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Murray's
HANDBOOK
IRELAND.



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HANDBOOK FOR IRELAND.

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HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

IRELAND.

SEVENTH EDITION, REVISED AND EDITED BY

JOHN COOKE, M.A., TRIN. COLL., DUB.;

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY;
FELLOW AND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
EDITOR OF "HANDBOOK OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES."

WITH 43 MAPS AND PLANS.

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1906.

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DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E., AND GREAT WINDMILL STREET, W.

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

THE sixth edition of "Murray's Handbook for Ireland" has become exhausted since its issue in 1902, and it is a source of gratification to the Editor and Publisher that the labour and cost incurred in their efforts to make it the standard work for travellers in that country have received such acknowledgment from the public.

The Editor has again subjected the whole book to another revision in the present issue. The first chapter, dealing with Dublin, has been recast and greatly enlarged; particulars of the Heysham (Midland Railway of England) route to Belfast given, and a description added of the new route from Fishguard *viá* Rosslare to the South of Ireland, which has been inaugurated by the Great Western Railway of England in conjunction with the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland.

A section summarising the leading features of the history, literature and language has been added to the present edition; and as many are interested in the origin of place names, a short glossary of Irish roots has been appended, with a few examples of derivatives, which it is hoped will serve for a general reference.

A section dealing with motoring has also been added to the General Introduction, which we trust will prove useful to

those travelling in Ireland by motor-car. For this purpose alone the Editor has traversed about three-fourths of the country, and for the facilities to do so he especially thanks his friend Dr. Richard Lane Joynt, whose generous services enabled him to take several extended motor tours. He is also much indebted to Mr. R. J. Mecredy, who placed his unrivalled knowledge of Irish roads at his service.

The Editor's thanks are also due to Mr. F. W. D. Mitchell, Secretary to the Congested Districts Board, for some valuable suggestions in connection with their work throughout the country; and to Mr. Alexander Williams, R.H.A., for information respecting Irish Birds. To many others, particularly Dr. E. Wolfenden Collins (London), he again offers his best thanks for having kindly communicated with him on various matters of detail.

The Editor is well aware that in a work of this kind, replete with matters of a minute character, errors may creep in which he would wish to avoid, and any correction or notice of omission, if addressed to Mr. Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, London, W.C., will be gratefully accepted.

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HANDBOOK FOR IRELAND.

NEW MAIL AND PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS, 1907.

The City of Dublin Co.'s **New Mail Packets** between Holyhead and Kingstown are splendidly equipped twin screw-steamers, of over 3000 tons burden, and 9000 horse-power, and have first-class accommodation. They attain a speed of 24 knots, and perform the passage in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

Through Trains from Kingstown Pier for Amiens St. to the North, Kingsbridge to the South, and Broadstone to the West.

	NIGHT MAIL.	DAY MAIL.
London (Euston).....	P.M. 8.45	A.M. 8.30
Holyhead.....dep.	A.M. 2.25	P.M. 2.13
Kingstown.....arr.	P.M. 5.30	A.M. 5.0
Dublin (Amiens St.) dep.	A.M. 6.5	P.M. 5.50
Belfast.....	P.M. 8.40	A.M. 9.0
Londonderry.....	A.M. 10.5	P.M. 3.20
Dublin (Kingsbridge) ..	P.M. 6.40	A.M. 6.15
Cork.....	A.M. 10.35	P.M. 11.30
Queenstown.....	P.M. 11.5	A.M. 11.30
Dublin (Broadstone) ..	A.M. 7.0	P.M. 8.30
Galway.....	P.M. 10.35	A.M. 12.57

Sleeping Cars on Night Mails: Lunccheon, Breakfast, or Tea Saloons, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, on all Trains (L. & N. W. Ry.).

	UP SERVICE.
Galway.....	P.M. 3.40
Dublin (Broadstone)	P.M. 7.12
Queenstown.....	3.0
Cork.....	3.30
Dublin (Kingsbridge)	7.25
Londonderry.....	3.30
Belfast.....	5.0
Dublin (Amiens St.)	7.35
(West. Row)	7.45
Kingstown.....dep.	8.15
Holyhead.....arr.	12.10
London (Euston)...	A.M. 6.10

Day Mails - Dublin (West. Row), 8.0 A.M.; Holyhead, 12 noon, Euston, 5.40 P.M. (Sun. 8.0 A.M., Holyhead, 1 P.M., Euston, 3.20 P.M.).

The London and North Western Railway Company's **New Express Passenger Steamers** sail twice daily (Sundays excepted) in both directions between North Wall, Dublin, and Holyhead. These steamers are also twin screw, and are luxurious and comfortable. Sea passage, about 3 hrs.

London (Euston)....	A.M. 11.0	P.M. 10.15	* Sunday mornings, excepted.	Dublin (North Wall) ..	A.M. 11.0	P.M. 9.20
Holyhead.....	P.M. 4.35	A.M. 3.55*		Holyhead.....	P.M. 3.15	A.M. 2.0
Dublin (North Wall)	7.55	7.30	London (Euston).....	3.50	7.30	

Through Trains to and from North Wall Station are run in connection with the steamers by the Irish Railway Companies. (For these and other services, see Index and Directory.)

Fares have been reduced, and **third-class** carriages are now attached to the mail trains between London and Holyhead, and to most of those on the Irish lines.

Notice to Travellers.—While every effort has been made to render the information in these pages accurate, up to date of issue, travellers should, nevertheless, consult the monthly list of train, steamer, and car service, or verify locally.

Breakfast Car on 6.5 A.M. (Limited mail) train to, and 7.30 A.M. from, Belfast; 6.40 A.M. from Dublin to Cork; and 7 A.M. from Dublin to Galway. Dining Car on Limited mail (5 P.M.) from Belfast, and 5.50 P.M. train from Dublin; 3.30 P.M. from Cork to Dublin; and 3.40 P.M. from Galway to Dublin.

The Limited Mail Trains run through to and from Amiens St., Broadstone, Kingsbridge, and Kingstown Pier, thus saving the expense and inconvenience of a drive through the streets of Dublin.

DUBLIN AND KILLARNEY.

Leave Dublin	6.40 A.M.	Arrive Killarney	11.58 A.M.
" "	9.15 A.M.	" "	3.18 P.M.
" "	*11.0 A.M.	" "	3.10 P.M.
" "	3.0 P.M.	" "	9.27 P.M.
" Killarney	11.26 A.M.	" Dublin	5.45 P.M.
" "	2.41 P.M.	" "	7.25 P.M.
" "	4.10 P.M.	" "	10.45 P.M.

* During July, August and September.

DUBLIN AND LIVERPOOL.

The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's New Passenger Steamers (thoroughly equipped), the "Kilkenny," "Cork," "Kerry," "Carlow," "Wicklow," and "Lough," leave Dublin (North Wall) daily at 12 noon (Sat. 2 P.M.) and 8 P.M., Sundays excepted. Return twice daily (Sunday excepted) from Prince's Landing Stage or Nelson Dock, Liverpool, according to advertised times of sailing. Sea passage, 8 hours. Through fares at reduced rates are issued in connection with the Midland, Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire Rly. lines. Free omnibus service in Liverpool between steamer and Rly. stations. Offices—15, Eden Quay, Dublin; 9, Regent Rd., Clarence Dock; and 18, Water St., Liverpool.

HEYSHAM AND BELFAST (NEW ROUTE).

A new route has recently been established by the Midland Railway of England, through Heysham in Lancashire, between London and the main centres of England, and Belfast and the North of Ireland. The new service is by two turbine and two twin-screw steamers, which are among the fastest afloat, being capable of attaining a speed of 23 knots an hour, and are provided with every modern convenience for day and night service. Dining-car London to Heysham. Breakfast Car Heysham to London. (See Belfast, Index.)

		Saturdays only.			
	P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Derry..... dep.	5.40	—	—	London (St. Pancras) dep.	6.0
Belfast (Donegall Quay)	9.0	11.30	—	Leicester	6.16
	A.M.	A.M.		Birmingham	5.45
Heysham	5.0	7.25		Derby	6.55
Leeds..... arr.	6.30	8.57		Sheffield.....	9.5
Sheffield	7.30	9.49		Leeds	9.57
Derby.....	8.53	11.47		Heysham	11.45
Birmingham.....	10.8	12.50		Belfast (Donegall Quay)	A.M.
Leicester	9.20	11.7		Leeds	6.0
		P.M.		Derry	9.45
London (St. Pancras) ..	10.40	1.0			

FISHGUARD AND ROSSLARE (NEW ROUTE).

A new route through Fishguard and Rosslare is now available between London and the chief centres of England and the South of Ireland. This service has been established by the Great Western Railway of England and the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, and is by fine new turbine steamers, which leave Fishguard and Rosslare daily and nightly. **Breakfast Car** from Rosslare to Cork, and from Fishguard to London. **Luncheon Car** from Cork to Rosslare, and from London to Fishguard. **Dining Car** from Rosslare to Cork, and from Fishguard to London. **Sleeping Car** from London to Fishguard, and from Fishguard to London. **Through Carriages** from Rosslare to Waterford, Cork, and Killarney. **Sea Passage**, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
London (Paddington).....} dep.	8.45	8.45	Dublin (Kingsbridge)} dep.	6.40	6.50
	P.M.	A.M.	Killarney „	7.33	6.40
Fishguard ... arr.	2.15	2.15	Cork „	8.30	7.40
Rosslare..... „	5.10	5.10	Waterford..... „	11.25	10.35
Waterford..... „	6.25	6.25		P.M.	
Cork „	9.20	9.20	Rosslare..... arr.	12.20	11.30
Killarney „	10.10	10.26			A.M.
Dublin (Kingsbridge)} „	10.40	10.30	Fishguard..... dep.	4.15	3.25
			London (Paddington).....} arr.	9.55	9.5

THE DUKE OF YORK ROUTE *via* SHANNON LAKES.

The Shannon Steamers.—Six steamers are running between Killaloe and Banagher, and in connection with such trains as touch at the principal places on the river banks.

Every morning (Sundays excepted) a single or two-day trip can be taken to the Shannon Lakes. Fares: 1st Cl. 13s., 2nd Cl. 10s., luncheon and afternoon tea included.

Train leaves Dublin (Kingsbridge Stat.) at 9.15 A.M. for Banagher; thence by steamer to Killaloe, and rail back to Dublin. Trains and steamer connect throughout.

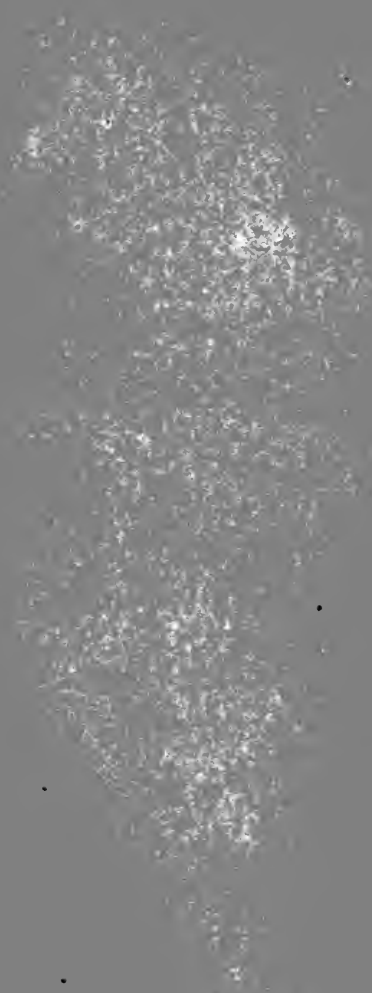
SLIGO AND BELMULLETT.

A service of steamers has also been established, by the Board of Public Works, between Sligo and Belmullet (see monthly time tables).

New lines have been opened between Donegal and Ballyshannon, and between Newcastle and Ballyronney.

New Steamers.—A new service by steamer has been established on Lough Corrib, between Galway and Maam Bridge (Leenane 8 m.). A new steamer will also run on Lough Neagh.

N.B.—The co. Clare coach services between Ballyvaughan, Lisdoonvarna, and Ennistimon, and that between Listowel and Tarbert on the Shannon, have been discontinued; the steamers on the Shannon between Athlone and Dromod have also been discontinued; and the steamer on the Blackwater has ceased to run.



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WESTPORT.

P. 268, col. 2, lines 37-39. For "and are open . . . pleasure" read:
 "The public (but no motors) are often allowed to pass through the demesne."

Murray's Handbook for Ireland.

NOTES TO IRELAND.

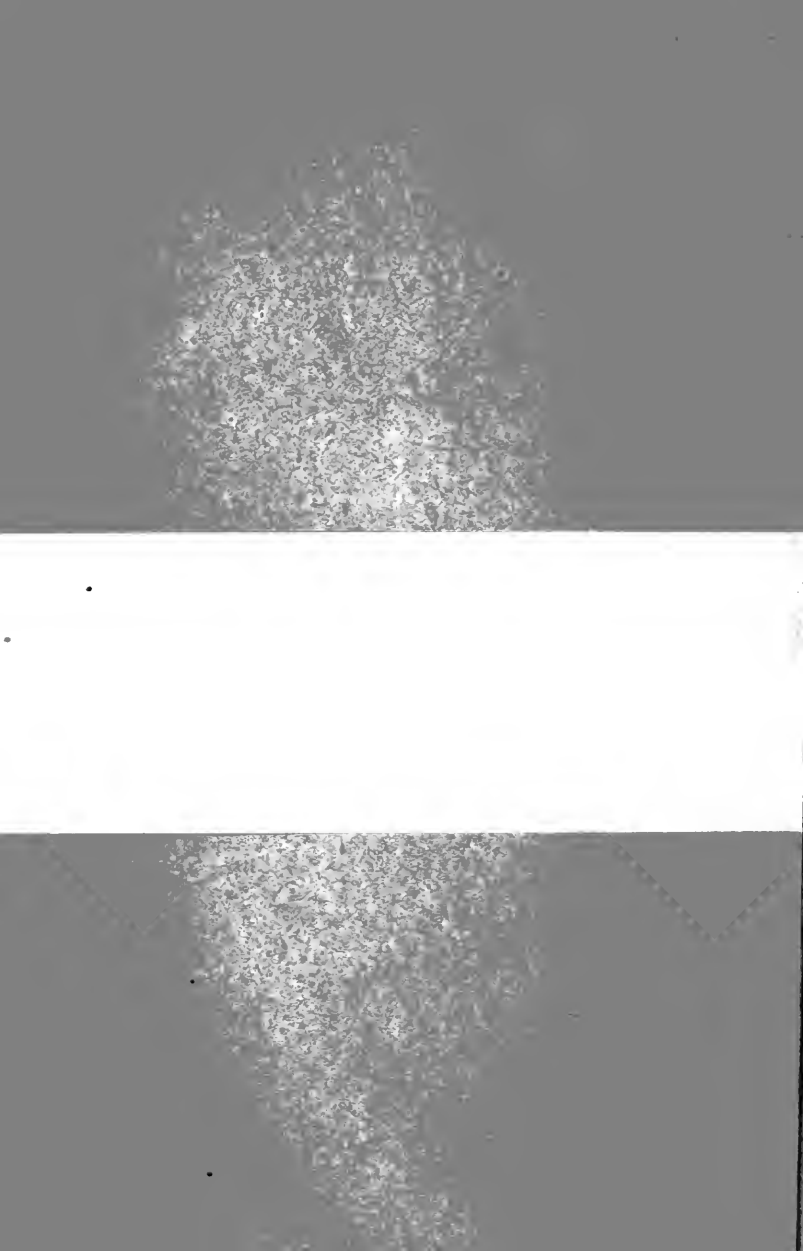
(a) ROUTES TO DUBLIN AND EAST COAST.

THE tourist has now a choice of many routes to Ireland. We shall simply indicate them here, and describe some of the more important under the heads of their respective landing-places.

1. LONDON TO DUBLIN, VIA HOLYHEAD.—This has hitherto been regarded as the main highway. The whole journey by mail train and City of Dublin St. Pkt. Co.'s boats from Euston to Dublin occupies about 9 hrs. Sea-passage to Kingstown (6½ m.) 2¾ hrs. Rail to Westland Row, Dublin, 15 mins. (see p. 3). Through carriages run in connection with the mail trains between Kingston Pier and the Gt. Northern, Midland, and Gt. Southern Rly. Stats., Dublin. C. D. St. Pkt. Co.'s offices, 15, Eden Quay.

The L. & N.-W. Rly. Co. run first class express boats direct to North Wall, Dublin, from Holyhead. Sea passage about 3½ hrs.

[Ireland.]



GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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I. ROUTES TO IRELAND.

(a) ROUTES TO DUBLIN AND EAST COAST.

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The L. & N.-W. Rly. Co. run first class express boats direct to North Wall, Dublin, from Holyhead. Sea passage about 3½ hrs.

[Ireland.]

Passengers arriving by these boats can reach the termini of the various railways by means of the North Wall extension branches (see p. 3). Offices, H. G. Burgess, North Wall.

2. LONDON TO ROSSLARE FOR WATERFORD AND CORK, VIA FISHGUARD.—This New Route by the Gt. W. Rly. from Paddington to Fishguard, and thence to Rosslare, will be performed in less than 10 hrs. Sea-passage to Rosslare, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Through carriages from Rosslare to Waterford, Cork, and Killarney. Dublin Offices, Gt. W. Rly., 5, Sackville Street, and 117, Grafton Street; Gt. S. & W. Rly. (Ir.), Kingsbridge.

3. LONDON TO DUBLIN, BY SEA (660 m.), calling at Southampton, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. British and Irish St. Pkt. Co. This trip occupies a little over 3 days. The packets sail from North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Docks, Shadwell, E., on Sundays and Wednesdays, returning from Dublin on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fares most reasonable. London offices, 19, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and at the Berth E. Basin, London Docks, Shadwell. Dublin offices, 30, Eden Quay, and 3, North Wall.

4. LONDON TO DUBLIN, VIA HEYSHAM.—Every week-day, 9 P.M., returning from Dublin every week-day, 7.30 P.M. Offices, Laird & Co., Heysham; Midland Rly., England, 9, North Wall, Dublin.

5. GLASGOW AND DUBLIN (223 m.).—Train from Central Station to Greenock, 6.40 P.M., Edinburgh, 5 P.M. Passage, 12 to 14 hrs. Offices, Dublin and Glasgow St. Pkt. Co., 70, Wellington Street, and Broomielaw, Glasgow; 33, Bachelor's Walk, and 71, North Wall, Dublin; A. Laird & Co., 52, Robertson St., Glasgow.

6. LIVERPOOL AND DUBLIN (138 m.).—City of Dublin St. Pkt. Co. Steamers every morning and evening (Sundays excepted) at 8 to 11 P.M. from Prince's Landing Stage. Through booking from chief Midland, Gt. Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways. Sea-passage, 8 hrs. Return steamers every week-day morning and evening, 8 P.M., Sundays excepted. Offices, 17, Water Street, Liverpool, and 15, Eden Quay, Dublin. Also the Dublin and Liverpool St. Pkt. Co. Offices, Halton Buildings, 44, Chapel Street, Liverpool, and Custom House Quay, Dublin. The Dublin and Mersey Steam Ship Co. Offices, 28, Brunswick Street, Liverpool, and 49, City Quay, Dublin. The Tedcastle Line: Offices 2, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, and 21, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. Steamers by these lines 3 times weekly.

7. BRISTOL TO DUBLIN (222 m.).—Every Tuesday, returning Fridays. Offices, 50, Prince's Street, Bristol; 1 & 2, Eden Quay, Dublin.

8. SILLOTH, VIA ISLE OF MAN AND DUBLIN, Tuesday and Saturday evenings, returning from Dublin Mondays and Thursdays. Through booking with North-British and North-Eastern Rly. Cos.; D. McCullum, Silloth; Nicholl & Feary, North Wall, Dublin.

(b) ROUTES TO BELFAST AND NORTH OF IRELAND.

9. LONDON TO GREENORE, VIÀ HOLYHEAD, for Belfast and North of Ireland. The steamer leaves Holyhead for Greenore on the arrival of the 7.30 P.M. from Euston, reaching Greenore at 6.10 A.M.; train to Belfast arrives at 7.40 A.M.

10. LONDON TO BELFAST, VIÀ HEYSHAM (New Route), by steamer (Sundays excepted) from Heysham at 11 P.M. on arrival of the 5 P.M. train from St. Pancras. The steamer reaches Donegal Quay at 5.30 A.M. Offices, Jas. Little & Co., Heysham Harbour; Jas. Little & Co., 1, Albert Square, Belfast.

11. LIVERPOOL TO BELFAST (156 m.), by Belfast Steam Ship Co. Daily at 10.30 P.M. Open sea-passage, 6 hrs. Through tickets by chief English Rlys. to principal towns in Ireland. Offices, Grainger & Co., 5, Chapel Street, Liverpool; Manager, Belfast Steam Ship Co., Donegal Quay, Belfast. This Co.'s steamers also run from Liverpool to Londonderry 3 times weekly.

12. STRANRAER TO LARNE (39 m.).—Open sea-passage, 80 mins. Port to port, 2 hrs. Sailings twice daily (June to Sept. 30th) on arrival of the 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. trains from Euston. Distance from Larne Harbour to Belfast, 24½ m., trains from boat due at 10 P.M. and 8.35 A.M. Berths in sleeping cars from Euston can be secured, 5s. extra on first class fare. Trains from Glasgow and Paisley in connection with these packets. Offices, Northern Cos. Railway, Belfast.

13. GLASGOW, ARDROSSAN AND BELFAST.—*Royal Mail Line*. Two services daily (Sundays excepted), the morning only during summer, leaving Glasgow by train about 9 A.M., viâ Ardrossan, due in Belfast at 1.30 P.M.; the evening trains at 9.5 P.M., viâ Greenock (sea 110 m.), and 10 P.M. viâ Ardrossan (sea 85 m.), due in Belfast at 5 A.M. Offices, G. & J. Burns, 30, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, and 40, Queen's Square, Belfast.

14. FLEETWOOD TO BELFAST (120 m.).—*Royal Mail Route*. Every evening, Sundays excepted. Through tickets from chief English stations. Sea-passage about 6 hrs. Through train from Euston, 5.30 P.M., due Fleetwood 11 P.M. Offices, North Lancashire Steam Ship Co., Fleetwood, and 20, Donegal Quay, Belfast.

15. BARROW-IN-FURNESS TO BELFAST (115 m.).—*Royal Main Line*. Every evening, Sundays excepted. Through tickets from chief English stations. Train from St. Pancras, 1.30 P.M. Offices, J. Little & Co., Barrow-in-Furness, and 1, Albert Square, Belfast.

16. GLASGOW TO LONDONDERRY (180 m.).—*Royal Mail Line and Laird Line*. Daily, Sundays excepted. Train from Central Stat., 6.30 P.M. Offices, G. & J. Burns, 30, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, and A. Laird & Co., 52, Robertson Street, Glasgow.

17. HEYSHAM TO PORTRUSH AND LONDONDERRY.—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 P.M. *Laird Line*.

18. LIVERPOOL AND DUNDALK (145 m.) about 4 times a week, LIVERPOOL AND NEWRY, by Dundalk and Newry St. Pkt. Co.'s vessels,

twice a week, as advertised. Office, Stephen Kelly, Sec., Dundalk. This Co.'s steamers also sail to Ardrossan, Greenock, and Glasgow.

19. LIVERPOOL AND DROGHEDA (140 m.), about 4 times a week, as advertised. Offices, Drogheda St. Pkt. Co., Drury Buildings, 23, Water Street, Liverpool.

(c) ROUTES TO THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

20. MILFORD TO CORK, every Tu., Th., and Sat. at 11 P.M., on the arrival of the 4.25 P.M. express from Paddington. Steamers on Mon., Wed., and Fri. from Cork at 7 P.M. Through tourist tickets issued by Gt. W. Rly. from Milford and undermentioned ports in connection with circular tour from Cork to Killarney.

21. TO CORK FROM BRISTOL, MILFORD, LIVERPOOL, CARDIFF, AND NEWPORT, with through bookings from London by the City of Cork St. Pkt. Co. Frequent sailings from the above ports, and also from Plymouth, Southampton, and London, as advertised. Offices, 50, Princes Street, Bristol; Wilson & Son, 5, Chapel Street, Liverpool; E. C. Downing, Bute Docks, Cardiff; J. Maddock, Newport; Millbay Pier, Plymouth; 91, High Street, Southampton; J. Hartley & Co., 19, Leadenhall Street, London; and chief office, Penrose Street, Cork.

22. GLASGOW AND GREENOCK TO CORK AND WATERFORD, by Glyde Shipping Co., as advertised. Offices, 21, Carlton Place, Glasgow.

23. BRISTOL AND LIVERPOOL TO WATERFORD, by Waterford Steam Ship Co., with further sailings from Waterford to New Ross and Duncannon, as advertised. Head offices, The Mall, Waterford.

24. BRISTOL TO WEXFORD, calling at Tenby. Weekly. Office, 68, Queen's Square, Bristol.

II. SCENERY.

Ireland, compared with either Scotland or Wales, may be considered level. Part of it, however, resembles the Scottish and Welsh Highlands; but much of it is similar in geographical formation to the great plains of England. Mountain masses form a barrier which circles nearly round the whole coast, and generally does not extend more than 20 miles inland. The characteristic feature of the interior is a great limestone plain, extending from Dublin and Dundalk Bays in the east to Sligo Bay and the Estuary of the Shannon on the west. The plain is broken in some places by a few ranges of undulating hills, but no part is more than 300 ft. above sea-level. It is diversified by these scattered undulations, low-lying hills, and rocky ridges, and the mountain masses which bound its horizon. There are also great stretches of bog and waste land, particularly in Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, King's and Queen's Cos., and Roscommon.

This description at once indicates where the finest scenery of Ireland is to be found. It is on or near the coast, particularly in the north-west highland masses of Donegal; the lake-riddled, ragged, Atlantic projection on the west, forming Connemara and County Mayo; the south-western outstretch of Cork and Kerry; the north-east basaltic

mass of County Antrim; and the eastward elevation below Dublin forming the Wicklow Mountains.

The grandest features of Irish scenery are those presented by its precipitous **Headlands**; and the finest of these are on the broken Atlantic coasts of Mayo and Donegal, the latter a county which merits far more attention from the tourist than it has hitherto received. There is nothing finer off the coasts of Europe than the cliffs which bound the shores of Kerry, Clare, Achill and Donegal Bay. Those of Slieve League, which form a jagged many-coloured precipice, rise at a sharp angle from the northern shore of Donegal Bay to the summit of the storm and wave-riven mountain, a rock-wall 1972 ft. high. The corresponding south-western projection of County Mayo, formed by the Island of Achill, is of similar structure; the original oceanward slopes of the mountain headlands have been washed away and broken into the rugged and varied forms of Croaghnaun cliffs, 2192 ft. high, by the perpetual beating of the Atlantic waves, dashed with terrific force by the prevailing and boisterous south-west winds. The cliffs of Slea and Sybil Heads, near Dingle, and of the Island of Valencia are fine features among the many scenic attractions of the splendid peninsulas of Kerry.

To the south of Galway Bay is a remarkable sea-wall, extending from Black Head to Loop Head, and more or less broken by the sloping openings of small sandy bays at the mouths of river-valleys. The finest portions of this wall are the cliffs of Moher, and those extending from Kilkec to Loop Head.

The north-east of Ireland presents another and totally different class of cliffs. Fair Head, and the other precipitous rocks in the vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, are volcanic lava-walls, displaying by their columnar structure the mechanical effect of slow shrinkage in cooling.

The **Estuaries** naturally come next in order to the cliffs and headlands. A glance at the map shows that the west coast of Ireland, like that of Scotland and Scandinavia, is broken up or serrated by a series of deep inlets, outstanding islets, and small but bold peninsulas. While the grandest features of Irish scenery are those presented by the headlands and sea-cliffs, the most beautiful are to be found on the shores of these friths or fjords, which in Ireland are generally called "bays," a name which by no means conveys to Englishmen a correct idea of their character. Many of these are unrivalled in their extent by any other country in Europe, 14 of them affording accommodation to the largest vessels. Their situation is, however, a great detraction to their utility, as the finest harbourage is on the south and west, far removed from commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the Continent.

The merits of these estuaries for boating, fishing, pedestrian rambles, and sea-side sojourn, are by no means worthily appreciated. This has probably arisen from the difficulties of reaching them, which diffi-

culties are now overcome by the development of Irish railways. Light railways now make Lough Swilly, Donegal Bay, Killary Bay, the Estuary of the Shannon, Dingle Bay, Kenmare River, Bantry Bay, and other waters of the south and west coast easily accessible.

Another serious impediment to the full enjoyment of these hitherto neglected ocean-side resorts has been the want of good hotels and boarding houses. In many cases this want has been supplied, as will be noted in their proper places in the Index. Much successful effort has been made in the last few years to develop the tourist traffic and supply proper hotel accommodation; and there is every reason to hope that such effort will continue, and in time remove the reproach that still, without reason now, hinders many tourists from visiting Irish shores.

Lakes.—The lakes of Ireland are almost countless. The peculiar distribution of the mountains, which are arranged in groups more than in chains, necessarily forms a number of basins, surrounded by hills, rather than the long river-troughs that lie between chains of mountains; and these basins, filled by the drainage of the mountain slopes, constitute a multitude of small highland lakes or tarns. The most remarkable, we may say extraordinary, group of such small lakes is that of the southern portion of County Galway, especially the region lying between Mannin Bay and the town of Galway. It attains its maximum development in the southern half of Connemara. The Ordnance map of this district is quite a curiosity. A drive through this region is a series of serpentine windings round the shore of one lake, across a ridge to the banks of another, round that, and across again *ad infinitum*. This district, and in fact the whole of Connemara, affords excellent opportunities of studying the subject of the formation of lake-basins by glacial erosion and moraine-dams. Lough Inagh in West Galway is a very interesting illustration of a terminal moraine.

Not only are the individual mountains thus distributed in groups or clusters, with minor hollows or basins between, but the great groups of the Irish Highlands are themselves similarly related to each other and surround the central plain or basin of Ireland, the lowest depressions of which are filled with water, forming large lakes which stand but little above the sea-level. Many of these lakes are very shallow, and have doubtless been formed by true chemical solution of the surface of the great central plain of limestone by the action of water containing carbonic acid gas; similar solution produces the caverns, the subterranean river-channels, and some of the deep bays, of the same limestone region. Great quantities of carbonate of lime must thus be carried away in solution, to the lowering of the limestone surface and the gradual expansion of the lakes. Many of the great peat-bogs occupy hollows that formerly were lakes or shallow pools in the limestone. Among these may be found every variety of lake scenery, from the frowning grandeur of deep, gloomy, dark rock-walled waters to the luxuriant beauty which has rendered the Upper Lake of Killarney so justly celebrated. Some of the other lakes, whose beauties are unsung

by poets, and whose names are barely known to ordinary tourists, are worthy to enter the lists as rivals of the Killarney group; some of them truly carrying off the palm for one or another of the elements of scenic merit, though none, perhaps, combining so many of these elements as the three connected lakes of Killarney.

Steamers ply on Lough Erne, on Lough Corrib, and on Lough Neagh.

Mountains.—The mountains of Ireland present the appearance of an irregular series of ranges or detached groups, intervening between the great central plain and the sea. The chief group is in the south-west corner, and the greater part of the west is flanked by groups of considerable elevation, which attract the moisture carried by the Atlantic winds, and check the force of the storms that beat upon the coast with persistent fury. The mountains of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim extend over the greater portion of the northern seaboard, and those of Antrim, Down, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow line nearly two-thirds of the eastern coast, while the mountains of Cork and Waterford occupy most of the south. They are easily accessible to climbing tourists, and their general arrangement in groups renders the panorama obtainable from their highest summits very fine and varied. It usually includes a splendid sea view—either a bold and regular coast line, or one broken into promontories stretching from the feet of the tourist far away into the sea, with the deep bays between and the wide ocean beyond, studded with a number of rocky islands; while the inland view presents a gigantic relief map of the lower hills, and a multitude of lakes lying amongst them. The most interesting of these mountain views will be described in their proper places; but we may here venture to predict that whenever a tourist and lover of mountain scenery finds himself at the foot of a prominent mountain in Ireland, with a clear sky and a few hours to spare, he may be assured that the scene presented from the summit will well repay the trouble of an ascent. Guides are but rarely, if ever, necessary, though in some cases are very desirable where fine points of view exist on other parts than the mountain summit. This is commonly the case with mountains close upon the coast—such, for example, as Mweelrea, Croaghnaun and Slieve League, where the grandeur of the sea cliffs in the two latter is best displayed from certain projections or seaward juts of the mountains.

There are some fine **Mountain Passes** in Ireland, frequently described as “gaps.” Among the best known are the Gap of Dunloe near Killarney, the Pass of Keimaneigh in Cork, the Scalp near Dublin, the Sally and Wicklow Gaps in Wicklow, the Passes of Mamore, Glengesh, Glenveagh and Barnesmore in Donegal. The rarity of mountain chains explains the rarity of great glens and deep rocky gorges, comparable to those of Scotland or Scandinavia. An exception to the general grouping of Irish mountains and valleys is seen in the long straight valleys of the Gweebarra and Owencarrow in

Donegal; and there we have one of the wildest, if not the wildest, mountain pass in Ireland—that of Glenveagh, and its westward branch the Poisoned Glen, above Dun'ewy. It is comparatively unknown to tourists, but our own experience of its grandeur induces us to direct their special attention to it, as described in the Donegal Routes. We may say the same of Ballaghsheen, Ballaghbeama, and Conner Passes in Kerry.

Rivers.—The basin-like shape of Ireland makes it naturally suited for the formation of rivers. They take their rise generally in the spurs of the coast mountains which stretch towards the interior, and after a winding course reach the sea mostly on the side on which they rise. Though more especially interesting to the trout and salmon fisher, they are not without attractions to the tourist who is mainly in search of the picturesque. Their frequent expansion into noble lakes constitutes one of their most characteristic scenic features. This is the case with Ireland's greatest river, the Shannon, and still more notably with the Erne. The finest part of the Shannon is its noble estuary 9 m. wide between Loop Head and Kerry Head, and extending nearly to Limerick, a distance of 60 miles. Steamers available to tourists run between Limerick and Kilrush, and until lately from Killaloe to Dromond nearly throughout the whole of its remaining course.

The Blackwater is very beautiful, both in its tidal estuary above Youghal, and in its upper waters, as in the neighbourhood of Lismore. Its banks present a varied succession of beautiful ruins, fine mansions, and splendid foliage. The long stretch of sweet sylvan river-scenery seen from the windows of Lismore Castle is scarcely to be equalled anywhere. A small steamer plies in the summer months between Youghal and Cappoquin.

Ireland has no waterfalls demanding a special pilgrimage. Powerscourt and Pollaphuca have a local reputation, only justified by the absence of rivals, their convenient proximity to Dublin, and the admirable facilities for picnic parties afforded by their surroundings. The rapids of the Shannon at Castleconnell, and the falls of the Erne at Ballyshannon are the finest rushes of water in Ireland.

The **Caverns of Ireland** must not be omitted in this summary of its picturesque features. They occur, as in other countries, in the limestone districts. The largest and most remarkable are those near Mitchelstown. The caverns in Co. Fermanagh and in the limestone district surrounding Cong are equally interesting, and are more celebrated mainly on account of the legends connected with them and their subterranean waters. There is another very curious, and apparently extensive, limestone cavern near Westport. It is locally known as the *Gulf of Ayle*, and is well worthy of a visit by the tourist.

A final anti-climax to the scenic beauties of Ireland is afforded by her **Peat-bogs**. There are some tourists who, weary of the din and dazzle

of luxurious town life, enjoy the wild dreariness of a breezy desolate moorland. We commend to their special attention the famous bog of Allen, not by any means the most extensive, and the other saturated spongy deserts that they will not fail to meet on their way. They are displayed on the grandest scale in the flattest portions of the great central plain of Ireland, on the beds of ancient lakes, and the sites of fallen forests. They cover about one-seventh of the area of the country, and are generally distinct, sometimes lying far asunder, separated by tracts of high ground, or divided by valleys affording ample facilities for drainage. Their general appearance is that of a gloomy plain of a black or dull-brown colour, with little or no natural interruption to break the dreary monotony of the landscape. They vary in depth from about 5 to 50 ft., many parts presenting a light elastic surface to the tread, while other parts are wet and impassable, with deep sedgy pools and dangerous morasses. Their structure, their present growth, their economic possibilities as sources of fuel for the future, the remains of pre-historic animal and vegetable life, and the vestiges of the primitive races which they contain, all combine to render them objects of considerable interest. We shall describe some of these in passing.

III. TRAVELLING.

Great changes have been made in recent years in railway facilities and in cross Channel service for tourists visiting Ireland. Third-class carriages have been added to all mail trains on the L. & N.-W. line, with breakfast and dining cars attached. The train time has been shortened, and new and splendidly equipped steamers have been built for the Kingstown Mail and the North Wall express services from Holyhead, which are equal to any vessels engaged in like work in any country in the world. The Great Western Rly. Co. has hitherto had a new and improved system through New Milford with Waterford and Cork. It has now spent a vast sum on a direct line to Fishguard and a great harbour there; while on the Irish side the Great Southern and Western Co. has practically rebuilt and extended the Rosslare Harbour, built a new line to Waterford, and established a more direct connection with Cork. By means of the Fishguard and Rosslare route a very direct and expeditious service is thus created between the southern portions of the two countries. Ireland is not only well provided with a network of railways, the extent of which is at once evident by a glance at the map, but in the last few years English Rly. Cos. have shown a marked activity in their further development. The Midland Co. have purchased the Northern Co.'s lines and built a new harbour at Heysham for cross-channel service to Belfast; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Co. is promoting a connection with the centre of Ireland by means of the port of Drogheda.

The central plain of Ireland presents small engineering difficulties, and the main lines reach the coasts on all sides without any important

cutting, and but few great bridges. Under Mr. Balfour's inception, and also by means of the Light Railways and Tramways Acts, large sums have been spent in the extension of light railways, particularly on the whole west coast. The advantages which have arisen to the community from the scheme are very great, while to the traveller in search of wild and picturesque scenery they will prove of inestimable service. Already many lines are finished and working, and without enumerating them in detail, it will be sufficient to point out that Killybegs, The Rosses, Glenties, and Carndonagh in Donegal, Achill Island, Clifden, the Clare coast, Dingle, Valencia, Kenmare, and many places in South Cork, have been brought within easy reach of large centres. The carriages on these lines are generally as comfortable as those on the larger, and we have travelled over all the light railways with ease and comparative despatch. The standard gauge of the main rly. lines is 5 ft. 3 in., in which Ireland enjoys an advantage over the sister kingdom.

The traveller must not expect the same rapid service that he will find on the great English lines. To travel quickly he must take the Mail or Express trains, on which there are now usually third-class carriages. He will find the first-class carriages—those for long journeys with lavatory accommodation and breakfast or dining cars—equal in comfort to the best of the English lines, while the third-class are generally inferior to those of the best English and Scotch lines; some, however, will be found their equal in every way. On the main lines the time is on the whole very well kept, but on the branch lines and at junctions this cannot justly be said. Other defects may strike the traveller, but he will always find more or less compensation in the prevalence of genuine civility and eagerness to render the best possible service, that the means and abilities of the Companies' servants can afford.

A detailed account of the railway lines would be tedious, and of little practical value. The tourist, however, on landing in Ireland should purchase the 'A B C Guide' (3*d.*), or 'The Red Guide' (2*d.*), which are published monthly, and contain all railway tables, sailing of steamers, mail-car and coach routes, Dublin tram and cab fares, and other information demanding continual revision.

IRISH CARS.

Where the rail has not yet penetrated, the country is well supplied with **Coaches** or **Public Cars**. The car is a peculiar and characteristic institution, and the system was perfected by the late Charles Bianconi, of Longfield, near Cashel. A native of Milan, he arrived in Ireland about 1800, and set up in Clonmel as a picture-dealer. He was struck with the want of accommodation that existed between the various towns of the district, and having saved some money, he started his first car in 1815 between Clonmel and Caher. People gradually began to make use of this solitary conveyance, until its owner was encouraged to run others to Limerick and Thurles. The system soon

took deep root, and, until the spread of railways, formed the chief mode of communication over the length and breadth of the land.

The greater number of the roads are serviced by cars instead of coaches, and there is no doubt that hitherto the long car has been more popular than the coach. The coach, waggonette and char-à-banc are, however, gradually displacing the long car; but it still holds its own in a few districts. Its advantages are that it holds a great many passengers in addition to a fabulous quantity of luggage deposited in and on the well; and should accidents occur, the traveller, unless he be blind or halt, can at once reach the ground with a very moderate amount of risk. The following hints are worth attending to previous to a journey on a long or small car. The traveller should ascertain which way the wind is blowing, if the weather is cold or likely to be bad, and choose his side accordingly, as he will find it no slight comfort to hear the rain beating on the other side while the well and the luggage shelter him. Waterproof covering is absolutely necessary for travelling in Ireland. Strong serviceable boots only should be worn, and short canvas or other light leggings add greatly to the comfort of car travelling, in addition to their advantages in walking in bad weather. For seeing the view, the driver's box is, of course, the "post of vantage," but it is not comfortable, and cannot be recommended for a long journey. A good word must be said for the drivers of the cars, who are, with scarcely an exception, steady, obliging, and civil men, and pleasant companions to boot. Indeed, it may be acknowledged with truth, that the traveller in Ireland, as a general rule, meets with ready and cheerful civility. We have given particulars in the routes and index of the "mail cars." In past times these were of great service, in running regularly and at reasonable fares. They are now chiefly confined to postal purposes, and are neither convenient nor serviceable, as a rule, to the tourist on the chief and well-established routes. He will, however, find them useful in many other places, such as bye-routes.

Private cars may be hired almost everywhere in Ireland. The usual charge for posting is *6d.* per mile for one person, *8d.* or *9d.* for two. To this must be added the fee to the driver; about *2d.* per mile is customary. Tourists arriving at a town in the evening, if intending to start next morning, should book their seats by the public car, if there be one, or order a car the night before.

To all but Irishmen, or those who have lived long enough in Ireland to have become educated in the art of adhering to the seat of the popular "outside car," any machine is preferable to it, owing to its swinging motion and other inconveniences. Though covered vehicles can be had in the larger towns, in country districts the "outside car," in spite of its peculiar unsuitability to a rainy climate, is almost the only available vehicle.

A list of the public-car routes is published in the 'A B C Guide' and the 'Red Guide' under alphabetical heading of towns, with the times of starting and fares.

IV. PEDESTRIANISM.

Ireland is a difficult country for pedestrians, on account of the long distances between the hotels, and the absence of country inns that are clean enough to be endurable even by tourists well prepared to "rough it." The English roadside inn, the German "Gasthaus," the Italian "Osteria," and the French "Auberge," were, until late times, represented by the "Sheebeen," a mere drinking-shop, with occasional sleeping accommodation of the worst description. A great improvement has taken place in this respect. Now most towns of any pretensions to size have hotel accommodation sufficient for all reasonable demands. In small places a means of escape is in many cases afforded by shopkeepers, who let lodgings, and are willing to supply decent refuge to a benighted tourist. If any difficulty arises, or a recommendation to a suitable place is needed, an inquiry made at the constabulary barracks will receive polite and courteous attention from the serjeant or constable in charge, who will name the best available lodging, usually a grocer's shop, and incomparably better than that afforded by the drinking-shop, which is often self-styled a "hotel." Pedestrians and cyclists should make special note of this hint, as they will find it of great practical value, and we speak from experience.

Generally speaking, time is wasted in walking over any part of the central plain where railways exist, but the mountainous districts named in Section II. are splendid fields for the pedestrian. In the Killarney district, in Wicklow, in the neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway, in Connemara, and in Donegal, a pedestrian is understood; and even in the regions that are less visited by tourists, a knapsack-bearing pedestrian encounters but little risk in securing accommodation. Should he be in a difficulty, the best course is to appeal, as we have said, to the constabulary, who will do what they can in an emergency.

V. MOTORING AND CYCLING.

Motoring.—From its advent motoring has been keenly pursued in Ireland, and here in 1903 the only Gordon Bennett race held in the British Isles took place. The Irish people, as a whole, look much more kindly on the pursuit than do the inhabitants of Great Britain; nor are the authorities so strict in the enforcement of the Motor Act. The necessity to do so is less; for as a rule, the owners of cars practise those amenities and rules of the road, which can alone make travel pleasant and safe for those who use the public highways. Courtesy and consideration for others are as quickly responded to in Ireland as in any country in the world, and the motorist who exercises both will have no difficulty in travelling through Ireland in all its highways and byways.

One of the first things he will notice, is the almost universal habit of allowing domestic animals of all kinds to occupy and browse on the roadways. Care, and constant care, must be taken in regard to them,

if the motorist is to avoid risk and unpleasantness. Again, at cottage doors, or at shops in villages and towns, horses and carts are left standing alone, and the rushing noise of a motor or sound of the horn is apt to cause a bolt. In approaching country carts too suddenly a "shy" on the part of the horse swings round the cart, which, with its long projecting shaft, blocks the road: there is real danger in such cases. A watch should be kept for the large loose stones frequently met with on hills, which the peasants use in "skidding" the wheels of the carts. A danger lies, too, in the culverts which are so common in Irish roads. These being generally small hog-backed structures, they are positively destructive to the machine if struck at a fair speed. Cross-roads should be approached slowly, as the high hedges which frequently line them shut off sight and sound. In making inquiries in towns and villages the driver should make sure as to the particular turn to be taken to the rt. or l.; there may be two within a few score yards or so. Mistakes are very easily made in exits from Irish towns.

Motor spirit can be had almost everywhere. Repair and fitting shops will be found in all the large and most of the moderate-sized towns. Garages have been specially built at some of the best hotels, but coach-houses or other suitable covering will be found available in all towns. The general rule is not to charge for motor accommodation.

The motorist who visits Ireland, intending to tour through it on his own car, without previously having a suitable route drawn up for him, is likely to have a very varied experience as regards road surface. In certain districts nearly all the roads are bad for motoring; in others the majority of the roads are good, and it might easily happen that an inexperienced tourist might confine his driving to the very districts which he should have avoided. The great central plain (Sec. II.) is nearly all limestone, which affords a good though dusty road surface in dry weather; but in wet weather the roads become very greasy, and where the traffic is constant, especially in the neighbourhood of towns, full of pools and ruts and altogether abominable. Speaking generally, the following counties and districts possess the most suitable roads: Kildare, Westmeath, King's County, Queen's County, Carlow, parts of Tipperary, most of Kerry, the western coast-line of Clare, Connemara, parts of Fermanagh, Antrim and Down. As a rule the road surface is best where the scenery is best, namely, in the mountainous districts round the coasts. The motorist starting from Dublin will find a circular tour of Ireland as arranged in the following itinerary the most suitable:—

Dublin, Naas, Kilcullen, Castledermot, Carlow, Leighlinbridge, Gowran, Bennettsbridge, Callan, Ninemilehouse, Clonmel, Ardfinnan, Clogheen, Lismore, Tallow, Midleton, Cork, Ballincollig, Dripsy, Coachford, Macroom, Inchigeelagh, Bealnageary, Keimaneigh, Glengarriff, Kenmare, Windy Gap, Killarney. The motorist should spend a day or two at Killarney, and then carry out a circular trip round the Waterville peninsula. With this object in view, he should either retrace his course to Kenmare or else follow Glen Flesk to Loobridge,

and thence proceed through Kilgarvan to Kenmare, a beautiful bit of country. From this he should proceed along the coast to Blackwater Bridge and Parknasilla. Here a halt should be made, if only to inspect the beautiful grounds of the hotel; but a full day might be spent in this unique spot. Then to Sneem, Caherdaniel, and Derrynane. Here a day or half a day should be given to inspecting the splendid coast scenery and the woods. From Derrynane he should proceed to Waterville, Cahirciveen, Mountain Stage, Glenbeigh, and Killorglin. From Killorglin he could either return to Killarney and then proceed to Tralee *viâ* Farranfore, or else run direct through Castlemaine to Farranfore, and so to Tralee.

From Tralee the Shannon is made through Listowel, and by the S. bank Tarbert, Glin, Foynes, Askeaton to Limerick and Killaloe, where the Lake Hotel will be found a good stopping-place. From Killaloe he should drive through the hills to Broadford, and thence to Ennis, Kilkee, Miltown Malbay, Lehinch, Cliffs of Moher, Black Head, Ballyvaughan, Kinvarra, Oranmore, Galway, Moycullen, Oughterard to Recess. A day might be spent here exploring the neighbouring districts. It is a fine run thence to Clifden, and by Letterfrack and Kylemore to Leenane, where there is a good hotel. Here a day may well be given to exploring the coast, or the inland district to Cong. From Leenane he could either follow the direct coach road to Westport, or else go round by Delphi and Louisburgh. The scenery on the latter route is much the finest.

From Westport a run should be taken to Malaranny and Achill; from thence return and proceed to Castlebar and Tobercurry, *viâ* Pontoon Bridge, Crossmolina, Ballina, Tobercurry, and Collooney to Sligo. When at Sligo he should make a complete circuit of Lough Gill; the scenery rivals Killarney. From Lough Gill the road which leads along the south shore of Glencar should be taken, and thence proceed *viâ* Manorhamilton and Blacklion to Enniskillen. From Enniskillen the route runs along the south shore of Lough Erne to Ballyshannon, and thence northwards to the town of Donegal. If he is fond of grand and wild scenery the motorist might do a circuit of Donegal, but the roads are distinctly bad; otherwise it would be better for him to run northwards through Ballybofey and Strabane to Londonderry. Thence he should drive through Limavady, Downhill, Coleraine, Portrush, Bushmills, and Ballycastle, then by the grand coast road through Cushendall, Glenarm, Larne, and Carrickfergus to Belfast.

From Belfast the direct road south runs through Lisburn, Dromore and Banbridge to Newry; but if he wishes to enjoy the beauties of County Down it would be better to proceed through Comber, Saintfield, Ballynahinch and Dundrum to Newcastle. From here detours might be made to Downpatrick, Bryansford, and Castlewella. From Newcastle he should follow the coast through Annalong, Kilkeel, and Rostrevor to Newry, and thence a good road runs through Dundalk, Dunleer, Drogheda, Balbriggan, and Swords to Dublin. Here a few days may well be spent in a series of excursions from the city to

explore the splendid scenery of Co. Wicklow. Little has been done by the county council to improve the roads, which are poor. It is a very mountainous district, with many elevated "gaps" or passes, and in places dangerous.

The motorist will find full descriptions of these districts in their respective routes, and care has been taken, from our own experience as far as possible, in the revision of the maps in the matter of roads.

Cycling.—Arriving in Dublin, Belfast, or Cork, the cyclist may either arrange an extended coast tour, or a circular one, returning to his destination by road or train. From Dublin the main highways radiate over the country in direct lines: North to Belfast, N.W. to Enniskillen and Derry, W. to Galway, S.W. to Limerick and Cork, S. to Waterford. Of these the northern route passes by the Mourne Mts., and the southern through Co. Wicklow. The Midlands offer little but level scenery and fair roads to the cyclist; and those anxious to see bolder and wilder parts should take train across country and cycle round the coast. The direction should be from south to north in order to get the advantage of the prevailing *south-west winds*. A coasting tour may be varied, and many long uninteresting journeys avoided by crossing the various bays in steamers or boats; fishing vessels, or "hookers," can easily be had, which will accommodate cycles and riders. At night a lamp is essential for reasons given in the previous section. A complete outfit of repairing implements should be carried; but there are few towns of any size where necessary requirements cannot be had and repairs attended to. Wayside forges abound, and for a trifle the smith will place such at the cyclist's disposal. The cyclist should clean and oil his machine himself; even in out-of-the-way village shops, oil, laces, canvas and many of the various necessities which cyclists require, will be found. A mackintosh or gaberdine cape is indispensable, and pyjama sleeping suits are recommended, as they prevent risk from damp sheets; but when such are met with, *sleep in the blankets*. Extra luggage can be sent from town to town by public or mail car, at a small charge. There are no laws in country places relating to lamps or bells. Irish miles are to English as 11 to 14; distances are usually computed by the peasantry in Irish miles. In starting, ask the way to the next town, say, 10 to 15 miles away, the exit from country towns being frequently by some insignificant-looking street. The police barrack is the most reliable place for information as to roads and accommodation; members of the force, many being cyclists, readily give useful advice.

VI. HOTELS.

Speaking generally, the **Hotels** of Ireland are inferior to those of England, Scotland, or the Continent. There are, however, many exceptions to this general statement; most marked improvement is in progress, and the exceptions are rapidly increasing. Hotel accommodation is practically a simple question of supply and demand. This is well shown in Ireland, for there we find that in all those places that are

appreciated by tourists or other visitors, good hotels have rapidly developed. Thus Killarney and its lakes, and Glengarriff are well supplied; the same may be said of Wicklow and those parts of Connemara where tourists and anglers do most congregate, and of the neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway. Even Donegal, though only beginning to receive the attention it deserves from tourists, is already provided with far better hotels than might reasonably be expected. In this case the tourist has to thank the wise public spirit of owners of property, who have made a temporary sacrifice by anticipating the demand, and building, and even maintaining, good hotels before tourists were sufficiently abundant to render them immediately remunerative. Such hotels as Portsalon, Rosapenna and Gweedore leave little to be desired; and many other examples might be given in most out-of-the-way situations, in Mayo, Galway, Kerry, and Cork, where excellent hotel accommodation exists amid surroundings most attractive to the tourist and sportsman, but which will be mentioned in their proper places. The Southern Hotel Co. opened new hotels on the coast line of the peninsula between Dingle Bay and Kenmare River, and these have been taken over by the Gt. S. and W. Rly. Co. The Midland G. W. Rly. have recently set aside a large sum for hotel purposes in the extreme west, and two have been built at Recess and Malaranny; the Gt. N. Rly. Co. have hotels at Bundoran, Warrenpoint, and Ros-trevor; the Co. Down Rly. Co. have built one at Newcastle at a cost of 120,000£; the Northern Cos. Rly. one at Portrush; and the Tourist Development Co. have built hotels at Killaloe and Sutton. The Wicklow district shows a similar development; and in the last few years there has been a practical effort made to meet the wants of the travelling public throughout the land, to which we bear very willing testimony, from our own immediate and personal knowledge.

One of the features of most Irish hotels is the exalted position occupied by "boots." The waiter, especially in purely tourist districts, is an exotic luxury often engaged for the season from Dublin or some other city, while "boots" is permanently attached, and is often a native of the district. This is a matter of practical importance to the tourist, who may, by only making inquiries of the imported waiter, fail to obtain the local information with which the native "boots" is abundantly stocked, and which he freely communicates. Many of the smaller hotels are not so bad as they appear at first glance. Outward indications of characteristic Irish free-and-easy carelessness may be accompanied with substantial good food and clean sleeping accommodation; almost invariably with good-humoured civility and attention.

The hotel difficulty may be to some extent overcome by tourists who have leisure, by making day excursions from such headquarters as Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, and other cities, or from the exceptionally good country hotels. We have sketched such excursions; and the railways now afford facilities for these, especially for visiting the beautiful scenery and historical localities around Dublin. Tourists who desire to make such excursions during the day, will find good

musical, theatrical, and other public entertainments in this city in the evening. In the month of August occurs the "Horse Show Week" in Dublin, and accommodation is then most difficult to obtain. Those intending to stay for a short period should make previous arrangement with a selected hotel.

Throughout this Handbook we have spared no effort to supply the best obtainable information respecting the hotels, and their respective merits. This is a difficult matter, owing to the almost universal custom in Ireland of hotels being known by the names of the proprietors and not by signs. A change of hands therefore means a change of name. As these occur, we shall be especially glad to receive from tourists any further information on the matter.

VII. GEOLOGY.

This subject is too extensive and interesting to be formally treated in this Introduction, and we can only give a general outline of the chief geological features.

Geologists infer that Ireland was, for the most part, high and dry land during that vast period when the central parts of England were under a deep sea, and the Mesozoic strata were being slowly deposited. The exception to this is the north-eastern and celebrated region of the Giant's Causeway, which was outpoured, and more or less upheaved, at a later period.

The total absence of so large a portion of the Mesozoic series, the scarcity of those immediately below them—the lower Liassic, the Triassic, and Permian, and an imperfect representation of the Carboniferous group, constitute the characteristic features of Irish Geology; the oldest and newest of our British formations being well represented. The carboniferous beds constitute mainly the lower members of the group, the upper strata including the very important "coal measures," from which we derive the great bulk of our fuel, having been swept away from all parts of Ireland excepting a few detached patches.

The great central plain which rarely rises 300 ft. above the sea is an undulating plateau of carboniferous limestone forming two-thirds of the surface rock of the country. It rests in the south on beds of slate and grit, and in the centre and north on beds of yellow conglomerate, grit, and shale. On the north it is bounded by ranges of hills stretching from the coast of Louth to the Ox mountains in Mayo. On the west it ends with the long line of lake depressions in Mayo and Galway, and rising south of Galway Bay into the hills of Clare, it sinks again in the valley of the Fergus river southwards to the Shannon. The granite group of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains rising by long stretches of moorland occupy the high tract to the east. A clay slate formation covers the eastern part of Kildare on the one side, and on the other nearly the whole of Wexford and the lower stretches of Wicklow to the sea, imparting a bold and varied aspect to the eastern shores.

South of the granite group commences a series of mountain ranges with rocks of varying formation, running in parallel bands in a direction nearly east and west. They consist of carboniferous limestone, old red sandstone, and clay slate, the former constituting the bottom of the valleys of the principal rivers, and the low-lying edges of the great bays and inlets. The outlying old red sandstone projections of the Waterford, Cork, and Kerry mountains skirting the limestone plain on the south are intersected by the deep bed of the Shannon, and subside under the Munster coal-field stretching from Limerick southward. Westward this formation occupies the whole western part of Cork and southern part of Kerry, where the broken precipitous and serried ridges of Carrantuohill rise to a height of 3414 ft., the culminating point of the range lying between Dingle Bay and Kenmare River. The bed of the Killarney Lakes is in the carboniferous limestone; but the far reaching promontories which characterise the south-west coast of Ireland are the extremities of mountain ranges of old red sandstone, which occupies a great portion of Waterford, nearly the whole of Cork, extending to Cape Clear, and mainly forms the serried cliffs of Glengarriff and the romantic borders of Bantry Bay.

The great maritime district forming the western highlands, extending from Galway Bay through Galway, Mayo, and Leitrim, and flanking the great central plain, is remarkable for its boldness and grandeur, and the variety of its geological conformation. Granite covers a wide region from the shores of Galway Bay northwards, with beds of quartzite, greenish grits, and conglomerates, rising in a succession of ledges to their culminating point in the magnificent riven head of Mweelrea at the entrance of Killary Harbour. The wild and varied forms of the Twelve Pins rise in masses of quartzite in the mica-slate district to the south of it, much broken into by veins of serpentine and crystalline limestone, from whence are quarried the fine green and variegated "marbles" for which Galway is celebrated.

From Killary Harbour northwards a series of primary rocks, chiefly mica-slate, covers the district between the Atlantic and the limestone plain, with projecting masses of granite and quartz rising into Croagh Patrick, and the mountain range running north of Clew Bay. This formation rises again in the highland masses of Donegal, and parts of Tyrone and Londonderry. It trends in a north-east and south-west direction, terminating in the promontory which ends at Inishowen Head. It then skirts the shores of Lough Foyle, and extends south to the shores of Lough Erne. Great ranges of quartzite and granite run through the formation, with veins of crystalline limestone and gneiss, giving wild, varied, and attractive features to the north-western highlands of Donegal.

The north-east district is covered by a great trap field, which extends over nearly the whole of Antrim and the eastern parts of Londonderry, occupying an area of about 1000 square miles. It rests on beds of chalky limestone and lias, which when worn and undermined by the sea give great variety to the beautiful scenery of the

Antrim coast. This is further enhanced by the magnificent array of basaltic columns, forming the Giant's Causeway, and the surrounding cliffs rising in terraces of similar formation in the north-east corner of the county. A great tract of clay slate follows the volcanic bed of Antrim, extending south-west to the borders of Louth and Meath. Granite forms the Mourne mountains in Down, the Carlingford mountains, and covers a tract from Slieve Croob to Slieve Gullion, where it mixes with veins of greenstone stretching south to the head of Dundalk Bay.

The glaciation of Ireland is one of its most interesting physical features, and has the advantage of being easily observable by the tourist, as some of the most characteristic vestiges of the ancient glaciers are superficial. They consist first of the present covering to the central plain already named. One portion of this covering, the "boulder clay," which in many places is of considerable depth and paves some of the upland valleys, is a clay of varying degrees of stiffness or consistency, containing, as its name implies, boulders or fragments of stone of all sizes, from lumps bigger than a man's body down to mere gravel and sand, and finally the powder which forms the clay itself. The other glacial covering is a kind of heterogeneous gravel, which includes a considerable quantity of limestone detritus, evidently derived from the rock upon which it rests. It appears to have been the material which rested upon the surface, or was imbedded in the substance of a great ice-sheet, that once covered the central plain of Ireland. The tourist may see sections of both of these classes of deposits, and most of their varieties, as he travels across the country by any of the lines of railway. The "till," being the deepest, is not so commonly seen as the less compact and more recent boulder clay, which he will usually traverse as he approaches the mountainous districts. The loose gravelly deposit is more evenly outspread and is best seen in gravel-pits, or similar workings, that are occasionally made for obtaining the lumps of limestone it contains. The other glacial vestiges are—the "eskers," long ridges of drift of doubtful origin; the "terminal moraines," which in many places dam up the mouths of valleys and thereby form lakes; and the "perched blocks" of curiously elevated, and sometimes delicately poised, masses of rock that prove their ancient travelling by their composition, which in most cases is quite foreign to the rocks upon which they directly or indirectly rest.

In these deposits have been found the implements and other vestiges of early Neolithic man, who may have preceded those that built the cromlechs and other rude stone monuments, and who, according to the generally received opinion of our best authorities, must have lived in the same epoch with some of the gigantic mammalia that are now extinct. The remains of extinct oxen, horses, gigantic deer, native Irish long-legged pigs, bears, wolves, reindeer, &c., have been found, in some cases very abundantly (especially the great Irish deer, *Cervus giganteus*) in caves and in the glacial deposits

which are so well adapted for their preservation. Splendid examples of the skeleton of this deer may be seen in the National Museum (Dublin).

VIII. MINERALS.

There are seven **Coal-fields** in Ireland, one in Leinster, two in Munster, one in Connaught, and three in Ulster. They are of comparatively small magnitude, and with the exception of the Tyrone coal-field they do not contain any thick seams. The southern coal-fields are composed of anthracite, which burns without flame and is much impregnated with sulphur; the others are bituminous. Their output is small, about 125,000 tons yearly, and they cannot be considered as a source of manufacturing prosperity. The quantity of unworked coal in the seams has been estimated at over 205,000,000 tons, considerably less than the output for England and Wales for a year and a half. In the thick clay deposits along the southern shores of Lough Neagh irregular beds of lignite occur, which is used for domestic purposes. **Turf** (peat) is most generally used as a fuel, except in the cities and large towns. Indeed, no tourist can help being struck with the vast amount of turf which he sees either being cut or stacked for drying in the inland counties. Various attempts have been made to dry and compress peat, so as to utilise it instead of coal, and also to manufacture peat-moss litter; but not on any extensive plan.

Iron-ore is abundant in Ireland, and was largely manufactured while wood was plentiful as a fuel for smelting. Great quantities exist in the Arigna district round Lough Allen, and the name Slieve Anierin (Iron Mountain) is given to one of the hills. It is one of the richest veins in the Kingdom, but its position seems unfavourable to the profitable working of the ore. Hematite has been worked in Cavan, Antrim, and Wicklow. Bog iron is found in large quantities in Mayo, Donegal, Wicklow, and other places, and is much used in the purification of gas. Iron is raised more extensively in Antrim than elsewhere.

Lead is extensively diffused in Ireland, and has been chiefly worked in the granite districts of Dublin and Wicklow, at Lugganure, Ballycorus, and Glendalough. The Lugganure vein is the finest in the district, but it seems impossible to work it at a profit.

Silver is found in conjunction with the lead-ore in quantities varying from 7 oz. upwards per ton of lead. The operations of the Mining Company of Ireland have been for many years of a spasmodic nature.

Copper-ore is found in the clay-slate of the mountain districts, but it has only been worked to some extent in three—Knockmahon in Waterford, which was profitably worked until recent years, and where operations are now again resumed; the Allihies, discovered in 1812, near Bearhaven, in Cork; and the Wicklow mine at Ballymurtagh, Vale of Ovoca, and other places. The pyrites known as

“sulphur ore” is that which is chiefly raised at the present time, and the recent yearly output has been about 2500 tons.

In addition to these, there are a few others which are only locally important; such as the salt-mines at Carrickfergus; the gold deposits of Wicklow, at Croghan-Kinsela, now partially exhausted; felspar at Belleek, which gave rise to the potteries there; and beauxite (alum clay) on the Antrim coast, which is worked for aluminium; this is the only district in the British Isles in which the clay is found. Fine building stone, granite, sandstone, limestone, including many beautiful qualities of marble, and slate exist throughout the country, and are largely quarried.

IX. ANTIQUITIES.

Ireland is very rich in antiquities, and they may be divided into Pagan, Early Christian, and Anglo-Irish remains.

I. PAGAN may be sub-divided into—

1. *Religious*—

- (a) *Sepulchral*—such as Cromlechs, Tumuli, and Stone Circles.
- (b) *Memorial*—Gallauns, or Pillar-stones, Ogham, and Holed Stones.

2. *Military and Social*—Raths, Stone Forts or Cashels, Clochauns or Beehive Huts, Souterrains or underground chambers.

(a) *Sepulchral*.—**Cromlechs**, which were once considered by many as Druid Altars, are now held to be sepulchral monuments raised in the Neolithic or New Stone Age. The Irish peasantry call them “giants’ graves,” or “the beds of Dermot and Graine,” according to a legend of Dermot having eloped with Graine or Grace, the betrothed wife of Finn MacComhal, or MacCoul. Fleeing from pursuit for a year over Ireland, he nightly prepared these with beds of ferns or moss beneath, and they are thus supposed to be 366 in number. They generally consist of three or more great unhewn stones, supporting a flat covering stone, which is usually in a sloping position, and forming an enclosure beneath. The covering stone at Kiltiernan (Co. Dublin) measures 23 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and 6 ft. thick. In excavating below the surface of the rude chamber formed by the uprights and covering stone, buried remains have been found consisting of urns, bones, and occasionally ornaments, implements of stone or bronze, and other objects. Some of the larger form regular passage graves, and are the prototype of the great passages and chambers in the tumuli of the Bronze Age. Many are found overlooking or near the sea, and the same is noticeable of those in Wales. Ireland has numerous fine specimens, though few that have not suffered from the hand of time, or still more from ruthless destruction. In the neighbourhood of Dublin are many examples—in Phoenix Park, Mount Venus, Howth, Shanganagh, Kiltiernan, Brennans-town (Glendruoid), and others. They are to be found all over the country, and many will be mentioned in their proper places.

Tumuli.—Monuments of this class abound in Ireland, from the simple *cairn*, which is common, to the rare and magnificent *barrow*, on which every species of primitive ornamentation was lavished. The roofs and walls are covered with concentric circles, spirals, half-moons, dots, stars, lozenges, and many other incised patterns executed with a chisel or punch. The tumuli running in a line from Drogheda to Slane, of which Newgrange and Dowth are the principal, are in themselves worth a pilgrimage to see, and cannot fail to strike the beholder with astonishment at the wonderful skill with which the interior is constructed, and with the ingenuity and taste of the carving on the stones; casts of these will be found in the Royal Irish Academy Collection, National Museum, Dublin. The Pagan Irish looked upon the sepulture of their kings and heroes as a most important and venerable rite. During the Stone Age they inhumed the dead and raised cromlechs over them; in the Bronze Age both cremation and body burial were practised, and human sacrifices seem to have been offered. We have no historic record of cremation, and but a bare reference to human sacrifice; yet from the numerous cinerary urns containing ashes and burned bones and the quantities of animal bones found, there is sufficient evidence for a belief not only in their practice, but also in the custom of feasts attending the funeral rite. In every tumulus yet excavated traces have been found of urn-burial, and upwards of 150 have been found on Rath-hill near Drogheda, all containing burnt bones. Sometimes skeletons have been found in a sitting position holding an urn. The urns, broadly speaking, are of two classes, those called food-vessels, usually associated with inhumation, and cinerary urns, for the purpose of holding the ashes of the dead. Beautiful examples are to be seen in the National Museum, ornamented with most cunning workmanship. The usual position of cinerary urns, when discovered, has been in small cists or kistvaens, formed of stone flags of a rude coffin or chest-like shape, and at a depth of 1 ft. to 18 in. below the surface of the ground. Burials on a large scale were made after a battle, such as at Moytura in Mayo and Moytura in Sligo. Great mounds were also raised over a chief or some other distinguished person. They usually consisted of stones, and are known as *cairns*, and were often raised on the summits of mountains or high hills, such as Slieve Gullion, the Two Rock Mountain (Dublin), and many others.

The royal *Tumulus* at Newgrange, about 5 m. from Drogheda, is one of the most remarkable monuments of its kind in Western Europe. It was much celebrated in early times, and is known in chronicle and legend as *Brugh of the Boyne*. It is circular in plan, and about an acre in extent. Its sepulchral chamber is 19½ ft. high, and has three recesses, which were no doubt the receptacles of human remains and the personal objects and offerings to the dead. The Danes were evidently aware of the treasures it contained, as we read of their having plundered the cave of Acadh-Aldai (supposed to be Newgrange), A.D. 862.

Stone Circles are not uncommon, and are sometimes found

connected with sepulchral mounds, but frequently are apparently isolated. In the first case, they were evidently used for marking with greater effect the sacred enclosure, as is the case at Newgrange, where the circle surrounds the tumulus; in the latter case, however, it is probable that they were used to consecrate some spot to which unusual reverence was due from religious or judicial associations. Among the most important are those at Carrowmore, Streedagh, and Abbey-quarter, in Sligo; one or two near Bundoran, in Donegal; Slieve-na-Greidle in Co. Down; Lough Gur, Co. Limerick: and several on the Loughcrew Hills, in Meath. Another example of a burying-ground on a large scale will be found at Rathcroghan, in Co. Roscommon, one of the three royal cemeteries celebrated equally with those of the Boyne and Taillten, near Kells.

(b) *Memorial*.—**Pillar-stones** were used from the earliest times to mark the place of interment, to commemorate some deed, or to mark a boundary, and they are supposed also to have been used as idols. The Irish peasantry call them **Gallauns**, and they belong to the same class as the "Hoar-stones" of England and the continental "Menhir." The most noted example in Ireland is that on the Hill of Tara, and it was considered by the late Dr. Petrie to be the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, generally held to have been that carried to Scotland and thence to England by Edward I., and now under the Coronation Chair at Westminster Abbey (see Tara). They were more generally plain, though sometimes inscribed with the name of the person to whose memory they were erected. This class consists of the famous **Ogham Stones**, the elucidation of which has been a favourite study with archæologists. They are now considered by present day experts to be of Christian date and not pagan. The key to Ogham writing is found in the Book of Ballymote and other Mss. Many years ago Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, by the most patient investigation and method of analysis of the sequence of known to unknown letters, established, by independent investigation, the key to Ogham inscriptions. He says:—

"The Ogham alphabet consists of lines or groups of lines, variously arranged with reference to a single stave-line or to an edge of the substance on which they are traced. The spectator looking at an upright Ogham monument will, in general, observe groups of incised strokes of four different kinds:—1. Groups of lines to the left; 2. Others to the right; 3. Other longer strokes, crossing it obliquely; and 4. Small notches upon the edge itself. The inscriptions, in general, begin from the bottom, and are read upwards from left to right. Almost all those which have been deciphered present merely a proper name, with its patronymic, both in the genitive case. The monuments appear for the most part to have been sepulchral in the first instance. But there is reason to suppose that they were used to indicate the proprietorship of land; either standing as boundary stones, or buried in crypts as evidences to be referred to in cases of dispute arising. By far the

greater number discovered in Ireland have been found in Cork and Kerry." About 270 have been found in Ireland, and a large collection may be seen in the National Museum, Dublin. The inscription usually consists simply of the person's name and his father's, e.g. "(Stone of) Sufal the son of Ducofar."

Holed Stones.—These are perforated, and usually upright, like the pillar. Their origin is not actually known, but superstitious practices have been associated with them, as in the famous Stennis stone mentioned in Scott's 'Pirate' (see Inismurray, Rte. 12).

2. *Military and Social.*—The ancient Irish lived after a very nomadic fashion; in times of peace moving about with their flocks and herds, and in times of danger returning to their entrenched villages and forts. Their houses were constructed of wood, stone, or wattles daubed with clay, within the camp, which was surrounded by a rampart and other defences. Generally speaking, those of stone were known as **Cahers** or **Cashels**; those of clay as **Raths**; those on cliffs and other high places, **Duns**; the stone huts are designated **Clochauns**. These were usually circular, and of a beehive-shape and closed at the top with a flat stone slab. The peasantry superstitiously associate the entrenchments with "fairies," and in many places they are called "fairy raths" or "forts." They are also popularly but erroneously known as "Danish forts." The best localities for examining the stone forts are in West Connaught (Aran Islands), Co. Clare, and Co. Kerry, particularly in the Dingle Promontory. Nor should we omit the singular stockaded islands called **Crannoges**, which were always found in districts where clusters of lakes were grouped together. From their difficulty of access, they were more likely places to which the owner might fly for safety, or take his plunder for security, than regular habitations, and some were used down to Elizabethan days at least. Many of these have in recent years been explored, and quantities of various implements, bones, broken vessels, and other remains found. Examples of these "finds" may be seen in the National Museum, Dublin.

The number of **Raths** that still remain, notwithstanding the thousands that must have been swept away as the improvements of agriculture extended over the country, is something incredible, as may be easily seen by inspecting the Ordnance maps. The estimated number of these structures of all classes now is about 28,800; they are of the same type as those found in the middle latitudes of Europe once dominated by the Celt, and extending to the Black Sea and the shores of Greece. They were mounds surrounded by a breastwork and a fosse. There were sometimes three or more circumvallations, and in the centre of the level enclosure was usually raised a great mound upon which the king's or chief's house stood. The forts varied in extent from a few perches to more than an acre, according to the

number and rank of the inhabitants. - Some of the larger raths were celebrated in the early Annals of Irish history, and were used for the accommodation of chieftains and even of royal personages. Among this latter class are the Hills of Tara, Taillten, Tlachtga (now the Hill of Ward), also in Meath, on which on Nov. 1st a sacred fire was lit which supplied all the hearths in Ireland; Emania, near Armagh, Dundalgau (now Castletown moat), near Dundalk, Downpatrick, and many others. These were also used as places of assembly similar to the moots of Saxon times in England. In the mounds no chambers are found, but excavations made in the enclosure of many exhibit chambers of a beehive shape lined with uncemented stones connected by low, narrow passages and long galleries overlaid with flat stones. These are called **Souterrains**, and were places of temporary retreat in cases of attack, or storehouses. Specimens of these subterranean chambers are to be found at Doon, King's Co., at Clady, on the Boyne, near Navan, at Beaufort and Glencar, Co. Kerry, in the Dingle peninsula, and numerous other places.

The larger **Dun, Lis, or Caher** was a more ambitious and a purely military work, built of uncemented stones, and varying much in the complexity and amount of defensive walls. Neither the use of the arch nor mortar was known to the builders of these primitive "Cyclopean" structures. The stones used were sometimes of great size, admirably fitted, and made with a slight batter, so that they were wider at the base than at the top. The chief locality of these works is in the west and south-west of Ireland, where stone prevailed, and where they may be seen in wonderful preservation: for example, Dun Aengus and others, in the Islands of Aran; the Grianan of Aileach, Derry; Moghane, Ballykinvarga and others in Co. Clare; Staigue Fort, in Kerry, the most perfect of its kind known, and a model of which may be seen in the National Museum. These various terms have given names to numerous places which have come down to modern times, as Dungannon, Lismore, Cahersiveen, Rathdrum, and hundreds of others.

II.—**EARLY CHRISTIAN** remains may be divided into Oratories, Round Towers, Churches, and Crosses.

1. The **Oratories** were the first ecclesiastical buildings erected by the early missionaries in Ireland. When built of wood they were called "Duirtheachs," in contradistinction to the Church or "Daimhliag," a house of stone. But although wood appears to have been the original material out of which they were built, where stone did not abound, they were subsequently made of stone, and from their small size and peculiar features are among the most characteristic of early Irish remains. The average measurement was about 15 ft. in length by 10 in breadth, and they were built without cement. They were evidently for the private devotions of the founders, whose cells and tombs are so frequently observed in the immediate neighbourhood. The most

singular of these are in the west and south-west of Ireland, and they are generally in sequestered and very remote spots, not only on the small and almost inaccessible islands off the coast, but on mountain tops and lonely lake islands. Examples are found in St. Senan's, at Scattery Island; on Bishop's Island, near Kilkee; on High Island, off Connemara coast; the very singular and beautiful oratory of Gallarus, near Dingle; Teach Molaise, in Inismurray off Sligo; the oratories on the perilous Skellig Rock, probably the earliest now existing; besides those on Slieve Donard, Slieve Gullion, Brandon Mountain, and on islands in Loughs Ree, Currane, Erne, and in many other places. The early missionaries simply adopted the clochaun form then existing, in some cases occupying the primitive buildings of the people among whom they lived. A striking peculiarity in these latter buildings is the use of the domed roof, formed by the gradual approximation of stones laid horizontally, and closed at the top by a single stone, from which they are generally termed "Beehive Cells." Some are so small that one cannot stand upright or stretch at full length within them. George Petrie is inclined to refer not only the curious and contracted buildings, such as the House of St. Declan at Ardmore and St. Molaise's House on Devenish, to the class of "Duirtheach," but the larger buildings, which combined the oratory and the dwelling, and which are styled "Houses." These usually possess an apartment or croft between the stone roof and the coved ceiling of the oratory, such as St. Columba's House at Kells, St. Kevin's at Glendalough, and St. Flannan's, Killaloe. They are later than the oratories, and are among the most interesting of the early buildings now remaining, and show in the barrel-vaulting the transitional stage from the false to the true arch.

2. **Round Towers** have been deeply and fully discussed and illustrated in Petrie's admirable work, 'On the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland.' It will suffice now to give a very brief outline of what the towers were considered by different antiquaries to have been, and what they are, with general admission, proved not to have been. They were supposed to have been erected by the Danes. Their Phœnician, Persian, or Indo-Scythian origin was advocated warmly by General Vallancey, who considered them to have been fire-temples,—places from which to proclaim the Druidic festivals, gnomons, or astronomical observatories, Phallic emblems, or Buddhist temples. The Christian origin and uses were successively declared to be Anchorite towers, in imitation of the pillar of St. Simon Stylites, and Penitential prisons.

The opinion which Petrie has so ably argued out, and which is now accepted by all competent judges, is that the round towers were designed for the double purpose of belfries and castles. The architectural details of the towers and adjoining ecclesiastical structures were minutely examined by him, and Irish Annals and Mss. were searched for references, in which he was assisted by the Irish scholars O'Donovan and O'Curry. The result of his labours is given in the above work,

of which the following is a summary of his general conclusions. With respect to belfries :—

1. It is most certain that the Irish ecclesiastics had from a very early period, in connection with their cathedral and abbey churches, campaniles, or detached belfries, called in the Irish Annals and other ancient authorities by the term “Cloietheach,” house of a bell.

2. It is equally certain that in all parts of Ireland where the Irish language is yet retained, these towers are nearly always designated by the same term.

3. It is also certain that no other building, either round or square, suited to the purpose of a belfry, has ever been found in connection with any church of an age anterior to the 12th century, with the single exception of the square belfry attached to a church on Inis Clothraim or Clorin, an island in Lough Ree, and which seems to be of earlier date.

4. Lastly, it is certain that this use is assigned to them by the uniform tradition of the whole people of Ireland, and that they are appropriated to this use in many parts of the country even to this day.

Their intended use for castles as well as belfries must be inferred—

1. From some of the peculiarities found almost invariably in their construction, and particularly in their small doorways placed, except in a few cases, at a great height from the ground, an obvious mode of securing safety which is very common in ancient castles.

2. Many of the remaining doorways of the towers exhibit abundant evidences of their having been provided with double doors.

3. An examination of our ancient literature tends strongly to the conclusion that the Irish people so generally recognised this use of the round towers as a primary one, that they very rarely applied to a tower erected for defence any other term but that of cloietheach, or belfry.

4. It may be clearly inferred from several records in the Irish Annals that the towers were used for the purposes of safety and defence.

Petrie, while establishing their ecclesiastical character and origin, gave, however, too wide a margin to their date—from the 6th to the 13th centuries. The investigations of the late Lord Dunraven in tracing them on the Continent, notably to those of Ravenna, narrowed their first erection down to the 9th century. Miss Stokes assigns them to three distinct periods between 890 and 1238 A.D., and classifies them into four distinct groups, according to their style of masonry and doorways. Norse invaders rendered ecclesiastical establishments most unsafe. They pillaged and plundered the country with a determination to abolish Christianity. To protect their churches, oratories, and cells, these towers were built by the monks from which watch could be kept, and an easy retreat made to them as places of safety. Their lines can be traced along the coast, in the valleys of rivers, and in lakes where the fleets of the Danes are known to have been. About 70 round towers now remain, of which, perhaps,

13 are perfect or nearly so, and 10 retain the original conical cap. Greater attention has recently been given to their preservation. Details of about fifty are given in the routes.

3. **Early Churches** of Ireland were usually of small size, rarely exceeding 80 ft. in length, and usually not more than 60, and often measuring but 15 or 20 ft. In plan they are a simple quadrangle, in larger churches extending to a second oblong, which forms the chancel. The peculiar features are the doorways and windows, the sides of which almost invariably incline, and are framed with a certain amount of masonry of a "Cyclopean" kind. The doorways are crowned by a horizontal lintel, or headed with a semicircular arch, which is sometimes cut out of a single stone. The windows are invariably small, splaying inwards, with semicircular arches, and the sides, like the doorways, inclining. In those in which chancels are found the connecting arch is usually semicircular and plain. The roofs of most of the early churches have fallen, but those which remain show a very high pitch, such as King Cormac's Chapel at Cashel, portions of St. MacDara's Church on an island off the coast of Galway, and others in the Aran Islands, of a much earlier date than the first. Interesting examples of early churches, though largely in ruins, occur at Killiney and Kilternan, near Dublin, and in every other county in Ireland very primitive churches will be found.

The **Churches of later date** are extremely interesting in their architectural features, arising from the fact that, anterior to the 12th cent., the Irish not only built decorated churches, but used a style of decoration, known as "Hiberno or Irish-Romanesque," which was generally supposed to be characteristic of the Norman period. We see in the ornamentation of the churches at Rahau, Glendalough, Killeslin, Clonmacnoise, Aghadoe, Iniscaltra, Freshford, Cashel, and many others, some of the most exquisite sculpturing in the moulding of the doorways, the capitals of the arches, arcades, &c. The various mouldings of the doorways are rich and delicate, and finely wrought of chevron, bead, and other patterns, exhibiting the most striking features of Irish architectural decoration. Many of the columns are beautifully proportioned, the capitals carved to represent human heads, the hair being often interlaced with snakelike animals, and in the arcade of the west wall of Ardmore the panels are filled with sculptured figures in low relief.

4. **Crosses** exhibit every degree of diversity, from the plain rude incised cross on a slab without any ornament whatever, to the elaborately sculptured free-standing crosses of dates between the 10th and 13th cents. An advance was made in the plain incised cross by binding the shaft and arms with a circle, and in time a great variety was created by multiplying the lines of shafts and arms with key ends, and by ornamentation within the circle, ultimately

producing the Celtic Cross. Clonmacnoise furnishes alone 188 incised crosses, fragmentary and more or less perfect. The great free-standing crosses marked the final development; these were not sepulchral, but either memorial or terminal, marking the bounds of a sanctuary. The whole piece of sculpture forms the cross, and a fine effect is given by the space between the binding ring and the intersecting arms and shaft being pierced, and relieved by bands on the inner surface of the ring or across the corners. Many of them are valuable for two reasons: the extreme beauty of the sculptures with Irish interlaced pattern of the most intricate kind; and the accurate representation which they give of the costumes, ecclesiastical and military, of the Irish during these centuries, as in the case of the magnificent crosses of Monasterboice, Tuam, Kells, Durrow, Clonmacnoise. There are forty-five High Crosses still existing, thirty-two being ornamented, and eight with inscriptions. The subjects are mostly symbolical on the sculptured panels of these crosses, intended no doubt as aids to faith. Reference to the more important of them will be made in the routes.

III. ANGLO-NORMAN REMAINS date from the time of the invasion by the English, who brought into the country their own styles of architecture, which were thus transplanted and acclimatised. A great change took place in the last half of the 12th century. The old Irish form of ecclesiastical architecture gave place to large cruciform churches in the Pointed style. The Cistercian Order was established in Ireland in 1142, but after the Invasion numerous monastic structures arose all over the land at the cost of both native chiefs and Norman barons. As might be expected, a great similarity exists in the plans of nearly all the monastic churches in Ireland, which are generally cruciform, with aisles, transepts, nave, and chancel, and a slender tower rising from the intersection. Many of these in ruins still remain beautiful examples of their kind, such as Cashel, Athassel, Holycross, Dunbrody, Bective, Jerpoint, Sligo, and many others.

Of the same period, and erected under the same circumstances, are the greater portion of the Irish **Castles**, which vary from the single keep-tower of the predatory chieftain to the defensive fortresses of Limerick, Trim, Maynooth, Bunratty, Roscommon, or the modernised castles of Malahide and Kilkenny. Of *Walls and Gateways* a good many remains are left, and from the style of their building and the history of the places, we know that they were erected about the same time as the castles. Limerick, Athlone, Drogheda, Clonmel, Wexford, Kilmallock, Athenry, Waterford, all furnish examples.

In conclusion, we would call attention to the magnificent ornamentation shown in the illuminated Mss., crosiers, crosses, chalices, shrines, brooches, &c., which forms the great feature of early Irish Art. The Book of Kells, the Book of Durrow, and others in the Trinity College Library; the Cross of Cong, Ardagh Chalice, Tara Brooch, and Crosiers, &c., in the Royal Irish Academy Collection in the National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin, all exhibit a perfection of handiwork

unrivalled for its ingenuity, delicacy, and richness of design. The pre-historic remains representing the Stone and Bronze Ages in this Museum are of exceptional interest, and the collection is one of the richest in Europe.

X. CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

The **Climate** of Ireland is more temperate and equable, its average summer temperature being lower and its average winter temperature higher, than that of any other country in Europe in the same latitude. The general elevated character of the great central plain, and the large amount of surface presented by bog and waste lands tend to lower the summer temperature; but this is compensated for by the light easily heated soil of the limestone formation of which the plain consists. It is commonly said that the driest summers never hurt the land; though the corn and grass in the higher grounds may be injured, the country on the whole is benefited. The rainfall is more constant than that of England, and the excessive humidity of Ireland is due not only to its insular position, but also to its receiving the uninterrupted force of the southerly and westerly winds which blow from the Atlantic for three-fourths of the year. Ireland is less subject to frosts and severe winters than England, but more subject to mists, fogs, and drizzling rains, cheerless clouds, variable weather, and squally tempestuous winds. The climate would doubtless be improved by extensive drainage and planting the mountain rim in the south and west with trees.

The mean annual temperature of Dublin is about 49°, and Valencia (Kerry) 51°. The greatest rainfall is in the mountain district round the coast; the south of Kerry and west of Connemara having the highest average. No part of Ireland has a rainfall equal to the *Stye* in Cumberland or some of the highland districts of Scotland. The *Gap* of Dunloe averages over 90 in.; that for the whole of Ireland is about 38 in.

The **Soils** of Ireland are more uniform than those of England, stiff, heavy, and tenacious clays or chalky soils are almost absent. The prevailing soil is a fertile loam with calcareous subsoil, resting on a rocky or gravelly substratum, except in districts covered by bog or marsh. The chief ingredients are a vegetable mould and decomposed trap in a large portion of Ulster, or the calcareous matter of the central plain. Shallow loams chiefly cover Limerick, North Clare, Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, with a luxuriant herbage affording sweet and rich pasturage. The most fertile part of the country is the "*Golden Vale*," which stretches from Cashel in Tipperary to near Limerick; it and the rich loam tracts of Meath and adjacent counties equal the best English lands. Low-lying tracts of fertile land run along the banks of the Lower Shannon, Suir, Nore, Barrow, and Bann, formed by alluvial deposits of calcareous and peaty matter. On the clay-slate formations of Louth, Down, Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and

Kerry, the soil is generally poor, except in the valleys where fertile tracts have been formed by rocky deposits.

Agriculture.—The soil of Ireland is well suited for cultivation, and the genial climate enables delicate plants to flourish in the open air which in other countries in the same latitude can only be grown in sheltered and favoured spots. Arthur Young, McCulloch, and other authorities, have testified to its extraordinary fertility; and few countries in proportion to its size have produced more human food in an average space of time than Ireland. Its resources must always mainly lie in the produce of the land, yet perhaps no country in Western Europe shows less agricultural progress. One half of the land lies in permanent pasture, one-seventh in bog, and one-tenth in meadow. Among the causes of its backwardness are: small holdings and subdivision under them, a land tenure under which difficulties from time to time have arisen, in many cases a primitive and unscientific system of cultivation, and the lack of a general and thorough system of agricultural education. Numerous legislative attempts have been made to settle what is called “the land question”; but the last and most sweeping is Mr. Wyndham’s Act of 1903, by which a loan of 100 millions has been granted for the purchase of tenancies, to be repaid by annual instalments through a long period of years. The Congested Districts Board have been devoting their attention since their establishment in 1891 to the improvement of stock, modern agricultural methods, fishing, and other practical measures. Their work, covering a large area, has been mainly in backward and out-of-the-way districts. Wherever we have gone in these places, we have seen the good fruits of their labour and the excellence of the work done. No public Board in so short a period has rendered more signal service to the peasantry of Ireland, nor at so small a cost. The Board is now concentrating its attention chiefly to the purchase of estates and their re-sale to the tenants. There has been an improvement in reducing the number of small holdings and progress made in agricultural methods, notably in dairy farming; but much yet remains to be done in the development of the great industry upon which three-fourths of the population more or less depend. It is to be hoped that in the near future a further improvement will be seen in these matters under the auspices of the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (1900), which is vested with large powers and based on a principle of popular representation. It is now actually at work in all parts of the country in developing agricultural and other industries in a practical way, and according to modern methods and requirements.

The most important cereal cultivated in Ireland is oats. It is grown largely in every county, but most extensively in the counties of Ulster. The moist climate is more suited for oats than for either wheat or barley, so that the extent of land under it is five times more than that under these cereals. The cultivation of wheat has largely

decreased owing to foreign importation of wheat and flour, and the milling industry has in consequence much declined also. Barley and rye are chiefly confined to the south and south-eastern counties; Wexford, having a low rainfall, has a large acreage in barley. The potato, once the most important crop, now follows oats in the extent of its cultivation, having largely declined since 1860. Flax is grown in every county in Ulster, but the acreage in this crop has steadily declined in recent years, and most of what is required for the linen mills of Ulster is imported from Belgium and Russia. The average annual value of the crops may be estimated at about 30 millions sterling.

The amount of land under pasture in Ireland affords special facilities for raising live stock in great quantities. Horses are reared in very large numbers in all the provinces, Connaught being least; cattle are reared most largely in Munster, Cork having the largest number; the counties of Meath, Galway, Antrim, Tyrone, and Donegal also rear large numbers in the other provinces. Sheep are chiefly reared in Leinster and Connaught, being most numerous in Galway; Cork, Tipperary, Wicklow, Meath, and Donegal are also rich in sheep. Pigs are very generally reared, being most numerous in Cork. The estimated average value of cattle, sheep, and pigs in any one year is about 70 millions sterling; the average value of horses is over 12 millions. Experts differ on these estimates; we quote Thom's.

Woods.—In none of her natural resources is Ireland so deficient as in timber, and so far as climate and soil are concerned no country ought to be richer in forest trees. The country was once well wooded, but it is now probably the worst wooded country in the middle latitudes of Europe, the amount of land under woods and plantations being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its area.

The **Fauna** and **Flora** of Ireland are chiefly remarkable for the occurrence of a number of animals and plants characteristic of S. and S.W. Europe. Cut off as it was from the Continent after the Ice Age, but at an earlier geological period than Great Britain, it is poorer in species than the sister kingdom; yet it has better preserved some forms of vegetable and animal life than the larger island. Among the plants we might mention the Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*), the London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*), St. Dabeoc's Heath (*Menziesia polifolia*), Mediterranean Heath (*Erica Mediterranea*), and others which are quite unknown in Great Britain, and are confined in Ireland to the west coast. Some species, such as the Maiden-hair Fern (*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*), and the Irish Spurge (*Euphorbia hyberna*), are extremely rare in Great Britain, but quite abundant in some parts of Ireland. The presence in Ireland of a few American plants, points to a former land connection of Europe and America. The almost entire absence in Ireland of what is known among botanists as the "Germanic type" of plants is also remarkable. Many evergreen species, introduced from southern countries and China, flourish in Ireland

in the open air, especially in the west, owing to the mildness of the climate.

Among the larger animals, the southern character of the fauna is not so apparent, although Dr. Scharff is of opinion that with the exception of the Reindeer and the only indigenous Hare in Ireland, the Arctic Hare (*Lepus variabilis*), which are northern species, that all the living and extinct mammals entered Ireland from the south when it formed part of the Continent of Europe. Those who are interested in the lower creatures, such as butterflies, beetles, and snails, will find many typically S.W. representatives in Ireland. The curiously Spotted Slug (*Geomalacus maculosus*) is only found in Ireland and Portugal; and among the snails, the close relationship which exists between these two countries is very striking. A number of well-known English animals are quite absent from Ireland. There are no moles, voles, or weasels, though the Stoat is common; neither are there any snakes, and it has only two of the four British species of Mice. One species of Lizard exists (*Lucerta vivipara*), one order of Newts (*Molge vulgaris*), and the Frog are said to have been introduced in the 17th century. Confined to a small district on the shores of Dingle Bay is found the Natterjack Toad, no doubt a survival of the ancient Lusitanian fauna. The Wild Boar existed down to the 17th century, and the Wolf maintained its position to the 18th, money having been voted for its extirpation in 1710. The historic Irish Wolf Dog, a splendid animal, was kept for its pursuit, and is still reared in a few private kennels. The Fox, Badger, and Otter are common, and Wild Goats still linger on the cliffs of Achill. Whales sometimes visit the shores, Sunfish are caught off the west coast, and Seals are to be found in the wild headlands of the west.

Irish Birds.—Along the rocky coasts of Donegal, Mayo, Clare, and Kerry, the Golden Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Raven, and Chough are to be found. The Sea Eagle is believed to be extinct, but the Osprey has occurred several times, and so has the Snowy Owl in the north-west. One of the most remarkable occurrences in recent natural history has been the discovery of the Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*) breeding in considerable numbers on the west coast of Ireland. The Ptarmigan is not found in Ireland, and the Quail, once so common, has become almost extinct. As the result of drainage works, the Bittern, which once bred regularly, is now very scarce, but the Woodcock's nest is often found, and the Night Heron is sometimes taken; the Squacco Heron, Little Bittern, and American Bittern have also been met with a few times. Among the Gulls found are the Glaucos and the Iceland; the Great Skua, Fulmar, Sooty Shearwater, and Great Shearwater also occur. Among wading birds recorded in Ireland are the Pectoral Sandpiper (west coast), Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, the American Red-breasted Snipe, the American Golden Plover, Sociable Plover, Spotted Redshank (occasionally), Ruff (regularly), Wood Sandpiper, Little Stint, Pigmy Curlew, and the Dotterel. The Red-throated

Diver has been found breeding in Donegal, and the Great Northern Diver are found on the west coast on migration in full summer plumage. Bewick's is the commonest wild swan in Ireland. Recently several specimens of the Snow Goose were taken in the west. Among the ducks the white-eyed Pochard has occurred, and the Gargany and Gadwall are found more frequently. The Jay is met with in the central counties; the Great Spotted Woodpecker sometimes in winter flights, and the Green Woodpecker very rarely. Observations at the Irish lighthouses have added much to our knowledge of bird migration. The following birds have been found on flight (Barrington): Barred Warbler, Woodwren, Short-toed Lark, Yellow-browed Warbler, Red-breasted Flycatcher, Lesser Whitethroat, Bohemian Waxwing, Lapland Bunting, Wryneck, Woodchat Shrike, Yellow-breasted Sheath-bill. Pied Flycatcher. In 1888 a remarkable number of Pallas' Sand-grouse visited Ireland.

XI. POPULATION (CENSUS 1901).

The following is the summary of the six last census enumerations:—

1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	Decrease 1891-1901 (Persons).
8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,704,750	4,456,546	248,204

The population of Ireland reached its maximum in 1845, estimated at 8,295,000. The famine of 1846-7 and subsequent emigration were the causes of an immediate and rapid decline. Since then the population has steadily fallen, and in 1901 reached its lowest point since the beginning of the last century, showing a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the past decade.

XII. GUIDE TO THE ANGLING WATERS.

The present Section upon the rivers of Ireland is especially meant as a guide to the angler tourist. Anxious to inform the stranger as to where he may hope for sport in his wanderings along the prolific waters of this country, we must at the start remind him that, as a rule, all freshwater fishings are private property. They belong to the lord of the soil alongside of, or over which, the waters flow. Notwithstanding this fact, there are many open or "free" fishing-grounds on the rivers and lakes in Ireland, where very fair sport, and in some cases, when the season and weather answer, excellent sport may be had. These free fishings, which, further on, we specify in connection with the various rivers, may be classified under two heads. First, those that occur on great navigable waters like the Shannon (which is free, except the stretch of water between Limerick and Killaloe), and also the fishing belonging to most of the great lakes throughout the country. Certain casts are reserved by adjoining landed proprietors on some of the "free" lakes, and to fish those special casts permission

must be obtained. As a rule, the waters under this class are only open to persons fishing from boats. The "free" fishings, under the *second* head to which we have alluded, are to be found amongst the smaller lakes and streams, some of these—specially on the N. and W. coasts—are small salmon rivers of no mean capacity in the autumn. The respective proprietors accord a sort of general permission to the tourist; but every year less and less of such open water is to be met with, as the proprietors are becoming more alive to the necessity of taking their streams under charge for protective purposes. It ought to be no cause of regret to the sportsman that this should be so, because many a good river has been unmercifully poached and ruined by neglect. The tourist angler in Ireland may obtain some free sport by stopping at certain hotels, as many of the proprietors in angling quarters either rent water, or are allowed privileges with respect to the lakes and rivers near. Moreover, the gentry throughout the country are peculiarly courteous as to their preserved waters; and the sporting angler in Ireland seldom fails, on writing a letter or presenting his card, to get permission for a day or two for trout angling, at any rate, if not for salmon. Salmon and trout fishing is, however, in truth, becoming daily a more costly amusement. Property on a good salmon river or lake has, in consequence of the increase of anglers, risen much in value, and is more carefully looked after now than it was formerly. The principle of license duties imposed on fishing implements, for the purpose of supplying funds for the protection of the fish, was first adopted and became law by an Act of Parliament passed in 1848. Parliament rightly took up the question of the preservation of the salmon in order to increase the national food supply. This and subsequent Acts have told wonderfully in increasing the amount of fish in the Irish rivers. Nets and rods now have all to pay an annual duty, to supply the means for promoting the common good. There are several hatcheries in operation for the purpose of stocking the rivers—on the Foyle, Erne, Bann, and Blackwater. The necessity still exists for more stringent enactments for the protection of the fish against poaching, poisoning, and other illegal practices.

The tourist intending to salmon fish must take out a license for his rod. This can be had at most of the fishing-tackle makers. The cost of a license for salmon and white trout has, by an order of the Inspectors, dated 1871, been made 1*l.* throughout Ireland. No license is required for brown trout fishing. The sportsman in Ireland, who is willing to pay, can have splendid sport for his money, if only weather will favour him. This, of course, neither guide book, nor fishery proprietor, nor lessee can secure: he must take his chance, and it may happen that the free fishings in Kerry, Mayo, Donegal, or elsewhere, if when he chances to visit them, wind, water, and weather be propitious, will repay the time and trouble of his journey better than the most costly stands on the Shannon, the Erne, Blackwater, or the absolutely teeming Connemara lakes and rivers. However, if weather favours, no man need regret the money he pays for the use of the preserved waters.

As to the charges, the latest adjustment of which we have given further on, they, like the free fishings classified under the second head, are liable to vary more or less from year to year.

The open season in Ireland for salmon fishing with single rod is from February 1st to October 31st. This varies with the districts, for which see the 'Annual Report of the Irish Fisheries Inspectors,' that can be had through any bookseller. The angler could not do better than provide himself with 'How and Where to Fish in Ireland,' by Hi-Regan (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.), the best guide we know of.

The narrow limits into which we have to compress our brief review of the Irish angling waters prevent us entering into any details as to the flies used in the various localities. We recommend Hi-Regan on this. The local fishing-tackle makers should be consulted, and they are to be found in plenty wherever there is fishing to be had. For spinning the natural bait can always be had, and the spoon, the various artificial minnows, and the wagtail can be recommended. For flies and tackle we can confidently recommend Mrs. Garnett, Crampton Court, Dublin; Mr. John Enright, Castleconnell; Mr. Patrick Haynes, Cork; and Mr. Lydon of Galway, who will execute to their best ability any orders sent to them. As to rods, men have so many fancies about them that we leave this subject altogether to their own discretion, only saying that whether the tourist makes his start from Dublin, Cork, or Limerick, he can suit himself. There are no better rod-makers in the kingdom than can be found in those cities, and those of Mr. John Enright are known to anglers in the most distant lands. Before starting, we would advise the tourist to provide himself with thick woollen clothing and waterproofs or oilskins; he will have plenty of use for them. Irish tweeds of most suitable material can be had of Donegal, Waterford, Cork, Galway, or Kerry make. Messrs. Elvery, of Dublin and Cork, can be entirely relied on for all water-proof necessities.

For facility of reference, we shall make our start from Dublin, and going N. follow the coast line in our guide to the angling waters and the various rivers. The rivers named belong more especially to the sea-coast counties, which we have given; but the catchment basins of many of them of course extend through several of the inland counties as well.

DUBLIN.—The Liffey, in old days, was a very fair salmon angling river, but pollutions, obstructions, and abstracting of water did their work in destroying the fishing. Things have lately improved, and the fish have increased, the best stretches being above Leixlip. The trout fishing on the upper Liffey and King's River about Kilbride and Blessington is good. The trout, though small, are numerous. The Vartry reservoirs hold good trout; permission is required from a member of the Corporation. At the N. side of Dublin there is a good little stream for white and brown trout, called the Swords River. It falls into the sea at Malahide, and is strictly preserved by a club.

LOUTH AND MEATH.—These counties embrace the rivers belonging to the Drogheda district. The Boyne is the principal river, and most of it is taken up by rod fishers, and near the mouth fishing is easy to be had. Drogheda, Navan, and Kells are good centres, with hotel accommodation. The Blackwater and its tributary the Moynalty, which joins it near Kells, are good trout rivers. The Blackcastle water below Navan is perhaps the best stretch on the Boyne for salmon. The Delvin, running through Lord Gormanston's park, has excellent fishing. Between Dundalk and Drogheda there are some nice little rivers, with salmon, brown and white trout—the Dee, Glyde, Fane, and Castle-town. The proprietors are liberal in granting permission for a day's fishing.

ANTRIM.—The Lower Bann, with its tributaries, is the principal river in Antrim. It drains Lough Neagh at Toome, after the lake receives the waters of the Main and other smaller rivers from the Antrim side, and after a northerly course of thirty-five miles, enters the Atlantic about 4 miles below Coleraine. There are good hotels at Ballymena and Randalstown on the Main, and at Toome, Portglenone, Kilrea, and Coleraine on the Bann. At these places the salmon and trout fishing from April to October is generally excellent. Higher up the Main, in the neighbourhood of Ballymena, frequent good takes of lake trout are to be had in the autumn. Rod fishing on the Bann is free, with the exception of a choice stretch of a mile or two above Kilrea, which is monopolised by an angling club. The Main is also free, except for about a mile through the Fenaghy demesne above Ballymena, and half a mile through Shane's Castle demesne, below Randalstown. The remaining Co. Antrim tributaries of the Bann, collected in Lough Neagh, are the Six-mile Water, the Crumlin, Glenavy, Cloughwater, Glenwherry, and Kellswater, in all of which the trout fishing is good and free.

The Bush is next in importance to the Bann, but all the good fishing (which is in the neighbourhood of Bushmills) is preserved. There is good salmon and sea-trout fishing at Ballycastle, but the best of it, for a mile or so above where the river enters the sea, is leased by the proprietor of the Marine Hotel, and the whole of the river is free to visitors stopping there. The Glendun, entering the sea at Cushendun, affords free and excellent salmon and sea-trout fishing after rain, but the river falls rapidly, and is parched in dry weather. The remaining rivers on the E. coast are the Cushendall and Glenariff, which are free, and the Glenarm (preserved), which runs through the Earl of Antrim's demesne. Good trout are to be had in the Lagan above Lisburn; below that point the water is polluted by the manufacturing and bleaching works on the river. Lough Neagh abounds with salmon, trout, pollen, and eels. Net fishing forms an extensive industry on the Lake.

LONDONDERRY.—The Foyle River, draining parts of Donegal, Lon-

donderry, and Tyrone, enters the sea at Lough Foyle, below the town of Londonderry, and retains its name only as far as Strabane, where it is formed by the Mourne and Finn. The Owenkillew, Glenelly, Owenreagh, Camowen, Drumragh, Fairy Water, form the Mourne, with the stream from Lough Mourne, and another from Lough Derg, the scene of St. Patrick's Purgatory; the Finn, from Lough Finn, is the best of all the tributaries from the angler's point of view. Some open salmon angling may be had about Newtown Stewart, which has good accommodation, but the salmon fishing is generally strictly preserved. 'The Fishery Commissioners' Report,' 1892, describes the hatchery, then recently completed, about a mile from the town, and says that it is considered to be the best arranged in the United Kingdom, capable of hatching a million and a half in the season, and this might be doubled by doubling the trays.

DONEGAL.—To the late Lord George Hill is due the credit of opening up the Northern waters and wild Donegal scenery for the angler and tourist. He built the hotel at Gweedore, which is a capital stopping-place with every comfort. It is situated on the Clady River, where grand salmon, sea trout, and brown trout fishing may be had. Two fine lakes are connected with the Claudy—Lough Nacung, and Lough Dunlewy. Visitors staying at the hotel have the privilege of fishing the lakes and a portion of the river free of charge. The salmon fishing on the river is excellent, and may be had at the following rates:—For months of May, June, July, and August, single rod, 10s. a day and one fish free; 2l. 10s. per week and two fish free; 9l. a month and two fish per week. The rates are reduced in September and October. Boats, 2s. a day; men, 2s. 6d. each. Terms for boarding, 3l. 3s. a week; with private sitting-room, 4l. 4s. The chief of the northern waters of Donegal is the Owencarrow River, connecting Lough Veagh with Lough Glen, and flowing into Sheep Haven, which holds salmon and white trout. A first-class hotel was established at Rosapenna by the late Lord Leitrim. Visitors have free fishing on the right banks of the Lackagh (4 m.) and Owencarrow Rivers (8 m.), and the whole of Glen Lough (4 m.). The Lackagh is a very early salmon river (April being the best month); Glen Lough begins in May, and Owencarrow is not good until July; the white trout fishing is good in these waters in the summer months. The Lough Swilly rivers are first-rate, particularly the Leannan, flowing from Lough Gartan, several other mountain lakes, and Lough Fern, to join the tideway at Rathmelton. The hotel here affords good accommodation; the landlord has the fishing of Lough Fern, and supplies boats. Proceeding round the coast of Donegal, S. of Gweedore, we come by the Rosses Lakes to Dungloe, where there is a comfortable hotel (Boyle's). There are many lakes all about here connected with the sea by short rivers. Most of these hold salmon, all of them trout, and have capital fishing (terms, 5s. per day); some of these waters are free. Some of the lakes hold particularly fine brown trout, running up to four and five pounds. The Gweebarrow

flows from the Gweebarrow Lake through a very desolate district. The fishing is good and open. The waters flowing into Loughros More Bay are beautiful trout and salmon rivers; comfortable quarters can be had at the Glenties and Ardara hotels. In Carrick, at the foot of Slieve League, there is good accommodation and free fishing while staying at the hotel. The Glen is the best of the rivers in this S.W. district, where the autumn fishing is usually very good. There is choice of hotels at Killybegs, and the Oily and Eanymore are all pretty good fishing streams, with lakes attached to them. The Marquis of Conyngham, the principal proprietor, is liberal in granting permission to fish. The Eask, flowing from Lough Eask by the town of Donegal, has salmon and trout. Char is taken in the lake. Permission to fish must be had from the proprietor. There is plenty of hotel accommodation, and boats can be had.

FERMANAGH.—The Erne collects its waters from the Counties Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh, and ends its course below Ballyshannon, in Donegal. Upper Lough Erne holds heavy trout and splendid pike. Enniskillen has good hotels, and accommodation can also be had at Newtownbutler, Lisnaskea, or Maguire's Bridge, on the railway line. Near Enniskillen are Upper and Lower Maeanan, where there is an inn, and the early fishing good. Lough Erne furnishes fine salmon, trout, pike, perch, and bream fishing, and is free for boat-fishing; boats can be hired at the stations around the Lake. The outflow from Lough Erne to Ballyshannon is among the most celebrated salmon angling stations in Ireland. The great run of salmon commences in May, and the fishing ends on the 30th Sept. The terms are 4*l.* a week, two fish to be retained. There is good accommodation at Ballyshannon; or the angler can put up at Bundoran (4 m.) and drive daily.

LEITRIM.—The Drowes River, County Leitrim, is the outflow from Lough Melvin. Bundoran, a favourite sea-bathing place, with excellent accommodation, though rather far from the lake, is a good Stat. for the Drowes, Bradogue, and Duff rivers. Garrison, at the further end of the lake, is also a good Stat. for the angler. Much of the lake is free, and the proprietors issue a joint ticket for all the reserve waters at 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, or 10*s.* a week. The hotel at Garrison affords good accommodation, the rate for men and boats being 25*s.* a week. Engagement should be made with the manager beforehand. April and May are the best months for the spring salmon fishing. Grilse begin to run about the beginning of June. Lough Melvin is noted for its gillaroo.

SLIGO.—The Sligo River rises in Lough Glenade, and, flowing through Lough Gill, makes a short course to the sea through the town of Sligo. There is plenty of good fishing to be had in these waters. The best salmon angling is from the lake to the sea. All the fishing is preserved, but permission may be had for Lough Gill. The Drumcliff

River, to the north of Sligo, with Glencar Lake, has good salmon and trout fishing, for which leave may be obtained on application. The Ballysadare River falls into Sligo Bay. The late Mr. Cooper built ladders over three natural falls at Ballysadare and Collooney, and, by means of artificial breeding, the rivers were fully stocked. There is a fine run of grilse and white trout after July 12th. The Ballysadare River is formed of several branches; at the head of one is Lough Arrow, which, in the May-fly season, is well worth a visit for the trout fishing. The salmon angling on the river is good in June and July, but is generally let for the season. The fishing on Lough Arrow is free; the best Stat. to fish it is Boyle, which also suits for good waters in Roscommon. The Easky and other small salmon and trout streams flow into Sligo Bay, and are practically free. Sligo has very good accommodation, and the hire of boats is about 10s. a day. The autumn fishing is the best, and is much sought after.

MAYO.—Ballina, on the Moy, is one of the most satisfactory stations in Ireland for the angler. There is good hotel accommodation. The terms are 10s. a day for boats and men, the proprietors retaining the fish. The upper waters of the Moy are strictly preserved. Loughs Conn and Cullin are open to everyone, and good salmon, white trout, brown trout, pike, and perch fishing are to be had. It often occurs, when the Moy itself is not in order, that the lakes afford good sport. The hotel at Pontoon was built by the late Lord Lucan to aid sport; and the Lough Conn Hotel (which see) affords excellent means of fishing the waters. The Deel River, entering the head of Lough Conn, affords, after rain, excellent trout fishing. There are some nice streams on the N. coast of Mayo. The Cloonaghmore, the Ballinglen, the Belderg, afford good sport and are little known. The first is free, but the others are preserved. The Erris district has many good waters and a fine lake. The Glenamoy River and the Muingnabo fall into Broad Haven. Both rivers are well stocked with salmon and white trout in the autumn. The Owenmore and Owenduff fall into Tullaghan Bay. Easy terms can be made for these rivers. The upper waters of the Owenmore above Bellacorick Bridge are generally free, and afford white and brown trout fishing after rain. Lough Carrowmore, united to the Owenmore by the Munbin River, has plenty of salmon in its waters, and there is an inn at Bangor. The Owenduff has splendid angling for salmon, white trout, and brown trout, after rain in the autumn. This river is generally rented at reasonable terms. Achill Island, not far from this, has some little streams and lakes holding brown trout; fishing free. The Clew Bay rivers, the Bur-rishoole, the Newport, Westport, and the Owenwee, all more or less hold salmon and trout, and fishing may be had on application to the proprietors. There are hotels at Westport and Newport. Lough Beltra, near the latter, has splendid white trout fishing in the autumn.

The Erriff River, falling into Killary Harbour, on the boundaries of Galway, surrounded by wild and beautiful mountain scenery, with the

Delphi River flowing from Lough Glencullin and Lough Dhu, hold salmon, white and brown trout in abundance. The terms are 10s. a day, 50s. a week, or 7l. 10s. a month; but these fishings are usually let with the lodges for the season. There are several free waters to those stopping at Leenane Hotel (R. H. McKeown), which has very good accommodation—Loughs Nafuoey, Fee, and Muck.

GALWAY.—The Galway River, draining Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, draws some of its water supply from the neighbouring county of Mayo. The river is very short from the lake till it falls into the sea below the town of Galway. The terms are 1l. per day. In few, if any places, can such numbers be seen as in this short piece of river, but the sport is slow. Its value as a salmon fishery has been greatly enhanced by the late Mr. Thomas Ashworth, who erected a salmon ladder to connect Lough Mask with Lough Corrib. Anglers should apply for terms to the Hon. Sec. of the Angling Club, Galway. Boat fishing on Corrib is free, and it holds great pike and large trout, and is best for these. There are hotels at Cong at the head of the lake, and at Oughterard on the W. of the lake, and boats can be had at about 5s. a day. The trout in Lough Mask run very heavy, having been taken up to 20 lbs. weight. Ballinrobe, in Mayo, or Mount Gable Hotel, Clonbur, Galway, are the best stations for it, and the several streams which flow into it in those quarters. Boats and men can be had. At Maam there is a small inn, and free fishing close at hand. The Ballynahinch Fishery stretches for sixteen miles along the rivers and lakes of Inagh, Derryclare, Ballynahinch, and Glendalough. The charges are—for the month, 12l.; the fortnight, 6l. 15s.; the week, 3l. 15s.; day, 15s.; sea-trout lakes, 7s. 6d. a day; man, 3s. a day. For particulars apply to the Estate Agent, Ballynahinch, or the Manageress, Railway Hotel, Recess, Co. Galway. Up to twenty-seven “stands” are to be had during the season. There are also hotels at Cashel, on Bertraghboy Bay, and Clifden, to suit the angler. The Screeb Fishery, 28 m. W. of Galway, includes several chains of lakes and rivers emptying into Camus Bay. Mr. Mitchell Henry, late owner of Kylemore Castle, Mr. Berridge, and other proprietors, have diligently cultivated the rivers and lakes in the district, which have all profited by artificial propagation and careful protection.

CLARE.—Clare is far less known to the angler than it deserves. The numerous lakes within easy distance of Ennis, connected with the Fergus River, hold, most of them, very fine trout. The Fergus also has some fine salmon fishing; and those who care for pike fishing can have abundance of it in the chain of lakes which it drains. The want of boats for hire on these and other lakes is, however, a great hindrance to the angler. There are several nice streams, practically free, flowing into the Atlantic, which can be reached from Ennistimon, Miltown Malbay, and Kilkee.

LIMERICK.—*The Shannon.*—The immense size of the Shannon precludes, in the present Section, anything beyond the most cursory view of its course as an angling river. Rising in the County Cavan, it passes due south through the Counties Leitrim, Roscommon, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Galway, Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick. The angling in this magnificent river between Limerick and Killaloe is world-wide in its fame. Nowhere will an angler have the chance to do battle with larger or gamier fish than in these waters. The whole course of the river is full of fish life. The highest station for the angler on the Shannon is at Boyle, where Loughs Gara, Key, and Allen, all abound in fish, and the sportsman is within easy distance of Lough Arrow, belonging to the Ballysadare River. All these loughs, and some smaller ones around, are free, and afford excellent trout fishing; and in May and June are hardly second to the famed Westmeath lakes when the Green-drake is on. In fact, all through the season those upper Shannon waters are well worth a visit. Trolling is first-rate; heavy pike and perch, as well as large trout, are plentiful. Carrick-on-Shannon is another good station for the upper waters. The river here repeatedly expands itself into what we may call lesser lakes, in which trout running up to 6 lbs. and 7 lbs. are to be taken—Lough Boderg being perhaps the best of the chain. After passing those lesser loughs, the river winds on for miles till it reaches Lanesborough, where it expands into the large irregular sheet of Lough Ree. The May-fly season here is best for the trout, and Athlone the best station for the angler to put up at for Lough Ree. Above Athlone the river contracts itself again, and some miles down takes in the Suck, and winding on by Banagher to Portumna it again widens out into the great Lough Derg. All these upper waters are free, but the salmon-fishing here of course is not to be compared with that below the lake. Portumna, Mount Shannon, Killaloe, and Nenagh are stations for Lough Derg. The Shannon waters are usually fished from flat-bottomed boats called "cots." From Killaloe down to Limerick the public have no right of fishing. The waters here are leased, and in some instances are sub-let by the day, week, month, or year. The charges are not excessive, considering the kind of fishing that is to be had, and information regarding these waters can be obtained in Limerick, Killaloe, or Castleconnell. The fishing opens on the 1st of Feb., and the spring months are the best up to June, when it slacks, August being the dullest month. It is very difficult to get a short term's fishing in the spring, and intending anglers should make arrangements early. The Castleconnell stretch is justly noted and well patronised. Messrs. John Enright and Son act as agents for some of the fishing, to whom inquiry may be made. Mrs. Enright caters well for visitors at her comfortable hotel. Some free trout-fishing can be had at Castleconnell.

KERRY.—Comparatively speaking, small though the Kerry rivers are, their good qualities as angling waters rank deservedly high

in the south of Ireland. The Feale falling into the mouth of the Shannon passes Abbeyfeale and Listowel, the latter being the better station. The river holds salmon, white and brown trout, and affords good sport as long as the water holds. The banks are good, but full of trees, and permission to fish easy to be had. The Laune River, draining the Killarney Lakes, is strictly reserved by the proprietors, and can be fished either from Killarney or Killorglin near its mouth, and where there is a hotel. The fishing is best after June. Salmon angling in the Killarney Lakes is all free; the *Ferax* in the lakes runs large; the fish is shy, but gives fine sport. The hotel accommodation is excellent, and all arrangements for boats and men can be made with them. The constant use of cross lines, particularly in the early months, ruins the sport. The River Flesk above the lake is free, and has some good trout fishing. Lough Guitane holds good trout, and is strictly preserved. The Maine River has very good brown trout, and its tributary, the Brown Flesk, is noted for its white trout. The autumn salmon fishing on the lower reaches of the Maine is very good. The waters are preserved, but the terms are moderate. To the south of the Laune is the Caragh River, a great rendezvous of anglers. This river is also connected with lakes, and is celebrated for its early run of fish. For the lower Caragh River are the Caragh Lake and Glenbeigh Hotels, and on the upper waters the Glencar Hotel. Anglers staying at these hotels have free fishing. The Glencar fishing also includes Loughs Cloon and Acoose. The claret and blue and the lemon-gray are the favourite flies. Boat, 1s. per day; man, 2s. to 2s. 6d. All these waters abound with salmon, white and brown trout. Going further south, there is salmon and trout fishing to be had in the little streams about Valencia. Into Ballinskellig's Bay flow the Currane River and the Inny River. None of the Inny is free; it has a good name for white trout. For these two rivers, the best stopping-place is Waterville, between the lake and bay. The Cumeragh River connects Lough Currane with Loughs Derriana and Cloonaghlin, and several lakes above them. The river is strictly preserved; but Lough Currane, or Waterville Lake, as it is more commonly called, which is 18 miles in circumference, is free and well supplied with salmon and trout, and is one of the best early waters in Ireland. The salmon fishing commences on the 1st of February, the white trout fishing not till May or June. There are three hotels, and boats and men can easily be had for hire. Some twelve miles to the E. of Waterville is the great estuary of the Kenmare River, which runs far inland, and flowing into it on both sides are salmon and trout streams. Most of these are preserved, but permission to fish is usually granted. The Blackwater is one of the best for salmon.

CORK.—There are three fine salmon rivers in Cork, the Blackwater, the Lee, and the Bandon; the first is the most important, whether we view it commercially or for its sporting qualities. An immense amount of salmon is annually taken out of the tidal waters, as well as from

the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated fishery, up to Lismore Castle. The charges for those who wish to test the capabilities of this truly sporting and most beautiful river on the "Scholar's Throw," the "Powder Butt," and other well-known casts, are: for season, 2*l.*; one week, 15*s.*; one day, 5*s.* Very comfortable quarters will be found at the Devonshire Arms for the Lismore fishing. It is a beautiful sight to stand on the fishing weir, by the "Queen's Gap," and watch the salmon literally throwing themselves out of the water, as they disport themselves in the pools below the weir, before passing up to the higher waters. Fermoy and Mallow are the two best stations for the salmon angler on this river. They lie pretty well midway upstream. The rates for certain stretches of the river run very high, up to two or three hundred pounds a mile for a year. There are good hotels at Mallow and Fermoy with moderate terms. The Funshion and Bride tributaries of the Blackwater are excellent trout rivers, both accessible from Fermoy. At Conna is a nice inn from where the Lower Bride can be fished. It is best when clearing after a flood. The Lee rises in the beautiful and far-famed Lake of Gouganebarra, and soon after flows through the deep Lake Inchigeelagh or Lough Allua. The upper waters abound with good fishing-streams; there are hotels for the angler both at Macroom and Inchigeelagh, and boats. Bantry is a good station for the white trout-fishing of the Bantry Bay streams, but Macroom is the better station for salmon fishing. The best salmon-angling beats on the Lee are let by the riparian owners by the month or season. The trout fishing on the Lee is, generally speaking, very poor; the tributaries, however, are good for pike. The Bandon is a good spring river, but not so early as the Lee. Bandon, Ballyneen, and Dunmanway are good stations. There are some nice trout streams, however, in the upper waters, which are open; indeed, it is easy to obtain permission to angle for either salmon or trout along this river. The best stretch of water for salmon and white trout lies between Bandon and Inishannon: application for particulars as to charges to be made to Mr. Haynes, fishing-tackle maker, of Patrick Street, Cork. The Ilen, a small river in the west of Cork, flows into its estuary at Skibbereen, from which it can best be fished, or from Glandore. This is a late river for brown and white trout, and runs so low in summer as to allow a very short season for angling.

The tourist in this district, who wishes to try the angling qualities of these rivers, would do well to pay a visit to Mr. Haynes, who can advise or make arrangements for his fishing, and supply him with flies suitable to the rivers.

TIPPERARY AND WATERFORD.—The Suir, Nore, and Barrow drain great portions of Queen's County, Kildare, Tipperary, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Waterford, and annually yield a great quantity of salmon. A large export trade in the fish is carried on at Waterford. However, as angling waters for the tourist, there is not much inducement to visit them. The Suir is a good salmon-angling river, but rather over fished.

Most of the river is accessible from Holy Cross to Caher. At Thurles there are several hotels and some fine trout streams all round and down to Holycross, all more or less free. Caher, Tipperary, and Cashel are all good stations in this district with fair hotel accommodation. Around Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir, lower down, there are some nice tributary trout streams, and the lakes among the Comeragh Mountains midway between the two towns are worth a visit. Leave to fish can easily be obtained. The fishing on the Nore or Barrow is not very good. The rivers are rather sluggish, and much of the fishing has to be done from cots. The Barrow can best be fished from Carlow; Kilkenny is the best station for the Nore, and there is good hotel accommodation.

WEXFORD.—Wexford is not a very rich field for the angling tourist; the Slaney is the principal river. From Enniscorthy down the river, when water and weather suit, good sport is to be had from the cot. All the rest is preserved, and the fishing not easy to be had. Both Enniscorthy and Wexford have hotels.

WICKLOW.—Although the rivers in Wicklow are more visited by tourists for the sake of the scenery, yet for the angler, some nice days may be had on the Bray River, with its tributaries, the Dargle, Glencree, and Glencullen. The Glencree rises from Lough Bray, which lake is free, and holds plenty of rather poor trout. But the rivers are better off as to quality of fish, and white trout are sometimes taken in the Bray streams, permission to fish to be obtained from Lord Powerscourt's agent at Bray. The Wicklow trout run small as a rule, but when a take is on the sport is good, and it is carried on under beautiful surroundings. The Vartry River is free. The Ovoca, largest of the Wicklow rivers, falls into the sea at Arklow. Rising above Lough Tay, and passing through Lough Dan, not far from Roundwood, where accommodation of a sort may be had, the head stream flows down through much of the famed Wicklow scenery, and taking in a stream from Glendalough and other lakes, it passes, as the Avonmore, on through Rathdrum, below which the waters of the Avonbeg from the beautiful valley of Glenmalure join it at "The Meeting of the Waters," and the united streams flow through the Vale of Ovoca. Lough Dan has very nice lake fishing, and there is a good little fisherman's-rest hard by. Rathdrum is another station for fishermen, as is also Wooden Bridge, lower down.

THE WESTMEATH LAKES.—Most of these lakes are connected by tributaries with the Shannon, the others with the Boyne; but the lakes have a fame of their own, quite independent of the rivers with which they are connected. It is only those who are accustomed to fish in Westmeath Lakes who can know the anxiety with which the annual advent of the Green-drake or May-fly is watched. It appears on some of the lakes later than on others; dry weather or wet, hot

weather or cold, have, of course, their influence in bringing out the fly. However, somewhere in the last half of May, the fly is sure to make its appearance, always first on Lough Belvidere or Ennell, and a fortnight later on Loughs Owel and Derravaragh and the other lakes. During this season, which lasts for about three or four weeks from the date when the fly first appears, is the best time. Both the quality of the fish and the fishing are splendid. The stations for stopping at are either the town of Mullingar or Castlepollard. These stations are some miles from their respective fishing-grounds, but the distances are not inconvenient. Lodgings can be had in some of the farmhouses in the district. Many keen sportsmen prefer camping out by the lakes, and come provided with tents; this, no doubt, gives an additional zest to the sport. There is no need, however, to be on the fishing-grounds over early in the morning, for the Green-drake seldom rises on the water till between 10 and 12 o'clock. The Westmeath Lakes are not to be despised at other seasons of the year. Pike, perch, and trout are always to be had. There is some stream fishing, and all is free.

We again note that full particulars of the close season for salmon and trout in the different districts will be found tabulated in the Appendix to the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, to be had through any bookseller.

XIII. GOLF.

This game has taken a firm root in Ireland within the past few years. About eighty clubs have been established throughout the country, and the interest in the pastime is daily increasing. The links number some of the very best in the United Kingdom, and it is only necessary to mention the fine 18-hole courses of the Royal Golf Club at Dollymount and the Portmarnock (Dublin), Newcastle (Co. Down Golf Club), Portrush (Co. Antrim), Portsalon, and Rosapenna (Co. Donegal), and Lahinch (Co. Clare). The Royal Belfast Golf Club have their course at Carnalea, near Bangor. Portrush is largely patronised, and a fast train, at cheap rates, runs to it from Belfast on Saturdays. Many of the links have a ladies' course; mention will be made of most of the links in the Routes and Index. Admission to Club privileges is usually granted to visitors at a small weekly or monthly fee.

XIV. SKELETON ROUTES.

The following series of Skeleton Routes may prove of use to the tourist, whether cycling or not; they are, however, only suggestive of what may be accomplished within the given periods:

I. A WEEK IN DUBLIN.

- 1, 2. Devote the first 2 days to the immediate city.
3. Clontarf. Howth. Malahide. Swords.
4. Glasnevin. Phoenix Park. Lucan.
5. Kingstown. Dalkey. Killiney.
6. Rathfarnham. Dundrum. Kilternan. Glendruid. Scalp. Bray.
7. Kilruddery. The Dargle. Enniskerry. Bray Head.

II. A WEEK'S TOUR IN WICKLOW.

1. Dublin to Bray. Bray Head or Sugarloaf. Kilruddery. Glen of the Downs.
2. Delgany. Ashford. Devil's Glen.
3. Wicklow. Rathdrum. Wooden Bridge. Shelton Abbey.
4. To Rathdrum. Glendalough.
5. Glenmalure. Ascend Lugnaquilla.
6. Roundwood. Lough Dan. Laragh. Wicklow Gap.
7. Luggala. Sally Gap. Glencree. Enniskerry. Bray.
8. Dargle. Powerscourt. Scalp.

III. A WEEK ON THE BOYNE AND BLACKWATER.

1. Dublin to Enfield. Carbury and Edenderry.
2. Clonard. Trim.
3. Trim. Bective. Hill of Tara.
4. Trim to Athboy and Kells. Oldcastle. Virginia.
5. By the Blackwater to Navan.
6. Navan to Slane, Newgrange, and Drogheda.
7. Drogheda. Mellifont. Monasterboice.

IV. A MONTH IN THE SOUTH,

Commencing at Waterford (from Fishguard).

1. Waterford. Thomastown. Inistioge. Jerpont.
2. Kilkenny.
3. Clonmel. Caher.
4. Mitchelstown. Caves. Castle. Glanworth. Fermoy.
5. Lismore. Cappoquin. Steamer to Youghal.
6. Ardmore. Youghal. By rail to Cork.
7. Cork. Blarney.
8. By water to Queenstown. Aghada. Cloyne. Middleton.
9. To Kinsale. Old Head. Bandon River. Bandon.
10. Clonakilty. Roscarbery. Timoleague. Skibbereen.
11. Baltimore. Skull. Crookhaven. Bantry.
12. By water to Castletown Bearhaven. Allihies Mines.
13. Adragoole Waterfall. Glengariff.
14. Excursion to Pass of Keimaneigh and Inchigeelah.
15. To Kenmare and Killarney.
16. Lower Lake. O'Sullivan's Cascade. Innisfallen. Ross, &c.
17. Aghadoc. Gap of Dunloe. Cummeenduff.
18. Ascend Mangerton. Muckcross. Torc.
19. To Cahersiveen and Waterville.
20. To Parknasilla and return to Valencia. Atlantic Telegraph Station.
21. Cross over to Dingle.
22. Visit the pre-historic and early Christian remains; or ascend Brandon.
23. Tralee and Ardfert.
24. Listowel. Ballybunnion and Tarbert.
25. To Kilrush. Scattery Island. Kilkee.
26. Return to Limerick.
27. Killaloe. Castleconnell and Scariff.
28. Adare. Askeaton: to Charleville and Kilmallock.
29. Excursion to Lough Gur. Tipperary.
30. Athassel. Cashel. Holycross. Thurles.
31. To Dublin.

V. A FORTNIGHT IN KERRY.

1. Dublin o Mallow. Mallow to Kanturk and Millstreet.
2. Ascend Paps. Descend Valley of Flesk to Killarney.
3. The Lower Lake. O'Sullivan's Cascade. Innisfallen. Ross, &c.
4. Mangerton. Muckross. Torc.
5. Aghadoe. Gap of Dunloe. Cummeenduff.
6. Ascend Carrantuohill.
7. To Tralee and Dingle: see early remains.
8. Ascend Brandon. Sleep at Dingle.
9. By water to Valencia (if weather permits): or return to Tralee.
10. To Waterville. Lough Currane.
11. Derrynane. Parknasilla. Kenmare.
12. Glengarriff.
13. Pass of Keimaneigh. Inchigeelah. Macroom.
14. To Cork.

VI. A WEEK'S TOUR IN CLARE.

1. Dublin to Limerick.
2. Limerick to Kilrush. Scattery Island.
3. Kilrush to Loop Head and up the coast to Kilkee.
4. Kilkee to Miltown Malbay.
5. Lahinch. Cliffs of Moher.
6. To Ennistimon. Lisdoonvarna.
7. To Ballyvaughan by coast: return by "Corkscrew Road."
8. Ennis. Quin. Limerick.

VII. A TOUR OF SIX WEEKS THROUGH THE SOUTH.

1. Dublin to Kildare. Athy. Timahoe. Maryborough.
2. By rail to Roscrea. Parsonstown. Thurles.
3. Holy Cross. Cashel.
4. To Limerick: see the city.
5. Killaloe. Castleconnell. Scariff. Iniscalthra.
6. Excursion to Bunratty. Quin. Clare Castle. Ennis.
7. Carrigunnel. Adare. Rathkeale.
8. Askeaton. Shanagolden. Foynes: by steamer to Kilrush.
9. Kilkee.
10. Return to Tarbert. Listowel by Ballybunion Caves. Tralee.
11. Excursion to Dingle.
12. Visit early remains at Smerwick. Return to Tralee. Evening to Killarney.
13. Lower Lake. O'Sullivan's Cascade. Innisfallen. Ross, &c.
14. Aghadoe. Gap of Dunloe. Cummeenduff.
15. Ascend Mangerton. Muckross. Torc.
16. Ascend Carrantuohill.
17. Cahersiveen. Isle of Valencia. Waterville.
18. Loughs Currane, Cloonaglin, Derriana. Derrynane Abbey.
19. To Parknasilla. Staigue Fort. Sneem. Kenmare.
20. To Glengarriff.
21. Adragoole Waterfall by land: return by water.
22. To Bantry. Pass of Keimaneigh. Gouganebarra.
23. To Cork.
24. See Cork. Afternoon to Blarney.
25. Kinsale. Old Head. Bandon River. Bandon.
26. Queenstown. Cloyne Round Tower. Youghal.

27. Up the Blackwater to Lismore and Fermoy.
28. Mallow. Buttevant. Kilmallock. Tipperary.
29. Athassel Abbey. Caher.
30. Mitchelstown Caves. Castle. Ardinnan. Clonmel.
31. Clonmel. Ascend Slievenaman, or visit Fethard.
32. Carrick. Waterford.
33. Excursion to Jerpoint. Thomastown.
34. Kilkenny.
35. Return to Inistioge. By water to New Ross, thence to Waterford.
36. Steamer to Duncannon. Dunbrody. Hook Head.
37. Duncannon through Clonmines to Wexford.
38. Enniscorthy. Arklow. Wooden Bridge.
39. Vale of Ovoca. Rathdrum. Wicklow. Ashford.
40. Devil's Glen. Annamoe. Glendalough.
41. Vale of Glenmalure. Roundwood. Lough Dan.
42. Luggala. Sally Gap. Glencree. Enniskerry. Bray.
43. Powerscourt Demesne. Waterfall. Douce Mountain. Dargle.
44. Scalp. Killiney. Kingstown.

VIII. A TOUR THROUGH CONNAUGHT.

1. Dublin to Mullingar. Multifarnham. Lough Ennell.
2. Athlone. Lough Ree.
3. Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.
4. Ballinasloe. Aughrim. Kilconnell: return to Ballinasloe.
5. Athenry Ruins. Abbey Knockmoy. Tuam.
6. Galway.
7. Excursion to the Aran Islands.
8. Galway to Headford. Ross Abbey. Cong.
9. To Maam. Recess.
10. Ascend Lissoughter. Lough Inagh.
11. To Roundstown: return and thence to Clifden.
12. See Clifden. Afternoon to Letterfrack, Kylemore, and Leenane.
13. Lough Fee. Salruck. Renvyle.
14. Ascend Mweelrea, or boat down Killary.
15. To Westport, by Delphi and Dhu Lough.
16. Murrisk Abbey. Ascend Croagh Patrick: or proceed to Malaranny.
17. To Achill. Sleep at Dugort.
18. The Caves: Cliffs of Menawn.
19. Ascend Croaghaun. Visit Keem, Doogha, &c.
20. To Castlebar.
21. Excursion to Balla and Ballintober. The Ayle.
22. To Ballina by Pontoon and Foxford.
23. Roserk and Moyne Abbeys. Killala. Ballycastle.
24. Along the coast to Belmullet.
25. Return to Crossmolina: to Ballina.
26. To Sligo. See Abbey. Town.
27. The Rosses. Lough Gill.
28. Knocknarea. Glencar.
29. Boyle Abbey. Return to Dublin.

IX. A MONTH'S TOUR IN THE NORTH.

1. Dublin to Howth, Malahide, Swords, and Lusk to Drogheda.
2. See Drogheda. Excursion to Mellifont and Monasterboice.
3. Rail to Navan and Kells; returning by road from Navan to Drogheda; see Slane, Newgrange, Battlefield of the Boyne, and Dowth.

4. Rail to Dundalk. Clones. Enniskillen: by boat to Devenish.
5. Florence Court, Marble Arch, Cuilcagh. If time row to Lisgoole.
6. To Sligo: see Abbey and Knocknarea.
7. The Rosses: by boat to Hazlewood and Lough Gill.
8. To Bundoran. Ballyshannon. Donegal.
9. See Castle and Abbey. To Killybegs and Carrick.
10. Ascend Slieve League: see Glen Coast.
11. Glengesh, Ardara, Genties.
12. To Dungloe and Gweedore.
13. Ascend Errigal. Dunlewy and Poisoned Glen.
14. Dunfanaghy. Horn Head. Doe Castle.
15. Glen. Lough Salt. Rosapenna.
16. Mulroy Bay. Milford. Portsalon.
17. Rathmullan and Rathmelton: to Londonderry.
18. See Derry. Coleraine. Portrush.
19. To Dunluce and Causeway. Sleep at latter.
20. To Ballintoy. Carrick-a-rede. Ballycastle. Fairhead.
21. To Cushendall. Glenarm. Larne.
22. Whitehead: the Gobbins in Island Magee. Carrickfergus. To Belfast.
23. Belfast. Drumbo. Giant's Ring. Cave Hill.
24. Excursion to Bangor and Donaghadee.
25. Excursion to Downpatrick, Saul, Inch, &c.
26. To Antrim. Armagh.
27. To Newry. Drive direct to Newcastle.
28. Ascend Slieve Donard. See Dundrum.
29. To Rostrevor and Warrenpoint by coast-road.
30. Carlingford. Evening by rail to Dublin.

X. A FORTNIGHT IN DONEGAL AND DERRY.

1. Dublin to Enniskillen.
2. Pettigoe. Lough Derg. Donegal.
3. Donegal. Killybegs. Carrick.
4. Ascend Slieve League. Glen Coast.
5. Glengesh. Ardara. Genties.
6. Dungloe and Gweedore.
7. Ascend Errigal. Dunlewy and Poisoned Glen.
8. Dunfanaghy, Horn Head, and Doe Castle.
9. Glen. Lough Salt. Rosapenna.
10. Mulroy Bay, Milford. Rathmelton. Grianan of Aileach. Derry.
11. See Derry. Afternoon to Buncrana.
12. Moville. Inishowen. Return to Derry.
13. Magilligan. Coleraine. Portrush.
14. Causeway. Dunluce. Portrush to Belfast by rail.

XV. HISTORY, LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

History.—The history of Ancient Ireland is shrouded in myths and legends. Tradition tells that the first people who reached its shores came from Greece under a leader named Parthalon, who established himself at Ballyshannon on the Erne. These were followed 300 years after by the Nemedians from Scythia, who were practically destroyed by the Fomorians, a race of pirates from the north. From Scythia

again came the Firbolgs, a swarthy, dark-haired race, who held the country for thirty-six years until overcome at Moytura Cong by the Tuatha de Danaan, another Scythian race who had settled in Greece.

The De Danaan were a taller people, with red or fair hair, light complexion, in great contrast to the Firbolgs. They were workers in magic, and workers also in metals, and they may probably be identified with the Bronze Age men whose work is so conspicuous a feature in the Dublin National Museum. To this day they are the fairies who inhabit the raths and rath chambers that dot the hills and plains of Ireland. The Danaan destroyed, too, the Fomorians who harassed the country, at Northern Moytura twenty-seven years after the defeat of the Firbolgs. The last of the early invaders were the Milesians, who came from Spain. Eremon, son of Milesius, having killed his brother Eber, ruled as king, and his descendants held the country down to the days of Roderick O'Connor, when the Anglo-Normans came.

There were provincial kings of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, besides princes of numerous tribes or clans. The head king or Ard Righ was also king of Meath and dwelt at Tara, and here important assemblies were periodically held to make laws and arrange other matters of importance. The power of the Ard Righ was only nominal, and the sub-kings and princes were at constant war with each other. The law was of very ancient origin and was called Brehon, as those who administered it were Brehons.

Each chief held possession of his land for life, and on his death, by the custom of Tanistry, it went to the chief who succeeded him. The holders of land paid rent in "kind" to the chief, and the latter and his attendants received food and drink from the tenants on any necessary occasion. Out of this grew the custom of Coign and Livery, by which the Anglo-Norman leaders quartered their soldiers upon the settlers of the Pale, a custom which was much abused, was the cause of much cruelty and oppression, and often gave rise to violent retaliation in the Middle Ages.

Ireland was christianised at an early date, and the coming of St. Patrick is one of the great events in the history of the primitive church in Europe. Numerous ecclesiastical establishments arose in the land, and Irish schools and monasteries soon became famous as the centres of art and learning, and were unrivalled in their day. They were, too, great centres of missionary enterprise, as many foundations in Great Britain and the Continent attest.

During the next few centuries the political history of Ireland is merely one of rival quarrels, wars, and raidings between provincial kings and chieftains. The advent of the Danes was the occasion of some unity between them in times of a common danger. Landing on the East Coast, the Norse Sea-rovers founded colonies in Dublin and Waterford. They penetrated with their fleets into the midlands by means of the great rivers, and raided the country, plundered the monasteries, and carried away captives. The Round towers of Ireland,

raised mainly as ecclesiastical buildings for watch and ward, are silent witnesses to this day of the ravages of the Norseman; and the peasant points to the green raths as Danish forts, although the Dane had nothing to do with their erection. A crushing defeat in 1014 was inflicted upon them by Brian Boru at Clontarf; but they were not finally driven out until the first days of the Anglo-Norman settlement in the capital of Ireland.

The treachery of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, and the abduction of Devorgilla (a second Helen), the wife of O'Rourke, King of Breffny, was the immediate cause of the arrival of Strongbow (Richard de Clare) and his Anglo-Norman knights and followers. The so-called Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. is a familiar matter of history. Settling down within the Pale, the district round Dublin, the invaders entrenched themselves in their newly-built castles and held their land by the power of the sword. War and rebellion with their attendant evils fill up to a large degree the pages of the history of the Middle Ages in Ireland. In 1315 Edward Bruce, followed about two years later by Robert, invaded Ireland and harassed the country up and down. The latter departed after a fruitless season, and Edward was killed (1318) in the battle of Faughart near Dundalk. The disastrous effect of the Bruce invasion was felt in Ireland for many generations. Rebellion after rebellion followed, and many of the leaders were Anglo-Normans who identified themselves with the Irish, adopted their manners and customs, and shared their fate. These became known as the "degenerate English," and the cause chiefly lay in the policy of the English Crown to favour the new colonists rather than the old; in the matter, therefore, of conflicting interests the old settlers and the Irish were as one, so that such families as the Geraldines and the Butlers became the most dangerous foes England had to fear.

The English in Ireland favoured Simnel and Warbeck, and by the end of the 15th cent. the power of the Crown in Ireland had sunk to its lowest ebb. Much of the Tudor period is occupied with the Geraldine rebellions in the south; and the reign of Elizabeth is largely filled with the rebellions of the O'Neills and O'Donnells on the north. The death of the great Earl of Desmond resulted in the confiscation of nearly 600,000 acres and the establishment of the "Undertakers" in the Crown lands. Of the state of Munster at this period Edmund Spenser speaks with painful truth. The death of Shane O'Neill and the "Flight of the Earls" (Tyrone and Tirconnell) in 1607 led to the Plantation of Ulster, and in the greater portion of that province to-day the racial, political and religious divergences speak to the fact of the new colonisation.

Ireland was the theatre during the 17th cent. of many scenes in the drama of the great Civil War, and during that protracted struggle the country reaped much of its worst and most bitter fruits. The stern discipline of Cromwell earned for him a detested name, and there are few ruined castles that the Irish peasantry will not point to as the result of his battering cannon. Though many of these he never saw,

the confiscation of lands and the banishment across the Shannon of English and Irish alike who withstood his forces—"to hell or Connaught," as the phrase went, are ample explanation, if not excuse, for the "Curse of Cromwell," to this day the readiest winged word that flies from a peasant's lips. Ireland, always the "home of lost causes," espoused the Jacobite cause, and the Williamite successes at Aughrim, Derry, and the Boyne, and the fall of Limerick sealed the fate of the Stuarts. The violation of the Treaty of Limerick caused the exile of some 20,000 of Irish soldiers, who sought service in France to reappear soon again in arms against England at Fontenoy and many another battlefield. Then followed the enactment of the Penal Laws, the result of the violent feelings aroused by the Jacobite wars, not at the king's wish nor with his will; and, perhaps, there is nothing in the whole history of the English rule in Ireland that has left a deeper impression on the sensitive mind of the Celtic race than these measures, impossible as it was to carry them out in their entirety.

The close of the 18th cent. saw the struggle of the Irish Parliament for independence and the rejection of Poyning's Law. The work of the United Irishmen culminated in the Rebellion of 1798; and, in its suppression, the Act of Union was carried, the compensation to Ireland for the loss of its parliament in the payment for boroughs being over a million and a quarter sterling. Much sentiment has been expended upon the loss to Ireland of her legislature, a sentiment no doubt natural; but the parliament was a Protestant one, and essentially one of ascendancy and never free from the influence of the Crown and the English Ministry. The 19th cent. gave Emancipation and many other remedial measures for the relief of Roman Catholics. The legislation of recent years has entirely transferred the management of local affairs from the hands of the classes to the hands of the masses, and the land measures to which we have already referred will, in the coming years, show a similar transference of property. In the working of these new forces and in the fuller development of her resources it is to be hoped that the vexed "Irish question" will find its full and true solution.

Literature.—The early literature of Ireland is considerable, and consists of annals, tales, history, law, biography, &c. The chief manuscripts are the 'Leabhar na Uidhre,' or 'Book of the Dun Cow,' dating from 1106, which contains a number of romantic tales; the 'Book of Leinster' (1160), a great work containing tales, history, poetry, &c.; the 'Leabhar Breac,' or 'Speckled Book,' chiefly dealing with religious matters; the 'Book of Ballymote,' containing much historical and genealogical matter; the 'Yellow Book of Lecan,' an historical work. Facsimiles of these five books have been issued by the Royal Irish Academy. The greatest of the annals is that of the 'Four Masters,' compiled in the Abbey of Donegal (which see), from older ones in 1632. Another work is the 'Annals of Tigernach (Teerna) O'Brien,' who was Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscommon (d. 1088), portion of which only remains. The 'Annals of Ulster' were compiled by Cathal

Maguire (d. 1488) in Belle Isle, Lough Erne, and continued down to 1604. In 1588 the 'Annals of Lough Cé' were copied for Brian Mac Dermot, who dwelt on an island there. About the year 1650 Duall Mac Firis compiled the 'Chronicon Scotorum.' The Irish Ms. of the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise' has been lost, but an English translation was made in 1627, of which several copies exist. These works are the chief sources of early Irish history, and the usual custom for the compiler is to start from the creation of the world and carry the records down to his own day. Of ecclesiastical and religious writings much still remains. The chief are the 'Book of Kells,' the 'Book of Dimma,' the 'Book of Mulling,' and the 'Book of Armagh,' all in the Trinity College Library (which see).

In Ireland, as elsewhere, the early tales—in prose and verse—were handed down from generation to generation until some one put them into writing. The mythical tales of Ireland tell of the Tuatha de Danaan and the Milesians, of Conor Mac Nessa and the Red Branch Knights who flourished in Ulster in the first century—a splendid cycle; of Finn and his son Ossian, of Dermot and Grania—a great cycle, and told with much force and dramatic interest. Among the tales that are now well known through translation may be mentioned 'The Cattle Raid of Cooley (Tain bo Cuilgne),' the 'Fate of the Children of Lir,' the 'Fate of the Sons of Usnach,' the 'Pursuit of Dermot and Grania,' 'Congal and the Battle of Moyrath,' and many others, and there is no lack of material in what remains to be translated.

The manuscript work of the Irish scribes was carried to the highest pitch of perfection; the greatest example is the 'Book of Kells,' which has no rival all the world over. During the Danish invasions great destruction was wrought in the schools and monasteries, and Irish scholars and missionaries carried many precious manuscripts that escaped marauding hands to the Continent, where they have been preserved to the present day. "The character in which the Irish scribes wrote," says Miss Stokes, "resembles that employed in Lat. Mss. of the Romance Countries of the fifth and sixth centuries. Such letters occur in the oldest Lombardic and Gallic manuscripts. They had two forms of handwriting: the minuscule, or round hand, and the more angular running hand. The finest Mss. of the Gospels, such as the 'Book of Kells,' approach the round uncial writing; while the small and delicate style of such writing as that of the 'Book of Armagh' has more analogy to the running hand."

Language.—The Irish language, the Gaelic of Scotland, and the Manx tongue form the three great dialects of the Goidelic, one of the two great divisions of the ancient Celtic language, the other consisting of the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Breton dialects. Like all other spoken languages, the Irish has suffered great mutations in the course of time, and the Old Irish from the 7th to the 12th centuries, the Middle Irish from the 12th cent. to the 15th, and the Modern Irish from the 15th cent. to now, have undergone changes somewhat similar to the English tongue from the language of the Early English period

to our present-day speech. The more important of the manuscripts belong to the Middle Irish period. The Danish invasions and the Anglo-Norman Conquest affected the language but little. The settlers of the Pale lived within their own ring fence of castles and peel towers, and the people as a whole maintained their language, their customs, and their traditions down to modern times. The Plantation of Ulster changed the whole aspect of things in the greater part of that province; and the confiscation of the vast territory of the Desmonds introduced new influences in the South. In the 18th century the English language was generally spoken; but it was not until the establishment of schools in the early part of the 19th century, and their general extension since, even in the most backward and remote places, that the number of Gaelic-speaking people only sunk into comparatively small numbers.

The present day has witnessed a Gaelic movement in Ireland which has spread with marked rapidity over the country. It has revived the study of the Irish language and literature; it has encouraged music and singing at its festivals (*Feis*), given something to dramatic art, and patronised old Irish sports and pastimes. If it keeps itself free from the intrusion of that plague of things Irish, politics, as it claims to do, its influence may have far-reaching effects in brightening the homes and enriching the lives of the peasantry, who are now being rooted in the soil by the most comprehensive measure, by aid of the State, ever devised in the United Kingdom.

XVI. GLOSSARY OF IRISH ROOTS FOR PLACE NAMES.*

Abh (aw or ow); *Abhainn* (owen), a river; *Aubeg* or *Owbeg*, little river; *Owenduff*, black river; *Owenroe*, red river; *Owenass*, river of the cataract.

Achadh (aha), a field: *Achonry*, Conary's field; *Aghadoe*, the field of the two yews; *Aghadown*, the field of the fort or dun; *Aghaboe*, the field of the cow.

Ard, high: *Ardara*, the height of the rath; *Ardglass*, the green height; *Ardfert*, the height of the grave; *Armagh*, (Queen) Macha's height.

Ath (ah), a ford: *Athenry*, the ford of the king; *Athleague*, the ford of the stones.

Baile (bally), a town: *Balbriggan*, Breacan's town; *Ballycastle*; *Ballymote*; *Ballinahinch*, the town of the island.

Bealagh (ballagh), a road or pass: *Ballaghaderreen*, the road of the little oak wood.

Bél (bale), a ford, a mouth: *Ballina*, the mouth of the ford; *Ballybay*, the ford mouth of the birch; *Ballinasloe*, the ford mouth of the hosts.

Beonn (ban, ben), a horn, peak, or pointed hill: *Benbo*, the peaks (horns) of the cow; *Benburb*, the proud peak; *Bengore*, the peak of the goats.

Bearna, a gap: *Barna*; *Barnesmore*, great gap.

Bile, an ancient tree: *Rathvilly*, the fort of the old tree; *Ringville*, the point of the ancient tree.

Bri, a hill: *Bray*.

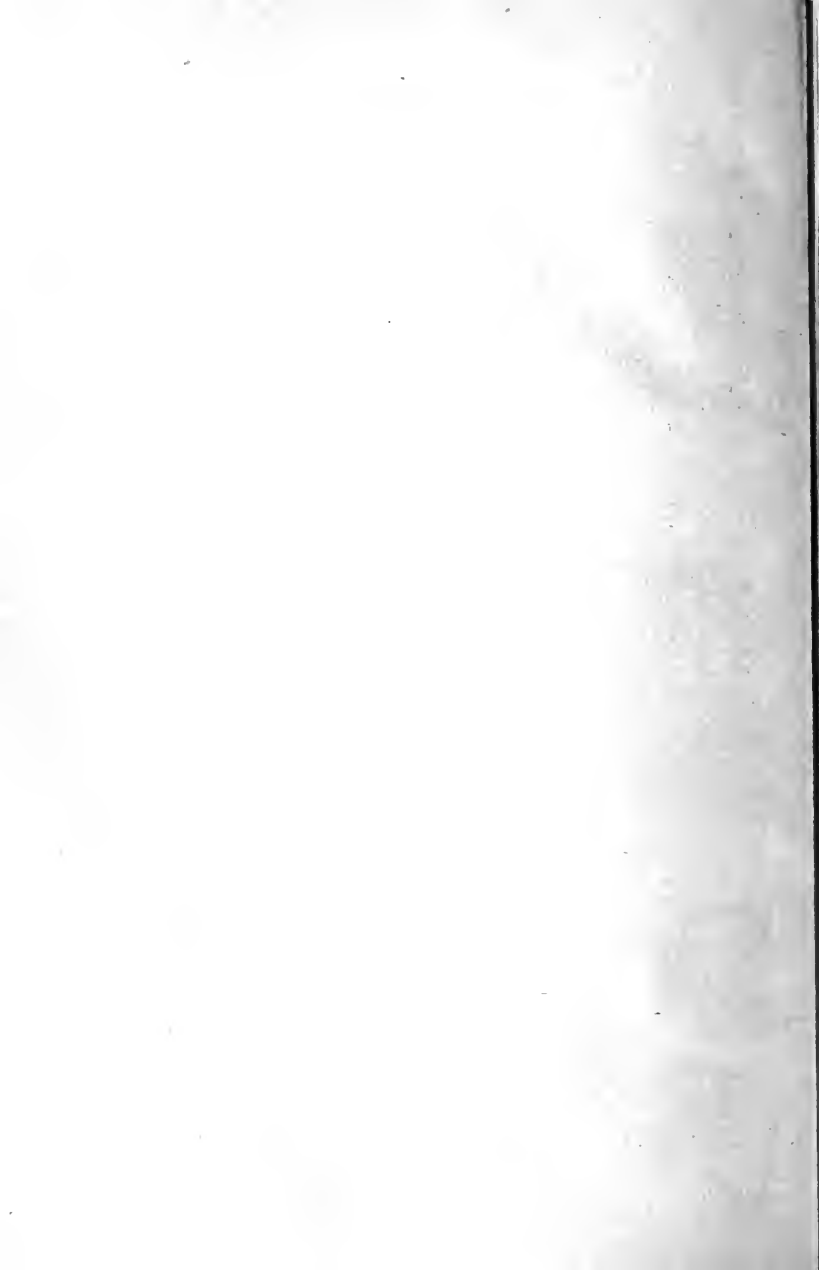
Bun, the end, the mouth of a river: *Buncrana*, *Bunratty*.

* For fuller information the reader is referred to Dr. Joyce's several works on Irish Names of Places, to which we ourselves are indebted here and throughout this book.

- Caiseal* (cashel), a stone fort : Cashel.
Carn, a heap of stones : Carnndonagh ; Carnlough.
Carraig, a rock : Carrickfergus ; Carrigaline, the rock of Lyons.
Cathair (caher), a stone fort : Caherdaniel, Cahersiveen.
Ceann, the head : Kinchora, the head of the weir ; Kanturk, the head (or hill) of the boar ; Kinsale, the head of the brine (tide).
Ceapach (cappa), a plot of land : Cappelquin.
Cill, a church : Kilcolman, ch. of St. Colman ; Killaloe, the ch. of St. Dalua ; Kildare, ch. of the oak.
Clar, a level place : Clare.
Cloch, a stone : Clogher, a stony place ; Clochineely, Mackineely's stone.
Cluain (cloon), a meadow : Clonard, high meadow ; Clonfert, meadow of the grave ; Clonmel, meadow of honey.
Cnoc, a hill : Knocklayd, the broad hill.
Coill, a wood : Kilmore (generally great church), and Kylemore, great wood.
Coll, hazel : Colon, a place of hazels.
 * *Cuill*, a corner : Coleraine, a place of ferns.
Cám, a hollow : Cumeenduff, O'Duff's valley.
Daire, an oak ; *Duire*, an oak grove or wood : Derry ; Derreen ; Derrybeg, the little oak wood ; Derrynane, the oak grove of St. Finan.
Disert, a desert, or hermitage : Dysert O'Dea.
Domhnach (downagh), a church : Donaghmore, great ch. ; Donnybrook, St. Broc's Ch.
Druim, the back, a ridge or long hill : Drumbo, the cow's ridge ; Drumcliff, the ridge of the baskets ; Drumsna, the ridge of the swimming (*snamh* = snawa).
Dun, a fort : Donard, high fort ; Donegal, the fort of the Galls ; Doneraile, the fort of the cliff.
Eas, a waterfall : Askeaton, Gephthine's cataract ; Assaroe, Ruadh's waterfall.
Fear, a man : Fermanagh, the men of Monach ; Fermoy, the men of the plain.
Gall, a Gaul, a foreigner : Galway, Galbally, English town.
Gárrdha (gaura), a garden : Garryowen, Owen's garden ; Gartan, a little garden.
Glaise, a streamlet : Glasnevin, Nee's stream.
Glas, green : Ardglass, green height.
Gleann (glan), a glen or valley : Glanworth, the marshy glen ; Glengariff, the rough glen ; Glencar, the glen of the pillar stone.
Gort, a tilled field : Gort ; Gortahork, the field of the oats.
Iubhar (yure), a yew tree : Mayo (Magh-eó), the plain of the yews ; Terenure, the land of the yew ; Youghal, yew wood.
Inis, an island : Inishannon, Inishowen, the island of Owen ; Inishturk, the boars' island ; Inistiogue, Teoc's island.
Leac, *lie*, *liag*, a flagstone : Lachagh, a place full of stones ; Lickeen, little flagstones ; Lixnaw, the flagstone.
Leitir, a wet hillside : Letterkenny, the hillside of the O'Connors ; Lettermacward ; Lettermullan.
Lios, *lis*, an earthen fort : Lisbellaw, the lis of the ford mouth ; Lisscarroll ; Lisnaskea, the fort of the white thorn.
Lug, a hollow : Lugduff, black hollow ; Lugnaquilla, the hollow of the cocks (grouse).
Machaire, a plain : Maghera ; Mallow (Magh-eallo), the river of the plain ; Moira (Magh-rath), the plain of the forts.
Mainister, a monastery : Monasterboice ; Monastereven ; Monasteroris.
Méiliuc, marshy land : Meelick ; Mountmellick, the bog land (Montiagh) of the marsh.

* The similarity of *cill*, a church, to *coill*, a wood, both of which enter into names as kil or kyle, and *coll*, hazel, to *cuill*, a corner, and all similar in sound, make it difficult to get at the exact meaning of many p'aces into which these roots enter.

- Muc*, a pig: Muckish; Ballynamuck; Muckinish.
- Muine*, a shrubbery: Monegall, the shrubbery of the foreigners; Monivea, the shrubbery of mead (drink).
- Muilenn*, a mill: Mullinavat, the mill of the stick; Multifarnham, Farannan's mills.
- Mullach*, a summit: Mullagmore, great summit.
- Poll*, a hole: Pullins, little holes; Pollanass, the pool of the waterfall; Pollaphuca, the pooka's hole.
- Rath*, an earthen fort: Raheny, Eny's fort; Raphoe, the fort of the tents (booths); Rathkeale, Gaela's fort.
- Riinn*, a point of land: Ringrove, the point of the sea; Renvyle, the point of Mil.
- Ros*, a peninsula: The Rosses; Rossbegh, the peninsula of the birches.
- Ros*, a wood: Roscommon, St. Coman's wood; Roscrea, Cre's wood; Rosscarbery, the wood of the pilgrims.
- Scairbh* (scariff), a rugged shallow ford: Scariff, Scarva.
- Sceir*, sharp rocks: Skerries.
- Sean* (shan), old: Shanagolden, the old shoulder or hill; Shandon, the old fort or dun; Shanbally, the old town.
- Sliabh* (sleeve), a mountain: Slieve League, the mountain of flagstones; Slievenaman, the mountain of women; Slievesnaght, the mountain of snow.
- Sraid*, a street: Straid; Stradbally.
- Teach*, a house: Taghmon, the house of St. Munna; Timoleague, the house of St. Molaga.
- Teampull*, a church: Templemichael; Templepatrick; Templemore, great church.
- Tir*, land district: Tyrconnell; Tyrone.
- Tober*, a well: Tubber; Tobermurry, the well of the pit; Tipperary, the well of Ara (a district).
- Tor*, a tower: Tory; Tormore, great tower.
- Tuaim*, a burial ground tumulus: Toome; Tomies; Tomgraney, the tumulus of Grean.
- Tulla*, a little hill: Tully; Tullaghan; Tullow, a little hill; Tullamore, great hill.



HANDBOOK

FOR

I R E L A N D.

ROUTE I.

HOLYHEAD TO KINGSTOWN AND DUBLIN.

