, and pictures are obtained on loan from South Kensington and from private collections. In the sculpture gallery, on the first floor, is a unique collection of casts presented to the city by George IV., including casts of figures by the Marquis Canova, a number of busts of celebrities, such as Father Prout, and groups by Hogan. The School of Art has established a successful industry of lace and crochet work, all designed and executed in the school.

In the **Carnegie Free Library**, near Parnell Bridge, the reference-room is open from 10 to 10; news-room, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

It is strange that art should find so little encouragement in a city that has always been famous for her sons in literature and the fine arts; "that has sent to England a number of literary men, of reputation too;" whose "citizens are the most book-loving men that" the above-named critic "ever met"; whose streets boast only of the beauty of "the bright-eyed, wild, clever, eager faces" of the Munster folk; and that has given birth to no less a master than Daniel Maclise. Sheridan Knowles, Hogan the sculptor, Crofton Croker, Barry the painter, Dr. William Maguire, and Father Francis Mahony were all men of Cork.

St. Joseph's Cemetery is about a mile distant from the town. It was formerly the Botanic Garden, and was converted into a cemetery by Father Mathew in 1830. The ground is well laid out and planted. Among the finer specimens of sepulchral architecture which it contains is a sarcophagus of Portland stone, surmounted by a figure of an angel, by Hogan, in white Italian marble.

To the south-west of the town is the Lough of Cork, a sheet

of water only interesting as the scene of one of Crofton Croker's fairy legends.

"He says that it was once a small fairy well, covered by a stone, concerning which a tradition had been handed down from remote times, which predicted, that if the stone which covered the well were not replaced every morning after the dwellers in the valley had taken from it their daily supply of water, a torrent would rush forth and inundate the valley, and drown all the inhabitants. This calamity was at length incurred by a certain princess, who, neglecting the injunction, forgot to close the mouth of the well, and caused the destruction of her father and his people."

An interest of a more practical kind is attached to the three reservoirs, situated about 300 feet above the level of the city, which supply the inhabitants with two and a half million gallons of fresh water from the river Lee. These waterworks were constructed at a cost of £70,000, which, considering their extensive character, may be considered as very moderate.

Cork is of considerable importance as a shipping port. It possesses the largest butter market in the United Kingdom. The export of pork and live stock is also very extensive. The distilleries are on a large scale, and the other industries include woollen and linen manufactures, paper-making, tanning, and copper and tin manufactures. The city returns two members to Parliament.

QUEENSTOWN AND THE HARBOUR OF CORK.

There are three ways of reaching Queenstown—(1) By G. S. and W. Railway, from Glanmire Station; time, about ½ hour; fare, 2nd class, 1s. (2) By train from Albert Street Station to Monkstown, thence per steamer to Queenstown (total about 50 mins.); fare, 3rd class, 8d. (3) The sail from Merchant's Quay (*near St. Patrick's Bridge*) to Queenstown should be preferred if the weather be fine and time not pressing. But the railway runs for the most part close by the coast and affords fine views.

The harbour trip is so interesting that the visitor who makes most use of the steamers will be most repaid. The "Harbour" proper begins just after passing Monkstown and Rushbrook. From Queenstown the steamer should be taken to *Aghada*, on the east coast (page 115), and from thence the car to Cloyne (page 116), Ballycottin, or Roches Point; or, on the other hand, frequent steamers to Crosshaven, on the west coast, are available. Leaving St. Patrick's Bridge by steamer, the Custom House is passed, near which the two streams of the Lee unite. The Marina is well seen on the south, and on the north is the wooded hill of Montenotte, dotted about with villas.

Special bathing tickets are issued from June to September to **Queenstown Baths**, by G. S. and W., from Glanmire Station; *fares*, return, including bath, 1s., 9d., or 6d.; by 7.20 and 8.50 A.M. trains on week days, and 7.45 A.M. train on Sundays.

Cork Harbour.—"From its size, safety, scenery, and situation, Cork Harbour is admittedly regarded as one of the finest in the world. . . . This noble expanse of water, divided into an outer and inner harbour by the islands of Spike, Rocky, and Haulbowline, is to be seen spreading its broad bosom in a sweep of 7 miles, encircled by green hills, picturesquely dotted over with white mansions and villages; whilst conspicuous in the background, formed by the Great Island, rises Queenstown in tiers of terraces, right from the water's edge. Though its historical associations are mainly of a maritime character, on the

other hand, there is scarcely a type of Irish antiquities, Pagan or Christian, that is not to be found in the immediate vicinity" (T. Coleman, *R. S. Ant. Handbook*, 1898).

Blackrock Castle stands out conspicuously upon the promontory of Rigmahon. It is supposed to be the place from which William Penn embarked for America. The Ursuline convent at Blackrock is one of the most important educational establishments for girls in Ireland.

After Rochestown, **Passage**, about 6 miles from Cork, is the next station on the line. It possesses docks and several large warehouses.

Glenbrook, half a mile farther, used to be frequented as a watering-place, but the hotel and baths are now closed.

Monkstown (*Hotel:* Imperial) is situated about a mile from Passage, and beyond it the river widens out into a lake. The castle, which is now a ruin, was built in 1636. Monkstown is the headquarters of the Royal Munster Yacht Club, and on certain days of the week the white-winged yachts are a beautiful sight in the bay. From here one can continue in the train to Crosshaven, or change to the steamer for Queenstown. In Monkstown Bay is the fine old H.M.S. *Emerald*, used as a training-ship, principally for Irish boys. She was at one time one of the best fighting ships in the navy. The steamer makes a little round on the way to Queenstown, calling at Ringaskiddy and Haulbowline. *Ringaskiddy* (4 miles south-east) takes its name from the Skiddys, "a Danish-descended family." For *Haulbowline* see next page.

Queenstown (pop. 9082; *Hotels:* The Queen's, Rob Roy, Imperial, Columbia), on the south side of Great Island, was long known as the "Cove of Cork," and received its present appellation from the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. The town, which is built on the face of a hill sloping steeply down to the shore, and crowned by a magnificent grey granite Roman Catholic cathedral, is a very striking sight seen from the bay. It is frequented by invalids on account of the mildness and salubrity of the climate. It is the "Port of Call" for the steamers bearing the American mails, and is famous for its *Yacht Club*, the "Royal Cork," founded 1720, the oldest club of the kind in the world.

Except the R. Yacht Squadron, this is the only club of which the commodore is entitled to fly the Union Jack. The admiral in command of the Irish station has his residence at Queenstown.

St. Colman's Cathedral is a most beautiful specimen of Messrs. Pugin and Ashlin's work, built in the "florid Gothic" style. The vertical mouldings, the ribs of the wooden roof, the diaper carvings, and capitals all give it a luxuriant richness unequalled in Ireland. Note the remarkable continuation of the *nave walls*, as screens, across the transepts; and the unbroken and elaborate *string-course* which engirdles the whole building. The rich arcading and tracery of the *apse*, as well as the beautiful colouring of the *east window*, together with the minute detail of the marble *reredos*, all combine to make the eastern end striking in character.

Golf may be found at Queenstown Junction (6 miles) and Rushbrooke, the western suburb of Queenstown.

Spike Island is the most conspicuous, and the largest of the islands in the bay. It is occupied by Fort Westmoreland, which affords accommodation for a considerable number of men. The island was formerly used for a convict establishment, and many important works were executed by the prisoners.

Haulbowline is a smaller island lying just opposite Queenstown. It contains the naval dockyard, and is the depôt for all ordnance stores. **Rocky Island** is the smallest of the three islands, and contains the powder magazine under adequate protection.

On leaving Queenstown for Crosshaven the steamer crosses the magnificent harbour, which cannot be properly seen between Monkstown and Queenstown, and at the entrance guarded by the twin forts, Carlisle and Camden, turns into the mouth of the Carrigaline river, where stands **Crosshaven** (*Hotel*). From the hill there is a splendid view of Queenstown and the whole scenery of the magnificent harbour, and even of the Atlantic. It is a favourite place for pleasure parties. During the season there are cheap excursions about 2 days a week from Cork. Carrigaline has a historic record, and like most places in the neighbourhood, can show the ruins of an old castle.

Trustworthy history passes over the burial on Great Island of the prehistoric Nemedh, who, it is said, came to these shores with a band of colonists from the East, but the evidence that St. Finnbar entered the harbour in the 6th century and founded his

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monastery above *Corcach* is sufficiently good. To the latter, some years later, came the fifty noble Romans in search of learning; and, 300 years after, the Danish pirates sailed up among the islands to plunder and to stay, with commerce following in their wake. It is probably to these invaders that must be attributed the origin of the ancient custom of "throwing the dart," with which the Mayor of Cork in each third year asserts his rights over the harbour. Among the most interesting events of local history were Drake's flight up the winding Carrigaline river before the pursuing Spaniards, and his escape by hiding in "Duke's Pool"; the embarkation in 1618 of Raleigh upon that last fatal voyage to the West Indies, whence he returned, "broken in brain and heart, to die a traitor's death at Whitehall"; and the departure westward also of the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania. It was from the same quay that the "Sirius" set out in 1838 to make the first steam passage over the Atlantic.

The Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, beginning

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,"

who died at Cove, of consumption, in 1823, lies interred in the old graveyard of Clonmell in Great Island. At Roches Point (4 miles south of Queenstown) there is a signal station for notifying the passing of ships outward or homeward bound.

EXCURSIONS FROM CORK.

I. CORK TO ROSTELLAN AND CLOYNE.

There are so many steamers and so many possible methods of reaching the points of interest in and about Queenstown Harbour that the visitor is advised to get a railway guide or to ask particulars at his hotel. He will find in the summer ample means of transit.

This excursion is generally made by taking the steamer to **Aghada** pier, 3¾ miles east of Queenstown; and from thence by long car to Rostellan, Cloyne, and Ballycotton, or to Roches Point.

Rostellan Castle was formerly the seat of the O'Briens, Marquesses of Thomond, whose family titles, on the decease of the Marquess in 1855, became extinct, except that of the Barony

of Inchiquin, which descended to Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., afterwards Lord Inchiquin. The mansion, beautifully situated at the eastern end of the Cove of Cork, occupies the site of a castle of the Fitzgeralds, the ancient seneschals of Imokilly. It contains some old documents of historic interest. The demesne contains a cromlech on the shore of Saleen creek. Here also is a silex mine, and clays from which some beautiful "Rostellan ware" has been manufactured. Visitors are admitted, on application, to the grounds, which will amply repay a visit.

Near **Castle Mary** is another cromlech. "It is an immense mass of limestone of an oblong shape, one end resting on the ground, and the other supported by two huge upright stones." The large stone is 15 feet long by about 8 broad, and 3 to 4 thick. "Adjoining this great altar is a smaller one of a triangular shape, and, like the other, supported by two uprights in an inclined position. It is supposed that this lesser stone might have been used for the purposes of common sacrifice, while the greater altar was reserved for occasions of extraordinary solemnity."—COYNE.

Cloyne (5¼ miles from Aghada) so named from its *caves*, is situated in the valley of Imokilly, surrounded by hills, well-wooded, and about a mile from Castle Mary. Thus near a heathen altar a Christian church was erected in the 7th century by the pious St. Colman, a disciple of St. Finn Barr. Those portions of the 13th century Cathedral which the pitiless hands of the 18th century "restorers" spared have lost much of their interest owing to the painful additions of the white-washers. In the north or "Fitzgerald" Transept, so called from the tomb of Sir F. Fitzgerald (1613), is the fine figure of the learned *Bishop Berkeley*.

The famous author of *Principles of Human Knowledge*, who held the see in the time of George II., was born at Dysert, and attended the same school in Kilkenny as Swift. He afterwards obtained a fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin, became chaplain to the Earl of Peterborough on his embassy to Italy, and was appointed in 1724 to the deanery of Derry. Bermuda was visited by him some time after, for the purpose of establishing a college for native teachers, an undertaking in which he lost a considerable part of the fortune which had been left to him by Esther Johnson, Swift's Stella. Berkeley was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1734, and died very suddenly at Oxford in 1753.

In the south or "Poore's" aisle notice the striking epitaph which foretells the resurrection of "the reanimated body" of Dr. Johnson's friend, Mrs. Piozzi (1804). The handsome *east window* of "reticulated" tracery was put up in 1856.

In the churchyard adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of a little building called "the *Fire* House." It is believed that until the beginning of the 19th century this building contained the remains of the founder. Near the church is a **Round Tower**, almost complete, and originally 92 feet high.

"On the night of the 10th of January a flash of lightning rent the conical top, tumbled down the bell and three lofts, forced its way through one side of the building, and drove the stones, which were admirably well joined and locked into each other, through the roof of an adjoining stable."

Since then an embattlement has been added, raising the height to 102 feet. *Ballycotton*, to which the cars go on, is a fishing village and summer resort on the coast.

II. CORK TO BLARNEY.

Blarney can be reached by the Cork and Muskerry Railway (8¼ miles) from station near end of St. George's Street; also by G.S.W. Railway (6 miles). *Cycling* (7 miles) *shocking*. A good view is obtained on the way of *Carrigrohan Castle*, standing picturesquely on a steep limestone rock on the opposite bank. St. Anne's Hill *Hydropathic* Establishment is pleasantly situated 2 miles west of the Blarney railway station, and 6 miles west of Cork. Car hire, 8s. return.

Blarney Castle (6d. each), the last of three on this site, was built in the 15th century by Cormac M'Carthy. It consists now of the massive donjon tower about 120 feet in hight, and another lower portion less substantial. It was besieged and taken by the forces of Cromwell.

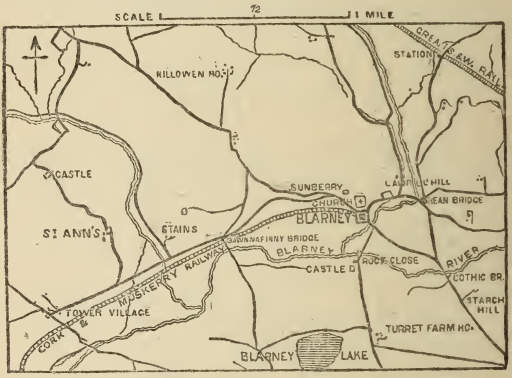
A stone in the castle of Blarney has long been endowed by tradition with the power of conferring on those who kiss it a remarkable faculty—a sweet persuasive eloquence that none may resist. The *real* stone, which is said to have at one time borne the inscription CORMAC MAC CARTHY FORTIS MI FIERI FECIT, now illegible, and had engraven on it a shamrock in high relief, is about 8 feet from the top of the tower at its north-east angle, but another more accessible has been substituted at a more convenient position for the less adventurous candidates. It is

clasped with iron bars, and was displaced from its position by a cannon-ball during the siege of the castle by Cromwell. The general fame of the stone of Blarney dates from the publication in 1799 of Millikin's song, the "Groves of Blarney." We quote a sample of the song :—

"The groves of Blarney,
They look so charming,
Down by the purling
Of sweet silent streams,
Being bank'd with posies
That spontaneous grow there,
Planted in order
By the sweet rock close.

"'Tis there's the daisy
And the sweet carnation,
The blooming pink,
And the rose so fair,
The daffodowndilly,
Likewise the lily,
All flowers that scent
The sweet fragrant air."

The version published in the *Reliques of Father Prout* contains the allusions to the "Stone."



"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 pleasure-grounds surrounding the castle, which were formerly adorned with statues, grottoes, alcoves, bridges, and

BLARNEY CASTLE.

every description of rustic ornament, are still beautiful, although since the time of Father Prout, when

> "The muses shed a tear,
> When the cruel auctioneer,
> With his hammer in his hand, to sweet Blarney came,"

their beauty has been gradually diminishing; the fine old trees have been felled, and the statues of

> "The heathen gods, And Nicodemus,
> And nymphs so fair, All standing naked.
> Bold Neptune, Plutarch, In the open air,"[1]

have vanished. The Rockclose, adjoining the castle, a few acres in extent, is adorned with evergreens, and was at one time embellished with statues erected by the Duke of Ormonde. In it there is a Druidical altar. The

> "——gravel walks there
> For speculation
> And conversation"

are, however, in good order. The new Castle of Blarney, a mansion built by Sir George Colthurst, who now owns the estate, is surrounded with much fine timber. In 1825 Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Lockhart, and Miss Edgeworth visited the castle.

There is a village of Blarney, with a small hotel, and a woollen mill which produces the well-known "Blarney Tweeds." The mill is worthy of a visit from the tourist.

Blarney Lake is a sweet piece of water, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. A tradition remains that at certain seasons a herd of white cows rises from the bosom of the lake to graze among the rich pasture which clothes its banks. Another story is, that the Earl of Clancarty, who forfeited the castle at the Revolution, cast all his plate into a certain part; that "*three* of the M'Carthys inherit the secret of the place where they are deposited, any one of whom dying communicates it to another of the family, and thus perpetuates the secret, which is never to be revealed until a M'Carthy be again Lord of Blarney." It is said that in the lake there is a particular kind of red trout, which will not rise to the fly.

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[1] Millikin's "Groves of Blarney."

On the river Coman, within the pleasure-grounds, is a very fine cromlech, and a number of pillar-stones inscribed with ancient Ogham characters.

III. CORK TO YOUGHAL.

By G. S. & W. Railway, 26¾ miles. Excursions from Cork in the season, at noon or soon after, about three days a week.

This trip is usually taken in connection with the steamer journey on the Blackwater, as there is nothing much to bring a visitor to Youghal on its own account. If it is desired to return to Cork the same day, it may be necessary to adopt a circular route by Mallow Junction, and the direction taken will depend on the time of sailing from Cappoquin and Youghal. Generally it will be found convenient to proceed first to Youghal. It should be remembered that the steamer does not begin to run until about the end of June.

Leaving Cork by Glanmire Station we pass between the pleasant gardens and woods on the high rocks, and the wide breezy mouth of the Lee, on the right, banked with large river residences on the far side. *Midleton* (12½ m.) originated in a Cistercian abbey founded in the 12th century. It received its first charter from Charles II. At Midleton College, founded in 1696, several persons of eminence have received their education, including Curran and Egan. There is a large whisky distillery at Midleton, and near it a ford is pointed out which Sir Walter Raleigh held single-handed against Fitzgerald, seneschal of Imokilly, and a numerous band of "wild Irish rebels," till his own men came up. The town gives the title to the Brodrick family. Near Mogeely (17½ m.) is *Castlemartyr*, the demesne of which belongs to the Earls of Shannon, and contains the ruins of an old fortress and some interesting ecclesiastical remains.

Youghal (pop. 5393 ; *Hotels:* Green Park, Devonshire Arms, in the town, and Atlantic) is 26¾ miles east of Cork on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Blackwater. Commercially, it has decayed somewhat, but an increasing number of visitors find here a clean and breezy "seaside," with an interesting and ancient port at its back, and with a pleasant sea-front of some two miles in extent.

The most interesting building is the old **Church.** The early arches of the nave may perhaps survive from the 13th century building which was built by Richard Bennet on the site of an older one. Bennet's church was improved afterwards, and made "collegiate" in 1464; but in 1579 the Earl of Desmond wrecked it, leaving the chancel roofless, and to remain so for hundreds of years. On the north wall of the nave is the "cradle" of the municipal sword which is now to be seen in Lismore Castle; and the ancient font and oak pulpit should be observed. In the south transept are the 17th century figures of Richard Bennet (who built the church) and wife, rudely cut; and, near it, a terrible pile erected, like that still more hideous monstrosity in St. Patrick's, Dublin, to commemorate R. Boyle, Earl of Cork, 1620 (observe the angels' hands). The church has a fine old tower.

Close by is Sir Walter Raleigh's house, **Myrtle Grove,** where he entertained Spenser, the poet, and in the adjoining garden—perhaps under the existing yews—potatoes and tobacco first "came to light" in Ireland. Raleigh was Mayor in 1588.

Of the southern or Franciscan Abbey of Youghal nothing is left, but a gable and walls in the cemetery mark the position of the Dominican Abbey of 1268. Youghal stream affords good bathing.

Youghal, a very ancient town, which received its first charter from King John in 1209, derives its name from the Irish *Eochaille,* meaning "yew wood," from the yew-trees which originally clothed the hills. After the Anglo-Norman invasion it was colonised by merchants from Bristol. The town was plundered by the Earl of Desmond after he was proclaimed a traitor in 1579. Sir Walter Raleigh, after repressing the rebellion, was rewarded with a grant of land, including the domain now called Myrtle Grove, where his house, a plain Elizabethan structure, still stands near the church. The town opened its gates to Cromwell in August 1649; here he made his headquarters for a time, and here he embarked for England 29th May 1650. In 1690 Youghal surrendered to a small force from the army of William of Orange. Some ruins of the Water Gate, through which he entered, are still to be seen.

Ardmore (Harrco's Hotel), a watering-place on the Waterford side of the river, about 9 miles east of Youghal, possesses important ecclesiastical remains, including a round tower, a

cathedral, an oratory, and a holy well. The monastery and oratory were founded by St. Declan, who died about the 5th century and was buried at the "grave." Ardmore remained an Episcopal see till the 12th century. Of the cathedral the chief features are the 12th century nave, and early chancel entered by a beautiful and "very early" arch. Note the stones marked with Ogham inscriptions, and the arcading on the outer walls of the building.

St. Declan's stone, a huge boulder with an arched hollow underneath, is also supposed to possess a miraculous power of healing. Pilgrims (on July 24) creep beneath it in the belief that they will receive blessings. The *Round Tower*, 97 feet in height, possesses some curious sculptures.

IV. THE BLACKWATER.

The times of sailing of the Blackwater steamer between Youghal and Cappoquin depend on the tide; on several days in the month there is no sailing. All particulars can be obtained from the Manager, Blackwater Tourist Steamship Office, Youghal.

For the route from Cork to Youghal, see page 120. The road distance from Youghal to Cappoquin is 18 miles.

The mouth of this river, one of the largest in Ireland, forms the harbour of Youghal, which, though a fine and well sheltered bay, is rendered inaccessible to very large vessels by a bar. The trip up the river is made in a light steamer specially built for the navigation. Starting from Youghal quay, we pass under the new iron bridge 1768 feet in length, connecting the counties of Cork and Waterford. On leaving the bridge we see on the left the cliffs crowned by a ruined preceptory of the Knights Templar, *Rhincrew Castle*, founded by Raymond le Gros in 1183.

Immediately the hills rise at either side to a considerable height, on one hand thickly clothed with firs, on the other, green and dotted with cottages and tilled patches. Higher up on the left, in one of the prettiest parts of the river, is the square keep of Temple Michael, a ruined fortress of the Fitzgeralds.

On the islet of *Molana*, separated from *Temple Michael* by an inlet, are extensive ruins of the Abbey of Molanfides, founded by St. Fachnan in 501. A statue of the founder is placed upon a pedestal in the cloister, but it is of comparatively modern

W. Lawrence, Dublin

RIVER BLACKWATER.

erection. The body of Raymond le Gros, a comrade of Strongbow, is said to have been buried in the abbey.

Passing by the angle of the stream in which the fine mansion of Ballinatray is situated, we get fine views along the bending river. The river, flowing between a noble lawn on one bank and rich woods on the other, widens out into a lake, called the Broad of Clashmore, from the village of that name, while the view forward reaches over miles of a cultivated slope terminating in a lofty heather-covered peak. From this spot it winds through a succession of beauties.

The ruins of *old Strancally Castle* are seen on the left; ivy-covered and washed by the stream, they seem almost part of the rough moss-grown rock on which they stand, directly over the river. The water here is said to be of immense depth, and accessible by a subterraneous passage from the castle, known as the Murdering Hole, because here, it was said, some cruel Desmond, of days long gone by, used to dispose of the bodies of his victims.

New Strancally Castle stands a short distance from its predecessor. It is a battlemented Gothic structure embosomed in lovely woods. Just beyond, a smaller river, called the Bride, falls into the Blackwater. A little above it is *Camphire*, and nearly opposite, on the right bank, *Villierstown*. About this point we have the prettiest scenery on the excursion, and a bend in the main stream reveals the Knockmealdown mountains.

Dromana Castle, the seat of H. Villiers Stuart, a couple of miles farther on, is not in itself striking, but is charmingly situated. It overlooks the river from an eminence of about 60 or 70 feet, and seems barely to peep through the magnificent woods which fold it round, and clothe the whole river-side with beauty. Just beneath, a sweet little tributary, called the Finisk, loses itself in the Blackwater. From the grounds of the castle, which are freely thrown open to visitors, an artistically conceived opening in the trees carries the view up towards the mountains, or down over the broad surface of the river. A small islet in front, covered with willows and drooping ashes, forms a pretty foreground to the picture of Dromana. Adjoining the site of the modern building once stood the old castle of the Fitzgeralds. It was the birthplace of Catherine, Countess of Desmond, who is said to have reached the age of 140, and to have met her death by falling from a cherry tree in Affane, near Dromana, where the

cherry brought by Sir Walter Raleigh from the Canary Islands was first domesticated. It was said she had been climbing in search of her favourite fruit.

Higher up on the left bank are the ancient castle of Tourin and the modern structure of the same name ; the latter the seat of Sir Richard Musgrave, by whose father, the late proprietor, the capabilities of the Blackwater as a navigable river were first tested.

We soon approach **Cappoquin** (*Hotel:* Walsh's Commercial and Family), which from a distance is decked in somewhat fictitious charms. It lies in a beautiful situation, but on closer acquaintance is likely to disappoint. It makes a convenient starting-place for the Blackwater scenery, or Mount Melleray, to which the car fare is 2s. return. The pleasant village of Lismore is four miles west.

The *Monastery of Mt. Melleray* lies on the south slope of the Knockmealdown mountains, about 4 miles from Cappoquin, and on the east side of the direct road to Caher and Cashel (*no cycling*). The views of the Knockmealdowns obtained from the road are very good ; and, although ladies are not admitted farther than the outer Guest House, all should include this short trip in their programme, if only for the pleasure of the journey.

The interior of the monastery is open to all gentlemen visitors, casual or otherwise. Those who wish to make a protracted visit are boarded and lodged in the Guest House within the enclosure. Lady visitors are boarded in a house immediately outside the monastic buildings, but they are lodged in a house about a quarter of a mile from the monastery. Visitors may remain for a fortnight.

The rules of the order (Trappists) are severely strict, being exceeded only by the Carthusians in severity. The monks live exclusively upon vegetable diet, use no stimulating drink ; indulge in but six to seven hours' sleep ; labour incessantly, and maintain perpetual silence. The last rule is relaxed in favour of a few members for essential purposes, such as teaching in the schools, transaction of necessary business, and reception of visitors, who are very numerous. The chief (and for some the only) meal is about mid-day. In the Dining Hall is a portrait of the remarkable Father Paul, whose history is interesting.

The ground upon which the monastery stands was a wild tract of unreclaimed mountain rented to the community by the late

Sir Richard Keane of Cappoquin. The community is now composed of natives of Ireland.

Lismore (pop. 1583 ; *Hotels:* Devonshire Arms ; Blackwater Vale). The Devonshire Arms is put first as it is the largest, but the visitor is advised to go to the Blackwater Vale, where, in spite of a poor exterior, he will find a real old hostelry, a bright garden, and reasonable charges.

The town derives its name from the prehistoric Celtic *lis* or fort on the east, and its history goes back to 588, when a bishop already watched over its welfare. In the 7th century St. Carthagh ('Mocodi') founded here "one of the great public schools for which Ireland was at one time famous, and a monastery which was (afterwards) considered a suitable place of retreat for religious meditation for kings and princes." The town is said to have possessed as many as twenty churches at that time, and to have attracted even king Alfred to its college. For many years it suffered hard under the deadly hand of the cruel Dane; but once more it rose to life again in the 12th century, and soon after could boast of a castle. At the time of the Armada the town was rebuilt, and ironworks were started by Richard Boyle.

In the 12th century its **Castle** (*open on week-days*) was built on the site of St. Carthagh's College, and here for centuries was the Bishop's Palace ; it is now one of the six residences of the Duke of Devonshire, and is one of the most beautifully situated mansions in Ireland ; indeed, no tourist has seen the south of Ireland properly who has omitted the views from the Flag Tower and the Bridge.

The *entrance gateway* is one of the older parts, and on the left is *Carlisle Tower*, corresponding to *King John's Tower* on the other side. At the far corner (right) of the courtyard is the *Flag Tower*, a splendid view-point over the Blackwater, and within the "upper" courtyard (left) is the oldest tower, called "Raleigh's" (but much earlier than his day). Modern additions were made by Sir J. Paxton. The oldest wing is that on the north, or moat side.

Within the *entrance hall* are the Corporation sword and mace of Youghal, and the famous **Lismore Crosier.** This is dated 1101 by Miss Stokes, who says :—"Like the Cross of Cong, this relic is one of the finest examples of the goldsmith's art that has been found in Ireland." It "consists of a case of pale-coloured bronze which enshrines an old oak stick, probably the original staff of the founder of Lismore, St. Carthach," and "was the crosier of Bishop Niall," referred to on the inscription—*Pray for Niall, son*

of MacAeducain. This relic was found in a hole within an old wall, together with the *Book of Lismore.*

The banqueting-hall is the finest room; a few pictures hang in the dining-room; and from the celebrated window in the *drawing-room* can be seen that splendid view of the wooded Blackwater at which even James the Second started back in amazement.

The greater part of **St. Mochuda's** (St. Carthagh's or Mocodi's) **Cathedral** is now modern. The church is easily recognised by its white spire. It contains some very ancient sepulchral slabs, notably that of Colgan (850).

The philosopher Robert Boyle and the poet Congreve were both born at Lismore; and the castle passed to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1589 (*see Mr. Westropp's R.S.A.I. paper*, 1897).

Lismore is delightfully situated, the woodland walks are endless, and the roads for cycling star out in all directions. The salmon-fishing in the Blackwater and its tributaries is let out by the day, week, or season; information may be obtained from the fishery office, Lismore.

The beauties of the Blackwater by no means terminate at Lismore, and if the tourist have leisure he will be rewarded by a trip to Fermoy; the road and the railway follow the river all the way. From Fermoy he may visit Mitchelstown Caves, about 16 miles distant (page 128). He may go by rail to Mallow, and thence either return to Cork or proceed to Killarney.

Fermoy (pop. 6126; *Hotels:* Royal, Bridge) is an important military station, with barracks for both infantry and cavalry, capable of containing 3000 men. The town, which consists of some good streets, owes much of its prosperity to the enterprise of a Scotchman, the late Mr. Anderson of Cork, the mail-coach and barracks contractor. The architectural features of the place are chiefly the towers and spires of the churches and convents, some of them very effective. As you approach from the Bridge, the chief religious and the largest buildings are seen high up among the trees dominating the town which lies below. They are—from left to right—the Presentation convent, Loretto convent, the College (with tower) and Roman Catholic Church.

There is free trout-fishing on the Blackwater, Araglin, Funcheon and Bride; salmon-fishing is preserved.

Mitchelstown, 11½ miles by rail (page 128), Mallow, 16¾ miles.

LIMERICK JUNCTION TO WATERFORD.

Tipperary (pop. 6281; *Hotel:* Dobbyn's), the town from whence the county derives its name, is agreeably situated nearly 3 miles from the Limerick Junction Station, in an undulating country at the base of Slieve-na-muck hills, a portion of the Galtee range; the name is from the Irish "*Tiobraid-Arann*, the well of *Ara*, the ancient territory in which it was situated. The well . . . was situated in the main street, but it is now closed up" (*Joyce*). Tipperary possesses a modern Roman Catholic Church in the pointed style. New Tipperary, built during the land war, lies on the fringe of the old town; and its sixty houses, many of them fine and solid structures, have proved very welcome to the increasing population of the district. They are in the hands of trustees and are kept in good repair. New Tipperary is now practically part of the old town and shares its rising prosperity. Employment is given to a large number of hands in the creamery and in the soda-water factory. The water supply of the town has been brought from one of the lakes of the Galtees, a distance of 7 miles. There are many residences of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood.

Cashel is 12¼ miles north-east; Caher, 13¼ miles south-east; the Aherlow river, 6½ miles south-west.

Athassel, celebrated for its priory, is situated about a mile from Golden Bridge, about 8 miles from Dundrum Station, 6½ from Cashel, and 9 from Tipperary. The priory was founded about the year 1200, by William Fitz-Adelem de Burgo, for canons regular of the Augustinian order. The choir is 44 feet by 26, and the nave, supported by lateral aisles, was externally 117 feet in length. The finest remnant of the priory is its doorway in the transition style of architecture. The founder, who had been steward for Henry II., died in 1204, and was buried at Athassel.

Caher (pop. 2058; *Hotel:* Glengall Arms), delightfully situated on the banks of the fine river Suir, was a "Quaker town," and though now no longer deserving the name, has an appearance of cleanness and comfort. The name Caher means fort, and undoubtedly at a very early period a stronghold occupied the site of the CASTLE (*open one day a week*). This castle occupies

a commanding position on the banks of the Suir, and is one of the finest examples of the old fortresses in Ireland. In 1599 it was taken by the Earl of Essex, and in 1650 by Cromwell. There is a handsome mansion-house, and the charming park attached to it occupies both banks of the river for about 2 miles below the town. Caher is a convenient station for Mitchelstown Caves (10 miles).

Mitchelstown (*Hotel:* Fitzgerald's) is high up among the hills. It can be conveniently reached from Fermoy by the small branch line of 12 miles. The town is neat, bare, and bracing in climate.

Its chief reputation rests, perhaps, on the unfortunate *contretemps* which occurred here between the people and the police during the last Nationalist disturbances. Crosses in the pavement mark the places where three men fell under the barracks' fire.

There are two good views, not to be missed—from the station, and from the front gate of the Protestant Church. The things to see are the "College," the castle, and the caves. The first, at the far end, is the best bit of the town, and through it you pass to—

The Castle (grounds open daily, on application at the estate office at the gate). Bear right from the Gardens, within. This, the property of the Countess of Kingstown, is one of the most imposing mansions of this country. Beyond its towers and battlements you get an excellent view of the graceful Galtee Mountains.

The Caves are about 10½ miles north-east (good cars in Mitchelstown), nearly midway between Mitchelstown and Caher. They are well worth a visit; but if you explore them, do not go in best clothes, and start early, as the best parts cannot all be visited under 3 or 4 hours.

These caves, in the limestone valley between the Galtee and Knockmealdown mountains, were opened—probably for the first time in their existence—in 1835 by accident. It will be noticed that though apparently possessing only the one outlet the air is always fresh.

[Tea provided at the cottage. Guide's fee according to extent of time and party.]

By a long descending and somewhat slimy passage we enter the *House of Commons*, where is the "organ"; then a halt in what is generally the place of much conversation,—the *Lobby*. In the next chamber, the *House of Lords*, nature has by no means appropriately placed the "Golden Fleece," a "Rasher of Bacon," the largest stalactite called the "Tower of Babel," the "Diamond Rock" and "Turkish Tent"; as well as "Her Majesty's Shawl," and the "Woolsack." In the *Cathedral* is hanging the "Lord Chancellor's Wig"; and the floor of this portion is the lowest of all, and perhaps 350 feet below the road. The *Four Courts* is furnished with a "Queen's Bench"; it is adorned by "Queen Elizabeth's Ruffle," and not entirely overwhelmed by the "Avalanche."

If time allows, there are many more wonders to be explored beyond, notably the *Kingston Gallery*.

"In some of the chambers the massive pyramids of stalagmites are ornamented with successive tiers of crystallisation of the most fantastic forms, and when a light is suddenly thrown on them, the beholder could easily imagine himself in the palace of the Genii of the Mountain."

On no account omit to climb up the little hill which covers the cave and obtain the splendid panorama of encircling hills. You ascend with the Galtees behind; at the top the Knockmealdowns and Coomeragh Hills are a little to the left, and almost facing; and farther to the left, away eastward, the solitary Slievenaman divides the valleys of the Anner (left) and the Suir (right).

Eleven miles south-east of Caher the railway passes through

Clonmel (pop. 10,167; *Hotels:* Hearn's; Ormonde), whose gaol has, since 1889, been famous as the temporary residence in that year of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P.

Readers need not be reminded of the honourable member's spirited repudiation of an unmentionable but necessary portion of the prison garb, for lack of which he found himself unpleasantly "left in the cold."

The names of Gladstone and Parnell streets smack of political feeling, and the numerous mills and warehouses, no less than the encircling array of fine residences in the neighbourhood, are tangible proofs of prosperity.

Clonmel was the birthplace of the great humourist Sterne in 1713. It stands on both sides of the river Suir, and also occupies Moire and Long Islands, which are connected by three bridges, each of three arches.

In 1650 took place the memorable siege of Clonmel by Cromwell, who, after having suffered a loss of 2000 men, succeeded in compelling the garrison to capitulate, when he demolished the castles and fortifications, of which now only the ruins remain. The church of St. Mary, a beautiful Gothic structure, escaped without damage. It has lately undergone extensive restoration, though not in good taste. The steeple is octagonal, embattled, and 84 feet in height. The Gothic tracery of the east window has been much admired, being thought by some superior to that of the windows of Holy Cross. The base of the steeple is square, and seems to be of a much older date than any other portion of the building. At the opposite side of the church is another tower.

The churchyard is in a great measure encompassed by the old city wall. At intervals on it are observable the remains of square towers.

Clonmel possesses extensive flour-mills, a brewery, tanneries, and an important butter market. It was here that in 1817 Mr. Bianconi first established his system of cheap and expeditious car-travelling, which soon extended over the south and west of Ireland—carrying, as one writer expresses it, "civilisation and letters into some of the wildest haunts of the rudest races in Erin's Isle!"

Many fine walks are to be had in the neighbourhood of the town, which is situated in the midst of much beautiful and highly picturesque scenery. The favourite promenade is Fairy Hill Road. Heywood affords a pleasant stroll, as also the Wilderness and the Quay.

Slievenaman (2364 feet), is 9 miles to the N.E. of Clonmel.

Carrick-on-Suir (pop. 5406; *Hotel:* Bessborough Arms) is the next station after Clonmel. This town is situated in County Tipperary, but is joined to Carrickbeg by a bridge over the Suir, the small portion of County Waterford across the river being specially included in Tipperary for purposes of county administration; it is also within a few minutes' walk of the County Kilkenny. The castle and park adjoining belong to the Butler family. It was formerly a walled town, and some of the wall still remains. The woollen manufacture is now extinct, but there are linen and flax mills. The town gives title of Earl to a branch of the Butler family, as it did formerly to the Duke of Ormonde.

County Waterford is situated south of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, bounded on the west by Cork, and on the south by St. George's Channel. The county is generally mountainous, crossed as it is by Knockmealdown, Comeragh, Monavullah, and other hill-ranges, but toward the east its surface is low and marshy. The area amounts to 461,552 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and about 20,000 acres are laid out in plantations.

WATERFORD.

HOTELS.—*Adelphi* and *Imperial*, on the Mall; *Granville*, on Quay.

RAILWAY STATIONS.—*The Great Southern and Western Railway* and *Dublin and South-Eastern* (Joint Station), at N. end of Bridge; and *Waterford and Tramore*, about 1 mile from Reginald's Tower.

MAIL-CARS to *Fethard*, *Lukeswell*, *Tramore*, and *Passage*.

STEAMERS.—For sailings to England, Scotland, Wales, etc., see *pink pages*. Constant steamers to Cheekpoint, etc.

GOLF at Tramore (page 132).

POP. 26,769

This ancient city is of great historic interest, and is pleasantly situated on the Suir, here spanned by the wooden bridge of 39 arches; but though it possesses remains of ancient buildings interesting to the archæologist, it can boast of only one bit of the picturesque, REGINALD'S TOWER, standing at the corner of the two main streets, the Quay and the Mall.

From the Bridge turn left along the *quay* toward *The Mall*. After passing the Post Office take next turn farther on, Henrietta Street, for the **Cathedral**, remarkable as standing on the site of the Danish Church of Reginald II., which was an exact copy of the Danish Crypt of Christ Church, Dublin, a fact stated by Kingsley in *Hereward the Wake*, and proved correct by the accidental discovery in 1894 that a plan of one church coincided exactly, pier for pier, with the other. The original cathedral was built in the 11th century, rebuilt 1779, burnt, restored 1818, and the interior redecorated and modernised in 1891. It contains a monument to James Rice (1456) whereon he is depicted, according to his wish, as he would look twelve months after death! Passing the Cathedral and going back to the Quay by a small street farther on we see a ruin known as the "French Church." This is the remains of the Holy Ghost Friary founded by Hugh Purcell in 1240.