Few routes of travel, even in these days of speed and comfort, can show such palpable improvement as that between Holyhead and Kingstown. Instead of the old sailing packet-boat, that made its crossing subject to wind and weather from Ringsend, or the subsequent small and uncomfortable steamers, the tourist is conveyed by magnificent twin-screw vessels, each 124 yards long, of 3000 tons and 9000 horse-power, which perform the distance of 66 m. in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours, with great regularity. These, the City of Dublin Co.'s new mail-steamers, 'Leinster,' 'Ulster,' 'Munster,' and 'Connaught,' are flush decked, with fine promenade on the upper, and the amplest and most comfortable accommodation on the main and lower decks for first and second class passengers. These boats are as fine and well equipped as can be found in any service in the world. There is also an excellent service from Holyhead to the North Wall, Dublin, by the L. N.-W. Rly. Co.'s new express boats, 'Hibernia,' 'Anglia,' 'Scotia,' 'Cambria.' The Co.'s boats to Dublin and Greenore, entirely separate from mail service, carry annually about 250,000 passengers. (See Rly. Stats., no. 6.) Two mail-steamers leave

Holyhead on the arrival of the 8.30 A.M. and 8.45 P.M. mail trains from Euston, reaching Kingstown at 5.0 P.M. and 5.30 A.M. respectively. the journey from London (327 m.), occupying about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. It may not be amiss to advise the traveller by the night-mail to secure his sleeping-berth or sofa directly he arrives on board. By taking the *ordinary* fast train, which leaves Euston at 6.30 P.M., arriving at Holyhead about 1.30 A.M., he may go on board, and by payment of 2s. difference of fare on 1st class through ticket, and 3s. on 2nd class, travel by the mail-steamer, and for 2s. more secure a berth, and get to sleep before the boat starts at 2.25 A.M., when the Irish mail leaving Euston at 8.45 arrives, and remain on board until 8 A.M. Thus a fair night's rest, and probable escape from sea-sickness, is obtained at a sacrifice of only a couple of hours. A carriage is run on the 6.30 P.M. train through to the Admiralty pier at Holyhead, enabling passengers to join the mail steamer at once.

Two express boats leave Holyhead for the North Wall on the arrival of the 11 A.M. and 10.15 P.M. from Euston, reaching Dublin at 8.30 P.M. and 7.30 A.M. respectively. Third class ticket-holders wishing to travel

cabin are charged 8s. extra. A berth can be taken (2s. additional), and many travellers find this a very convenient service.

As the vessel emerges from the harbour it glides past the noble breakwater, which took 25 years to construct, with its red revolving light, and the quarries from whence the stone for the works was obtained; then past the Holy Head, with its telegraph-station, and the South Stack Rock, with its lighthouse, 212 ft. high, giving out magnificent full-flame flashes every 2 minutes. The first 20 m. of the passage is generally rougher than the remainder, owing to the prevalence of strong currents in the Race of Holyhead. In due course of time the distant hills of the Emerald Isle are seen in the west, disclosing, as the steamer approaches, a magnificent panorama of the whole coast from Balbriggan to Wicklow. Nearer still, the well-populated coast-line between Bray and Dublin appears occupied by a continuous series of villas. To the rt. is the distant Lambay Island, and nearer home Ireland's Eye and the Hill of Howth, with the Bailey Lighthouse. Some 8 m. from Kingstown vessels pass the Kish Light, placed there to designate a long chain of banks which run down the coast from Howth. The tourist has scarcely time to grasp the details of the exquisite views of the Bay of Dublin, ere the steamer enters the capacious artificial harbour of

Kingstown * (17,356). It lies 6 m. S.E. of Dublin, and here many of the wealthier citizens of the capital reside. When George IV. embarked here, 1821, he gave permission to change the name from Dunleary to Kingstown, which is commemorated by an ugly *Obelisk* of granite surmounted by a crown.

The **Harbour**, built from designs by Rennie, is a fine work, the

first stone of which was laid, in 1817, by Lord Whitworth, the Lord-Lieutenant. It was finished in 1859 and cost 825,000*l.* It embraces an area of 250 acres, and is enclosed by an East Pier, 3500 ft. in length, and a West 4950 ft., leaving an opening of 760 ft. at the mouth. They terminate towards the sea in an inclined plane, making the thickness of the base 310 ft. At the E. pier-head, where there is 24 ft. of water at the lowest spring, is a *Lighthouse* showing a revolving light. It is surrounded by a small fort which, from its advanced position, might be made to command the bay. The *Carlisle Pier* runs out from the E. pier and is laid down with rails, to allow the mail-steamers to exchange passengers at once with the railway carriages, so that little or no time is lost in the transference.

The *East Pier* is a fashionable resort on summer evenings when military bands perform from 7.30 to 9.30.

The whole of these massive works were built with granite from the neighbouring quarries of Killiney.

Kingstown Harbour is the principal station for yachts in Ireland. It has three Yacht Clubs—the Royal St. George, the Royal Irish, and the Royal Alfred Yacht Club; the two former having *Club-Houses* on the very edge of the noble harbour. These two clubs take it in turn to give the annual regatta, which is attended by the very best of the English, Irish, and Scotch yachts, and the prizes are numerous and valuable. The Royal St. George, established 1832, Admiralty warrant 1847, has a red burgee with a white cross; the Royal Irish, blue burgee with a harp and crown in the centre. It was established in 1846, and the Admiralty warrant was given in the same year. The Royal Alfred is a more recent club (1869); flag, red burgee, and fowl anchor.

The town has a fine appearance

from the sea, most of the houses on that frontage being of a superior class to those at the back, after the fashion of watering-places. It has a fine **Town Hall** with good concert room, opened in 1880, and a *Pavilion* has recently been erected within the *Marine Gardens* for musical and theatrical entertainments. But the chief attraction of Kingstown is to be found in the neighbouring scenery, particularly towards the S., where a short trip by electric tram, or a very moderate walk round by Dalkey, will enable the tourist to climb the steep of Killiney Hill.

The railway line to Dublin was opened first in 1834, at a cost of about 63,000*l.* per mile, and extended from Kingstown to Bray in 1854. Express trains run between Dublin (Westland Row) and Kingstown about every half hour. Others stopping at intermediate stations run at varying intervals. The line soon passes **Monkstown**, * and follows the curve of Dublin Bay, displaying a constant succession of charming views, while inland are numerous terraces and villas, and now and then a wooded park, with occasional peeps of the Dublin Mountains in the background. There are six stations on the line between Dublin and Kingstown, all of them accommodating large suburban populations.

DUBLIN * (373,179).

History.—The oldest Irish name of Dublin was *Baile-ath-Cliath* (Ahelee), "the Town of the Hurdle Ford," from a ford of hurdles constructed across the Liffey. Dublin is derived from *Duibh-linn* (Dublin), or "the Black Pool." Little is known of Dublin before the arrival of the Danes, who during the 9th cent. founded a kingdom there and enclosed the city with walls. Sallying from Dublin they carried their depredations over the central and eastern parts of the country, and were often defeated and sometimes expelled. They were overthrown with great slaughter at

Clontarf in 1014 by Brian Boru, but were not entirely reduced until the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, who captured Dublin in 1170 and drove out Prince Hasculf. Next year Hasculf returned with a fleet of 60 ships, but was defeated, taken prisoner, and put to death. Henry II. visited Dublin in 1172, and received the homage of several Irish kings and chieftains in a wickerwork pavilion outside the city walls, near St. Andrew's Church, on Hoggen (now College) Green. He gave Dublin by charter to the men of Bristol, and made it the seat of Government in Ireland and the centre of the English Pale. In 1205 John is said to have ordered a castle to be built. The city wall ran from the present high wall at the end of Ship Street to Werburgh Street, by St. Audoen's Arch to the river, and thence to Parliament Street and the Castle, and had many gates and towers. Dublin was frequently attacked by the natives from Wicklow, notably on Easter (Black) Monday, 1209, at Cullenswood, ever since known as the "Bloody Fields." The city was unsuccessfully besieged by Edward Bruce in 1316. Richard II. visited it in 1394 and 1399. In 1486 Lambert Simnel was crowned in Christchurch, with a crown taken from an image of the Virgin in St. Mary's Abbey; but the citizens soon after submitted to Henry VII. In 1534 Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, usually called "Silken Thomas" from the silken streamers in the helmets of his followers, renounced his allegiance to England in St. Mary's Abbey, and caused the death of Archbishop Allen at Artane. For their loyalty the citizens were granted the lands of All Hallows Monastery, then dissolved (see Trinity College).

During the Civil War Dublin was besieged by the Irish army in 1646, but was successfully defended by the Marquis of Ormonde. Owen Roe O'Neill devastated the country round Dublin, and 200 fires were seen at one time. The city surrendered to the Parliamentary forces next year, and in 1649 Ormonde suffered a complete defeat at the battle of Rathmines. James II. made a triumphal entry into Dublin in 1689, and held a Parliament

in the King's Inns. A mint was set up and base coinage, still known as James's "brass money," to the nominal value of about a million and a half coined. William III. occupied the city after the Battle of the Boyne.

Before the insurrection of 1798 Lord Ed. Fitzgerald was arrested in Thomas Street, and died in prison from the wounds he then received. In 1800 the Irish Parliament came to an end, and the Imperial Standard was unfurled on the Castle, Jan. 1, 1801. In the Robert Emmet rebellion (1803) Lord Kilwarden was dragged from his carriage and killed in Thomas Street. Emmet was executed in Thomas Street, opposite St. Catherine's Church. George IV. visited Dublin in 1821 and Queen Victoria in 1849, in 1853, on the occasion of the first Industrial Exhibition, and again in 1862. In April 1900 she paid her final visit. She landed in Kingstown and drove to the Vice-Regal Lodge, a distance of 8 miles, and received from her subjects, who lined the entire route, a welcome unparalleled for its warmth and enthusiasm throughout the whole of her long reign. Dublin has been twice visited by the King and Queen since their coronation.

The Metropolis of Ireland is situated on the shore of Dublin Bay, and in the basin of the Liffey, which, flowing from W. to E., divides the city into two parts. In addition to this river, several minor streams water it, the Tolka, flowing past Glasnevin on the N., enters the bay above the N. Wall; the Dodder rises in the Dublin Mountains, and, skirting the southern suburbs, joins the Liffey close to its mouth at Ringsend, and there are others now covered over. Few cities in the world have such magnificent surroundings as Dublin—particularly on the S., where mountain scenery of a high order approaches the city sufficiently near to form a background in many of the street-views. The "watery highway" of the Liffey, embanked by a splendid line of quays, is a great landmark

which can never be mistaken, as it divides the city into the northern and southern portions. A great thoroughfare, running N. and S., intersects the Liffey at rt. angles, consisting of Rutland Square, Sackville Street, O'Connell Bridge, Westmoreland Street, Grafton Street, and Stephen's Green. Sackville Street is of noble proportions, of great width, and measures 650 yds. in length. This splendid sweep of streets, and others of less dimensions, were the work of the Wide Street Commissioners appointed in 1758. There are about 130 miles of streets, many fine squares, numerous monuments, and magnificent public buildings. The S. side is bounded by the Grand Canal from the basin at Ringsend to Kilmainham, which is skirted for a considerable portion of its course by the S. Circular Road. A portion of the boundary from Park-gate on the N. side is marked by a similar road. The city has extended its suburbs for miles, particularly to the south, while within it many of the fine residences of the aristocracy of past days have sunk into tenement houses. In recent years the houses in some large slum areas have been pulled down, the streets widened, and good accommodation provided by the Corporation, in which Lord Iveagh has given most generous aid.

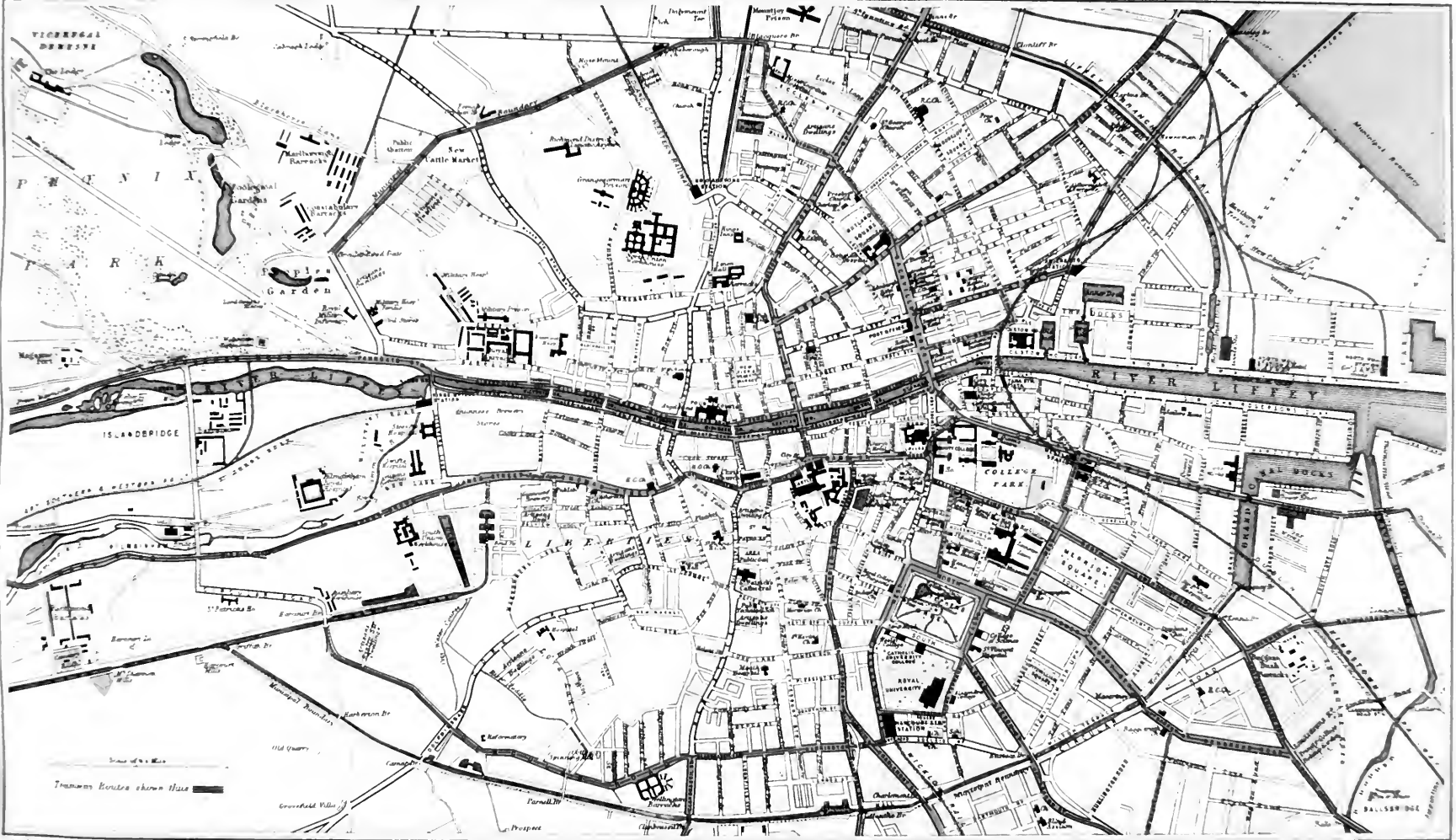
Railway Stations.—These are:—

1. The *Terminus* of the Kingstown line at **Westland Row**, from which the Loop-line runs to Amiens Street.

2. The *Bray and Wicklow Stat.*, **Harcourt Street**, a plain, but massive Doric building, approached by a broad flight of steps and a colonnade.

3. The *Great Southern and Western Stat.* at **Kingsbridge** with a fine, though rather florid Corinthian front, flanked on each side by wings surmounted by clock-towers. These

PLAN OF DUBLIN.





three are all in the S. quarter of the city.

4. The *Midland Great Western* at **Broadstone**, a heavy building, of mixed Grecian and Egyptian styles. The interior arrangement is good.

5. The *Great Northern Terminus* in **Amiens Street**, a fine stone building with a graceful Italian façade.

6. The *London North-Western* Stat., North Wall. Passengers arriving by the Company's Express boats can reach the other Rlys. by means of the Liffey Branch line. Starting from the North Wall Stat. this line joins the Great Northern at Church Road, and bending by the Royal Canal connects with Westland Row by the Loop-line, and effecting a junction with the Midland Great Western near Glasnevin, passes under the Canal, and finally, after being carried beneath Phoenix Park by a tunnel over a mile long, joins the Great Southern at Island Bridge Barracks. The Glasnevin, Drumcondra and Clonliffe districts are now brought into touch with the main systems by the completion of the link lines.

Tramways were opened in Dublin in 1872, and have since been extended through all parts of the city and suburbs. Electricity has been applied to the whole system, and a splendid service established, which is hardly equalled, and not excelled, by any other in the United Kingdom. The general plan is to unite the boundaries of the suburbs by a convenient service of cross lines; but for practical purposes the tourist will find Nelson's Pillar the great radial point, at which cars can be caught running in all directions every few minutes. The various routes and times of departure will be found in the Company's or the Rly. guides. The visitor should have little difficulty in getting about

Dublin by means of the tramway system, and the courtesy of the Company's servants may invariably be relied upon.

Cabs and "outside" **Cars** are legion—the former are after the pattern of the London four-wheeler, but the cars and their drivers are indigenous and characteristic. Dublin has been well called "the most car driving city in the Kingdom." Notwithstanding the lightness of the "outside," and the speed at which it travels, the most timid may feel confidence in the hands of a Dublin "jarvey." To see the city quickly, a car should be taken—the fares for two persons being but 6*d.* for what is called a set-down, viz., a drive from and to any place within the Corporation Boundary, or what is called the "Circular Road," 9 m. in extent; special rates are made for stoppages or hiring by time. (See Index, Dublin.)

Dublin is a residential city, and with a couple of exceptions its industries are in no way noted. It is, however, famous for its brewing and distilling, and Guinness's establishment (which see, p. 30) is the largest and most celebrated in the world. Dublin has also long been noted, and exclusively so, for the manufacture of **Poplin**.

When the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685, thousands of Huguenot refugees sought a home in the British Isles. About ten years later some of the immigrants set up the poplin industry in Dublin. Poplin or tabinet, as it was sometimes called, is a mixture of wool and silk—the latter the warp, and the former the weft, which forms a particularly rich and lasting material for wear. The water of Dublin was found to be especially suited for dyeing purposes, and the results attained rival those of Lyons or St. Etienne. Owing to the coarseness of wool compared with silk, it cannot appear on the surface, so that poplin does not admit of the same

variety of rich brocaded goods as whole silk. The looms are simple wooden machines, the shuttle being thrown by hand, and the Jacquard machine used in the figured poplin is similar to that used in the manufacture of French figured silks.†

In describing Dublin in detail, we shall begin by its main artery, the **Liffey**, which, rising in the mountains of Wicklow, near Sally Gap, takes a circuitous course by Blessington, Kilkullen, and Newbridge, from whence it flows nearly due E. through Leixlip, with its Salmon-leap, the Strawberry-beds near Chapelizod, through a beautiful stretch of river scenery, and past the Phoenix Park, where it may be said to enter the city.

Bridges.—A little before reaching the Wellington Monument, the river is crossed by (1) the *Sarah Bridge* (1791), (after Sarah Countess of Westmoreland, who laid the first stone); it is now usually called *Island Bridge*. Near it the branch line to the North Wall crosses the river by a fine bridge. Close to the terminus of the Great Southern and Western Rly. is (2) the *King's Bridge*, built in commemoration of George IV.'s visit to Ireland in 1821. Passing on l. the Royal Barracks, it reaches (3) *Victoria or Barrack Bridge*, an iron bridge, which replaced one of rude stone work, known as the *Bloody Bridge*, removed in 1859. The name of the *Bloody Bridge* originated according to one tradition from a battle (1408) in which the English under the Duke of Lancaster were defeated by the Irish under Art-Cavanagh; but by another, and more probable, from the faction fights between the Weavers or "Liberty Boys" and the Butchers of Oxmantown. (4)

† We can recommend a visit to the establishments of Messrs. Atkinson, College Green, and Messrs. Pim, Great George Street, to those interested in the production of this beautiful material.

The *Queen's Bridge*, built in 1768, has 3 arches, and is 140 ft. in length. *Arran Bridge*, which preceded it, was swept away by a flood. A very ancient structure stood where is now the (5) *Whitworth Bridge*, built during the viceroyalty of Lord Whitworth in 1816. It was formerly called at different times, *Old Dublin*, and *Ormonde Bridge*, and was rebuilt, after a fall, in 1427, by the Dominicans, for the convenience of their school at Usher's Island. Like *Arran Bridge*, it was destroyed by a flood in 1812. In sinking for the foundation the remains of a still older bridge were discovered, which was supposed to date from the reign of John. Church Street and Bridge Street, the streets on either side, which skirted the ancient walls on the W., are amongst the oldest in Dublin.

Passing l. the Four Courts is (6) *Richmond Bridge* (1816), of 3 arches of Portland stone, and with an iron balustrade. The space on l. between the Whitworth and Richmond Bridges is almost entirely occupied by the magnificent front of the Four Courts, forming one of the finest views in Dublin.

(7) *Essex Bridge*, erected in 1678, was rebuilt in 1874, by the Port and Docks Board, from designs of their engineer, Mr. B. B. Stoney. It has a roadway of 50 ft., and pathways of 12 ft. each. On the first of January, 1875, its name was changed to *Grattan Bridge*. The vista (rt.) at the S. end of Parliament Street is formed by the colonnade of the City Hall.

(8) The *Wellington Bridge* (1816), more commonly known as the *Metal Bridge*, is a light iron bridge of one arch. A toll of a halfpenny is exacted here.

(9) The bridge *par excellence* of Dublin is *Carlisle Bridge*. (1794), entirely reconstructed in 1880, and now known as *O'Connell Bridge*. It has a fine appearance, being almost

level and of the same breadth (154 ft.) as Sackville Street, and is lit with three rows of lamps, similar to those in the Place du Concorde, Paris. The work of lowering and widening the old bridge, designed by Gandon, was carried out by Mr. Bindon Stoney without altogether interrupting the traffic. From it the finest view of the public buildings and the river can be obtained. It connects the two leading thoroughfares of Sackville Street and Westmoreland Street. The N. view embraces the former, with the Nelson Pillar and the General Post-office; on the W. the numerous bridges, the Four Courts, and the towers of Christchurch and the modern Augustinian Ch.; and on the E. the docks crowded with shipping, the quays, and the Custom House. Lower down the river is *Butt* (after Isaac Butt) or the *Swivel Bridge* (1878), and beyond it the new *Loop-line Railway Bridge*, which much interferes with the view of the Custom House.

The Harbour.—The great work of embanking the river and building quays was commenced in 1714. The long line of quays on the N., from whence the steamers start, is called the *North Wall*, and at the end of it is a fixed light. There is a new beacon light of great power in the river. The *South Wall* begins at Ringsend, near the mouth of the Dodder. At its extremity is *Poolbeg Lighthouse*, with a "Fog Siren." The wall is really an astonishing work, consisting of large blocks of granite, and running out into the Bay of Dublin for nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. It forms a pleasant drive or cycle run from Ringsend to the *Pigeon House*, the basin at which was much in request prior to the formation of Howth Harbour. Here stood a hotel and custom offices, but the place was taken in 1814 by the Government and con-

verted into a fort and arsenal, with good barrack accommodation. All these have now been purchased by the Dublin Corporation as a power station in their scheme for electric lighting the city, and for main drainage purposes: the basin is now filled up.

To guard the harbour against the encroachments of the sands of the *North Bull*, another work, called the *Bull Wall*, was erected, on which is a fine light. The Port of Dublin is managed by a body entitled "the Dublin Port and Docks Board" (instituted in 1786 in place of the earlier "Ballast Board" of 1707), whose unceasing energies, during many years past, have greatly increased the facilities of the port. The North Wall has been greatly extended, the river deepened, and shoals removed, wharves, graving slips, a ship-building yard, docks and basins constructed, and extensive dredging operations are being constantly carried on. The Dublin Bar, which in 1830 gave only 7 ft. at low water, now gives about 15 ft.

The other water highways of Dublin are the *Royal Canal*, which enters the Liffey by its docks at the North Wall. The *Grand Canal* falls in at Ringsend with the Dodder. Near its mouth are the Grand Canal Docks, which are well seen from the Kingstown Rly.

SOUTH SIDE.

Public Buildings.—The domestic architecture of Dublin is in the plain and tasteless work of the Georgian and early Victorian period. There are few 17th cent. houses standing, and none of earlier period exist. But this is greatly compensated for by its splendid public buildings. Most of these are situated within a short distance of each other. In fact, with a few excep-

tions, there is scarcely 10 minutes' walk between any two of those on the S. side; and this circumstance contributes to the noble street views for which the city is so famous. We shall start our survey with the great group at the foot of Dame Street. Occupying the angles of Westmoreland and Dame Streets, and forming one of the sides of College Green, is

The **Bank of Ireland**, which possesses an additional interest from its having been the Irish Parliament House. It was purchased from the Government for 40,000*l.*, after the Act of Union (1801), by the Bank of Ireland Company, incorporated in 1783. It forms as a whole a splendid monumental design, although it was built at three separate intervals, during the 18th cent., by successive architects, at a cost of 95,000*l.* It was commenced in 1729, and if the original architect was not Capt. Ed. Lovet Pearce, he at least superintended the early work. Externally it consists of a magnificent Ionic front and colonnades, the centre occupying three sides of a receding square. The principal portico is supported by 4 Ionic pillars, and is surmounted by a pediment, whose tympanum is ornamented with the Royal arms, above which is a statue of Hibernia, with Fidelity and Commerce on either side, executed by a Dublin sculptor, Edward Smith. The open colonnade extends round the square to the wings, and is flanked on each side by a lofty entrance arch. This main front, which was the earliest portion of the building, is connected with the E. and W. faces by a circular screen wall, with projecting columns and niches in the intervals. The E. front, looking down College Street, was built as an entrance to the House of Lords, from a design by Jas. Gandon (1785), with some bold architectural inconsistencies. Corinthian columns are placed

under the Ionic entablature which runs round the whole building, and with admirable effect, avoiding the use of pedestals which would have been out of place. Over the tympanum is a statue of Fortitude, supported by statues of Justice and Liberty. The W. front is the latest of all, and has an Ionic portico. Adjoining this side, which is in Foster Place, is a guard-room, approached by a fine archway with Ionic columns. Internally the visitor should see the principal Hall, or Cash Office, on the site of the old Court of Requests, which is entered through the main portico. It is a handsome room, decorated in the same classical style as the exterior. The interior was completely remodelled for office purposes in 1803.

The entrance to the old House of Commons, under an Ionic portico, was designed by Robert Parke, 1787. The House, rebuilt after a destructive fire in 1792, was a beautiful octagonal chamber with galleries; it was entirely removed in the course of the alterations in 1801-2.

The old House of Lords is preserved, but it is not particularly striking. In the recess, where the throne used to be, is a statue by Bacon of *George III.*, in his Parliamentary robes. Of more interest are 2 large *Tapestries* of the Siege of Derry and the Battle of the Boyne, by Robert Baillie (1733).

By making special application to the Secretary, an order can be obtained to see the operations for printing the notes, the machinery for which is most ingenious. An excellent model of the entire building can be seen in the library.

The splendid group of *Banks* and other buildings on the S. side of College Green are well worth the careful attention of the tourist.

Trinity College occupies the grand

junction of Grafton and Westmoreland Streets, and the total area within its walls is over 28 acres. The general plan of the College shows a fine park, with a series of courts on the N. side of it, and the whole of this magnificent pile of Academic buildings, in site and character hardly equalled among European cities, mostly date from the latter half of the 18th cent., and are due to the munificence of the Irish House of Commons. The grey granite and limestone of which the buildings are constructed give a cold look, and their Greek style of architecture a classic dignity to the stately courts of the College. Within the railings stand the fine *Statues* of Goldsmith (1863) and Burke (1868) by Foley. The principal and *West Front* is a Palladian façade, designed probably by Sir Wm. Chambers, 300 ft. long, facing College Green. The centre entablature is supported by four columns with Corinthian caps, surmounted by a bold pediment. Above the great gateway is a fine Hall—the **Regent House**. The College area within is divided into several quadrangles. The first, or *Parliament Square*, contains the Chapel, the Theatre (Exam. Hall) designed by Chambers, and Dining Hall by Cassels. Sums amounting to 60,000*l.* were voted by the Irish Parliament in the 18th century towards the erection of the Square and these various buildings. The **Chapel** cost 22,000*l.* It has a Corinthian portico; and the interior woodwork is finely carved and the ceiling decorated with rich stucco work. The central (E.) window is a memorial (1869) to Archbp. Ussher. Outside (E.) are a few monuments, one of which is a neglected recumbent figure in soft alabaster of Luke Chalonner, one of the founders, so entirely worn by water and air that it is now merely a geological curiosity. The **Theatre** (90 ft. long) corresponds externally to the Chapel, opposite

to which it stands, and with ceiling also similar in style. It contains many modern portraits of no special interest, and a fine *Monument* to Provost Baldwin by Hewetson. An elaborate carved oak gilt *Chandelier* to hold 60 lights, belonging to the old House of Commons, hangs from the centre of the ceiling. Within over the portico is a small *Organ*, said traditionally to have been taken from an Armada vessel wrecked on the Irish coast; but it was actually taken from a Spanish vessel at the Siege of Vigo (1702) by the Duke of Ormonde. The pipes are modern. The **Dining Hall** (70 ft. long) is a fine wainscotted room containing many portraits, among them, Frederick, Prince of Wales (Hudson). Grattan, Flood, Cairns, &c. The *Kitchen* is open to visitors. Facing the entrance in the centre of the Square stands the **Campanile** (100 ft. high), erected in 1852 by Primate Lord J. G. Beresford. It was designed by Sir Chas. Lanyon, has a square Doric basement, and over it a circular bell-chamber formed by 8 Corinthian pillars, above which rises the dome, surmounted by a small open lantern, finished by a smaller dome. Figures of Divinity, Science, Medicine, and Law rest above the four corners of the square basement. The keystones of the intervening arches have carved heads of Homer, Socrates, Plato, Demosthenes. The *Bell* weighs 37 cwt.; it is not swung but chimed, as the belfry stage is too small.

The **Library**, in Library Square, is a fine building, 270 ft. long. The interior is conveniently fitted up for the purpose of reading, and contains about 292,000 printed volumes and over 2000 manuscripts. It is entitled to a copy of every book published by the Library Act of 1801. The *Fagel* (Pensionary of Holland) *Collection* of 20,000 vols. was purchased in 1802 for 10,000*l.* The arcaded

cloisters, formerly under the Library, have now been converted into convenient reading-rooms. The formation of the Library commenced in 1601, when to commemorate the battle of Kinsale 700*l.* was subscribed by the soldiers of the army "out of arrears of their pay." Archbp. Ussher's library was purchased after his death by the Cromwellian army in Ireland, but not given to the College until the Restoration. Numerous bequests were afterwards made, and the Library Act of 1801 has been its chief source of acquisition in modern times.

Among its numerous treasures are Egyptian papyri, the palimpsest *Codez* (Z) of St. Matthew's Gospel, which has been three times deciphered; three other Biblical Greek and various Oriental Mss. The Latin Mss. are numerous. Among the gems of the collection are the *Book of Durrow* (Gospels), *Book of Armagh* (New Test.) and its *Satchel*, the *Book of Dimma* and the *Book of Mulling* (both of Gospels) with their *Shrines* or "Cumdaechs," the *Psalter of Ricemarch* (Bp. of St. David's, d. 1099) and the *Book of Kells* (Gospels), "the most beautiful book in the world." No words can give any idea of the beauty of this Ms.; the glory of its ornamentation, its exquisite tracery, the perfect harmony of its colouring, and the marvellous skill displayed in the intertwinings, increase the visitor's wonder at every examination of it (see Kells, Co. Meath). The Irish Mss. are numerous, including the *Book of Leinster*. There are some objects of interest also, among them an *Irish Harp*, reputed to have belonged to Brian Boru. Its date is, however, a very doubtful and unsettled question. There is also the heaviest gold ornament yet found in Ireland, a *Fibula* weighing 33 oz. The cataloguing of the library took 14 years' labour, and the printing cost 4500*l.*

The block of red brick buildings, showing most incongruous restora-

tion, and forming the E. side of Library Sq., is the oldest portion of the College and dates from Queen Anne's reign. The *Graduate's Memorial Buildings*, a fine range on the N. side, are from designs by Sir Thos. Drew, and are primarily due to funds subscribed by graduates to commemorate the tercentenary of the University held in 1892. Here the various College Societies have their chambers, debating, committee, and other rooms.

The *Schools*, one of the finest modern buildings in the United Kingdom, form a magnificent pile 160 ft. long, erected at a cost of 26,000*l.*, and designed by Deane & Woodward in 1856. The style has been called Byzantine Renaissance of a Venetian type. The building is of two stories, with a broad and richly carved string course marking the division on the exterior. The windows are round-headed and finely divided into groups, the arches rising from elaborately carved square pilasters. Within is a fine *Hall* with low Irish marble pillars supporting Moorish arches. It is lit from two domes with coloured enamelled brick ceilings. In the hall is a *Clock*, having magnetic connection every second with the *Observatory* at Dunsink. The various schools have lecture rooms in the buildings, which also contain a geological museum, models, and scientific instruments.

In addition to these various buildings is the *Provost's House*, built, it is said, from a copy of a design by the Earl of Burlington, for General Wade's house in Piccadilly.† The large dining room, now the Board Room, contains portraits of all the provosts from the foundation down to the middle of the last cent., and in the drawing room is one of Queen

† But his house was in Cork St., not Piccadilly; the Dublin architect who prepared the working plans was named Smith.

Elizabeth, by Zucchero, and a fine Gainsborough of the Duke of Bedford, once Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. There are also the **Printing House** with a Doric portico; the **New Medical School**, one of the very best equipped in the United Kingdom; and **Anatomical Museum**, with rich and varied collections. Note the skeleton of McGrath, the giant, and the *Death-mask* of Dean Swift. The **College Park** and **Fellows' Gardens** are of splendid dimensions, occupying the whole length of Nassau Street. Under the wall and street near the Grafton St. end of the gardens is a *Well*, now arched over, known in Dublin for many centuries as "St. Patrick's Well." The park is lined with trees and is devoted to athletic purposes.

[The **College Botanic Gardens** at Lausdowne Road are worth a visit; they are well arranged, and contain many rare shrubs and plants.]

The University was founded in 1591, a charter having been obtained from Queen Elizabeth through the efforts of Henry Ussher, Archdeacon of Dublin, and uncle to the famous Jas. Ussher, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Luke Challoner. Lord Burleigh was the first Chancellor, and Adam Loftus first Provost. The lands of the old Augustinian Monastery of All Hallows, founded by Dermot McMurrugh in 1166, of 28 acres in extent, were granted by the Mayor and Corporation to the new institution. The lands, then partly waste and sea invaded, are now a valuable property worth 10,000*l.* a year.

Trinity College, among the older Universities, has ever led the way in the matter of reform. It opened its doors to Roman Catholics 50 years before Oxford and Cambridge, granted degrees in modern subjects much earlier than they did, and has lately again taken the lead in opening its doors and degrees to women students.

[The **Royal University**, to which the Queen's Colleges of Belfast,

Galway, and Cork are affiliated, was established in 1880 on the lines of the London University, and replaced the Queen's University. It occupies the permanent structure of the International Exhibition of 1865, in Earlsfort Terrace, to which considerable additions have been made. The *Hall* is frequently used for concerts.]

The **Castle** is situated on high ground at the top of Dame Street, and the first entrance is through Exchange Court. Architecturally speaking, there is little to admire in either of the 2 courts round which the buildings are grouped. Entering by the principal gateway from Cork Hill is the upper quadrangle, containing the Vice-regal apartments (on the S. side), and the offices of the Chief Secretary for Ireland and officers of the Household. Between the 2 entrances on the N. side the façade is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which a flag is hoisted on State days.

Among the State apartments, which contain portraits of the viceroys for a couple of centuries past, are the *Throne Room* (which contains the throne made for George IV.), and *St. Patrick's Hall*; the latter contains a ceiling painted by Vin. Valdre (1783) with the following subjects:—St. Patrick converting the Irish; Henry II. receiving the submission of the Irish chiefs; and (in the centre) George III, supported by Liberty and Justice. On the walls are the banners and coats of arms of the Knights of St. Patrick, and in it the ceremony of the investiture to the Order is held.

In the lower court are the Metropolitan Police and Ordnance offices and Armoury, containing pieces for 60,000 men, and on the S. side the Record Tower and the Chapel.

The **Record Tower**, one of the four original towers, was formerly

called the Wardrobe Tower, from the fact of the Royal robes, &c., being kept in it; but since 1579 it has been almost entirely occupied with the offices and staff of the Records, and is the permanent office of Ulster King of Arms. In 1813 great improvements were completed to fit it for the purpose of keeping the Records. The upper storey was rebuilt, a handsome embattled parapet added, and stone entirely superseded wood. A central staircase leads to the several floors and cells, which were recently stocked with a vast collection of State Papers, but these have now been transferred to the Public Record Office. The **Birmingham Tower**, near Ship Street entrance, dating from 1411, as a tablet shows, was taken down and rebuilt in 1775. It contains the supper-room and other apartments. This was the State prison,† and in this respect the spot has its own dread record of human suffering.

The **Chapel** is a single nave, and is built of Irish limestone, with traceried windows of oak in the style of "Carpenter's" Gothic, the architect being Francis Johnston. It has curious external decorations of heads, which are over ninety in number, including all the sovereigns of Britain; and over the N. door the rather singular juxtaposition of the busts of St. Peter and Dean Swift; over the E. are those of the Virgin Mary, Brian Boru, and St. Patrick. Finely proportioned buttresses, terminating in pinnacles, divide ranges of 6 stained glass windows on the N. and S. sides.

The E. window, a gift from Lord Whitworth, has a finely executed representation of Christ before Pilate. Some modern incongruous

† An inscription at the entrance of one of the cells in the Record Tower states the tradition of it being that in which Hugh Roe O'Donell was confined in 1586; but it was more probably here,

glass was added about 1860. The arms of the Viceroy's are depicted on the walls according to date. The present building replaced an older one in 1814 at a cost of 42,000*l.*

The erection of Dublin Castle at the commencement of the 13th cent. is ascribed to Meyler FitzHenry, grandson to Henry I.; and the completion of it to Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1223. It was then built for and held as a fortress, and was defended by a single curtain wall and four flanking towers, surrounded by a deep moat. Through it ran the Poddle River, which still finds its way beneath the pavement of the Lower Castle Yard to the Liffey. In the reign of Elizabeth it was first used as an official residence by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney (1565), and it has ever since been the seat of the Viceroy's and the Irish Government. It fell into great decay in the 17th and 18th cents., and became so altered by repairs and rebuilding that little of the original structures remain.

The courts are seen to best advantage in the forenoon, when the guard is relieved to military music.

The **City Hall**, erected by the Guild of Merchants as the Royal Exchange (1779), and designed by Thos. Cooley, stands on Cork Hill, at the top of Dame Street adjoining the Castle. It was ten years in building, and became the property of the Dublin Corporation in 1852, who established it as their **City Hall**. It commands from its portico a long avenue of streets looking down Parliament Street, Essex Bridge, and Capel Street. It is of the Corinthian order, and is a square building of 100 feet side, with 3 fronts. The N. or principal face has a portico of 6 columns. The entablature, which is highly decorated, is continued round the 3 sides.

The interior is singularly arranged in the form of a circle within the

square. Its original design is marred by the enclosures of the once open ambulatories to form offices and stairs. Twelve fluted pillars 32 ft. high support an entablature surmounted by a 10-ft. attic with circular windows and a dome-shaped roof, well finished in stucco work. The Hall contains a bronze statue of George III. by Van Nost; statues of Lucas (pre-Union member of parliament for the city), by Edward Smith; Grattan, by Chantrey; O'Connell; and Thomas Drummond, who filled the office of Under Secretary for Ireland with much distinction, both by Hogan.

The ancient regalia and documentary records of Dublin Corporation, including the original grant of the city to the men of Bristol by Henry II., can be seen in the muniment room. There are 102 royal charters from 1172-1727, and the *Liber Albus* and *Liber Niger* (also called the "Chain" Book) are of great antiquarian interest.

Returning to College Green, the street to the r. is Grafton Street, a fashionable thoroughfare with many of the best shops in the city. At the top is—

St. Stephen's Green—a fine rectangular enclosure 22 acres in extent, opened as a public park (1880) at the expense of Lord Ardilaun, at a cost of 20,000*l.* It is tastefully laid out with rockeries, cascade, and ornamental waters well stocked with fowl. In the centre is an equestrian *Statue* of George II.; at the N. side stands one of Lord Eglinton, twice Lord-Lieutenant; and W., facing York Street, one of Lord Ardilaun, erected lately by public subscription. In the middle of the last cent. it was entirely residential; business establishments, &c., now occupy most of the W. and N. sides. On the S. side is the fine town house of Lord Iveagh.

stands on the W. side of the Green. The present building, erected at a cost of 25,000*l.* by Government grant, was commenced in 1806, and the front (1827) consists of a rustic basement and Doric upper storey, with pediment surmounted by statues of Minerva, Esculapius, and Hygeia. It has a fine Museum, Library, Hall, and newly erected Schools. It has a descent from the Guild of Barbers established by charter in 1446. The "Dublin Society of Surgeons" were separated, however, from the barbers by the charter of 1784.

On the N. side are the University and other Clubs, and the Palace of the Archbp. of Dublin (Ch. Ir.).

The **Royal College of Science** was established under the authority of the Science and Art Department, London, 1867. It is on the E. side of St. Stephen's Green, and contains a series of geological, mineralogical, and chemical specimens, to exhibit the economic resources of Ireland. A beautiful assortment of Irish marbles is here seen, well worth the attention of the visitor. This College, Nat. Museum and Library and School of Art, are now under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Passing down Kildare Street (N. side), at the corner of which is the *Shelbourne Hotel*, the fine group of brick buildings on the r. facing the S. front of the Museum is the **Church of Ireland Training College**. Founded in 1811 as the Kildare Place Soc. it passed to the Church Education Soc. in 1839, and in 1884 it became the Ch. of Ir. Training Coll. under the Board of National Education. It has thus preserved its continuity and site as a training institution for teachers, and as such is the oldest of its kind in the kingdom. It is well equipped, and the Manager is the Lord Archbp. of Dublin.

The **Royal College of Surgeons**

Without is the bronze statue of *Lord Plunket* (Archbp. of Dublin 1884-97), by Thornycroft, erected by a general public subscription in 1901.

The **Royal Dublin Society** occupies *Leinster House* (built in 1745 from designs by Cassels), the former residence of the Duke of Leinster in Kildare Street, the grounds extending as far back as the W. side of Merrion Square. In the hall is a statue of *George IV.* by Behnes, and the ceiling and walls of some of the rooms exhibit a particularly fine example of the rich Italian stucco work of the 18th century.

The Society was founded in 1731, and incorporated in 1750. In 1815 it purchased *Leinster House* for 10,000*l.*, which has been its home since that date. Aided, in the first instance, by grants from the Irish, and later from the Imperial Parliament, it has devoted itself throughout its long and honourable career to the development of the arts and sciences, and in an especial manner to their practical application to the country's needs; and thus for the greater part of two centuries has rendered signal service to the State. It is sufficient here to note that it initiated the establishment of the Botanic Gardens, the National Library and Museum, the School of Art (1746) and other important works. Since the Government in 1877 finally undertook the management of these the Society has concentrated its attention on agricultural, scientific and other pursuits. Its *Horse Show*, held in August at their unrivalled premises at *Ball's Bridge* (1881), on which some 75,000*l.* have been expended, is of world-wide fame. The *Horse Show* is a sight to which no other city in the United Kingdom can furnish a parallel; Dublin is then *en fête*, and intending visitors should engage rooms some time beforehand.

The **Science and Art Museum** and **National Library** buildings occupy the two sides of the quadrangle at the Kildare Street side of *Leinster*

House, erected at a cost of about 150,000*l.*, from designs by the firm of Sir Thos. N. Deane & Son; they were opened by the Earl of Zetland in 1890. Both buildings are similar in style, the centre of each block consisting of a semicircular colonnade. Entering the vestibule of the Library (l.) a richly-carved staircase leads to the large reading-room of horse-shoe form, being 72 ft. long and 63 ft. wide, finely lit from a domed roof. The books are in adjacent compartments 3 stories high, and are arranged on shelves rising from perforated iron floors. The Museum (r.) vestibule is circular, and beautifully decorated with marble columns supporting a gallery. The court beyond is 125 ft. long and 75 ft. wide. On the opposite side, leading to the upper gallery, is a beautifully-designed staircase, ornamented with fine carving. The whole of the ground floor is paved with mosaic. The doors of both buildings are richly carved in fine workmanship by Carlo Gambi, of Siena.

The Collection is a large and varied one, and very well arranged. The court contains a number of Foley's original models, casts of noted Celtic crosses, and some interesting copies of Italian architecture of the Renaissance. In the adjoining rooms are Greek, Roman and Egyptian Antiquities, a good ethnographical collection; and the rooms containing old furniture, fictile ware, and lace are well fitted.

Part of the Upper Gallery and three of the adjoining rooms are devoted to **Irish Antiquities**, and the collection of the remains of the Stone (neolithic) and Bronze Ages, and the examples of Early Christian Art are, perhaps, the finest in Europe. The collection was formed by the Royal Irish Academy and is the growth of many years; it was transferred here from Dawson Street in 1891. On the gallery are dug-out *Canoes* and a fine series of *Ogham Stones*. The stone and bronze weapons and implements

Arrow-heads, Spear-heads, Celts, Swords, Trumpets, Vessels, &c., number some thousands of specimens, and the process of their development can be readily traced by the arrangement of the cases. There is also a magnificent collection of gold ornaments of the Bronze Age, *Torques, Lunule, and Fibule*, many of them showing fine examples of prehistoric ornamentation. The *Torque* of the Broighter "Find" (for a time in the British Museum, but presented by the King after a legal judgment making it Crown property in 1903) is an ornament of exceptional interest. There is also a good collection of Late Celtic work, of *Cinerary Urns* and *Food-vessels* from early burial sites, and a *Cist* from Tallaght with its matrix of earth and gravel. This is of particular interest as showing the internal arrangement of urns and bones. The relics from *Crannoges* (Lake Dwellings, Ir.) are of extraordinary variety and number; and the model of the *Pile Dwellings* (Swiss) will no doubt attract the visitor's attention.

Amongst the examples of E. Christian Art is the processional *Cross of Cong*, which was made at Roscommon for Tuam, by order of Turloch O'Connor in 1123, and brought to Cong either by Roderic O'Connor or Archbishop O'Duffy, who died at Cong (1150). It measures 2½ ft. high, 1 ft. 6¾ in. across arms, and 1½ in. thick. It is made of oak, plated with copper, and covered with the most beautiful gold tracery of the usual Celtic pattern. In the centre of the arms is a large crystal; 13 of the original 18 jewels remain which were set along the edges of shaft and arms; and 11 of those which were set down the centre of arms and shaft, and round the crystal, are lost. It was found by the Rev. P. Prendergast early in the last century in a chest in the village, and after his death purchased by Professor MacCullagh for 100 guineas, and presented to the Royal Irish Academy. It was made, according to the 'Annals of Innisfallen,' to enshrine a portion of the true Cross, and this is supported by inscriptions in Irish and Latin in the Irish characters upon two of its sides.

The *Chalice of Ardagh* is silver,

ornamented with beautiful gold filigree and repoussé work, and curious enamelled beads; it exhibits a great variety of Celtic ornamentation. The *Tara, Ardagh, and Roscrea Brouches*, the *Shrines*, e.g. that of *St. Patrick's Bell* (1691), and the various crossiers and other objects of antiquity, all exhibit the Celtic ornamentations, rivalling each other in their variety of form and ingenuity of detail. *St. Patrick's Bell* is the oldest relic of Christian metal work in Ireland; it was preserved for centuries in Armagh, and there is reason to believe it belonged to St. Patrick himself.†

These buildings are connected with the **Museum of Natural History**, occupying the S. side of *Leinster Lawn*, a pretty bit of ornamental ground open to the public, and containing several statues (see **Public Monuments**). The Museum is well equipped, and the collection of Irish fauna (lower hall) is one of the most complete national collections known. Note the three perfect skeletons of the *Cervus giganteus* (Irish elk), and the fine geological *Relief Map* of Ireland. On the upper floors is the general collection.

The **National Gallery of Ireland**, on N. side of *Leinster Lawn*, raised at a cost of about 30,000*l.*, and opened 1864, is devoted to collections of works of the Fine Arts. An additional building of fine proportions has recently been added at a cost of 21,000*l.* from designs by Mr. T. M. Deane. The Gallery is open free to the public four days weekly and on Sunday afternoons. Thursdays and Fridays are student days, admission 6*d.* Adjoining is the *Metropolitan School of Art*.

The Nat. Gallery was founded as a result of the collection of paintings brought together at the Exhibition in Dublin in 1853. The nucleus of the

† Many of the fine examples of metal in the Museum have been reproduced by Messrs. Johnson & Co., Grafton Street.

fund which defrayed the cost was a sum of 5000*l.* given from the Dargan Testimonial Fund. The Exhibition, held on this ground, was due to the munificence of Mr. Dargan, who advanced 80,000*l.* for this purpose. In this Collection Dublin possesses one of the best of the smaller galleries of Europe. It contains about 500 pictures, 350 water colour and other drawings, and a large collection of engraved portraits, chiefly Irish, from the Challoner Smith Collection. The English School is well represented in the water colours, which were acquired chiefly from the Wm. Smith Collection. In the large Hall are casts of examples of Greek and Greco-Rom. Art. On the same floor is the National Portrait Gallery. Among the paintings are *Father Lake Wadding*, by Ribera (Lo Spagnoletto); *Raleigh*, by Zuccaro; *Sir Hen. Wyatt*, by Holbein; *Sir Adam Loftus*, by Van Somer (?); *Steele and Lord Wharton*, by Kneller; *First Duke of Ormonde and Cromwell*, by Lely; *Earl of Bellamont* and others, by Reynolds; *Hell Fire Club*, by Jas. Worsdale; *Volunteers on College Green*, by Fr. Wheatley.

On the second floor is the Collection of the Old Masters, in which the Italian and Dutch Schools are well represented, with a small collection of modern work. We can but very briefly indicate the scope of this interesting series, which includes examples by Fra Angelico, Botticelli (*The Story of Lucretia*), and Andrea del Sarto, *St. Sebastian after Martyrdom* by Amerighi (Caravaggio), portraits by Asper, a Venetian scene by An. Canaletto, two of Dresden by his nephew, Bernardo, panel portraits by Bellini, works by Jordaens, Van Dyck, Frans Hals, Albert Cuyp, Guido Reni, Paul Potter, Van Ostade, Jakob and Solomon van Ruysdael, Snyders, Jans Steen, Salvator Rosa, Tintoretto; 2 by Murillo; 3 pieces by Rembrandt; 4 by Rubens—*St. Francis receiving the Stigmata*, *St. Dominic*, *The Tribute Money*, and *The Annunciation*; *The Supper at Emmaus* and *Ecce Homo*, by Titian; *The Crucifixion* by An. Carracci, several by Teniers (note the spirited drawing of the figures by him in a landscape by Van Uden), *The Entomb-*

ment, by Poussin, examples of the Van de Velde, Paul Veronese, and the large canvas by Panini, *Fête in Rome*, 1729. The modern collection includes *The Opening of the Walkhalla*, *Lake Avernus*, *Richmond Bridge*, and *The Departure of Regulus*, and a valuable series of water-colour drawings by Turner, *A Dialogue at Waterloo*, by Landseer, and the large paintings of *The Marriage of Eva and Strongbow*, and *Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall*, by Maclise.

[The Royal Hibernian Academy is in Lower Abbey Street, off Sackville Street. It was incorporated in 1821, and the buildings erected by Francis Johnston, a leading architect and its first president, at his own cost. It opens an annual exhibition of painting and sculpture early in spring. The totally inadequate annual Parliamentary grant towards support of its schools is 300*l.*]

Lower down Kildare Street, on the r., is the Royal College of Physicians, incorporated in 1667. It has two fine halls, which contain a number of statues and portraits of past presidents.

The Royal Irish Academy (19, Dawson Street, its home since 1852) was incorporated in 1786 for the encouragement of science and learning, and during the last 100 years has nobly fulfilled its purpose. Its collection of national antiquities (see Museum, p. 14) is perhaps unequalled by any other in Europe, and its publications take a leading place among those of learned bodies. In addition to the collection already but summarily referred to, it has a valuable Library and many rare Mss. Among them is the *Stowe Missal*, containing the prayers and formulæ used in the Irish Church from about the 5th to 8th centuries. It was found in Ratisbon in an Irish monastery in the 16th cent., and subsequently pur-

chased by the Government at the Ashburnham sale and deposited in the Academy. The Irish Mss. are the *Leabhar Breac*, *Annals of the Four Masters*, the *Life of Red Hugh O'Donnell*, *Book of Ballymote*, and others.

A few yards further south is the **Mansion House**, which became the residence of the Lord Mayor in 1715. It contains a number of portraits of bygone celebrities, chiefly 18th cent. The *Oak Room*, so called from its panelling, is a fine apartment; and the *Round Room*, 90 ft. in diameter and lit by a lantern 50 ft. above the floor, was built in 1821 to entertain George IV.

NORTH SIDE.

In the 18th cent. the N. side of the city was the centre of fashion; but a change set in during the 19th, and the city has extended on the S., especially by the seaside. The N. bank of the Liffey has some fine buildings, mostly 18th cent. work.

The **Custom House** is on Eden Quay, not far from O'Connell Bridge. Externally it is the finest building in Dublin, possessing 4 decorated faces, of which the S. (375 ft.), facing the river, is the principal. It was designed by James Gandon, and the cost, with the adjoining Docks, was 397,232*l.* This front has a central Doric portico of four columns supporting an entablature, with a sculpture in the tympanum of the Union of England and Ireland. They are represented as seated on a shell, or marine chariot, drawn by sea-horses, while Neptune is driving away Famine and Despair. From the portico extend wings, the basement portion of which is occupied by open arcades, while the summit is finished off by an entablature and cornice.

Flanking each end of these wings
[Ireland.]

are 2 "pavilions," above which are the arms of Ireland. The N. front has a portico of 4 columns surmounted by statues representing the 4 continents. The other fronts are in the same style, but plainer, and the carrying round of the open arcades gives a very light and graceful effect. The interior is occupied by 2 courts and a central pile of building, from which springs a fine dome, reaching an altitude of 125 ft., crowned by a statue of Hope (16 ft.) resting on an anchor. The Custom House possesses what very few London buildings can boast, viz., an open space all round, so as to allow it to be seen to advantage. The view of it from O'Connell Bridge is much interrupted by the Loop-line railway.

When all the different Boards of Customs were consolidated into a general department in London, this building was well nigh emptied, but it is now used as offices for various Government departments; and an Assay Office is still maintained by the Goldsmiths.

Returning to O'Connell Bridge and proceeding up Sackville Street, one of the finest of any city in Europe, on the W. side is the **General Post-Office**, an extensive granite building, completed in three years at a cost of 50,000*l.* in 1818. In the centre is a portico 80 ft. wide, of Ionic character, with 6 fluted pillars, a fine frieze, and a pediment with the Royal arms, surmounted by statues of Hibernia (centre), Mercury, and Fidelity. The architect was Francis Johnston.

The **Rotunda**, at the top of Sackville Street, is a fine series of public rooms, used for concerts and meetings. The round room is 80 ft. in diameter. Externally, however, it is eclipsed by the superior architecture of the **Rotunda Hospital**, which was designed by Cassels; it has a

Doric façade fronting towards Great Britain Street, and flanked on each side by Tuscan colonnades terminated by porticoes. The ceiling of the *Chapel* is the most elaborate and finished example of the fine stucco work executed by Italian artists in Dublin in the 18th cent.

The Rotunda was the first maternity hospital established in the British Isles. It was founded by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse in the middle of the 18th cent. The Gardens, Rotunda, and Assembly Rooms were erected as a popular means of support, and they became such a favourite public resort that the annual income to the Hospital previous to 1798 amounted to 4000*l.*

Proceeding along the N. bank of the Liffey westward the **Four Courts** is reached. They form a splendid and extensive pile, occupying the whole area of King's Inn Quay, between the Richmond and Whitworth Bridges. The old law courts were in the precincts of Christchurch, previous to which they were at the Castle. Owing to the ruined condition of the old buildings and the great want of accommodation, the present pile was raised. It was begun in the year 1786, a portion being the work of Thomas Cooley, but after his death the building was completed by Jas. Gandon. The building was protracted through fourteen years, and the estimated cost was 200,000*l.* It has a frontage of 450 ft., and consists of a centre, flanked on each side by squares recessed back from the front, the continuity of which, however, is preserved by arcades of rusticated masonry.

The principal front is entered under a portico of 6 Corinthian columns, having on the apex of the pediment a statue of Moses, with Justice and Mercy on each side. This leads into the central division, which externally is a square block of buildings, surmounted by a circular lantern and dome 64 ft.

in diameter. In the centre of the Square (140 ft.) internally is a noble circular hall, off which lie the original 4 chief Courts, occupying the four corners of the Square, Exchequer, Common Pleas, Queen's Bench, and Chancery, which at first opened to the central hall. Some fine marble statues—*Lord Plunket* and *Lord O'Hagan, O'Loghlen, Joy, Whiteside, Sheil*—stand in the hall. The columns round the hall are 25 ft. high. The entablature is complete, and the panels over the entrances to the Courts exhibit:—1. William the Conqueror instituting Courts of Justice; 2. King John signing the Magna Charta; 3. Henry II. receiving the Irish Chieftains; 4. James I. abolishing the Brehon Laws: all by Ed. Smyth. Between the windows of the dome are allegorical statues of Punishment, Eloquence, Mercy, Prudence, Law, Wisdom, Justice, and Liberty. Medallions of eight ancient law-givers stand out from the finely carved frieze work. Behind the main building are the minor courts and offices.

The **Public Record Office** adjoining is a model storehouse of ancient records, containing a vast collection of documents accessible to the public.

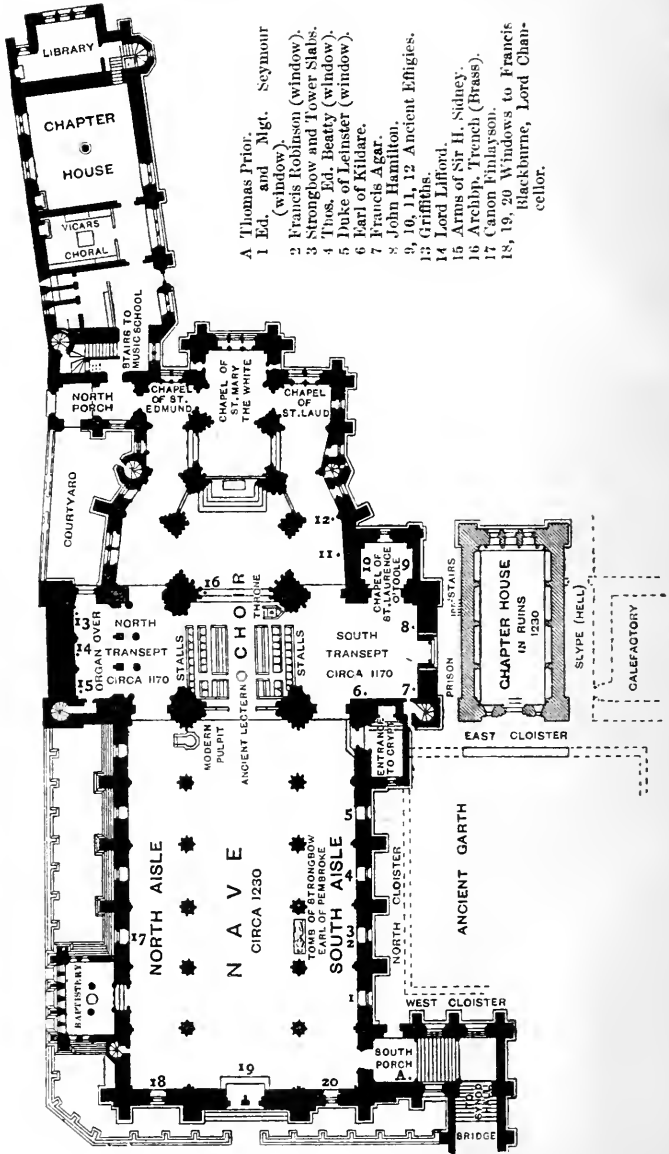
King's Inns fronts Constitution Hill, nearly opposite to the Midland Great Western Stat., though on a much lower level. It consists of a centre, crowned by an octangular cupola, and flanked by 2 wings of 2 stories, surmounted by a pediment. Entering the lofty central archway a passage runs into Henrietta St. through the whole range of buildings. The *Dining Hall* is a splendid apartment ornamented with fluted Ionic columns at each end, surmounted by figures representing the Cardinal Virtues. The *Library* is a building erected at a cost of 20,000*l.*

1862

1862

1862

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



- A Thomas Prior.
 1 Ed. and Mgt. Seymour (window).
 2 Francis Robinson (window).
 3 Strongbow and Tower Slabs.
 4 Thos. Ed. Beatty (window).
 5 Duke of Leinster (window).
 6 Earl of Kildare.
 7 Francis Agar.
 8 John Hamilton.
 9, 10, 11, 12 Ancient Effigies.
 13 Griffiths.
 14 Lord Lifford.
 15 Arms of Sir H. Sidney.
 16 Archbp. Trench (Brass).
 17 Canon Finlayson.
 18, 19, 20 Windows to Francis Blackburne, Lord Chancellor.

CHRISTCHURCH, DUBLIN.

Dublin did not possess an Inn of Court until the time of Edward I., in whose reign Collett's Inn in Exchequer St. was established; this was succeeded by Preston's Inn, where the City Hall stands. On the assumption of the title of King of Ireland by Hen. VIII. in 1541, the Society took the name of King's Inn, and the confiscated land of the Dominican Monastery of St. Saviour (1224), where the Four Courts now stand, was granted to them. Here in 1689 James II. held his last Parliament. In 1765 a site was taken in Henrietta St. and the present building (designed by Gandon) erected.

CATHERDRALS AND CHURCHES.

Christchurch.—Dublin is remarkable among cities of the kingdom in possessing two ancient Cathedrals, Christchurch and St. Patrick's. The former is approached from Dame Street, and the narrow streets and houses that once crowded the area from Cork Hill to the Cathedral have been cleared away and Lord Edward† Street opened in 1886. The older (Christchurch) is unique as being of Danish foundation and preserving remains of the Danish Church. The existence of two Cathedrals arose out of ecclesiastical and political jealousies incidental to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland.

History.—Sigtryg Silkebeard, a christianised Dane and king of the Danes of Dublin, A.D. 1038, founded a Cathedral Church in honour of the Holy Trinity still bearing the Scandinavian title of CHRISTCHURCH, i.e. Head Church or Cathedral. In 1163 it was converted by Archbp. Laurence O'Toole into a Priory, and the old community of secular clergy were superseded by a Regular Order of Arroasian Canons. About 1172 Strongbow, FitzStephen and Raymond le Gros, in amity with the Archbp., adopted the native foundation, and proceeded to erect an English Cath. on the rude establishment of the Danes.

† Fitzgerald.

John Comyn and Henry de Loundres, the immediate and Anglo-Norman successors of St. Laurence O'Toole, did not favour the mixed Danish and Celtic independent monastic community of the Priory of the Holy Trinity. Comyn adopted an ancient Church of St. Patrick de Insula without the city walls for the foundation of a Collegiate Church, and Henry de Loundres sought to constitute it a Cathedral with a secular establishment on such an English model as Wells, designed in time to supersede the older native foundation. Archbishop Luke, next successor to the See, appears to have been impartially disposed to both Churches, and the completion of the Holy Trinity and the erection of new St. Patrick's appear to have proceeded, *pari passu*, 1230-35. In many contentions subsequently, Christchurch maintained its *status* as older and mother church, preceding in dignity, and as the Chapel Royal, while the Church of St. Patrick was conceded a claim to the co-ordinate dignity of a cathedral. From the Reformation they remained in the hands of the Established Church of Ireland. At the reconstitution of the Irish Church after Disestablishment in 1870 Christchurch of the Holy Trinity was confirmed as the Diocesan Cathedral of Dublin and Glendalough, while St. Patrick's was constituted a National Cathedral, the ancient Prebends of which have since been filled by Canons representative of each diocese in Ireland.

In was in Christchurch that Lambert Simnel was crowned in 1486 by the "lords of the Council" and others under the leadership of the Earl of Kildare, the Lord Deputy. Down to the 16th cent. the Lord Deputy and the high officers of State and City were sworn into office in the Cathedral. Mass was celebrated in it during the stay of James II., and William III. marked his victories by a present of magnificent plate, transferred to the Chapel Royal in 1814.

The Cathedral suffered many vicissitudes and underwent many changes, and at the time of Disestablishment it was in a poor and ugly condition. Mr. Henry Roc, then a wealthy dis-

tiller, engaged the services of Mr. Geo. E. Street, and commenced a scheme of restoration (1870), which ceased not until the whole building within and without passed under the workmen's hands. In the work of restoration, in endowment, and the erection of the adjoining synod-house, Mr. Roe spent no less a sum than 220,000*l.* The restored, or, as we might say, rebuilt, Cathedral was opened on May 1st, 1878.

Christchurch—the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity—was founded by Sigtryg, above mentioned, and Donatus, a Danish bishop, 1038. The Crypt, extending under all the Church, except the western bay, represents the plan of their Church. As we have seen, the Anglo-Norman invaders adapted a design of a Church to the lines of the ancient one over which they raised it, which to some extent accounts for a most singular plan, especially at the quasiapsidal eastern end. The name of the reputed architect of the Ang.-Norm. superstructure has been singularly preserved in an ancient inscription recently interpreted as “John, Master Builder of the fraternity of Parma.”

The *Transepts*, and one bay of the choir of the original building of Strongbow and St. Laurence, 1170, survive. They are transitional from Norman to E. Eng., and interesting in the indiscriminate use of Pointed and semicircular arches, and the employment of distinctive Norman ornament in Pointed arches. These founders also built the Choir, the Chapels of St. Mary the White, St. Laud and St. Edmund, which were destroyed by Archbp. John de St. Paul, 1357, and restored by Mr. Street on such evidence as was forthcoming in 1873.

The *Nave* is in the developed Pointed style, built circ. 1230, recognisable as distinctive work of English masons of S.W. England, of the school of Glastonbury. The

N. side preserves the ancient work from which the careful restoration of 1875 was developed. The composition of the clerestory and triforium in triplets within one arch is original and graceful, and the delicacy and minuteness of the moulded work throughout is remarkable. The nave was ruined in 1569. The Cath. stands on a peat-bog. After heavy rains the peat moved on the hill-side, bringing down the south wall of the nave. The vaulted roof fell in, and the *débris* lay unremoved until 1875. Sir Henry Sydney, Lord Deputy, effected a rude rebuilding, 1570, recorded by ancient inscriptions on the south aisle wall. The ancient north wall, disturbed by the catastrophe of 1569, is seen to hang 2 ft. out of the perpendicular.

The *Floor* is of interest as a true and unique reproduction of a 13th-cent. elaborate pavement. It was copied by Craven, Dunnill & Co. (Trowbridge) from patches of old tiling found under the *débris* of the fallen roof.

The beautiful *Baptistery*, a new feature designed by Mr. Street, is based on details of a northern porch found at the restoration, and is a notable specimen of refined E. Eng. work. The *Font* is of Irish marbles. The stained glass by Mr. Street is in memory of his wife.

Strongbow's Tomb, under the third arch on the S. side, is the famous relic of the Ch., a recumbent effigy in chain armour. Sir H. Sydney's inscription, 1571, adjoining, relating to the fall of the roof, describes it as “THIS : ANCYENT : MONUMENT : OF RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE : CALLED COMES : STRANGULENSIS : LORD OF CHEPSTO : AND OGNVY : ETC.” Controversial doubts have been raised as to this being the original effigy, but there is no doubt about its position above the remains of Strongbow, still lying as of ancient record *in conspectu crucis*. A truncated effigy

(in Purbeck marble) lying beside Strongbow, is traditionally ascribed to a son, whom his father cut in two for showing cowardice in battle. Stanihurst says "he did no more than run him through the belly."

The *State* or *Royal Pew*, and the *Mayor's Pew*, are ancient institutions, perpetuated in modern oak stalls. The former shows the old Royal Arms scorched and lacked by Cromwellians. The stained glass of the nave is by Hardman & Co. That of the eastern end is by Clayton & Bell.

The *Screen* is entirely of modern design by Mr. Street, of marble and stone. The cross over the entrance is a copy of the famous Irish processional cross of Cong, now in the Royal Irish Academy collection.

The *Choir* and *Eastern Chapels* were destroyed by Archbp. John de St. Paul, 1357, to lengthen the Cath. eastward. The ugly addition was pulled down and the E. end rebuilt on old foundations, 1870. The Choir contains an ancient *Lection*, from which the Scriptures in English were first read in Ireland from a Bible sent by Queen Elizabeth; fine stall work by Kett; and the Archbp. Trench and Archbp. Plunket brasses on either side of the sanctuary arch; and, on Sundays, some fine specimens of the considerable store of old plate. The *Chapel of St. Laud*, S.E., contains the reputed heart of S. Laurence O'Toole, a reputed effigy of Basilea, sister of Strongbow, a prior's coped tomb from the old Chapter-house, ancient tiles, and iron chest, &c.

The *Lady Chapel*, standing N.E. of the Cath., a Ch. of French refugees in the last century, is now converted into a grammar school, and chapter-house and library added 1893.

The *Crypt* is of interest as mainly the rude Church of Sigtryg. In the eastern sub-Chapels are the tabernacles and candlesticks used at

Mass for King James II., 1689. Statues of Charles II. and James Duke of York, from the old Tholsel, which stood at the corner of Nicholas Street, and collected remains of ancient sculptures, 18th-cent. monuments, and the ancient stocks of the city.

Monuments.—In the transepts are some Jacobean, worthy of note, and the fine monument to James, 19th Earl of Kildare, 1743, by Cheere. In the S.W. porch is Thomas Prior's, one of the founders of the Royal Dublin Society. In the crypt is Sneyd's, by the elder Kirk, and also Lord Chancellor Bowes', Thomas Abbott's, Lord Lifford's, &c.; and in the Chapel of St. Laurence, John Lombard's, 14th cent. In the W. end of the N. aisle will be found a lately established "Musicians' corner," with monuments to Woodward, Stevenson, and Stewart, each of which contains an interesting musical quotation from a well-known composition of the respective musicians.

Bells.—The peal of 13 bells, starting with a tenor C of 38½ cwt., and consisting of some old, by Raddall, of Gloucester, and some new bells, is a particularly fine and well-attuned one. A carillon apparatus, by Messrs. Gillett & Bland, plays 28 tunes.

Mss.—Christchurch is rich in documents, dating from 1038 and numbering over 2000. The Black and White Books and other important records are kept in the Cathedral, but the bulk of the Mss. are now deposited and classified in the Public Record Office.

Conventual Remains.—The Square of the Cloister Garth and remains of the ancient Chapter-house, were uncovered in 1882. The square laid out S. of the nave marks the lines of the cloisters.

The *Synod House*, approached by a covered bridge crossing the street at the S. end of the nave, contains the grand central Hall of Convocation of the Irish Church; galleries

for divisions; rooms for the bishops and clergy; refreshment rooms, &c. It is built in harmony with the architecture of the Cathedral, and cost 15,000*l.* It stands on the site of the Ch. of St. Michael the Archangel, and preserves its ancient tower.

In 57, High Street, opposite the Cathedral, Primate Ussher was born; 6 to 8, Christchurch Place, was the "Carbrie House" of the Earls of Kildare.

St. Patrick's Cathedral is reached by a short walk down Nicholas and Patrick Streets. The whole of the surrounding area was once a most squalid quarter, and on the streets themselves, though widened and largely rebuilt, may still be seen old clothes and other articles for sale, by a prescriptive right of market, existing for centuries. Other accommodation for the poor traders of the district is to be made elsewhere. The area N. of the Cathedral, a few years ago a slum of the worst description, has been entirely cleared away and converted into *St. Patrick Park*, and prettily laid out for the public at the expense of Lord Iveagh. He has also erected artisans' dwellings, and the fine *Iveagh House* (working men's) for the people of the neighbourhood, and conveyed all in trust to the city. In these works a sum of 50,000*l.* has been expended.

Cathedral of St. Patrick. Standing outside the walls of ancient Dublin is this larger and statelier Ch. than the more ancient Christchurch of the city, which it was designed to supersede, being 300 ft. long, and its breadth across nave and aisles 67 ft., and across the transepts 157 ft.; the height from floor to roof is 56 ft. It has a symmetrically cruciform plan consisting of a nave of 8 bays with lateral aisles, transepts of 3 bays each with E. and W. aisles, a choir of 4 bays with

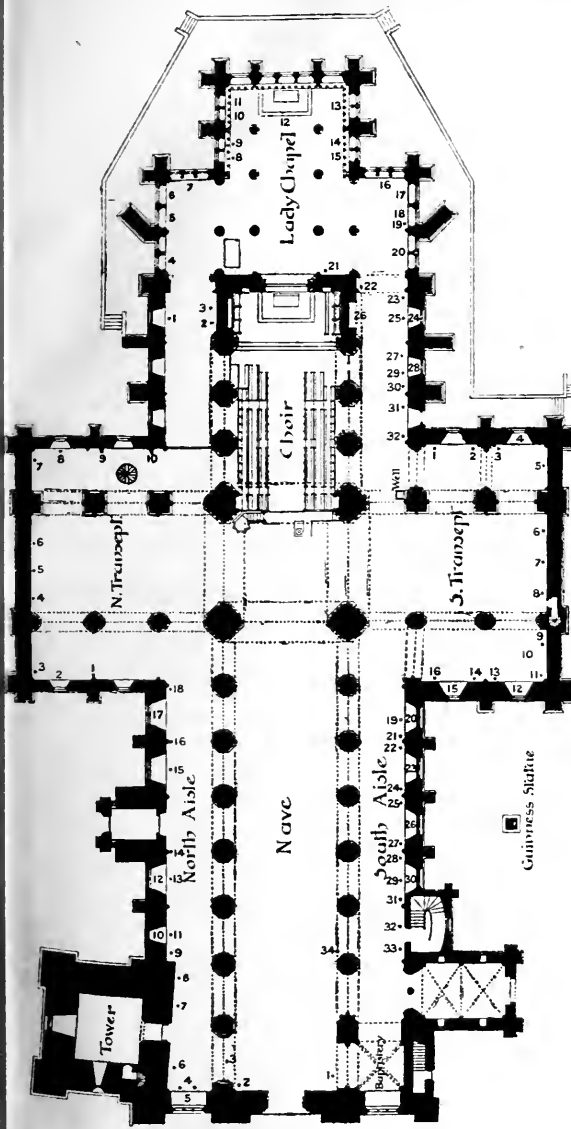
aisles, and eastern ambulatory, and a Lady Chapel of 3 bays with aisles, and 2 square-ended Chapels. Its plan and proportions have been maintained through many restorations and rebuildings, although few remains of the ancient work can be identified except in the choir, with its lateral aisles and the crossing and great arches, discovered in 1901. Here, long concealed under rude restoration of mortar and plaster, was a remnant of E.E. work of refined details, resembling work at Salisbury, and which has been carefully restored. In every respect and in its details, although for the most part built contemporaneously with the greater part of Christchurch, the diversity between the two Churches is remarkable, and points to their erection by widely diverse schools of builders.

The S.W. porch and W. front, and some of the buttresses, are of modern design. The rebuilt features of the transepts and clerestory and parapets are imitated from ancient work elsewhere.

The ancient wrought stone of the cathedral as at Christchurch, and in nearly every mediæval church near the eastern seaboard of Ireland, is an exceedingly durable Somersetshire oolite, the exact source of which cannot be identified. The Caen stone, mistakenly used to replace it in 1845, 1866, and 1882 by architects at both cathedrals, was in a ruinous condition in 1900, but has since been entirely replaced in St. Patrick's.

History.—Comyn, Anglo-Norman Archbishop of Dublin, 1190, adopted an ancient Celtic Church of St. Patrick de Insula, lying by the city, particularly venerated by ancient association with the baptisms by St. Patrick at its holy well, † to be erected into a Collegiate

† The site of this well was identified in 1901 by an ancient Celtic cross (now in the W. end of the N. aisle) found near the tower.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

- NAVE AND AISLES.**
- 1 The Boyle Monument.
 - 2 Swift's Pulpit.
 - 3 Captain Boyd.
 - 4 Ancient Celtic Crosses.
 - 5 Earl of Mayo (window).
 - 6 John Philpot Curran.
 - 7 Archbp. Jones.
 - 8 Derry's.
 - 9 Captain Nesham (window).
 - 10 Dean Dawson.
 - 11 Joseph Robinson (window).
 - 12 Marquis of Buckingham.
 - 13 Chief Justice Whiteside.
 - 14 George Ogilvie.
 - 15 Col. Tamml Stewart.
 - 16 Col. James Joynt (window).
 - 18 Samuel Lover.
- CHOR AND LADY CHAPEL.**
- 1 Falk de Sainsford.
 - 2 Duke of Richmond.
 - 3 Duke of Devonshire.
 - 4 Archbp. Leake.
 - 5-6 Rev. John Lawrence.
 - 7 Dean Swift.
 - 8 Florence O'Connell.
 - 9 Minna Jellist.
 - 10 John Gilmore (window).
 - 11 Judge Murray (window).
- TRANSEPTS.**
- N. Transept.**
- 3 John Ball.
 - 4 } The 18th Royal Irish.
 - 5 } " "
 - 6 } " "
 - 7 Dame Mary St. Ledger.
 - 8 The 18th Roy. Irish (window).
 - 9 The Earl of Ross.
 - 10 Thomas Good.
- S. Transept.**
- 12 Dean Pakenham (window).
 - 13 Jane Thompson (window).
 - 14 Penelope Ferrin (window).
 - 15 John Hildell (window).
 - 16 John Barran.
 - 17 Minna Jellist (window).
 - 18 Joshua Clarke (window).
 - 19 Archbp. Gregory.
 - 20 The Lady Plunket (window).
 - 21 John Ball.
 - 22 Chas. Hawkes Todd.
 - 23 Charles Wolfe.
 - 24 Chas. Wolfe.
 - 25 Archbp. O'Connell.
 - 26 Ancient office.
 - 27 Sir Henry Wallop.
 - 28 Sir Robert Stewart (window).
 - 29 Mary Taylour.
 - 30 Dean Sutton.
 - 31 Dean Fyche.
- LADY CHAPEL.**
- 32 Sir Ed. Fritton.
 - 1 South Transept.
 - 1 Baron W orth.
 - 2 John Barran.
 - 3 Hon. Tompkins Weston Turville.
 - 4 Lady Mazure Brady (window).
 - 5 Primato Marsh.
 - 6 Sir Mazure Brady.
 - 7 Archbp. Smith.
 - 8 Wm. Brooke.
 - 9 Accountant Boreman.
 - 10 A. W. V.
 - 11 Swift's Pulpit (Nave).
 - 12 Dean West (window).
 - 13 Ancient Ensign of St. Patrick.
 - 14 John Rigby.
 - 15 Judge Harrison (window).
 - 16 Lieut. Henn.

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- 6 John Philip Curran.
7 Archbp. Jones.
8 Carolan.
9 Dr. Marles.
10 Captain Nesham (window).
11 Dean Dawson.
12 Joseph Robinson (window).
13 Marquis of Buckingham.
14 Chief Justice Willesde.
15 George Vign.
16 Col. Hamill Stewart.
17 Wm. Leno Joynt (window).
18 Samuel Lover.
- 19 Archbp. Gregory.
20 The Lady Plunket (window).
21 John Bail.
22 Chas. Hawkes Todd.
23 Charles Wolfe.
24 Chas. Hawkes Todd (window).
25 Dean La Tablere.
26 Ancient effigy.
27 Sir Henry Wallop.
28 Sir Robert Stewart (window).
29 Dean Sutton.
30 Dean Fyche.
- 1 Folk de Saunford.
2 Duke of Schomberg.
3 5th Royal Irish Lancers.
4 Archbp. Jus. Ussher (window).
5-6 Provost Salmon (window).
7 Dean Jellett (window).
8 Florence Owenduff.
9 Minna Jellett.
10 John Gilmore (window).
11 Judge Munroe (window).
- 19 Rosina Clarke (window).
20 The Lady Plunket (window).
21 John Bail.
22 Chas. Hawkes Todd.
23 Charles Wolfe.
24 Chas. Hawkes Todd (window).
25 Dean La Tablere.
26 Ancient effigy.
27 Sir Henry Wallop.
28 Sir Robert Stewart (window).
29 Dean Sutton.
30 Dean Fyche.
- 1 Bishop Meredith.
2 Ed. Chancellor Law (window).
- 1 Lady Nazario Brady (window).
5 Prince Marsh.
6 Sir Muzerego Brady.
7 Archbp. Smith.
8 Wm. Brooke.
9 Viscountess Douceville.
10 Archbp. Whately.
11 Swift's Servant (Mr. Gee).
12 Dean West (window).
13 Ancient Effigy of St. Patrick.
14 John Rigby.
15 Judge Harrison (window).
16 Lieut. Hoam.

To, face p. 22.

Church, and by his successor Henry de Loundres, 1212-28, raised to the dignity of a cathedral designed to supersede the more ancient one in the city. It was originally established as a self-contained and fortified precinct, embracing in its ambit the manse of its dignitaries and residences of all its secular clergy, and having four embattled gates. The prison cell of the community adjoined the S. door. Within its liberty and the adjoining liberty of St. Sepulchre the Archbishops of Dublin, as Princes Palatine, exercised supreme and exclusive jurisdiction up to the time of Archbishop Whately, 1860. The scheme of independent fortification was a failure. The clerical garrison was not strong enough to hold it. The lawless Septs of O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, says Stanihurst, so harassed them "being so daily and hourly molested and preyed by their prowling mountain neighbours, that they were forced to suffer their buildings to fall into decay and embayed themselves within the city walls."

The remains of the Archiepiscopal Palace of St. Sepulchre, now a police barrack, and the library of Archbishop Marsh, survive to the S.E. of the cathedral; all other remains of the manse and fortifications of the two liberties have disappeared.

The church was situated in the valley of the Poddle River, and up to 1870 subject for centuries to disastrous inundations. Its floor lies much below the level of the now adjoining streets except on the W. side, where excavations have been made and the ground-line revealed (1902).

A portion of the S. nave aisle at the W. end, groined in stone, and of rude, apparently native workmanship and stone, is of unidentified date and original purpose. It was the theory of the late Mr. Carpenter, architect, and of the present cathedral architect, that it was the gateway to the cloister laid down by Comyn in 1190, and traced by the latter architect, 1839. The nave, choir, and transepts are mainly E.E., and ascribed to Archbishop Henry de Loundres, 1212-28, and to London masons for their architecture. The *Lady Chapel* is ascribed to Arch-

bishop Fulk de Saundford, Treasurer of St. Paul's London (1256), and in its slender delicacy of design and details (carefully restored by Carpenter, 1845) bears a marked resemblance to contemporary work in the Temple Church, London.

In 1380 a portion of the nave was destroyed by fire. In 1381 Archbishop Minot rebuilt the injured portion of the N.W. aisle and added the sturdy tower, 120 ft. high, strangely out of square with the church. The spire (157 ft.) was built by a bequest of Bishop Stearne in 1739. Minot's later and poorer work remains to some extent to be identified. The clerestory of his building was removed 1866.

Successive catastrophes have almost obliterated the details of the original Church. What is now the robing-room at the W. end was the old Cathedral School (1547), where Primate Ussher was probably educated. The S. transept was for centuries separated as a Chapter-house, and underwent many mutations; the E. portion was the Chapel of St. Paul. The groined roof of the nave fell in the time of Henry VIII. Rude octagonal granite piers (encased in stone 1866) superseded most of the clustered nave shafts. The N. transept, assigned as the Parish Church of St. Nicholas Without, lay unroofed and in ruins in 1830, and is now twice rebuilt since that time. The Lady Chapel, assigned in the 17th century to a Protestant French congregation, and who worshipped there for 150 years, was in ruins in 1840; it was rebuilt by Carpenter under Dean Pakenham's efforts. An extensive rebuilding and reparation was undertaken by Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., citizen of Dublin, 1866-69, at a cost of 150,000*l.* The work was executed at his sole expense, when the various sections of the building were restored to one church, the roofs of the nave and transepts (unfit to bear great weight) were groined in lath and plaster, as that of the choir had previously been. A further munificent restoration was entered on in 1900 by Lord Iveagh, who at a cost of 30,000*l.* has completely restored the choir and lateral aisles, including stone groining of the choir

and clearing the N. aisle of the great organ. Over this aisle another has been added to contain a magnificent *Organ*, built by Willis at a cost of 6000*l.* The approach is by a geometrical staircase modelled on one at Mayence. The quintuple window over the E. arch representing St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Brigid, with allegorical figures on either side, is of fine design by Clayton and Bell. The restoration and additional work have been carried out by Sir Thomas Drew, architect to the Cathedral.

A university was established in connection with the Cath. in 1320. In 1492 a fierce altercation took place between the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde in the nave, the armed followers of both being present. Ormonde took refuge in the Chapter House and a reconciliation was made between the Earls, a hole being pierced through the door so that they might shake hands. The door is still shown. In 1546 its property was surrendered to Henry VIII. It was profaned by Cromwellian soldiers and desecrated by those of James II.

The Knights of St. Patrick† were installed here up to 1869, and the seats and stalls remain; above them hang the helmets, swords, and banners of those of the Order at that date.

The Cathedral continues to owe much of its maintenance to Lords Ardilaun and Iveagh, sons of the restorer.

Monuments.—St. Patrick's Cathedral contains a larger and more interesting collection of monuments than Christchurch, in which respect it may be regarded as the Westminster of Ireland.‡

No doubt the greatest interest for some visitors will be the associations connected with Dean Swift (d. 1745), records and mementoes of whose individuality are on every hand. A willow-tree in the Deanery garden, opposite the Cathedral on the S. side next Mitre

† The Order was instituted in 1783.

‡ There has been a recent re-arrangement of some of the monuments, and changes have been made in the accompanying plan in accordance therewith.

Alley, marks the site of the house from the windows of which could be seen the midnight burial of Stella. "This is the night of the funeral," he writes, "and I am removed into another apartment that I may not see the light in the church, which is just over against the window of my bed-chamber." Dean Swift and "Stella" are buried side by side at the foot of the second column from the W. door, S. side of the nave. Their remains were exposed in 1835 when casts of their skulls were taken, which are preserved in the robing-room. They were again disturbed in 1882, when laying the tiles. A brass in the pavement indicates their grave. In the wall to the l. of the door leading to the robing-room is a fine bust of Swift, executed by Cunningham for Faulkner, the Dean's publisher. The bitterness of part of the *Epitaph* on the monument, written by himself, sufficiently reveals its author:—

"Vbi sæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit."

To the rt. of the door above is his simple record of "Mrs. Hester Johnson, better known to the world by the name of 'Stella,' under which she is celebrated in the writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of this Cathedral" (d. 1728). His *Pulpit* stands at the S.W. end of the Nave, near the S. door.

On the l. of the S.W. entrance is the *Baptistry*, in which is an ancient *Font*; in a case are kept some of the ancient charters of the Cathedral (one of 1219) and other documents from the records. In the Nave and against the N. wall of the baptistry is an immense and massive monument originally erected at the E. end of the choir by the Earl of Cork, and removed by Strafford as a desecration at the instigation of Archbp. Laud. The resentment of this act gave occasion to the Earl of Cork's enmity, which ended with Strafford's death on the scaffold. It contains a large number of figures, remarkable for the freshness of the colouring. In the upper part is Dean Weston (Lord Chancellor), and beneath him, Sir Geoffrey Fenton and his wife (daughter

of the dean). Still lower are the Earl and Countess of Cork, with four sons kneeling by them, and at the bottom are their six daughters, together with a child, supposed to be Sir Robert Boyle. The "great Earl" lies buried in St. Mary's Church, Youghal. In the N. aisle are some fine statuary monuments; among them is the spirited figure of *Captain Boyd* by Farrell, and that of *White-side* by Bruce Joy; there is a life-like bust of John Philpot Curran, and monuments to Samuel Lover and Carolan, last of the Irish bards.

The N. transept contains some interesting monuments to the 18th Royal Irish, including Farrell's representations of the Storming of the Pagado at Rangoon (1832), and the death of Colonel Tomlinson at Chappoo. In the E. aisle is the Staircase to the organ chamber already referred to; and in the N. wall is a monument to Dame Mary St. Leger (1603) telling of her four husbands and death at the age of 37.

In the N. choir aisle is a very ancient marble effigy, generally accepted as that of Fulk de Saundford, Archbp. of Dublin (d. 1271). Opposite to it in the S. wall is a tablet in memory of Duke Schomberg, hero of the Battle of the Boyne, with an epitaph by Swift, which gave mortal offence to George I., and is called by Macaulay a "furious libel."† The Duke's skull, discovered some years ago during repairs, was preserved in the robing-room for years, but was restored to the Duke's burial place in this aisle (1902). On the same wall hang the spurs of Lord Lisburn (Loftus) and the cannon ball which killed him at the siege of Limerick. In the Lady Chapel is a chair used by William III. when he attended a Thanksgiving Service in the Cathedral after the Battle of the Boyne. Against

† It hardly deserved this stricture. Swift, anxious in this, as in many other cases, to hand down to posterity a record of the place where the Duke lay, applied repeatedly to his relatives for 50l. for a memorial. His request was not acceded to, and he and the Chapter put up this slab stating this fact, and adding, in a blunt way, that his valour had more influence on strangers than on his own kindred.

the S. wall is the recumbent effigy of Archbp. Tregury (d. 1471), lately removed from the baptistery. On the south wall of the S. choir aisle are four very interesting *Brasses*: (1) Henry Wallop, vice-treasurer, and one of the lords justices in Ireland during the Desmond rebellion. (2) The brass of Dean Sutton (d. 1528) shows a kneeling figure and a partially erased illustration on the r. top corner. (3) That of Dean Fyche (d. 1537) has also a kneeling figure, and is finely engraved, the almace in silver inlay. (4) This is a fine brass to Sir Ed. Fitton (d. 1579), Lord President of Connaught and Thomond: it has kneeling figures of the knight, his wife, and fifteen children.

At the base of the first pillar in the S. transept is a covered *Well*, popularly ascribed to St. Patrick. In the transept are the monuments of Primate Marsh (d. 1713), the founder of the library; Archbp. Smyth (d. 1771), by Van Nost; and the recumbent figure of Archbp. Whately, by Farrell.

A fine peal of 10 *Bells*, cast by Taylor of Loughborough, was presented to the Cath. by Lord Iveagh in 1897. The treble is about 2½ ft. in diam., weighing about 7 cwt., and the tenor 5 ft. 2 in., weighing over 2½ tons. The old peal (4 being by the Purdues of Salisbury, 1670) are hung in a lower chamber of the tower.

A fine bronze statue, by Foley, of *Sir B. Guinness* in a sitting position, is placed without near the S. door. There are also preserved within some fine monumental slabs with interlaced ornament, survivals of the Celtic Church.†

Marsh's Library stands on the S. side of the Cathedral, and was built by Primate Marsh on a portion of the garden of the Palace of St. Sepulchre. It contains about 17,000 vols. and 100 Mss.; the works are chiefly theological, and consists

† Visitors requiring further special information as to the Archeology and Architecture of the two Cathedrals are invited to refer to the Architect, Sir Thos. Drew, 22 Clare Street, Dublin.

mainly of Stillingfleet's collection. The library is a suite of interesting old rooms, practically as they were in Marsh's day; the exterior was refaced on the N. and W. fronts in the restoration of 1864-5.

The *Deanery* at the corner of Patrick Street is a modern rebuilding: it contains some portraits of past deans, and one of Swift by Bindon.

The *Old Archbishopal Palace*, in Kevin Street, with its spacious court-yard, was converted into a police barrack early in the 19th cent.

Churches.—Among the most noticeable are the following:—

On the S. side is **St. Audoen's** (called after a Norman saint, Archbp. of Ronen), near Christchurch and in the Corn Market. It is the last surviving of the many mediæval parochial churches of Dublin; it is of late Pointed architecture, with the exception of a small W. doorway (12th cent.), and has a fine Norman *Font*. It is a double-aisled Ch., about three-fourths of which is unroofed and in ruins. It formerly consisted of a group of separate Guild Chapels. The only portion of the Ch. that is used is the nave of the ancient building, which opened into St. Ann's Chapel on the S., by an arcade of six octagonal columns, supporting pointed arches. The S.E. chapel was built by Lord Portlester (Rowland Fitz Eustace), whose *Tomb* (1455), with the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady, rest under the tower at the W. end. This Ch. is the burial-place of many persons eminent in the past, and contains several monuments of wood and plaster. Near it stands a *Gateway* in a fragment of an inner *City Wall* built to resist Bruce's expected invasion (1316). Above it was the Tanners' Hall, and here the 'Freeman's Journal' had its first offices. Some

of the *Outer Wall* can be traced at intervals; a fragment of *Newgate* is in Lamb's Alley.

St. Werburgh's, near the Castle, has a Palladian front, and was the Chapel Royal until the present building was erected. It had a lofty graceful spire, which, becoming defective, was taken down in 1810. In the vaults lie the remains of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died in Newgate of wounds received during his arrest in 1798. In the graveyard lie the remains of Major Sirr, Lord Edward's captor. In the S. wall are the sculptured sides of an *Altar-tomb* of the Fitzgerald family, formerly in All Hallows Priory, subsequently in the now destroyed Ch. of St. Mary-le-Dame, and thence removed here. The *Pulpit* is finely carved, erroneously attributed, we believe, to Grinling Gibbons. This Ch., originally built in the reign of Henry II. by the men of Bristol, is, like its sister Ch. in that city, dedicated to St. Werburg, daughter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia.

St. Andrew's, between Grafton and Dame Streets, is a fine modern building erected in 1860 on the site of what was known as the "Round" Ch., burnt down in January of that year.

On the N. side of the Liffey is **St. Michan's** (1095). It stands behind the Four Courts, and dates from a Danish foundation. The present Ch. is a rebuilding of a 17th cent. structure and a restoration of the 19th. It has a fine embattled *Tower* of an early date. The *Vaults* of the Ch. are celebrated for the extraordinary powers of preservation of the bodies deposited in them, a circumstance in all probability attributable to the extreme dryness of the vaults, and the powers of the yellow limestone to absorb

moisture. The Ch. is rich in plate. In the graveyard are buried Dr. Lucas and Oliver Bond; in the vaults the brothers Sheares, who were executed for high treason July 14, 1798; and in the Ch.-yd. an inscribed stone professes to mark the burial-place of Robert Emmet, executed in 1803. He is also said to have been buried in Glasnevin Ch.-yd.

In the very N. of the city near Mountjoy Square, is **St. George's**, one of the finest of the Dublin Churches. It has a lofty tower, steeple (200 ft.), and portico of four fluted Ionic columns, and was erected in 1802 from designs by Johnston, at a cost of 90,000*l.*

The remaining Parochial Chs. are numerous, but do not present any very particular objects of interest.

In **St. Mary's Abbey**, a fragment of the once great Cistercian **Abbey of St. Mary Ostmunby** survives in the Slype and Chapter House, in which Silken Thomas threw off his allegiance in 1534. It is a vaulted building of 4 bays, and is now used as a store. The Abbey occupied a considerable extent of ground on the N. side of the river. Originally founded for Benedictine Monks, it was given to the Cistercians by Malachy O'Morgair in the 12th cent. (see Mellifont).

A handsome **Presbyterian Church**, Gothic style, built by Alex. Findlater at a cost of 16,000*l.*, stands at the N.E. corner of Rutland Square.

Of the Roman Catholic Churches, the tourist should see the **Metropolitan Pro-Cathedral** in Marlborough Street (1816), which has a Doric front with a hexastyle portico raised on a platform, and a pediment ornamented with figures of the Virgin, St. Patrick, and St. Lawrence O'Toole. The interior has a nave and aisles, and a

beautiful white marble altar by Turnerelli, the roof above which has a basso relievo of the Ascension. In the nave are statues of Cardinal Cullen and Archbp. Murray.

[Opposite is **Tyrone House**, built by the Marquis of Waterford in 1741, now the Offices, Model Schools and Training College of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.]

The **Church of St. Francis Xavier**, in Gardiner Street, is one of the finest in Ireland. The plan forms a Latin cross, and it is entered by a fine tetrastyle portico, Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment. It is the principal Ch. of the Jesuit Fathers in Dublin.

The **Church of St. Saviour's**, of the Dominican Order, in Dominick Street, is a good example of modern Gothic decorated style (J. J. McCarthy, 1858). In the altar in the E. end of the S. aisle is a *Pieta*, a fine piece of sculpture by Hogan. Adjoining the Ch. to the N. is the *Priory*.

The **Carmelite Church**, Clarendon Street, possesses Hogan's noted piece of sculpture, *The Dead Christ*; it is set into the front face of the altar (see *St. Finbarre's R. C. Ch., Cork*).

St. Andrew's, with a Grecian Doric front, near the Westland Row Terminus, is worth visiting for the sake of a fine group representing the *Transfiguration*, also the work of Hogan, one of the greatest sculptors that Ireland has produced.

The **Catholic University Church**, in St. Stephen's Green, S., was erected by Cardinal Newman in 1856, who was the first Rector of that institution.

The **Augustinian Church**, in Thomas Street, has a most striking front, rising into a lofty tower in French 14th cent. style (G. Ashlin, 1860).

There are many other R. C. Churches, and conventual establishments too numerous to mention.

Public Monuments.—In addition to those already mentioned, there are in Sackville Street *Nelson's Pillar*, 134 ft. high, erected in 1808 at a cost of 6856*l.*; it is ascended from within by 168 steps, and has a stone statue of *Nelson* by Kirk on the top. *O'Connell's Monument* (1882), by Foley and Brock; it consists of a statue 12 ft. high on a cylindrical drum resting on a granite base; around the drum are 50 figures, the chief being Erin casting off her fetters while grasping the Act of Emancipation with one hand and pointing with the other to the Liberator; the corners of the base have four winged figures—Patriotism, Fidelity, Eloquence, Courage. Between these monuments stands a statue of *Sir John Gray*, by Farrell, and beyond the pillar a small statue of *Father Mattheu*, by Miss Redmond. Crossing the bridge near Westmoreland Street is a statue of *Smith O'Brien*, by Farrell. At the College end of Westmoreland Street is a poor and dingy statue of *Thomas Moore*. In College Green are a leaden equestrian statue of *William III.* (1701), by Van Nost, long the object in bygone days of much popular abuse; and a striking statue of *Henry Grattan*, by Foley (1876). In the Mansion House Gardens, Dawson Street, is a statue of *George I.* In Leinster Lawn are the small, but beautiful, *Albert Memorial*, also by Foley (1872), erected at a cost of 6000*l.*; *Wm. Dargan*, erected on the site of the Exhibition of 1853; *Surgeon Parke*, of Stanley Expedition fame; and *Sir Robert Stewart*, the eminent musician.

Historic Houses.—Few, if any, of the houses in the oldest part of the city have withstood the wear and tear of time and the altered conditions of society. What were once the abodes of rank and fashion, have now sunk into mere tenement houses, many of them of the worst description, while some of the most interesting in historical association have been swept away.

Dean Swift was born at 7, Hoey's Court (1667).† At 22, Corn Market, Lord Ed. Fitzgerald took refuge, but was captured at 151-2, Thomas Street. In Bridge Street the Committee of the United Irishmen assembled, and it was here that 15 of them were arrested. In Dame Street, on the site of Foster Place, was Daly's Club, where members of the Hell Fire Club used to meet. Thos. Moore was born at 12, Aungier Street (1780), Mrs. Jameson at 36, Golden Lane (1794), Edmund Burke at 12, Arran Quay, and Michael Balfe at 10, Pitt Street. 12, Dorset Street was the birthplace of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and the Duke of Wellington was born at 24, Upper Merrion Street. Mrs. Hemans died at 21, Dawson Street; 39, Kildare Street was the residence of Lady Morgan. *Powerscourt House*, William Street, built in 1771-4 at a cost of 80,000*l.*, is now a wholesale drapery establishment. The Earl of Moira's House, Usher's Island, is now the *Mendicity Institute*; Charlemont House, Rutland Square, is now the *Registrar-General's Office*; Aldborough House, N. Strand, is now a barracks; Daniel O'Connell lived at 58, Merrion Square; at 128, Lower Baggot Street the brothers Sheares resided, who were executed in 1798. Henry Grattan's house stood on the site of *St. Vincent's Hospital*, St. Stephen's Green, and his country house at Portobello still stands. Off Great Ship Street is St. Michael a Pole churchyard, the site of the Ch. and round tower. Within it are *St. Bride's Widows' Almshouses*, founded in 1683 (see tablet). *St. Bride's Latin School* was famous in the 18th cent., and here Grattan and Fitzgibbon (Lord Clare) were educated. In the Coombe is the old *Weavers' Hall*, with a statue of George II. above the entrance; the old *Tailors' Hall* is in Back Lane, Corn Market. Scarcely a fragment remains of *Snoek Alley Theatre* (W. Essex Street), so memorable in the history of the drama in Dublin; and *Fish-*

† Hoey's Court is off Werburgh Street next the Church, and lies between it and Little Ship Street. Some of the houses still remain, those on the rt. having been demolished, Swift's among them, and their site is now a builder's yard.

amble Street Theatre,' where Handel's Messiah was first produced, has entirely disappeared. *Belvedere House*, Great Denmark Street, is remarkable for the fine decorations of its walls and ceilings—excellent examples of the Italian 18th cent. stucco work.

PHOENIX PARK AND KILMAINHAM.

Phoenix Park, one of the finest in Europe, and which no visitor should leave Dublin without seeing, is most easily reached by driving along the quays, or by tram which runs every few minutes from O'Connell Bridge. The Park derives its name from *Fionn Uisg'* (feenisk), clear water, from a spring not far from the *Pillar* surmounted by a phoenix rising from its ashes, erected by the Earl of Chesterfield in 1747. He also planted the Park with trees and made other improvements, and had the greater portion thrown open to the public. It formed part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John, Kilmainham, but passed to the Crown on the dissolution of the monasteries. It now contains 1752 acres. The original grant of King Charles II. at the request of the Duke of Ormond was 1000 acres, and the remainder was purchased at the King's command. Sir John Temple (Lord Palmerston) enclosed the park, he being granted the Chapelized portion of the purchased lands in compensation for this. The main entrance is on the E. side immediately N. of the river and close to King's Bridge. A fine drive of 2 m. runs right through to Castleknock Gate. On the rt. of the entrance is the *People's Garden*, tastefully laid out and containing a bronze statue to *Earl Carlisle*. Near it is the *Royal Military Infirmary*, and N. are the *Barracks of the Royal Irish Constabulary*. On the l. is the *Wellington Monument* (1817), a massive obelisk 205 ft. high, designed by R. Smirke and erected at a cost of

20,000l. On the four sides of the granite pedestal are the names of his victories, and in the base are bronze panels with battle scenes in bas-relief. West of the monument is the *Magazine Fort*, the subject of Dean Swift's last epigram:

"Behold! a proof of Irish senç;
Here Irish wit is seen!
When nothing's left, that's worth defence,
We build a magazine."

On the main thoroughfare stands the fine equestrian statue of *Lord Gough*, by Foley and Brock (1879), east from cannons taken under his command.

In the N.E. portion of the Park are the **Zoological Gardens**, which contain a fine collection. They are maintained by the Roy. Zoological Soc. (Ir.), and are noted for the successful rearing of lions. Further W. are the *Viceregal Lodge*, the principal residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, and the *Lodge* of the Under Secretary. On the l. is the Chief Secretary's *Lodge*, and near it are the *Mountjoy Barracks*, headquarters of the Ordnance Survey in Ireland; on the S. side is the *Hibernian Military School* (1767), where the sons of soldiers are educated. W. of the School a *Tumulus* was opened in 1838, and near the centre was exposed a *Kistvaen*, beneath which two human skeletons and other remains were found. The timber in the Park was much injured in the storm of Feb., 1903, especially the great elm avenue, when 3000 trees were blown down.

The Park is largely used for recreation and contains fine cricket and polo grounds; reviews are held in the space known as the "Fifteen Acres," but which contains a couple of hundred. Opposite the Viceregal Lodge on the main roadway is the spot where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thos. H. Burke were assassinated May 6th, 1882.

At the W. end near Castleknock Gate (l.) is *Furnleigh* (Lord Iveagh).

In the grounds is a lofty *Clock Tower*. From here a by-road leads to *St. Vincent's College* (R. C.), in the grounds of which are the remains of *Castleknock Castle* (see Rte. 19).

The visitor should return by the lower road passing the *Knockmaroon Gate*, a beautiful bit of the park. This gate leads to the *Strawberry Beds*. The view of the valley S., and of *Palmerston* from the height near the "Furry" (furze) Glen, is a prospect unsurpassed about Dublin.

Leaving the Park by the S.E. gate and crossing the *Liffey* we approach

Kilmainham Hospital, which stands a little to the S.W. of *Kingsbridge*.

Kilmainham derives its name from *St. Maighneen*, who was bishop and abbot there in the 7th cent. On the site of the old abbey *Strongbow* founded a priory for the *Knights Hospitallers*, not the *Templars* as is usually supposed, in 1174, which became the principal house of the Order in Ireland. The prior was often a person of great rank; he was sometimes either the *Chancellor* or the *Lord Deputy*, and in virtue of the ecclesiastical office he held a baron's seat in *Parliament*. In 1540, at the suppression of the monasteries, the possession passed to the *Crown*. Owing to the exertions of the *Duke of Ormonde* the present building was erected (1680-4) at a cost of about 23,500*l.*, from designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, "for antient, maimed, and infirm officers and soldiers."

Here the *Commander of the Forces* in Ireland resides, and has his official staff. The entrance on the W. is by a fine avenue of trees after passing through the gateway of *Richmond Tower*, which was removed in 1846 from beside *Barrack* or *Bloody Bridge* where it formerly stood. Within on the l. is the cemetery famous in the popular history of Dublin, known as "*Bully's Acre*." The Hospital consists of a quadrangle encircling a court. The N. front facing the *Liffey* is the

principal. In the centre is the *Great Hall* with the *Chapel* on the E., and the master's apartments on the W. Above the entrance rises the clock tower and spire. The Hall, 100 ft. long, contains a fine collection of armour and arms, originally in the *Tower of London*, and removed here from the *Pigeon House Fort* in 1891; and also 22 portraits of sovereigns and Irish statesmen. The angles of the small chancel in the Chapel are fine examples of Irish oak carving by *Grinling Gibbons*. The E. window was presented by *Queen Victoria* to commemorate her visit (1849), and the ceiling is over richly ornamented with an exact reproduction, in lighter material, of the original fine Italian stucco work. Opposite the W. entrance is **Kilmainham Prison**, where the "*Land League*" leaders were confined in 1882.

The E. entrance is built from a design by *Francis Johnston*, and is approached from *Kingsbridge* by the *Military Road*. Near it off *Bowlane* is **Swift's Hospital** (*Asylum*), founded in 1749 from a bequest of over 10,000*l.* left for the purpose by *Dean Swift*. In *Steevens' Lane* near *Kingsbridge* is **Steevens' Hospital**, founded in 1710 by bequest of a physician of that name and his sister, *Dame Grissel Steevens*. A *Chaplaincy* was endowed by "*Stella*."

The remaining institutions of Dublin, embracing all classes—religious, educational, charitable, and benevolent—are far too numerous to mention. Few, indeed, if any, cities in the *United Kingdom* are so well provided with institutions ministering to the wants of the community.

Proceeding down *James's Street* is the celebrated **Guinness' Brewery**, to which admission is granted on making application in the forenoon.

The brewery covers an area of over 40 acres, and occupies both sides of

St. James's Street, that on the N. extending down to the river, where there is a fine wharf, from which the steam barges convey the barrels to the quays for shipping. There is an underground railway connecting the three different levels from the upper brewery down to the wharf by a winding tunnel. In 1759 the James's Gate Brewery was purchased by an ancestor of Lord Iveagh. From this modest little brewery grew up the present industry, which when formed into a company in 1886 was sold for 6 millions sterling. It has greatly increased in value, plant and output since then. The whole concern is on a vast scale—malt and hop stores, kilns, fermenting rooms, mash tuns, vat houses, and the many other bewildering works. Masterly organisation and orderliness are visible everywhere, and workshops of every description exist within the premises for the manufacture of the countless things required in this immense industry. The stables are worth a visit, as the company has a stud of the finest dray horses in the United Kingdom.

ENVIRONS: SOUTH SIDE.

The environs of Dublin, especially on the S. side, are very beautiful. A perfect network of roads encircles the city in all directions, and as a whole for cycling or driving purposes the surface leaves little to be desired. Some half dozen roads now cross the mountain district to the S., affording much variety of scenery and fine views from the heights.

Sandymount is 3 m. from Nelson's Pillar by tram, which runs every few minutes. After leaving the city boundary the line runs through a poor and uninteresting part of the city, passing *Beggar's Bush Barracks* on the rt. On reaching the village the visitor should alight and walk along the fine Strand Road and past the *Martello Tower* to Merrion Gates, from whence he can return by the Rock Road to the city. He can, however, retrace his

steps to Irishtown, and make his way to the S. wall and the Pigeon House. Much of the land here has been reclaimed in the course of centuries.

Donnybrook, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (tram-cars from Nelson's Pillar every few mins.) is on the N. bank of the Dodder, and was celebrated in past times for its *Fair*, which was characterised by noisy mirth and pugnacity. The fair dated from 1204, when a licence was granted by King John. It became such a scandal in time that the rights were purchased in 1855 for 3000*l.*, and the fair prohibited. The open space lying behind Donnybrook on the left is now the *Pembroke Park*, the generous gift of the Earl of Pembroke to the township. Continuing S. this fine road and favourite walk leads to Stillorgan, and thence to Bray, passing a great many villas and residences. On the l. is *Nutley* (The Rt. Hon. Judge Madlen). About 1 m. out on l. is *St. Helen's* (Sir John Nutting), once the seat of Lord Gough; on the rt. is *Foster Avenue*, with fine lines of elms. Further on is *Mount Merrion*, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, conspicuous on the rt. The several roads to the l. lead to the "Rock" road by the sea.

Rathmines, 2 m. (tram-cars from Nelson's Pillar every few minutes), is a very populous suburb. Cullenswood, and the newly-built portion of Palmerston Road, occupy the site of the "Bloody Fields," of infamous notoriety for the slaughter of the early English colonists of Dublin by the Irish of Wicklow, on Easter Monday, 1209, afterwards called "Black Monday." Here in 1619 the Royalist troops under Ormonde were defeated by the Cromwellians under Jones. Further on is **Terenure**.

Harold's Cross (tram every few minutes) is an old village, the road

through which runs also to Terenure. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the canal boundary and to the rt. of the *Green* stands **Mount Jerome Cemetery**, the Protestant place of burial. There are many fine monuments, among them a statue of *Thomas Davis* by Hogan.

Rathfarnham lies $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. out: tram-car from Nelson's Pillar to Terenure, and thence to Rathfarnham every 6 to 12 min. It can also be reached by a nice walk along the Dodder Valley from Donnybrook. The *Castle* (Richard Blackburne, Esq., D.L.) was built by Archbp. Loftus in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Henry, Earl of Ely, built the fine *Gateway* on the Dodder and improved the buildings. The paintings on some of the ceilings were by Angelica Kauffman. This is a good starting-point for the Dublin Mountains. The Three Rock, Two Rock, Tibbradden, Glendoo, and Killakee Mountains, St. Columba's College, the Glencullen and Glensasmole Valleys, are within easy reach through a very romantic district. South-eastwards the road passes Dundrum, a fashionable suburb, and further to the l. Leopardstown Racecourse, and through the Scalp on to Bray.

NORTH SIDE.

Lucan, \star 7 m. (Rte. 19) by steam tram from the Park Gate. The road runs through Chapelizod and Palmerston along the S. side of the valley of the Liffey, affording beautiful views of river and distant mountain scenery. The steep sloping banks of the river on the N. side are known as the "Strawberry Beds," and have long been famous among the citizens. **Chapelizod** is supposed to have obtained its name from La Belle Isoud, a daughter of Ængus, King of Ireland, who possessed a chapel here. Better known as Isult,

her story is told by Tennyson and Mathew Arnold, and is the subject of an opera by Wagner. The tower of the *Par. Ch.* dates from about the 14th cent. The lands belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of Kilmainham. **Chapelizod** was formerly the country residence of the Viceroy, and in the last century a fashionable resort. A little further on is **Palmerston**, which gave a well-known title to the family of Temple. Adjoining the village is Palmerston House, formerly the seat of Lord Donoughmore and now the *Stewart Institution for Imbeciles*. It is splendidly situated, overhanging the Liffey at one of its pretty reaches, and a fine view is obtained from the grounds. Without the W. boundary on the bank of the river are the ruins of an old *Church*.

A very pleasant cycling run to Lucan is through the park by the Knockmaroon Gate (the hill immediately without is dangerous). The road runs along the N. bank of the river by the Strawberry Beds to Lucan and Leixlip. The return can be made by the S. road; or further, to Celbridge and home by Newcastle and Clondalkin, a good afternoon's spin.

Another pleasant run is to **Clondalkin**, by road either from Kilmainham, turning off from the Lucan road at Inchicore, or by a more southerly course near the village of Crumlin; or $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by train by G. S. & W. Rly. At 4 m. by road direct is the well-preserved *Castle of Drimnagh*, with a remarkably perfect bawn and fosse. It was a Castle of the Pale and a place of great strength during the rebellion of 1641.

Clondalkin, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., a pretty village, is famous for its *Round Tower*, the construction of which Dr. Petrie likens to that of Bronllys Castle in Brecknockshire. Clondalkin tower is remarkable for its projecting base

nearly 13 ft. in height, which is composed of solid masonry. Ladders have been placed between the stories which have been fitted with floors. The apertures are quadrangular, with inclined jambs to the doorway as in the oldest churches. The total height is 84 ft.

The abbot St. Mochua, who lived in the 7th cent., was the founder of the see of Cluain Dolcain, an ecclesiastical establishment of great importance. Nothing is now left to mark it but the tower, and a granite Cross in the Ch.-yard.

The return may be made by the road running due S., passing 2 m. *Belgard Castle*, once a strongly fortified residence and the seat of the Talbots, to Tallaght, and thence to Dublin, either by Terenure or Rathfarnham.

The route to *Blanchardstown* is either through the Park to Castleknock Gate, or by the N. bank of the river, skirting the whole length of the Phoenix Park. The latter passes the gate of Knockmaroon, and through the village of Castleknock to Blanchardstown $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. The cyclist can continue to Finglas, returning by Glasnevin; or make a circle of the N. side by pushing on to Raheny and home by Clontarf.

Glasnevin (*Glas Naeidhen*, Naeidhen's brook) is a northern suburb, 2 m. out, tram-cars every few minutes from Nelson's Pillar. At 1 m. on rt. is the largest hospital in Dublin, the *Mater Misericordix*, an imposing granite building, 300 ft. long, with a lofty portico, supported by Ionic columns. Half a mile further on the Finglas road (l.) is the *Prospect Cemetery*, over 50 acres in extent, and well worth a visit. Near the entrance lie the remains of John Philpot Curran in a magnificent granite tomb in the form of a sarcophagus of Doric order.

[Ireland.]

Close by is the elaborate monument and recumbent effigy of Cardinal MacCabe. There are many other larger and costly monuments, and modern Celtic crosses. The grave of Charles Stewart Parnell within its enclosure is still unmarked, save by floral offerings. A conspicuous *Round Tower* has been erected to the memory of O'Connell, whose body was placed in the vault beneath it in 1869. The original design by Petrie included a stone roofed Ch. and Celtic cross.

The *Mortuary Chapel* (J. J. McCarthy) is a graceful building of Irish Romanesque design.

Returning to the tram line a little further on are the *Botanic Gardens*, which are upwards of 40 acres in extent—perhaps by nature the most beautiful in the kingdom—and contain a fine collection of exotic plants. They were established in 1790 chiefly from grants by the Irish Parliament. The surface of the grounds is finely undulated, and the Talka River skirts the garden on the N. side. They are free and open daily, 10 to 6 or dusk; Sundays from 2 o'clock. The grounds remained under the management of the Royal Dublin Society until 1877, and are now under the control of the Agricultural and Technical Department. The palm and orchid houses are especially interesting, and the visitor should see the ferns, particularly the *Trichomanes radicans*, the well-known Killarney fern. The demesne now occupied by the gardens originally belonged to Tickell the poet, who resided in the now modernised Curator's house; indeed, this was a favourite neighbourhood amongst the litterateurs of those days, for it included, amongst others, the residences of Addison, Swift, Delaney, Steele, and Parnell. The yew-tree avenue is still known as "Addison's Walk." Beyond *Delville*, the residence of Delaney, is the old *Churchyard*,

which some claim to contain the remains of Robert Emmet.

Close to the village is *Claremont Institution* for Protestant deaf and dumb children. The R. C. institution is at Cabra.

About 2 m. from Glasnevin is the village of *Finglas* (clear stream), where there is an ancient *Cross* and an old *Church*, celebrated for its early origin, which is believed to date very nearly from the time of St. Patrick. In later times it was the scene of May sports, but these were discontinued in 1843. Here in 1171 Miles de Cogan, with a small band of Anglo-Norman soldiers (500), defeated King Roderick O'Connor, who besieged Dublin with a large army. William III. and his army rested at Finglas after the battle of the Boyne.

To the l. is *Dunsink Observatory*, founded in 1782, in connection with Trinity College, where the Professor of Astronomy has a residence. The tourist should visit it for the sake of the glorious view obtainable from the elevated knoll on which the building is placed.

Clontarf * (*Cluain-tarbh*, meadow of the bulls), has tram-cars every few minutes from Nelson's Pillar, running to Dollymount. The road skirts the Strand, and the district is well populated and includes many fine residences.

About 2 m. is *Marino*, once the seat of the Earls of Charlemont, but now belonging to the Christian Brothers. The grounds contain a temple of the Doric order, built by the celebrated Lord Charlemont from a design by Sir Wm. Chambers, finely sculptured and decorated.

Clontarf Castle (Col. E. Vernon) is a beautiful mansion, and was built in 1835 on the site of one of the oldest castles within the English Pale. It belonged to the Knights Templars, passed to the Knights of St. John on the suppression of the Order, and

was surrendered to the Crown in 1541 by Sir John Rawson, Prior of Kilmainham, who was created Viscount Clontarf. The manor later became the property of the Fentons, and was subsequently sold to the ancestor of the present owner. The great *Battle of Clontarf* was fought on Good Friday, 1014, between the Danes under Sigtryg, and the Irish under their king Brian Boru, who received his death-wound on this occasion, together with many thousands of his army. The Irish, notwithstanding their loss, were triumphant, and the decline of the Danish power may be dated from this action, although it was not immediately extinguished. At *Dollymount* are fine *Golf Links* with an 18-hole course, and a visit can be paid to the *Bull Wall* and *Pier*, which protects the harbour of Dublin from the sands of the N. Bull.

The tram line has been continued to Howth, and keeps to the shore road, passing the fine grounds of *St. Anne's* (Lord Ardilaun). At *Sutton* (p. 39) the line takes the southern side of the hill, and passing *St. Fintan's Church* strikes N. for the central part. This is a delightful excursion in good weather, and the tourist can walk to the Bailey and round the N. side of the hill; or return by tram, which runs W. from the terminus into the town of Howth (p. 40).

It is a pleasant cycle run or drive from Clontarf (Rte. 2) to *Artane* (3 m.) and *St. Douloughs* (6 m.).

DAY EXCURSIONS FROM DUBLIN.

Tourists who have time to spare, and wish to combine the comforts of a good hotel and the luxuries of town life with the enjoyment of beautiful scenery, will do well to stay at Dublin, Kingstown, or Bray, and from thence visit the following places, returning each day to their hotel to

sleep; if in Dublin, they may, in the evening, visit the theatres, musical, and other entertainments with which the City is usually well provided.

The itineraries from Dublin and descriptions of the places will be found in the routes to which reference is made below; most are good cycling runs.

Northward.

1. Maynooth, see Rte. 19.
2. Trim, Kells, &c., especially interesting to the archæologist, see Rtes. 3 and 4.
3. Clontarf, St. Dunlough's, Malahide, and Swords (Rte. 2).
4. Lusk and Skerries (Rte. 2).
5. Howth, &c. (Rte. 2).
6. Lucan and Leixlip (Rte. 19).

Southward.

1. Kingstown and Dalkey by electric tramway (see Rtes. 1 and 25).
2. Killiney, Bray, and The Scalp (see Rte. 25).
3. Dargle, Powerscourt, Hollybrook (Rte. 25).
4. Kilruddery, Glen of the Downs, Devil's Glen (Rte. 25).
5. Roundwood, Luggala, Lough Dan and Lough Tay (Rte. 25).
6. Rathdrum by rail, drive to Vale of Clara, Glendalough, and Seven Churches (Rte. 25).
7. Rathdrum and Vale of Ovoca (or this may be taken in a long day with No. 5).
8. Killakee, Lough Bray, Glencree (reverse of Rte. 25).
9. Bray and Sugarloaf Mountain.
10. Blessington and Pollaphuca.

Several of these excursions, as will be seen by reference to the map and distances, may be made wholly or partially by cycle or on foot. Thus, by taking rail to Rathdrum, a moderately good pedestrian may visit Glendalough, Vale of Clara, &c., or walk up the Vale of Ovoca. He may combine Nos. 4 and 7, resting at

Roundwood and crossing to Dublin by the mountain road ascending the Luggala Mountain, then over the Military Road by Sally Gap to Lough Bray, passing Glencree Reformatory, over to Killakee, and to Rathfarnham and Terenure, where he may take the tram-car to Dublin. Lucan and Leixlip can easily be visited by means of the electric tramway.

For motoring purposes the Wicklow roads are on the whole poor, very hilly, and in places dangerous; but with careful driving these are far more than compensated for, by the beauty of the scenery and the invigorating air of the high ridges and mountain passes.

Kingstown and Dalkey by Electric Tramway.

This trip should be taken, as it affords an excellent view of Dublin by the sea from one of its best suburban roads. There is a fine tram service the whole way to Dalkey by cars leaving Nelson's Pillar every few minutes. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond the City boundary are the *College Botanic Gardens* (1.), and crossing the Dodder by the newly widened *Balls Bridge* with handsome balustrades, are the Roy. Dublin Soc. grounds on the rt. (see p. 14). The Dublin mountains now show up well on the rt. The road is now a fine open one, and many suburban villas and residences with well laid out grounds are passed, the building of which has much increased here, as indeed all over the Dublin suburbs, in recent years. The road touches the sea at *Merrion Gates*. Opposite on the rt. stood *Merrion Castle*, once the seat of the Fitzwilliam family; the site is now occupied by *St. Mary's Asylum for the Female Blind* (R. C.). Passing *Boooterstown* on the rt. are *Blackrock College* (R. C.) and grounds, and

further on the l. *Blackrock Park*, created out of what was some twenty years ago an unsightly waste. The fine road on the rt. of the main entrance is *Merrion Avenue*, leading to the Stillorgan road. Passing through the one main street of **Blackrock**, the centre of a thriving township, the road turns inland past **Temple Hill** and approaches the sea again at **Monkstown**, the lands of which once endowed **St. Mary's Abbey** in Dublin, and hence the name. The *Church* is a striking object in a most inappropriate style. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the rt. are the ruins of the *Castle* about 12th cent. The route now lies through the streets of **Kingstown** (p. 2), leaving which there is a fine open run to **Dalkey** (Rte. 25), with good views inland and over sea. A walk to *Victoria Park* and back by the sea road over Killiney Bay to Sorrento completes one of the most interesting and varied of the short excursions from Dublin.

Blessington and Pollaphuca, by Steam Tramway.

Terenure,* the terminus of the Rathmines line of tram cars, and which is about 25 minutes' drive from Nelson's Pillar, is the starting-point of the Steam Tramway.

Leaving Terenure the line runs along the demesne wall of *Bushy Park* (Sir Robert Shaw) on the l., and passes on the rt. *Terenure College*. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Templeogue**, from which there is a fine view of the Dublin mountains. Charles Lever resided for some time in the house with the circular extension on the rt. *Spawell House*, as the name indicates, had once a spa, and was much resorted to a century and a half ago. About 2 m. on rt. is the ruined *Castle of Tymon*. The Manor of Tymothan was granted by King John to Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, as a reward for

repairing Dublin Castle. In 1247 the manor was created a prebend in **St. Patrick's Cathedral**. An inquisition of 1547 states the castle was then in a ruinous condition.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Tallaght**. The neighbourhood of Tallaght is particularly interesting from a historical and archæological point of view. The settlers of the Pale fortified it with castles, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was a favourite resort of the gentry, as its many seats testify. Several of the mountains to the S. are crowned with cairns. That on the top of **Mount Pelier** was destroyed in the erection of the building by Speaker Connolly, now ruined, known as the "Hell Fire Club." It in time was stripped of its best material in the building lower down the hill, erected by the Earl of Ely as a hunting lodge; it is also in ruins. On the slope of **Mount Venus** is a fine *Cromlech*, the top stone, which was probably never placed on the uprights, weighs about 42 tons.

The ancient name of Tallaght was *Taimhleacht - Mhuintire - Parthalon*, the plague grave of Parthalon's people, according to a legend related by the Annalists, how that a plague carried off 9000 of Parthalon's colony, who had settled here after the Flood, on the plain stretching round from this to Howth. Many tumuli exist in the neighbourhood. An Abbey was in existence here from the 8th until the 13th cent. The *Parish Church* is supposed to occupy its site, and attached to it is an old church *Tower* with embattled top, and winding stairs in the solid wall. In the ch.-yd. is a large basin-shaped mass of granite $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, called **St. Maelruain's Lossit**. It is supposed to have been a font, but its use is doubtful. Alexander de Breknor, Archbishop of Dublin, built a castle as a residence, which was surrounded by a deep fosse filled with water by a stream from the Jobstown river. The castle was continued as the Archbishop's

seat up to 1803, when Archbishop Fowler died there. The lands and buildings were sold by Archbishop Magee to Major Palmer, on condition that it was to be pulled down. *Tallaght House*, which was erected with the materials, now belongs to the Dominican Order. There is an extremely pretty *Chapel* here, which was erected in memory of the late Father Thomas Burke. In the grounds is a magnificent *Walnut-tree*, evidently of great age, and covering a quarter of an acre of ground. The village was the scene of some trouble in the Fenian rising of 1867.

From Tallaght there is a gradual rise, and after passing Jobstown the ascent becomes much steeper, affording a continually enlarging view, until it extends from Howth into the counties of Meath and Kildare.

At 7 m. is the *Embankment*, which carries the line over a considerable hollow, and makes a slight détour from the road. A road runs on the rt. to the village of *Saggart*. Swift's Brook flows through the charming *Slade of Saggart*. Dean Swift had his property here, which he left to found an *Asylum for the Insane*. There is a paper-mill here, which has been now worked for a century.

10 m. *Brittas*, beyond which the line enters Wicklow. From *Brittas* the pedestrian can strike into the heart of Wicklow, through the *Sally Gap* to Roundwood, or by the *Military Road* to Laragh and Rathdrum.

At *The Lamb* is the entrance to *Tinode Demesne*, and a road on the l. leads to *Kilbride*. The view from the line between this and *Blessington* is very fine, and looking towards the mountains is seen the *Blackamore Hill*, where the rebels encamped in 1798.

15½ m. *Blessington*, * a pleasantly-situated little town of one street, on the banks of the *Liffey*, was more important when the mail coaches ran through it to *Kilkenny* and

Waterford than it is now. It obtained a *Charter of Incorporation* in 1669, through *Michael Boyle*, Archbishop of *Dublin* and *Chancellor of Ireland*, and had its *Sovereign and bailiffs*. It returned two members to the *Irish Parliament*, and 15,000*l.* was paid to the *Marquis of Downshire* as compensation for the loss of franchise by the *Act of Union*. Archbishop *Boyle* built the mansion, called *Downshire House*, in the demesne; the interior of the building was burnt during the rising of 1798. The *Demesne* contains some fine old trees, and through it a range of remarkable limestone hills can be reached, from which one may obtain views of the counties of *Kildare* and *Meath*. The *Church*, erected by *Archbp. Boyle*, is an elegant building, surmounted by a steeple, and has a fine peal of bells. The wife of the last *Earl of Blessington* was the well-known society novelist.

By turning to the l., off the main street, the *River Liffey* is reached and a very pretty view is obtained from the bridge. The *Rocky Pool* grounds situated over the river are well worthy of a visit. The drives and walks in the neighbourhood of *Blessington* are very pretty, and cars can be had at reasonable rates to many places of interest in the district around—*Russborough*, *Ballymore-Eustace*, *Hollywood*, *Kileullen*, and *Dunlavin*. From *Dunlavin* the *Glen of Imaille* and *Glenmalure* can easily be reached. For the pedestrian, by making an early start to *Blessington*, a fine walk can be had by the *Wicklow Gap* through the vale of *Glendalough* to *Rathdrum*, in time for an evening train to *Dublin*. This is quite possible to a good walker; the cyclist has heavy work in crossing the *Gap*.

The line has recently been continued to *Pollaphuca* (21 m.), passing *Russborough*, the seat of the *Countess of Milltown*.

Pollaphuca ★ is a succession of cataracts, of 150 ft. in height, by which the Liffey descends from the hills to the valley.

The middle fall is the finest; at its base is the basin or pool, which has given its name to the fall, in conjunction with the Pooka, the Puck of Irish legend.

“The great object of the Pooka is to obtain a rider, and then he is in all his most malignant glory. Headlong he dashes through brier and brake, through flood and fell, over mountain, valley, moor, or river indiscriminately; up or down precipice is alike to him, provided he gratifies the malevolence that seems to inspire him. As the ‘Tinna Geolane,’ or Will-o’-the-Wisp, he lives but to betray; like the Hanoverian ‘Tuckbold,’ he deludes the night wanderer into a bog and leads him to his destruction in a quagmire or pit.”—*Hall*.

A high single-arched *Bridge*, with a span of 65 ft., designed by Alexander Nimmo, boldly spans the stream over the principal fall. Looking at the river from one side of the bridge the bed of the stream only is seen, while from the other there is a tremendous drop from the same level; this is due to the position of the bridge over the middle fall, which is concealed from view. Crossing the bridge a gate on the rt. leads to a *Hotel*. The thickly-wooded grounds are well intersected with pathways leading to many fine viewpoints of the river and cataracts. There is also an entrance on the left, and a path leads to the river above the falls.

The Liffey is crossed at a prettily-wooded spot, bordered by the demesnes of *Harristown* (J. La Touche, Esq.), *Newberry* (R. P. La Touche, Esq.), on the N. bank, and *Sallymount* on the S. With time to spare, or if the tourist is cycling, he can push forward to **Ballymore Eustace**, and thence to **Harristown**, the nearest railway station. The former is an old

Pale town, and was called after the Eustace family, who were established here in the 14th cent. It was a manor of the Archbishops of Dublin, who had a castle here from Anglo-Norman times, no traces of which now exist. A short distance to the S.W. is a *Stone Circle* known as “The Piper’s Stones.”

[6½ m. from Ballymore Eustace is **Kilcullen**, a queer rambling village, “which tumbles down one hill and struggles up another.” on either side of the river, here crossed by an ancient *Bridge*, built by Maurice Jakis, Canon of Kildare in 1319, a noted bridge builder of that time. A Franciscan Abbey was founded here by Fitz Eustace, Baron of Portlester, at the end of the 15th cent., hardly a trace of which exists. There is a neat *Inn* here and a pleasant, old-fashioned garden overlooking the river. The antiquary will find an attraction, 2 m. to the S., in **Kilcullen Old Town**, which, previous to the building of the bridge and new town in 1319, was a strong city fortified by walls and entered by 7 gates. It was a seat of an early Church, and there are some scanty remains of the *Abbey* founded for monks of the Strict Observance in the 15th cent.; also part of a *Round Tower* and the shaft of a *Cross*, divided into compartments and sculptured with figures. A sharp encounter took place here in 1798 between a force of 300 rebels entrenched in the graveyard, and a small body of 40 dragoons and 20 infantry under General Dundas; the latter were repulsed and fell back on Naas. A little to the W. is a very large circular fort, known as *Dun Ailline* (600 ft.) (Rte. 27).

From Kilcullen the Rly. to Dublin can be reached at Newbridge, 5 m., or Dunlavin, 7 m. This interesting neighbourhood had best be done on the main route direct from Dublin.]

ROUTE 2.

DUBLIN TO DROGHEDA.

Starting from the Stat. in Amiens Street, the Rly. is carried through the N.E. part of the city on a viaduct, crossing the Royal Canal by a fine iron lattice-beam *Bridge* of 140 ft. span, and soon emerging on the sands of Clontarf Bay, which are traversed by an embankment 30 ft. high. On l. is a granite bridge of 3 arches, known as the *Annesley Bridge*, over the Tolka River, which here empties itself into the bay. From the embankment a very charming panoramic view is gained on every side, embracing the city with its forest of masts and chimneys, and the whole coast as far as Kingstown, backed up by the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains, while inland are numerous villas and handsome seats.

At 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the line crosses the Howth turnpike-road, having on l. *Mount Temple* and *Donnycarney House*, and soon enters the deep Killester cutting in the black calp limestone, through which it is carried for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Raheny. On l. of the Rly. is Killester ruined *Ch.* and *Abbey*. *Artane*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l., was the scene of a cruel murder perpetrated in 1534 on John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, and one of Wolsey's protégés, by the followers of Lord Thomas FitzGerald ("Silken Thomas"). Artane is now noted for its *Industrial School*, with about 900 boys, under the management of the Christian Brothers. It is, perhaps, the finest in the United Kingdom, and well worth visiting. On rt., close to the line, is *Furry Park* (Sir Ralph Cusack), formerly the seat of the Earl of Shannon. Further on the rt. is *St. Anne's* (Lord Ardilaun).

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Raheny Stat.**, or more properly Ratheny, from its situation near an ancient rath, still to be traced. The *Church*, in E. E. style, is a beautiful one, and was erected at the sole cost of Lord Ardilaun. From hence the line passes through an undulating country, occasionally affording pleasant peeps of coast scenery.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Junction Stat.**

Detour to Howth and Ireland's Eye.

From this point the Rly. to Howth turns off to rt. On the shore are the remains of *Kilbarrack Church*, said to be once the votive chapel for all mariners of the bay of Dublin. It contains some round-headed and Pointed arches. In the 13th cent. the manor was held by the tenure of presenting a pair of furred gloves to the king. Here is buried the notorious Francis Higgins, better known as the "Sham Squire."

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sutton * Stat.**

On rt. is **Sutton** (*see* Clontarf), once famous for its oyster-beds. It is increasing as a sea-side resort, and has a new *Hotel*. Large quantities of dolomite or magnesian limestone have been quarried from the rocks in this vicinity. On the l. is *Baldoye*, with a suburban *Racecourse*, and the *Portmarnock Golf Links* (p. 42). It is a fine walk along the *Velvet Strand* to Malahide.

9 m. **Howth**★ (1166) is easily reached by tram from Dublin (*see* Clontarf). The hill of Howth (Danish, *Hoved*, head) is an elevated rocky promontory about 3 m. long, connected with the mainland by a sandy isthmus, and forming the northern boundary of Dublin Bay. Its highest point is Slieve Martin, 560 ft. above sea-level. On the summit there is a probable *Cairn*, beneath which lie the remains, it is said, of King Crimthan or Criffan Niadhnaire (A.D. 90). The town, which is on the N. side, consists of one principal street running along the edge of the cliff, and overlooking the *Harbour*. This is 52 acres in extent, enclosed by 2 fine piers, and was constructed at a cost of 300,000*l.* in 1807-9. The E. pier is 2700 ft. long, and has a lighthouse at its extremity; the W. 2280 ft. The entrance is 320 ft. wide. Howth was the packet Stat. before Kingstown, but since the selection of the latter its trade has declined, the harbour become silted up, and it is now chiefly used as a shelter for fishing boats. In the last few years it has become a favourite resort for yachts, and races are held during the season. Howth is a perfect health resort, and rapidly rising in public favour, being thronged in the summer months. The top of the hill can now be easily reached by means of the electric tramway, which makes a circuit by the S. side (*see* p. 34). It is run by the Gt. N. Rly., who have erected a much-needed *Refreshment Room* at the terminus.

The *Collegiate Church* of Howth is situated on a precipitous bank above the sea, and is surrounded by a strong embattled wall. Its date is usually assigned to 1235, when the prebendal Ch. was removed from Ireland's Eye by Luke, Archbishop of Dublin. The W. wall is part of an earlier foundation, a Danish Ch. of 1042, said to be by

Sigtryg. It is a single-bodied building, the nave separated from the aisle by 6 Pointed arches, the 4 most westerly of which spring from rude quadrangular piers, which shows the length of the original Ch. (52 ft.). The E. portion is considered as late as the 15th cent. The W. front is entered by a round-headed doorway, and surmounted by a bell-turret of 2 stages. The S. porch is a very unusual feature in Irish churches. The *Tomb* of Christopher, 19th Lord Howth (1430), stands in the S. chancel, near the E. gable. It is an altar-tomb, containing recumbent figures of a knight and lady, the former with his feet resting on a dog. On the sides are the armorial bearings of the St. Lawrences and Plunketts. A monastic building, called the *College of Howth*, close to the Ch., dates probably from the 16th cent.; it is now inhabited by fishermen. The peninsula was conquered by Sir Almericus Tristram, one of the Anglo-Norman invaders, in 1177, and has remained in the family to the present time. The change of name to St. Lawrence is usually attributed to a vow, made by Almericus in a battle at Clontarf with the Danes and others, to assume the name of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of the day, if he won the victory.

The *Castle* (the seat of Lord Howth) is set in the midst of most beautiful grounds, for which man has done little. It lies on the W. side of the town, and is a long and irregular battlemented building, flanked by square towers. The hall contains a collection of weapons, and amongst them the 2-handed sword said to have been wielded by Sir Almericus. There are also three inscribed bells from the Ch. belfry. There is also a portrait of Dean Swift holding the 4th Drapier letter in his hand, and Wood prostrate at his feet. There is a painting in the dining-room representing the abduction

of young Lord Howth by Grace O'Malley, in 1575, when returning from a visit to Elizabeth. Having landed at Howth, she proceeded to the castle, but found the gates closed, the family being at dinner. She therefore seized the son and heir and carried him off to her castle of Carrigahooly, where she detained him until she had extracted a promise from Lord Howth, that the gates of his castle should be always thrown open during meals, a custom long afterwards observed. In the upper apartments is the bed used by William III. on his visit to Ireland.

WALKS.

1. A fine cliff walk round the N. side leads the tourist to the **Bailey Lighthouse**, one of the most prominent objects that greet the English traveller by night or day as he approaches the Bay of Dublin. It is finely situated on a peninsulated perpendicular rock, and in form is a frustrated cone, exhibiting a fixed white light 134 ft. above high-water mark. It was erected in 1814, the light that previously existed (estab. 1671) on the summit of the hill being uncertain on account of the mists which so often shrouded the head. Traces of the walls still remain, and down the face of the cliff ashes and cinders tell of the beacon fires erected before the old lighthouse was built. An ancient stone fortress formerly occupied the site of the Bailey Lighthouse (*baile*, a circular fortified dwelling). The remains, which are still faintly visible, indicated the residence of Crimthán Niadhúair. The site of another cairn occupies the summit of Carrickbrack Hill. The whole of the coast scenery on the S. of Howth Head is very fine, particularly at the so-called "Lion's Head," and the Needles or Candlesticks, some bold isolated rocks, a little to the W. of the Bailey. Indeed, it would be

difficult to overrate the beauty of the views from any part of the hill, but more particularly from the S., extending over the magnificent sweep of Dublin Bay and the Wicklow Mountains.

2. A beautiful walk runs round the S. side from Sutton, which now can be travelled by tram, skirting the hill, to the Bailey. On the rt. is *St. Fintan's Church*, a remarkably small building, dating probably from the 9th cent., but showing much later work and several alterations. Internally it measures only 16 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 1 in., and is somewhat "off the square." It is lighted by 5 windows of various forms, deeply splayed in the interior, and 3 recesses are with dressed stone. There is a lancet doorway in the W. gable, which is surmounted by a disproportionate bell-turret. In the gable above the doorway is a circular opening 11 in. in diam.; it is in reality a curious ring-stone made to serve as a window. A little distance off is the *Well* of St. Fintan. Who the saint was it is difficult to determine, as there were very many of that name.

3. Another beautiful walk is through Lord Howth's *Demesne* (turn to rt. on leaving Stat.) round the cliffs, and over heather and rock to the summit of the hill. The entrance is approached by a fine sweep of roadway, passing the *Church* standing on the l. In the demesne under the cliffs to the rt. there is a fine *Cromlech*, whose top stone weighs about 70 tons, and beneath which lies buried, it is said, Aileen, wife of Oscar, slain near Tara, A.D. 284. *Corr Castle*, a tall square building, stands in the deer-park, dating probably from the 16th cent. In the early summer the rhododendrons in bloom are particularly fine, and alone well worth the visit.

1 m. to the N. of Howth is the small island of *Ireland's Eye*,

(Danish *oe*, island), a wedge-shaped mass of quartzite 350 ft. high, resting on contorted Cambrian grits, forming a good natural breakwater for the harbour. It contains the ruins of an ancient *Chapel* founded somewhat later on the site of an older structure erected by the sons of Nesson in the 7th century. It has been ruinously restored, and is of little interest now to the antiquarian. It was famous for possessing a copy of the Four Gospels, called the "Garland of Howth" (7th cent.), and of great sanctity. The manuscript fell into Archbishop Ussher's hands and is now in Trinity College Library, Dublin.

As regards geological position, the coast of Howth affords clear sections of Cambrian rocks separated from each other by bands of greenish-grey slate dipping to the S.W. At a point called the Cliffs, on the S. coast, is a large green hornblende dyke; while the formation of the Needles is of quartzite resting on porphyritic greenstone. The hills in the centre of the district are also formed of thick beds of quartzite. Towards the N. and W., from the harbour of Howth to the S. part of the southern shore, the carboniferous rocks (lower limestone) are visible. Howth furnishes a great variety of plants, and is much frequented by botanists.

Return to Main Route.

From the Howth Junction the line continues northward, having on l. Grange House; and crosses the Mayne River to **Portmarnock** (6½ m.), a small village close to the shore, which is here of so smooth a character as to have obtained the name of the *Velvet Strand*. Here fine *Golf Links* have been laid out, an 18 holes course of the true seaside character. Cars run to Baldoyle from Sutton, and a ferry plies between it and the links.

The singular **Church of St. Dou- lough**, 1 m. l. (6 m. by road from Dub- lin), has puzzled antiquaries from the incongruity of its style, uniting the high stone roof of very early Irish date, with the Pointed features of the 13th cent. It is an oblong Ch., 48 ft. in length, and 18 ft. in width; from the centre rises a low square tower with graduated battlements. The entrance is by a small doorway on the S., and the interior is divided into two portions. The W. is a vaulted room lighted by several windows with trefoil heads; it measures 10 ft. by 7½ ft., and at an angle of it is a low turret. At the E. end of the room is a mass of masonry called the "Tomb of St. Doulough." A narrow doorway leads to the division on the E. measuring 21 ft. by 9½ ft. It was lighted by 4 windows, 1 E., 2 S., and 1 on the N., now built up. That on the E. is a 2-light pointed window, while another of the same date, but with cinquefoil heads, occupies a singular position near the base of the S. side of the tower. Above is a vaulted chamber, occupying the whole length of the building with the remains of a fireplace in the N. wall. The western portion is elevated several feet, and the whole is lighted by small trefoil windows in the end walls. By a depression in the vault of the W. end a small chamber is formed, into which there is an entrance from the tower. The *Well*, outside the Ch.-yard, is covered in by an octagon-shaped, stone-roofed building, and has a circular interior formerly decorated with religious paintings. It was probably once used as a baptistery. The surplus water feeds an adjoining subterranean bath known as *St. Catherine's Pond*. On the roadside at the entrance of the Ch. is a stone *Cross*. 7¼ m. l., in the grounds of *Grange*, are the remains of an ancient fort.

Still further on the l., conspicuous by a windmill on its summit, is the *Hill of Feltrim*, the old seat of the Fagans, in whose mansion-house Gerald, Earl of Desmond, was confined for a time, and where James II. passed a night on his flight from the Boyne. Passing on the shore the remains of a castle known as *Rob's Wall*, the line arrives at

9 m. **Malahide** ✱ (Pop. 649), a somewhat dull bathing-place, once fashionable, and situated at the mouth of a considerable estuary, called Meadow Water.

The chief attraction to visitors is the **Castle of Malahide**, the ancient baronial residence of Lord Talbot of Malahide, whose family has been seated here for more than 700 years. The Castle was founded by Richard Talbot, who received a grant of the lordship in the reign of Henry II., and is still an interesting building, though modern alterations and additions have been made, not altogether in the best taste. As it at present stands, it is an ivy-covered building, flanked on each side by a slender drum tower, with Irish stepped battlements. The one at the S.E. angle is very modern. The principal features of interest in the interior are, an oak-panelled room and the dining-hall. The centre of the end wall of the room contains a fine piece of carving of Scripture subjects. The chimney-piece represents the Conception, respecting which the following legend is told. From 1653-60 the castle was inhabited by the regicide Miles Corbet, during which time the figure of the Virgin Mary took miraculous flight, never appearing until the unholy tenant had fled. The dining-hall, a fine lofty room, contains the original oak roof and gallery. The collection of paintings is valuable, and contains many historically interesting. Among

them are Charles I. and Henrietta Maria by Van Dyck, James II. and Anne Hyde (Lely), Queen Anne (Kneller), Earl of Tyrconnel, Philip II., Lord Clarendon, Duke of Ormonde. There is also a panel painting in 3 compartments by Albert Dürer, representing the Nativity, Adoration, and Presentation, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; it was purchased by Charles II. for 2000*l.*, and came into the Talbot family from the Duchess of Portsmouth. There are many others by Canaletto, Cuypp, Van Dyck, Hobbima, &c. The library contains the documents of a grant made by Edward IV. to the Talbots.

Adjoining the house is the ruined **Abbey**, a single-aisled building, of nave and chancel, with a three-light E. window, divided by a good arch, and lighted by trefoil windows on the S., and a Perpendicular window on the W. Miles Corbet unroofed it to cover a barn, and it is now in a state of great neglect. Note the *Stoup*, and the mitred head on the drip-stone of the S. door. Inside is the *Altar-tomb* of Maud Plunkett, the heroine of Griffin's ballad of the 'Bridal of Malahide,' whose husband fell in a fray immediately after the celebration of his marriage, thus making her maid, wife, and widow in one day, though she afterwards lived to marry her 3rd husband, Sir Richard Talbot. The tomb is surmounted by her recumbent effigy in the costume of the 15th cent.

Détour to Swords.

3 m. to l. of Malahide is the village of **Swords**, remarkable for its Ch., round tower, and castle. (Dublin 8 m. by road, mail car daily.) It was formerly a place of considerable importance, a Ch. having been founded here in 550 by St. Columba, who appointed

St. Finian the Leper Abbot of Swords. In later times it was called the "Golden Prebend," the endowment was so rich; it was held by William of Wykeham in 1366, and by Brande, Cardinal of Placentia in 1423. The Round Tower is 75 ft. in height, and very perfect, even to the conical cap. The large openings and the character of the work, as seen from below, show that this portion of the cap have been restored. The cross surmounting it was placed there in the last century. It has a lower quadrangular doorway, which had double doors, now on a level with the ground, with a second aperture of nearly the same shape, 17 ft. above the ground. The fine Tower of the old abbey church, standing close to the W. entrance of the Church, is in perfect preservation. The Castle, or *Archiepiscopal Palace* (about 1200 A.D.), consists of long ranges of embattled walls flanked by square towers enclosing a large area now a market garden. It is said to have been destroyed, together with the town, no less than ten times by the Danes and others. Here the bodies of Brian Boru and his son Merrough were deposited for the first night after the battle of Clontarf on their way to Armagh. Bruce's invasion (1316) left it ruinous. In the neighbourhood of Swords are *Brackenstown House*, in the grounds of which is a large *Rath*; and close to the Ch.-yard is "Gallows Hill," where the Archbishop's seneschal used to hang malefactors.

Swords was an ancient borough, and returned 2 members to Parliament. It received 15,000*l.* compensation at the Union, a portion of which went to the foundation of schools.

Return to Main Route.

The line now crosses the estuary for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by means of a considerable

embankment, divided in the centre by a timber viaduct set on piles. There is a fine view from it over Malahide, Lambay Island, and the promontory of Portraine.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ m. To the l. of Donabate (the Church of the boat) Stat. are the remains of the square *Castle of Donabate*; also *Newbridge House*, the seat of the Cobbe family, in whose demesne are the ivy-covered ruins of *Landestown Castle*. On l. is *Turvey House*, built by Sir Chris. Barnewell (1565) from the ruins of the Abbey of Grace Dieu. This was an important foundation for nuns of the Order of St. Augustine, where "the womenkind of the most part of the whole Englishry of this land be brought up in virtue, learning, and in the English tongue and behaviour." But this plea did not save it from suppression. On rt., overlooking the shore, is *Portraine*, once the residence of Swift's "Stella." A large *Asylum* has recently been erected here, a branch of the Richmond Asylum, Dublin. Close to the sea is a modern *Round Tower*, erected to the memory of one of the Evans' family.

Lambay Island.

3 m. off the coast is *Lambay*, Lamb island, now the property of the Hon. Cecil Baring, whose residence is here. The name originated from the custom of sending over sheep to be yeaned in the spring months. It is the *Limnius* of Pliny, the cliffs of which, rising to the height of 418 ft., form a beautiful feature in the scenery. Geologically speaking, it consists of a mass of dark porphyry, overlaid at Kiln and Scotch Points (the S.E. and N.E. respectively) by grey Silurian limestone and grey slates. Both Kiln Point and the shore at Portraine are capital fields for Silurian fossils, especially trilobites and gas-

teropods. There is a curious old polygonal building erected for defence by the Government in 1551. There is a *Coastguard Station*, and excursion steamers touching here leave Dublin occasionally during the summer. The lands of *Portraine*, in which barony *Lambay* is included, were formerly given by *Sigtryg*, the Danish King of Dublin, for the endowment of a Christian Church.

Return to Main Route.

14 m. **Rush and Lusk Stat.** *Rush* (1076) is a small maritime village on the rt. Here the inhabitants cultivate early potatoes for the Dublin markets, and some years ago Messrs. Hogg and Robertson of Dublin started a *Bulb Farm*, "Holland in Ireland," which has been attended with marked success. The farm occupies some 40 acres, and is about 1 m. from the Stat.; the spring flowers rival those of the best Dutch produce, and the bulbs are quite as low in price. As a protection against the winds high banks are raised instead of hedges. But the visitor should by all means see the Church and Round Tower of *Lusk* (228), 1 m. l. An abbey was founded by *St. Macculinn*, who died in 496, and was buried here in a vault, which is in *Irish lusca*, and hence the name *Lusk*. The chief peculiarity of the Church is the square embattled tower attached to it, with a crypt beneath, probably of later E. E. It is supported on 3 sides by slender round towers, with Irish stepped battlements. The fourth side is flanked by a *Round Tower* of undoubted antiquity, measuring 80 ft. high, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. diameter at its base, though deprived of its conical apex. It is of the earliest class; the doorway, 5 ft. 10 in. high, is square-headed, with slightly inclined sides; the wall is 4 ft. thick. The body of the Ch. is modern, and consists of a nave,

divided by a range of blocked Pointed arches, and contains among others a richly decorated *Monument* in the W. tower, with the figures of *Sir Christopher Barnewell* (1575) and wife (1607), "who had issue four sonnes and fifteen dachters by herr."

15 m. rt. is *Kenure Park*, once a residence of the Duke of *Ormonde*, and now of *Sir Roger Pelther, Bart.*

17 m. l. on an eminence, are the ruins of *Baldungan Castle*, the Town of the fortification. Some square towers and walls are all now left of this once fine fortress, which formerly belonged to the *De Berminghams*, from whom it passed to the *Howth* family. It held out in 1641 for the confederates of the Pale, against the Parliamentary army. Portions of a Church are also visible. Passing rt. *Hacketstown*, and l., 1 m., *Milverton Hall* (E. H. Woods, Esq.), the traveller arrives at

18 m. **Skerries** * (1721), a thriving little seaside town frequented in the summer months. It has fine open sea bathing. The islands of the *Skerries* lie a short distance out. They were 3 in number—*Red Island* (now connected with the mainland), *Colt*, and *St. Patrick's*, on which are the remains of an ancient Church dedicated to that saint. Connected at low tides with the mainland is *Shenick's Island*, on which there is a *Martello Tower*, one of the many that figure on the coast from S. of *Dublin Bay* up. Beyond them is *Rockabill*, with a *Lighthouse* 148 ft. above high water, with a flashing light.

At *Barnageera*, 19 m., the antiquary may see a couple of *Tumuli*, which in 1840 were opened, yielding burial remains. On l. are *Ardgillan*, the castellated residence of *Edward R. Taylor, Esq.*, and *Hampton Hall*.

About 1 m. l. is *Balrothery*, the Church of which possesses a pecu-

liarity similar to Lusk in having a *Round Tower* flanking the N.W. angle. The W. end of the Ch. is joined to the old sq. tower 20 ft. side. There is another old tower in the grounds of the vicarage. Ordovician strata shows itself along the coast from Skerries.

22 m. **Balbriggan** * (2236), has an important hosiery industry, and does a large trade in stockings of fine texture. It owes its prosperity almost entirely to the family of Hamilton of Hampton, and particularly to Baron Hamilton, who in 1761-5, with the help of the Irish Parliament, established cotton-works, and built a pier 420 ft. in length. Subsequently an inner dock was constructed almost at the sole expense of another member of the same family. The harbour is lighted by a fixed light.

The Rly. is carried across the harbour by a *Viaduct* of 11 arches of 30 ft. span.

24 m. **Gormanstown**. On l. is *Gormanston Castle*, the finely wooded seat of Viscount Gormanston, in whose family it has been in possession since the time of Edward III. It is a large rectangular pile of building flanked by slender round towers. The Delvin River here separates the counties Dublin and Meath. On rt. is the headland of *Knocknucean*, the Hill of dead men's heads, in which excavations revealed a chamber containing a vast number of calcined bones.

27 m. **Laytown**, * a small watering-place. On l. a *Tumulus* is visible on the bank of the Nanny, a considerable stream, crossed by a *Viaduct* 300 ft. long. On the S. bank is *Ballygarth*, the castellated seat of the Peppers, who have inhabited it from the time of Charles II. An incident in the

history of this family supplied Samuel Lover with his drama of the 'White Horse of the Peppers.' Further up the river are the village of Julianstown and *Dardistown Castle*.

29 m. rt. is **Betaghstown**, commonly called **Bettystown**, which is rising into repute as a bathing-place with the inhabitants of Drogheda, from whence omnibuses run several times a day. The *Maiden Tower* is a lonely structure on the coast, named after Queen Elizabeth. It is situated in the district of Mornington, which gave a title to the Wellesley family. Close by is a solid mass of masonry, a landmark known as the *Finger*.

32 m. **DROGHEDA** * (Pop. 12,760).

History.—The Irish name of Drogheda was *Droichead-atha*, the Bridge of the ford. It is a place of great antiquity. It was taken by Turgesius the Dane in 911 and made his stronghold for incursions into the surrounding country. The Anglo-Normans, recognising its importance, built a bridge across the Boyne. Here, in the Magdalen Monastery, the four chief Irish princes made submission to Richard II. in 1395. Several parliaments were held here, that of Poynings (1494), enacted that the Irish Parliament should in future pass no laws not approved of by the English Privy Council. It was frequently the rendezvous of the armies that were sent against the rebellious inhabitants of Ulster, and in 1641 it held out successfully against Sir Phelim O'Neill under Sir Henry Tichborne and Lord Moore; and again for a time in 1649 under Sir Arthur Aston with a garrison of 3000 men against Cromwell, who on the 10th Sept. took the town by storm, accompanied by circumstances of great ferocity, so that his name is a term of reproach to this day.

In Cromwell's own letter, dated from Dublin, 17th Sept., 1649, he says: "The Governor, Sir Arthur Aston, and divers considerable officers, being there, our men, getting up to them, were

ordered by me to put them all to the sword. And, indeed, being in the heat of action, I forbade them to spare any that were in arms in the town; and, I think, that night they put to the sword about two thousand men; divers of the officers and soldiers being fled over the bridge into the other part of the town, where about one hundred of them possessed St. Peter's Church steeple, some the west gate, and others a strong round tower next the gate called St. Sunday's. These, being summoned to yield to mercy, refused. Whereupon I ordered the steeple of St. Peter's Church to be fired. . . . The next day, the other two towers were summoned. . . . When they submitted, their officers were knocked on the head, and every tenth man of the soldiers killed; and the rest shipped for the Barbadoes. The soldiers in the other tower were all spared, as to their lives only, and shipped likewise for the Barbadoes. I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon these barbarous wretches, who have imbued their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future." †

The town was held for James II. in 1690 by Lord Magennis of Iveagh, but surrendered on the day after the battle of the Boyne. In the old house, now the White Horse Hotel, Cromwell is said to have held a council of war, and Henry Dowdall, Recorder of Drogheda, delivered his famous address to James II. (April, 1689).

Drogheda is finely situated on the Boyne 4 m. from the sea, the bulk of the town being on the N. bank of the river, which runs in a deep valley, affording the traveller fine views from any of the surrounding high grounds. Apart from antiquities, the most striking feature of the town is the Harbour, which at the lower end is crossed by an extremely graceful railway Viaduct designed by Sir John McNeill, C.E., which in size and proportions ranks among the finest in the kingdom. On the S. side, and extending over

the largest half of the river, it consists of twelve arches of 60 ft. span, between which and three similar arches on the N. side, the communication is maintained by a lattice bridge of three beams, each 550 ft. in length, and 90 ft. above the level of high water, sufficient to allow vessels of any size to pass underneath. The Harbour has been at different times much improved, greatly to the benefit of the trade which has increased rapidly and placed Drogheda high amongst Irish ports. It has flax, cotton, and flour mills, breweries, tanneries, iron, salt, and soap works. It has a large export provision trade, chiefly with Liverpool.

The Walls of Drogheda, which were strengthened by twenty towers, some portions of which still remain to the S. and S.W. of St. Mary's Ch., were about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and were entered by ten gates, five on the N. or Louth side of the town, and five on the S. or Meath side. Of these the only one remaining is St. Lawrence's Gate, one of the most perfect specimens now existing in Ireland. It consists of two lofty circular towers of four stories, between which is a retiring wall pierced like the towers with loopholes.

The ruins of the Abbey of St. Mary D'Urso, situated between West Gate and the Boyne, are small, and consist of a central tower with a fine pointed arch, spanning a dirty thoroughfare called the Abbey Lane. It was terribly damaged by Cromwell when storming the walls in 1649. It was once an important and extensive building of 150 ft. in length, dating from the reign of Edward I. and is said to have been on an older foundation by St. Patrick, the temporary residence of St. Columba in the 6th cent., subsequent to which it was occupied by Augustinian friars.

† Daubigné's 'Protector.'

The *Dominican Abbey*, or Monastery of Preaching Friars, is conspicuous in the N. portion of the town from its sole remaining feature, the *Magdalen Steeple*,—a lofty tower of two stories springing from a noble pointed arch. It is lighted by two pointed windows on each side, and contains two upper apartments. In the E. battlement is a breach made by Cromwell's cannon. This religious house, which was once cruciform, was founded in 1224 by Lucas de Netterville, Archbp. of Armagh.

On the N. or Louth side is the *Tholsel*, now a bank, surmounted by a cupola. Close to it the Boyne is spanned by a fine new *Bridge*. The *R. C. Church of St. Peter* is a conspicuous building with a massive tower, spire, and peal of bells, erected to the memory of Archbp. Oliver Plunkett, through the exertions of the late Archd. Murphy, P.P. The Archbp. was executed at Tyburn in 1681, a victim in the feverish days of "Popish plots"; his skull is preserved in the Dominican Convent in the town. On the S. or Meath side are the *Church of St. Mary*, formerly devoted to the use of the Carmelites; the *Union Workhouse*, a really handsome building for the accommodation of 1000 inmates; and a *Martello Tower* commanding the whole of the town from a mound which, it is said, was the grave of the wife of Gobhan the smith, and which is recorded to have been robbed by the Danes of its contents in the 9th cent. Behind the Workhouse overlooking the "Dale," through which runs a stream, stood the mound from whence Cromwell, in his attack on the town (in 1649), "made the breach assaultable, and, by the help of God, stormed it."

A handsome addition has been made to Drogheda, in the shape of a fine building, called the *Whitworth Hall*, presented to the town by the

late Benjamin Whitworth, who also contributed half the cost of the waterworks.

A small steamer (returning) now plies in the summer months between Drogheda and Slane, where there is a comfortable little *Hotel*, at which luncheon can be had, on the bank of the river. The trip is a very pleasant one, with good river scenery.

Coaches also run daily for the Boyne Valley (see *post*).

Conveyances.—By rail to Dublin; to Belfast; to Navan and Oldcastle; by steam to Liverpool; mail-car to Collon and Slane.

Distances.—Dublin, 32 m.; Belfast, 81 m.; Liverpool, 140 m.; Duleek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Betaghstown, 5 m.; Mellifont Abbey, 5 m.; Monasterboice, 6 m.; Oldbridge, 3 m.; Newgrange, 8 m.; Hill of Dowth, 5 m.; Dunleek, 10 m.; Slane, 8 m.

[For continuation to Belfast see Rte. 5.]

EXCURSIONS.

1. By steamer to Slane.
2. Oldbridge and the Boyne.
3. Mellifont and Monasterboice.
4. Newgrange, Dowth, and Slane.
5. Duleek, Athcarne, and Tara.
6. Navan and Kells.

Drogheda to Monasterboice and Mellifont.

The Great Northern Rly. Co. have now organised day excursions in the summer months from Drogheda, taking in the Boyne Valley to Newgrange, Mellifont, Monasterboice, also to Slane (see Index, Drogheda). Well equipped coaches leave Drogheda Stat. on the arrival of the 9 A.M. train, returning about

5 P.M. Time is given for luncheon at Mellifont, which should be brought by the visitor. We have, however, more properly inserted the places near the river in the Boyne Route (3). For this continuation see p. 63.

Monasterboice, 6 m. The venerable ruins of Monasterboice (*Mainistir-Buithé*) consist of 2 churches, a round tower, and 3 crosses. The Churches are of different dates: the oldest, which is probably anterior to the tower, measures 45 ft. in length, and formerly consisted of nave and chancel, which were separated by a round arch, now fallen; the chancel has also disappeared. The doorway is in the centre of the west gable, and has a rude horizontal head. The 2nd Church, adjoining the tower, is considerably smaller, and is of early 13th cent. date.