In Reginald's Tower there probably remain parts of the old fort of Reginald the Ostman, who about the 10th or 11th century landed here and established

one of the most important Danish settlements in the country. "Every important seaport in Ireland owes its existence to those sturdy Vikings' sons." So says Kingsley, who in his *Hereward the Wake* gives an interesting sketch of the Danish King's "house of pine logs" on Waterford Quay, and the contemporary manners of the settlers. The latter monarch was the second Reginald, the son of Sigtryg, who encouraged trade with France and Spain, and whose "workmen coined money in the old round tower." A century later Waterford proved itself powerless before the Normans and yielded to Strongbow. Soon after Henry II. landed here, and at the end of the 12th century it was fortified and again honoured with a Mint. For successfully resisting Perkin Warbeck the city received from Henry VII. the motto "Intacta Manet," and from Henry VIII. a Sword of State. Against Cromwell it was for some time equally successful, but surrendered to Ireton.

Interesting excursions may be made to *Cheekpoint Hill* (7 miles), *Dunmore* (11½ miles), and *Dunbrody Abbey*, which dates from the 12th century.

To the south lies **Tramore** (pop. 1733; *Hotels:* Grand Marine), accessible by railway from Waterford, 6 miles, standing on a bay between Great Newtown Head and Brownstown Head; and the beach, which is of considerable extent, is favourable for bathing. There are also two concert halls, a race-course, golf-links, and salt-water and Turkish baths.

The pleasantest excursion (*good cycling*) is to GREAT NEWTOWN HEAD (4½ miles) and the METAL MAN. Newtown Cove is about 1½ mile; here turn left under spreading trees, and at once right. Then along the cliff edge, passing the bathing-places, you have a delightful "blow." Ahead, on the midmost of three unpicturesque columns, is seen the unmistakable Jack Tar pointing seaward. The views here are very good; notice the jagged dark rock of the coast beneath.

Rabbit Burrows lies to the east of the town, and repays the walk.

Dunmore (*Hotel*), 11 miles by car from Waterford, is a picturesque little seaside village on the west side of Waterford Harbour. It is frequented by bathers and by yachtsmen, has a good stone pier, and is well sheltered from the weather. To the south of the pier is a high promontory called the Black Knob (more commonly "the Shin-noon") under which is Merlin's Cave, of such a depth that a lantern is required to explore its recesses.

WATERFORD TO ROSSLARE.

This forms part of the direct route between England and Killarney by the G.W.R. crossing between Fishguard and Ross-

lare, for particulars of which see pink pages. The trains come through to Waterford from Mallow, passing Fermoy, Lismore, Dungarvan, etc., before reaching Waterford. At Dungarvan (hotels) there is a fine harbour well seen as the train crosses it. Shortly after the line turns inland and eventually reaches the banks of the Suir at Kilmeaden. A fine view of this great tidal river is obtained as the railway runs along beside it.

Waterford itself has been described on p. 131. On its way eastward the train crosses Waterford harbour at a narrow neck and thereafter strikes the head of Bannow Bay. *Clonmines* near here was once an important town, and contains the remains of many monasteries. It was probably one of the first settlements of the Normans.

Fethard (6 miles from Clonmines; *Inn*), an insignificant fishing village, stands on the west shore of Bannow Bay. Five miles north-east of it are the remains of Tintern Abbey, founded in 1200 by the Earl of Pembroke, son-in-law of Strongbow. The legend states that, being in great danger at sea, he made a vow to found an abbey on the spot where he should land in safety. His boat found shelter in Bannow Bay, and here he accordingly established a monastery, which he peopled with monks from Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire. It is beautifully situated in the demesne of Tintern, which was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Anthony Colclough, to whose family it still belongs.

Along the whole of this route one is struck by the splendid natural harbours of the coast. After *Bridgetown* we soon arrive at Rosslare Harbour.

On the steamer route there are four fine turbines, the *St. Patrick*, *St. David*, *St. George*, and *St. Andrew*, belonging to the Great Western Railway of England; these most comfortable boats are fitted with every modern appliance, and the passage to Fishguard is only 2¾ hours.

WATERFORD FROM DUBLIN.

The route as far as Kildare is described under Dublin to Cork (page 92 *sqq.*). After changing at Kildare the first town of importance is Athy (pronounced with accent on last syllable, as "a thigh").

Athy (pop. 3599: *Hotel:* Leinster Arms) derives its name from an ancient ford where a Munster chief, Ae, was slain in battle. The town owes its origin to two monasteries founded in the 13th century. In the centre of the town, overlooking the river, is "White's Castle," built in the 16th century by the Earl of Kildare, and now used as a barracks. There is also Woodstock

Castle, above the town and on the river. Near the town is the ancient "Moat of decapitation," where 400 of the rulers of the Pale were massacred by the Irish in the reign of Elizabeth. At the Rath of Mullinavat, O'Connell held the last of his great "Agitation" meetings. At the Moat of Ardscul, 4 miles from the town, the Scots, under Edward Bruce, inflicted a heavy defeat on the English under Raymond le Gros in 1315.

Carlow (pop. 6513; *Hotels:* The Royal Arms, Club-house, Imperial), the county town, is favourably situated on the river Barrow, which is navigable by barges down to Waterford. The exchequer of the kingdom was established here in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence, who, moreover, had the town fortified. In the wars of the Protectorate the Castle was bombarded by the parliamentary forces under Ireton: and was finally surrendered.

Of the 12th century castle nothing now remains save two corner towers about 60 feet in height, and the connecting wall, the rest having been blown up with gunpowder by a medical gentleman, who, in 1814, contemplated converting it into a lunatic asylum.

Carlow contains a Roman Catholic cathedral noted for its excessive decoration. It contains the celebrated monument to Bishop Doyle by Hogan.

KILKENNY.

HOTELS.—*Club House; Imperial; Victoria.*
POST-OFFICE.—High Street. POP. 10,609.

This ancient city, "Faire Kilkenny," as Spenser named it, is well worth a visit, being unusually rich in historical associations and archæological remains. It is situated on the Nore, here crossed by two bridges, and the Bregen divides Kilkenny into two parts. Each had formerly its own corporation; but by the Municipal Reform Act they were united. It abounds in quaint unexpected corners, and many is the interesting vista down its back streets.

Many parliaments were held at Kilkenny in the olden time. That of 1367 ordained the punishment of death to any Englishman who married an Irishwoman. A rebel or Roman Catholic Parliament met here in 1642, from which circumstance Kilkenny is called the "City of the Confederation." The Parliament, emboldened by assistance brought by the Pope's legate, refused to make terms with the Lord Lieutenant, and in consequence the city was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1650.

Kilkenny Castle (*open Tues., Thurs., Sat.*, 11 A.M. *to* 4 P.M., 6*d. each*) was built in 1195, on the site of an older one erected by Strongbow in 1172, and destroyed in the following year. *Picture Gallery only shown.*

"The situation," writes Dr. Ledwich, "in a military view, was most eligible; the ground was originally a conoid, the elliptical side abrupt and precipitous, with the river running rapidly at its base; there the natural rampart was faced with a wall of solid masonry 40 feet high; the other parts were defended by bastions, courtins, towers, and outworks, and on the summit the castle was erected."

The castle is the residence of the Marquis of Ormonde. The founder of this family, Theobald Walter, was one of the retinue of King Henry II., and received the appointment of chief-butler of Ireland, from which office the family name of Boteler, Le Botiller, or Butler, is derived. In 1319 James Butler, third Earl of Ormonde, purchased the castle from the Pembroke family, and with his descendants it has remained until the present day.

In March 1650, Cromwell, having invested the city, opened his cannon upon the castle, and a breach was effected; but the besiegers were twice gallantly repulsed, and the breach quickly repaired. Urged, however, by the mayor and townsmen, Sir William Butler agreed to surrender the city, paying a ransom of £2000 at short dates, and the soldiers marched out with all the honours of war to two miles' distance from the town, where their arms were laid down. On State occasions the magnificent service of gold plate valued at one and a quarter millions, which was presented to the first Duke by Charles I., is brought out. This, and the tapestry for which the castle is famous, are not shown to visitors. The *Picture Gallery* contains an excellent collection of paintings by Vandyke, Lely, Holbein, and many of the great masters.

St. Canice's Cathedral is the most interesting among the many ecclesiastical remains in Kilkenny.[1]

In the 12th century there was a considerable church here, and its erection probably followed the removal to Kilkenny of the seat of the See of Ossory, for the Bishop of Ossory had previously lived at Aghadoe, where St. Canice had founded his monastery

[1] Unlike the Roman Catholic cathedral, it is generally locked, and the key must be sought at a cottage outside the south-east corner of the graveyard. The guide, however, is capable and well worth having, innumerable points must certainly be missed without her assistance.

in the 6th century. In the 13th century the church was enlarged into a fine cathedral, but the latter soon attracted the spoiler's hand; and, after many vicissitudes, notably its partial destruction by Cromwell, it was carefully restored in 1866 (Dean Vignoles) by Sir Thomas Deane.

The *Tower* is interesting, and has good vaulting beneath it. In the corner (left) of the north transept, otherwise known as the Parish Church, is *St. Chiarain's chair;* the Chapter House near the south transept was originally the Lady Chapel.

The *Monuments* are particularly interesting and numerous, and cannot be understood without the local guide, who will point out items, from the fashion of a lady's hair 800 years ago, to the representation of the cock which crowed at Peter's denial. The famous Fitzgerald monument to the eighth Earl and his Amazonian Countess is in the south transept. All the monuments are in the home-quarried fine black Kilkenny marble. Three ancient features, viz. the reliquary before the west window, only one of its kind in Ireland; the beautiful groining beneath the tower; and the 13th century moulding round the chancel windows, must not be missed. The ancient bishop's chair is in the north transept. The modern carving on the stalls is good, as is also the beautiful pavement of various Irish marbles within the communion rails.

Outside the south transept is a **Round Tower**, of late date, with door and window facings of a finer stone than the walls.

Among other ancient buildings the chief are the Black Friars, the Franciscan Priory, *St. John's Church*, with its chapel of beautiful windows called "the Lantern of Ireland," and the *College*, or Grammar School.

Kilkenny School, called the "Eton of Ireland," enjoyed a high reputation, and counted among its scholars the famous Dean Swift, who entered at the tender age of six. "Two of Swift's contemporaries were educated there. Congreve, two years his junior, was one of his schoolfellows. Fourteen years after Swift had left the school it was entered by George Berkeley, destined to win a fame of the purest and highest kind,[1] and to come into a strange relationship to Swift. It would be vain to ask what credit may be claimed by Kilkenny School for thus 'producing' the greatest satirist, the most brilliant writer of comedies, and the subtlest metaphysician in the English language" (*Leslie Stephen*).

[1] See *Cloyne*, p. 116.

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ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL.

At Kilkenny several trials for witchcraft have taken place, the most remarkable being that of Lady Alice Kettel in 1325.

Twelve miles to the north is *Castlecomer*, which gives its name to the coalfield of that district; and to the carboniferous limestone of this county the city of St. Canice lends the name of "Kilkenny marble." The limestone caverns, known as "the *Caves of Dunmore*," are near the Castlecomer road, 7 miles north of Kilkenny.

Freshford Church is 10 miles north-west of Kilkenny, and of much antiquarian interest, chiefly on account of its unusually fine Romanesque doorway. The proportions of its form, and the beautiful and elaborate mouldings and carvings, give it a high place among 11th and 12th century work. Miss Stokes, in commenting on the importation of continental art into Ireland, notes that the Byzantine *Painters' Guide* directed that in pictures of the Crucifixion, near the Virgin stands St. John, "in sorrow, his cheek resting on his hand"—just as on St. Moedoc's shrine, and "the sculptured panels of the doorway of the old church at Freshford."

Over the doorway are two bands, inscribed in Irish characters, as follows: "A prayer for Niam, daughter of Cove, and Mathghamain O Chairmeic, by whom was made this church," and "A prayer for Gilla Mocholmoe O Cencucain who made it."

Jerpoint Abbey, 1½ mile from Thomastown Station on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, and 12 miles south of Kilkenny, is a ruined Cistercian house of much interest. "In wealth, honours, and architectural splendours," writes N. P. Willis, "Jerpoint was exceeded by no other monastic institution in Ireland. The demesne lands extended over 1500 acres of fertile ground, and the buildings included the abbey church and tower, a refectory, dormitory, and offices, which occupied an area of 3 acres. The whole of this was granted at the Dissolution to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde." It was founded about the 11th or 12th centuries, and the older parts, the transepts and chancel, are of the Romanesque order, the rest being of varying later periods. The central tower is massive and of remarkable character. "The battlements which crown the tower" are stated by Dr. James Fergusson to be "identical with many found in the north of Italy, but very unlike anything either in England or Scotland, and give a foreign look to the whole." The door is a

curiosity, and the Early English cloisters, as well as the monuments, should be noticed. The place is said to have been sacked both by "Silken Thomas" and Cromwell.

The tourist who is desirous of exploring the varied scenery with which the banks of the river Nore abound from Kilkenny to its junction with the Barrow, near New Ross, will find THOMASTOWN (pop. 909; *Hotels:* Walsh's, Nore View (temp.)) convenient.

Kells, also reached from Thomastown Station, from which it is 7½ miles distant, is an ancient city, founded by a follower of Earl Strongbow's, called Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, his object being to provide a garrison for the subjugation of the Tipperary Irish. Like most of the other invaders, he sought peace to his conscience by founding a religious house, which gradually became a place of increasing importance until dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. The Prior was a spiritual lord in Parliament. Portions of the ruins, comprising the remains of towers and halls, and the cloisters, still attract some attention to the place. The town of Kells in the county of Meath, where a monastery was founded by the famous St. Columbkille, is described page 47.

Waterford (page 131).

TO KILLARNEY.

The two main routes from England to Ireland (midland and south) are *viâ* Kingstown (Dublin) and Rosslare. Either route is met by a service of fast trains to Mallow on the G. S. and W. Railway of Ireland. Here there is choice of (1) going on direct to Killarney; or (2) going by Cork, Bantry, and Glengariffe. As the journey (2) *viâ* Glengariffe embraces scenery unsurpassed in charm even by Killarney itself, all who are not greatly pressed for time *are strongly advised* to adopt the latter route. It should also be kept in mind that the views are more striking, *viâ* the Glengariffe route, in journeying *towards* than *from* Killarney. At Cork a night may be spent, and we must change stations to continue on the Cork and Bandon line. The coach drive from Glengariffe *viâ* Kenmare to Killarney goes through scenery resembling the Alpine passes in grandeur. Single fares, Cork to Killarney, *viâ* Glengariffe, 1st 21s., 3rd 16s. The route (3) by Macroom is described on page 148.

PRINCE OF WALES ROUTE TO KILLARNEY.

By the Cork and Bandon Railway (Albert Quay Station).

For many of the places reached by this most enterprising railway combined hotel and rail tickets may be obtained. Get the Company's tourist programme.

	Miles. Interm.	Tot.
Cork to Bandon (*rail*) . .		20
Dunmanway (*rail*) . .	17	37¾
Drimoleague (*rail*) . .	8½	46
Bantry (*rail*) . . .	11¾	57¾

	Miles. Interm.	Tot.
Glengariffe (*road*) . .	11¾	69½
Kenmare (*road*) . .	17¾	87¼
Killarney (*road*) . .	20	107¼

The route obtained its name in 1858 when the Prince of Wales travelled over it. It will be necessary to stay a night at Glengariffe.

Shortly after leaving Cork the railway is carried over a deep glen by the Chetwynd Viaduct, 120 feet in length and 100 feet in height. In crossing, a good view is obtained of the city we have left, and of the beautiful valley to the west. At Waterfall (6½ miles) the distant Kerry mountains are seen bounding the western horizon. A mile beyond Waterfall Station we pass, on the right, the ruin of Ballymacadane Abbey, founded about 1450 for Augustine nuns, and near it an old fort attributed to the Danes. Emerging from a tunnel about 1200 yards in length, under Mount Mary, we reach Ballinhassig (10 miles). (From the station may be seen the aerial ropeway—the only one in Ireland—which conveys the bricks from the Ballinphelic works, 3½ miles distant, to the station.) The village about a mile to the east was, in 1600, the scene of a battle between the English and the followers of Florence M'Carthy. At Kinsale Junction (13½ miles) a branch (of 10½ miles) passes south to Kinsale.

KINSALE (pop. 4250; *Hotels:* Kinsale Arms, Sea View), a seaport and important fishing station, is picturesquely situated on the acclivity of Compass Hill, on a fine natural harbour forming the estuary of the Bandon. The Danes are said to have attacked first this point of the coast; the Anglo-Norman invaders quickly saw its advantages, and in Edward II.'s reign it was already an important sea town. The castle of the De Courcys stood here in the twelfth century. In one respect that family is of unique interest, for the privilege of remaining uncovered in presence of the monarch, a privilege last exercised at the court of George IV., was granted to a De Courcy by King John for that knight's offer to stand as single-combat champion of England during the King's quarrel with France. The most important event in Kinsale's history, however, was the seizure of the town in 1601 by the Spaniards under Juan D'Aguila, and the tough two-months' task he provided for the English before yielding to Mountjoy. For the unusual manner in which the English soldiers celebrated their victory see p. 7.

"Kinsale, though much of it is in a tumble-down condition, bears evidence of its former importance, and is still a most interesting place to visit, with its narrow, half-foreign-looking streets, the fine old *church* of St. Multose, and the remains of *Charles Fort* in the middle of its winding harbour. At one time it imported more tobacco than any other place in Ireland" (*J. Coleman*). The fine harbour is still used by naval ships, and the Royal Naval Reserve hold their manœuvres here annually. It is, besides, the headquarters of the southern fisheries. The *Old Head of Kinsale*, the first British land sighted by travellers from America, is five miles S.W., and conveniently reached by the ferry. The *World's End* is said to be a Spanish colony. There is a large barracks near the town, and a depôt at Charles Fort. At Summer Cove, about a mile from Kinsale, is a Naval Reserve battery of importance as a training centre.

The next station is Upton (15½ miles), and beyond Innishannon (18 miles) the country is well wooded, and the line follows closely along the winding stream of the Bandon. At 20 miles we reach

Bandon (pop. 2830 ; *Hotel:* Devonshire Arms), a clean and well-built town, on the river of that name, founded in 1608 by the Earl of Cork. It was here that the flax industry was first started in the south of Ireland by Lord Bernard.

On entering the gates, Dean Swift is said to have written on the wall—

"Jew, Turk, or Atheist may enter here, but not a Papist."

Some wag added—

"Whoever wrote this, wrote it well,
The same is written on the gates of hell."

Bandon was fortified by strong walls and towers, but they were removed by William of Orange.

About 1½ m. west of the town is Castle Bernard, the seat of the Earl of Bandon, to which there is free admission, except on Sundays. Cheap tickets are issued from Cork available by the noon train, to Bantry in connection with coaches to Harbour View (hotel and golf links at Kilbrittain), Timoleague, also to Innishannon, Downdaniel Castle, etc., the latter a day trip.

From Bandon we follow the course of the river through a pleasant and well-wooded country, passing the stations of Clonakilty Junction (33) (change for Clonakilty and Courtmacsherry (*Hotel*)), Desert (27¾), and Balineen (30¼).

After crossing the Bandon river, we have on the left the ruined Ballynacarriga Castle ; and at *Dunmanway* (38 miles), formerly possessing a castle, the country becomes wilder and more uncultivated till we reach *Drimoleague* (56½ miles), the junction

for the Ilen Valley line (one of the light railways) to Skibbereen (53¾ miles) and Baltimore.

Skibbereen (pop. 3208; *Hotels:* West Cork, Ilen Valley, and Eldon) is situated on the Ilen, which is navigable for small vessels to the town. It possesses a Roman Catholic cathedral, and, near the tower, is the Abbey of Abbeystrowry. On the coast (3 miles) is Rossbrin Castle, and near it the Cappach copper-mills. The scenery between Drimoleague and Skibbereen is grandly picturesque. There is good salmon-fishing on the Ilen. In the season a coach runs from Skibbereen to Lough Hyne, or to Glandore, in connection with the 9 A.M. train from Cork.

The most enjoyable excursion is to Glandore (8½ *miles, east*). At *Leap* (pron. "Lep") there is a tiny hotel. The road thereafter runs by Shepperton Lakes, fishing on reasonable terms. *Glandore* itself is most beautifully situated, but is hardly yet sufficiently developed to attract tourists. There is a primitive hotel.

At **Baltimore** (*Hotel:* 8½ *miles south-west*) is a fishing station instituted by Lady Burdett-Coutts. There is a piscatorial school here to train the youth in all matters connected with fishing. Baltimore was sacked in 1631 by some Algerine pirates, who slew many of the inhabitants, and carried off 200 persons into captivity—an event which has been commemorated in "The Sack of Baltimore," a stirring ballad by the Irish poet, Davis.

A steam tram runs from Skibbereen to Schull (15 *miles*), which starts westward with the Ilen river, and passes through wooded country to the coast of Roaringwater Bay. Then it runs pleasantly among sandstone and furze, with good views to the south, to the queerly-named village of *Ballydehob*, where on cattle-fair days both station and tramcar may be—well, agricultural! Beyond the latter there is nothing to remark on until we reach **Schull** (*Hotel:* *Grove House (very pleasant)). This quiet sea-inlet might well attract many people who want to be in beautiful scenery off the beaten track; sea-fishing and boating can be indulged in to an unlimited extent, and the hotel, which stands in its own grounds, is as comfortable as a private house.

Goleen (10 miles west of Schull; and 21 from Bantry) is a charming little inlet on the west side of Toormore Bay (*Inn:* Mr. O'Cormick's). *The* excursion is the Mizen Head round (17 *miles*), by a wild, twisting coast road, affording fine scenery among the sea lagoons and rocky promontories. It is about 7 miles to Mizen Head Tower, 4 miles on to Three Castles, and about 6 back to Goleen (or 12 if the usual return through Crookhaven be taken).

Cape Clear Island, 5 *miles* from Baltimore, is 3 miles long. Its coasts are rugged and dangerous, and its inhabitants bold fisher-

men and skilful pilots. *Crookhaven* is a signalling station for ships to or from the Atlantic. Off Crookhaven is the well-known Fastnet Lighthouse.

After leaving Drimoleague (page 140) we pass bogs and bleached fir roots; away to the right is Mount Owen.

BANTRY.

HOTELS: of these, *Vickery's* is the best.

DISTANCES: Cork (rail), 57¾; Glengariffe (road), 11½; Kenmare (road), 29½; Killarney (road), 49½; Castletown-Berehaven, 33; Schull, 17¾.

COACHES, ETC., To *Glengariffe* and *Killarney*, see pink pages. To *Castletown-Berehaven* there is a service of steamers and a mail-car.

This, the terminus of the railway, is well situated on "the finest bay in Ireland, with scenery to match." Of all the harbours cutting up this wonderful coast between Kenmare and Cork into rocky headlands, Bantry Bay is the finest. In the mackerel season the place is alive with fishing boats. Once a year the Channel Fleet holds here its autumn manœuvres. A steamer, the *Lady Elsie*, plies in the season between Bantry and Glengariffe, and passengers by rail have the choice of going by sea instead of coach, the tickets being interchangeable.

Those who have been to Dublin Museum will remember the skeleton of the whale (65 feet long) hanging there which was caught in this bay.

In 1796 the French Fleet arrived here the second time "for the invasion of Ireland; but England's natural allies, the winds and the waves, being against them, they failed to effect a landing and soon set sail, with the exception of one vessel that got wrecked, and another, the 'Tartare,' which was taken as a prize of war into Cork." Besides *Whiddy Island*, between Bantry and Glengariffe, the *Island of Bere* (p. 145) gives variety to the Bay surface.

At Bantry there is "excellent sea-fishing" (Grant), good bathing, and some autumn shooting. Entering the little town (3109 *pop.*) from the railway, one is struck by the width of the

bare open space which possesses, at least, one attraction in its big name of "Egerton Square."

Descending to the harbour you take the left road for **Bantry House**, formerly belonging to the Earl of Bantry (*grounds open daily; no cycles*). A short distance along this road is the severe-looking gateway, within which a drive leads up to the house. The latter is no great work of art, but a path leads up to the left through dainty gardens and up some terraces to a splendid view-point. All the head of Bantry Bay lies before you, with Whiddy Island, Glengariffe, the Sugar Loaf Mountain on the left, and some fine stretches of local scenery. The title of Bantry, now extinct, was created in recognition of the services of Mr. White, a local landlord, at the time of the 1796 invasion (*J. Coleman*).

The sea or road excursion to Berehaven (*see above*) and the road trip to Goleen (p. 141) are well worth doing.

Should the weather be calm, Glengariffe may be reached by a delightful sail across Bantry Bay, the unique charm of which is in this way more fully realised. Pedestrians, instead of following the car route to Glengariffe and Kenmare, will obtain a more thorough knowledge of the character of the mountainous region to the north by turning up at *Snave Bridge*, 6 *miles*, and then either (1) to Sans Souci, and over Priest Leap (2000 *feet*) to Kenmare (24 *miles*); or (2) bearing north-east over the hills to Kilgarvan Station, 24 *miles*, or Kenmare 33¼ *miles*.

For those wishing to proceed by the *Prince of Wales route to Killarney* there is a car from Vickery's Hotel in waiting at the station. A halt being made at the station for refreshments, the journey to Glengariffe (11 miles distant) is resumed. It occupies about an hour and a half, and is usually taken leisurely, that the scenery may be more fully enjoyed. The road bounds the northern margin of the bay, of which, as we reach higher ground, we have a delightful prospect, the Chapel Islands and Whiddy Island being passed on the left, and the picturesque Caha Mountains, with Sugar Loaf in the foreground, looming grandly in the distance. About a mile beyond Bantry we cross the river Mealagh, which, on the left, forms the fantastic falls of Dunnamark, near which once stood a castle built in the reign of King John. Here, according to an old tradition, human foot first trod on Irish ground.

At Ballylickey (3 miles), where we are joined by the road from Macroom, the Owvane is crossed, and, a mile and a half farther

on, the Coomhola, which rises in Lough Nambrackderg, a mountain tarn occupying the side of a prehistoric glacier. This region may be explored by taking the central of the three roads immediately after crossing the Owvane. On the way to Glengariffe we pass the Knockline Mountain (1561 feet), some miles to the right, and Cobdhuv (1244 feet), close at hand. Shortly afterwards we enter the grounds of Roche's Hotel, commanding a fine view of Glengariffe Harbour and the Caha Mountains. The car, after stopping to set down passengers, proceeds one mile farther to its destination at Eccles Hotel, at the head of the harbour.

Glengariffe (*Hotels:* *Roche's, very pleasant ; Eccles', good). The name means "rugged glen," and refers to the rocks of every variety of form which crowd it in bewildering confusion. Lofty mountains of the same wild irregular outline surround it on the east, north, and west ; while in front is the bay, with its winding shores stretching out to the open sea, and itself studded with numerous fantastic rocky islets, whose outlines, reflected in the depths of the water, add additional witchery to the scene.[1]

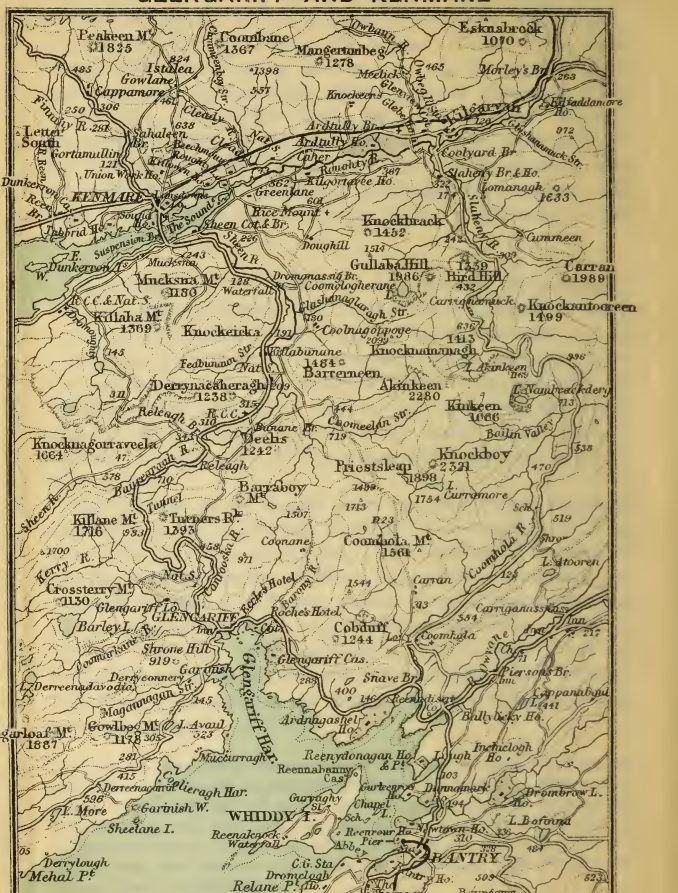
The crevices of the rugged rocks are filled with a luxuriant vegetation, which softens and beautifies their irregular outlines, and clothes them in a vivid green. The mildness of the climate permits even geraniums, fuchsias, and myrtles to remain unsheltered throughout the year. Several tropical and subtropical plants are to be found here, which grow nowhere else in Europe, and the balmy air, with the frequent showers, gives to all the vegetation a wonderful richness and profusion. The arbutus, holly, and birch envelop the rocks in luxuriant foliage down to the water's edge.

"The long promontories which jut out along the southern coast are the extremities of mountain ridges of Lower Old Red Sandstone. . . . The serried ridges of Glengariffe, washed by the waters of Bantry Bay, are perhaps the most striking ; and, when seen from the opposite shore against the glowing background of an evening sunset, afford studies of shade and colour for the painter, not often surpassed in depth and richness of tone amongst the British Isles" (*Professor Hull*).

Glengariffe is strongly recommended by medical authorities

[1] There is a glowing description in *The Sinner* (Rita).

GLENGARIFF AND KENMARE



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English Miles

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John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.r

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as a health resort in winter for all suffering from chest and lung complaints. Its climate is mild and uniform, and the mountains protect it on the north-east and west.

The prettiest bit of the village itself is the charming view of the ruins of *Cromwell's Bridge* seen from the modern bridge on the main road. On an island in the bay is a martello tower.

Both for botanists and geologists, Glengariffe is a district of especial interest; and for other persons making a lengthened stay there are abundant facilities for boating and fishing, and for various excursions to the Caha Mountains and elsewhere. The daily mail-car also passes Glengariffe for Castletown Bere, 22 miles along the base of the Sugar Loaf and Caha Mountains, by the shore of Glengariffe Harbour and Bantry Bay.

Repaying excursions can be made to **Adrigole Waterfall** (about 13 miles) on the little harbour of the same name. About 10 miles farther west along the northern shore of the bay is **Castletown Berehaven** (*Hotel*), near *Bere Island*. About 3 miles south-west along the coast is the old Castle of Dunboy, whose famous siege in 1602 forms a most memorable incident in Irish annals. "The retreat, after the fall of Dunboy, of the senior members of the O'Sullivan-Beave family with many of their followers from their ancestral lands here, to the north of Ireland, whence they ultimately emigrated to Spain, is one of the most thrilling episodes in our national history." This old castle and the coast form the scene of much of Mr. Froude's story, *The Two Chiefs of Dunboy*. The fine modern mansion is near.

The quiet western port is the headquarters of the Atlantic Fleet and is visited annually by the Channel Fleet (p. 142).

The car *from Glengariffe to Killarney*, after receiving passengers from Roche's Hotel, starts from Eccles' Hotel in the early morning. The distance to Killarney (*cycling*, 6 *miles' pushing, then good*), is 38¼ miles, the first stage being to Kenmare (17¼ miles), where horses are changed, and a stop of half an hour made for luncheon. Passing through the village of Glengariffe, we take the road to the right, having on the left *Glengariffe Lodge*, formerly one of the seats of Lord Bantry. Beyond this is the "Eagle's Nest," an inaccessible precipice.

After crossing *Crosstery Bridge*, opposite the National School, on the left, the road gradually ascends, and magnificent views

are obtained of the surrounding mountains and Bantry Bay. Immediately below is the valley of the Proudly, and Barley Lake on the Caha Mountains is seen above it, glancing in the sun. To the right, in front, we see the Priest Leap road, leading across the mountains to Killarney. Gradually ascending the Esk Mountain in winding curves, we pass under *Turner's Rock* by a muddy *tunnel* about 200 yards in length, connecting the counties of Kerry and Cork. When we emerge from it a gorgeous prospect bursts upon the astonished traveller, who beholds in one grand panorama the beautiful valley of the Sheen, backed by the jagged tops of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and Mangerton Mountain and the summits of the Paps, whose bold, wild forms, seen in a clear atmosphere, enchant both eye and mind.

We now follow the Sheen to Kenmare, passing on the left Derrynacaheragh Mountain (1238 feet), and in front of it a Roman Catholic chapel.

Cyclists will find this one of the grandest descents, in every respect, in the kingdom. A halt of five minutes should be made near Bunane, beyond Releagh Bridge, to obtain the beautiful view down the valley from the *bridge over the falls*, just right of the road. Down stream is a river landscape of rare beauty. In the foreground the falls and the fir-trees; beyond, more firs, and soft green meadows; far away the unusually fine outline of the mountains over Killarney; through all the thread of the silvery "Sheen." If favoured with a September sunset, you will not forget this gem.

As we gradually descend, our view of Kenmare Bay widens and extends; and crossing the river, where a road goes off (left) to Berehaven, by the Lansdowne suspension bridge, we enter Kenmare.

Kenmare (pop. 1122; *Hotels:* Great Southern, first class; Lansdowne Arms), a clean town of two featureless streets, is the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, having been founded in 1670 by his ancestor, Sir William Petty. It is finely situated on the Kenmare river, here spanned by a large suspension bridge. Its chief attraction consists in its position as the chief southern entrance to the Killarney district, and the splendid scenery of the Waterville Promontory.

Coaches run daily to Parknasilla, 15 miles; Waterville, 37 miles; Cahirciveen, 47 miles; Glengariffe, 17½ miles; and Killarney, 21 miles. It is 31 miles to Macroom and 16½ to Sneem.

The *Coach for Killarney*, after lunch, starts over the bridge across the Finnihy, and climbs up 5½ miles to the *summit of the*

Pass between the rocks of Derrygarriff on the right, and the left-hand shoulder of Boughil. After turning a sharp corner, a fine view opens out northwards. The richness of the tints, especially of the purples, of the distant mountains is most striking, if the sun favours you. Note the rock profiles in the Gap of Dunloe straight in front, across the Owenreagh river. To the right of the Gap are the Tomies; the Reeks are on the left.

Descending, the road arrives at *Looscaunagh Lough* (8 miles) and passes along by the shore.

At 1¼ miles beyond comes a sudden bend in the road, and there bursts upon you one of the very grandest scenes that the eye can find in the British Isles. Once seen in sunny summer weather it can never be forgotten, and had Mr. Alfred Austin confined his enthusiastic utterance upon the district to this lovely bit, most would, we think, have agreed with him. "There is nothing," he says, "in England or Scotland as beautiful as Killarney . . . and if mountain, wood, and water harmoniously blent, constitute the most perfect and adequate loveliness that nature presents, it surely must be owned that it has, all the world over, no superior."

The road soon passes the *Mulgrave Barracks*, and ½ mile farther (on left) the Derrycunihy Cascade and Queen's Cottage, then descends, mile after mile, through the exquisite foliage of ever-changing trees, and an ever-varying light and shade that plays over leaf and stem. If any tree preponderates it is the holly, with a leaf remarkable for its glossiness. Beyond the *Tunnel*, the *arbutus*, "so slender and shapely, on the borders of Leane," adds a new feature to the already luxuriant verdure. The regular route thereafter takes a sharp turn right, and a smaller road goes off at an acute angle on the left; this leads across a chain of islands coming out at the gates of the Muckross demesne opposite the Muckross Hotel. Entrance, 1s. Cyclists, however, are only allowed to traverse it in the opposite direction, coming from Killarney, a necessary precaution as the way is very narrow.

The high road runs between walls without any view of the lake at all, and any cyclist desirous of seeing more must turn in at the Muckross gate aforesaid, go the round, and re-traverse the same strip of main road. For continuation see p. 150, also p. 163.

MACROOM ROUTE TO KILLARNEY.

By Railway from Capwell Station, Cork, to Macroom; thence by coach.

Cork.	Miles.		Miles.
Macroom (*rail*) . . .	24½	Snave Bridge (*car*) . .	56½
		Glengariffe (*car*) . . .	62½
Inchigeelagh (*car*) . .	34½	Kenmare (*car*) . . .	80
Pass of Keimaneigh (*car*) .	44¾	Killarney (*car*) . . .	100

The journey to Killarney by Macroom affords the opportunity of visiting Gouganebarra and the Pass of Keimaneigh. Well-appointed four-horse coaches run daily (Sundays excepted) between Macroom and Killarney *vid* Glengariffe, etc. Programme from the Cork and Macroom Direct Railway, Capwell, Cork.

One of the best cycling excursions round Cork is the one here described. The railway issues special passenger and cycle tickets combined at very low rates (4s. 3rd class) to carry the cyclist to Macroom and bring him back from Bantry. As the road frem Macroom through the Inchigeelagh Valley is nearly all downhill, this is well worth doing. Distance 29 miles.

From Cork the railway follows the course of the Lee.

Ballincollig (pop. 746, 6¾ miles) possesses powder-mills, cavalry and infantry barracks, and a ruined old castle, on a rock to the left. Shortly after passing Kilumney Station (9¾ miles) we see on the right the extensive ruin of *Kilcrea Abbey*, founded for the Franciscans in 1465. Beyond Dooniskey we cross the river Lee, and obtain a view of Coolcower Bridge on the left, above which the Laney and Sullane join the Lee.

Macroom (*Hotel:* Williams), an old market town, is the terminus of the railway. It is built on a slope at the base of Sleveen Hill, hence the name *Magh-crom-tha*, in Irish meaning "inclining plain." It possesses the square keep of a castle, said to have been built by the Carews in the reign of King John. It claims to be the birthplace of Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania. It was taken by Sir Charles Wilmot, one of Elizabeth's Generals, in 1602. Here, in May 1650, the titular Bishop of Ross, in preparing for the relief of Clonmel, was defeated by Lord Broghill and taken prisoner.

Killarney may be reached from Macroom by a direct route,

following first the valley of the Sullane to Ballyvourney, and descending by Glen Flesk, the total distance being about 36 miles. The usual way is, however, to proceed *vid* Bantry Bay and Glengariffe—the Inchigeelagh route being that usually chosen. After turning to the left we enter the Garra Valley by the river Toon, with its "tangled watercourses" winding through the moor. To the right, above the valley, are the rocky ledges called the Grianan; and after passing the ruined tower of Dundareirke, a fortress of the M'Carthys, on a precipitous rock at the junction of the Toon and the Lee, we journey through a succession of steep and rugged glens, until we reach **Inchigeelagh** (10 miles from Macroom); the *Hotel*, an angler's resort, is good. The trout-fishing on Lough Allna, 1¼ mile up the Lee, is free, and salmon-fishing can be obtained occasionally.

At Bealanageary (15 miles) the left road is followed for 3 miles; then at the road-fork a digression is generally made to visit the lough of *Gouganebarra*, above on the right.

On this wild water are the ruins of the cell of St. Finnbarr, who is said to have given his name to the spot.

The 20th mile brings you to the "Pass of the Deer," or **Keimaneigh**, one of the impressive passes of Ireland. Lord Bantry, with a small following, at the beginning of the 19th century, made a fruitless attempt to dislodge Captain Rock, who, with a gang of wild marauders, had occupied the pass.

As we descend, Bantry Bay opens before us, and, joining the road from Bantry at Snave Bridge, 4½ miles from the town, we proceed by the route already described to Glengariffe and Killarney (page 143).

KILLARNEY.

HOTELS.—*Great Southern* (G.S.W. Railway); *Royal Victoria*, well situated, about 1½ mile north-west from station; *Lake*, right on lake. These three are absolutely first-class and up-to-date. Others where charges would not be so high, *New* (G.S.W. Railway), recently opened by the railway, and close to the station, deserves special mention, it is an attempt to give all essentials to comfort in a simpler way and on more reasonable terms than has hitherto been an hotel ideal. The plain yet effective lines of its furnishing scheme, etc., will appeal to many. It deserves imitation elsewhere. *Lake View* (temperance), small branch of Metropole, Cork; *Flesk; Sheheree House*, pension.

At Muckross (3½ miles).—*Muckross; O'Sullivan's.*

In the town are: *Graham's*, 8s. 6d. per day; *Glebe*, and many others.

DISTANCES (ROAD).—Dublin, 178½; Cork, 56¾; Mallow, 46; Kenmare, 20; Glengariffe, 38¼; Bantry, 48¾; Cahirciveen, 39; Waterville (by Glenbeigh), 51¾; Tralee, 20.