The **Round Tower** of Monasterboice is considered by Petrie and others to date from about the 9th cent.¹ It is 17 yards in circumference at the base, and 110 ft. in height, gradually diminishing to the summit, where it is broken off. The most noticeable point about it is the door, standing 6 ft. from the ground, the head formed of 2 stones laid horizontally one above the other. A band runs round the head and sides of the doorway, terminating on a level with the sill, and passing horizontally for a distance of 8 inches it ascends round the doorway head giving the appearance of a double band. Above the doorway is a small pointed window, but all the others are square-headed. Wooden steps lead to the doorway; and the summit, whence a fine view can be obtained, is reached by several flights of steps. These have been put up, and the tower thoroughly repaired by the Board of Works.

[*Ireland.*]

Of the 3 Crosses, 2 are considered to be the finest specimens of the kind in Ireland. The **High Cross**, S.E., is 27 ft. high, and is composed of 3 stones, viz., the shaft, the cross (the arms of which are bound together by a ring), and the top piece. The shaft (2 ft. by 15 in. at base) is divided into 7 compartments. The body of the cross, consisting of the circle and arms, measures 6 ft. 3 in., and is enriched with elaborate ornament, conspicuous for its cable moulding. The cap representing a shrine or church, with high-pitched roof, is 2 ft. 3 in. high. The whole is covered with elaborate sculpture, much weather-worn by time, and it is now most difficult to interpret the design. There are 22 panels, and of these but 9 have been to any degree of satisfaction deciphered. They are: "The fall of Man, Expulsion from Eden, Adam delves and Eve spins, Cain kills Abel, the Worship of the Magi, with its type, the three warriors before David, Michael and Satan at the weighing of Souls, the Crucifixion, and Last Judgment."—*Miss Stokes*. The Crucifixion occupies the body of the Cross. The 2nd, or **Muireadach's Cross**, is more distinct, but is not nearly so large, being only 15 ft. high, and 6 ft. in breadth at the arms. The shaft at base is 2½ ft. broad and 1 ft. 9 in. thick, and is divided into panels by twisted bands containing sculptured figures, tracery, and animals. There are 3 main compartments in the western face of the shaft, each of which is filled with 3 figures habited in the ecclesiastical or military dress of the period, viz. the 9th or 10th cent. The centre of the head contains the Crucifixion, similar to the larger cross. Underneath the arm to the left is the *Dextera Dei*, or Hand Symbol, used to illustrate the First Person of the Trinity. In the lowest panel is a figure in a long cloak fastened with a brooch, standing with

a pastoral staff in hand between 2 figures armed with long Danish swords. In the centre panel the 3 persons are represented, each with a book, in ecclesiastical garb, although they wear the moustache. In the third panel the figures are in long flowing dresses; the central one appears to be giving his staff to one and his book to the other. At the foot of the shafts are two dogs couchant. The centre piece on the eastern face represents our Saviour sitting in judgment, surrounded on the rt. by a choir of angels with musical instruments, among them an Irish harp, and on the l. are the doomed in despair driven by an armed fiend. Immediately beneath is a figure weighing souls in a pair of large scales. Below it is the Adoration of the Wise Men. The 3rd and 4th are obscure; in the latter is a figure blowing a horn and soldiers armed with swords and shields. The 5th and lowest division contains the Temptation and Expulsion. On the base are two dogs fighting, one holding the other by the ear. From an inscription on the lowest part of the shaft, which runs "A prayer for Muiredach, by whom was made this cross," we learn the name of the builder. From the Irish Annals it appears there were two Muiredachs, one who died in 844, and the other in 924, to the latter of whom it is assigned, as it is known that he was a man of great wealth and distinction, and therefore more likely to have erected such a work of art. To Cromwell is ascribed the odium of breaking the 3rd Cross, which is very imperfect, the head and part of the shaft only remaining uninjured. Besides these crosses there is a monumental stone inscribed in Irish, "A prayer for Ruarchan."

This religious establishment was founded about the end of the 5th cent. by St. Buithe or Boetius, the son of Bronnagh, from whom it derived its name. Buithe, the founder,

died on the day St. Columba was born, whose birth he foretold, and he himself was buried here in 521. St. Columba afterwards visited it and disinterred the remains of the founder. With the exception of the destruction of the belfry by fire in 1097, the annals of this house are not marked by any events of importance.

A drive of about 4 m. brings the tourist to Mellifont, where light refreshments can be had.

This was the first Cistercian Monastery founded in Ireland. It owes its establishment to Donough O'Carroll, Lord of Oirgialla, or Oriel, in 1142, who was influenced by the request of Malachy O'Morgair, the Archbishop of Armagh. He was a friend of St. Bernard and died at Clairvaux. At the time of the consecration of the Abbey Church in 1157, a very important synod was held here, attended by the primate Gelasius, 17 bishops, and 4 kings. On the introduction of the English power into Ireland, Mellifont (an offshoot of Clairvaux in France) was taken under the special protection of Henry II., who granted it a charter, as did also King John. At the Dissolution of the monasteries (1539) it contained 140 monks, besides lay brothers and servitors, and its great possessions after some years fell to Edward Moore (ancestor of the Marquises of Drogheda). It was besieged and taken during the Rebellion of 1641.

The ruins are pleasantly situated on the steep banks of the Mattock, which here divides the counties of Meath and Louth. On a projection of rock near the river is the *Gatehouse*, a massive square tower, carried up on one side to a considerable height. Immediately within are the remains of the Ch., which was cruciform. In each transept were two semicircular chapels in a line with the high altar, similar to that at Clairvaux. The foundation of the high altar

remains, distant a few feet from the E. wall. On the N. side is an arched *Necess* with ornamental moulding, and on the S. a *Piscina* and the remains of the *Sedilia*. Nothing of the cloisters but the bare traces now remains, but considerable portions of the abbey buildings still stand. The most interesting is that generally known as the **Baptistery**, a singular octagon building, of which only 5 sides remain. It is 29 ft. across, and the original wall was about 30 ft. high. Each face is entered by a semi-circular opening, the arch springing from pillars with foliage-ornamented capitals; and above the crown of the arches externally runs a string-course. Although the roof is gone, the fluted pilasters, corbels, and groins in the interior show where the arches sprang to support it. The upper story, lighted by a window on each side, now shows no architectural details. On the top, according to Archdall, was a reservoir for water, which was conveyed by pipes to the different offices. An examination of the building shows that this theory cannot be sustained. The building was the Lavatory, and held a number of basins fed by a central fountain, in which the monks washed their hands before passing into the refectory. Drains were discovered in connection with the building some years ago. Close by, and apparently of later date, is the **Chapter House**, commonly called St. Bernard's Chapel, 30 ft. long and nearly 19 ft. wide, originally consisting of a lower and an upper chamber, the latter probably the

Muniment room. It has a beautifully groined roof, and three sets of arches springing from clustered columns, having capitals elaborately carved in foliage. The centre columns are carried down to the ground, but the others stop short at a basement running round at a little height from the floor. It is lighted by an eastern and 2 deeply-set side windows, of Dec. style, with good mullions and tracery; these have been restored. It contains a quantity of carved work and tiles discovered in the excavations. This chapel was formerly entered by an elaborately carved Pointed doorway, which, to judge by plates given by Wright in 'Louthiana' (1755), and the 'Irish Penny Journal' (1832), was most elaborate in its ornamentation. The former says it was all of blue marble, richly ornamented, and gilt. To the W., near the river, was the cemetery, now a potato garden. An ancient *Well* was discovered many years ago, and the arch above it restored. On the high ground to the l. of the entrance are the ruins of an old *Church* (circa. 15th cent.), also an old *Cross*. In the monastery, which she richly endowed, Devorgilla, wife of Tiernan O'Rourke, whose abduction by Dermot McMorrough, king of Leinster, was the immediate cause of the introduction into Ireland of the Anglo-Normans under Strongbow, closed her career in 1193. The ruins have been restored, and are under the supervision of the Board of Works.

It is a fine drive of about 5 m. back to Drogheda.

ROUTE 3.

ENFIELD TO EDENDERRY, SOURCE OF THE BOYNE, AND DROGHEDA,
THROUGH TRIM, TARA, NAVAN, AND NEWGRANGE.

This forms an excellent cycle tour to which a couple of days may be given.

Enfield, a station, distant $26\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dublin, on the Midland Great Western Rly. (see Rte. 19), is the point from whence the traveller commences his excursion from the source of the Boyne to its mouth.

Beyond it a branch turns off to the S., and at

7 m. is **Carbury**. The ruins of **Carbury Castle** are extensive, although not all of the same date, and occupy a conspicuous position on the summit of an isolated hill, which, from the comparative level of the country round, commands very wide views.

The original Castle was built by the Berminghams, whose ancestor, Pierce de Bermingham, was one of the earliest English settlers within the Pale; it suffered many rude attacks during the troubled times of the 15th cent., having been more than once demolished and burnt. From the Berminghams it passed into the hands of the Colleys or Cowleys (temp. 1548), the ancestors of the Duke of Wellington. Richard Colley was created Lord Mornington in 1746.

The general style of the building is that of a manorial castellated house of the time of James I., embracing all the characteristic features of Pointed gable, graceful chimneys, and mullioned windows, which are particularly good on the eastern side. Some of the chimneys have no less than 16 faces, and are beautifully moulded; "but on a nearer

inspection we perceive, from the character of the masonry, the massive walls, the deep stone-roofed donjons, the principal of which runs for 85 ft. underneath the great keep from S. to N., the manifest antiquity of the entire of the western end, and the general arrangement of the whole, that the present ruin consists of structures which would appear to be as old as the 12th century."—*Sir W Wilde*. On the summit of the hill are some ancient pagan remains, and further to the south the ruined *Church of Temple Doath*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. is the ruin of *Mylerstown Castle*, consisting of a lofty tower. This was also a fortress of the Berminghams. The view from the summit of *Carbury Hill* (471 ft.) stretches over the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Carlow, Kildare, Dublin, King's, and Queen's; looking westward, the hills of Croghan, Edenderry, and Carrick rise conspicuous from the flats. S. are the ranges of Kildare; while, nearer home, the various castles and churches of Carbury, Mylerstown, Edenderry, Kinnafad, and Carrick are dotted about. At the foot of the hill is *Newberry Hall*.

11 m. **Edenderry** * (Pop. 1611), the terminus of the branch, is a neat, well-to-do little town, under the care of the Marquis of Downshire, the owner of the soil. A *Statue* in memory of the 3rd Marquis (1778-45) occupies a conspicuous position near the Ch. The *Castle*

of the Blundells picturesquely crowns the limestone hill that overhangs it. The geologist should visit the quarry in the lower limestone at *Killan*, a little to the S., which contains, in the lower portion, horizontal beds of black marble, and resting conformably on them crystalline limestones, jointed vertically, in such a way as to appear columnar.

In the demesne is **Trinity Well**, *The Source of the River Boyne*, 289 ft. above the sea. As might be expected from its varied course, and the historical incidents which everywhere mark it, the Boyne has been the subject of divers legends in its infancy, similar to that of Lough Neagh and other waters. The basis of all these appears to be that it was so named after an Irish princess, Boan or Boinne, who was drowned in it. From hence it has a course more or less sluggish for about 70 m. to the sea at Drogheda, running generally from S.W. to N.E. Many parts are extremely beautiful, while all are more or less replete with ruins, pagan remains, and scenes of historical interest. Probably no river in Ireland possesses so many celebrated towns and places of interest:—

“Ecce Boan qui Trim celer influat, istius undas
Subdere se salsis Drogheda cernit aquis.”†

Continuing on the road to Clonard the tourist arrives (11½ m.) at the ruins of **Monasteroris**, a small Ch. of the 14th cent. with a double belfry; also portions of a *Monastery* with walls of great thickness, and, on an adjoining tumulus, of a square *Dovecot*.

This, too, was a foundation of one of the Berminghams, viz. Sir John, who became Earl of Louth in 1325. *Monasteroris* is in Irish, *Mainister Feorais*, which latter word is the Irish form of

† A quotation by Camden from Necham, Abbot of Cirencester, who died 1217.

Pierce, the first of the Berminghams, a family well known by the Irish natives under the name of *Clan-Feorais*, or the *Clan of Pierce*.

The Monastery sustained a long siege by the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Deputy, who marched into the district of Offaly (as it was termed) against the O'Moores of Leix who had invaded the Pale. Close by is *Monasteroris House*.

13½ m. a road on rt. leads across the river to *Kinnafad Castle*, also founded by the Berminghams, who appear to have dotted the whole country with their strongholds. It is a large square tower, of massive plainness, and was doubtless erected to command the ford. In deepening the bed of the river from Kinnafad to Edenderry, numbers of weapons and celts, together with human remains, were discovered. They are now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. The tourist should proceed by this road, as he will thus obtain the most interesting points on the Boyne.

15½ m. is the fortress of *Grange Castle*, near which the Boyne receives a considerable accession in the Yellow River, which flows in here from the W., separating Meath from King's County. About 1 m. to the rt. is *Carrick Hill*, rising 387 ft. with conspicuous outline. On it are the ruins of a *Castle*, the chief court of the treacherous Baron Pierce de Bermingham.

Here, “A.D. 1305, Murtagh O'Connor of Offalie, Mullmorey his brother, and Callagh O'Connor, with 29 of the chiefest of their family, were treacherously killed by Pierce Bermingham, within the castle of Carrickfeorais.”—‘Annals of Clonmacnoise.’

There now remain only the S. wall of a high *Keep*, and an adjoining *Church* of the 13th or beginning of the 14th cent., with walls still standing. Both the W. and E.

gables have belfries, the latter double. The hill of Carrick consists of mountain limestone, but on the summit is a large block of trap, similar to that of Croghan, from which place it was doubtless transported by means of local drift action. It bears the name of the *Witches' Rock*, having been thrown, it is said, at one of the saints from Croghan by an individual of that profession.

An indented flat stone, probably marking the site of a cell, is called the *Mule's Leap* on similar legendary grounds. Stretching along the banks of the Boyne is the demesne of *Rahin*.

18½ m. close to the river side is *Ballyboggan Priory*, with a very large cruciform Ch. (of which the transepts have been destroyed), founded in the 12th cent. by Jordan Comin, for Augustine Canons. The priory was burned down in the 15th cent., and subsequently the lands and property fell into the hands of the Berminghams. The length of the Ch. is 193 ft., but there are remarkably few architectural decorations about it. The W. gable is lighted by a long slender single window of E. Eng. date. In the N. wall of the choir are 3 trefoil-arched *Sedilia*. At the junction of the 3 roads near the priory is a picturesque *Holy Well*.

[From hence a road recrosses the Boyne en route for Kinnafad. The tourist may go to Clonard this way for the sake of visiting *Ticroghan Castle*; but the distance is greater, and he will probably have seen as many castles as he could wish before reaching Trim. It is worth recording, however, that when this stronghold was besieged by the Parliamentary forces under Col. Reynolds (1650), the siege was about being raised, when it was discovered that the defenders were firing silver

bullets, which was such an evident proof of their want of ammunition, that the opposing forces set to work again and soon reduced the fortress.

Crossing the river at *Leinster Bridge*, notice between the road and the river a *Mound* where 150 Irishmen lie buried, part of a body of insurgents who laid siege in 1798 to the mansion belonging to Mr. Tyrrel, which he with 27 yeomen successfully held for a whole day. To the rt. of the road stand the ruins.]

22½ m. Clonard now presents very little for the inspection of the archæologist, but carries interest with it from its old associations, which extend back for the last 1000 years.

Clonard, or *Cluain Eraird*, is usually said to mean, the Retirement on the western height; but it more probably is, Erard's meadow. It was in early times the most famous bishopric in Meath, the first bishop being St. Finian (A.D. 520), one of the immediate successors of St. Patrick. It was also the centre of learning in Ireland, and, like Llantwit in S. Wales and Bardsey Island in N. Wales, was the seat of a famous college, which numbered, it is said, 3000 students, including St. Kieran, St. Columba, and other principal saints.

The buildings formerly consisted of abbeys, chapels, cloigtheachs or round towers, &c.; but of these absolutely no trace is left, though many of them existed at the beginning of this cent., and were described by Archdall in his 'Monasticon.' The only traces of archæological interest are a fragment of corbel over the door in the tower of the *Church*, and in the interior a singular *Font* of grey marble, in shape an octagonal basin, the external panels of which are each divided into 2 compartments, and are ornamented with very curious figures and scriptural subjects, representing the Flight into

Egypt, the Baptism in the Jordan, &c.

Near the Church stands a singular circular *Mound*, about 140 yds. in circumference and upwards of 50 ft. high. This was evidently sepulchral; but a little to the N.W. is a *Rath* (military), very perfect, consisting "of an external fosse, encircling a raised ditch, within which we find a level platform. elevated somewhat above the surrounding plain, but not so high as the earthen circle which encloses it."—*Wilde*.

From Clonard, the tourist who does not wish to extend his wanderings to Trim may rejoin the M. G. W. Rly., at the Hill of Down Stat., 2 m. distant.

27 m. Keeping on the l. bank of the Boyne and crossing a tributary stream, we arrive at *Killyon* (an old seat of the Magaus), near which are the scanty remains of an ancient *Priory*, and a little further on *Donore Castle*, a well-preserved square fortress (like a peel-tower) of the date of the Anglo-Norman invasion. On the rt. is *Castlerickard*, and near the Church is a fine *Tumulus*. The river is here crossed at *Inchmore Bridge*.

32 m. rt., near *Doolistown House*, the road again approaches the river, which has begun to improve very considerably in the character of its scenery.

35 m. l. *Newhaggard House*; and beyond, though on the opposite side of the stream, is *Trimlestown*, the ruined seat of the Barnewall family. It dates from the 15th cent., and played a somewhat conspicuous part in the Parliamentary war, during which time it was garrisoned and fortified for 10 years; it surrendered to General Jones in 1647.

36 m. Trim * (Pop. 1513), the

small county town of Meath (Ir. *Ath-truim*, the Ford of the elder-trees), is of particular interest to the archæologist. It has been graphically described by Sir W. Wilde as follows: "To see Trim aright, the tourist must approach it by the Blaekbull-road from Dublin, when all the glorious ruins which crowd this historic locality, and which extend over a space of above a mile, burst suddenly upon him; the remains of St. John's Friary and eastellated buildings at the bridge of Newtown; the stately abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul a little farther on, raising aloft its tall, light, and ivy-mantled windows; the neighbouring chapel, with its sculptured tombs and monumental tablets; the broad green lawns, through which the Boyne winds, between that and Trim; the grey massive towers of King John's Castle, with its outward walls and barbican, the gates and towers and bastion, the fosse and moat, and chapel; the Sheep-gate and portions of the town wall; and, towering above all, the tall, commanding form of the Yellow Steeple, which seems the guardian genius of the surrounding ruins."

The **Yellow Steeple** is supposed to occupy the site of the original *Abbey of St. Mary*, founded in 432 by St. Patrick; indeed Trim is believed to have been one of the oldest of the Irish sees. The present tower was erected in the Anglo-Norman period, and is a lofty building of 5 stages, 125 ft. in height. The W. wall and part of the N. and S. were destroyed, by the cannon of Cromwell according to some, thus leaving the interior exposed to view. From its great height it was probably built as a signal and watch tower over the adjoining country. Amongst the ruined portions of the wall near the Yellow Steeple is a round-headed arch, known as the *Sheepgate*, which with the *Watergate* are the only two

remaining entrances of the old town. The Abbey of Trim was rich and powerful and cultivated intimate relations with the Court of England.

N. of the town and without the old walls are the scanty remains of the *Dominican Friary*, founded in the 13th cent. by Geoffrey de Geneville, or de Joinville, Lord of Meath, who afterwards entered the order and died there.

Of the Grey Friary of Observantines, which stood by the side of the river on the site of the Courthouse, no traces remain. Nor are there any of the Greek Ch., though the name Greek Park exists.

The ruins of **King John's Castle** occupy an area of 2 acres, and consist of a lofty keep, with turrets having a total height of 70 ft., and flanked by rectangular towers abutting on each side, so that it presents externally a figure of 20 sides. The outer wall is 486 yds. in length, and is strengthened by 10 circular towers, including those at the gates, at nearly equal distances. By means of a moat which ran all round, the waters of the Boyne could be let in and thus completely isolate the castle. The barbican, portcullis, and drawbridge are still in remarkable preservation.

Though named after King John, he had no connection with it save that of lodging at Trim on a visit to Ireland. It was originally founded by Hugh de Lacy in 1173, who then departed to England, leaving it in custody of Hugh Tyrrel. Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught, marched against the fortress to destroy it; but Tyrrel, finding himself too weak for defence, set it on fire and burnt it. The present building in extent surpasses anything in the country, and is believed to have been rebuilt by one Richard Pipard, although it is asserted by Camden that this individual lived previous to the grant of Meath being made to Lacy.

To describe in detail the numerous

events of which Trim was the scene would be to write the history of mediæval Ireland. It will suffice to mention briefly that Richard Earl of Ulster held a gay court here in Edward II.'s reign; that Humphrey of Gloucester, son of Thomas of Woodstock, and Henry of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., were imprisoned here by Richard II.; that successive parliaments were held; and that a mint was established. Sir Charles Coote was killed here in 1642. And not only is Trim celebrated for its heroes of early times, but it can boast of being the abode at one time of the Duke of Wellington, who lived in a house in Dublingate Street, at the top of which a lofty *Pillar* has been erected, crowned by his *Statue*.

Trim possessed 2 other fortresses known as *Nangle's Castle* and *Talbot's Castle*, built in 1415 by Sir John Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the "Scourge of France." This latter building was converted into the Diocesan School, where Wellington received his early education. The *Parish Church* is also an ancient edifice, and has a steeple erected in 1449 by Richard Duke of York. The new *R. C. Church* of St. Patrick, dedicated in 1902, has been erected at a cost of 25,000l. It is a handsome decorated Gothic building from a design by Hague. Over the W. entrance is a tower (25 ft. sq.), and steeple crowned by a cross, having a total height of 208 ft.

About 1 m. from the town on the Dublin road, and on both sides of the Boyne, which is crossed at the village of **Newtown Trim**, by an old *Bridge* of 5 arches, are the extensive remains of the **Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul**. On the N. bank are the cathedral remains, which exhibit some fine features in Transition-Norman. The Abbey for Canons Regular was founded in 1206 by Simon Rochfort, the same ecclesiastic who removed the see of Clonard

hither. "Broad strips of masonry, placed at a considerable distance apart, project from the walls of the Ch. upon the exterior, a feature never found but in early work, and which is generally characteristic of the Norman period. Several chastely decorated corbel shafts remain, and support portions of the ribs by which the vaulted roof was sustained. The windows are of the lancet form, with piers between, and the mouldings which run round them are ornamented with beautifully designed bands. Sedilia of Norm. style of architecture may be seen in the wall, to the rt. of the space once occupied by the altar."—'Handbk. of Ir. Antiq.' At the other end of the bridge are the ruins of the *Castle*, a large rectangular keep with square towers at 2 of the angles, and a second smaller tower lower down. There is a good 3-light window in a small chapel within the ruins. Here stood the *Priory of St. John the Baptist*, erected in the 13th cent. for the Crutched Friars or Crossbearers.

In a small *Church* hard by are some remains of imposts, tombs, capitals, &c., recovered from the ruins, and placed here by the archaeological care of the late Dean Butler, vicar of Trim. There is also an *Altar-tomb* bearing the recumbent figures of Sir Lucas Dillon, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth, and his wife. On the sides are the arms of the Dillons, Bathes, and Barnewalls. The slabs in the *Parish Church* of Trim are worthy of the attention of the antiquarian.

At the point where the Dublin road leaves the river is *Scurlogstown Castle*,—a singular massive peel-tower, or rectangular keep with 2 round towers placed diagonally at the corners. It was called after its builder, William de Scurlog, an Ang.-Norm. settler in 1180, and in later times suffered somewhat, it is

said, at the hands of Cromwell, who, being challenged by the garrison, fired a cannon ball which caused a crack in one of its sides. Near it are the ruins of an ancient *Church* and a *Tumulus*.

The traveller can from Trim take train to Kilmessan Junct., and return to Dublin by the M. G. W. line.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin; to Athboy.

Distances.—Kells, 16 m.; by rail, 22 m.; Enfield, 10 m.; Tara, 9 m.; Dangan, 4 m.; Bective, 5 m.; Clonard, 14 m.; Kilmessan, 5½ m.; Navan (rail), 12 m.

Dangan.

In an excursion to Dangan Castle (4 m.), the tourist will pass, 1½ m., *Laracor*, a quiet secluded little village associated with the name of Dean Swift, for it was once his residence. "Here also lived Stella and Mrs. Dingley, and here they sauntered through the quiet roads with Dr. Raymond, the vicar of Trim, and with the future author of 'Gulliver' and the 'Drapier Letters.'" The association is all that is left, as the dwelling of the witty divine has long ago crumbled to ruins. A modern *Church* has replaced that in which Swift officiated to a flock of 10 or 12; the stream which flows past is still bordered by willows, and a sparkling spring is called "Stella's Well," and her "House" is pointed out.

4 m. *Dangan* was one of the seats of the Wellesley family, in which the late Duke of Wellington passed much of his early days, though he was not born here, as some biographers make out. No. 24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin (a house

now occupied by the Irish Land Commissioners), was the place of his birth, on the 29th of April, 1769. It was then the residence of his father, the Earl of Mornington. There is little to interest in the Castle, which consists of a keep, part of the old fortress, and attached to it a mansion in the Italian style. It is now almost a ruin, having fallen into the possession of a careless owner, who let the whole estate go to rack, a proceeding that was considerably hastened by a fire.

At 39 m. on the opposite side of the Boyne is *Rathnally House* (W. Thompson, Esq.). Here the scenery of the river begins greatly to improve, and to assume a peculiarly English character. The banks rise to a considerable height, thus shutting out the river from the road.

40½ m. l. *Trubley Castle*, the old seat of the Cusacks, is a fortress of about the same importance as Scurllogstown, though very little is now left save the portion of a tower and a round pigeon-house. It is said that Cromwell slept a night here during his passage up the Boyne.

41 m. l. Close to *Bective Bridge*, on the l. bank, are the ruins of the noble *Abbey of Bective*, one of the finest of the many remains of this district.

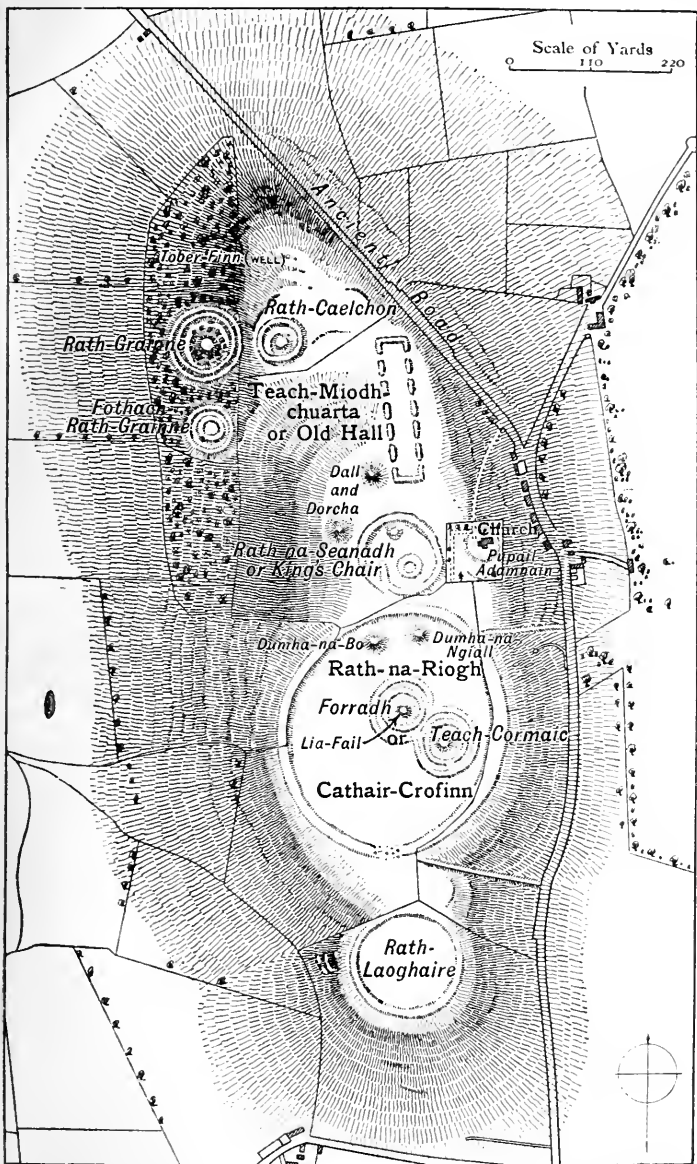
Bective was founded for the Cistercian order in 1146 by Murchard O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, who endowed it with 245 acres, with a mill and fishing weir. It became a very important establishment, and its Abbot was a Lord of Parliament. Here was buried the body of Hugh de Lacy, treacherously murdered by a countryman while he was superintending the building of a new castle at Durrow, the monastery of which he is said to

have destroyed. His head was taken to the abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin, which so little contented the monks of that establishment that they appealed to the Pope, who decided that the abbey of Bective should give up the remainder of the corpse.

Very little remains to show the position of the Ch., the whole style of the abbey indicating a remarkable union of monastic with military arrangements. It is in very good preservation, and enables us to trace the various apartments and halls. The general plan of the buildings is quadrangular, with a strong battlemented tower, containing a vaulted hall, at the S.W. corner. In the centre are the *Cloisters*; the foundation of the work is probably E. Eng., but it seems to have been altered and restored at a later period. They are cinquefoiled and supported on light clustered pillars. "The featherings are mostly plain, but several are ornamented with flowers or leaves, and upon one a hawk-like bird is sculptured. The bases, which are circular, rest upon square plinths, the angles of which are ornamented with a leaf, as it were, growing out of the base moulding." —'Handbk. of Ir. Antiq.' From the splaying of the windows in the N. wall of the cloister, it might also have served as the S. wall of the Ch. The domestic portion of the monastery is on the E. side, and is remarkable for the great thickness of the walls, through which flues are carried up to be ended in tapering chimney-shafts. Much of this part of the building is of later date. Bective gives the title of Earl to the Tylour family (1766).

Détour to Tara.

About 5 m. to the rt. of Bective, which is a Stat. on the Midland line, is *The Hill of Tara*, which should be



Walker & Ewatt sc.



visited by every Irish traveller, not for the sake of ruined castle or abbey, but for its old associations with all that was great and noble in Ireland's early history.

The *Hill of Tara* was for ages the centre of Ireland, the palace, the burial-place of her kings, and the sacred spot from which edicts were promulgated and justice dispensed; and yet nothing is left to mark this former metropolis but some grassy mounds and a few pillars. Every third year the great national convention was held, as a poem dated 984 describes:—

“The feis of Temur each third year,
To preserve lawe and rules
Was then convened firmly
By the illustrious kings of Erin.”

According to the annalists, the period covered by the 142 kings who ruled there, was 2530 years. Indeed, so sacred was the locality considered, that not even a king could reside there who had any personal blemish. Accordingly we read in the Irish Ms. entitled ‘*Senchas na Relec*’ that Cormac MacArt, the Great King, held his court at Tara, until his eye was destroyed by *Ængus*, when he was obliged to abdicate and go and live at the palace on the hill of *Skreen*, near Tara. Cormac was Ardrigh from 227 to 266 A.D., and most of the remains on the hill date from his reign. The ‘*Annals of Clonmacnoise*’ state that in the year 563 the hill was deserted in consequence of a curse pronounced against King Dermot by St. Ruadhan, of Lorrha, because of his determination to bring his kinsman, Hugh Guarry, to justice for killing one of his officers. Subsequently it was the scene of a decisive battle, in which the power of the Danes in Meath was overthrown.

The present remains consist of a number of raths or mounds. Unfortunately, in the last few years, they have been stupidly injured by a small set of enthusiasts, who have been exploring the hill in search of the Ark of the Covenant!

In a plantation of trees at the N.W. corner of the hill are three

forts and a well (*Tober-finn*, clear well). The largest fort is (1) *Rath-Grainne*, which it is said takes its name from Grainne, the daughter of Cormac MacArt, who eloped with Dermot O’Duibhne. It consists of two concentric mounds, the outer measuring 258 ft. in diam. externally. E. of it is (2) *Rath-Caelchon*, measuring 230 ft. in diam. and 7 ft. in height. S. is (3) *Fothach-Rath-Grainne*, much dilapidated and 157 ft. in diam. E. of the plantation is (4) *Teach-Miodhchuarta*, consisting of 2 parallel lines of earth running N. and S., with openings on each side marking the ancient entrances. It is 759 ft. long by 90 ft. externally, and 45 ft. internally. It was probably divided into sections, and was evidently intended for the accommodation of a large number at the same time. An ancient Ms. describes it thus:—

“The eating-hall had 12 stalls in each wing, tables and passages round them; 16 attendants on each side—8 to the astrologers, historians, and secretaries in the rere of the hall, and 2 to each table at the door—100 guests in all; 2 oxen, 2 sheep, and 2 hogs at each meal were divided equally on each side.” At the S. end of the hall sat the Ardrigh, and King Cormac is thus described:—“Beautiful was the appearance of Cormac in that assembly. Flowing slightly curling golden hair upon him; a red buckler with stars and animals of gold and fastening of silver upon him; a crimson cloak in wide descending folds upon him, fastened at his breast by a golden brooch set with precious stones; a neck-torque of gold round his neck; a white shirt with a full collar and intertwined with red gold thread upon him; a girdle of gold inlaid with precious stones around him; two wonderful shoes of gold with runings of gold upon him; two spears with golden sockets in his hand.”

(5) *Dall* and *Dorcha* are two small mounds, immediately S.W. of the hall, but which are not identified.

(6) *Rath-na-Seanadh* (Rath of the

synod) lies directly S. of the hall. It is of more ancient date than the synod held here under St. Patrick and others.

(7) *Pupail-Adamnain* (Adamnain's tent) is in the grave-yard of Tara Ch. Remains of his *Cross* still stand, on which is carved a curious figure. A fine window of the old Ch. is preserved in the new. Two gold torques were found here in 1810, one 5 ft. 7 in. long, now in the Royal Ir. Acad. Collection.

(8) *Rath-na-Riogh* (the King's rath), the most important of all, is of oval form, 853 ft. long; the ditch is 4 ft. deep, and the earth wall 6 ft. high; within it are the *Forradh* and *Teach Cormaic*.

(9) *Forradh* (the Place of meeting), is flattened at the top and surrounded by 2 lines of earth with a ditch between; the greatest diam. externally is 296 ft., and across inside the smaller 88 ft. It is conspicuous from a single *Pillar-stone*, which, it has been urged by Petrie, is no other than the celebrated *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, upon which for many ages the monarchs of Ireland were crowned; his theory, however, cannot be sustained. The stone is generally supposed to have been removed from Ireland to Scotland for the coronation of Fergus MacEre, a prince of the blood-royal of Ireland, there having been a prophecy that, in whatever country this famous stone was preserved, a king of the race of Milesius should reign. It was preserved at Scone, and was carried by Edward I. to London, and is now under the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey. The spot is now crowned with a modern excrescence in the shape of an ill-executed *Statue* of St. Patrick.

(10) *Teach-Cormaic* is joined to the *Forradh* on the S.E. and is a double enclosure of about 140 ft. in diameter.

(11) *Dumha-na-Ngiall* (the Mound of the hostages), lies at the N. end

inside the enclosure of *Rath-na-Riogh*, from which the pillar was removed to its present position in 1798, to mark the site of the graves of some insurgents killed that year. W. of it was *Dumha-na-Bo*.

(12) *Rath-Laoghaire*, over 400 ft. in diam., lies to the S. of the great rath, and is called after that King, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was here that St. Patrick met him on Easter morning 433, and preached the Christian faith before the pagan priests.

(13) *Rath-Maeve*, called after a queen or princess of that name, is about 1 m. S. of Tara; it is a circular earthwork, 675 ft. in diam.

Five roads are said to have converged on Tara.

The traveller visiting Tara from Dublin by Kilmessan should return by Skreen, with Church ruins, Dunsany (Samhnagh's Fort), and Killeen, thence to Drumree Stat. On the roadside is a *Cross*, about 8 ft. high, with a figure of the Crucifixion. Lord Dunsany's demesne is finely wooded. *Dunsany Castle* has a modern appearance from numerous alterations, but the original castle was built by Hugh de Lacy. Within the demesne the old *Church of St. Nicholas* was rebuilt, probably on the site of an older structure, by Nicholas Plunkett, about the middle of the 15th cent. The chancel window is a recent insertion. In the S. wall are fine *Sedilia*; and in the chancel is an octagonal *Font* with highly sculptured panels on the faces of basin and shaft. These contain figures of angels, apostles, and saints, with floral and other designs. There is also an *Altar-tomb* with effigies, but in pieces. Flanking the W. gable are two lofty towers, and N. of the chancel is a 3-storied residence. A little to the E. is *Killeen Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Fingal; it was also originally built by Hugh de Lacy; but the changes and additions

in the form of the present structure were made from designs by Francis Johnston. Near it are the ruins of the old *Church*, built by Sir Chris. Plunkett, early in the reign of Edward IV., which contains some interesting monuments, among them those of the founder and his wife.

The geologist will note that both the hills of Tara and Skreen are composed of rocks of the coal-measure formation, which abound in *Posidonoma*.

Return to Main Route.

42 m. on a small strip of land between the river and a tributary brooklet are the ruins of *Clady Church*, remarkable for possessing a transept, a feature unusual in early Irish churches. In the S. chapel is a good E. Eng. window with cinquefoil arches. The brook is crossed by a singular *Foot-bridge* of 2 unequal arches, which is supposed by some antiquaries to be coeval with the Ch. A discovery was made near the Ch. of 2 *Subterranean Chambers* of beehive-shape, formed of rows of stones, each layer of which projects a little beyond the layer below. So far they are similar to the chambers at Newgrange, but with this difference, that the dome in the latter springs from upright pillars and does not commence from the ground, as it does at Clady. The chambers are 9 ft. high, and are connected by a small passage about 9 ft. long. "There can be little doubt that they are to be referred to Pagan times, before the use of the arch or the advantage of mortar was known, and were probably employed by some of the very early people of this island as places of security, temporary habitations, and granaries."—*Wilde*. It is unfortunate, however, that the beehive houses have so fallen in that it is very difficult for a stranger

to distinguish them. On the same side of the river is *Bective House*. Opposite is *Assey Castle*, a fortress resembling the numerous Boyne castles, being a square keep with circular towers at alternate angles. There are also some ecclesiastical ruins hard by. Following the course of the river are *Ballinter House* and *Bridge* (45 m.), with *Dowdstown House*, on the rt. bank; *Ardsallagh House*, an Elizabethan mansion on the l.; after which the tourist arrives at

47½ m. *Kilcarn*, from whence the road crosses to the l. bank to Navan.

Before crossing, he may diverge about ½ m. to the rt., to visit the ruined *Church of Kilcarn*, which formerly contained one of the most perfect and beautiful fonts in the country. To prevent annihilation, the fate of so many relics in Irish churches, it was buried, but afterwards dug up and placed in its present position in the Rom. Cath. Chapel at Johnstown. The shaft is plain, but the basin is elaborately ornamented with a series of 12 niches, each containing a carved figure. Two of them indeed contain 2 figures each, of which one compartment represents Christ blessing the Virgin Mary. In all the others are figures of the Apostles, carved with extraordinary delicacy, and the utmost attention to expression and costume. Each niche is surmounted by a small crocket.

If the tourist prefers crossing the Boyne at *Ballinter Bridge*, he will pass near the ruins of *Cannistown Church*, a 13th-cent. building, with a remarkably good circular choir arch and E. window.

About ¼ m. below *Kilcarn Bridge* is *Athlumney Castle*, which gave the title of Lord Athlumney to Sir Wm. Somerville, Bt., who filled the office of Chief Secretary in Ireland, 1847-52. It is a most picturesque fortress, or rather fortified

mansion, of the 16th cent. At one end is an ivy-covered tower, adjoining the more modern mansion with its gables and mullioned windows. Near it are the ruins of a small *Church* with triple belfry, probably 14th cent. It is told of the former owner of this castle, Sir Launcelot Dowdall, that, rather than suffer the Prince of Orange to enter beneath his roof, as he had reason to suppose he would do, he himself set fire to his ancestral home.

49½ m. *Navan* (see Rte. 4). Here the Boyne receives its principal tributary the Blackwater.

From hence the road skirts the beautiful grounds of *Black Castle* to 51 m. *Donaghmore*, remarkable for its *Church* and *Round Tower*. In early times the *Domnach-mor*, or *Great Church*, was held in high veneration on account of the sanctity of St. Cassanus, a disciple of St. Patrick, who particularly confided this Ch. to his care. The old building, however, has evidently given place to a later one of the 13th cent., erected by the Anglo-Norman settlers.

The *Round Tower* is similar in form to that at *Kells* (Rte. 4), and is considered by *Petrie* to be of the 10th cent. Its height is 100 ft., and the circumference at its base is 66½ ft.; but the top has been of late years repaired, though not in a very accurate manner, for it has not the conical apex nor the upper windows so peculiar to Irish towers. "The doorway is remarkable for having a figure of our Saviour crucified, sculptured in relieve on its key-stone and the stone immediately above it. The doorway, which is placed at an elevation of 12 ft. from the base of the tower, measures 5 ft. 2 in. in height, and its inclined jambs are 2 ft. 3 in. asunder at the sill, and 2 ft. at the spring of the

arch. It will be perceived that there is a human head carved on each side of the door, the one partly on the band and the other outside it."—*Petrie*. The fact of there being sculpture over the door has been held by some antiquaries to be a proof that it was an after work, which would consequently throw the origin of the tower into heathen times; its position is a strong argument to the contrary.

52 m. rt. on the bank of the river opposite *Ardmulchan* is the ruined fortress of *Dunmoe*, a castle of about the 16th cent. It had its share of hard treatment in its time, and in 1641 held its ground so bravely against the Irish force sent against it that the assailants induced the commander, Captain *Power*, to surrender by means of a forged order from the Lords Justices. It was burnt in 1799. The river face is protected laterally by 2 circular towers, and it occupies a very fine position, probably overlooking an ancient ford. It is usually associated with the *D'Arcys*, its last owners.

53¼ m. l. *Stackallan House*. Further on the roadside are two fine *Raths*.

55 m. rt., nearly opposite the wooded eminence of *Beauparc* (Rte. 4), are the ruins of *Castle Dexter*, said to have been erected by one of the *Flemings*, the early lords of *Slane*, but supposed with greater probability to have been built by the *D'Exeter* family, a *Connaught sept*, some of whom were located in *Meath*. It is a rambling, ivy-covered ruin, beautifully situated, but not possessing any very remarkable features. A little higher up is *Cruicetown Lock* and the *Fall of Stackallan*, above which the river is crossed at *Broadboyne Bridge*. "The broad reach below the bridge has been sup-

posed by some antiquaries to be in the vicinity of Brugh-na-Boinne, where the monarchs of Tara were interred of old; but we think that the evidence is in favour of the locality beyond Slane."—*Wilde*.

The traveller by road will notice nearly parallel with Castle Dexter the broken shaft of *Baronstown Cross*, the inscription on the sides showing that it was erected in 1590 by the Dowdall family.

57 m. Slane ✱ (297) in early days called *Ferta-fear-feic* (the Graves of the men of Fiac), a neat pretty town, in days gone by the residence and burial-place of King Slanius, of whom it was said, "This Slanius is entombed at a hill in Meath, which of him is named Slane."

On a bank overlooking the river is *Slane Castle*, the modern residence of the Marquis of Conyngham, who received a visit here from King George IV. The grounds are open to visitors. The archaeological tourist will find interest in the ruins of the *Abbey Church and College*, so beautifully placed on the hill above the town, that it is worth ascending for the sake of the view, which Sir W. Wilde justly considers to equal that from Richmond Hill. It embraces the whole course of the Boyne from Trim to Drogheda, with the classic hills of Skreen and Tara, and the mounds that mark the burial-places of the kings. The best part of the Church ruins is a fine *Tower* with a round-headed doorway on the western side, and also a good window. The remains of the College are some little distance to the N.E. An abbey must have existed here for some time, as we read that in 948 the cloigtheach or round tower of Slane was burned by the Danes, together with the crosier and the bells, "the best of bells." Previous to this time there was an establishment of Canons Regular, in which,

according to Archdall on the authority of Mezeray, Dagobert King of the Franks was educated. After being destroyed by the Danes the abbey gradually decayed. In 1512 Sir Christopher Fleming rebuilt the Church and College for Franciscan monks. There are in the enclosure some singular gravestones, one of them formed of 2 headstones, shaped like the gable of a house. Sir W. Wilde considered it to be of greater antiquity than any other Christian tomb in Ireland.

On the western brow of the hill is a large circular *Rath*, 27 ft. high, surrounded by a deep fosse. On the banks of the river, near the Parish Church, are the interesting ruins of the *Hermitage of St. Eric*. He was consecrated the 1st Bishop of Slane by St. Patrick towards the end of the 5th cent. His piety was so great, that "his custom was to remain immersed in the Boinn up to his 2 armpits from morning till evening, having his Psalter before him on the strand, and constantly engaged in prayer." The building, which contains the tomb of the Barons of Slane, is of different dates, and the visitor will notice the fleur-de-lis and the rose ornaments on the inner Pointed doorway. Also on the walk above, a *Stone*, probably belonging to a tomb, on which 12 much worn figures, representing the Apostles, are sculptured. Near the river is a *Well* dedicated to the Virgin. *Currachs* of a primitive type may be seen on the river. Mervyn Archdall, author of 'Monasticon Hibernicum,' was rector of Slane. He died in 1792, and was buried here.

On the opposite bank, close to *Slane Bridge*, are the ruins of the *Church and Castle of Fennor*, that need not detain the visitor.

The district on the l. bank of the Boyne, extending from within 1½ m. of Slane to the spot where the River

Mattock joins the Boyne, was the **Brugh-na-Boinne**, the royal cemetery of the Boyne, the great burying-ground of the kings of Tara, an account of which is given in an article of an Irish Ms., entitled 'Senchas na Relec,' or History of the Cemeteries, translated by Petrie, and also in the 'Dinnsenchus' of the Book of Ballymote. From this it appears that Cormac king of Tara, having come to his death by the bite of a salmon sticking in his throat, desired his people not to bury him at Brugh (because it was a cemetery of idolaters), but at Rosnaree (*Ros-na-Riogh*, the Wood of the Kings), with his face to the E. His servants, however, came to the resolution to bury him at Brugh, but the Boyne swelled up three times, so that they could not come.† A poet of West Connaught writes as follows:—

"The three cemeteries of Idolaters are,
The cemetery of Tailten, the select,
The cemetery of the ever-fair Cruachan,
And the cemetery of Brugh. . . .
The host of great Meath are buried
In the middle of the lofty Brugh;
The great Ultonians used to bury
At Tailten with pomp."

In the area just mentioned "we find the remains of no less than 17 sepulchral barrows, some of these—the smaller ones—situated in the green pasture-lands which form the immediate valley of the Boyne, while the 3 of greatest magnitude, Dowth, Knowth, and Newgrange, are placed on the summit of the ridge which bounds this valley on the l. bank, making upwards of 20 in all, including the remains at Cloghalea and the great moat in which the fortress of Drogheda now stands, and known in the annals as the mound of the grave of the wife of Gobhan."—*Wilde*.

† This legend is finely retold in Sir Samuel Ferguson's poem, 'The Burial of King Cormac,—Lays of the Western Gael' (1865).

Quitting the high road and turning to the rt. the tourist arrives at

61 m. the very remarkable **Tumulus of Newgrange**, which, for the extraordinary size and elaborate ornamentation of its interior, is perhaps unsurpassed in Europe. The earliest account given of Newgrange is by Edward Lhwyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, in 1699. †

The Tumulus stands on elevated ground, and the trees and bushes which cover it give it the disappointing appearance of an ordinary wooded hill. A circle of stones evidently surrounded the base originally, and 12 of these exist, 4 being from 6 to 8 ft. high and 15 to 20 ft. in circumference. They stand about 30 ft. apart, and if the circle were completed the original number would be 35. Within it is a ditch principally of loose stones not well defined on the E. side. A vast cairn of loose stones, estimated at 100,000 tons, forms the mound, which is now covered with grass. It is confined by a belt of large blocks of stone 8 to 10 ft. in length, upon which a dry wall 5 to 6 ft. in height is raised. The area is about 1 acre in extent, but if the ground to the outside circle be included, it would extend to about 2 acres. The greatest diam. is 280 ft., and the height above the floor of the inside chamber to the summit 44 ft. The external slope is about 35 degrees, and the diam. across the top 120 ft. Like the hill of Dowth, it is hollow in the interior, which is formed of large stones, all of which are now held to have been quarried in the neighbourhood, with the exception of a granite basin, which may have been formed from a block transported from the Mourne Mountains. The opening of the passage faces the S., and is remarkable for 2 very beautifully-carved stones, the lower

† Trans. Roy. Soc., vol. xxvii., p. 503.

one, below the entrance, being marked with spirals "like snakes encircled, but without heads," and the other, which projects above the entrance, being of a sort of diagonal pattern. When clearing away the earth at the entrance some years ago, the whole of this large stone in front was laid bare, showing more fully the beauty of the ornamentation. Two others also fairly marked were discovered on the boundary to the N.W. The passage is 62 ft. long, and is formed of enormous upright stones, 22 on one side and 21 on the other, 5 to 8 ft. in height and roofed with flagstones of great size. The visitor, being properly provided with light, makes the passage without much trouble, and emerges into a lofty dome-roofed chamber, nearly circular, with 3 recesses branching from it. The basement of this chamber is composed of a circle of 11 upright stones, above which is the dome, formed by large stones placed horizontally, the edge of each projecting somewhat more than the under one until the top is reached, and closed by a single large slab. It is $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and with recesses measures 18 ft. by 21. The general plan of Newgrange bears a striking similarity to the beehive tomb at Mycenæ, known as the Treasury of Atreus. Both have the long passage and a dome-shaped chamber formed by the gradual approximation of successive layers of overlapping stones. The tomb at Mycenæ has one recess with a central depression in the rocky floor. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the recess within the chamber at Mycenæ was the receptacle for the body or not; but whichever view is accepted it doubtless indicates the purpose for which the Newgrange type of monument was built.

Perhaps the most extraordinary features in this chamber are the carvings on the stones in every direction, on the basement, up in the

roof, and in the recesses.† They consist of coils, spirals, lozenges, and one in particular, in the western recess, is ornamented with what was apparently intended for a fern. As in Dowth (p. 66), the interior contains stone oval basins in the recesses and centre of the chamber. That in the chamber stood originally within the basin in the E. recess. That the remains of those who were buried in these gigantic mausoleums, as well as the valuables deposited with them, were plundered by the Danes A.D. 861, is recorded in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' and it need not therefore excite any surprise in the visitor that nothing but the bare walls remain, though at the excavations carried on at Dowth in 1847 several articles were found, such as bones, pins, fibulæ, and a cinerary urn. The body of evidence, notably that gleaned from the cairns at Loughcrew, points to incineration as the most probable practice of burial at these mounds. They belong to the Early Bronze Age, and Newgrange is considered to be the earliest of all. Fergusson in his 'Rude Stone Monuments' conjectured that Newgrange might be the grave of Cairbre Lifeachair, and Knowth the grave of Dagdha, the hero of Moytura; but if expert evidence is to be relied on in placing Newgrange in the Early Bronze Period, these conjectures cannot be accepted.

Immediately N. of the tumulus is a *Cell*, of which we have no account. On the opposite side of the river is *Rosnaree*, from whence the body of King Cormac was vainly endeavoured to be brought to Brughna-Boiune.

1 m. further W., and nearer to Slaue, is the tumulus of **Knowth** (the

† The Celtic tomb of Locmariaquer in Brittany exhibits ornamental carving similar to Newgrange. For further treatment on these ornamentations see a paper by Mr. George Coffey in *Trans. Roy. Ir. Acad.*, vol. xxx., Pt. 1.

Cnothba of the 'Four Masters'), an enormous mass, but to which there is no access as regards the interior. It is about 700 ft. in circumference, and between 40 and 50 ft. in height.

62½ m. Dowth or Dubhadh is a conical hill of about equal size and height to Newgrange. A stone circle appears originally to have existed, and it has a stone curb round the base but no wall. On the western side a passage had long existed, that might have been possibly formed by the Danes when they rifled the tumuli of their contents. This was further opened and explored, and led to very interesting discoveries. The entrance passage, which was by no means easy of access, is composed of 11 very large stones on the l. and 9 on the rt., set on end, and slightly inclined at top. It is 27 ft. long, and leads into a central chamber similar to the one at Newgrange, 9 ft. by 7 ft., and 11 ft. high. The structure of the chambers is different from that of Newgrange, the roofing flags are not corbelled, but rest directly on the uprights.

In 1847 the committee of the Royal Irish Academy carried out reparation, when many interesting relics and antiquities were discovered.

"Within the chamber, mixed with the clay and dust which had accumulated, were found a quantity of bones, consisting of heaps, as well as scattered fragments of burned bones, many which proved to be human; also several unburned bones of horses, pigs, deer, and birds, with portions of the heads of the short-horned variety of the ox, similar to those found at Dunshaughlin, and the head of a fox. Glass and amber beads of unique shapes, portions of jet bracelets, a curious stone button or fibula, stone bodkins, copper pins, and iron knives and rings were also picked up."—*Wilde*.

Singular and beautiful carvings are found here also on the stones,

consisting of spirals, concentric circles, and wheel crosses, together with straight lines like Ogham characters. In the centre of the chamber is a shallow stone basin measuring 5 ft. by 3 ft. in diam. Adjoining the chamber are 3 recesses, between 5 and 6 ft. deep, the southern one of which leads into another series of chambers and passages running southward. The southern gallery is 8 ft. 6 in. in length, and its floor is formed by a single stone, 8 ft. long; "and in the centre of this flag is a shallow oval excavation, capable of holding about a gallon, and apparently rubbed down with some rude tool."

In 1885, under the direction of the Board of Works, further excavations were made, and a circular and inner chamber were discovered to the S. of that already known. Others were discovered at an opening made at the N. side, consisting of a passage terminating in circular cells. A flight of steps was discovered at the point where it met the originally known chamber; this, from the microlithic character of the work, was probably later than the originally known chambers.

Near the tumulus of Dowth is *St. Bernard's Well* and ruined *Church*, the latter containing a very singular figure built into its S. wall. There are also remains of a *Castle*, a large military *Rath* about 300 yards round, supposed to be the *Dun-na-ngeachd*, or fort of the geese, where Domhnall gave his celebrated feast; also a portion of a *Stone Circle* on the edge of a quarry overhanging the road. *Dowth Castle* was the dwelling of the late Lord Netterville, whose ancestor formed in the ground curious ramparts, baths, ponds, &c.

The valley of the Boyne is here extremely beautiful; the banks, which are in many places steep, are charmingly wooded and ornamented with fine residences, such as *Townley Hall* (B. R. T. Balfour, Esq.), and

Oldbridge House (Lt.-Col. Codrington).

At 64 m., the point where the Mattock flows into the Boyne, the traveller arrives at the **Battle-field**, where that decisive contest took place in 1690 which proved so fatal to the crown of James II. He will observe that the Boyne valley here runs E. and W., and that this part of the basin is bordered by a steepish hill, up which the road to Drogheda is carried. In the centre of this area is the *Obelisk*, erected in 1736 during the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Dorset, that marks the most important point in the field.

On looking down the river, notice 2 islands, Grove and Yellow Island, close to the river-side. Higher up is the obelisk, from which the road, following the stream, takes a considerable curve, immediately under the beautiful woods of Townley Hall. At this point the Boyne doubles round upon itself and flows from the S., receiving the small brook called the Mattock, that joins it just beyond Townley Hall. A still smaller tributary emerges near the obelisk from a deep wooded ravine known as *King William's Glen*; and another glen is occupied by a rivulet, which flows into the same side of the Boyne about 1 m. nearer to Drogheda. On the opposite or S. side the visitor will notice **Oldbridge** (immediately opposite the obelisk), and above it, rising up in a succession of slopes, *Donore Hill*, the summit of which will be about 1 m. from the bank of the river. On it are the ruins of an old *Ch.*, with an *Altar-tomb* to one of the Synnot family. "To the rt. or E. the hill fines off towards Drogheda 1½ m. distant. Its western side abuts upon and is completely protected by the high precipitous banks of the Boyne, now covered by the plantations of the demesne of Farm. Immediately behind it, towards the

S., the way lies open to Dublin along the seaward line."—*Wilde*. The tide comes up as far as the weir just above where the Mattock falls in, and here the Boyne is fordable with difficulty. Another and much shallower ford occurs at Yellow Island, passable at low water for a carriage and horses in summer time. Oldbridge was a village at the time of the battle. It is absolutely necessary that the visitor should make himself thoroughly acquainted with these details before he can understand the plan of the battle.

James's army, having marched through Drogheda, took up a position on the northern face of Donore, the king himself passing the night in the little church. "The Irish cannon, then consisting of 12 field-pieces, were planted on 2 elevations commanding the fords, one a little to the S. of Oldbridge village, which was here intersected by narrow lanes; the other nearly opposite the Yellow Island." Opposite the ford near the Mattock river was a third battery. The English army, which arrived from Ardee on the 30th June, 1690, took up its position on the opposite slopes, with its right descending into the hollow of the King's Glen, and the left in the parallel ravine near Drogheda. Previous to the engagement an incident took place that gave great delight to the Irish army, viz., the wounding (which, however, happened to be very slight) of William as he was riding along the bank of the river reconnoitring. "The place where this happened was on the side of a small billock by the water's edge, a little below the glen, and from which the stones have been taken to build the obelisk since erected just beside it." Although the Irish army was protected by Drogheda on its right, it was not so on the left, and, to take advantage of this, William despatched 10,000 men under the younger Schomberg to cross the ford near Slane, which they did before James could detach any force to meet them.

The 2nd passage of the river at Oldbridge was made at 10½ A.M., the tide being out, by Schomberg, who with

the Blue Dutch Guards, the Ennis-killeners, and the French Huguenots, emerged from the ravine opposite Grove Island, and dashed into the water, when the brave old general met his death in the encounter. "Without defensive armour he rode through the river and rallied the refugees, whom the fall of Caillemot had dismayed. 'Come on,' he cried to the French, pointing to the Popish squadrons; 'come on, gentlemen, there are your persecutors.' As he spoke a band of Irish horsemen rushed upon him and encircled him for a moment. When they retired he was on the ground. His friends raised him; but he was already a corpse. Almost at the same moment, Walker, Bishop of Derry, while exhorting the colonists of Ulster to play the men, was shot dead."—*Macaulay*.

"The 3rd passage was effected by the Danes and Germans at a shallow between the 2 principal islands, where the water must have been up to their armpits; while the left wing, entirely composed of cavalry, passed or swam across opposite the eastern valley which intersects the hill of Tullyallen and effected a landing—apparently with little opposition—at a very deep and dangerous part of the river, nearly opposite one of the Irish batteries, and where the margin of the stream is wet and swampy. Here it was, however, that William himself, with his arm in a sling from the effects of his wound,

plunged into the stream with Colonel Wolsley, and passed with great difficulty, 'for his horse was bogged on the other side, and he was forced to alight till a gentleman help'd him to get his horse out.'"—*Wilde*. In this area 26,000 men on the English side were engaged with 16,000 Irish, in addition to the 10,000 English who had crossed at Slane, and were occupied with the Irish left wing.† The result of the battle is well known: the Irish army fell back on Donore, and finally retreated to Duleek, where they passed the night; while King James himself fled to Dublin, which he reached about 10 o'clock that night.

For more intimate details of the topography and incidents of the battle, the tourist is referred to Sir W. Wilde's exhaustive memoir on the Boyne, to which we are greatly indebted.

From the battle-field the traveller, should he not wish to visit Mellifont now, soon rejoins the great N. road and arrives at

65 m. Drogheda (Rte. 2).

† The total English army was 36,000 men, and the Irish, according to some writers, 23,000—Macaulay says, probably 30,000. One authority says 12,000 foot and 5000 horse crossed at Slane to attack the Irish left wing.

ROUTE 4.

DROGHEDA TO NAVAN, KELLS, AND CAVAN.

The branch Rly. to Oldcastle, 39½ m. in length, runs through as well-wooded and well-watered a district as any in Ireland, and for the antiquary a district richly stored with historic remains. It follows the S. bank of the Boyne, although, until the traveller arrives at Beauparc, the high grounds intervene

and shut it out. The river is crossed at Navan, and the valley of the Blackwater ascended from hence.

4½ m. From Duleek Stat. a lane on rt. leads 1½ m. to the small hamlet and ruined Church of Donore (Rte. 3), where James II. passed

the night before his hopes were finally blighted at the battle of the Boyne. From Donore the Irish army "retreated in tolerable order towards Duleek, towards which place the left wing, already beaten above Rosnaree, had retired. Here, with the Nanny water between them, both parties halted for the night, with the exception of King James, who fled to Dublin, which he reached about 10 o'clock."—*Wilde*. A Church it is said was founded here in the 5th cent. by St. Patrick, who placed over it a favourite disciple, St. Kieran. It was called *Duleek* or *Daimh-tiaq*, a house of stone, a term evidently applied to those built with lime and mortar. According to Ware and other authorities, it was so called because it was the first stone Church built in Ireland, "for before this time the Churches of Ireland were built of wattles and boards." The abbey and village were frequently plundered by the Danes. The establishment gave place to a *Priory* for Canons Regular, founded in 1182 by Hugh De Lacy, who made it subject to that of Llanthony in Monmouthshire, and at the Dissolution its possessions, which were large, were granted to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Drogheda family.

The ruins, of E. Eng. date, consist of a spacious nave 100 ft. in length by 20 ft. broad, lighted at the W. end by a 3-light lancet window, and terminated by a rather massive tower of 2 stages, and about 80 ft. high. Under the E. window are the armorial bearings of Sir John Bellew, and the date it was built, 1587. Here is also the tombstone of an ecclesiastic. Another rich intramural tomb is that of John Lord Bellew, 1692. Adjoining the village is the *Demesne* of the now extinct family of the Earls of Thomond, entered by a castellated *Gateway* that once led to the abbey.

The Nanny, a small stream, whose waters have been diverted by drainage, was crossed by an old *Bridge* with an inscription, built by William Bathe of Athcarne and Genet his wife in 1587. In the village is an interesting *Cross* like that at Stackallan, erected by her in 1601 to her husband. On the banks of the same river, 2½ m. W., is *Knightstown*, the ancient seat of the de Bathe family, now represented by General Sir Henry P. de Bathe, Bt.

Athcarne Castle (Capt. H. C. Gernon), a large square Elizabethan building, defended at the angles by quadrangular towers, the whole of which was formerly surrounded by a fosse. 2 m. to the W. of Athcarne is *Somerville*, the beautiful seat of Lord Athlumney (p. 61).

2½ m. rt. is *Platten House* (G. F. Gradwell, Esq.), built on the site of a castle of the time of Edward III., erected by Sir John D'Arcy (Lord Justice of Ireland).

Crossing the old turnpike road to Slane, the Rly. arrives at (12 m.) *Beauparc Stat.*, contiguous to *Beauparc House*, situated on an elevation commanding an exquisite prospect. "Beyond the fall of Stackallan we pass through the most delicious scenery: on the rt. the modern mansion of *Beauparc* peeps through the never-ending green of tall pines, sycamores, oaks, and elms. On the l. the ivy-mantled walls of *Castle Dexter* (Rte. 3) raise themselves above the dark plantation, while the limestone rock, here twisted into a variety of contortions, breaks through the surface and relieves the eye, almost satiated with the endless variety both of colour and foliage." From *Beauparc Stat.* the pedestrian can reach Slane in 3½ m. and return to Drogheda, visiting the tumuli as already described. From hence the

Rly. keeps nearly parallel with the road and the river to Navan. 13 m. l. is *Dollardston House*, and 15 m. rt., *Ardmulchan House*, opposite which are the ruins of Dunmoe Church and Castle, and rt. the tower of Donaghmore (Rte. 3). Crossing the Boyne the tourist arrives at

Bective, 6 m.; Tara, 7 m.; Trim, 12 m.; Athlumney, 1½ m.; Donaghmore, 1½ m.; Kells, 10 m.

Excursions:—

1. Trim and Bective.
2. Slane and Newgrange.
3. Kells.
4. Duleek and Drogheda.

17 m. **Navan**, ★ with a Pop. of 3839, “who have turned their backs upon the stream, scarce a glimpse of which can be obtained from any of its narrow streets.” With the exception of the parochial and county structures, such as *Church, Barracks, Infirmary, Gaol*, and a woollen mill, it has little to interest the tourist. Near it is a great *Moat*, 26 ft. high, diameter at base 135 ft., and at top 52 ft. The ancient name of Navan was *Nua-chonghail* (New dwelling). It was fortified and walled by De Lacy, traces of which still exist, and given to Jocelyn Nangle, who founded an abbey, the site of which is now occupied by the barracks. Navan suffered much in the Civil Wars of 1641 and subsequent years.

Many antiquities now in the Irish Academy were discovered in rly. cuttings adjacent to the river, besides a singular *Souterrain* on the W. bank near Athlumney, dividing into 2 branches, which each ended in a rude circular beehived chamber. Navan is a good central position from whence to explore either section of the Boyne, which by means of a canal has been rendered partly navigable. The tourist can either drive or cycle to Beauparc and Slane, or else descend the river and canal by boat.

Conveyances.—By rail to Drogheda; to Dublin; to Kells and Oldcastle; and to Kingscourt.

Distances.—Slane, 8 m.; Drogheda, 17 m.; Beauparc, 5 m.;

The tourist now quits the Boyne and follows the course of the **Blackwater**. Its ancient name was *Abhainn-Sele*, but having been cursed by St. Patrick its waters became dark, and hence its name *Abhainn-Dubh* or Blackwater. It issues from Lough Ramor in the S.E. corner of the county of Cavan, and, after flowing for 20 m. in a winding lazy stream, joins the Boyne at Navan, where they are nearly of the same size. The scenery of its banks is by no means as fine as that of the Boyne, but it is equally rich in early remains.

19½ m. close to the line is *Liscartan Castle*, a noble-looking old fortress, mainly consisting of 2 square towers connected by a central hall, the whole of which forms a massive quadrangular building. It was held in 1633 by Sir William Talbot. Adjoining it is the *Church*, containing chaste E. and W. windows (Dec.) with beautiful tracery. “Upon the exterior face may be observed well-carved human heads projecting from the dripstone.” On the opposite bank is *Rathaldron*, another specimen of the old quadrangular tower, to which a castellated mansion has been added. The entrance is through a very fine avenue of limes. Between this spot and Navan is the mutilated cross of *Nevinstown*, which appears to have been erected in memory of a knight of the Cusack family 1588. On l. of the line to the S. of Liscartan is *Ardbraccan*.

21½ m. rt., on the opposite bank of the river, is the Church of *Donaghpatrick*, occupying the site of *Domhnach-Padraig*, the Church of St. Patrick, mentioned in the 'Book of Armagh,' and the 'Tripartite Life of St. Patrick,' as being 60 ft. long, the usual length of ancient Irish churches—"pedibus ejus lx. pedum." This was the length prescribed by St. Patrick for this Church, "which the Prince Conall, the brother of the monarch Laochraire, was to erect for him."—*Petrie*. The king even gave up his house for a site. Near the Church is a specimen of the military *Rath*, consisting of a mound rising out of as many as 4 successive embankments or circumvallations. Sir W. Wilde considered it to be the finest example of the kind in Ireland; but it is much to be regretted that planting operations have to a great extent concealed it, and that at least one-half of the lines of circumvallation have been levelled. The earthworks are now in the charge of the Board of Works. A little further, on the same side of the river, we come to *Teltown House*, occupying the gradually sloping bank of a hill which rises 292 ft. above the sea. The summit is crowned by a fort, *Rath Dubh*, which measures 321 paces in circumference and has openings N. and S.

This was the site of the ancient palace of *Taillten*, one of the 4 celebrated royal residences built by Tuathal, of Ireland, and for ages immemorial the scene of a great fair, established in the year of the world 3370, in remembrance of *Taillté*, daughter of *Magh Mór*, king of Spain, and "wife of the last king of the *Firbolgs*."—'Annals of the Four Masters.' Up to the time of *Roderic O'Conor*, the last king of Ireland, this fair was regularly held, when series of games, such as boxing, wrestling, chariot-races, and sham aquatic fights carried on in artificial lakes, were the order of

the day. In addition to these attractions, it was the custom of all the lads and lasses who wished to try their luck, to arrange themselves on either side of a high wall in which was a small opening, through which the female protruded her hand. If the swain admired it, the parties were married, an arrangement which, fortunately for both, only held good for a year and a day, when both were free to try their luck again. The proverb of a "Teltown marriage" is not yet obsolete in Meath.

As the burial-place of *Taillté* it also became, like *Rathcroghan* and *Brugh*, one of the three great royal cemeteries (see *Newgrange*). But as all traces of graves have disappeared *Fergusson* was of opinion that in their absence *Lougherew*, with its cairns, must have been the site; the old Ms. evidence, however, asserts *Taillten*, and *Fergusson's* theory is negative and unsupported by facts.

Should the visitor not succeed in tracing the outworks of the fort or the site of the lakes to his satisfaction, he will at all events be rewarded by the magnificent view, embracing W., Kells, the woods of *Headfort*, and the ranges of the *Cavan Mountains* in the distance; while E. he sees *Liscarton*, *Rathaldron*, *Navan*, the hills of *Tara* and *Skreen*, and the wide green plains of Meath, watered by the *Boyne* and *Blackwater*, together with their tributaries, the *Moynalty* and *Sele*.

24 m. **Ballybeg** Stat., near which l. is *Allenstown House* (W. N. Waller, Esq.).

27 m. **Kells** * (Pop. 2428), a rather pleasant little town, containing much that is interesting in the highest degree to the antiquary. Kells (anciently *Ceanannus*) was celebrated in early Christian ages as being the residence of *St. Columba*, to whom a grant was made by *Dermot*, the son of *Fearghus Cerrbhól*, and who founded a monastery here in 550. In the 9th cent. the monks

of Iona were driven out by the Danes and they fled to Kells, and founded there "a new city of Hy-Columkill." Although no traces of St. Columba's establishment at present exist, the visitor will find 3 remarkable remains: 1. The House of St. Columba; 2. The Round Tower; and 3. The Crosses.

St. Columba's House is of the same class of high-roofed buildings as St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough and St. Flannan's at Killaloe, and offers a remarkable example of the earliest barrel vaulting (Rte. 25). "It is of a simple oblong form, measuring externally 23 ft. 9 in. in length, and 21 ft. in breadth, and the walls are 3 ft. 10 in. in thickness. It is roofed with stone, and measures in height, from its base to the vertex of the gable, 38 ft.; and as the height of the roof and width of the side walls are nearly equal, the gables form very nearly equilateral triangles. The lower part of the building is arched semicircularly with stone, and has at the E. end, a small semicircular-headed window, about 15 ft. from the ground; and at the S. side there is a 2nd window, with a triangular or straight-lined head, measuring 1 ft. 9 in. in height. These windows splay considerably on the inside. The present doorway in the S. wall is not original nor ancient; and the original doorway, which is now built up, was placed in the W. end, and at a height of 8 ft. from the ground. The apartment placed between the arched floor and the slanting roof is 6 ft. high, and appears to have been originally divided into 3 compartments of unequal size. In the largest, which is at the E. end, is a flat stone, 6 ft. long and 1 ft. thick, now called St. Columb's penitential bed." †—*Petrie*. These buildings no doubt served the double purpose

† This, we have been informed, was removed some years ago to England.

of habitation, together with rude arrangements for religious duties.

The **Round Tower** frequently referred to in the 'Annals of Tighernach' as the *Steeple* or *Cloigtheach* of Kells, is a remarkably perfect specimen. It is between 90 and 100 ft. high, but without the conical roof; the door is 10 ft. from the ground, and it is lighted by windows in each story; the top has 5 windows, and not 4, as is usual. The openings present all the varieties of form commonly found in Irish round towers; the entrance is round, the next are square, and the top are triangular-headed. The doorway is of cut freestone, while the tower is of limestone and rubble masonry. Here Murragh O'Melaghlín the Annalists tell us was murdered in 1076.

Of the **Crosses**, one, a little more than 11 ft. high, is close to the town; three are in the Ch.-yard; while the *Cross of Kells*, par excellence, is in the market-place. The visitor to Monasterboice, near Drogheda, will at once recognise its similarity to the crosses there. The shaft, which is broken off at the top, is 8 ft. 9 in. high; the arms are 5 ft. 4 in. in width, and are connected by a wheel, perfect save a small portion where the top of the shaft should be. The cross is mounted on a broad base, having on its side a good sculpture of mounted horsemen in procession; also a "remarkable group of 5 fighting figures, 2 armed with spears and holding shields of a peculiar lunette shape." The shaft is divided into 4 compartments, representing military and ecclesiastical subjects, while a full-length figure occupies the centre of the arms. It has lately been raised from a prone position, and placed on an elevated stone base. It may be mentioned that in 1798 this cross was used as a gallows. One of the crosses in the Ch.-yd. contains a

Latin inscription, one of the five so sculptured Irish stones, according to Petrie. There is, however, another in Kells which seems to be in Latin, and which escaped his notice. The fragments of another unfinished cross are also to be seen, and have lately been put together. The *Church* is modern, but the *Bell-tower*, like the one at Athlone, stands apart. It consists of 3 stages, and contains some tablets built into the walls, and a black-letter inscription recording its rebuilding in 1578.

Only a small portion of a tower belonging to the walls remains, although it is known that Kells was strongly fortified and possessed a castle built by Walter de Lacy. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' and 'Tighernach' record many incidents in the history of Kells, in which the town and churches sustained grievous losses and damage at the hands of the native Irish, Norwegian hordes, and Danish robbers. It was devastated by fire, sword, and pestilence many times; though the 2 greatest catastrophes were the destruction of the abbey in 1019 by Sigtryg and his Danes, and the burning of the town by Edward Bruce in 1315.

Kells was celebrated, not only for its ecclesiastical greatness and sanctity, but also for its advancement in literature, evidenced by the production of the illuminated *Book of Kells* in about the 8th cent., which is a copy of the Gospels in Latin, now in the Library, Trinity College, Dublin; but which, like the 'Book of Ballymote,' gives great insight into the national peculiarities of an early period, as it also contains many charters of the 11th cent. relating to Kells and the neighbourhood. It is a marvellous example of elaborate ornamentation, and Mr. Westwood has pronounced it "the most elaborately executed monument of Early Christian art in existence." It fell into the hands of Archbishop Ussher from a relative of Abbot Plunkett, the last Abbot of Kells (see p. 10). Kells was also noted for its metal work, a fine example of which was in the *Cumdach* (now lost); another is a beautiful Cro-

sier now in the British Museum. Kells is one of the few places where the communal system of land tenure prevails.

2 m. W. of Kells is the ancient *Church of Dulane*, the doorway of which is said by Lord Dunraven to be "the finest I have seen."

A fine view is obtained from the *Hill of Lloyd*, which is crowned with a column 100 ft. high, erected by the 1st Earl of Bective.

About 6 m. W. of Kells are the *Moat* and *Dun of Dinor*, the former with a very large central mound and an outwork, like that at Newry. The dun is more ordinary, but there is a chain of 7 or 8 others on the green hills in the neighbourhood. About 3 m. to the W. is *Loughcrew*, the seat of J. L. Naper, Esq.

Kells is surrounded by many pleasant residences. The principal is *Headfort*, the seat of the Marquis of Headfort, adjoining the town, the woods and groves of which skirt and indeed occupy islands in the middle of the Blackwater.

Conveyances.—By rail to Drogheda and Dublin; to Oldcastle: cars to Bailieborough; to Kingscourt and Carrickmacross; to Athboy and Trim.

Distances.—Navan, 10 m.; Teltown, 5 m.; Bailieborough, 14 m.; Oldcastle, 12½ m.; Ballyjamesduff, 17 m.; Virginia, 11 m.; Athboy, 8½ m.; Kingscourt, 14½ m.; Trim, 16 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Athboy and Trim*.

This must be made to Athboy, where the branch rly. line to Trim ends, passing 1½ m. rt. *Cannonstown*, and 5½ m. rt. *Johnsbrook* and *Drewstown*.

7½ m. on l. the ruined *Church or Abbey of Rathmore* contains a por-

tion of a sepulchral cross and a monument erected to a member of the Plunkett family 1531.

8½ m. Athboy (Ir. *Ath-buidhe*, Yellow ford), an inconsiderable little town, situated on the Athboy stream, which falls into the Boyne. There is a very handsome *R. C. Chapel* here, with a steeple 90 ft. high. To the E. of the town rises the *Hill of Ward*, 390 ft., celebrated like Tailltenn for being the site of the *Palace of Tlachtga*, and the locale of a great fair.

The feast of *Samhuin*, end of summer (on 31st October), was instituted by Tuathal, king of Ireland, in the 1st cent., who also instituted the feast of Beltane. Fires were kindled "to summon the priests and augurs to consume the sacrifices offered to their gods."

11½ m. rt. is *Clifton Lodge*, the residence of the Earl of Darnley. From hence the road approaches the valley of the Boyne to 16 m. *Trim* (Rte. 3).

2. The Cairns at Slieve-na-Caillighe.

From Kells the Rly. extends (39½ m.) to Oldcastle. * a nice little town (Pop. 745), and a convenient stat. for the Inny and Lough Sheelin fishing.

3 m. S.E. of Oldcastle is the range of hills called *Slieve-na-Caillighe*, the "Hag's" or "Witch's Hill," as they are supposed to have been built by a witch of that name, who broke her neck in attempting a wild leap in the neighbourhood. The ridge of this range is about 2 m. in extent, and has three chief heights—*Slieve-na-Caillighe*, 904 ft., *Patrickstown Hill*, 885 ft., and *Carnbawn*, 842 ft. Here are from 25 to 30 cairns, some being 120 to 180 ft. in diameter, but they are so much defaced that it is

impossible now to ascertain their true dimensions. The first account of these was in a paper by the late W. F. Wakeman, read before the Architectural Soc. of Oxford in 1858.

In 1867-68 the late Eugene Conwell of Trim, with the assistance of the late Mr. Naper of Loughcrew; the proprietor of the soil, excavated and explored the whole of them. A paper read by him to the Royal Irish Academy in 1868 has been printed for private circulation, and a full account, with plans and drawings, was projected, which has remained unfulfilled up to the present. Some authorities are of opinion that Loughcrew is the ancient regal cemetery of Taillten (which see), one of the three great burial-places of the kings, the others being Brugh of the Boyne and Rathcroghan.

"One of the most perfect of these tumuli is that distinguished by Mr. Conwell as *Cairn T*. It stands on the highest point of the hill, and is consequently the most conspicuous. It is a truncated cone, 116 ft. diameter at the base, and with sloping side between 60 and 70 ft. in length. Around its base are 37 stones laid on edge, and varying from 6 to 12 ft. in length. They are not detached, as at Newgrange, but form a retaining wall to the mound. On the N., and set about 4 ft. back from the circle, is a large stone, 10 ft. long by 6 high and 2½ ft. thick, weighing consequently above 10 tons. The upper part is fashioned as a rude seat, from which it obtains its name of the Hag's Chair, and there can be no doubt that it was intended as a seat or throne."—*Fergusson*.

Without any convincing evidence, Mr. Conwell rushed to the opinion that this was the judgment-seat of Ollamh Fodhla, the great Irish law-giver. Many of the stones of this and the other cairns are ornamented like those of Newgrange.

Cairn L., a little further W., is 135 ft. in diameter and surrounded by 42 stones, similar to *Cairn T*. The inner chamber is 29 ft. deep and 13 across

at its greatest width, and had seven separate cists. In one of the side chambers is the largest and best finished of the curious flat basins yet discovered, which were probably used for the incrimated remains of the dead. It measures 5 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 1 in., and is tooled and picked with as much care as if executed by a modern mason. Among the stones in the chamber of this cairn were found 154 fragments of pottery, and under the basin fragments of burned bones and human teeth.

In one, *Cairn H.*, only between 5 and 6 ft. high and 54 ft. diameter, Mr. Conwell collected some 300 fragments of human bones, 14 fragments of rude pottery, 10 pieces of flint, 155 sea-shells in perfect condition, besides pebbles and small polished stones in quantities. "The most remarkable part of the collection consisted of 4884 fragments, more or less perfect, of bone implements. These are now in the Dublin Museum, and look like the remains of a paper-knife maker's stock-in-trade." Several of these are polished and ornamented in Late Celtic pattern; 13 combs are engraved on both sides, and 91 by compass, with circles and curves of a high order of art. On one, in cross-hatch lines, is the representation of an antlered stag, the only attempt to depict a living thing. Besides these, were found in this cairn 7 beads of amber, 3 small beads of glass of different colours, 2 fragments and a curious molten drop of glass 1 in. long, 18 bronze rings, and 9 specimens of iron implements much rusted. The cairn has since been picked and yielded similar objects of bone, glass and bronze.

Cairn D., the largest of the group, 180 ft. in diameter and originally surrounded by 54 stones, has been excavated, but no trace of passage or chamber found. This may have been a cenotaph. It is perhaps not too much to say that on the stones used in the construction of these monuments is found the greatest collection of rude drawings yet discovered in Europe. Inscribed stones, to the number of 100, have been found in 17 of the cairns.

From Kells the tourist may take the road to Virginia, which crosses the Blackwater at *Clavens Bridge*, 29 m., and thence keeps the l. bank.

30½ m. on the side of the river are the *Chapel and Well of St. Kieran*, with the "remains of 5 termon crosses in its vicinity, 4 of which are placed N., S., E., and W., of the river. The northern one was erected in a ford in the river, a very remarkable situation for one of these early Christian structures."—*Wilde*.

This is accounted for by the story that St. Kieran erected these crosses with a great deal of trouble, and that St. Columba, who was then building at Kells, envied them so greatly that he determined to abstract one. The saint had got half-way across the river with the stone on his back when St. Kieran awoke and caught him. A struggle took place, in which St. Columba threw the base of the cross down in the bed of the river, where it has ever since remained.

The *Church* is a plain singular building of the 14th cent. or thereabouts, built on arches, so as to form a sort of crypt.

35½ m. the traveller arrives at the foot of *Lough Ramor*, from whence the Blackwater emerges, and follows the N. shore of the lough and under the slopes of Ballybrush (1631 ft.) to

38½ **Virginia** * (Pop. 451), a neat little town, originally founded in the scheme for colonizing Ulster in the reign of James I. There is a modern Gothic *Church*, which replaced one partly blown down and partly burnt in 1832. Henry Brooke, author of 'Gustavus Vasa' and 'The Fool of Quality,' was born in 1706 in the House of Rantavan, not very far from Virginia.

Lough Ramor, about 5 m. in length, is prettily wooded and varied with islands, planted by a former Marquis of Headfort; the family have an

estate and a lodge close to Virginia. It receives at Virginia the River Sele, which is to all intents and purposes identical with the Blackwater, although it only takes the latter name from the period of its rising from the lake.

Conveyances.—Car to Drogheda via Kells and Navan. Virginia Road Stat.; Oldeastle; Ballyjamesduff.

Distances.—Cavan, 19 m.; Kells, 13 m.; Ballyjamesduff, 6½ m.; Oldcastle, 7½ m.; Bailieborough, 5½ m.

The scenery has very much changed since the traveller left the flat pasture-lands of Meath, and he now finds himself gradually approaching high ground, although not much exceeding 1000 ft.

The way lies over a dreary country, having on l. the conspicuous Slieve Glah, 1057 ft.

At 5½ m. on rt. is the village of **Stradone**, whence an uninteresting drive of 6 m. brings the tourist to

57½ m. *Cavan* (Rte. 24).

ROUTE 5.

DROGHEDA TO NEWRY AND BELFAST.

[*Continuation of Rte. 2.*]

After crossing the Boyne Viaduct (G. N. Rly.), a smaller one is entered upon at Newfoundwell Bridge, built in a style to harmonise with the walls of Drogheda. On rt. 1½ m. is *Beaulieu House*, pleasantly situated just at the mouth of the Boyne, and the seat of the Montgomery family, who inherited this estate from Sir Henry Tichborne, Governor of Drogheda in 1641.

From hence to Dundalk the line passes through a prettily cultivated country, though not so rich in archæological remains as the district to the W. of Drogheda. The tourist frequently obtains charming views of the Mourne Mountains and the hilly country between Dundalk and Newry.

35½ m. from Dublin rt. 2 m. is the village of **Termonfeckin**, in former times the residence for part of the year of the Abps. of Armagh; the last of them who lived here was Abp. Henry Ussher, who died in 1613.

2 m. distant are the remains of *Glass Pistol Castle*, the residence of Dr. Oliver Plunkett (R. C. Abp.), who was executed at Tyburn on a false charge of treason (1681), in connection with the Popish Plot. There are remains of the ancient *Castle*, and in the Ch.-yard an ancient sculptured *Cross*. The prefix *Termon* means "churchland,"—the churchland of St. Fechan, who lived in the 7th cent.—it being the habit for a certain portion of land, answering to our glebe, and called "Termon land," to be set apart for the use of the clergy attached to the foundation. Donough O'Carroll, the founder of Mellifont, established the first Church here.

37½ m. rt. is *Black Hall* (G. H. Pentland, Esq.), and some 2 m. to the E. the village and headland of **Clogher**, a very prominent object in all the coast views.

40½ m. rt. is *Barneath*, the seat of Lord Bellew; soon after which

the traveller arrives at 42 m. rt. **Dunleer** (Pop. 210), a small town situated in the valley of the White River. By a charter given by Charles II. (1679), the inhabitants had the privilege of electing a Sovereign, which however has not been exercised since 1811. At the Union 15,000*l.* were given as compensation, one-half to John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other to Henry Coddington and the portreeve and burgesses of Dunleer. *Athclare Castle*, a little to the S., is a good specimen of the fortified manor-house, one end being defended by a massive battlemented tower.

[From Dunleer it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. to the pretty village of **Collon**. On the slope of the hill of Collon, 744 ft., is *Oriel Temple*, the beautifully wooded demesne of Viscount Masereene and Ferrard.]

Branch to Ardee.

At $43\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Dromin Junct.**, a branch line of $\frac{1}{4}$ m. runs to **Ardee** * (Pop. 1883), situated on the river Dee.

History.—Here Cuchullin, the Ulster warrior, killed the young Connaught champion Ferdia, and the place was called *Ath-Fhirdia*, the ford of Ferdia, and in later times *Atherdee*. It was of great importance in ancient times, chiefly through the exertions of Roger de Pippart, whose descendants became Lords of *Atherdee*. He received a grant of the Manor after the Norman invasion, and built a strong Castle, early in the 13th cent., now used as a gaol.

Roger de Pippart founded a Crutched Friary in 1207. George Dowdall, its last prior, became Archbishop of Armagh under Mary. The possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Garret Moore, ancestor of the Marquises of Drogheda. A Carmelite Friary, also founded by Roger de Pippart, was burnt by Edward Bruce (1315). Ardee

was an ancient corporation, its first charter was in 1376, and other charters and privileges were granted down to the reign of George III. It returned two members to the Irish Parliament. Its position left it open to fierce attacks from the Northern Irish. It was burned by O'Neill in 1538, and taken by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641, but soon afterwards recaptured by Sir Henry Tichborne.

In later times it was occupied by James II.'s troops after leaving *Dundalk*, and also by William's army, who advanced direct from hence to the Boyne.

The *Castle* is a quadrangular building with a high roof; the E. and W. fronts are defended by projecting towers rising above the rest of the building. There is another castellated building, which was granted to the Hatch family by Cromwell. There is a large *Rath* at S. entrance of the town on which are the remains of a tower and wall inclosure.

Ardee gives the title of Baron to the family of Brabazon, Earls of Meath.

Main Route.

44 m. rt. *Charleville* (Edmond O'Connor, Esq.) and a little beyond *Drumcar* (Lord Rathdonnell) and *Greenmount*. At 47 m. the line crosses the River Glyde, a stream rising in 3 waterheads, under the name of the Lagan, in the counties Monaghan, Meath, and Louth, and arrives at **Castlebellingham** (Pop. 465), a neat little town, famous for its ale, on the rt. of the line, flourishing under the proprietorship of Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., whose residence is adjoining.

The entrance at the S. end of the town is through a pretty castellated gateway, and in the roadway on the rt. on a walled mound is a "way-side" *Calvary*, the first erected in Ireland, with a good figure of the crucifixion, raised by Sir Henry in

1904 to the memory of his wife Constance, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough. Note the little Della Robbia figures set in the walls of almshouses near. The *Castle* dates from the beginning of the 18th cent., with more modern additions, tower, and machicolations; the old Castle was burnt by the army of James II., the then owner being an A.D.C. to King William. It contains many interesting relics, some of Peg Woffington, who had married into the family. The River Glyde runs through the demesne, making at the Castle an ideal stretch of river scenery. The demesne is well wooded, and there are some fine *Yews* on the l. of the entrance. The Bellingham family are of Northumberland origin, one of whom was Lord Deputy of Ireland (1547), a stern soldier and a man of iron will who imprisoned Desmond. The present baronetcy is the second creation and dates from 1796.

49 m. rt. **Dromiskin**, in addition to a pretty *Church*, contains the lower portion of a *Round Tower*, which has been recapped and now serves as a belfry. On l. 2 m. are *Braganstown* (J. Ribton Garstin, Esq., D.L.) and *Darver Castle*, not far from which is *Miltown Castle*, a square fortress, defended by round towers 45 ft. high with tall graduated battlements. An arched subterranean vault, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant, is supposed to have communication with it.

50 m. The line now crosses another river, the Fane, which, rising in Monaghan, skirts the county of Louth, and, passing through a pretty valley, falls into Dundalk Bay close to the village of Lurgan Green, and near the grounds of *Clermont Park*.

54 m. **DUNDALK** (*Dun-dealgan*, that is Delga's Fort, the original name of the *Moat of Castletown* 1 m. inland) is a place of great antiquity.

History. — The Anglo-Normans, under De Courcy on their march north-

wards, won a battle here in 1180. It was granted by Henry II. to Bertram de Verdon, who founded an Augustinian Priory, and strongly fortified the town, as it occupied an important position on the border of the English Pale, and was the key to the road to Ulster. Edward Bruce ravaged it with fire and sword, occupied it as his residence, and held his Court here as King during his short-lived triumph. John de Verdon founded a Franciscan Priory in the reign of Henry III. Charters and privileges were granted by Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV. (in whose time it was walled), and by other monarchs down to James II. It was besieged in 1566, and later it successfully resisted the Irish under O'Neill. It was taken in 1641 by Sir Henry Tichborne after a stubborn resistance. It was held by Monk in 1649, who surrendered it to Lord Inchiquin. It was strongly garrisoned for James II., but was abandoned on the approach of Schomberg, who encamped north of the town. A number of the remains of its towers and castellated structures were taken down by Viscount Limerick in 1747, in whose possession it then was. It ceased to be a borough in 1885.

Dundalk * (Pop. 13,076) is a little to the rt. of the fine new Stat., and is built on marshy ground on the S. bank of the estuary of Castletown River, as it falls into the bay of Dundalk, which extends for about 7 m. across from Cooley Point to Dunany Point. The entrance to the *Harbour* was rendered safe by the removal of a very dangerous shoal of sunken rocks; this gave an impetus to the trade of the port, and helped to raise it to its present commercial position. The town has a large export trade of farm produce and live stock, and its industries include a distillery, breweries, flax and flour mills, salt works, ship building, iron foundry, and tobacco manufacture. It has several endowed schools. It is an important centre of railway traffic, and communication is complete between the western

and north-western counties and the port. The G. N. Rly. has its locomotive works here.

The town itself will not detain the visitor long. He should see the *Church*, a plain irregular building, with a wooden spire sheathed with copper. The *R. C. Cathedral*, one of the handsomest in Ireland, was erected by the late Thos. J. Duff, from designs after King's College Chapel, Cambridge; there are also a handsome *Church* of the Redemptorists, and another belonging to the Dominicans. Other buildings are the *Court-House*, built of granite in the Doric style, *Cavalry Barracks*, *Market-House*, *Town Hall* with public hall and library, and the usual collection of municipal offices. The town has the advantage of fine parks, as well as the neighbourhood of the grounds of the Earl of Roden at *Dundalk House*, which are free to visitors. To the E. are the ruins of the *Franciscan Priory*, consisting mainly of a high square tower.

A short line of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles runs to Greenore (see p. 90). About 2 m. to the N.W. of Bellurgan Stat. is the fine *Cromlech* of *Ballynascunlan*. The cap-stone is beautifully rested on three rather slender uprights. It measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $9\frac{1}{4}$ ft., and is nearly 6 ft. thick; the greatest height from the ground is about 7 ft., and it weighs about 35 tons.

Communications.—By Rail to Dublin and Belfast: branches to Clones, Londonderry, Enniskillen, Greenore, and Newry. Steamers to Liverpool, Ardrossan, and Glasgow. Mail-car to Carrickmacross.

Distances.—Dublin, 54 m.; Belfast, 59 m.; Drogheda, 22 m.; Castlebellingham, 7 m.; Portadown, $33\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Newry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Castleblayney, 18 m.

Excursion to Louth.

Louth ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is an old decayed town which gives its name to the county.

A religious establishment is said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, and from it sprang a school which became one of the most noted in Ireland, producing, it is said, from among its scholars 300 presbyters, and 100 bishops. The abbey was pillaged by the Danes in the 9th cent., and destroyed by fire in the 12th. It was refounded by Dermot O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Edan O'Kelly, Bishop of Clogher in 1148, and was presided over by a mitred abbot. At the suppression of the monasteries it was granted to the Plunkett family.

The ruins of the *Abbey*, which occupy the site of the original monastery, are rather extensive, and contain some good traceried windows. At *Castleryn* near the village, the foundations of a hexagonal mural *Fort* may be examined.

Return to Main Route.

Soon after leaving Dundalk fine views are obtained on rt. of the Carlingford mountains. 2 m. l. is *Castletown House*. Adjoining the mansion is the old quadrangular *Castle*, with slender square towers at the angles.

57 m. l. is the hill of **Faughart**, an ancient *Fort*, 38 ft. in height, with a flat top; it is surrounded by a rampart and deep fosse. The summit shows traces of the foundation of a tower or other building. It has been advanced that the place was originally a burial mound, and in later times a beacon or fort to defend the English Pale.

Here Ed. Bruce was defeated and slain in 1318, probably by a knight named Maupas, one of a picked body of troops raised by Sir John Bermingham, Miles Verdon, and other men of Leinster. Bermingham received a

grant of the manor of Ardee, and was made Earl of Louth. St. Brigid is said to have been born at Faughart in the 5th cent., and St. Moyenna is said to have founded a nunnery here in 638, on the ruins of which the old Ch. was built.

There is also a *Well* in the graveyard, a drink from which in a human skull is believed by the peasantry to cure toothache. The *King's* (Bruce's) *Grave*, covered by a slab below the surface is pointed out.

58 m. To rt. is *Mount Pleasant*. Here the beautiful *Ravensdale*, drained by the River Flurry, opens from the slopes of the Carlingford mountains. *Ravensdale Park* is magnificently situated at the foot of Clermont Cairn, which rises bluffly to the height of 1674 ft. The mansion is a plain modern structure on the site of the old house, which was occupied by the first of the Clermont family that resided at Ravensdale, the Right Hon. James Fortescue, who represented Louth in the Irish Parliament until his death in 1782. Several seats are passed on the rt., among them *Carrick Bridge House*, with deer-park. The scenery has been gradually changing, from the undulating and pastoral country near Dundalk and Castlebellingham, to higher and less cultivated grounds. We are now at the southern base of a very remarkable group of mountains which shut off Ulster from the county of Louth, and which contain in their ranges scenery of a very high order. The Mourne mountains extend from the Newry Water and Carlingford Lough to Slieve Donard overlooking Dundrum bay, and occupy northwards a very considerable portion of Co. Down, the outlying groups indeed reaching to within sight of Belfast. The Slieve Gullion and Carlingford ranges lie to the W. and S. of the Newry Water and Carlingford Lough, occupying parts of the Cos. Armagh and Louth.

The tourist who can afford the time to explore these hills at length, making his head-quarters at Newry for the latter, and Rostrevor, or Newcastle, for the former, will not regret his stay.

60 m. l. at *Moyry Castle*, a single quadrangular tower, the line crosses the Carrickbroad river, and enters the Co. of Armagh. Here is the famous *Moyry Pass*, the only passage to the north, except round the Carlingford coast. It was the scene of many bloody contests between the English and Irish in past times. The district is called the *Fews* (*fiodha* a forest), as the country was once thickly wooded; this and the boggy nature of the ground rendered it almost impassable.

In 1595 a severe action took place between the Elizabethan troops under Sir Wm. Russell and those of Hugh O'Neill, who for 5 or 6 years subsequently held this defile against every attempt on the part of the English to dislodge him. He was, however, compelled to retire in 1600 before Lord Mountjoy, who in his turn was a few days afterwards intercepted by O'Neill in Ravensdale, when the Lord Deputy was severely wounded, and the English compelled to retreat to Dundalk, leaving the northern districts in the hands of the Irish.

Passing l. under the base of the Forkhill mountains, the line leaves on rt. 7 m. the village of *Jonesborough*, burnt by the rebels in 1798. Near it is the singular *Pillar-stone of Kilnasaggart*, with scores, once thought to be Ogham lines, and early incised wheel-crosses. It is in the cemetery and stands in connection with a peculiar burial arrangement. The plan shows two concentric circles, the graves radiating towards the centre, at which stands another pillar-stone, the former being at the N. edge.

We now enter a wild hilly region, little inhabited, and still less cultivated. On l. the highest peak of

Slieve Gullion rises abruptly to the height of 1893 ft., and may be considered the western barrier of the range. The ascent is steep and abrupt in places, and covers a distance of 2 m. From the top one of the finest views in the North is obtained. At the summit is a *Cairn* covering an artificial chamber, supposed to have been the burial-place of Cuailgne, son of Breogan, an early chieftain, who fell in battle on the plain beneath. A flagged pathway leads to the edge of a small lough, concerning which there is a legend, that any floating matter thrown into it in the evening will appear in the morning at Lough Camlough a couple of miles distant. The locality of this mountain is the subject of a poem, believed to have been written by Ossian, in which he makes Fingal his principal hero. The district was formerly infested by bands of robbers, of whom the famous Redmond O'Hanlon was the chief. At the base of Slieve Gullion is *Killeavy Castle*, a beautifully situated residence of the Elizabethan period.

62½ m. **Adavoyle Stat.**

63 m. rt. near the village of **Meigh**, the line has reached its highest elevation, 350 ft., and enters a deep cutting through the Wellington Hill, emerging at the base of the Newry mountains. A magnificent view now opens out to the traveller, who would willingly delay his rapid progress for a few minutes to feast upon it. On his rt. the whole of the vale and town of Newry lie at his feet, together with Carlingford Bay and the villages of Warrenpoint and Restrevor, backed up by the lofty ranges of Mourne.

69½ m. **Bessbrook and Newry Stats.**

Bessbrook * (Pop. 2977) lies 2 m. W. of Newry, with which it is connected by an electric tramway running through a picturesque valley crossed by the main line over a fine [*Ireland.*]

viaduct. Cars run about once an hour between the towns. The Bessbrook Spinning Co. (linen) are the proprietors of this pretty, thriving, and prosperous town. It was founded by the late John Grubb Richardson, a member of a well-known Quaker family. The mills are of great extent and are models of their kind. The town is well laid out; the cottages are built chiefly of granite from the famous Bessbrook quarries, and present an exceptionally neat appearance. The relations between the proprietors and the community, all of whom are practically connected with the linen industry, are of a patriarchal kind. A dairy farm is also worked by the proprietors for the benefit of the town. There are churches of the several denominations, co-operative stores, hotel, town hall, and library. No alcoholic drinks of any kind are sold in the town, there is neither police barrack nor pawnshop within its precincts, and it is free from the evils that spring from the vice of intemperance. Valuable *Quarries* of grey granite, which takes a fine polish, are also worked at Bessbrook and large quantities of this stone exported.

NEWRY * (Pop. 12,405). The G. N. Rly. Stat. is 2 m. distant; it is more convenient for the traveller to proceed to *Goraghuwood* (72 m.), from whence a short line (3½ m., a section of the Newry and Armagh line) runs directly into the town.

History.—Newry is a place of great antiquity, and it figures in the bardic literature of Ireland. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' under date 1162, says: "The monastery of the monks of Newry was burnt and also the yew-tree which St. Patrick himself had planted." The ancient name is *Iubhar-cinn-tragha*, the Yew at the head of the strand. This shortened to *Iubhar* (yure), with the article "an" (N) and y added changed it to Newry. It is

said the Danes landed here about 831 and established themselves at Narrow Water Castle. After the Conquest De Courcy built a castle, which was afterwards destroyed by Edward Bruce in 1315. It was rebuilt, but again destroyed by Shane O'Neill, and again rebuilt by Sir Nicholas Bagenal. In subsequent wars the town suffered greatly. It was burned by the Duke of Berwick when retreating before Schomberg. James I. granted a patent to Arthur Bagenal in 1613 of the town of Newry with the Manor of Greencastle, lordships of Mourne and Carlingford, customs, court fines, &c., and all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Abbots of Newry. The present proprietor is the Earl of Kilmorey.

A Cistercian Abbey was founded in 1157 by Maurice McLoughlin, King of Ireland, the charter of which still exists. The Abbot's house, whose walls were of great strength and thickness, was subsequently incorporated with the residence of the Bagenals. Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, confirmed its charter and granted it endowments. It attained much celebrity and became greatly enriched. It was converted into a collegiate Ch. for secular priests in 1543, and was finally suppressed at the Dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland, obtained a part of the abbey and lands from Edward VI. for his "excellent services," and was permitted to use in his Court the ancient seal of the charter. He made the abbey his residence, colonised and strengthened the town, built the Ch. of St. Patrick in High Street, and was interred within its walls.

The town lies chiefly in Down, but partly in Armagh, near the Mouth of Newry Water. It is now a clean and well-built town and much changed since the days when Swift wrote of it—

"High church, low steeple,
Dirty streets, and proud people."

It is situated in a narrow vale, expanding towards the N.W., con-

tracting on the S.E., and bounded by high hills on each side—on the W. by the Newry mountains (1385 ft.), and Slieve Gullion, and on the E. by the wooded shoulders of the more lofty Mourne range, which are seen overtopping them. Through the centre of the vale runs the Newry Water, eclipsed to a considerable extent by the more important Newry Canal, which admits vessels drawing 15 ft. from Warrenpoint to Newry. It runs thence to Portadown (16½ m.), where it joins the Lower Bann, thus connecting Lough Neagh with the sea. The town carries on a busy import and export trade, possessing good quays, warehouse, flour and spinning mills. Vast sums have been spent in rendering the navigation safe. Four stone bridges cross the tidal river which separates the Cos. Down and Armagh, and four others span the canal; of these the *Ballybot Bridge* is a handsome granite arch of 90 ft. span. This was the oldest of the bridges, and was protected by a fortress where many fierce feuds occurred in past times. The churches are all modern or modernised buildings, although *St. Patrick's* is said to have been the first professedly Protestant Ch. ever erected in Ireland, and still possesses a part of the tower, with the arms of the founder, Sir Nicholas Bagenal, 1578. The *R. C. Cathedral* in Hill Street has a good Perp. exterior. At the northern entrance is a granite *Obelisk* in what is now a public square, erected in memory of Trevor Corry.

The archaeologist should visit the *Crown Mount*, a celebrated rath 1 m. N.E. of the town. It is nearly 600 ft. in circumference and surrounded by a fosse 21 ft. wide; it has on the W. side a singular platform also surrounded by a fosse. It is said to have been erected as the scene of single combat between competitive princes for sovereignty, and hence its name.

Conveyances.—Rly. to Carlingford and Greenore, in connection with the Holyhead steamers, and direct steam-packets to Liverpool, and to Glasgow, viâ Ardrossan. Rail to Dundalk, Belfast, Armagh, and Warrenpoint. Car to Rathfriland and Downpatrick; car to Newcastle viâ Warrenpoint, Rostrevor and Kilkeel.

Distances.—Dundalk, 15 m.; Portadown, 18½ m.; Banbridge, 17 m.; Hilltown 9 m.; Warrenpoint, 6 m.; Rostrevor, 8½ m.; Carlingford, 13½ m.; Omceath, 7½ m.; Greenore, 15½ m.; Kilkeel 18 m.; Newcastle, 32 m.; Narrowwater, 4½ m.; Downpatrick, by coast road, 62 m.; Castlewellan, 18 m.

In its passage to Goraghwood (72½ m.) the main line is carried over the ravine of *Craigmore* by a remarkably fine *Viaduct* 2000 ft. in length and 110 high, formed by a series of 18 arches of 50 ft. span.

[From Goraghwood the line from Newry to Armagh runs N.W. to **Markethill** (8¾ m.). At 12¾ m. is **Hamilton's Bawn**, so called from the *Bawn* built by J. Hamilton in 1619, to whom the lands were granted by James I. It was nearly destroyed, and was the scene of great cruelty in 1641. It was the subject of Swift's 'Grand Question Debated'; he wrote it at the seat near this of his friend, Sir Arthur Acheson, who owned the Bawn.]

Proceeding from Goraghwood is 73¾ m. l. **Mount Norris**, a small village marking the position of a *Fort* built by Gen. Norris in the reign of Elizabeth to guard one of the many passes near Newry. It gives the title of baron to the Annesley family.

74½ m. on rt. near the canal, is *Cairn Bane*, of which there is scarcely a trace left. The stones composing the circle and the cromlech within have been taken away for building purposes in recent times.

A little further N. is *Drumbanagher*, the residence of Maxwell C. Close, Esq., built in Italian style, and situated in beautiful grounds. Traces exist of the entrenchment round the Earl of Tyrone's stronghold during the Elizabethan wars, and called *Tyrone's Ditches*.

On rt. of the line is *Dromantine House* (A. C. Innes-Cross, Esq.).

77 m. **Poyntzpass (Inn)** (Pop. 334), a neat little town standing on the main road ¼ m. from Tanderagee. It derives its name from Sir Toby Poyntz, who made a desperate defence against Hugh O'Neill's Irish troops. The country was then a boggy fastness and forest, and the spot was a pass between Armagh and Down, and traces of a castle exist which defended it. The archaeologist should stop for the purpose of examining the **Dane's Cast**, the finest early earthwork in Ireland, a sort of dyke, similar to that of Offa in Wales. It is called by the natives "Glenamuc-dubh," the Glen of the black pig, and was ascribed by them to enchantment. It runs nearly N. and S. between Scarva and Meigh, and probably separated the ancient kingdoms of Oriel and Ulidia. It consists in places of a rampart and fosse, having a depth of 12 to 20 ft.; but, as in most of these early earthworks, the progress of agriculture and improvements has obliterated it in very many places. 3 m. further N. is

Scarva, where William III.'s army held its rendezvous on arriving in Ireland. It was the scene of several struggles in the wars of 1641, and was taken by Col. Monk. Here are several archaeological remains of interest: viz. the ruins of *Ghrylesk Castle*, built by Monk; and *Cairn Coehy*, an immense heap of stones 70 ft. high, which marks the site of a battle, A.D. 332, "between the 3 Collas, princes of Heremon's race,

and Fergus Fogha, the last of the race of Ir. The battle, in which the latter was killed, lasted for 6 successive days." The parish of Aghaderg, meaning the red ford, takes its name from this occurrence. In the grounds of *Lisnagade*, the Fort of the hundred, is a finely preserved *Fort*, beyond which the Dane's Cast commences and runs through the demesnes of Scarva and Union Lodge. The fort is circular, with triple ramparts, the 3 moats or entrenchments being about 70 ft. in breadth. Many other forts may be seen in the neighbourhood, and its name was probably derived from the number that once existed. Quantities of antiquarian objects — flint-heads, celts, coins, spear-heads, swords, a gold tiara, and other relics—have been found in the district. In the *Graveyard* of Ballynaback, a little to the N. of Scarva, lie the remains of the celebrated outlaw Redmond O'Hanlon (p. 86). It was the site of an old Ch., and several ecclesiastical antiquities have been found there, among them a bell of beautiful workmanship.

[$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the small town of *Loughbrickland*, founded by Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His castle was afterwards dismantled by the Cromwellian army. In the street William III. in 1690 is said to have sat on horseback for many hours, while his army passed before him in single file.]

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Branch to Banbridge, Dromore, and Hillsborough.

From Scarva there is a junction line through the village of Laurencetown, Baubridge, Dromore, and Hillsborough, joining the Great Northern Rly. again near Lisburn ($25\frac{1}{2}$ m.). A further extension has been made from Banbridge along the valley of the Bann to Ballyroncy (9 m.).

Banbridge, * 7 m. (Pop. 5006), is a pleasant busy place on the Bann. It is entirely modern, and is peculiar from the fact of the main street having been excavated in the centre, owing to a steep ascent, to afford a more easy passage on each side for the heavy traffic. A *Bridge*, erected in 1832, of single arch span crosses the main street in the centre of the town from the side thoroughfares. There is a monument in Church Square to the memory of Captain Crozier, R.N., a native of Banbridge. He was second in command in Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition. The Marquis of Downshire is the principal proprietor. Linen is the staple trade of Banbridge, as it is of every northern town which the tourist will visit in this route. The *Parish Church* is a fine structure (E. Eng.), built in 1834, but much altered and enlarged.

[About 5 m. S. is *Ballynaskeagh*, the home of the father and grandfather of Charlotte Brontë. To the cyclist and walking tourist interesting excursions through pleasing and varied scenery can be had to Laurencetown (3 m.); Gilford (5 m.); and thence to Portadown ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.); Lurgan ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.); Dromore (7 m.), and Hillsborough ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m.); Loughbrickland (3 m.), and Rathfriland (13 m.), thence to Hilltown (16 m.), and Rostrevor (23 m.).]

14 m. **Dromore** * (Pop. 2307). St. Colman is supposed to have founded an abbey here of Canons Regular at an early period, and at a later time it was the seat of a Franciscan monastery. The church afterwards became the cathedral for the Protestant diocese of Dromore. It was destroyed with the town in the rebellion of 1641, and the present *Church* was built on its site by Bishop Jeremy Taylor (1661-7), who, together with Bishop Percy, author of 'Reliques of Ancient Eng-

lish Poetry,' are the two most noteworthy prelates of Dromore. The remains of Jeremy Taylor lie in a vault beneath the Altar, and those of Bp. Percy in the transept which he himself had added to the cathedral. Adjoining the town is the *Palace*, the grounds designed and planted by Bp. Percy after the model of Shenstone's Leasowes. In the "See" House the several Bishops of the diocese resided up to 1842, when, at the death of Bishop Saurin, it was annexed to the united dioceses of Down and Connor. The scanty ruins of a *Castle* and some *Earthworks* are to be seen near the town, and in the grounds of *Gillhall*. To the N.E. is a rath, called the *Great Fort*, about 200 ft. in diameter at the base, 44 ft. in perpendicular height, and 80 ft. in slope; it is surrounded by a triple earthwork and fosses. It is thought that the sunken way, about 90 yds. long, between it and the River Lagan, was at one time covered. In the Market-place are the remains of an ancient *Cross*, to which the parish stocks were attached until recent times.

Hillsborough, * 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (Pop. 617), is an English-looking little town on the side of a hill, containing a well-preserved Fort, built by Sir Arthur Hill in the reign of Charles I., and still kept up as a hereditary garrison under the Marquis of Downshire, who enjoys the titles of Marshal of Ulster and Hereditary Constable of Hillsborough Fort. A small force of warders are still maintained who wear the quaint costume of the 17th cent. on Sundays, when they assemble for service. At the foot of Main Street and approached by a fine avenue of trees is a pretty Gothic Church with spire 200 ft. in height, erected by the Earl of Hillsborough in 1774 at a cost of 20,000*l.*; the *Bells* are by Rudhall of Gloucester. It contains some stained glass, and a *Monument* by

Nollekens to Archdeacon Leslie. Opposite the entrance is a *Statue* by Lynn to the 4th Marquis of Downshire; a *Monument* to 1st Marquis stands on a hill above the town. On the N. side of the Square is the entrance to the demesne, in which stands the *Castle*. The grounds also contain the ruins of a *Church* and a quaintly devised *Burial-ground* of the Soc. of Friends. William III. occupied the Fort for a night in 1690, while his army encamped on the Blaris Moor, when he ordered the grant, known as the *Regium Donum*, to be paid to the Nonconformist divines for their loyalty. This grant ceased with the Irish Church Act (1869). The **Fort** is a massive building, defended by 4 quadrangular bastions, and entered by a good pointed arched gateway, above which are 3 pointed windows. It is situated in the centre of the *Park* (also Marquis of Downshire), the principal entrance to which is off Park Street. The town returned 2 members to the Irish Parliament, and at the Union the then Marquis received 15,000*l.* compensation.

The Main Route continues to

82 m. **Tanderagee** Stat., to the rt. of which is **Gilford**, another little linen town pleasantly situated on the Bann, from whence the Earl of Clanwilliam takes his second title. A colony of the Society of Friends settled near Gilford in 1658, and their descendants still maintain the settlement. *Gilford Castle* is close to the town.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the l. of the Stat. is **Tanderagee*** (Pop. 1427). The summit of the hill is crowned by the *Castle*, a pretty Elizabethan mansion of the Duke of Manchester, originally built by the Count de Salis on the site of the fortress of

the O'Hanlons. Redmond O'Hanlon was the most renowned outlaw of Irish history, whose family estate was confiscated in the reign of James I., and granted to Oliver St. John. For ten years he kept the district in subjection, and was killed in 1681 (p. 84). The line from here, crossing the Cusher river, follows the valley of the Bann, passing on l. *Mullavilly House*, rt. *Moyallen* (the residence of the Quaker family of Richardson) and *Currick Blucker* (Baroness von Steiglitz), to

Portadown Junct., 87½ m. from Dublin, 33½ m. from Dundalk, and 25½ m. from Belfast, an important Rly. centre, connected by lines with Dungannon and Omagh (see p. 178), Armagh, and Clones.

Portadown * (Pop. 10092) has a large manufacturing industry in linen, lawn, and cambric. The name is said to be from Port-ne-dun, so called from a stronghold of the McCanns, which commanded the Bann. It is entirely a recent creation, as John Wesley speaks of it as a little village where religion little troubled the inhabitants. It has a fine *Church*, enlarged and restored in 1855.

The features of the country from Portadown to Belfast are not marked by any romantic scenery, nor by objects of archaeological interest, but are rather characterised by richly cultivated fields, prosperous linen towns and villages, and a general air of well-being. Crossing the Bann by a wooden *Viaduct* of 5 arches, and leaving on l. the *Church of Drumcree*, the line traverses a rather flat low district lying between the hills and the shores of Lough Neagh, which is only a couple of miles distant to the N. As this district is watered wholly by the **Upper Bann**, the manufacturers have obtained a constant and equable water-power, by constructing a reservoir at *Lough*

Island Reavy, near Castlewellan, which embraces an area of 100 acres. The river rises in the northern face of Slieve Muck, in the Mourne range, and flows N.W. with a considerable fall past Hilltown to Banbridge and Gilford. Apart from its commercial value, it was long famous for its pearls, particularly at Banbridge, which, like those in the Conway river in N. Wales, are found in the shell of the fresh-water mussel (*Unio atratus*), and which in the last century were so highly esteemed, especially those of rose colour, that they were sold for 20l. or 30l. each.

93½ m. **Lurgan** * (Pop. 11,782), is celebrated for its diapers, the numerous bleaching-greens in the vicinity betokening the prevailing occupation. It stands on high ground commanding fine views of Lough Neagh 2 m. distant. Here also is the demesne of *Lurgan Castle*, the modern residence of Lord Lurgan, a handsome Elizabethan house, built of Scotch sandstone, and placed in a finely-wooded park. The town was founded by his ancestor Wm. Brownlow in the reign of James I.

[3 m. S.E. is **Waringstown** (Pop. 440), a manufacturing village celebrated for its cambrics and established by Wm. Waring in the time of Queen Anne. Hard by is an old *Manor-house*, in which is preserved a tapestried chamber occupied by Duke Schomberg in his passage through the country.]

The line continues past *Grace Hall* on the rt. At 99 m. is **Moira**, a prettily-placed town about 1 m. to the rt. of the Stat. Here Congal Claen, King of Ulster, was defeated by Domnal the Aid Righ in 637, which is the subject of Sir Sam. Fergusson's epic poem. It gave the title of Earl of Moira to the Marquis of Hastings. Near it is the seat of

Lord Deramore. At this point we cross the Lagan Navigation or Ulster Canal, running from Lough Neagh by Moira and Lisburn to Belfast, a distance of 28 m., with a summit level of 120 ft., and affording a cheap and convenient water-carriage to the busy manufacturing villages on its course. At **Trummery** on the l. stand the ruins of an old *Church*, said to have been damaged by fire in the wars of 1641. On the rt. is the *Maze*, a common on which the Hillsborough races are held.

105 m. **Lisburn*** (Pop. 11,461) stands on the Lagan and is an important manufacturing centre engaged in the linen industry, especially damasks. The town is the property of the representatives of the late Sir Richard Wallace. The chief thoroughfare is large and wide, with a *Market-house* and *Assembly Room* in the centre of the triangular area; on the E. side is the *Cathedral* (1622), a fine building with tower and octagonal spire. It contains a monument to Jeremy Taylor, Bp. of Down and Connor (1661-7), also Bp. of Dromore (p. 85), and to Lieut. Dobbs who fell in an action at Carrickfergus against Paul Jones, the privateer, as he was returning from a raid on the Scotch coast. It has also a *Memorial Tablet* by Foley, erected to John Nicholson, the hero of Delhi, by his mother. It represents in relief the storming of the Kashmir Bastion by the dashing leader and his Fusiliers.

Adjoining the town are the *Castle Gardens*, open to the public through the liberality of the late Marquis of Hertford. Lisburn gives the title of Earl and Viscount to the Vaughan family. About 2 m. N. of the town are the ruins of *Castle Robin*, on the summit of one of the White Mts., its erection being attributed to Roger Norton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Close to it is a large *Rath*.

History.—In the reign of James I. it was known as Lisnagarvey. It was granted to Viscount Conway by Charles I. He brought over a colony of Welsh and English settlers, and built a castle in 1627. It suffered in the wars of 1641, and a victory was gained here by Sir George Rawdon over the Irish, under Sir Phelim O'Neill. In 1662 its loyalty was rewarded by the Church being made the Cathedral of the diocese of Down and Connor, and the privilege granted of sending two members to the Irish Parliament. A Huguenot settlement was made here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the branches of the finer linen manufacture introduced. In 1699, Louis Cromelin, a refugee, obtained a patent for the manufacture of linen, and 60*l.* for the payment of a French minister. In the Churchyard are the gravestones of several Huguenots. Jeremy Taylor died here in 1667. In 1707 a great fire destroyed the castle and the town.

From Lisburn the Rly. skirts on l. a chain of hills extending to Belfast, where they assume a considerable height, and add very much to the beauty of that city. They are in fact a range of secondary rocks capped by basaltic strata, which run southward as far as Lurgan, being the most southerly point in which chalk strata are observed in Ireland. In the neighbourhood of Lisburn the height is only 820 ft., but it soon increases to 1561 at Divis, and 1138 at Cave Hill overlooking Belfast.

1½ m. from Lisburn on l. is the village of **Lambeg**, and *Glenmore House* (J. Richardson, Esq.). 2 m. further is **Dunmurry**, a pretty factory village picturesquely situated on the banks of Glenwater. It is supposed to derive its name from two *Danish Forts* in the vicinity. There is a conical shaped *Cairn* of small stones near the summit of Mt. Collin to the N.W. of the village. Passing **Balmoral** the tourist arrives at (113 m.) the northern Metropolis and City of *Belfast* (Rte. 7).

ROUTE 6.

BELFAST TO NEWRY, ROSTREVOR, NEWCASTLE, AND DOWNPATRICK.

The route from Belfast to Newry is the reverse of that described in Rte. 5 as far as Goragwood. The trains there leave the E. platform, and by a sharp incline reach **Edward Street Stat.** ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which is connected with the Newry and Warrenpoint line at Dublin Bridge. The line runs parallel with the Newry river, having on l. a pretty road lined with woods.

At $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Narrow Water**, the estuary is suddenly contracted by the projection of a tongue of rock, occupied by the ruins of *Narrow Water Castle*, a singular square battlemented tower, which before the days of artillery was well situated for defensive purposes. A causeway was constructed connecting it with the shore. Hugh de Lacy first erected a castle here in 1212, which was destroyed in 1641. The present fortress was built by the Duke of Ormonde in 1663. It has seen many vicissitudes: amongst others, serving as a kennel for hounds, and a salt-work; but it is now restored and properly preserved. The botanist will find *Sagina maritima* near the ruins. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland is *Burren Cromlech*.

The woods overhanging the road on the l. are those of the modern *Narrow Water Castle* (Wm. Jas. Hall, Esq.), a charmingly situated residence, commanding grand views of the opposite mountains of Carlingford. The house is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, of cut stone ornamented with Italian turrets and battlements, and the grounds are well worth a visit. At the entrance of the Clanrye, or Newry River, into Carlingford Bay, is

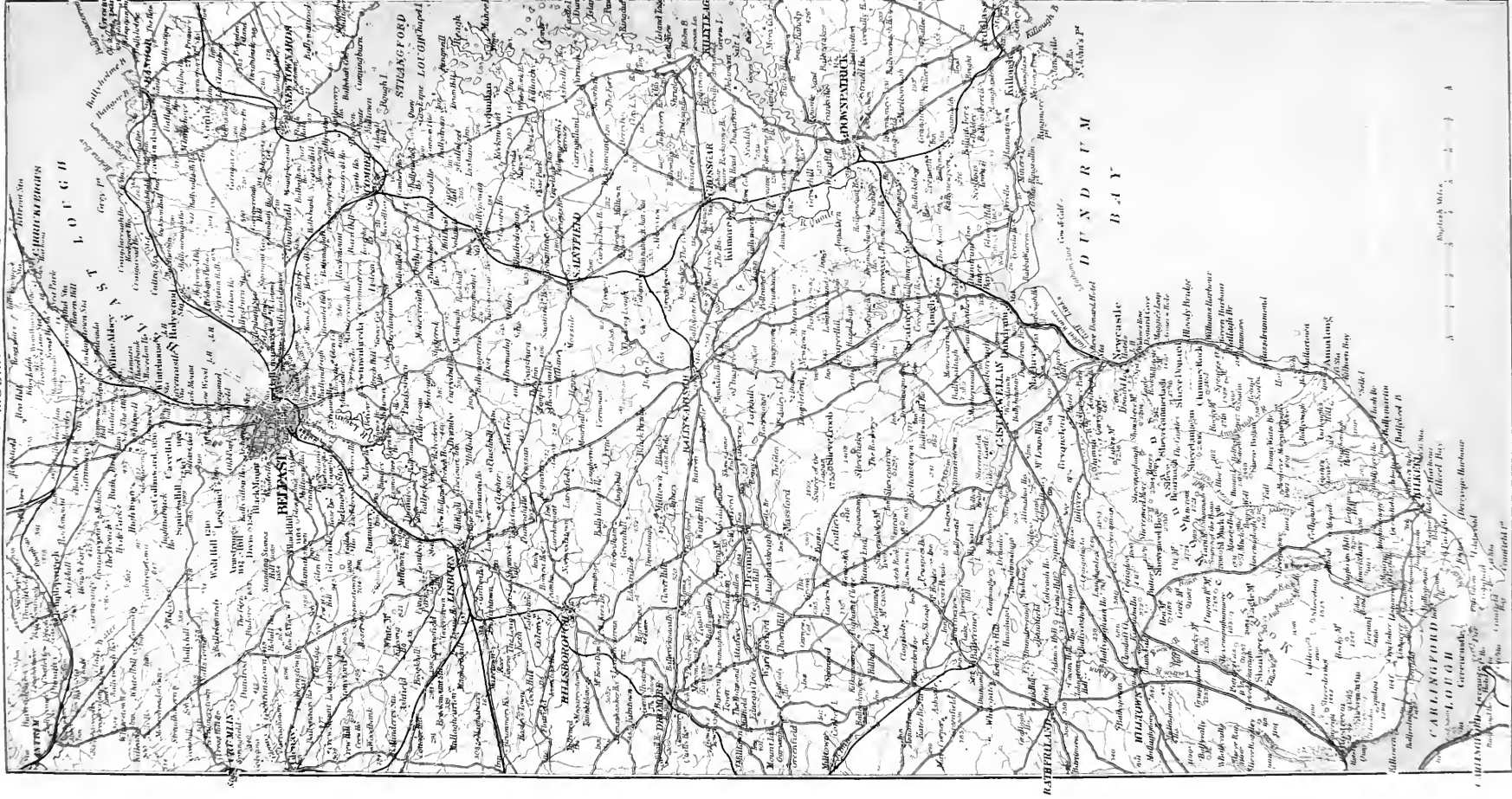
6 m. **Warrenpoint** * (Pop. 1817). Leaving the Rly. Stat. the *Square* is entered, about 100 yds. wide, where the shops and principal business houses are situated. It is a pleasant little town, exhibiting at one end of the promenade, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the characteristics of a seaport, and, at the other, of a bathing-place. It is washed by the waters of the Lough, and presents such a view as falls to the lot of few watering-places in Great Britain. On the rt. are the large ranges of the Carlingford Mountains, amongst which the chief are Clermont Cairn, 1674 ft., and Carlingford, 1935 ft. At their foot nestles the village of Omagh nearly opposite Warrenpoint, and further down is Carlingford itself; while on the horizon are the lighthouses of Greenore Point and the Black Ho. On the l. the Mourne Mountains rise still higher and more abruptly. In a corner, under Slievé Bán, is Rostrevor, embowered in woods, the road to it skirting the coast amidst a succession of pretty residences. Below Rostrevor the Lough expands, but contracts again at Greencastle, from which point the open sea may be said to commence.

Warrenpoint has good lodgings and accommodation for bathers, and is well lighted and supplied with water. Much has been done by the town for the comfort of visitors.

Distances.—Newry, 6 m.; Rostrevor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Hilltown, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rathfriland, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Carlingford, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Kilkeel, 12 m.; Newcastle, 26 m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Newry. Ferry-boat to Omagh. Steamer to

BELFAST AND MOURNE MOUNTAINS.





Greenore. Tram to Rostrevor. Norton and Co.'s cars thrice daily to Newcastle, and five times to Kilkeel.

EXCURSION.

Warrenpoint to Carlingford.

A steam ferry-boat crosses the Lough to **Omeath**, a picturesque little village at the foot of the mountains. The visitor thence proceeds to Carlingford by the Newry and Greenore Rly., which skirts the southern side of the Lough. The line and road run close to the sea, but little room being left for them by the hills which rise so abruptly.

5½ m. **Carlingford** * (Pop. 606).

History.—The town claims the honour of being the landing-place of St. Patrick in 432. It was once of such importance that it is said to have possessed no less than 32 buildings in the shape of castles and monasteries. The probable explanation of this statement is, that in the warlike days of the Pale every house in Carlingford was built in the castellated form for the purposes of defence and protection. At the bidding of King John, De Courcy erected a castle here in 1210. The town quickly grew up around it, and played no inconsiderable part in the troubled history of the times. As evidence of the rank it took, Carlingford obtained charters from Edward II., Henry IV., Henry VII., Elizabeth, James I., and James II. In 1467 a mint was established, and it suffered much in subsequent wars. It was attacked in 1596 by Henry Oge, son-in-law of Hugh O'Neill, and partly burned by the adherents of Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1642. In 1649 Lord Inchiquin, then one of Cromwell's generals, occupied Carlingford, and, with the usual irreverence of those days, turned the Ch. into a stable. In 1689 it was set fire to by some of the followers of the Duke of Berwick, and to it the Duke of Schomberg's sick and wounded soldiers were removed.

The town is charmingly situated in a little nook of the Lough, and

commands glorious views of the Mourne Mountains, but has this disadvantage, that, owing to the height and position of the hills behind, it gets shorn of a large proportion of sunlight. The ruins consist of—

King John's Castle, a rambling, massive fortress of the 13th cent., the situation of which is not the least curious thing about it. It is built upon a rock, somewhat the shape of a horseshoe, with the eastern side overlooking the sea. Here was the principal entrance, defended by a platform, the west or land side being protected by the mountain-pass. In the interior, in addition to the apartments, is a courtyard, round which ran a gallery, with recesses at the loopholes for the protection of the archers. The walls were of the thickness of 11 ft. in some places.

Between the castle and the monastery is a square *Tower*, the windows of which are curiously carved with serpents, grotesque heads, and other devices.

There is one more square *Tower*, which probably belonged to the fortified houses of the Pale, or was built during the Elizabethan wars. On the roof is the King's Seat, which tradition ascribes to Lord Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV., who landed here in 1408 as Lord Deputy of Ireland, and who used to mount it and view the prospect from a seat between the battlements.

The **Monastery**, founded by Richard De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1305, for the Dominican order, combines in an unusual degree the military with the ecclesiastical character. Its *Church* has a nave and chancel, at the junction of which rises a square tower on pointed arches. At the W. end are two other towers or turrets connected by a battlement, and at the E. end is a pointed window, all the tracery and mullions of which have long ago disappeared,

At a short distance is the *Tholsel*, where once met the Sovereign and 12 Burgesses of Carlingford, a small rude building, arched over a narrow street.

The town gave a title to several families, each in turn becoming extinct. The title of Baron Carlingford was bestowed on the Right Hon. Chichester S. P. Fortescue in 1874. Carlingford has long been famous for its oysters, the beds extending from Greenore point to Narrow Water.

The pedestrian, especially if a botanist or geologist, should not leave this beautiful neighbourhood without ascending **Carlingford Mountain**, the highest point of the lofty range that fills up this promontory of Louth. It commences at Fathom Hill, opposite Newry, and from that point rises abruptly to 1000 ft., attaining the maximum at Carlingford, 1935 ft., to the E. of which a deep glen runs up from the sea, dividing the range like a fork. The view, as may be easily imagined, is superb. Northward are the Mourne Mountains, Slieve Bân, and Slieve Donard, with their attendant groups. Westward are the Slieve Gullion Hills and the undulating country between Dundalk, Castleblayney and Armagh. Southward is the Bay of Dundalk with its headlands, from Cooley Point immediately underneath to Dunany Point and Clogher Head. The geological structure of the Carlingford Mountains is trap, in various states of crystallization, from amorphous basalt to porphyritic and crystalline greenstone. Carlingford Lough affords a good example of glacial action in hollowing out those sea-loughs or fjords so prevalent along the coasts of Scotland and Norway. This rock-basin character is indicated by the fact that at its seaward entrance it is but 4 fathoms deep; it deepens to 16 fathoms opposite Killowen Point. At the entrance of the bay, near Greenore, may be traced well-marked

portions of an ancient sea margin or terrace of shelly gravel about 10 ft. above the sea-level. This great terrace extends under the town and neighbourhood of Dundalk, and along the coast as far as Dublin Bay, where it merges into the old estuary of the River Liffey.

3 m. rail beyond Carlingford is **Greenore**,* a main highway from England to the north of Ireland conducted by the Lon. & Nth. W. Rly. Co. through Holyhead, to and from which there is a special service of steamers daily. Here a fine *Hotel* has been built, and good *Golf Links* laid out with club-house by that Co. The Dundalk and Greenore Rly. (12½ m.) was opened in 1873, and it is thus connected with the Rly. systems of the N. and W. of Ireland. It has a fine landing-stage adjusted by hydraulic power. A steamer plies across to Greencastle and Warrenpoint, of which visitors at the Hotel have free use. This is an excellent collecting ground for the botanist and a good centre for exploring the fine country round Carlingford Lough.

Main Route to Rostrevor.

The drive from Warrenpoint to Rostrevor is hardly to be equalled for beauty, either of mountain or coast scenery. A good tram service is maintained between the towns. The road is lined with pretty seats, among them being *Moygannon* (Ed. Greer, Esq.), *Rostrevor House* (Capt. Ross of Bladensburg), and *Green Park* (Major Hall). A lofty granite *Obelisk* is passed, erected in 1826 to the memory of Gen. Ross, who, according to the inscription, was present at the affairs of Helder, Alexandria, Maida, Corunna, Victoria, Orthes, Pyrenees, Bladensburg, and Baltimore, where he lost his life in 1814. A few weeks previously he succeeded by a bold

attack in capturing Washington. The obelisk stands on an eminence commanding a view of the Lough. His military services won from the Crown for his family the honorary addition of Bladensburg to the family name of Ross.

Rostrevor * (Pop. 806), the sweetest little watering-place to be found in the 3 kingdoms, and one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland. It is open to the sea, but is so shut in by high hills and shady woods, that it stands well protected from the north and east winds, while receiving the full benefit of the warm breezes from the south. It is an excellent winter resort, and for the summer visitor daily excursions amid beautiful scenery can be had, and new *Golf Links* have been formed in the grounds of Ballyedmond. The little town is placed between the mouths of two rivers, and consists chiefly of one wide street with a row of trees in the centre. The place is said to have received its name from the marriage of Rose Whitechurch to Edward Trevor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was then called Castle Rory, and belonged to Sir Marmaduke Whitechurch. About 1 m. N. is the old *Church of Kilbroney* with two ancient crosses. To the W. is the old *Well* of St. Bridgid. In the R. C. Chapel is a fine early Celtic church *Bell*, found about a century ago in the branches of a fallen tree which overhangs the old monastic ruins of St. Brouagh. It is of bronze, and has a beautiful tone.

Half a mile down the lough is **Rostrevor Quay**, and across the road are the *Mourne* and *Woodside Hotels*, beautifully situated among the trees at the mountain base. The old skating rink has been converted into a large concert hall. Beautiful grounds form the background to the hotels, from whence a pathway leads to Rostrevor Mountain, or

Slieve Bán, which rises very steeply to the height of 1595 ft. About 2-3rds of the way up, at 967 ft. above the sea, on the top of a secondary hill, separated by a valley from Slieve Bán, is **Cloughmore** (Ir. *Cloch Mor*, great stone), a singular boulder mass of granite, of about 30 tons. There is a legend attached to it that the giant Finn McCoul was challenged by Benandonner, a Scotch giant, which challenge being accepted, the pair confronted each other, the one on Carlingford, the other on Slieve Bán. Finn, by way of a preparatory training, flung Cloughmore across the Lough at his antagonist, who decamped in a fright. The story told by the geologist is quite as wonderful. The constitution of the granite proves that it comes from the district to the N. or N.N.W., and it must have travelled with a great glacier, which carried it across the valley of Rostrevor, and up the hill on which it rests. Parallel scratches may be observed on the shores of the lough. These footprints of the glacier show its movement in a S.S.E. direction. The view from the summit of Slieve Bán on a clear day is very fine, extending over the Carlingford Mts. to Howth on the S., the Isle of Man on the E., the shores of Lough Neagh on the N., and the plains of Armagh on the W.

Rostrevor to Hilltown.

Two roads run through the Vale of Kilbroney to **Hilltown** (Pop. 193). That to the S.E. is the better (8¼ m.), leaving the crosses and Ch. to the l. To the rt. is Eagle Mt., 2084 ft. Hilltown is a neat village under the care of the Marquis of Downshire, situated on high ground over the confluence of the 2 or 3 streamlets that form the Bann. About 2 m. on the Downpatrick road is a *Cromlech* supported on 3 stones, locally known as Cloughmore. The covering stone measures 13 ft. by 10 ft.

Beneath is a double chamber in which burial remains were found. The distance to Kilkeel across the mountains is $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road follows the Bann to its source at an elevation of about 1250 ft. A fine prospect of the coast and sea is here obtained. The road now follows the White Water for a few miles, and then makes a quick descent into Kilkeel. From Hilltown to Newcastle (12 m.), the road fringes the mountains and entering the Shimna Valley very fine views are obtained of the principal heights of the Mourne range.

3 m. to the N. of Hilltown is **Rathfriland**★ (Pop. 1291), occupying an elevated position on the summit of a hill. Here the Magenisés lords of Iveagh had a stronghold, which was dismantled after the wars of 1641.

Conveyances.—Cars from Rathfriland to Newry (10 m.), Castlewellan (10 m.), Newcastle (15 m.).

Return to Main Route.

Passing on the rt. *Woodhouse*, a mansion in Elizabethan style, prettily situated among the trees which fringe the shore, and *Ballyedmond Castle*, in the grounds of which are the remains of a kistvaen, locally called the "Giant's Grave." Adjoining are a nine-hole *Golf Links*. A little further on the l. is *Killowen Chapel*, disused since 1871, where the marriage of Major Yelverton and Miss Longworth took place, giving rise to the celebrated "Yelverton Trial" in 1861. A fine new *Chapel* stands beside the old one. Killowen is associated with the name of the late Lord Russell, being the place from which he takes his title. At 5 m. the Causeway Water is crossed, inland from which is a very large *Cromlech*, and the tourist reaches 15 m. *Mourne Park*, the beautiful estate of the Earl of Kilmorey,

the woods and grounds of which clothe the base of Knockree (Hill of the cattle), 1013 ft., crowned on the summit with an *Observatory*. Here the White Water (a good trout stream) is crossed, and a road on rt. leads to the sands into which it empties itself, near Greencastle Point.

Greencastle ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Kilkeel, with ferry to Greenore), takes its name from a *Fortress* inland from the shore, including one of those square massive keeps erected by the Anglo-Norman barons to protect their possessions, and guard the entrance of Carlingford Lough. The vaulting of the lower story still remains, and traces of the outworks show that the keep was strongly defended. It was an important stronghold in the Irish wars, and was held by the De Burgos, Earls of Ulster, for the English in the 14th cent. It was taken by Bruce in 1315. It was strongly garrisoned in the wars of 1641 against the Irish. To the S. are the ruins of a *Church* and a *Tumulus* called Knock Tinnel.

Near the *Coastguard Station* is a small pier for the steam ferry-boat to Greenore on the opposite side of the lough. About 1 m. from Kilkeel is a *Rath*, known as "Mass Fort," where service was held in penal times. Near it are the remains of a fine extended *Cromlech*, or "Giant's Grave," 40 ft. long, the covering stones of which have been destroyed.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Kilkeel**★ (Pop. 1374) is a thriving little town on a level tract at the foot of the Mourne Mts., with fine strand and good bathing, and a new pier and harbour. It is an important fishing station, and exports large quantities of herrings in the season. It is the chief Car Station of Messrs. Norton and Co. Near the town is *Mourne Abbey*, the residence of John Quinn Henry, Esq.

Conveyances.—Cars to Rostrevor and Warrenpoint; to Newcastle; to Greencastle.

Distances.—Rostrevor, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Warrenpoint, 12 m.; Newry, 18 m.; Newcastle, 14 m.; Dundrum, 18 m.; Greencastle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Mourne Park, 3 m.; Hilltown, 13 m.

Leaving Kilkeel a fine *Cromlech* is passed, the cap-stone measuring 10 ft. by 8 ft. The road, crossing the Kilkeel River, speedily approaches the coast, occupying the limited strip of level ground between the mountains and the sea. At $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the village of **Ballymartin**.

At **Annalong** (16 m. Pop. 301), a nice fishing village, near which is *Glass Drummond*, another of these mountain streams is crossed, and again a 3rd at Bloody Bridge, above which Spence's Mountain, Chimney Rock (2152 ft.), and Crossone (1777 ft.), rise abruptly to the l. Beyond the bridge to the l. are the fragmentary ruins of an old *Ch.* in a *Killeen*, or graveyard for unbaptised children. The road rises here more than 100 ft. above the sea, descending to the rt. in masses of precipitous and shelving rock to the water below. The Silurian strata here are much folded and contorted and penetrated by dykes. *Bloody Bridge* derives its name from a massacre of the Presbyterians in 1641. There are other spots marked by some natural curiosities, and consequently invested with a legend; such as *Donard's Cave*, *Maggy's Leap*, and *Armer's Hole*, which latter obtained its notoriety from a foul murder committed by one Edward Armer on his father. As we wind along the cliffs, the beautiful woods of *Donard Lodge* come in sight, and at the very foot of Slieve Donard itself the little town of

$23\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Newcastle*** (Pop. 1553), where the tourist, especially if a pedestrian, should by all means halt

for a short time, that he may ascend Slieve Donard.

Newcastle owes its origin to a stronghold built by Felix Magennis in 1588, on the site of an older structure at the mouth of the Shimna River, where the new *Bridge* crosses it. The little town, however, is of modern growth, due to the charm of the place as a seaside resort. It is beautifully situated on a level stretch with 3 m. of sandy shore, and the lofty peak of Slieve Donard rising in the background. It offers exceptional advantages for bathing and seaside resort. Close to the Rly. Stat., and standing in its own grounds (12 acres), is the very fine **Slieve Donard Hotel**, erected by the County Down Rly. Co. at a cost of 150,000*l.* It is splendidly equipped and finely situated with a southern aspect. It has about 120 bedrooms, and baths of all kinds. Over the sand-dunes, which extend to the N. for several miles, are the *Golf Links*, with an eighteen-hole course. These are among the very best in the kingdom and are of a very sporting nature. Newcastle is the headquarters of the Co. Down Golf Club, and their fine club-house close to the hotel was erected at a cost of 3000*l.*

The little town has a fine promenade bordered by trees, a spa, hot and cold baths, and beautiful walks among the three demesnes, open to visitors for certain days of the week. The **Spa** water has been brought to the town by a pipe from the well in the beautiful grounds of *Donard Lodge*, open by the courtesy of the Earl of Annesley. There are various pleasant and picturesque spots up the Glen River which runs through the grounds, such as the *Hermil's Glen*, the *Rockery*, the *Waterfall*, &c.

Newcastle is an excellent centre for mountain climbing, and many excursions can be had in exploring the granite peaks of Co. Down.

Distances.—Newry, 31½ m.; Rostrevor, 23½ m.; Dundrum (Rail), 5 m.; Downpatrick, 11½ m., and Belfast, 38 m.; Annalong, 7 m.; Kilkeel, 14 m.; Castlewella, 1½ m.; Hilltown, 12 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *To Tollymore Park and Castlewella.*

It is a nice excursion to Bryansford, a charming little village close to *Tollymore Park*, open on Tu. and Fri., the seat of the Earl of Roden; one of the most picturesque demesnes in Ireland. It is especially noted for its fine *Conifers*. At the entrance is an *Obelisk* to the Hon. Bligh Jocelyn, a member of the Roden family. The visitor will not easily tire of the beauties which meet him at every turn during his wanderings through the demesne. The River Shimna flows through the grounds in a series of cascades and falls into the sea at Newcastle, while the views of the ocean, the Isle of Man, and the overhanging mountains, are very fine. Some distance up, the stream is crossed by a suspension bridge, and there is a cave called the *Hermitage*. The house is not shown to visitors. From Tollymore it is a little over 3 m. to Castlewella (Pop. 945), another neat and flourishing little town, almost surrounded by pleasant demesnes. Of these the most important is that of *Castlewella Castle* (Earl Annesley), in the grounds of which is a considerable lake. The new *Church*, built by the late Earl, is a fine structure, in early Perpendicular style with Norman features. Near the town are the extensive flax-spinning mills of the Messrs. Murland. There is a very remarkable *Cromlech* at Legananny, 6 m. to the N.W., the upper stone, 11 ft. long and 5 ft. wide, being so finely balanced on three uprights that it can easily be moved.

2. *To Slieve Donard.*

Slieve Donard is the highest point of the lofty Mourne range that stretches from Newry to Dundrum, at once the finest and most picturesque in the N. of Ireland, with the exception of the Donegal Mountains. The ascent may be made after entering the gate of Donard Lodge, either from the Spa Well, or by following the course of the Glen River on the N. side. A precipitous escarpment that overhangs this stream is called the *Eagle Rock*. There are two *Cairns*, one on the summit and the other near it. Magnificent indeed is the view which greets the pedestrian from the summit of *Slieve Donard*, 2796 ft. To the E. is a vast expanse of ocean, relieved only by the blue hills of the Isle of Man, in which *Snaefell* is plainly visible; while Newcastle, Annalong, and Dundrum lie snugly at his feet. To the N. are the rich and varied plains of the district known in former times as *Lecale*, embracing many a fruitful acre and many a prosperous town. To the W. and S.W. are minor satellites in the shape of the less lofty peaks of the Mourne range; the principal of which are *Slieve Comedagh*, 2512 ft.; *Slieve Bearnagh*, 2394 ft.; *Slieve Meel*, 2237 ft., in the most northerly group; the *Chimney Rock*, 2152 ft.; *Slieve Bingian*, 2449 ft.; *Slieve Lamagan*, 2306 ft.; *Shanlieve*, 2055 ft.; and the *Eagle Mountain*, 2084 ft., more to the S. Over Rostrevor are *Slieve Bân* and *Slievedermot*; while still further beyond Newry are the ranges of *Slieve Gullion*. Southwards we have the *Carlingford Hills*, and in clear weather the *Hill of Howth* and the faint ridges of the *Wicklow Mountains*. The sides of the mountain on the ridge above *Tollymore Park* are strewn with granite boulders that have been dropped there by a great ice-sheet

travelling from the N. The solid granite of the mountain itself is ice-worn up to a height of 1400 ft. to 1500 ft., and moraine material, in the form of boulder clay, reaches to a similar height above the valley of the Bloody Bridge river. This river has cut its present channel through this stony clay deposit. The descent can be made by crossing the river, keeping to the ridge of the valley on the S. side until the main road by the coast is reached at Bloody Bridge.

The botanist will find among the scarce plants on these hills, *Thalictrum minus*, *Saxifraga stellaris*, *Juniperus nana*, *Salix herbacea*, *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Mecanopsis cumbrica*, &c. The geological composition of the Mourne Mts. is granite, yielding in some places good specimens of beryl, topaz, and emerald. These may be obtained in the southern face of Slievenaghlough, and near the Chimney Rock.

Return to Main Route.

Newcastle is now connected by rail with Belfast. The first station, 5 m., is

Dundrum,* a small bathing and fishing village, situated on the northerly sweep of Dundrum Bay. The navigation hereabouts is not very safe, owing to a bar at the entrance of the river, and an ugly reef of rocks, known as Craigalea, and the Cow and Calf.

Its ruined **Castle** occupies a fine position on a rocky elevation on the site of *Dun Rudraidhe* (Rury's Fort), on which was held the Feast of Bricriu of the Venomous Tongue to Connor Mac Nessa and the Red Branch Knights of Emania, as told in the 'Leabhar Na H-Uidhre,' the 'Book of the Dun Cow.' Its erection is usually attributed to John de Courcy, who built it for the Knights Templars, and they held it until their suppression in 1313. It occupied an important part in subsequent wars. The Lord

Deputy (Earl of Kildare) took it in 1517. It was taken again by Lord Deputy Grey in 1539 from the Magennis, and in his despatch he says, "it is one of the strongest holds I ever saw." It was fortified by Shane O'Neill in 1566, and Lord Mountjoy took it in 1601. Lord Cromwell got possession of it in 1605, from whose grandson, the first Earl of Ardglass, it passed to Sir Francis Blundell in 1636, and thence descended to the Marquis of Downshire its present proprietor. It was dismantled by Oliver Cromwell in 1652.

It is a rare example of the donjon keep in Ireland, and at present consists of a cylindrical shell of masonry 45 ft. in diameter, 43 ft. high, and walls 8 ft. thick. On the l. of the doorway a circular stair leads to the parapet. The inner bailey was encircled by a massive high wall with a walk on the top. Outside on three sides is the moat quarried out of the solid rock. The outer bailey or barbican plateau was levelled, but part of the original wall and lower gateway are standing. Near the castle is a ruined mansion, of probably the 16th cent.

In the sandhills of **Murlough**, on the opposite side of the inner water of the bay, large quantities of worked flints, broken pottery and bones have been found. At Sliderry Ford, near Dundrum, is a very fine *Cromlech*, a *Gallaun* 11 ft. high, and a *Souterrain*, also in the same field. The Rly. proceeds, passing $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l., the small village of **Clough**, with the ruins of an old castle, and near the beautiful seat of Colonel Forde, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Tullymurry** Stat., with *Ballykilbeg*: thence (12 m.) to Downpatrick.

Coast Drive from Dundrum to Downpatrick.

Passing *Tyrella*, in the neighbourhood of which 3 *Souterrains* have been discovered, the road skirts

the coast, which juts out to the **St. John's Point**, the eastern boundary of Dundrum Bay. On the point is a *Coastguard Stat.*, and a *Lighthouse*, 120 ft. above high water, showing a revolving red and white light (1893).

The primitive *Church* is 20 ft. by 13 ft. internally, and has a small W. doorway with inclined sides. In the *Ch.-yard* is a circle of graves arranged similar to those at Kilnasaggart.

7 m. **Killough**, a nice fishing village, on the E. shore of the little bay of Killough, which runs up for some little distance, necessitating a considerable detour in the road. On the opposite shore is Coney Island, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further

Ardglass * (Pop. 501), in the days of its glory was the principal port in all Ulster, and was thought of such great importance as to require the protection of no less than 5 castles. A Rly. ($7\frac{1}{4}$ m.) now connects it with Downpatrick, from which it is most easily reached. It is now the chief herring fishing station on the North Channel, and an attractive bathing-place for the residents of Downpatrick. There is a harbour-light, and vessels of 500 tons can come in at all times. The town has hotel accommodation, and *Golf Links* have been laid out on the breezy *Douens* adjoining it.

The name of Ardglass (Ir. *Ard-glas*, Green height) is derived from its position between two hills, the Ward of Ardglass on the W., and the Ward of Ardtole on the E., with an ancient *Church*, its lofty E. window overlooking the sea, both useful landmarks to sailors. A large trading company obtained a grant from Henry IV. and settled here, and to them with some probability has been ascribed the erection of the **New Works**, a very singular range of buildings overlook-

ing the rocks of the bay; but others again ascribe them to Shane O'Neill in 1570. They are in length 234 ft., and are flanked by a square tower at each end, in addition to one in the centre, the intervening walls being entered by 15 arched doorways, between each pair of which is a square window. There were thus 18 rooms on the ground-floor, with the same number in an upper story; the buildings were evidently used as a fortified warehouse for merchants. To the W. of this is the square tower of *Choud* or *Cowd Castle*. Overlooking the town on the N.W. is the site of the ancient *King's* and *Queen's Castles*. Part of the former has been incorporated in the modern King's Castle. *Beaulerk's Castle*, also a modern structure, stands close to the shore. Lastly, in the centre is *Jordan's Castle*, a tower about 70 ft. high, the only one which has any historical celebrity among the whole number. During the insurrection of the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth, one Simon Jordan, after whom it is generally supposed to be called, held this fortress successfully for 3 years, until he was relieved by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy. The castles were in possession of the Irish in 1641. It is singular that, considering the former importance of Ardglass and the evident care bestowed on its defences, so little is known of its history or of the builders of these fortresses. Their date is probably the 15th cent. In the neighbourhood is a cavern at the head of the creek of the Ardtole, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Near the W. end of the old Church of Ardtole is the entrance to a very fine *Southern*, over 100 ft. long.

Distances. — Dundrum, 9 m.; Strangford, 10 m.; Downpatrick, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The road continues at a short distance from the coast, which is

rocky and precipitous. At 10 m. is *Guns Island*, connected with the mainland by a causeway, and at *Killard Point*, a little further on, commence the narrow straits that connect Strangford Lough with the sea.

13 m. **Kilclief**, a lofty square fortress of Anglo-Norm. character, and generally ascribed to John de Courcy as the founder. It subsequently came into the possession of the Bishops of Down, who occasionally used it as a residence. The first story is vaulted, and the building is used as a store.

At the narrowest part of the straits, exactly opposite Portaferry (Rte. 5), is

16 m. **Strangford** (Pop. 382), a fishing town. At the N. end is *Old Court*, the residence of Lord de Ros. A curious old *Chapel* stands within the ground, built in the reign of Charles I. by George Earl of Kildare. Adjoining is *Castleward*, a beautiful estate of Viscount Bangor, in whose grounds are 2 *Pillar-stones* and a fine avenue of yew-trees; and overlooking the town on the N. is the ruined keep of *Audley Castle*, another of the very numerous fortresses of which there were 4 here, founded by John de Courcy and his successors. They planted themselves strongly over the whole of Lecale and Ards, and being cut off from Dublin they made the sea their military base, and planted strongholds at the head of every lagoon and creek, or on rocky peninsula and island.

Distances. — Portaferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Downpatrick, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ardglass, 9 m.; Kilclief, 3 m.

The tourist now leaves the wild sea-girt road, and follows an inland route, leaving on the rt. *Myra Castle*, passing close on l. to the primitive *Church of Raholp* and the *Cromlech* at Lough Mouey, and rejoins the Railway at

[Ireland.]

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Downpatrick** * (Pop. 2993). It was called in early times *Dun-du-lath-glas* (the *Dun* of the two broken fetters, from the miraculous deliverance of the two sons of Diehu held as hostages by King Laoghaire). This ancient town is situated on the side of a hill, which, curving round like an amphitheatre, overlooks a plain through which the River Quoile winds its reedy way towards Lough Strangford. The town is well built, and has some handsome county buildings—such as the *Court-House*, *Infirmmary*, and *Gaol*, the cost of this last being 63,000*l.* The large *Lunatic Asylum* stands E. of the town, and has been erected at a total cost of about 100,000*l.* Approaching either by rail or road, the tourist has a good view of the Cathedral, standing at the extreme W. of the town.

History.—There can be no doubt of its great age, as we hear of it even before St. Patrick's time, as being the residence of the native kings of Ulster and the *Dunum* of Ptolemy. St. Patrick did not arrive till 432, and then founded a monastery (440), the site of which was granted to him by Diehu, son of Trichem, lord of the soil, whom he had converted to Christianity. The town was repeatedly pillaged and burned by the Danes, between 823 and 1111. Malachy O'Morgair, Bishop of Down, rebuilt the Ch. in 1137, some parts of which still stand in the present structure. He also founded a Priory of Canons Regular, and there were also a foundation of Benedictine Monks, a Franciscan Monastery, a Priory of St. John for Cross-bearers, and a Hospital for lepers. The sanctity in which the abbey was held may be inferred from the fact that St. Patrick was buried here, together with St. Brigid and St. Columba, two of Ireland's most holy saints, a circumstance commemorated by a distich of Sir John de Courcy in 1185, who is said to have removed the bones of the two latter here—

"Hi tres in Duno tumulo tumulantur in uno;
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba Picti."

He enlarged the Cathedral, and changed its dedication from that of the Holy and Undivided Trinity to that of St. Patrick. De Courey had established himself in Down *vi et armis*, in 1176, and maintained his position not only against the native princes, but even against the army of King John, whose allegiance he had shaken off to transfer it to Arthur of Brittany. He was, however, ultimately seized when performing his devotions in the Cathedral, and made prisoner. Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, succeeded him here in 1205. It is one of the disputed birthplaces of Duns Scotus. The Cathedral suffered much at different times, having been burnt down by Edward Bruce in 1316. It was rebuilt, and in 1526 Tiberius, the Bishop of Down, considerably enlarged and beautified it. It was again desecrated and destroyed by Lord Deputy Gray in 1538; this act formed one of the charges on which he was beheaded in 1541.

The present Cathedral is comparatively modern. The old building continued in ruins for 250 years, and a picture, as it then appeared, is shown in the chapter room, the Ch. of Lisburn doing duty in the meantime as the Cathedral. In 1790, however, the present Perp. building was commenced, and the restoration finished in 1826, at a cost of 11,000*l.* It consists of a nave, choir, and aisles, with clerestory, and a fine tower of 4 stages at the W. end. At the E. end are also 2 small castellated towers of 3 stages, surmounted by a parapet, and finished off with broach spires. There is an E. window of 12 compartments, and above it 3 niches containing the images of the saints so ruthlessly mutilated by Lord Gray. Under the window is a deeply recessed doorway, which is said to have belonged to the old Cathedral. The aisles are separated from the nave by ranges of pointed arches, and the roof is groined and ornamented at the intersections with clustered foliage. The Bishopric of Down has been joined to that of Connor

since 1412, and Dromore was finally annexed to them by Act 3, 4 Will. IV. in 1842 (see p. 85). Amongst its most celebrated bishops was Jeremy Taylor, who was also Bishop of Dromore shortly before his death. A fine round tower once stood at the W. end, but was taken down in 1789, as fears were entertained lest it should fall and damage the Cathedral. The visitor will not fail to enjoy from the Cath.-yard the exquisite panorama of distant hills in which the Mourne ranges are especially conspicuous.

The scattered portions of an old *Celtic Cross* have recently been put together and placed under the E. window (outside) of the Cathedral. These consist of the base, shaft, arms and connecting ring. The Cross is said to have once stood on Rath-Celtchair, but was brought from thence by De Courey, who placed it facing his Castle. A granite slab has also been placed over the reputed grave of St. Patrick.

The antiquary should visit the **Rath or Dun of Downpatrick**, from which the town takes its name, not far from the gaol. It was formerly known as *Rath-Celtchair*, Fort of Celtchair, a hero of the Red Branch of Ulster who resided here at the beginning of the Christian era. This is one of the finest moats in Ireland; it consists of a great mound 60 ft. high, 2100 ft. in circumference, and is surrounded by three ramparts, one of which is 30 ft. wide. The whole fortification embraces an area three-fourths of a mile round. It was a place of great strength, as it was almost insulated by the tide. Sluice gates have been erected at Quoile Bridge, and the low swamps and slob-lands partly reclaimed.

The largest and most remarkable *Stone Circle* in the county is at Legainaddy, Ballyuce Stat. (3 m. S.). It consists of inner and outer circles, the former 19 yds. in diameter with 22 stones,

and the latter 35 yds. with 49 stones. To the S.E. of the town is the hill of Slieve-na-griddle, with *Cromlech* and *Stone Circle*, and a little nearer are the **Wells of Struell** (3 m.) (Ir. *Sruthair*, a stream), whither on Midsummer-day and Friday before Lammass, crowds of pilgrims from every quarter used to resort, to try the efficacy of the waters in washing away their sins. A rivulet flowing down a pretty valley has been diverted, and passes through a number of wells protected by well-built cells and roofed with stones. Passing from *Tobar-Patraic* it passes through four others—the *Body Well* or *Well of Sins*, the *Limb Well*, the *Eye Well*, and the *Well of Life*. The first is large enough to admit of bathing, and has large dressing-rooms adjoining, built by Lady Cromwell. The ruins of an unfinished chapel to St. Patrick stand near the wells. The extravagant performances, of which graphic descriptions have been written, no longer occur; and the whole place, once so much frequented, has now sunk into a state of comparative neglect and disuse.

2 m. N.E. are slight remains of the **Monastery of Saul** (Ir. *Sabhall*, a barn), built in the 12th cent. by Malachi O'Morgair, Bishop of Down. Here St. Patrick first founded a Ch. in 432, and died in 493. The greater part of the old cruciform Ch. has disappeared. There is a small *Cell*, with a high pitched roof, in the Ch.-yard, long said to be the tomb of O'Morgair; a fine *Slab* with incised cross is set in the gate wall; some rude crosses lie among the graves; and numerous stone coffins were recently exposed in building a new vault. The place is crowded to excess with graves. About a mile to the W., on the shore of the estuary of the Quoile, stand the ruins of an embattled *Tower*.

On the opposite side of the estuary are the ruins of the **Abbey of**

Inch, erected in 1180 by John de Courcy, and supplied with monks from Furness, in Lancashire. It stands on the site of an earlier settlement plundered by the Danes in 1102. The Registry of Furness gives a history of the foundation, and names the date;

“Anno milleno centeno bis quadrageno
Courcy fundavit Iues, hostes hinc superavit.”

Although originally a cruciform Ch., little is left of it save the chancel, which is lighted by E. Eng. lancet windows of beautiful design. Over the S. door is a sculpture, representing a person praying to the Saviour on the Cross. The ruins have been put in a state of preservation by the late Mr. R. Perceval-Maxwell. Adjoining is the beautifully wooded demesne of *Finnebroque* (Major R. Perceval-Maxwell).

Conveyances.—Belfast, Newcastle, and Ardglass, by Rail. Car daily to Newry, *via* Castlewellan and Rathfriland. Car to Killough.

Distances.—Newry, by the coast road, 62 m.; Dundrum, 8½ m.; Strangford, 8½ m.; Ardglass, 7¼ m.; Killough, 6½ m.; Killyleagh, 6 m.; Belfast, 27 m.; Ballynahinch, by Rail, 12½ m.; Struell, 3 m.; Saul, 2 m.

Excursions:—

1. Strangford and Killeief,
2. Struell and Saul.
3. Ballynahinch.
4. Castlewellan.

Downpatrick to Belfast, by Rail.

From Crossgar, 5½ m., **Killyleagh** * (Pop. 1410) can be reached (5 m. E.), the birthplace of Sir Hans Sloane (1666), whose great collection formed the foundation of the British Museum. The learned Dr. Hincks, so well known for his Egyptian and

Assyriau rescarches, was the rector of the parish (d. 1866). The *Castle* (Col. Gawen Rowan Hamilton), crowning the hill at the back of the town, was originally built by De Courcy. It subsequently fell into the hands of the O'Neills, was destroyed by Monk in 1648, but rebuilt in 1666. The present building was erected on its site in 1850, two round towers being preserved. The *Church* (1610, restored 1812) is well situated. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen industry, and the town has a good coasting trade.

From the Junction a short branch runs into **Ballynahinch** * (Pop. 1512), an important agricultural centre, also noted for its bracing air and medicinal waters. The *Spa* (2½ m.) has a *Hotel*, open in the summer. Cars at the Stat. There are 2 wells, chalybeate and sulphur, but the former has lost much of its efficacy. The medicinal properties arise from the combination of iron and sulphuretted hydrogen, and the waters are recommended in cases of hepatic affections, cutaneous diseases, and general debility. The Spa grounds are tastefully planted and laid out in ornamental walks, and the accommodation in lodging-houses is cheap and good. Adjoining the town is *Montalto*, formerly the residence of the Earl of Moira, and now of Richard W. B. Ker, Esq. The manor was originally granted by Charles II. to Sir Geo. Rawdon. A battle was fought here in 1798 (see below). Ballynahinch is situated pleasantly enough in a vale at the foot of the Slieve Croob Mountains (1753 ft.), which lie between it and Castlewellan, and contain the sources of the River Lagan, that runs by Dromore to Belfast. On the side of Slieve Croob the antiquary will find a very large *Rath*, 80

yards round at the base. About 2½ m. to the S.W. is a very fine *Cromlech* of Legananny (see p. 94).

Excursions may also be made to Hillsborough, 9 m.; Dromore, 10 m.; Banbridge, 17 m.; and Castlewellan, 12½ m.

Return to Main Route.

11½ m. from Downpatrick is **Saintfield** (Pop. 554), a small but busy manufacturing town, where linens are made for the Belfast market. Here was fought the battle of Saintfield, June 9th, 1798, a sharp and bloody engagement between the United Irishmen under Henry Munroe, and the Yeomanry under Col. Stapleton. The latter retreated after losing 60 men, though the rebels are stated to have lost 360. Three days after this action Munroe advanced on Ballynahinch with an army of 7000, taking up his position on Windmill Hill, but here his good fortune deserted him. The Royal forces under Gen. Nugent had occupied the town, and although the rebels fought with desperate gallantry, discipline prevailed, and they were routed with great slaughter. Munroe himself was captured and afterwards executed in Lisburn. The ill-success of this last movement completely crushed the rebellion in the north.