Killarney (Irish, *Cill-airne*, the Church of the Sloes; pop. 5656), though inhabited chiefly by the poorer classes, has some good shops, and of late years has been considerably improved. There is comfortable accommodation for visitors in the numerous hotels, which are in an ascending scale to suit all purses. For positions of hotels see plan. The village is situated about one mile and a half from the north-east margin of Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake. At one time it had iron smelting works, but the furnaces were put out many years ago, and Killarney is now wholly dependent on its visitors. Tradesmen, boatmen, guides, workers in arbutus wood, and drivers are the chief inhabitants.

The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* is a very imposing building. The severity of the interior is increased by its great height, and by the stucco of the walls, relieved only by cold grey stone. The several carved reredoses above the altars are exceedingly rich and elaborate. The *School of Arts and Crafts*, a thriving industry, which owes its success to the Viscountess Castlerosse, should be visited, and the wood-carving seen.

The fine mansion of the Earl of Kenmare, a very extensive

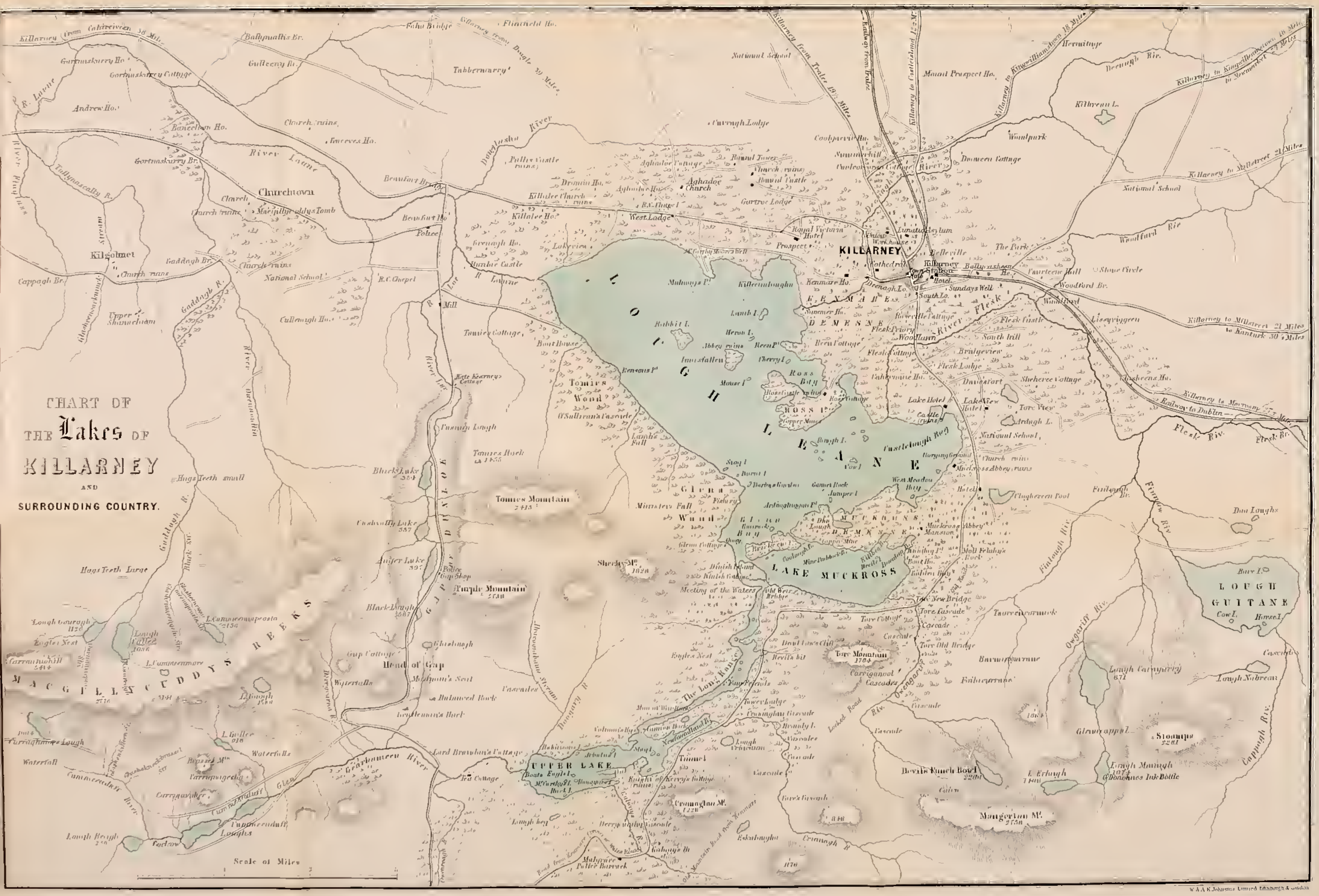
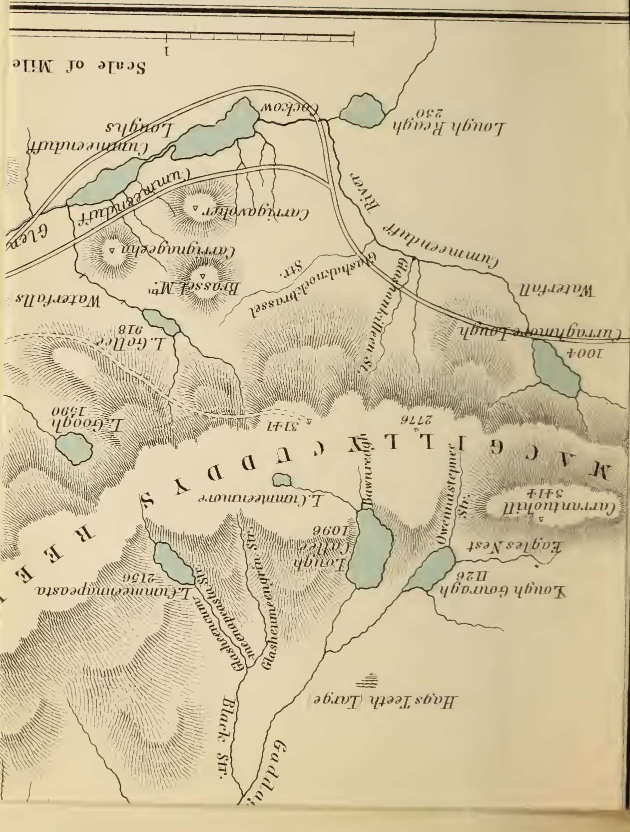


CHART OF
THE Lakes OF
KILLARNEY
AND
SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
KILLARNEY
LOUGH LEANE
LAKE MUCKROSS
UPPER LAKE
LOUGH GUITANE
MACGILLYCUDDY'S REEKS
Churchtown
Kilgobnet
Tomies Mountain
Purple Mountain
Tore Mountain
Mangerton Mt.
Head of Gap
Ross I.
Innisfallen
Glena
Muckross Abbey
Killarney Station
River Laune
River Flesk
Scale of Miles

 Gadday
Black Str.
Hags Teeth (Large
Lough Gouragh
1126
Eagles Nest
Carrantuohill
3414
Owenmastepmee Str.
Bawnreagh
Lough Callee
1096
Glasheenaneangran Str.
Glasheencum meenapeasta Str.
L. Cummeennapeasta
2156
L. Cummeenmore
MACGILLYCUDDYS REE
2776
3141
L. Googh
1590
1004
Curraghmore Lough
L. Gollee
918
Waterfalls
Waterfall
Glashanknockbrassel Str.
Glashankilleen St.
Brassel Mtn
Carrignagecha
Cummeenduff River
Carrigavoher
Cummeenduff Glen
Cummeenduff Loughs
Lough Reagh
230
Cockow
Scale of Mile
1

castellated structure in red brick and sandstone, lately erected, adjoins the town.

Lord Kenmare's Demesne.—Of several gates the *Deenagh Gate* is the principal. This is opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and is the proper entrance for the gardens, which are very fine indeed. The *view* of the lake is splendid. Inclusive charge at all entrances for visitors (with or without cycles), 6d. Hours, 7 to 7.

The Lakes of Killarney are situated in a basin between several mountain groups, some rising abruptly from the water's edge. The special charms of the scenery may almost be said to arise from its multiform contrasts and its endless variety. Even in regard to colour this holds good: the rich vegetation which clothes the islands and the sides of the hills presents many diversified shades, the bright green of the arbutus being the most prominent, except in autumn, when this is succeeded by the pale yellow of its berries, which later on changes gradually into a bright scarlet. The tourist who has only one day to spare is advised to take the excursion described below, for which arrangements should be made with the hotel-keeper. Charge 7s. each, but not less than 21s. accepted; ponies extra, also toll 1s. a head.

The Gap is possible for cyclists but very bad, roads stony with sharp turns.

KILLARNEY TO THE GAP OF DUNLOE, BY CAR, THROUGH THE GAP ON FOOT OR BY PONY TO THE HEAD OF THE UPPER LAKE, WHERE A BOAT SHOULD BE IN WAITING FOR THE RETURN JOURNEY BY THE THREE LAKES.

	Miles.
Killarney town.	
Aghadoe ruins	2½
Aghadoe Church	3
Aghadoe House	3
Kilalee Church (ruins)	5
Beaufort House	6½
Dunloe Castle	7½
Kate Kearney's Cottage	8½
Cosaun Lough	9
Cushvalley Lough	10½
Augur Lough and Pike Rock	11
Black Lough	11½
Gap Cottage	12
(Cars stop. Continue on foot or pony.)	
Site of Lord Brandon's Cottage	14
Proceed by boat (which should be in waiting).	
Head of Upper Lake	14½
M'Carthy's Island.	
Eagle Island.	
Arbutus Island.	
Newfoundland Bay.	
Enter Long Range	16½
Man-of-War Rock.	
Eagle's Nest.	
Enter Middle Lake by Old Weir Bridge	19½
Dinish Island.	
Brickeen Island.	
Enter Lower Lake by Brickeen Bridge	20
Glena Bay.	
O'Sullivan's Cascade.	
Innisfallen (ruined abbey)	25½
Ross Island (ruined castle)	26
Land here or at Muckross	28½

The Royal Victoria, Great Southern, and Lake Hotels have landing-places on the Lough.

Proceeding down the main street of Killarney we turn to the left at the *Town Hall*, holding nearly due west. On the outskirts of the town we pass on the right the Bishop's palace, Roman Catholic cathedral and monastery, and on the left the main entrance to the Earl of Kenmare's grounds. Either going or returning it is well for the cyclist to ride through these grounds (6d.), otherwise he will not see the lake at all. If he keeps to the road, a little beyond the Deenagh River Bridge, a detour of some extent, up a hill, may be made to the right to visit the venerable ruins of

Aghadoe, perched on a piece of rising ground, and commanding a full view of Lough Leane.

The Castle is but a fragment of a tower about 30 feet in height. Of its foundation or occupation no records are extant, but the titles given by tradition, "The Bishop's Chair" and "The Pulpit," would seem to indicate that it had been originally the residence of the bishop of the diocese.

The Church, writes Windele, "is a low oblong building, consisting of two distinct chapels, of unequal antiquity, lying east and west of each other; that to the east is in the Pointed style (1158?), and dedicated to the Holy Trinity"; the other, the *nave*, though of Romanesque character, was probably built some centuries before the coming of the Normans, and may have succeeded the earlier chapel of St. Finian. These are separated by a solid wall, through which there once was a communication, but it had been closed up long before the destruction of the building.

The Round Tower is in no better condition than the castle. Its present height is hardly 15 feet. "Its masonry is greatly superior to that of the church. The stones are large, regular, and well dressed. The greater part of the facing stone of the north side has been unfortunately taken away for the erection of tombs in the adjacent burying-ground." Miss Stokes assigns a 12th century date.

Continuing the drive for another mile, we take a sharp turn to the left, before which, however, we pass Aghadoe House, the pleasant mansion of Lord Headley. After a quarter of a mile's drive in a south-eastern direction, we take another sharp turn to the right, and so rejoin the main road to the Gap. To our left

on the lake side is *Lake View House*, the residence of Sir Ross O'Connell, Bart. After passing a school a tempting road (left) with signpost invites the cyclist, but he will be wiser to keep to the main road, bumpy as it is, as the other saves little and the views are much less grand. On the same side appears *Killalee House*, and on the right the ruins of the church. At Beaufort Bridge (left) we cross the Laune, having passed *Beaufort House*.

Dunloe Castle, also on the left, the seat of the Mahony family.

The Cave of Dunloe, which was situated in a field close by the high road, and about two miles' distant from the entrance to the Gap, fell in some years ago. It was discovered in 1838, and, from its Ogham inscriptions, was of great interest to antiquaries.

At the river Loe, which issues from the Gap, *Kate Kearney's cottage* faces us on the left. Here it is usual to accept a glass of goat's milk, seasoned, if desired, by "potheen." Our road now keeps to the right of the Loe. Shortly after passing Cosaun Lake we cross the Loe, following its right bank past Blackwater Lake, Cushvalley Lake, and Augher Lake. Shortly after leaving Kate Kearney's house we pass under the shadow of the Tomies and Purple Mountain,[1] 2739 feet, opposite which, to the right, is Bull Mountain. At Black Lough we cross it again, and soon arrive at Gap Cottage.

The entire length of the defile called the **Gap of Dunloe** is about 4 miles. The principal feature of the pass is the great height of the rocks which bound it, in contrast with the narrow road, and the insignificant streamlet which courses through it. "By the Gap of Dunloe, a narrow gorge which strikes across the ridge into the higher part of the Black Valley, a fine section of the rock forming the northern flanks of the mountains is obtained. It is here, indeed, that the wonder of the geological observer is excited" (*Dr. E. Hull*).

A small but rapid stream called the *Loe* traverses the whole length of the glen, expanding itself at different points into five small lakes. The new police *Barrack*, at the spot where the west foot of Purple Mountain drops into Auger Lough, gives a sense of security in what would otherwise be a lonely

[1] The proper place to ascend the Purple Mountain is the Gap of Dunloe. To ascend it from Gearhameen, as sometimes recommended, would be extremely toilsome, and it is seldom attempted.

spot. It stands close to the *Woodwork Factory* — "Gap House"—where the many-coloured arbutus wood is worked into various artistic forms. The road, which is fairly wide, well worn, and steep above Auger Lough, crosses the Loe by means of bridges.

At the foot of Cosaun Lough "Captain" Doyle, cornet in hand, waits to introduce you to the Gap with musical honours. Of his varieties the "laughing echo" is perhaps the best.

The part of the glen which attracts most admiration is that where the valley becomes contracted, and is called the "Pike."

Cars are not taken beyond the Gap Cottage, from whence the tourist may either walk or ride (ponies are always in readiness) the 3 miles to the point of embarkation at the Upper Lake. Touters frequent this valley with cannon, which they discharge in order to awake the magnificent echo, which passes from hill to hill.

Emerging from the Gap at its upper end, we come within sight of **The Black Valley.** "It may be admitted," says Dr. Joyce in *Irish Names of Places*, "that the direction of this valley with regard to the sun, at the time of day when visitors generally see it, has some influence in rendering the view of it indistinct; but it certainly is not blacker than many other valleys among the Killarney mountains; and the imagination of tourists is led captive, and they are betrayed into false descriptions of its gloominess, because it has been called the Black Valley, which is not its name at all. The variety of ways in which the original is spelled by different writers, Coomdhuv, Coomadhuv, Coomydhuv, Cummeendhuv, etc., might lead any one to suspect that there was something wrong in the translation; whereas, if it were intended for the Black Valley, it would be Coomdhuv, and nothing else. To an Irish scholar, the pronunciation of the natives makes the matter perfectly clear; and I almost regret being obliged to give it a much less poetical interpretation. They invariably call it *Coom-ee-wiv* (this imperfectly represents the pronunciation, except only the *w*, where there is a soft guttural that does not exist in English), which will be recognised as *Cum-ui-Dhuibh*, O'Duff's Valley. Who this O'Duff was I have not been able to ascertain."

Mr. Windele thus describes the valley:—On our right lies the deep, broad, desolate glen of Coom Dhuv, an amphitheatre buried

W. Lawrence, Dublin.

GAP OF DUNLOE, KILLARNEY.

at the base, and hemmed in by vast masses of mountain, whose rugged sides are marked by the course of descending streams. It is a great pity that so fine a pass should be rendered impracticable for motors, and almost so for cyclists, by its shocking roadway. A little outlay on the part of the authorities would double and treble the number of visitors. But all the roads about Killarney are a disgrace to the district.

"The Lakes are situated in the carboniferous limestone, but send a long arm southwards into the heart of the mountains of Lower Old Red Sandstone, which terminates in the Black Valley, a gloomy and savage *cul-de-sac*, bounded by steep cliffs stretching along the eastern shoulder of the Reeks" (*Hull*).

On making our descent from the Gap we take a sharp—and to cyclists, dangerous—curve towards the foot of Feabrahy's noble crags (1894 feet), and then back down to Gearhameen Stream, passing the school,

[Hard by which is the cottage of Mr. Tangney, who makes as good a guide up Carrantuohill and the Reeks as his good lady is a caterer for tea-drinkers. This is a starting-place for the ascent of Carrantuohill, 3414 feet. Arrangements for the ascent should be made in advance, by post. Address: Mr. R. D. Tangney, Gearhameen, Beaufort, Killarney.]

and the road (right) which threads the "fairy glades" of *Owenreagh Glen*. Continuing direct, the road crosses the bridge and leads through a wall to Gearhameen Demesne (1s.) Within the wall are the Waiting rooms called "Lord Brandon's Cottage," where tea can be had, or luncheon, ordered beforehand from the hotel, and brought up by the boats; and a path of ¼ mile descends to the Upper Lake.

The track that leads off (right) through the thick woods and *bogs* to Derrycunihy Falls should not be attempted except on horseback. *Verbum sap.*

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

It is only by a row on the lakes that the loveliness of their scenery can be fully realised. The changing contours of the mountains, the luxuriant foliage clothing the winding shores of the lakes and the lesser hills adjoining them, the numerous islets that dot their surface, are in this way seen to much better advantage than on land; and indeed no one can be said to have really visited the Lakes of Killarney who has not enjoyed the pleasure of a row over them.

The Upper Lake in a dry season covers only about 430 acres. Its length when at its lowest is about 2½ miles, but after a flood about 3 miles. Though the smallest of the three lakes, it is generally considered the most beautiful. This is owing to its proximity to the mountains, which on two sides rise abruptly from the water's edge, while in the distant west the Reeks

> "Lift to the clouds their craggy heads on high,
> Crowned with tiaras fashioned in the sky."

"The wild grandeur," writes Mr. Coyne, "of the Upper Lake strikes the observer on first beholding it with feelings of awe and admiration. Perfectly distinct in the character of its romantic scenery from that of the Torc and Lower Lake, it combines many of the softer beauties of wood and water, with all the stern reality of mountain scenery." The Purple Mountain looks down upon it from the north, and on the south the Derrycunihy ranges, of lesser elevation but picturesquely wooded, form the foreground, behind which on the east the lofty Mangerton towers in the distance.

The lake contains twelve islands, none of them much above an acre in extent. The bright green aspect of the islands is due to the presence of the arbutus (*Arbutus unedo*). Even in winter the leaves of the arbutus are of a rich glossy green, and they are so clustered at the terminations of the branches, that the waxen flesh-like flowers, which hang in graceful racemes, or the rich crimson strawberry-like fruit, seem cradled in a nest of verdure.