19 m. **Comber Stat.**, the point of junction with the Donaghadee line (Rte. 7). From hence it is 8 m. to Belfast.

The Belfast and Co. Down Rly. issue circular tickets by which tourists may make the journey by train through Downpatrick to Newcastle, thence by Messrs. Norton & Co.'s cars to Warrenpoint, and by train back to Belfast in one day.

ROUTE 7.

BELFAST TO DONAGHADEE AND NEWTOWNARDS.

BELFAST★ (Pop. 349,180). The purchase of the Northern Co.'s Rly. by the Midland Rly. Co. of England has made Belfast the port of the new cross channel service from **Heysham**, Morecambe Bay, with special train service from St. Pancras, London. At the latter place a new *Harbour* has been constructed at immense expense, formed by two great breakwaters; the tidal basin is 36 acres in extent, with an entrance 300 ft. wide and *Lighthouse* on the end of the S. pier. The work of excavation and construction occupied over four years. There is ample accommodation for all kinds of traffic, and the harbour appliances and machinery are of the newest and best design. The sea passage (about 7 hrs.) is by fine new twin-screw and turbine steamers, 330 ft. in length, and splendidly equipped.

History.—Belfast is derived from *Bel*, a mouth or ford, and *Fearsat*, a sand-bank. It was the scene of a battle in 665, according to the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' between the Ulidians and Cruithni. John de Courcy erected a castle here in 1177, and King John passed through it on his way to Carrickfergus in 1210. In 1315 Edward Bruce landed near Larne with 6000 men; being joined by the Irish chiefs he "fell with the fury of a devouring tempest upon the English settlements," and destroyed Belfast town and Castle. The Lord Deputy (Earl of Kildare) destroyed the castle in 1503, and being restored by the O'Neills, he destroyed it again in 1512. Elizabeth granted the castle and dependencies to Sir Thos. Smith in 1571 subsequent to the wars against Shane O'Neill. In 1604 it was granted, with much of the forfeited lands of the O'Neills, to Sir Arthur Chichester, who was really the founder of Belfast, and brought colonists from his estates

in Devonshire and elsewhere to settle there. In 1611 he built "a dainty stately palace . . . the glory and beauty of the town." It was destroyed by fire in 1708. The Earl of Strafford materially aided Belfast by purchasing from the Corporation of Carrickfergus monopolies on imported goods. In the 17th cent. it suffered much, and its prosperity was retarded by the distracted state of the kingdom. It issued a remonstrance against the execution of Charles I., which brought forth a bitter reply from Milton against the "blockish presbyters of Clandeboye," "these unhallowed priestlings" of the "unchristian synagogue" at Belfast. It suffered a four days' siege in 1649, and surrendered to Colonel Venables for Cromwell, and in the next half century it repeatedly changed hands in the various wars and troubles of that period. William III. remained nearly a week in the town after his landing in Carrickfergus (1690). There is little to add to its history in the 18th cent., and in the 19th it has been one of uninterrupted success, having risen to the rank of a city in 1888, and its chief magistrate to the style and title of the Lord Mayor of the City of Belfast in 1892. It was visited by the King and Queen in 1903, when the fine statue to Queen Victoria was unveiled by His Majesty.

The situation of Belfast is well adapted for commercial purposes, and as an industrial centre it ranks first among Irish cities. The town stands at the head of Belfast Lough, and at the base of a lofty chain of hills that runs up from the S., and ends abruptly with Cave Hill, a somewhat precipitous basaltic eminence rising to the height of 1160 ft., while the Castlereagh Hills rise parallel to this range on the Co. Down side of the Lough.

Harbour.—By the Belfast Harbour Act (1882) the Commissioners were

empowered to borrow about one million sterling for improvements. The old channel, shallow and difficult, has been entirely altered, and the *Victoria Channel*, several miles long, has been cut at great cost, leading from the quays direct to the sea. Extensive Docks have been made on the Antrim side, further accommodation being steadily proceeded with, and a range of fine sheds extends from Queen's Bridge along the whole length of Donegall Quay. A tidal basin, graving dock, Queen's Quay, and one of the largest derrick cranes in the kingdom, are on the Co. Down side. A new graving dock was commenced in 1903, which is to be the largest in the world. The extent of quayage is about 2 m. The tonnage entered now equals about 2,500,000 tons, and the custom duties received are about 2½ millions, exclusive of large sums which pass through the Inland Revenue Department. Belfast takes a very high place among the ports of the United Kingdom. A hundred years ago it had a Pop. of 15,000, and it has nearly trebled its population since 1861, it numbering then 120,777. The new water supply from the Annalong and Kilkeel Rivers in the Mourne Mts. (20 m.) is now available, and is considered one of the best in the United Kingdom.

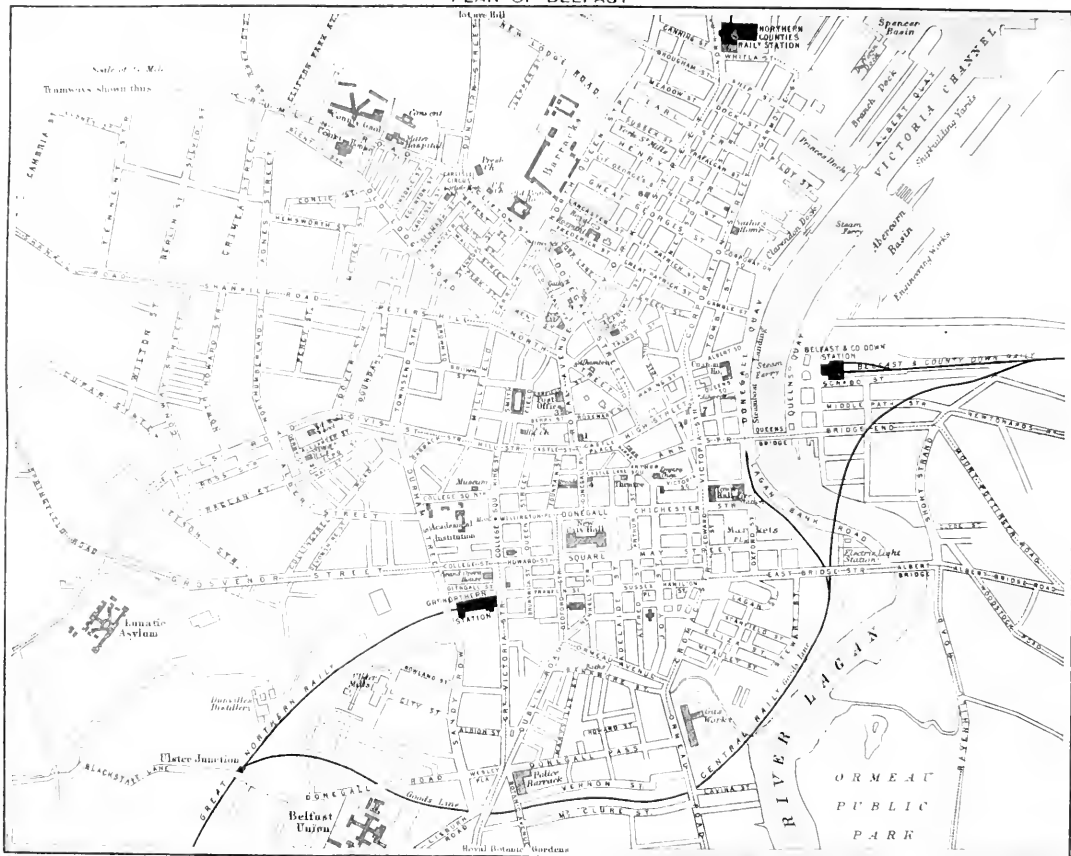
Steel and iron **Ship-building** is largely carried on; and the extensive iron ship-building yards of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, on Queen's Island, call for special notice. The works cover an extent of 150 acres, and employment is given to about 10,000 hands. Their ship-building is of world-wide repute, and among the recent additions to the fleet of steamers which they have built for the White Star line are the 'Celtic' (21,000 tons), the 'Cedric' (21,000), the 'Baltic' (23,000), the largest steamers in the world. They stand first in the kingdom as shipbuilders, and in one year alone they have

launched 110,000 tons of shipping. This yard is on the Admiralty list, their recent work for the Royal Navy being the machinery of the battleships 'Hannibal,' 'Queen,' and 'King Edward VII.' The ship-building yards of Messrs. Workman and Clarke on the Antrim side are also on a large scale, and give employment to over 3000 hands.

Linen Trade.—Belfast is the manufacturing and commercial metropolis of Ulster, and is the centre of the linen-trade in all its branches of spinning, weaving, bleaching, &c.; and to it all the towns of Ulster send the product of their factories and works.

The Linen trade of Belfast dates from an early period, and was improved by Strafford; but it was not until the influx of French emigrants after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes that the real foundations were laid by them. They introduced the spinning wheel, and changed the old crude methods of treating flax. The trade received a great impetus during the American war, and many new spinning mills and power loom weaving factories, bleaching works, &c., were built; and all the subsidiary trades engaged in connection with this manufacture were greatly increased, and the population of the town grew largely during this period. The annual value of the linen trade of Ulster is about 12 millions sterling. Besides the staple trade and ship-building, Belfast has important iron-foundries, tobacco factories, distilleries, flour-mills, chemical works, breweries, tanneries, saw-mills, lithographic and ornamental printing, and felt works. It has the largest *Rope and Cable Factory* in the kingdom, covering 20 acres of ground, and employing 3000 hands. It has also factories for aerated waters, biscuits, preserved fruit, boots and shoes, brushes, boxes, matches, agricultural implements, manures, &c.; also large bacon and

PLAN OF BELFAST





ham curing works, and an important export trade in provisions. Messrs. Dunville's *Distilleries* cover an area of 19 ac. So great has the *Tobacco Industry* in Belfast become, that Messrs. Gallagher and Co. have paid in duty 750,000*l.* in a single year.

The assizes for the County Borough and for the County Antrim are held in the **Court-House** (opened 1850); a fine building in the Corinthian style of architecture, designed by Sir Charles Lanyon. The *County Gaol*, by the same architect, is immediately opposite, and connected by an underground passage.

The **Tramway Service**, now the property of the Corporation, is excellent; the lines traverse the principal streets and connect the docks with the several railway termini. The whole system has been re-organised into an electric one by the Corporation, lines re-laid, and the power station greatly extended in East Bridge beside the Lagan. The main centre is in *Castle Place* with a few minutes' service through the leading thoroughfares.

The Lagan is crossed by 4 **Bridges**, of which the *Queen's* (of 5 granite arches of 50 ft. span) is the most beautiful; it was opened in 1841 at a cost of 27,000*l.*, and widened in 1896 at an additional cost of 12,000*l.* It stands on the site of the Long Bridge, which was 840 ft. in length, built in 1689, but so damaged by the Duke of Schomberg's artillery in crossing it that year, that a portion gave way three years afterwards. The other 3 are the new *Iron Bridge* of the Central Rly., the *Albert Bridge*, built (1900 at a total cost of 48,000*l.*) in the place of the old one, which subsided a few years ago, and the *Ormeau Bridge*. The last, opened in 1863, cost 17,000*l.*

The **City Hall** stands on the site of the old Linen Hall in Donegall Square, which, with its gardens, occupied an area of 5 acres. This

was purchased by the Corporation, and the new structure erected, on which, when complete, a sum of 300,000*l.* will have been spent. The style is Classical Renaissance, and the plan is a vast quadrangle, the building occupying the four sides round a courtyard. It is a pile of noble proportions, and the principal façade has a frontage of 100 yards in length, the sides are 80 yards, and from the ground to the parapets the height is 65 ft. The corners are crowned with towers 120 ft. high, and the great *Dome* surmounting all is 175 ft. Portland stone is used externally, and the carving is well distributed throughout. On the pediment over the central entrance in marble is Hibernia promoting arts and industries personified by figures. Within the offices are planned with a due regard to the efficiency of the various public departments. There is a fine suite of reception rooms, wainscotted in oak with good plaster work, the central hall being capable of holding 1000 persons. The architect is Mr. A. Brumwell Thomas.

From the head of Donegall Place **Royal Avenue** runs N. to Donegall Street. This thoroughfare has been open but a few years, and is a great improvement, occupying the site of some of the oldest and narrowest streets of the city. It is of fine proportions, and the general effect is pleasing from the variety of architectural features. It contains some good buildings, the *Post Office*, *Free Library*, *Museum*, and *Art Gallery*, and two of the best hotels. The Museum contains the fine collection of antiquities, which is particularly rich in objects of the Neolithic period, presented by the late Canon Grainger. A bronze *Statue* of the late Earl of Belfast, by McDowell, stands in the Reading Room of the Library. The *Belfast Museum*, in College Square, contains a good collection of Irish antiquities.

The old Linen Hall, with gardens, in Donegall Square, covering 5 acres, has been purchased by the Corporation as a site for a new **Town Hall**. This is near its completion, and will have cost when finished about 300,000*l.*

The *Commercial Buildings*, in Waring Street, have an Ionic façade. The **Custom-House and Inland Revenue Office** form an imposing structure at the foot of High Street, and present a beautiful Corinthian river front. The Banks, however, carry off the palm for decorative art, and the **Ulster Bank** in particular should be well studied for its elaborate details, particularly of the entablatures and cornices. The visitor should see the interior, which is equally beautiful, though perhaps as a whole a little overdone. The *Ulster Hall*, in Bedford Street, is the principal concert hall in the city.

The **Queen's College**, designed by Sir Charles Lanyon, architect, near the Botanic Gardens, is a Tudor building, with a front 600 ft. in length, relieved by a graceful tower in the centre. It and the Queen's Colleges of Cork and Belfast, which belonged to the extinct Queen's University, are now affiliated to the Royal University.

The General Assembly's **Theological College**, founded 1853, is a massive stone building in the Roman Doric style. Its object is to afford a course of theological training to candidates for the Presbyterian ministry. These two institutions, as well as the **Methodist College**, erected and endowed at a cost of 116,000*l.*, are situated close to one another and to the **Botanic Gardens Park**. Adjoining the Methodist College is the *McArthur Hall*, designed by Mr. T. Manly Deane as a residence for young lady students.

The *Campbell College* for boys at Belmont, opened 1894, is a large and finely equipped institution, 200,000*l.* having been left for its erection and

endowment by a Belfast merchant of that name.

At the corner of College Sq. N. is the new *Municipal Technical Institute*, a fine block of buildings, erected at a cost of 100,000*l.*, which, when fully equipped, promises to be one of the best of its kind in the United Kingdom. In Fisherwick Place is the *New Hall* of the General Assembly, opened in 1905.

The **Albert Memorial**, a clock-tower in the Venetian Gothic style, 143 ft. high, was erected in Queen Street by public subscription in 1870; architect the late W. J. Barre. In a niche facing High Street is a statue of the Prince by the late Mr. Lynn. The *Victoria Statue* is in front of the City Hall; it is 11 ft. high, in Sicilian marble, and rests on a 14-foot pedestal. On each side is a bronze figure representing the spinning and ship-building industries. The whole, by Brock, was erected at a cost of 4000*l.* Further to the l. is another *Statue* to Sir Ed. I. Harland, also by Brock. Beyond this at the N.E. corner is a bronze *Statue* in memory of the Royal Irish Rifles who died in South Africa; the figure (8 ft.) is that of a private, and it rests on a granite pedestal (12 ft.), with panels of Death, War, Victory, and Fame. The work is by Messrs. Elkington. West of the Hall is the fine *Dufferin Memorial*, consisting of a statue with figures of Fame, Canada, and India, by Mr. F. W. Pomeroy. The other public monuments are—*Statues* to the late Dr. Cooke in Wellington Place, and to the late Dr. Hanna in Carlisle Circus.

Churches.—The older Churches in Belfast are chiefly of classical architecture. **St. Anne's Cathedral**, designed by Sir Thomas Drew, is on the site of the parish Ch. of St. Anne, and was opened for service in 1904.

The design reverts to the old Basilican type of Congregational Ch., and is in plan a symmetrical Latin cross,

When completed, it will consist of nave with lateral aisles, transepts and chancel, the two latter measuring 40 ft. square internally. The crossing (56 ft.) is designed to be the base of a great central tower to be 200 ft. high. The nave is completed, and the west front, intended to form its chief architectural feature without, is yet to be completed.

The width of the nave is 40 ft., and length 120 ft., which is divided into 6 wide bays, supported by massive pillars of Portland stone. It has a coffered ceiling of wood after the style of many Italian Basilican churches. The walls are faced chiefly with Somersetshire oolite, interesting from the fact that the same material was used in the Dublin Cathedrals of Anglo-Norman workmanship. The window, by Mr. Jas. Powell, a triple light, in the west gable, representing the Building of the Temple, is considered one of the finest pieces of modern glass work in the kingdom. The *Pulpit*, a modern French Gothic structure, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, is the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, where it had been used for nave services since 1864.

St. George's, in High Street, with a Corinthian portico, which originally adorned Ballyscullion House, the seat of the Earl of Bristol, when Bp. of Derry. The *Memorial Church* of the late Dr. Cooke, in May Street, has a handsome Ionic façade. Some of the more recently built churches are Gothic. The most notable are *St. James's*, Antrim Road; *St. Thomas's* Lisburn Road; *Presbyterian Church*, Fitzroy Avenue, and *Methodist Chapel*, Carlisle Circus. This is a *Memorial Church* by the late Alderman Carlisle to his son, and is the finest of the Belfast Churches. Others are *St. Patrick's R. C. Chapel* in Donegall Street, a fine building, and the *Presbyterian Church*, Elmwood Avenue, a handsome structure with Florentine spire. *St. Peter's R. C. Chapel* is a noble Gothic structure, with two fine spire crowned towers and a peal of bells.

The principal parks are *Ormeau Park*, purchased from the Marquis of Donegall, opened 1871, the *Falls Road Park*, and the *Alexandra Park*.

The **Flax-mills** are perhaps the most interesting objects in the city, and the visitor should not omit seeing one of these establishments. That of the *York Street Flax Spinning Co.*, once Messrs. Mulholland's, is one of the largest, and may be taken as an example of the extent of the trade. This enormous factory, now covering about 5 acres, was one of the first erected for the linen-yarn manufacture in Belfast; it has about 60,000 spindles and 1000 looms at work, and employs over 4000 persons. The *Messrs. Ewart's Factories* on the Crumlin Road are also on a vast scale. Here and elsewhere they employ over 4000 persons; their *Warehouse* in Bedford St. is a fine building, where weaving is also carried on.

Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s *Linen Warehouse*, Donegall Square, is a large establishment, and occupies a foremost position in the trade, where every description of the finest linen and damask goods can be seen. The *Bank Buildings* in Castle Street have recently been rebuilt with a fine granite front; they form perhaps the largest linen and drapery establishment in the city.

The *Royal Irish Linen Warehouse* of Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, corner of Donegall Square, is a fine stone building with central clock tower, 150 ft. high. The *Royal Ulster Works*, once the great printing establishment of Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., is now the linen factory of Messrs. Brown and Sons. The numerous factories, warehouses, and offices to be seen in all directions testify to the mercantile enterprise of the city.

Nor is it only as a manufacturing centre that Belfast is pre-eminent; it is also noted for the position gained by its inhabitants in litera-

ture and the arts. Among its distinguished sons may be mentioned James Sheridan Knowles, once a teacher in the Acadeical Institution; the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Napier and Lord O'Hagan, Lords Chancellors of Ireland; Chief Justice Whiteside; Lord Cairns, Lord Chancellor of England; Sir James Emerson Tennant; Dr. Hincks, the celebrated Oriental scholar; Sir Samuel Ferguson, and others. The earliest edition of the Bible printed here was in 1704, and the third newspaper in the kingdom, as regards date, viz. 'The Belfast Newsletter,' began its existence in 1737.

The *Royal Ulster Yacht Club*, Belfast (1864), is a prosperous body. Their distinguishing burgee is blue with a white shield and bloody hand in the centre.

Three **Lines of Railway** radiate from Belfast, the Great Northern, Belfast and Co. Down, and Belfast and Northern Counties.

Distances.—Dublin, 113 m.; Drogheda, 81 m.; Dundalk, 59 m.; Derry, 95 m.; Downpatrick, 27 m.; Donaghadee, 22 m.; Holywood, 5 m.; Bangor, 12 m.; Newtownards, 13½ m.; Comber, 8 m.; Lisburn, 8 m.; Moira, 14¼ m.; Hillsborough, 12 m.; Antrim, 22 m.; Carrickfergus, 9½ m.; Larne, 23¼ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *To Cave Hill.*

The tourist should not leave Belfast without paying a visit to **Cave Hill**. The Antrim Road and Cave Hill trams will bring him to the entrance of the new path (opened 1894), which leads by an easy ascent to the summit. On the side of the hill is *Belfast Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Shaftesbury, built in a commanding position by the 3rd Marquis of Donegall in the Scotch baronial style. There is a beautiful private *Chapel* in the grounds

erected by the 3rd Marquis and his wife to the memory of their son, who died in 1853, aged 25. The marble *Monument*, a beautiful recumbent figure, is by McDowell. The hill overhangs the city, at a distance of about 2 m., and is interesting both from a geological and antiquarian point of view. It forms the northern termination of the ranges that stretch from Lisburn, of which chalk forms a subsidiary portion capped with basalt; although, geologically, the same strata are seen to recommence to the N.W. of Carrickfergus, and extend along the coast as far as the Giant's Causeway. In the perpendicular face of the rock are the 3 *Caves* which have given its name to the hill; the 2 lowest being 21 and 10 ft. respectively in length, and the upper one considerably larger, though so placed as to be well-nigh inaccessible. The summit is crowned by an earthwork, known as *McArt's Fort*, "from its having been one of the last strongholds of Brian Mac Art (O'Neill), who, with his sept, was exterminated by Deputy Mountjoy in the reign of Elizabeth." On one side it is protected by the precipice, and on the other by a deep ditch. Along the base of the cliffs a battle took place in 1408 between the Irish under Mac Gillmore and the Savages of the Ards, when the former were signally defeated. It is the subject of a story, 'Corby Mac Gillmore,' in Sir Samuel Ferguson's 'Hibernian Nights' Entertainments.' Cave Hill, 1188 ft., is not the highest point of this range, being overtopped on the S. side by Divis, 1567 ft., and on the N. by Collinward, 1196 ft., while at the back are Wolf Hill, 1210 ft., and Squire's Hill, 1230 ft. In the former hill are other caves in the chalk, and at the base of the latter are several raths where implements of early warfare, such as celts, arrow-heads, and hatchets, were discovered.

If the visitor be neither antiquary nor geologist, he will, nevertheless, be delighted with the view from any one of these heights, which embraces a panorama of great beauty. At the foot lies Belfast, with its churches, mills, and docks; the harbour, and the broad Belfast Lough; the hills of Down on the opposite side, studded with many a smiling village. Away beyond the city is the fine expanse of Strangford Lough, while afar in the distance are the dim outlines of the Ayrshire coast, and on a clear day the cliffs of the Isle of Man. To the W. is the plain of Co. Antrim, in which Lough Neagh plays a conspicuous part, while the hills in the neighbourhood of Coleraine and Derry fill up the background with fine effect.

2. *Belfast to Drumbo.*

The village of **Newtownbreda** overlooks the Lagan, from the foot of the hill of *Castlereagh*, the site of the once famous palace of Con O'Neill. By an inquisition in the reign of Elizabeth it appears that Con O'Neill was the last of that sept, and was possessed of no less than 224 townlands, all freehold, extending over a large portion of Down and Antrim. Adjoining the village are a Greeian Church, built by Viscountess Middleton, and *Belvoir Park*, the seat of Lord Deramore. The ruins of the old *Parish Church* of Knock are in the S.E. portion of the district, and near it is a *Tumulus*.

The **Round Tower** at Drumbo is 35 ft. in height and 47 in circumference. The height of the doorway is about 4 ft., but as the ground has been much raised by burials, there is little doubt, as Petrie considers, that it originally stood at a height of 8 or 10 ft. The foundations of the *Old Church*, ascribed to St. Patrick, are visible to the S.E. of the tower; the traces show that it

was a simple quadrangle 45 ft. by 20 ft. On the return from Drumbo the tourist should visit the **Giant's Ring**, one of the largest and most striking early remains existing in Ireland. It is an extensive circle, about 580 ft. in diameter, embracing an area of 10 acres, and enclosed by a lofty mound, of which the thickness at the base is 80 ft. This will give some idea of what the height may have been when it was perfect, for even now, though greatly dilapidated, it is high enough to shut out the view of the country around. In the centre is a *Cromlech*, known as the "Druids' Altar," 4 large blocks supporting the incumbent stone, while on the W. and S. are also other detached stones, though in the time when Harris wrote his 'History of County Down,' in 1744, the incumbent block is stated to have been supported by 2 ranges of pillars, 7 on each side. The protection, which the Ring so greatly needed, has been afforded to it by the late Viscount Dunganon, who built a strong wall round it.

The visitor may return to Belfast by *Shaw's Bridge*, which crosses the Lagan, and then by the Malone-road past the pleasant villa-dotted suburbs of Notting Hill, Windsor, and Wellington Park, to Queen's College. This is one of the most beautiful drives about the town, commanding extensive and picturesque views of the vale of Lagan and the range of Divis and Cave Hill.

3. *Belfast to Bangor and Donaghadee.*

Directly on leaving the city, by the **Belfast and Co. Down Rly.**, a branch skirts the shores of the lough to Bangor, through Sydenham and Holywood, both pleasant marine suburbs. Sydenham has within the last few years been ex-

tensively built over with villas, some of which occupy the site of an ancient burying-ground, said to have contained the tomb of Con O'Neill (see *ante*). Close to the shore flint chips and bones of wild animals have been found.

5 m. **Holywood** * (Pop. 3840) derives its name from a Franciscan monastery founded in 1200 by one Thomas Whyte, and its possessions, which included the Copeland Isles and the Island of Rathlin, were given at the dissolution to Sir James Hamilton. There was an earlier settlement, a Ch. having been founded by St. Laiscran in the 7th cent. The old Ch. marks the site of the original foundation. Here on the 8th of April, 1644, was signed a Solemn League and Covenant by 32 gentlemen, "for the defence of religion, safety of the king, and the peace and security of the kingdom." The Bishop of Down and Connor had a residence here, known as the *Palace*, now occupied as a military barrack. Holywood boasts, we believe, the only *May-pole* in Ireland. There are rifle ranges at *Kinnegar*, near the town.

Passing the pleasant sea-side resorts of **Marino**, **Cultra** and **Craigavad**, near which there is a *Southern*, the picturesque Stat. of **Helen's Bay** (9 m.) is reached. A fine avenue of 3 m., commencing at the shore and passing under the Rly., runs to Clondeboye; and Crawfordsburn Glen can be easily visited from here. The line crosses the glen by a fine *Viaduct* to **Carnalea** (10½ m.), with *Golf Links*, the home of the Royal Belfast Golf Club.

12½ m. **Bangor** * (Pop. 5903) derives its names from *Beannchor*, a modification of *beann*, signifying horns or pointed hills.

It was in former days the seat of an abbey of Canons Regular, founded it is said by St. Comhgall in 555, and of a

school long famous for its learning. It was destroyed by the Danes in 818 and the abbot and monks massacred. It was refounded in 1120, subsequently becoming Franciscan and of great wealth and extensive possessions, the last abbot holding no less than 31 townlands. Like most of this district, it formed a portion of O'Neill's confiscated property, and was transferred by James I. to Sir James Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Clondeboye. Only a very minute fragment is left of the abbey.

Muslin sewing and embroidering are important industries, and a large amount of work is annually sent to England in the shape of fine embroideries for ladies' attire. The town is much frequented in the summer months as a seaside resort. There is a new *Pier*, and excellent accommodation is provided for bathing at the rocks on the W. side, and at Clifton, E. side of the bay. The bay is well sheltered, affording good anchorage. Its regattas (Royal Ulster Yacht Club, of which it is the head-quarters) are among the most important on the Irish coast. The train service is very frequent, and steamers ply from Queen's Bridge, Belfast, at short intervals daily, *Bangor Castle*, the seat of Robert E. Ward, Esq., is an Elizabethan building near the town, and in close proximity to the site of the old abbey.

Distances.—Newtownards, 5 m.; Holywood, 7¼ m.; Donaghadee, 5½ m.; Groomsport, 2 m.

2½ m. **Crawfordsburn**, near which is *Clondeboye*, the seat of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. The house was originally erected in the reign of James I.; but subsequent alterations have obliterated its ancient character. At the southern extremity of the demesne rises a hill, crowned by a tower built for the purpose of enshrining some beautiful verses written by Lady Dufferin to

her son, the late Marquis, on his coming of age in 1847. The structure has received the name of **Helen's Tower**, and has been still further dignified by poetical inscriptions from the hands of Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning. The room containing the verses is an oak panelled octagonal chamber with groined roof. The view from the summit of the tower is very fine, extending S. to the Mourne Mts., the shores and hills behind Belfast Lough N., and the city to the W., and seaward the Mull of Galloway and the Isle of Man. A small private *Chapel* in the park contains some ancient architectural fragments built into its inner walls, including a Celtic Cross (restored) from Bangor, a Coptic frieze *temp.* Diocletian, and a hieroglyphic cartouche of Tirhakah, the contemporary of Senacherib. On each side of the fireplace is a pilaster from a 4th cent. Ch. at Iassus, Asia Minor. Two pillars from a Corinthian temple support the arch of the doorway, which is a reproduction from the ancient doorway set in Kilmore Cath. The bell is from Burmah.

Tourists visiting it en route for Bangor should alight at *Helen's Bay* and walk either by the Avenue Road or by Crawfordsburn village, Clondeboye being distant from the latter $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., and Helen's Tower, 5 m. The distance by the Avenue Road is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. shorter.

Crawfordsburn Glen is a beautiful spot, reached from the head of the village through the *demesne* of Major Crawford. The walk leads past a waterfall, and by the Glen about a mile long overhung with trees down to the shore. Thence it is about 3 m. to Bangor.

From Bangor there is a pleasant drive or walk of 7 m. along the coast to Donaghadee. Cars may be had about 4 times daily at the station. The coast of Scotland is clearly seen on fine days. After passing

the little watering-place of **Ballyholme**, with its fine sweep of coast a mile long, we come to the village of **Groomspoint** (2 m.), where Schomberg landed in 1689; it has a *Coast-guard Stat.* In the sands of Balloo Bay (1 m.) remains of a primitive coast settlement have been found, bones of wild boar and elk, stone weapons and broken pottery. Here the Copeland Islands come in view. The northward view across the mouth of Belfast Lough to the wild headlands of Antrim is also very fine. In the distance may be seen the Mull of Cantyre and Ailsa Craig. *Groomspoint House*, the Elizabethan seat of Major R. Percival-Maxwell is adjoining. Near Donaghadee the woods of *Portaroe House* are on the rt.

Donaghadee * (Pop. 2073), apart from its claims to admiration as a fine bathing-place and marine residence, derives some importance from the fact of its being the nearest port to Scotland, the distance to Portpatrick being only 21 m. Indeed, so near is the Scottish coast, that not only the outlines of the hills but even the houses can be distinctly seen in clear weather. This is also the crossing point of one of the submarine telegraph and telephone cables to Scotland. The *Harbour* is good, and was improved at a cost of 145,000*l.* in 1821-34. Vessels drawing 16 ft. of water can enter at any time of the tide. The piers are built of Anglesea limestone, as is also the *Lighthouse*, which shows a fixed red and white light. It was the packet station for the mails to Great Britain, but the route had to be abandoned owing to the unsuitability of Portpatrick, and the Larne and Stranraer route is that now taken. The Parish *Church* dates from 1626; in the precincts of the R. C. Ch. is a *Holy Well*. The only relic of antiquity in the town is an enormous *Rath*, 70 ft. high, of

which advantage was taken to erect a powder-magazine on the summit, but owing to its damage by lightning some years ago it was abandoned. The view from it is beautiful, embracing the sweep of the bay and town, and a long extent of Scotch coast. The *Manor House* is the seat of Daniel De la Cherois, Esq., whose grounds are open to the public. 2 m. to the S. the telegraph and telephone cables cross to Scotland.

The *Churchyard* of Templepatrick is 1 m. S., and near the shore is the *Holy Well* of the Saint. A little to the N. of Donaghadee the coast trends to the W., and forms the entrance to Belfast Lough. Some distance out at sea are Cope-land, Mew, and Lighthouse Islands; the lighthouse on the last has been dismantled. On the E. point of Mew is a *Lighthouse*, 121 ft. above high water, with a group flashing light, of 177,000 candle-power, one of the most powerful yet constructed, giving 4 flashes per minute, visible 16 m.; it has also a fog siren.

Distances.—Grey Abbey, 9 m.; Newtownards, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Groomsport, 4 m.; Bangor, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., cross country.

4. Belfast to Newtownards and Donaghadee.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Belfast is **Knock**, from whence the tourist may visit the Giant's Ring and Drumbo.

5 m. Dundonald, the Fort of Donald, one of the O'Neills, has a large *Mound* near the church; a high *Pillar-stone* also stands near. 1 m. to the E. is a relic of antiquity known as the **Kempe Stones**, a very fine *Cromlech*, consisting of an enormous mass of rock, weighing upwards of 40 tons, supported by 5 uprights. The discovery of human remains on excavation showed that it was erected as a memorial to the dead. The Celtic name of the district was *Bailleclough-togal*, i.e.

the Town of the lifted stone; the townland is still called Greengraves. In the summer of 1832 the head and horns of an Irish elk were found in an adjacent bog resting on marl.

8 m. Comber, the junction from whence the line to Downpatrick diverges (Rte. 6), is a neat thriving town, chiefly dependent on the linen trade and distilling. The *Church* was built about 1610 on the site of an ancient abbey, founded in 1201, the monks of which came from Whitland, or Alba-Lauda, in Caermarthenshire. It contains monuments to the memory of persons who fell in the battle of Saintfield, 1798 (see p. 100), and in the market-square is a monumental *Obelisk* to Maj.-Gen. Sir R. R. Gillespie, a native of this town, who fell in Nepal, 1812. There is a monument, by Chantry, to his memory in St. Paul's Cath.

The Rly. to Donaghadee now turns round the base of **Scrabo Hill**, a mass of triassic sandstone with intrusive veins of basalt, 534 ft., which is capped by a *Tower* 135 ft. in height erected in 1858 in memory of Charles William, 3rd Marquis of Londonderry, the landlord and owner of all this property. It is square, and can be ascended by a stone stair; from the summit a splendid view is obtained. On the rt. is Strangford Lough, an inlet of which flows to within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Comber.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ m. Newtownards * (Pop. 9110), or Newtown of the Ards, Ards being the distinguishing name of the promontory lying between Lough Strangford and the sea, formerly designated "Altitudo Ulteriorum juxta Mare Orientale." After the forfeiture of Con O'Neill's estates, the district was granted by James I. to Sir Hugh Montgomery. The town is well built and picturesquely situated at the head of Strangford Lough, backed by the range of the Scrabo hills, where large

quantities of sandstone are quarried. The main street running through the centre is about a mile long. Newtownards, though now a bustling linen town, was noted in early days for having been the centre of a large number of religious establishments, the ruins of many of which are still in existence. Near the E. end of High Street stands the *Old Church*, erected by Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, in 1241. It was dedicated to St. Columba, and occupied by the monks of the order of St. Dominic. It now consists of a nave, the only remnant of the original structure, a north aisle, and tower. There are some excellent examples of 15th-century work in the nave arcade. It was restored by Lord Montgomery in 1632. It was used as a Petty Session Court as late as 1854, and soon after dismantled by the rector. It contains the Londonderry family vault, and in the S.E. corner is a massive granite *Mausoleum*, and interesting tombs of the Colvil family. On the spot where the high altar stood, opposite the entrance is a fine *Irish Cross*, erected in 1875 to the late Marquis of Londonderry by his widow. The remnant of the *Old Cross* also in High Street stands on a handsome octagonal pedestal of a cross erected in 1636. It was defaced and thrown down by the rebels in 1653, and the present structure, containing as much of the old as could be obtained, was erected in 1666. The *Parish Church* is a fine cruciform structure, surmounted by a clock-tower and lofty spire. The *Streatan Presbyterian Church* is a handsome building of Scrabo stone, with a lofty spire. The *Roman Catholic Chapel* is a Gothic structure built by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, and is one of the finest in the North of Ireland. The other town buildings are a *Town Hall*, built by the first Marquis of Londonderry, *Court-House*, *Union Work-*

house, &c. To florists Dickson's *Nurseries* have long been famous for their roses.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N.E. are the ruins of the old *Abbey Ch. of Morille*. It is supposed to have been founded about 550 by St. Finniau (see p. 167). The gables and portions of the side walls are standing, which show two windows, one still retaining its mullions. There are a number of fine early *Tomb-slabs* now set in the walls of the Ch., which are considered to date from the 10th to the 13th centuries.

There is nothing of importance to note in the remainder of the rail journey to Donaghadee.

Southward stretches Strangford Lough, an arm of the sea, 20 m. in length and 4 to 5 wide. The channel of Portaferry, however, which communicates with the sea, is so very narrow, that the lough looks almost like a freshwater lake, an appearance to which the number of small islands contributes; and this same cause makes it nearly useless for purposes of navigation.

Distances.—Mount Stewart, 5 m.; Grey Abbey, 7 m.; Bangor, 5 m.; Donaghadee, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Comber, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

—————
Newtownards to Portaferry on the E. Coast of Strangford Lough.

The Ards peninsula is an interesting district from an archeological point of view. Cars run three times from Newtownards daily to Portaferry. The road skirts the low-lying shores of the lough. Passing the *Butterlump Stone*, an enormous erratic block of basalt at 5 m. is the Grecian mansion of *Mount Stewart*, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. The house is built of Scrabo stone, and the interior is floored with bog fir found on the estates. The grounds are well wooded, and laid out with taste; they are open to the public, and contain a classic

temple, copied from the "Temple of the Winds" at Athens. There are also three *Rathes*, the ruins of a small *Chapel*, and a *Crowlech*, part of an interesting prehistoric burial site covered by a cairn containing some 70 kistvaens, in which human remains were found.

7 m. **Grey Abbey**, a small town which took its rise from the foundation of an abbey in 1193 for Cistercian monks, by Affreea, wife of John De Courcy, and daughter of Godred, King of Man. The ruins of this E. Eng. *Abbey* are in remarkably good preservation, probably owing to the fact that it was used as a parish Ch. as late as 1778. The choir contains some lancet windows on the N. wall, and a noble E. window of 3 lights, upwards of 20 ft. in height; also 2 recumbent figures, one that of Affreea, who was buried here. A tower, now fallen, rose from the centre of the Ch., and was supported by very graceful and lofty arches. The abbey was destroyed in the rebellion of Tyrone, "ruinated in Tirowen's rebellion," but was subsequently rebuilt by the Montgomery family (see *ante*), whose seat of *Rosemount* adjoins the ruins, which still serve as their mausoleum. From its picturesque situation on the lough and the beauty of its ruins, Grey Abbey is a favourite excursion with the citizens of Belfast. Pursuing the road southward, the little bay, rejoicing in the name of the *Bloody Burn*, is passed.

10½ m. **Kircubbin**, a small town.

At 13 m. and 2 m. l. is **Ardkeen**. William le Savage, one of the twenty-two who accompanied De Courcy in the conquest of Ulster, and who was afterwards a palatine baron, founded a castle here (*circa* 1182), and his descendants made a determined stand in the district for many generations. *Ardquin* was once

the chief residence of the Bishops of Down, and formerly possessed a monastery, of which slight traces still exist.

17½ m. **Portaferry** ★ (Pop. 1514), the most southerly town in the peninsula of Ards. The pass was originally fortified by a castle built by the Savage family, and its position on the strait made it a port of great importance in all the subsequent wars, and the peninsula, or Little Ards, was enabled to hold its independence against the Irish. The visitor should ascend the hill of Blackbank to the N. of the town, from which he will obtain a very fine view of the whole of the Strangford Lough. The town has a good quay, and the coasting trade is considerable. *Portaferry House* the seat of Lieut.-Gen. Nugent, who represents paternally this branch of the Savages of Ards, is near the town. Within the demesne are the remains of the stronghold of the Savages. The channel that separates the town from the opposite one of Strangford is about 5 m. in length and ½ m. in breadth. A strong tide runs through it, hence its Norse name, "strang fiord," and it is not considered safe for those unacquainted with the passage. The tourist can cross the ferry to Strangford, and thence to Downpatrick, or else return by the coast to Donaghadee through Cloghy and Ballyhalbert. On Cloghy Bay is *Kirkistone Castle*, a fine square keep of the De Courcy type with a perfect "bawn," erected early in the reign of James I. by Rowland Savage, a cadet of the Savages of Ardkeen. Burial Island off the shore at Ballyhalbert is the most eastern land in Ireland. Near **Ballywalter** are the remains of *Templefinn*, the White Church. S. of the village is *Ballywalter Park*, the seat of Lord Dunleath. It is 7½ m. of a rocky coast-road to Donaghadee.

ROUTE 8.

BELFAST TO ANTRIM, COLERAINE, AND LONDONDERRY.

The tourist has a choice of routes to the highly-attractive N.E. section of Ireland. The chief points of interest lie in the fine coast scenery of Antrim, including the glens of the East, the cliffs of Fair Head, and the wonderful basaltic columnar formations of the Giant's Causeway on the N. The choice lies between (a) taking train to Portrush and back by coast to Belfast; (b) the reverse of this; (c) rail to Londonderry via Portadown and Omagh, thence to Coleraine, Portrush, and coast to Belfast. The railway companies offer circular tickets at reasonable fares, and there is excellent hotel accommodation at Portrush, the Giant's Causeway, Ballycastle, and Garron Tower. The Causeway can be visited by rail from Belfast in a day, and the combined route by rail and coast car in two days; but an extended tour of some days will well repay the visitor.

Leaving the **Northern Cos. Rly.** Stat., York Street, the line runs close to Belfast Lough, and the shore for many miles is lined with the handsome residences of the Belfast merchants.

2½ m. is **Greencastle**, which takes its name from an old Norman Keep that formerly stood near the Shore road.

At 3 m. **Whitehouse**, are cotton factories; the first mill erected was by Nicholas Grimshaw in 1784. The ruins of a castellated "bawn" of plantation days in good preservation are close by.

At 4¼ m. is **Whiteabbey**, near which are the ruins of the old *Abbey Ch.*, from which it takes its name. It is supposed to have been [Ireland.]

founded as an offshoot of Dryburgh Abbey for White Canons. The residence of Sir Chas. Lanyon is now a *Hydropathic* establishment. It is well equipped, and stands in its own grounds, over 30 acres in extent, on the southern slopes of the hills.

5½ m. **Jordanstown**. Near the shore stands one wall of the ancient castle of *Cloch-na-harty*.

6¾ m. **Greenisland** (Carrickfergus Junction). A new Station has recently been erected here with increased accommodation, which the traffic at this point required. Very sporting *Golf Links* have been laid out on the slopes of the hill. The line from the junction now runs W., and at

10½ m. **Ballyclare Junction** a branch line runs to **Ballyclare** (4½ m.), a busy little town with bleaching industry and paper mills. A narrow gauge rly. runs from here to Ballyboley Junct. on the Larne and Ballymena line.

16¼ m. is **Templepatrick**, which is said to derive its name from a preceptory of Knights Templars established here. In a field near is *Cairn Graine*, consisting of ten large stones supported on uprights. *Castle Upton*, the seat of Viscount Templetown, is near the village. One of the earliest Presbyterian settlements in Ireland was made here.

18¼ m. **Dunadry**. In the neighbourhood are the *Forts* of Donegore and Rathmore. 1½ m. further on the l. are the slight remains of *Muckamore Abbey*. Here the Belfast York St. Spinning Co. have *Mills*.

21 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Antrim** * (Pop. 1826) is situated on the banks of the Six Mile Water as it joins the waters of Lough Neagh.

Historically Antrim is known as the scene of a battle in the reign of Edward III. between the English and native Irish. It suffered much in the wars and insurrections of the 17th and 18th cents., being burnt by Gen. Monroe in 1649. In 1798 a fierce engagement took place with the insurgents, who had marched on the town simultaneously from Belfast, Carrickfergus, Ballymena, and Shane's Castle. They were headed by Henry Joy McCracken, and so obstinate was the defence, that they retreated with the loss of about 200 men, though the victory was dearly gained by the death of Earl O'Neill. McCracken was finally arrested and executed in Belfast.

Antrim is a well-built town, consisting principally of two good streets. It is the terminus of the Gt. N. Junction Rly., and can be reached from Belfast or Dublin *via* Lisburn. The principal building is the *Church*, which has a good tower and an octagonal spire; but the suburbs possess far greater attractions than the town. Between the river and the lake is **Antrim Castle**, the seat of Viscount Massareene and Ferrard. The present building dates from 1662, but is approached by a Tudor *Gateway*, "the doors of which are cast iron, and are opened from a room overhead by means of machinery." The front of the house faces the gate, and is flanked by two square towers, each in its turn finished off by smaller round towers at the angles. It is decorated with the family arms, and medallions containing portraits of Charles I. and II. It also contains the *Speaker's Chair and Mace* from the Irish House of Commons. John Foster, the last Speaker, kept them in his possession, and, his son marrying the Viscountess of Massareene, they came to this family. Sir

John Clotworthy, the founder of the castle, was granted a patent for building and repairing as many barks on the lake as were needed for the king's use. In connection with this singular right, a naval battle took place in 1642 between the Irish garrison at Charlemont and the amphibious garrison of Antrim, in which the former were defeated with 60 slain, and as many more brought prisoners to Antrim after the surrender of the fort.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of the town, in the grounds of *Steeple* (G. J. Clarke, Esq.), is a very perfect **Round Tower**. It is 92 ft. high, and 50 ft. in circumference, and capped by a conical block, put up in lieu of the original, which was shattered by lightning in 1822. The door is between 9 and 10 ft. from the ground, facing the N., and is formed of single large stones for the lintels outside and inside. Between the two is fixed a large beam of oak. The whole of the doorway is constructed of blocks of coarse grained basalt, and is but 4 ft. 4 in. in height. On the stone immediately above the lintel is a pierced *Cross* within a circle sculptured in relief. The tower, judging from the rude dressing of the stone and other features, belongs to the first style of masonry according to their received classification, and dates among the earliest now remaining.

Lough Neagh, near the shores of which the town stands, is the largest lake in the British Isles, being 18 m. in length, 11 in breadth, 65 in circumference, and embracing an area of 153 sq. miles. No less than five counties are washed by its waters, which form an important item in the physical geography and industrial resources of this part of Ulster. Although ten rivers contribute to swell its basin, only one,

the Bann, serves as an escape; to which circumstance may be attributed the inundations of the low shores, which frequently happened to such an extent before the drainage improvements that 30,000 acres were often flooded. Its greatest depth near the N. shore is 102 ft., its average is from 20 to 40 ft., and it is 48 ft. above sea level. Its shores are low-lying and flat, and in many parts boggy and marshy. The difference between winter and summer level averages about 6 ft. It contains char, and the species of trout known as gillaroo, also the pollen or "fresh-water herring." Chalcedony pebbles, found in the sand and clay of its shores, are manufactured into seals and ornaments. The waters of this lake had also the reputation of possessing petrifying and healing qualities. The trees found in a petrified state at various times may have belonged to the tertiary formations, from whence they have been washed out. It was a tradition in the time of Giraldus, that Lough Neagh had been originally a fountain by whose sudden overflowing the country was inundated, and a whole region, like the Atlantis of Plato, overwhelmed. He says that the fishermen, in clear weather, used to point out to strangers the tall ecclesiastical towers under the water. The legend of the buried city survives in Moore's Melody, 'Let Erin remember the Days of Old':—

"On Lough Neagh's banks as the fisherman strays,

When the clear cold eve's declining,
He sees the Round Towers of other days
In the wave beneath him shining."

It is singular that such a large basin should contain so few islands, and none of any size. Ram Island has a pretty cottage of the late Earl O'Neill, and also the remains of a *Round Tower*. It is almost 43 ft. high, and is lighted in the 2nd story by a square-headed window

facing the S.E., and in the 3rd by one facing the N. It is popularly said that at low water in summer, a bank connects the island with Gartree Point, and that it presents all the appearance of a paved causeway.

25 m. Cookstown Junct.

Branch to Cookstown, passing

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Randalstown* (Pop. 921), a pleasant little business town on the Main, which is crossed by a *Bridge* of 9 arches. It was formerly called Mainwater, and Iron Works, from the smelting works which once existed here, but by a charter of Charles II. (1683) it became the borough of Randalstown. It suffered considerable damage from the hands of the insurgents in 1798. The *Church* is E. Eng., with an octagonal spire. The principal object of interest, however, is the beautifully wooded demesne of **Shane's Castle** (Lord O'Neill), which stretches from the town to, and along the shores of Lough Neagh for a distance of 3 m. The entrance is on the station side of the bridge, and the *Demesne* is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays only. The exit can be made to the Antrim road by following the main drive (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The Main flows through the grounds, and is crossed by an ornamental bridge, connecting them with the Deer-park, which is of considerable extent. The former mansion was utterly destroyed by fire in 1816, not long after its completion, when nothing was saved but the family papers. All that is left of the castle now is some ruined towers and the fortified esplanade, upon which is a conservatory. A tower stands at each end, and the parapets are defended by 20 cannon, dated 1790. Extensive underground passages exist in connection with the older building, one leading down

to the lake. The present representative of this once princely family—which claimed sovereignty over all the chiefs of Ulster—is Lord O'Neill, son of the first Baron, created 1868, who, in 1855, assumed the name of O'Neill, in lieu of his patronymic Chichester, in accordance with the will of Earl O'Neill. The tourist can visit the *Tomb* of one of the O'Neills, in the private burial-ground near the castle, built in 1722. The geologist will find traces of columnar basaltic formation at the back of the gardens.

From Randalstown the Rly. sweeps along the northern bank of the lough, approaching it very closely at

11 m. **Toome**, * where the Bann is crossed as it emerges from the lake, by a *Viaduct*, and also by a *Bridge* of 9 arches carrying the turnpike-road. This is the best fishing station about Lough Neagh, and there is good sport to be had in Lough Beg, another expansion $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below. Important eel fisheries are carried on here, and large quantities of pollen and eels exported. At Toome are the stables of a castle built by Lord Conway in the 17th cent. As the Bann is the only river carrying away the waters of Lough Neagh, which is supplied by many others, it is not a matter of much wonder that the surrounding shores here are very subject to inundations, though they have been considerably checked by the operations of the Drainage Commissioners. This improvement has been effected by lowering the Lough to its summer level, widening the lower basin, and forming a canal near the castle at Coleraine.

3 m. down the Bann is *Church Island* in Lough Beg. It was the site of an early Ch. founded by St. Toide, but the ruins now standing probably date from the 12th or 13th cent. The spire on the tower was erected by the Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry) in 1783.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Castle Dawson**, a small town possessed by the Dawson family since 1633. *Moyola Park* (Capt. R. P. D. Spencer Chichester, D.L.) adjoins the town on the banks of the river of the same name. The eccentric Earl of Bristol erected an *Obelisk* to commemorate the virtues of the Dawson family.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Magherafelt** * (Pop. 1328) is a linen town, belonging to the Salters' Company. The scenery on the W. is rather striking, Slieve Gullion Mountain rising to the height of 1623 ft.

[At a short distance from the Stat. the Derry Central Line is met which runs N. to Coleraine. At 6 m. is **Maghera** (Pop. 942). It is a place of some antiquity, pleasantly situated at the base of the S.E. corner of the Sperrin Mountains, which run hither from Strabane and turn suddenly to the N. to Coleraine. Carntogher, 1521 ft., White Mountain, 1774 ft., Meenard, 2061 ft., Sawel, 2240 ft., and Dart, 2040 ft., are the principal heights. It is a fine mountain walk of 13 m. from Maghera to Dungiven, through the *Pass of Glenshane*. The old *Church* of Maghera is a very ancient and interesting ruin, founded it is said by St. Luraich in the 6th cent. It has a fine square-headed doorway with inclined jambs, enclosed within a broad and well sculptured architrave, and is evidently some centuries later than the body of the Church. Above the doorway is a rude sculpture of the Crucifixion. The archæologist will also find several good *Raths* in the neighbourhood. The remainder of the Derry Central Line to Macfin Junct., 5 m. from Coleraine, presents nothing worthy of notice.

A short branch runs to **Drapers-town**, with ruins of an ancient church, near which is *Derrymoyd*

(the Hon. R. Torrens O'Neill). From this a fine road runs through the mountains to Dungiven (see p. 121).]

24 m. **Money more**, the property of the Drapers' Company, who have laid out large sums in the improvement of the place. Unfortunately, in the process the ancient castle was taken away in 1760 to make room for a public-house, a circumstance to be regretted the more, as it is described by Pynnar, in his 'Survey of Ireland,' as having been one of the most perfect in Ireland. *Manor House* is the residence of Col. Sir W. F. Lenox Conyngham: the mansion is between 200 and 300 years old. The terminus of the branch line is reached at

28½ m. **Cookstown** * (Pop. 3531), called after its founder, Allan Cook, upon whose land the old town was built in 1609. It is a pretty, though singularly built place of one street, more than a mile in length. It has important linen factories, and is a good market town. The pleasant aspect of the town is enhanced by the proximity of the finely wooded demesne of *Lissan* (Sir Jas. M. Staples, Bart.), and *Killymoon* (M. Stewart Moutray, Esq.), formerly the residence of the family of Stewart, the proprietors and founders of the present town in 1750. The house was built by Nash in the castellated style, at a cost, it is said, of 80,000*l.* Its form is a hollow parallelogram, with a large circular tower over the main entrance on the E. and a spacious octagonal tower at the N.E. corner. Close to the town is *Loymount*, the residence of J. B. Gunning Moore, Esq.

At Derryloran the antiquary will find ruins of an old *Church*, and at Loughry, 2 m. to the S., a *Cromlech*. 3 m. S. of the town is *Tullahoque* (p. 178).

At **Arboe**, on the shores of Lough Neagh, about 9 m. from Cookstown,

are the ruins (of very rude work) of an old *Church*, said to be the remains of the Abbey founded by St. Colman, where he was afterwards buried, and which was destroyed by fire in 1166. Close by stands a large sculptured wheel *Cross*, 18½ ft. high, imperfect, the figures of which are much weather-worn.

The Gt. N. Rly. is joined at Cookstown with a branch running S. to Dungannon.

Return to Main Route.

33½ m. **Ballymena** * (Pop. 10,886), next to Coleraine the most important town in the district, which, since the introduction of the linen trade in 1733, has largely increased in population. There is much handloom work done in the cottages, and the Braidwater Spinning Co.'s *Mills* have 22,000 spindles. All branches of linen work are carried on, especially the manufacture of embroidered handkerchiefs and other fancy goods. The *Knowehead Woollen Mills* are noted for their friezes, which are now largely used by motorists. It is a well-built and well-to-do town situated on the Braid, which soon joins the Main. A battle was fought here between the Yeomanry and United Irishmen in 1798. It has a fine *Linen Hall* and extensive factories. The new Parish *Church*, with square tower, at the far end of the town, was built, at a cost of 8000*l.*, to replace one destroyed by fire in 1879. A new peal of *Bells* has recently been hung. *Ballymena Castle* and demesne adjoin the town. The original castle was erected in the reign of James I., but was rebuilt by the late Lord Waveney, to whom much of the prosperity of the town is due. Outside the town is *Ballykeel Rath*, from the summit of which a fine view is obtained. The bodies of some rebels were hung here in 1798.

About 2 m. to the W. are *Galgorm Castle*, formerly a seat of the Earls of Mountcashel, and now of the Rt. Hon. John Young, and *Gracehill*, a Moravian settlement, founded in 1746. The *Graveyard* of the community stands behind the ch., and is surrounded by fir trees. To the rt. of the avenue the bodies of women are buried, and those of men on the l. About 8 m. E. is *Slemish Mt.* (1437 ft.), memorable as the scene of the early life of St. Patrick. It is a conspicuous object, a weathered mass of dolerite or crystalline basalt towering above the plateau, filling an old volcanic vent.

[A light Rly. runs from Ballymena to Larne (23 m.), past Kells (4 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.), where a wealthy priory of Canons Regular existed, found before the Norman invasion by O'Brien Carrog.

Another runs from Ballymena to Parkmore (13 m.); thence by car to Cushendall (7 m.), through Glenariff (Rte. 9). These afford pleasant excursions through charming scenery, and the round can be made by coast road from Larne to Cushendall or reverse.]

Conveyances.—Rail to Belfast, Larne, Parkmore, Ballymoney. Cars to Glenarm, Ahogill, Portglenone.

Distances.—Glenarm, 18 m.; Ahogill, 4 m.; Portglenone, 9 m.; Maghera, 18 m.

Continuing N. the line runs through the valley of the Main River past *Cullybacky* (36 m.), a village on the l., with its pretty *Presb. Church*, a memorial by the Misses Cunningham to their mother, to *Killagan* (43 m.), where in *Mt. Hamilton Fort*, a circular mound, a quantity of coins, arrowheads, weapons, &c., were found. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. are two *Cromlechs*, one, the Broadstone, whose top stone on three uprights measures 10 ft. in length, and the other on eight uprights, 8 ft. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

At *Dunloy*, 49 m., the line is carried between two hills about 400 ft. respectively, and has on rt. 3 m. *Lisnoure Castle*, the seat of C. G. Macartney, Esq.

53 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. *Ballymoney* * (Pop. 2952), is an irregularly built, industrious town, extensively concerned in the sales of "Coleraines" and other linens, but does not possess much to interest the general tourist.

[A light Rly. runs from Ballymoney to Ballycastle (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dervock (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the first Stat. on the lines, is the old homestead of the McKinleys, ancestors of the late President of the United States. Near Stranocum (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) is a *Souterrain* of five chambers, within a *Fort* about 1 m. from the Stat. At Armoy is a *Round Tower* (Rte. 9). By this line the tourist can more readily visit Fair Head, thence by car to the Giant's Causeway, by electric tramway to Portrush, and return to Belfast in the one day.]

Leaving Ballymoney the line approaches the rt. bank of the Bann, and is joined at Macfin Junct. (56 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) by the Derry Central Rly.

56 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Coleraine* * (Pop. 6958, Ir. *Cuil-rathain*, Corner of ferns) dates its importance from the reign of James I., who granted in 1613 the whole of this district to the London Companies. Previous to this the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrott, seems to have planned the town, the houses being framed of timber, and the spaces filled with wicker-work and clay; some of these remained down to modern times. It was but a poor place, when Pynnar wrote of it in 1618, "that part of the town is so dirty that no man is able to go into it, especially what is called the market-place." Coleraine is now a clean, busy town, largely connected with the linen trade, and well

situated on the Bann, which is crossed by a fine stone *Bridge* of three arches connecting the suburb of *Waterside* with the main portions of the town. There is a central square called the *Diamond* (in which are the *Town Hall* and *Post Office*), from which the streets diverge. The Harbour Commissioners have raised 70,000*l.* to be expended on harbour improvements, and the work chiefly consists of two completed piers at the mouth of the river. There are extensive salmon fisheries at the Crannagh, near the Bann mouth, and again, about 1½ m. higher up at the Cutts, where there is a fall of 13 ft., and consequently a *Salmon-leap*. The other industries are spinning, weaving, whiskey distilling, and pork-curing. In former days Coleraine possessed a priory, monastery, and castle—all of which have disappeared. The old *Church* was built in 1614 on an ancient foundation, and was repeatedly repaired and added to. Recently the plan was entirely recast on the old lines and the church rebuilt, the old tower removed, and a new one erected. On Mount Sandel, 1 m. S.E., there is a very large *Rath* 200 ft. high, and surrounded by a fosse. It is mentioned in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' as having been built in 1197, and is supposed to have been the site of De Courcy's castle. In the immediate neighbourhood is *Somerses* (Captain J. A. W. O'Neill Torrens), situated on the banks of the river.

Conveyances.—Rail to Derry, Portrush, and Belfast. Cars to Bushmills, Dungiven, Garvagh, and Kilrea.

Distances.—Portstewart, 4 m.; Portrush, 6 m.; Ballymoney, 8¼ m.; Magilligan, 10 m.; Limavady, 21 m.; Bushmills, 8 m.

Leaving Coleraine the Rly. crosses the Bann, and runs along the S. bank of the estuary, which is low-

lying and featureless. At 6 m. is *Castlerock*,* a pleasantly situated seaside resort with good strand. Remains of early coast settlements have been found here. Two tunnels are passed through, piercing the basalt formation, and on the l. is *Downhill* (3 m. by road), the seat of Sir Henry Bruce, built by the eccentric Earl of Bristol, and famous for its library and picture-galleries. These were unfortunately destroyed by fire, including the sculpture of the Dolphin carrying the Wounded Child ashore, by Raphael, of which a cast is in the Dresden Gallery. The effects produced by the disruption of strata here are peculiar, and show themselves in the form of isolated pinnacles and caves, the largest of which, called the *Piper's Cave*, is about 110 ft. in length. The geologist should also visit the *Gap of Carnowry*, terminating in a very beautiful fall, formed of successive cascades, and where the basalt may be seen penetrating like a vein into the conglomerate rock.

The line soon bends from the coast, leaving on the rt. the flat triangular *Magilligan Peninsula*,* terminating in Magilligan Point, 5 m. from the Stat., where a car can be had to within a mile of the Point, which is reached by a walk across the sands. Here there is an old *Fortress* fronting that at Greencastle on the other side of the entrance to Lough Foyle, here about 1 m. wide. By signalling the ferry will cross and carry the traveller over. The N. shore of the peninsula has a magnificent stretch of strand lined with shells of many varieties. Magilligan is interesting to scientific men, as being the place where the base-line on which the Trigonometrical Survey of Ireland was laid down in 1826; a railed-in tower marks the termination. Fine *Golf Links*, of an 18-hole course, have been laid out here.

The geologist will perceive that

the general composition of the masses of hill here is chalk, capped by basalt, and resting on liassic clays and shales. At **Magilligan** Stat. the line approaches very closely to the escarped rocks, which contain numerous *Caves*, attesting the long-continued and destructive action of the sea. Both this latter locality and **Downhill** are romantic in the extreme, and during the summer season attract large numbers of holiday-makers from **Derry** for the purposes of bathing and picnic celebrations. High on one of the cliffs, with several cottages, stands the *Church* of Magilligan. A monastery is said to have been founded by St. Columba, and was called his "Shrine." It became very wealthy and a great place of interment. St. Aidan, of Lindisfarne, we are told, was buried here, and the *Well* near the old church is called after his name.

13 m. at **Bellarena** is a marine residence of Sir F. G. Heygate, Bart., at the mouth of the Roe and the foot of the mountain of *Binevenagh*, 1260 ft., which is well wooded at the base. The face of the mountain is broken into shapeless masses of rock, and it rises in a series of terrace-like stages to the base of the steep basaltic summit, and then breaks into pinnacles and precipitous cliffs. Standing on one of these a fine view is obtained along the face of the mountain, and down its precipitous sides to the wooded belt below. Beyond **Lough Foyle** stretches **Inishowen** peninsula; and southward through the valley of the Roe beyond **Dungiven** the **Sperrin** Mountains run E. and W.

Limavady and Dungiven Branch.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Limavady** Junct. A short run of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to the l. leads to **Limavady**★ (Pop. 2692), from *Lim-an-madadh*, Dog's leap, the

site of a castle overhanging the brow of a beautiful glen, built by the O'Caahans who owned the district. Adjoining this a second was built, in 1608, by Sir Thomas Phillips, forming the nucleus of a village. It is very beautifully situated in the valley of the Roe, and at the foot of a group of mountains, which are worth exploration by the geological tourist. On the E. are **Binevenagh**, 1260 ft., and **Keady Mountain**, 1101 ft., while to the S. **Donald's Hill**, 1318 ft., and **Craig-gore**, 1277 ft., are the most prominent. In the immediate neighbourhood are *Drenagh House* (Capt. McCausland), *Streeve, Roe Park*, &c. As far as the town is concerned, there is little to detain the visitor. It has *Linen* and *Flour Mills*, a *Distillery*, and good fairs. **Thackeray's** "Peg of **Limavady**" lived at an inn in **Ballyclose**. The ridge of hill, called the **Mullagh**, running through **Roe Park**, is usually considered to be **Drumceat**, the seat of the great Convention, held here towards the close of the 6th cent., and which St. Columba attended sailing from **Iona**. In the **Broighter** townland near the sea, the great "Find" of gold ornaments, consisting of a magnificent collar, boat, and other objects was made in 1896 (see p. 15).

An interesting excursion may be made to *Kames Rock*, overhanging the river about 2 m. from the town. A mile further, near **Largy Bridge**, is the *Dog's Leap*, where the river rushes through a narrow rocky defile. Higher up, about 3 m. distant, are the *Carrick Rocks*, a well wooded pass, through which the river runs for a considerable distance. The valley of the Roe may be followed up to **Dungiven**, and thence to **Maghera** or **Draperstown**, in which route the traveller will meet with some very peculiar and interesting scenery. The **Sperrin Hills** run E. from **Strabane** to **Draperstown**; then turn

rather abruptly to the N. to Coleraine, their course being marked by the towns of Maghera and Garvagh on the E., Dungiven and Limavady on the W. Between these two places, however, a minor chain runs in from Londonderry, interrupted only by the valley of the Roe.

The line terminates at

10¼ m. **Dungiven** (Pop. 638), a good market town, in a charming situation at the confluence of the Roe with the two rivers Owenrigh and Owenbeg. It lies at the foot of Benbradagh, which rises to the height of 1536 ft. directly to the E. of the town, and is cultivated nearly to its summit. To the S. are the Sperrin Mountains, the highest of which is Sawel, 2240 ft. Dungiven contains ruins of the Skinners' Co.'s *Castle*, or fortified "bawn," built in 1618, and also of a **Priory**, picturesquely placed on a rock 200 ft. above the Roe. It has a nave and chancel, the latter lighted by two lancet windows deeply splayed within, with a mitre on each side, the whole being surrounded by a blocked arch resting on corbels; there is also a square-headed window above. The nave is separated from the chancel by a good circular arch of apparently Trans.-Norm., and has also in the N. side a circular-headed doorway. The Church has a *Belfry* at the S. angle of the W. front, which formerly exhibited the features of a round tower or cloigtheach. Notice under an elaborate Dec. arch in the chancel the *Altar-tomb* of Cooney-na-gall, a chief of the O'Cahans. It bears the effigy of a recumbent knight, and the sides are sculptured with armed figures. This priory was founded in 1100 by the O'Cahans, and, having fallen to ruins, was restored with great solemnity by the Archbishop of Armagh in 1397. The clan of the O'Cahans held their territory under the O'Neills, and had the honour of throwing the shoe over the head of the chosen chief of the

O'Neills, in the ceremony of the inauguration then practised upon some high hill in the open air. Below the Abbey the river Roe passes through a narrow gorge named after St. Patriek. A flat stone with the traditional footprints is pointed out as his altar. Close to the town is *Pellipar House* (R. A. Ogilby, Esq.). The schist rocks in the neighbourhood of Dungiven are famous for their quartz crystals, called Dungiven diamonds, many of which are found of great size. The old *Church* of **Banagher**, nearly 3 m. S.W. of the village, should be visited for the sake of its doorway, which is square-headed, and has inclined sides, somewhat resembling the one at Glendalough in Wicklow. In the Ch.-yard is the *Tomb* of St. Muiredach O'Heney, on which a curious relievo of the saint is depicted outside. Dr. Petrie considers it to date from the latter part of the 11th cent. The sand of the spot has been believed, down to this generation, to have miraculous powers, and a handful thrown at a rider and horse as they passed ensured success in a race; or if thrown on a person he could not tell the truth. The common phrase "that bangs Banagher" is considered to have arisen from this superstition. An early *Tomb* is found at Bovevagh Church, on the road between Dungiven and Limavady. It is faced with sandstone, though it is minus the likeness of the saint.

The road to Draperstown runs over very elevated ground to the base of the White Mountain, in which is the source of the Roe, and then emerges through the romantic *Pass of Erishgore*.

The road to Maghera keeps to the high ground N. of the River Roe. It runs through the fine *Pass of Glenshane*, between Carrtogether and White Mt., and reaching the watershed a fine view is obtained of the plain bordering Lough

Neagh, and the distant mountains of Antrim.

Distances.—Draperstown, 14 m.; Maghera, 14 m.; Limavady, 9 m. (road); Derry, 19 m. (road).

Returning to Limavady Junct. we arrive at

19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ballykelly.** This village is the property of the Fishmongers' Co., who in 1619 erected a large fortified mansion. The ruins of the old parish Church, which was destroyed in the wars of 1641, stand on the site of an ancient abbey, founded, it is said, by St. Columba.

The line now runs close to the low-lying shore, and passing *Walworth House* on the l. we arrive at

25 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Eglinton.** On l. 2 m. are the village of **Muff**, *Foyle Park*, and *Templemoyle Agricultural School*, occupying very pretty situations on the banks of the Muff Glen. On either side, the mountain scenery begins to assume larger dimensions; on the rt. the hills of Inishowen loom in the distance; the highest point being Slieve Snaght, 2019 ft., a conspicuous height, between Bunrana and Moville.

Crossing the estuary of the Faghan river, the line trends to the S.W., following the sweep of the estuary.

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Culmore.** The Lough narrows here, and a fine view is obtained of the well-wooded, shore of Inishowen, dotted with prettily-situated villas. On the triangular point to the rt. of the Rly. is the *Fort of Culmore*: a ferry plies between it and the Stat. The original castle, built by the O'Dohertys, was taken by the English in 1566, who dismantled and abandoned it the next year. Sir H. Docwra restored and enclosed it in 1600 with a strong fortification, but it was taken by treachery by Sir Cahir O'Doherty in 1608. It was repaired in 1824. The parapet wall has disappeared, but part of the

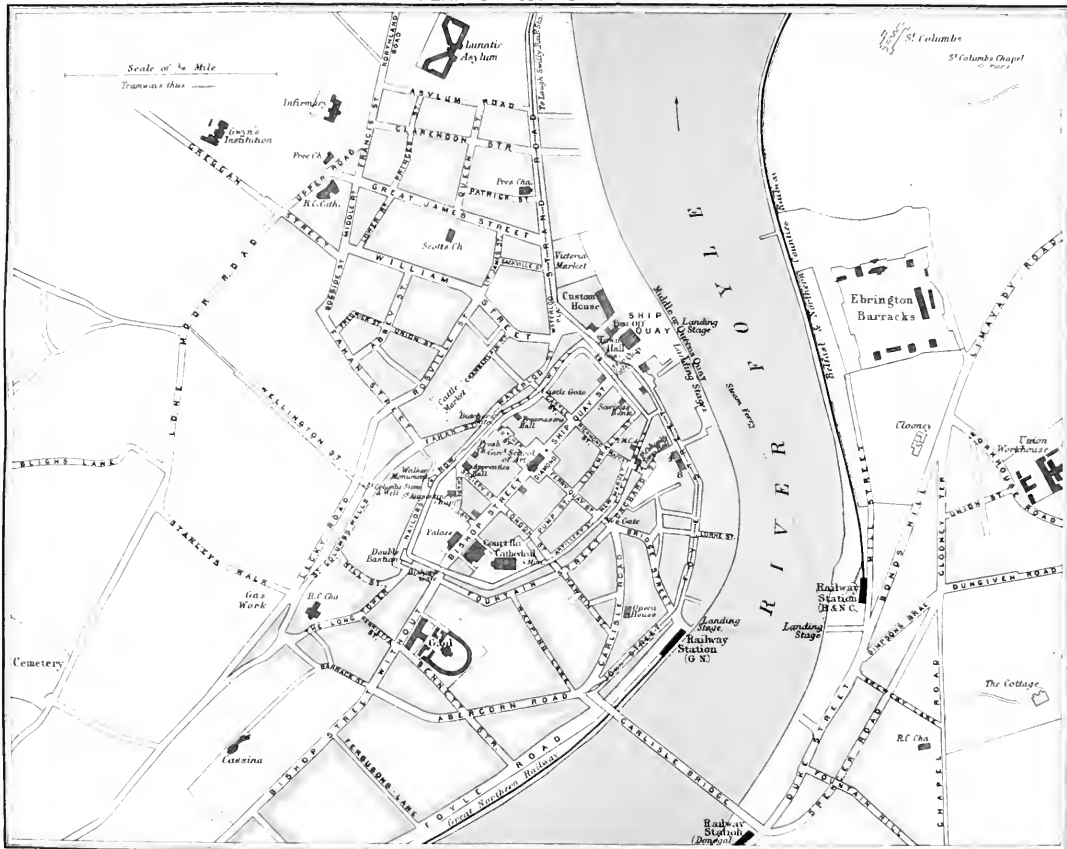
earlier rampart and ditch, which defended it on the land side, can still be seen.

The line keeps close to the brink of the water for several miles, giving fine views of the city as we approach, the lofty spire of the Cathedral being the most conspicuous object in the distance. *Londonderry Stat.*, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., is on the E. side of the river.

LONDONDERRY * (Pop. 39,892). Its situation is picturesque in the extreme, the great bulk of the city being on a hill, 119 ft. high, overlooking the l. bank of the Foyle, which is here 1068 ft. wide, and is crossed by a long *Rly. Bridge*. It expands at the Rosses, a little below the town, to a width of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The geology of the hills on either side of the river consists of primary schistose rocks, with a considerable detritic patch at Culmore, and occasional beds of granular limestone and greenstone.

History.—Derry derives its name from the Irish *Doire*, a Place of oaks. It has its origin in the foundation of an abbey by St. Columba in 546, and the Cathedral is still called by his name. During the long period of Danish invasions it suffered repeatedly, like many another foundation, from fire and slaughter. The abbey was called subsequently *Duibh Regles*, the Black Church, to distinguish it from *Temple More*, the Great Church, built by the Abbot Flahertagh O'Brolchain in 1164, when made the first bishop of Derry. Many other ecclesiastical foundations were established, and the history for centuries is but a record of church affairs and the struggles of the natives against the English. No permanent footing was made by them until Sir Henry Docwra, with a force of 4000 men and 200 horse, landed at Culmore, restored the Fort and took Derry. He destroyed the churches in 1600, leaving the tower of the Cathedral standing, and it remained to figure in the siege. He used the materials of the churches in erecting fortifications. In 1608 Sir Cahir O'Doherty,

PLAN OF LONDONDERRY.



Landon Edward Stantford, 12, 13 & 14, Long Acre W.C.

John Bartholomew & Co., Edin.



of inishowen, who first favoured the settlement, rebelled, took Culmore fort, and burnt Derry. His death, and the "Flight of the Earls," left Derry and other vast possessions to confiscation. Over 200,000 acres fell to the citizens of London. James I. granted a new charter of incorporation (1613), and changed the name of the city to Londonderry. It had its share in the subsequent wars, but all previous historical events are thrown into the shade by the great siege of Londonderry in 1689, when King James's Irish army, first under Maumont, then Rosen, and finally Richard Hamilton, having taken and destroyed Culmore Fort, laid close siege to the city for 105 days, and tried their best, by the horrors of assault, famine, and pestilence, to reduce the courage of the brave Protestant defenders. The governor on this occasion was the treacherous Lundy, who made many attempts to give up the city into the enemy's hands, and only succeeded in evading the rage of the garrison by escaping in the guise of a porter. The joint command was then taken by Baker and the Rev. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore, whose apostolic fervour and simple bravery will long be the theme of admiration. The garrison and inhabitants were put to the sorest straits, while for nearly seven weeks they saw the ships, laden with provisions sent for their relief, at anchor in the river. The blockade was at length put an end to on Sunday the 28th of July, when the "Mountjoy" and "Phœnix," merchantmen of Kirke's fleet, filled with stores, gallantly broke through the "Boom" placed across the Foyle, and relieved the starving garrison. The anniversary of closing the gates on the 18th of Dec., and of the relief of the city on the 12th of August, are observed to this day.

"Five generations have passed away, and still the wall of Londonderry is to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. A lofty pillar, rising from a bastion which bore during many weeks the heaviest fire of the enemy, is seen far up and down the Foyle. On the summit is the statue of Walker, such as when, in the last

and most terrible emergency, his eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren. In one hand he grasps a Bible; the other, pointing down the river, seems to direct the eyes of his famished audience to the English topmasts in the distant bay. Such a monument was well deserved; yet it was scarcely needed; for, in truth, the whole city is to this day a monument of the great deliverance. The wall is carefully preserved, nor would any plea of health or convenience be held by the inhabitants sufficient to justify the demolition of that sacred enclosure which, in the evil time, gave shelter to their race and religion. The summit of the ramparts forms a pleasant walk. The bastions have been turned into little gardens. Here and there among the shrubs and flowers may be seen the old culverins which scattered bricks cased with lead among the Irish ranks. One antique gun, the gift of the Fishmongers of London, was distinguished during the 105 memorable days by the loudness of its report, and still bears the name of 'Roaring Meg.' The Cathedral is filled with relics and trophies. Over the altar are still seen the French flagstaves taken by the garrison in a desperate sally; the white ensigns of the house of Bourbon have long been dust, but their place has been supplied by new banners, the work of the fairest hands of Ulster.† The anniversary of the day on which the gates were closed, and the anniversary of the day on which the siege was raised, have been down to our own time celebrated by salutes, processions, banquets, and sermons. Lundy has been executed in effigy, and the sword said by tradition to be that of Maumont has on great occasions been carried in triumph." — *Macaulay's 'History of England.'*

The Walls are about 1 m. in circumference and perfectly preserved, and were built about 1609, at a cost of 8357*l.* They were then 24 ft. high, 6 ft. thick, and defended by 9 bastions and 2 half bastions; on these were mounted "8 sakers and

† The banners have been twice renewed. The tassels were renewed in 1888.

12 demi culverins." The bastions were known during the siege as the *Double Bastion*, on which a gallows was erected for the threatened purpose of hanging the prisoners; the *Royal Bastion*, "from the advancing of the red flags upon it, in defiance of the enemy"; *Hanquinn's Bastion*; *Gunners' Bastion*; *Cowards' Bastion*,—"it lyeing most out of danger, it's said it never wanted company good store;" *Water Bastion*; *New Gate Bastion*; *Ferry Bastion*; and *Church Bastion*. Some of these are still in existence (though others, together with the external dry ditch, have been removed in process of time), and contain many of the guns, given by various London Companies. A gun, † bearing the date 1642, and the arms and motto of the Salters' Company, was dug up, in Aug. 1866, in excavating the foundations for a new Bank. The gates are now 7: *Bishop's Gate*; *Shipquay Gate*; *Butchers' Gate*; *Ferryquay Gate*; *New Gate*; *Castle Gate*; and the *Northern Gate*, a recent addition. The old city lay within the walls, but has now far extended beyond its ancient ramparts. Within them the streets have undergone but little change since their original construction. In the centre is a square called the **Diamond**, from the sides of which 4 streets branch off, ending at the 4 original gates: *Shipquay*, *Butcher's*, *Bishop's*, and *Ferryquay*. Several other streets cross these again at rt. angles. In the centre of the **Diamond** is the old *Town Hall*, now the *Government School of Art*. Facing *Shipquay Street* is a *Statue* of Sir Rob. Alex. Ferguson (d. 1860), who was M.P. for Derry for 30 years. To see the city the tourist should first make the circuit of the walls. *Bishop's Gate* is a good starting-point. It is a fine triumphal arch spanning *Bishop Street*, and was erected in 1789,

† Now at Baronscourt.

on the centenary of the closing of the gates to the memory of William III. To the rt. is the *Cathedral and Court-House*, and on the l. the *Bishop's Palace* and gardens, almost rebuilt by the Earl of Bristol when bishop, and standing on the site of *St. Columba's Abbey*.

The Cathedral, which is the parish Church of *Templemore*, stands on the summit of the hill of the "Island of Derry," at an elevation of 119 ft. As built by the City of London in 1628-33, it consisted of a nave, side aisles and massive tower, with a recessed space formed by two vestries at E. end, which served for a chancel. There was an open roof covered with lead used as a battery during the siege. The style of architecture, irregular Gothic, is yet quaint and striking. The peal of bells was presented by Charles I. at the request of Archbishop Laud; they were recast under Charles II., and again in 1813. The Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, erected a new spire in 1778, which was taken down in 1802 and rebuilt with the addition of Gothic pinnacles. It is surmounted by a cross, the total height being 178 ft. The visitor should not omit to mount to the top of the tower, which commands a fine panorama embracing the city, and the noble expanse of the *Foyle*, backed by the distant outlines of the hills of *Inishowen*. In 1861 during alterations a quantity of earth and remains was removed from the interior and placed in a mound in the Ch.-yard, on which stands an *Obelisk* with an inscription to the memory of those who fell in the siege.

The work of enlargement and restoration (1886-7), was done at the hands of the late Dean Smyly, at a cost of about 11,000*l.*, under the architectural supervision of Mr. J. Guy Ferguson. This has been carried out on lines which preserve the features and characteristics of the historic

fabric. Entering by the W. end is a *Bomb-shell* in the vestibule under the tower, which was shot into the Cath.-yard during the siege, and contained the terms of surrender proposed by General Hamilton. The historic reply was "No Surrender," which has become the watchword to the men of Derry. On a tablet in the wall is the following inscription:—

ANO DO IN TEMPLO CAR REGIS
1633 VERUS DEUS 9
EST VEREQ.
COLENDUS

If stones could speake
Then Londons prayse
Should sounde who
Bvilt this Chvrche and
Cittie from the grovnde

VAUGHAN AED.

The nave is separated from its aisles by 7 pointed arches, and the chancel by 2 on each side. A low stone *Screen* separates the nave from the chancel, which is beautifully fitted with canons' stalls, choir stalls, raised sanctuary, and a richly carved *Reredos* of 5 panels in Caen stone, Venetian inlays, and Connemara marble, from a design by Sir Thomas Drew. The *E. Window* has 5 lights. The walls and arcade of the chancel are in Bath stone, sculptured. The *Pulpit*, with breast-work of Caen stone, and pillars of Cork marble, is of very handsome design; in the front of it is a figure of St. Columba with the Cathach in his hand (see p. 203). Opposite to it is the *Bishop's Throne*, on the S. side of the nave next the chancel, which contains the original chair used at the Consecration by Bishop Bramhall in 1633. The pavements are richly tessellated with encaustic tiles. Three bays have been added to the Church, one in the nave and two in the chancel. During the renovation when the present lofty spire was added, stucco groining replaced the old open roofs. This has been removed, and there are now new open roofs in rich perpendicular style, moulded, ribbed, and carved on the old lines throughout. The corbels are carved into heads of the 16 bishops of Derry. A fine new organ by Conacher, of Huddersfield, occupies the E. bay of

the chancel. The clergy and choir vestries are below the W. gallery, formerly used as an organ loft, and which still contains the rarely carved old case, said to be from the wood of a vessel of the Spanish Armada. There are a number of stained glass memorial windows and many interesting mural tablets. The entire length of the Cathedral is now over 140 ft., exclusive of tower and vestibule, by 54 ft. wide internally. It is worthy of remark that when excavating for the new chancel, foundations, the exact size and area of the proposed extension, were discovered, which had evidently been abandoned by the original workmen. There was a sally-port from the vestry passing underground and through the walls, but this is now closed up. The Cathedral has a rich collection of plate. A small mound without, marked with an obelisk, contains the dust of those interred in the Cath., which was removed in the work on the floor in 1861.

The *Court-House* has an Ionic façade, modelled after the Temple of Erectheus at Athens. Without Bishop's Gate is the *Gaol*, a very complete structure circular in plan, with panoptic gallery. Proceeding W. past the *Double Bastion*, containing "Roaring Meg," dated 1642, we reach the *Royal Bastion*, modified for the erection of *Walker's Monument*, 90 ft. high, a fluted Doric column, surmounted by a *Statue* of the hero with Bible in hand. It was completed in 1828, and was 2 years in process of erection. It contains the names of other leaders and a spirited inscription. To the l., within a short distance of the walls without, stood *St. Columba's Stone*, a shapeless mass imbedded in the roadway; it was removed in 1897 and placed with the Calvary group outside St. Columba's Ch. (R. C.). Near it were *St. Columba's Wells* (3), but a pump now marks their site. To the rt. is the *Apprentice Boys' Hall*, a Gothic castellated structure, to the memory of those who shut the Ferryquay Gate against Lord

Antrim's troops. In the distance to the l. is the **R. C. Cathedral** (St. Eugene's), erected in 1873, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, to the memory of the late Dr. Keelly, who was bishop of the diocese for 40 years. Beyond *Butchers' Gate* is the *Freemason's Hall*. Crossing *Shipquay Street*, a very steep thoroughfare, at the corner of Market Street, is *St. Columba's Temperance Hall*, with a handsome front.

Ship Quay presents a large open space, and contains some fine buildings. The new *Guild Hall* is a handsome Gothic structure, with lofty clock tower. N. of it are the *Post Office* and *Custom House*. Some distance N., by Strand Road, is the *Lunatic Asylum*. The *Union Workhouse* and *Barracks* are to the E. across the river. The city has a number of schools and charitable institutions. *Foyle College* was founded in 1617, and 14,000*l.* was spent in buildings in 1814. About 1 m. N. of the city is *Magee College*, founded in 1857 by Mrs. Magee, of Dublin, for the training of students for the Presbyterian ministry. It cost 20,000*l.*; but the whole scope of the work was extended in 1865.

Carlisle Bridge, 1200 ft. long, was erected at a cost (including approaches) of 100,000*l.*, and serves both for the Railway Companies' traffic and a public road. It has superseded the old timber bridge, by Lemuel Cox, opened in 1791, which was in its day a great curiosity. Under the roadway is a tramway for the carriage of goods only between the G. N. Rly. and the N. Cos. Rly.

From the port of Londonderry a large colonial and coasting trade is carried on. The Foyle is a calling-station for the North American steamers from Liverpool, and tenders go down to them from the city. There is a fine line of quays, and the harbour has 33 ft. of water at high tide, and 12 ft. at low. A

ferry steamer plies from Ship Quay to the N. Cos. Rly. at Waterside.

Derry is now the centre of a large shirt-making industry which employs many women in and around the city, and it is estimated that a quarter of a million is annually paid in wages. The Foyle fisheries are very valuable, and large quantities of salmon are exported to the English markets. Bacon-curing is largely carried on; and it has ship-yards, breweries, distilleries, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, and flour-mills.

No antiquary should leave Derry without paying a visit to the **Grianan of Aileach**, a ruined great *Fort* on the summit of a hill 803 ft. high, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. west of Derry, in the county of Donegal, and overlooking Lough Swilly. It can be reached by car from Derry, or from Bridge End Stat. on the Buncrana line. It consists of 3 extensive concentric ramparts formed of earth mixed with uncemented stones, and enclosing within a stone rampart or *Casheh*. This is a circular wall about $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, enclosing an area of 77 ft. in diameter. It has an average thickness at the base of 13 ft., and is not quite perpendicular, but has a curved terrace-shaped slope, like Staigue Fort in Kerry. On each side of the entrance gateway are galleries within the thickness of the wall, extending in length to one-half of its entire circuit, though not communicating with the gateway, but having entrances from the area at their northern and southern extremities. It was restored by Dr. Bernard of Derry during the years 1874-8. In the centre of the area of the casheh stood remains of a small oblong building, removed by Dr. Bernard—probably a chapel—which was supposed to be of more recent erection than the other portion of the remains. Some writers have considered the Grianan of Aileach to have been a Temple

of the Sun. It is certain that it was the ancient residence of the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, who were in early times also kings of Ireland. It was demolished as a royal residence by Murkertagh O'Brien, king of Munster, in 1101. There is a fine view from the Grianan, of Loughs Foyle and Swilly, backed up by the Donegal Mountains.

St. Columba's Stone is on the Green-castle Road, 1 m. from the town. This is a mass of gneiss, exhibiting the rude impress of 2 feet, and was one of the inauguration stones of the ancient chiefs of this district. The

few remains of *Elagh Castle*, a stronghold of the O'Dohertys, is in the same neighbourhood.

Conveyances.—Rail to Belfast, Enniskillen, and Donegal; Rail to Buncrana and Letterkenny; Rail to Carndonagh; cars daily to Malin and Moville. Steamers to Glasgow, Liverpool, Morecambe, Belfast, and Moville.

Distances.—Letterkenny, 20 m.; Grianan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Moville, 19 m.; Buncrana, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rathmelton, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Newtowncunningham, 8 m.; Culmore, 5 m.; Coleraine, $33\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Portrush, $39\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Strabane, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.

ROUTE 9.

COLERAINE TO BELFAST, BY PORTRUSH, THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, BALLYCASTLE, LARNE, AND CARRICKFERGUS.

The district covered by this route, all of which is practically in the Co. Antrim, is one of singular interest, and the scenery of great beauty and variety. The greater portion of the route is by the Coast Road, and includes the Giant's Causeway, the splendid cliffs of Fair Head, and many beautiful glens for which the county is famous. The sea views throughout are of a high order, and cannot fail to interest the traveller; whilst the scientific observer, and the geologist in particular, have unlimited opportunities of studying one of the most singular basaltic districts in Europe. Circular tickets are issued by the N. Cos. Rly. (whose programme should be procured) to those travelling from Belfast by rail to Portrush, electric car to the Causeway, and thence by car to Larne; or the reverse way. The Causeway can be seen in one day; but the traveller with time to spare should devote 3 or 4 days to the route, breaking his journey at Portrush, the Causeway, Ballycastle, Cushendall, or Garron Tower, at all of which

ample accommodation is to be had.

A short branch Rly. runs from Coleraine to Portrush, passing 3 m. l. the small watering-place of **Portstewart**,* (Pop. 685) commanding fine views of the opposite promontory of Inishowen. The little town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, to which a steam tramway runs from the Stat. The place is much frequented for sea-bathing, the best spot being *Port-a-Hubble*. A harbour and sea-wall have been constructed and *Golf Links* laid out (9-hole). Fine views are obtained from the cliffs on which *Black Castle* stands; they terminate here on the W. the great basaltic range, and contain veins of zeolite, ochre, and steatite. Adjoining the Stat. is *Cromore*, the seat of R. A. C. Montagu, Esq. In the old Ch. of *Agherton*, about 1 m. S., the father of Dr. Adam Clark taught, and here the great commentator received his early education. Charles Lever resided for a time at Portstewart practising as a doctor, and was visited there by Thackeray. "Lever Hóuse" now

occupies the site of his dwelling, Verandah Cottage, in Main St.

6 m. Portrush ✱ (Pop. 1941) is every year becoming a more favourite spot, both from its attractions as a marine residence and its proximity to the Causeway. The sea rolls in here in full strength and splendour, and the air is singularly bracing and invigorating. It has some 8 to 10 hotels, and the lodging-house accommodation is extensive. The N. Cos. Rly. Co. have done much to develop the place. The *Rly. Stat.* is a fine new structure, with clock-tower, refreshment rooms, and tea pavilion, while their **Hotel**, erected at a cost of 40,000*l.*, and now the property of the Mid. Rly. Co. (Eng.), is a first-class establishment: it is well situated, and has recently been enlarged at an additional expense of 20,000*l.* It is thoroughly equipped, has a fine system of baths, and offers every convenience for the comfort of visitors. There is a good *Town Hall*, with reading-rooms for the use of the public at a nominal rate. The bathing is excellent, the ladies' at *Portnoo* and the gentlemen's at the *Blue Pool*, or at the South pier. The *Golf Links*, which are well managed by the County Club, are perhaps the finest in Ireland, with an 18-holed course nearly 4 m. long. There is also a ladies' course. In fine weather good boating can be had round the coast affording special opportunity of viewing the low chalk cliffs, arches, and caves from the sea. A peninsula of basalt, known as *Ramore Head*, runs out for $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and on this the town is built, having a deep bay on either side, and opposite it the picturesque line of the *Skerries*, which form a very fine natural breakwater, in itself a great means of shelter to the harbour of Portrush. A fine stretch of firm sand extends E. for about 2 m., and one on the W. taking a semi-circular sweep, on which may be seen a section of submerged peat. The town is well

built, and is rapidly increasing in size. Near the Stat. is a granite *Obelisk* erected (1859) to the memory of Dr. Adam Clark, the Methodist divine and commentator, and also a *Memorial Church* built in 1887. Salmon-fishing is carried on to a considerable extent in the bay.

The rock scenery of the Head is rugged and picturesque, though the cliffs rise to no great height. On the S. side there are caverns in the white limestone of the chalk formation, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland from Portrush may be seen a curious basaltic pillar, called *Craig-a-Huller*. Both chalk and lias strata have undergone considerable metamorphic action from their juxtaposition to the basaltic rocks. The chalk, indurated by the heat and pressure of the lava flow, has become white limestone. The rocks and sea make a fine combination of colour. In good weather boating will afford an excellent introduction to the splendours of this coast when viewed from the sea, being one of the finest examples of marine erosion to be seen anywhere, which is, however, at its best when viewed from off the Causeway.

The indurated lias strata of Portrush are identical with those of Magilligan and Ballintoy. The fossil collector will find *Ammonites* (*sp. intermedius* and *McDonnellii*) *Pecten*, *Lima pectinoides*, *Panopæa elongata*, &c. Worked flints have been found round the shore to Portstewart, showing the site of an early coast settlement, as at Whitepark Bay and other places.

Conveyances.—Rail to Coleraine; electric tramway to Bushmills and the Giant's Causeway; steamer three times a week to Glasgow, Morecambo twice a week, and Liverpool once a week.

Distances.—Coleraine, 6 m.; Portstewart, 3 m.; Bushmills, 6 m.; Giant's Causeway, 8 m.; Dunluce Castle, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Ballintoy, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Portrush to the Giant's Causeway by electric tramway. This was the first of its kind in the United Kingdom. It was opened in Sept. 1883, and was due to the enterprise of Mr. W. A. Traill, C.E., the plant being from designs by the late Sir Wm. Siemens. The electricity is generated by machinery worked by the water of the Bush river, 1 m. from the town of Bushmills. The current is conveyed along the rail to the cars by means of brushes which rub against its surface. Tickets of admission to view the machinery at Bushmills are given by the manager at Portrush. Owing to the accidents which have occurred on the line from the electric current, a change has been called for by the Board of Trade.

The line skirts the coast and quickly gains a magnificent terrace elevation at a great height above the sea. The *White Rocks* are soon passed, showing the chalk cliffs worn into fantastic shape and fine caves, on which rests the massive overlying trap.

The *Cathedral Caves* are also here, formed by marine erosion, the floor consisting of flint, pebbles, and indurated chalk. Other interesting points are the *Devil's Punch Bowl* or *Priest's Hole*, across which the road is carried, the *Giant's Head*, a massive projection of chalk and basalt, and the *Wishing Arch* of similar formation, in which the contrast of colour is very striking. Between Portrush and Dunluce the junction of the basalt with the chalk may be well studied. It is amorphous, and caps all the promontories along the coast. A section on the Portrush strand shows—1. amorphous basalt; 2. layers of drift-flints resting on the eroded surface of the chalk proper. The action of the sea has worn the cliffs into most singular and fantastic shapes and gullies.

10 m. l., overhanging a most pre-
[*Ireland.*]

cipitous cliff, are the picturesque towers and gables of **Dunluce Castle** (Ir. *Dun-lios*, Strong fort), which, as far as situation goes, is the most singular ruin in the north. It is built on a projecting rock, separated from the mainland by a deep chasm, about 20 ft. wide, which is bridged over by a single *Arch*, about 2 ft. broad, the only approach to the castle, and one that is sufficiently dangerous and unprotected for a nervous visitor. The arch was built subsequent to the dismantling of the castle, the original entrance being by means of a drawbridge. Notwithstanding the great size of the castle, a nearer inspection is somewhat disappointing. Its exact date is not known, but it was erected by the McQuillans probably early in the 16th cent. A small enclosed courtyard is first reached, and at the lower end is a square tower, the barbican, in which is the main entrance door. From this a strong wall about 70 ft. long runs along the edge of the cliff to *McQuillan's Tower*, circular, the walls of which are 8 ft. thick and contain a small staircase reaching to the summit. About 20 yds. N. is *Queen Maeve's Tower*, and the connection between them has given way. At the extreme N. are the remains of the kitchen overhanging the mouth of a cave into which during a storm in 1639 a portion of it fell, with 8 servants, while the Marchioness of Buckingham, wife of Randal McDonnell, 2nd Earl of Antrim, was entertaining a party here. Behind the towers were the great hall, 70 ft. by 23 ft., and another smaller apartment. Between these and the parapet is the courtyard, 40 yds. by 8 yds. The group of buildings on the mainland was most probably built after the accident.

The McDonnells of the Isles succeeded in establishing themselves in Antrim in the 15th cent. They crushed the McQuillans in the next cent., Sor-

ley Boye (Yellow Charles) being a conspicuous figure in the contests against them and the English and Shane O'Neill. In 1584 Sir John Perrot determined to banish the Scots from Ulster; he attacked Dunluce, took it after 9 months' siege, and among the treasures was the "Holy Columkill's Cross, a god of great veneration for Sorley Boye and all Ulster," which he sent to Burleigh; what became of the great relic is not known. Sorley Boye succeeded again in taking the castle by the treachery of some of the garrison, and ultimately made peace with the English. His son Randal was made Viscount Dunluce and Earl of Antrim by James I. Monroe was hospitably entertained at Dunluce by the 2nd Earl in 1642; but he made his host a prisoner and sent him to Carrickfergus. During the subsequent wars Dunluce fell into decay and was abandoned as a dwelling after the Restoration.

12 m. **Bushmills**★ (Pop. 979), a neat little town on the banks of the Bush, celebrated for its *Distillery* and its *Salmon-fishing*, the latter being much in request among anglers. Near the bridge in the bed of the river some curved basaltic columns are visible. Adjoining the town is *Dundarave*, the beautiful seat of Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart. The line stops short of the town, and turning to the l. passes (13 m.) Bushfoot near **Port Ballintrae**,★ with a *Coastguard Stat.* Here *Golf Links* have been laid out. The line now crosses the Bush, and approaching the Causeway on the l. is *Runkerry House*, the seat of Lord Macnaghten, and soon the terminus is reached at the grounds of the Causeway Hotel.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

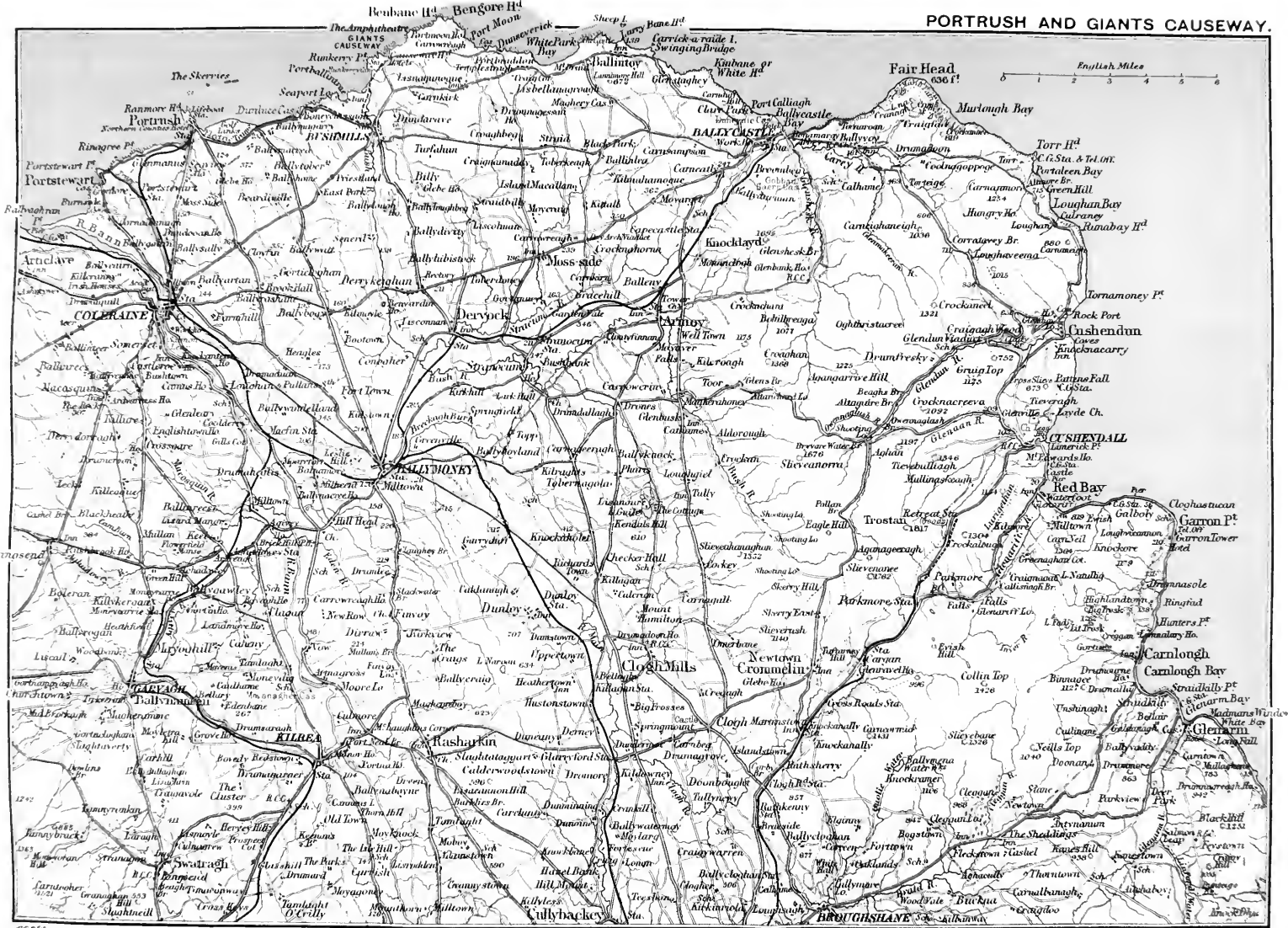
14 m. The approach to the **Causeway**★ is self-evident from the numbers of guides and others who lie in wait for the traveller, and run by the side of his car, proffering their services or selling little boxes of fossils and minerals. As to the fossils it may

not be amiss to mention that many of the specimens offered for sale were never obtained at the Causeway or even in the neighbourhood. At the hotels the visitor may obtain a tariff of prices for guides, boats, &c., by which he should strictly abide. There are guides and boats to be had not attached to the hotels, if he so chooses. The courses by boat are two—the "long" and the "short," the charges varying accordingly, and with the number of passengers. The Causeway has now been taken over by a Syndicate and a small charge made for admission since 1898. Action was taken to defend the public right of way, but the Syndicate succeeded in establishing their claims.

By Sea.—Should the day be calm enough, the first point is to see the **Caves** which lie under the rocks a little to the N.W. of the hotel. Starting from *Portnabo* (Cow's Bay), a short pull brings the visitor to *Portcoon*, the principal and most beautiful, into which a boat may be rowed for a good distance. It is 450 ft. in length and 40 ft. in height; and although there is an entrance landwards, the wonderful effects produced by the colouring of the peroxide of iron and the deep green of the water are to a great extent lost to the visitor who approaches it thus. The geologist should notice a fault which runs through the whole roof; and to the west of the cave a large whindyke. Leaving it Seagull Isle is passed, and *Leckitroy Cave*, which cannot be entered on account of sunken rocks. The above phenomenon of intrusion of trap may be seen at *Dunkerry Cave*, which is about 700 ft. long and 60 ft. high. Under favourable circumstances the boat can be rowed in a considerable distance.

After examining the caves, the visitor is rowed to the E. side of the Causeway, where the "short course" ends. The "long course"

PORTRUSH AND GIANTS CAUSEWAY.





extends to Horse Shoe Bay beyond Pleaskin. The various points of interest of the course will be noted in succession by the boatmen.

By Land.—The first impression of the Causeway is frequently one of disappointment, arising perhaps from the overstrained accounts written at different times by older topographers. This feeling, however, speedily yields to astonishment when we take into consideration the immense scale on which all the phenomena exist, and more especially when we look minutely into the extraordinary arrangement of this pavement of nature. The basalt which forms the columnar bed known as the "Giant's Causeway" is a stream of lava, at the most 2600 ft. in width, *i.e.* from E. to W., and appearing along the coast as a lenticular-shaped bed, thinning out at either side, and is one of a series of successive lava-flows, the others being represented by the cliffs rising from the sea in a series of basaltic terraces. The columns on the E. slope to the E., others to the W., thus showing the direction of the longest axis of the lava-flow.

It consists of about 40,000 basaltic columns, the general formation being that of three platforms, known as the Little, Middle, or Honeycomb, and Grand Causeways, as they are approached from the W. The **Little Causeway** is first reached, and on the l. is Portganniagh, beyond which are the two conical peaks called the Great and Little Stookans. The *Giant's Well*, a spring of pure water, is first seen, and next projecting masses of basalt, called the *Giant's Cannon*, are pointed out. In the **Middle or Honeycomb Causeway**, the principal curiosity is the *Wishing Chair*, a single hexagon pillar, surrounded by several others of taller proportions, so as to form a comfortable seat. Reaching the W. side of the **Grand Causeway**, *Lord Antrim's Parlour*, and the *Lady's*

Fan, a beautiful arrangement of 5 pentagons round a hexagon, are shown. The *Giant's Loom* is a remarkable mass of jointed columns about 30 ft. high, and on the rt. we enter through the *Giant's Gateway*, a gap bounded on each side by basaltic columns with conspicuous cross-jointing. The beauty and order of arrangement of the pillars form the pavement are the main attraction of the Great Causeway, and the guides take care to impress on the visitor the rarity of certain forms; that of 3-sided pillars there is but one, damaged, unfortunately, by some thoughtless visitor, and of nonagons but 3 on the whole platform, while pentagons and hexagons are general, and an octagon, which they denominate the *Keystone*. Each pillar will bear looking into, being not only distinct from its neighbours with which it is closely connected, but, moreover, containing within itself an arrangement of small crystallisations radiating from a common centre. The idea that the columns were formed by regular crystallisation is now generally abandoned in favour of the explanation that they are the result of contraction and consequent cracking in cooling. They have been compared to the similar miniature columns formed by the contraction of starch in the course of its manufacture for laundry purposes.

The columns appear to radiate from a line of imaginary centres, coincident with the longest axis of the flow. Having examined the forms of the columns and the various points of interest, let us take a comprehensive view of the cliffs, which, after all, form the chief grandeur of the scene. From W. to E., proceeding from the hotel, or, still better, from the Porteen Cave Headland, we have the Bay of Portnabo, the Little and Great Stookan, 271 ft., Weirs Snout, 283 ft., Aird Point, 307 ft., the Bay of

Portnoffer, the Organ Columns, Scagull Island, Roverin Valley Head, 327 ft., the Chimney Point, 320 ft., Port-na-Spania, Benanouran Head, 400 ft., Port-na-calian, Pleaskin Head, 400 ft., the Nurse and Child, Benbane Head, 370 ft., Bengore Head, 367 ft. This list, which might easily be extended, will enable the visitor to trace the various salient points of the whole coast. Standing on the Causeway, the attention is principally attracted on the l. by the *Chimney Point*, consisting of 2 thick beds of columnar basalt, a few isolated columns of which suggested the likeness to the chimney. These all rest upon the great "ochre-bed," a very marked feature in the whole section, and below this again consist of possibly 4 deposits of amorphous basalt, each separated from the others by a thin layer of ochre. At Roverin Valley Head to the W. of this, the same arrangement prevails, though the ochre-bed thins out and is nearer to the sea. The columnar beds above it now change their character, losing their parallelism of deposition, as well as distinct columnar structure; the "ochre-bed" disappears, a deposit of amorphous basalt takes its place, and a new series of pillars are seen below, called the *Organ*. The regularity and beauty of these pillars, which extend for about 200 ft., are particularly conspicuous, and they may really be compared to the pipes of an organ without any violent stretch of imagination. The so-called "ochre-beds" are bands of reddish bole, or volcanic ash, which separate successive streams of lava, the ash having covered one stream in the interval between its consolidation and the flowing of that which followed.

On the cliffs to the S. of Portnoffer "the 2 columnar beds, which are so distinct at the summit of the Chimney Point, are represented by not less than possibly 4 separate deposits

of trap, the 2 lowest, which occupy the central position of the cliff, being rudely and massively columnar, and separated from each other by a layer of rather black shale." Overhanging the causeway is *Aird Point*, to the E. of which is the *Whindyke*, 15 ft. thick. Proceeding W. to the hotel, it will be perceived that the ochre-bed is again visible by the pathway, overlaid by the same amorphous trap which rests on the Organ-bed. The whole of the coast, therefore, is a cutting, transverse to the longest axis of the lava flow. The foregoing description embraces the principal and most curious features of the coast, but nevertheless no visitor should neglect to prolong his excursion by the cliff walk to the E. of the Chimney, as the finest coast scenery in the north of Ireland occurs at Pleaskin.

From about the centre of Portnoffer a steep zig-zag track, called the *Shepherd's Path*, leads to the top of the cliff, the difficulties of which are more apparent than real. Passing through a gate, the walk can be continued to the Pleaskin without the necessity of returning over the Causeway. The coast here takes another short sweep, forming what is called the **Amphitheatre**, which lies between Roverin Valley Head and Chimney Point. Its name well describes it. It is about 350 ft. high, and consists of a series of ledges backed by columnar masses of basalt. Here the flows form cliffs, and the volcanic tufa sloping ledges. A band of pisolitic iron-ore marks the division between the Upper and Lower Basalts of Antrim. The eastern limit of the bay is called the Chimney Point already referred to.

A tradition tells that the Chimney was fired on by a Spanish vessel of the Armada in mistake for Dunluce Castle. The 'Gerona,' a galeas of about 50 guns, was driven ashore here and dashed to pieces on the rocks. But 5 are said to have survived, and

260 bodies, including that of Captain Alonzo da Leyva, were washed ashore into the bay, which since has borne the name of *Port-na-Spania*. Continuing, the coast presents many striking features more or less similar to those already passed, and to which the same kind of fantastic names have been given. From **Pleaskin** the tourist has a magnificent view eastward over Bengore and Fairhead. "The summit is covered with a thin grassy sod, under which lies the basaltic rock, having generally a hard surface somewhat cracked and shivered. At the depth of 10 to 12 ft. from the summit this rock begins to assume a columnar tendency and forms a range of massive pillars of basalt, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, presenting the appearance of a magnificent gallery or colonnade upwards of 60 ft. in height."—*Hamilton's* 'Antrim.' The *Seat* on Benbane Head, so often occupied by the author just quoted, is still pointed out by the guides.† The fantastic arrangements of the cliffs do not end with Pleaskin, but are continued in the Lion's Head, Benbane Head, and the Twins (two isolated rocks), beyond which the mighty headland of **Bengore** closes the range of excursions which more immediately belong to the Causeway district. The coast is worth exploring to Bengore, Portmoon, and Portnagouna, where there is a picturesque waterfall formed by the small river Feigh. At Portmoon a path leads down to the shore passing a salmon-house. A road S. may be taken which joins one that leads back to the Causeway about $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.; or the walk may be continued to

Dunseverick (*Dun Sobhairce*—the fortress of Sobhairce), where on an

† Dr. Hamilton (a Fellow of Trin. Col. Dub.) was the first who called public attention to the natural wonders of the spot in his 'Letters concerning the Northern Coast' (1786).

insulated rock stand the scanty ruins of a *Castle* about 3 m. E. from the Causeway. According to the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' one of the earliest forts in Ireland stood here. The building, whose ruins exist, was probably erected by the McQuillans, a family who arrived in Ireland among the earliest British adventurers. It afterwards came into possession of the O'Cahans or O'Kanes, who settled in Antrim about the 13th cent. Very little is left, though the thickness of the walls (11 ft.) attests its former strength. The views looking W. over Bengore Head are very fine, as also those over Fairhead to the E.

Distances from the Hotel.—Ballycastle, 13 m.; Bushmills, 2 m.; Ballintoy, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Carrick-a-rede, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Dunluce, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Soon after leaving Dunseverick the road falls into the high road from Portrush and winds along the strand of *Whitepark Bay*. This was one of the many hut-sites of neolithic man in Antrim, and quantities of worked flints and other remains have been found in the kitchen middens among the sands. There is a salmon fishery at *Portbraddon* on the west end of the bay.

22 m. **Ballintoy**, a small village situated at the foot of the furzy hill of Lannimore, 672 ft. The lias rocks here seen are identical with those of Portrush and Magilligan. Lignite occurs here under the trap-rock, and has been occasionally worked. The coast abounds in fine views, particularly to the N.E., where the cliffs of Rathlin Island are most conspicuous; and further in the horizon the Scotch coast in the neighbourhood of the Mull of Cantire is plainly visible. Close off shore is Sheep Island, and about 1 m. from the village is another Island, one of the most singular curiosities of the north. A few minutes walk down a steep descent leads to

Carrick-a-rede, an insulated rock, separated from the mainland by a chasm 60 ft. wide. It is one of the few examples of explosive volcanic action during the time of the lava flow, which covered so much of Antrim. A **Bridge** spans the chasm at a height of about 80 ft., the rock and cliffs being much higher. It is formed of strong ropes fastened to rings in the rocks on each side. These are crossed by stout cord and a slender boarding lashed to the framework. A single rope rail is the only support to the hand, and the bridge swings about in the most uncomfortable manner, oftentimes rendering it a dangerous feat in stormy weather, save to the natives, who cross it with the utmost indifference. The passage requires a cool head and some nerve at the best of times. The name is derived from *Carrig-a-ramhadh*, the Rock in the road, on account of the intercepting of the salmon here. The bridge is only kept up in the salmon season from March to October. On the W. side of the island is a *Cave*, like those of Red Bay, in which animal bones have been found.

From here the way lies over a hilly district, leading to the l. 1 m. *Kenbane* (Ir. *Ceanban*, White head), a narrow sea-worn promontory of chalk, crowned with the shell of a *Castle* of probably the same date as that of Dunseverick. Here Colla McDonnell died in 1558. Near it is a singular cavern, known as *Grace Staple's Cave*, the basaltic pillars of which are worth a visit.

27 m. **Ballycastle** * (Pop. 1481), a small town, though an important stage on the coast route, is prettily placed at the foot of Knocklayd (Ir. *Cnoc-leithid*, Hill of breadth), which rises to the S. to the height of 1695 ft., and should be ascended for the sake of the fine view over the coast and Rathlin Island. The town derives its name from a castle said to have been erected by the

Earl of Antrim in 1609, upon part of the site of which the Ch. now stands. A part of the town is situated near the mouth of the Glenshesk River, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the rest, but connected with it by a fine avenue lined with trees. It has good bathing, *Golf Links*, fishing on the Glenshesk and Carey Rivers, and is connected with Ballymoney by a narrow gauge Rly., which has increased its population as a tourist resort (see p. 118). It was a seat of considerable industrial enterprise, through the energy of Hugh Boyd, about the middle of the 18th century, but this ceased after his death.

Basaltic dykes and intrusive sheets may be seen penetrating the carboniferous rocks of the Bay. Above the harbour is a sea-stack, or pillar of rock, isolated by the action of the waves when the sea washed the ancient terrace of which the foot of this stack marks the level. On the rt. bank of the river is the ruined *Abbey of Bonamargy*, within a graveyard, in which also is an ancient Irish *Cross*. It is the burying-place of the Antrim family.

The name Bona, or Bonnamargy, signifies the Foot or mouth of the Margy, which is the former name of the small river Carey, which here joins the Glenshesk. It was into the Margy that the four swans, the children of Lir, were used to sail until released from enchantment by St. Columba (see Inishglora). The ruins consist of a *Chapel* 99 ft. long, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad, with a good pointed E. window; the refectory and another apartment (stone-roofed) on the N. side; and the McDonnell *Vault* on the S., over which a Latin inscription records its founder (1st Earl of Antrim) and date (1621). The erection of Bonamargy is usually attributed to the McDonnells in the 15th cent. for the Franciscans, though some ascribe it to the McQuillans;

at all events it was used by many of the McDonnells as their last resting-place. Among them are Sorley Boye and his son, the 1st Earl of Antrim (1636). The vault contains 8 coffins and a lead box, the latter containing probably the bones of Sorley Boye. The coffin of the 2nd Earl has inscriptions in Irish, English and Latin. The first runs:—

Great the loss, the death of the descendant
of Colla,

To Conn's half and to the North;

This last affliction befell them,

Since the day Randall turned to the grave.

The vault is now covered by an ugly modern chapel. A small ruin on the cliff, about 300 ft. high, to the W. of Ballycastle, is that of *Dunanyie Castle*, one of the first residences of the McDonnells in Antrim; this was the probable birth-place of Sorley Boye about 1505, and the place of his death in 1590. The geologist will be tempted to explore the cliffs towards Fairhead, which contain some coal strata, from which at one time 10,000 to 15,000 tons were raised annually. *Cross Hill*, on which the collieries are situated, is about 500 ft. high, and is composed of columnar basalt, resting on sandstone and clay-slate, beneath which is the coal at an elevation of 200 ft. above the beach. Beds of good sandstone occur at Ballycastle, cropping out on the face of the cliffs.

Conveyances.—Rail to Ballymoney; car to Larne; car to Giant's Causeway and Portrush.

Distances.—Ballintoy, 4 m.; Giant's Causeway, 13 m.; Fairhead, 5 m.; Cushendun, 12 m.; Cushendall, 16 m.; Ballymoney, 16½ m.; Rathlin Island, 6 m.

EXCURSIONS.

(1) Rathlin; (2) Fairhead; (3) Cushendun; (4) Armoy and Glenshesk; (5) Carrick-a-rede.

1. Rathlin Island.

Favourable weather must be chosen, as the sail or row across the *Race of*

Sloch-na-marra, or the Valley of the sea, is unpleasant, if not dangerous, when it is stormy. At ebb tide the opposite waters forms a very rough sea, which was anciently called the Caldron of Breacain, owing to the drowning of Breacain, grandson of Nial of the Nine Hostages, together with his fleet of 50 currachs. Rathlin, or Raghery Island, the Rikina of Ptolemy, is of considerable extent, measuring from E. to W. about 6 m., of the shape of a finger bent at right angles (or, as Sir W. Petty quaintly describes it, of an "Irish stocking, the toe of which pointeth to the main lande.") Its singular position between Ireland and Scotland, its ancient remains, and its natural beauties, all combine to make it a very interesting spot to visit. St. Colomba is said to have founded a church here in the 6th cent., an honour which may be attributed to its position between Iona and Ireland. In the life of St. Comgall of Bangor we are told he visited it about the end of the 6th cent. to build a church, but was driven out by thirty soldiers. When the Danes invaded the north, the island had to bear the first brunt of their savage assaults. Later on it was so repeatedly ravaged by the English and Scotch that in 1580 it was totally uninhabited. Rathlin is connected with the fortunes of Robert Bruce, who for a long period sought concealment in the castle which was called after his name, and in which, according to the legend, the well-known episode of the spider and the web occurred. There is but one harbour in the island, viz. in Church Bay, and even this is untenable during westerly gales, to which it is freely exposed. Near the landing-place is the residence of the Gages (of the Sussex family of that name), who, as proprietors of the island, have lived until recently amongst the people, and exercised patriarchal rule and influence. About ¾ m. from the bay on the E. side is the site of *Bruce's Castle*, which was situated on a lofty precipice, nearly insulated from the mainland by a deep chasm. Near it to the N. is *Bruce's Cave*, a splendid cavern in the basalt rock, but difficult of access except in the calmest weather.

On Altacarry Ild., the N.E. point of the island, is a *Lighthouse* with an occulting light 243 ft. above high water. The chief beauty of Rathlin is the cliffs, which maintain a considerable elevation all round, the highest point being at Slieveacarn, 447 ft., on the N.W. coast, while there is scarcely any part lower than 180 ft. The general structure of the rocks is chalk and basalt, the latter assuming, in some places, the same columnar aspect as on the opposite coast of Fairhead. At Doon Point, nearly 2 m. to the S. of Bruce's Castle, they are most peculiar, having a curved form, "as if they slid over while in a state of softness, and took the inclination necessary to their descent. At the base there is a small mole, composed of compact erect columns, forming a natural pier." There are also some singular caverns near the shore in the basalt to the S. of Church Bay; and at Runscariff the cliffs assume appearances similar to those at Doon. The island contains 3398 acres, of which about one-fourth is arable and pasture. The population in 1891 was 365; the inhabitants are a simple quiet race, who chiefly gain their subsistence by fishing, gathering kelp, and growing barley.

2. Fairhead.

A second excursion should be undertaken to **Fairhead** or **Benmore** (the *Robogilium Promontorium* of Ptolemy), whose magnificent escarpment is a striking feature in the drive from Ballintoy to Ballycastle, and forms a worthy finish to the basaltic wonders of the N. coast. It was on Carrick-Usnach, on the inside of Fair Head, that the sons of Usnach landed with Deirdre on their fatal journey to Emania, whose story is one of the finest Irish heroic tales.

There are two roads to the head, either by the shore (5 m.), or the coach road as far as Ballyvoy (p. 138). Keep to the left road at the Cross, and in less than a mile beyond strike to the l. and bear for

the S.E. of the head. The tourist should observe the *roches moutonnées* or smooth rounded bosses of basaltic rock, which in spite of its hardness, has been shorn of its angles by the grinding progress of an ancient glacier of great thickness which swept over the summit of the headland.

Fairhead consists of a semi-circular projection, presenting similar features to the sea. The highest point is 639 ft., of which 319 or nearly half is occupied by a mural precipice of enormous columns, many of them upwards of 30 ft. in width. The top is composed of coarse crystalline basalt or dolerite, forming a bed several hundred feet thick. The lower strata consist of carboniferous sandstones, shales, and coal measures. As the lava flow cooled vertical joints opened, and atmospheric and other agencies caused masses to break away, leaving the basalt exposed in precipitous massive columns. From the base of these piers a buttress of debris runs at a sharp inclination down to the sea. A steep and broken path, called "Fhir Leith," or the *Grey Man's Path*, runs through a mighty chasm, the wall rising at the highest point to 220 ft., and across which a gigantic pillar has fallen. By following this the tourist will gain a good view of the columnar face of the promontory. The view from the summit is difficult to surpass for panoramic extent, embracing the island of Rathlin, a considerable portion of the Scotch coast, Islay, the Mull of Cantire, and in clear weather the Paps of Jura; while, to the W., the eye follows the coast to the Causeway, with the hills of Inishowen looming in the far distance. There are 3 small tarns on the headland, one of which, *Lough Dhu*, is close to the cliff, and empties itself over it by a waterfall. The waters of the other two, *Lough-na-Crannog*, so called

from an artificial island in the centre, and *Lough Fad*, also form a fall over Carrick Mawr, the whinstone dyke of the Ballycastle coal-field, which, it should be mentioned, reappears on the W. side of the headland at Murlough Bay. The Crannog "finds" are now in the Grainger Collection in Belfast. Even in this short distance, the effects of the disturbance to which the beds have been subject are very striking. There are at Murlough 6 beds of coal, the four uppermost of which are bituminous, while the lower ones are anthracitic. The section of the beds exposed on the cliffs of Murlough Bay give a total thickness of 33 ft., and the total quantity in the coal fields of Ballycastle has been estimated at 18 million tons. These coal beds are of a much older formation than the upper carboniferous measures in other parts of Ireland.

The history of these collieries, which have all been worked by adits in the sea-face of the cliff, would be interesting if known. That they were worked from a very early period is certain, for in 1770, when an English company had taken possession of them, the colliers employed discovered a long gallery, and chambers containing baskets, tools, and candles, the wicks of which were formed of rags, besides other indications of mining, clearly proving the very early efforts that were made to get the coal. It has been noted that in the mortar of which Bruce's Castle in Rathlin Island was built, cinders of coal were found.

The best way to visit this coast is to take a boat from Ballycastle, row round the head, and land at **Murlough Bay**, returning by foot along the coast. This can only be attempted in calm weather. The scenery here is varied and beautiful. The broken coast line, the many coloured rocks, and the wooded undercliffs make a striking combination, which is all the more pleasing after the stern grandeur of the iron-bound coast to the W.,

3. *Armoj and Glenshesk.*

The archæologist may spend an interesting day in visiting **Armoj** (Ir. *Airthir-maighe*, Eastern plain), 7 m. to the S.W., the road thither running at the foot of Knocklayd, W. of the Rly line and parallel to it for the greater part of the way. In the Ch.-yd. is a *Round Tower*, 35 ft. high, walls 3 ft. 7 in. thick, inner diameter 8 ft. 7 in., with a good example of a circular-headed doorway, the arch being cut out of a single stone. A former rector surmounted it with a dome of wood and stone, and restored it to its original purpose of a *Cloigtheach*, by keeping the Ch. bell in it. St. Patrick is said to have had a cell here, and here his disciple Ugha was killed.

From Armoj, a by-road may be taken into the lonely vale of **Glenshesk**, and the return made to Ballycastle. The river rises in the Sleiveanorra Mt. (1676 ft.), a portion of a lofty chain intervening between Ballycastle and Cushendall. A fierce contest took place at Glenshesk in 1583 between the McDonnells and McQuillans, in which the former were defeated. A more deadly battle was fought in 1565 between the McDonnells and Shane O'Neill, when the latter was victorious, inflicting on the McDonnells a loss of 700 men. On the l. bank of the river, 2 m. from Ballycastle, is the *Castle of Gobhan Saer*, the reputed architect of the Antrim and other round towers. It has, however, been proved by Dr. Reeves to have been an old chapel, "probably the *Ecclesia de Druim-Indich*, which the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick states was founded by him in the region of Cathbrigia, and to have been placed under the care of St. Enan." Near it is also *Gobhan Saer's Cave*, now filled up. It has

2 chambers, one 31 ft. and the other 24 ft., with an inscribed cross on one of the roof stones, which was probably of recent cutting. Large numbers of stone celts and weapons have been found in this neighbourhood from time to time, proving the struggles that have here taken place. On the summit of Knocklayd (1695 ft.) is a large *Cairn*, said to have been erected to the memory of 3 Danish princesses.

The Coast Road—continued.

The drive from Ballycastle to Larne is one of the finest in Ireland. It is especially interesting from the variety of its geological features and the scenic grandeur they give to the coast line. The mighty cliffs, the bold projecting headlands, the great landslips, the wooded and water-worn valleys, combine to render the district interesting to all tourists. The range of mountains from Ballycastle to Larne is interspersed by the famous *Glens* or *Glyns* of Antrim, which number 8, and which were the territory of the McDonnells.

The road from Ballycastle follows the vale of the Carey as far as the hamlet of *Ballyvoy* (29 m.), where there is an *Inn*. A branch runs along the coast past *Torr* with a *Coastguard Stat.*, and *Runabay Heads* to Cushendun (39 m.). For pedestrians who wish to obtain coast views, which are very fine, this route should be taken, and is only about 1 m. longer. The direct car-road crosses the Carey, and strikes into the hills, passing along the base of Carneighanigh (1036 ft.).

The view from the top of the hill overlooking Cushendun (Ir. *Cois-abhann-Duine*, the End of the River Dun) is very charming, and embraces the little village, with its pretty *Church* and neat residences nestling by the sea-shore. It stands

on the banks of the Glendun, a river of some volume rising in the Slieve-anorra hills, and flowing for its whole course between mountains of considerable height. Near the village are the small ruins of a *Castle* and two *Cromlechs*. About 2 m. from the village it is crossed by a lofty and exceedingly picturesque *Viaduct*, built in famine times, which, as seen from a distance, completely spans the vale at a central height of 80 ft. About 1 m. up the river at Craiga Wood is a stone *Altar*, supported by an ancient oak, and with a much worn sculptured and inscribed stone, which tradition says was used for worship before there was a chapel in the glens. Continuing by the road over the viaduct along the valley of Glendun to the *Keeper's House*, and, turning to the L., the valley of the Glennaan River is struck, and the main road to Cushendun soon reached. There are *Caves* on the shore in the old red sandstone formation, which the tourist with time to spare should visit. It was near Cushendun that Shane O'Neill met his death in 1567.

Defeated by the O'Donnells on the shores of Lough Swilly he retreated to Antrim with a small band of followers and trusted himself to the McDonnells. A dispute arose at a feast on the second day, and doubtless by premeditation and in revenge for the slain in Glenshesk, he was stabbed to death by the hands of his enemies. His body, wrapped in the yellow shirt of a kerne, was thrown into a pit; here it lay for several days, until one Captain William Piers took it out, and, severing the head, sent it "pickled in a pipkin" to the Lord Deputy at Drogheda, who had it placed on a spike above the tower of Dublin Castle, and rewarded Piers with 1000 marks. The body was buried in Glenarm.

There is a choice of three roads from Cushendun. The inner is the best for cars and cycles.

43 m. **Cushendall** * (Ir. *Cois-abhann-Dhalla*, the End of the River Dall) is another pretty little town, placed close to the sea at the mouth of the Glennaan, amidst very lovely scenery. The Dall, a small stream from which the name is derived, also falls in here. A little over a mile N. of the town are the ruins of *Layde Church*, picturesquely situated off the road next the sea, containing many graves and monuments of the McDonnells. About 2 m. W. of the town and beyond the old Ch. is *Ossian's Grave*, who is said to have lived here. There are two chambers about 5 ft. long each and a semicircle of stone 18 ft. in diam. The slight ruins of *Red Bay Castle*, once the residence of the McDonnells, stand on the sandstone cliff above the sea. In the centre of the town is a lofty square *Tower*, "erected as a place of confinement for rioters and idlers."

Cushendall is an excellent centre for exploring the varied scenery of the Antrim coast and the beautiful glens which open on it. The grand ridge of Lurigethan (1154 ft.) rises south of it, well worth ascending for the fine views seawards to the Scotch coast. The walk may be extended to the Glenariff Falls, returning by the road to Red Bay.

The road now greatly improves in scenery, running close to the waterside, and affording magnificent coast views, in which the cliffs of Red Bay are well set off by the chalk strata of Garron Point.

The greater part of the district from Ballycastle to Cushendun is composed of metamorphic rocks, occasionally interrupted by the coal-measures, and subsequently by the chalk. From the latter place, however, the Devonian, or old red sandstone makes its appearance, and is exposed in magnificent sections all along the coast, particularly at the romantic village of Waterfoot or Glenariff (44½ m.), in which the

road is actually carried under short tunnels of old red. There are also several *Caves*, perforated in the old coast cliff, doubtless by the action of the waves. Their mouths mark the level of an ancient sea-beach.

Red Bay is one of the most picturesque spots in the whole route. It is an irregular semicircle surrounded by cliffs; at one corner are the white houses of the village, situated just where the glen of the Glenariff opens up into the mountains, which are here of a considerable height. Immediately over the village are the escarpments of Lurigethan (1154 ft.), while Crochalough (1304), and *Trostan* (1817), the highest of the chain, close the view. The red triassic sandstone now shortly disappears, giving place to the chalk cliffs, which have been blasted to form the magnificent terrace-road, executed many years ago by the perseverance and genius of the late Mr. Turnly.

Glenariff.

The Northern Cos. Rly. have shown much enterprise in bringing **Glenariff**, the most beautiful of the Antrim glens, within easy access of the tourist. The line from Ballymena, a narrow-gauge, brings him to **Parkmore** (*Refreshment Room*), and cars run in connection to Cushendall by a good road. A walk of 20 min. brings the tourist to the upper entrance. The company have made paths, erected bridges, galleries and rustic houses, and so afforded an opportunity to the tourist of viewing all the best points of scenery in this charming glen. The tourist proceeding from Cushendall up the glen (5½ m.), passes the *Ten House* erected by the Rly. Co. for the convenience of tourists. Several waterfalls are to be met in the glen. The first, *Ess-na-Crub* (the Fall of the hoof), reached by a path up the

cliff after crossing the bridge on the l. A little further is *Ess-na-Larack* (the Fall of the battle-field), the highest of the cataracts, the water being broken in its descent by a ledge of rock. The path leads to a rustic bridge which crosses the stream, and several smaller falls occur before reaching Parkmore.

The road from Red Bay sweeps round the base of cliffs rising from 500 to 800 ft. high. Isolated columns of chalk stand fantastically along the seashore, by the side of which the road runs very closely, presenting sea views that are seldom surpassed. At 48½ m. *Clogh-a-stookan* (the Stone of the pinnacles), one of the most peculiar of these columns, the road trends to the S., and passes **Garron Point**, consisting of vast masses of basalt and chalk, which have broken away from the hills and formed a splendid line of cliffs rising almost perpendicularly from the sea. On the fine stretch of the summit is **Garron Tower**, the seat of the Vane-Tempest family, a castellated mansion built by the first Marchioness of Londonderry in 1848. This splendid building is now leased for an *Hotel* to the Henry McNeill Co., of Larne, who also have the shooting rights over the adjoining property. Many of the family portraits are still retained here. It has a most striking situation on its rocky height above the sea, with its fine gardens and grounds, backed by the range of thickly-wooded hills; the view from the tower embraces the coast from Tor Point to Larne. On the road near the entrance is an inscription cut in the face of the rock, "a memorial of Ireland's affection and England's generosity," in the famine of 1847. Close to Garron Point is the rock of *Dunmaul*, the summit of which is crowned by a fort, said by tradition to have been the spot where the Scotch chieftains exacted blackmail. Continuing under the escarpments of Knockore

(1179 ft.), which are every now and then interrupted by a lovely dell, we come to *Drumnasole* (J. Turnly, Esq.).

53 m. **Carnlough** * (Pop. 639), a pretty and cheerful-looking watering-place with a fine *Strand*. There is a pier, and a tram-road for bringing limestone from the mines and quarries. The latter and the viaduct were the work of Lord Londonderry (1854). It has the recommendations of lovely scenery, smooth beach, and general cleanliness. A small river with falls enters the sea here, rising in the hills of Collin Top (1426 ft.). There is a good example of a raised beach in which worked flints have been found. Lias occurs near Glenarm, which, becoming saturated with the water from the springs in the chalk, is the cause of the landslips which are very frequent here, from the weight of the basalt and indurated chalk lying above. About 3 m. to the rt., on the slope of the hill, is Straidkilly, a small village. Another winding of the coast-road here brings the tourist in sight of the bay and valley of Glenarm, still more secluded than either Waterfoot or Carnlough.

56 m. **Glenarm** * (Pop. 1056) is a pretty little town, adorned with a graceful spired *Church*, and the baronial residence of the McDonnells, Earls of Antrim. The town has several industries, in iron-ore and chalk for the manufacture of whiting; kelp is also made from the seaweed. The refuse from these industries rather detracts from the scenic beauties of the place. The **Castle** stands in a wooded park, on the opposite side of the river to the town, and is entered by a *Tower* on the N. side of the bridge. Over the gateway is this inscription: "With the leave of God this Castle was built by Sir Randle McDonnel, Knight, Erle of Antrim, having to his wife Dame

Aellis O'Neill, in the year of our Lord God 1636. *Deus est adjutor meus.*" The Castle itself is a modernised and singular mixture of towers, parapets, and pinnacles, though the exquisite situation and scenery are sufficient compensation for any architectural inconsistencies. Two iron-bound chests, considered to be relics of the Armada, but probably of more recent date, which were preserved in Dunluce, are now in the Castle. A short visit should include the terrace which overhangs the river, the walk down the glen to the sea, in the course of which are some charming waterfalls, and the little deer-park, which is hemmed in between the sea and a fine range of basaltic cliffs over 200 ft. high. The *Deer-park*, which is well stocked, is in the upper part of the glen. Beyond it is the salmon-leap (4 m.).

The glen can be visited by taking the road running inland to Ballymena, which for a while skirts the demesne wall on the W. side. In the Ch.-yd. are the remains of a Franciscan *Monastery* founded in the 15th cent. by the Bissetts, who also had a stronghold here.

Distances.—Larne, 11½ m.; Cushendall, 13 m.; Ballycastle, 29 m.; Carnlough, 3 m.

The old road is seen from the Castle grounds to climb up a very steep hill. This was for long the only road to the place, but it was superseded in 1834 by the magnificent scheme of Mr. Bald, who, by blasting the chalk cliffs, and allowing the débris to serve as a bulwark against the sea, obtained room for a broad road, equal in every respect to the one completed by Mr. Turnly. The pedestrian, however, will do well to take the old road, which keeps high ground until about half-way to Larne. Five miles out at sea, several islets called the *Maiden Rocks* are conspicuous, bearing a

Lighthouse with a light fixed on each, 84 and 94 ft. respectively above high water.

Rounding the S. point of the bay by the coast road is a triangular opening in the rock (rt.) called the "Madman's Window." *Quarries* are worked here and large quantities of flint and chalk exported to Glasgow. The weathering of the limestone rock has caused the upper cliff to give way and form a broken undercliff, a feature of the Antrim coast. Landslips are frequent in this stretch, especially in winter time.

63 m. round Ballygalley Bay is a very fine development of cliff scenery; on the rt. are the escarpments of Knock Dhu and Sallagh Braes, which are shaped like an amphitheatre, and on l. in *Ballygalley Head*, nearly 300 ft. high, where the basaltic columns, called the "Cornacks," are again visible. The remains of *Carncastle* (also called "O'Halloran's," after the outlaw) stand on an insulated rock between the road and the sea. The Elizabethan *Manor-house* of the Shaw family is near. Over the kitchen doorway is the motto, "God's providens is my inheritans" (1625). On rt. is *Carncastle* (Stewart Clark, Esq.). The road now winds alongside of Drains Bay, and, passing through a basaltic tunnel known as *Black Cave*, arrives at

67½ m. Larne * (Pop. 6670), (Ir. *Latharna*, after Lathair, an Irish prince), a very thriving and well-kept town. It is prettily situated at the head of Lough Larne, a narrow sheet of water about 6 m. long, and, though not offering many attractions in itself, is an important tourist centre and a convenient point from whence to explore Island Magee. It is the starting point or the terminus by coach of the coast

route, and it is largely visited in the summer months. From the security of its land-locked *Harbour* a very considerable cross-channel trade is carried on, and the establishment of the *Royal Mail Route* to Scotland has given Larne a considerable impetus. It owes much to the energy and enterprise of the late Mr. James Chaine. He lies buried in *Waterloo Fort* overhanging the sea, and a round tower has been erected to his memory on the shore. A handsome *Town Hall* has been erected at the expense of the late Charles McGarel, and presented by him to the people of Larne.

Between the town and the ferry the coast makes a singular curve, from its shape called *Curran* (a sickle), the finest example of a raised beach in Ireland. At the termination of the curve stands the stump of a square tower, which in former days was celebrated under the name of *Olderfleet Castle*. Henry III. granted the possession of this district to the Scotch family of Bissett, who built the fortress for the protection of their property, though it was subsequently forfeited on account of their participation in rebellion. The only historical event of importance connected with the Castle is the landing of Bruce (1315), with an army of 6000 men, for the invasion of Ireland. The lias formation here attains a thickness of about 200 ft. *Raphanus maritimus* grows on the Curraun, and large quantities of flint flakes may be found there, showing that the spot was one where a factory existed for the manufacture of flint implements in prehistoric times.

Distances.—Carrickfergus, 14½ m. by Rail; Glenarm, 11½ m.; Maghera-morne, 4 m.; Glynn, 2 m.; Eden, 8½ m.

Conveyances.—Car to Cushendall and Ballycastle; Rail to Ballymena,

Carrickfergus, and Belfast; *Mail Steamer* daily to Stranraer.

Island Magee.

1 m. from the town is a *Ferry* (the rights of which were granted, together with the Castle of Olderfleet, to the Chichester family in the 17th cent.) between the so-called *Island Magee* and the mainland. In reality it is only a narrow promontory about 7 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth, running parallel with and separating the mainland from the ocean.

It was held in the reign of Elizabeth by one of the Bissetts under the singular tenure of an annual tribute of goshawks, which breed on the cliffs, and were held in high repute in England from the days of King John. It was taken possession of by the Earl of Essex in 1572, and after his death it passed to Lord Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy. On the E. coast, easily accessible by car from Whitehead, the scenery is very fine, particularly at the *Gobbins*, a range of high cliffs (240 ft.), and perforated by many caves, some of which can be reached at low water. The N. Co.'s Rly. have now made these splendid cliffs and caves accessible by cutting paths along their face and bridging chasms. At the *Man of War Stack* a 70 ft. oval lattice steel girder has been placed in position, and many of the bridges had to be towed from Whitehead and lifted to the cliffs, a matter of great difficulty. Communication by car can now be had between Ballycarry and the Gobbins. The geological formation is similar to that of the coast further N., basalt and chalk overcapping the lias strata. The W. coast is not remarkable for anything but its low banks sinking into flats towards the S., where the shores of Lough Larne meet.

The antiquary will find, near the ferry landing-place, a *Cromlech* formed of 3 upright stones, supporting a large flat slab nearly 6 ft. in length. Many years ago several gold ornaments, including a torque, were dug up near this cromlech. There are slight remains of an ancient *Castle* at Portmuck on the N.E. coast. At Brown's Bay on the N. is a large *Rocking-stone*, a glacial deposit weighing 10 to 12 tons, which was believed to tremble at the approach of a criminal.

On Jan. 8th, 1642 (some writers say Nov. 1641) a party of military from Carrickfergus made an attack on the inhabitants, and are said to have massacred many and thrown some over the cliffs. Perhaps no incident in Irish history has called forth fiercer discussion than the massacre of the Protestants in 1641, for which this seems to have been an instance of retaliation. This event has been ante-dated, and the numbers exaggerated to 3000; and on the other hand it has been denied altogether. Local tradition reduces the loss of life to one, a woman who perished with her pursuer. The depositions regarding the massacres of 1641 fill 14 vols. (Mss.), and are in the Trinity College library. Island Magee had an unfortunate notoriety for witchcraft and superstition, the last trial which took place in Ireland for the former being that of a native of this district, who was pilloried at Carrickfergus in 1711.

The tourist may proceed from Larne by road or rail, following the coast in either case.

A road shorter by 2 m., but not so practicable, runs inland to Carrickfergus, rejoining the coast-road at Eden, and passing en route *Glenoe*, a very picturesque village in a deep glen, in which a waterfall adds to the beauty of the scene.

Passing through the hamlet of Beltoy, we have on rt. *Lough Mourne*, 556 ft. above the sea-level, the waters of which are said to cover a large town, which was thus overwhelmed at the request of a pilgrim who had been refused hospitality, and had cursed it at his departure.

Proceeding by the coast road, parallel and close to the rly. to Whitehead, at 69½ m. *Glynn* are the ruins of a *Church*, the nave possessing square-headed windows of an earlier date than those of the chancel, which are Pointed. The latter is evidently an addition.

Between Glynn and *Magheramorne House* (Lord Magheramorne) will be noticed the effects of a large landslip which in 1834 carried away the coach-road. There is a *Ferry* at *Magheramorne* Stat. to Island Magee. A narrow strip of lias runs alongside the lough and will yield a number of characteristic lias fossils to the collector—viz., *Pentacrinites*, *Plagiostoma*, *Gryphaea*, *Ammonites*, &c.

Nearly opposite the commencement of Lough Larne are the village of *Ballycarry* (Rly. Stat.) and the ruined *Church of Templecoran*, noted for being the cradle of the Presbyterian religion in Ireland, where the first congregation was established in 1613 by Rev. Edward Bricc. The living of *Kilroot* (Kill Ruidd) was the first appointment obtained by Dean Swift, but was soon resigned by him, on account of its uncongenial solitude. Close to the high road is the dell of the *Salt Hole*, the scene of James McDonnell's treacherous ambushade in 1597, when Sir John Chichester, Governor of Carrickfergus, was captured, to finish his career by being executed at Glynn.

76 m. near *Slaughterford Bridge*, the road running through Island

Magee falls in. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. on the coast are the remains of *Chichester Castle*, which protected the district on the S. as *Olderfleet* did on the N. **Whitehead**,* owing to the enterprise of the N. C. Ry. Co., is a favourite holiday resort. Pathways have been cut in the cliffs which afford easy access to the tourist as far as *Blackhead*, where the *Swallow* and *McCartney's Caves* can be visited.

79 m. rt. is *Castle Dobbs* (Montagu W. E. Dobbs, Esq.), and soon afterwards, the village of **Eden**. Here there is an excellent section of the great terrace of the N.E. coast, where worked flints and flakes have been found in abundance, showing that here, and on other portions of the raised beach, the manufacture of weapons was largely carried on, from the flint found in the chalk of the adjoining hills.

82 m. is the time-honoured port of **Carrickfergus** * (Pop. 4208). It is, however, a poor place compared with Belfast, which has robbed it of all commercial importance. But its situation, its historic associations, and its well-preserved remains will amply repay a day spent here.

History.—The name Carrickfergus (*the Rock of Fergus*) is usually derived from a king of that name lost in a storm near it about 320 B.C. The Castle, which is a magnificent specimen of an inhabited Anglo-Norman fortress, was built by De Conrey in 1178 to protect his Ulster possessions. These fell subsequently into the hands of the De Lacys. In the invasion of Edw. Bruce, Olderfleet was captured, and Carrickfergus taken by the combined forces of Edward and King Robert after a long and spirited defence by the English garrison under Mandeville. After Bruce's fall, in the battle near Dundalk, the Castle again reverted to the English, and, with a few occasional changes into Scotch or Irish possession

in subsequent and troubled times, remained with them. They held it during the whole of Tyrone's rebellion, and in the Parliamentary wars it was alternately in the hands of the English, Scotch, and Irish. In 1688 Lord Iveagh held it for James II., and in the next year it was taken by Schomberg. On June 14th, 1690, William III. landed here on his memorable expedition, and a large stone with his name at the foot of the quay is shown as the spot where he first set foot in Ireland. The town was taken by the French, under Thurot, in 1760, though their success was but shortlived. The English squadron under Elliott overtook the French near the Isle of Man, and during the engagement that followed Thurot was killed. In 1778 the pirate Paul Jones, in the 'Ranger,' attacked in the bay H.M.S. 'Drake,' in which action Captain Burden was killed and Lieutenant Dobbs mortally wounded. There is a monument to the latter in Lisburn Cathedral.

The **Castle** occupies a strong position on a rock 30 ft. high, overlooking the Lough, whose waters surround it on 3 sides, the harbour occupying the area to the S. The entrance from the land side is through a fine *Gateway*, flanked on either side by a tower, called a *Half-moon*. The visitor will notice the usual defensive appliances, such as portcullis, embrasures for fire-arms, and the apertures for pouring melted lead, &c., upon the assailants. Within the gates is the lower yard or ballium, containing guard-rooms and barracks; and to the S. again is the upper yard, from which rises the most conspicuous portion of the castle—the great *Donjon* or *Keep*, a huge square tower of 5 stories, 90 ft. high, with walls 9 ft. thick. The ground story forms the magazine, and the 3rd story is called "Fergus's Dining-room." Within the walls is a draw well, long used for its chalybeate qualities, but these were recently found to arise, not from natural causes, but from a quantity of nails and armour which had been cast

therein. The walls of the castle follow the sinuosities of the rock all round. Since 1813 it has been garrisoned for the crown, and has been refitted with guns of newer type and calibre. The whole was once used as infantry barracks, but it is now an armoury. The visitor is allowed access to the outer court and walls, but permission to see the interior must be had from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Belfast.

The walls of the town, constructed by Sir Henry Sidney, have to a great extent disappeared, but they may be traced on the W. side and partly on the N. Here is the *North Gate*, formerly known as the "Spittal Gate," consisting of two arches spanning the road and foot-path.

The **Church of St. Nicholas** is a cruciform building, surmounted by a broad spire with a balustrade round the base. Notice the singular Elizabethan style of the N. transept, with its gable ends. It is divided from the nave by 2 round-headed arches and round piers. The Ch. is lighted by a 3-light window on N. of chancel, a stained-glass S. window, and 2 singular rose lights on either side of the organ. In the N. transept are some remarkable monuments, especially that of the Chi-

chester family, with 2 principal kneeling figures, representing Sir Arthur Chichester, first Earl of Belfast, and his wife, resembling the Boyle monuments in St. Patrick's, Dublin, and St. Mary's, Youghal. Below is the effigy of Sir John Chichester, who was taken in the ambushade at Salthole, and beheaded. It is said that "James McDonnell, being in Carrickfergus, went to see the monuments in the Ch., and, upon Sir John's effigy being pointed out, he said, 'How the devil can he to get his head again? for I am sure I ance took it frae him.'"

A subterranean passage now blocked up communicated with a Franciscan monastery, which formerly existed some way from the Church, and was founded about the middle of the 13th cent.

The geologist may pay a visit to the salt mines at **Duncrue**, that lie about 2 m. W. of the town. The rock-salt deposit is in three seams (150 ft. thick) in the triassic sandstone, which borders the Belfast Lough all the way from White Head to Belfast.

Leaving on l. the ancient site of the *Abbey of Woodburn*, which was of great extent, the traveller soon arrives at 91½ m. Belfast (Rte. 7).

ROUTE 10.

DUBLIN TO CLONES AND ENNISKILLEN: CLONES TO ARMAGH AND PORTADOWN.

From Dublin the tourist has a choice of routes for the N.W. section of Ireland, mainly covered by Co. Donegal. For the northern portion of this county it is better to proceed direct to Londonderry *viâ* Portadown and Omagh, but if time permits, and the tourist is cycling, we recommend the route through [Ireland.]

Enniskillen from Dundalk and thence to Donegal. The tourist from Derry having completed N. Donegal can then follow either the route through Letterkenny, Gweedore, Dungloe, and Ardara, south; or, omitting it, make the round of S. Donegal by the light railway from Strabane to Glenties, and thence

to Ardara, Carrick, Killybegs, and Donegal, or the reverse (see Rte. 18). If the tourist selects only S. Donegal, or takes the section from south to north, he should travel to Enniskillen, and thence to Donegal *via* Pettigo or Ballyshannon; or train direct to Strabane, thence to Donegal by Stranorlar, and proceed as already stated. Another route may be taken by the M. G. W. Rly. to Sligo and thence by car to Ballyshannon and Donegal. From the number of points of departure no selected order of description would suit all travellers; but we describe the various routes by which Donegal can be entered, and our general description is from north to south.

This Route follows Rtes. 2 and 5 as far as Dundalk. The Rly. cannot be said to run through a pretty country in general, although some portions, especially near Enniskillen, are very charming. Quitting the Dundalk Stat., there is nothing of interest until Inishkeen Stat., $7\frac{1}{4}$ m., is reached. On l. are ruins (of no great extent or architectural beauties) of the *Abbey of Inishkeen*. The tourist no doubt has found long ere this that most abbey ruins in Ireland present little more than the remains of a simple Church generally consisting of a nave and choir, with probably a belfry. Inishkeen has, however, an additional attraction in the shape of the stump of a *Round Tower* and a stone *Cross*.

Branch to Carrickmacross.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ m. Carrickmacross * (Pop. 1874), a little town prettily situated on high rocky ground of the lower limestone series, which is here surrounded by upper Silurian rocks. It derives its name from its situation, and Ross an early chieftain. Queen Elizabeth granted a large tract in the neighbourhood of the town to the Earl of Essex. Some remains of a castle built by the 3rd Earl

still exist, but much of the material was used in the erection of the market-house in 1780. The town has an important industry in lace, the beauty of which is justly celebrated. In the neighbourhood is *Lough Fea House* (S. E. Shirley, Esq.). The district to the S. of Carrickmacross becomes wild and hilly, rising to a height of over 1000 ft., between Bailieborough and Kingscourt.

Conveyances.—Rail to Inishkeen. Cars to Inishkeen, Shercock, and Kingscourt.

Distances.—Inishkeen, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Kingscourt, 8 m.; Shercock, 9 m.; Bailieborough, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Virginia, 23 m.

Main Route.

From Inishkeen the line is carried up the little valley of the Fane through Silurian cuttings, in the intervals of which the traveller gains distant views on the N. of the Slieve Gullion group between Dundalk and Newry.

12 m. Culloville, 3 m. rt. of which is the village of *Crossmaglen*, noted during the Fenian scare.

The country becomes more diversified and prettier at

$17\frac{3}{4}$ m. Castleblaney * (Pop. 1576), named after Sir E. Blayney, governor of Monaghan in the reign of James I., who gave him land on condition of his erecting a fort between Newry and Monaghan. It is a pretty English-looking town on the borders of Lake Muckno. The grounds of *Hope Castle* are open to the public.

Distances.—Armagh, $17\frac{1}{4}$ m. Keady, 10 m.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ m. Ballybay, like Castleblaney, owes its prosperity to the

linen trade. Beyond being situated in a very pretty country, it does not offer much of interest.

Cootehill Branch.

This runs S.W. from Ballybay to

9 m. **Cootehill** * (Pop. 1509), on the borders of Cavan co., is a pleasant well-built town, on the banks of the river of the same name, which connects it by a chain of lakes with Ballybay. There are some fine estates near the town: *Bellamont Forest* (E. P. Smith, Esq.), once the residence of the Earl of Bellamont of the Coote family, from which the town took its name; *Dartrey* (Earl of Dartrey), with a very fine modern mansion situated in an extensive and finely wooded demesne; and *Ashfield* (Col. Clements).

Return to Main Route.

34 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Newbliss**, a neat village, close to which is *Newbliss House*.

39 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Clones** * (Pop. 2063), an ancient little town; it is situated on a hill, and is an important agricultural and railway centre. The name is derived from *Cluain-Eois* (Cloonoe), Eos's meadow. It was a celebrated ecclesiastical locality, and the seat of a bishopric. St. Tigernach, the first bishop, died here of the plague in 548. The abbey was burnt in 1095, rebuilt, and finally dissolved in Henry VIII.'s time. The tourist should stop at Clones to visit the ruins, which are interesting though small. They consist of (1) a *Rath* on the outskirts of the town. It has a high central mound with steep ascent and flat surface, surrounded by three equally steep concentric earthworks. (2) A *Round Tower*, which is peculiarly rough and irregular on the outside, but of smooth limestone within. The masonry is very rude,

not a dressed stone appearing, and the top is wanting. The doorway is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 8 ft. above the base course. It is 8 ft. 9 in. in diam., about 75 ft. high, and had 5 floors, each, except the top, lighted by a single quadrangular window. At the summit of the hill is the market-place, with a handsome *Church*. (3) An ancient *Cross*, which consists of a quadrangular base 3 ft. high and a shaft 8 ft., divided into 3 panels. The arms, about 4 ft. long, are connected by a circular band. The carving is of the usual Scriptural character, with interlaced patterns, but most of it is so worn that the subjects are now difficult to determine. (4) The *Abbey* remains seem to form the nave of a highly finished Ch. of about the beginning of the 12th cent. A curious carving is on the N. wall 4 ft. above the ground of a Celtic cross cut in relief. Facing the doorway of the tower, in a line with the abbey, is (5) a singular *Shrine*; it is formed out of a single block of hard red sandstone, and is 5 ft. 10 in. long by 3 ft. in height.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dundalk, Enniskillen, Belfast, and Cavan. Car to Cavan; to Belturbet.

Distances.—Cavan, 15 m.; Belturbet, 9 m.; Monaghan, 11 m.

Gt. N. Rly. Branch from Clones to Armagh and Portadown.

From Clones a branch of the Gt. N. Rly. runs to Belfast, affording an easy means of visiting the City of Armagh.

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Smithborough**, an uninteresting little place, founded, as its name implies, by a Mr. Smith.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Monaghan** * (Pop. 2033), a neat and thriving county town, but not offering sufficient interest to induce a prolonged visit. It is the

assize and chief town of the county and contains *Court-House*, *Goal*, and *Union Workhouse*. It is an old place, and had a charter from James I. It was so poor then, that on the settlement of Ulster, when the Lord Deputy came hither to make arrangements respecting the forfeited lands, there was scarcely a house in which he and his train could be accommodated, and they were consequently obliged to pitch tents. Sir Edward Blayney got a portion of the land and erected the *Fortress of Castleblayney*. The chief owner of the district is Lord Rossmore, whose beautiful seat of *Rossmore Park* is a little to the S. on the road to Newbliss. The principal square in the town is called the *Diamond*, and contains a *linenhall*. A handsome *Fountain* has been erected to the memory of the late Lord Rossmore at a cost of 1000*l.*

Conveyances.—Car daily to Castleblayney. By rail to Armagh, Portadown, and Clones.

Distances.—Armagh, 16½ m.; Portadown, 26½ m.; Clones 12½ m.; Cavan, 27½ m.; Newbliss, 10 m.; Cootehill, 16 m.; Castleblaney, 17 m.; Emyvale, 7 m.

In the neighbourhood of Mounaghan, in addition to Rossmore Park, are *Ballyleck*, *Brandrum*, *Mount Louise* (the seat of the Evatt family), *Castle Shane* (E. S. Lucas, Esq.), *Beechhill* (W. Murray, Esq.).

From hence the Rly. passes through a hilly country to

17¾ m. *Glasslough*, a small town, the *Parish Church* of which has a tower 130 ft. high. Close to it is the fine estate and residence of *Castle Leslie* (Sir John Leslie, Bart.), on the banks of a small lake.

Conveyances.—Car to Aughnacloy.

21¾ m. rt. *Tynan*. Near it is *Tynan Abbey*, the seat of Sir James Henry Stronge, Bart. *Tynan* is an

old ecclesiastical foundation, and mention is made of it in Irish Annals as early as 1072. It is noted for its Crosses, of which there are three in the demesne. (1.) The *Tynan Cross* in the village stands 13 ft. 5 in. high, width of arms 4 ft. The lowest portion of the shaft has a panelled design of the Temptation, much defaced. The middle of the shaft and part of the top, consisting of portion of the wheel and right arm, are new, but carefully executed. (2.) The *Island Cross*, brought from Glenarb and put on an island in the demesne, is 8 ft. high, width of arms 3 ft. 6 in.; it is much weathered, and the lower part of shaft is new. (3.) The *Well Cross*, brought also from Glenarb, is over an arch above a well in the demesne. It is 8 ft. high, width of arms 3 ft. 10 in., and is unpierced. (4.) The *Terrace Cross* is near the house at the end of a fine avenue of yew trees. It is 11 ft. high, width of arms 4 ft. 10 in. It is a handsome cross, and ornamented with *patenæ* in slight relief, containing interlaced and curved designs in lozenge and circular patterns. The two lower segments of the wheel are new. (5.) There is also a *Cross* in *English Chyd.* unpierced, the upper portion and base alone remaining.

About 1 m. l. is *Caledon*, a thriving little market town, that has prospered under the auspices of the family of the Earl of Caledon, whose extensive *Park* adjoins, which contains magnificent *aracarias*. There is a *Cross* here over a well, another brought from Glenarb. The park contains a curious ruined structure, the "Bone House," the pillars and arches of which are faced with a quantity of knuckle-bones of oxen, said to be of those consumed by the army of Owen Roe O'Neill. The building, however, was modern. The place was formerly known by the name of *Kenard*, and was the head-quarters

of Sir Phelim O'Neill, who successfully held the county of Tyrone for several years against the English, and treacherously slew Lord Caulfield in 1641. An inscribed *Stone* taken from the castle referring to Sir Phelim is in the demesne.

28 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Armagh** * (Pop. 7588), a finely situated cathedral town, and the see of the Primate of all Ireland.

The most direct route from Dublin to Armagh is by the G. N. Rly. to Goraghwod Junct. (Rte. 5).

History.—There seems to be little doubt but that St. Patrick founded the *Dhamliag Mor*, or Cathedral Church, in 444-5, on ground known as *Druimsailech*, the Ridge of fallow, given to the saint by Daire, the chieftain of the district. Its foundation is mentioned by all the Irish Annalists and most of the authors of the Saint's life, and the dimensions are recorded in the 'Tripartite Life.' Petrie is of opinion the building was stone. The hill was called *Rath-daire*, and subsequently *Ard-macha*, after an Irish heroine of doubtful identity. Here, shortly after the foundation of the Church, was buried Lupita, the sister of St. Patrick. "No city is so rich in historical associations, and yet has so little to show and so little to tell in the present day, as Armagh. St. Patrick's first Church is now represented by the Bank of Ireland; the Provincial Bank comes close on St. Columba's; St. Bride's shares its honours with a paddock; St. Peter and St. Paul afford stabling and garden-produce to a modern *rus in urbe*; and St. Mary's is lost in a dwelling-house."—*Reeves*.

The early history of the Church embraces a long list of mishaps, long even for Irish religious establishments, which were particularly liable to misfortune. For 5 centuries or more it had to bear the repeated attacks of the Danes and other marauders, who, not content with plundering, burnt the city to the ground as often as it was rebuilt. It was burned by lightning in 915 and 995; and 839, 890, 990, 1021, 1092, are dates of its plunder and burning by Danes and natives. It

was visited by Brian Boru in 1004, who "left 20 ounces of gold as an offering upon the altar." Here he and his son were buried, having been killed at the battle of Clontarf in 1014. The most complete ruin, however, was sustained at the hands of Shane O'Neill, in 1566, who reduced the cathedral to ashes, and Camden says, that "the Church and City of Armagh were so foully defaced by the rebel Shane O'Neill that nothing remaineth at this day but a few wattled cottages and ruinous walls." Primate Loftus assailed him with the spiritual weapon of excommunication, rejecting his excuse, that he burned the cathedral to prevent the English troops from polluting its sanctuary by lodging within its walls. In the following year O'Neill was most treacherously murdered by the McDonnells at Cushendun. The town was restored by Primate Hampton, but was burned and reduced to ruin again by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1642.

Previous to the destruction by the Danes, Armagh was famous for its school of learning, the Alma Mater of many of the early scholars, viz., Aigilbert, Bishop of the Western Saxons, Gildas, Albanus, and others. Here was written, by Ferdomnach a scribe, in 807, the 'Book of Armagh,' a Latin Ms. of the New Test., with memoirs of St. Patrick, &c., which with its beautifully embossed leather *Satchel* is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. There is still a *Royal School* here founded by Charles I., in 1627.

Since the Reformation, Armagh has been fortunate in its archbishops, the bulk of whom exercised their influence to benefit the metropolitan see. Of these the principal were Primates Hampton, Ussher, Margetson, Bramhall, Boulter, Hoadley, and Robinson, who was created Baron Rokeby of Armagh, a title now extinct. To this Primate Armagh owes the restoration of the cathedral, at a cost of 30,000*l.*, from his own private wealth; also the erection of the episcopal residence, the town library, and the observatory, which has contributed largely to the annals of astronomical science. This munificence was continued by the first Primate Beresford (Lord John G.), who

contributed over 20,000*l.* towards restoration. He held the see for 40 years, and on his death (1862) was succeeded by one of the same family. The see of Clogher, which had been annexed to Armagh since 1850, was revived on the death of the latter as a distinct see.

The City is very finely situated on the slopes of steep hills, the summit crowned by the venerable Cathedral, while separated by valleys arise other hills, one of which is likewise adorned by the new R. C. Cathedral. The visitor will mark with pleasure the substantial and orderly streets, the clean marble trottoir, the prettily wooded *Mall*, and the general appearance of prosperity and good government. It has the usual buildings of a county town—*Court-House, Asylum, Infirmary, Work-house, &c.*, with public, charitable, and other buildings.