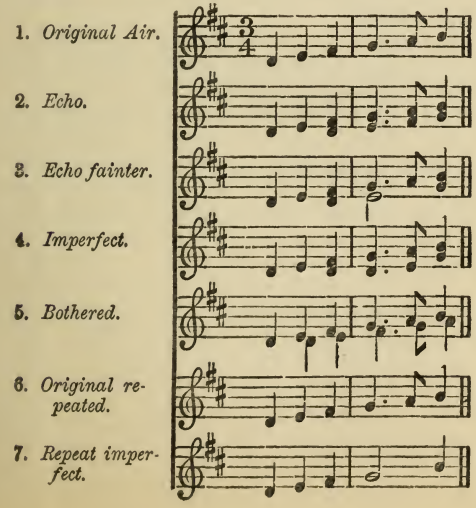
Passing on the right M'Carthy's Island—so called, it is supposed, from having been the refuge of one of the last of the M'Carthys—and Eagle Island, the largest of all, we see the mouth of the Derrycunihy River, about a mile from the western end of the lake, which forms a beautiful cascade as it descends into the bosom of the waters. At Arbutus Island, which we pass on the left, the lake has narrowed considerably. It again widens opposite Stag Island, beyond which it narrows into the beautiful creek of Newfoundland Bay. Our course, however, lies to the right, into the Long Range, a river little more than 2 miles in length connecting the Upper and Middle Lake. On entering it at the narrowest point, we pass on the left the promontory called Colman's Eye; then also on the left the Jolly-Boat, opposite which on the right is the Cannon Rock. Half a mile farther, on the right, is the Man-of-War Rock—a

mass resembling the hulk of a vessel, keel uppermost. Then still farther are some miniature islets called the Four Islets. Beyond them to the left THE EAGLE'S NEST (1700 feet) rears its pyramidal head. It is a rugged, precipitous cliff, in whose interstices the gray eagles still have their eyries. The base is tolerably covered with trees, shrubs, and underwood, but towards the upper part it is bare, excepting where a few stunted trunks or heath, and other lowly sub-alpine plants, find nourishment among the crevices.

The young birds are carried off every year between the 15th of June and the 1st of July, when they are old enough to be brought up by the hand. The rocks on which the nests are built are usually so steep and dangerous, that they can be reached only by ropes from above.

The echo from this and the surrounding rocks is remarkable, especially in calm weather. A bugle call we may hear repeated nearly a dozen times, and answered from mountain to mountain, sometimes loud and without interval, and then fainter and fainter, and after a sudden pause again arising as if from some distant glen, then insensibly dying away.

EAGLE'S NEST ECHO.—*Mr. Croker's.*



At the end of the Long Range is the "Meeting of the Waters," which should rather be called the "Parting of the Waters." The stream to the left skirts round Dinish Island into Lough Leane, and that to the right passes under the Old Weir Bridge into Muckross or Middle Lake.

Old Weir Bridge is an antiquated structure, consisting of two arches, underneath which the water rushes with extraordinary rapidity, especially if the river be in flood. The boatmen do nothing but guide the boat as it dashes through under one of the arches.

Muckross, Torc, or Middle Lake.—This lake contains an area of 680 acres. The principal islands are Dinish and Brickeen, which separate it from the Lower and larger lake. There are three passages between these two lakes, one round the eastern side of Brickeen, another between Brickeen and Dinish Islands, and a third by the Long Range to the west side of the latter.

Dinish Island, which is also well wooded, contains about 34 acres. On it there is a neat cottage, kindly kept up by Lord Ardilaun, the proprietor, for the convenience and comfort of visitors, where tea may be had if desired, 4.30 being about the usual time of arrival.

Brickeen Island contains about 19 acres, and is well wooded. It seems a continuation of the peninsula of Muckross, from which a narrow stream separates it.

Of the beauty of Torc Lake much has been written, but that it is inferior to the smaller, or Upper, is generally conceded. Many prefer the Lower Lake, take it all in all, to either of the two others. Thackeray, in the *Irish Sketch-book*, in answer to the question, "What is to be said about Torc Lake?" replies, "When there we agreed that it was more beautiful than the large lake, of which it is not one-fourth the size; then when we came back, we said, 'No, the large lake is the most beautiful;' and so, at every point we stopped at, we determined that that particular spot was the prettiest in the whole lake. The fact is, and I don't care to own it, they are too handsome. As for a man coming from his desk in London and Dublin, and seeing 'the whole lakes in a day,' he is an ass for his pains; a child doing sums in addition might as well read the whole multiplication table, and fancy he had it by heart."

Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake, has an area of about 5000

acres, its greatest length being 5, and breadth 3 miles. The islands upon this lake are upwards of thirty in number, but very few of them exceed one acre in extent, while the majority come far short of that size. The largest islands are Rabbit Island, a little above 12 acres, and Innisfallen, with an area of rather more than 21 acres. The names of the islands are derived either from some fancied resemblance to animate or inanimate objects, or from being the resort of different animals. Thus we have Lamb Island, Elephant Island, Gun Rocks, O'Donoghue's Horse, Crow Island, Heron Island, Gannet Rocks, Otter Island, and Stag Island. The chief beauty of the Lower Lake consists in its wide placid surface, and the mountains which form its barriers on the south and west. To the north-east the ground is level and uninteresting, save for the woods on the demesnes of Kenmare and Muckross. Innumerable nooks of surpassing beauty, however, do occur in the frequent bays and inlets which interrupt its margin, and even the bare rocky islets contrast amazingly with the verdure of the distant shores, the richly-clothed islands of Innisfallen and Ross, and the mirror-like surface of the lake whose bosom they disturb. This lake is not without its legends: that regarding the great O'Donoghue is remarkably beautiful.

Once every seven years, on a fine morning, before the first rays of the sun have begun to disperse the mists from the bosom of the lake, the O'Donoghue comes riding over it on a beautiful snow-white horse, intent upon household affairs, fairies hovering before him and strewing his path with flowers. As he approaches his ancient residence everything returns to its former state of magnificence; his castle, his library, his prison, and his pigeon-house, are reproduced as in olden time. Those who have courage to follow him over the lake may cross even the deepest parts dry-footed, and ride with him into the opposite mountains, where his treasures lie concealed; and the daring visitor will receive a liberal gift in return for his company; but before the sun has risen, the O'Donoghue recrosses the water and vanishes amidst the ruins of his castle.

The character of this now spectral chief is said to have been just and honourable, clearly distinguishing him from another of the same name, who bore the distinctive appellation of "O'Donoghue of the Glens." The latter was "bloody and tyrannous."

Glena Bay is the part of the Lower Lake first entered. A picturesque little cottage, known as "Glena Cottage," stands on the shore. The range of hills, which for fully two miles bounds the south-west side of the lake, takes the name of Glena; it is

clothed with wood, and the haunt of the red deer, now scarce even in Scotland, and all but extinct in England. Stag-hunts used to be of frequent occurrence among the lakes, and many a good fat buck has been slain and eaten by the Irish chiefs ; now, however, it is customary to capture the animal in the water, and afterwards allow it to escape. From Mr. Weld we extract a few notes relative to this sport.

On the day preceding the hunt, those preparations are made which are thought best calculated to ensure a happy issue. An experienced person is sent up the mountain to search for the herd, and watch its motions in patient silence till night comes on. The deer which remains aloof from the herd is selected for the next day's sport. The deer, upon being roused, generally endeavours to gain the summit of the mountain, that he may the more readily make his escape across the open heath to some distant retreat. To prevent this, numbers of people are stationed at intervals along the heights, who by loud shouting terrify the animal and drive him towards the lake. I was once gratified by seeing a deer run for nearly a mile along the shore, with the hounds pursuing him in full cry. On finding himself closely pressed he leaped boldly from a rock into the lake and swam towards one of the islands; but, terrified by the approach of the boats, he returned, and once more sought for safety on the main shore. Soon afterwards, in a desperate effort to leap across a chasm between two rocks, his strength failed him, and he fell exhausted to the bottom. It was most interesting to behold the numerous spectators who hastened to the spot. Ladies, gentlemen, peasants, hunters, combined in various groups around the noble victim as he lay extended in the depth of the forest.

Rare ferns are found in the wood.

Pursuing our course on the lake, we pass one or two little islets and rocks on our way to "Sweet Innisfallen," but if time permits, it would be well to keep the course of the shore to

O'Sullivan's Cascade. Landing in a little bay at the foot of the Tomies, and following a rugged pathway through the thick forest, we hear from time to time the dashing of the water down its precipitous channel, until we at last reach the waterfall. "The cascade," says Wright, "consists of three distinct stages ; the uppermost, passing over a ridge of rock, falls about 20 feet perpendicularly into a natural basin beneath, then making its way between two hanging rocks, the torrent hastens down a second precipice, into a similar receptacle, from which second depository, concealed from the view, it rolls over into the lowest chamber of the fall. Beneath a projecting rock, overhanging the lowest basin, is a grotto, with a seat rudely cut in the rock. From this little grotto the view of the cascade is peculiarly

beautiful and interesting. It appears a continued flight of three unequally elevated foamy storeys. The recess is encompassed by rocks, and overshadowed by an arch of foliage so thick as to interrupt the admission of light."

Innisfallen Island, about half-way between the east and the west shores of the lake, is interesting on account of the historical associations connected with it, the charm thrown around it by the poetry of Moore, and more especially for its own exceeding beauty. Of all islands it is perhaps the most delightful.

The island appears from the lake or the adjoining shore to be densely covered with magnificent timber and gigantic evergreens, but upon landing, the interior of the island will be found to afford a variety of scenery well worthy of a visit—beautiful glades and lawns, embellished by thickets of flowering shrubs and evergreens, amongst which the arbutus and hollies are conspicuous for their size and beauty. Many of the timber trees are oaks, but the greater number are magnificent old ash trees of remarkable magnitude and luxuriance of growth.

The *Abbey*, whose ruins are near the landing-place, is believed to have been founded about 650 by St. Finian, to whom the cathedral of Aghadoe was dedicated. In the east end are two lancet windows, which, with this gable, have been recently restored. A little away to the right is the small "Romanesque" church standing by itself. The round-headed *West doorway*, with remains of well-carved mouldings, is, architecturally, the best thing on the island, and may date back as far as the 11th century.

"Quiet, innocent, and tender is that lovely spot," wrote the delighted Thackeray after his visit in 1842.

In this abbey the celebrated *Annals of Innisfallen* were composed. The work contains scraps from the Old Testament, a compendious, though not by any means valuable, universal history down to the period of St. Patrick, with a more perfect continuation of Irish history to the beginning of the 14th century.

The MS., written perhaps in the 12th century, is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. The publication of the work has been attempted at various times, but a complete translation has not yet issued from the press.

The *Annals* record that, in 1180, the abbey of Innisfallen, which had at that time all the gold and silver and richest goods of the whole country deposited in it, as the place of greatest security, was plundered by Mildwin,

son of Daniel O'Donoghue, as was also the church of Ardfert, and many persons were slain in the very cemetery by the M'Carthys. We take leave of the Island with Moore's lines :—

"Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
In memory's dream that sunny smile,
Which o'er thee on that evening fell
When first I saw thy fairy isle."

On the way from Innisfallen to Ross Island you pass Mouse Island, and in good weather may obtain a brief glimpse of the "Kerry Paps" just over the ivied tower of Ross Castle.

Ross Island (admission included in the ticket issued for the Home and Western Parks), situated on the eastern shore, is properly a peninsula, though at high water it is difficult to reach it from the shore without having recourse to the bridge. It is well planted and intersected with walks, not now so well kept as formerly. On the southern point we come upon a copper-mine opened in 1804 by Colonel Hall, father of S. C. Hall. The position was very unfavourable, being close to the margin of the lake ; but notwithstanding this, the labour proceeded and was rewarded for a time by an abundance of rich ore. Crofton Croker asserts that "during the four years that Ross mine was worked, nearly £80,000 worth of ore was disposed of at Swansea, some cargoes producing £40 per ton."

The old shaft at the south point of the island, and close to the shore, is now filled by a blue pool of forbidding depth.

There can be no doubt that these mines have been worked at an early period, whether by the Danes or not it is difficult to say. Colonel Hall's miners found several rude stone hammers of a very early make, besides other unequivocal proofs of pre-occupation of the mines.

Ross Castle, now in ruins and clad with ivy, is a picturesque object from some positions on the lake, and near it there is a convenient landing-place. From the summit is obtained a most delightful view. Admission by ticket issued for the Home and Western Parks ; gratuities are strictly prohibited. The castle was built by one of the O'Donoghues. In 1652 it held out against the English, and was the last in Munster to surrender. On the 26th July, Lord Muskerry had been defeated in the County Cork, and many of his followers slain, among whom was a Kerry chieftain, Macgillicuddy, who held a commission as colonel. Retreating to Ross Castle, he held out against the repeated attacks of

General Ludlow, and not until "ships of war" were seen upon the lake did the garrison give in. An old prophecy had declared Ross impregnable till ships should surround it; and the Irish soldiers, looking upon the prophecy as accomplished, would not strike a blow. Ludlow in his memoirs thus narrates the incident:—

"When we had received our boats, each of which was capable of containing 120 men, I ordered one of them to be rowed about the water, in order to find out the most convenient place for landing upon the enemy, which they perceiving thought fit, by a timely submission, to prevent the danger that threatened them." After the surrender 5000 of the Munster men laid down their arms.

If Muckross be the evening destination of the tourist, or if he desires in the same day to visit the abbey, he would do well to pull to the south-east corner of the lake, and there land.

KILLARNEY TO MUCKROSS ABBEY, TORC, ETC.

Muckross Village lies 3½ miles south from Killarney Railway Station. It is as delightful as it is small, charmingly wooded, and contains two comfortable hotels (see p. 150). The cycling between this and Killarney is *shocking*; luckily custom permits riding on the footpath.

The **Abbey of Muckross** (the "peninsula of the pigs") is on the Herbert demesne. At the lodge gates—(1) opposite the Muckross hotels, or (2) about ½ mile short of that—the visitor, on payment of a shilling (*visitors from Muckross Hotels free*) is admitted into the grounds of Muckross, and, passing down in the direction of the lake, observes to his right, on a little knoll surrounded by trees, among which the yew is conspicuous, the ruins of the abbey. It was founded in 1340 for the Franciscans, and is, as Thackeray said, "the prettiest little *bijou* of a ruined abbey ever seen—a little chapel with a little chancel, a little cloister, a little dormitory, and in the midst of the cloister a huge yew-tree which darkened the whole place." The simple but effective tracery of the *E. window* is as pleasing as that of the similar windows in the monasteries of Adare. An inscription in the choir records the restoration which was made in the 17th century. The large fireplace of the kitchen was taken posses-

sion of by a hermit of the name of John Drake about a hundred years ago, who lived here for eleven years.

Muckross Abbey Mansion, in the Elizabethan style, was built from a design by Mr. Burn of London. From various points in the demesne good views of the surrounding scenery are obtained. From the year 1860, when Charles Kingsley wrote that he had obtained permission to try "Mr. Herbert's fishing at Muckross, which they say is the best in Ireland," down to the summer of 1899, this estate remained in the Herbert family. In November of the same year it was purchased by Baron Ardilaun, elder brother of Lord Iveagh, and son of Sir Benjamin L. Guinness. The large-hearted liberality of the family is well known. By a good road we make the circuit of the domain and the Islands Brickeen and Dinish and join the high road, about a mile from Torc Cottage. In hidden watery nooks among these woods, covered by shrubs, large ferns, and moss, grow isolated patches of that botanical treasure the *Trichomanes speciosum*. Its miniature, the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*, grows in vast luxuriance on every rock moistened by the spray of a waterfall or the trickling of all but imperceptible streams.

Torc Cascade is about 1¼ mile to the south of Muckross Abbey. The visitor is admitted by a small gate on payment of 9d. The gravel walk leads up a valley lined with larch on the one side, and holly, birch, oak, alder and albutus on the other; a rough wooden seat is gained, and the famous and deservedly popular view of the cascade bursts suddenly upon the view.

To the left a circuitous footpath leads to a spot from whence is obtained a view of the Middle and Lower Lakes, with the peculiar peninsula of wooded rock which separates them.

THE ASCENT OF MANGERTON.

2756 feet.

Muckross to summit, 5 miles; Killarney Station, 8¼. A car carries the tourist to the foot of the mountains, where ponies can be obtained for the journey to the summit.

The views are very fine, embracing an extent of scenery which gradually expands as we ascend. Four miles from Muckross we come to the Devil's Punch Bowl. Near the lower bank of the Punch Bowl, not far from the ascending path, there is a fine echo; in fair weather a magnificent view is got on reaching the summit. Those who do not care for such views, or cannot endure

fatigue, may ascend the road as far as Drumrourk Hill, behind the Muckross Hotel, where views of a romantic and agreeable character may be obtained without fatigue.

It is usual to return by the same route. Many, however, will prefer to turn off (under the direction of a guide) to *Glenacoppal*, or the Glen of the Horse, lying between Mangerton and Stoompa.

Lough Guitane is a good lake for an angler, but the scenery around it is dreary, and has nothing in common with the Killarney lakes.

ASCENT OF THE REEKS.

3414 feet.

The distance from Killarney to the summit of Carntual or "Carrantuohill" ("the inverted reaping-hook") is 15 miles. The ascent is steep and generally made from the Owenacullin River valley on the north-east side. For this route proceed from Killarney as if for Dunloe Gap; and about ½ mile after crossing Beaufort Bridge turn (right) by the Barracks, and so up across the Owenacullin river to the Gaddagh. Start *quite early* and choose a fine day. If inexperienced, be not too proud to take a guide (see page 155).

A good descent may be made (4 miles) in an E.S.E. direction, to the Gearhameen end of the Dunloe road just south of the Gap.

EXCURSION FROM KILLARNEY TO VALENTIA, WATERVILLE AND PARKNASILLA.

The excursion round the Waterville promontory has been well called by an enthusiastic cyclist[1] "the finest circular run in Ireland," and should the tourist's time in Killarney be limited we should advise him to secure the first good day, after doing the Lakes there, for this splendid bit of the country. The promontory is about 40 miles long by 18 wide on the average, and concentrates into those limits more beauty of mountain, loch, and coast than any similar space in Ireland.

There are several ways of doing the excursion, the principal being:—(1) Killarney to Carragh Lake, Cahirciveen and Valentia by train, and to Water-

[1] Mr. Mecredy in his *Road Book of Ireland* (southern part).

ville by road; next day to Sneem, Parknasilla, and Kenmare by road; (2) by Glencar to Caragh Lake; back to Glencar and on by Ballaughasheen Pass to Waterville; Waterville to Killarney by Sneem and Gerah Crossways. The coast scenery between Cahirciveen and Sneem is all very good.

Taking the **entire round** by the coast (see (1) above), those who do not cycle to Caragh Lake by Glencar (27½ miles) will probably use the railway through Farranfore Junction and Killorglin to **Caragh Lake** (29 miles; *Hotel:* The Southern, first class, about ¼ mile from station). This beautifully shaped lough lies in a delightful valley, well wooded, between the Reeks and the head of Dingle Bay.

It is a good centre for exploring the Reeks and the Waterville promontory. "The salmon and trout fishing on the lake are quite first rate," and there is a golf course.

From Caragh Lake the rails pass under the north foot of Seefin (1621 ft.) and reach **Glenbeigh** (33 miles; *comfortable Hotel*). We soon get a fine view down Dingle Bay, and beyond *Mountain Stage* station, as the train curves slowly round the precipitous slopes, there are some grand bits that pass all too quickly. Notice Brandon Hill over *Kells Bay*.

Cahirciveen (pop. 2013; pronounced *Cáh-ir-siveen*; 47 miles; *Hotel:* Leslie's, good) is a good centre for the Valentia scenery. The principal building is the large R. C. O'Connell Memorial Church.

Excursions start from Leslie's Hotel for Ballycarbery Castle and places on Dingle Bay, Valentia Island, the Skellig Rocks, and Waterville. Full details of these can be obtained by writing to the hotel proprietor.

Valentia Island can be reached from Cahirciveen by boat (about 3 miles); or road (3¼ miles); or rail to Harbour station and thence by ferry; or by road to Portmagee (9¾ miles) and thence by ferry.

A good hotel, recently enlarged, stands facing the ferry (6d.) and close to the pier. Mr. O'Neill, whose family has held the ferry contract for conveying the mails for over 100 years, will give all information during the brief crossing. Not far off is a station of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to which, upon production of an order or presentation of a visiting-card, the visitor can be admitted during the mornings.

There is a great variety of scenery in and around Valentia, in which is situated *Glanleam*, the residence of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry (a descendant of the "Black Knight"), about 2 miles from the Royal Hotel and Post Office. The grounds of *Glanleam* contain some rare shrubs

and the largest fuchsia in the kingdom. The **Slate Quarries** and the Fogher Cliffs are well worth a visit; from these there is a grand view of the wild coast, mountains, and Cahirciveen. There is a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour between the islands of Valentia and Beginnis, and an old tower at the western end of the island, at Bray Head.

From the hotel at Knightstown, at a distance of 4½ miles, is the ferry for **Portmagee**, a fishing village from whence is a road which makes a junction with the main road from Cahirciveen to Waterville.

The two islands called the **Skelligs** stand out about 8 miles south-west of Bray Head, the southern point of Valentia, and their striking outlines are a marked feature in the coast views between that point and Kenmare river.

On the **Great Skellig** is a remarkable specimen of one of the earliest monasteries. Nearing the eastern side "we see the round roofs of its cells, 540 feet above us, clinging to the ridge like swallows' nests, the *most western of Christ's fortresses in the ancient world.*"[1] It is dedicated to St. Michael. "There are still remaining," says Miss Stokes, "600 steps cut by the monks in the cliff. . . . The island has been the scene of annual pilgrimages for many centuries, and the service of the Way of the Cross is still remembered here; different points and turnings in the cliffs being named after the different stations, such as the Garden of the Passion, Christ's Saddle, the Stone of Pain," etc. On the upper terrace are "five cloghauns of dry stone," or bee-hive huts, in wonderful preservation; on the second terrace are the church of St. Michael, "an older oratory," monks' cemetery, incised crosses, and wells. Then below is that wonderful cashel or protecting wall, which so astonished Lord Dunraven; and the "monks' garden."

Waterville (*Hotels:* Southern; Bay View; Butler Arms) is a delightful centre for tourists exploring this beautiful coast, or for the angler, who will find fair white trout and other fishing. The bathing is good; and the western end of Lough Currane (3½ miles long), which extends up to the village, is separated from the sea of Ballinskelligs Bay by the narrow barrier of land on which is the village, and where runs the excellent road which attracts so many cyclists.

On *Church Island*, in the lough, are interesting remains of St. Finian's early church of the type of those on Great Skellig. The most interesting inland ruin, however, is **Staigue Fort** (14 miles, on the road to Sneem), which, according to Miss Stokes, "may have been in existence two centuries or more before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland."[2] Mr. West-

---

[1] See the very interesting description of this in the *R.S.A.I. Handbook*, iii. 1898.

[2] C. P. Kaine Jackson, in *Our Ancient Monuments*, attributes this "military erection . . . to a date earlier than the 10th century." In general characters it may be compared to *Dun Aengus* in Aran (*see Galway*).

ropp considers it "one of the most perfect and interesting *cahers* of our island"; but the meaning of the name Staigue, and even the purpose of its builders are matters of dispute. Its unique feature is that "the walls are divided into ten bays by flights of steps crossing each other like an X."

Valentia is 12 miles distant; **Skelligs**, 16 miles; Cahireiveen Station, 12 miles; Ballaughasheen Pass, 14½ miles; **Coomakista**, 3 miles; **Derrynane**, 7 miles; Sneem, 23 miles; Parknasilla, 25½ miles; Kenmare, 38½ miles; Killarney, 60 miles.

From Waterville southwards there is a fine road for cyclists through magnificent scenery. This ascends in 3 miles to the shoulder of *Coomakista*, where the grandeur of the view is indescribable.

A superb panorama here of sea and coast, complex with islands of all shapes and sizes, from Scariff and Deenish, on the right, to the dim crags of the Bull, the Cow, and the dimmer Calf at the far end of the Miskish Mountains, and "far away the unquiet bright Atlantic Sea."

About 1½ mile further, a glade (right) leads to **Derrynane House**, the ancestral home of the Liberator O'Connell. Permission to see the house and the O'Connell relics is sometimes granted. Half a mile beyond is Mrs. Keating's charming little *hotel*, fairly covered with fuchsia and flowering shrubs. Lord Dunraven's shooting-lodge is near; and on the shore of the bay the ruins of *Derrynane Abbey*, founded in the 6th century.

The main road is rejoined after detour at *Caherdaniel*, 4½ miles from Coomakista and 4 miles short of *Castle Cove*. A rough road of 2½ miles, on the left, leads up to Staigue Fort (p. 167). At 23 miles from Waterville we reach **Sneem** (*inn*). Passing the direct Killarney road (left) the coast road reaches, 2 miles farther on, the entrance to the beautiful grounds of the *Southern Hotel at **Parknasilla**.

It is indeed wonderful that this place is not more widely known. Killarney is world famous, but Parknasilla is in many ways more attractive. It is only 15 miles by road from Kenmare, which suffices to keep it select, without rendering it inaccessible. Is is the kind of place many people have spent their lives searching for. The rocky spurs and islets are often well clothed with thickly growing firs, holly, arbutus, fuchsia, rhododendron, azalea, and the plants which tell of a mild fresh air; while the glories of gorse and heather form a magnificent foreground to the stretches of blue sea and the hills and headlands that show an infinite play of lights and colours. Artists would delight in the views on every side. For recreation there are tennis and croquet grounds, charming walks and endless nooks, sea fishing and boating, and bathing places in the grounds within a few minutes' walk from the hotel. This has been built near the earlier hotel, which was bought by the Company from Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, who used it as a summer

palace. The hotel is first-class, and thoroughly comfortable as well, two things not always synonymous. Daily coaches run both ways, to and from Waterville (25 miles) and Kenmare (15 miles).

There are, as is shown above, alternative ways of getting to Killarney from Parknasilla.

EXCURSION FROM KILLARNEY TO DINGLE PROMONTORY.

Take the train to **Tralee** (22 miles ; *Hotels:* Imperial ; Central ; *the Dominican church is the best building*), and there, changing over to the Dingle Railway, book to Castlegregory, 16 miles (or, if no train, to Castlegregory Junction, 6 miles short of it). Thence it is a wild and interesting road of 16 miles over Connor Pass to Dingle. This should certainly be preferred to the approach to Dingle by the rail, which can be used on your return.

At Castlegregory Junction or "Camp" there is an inn (Mrs. Crean's) ; and about 1½ mile off, on the coast, is Kilgobbin, with the most neglected burial-ground in Ireland. There is some fishing in the central loughs that is little known at present. **Castlegregory** (16 miles ; *Hotels:* T. O'Connor's (small) ; Mrs. Spillane's). Lake-fishing here and at Aunascaul ; river-fishing at Aughacasla, Camp, and Aunascaul. At *Stradbally* (2½ miles) is the last inn ; at *Kilcummin* (4½ miles) the scenery begins with the foliage. This delightful little bit of Brandon Bay may some day be duly appreciated. Then at *Kilmore* the climb begins (8 miles). **Connor Pass** (1300 feet) is very fine, and well repays the toil. Cyclists will find the surface good. After 3 or 4 miles of descent,

Dingle (pop. 1786 ; *Hotels:* Lee's ; Benner's) is reached. It is an old harbour town, built on a steep hill rising from Dingle Bay. It is the best centre for the wild western scenery of this promontory, much of which is good ; and the neighbourhood abounds in romantic remains and ruins of great antiquarian interest. For the remarkable geological character of this district see Hull, *Phys. Geol. and Geog. of I.* p. 33.

Take the first opportunity of seeing **Slea Head** and *Coumenoole* (11 miles), with the grand bits of coast scenery they afford. About 4 miles beyond *Ventry* (4 miles) are the ancient forts of "the city of *Fahan*," a most remarkable settlement of early

"dry" stone forts and beehive cells (see *R.S.A.I. Journal*, 1898).

The **Blasket Islands** are to Dingle what the Skelligs are to Waterville. *Inishtuskart*, to the north of them and marked by its queer coxcomb-rock, contains one of St. Brendan's oratories; but neither this nor the church on the Great Blasket have been yet fully explored.

The excursion to **Smerwick Harbour** (9½ miles) is of quite exceptional interest to the searcher after early Christian remains, and is probably the chief scene of the romantic St. Brendan's labours. At about 5½ miles is seen, just below on the left, the white stone roof of the **Oratory of Gallerus**,[1] like an up-turned boat. This, as a specimen of *dry* rubble masonry, "excels," says Mr. Romilly Allen, "anything of its kind." The door, with hinges, is at the west end and opposite the east window, which has a semi-circular head. All the interior faces of the stones are cut to shape; and above the east window are three pegs, used perhaps for lamps or book-satchels. It may be of date earlier than the 7th century.

"The district is strewn broadcast with a bewildering profusion of antiquities. Hitchcock notes 21 churches, 12 large stone crosses, 15 oratories, 76 holy wells."[2]

About ¾ mile north-west of Gallerus oratory is a *castle*; and 1 mile due north, after passing (left) the stone forts and cells of *Caherdorgan*, the road makes an angle at **Kilmalkedar**, which teems with ancient remains. (*Tea at schoolhouse.*)

The place seems to have had some connection with St. Brendan (p. 171); and the present 12th-century **church** stands on the one founded by "Maol-cethair,' of royal blood, before 633 (*Westropp*).[3] The present choir of the church seems to have replaced "an older and narrower" one. *The* feature is the inner arcading of very unusual character. Observe the west door; the east window, locally "the fat man's window"; the font; the Y-shaped finial from the gable; and the *7th-century "alphabet stone"* in the churchyard. Just to the south is an ancient enclosure covered by fuchsias; in an adjoining pig-stye is an early cell; near the school is the 15th century (?) "Brandon's House"; and four fields away, north-west, is an *oratory*, with a stone altar.

A mile to the west is **Smerwick Harbour**, with its noble *Sybil Head* cliffs, and its memories of Frobisher; of Raleigh; and of Amyas Leigh keeping here his Christmas Day on the wild shore out "Westward Ho," with his "plums for the Spaniards' Christmas pudding." About 6 miles in the opposite direction is the grand peak of **Brandon Hill** (3127 feet), crowned with the "rude little oratory," which "marks," says tradition, "the place where Brandon spent long years of prayer and meditation."[4]

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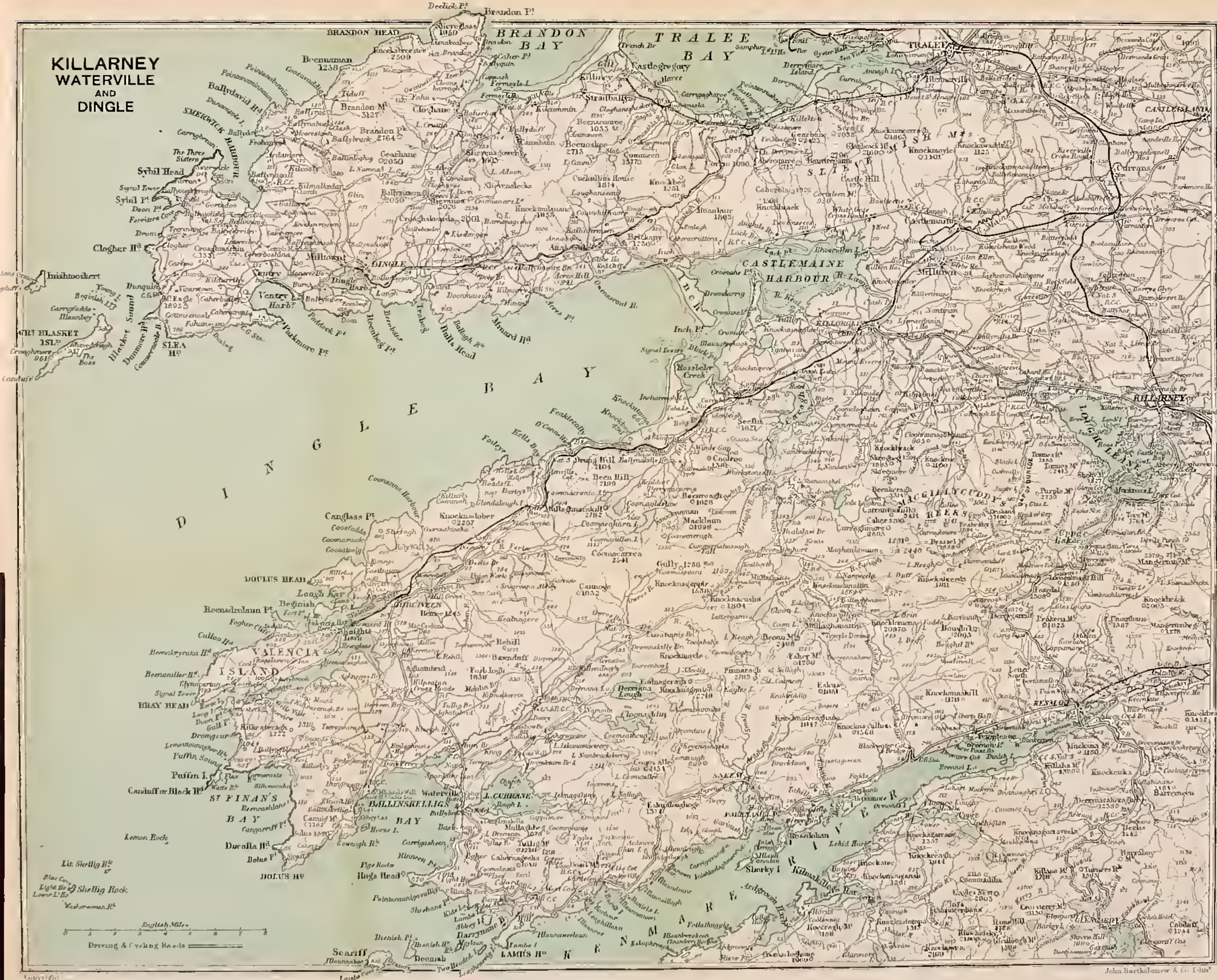
[1] The name, according to Rev. T. Olden (*R.I.A.* 1895), is "probably *Geal-arus*," "the white house"—*i.e.* a church. He compares *Candida casa*, "Whit-herne" (on Solway), where Melkedar was educated. Has *Collorus* on Kenmare river any connection?

[2] See interesting and illustrated description of Gallerus and Kilmalkedar by Westropp in *R.S.A.I. Journal*, 1898.

[3] Rev. T. Olden spells the name Noel-celthair, "follower of Celtchair."

[4] Westropp. Miss Stokes compares the similar cells on Slieve Donard, Slieve League, and Slieve Gullion.



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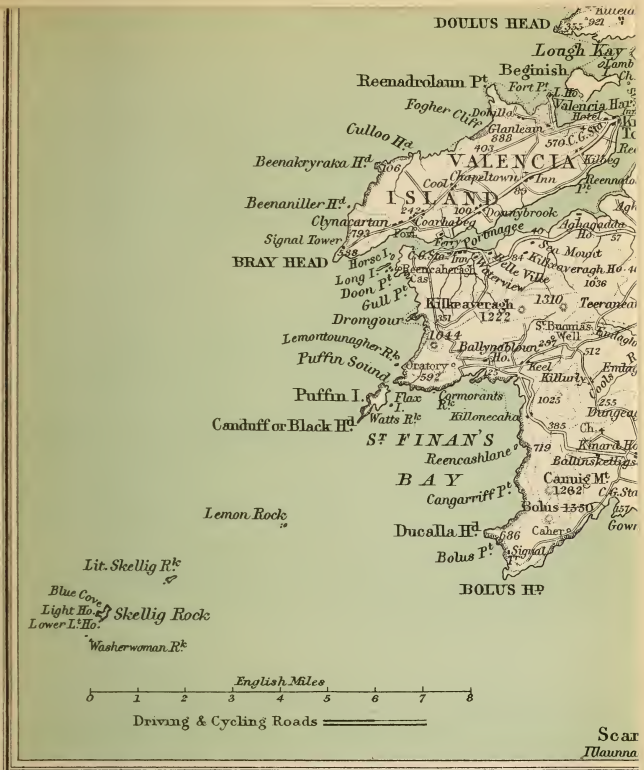
DOULUS HEAD
Lough Kay
Beginish
Reenadrolaun Pt.
Fort Pt.
Valencia Harbour Hotel
Fogher Cliff
Dohilla
Glanleam
Culloo Hd.
VALENCIA
ISLAND
Beenakryraka Hd.
Beenaniller Hd.
Chapeltown
Inn
Downybrook
Clynavartan
Coarhatinny
Signal Tower
Ferry Fornnagee
BRAY HEAD
Horse I.
Long I.
Doon Pt.
Gull Pt.
Reencaheragh
Las
Killkeraveragh
Killkeraveragh Ho.
Belle Vue
Riverview
St. Mowlt
Killkeraveragh
1310
1222
Dromgour
Lemontounagher Rk.
1044
Puffin Sound
Ballynadlour
Oratory
Puffin I.
Flax I.
Watts Rk.
Carmorants Rk.
Killonecaha
Canduff or Black Hd.
ST FINAN'S BAY
Reencashlane
Cangarriff Pt.
Lemon Rock
Ducalla Hd.
Bolus Pt.
Signal
BOLUS Hp.
Lit. Skellig Rk.
Blue Cove
Light Ho.
Lower L.t Ho.
Skellig Rock
Washerwoman Rk.
St. Burnass Well
Keel
Killurly
Carrigeal
Ballinskelligs
Kinard Ho.
Camig Mt.
1262
Bolus
1350
Cahergowr
Gowr
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Driving & Cycling Roads

St. Brendan, or Brandon, whose name still lingers along all our western shores, appears to have been a native of Fenit, and to have been buried in 576 at Clonfert at the age of ninety-three in his own church there. The story[1] of his discovery of America is difficult to believe; but that he sailed much among the western isles and dreamed "of some more sunny clime, beyond the waste of waters," seems trustworthy tradition. Kingsley weaves the saint's story into his *Water-Babies*, and tells how he "preached to the wild Irish, he and five other hermits, till they were weary. . . . So St. Brandon went out to the point of Old Dunmore and looked . . . and far away before the setting sun he saw a blue fairy sea and golden fairy islands, and he said, 'These are the islands of the blest.' Then he and his friends got into a hooker and sailed away and away to westward, and were never heard of more." The legend of Brendan's meeting with Judas Iscariot upon an iceberg in "the northern main" may be found in a poem by Matthew Arnold. (For other accounts see *R.S.A.I. Journal*, 1890-92; also O'Hanlon's *Life of B.*; and D. Florence Maccarthy's poem.)

From Dingle the somewhat rickety railway to Castlegregory Junction may be taken (22 miles).

---

[1] See Cæsar Otway's version.

KILLARNEY AND CORK DISTRICT

KILLARNEY AND CORK DISTRICT

Published by A. & C. Black, London.

*

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JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

The most historic thoroughfare and the healthiest part of the city.
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MODERATE TARIFF.
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The most fashionable and central First-Class Hotel in Dublin. Renowned for its Wines and Cuisine. Orchestra daily.
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ROYAL HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

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CARNARVON ARMS HOTEL.

Bracing Sporting Country Life. Five miles private trout fishing. Deer, Fox, Otter Hunting. Golf, Tennis, Billiards. Garden 1½ acres,

ALSO

WHITE HORSE, EXFORD.

830 feet. Moorland Trout Fishing. Hunting. Land of Lorna Doone.
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THE GLENESK HOTEL.

THE Hotel is in immediate proximity to the Railway Station, and Excellent Golfing is to be had over the Edzell Golf Club's celebrated 18-Hole Golf Course.

COMMODIOUS GARAGE.

Good Centre for Fishing, Driving, and Coaching Tours.

For Terms, apply **The MANAGERESS.**

THE GLENESK HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

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HEALTHIEST SPOT IN SCOTLAND.
Grand Scenery. Hotel fitted with every Modern Comfort. Electric Light and Heating.

☞ AN IDEAL RESORT FOR GOLF.

18-Hole Course, one of the finest in Scotland, within 10 minutes' walk of Hotel; **Motoring** (Extensive Garage and Pit); Headquarters of the Automobile Association, etc. **Tennis** and **Bowls** near Hotel.

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NEW LONDON HOTEL.

Visited by Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., and the present King and Queen.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is near the CATHEDRAL and STATIONS, and adjoining NORTHERNHAY PARK.

Charming Old English Courtyard (with Fernery and Fountain in centre and lighted by Electricity) as Lounge.

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Three minutes' walk from the Baths and Wells.
Standing on high ground facing South.

AN IDEAL RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Every Convenience, Comfort, and Elegance.

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For Terms apply to THE MANAGER.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL, INVERNESS.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL.

Facing Railway Station, and within one minute's walk. Overlooking the River Ness.

THE above well-known First-class Hotel is the largest and best-appointed Hotel in Inverness, and universally acknowledged one of the most comfortable in Scotland. All the Public Rooms, including Lounge, are of a modern style, lit with Electric Light. The Bedroom views are unsurpassed, showing miles of Mountain Scenery, and overlooking the river Ness. Headquarters S.A.C. and all principal Automobile Clubs, including America. Omnibus attends Steamers, Hotel Porters all Trains. Moderate charges. Motor Garage and Repair Shop. Posting. Telephone No. 246.

F. STEVEN, Manager.

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND PRIVATE HOTEL, close to the Promenade. Well-Furnished. Large Smoke Rooms, Dining Rooms (separate tables), Drawing Room, Sitting Rooms, and spacious Bedrooms. Centre of all places of Amusement.