The **Cathedral**, which is in the centre of a close at the top of the hill, is a cruciform Church, consisting of nave with aisles, choir, and transepts, with a massive and rather low tower rising from the intersection. It had, previous to the restoration, a spire surmounting the tower, but this was removed, and with the best effect. The *Tower* (110 ft.), which is lighted with 2 windows on each side, should be ascended by the tourist for the sake of the extensive and beautiful view. Notice the good moulding on the W. door. The *Nave* is separated from each aisle by 5 Pointed arches with rounded and deeply moulded pillars, and is lighted by 5 Perp. windows, with 4 clerestory windows above. At the W. end is a lancet-headed 3-light window, of good stained glass, filled with coats of arms of benefactors; there is also a Perp. stained window at the W. of each aisle.

The choir has on each side three stained glass windows, one of which,

the memorial of Primate Gregg (1896), deserves notice. The roof has lately been raised, and a new *E. Window* inserted, filled with glass by Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, under the supervision of Sir Thos. Drew. This work has been done as a memorial to some members of the Beresford family. The tower arches have been raised by the generosity of the Dean and Mrs. Shaw-Hamilton. The sculptured and stone panelled *Screen* which formerly separated it from the nave has been removed to the S. transept, thus giving a full view of the cathedral. The window in the S. trans. was erected to the memory of Primate Lord J. G. Beresford. The *Bells* are remarkably sweet, and are capable of being rung by one person. The whole Cathedral is pleasing and grateful to the eye, for every portion denotes a careful and zealous watch over it. The *Organ* is good, and the choral service very well performed.

Monuments.—In the nave, near the western porch, is a statue to Sir T. Molyneux, by Roubilliac, and on each side, under the arches of the aisles, are recumbent effigies of the successive Primates Beresford, that on the S. being Lord J. G. Beresford, by Baron Marochetti (1862), that on the N. Marcus G. Beresford (1885), by Taylor. In the N. aisle is a recumbent statue of Dean Drelinecourt (1644), by Rysbrach, one of the finest monuments in the kingdom. The statue of Primate Stuart, in the attitude of prayer, the work of Chantrey (removed from the S. aisle by Primate Knox), deserves notice, and also the bust of Primate Knox (1893). The windows of the S. aisle are filled with stained glass memorials, and there is a bust of Armagh's princely benefactor, Primate Robinson (Lord Rokeby), with an inscription added by his nephew and heir, Archdeacon Robinson. Here also is an elaborate memorial to the three brothers Kelly.

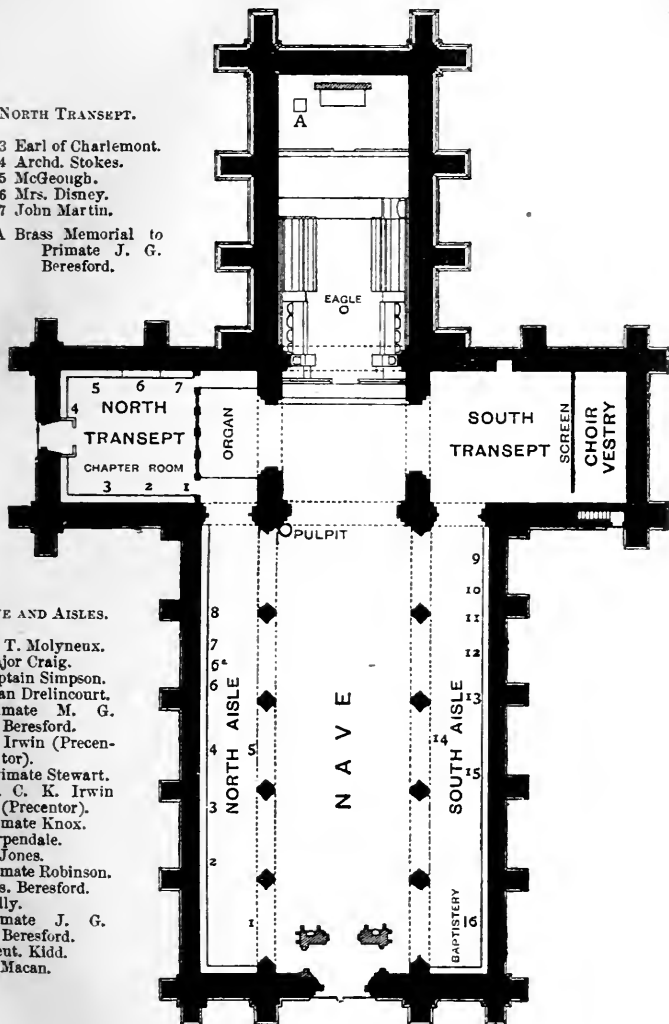
The N. transept or chapter room is

Scale of Feet
 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

NORTH TRANSEPT.

- 1, 2, 3 Earl of Charlemont.
- 4 Archd. Stokes.
- 5 McGeough.
- 6 Mrs. Disney.
- 7 John Martin.

A Brass Memorial to
 Primate J. G.
 Beresford.



NAVE AND AISLES.

- 1 Sir T. Molyneux.
- 2 Major Craig.
- 3 Captain Simpson.
- 4 Dean Drelincourt.
- 5 Primate M. G. Beresford.
- 6 A. Irwin (Precentor).
- 6a. Primate Stewart.
- 7 Dr. C. K. Irwin (Precentor).
- 8 Primate Knox.
- 9 Carpendale.
- 10 J. Jones.
- 11 Primate Robinson.
- 12 Mrs. Beresford.
- 13 Kelly.
- 14 Primate J. G. Beresford.
- 15 Lieut. Kidd.
- 16 T. Macan.

To face p. 150.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, ARMAGH.

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used as a vestry for the clergy. It contains 17th cent. monuments of the Caulfield family, Earls of Charlemont.

The *Bell of Armagh*, which there is strong grounds to believe belonged to St. Patrick, is now in the R. I. Acad. collection, Dublin. Its costly and beautiful *Shrine*, since it was made in 1091, has been handed down from generation to generation, and never lost sight of. The *Font* in the Cathedral is a facsimile of the original one which has disappeared.

The tourist should visit the adjacent *Public Library*, endowed by Primate Robinson under an Act of the Irish Parliament. It contains ancient records and a fine collection of 20,000 volumes. Over the door is inscribed $\psi\upsilon\chi\eta\varsigma\ \iota\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$. The *Observatory*, which, with the astronomer's residence, is situated a short distance out of the town in prettily planted gardens, also should be seen. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town is the *Archbishop's Palace*, a fine block of building erected by Primate Robinson, together with a private chapel, and an *Obelisk*, 157 ft. high, commanding views over beautiful grounds. The palace, which is a stately building, contains several important Royal portraits from Charles II., and a series of portraits of the primates from the Reformation.

A very conspicuous feature in Armagh is the *R. C. Cathedral* (St. Patrick's), a handsome building in Dec. style with spires, on a hill near the Rly. It has a fine entrance, and is approached by a seven terraced series of steps of white limestone. The plan is cruciform; it is 210 ft. long; width across transepts, 112 ft.; across nave and aisles, 72 ft.; height from floor to ridge, 110 ft.; height of the two W. towers, 210 ft. Adjoining is a handsome building for sacristy, library, and Synod hall, and the residence of the R. C. Primate. The situation is

called "*Ara Coeli*," from the resemblance to the famous Ch. on a height in Rome.

The building was commenced by Dr. Crolly (Archbp.) in 1840, and so far finished as to be dedicated in 1873. The original design by Mr. Duff, of Newry, was a Perpendicular Gothic structure, but this was subsequently modified by Mr. McCarthy in favour of the Decorated; the roof was raised 20 ft., and instead of three low graceful towers, two western, with slender spires (210 ft.), surmounted by ten-feet crosses, were adopted. Down to the first dedication a sum of about 70,000*l.* was expended on the Cathedral. In 1900 a bazaar was held under the auspices of Cardinal Logue, and a sum of 30,000*l.* was realised, and the fittings and decorations were completed. On July 24th, 1904, a great ceremony of consecration was held, at which the Pope was represented by Cardinal Vannutelli.

The Cathedral has a most imposing appearance from without, and within it is elaborately decorated, and the fittings are of a costly kind. The aisles of nave and side chapels of chancel are finely groined, and the walls of the whole building from floor to groining are covered with mosaic, the designs including numerous medallions of sacred subjects and figures of Irish saints. The ceilings are elaborately decorated also with scenes from Biblical history and lives of the Irish saints. The *High Altar*, standing against the rood screen, is a fine one of white marble; the front panel is a well executed representation, by Signor Aureli of Rome, of Leonardo's "Last Supper." Over the Table is a Reredos and Super-table, with Tabernacle in the centre, all showing finished workmanship. The doors of the Tabernacle are of solid silver and gold repoussé work set with precious stones. The *Rood Screen* of white marble fills the crossing (30 ft.) from the two east pillars of the choir, and is 36 ft. high, divided into five bays by columns of red Verona marble. On the screen above the cornice of the central bay is the Crucifixion. The lady and side chapel *Altars* are

highly wrought and decorated at much cost, and worth examination. The *Pulpit*, standing at the S.E. pier of the nave, is one of the finest in the Kingdom, the work of Signor Medici, of Rome. It is carved from solid marble blocks, and of octagonal shape, with angle niches and groined canopies having figures of the four Evangelists, St. Patrick, and St. Brigid. The whole is elaborately carved and inlaid, and has a handsome canopy of wood with pierced cresting, pinnacles and spires, the latter having open tracery and angle crockets. Marble is freely used throughout, the side screens, cardinal's throne, communion rails, and organ gallery front being well furnished with this material. The *E. Window* of seven lights is erected to the memory of Archb. Crolly, who laid the foundation stone, by his successor, Dr. McGettigan. In the *Cemetery* immediately to the N. of the Cathedral is a fine *Celtic Cross*, 24 ft. high, to the latter. At the N.W. corner of the Cathedral is his *Statue*, by Signor Lazzarini, of Carrara.

St. Patrick's Seminary is mainly for students intended for the priesthood. On Mount St. Catherine, opposite the Cathedral, is the *Convent of the Sacred Heart*, with primary and secondary schools attached.

The archæologist should visit the site of *Emania*, known as the *Navan Fort*, which occupies an area of 12 acres, 2 m. W. of the city. In shape it is elliptical; the E. side has been much cut away, but on the W. the large entrenchments are comparatively perfect, as is also one of the central mounds, about 220 ft. in diam., to the top of which from the lower base is 138 ft. It is said to have been the seat of the Ulster sovereignty for 600 years, during which period a series of kings reigned here prior to the year 332 A.D. It was founded by the heroine of tradition, Queen Maeha, from whom Armagh is said to be named. It was the residence of the Red Branch Knights under Conor Mac Nessa in the first cen-

ture of our era. In 332, Fergus Fogha, king of Ulster, was defeated in battle by the Collas, of the race of Heremon, and Emania was burned and pillaged, and was never afterwards a royal residence. In the townland of Tray there is a mound to which tradition assigns the name of the *King's Stables*, of which little trace remains.

Another early monument exists on the banks of the Callan Water on the road to Keady, in a *Cairn* that marks the tomb of Nial Caille (Nial III.), who, when his army was drawn up in battle array against the Danes, perished in an attempt to save one of his men who had fallen into the river.†

[4 m. to the S.E. is *Market Hill*, 3 m. W. of which is the *Vicar's Cairn*, 819 ft. high, which has been largely used as a quarry for building purposes. Adjoining the town is *Gosford Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Gosford.]

The neighbourhoods of Armagh and Keady are celebrated for the production of brown and coloured linen, such as hollands for window blinds, the tint of which is obtained by soaking the goods in solution of muriate of tin and catechu. After this operation they are glazed and finished by means of a "beetling" machine.

About 2 m. N. of Armagh was fought the battle of the *Yellow Ford* (1598), wherein the English under Sir Henry Bagenal were defeated by the insurgent Hugh O'Neill (see p. 178).

At a short distance to the W. of the City are some marble *Quarries*, displaying an interesting geological section. The carboniferous limestone is there covered by a deposit of (1st) a sandy breccia of limestone fragments, (2nd) a red stratified

† The same legend is also current on the banks of the Nore, near Thomastown.

conglomerate, or breccia, (3rd) Permian boulder-beds, 2 ft., and all surmounted by boulder clay of the glacial or drift period.

“In this quarry, therefore, we have the curious concurrence of two boulder formations, of different and widely separated periods, superimposed one upon the other. Though somewhat similar in appearance, there is really a difference between them, which the practised eye may easily detect; and the divisional line between the two formations may easily be followed along the face of the cliff.”—*Hull.*

This neighbourhood is further interesting as displaying the only representatives of the Lower Permian beds at present known in Ireland.

Conveyances.—By rail to Belfast; to Dublin *via* Goraghwood or Portadown; to Clones; to Fivemiletown. Car to Keady and Castleblayney; to Loughgall.

Distances.—Monaghan, 16½ m.; Portadown, 10¼ m.; Moy, 7½ m.; Blackwatertown, 5 m.; Richhill, 5 m.; Loughgall, 5 m.; Keady, 9 m.; Castleblayney, 19 m.

33¼ m. **Richhill**, another small town on rt. occupying high ground. In the demesne of *Castle Dillon* adjoining, is an *Obelisk* erected by Sir Capel Molyneux to commemorate the Irish volunteers, 1782. From hence the line runs through an agricultural district to

39 m. *Portadown* (Rte. 5), where a junction is effected with the main line to Belfast.

Branch from Clones to Cavan.

From Clones a branch also of the Gt. N. Railway runs to Cavan, and crossing the Ulster Canal reaches **Redhills**, 7 m., so called

from the colour of the soil, which is richly impregnated with iron. To the rt. is *Castle Sanderson* (Col. Sanderson, M.P.). At 8½ m. is **Ballyhaise** Stat., and 3½ m. distant is the small town, with a market-place built on arches. Close to it is *Ballyhaise House* (W. Humphrys, Esq.), the front of which is also curiously ornamented with arches. At the Stat. the Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway effects a junction; it runs through Belturbet, Ballyconnell, and Balinamore to Dromod on the Mullingar and Sligo line.

[Near it to the rt. is *Clover Hill* (Samuel Sanderson, Esq.). At 4 m. is **Belturbet**★ (Pop. 1675), a neat town on the Erne (crossed by a *Bridge* of 3 arches), a little distance from the expansion of that river into the Upper Lough Erne. By means of the waters of the lake, the inhabitants have communication as far as Belleek, in addition to the Ulster Canal that joins the Erne a few miles above the town. A good deal of business is carried on in corn, distilling, butter, and pork. In the Churchyard are the remains of a fortification which once enclosed an extensive area. Also a portion of a *Round Tower*, built of limestone and red grit.

Belturbet was, like most of the towns in this neighbourhood, the scene of some sharp fighting in 1690, when the Enniskilleners, prior to the battle of Newtown Butler, seized upon the town, which had been taken by the enemy, and, after dislodging them, fortified it for themselves.]

At **Butler's Bridge**, the Ballyhaise river is crossed, near its junction with the Erne.

Passing **Butler's Bridge** on the rt., the line enters *Cavan* (15½ m.), where a junction is made with the Midland Gt. W. Rly. (Rte. 24).

Return to Main Route.

44½ m. **Newtown Butler** * (Pop. 396); here a bridge crosses a small tributary to Lough Erne. This village was the scene of a very decisive action in 1689, in which the Irish lost above 2000 men, while the loss of the Enniskilleners was only 20.† It was fought in the same week as Killiecrankie, from which Macaulay draws a striking parallel.

Portions of the beautiful reaches of Lough Erne every now and then become visible, although on no point from the Rly. is the lake seen to any extent. In the distance to the W. the limestone ranges of Cavan and Leitrim, in which the Shannon takes its rise, form very fine features in the landscape.

3½ m. l. on the banks of Lough Erne is **Crom Castle**, the charming residence of the Earl of Erne, situated at the bend of a wooded promontory overlooking the windings of the Upper Lake. It is a castellated building, placed in very picturesque grounds, which enclose the ruins of the *Old Castle* of Crom, in 1689 "the frontier garrison of the Protestants of Fermanagh." It was commenced in 1611 by Michael Balfour (Fifeshire), who received grants of land here under the plantation of Ulster. It was

† "About 1 m. from Newtown Butler the Irish faced about and made a stand. They were drawn up on a hill, at the foot of which lay a deep bog. A narrow paved causeway which ran across the bog was the only road by which the cavalry of the Enniskilleners could advance. Macarthy placed his cannon in such a manner as to sweep this causeway. Wolseley ordered his infantry to the attack. They struggled through the bog, made their way to firm ground, and rushed on the guns. The Irish cannoneers stood gallantly to their pieces till they were cut down to a man. The Irish dragoons, who had run away in the morning, were smitten with another panic, and without striking a blow galloped from the field."—*Macaulay*.

besieged by Mountcashel, a circumstance that induced the battle of Newtown Butler, in consequence of his being obliged to retire from Crom to meet Wolseley. It was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1764. In the grounds is a *Yew-tree*, one of the oldest and finest in the British Isles. It is 25 ft. high, the stem is 12 ft. in girth, 6 ft. in length, and the circumference of the limit of the branches is 250 ft.

51 m. **Lisnaskea**, * the Fort of the bush (Pop. 715), a neat town with well-built schools, Ch. market-house, &c. Near it, on the rt., is *Clifton Lodge*.

54 m. **Maguire's Bridge** (called after a Fermanagh chieftain), another townlet situated on the Colebrooke River, which flows into Lough Erne near here. 3 m. N. is the village of **Brookeborough**, and further N. *Colebrooke*, a fine park and mansion belonging to Sir Arthur D. Brooke, Bart. To the l. of Maguire's Bridge is Lough Erne, studded with islands, on the largest of which is *Belleisle*, the residence of J. G. V. Porter, Esq.

Soon after passing 57¼ m. **Lisbellaw**, Mound of the forl-mouth, the Rly. skirts the demesne of *Castle Coole* (Earl of Belmore), and arrives at

62 m. **Enniskillen Stat.**, placed at the most disadvantageous point from which to see the town. The name is derived, according to Irish Annals, from *Inis-Céthlenn* (Kehlen), Cethlenn's Island, the wife of Balor, a Formorian chief.

ENNISKILLEN * (Pop. 5412) is one of the prettiest places in Ireland, a circumstance to which, together with its stirring Protestant associations, it owes its principal attractions, for it is destitute of any archæological

objects of interest. From almost every point it has a peculiarly beautiful appearance, being entirely watergirt (built like Interlaken between two lakes) by Lough Erne, or, to speak correctly, by the river which unites the upper and lower lakes. From the level of the water the houses rise symmetrically, the apex being formed by the graceful spire of the *Parish Church*. It was originally erected in 1637, and the tower is the only portion of the building remaining. The body of the Church dates from 1840, to which has recently been added a chancel in which hang the colours borne by the two Inniskilling regiments at Waterloo. It has several good windows of stained glass, that in the N. side of the chancel to the late Earl of Enniskillen is a beautiful one. The *Font* is a fine specimen of Romanesque work, dated 1666. The Church has a very perfect peal of 8 *Bells*. The *R. C. Church* is a fine building (Early Gothic), with a handsome reredos and altar-rail. The town consists mainly of one long street of well-built and well-ordered houses, on an island connected at each end with the mainland by *Bridges*, that at the N.W. having been recently rebuilt. The streets are broad and pretty clean, the shops good and well supplied, and a general air of prosperity and business pervades the whole place. It gives its name to two regiments, the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Previous to the reign of James I. Enniskillen was merely a stronghold of the Maguires, chieftains of Fermanagh. During Tyrone's rebellion it passed to the English. In 1612 a portion was granted to William Cole, ancestor of the Enniskillen family, and the borough incorporated by charter, stipulating that he should "settle in it twenty British families." He ably defended it in 1641. But its great celebrity is subsequent to

that period, when in 1689, not content with fortifying their town against the soldiers of Tyrconnell, the gallant Enniskilleners actually pursued their invaders, who made a precipitate retreat, without stopping till they reached Cavan. The actions at Belturbet and Newtown Butler were still more telling and decisive affairs in the brief campaign.

What was formerly a wooded hill near the Rly. Stat. has been recently formed into a very attractive *Pleasure-ground* with clock tower. It abounds in grottoes and fountain basins, formed by water-worn limestone brought from the caves of Belmore Mountain. A fine *Monument* erected to the memory of Sir Lowry Cole crowns the summit of the hill. The monument can be ascended, from which a fine view is obtained. At either end of the town is a *Fort*, and there are also extensive *Barracks* occupying the site of the *Castle*, a portion of which still exists close to the N.W. bridge. A steamer runs daily between Enniskillen and *Castlecaldwell* ✱ for Belleck and back (about 22 m.), at the western extremity of Lower Lough Erne, and excursion tickets for rail and steamer are issued to Ballyshannon and Bundoran. A steamer also runs on the Upper Lake to *Knockninny* (small Hotel) on fair and market days. This is a good spot for the lake fishing. The S. end of the Upper Lake is connected with the Shannon by a *Canal* which runs from the village of Leitrim by Ballinamore and Ballyconnell. The N. end is connected with Lough Neagh by the *Ulster Canal*, which runs through Monaghan and Clones to Charlemont, and thence by the Blackwater. Facilities are thus given for a considerable trade by water. The depth of water has been considerably lowered in recent years by drainage works.

1 m. from the town is the magnificent demesne and mansion of

Castle Coole, the seat of the Earl of Belmore. It is a large Grecian house, built by the elder Wyatt of Portland stone, and is very prettily situated.

Conveyances from Enniskillen.—Rail to Dundalk, Belfast, Londonderry, Bundoran, Sligo, Mullingar. Steamer to Belleek. Cars daily to Manorhamilton, Omagh, *Tempo viâ* Lisbellaw, Derrygonnelly and Churchhill, Knockninny.

Distances.—Sligo, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Belcoo, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Manorhamilton, 25 m.; Clones, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Ballyshannon, road, 27 m.—rail, 40 m., and Bundoran, 44 m.; Carrickereagh, 5 m.; Devenish Island, 2 m.; Pettigoe, 23 m.; Florence Court, 7 m.; Swanlinbar, 12 m.; Crom Castle, 22 m., by water; Omagh, 26 m.; Derry, 60 m.; Dundalk, 62 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. **Enniskillen to Devenish.**—To see the neighbourhood of Enniskillen to advantage the tourist should discard terra firma and take to the Lake, for which purpose good boats may be had near the W. bridge. It is one of the largest and most beautiful of Irish lakes. It boasts little mountain scenery or craggy shores, but is, save at one locality, for the most part sylvan in character, and indeed, for combination of wood and water is almost unequalled.

Lough Erne divides Fermanagh into two nearly equal portions. The length of the Upper Lake is about 10 m., and width at N. end 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The river connecting the two sheets of water is about 8 m. long, and they cover an area of 57 sq. m. The Lower Lake is 18 m. long by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, its greatest depth 200 ft., and height above sea-level 150 ft. They contain a great number of islands, the largest, *Boa*, at the N. end of the Lower Lake about 4 m. long.

The **River Erne**, which feeds it, rises in Lough Gowna, about 3 m. N. of Granard, and runs due N. until it expands into Lough Oughter, from whence it emerges with broader proportions, passing Butler's Bridge and Belturbet. At or near Crom it is generally called Lough Erne, though in fact it is nothing more than a very broad river, fringed with innumerable bays, and studded with islands, many of them of considerable size. The Upper Lake is at its broadest opposite Lisnaskea, and from this point soon narrows to assume the river character again. The variations of width, the outspreadings and contractions of this lake are interesting from a geological as well as scenic point of view. The lake rests partly on a limestone, and partly on a slaty bed. The outspreadings occur chiefly on the limestone, the contractions on the slate. This is attributed partly to the solution of the limestone by the carbonic acid in the water, and partly to the irregular distribution of the glacial deposit of boulder clay which here abounds, and forms the numerous islands and a series of mounds and bands of moraine matter, round about which the river winds and bends in complex labyrinths, of channels, loops, and lakelets, with strangely broken shores. The row from Enniskillen hither will amply repay the lover of river scenery. The reach from the town to the Lower Lake is about 1 m. in length, and passes on l. *Portora*, a very beautifully situated building on a height, erected in 1777 to accommodate the scholars of the Royal School, founded in 1626 by Charles I. The channel of the river at this point has been considerably deepened and improved by the works on the river; and at the entrance into the lake stand on l. the ruins of *Oldcastle*, a small fortress consisting of some circular towers; it is ascribed to the Maguires, but was later the bishop's palace.

About 2 m. from Enniskillen, on the rt. of the lake, lies the island of **Devenish** (Ir. *Daimh-inis*, the Island of oxen), with its melancholy ruins, viz. the House of St. Molaise, Round Tower, Great Church, Bed, Abbey, Crosses and Monuments. The island is associated chiefly with the name of St. Molaise, who flourished in the first half of the 6th cent. *The House or Kitchen of St. Molaise* is but a ruin of a quadrangular building, which was perfect in the beginning of this cent., the only feature of it being a round-headed doorway. The **Round Tower** is 84 ft. 10 in. high, and remarkable for the extraordinary fineness and regularity of the masonry up to the very apex. The doorway is round-headed and 9 ft. from the ground, the internal diameter there being 8 ft., and the walls are 4 ft. thick. The window of the 2nd floor is triangular, the 3rd quadrangular, the 4th square-headed, the 5th has four windows nearly facing the cardinal points. In addition to being remarkably well preserved, it has the unusual decoration of a cornice or band of Romanesque scroll work, of very rich design, immediately under the conical apex, and with a well-sculptured head in the centre of each side over the apertures, quaintly executed, three bearded and one not. The tower was thoroughly restored in 1835 by the Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Rector of Enniskillen. About 40 yds. nearly W. of the tower are the ruins of the *Great Church*, or *Daimhliag*, 80 ft. by 23 ft., which seems to have consisted of a nave or chancel, with a S. transept and other buildings to the N. In the S. wall of the nave is a round-headed, finely moulded and deeply spayed window, interior dimensions 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 1 in. Near it is the *Bed*, a small quadrangular work of earth, nearly effaced, enclosing portions of a stone

coffin. A little higher up the hill are the ruins of the *Abbey*, consisting of the tower and the N. wall of the choir, in which is a good pointed doorway deeply moulded and crocketed. The intersecting arches are similar to those of Sligo, though scarcely so lofty. A spiral staircase leads to a chamber in the tower rising from the arches, and in the floor are holes for the bellropes; "the groining of the floor is extremely rich and beautiful." Near the foot of the stairs is a stone inserted in a small recess with this inscription:—

MATHEUS : O'DUBAGAN :
 HOC : OPUS : FECIT :
 BARTHOLOMEO : O'FLANRAGAN :
 PRIORI : DE : DAMYNIS :
 A : D : 1449 :

This is probably the date of its erection, and the prior mentioned died in 1462. It has a fine window which many years ago was taken down and inserted in the neighbouring Ch. of Monea. There are many other minor remains, *Slabs* with inscribed crosses, a *Holed-stone*, and a fine *Gallaun* 6 ft. high.

The best part of the lake for scenery lies further N., among the wooded islands about 4 m. from Enniskillen. They can be approached by car to Carrickreagh old quarry, and thence ascending the hill to the l. of the road.

2. *Belleek and Ballyshannon, by Road.*

This is a beautiful drive and a good road for cycling on the western shore of Lough Erne for nearly the whole distance to Belleek, affording views that for soft beauty are almost equal to the foot of Windermere. A return can be made by either rail or steamer. About 4 m. are the slight remains of *Castle Hume*, the demesne of which is now

included in that of *Ely Castle* (Marquis of Ely).

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the entrance to *Ely Lodge*, once the beautiful seat of the family, upon an island connected by a bridge with the mainland. The grounds are charming, but the house has been demolished. The ground on the l. of the road begins to assume a more broken and rugged aspect, and near the village of *Churchhill* rises into lofty escarpments of blue mountain limestone some 1000 ft. above the level of the sea. The ruins of *Inismacaint Church* and early *Cross* are passed, and further the ruins of *Tully Castle* (11 m.) stand close to the lake. It was a fortified mansion, built by the Humes, a branch of the Scotch family of Polwarth, who settled in Fermanagh in the reign of Elizabeth. Pynnar describes it in 1618 as a castle 50 ft. long, surrounded by a bawn 100 ft. square and 14 ft. high, "having four flankers for the defence." It was the scene of a frightful massacre in the rebellion of 1641, when a number of persons who had taken refuge there, amounting, it is said, to 15 men and 60 women and children, were slain by Rory, brother of Lord Maguire, who had induced them to surrender, under promise of a free pass to Enniskillen. Lady Hume and the immediate members of her family were allowed to depart, and the castle was pillaged and burnt down. A similar building exists at *Monea*, a few miles to the S.E., which suffered also in the wars of 1641. In the lake adjoining is a *Crannoge*. From the summit of Knockmore (919 ft.) a splendid view of the lake and surrounding country is obtained. On it is the "Lettered Cave," which contains a profuse quantity of rude scribings on its rocky surfaces.

The opposite shore of the lake is rather low and wooded in comparison with the crags of *Churchhill*. A road runs along its bank

to Pettigo and Donegal; it is fringed with fine residences, some of which are visible from the Ballyshannon road—such as *Riversdale* (Edward Mervyn Archdale, Esq.), *Rossfad* (Col. Richardson), *Castle Archdale* (Edward Archdale, Esq.). On the northern bank near Belleek are *Castle Caldwell* and the Elizabethan mansion of *Magheramena*. The lake soon narrows again, and reassumes its river character at

23 m. **Belleek** * (the ford-mouth of the flag-stones), a small village prettily situated on the rt., containing a disused fort, and a large porcelain factory, started by the late David McBirney some years ago, which gives employment to a good many hands. It is known as *Belleek Pottery*, and was first made of clay found on the spot. In iridescent lustre this ware vies with that of Gubbio. The fine felspar first used in the manufacture was found at Castle Caldwell, near Belleek; most of it is now imported. From Belleek a road runs S. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the village of Garrison, on the eastern shore of Lough Melvin (see p. 171).

The course of the Erne from Belleek † is marked by an extraordinary series of rapids, which the tourist may observe at different points, though he cannot skirt the banks of the river all the way down to Ballyshannon. At Belleek a rocky barrier formed a fine fall across the river. The water rose at flood time to a height of 10 ft. above summer level, doing damage to 18,000 acres of land. Part of the great drainage scheme of Lough Erne was the erection of **Sluice Gates** at Belleek, and the removal of 200,000 tons of rock that formed the fall. Here four gates were

† According to the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' Belleek (Ir. *Bel-leice*) "signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called from the flat-surface rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor."

placed in a depth of 15 ft. They weigh 13 tons each, and overlap to give greater strength against the enormous pressure of the water. Five million gallons can be discharged per minute, and the power that regulates them is supplied by a turbine. The cost was 212,000*l.*, and the works were designed by Mr Stoney, C.E., London; but their inception and successful carrying out are largely due to the late Mr. J. G. V. Porter of Belleisle.

This end of Lough Erne and the river to the sea is a favourite angling quarter, and Belleek is a good station. The waters abound with salmon, trout, eels, pike, bream, and perch in shoals.

Rathmore Fort lies N.E. of the town; the remains of *Tectunny Ch.* stand on the bank of the river; and about 1½ m. on the road to Pettigo are the ruins of an old *Franciscan Abbey.*

Passing 25 m. *Camlan*, the tourist arrives at 27 m. *Ballyshannon* (Rte. 12). Time and expense are of course saved by travelling by Rail to Ballyshannon, but the tourist loses the scenery of Lough Erne.

3. *Florence Court, the Marble Arch, Swanlinbar and the "Shannon Pot."*

In the course of this excursion the magnificent limestone scenery of the district is seen to great advantage. 4 m. l. are *Shea House*, and *Fairwood Park*, followed by the exquisitely-situated grounds of *Florence Court*, the residence of the Earl of Enniskillen, 3 m. from the Stat. The house, which is worthy of the surrounding scenery, was built by Lord Mount Florence in 1771, and is in form "a centre connected by wings of handsome arcades adorned with an entablature and low balustrade, the whole façade being 300 ft. in length." In the interior are some good paintings by Rembrandt,

Poussin, Rubens (Jephthah's Vow), Sir P. Lely, &c. The geological museum, collected by the late Earl, who was an eminent authority, particularly on the carboniferous formation, has been given to the Nat. Museum, Dublin. It contained a fine skeleton of the *Cercus giganteus*, or the Irish elk. The park extends for a long distance on the slopes of the hills, and affords views remarkable for their extent and variety. It has some fine timber, in which an avenue of the silver fir should be particularly noticed, as well as the parent plant of the *Irish or Florence Court Yew.* About 3½ m. further is the **Marble Arch**, a fine archway separated from the cave. Here is an interesting example of one of those streams which pour through the limestone rock in cavities formed by the solvent action of carbonic acid. In this case the stream disappears where the *Yoredale* beds on the N. slope of *Cuileagh* (a mountain 2188 ft. high, capped with millstone grit, and standing due S. of the **Marble Arch**) meet the upper limestone; it then penetrates the limestone, and flows on to the junction of this with the middle or "calp beds," where it issues and forms the fountain. The underground stream has been explored by M. Martel in a canvas boat for 300 yds.; *Noon's Hole* has been sounded to a depth of 150 ft. The *Belmore Mountain* (1312 ft.), which stands directly N. of the **Marble Arch**, and W. of *Enniskillen*, is curiously perforated with ramifying caverns due to this solvent action. At the rear of the house and grounds is a long continuous escarpment of mountain limestone hills, which extend from *Swanlinbar*, past *Manor Hamilton*, to near *Lough Gill*, and are remarkable for the strange freaks of nature which abound in them, as indeed is the case more or less in all carboniferous regions. The principal of these heights are—*Benaghlan*,

1218 ft., just above Florence Court; Cratty, 1212 ft., over Swanlinbar (see below); Tiltinbane, 1949 ft.; Cuileagh, 2188 ft.

"The Calp limestone of this district extends from Lough Erne to Bundoran; and in Belmore near Enniskillen, and Benaghlan near Florence Court, it is surmounted by 600 ft. of upper carboniferous limestone. The calp in this district is highly fossiliferous, and full of encrinural heads and stems, with large and perfect productions. In the limestone of Benaghlan is the rare *Pentremitis ovalis*; and the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgensense* fern grows upon the summit of the hill."

12 m. **Swanlinbar** (Pop. 365), a decayed town, which formerly had a considerable reputation as a Spa, on account of its sulphuretted hydrogen *Spring*, lies between Slieve Rushen (1269 ft.) and Cuileagh. The little river Claddagh flows through the town. It rises in a fine gorge between Cuileagh and Cratty, and has a subterranean course of 3 m., through caverns abounding in stalactites. The tourist should by all means ascend Cuileagh, on the summit of which the Maguires of Fermanagh were invested with

the chieftainey, and thence make his way westward to a spot called *Lugnashinna*, or the **Source of the Shannon**, 7 m. from Swanlinbar and 3 from Black Lion at Belcoo. Strictly speaking, "the actual head-waters of the Shannon are those of the Owenmore, a fine stream, with numerous confluent, draining the valley lying between Cuileagh on the N. and Slieve Nakilla on the S., and which flows into the head of Lough Allen. But the traditionary source is a tributary stream, which takes its rise in a limestone caldron ('The Shannon Pot'), from which the water rises in a copious fountain. The real source of the water is, however, not at this spot, but in a little lough, situated about a mile from the Shannon Pot, which receives considerable drainage from the ground surrounding it at the base of Tiltinbane, but has no visible outlet. The waters from the little lough flow in a subterranean channel till they issue forth at the so-called 'Source of the Shannon.' Mr. S. W. Wilkinson has proved by experiments the truth of this, having thrown hay or straw into the little lough, which on disappearing, has come up again in the waters of the Shannon Pot."—*Hull*.

ROUTE 11.

ENNISKILLEN TO SLIGO.

The line connecting Enniskillen with Sligo is convenient to the tourist from the E. coast, who wishes to include these towns and adjoining districts in his journey, and also to the angler in offering facility for easy access to the Macnean and Melvin lakes. For the greater part of the way the line follows the coach road. Leaving Enniskillen

the line crosses the Erne. On the l. are the strongly marked limestone ridges above Florence Court Stat. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and the valley between them and Belmore Hill (1312 ft.) on the rt. is filled up with Lower Lough Macnean, forming altogether beautiful landscapes. **Belcoo** ($12\frac{1}{4}$ m.), a neat-looking hamlet, where there are *Inns* for the accommoda-

tion of anglers, and from which the tourist may pay a visit to the Marble Arch, 3 m., and the source of the Shannon, 6 m. distant. The line now crosses the river connecting Upper and Lower Macnean. The Upper Lough Macnean, about 5 m. in length, and embracing a considerable area, now comes in view, but it certainly is not as romantic a lake as the lower reach. Passing on rt. *Glenfarn Hall* (H. Loftus Tottenham, Esq.) the line follows the course of the Glenfarn, a mountain stream that falls into Lough Macnean.

25 m. **Manor Hamilton** * (Pop. 870), a small town, situated in a high valley, surrounded by ranges of limestone hills on every side. On the N. is the continuation of the range which is terminated seaward by Benbulbin, and extends all the way to Lough Macnean, or indeed to Enniskillen. The town itself need not detain the tourist long, as he can soon inspect the ivy-covered block of buildings which formed the baronial mansion of Sir Frederick Hamilton, to whom the manor was granted in the reign of Charles I. It is a good example of the 17th cent., although the details are very plain. Three roads here branch off on rt. : 1. to Garrison already mentioned ; 2. to Glenade, 5 m., up the pretty valley of the Bonet, and thence through Kinlough to Bundoran 15 m. ; 3. to Glencar, to visit the lake and waterfall. The tourist leaving the train can now take the road to Sligo to see Lough Gill. It turns to the l. underneath Killeuna, 1365 ft., and, skirting the foot of Benbo, continues through the same romantic formation until the high grounds above Lough Gill are reached. High as they are, however, not a single glimpse of this beautiful lough is obtained from the coach-road, so that the narrow and poor road should be taken in order to see the Lough.

[*Ireland.*]

The line follows the valley of the Bonet, reaching, 33½ m. **Dromahaire**, a small town on the rt. bank of the Bonet River, which, rising in the hills near Manor Hamilton, drains all that part of the country and falls into Lough Gill. There are several remains here that will interest the antiquary. The old *Hall* occupies the site of a castle of the O'Rourkes, chiefs of this district. It was from this old castle that Devorgilla eloped while her husband, Tiernan O'Rourke, was on a pilgrimage to Lough Derg (p. 174). The former building, however, was made use of in 1626 by Sir William Villiers to erect a baronial mansion under a patent from the Duke of Buckingham, by which he was granted 11,500 acres of land about Dromahaire. It has been considerably modernised, but contains some traces of its old importance. On the opposite side of the river close to Friarstown are remains of the monastery of *Crevelea*, founded for Franciscans by Margaret, wife of O'Rourke, in 1508. O'Rourke's *Tomb*, with his effigy, is still visible, with other monumental remains. Besides these ruins there is also an old *Church* on the hill-side, the foundation of which is attributed to St. Patrick.

The tourist can from here proceed by the N. side of Lough Gill to Sligo (12 m.), passing at 3½ m. *Newtown Castle*, which consisted of a courtyard flanked by round towers on the land side, and small turrets facing the lake. The mullioned windows and lofty chimneys add to its picturesque appearance. It figured in the wars of the 17th cent. Near it are the ruins of an older building.

Passing the village of *Ballintogher* on rt., and on l. *Markree Castle* (Mrs. Cooper), we reach

41¾ m. **Collooney**, a pretty village, where the new line from Claremorris joins the M. G. W. Rly.

The line now follows the river to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ballysadare** * (Ir. *Baile-casadara*, the Cataract of the oak). Near these two villages a sharp skirmish took place between a body of French who landed at Killala in 1798, and a detachment of Limerick militia and some dragoons under Col. Vercker, who had unsuccessfully attacked the invaders. He was ultimately obliged to retreat to Sligo with the loss of his artillery.

Ballysadare has valuable *Salmon-Fisheries*. The river here falls into Ballysadare Bay over a considerable distance of shelving rock, forming a picturesque series of rapids, and ladders have been placed here by which the salmon may ascend to the upper waters.

Picturesquely situated on a height above the l. bank of the river is a small ivy-grown *Abbey*, founded by St. Fechin about 645, and which in its day was richly endowed. St. Fechin is better known as founder of the Abbey of Fore, in Westmeath (see p. 296). From hence it is a pleasant drive to Sligo; Knocknarea, with its cairn on the l., and the hills above Lough Gill on the rt., give variety to the landscape.

48 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **SLIGO** * (Pop. 10,870) is an important seaport town in close neighbourhood to scenery such as falls to the lot of very few business towns. The tourist in search of the picturesque cannot do better than take up his quarters here for a time. It is remarkably well situated in the centre of a richly-wooded plain, encircled on all sides, save that of the sea, by high mountains, the ascent of which commences from 3 to 4 m. of the town, while on one side of it is a lake almost equal in beauty to any in Ireland, and on the other a wide and sheltered bay. The connection between the two is maintained by the broad River Garrogue (Ir. *Sligeach*, the Shelly river, from which the town takes its name),

issuing from Lough Gill, and emptying itself, after a course of nearly 3 m., into Sligo Bay. It is crossed by 2 *Bridges* joining the parish of St. John (in which is the greater portion of the town) with that of Calry on the N. bank. The **Port**, in which a good deal of business is carried on, was considerably improved by the formation of the *Ballast Bank Quay*, 2250 ft. long, where vessels drawing 13 ft. of water can moor, while those of larger draught can anchor safely in the Pool. The approaches to the port are admirably lighted by a fixed light on a small rock called Oyster Island, and a second placed further out on the Black Rock; there are lights also on the E. and W. training walls. Steamers ply regularly to Glasgow and Liverpool.

Sligo attained some importance as early as 1245 as the residence of Maurice FitzGerald, Earl of Kildare, who founded a castle and monastery. The castle played an important part in the struggles of the English against the Irish chiefs in the 13th cent. and subsequently, in which the rival O'Conors and O'Donnells were mainly concerned. Sligo suffered in the massacres of 1641, when it was taken by Sir Frederick Hamilton and the Abbey burned. The Parliamentary troops, under Sir Charles Coote, took it in 1645 after a battle in which the Irish were defeated, and the warlike Archbp. of Tuam, Malachy O'Kelly, was killed.

Sligo Abbey was founded by Maurice FitzGerald in 1252 for the Dominican order. It is said to have been destroyed by fire in 1414, and rebuilt two years later. An examination of the ruins will show that some of the older building still remains, and that late 15th cent. work exists, such as the Tudor flower in the decoration. It consists of a nave and choir with central tower. The *Choir* is lighted on the S. by 8 delicate Early Pointed

windows, without mullions, widely splayed on the inside; one of these is blocked by the arch of the tower, and another by a monument. The E. window is of 4 lights, divided by slender mullions with a reticulated tracery head. It contains an Altar with 9 panels moulded and carved of late 15th cent. work. On the covering slab is an incised cross with interlaced bands terminating in the ancient Irish pattern. It has an inscription in Lombardic character, with date (1506). There is a mural *Monument* (1623) on the S. wall to O'Connor Sligo, on which he is represented with his wife, kneeling; and a recently uncovered *Slab* to Mac Cathrue. On N. of the choir a low Pointed arch leads to a rude room connected with the graveyard. The tower is of 2 stages, supported at the intersection by lofty pointed arches. Notice the groined roof underneath the tower, and the small arches which are formed between the spring and the apex of the intersecting ones. In the nave only 3 arches of the S. wall are standing, with octangular piers. There is an *Altar-tomb* of the O'Creans here, of beautiful design, 1616. On the N. of the nave are the *Cloisters* very perfect on 3 sides, in each of which are 18 beautifully-worked arches about 4 ft. in height. On the N. side is a *Pulpit* on a projecting corbel, approached by a flight of steps to a passage over the cloisters. The visitor should study the pillars, which vary much in design, one of them having a head cut on the inside of the arch, and another, with a beautiful piece of interlaced ornament, popularly called a "true lover's knot." The S. transept, chapter house, and other buildings on the N. are greatly dilapidated. Here, as in most Irish abbeys, the excessive burials which have gone on for many generations, have ruined the character of the place, and make

accuracy in description of portions difficult, if not impossible. The exposure of human remains, and the general neglect here and in other Church ruins, are a scandal to the local authorities.

The *Church of St. John* is a cruciform Perp. Ch., with a massive tower at the W. end. The parapet carried all round it gives a singular effect. It is more ancient than the abbey, and was re-edified in 1812 and again in 1883.

The **R. C. Cathedral** is a fine specimen of Romanesque architecture, and a reproduction of a church in Rome. It was built (1869-74) from a design of Golding and Co., London, at a cost of 40,000*l.* It has 58 windows of rich stained glass, by Lobin, of Tours. The *High Altar* is of the richest material and fine design, and cost 1500*l.* The lofty tower contains a carillon chime of 9 bells. The clock (prize London Exhibition, 1891) cost 2000*l.* The organ, used at the opening of the Liverpool Exhibition, cost 1500*l.* Close by is the *Bishop's Palace*. *Sligo College* (R. C.) crowns the summit of Summer Hill, and from its tower a fine view is obtained.

Among the other buildings in the town are the *Lunatic Asylum*, a new *Town Hall*, erected at a cost of 12,000*l.* in the modern Italian style of architecture, with Free Library, &c., the *Court-House*, and *Custom-House*.

On **Carrowmore**, within 3 m. S.W. of Sligo, is a large and most interesting series of megalithic remains, 64 in number, a more extensive collection than is to be found elsewhere in the British Isles. Of these 44 are marked on the Ordnance Map. They consist of *Cairns* with sepulchral chambers, *Stone Circles*, some double, and numerous *Cromlechs*. The largest of these is *Leaba-na-bhínn*, popularly called "the Kissing Stone." It is 7 ft.

high, and is the only one of the series that can be gone under in a nearly upright position. In the cists that have been opened, bronze and other pins, beads, an urn, fragments of pottery, and some human remains, all pointing to incremation, have been discovered. They are supposed to mark the site of the great battle of North Moytura, in early Irish history, and the burial-places of the slain. The site of the battle is usually placed 17 m. distant. Within the borough, on the banks of the river near the prison, is a *Stone Circle*.

Rosses (5 m.) is a very pretty village at the W. end of the promontory N. of the harbour with hotel accommodation for visitors. Steamers run several times a day to the pier at Rosses Point. It has *Golf Links* and a good bathing place.

Conveyances.—Rly. to Mullingar and Dublin; to Enniskillen. Car daily to Ballina through Ballysadare and Dromore; daily to Bundoran and Ballyshannon.

Distances.—Ballysadare, 5 m.; Collooney, 6½ m.; Ballina, 37 m.; Dromore, 23 m.; Bundoran, 22 m.; Ballyshannon, 26 m.; Donegal, 40½ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Sligo to Lough Gill*.

Lough Gill is considered by many, though on a small scale, to be almost equal to Killarney. The lake can be seen by taking either car or boat, and the latter may be engaged above the bridge. The 2½ m. stretch of the river that intervenes between the town and the lake is lined by a succession of lawns and beautiful woods. Close to the town on the N. bank is the *Glebe House*, succeeded by the noble demesne of **Hazelwood** (Capt. Owen Wynne), one of the finest and most

charming estates in Ireland. The demesne, which is remarkable for the richness and variety of its trees, extends for several miles on both sides of the river and lake, and includes, besides Hazelwood proper, the estates of *Percy Mount* and *Hollywell* on the northern shore. The mansion of Hazelwood is situated on a tongue of land between the river and the lake. The great ornament of this estate is the remarkably fine timber, on which many years of careful culture have been expended. Amongst others, the yew and the arbutus have been introduced, which flourish in great abundance, increasing the similarity of the foliage to that of Killarney. On the S. side opposite Hazelwood is a holy well, called *Tober N'alt*, and close to it an *Altar*. Quantities of the usual offerings are hung round the spot, left by the pilgrims, who assemble here in large numbers, particularly on the last Sunday in July. Lough Gill is about 5 m. in length by 1½ m. broad, and is situated in a basin surrounded on all sides by hills, those on the S. being rugged and precipitous. This range consists of *Slieve Daeane* (900 ft.) and *Slisli Mountain* (967 ft.), having a gneissic character, passing into granite, whose dark rocks contrast admirably with the foliage of the lake shores.

There are several islands, the largest of which are *Cottage Island* at the entrance, and *Church Island* in the centre; the latter contains some slight ruins. Both localities are the chosen resort of picnic parties from Sligo. The shores of some of these islands exhibit very strikingly the action of carbonic acid on the limestone, which is curiously perforated and corrugated by irregular solution. The lake basin altogether appears to have been in the first place hollowed out by glacial erosion, and then gradually deepened by chemical solution. This action

is still proceeding. It is 90 ft. deep. For those who prefer driving, the lake may be seen to great advantage by a road on the S. side, carried along the side of Belvoir Hill, which should be ascended, as it is near the town, of easy access, and commands magnificent views. On the summit is a great *Cairn*. The road passes several seats adjoining the Hazelwood demesne, and soon descends to the shores of the lake, running through a very romantic glen between Slieve Daeane and Slish Mountain to Ballintogher. Also overlooking this lake is Cairn's Hill. It is named from another *Cairn* on its summit, about 180 paces in circumference. It slopes to the top, which is slightly cup-shaped. S. of these cairns are two *Cashels* or stone forts, and a *Stone Circle*. On the N. side of the lake within the *Deer-park*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sligo, is a great stone monument, known as *Leacht-Con-Mic-Ruis*, the stone of Con the son of Rush, and sometimes called the "Irish Stonehenge." It stands on a hill about 500 ft. high, and forms a rude oblong, 144 ft. long and 50 ft. across at its widest part. There are 3 *Trilithons*, the only place in the kingdom where they are known except Stonehenge. What the monument was erected for was long an unsettled question; but excavations carried out by Col. Wood-Martin have shown the existenece of human remains, and there is, therefore, every reason to believe it was sepulchral. Several other stone monuments and caves may be seen in the immediate vicinity. On the opposite shore is *Doonie Rock*, a flat-topped eminence jutting into the water, and from which a fine view of the lake is obtained.

2. Sligo to Knocknarea, 5 m.

This is a singular truncated hill of carboniferous limestone which occupies the greater portion of the

promontory between Sligo Bay and Ballysadare Bay, and which, from its extraordinary form and abrupt escarpments, is a great feature in all Sligo and Donegal views. A road runs round the whole of the base of it, making the circuit about 12 m., passing on the N. side *Cummeen House*, and further on *Ratheurrick House*. Near the base, between the upper and lower road, is the *Glen of Knocknarea*. This is an example of disrupted strata so common in limestone districts, and is as romantic as can well be conceived. It consists of a deep chasm, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and 30 ft. broad, bounded on each side by vertical cliffs about 40 ft. in height, and overgrown and overshadowed in every direction with trees and trailing underwood. A walk runs through the defile. Regaining the road, the tourist can easily ascend *Knocknarea* (1078 ft.), passing *Primrose Grange School*. The summit commands a magnificent panoramic view, embracing on the N. the Donegal Mountains with the scarred precipices of Slieve League and the promontory of Teelin Head. Further E. the visitor traces the gap of Barnesmore beyond Donegal. Nearer are the limestone ranges of Benbulbin, Truskmore, and the Manor Hamilton hills. S. are the Curlew Mountains, and westward the ranges between Sligo and Ballina, overtopped in clear weather by the conical heights of Nephin and Croagh Patrick at Westport. Due W. the eye traces the long coast line of Erris as far as the Stags of Broadhaven; while just underneath one's feet is a perfect map of Sligo, with the bay, islands, and lighthouses, Drumcliffe Bay, the Rosses, and Ballysadare Bay; and beyond the town the wooded banks of Lough Gill, and the hills which overlook its waters. On the summit is a most remarkable *Cairn*, forming a pyramid of loose stones, 590 ft. in circumference,

80 ft. largest diam., and 34 ft. high. It is known as "Misgaun Meadh," or "Miscan Maeve," and is according to tradition the burial-place of Meave (the Mab of English folklore), a celebrated Queen of Connacht, who reigned in the first cent. of the Christian era. There is proof, however, that she was buried at Rathcroghan, and this may have been erected to her memory. Round the base of the cairn are numerous megalithic monuments. The tourist may return by a more southerly road, passing *Seafield House*, and *Carrowmore*. Knocknarea forms the northern escarpment of that large tract of lower limestone that extends from Galway through Mayo and Sligo, and the geologist will find in its shales many characteristic fossils.

The archæologist may visit the *Church of Killaspugbrone*, the Church of Bishop Bronus, a disciple of St. Patrick. It has a semicircular-headed doorway, placed in the S. wall, and not in the W., according to the usual custom, and is of a much later date than the ascribed 5th cent.

3. Sligo to Glencar Lough and Falls.

This is a pleasant and favourite excursion from Sligo, and it will well repay the tourist to make it. The drive making the round of the lake is about 20 m. The road leaves the town on the N. side, and passes the Asylum on the rt. After a few

miles the road rises, and gets into a wild and hilly country. On the l. is the level plain stretching beyond the shores of Drumcliff Bay. Before us lie King's Mt., Benbulbin, and Truskmore in the range of mountains extending E. to Lough Melvin. On nearing *Glencar Lough* the road divides, and keeping to the l. runs high above the beautiful sheet of water extending eastwards, about 2 m. in length. The steep hills on the N. side are thickly wooded. The *Waterfalls* are near the E. end beyond *Glencar Cottage*. A pathway leads up the cliffs from the foot of the lowest fall, where the water makes an unbroken leap of between 40 and 50 ft. into the depths below. There are 3 falls, the top making the greatest descent. When the wind blows from the S., the water is blown in picturesque feathery sprays against the dark sides of the cliff.

The level of the lake having been lowered many years ago by draining, two small islands appeared, which, on examination, proved to be *Crannogs*, or artificial lake dwellings, in which quantities of bones were found. The N. road joins the S. at Killasnet Church, and runs to Manor Hamilton, about 7 m. Returning by the latter, the *Protestant's Leap* lies on the l., a cliff where, during the Parliamentary wars, it is said a Protestant, pursued by a party of horse, led them to destruction by precipitating himself over the cliff.

ROUTE 12.

SLIGO TO BUNDORAN, BALLYSHANNON, AND DONEGAL.

Mail cars leave Sligo daily for Bundoran. The road runs past the harbour, and soon rises into somewhat high ground, as it cuts across the neck of the Elsinore promontory.

1 m. rt. is *Mount Shannon* (F. M. Olpherts, Esq.), and a little further on rt. 1 m. are *Doonally House* and *Willowbrook*. The whole of the road from Sligo to Clifony and Bun-

doran is carried between the sea and a long range of mountains, which, from their sudden rise from the plain, their fine escarpments, and their plateau-like summits, are marked features in the landscape. The most easterly is Truskmore (2113), on the borders of Leitrim, and most westerly Benbulbin (1722), south of which is King's Mountain (1527). To the S. of them lie Sligo Bay, town and plain, and the basin of Lough Gill. The Benbulbin range, a conspicuous feature in the coast views of the district, is famous among botanists as harbouring a highly interesting group of Alpine plants, among which *Arenaria ciliata* is not found elsewhere in the British Isles, and *Epilobium alsinifolium* and *Saxifraga nivalis* have here their only Irish station.

At Summerhill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. l., is a fine large *Dun*, of earth and stones, surrounded by a deep fosse. The mountain ranges here offer good fields to the botanist.

5 m. rt. is the pretty little Church of Drumcliff (Ir. *Drúim-chliabh*, Ridge of baskets), standing on the bank of the river of the same name from Glencar Lake, which here enters Drumcliff Bay. A monastery was founded here by St. Columba, a site for which was given in 575; it became an episcopal see, and was afterwards united to Elphin.

It was anciently called "Drumcliff of the Crosses," and of the remains of these the *Great Cross* is a fine example. It is 13 ft. high, 3 ft. 8 in. across the arms, which are connected by the usual circular segments. It is of hard sandstone, and consists of three sections, the base, shaft, and top. It is highly sculptured, with human figures, animals, and fine interlaced scroll work. Near it is an upright stone set in a quadrangular base, whether in-

tended originally for a cross or not is uncertain. There is also the stump of a *Round Tower*, about 40 ft. high, of rude masonry of the earliest group. The door is square-headed, and 6 ft. from the ground, and the walls are 3 ft. thick. Another relic is the "Angel Stone," set in the wall at the foot of the tower, with a sculpture of what appears to be a winged figure; the fragment was probably the upper portion of a cross. West of the village, and near the river, is a *Cromlech*, with two of the covering stones still *in situ*.

At Cooldrumman, near Drumcliff, was fought a great battle in 561, arising out of a quarrel over the possession of a copy of a Latin Psalter made by St. Columba from one borrowed of St. Finnian of Moville (see p. 104). St. Finnian claimed the copy, and the case was brought before Dermot, King of Meath, who decided, Brehon fashion, that as "to every cow belongs its calf, so to every book belongs its copy," a judgment from which St. Columba appealed to his tribe. The party of St. Columba were victorious, 3000 of the men of Meath being slain. St. Columba was advised by St. Molaise to go to Scotland and convert the Pagans as penance for the blood he had shed, which he did, and founded a missionary establishment in Iona.

Détour to Raghly.

A road on l. keeps along the N. side of Drumcliff Bay through the ancient district of Magherow, passing the village of Carney to 4 m. *Lissadill*, the seat of Sir Josslyn Gore-Booth, Bart. The demesne is finely wooded, and is open to visitors. If the pedestrian can afford the time, he will be interested in this wild promontory, and will be repaid by an excursion round it, rejoicing the high road at Grange. *Lissadill* takes its name from a *Liss* which is close to the road, and within it is an underground chamber built of rude stones covered with flags.

On the shore close to Lissadill are the scanty ruins of *Dunfore Castle*, which belonged to the O'Harts, erected on an ancient earthen dun. Further on are the remains of a *Cashel* or stone fort, specially interesting for the four souterrains it contains, built at a considerable depth from the surface. The entrance is by two small sloping passages large enough to admit one person, who must enter lying flat, feet foremost. In a field adjoining is a *Cromlech* and *Stone Circle*. Near *Raghly*, a small fishing village, is *Ardtermon Castle*, once the seat of the Gore family.

Near the shore is a singular open basin called the "Pigeon-holes," into which the tide rushes with great force through subterranean channels, and, as might be expected, under strong westerly winds, exhibits extraordinary effects.

The district to the N. of this is completely overrun with sand, the inroads of which were prevented by Sir Robert Gore-Booth over half a century ago, who planted it largely with bent grass. The *Strand of Streedagh* was the scene of the wreck of three large Armada vessels; and Sir Geoffrey Fenton, writing to Burleigh, says he numbered 1100 bodies washed ashore. Near Streedagh are some remains of the ancient *Abbey of Staad*, consisting of portion of a small Church, popularly attributed to St. Molaise. Striking east we join the main road.

EXCURSION.

Inismurray.

The island of *Inismurray* lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. off Streedagh Point, and the nearest village from which to reach it is Grange. As boats may not always be available here, the tourist had better hire a boat at Rosses Point or Mullaghmore, near Sligo, and the trip should only be undertaken in favourable weather. The island is about

1 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, 209 ac. in extent, with a population of 91. Much of the surface is barren rock, a few patches being cultivated which grow oats and potatoes, and the people have largely to depend on their fishing. It was, until some years ago, noted for the illicit manufacture of whisky, which is now prevented by a small detachment of resident constabulary.

The island probably took its name from Muiredach, a follower of St. Patrick, who placed him over a Church in Killala. It is, however, entirely associated with St. Molaise, who flourished in the early part of the 6th cent., and was not the St. Molaise of Devenish. Of its history very little is known beyond a few references in the 'Annals of the Four Masters.' The special interest attaching to it is the extraordinary collection of antiquities comprised within its narrow limits, of which so little is historically known. They consist of one of the finest cashels in Ireland, churches, altars, monumental and other stones, and holy wells. The *Cashel* consists of a wall of rude uncemented stones varying from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 10 ft. in height, and from 7 to 15 ft. thick at the base. The greatest length of the enclosed area is 175 ft. and breadth 135 ft. The enclosure is divided by stone walls into four unequal divisions. In 1880 the remains came into the hands of the Irish Board of Works, who commenced a course of preservation, but unfortunately those in charge materially altered the character of the structures in many places. The wall was made nearly uniform in height, and an entrance made at the S. side. Within the walls are several passages and small chambers. In the enclosure are three *Bee-hive Cells*, called *Toory-breuell* (O'Brenell's tower), or the School-house, oval in shape, and constructed of very large stones; *Trahaun-a-Chorrees*, that is the Lent Trahaun, or Place of prayer; and *Teach-an-Alais*, or the Sweat-house, of which similar examples are to be found elsewhere in Ireland. Within the cashel there are three small churches, or oratories—*Teach-Molaise* named after the patron Saint of the island, *Team-pull-na-Bfear*, or the Monastery, and

Teach-na-Teinidh. The first is the most interesting; it measures 9 ft. by 8 ft., with walls of great thickness sustaining a complete stone roof. In it is a curious oak figure in ecclesiastical garb, considered by the natives to be that of St. Molaise, but whether that, or the figure-head of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada, or other vessel, is impossible to determine.

Teampull-na-Bfear is perhaps more of a church than an oratory, and forms an oblong $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 12 ft. The ground on which it stands is the burial-place for men, that for women being at *Teampull-na-Mban*, or the Women's Church, outside the cashel to the N.W. It is universally believed by the islanders that if a woman is buried in the men's ground the corpse will be removed, during the night, by unseen hands to the women's cemetery, and *vice versâ*. *Teampull-na-Teinidh*, or the Church of Fire, is the most modern, and probably dates from the 14th cent. In it is the miraculous *Hearth*, the covering stone from which fires were kindled having been destroyed in the work already referred to. Within the cashel are three *Altars*, besides many more on the island, which are still used by pilgrims. The largest is called *Clocha-breaca* (speckled stones), from the number of curious stones on its surface, some of which are ornamented with crosses. These have, down to modern times, been used for cursing according to an ancient custom, where—

“Daily in their mystic ring,
They turn'd the maledictive stones.”

There are three fine specimens of *Pillar-stones*, two being “holed,” which expectant mothers visit and pray for a happy issue. There are four *Stabs* with inscriptions in early Irish character. One on St. Molaise's altar has the following—

✠ OF DO MUREDACH
IUI CHOMOCAIN
HIC DORMIT.

“Pray for Muredach, grandson of Chomocan, (who) sleeps here.” This is the only instance in Ireland among such inscriptions of the Latin formula “hic dormit.” There are many other monuments with inscribed crosses, two *Bulláns* with single basins, two

Holy Wells, protected by bee-hive stone coverings, and the *Stations* of the pilgrims. The devotees commence at Teach Molaise, and make the round of the island from E. by S. to W. The last station is *Reilig Odrain*, the cemetery of Odrain, or Oran, who was a companion of St. Columba, and has also a burial-place, Reilig Oran, in Iona.

We are indebted for information to the admirable Survey on the Antiquities of Inismurray, by the late W. F. Wakeman, whose work will prove of special interest to the antiquary; and also to Colonel Wood-Martin's ‘History of Sligo,’ for matters relating to that county.

Return to Main Route.

At 10 m., **Grange**, the mountains gradually retreat further inland towards Lough Melvin. From Grange a singularly straight road runs for miles along the high ground overlooking the coast to

Cliffony, 14 m. The cottages, gardens, fields, fences, and inhabitants are different from those of other and less fortunate places, for there is an aspect of cleanliness and general comfort which at once strikes the traveller. The C. D. Board have introduced the crochet industry into the district, as in others in the west, and it adds considerably to the incomes of the poorer families. The view on the l. embraces a large extent of dreary sand-hills, but improves a little further N. at the promontory of **Mullaghmore**, overlooking the sheltered little community and harbour of the same name, which was formed by the late Lord Palmerston in 1842, at a cost of over 20,000*l.* He also caused *Ammophila arundinacea* to be planted over a large area, by which the soft ground was cemented, and could offer resistance to the drifting sand. The place used to be called *Classybawn* (Ir. white

harbour), and hence *Classybawn Castle* (the Rt. Hon. Evelyn Ashley), half a mile distant. Mullaghmore has good sea fishing, and with suitable accommodation would be an attractive seaside resort.

At 17½ m. the Duff River is crossed at *Bunduff Bridge*, separating Sligo from Leitrim, from which point the road hugs the coast pretty close, as it trends in a N.E. direction. The view opens out very finely over Bundoran and the Bay of Donegal, backed up on the N. by the coastline and mountains between Donegal and Killybegs. On the rt. is *Tullaghan House* (Col. Dickson).

19½ m. a little beyond the village of *Tullaghan*, the Drowes River issuing from Lough Melvin is crossed, and the county of Donegal entered. On l., between road and sea, are remains of the castle of *Duncarby*, built by Isabel McClaney in the reign of Elizabeth. The frequent aspect of neat roadside cottages, together with now and then a more ambitious style of house, betokens the approach to

22 m. **Bundoran** * (Pop. 896). This popular N.W. bathing-place consists of one street about a mile long. It is well situated on a bold portion of the coast of Donegal Bay, but, like many other watering-places, it lacks vegetation and shelter; the hills, although fine objects as a landscape, are too far off to be available for easy resort. On the opposite coast, terminated in the extreme distance by the cliffs of Teelin Head and Slieve League, are seen St. John's Point and Light-house, Inver and Killybegs Bays. Bundoran is a favourite seaside resort, and is largely frequented in the summer months; it has an invigorating and bracing atmosphere, and excellent bathing facilities. Care should be taken in bathing off the beach on account of the current in the return of the tide.

The Gulf Stream which sweeps round the bay of Donegal raises the mean temperature. It is a good centre for the Lough Melvin and Drowes fishing. The Gt. N. Rly. Co.'s *Hotel* is finely situated on the N. side of the bay. It was erected in 1894, and is built of concrete, and thoroughly equipped. Fine *Golf Links* of 9 holes are in the grounds belonging to the hotel. The action of the sea has worn the cliffs into numerous grotesque forms, an example of which may be seen in the *Fairy Bridge* to the N., a single natural arch 24 ft. in span. The horizontal stratification of the carboniferous limestone forms many rock pools, in which safe bathing is to be had on the S. side, and it is rich in fossils. The Great Northern Rly. Co. afford facilities to tourists from England and Scotland, a regular service being maintained between Bundoran and Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry. Bundoran is largely frequented, like Galway, by the country folk, an attraction in themselves to cross-channel visitors.

From Bundoran the tourist can rail to Ballyshannon, and from thence by the new line to Donegal.

Conveyances.—Cars daily to Sligo; daily to Donegal; Rail to Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, and Londonderry, *viâ* Bundoran Junction.

Distances.—Ballyshannon, 4 m.; Sligo, 22 m.; Enniskillen, by Rail, 44 m.; Donegal, 18½ m.; Kinlough, 2½ m.; Lough Melvin, 4 m.; Garrison, 11 m.; Glenade, 10 m.; Manor Hamilton, 15½ m.

EXCURSIONS.

Bundoran is a good tourist centre, and the following excursions are recommended: (1) Loughs Melvin and Glenade, Manor Hamilton. (2) Belleek, Lough Erne, and Enniskillen. (3) Sligo and Lough Gill. (4) Brownhall and Donegal. (5) Pettigo and Lough Derg.

Lough Melvin, Lough Glenade, and Manor Hamilton.

It is a very beautiful drive to Manor Hamilton through Kinlough, for which a private car may be taken at Bundoran. The Drowes is crossed at *Lennox's Bridge*.

2½ m. **Kinlough** (Ir. *Ceann-locha*, Head of the lake), prettily situated at the western extremity of Lough Melvin, contains a *Spring* impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. There are some nice residences in the neighbourhood—*Kinlough House* (J. Johnston, Esq.), and, on the southern bank of Lough Melvin, *Mount Prospect*, the residence of St. George R. Johnston, Esq.

Lough Melvin is a very considerable sheet of water 7½ m. in length; but though the southern banks are extremely striking, it generally attracts the angler more than the general tourist. The former will find accommodation and boats at the little village of **Garrison** * on the E. side of the lake. Most of the fishing is free, and arrangements can be made at Bundoran for the preserves. From the middle of March to the end of May is the spring season on the lake, after which grilse comes in; there is also splendid trout-fishing, especially of the sort named gillaroo. There are several islands of no great size, one, a *Crannog*, close to the S. shore containing the remains of *Rosslogher Castle*, and on the near shore are the ruins of *Rosslogher Church*. The Castle has been identified by some as that in which De Cuellar, a captain in the Spanish Armada, found refuge after his shipwreck on the coast of Sligo. He wrote an account of his escape and adventures, which was found in the Academy of History in Madrid, and published in 1885. On the eastern shore of the lake are the ruins of the ancient *Church of Rossiver*. Near it is *Tober-Moque*,

the Well of St. Moque. From Kinlough the road is carried up a splendid ravine, similar to the one at Glenear, the hills on each side rising in sudden escarpments to the height of 1500 ft. At the top of the water-level is

10 m. **Lough Glenade**, a small lake buried in the heart of the mountains, on the E. bank of which is *Glenade House*. From this lake issues the Bonet River, which flows into Lough Gill at Dromahaire.

15½ m. **Manor Hamilton** (Rte. 11). The tourist should, however, before arriving here, turn off to the rt. to see the village of **Lurganboy**, which is situated in the middle of the most romantic scenery; and he may vary the return route by driving to Garrison, and following this N. bank of Lough Melvin to Bundoran or Ballyshannon.

Return to Main Route.

From Bundoran the road is tame and surrounded by sandbanks. One mile on l. are the ruins of *Finner Church*. Beyond are sand hills with *Cromlech*, *Stone Circle* and *Cairn*, and along the shore a fine *Strand*. The road runs through the parish of *Inismacsaint*. It takes its name from an island in Lough Erne, Ir. *Inis-muighe-samh* (moy-sauv), the Island of the plain of the sorrel, from which the parish is corruptly named Inismaesaint. Approaching Ballyshannon, *Ballymacward Castle* is seen, which was built in the winter famine of 1739. It was the home of "Colleen Bawn," famous in song and story, who was one of the Ffolliott family, and eloped with Willy Reilly.†

‡ m. **Ballyshannon** * (Pop. 2359) (Ir. *Bel-atha-Seauaigh*, Mouth of Shannagh's ford), famous for its salmon-leap, presents from a dis-

† See Carleton's 'Willy Reilly.'

tance an infinitely pleasanter appearance than a nearer inspection warrants. Its situation is almost fine, on a steep hill overlooking the broad and rushing stream of the Erne, but the streets are dirty and mean, especially in the lower part of the town.

The *Castle* of Ballyshannon, of which scarce any traces remain, belonging to the O'Donnells, was the scene of a disastrous defeat of the English under Sir Conyers Clifford in 1597. The Castle was besieged with vigour for three days, and an attempt made to sap the walls, but the garrison having made a desperate sally, the English retreated in haste, and pursued by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, they lost a great portion of their force in an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Erne.

The 2 portions of the town, the lower one of which is called the *Port*, are connected by a *Bridge* of 12 arches, about 400 yards above the celebrated *Falls*, where an enormous body of water is precipitated over a cliff some 30 ft. high and 10 ft. above high water, with a noise that is perfectly deafening. This is the scene of the *Salmon-leap*. The salmon that come down the river in the autumn return again in the spring months, and this can only be accomplished by ascending the falls. Traps with funnel-shaped entrances are placed in different parts of the falls in which the salmon are caught, and taken out for market as required. Between the traps are intervals through which the fish can reach the top of the falls by leaping, and as at low water the spring is about 16 ft., the scene is singularly interesting. Below the falls is *Inis-Saimer*, now called Fish Island, on which are buildings connected with the fishery. The fishery is very valuable, and is owned by Messrs. Moore and Alexander. On the bridge is a tablet to Wm. Allingham (1824-89), a native of the town. The antiquary will find, in the

parish of Kilbarron, in which the N. part of Ballyshannon is situated, no less than 14 *Raths*, and between 3 and 4 m. to the N.W. the ruins of *Kilbarron Castle*, an ancient fortress of the O'Clerys, a family renowned in their day for their skill in science, poetry, and history, and of whom was Father Michael O'Clery, the leader of the illustrious quartet of the Four Masters. It stands on a precipitous rock at the very edge of the coast. A little to the N. of this is *Coolmore*, frequented as a bathing-place. On the return (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town), visit the site and a portion of wall of the *Abbey of Assaroe* (Eas-Aedha-Ruaidh, the Waterfall of Red Hugh, an early king who was drowned at the falls), founded in 1178 by Flaith-bertach O'Cannanan, Prince of Tyrconnell. It was prettily situated in a glen on the banks of a small river. It was in possession of the monks during the wars of Red Hugh O'Donnell in the end of Elizabeth's reign, and an inquisition of its lands, &c., was taken in 1589. Its lands and the fishery of Ballyshannon fell to Sir Henry Ffolliott. The antiquary should notice a *Sweat-house* in a field to the W., the interesting *Tomb* of the O'Clerys in the graveyard, and two *Bulláns* at the entrance of one of the caves on the river bank.

A considerable trade is carried on at Ballyshannon, although the existence of a dangerous bar at the mouth of the river acts injuriously to commerce.

Conveyances.—Cars daily to Donegal, also to Sligo; Rail to Enniskillen and Bundoran.

Distances.—Sligo, 26 m. (road); Bundoran, 4 m.; Donegal, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ballintra, 7 m.; Belleek, 4 m.; Pettigo, 17 m.; Enniskillen, 40 m.; Garrison, 9 m.; Manor Hamilton 19 m.

The route from Ballyshannon to Donegal is through a dreary uninteresting country, and this can now be accomplished by rail. 7 m. l. is *Cavan Garden*, the seat of T. J. Atkinson, Esq.

11 m. is the village of **Ballintra**, in the neighbourhood of which the mountain limestone is very largely developed. Near it is *Brown Hall* (Major J. Hamilton), through the grounds of which the Ballintra River flows in a very singular manner. The locality is called **The Pullins**. Part of the caverns can be entered and lights procured at an adjoining cottage.

"It is formed by the course of a mountain torrent which runs nearly a mile through a most picturesque ravine shaded by a mass of deep wood. A solid bed of limestone seems to have been cleft from 30 to 40 ft. in depth, and in this narrow fissure, often turning at a very acute angle, the river foams

along, frequently disappearing in caves, when its course passes under the rock for a considerable space. After a course again of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. through a meadow, the river reassumes its wild character, but with increased magnificence. It suddenly descends about 60 ft. in a deep chasm, the rocks actually meeting overhead, while a precipitous wall bounds it on either side; it then emerges under a perfect natural bridge, and, turning suddenly, a vista appears opening upon the sea in the distance, and on either side a perpendicular rock extends in a straight line to Ballintra, the river occupying the entire space between these walls."—*Hall*.

13 m. *Coxtown*, and a little further on the poor village of **Laghy**, to the l. of which are *Belle Isle*, and on an island at the entrance of Donegal Bay *St. Ernan's* (A. H. Foster, Esq.), and at $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. the town of *Donegal*, at the mouth of the Eask River (see Rte. 18).

ROUTE 13.

ENNISKILLEN TO PETTIGO, LOUGH DERG, AND DONEGAL.

This route to Donegal by either rail or road, is not usually followed by travellers, who for the most part go by Ballyshannon. The tourist travelling by rail leaves the main line at Bundoran Junct., and following the branch through Irvinestown and Kesh, arrives at Pettigo (23 m.), and drives thence to Donegal. It is, however, a beautiful drive to Pettigo, particularly if the tourist keeps the road alongside of the lake, and not the car-road through Irvinestown. For a short distance it runs close to the railway, diverging at a small pool called the Race-course Lake, and approaching Lough Erne at 4 m. *Trory Church*. On the rt. of the road is the mound of

Mossfield Fort. Before reaching the Church a road turns off on rt. to Irvinestown. At 5 m. the Ballinamallard stream is crossed near its mouth. On rt. is *Riversdale* (W. H. Archdale, Esq.), and further on *Rossfad* (Col. Richardson). The views from this road are much finer than can be obtained from the Ballyshannon road, as it embraces all the cliff and hill scenery on the W. shore. The estates too on this side are fine and beautifully wooded, particularly those of *Castle Archdale* (Capt. Mervyn Archdale) and *Rockfield*.

At 11 m. *Lisnacarrick*, a road comes in from Irvinestown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

distant. Close to it is *Necarn Castle* (W. D'Arcy Irvine, Esq.). The road now approaches the railway line, and keeps with it to Pettigo.

15 m. **Kesh**, a small place on the river of the same name, containing nothing whatever to interest the traveller. The country now begins to get wilder, an extensive and dreary range of hills stretching from Omagh on the E. into the neighbourhood of Donegal. The Kesh River rises about 10 m. to the N.E. in the hills of Doosh, 1119 ft. Passing *rt. Clonelly House*, soon after which the tourist arrives at

20 m. **Pettigo**, * prettily situated on the River Termon, and very near the north bank of Lough Erne, opposite the long and narrow Boa Island. Near it on the shores of Lough Erne is *Waterfoot* (C. R. Barton, Esq.).

Pettigo is in the parish of Templecarne, near the glebe-house of which are the ruins of *Termon Magrath*, a strong keep with circular towers at the angles, said to have been the residence of Myler Magrath, the first Protestant Bishop of Clogher (see p. 176). It commands a fine view of Lough Erne, and it stands on what were the Termon lands of St. Daveog of Lough Derg, of which the Magraths were the hereditary wardens. It was battered by Ireton in the Parliamentary war. The prefix of Termon signifies sanctuary—"in former times the founder of a church being obliged, prior to its consecration by the bishop, to endow it with certain properties for the maintenance of the clergy connected with the establishment. To these lands, which were denominated Erenach or Termon lands, various privileges were annexed; they were exempt from all lay charges, and became sanctuaries, and were in some respects equivalent to our glebe-lands."

Pettigo is the rendezvous of the devotees in Ireland, who at a certain season throng the place on their

way to **Lough Derg**, which lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N., in as wild and forbidding a mountain region as can well be imagined. The scenery round the lake is exceedingly desolate. Though part of the S. shore and some of the adjacent islands have been planted with trees, the bleak, featureless heathy hills which surround it give no interest or variety to the landscape. A boathouse stands on the shore, and in the distance is a low island covered with buildings rising from the very water's edge, and to which the attention is at once directed. The lake itself is 6 m. long and 4 broad, and two of the several rocky islands which it contains have been the scene of **St. Patrick's Purgatory**.

On *Saints' Island*, near the N. shore, there is nothing now but the shattered remains of the old Monastery destroyed in 1632, the graveyard, which is in a fair state of preservation, and some small mounds, which are the sites of the ancient penitential cells. **Station Island** is nearly a mile from the shore, and measures 126 yards by 45 yards. The buildings on it consist of St. Patrick's and St. Mary's Chapels, a Bell-tower, a Presbytery, a large Hospice, with 60 rooms for the accommodation of the better class of pilgrims, and 6 smaller lodging-houses. There is a small fluted shaft of free-stone about 4 ft. high called *St. Patrick's Cross*, into which a modern iron cross has been inserted. Set in the E. wall of St. Patrick's Ch. are some inscribed stones. The *Penitential Beds* are small circular enclosures made of earth and stones about 18 in. high. There are also 3 *Statues*—the Virgin, St. Joseph, and St. Patrick. From the 1st of June to the 15th of August, the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, is the time prescribed for their religious ceremonies, and the number of visitors during this period is about 4000. Permission for visitors other than pilgrims to land on Station Island is to be had from the Prior only, and that in writing; but from the 20th of July to the 15th of

August no permission can be granted, owing to the usually crowded state of the island, the presence of strangers being found to interfere with the devotional exercises of the pilgrims. Boats are supplied, the charge generally being left to the discretion of the hirer. The pilgrims usually stay 3 days, some 6, and some occasionally 9. Longer than this no one can stay without special permission from the Prior. "The Station commences with a visit to the Blessed Sacrament in St. Patrick's Church." Devotional exercises are then gone through at St. Patrick's Cross and at St. Brigid's Cross. The pilgrim, "then standing with his back to the Cross and with outstretched arms, thrice renounces the World, the Flesh, and the Devil." Seven circuits are then made of St. Patrick's Church, and the pilgrim next proceeds to St. Bridget's Bed, St. Brendan's, St. Catherine's, and St. Columba's, the same penitential exercises being repeated at the entrance, three inside, and three outside circuits. Six outside circuits are made of the large penitential bed with exercises, with the same at the two entrances, two inside circuits, and two in the centre. The pilgrim then goes to the water's edge, repeating exercises standing and kneeling, and returns to St. Patrick's Cross, from which he set out, and concludes by entering St. Patrick's Church. Three Stations are performed each day, and "the pilgrim enters 'Prison' on the evening of the first day, and then makes the Stations for the second day by reciting the prayers of each Station as already given." In addition to these the usual Church Services are attended by the pilgrims. The exercises are performed barefooted and bareheaded. One meal only is allowed daily, consisting of "black tea and dry bread"; the only other refreshment is the water of the lake boiled and sweetened, which the pilgrims call "wine."

History.—Lough Derg was for centuries famous throughout Europe as a place of pilgrimage, and it would be difficult now, if not impossible, to trace its origin. To St. Daveog, a disciple of St. Patrick, is attributed the foundation of a monastery here, which was

destroyed by the Danes in the ninth cent. The popular ideas of purgatory date from an early period, and the vision of St. Patrick at Lough Derg became known about the middle of the 12th cent. by Henry, a Benedictine monk of the Abbey of Saltrey, in Huntingdonshire, who describes the descent of Owain, a knight of King Stephen's in 1153, of which description French and English versions exist. He describes the preliminary ceremonies, the descent to the cave, the fields of punishment, the terrible passage of the bridge, and the arrival at the earthly paradise. Early in the 13th cent. the spot became celebrated, and pilgrims came from many parts of Europe. Edward III., in 1358, certified to two distinguished foreigners having performed the pilgrimage; and Richard II., in 1397, granted a safe conduct to Raymond, Chamberlain of the King of France, and his company. It continued to the end of the next century, but on the report of a monk of Holland, Pope Alexander VI. sent orders for its destruction, which were carried out on St. Patrick's Day, 1497; but it soon again sprung into fame by authority of Pope Pius III., and for the next two centuries it flourished as before. The legend was inserted in the 'Roman Missal' of 1522. It was made the subject of a drama by Calderon, in which the legend is closely followed, the Ludovico Enio being the Owain of Henry of Saltrey. In 1632 the lords justices of Ireland prohibited the pilgrimage and ordered the Purgatory to be destroyed. In 1794 an Act was passed again prohibiting all such assemblies, which failed in its object, and the pilgrimage has continued down to this very day. The accounts given of the pilgrimages in the last century and early in this, making all allowance for prejudice and exaggeration, exhibit the extraordinary hold the spot has had over the popular mind. Many thousand pilgrims thronged to it during the season, nearly a thousand at a time being witnessed on the one small island going through the severest penance. So profitable was it that the proprietor derived from the ferry from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a year; and about 50*l.* is

still paid in rent for the right. When the original cave associated with St. Patrick's vision of purgatory was destroyed a second was made, which was closed in the 18th century, and the chapel of St. Patrick was substituted in its stead as a "Prison," in which the penitent puts in his nightly vigil.

The geologist will notice the change from the limestones of Lough Erne to the extensive region of micaslates, which from this point embraces nearly the whole of the N.W. portion of the kingdom. The very

vegetation in the neighbourhood of Lough Derg attests the change, and cannot fail to strike the intelligent observer. Half-way to Pettigo, on the return, to the rt. is *Carne Graveyard*, with an ancient *Cross*, the upper portion circular and pierced, but damaged.

From Pettigo a wild mountain road passes under the base of Knockadrin 752 ft., and Oughtnadrin 896 ft., falling into the Ballyshannon road at 33 m. Laghy village, from whence it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Donegal* (Rte. 18).

ROUTE 14.

ENNISKILLEN TO LONDONDERRY, BY OMAGH AND STRABANE : PORTADOWN TO DUNGANNON AND OMAGH.

The whole of this route is performed by rail. The greater portion runs through an uninteresting country, consisting of high lands, with a good deal of bleak hill and moor. The latter half is the most picturesque, particularly when we reach the valley of the Foyle and its tributaries. Lough Erne, which is skirted by the line, is barely visible, high banks intervening. The line passes the little lake of Drumgay ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which has three *Crannoges*.

6 m. **Ballinamallard**, on the river of the same name.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Bundoran Junct.**, from whence the branch runs round the N. side of Lower Lough Erne to Bundoran.

10 m. **Trillick**, a neat village at the foot of the Brooker Mt., 2 m. from the Stat. Near it are the ruins of *Castle Merrym*.

14 m. **Dromore Road**. On the l. is the village of **Dromore**, which

suffered much at the hands of the insurgents in 1641. St. Patrick is said to have founded here a monastery for the first woman who received the veil at his hands. It was the seat of a Cistercian Abbey, which was burned in 1690. Near it are some large and perfect *Fort*s.

20 m., connected by a short branch line, is **Fintona** (Pop. 1107), placed on the *Fintona Water*. The O'Neills had a stronghold here, of which scarcely a trace remains. The ruins of the old *Church* stand at the head of the loch. Close by is *Ecclesville*.

[9 m. to the S., on the opposite side of the Brooker Hills, is **Five-mile Town** (Pop. 548), also founded in the reign of James I. by Sir William Stewart, who built the castle of *Aghentine*, of which slight remains exist. At the N. end is *Blessingbourn* (Capt. H. de F. Montgomery).

9 m. S.E. of *Fintona* is **Clogher**, now a poor village, but once a place of great ecclesiastical importance.

It claims to be the seat of the most ancient bishopric in Ireland, originally founded by St. Patrick. The name is derived from Ir. *Clochar*, the Place of stone. It is said to have been the royal residence of the ancient princes of Ergallia, to which legend traces of earthworks still existing lend support. The Cathedral Church is called after St. Macartin, a disciple of St. Patrick, and who founded a cell here, and died in 506. The first Protestant bishop was Myler Magrath (1579); but he was made Archbishop of Cashel the same year, owing to the lack of funds in Clogher diocese.† The see was improved by James I. with a grant of the revenues of Clogher Abbey. The diocese was united to Armagh by the Church Temporalities Act, as it had once been, but is now a separate diocese. Amongst the prelates was Bishop Tennison, a great benefactor to the church, who, with Bishop Stearne, nearly rebuilt the *Cathedral* in the 18th century. It is a plain cruciform building with a tower rising from the W. front, and has recently been renovated.

Clogher Park (J. W. Ellison Macartney, Esq.) adjoins the town, and there is a pretty cascade at Lumford Glen, a little way out.

At Knockmany, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Clogher, is an interesting *Sepulchral Chamber*, known as "Aynia's Cove." It is without covering and consists of 13 stones, on four of which is rude ornamentation.

The Clogher Valley Light Rly. runs from Maguire's Bridge, near Enniskillen, through Fivemiletown, Clogher, Aghnacloy, and Caledon, and joins the Gt. N. Rly. again at Tynan, near Armagh.]

† Myler Magrath had been a Franciscan Friar, and becoming a Protestant was advanced as stated. He afterwards added to his sees Waterford and Lismore, and later resigned these for Killala and Achoury. He was a notorious pluralist and held 77 livings besides his 4 bishoprics, and he was utterly unscrupulous in his administration. He died at the age of 100, having held the archbishopric for 52 years. See p. 174.

[Ireland.]

From Fintona the rail still ascends through bleak and cold hills to

26 m. Omagh * (Pop. 4789), the county-town of Tyrone, a thriving place with a good milling industry and shirt factories, situated at the junction of the Drumragh River with the Camowen, their united waters there taking the name of the Strule to join the Mourne before it falls into the Foyle. Good specimens of river pearls are occasionally found here. The Castle of Omagh played an important part in the wars of 1509, when it was rased to the ground; and again in 1641, when Sir Phelim O'Neill took possession of it. The town itself contains little to detain the tourist, save the usual county structures—a *Court-House* with a good Doric front, *Lunatic Asylum*, *Bridewell*, *Bar-rack*, a *Church* with a lofty spire, which looks very well from the Rly., and a new *R. C. Chapel*. A handsome *Memorial* has recently been erected in the main street of the town to the memory of the officers and men of the Inniskilling Fusiliers who fell in the South African War. It consists of colossal bronze figures of War and Death, surmounted by Fame, resting on a massive granite pedestal, the total height being 24 ft. On the pedestal are panels with the names of the officers and men, and two with a figure of each. The work was executed by Messrs. Elkington, from designs by Mr. S. March. In the neighbourhood are *Crevenagh House* (Mrs. Auchinleck), *Lisanelly*, and *Lisnamallard* (W. R. Scott, Esq.).

Line from Portadown to Dungannon and Omagh.

The main line from Dublin to Londonderry runs to Portadown (Rte. 5). Leaving it we soon come in view of Lough Neagh and pass Annaghmore, 4 m.

At **Vernersbridge** the line crosses the Blackwater, a considerable stream, which receives at Moy the waters of the *Ulster Canal* connecting Lough Erne near Belturbet with Lough Neagh. This is the river spoken of by Spenser as "Swift Awneaduff," though usually associated with the Munster Blackwater (which see).

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. on it, is **Moy**, a small town on the Blackwater, built by Lord Charlemont on the pattern of Marengo in Italy; it is noted for its horse fair. On the opposite bank of the river, crossed here by a good stone *Bridge*, is **Charlemont**.

A *Fort* was first constructed here in 1602 by Lord Mountjoy as a check on the Earl of Tyrone. At Charlemont in 1642 occurred the treacherous seizure and murder of Lord Caulfeild, the governor of Charlemont Fort, by Sir Phelim O'Neill. O'Neill held the fort until 1650, when it surrendered to Sir Chas. Coote. In 1653 William, brother of Lord Charlemont, captured O'Neill, and he was hanged in Dublin. The fort was held by Teague O'Regan for James at the Revolution, but capitulated to Schonberg after a siege of a few months. It was long used as an ordnance depôt by the Government, but ceased to be such in 1858, when it was sold to the then Earl of Charlemont.

The buildings erected by Lord Caulfeild consist of a square block three storeys high, shown by string courses. On each side are jutting bays, in which were fine mullioned windows, now blocked up. The bastions and other defences that surrounded it have now been levelled.

In the neighbourhood are *Roxborough*, the seat of Lord Charlemont, and *Church Hill*.

3 m. to the S., between the river and the *Ulster Canal*, is the village of **Blackwater-town**.

In 1575 the Earl of Sussex built a *Fort* here to command the pass from

the O'Neill country to Armagh, and as a check to incursions from the frontiers of Benburb and Dungannon. It was besieged by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, in 1598, which immediately led to the battle of the *Yellow Ford*, on the Callan, a place between this and Armagh, in which Sir Henry Bagenal was killed, and the English defeated with great loss (see p. 152).

A little higher up the river is the *Castle of Benburb* (Ir. *Beann-borb*, Bold ben or cliff), on a lofty escarpment above the water, which surrounds it on two sides. Here the Scotch and English army under Monroe were defeated in 1646 by the Irish under Owen Roe O'Neill, after a desperate battle, with the loss of about 3000 men. It does not present any interesting architectural features.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Dungannon** * (Pop. 3694).

It was celebrated for having been in early days the chief residence of the O'Neills, who, being in constant rebellion against the English Government, involved the town in a never-ending series of assault and siege which lasted until the close of the 17th cent. The site of their castle is at the top of the town. The independence of the Irish parliament was claimed here in 1782 by the delegates from the corps of the *Ulster Volunteers*. An abbey was founded by Con. O'Neill in the reign of Henry VII. Its castle was frequently dismantled and rebuilt by the O'Neills, and their successors the Chichesters, but all traces of it have disappeared, having been destroyed in the Wars of 1641; the towers now standing were erected in 1780. N. of Dungannon is the *Rath of Tullahogue*, a great earthwork surrounded by entrenchments, where the O'Neill chiefs were inaugurated, and at which the O'Hagans, justiciaries of Tyrone, were the chief functionaries. The last inauguration was that of Hugh O'Neill, Baron of Dungannon, in Sept. 1595, and the inauguration stone was destroyed by Lord Deputy Mountjoy in 1602.

It was from this spot the late Lord O'Hagan took his title.

Dungannon now presents the features of a busy manufacturing town engaged in the linen and other industries, and many improvements have been made at the hands of the proprietor, the Earl of Ranfurly. It is situated on an eminence about 8 m. from Lough Neagh, and in the centre of the Tyrone coal-basin. The principal buildings are the *Parish Church*, which has an octagonal spire, and a *R. C. Chapel*. It has one of the *Royal Schools*, founded by Charles I. Primate Robinson erected the present buildings on lands given by him.

In the neighbourhood of Dungannon are *Springfield*, and *Northland House*, the seat of Lord Ranfurly.

A branch line of Rly. runs from Dungannon, through Coalisland and Stewartstown, close to which is *Stuart Hall* (Earl of Castle Stuart) to Cookstown, where it joins the branch from Cookstown Junct. of the N. Cos. Rly.

Distances.—Moy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Benburb, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Coalisland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Stewartstown, 9 m.; Cookstown, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Armagh, 13 m.

The Tyrone Coalfield.

This is interesting to the geologist from the various and speedy succession of rocks occurring in so limited a space. The coal-seams rest on the limestone of Dungannon, and many of the hills and high grounds are covered over with Triassic or New Red Sandstone beds for a considerable distance. The basin is divided into two portions:—1. The Coalisland district to the N.E. of Dungannon, covering an area of about 3000 acres. Within a depth of 120 fathoms, 24 seams exist, 10 being of 3 ft. thick and upwards, of good workable coal—a remarkable instance of so many seams being found close together at so short a depth. As coal has been slightly worked beneath the

Triassic rocks, the area of the field may be much greater. 2. The Annahone district is only 1 m. long, embracing about 250 acres 4 m. N. of Coalisland, and affording 8 or 9 workable seams. It may be of greater extent beneath the New Red Sandstone. The available coal in the Tyrone field has been estimated at 30 to 32 millions of tons. The causes of the failures of the many attempts to work it successfully have been assigned (1) to faults and dislocations which place special difficulties in the way of sinking shafts in proper places; (2) the work has been hitherto done generally in an unskilful manner, and old abandoned pits, of which no record have been kept, often act as "high-pressure reservoirs, which drive water into new pits"; (3) owing to the generally shaly nature of the roof in the Coalisland seams the expense of propping is great, and the floor, being mostly clay, has proved difficult to maintain, being too absorbent of water. The principal collieries are at Coalisland, Drumglass, and Annahone.

Crossing the Torrent river we arrive at

17 m. *Donaghmore*. Of the important monastic buildings that once existed here, all that remains is a beautiful inscribed *Cross* about 16 ft. high, which, having been mutilated and thrown down in 1641, was subsequently re-erected in 1776. The Rev. George Walker, of Derry celebrity, was rector of this parish. At *Castle Caulfield*, ri. 2 m., there is a ruined mansion of the Charlemonts, most picturesquely situated on a limestone rock, the site of the old fort of the Donnelly's. It is a fine example of domestic architecture of the time of James I., who granted this property to Sir Toby Caulfeild, afterwards Lord Charlemont. It was quaintly described by Pynnar in his Survey as the fairest house he had seen. It was burned by Patrick Donnelly in 1642. *Parkanaur* is the seat of Col. Burges.

The highest portion of the line is reached at 23½ m. **Pomeroy**, the hills on each side of which rise to about 900 ft. The demesne of *Pomeroy House* (Lt.-Col. R. T. G. Lowry, D.L.) adjoins the village.

28½ m. **Carrickmore**, or *Termon Rock*, so called from the elevation on which it is built. Adjoining it are the ruins of the old *Church*, a small E. Dec. building.

32 m. **Sixmilecross**.

33½ m. **Beragh**, a decayed village at the foot of *Slievemore*, 1033 ft., which on its southern face descends in a bold sweep, overlooking the little town of **Ballygawley**. Here are some walls of the *Castle* built by Sir Gerard Lowther, and destroyed by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1642. 1½ m. from the town is *Ballygawley Park*, the seat of Sir John M. Stewart, Bart. From here the line follows the valley of the *Cloghfin* and *Camowen* rivers to Omagh.

2 m. from Omagh the line crosses the *Fairy Water* close to its junction with the *Strule*, and keeps parallel with the latter river, occasionally crossing it, to

10 m. **Newtown Stewart** * (Pop. 1062). Here the *Strule River* joins the *Owenkillew*, which drains the valley S. of the *Munterloyn Mts.*, These hills, with the still higher ranges of the *Sperrin Mts.*, run E. as far as *Maghera*, and then turn round to the N. into the neighbourhood of *Coleraine*. Their southern faces are extremely steep, and the general altitude is not less than 2000 ft.—the highest point, *Sawel*, being 2246 ft. The town of *Newtown Stewart* is finely situated on the side of a hill known by the name of *Bessy Bell* (1367 ft.), the coun-

terpart of which is the eminence of *Mary Gray* (828 ft.), on the rt. of the Rly. The town is pleasant and pretty, with an old *Bridge* of 6 arches across the river, and is rendered attractive by the close proximity of *Baronscourt*, the princely estate of the Duke of *Abercorn*, in which hill, wood, and water afford many beautiful landscapes. There are some ruins on an island in one of the lakes and on the banks within the grounds. The town derives its name from *Wm. Stewart*, to whom it was granted by *Charles I.* *James II.* spent a night in *Newtown Stewart*, and in return for the hospitality received, he ordered the castle to be dismantled and the town to be burnt, a blow from which it was long in recovering. Linen weaving and cottage industries are carried on. There are remains of some forts which commanded the bridges on the *Mourne* and *Strule* at *Moyle*.

6 m. E. are the village of *Gortin*, and *Beltrim Castle* (*Arthur Cole Hamilton, Esq.*), romantically placed in the valley of the *Owenkillew*.

At 12½ m. l. the *Derg* flows into the *Mourne*, and on rt. the *Sperrin Mountains* are very conspicuous features in the landscape.

14 m. **Victoria Bridge**. A steam tramway runs from this to *Castlederg* (6 m.). Crossing the *Mourne* twice the line reaches

16 m. **Sion Mills**. There is a thriving linen industry here, founded by the Messrs. *Herdman*. *Sion House* is the seat of *E. T. Herdman, Esq.*

19½ m. **Strabane** * (Pop. 5033), situated at the junction of the *Mourne* and the *Finn*. Each of them is crossed by a remarkably long bridge, and from this point the *Mourne* takes the name of the *Foyle*. The course of these rivers is marked by a considerable expanse

of alluvial land, which in wet weather is generally flooded—a state of things to which the Finn in particular is very liable. Strabane contains very little to detain the visitor. There is a large trade done in flax and other agricultural produce, and the town is connected by a short canal with the navigable portion of the Foyle. There is a good shirt industry which gives employment to a large number of women. There are several *Churches*, a *Workhouse*, and a *Convent* with *Industrial School*, a fine building on an eminence overlooking the town. Strabane once possessed a castle built by the Earl of Abercorn in the time of James I., but it has disappeared, and has given place to a warehouse.

Across the broad stream of the Foyle, spanned by a long and narrow *Bridge* of 12 arches, is the little town of **Lifford** (Pop. 446), which, although the county town of Donegal, is so small that it seems entirely made up of *Court-House* and *Gaol*.

Lifford was the scene of an obstinate battle in 1600, between the English garrison of Derry under Nial Garbh O'Donnell and the Irish under Hugh O'Donnell. At the plantation of

Ulster it was incorporated by James I. and granted to Sir Richard Hansard. It gives the title of Viscount to the Hewitt family.

Conveyances.—Rail to Londonderry and Enniskillen; to Stranorlar, Glenties, and Donegal. Car to Letterkenny, Dunfanaghy, and Gweedore; to Castlederg.

Distances.—Derry, 15 m.; Newtown Stewart, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Raphoe, 7 m.; Letterkenny, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rathmelton, 24 m.; Manorcunningham, 12 m.; Stranorlar, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. (rail).

The line now passes through the alluvial valley of the Foyle, which soon swells out into a stately stream. The line crosses it before reaching

$22\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Porthall**.

Before arriving at 26 m. **St. Johnstown Stat.**, we pass on l. a square tower, all that is left of the *Castle of Montgerlin*, in which James II. held his court till the termination of the siege of Derry.

$28\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Carrigans**. The Foyle here loses the character of a river, and becomes an estuary, increasing in width until we arrive at

34 m. **Londonderry** (Rte. 8).

ROUTE 15.

LONDONDERRY, THROUGH THE INISHOWEN PENINSULA, MOVILLE, MALIN HEAD, AND BUNCRANA.

The tourist wishing to travel the **Inishowen Peninsula**, lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, has a full choice of routes from Derry by steamer, rail, or road. They are as follows: (a.) Steamer from Derry to Moville every afternoon, and hire car thence to **Malin Head**, returning by Buncrana, and thence rail to Derry;

or if proceeding W. cross Lough Swilly at Fahan to Rathmullan, should no steamer be sailing to Portsalon. (b.) Mail car to Moville, and thence as in (a). (c.) Rail to Carndonagh, and hire car to Malin Head, returning by Moville or Buncrana. (d.) Rail to Buncrana, and thence to Malin *via* Clonmany or

Carndonagh, returning by Moville. Two full days at least should be allowed for this trip. The cyclist will find the roads on the whole very fair.

Leaving the Middle Quay by steamer a fine view is obtained of the villa-dotted banks of this noble estuary. At 2 m. on the l. is the spot marked where the "Boom" stretched across the river at the siege, and above it is *Boom Hall*. Passing *Culmore Fort* and *Lighthouse*, we enter Lough Foyle, and on the rt. stretches the shore to Magilligan, traversed in Rte. 8. On the l. lies Inishowen, whose mountains rise quickly from the shore capped in the distance by Slieve Snaght (2019 ft.).

The road from Derry keeps nearly the whole distance close to the shores of the Lough. At 6 m. is *Muff*, a neat village, and on the rt. is *Kilderry House*. At Muff the road from Buncrana runs in skirting the base of the picturesque Scalp Mountain (1589 ft.). At 11 m. is *Carowkeel*, where the Cabry River is crossed, and the road to Carndonagh strikes off, and at 18½ m. is

Moville ★ (Pop. 1163), a watering-place which the citizens of Derry much frequent in the summer. It is well built and has good accommodation for visitors. A pretty place it is; for, in addition to the sheltering ridges of the Squire's Cairn and Craignamaddy at the back, it commands the fine outlines of Binevenagh and Keady, beyond Limavady, and is moreover enlivened by the constant stream of shipping entering and leaving the port. The ruins of *Cooley Church* (about 1 m. W.), and an ancient *Celtic Cross*, should be seen. The cross is a plain monolith 9 ft. 3 in. high, set in a slab. The binding ring is pierced; the upper section of the shaft is "holed," one of the few instances in Ireland. The footmark of St. Patrick is pointed to on the slab! Adjoining

is a small stone roofed building 8½ ft. by 6½ ft. and 4½ ft. high, with walls 2 ft. thick. It is used as a charnel house.

A favourite excursion is to **Inishowen Head**, 6 m., on which there are two *Lighthouses* and a *Signal Station*. About half-way is the extensive but very dilapidated ruins of the old fortress of *Greencastle*, erected in 1305 by Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster, to keep down the O'Dohertys and O'Donnells; there is also the modern *Fort* that commands the entry of the Lough and Magilligan Point. In 1610 the castle and lands, with allowances, were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester for holding the fort. **Greencastle** is a pretty seaside village; a *Ferry* crosses to Magilligan (p. 119). The Anchor, Allan, and State liners put in off Greencastle, and many passengers land while the steamers are waiting for the Derry tender with mails.

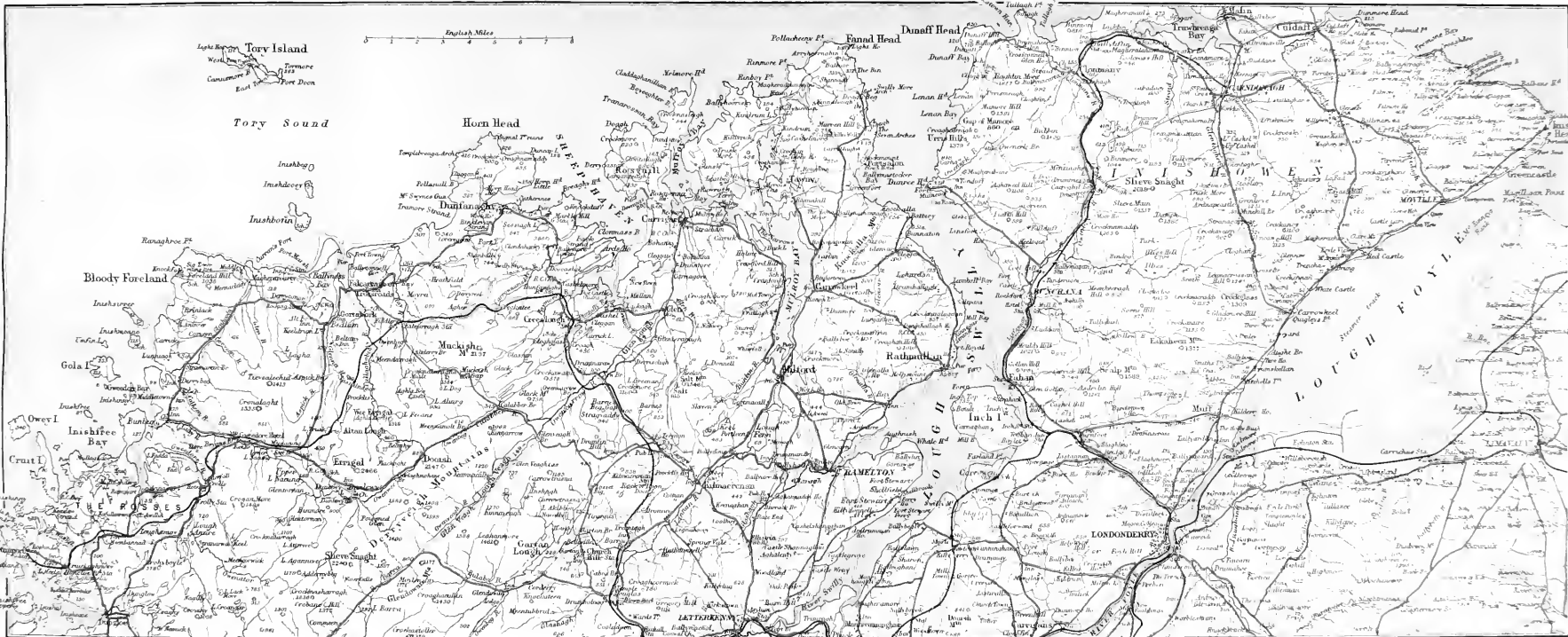
The cliffs of Inishowen Head are over 300 ft. high, from which a splendid view is obtained of the Derry and Antrim coast as far as the Causeway. Above it is Crockalaghta (567 ft.), and further inland Craignasmug (1026 ft.). Returning by the upper road a *Holy Well* and small old *Cross*, a *Pillar-stone*, and two *Forts* are passed.

Distances.—Derry to Buncrana (rail), 12½ m.; to Carndonagh, 21 m.; Derry to Moville, 18½ m.

Moville to Greencastle, 3 m.; Inishowen Head, 6 m.; Carndonagh, 12 m.; Culdaff, 9½ m.; Malin Village, 12½ m.; Malin Head, 21 m.

The excursion to Malin Head can be made by mail car either direct through Malin Village or by a détour through Culdaff, and taking Glengad Head on the way. We recommend hiring a car for the whole journey to Carndonagh, which can be well done in a day. At about 6 m. the road divides, that to

DONEGAL, NORTHERN SECTION.





the rt. leading to Culdaff. At 8 m., near a chapel, is a so-called *Druid Circle*, on the rt. About 1 m. on the l. are the ruins of *Claggan Ch.* and the shaft of a fine *Cross*, with some interesting features and Celtic ornament. Within the Ch. is a fine *Tomb-slab*, with an Irish inscription, which has been read: Fergus Mac Alean made this stone—Magnus Mac Orristin of the Isles under this mound. At Carrowmore (1 m.), in a field on l., is a *Souterrain* of five chambers; a short distance from main road are two plain *Crosses*. Near the foot of the shorter is a *Bullán stone* with an incised cross. The spot is the site of the monastery of Bothchonais. The village of **Culdaff** is on a river of the same name running into a pretty bay. Near it is *Culdaff House*, with well wooded grounds. A détour can be made to **Glengad Head**, 5 m. to the N., which is reached by a rough and hilly road that descends abruptly to the sea. The view of the coast is similar to that from Inishowen Head, across the North Channel to the Mull of Cantyre, and the islands of Jura and Islay. From the Head a road strikes across to the W., reaching the Malin road (6 m.), and thence about 6 m. to Malin Head, where accommodation of a homely kind can be had for the night, and a return made by the mail car next day.

The tourist may elect to return from Glengad to **Malin Village** (4 m.), by a road across the low lying neck separating Malin Peninsula from Inishowen, where accommodation may be had for the night, and proceed by the mail car next morning to the Head. The direct road from Culdaff crosses a *Bridge* of ten arches at the entrance of the village, which is built round a triangular green. From Malin there is a choice of roads to the Head, one running along the sandy shores of *Trawbreaga Bay*, an ex-

tensive stretch, that joins Lough Swilly, past the dreary dunes of *Doagh Isle*. At its embouchure are *Glashedy Island* and the 15 *Rocks*, together with *Carrickabraghy Castle*, another of the O'Dohertys' ruined fortalices. Near the village is *Malin House* (G. Miller Harvey, Esq.), considered the most northerly residence in Ireland. **Malin Head** is of no great height, but the coast is exceedingly fine, and a scramble along the cliffs from the *Five Fingers*, a group of rocks at the entrance of Trawbreaga Bay to the Head, will amply repay the lover of stern rock scenery. On the E. side of the head is a *Coastguard Station* and new *Pier*. At the most northerly point is the *Telegraph Station*, one of several which were maintained to signal the approach of vessels, but which are now used by different Lines to telegraph the passage of their steamers. The tourist should strike round the head to the W. to *Hell's Hole*, where a projecting mass of rocks runs out for a considerable distance, and the tide surges into the narrow fissure between it and the perpendicular cliff of the mainland. This adds about 3 m. of a walk to where the car waits. There is a fine view of the coast to the S. and W., the Clonmany Mts. being conspicuous, with Binnion and Raghtin More foremost. A little way off shore is the group of the *Garcan Islands*. A revolving *Light*, 181 ft. above the sea, visible 18 miles, is exhibited on the N.E. end of the island of *Inishtrahull*, some 6 m. to the E. and N.—a precaution very necessary along this stormy coast. Between Malin and Glengad Heads the cliffs are very magnificent, being upwards of 800 ft. in height, and resembling those of Moher in Co. Clare, though not presenting the same sheer wall of precipice. The tourist will no doubt notice that the Malin Peninsula is well populated, remote as is the district, and that there is apparently a greater degree

of comfort than will be found in other isolated portions of Ireland.

From Malin Village to **Carndonagh** * (Pop. 785) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. This is a thriving little town; it boasts of a workhouse and bank, and now has a Rly. to Buncrana. It is the chief agricultural centre in Inishowen, and shirt-making gives employment to a number of women. There are two routes from this to Buncrana. One strikes W., and should be taken for the sake of the scenery. It soon passes an old *Cross* opposite the Church, and *Tirnalogue House*. The Ch. has an interesting *Bell*, called the "Saneta Maria," from an inscription, and dates probably from the 16th cent. The road skirts *Trawbreaga Bay* and *Doagh Isle*, a sandy peninsula, giving views of Carrick-abraghy, Malin Head, and Glashedy Island, and passing *Ballyfehin*, a mean village, reaches **Clonmany** (Dunally) $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. This is a nice village (*Im*), but surrounded by bleak and barren hills. From here a direct road runs to Buncrana, 10 m. (mail car). Proceeding W. past **Straid, Dunaff Head** (682 ft.) is reached, the eastern guardian of the entrance to Lough Swilly, the western headland being *Fanad Point* (p. 181). New and powerful *Batteries* have been erected here to defend the entrance to Lough Swilly. The road S. skirts the base of Raghtin More (1657 ft.), showing glittering masses of schistose rock, the lower portion of it being covered with loose débris washed down from its storm-riven sides. The road enters the **Gap of Mamore**, one of the steepest passes in the British Isles, though but little visited by the tourist. The car must be abandoned, and the ascent made on foot, and in this a splendid view is obtained across Lough Swilly and the distant summits of the Donegal Highlands. The road is bad in parts, and it must be walked, as only the lightest cars

can accomplish the ascent without difficulty. The pass (760 ft.) lies between Mamore Hill on the E. and Croaghcarragh on the W. It is very wild, and immense masses of rock cover the rugged and broken sides of these hills. If time permits, an ascent should be made of the former, from which a grand panorama presents itself, particularly in clear weather, and which will well repay the climber. The Urris Hills on the W. terminate in Dunree Head opposite Portsalon. It is worthy of observation, that the Urris Hills were evidently a continuation of the Glenalla Mountains on the opposite coast, prior to the irruption of the sea which now forms Lough Swilly.

The road now descends, giving fine views of the estuary and the Knockalla Mts. on the opposite coast. Crossing the Owenek River it skirts the base of Aghaweel Hill (1106 ft.), and is soon joined by the road from Dunree Fort, and at Cock Hill by the direct road from Carndonagh. This road is wild and hilly, stretching into the heart of the mountains between Slieve Snaght and Bulbin, passing a pretty tarn known as *Mintyagh's Lough* on the rt. It is joined by the Clonmany road at *Carroghil Bridge*, and following the Owenboy and Crana rivers, crosses the latter, and leaving the *Castle* on the rt., enters Buncrana.

Buncrana * (Pop. 1316) is a pleasant and pretty little bathing-place, situated on the shores of Lough Swilly, between the embouchures of 2 rivers, the Owenkillew and Crana, and at the base of Meenkeeragh Hill (853 ft.), which rises on the E., and the Monkdy Mountain (1021 ft.) on the S. It consists principally of one street about half a mile long, and is connected with Derry by a railway ($12\frac{1}{2}$ m.), making it easily accessible as a sea-side resort, and a good starting-point for excursions

through Inishowen on the W. side of Lough Swilly. *Lough Swilly Hotel* is a well-built house, beautifully situated on a promontory commanding fine views of the lough and its shores on both sides. Fine *Golf Links*, those for ladies near the Railway Stat., and the links for gentlemen at Lisfannon, have been established on the shore, and attract many visitors. The square keep of the *Old Castle* of the O'Dohertys stands at the N. end of the town, and with its approaches and gardens is a picturesque object. The modern *Castle* was erected by Sir J. Vaughan in 1717.

A return can be made either by rail or road to Derry, passing the village of **Fahan** (4 m.), prettily situated in a well-wooded valley. The tourist can also proceed to Letterkenny by rail and explore the interesting district round Gartan Lough and Glenveagh. If taking N.W. Donegal he should proceed to Portsalon. From Fahan *Pier* steamers start to Rathmullan and thence by coach to Portsalon and Rosapenna on the arrival of trains from Derry. St. Columba founded a Church at Fahan, to which a monastic establishment became attached, of which St. Mura was abbot, and who became its patron saint. The monastery was richly endowed, and contained interesting ecclesiastical trea-

tures. The shrine of St. Mura's bell is now in the Wallace Collection, London. His crozier is in the National Museum, Dublin. In the Ch.-yard is a sculptured *Cross*, and St. Mura's *Holy Well* is in the neighbourhood.

Lough Swilly, "the Lake of Shadows," is worthy of more attention from tourists than it has hitherto received. This noble estuary, penetrating about 30 miles inland, is a splendid water for boating excursions. The tourist staying at Buncrana should not fail to make one or more excursions to the beautiful Mulroy Bay. He may cross at Fahan by the steam ferry to Rathmullan, from which he can hire a car, or cycle to Milford, and along either the E. or W. shore of Mulroy Bay. If the E., he may return by Kerrykeel, or continue to Portsalon. If he takes the W. side of Mulroy Bay, he may go on *viâ* Cranford to Carrigart, thence to Glen, and return by the mountain road to Rathmullan; or proceed from Carrigart to Rosapenna.

It is a good excursion to the *Fort* and **Head of Dunree**, 7 m., the road thither running at the base of Aghaweel Hill, 1106 ft., and passing *Linsfort* and the ruins of *Ross Castle*. On the Head is a *Light-house*, 150 ft. above high water.

ROUTE 16.

LONDONDERRY TO RATHMULLAN, PORTSALON, ROSAPENNA, DUNFANAGHY, AND GWEEDORE.

The most direct route to Portsalon and Rosapenna is by rail to Fahan, and steamer to Rathmullan, from whence coaches start to these hotels. Dunfanaghy and Gweedore can now be reached direct through Letterkenny by means of the new Donegal

Highland Rly. By travelling direct to either the tourist loses the splendid scenery of Lough Swilly, Mulroy Bay, and Sheephaven. With time to spare, he should see these, and, instead of the more direct route, proceed first to Letterkenny,

a good halting place for the central highlands of Donegal, and to which there is a choice of routes by rail or road.

(a.) By the Lough Swilly Rly. from Derry. A branch turns off from the Buncrana line at Burnfoot (6 m.). It passes **Inch Island** on the rt., on the S. side of which was a *Castle* of the O'Dohertys; both fell to Sir Arthur Chichester on the confiscation of lands after the flight of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. On the W. side is a *Fort*. The line crosses Blanket Nook, and passing Newtown Cunningham and Manorcunningham, reaches (23 m.) *Letterkenny* (see Rte. 17), from which cars can be taken to Rathmelton.

(b.) The road from Londonderry follows the l. bank of the Foyle, passing Foyle Hill, at which point it branches off to the rt., skirting a range of high ground, of which Grianan Ailceach is one of the most elevated points.

6 m. rt. are *Portlough*, a small tarn, with an island and a ruined tower, and a little further, *Castle Forward*, situated at the corner of Blanket Nook, a pill given off by Lough Swilly. The road passes Newtown Cunningham, and from thence it is 2 m. to *Fort Stewart Ferry*. The *Fort* is about 1 m. to the N., and the Lough is here 1 m. across. On the opposite bank are the seats of *Fort Stewart* and *Shellfield*. From this it is but 3 m. to Rathmelton. If not cycling a car should be ordered to meet the tourist. A road runs down the coast to Manorcunningham, for which see p. 197.

The road from Letterkenny to Rathmelton is very pretty. As the greater portion of it is over elevated ground, the traveller gets beautiful views of the hills in the neighbourhood of Inch and Buncrana, on the opposite side of the Lough. Passing on l. *Gortlee* (Major Patterson); rt.

Barn Hill, *Castle Wray* (Lieut.-Col. Mansfield), and *Castle Grove* (J. M. C. Grove, Esq.), and leaving on l. the *Glebe House*, the tourist reaches

8½ m. **Rathmelton** * (Pop. 1162).

The town is prettily situated on the Leannan, a picturesque mountain stream that flows past Kilmacrenan into Lough Fern, emerging from it under the same name, only a few yards from its point of entrance. It is well wooded, and on the rt. bank of the river, in which there is good fishing, is a nice promenade. Like the Bann, it was at one time famous for its pearls.

The principal objects of interest near Rathmelton are the ivy-covered ruins of *Fort Stewart*, built at the commencement of the 17th cent.; the *Demesne* of Fort Stewart facing the Ferry; and a little higher up, the ruins of the *Monastery of Killydonnell*, a Franciscan house, 1½ m. S., founded in the 16th cent. by an O'Donnell. By an inquisition made by James I., it was found that the revenues amounted to the magnificent sum of 3s. There is a legend about the Bell of Killydonnell, to the effect that it was carried off by some marauders from Tyrone, who embarked on the Lough with the bell in their vessel. A storm arose, and the sacrilegious robbers were drowned; to commemorate which act of retributive justice, the bell is heard to ring once every 7 years at midnight. A legend with a similar finale is prevalent at Tintagel on the Cornish coast.

From Rathmelton the tourist may proceed to Kilmacrenan, and there catch the car for Dunfanaghy, or make for Gweedore by Gartan Lough and Glenveagh, or to Milford direct, or by Lough Fern. The road to Kilmacrenan is highly picturesque, and follows the rapid mountain stream of the Leannan, which is crossed at Tullyhall, near *Claragh* and *Ballyarr*.

Distances from Rathmelton.—Letterkenny, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Fort Stewart Ferry, 3 m.; Rathmullan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Kilmairenan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Milford, 5 m.; Portsalon, 16 m.; Killydonnell, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The road to Rathmullan runs alongside the estuary of the Leannan, and the W. shore of Lough Swilly, and about half-way crosses the embouchure of the Glenalla River that rises in the high grounds between the Lough and Mulroy Bay, and flows past *Glenalla House* (T. Hart, Esq.) and woods, which are very pretty features in the landscape. The road to the l. runs to Milford. Further down are the woods of *Hollymount*. The last couple of miles afford charming views of the water through the overhanging trees which line the road.

At 15 m. is the little town of **Rathmullan** * (Pop. 512). It occupies a sheltered position at the foot of a range of hills that intervene between Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay, of which the highest point is Croehannafrin, 1137 ft. It is worth while making an excursion either up this hill or Croaghan, 1010 ft., which is nearer; for the extraordinary view over the inlets and indentations of this singular coast will put the traveller more in mind of Norwegian fiords than British scenery.

Close to it are the ivy-clad ruins of a *Priory* of Carmelite Friars, consisting of two distinct buildings erected at an interval of nearly two centuries. The eastern portion, of which the tower and chancel remain, was constructed by the McSweenys in the 15th cent. It exhibits considerable traces of Pointed Gothic architecture. Over the E. window there still remains a figure of St. Patrick. The architecture of the remainder of the building is of the Elizabethan age, a great part of it having been rebuilt by Bishop Knox of the diocese of Raphoe, in 1618, on obtaining possession of the manor of Rathmullan from Turlogh Oge

McSweeney. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' states that in 1595 it was plundered by George Bingham, son of the Governor of Connaught. McSweeney's castle is supposed to have stood W. of the priory, but it was destroyed in 1516. In the churchyard is a *Monument* to the memory of the Hon. W. Pakenham, Captain of the 'Saldanha,' wrecked lower down the lough in 1811. It was from here that the young Hugh O'Donnell was carried off in 1587, and kept a prisoner in Dublin until he made his romantic escape in 1591. In 1607 the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell took their "Flight" from Rathmullan in a small vessel. "The entire number on board was 99, having little sea-store, and being otherwise miserably accommodated." After a hazardous voyage of three weeks they landed at the mouth of the Seine. This was the closing scene in the long struggle of the Elizabethan wars and led directly to the confiscation of their vast estates and to the plantation of Ulster. They died in Rome and were buried there in the Franciscan Ch. of Montorio. From Rathmullan, too, Theobald Wolfe Tone was taken on board the *Hoche*, a French frigate, in 1798.

Beyond the town is a *Fort* corresponding to one on Inch Island, which commands the entrance to the upper waters of the Lough. There are many ancient remains in the neighbourhood. A *Cromlech* at Drumhallagh; an artificial *Cave* and *Pillar-stones* at Laharden; and a *Fort* on Miskin. The ruins of the old *Parish Church* at Killygarvan stand about 1 m. to the N.E.

Conveyances.—Steamer to Fahan, thence train to Derry. Car to Rathmelton, Letterkenny. Van to Rathmelton.

Distances.—Fahan, 4 m.; Kerrykeel, 9 m.; Portsalon, 17 m.; Milford, 8 m.; Rosapenna, 20 m.; Rathmelton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Letterkenny, 15 m.

The tourist who is fond of wild coast scenery will have the oppor-

tunity of meeting it in exploring the **Peninsula of Fanad**, Fanait, or Fanet, the ancient property of the sept of the M'Sweenys, who established themselves here and built several fortresses. Physically speaking, Fanad is intersected by 3 short ranges of hills running across the peninsula, viz., the Rathmullan range just mentioned; the Knockalla Hills which attain a height of 1200 ft., and form a conspicuous feature in the coast scenery. From their irregular contour they have received the name of the "Devil's Backbone"; and a still more northerly group, about 800 ft. The roads are good except in the hilly districts, where the surface is often bad and steep in places.

The tourist can take a fine hill-road to Kerrykeel, striking inland (7 m.).

A good road runs along the shore of Lough Swilly as far as Knockalla Battery, but as the Knockalla Hills here intervene, rising precipitously from the water, the traveller by car will be obliged to return and make a détour. Of course this does not apply to the pedestrian, who can make the journey direct by shore to Portsalon, a distance of about 12 m. This road is worth the drive, both for the sake of the rock scenery on the W., and the distant hills on the E. or Buncrana side, comprising the district of Inishowen. It passes *Rathmullan House*, the charming seat of Major Batt; *Fort Royal*; and *Kinnegar Strand*. Near Lamb's Head Bay, at a village called **Drumhallagh**, is a tolerably perfect *Cromlech*, formed of large flat stones placed on their edge, and with two sepulchral chambers. There is some good rock scenery extending up to Lamb's Head Bay, and from thence to *Knockalla Battery* (8 m.). From here the pedestrian strikes across the cliffs and soon descends to the undulating sandy shore, and proceeds to Portsalon about 4 m.

from the Battery. From 2 m. south of it the road to Kerrykeel runs right across the peninsula to the shores of Mulroy Bay, skirting the base of the Knockalla Hills. **Kerrykeel** is a prettily situated village with small inn accommodation. Near it is a fine *Cromlech*, on Crockmore Hill, on four supports, the covering being a large block 15 ft. long. From Kerrykeel the road keeps for a while the E. shore of Mulroy Bay, and striking inland at Rosnackill crosses the peninsula, between the two northerly ranges of hills, and reappears on Lough Swilly at Ballymastrocker Bay. Opposite it is the *Swilly Rock* where the 'Saldanha' struck and foundered in 1811.

Portsalon.* Here a fine **Hotel** has been established with spirited enterprise by Colonel Barton, who personally manages it. It stands within 50 yards of the shores of Lough Swilly and faces S. The view embraces down the Lough from Dunree Head, and up it to Buncrana, with the Knockalla Mountains on the opposite shores of Ballymastrocker Bay. To the W. are the Donegal Mountains, Salt, Muckish, and Errigal being conspicuous. Boats are supplied at the hotel, and the bathing is good and safe. The beach forms a fine promenade between 2 and 3 miles long. Close to the hotel is the *Three Mouth Cave*. Excellent *Golf Links* have been laid out forming an 18-hole course, and extending 3 m. along the shore of Ballymastrocker Bay. The course is a fine sporting one, and it stands among the very best in the Kingdom. There is a daily coach service in the summer months direct from Rathmullan on arrival of the steamer from Fahan, running in connection with the trains from Derry. With the good hotel accommodation to be had here, golfing, fishing, and the fine scenery of Lough Swilly and Mulroy Bay,

this has become an attractive spot to the tourist.

The **Seven Arches** are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the hotel, and consist of a series of fine caves or cliff tunnels formed by the action of the sea, and meeting in what was at one time a vast cave, but is now cleft in two. They are accessible by land, and in good weather by boat. They are reached by a passage a few feet wide and 150 yds. long; at the N. end of it is a fine arch, beyond which the arches diverge, properly called from their number—seven. Two miles further down the Lough at Doaghbeg is a magnificent *Arch*, the most remarkable natural feature perhaps on the whole coast of Lough Swilly. The *Cliffs* at Bin, 1 m. further, are about 350 ft.

From Portsalon by land it is about 7 m. to Fanad Head, passing **Doaghbeg**, a very primitive native village. **Fanad Head** is the extreme westerly boundary of Lough Swilly, the entrance of which between the 2 heads, Fanad and Dunaff, is just 4 m. This dangerous coast is protected at this point by a *Lighthouse*, 127 ft. above high water, showing white seawards, red towards the land; it is a group of occulting lights, visible 17 m. in clear weather; in the same tower is a fixed light 72 ft. high. The return can be made through **Tamney**, to which the mail-car runs between Milford and Portsalon, and a visit paid to *Moross Castle* at the narrow entrance to another lake-like expansion of Mulroy Bay. The Castle belonged to the M'Sweenys, but nothing now remains except portions of its ruined walls. The sea-trout fishing round here is reported to be excellent. At the head of this expansion is **Kindrum** (14 m.), beyond which is *Kindrum Lough*, separated from the sea by a low sandy stretch. Kelp is burned, and the smoking heaps are a feature in the landscape at times. If the tourist is a pedestrian,

he might cross by the *Ferry* at *Moross Castle*, proceed a couple of miles further to *Rawross Ferry* at *Leatbeg*, and cross to *Mulroy Pier*, where the 'Melmore' puts in, and thus proceed to Carrigart and Rosapenna. We cannot recommend the road to cyclists.

Distances.—Rathmullan, 17 m. (12 direct); Milford (direct), $10\frac{1}{2}$ m., by Tamney 13 m.; Rathmelton, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Fahan (by sea), 11 m.; Carrigart, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rosapenna, $22\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Fanad Head, 7 m.

The road from Tamney is the road traversed from Kerrykeel; it skirts the shores of Mulroy Bay the whole way to its head, where there is a landing *Quay* on which is a large *Mill* erected by the late Lord Leitrim.

2 m. further is **Milford** * (Pop. 366). This village is most charmingly situated on the side of a steep hill, nearly equi-distant from the head of Mulroy Bay and *Lough Fern*; the latter a fine sheet of water 4 m. in circumference, and fed by the Leannan, on which there is good open fishing. There are some interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood of Mulroy. *Dermot and Graine's Beds* (Cromlechs) occur at Tirlayden, Glen, and near Bunlin Bridge; a *Giant's Grave* on the road to Glen; and a *Pillar-stone* at Drumfad. The scenery near Milford is well worth exploring, particularly on the Bunlin River, a small stream that flows through a romantic glen into Mulroy Bay, forming in its course a fine waterfall, known as the "Goland Loop." **Mulroy Bay** is a fine sheet of land-locked water about 12 m. long, winding in and out through the hills, affording many fine views of varied and diversified scenery of shores, islands, and projecting promontory.

Conveyances.—Cars to Rathmelton, to Carrigart, to Tamney and Portsalon.

Distances.—Letterkenny, 10 m.; Kilmaerenan, 5 m.; Kerrykeel, 4 m.; Rathmelton, 5 m.; Rath-

mullan, 8 m.; Tamney, 8½ m.; Portsalon (direct), 10½ m.; Carrigart, 10 m.; Rosapenna, 12 m.

Crossing *Bunlin Bridge*, the road to Carrigart skirts closely the W. shore of Mulroy Bay, keeping on l. the group of hills that intervene near Lough Glen and Sheephaven. At 3½ m. is *Crallagh Wood*, where Lord Leitrim (3rd), his clerk, and the driver of the car were murdered in 1878. From here the tourist may take a very different route by a mountain road, and join the road from Kilmacrenan to Glen. Continuing by the shore *Cranford Bridge* is passed, and "the Narrows" is soon reached, a name expressive of the river-like character which the Bay here assumes. The road strikes W., and at 8 m. is the lodge entrance to *Mulroy House* (Earl of Leitrim), prettily situated on a jutting promontory in the midst of plantations. A mile beyond is the road branching to *Mulroy Pier*. 1 m. further is the well-built village of Carrigart. It has a large *R. C. Ch.* Close to the road is a handsome *Celtic Cross*, erected in 1895 to the memory of the Earl of Leitrim (4th), who by enterprise, wisdom, and great personal qualities was singularly successful in developing the resources of the district in a few years.

From Carrigart the road crosses a low sandy stretch and in 2 m. reaches *Rosapenna Hotel*. * Visitors from the south can now easily reach here by train from Letterkenny to Creeslough (8 m.), where the hotel *char-à-banc* attends the mid-day train from, and the morning train to, Londonderry. This thoroughly well-equipped hotel was built of wood after the Scandinavian fashion by the trustees of the late Earl of Leitrim, and opened in 1893. It was designed in Stockholm, from whence the timber was shipped to Mulroy. It has lately been enlarged, the additions being stonework. It stands at the base of

Ganiamore Mountain on the narrow neck of the Rossgull peninsula between Mulroy Bay and Sheephaven. It can be reached direct from Derry through Fahan, and during the summer the hotel *char-à-banc* runs to Rathmullan (20 m.) in connection with the mid-day mails to and from Derry. From June to the end of September the steamer 'Melmore,' leaving Glasgow on Thursday for Portrush, Derry, and Milford, touches at Mulroy pier on Saturdays, returning on Tuesday. First class *Golf Links* for a championship course of 6600 yds. encircle the Hotel. They are among the very best in the United Kingdom, and are much patronised for their sporting qualities and for the splendid scenery surrounding them. There is excellent fishing (see *Introd.*) in the adjacent waters for visitors, by permission of the Earl of Leitrim, and good bathing on the strands of Sheephaven, which afford a fine promenade of 6 miles. Good boating, sailing and sea-fishing can be had from Downings Bay, and the peasant fisher-folk of Donegal leave nothing to be desired for a day at sea. From the top of *Ganiamore* (682 ft.) a fine view is obtained of the coast from Horn Head round to Inishowen peninsula, and from its hills a grand sweep inland to Errigal. At *Downing's Bay*, there is one of the finest views in Donegal, looking up and down Sheephaven, with the woods of Ards, and the tower of Doe Castle, backed up in the distance by the ponderous mass of Muckish. Within a short distance of the hotel are three *Caves* which can be entered, one from the brow of the hill and the others at low water. From the hill the sunset views should be seen across Sheephaven and over the Horn Head. There is nothing finer round this splendid coast.

The C. D. Board began in 1897 to provide large-decked boats of the type known as the "Zulus," and there is

now a fleet of 55 of these boats, equipped with herring nets, engaged in the Downings Bay fishery, which is worth about 10,000*l.* annually to the people. The boats and gear represent a capital of 14,000*l.*

There are some interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood. At *Mevagh*, 1½ m. to the N.E., are some *Inscribed Stones*, and further on a *Cross*, *Gallaun*, *Holed-stone*, and old *Church*. On the sandhills close to the hotel, bronze brooches, pins, stone implements, &c., have been found. Other prehistoric settlements will be found on the shores of the little bays N.W. of Rossgull. It is a good walking excursion to these bays and on to Melmore Head, returning by a rough road overlooking Mulroy Bay.

The *Sands* which form the head of Sheephaven extend for a long distance to the N.E. The author of 'Sketches in Ireland' (Cæsar Otway), writing as he saw them over 70 years ago, says:—

"A line of coast and country extends from the sea deep into the land, exhibiting one wide waste of sand; for miles not a blade of grass, not a particle of bloom; but hills and dales, and undulating swells, smooth, solitary, desolate, reflecting the sun from their polished surface of one uniform hue. Fifty years ago this line of coast was as highly improved as the opposite shore of Ards, and contained the comfortable mansion of Lord Boyne, an old-fashioned manorial house and garden, with avenues and terraces, surrounded with walled parks. But now one common mountain of sand covers all."

This occurred in 1784, and a small portion of the house may still be seen. The cause of all this mischief appears to have been the carelessly permitting the rabbits to gnaw the roots of the bent grass (*Arundo arenaria*), which, when protected, serves as a sufficient guard against the incursion of the sand. The Congested Districts Board have paid

much attention to the agricultural and fishing needs of this district and with excellent results.

EXCURSIONS.

To Glen and Lough Salt.

Leaving Rosapenna and Carrigart, the road is over a bleak and barren stretch to the S., but from it fine views of the sea and shores behind are obtained. At 4 m. is *Glen*, a small village at the head of *Glen Lough*, a long narrow sheet of water running from N.E. to S.W., connected by a short stream, called the Lackagh River, with Sheephaven, and receiving the Owencarrow, which drains Lough Veagh.

The student of physical geography cannot fail to be struck with the parallel direction of the great valleys of Donegal, together with their respective lakes and streams, from the N.E. to the S.W. This and the form of the minor lakes lying to the W. of the Derryveagh Mountains, the longer axes of which lakes generally lie at right angles to the greater valleys, is now regarded as mainly a result of glacier erosion. *Lough Salt* is 3 m. to the S., and on the road to Kilmacrenan. It is about 1 m. long and about ¼ m. wide, situated at the height of 800 ft. above the sea, and at the foot of a mountain, which rises perpendicularly on the E. to a height of 1516 ft. To this it owes its name—*Lough-agus-Alt*, the Lough and the Crag, being corrupted into Lough Salt. The lake is of the great depth of 240 ft., and is said to be never frozen. There is another tarn, Lough Greenan, at a lower elevation on the W. side; and Lough Raelan, a still smaller one, into which Lough Salt empties itself by a small stream on the N., giving off a streamlet that flows into Glen Lough. Few indeed would fail to be impressed with the wild solitude of these

mountain loughs. The view looking S. to Kilmacrenan, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is pretty, but not to be compared to that extending on the N. over Glen Lough and Sheephaven, with its noble crags and the blue waters of the Atlantic; while to the W. the summits of the Donegal Alps are visible in the lofty crests of Muckish, Dooish, and Errigal, with its cone-like top. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Glen the road joins the direct road from Rosapenna.

Main Route.

The road from Rosapenna passes the *R. C. Ch.* about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of Carrigart, and skirting the sandy shores of the upper reaches of Sheephaven crosses the Lackagh. By this the view has opened up with Errigal and Muckish in the distance, with the fine sweep of Sheephaven guarded by the Horn on the rt. Round the head of it the road is thoroughly highland, and about 2 m. further it crosses the Duntally River. A detour to the rt. should here be made to visit **Doe Castle**, a singular stronghold of the McSweenys, which has been, to a certain extent, modernised and rendered habitable, but some of the walls were pulled down in the alterations. General Harte lived here for many years, and some of the cannon captured at Seringapatam and brought over by him are still to be seen in the courtyard. It subsequently became the property of the Stewart family of Ards. It consists of a lofty keep with massive walls, which enclose passages and stone stairs. It is now in a state of dilapidation. The summit commands a fine view. Holes in the walls of an upper row are shown as the site of the beam of the gallows. It is surrounded by a "bawn" or castle-yard, defended by a high wall, with round towers at intervals. The rock on which it stands is not very high, but from its almost insulated position was difficult to approach.

Of its foundation nothing definite is known, but it probably is not earlier than the 15th cent. It was garrisoned by Captain Vaughan for Elizabeth, but was betrayed to the followers of Sir Cahir O'Doherty in his ill-starred rebellion and was besieged in 1608; and Davis says—"Being the strongest in Tyrconnell, it endured one hundred blows of the demi-cannon before it surrendered." Adjoining is an old *Grave-yard*, in which is a fine *Tombslab* of the McSweenys, similar to that in Killybegs. A little to the N., but separated by a prolongation of the marsh at the head of Sheephaven, is *Ards House* (C. H. Stewart, Esq.), which, with its extensive mansion, beautiful woods, and adjacent farm, is one of the most desirable places in the N. of Ireland. The views, however, from this side the haven are not so diversified or pleasant as they are from Rosapenna.

8 m. **Creeslough** * (Rly. Stat. on the Letterkenny line) is a small village, but a good station for the angler for the Lackagh River. It is situated on the N.E. slope of *Muckish*, the "Pig's back," which raises its truncated mass to a height of 2197 ft. This is a good point from which the mountain can be ascended. The road to Dunfanaghy is a good one for the cyclist. Crossing the Faymore River, it turns northward, having on l. Sessiagh Lough, and on rt. *Marble Hill*, which overlooks a pretty bay near the entrance of Sheephaven, and dropping on to the sandy shores of its western branch at

16 m. **Dunfanaghy** * (Pop. 460) is reached. This is a neat little town near the head of an arm of Sheephaven and about 4 m. from the Rly. Stat. It consists of one good street, at the head of which stands a pretty *Presbyterian Church*, and the *Square* or "Diamond" common in the northern towns. It

has nice hotel accommodation, and is the halting-place for excursions to Horn Head and Tory Island. There is a fine stretch of *Strand* 3 m. in length, with good bathing. *Golf Links* have been laid out close to the hotel, with a course of 18 holes.

Conveyances.—Car and van to Letterkenny, and car to Falcarragh and Gweedore daily.

Distances.—Letterkenny, 23 m.; Kilmaerenan, 16½ m.; Cresslough, 6½ m.; Glen, 10½ m.; Rosapeppna, 16 m.; Milford, 18 m.; Rathnullan, 26 m.; Doe Castle, 8 m.; Ards, 6 m.; Horn Head, 4 m.; M'Sweeny's Gun, 3 m.; Falcarragh, 8 m.; Gweedore, 18 m.

EXCURSIONS.

Horn Head.

A fair road, which can be driven, runs through Horn Head peninsula directly N. for 3½ miles. About 1 m. further off a walk brings the tourist to the Head itself. Leaving Dunfanaghy the road crosses a narrow channel by a *Viaduct* of 12 arches, through which the tide runs with great rapidity: it then passes on the rt. *Horn Head House*, the residence of C. F. Stewart, Esq. We can recommend, however, the tourist to make the round of the peninsula from the west, returning from the Head direct, to which if necessary a car can be ordered. Following this course

1 m. to the W. in a direct line will be found the fine stretch of *Tramore Strand*. At the N. end of it is *M'Sweeny's Gun*, concerning which marvellous fables are told. The coast here is very precipitous, and perforated with caverns, one of which, running in some distance, is connected with the surface above by a narrow orifice, which is difficult to find without a guide, or very specific

[*Ireland.*]

directions obtained on the spot, and in view of landmarks. Through this, in rough weather, the sea dashes, throwing up a volume of water, accompanied by a loud explosion or boom, said to have been heard as far as Derry! Such blow-holes are not uncommon on the coast of South Wales and Cornwall, although, of course, the effects differ in proportion to the scale of the phenomenon. A little to the N.E. of this spot is a circular *Castle*. Continuing by the shore, *Pollagull Bay* is reached, an attractive spot, joined by cable with Tory Island. About 1 m. further is *Templebreaga Arch*, a beautiful natural formation. The coast is rocky, broken, and indented, and in about 2 m. rises into the precipitous mass of *Horn Head*, 626 ft. It is a projection in shape somewhat resembling a double horn, bordered on one side by the inlet of Sheephaven, though on the other the coast trends away to the S. The cliffs present a magnificent spectacle of precipitous descents, shelving masses of rock and yawning caverns lashed by the furious waves of the Atlantic. The view from the summit of the head is one of boundless ocean, broken only on the N.W. by the islands of Inishbeg, Inishdooney, Inishbofin, and Tory; and on the N.E. by the different headlands of this rugged coast, viz., Melmore, Rinmore, Fanad, Dunaff, and Malin Heads, while on the E. is seen in the distance the little island of Inishtrahull, and on a clear day the Paps of Jura. The cliffs in many places are higher and more romantic, but the view from Horn Head is one *per se*, and should not be omitted by the traveller in northern Ireland. A little to the E. of the Head are the ruins of the *Signal Stat.*, from which the direct road is soon reached, the distance from it to Dunfanaghy being about 4 m.

If the weather permits an excursion

occupying three or four hours' time should be made by boat from Dunfanaghy. The scene from beneath the Head is magnificent, and it would be difficult indeed to give anything like an adequate description of the grandeur of these cliffs. The boat in places can be taken to within an oar's length of the cliffs, rising in sheer mural precipices to a height of several hundred feet. The student of Natural History will find plenty of ornithological interest amongst the various sea-birds that breed on these cliffs, amongst which are the shell-drake (*Tadorna vulpanser*), the guillemot (*Uria troile*), the sea-parrot, the cormorant, the shag (*Phalacrocorax graculus*), the gannet, the stormy petrel, the speckled diver (*Colymbus glacialis*), and many others. A shot fired, or the gunwale of the boat struck with a foot-rest, will bring myriads of these birds screaming from their haunts.

Tory Island.

Should the tourist be adventurous enough to visit **Tory Island**, which lies $7\frac{1}{3}$ m. N.W. from Horn Head, he should start on his expedition from Dunfanaghy or Falcarragh, from which he can drive to Magheroarty, arranging previously for a boat to meet him there. It is a bleak and desolate island, 785 acres in extent, with a population of over 300. It derives its name from *Ir. Torach*, towery, or full of tors, an appropriate term, for looked at from a distance it presents this appearance. If tradition is worth anything, it was considered important enough to fight for in the early days, "when giants were in the land." The 'Book of Ballymote' states that it was possessed by the Fomorians, a race of pirates and giants who inhabited Ireland 12 centuries before the Christian era. Their chief was Balar of the Mighty Blows, who had a "cyclops" eye, and two of the rocks on the E. coast of the island are called *Balar's Castle* and *Balar's Prison*. One of their number, named Conaing, erected

a tower on the island, as is recorded in the 'Book of Lecan':—

"The Tower of the Island, the Island of the Tower,
The citadel of Conaing, the son of Fœbar."

It contains a portion of a *Round Tower*, built of undressed boulders of red granite. It was never more than about 40 ft. in height; it is 17 ft. 2 in. in diameter, and the walls at the base are 4 ft. 3 in. thick; the doorway is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, and is 8 ft. from the ground. There are also ruins of two *Churches*, a monastery having been founded here by St. Columba; and a peculiar *Tau Cross*. On the N.W. end of the island is a fine *Lighthouse* illumined by gas, and it has also a fog-siren; it has a group-flashing light and stands 130 ft. above high water. Near it is the new *Signal Station* of Lloyd's, which is in telegraphic communication with Dunfanaghy. There are a chapel, school-house, and post-office also on the island. The rock scenery of the N.E. coast is very fine and characteristic. The S.W. coast is low and flat, and fringed with treacherous rocks. It was here that the gun-boat, the 'Wasp,' was wrecked on the 22nd of Sept., 1884, and all its crew except six drowned. Barley, rye, and potatoes are grown, and a few cattle, sheep, and goats kept, but fishing is the chief industry. The islanders are good fishermen, pursuing their avocation now chiefly in Norway yawls instead of "corraghs." The Congested Districts Board have aided the inhabitants by supplying these vessels, the cost to be repaid by small instalments, also in building a curing station and teaching the people how to cure fish. Quantities of lobsters and crabs are caught, and a Sligo steamer calls once a week for fish. There is a lack of fuel, which has to be supplied from the mainland. The inhabitants paid no rents for many years after the loss of the 'Wasp,' which was sent to enforce payment or evict the tenants.

The C. D. Board, however, solved all difficulties by the purchase of the island in 1904, with the view of improving the condition of the people and preserving the remaining pasturage, which was gradually being de-

stroyed for fuel. The turf on the mainland, of which there is an unlimited supply, is also the property of the Board, who give every facility to the inhabitants to cut, save, and transport it.

St. Columba, the patron saint of the place, is reported to have landed there in a corragh. Porphyritic syenite appears to be the geological structure.

The tourist must be prepared for any emergencies in the matter of accommodation, and, in case of rough weather suddenly coming on, for unlimited detention on the island.

Main Route.

In old Myrath Ch.-yard (21 m.), on the l., is the *Cross* of St. Columba, made of one piece of rock, said to have been brought by him from Muckish Mountain.

8 m. from Dunfanaghy is the village of *Falcarragh* * (24 m.), or *Crossroads* adjoining which is *Ballyconnell House*, the seat of John Olphert, Esq., in whose grounds is a stone of local notoriety, called *Clogh-i-neely*. It is a mass of quartzite rock, and rests on a small drum tower about 16 ft. high, erected by "Wybrants Olphert and Sarah his wife" in 1774. The tradition attached to it is that Balor, of Tory Island, coveting 'Glasgavlen,' a celebrated cow belonging to a chief named McKineely, stole and carried her to Tory. Hearing that the owner was planning revenge he crossed to the mainland, and, seizing McKineely, decapitated him on the stone. The red veins in the stone point to the bloody deed. Balor met his death subsequently at the hands of his grandson, a smith, who ran a red-hot iron through the deadly eye. The village of Falcarragh stands on a hill, and commands fine views of the surrounding country. The district was the scene of many evictions in the troublesome days of the "Land League," when the "Plan of Campaign" was introduced

with somewhat exceptional force and bitterness. It is a good point from whence to ascend *Muckish*, 2197 ft., which will well repay the trouble, though from its steeply escarped sides it is no easy work. "The geological structure consists of a very thin slaty mica, granular quartz, and silver white mica. At the height of 500 ft. is an extensive bed of white quartz sand in very minute grains, which has been exported to the glass-works of Dumbarton, being considered an excellent material."

A mountain road turns off to l., and runs through *Muckish Gap* (short of which the mountain may be struck) and joins the Dunlewy road to Gweedore at Calabber Bridge (8 m.).

A little further on, the Tullaghobegly is crossed, as it descends from *Altan Lough*, a savage tarn under the precipices of Errigal, the peak of which becomes a prominent object on the E. Rising steeply from the E. shore is Aghla More or Wee Errigal, 1916 ft. high.

Turning S., *Gortahork*, 25½ m., is reached. Crossing the Glenna River at *Bedlam Bridge* there are two roads, one running along the Glenna River, from which fine views are obtained of Errigal and the range extending to Muckish. The road runs at first through a well cultivated valley and then enters a wild boggy tract, above which rises Errigal, presenting to the view a splendid escarpment on the W., its scarred and shattered sides showing striking contrasts of colour. Entering the *Gweedore Valley*, the direct road from Letterkenny is joined, which soon reaches Gweedore Hotel (34 m.). The tourist can take this or the longer but better road, which continues coastwise and runs over a desolate mountain district, keeping on rt. the *Bloody Foreland*, about 10 m. from Falcarragh, the hill above which rises to 1038 ft. The

headland should more correctly be called "golden," or "ruddy," as the name is derived from its brilliant hues when lit up by the sinking sun. As the coast is again approached, the islands of Inishirrer, Inishmeane, and Gola are conspicuous, within and among which are several passages and places for shelter for vessels. The country here is very poor, but **Derrybeg** (3½ m.) is an important centre of industries which were fostered under the care of Mrs. Ernest Hart. The manufacture of woollen goods, knitting, and lace-making, are carried on with excellent results. Here in

1880 a sad accident occurred. During service in the chapel a torrent burst the culvert under it, destroying the building and drowning two persons. Here also Inspector Martin was murdered in Feb. 1889, when executing a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. James McFadden, P.P. The road from Derrybeg runs direct to Gweedore; or proceeding 2 m. further S., **Bunbeg**, a small port and coastguard station, is reached at the mouth of the Clady River, whence it strikes E. along the north bank, 39 m., to *Gweedore Hotel* (Rte. 17).

ROUTE 17.

STRABANE TO LETTERKENNY, GWEEDORE, DUNGLOE, ARDARA, AND CARRICK.

Continuing our plan of entering Donegal at the various vantage points, tourists from Dublin or Belfast, intending to take Central or South Donegal, had best proceed to Strabane for Letterkenny (see Rte. 14). Those from Derry can rail direct.

A mail-car leaves Strabane twice daily for Letterkenny, 18 m.

Crossing the bridge which spans the Foyle we enter Lifford. From hence the road runs over a hilly open ground, pleasantly diversified with occasional views over Strabane and the valley of the Foyle, while the traveller sees ahead of him the blue peaks of the Derryveagh Mountains. 2 m. the River Deele is crossed, leaving the vilage of *Balindrait* on the l. close to which are the woods of *Cavanacor House*. Beyond this a branch road runs into **Raphoe** (Pop. 843), a pleasantly-situated little town, once famous for being the seat of a bishopric, which was, however, united to that of Derry in 1835.

A monastery established here by St. Columba was, it is said, afterwards converted into a bishopric by St. Eunan in the 9th cent., but we have no direct succession of bishops until the end of the 12th. The *Cathedral* is of early foundation, and is a plain cruciform building, with a square tower built in 1738 by Bishop Foster; the transepts were added by Bishop Pooley in 1792. The ruined *Bishop's House* stands near the Cathedral. It stood a seven weeks' siege in 1641, when the town was burnt by the rebels. An *Obelisk* in the demesne records the events of the troubles of 1798. At **Beltany**, on the summit of a hill 2 m. from Raphoe, is a *Stone Circle* of 150 yds. in circumference, formed by 67 upright stones, on the E. side of which is an opening formed by 2 larger ones. The name Beltany is from *Bealltaine*, the old name of May-day, derived from *bil-tene*, goodly fire, which the Druids were accustomed to kindle at religious festivals. Down to recent times these were lit in celebration of May-day, and in past times they were observed with great solemnity. There are numerous

antiquities in the neighbourhood—raths, mounds, and pillar-stones.

Raphoe is well placed at the foot of the great range of Donegal Mountains, as they begin to decline into the lowlands, and many fine views may be obtained in the neighbourhood from Mullafin, and from the Herd's Seat, which rises over the village of **Convoy**, where there are prosperous woollen factories. Some 7 or 8 m. higher up, the Deele takes its rise in *Lough Deele*, a small lake at the summit of the *Carb Mountain* (1205 ft.). The traveller will soon discover that he is in the headquarters of the flax country, especially if it happen to be in the latter end of August or beginning of September. All the little streams are dammed up for the purpose of soaking the flax, whilst the fields are strewn with regularly laid bundles, more pleasing to the eye than to the nose.

11½ m. the road crosses the Letterkenny Rly. at the village of **Manorcunningham**, and soon *Lough Swilly* comes into view. As it appears from its lower end, it is tame and bare, although the hills which loom in the distance give promise of better scenery.

18 m. **Letterkenny** * (Pop. 2370), a pleasant little town of one street, about 1 m., occupying the side of a hill and overlooking a large expanse of country. It derives its name from *Letter-Cannanan*, the hill-slope of Cannanan. The **R. C. Cathedral** (St. Eunan's) stands on a fine site; it was erected at great cost in ten years and was dedicated in 1901. It is a modern Gothic structure with bold innovations, having round-headed doorways in the transepts, and much Celtic carving. A very striking feature is the great *Arch* profusely carved in panels with rope binding. The *Pulpit* is of Carrara marble with Irish marble columns; it has 10 figures, including the Donegal

"Four Masters," and is the gift of the school teachers of the county. The ceilings of the choir, sanctuary and chapels are richly decorated by Signor Amici, of Rome; the windows are by Mayer, of Munich. The stone throughout is Donegal, of which the Mountcharles sandstone forms the chief feature. The stone-cutting and masonry is native and from the home County.

The other buildings are: the *Church*, on the summit of the hill, a large *County Asylum*, the *Union Workhouse*, and a clock-tower. There are some nice residences in the neighbourhood, as *Ballymacool* (W. H. Boyd, Esq., D.L.), *Gortlee* (Major Patterson), and *Rockhill* (Maj.-Gen. Stewart, D.L.).

Letterkenny can be recommended as an excellent headquarters for those tourists who wish to explore the hill country.

The new Donegal Highland Railway will greatly facilitate the traveller in this part of Ireland. As all that is best worth seeing has to be approached by road from the various centres, we have, therefore, retained our original descriptive plan of this section of the country.

Conveyances.—Rail to Londonderry; Rail to Burton Port. Car to Strabane daily; to Dunfanaghy and Gweedore daily; to Rathmelton, Rathmullan, Milford, Portsalon, and Carrigart daily.

Distances.—Strabane, 18 m.; Dunfanaghy, 23 m.; Churchhill, 10 m.; Kilmacrenan, 6½ m.; Gweedore (direct), 28 m.; by Dunfanaghy, 41 m.; Dungloe, 34 m.; Rathmelton, 8½ m.; Rathmullan, 15 m.; Milford (direct), 10 m.; Raphoe, 8½ m.; Doocharry Bridge, 25 m.

Donegal Highland Railway.—The new Railway (narrow gauge) from Letterkenny to Burton Port (49¼ m.) was erected by Treasury grant of 500,000*l.* under Mr. Balfour's Act (1896), and opened in 1903. The district through

which it runs is for the greater part very wild, and touches on some of the finest scenery of the country. It affords facilities for easily reaching the North Coast west of Lough Swilly. The line runs towards Churchhill and Kilmacrenan, passes Doon Rock and crosses the Owencarrow by a boldly planned Viaduct 300 yards long and 50 ft. above the river. The difficulties of seeking a foundation for the viaduct were very great, sinkings having to be made to a depth of 80 ft. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further Greeslough is reached, from which it is 8 m. to Rosapenna; Dunfanaghy Station is 4 m. from that town. The line then runs west through a wild country, with Muckish rising finely on the l. to Falcarragh. The country is now more wild, but with grand views of Errigal rising over Altan Lough, and Gweedore is reached. From here the line runs mainly in the direction of the road through the dreary country of the Rosses to Burton Port.

Excursions from Letterkenny:—

1. Kilmacrenan, Doon Rock, and Lough Salt. 2. Churchhill, Gartan Lough, and Glenveagh. 3. Milford, Mulroy Bay, and Lough Fern. 4. Rathmelton and Rathmullan.

EXCURSION.

Letterkenny to Kilmacrenan and Lough Gartan.

From Letterkenny the road traverses an open hilly country, diversified with distant views of hill, river, and lake. At about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. a road on rt. is given off to Milford, passing $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. Ballyarr House, and skirting Lough Fern, a sheet of water about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, on the E. side of which it rises to 500 ft., and then descends to Milford (Rte. 16).

Crossing the river Leannan we reach

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kilmacrenan, a very prettily situated village in a mountain valley, through which the Leannan

River rushes down in a picturesque stream. As the road descends into the village, the tourist gets distant views on rt. of Lough Fern, and, considerably beyond it, the indented summits of the Glenalla Mountains, which intervene between it and Lough Swilly.

Kilmacrenan was anciently known as Doire-Eithne, from Eithne the mother of St. Columba, but it was changed to Kill-Macnainain in memory of the sons of Enain, whose mother, Mincholeth, was St. Columba's sister. The Church, founded by St. Columba, became in time rich, and a *Franciscan Abbey* was founded by one of the O'Donnells in the 15th cent. It stood on a hill about half-a-mile from the village, and little remains of it now but portions of its S. side. Near it stands a slender and rather graceful church *Tower* of more modern erection, lighted by pointed windows in the top stage. Beneath it lie the remains of Dr. Anthony Hastings (relative of Warren Hastings), who built the present church and rectory. Near here Sir Caher O'Doherty was killed after his successful raid on Derry in 1608.

About 2 m. from the village is the *Rock of Doon*, on which the chiefs of the O'Donnells were always inaugurated. The disgusting description given by Giraldus Cambrensis of the new chief bathing in the broth of a freshly killed white cow, which was afterwards supped on by his clansmen, is not supported by any reliable authority. The ceremony was partly religious and partly civil. Spenser says: "They used to place him, that shall be their captain, upon a stone always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly on a hill, in some of which I have seen engraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first captain's foot; whereon he, standing, receives an oath to preserve all the ancient former customs of the country inviolable, and to deliver the succession peaceably to his Taust, and then he hath a wand delivered to him by some one whose proper office that is. After which, descending from the stone, he turneth himself round thrice forward and

thrice backward. The Tanist setteth but one foot on the stone, and receives the like oath that the captain did."—'State of Ireland.' S. of the rock is a *Holy Well* much frequented by pilgrims, with an extraordinary collection of rags, crutches, and sticks, evidences of the healing powers of the spring. Near it is a fairy-haunted *Cave*,

Leaving Kilmacrenan, a moorland road branches off to Gartan Lough and Churchhill. A wild uninhabited district is traversed, round which groups of rugged hills soon begin to close. Winding up a long and tedious hill, the traveller is well repaid by a delicious distant view of the blue waters of **Gartan Lough**, which, with its wooded banks, breaks on the eye with peculiar pleasure, after the brown and monotonous hill-sides.

What appears from the road to be one lake is really 2 sheets of water, the upper one, *Lough Akibbon*, being separated by a narrow neck of land from Lough Gartan, on the E. shore of which is *Belleville*.

On the side of the upper lake is a ruined *Chapel*, the burial-place of the O'Donnells. It was built on the spot where St. Columba is said to have been born in 521. He was baptised at Temple Douglas between Gartan and Letterkenny, and received the name of Crimthan, "a wolf," and Columba, "a dove" (to which his character indeed did not conform). Either from his attention to religious services as a youth, or from the number of churches founded by him, the suffix "kill" was subsequently added. He was descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, whose son, Conall Gulban, was his great-grandfather. His mother, Eithne, was a princess of Leinster. There is a *Flagstone* in the townland of Lacknacor, about 2 m. from Churchhill, upon which it is said he was born, and the peasantry believe that whoever sleeps a night upon it will be free from homesickness, and it has been much resorted to by emigrants on the eve of their departure. The "Gartan clay" was believed to be a preservative against fire

and shipwreck, but it was necessary it should be raised by an O'Freel, or O'Fierghil, the descendant of the family that fostered St. Columba.

Churchhill (small *Hotel*) is prettily situated on a hill on the E. side of Lough Gartan, which has good salmon and trout fishing. From here the traveller can return direct to Letterkenny, 10 m. The road rises and reaches its highest at the cross, where the road by Glendowan to Doochary runs west. He should, however, return by the lake road which skirts the beautifully wooded east bank for a couple of miles. The old rectory with its pretty grounds is now *St. Columba's Hotel*, an excellent resort for the angler. At the S. end of the lake the road turns to the l., and in about 3 m. crosses the upper stream of the Leannan. Soon the lower road to Churchhill turns off, and a *détour* may be made to *Temple Douglas*, where stand the ruins of an old Ch., probably on the site of the original one in which St. Columba was baptised. It has an E. window of 2 lights, and in the graveyard is a small building in which the priest performs the burial ceremony. Note the curious sculptured stones over the entrance of the graveyard. The road now descends into the Valley of the Swilly at *Fox Hall*. Here the road following up the valley of the Swilly leads off, and passing through a wild and elevated country strikes the main road from Stranorlar to Glenties, near Fintown. Continuing on the N. bank of the Swilly, the ruins of *Conwal Church* and *Holy Well* are passed, and in about 1 m. Letterkenny is reached.

This makes a nice short excursion from Letterkenny, and the route may be reversed. We can recommend, however, an extended one, which we readily accomplished in a single day having a good horse. To Churchhill by the lower road, taking in Temple Douglas. Thence to Gartan Lough,

and following the fine road rising over the Glendowan range into Glenveagh. The upper portion of the glen road, when we were last over it, required careful driving in parts, and the nervous traveller should walk a mile or so. At Glenveagh Bridge the road turns to the rt., and the return is made through Kilmacrenan. Given a good day this is a splendid excursion, and the traveller will see some of the best scenery of Central Donegal. Our general description covers the whole of this route.

Main Route.

The scenery from Kilmacrenan to Glenveagh resembles much of the Scottish Highlands—large extensive moors shut in on all sides by hills, some of them rising to a considerable height. About 2 m. the road crosses the Lurg River, and diverges, that on rt. passing *Termon Chapel*, proceeds over a dreary district through *Barnes Gap*, between Stragvaddy and Crockmore, and crossing the Owencarrow at New Bridge, reaches Creeslough (see Rte. 16). For some distance it would appear that the way lies up a broad depression running N. and S., but a sudden turn of the road reveals the singular summit of Muckish 2197 ft., which, from its precipitous escarpment, seems higher than it really is. The traveller is now fairly amidst the mountain ranges, which, seen when the mist is rising, or the cloud shadows floating gently by, are charming, but which, when overtaken by a Donegal "Smirr," he will scarcely appreciate, for there is not a wilder or bleaker road in the Kingdom, or one so open to storms.

The geological composition of the mountains is granite, having a gneissic structure, the quartz lodes of which occasionally gleam with a brightness all the more dazzling from the contrast with the dark masses.

At 12½ m. another road to Lough Gartan leads off; then descending,

we cross the Owencarrow River by **Glenveagh Bridge**, 15 m. A little further on there is a very charming glimpse of **Lough Veagh**, or **Beagh**, a long narrow piece of water entirely shut in by mountains, which, especially at the upper end, descend precipitously to the very brink. On the l. bank, looking downwards, is Kinnaveagh (1270), and on the opposite side is Keamnacally (1220), a portion of the great range of the *Derryveagh Mountains*, the highest point of which is Dooish (2147). It would be well for the tourist to consult his map while journeying down this pass, in order that he may understand the physical arrangement of this part of Donegal. It appears that the country between Lough Swilly and the sea is traversed by several ranges of hills all running in nearly the same direction, viz. from N.E. to S.W. Commencing near Lough Swilly, we have the Glenalla Hills, which are separated by the valley of the Leannan from those which overlook and are parallel to Gartan Lough. Westward of this lake are the Glendowan Mountains, intervening between it and Glenveagh. Then come the Derryveagh Mountains just spoken of, divided by a considerable mountain valley from the Errigal group, which abruptly slope towards the sea. There are, therefore, a succession of ranges, with more or less narrow glens between, all having the same definite arrangement—a feature which will enable the traveller to understand his whereabouts with greater ease.

Alternative route by Glenveagh and the Poisoned Glen.

Should the tourist wish he has a choice of a difficult route to Gweedore. A road turning off by the *Police Barrack* runs down **Glenveagh**, along the bank of the lake to *Glenveagh Castle*, the castellated mountain

residence of Mrs. Adair.† **Lough Veagh** is regarded by many as the finest lake in Ireland as regards scenery. It is about 4 m. long. The lower part approaches Killarney in beauty, and the upper part surpasses it in grandeur. The mountains rise directly from the water's edge to a height of over 1200 ft., with just enough slope to enable them to be covered with Alpine vegetation. It is stated that the golden eagle still builds its nest there, but we do not vouch for this. The scenery at the *Waterfall of Astellion* is particularly striking. One of the most trying pedestrian excursions in Ireland is to be found in Glenveagh, passing through it to the **Poisoned Glen**. There is a good private road as far as the castle and on to Glenveagh Cottage, but it is a mere car track to the head of the glen, 6½ m., where it joins the Letterkenny road to Doocharry. Permission is given by the proprietor to drive to a point near the Castle, and if allowed he can proceed on foot through the upper portion of the glen. It should be arranged for the car to await at Dunlewy. The descent by the Poisoned Glen is a mountaineering excursion demanding some precaution, in order to strike the right course across the moorland at the top of the pass. About a quarter of a mile from the junction with the main road, over the Glendowan Mountains already referred to, the tourist should strike to the rt., and following the course of a small stream, after some heavy climbing he will reach a gap (1400 ft.) from which to make the descent. It is easy to miss the Glen altogether, and come upon the steep slope of the Derryveagh mountains, which

walls in the valley lying between them and the slope of Errigal. In such case, the tourist should descend by the best track he can find to the main road from Calabber Bridge, which runs round the foot of Errigal, skirts Lough Nacung, and proceeds to the Gweedore Hotel. If successful in hitting the head of the Poisoned Glen, he will descend, by a very steep incline, keeping to the rt., to Dunlewy, easily recognised from above by its lake and Church. Following the direction of the torrent down the Glen, he will pass Dunlewy and enter the main-road, above-named, by a branch road breaking into it a little way beyond Dunlewy Church. In any case, whether he descends by the Glen or otherwise, the Church of Dunlewy is a good landmark, towards which he should steer. The walking, or rather scramble, over broken ground, tussocks, and rocks is as heavy as anything to be found in Ireland. Yet the glen should be by no means left out, as for wildness and grandeur it is singularly impressive. We should warn the pedestrian to avoid drinking the water which pours in numerous rills down the glen to feed the lake. We attribute a sharp temporary illness to the neglect of this precaution. Spurge is said to grow in the glen, and hence, no doubt, the name "Poisoned."

Assuming, as a matter of course, that every tourist in this region will make head-quarters at Gweedore Hotel, the easiest way to do Lough Veagh and the Poisoned Glen is to take car from the hotel, drive by the road above-named, passing along the wild valley of the Calabber (presently described in the continuation of the main route, but in opposite course), and turning off at Calabber Bridge to the lower end of Lough Veagh. This drive is about 12 English miles. Then drive on to the Castle, about 3 m. further, and send

† The Glenveagh property was purchased by the late Mr. J. G. Adair, and unhappy relations having sprung up between him and his tenantry, two of his shepherds were murdered, the result of which was a general eviction, carried out in 1861.

back the car to return to Dunlewy, which, after resting the horse, it will reach about the time the tourist has found his way down the Glen on foot. From the Castle to top of ridge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; across the moorland and descending the Glen to Dunlewy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Dunlewy to Gweedore Hotel by road $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Letterkenny to Gweedore Hotel via Churchhill, Lough Gartan, Lough Veagh, the Poisoned Glen and Dunlewy, is a heavy day's walk for good pedestrians, for which 12 hrs. should be allowed; this includes time for a midday rest and luncheon, which should be carried from Letterkenny. Taking into consideration the climb up Glenveagh and the steep descent of the Poisoned Glen, it is about equivalent to a 30 miles' walk. Few will be prepared to undertake this, though it is practicable. If the traveller does not wish to proceed to Gweedore by the Poisoned Glen, he may climb the pass and proceed to Doochary Bridge, either for Dungloe or Glenties. It should be remembered there is no inn or any accommodation at Doochary Bridge. The distance from Glenveagh Bridge to Doochary is 15 m.

Main Route.

Quitting the valley of Glenveagh, the road winds round the base of Kingarow (1068 ft.), and turns to the l. to enter the last mountain valley. Here, at **Calabber Bridge**, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m., a road straight on passes immediately under Muckish at the Gap, and runs to Falcarragh 7 m. On the l. is the *Valley of the Calabber*, which joins the Owenarow, and is singularly wild and desolate. On the rt. rises Muckish, remarkable for its peculiar shape and fine escarpment; next to it are Crocknalaragh (1554 ft.), Aghla Beg (1860 ft.), and Aghla More (Wee Errigal) (1916 ft.), while on l. is the Dooish range.

The botanist will find on Muckish, *Saxifraga serrataefolia* and *Melanopyrum pratense*. Peering loftily over the very end of the valley is the singular and beautiful summit of Errigal (2466 ft.), with its glistening seams of quartz. As the traveller ascends towards the watershed, he gains charming peeps of Glen Lough in the foreground, with Mulroy Bay in the distance, while near the summit-level the attention is arrested on the rt. by *Altan Lough*, a dark savage-looking tarn, fringed with a belt of white sand, in a deep gap between Aghla More and Errigal, both of which mountains slope down to its banks with great rapidity. Soon the watershed is gained, and a view opens up which is hardly to be surpassed in Great Britain. The road winds by the side of a very deep valley, through which the Owenwee runs, and the **Pass of Dunlewy** is reached. On the rt. is Errigal Mountain, rising up with startling abruptness, and presenting from this side the regular cone that makes it so conspicuous among its brethren. Towards the summit, indeed, it preserves its conical shape so far as scarcely to allow room for a person to lie across it. On the l. is a grand amphitheatre of mountains, heaped together in irregular masses and terminating in the lofty, rounded head of Slieve Snaght (the Hill of snow, 2240 ft.). The Poisoned Glen runs up (l.) in a cul-de-sac into the very heart of the mountains, guarded by steep precipices, down which a small stream glides on its way to join the Devlin River just before it falls into *Dunlewy Lake*. This lake and *Lough Nacung* form a sheet of water 4 m. in length, filling up the valley in such a manner as to appear more like an arm of the sea than a fresh-water lake. On the opposite bank of Lough Dunlewy is *Dunlewy House*, perched upon a knoll over the lake, and surrounded by woods. The

situation is so very beautiful, that it is a pity that the intentions of the former proprietor, Mrs. Russell, to rebuild the mansion, were not carried out, and a building more in character with the scenery substituted for the present one. At the head of the lake is a pretty *Church*, built of white marble quarried in the vicinity, with glebe-house, schools, and other pleasant tokens of civilization. At the foot of the lake is the *R. C. Ch.*, with a round bell-tower, a conspicuous object in the distant views of the valley. This charming route deserves to be more known, for there is scarcely any scenery in Ireland that surpasses it. From hence the road runs rapidly down the side of Errigal until it reaches the Clady River, the outlet of the lakes, and keeps along its bank to

28 m. *Gweedore*,* where the traveller will find a comfortable and well-managed *Hotel*, from whence he can make excursions through this picturesque district. Built round a courtyard after the manner of old English inns, it proves a pleasant surprise to cross-channel travellers.

The name of Lord George Hill, the late proprietor of the estate, is so thoroughly identified with that of *Gweedore*, that it will not be amiss to detail a few facts concerning him. He first settled in this part of the country in 1838, purchasing 23,000 acres in the parish of Tullaghobegly, which he found in a state of distress and want so great that it became the subject of a parliamentary inquiry. Although there appeared to have been a considerable amount of exaggeration in the statements made, enough remained to show that famine, pestilence, and ignorance were lamentably prevalent. The prospects of the landlord were far from encouraging, on account of the sorry nature of the ground, the severity of the climate, the difficulty of collecting his rent; but, more than all, the extraordinary though miserable system of "*Rundale*," which was universal

through the district. By this arrangement a parcel of land was divided and sub-divided into an incredible number of small holdings, in which the tenant very likely held his proportion or share in 30 or 40 different places, which had no fences or walls whatever to mark them. The utter confusion and hopelessness of each tenant being able to know his own land, much more to plant or look after it, may well be imagined. And not only to land was this system applied, but also to more portable property. With much perseverance and many struggles, Lord George Hill gradually changed the face of things. He overcame and altered the *Rundale* system, improved the land, built schools, a church, and a large store at Bunbeg, made roads, established a post-office, and, what is perhaps of more importance to the tourist, a hotel. He took a direct and personal interest in the good management of the hotel, and in the comfort of the tourists who visited it, frequently stopping at the house, dining and spending the evening with the guests. Since his death in 1879 the hotel has kept up its traditions for comfort and general good management.

This is a capital place both for the fisherman (see *Introd.*) and the general visitor; the latter should by all means make an excursion to *Errigal*, taking a car to the foot of the mountain, which can be ascended in about 2 hrs. Strike from the road a few hundred yards beyond the public-house at Dunlewy. Keep parallel to the road, making for the shoulder of the mountain, which affords the easiest means of ascent. Heather and coarse grass and moss cover the first portion of the mountain, and this is succeeded about half-way up by a great stretch of loose stones, needing careful walking. A steep slope succeeds this, leading to the first pinnacle of the mountain, beyond which is a ridge about 30 yards long and a couple of feet wide. This narrow ridge connects the two conical summits which

form so characteristic a feature of the mountain. The ascent is easy and very safe, though rather steep, up to this "One Man's Path," along which is rather a giddy walk, though less so than the "One Man's Path" of Slieve League which it resembles. The Altan side is very steep, and consists of loose stones, which roll down at the least disturbance, so that a descent would be dangerous. The view from the summit is magnificent, extending over a perfect sea of mountains, as far as Knocklayd, near Ballycastle, in the county Antrim, and Benbulbin and Truskmore near Sligo, while the whole coast northward for miles lies at one's feet.

A short excursion should be made to Bunbeg (see p. 196) at the mouth of the Clady River, where there is a splendid outcrop of granite, showing ice-work in the scattered boulders and smooth rock-surface. It is the centre of a fair trade among the population of the Rosses and the surrounding district, and small coasting vessels come up to the pier.

The geology of Donegal consists mainly of gneiss and mica-slate, traversed in a N.E. direction by an axis of granite, containing the mineral called oligoclase. The investigations of the late Dr. Houghton and Mr. Scott show a close relation between the granites of Norway and Donegal. Round Glendowan and other places granite of a particularly fine quality is found; and the opening up of N.W. Donegal by railway will probably ensure its being worked at a profit.

Conveyances.—A mail-car daily to Letterkenny, *viâ* Falcarragh, and Dunfanaghy.

Distances.—Falcarragh, 10 m.; Dunfanaghy, 18 m.; Rosapenna, 34 m.; Letterkenny, 41 m.—direct, 28 m.; Dunlewy, 4 m.; Calabber Bridge, 11½ m.; Glenveagh Bridge, 13 m.; Kilmaerenan (direct), 21½ m.;

Crolly Bridge, 3 m.; Dungloe, new road, 10 m., by Annagarry, 13 m.; Glenties, new road, 26 m., old, 31 m.; Fintown, 26 m.; Stranorlar, 43 m.; Ardara, 32 m.; Killybegs (direct), 41½ m.; Carrick, 46 m., by Glencolumbkille, 54 m.

Gweedore to Dungloe, Glenties, Ardara and Carrick.

The road from Gweedore lies through a wild and desolate district, broken here and there by a few scattered hamlets with their little patches of green conspicuous in the grey mountain scenery. Inland the lofty ranges occasionally peer over the moorlands, while seaward the view is broken by numberless inlets and creeks, beyond which the breakers are seen dashing over the cliffs of the numerous islands that dot the coast in such profusion in this district, which is known as **The Rosses**. The principal of these islands, generally inhabited for a portion of the year only, are Gola, Inishfree, Owey, and Cruit. At 2 m. on rt. is the village of *Dere*.

At **Crolly Bridge**, 3 m. (Rly. Stat.), a good spot for the angler and where accommodation can be had, the *Gweedore River* is crossed at a spot where a combination of rock and waterfall offers charming scenery. Near the Rly. Stat. is a substantial-looking building, erected by Messrs. Morton, of Killybegs, with the assistance of the C. D. Board, as a branch of the Donegal carpet industry. A good new road branches S. to Dungloe (10 m.), by *Lough Anure* (1½ m.), which has good fishing. About ¼ m. from the town on the l. is an enormous granite *Boulder*. The road runs through an exceedingly bleak and barren moorland into Dungloe. This and its continuation, partly a new road from Dungloe to Glenties, have materially altered the distances between the stages in W. Donegal. The old road runs W., and at 5½ m.

is **Anagarry Bridge**, enlivened by a *Police Barrack*, and a building for carpet weaving similar to that at Crolly Bridge. On the coast at Mulladerg, near Anagarry, there is a *Tower* and *Signal Station*. There is also a rock known as *Spanish Rock*, locally called "the Enchanted Ships," from the occurrence of a wreck of a Spanish vessel which belonged to the Armada. Over a century ago, a number of well-finished brass guns were fished up, one of which took 60 men to drag; but unfortunately they got into the hands of some travelling tinkers, by whose advice they were speedily broken up and sold to themselves, of course at a great profit.

A couple of miles short of Dungloe a road runs down (4 m.) to **Burton Port**,* past *Roshin Lodge*. Here the late Marquis of Conyngham, the proprietor of this estate, built a large grain-store. Burton Port, the terminus of the Highland Rly. from Letterkenny, is the centre of a very successful fishery, quite a recent industry, and much wanted in this remote and backward district. This is another instance of the good work carried on under the auspices of the Congested Districts Board throughout the highlands of Donegal. The fine granite of the district, of which there is a magnificent outcrop, is also quarried and run down by a short line of rail to the coast for shipment. With capital and enterprise there is every prospect of a good future for the Donegal granite. The development of Burton Port has in consequence been most marked in the last few years, and the fishing industry, stimulated by the Rly., is of great benefit to the scattered population of the district, who have hitherto wrung a miserable existence out of their patches of land, little oases in a forbidding desert of rock and bog. As much as 30,000*l.* has recently been realised in a single year by

the Donegal fishermen and the curers on shore.

Close off the coast is **Rutland Island** (Inis MacDuirn), where, during the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Duke of Rutland, in 1785, a sum of 40,000*l.*, public as well as private, was expended in making quays for the herring fishery, a military station, and general emporium for this part of the country. The sand has now almost entirely buried the costly enterprise in oblivion. Here boats can be had to visit **Aranmore Is.**, a conspicuous feature in this scenery, which must not be confounded with those of the same name off the coast of Galway. At Rinrawros, its north-western extremity, is a *Lighthouse*, 76 ft. high, at 233 ft. above high water. It has a revolving red and white light visible 25 miles. In the same tower at 200 ft. is a red fixed light, visible in the direction of Stags-Rocks. The island is of considerable size, but contains nothing of interest, save some fine cliff and cave scenery. It has been purchased by the C. D. Board, who have also spent a considerable sum on the improvement of the holdings, and resold them to the occupiers under the Land Purchase Act.

2 m. N. of Burton Port is the isolated ruin of *Dungloe Castle*, afterwards called Castle Port.

10 m. **Dungloe** * (Pop. 449), is a one-street village on the side of a hill which rises rather sharply from the water's side. This is an excellent resort for the angler, and is within 3 m. of the new Rly. at Dungloe Rd. Stat., to which cars should be ordered by the visitors coming by train. In the open loughs near Dungloe are quantities of fine yellow trout rising up to 5 lbs. The best sport is found in the *Meela Lough*, 2 m. to the N.W., near the old Rutland barracks. Wild fowl are abundant, and seal shooting to be had. About 5 m. S.W. of Dungloe is the headland of *Crohy*, which the tourist should visit, with a *Martello Tower* which

was garrisoned in 1798. Though the head is no great height (800 ft.), it affords an admirable and curious view over the district of Templecroone, with its numberless lakes and inlets. At Falcorrib, about 5 m., on the coast to the S.W. overlooking Gweebarra Bay, is a singular land-slip, called by the inhabitants "Tholla Bristha" (broken earth). "The rocks seem to have been shaken and shivered to pieces—in fact, macadamised on a prodigious scale, and present an awfully shattered appearance. The chasm varies in its dimensions, the greatest gash being 12 ft. wide above and upwards of 25 deep: at some places the edges accurately correspond and are serrated." There are also numerous caves and natural arches all round this bit of coast. At *Lough Anure*, there is work for the geologist. "The environs consist of mica-slate with coarse granular dolomite: on one spot will be found basilar idocrase and epidote crystallized in 6-sided prisms, with common garnet of a reddish-brown colour." The whole of this district displays the action of ancient glaciers. It abounds in eroded lake-basins and estuary troughs, rounded knobs of rock, and moraine *débris*.

At 3 m. from Dungloe the old road is left, and the new runs due S. For the next 7 or 8 m. the way lies through an untameably wild country, but with such constant and shifting panoramas of mountains that the attention is never fatigued. At 7 m. it strikes the Gweebarra, and is joined near the old R. C. Church by the old road from Doochary Bridge at *Ballymacarrick*, long known for its ferry which is now unnecessary. Turning sharply to the rt. it runs down the valley through *Lettermacward*, passing Meenagowau, where light refreshments can be had. The estuary is crossed by a good metal *Bridge*, erected by the Congested Districts

Board in 1896. A fine view is here obtained up and down the valley of the Gweebarra.

The estuary here is 600 ft. wide at high water. Owing to the sandy foundation the bridge is built on piers formed of clusters of eight steel screw piles, sunk to a depth of about 16 ft. It consists of eight spans of lattice-work girders (52 ft.) and one cantilever (26 ft.); each end rests on masonry abutments. About 350 tons of steel was used in the construction, and the cost with the approaches was about 8,000l. The road now runs down the S. bank for *Russell's Ferry*, and at 22 m. **Maas** is reached.

[If the tourist is not pressed for time, he may make a détour to Narin. For the first few miles the way lies at the foot of the hills, affording fine views of Gweebarra Bay. 8½ m. **Narin** * is a primitive little fishing-village, pleasantly situated opposite the island of *Inishkeel*, on which the antiquary will find a couple of ruined *Churches*: the island is held in veneration and visited in pilgrimage by the peasantry, and can be reached at low tide.

1 m. further is **Portnoo Hotel**, and the spot is sufficiently remote from busy centres, and the country romantic and wild enough to attract visitors. It has a fine strand 3 m. long, *Golf Links*, and the view from above Narin across Gweebarra Bay is very fine and varied. A good centre for fishing, and but 8½ m. from a railway station (Glenties), Portnoo deserves to be better known than it is. The hills which rise just behind Narin should be ascended for the sake of the magnificent view, particularly in the direction of Ardara, where the coast-scenery of the cliffs is of the highest order. The whole of the promontory between Portnoo and Ardara is worth exploring for the sake of the remains. Proceeding westward, *Dun-*

more (430 ft.), a headland (1 m.) is reached, on which there are a *Coastguard Station* and 10 old *Forts*. To the S. of Narin is *Lough Doon*, in which there is an island, containing the "Bawan" (a round fort), a massive circular building, which occupies the whole of the area. In former years, before the lake was partially drained, it appeared as if it was actually built out of the water. Close by is *Lough Birroge*, on which is another similar structure. About 1 m. to the S.W. is *Kiltooris Lough*, on the bank of which is *Eden House*, the residence of Major Johnstone. A rather large island rises from the centre, on which are the scanty ruins of a *Castle* belonging to the O'Boyles. The view from beyond the lodge across Loughrosmore Bay, with the cliff wall and high ridge of Slievetooy rising above, is magnificent, and worth the short excursion. From Narin to Ardara direct the distance is 7 m. About half-way at Killooney Bridge on the l. there is a *Cromlech* (Dermot and Graine's bed), consisting of four uprights and a great covering stone. This trip may be taken as an excursion from Ardara the reverse way.]

At Maas a road turns off to the rt. direct for Ardara. The main route continues for a stretch of 4 m. into 26 m. *Glenties*.

By Doochary Bridge.

The old road from Dungloe by Doochary Bridge to Glenties runs S.E. inland, and the ranges, at the base of which it is carried, are those of the Crohy Hills, with their numerous shoulders and outliers. Farther back are the Dunlewy Mountains, Slieve Snaght, Errigal, and, as we get further S., the Glendowan and Derryveagh chains. In fact, if the weather is fine—and it all depends on that—there is scarce such another mountain view in the kingdom.

At the brow of a steep hill, the traveller all at once looks over the deep glen of the Gweebarra River and up the Owenwee, until it is lost in the heights of the Glendowan Mountains. A road, already referred to, runs up the pass, skirting Lough Barra, through Derryveagh and emerges at Glenveagh Bridge. The distance from Doochary to Glenveagh Bridge is 15 m. The view, as the tourist descends the zigzag road, is of a very high order, and assumes an additional charm in contrast with the dreary moor that he has been traversing. The Gweebarra is crossed at *Doochary Bridge* (8 m. from Dungloe), a fishing-station where there is a *Police Barrack*, but no inn. This is to be regretted, for the scenery in the neighbourhood would be quite sufficient to attract visitors. The Gweebarra has a fine salmon fishery. A road crosses the hills to Fintown (5 m.), to which the mail-car runs, meeting there the new Rly. line from Stranorlar to Glenties. A new road keeping along the S. bank of the Gweebarra, which soon opens into a noble estuary, is easier and more generally followed. In about 3 m. it leaves the river and ascends the hills again, joining the Fintown and Donegal road 3 m. short of Glenties. There is a fine view, looking back over Crohy headland and the country toward Dungloe, while an equally fine one opens forward over the ranges of hills that intervene between the traveller and Donegal. In front of him, although, from the turnings of the road, it is difficult to keep one's bearings, are Aghla (1961), and Scraigs (1410), at the foot of which lie the mountain lough of Finn and the village of Fintown. From the junction of the 2 roads the distance to Fintown is 6 m., and to Stranorlar 22 m. The watershed has now been reached, and the road rapidly descends a broad mountain vale to

31 m. **Glenties** * (Pop. 366), a small town, the situation of which, at the numerous converging glens, is its best point. It is now the terminus of the new Light Rly. from Stranorlar (p. 210). It has a fine-looking *Union Workhouse* which adds much to the distant view of the place. The Glenties poor-law union has the largest population in the county. The place is well-wooded, and contrasts favourably with the wild mountain district around. It has a weekly market, and has knitting and shirt industries. Good fishing is to be obtained here either in the Shallogan River, down whose vale we have been descending, or the Owenea, which rises in Lough Ea, a tarn some 7 m. in the mountains to the E., which are preserved, and permission to fish which should be applied for to the Marquis of Conyngham's agent, Mountcharles. "The angler in the latter river will have sport if he is on at the time of a spate, but, as it rises and falls very quickly, it would be hardly worth his while to go there on a chance." Near the town are a *Pillar-stone* and the remains of a *Caher*.

Conveyances.—Rail to Stranorlar; Mail-car to Narin.

Distances.—Ardara, 6 m.; Narin, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Doochary Bridge, 10 m.; Dungloe, 16 m.; by Doochary Bridge, 18 m.; Carriek (direct), 20 m.; Killybegs, 16 m.; Donegal, 18 m.; Stranorlar, 26 m., by rail, $24\frac{1}{2}$ m., by Reelan Bridge, 23 m.

The direct road from Glenties is carried over a more level country than we have hitherto been traversing. About 2 m. l. a road is given off to Donegal, which falls into the Killybegs and Donegal route between Inver Bridge and Mountcharles. Continuing the route the road runs alongside of the Owen-

tocker River, which rises amongst the heights of Benbaue (1493 ft.), and falls into an inlet of the sea close by. Fine views are got of the Glengesh Mts. and the Slieveatoocy range rising over Loughros Bay, the northern base of the S.W. projection of the county.

32 m. **Ardara** * (Pop. 523), (pronounced with the accent on the last syllable), which is prettily situated on the Owentocker River near the head of Loughros More Bay, at the wooded base of steeply escarped hills. It has good fishing on the Owentocker and Owenea Rivers, and the net salmon fishing in the Bay is very productive. It is the great centre for the woollen home-spinning and knitting originally fostered by the Irish Industries Association, and large quantities of tweed are sold which give excellent wear and are highly appreciated. The wool is spun and woven in the cottages, and natural dyes from lichens, heather, &c., are largely used. Weaving is taught in Ardara: crochet and hem-stitching have also been introduced, and very beautiful work is on sale in the village. Close to the town is *Woodhill*, and at the head of the town is a fine *Rath*, from which the town takes its name. *Golf Links*, a nine-hole course, have been laid out on the shores of Loughros Bay. At the head of the bay is a *Pillar-stone*. The pedestrian will find Ardara a very good starting-point from whence to explore the grand beauties of the coast round by Loughros, Tormore, and Glen. *Loughros Point* (6 m.) is the limit of the sandy peninsula lying between Loughros More and Loughros Beg Bays. A boat can be taken from *Cloughboy* on the peninsula to **Maghera**, or the tourist can walk direct by a road (5 m.), due to Mr. Arthur Balfour, to the fine *Caves*, three in number, one about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, which can be

entered at low tide. From here an ascent can be made to Slieve-tooey (1692 ft.), and the fine cliff scenery of this portion of the coast viewed as far as *Tormore Point* (800 ft.). To a good pedestrian it is a fine but rough walk by the coast of about 25 m. through Glen to Carrick.

Conveyances.—Mail-car to Inver, Mountcharles, and Donegal.

Distances.—Loughros Point, 6 m.; Maghera, 5 m.; Narin, 7 m., and Glenties, 15½ m.; Glenties (direct), 6 m.; Stranorlar, 32 m.; Inver, 11½ m.; Mountcharles, 15 m.; Donegal, 18½ m.; Killybegs, 10 m.; Glencolumbkille, 15 m.; Carrick, 21 m.; Carrick (direct), 14 m.

From the peculiarity of the situation of Ardara all the roads that lead out of it—viz. to Inver, Killybegs, and Carrick—are carried through so many gaps in the hills. The finest of them is that to Carrick, which goes through the **Pass of Glengesh**, one of the wildest and steepest glens in the district, in which the highest point of the road (a very fair one) is about 900 ft. This wild mountain road passes between the heights of Glengesh Hill (1652 ft.), and Casha (1159 ft.),

and is here dangerous to cyclists and motorists: in horse-driving the car must be alighted from, as it is load enough for the animals. Beyond the head of the pass a road to the rt. runs over a high moorland into Glencolumbkille. The road to Carrick soon descends to the Crow stream and runs over a wild moorland tract, dotted here and there by peasant holdings. It crosses the Glen River, and another road to the rt. runs into the valley of Glencolumbkille. The main road keeps to rt. bank of the river, and at 46 m. the pleasantly-situated village of *Carrick* is reached (Rte. 18).

The road from Ardara to Killybegs passes on the l. *Mulmosog House*. Soon afterwards the watershed is reached, and the road descends the valley of the Stragar River, joining the road and Rly. line within 2 m. of *Killybegs*. The most easterly of the roads to the shores of Donegal Bay is the mail-car route to Donegal by Inver, which after a couple of miles rises, reaching a height of 600 ft., from which fine views can be obtained of the mountain ranges of Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Donegal, circling the S. and E. shores of Donegal Bay. Reaching Inver the road strikes E., and passing Mountcharles runs to *Donegal* (Rte. 18).

ROUTE 18.

STRABANE TO DONEGAL, KILLYBEGS, AND CARRICK.

Tourists from the W. entering Donegal will proceed from Sligo, and the traveller from Dublin and the E. wishing to proceed from S. to N. will make Enniskillen his starting-point, and for Rtes. of both places to Donegal, see 12 and 13. The traveller from Derry to S. or Central Donegal must train to Strabane and proceed by the Donegal Rly., being the amalgama-
[Ireland.]

tion of the Finn Valley and West Donegal lines since 1892. The West Donegal Rly. having been narrow gauge, the Finn Valley line was re-gauged and opened as a continuous narrow-gauge line in 1894.

Leaving Strabane the line skirts the S. bank of the Finn, and passing *Urney Park*, where it crosses the river, reaches **Clady** (4 m.).

At 6½ m. is **Castle Finn**, formerly a possession of the O'Donnells, from whose hands it passed in the reign of Elizabeth. The Finn here becomes navigable for vessels of small burden. Further on are *Donaghmore Church and House*.

10 m. **Killygordon**, a pleasant village, also on the banks of the Finn, contains nothing to detain the tourist. About 1 m. rt. is a house where the Duke of Berwick is said to have passed a night in his northern campaign 1689

On the l., about 2 m., are *Mount-hall and Monellan*.

At 14 m. is **Stranorlar** * (Pop. 407). The only building of interest in Stranorlar is a very handsome *R. C. Chapel*. On the S. bank of the river, which is crossed by a *Bridge* of many arches, is **Ballybofey** * (Pop. 832). Close to Stranorlar are the woods of *Drumboe Castle* (Sir Ed. Fr. Hayes, Bart.), and a little further N. of the town *Tyrcallen* (Marquis of Conyngham). *Meenglass*, the seat of Viscount Lifford, lies about 3½ m. S. of Ballybofey.

Conveyances.—Rail to Strabane and Derry; to Glenties; to Donegal and Killybegs. Mail-car to Fintown, Dungloe, and Glenties.

Distances.—Strabane, 14 m.; Letterkenny, 14 m.; Fintown, 16 m. (road); Doochary, 22 m.; Dungloe, 30 m.; Glenties, 26 m., rail 24½ m.; Ardara, 32 m.; Donegal, 18 m.; Killybegs, 37 m.

Stranorlar to Glenties.

This line, 24½ m., opened in the spring of 1895, has been constructed by free Government grants, under Mr. Balfour's Light Railways Act, 1889, at a cost of 117,000*l.* It runs through the heart of the Donegal Highlands, and is the shortest and best route to Ardara, Dungloe, and

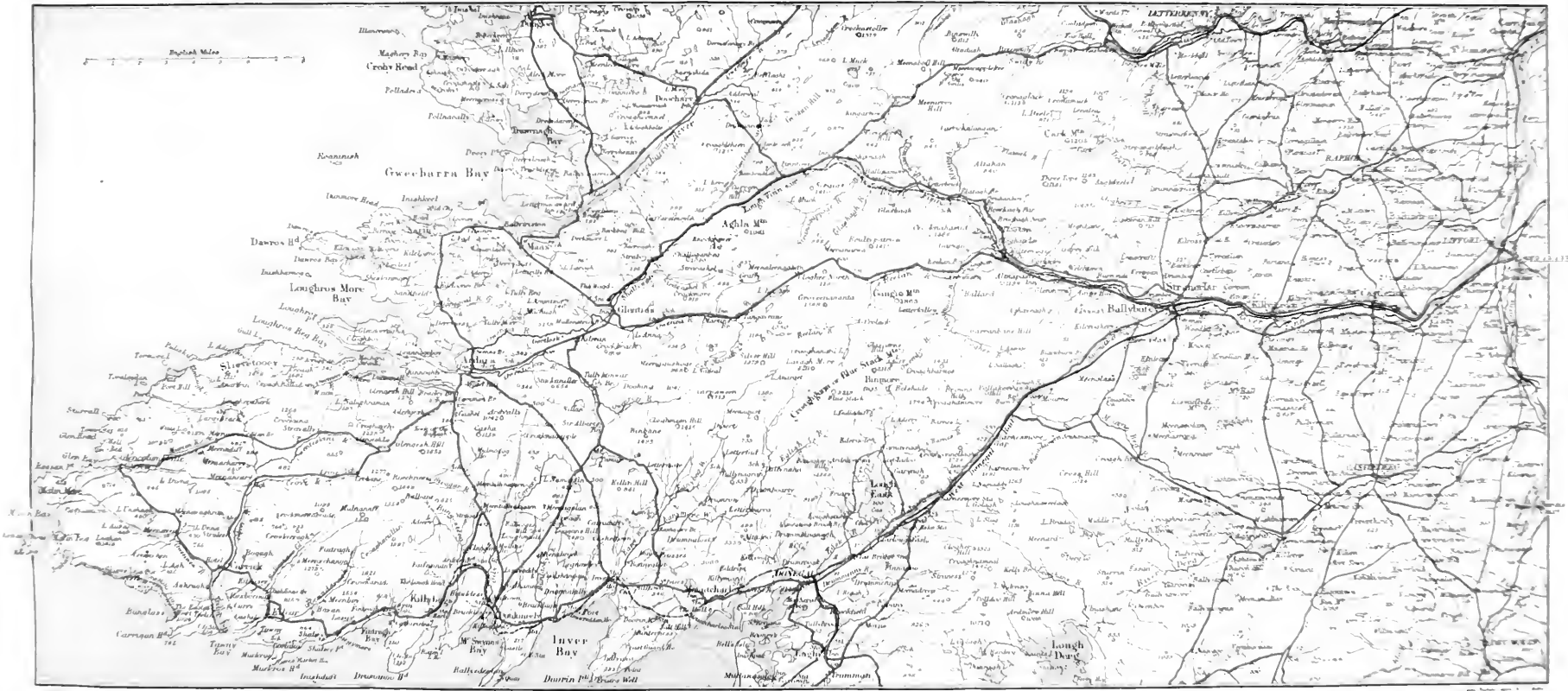
Gweedore. It divides Donegal into two convenient sections, either of which the tourist can select to see, a convenient round being afforded for S. Donegal, two-thirds of which are now traversed by rail. The line is within sight of the road all the way, the river Finn dividing them up to Fintown Stat. At 4 m. is *Glewmore*, and at 7 m. *Cloghan Lodge* (Sir W. H. Marsham Style). To the late Sir T. C. Style's praiseworthy exertions a great improvement of a large portion of this district is due. An enormous amount of wild and useless land was reclaimed, a Church built, schools founded, and the whole condition of the peasantry ameliorated. The Finn here receives the Reelan. There is a pretty waterfall on the Finn, which is here crossed by a bridge connecting the two roads along its banks.

The line now enters the hills, and the river assumes the character of a Highland stream, till the traveller reaches 16 m. **Fintown (Inn)**, a small village, beautifully situated on the banks of *Lough Finn*, a fine sheet of water about 4 m. long, and from ½ to ¾ m. wide, from which the Finn flows. It lies nestling under the steep cliffs of Aghla (1961 ft.), and Scraigs (1410 ft.). Some lead-mines were opened here. A road from Dungloe here joins that to *Glenties* (Rte. 17), at which the new line ends (24½ m.).

Main Route.

Leaving Stranorlar the views are extensive, the character of the country is pastoral and flax-producing, while the hills are low and monotonous in outline. The line soon rises and enters a hilly region of heather, bog, and lake, and follows the road into Donegal. At about 20 m. on l. is *Lough Mourne* (derived from *Mughdhorna*, a tribe of people), a small sheet of water, as sad and melancholy as its name. At one end are slight traces of a

DONEGAL SOUTHERN SECTION



London Edward Stanford 12 13 & 14 Long Acre W



castle. A little beyond the lake a road on l. is given off, following the course of the Mourne Beg river to Castlederg, 15 m. (Rte. 14).

Here the line has risen to its summit level, 600 ft., and soon after quitting the neighbourhood of Lough Mourne it commences its descent as it enters the Gap of Barnesmore, a narrow mountain pass, on either side of which rises abruptly Barnesmore (1491 ft.), and Croagh Conellagh (1724 ft.). It is supposed to be the channel of an ancient river which flowed through it "when the relative levels of the surrounding country were different from those of the present day; and that the ground which once supplied the stream has been lowered, and the channel not having been deepened with sufficient rapidity, the stream has forsaken it, and has been turned in another direction." The pass is about 5 m. long, and the line is cut along the face of the mountain on the E. side, and in wet weather many mountain torrents rush down the scarred sides of the pass into the Lowerymore River which drains the valley into the Eask. The drive up to the watershed is very fine, and the traveller obtains an extensive view over Donegal and the bay; but if the day is wet, and the traveller walking or driving, the sooner he gets out of the pass the better, and he is not likely to forget his first acquaintance with a "Smirr," as it is termed in Donegal. Here are some rock-built *Fortes*, and the remains of a block-house of somewhat modern date, erected for the military, once posted here to guard travellers from highwaymen who infested the district. Very near the summit, 538 ft. above the sea, a spot is pointed out where a man was hung in chains, many years ago, for a murder committed at this place.

At 28 m. on the rt. of Lough Eask Stat., a very beautiful landscape

opens out, in which the blue waters of Lough Eask fill up the basin at the foot of the hills, beyond which sweep the Croaghgorm or Blue Stack mountains (2219 ft.), a continuation of the chain which commences at Slieve League and Ardara. On its banks are the beautiful woods and groves of *Lough Eask Castle* (General White); also the demesne of *Ardnamonu* (Sir A. R. Wallace). On an island near the S. bank are the ruins of *O'Donnell's Tower*, said to have been used by chiefs of that clan as a place of confinement. From the Lough flows the Eask River into Donegal Bay. *Polypodium phegopteris* and *Asplenium viride* grow near the waterfall at the lake.

32 m. Donegal* (Ir. *Dun-na-n Gall*, the Fortress of the foreigners, most probably the Danes), a small town with a pop. of 1214, is prettily situated at the mouth of the Eask and the head of the bay of Donegal. The numerous shoals and difficulties of approach have, however, interfered sadly with its position as a port. It is a good agricultural centre, and considerable employment is given in knitting and other home industries among the inhabitants. The principal objects of interest are the ruined Abbey and Castle of the O'Donnells. The **Castle**, which stands close to the square, is a beautiful Jacobean building, combining defensive with domestic purposes, and consists of a tall gabled tower with 2 bartizan turrets, of which only one is perfect. It is more than probable that this was the older portion restored when the castle was rebuilt by Sir Basil Brooke, to whom a grant was made in 1610. The principal apartment is lighted by a very fine mullioned window, and contains a grand sculptured *Chimney-piece* with the arms of Brooke impaled with those of Leicester of Toft in Cheshire, below

which may be noticed the ball-flower. Beneath this hall is a lower room with a rudely vaulted roof, the stones placed edgewise. In the other portion of the castle are a fine round-headed window-arch and a pointed doorway. The situation overlooking the Eask is very charming, and the castle, together with the old-fashioned garden, make up a pretty picture. It now belongs to the Earl of Arran.

The **Monastery** occupies a rocky position on the shore. A strong wall now surrounds it, which protects it against the waves. There is enough left to show that it was a cruciform church, with probably a central tower. It has the remains of a good Dec. E. window, and also one in the S. transept. On the N. of the church are the *Cloisters*, of which 7 arches remain on the E. and 6 on the N. They were of the same height and character as those of Sligo.

History.—The Monastery was founded for Franciscan Friars in 1474 by Hugh Roe O'Donnell and his wife Fingalla, daughter of Conor O'Brien of Thomond, and in it they were both buried. His son Hugh Oge finally took the habit of St. Francis, and was buried here in 1537. Red Hugh O'Donnell (see p. 187) having taken up arms against the English, his brother-in-law, Niall Garbh sided with them and took possession of the monastery. It was besieged by O'Donnell, and during the siege some barrels of gunpowder which were stored took fire, and the explosion destroyed the building (1601). Red Hugh, after the fiasco of the landing of the Spaniards at Kinsale (which see), to join whom he had marched into Munster, sailed to Spain for further assistance, and died there at the early age of 28, and was buried in Valladolid (1602). The Irish accounts of his death do not suggest that he was the victim of foul play; but Sir Geo. Carew, in a despatch to Lord Mountjoy, states his opinion that he was poisoned by a James Blake. Niall Garbh, having lost the confidence of

the English, was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and died after 18 years' captivity.

The O'Donnells, or Cinel (race of) Conall were descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, who became king of Ireland in 379. Of his sons, Eoghan, or Owen, was ancestor of the O'Neills, and Conall Gulban of the O'Donnells. The country of the former was called Tir Eoghan (Tyrone), or Owen's territory, and extended over the E. part of Donegal and the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. The peninsula of Inishowen also received its name from him. Tyrconnell, the territory of Conall, extended over co. Donegal. Between these races, linked as they were by common descent and frequent intermarriages, wars were of constant occurrence through many generations. The *Cathach* of the O'Donnells is a *Cumhdach*, or box, made, as its inscription tells, by Cathbhar O'Donnell towards the end of the 11th cent. It contains a portion of the Psalms (from xxxi.-cvi.) in Latin, and is said, of course, to have been that written by St. Columba, which led to the battle of Drumcliff and his subsequent exile to Iona (see p. 168). It was carried by a priest three times in front of the troops of the O'Donnells before a contest, and hence its name the "Battler." The silver case enclosing the box was made by Col. O'Donnell in 1723. It was presented by the late Sir Richard O'Donnell to the Roy. Ir. Acad., in whose collection it now is.

Either in the monastery, or in some building near it, were compiled, between 1632 and 1636, the famous 'Annals of Donegal,' better known under the title of the 'Annals of the Four Masters'—Michael and Cucogry O'Clery, Fearfeasa O'Mulconry and Cucogry O'Duigenan.

The object of this compilation was to detail the history of Ireland up to the time in which they lived, including all local events, such as the foundation and destruction of churches and castles, the deaths of remarkable persons, the inaugurations of kings, the battles of chiefs, the contests of clans, &c. "A book, consisting of 1100 quarto pages, beginning with the year of the world 2212, and ending with

the year of our Lord's Incarnation 1616, thus covering the immense space of 4500 years of a nation's history, must be dry and meagre of details in some, if not in all, parts of it. And although the learned compilers had at their disposal, or within their reach, an immense mass of historic details, still the circumstances under which they wrote were so unfavourable, that they appear to have exercised a sound discretion, and one consistent with the economy of time and of their resources, when they left the details of our very early history in the safe keeping of such ancient original records as from remote ages preserved them, and collected as much as they could make room for of the events of more modern times, and particularly of the eventful times in which they lived themselves." 'Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History,' p. 152.—*O'Curry*.

The town of Donegal was incorporated under the plantation scheme of James I., and returned two members to Parliament, but became extinct as a borough at the Union.

The Protestant *Church* is in the principal square, and has a pretty spire and an ugly body. A Dissenting congregation have erected a chapel, which might possibly be admired, had the builder not committed the error of blocking up the best view of the old castle. There is a good *Spa Well*, containing both sulphur and iron.

Conveyances.—Rail to Stranorlar and Strabane; rail to Killybegs. Mail car to Ballyshannon; to Ardara.

Distances.—Sligo, 40½ m.; Ballintra, 7½ m.; Ballyshannon, 14½ m.; Stranorlar, 18 m.; Strabane, 32¼ m.; Barnesmore Gap, 7 m.; Lough Eask, 4½ m.; Killybegs, 19 m.; Inver, 8¼ m.; Mountcharles, 4 m.; Carrick, 26 m.; Ardara, 18½ m.; Dunkineely, 12¼ m.; Glenties, 18 m.

Several trains leave Donegal daily for Killybegs, distance 19 m. The

line follows the road nearly throughout the whole distance, keeping to the seaside, which we will describe. From the bridge over the Eask the tourist obtains the best view of Donegal Castle, and the road then crosses the head of the bay, affording very pretty coast scenes, overlooking Doorin and St. John.

36 m. **Mountcharles** (Pop. 336), a large village, built on the side of a steep hill. Facing the sea is *The Hall*, a seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, but generally occupied by his agent. From the *Quarries* here large quantities of sandstone were brought for the National Museum and Library, Dublin, Letterkenny Cath., and other buildings. Here the line cuts in between the upper and lower roads. Arriving at the top of the hill, it will be seen that the road cuts off the neck of *Doorin Promontory*, and descends a long hill to Inver, which is conspicuous for a considerable distance from its pretty church spire nestled in woods. Notwithstanding the tediousness of these hilly roads, the tourist will rarely find the time hang heavy, for the views of the Donegal Mountains are superb. To his rt. he has the ranges of Blue Stack, Silver Hill, Benbane, and Mulmosog, extending from Barnesmore Gap on the E. to Ardara on the W.; while in front of him is the great mass of Crownarad beyond Killybegs, and (seen from some points) the distant precipices of Slieve Liagh or League.

At **Inver**, 40½ m. (Ir. *Inbher*, river mouth), the Fany River is crossed in its course from Silver Hill to the sea. In the woods to the rt. is *Bonyglen*, used as a fishing-lodge. The road again ascends and cuts off the *St. John's Point*, a singular narrow stretch of land that runs out to sea for some distance, and is terminated at the extremity with a

Lighthouse fixed 98 ft. above high-water mark.

44 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Dunkineely** (Mackineely's fort), is a village of one street, and takes its name from a *Dun* at its entrance. A little further on are the church and glebe-house of *Milltown*, overlooking the strand of *McSwyne's Bay*. This district was formerly possessed by the *McSwynes* of *Banagh* (the present name of the barony), a very powerful sept, whose *Castle*, a square massive tower, still exists close to the sea. There is a pretty bit of landscape at *Bruckless*, where the *River Oily* flows past a miniature pier, mill, and mansion embosomed in trees. Crossing the next high ground, and passing the station where the road from *Ardara* comes in, we descend upon the most charming of land-locked bays, on one side of which, completely sheltered from storms, is

51 m. **Killybegs** * (Pop. 1607), (Ir. *Ceallabeaga*, Little churches), a clean pleasant little seaport, and the terminus of the new Rly. line, which, without any pretensions to the dignity of a watering-place, will, as far as situation goes, well repay a visit. The tide comes up to the doors of the houses in the main street, although the harbour is a complete refuge, from its being so sheltered. As a fishing port it is excellent, and large quantities of salmon and mackerel are taken in the bay, the export from which will no doubt continue to increase owing to more rapid transit by the new railway and the erection of a new *Pier*, which has been completed at a cost of about 10,000*l.* An important *Carpet Manufacture* has been established here in recent years, by the Messrs. Morton, of Darvel, Ayrshire, under the auspices of the C. D. Board, and the "*Donegal*" compares favourably with

the "*Turkey*" carpet. A considerable number of girls are employed, and the work is done by knotting the threads, cut in lengths, into the mesh regularly according to the design. At the entrance to the bay is a *Lighthouse*, and on the western shore are the wooded grounds and residence of the incumbent. *St. Catherine's Well* is still resorted to, and there are the remnants (very slight) of a *Castle* and of a *Church*, not possessing any remarkable features. In the *R. C. Chapel* set in the wall is the beautifully sculptured *Tomb-slab*, like that at *Doe Castle*, of *Niall Mor McSwyne*, found near *St. John's Point*. It also contains a picture of the Holy Family, said to be a *Murillo*, presented by the late Mr. Murray. There is also a monument to *Bishop McGonigel*, who died in 1589, one of the three Irish bishops who attended the Council of Trent. The visitor should inspect the schools built by the late Mr. Murray, which are of pretty and tasteful design.

Distances.—*Donegal*, 19 m.; *Inver*, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Dunkineely*, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Ardara*, 10 m.; *Glenties*, 16 m.; *Fintragh*, 2 m.; *Kilcar*, 6 m.; *Carrick*, 10 m.; *Slieve League*, 12 m.; *Glen*, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Malinmore*, 17 m.

The mail car leaves *Killybegs* for *Carrick* daily.

The next descent brings us down in 2 m. to **Fintragh Bay**, with a beautiful *Strand*, overhung by the block of mountain known as *Crown-arad*, 1620 ft. On the l. is *Fintragh House*. The sea-views are very extensive as we journey along the elevated road, embracing the whole coast from the sandhills of *Bundoran* to *Sligo*, and the districts of *Erris* and *Tyrawley*. The limestone ranges of *Benbulbin* and *Truskmore* are particularly conspicuous. The land about here is poor, and the struggle for existence always more or less keen.

Avoiding the old steep road, we strike to the rt., leaving on the l.

57 m. **Kilcar**, a small village on the slope of a hill, and at the junction of two mountain streams, the Glenaddragh and Ballyduff. There is another of Messrs. Morton's carpet industries here capable of employing 300 girls. At the foot of the hill is the *Church*, and the brawling mountain torrents form altogether a charming picture. Away to the l. is *Muckros Head* boldly jutting into the sea with fine cave scenery. As the road ascends the steep hills again, the geologist will notice bog iron-ore, which has been largely extracted from this locality. The percentage of iron is not very great, but from its fusibility it is particularly adapted to fine castings. It has been used rather largely in the purification of gas.

Again descending a wild moorland region, the gigantic mass of *Slieve League* closes up the view across Teelin Bay, estuary of the Glen River, and we enter

Carrick, * 61 m. This is a most attractive tourist centre. The visitor should make Carrick his headquarters, at the *Hotel* built by the late Mr. Conolly, and subsequently enlarged by the late Sir James Musgrave, who successively owned the property, which extends from near Killybegs to the extreme limits of Teelin and of which Glen-columbkille is about the centre. Considering its outlying position, it is a remarkably good hotel, and tourists have free fishing on the teeming lakes and streams. The proprietor, whose *Lodge* is near Carrick, has been most energetic in developing the resources of the district and opening up the country to the tourist. Roads have been made, quarries opened, land reclaimed, stock introduced, salmon ladders constructed in the

river, boats built for the fisheries, and a fine *Pier* erected at Teelin, where mackerel are cured. The Congested Districts Board have liberally forwarded the fishery, and an excellent fleet of boats is maintained at Teelin. To Sir James Musgrave is also largely due the credit of the Killybegs and Glenties Railways. Here, as elsewhere in Donegal, cottage industries are carried on, and the knitting and homespuns are excellent.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Slieve League*.

The ascent of *Slieve League*, Mountain of flags, is by no means difficult. There is a pony road across the valley direct to the summit much shorter than that described below, but far less interesting than the circuit by Bunglas and Carrigan Head, inasmuch as this affords a view of the unrivalled sea-cliffs. The fatigue of this ascent may be considerably lightened by taking a car from the hotel to the foot of Bunglas (about 4 m.), and then ascending by path to the l., and along the edge of the cliff. A guide is very desirable here, not on account of danger or difficulty, but in order that the tourist may not miss the finest points of view.

Starting from the hotel, the road follows the Glen River, which, like that at Killybegs, speedily changes from a mountain torrent into a landlocked bay of great beauty. The guide should be told to bring the visitor first of all to Bunglas, by which route he passes **Carrigan Head**, a fine promontory (745 ft.?) jutting suddenly out in splendid cliffs, which are seen to great perfection by this path. From hence is visible a *Martello Tower*, one of the many which are placed in regular rotation round the coast. At **Bunglas Point**

a view of singular magnificence bursts upon you—a view that of its kind is probably unequalled in the British Isles. The lofty mountain of Slieve League gives on the land side no promise of the magnificence that it presents from the sea, being in fact a mural precipice of 1972 ft. in height, descending to the water's edge in one superb escarpment—

“around
Whose caverned base the whirlpools and the
waves
Bursting and eddying irresistibly,
Rage and resound for ever.”

Shelley.

And not only in its height is it so sublime, but in the glorious colours which are grouped in masses on its face. Stains of metals, green, amber, gold, yellow, white, red, and every variety of shade are observed, particularly when seen under a bright sun, contrasting in a wonderful manner with the dark blue waters beneath. In cloudy or stormy weather this peculiarity is to a certain degree lost, though other effects take its place and render it even more magnificent. This range of sea-cliff extends with little variation all the way to Malin Bay, though at nothing like the same altitude. Having feasted the eyes well with the beauties of the precipices, the tourist should ascend, skirting the cliffs the whole way. Above Bunglas, and at a point called the *Eagle's Nest* (1570 ft.), the cliffs make their sharpest descent. Near the summit the escarpment cuts off the land slope so suddenly as to leave only a sharp edge with a tremendous precipice of above 1500 ft. on the side towards the sea, and a steep slope on the landward side. This ledge is termed the **One Man's Path**, and is looked on by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in the same light as the Striding Edge of Helvellyn or the Bwlch-y-Maen of Snowdon. Beyond it, the E. end of the top ridge, and over half

a mile further, is the highest point (1972 ft.) of the mountain cliff. The “Path” is a couple of feet wide, and it has to be crossed in a scramble as best one can. It should not be attempted in a storm or mist, and nervous persons should not risk it. There is a narrow track or ledge on the land slope a little below this edge, facetiously called “The *Old Man's Path*” by the guides, who enlarge on the dangers of the upper path. At the E. end of the summit are the remains of the ancient *Oratory* of St. Hugh McBreacon; near it are *Holy Wells*. The view is wonderfully fine. Southwards is the whole coast of Sligo and Mayo, from Benbulbin to the Stags of Broadhaven; while further in the distance are faintly seen Nephin, near Ballina, and (it is also said) Croagh Patrick, at Westport. Northward is a perfect sea of Donegal mountains, reaching as far as Slieve Snaght and Errigal, with all the intervening ranges near Ardara, Glenties, and Dungloe. In descending the tourist may take the pony road, passing down a deep cleft in the mountain, at the bottom of which reposes a small tarn. Near the mouth of the Glen River is *Tober-na-Mban*, the Well of holy women.

Slieve League is the home of quite a number of Alpine plants, such as *Thalictrum alpinum*, *Dryas octopetala*, *Saxifraga aizoides* and *S. oppositifolia*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Polygonum viviparum*, &c.

2. *Slieve League, by sea.*

No tourist stopping at Carrick should fail to make a second excursion by boat round the cliffs, if the weather permits him to do so, and it should not be otherwise attempted. He should drive to **Teelin Pier**, take a boat (which should be engaged the day before, conditionally, as regards weather), and

row along Teelin Bay round Carrigan Head to the foot of the splendid precipice of Slieve League. The sweeping amphitheatre of cliff rising high above is strikingly impressive, and one fully realises the appropriateness of the name given it, "the Lair of the whirlwinds." Down the steep sides of this mountain mass sheep find their way to feed on the scanty herbage, and many are yearly lost in falling down its rocky precipices. It often happens that men are let down from above, who tie ropes round the sheep, and they are then hauled to the surface. At Bunglas the tourist may land at some caves and proceed, if time and weather permit, to the white strand of *Malinbeg*, passing what is locally described as a "waterfall," and may possibly be such in wet weather. It is impossible to exaggerate the magnificence of the panorama of sea-cliff scenery presented in the course of this trip; it is one of the finest in Europe. The tourist who makes this excursion must keep his "weather-eye" open, for should a breeze spring up from the ocean, he may not be able to return, but have to land and lodge in the cavern, and be fed by means of baskets of provisions until released by a change of the wind, as happened to some visitors of the late Mr. Conolly many years ago.

3. *Glencolumbkille*.

A third excursion should by all means be made to *Glencolumbkille*, a district which tourists should not fail to explore, instead of stopping short at Slieve League, as most are content to do. It is 6 m. from Carrick direct.

At the 2nd m. a road turns off to the l. to *Malinmore* (where accommodation can be obtained). It is a *Coastguard Station*, and the buildings and other pretty cottages stand in striking contrast to the small, round roofed, thatched cabins

lashed with twisted ropes to resist the fierce Atlantic tempests. The coast is very fine, although not on such a grand scale as Glen, a little further on. The walk should be continued S. to *Malinbeg Bay*, a beautiful inlet with fine strand. On the head is a *Signal Tower*. There is a *Lighthouse on Rathlin O'Birne Island*, about 3 m. off. It has a flash light 116 ft. above the sea, visible 16 m., presenting white seaward and red to the land. There is a *Coastguard Station* here also. The island is 50 acres in extent, and on it are a *Holy Well*, *Penitential Station*, and church ruins called *Templecaran*.

The antiquities in this district are well worth the careful examination of the archaeologist. Near Malinmore and at some distance from the road on the l. is *Cloghanmore*, an oval enclosure, internally 48 ft. by 36 ft. At the W. end are two double chambers roofed with enormous flags, and traces of two others adjoining. Two cells exist in the wall on opposite sides near the entrance. The enclosing wall of dry masonry is, as far as the exterior is concerned, entirely modern. On the opposite side of the road are two standing stones 7 ft. high, and near it a fine *Cromlech*. Six more cromlechs and a pillar-stone are to be seen while passing through the village, and another as we turn N. towards Glen. Some of the stones in these are of immense size and weight; the finest is close to McKee's cottage.

After traversing the high moor-ground the road suddenly descends or breaks into the Glen Valley, a remote highland glen of great beauty, although impressed with a somewhat melancholy and sombre cast. There is a scattered population up and down the glen, at the bottom of which are the church and village of *Glencolumbkille*, or the Glen of St. Columba. It was in this retired spot that St. Columba particularly loved to dwell, he and his followers considering that the mists which

swept across the valley shutting it out from view, and the roar of the sea dashing round the headland, were conducive to devotion.

At a turn in the road the visitor will notice an ancient *Cross* in good preservation, and an ancient *Graveyard* with a *Pillar-stone* on which is an inscribed cross of the earliest type. At the foot of Garveros is a *Cairn* and *Stone Slab*; this is the "Station of Prayer," and the place is called "Altnagloon." A causeway leads across a watery part of the valley, and high up on the side of the hill are the *House* of the saint, his *Bed*, and his *Well*, close to which an enormous pile of stones attests the numbers of devout pilgrims. The walls of the "house" are 4 ft. high, over 2 ft. thick, and measure 19 ft. by 11 ft. The altar's position is at the N., a curious departure from the usual orientation. One of the flag-stones is called the *Saint's Bed*. In the interior (E. wall) is a smooth stone, which, according to tradition, is said to have been placed by St. Columba, who was blind of one eye, on the sound one, that he might not oversleep himself. In consequence of this sacred use it is carried round the village with a view to exercise its miraculous powers of healing in cases of bad eyes. It is said once to have been sent to America for the use of some natives from the district, and that it was safely returned. To the S. about 50 yds. is a circular mound of earth and stones, and in the centre of the *Cairn* is a *Pillar-stone* with incised cross. The well-marked path round the spot betokens the frequent "Patterns" that are held here. Passing St. Columba's *Chair* and 307 ft. above the sea, is a huge pile of stones partly surrounding St. Columba's *Well*. The pile is about 30 paces long, 4 wide, and 5 ft. high, and has been formed by the pilgrims throwing stones on the heap on completing their devotions. Returning to the village the other stations can be seen. There are thirteen in all, most having standing stones with inscribed crosses, some being finely carved. The pilgrims take off their shoes, stockings, and head-covering, and deposit them at the

foot of the first cross, where they are left until the stations are completed, which cover a distance of about 3 m., finishing at St. Columba's Bed and then returning to the first cross.

At the Parish Church is a fine *Southern*. The entrance is 12 ft. long and 4½ ft. wide; the centre chamber is 2 ft. lower, and measures 16 ft. by 8 ft., opening into a passage 22 ft. long, varying in breadth.

A very curious belief, for which we can find no foundation, exists in Glen, viz., that it was for a considerable time the hiding-place of Prince Charlie, ere he could find his way out of Great Britain into another country. A headland is pointed out whither the prince used to repair each day with his servant to scan the offing in search of ships.

The mountains and cliffs abound in remarkable and fantastic shapes, and the tourist will be amply repaid by a ramble of about 2 m. over the hills to *Glen Head*, a precipice of 745 ft., which descends to the sea as sharp and clean as if cut with a knife. Impracticable as it seems, the peasants think nothing of being swung down to collect the few blades of sweet grass that grow in the crevices. On the headland above is one of the *Signal-towers* that abound on this coast. Beyond it is *Sturrall*, a fine precipitous projection, with a knife-edge ridge dangerous to cross. As the cliffs trend to the east, they exhibit wonderful forms and positions, particularly at *Tormore*, where the rocks are pitched about as though the ancient giants had been playing with them. The geologist will observe the effects of sea action in a most marked manner. Instead of returning to Glen, the tourist, if bent on a good walk, can either keep along the coast, or skirt Slieveatoocoy inland to Maghera, and so to Ardara (Rte. 17). The 20 m. from Teelin Bay to Loughros Bay is, as far as coast scenery goes, hardly excelled by any locality in the British Isles.

ROUTE 19.

DUBLIN TO MULLINGAR, ATHLONE, BALLINASLOE, AND GALWAY:
ATHLONE TO CLONMACNOISE.

The whole of this route, 126½ m., is performed by the Midland Great Western Rly., opened in 1852, one of the great trunk lines of Ireland, which cuts right across the country, dividing it as nearly as possible into 2 equal portions. It is the principal route to Connemara and the Western Highlands, and passes through such desolate tracts of land that the English tourist cannot be too thankful that he is travelling by the locomotive instead of an outside car. And yet the country is not altogether so bleak: for the first 25 miles or so it is characterised by wooded champaign country, watered by pretty streams, and dotted with farms and residences, while every now and then, even in the worst portion, a pretty bit of landscape breaks the monotony of the bog. The line starts from the **Broadstone** Stat. in the northern part of the city. It is a large, though somewhat heavy building, of a mixed Grecian and Egyptian style. Close to the Stat., and indeed running side by side with the line for 50 m., is the Royal Canal, also the property of the Midland Great Western Co. Emerging from the offices of the Stat. yard, the line passes through some of the pleasantest suburbs of Dublin, having on l. the Phoenix Park with its numerous objects of interest, and on rt. the villages of Glasnevin, with its cemetery and botanical gardens, and Finglas, also the observatory of Dunsink, all of which are adjacent to the valley of the Tolka River. They have been described in Rte. 1. A fine background is afforded on the l. by the ranges of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains, which, how-

ever, after a few miles gradually trend to the S.

¼ m. **Blanchardstown** Stat. Here is a large religious house for nuns; and adjoining the village is *Abbots-town*, the residence of Lord Holmpatrick.

1 m. l., occupying the summit of Knockmaroon Hill, is the small village of **Castleknock** (Ir. Caislean Cnucha). Here Comhal, the father of the celebrated Finn, was slain in a great battle, and the *Mound* immediately above St. Vincent's College (R. C.) to the rt. is his supposed "Tomb." To the l. is *Cnucha*, a rocky elevation, crowned with the ruins of a fortress, built after the Anglo-Norman invasion by Hugh de Tyrrel. It consists of portions of a quadrangular keep and battlemented walls. In 1316 it was held by Hugh de Tyrrel against Edward Bruce. It was on this occasion captured; it was taken again in 1642 by Monk, the future Duke of Albemarle, "who slew in the assault 80 of its defenders, and subsequently hanged as many more." It was soon after dismantled and allowed to go to ruin. It is now the burial ground of the Brotherhood of the College, and here in 1861, when digging a grave, a kistvaen was discovered containing a skeleton; but most of the bones crumbled to dust on the removal of the covering stones. From the College a road leads into the Phoenix Park (which see).

7 m. **Clonsilla**, remarkable for a very deep canal cutting of 3 m. in length, through the calp or middle

carboniferous limestone series. The Dublin and Meath line branches off at this station.

Between the Rly. and the Liffey are the picturesque grounds of *Woodlands*, also called *Luttrellstown*, the well-planted demesne of Lord Annaly, and once the seat of the Earls of Carhampton, to whose family it was granted by King John; the house is said to contain a room in which he passed a night.

9 m. **Lucan Stat.** The village of **Lucan** (Pop. 872) is charmingly situated, about 1 m. to the l. on the S. bank of the Liffey, here crossed by a single-arched stone *Bridge* of 100 ft. span, with iron balustrades. **Lucan** has a celebrated *Spa*, though fashion long ago deserted it. Its medicinal properties were discovered in 1758, and the place became very popular. Its fame lapsed for generations, and recently an effort has been made to revive it by the establishment of a large *Hydropathic and Spa Hotel*, on a conspicuous site half a mile from the town, amidst well-laid out and extensive grounds. A passage under the roadway near it leads to the *Pump-room* in the demesne of **Lucan House**. The water is rich in sulphuretted hydrogen in solution, and contains a large amount of carbonic acid; it is always cool and easy to drink, and contains but 40 grains of solid matter to the gallon. It is considered by medical authorities to be one of the most valuable of its class in Europe. Hot and cold baths supplied with the *spa* water have been erected in the hotel. The climate is excellent, and the hotel is a very convenient quarter for visitors hunting with the **Kildare** and **Meath** fox-hounds, and the **Ward Union** stag-hounds. *Golf-links* have recently been laid out 2 m. distant. The banks of the river are charmingly set off by ornamental parks and residences, amongst

which are *Lucan House* (Capt. C. Colthurst Vesey), *Woodville House*, and *St. Edmondsbury House*. The last is now a branch establishment of **Swift's Hospital** for the insane; the lands are about 200 acres in extent, and are well wooded. In the grounds of the first house, into which visitors are admitted, are the remains of the *Castle* of the **Sarsfields**. **William Sarsfield**, of **Lucan**, was knighted in 1566, and his descendant, **Patrick Sarsfield**, was created **Earl of Lucan** by **James II.** By the marriage of his niece into the **Vesey** family, the **Lucan** estates descended to them.

[The tourist who may wish to return to town by different routes may do so by steam tram to *Parkgate* (see p. 32), or cross to the other Stat. on the **Great Southern and Western Rly.**, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. He may also proceed from the village to **Leixlip**, through the demesne or by the tram, visit the **Salmon-leap**, and rejoin the **Midland line** at **Leixlip Stat.**]

10 m. rt. (at which point the traveller enters **Kildare county**) are the partial remains of a curiously tall tower, known as *Confev Castle*, supposed to have been one of many that were erected by the early **English colonists** to protect themselves from the attacks of the native **Irish**. When in preservation, it consisted of a massive square tower of 5 stages, with turrets at the N. and W. angles, and had a principal entrance under a semicircular archway.

11 m. **Leixlip Stat.**

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. is the ancient little town of **Leixlip** (Dan. *Lax-hlaup*, **Salmon-leap**) (Pop. 691), situated at the confluence of the **Rye Water** with the **Liffey**, which is crossed by a stone *Bridge* of 3 arches. Overlooking the wooded banks of the river is the modernised *Castle*,

flanked on the W. by a circular, and on the E. by a square tower, the building of which is attributed to Adam Fitz-Hereford, one of the earliest of Anglo-Norman settlers, and a follower of Strongbow. It is now the residence of William Mooney, Esq. The chief part of the property round Leixlip formerly belonged to the Earls of Kildare, from whom it passed into the Conolly family. A short distance up the stream is the famous *Salmon-leap*, where the Liffey tumbles over a broad though not high ledge of limestone rocks in a very picturesque cataract—a favourite resort of picnic-lovers from Dublin. The visitor must not found his hopes too strongly on seeing the salmon ascend the ledge “per saltum,” as it is only at certain times and seasons that the operation is performed. The botanist will find *Hieracium hirsutum* growing near the Leap.

1 m. higher up the river is crossed at **Newbridge** by a very ancient *Bridge* of 4 arches (the 2 middle ones being pointed), built in 1308 by John le Decer, then Mayor of Dublin, and believed to be the oldest structure of the kind now existing in Ireland. On the rt. bank of the Liffey are the grounds of *St. Wolstans* (Major R. C. Cane), containing some interesting Dec. gateways, the remains of the Priory founded here by Adam Fitz-Hereford, at the beginning of the 13th cent., in honour of St. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, who had been just before canonized. On the opposite side of the stream is *Castletown House*. It has been in the possession of the Conolly family from the time of the Right Hon. William Conolly, who was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in the time of Queen Anne. The house is a fine though somewhat overgrown building, consisting of a centre connected with 2 wings by semicircular colonnades. By a

favourite Irish fiction, it is supposed to contain a window for every day in the year, just as all the lakes are said to be furnished with 365 islands. The grounds contain some splendid cedar-trees.

3 m. from Leixlip is the pretty village of **Celbridge**, noted for being the residence of Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, the ill-fated Vanessa of Dean Swift. *Celbridge Abbey*, where she dwelt, was originally built by Dr. Marley, Bishop of Clonfert. From hence the tourist can return to Dublin from Hazlehead Stat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Great Southern and Western line (see Rte. 27).

Crossing the valley of the Rye Water, in company with an aqueduct 100 ft. in height for the accommodation of the canal, and skirting the woods of Carton on rt., the line reaches

15 m. **Maynooth** * (Pop. 948), a small, tolerably built town, containing several interesting objects. Conspicuous from the Rly. is the massive tower of **The Castle**, renowned for its strength and magnificence during its tenure by the powerful family of Kildare.

History.—It was probably built in 1176 by Maurice FitzGerald, who came over with Strongbow: it was enlarged by John Earl of Kildare in 1426, and remained in the possession of the FitzGerald. In the reign of Henry VIII., in consequence of the rebellion of Lord Thomas FitzGerald, better known as “Silken Thomas,” from his followers wearing accoutrements of silken fringe on their helmets, it was besieged by Sir William Skeffington, to whom it was treacherously yielded by Christopher Paris, the foster-brother of the Geraldines (1535). The traitor was, however, rightly served, for, after payment was made to him of the stipulated reward, “his head was chopped off”; or, as Stanihurst has it, “the Governor willed the money to be tolde to Parese, and presently caused him to be cut shorter by the head.” The ruins, which were neatly kept in order by

the late Duke of Leinster, the owner of the soil, consist of a massive keep, with a considerable extent of outworks, strengthened at intervals by towers. The importance of the fortress at the time of its capture is thus quaintly described: "Greate and riche was the spoile—such store of beddes, so many goodly hangings, so riche a wardrob, such brave furniture, as truly it was accompted, for householde stuffe and utensils, one of the richest Earle his homes under the crowne of Englande."—*Holinshed*. It became a Royal Castle, and was the favourite residence of the Lord Deputy from 1536 to 1552, when it was restored to Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare. During the minority of George, 16th Earl, it was put in repair in 1630 by his guardian, and subsequently his father-in-law, the Earl of Cork. It was pillaged in 1641 and was taken by a detachment of Irish troops sent by Owen Roe O'Neill from Trim in 1647, and dismantled.

Close to the Castle is the **College of Maynooth**.

It stands in grounds of about 70 acres in extent. The main buildings consist of two quadrangles separated by a terrace, and of two detached buildings, which form the two adjacent sides of a rectangle. In addition to these there are the Infirmary buildings; the recently-constructed *Lecture Hall*, which affords sitting-room for one thousand persons; and the *Library*, containing about 40,000 vols. One of the quadrangles, that which the visitor first meets after passing the gate, is the oldest part of the College. The architecture of the buildings which form three sides of this quadrangle is simple and unpretentious. It is in the Renaissance style of the Ionic Order, and its severe plainness accords very well with the strict discipline of an ecclesiastical college.

The second quadrangle, with the exception of the northern side, which is occupied by the chapel, was built in 1845, from designs by Pugin, and is regarded as a good

example of the Monastic style at its best. The *Cloisters*, which extend the whole way round the three sides of this quadrangle, are adorned with portraits of bishops, past students of the College. There are five fine *Yew Trees*, the largest being 20 ft. in circumference at 6 ft. high, the branches encircling a space of 236 ft. round.

The *Chapel*, which was begun in 1875, and finished quite recently, is in the early 14th cent. Gothic style, and was designed by the late J. J. McCarthy. It consists of a nave 190 ft. in length, and 40 ft. in breadth, and of two aisles or cloisters. The whole nave from the chancel arch (70 ft. high) to the western doorway forms one great choir, containing 45½ stalls. These are of carved oak, arranged in 4 tiers on each side, and the wall-space between the back of the last tier and the beautifully carved string course immediately beneath the windows is filled with fresco-like oil paintings of the 14 Stations of the Cross; in the corresponding space round the sanctuary are 5 similar paintings, representing scenes from the ecclesiastical history of Ireland. The stained-glass windows present in chronological order the chief events of the life of Christ. Over the W. doorway is a fine rose window, beneath which is an arcade of 9 niches. The whole floor is laid down in a rich marble mosaic. The grand *Organ* is electro-pneumatic, and is one of the best of its kind in these countries.

The College of Maynooth was founded in 1795. Previous to this, students intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood had to go abroad for their education; but the wars at the end of the last century rendered this difficult and dangerous, and, a more liberal spirit prevailing, the Irish Parliament voted a sum of money for the establishment of a College, to which the royal assent was given.

The Imperial Parliament granted, from 1808-13, a sum of 8283*l.* annually, which was afterwards raised to 8928*l.* The College struggled for the next 40 years under great financial difficulties, and the establishment was miserably inadequate to its wants. In 1845 Peel, notwithstanding strong opposition, carried a measure for its relief, by which 30,000*l.* was given for building purposes, and an annual grant of 26,360*l.* from the Consolidated Fund. This afforded maintenance and education for 500 students, besides 20 senior scholars on the foundation of Lord Dunboyne (Dr. Butler, R. C. Bishop of Cork), who left estates to the College, yielding 500*l.* a year. Under the Irish Church Act (1869), the College received a sum of 369,040*l.* in compensation for the cessation of this grant.

All students must reside in the College, and be intended for the priesthood. The course of study requires 8 years for its completion.

The original College of Maynooth was founded by Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, and was endowed with lands left by his father, Gerald Mor (Great), for that purpose. Licence was granted to it in 1521, and it was suppressed in 1538. There are magnificent *Yew Trees* at Maynooth, one measures 20 ft. in girth at 6 ft. from the ground, and is supposed to have been planted by Maurice Fitzgerald at the building of the Castle. There are also some fine yews at Carton.

Adjoining the College is the *Parish Church*, possessing a very massive tower and some Dec. windows.

Close to the town is the entrance gate to *Carton*, the seat of the late Duke of Leinster. It is a handsome Grecian building, consisting of centre with wings, connected by corridors, and possessing in the interior a library and some choice pictures. The entrance is by a porch surmounted by a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of the family. The

park is very extensive, and is more thoroughly English in the character of its timber and scenery than almost any estate in Ireland. Landscape-gardening has been carried to a high pitch, and every point has been seized which could be made available for effect. The property of Carton formerly belonged to the Earl of Kildare, by whom it was leased in 1603 to Wm. Talbot, one of the Talbots of Malahide. It passed to Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, and on his attainder in 1691 it fell to the Crown. It was sold to General Ingoldsby in 1703, and from his successor, T. Ingoldsby, the lease was repurchased in 1739 by the 19th Earl of Kildare. The mansion was designed by Casells, a celebrated architect, who built the town houses of the Leinster and Waterford families, as well as the Rotunda Hospital. In the garden is a *Stone Table* of Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, which formerly belonged to the Council-house of the Castle, with date 1553. In the park is a *Tower*, the object of which is not definitely known, but it was used probably from the view to be obtained from it, as a watch-tower to Maynooth Castle. The *Carton Obelisk* (140 ft.) was erected opposite Castletown House by Mrs. Conolly in 1740 to give employment to the poor, and is known locally as the "Folly."

The visitor to Carton by road from Leixlip need not return by the same gate, but may proceed direct to Maynooth.

[A few m. to the S. of Maynooth is the *Round Tower of Taghador*, remarkable for being of greater dimensions than is usual in such structures.]

19½ m. *Kilcock*, a little town on the rt., need not detain the tourist.

25½ m. l. very near the line, are the ruins of *Cloncurry Church*, and a

singular *Mound*, probably of a sepulchral character. The traveller will notice with regret that the pretty English scenery through which he has been hitherto passing has been gradually changing and giving place to melancholy and dreary bog, a portion of the Bog of Allen, continuing for the greater portion of the way to Mullingar. The beautiful though distant ranges of the Dublin Mountains have also nearly disappeared in the distance.

26½ m. **Enfield**, a neatly kept little town, where the tourist who wishes to explore the archæological treasures of the Boyne will have to leave the Rly. (Rte. 3).

30½ m. **Moyvalley**, close to which is *Balyva*, the seat of Ambrose More O'Ferrall, Esq.; and at 33 m. the line crosses the River Boyne, which, as far as picturesque features are concerned, will probably disappoint the traveller. About 2 m. to the l. the tower of Clonard Church is visible (Rte. 3).

At 36 m. **Hill of Down Stat.**, the traveller may have an opportunity of examining the ingenious manner in which Hemans, the engineer of the Rly., overcame the difficulties which presented themselves. "In these bogs he relied wholly on a careful and complete system of drainage, whereby the upper crust is so perfectly hardened and dried, that the rails and heavy trains are supported upon it by a light framework of timber." The Hill of Down itself is formed of drift gravel.

41 m. **Killucan Stat.** The town, a little to the rt., contains nothing of interest. In the neighbourhood are, however, many fine seats. A good view is obtained from Knocksheban Hill (473 ft.).

The monotony of the bog now

becomes more interrupted, and the country again assumes a cultivated and wooded appearance, till we arrive at the important inland town of

50½ m. **Mullingar** ✱, one of the most extensive military depôts in Ireland (Pop. 4500). The assizes and the county business for Westmeath are also carried on here. It is the centre of a large trade in agricultural produce and live stock; a horse-fair, which extends over two days, is held in November. Mullingar, both in the general appearance of its buildings and the absence of all archæological features, would seem to be of modern times, although it was in reality one of the most ancient of palatinate towns, founded by the English settlers in Meath, and possessing a castle, a priory for Canons of St. Augustine, and also one for Dominicans, of which buildings there are now no traces. It was the scene of an obstinate fight in 1339, when Lord Thomas Butler was attacked and slain by McGeoghegan, and in later days it was garrisoned by Gen. Ginkell as the head-quarters of William III.'s army previous to the siege of Athlone. As a military station it still keeps its pre-eminence, for which its central position makes it particularly valuable. The country in the immediate neighbourhood is pretty and wooded, and is moreover well watered by very considerable lakes and their attendant streams, affording good sport to the angler. Of these the principal are Lough Owel and Lough Derevaragh to the N., and Lough Ennel. Mullingar itself is on the Brosna, which, in English, signifies "a bundle of firewood"; and the whole district was formerly known as "The Country of the Waters." There are many fine residences and demesnes in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, par-

ticularly round *Lough Ennel* or *Belvedere*, a pretty sheet of water about 5 m. long and well wooded on one side, and which the tourist with time at his disposal may visit. The fishing is good when the green-drake rises (see *Introd.*). Another excursion may be made to *Lough Owel* and *Multifarnham Abbey* on the Longford line (see *Rte. 24*). Six miles from the town on the road to *Ballymahou* is the fine earthwork of *Katheonrath* with triple rampart. At *Gurteen Rath*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the town, is an interesting *Souterrain*.

Conveyancees.—Rail to Dublin, Athlone, Galway, Cavan, Longford, and Sligo. Cars to Ballymahou and Kilbeggan.

Distances.—Longford, 26 m.; Cavan, $35\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Multifarnham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Dublin, $50\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Athlone, $27\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Ballymahou, 18 m.; Kilbeggan, 14 m.; Lough Owel, 3 m.; Lough Ennel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

At $53\frac{1}{2}$ m. the canal, which has hitherto kept closely alongside the Rly., leaves it at *Ballina Bridge* and turns off N. to Longford and the Shannon. With an occasional view over the low shores of *Lough Ennel* on l., the Rly. now passes through a less attractive country to

$58\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Castletown**, a small village on l. The whole of this district is abundantly dotted with raths, relieved every few miles by a single ruined tower, marking the former residence of some native chief.

$61\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Streamstown**, a little beyond which, on l., close to the line, is the ruined *Tower of Laragh*. At this point is a branch to *Clara*, effecting a junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway (see *Rte. 27*).

67 m. l. is the drained lakelet of *Bullinderry*, where the labourers [*Ireland.*]

employed on the Rly. works in 1850 discovered in the exposed crannog large quantities of bones of animals, associated with ancient spears and weapons, together with some very primitive canoes cut out of a single tree.

$68\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Moate** * (Pop. 1284), a thriving pleasant little town, many of whose inhabitants are of Quaker descent. It takes its name from a *Moat* or *Rath* at the back of the town, and the place was known as *Moategranoge*, or the *Moat of Grace*, a lady from Munster who married one of the O'Melaghlin's whose territory this was, and who, as tradition said, ruled and acted as judge on this mound. Close to the town are *Moate Castle* and *Ballynagarbry*. Passing 73 m. l. *Glynwood House* (Ed. T. Dames Longworth, Esq.), and on rt. *Moydrum Castle* (Lord Castlemaine), the traveller soon perceives on l. the approaching junction line of the South-Western line, and, crossing the noble stream of the Shannon, enters

78 m. **Athlone** * (Pop. 6617).

History.—Athlone has played a more important part in the history of Ireland than any other town, with the exception perhaps of Londonderry. Although a settlement existed here, known by the name of *Ath-Inain*, the Ford of Luan, it was not until the reign of King John that the castle was erected by John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich and Lord Justiciary of Ireland (1210-1213). It soon became an important military station—so important, indeed, that when Henry III. granted the dominion of Ireland to Prince Edward, Athlone was expressly reserved. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was made the seat of the Presidency of Connaught. During the insurrection of 1641 the castle and town under Viscount Ranelagh, Lord President, were closely besieged by the Connaught men for 22 weeks, until the garrison, reduced by famine

and disease, was relieved by a convoy from the Dublin army; and it was afterwards taken by the Parliamentary army under Sir C. Coote. It was, however, during James II.'s reign that Athlone was the scene of such stirring events. Col. Grace held it successfully, in July 1690, for that king for 7 days against William III.'s army under Gen. Douglas, who retired from the siege. Next year Gen. Ginkell occupied the eastern part of the town and commenced a cannonade lasting from the 20th to the 30th of June, 1691, during which time 12,000 cannon-balls and 600 shells were thrown on to the castle and the Roscommon side of the town. So brave a defence was offered by the Irish army under Gen. St. Ruth, that it was at last determined to take the city by assault, and the final struggle took place at the ford of the Shannon, the narrow bridge over which had been well-nigh shattered during the cannonade. "It was 6 o'clock: a peal from the steeple of the church gave the signal. Prince George of Hesse Darmstadt, and a brave soldier named Hamilton, whose services were afterwards rewarded with the title of Lord Boyne, descended first into the river. Then the grenadiers lifted the Duke of Wurtemberg on their shoulders, and with a great shout plunged 20 abreast up to their cravats in water. The Irish, taken unprepared, fired one confused volley and fled, leaving their commander, Maxwell, a prisoner. The victory was complete. Planks were placed on the broken arches of the bridge, and pontoons laid in the river, without any opposition on the part of the terrified garrison. With the loss of 12 men killed and 30 wounded, the English had in a few minutes forced their way into Connaught."—*Macaulay*. St. Ruth removed his forces from hence to Aughrim, about 18 m. distant. The loss of Athlone is generally attributed to the overweening confidence of St. Ruth, who, intoxicated with success at the failure of the first attempt of the English army, "was roused from his slumbers just in time to learn the irremediable loss occasioned by his presumptuous folly."—*Taylor*. An amusing allusion is

made to this in 'The Battle of Aughrim'—

"*St. Ruth*—Dare all the force of England be
so bold

T' attempt to storm so brave a town, when I
With all Hibernia's sons of war are nigh?
Return; and if the Britons dare pursue,
Tell them St. Ruth is near, and that will do.

Postman.—Your aid would do much better
than your name."

A great portion of the town, including the citadel, was destroyed in 1697, from an explosion of the magazine during a thunderstorm. Although modern improvement has been busy, the greater part of the town, which is on the l. bank of the Shannon, is ill-built and confined. The celebrated *Bridge*, the scene of the contest, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was only 12 ft. broad. It was pulled down to make way for the present one opened in 1844, as handsome and well-planned as the former was inconvenient. It is commanded by the castle, the massive round towers of which make it look more ancient than it is; the whole building has been so altered and added to at different periods, that the only old portion is the decagonal keep, in the centre of the court, now used as a barrack. The Connaught Tower which stood in the last century at the W. end of the bridge has been destroyed.

Like Mullingar, Athlone is a very important military station, and contains **Barracks** which line the road on the Connaught side of the river, between the Rly. Stat. and the **Bridge**. There is accommodation for 1500 men, besides 15,000 stand of arms, with hospital, and all the necessary adjuncts to a garrison town. The forts and redoubts W. of the barracks were raised in 1800, and cover an area of many acres; they are now dismantled and the land converted to pasture. Adjoining are *Golf Links*. The visitor will not fail to observe the singular but graceful **Railway Bridge** over which the Dublin line is carried across the Shannon. It is constructed on the bowstring and lattice principle, and

is entirely of iron, supported by 12 cylindrical piers. It is 560 ft. in extreme length, including 2 spans over roads, one on each side of the river. The spaces are 2 of 175, and 2 of 40 ft. each. The latter are separated by a pier, which is formed by 4 cylinders, supporting a swivel, admitting of the navigation of the adjacent waters.

Athlone from its position is an important railway and agricultural centre. The navigation of the Shannon has been greatly improved here, a cut having been made to avoid the rapids, and other works to facilitate river traffic. It has been the terminus for the steamers of the "Shannon Development Co." on the upper and lower courses of the river. It has several industries, and a *School* founded by Viscount Ranelagh, which is close to the Rly. Stat. The *Woollen Mills* give employment to several hundred hands, and the tweeds take a high place in home and American markets. The boats built here for rowing and sailing are excellent for inland waters. Athlone is a good angling centre (see *Introd.*), and the banks of the Shannon afford an extensive range of free shooting. A portion of the *Town Wall*, of considerable height and thickness, still remains; it was built by Sir Nicholas Malby in 1576 in return for a grant of Abbey and other lands. Some of the walls of *St. Peter's Abbey* remain, in which can be seen one of those curious figures called "sheela-na-gig." The remains of the *Franciscan Abbey* stand on the E. bank of the Shannon; it was built by Cathal O'Connor, and completed by Sir Henry Dillon in 1241. Though supposed to have been suppressed under Henry VIII. it flourished down to the middle of the 17th cent. *Ginkell's House* stands at the corner of North Street and Victoria Place, but modernised, in which he is said to have resided after the

siege. The Duke of Wellington, when a subaltern, was quartered here, and the house where he lodged will be readily pointed out. *St. Mary's Church* is modern and has two towers, one of which is isolated, and belongs to an earlier building. It has been greatly improved and re-fitted within through the exertions of the present rector, Dean Campbell. It contains the *Bell*, now cracked, mentioned by Macaulay, and many interesting monuments. *St. Mary's R. C. Chapel* has a fine spire; the *Convent of the Sacred Heart* is a large building on a hill to the E.

Conveyances.—By Rail to Dublin and Galway, to Roscommon and Westport; also by Great Southern and Western Rly. to Portarlington for Dublin or the South.

Distances.—Dublin, 78 m.; Mullingar, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Ballinasloe, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lissoy, 8 m.; Lough Ree, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Roscommon, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Castlerea, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Clonmacnoise, 9 m. by water, 13 m. by road; Shannon-bridge, 14 m. water, 17 m. by road.

Excursions:—

1. Upper Shannon; or Lough Ree.
2. Lower Shannon; or Clonmacnoise.
3. Auburn and Ballymahon.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Athlone to Lough Ree and Carrick-on-Shannon.*

The pleasant trip which could be made on the upper waters of the Shannon by means of the excellent little steamers of the "Shannon Development Co." is no longer possible, as the vessels have ceased to run. The tourist can, however, make an excursion by boat to Lough Ree, one of those extraordinary and picturesque expansions of the Shannon which are so

peculiar to this river. It commences about 2 m. above Athlone, and extends N. for 16 m.; about the centre it widens out to about 7 m. across. It appears to have been formed by chemical solution of the limestone, and presents that peculiarly broken outline common to lakes originating thus. Although the character of the scenery is not hilly, yet the banks are in many parts richly wooded; so also the numerous islands, some of which are of considerable size, and nearly all possess some ecclesiastical ruins of ancient date.

Leaving Athlone and passing under the Rly. bridge on the l. is the *Ranelagh School*. Beyond Yew Point, also on l., are the ruins of *Kilmore House* of considerable extent, which belonged to Sir Arthur Shaen in the 18th cent. On a rocky promontory rising from the shore of Safe Harbour is *Rindown Castle*. It is mentioned as *Rinn-duin*, the Point of the fort, in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' as existing in 1156. It is believed to have been an early stronghold of the Danish King Turgesius. The place was in the possession of the O'Connors, but was taken from them by the English, and the Castle built by John de Gray, Bishop of Norwich, about 1214. As described in Weld's 'Survey of Roscommon,' the castle was built in the form of a P, the tail of the letter being occupied by a banqueting hall, and the head by the keep, a massive tower, about 50 ft. in breadth, overgrown with ivy of extraordinary richness of growth. To the E. of the castle are the remains of a watch-tower, 14 ft. in diameter, with walls 4 ft. thick, the whole being protected by a broad ditch, which formerly converted the peninsula into an island, and a wall 564 yds. long, with an arched gateway in the centre, and defensive towers at intervals. The whole forms a most interesting example of a mediæval military stronghold. It was called St. John's Castle, after the Knights Hospitallers, who held it for a time. Near the castle are the remains of a small early *Church* of about the 13th cent. To the N.E. is

Iniscleraun, or *Clothrann*, after *Clothra*, a sister of Queen Meave. Here Queen Meave is said to have been killed while bathing, by an Ulster chieftain, who threw a stone with a sling from the shore. It is also called *Quaker Island*, from a Mr. Fairbrother who lived here over 60 years ago. It has the ruins of "seven" (in reality 6) churches, the original founder being St. Dermot. The ruin on the N. side of the island has a square tower joined on to the main building. The island is the property of the Rev. Sir Geo. Ralph Fetherston, Bart., of Ardagh. At the entrance of the E. arm is *Nun's Island*, also with ruins; and further towards the Longford shore is *Inisbofin*, with ruins of a church, monastery, and some crosses. The foundation is attributed to St. Riogh, the nephew of St. Patrick. Further to the E. is *Saint's Island* with the ruins of a church and monastery in good preservation. *Inchmore*, to the S., has also ruins, and on the opposite shore are the ruins of *Portlick Castle*. *Hare Island*, a perfect gem' of woodland scenery, is further S., with the ruins of a *Church* said to have been that of St. Kieran before he built Clonmacnoise. It is owned by Lord Castlemaine, who has a lodge here.

Beyond the island the lake narrows, and at the head of it is *Lanesborough* (18 m.). This was once a free borough with its Corporation of Sovereign, two bailiffs and twelve burgesses. A sum of 15,000*l.* was paid to Lord Clonbrock when it was disfranchised by the Act of Union. The river to *Termonbarry* has no special feature of interest. The *Royal Canal* enters the Shannon near here at *Cloondara*, the terminus being known as *Richmond Harbour* (26 m.). This canal is one of the many costly works of no permanent value carried out in Ireland. It is 72 miles long and was constructed at a cost of over 1,400,000*l.* It reaches a summit level of 322 ft. above the Liffey end, and 191 ft. above the Shannon terminus; it sends a branch of 4 m. to Longford. Never at any great distance from the Grand Canal through half its course, it competes with the latter for a traffic barely sufficient to maintain one. Both enter the Shannon at remote points, care-

fully avoiding Athlone, the gateway of the west. The Royal Canal is now owned by the M. G. W. Rly. Co. Passing at Termonbarry a *Bridge* of 8 arches, *Lough Forbes*, a pretty sheet of water is soon entered. On the Longford side of the lough is *Castle Forbes*, the seat of the Earl of Granard. Here the Camlin River comes in from Longford. The river is now in touch with the Sligo and Longford portion of the M. G. W. Rly., and for particulars of places on this section see Rte. 27. A stretch of the river of about 4 m. reaches *Roosky* (33 m.), at S. end of *Lough Bofin*. A *Bridge* of 9 arches here spans the river. On the rt. bank of the lough is *Dromod* (35 m.). Above Bofin is *Lough Boderg*, and beyond the head of the latter is *Drumsna* (42 m.). A circular bend of the river brings us to *James-town* (44 m.), having on the rt. the desmesne of *Mount Campbell* and on the l. *Charlestown*. After a winding course of 6 miles we reach *Carrick*, 50 miles from Athlone. (For Killaloe to Shannonbridge see Rte. 37.)

2. Athlone to Auburn and Ballymahon.

At Ballykeeran, 3 m., the road crosses the Breensford River, almost at its fall into *Lough Killinure*, an arm of Lough Ree. 1 m. rt. is *Moydrum Castle*, the beautiful mansion of Lord Castlemaine. Following the shore of Lough Killinure the road passes through 5 m. *Glassan*, where a branch on l. leads to the ferry to Hare Island. On rt. is *Waterstown House* (Hon. R. T. Harris-Temple). 8 m., the village of *Lissoy* or *Auburn*, supposed to have been delineated by the poet Goldsmith in his 'Deserted Village.' He was born on the 10th Nov., 1728, at *Pallas*, about 2½ m. from Ballymahon, and half-way between it and Abbeyshrule. After a couple of years his father got the living of Lissoy, where Goldsmith was reared. Much criticism has been spent on the question, whether Lissoy was in

his mind or not when he wrote his celebrated poem, Macaulay asserting that the poet "has produced something which never was, and never will be, seen in any part of the world." On the other hand 'The Three Jolly Pigeons,' the apple-tree,

"The never-failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topp'd the neigh-
b'ring hill,"

have always been considered by enthusiasts as identical with the subjects of the poem. That Goldsmith remembered his early home with affection is undoubted, as we have evidence from his letters. In depicting the village, the scenes of his youth rose in his memory, but they took the shape and dress of English character and life. A few hundred yards on the Athlone side of the cross-roads are the ruins of *Lissey*. The little *Mill* is a short distance down the road to the l., the walls of which stand, the tiny stream still running which fed the overshot wheel. The present *Three Jolly Pigeons*, a poor wayside public-house, is not the site of the original, which was at the cross-roads. One of the stones of the mill is set as a doorstep of the present house.

A memorial window has recently been erected to him in the parish Ch. of Forgnay.

14 m. *Ballymahon* (Pop. 711), a small town, prettily situated on the Inny, which runs under a *Bridge* of 5 arches, and falls over ledges of rock, winding its way between wooded islands. It was here Goldsmith's mother lived after her husband's death, and from here the poet finally departed in 1752, never to return to Ireland. In the neighbourhood are *Newcastle* (Col. W. H. King-Harman), *Castlecore* (Smyth Bond, Esq.), and *Creeraghmore*.

3. Athlone to Clonmacnoise, Shannon-bridge, and Clonfert.

The journey by road (13 m.) is for the most part over a most monotonous and uninteresting country, and the route by water is to be preferred.

Quitting Athlone nothing claims attention for the first few miles, except where the stream divides and encloses the flat surface of *Long Island*, at the end of which is a pile of stones in the river, marking the division between the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and King's County. The boats or "cots" which will be seen are of a very primitive kind, and the natives have preserved the type from an early period. They are impelled with a pole and carry a very heavy load.

9 m. is one of the most interesting and holy places in all Ireland, **The Seven Churches of Clonmacnoise**. The name *Cluain-maccu-Nois* means the Meadow of the sons of Nos.

History.—In 548 an abbey was founded by St. Kieran, "the son of the Carpenter," on ground given by Dermot, King of Ireland. St. Kieran died of a plague in the following year at the early age of 33, and was buried here. The Abbey attained a high reputation for learning, and we find Charlemagne sending a present of money to Colchu, Moderator of the Schools, by Alcuin of York, about 790. It was the chief seminary for the sons of the princes and nobles of Connaught, and it continued to flourish under a succession of prelates, notwithstanding the incursions of the Danes, rival Irish tribes and Anglo-Normans, who persistently destroyed and laid waste the town and ecclesiastical buildings. Here Tigernach the Abbot (d. 1088) wrote his 'Annals,' and in it were compiled the 'Chronicon Scotorum,' the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise,' and the 'Leabhar-nah-Uidhre.' Archdall says "that almost half of Ireland was said to be within the bounds of Clonmacnoise," and Ware that it was "above all

others famous for the sepulchres of nobility and bishops." In 1552 the 'Annals of the Four Masters' record: "Clonmacnoise was plundered by the Galls (English) of Athlone, and the large bells were carried from the Cloigtheach. There was not left, moreover, a bell, small or large, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even a glass in a window, from the wall of the church, which was not carried off." It continued a bishopric after the Dissolution, and when the last bishop, Peter Ware, died in 1568 it was united with Meath.

The ruins consist of: 1. The Churches. 2. The Round Towers. 3. The Crosses and Inscribed Stones. 4. The Castle.

1. The Churches are:—

(a.) The **Daimhliag Mor**, or Great Church, recorded by the Four Masters as having been built in 909 by Flann, a King of Ireland, and Colman Conailleach, Abbot of Clonmacnoise. It was, however, subsequently rebuilt in the 14th cent. by Tomultach McDermot, chief of Moylurg: it is now called *Teampull-McDermot*. The chief points of interest about this church are—the great western doorway, of which Petrie says: "But though the church was thus re-edified, we still find in the sandstone capitals of its great W. doorway remains of a more ancient church, as their style and material, which are different from those of every other ornamented portion of the building, sufficiently show; and that such capitals belonged to the doorway of the original church I see no reason to doubt." The N. doorway, built by Dean Odo, is of later date, and presents an elaborate Perp. ornamentation. Over the arch are 3 effigies—St. Patrick in his pontificals in the centre, with St. Francis and St. Dominick on either side; on a higher row their figures are repeated; and on the pillars is the inscription—
"Doms. Odo Decanus Cluanm fieri fecit,"

This beautiful doorway, as well as the chancel-arch of Fineen's Church, and some of the crosses, exhibit the marks of wanton damage inflicted in May, 1864. The alleged offender was prosecuted by the Kilkenny Archæological Society, but the jury did not agree on a verdict.

(b.) *Teampull-Finghin*, or Fineen's Church, supposed to have been erected about the 13th cent. by Fineen McCarthy Mor, presents little but its chancel and a round tower attached to the S.E. junction with the nave. The chancel-arch, which remains, formerly possessed three concentric arches; the inner one has fallen away, and its place is supplied by a plain arch. Notice the chevron moulding on the second arch, the Egyptian-looking heads of the capitals, and "the bulbous characters of the bases of the columns." The chancel is lighted by a small circular-headed window, and possesses an ornamented *Piscina*. *St. Fineen's Well* is to the N. near the river.

(c.) *Teampull-Conor*, founded about the beginning of the 11th cent. by Cathal, the son of Conor, which was converted into a *Parish Church*; its sole antiquity is a circular-headed doorway of that period. It measures 45 ft. by 27 ft., and has walls 4 ft. thick.

(d.) *Teampull-Kieran* is a small church with no special features. *St. Kieran* also possesses here a *Stone*, a *Well*, and an ascribed *Cell*. This last is just to the S. of *Teampull-McDermot*, and has a small octangular belfry.

(e.) *Teampull-Kelly* lies between *Teampull-McDermot* and *Teampull-Conor*, and in it the O'Kelly's of Hy Many were buried.

(f.) *Teampull-Righ*, or Melaghlin's Church. S. of these

(g.) *Teampull-Dowling*, or *Hurpan*, S. of a, was rebuilt in the 17th cent., and used in Archdall's time as a Church.

2. The Round Towers are two:—
(a.) The largest, or *O'Rourke's Tower*, is roofless, and stands on an elevation at the W. side of the Ch.-yard. It is composed partly of the grey limestone with which this district abounds. It is 62 ft. in height, 58 ft. 6 in. round, the top of the doorway is 11 ft. 3 in. from the ground, and the walls are 3 ft. 9 in. in thickness. It shows 5 storeys including that below the doorway, and the top has 8 quadrangular openings.

Petrie believes it to have been erected about 908 (coeval with the *Daimhliag Mor*), though he considers "that it was indeed repaired at a period long subsequent to its erection, there is abundant evidence in the masonry of the building itself, the upper portion being of coarse-jointed masonry of limestone; while the greater part of it below is of close-jointed ashlar sandstone: and besides, it is quite obvious that the tower when such restoration was made was reduced considerably in its original height, as proportioned to its circumference." From its situation, this tower is a very conspicuous feature. "It was high enough to take cognisance of the coming enemy, let him come from what point he might; it commanded the ancient causeway that was laid down, at a considerable expense, across the great bog on the Connaught side of the Shannon; it looked up and down the river, and commanded the tortuous and sweeping reaches of the stream, as it unfolded itself like an uncoiling serpent along the surrounding bogs and marshes; it commanded the line of the *Aisgir Riadha*; could hold communication with the holy places of Clonfert; and from the top of its pillared height send its beacon light towards the sacred isles and anchorite retreats of Lough Ree; it was large and roomy enough to contain all the officiating priests of Clonmacnoise, with their pyxes, vestments, and books; and though the pagan Dane or the wild Munsterman might rush on in rapid inroad, yet the solitary watcher on the tower was ready to give warning, and collect within the

protecting pillar all holy men and things, until the tyranny was overpast."—*Otray*.

(b.) **McCarthy's Tower**, attached to the chancel of Teampull-Finghin, is more perfect; it is 7 ft. in diameter within and 56 ft. in height to the eave of the conical cap. The door of this tower is level with the ground—an uncommon feature. There is a difference of opinion among antiquaries as to whether it is coeval or not with the Church. Petrie thought it was.

3. The Crosses and Inscribed Stones:—

In front of the W. door of Teampull-McDermot, and coeval with it, is the **Great Cross**, formed of a single stone, 15 ft. high and elaborately carved. In the lowest compartment of the W. front of the shaft is an Irish inscription:—

"A prayer for Flann, son of Maelsechlainn."

And on the reverse side:—

"A prayer for Colman, who made this Cross on the king Flann."

This settles the question of the date of the construction of the cross. The sculptures on the E. side are intended to relate to the original foundation of Clonmacnoise by St. Kieran, while the opposite side commemorates scenes in the passion of our Saviour, from which it obtained the name given it in the 'Annals of Tigernach' of the *Cros-na-Sceaptra*—or Cross of the Scriptures. St. Kieran is represented with a hammer in one hand and a mallet in the other. The shaft of the old *Cross of Banagher* has been placed here, which is now considered to have been erected to the memory of Bishop O'Duffy, who was killed by a fall from his horse (1297).

Besides the Crosses, there are a number of *Inscribed Stones*, now kept locked up in the Churches, 188 of which have been found here, identified in date by means of the

names from 628 to 1273. Among them are that of Abbot Maelfinnia (d. 991), Abbot Blathmac (d. 896), Abbot Flaunchadh (d. 1002), Suibhne McMaoliumha (the most learned Irishman of his day, and who visited Alfred the Great, d. about 891), Abbot Coirpre Crom (d. 899), and many others.† The *Cemetery* is about 20 acres in extent. The whole place is crowded with gravestones, showing the preference given to Clonmacnoise as a place of interment. The festival of St. Kieran is held on the 9th of September, when numbers of people from the remote parts of the country attend here, and perform their devotions.

4. The **Episcopal Palace and Castle** of the O'Melaghins, which stands with bastions overlooking the river to the S.W. of the cemetery, and defended by a dry fosse. It was erected early in the 13th cent. by order of John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich (Lord Justiciary in Ireland). It is now, however, a heap of ruins the result of an attempted destruction by the Cromwellians. "Some parts lie in masses larger than human habitations in the fosse; others are rolled in immense heaps in the vallum; a curtain-wall, at least 10 ft. thick, lies at an angle of 45°, reclining upon about $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of its thickness."

Some distance to the N.E. are the remains of the **Nunnery** built, in 1167, by Devorgilla, daughter of O'Melaghlin and wife of O'Rourke, Prince of Brefny, and who eloped with McMurrough. The road between it and the Churches, and carried on to the E., is known as the *Pilgrims' Road*. In 1865 the Kilkenny Archaeological Society partially restored the Nunnery and other portions of the remains.

† For illustrations of these see 'Irish Christian Inscriptions' (*Miss Stokes*), and *Petrie's* 'Round Towers and Ancient Architecture of Ireland.'

Here about 4 ft. of the walls were laid bare by removing rubbish, and the fine W. doorway and the chancel arch discovered and replaced.

The geologist will notice before leaving Clonmacnoise the singular gravel ridges or hills forming the *Aisgir Riadha*, known as "Eskers," which intersect Ireland from E. to W. They here cross the Shannon, causing the river to be deflected and form a bend. In fact, the 7 Churches are situated on a great mass of drift.

14 m. Shannonbridge is a small town at the confluence of the Suck with the Shannon, the former dividing Galway from Roscommon, and the latter King's Co. from both. The Shannon is crossed by a *Bridge* of 17 arches, resting on a small island. The Connaught end of it is defended by a tête du pont and an artillery barrack now long abandoned.

From here the excursion may be continued to Clonfert, 4 m. to the S. (*Cluain-ferta*, the Meadow of the grave), where St. Brendan founded a monastery in 558. It suffered the usual vicissitudes at the hands of the natives and Danes, and was plundered and burnt six times from the 8th to the 12th cents. It subsequently became the seat of a diocese, which is now united with Killaloe, Kilmaeduaigh, and Kilfenora. There is not even a decent-sized village here now, a few houses, police-barracks, and the Cathedral constitute Clonfert. The Cathedral, which is also parish Church, is a small building, which consisted of a nave with a western tower, a chancel and transepts, and a sacristy on the N. side of the chancel.

The special feature of the building is the *Doorway* of beautiful Hiberno-Romanesque style, with a high shrine-shaped hood, which Brash says, "in point of design and execution, I have not seen excelled by any similar in these islands." Its height is 7 ft. to

top of capitals, 5 ft. 3 in. wide at base inside of jambs, which slightly incline, and 13 ft. 4 in. external of piers. It has 6 orders of arches resting on 6 jambs, shafts, and piers. The capitals are highly sculptured, showing grotesque human and animal heads; the entire surface of the doorway shows an extraordinary combination of interlaced pattern; and a variety of carving executed with great skill and ingenuity. The *E. window* of 2 round-headed lights with deep splay is also beautiful, and Brash thinks the chancel the oldest part of the church, the doorway dating very probably from 1166. The mouldings are beautifully cut, and the jointings so close that he thought the sections were rubbed face to face before setting. The *Chancel Arch* has quaintly carved corbels, and a number of curious figures and designs appear on the face of the wall and arch. The N. and S. walls of the chancel have each two lights; off it is the vestry, the roof of which shows basket-work. The N. and S. walls of the nave are pierced with three lights each; the two central are in the closed arch spaces which led into the transepts. The N. transept has disappeared, but the walls of the S. stand. The groming of the tower over the vestibule has been rebuilt, and the floor of the Cathedral concreted and set with beautiful tiles. Among the new memorial gifts are the chancel windows, bishop's throne, and fine oak pulpit. The Cath. was allowed to fall into a state of the greatest neglect until 1882, when the rector, the Rev. Canon M'Larney, energetically undertook its restoration. This has been carried out with the greatest care and success under the direction of the architect, Mr. J. F. Fuller. The chancel and sacristy are completed and the nave practically restored. The cleaning and pointing of the walls have been thoroughly executed, and the rough, original stonework gives a striking first impression. The spot is full of interest, not the least of which is the fine avenue of *Yews*. To complete the good work so satisfactorily carried on under great difficulties money is, we understand, still needed.

Return to Main Route.

From Athlone the line runs through a dreary and uninteresting country to

91½ m. **Ballinasloe** * (Pop. 4904), (Ir. *Bel-atha-na-sluaigheadh*, Mouth of the ford of armies), so well known through Great Britain for its great horse and cattle fairs. Entering it from the Stat. on the l., is a *Statue*, by Raemakers, of the 3rd Earl of Clancarty, erected by subscription (1874), and further on the *Union Workhouse* and *Convent*. On the rt. is the *Fair Green*, from which the *Church* rises conspicuously on a slight elevation. The town lies in a low position on the banks of the Suck, which divides Roscommon from Galway; the river forms an island here, joined to the mainland by two *Bridges*. On its brink facing the market square is the *R. C. Chapel* with a lofty spire. On the eastern side are the *Lunatic Asylum* (1 m.) for Galway and Roscommon, passing the ruins of a *Castle* l., which was a strong fortress in the reign of Elizabeth. The outer walls only remain, and are incorporated with a modern residence. Ballinasloe is the terminus of the Grand Canal, which was originally projected to run to Galway. Adjoining the town on the S.W. side is *Garbally*, the fine demesne of the Earl of Clancarty, which is open to the public.

The great *Fair* of the year, which, to English eyes, presents a scene of rare confusion, is held on the first Tuesday in October and the four following days, partly in the neighbouring grounds of Garbally and partly in the Fair Green. At one time it was a wonderful spectacle, all the roads converging on the town, on the evening preceding the fair, being thronged with sheep for miles, and every field in the neighbourhood occupied with them. The crush on the first day was intense, and the fatigue and hardship endured by men and animals very great. Sixty years ago as many as 90,000 sheep

passed through the gates, and the greatest recorded number sold was 86,374 in 1828; but the sheep fair has been stripped of much of its greatness. Owing to the facilities for railway transit to Dublin and other markets, the numbers brought to the fairs by the flockmasters of Leinster and Connaught are about one-third of those given above. The cattle fair, however, has been well maintained, the averages for ten years being over 12,000. Buyers come from all parts, especially to the horse fair.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin and Galway. Car to Parsonstown through Eyrecourt and Banagher; to Portumna; to Mountbellew.

Distances.—Athlone, 13½ m.; Shannonbridge, 9 m.; Parsonstown, 26 m.; Banagher, 18 m.; Eyrecourt, 11½ m.; Portumna, 22 m.; Mountbellew, 18 m.; Aughrim, 4½ m.; Kilconnell, 9 m.

EXCURSION.

Ballinasloe to Aughrim and Kilconnell.

Leaving Ballinasloe we immediately pass on the l. a Doric *Monument* to Archdn. Le Poer Trench (1839). On the rt. is the entrance to Garbally, and the road skirts the demesne wall for about a mile. At 4½ m. is **Aughrim** (Ir. *Each-dhruim*, Horse hill). This village is famous for the battle which took place on Aughrim or Kilcommodan Hill, about 1 m. to the S., on July 12th, 1691, between the Irish army under Gen. St. Ruth and Sarsfield (Lord Lucan), and the English army under Ginkell and Talmash.

On the fall of Athlone St. Ruth and his army fled to Aughrim and encamped along the heights of Kilcommodan Hill. It was a most strategic position, behind a bog nearly 1 m. broad, through which a stream ran, and approached by two passes, that on the rt. by the hills of Urachree, and on the l. across a morass by a narrow causeway, strongly guarded by the old

Castle of the O'Kellys and intrenchments. The contending armies have been variously estimated, the Jacobites most probably numbered 25,000 and the Williamites 18,000. The battle commenced by the English forcing the passage on the rt., and after a fierce engagement St. Ruth drew part of his cavalry to support his rt. wing. The English seeing this advanced their cavalry to force the pass of Aughrim on the Irish l., and the infantry were ordered to cross the bog, to be supported in a wheel from the cavalry. A furious fire was poured on the infantry and the Irish designedly retired, when the former, forgetful of orders, rushed forward, and were attacked in front and flank, and driven across the bog with great slaughter. The cavalry succeeded in forcing the pass, and gave the infantry time to rally. St. Ruth advanced his cavalry to meet the charge, and at this movement he was slain, his head being swept off by a cannon ball. St. Ruth having been on unfriendly terms with Sarsfield had not taken him into his confidence, and before any definite action could be taken, the battle was decided. The passage of the English cavalry is attributed to the failure of ammunition given to the troops at the castle; they were armed with French muskets, and it is said that the bullets supplied to them proved to have been for English pieces. The Irish loss has been estimated at 7000 men. "Soon," says Macaulay, "a multitude of dogs came to feast on the carnage. These beasts became so fierce, and acquired such a taste for human flesh, that it was long dangerous for men to travel that road otherwise than in companies."

The following lines of an old play are still remembered—

"Aughrim is no more, St. Ruth is dead,
And all his guards are from the battle fled;
As he rode down the hill he met his fall,
And died a victim to a cannon-ball."

Battle of Aughrim.

A spot by the modern Church which stands on the hill is still known as "St. Ruth's Flag," where he is supposed to have been buried; and "St. Ruth's Bush" once marked the spot where he fell.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Aughrim is Kilconnell (Connall's Church), which may be reached in 4 m. from Woodlawn Stat.; but as a car may not always be obtainable, the safest plan will be to visit it from Ballinasloe. It is celebrated for its ruined *Abbey*, founded in 1400 for Franciscan Friars by William O'Kelly, on the site of an earlier Church raised by St. Connall. "As picturesque a ruin as can be where there are neither hills, rocks, lake, nor river, and but a few distant trees; perhaps its ivy-mantled tower and roofless gables were better in keeping with the waste and desolation that presided over the place, destitute as it is of any modern improvement and decoration whatever."—*Otway*. The Church consists of nave, choir, S. transept, and aisle, with cloisters and domestic buildings. A very graceful though slender tower of 2 stages rises from the junction of the nave, choir, and transept of later date. The Dec. windows are remarkable for the beauty of their tracery, while the cloisters afford one of the most perfect examples in Ireland. The area is small, only 48 ft. square, and is enclosed by pointed arches on each side, the columns of which are not carried down to the ground, but spring from a low wall. The whole effect is, says Fergusson, "more like a cloister in Sicily or Spain than anything in these islands." In the interior of the Church are some fine *Monuments*, and a tablet to the memory of some members of the Trimleston family, "whoe, being transplanted into Conaght with others by orders of the vsvrper Cromwell, dyed at Moinivac, 1667." A pretty *Cross* in the village has been restored by the Roman Catholic clergy.

101 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. On l. of Woodlawn Stat. is *Woodlawn House*, the seat of Lord Ashtown. On a hill overlooking the Stat. rt. is a castellated edifice,

known as *Trench's Monument*, and used as a mausoleum for the Ash-town family. From hence the Rly. runs over a miserable, bleak, and stony country to

107 m. **Attymon**, from which a small branch line runs for 9 m. to Loughrea.

[**Loughrea** * (Pop. 2557), prettily situated on the northern bank of *Lough Rea*, a lake between 2 and 3 m. in circumference, on which a large number of *Cranogs*, or ancient stockaded islands, have been discovered. In the centre of the town are some remains of an E. Eng. *Monastery*, founded by Sir Richard de Burgo for Carmelite Friars about the year 1300. At the Dissolution its possessions went to the Earl of Clanricarde, ancestor of the present Marquis. The monastery still remained, and the present building was erected in 1829. There are also two *Nunneries* in the town. There are some remains of the *Castle* built by De Burgo, and once the residence of the Clanricarde family. There are, moreover, a couple of ruined towers, about 1 m. to the N. There is a *Cromlech* within a circular enclosure on the summit of Monument Hill near the town. The scenery between Loughrea and Athenry is of that peculiar rocky and desolate character which belongs to Galway, although the monotony is somewhat relieved by the distant views of Slieve Aughty to the S., on the confines of Clare and Galway. In the neighbourhood are *St. Cleran's* and *Dunsandle* (Lord Dunsandle).]

113½ m. **Athenry** * (with accent on last syllable), a poor town with a Pop. of 853, which, as far as ruined antiquities go, is a small Tadmor in the wilderness. Its ruins consist of a castle, town walls and gateway, and monasteries which should prove of great interest to the archæologist.

History.—Athenry is from *Ath-na-Riogh*, the Ford of the kings. It was thought by Sir James Ware, with some probability, to have been the chief town of the Auteri, whom Ptolemy places in this part of Ireland. At all events, it was of importance subsequent to the Anglo-Norman invasion, having been the first raised and principal town of the De Burgos and Berminghams; it was walled in 1211, and the castle erected in 1238. Under the shelter of its defences many ecclesiastical establishments rose up, amongst which were a Dominican monastery founded by Meyler de Bermingham in 1241, which became the favourite church and burial-place of the Earls of Ulster and many of the chief Irish families; and a Franciscan priory, founded in 1464 by the Earl of Kildare. In 1316 a great battle was fought here by Sir Wm. De Burgo and Bermingham, 4th Baron of Athenry, against Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, who had joined Edward Bruce. The importance of the town, however, decayed in 1577, when the 2 sons of the Earl of Clanricarde, the "Mac-an-Earlas," nearly destroyed it by fire. It was rebuilt and improved in 1585, but in 1596 Red Hugh O'Donnell with his army overran Connaught and besieged Athenry. They destroyed the gates, set fire to the town, which was burnt, the citadel, abbey, and church escaping; and from this destruction the town never recovered. It returned two members of Parliament from the reign of Richard II. until the Union.

The **Castle** consists of a massive quadrangular keep surrounded by outworks. It is of the usual square unornamented style; the ground floor has two vaulted compartments supported by pillars, the roof showing traces of the basket-work. The second story is lit by pointed windows, and the battlements by narrow eylet-holes. The Walls of the town, with round towers at intervals, were once extensive; a considerable but shattered portion still remains. A castellated *Gateway*, with restored arch, stands at the entrance of the town.

The **Dominican Monastery** has a cruci-

form Church, 147 ft. long, of which the intersecting tower has disappeared. The choir was extended 20 ft. in 1324. It was burned in 1423 and practically rebuilt 4 years later. The E. window of 4 lights is an insertion in the arch of a larger window. The later portion of the choir has two pointed windows of 15th-cent. work, and in the N. wall are six early lancets: note the *Tomb-recess*, and also the mural *Tablet* in Eng., Fr. and Lat. (1682)—“here is the antient Sepulchre of the Sept of Walls of Droghity late demolished by Cromellians.” The huge *Tomb* of Lady M. Bermingham (1779) occupies the centre of the chancel. On the S. side is the *Sacristy*, a vaulted structure with a late trefoil headed E. window of 3 lights. It has been used as a burial-place of Dom. monks in recent years. The fine W. window of the nave is of 4 lights, Decorated Gothic, recently opened and repaired. The S. wall has 5 lights and one closed, with *Recesses* and *Sedilia*: note the small pulpit-like structure projecting from the S.W. corner. Three of the arches separating the N. aisle from the nave remain; it has an arcade, two side lights, and a Pointed door. The N. transept has a fine arcade with trefoil-headed niches, and a mural *Slab* (Brown, 1686). The central tower has fallen, the S. piers alone remaining; the monastic buildings which lay to the S. have long since been swept away to build barracks, and their site is now occupied by cottages. In 1893 the Board of Works carried out some very necessary repairs, and the burial-ground, which was in the greatest neglect, was put in order. Many of the monuments of the De Burgos, Dalys, Lynches, and other Galway families, were destroyed by the Puritan soldiers; those that remain are worthy careful examination.

The *Franciscan Monastery* was a cruciform building, little of which remains. The modern Parish *Church* occupies the chancel and belfry. Of the nave nothing is left but the S. wall with its two 15th-cent. windows. The S. transept has the remains of a fine window, and in the E. wall is a double *Piscina*. Of the N. transept there is now but the

shattered decorated Gothic window to be seen in its ivy covered ruins. In the market place is the fragment of a stone *Cross*: on one face is the Crucifixion with figures, and on the other the Virgin and Child. Near it is an old *Castle*, still used as a dwelling.

Though there are many miserable cabins, common enough in the west, the town shows marked improvement in recent years. In the neighbourhood of Athenry are *Castle Lambert*, *Castle Ellen*, and *Moyode Castle* (B. W. Persse, Esq.).

Conveyances.—By rail to Dublin and Galway; to Ennis and Limerick; to Tuam, Westport, and Sligo. Mail-car to Loughrea.

Distances.—Galway, 13 m.; Oranmore, 7½ m.; Loughrea (road), 11 m. Tuam, 16 m.; Monivea, 6 m.

Passing on l. the square fortress of *Derrydonnel*, the traveller reaches

121 m. **Oranmore**, a village situated at the head of a creek which forms part of Galway Bay. Here is another square *Castle*, built by the Earl of Clanricarde, who, on the breaking out of the war in 1641, placed it under the command of Capt. Willoughby, who surrendered it without the Earl's consent to the Catholic forces in 1643. It was taken again by Sir Charles Coote in 1651. The town gives a title to the Browne family. From hence the rail runs through a dreary and stony district, though the monotony is soon relieved by fine views of the Bay of Galway, which stretches out to the W. as far as the eye can see. Crossing an arm of the bay known as *Lough Athalia*, on the N. shore of which are *Merview* (P. J. Joyce, Esq.) and *Renmore* (Major J. W. Lynch), the tourist arrives at

126½ m. the ancient city of *Galway* (Rte. 20).

ROUTE 20.

GALWAY, ARAN ISLANDS, LOUGH CORRIB: GALWAY TO CLIFDEN.

The tourist bound for Connemara should make Galway his starting-point. The new Rly. from Galway to Clifden affords special facilities for visiting this wild and romantic region. The gauge is that of the Mid. G. W. Rly. over which the Company runs its own carriages. A public car runs from Clifden to Westport, breaking the journey at Leenane. From Westport a new Rly. now runs to Achill Sound. The tourist can return to Dublin from Westport, or proceed to Ballina by rail from Manulla Junct., and on by car to Sligo. The new line recently opened from Claremorris to Collooney will bring him more directly to Sligo, from whence he can return to Dublin, unless he wishes to proceed through Donegal from the South.

Connemara, called after Conmac the son of Fergus and Maeve, embraces, generally speaking, all that part of Galway from the N. side of the Bay to the Killaries and the barony of Murrisk beyond them, and from Loughs Mask and Corrib to the sea. It was anciently known as *Iar-Connaught*, but this name is now usually applied to the barony of Moycullen, which lies W. of Galway. The part of the barony of Ross between the Killaries and Lough Mask is known as *Joyce Country*, from the prevailing name of its inhabitants, who are descended from a Welsh family who settled there in the 13th cent. *Iar-Connaught* rises from the shores of Galway Bay to a height of 300 ft. with hills, however, rising to a considerable altitude. The Joyce Country is mountainous, several of the Maamturk range being

from 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. high; this range is freely intersected with glens and river valleys. The coast is greatly indented, and over the surface are scattered hundreds of lakes. In the W. rise the Twelve Pins of Bunnabeola from the shores of the beautiful lakes Ballynabinch, Derryclare, and Inagh. The Murrisk peninsula in Mayo, between the Killaries and Clew Bay, is a mass of mountains broken into numerous lateral valleys, trending eastward, and watered by many mountain streams. The rivers and lakes of Connemara teem with fish, and the best fishing districts are fairly well provided with hotels (see *Introd.*). The general tourist will find the scenery varied and attractive throughout, and well worth making a thorough acquaintance with.

GALWAY * (Pop. 13,426). This ancient town contains within its precincts so much that is interesting, that the traveller should make it his headquarters for a few days. As the objects of interest in the town are very irregularly distributed in the old streets, much time will be saved by taking a guide, easily procurable by inquiry at the hotels. Independently of its being the principal town in the county, and indeed long a county in itself, it has considerable natural advantages, with which neither its industries nor its commerce are at all commensurate, and much of it wears an air of sad but picturesque dilapidation.

History.—Under various names, a town has been established here from the earliest times, and Ptolemy mentions a city called Magnata or Nagmata, which is generally considered

to be identical with Galway. This last name is derived, according to some, from a legend to the effect that a woman named Galva was drowned in the river hard by; by others, from the Gallæci of Spain, with whom the town carried on an extensive trade; and by others again, from the Gaels or foreign merchants by whom it was occupied.

Nothing is known of Galway until 1124, when, according to the Four Masters, a fort was erected there by the Connaught men. This was thrice demolished by the Munster men, and as often rebuilt. In 1226 Richard de Burgo was granted the country of Connaught, and, having crushed the O'Connors, established his power in the West. He took Galway in 1232, enlarged the castle, and made it his residence. From this time Galway became a flourishing English colony. Among the new settlers were "a number of families, whose descendants are known to this day under the general appellation of 'the Tribes of Galway,' an expression first invented by Cromwell's forces, as a term of reproach against the natives of the town for their singular friendship and attachment to each other during the time of their unparalleled troubles and persecutions, but which the latter afterwards adopted as an honourable mark of distinction between themselves and their cruel oppressors."—*Hardiman*, 'Hist. of Galway.' There were 13 of these so-called tribes, the descendants of some of which, as Blake, Lynch, Bodkin, Browne, Joyce, Kirwan, Morris, Skerrett, D'Arcy, French, Martin, may still be found amongst its citizens, who in those days carefully guarded themselves from any intercourse with the native Irish. In one of the bye-laws, of the date of 1518, it is enacted "that no man of this towne shall oste or receive into their housses at Christemas, Easter, nor no feaste elles, any of the Burkes, MacWilliams, the Kellies, nor no cepte elles, withoute license of the mayor and councill. on payn to forfeit 5*l.*, that neither O' nor Mac shalle strutte ne swaggere thro' the streetes of Gallway."

The following singular inscription

was formerly to be seen over the W. gate—

"From the fury of the O'Flaherties
Good Lord deliver us."

Owing to its excellent situation, Galway enjoyed for centuries the monopoly of the trade with Spain, from whence it received large quantities of wine, salt, &c., which caused so much personal intercourse that the town became impressed to a certain degree with Spanish features, both in the architecture of the streets and in the dress and manners of the population; though it has been nevertheless the habit of former writers to ascribe too much to the supposed Spanish origin of the town, overlooking the fact that it was inhabited by an essentially Anglo-Norman colony.

The 1st charter of incorporation was granted by Richard II., and confirmed in successive reigns down to that of Charles II. That of Richard III. excluded McWilliam Burgo and his heirs from all rule and power in Galway; and the charter of Elizabeth (1579) made the Mayor Admiral of Galway and the bay, including the Aran Islands. Galway reached its highest point of opulence at the commencement of the Irish Rebellion in 1641, during which period it was remarkable for its loyalty to the King. It surrendered to Ludlow in 1652, having suffered a siege and such barbarous treatment at the hands of the Parliamentary army, that at the Restoration the town was almost wholly decayed.

On July 19th, 1691, a week after the battle of Aughrim, Ginkell, with 14,000 men, laid siege to it. Two days later the town surrendered, the garrison being permitted to evacuate it with a safe conduct to Limerick, and a pardon to the inhabitants.

Within the last cent. the town has so much increased as to cover more than double the space formerly occupied within the walls. The streets, however, though containing several handsome buildings, are narrow, inconvenient, and dirty, nevertheless, the antiquary will find very much to interest him in the remarkable architectural features of the houses, which are foreign to a degree unknown in

any other town in the kingdom. Yet too much has been written and said about the present appearance of Galway; for time and modern improvements have to a certain extent obliterated many of the ancient remains, which, with some exceptions, are not so patent to the general tourist as might be imagined from the glowing descriptions. The old houses require looking for, and in recent years many of them have sunk into complete dilapidation, or have been destroyed in the ordinary course of street alterations or rebuildings. Some of the houses were built Spanish fashion, with a small court (patio) in the centre, and an arched gateway leading into the street; but it requires some effort of imagination to identify these ill-kept and overcrowded dwellings with the gay residences of the Spanish merchants.

Galway is situated on gently rising ground on the N. side and near the head of the bay. The greater portion of the town is built upon a tongue of land, bounded on the E. by Lough Athalia, an arm of the sea, and on the W. by the River which forms the outlet of Lough Corrib. The other and smaller part is on the opposite bank of the River and in the district known as Lar-Connaught, the connection being maintained by 1 wooden and 2 stone bridges. The *W. Bridge* is a very ancient structure of the date of 1342, and formerly possessed 2 tower gateways at the W. and centre; these, however, have long disappeared. The *Upper Bridge*, leading from the Court-House, was erected in 1818. From a map (of which only 2 copies are extant) made in 1651, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, to ascertain the extent and value of the town, it appears that Galway was then entirely surrounded by walls, defended by 14 towers, and entered by as many gates. A poetical description in Latin appended to this map informs us that—

‘Bis urbis septem defendunt mœnia turres
Intus, et ex duro est marmore quæque
domus.’

Since the middle of the last century the fortifications went fast to decay, and now nothing remains but a fragment near the quay, and a massive *Archway* leading to Spanish Place. There is also a square *Bastion* of great thickness in Francis Street, and a portion of wall with a round-headed blocked arch, which was in a perfect state not many years ago.

The most striking specimen of domestic architecture is **Lynch's Mansion**, a large square building at the corner of Shop and Abbeygate streets, having square-headed doorways and windows, with richly decorated mouldings and dripstones. There is also a portion of the cornice or projecting balustrade at the top of the house, the horizontal supporting pillars terminating in grotesque heads. On the street face are richly ornamented medallions, containing the arms of the Lynchs, with their crest—a lynx. Notice also the carved figure of a monkey and child, which commemorates the saving of an infant belonging to the family, by a favourite monkey, on an occasion when the house was burnt. The same anecdote is told of Thomas, father of the 1st Earl of Desmond, whose crest, taken from this occurrence, consists of a monkey (see p. 370). The stones appear on a careful inspection to have been built into, and did not originally belong to, the present house. It was, however, a fine mansion, but is now a chandler's shop. On the opposite side of the same street is another ancient house with windows of Saracenic character.

In Market Street, at the back of St. Nicholas Church, is the *Lynch Stone*, bearing the following inscription:—

“This memorial of the stern and unbending justice of the chief magistrate of this city, James Lynch Fitzstephen, elected mayor A.D. 1493, who condemned and executed his own guilty son, Walter, on this spot, has been restored to its an-

cient site A.D. 1854, with the approval of the Town Commissioners, by their Chairman, Very Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., and Vicar of St. Nicholas."

Below this is a stone with a skull and cross-bones, and this inscription:—

1524

REMEMBER DEATHE VANITI OF VANITI
AND AL IS BUT VANITI.

The generally accepted story of this is as follows:—"James Lynch Fitzstephen had been one of the most successful of the citizens in promoting commerce with Spain, which he had himself personally visited, having been received with every mark of hospitality. To make some return for all this kindness, he proposed and obtained permission from his Spanish host to take his only son back with him to Ireland. The mayor had also an only son, unfortunately addicted to evil company, but who, he hoped, was likely to reform from the circumstance of his being attached to a Galway lady of good family. And so it might have proved, had he not jealously fancied that the lady looked too graciously upon the Spaniard. Roused to madness, he watched the latter out of the house, stabbed him, and then, stung with remorse, gave himself up to justice, to his father's unutterable dismay. Notwithstanding the entreaties of the townsfolk, with whom the youth was a favourite, the stern parent passed sentence of death, and, failing to get an executioner, actually hung him from the window with his own hand. Many years ago a tragedy, founded on this dramatic incident, entitled the 'Warden of Galway,' by the Rev. Edward Groves, was performed in the Theatre Royal, Hawkins Street, Dublin, with great success, and afterwards in London, at the Olympic Theatre. The family of Lynch, one of the most celebrated in Galway annals, is said to have originally come from Linz in Austria, of which town one of them was governor during a siege. As a reward for his services, he received permission to take a lynx as a crest. The family came to Ireland in the 13th cent. and flourished till the [Ireland.]

middle of the 17th. In 1484 Pierce Lynch was made first Mayor under the new charter of Richard III., while his son Stephen was appointed first Warden by Innocent VIII. (see *post*), and during a period of 169 years, 84 members of this family were mayors."

In Abbeygate Street is the *Joyces' Mansion*, now in ruins. On a house in the adjoining street are the arms of Galway. The complete ruins of *Stubber's Castle* are in High Street, entrance through a shop, the only feature of which is a carved chimney-piece bearing the arms of Blake and Brown (1619). In Market Street are the remains of the *Burkes' Mansion*, with a good doorway. On the rt. of the entrance is a finely carved chimney-piece (1602).

The Church of St. Nicholas is a venerable cruciform building, founded in 1320, "evidently the work of different periods, but remarkable for uniformity in the execution, and for order and plan in the general design." It consists of nave, with aisles, chancel, transepts, and central tower surmounted by a singular pyramidal belfry of much later date than the rest of the Ch. The breadth across the transepts is 126 ft., and the total length 152 ft. The nave is without clerestory and is separated from the side aisles by 2 rows of good Pointed arches. The rubble walls which once blocked them up and also shut off the transepts have been removed, thus restoring the Ch. to its original plan. The nave and aisles have three west gables, the central having 5 lights and the two lateral windows 4 lights. The central E. and W. windows were formerly remarkable for the beautiful stained glass. The present E. window was erected in 1881 in memory of Eleanor Perse. The Ch. contains many interesting monuments. In a recess at the junction of the S. transept and choir is an early French *To abstone* with

floriated cross, 12th cent., but the inscription is much worn. The S. transept contains an *Altar-tomb* of the Joyce family, richly carved in Flamboyant style with finials, date unknown; a larger *Tomb* lies against the S. wall, and the two exposed sides have low panels with rich floriated heads; underneath this lies Mayor Lynch, the hero of the tragedy mentioned above. In a recess under the E. window of the trans. is a stone with coat of arms, and figures on each side of the window; there is also a slab to Stephen Lynch, 1644. In the W. wall is a slab to the Brown family, 1635; also a slab to Moriart . . . O'Tiernagh, 1580. There are also monuments to Wardens Daly and Vaughan, the Eyres, fine slabs (Blakenay and O'Hara); and others to George Taylor, Robert Stannard, and John Hope. In the N. aisle is what is supposed to be an ancient *Confessional*; though good authorities doubt that it was ever any such thing. The *Font* rests on an antique base with sculptured sides. The church contains an interesting peal of *Bells*, one dating from 1590. Another dated 1631 "is ornamented with a beautifully wrought band and 4 well-executed medallions, one of the Virgin and Child, and the others probably of patron Saints of the Ch. to which it originally belonged." This, Mr. R. Langrishe, whom we quote, has been able to trace to Cavron in the Dept. of Pas de Calais. Its transit to Ireland is still a puzzle. From the exterior the visitor should notice the beautiful pointed *W. Doorway*, and the *S. Porch*, which has a groined roof. Above it is the sexton's apartment, reached by a flight of steps. Without are the ruins of *St. Catherine Chapel*; the graveyard is well kept, and contains a large number of tombstones. The Ch. has been well restored and was reopened in 1873.

The *Franciscan Friary* was founded in 1296 by Sir Wm. de Burgh, who was buried here in 1324. Much damage was done by the Cromwellian soldiery to the monuments, including the finely carved marble *Tomb* of Sir Peter French. The *Chapel* was rebuilt in 1738. Set in the wall at the entrance is a fine *Monument*, much worn, divided into panels with numerous figures of the Apostles and Saints. Another stone has the arms of Sir Peter French and Mary Brown. In the wall above the roof of the Sacristy is a rude carving of Our Lord with cross, and a Saint. In the Sacristy is a remarkably fine *Slab* with the Clanricarde arms and inscription (1645). The old *Graveyard* is crowded with tombs and monumental stones. It is in a state of neglect, though for centuries it has been a burial-place for many of the chief families of the West. Note those over the graves of the Poor Clares and Franciscan Fathers, and a curiously carved stone with arms of goldsmiths, ships, &c.

Galway was formerly included within the diocese of Enachdhone or Annaghdown (p. 279), united in 1324 to the Archbishopric of Tuam. The Irish clergy who were appointed gave rise to such dissensions that the Church was made collegiate in 1484. During the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth a change was made in the ecclesiastical conditions, and the Church put under the charge of a Protestant Warden, an arrangement which held good until 1840, after the death of the last warden, the Rev. James Daly. He had a jurisdiction distinct from that of the diocese, but Galway is now a town and not a city, and has become a portion of the see of Tuam. The ancient collegiate establishment stood near the W. end of the Church, but is now let out in various tenements.

Galway contains the usual buildings of a county town: 2 *Barracks*, one known as the "Shambles," near the W. bridge, and the other near

William Street, where a gate formerly stood; the *Tholsel* or Exchange; a handsome modern *Court-House* with a Doric front; and a *Gaol*, remarkable for being built without any timber. The *R. C. Chapel* is a large plain building in Middle Street; there are also a *Chapel* and *Nunnery* established by Father Daly. Galway is the seat of a Roman Catholic diocese; it is united to Kilmacduagh, and the bishop is also the administrator of Kilfenora diocese.

The best part of the town is *Eyre Square*, which contains some handsome residences, a *Bank*, *Club-House*, and the *Rly. Stat.*, and large *Hotel*, all built of compact grey limestone. A *Statue* to Lord Dunkellin, once M.P. for the county, also stands here.

On the other side of the river is *Queen's College*, a fine Gothic building, with a spacious quadrangle, the architectural adornments of which are a feeble imitation of All Souls' College, Oxford. There are excellent museums adapted to the educational courses, and a good library, in which is a transcribed copy of the Galway records. The town can boast of several well-known scholars, as Lynch, the author of 'Cambrensis Eversus,' a reply to Giraldus; O'Flaherty, who wrote the 'Orygia'; Kirwan, one of the most learned chemists of his day, and more recently Hardiman, the librarian of the college and author of the 'History of Galway.' There is also a *Grammar School*, under the Board of Erasmus Smith; a *Model School*, under the National Board system, and an *Industrial School* managed by the Christian Brothers.

The *Bay of Galway* consists of a long arm of the sea, protected at the entrance by the lofty cliffs of the islands of Aran, which in clear weather are visible at a distance of

29 m., and on the N. and S. by the coasts of Galway and Clare respectively. A legend in the annals of Ireland states that it was once a freshwater lake known as Lough Lurgan, one of the 3 principal lakes in Ireland, and was converted into a bay by the Atlantic breaking over and uniting with the water therein.

The *Harbour* has been much improved of late years, and once attracted a considerable share of public attention in consequence of the Atlantic Steam Company's contract to carry the mails to America. The company wound up its affairs owing to the reverses caused by the loss of one vessel and the burning of a second. As a Transatlantic packet station there is no doubt that it possesses one advantage over other ports, viz. its proximity to America, it being 1656 m. to St. John's, Newfoundland, 2165 m. to Halifax, 2385 m. to Boston, and 2700 m. to New York.

At the entrance of the harbour is *Mutton Island*, connected with the mainland by a ridge of sand at low water. There is a group occulting *Light* here, 20 secs. in revolving, 33 ft. above high water, visible about 10 m., showing red towards the sea. The holding-ground is good, of blue clay; but there is a want of shelter from westerly gales, a state of things which would be entirely obviated by the erection of the oft-proposed breakwater. The cost of the project of 1852 was estimated at 155,000*l.* To meet the requirements of modern Transatlantic steamers the cost of the suggested pier of 1200 yds., causeway, and connecting *Rly.* have been estimated by Mr. S. Ussher Roberts at 670,000*l.* The spring tides rise from 17 to 18 ft. The American steamers, as long as they sailed, anchored outside Mutton Island.

From Lough Corrib, which is only 3 m. distant, the *Galway River* runs into the sea with such rapidity that

it is used as a means of motive power, and made available for working several flour-mills. For the purposes of navigation a *Canal* called after the Earl of Eglinton was cut by Alexander Nimmo, a celebrated engineer of his day, to connect the lake with the harbour, and thus enable the small vessels plying inland to reach the sea.

There is ample accommodation for vessels in the floating dock, which is 5 acres in extent, and admits vessels of 15½ ft. draught, and the extent of quays is 2010 ft.

A large number of the population is employed in the salmon and herring fishery, and the **Claddagh**, the locality inhabited by the fishermen, should be visited by every tourist. It is an extraordinary assemblage of low thatched cottages, built with total disregard to system and numbered indiscriminately. Hardiman wrote of them as follows: "The colony from time immemorial has been ruled by one of their own body, periodically elected, who is dignified with the title of Mayor, regulates the community according to their own peculiar laws and customs, and settles all their fishery disputes. His decisions are so decisive and so much respected that the parties are seldom known to carry their differences before a legal tribunal or to trouble the civil magistrates." The title and office are now quite obsolete. At one time they never allowed strangers to reside within their precincts, and always intermarried with each other, but now strangers settle amongst them. They are a very moral and religious people. They would not go to sea, or away from home, on any Sunday or holiday. The observance of festivals, particularly the Nativity of St. John (June 24), at which time a procession was organised through the town, and a number of ceremonies gone through, are no longer kept up, and the fes-

tival of St. John has sunk to a bonfire lit by the children. The dress of the women of the Claddagh was very peculiar, and imparted a singularly foreign aspect to the Galway streets and quays. It consisted of a blue mantle, red body-gown and petticoat, a handkerchief bound round the head, and legs and feet *au naturel*, but the dress is rarely seen now. The *Claddagh Ring*—two hands holding a heart—becomes an heirloom in a family, and is handed down from mother to daughter.

Galway is one of the finest localities in Ireland for the salmon fisher, which is largely due to the systematic endeavours of the late Mr. Ashworth to improve the fishery by breeding young salmon, erecting a salmon-ladder, and establishing a fish-walk. From the Upper Bridge, when the water is clear, the Galway River may be seen at times literally thick with salmon. (See *Introd.*)

About 4 m. E. of Galway, near the shore, is **Roscam Round Tower**. It is about 30 ft. high and 49½ ft. in circumference near the ground. The doorway is 5 ft. above the present ground level, and is covered by an enormous lintel which runs through the entire thickness of the wall. It is approached by a flight of large stone steps. The *Church*, which is probably 14th cent., measures 8½ ft. by 21 ft. In the graveyard is a fine specimen of a *Holed-stone*, and further off a remarkable triple *Bullán*, and another in a flat stone.

There are some nice residences in the neighbourhood of Galway, viz., *Menlough Castle*, the seat of Sir Val. Blake; *Furboe*; *Merlin Park* (W. S. Waithman, Esq.); *Barna* (Marcus Lynch, Esq.); *Lenaboy* (Lieut.-Colonel O'Hara); *Ardfry* (Lord Wallacecourt); *Renmore* (Major Lynch); and *Merriev* (Pierce J. Joyce, Esq.), both the last very

prettily situated at the end of Lough Athalia.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin; to Limerick and to Tuam *viâ* Athenry; and to Clifden. Steamer once a fortnight to Westport and Liverpool.

Steamer to Aran Islands; steamer to Ballyvaughan, and car thence to Lisdoonvarna; steamer to Cong; car to Clifden.

Distances.—Clifden, 49 m.; Moycullen, $7\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Oughterard, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Cong, 27 m. by water; road, 31 m.; Headford, 20 m.; Clare-Galway, 7 m.; Athenry, 13 m.; Gort, 21 m.; Oranmore, 5 m.; Barna, 3 m.; Spiddle, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Aran Islands, 29 m.; Ballyvaughan, 10 m.; Loughrea, 22 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Barna and Spiddle.
2. Cong.
3. Clare-Galway.
4. Moycullen.
5. Aran Islands.
6. Ballyvaughan.

1. *Galway to Aran Islands*.

The Galway Bay Steamboat Company's vessels 'Duras' and 'Citie of the Tribes' run to Aran generally three times a week, calling on certain days at Kilkerrin, and, weather permitting, at the S. and Middle Islands. The *Mail Boat* plies also three weekly, returning next days. It is a pleasant sail in good weather, Black Head on the Clare Coast being a prominent feature, backed by the Burren hills. On the rt. 1 m. out is *Salthill*, a favourite suburb, to which a tramway runs. On the promontory between the road and the sea a nine-hole course *Golf Links* have been laid out. The geologist will find between this and Barna very much to interest him. Immediately beyond the road the granite is seen cropping out and

forming the high grounds to the N. almost as far as Oughterard. On the opposite side of the bay the cliffs of Clare present lower Silurian rocks flanking the conglomerate (beds never seen in England), succeeded by a valley of denudation in which the lower limestone shales are visible. From hence the cliffs rise to the W., with the upper limestones throwing off millstone grit and thin worthless coal-seams. The white low cliffs at the water's edge are of drift, of which a magnificent section is observable nearly opposite Barna House, at the projecting peninsula of Sea-weed Point. Here, and in the bays on each side, the great deposit of lower Boulder Clay or "Till" is well displayed in cliff sections, and on the shore, at the bottom of the cliffs, may be seen large blocks, some washed out of the cliff, and others still adherent to their bosses of clay. Good specimens of glacial striation may be found among the rock fragments imbedded, or recently washed out of this, the oldest of the glacial deposits.

"At *Barna*, probably 10 ft. below high-water mark, may be seen on the strand a turf bog of several feet in depth, in which are the stumps and roots of large trees and many branches of oak and birch intermixed. The same phenomena occur at the W. side of the island of Omev, which is far advanced into the Atlantic Ocean."

3 m. *Barna House*, a well-wooded demesne facing the sea, and the residence of Marcus Lynch, Esq., and at 4 m. is the little village of *Barna*. There are slight remains of a castle that formerly belonged to the O'Hallorans, from whom the Lynches acquired it by marriage. 6 m. *Furbough* or *Furboe*, is another prettily-situated residence, affording pleasant contrast to the sterile rocks and highlands inland.

Here the united streams from the Loughs Knoeka and Inch enter the sea.

9½ m. **Spiddle** (or Spital, from its being the site of an ancient hospitium, of which slight remains still exist) is a small village at the mouth of the Owenboliska River, a rather considerable stream rising in the dreary moorlands of Iar-Connaught, a little to the S. of Oughterard. The village is sometimes frequented by anglers. From hence a road is carried over the most desolate and barren hills to Moycullen 8½ m. Indeed, the whole of the district is very little different from that described by Molyneux in 1709. "I did not see all this way three living creatures, not one house or ditch, not one bit of corn, nor, I may say, one bit of land, for stones: in short, nothing appeared but stones and sea."

12 m. the Owenriff River enters the sea near *Caher*, and at *Minna* once stood the Castle of Inveran, the locality, in 1549, of the murder of Walter Burke, brother of "Iron Richard," the husband of Grace O'Malley.

The distance to Aran is covered by the steamer in about 4 hrs. Passing *Straw Island*, with a fixed red light at the entrance of Killeany Bay, the vessel lands at Kilronan Pier.

History.—The Islands of Aran (*Ira Ara-Naoimh*, Ara of the Saints) were known 1000 years ago as "Insulæ in oceano occidentali positæ cognomento Arann," and are still believed by many of the peasantry to be the nearest land to the far-famed island of O'Brazil or Hy Brasail, the blessed paradise of the pagan Irish. It is supposed even to be visible from the cliffs of Aran on particular and rare occasions—

"On the ocean that hollows the rocks where ye dwell

A shadowy land has appeared, as they tell;
Men thought it a region of sunshine and rest,

And they call'd it O'Brazil, the isle of the blest."

Griffin.

Passing over the tradition of Lough Lurgan (p. 243), "the earliest reference to its pre-Christian history is to be found in the accounts of the battle of Muireadh or Moytura, in which the Fírbolgs, having been defeated by the Tuatha-de-Danann, were driven for refuge into Aran and other islands on the Irish coast, as well as into the western islands of Scotland."—

Haverty. Christianity was introduced in the 5th cent. by St. Enda, Eaney, or Endeus, who obtained a grant of the islands from Ængus, the Christian King of Munster, and founded 10 religious establishments. Like Bardsey Island in North Wales, Aranmore speedily obtained a world-wide renown for learning, piety, and asceticism, and "many hundreds of holy men from other parts of Ireland and foreign countries constantly resorted to it to study the Sacred Scriptures and to learn and practise the rigid austerities of a hermit's life"; in consequence of which the island was distinguished by the name of Ara-Naoimh or Ara of the Saints. Many of the natives on Thursday and Friday in Holy Week still make a pilgrimage round Aranmore, a distance of 20 m., performing religious exercises at each Church in the circuit. The O'Briens were lords of Aran from an early period, but were driven out by the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught. They were in turn driven out by the English in 1587. In 1651 the Marquis of Clanricarde fortified the Castle of Arkyn, the stronghold of the O'Briens, which held out against the Parliamentary army for more than a year after the surrender of Galway; but on the occupation of the island the soldiers of Cromwell demolished the great Church of St. Enda to furnish materials for the repair of a strong fort. On the surrender of Galway in 1691 Aran was garrisoned, and remained so for many years. Aran gives the title of Earl to the Gore family.

Descriptive.—The Aran islands lie across the entrance of Galway Bay, 29 m. from the harbour, and are 3 in number—**Inishmore** (the Great Island), 9 m. long and 1½ m. broad; **Inishmaan** (Middle

Island), 3 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad; and **Inisheer** (South-Eastern Island), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, on the S. point of which is a *Lighthouse*, 112 ft. high, which shows a fixed light, white with red sector, at 110 ft. above the sea. The total area of the islands is 11,288 acres, and the population in 1891 was 2907. The rental was about 2000*l.*, but we understand that in recent revisions this has been considerably reduced.

The geological formation is carboniferous limestone, the same as that of the Burren Mountains in Co. Clare. The S.W. coast is bold and precipitous, presenting to the sea an almost unbroken wall of rock 200 to 400 ft. high. The land descends by a series of terraces to the low-lying shores on the N.E. "The soile is almost paved over with stones, soe as, in some places, nothing is to be seene but large stones with wide openings between them, where cattle breake their legs." — *O'Flaherty* (1684). The rock forms in many places numerous tables 40 to 60 ft. long. Great fissures and interstices occur in the stratification, in which *Adiantum capillus veneris* (maiden hair), and other rare ferns and plants grow in rich luxuriance. Among the rarer plants may be mentioned *Helianthemum vineale*, *Astragalus Hypoglottis*, *Gentiana verna*, *Ajuga pyramidalis*, *Juncus tenuis*, &c. Traces of the "drift" are frequent in the shape of granite and sandstone boulders brought over from the high grounds of Connemara during the glacial period. There is a very conspicuous example near the ruins of Sean Caislean. Though the climate is wet, from the nature of the surface streams are few, and water is largely supplied from dripping wells. The islands are much exposed to the wild tempestuous winds of the Atlantic, and are almost totally devoid of trees, which

grow only in the sheltered spots. Evidence of past growth exists in the trunks found in peat bottoms and marshes. The fuel is turf, and cow-dung, which is collected, manipulated into cakes, and dried. The quantity of land cultivated is small compared to the whole area; the soil has been obtained with great labour by removing stones, collecting clay from the interstices of the rocks, and carrying sand and seaweed from the shores. The fields are divided by walls of loose stones, often piled to a considerable height as protection to the crops against the wind. The population are seldom far removed from scarcity, if not from famine. The fishing industry has hitherto been carried on in a poor way, in open boats and corraghs, which can only be used in good weather, and never very far from land. Improved methods and larger vessels are being introduced, and a curing station has been established at Killeany by the Congested Districts Board.

Owing to the difficulty of walking on the huge limestone flags the Aranites wear sandals, or *pampooties*, as they are called, of a very primitive kind. These are made of raw cowhide with the hair on the outside, cut low at the sides, with a little pointed piece in front, just sufficient to cover the toes, and tied across the instep with a string. To prevent them getting hard they must be kept moist, and are wetted before putting on. The clothing of both sexes is mostly of homespun flannel. The population are exceptionally healthy, and free from the common diseases of modern civilised life. They are orderly and well-behaved, and there is no jail on the islands. On the ethnology of the islands it is hazardous to pronounce an opinion. Some writers describe the natives as descended from the Firbolgs; but the chequered history of the islands shows that there

must have been a mixture of races amongst them.

There is a *Lighthouse* on one of the Brannock Islands (Eeragh), the most western one, 101 ft. high, 115 above high-water mark, showing a white revolving light every minute, visible 16 m. from seaward. From here to the S. light on Slyne Head is 20½ m.

Antiquities.—There are several villages on Inishmore—**Kilronan** (Pop. 518), at which there is an *Inn*, and **Killeany**, both on the shores of Killeany Bay, at the S.E. end of the island. The latter, now a wretched village, was once of great note, having obtained its name from St. Eaney. Close to the sea are the slight ruins of *Arkym Castle* mentioned above. Ascending the hill, the visitor arrives at the *Round Tower*, of which, however, only the base remains, about 12 ft. high and 49 ft. in circumference, though it was of very considerable height within the memory of man. Near this, and on the highest point of the east end of the island, is *Teampull-Benen*, the Church or Oratory of St. Benen, or Benignus, a unique specimen of an early Irish church, and considered by Petrie to be of the 6th cent. Externally it is only 11¼ ft. broad and 15 ft. in length, and is remarkable for the great height of the gables, which are not less than 15 ft. high; internally it is 10 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft. The doorway (N.) is 5½ ft. high and 1¾ ft. wide at bottom, and 1¼ ft. at top; the lintel is a limestone flag 6 ft. long. The church stands N. and S., instead of the usual orientation. The head and splay of the window in the E. wall is cut out of a single stone. Close by is a *Cashel* (restored), containing some *Clochauns* or stone-roofed dwellings, probably belonging to the monks of the church. Near the village of **Iararna** are the ruins of *St. Enda's*

Church, an early building, where he was buried; it, two *Clochauns*, and other remains have been cleared from drift sand, but they are likely again to be covered owing to their exposed position.

On the S.E. corner of Inishmore is a round tower (*Turmartin*) of dry stones, 12 ft. high, and 40 ft. in circumference, supposed to mark St. Gregory's grave, and to which the sailors lower sail when passing in respect to the Saint.

On the S.W. coast of the island is **Dubh Caher**, Black Fort, a dun or fortress, with walls of very rude masonry 220 ft. long, 20 ft. high, and 18 to 16 ft. thick, overlooking the cliffs. *Chevaux de frise* of sharp stones served as an extra means of defence on the land side, and in the interior are remains of *Clochauns*. It is very difficult to reach, but has been carefully restored. There is good reason to believe that this fort is the oldest on the island, and was raised by the very earliest inhabitants of the country.

From hence a walk of about 2½ m. will bring the tourist to Kilronan, either retracing his steps through Killeany or by keeping the S. coast a little higher up to another dun also named *Dubh Cathair*, or *Caher*, Black City or Fort, a fortress nearly destroyed, but constructed and defended in a similar manner to the last. It is 2 m. over the hill from this spot to Kilronan. A walk of 2 m. to the N.W. will embrace a large number of interesting antiquities. About 1 m. on the rt. is *Teampull-Chiarain*, or *Kieran*, measuring about 38 ft. by 18½ ft., which has a narrow, deeply-splayed E. window and some crosses, one holed. The walls and W. doorway have been restored. Close to the N.E. end of this church is another structure 18 ft. by 13 ft., which has been partially restored. To the W. is *Teampull-Soorney*, a small and very an-

cient oratory 16 ft. by 12 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the hill to l. is **Dun Eochla**, or *Oghill Fort*, with outer and inner circles, the walls of the latter are $75\frac{1}{2}$ ft. E. and W., 16 ft. high, and about 11 ft. wide; it has been restored. In the neighbourhood of Cowrugh is *Teampull-an-Cheathrair-Aluian* (Church of the 4 Comely Saints). These were Fursey, Brendan of Birr, Conall and Berchan, whose probable tomb is outside the E. wall. This has been restored and enclosed. It is 28 ft. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and has a trefoil-headed E. window and Pointed N. door (both rebuilt). There are also a *Cromlech*, and the *Church*, and *Holy Well* of St. Soorney. There are a number of remains of early houses, cashel, and forts in this neighbourhood.

4 m. from Kilonan, on the N. coast, are **Kilmurvey** and *Teampull-Mac-Duach*, named after Colman MacDuach, founder of Kilmaeduaich in the 7th cent. It consists of nave, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and choir, 15 ft. 9 in. by 11 ft. 9 in., in beautiful preservation, exhibiting some very fine cyclopean masonry. "There are windows of extreme antiquity, with lintels formed of 2 leaning stones; and although the beautiful semicircular E. window is of a more recent date, there is a stone leaning against the E. gable, with a rudely-cut opening, which seems to have been the head of the more ancient window." There is also a remarkable narrow doorway, like that at Teampull Benen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide at top and 2 ft. at bottom, shaped like the entrance to an Egyptian tomb; the lintel is a granite slab, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, and the rest of the building limestone. There is a rude figure of an animal on the outer W. end of the nave (N. side). Besides these remains there are a standing stone with a cross, an *Oratory* to the S.E., and a *Bullán*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is an *Aharla*, or cemetery.

On the S. coast, barely 1 m. distant, is the fortress of **Dun Ængus**, described by Petrie as "the most magnificent barbaric monument now extant in Europe." Its gigantic proportions, isolated position, and the wild scenery by which it is surrounded, render it well worth the trouble of the journey to see. It is built on the very edge of sheer cliffs 250 to 300 ft. in height, forming the S. and E. sides. It is in form of horseshoe shape, although some archæologists incline to the belief that it was originally oval, and that it acquired its present form from the falling of the precipices. It consists of 3 enclosures, and remains of a fourth. The wall which surrounds the innermost is 18 ft. high and 12 ft. 9 in. thick; it is in 3 sections, the inner 7 ft. high, and like others, had the centre wall lower than the outer face; this enclosure measures 150 ft. from N. to S., and 140 ft. from E. to W. The doorway is 4 ft. 8 in. high, and 3 ft. 5 in. wide, very slightly inclining, and the lintel is 5 ft. 10 in. long. In the N.W. side is a passage leading into the body of the wall. The second rampart, which is not concentric, encloses a space about 400 ft. by 300 ft. Outside the second wall is the usual accompaniment of a *cheveux de frise*, 30 ft. wide, formed by sharp stones placed on end, seemingly to hinder the approach of an enemy. Inside these to the W. is a small enclosure, the wall being 7 ft. 9 in. high and 6 ft. thick. Outside all is a rampart, nearly destroyed, enclosing a space of 11 acres. These walls terminate at both ends on the S. cliffs. The fort has been restored. About the 1st cent. of the Christian era, 3 brothers, Ængus, Conchobar, and Mil, came from Scotland to Aran, and their names are still preserved in connection with buildings on the island—"the ancient fort on the great island being called Dun Ængus; the great fort of the middle

island, superior in strength and preservation to the former, bearing the name of *Dun Connor* or *Conchovar*; and the name of *Mil* being associated with the low strand of *Port Murvey*, formerly known as *Muirveagh Mil*, or the *Sea-plain of Mil*.—*Haverty.*

$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Dun Onaght*, or *Eoghanacht*, on high ground to the l. and S. of the village of *Onaght*, is a circular fort measuring 91 ft. across. Like all the other duns in the island, the defences are maintained by 3 walls one inside the other. They are 4 ft., 4 ft., and 8 ft. thick, and from 12 ft. to 16 ft. high. "Upon the inner side are 4 sets of steps leading towards the top, like those in *Staigue Fort* in the county of *Kerry*." $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. are 2 *Clochauns*, and to the N. of the road a perfect one, *Clochaun-na-Curraige*; it measures 19 ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and is 8 ft. high.

At the north-western extremity, 6 m. from *Kilronan*, is another interesting archaeological group, consisting of the so-called *Seren Churches*, or at least what remains of them. There are only portions of a church known as *Teampull-a-Phoill*, or *Church of the Hollow*, a 15th cent. building, and *Teampull Breagain*, *Church of St. Breagain*, who was the founder of the episcopal church of *Ardraccan*, in the county of *Meath*, and grandson of the 1st Christian Prince of *Thomond*. *Leaba-Breagain* (*Breagain's Bed* or *Grave*) stands W. of the Ch. marked by the shaft of a *Cross* richly carved. At the opening of the grave by *Petrie* many years ago, a skull was found supposed to belong to the saint. The church has been much interfered with; the W. end seems to have been rebuilt and a late doorway set in the S. wall, and a lancet E. window. The nave is 32 ft. by 18 ft., and the chancel $20\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 18 ft., divided by a semicircular arch. Three stones

with crosses stand S.W. of the Ch.; one with the inscription "VII. Romani" is especially interesting, showing that *Aran* attracted disciples from *Rome* itself. Other stones with inscriptions have also been found. The monastic buildings lie N. of the Ch., and are not of much interest. *Sir Wm. Wilde* discovered and put together a richly-sculptured *Cross*, which lies prone on the rocks. Overlooking the beach are the ruins of a strong square castle, with walls 9 ft. thick, known as *Sean Caislean*, the *Old Castle*.

The *Middle Island of Aran*, or *Inishmaan*, is separated from the former by a strait about 1 m. across, known as *Bealach-na-harte*, now *Gregory's Sound*. The principal archaeological feature is *Dun Conor*, or *Conchobhair*, an oval fort on a steep cliff. It is 227 ft. long, 115 ft. wide, and is surrounded by an external wall with a gateway, placed in a square fort, both of which have been restored. The walls are of 3 sections, over $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, and reach a height of 20 ft. There is also the ruined church of *Teampull-Ceanannach*, a fine example of the *Duirtheach* or stone oratory. It measures internally $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and its walls of "Cyclopean" masonry are 2 ft. thick, one of the blocks measuring 18 ft., the entire external breadth of the church. There are several other church remains on the island. The *Chapel* is a late 15th-cent. building; note the pointed N. doors and trefoil headed E. windows. Near it is an *Aharla*, or burial-place. *Dun Moher* is another stone fort, 103 ft. N. and S., with wall in 3 divisions, 15 ft. high and 11 ft. thick. To the N.E. of the village of *Moher* is a *Cromlech* of two uprights and top stone.

Between 1 and 2 m. to the S. of *Inishmaan*, separated by *Bealach-na-Fearbac*, or the *Foul Sound*, is

Inisheer, or *Inisoirthir*, the Eastern Isle. It was also called *Aran Coemhan*, in honour of St. Coemhan (Keevan), brother to the celebrated St. Kevin of Glendalough. Hardiman says "that he is the most famous of the Saints of Aran, and that he is believed to have often abated storms after being piously invoked."

"The name of blessed Coemhan, who doth ^{show} Pity unto the storm-tossed seaman's prayers."—*McCarthy*.

Inisheer contains *Firmina Castle*, with a "bawn," a stronghold of the O'Briens, built, it is supposed, about the end of the 14th cent.; it is 43½ ft. by 26½ ft., and 30 ft. high, and has been restored. Near it is a fort, *Caher-na-Mban*. *Kil-Coemhan*, called after the Saint named, consists of a nave and chancel, 16 ft. 4 in. by 12 ft. and 11 ft. 4 in. by 10½ ft. respectively. It has been repaired, and though much exposed, is in fair preservation. N.E. of the Ch. is the grave of the Saint. *St. Gobnet's Church* is 18 ft. by 13½ ft., and has also been preserved. Near it is a *Clochan*; 2 *Bulláns* lie near the door.