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Home for Invalids suffering from Paralysis, Neuritis, Neurasthenia, and Rheumatoid Arthritis.

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THESE diseases, commonly due to overwork and the damp air of dwelling-houses, receive special treatment by the most recent methods in a private house facing the sea, and having also a south aspect. The house is large, stands in its own grounds, is well appointed, warm, and has the ground air excluded by a cement and wood block flooring throughout. Physician in daily attendance. Nurse Masseuse (Norwegian) resident. Ryde is famous for its dustless air and pure water.

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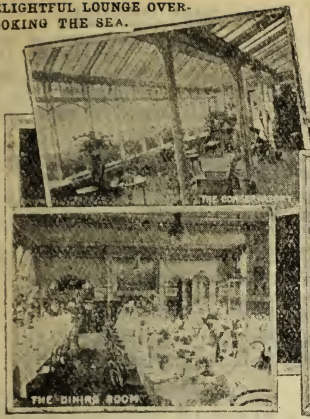

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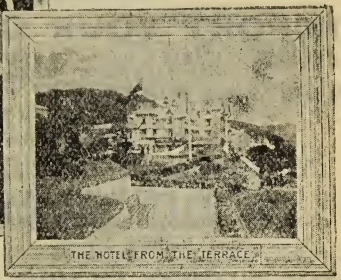
FOR BRAIN AND NERVE REST. ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS IN THE WORLD.



PERFECTLY sheltered, standing in its own extensive grounds. Charming terraces, commanding a view of 40 miles of land and sea. Perfect quiet. Good bathing. Excellent winter quarters, the temperature comparing favourably with the South of Europe, without its extremes. Excursion cars leave the door. Write for Illustrated Descriptive Tariff. **Terms en pension, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.**

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PERFUMER BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

de FAYE'S JERSEY EAU DE COLOGNE.

Original cases, **5/6, 10/6,** and **21/-,** duty carriage free United Kingdom.

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CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY and COMMERCIAL.

Moderate Charges. Excellent Cuisine. Headquarters Irish Automobile and Motor Union Clubs. New Lounge just added. Bar, Billiards, Smoking Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

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THIS elegant and centrally established HOTEL has been prepared with the greatest care, and at considerable expense, for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Limerick, and possesses the Freshness, Neatness, and General Comfort which distinguish the best English and Continental establishments.

The Glentworth is the **leading** HOTEL in the city, and is noted for its **moderate** Terms, First-class Cuisine, and Perfect Sanitation.

Omnibus and Staff meet all Trains and Steamers.

Cook's Coupons accepted. KENNA BROS., *Proprietors.*

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LAURENCE'S

COMMERCIAL & FAMILY TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

CLAYTON SQUARE

(*Within Three Minutes' Walk of Lime Street and Central Stations, and the Chief Objects of Interest in the Town*).

CONTAINS upwards of One Hundred Rooms, including Coffee Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard and Smoke Rooms, Large and Well-Lighted Stock Rooms.

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A HIGH-CLASS TEMPERANCE HOUSE. Centrally situated. Quiet and homelike. About four minutes' walk from Lime Street and Central Stations, and adjoining Roscoe Gardens.

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Adjoins Strongest Mineral Springs, Baths, and Golf Links.
Near the New Electro-Hydropathic Baths.
The only Hotel situated in own grounds (50 acres).
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Seven miles excellent Trout Fishing reserved and free for Hotel visitors.

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Excellent Cuisine.
Special attention given to diet.

Sanitation Perfect. **South and South-West Aspect.**

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PORTSONACHAN HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is charmingly situated and easy of access,—only an hour's sail from Lochawe Station (Callander and Oban Railway), where the Hotel steamer *Caledonia* makes connection with the principal trains during the season. Letters delivered twice, and despatched three times daily. **Postal, Telegraph,** and **Money Order** Office in Hotel buildings. **Presbyterian** and **Episcopalian** Churches within easy walking distance of Hotel. **Tennis court, beautiful drives, first-class boats, experienced boatmen. Salmon and Trout Fishing free.** Charges moderate.

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Originator of the Falls of Blairgour and Glen Nant Circular Tour from Oban.

Telegraphic Address, "CAMERON, PORTSONACHAN."

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(LOCH AWE STATION—CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.)

PASSENGER LIFT FROM STATION TO HOTEL.

Electric Light throughout. **Sanitary Arrangements complete.**

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CULAG HOTEL.

Good TROUT and FEROX FISHING in Numerous Lochs, FREE.

SALMON ANGLING ON INVER AND KIRKAIG RIVERS. SEA TROUT.
SEA FISHING EXCELLENT.

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ARDLUI HOTEL.

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.

Three minutes' walk from Steamboat Pier and Ardlui Station, West Highland Railway.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated amidst unrivalled scenery, and commands a magnificent view of the Loch. The Hotel has been remodelled and refurnished, and additions have been made; the sanitary arrangements are new, and have been carried out on the most improved principles. Visitors staying at this house will find every comfort and attendance, with boats and fishing free. Delightful daily tours can be arranged to Loch Katrine, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, Loch Long, etc. Passengers travelling South by West Highland Railway change here for Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. Parties boarded by week. Special week-end terms, except in August. Motor garage. Petrol. *Telegrams:* "DODDS, ARDLUI." D. M. DODDS, *Proprietor.*

N.B.—Grand Circular Tour by Rail, Coach, and Steamer daily from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Further particulars can be obtained at Crianlarich and Ardlui Hotels, also from the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies' Tourist Guides.

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(close to the British Museum)

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Telegraph: "LUGGAGE, London."
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Telegraph: "QUIVERED, London."
Telephone: 8247 Central.

From 7s. per day or 2 Guineas per week.

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Telegraph: "WHITENTIAL, London."
Telephone: 11442 Central.

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Telegraph: "QUEENHOOD, London."
Telephone: 12491 Central.

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Telegraph: SIGNOR, London."
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APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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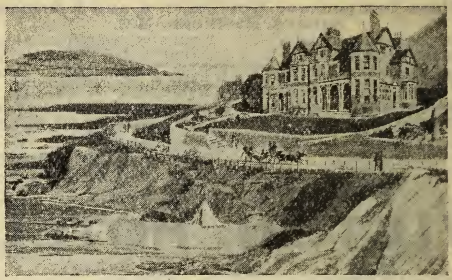

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SEPARATE DINING TABLES. LOUNGE. SMOKE ROOM.
Excellent Boating. Fishing. Bathing. Motor Garage and Inspection Pit.
Golf Course—Nine Holes. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club almost adjoining.
Terms per day or week. *Off-Season Terms by arrangement.*
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STOTFIELD HOTEL.

A PERFECT GOLFER'S RETREAT.
TWO SPLENDID GOLF COURSES (9 AND 18 HOLES).
EXCELLENT BATHING BEACH. MODERATE TERMS.
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MOTOR CAR ACCOMMODATION. PETROL, Etc., Etc.
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PORTSALON HOTEL.

THIS excellent Hotel, which affords first-class accommodation and every comfort to Families, Golfers, and other Tourists, is magnificently situated, with southern aspect, and commands sea and mountain views of matchless beauty. The Golf Links (18 holes) are most sporting and picturesque. Good lake and sea fishing. Boating, Bathing, Tennis, Croquet, Billiards, Cycle Store, Garage, Dark Room for Photography, etc. Route *via* Strabane and Letterkenny, thence (during summer months) by Hotel Motor. Telegrams—"Hotel," Portsalon."

Illustrated Brochure on application to MANAGER.

LUIB HOTEL

LOCH TAY, GLEN DOCHART, PERTHSHIRE.

BEAUTIFULLY situated on the banks of the River Dochart (which has been re-stocked from some of the best Hill Lochs in the district), surrounded by wild, picturesque, and romantic scenery, six miles from the head of Loch Tay, one mile from Luib Station on the Callander and Oban Railway. Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of Fishing, Free of Charge, on five miles of one of the best Salmon Rivers in the West of Scotland, and excellent Trout Fishing on the River, Loch Dochart, and Loch Tubhair. Boats Free. Golf Course. Every home comfort, combined with Moderate Charges. Parties Boarded. Posting in all branches. Post and Telegraph, Luib Station.

Proprietor, DONALD M'NAUGHTON.

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FIVE minutes from South Western and Great Western Stations. Sheltered situation on fringe of Dartmoor. 26 Bedrooms. Comfortably furnished. First-class Coffee and Drawing Rooms. The extensive private grounds of 50 acres include the beautiful wooded valley and gorge of River Lyd, and celebrated Lydford Waterfall. Tennis Lawn. Fishing, Rough Shooting. Hotel lighted throughout by Gas. Under personal management of Proprietress, MRS. MATHEWS. Newly built Stables. Garage. Excellent Cuisine.

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Largest and Principal.

SITUATED IN OWN GROUNDS.

600 *Feet above and facing Sea.*

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J. W. HOLMAN,
Resident Owner.

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Beautifully Situated.

Facing Sea.

Luxurious Lounge newly added.

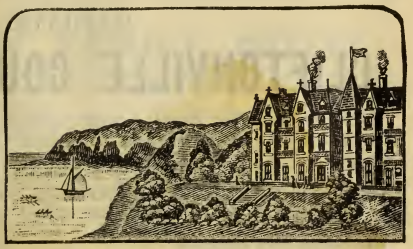
Electric Light throughout.

Moderate Terms.

Motor Garage.

Telephone—No. 50 LYNTON.

J. W. HOLMAN, *Owner.*



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FIRST-CLASS Official quarters of Royal Automobile Club. Only Licensed Hotel on Mullion Coast. Magnificent Sea Views, including whole sweep of famous Mounts Bay. Splendid Bathing and Fishing. Fine 18-Hole Golf Links. Spacious Lounge. Electric Light. Book to Helston Station, G.W.R., thence per G.W.R. Motor.

MOTOR GARAGE WITH PIT.

Letters and Telegrams to MANAGER, MULLION COVE HOTEL, MULLION, R.S.O.

MULLION, CORNWALL.

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FIRST Class, close to Sea, commands magnificent views of Mounts Bay with its grand Cliff Scenery. Good Beach. Excellent Bathing.

Adjoining splendid Golf Links, 18 Holes.

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SLIEVE DONARD HOTEL,

FINEST HOTEL IN IRELAND.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY CO.

STANDS IN ITS OWN GROUNDS OF 12 ACRES. Faces Sea and Mourne Mountains; Royal County Down Golf Links (18 holes) immediately adjoining. Spacious Reception Rooms and Lounge; 120 Bedrooms. Electric Light in all Rooms; Passenger Lift; Hall and Corridors Heated; Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water, and Spray, Needle and Vapour Baths. Motor Garage.

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THE TYNE TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

HOOD STREET, NEAR TO MONUMENT.

VISITORS will find every comfort combined with moderate charges. Coffee, Drawing, Commercial, Smoke and Billiard Rooms. Electric Light throughout. Good Stock Rooms. National Telephone, 2144 Central. Telegrams, "Tyne Hotel."

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LARGEST AND LEADING HOTEL IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS.

Official Hotel S.A.C., M.U., and Touring Club of America.

Beautifully situated on Esplanade. Electric Light. Elevator. Charges moderate. Special inclusive rates prior to 15th July and after 15th September. Illustrated Tariff Booklet post free. Motor-Bus meets Trains and Steamers and conveys Visitors to Hotel Free of Charge. Garage. Petrol.

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1 min. Pier, 3 mins. Station.
The Largest and Leading Temperance Hotel. Upwards of 100 Rooms.
Lounge overlooking Bay.

Inclusive Terms throughout the Season.

This High-Class unlicensed Hotel is one of the most popular houses in Scotland, and is well known for its excellent plain cooking and very moderate tariff.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND TOURIST HOTEL.

ON the Promenade, midway between Railway Station and Pier. Facing the Bay. Magnificent Sea View. A.A. & M.U. Headquarters. Coupons accepted. Rebuilt and enlarged. Boarding. Will be found replete. Near Golf Course (18 holes). Porters await arrival of all trains and steamers.

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EVERY HOME COMFORT.

BOOTS WAITS TRAIN AND STEAMER.

PEEBLES HOTEL HYDROPATHIC.

THE MOST SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

600 feet above Sea-Level.
Lovely Scenery.
Pure Bracing Air.
Delightful Grounds.
Pine Woods adjoining.
Golf, Tennis, and Bowling Greens.
Excellent Roads for Motoring and Cycling.
Charming Walks and Drives in the famous WALTER SCOTT Country.

GOLF.—Excellent 18-Hole Course near.

MOTOR GARAGE. MOTORS ON HIRE. EXCURSIONS DAILY.

A complete installation of all the latest BATHS and ELECTRICAL TREATMENT. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Send for Illustrated Tariff to A. M. THIEM, *Manager*.

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THE GEORGE HOTEL.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS Hotel is the largest, and occupies the most central position in Penrith. It is unrivalled for its comfort, excellent cuisine, and moderate charges. It contains a large number of single and double-bedded rooms, handsomely furnished, and arranged to afford Visitors travelling on business or pleasure every convenience and home comfort. Spacious Coffee Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, Ladies' Drawing Room, Private Sitting Rooms, Dining, and Writing Rooms; also large Assembly Room for Balls, Banquets, etc. Certified Sanitation. Posting in all its branches, including Ladies' Hacks, Pony Carts, etc. Coaches run from this Hotel daily, in connection with the Ullswater Steamer, during the Summer Months. Delightful Drives amidst magnificent scenery. Up-to-date Garage on the premises. 'Bus meets all Trains. Night Porter. Headquarters of the Royal Automobile Club of G.B. and I. Automobile Association and Motor Union, Motor Club, Auto-Cycle Union, and Cyclists' Touring Club.

FRED. ARMSTRONG, Proprietor.

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MOUNT'S BAY HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY.

On the Esplanade. Facing the Sea. Full South Aspect.

Ladies' Coffee and Drawing Rooms. Smoke Room, for Visitors only, with Grand Sea View. Moderate and Inclusive Terms for Winter Months. 'Bus meets Trains. Boating, Fishing, and Bathing.

WALTER N. PULMAN, *Proprietor*.

SALUTATION HOTEL,

PERTH.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Official Hotel Automobile Club.

Fishing. Boating. Golfing.

PERTH.

GRAND HOTEL.

(TEMPERANCE.)

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, TOURIST, and COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.)

OPPOSITE G.P.O. ALL CARS PASS DOOR.

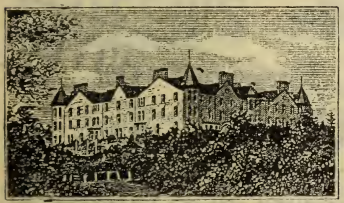
EXCELLENT CUISINE. MODERATE CHARGES.

Terms—MISS LAMPARD, MANAGERESS.

"THE PITLOCHRY HYDRO-HOTEL,"

PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.

"The Switzerland of Scotland."



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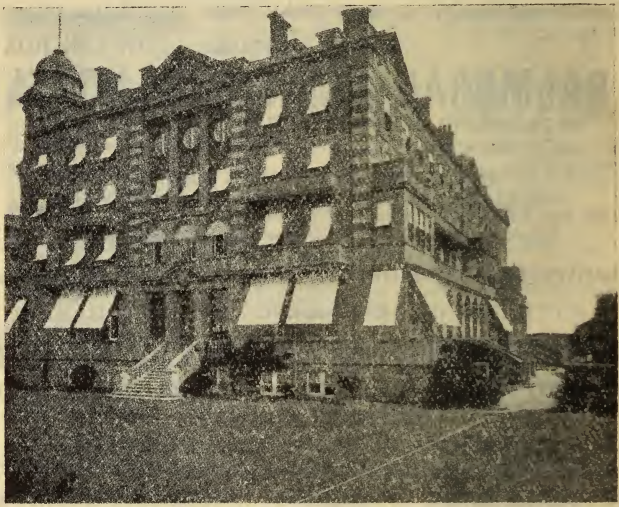

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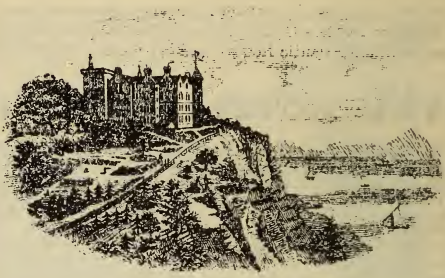

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AND	HOURS.	AND	HOURS.	AND	HOURS.	AND	HOURS.
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Weymouth ,,	3¼	Penzance . ,,	6½	Birmingham . ,,	2	Birkenhead, ,,	4¾
Exeter . . ,,	3	Oxford . . ,,	1½	Wolv'hampt'n ,,	2¼	Cardiff. . ,,	2¼
Torquay . ,,	3¾	Worcester. ,,	2¼	Shrewsbury . ,,	3	Swansea . ,,	4

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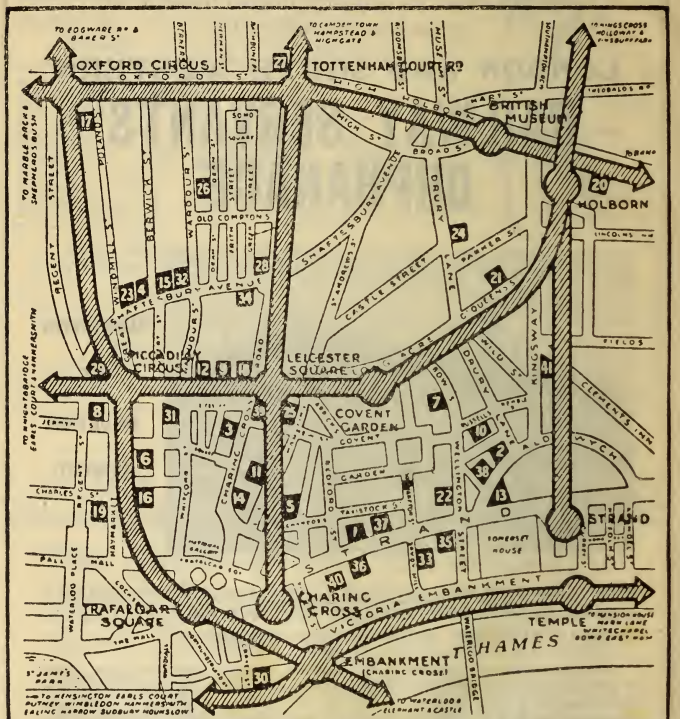

1	Adelphi	14	Garrick	27	Oxford Music Hall
2	Aldwych	15	Globe	28	Palace
3	Alhambra	16	Haymarket	29	Pavilion
4	Apollo	17	Palladium	30	Playhouse
5	Coliseum	18	Hippodrome	31	Prince of Wales
6	Comedy	19	His Majesty's	32	Queen's
7	Covent Garden	20	Holborn Empire	33	Savoy
8	Criterion	21	Kingsway	34	Shaftesbury
9	Daly's	22	Lyceum	35	Terry's
10	Drury Lane	23	Lyric	36	Tivoli
11	Duke of York's	24	Middlesex Music Hall	37	Vaudeville
12	Empire	25	New	38	The Whitney
13	Gaiety	26	New Royalty	39	Wyndham's
				40	The Little
				41	London Opera House

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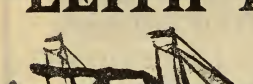

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
To Portsmouth	12 0	18 6	8 0	12 6	4 0	6 0
,, Southampton	13 0	20 0	9 0	13 6	4 6	6 6
,, Plymouth .	16 6	26 0	12 6	19 6	7 0	11 0
,, Falmouth .	21 6	34 0	16 6	26 0	10 0	15 0
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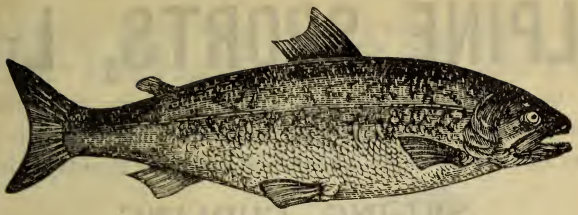

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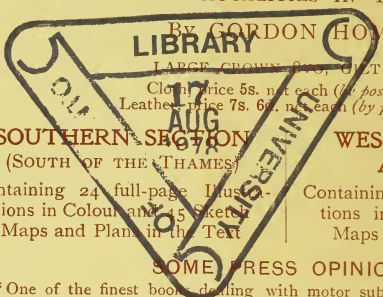

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