2. Galway to Cong, by Lough Corrib.

A small steamer plies on Lough Corrib between Galway and Cong in the summer months, and another between Galway and Maam on alternate days. The river, which, at the starting-point above the bridges, is tolerably wide, soon narrows, and receives on rt., opposite the distillery of Newcastle, an affluent known as Terryland River. Close by are the slight ruins of *Terryland*, or *Tirraleen Castle*, a residence of the De Burgos in the 13th cent. 2 m. rt. is *Menlough*, or *Menlo Castle* (Sir Val. Blake), an ivy-covered castellated mansion, very prettily situated on the bank of the river. About 1 m.

distant from the village of Menlough, and close on the brink of the lake, are the marble-quarries of *Anglihan*, which yield a very celebrated quality of stone. The marble is jet black, and susceptible of high polish. "It has been raised in solid blocks, often weighing upwards of 4 tons, and measuring from 18 to 20 ft. long," and the quarries are situated on the edge of that extraordinary plateau of the upper carboniferous limestone which surrounds Galway on the N. and E. sides.

From Menlough to the entrance of the lake the river narrows considerably, having on each side of it flat sedgey islands, the haunts of wild fowl. The other passages are scarcely navigable. After a course of about 3 m. the steamer enters **Lough Corrib** (Ir. *Lough Orbsen*), one of the most extensive and peculiar of those freshwater lakes for which Ireland is so remarkable.

The length of the lake to Cong is about 27 m., and the greatest breadth 7 m., not including, however, the arm that runs up to Maam. It possesses 50 m. of shores, and occupies over 43,000 acres, with a considerable fall from the summit-level to the sea, and a surface of 13 ft. 9 in. above high water. A survey was made by the Government with a view towards establishing a grand inland navigation from Galway, by Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, and Lough Conn to Killala, and thereby saving the inconvenience and dangers of the coast route. The lake was deepened in some parts, and lofty piles of stones erected so as to mark the channel, but with the exception of these improvements, and the canal to connect the lake with the sea at Galway, the scheme proved abortive, the navigation at present being limited to a few big barges which sail with the wind between Galway and Cong. The direction in which Lough Corrib runs is N.W., and it is divided into 2 parts connected by a long narrow strait. Of these the northern is the largest, although, from the number of islands

scattered about, it does not apparently present such a large expanse of water. Altogether, the islands are said to number 365, one for every day in the year, but the tourist will soon find out that this is a popular delusion applied to many lakes and bays in the country. The depth is very variable: the southern half and some of the northern seldom exceeds 30 ft.: while in other parts it is scarcely 3 ft., long shoals of jagged rocks frequently appearing above the water. Below Cong, however, the lake sinks to a great depth; in a line from Doon Ferry to Inishmicatreer soundings have been made to a depth of 140 to 150 ft. The solvent action of the carbonic acid of the water to which the excavation of this and so many other Irish lake-basins is due, is well shown by the configuration of these rocks and of those which crop out so abundantly on the land surface around, especially between the lake and Galway.

On first emerging into the lake the traveller obtains directly ahead of him and to the N.W. a very lovely view of the Connaught hills, especially those in the neighbourhood of Maam. The shore on the rt. is flat and uninteresting, but on the l. is a continuous and gradually increasing chain of high ground, on the side of which the road to Oughterard is carried, lined with pleasant woods and residences, amongst which is conspicuous a *Nunnery* for the Sisters of Mercy, established by Father Daly.

A little to the N.E. is the isolated hill of Knockma, near Tuam, which, as the channel changes, shifts its position so much that the tourist is puzzled how to maintain his bearings. Numerous towers of castles or ruined churches stud the banks of the lake, the greater part of which will be found under their respective routes, as they are not capable of being visited except by land. In the distance on the rt. about 1 m. up, are the towers of *Clare-Galway Castle and Abbey* (Rte. 22), while l. nearer

the lake is the *Castle of Moycullen*, otherwise called *Hag's Castle*, or *Caislean-na-Caillighe*. In about 4 m. the lake contracts, and the long and tortuous channel of Knock is entered. On rt., close to the shore, are the ruins of *Annaghdown Castle* and *Church*, formerly the seat of the bishopric (see p. 279) in which Galway was included; also the woods of *Annaghdown House* and *Woodpark House*.

Half-way up the strait is the ferry of *Killabeg* or *Knock*, at which a pier has been erected for the convenience of the traffic to Headford, 3 m. distant (Rte. 22). Close by the landing-place are *Clydagh House*, a beautifully-wooded seat, and the ruins of *Cargen's Castle*. A little farther on is *Annaghkeen Castle*; and nearly opposite on the other bank the tower of *Aughnanure Castle*, the old residence of the O'Flaherties close to Oughterard (see p. 254). The lake now expands again, and presents some beautiful views towards Maam; the mountains being grouped together in a very peculiar manner. The big flat-topped hill is Benlavie, while the sharp escarpment to the rt. is that of Kilbride, which overhangs Lough Mask. The islands which form such an important item in the surface of this portion of the lake occupy about 1000 acres, several of them being inhabited. On the l. is *Inchshamboe*, graced by a summer residence.

The island of *Inchagoill*, or *Inis-an-Ghoill Craibhthigh*, the Island of the devout foreigner, should be visited by the archæologist for the sake of its interesting ecclesiastical ruins, and for this purpose a boat will have to be taken from Cong, distant about 4 m. It contains the ruins of the small and very early *Church of Templepatrick*, but by whom built and dedicated to the national saint is not known. It consisted of a nave and chancel, the latter a subsequent addition of which there is

now no trace. The nave measures 18 ft. by 12. The doorway is of the simplest description, with inclined sides, and a lintel 4 ft. 8 in. long. A *Stone* stands in the Church, on which is inscribed in Roman characters, according to Petrie—

LIE LUGNAEDON MACC LIMENEUH;

in English, "the stone of Lugnaedon, son of Limeneuh." The inscription and the individual commemorated by this stone (supposed to have been a nephew of St. Patrick) have been the subject of much controversy. The second *Church*, known as "Temple na Neave," also ruined, is of much later date. It is an interesting example of Irish-Romanesque work and consists of, nave and chancel, 8 ft. by 12 ft. 9 in. The chief feature is the doorway, consisting of 3 recessed arches, the outer ornamented with a series of human heads, and the centre with a chevron band. The chancel arch still stands. Almost opposite Incha-goill, on the eastern bank of the lake is *Ballycurrin Castle* and *House*. A little distance from this shore is the island of *Inishmieatreeer*, on which an abbey formerly existed.

At the N.W. corner of the lake a narrow prolongation runs for some distance inland between the mountains terminating at Maam. Passing on the l. the island of *Ardilaun*, we reach (25 m.) the head of the lake, at which are the beautiful woods of *Ashford* (Lord Ardilaun, who takes his title from the island), and the village of *Cony* (Rte. 22).

Main Route from Galway to Clifden.

The railway line crosses the river by a fine *Bridge* of 3 spans of 150 ft. each. The piers and abutments are built of concrete faced with limestone from the low-water level. We would, however, remind the traveller by rail that our description of this route is that of the road,

which we have retained inasmuch as the line is never very far from the road. There is a gain by rail in time and comfort, but the traveller loses much in the way of scenery. The best of it can, however, be seen in excursions from Recess. Passing over the river and canal and by the Queen's College, the traveller enters the district of *Iar-Connaught* or Western Connaught, the headquarters of the powerful clan of the O'Flahertys. This district extends for about 30 m., and is now comprised in the baronies of Moyellen and Ballynahinch. For several miles the road skirts the high grounds on the W. bank of Lough Corrib, passing many pretty wood-embowered villas, and amongst others a *Nunnery* for Sisters of Mercy. Fine views are obtained of the hills at the head of the Lough, amongst which, on a clear day, the peak of Nephin, near Ballina, is very conspicuous. Far in the distance on the E. is Knockma, the Hill of the Fairies, in the direction of Tuam.

The tourist should observe that the country all around is of curiously weathered limestone, strewn with ice-borne-boulders, a large proportion of which are of granite, which must have travelled a considerable distance. Many of these are of great size, and curiously perched in prominent positions.

The motorist and cyclist should note that the district between Galway and Oughterard is of limestone formation, and the roads in wet weather are very slippery and heavy; west of that granitic rock prevails, and the roads are gravelly and dry, with an excellent surface and well kept.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. l. *Woodstock House* (F. L. Comyn, Esq.), well sheltered amidst thriving plantations; and further on (5 m.) is *Kirkullen House*.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the small lake of

Ballycurke, beyond which is the lonely tower of *Hay's Castle*, or *Caislean-na-Caillighe*, a fortress of the O'Flahertys, who possessed nearly the whole of this territory. In the time of Elizabeth the father of the then O'Flaherty was confined in this castle of Moycullen, and starved to death. $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Moycullen** is a neat village with the usual parochial institutions. A road on rt. runs up the side of the lake to $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Knock Ferry, en route for Headford, while one on the l. crosses the desolate hills to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. Spiddle (p. 246).

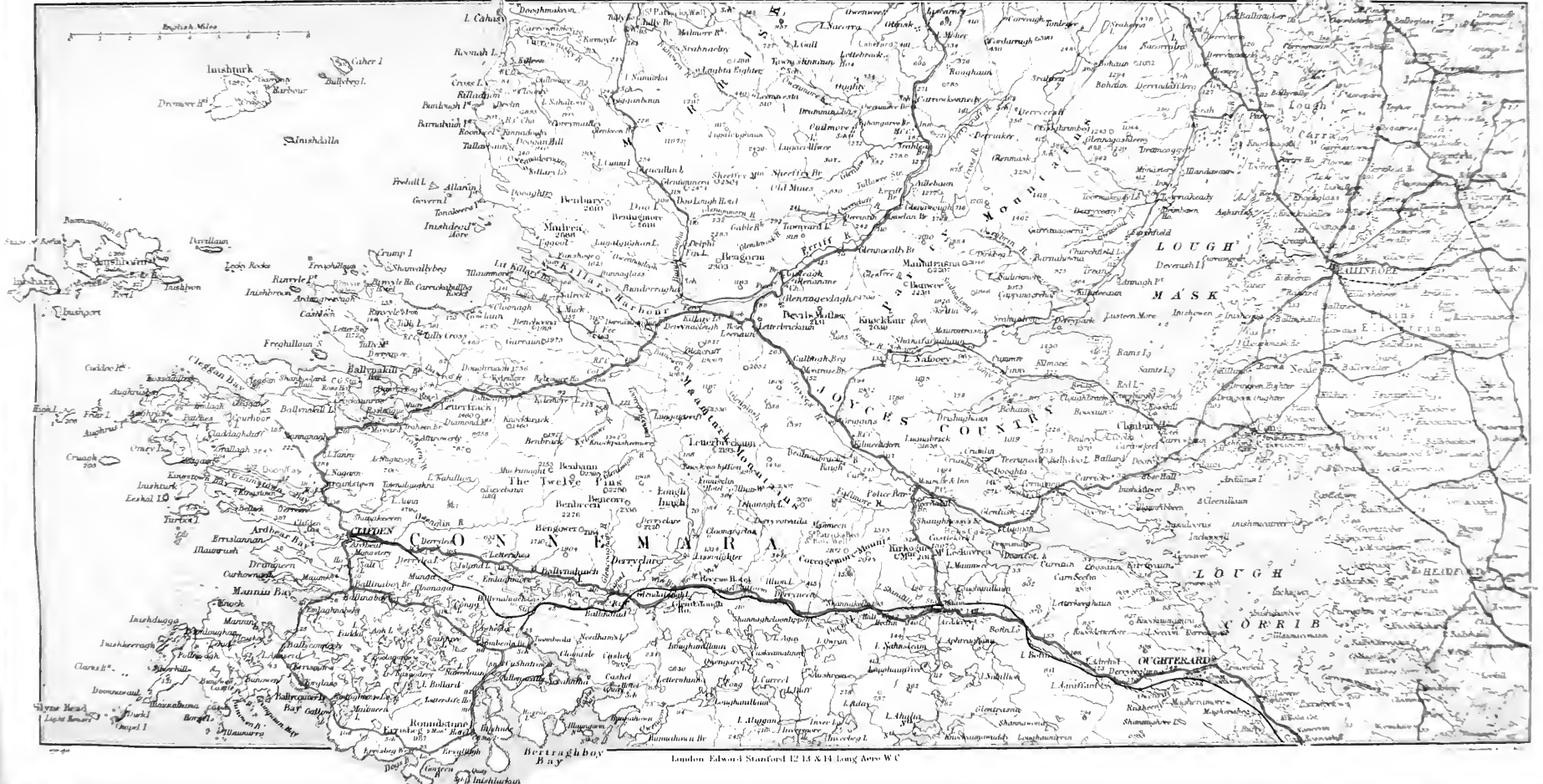
8 m. l. and bordering the road a little farther on are *Drimcong*, *Deerfield*, and *Knockbane*. 9 m. on rt. below the road is *Ross Lake*, a long, narrow sheet of water, studded with prettily-wooded islets and patches of rock. *Ross House*, situated at the head of the lake, is the residence of R. J. Martin, Esq. There are several ruins in the vicinity—as *Oghery Castle* on a small island, and a church on the opposite side known as *Templebeguaneeve*. At this point of the route the traveller enters the widely-spread domain of *Ballynahinch*, through which he journeys for a distance of 26 m. This was the territory of the old Martin family (see p. 259), a territory so wild and extensive that it was the boast of Connaught that “the king's writ could not run in it.” The traveller will, however, observe for himself during his journey that $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of this property might well be spared, as regards its agricultural qualities. From hence the country begins to lose a great deal of the wood and timber which has hitherto sheltered it, and relieved it from its native wildness, which very soon begins to show itself in the wide melancholy moors between this and Oughterard. On the l. they gradually rise to a considerable height, the highest

point, Knockalee Hill, being 955 ft. Numerous little streams, emerging from small lakes, permeate the brown moors in every direction, the only signs of civilisation being the long straight road that is visible for miles, and an occasional group of cottages on the hill-sides, of such a dubious colour that it is some time ere the eye becomes accustomed to the sight of them. Just after passing the lodge-gate of *Ross* the first beautiful peep occurs of the Twelve Pins of Connemara, the highest points in the Western Highlands.

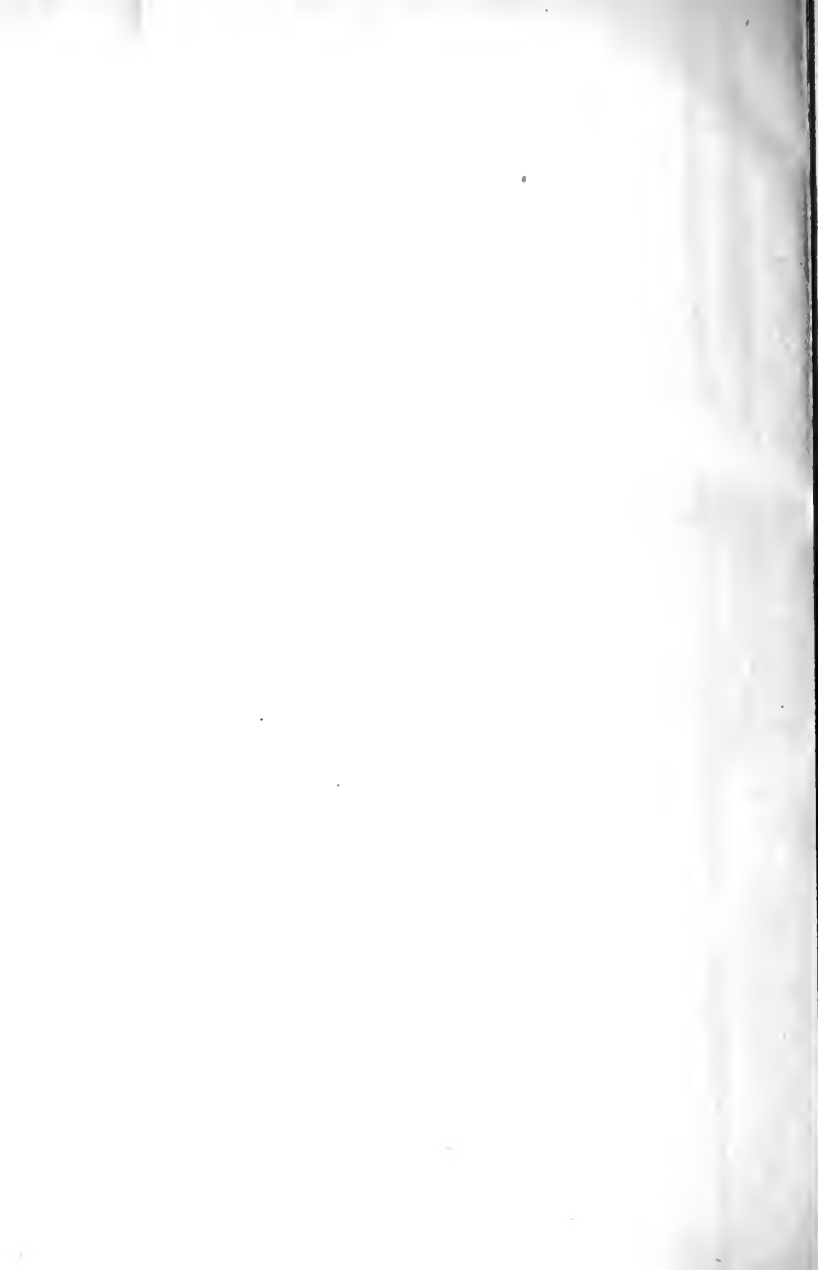
15 m. rt., near a spot where a stream is crossed by a natural bridge of limestone, are the ruins of *Aughanure Castle* (the Field of the yews), otherwise called the Castle of the O'Flahertys. The last and only remaining yew is supposed to have reached an age of 1000 years. The ruins consist of a massive square tower surrounded by outworks, and a banqueting-hall, the date of the whole being probably of the 16th cent. Notice in the latter the interlacing patterns of the windows. A small river, which during a part of its course flows by a subterranean channel under the limestone and then reappears, washes the walls of the castle, which commands a strong position over Lough Corrib.

The O'Flahertys, to whom it belonged, were a powerful family who had held this county from time immemorial, and long struggled against the English Government, with which it was always at variance, as also with its neighbours the Galway colonists. In the reign of Elizabeth, however, the Government reduced it to obedience by fomenting discord amongst its members, and in 1569 Murrough O'Flaherty was appointed governor of the county of Iar-Connaught. The glories of the family establishment are enumerated in an ancient Ms., as maintaining a physician, standard-

CONNEMARA.



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bearer, brehon or judge, the keeper of the black bell, the master of the revels, the keeper of the bees, &c. The present representative is J. P. O'Flahertie, Esq., the owner of the neighbouring demesne of *Lemonfield*.

17 m. **Oughterard** * (Pop. 690). a straggling little town of a single broad street, situated picturesquely enough on the river Owenriff, which drains Loughs Bofin and Agraiffard, and flows in a somewhat romantic channel into Lough Corrib, about 1 m. distant. With the exception of its enormous *Union Workhouse*, it does not contain anything worth notice, but its proximity to the lake renders it a convenient station for fishing parties. A good boating excursion can be made to Cong and back among the islands; the cost for two men would be about 10s. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside the town is an extremely pretty *Waterfall*, in the bed of which, when the water is low, the geologist can see a good section of the carboniferous limestone, overlapped by granite with steatite appearing above the fall.

Distances.—Galway, 17 m.; Reccess, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Maam Cross Roads, 10 m.; Lough Bofin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.

[A road on rt. runs from Oughterard along the side of Lough Corrib, passing one or two little hamlets, and skirting the base of Carn Seefin (1009 ft.), on the sides of which a copper-mine was worked. At *Cappanalaura*, opposite the beautifully-wooded hill of Doon, a boat may be obtained, and the pedestrian may cross the arm of the lake, and follow the road on the N. bank through Claggan to Maam.]

For almost the whole distance to Clifden the road is now carried over a bleak moor, the geological character of which is mica rock, occasionally passing into talcose rock.

At 20 m. l. is Lough Agraiffard, the first of the chain of lakes that

accompany the road the whole way to the coast. It is succeeded by Lough Adrebid, and at $22\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Lough Bofin, one of the largest of the whole chain. The scenery is peculiar, and, unless under a bright sun, depressing from the monotonous outline of the hills and the sombre colour of the peat and lake water. There is a solitary school-house at *Leam*. 25 m. Ardderry Lough, a long stretch of water communicating with Lough Shindilla, one of the prettiest because the most wooded of the series, and which is the watershed of the rivers running into Lough Corrib and the Atlantic.

27 m. **Maam Cross Roads**. This is the nearest stat. to Leenane (14 m.), and the tourist bound for that quarter should order a car from Leenane to meet him there. Here the main route is crossed by a road on rt., skirting the shores of Loughs Anillaun and Maamwee, and through the pass between Leckavrea, 2012 ft., and a height on the rt. 1307 ft. It speedily becomes interesting as it descends, from the views that open, over the arm of Lough Corrib and the island of Castlekirk, and crossing the Failmore and Bealanabrack rivers, reaches *Maam*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see p. 284). Or the l. the road crosses a narrow part of Lough Ardderry, and runs through a wild lake-riddled district, past the double sheet of water, Lough Alalia, to Screeb Bridge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. at the head of Camus Bay.

Continuing past Loughs Ardderry and Shindilla, the mountains on the rt. now assume a very different outline and character from those which have hitherto accompanied us. In fact, we have arrived at the great group of the Western Highlands, of which Bunnabeola, or the Twelve Pins, is the centre (see *post*); and the traveller now loses all sense of dreariness in the contemplation of the magnificent and rugged heights

that constantly open out. The eastern portion of this range is mostly known as the Maamturk Mountains, and comprises many peaks over 2000 ft. high. At the end of Lough Shindilla (29½ m.) is a small public-house, known as the *Half-way House*, where in coaching days there was a change of horses. This is the highest point of the road, as is soon evident from the change of direction of the water's flow.

Half a mile further on l. is Lough Ourid, above which rises Ourid Hill, 1174 ft. From hence the road rapidly descends by the side of a mountain stream to

36½ m. **Recess.** ★ Here the Mid. Gt. W. Rly. Co. have built a fine and thoroughly equipped *Hotel*, on similar lines to that at Malarauny, on the site of the anglers' old haunt at the foot of Lissoughter. It has, immediately adjoining, a private *Stat.* on the line for the convenience of visitors. Situated as it is near the entrance of Lough Inagh valley separating the Maamturk Mts. from the Twelve Pins Range, it affords excellent facilities for mountain climbing. It is the great resort for those fishing the Ballynahinch waters (see *Introd.*), and is a centre from which a great part of Connemara can be explored.

Glendalough, one of the most beautiful of the lakes, stretches before *Recess*, having on the southern bank *Glendalough House*, beautifully situated in the midst of a thickly-wooded domain, and which was for a time converted into a comfortable hotel. On an eminence opposite is *Lissoughter Lodge*. The tourist should by all means ascend **Lissoughter**, which, though reaching the height of only 1314 ft., is so placed as to afford a better knowledge of the mountain scenery than almost any other hill. It is situated exactly at the end of a great transverse valley, of which it forms the

key, the sides respectively being the Maamturk Mountains and the Twelve Pins, which are seen to great advantage. This valley is almost entirely filled up by the lakes of *Derryclare* and *Lough Inagh*, producing a magnificent scene difficult to surpass, although, from the lack of wood, invested with a severity peculiar to the Connemara scenery. On the side of the hill are marble-quarries, from which a valuable stone known as *Connemara Marble* is extracted of several beautiful varieties, and worked for the most part into ornamental articles. It is an ophicalcite, or mixture of serpentine and limestone.

Derryclare, the first lake, communicates with Glendalough by a short stream called *Bealnacarra*, and also with Ballynahinch Lake by another. It is narrow, about 2½ m. long, and magnificently situated just at the foot of the Twelve Pins. A little above it is *Lough Inagh*, even more beautiful, because occupying more fully the length of the valley for 3 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Glen Inagh, Kylemore and Leenane. 2. Cashel and Roundstone. 3. Maam Cross, Maam Bridge and Cong. 4. Oughterard, Doon Hill to Maam Cross. 5. Ballynahinch and Clifden. 6. By broken track across the boggy ground to St. Patrick's Well and Bed to Maam Bridge.

Recess to Glen Inagh.

A road runs through Glen Inagh to Kylesmore. It branches off to the rt., near to *Recess*, and skirts Lough Inagh, opening up distant and very beautiful views of *Derryclare Lake*, and continues at the foot of the **Maamturk Mountains**, the most conspicuous points of which are, commencing from the S., Shanfolagh

(2003 ft.), Maumeen (2076 ft.), Knock-na-hillion (1993 ft.), and Letterbreckann (2193 ft.). In this valley are 2 oases of cultivation, *Derryclare* and *Coolnacarton*. At the head of the lake was for some time an hotel.

The l. side of the glen is formed by the slope of the Twelve Pins, and the rt. by that of the Maamturk Mountains; the road continues between these two ranges, presenting the finest combined panorama of both that is anywhere obtainable. The glaciation of this valley is very interesting. At the upper part the track of the ancient glacier is marked by the smoothed and striated rocks, which are laid bare in many places. The lower part of the valley is blocked by moraines through which the road is cut, the waters of Lake Inagh, and that of Glendalough, being dammed up to their present level by these accumulations.

The tourist who desires to see some of the wildest scenery of Connemara should not miss an excursion up this valley. If he is making headquarters at Recess, he may complete a grand circuit by proceeding direct to Leenane, then to Clifden, round the coast to Roundstone, and from thence by Cashel to Recess. This circuit will occupy three easy days, halting at Leenane and Clifden. The cyclist or pedestrian will find quarters at Roundstone, where cars are also to be had. The district lying between Roundstone and Clifden is a perfect labyrinth of little lakes, which are worth the trouble of climbing Urrisbeg to see. The angler will find a comfortable hotel at **Cashel** * (6 m.), well situated at the head of a bay, amid wild and picturesque scenery. At **Carna**, * 14 m. due S. of Recess, is another similar quarter with good autumn fishing and *Golf Links*.

9½ m.; Oughterard, 19½ m.; Galway, 36½ m.; Cashel, 6 m.; Toombeola, 8 m.; Roundstone, 12 m.; Clifden, 12½ m.; Lough Inagh, 3 m.

By Lough Inagh:—Kylemore, 12½ m.; Letterfrack, 16 m.; Renvyle, 20 m.; Leenane, 17 m.; Westport, 35 m.

Return to Main Route.

Bunnabeola (Ir. *Beanna Beola*. peaks of Beola, or the **Twelve Pins** or **Bens**) constitute the dominant feature of the route for many miles. They are a very remarkable group of mountains culminating in *Benbaun*, 2393 ft., and varying from this to about 2000 ft. Their conical, dome-like forms, and the distinct individuality of each mountain, constitute their most remarkable characteristics. This, and the fact that they rise from a plain which on an average is little more than 100 ft. above the level of the Atlantic, gives them an appearance of greater altitude than is displayed by many mountains of double their height. Like the Sugarloaf Mountain near Dublin, Croagh Patrick near Westport, and other hills of similar shape, they are composed of quartzite, the white exposures of which, when lighted by the sunbeams, add considerably to the scenic effect of this grand and picturesque range.

Benbaun (2395 ft.) is surrounded by *Derryclare* (2220 ft.), *Benlettery* (1904 ft.), *Bengower* (2184 ft.), *Benbreen* (2276 ft.), *Bencollaghduff* (2290 ft.), *Bencorr* (2336 ft.), *Bencorrbeg* (1908 ft.), *Muckanaght* (2153 ft.), *Benglenisky* (1710 ft.), *Benbrach* (1922 ft.), and a small supplementary summit known as the *Key of the Pins*. The beauty of their scarred and precipitous sides is still further enhanced by the colouring imparted to them from the various heaths and lichens. The tourist who wishes for a magnificent view cannot do better than ascend

Distances.—Maam Cross Roads, [Ireland.]

Benlattery (1904 ft.), overhanging Ballynahinch Lake, which, though not quite so high as some of the others, is less surrounded by rival eminences. The view embraces Urrisbeg, Roundstone, and Bertraghboy Bays in the S., backed up in the distance by Galway Bay, while Cashel and Lettershanna mountains serve as a foreground; westward is Clifden and the whole country from Urrisbeg to Ardbear, Ballynakill Bay, the hill of Renvyle, with the islands of Inishbofin, Inishark, and many others; while further N. the sharp crags of Achill Head open out. E. are the ranges of the Maamturk Mountains, with the melancholy pass of Maumeen. The botanist will find upon the sides of the Twelve Pins a rich harvest: *Arbutus ura-ursi*, *Alchemilla alpina*, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, *Dabeocia polifolia*, *S. oppositifolia*, &c.

The road to Clifden crosses the Beahnacarra river at *Weir Bridge*, and skirting Lough Nacoogarrow, gives off on l., a by-road, which runs down to the sea at Bertragh-

boy Bay over a dreary moorland. The pedestrian who wishes to reach Cashel, or to ascend either Cashel (1024 ft.) or Lettershanna should follow this road; but, if on his way to Roundstone, should carefully avoid it and keep straight on to Canal Bridge, which crosses the river connecting Derryclare with Ballynahinch Lake. Here a road leads off to Toombeola Bridge and Roundstone (Rte. 21).

42 m. *Ballynahinch Castle*, once the home of the celebrated Martins, and now the seat of R. Berridge, Esq. (see Rte. 21), stands a little off from, and on the S. side of *Ballynahinch Lake*. Among the trees are seen the stables, which are built of Connemara marble. Among the well-wooded islands in the lake is one with the ruins of a *Castle* of the Martins (see *post*), popularly said to have been a place of confinement to the enemies who fell into their hands. The road continues under the Twelve Pins and their outliers to 49 m., the romantic little town of *Clifden* (Rte. 21).

ROUTE 21.

CLIFDEN TO LEENANE, WESTPORT, ACHILL, AND SLIGO.

Clifden * (Pop. 828). After traversing the wild, heathery roads from Oughterard and Recess, Clifden, with its wide main street and escarped situation, is pleasant to look upon. It is built at a considerable height, overlooking the Harbour of Ardbear—one of those beautiful inlets which are at once the puzzle and the pride of Connemara. Here Colonel Hackett has built a good *Hotel*, and supplies a long felt want. We recommend a stay in Clifden if only to see the coast, which is worth the trouble of

exploring. We have tested its air times and again, and there is none better in Ireland. Trout fishing can be had, and Colonel Hackett provides shooting in the autumn and winter. A short walk to the top of *Monument Hill* will give the visitor an idea of the scenery round Clifden; the view of the town backed by the Twelve Pins has quite an Alpine look on a small scale. The town has no antiquities to boast of, being an entirely modern creation, since the beginning of the last century, of the

family of D'Arcy, who were constant in labouring for the good of the locality. But little trade is carried on, save in fish, and quantities of lobsters are annually sent away. The mouth of the harbour is almost closed by a reef of rocks, rendering the approach exceedingly dangerous to vessels. *Clifden Castle* was built by Mr. John D'Arcy, who purchased this property in 1815. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town in a fine situation overlooking the sea, but in recent years it has fallen into decay. The other buildings are a pretty *Church, Schools, and Orphanage, a R. C. Chapel and Convent, Bridewell, and an enormous Workhouse*, the district of Clifden being one of those which suffered so fearfully in the famine year. The Union comprises an area of 192,066 acres.

For the invalid and the searcher after the picturesque, Clifden will furnish much pleasure from the beauty of the coast and its proximity to the Twelve Pins, which are seen to perfection from every road leading from the town. The Owenglin River descends from these mountains, forming a very pretty cascade close to the town, and falling into Ardbear.

Walks.—It is a fine walk by the high road to Clifden Castle, and thence through the grounds to the shore, and along the bay. Another nice walk of about an hour is past the waterfall to the Monastery to Ardbear Bridge, where the tide runs rapidly, and thence making a circuit back to Clifden. The best walk is had by following the high road to the W., past the *Coast Guard Station* and striking Gortumnagh Hill (567 ft.) to the rt. On reaching the cairn of stones a view will be obtained difficult to beat in Connemara. It commands the whole coast N. and S., the Twelve Pins and the lake-riddled district towards Roundstone. Descending to the road and entering the castle grounds through a stile (rt.) the return can

be made to the town. For a longer walk continue by the "sky" road W. to Kingstown Bay, passing an *Orphanage* for boys, and back by the road skirting Streamstown Bay on the S. A short cut can be taken on rt. when nearing Clifden.

Another good walk is to Cleggan Tower through Streamstown. Here the mackerel fishing has been greatly developed by the Congested Districts Board, and accommodation made for the curing and despatch of fish. At Cleggan (p. 262) boats, too, can most readily be had to visit the islands off the coast.

Conveyances.—Rail to Galway. Cars to Oughterard and Galway daily. To Leenane daily.

Distances.—Galway, 49 m.; Oughterard, $32\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Recess, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Roundstone, 11 m.; Bunowen, 8 m.; Streamstown, 2 m.; Letterfrack, 9 m.; Kylemore, 11 m.; Leenane, 21 m.; Westport, 39 m.; Errislanin, 5 m.; Ballynakill, 6 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Clifden to Ballynahinch and Roundstone.*

The tourist for Roundstone only takes the direct road S., but to include Ballynahinch he takes the main road to Galway, which skirts the N. shore of the lake as far as Canal Bridge. Here a road on rt. leads to Toombeola and Roundstone. **Ballynahinch Lake** is irregular and picturesque, and contains in its western portion some wooded islands, on one of which stands the ancient *Castle*, with only the keep, a square tower, remaining. *Ballynahinch Castle*, which was celebrated for being the residence of the Martins, who "reigned" for so many generations over this county, is merely a plain embattled building, pleasantly situated between the lake and the river.

The fortunes of this family have been well depicted in Lever's novel, 'The Martins of Cro Martin.' Though the property was most extensive, originally upwards of a quarter of a million statute acres, a large proportion being bog, mountain and waste land, the rental was not in proportion. Col. Richard Martin, M.P., the author of 'Martin's Act,' the first Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and principal founder of the R.S.P.C.A., and the original of "Godfrey O'Malley," spent large sums on elections and was otherwise thriftless and extravagant. He was succeeded in his estates and in his seat in Parliament by his eldest son Thomas Barnewall, who also spent large sums on elections, and in great operations for improving and reclaiming the waste lands on his estate. Unhappily, the famine years came on, no return could be got from his outlay, and in the midst of his difficulties the unfortunate proprietor died a sacrifice to his efforts to relieve the wants and sufferings of his tenantry; for in visiting some of them in the workhouse at Clifden he took the fever and expired after an illness of 15 days, his last words being: "My God, what will become of my poor people!" His only child, Mary, known as the Princess of Connemara ('Burke's Vicissitudes') married a relative, Col. Bell, and died at New York, 1850, on her way out to join her uncle Richard in Canada (*vide* 'Burke's Colonial Gentry,' vol. II., p. 812). The Law Life Assurance Society purchased in 1852 the then remaining portion, 192,000 acres, of this vast domain, for 186,000*l.*, when it was sold, with many others, by order of the Encumbered Estates Court, at a time when, as a result of the famine, the market was glutted with encumbered estates. The late Mr. Richard Berridge, a London brewer, purchased 160,000 acres from the Association in 1870.

"Col. Martin is said to have endeavoured to put the Prince Regent out of conceit with the famous Long Walk of Windsor, by saying that the avenue which led to his hall-door was 30 m. in length. The pleasantry was true to this extent, that the greater

part of the distance of 40 m. from Galway to Ballynahinch lay within the Martin estates, while the road from the one to the other stopped short of the mansion, beyond which there was little else but rugged paths."

From Ballynahinch the road follows the l. bank of the Owenmore, a very pretty stream, and, what is more, an admirable sporting river, to 2 m. **Toombeola**, a fishing station, where there was once a comfortable little *Hotel*. Near this is a salmon fishery. The river is crossed by a *Bridge* of 3 arches at this point, to which the tide comes up. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from hence on the l. bank of the river are very slight remains of the *Abbey of Toombeola*, of which nothing but a couple of gable walls and a doorway are left. A Dominican priory was founded here in 1427 by O'Flaherty, but was demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, and partly carried away to build some castle. The scenery here looking across Ballynahinch to the Twelve Pins is particularly fine, and the combination of colour is at times singularly striking and effective.

About 2 m. farther on is the little seaport of **Roundstone**, * at which there is a *Hotel*. It is a pleasant thriving little place, built by Alexander Nimmo early in the century, with a small Pop. of 325, and with its good coast-scenery and pretty bay it might be made an attractive spot. The bay is almost landlocked, and is divided by the long rugged island of Inishnee stretching nearly its whole length, and at its entrance is Inishlackan. There is a *Monastery* for brothers of the order of St. Francis, also a *Coastguard Stat.*, and the usual places of worship on the island of Inishlackan. There is a beautiful shell strand at Dog's Bay, and *Kitchen Middens* testify to a coast settlement in primitive times. There are the remains of *Churches*

on Croaghnaakeela I-land some 6 m. out, formerly a deer-park belonging to the Martins.

About 2 m. farther are more church ruins on **St. Macdara's Island** and Mason Island, the former consisting of a very primitive *Church*. It is of massive masonry, and is one of the most interesting of the stone-roofed churches now remaining. It measures nearly 15 ft. by 11 ft. 3 in. within, and the walls are 2 ft. 8 in. thick; these project 1 ft. beyond the gables, and are not bonded. It is lit by a deeply-splayed window in the E. and S. walls. Portions of the high-pitched stone roof remain. The circular stone *Cell* of the saint is adjoining, though greatly dilapidated. The boatmen to this day respect the saint, and on passing the island lower the sail three times in reverence of him.

"And as I passed MacDara's sacred isle,
Thrice bowed my mast and thrice let down
my sail."—*McCarthy*.

On the tongue of land adjoining is *Ard Castle*, a single tower with a staircase and interior passage at the top.

2. To Roundstone by Coast.

The road to Roundstone and Errislannin old *Church* crosses an inlet of Ardbear, giving occasion to the driver to call attention to the fact of the traveller crossing the Atlantic on a car. On the l. the view is very pretty when the tide is up and covers the little bay, an island with a crucifix on it being in the middle, and a monastery on the far shore. At *Ballinaboy Br.* a road branches to the W. round Mannin Bay. The country, however, between Clifden and Roundstone is extremely dreary, a wild waste of bog, water, and rock; but so exhilarating is the air that the road is known locally as "the Brandy and Soda Road." About

8 m. is *Bunowen Castle*, the seat of C. J. Blake, Esq. By mounting the hill above it a good view is got of Slyn Head, off which on Illaunimmul are two *Lighthouses*, one with a fixed, and the other with a revolving light.

The road skirts Ballyconneely Bay, and conspicuously in front, rises *Urrisbeg* (987 ft.), which from its comparative isolation commands a remarkable view well worth the ascent. It embraces a wild tract dotted with lakes large and small, numbering it is calculated 300. A remarkable trap-dyke runs from the summit to the sea. Fine sea views are obtained of the bay and outlying islands, bounded by the Aran Islands on the horizon. The botanist will find it to his account to make an excursion to Urrisbeg, if only to obtain a specimen of the *Erica Mediterranea*, a heath peculiar to cos. Galway and Mayo, which grows luxuriantly on the western declivity. Another rare heath, *Erica Mackaiana*, grows on the shores of Craigamore Lake a few miles from Roundstone. Tourists will doubtless forgive us if we drop a gentle hint concerning the lobsters that abound here. At Roundstone they are especially plentiful, and coming directly from the sea without undergoing the journey to which most city-sold lobsters are subjected, they are remarkably good. The return can be made by the direct road to Clifden (11 m.).

Main Route to Westport.

From Clifden the road runs N. over high ground, the ascent of which is rewarded by a charming view on the l. of the bay or inlet of *Streamstown* (2 m.), with the small island of Innishturk, and the larger one of Omey, at the entrance. On the S. side of the bay is the ruined *Church of Omey*, and on the

N. the *Castle of Doon*—a fortress of the O'Flahertys, built upon a precipice with a trench round it. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. a road branches off to Cleggan Bay (p. 259), where there is good anchorage half-way up, in from 3 to 6 fathoms.

Cleggan is now the centre of quite a thriving mackerel fishing industry (see *ante*). A new harbour has been built, stores run up, and every facility provided for the despatch of the fish, chiefly to Clifden for rail transport. Over 3000*l.* a year is made by the men by the spring mackerel fishing. On the headland overlooking Cleggan is a *Tower*, built to give employment during the famine, as a landmark.

6 m. at *Ballynakill* the road suddenly descends upon the **Bay of Ballynakill**, a broad and beautiful fiord, which sends its arms in for a long distance and is sheltered on every side by hills. There is a magnificent sweep to the W. over sea, shore, and islands. On the N. is the rocky mass of Renvyle Mt., rising almost directly from the shore, the on the E. the bay runs nearly to and foot of the outliers of Buuna-beola, or the Twelve Pins.

Off Cleggan Head, about 3 m. from the shore, is **High Island**, or **Ard-Oilean**, uninhabited and difficult of access from its rocky sides, and landing is only feasible in calm weather. A monastery was established here by St. Fechin of Fore about the first half of the 7th cent. It must have been of some extent as the remains are considerable, though in a state of great dilapidation. They lie near the centre of the N. part of the island, and this was cut off from the remaining portion by a wall. A *Cashel* surrounded the settlement, which had chambers, the remains of which still exist. There were many *Clochtauns*, now mostly in ruins. Many carved and sculptured stones are scattered about among the

graves, for such sacred spots as this have always been used in Ireland for general burial. The *House of St. Fechin*, of which an illustration is given in Petrie's work, is thus described :

"This building is square in the interior, and measures 9 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in. in height. The doorway is 2 ft. 4 in. wide and 3 ft. 6 in. high. The material of this structure, which dates from the 7th cent., is of mica-slate; and though its external appearance is very rude, its interior is constructed with admirable art. The internal measurement of the *Church*, in length and breadth, is but 12 ft. by 10 ft., and in height 10 ft. The doorway is 2 ft. wide and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and its horizontal lintel is inscribed with a cross. The E. window, which is the only one in the building, is semicircular-headed, and is but 1 ft. high and 6 in. wide. The chapel is surrounded by a wall, allowing a passage of 4 ft. between them; and from this a covered passage about 15 ft. long by 3 ft. wide leads to a cell 7 ft. by 6 ft., and 8 ft. high, which was probably the abbot's habitation. There is also a covered passage or gallery, 24 ft. long and 4 ft. 6 in. high, the use of which it is difficult to conjecture." 'Anc. Arch. of Ir.', pp. 131, 425.

In addition to the interest of these ruins, the visitor, should he be fortunate enough to have a calm day, will obtain grand views of the coast of Connemara.

Immediately opposite Ballynakill harbour, a well sheltered inlet for large vessels, is the large island of *Inishbofin*, with a population of 874, mostly engaged in fishing, and probably in a little potheen-distilling. On the coast is some singular rock-scenery. Separated from it by the Stags of Bofin is the smaller island of Inishark. At the end of Ballynakill bay are a pretty *Church*, and a *Lodge* belonging to G. Browne, Esq.

9 m. **Letterfrack**, ✱ a pleasant,

well-to-do little colony, established by a Mr. Ellis, a Quaker, who built a neat village, with all the necessary stores, police-barrack, and schools for the establishment, besides draining and planting a very large portion of moorland. An *Industrial School* has been established here under the Christian Brothers. A successful *Basket Industry* is carried on in a neat red building; it was started by Miss Sturge some years ago and gives employment to many hands who produce very tasteful work. The brown trout fishing is free, and Barnaderg Bay has good bathing. Behind the village the beautiful mountain called *Diamond Hill* rises abruptly to the height of 1460 ft., forming one of the western outliers of the Twelve Pins. The view from this is very fine and well repays the ascent, which is easy. The tourist will note the luxuriant fuchsia hedge skirting the roadway. Letterfrack is a pretty spot, and a quiet haunt, where fishing and shooting are to be had.

To Renvyle.

6 m. N.W. of Letterfrack is **Renvyle House Hotel**, the old seat of the Blake family, finely situated on a rocky ledge close to the shore fringed with fine white sand and shingle; the latter is worn into perfectly shaped pebbles by the surge that beats on it in stormy weather. Mrs. Blake with spirited enterprise opened the house as a hotel in 1883. The spot is singularly attractive. In addition to being close to the finest scenery in Connemara, it has good bathing, sea and trout fishing, seal and mixed shooting, with the comforts of a family country house and the freedom of a hotel. *Golf Links* have also recently been laid out. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Renvyle Castle*, built by the Joyces, and afterwards held by the O'Fla-

herties. It was stormed by Grace O'Malley, and finally came into the hands of the Blakes. Near it are a fine *Cromlech*, with 3 uprights and a covering stone 7 ft. long, an ancient *Church* with "pipe" graveyard, and a *Holy Well*. Renvyle Hill (1172 ft.), about 2 m. S., is easy of ascent. The view is a magnificent one, embracing from the islands Inishbofin and Inishturk below, the Killaries and the coast across Clew Bay to Achill, and a noble view from Mweelrea inland over the Maunturk Mountains and the Twelve Pins.

Leaving Letterfrack the road soon enters the lovely **Pass of Kylemore** (Ir. *Coill-mór*, great wood), one of the gems of Connemara. On the N. the glen is bounded by Doughrugh (1736 ft.), the rocky shoulders of which are covered with green shrubs and underwood. The road is lined with fuchsia hedges of great height and richness. On the N. side, on the shores of the lake in the very best situation which could have been selected, Mr. Mitchell Henry has built **Kylemore Castle**. Mr. Henry, an English gentleman, first attracted by the good angling in Connemara, eventually became the owner, by purchase from the Blakes, of large estates amounting to nearly 14,000 acres in this lovely district. By his residence among the people and large expenditure, he effected, as can easily be understood, great good. He conducted extensive operations in the reclamation of bog land, and in plantations, the results of which are strikingly displayed by the contrast between the meadows of the reclaimed land, and the thick woods with the dreary bogs around. The Castle is a magnificent structure in the Elizabethan style, built of granite faced with limestone, and was constructed at enormous cost; a special feature of the interior is the

use of Connemara marble in the pillars and other work. Visitors are admitted in the absence of the family to the Castle and gardens, which are very extensive and beautifully laid out. Further on is a very pretty and costly *Church* elaborately fitted internally, and near it is a *Mausoleum* to his wife. Kylemore Castle has recently been purchased by the Duke of Manchester.

Before arriving at the Lough, which reposes placidly at the foot of the hills, we pass *Adraigoole*, a well-planted settlement reclaimed from the barren wild by T. Eastwood, an early English settler in Connemara.

The drive on the N. bank, from *Kylemore House* (Lord Ardilaun), is exquisite, the road being carried under huge masses of rock, glittering in the sunlight with scales of mica, and festooned with creepers and ferns. On the S. are the Twelve Pins, rising one over the other in grand groups. Indeed, from no place can the Bunnabecola chain be seen to greater advantage than from Kylemore, as in all the southern views such a vast amount of bog and flat coast intervenes that their noble height is lost, while here they gain from comparison with other mountains.

From hence a road on rt. (one of those completed in the famine year by the Board of Works) runs off to the S.E. to Lough Inagh. 15 m. crossing the little Owenduff river, we catch a glimpse to the l. of Lough Fee, a long sheet of water encircled on every side by lofty hills, on the S. Garraun (1973 ft.), save on the N.W. towards the sea.

A road runs off to its N. bank, leading to *Illauurone* (Capt. Thomson), once the very pretty residence of the late Sir W. R. Wilde, who pitched his solitary tent in one of the finest of Connemara glens; and from thence to Salruick, which the tourist had better visit from Leenane,

Passing over a dreary extent of moor, the next rise of the hill brings us directly in front of the *Killary*, that wonderful fiord, which has scarce any parallel in the British Isles, and much resembles the coast scenery in Norway. It is an arm of the Atlantic, capacious and fit for the largest ships, running inland to the very heart of the mountains for a distance of some 9 m. The Channel Fleet pay it occasional visits, and here the King and Queen entered and landed in 1903. On each side steep and precipitous mountains descend to the water's edge, on the S. leaving barely room for the road. The mountain-scenery on the N. of the fiord is incomparably the finest, the enormous walls of Mweelrea, the Giant of the West, and Bengorm, rising abruptly to the heights of 2688 ft. and 2303 ft., while the excessive stillness of the land-locked water, in which the shadows of the hills are clearly reflected, make it difficult for the tourist to believe that it is the actual ocean which he beholds.

A short drive along the S. bank, from which the Devil's Mother (2131 ft.) rises abruptly ahead, brings him to

21 m. *Leenane*,* a solitary and welcome *Hotel*, McKeown's, at the very edge of the water, not far from the head of the fiord, with lofty hills springing directly from the rear of the house, and a noble expanse of water in front. The hotel was enlarged in 1877, and has since been improved; it now affords accommodation for many guests, is most capably managed by Mr. R. H. McKeown, and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. The proprietor has 10,000 acres of shooting, stocked with grouse, hares, and snipe, which he lets to visitors. In the winter there are cock and duck, and good seal shooting is had on the bay. The salmon and trout fishery in-

cludes the Erriff River and Lake, the Delphi River and Lakes. These fisheries are let at fixed charges (see *Introd.*). The Lakes Fee, Muck, and Nafooey, and the Rivers Leenane and Monterone, are free, and good sea fishing is to be had in the bay. The bathing is good, with accommodation for ladies. Leenane is the stage for the coaches or cars from Clifden and Westport. The cars, running in both directions, stop here for the night. Leenane is 18 m. from Westport, and the tourist who merely stays the night leaves behind him one of the fairest spots in Ireland unexplored. The *Woollen Industry* has made considerable strides here, being ably organised by Mr. McKeown: several looms are at work adjoining the hotel, and a variety of homespun tweeds on view for sale.

The geologist will find work enough in the constant variety of hills, which contain many minerals. The one at the back of the hotel, which is nearly 1800 ft., contains excellent specimens of jasper and mica. The rocks along the S. shore of Killary Bay exhibit striking examples of glaciation. Immense boulders and moraine matter litter the shore and mountain side. Gravel terraces may be noted above Leenane, one a couple of hundred feet up and stretching inland towards Cong.

Leenane is an excellent centre for excursions, which includes the very best scenery in the west. Situated as it is midway on the shores of Connemara, it commands both N. & S. and all the roads opening inland. A complete system of excursions has been organised by Mr. McKeown, which can be availed of at very reasonable charges. Boating and fishing are also provided for, and for the former the Killary is a perfect bit of water.

Distances.—Clifden, 21 m.; Letterfrack, 12 m.; Westport (direct),

20 m.; Maam, 10 m.; Maam Cross Roads, 14 m.; Recess, 17 m.; Renvyle, 16½ m.; Kylemore Castle, 10 m.; Salruck, 8½ m.; by water, 6½ m.; Cong, 24 m.; Erriff Bridge, 7½ m.; Delphi, 9 m.; Louisburgh, 20 m.; Westport, 34 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *Leenane to Lough Fee and Salruck, and Renvyle.*

There are two routes for the pedestrian, one by a rough road on the S. shore of the bay, and the other by the wild glen of Lough Fee and past Lough Muck already mentioned. The best way, however, is to take a boat from Leenane, and row down the Killary to Rossroe, and a short walk leads to the head of the **Little Killary**. The boat can also be taken to the mouth of the bay (7 m.), and, rounding the point, row up the Little Killary, at the head of which is *Salruck*, the exquisitely situated residence of Mrs. Thomson. A more fairy-like picture can scarcely be conceived than is presented from the **Pass of Salruck**, looking over the Killary and the broad expanse of the Atlantic, dotted with occasional islands—the largest of which, Inishturk, lies some 11 m. out. The Pass of Salruck is said to have been formed by the struggles of St. Roc, who, having been chained by the Devil when he was asleep, made his way with an immense deal of friction through the mountain. This can easily be reached by a ride of a few miles down the great Killary and climbing the high ridge separating the inlets; note the number of little *Cairns* in crossing the Pass. Beyond the little *Church* of Salruck a path leads to a rude *Graveyard* and *Well*, at which stations are held. It exhibits an extraordinary litter of stones, the graves being formed largely of these, as the earth is scanty and but little

used. Pipes are laid upon the graves as at Kildownct on Achill Sound. The whole of the mountains abound in rare and beautiful ferns and heaths, amongst which the white heath and *Menziesia polifolia* are conspicuous. Cars can be arranged for to meet the visitor at either end of the Pass, and it is a beautiful drive to the main road along the shores of Lough Muck and Lough Fee.

2. Leenane to Renvyle.

This trip is by the road last described to the head of Lough Muck, and continuing it touches the shore at a beautiful spot called the *Sandy Beach*, with fine views of Mweelrea and the head of the Killary. The country traversed is exceedingly wild, rock everywhere, which exhibits a perfectly smooth surface, the result of glaciation. Patches of bog and land, reclaimed under very unfavourable conditions, vary the landscape, and here a couple of National Schools meet the needs of the children of the district. Reaching **Tully Cross**, the Letter-track road is joined, and thence to Renvyle, 16½ m. (see p. 263). The return is usually by Kylemore, being a better and lighter road.

3. Leenane to Delphi.

A new road, under the relief works instituted by Mr. A. J. Balfour, runs along the N. side of the upper part of Killary Bay, and gives a new route to Westport, but the tourist southward bound misses it. He should therefore by no means omit this excursion.

Unless cycling, a boat had better be taken to the little harbour of **Bundorragha**, where there are a small pier and a few cottages. Here the King first landed in 1903. From thence the course of a mountain-stream is followed up

a narrow gorge, bounded on either side by Mweelrea and Bengorm—two of the finest mountains in the whole of the W. of Ireland. 1½ m., at the upper end of the little *Fin Lough*, are the woods and house of **Delphi** (9 m. by road), formerly belonging to the Marquis of Sligo. It may be safely said that, if Connemara contained no other beauty, Delphi alone would be worth the journey from London, for the sake of the mountain-scenery. 1 m. higher up is *Lough Dhu*, a long sheet of water, from the banks of which the hills rise to between 2000 and 3000 ft. At the S. end is *Dhu Lodge*, another pretty residence, rented, like Delphi, by anglers in the summer months. The view from the head of the narrow valley is particularly fine, and it would be difficult to match the sunset effects over mountain and lake in this wild and lonely spot.

From the foot of Dhu Lough a road turns to rt. up the course of the Glennumera river, passing above the wooded shores of *Lough Tawnyard* noted for its fishing, and, gradually ascending for many miles the wildest and most untamable mountain-slopes, crosses the watershed, and descends into Glenlaw River. Crossing it at 8 m. *Sheffry Bridge*, the cliff scenery is on a grand scale. Near it can be seen the signs of an old lead mine once worked on the mountain side. A little farther on the Owenmore is crossed, and at Lough Moher 15 m. this road falls into the Westport high road.

4. Mweelrea.

The ascent of **Mweelrea** (2688 ft.), from which magnificent views are to be had, can best be made by boat opposite to Rossroe, about 6 m. This is a steep, but we think the quickest, climb. Strike for the cut in the face of the mt., and bear to the rt.

over the saddle. Keeping still to the rt. the ridge is reached, but instead of striking straight up it is better to beat along the rather steep side of the mt. for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, when a "breather" brings the climber to the summit. From this a magnificent panorama is presented to the view. From the coast beneath the eye ranges N. over Clew Bay, Clare Island and Achill; to the S., the island and broken coastline to Slyne Head; and northwards, a noble sweep of the highlands of Connemara; it takes its place with Croaghnaun as affording views not to be excelled in the Kingdom. The distinctive feature of the Mweelrea range is the broken ridge over the Delphi, Dhu Lough and Glencullen valleys, the immense coomb of which is so conspicuous a feature from Leenane. Here it descends in places, more or less precipitously, for hundreds of feet, with masses of scree and shattered rock covering the shelving slope below. By striking down a short descent to the N., to where the valley opens from Lough Dhu, another climb up *Benbury* (2610 ft.) shows the precipitous fall to Glencullen valley. The ridge connecting the mountain with *Beulugmore* (2618 ft.) has a magnificent escarpment difficult to match in the British Isles. The quickest descent is to strike for the head of Dhu Lough valley, and taking the ridge to the rt., go over the saddle and descend the coomb at a convenient point. The walking is very heavy and in places wet, and this descent should not be attempted after a spell of bad weather. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour is sufficient to reach the road, and the boat should be ordered to await at Bundorragha.

5. *Leenane to Cong and Maam.*

This is a particularly fine trip, embracing some of the wildest scenery

of Connemara and the scenery of Lough Mask and Lough Conn. Beyond Leenane the road climbs the shoulder of the Devil's Mother Mt., and soon enters the valley between the Maamturk and Lugna-bricka Mts., traversed by the Joyce's River, whose country this is. Midway the tourist passes a very pretty *Waterfall*, and the solitary *Graveyard* of the Joyces—fit burial-place for a race of hill-giants. The Joyces, who were of Welsh extraction, came to Ireland in the reign of Edward I. and settled in Iar (West) Connaught, in the country lying between the great Galway lakes and the sea. At *Griggins* the road strikes N. and in a couple of miles reaches the head of Lough Nafuoey. The descent here is steep and dangerous to cyclists. The road skirts the N. shore of this fine sheet of water, and opens on a branch of Lough Mask under Maantrasna, both of unenviable notoriety in Land League days, which it crosses by a *Causeway* over the narrow entrance. The road runs now into the limestone district with marked change in the scenery, and, passing Clonbur, reaches Cong (p. 281). The return is by the route described under the head "Cong to Maam," where the road runs along the valley of the Bealabrack River to Griggins (see p. 283).

6. *Leenane to Recess by Lough Inagh.*

This traverses the road to near Kylemore, and turning to the l. the head of the valley between the Maamturk Mts. and the Twelve Pins is reached, in which lies Lough Inagh. The scenery is very fine, and the tourist reaches the heart of the Connemara highlands on the shores of this wild and lonely sheet of water. This is described on p. 256.

Route to Westport.

The coach leaves Leenane for Westport every morning. The road

skirts the head of the Killary, crosses the Erriff at Aasleagh, where there are slight Falls and a grand rush of water in flood time. The road runs along the N. side of the Killary. Near Bundorragha it turns to the rt. by Loughs Fin and Dhu (see *ante*). The old road has been much improved, and beyond Glencullen Lough the country opens up and a wild tract is crossed northwards to Louisburgh (20 m.), a large straggling village with an Inn, where refreshments can be had. The road soon reaches the shore with splendid views of Clew Bay and its perfect network of islands. It passes *Murrisk Abbey* and Croagh Patrick, which we have described in our excursion from Westport (34 m.).

Alternative Route to Westport.

[In approaching Leenane from Westport this road is taken the reverse way we describe it. In bad weather travellers may select it for Westport, it being the shorter route.

From Leenane the road winds round the head of the Killary, at the base of a mountain which rejoices in the name of the *Devil's Mother* (2131 ft.), the western peak of the Partry range that runs E. to Lough Mask.

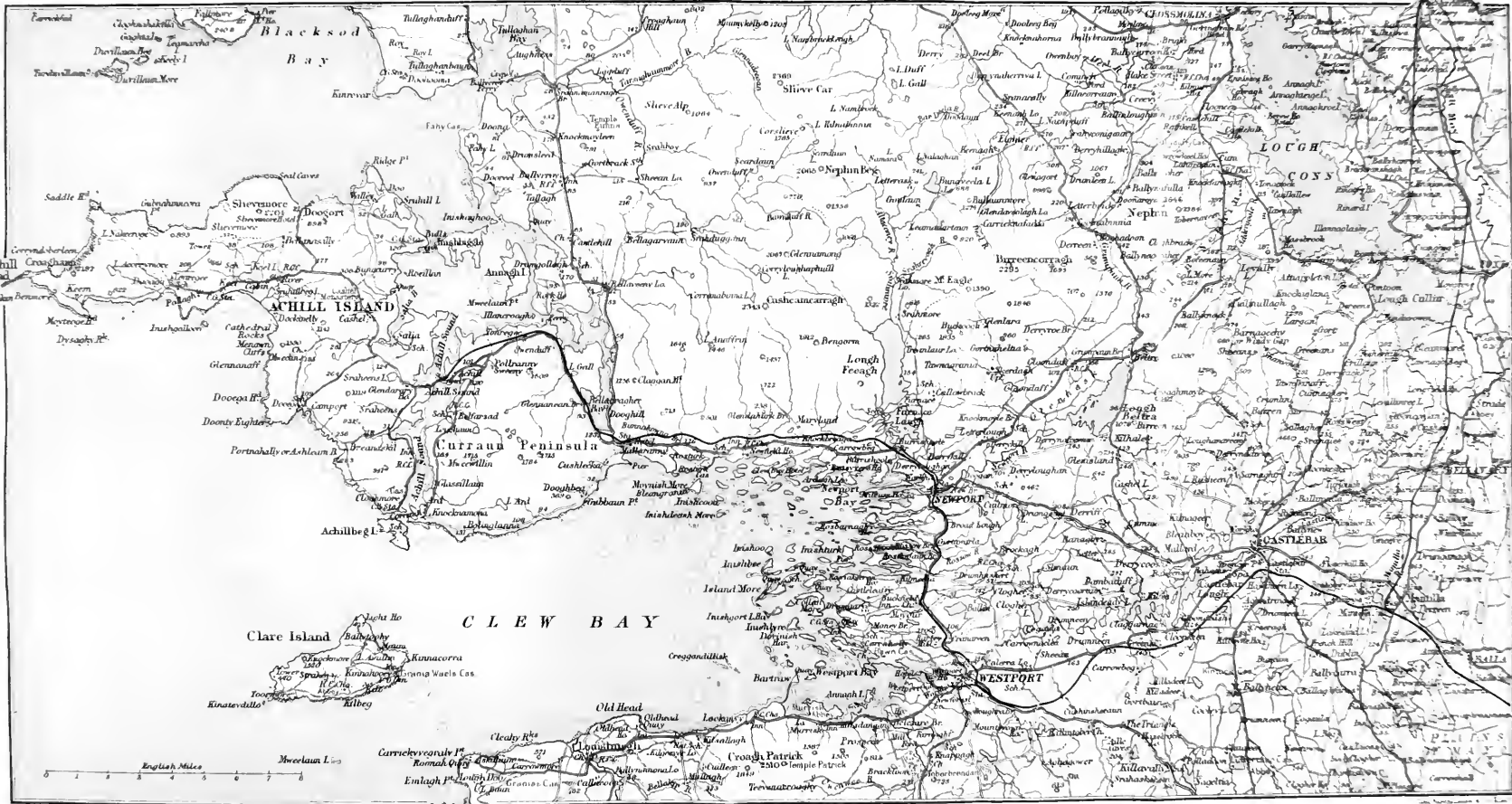
Aasleagh, which belongs to the Marquis of Sligo, and is usually let for the season, with the Erriff fishing (see *Introd.*), lies at the very head of the bay, and near it is a pretty Church and Rectory. The *Erriff*, whose stream we are now following, is an impetuous salmon-river, rising, under the name of the Owenmore (Big river), in the chain of hills intervening between Lough Dhu and Westport, where it is crossed by the road just mentioned.

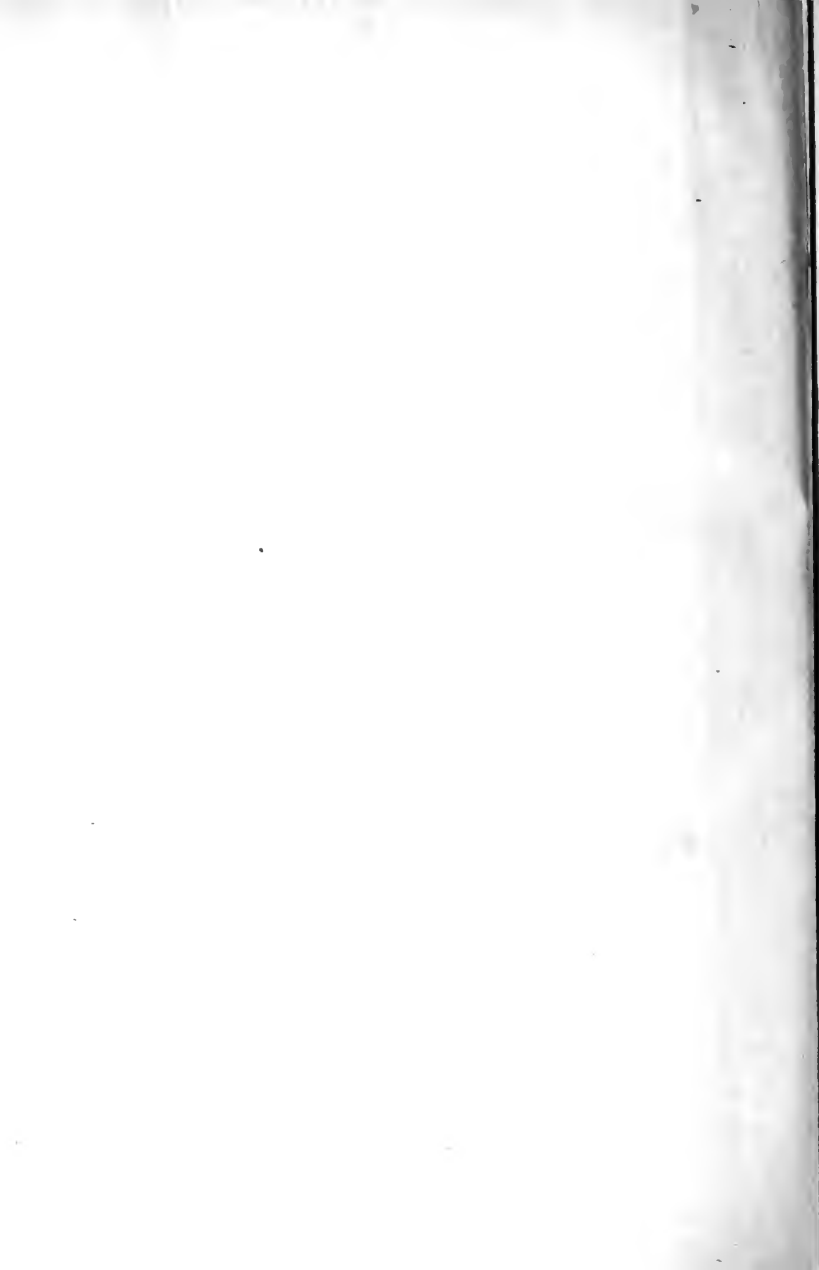
28½ m. *Erriff Bridge* was the scene of a melancholy accident in 1860, when, the bridge having been carried away in a flood, an unfortunate

lady (Mrs. Daly) was drowned in attempting to ford the stream in her car. As the road ascends the valley the vegetation becomes more scaly and the moorland more extensive. Crossing the water-shed, we descend the valley of the Owenwee, and gain glorious views of the magical Clew Bay, which, if seen at sunset, forms, with its hundred islands, one of the most exquisite landscapes possible.]

41 m. WESTPORT * (Pop. 3892) is situated in a hollow, surrounded on every side by groves and woods. It is watered by a small stream, which, after passing through the centre of the town and doing duty, both useful and ornamental, in Lord Sligo's park, finds its level in Clew Bay, that comes within a mile of the place. Beyond the rather foreign-looking *Mall*, with a stream in the middle and lime trees on each side, the town itself presents no object of interest save a *Statue* to George Glendenning, a banker and son of the Rector of Westport, who was singularly successful in business and greatly benefited his native town. He showed great benevolence in famine times, and this public mark of gratitude seems to have been particularly well deserved. A chief feature of Westport is the *Demesne* of the Marquis of Sligo, the gates of which are at the end of the street, and are open to the public to wander about at their will and pleasure. In the centre of the park is the *Mansion*, a large square building on a balustraded terrace, from the W. side of which is a fine view of Clew Bay. A very pretty modern Church, late E. E. style, stands embowered amongst the woods; internally it is one of the most beautifully finished churches in Ireland; the carving is profuse, and the walls highly ornamented in tarsia work and mosaic. Taking a road which passes through the

WEST MAYO AND ACHILL ISLAND.





park we arrive at the *Quay* (about 2 m.), which is a melancholy failure.

Conveyances.—Rail to Castlebar, Athlone, and Dublin; Tuam, Athenry, and Limerick; Newport and Achill Sound. Steamers to Glasgow and Liverpool. Car to Clifden.

Distances.—Newport, 8 m.; Mullranny, 18½ m.; Achill Sound, 26¾ m.; Murrisk, 6 m.; Croagh Patrick, 8 m.; Louisburgh, 13 m.; Clare Island, 16 m.; Clifden, 41 m.; Leenane, 20 m.; Castlebar, 11 m.; Pontoon Bridge, 22 m.; Ballina, 33 m.; Ballintober, 10 m.; Aghagower, 4 m.; Ayle, 5 m.; Ballinrobe, 19 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. *To Croagh Patrick and Murrisk Abbey.*

The road runs through the park and the port, emerging close on the S. side of **Clew Bay**, one of the most extraordinary and lovely of Irish inlets. It lies in a carboniferous limestone district, and was formed by the sea breaking into it at a late geological period.

The bay forms a noble expanse of sheltered water about 15 m. in length; the entrance is partially protected by the lofty cliffs of Clare Island, and the eastern extremity is studded with immense numbers of islands which, while they add to the picturesque beauty of the scene, add also to the difficulty of approach to the harbour. These islands and channels are defended by a singular natural breakwater sloping seawards and extending to the shore under the Reek.

There are 6 navigable openings, the principal of which is marked by a *Lighthouse*, erected by the Marquis of Sligo. Probably no bay in the kingdom is surrounded by such magnificent ranges of mountains. On the S. the rugged declivities of the Reek run down almost to the

water's edge, while further seaward the coast is overhung, though at a greater distance, by Mweelrea, Benbury, and the mountains of the Murrisk district. On the N. are the wild and lofty ranges of the Nephin Beg, ending in the precipices of Slievemore and Croaghaun in Achill Island. The precipitous cliffs of Clare Island form a fitting seaward termination to the beauties of this wonderful bay. The road passes by several pleasant seats to 6 m. **Murrisk**, an ancient monastery at the foot of Croagh Patrick, founded by the O'Malleys for Austin Friars. It is of no great extent, the *Church* being single aisled, with a beautiful Dec. E window of 5 lights; the S. wall has 4 deeply splayed lights, and the N. wall 1 light. On the N. of the chancel is a vaulted room, entered by a plain Pointed doorway, with traces of basket-work. The W. entrance, partially blocked up, is also by a Pointed gateway. In the interior of the Church is the *Tomb* of the O'Malleys, and part of a stone cross representing the Crucifixion. There are some remains of the Conventual buildings.

From this point the ascent of **Croagh Patrick**, or the **Reek** (Ir. *Cruach-phadraig*, Riek of St. Patrick), is always commenced. This extraordinary mountain rises with great abruptness for a height of 2510 ft., terminating in what is apparently a point, though there is really a small platform of about ½ an acre on the summit. On the S. side is a very steep precipice, known as *Lug-na-Narrib*, on the edge of which "St. Patrick stood bell in hand, and every time he rang it he flung it away from him, and it, instead of plunging down the Lug, was brought back to his hand by ministering spirits; and every time it thus hastily was rung, thousands of toads, adders, and noisome things, went down, tumbling neck and heels one after the other."—*Otway*. As

may be imagined from its height and its isolation, the Reek affords most splendid panoramas of the W. of Ireland, extending northwards from Murrisk over Ballycrov, Achill, Erris, even to Slieve League on the coast of Donegal, and southward to the Leenane district and the Twelve Pins. But to Irish minds, the mountain has a far higher interest; it has long been a sacred hill, devoted to patterns, on which occasions the numbers of "votens" or pilgrims would be incredible to a stranger. Many hundreds might be seen towards the end of July ascending the hill, stopping at the different stations to repeat their exercises, and in some places to go round on their knees. This part of the performance was generally reserved for the summit of the mountain, the long station being 400 yards in circumference, and around this the devotees had to go 15 times, also on their knees, which before the termination were in a state of laceration. This is now discontinued and a milder form of religious exercise is gone through at *Leckanvy Ch.* (8 m.). The botanist will find growing on this mountain *Poa alpina*, *Melampyrum pratense*, *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Saxifraga serratifolia*.

2. Westport to Clare Island.

Clare Island is about 4 m. in length, and comprises an area of 3950 acres, with a population in 1891 of 587. The coast is for the most part defended by lofty cliffs, particularly on the N.W. The highest point is Knockmore, 1520 ft. The island is one of the most fertile off the coast, and the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, fishing, and burning kelp. It has been purchased by the Congested Districts Board, who laid it out in separate farms for purchase by the tenants, as the old system of joint ownership and unlimited commonage rights of pasture did not work well. The new owners have allotted the farms

in severalty to each tenant, and have enclosed the mountain common and defined the rights of pasture. There is a *Lighthouse* on a lofty cliff on the N.E. point. The island contains small remains of an *Abbey* founded for Carmelite Friars in 1224. The W. end is in ruins, and is entered by a Pointed doorway, and there is another in the N. wall in which is a holy water-stoup. The E. end is separated by a plain archway of 4 courses; the E. window is of 2 lights and deeply splayed; the plastered ceiling of the vaulted roof retains faint traces of fresco painting. Note the recess at S.E. corner of dividing wall. In the S. wall is a small light and tomb recess; a staircase leads to an upper chamber. In the N. side is a fine *Altar-tomb* of Grania Uaile, or some of the O'Malley family, with a well-carved coat of arms. In the N.E. corner is a broken doorway leading to a stone-roofed portion of the building, which has also an upper chamber reached by a staircase in the thickness of the wall. For many years the skull of Grania Uaile, or Grace O'Malley, was shown here, decorated with ribbons. The *Castle* of this Queen of the Isles is a square massive tower similar to that of Duna (p. 272), and was used as a police barrack until quite recently. Clare Island was the home and headquarters of this Amazon, the daughter of Owen O'Malley, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, to whom she once paid a visit. Her Majesty offered to make her visitor a countess, an honour declined by Grania Uaile, who informed the queen that she considered herself equal to her Majesty in every respect. Her first husband was O'Flaherty, Prince of Connemara, and the owner of the castle in Lough Corrib. It was nearly lost to the Joyces through him, but was saved by Grania's intrepidity, and so acquired the name of the Hen's Castle (see p. 284). Her second husband was Sir Richard Burke, called McWilliam Oughtter. "The marriage was to last for one year, and if at the end of that period either said to the other 'I dismiss you,' the union was dissolved. It is said that during that year Grania took care to put her own creatures into garrison in all

McWilliam's coastward castles that were valuable to her, and then one fine day, as the lord of Mayo was coming up to the castle of Carrig-hooly, Grace spied him, and cried out the dissolving words, 'I dismiss you.'

Détour to Newport and Achill.

The new Rly. to Newport, Mallaranny, and Achill Sound, which like the Galway and Clifden line is worked by the Midland Great Western Company, has greatly facilitated the tourist traffic to the wild and splendid scenery of Achill Island. The line to Newport was the first step towards bringing Achill within easy reach of the tourist. It runs N., and on the l. is the road which crosses the little river Rossow by a *Bridge* of 2 arches, beneath one of which a whole family long kept house and home.

8 m. **Newport** * (Pop. 571), a small seaport at the mouth of the Newport river, looking better at a distance than is warranted by a nearer inspection. The N. bank of the river is embellished by the residence of Edwin T. O'Donel, Esq., adding considerably to the beauty of the town. There is a good pier, where vessels of 200 tons can unload, but the trade of the port is very small.

The line from Newport to Mallaranny is nearly straight for about 10 m., and depends for its attractions very much on the weather that accompanies the tourist. If it be clear, there is a magnificent view seawards over the bay and the opposite mountains of Murrisk, while on the rt. inland is the equally fine range of the Nephin Beg hills, which run in a curving direction from N.E. to W. with remarkably bold outlines. The streams issuing from these hills, and running into Clew Bay, are of no great importance as the descent is so immediate, but off the N. and W. slopes they have a longer course to

Blacksod Bay, and are of considerably larger volume.

10 m. **Burrishoole**, at the entry of the Burrishoole River, gives its name to the whole district from Westport to Achill. Here are remains of a large *Monastery* founded for Dominicans by Richard Burke, Lord McWilliam Oughter, in 1486. Its Church was a cruciform building, with a central slender tower, and has some good Pointed arches, the whole building being of the 15th cent. Overlooking an arm of the sea is *Carrigahooly Castle*, a square plain tower, formerly one of the fortresses of Grace O'Malley, or Grania Uaile, the mountain Queen of the West, who lorded it over Mayo and the islands with a prompt fierce sway, that even in those days of lawlessness and rudeness commanded universal fear and respect (see *ante*). On the coast there are some singular *Caverns*, popularly believed to have been Druidical chambers. To the rt. a fine *Glen* runs into the heart of the hills in which lie Lough Furnace and Lough Feeagh, above which rise in the E. Buckoogh (1935 ft.), and on the W. Bengorm (1912 ft.). On the banks is the ruin of an iron smelting furnace. The road passes (14 m.) on l. *Rosstark Castle* (R. Vesey-Stoney, Esq.).

At 18½ m. **Mallaranny**, * on the shore at the foot of the Maam-Thomas Mountains, overlooks a very beautiful landscape. Here a very fine *Hotel*, one of the best equipped in Ireland, has been erected adjoining the station by the Mid. Gt. W. Rly. Co.; *Golf Links* have recently been laid out here. The Hotel is beautifully situated at the southern base of Claggan Mt. (1256 ft.), on the narrow isthmus connecting Curraun peninsula with the mainland. The grounds cover 50 acres, and are prettily wooded down to the shore; here nature shows herself in all her rugged beauty,

art adding only what was necessary to show her advantages. The climate is very mild, and *Erica Mediterranea* grows here in great abundance; and a feature of the place are the fuschia hedges. A causeway leads to the salt links, and these should only be crossed at low water. A costly absurdity in the shape of a *Pier* stands at the entrance of the little land-locked bay; beyond it is a very pretty stretch of strand.

Excursions: Many excursions can be taken from Mallaranny, Achill Island (several, which see); round the Curraun Peninsula; the Sound; and Ballycroy.

A road runs S.W. to the mouth of the Sound, at which (6 m.) is *Curraun House* (C. S. Dickins, Esq.), whose small gardens are an object lesson in the reclamation of bog land; the views to the S. and E. are very fine. The road continues up the Sound to the village (12 m.), the whole affording fine sea and mountain views.

[A road from here runs N. round the base of the hills and along the shores of a land-locked inlet of Blacksod Bay. At the mouth of the Owenavrea River there is a division, the branch on the l. taking a course near Annagh Sound and Tullaghan Bay to *Cregganroe* and *Croy Lodge* (Colonel Clive), 12½ m., both cultivated oases in this desert of the far West, which for untamed wildness surpasses anything in the kingdom. But it is an Utopia for sportsmen, as described by Maxwell in 'Wild Sports of the West.' The district of *Ballycroy* (p. 295) embraces all the Neplein Beg range from Burrishoole to Erris, and contains in this enormous area very few inhabited houses, for a wild waste of bog covers the greater portion.

On the seashore below *Cregganroe* is *Duna Castle*, an ancient stronghold

of Grace O'Malley's (*Grania Uaile*). It is a massive square tower, with wonderfully strong masonry, though it could not withstand the heat of a large fire which had been accidentally kindled, causing the ruin to become ten times more ruinous. There is a *Ferry* at Tullaghan Bay, and the main road then runs further inland for a few miles through a monotonous district to Derrycorrib, where it joins the route to Belmullet, 25 m. (Rte. 23).]

The route to Achill, this portion of the Rly. having been completed in 1895, now enters the **Curraun Peninsula**, which, by the little inlet from Blacksod Bay just mentioned, is very nearly made an island. The whole of it is occupied by a mountain reaching in the S. an elevation of 178½ ft. It can be ascended either from the Sound or Mallaranny, and a magnificent view rewards the trouble of a climb.

The line winds round the N. side to

26¾ m. **Achill Sound**, ✱ a narrow strait about ½ m. wide, which communicates with Clew and Blacksod Bays, affording a most valuable cut for vessels coasting up or down, that would otherwise have to round the dangerous cliffs of Croaghnaun and Slievemore in Achill. The cars for Dugort start from the Stat.; and adjoining is a small *Hotel*, where accommodation can be had. A very strong tide runs in at the N. side called the 'Bull's Mouth.' The Sound is now crossed by an iron swivel *Bridge*, opened in 1888, due to the spirited generosity of the late Mr. John G. V. Porter of Belleisle, Co. Fermuagh, who contributed towards its erection more than one-fourth of the entire cost, which was 6000*l.* A road runs down the W. side of the Sound, passing *Kil-downet old Church*, which has a square-headed doorway and splayed

windows. In the *Graveyard* it is the custom to leave pipes on the graves as at Salruick. *Kildownet Castle*, a rectangular keep of Grace O'Malley's with a stone roof, lies further on the rt. Fine views open up as the entrance is approached, where there is a *Coastguards Stat.*, and a boat can be had to visit Achillbeg. We recommend a walk well round the point westward, with its fine broken coast line; the road has recently been completed to join that leading to Dooeega.

The *Island of Achill*, the largest off the Irish coast, is triangular in shape, measuring about 15 m. from Achill Head to the Sound, and 12 m. from Achill Beg on the S. to Ridge Point on the W. It has a coast line of about 80 m., has an area of 36,248 acres, with a population, in 1891, of 4677. A precipitous range of cliffs runs along most of the western side, terminating in the bold promontory, Achill Head, about 1 m. in length and 300 ft. to 400 ft. in height, the summit of which in many places is but a few yards wide.

The general aspect of the island is one unvaried mass of dark heather, covering the broad undulating moors that stretch from the high ranges at the W. end of the district.

Nowhere else in Ireland do the population press more closely on the means of subsistence. The land is cultivated in but small patches of oats and potatoes, in a primitive and unscientific manner. A bad season means the almost total destruction of these crops, and the few cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry raised by a family, and which generally share the cabin, are insufficient to meet such an exigency. Many of the inhabitants leave the island for England and Scotland for harvest labour, and the money thus made helps largely to tide them over the winter months. The Congested Districts Board have given attention to the island, and

[Ireland.]

there is hope that their efforts, and the extension of the Rly. to Achill Sound will in time improve the general condition of the people. Blacksod Bay is a fine trawling ground, but well exploited by the Galway vessels. The C. D. Board's experiments, conducted for several years, proved that the mackerel do not frequent the Achill seas in sufficient numbers to support a fleet of boats of the size needed for the wild Atlantic outside seas.

A main road traverses the island, passing 1. the residence of Major Pike, whose gardens, reclaimed from the bare mountain, are worth a visit. A little further on is *Bunahurra*, the residence of the Roman Catholic priest, occupying a position that commands the most magnificent coast and mountain views, extending over Ballyeroy, Blacksod Bay, the Nephin ranges, and the high grounds of Curraun. To the rt. at Cashel is a small *Monastery*, with lands enclosed and cultivated. The road soon gains the highest level, and the tourist is charmed with an equally fine view westward of the mighty mass of Slievemore, the cloud-capped summit of Croaghaun, and to the S. the precipitous ridges of Minaun. On the rt. a road runs for about 3 m. to the N. coast, where, sheltered under the steep rocks of Slievemore, is the Protestant colony of

Dugort, ★ commonly known as *The Settlement*, 10 m. from the Sound. It is a cheerful-looking square of plain white houses, to the rt. of which stand the *Church* and the clergyman's residence. In the square are the police barracks, agent's residence, school, hotels, &c. The missionary establishment was set on foot here by the Rev. E. Nangle in 1834, to whose self-denial and labours many have borne testimony. He planted a *Colony*: he erected schools, an orphan home, and printing establishment; and carried on an uncompromising battle with the

Roman Catholics in the columns of the 'Achill Herald.' About three-fifths of the island was purchased, which passed to the trustees of the Achill Mission. The Colony, which was the result of his labours, stands in striking contrast to the other primitive villages of Achill; but it has not been the means of anything like a conversion of the Roman Catholic inhabitants from the beliefs and practice of their own faith.

The *Sliemore Hotel*, which has recently been enlarged, stands at the foot of the mountain and within a few minutes walk of the Dugort sands, where excellent bathing is to be had. The visitor on arriving at Dugort had better consult Mr. J. R. Sheridan, the proprietor, who will arrange excursions and provide cars and boats; sailing boats can be had at Achill Sound. The *Seal Caves*, which can be reached by boat (2 m.) in calm weather, extend far into the cliffs under Slievemore, and are very impressive. The ascent of *Slievemore*, which overhangs the colony at a height of 2204 ft., may be undertaken here, but if the tourist wishes to see Croaghaua, he had better reserve himself. Slievemore is an extraordinary cone of quartzose rocks rising abruptly from the sea, and with its dark rifted sides, occasionally relieved by shining masses of mica, presents a study for the painter at once grand and remarkable, especially at sunset, when its apex is often encircled by rose-coloured clouds. The old village of *Keel* (4 m.), which lies S.W. of Dugort, is a singular collection of wigwags peculiar to Achill. There is a magnificent *Strand* here about 2 m. long, bounded on the E. by the *Cliffs of Minaun*, 800 ft. (see *post*). When the tide is out it forms a fine cycle track with faultless surface and perfectly hard. A boat can be taken from Keel to view this mag-

nificent range of cliffs, whose actual descent is about 800 ft. They have been worn by wind and wave into strange and varied forms resembling Cathedral aisles. We next come to *Dooagh* (6 m.), a miserable hamlet of primitively-built houses, many without gable-ends. Further on, by a fine cliff walk, is *Keem Bay* (9 m.). On the rt. is the *Lodge*, once occupied by the noted Capt. Boycott, whose property this was. The Bay is one of the prettiest in the kingdom; it is a perfect nook with fine strand, and the water at times shows matchless colouring; the huts near the shore are only used during the netting season for salmon. Towering above Keem is the stupendous mass of *Slieve Croaghaua*, which ranks with the cliffs of Moher in Co. Clare, *Slieve League*, and *Horn Head* in Donegal, and *Benwee Head* on the N. of Mayo, as the finest cliff scenery in the British Isles. The ascent is simple and is best made from the *Lodge*, by keeping to the ridge above the coomb; easy time, 2 hours. It should not be ascended in bad or misty weather.

Croaghaua, 2219 ft. in height, is the culminating ridge of the range of mountain running along the N.W. coast of Achill, and cutting off the promontory of *Saddle Head*, which is to a certain extent an offshoot from it. But its grand and peculiar feature is that at the very highest point it would seem as if the rest of the mountain had been suddenly cut away, leaving a vast and tremendous cleavage descending down to the water for nearly 1950 ft.; the best view is from the sea, and the cliffs form a grand prospect from the point of the Mullet. Westward, towards Achill Head, the ridge in places seems like a knife edge; nearer it shows a descent of a series of serrated ridges at an incline of about 60°. Care should

be taken not to approach too near the edge, as in some places it curves inwards and falls to an immense depth. To the N. is Saddle Head, on the shoulder of which is the tarn called after Otway's naming, "the mermaid's looking-glass." The whole line of cliff, or rather shattered mountain edge, is magnificent, and has features difficult to match except in the inland escarpment of Mweelrea. Deep fissures and rocky furrows have been worn by the torrents which pour down after heavy rains, and the bottom where it shelves slightly is strewn with boulders and masses of shattered rock.

The view seawards is of course boundless, the nearest land being America, unless we believe in the enchanted land of Hy Brasail, in which the dwellers on the W. coast have such a belief. It is doubtful if such another panorama is unfolded from any other height in the British Isles. Far out is the Black Rock, on which is a Lighthouse, 268 ft. high, and to the N. are N. and S. Inishkea and Duvillaun. The Mullet peninsula, Erris, and the ever-varying outlines of Blacksod Bay lie spread out like a map, and beyond Slievemore is a network of island and inlet, above which the splendid range of the Ballycrov Hills form a background. In the distance is Nephin. Far to the S. rises the rugged head of Croagh Patrick, and the mountains round Clew Bay; farther off are the summits of the Twelve Pins; Achill Beg lies immediately below, and beyond it Clare Island; and further S. Inishturk, Inishbofin, and Inishshark bound the horizon. Off the Mullet are numerous islands, of which the principal are Inishkeeragh and Inishglora, where, according to some, the dead are subject to such extraordinary and preserving influences, that their nails and their hair grow as in life, "so that their descendants to the 10th generation

can come, and with pious care pare the one and clip the other":—

"Cernere Inisgloria est Pelago, quod prospicit Irras
Insula avos, atavos solo post fata sepultos,
Effigies servare suas vegetisque vigere
Unguibus atque comis, hominum caro
nulla putrescit."

Sir Wm. O'Kelly.

Into these waters, too, the children of Lir, in the shape of swans, are said to have sailed (see p. 134).

The golden eagle still haunts these cliffs, and the wild goat feeds almost secure in one of his last haunts in these islands. The descent is made down to the road over Keem Bay. It is a fine walk, however, to return due E. by Slievemore. Strike from Saddle Head by the high ridge passing the *Signal Tower*, and through Slievemore village to the main road to Dugort.

In the neighbourhood of the old village of **Slievemore** are many interesting antiquarian remains. They consist of cromlechs, caher, cairn, stone circles and small tumuli, in one of which charcoal has been found. One of the *Cromlechs* forms a double circle, the slab of the lower being horizontal, measuring 8 ft. across. There is a sadly neglected ancient graveyard, with portion of the walls of an old *Church* and of what seems an old cross. On the opposite side of the road is *St. Colman's Well*, at which stations are performed, with the usual votive offerings. The *Kitchen Middens* at Keel have yielded a few trifling antiquarian remains.

It is a splendid excursion to *Mweelin* and thence to the **Minaun Cliffs**. Leaving the car at Mweelin (about 2 m. beyond which is **Dooega**, another primitive Achill village) strike the hill to the rt., bearing a little seawards. An easy climb leads to the highest point of Mweelin (1530 ft.). If he wishes to omit this, the tourist should keep to the l., and so drop down on the

edge of the cliffs, which are 800 ft. at the highest point. They form a sheer descent, and the base is covered with immense masses of rock fallen from their weathered face. A path leads along the summit for a couple of miles to the shore at the *Cathedral Rocks*, which can best be explored at low tide. From *Dookinelly*, another small village near the shore here, a by-road leads to the main road to *Keel*, where the car can be ordered beforehand to meet the visitor.

Return to Main Route.

The tourist for Sligo may, by arrangement, take a sailing boat to the point of the Mullet, having a car to meet him to drive to Belmullet, and thence to Sligo on sailing days. Or he may go by Belmullet, Killala, and Ballina, by which he will have long car drives; or take train at the Sound for Manulla Junct. to Ballina, and drive thence to Sligo. The opening of the new line from Claremorris to Collooney, near Sligo, now offers easy access to, and egress from, this part of the west.

From Westport to Castlebar, with the exception of distant views of the Croaghmoyle and Nephin ranges, the way is uninteresting.

11 m. **Castlebar** * (Pop. 3585). It is situated at the head of Castlebar Lake on a small river which drains it into Lough Cullin.

The town was established by Sir John Bingham, ancestor of the Earl of Lucan, in the reign of James I., who granted it a charter in 1613. The Castle was held for the Parliament, in 1641, by Sir Henry Bingham, but was taken by the Confederate Irish under Viscount Mayo and his son, Sir Theobald Bourke. The besieged surrendered under agreement of a safe conduct, but in 3 days a party of 65, including Sir Henry Bingham, were murdered at the Bridge of Shrulc (see p. 284).

The town was taken in 1798 by the French, who had landed at Killala Bay (Rte. 23) under Gen. Humbert, and made themselves masters of Castlebar, putting a stronger force, mostly raw troops, except the Fraser Fencibles, under Gen. Lake, to headlong flight. This flight and pursuit is known as "Castlebar Races." After some rapid and irregular movements, Humbert and his troops surrendered, having shown some resistance, on Sept. 8th, at Ballinamuck, Co. Longford. The Irish insurgents were excluded from quarter, and about 500 were slain.

Castlebar is a good-looking place, with all the buildings usual in a country town, viz. *Asylum*, *Gaol*, *Court-house*, and *Barracks*, in addition to a shady and well-timbered *Mall*, which is certainly a very pleasant adjunct. In the *Church* is a tablet to the memory of the Fraser Fencibles who fell in the above engagement, erected by Colonel Fraser. *The Lawn* is the residence of the Earl of Lucan, who owned about 30,000 acres in this county; the greater portion of his estate has now been sold to the C. D. Board for re-sale to the tenants, and for new holdings to others migrated from overcrowded properties in the neighbourhood. The country around Castlebar is not inviting, although the mountains, some 5 m. to the N., rise to a considerable height (Croaghmoyle to 1412 ft.), being the barriers that separate Castlebar from the conical mass of Nephin 2646 ft., one of the most lofty and conspicuous hills in the W., which give such characteristic features to the scenery of Lough Conn. Following up the Castlebar river for 4 m. is *Turlough*. There is a fine *Round Tower*, 57 ft. in cir., in the demesne, and some ruins where lie the remains of the noted George Robert ("Fighting") Fitzgerald, whose wild deeds and violence brought him to the gallows in 1786 at Castlebar.

Distances.—Pontoon Bridge, 11

m.; Newport, 11½ m.; Westport, 11 m.; Ballina, 22 m. (by rail) 25 m.; Claremorris, 15 m.; Crossmolina, 19 m.; Balla, 8 m.; Belmullet, 49 m.

The tourist can either proceed by train from Castlebar to Ballina, changing at Manulla Junct., or drive by car. Choosing the latter the bleak and boggy scenery begins to improve, especially as we near the long ranges of the Croaghmoyle Hills and **Loughs Conn and Cullin**, at Pontoon Bridge. The former is a very fine sheet of water 15 m. long, covering an area of 12,600 acres, interspersed with beautiful islands, and overhung by mountains, especially on the W. bank, which is almost entirely occupied by the mighty mass of Nephin. Lough Cullin, about half the size, is sometimes called Lower Lough Conn, and is connected with it by a short stream, across which the road is carried by a bold single-arched *Bridge*, known as **The Pontoon**, 22 m. The view looking up and down from this bridge is of a very remarkable and beautiful character. Excellent fishing is to be had on these lakes. A *Hotel* was built by Lord Bingham on the Castlebar side of the Pontoon for the convenience of anglers. "An extraordinary phenomenon is visible here in the alternate ebbing and flowing of these lakes; the water is sometimes seen rushing with great force through the channel into Lough Cullin, while at others it runs with equal force into Lough Conn. The shores of both lakes being composed in many places of a fine red sand, the line of high-water mark can be distinctly traced for several miles above the water, and then in the space of an hour it rises to the higher level in one lake, while it is low in the other." Near the bridge is a remarkably poised block of granite, usually described as a *Rocking-stone*, and supposed to have been

placed by Druids or other mythical personages. It is but one among a multitude of other granite blocks which have been brought to this neighbourhood by glacial transport. It rests upon a glaciated rock, one of the many fine examples of "roches moutonnées" and "crag and tail" configuration that abound in the district.

[A road branches off along the W. side of the lough under Nephin to the little town of

Crossmolina *(Pop. 527), situated on the line of road between Ballina and Erris. It is a well-built town, and a good *Bridge* spans the river. Previous to reaching it, we pass on rt. the peninsula of *Erreuc*, on which, overlooking the water, are remains of an *Abbey* with a good E. window. This is said to have had a large number of students, but the remains of the buildings have nearly disappeared. Here a splendid mansion was erected by the late Mr. Granville H. Knox at a cost, we are told, of 10,000*l.*, which is now the *Lough Conn Hotel*, and is well equipped with modern appliances. It occupies a fine site, and the spot is an ideal one for the angler, the best casts, salmon and trout (including gillaroo), being close at hand. *Golf Links* have been recently laid out to add to its attraction. Vehicles meet trains by appointment at Crossmolina (3 m.), Ballina (9 m.), or Foxford (9 m.). The Deel runs through Crossmolina, and 3 m. beyond it is *Castle Gore* (Earl of Arran), a modern mansion in a well-timbered demesne. Adjoining is *Deel Castle*, in a fine state of preservation.

The road to Bangor and Belmullet is carried over one of the wildest hill commons that even the dreary barony of Tyrawley can show (Rte. 23).]

Crossing the Pontoon Bridge on the rt. is a road to *Foxford*, where the Rly. can be joined. From hence we skirt the S.E. corner of the lake, obtaining magnificent mountain views of Nephin. Soon approaching the valley of the Moy, we arrive at

33 m. *Ballina*, described in Rte. 23.

From here there is a choice of roads, the coast runs through *Inishcraone* and *Easky* (15½ m.), to which there is a mail-car.

The direct road runs over monotonous high ground for many miles, crossing the *Easky River*, a considerable stream, the mountain valley of which is strewn with granite boulders, to 47 m. *Dromore West*. ★ This is a very pretty village on the wooded banks of a rushing stream that descends from the Ox Mountains, at the foot of which the road runs nearly the whole way to *Ballysadare*. They are of picturesque outline and considerable

height, some peaks attaining to nearly 1800 ft.

Suddenly the sea bursts upon the sight, and, with occasional interruptions, forms a welcome feature in the landscape all the way to *Sligo*. Splendid views are got across the bay of the *Benbulbin* range in the distance.

On the l., is *Aughris Head*, and the ruins of the old castle of *Ardnaglass*, a stronghold of the *McSweeney*s. The village of *Skreen*, 55 m. (*Inn*), the *Church* of which stands prettily amongst the trees, is said at one time to have contained 7 churches.

The beautiful woods of *Tanrego* (*R. J. Verschoyle, Esq.*), and *Dromore Church* occupy the banks of *Ballysadare Bay*, which here forms a very charming inlet, bounded on the N.E. by the truncated cone of *Knocknarea*.

65 m. *Ballysadare* (Rte. 11).

70 m. *Sligo* (Rte. 11).

ROUTE 22.

GALWAY TO HEADFORD, CONG, MAAM, BALLINROBE, AND WESTPORT.

For the first 2 or 3 m. the road traverses a particularly desolate-looking district, which looks as if it was paved with stones—a huge table-land of carboniferous limestone, part of the same tract that strikes the tourist in his journey from *Athenry* by rail.

4 m. rt. is *Killeen House*, in the grounds of which is the ruined *Tower* of the same name. Border towers are very numerous over the whole of the W. of Galway and Mayo, and strongly impress upon us the insecure tenure of life and land in those early days of hard hitting. *Kiltullagh Castle* is just such another tower about ¼ m. to the rt., and

there is a third on the l. near *Rocklawn*.

From hence, passing some primitive mud-coloured Irish villages, worth notice from the extraordinary manner in which they are built and huddled together without any apparent plan, we arrive at

7 m. *Clare-Galway*, a small village on the *Clare-Galway* river, possessing a picturesque Castle and a very beautiful *Monastery*, erected in 1290 for *Franciscan* friars, by *John de Cogan*. It was richly endowed by the *Birmingham* family. When suppressed the lands were given to *Richard de Burgo*, but for a couple

of centuries afterwards the friars continued to live about it. Bishop Pocock in 1765 says "that the Chapel of Clare-Galway was used as a Romish mass-house." Its *Church* consists of nave, choir, N. aisle and N. transept, surmounted by a graceful tower of 3 stages (about 80 ft.), lighted by a small square window in each stage, though there is a Dec. window looking towards the E. Opening on the N. of it is a small chapel, still used once a year, and kept in repair. The intersecting arches underneath the tower are very beautiful; but one shaft remains of the mutilated E. window of the choir, which is also lighted by 6 plain lancets on each side. It contains *Piscina*, *Ambry* and *Sedilia* in the S. wall, and there is also an *Altar-tomb* of the De Burgo family in the N. wall. The nave has only the S. wall standing, lighted by plain Pointed windows, and having underneath several *Sedilia* with moulded hoods, and beyond them a fine Pointed recess. Of the N. wall there only remains a beautiful *Arcade* of 4 noble arches springing from rounded piers. The arcade of the cloister is destroyed, and the domestic buildings are much decayed. The *Castle*, close to the road, is a massive square tower, lighted by a few loopholes, and is a good example of the better class of fortified mansions. It was erected by the family of De Burgo, and was garrisoned by the Marquis of Clanricarde in the war of 1641, and here he received proposals for the surrender of Galway. It was surprised by Captain Burke in 1643, and taken by Sir Charles Coote in 1651.

8 m. at *Laghtgeorge* a road diverges on rt. to Tuam. Crossing the *Waterdale* stream, on the banks of which lower down is another ruined tower (*Liscananaun*), we reach *Cregg Castle*, formerly the residence of Kirwan, the chemist

and philosopher, and the birthplace of his brother Dean Kirwan, the celebrated preacher. A pretty river scene opens out as the road winds round the park and crosses the *Cregg* near some mills.

[4 m. l., overlooking the low shores of Lough Corrib, are the ruined *Castle* and *Abbey of Annaghdown*, which was, as *Eanachduin* (the Fort of the bog), a celebrated ecclesiastical establishment. It was the seat of a bishopric, and contained a nunnery, an abbey, a monastery for Franciscans, a castle, and the college and wells of St. Brendan, the founder. He placed his sister *Bridgid* over the nunnery, and died here in 577, and was buried in Clonfert. The ruins consist of the nave and chancel of the *Abbey Ch.*, traces of the cloister and conventual buildings. N. of the Ch. are the ruins of the Nunnery; there are also the remains of the Ang.-Norm. castle and the Bishop's Ho. In the graveyard are the ruins of a modern Ch., the beautiful E. window of which was taken from the chancel of the old Ch.]

A little beyond *Cregg* is the *Curragh Monastery*. 18½ m. l. are small remains of *Cloghanoower Castle*, and very soon the extensive woods and park of *Headford Castle* come in sight. The house is a fine old Elizabethan building, the residence of the St. George family, to whom the town and neighbourhood of Headford have been greatly indebted.

20 m. **Headford** ★ (Pop. 511). a neat little town, sheltered by the woods of the castle, and placed in a rather English-looking country. The post town is Tuam, to which a car runs. Although there is nothing in the town of interest, yet the tourist should by all means pay a visit to the *Monastery of Ross* (formerly *Rosserily*), about 1½ m. distant, one of the most extensive and beautiful buildings in Ireland, built for Franciscans in 1351, and granted to the Earl of Clanricarde at the sup-

pression of religious houses. The monks returned to it again and again, and did not finally abandon it until 1765. Including the religious and domestic buildings, it covers a very large space of ground on the banks of the Black River, and overlooks a considerable tract of bog. It is the cemetery of many good Connaught families, and probably contains as many skulls and bones as any catacomb. These emblems of mortality, we regret to say, are common enough in Irish monasteries. The *Church* has a nave, choir, and S transept, with a slender and graceful tower arising from the intersection. Attached to the nave are N. and S. aisles, and a chapel running parallel with the S. transept. The latter, together with the S. aisle, are separated from the nave by round-headed arches with octangular piers. Two round arches also divide the transept from the aisle, and 2 blocked ones from a chapel on the E. In the W. chapel of the S. aisle is a small monument of the O'Donnells, 1646. The nave is shut off from the choir by a broad-headed segmental arch. The latter part of the Church was lighted on the S. by 4 double-light trefoil windows: and on the S. side of the altar is a double-arched niche used as an ambry. The E. window is Dec., with very delicate tracery, and is worth notice, as is also the moulding of the W. door, close to which is the stoup for holy water. To the N. of the nave are the *Cloisters*, which are in good preservation. The area is small, about 30 ft., and surrounded by 10 beautiful pointed arches about 3 ft. high, the entrance of the passage within being under round-headed arches. From the N. of the choir runs a long chapel lighted by E. Eng. windows, those on the N. side having Ogee heads. A projecting building also on the N. of the choir, which may have been the Guardian's house,

but was more probably the Provincial's when in residence. Beyond the N. transept is the kitchen, with ample fireplace and spout for carrying the water away; also a stone reservoir and pipe connecting it with the river, probably used as a fish vivarium. On the E. of the kitchen is the guest-hall, in which there is an aperture communicating with the kitchen for the entrance of the viands. Probably there is no ruin in the kingdom showing the domestic arrangements to greater advantage than Ross, which on this account deserves to be attentively studied.

Conveyances.—Car to Tuam.

Distances.—Galway, 20 m.; Balinrobe, 14 m.; Tuam, 12½ m.; Shrule, 4 m.; Cong, 10 m.; Ross Monastery, 1½ m.; Kylebeg, 3½ m.; Glydagh, 4 m.

Headford to Cong and Maam.

½ m. rt., on the banks of the Black River, is *Moyné Lodge*. In the grounds is *Moyné Castle*, a square tower, in the interior of which is a spiral staircase leading to a covered passage running round the building, and lighted by loopholes. On the high ground to the N. is *Moyné Church* in ruins. The monastery buildings of Ross have an extremely beautiful effect when viewed from this side of the river.

5 m. is *Glencorrib*, and a little further on is *Houndswood*. The road, as it traverses very high ground, affords exquisite views of Lough Corrib and Lough Mask, with the giant ranges of the Maam-turk Mountains in the distance, while more to the N. are the Partry Mountains. In fact, a great portion of the wild Joyce's country is before the eyes, as regards its external boundaries.

7 m. the *Cross*, whence a road diverges to Ballinrobe. *Garracloon Lodge* is on the rt., and on the l. is *Ballymacgibbon House*; and further on is *Gort-na-Curra*, built by Sir Wm. Wilde, and near *Lisloughry* (J. E. Jackson, Esq.) is

10 m. **Cong** * (Ir. *Cunga*, a Neck, from its position on the isthmus separating Loughs Mask and Corrib). It is a quaint but poor village situated in the middle of a district teeming with natural curiosities, which in former times would have been considered as bordering on the supernatural. Hard by is a rapid stream, that emerges from Lough Mask, and empties itself into Lough Corrib, after a course of about 4 m. The village is about 1½ m. from the landing-pier on the latter lake, and near it on l. is *Ashford House*, the residence of Lord Ardilaun, whose beautiful demesne includes *Strandhill* on the E. side of the river, connected with the W. bank by a fine bridge. The estate extends for about 2 m. along the shores of the Lough, and is finely wooded. Permission to see the grounds is granted on application to the agent in the village. The mansion is a splendid castellated building of limestone and granite, surrounded by well-kept and beautifully laid-out grounds. Near it is a *Tower*, from which a fine view is obtained. Permission is also granted to see the *Gardens* and *Pheasantry*. The woods N. of Cong to the shores of Lough Mask form one of the finest coverts for cock in the kingdom. The Prince of Wales and party killed 90 brace in one day (Feb. 1905), which was not a record bag for Ashford.

The principal archæological remains are: 1. A stone *Cross* in the centre of the street, with a very ancient Irish inscription in memory of Nicol and Gilbert O'Duffy, who were formerly abbots of Cong.

2. The **Abbey**.—A bridge spanning the river leads from Ashford to the Abbey. It is remarkable for its beautiful Trans.-Norm. architecture, though as a whole it is not an imposing or an extensive building. St. Fechin of Fore is said to have originally founded a Church here in 624. The Abbey was founded in the 12th cent. for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. Roderick O'Connor, the last native king of Ireland, spent the last 15 years of his life here in the strictest seclusion, dying in 1198, aged 82. The guides show his tombstone, although he was buried at Clonmacnoise. The N. entrance has a fine *Doorway* of 4 courses with ornamented capitals; the E. window is *Pointed*, of remarkable height, with 3 lights. Passing through the roofless tower a stone roofed portion of the Abbey building is entered. Beyond to the S. is another stone roofed chamber used as a *chapel-house*. The W. front presents internally a Norm. blocked door with bead-moulding, and on the exterior, 3 doors also blocked, one being plain round-headed, and the others very rich Trans. from Norm. to E. Eng. There are also two round-headed windows of two lights each and deeply splayed. The floor is paved with tombstones of ecclesiastics and chiefs; the Rev. Patrick Prendergast, who was called "Lord Abbot," was buried here in 1829. The *Cloisters* are restored from the foundation, but part of the original arcade still stands. The preservation of the remains is due originally to the late Sir Benjamin Guinness, who purchased the property of Ashford.

Concerning this Abbey Petrie says:—"I have found no authority to enable me to fix with precision the date of the re-erection of this noble monastery, or ascertain the name of its rebuildier; but the characteristics of its style are such as will leave no doubt of its being a work of the close

of the 12th cent., while its magnificence indicates with no less certainty the pious bounty of the unhappy Roderic, who, in his later years, found refuge and, we may hope, tranquillity within its cloistered walls."

For the Processional Cross of Cong, see p. 15.

Having examined the ruins, the visitor should explore the natural curiosities of Cong, chiefly caused by the vagaries of the river connecting Lough Mask with Lough Corrib. Although the distance is really 4 m., its apparent career is only $\frac{3}{4}$ m., as the remainder is hidden underground with but few tokens of its presence. The country to the N. of Cong, as far as Lough Mask, is a series of carboniferous limestone plateaux, singularly perforated and undermined by the solvent action of the free carbonic acid contained in the river water. The subterranean river, and the lofty tunnel through which it flows, is accessible in several places. The **Pigeon Hole**, about one mile from the village, is one of these. On the road to it are a number of small *Cairns*, marking resting places in funeral processions, one is to John and Mary Joyce, 1717. In the centre of a field there is a marked depression, having on one side a perpendicular hole of some 60 ft. deep, and of a diameter barely that of the shaft of a coal-pit. The aspect of this aperture, covered as it is with ferns and dripping mosses, is very peculiar, and it requires some care to descend the slippery steps to the bottom, where we find a considerable increase of room, in consequence of the hollowing away of the rocks. When the tourist's eyes get fairly accustomed to the semi-darkness, he will perhaps be fortunate enough to detect in the river, which runs babbling by him, the blessed white trout which always frequent this same spot, and to catch

which was an act of impiety too gross to be committed. In addition to the guide, he is accompanied down the hole by a woman carrying a bundle of straw, which she lights and carries as far into the depths of the cavern as the suffocating atmosphere will allow her to venture. As she follows its windings, every now and then disappearing behind the rocks, and then reappearing, waving the fitful torch above her head, the scene is very picturesque. After visiting this cavern, the tourist should walk up to the *Cairn* of stones on Blake Hill to enjoy the fine view of Loughs Corrib and Mask, the intervening undermined limestone plateau, and the battlefield of Southern Moytura. Nearer Cong there are some more of these curious caverns: one of them is called "the Horse's Discovery," and contains stalactites. It is close to the old *Church*, which suffered so much injury from the depression of the ground, that a new one had to be built. The tourist should engage the services of a guide, who generally has a legend for every spot, and a reason for everything. "The Ladies' Buttery," "Webb's Hole," "Kelly's Cave," and the "Priest's Cave," are other openings, all difficult to find without a guide. The river emerges for a few hundred yards close to some mills, where the water is plainly observed to bubble up and immediately run off in different directions, forming 2 separate streams. Several *Souterrains* exist in the plain of Moytura, of which *Lisheenard* in the demesne of Ashford, sunk in a circular rath, furnishes an example. The **Canal** is the last, and probably the greatest, curiosity, as an example, not to be matched in this kingdom, of a gigantic failure. During the famine crisis in Ireland, many hundreds were employed in this scheme, which was to connect the 2 lakes, and thus extend the inland navigation to

Lough Conn and the Moy River at Ballina. As far as the relief given to the suffering peasants went it was very good; but by a strange mistake in the engineering calculations, the canal was found, when finished, to be utterly incapable of holding water, from the porous and permeable character of the stone; and to this day it remains a great useless blunder.

The antiquary should not leave Cong without visiting the battle-field of **Southern Moytura**, or **Moytura Cong**, which, together with that of Northern Moytura, has thrown so much light on the history and uses of megalithic monuments.

“At a certain period of Irish history, a colony of Firlbolgs, or Belgæ, as they are usually called by Irish antiquaries, settled in Ireland, dispossessing the Formorians, who are said to have come from Africa. After possessing the country for 37 years, they were in their turn attacked by a colony of Tuatha de Danann, coming from the N., said to be of the same race, and speaking a tongue mutually intelligible. On hearing of the arrival of these strangers, the Firlbolgs advanced from the plains of Meath as far as Cong, where the first battle was fought, and, after being fiercely contested for four days, was decided in favour of the invaders. The second battle was fought 7 years afterwards, near Sligo (Northern Moytura), and resulted equally in favour of the Tuatha de Danann, and they in consequence obtained possession of the country, which, according to the Four Masters, they held for 197 years. The field on which the four days' battle of Southern Moytura was fought extends from five to six miles north and south. Near the centre of the space, and nearly opposite the village of Cong, is a group of five stone circles, one of which is 54 feet in diameter. Another, very similar, is close by; and a third, larger, but partially ruined, is within a few yards of the first. The other two can now only be traced, and two more are said to have existed close by, but have entirely disappeared. On other parts of the battle-field, there

are six or seven large cairns of stones, all of them more or less ruined, the stones having been used to build dykes. Sir Wm. Wilde has identified all these as connected with incidents of the battle, and there seems no reason to doubt his conclusions.” *Fergusson*, ‘Rude Stone Monuments,’ pp. 176-8. For further, and very interesting particulars, see Wilde’s ‘Lough Corrib, its Shores and Islands,’ and Col. Wood-Martin’s ‘Rude Stone Monuments of Sligo.’

Distances. — Headford, 10 m.; Maam, 14 m.; Ballinrobe, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lough Mask Castle, 4 m.; Galway 30 m.

The tourist who prefers an aquatic excursion, and would enjoy the lake scenery, may take a boat from Cong to Maam; the usual charge for a boat and two men is 15s. The arm of the lake stretching up to Maam is very wild and grand.

From Cong the road to Maam continues along the N. shore of Lough Corrib; passing on it, 2 m. *Rosshill*, on the banks of Lough Mask, once a seat of the Earl of Leitrim, now belonging to Lord Ardilaun. In the grounds are inconsiderable ruins of the *Abbey of Rosshill*, and a small but very beautiful modern *Church*.

At 3 m. rt. is **Clonbur**,* which is 12 m. from Ballinrobe, a Stat. on the Mid. G. W. Rly. It is conveniently situated near the shores of Lough Mask, and affords excellent facilities for fishing on both lakes, and also for some rough shooting. The *Hotel* has passed into new and efficient hands, and will no doubt receive the patronage of anglers the place deserves. Directly in front of the traveller the mountains rise with fine abruptness: on the rt. *Benlevy*, 1370 ft.; *Bohaun*, and *Lugnabrieke*, 1628 ft.; and to the l. the ranges of the *Maamturk*, in which *Shantolagh*, 2003 ft., is most conspicuous. Towards Lough Mask the precipitous hill of *Kilbride* is seen.

Benlevy mountain is a very good

landmark for this district, in consequence of its peculiar square truncated summit, on which there is a clear lake. It is worth ascending, as by going more into the heart of the Joyce country, the views over the lakes are a good deal shut out by the mountains immediately around them. Passing *Cornamona* at 8 m. the road crosses the Dooghtra river, rising in Lugnabricka, and skirts the singular arm pushed by Lough Corrib into the very heart of the mountains. At 11 m. is *Claggan*, and on l., on an island, are the conspicuous ruins of *Castle Kirke*, otherwise called *Caislean-na-Ciree*, the *Hen's Castle*, of such extent as to cover nearly the whole of the island.

According to one legend, it was built in one night by a witch and her hen, which, together with the castle she gave to the O'Flaherty, telling him that, if it was besieged, the hen would lay sufficient eggs to keep him from starving. The event soon happened, but O'Flaherty, forgetting the injunctions, slew the bird, and was soon starved out (see p. 270).

Its original plan was that of an Anglo-Norm. castle or keep, in the form of a parallelogram, having 3 projecting towers on its 2 longest sides. Some of the finely executed windows and doorways exhibit the architectural features of the 13th cent. It was really erected by the sons of Rory O'Conor, last king of Ireland, with the help of Richard de Burgo.

24 m. **Maam Bridge** ✱ (Rte. 20), where the traveller will find a little *Inn*, built, as well as the bridge, by Nimmo the engineer, to whom Connemara owes innumerable debts of gratitude. The situation is enchanting, at the base of the giant Lugnabricka, and right in front of Leekavrea and Shanfolagh; while 2 streams, the Bealnabrack and the Failmore, take away from the solitude and tempt the fishermen.

Two other roads meet here—one from the Oughterard and Clifden road (p. 257), and one from Leemane, running down the valley of the Joyce's river (p. 267). The view from the Failmore Br. looking up the valley into the heart of the Maanturk Mts. is one of the finest in Connemara.

Distances.—Cong, 14 m.; Leemane, 10 m.; Maam Cross Roads, 5 m.

Headford to Westport.

Taking the road which runs to the E. of that proceeding to Cong, the tourist passes on rt. *Lisdonagh House*. Far in the distance, near Tuam, is *Knockma Hill*, surmounted by a great cairn, from its isolated position visible over a very large extent of country.

24 m. from Galway is **Shrulle**, a small town situated on the Blackwater, possessing the ruins of a *Monastery*, a massive-towered *Castle*, and the notoriety of a most foul massacre.

In 1641 Sir Henry Bingham, with a number of English gentry, yeomen, and 15 clergymen (among whom was the Bishop of Killala), arrived at Shrulle from Castlebar (which he had been obliged to surrender from want of provisions, see p. 276), under promise of safe escort from Lord Mayo, his son Sir Theobald Bourke, and the R. C. Archbishop of Tuam. Notwithstanding this promise, 3 days later they were handed over at Shrulle Bridge to the keeping of a relation of Lord Mayo, one Edmund Bourke, "the man who not long before, having taken the Bishop of Killala prisoner, wanted to fasten him to the Sow (a battering engine), with which he was attempting to beat down the walls of Castlebar, in order that the besieged in firing might shoot their own prelate."—*Otway*. The unfortunate English were attacked by him in the most ferocious manner: some were shot, others were piked, others cast into the river: in all 65

were slaughtered. For this massacre Sir Theobald Bourke was afterwards tried and executed, Lord Mayo having died in the meantime.

There is a handsome *R. C. Chapel* in Shrulle. In the neighbourhood of the town is *Dalgan House*. The Blackwater in its course from Shrulle to Thorpe plays the same vagaries as the river at Cong, and has an underground course for some little distance.

29 m. Kilmaine.

34 m. **Ballinrobe** * (Ir. *Baile-an-rodhba*), a busy English-looking town of 1544 Inhab., on the River Robe, though in itself containing nothing of interest, save small remains of an old *Church* and a fine *R. C. Chapel*. It is, however, a good point from which to explore the beauties of **Lough Mask**, a noble sheet of water, 10 m. long by 4 broad, with 2 arms about 1 m. distant from each other stretching into Joyce's country, the one extending for 4 m., the other for 3, and having its waters 36 ft. above the summer level of Lough Corrib. The eastern shore of the lough is comparatively tame, but the W. is bounded by the fine, though somewhat monotonous, range of the Partry Mountains, the highest points of which are Toney's, 1270 ft.; and Bohaun, 1294 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Ballinrobe, on the shores of the lake, is *Lough Mask Castle*, a solitary ruin of no great extent, but in a fine position. Close to it is *Lough Mask House*, which, as the residence of Capt. Boycott, was notorious in the beginning of the recent agitations in Ireland. The island of Inishmaan, close to the shore, contains a ruined *Church*, originally built by St. Cormac in the 6th cent. and enlarged in the 12th. It has a good side doorway of quadrangular form, in which the weight of the lintel is taken off by a semicircular arch.

The geologist will find on the shores of this lake Upper Silurian

strata, with many fossils, which are the equivalents of the May Hill deposits, and their passage upwards into Wenlock beds.

[6 m. 1. is **Hollymount**, a small town, also on the Robe, containing a *Church* with a cast-iron spire. Adjoining the town are *Hollymount Park* and *Bloomfield*.]

From Ballinrobe the road gradually approaches Lough Mask, and at *Keel Bridge* crosses a narrow isthmus between it and *Lough Curra*, an irregularly shaped lake, about 6 m. long, though never more than 1 m. broad. On the opposite bank of Lough Mask, under the Slieve Partry hills, is *Toormakeady Lodge*. 40 m. at the S. end of the lake is the village of **Partry**. Iron-works were once established here, but are no longer worked.

The road now diverges, the direct and shortest route to Westport being to the l., but the antiquary will find it to his account in taking the other route, keeping to the rt. of Lough Cloone, and thus visiting the ruins of

Ballintober Abbey (Ir. *Bail-an-Tobhair*), which, though little known, are very beautiful, and well worth a special expedition. Careful inquiries should be made as to the direct locality, as they lie on a by-road on the rt. to Ballyglass. It has a large cruciform *Church*, with nave, transepts, and choir, the latter still possessing its roof. Note the immense height of the gable ends, the intersection (where the tower once stood), which is marked by 4 splendid arches springing from sculptured impost, and the vaulted roof of the choir which is divided into 3 bays. From each of them springs a vaulting arch right across to the opposite bay, as also one to the alternate angles, thus producing a singular intersection. Over the altar are 3 blocked windows of exquisite Norm. design, with

double dog-tooth moulding, and over the middle light is another smaller Norm. window. On the S. side of the choir is an archway with 2 circular-headed arches, and on the N. is some moulding, apparently belonging to an altar-tomb. The nave is lighted by 8 Early Pointed windows. In the transept are 2 chapels, the most northerly containing a stoup, the design of which is a misshapen head and face. The monastic buildings are at the end of the S. transept and adjoining the nave; and in what was probably a chapel to the S. of the choir is an elaborate *Altar-tomb*, on the pediment of which are 5 singular figures representing ecclesiastics. The whole row was evidently filled by them, but the remainder have disappeared. The visitor should also notice the doorway, an exquisite Pointed arch resting on 4 receding columns. This fine abbey was founded in the year 1216 by Cathal O'Connor, king of Connaught, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and fortunately for the archaeologist has but little history, as such generally entailed the complete destruction of all the finest features. A very dreary road leads from the abbey to

48 m. the Triangle, the point of junction of the Castlebar and Ballinrobe roads. A little further on l. is *Ayle Church*, and close by a *Mound* surmounted by the shell of a ruin, known as *McPhilbin's Castle*. Between the Church and castle a by-road on the l. leads to the curious cavern locally known as **The Gulf of Ayle**, or **Aille**. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant from the main road. The tourist should ask for a guide at one of the cottages, as it is not easy to find it without. There are two openings about 100 yards apart, where the limestone crops up in the field. They are accessible, by descending a steep and slippery slope,

when the river is not flooded. The subterranean stream is then to be seen flowing under a noble calcareous arch or dome, and may even be followed for a considerable distance. At other times, especially after sudden and heavy rains, the deep and wide semi-conical hole between the rock-face and the level of the field is completely filled with water, forming a deep bay, the waters of which in extreme cases rise above the level of the field and flood all the country around, extending even to the main road. It is told that in some cases the water has been deep enough in the main road to reach the shafts of cars, and that a man with a load of flour many years ago was drowned in attempting to drive to Westport. On the occasion of our visit the water was so low that we were able to descend to the cavern, wade across the river to a sandbank on the opposite side, and follow this subterranean strand far away into the darkness of the cavern, aided only by a considerable consumption of wax matches. Only a few days before some heavy summer rain had fallen, and the traces of the consequent flood were left on the sides of the semi-circular hole or bay by which descent was made to the cavern, and on the surface of the field, in the form of a muddy film, covering the recently grown grass and shrubs. This proved a rise of some 30 or 40 ft., and its subsidence within five days. The winter floods would of course be much greater. Having, before visiting the spot, heard nothing satisfactory concerning the magnitude of the cavern, we were not prepared to explore it properly, but saw enough of stalactitic formation and extension to justify further exploration with the aid of lights. It would be imprudent to go far without company lest there should be an accumulation of carbonic acid gas. No indications of this were observed on

the occasion of our solitary groping through the tunnel. The fact that the cavern must be open at each end, with a free flow of water through it, confirms this indication of its safety, though exploration should be made cautiously.

—————
Detour to Aghagower.

1½ m. l. and by same road that leads to the cavern is the village of **Aghagower** (Ir. *Achadh-fobhair*, Field of the spring), which should be visited on account of its *Round*

Tower, slightly inclined, of apparently 5 stages, of rude workmanship. It is about 60 ft. high, lighted by 2 rude semicircular arched windows; it is entered by a rudely-arched doorway 7½ ft. from the ground. The conical top is wanting. Close by is the ruin of a *Chapel* with gable ends and high-pitched roof, lighted on E. by a very pretty 3-light window splayed inwardly. On the l. of the building is an *Oratory*. Rejoining the high road, on l. is *Mountbrowne*.

53 m. *Westport* (Rte. 21).

ROUTE 23.

ATHLONE TO ROSCOMMON, CASTLEREA, BALLINA, AND BELMULLET.

The Midland Great Western Rly. runs from Athlone to Ballina. For the first few miles some pretty views of Lough Rea are obtained on rt.

12 m. **Knockcroghery** is the nearest Stat. from whence to make an excursion to *Rindown Castle*, about 5 m. to the S.E. (see Rte. 19).

14¾ m. **Ballymurry**, close to which is *Mote Park*, the seat of Lord Crofton.

18¼ m. **Roscommon** ★ (Pop. 1891) is a neat-looking country town with little beauty of situation to recommend it. It is the county town and contains a good *Court-House*, *Gaol*, *Barracks*, *Workhouse*, *Nunnery*, &c., Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. It contains two remains of its former greatness. 1. The **Dominican Priory**, in the lower part of the town, consists of a *Church*, 137 ft. long, "with a northern transept, in which is an aisle separated by 4 pointed arches, resting on massive round pillars; over the principal entrance is a beautiful win-

dow, with an architrave decorated with pinnacles; the windows in the choir are lancet-shaped and much mutilated. Under an arch in the N. side of the choir is a *Tomb* with a mutilated effigy, said to be that of Felim O'Connor; at the base are placed 4 warlike figures representing ancient Gallowglasses"; but they appear to belong to a much later period, and are thought to have been removed from a Perp. tomb on the opposite side. Roscommon (Coman's Wood), derives its name from St. Coman, who founded a monastery here about 746 for Canons Regular, which was destroyed and afterwards restored. The Dominican Priory was founded by Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, in 1257. Elizabeth made a grant of the Abbey and lands to Sir Nicholas Malby. 2. The **Castle** as seen from the Rly. makes an imposing appearance on the side of the hill. The present building dates from 1268, and was the work of John D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland. It occupies a large quadrangular area, and

measures 223 ft. by 173 ft. It is defended by a round tower at each angle, as well as by two similar ones projecting from the E. to protect the gateway. One only of these towers is roofed, and forms a lofty room, vaulted overhead, and said to have been a council chamber. In the inner court is a rectangular building containing the state apartments. In the N.W. tower is a stone staircase leading to the curtain wall. The original N. and S. walls were destroyed, and there is a large breach between the entrance and N.E. tower. A quadrangular enclosure runs along the whole E. side bounded by high walls with low round towers at the angles. Roscommon Castle is, as far as extent goes, one of the largest in the kingdom, and, according to tradition, was in good preservation up to a later date than most fortresses. It suffered much in the turbulent wars of the four centuries after its erection. Sir Henry Sidney took it in 1566. In 1642 it was taken by the Irish, and surrendered in 1652 to the Parliamentary troops under Reynolds. It is said to have been inhabited up to the battle of Aughrim (1691), when some fugitive Irish escaping from that engagement set fire to it, lest it should fall into the hands of the Williamite army.

About 2 m. to the N.E. of Roscommon are remains (though small) of the *Abbey of Deeran*, probably dependent on that of Roscommon; with the exception of a good window, they present nothing worthy of a visit.

Conveyances.—Rail to Athlone; to Castlebar, Westport, and Ballina.

Distances.—Castlereia, 16½ m.; Athlone, 18¼ m.; Ballinasloe, 32 m. (rail).

24 m. at **Dunamon** the Suck River is crossed by a long *Bridge*, and again, a little below, at *Castle Coote*. On the opposite side of

the water is *Dunamon Castle* (St. George Caulfield, Esq.). In the old *Church of Dunamon* are some fine monuments to the Caulfield family. The line now follows the valley of the Suck, if such a sluggish stream can be said to have a valley, and, passing 29½ m. l. the village of Ballymoe, arrives at

34¼ m. **Castlereia** * (Pop. 1190), an uninteresting town, rather prettily situated on the Suck, which is here adorned with some good timber belonging to the demesne of the late Lord Mount Sandford, and now the property of G. R. W. Sandford, Esq.

At 4 m. S.E. of Castlereia is the old **Castle of Ballintober**. It was the chief seat of the O'Conors of Connaught. The date of its erection is unknown; but that it existed before 1315 is certain, from a reference to it under that date in the 'Annals of Lough Cé.' It forms a quadrangular enclosure, 270 ft. long by 237 in breadth, and is similar in plan to that of Roscommon, being defended by strong towers at each angle, and two others defending the main entrance on the E. A broad fosse surrounded the whole castle. The great towers are polygonal, with strong walls, the upper storeys being furnished with windows were evidently habitable. The curtain walls were nearly 6 ft. thick at the height of the inner court, but much thicker at the foundation, and flights of steps led to the banquette below the parapet. It has been largely used as a quarry for building purposes since it fell into ruins. It figured often in the Tudor and Stuart wars, and was mainly held by the O'Conors; the last of the family who lived there was Charles O'Connor, early in the 18th cent. The present owner is Captain Pakenham Mahon, of Strokestown.

The archaeologist should also visit the circular cemetery, called "Reilig na Riogh," one of the 3 royal

burial-places in Ireland (see p. 64), about 10 m. E., at **Rathcroghan**, "which is of a circular form, measuring 116 paces in diameter, and surrounded with a stone ditch greatly defaced. Within are small circular mounds, covering rude sepulchral chambers formed of stone, without cement of any kind, and containing unburnt bones. The monument of Dathi, with its pillar of red sandstone, is outside the enclosure, at a short distance to the E."—*Petrie*. To show the celebrity of this cemetery, the Connaught poet, Dorban, writes thus:—

"There is not at this place
A hill at Oenach na Cruachna,
Which is not the grave of a king or royal
prince,
Or of a woman or warlike poet."

46 m. **Ballyhaunis** * (Pop. 1139), with some remains of an Augustinian *Monastery*, founded by the Nangle family. The surrounding country is undulating and not devoid of scenery. It is rich in pre-historic remains—crannoghs in Lough Meelin, au ogham, cromlechs, raths, cashels, and souterrains; of the latter we have personally discovered and explored six.

56 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Claremorris** * (Pop. 1118), a thriving country town with a good agricultural trade. A new Light Rly. has just been completed from Claremorris to Collooney (47 m.) on the Sligo line, thus completing the long projected system from Limerick to that town, running through the centre of Connaught. About 2 m. S. is *Castle McGarrett*, the seat of Lord Oranmore and Browne.

About 6 m. N.E. of Claremorris, and about the same distance from Ballyhaunis, is the village of **Knock**, which for a time was a kind of Irish Lourdes. Here at the little *R. C. Chapel* a series of apparitions are alleged to have been seen on the 21st Aug. 1879, and in the Jan. and Feb. of 1880. They were described as visions of the Virgin, St. [Ireland.]

Joseph, and St. John, round whom lights like stars flashed. The place at once attained great notoriety and thousands flocked to it. The gable wall on which the apparitions were seen was stripped of its plaster, the mortar taken from between the stones, holes made in the walls, and the earth scraped from the clay floor. Miraculous cures of all kinds, it was alleged, were immediately effected on those, who either prayed on the spot, or had used the mortar or clay taken from the Chapel. From the diary of the parish priest were published particulars of 231 cases of cures in the first 6 months.

64 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Balla**. * a small village with a *Round Tower* about 50 ft. in height, and the remains of a *Church* built by St. Mochua in the 7th cent., as mentioned in Colgan's 'Life of the Saint.' He also caused 2 wells to be formed, which he enclosed with walls, from whence the town took its name: "Unde oppidum novum nomen Balla et etiam Mochua cognomen Ballensis accepit." Vallancy, to prove that the Irish were fire-worshippers, erroneously changed the name to Beilagh, translating it "the fire of fires." There are two small chapels built on arches over the river which runs through the place, and another chapel adjoining the *Well*, which are frequented for devotional exercises.

In the neighbourhood of Balla are *Athavallie* (Sir H. L. Blosse, Bt.) and *Brownhall*. A little to the S. is the district known as the **Plains of Mayo**, much of which is covered with naked limestone rock, and in the village of the same name are slight ruins of an *Abbey*, which was the seat of a university very celebrated in the 7th cent., and founded by St. Colman, who for that purpose resigned his cell of Lindisfarne in Northumberland. There are one or two ancient fortified mansions in the neighbourhood.

67 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Manulla Junction**, where

a change is made for Ballina. The line now runs N. to the shores of Lough Cullin, and at

79 m. is **Foxford** ★ (Pop. 615), a small town of some 600 Inhab., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to rt. of Stat., in the neighbourhood of scenery far superior to any that the traveller has yet met with. The hills begin to close in, and on the N.W. attain the height of 1095 ft. in the range of the Slieve Gamph mountains. Foxford is a place of some antiquity, and was formerly the key to the district of Tirawley, lying to the W. The **Moy** runs through the town, and is fordable at a point called *Cromwell's Rock*, where the Protector and his army are alleged to have crossed. It is one of the most important rivers in the N.W. of Ireland. It rises in the Ox Mts. in Co. Sligo, and flowing southwards from thence receives the waters of the Owenaher and the Owengarve, and for a considerable distance divides the Cos. of Mayo and Sligo. Near Swinford it flows due W. for a few miles, and then to the N., keeping a parallel course with Loughs Cullin and Conn. Foxford is a good station for anglers, with a *Hotel* suited for their accommodation. Woollen mills have been successfully started here by the Nuns in their scheme of technical instruction. The remainder of the route follows the valley of the Moy on l. to

88 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Ballina** ★ (Ir. *Bel-an-atha*, Mouth of the ford), a busy place with a Pop. of 4505, some 5 m. distant from the mouth of the Moy. The river is here developed into a broad stream, and separates Sligo from Mayo; the district on the rt. or Sligo side is called **Ardnaree**, and the communications maintained by a couple of handsome *Bridges*. On the E. side is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedral*, worth an inspection. It has an elaborate E. window, the glass being

executed in Munich. It has a lofty tower and spire; adjoining are the ruins of an Augustinian *Abbey*, founded in 1427 with a well-designed Pointed doorway.

The situation of Ballina is good, and the views of Nephin and the hills on the W. of Lough Conn are very fine; but the town itself is not particularly attractive. It is, however, the largest and most thriving town in the county. The fishery is of great importance. At the *Falls* weirs were built by Mr. Little at a cost of 1500*l.* For angling the Moy is perhaps one of the best open rivers in the United Kingdom; the only restriction put upon it by the lessees is that the fish be given up. For spring fishing, April is the best month; June is the best month if including the lakes. There are ten miles of water, deep and with good banks, between the weirs and Foxford.

The only historical event connected with Ballina is the capture of the town by the French, on the 24th August, 1798, two days after their landing at Killala under Gen. Humbert. On this occasion the Rev. G. Fortescue, the rector of the parish and a volunteer, was shot by a party in ambuscade.

The antiquary must not fail to visit the **Cromlech of the Four Maels**, who were hanged at *Ard-na-Riagh*, or *Ardnaree* (the hill of executions), a little to the S.W. of Ballina, and were buried on a hill on the opposite side of the river, where a *Cromlech*, consisting of a cap-stone measuring 9 ft. by 7 ft., and supported on three uprights, still stands.

It has a special interest from the fact that it has had an assignable date given to it. The Maels were foster-brothers, pupils of Ceallach, Bishop of Kilmore-moy, and they murdered him through envy about the sovereignty, for which crime they were hanged by the bishop's brother. Now this Ceallach was the great-grandson of Da-

thi, whose red pillar-stone at Rathcroghan was erected A.D. 428. An account of these events is given in the 'Diinnsenchus,' in the 'Book of Lecan,' and by McFirbis, in the 'Annals of the Hy-Fiachrach,' translated by O'Donovan, who says that, "this evidence, coupled with the description of the situation on the other side of the Moy, opposite Ard-na-Riagh, leaves no doubt of its identity." But the whole story is doubtful; and if the murder ever took place, it is far more likely that those guilty of such a crime were interred in a pagan monument, such as this most probably is. No reason can be assigned for raising it over the graves of murderers.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.W. on the road to Killala is the old Ch. of *Kilmoremoy*.

On the rt. bank of the Moy, 3 m. below Ballina, are the ruins of *O'Conor's Castle*. (For Rte. to Sligo, see p. 278.)

It is a fine drive to Pontoon Bridge and round by the W. side of Lough Conn by Errew and Crossmolina (p. 277).

Another good excursion is to *Lough Talt*, a pretty sheet of water at the foot of the pass separating the Slieve Gamph from the Ox Mts. There is a splendid view from the top of the pass over Killala Bay and the plains of North Mayo. The road is poor from thence through *Tobereurry* to Boyle.

Conveyances.—There is a steamer between Ballina and Glasgow, calling at Sligo.

Rail to Killala, Foxford, and Manulla Junction.

Car to Belmullet, through Crossmolina and Bangor; to Ballycastle, *viâ* Killala; to Sligo, *viâ* Cullen's Br., Dromore W., Dromard, and Ballysadare; to Inisherone and Easky.

Distances.—Foxford, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. (rail); Sligo, 37 m.; Dromore, 14 m.; Westport (rail), 33 m.; Castlebar,

22 m.; Pontoon, 11 m.; Crossmolina, 8 m.; Bangor, $27\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Belmullet, 49 m., direct 40 m.; Killala, 9 m.; Roserck, 5 m.

Leaving Ballina by the new Rly., single line, which keeps to the road for a good portion of the distance, we pass on the rt. the demesne of *Belleek Castle* (Major Saunders).

5 m. from Ballina, in a dell overlooking the Moy, are the ruins of *Roserck Abbey*, or *Rosserick* (*Ros-Sercee*, the wood of *Searc*), founded in 1400 for Franciscan Friars by the sept of Joyce. It is somewhat similar to Clare-Galway, a cruciform *Church*, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection of nave and transepts. The *Cloisters* are in a very good state of preservation. Of a similar (Dec.) character is *Moyne Abbey*, a fine ruin 3 m. to the N., which has a length of 135 ft., width 20 ft., some good Dec. windows, and a slender but lofty tower (90 ft.). It was founded by McWilliam Burke in 1460. The *Cloisters* are nearly perfect, and like those of Sligo are built with plain pillars in couples. "It lies in a sequestered pastoral district, on the banks of the bay, watered by a small rill, which, dipping into the granular limestone, rises again under the Ch. and supplies the convent. From the top of the tower, the ascent to which is both easy and safe, a good view is obtained of the building, the surrounding country, the bay, diversified by the island of Bartragh, and the accompanying ledges of long low white-crested sandhills." These abbeys are in the hands of the Board of Works. At the S. end of the island is *Bartragh House* (Capt. Kirkwood).

9 m. Killala * (Pop. 510), the terminus of the Rly. and an interesting little place.

It was the scene of the landing of the French under Gen. Humbert, on Aug. 22nd, 1798. With 3 frigates, having on board 1100 men, this expedition sailed from La Rochelle, with the intention of making a descent upon Donegal; but, in consequence of adverse winds, the General was forced to land in Kilecummin Bay, a little to the N. of Killala, and proceeded to Ballina, where the death of Mr. Fortescue took place. A detachment of about 800 kept possession of Killala. The royal troops under Major-General Trench, exactly a month later, drove them from the town, when about 400 were slain. Dr. Stock, Bishop of Killala, his family, and others, were in the hands of the French during the occupation, and his narrative of the events bears testimony to the consideration and courtesy of the invaders.

The see of Killala is very ancient, having been founded, it is considered with some certainty, by St. Patrick in the 5th cent., but no trace of any primitive church now remains. The Cathedral is a plain building of the 17th cent., with later alterations. During the Civil Wars the mediæval structure was left in ruins and a rebuilding was undertaken by Bishop Otway (circa. 1670). In the S. wall a fine Pointed doorway is the only portion of the old Cath. remaining. In the graveyard a *Souterrain* has recently been explored: it is of an elaborate plan, and additions seem to have been made to the original work. Entering a circular chamber 6 ft. in diam., a passage runs nearly 25 ft. E., where it is blocked and was probably the original entrance; another to the S. is blocked, as is that from the circular chamber W. A passage to the N. opens into a series of 3 chambers, making a total length of 48 ft. A *souterrain* exists also in Glen Columkille ch.-yard (p. 218), and in both they evidently belonged to a rath. The **Round Tower**, which is placed on an insulated eminence,

was struck by lightning in 1800, and considerably damaged, but was restored over 60 years ago by Bishop Versechoyle. It is 84 ft. high, and 51 ft. in circumference; the doorway is 11 ft. from the ground, and it has the conical top. The style of masonry shows that it was late in order of time, and it is attributed to the third period in the building of the round towers. Killala was long a bishop's see, and was joined to Achonry in 1607, being held by Myler Magrath. The united dioceses were joined to Tuam in 1833. The Bishop's house is now part of the *Union Workhouse*. Killala was at one time a brisk little seaport; but Ballina, with its superior advantages, has taken almost all the trade from it. The Cloonaghmore is crossed by a fine *Bridge* of 11 arches at *Palmerstown*, the property and former seat of the family of Palmer. The mansion was destroyed in the troubles of '98. On the rt. bank of the river is *Castle-reagh*, the seat of J. V. Knox, Esq.

[About 4 m. N. is *Rathfran*, an Abbey founded for Dominicans by Wm. de Burgo, 1274. The ruins of the Ch. and traces of other buildings are picturesquely situated close to the shore. They are in a hopeless state of neglect, and, as is common in Ireland, burial remains lie scattered in all directions. In its neighbourhood, and in that of *Summerhill*, are earthen forts, giant's grave, cromlechs, and at Breateagh, a fine Ogham stone 12 ft. high.

At *Kilecummin* (8 m.), and close to the shore where the French landed, are the ruins of the *Church* of Cummine, or Cuimin, a saint of the 7th cent. The building, however, is probably of a very much later date. It is of the usual type, measuring about 30 ft. by 18 ft.; the doorway has inclined sides, with semicircular head; the E. window is also semicircular headed, the S. window triangular. Without is the Saint's *Grave*, marked by two stones 7 ft. and 5½ ft. high, and a small flag with incised cross; near it is a *Holy Well*.]

18 m. Ballycastle, * commands a splendid view of *Downpatrick Head*, which rises to the height of 126 ft., about 5 m. to the N. The singular rock of *Doonbristy*, which stands detached from the land, testifies to the violence of the Atlantic waves along this coast. There are some singular "Puffing Holes" on the coast as the tourist approaches the Head, and he will become aware, by the roar of water beneath his feet, that the sea has made encroachments on the land. The geological composition of the coast is of yellow sandstone, both at the Head and the opposite Promontory of Benmore, between which is a narrow slip of lower limestone, affording at Pollnamuck many typical shells and carb. fishes. Near Ballycastle is the singular *Pillar-stone* of Doonfeeny, about 21 ft. high, on which a double cross has been carved. [From Ballycastle the traveller may return to Ballina through the valley of Ballinlen and Crossmolina, about 18 m.]

From Ballycastle to Belmullet the road skirts a country of wild desolate mountains, seldom rising above 1200 ft., but as dreary and untameable as anything in Ireland. It forms the **Barony of Erris**, lying to the W. of the barony of Tirawley, and is very seldom visited. The coast scenery, however, will well repay any pedestrian tourist, with whom time is no object. A little way from the village the road crosses the Ballinlen, which falls into the Bay of Bunatrahir, and then runs along the verge of the sea cliffs for 8 miles, at the base of Maumakeogh, 1245 ft., and Benmore, 1155 ft., to Belderg Bay, from whence it runs inland to the S.W. There is a small country Inn here where some accommodation can be had by arrangement beforehand, or quarters may be secured through the kindness of the Coastguard officer.

From Belderg (*Inn*), where we

enter upon a district of primary rocks, to Benwee Head, the coast offers a constant succession of grand scenes.

About 4 m. W. of Belderg is **Moista Sound**, formed by a great high dyke over a couple of hundred yards long, and so narrow that a boat can just pass through it by taking in the oars. The sides of the rift are quite vertical, the N. being 350 ft. high, and the S. 450 ft., the cliff here rising 350 ft. higher. About 4 m. further, near Porturlin, is *The Arch*, 30 ft. high, also a trap-dyke, which can be rowed through at half-tide in good weather. Here the lower portion of the cliff has fallen away, which rises above the arch to a height of 600 ft. "From hence to the lofty and nearly isolated promontory of Doonvinallagh, 10 m. W. from Belderg, is one succession of magnificent cliffs, headlands, and bays. Near the northern extremity of the promontory, to the W. of the beautiful little harbour of Portacloy, is a cavern about 30 ft. high at the entrance, and wide enough for a boat to row in."

The **Stags of Broadhaven**, so conspicuous in all the coast views of Erris, and from the Donegal side, are 7 precipitous rocks, about 300 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. of **Benwee Head**. This latter rises with magnificent cliffs to 829 ft., and is well worth the ascent for the sake of the superb view over Achill, Blacksod Bay, and Ballycroy to the S., the Sligo and the Donegal coast to the N.E. All this portion of this fine coast, embracing some of the wildest and best cliff scenery in the United Kingdom, can be conveniently approached from **Pulathomas**, 5 m. W. of *Glenamoy Bridge*, and 12 m. N.E. of Belmullet, where a new *Inn* has been built on the shores of Rosport estuary. The coast is best seen in sailing between Sligo and Belmullet.

The road from Belderg to Belmullet passes through a very bleak and wild district, from which roads

branch off to the N. to Portaeloy, Porturlin, and Rosspart, and about a mile further on to Pulathomas. At 35 m. it crosses the Glenamoy River near its entrance to an inlet of Broadhaven, and at 42 m. *Carrowmore Br.* at the isthmus that intervenes between *Lough Carrowmore* and Belmullet Sound.

49 m. **Belmullet** ★ (Pop. 650), over 60 years ago a miserable collection of huts, and now a well-built little town and seaport, with two *Hotels* and nice accommodation for tourists. It is singularly placed on a strip of land 400 yards broad, intervening between Broadhaven on the N. and Blacksod Bay on the S.; a canal was cut through it, so that vessels, which were formerly wind-bound for weeks in the neighbourhood of the Mullet Promontory, can at once go through. There is a good market here, it being the emporium for the greater part of Erris. Belmullet is the key of the **Peninsula of Mullet**, which extends N. as far as Erris Head, and runs S., gradually tapering away to Blacksod Point, exactly opposite Slievemore, in Achill Island. Thus, while one side of the Mullet is exposed to the fiercest storms of the Atlantic, the other looks upon two landlocked havens. Broadhaven and Blacksod, each of which would contain in security all the navies of the world. Broadhaven, from its proximity to the fishing grounds and accessibility on the land side, offers perhaps the best centre on the west coast from which the mackerel and herring fisheries could be prosecuted. Nowhere else are the deep sea and the landing pier in such close proximity, and the only drawback remaining could be removed by the construction of a light railway. This could be done by connecting Belmullet with Mulranny or Ballina, and bringing it in touch with the Midland G. W. system. From these

advantages it was at one time proposed to make Belmullet a western terminus for a trunk railway.

There is not much of interest in the long peninsula of Mullet. On the W. coast at Doonamo Point are the remains of a fine *Cashel*, which crosses the neck of the headland. The wall is 200 ft. long, 8 ft. thick; and 18 ft. high in places; without is a fosse and an alignment of stoues. Within the rampart are three clochauns, and the slight remains of a circular fort crown the extremity of the promontory. **Binghamstown**, 3 m. S. of Belmullet, is a dilapidated town built by Major Bingham as the capital of Erris, but which soon fell into decay when the latter town was built by T. Shaen Carter on a more advantageous site. *Bingham Castle*, a few miles to the S., is a square castellated mansion belonging to the family of that name, landlords of the greater part of this district. There is at the S. point of the Mullet an extensive outcrop on the shore of "sheet" granite, which is so evenly jointed as to work into large slabs for building purposes. Boats can be had from the fishermen here to reach Achill Island. W. of the Mullet lie *Inishglora, N.* and *S. Inishkea* with ruins of ancient *Churches*, the first having remains of the establishment founded by St. Brendan in the 6th cent. (see p. 275). As may be imagined, trees are a rarity, everything being exposed to the fierce blasts of the W.

From Belmullet the return route may be varied by going through *Glencastle* (½ m.), a pretty glen with a *Rath* in the centre of a hillock called Dundonald, and from hence through (12½ m.) **Bangor (Inn)**, a little slated village built by the Bingham in 1825. There is very good salmon and trout fishing, and grouse shooting around here, but all are at present in the hands of Messrs. Jameson and Williams,

whose lodges are close by. At 20½ m. **Corick** (*Inn*), which is approached through another picturesque glen, there is a musical bridge that is played by running a large stone along the parapet. The remainder of the drive to (32 m.) **Crossmolina** (Rte. 21) is flat and uninteresting, but from there to **Ballina** (40 m.) it lies through a nicely wooded country with the *Castle Gore* demesne of Lord Arran on the right.

At **Bangor** a road branches S. to **Mallarauny** (20½ m.), (see Rte. 21), passing through (12½ m.) **Ballycroy**,

where there is a nice *Inn*, and abundance of salmon and trout in the rivers and lakes around. The *Rock House* (4 m.) S.W. of **Ballycroy**, is the picturesque residence of Mrs. Clive (p. 272). Now that the new light railway is completed to **Achill Sound**, it is proposed to run a steamer between the terminus and **Belmullet**. The tourist taking this route, on returning to **Ballina** from **Belmullet**, or having proceeded to **Achill** and returned by **Westport**, can by Rte. 21 proceed to **Sligo**, or by reversing it to **Galway**.

ROUTE 24.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO, THROUGH MULLINGAR, LONGFORD, CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, AND BOYLE: BRANCH TO CAVAN.

The line to **Mullingar** is that already described in Rte. 19. Here the line strikes N. and passes on l. the **Barracks** and **Workhouse**.

2 m. l. is *Levington Park* (R. W. C. Levinge, Esq.), immediately after which the broad waters of **Lough Owel** (anc. *Lough Uair*) open out, the Rly. running close alongside of it for the whole distance, 5 m. in length. The area of this lake occupies 2295 acres; and although the scenery around it is by no means striking, the wooded hills and numerous fine seats on its banks give it a pleasant and sheltered aspect. On the opposite side is *Portloman*, and in the grounds are slight remains of an *Abbey Church*. 3½ m. rt. are *Ballynegall* (T. J. Smyth, Esq.), and *Knockdrin Castle*, the seat of Sir Rich. W. Levinge, Bart. At the upper end of the lake, on the W. side, is *Mountmurray*, and close to the Rly. *Clonhugh*, the seat of Lord Greville.

The angler can get good sport in **Lough Owel**, the trout running from

1 to 10 lb. The best season is about the time of the *May-fly*.

6½ m. **Clonhugh Stat.**

7½ m. close to **Multifarnham Stat.**, amidst the trees on the l., is *Wilson's Hospital*, an establishment founded in the 18th cent. by Andrew Wilson, who bequeathed 4000*l.* a year for the education of Protestant orphans, and also for the maintenance of a certain number of old men. It was taken possession of by the insurgents in 1798, and during a sharp engagement with Lord Cornwallis's troops the building was buried down, but was afterwards restored. In the village are the partial ruins of the *Monastery* of **Multifarnham**, remarkable chiefly for its slender square steeple, 90 ft. in height.

This house was founded for Franciscans in 1306 by William Delamere, and was notorious for having maintained its early splendour later than any other establishment. Although dissolved by Henry VIII., owing to the intervention of the

Nugent family, those to whom it was granted did not dispossess the monks, who in 1622 attempted to found a branch of their society at Mullingar. Many of the plans of the Civil War of 1641 were concocted here, for which the friars were driven away. They, however, returned again in 1823, and some Franciscans still dwell in the precincts of the church.

About 2 m. to the E. of Mullingar is **Lough Derravaragh**. It is an irregularly-shaped lake, about 6 m. in length. Its broadest expanse is in its northern portion, where it receives a considerable stream known as the Inny. Like most of the neighbouring lakes, it is due to chemical solution of the limestone. Its banks are boggy and tame, but at the southern end the scenery improves wonderfully. The lake here is narrow, and is bounded on each side by steep hills—on the W. by Knockross (565 ft.), and on the E. by Knockion (707), which rises sharply from the water. On the side of the latter hill is an old *Chapel* and *Well* dedicated to St. Egan, and an object of devout attention to the peasantry. The summit offers an extensive view from the comparatively flat nature of the country for many miles around. A little to the N. of Knockion is Faughalstown or Fahalty, where are the remains of a *Castle*, the retreat of Mortimer Earl of March in the reign of Henry IV. The borders of the lake are studded with seats: on the W. *Donore*, the residence of Sir Percy T. Nugent, Bart.; and on the N. bank *Coolure*.

2 m. to E. of the lake is **Castlepollard** * (Pop. 707), a pleasant little agricultural town, in the immediate neighbourhood of the finely-wooded estates of *Pakenham Hall* (the Earl of Longford), and *Kinturk*. 2½ m. E. on the road to Kells is the village of **Fore** (Ir. *Fobhar-Feichan*), on the N. side of Lough Lene,

with the remains of an *Abbey* founded by St. Fechin in 630.

St. Fechin was born about the year 600 in Co. Sligo, and was the founder of numerous monasteries and churches in the central portions of Ireland and the islands off the coast of Galway, where he was the first to preach the gospel. Fore was an important establishment, containing, it is said, 3000 monks, and known locally as *Ballylichen*. It was repeatedly plundered and burned, and Walter de Lacy early in the 13th cent. founded here a monastery for Benedictines.

The remains are, however, much more of a military than ecclesiastical character, and stand on a rock in the middle of a morass. The ancient *Cell* stands on the side of the hill to the W., which in its present form was occupied by an anchorite in 1680, and by another as late as 1764.

The village also contains portions of the ancient walls, a square *Tower* used as a burial-place of the Delvin family, and a defaced stone *Cross*. The *Church of St. Fechin*, situated at the base of the hill (710 ft.), is remarkable for its doorway. "It is perfectly Cyclopean in its character, constructed altogether of 6 stones, including the lintel, which is about 6 ft. in length, and 2 in height, the stones being all of the thickness of the wall, which is 3 ft. It has a plain architrave over it, which is, however, not continued along its sides; and, above this, there is a projecting tablet, in the centre of which is sculptured in relief a plain cross within a circle."—*Petrie*.

From Castlepollard the tourist who is on his way to Cavan may rejoin the Rly. at Float Stat., 6½ m., through the village of **Coole** and the demesne of *Turbotstown* (Gerald Dease, Esq.). Castlepollard is a good rendezvous for the angler to Loughs Derravaragh, Lene, and Glone.

Branch to Cavan.

After crossing the Inny, which is here a lazy stream connecting Lough Derravaragh with Lough Iron, the line reaches **Inny Junction** (10½ m.).

14 m. **Float Stat.** From hence the Rly. pursues a northerly course through a very uninviting and dreary country, passing 18 m. l. *Fernsborough* and the ruins of *Abbeylara Church*, in the tower of which is a grotesquely sculptured female figure, or sheela-na-gig. The Abbey was founded by Sir Richard Tuite in 1205, on the site of an earlier establishment.

20 m. **Ballywillan Stat.**, close to a small sheet of water on rt. called *Lough Kinale*, which is connected by a short stream with **Lough Sheelin**, a fine sheet of water, about equally divided between the counties of Westmeath and Cavan. It is 4½ m. in length, and its greatest breadth is about 3 m. Between the two loughs is the village of **Finnea**, the best station for Lough Sheelin fishing, which is excellent. On the E. shore is the small village of *Mount Nugent*, and on the S. of the lake is the ruined *Castle of Ross*, beyond which the hills of Knocklaid form a very pleasing landscape.

[3½ m. l. of the Stat. is the town of **Granard** * (Pop. 1622). It was burned by Edward Bruce in 1315, but afterwards rose to importance in the reign of James I. At the N.W. side of the town is the *Moor of Granard*, a considerable artificial mound on the top of a hill, and about 600 ft. above sea-level, the remains of a residence of a king or chief, and similar to those noted elsewhere. It is worth ascending for the sake of the view, which commands a considerable extent of country.

Some 3 or 4 m. to the N.W. is *Lough Gowra*, an irregularly-shaped lake, the shores of which in some

places are steep and well wooded. From it the river Erne issues, and on the island of Inelmore, at the S. end, is a ruined *Church*.]

From this point the country becomes still more boggy and dreary, though the monotony on the rt. is relieved by the picturesque elevations of the Cavan Hills, which rise conspicuously to the height of 760 ft., increasing at Slieve Glagh to 1057 ft. On the l. the line runs parallel with, though not very near to, the river Erne.

31 m. **Crossdoney Stat.** Here a branch of 7 m. runs to **Killa-shandra**, pleasantly situated among a network of lakes. About ½ m. further on l. is *Kevit Castle* (F. Smith, Esq.), an old seat of the O'Reillys.

35½ m. **Cavan** * (Pop. 2822). This town will not induce the visitor to make a long stay, although it is situated in a very pleasing country, diversified by plenty of wood and water. It contains the usual county structures, such as *Gaol*, *Infirmiry*, *Barracks*, &c., a *Royal School*, and a pretty spired *Church*, which belongs to the parish of Urney. In the chancel is a fine recumbent *Monument* by Chantry to the Earl of Farnham (d. 1823).

Cavan once contained the castle of the O'Reillys, and a monastery for the Dominican order, in which Owen O'Neill was buried in 1649, but they have long since disappeared. A sharp contest took place at Cavan in 1699 between a body of James II.'s troops and the redoubtable Enniskilleners under their gallant leader Wolseley, when the latter, who only numbered 1000, attacked the Duke of Berwick's reinforcements and utterly routed them.

In the neighbourhood of Cavan is *Farnham*, the beautiful demesne of Lord Farnham. There is very pretty scenery in the numerous arms and islands of *Lough Oughter*,

which is drained by the river Erne. On one of the islands, which is an ancient crannog, is *Cloughoughter Castle*, about 3 m. from Killashandra, in which Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, was confined for some weeks in the wars of 1641 by the O'Reillys. It is circular in plan, 35 ft. in diam., with walls 7 ft. thick, and about 55 ft. in height.

[3 m. distant, on the road to Crossdoney, is the seat of the ancient bishopric of **Kilmore**.

The first dignitary was Andrew MacBrady, in 1454, although previous to that time prelates had been appointed who were styled Bishops of Breffni. In 1585 the first Protestant bishop was appointed to the see; it was united in 1752 to Tuam, but, under the Church Temporalities Act, is now associated with Elphin and Ardagh. Its most celebrated bishop was Bedell, the translator of the Bible into Irish.

The *Cathedral* was erected (1858-60) through the exertions of Bishop M. G. Beresford. It possesses no particular feature of interest, save a richly-sculptured Hib.-Romanesque doorway, entering the vestry on the N. side of the chancel, which was removed from the abbey of Trinity Island in Lough Oughter. In the old *Ch.-yard* is the *Tomb* of Bishop Bedell (1642). Near the Cathedral is *Kilmore House*, the Bishop's residence, and *Danesfort*, where there is a fine *Fort*, in the centre of which is a well. "The small lakes, which are thickly scattered over a surface of 76 square miles, by their labyrinthine windings give to that space the appearance of lake and island in alternate series. They are the principal feeders of the Erne, and are connected with each other by small rivers." They resemble Upper Lough Erne, and their complex configuration is due to the same causes, viz., the formation of basins by solution of the limestone where exposed, and its protection from

such solution where banks of drift occur.]

Distances.—Kilmore, 3 m.: Virginia, 19 m.; Mullingar, 35½ m.; Belturbet (road), 10 m., (rail) 10½ m.; Clones, 15¼ m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Mullingar, Belturbet, and Clones. Cars to Crossdoney and Arvagh; to Clones.

Main Route.

Leaving Inny Junct., at 13¼ m. is *Street*, near which are the ruins of an old *Castle* and *Church*. On the l. about 1 m. is the village of *Rathowen*, near the small lake of Glen Lough. The line now enters the County of Longford.

17¼ m. **Edgeworthstown** (Pop. 578), though in itself only a neat, plain village, has acquired an exceptional interest on account of its association with the Edgeworth family, who have been established here ever since the year 1583.

The first of the family who came to Ireland was made Bishop of Down and Connor. Each generation of the Edgeworths was remarkable for their endeavours to improve the social condition of those round them, and none were more conspicuous in their efforts than Richard Edgeworth, who lived at the commencement of the 18th century, and was far ahead of his age in scientific knowledge and practice, as well as in his views on Irish education and questions of political economy. The novels of Miss Edgeworth, his daughter, have attained a world-wide reputation, and need no more than a passing allusion.

Apart from these associations, *Edgeworthstown House* (A. E. Edgeworth, Esq.) is a plain, comfortable mansion, with no particular architectural beauties about it. The *Church* should be visited on account of its steeple, an ingenious contrivance of the late Richard Edgeworth. It

was formed of iron, covered with slates, and put together within the Church, and was cleverly hoisted into its position by means of windlasses in 18 minutes.

In the neighbourhood of Edgeworthstown are *Coolamber* (Major R. Blackall), *Whitehill House*, and *Lis-sard* (E. More O'Ferrall, Esq.). At *Firmount*, which is a portion of this property, resided the Abbé Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI. to the scaffold as his confessor.

About 5 m. to the S.W. is *Ardagh*, an ancient see, but united to Kilmore from 1603 to 1742 with two intervals. From that date it was held in *commendam* by the Archb. of Tuam, but was finally united to Kilmore and Elphin in 1833. In the village is the *Clock Tower*, erected by the late Lady Fetherston to the memory of her husband. Adjoining is *Ardagh House* (Rev. Sir George R. Fetherston, Bart.). Tradition tells that the family mansion was mistaken by Goldsmith for an inn, when he had lost his way one night between Edgeworthstown and Ballymahon, and on 'The Mistakes of a Night' was founded 'She Stoops to Conquer.'

26 m. **Longford** * (Pop. 3747), a tolerably flourishing little inland town, and the most important that the traveller will meet with in this route. It is the terminus of a branch of the Royal Canal, which is here supplied by the Camlin River. Being a county town, it contains the usual municipal buildings—such as *Gaol*, *Court-House*, *Barracks*, and *St. Mel's R. C. College*. Longford (Ir. *Long-phort*) signifies a fortress, and here the O'Farrells had a castle; but there are now no remains of it, or of the priory, both of which were at one time important, a very large Dominican house, subsequently destroyed by fire, having been founded here in

1400 by O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly. The old Castle of the Aungiers (Earls of Longford), which adjoins the barracks, was built at the beginning of the 17th cent. It was taken by the Confederate Catholics in 1641 and the garrison put to the sword. *St. Mel's R. C. Cathedral* is a fine structure, which has a very lofty tower, and occupied 20 years in building. It is built of grey limestone, and the style is of the Italian composite order. The plan includes nave, side aisles, and transepts, and the high altar is of polished Carrara marble.

The roads of this district are poor, and from Longford to Boyle, while there are some good stretches, the road on the whole is extremely bad.

Conveyances.—Rail to Sligo and Mullingar; car to Drumlish, *viâ* Newtown Forbes; car to Stokestown.

Distances.—Edgeworthstown, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Lanesborough, 10 m.; Carrickon-Shannon, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Newtown Forbes, 4 m.; Stokestown, 14 m.; Mullingar, 26 m.; Dublin, 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

The country, which hitherto has been little but a succession of bogs, begins to improve soon after leaving Longford, and at 30 m. the village of **Newtown Forbes**, on l. of Rly., is wooded and pretty. Extending to the banks of the Shannon, which the tourist now reaches (already treated of on p. 229), is *Castle Forbes*—the beautiful seat of the Earl of Granard, to whose ancestor, Sir Arthur Forbes, the estate was granted by James I. in 1619. In 1641 the house sustained a severe siege at the hands of the insurgents, in which extremity it was gallantly defended by Sir Arthur's widow. The grounds extend for some distance along one of the expansions of the Shannon, known as *Lough Forbes*, one of those loughs so peculiar to it in the earlier portions of its course.

31 m. rt. a road is given off to the village of **Drumlish**, 4 m. Crossing the River Rinn, the Rly. leaves on l. the village of

Roosky, at which point the traveller quits the county of Longford for that of Leitrim. Both counties are separated from Roscommon by the Shannon, here crossed by a swivel *Bridge* erected by the commissioners for the improvement of that river. [A road on l., crossing the bridge, runs to Strokestown, passing the S. end of Lough Bofin, and subsequently of Lough Kilglass, both extensions of and connected with the Shannon, which twists about the country in an extraordinary manner.] From the neighbourhood of Roosky the line follows closely the E. bank of the Shannon, that here expands into *Lough Bofin* and *Lough Boderg*, which, from their indented and wooded shores, offer some very pretty scenery, all the more acceptable after the bare flats of Longford.

37 m. **Drumod** was at one period famous for its iron-works, established here to work the ore found in the parish.

39 m. l., on a wooded promontory dipping into the Shannon, is *Derry-carne*. A sharp skirmish is recorded as having taken place at this spot (where there is a ford) between the soldiers of James II. and of William III.

[From Drumod the Cavan Leitrim and Roscommon Light Rly. runs to Belturbet 33 m., sending off a branch from Ballinamore to Drumshambo and Arigna (15 m.) to the iron district there. At 5 m. is **Mohill**, a small town situated near the head of Lough Rinn. A fine Abbey of Canons Regular existed here once, but no traces are left except a small circular tower.]

42 m. l. is the little *Church of Annaduff*. The line crosses the Shannon and arrives at

43 m. **Drumsna**, a village situated about 2 m. from Stat. in the neighbourhood of very lovely scenery. "In one direction are seen the windings of the Shannon through a fertile district, the projection of a wooded peninsula on its course, the heights of Sheebeg and Sheemore, with the more lofty mountains of Slieve-an-ierin in the distance; and in the other the luxuriant and varied swell of Teeraroon, the adjacent part of the county of Roscommon." The Shannon here makes a complete turn upon itself, running between the demesnes of *Mount Campbell* (W. S. Lauder, Esq.), and *Charlestown*, the seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart. The road from Drumsna to Carrick, however, does not follow this serpentine course, but crosses the river twice within a mile to **Jamestown**, a small market-town, incorporated by James I., which was the scene of a few skirmishes in 1689 between the Enniskilleners and the Irish under Sarsfield. The road passes under a castellated gateway, near which is *Jamestown Lodge*, the residence of Hugh O'Beirne, Esq. The line keeps W. of the river to

47½ m. **Carrick-on-Shannon** * (Pop. 1118), a small town, deriving its sole importance from being the county town of Leitrim; in it all the assize business is held. It formerly sent 2 members to the Irish Parliament, but the franchise was abolished at the time of the Union, when 15,000l. was awarded to the Earl of Leitrim as compensation. The town has been much benefited by its situation on the Shannon, which has been rendered navigable as far as Lough Allen.

Quitting Carrick, the traveller leaves the Shannon, though in so doing he by no means loses sight of the chain of lakes, as the Boyle River, which now accompanies the line, is even more peculiar in its

lough system than the Shannon. The Boyle water is in fact a succession of lakes, connected by a short river.

At Ardcarne the tourist approaches the beautiful grounds of **Rockingham**, the property of the King-Harman family, which for charming situation, united to all the improvements secured by modern landscape gardening, is equal to any place in Ireland. In front of the mansion, built in the Ionic style of architecture, which was unfortunately burnt down in April 1863 (now restored), spreads out **Lough Key**, the prettiest and most varied of all these northern lakelets, studded with islands and fringed with woods. On one are the ruins of the *Abbey of the Trinity*, founded by the White Canons, and in which the 'Annals of Lough Cé' were written, and on another of a *Castle*, formerly the stronghold of a chieftain named McDermot. Permission to visit the grounds, or fish on Lough Key and the Boyle River, is obtained from the estate agent at Boyle, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest entrance.

56 m. **Boyle** * (Pop. 2477) is in itself a poor place, though redeemed by its very pretty situation on the river-side, and the very interesting ecclesiastic ruins hard by. The best part of the town is on the W. bank of the river, which is crossed by no less than 3 *Bridges*, the principal one being balustraded, and of 3 arches of remarkably good span. It contains a *Court-House*, *Workhouse*, *Church*, &c. The old residence of the Kingston family is now used as a *Barrack*. To the E. of the town is the fine *R. C. Cathedral* (1882). In a small park given to the town by the King-Harman family is a *Statue* of William III.

The ivy-clad ruins of the **Cistercian Abbey**, to which the attention of the

archæologist will be at once directed, are situated on the N. of the town, by the side of the river, which here flows swiftly and more deeply through a charmingly wooded glen, and is crossed by a good single-arched bridge. They are in private grounds, but admission is readily granted. Abbot Maurice O'Duffy here founded, in 1161, a Cistercian house, which in the same century took into its community McDermot, Lord of Moylurg; but, like most monasteries, it suffered much harsh treatment, first in 1235 at the hands of the English forces under the Lords Justices Fitzgerald and McWilliam, and again from the soldiers of Cromwell, who, according to their usual practice, stabled their horses in it, and carved their names on the doors. From the road the visitor has a good view of the beautiful W. front, exhibiting the E. window at the end of the vista. It contains a single Early Pointed window with good moulding and dripstone, and is flanked by square buttresses. Like most of the monastic churches of that period, Boyle was cruciform, with a central tower. The nave, which is 131 ft. long, is divided on the N. side by 3 Early Pointed arches. Notice the exquisite mouldings that form the corbels of the vaulting arches, and on the S. the 8 arches of pure Norm. character, with the curious distinction between the 4 westerly pillars, which are piers, and the remaining ones, which are columns. The sculpture on the capitals of the pier-arches is singular, and should be well studied. The arches on the other side have been apparently blocked. At the intersection of the tower are 3 beautiful segmental arches, though the chancel arch itself is Early Pointed. The N. transept, which has an aisle, is lighted by a 2-light Norm. window deeply splayed inwardly, and contains, as also does the S. transept, 2 Early Pointed arches

leading into a recessed chapel, perhaps a sacristy. Underneath the courtyard is a subterranean passage, which communicates with the barrack in the town. The offices were very extensive, and are in tolerable preservation, especially as regards the kitchen and hospitiium. In the porter's lodge the names of the soldiers of Cromwell are yet visible carved on the doors. The abbey contains the burial-place of the King family.

The other remains in the neighbourhood of Boyle are the *Church of Asselyn*, which stands on the banks of the river near Lough Key, and a *Cromlech* "on the rt. side of the road leading to Lough Gara, the tablestone of which is 15 ft. long and 11 wide, and was formerly supported on 5 upright pillars."

In the cemetery of *Kilronan*, near Lough Meelagh in the N. corner of the county, the bard Carolan (born 1670, died 1738) was buried. The ruins of the church have an interesting doorway.

"Here for several years the skull that had 'once been the seat of so much verse and music' was placed in the niche of the old church, decorated, not with laurel, but with a black ribbon." It was subsequently removed to Castlecaldwell, where it remained for many years in a museum, but on the collection being broken up, it seems to have since passed to a succession of different owners.

Distances. — Longford, 30 m.; Sligo, 28 m.; Frenchpark, 9 m.; Castlerea, 17½ m.; Ballinafad, 4½ m.; C. rick, 8½ m.; Leitrim, 11 m.

Soon after leaving Boyle the Rly. passes the *Curlew Hills*, which, though only 863 ft. in height, assume a certain importance from their sudden elevation. The views over Boyle, Lough Key, and, more to the rt., Lough Gara, are very beautiful, while from the summit

an equally extensive view opens out over Ballinafad and Lough Arrow. Descending on the opposite side, we reach 62 m. *Kilfree Junction*, where there is a branch l. to Ballaghaderreen (10 m.), whence there is a car to Castlerea, *via* Loughglinn.

Détour to Lough Arrow.

On rt., about 4½ m. from Boyle, by the Sligo road, is *Ballinafad*, prettily situated on the shores of *Lough Arrow*, a considerable lake about 5 m. in length, which, as far as a good many flourishing plantations go, is cheerful and smiling, though the bleak character of the country round detracts considerably from its beauty. The *Castle of Ballinafad* is on the l. of the road, and consists of 3 circular towers with connecting walls. On the W. side of Lough Arrow the road passes the well-wooded demesne of *Hollybrook*, while on the opposite shore are *Kingsborough House*, with 2 or 3 small ruins, ecclesiastical and military, the latter of which are dotted over the country in marvellous profusion. This district also abounds with raths, erroneously believed to be Danish.

Immediately on l. is a picturesque chain known as the *Kesh Hills*, consisting of 2 principal heights, *Keisheorran* (1163 ft.), and *Carrow-kee* (1062 ft.). From them there is a very fine view of the Ox Mountains, with the Sligo and Manor Hamilton Hills due N. On the W. face of *Keisheorran*, which is composed of tabular limestone, are the entrances to some extensive *Caves*. These have recently been partially explored by Dr. Scharff and Mr. R. J. Üssher, and some interesting animal remains found. Here dwelt the harper Corran, to whom the Tuatha de Danann gave this district as a reward for musical skill.

Main Route.

70 m. **Ballymote*** (Ir. *Baile-an-mhota*, Town of the moat), now little more than a village, with a Pop. of 997. It was formerly of importance, owing to its *Castle*, which was built in 1300 by Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, of such strength that it offered a serious impediment to the subjugation of Connaught. It was taken by the Irish in 1641, and retaken by Ireton and Sir Charles Coote in 1652. This castle, which is strengthened by towers at the angles, occupies an area of 150 ft. square. There are also remains of a *Franciscan Monastery*, with the mutilated figure of an ecclesiastic over the entrance. The friars of this establishment were celebrated for their learning, and wrote the 'Book of Ballymote,' extant to this day. "It was written by different persons, but chiefly by Solomon O'Droma and Manus O'Duigenan, and begins with an imperfect copy of the 'Leabhar Gabhála,' or Book of Invasions of Erin, followed by a series of ancient chronological, historical, and genealogical pieces, with pedigrees of Irish saints, &c." —*O'Curry*. The *Church* of Ballymote has a very graceful tower and spire. A little beyond the

town is *Temple Lodge*, on the banks of the lake of the same name; and in the grounds are the ruins of a house formerly belonging to the Knights of St. John, built by the O'Hara family in 1303. On a hill near the town is an *Obelisk*, erected by Lady Arabella Denny, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained.

On rt. 3 m., is *Newpark House* (R. A. Duke, Esq.), and beyond it lies the village of Drumfin and *Cooper's Hill*, the seat of C. K. O'Hara, Esq. The scenery now begins to improve, and the line bending N. passes rt. *Markree Castle* (Mrs. Cooper). The woods of this magnificent property extend for a long distance, and abound in charming glades, which are watered by the Unshin River and a number of small tributary brooks. A little further on l. is *Annaghmore*, and on rt. is the hamlet of Toberscanavan, close to a small lough.

78 m. **Collooney**. Here the line is joined by the Sligo and Enniskillen Rly., already described in Rte. 15, and the new Rly. from Claremorris (p. 289), and passing by *Ballysadare* (79½ m.), enters

Sligo (84 m.).

ROUTE 25.

DUBLIN TO RATHDRUM AND GLENDALOUGH BY ROAD.—RETURN THROUGH CENTRAL WICKLOW, VIA ROUNDWOOD.

A tour through Wicklow is a favourite relaxation with all Dublin residents, who are, indeed, fortunate in having almost at their own doors a succession of changing scenery, in which mountain, sea, wood, and river are blended together, furnishing environs that no other city in the kingdom can boast.

The whole coast consists of a low-lying bluff shore and sandy strand of a most inhospitable nature, offering no shelter but the harbours of Wicklow and Arklow. It is broken by the fine promontories of Bray Head, Wicklow Head, where it reaches its eastern limit, and Arklow Head. A range of shoals or sandbanks flanks the greater portion at a distance of several miles,

stretching from the Kish Bank, off Dublin, to Arklow Bank. The whole centre of the country is a mountain mass of granite formation flanking the central plain of Ireland, presenting a varied aspect of lofty heights, deep glens, and wooded valleys, resting on a narrow belt of low hill and plain forming the margin of the coast line. The mountains culminate in Lugnaquilla (3039 ft.) near the centre of the county, and there are many peaks over 2000 ft. high. Many valleys pierce the mountain mass, chiefly in a S.E. direction, and are remarkable for their beautiful and romantic scenery. Glencree is a fine valley lying between the border mountains on the N. and Kippure, Tonduff, and others on the S., through which run the Glencree River and the Military Road. The Glen of the Dargle is a richly-wooded defile near Bray. The Glen of the Downs runs between the mountains S.E. of Sugarloaf, the sides presenting rugged cliffs breaking through a mass of rich foliage. The Devil's Glen, N.W. of Wicklow, is remarkable for the beauty and variety of its scenery, with richly-wooded precipitous sides, affording just sufficient passage for the Vartry River which runs through it. Glenmaenass pierces the mountains further to the W., traversed by its river and the military road. Glendalough, the most varied and perfect of all, is enclosed by lofty, bleak, and in places inaccessible mountains, and has within it lakes, river, and many antiquarian remains. Between these latter lies Glendasan, entered from the W. by the **Wicklow Gap** (1569 ft.). Glenmalur, to the S.W. of these, is a fine mountain glen, 10 m. long from Table Mountain at its head, and traversed by the Avonbeg. Another **Gap** (p. 317) leads from this mountain to the beautiful Glen of Imaile, traversed by the upper waters of the Slaney, surrounded by lofty heights, and closed at its E. end by Lugnaquilla. Near the head of the Liffey is the **Sally Gap** (1631 ft.), and by means of these defiles roads cross the main central group.

These particulars sufficiently indicate the nature and position of the

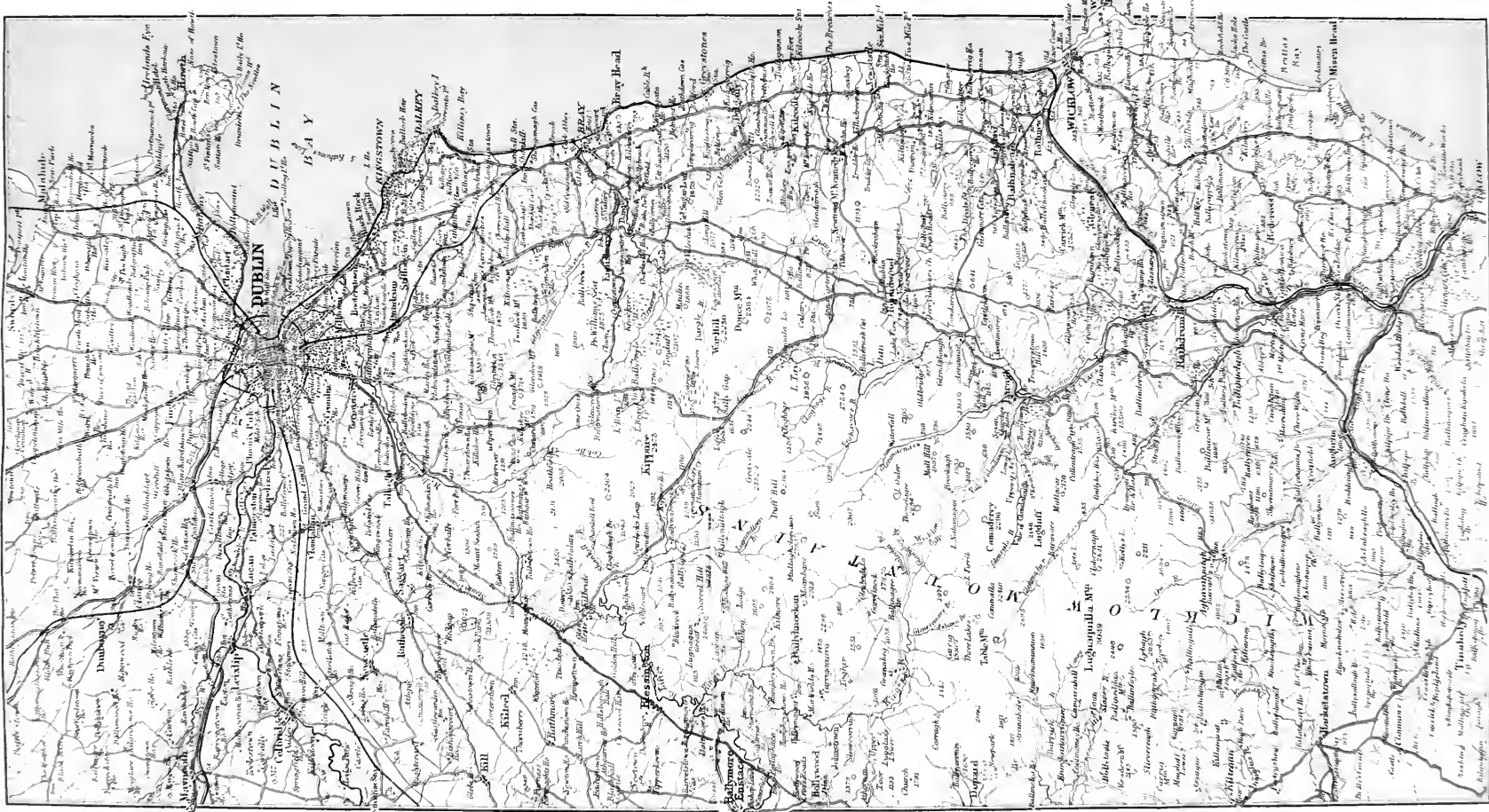
salient features of the surface, which will be more particularly dealt with in the routes.

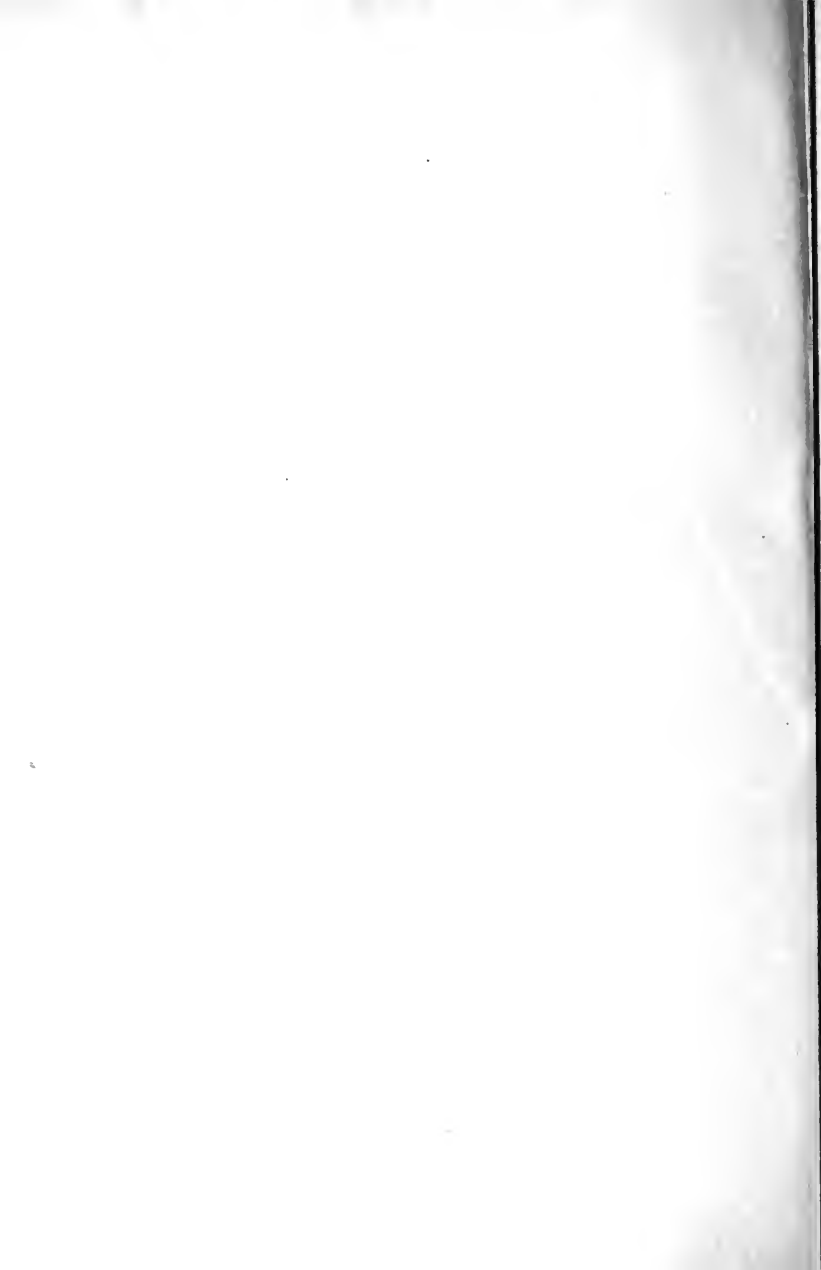
More than one-fourth of the Co. Wicklow is mountain bog and waste; tillage and dairy farming are largely engaged in, and the county is rich in live-stock. Mining operations are carried on in a desultory way, but the herring fishery is successfully pursued. The tourist will not find in Wicklow that pressure for sheer existence which is characteristic of much of the Atlantic seaboard of the W. of Ireland. Although the chief centre of the rebellion of 1798, the land troubles of recent years affected it but little.

From its mountainous character Wicklow is not well suited for cycling, and the roads on the whole are not very well kept. We have, however, traversed it both on wheel and foot, and for walking it is to be preferred to any County in Ireland. In addition to the ever varying scenery, hotels are so suitably situated at all the best and most convenient stopping places, that accommodation can be had at the end of a moderate day's walk. For the less active, and those limited in time, the Rly. Co. have organised a system of coach drives in connection with day trips from Dublin.

There are three good roads to Bray, one skirting the coast by Kingstown, one running more inland through Stillorgan, and a third due S. through Dundrum, climbing the east slope of the mountains and traversing the Scalp, a pretty defile. These are all good for cyclists; the last road is the best for scenery. By rail there is a choice of lines. The direct line from Dublin to Bray is described in Rte. 26, and the Rly. from Kingstown to Dublin in Rte. 1. It will therefore be sufficient if we commence this route from Kingstown. The Rly., which up to this point has closely hugged the seashore (see Rte. 1), passes **Sandycove** ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a fine bathing-place, then runs inland for a short distance, and passing on l. *Bullock's Castle*, —a tall, square keep, with Irish

DUBLIN AND COUNTY WICKLOW.





stepped battlements, flanked by a square turret at one angle, and surrounded by a bawn—reaches

8 m. **Dalkey** * (Pop. 3398). This is a beautifully situated seaside resort; it was a place of strength and importance in the Middle Ages, and the landing-place of the Lords Deputy for a couple of centuries. In the main thoroughfare is *Dalkey Castle*, now used as town offices, and also the ruins of an old *Church*. A little distance S. is another mediæval stronghold, *Bullock Castle*, carefully restored into a modern residence. On *Sorrento Point* is a terrace of fashionable residences, and here the hill has been tastefully laid out as a public promenade. Off it is **Dalkey Island**, separated from the mainland by a *Sound* 900 yds. long and 300 yds. wide. Upon it is a small ruined *Church*, originally founded for Benedictines, and a *Martello Tower*. The Ch. has been much altered; but its interesting features are the projecting side walls, the sq.-headed W. doorway, with the gable crowned with a bell-turret. It has three windows in the S. wall; the fireplace in E. end is quite modern.

The island was fortified and long held by the Danes. Dalkey bases its claims to distinction upon certain farcical proceedings periodically enacted at the close of the last century: it was then called the Kingdom of Dalkey, and was the seat of a singular mock ceremonial, where the so-called King held his Court amidst much noisy rejoicing and festivity. He was dignified with the title of "His facetious Majesty Stephen the First, King of Dalkey, Emperor of Muglins, Prince of the Holy Island of Magee, Elector of Lambay and Ireland's Eye, Defender of his own Faith and Respector of all others, Sovereign of the Illustrious Order of the Lobster and Periwinkle." Such an absurd burlesque would scarcely be worth the [Iceland.]

chronicling, had not the spirit of the times, together with the social status of the actors, infused into it a large amount of politics, so much so as to cause the daily papers to devote a regular column to the doings of "the Kingdom of Dalkey." The custom was suppressed by Lord Clare in 1797, the last king being a bookseller named Armitage, whose coronation was attended by 20,000 persons.

Conspicuous on the rt. are the *Granite-quarries* of Dalkey and **Killiney Hill**, which rises in bold outline to the height of 480 ft. The former of these were worked from 1817 to 1857, and supplied most of the stone that was used in the formation of Kingstown Harbour. A char-a-banc runs from the Stat. to the Park at intervals during the day. The tourist can then cross the hill and walk back by the coast road.

This is a new road, and has recently been completed from Sorrento Point to Killiney Hill, overhanging the sea, affording beautiful views N. towards Howth, and S. along the shores to Bray. The hill, lately the property of the Warren family, was purchased for 5000*l.* by public subscription, and was opened in 1887 by the late Duke of Clarence, and in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee was called **Victoria Park**. At the summit of Killiney Hill, from which grand views are obtained, is an *Obelisk*, erected in 1741 to give employment to the poor. On the S. side of the hill is a pyramidal *Pillar*, marking the spot where the young Duke of Dorset was thrown and killed (1815) when hunting.

"In general character the Killiney and Dalkey granite is rather quartzose, of pale, clear-gray colour, and is traversed by numerous veins of eurite. These frequently assume the magnitude of thick dykes, one of which to the N. of the rock called Black Castle, on the shore of Killiney Bay, measures 40 yds. across. On the southern flank of Roche's Hill, close to the garden wall of Killiney Park, is a remarkable

granite dyke traversing the mica slate."—*Geol. Sur.*

"The granite slopes of Dalkey and Killiney have received their contours from the action of ice moving towards the south-east; that is to say, from ice ascending from the plain and moving over the ridge, the general direction being, according to Mr. Close, N. 43° W. The granite bosses at the corner of Killiney Park, near a small quarry, where they are worn into 'crag and tail,' show similar phenomena. The stream has also ascended and flowed over the quartzite ridge of Shankill, in a direction nearly S., and at an elevation of 912 ft.; it has passed down the gorge of the Scalp and has swept along the Greater and Lesser Sugarloaf Hills, where glacial markings are recorded at elevations of 800 to 900 ft. The stream was here deflected slightly by the uprising of the former beautiful cone."—*Hull.*

Near the *Martello Tower* stands *The Druid's Judgment Seat*, formed of rough granite blocks, which show several indications of having been re-arranged in recent times. It is considered by experts to be an archaeological forgery, founded on a veritable early remain.

The antiquary should also visit *Killiney Church*, one of those ancient and primitive buildings so characteristic of early Irish architecture. It is about the same date as the Church at Glendalough, and consists of a nave measuring 12½ ft. in breadth, and a chancel only 9½ ft. The doorway is in the W. gable, and is square-headed, with slightly inclined sides. Notice the primitive form of cross sculptured on the soffit of the lintel. The height of the circular choir arch is 6½ ft. The E. window is square-headed, with inwardly inclined splay. The comparatively modern addition on the north side of the nave, which seems to have been erected as a kind of aisle, is connected with the original building by several openings broken through the N.

side wall. The pointed doorway is in striking contrast to the doorway in the W. gable; and its E. window is larger than that in the chancel, and is also chamfered on the exterior. The visitor can, if he prefers, descend on the other side of the hill to Glendruid and Shanaganagh, and, after seeing the *Cromlechs*, catch a train on the Harcourt Street line (see p. 313).

Returning to the line we reach *Killiney Stat.* (10 m.), and running along this beautiful coast, with a good view of the outliers of the Wicklow mountains, reach

13¼ m. *Bray*★ (Pop. 7494), called the Brighton of Ireland, and one of the most pleasant and best situated watering-places in the country. It is only within the last fifty years that Bray has emerged from the primitive quiet of the fishing-village into the full-blown gaiety which it now exhibits—a change partly owing to the exquisite scenery to which it is the entrance, and partly to the advent of the railway and earnest spirit with which the late Wm. Dargan devoted himself to improving and beautifying a locality which his farseeing eye told him was so admirably adapted for it. In one respect, too, he was fortunate, for, as the ground was new, there was little or no portion of ancient Bray to be pulled down; so that to all intents and purposes we may consider it essentially a place of today. The Stat. is close to the sea, between the two large hotels—*Breslin's* and the *International*, both of them establishments of great size, and some pretensions to architectural beauty. Facing the sea is a long range of private residences and lodging-houses. The little *Harbour*, at which is a revolving light, has been constructed at a cost of 45,000*l.* A fine *Esplanade*, which cost 20,000*l.*, extends for about a mile along the shore from the foot of Bray

Head, suitably provided with ladies' bathing boxes; at the extreme S. end is the *Bray Head Hotel*. The situation of the town is very charming, occupying a small plain surrounded on all sides by hills, save on that which is bounded by the sea. On the N. are Killiney and Two Rock; on the W. the mountains at the back of Enniskerry; more to the S. are the Sugarloafs, with the lofty range of Donce, which, as seen from Bray Head, rises directly from the town. From all these hills wooded shoulders are thrown out, softening their stern features, and insensibly merging into the well-kept grounds and parks of the many residences in the neighbourhood. The town itself contains little to interest the tourist.

The Bray River forms the boundary between Dublin and Wicklow, and **Little Bray** lies across the *Bridge* from Queenborough Road on a low-lying strath on the N. side. On the l. is the old *Castle of Bray*. *St. Paul's Church* in the main street, now a chapel of ease to *Christ Church*, dates from 1609. The latter is a good plain Gothic building dominating Bray from the height beyond Meath Road; it has a good peal of bells. On Bray Head, and plainly seen from the esplanade, is the little old *Church of St. Brendan* (?), 36 ft. by 16 ft., built of rubble masonry, but now much in ruins; the S. window has a deep splay and the orientation is N.W. by S.E., a rare variation. From the general loveliness of the surroundings, its accessibility to Kingstown and Dublin, and its genial and even temperature, Bray is much sought after as a place of residence; and in consequence many fine terraces and streets have risen up with great rapidity. The neighbourhood, however, is not so soon exhausted as the town, and affords a constant succession of pleasant drives and excursions. *Golf Links*, a nine-hole course, have been laid out over the

lands of Ravenswell near Little Bray and close to the Station on the N. side.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin and Wicklow; omnibus to Enniskerry 5 or 6 times a day.

Distances.—Dublin, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Killiney, 4 m.; Kingstown, 7 m.; Shankill, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the Scalp, 5 m.; Kiltiernan, 6 m.; the Dargle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Tinnahinch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Powerscourt, 4 m.; Waterfall, 7 m.; Enniskerry, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Glenree, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Roundwood, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Glendalough and Seven Churches, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Annamoe, 15 m.; Lough Bray, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Delgany, 5 m.; Bray Head, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Glen of the Downs, 5 m.; Devil's Glen, 10 m.; Greystones, 5 m.; Newtown Mount Kennedy, 9 m.; Wicklow, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (rail); Rathdrum, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. (rail).

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS.

1. To **Bray Head**.—The walks about Bray are many and delightful. The first which one looks to is the **Head**, 653 ft., a fine breezy headland, commanding a noble panorama of the Wicklow Hills and the sea. The Bray side of the Head is the property of the Putland family, for which permission must be obtained to enter—the gate is near the *Coastguard Stat.* The public part is readily approached by the *Railway Walk*, entered from the S. end of the Esplanade from which a path leads to the *Men's Bathing Place*. Crossing a stone bridge the walk skirts the face of the Head, affording splendid sea views. As far as the gathouse is the property of the Railway Co.; here Lord Meath's begins, and the path is closed on Fridays. Further on, and high above the railway, we get views of some fine scenery of the ravines and gullies across which the line is carried. Should the pedestrian wish it, he may extend his ramble to the S., striking round the slope

of the head and joining the main road at Windgate. The ramble to *Windgate* and back will be 6 m. The walk may be prolonged to *Greystones* (5 m.), noting the ancient *Church* (22½ ft. by 14 ft.) on the l. near the railway line.

By leaving the path at the gatehouse and taking the upper path an equally fine walk is had across the Head, with glorious views inland to the Kilruddy entrance. Whichever way is taken the walks are perfect, and a new road has been completed by Lord Meath, by which a drive can be taken round the Head. The entrance for cars is opposite Kilruddy gateway, and the road rises to near the highest point (793 ft.), marked by an *Obelisk* to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The geologist will find at the foot of the Head specimens of the *Oldhamia antiqua*; this, together with *Howth*, being the only known locality in Ireland. He should also observe the polished and striated surfaces of the quartz rock which may be traced to the summit of the hill. The general direction of striation is S. 31° E. The ridge itself is swept bare, boulder clay is piled to great depths on the slopes, and erratic blocks of limestone from the North rest on this, all concurring to demonstrate the south-eastward direction of the ice flow.

If approached from the town the southern road towards *Delgany* should be taken, passing l. *Newcourt*; 1 m. the suburb of *Newtown Vevay*; in the charming grounds of *Vevay* are the remains of *Oldcourt Castle*, of which but a restored tower stands. Soon after on l. the entrance to the *Demesne* of *Bray Head* is reached, the mansion of which is now a *Convent*. 2 m. rt. is *Kilruddery*, a very charming Elizabethan residence of the Earl of Meath, who permits visitors to inspect it on Mondays and Tuesdays.

In the interior is a fine hall wainscoted with oak, with a carved oak ceiling. This leads to several beautiful apartments, of which the drawing-room is particularly worthy of notice. *Kilruddery* was built (circa. 1830) after designs by Wm. Morrison, the architect of *Shelton Abbey* (p. 327). The gardens are worth seeing, and the views from the grounds, which slope up towards the *Little Sugarloaf*, are exquisite. The lands of *Kilruddery* fell to the *Brabazon* family in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, and the *Earldom of Meath* dates from 1627. Instead of entering the Head by the *Kilruddery Gate* the pedestrian should push on to a stile on l. beyond it and strike the hill from this point.

2. *Carrickgolligan Hill* (912 ft.). This is a walk little taken, but which we recommend to the visitor who has time on his hands, as it gives a different view from that of the Head of the fine scenery that encircles *Bray*. The road is through *Little Bray* and taking the *Dublin Road* the second turn on l. passes *Old Connaught*, the seat of *Lord Plunket*, in the grounds of which an ancient *Sepulchral Mound* was discovered in 1893. On the rt. is *Corke Abbey* (Sir E. W. Verner, Bt.). Pursue the road to the W. to *Ballyman*, and the turn to the rt. leads to a by-road over the shoulder of the hill. The view here is delightful: *Bray* lies below with the sea beyond, the *Dargle Valley* thickly wooded at our feet. The gorges opening round *Bray* are a feature of the view—the *Glen of the Downs*, *Glencullen Valley* and the *Scalp*. The walk can be prolonged by either striking to the rt. for *Rathinichael*, with its pretty little *Church*, and thence by *Shankill*; or by keeping to the l. past *Puck's Castle* and *Ballycorus*, then rt. to *Shankill* and back by main road, passing on l. *Shanganagh Castle*.

The shortest route back is by the path past the quarry by *Old Conna*, the seat of Capt. J. L. A. Riall, and thence rt. to Bray.

3. The Dargle and Powerscourt are the great lions of the district, and a favourite picnic resort for the Dublin holiday-maker. The road turns off from the one to Dublin, and runs through Little Bray, following upwards the valley of the Bray River, locally called the *Valley of Diamonds*; it is set off with many a pretty villa, and begirdled with woods, over which the distant hills show their summits. More extensive views are obtained from the new road, which falls into the main road at the pretty new *Church of Kilbride*. Opposite is the entrance to *Kilcroney* (A. E. West, Esq.), in whose grounds (l.) stand the interesting remains of an early *Church*. The nave measures 33 ft. by 18 ft.; it is well built of large polygonal stone, and has a fine S. *Doorway* formed of 9 stones, all of which but two run the thickness of the wall; the lintel is 3 ft. 10 in. by 15 in. On the same side is a deeply splayed window.

A little further, on l., is the *Entrance* to the Dargle, the road to *Enniskerry* keeping straight on by the *Cookstown* stream. By this entrance, however, pedestrians only are admitted, cars having to keep along the road and wait for their occupants at the second gate. The walks on the northern bank, through which the visitor is allowed to ramble, belong to the Powerscourt demesne; and those on the opposite side to *Charleville*, the property of Lord Monck, for which an order is necessary; a road skirts the glen through this demesne, and for permission to drive through payment is demanded. The Dargle, about which so much has been said and written, is a deep, thickly-wooded Glen, at the bottom of which flows the *Dargle River*, an impetuous

mountain-stream; and in truth it well deserves admiration, for a more lovely dingle it is difficult to conceive. Nevertheless it is a question whether it would have been the theme of so much admiration were it not for its easy accessibility and its proximity to Dublin. The chief points of rendezvous are the *Lover's Leap*, "a huge rock, projecting far from the glen side, and overlooking rt. and l. the still depths of the ravine. Shadowing, and bending away in a densely-wooded slope, the opposite side of the glen rises grandly upwards; while 300 ft. down below us steals the ever-present river towards the sea, the blue line of whose distant horizon rules the topmost branches of the trees away on our left." There are also the *Moss House* and the *View Rock*, from whence a good distant view is gained of Powerscourt, backed up by the lofty ranges of Kippure. The glen is here crossed by a *Bridge* with a castellated gateway conveying the water-pipes from the *Vartry Reservoir* at Roundwood. Having exhausted the beauties of the Dargle, the tourist emerges from the second, or farthest *Gate*, into the road, between Dublin and Rathdrum. If a short excursion only is intended, he can turn to the rt. to Enniskerry, and retrace his way to Bray by the N. bank of the *Cookstown* stream; but, if bent on seeing the waterfall, he should follow the road to the l., running between the woods of Powerscourt and the grounds of *Tinnahinch*, a plain house, surrounded by dense woods, which founds its reputation on having been the residence and favourite retreat of Henry Grattan, to whom it was presented by the Irish Parliament. There is an exquisite view at *Tinnahinch Bridge*, where the Dargle is again crossed, and where the road ascends, having on l. *Bushy Park* and *Ballyorney*; and on rt.

Charleville, the seat of Lord Monek. The mansion is a modern one, and built of Wicklow granite. The demesne is well-wooded; there is a fine deodar walk, the trees of which were planted in 1852, and other walks of yew and cedar. At the S. end of these demesnes is the *Glebe House*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., where a road on rt. turns off to enter Lord Powerscourt's *Deerpark*, a large enclosure of some 800 acres.

It is a charming excursion through the deer-park to **Powerscourt Waterfall**, where the Dargle is precipitated over a rock 300 ft. in height, immediately under the N.E. side of the Douce Mountain. It is certainly a very fine fall, though, like every other, dependent for scenic effect on the volume of water in the river. From hence an ascent may be made to the summit of the Douce (2384 ft.), which, with its compeers and neighbours, War Hill (2250 ft.), Tonduff S. (2107 ft.), Tonduff N. (2045 ft.), and Kippure (2473 ft.), are amongst the loftiest of this northern chain of Wicklow mountains. The views, seawards and landwards, are wonderfully fine, the latter embracing range after range in Wicklow, and further S.

Powerscourt waterfall is usually the limit of a Bray excursion, and is a favourite resort for picnic parties; but if the traveller has time he may, with advantage, follow from the deer-park the road up the Glencree River to Loughs Bray, which it drains (5 m. from the point where the Dargle is crossed at Valeclusa). These two mountain tarns, **Upper and Lower Loughs Bray**, occupy deep basins just under the summit of Kippure, being 1453 ft. and 1225 ft. respectively above the level of the sea. They show interesting examples of glacial work, and the Lower Lake is dammed by a moraine. Amongst the plants that have their habitat here are *Isoetes Morei* and *Listera cordata*. On the N. bank of

the latter lake, which is much the largest, is a picturesque old English *Cottage*, built for the late Sir Philip Crampton, the famous surgeon, by the Duke of Northumberland. Close to this spot the road falls into the Great Military Road (p. 304), which runs through the Sally Gap into the heart of Wicklow. Continuing, the road winds round the head of the glen at *Glencree Barracks*, a military Stat. in 1798, but since 1859 a *R. C. Reformatory* for boys, under the control of the Christian Brothers, and runs down on the opposite side to Enniskerry, passing at the back of the grounds of **Powerscourt** (Lord Powerscourt). To see the grounds and house an order is necessary, to be obtained from the agent at Enniskerry. The mansion is a plain building, designed by Cassels, chiefly remarkable for its size and the unsurpassable beauty of the situation. The principal interest internally is the large *Saloon*, in which George IV. partook of a banquet in 1821; the house contains a fine collection of pictures and other works of art. The whole of the demesne occupies 26,000 acres, being the largest and most varied estate of any in this part of the kingdom. The *Gardens* are very beautiful, and permission is granted on Wednesdays only. De la Poer, an Anglo-Norman knight, got possession of these lands and built a Castle here, which suffered occasionally from attacks of the Wicklow sept. Sir Richard Wingfield, a distinguished soldier in the Irish wars in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was rewarded with the lands of Powerscourt, and they have remained in that family since the title was first given in 1618. The botanist will find the neighbourhood of Powerscourt and the Dargle a good field to work in. If the tourist intends seeing the waterfall after the house, he should leave the park

by a *Gate* opposite Tinnahinch; but if he is returning to Bray, by a fine Grecian *Gateway* very near the little town of Enniskerry.

4. **Enniskerry.** ★ Enniskerry is famous for its situation in the centre of a district teeming with beauty. The road is through Little Bray, and, passing St. Valery, keeps to the N. bank of the Cookstown River. The town is neat and well built with a small *Hotel*, and there are many good modern residences in the immediate neighbourhood. Nearly opposite the park-gates is a very pretty *Church*, the spire of which is sheathed with copper. For the pedestrian who wishes to extend his rambles with greater ease, or for the angler, Enniskerry is more convenient than Bray. A car runs several times daily between the two places. Crossing the river and ascending the winding hill past the monastery, the road leads directly to the Scalp.

The Scalp is thus reached by main road direct from Bray; but the pedestrian may vary it by taking the road to rt. at St. Valery, the grounds of which are worth a visit. On the N. side of the Cookstown River, which here joins the Vartry, is *Fassaroe* (R. M. Barrington, Esq.). Crossing here the high ridge over the *Glen*, through which a stream takes its way to the Bray River, the ruins of St. Kevin *Church* (43 ft. by 22 ft.) are seen, and the *Holy Well* with the usual rag offerings hung on the bushes; these are in grounds of Ballyman. Returning to the road at *Berryfield* up a *bohren* (rt.) is a *Cross*, with a sculptured representation of Our Saviour. Half a mile further the main road from Enniskerry to the Scalp is struck running through this magnificent rocky defile, the sides of which rise steeply on either side and closing in romantically as

it winds through (see *post*). Refreshments can be had at some of the cottages here. The return can be made by Ballyman and Old Connaught.

5. **Glencree.** The road covers part of the last excursion, and on leaving Enniskerry skirts Powerscourt Demense. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. out from Enniskerry at Parknasilloogue, in a field to the rt. is a small chambered *Cromlech*, with covering stone *in situ*. The road, on passing the demesne, skirts the N. side of Glencree Valley under the slopes of Knockree (1127), with fine views of Maulin (1869), and Tonduff (2043) rising above the valley on the opposite side. A *détour* of about 1 m. may be made (l.) to *Glaskenny Cromlech*, which consists of five standing stones, off the road on l., the immense covering stone of which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 9 ft., and 3 ft. thick; this is now fallen. The road strikes the Military Road close to the Reformatory, near the entrance gate of which is a cottage, where tea can be had. A visit can be made to the Reformatory, or to Lough Bray, and the return is by an equally good road on the S. side of the valley skirting the banks of Glencree River. It strikes the main road from Enniskerry to Roundwood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Valeclusa*, a charming wooded spot where the road crosses the Dargle River. The turn to rt. in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. joins the road through the Rocky Valley and Kilmacanoge, past Hollybrook to Bray.

For (6) *Great Sugarloaf* and *Glen of the Downs*, (7) *Lough Tay* and *Luggala*, (8) *Glendalough*, see *post*.

Bray to Arklow.

Our plan of description in the remainder of this route is to sketch the central parts of Wicklow by two main roads, descending by one and returning to Dublin by the other,

Three roads leave Bray for the S.; the one nearest the coast runs direct to Wicklow parallel with the Rly. (Rte. 26). A second follows the Dargle to Tinnahinch and climbs to an elevation of about 950 ft., running direct through Roundwood with an easy gradient to Glendalough. The third and middle one should be followed by the tourist through Newtown Mount Kennedy.

2 m. l. is **Hollybrook**, the seat of Sir Robert Adair Hodson, Bart., and a favourite show-place for visitors to Bray. The house is of Tudor style, and in very good taste. It replaced an older mansion, dating from the 17th cent., a fact to which may be attributed the age and luxuriance of the shrubs and evergreens, particularly the *ilex* and *arbutus*. Hollybrook was once the residence, and contains several mementoes of Robin Adair (d. 1737), the ancestor of the present owner, famous in the song, 'Robin Adair,' set to the old Irish air, 'Aileen Aroon.' The authorship of the song, which has been attributed, among others, to Lady Cath. Keppel, is, we believe, unknown. His son, John Adair, is also associated with the excellent ballad the 'Kilruddery Fox Hunt.' On the opposite side of the road is *Wingfield*. The scenery is wonderfully picturesque, as the road passes **Kilmacanoge** and enters a defile between the Great and Little Sugarloafs, two of the most conspicuous and characteristic eminences in Wicklow, the former 1659 ft., and the latter 1120 ft. Here a road to the rt. runs through the **Rocky Valley** (2 m.), making a steep ascent, dangerous to cyclists, until it strikes the road, already mentioned, from Bray to Roundwood. The pedestrian should not omit to ascend the **Great Sugarloaf**, which is perfectly easy, though steep, and commands a finer panoramic view than any mountain in the district. It can best be struck from

the Rocky Valley, and a descent made to the Glen of the Downs. The view embraces the coast from Bray to Howth, and in clear weather the Mourne Mts. and Welsh coast are seen. A splendid view inland is obtained over the Sealp and the Dublin Mts. S. it extends over the mountain mass of Wicklow, the Vartry Valley, Glen of the Downs, and the coast as far as Wicklow Head. The *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni* and the pretty *Potentilla argentea* grow on the mountain sides.

At 5 m. the tourist enters a very charming scene at the **Glen of the Downs**, a deep woodland ravine of a good mile in length, the banks of which on each side rise to a height of some 800 ft. It is probably the bed of an ancient river, the waters of which have been displaced by a change in the relative levels of the surrounding country. At the entrance is *Glenview*, and running parallel with it on the l. is *Bellerue*, the beautiful park of the La Touche family, to which permission is usually granted. A very extensive view is obtained from a little *Temple* erected on the top of the bank. [At the S. entrance of the glen a road on l. leads to **Delgany (Hotel)**, prettily situated, with a prominent *Church* built by Peter la Touche (1789). From here the traveller may return to Bray by rail from Greystones Stat.]

9 m. **Newtown Mount Kennedy (Hotel)**, is a small town, remarkable only for the charming scenery and for the number of handsome residences in its neighbourhood—*Mount Kennedy House* (Major Gun-Cunninghame); *Tinnapark*; *Glen-darragh*; *Altadore*, in the grounds of which are some well-arranged cascades; *Woodstock House* (Major C. R. W. Tottenham).

Conveyances.—Cars to Delgany Stat.; to Greystones.

Distances.—Rathdrum, 15 m.; Devil's Glen, 8 m.; Glen of the Downs, 4 m.; Roundwood, 6½ m.; Kilcoole village, 2 m.—Stat., 3 m.

The next point of interest is at 12 m., the prettily wooded *Glen of Dunrau*, where there is some good rock-landscape.

15 m. **Ashford**,* is a pleasant spot for a short stay, and the centre of some of the prettiest scenery in Wicklow. It, as well as the adjoining village of **Ballinalea**, is situated on the banks of the Vartry River, which, after flowing through the Devil's Glen, has but a short course prior to its entering the Murrow of Wicklow. 1 m. from Ashford to the E. is **Newrath Bridge Hotel**, on the Vartry, a pretty spot frequented in the summer months. The station for this is Rathnew, 1½ m. Adjoining is *Rossana House*, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Tighe, a former member of whose family was the authoress of 'Psyche.' The grounds and house of *Broomfield* are worth a visit. But the excursion *par excellence* of Ashford is the **Devil's Glen**, a very fine and romantic defile of nearly 2 m. in length, through which the Vartry flows. It is of a different nature from that of the Dargle, the chief characteristic of which is wood; while here rock scenery predominates. Cars cannot be driven up the whole way but have to wait on the road some little distance from the head of the glen, if the tourist is proceeding either to Roundwood or Glendalough, or is not returning through the glen again on foot. Bordering the ravine on either side are *Glenmore Castle* and *Ballycurry House* (Col. C. G. Tottenham); and immediately at the entrance, adjoining the *Bridge of Nun's Cross*, is the *Church*. Between Roundwood and the head of the glen is the main **Reservoir** of the Dublin Waterworks, constructed 1863-8, chiefly due to the exertions of the late Sir

John Gray, from whence the waters of the Vartry, conveyed 24 m. by a double line of pipes, are made to supply the necessities of the Dublin population. Here is a storage reservoir of 400 acres, which reaches a depth of 70 ft. at the breastwork end. When filled, this basin will hold 2,482,800,000 gallons of water, being a supply of 12,000,000 gallons daily for 200 days. The embankment is 1600 ft. long by 500 ft. wide at the base, and 30 ft. at the top, over which the roadway runs. The material is puddled earth faced with granite.

Distances from Ashford.—Rathdrum, 10 m.; Devil's Glen, 1 m.; Newrath Bridge, 1 m., and Rathnew, 2½ m.; Wicklow, 4½ m.; Newtown Mount Kennedy, 6 m.; Glendalough, 10 m.; Annamoc, 6 m.; Roundwood, 8½ m.

The visitor travelling to Rathdrum, if by rail, should proceed to Rathnew, but if by car, he has choice of two roads—one, through **Ballinalea** to Glenealy (Rte. 26), a picturesque and prettily-wooded route; the other, on the N. side of Carrick Mount, 1252 ft., is more hilly and desolate, until within 2 or 3 miles of

25 m. **Rathdrum** * (Pop. 617), perched in the most romantic way, like many a Tyrolese village, on the steep banks of the Avonmore, which runs through a very beautifully wooded ravine. Rathdrum is a place of no special interest in itself, but it is a halting-place for the Vale of Ovoca, and the best starting-point for Glendalough and Glennadure. It once had a good flannel industry, and boasted a Flannel-hall, built in 1793. Close to the town is the Rly. Stat., adjoining which is the *Hotel*. A glance at the map will show that Rathdrum lies at the converging point of a ramification of roads. To a good pedestrian, it is the best starting-

point to be had; but as we have already indicated, the cyclist will doubtless find the hills at times somewhat trying.

The tourist desiring to return from Rathdrum to Dublin should follow up the stream of the Avonmore; the road runs through thick groves of wood, at a considerable height above the river, to 3 m. **Clara Bridge**, an extremely pretty village at the bottom of the Vale of Avonmore, on the sides of which rise Trooperstown Hill, 1408 ft., on rt., and Kirikee, 1559 ft., on l. Nearly at the head of the vale, at the entrance of the grounds of *Derrybawn*, the Great Military Road is joined, 1 m. from which at **Laragh**, a road on l. turns sharply off to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Royal Hotel*, a very comfortable and romantic resting-place in the immediate vicinity of the *Seven Churches* (p. 318).

Conveyances.—Rail to Wooden Bridge, Arklow, Enniscorthy, and Dublin.

Distances.—Ashford, 10 m.; Wooden Bridge, 8 m.; Wicklow, 9 m.; Arklow, 12 m.; Meeting of the Waters, 3 m.; Drumgoff, 7 m.; Laragh, 7 m.; Glendalough, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Roundwood, 12 m.; Annamoe, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Devil's Glen, 11 m.; Bray, 25 m.

*Rathdrum to Wooden Bridge and
Aughrim.*

The road to Wooden Bridge and Arklow follows the high ground on the rt. bank of the Avonmore, into the lovely valley of which the traveller gets frequent peeps. The head-waters of the river is the Annamoe, which descends from the Sally Gap, and drains Loughs Tay and Dan. It receives at Laragh the Glenmacnass River, and further on the united streams of the Glendassan and Glenealo, the latter draining the lake of Glendalough. Then,

as the Avonmore, it flows through the Vale of Clara. Passing *Avondale* (the old residence of the Parnell family, but now a School of Forestry under the Agricultural Department), and *Kingston House*, the magnificent situation of *Castle Howard* (Lieut.-Col. R. Howard Brooke), is the principal object of attention, together with the exquisite view of the **Vale of Ovoca** (the Avoca of Moore) and the “Meeting of the Waters,” described in that poet's well-known stanzas. There was some discussion at one time as to which meeting of the waters the verses refer, but this was settled by a letter to Lord J. Russell from Moore, in which he says, “The fact is, I wrote the song at neither place, though I believe the scene under Castle Howard was the one that suggested it to me.” Close by is *Vale View Hotel*.

Overlooking Castle Howard is the bare ridge of *Cronebane*, which can be reached by crossing the *Lion's Bridge*, and proceeding either through the demesne or by road past the castle, on the summit of which, 816 ft., is “the Mottha Stone,” generally described as a Druidical altar, and in local tradition as the hurling stone of Finn McCoul. It is about 10 ft. high, the same in breadth, and 14 ft. long. The ridge upon which it rests is of Lower Silurian schist. “From its side the eye ranges across the richly wooded glens of Ovoca and of the Avonbeg, away up into the wilds of Glenmalure and Glendalough, and then to the cloud-capped heights of Lugnaquilla, Clohernagh, and Kippure; the mountain birthplace of the great wanderer by our side.” —*Hull*.

“**The Meeting of the Waters**” is at the confluence of the Avonmore and Avonbeg, which here unite. The Avonbeg rises in the slopes of Table Mt., and flows through the fine Valley

of Glenmalure. The united streams flow through the Vale of Ovoca, and the river, now under its third and last name, flows past Arklow to the sea. When seen from above the Vale of Ovoca is charming, though it must be confessed that tourists often feel a certain amount of disappointment with it, a necessary result when any place or thing has been exaggerated; and were it not for the immortality conferred on Ovoca by Ireland's poet, it would have simply ranked as one out of the hundreds of pretty valleys in this district. Moreover the soft charm about it is rather dispelled by the Rly. from Rathdrum to Arklow, and by the fact that the vale has been the scene of very considerable mining operations.

"The metalliferous clay-slate district occupies but a small space, being very narrow in breadth, and not more than 10 m. long from Croghan-Kinsella on the S. to W. Aeton on the N. At various depths occur beds of what is known as soft ground, containing one or more layers of copper pyrites, varying in thickness, and sometimes acquiring a breadth of several fathoms. Five of such beds are met with, one in Connoree, two in the old or upper mine of Cronbane, one in the new mine, and one in Tigroney."—*Kane*. These 3 mines are on the E. side of the Ovoca, and on the W. are those of Ballymurtagh, which have yielded a great deal of copper. Associated with the copper lodes are beds of bisulphuret of iron, which for many years was an actual impediment and detriment to the work; but owing to an exorbitant tariff placed on the article of sulphur by the Neapolitan Government, the iron pyrites became very valuable as an article from which to extract the pure sulphur. "The copper-ore at Ballymurtagh contains at least 30 per cent. of sulphur-ore; and the greater part of the pyrites workings in the same mine contain about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of copper." The gold mines of Croghan-Kinsella were discovered, it is generally stated, by a schoolmaster about 1775, who kept

the secret many years. In 1796 a peasant having found a nugget, the news spread, and there was a great rush to the spot. In the course of a couple of months 2600 ozs. were discovered, valued at 10,000*l*. The Government then took possession of the mines, but the machinery was destroyed in 1798. The work was afterwards resumed, and in about three years 944 ozs., valued at 3675*l*., were found. Since then, at different times, the work has been carried on, and the total quantity raised, since 1796, has been estimated in value at 30,000*l*. The other mining operations have been still more successful, but the importation of Spanish pyrites ultimately rendered the workings unprofitable. Operations are again being carried on.

In ancient times Ireland was evidently rich in gold. The quantity of gold ornaments in the Royal Irish Academy collection testifies to this; the weight of the objects is about 570 ozs., those in the British Museum representing the rest of the Kingdom, being 20 ozs. Before the Act of 1861 much of what was found in Ireland was melted down and disposed of.

30 m. at Newbridge (Ovoca Stat.) is a very pretty new *Church*. Here a fine *Bridge*, which was built in 1866 to replace one swept away by a flood, spans the river, giving the place its name. Continuing down the vale, and passing l. *Ballyarthur House* (Col. E. R. Bayly), the tourist arrives at a second and far more beautiful "*Meeting of the Waters*" at 33 m. **Wooden Bridge**,* where there is an excellent *Hotel*. The valleys of the Aughrim and the Gold Mines Rivers here fall into that of the Ovoca, which turns to the S.E. to enter the sea at Arklow.

Distances from Wooden Bridge.—Tinahely, 12 m.; Aughrim, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rathdrum, 8 m.; Arklow, 4 m.

From Wooden Bridge a good road runs up the Aughrim valley which contains some good scenery in the vicinity of **Aughrim** ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) and *Roddenagh Bridge*, where the

two streams of the Ow and Derry join to form the Aughrim River. Aughrim is a pretty village with quiet quarters at the little hotel for cyclists and pedestrians. Here Holt had an engagement with the King's troops in 1798.

[At the head of the valley of the Derry and surrounded by hills is (12 m.) *Tinahely*, a neat little town belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, whose seat of *Coolattin* is about 3 m. to the S. This formed part of the estate of the Earl of Stafford, and the ruins of a mansion called "Black Tom's Cellars," begun by him, stand near the town. Adjoining it, and indeed forming part of the property, is the *Wood of Shillelagh*, famous for having given its name to the Irishman's stick. (The "Shillelagh," generally applied to a "blackthorn" or other stick, is in reality a stout oak stick once very common, but now seldom carried.) As the greater portion of the wood was cut down about 1693 to supply the iron-works of that period, only a few plantations are left. The King of Leinster is said to have sent oak from here to William Rufus for the roof of Westminster Hall. Except for the scenery, *Tinahely* offers no inducement for a visit. 16½ m. beyond is the village of *Shillelagh*, where the railway terminates.]

Aughrim to Glendalough.

From Aughrim there is a choice of roads through the heart of Wicklow. One turns E., and in about 2 m. bends to the N. to *Ballinaclesh*, where two roads meet, one to Rathdrum, the other to *Greenan*; these meet again at the Vale of Clara, leading to Glendalough. Another road runs due N. from Aughrim to *Greenan*. But the active walker, or the cyclist equal to some extra call on his endurance, should take the road to the W. leaving the Inn by a sharp turn (l.). The road is a

good one and runs along the valley of the Ow River to *Ballymanus Bridge* (3 m.). Thenceforward it traverses a somewhat dreary country, stripped of its woods as it has been, to *Aghavannagh Barracks*, a desolate block in as wild and desolate a landscape as can well be found in Wicklow. There is a poor *Inn* here. To the N.W. is the *Glen of Imaille*, with *Lugnaquilla* to the rt. Here a Military Camp has been established at the foot of *Lugnaquilla*. It is best approached from *Dunlavin Rly. Stat.* (9) through *Donard*. Two roads cross the mountains, one to the W. runs to *Rathdangan*, thence by *Humewod* to *Baltinglass*, and the other from the S. climbs the Mts. to the rt., and is known as the *Great Military Road*. This fine work was completed with a view to opening up the fastnesses of the *Wicklow Mts.* during the troubled times of the Rebellion of 1798, and thus enabling large bodies of military and police to move quickly through the district. It commences in the hilly country some 4 m. N. of *Tinahely*, and runs due N. to *Aghavannagh*, thence to *Drumgoiff*, *Laragh*, and *Glencree*, keeping for the whole distance a solitary mountain course at a great elevation, reaching a height at times of 1600 or 1700 ft. above the sea, and but seldom descending to any of the valleys. From *Glencree* it continues over the *Killakee Hills* (passing *Killakee House*, from whence one of the finest possible views is obtained over the *Dublin plain*), and finally ends at *Rathfarnham* (see p. 312). It leaves *Aghavannagh* by a very steep ascent for a couple of miles, and from the summit a splendid view opens up of *Glenmalur*. The cyclist must walk this, but the ride down can be made by keeping the machine well in hand; the last couple of hundred yards are dangerous. A short run across the valley and the *Avonbeg* brings us to *Drumgoiff* (small *Hotel*),

passing on the rt. another desolate *Barracks*. From Drumgoff a very poor road runs W. to Donard and Dunlavin through the Valley of Glenmalure. This is not recommended, especially to cyclists. In about 4 or 5 miles the river is crossed, and the walking for the rest of the way to the main road is detestable. From Drumgoff a track runs over the mountains by the *Pass of Glenmalure* to the Glen of Imaile; the route is broken, boggy and indistinct, and dangerous in misty weather. It is better on the Imaile side, and a tramp of about 5 hrs. out would bring the pedestrian to the Camp. We have not taken this, but from what we have heard of it we cannot recommend it for pleasure. Drumgoff is, however, the best starting point from which to ascend *Lugnaquilla*, which towers on the l. to the height of 3039 ft., unless the more ambitious walk be taken from Glendalough over *Lugduff*. The view extends a very great distance, especially on the S. into Wexford, Waterford, and Cork.

“The remarkably straight and picturesque *Valley of Glenmalure*, which lies along the line of a large fault, and is drained by the *Avonbeg* river, furnishes at least two examples of terminal moraines. On ascending the valley from the *Vale of Ovoca*, through *Ballinacor Park*, we are struck by the large number of huge boulders of granite which have been brought down from the interior of the mountains. One of these, near the road, measures $12 \times 7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and from this a large fragment had apparently been broken off and lies alongside. At the upper end of the park, near *Strand Bridge*, and where a lateral valley enters from the S., immense piles of moraine matter laden with granite boulders lie across the valley, extending for some distance laterally along the northern side, and cut through by the *Avonbeg* near its centre. Here we have clearly an old terminal moraine of the glacier which formerly extended down this noble glen, and drained the snowfields of *Lugnaquilla* and the neighbouring

heights. Above the moraine, the flanks of the valley may be observed to be glaciated to a height of about 500 ft. above the bed of the river; above which traces of glaciation become indistinct, or entirely disappear. A second and smaller moraine occurs about two miles higher up *Glenmalure*, near the hotel, in the form of an irregular embankment, which has evidently extended originally across the valley from side to side. The terraced surface of the valley above the moraine may once have been the bed of a lake which has since been drained, the river having cut a deep channel for itself through the moraine. This is probably one of the latest examples of local moraines amongst the *Wicklow* mountains; formed during a pause in the retreat of the glacier towards the head of the valley, while the snows of the surrounding heights were melting away.”—*Hull*. In 1580 the valley was the scene of a disastrous engagement between the troops of the Deputy, *Lord Grey de Wilton*, and the *O'Byrnes*, in which the former were defeated with signal loss. Here, too, *Holt* held out in 1798, and received a letter as to his surrender from *Sir John Moore*.

Should the tourist desire he can omit the next stretch of the *Military Road* and proceed by a good road for cycling to *Greenan* (4 m.). Here the road from *Aughrim* is joined, and passing *Ballinlerry*, it meets in another $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road from *Rathdrum* at *Clara Bridge* (see p. 314).

Leaving *Drumgoff* the *Military Road* rises rapidly as at *Aghavanagh*, a heavy climb of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the whole is but a repetition of the previous stretch. The surface affords a good grip for a machine, and the descent (about 3 m.) is safe with due caution, the last quarter of a mile requiring special care. The *Rathdrum* road is joined at *Derrybawn* and *Laragh* soon reached (p. 313).

Two valleys fall in at this point from the N.W.—the *Vale of Glendasan*, a river which has a course of about 3 m. from *Lough Nahanagan*,

and the **Vale of Glendalough**, the upper portion of which is watered by a small stream, the Glencalo, that descends from its rocky fastnesses in the Table Mt. to fall into the upper and lower lakes. The scenery of the *Upper Lake* is of a very grand character. On the N., Camaderry, 2296 ft., and on the S. Lugduff, 2176 ft., rise in fine escarpments from the brink of the water, approaching so closely together at the head as scarce to leave a passage for the mountain torrent that feeds the lake. The *Lower Lake* is much smaller, and the valley is much more open; but the presence of the Round Tower and the deserted ruins gives it a very weird and melancholy aspect.

History.—The foundation of the city of Glendalough, noted for its "Seven Churches," may be ascribed to St. Kevin (Ir. *Coenhghen*, the fair-born), who as early as the 6th cent. founded a Church on the S. bank of the Upper Lake, from which he subsequently removed to the opening of the valley. He was of the royal house of Leinster, and died at a great age in 618; his day is still observed on June 3rd by many pilgrims. He was educated by his uncle Eugene, Bishop of Ardstraw. Leaving him he became a hermit for 7 years, and we are told in a 'Life' of him that "on the northern shore of the lake his dwelling was a hollow tree; on the southern he dwelt in a very narrow cave, to which there was no access except by a boat, for a perpendicular rock of great height overhangs it from above." He attracted numbers of disciples to the place and erected a monastery. In the 11th cent. it was devastated five times by fire and sword. In 1163 it was burnt again, St. Kevin's House being consumed on this occasion, and the city is described as having lain waste for 40 years, and being a veritable den of robbers, "spelunca latronum." It suffered at the hands of Dermot McMorrough and also of the Anglo-Normans, and was burnt again by the English forces in 1398.

Immediately at the back of the *Royal Hotel* is an enclosure, containing the ruins of the Cathedral, Priest's House, St. Chiaran's Ch., St. Kevin's House or Kitchen, and the Round Tower. 1. The enclosure is entered by a magnificent though terribly dilapidated **Gateway**, which Petrie compares to the Roman-built Newport gate at Lincoln. In form it was a square within, having external and internal arches, from between which rose a tower. It is 11 ft. high, 9 ft. 8 in. in width, and 16 ft. deep. Enough of it remains to show the undressed blocks of mica-slate and the chiselled granite blocks of the arches and pilasters. 2. The **Cathedral** is considered to have been erected about the commencement of the 7th cent., probably by Gobhan Saer, the great architect of that day; the nave is 48 ft. 6 in. by 30 ft., the N. door has clustered shafts, but the head is gone. The chancel appears to be of later date. The fallen arch has been restored to about 8 courses above the piers. It is entered by a square-headed doorway, 6 ft. 9 in. high, in which the weight upon the lintel is taken off by a semicircular arch. The chancel is 25 ft. by 21 ft. 10 in. The masonry of the chancel is much less massive than that in the body of the Church, and moreover is not bonded into that of the nave, thus showing its more modern erection. The E. window was remarkable for its ornamental character, possessing a chevron moulding and a sculptured frieze running on each side from the spring of the arch. Note 4 early *Tombs* with Celtic crosses and a richly carved *Slab*. It is also worth notice that the stone of which this E. window is built is a sort of oolite stone not found anywhere in this district.

3. The **Round Tower**, which stands at the N.W. corner of the enclosure about 50 yds. from the

Cathedral, is about 110 ft. high, and 52 ft. in circumference; the conical roof was replaced in 1876, the stones having been found within it. It has a semicircular-headed doorway 10 ft. from the ground, with inclined jambs 5 ft. 7 in. high. It is without any ornament, and "is constructed of blocks of granite, chiselled, though the wall of the tower generally is formed of rubble masonry of the mica-slate of the adjacent mountains; and in this circumstance it resembles the doorways of several churches in the valley." Each of the 5 storeys has one light, and the top 4 sq.-headed windows.

4. Immediately S. of the Cathedral is *Kevin's Cross*, a granite monolith, 11 ft. high, 3 ft. 8 in. across the arms, and 1 ft. 5 in. thick; it is unfinished, but shows the enclosing circle unpierced.

5. The **Church of Our Lady**, standing without the enclosure and W. of the Cathedral towards the lake, is believed to have been the first erected in the lower part of the valley or the city of Glendalough by St. Kevin, "*qui ibi duxit vitam eremiticam*," and was buried here. It consists of a nave 32 ft. by 20½ ft., and a chancel 21 ft. 4 in. by 19½ ft. The arch has fallen; notice some *Slabs* with incised crosses. It possesses a remarkable *Doorway*, of massive dimensions in a style resembling Greek architecture. It is 5 ft. 10 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide at the top and 3 ft. at the bottom, being formed of 7 stones of the thickness of the wall; the lintel, 5 ft. 1 in. long, is ornamented on its soffit with a cross, "saltier-wise," somewhat after the fashion of Killiney (p. 306). The E. window is rudely arched within, the head is formed of 3 blocks, and the outer face has a carved fret pattern.

6. South of the Cathedral is the **Priest's House**. This was a complete ruin until recent years, when it was reconstructed from drawings made by Beranger in 1778. The outside E. wall has a peculiar seat or recess, and there is another at the W. end. Sir Wm. Wilde thinks this was an opening which may have been an entrance or window. According to him the most interesting monument in Glendalough is an angular-headed stone with a figure, it is supposed, of St. Kevin, between an ecclesiastic, with what is probably a crozier, and a bell-ringer. This was found by Beranger and drawn by him; it is over the door.

7. The most interesting feature in the enclosure is **St. Kevin's Kitchen**. The tourist who has visited Kells (Rte. 4) will at once recognise the great similarity between St. Columba's House and St. Kevin's, although the latter has been to all intents and purposes changed into a church by the subsequent addition of a chancel and bell turret, neither of which in all probability belonged to the original building; this chancel has been destroyed, but it will be perceived on close examination that the walls of the adjoining sacristy are not bonded into those of the main building. "It will be observed also that the chancel arch is of subsequent formation; for its semicircular head is not formed on the principle of the arch, but by the cutting away of the horizontally laid stones of the original wall, in which operation a portion of the original window placed in this wall was destroyed and the remaining portion of the aperture built up with solid masonry."—*Petrie*. The arch is 9 ft. high by 5 wide. Divested of these additions, we find that St. Kevin's House is an oblong building, 23 ft. by 15 ft., with a very high-pitched stone roof, an arched

room below, and a small croft between; this is 5 ft. high by 5 ft. wide, and is entered by a ladder from the W. A stringcourse runs at the base of the roof, and is carried along the base of the end wall. It was entered by a door on the W. side, and lighted by 2 plain windows in the E. end, one above the other, and one in the S. wall; the door, which is now blocked up, was square-headed, with the weight taken off the lintel by a semicircular arch as in the Cathedral door. Rising from the W. gable, and 9 ft. above the roof, is the addition of a small round-towered *Belfry*, giving a total height of 40 ft.; it has a conical roof and 4 quadrangular apertures facing the cardinal points. The entrance is from the croft. Three holes for bell ropes have been cut through the vault of the nave.

The sacristy was apparently similar to the chancel, being stone-roofed and ornamented with a rude stringcourse similar to that of the main building.

It is considered by Petrie that these additions took place not long after the death of St. Kevin, whose name was held in such reverence that naturally enough it was sought to convert his residence into a Church. An interesting collection of tombs, querns, crosses, &c., are now preserved here.

8. Adjoining are the slight remains of an early Church, which have recently been unroofed; this may have been **St. Chiaran's Church**, which is mentioned as having been burned in 1163. The nave measures 18½ ft. by 14 ft. 9 in.; and the chancel, 8 ft. 8 in. by 8 ft. 4 in.

Just across the river to the S. is the *Deerstone*, with a cup-like hollow, evidently artificial. The legend attached to it is that St. Kevin found an infant deserted by its mother in the glen and carried it to this spot. In his anxiety to procure it food, a

beautiful white doe appeared, and then, and until the child was reared, was milked daily into the *Deerstone*.

The remaining churches are all at some little distance off; they are—

9. **Trinity**, or the **Ivy Church**, near the road leading from Laragh to Glendalough. The nave is 29 ft. by 17 ft., and the chancel 13½ ft. by 8 ft. 9 in. In the chancel E. wall is a semicircular-headed window, the arch cut out of a single stone—also a triangular-headed window, S. wall; the chancel arch is semicircular, and springs from jambs “which have an inclination corresponding with the doorways and windows.” Note the larger *Holed-stone* kept here. A W. door, 6 ft. 2 in. high, with lintel and slightly inclined jambs about 2½ ft. wide, leads into the sacristy, over which once rose a round tower. Petrie says it was 60 ft. high and 40 ft. in circumference; it fell in a storm in 1818. Its rectangular basement measures 10 ft. 4 in. by 9 ft. 4 in., has a round-headed window in the N. wall and part of the barrel vaulting.

10. On the opposite bank of the river, near Derrybawn, are the ruins of **St. Saviour's Monastery**, which possess more interesting details than any of the others. It consists of a nave 45 ft. by 19 ft. 3 in. and a chancel 14 ft. 2 in. by 11½ ft., this has been largely rebuilt by the Board of Works. The chancel contains a stone seat at the E. end, and 3 niches in the S. wall, which probably served for piscina or ambry. The beautiful chancel arch which had fallen has been re-erected. “This arch is of three orders, resting on large clustered piers. The first order is very plain, with hood moulding; the right capital is ancient and is ornamented with fretwork. The second order is of rich dog-tooth

blocks resting on angular piers, the capital modern, right pier ancient rectangular with flutings. The third order is of double chevrons, enclosing floral and leaf designs and faces."

—*Mr. J. T. Westropp.* A staircase in the E. wall leads to the roof. The E. window is deeply splayed, and has two round-headed lights cut out of a single stone. The capitals and bases should be carefully studied for the sake of the fantastic sculptures of human heads and animals, a not uncommon decoration of the 12th cent. of Irish architecture.† Ledwich, whatever his authority may be worth, considered that all this ornamentation was of Danish origin; but Petrie holds that we are to look for the prototypes in the debased architecture of Greece and Rome. Proceeding W. we pass *St. Kevin's Well*, the Deer-stone already mentioned, and skirting the shores of the lower lake we reach

11. **Reefert Church**, situated on the S. bank of the upper lake. It was the "clara cella" first founded by St. Kevin before he moved to the lower part of the valley. It consists of a nave 29 ft. by 17½ ft. and a chancel 14 ft. by 8 ft. 9 in., separated by a semicircular arch the full width of the chancel. It contains a square-headed doorway 5 ft. 9 in. high, with inclined jambs of chiselled blocks of granite. It is beautifully situated among trees; but the enclosure has been strangely interfered with by the Board of Works, and laid out in the most artificial manner. It was the ancient burial-place of the O'Tooles, including the king of whom there are so many traditions, and contains numerous Irish and Latin crosses and incised slabs. Two slabs with Irish inscriptions, one dated 1010, have long since disappeared, broken

† Similar examples are found at Clonmacnoise.

[Ireland.]

up, it is said, and sold as specimens to visitors. A slab was discovered here in 1876 with inscriptions in Greek and Irish characters. Still further, near the cliff of Lugduff, are—

12. The very scanty remains of **Teampull-na-Skellig**, the Church of the rock. It measures 26 ft. by 16 ft., has a double E. window and the remains of a small cell. There are stone *Crosses* near Reefert Church, and near the road on the N. side of the valley.

It is a charming woodland walk along the S. bank of the lakes, and at the foot of Derrybawn Mountain, where the *Osmunda regalis* flourishes. At the back of the *lun*, which is situated just between the two lakes, the tourist should ascend Lugduff brook for a short distance to see the *Pollanass Waterfall*; and having visited Reefert and Teampull-na-Skellig, should cross the *Canseway* and take boat on the upper lake to **St. Kevin's Bed**. The approach is difficult, and the descent still more so from the cliff above.

"This wonder-working couch is a small cave in the face of a rock, capable of containing 3 persons at most, hanging perpendicularly over the lake; the approach is by a narrow path along the steep side of the mountain, at every step of which the slightest false trip would precipitate the pedestrian into the lake below. After passing the Rubicon of the Lady's Leap, the landing-place immediately above the cave is soon reached without difficulty; but the visitor must descend with caution, his face turned to the rock down which he climbs, while the guide directs which way he is to turn, and where to plant his foot, until at last he reaches the mouth of the sainted bed."—*Otway.* Here it was that St. Kevin, to escape from the

"Eyes of most unholy blue"

of Kathleen, who loved him not wisely

but too well, fixed his hermit's couch :—

“ Here at least, he calmly said,
‘ Woman ne'er shall find my bed.’
Ah! the good saint little knew
What that wily sex can do.”

MOORE.

For she traced him out, and St. Kevin woke one morning from his sleep to find her watching beside him. He rose, and with a sudden impulse hurled poor Kathleen into the lake. “ The tale, however, is differently told in the life of St. Kevin, as detailed in the *Codex Kilkenniensis*, where it states that it was during his studentship that a beautiful female became enamoured of him, but that she was cured of her love by a good whipping of nettles, and afterwards led a penitent life.”—‘ *Journal, R.S.A.I., 1872-3.* The Bed was visited by Sir Walter Scott in 1825, of which Lockhart tells us in his ‘ *Life.*’ He was accompanied by Lord Plunket, who told the female guide he was a poet. “ *Poet!*” said she, “ the devil a bit of him, but an honoured gentleman, he gave me half-a-crown.”

The visitor should take a walk along the N. bank of the lake for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., from which some charming views are to be had. Should the tourist have time, he should make an excursion up the *Glendasan Valley*, and past the *Lugganamon Lead-mines* (which are 3 m. distant from the Royal Hotel), to the summit level at **Wicklow Gap**, 1569 ft., from whence he will obtain very fine mountain views. From a little short of the Gap the ascent, which is not difficult, can be made of *Thonelagee* (2684 ft.), from which very extensive views are obtained of the great Wicklow groups. The road from the Wicklow Gap continues to Blessington, from whence he can return to Dublin by steam-tram (see Rte. 1). We cannot, however, recommend this to the cyclist, but it is a fine walk.

Distances of the Hotel— from Bray, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Roundwood, 7 m.;

Annamoe, 4 m.; Laragh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rathdrum, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Luggala, 11 m.; Wicklow Gap, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Drumgoff Bridge, 7 m.; Devil's Glen, 8 m.; Sally Gap, 13 m.

Glendalough to Dublin.

On the return, the road is retraced and followed to Laragh. Continuing by the mountain route the road rises through *Glenmacuass*, at the head of which there is a good *Fall* (7 m.) on the river. Reaching the ridge the scene is as bleak and wild as any hitherto met, and continues so by what is no longer a road to *Sally Gap* (14 m.). The tourist may, however, prefer the easier and tamer road to Roundwood. Passing on the l. *Laragh House*, and winding up a steep and long hill, the village of **Annamoe** is reached, adjoining which is *Glendalough*.

Annamoe is associated with an incident in the youthful history of Laurence Sterne. He was living in 1720 at the Wicklow barracks, and he writes in his autobiography—“ From thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Featherston, a clergyman, about 7 m. from Wicklow, who, being a relative of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo. It was in this parish during our stay that I had that wonderful escape of falling through a mill-race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken out unhurt. The story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland, where hundreds of common people flocked to see me.” The ruins of the mill are still pointed out where the accident occurred.

Between 3 and 4 m. to the rt., and visible from the road, is the entrance of the Devil's Glen. Passing on rt. *Roundwood Park*, beyond which is the Reservoir (p. 313), we reach, 7 m.,

Roundwood,* a prettily situated village on the banks of the Vartry.

This is a favourite place with many, the quarters being comfortable, and the situation central for Lough Tay, Lough Dan, Glendalough, the Devil's Glen, and Luggala. It is moreover a good fishing-station.

The tourist should not leave Roundwood without visiting Lough Dan, which he may do either by proceeding to the Old Bridge, and thence walking up the Annamoe River; or else by turning off from the Luggala road near the Police-barrack, and following the Annamoe down. **Lough Dan** is a rather long sheet of water, 685 ft. above the sea, situated in a hollow between the mountains of Knocknaclogh and Slievebuckh; it is fed by the Annamoe and Inchavore Rivers, the former of which discharges itself at the lower end of the lake, near the demesne of *Lake View*. Although a characteristic mountain lake, it does not possess the stern and more romantic beauties of **Lough Tay**, which is some 2 m. to the N., and occupies a circular corrie nearly at the head of the glen of the Annamoe. The cliff scenery here is very fine, and agreeably contrasts with the woods and grounds of *Luggala*, a romantic retreat as far away from the busy hum of men as any hermit could wish. Among the hills near Lough Dan, Holt, the rebel leader, long held out against the military in 1798. He surrendered to Lord Powerscourt, was transported for life, but returned, wrote his 'Memoirs,' and died in Kingstown (1826).

From Roundwood four routes are available:—1. A road crossing the lower end of the Reservoir to Newtown Mt. Kennedy, and following the road already travelled, through the Glen of the Downs.

2. A direct road to Bray, running through *Calary*, skirting the deer-park of Powerscourt, and crossing the Dargle at Tinnahinch Bridge (p. 309).

3. A bleak mountain road to the E. of this last, which steers clear of Powerscourt and Enniskerry, and winds round the Great Sugarloaf, falling into the Bray road near Hollybrook.

4. A more circuitous route, by turning off to the l. at *Anna Carter Bridge*, and following the road to Luggala. From Sally Gap, where the Military Road is joined, it is 5 m. to Glencree, passing Loughs Bray; from here, turning sharply to the E., the road runs through Enniskerry to Bray.

Taking the last road the way lies past *Lough Tay* on the l. and *Luggala*. The hill here is dangerous to descend. *Nitilla gracilis* is to be found near the waterside, and char is an inhabitant of this lake as well as of that of Glendalough. It is said, by the way, that St. Kevin dwelt at a cell at Luggala, until driven away by the importunities of Kathleen.

From Lough Tay and Luggala the road keeps along the bank of the Annamoe, and on the S.W. side of Douce and War Hill, to join the Military Road at 15 m. **Sally Gap** (1631 ft.). The road is a steep climb, with a bad surface in many places, which are torn up by the rushing waters down the mountain side following after heavy rains. Immediately on the rt. are Douce (2384 ft.), War Hill (2250 ft.), and Tonduff (2107 ft.), and on the l. Duff Hill (2364 ft.). Gravale (2352 ft.), and Kippure (2473 ft.). At the height of 1700 ft. is the watershed of the Annamoe and the Liffey, the source of which last is but a very short distance from the Gap. From the Gap a road runs across the mountains, following the N. bank of the Liffey, and joins the Dublin and Blessington road at *Brittas*. The Military Road reaches, as we have said, an elevation of about 1700 ft. past Loughs Bray to Glencree, 20 m.

(see pp. 310 and 316). From here it passes over the shoulder of *Killakee Mt.* and by the fine grounds of *Killakee House*. A little farther on a *Cromlech* may be visited at Mount Venus, which is 19 ft. in length and 11 in breadth. The table-stone, like that of Howth, has been either dislodged, or, as some think, it was never superimposed. The road now descends by an easy gradient by Rathfarnham into Dublin (32 m.). From Glencree a good road runs down to *Enniskerry*, but there is a very dangerous hill at the entrance to the village.

The road from *Enniskerry* to Dublin is carried on the W. flank of Shankill Mountain, through a wild and singular ravine known as the

Scalp, which appears to have been rent by some tremendous shock, leaving only just room for the formation of the highway. Mr. Hull describes it as an old and dried-up river-valley, like the Gap of Barnesmore (Rte. 18), and the Glen of the Downs (p. 312). Huge masses of granite are tossed about and piled up in picturesque confusion, affording a strong contrast to the other glens which the tourist has visited. The old road ran at the bottom of the defile.

The tourist can reach Dublin from Carrickmines Stat. by turning to the rt. at *Golden Ball*, or continue the road to the city through *Stepaside—Kilgobbin Castle* on rt. (see Rte. 26), at the foot of the Three Rock Mt., and Dundrum.

ROUTE 26.

DUBLIN TO WEXFORD, THROUGH WICKLOW, ARKLOW, AND ENNISCORTHY.

The tourist may take his choice of proceeding by 2 Rlys. as far as Bray. The Kingstown and Bray line is described in Rte. 25.

Quitting the Harcourt Street Stat., we pass through the E. part of the suburb of Rathmines.

At 2 m. *Milltown*, the Dodder, a bright active stream running from the Dublin mountains, is crossed. This village gives the title of Earl of Milltown to the Leeson family. Thence passing *Windy Arbour* and leaving on rt. Rathfarnham, we arrive at, 3 m.

Dundrum, the Fort on the Ridge, another suburb much resorted to as a residence by the citizens of Dublin. To l. of the Stat. is *Mount Anville*, once the seat of the late William Dargan, the well-known railway contractor whose active enterprise

and patriotism were attended with the most beneficial results for the welfare of the country, although his greatest improvements were effected in Bray and the county Wicklow generally. The house and grounds, with its conservatory and look-out tower, are well worth seeing. Mount Anville House is now a *Convent*.

We now get a near view on the rt. of the beautiful ranges of mountains, and can appreciate the advantages which the Dublin inhabitant possesses in being able to emerge almost out of the streets of a great city into the heart of bold hill scenery. Immediately on the rt. the most conspicuous object is the *Three Rock Mountain*, 1469 ft. the advanced guard of granite hills that extend from hence to Naas, in the co. of Kildare. It is worth while to make an excursion to the summit, leaving the Rly. at, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., *Stillorgan*,

from which point the distance is not great, though the collar-work is heavy. The views over Dublin Bay, the Hill of Howth, and the ranges inland, are at once extensive and beautiful. At the foot of the hill, near **Stepaside**, are the ruins of *Kilgobbin Castle*, *Church*, and *Irish Cross*; the castle, whether from its name or otherwise, is popularly attributed to Gobhan Saer, and was supposed to have contained marvelous treasures at its foundations. We pass on the l. the *Reservoirs*, which immediately supply Dublin from Roundwood; they cover 26 acres, and hold 100,000,000 galls., or a nine days' supply. The neighbourhood to the l. of the railway is dotted with villas and residences. Amongst them are *Leopardstown Park* (Jas. Talbot Power, Esq.) and *Stillorgan Castle* (now an asylum). The same may be said of *Foxrock* and *Cabinteely*, a village situated at the western foot of Killiney Hill, which, with the high ground running down from Kingstown and Dalkey, intercepts the view of the sea for the present. At 6 m. is **Foxrock**, and to the rt. is a fine view of *Leopardstown Racecourse*, stretching in a bold sweep at the foot of the mountains. The line has been traversing, between this last range and the Three Rocks, a hill valley sometimes called the Vale of Dundrum; and at **Carrickmines**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., it enters that of Shangannagh, emerging on the coast at Bray. Near the Stat. are some antiquarian remains; on the rt. the ruins of the little *Church of Tully*, said to have been built by the Danes and dedicated to St. Olave. Near it, in the centre of the road, is an ancient *Cross*, resting on a modern support of masonry. On the l., in the grounds of *Glendruid*, is a *Cromlech*, consisting of a large table-stone, 14 ft. long by 12 broad, supported by 6 uprights, variously estimated at 25 and 38 tons in weight.

At the village of **Kiltarnan**, near **Golden Ball**, 2 m. to rt., is a second *Cromlech*, the covering stone of which measures 23 ft. 6 in. by 17 in breadth, and also rests on 6 supporters. The little *Church of Kiltarnan* presents an ancient side-wall and W. gable, with a blocked square-headed doorway, the present one being on the S. side. Remains of the *Cervus giganteus* have been found in the Bog of Ballybetagh, showing that 105 of these animals found a burial there.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ m., at **Shankill Stat.**, a very picturesque view is obtained of Killiney Hill and its villas, with a broad expanse of sea on the l., while on the rt. are fresh summits and peaks—the Two Rock Mountain, 1699 ft., on the W., and the Sugar-loaf, 1659 ft., just appearing on the S. Immediately to the rt. of the Rly. is Carrickgollogan Hill (corrupted into "Katty Golagher"), surmounted by a *Chimney*, serving by means of a flue across the hill, about 1 m. long, as an outlet for the smoke of the lead-works of **Ballycorus**, which are now discontinued. Lower down is a *Shot-tower*, near which is the site of Ballycorus Castle. Behind this ridge is the Scalp, leading from Enniskerry to Dublin (see p. 324). Near Ballycorus is a square tower, the roof of which has been preserved, called *Puck's Castle*, one of the many places where it is said King James halted for a few days after the Battle of the Boyne. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. of Stat is Shangannagh *Cromlech* in good preservation.

The parish of **Rathmichael**, in which Shankill is situated, was once of considerable importance, and was claimed by the vicars-choral of the Cathedral of Dublin as their perquisite. There are slight ruins of the *Church* and the stump of a *Round Tower*. On the summit of

an adjoining hill is a large *Rath*, from which the parish takes its name. The line soon reaches the shore, and joins that from Kingstown and Dalkey.

On rt. of the junction are *Shanganagh Castle* (Mrs. Rowan Hamilton) and the ruins of *Kilturk Church*.

The line now runs along the coast to

12¼ m. *Bray*, described in Rtc. 25.

For the remainder of the distance to Wicklow the Rly. closely hugs the coast—so closely that in many places it tunnels through projecting headlands or is carried at great heights over cliffs, gullies, and ravines, at the bottom of which the waves may be seen leaping up with terrible fury. Indeed it is difficult to find anywhere more romantically placed or more boldly executed works. Gliding out of the Stat. at Bray, we round Bray Head by a succession of short tunnels, and on emerging on the other side obtain beautiful views on rt. of the Sugarloaf (Great and Little); the charming seat of *Kilruddery* (Earl of Meath) lies at the foot of the latter (see p. 308). A little before arriving at Greystones, 17 m., we pass on the rt. the ruins of the *Church and Castle of Rathdown*.

17 m. *Greystones* ☆ (Pop. 856) is a pleasant little bathing-place, about 1½ m. from Delgany, which, with the Glen of the Downs, had better be visited by road from Bray. It has made rapid strides in recent years and is much frequented in the summer months. A fine *Hotel* has been erected and very sporting *Golf Links*, nine-hole course, have been laid out close to the station.

Near *Kilcoole Stat.*, 20 m., are *Ballygannon*, the village of *Kilcoole* 1 m. to rt., and *Woodstock House* (Major C. R. W. Tottenham). 22½ m., at *Newcastle*, the hills recede, and leave a considerable tract of level alluvial ground. About 3 m. rt. is

the *National Hospital for Consumption* (1896) occupying a fine site. 25½ m. *Killoughter Stat.* is 3 m. from Ashford and the neighbourhood of the Devil's Glen.

The line now enters the *Murrow*, a long grassy spit of land forming a fine promenade for the people of Wicklow, and separating a lagoon called *Broad Lough* from the sea. The line crosses Broad Lough and enters Wicklow Stat. about ½ m. from the town.

28¼ m. *Wicklow* ☆ (Pop. 3288) is a quaint-looking town stretching in a semicircle round the bay, and, with the cliffs on the S., the few ruins of Black Castle, and the distant promontories of Wicklow Head, makes up a very charming landscape. It is a good sea-side resort and an excellent centre for cycling to the chief points of interest of the Wicklow scenery.

- Its Ir. name was *Cill-Mantain* (Church of St. Mantan), and it is said to have derived the name of Wicklow from its position at the outlet of a long narrow creek, forming the *Murrow*, that runs N. nearly as far as Killoughter, and receives the waters of the *Vartry*; also to have been called *Wykynglo*, *Wygyngelo*, &c., from the Danes, it being one of their earliest maritime stations. *Black Castle* was begun by Maurice FitzGerald, who obtained a grant of land here from Strongbow, and finished by Sir Wm. FitzWilliam in the 14th cent. It was a post of danger and suffered repeatedly from attacks by the mountain sept of Wicklow, the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes.

The *Church* possesses a copper cupola and the remains of a good Norm. doorway set in the S. porch, that has been transplanted from an older building. In the grounds of the priest's house are the ruins of the *Franciscan Abbey* founded in the reign of Henry III.

The town itself, which is the county one, has been much improved in recent years. It contains the usual buildings of a county town: *Court-House, Gaol, Infirmary, &c.* There is a new *Coastguard Station*, a new *Market-House*, and extensive *Waterworks* have been constructed. There is a *Monument* to Captain Halpin, who laid the Atlantic and other trans-Oceanic cables, totalling a length of 23,000 miles. In the market-place is a *Statue* to 'Billy' Byrne the rebel leader of 1798, with medallions of Joseph Holt, W. M. Byrne, and Michael Dwyer. A new *Harbour* has been built enclosed by a breakwater (500 ft.), with a pier, at a cost of about 50,000*l.* There are some fine walks in the neighbourhood along the cliffs to *Bride's Head, Wicklow Head*, and the *Silver Strand*. On Wicklow Head is a *Lighthouse*, 121 ft. above high water, which has a white occulting light (13 seconds) visible 16 m. at sea. There are two other *Towers* on this head. The cliffs along the piece of coast are bold, and from them a fine view extends northward as far as Howth.

Distances. — Dublin, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Rathdrum, 9 m.; Ashford, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Arklow (rail), 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; (road) 15 m.; Oveca, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Bray, 16 m.

Excursions:—

1. Ashford and the Devil's Glen.
2. By Arklow road through Deputy's Pass, a beautiful defile, and back by Glenealy.

3. Rathdrum, Wooden Br., Aughrim; by Military Road to Drumgoff and return through Greenan. This is a good day's excursion for the cyclist.

4. Arklow by road and return by train.

5. Rathdrum and Glendalough—return by Roundwood and the Devil's Glen.

The Rly. now turns inland to the

S.W., and ascends towards the mountains, to (29 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) **Rathnew** (p. 301). This is the station for Newrath Br. Hotel (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Ashford (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., direct 2 m.), and the Devil's Glen. It is also the starting point, in the season, for the daily coach runs through Wicklow routes. At 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the village of **Glenealy**, where the scenery is picturesque and varied with extensive woods.

On rt. are *Glencarrig* (R. R. Drought, Esq.), *Ballyfree*, and *Hollywood* (H. A. Tombe, Esq.), situated at the wooded base of Carrick Mountain, 1252 ft.; and on l. is a wooded defile known as the *Deputy's Pass*, from the fact of the army of Sir William FitzWilliam, the Lord-Deputy, having marched through it in 1595.

37 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Rathdrum** (Rte. 25).

From Rathdrum the line keeps to the banks of the river, crossing it frequently and affording beautiful views throughout, and passing *Oveca*, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., and *Wooden Br.*, 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (p. 304). From here a branch line runs through Aughrim to Shillelagh (p. 304).

The line to Arklow is replete with beauties of wood and river, passing between the demesnes of *Glenart Castle*, rt. the seat of the Earl of Carysfort, and l. *Shelton Abbey* (Countess of Wicklow), a beautiful Gothic mansion, built from designs by Morrison. "meant to convey to the spectator the idea of an ancient abbey, changed after the Reformation into a baronial residence." In the interior are a beautiful hall and saloon, leading into the cloister gallery, by which the chief apartments are approached. Visitors are allowed to inspect the grounds. Passing rt. *Ballyraine* and *Lamberton*, the tourist arrives at

49 m. **Arklow** * (Pop. 4944), a busy fishing and shipping town at the mouth of the Oveca, on the side

of a hill overlooking the sea. The manufacture of cordite is carried on here. Under the name of *Arclough* it was included under those grants of territory for which Henry II. caused service to be done at Wexford, and possessed a castle and a monastery, which have both disappeared save a fragment of the tower of the former. In a *Tumulus* near the traditional site of the monastery, urns with ashes and bones were found many years ago. At Arklow, on the 9th June, 1798, General Needham repulsed with signal loss the rebel army estimated at 25,000 men, which was the turning point of the rebellion. Had the town been taken there was nothing but a short open march for the rebels to Dublin.

This is the shipping port for the copper and lead mines in the valley of the Ovoca, where operations were carried on, the material being brought down by a tramroad. The coast throughout Wicklow is much exposed, and here are extensive sand-dunes; a new *Harbour*, which was sorely needed, has been constructed at considerable expense. A memorial *Parish Church*, one of the most beautiful in Ireland, has been erected (1900) by the Earl of Carysfort. The design was by Sir Arthur Bloomfield. It occupies a fine site, and has a tower rising to a height of 150 ft. with a fine peal of bells. A large *Town Hall* has also been erected by the Earl of Carysfort. The beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Shelton and Wooden Bridge is described in the Wicklow tour (Rte. 25).

59½ m. **Gorey** ✱ (Pop. 2178), a small town of one street ¼ m. in length. The *Church* and *R. C. Chapel* are fine buildings, and the *Loretto Convent* has good grounds. A little to the N. of the town is *Ransfort*, the residence of the family of Ram, which was burned down by the insurgents in the troubles of

1798. Gorey was a frequent scene of warfare during the rebellion and was occupied at intervals by both parties.

3 m. to the S.E. is *Courtown House* (Earl of Courtown), in the sheltered valley of the Owenavonragh at its entrance into the sea. The evergreens in the park are especially worthy of notice. A little to the S. is the pleasant little watering-place of **Courtown Harbour**.

To the S. of Courtown is the mound of *Ardamine*, a singular earthen spherical mound standing on an artificial platform about ½ an acre in extent. It was probably sepulchral; adjoining are the *Church* and *Graveyard* of Ardamine. The geologist may examine the Lower Silurian rocks in this neighbourhood, the equivalents of the Bala and Caradoc beds of Wales.

The Rly. passes **Camolin**, a decayed village at the head of the valley of the Bann, a tributary of the Slaney. To the N. at the base of Slieveboy, 1385 ft., is the extensive demesne of *Camolin Park*.

Keeping on rt. some considerable woods, known as Kilbora, Coolpuck, and Coolroe Woods, we arrive at

69¾ m. **Ferns** (Place of alders), a small town, with a Pop. of 495, yet claiming some importance as being the seat of a bishopric, united with that of Leighlin at the commencement of the 17th cent., and these were joined to the diocese of Ossory in 1835.

In 598 Brandubh, King of Leinster, made a grant of land to St. Edan, who, we are told, built a Monastery in memory of St. Mogue, in which he was himself interred. He was bishop of the diocese for about 50 years, and his "patron-day" is still celebrated. Six times during the 9th and 10th cents. did the city suffer from the incursions of the Danes. It suffered, too, in the

punishment inflicted by the Irish Chiefs on Dermot McMurrrough for his misdeeds, as he took refuge here. John Earl of Morton (afterwards King John) offered the bishopric to Giraldus Cambrensis, who, however, refused it. The *Cathedral* is a modern Perp. building with a square embattled tower, built in 1816 on the middle aisle of the nave of the old Cathedral to form the parish *Church*. The arches had previously been built up to enclose this portion for public worship, which was supposed to have been on the site of the original Church of St. Edan. There is a *Monument* in the Cathedral with the figure of an ecclesiastic said to be that of the Saint Mogue. A portion of the chancel still remains, and efforts are now being made to restore the Cathedral on its original lines. These have been laid bare in recent excavations, showing that the full length of the original building was 180 ft. The ruins of *St. Peter's Church* are on the Rectory lawn, consisting of a chancel arch of early type, and a Hib. Romanesque window with chevron and pellet ornamentation, within which an E. Eng. window has been inserted. A short distance to the E. of the Cathedral are remains of the *Augustinian Monastery* founded by Dermot McMurrrough (circa. 1160), within the precincts of which he was buried. It has a tower (75 ft.) of two stages, the lower is quadrangular and the upper polygonal; a staircase within leads to the top of the former. Not far from the Abbey is the *Holy Well* of St. Mogue, the entrance of which is arched over. There is also a *Cross* covered with the Greek fret pattern, and supposed to be over the grave of Dermot McMurrrough.

The *Castle* was a quadrangular fortress overlooking the town. Its erection is attributed to Strongbow, King John, and to Maurice Fitzgerald, and it is called after Dermot

McMurrrough. It stands on the site of the fortress of the Kings of Leinster, and was long the residence of the bishops of the diocese. One of the round towers that flanked the corners is still in good preservation, and contains a Chapel with a groined roof. It suffered frequently from the incursions of the Irish sept. In 1641 it was dismantled by Sir Chas. Coote, and the town made the scene of slaughter. The *Episcopal Palace* is within a pleasant demesne adjoining the Cathedral; it was erected by Bishop Cleaver in the last cent., and suffered in the hands of the insurgents in 1798. The original palace was built by Bishop Ram in 1630, "who, being of very advanced age, placed this inscription above the porch—

' This house Ram built for his succeeding brothers :
Thus sheep bear wool, not for themselves, but others.'

Excursion to Slaney Valley, Newtownbarry, and Mount Leinster.

From the high ground between Ferns and the Slaney the tourist gains splendid views of Mount Leinster, 2610 ft., and Black Stairs 2409, a noble and romantic range that intervenes from N. to S. between the valleys of the Slaney and the Barrow. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. the Enniscorthy road is joined on the l. or E. bank of the Slaney, just between *Clohamon Hall* (L. Dundas, Esq.) and *Ballyrankin* (J. D. Devereux, Esq.).

A little higher up is the village of *Clohamon*, with its mill and cotton factory. Here the river is crossed, and the road continues on the W. bank to

9 m. *Newtownbarry* * (Pop. 890), a neat and well-built town in a very fine position overlooking the Slaney, and at the feet of Greenog and Black Rock Mountains, both

shoulders of Mount Leinster. The Slaney is crossed by a *Bridge* of 7 arches, as is also the Clody, a small stream that here divides Carlow from Wexford. Newtownbarry has a very good agricultural trade, and possesses several flour-mills. The Church-spire rises prettily from a wooded grove, and the whole town is surrounded by ornamental residences: *Woodfield* (R. W. Hall-Dare, Esq.), the grounds of which are beautifully laid out, and extend for some distance on each bank of the Slaney; *Rainsford Lodge*, *Ravenswood*, *Brown Park*, *Ryland Hill*, and *Clohamon House*.

Distances.—Ferns, 9 m.; Borris (direct), 14½ m.; Clonegall, 5 m.; Enniscorthy, 12 m.; Shillelagh, 12 m.

Newtownbarry is a convenient point from whence to ascend **Mount Leinster**. There are two roads to Borris; one passes through the defile of *Corrabut Gap* (5½ m.) between it and Kilbrannish (1499 ft.). Take the road to the S. that turns off here, and follow it to a spot called *Ninestones* (7½ m.), from whence the ascent is steep, but direct. The other road is 3 m. longer, but better for cars. It passes through *Kiltealy* (7½ m.) and the *Scullogue Gap*, formerly the only pass across these mountains. It lies between a spur (1804 ft.) of Blackstairs on S. and Knockroe (1746 ft.), a conspicuous spur of Mt. Leinster on the N.

Return to Main Route.

The line follows the valley of the Bann, which joins the Slaney near *Scarawalsh Bridge*, 67 m.: this crosses the river near the junction of the roads from Newtownbarry and Ferns, and the road then follows the E. bank; another road runs from the former town along the W. bank. On the l. is *Killabeg* (S. Davis, Esq.), *Solsborough* (Maj.-Gen. Richards), and *Greenmount*,

77½ m. **Enniscorthy** * (Pop. 5458), a pretty town, the largest portion of it on a steep hill on the rt. bank of the Slaney, which here becomes a deep and navigable stream, and is crossed by a *Bridge* of 6 arches. From the island above the bridge dividing its channel the prefix Ennis (Ir. *Inis*, island) was probably obtained, and the origin of the latter half of the name is probably "Cortoe," but cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty. The things to be seen are a *Church*, in better taste than many in Ireland; a *R. C. Cathedral*, designed by Pugin (with a good E. window), the tower of which was built with the stones of the old Franciscan monastery which stood between the Castle and the river; and the picturesque ivy-covered square keep of the **Castle**, attributed to Raymond le Gros, and also to Phillip de Prendergast. It suffered the common fate in mediæval times, and was restored, if not rebuilt, by Sir Henry Wallop towards the end of Elizabeth's reign. It is flanked by 3 drum towers, the S.E. corner being crowned by a turret. It was damaged by Cromwell, who captured it in 1649, but it was afterwards repaired by the Wallop family. It was used as a prison by the rebels in 1798 and injured. It was afterwards restored and modernised by Lord Portsmouth, but is now falling into decay. The ruined *Ch. of Templeshannon* at the N. entrance of the town is of ancient date, as is shown by its grouted masonry.

Overlooking the E. bank is **Vinegar Hill**, an eminence only 389 ft. in height, but worth ascending, partly for the very fine view over the valley of the Slaney, the Leinster range, and the district towards the coast, and partly from the association of the rebel encampment from the 28th May, after the capture and burning of Enniscorthy, to the 21st June, 1798.

On the summit was a ruined wind-mill which the rebels occupied; rude earthworks were thrown up to strengthen the position. They were favoured in the encampment by an exceptional spell of dry and warm weather. "They were in nothing," says Gordon, "more irregular than in the cooking of provisions, many of them cutting pieces at random out of cattle scarcely dead, without waiting to dismember them, and roasting those pieces on the points of their pikes, with the parts of the hide which belonged to them still attached. The heads of the cattle were seldom eaten, but generally left to rot on the surface of the ground, as were often large portions of the carcasses, after a few pieces had been cut away. From this practice the decay of animal matter was rapid, and the stench of the encampment in a few days became intolerable." At the taking of Enniscorthy, and during the occupation on Vinegar Hill, the town was nearly destroyed, many of the loyal inhabitants were captured, led to the camp, and put to death; the number has been estimated at 400. On the morning of the battle General Lake had surrounded the hill with troops, and advancing under a sharp fire, succeeded in routing the rebels, who fled towards Wexford; Needham's brigade failing to come up in time left that retreat open. 500 are supposed to have been killed on the hill and in the flight.

Considerable trade is carried on here, coal being brought up the river from Wexford into the interior, and agricultural produce sent back. Large fowl markets and horse fairs are held, the latter attended by buyers from many parts of the kingdom.

The *Athenæum*, built in 1892, is well equipped, and contains a good concert hall.

In the neighbourhood of the town are *Wilton* (Capt. Philip Alcock), *Daphney Castle* (T. Davies, Esq.), *Monart* (Nathaniel N. Cookman, Esq.), and *Killoughrim* (C. Phayre, Esq.); the last in the midst of a

thick and extensive plantation known as *Killoughrim Forest*.

Lord Carew resides at *Castle Boro*, near the village of *Clonroche*, about 6 m. S.W. of Enniscorthy. The river Boro flows through the demesne.

Conveyances.—Rail to Wexford and New Ross; to Dublin.

Distances.—Gorey, 18 m.; Wexford, 15½ m.; Newtownbarry, 13½ m.; Ferns, 7¾ m.; Ballywilliam (rail), 19¾ m.

Excursions:—

1. Newtownbarry.
2. Vinegar Hill.
3. Ferns.

The Rly. from Enniscorthy to Wexford follows the rt. bank of the Slaney, the lofty wooded banks of which are very beautiful all the way; the natural beauties of the river and estuary valley being greatly heightened by the pleasant country houses and their ornamental surroundings. On the l. bank is a large red brick building, the County *Lunatic Asylum*. A little below the confluence of the Urrin is the site of *St. John's House* for Augustine Friars, founded by Gerald de Prendergast in the 13th cent. On the rt. bank are *Borodale* (D. Beatty, Esq.) and *Borrmount* (L. A. Bryan, Esq.); nearly opposite the junction of the Boro is *Black Castle*, once a Franciscan Abbey, whose possessions Spenser held. On the l. bank are *Rochfort* and *Edermine*, the charming seat of Sir J. Douglas Power, Bart. Near it (81 m.) is *Edermine Ferry* Stat. Passing it on the rt. bank is *Mackmine Castle* (A. G. Richards, Esq.).

83½ m. is *Macmine Junction*. Here a line runs to Palace East Junction for New Ross and on to Ballywilliam, there effecting a connection with the Gt. S. & W. Rly on the line running down the valley of the Barrow,

Continuing, we pass *Bellevue* (A. Loftus Cliffe, Esq.) and *Brookhill*, opposite to which is *Kyle House* (C. W. Harvey, Esq.).

92 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Wexford** ★ (Pop. 11,168). At a distance Wexford is a pleasant-looking place, owing to its situation on the side of a hill, the summit of which is plentifully garnished with wood and overlooks the estuary of the Slaney and Wexford Haven. But most of the streets are inconvenient, and so narrow, that it has to be made a matter of arrangement to prevent two vehicles meeting each other in the principal thoroughfares. Wexford is, however, a quaint and ancient place, and a day there may be spent to advantage.

History.—It has traditionally been identified with Carman, the scene of the great Fair for all Leinster, at which there was not only buying and selling, but all kinds of sports and games were practised during the week, while the chiefs and brehons met and debated in Council. Wexford was originally, as its name implies, a settlement of Danish rovers, who founded it probably in the ninth century, and from its secure harbour and its proximity to England was naturally one of the earliest landing-places of the Anglo-Norman invaders. The Danes of Wexford kept their independence until 1169, when the town surrendered to the allied forces of King Dermot McMurrrough, Fitz-Stephen, and FitzGerald. Here Strongbow resided and celebrated the marriage of his sister Basilia de Clare with Raymond le Gros in 1174. In 1649 Cromwell took Wexford by storm, destroyed the Churches, and as in Drogheda, put the garrison to the sword. After the taking of Enniscorthy in 1798 Wexford fell into the hands of the rebels, who held it for nearly a month, and put to death 91 of the inhabitants. The scene of the massacre was the bridge, and the unfortunate victims were transtixed with pikes, and their bodies thrown into the river. A sanguinary ruffian named Dixon was the leader; and the massacre

would have been greater but for the intervention of Father Corrin, a young priest, who, calling on the people to kneel, directed them to pray "that God would show the same mercy to them which they should show to the surviving prisoners."

Wexford is a busy town with ill-laid narrow streets. It was a walled town, and possessed an unusually early charter, granted by Adomar de Valence in 1318. Of these walls, "5 of the towers, 3 square and 2 round, are still in a sufficient state of preservation to show that the walls were 22 ft. high, and were supported on the inside by a rampart of earth 21 ft. thick."

At the W. end of the town, where the W. gate stood, are the ruins of the *Priory of SS. Peter and Paul*, usually called *Selsker Abbey*, or the *Abbey of the Holy Sepulchre*. This priory was founded at the close of the 12th cent. by the Roches, Lords of Fermoy, and seems to have partaken a good deal of the defensive character; but of late years so much modern building has taken place here, that it has almost destroyed the main features of the ruins. A square battlemented tower stands, and the remains of the Church, consisting of a double nave, supported by a central row of four arches and part of the west gable. Connected with the ancient tower is the modern E. Eng. *Church of St. Selsker*, on the site of the spot where the first treaty ever signed by the English and Irish was ratified in 1169. Portion of the ancient wall encloses the graveyard. There is a singular legend that Cromwell took away the peal of bells from this Church, and shipped them off to Chester (they are now in River Street Church in Liverpool); in return for which, freedom of the town and exemption from port dues were granted to Wexford merchants. In the E. end of the town is the

Church of St. Patrick, similar in style, and which belonged to the Abbey; it shows 4 pointed arches supported by circular pillars; the central arch stands, but the chancel is destroyed; there are also some interesting tombs.

Nearly in the centre of the town are the small ruins of *St. Mary's*. A Priory of Knights Hospitallers was founded here by Wm. le Marechal, Earl of Pembroke, which was the Grand Commandery of the Order, until, on the acquisition of the vast property of the Templars by the Priory of Kilmainham, the latter became the Grand Commandery. The old *Bull Ring* is still pointed out where the favourite pastime of bull-baiting was once practised. In it a bronze *Statue* of a peasant armed with a pike has been erected (1905) to the rebels of '98. Outside the Stat. is a *Monument* to John Edward Redmond, father to the present leader of the Nationalist party.

As regards religious edifices, the Roman Catholic buildings carry off the palm in Wexford, and the tourist should not omit to visit *St. Peter's Chapel*, an elaborate and really beautiful Dec. building by Pugin, with a very lofty spire and a remarkably good rose-window. This *Chapel* is attached to *St. Peter's College* on Summer Hill, which overlooks the town, and is, with its square central tower, a conspicuous object. As a county-town, Wexford possesses the institutions usually found, but none of them are worth seeing, except the *Gaol* at the W. end, a fine castellated building.

The herring, oyster, and salmon fisheries employ many persons, and there are distilling, brewing, cement works, agricultural implement factory, and other industries.

The old *Wooden Bridge* built by Lemuel Cox, the American bridge architect, has been taken down; a stone portion which was added to the original structure still re-

ma'ns. It has been replaced by a fine *Iron Bridge* about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further up the river. About 2 m. W. from the town is the site of *Carrick Castle*, the first built by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland; it consists of a square keep, probably an outwork of the Castle on the S. side, standing on a rocky spur on the N. bank of the Ferry. It was erected by Fitz-Stephen, and successfully defended by him against the Irish during Strongbow's advance on Dublin; they succeeded, however, in taking it by treachery. The river here is now crossed by a low wooden *Bridge*, and overlooking it from the high ground on the S. side stands a modern *Round Tower* erected to the memory of the Wexford men who fell in the Crimea.

The *Harbour* is formed by the estuary of the Slaney, extending 8 m. from N. to S. parallel with the coast, and 4 m. wide, comprising an area of 14,000 acres. It is well situated for commerce from its proximity to England and being at the entrance to the Irish Channel. The quays extend 1000 yds. in length, along which is a double line of railway, and there is a dockyard and patent slip. Owing to the shallowness of Wexford Harbour a new harbour has been made at *Rosslare*, protected by a breakwater, for which a Government loan of 75,000*l.* was granted. The now newly reconstructed *Pier* admits vessels at low water, greatly facilitating the commerce of the S.E. of Ireland. A line runs to Rosslare from Wexford, constructed at a cost of 120,000*l.* Leaving the quay it takes a wide sweep over low marshy ground, much of which has been reclaimed. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. it reaches Assally, the Junction with the new line to Waterford, and at $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. Rosslare pier. The new line to Waterford will give a fresh development to Rosslare. The new route to the

South of Ireland from London (Paddington Stat.) to Fishguard, with a rapid steamer service from it to Rosslare, and thence to Waterford and Cork, is described in Rte. 39.

Conveyances.—Rail to Enniscorthy and Rosslare; cars to Churchtown, *viâ* Broadway; to New Ross. Weekly steamers to Bristol and Liverpool.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Rosslare.
2. Forth Mountains.
3. Lady's Island and Carnsore Point.
4. Enniscorthy.
5. Taghmon.

Distances.—Dublin, 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Gorey, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Arklow, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Enniscorthy, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Forth Mountains, 5 m.; Rosslare Pier, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Waterford New Ross, 22 m., (rail) 28 m.; Taghmon, 10 m.; Duncannon, 23 m.

Wexford to Lady's Island Lake.

There is a choice of routes for this excursion: (1) by Johnstown and Bargo Castles to the head of Tacumshin Lake; (2) direct through Killinick to Broadway over the head of the lake; (3) by mail car route to Churchtown through Killinick and Tagoat.

The "English Baronies" of Forth and Bargo, which extend S. to the sea-coast, are replete with interest, partly from the number of fortified houses and towers, of which there are said to be nearly 60 in an area of 40,000 acres, and partly from the fact that the baronies are inhabited by the descendants of a Welsh colony, somewhat in the same way as the districts of Castlemartin and Gower on the opposite Pembrokeshire coast are inhabited by Flemings. Indeed, it would be more correct to say that the Wexford colonists were descended

from old residents in Wales, rather than Welshmen, as there is no doubt but that the Norman, English, and Flemish families who had gained possessions in South Wales, were the adventurers who pushed their fortunes and settled in Ireland. Many names belonging to the Principality, such as Carew, Roche, Scurlock, Barry, &c., are naturalized in Ireland. The present inhabitants of Forth and Bargo are said to be peculiar in their dialect, habits, and folk-lore.

"The county of Wexford," says Sir Henry Wallop, writing in 1581, "was the fyrst place our nation landed and inhabited in. To this day they generally speak *ould English*." General Vallancey wrote a short vocabulary of their language, showing its affinity to Anglo-Saxon. The writer of the article on Tacumshin in 'Mason's Statistical Account,' says they understood thoroughly his rendering of Chaucer, and spoke the language of the 14th cent. See also a paper by the late Dr. Russell, read before the British Association, 1857, in Dublin.

Quitting Wexford by the S. road and leaving the Forth Mountains to the rt., the tourist reaches, 4 m., *Johnstown Castle*, a beautiful castellated residence, built of Carlow granite and incorporated with a tower of the old fortress. The grounds are very ornamental and well laid out.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Rathmacknee*, near which, in remarkably good preservation, is the ancient fortalice of the same name. Further on is the ruined *Church of Mayglass*, which possesses some semicircular-headed arches. About 4 m. to the S. is another similar residence, that of *Bargo Castle*, formerly the property of the ill-fated Bagenal Harvey. It is situated at the head of *Tacumshin Lake*, a pill that runs inland for some little distance. The coast in this neighbourhood was notorious for the number of wrecks that annually took place, before it was lighted as well as it now is. The

Saltee Islands enjoyed a particularly bad reputation amongst sailors, as there are a number of banks and half-tide rocks extending from thence to the Tuskar; but they are now protected by two *Lightships*, one, in 29 fathoms of water, off *Cuningbeg Rock*, the southernmost of the Saltees, with a group flashing white light, 3 flashes every minute, and also a fog-siren. The other is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *Barrels Rock*, in 27 fathoms of water, with a group flashing red light, showing 2 flashes every half minute.

It was in a cave in the great Saltee that Bagenal Harvey and John Colclough were discovered after the battle of Vinegar Hill, the latter being accompanied by his wife and child. These unhappy gentlemen, and others of their class, were tried by Court-martial in Wexford, and executed. Harvey's head was cut off and put on the Sessions House, and his body thrown into the river; the body of Colclough was given over to his faithful wife.

13 m., at the head of Lady's Island Lake, an inlet of the sea, nearly 3 m. long, on Lady's Island, which is connected with the land by a causeway, are the ruins of buildings, erected in 1237 by Rodolph de Lamporte or Lambert. They consist—1, of a *Keep*, entered by an arched gateway and connected by side walls with the water on each side; 2, a *Tower* adjoining

appears to have been built at a later date, as it is of limestone, whereas the former one is of granite; 3, of an *Augustinian Monastery*, which, being dedicated to the Virgin, probably gave the name to the island.

On the coast to the E. is *Ballytrent House*, in whose grounds is a remarkably perfect *Rath*, consisting of 2 concentric enclosures, the outer one being 649 yards in circumference. Near Carnsore Point is *St. Vogue's Church* (6th cent.), 25 ft. by 15 ft. *St. Beoc*, or *Véoc*, died in Brittany in 585. There are also a *Cashel*, *Holy Well*, and large boulder with incised cross. The coast N. and W. of the point presents an almost unbroken bank of sand, with undulating surface covered with sea-bent, *Arundo arenaria*, which binds the loose sand. The country inland is monotonous, and the winds which sweep over it prevent the growth of timber.

Some distance out at sea is the famous *Tuskar Rock*, on which a *Lighthouse* was established in 1815, and altered in 1885. It has a revolving white and red light, period 1 minute, 108 ft. above high water, and is visible for 19 m. at sea; it has a fog explosive, used once every 5 min. in thick weather. The district to the W. between Wexford and Duncannon is described in Rte. 29.

ROUTE 27.

DUBLIN TO CORK, BY KILDARE, THURLES, AND MALLOW: DÉTOURS TO PARSONSTOWN, NENAGH, AND CASHEL.

A large portion of Ireland is traversed by the tourist over this line. It was commenced in 1844, under the engineering superintendence of Sir John McNeil, and was opened for the whole distance to Cork, 165½ m., in 1849. The country through

which it runs exhibits a very fair specimen of Irish scenery, being for the most part a vast expanse of rich grazing land, relieved by groups of mountains, with occasionally a genuine bog, as dreary and melancholy as only an Irish bog can be. **Kings-**

bridge Terminus, at the S.W. end of Dublin, is a fine, though somewhat florid Corinthian building. Gliding out of the Stat. the traveller catches a glimpse on the rt. of the Phoenix Park with its conspicuous Wellington Obelisk, and on the l. of the Royal Hospital of Kilmmainham, and passes rapidly through the locomotive establishment at Inchicore.

2 m. rt. is the village of Chapelizod, bordering on the Phoenix Park (Rte. 1), and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Clondalkin, on l. the *Round Tower*, nearly 1 m. from the Stat.; but as this can be made an excursion from Dublin it has been described in Rte. 1. 7 m. Lucan Stat.; the village of the same name being $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. and nearly midway between this and the Midland Great Western Rly., by which, or steam tram, the visitor may return to Dublin after inspecting Lucan and Leixlip (see p. 220).

2 m. l. of the Stat., crossing the Grand Canal, is *Castle Bagot* (the seat of E. B. Roche Kelly, Esq.). As the train gains the open country, the beautiful ranges of the Dublin mountains are very conspicuous on the l., and for the whole distance to Kildare form a most charming background to the landscape.

$10\frac{1}{4}$ Hazelhatch Stat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is Celbridge, where dwelt, in Celbridge Abbey, Esther Vanhomrigh, the ill-starred "Vanessa" of Swift. On the same side of the Liffey is *St. Wolstans* (Major R. C. Cane), with its ancient gateways, and on the opposite bank is *Castletown*, the seat of the Conollys, conspicuous from its obelisk (see p. 223).

[2 m. l. of the Stat. is the village of *Newcastle*, created a borough by James I., and disfranchised at the Union. The *Church* has a good E. window. 4 m. Rathcoole, very prettily situated at the foot of Saggart Hill, which rises to the height of 1308 ft. About 4 m. to the S. are

the inconsiderable ruins of *Kilteel Castle and Church.*]

Before arriving at 13 m. **Straffan** Stat., the line passes l. *Lyons Castle*, a beautiful seat of Lord Cloncurry. The house, which consists of a centre range, flanked by semicircular colonnades, is placed in a wooded park at the foot of Lyons Hill, 631 ft. The interior contains a fine gallery of sculpture. It was on Lyons Hill, some say Bishop's Court, O'Connell fought his famous duel with D'Esterre, in which the latter was killed (1815). Between Lyons and Rathcoole to S.E. is *Athgoe*, in the grounds of which is the old keep of *Colmanstown Castle*. **Straffan** is a pretty village on the l. or N. bank of the river, which here approaches pretty close to the Rly. In the neighbourhood are *Straffan House* (B. F. Barton, Esq.), and *Killadoon*, 2 m. l. of the Stat. is **Oughterard**, where (on the summit of a steep eminence) are ruins of a small *Church*, the stone roofed chancel being used for a burial-place of the Ponsonbys of *Bishop's Court* (now the seat of the Earl of Clonmell). In a vault off the nave is buried Arthur Guinness, of James's Gate brewery (1803). There is also the stump of a *Round Tower*, 47 ft. in cir. and about 25 ft. high, with a circular-headed doorway $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the present ground level.

18 m. **Sallins** Stat. Near it the line crosses the **Grand Canal**.

This work, which when commenced in 1765 was justly considered as the finest work of the day, was set on foot to supply inland navigation to the towns and districts between Dublin and the Shannon. At 25 m. from Dublin it divides into two branches, that to the rt. passing Philipstown, Tullamore (with a branch to Kilbeggan), Shannon Harbour, and thence to Ballinasloe, and was originally intended to run to Galway and Westport. The l. branch runs to Athy on the Barrow, 55 m. from Dublin, with

a branch of about 12 m. from Sallins to Naas, and one of 11 m. from Monasterevan to Portarlinton and Mountmellick. The main line, together with its branches, is 165 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The summit-level is 279 ft. above the sea, at Robertstown, 25 m. from Dublin. It was constructed at a cost of over 1,800,000*l.*

[5 m. rt. the Liffey is crossed by a bridge of 6 arches at **Clane** (*Claounadh*, from *Claon*, sloping), where a *Franciscan Abbey*, a portion of which still remains, was founded by Sir Gerald FitzMaurice in the 13th cent. An *Earlscrook* close to the Liffey is the grave of Queen Buána, the story of whose death is told by Sir Samuel Ferguson in his poem 'Mesgedra.' A little farther on is the Roman Catholic (Jesuit) college of *Clongowes Wood*, a fine quadrangular building, flanked by $\frac{1}{2}$ towers at the angles. It has a castellated entrance and the approach is by a noble *Avenue* of elms.]

On l. of Sallins Stat. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Palmerstown House*, the seat of the Earl of Mayo. It was built by his friends and fellow-countrymen as a national memorial, in 1872, to the 6th Earl of Mayo, who was murdered in the Andaman Islands, when Viceroy of India.

—
Branch to Tullow through Naas and Baltinglass.

This branch runs S. from Sallins through Kildare, the W. part of Wicklow, and through Carlow to Tullow, a distance of 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., whence a drive of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. brings the tourist to Shillelagh in connection with Wicklow and Wexford Rly. Harristown, Dunlavin, and Baltinglass, on the line, are convenient starting points for the Wicklow Mountains.

Leaving the main line in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and passing *Oldtown House* (T. J. de Burgh, Esq.), we reach

[*Ireland.*]

Naas * (20 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.), pronounced Nace, which gives a title to the family of Bourke, Earls of Mayo. It is a busy little assize town of 3836 Inhab., with *Barracks*, *Gaol*, *Workhouse*, &c., though not so brisk as in the days of coaching, when it lay on the high road for Waterford and Limerick. It is said to be one of the oldest towns in Ireland, and was the residence of the kings of Leinster; it was in a flourishing state up to the time of the Pale, possessing a castle and 3 or 4 abbeys and monasteries. Of these nothing now remains, the only antiquity in the town being a *Rath* where the states of Leinster held their assemblies, and hence the name Naas (*Nás*), a fair or meeting place. It suffered much in the 16th and 17th cents., and Sydney, writing of the incursion of Rory Oge O'More (1597), says that 700 or 800 houses were burned. "They ran through the town like hags and furies of hell, with flakes of fire fastened on poles burning all the houses." Naas was an ancient borough, and had its Sovereign and corporation. The Rectory is built on the site of the castle, which was taken by Cromwell in 1650, and was one of the first places attacked by the rebels in 1798. Near it on the Limerick road is *Jigginstown House*, the remains of a large brick mansion, commenced by the Earl of Strafford, but never completed. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.E. is **Punchestown Racecourse**, famous for its steeplechases. The course is a picturesque one, and eminently suited for the purpose; all that is characteristic of stiff cross-country riding is met with in this circuit. The King attended the races here in 1304. The chief attraction of Naas is the splendid range of hills which approach near enough to tempt the pedestrian to a ramble into North Wicklow and the source of the Liffey.

Distances from Naas.—Sallins, 2½ m.; Blessington, 7 m.; New-bridge, 6 m. (road); Ballymore Eustace, 6½ m.; Pollaphuca, 9½ m.; Kileullen, 7½ m.

7¾ m. **Harristown**, once a parliamentary borough, now a mere village, is the nearest Stat. for Pollaphuca (see Rte. 1). *Harristown House* (J. La Touche, Esq.) is finely situated on a height above the Liffey.

Beyond the Stat. the line crosses the river and soon enters Wicklow.

14 m. **Dunlavin**, well situated on high ground. The *Market-house* is a fine granite building surmounted by a dome; the *Church* has an octagonal tower and pinnacle. In the neighbourhood is *Tynte Park* (J. P. Tynte, Esq.).

17 m. **Colbinstown**, about ½ m. on the road to Ballitore (Rte. 28), is the ancient *Cemetery* of Killeen Cormac, which contains several *Pillar-stones* with Ogham inscriptions. It is a low tree-planted mound measuring about 70 ft. by 55 ft., the base of which had a retaining wall of massive stones. Leaving Colbinstown, about ½ m. on the rt. is *Ballynure Ch.*, prettily situated on an eminence. The line soon enters a prettily wooded valley, with the demesne of *Ballynure* on one side, and that of *Grangecon* on the other.

21¼ m. **Baltinglass**★ (Pop. 941), very prettily situated in a vale surrounded by hills.

The name is derived by some writers from *Beal-tinne-glas*, the Fire of Beals' mysteries. Dr. Joyce, quoting ancient documents, derives it from *Belach-Chonglais*, the Pass or road of Cuglas, a personage connected with the locality. The place has an interesting history. The Abbey, known as Vallis Salutis, was founded by Dermot McMurrrough, who some maintain

was buried here. It was granted at the Suppression to Thomas Eustace, afterwards Viscount Baltinglas. In the reign of Elizabeth the then Viscount and his brothers, having engaged in the Desmond rebellion, had their estates forfeited by a statute called the 'Statute of Baltinglas'; they were granted to Sir Henry Harrington, and afterwards passed to the Earl of Aldborough. The town of **Stratford-upon-Slaney** (¼ m. N.) owes its origin to the Aldborough family. Baltinglass returned two members to Parliament, and 15,000*l.* was granted to the trustees of the Earl of Aldborough at the Union as compensation for its disfranchisement.

The *Cistercian Abbey* (Vallis Salutis) was an extensive structure; little of it now remains but part of the W. end showing portion of the window, and 7 arches of the S. arcade. The chancel was converted into a Church, now disused. The removal of plaster recently in the S. wall has revealed the *Sedilia*. On the floor is a *Slab* with the Aldborough arms; outside is a granite *Mausoleum*, pyramidal shape, of the same family. The few remains of the old Castle were demolished in recent years.

From Baltinglass the tourist has an accessible, but not very attractive, route to Glendalough. The road runs past *Humewood* (5 m.), *Rathdangan* (9 m.), to *Aghavannagh Buzracks* (1¼ m.), where the Great Military Road from the N. is met. Thence to *Drungoff Bridge* (19 m.), whence it is 7 m. to Glendalough (see p. 318).

Leaving Baltinglass, the line soon crosses the Slaney and enters Carlow.

29 m. **Rathvilly**, a small town which takes its name from a *Rath* near it (and *bile*, a large tree). A school was endowed here by an uncle of Lord Beaconsfield, a wealthy broker and lottery agent in Dublin. There are also a *Crom-*

lech, rude Cross, and remains of a Church.

33 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Tullow** * (Pop. 1725), on the Slaney, is an important agricultural centre. It has the ruins of an *Augustinian Abbey*, and its *Castle*, erected under Hugh de Lacy, is now a barrack. It was very stubbornly defended by Colonel Butler against the Parliamentary army in 1650, who, however, took and destroyed it, and perpetrated the accustomed cruelties on its garrison. *Castlemore Rath* is 1 m. distant.

Shillelagh (Dub. Wick. and Wex. Rly.) is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.E.

Return to Main Route.

The Grand Canal, or rather the branch to Naas, is crossed a second time after leaving Sallins; the Liffey (which for the next few miles keeps to the l. of the line) is also crossed by a timber *Bridge*, 270 ft. long.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Newbridge** * Stat. (Pop., including military, 2903). This is a modern town which has risen up since the establishment in 1816 of *Cavalry Barracks*, which are about the most extensive in Ireland, and accommodate a large number of men and horses.

[Kilcullen, 5 m., may be more conveniently visited from here than from Ballymore Eustace (Rte. 1), and by keeping on the rt. bank of the Liffey, the antiquary may inspect the ruins of *Great Connell Priory*, or *Old Conal*, founded in 1202 by Meyler Fitz-Henry, who brought over to it Augustinian Canons from Llanthony. A part of the E. gable and some mutilated tombs still remain. In its prosperous times, the priors of this monastery ranked as Lords of Parliament, and enjoyed many privileges unknown to monasteries of poorer means.]

Soon after leaving Newbridge, the line skirts the **Curragh of Kildare**, and the traveller may obtain occasional peeps of the block huts of the encampment. The Curragh, 6 m. long and 2 m. broad, is a magnificent undulating Down lying in a N.E. direction from Kildare, and crossed by the old coach road from Dublin to Limerick. It forms an extensive sheepwalk of 4858 acres, the occupants of the adjoining farms alone having the right of pasture. "Nothing can exceed the extreme softness and elasticity of the turf, which is of a verdure that charms the eye, and is still further set off by the gentle inequality of the surface; the soil is a fine dry loam on a substratum of limestone." Geologically speaking, this fine loam is nothing but drift, about 200 ft. in thickness.

There are but few early remains in it, and these only of an ancient road running nearly parallel with the high road, and a chain of small raths or mounds. Near the "Gibbet Rath" a tumulus was opened in 1859 and a cist was found containing a cinerary urn and human remains. Further exploration in other mounds yielded an urn and a large cist 8 ft. long containing four or five skeletons. Both forms of burial were evidently practised here in prehistoric times. The fame of the Curragh as a sheep-walk dates from an early period. St. Brigid had flocks here, and it was known in afterages as "Brigid's pasture-ground." Giraldus Cambrensis so calls it, and says, "no plough is ever suffered to turn a furrow," and pays tribute to its wonderful fertility. It has been the scene of many an encampment prior to the permanent establishment that occupies it at present; in 1646, by forces under General Preston; in 1783, by volunteers; and in 1803, by insurgents. At present several regiments are constantly quartered here, and the camp presents the same civilised means and appliances that exist at Aldershot, there being accommodation for 12,000 troops. Its fame as

a **Racecourse** is equally ancient, as its name *Cuirreach* implies "racecourse," and this great national sport has been held here for 2000 years. From its peculiarly springy turf, and the opportunities afforded to spectators, it has always held the first rank in the estimation of Irish sportsmen. The races are held four times a year—in April, June, September, and October. Near the S.W. boundary is a depression called "Donnelly's Hollow," the scene of a great prize fight between that champion and an Englishman named Cooper in 1815, in which the latter was defeated. The spot is marked by a small obelisk.

30 m. **Kildare**★ (Pop. 1576), an important junction, whence the line to Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford is given off.

History.—The town itself is small and poor, but has a venerable age, and contains sufficient to interest the antiquary. It derives its name from *Cill-dara*, the Church of the oak; a large oak is traditionally said to have stood near it. Here, about the year 490, St. Brigid founded a religious community, and later a monastery presided over by Conlaith, a recluse who dwelt at a spot on the rt. bank of the Liffey, afterwards named Old Conal. In the Church the fire of St. Brigid was kept lit, and never allowed to go out, being attended by the nuns in turn, as Giraldus and Ware tell us. It was quenched by order of De Londres, Archbp. of Dublin, in 1220, but was soon relit, and was kept burning until the Reformation. In 638 Black Hugh, king of Leinster, who had joined the Augustine Order, was abbot. It was famous among Irish establishments, and throughout the Middle Ages was a great seat of piety and learning. Franciscan and Carmelite monasteries were founded by the De Vesce family in the 13th cent. The history of Kildare from its commencement to the close of the 18th cent. is nothing but a series of raids, fires, and devastations, "usque ad nauseam," principally at the hands of Danes and native Irish. In the Elizabethan

wars the castle was destroyed and the town depopulated. In 1641 the Cathedral was ruined in a cannonade. It was taken by Colonel Jones in 1647, taken again by the Irish, and retaken by the Lord Lieutenant in 1649. The history of the county and town is practically that of the Kildare branch of the FitzGerald. The bishopric dates from an early period, and was always somewhat needy, owing to the alienation of estates at various times. The diocese includes parts of Kildare, King's and Queen's Counties, and Wicklow, and has been united to Dublin and Glendalough since 1838.

The Cathedral.—A large and well adorned Church, described by Cogitosus early in the 9th cent., was destroyed by the Danes. Again, in 1050 and 1067, the stone Church was burned by them. The Church which existed in the beginning of the 13th cent. was replaced by the Cathedral erected by Bishop Ralph de Bristol in 1229. It was repaired and beautified in 1482 by Bishop Lane. The damage done in 1641 included the levelling of the N. transept and choir and a great part of the tower. In 1683 the choir was rebuilt for public worship by Bishop Moreton in a style totally at variance with that of the earlier building. Soon after the passing of the Irish Church Act (1869) the building was in such disrepair, that a suggestion was made to restore the Cathedral. Mr. G. E. Street thus reported on it:—"This Cathedral was a simple cross Church, without aisles, but with, apparently, a Chapel opening out of the eastern side of the S. transept. A tower rose above the intersection of the arms of the cross. Except the choir, the rest of the Church is in ruins. The S. transept and the nave have lost their roofs, but almost all their other architectural features still remain, either intact or in such a state as to make their restoration a matter of no difficulty. The southern elevation of the S. transept is one of great simplicity, and of good character and proportion. Its window is a well-designed triplet, simple externally, but with shafts and mouldings internally. The side walls of the nave present a very remarkable design.

The windows are simple lancets, separated from each other by buttresses. Between these buttresses bold arches are formed, nearly on a face with the front of the buttresses, and with a narrow space between them and the face of the wall. The effect of this arrangement is to throw a very bold shadow over the window, and to produce a most picturesque effect. But the reason of it is not clear. It looks somewhat as though the men who were building had more acquaintance with military than with ecclesiastical architecture, and as though the defence of the Church from hostile attack was a chief motive in this part of the design—a part which to me, at least, is novel. The W. end of the nave and N. transept are destroyed. The central tower is a mere wreck. It is a work of fine design and proportion, not very lofty, but, in its complete state, so large as to give a good deal of the dignity of a Cathedral to what might otherwise have looked somewhat too much like a Parish Church. The restoration, or what has practically amounted to a rebuilding, was commenced from Mr. Street's plans in 1875, and has been completed at a cost of about 12,000*l.*, under the direction of Mr. J. F. Fuller. Whatever may be the opinion of critics on its wisdom, "it must be confessed the result has been to produce as a reconstruction of the ancient Church one of the most picturesque of modern ecclesiastical buildings in Ireland." The E. window is to the memory of Dr. Chaplin, to whom the successful effort was largely due. The three-light W. window has been erected as an Irish memorial to the late Archbishop Benson (Canterbury), who visited it a few days before his death; the incidents are from the lives of SS. Bridget, Patrick, and Columba. There is a two-light window in the N. aisle of the nave to Archbp. Trench, and a two-light window in the S. side to Archbp. Plunket. They are by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne. In the Cath. are some interesting monuments of knights and ecclesiastics, incised crosses and a fine old *Font*. Splendid views are obtained from the battlemented walls.

In 1891, the remains of an ancient *Cross*, the only one of its kind in the place, were put together a little to the S.W. of the Cathedral after a displacement of at least 150 years. It consists of base 4 ft. above ground, shaft 9 ft. 7 in. high, and portion of a perforated ringed head 3 ft. in breadth. On the N. side is an ancient *Ash-tree* 55½ ft. in circumference.

The **Round Tower** adjoins the Cathedral, the summit being crowned with a modern and very inapposite battlement, the height from the top of this to the plinth being 105½ ft. The chief interest lies in the *Doorway*, which is 14 ft. from the ground, and consists of 3 concentric arches, adorned with very beautiful chevron or zigzag mouldings, and a diagonal panelling on the inner arch. From this unusual feature, the age of this tower has been set down as of the Anglo-Norm. time; but Petrie contends that, from the accounts of Giraldus Cambrensis and others, this tower was considered to be of great age in the 12th cent., and while allowing the mouldings to be of Norman character, he only sees in this fact a proof that these ornaments are of considerably anterior date, at all events in Ireland, to what they are usually considered. A number of bracteate coins, or laminar pieces of silver struck only on one side, were found under the floor. As Sperlingius and others ascribe these coins to the 12th cent., this was held to be a proof of the later erection of the tower; but on the other hand Petrie proves that minted money was used in Ireland from a very remote period—even at the time of the introduction of Christianity.†

Near the tower is the *Castle*, erected by De Vescei in the 13th cent. on the site of one erected by Strongbow in 1169, and which

† 'Eccles. Arch.,' p. 203.

shared the usual fate of these structures of capture, demolition, and restoration in subsequent centuries.

To the S. of the town are scanty remains of a *Carmelite Monastery*.

From its open situation upon a ridge of hills, Kildare commands a widespread prospect, embracing on the W. a portion of the great central limestone plain of Ireland, in the direction of Monasterevan and Portarlington; while on the N. are the *Red Hills*, a small chain, about 7 m. long, of Old Red Sandstone intervening between Kildare and Rathangan. A most conspicuous point is the *Hill of Allen*, in the N.E., 676 ft. This was one of the three royal residences of the Kings of Leinster (see Naas). Here dwelt *Fiun McCoul*, and in the construction of the monument on its summit, the remains of the old fort were nearly destroyed. (The third royal residence was *Dun Aillinne*, on the hill of Knockaulin (600 ft.), near Kilcullen, the summit of which is surrounded with the ancient fortification.) Another elevation is *Dunmurry Hill* (769 ft.), and the *Grange* (744 ft.), on which is the *Chair of Kildare*. But the geological structure of the Chair itself consists of a narrow bed of limestone associated with a protrusion of lower Silurian shales and grits, with porphyritic greenstone, from 400 to 1000 ft. thick; the beds are very much tilted and disturbed, having suffered much from denudation prior to the deposition of the lower carb. limestone. The direction of glacial striation is stated to be S.S.W. Many Silurian fossils have been found here, viz., some from the limestone of the Chair, and others from the red slates of Dunmurry Hill—*orthoceras*, *ilænus*, *phacops*, some gasteropodous shells, and corals.

Distances.—Monasterevan, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Rathangan, $6\frac{3}{4}$ m.; the Chair, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the Camp, 3 m.

Leaving on l. the line to Carlow and Kilkenny, we arrive at

$36\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Monasterevan** * (Pop. 762), a small town of one street, lying on the banks of the Barrow, which at this point makes a wide sweep from the S. to the W. towards Portarlington. The Rly. crosses the Grand Canal and also the river by a fine *Viaduct* 500 ft. long, constructed of thin bars of malleable iron. A monastery, founded on the ruins of a still more ancient house, was established by *Dernot O'Dempsey*, Lord of Offaly, in the 12th cent. Upon the site of it now stands *Moore Abbey*, the Gothic residence of the Earl of Drogheda, whose beautiful woods extend for some distance on the banks of the island-covered Barrow. The entrance-hall is said to have been the room in which *Loftus*, Viscount Ely, held a court of Chancery in 1641.

The *Church* of Monasterevan is a fine old building, with a square tower.

Still through the flat plain the line runs westward, keeping parallel with the canal and Barrow to

$41\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Portarlington** * (Pop. 2021), on the Barrow, which is crossed here by 2 *Bridges*, the point of junction for the Athlone branch. The town, with its graceful spired Church, is some little distance to the rt. It formerly possessed the singular appellation of *Cooltetooodera*, from which reproach it was rescued by becoming the property of *Sir Henry Bennet*, afterwards *Lord Arlington*, temp. *Charles II.*, and the name changed under the Act of Explanation. Until of late years there were resident in the town a number of descendants of French and Flemish refugees, who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The estates passed to *Gen. Ruvigny*, Earl of Galway, by grant

of William III., who brought over this colony. The Earl was deprived of the estates by the Act of Resumption, and they were subsequently purchased by the Dawson family (Earls of Portarlington, 1785). The town is neat and well-built, and contains 2 Churches; the one generally called the French Church, from its having been originally appropriated for the use of the refugees, is that now used. The Barrow here separates Queen's from King's County. Among the residences in the neighbourhood of Portarlington are *Barrowbank House*, *Lawnsdown*, *Woodbrook House*, and about 5 m. to the S. *Emo Park*, the splendid demesne of the Earl of Portarlington, who takes his title from this town. The demesne has fine trees, the wellingtonias bordering the avenue being of great size. The interior of the mansion is worth seeing, and is remarkable for its beautiful fittings and decorations and valuable collection of pictures, including many by Angelica Kauffman; the Duchess of Orleans (Lely), and canvases by Rubens, Vandyck, Tintoretto, Holbein, &c.

Spire Hill is conspicuous near Portarlington, from an obelisk erected by Viscount Carlow to give employment to the poor during a season of scarcity.

Distances.—Athlone, 39 m.; Maryborough, 9½ m.; Lea, 2 m.; Ballybrittas, 6 m.; Mountmellick, 7½ m.; Emo, 5 m.; Monasterevan, 5 m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin, Cork, and Athlone. Car daily to Mountmellick.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Lea and Ballybrittas.
 2. Monasterevan.
 3. Emo.
 4. Mountmellick.
-

Portarlington to Lea and Ballybrittas.

The antiquary should visit **Lea Castle** 2 m. to the E., situated between the river and the canal. In consequence of its central position, and its contiguity to the Pale, Lea was early defended by a strong fortress erected by the De Vescis in 1260, which underwent much rough treatment between the English lords and the Irish chiefs. "It was built in the usual style of the military architecture of the times, consisting of a quadrangular building of 3 storeys, flanked by round bastions, of which but one now remains. The outer entrance, which is still in good preservation, consisted of a gate defended by a portcullis, the whole surrounded by a tower. In the rear was the inner ballium, in which was a tennis-court and tilt-yard." — *Wakeman*. Its subsequent history "is but a mere catalogue of attacks, surrenders, and reprisals," and it was finally dismantled by the Parliamentary army in 1650. The last inhabitant of Lea was a noted horse-stealer of the name of Dempsey, called "Shamus a Capall," James the Horse, who converted the vaults underground into stables, and carried on a flourishing trade.

Some 4 m. to the S. of Lea on the road from Monasterevan to Maryborough is **Ballybrittas**, a small village, long said to be the scene of a battle in Elizabeth's reign between the Earl of Essex's army and the Irish under O'Dempsey. The latter were victorious, and cut off so many feathers from the English helmets, that the spot was afterwards called the "Pass of the Plumes." The spot has now been shown to be at Cashel, 5 m. South of Maryborough.

Branch Line to Athlone.

The branch line to Athlone, connecting the Great Southern with

the Midland Great Western, passes for the greater part of its course through a very bare and desolate district, a good portion of which is included in the famous **Bog of Allen**.

A few words respecting the Irish bogs will not be out of place. They are generally divided into two kinds: *Red Bog* usually extending over plains, the upper surface of which for several feet consists of the fibre of undecayed mosses and other vegetable growth; and *Black or Mountain Bog* usually covering high ground, and consisting of masses of decayed vegetable compounds, easily cut, and highly suited for the manufacture of compressed peat. Many of the tracts now covered by bogs were at one time covered with woods, the remains of which are frequently to be met with. Red Bog is least valuable for fuel, and has been formed on the sites of extensive lakes or wet morasses, as may be inferred from the small quantity of wood found in it. Sphagnum constitutes a considerable portion of the substance of the peat, and the roots and branches of the phanerogamic plants form a kind of framework, and bear up the cryptogamic species. As these shoot out new plants the old decay, forming a peaty mass, filling up the marshy tract, increasing in growth until it has risen to a height sufficient to discharge the surface water. Black Bog contains most woody matter, the principal trees being oak and fir. The oak is of an ebony colour, close grained and easily worked, and is extensively used for the manufacture of bog-oak ornaments for which Dublin is noted. The fir is highly resinous and inflammable, and when dried is much valued for domestic purposes. Bones of the Irish Elk (*Cervus giganteus*) are often found.

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Geashill Stat.** The pretty English-looking village, with its Church and schools, lies about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to rt. and has some remains of a *Castle* of the O'Dempseys, who formerly held all this territory. From them the lands passed to the

house of Kildare, and by marriage to Baron Digby, whose widow, Lady Lætitia, sustained a siege in this castle for several months (1642), with great spirit until relieved by Sir Richard Grenville. *Geashill Castle* is the seat of Lord Digby.

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Tullamore *** (Pop. 4639) contains the usual civil and municipal buildings, such as *Gaol, Court-House, &c.* It has a good agricultural trade, and has brewing and distillery industries. Here the assizes are held for the King's County.

There is not much to see in the neighbourhood save *Charleville Park*, the beautiful seat of the Bury family, which unites all the essentials for landscape gardening, in wood, ornamental water, and the Clodiagh River running through a glen. There are several small castles, or rather fortified houses, in the district round Tullamore, showing that, however unprolific the country, the early settlers thought it worth defending. *Shraik Castle* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) was built by John Briscoe, an officer in Elizabeth's army, in 1588.

The Grand Canal passes through the town, and a trip may be taken by it to the former capital of King's County, **Philipstown** (Pop. 778), 9 m. distant, and in a still more boggy situation than Tullamore. It was formerly the centre of the district of Offaly, and was named after Philip, the husband of Queen Mary, in whose reign the territories of Offaly and Leix were made shire-ground, as King's County and Queen's County, the chief town of Queen's County being Maryborough. Its *Castle* was erected in the 16th cent. by Sir William Brabazon, Lord Justice of Ireland.

Distances.—Kilbeggan, 8 m.; Philipstown, 9 m.; Clara, 7 m.

EXCURSION.

To Rahan and Durrow.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. is the **Abbey of Rahan** or **Rathain**, partly used as the *Parish Church*. It was founded in the 6th cent. by St. Carthach or Mochuda, afterwards Bp. of Lismore, and is remarkable for its archæological details. The visitor should notice the chancel archway, which consists of 3 rectangular piers on each side rounded at their angles into semi-columns, and adorned with capitals elaborately sculptured with human heads. Between the chancel and the roof is a remarkably beautiful round window, with ornaments in low relief. The antiquary should compare the decorations of the capitals with those at Timahoe. There are also ruins of 2 other *Churches*, one of them containing a doorway with inclined jambs (indicative of early Irish architecture), and an arch adorned with the characteristic moulding so like Norman. Close to Rahan is *Tullabeg College*, for the education of those intended for the Jesuit Order of the priesthood.

About 4 m. N. of Tullamore, on the road to Kilbeggan, are the ruins of **Durrow Abbey**, which was founded by St. Columba, and became one of great importance. It shared the usual fate of Irish abbeys, having been frequently burned and plundered. In 1186 Hugh de Lacy was murdered by one of his workmen while superintending the building of a castle on the abbey ruins. In the Churchyard are the *Cross* and *Well* of St. Columba. The 'Book of Durrow,' a 7th cent. copy of the Gospels, is in Trin. Col. Lib. (Dublin). The estates of the Abbey were given by Elizabeth to Nicholas Herbert, and subsequently passed to the Earl of Norbury. In the demesne the 2nd

Earl was mysteriously murdered on Jan. 1, 1839.

Return to Athlone Branch.

23 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Clara** * (Pop. 1111) is on the banks of the Brosna, a trib. of the Shannon, and surrounded by several nice estates, as *Clara House* (Col. Ambrose Cox), *Woodfield*, *Ballyboughlin*, and *Belview*. The soft and pulpy nature of the red bog was curiously exemplified in 1821 at a spot 2 m. to the N., when a bog burst its bounds, and flowed for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down the valley, covering 150 acres. A branch line runs from Clara to Banagher (19 m.) through Ferbane. A branch of the Mid. Gt. W. Rly. runs into Clara from Streamstown, a station on that line (see p. 216).

At Clara the Messrs. Goodbody, mill-owners, give large employment in the manufacture of sacks, several hundred women and girls being employed.

Passing on l. (2 m.) *Doon House* (G. E. Moony, Esq.), in the grounds of which is a fine example of a *Souterrain*, and on rt. *Hull House* and *Castle Daly*, the line soon arrives at 39 m. *Athlone* (Rte. 19).

Branch to Banagher.—A short line of 19 m. runs from Clara to **Banagher** (p. 524), passing 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Ballycumber**, having 3 m. on the rt., *Bellaire Ho.* (Wm. B. H. Mulock, Esq., D.L.); **Ferbane**, 11 m.; and **Belmont**, 13 m., where there are good flour mills. *Clonfert Cathedral* is 5 m. distant (see p. 233).

Return to Main Line.

On leaving Portarlington the traveller will observe that the extensive plain through which the line has passed now gives place to a ridge of hills on either side—that on the l. commencing near *Lea Castle*, and running nearly due S. These are the Rocky Hills, the

highest point of which nearest the line is Cullenagh (1045 ft.), broadly separating the valleys of the Barrow and the Nore. On the rt. are the *Sliere Bloom Mountains*—a very important chain, occupying the area between Maryborough, Parsonstown, and Roscrea. The highest points are Ridge of Capard, 1667 ft.; the Cones, 1661 ft.; Wolftrap, 1584 ft.; and Arderin, 1733 ft.

Following the broad valley thus indicated, the train arrives at

51 m. **Maryborough** * (Pop. 2957), the capital of Queen's County, which, although boasting a corporation in the time of Elizabeth, looks unusually modern. It is neat and well built on the banks of the Triogue River, a tributary of the Barrow, and has some remarkably spacious buildings, such as the *Lunatic Asylum*, for King's and Queen's Counties, erected at an expense of 24,000*l.*; and the *Gaol*, which has been entirely remodelled and enlarged for the purpose of making it the Convict Prison for Ireland. The only object of antiquity is a bastion of the old *Castle*, destroyed by the Parliamentary troops under Reynolds and Hewson in 1650.

The road past the Asylum runs through *Maryborough Heath*, a grand stretch of moorland and the site of a military camp. It then passes through *Ballybrittas Wood*, a beautiful piece of road running for several miles in a straight line between the sentinel trees. Crossing the canal bridge, by a very sharp turn it enters Monasterevan.

[7½ m. (by Waterford and Central Rly.) is **Mountmellick** * 'the Bogland of the marsh' (Pop. 2623), a small but busy town, nearly surrounded by the river Owenass, by which it derives its name. Quakers long ago settled here, and, as they usually do, contributed principally

to the prosperity of the place. Near it are *Knightstown* (Capt. Carden), *Garryinch House* (R. Warburton, Esq.), and *Killeen* (W. Kemmis, Esq.)]

Conveyances from Maryborough.—Rail to Dublin and Cork; rail to Mountmellick, Kilkenny, and Waterford; car to Durrrow, *viâ* Abbeyleix; car to Stradbally.

Distances.—Stradbally, 6 m.; Abbeyleix, 9½ m.; Timahoe, 7½ m.; Dunamase, 3½ m.; Mountrath Stat., 8½ m.

EXCURSION.

Maryborough to Rock of Dunamase and Timahoe.

The **Rock of Dunamase**, 3½ m. on the road to Stradbally, leaving on rt. *Rathleague* (Lord Congleton).

History.—Dunamase, the fort of Masg, an early Leinster chief, was evidently a stronghold from a remote period. It is 200 ft. high, and entirely covered with the ruins of a *Castle*, at one time the property of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who acquired it by marriage with the daughter of Dermot McMurrrough, King of Leinster. It afterwards passed to Wm. de Bruce, Lord Brecknock, to whom the buildings are chiefly attributed; it became the chief stronghold of O'More of Leix, and was the scene of many sanguinary conflicts in the Irish wars. It changed hands several times in the 17th cent., to Sir Charles Coote in 1641, and Owen Roe O'Neill in 1646, and was dismantled in 1650 by the Cromwellian army under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds. A small stump on the E. is still known as "Cromwell's Lines."

Its chief points are a watch-tower defending the S.W. and most accessible side; an outer and an inner court; the whole being surrounded by thick walls, which were fortified at intervals with towers. The ruined Keep stands on the

summit, and immense masses of masonry lie strewn about, showing how successful was the demolition in the Cromwellian wars.

From the rock it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **Stradbally**,* a pleasant little town on the Banteogue, a tributary of the Barrow. It is bounded on either side by the parks of *Stradbally Hall* (Col. R. A. G. Cosby), *Brockley Park* (W. Young, Esq.), and *Ballykilcavan* (Sir Hunt A. J. Walsh, Bart.).

Turning S. at a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. is the **Round Tower of Timahoe**, containing some unusual and interesting features. It derives its name, *Teach-Mochua*, from St. Mochua, who flourished in the 6th cent. It is 80 ft. high to the cap, which is 16 ft. to the top, making a total height of 96 ft., and is 57 ft. in circumference. It possesses a very beautiful doorway, "formed of a hard siliceous sandstone, and consisting of two divisions, separated from each other by a deep reveal, and presenting each a double compound recessed arch, resting on plain shafts, with flat capitals."—*Petrie*. Notice particularly the manner in which the floor rises to each arch by steps, and then study the decorations of each. The capitals of the outer arch have human heads, as have also the bases, with the addition of an hour-glass. The soffit of the arch has a pellet and bead moulding. The second or middle arch is also decorated with human heads, and the soffit with a diagonal panelling of chevron moulding. The heads on the W. and E. capitals differ in the way in which the hair is dressed.

Respecting the antiquity of these decorations, *Petrie* remarks:—"Of these capitals decorated with human heads we have examples as old as the 6th cent. in the Syriac Mss. of the Gospels. They are used in the earliest examples of

Romanesque architecture in the German churches, of which a beautiful example, remarkable for its similarity in design to some of those at Timahoe, is found at St. Ottmar's Chapel at Nürnberg, assigned to the 10th cent." The archæologist will recognise the similarity of the capitals to those at Rahau.

—
Maryborough to Kilkenny, by Waterford and Central Ireland Railway.

This line, which runs through the valley of the Nore, offers an alternative route to Kilkenny. At

$9\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Abbeyleix**, an interesting little town of 987 Inhab. It takes its name from a Cistercian Abbey, founded here by Conogher O'More, of Leix, in 1183. It was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in the reign of Elizabeth. Adjoining is the *Demesne* of Lord de Vescei, and within it is the *Tomb* of Malachi O'More.

15 m. **Attanagh**; 2 m. to rt. is the little town of **Durrow** (Queen's Co.), not to be confounded with Durrow (King's Co.), see p. 345. Adjoining is *Castle Durrow* (Lord Ashbrook).

18 m. **Ballyragget**, a small town on the Nore, and the nearest Stat. to Castlecomer (7 m.), and the Kilkenny Coalfield. Its *Castle* and the adjacent country belonged to the Mountgarrets, a branch of the Ormonde family. The remains of the *Castle* consist of a keep within a courtyard bounded by crenellated walls; at the angles are four round towers about 30 ft. high. Here dwelt Lady Margaret FitzGerald, the "Great Countess" of Ormonde. Tradition speaks of her as heading her retainers in military enterprises. "She was," says Stanihurst, "a lady of such port, that all the estates in the realm crouched unto her; so politic

that nothing was substantially debated without her advice." The Castle was confiscated during the Commonwealth and granted to Daniel Axtell, the regicide, who was afterward executed at Tyburn.

Near the river is a *Moat* about 80 ft. high, with a deep fosse.

28½ m. *Kilkenny*, for which, and continuation to Waterford, see Rte. 28.

Return to Main Route.

60 m. **Mountrath and Castletown** Stat. The town of **Mountrath** * (Pop. 1304) is 3¼ m. to rt, and situated on the Mountrath River, a tributary of the Nore. It became the possession of Sir Charles Coote in the 17th cent., and "the injuries committed on his property by the rebellious party in 1641, are said to have assisted in nurturing within his bosom that vindictive spirit, which stains the memory of his achievements in the Civil War of the 17th cent." His son became Earl of Mountrath in 1660, but the title became extinct in 1802.

About 4 m., at the foot of the ridge of Capard, is *Ballyjin*, the beautiful Italian mansion and grounds of Sir Algernon Coote, the premier baronet of Ireland (1620): it has also an interesting collection of family and other pictures. It contains some ancient mosaic work from Rome, good pictures, and articles of furniture made for George IV. when Regent. 2 m. to the S. is **Castletown**, on the Nore, with a modern monastic establishment. It obtained its name from a fortress garrisoned by Sir Oliver Morres, son-in-law of the Earl of Ormonde, to curb the power of the FitzPatricks.

[About 5 m. S. of Castletown is *Aghaboe* (Ir. *Achadh-bo*, Field of the cow). Here St. Canice founded a

Monastery about the middle of the 6th cent. It was plundered in 913 and rebuilt in 1052, and became noted for pilgrimages. It was burned in 1116, and rebuilt in 1234. It was again burned by Dermot McGillpatrick, who destroyed the shrine and relics of St. Canice. The chancel was, however, used down to modern times, but was demolished and the present plain structure erected in 1818. Ledwich, the antiquary, was vicar of Aghaboe, and has left on record a description of the old building. A *Dominican Abbey* was founded by the McGillpatricks towards the end of the 14th cent. The ruins stand near the Church. It had good Flamboyant windows, which seem to have supplied material to the Parish Church. Aghaboe was the seat of the Bishop of Ossory until about 1202 (see p. 379).]

Passing the planted hill of *Knockahaw*, which forms part of the estate of *Lisduff*, the line reaches

66¾ m. **Ballybrophy**, from whence a branch leads off to Roscrea, Parsonstown, and Nenagh. Near the Stat. is *Ballybrophy House*.

Branch to Roscrea, Nenagh, and Birnihil.

If the traveller is bound for Limerick, this line offers an alternative route, which is 5½ m. shorter in distance, but nearly an hour longer in time.

At 70 m. rt. is **Borris**, distinguished by the addition of **Ossory** from the Borris in Co. Carlow, which is properly Borris-Idrone (see p. 364). This was once a place of importance, from being the great pass into Munster, for the protection of which a *Castle*, now in ruins, was erected by the FitzPatricks. On rt. are *Charleville*, *Kilmartin*, and *Mount Butler*. *Derryvale*, *Racket Hall*, *Birchgrove*, *Monahincha*, are all in the neighbourhood of

77 m. **Roscrea** * (Pop. 2325).

History.—It was in former times the site of a large Monastery of Augustinian Canons, founded by St. Cronan, and the seat of a diocese, which, however, in the 12th cent. was united to that of Killaloe. St. Cronan was celebrated for his sanctity and learning, and many miracles were attributed to his prayers; in one case, the fury of the Ossorians, who were marching against his countrymen, was checked at his intercession; at another time, "he suspended the sword of King Fingin of Munster, which was raised to destroy the people of Meath;" and he eventually died in the fulness of years and good works, as abbot or bishop of Roscrea, in the 7th cent. The 'Book of Dimma,' so called from the scribe who wrote it, with its *Cwahdach* or *Shrine* (now in the Trin. Col. Lib.), belonged to the Abbey of Roscrea, and disappeared at the Dissolution of the monasteries. It is said to have been found by boys hunting rabbits among the rocks in the Devil's Bit Mountains in 1789; but this is doubtful. It was purchased by Sir Wm. Betham. The book is a copy of the Gospels, and contains also a Missa Infirmitum of later date. The Shrine is of brass, plated with silver, beautifully wrought with Celtic tracery, and bearing an inscription.

The points of interest in the town are—1. The *Church*, which preserves the recessed doorway of the ancient abbey without, having niches on either side, and an image of St. Cronan very much mutilated. In the Ch.-yd., above the road and to rt. of doorway, is a wheel *Cross* on which is sculptured a rude representation of the Crucifixion, and the supposed figure of the saint on the back; this has been restored by the Board of Works. 2. The *Round Tower*, standing on the edge of the river, and nearly opposite the Ch., is in good preservation, and is very similar to that of Devenish Island in Lough Erne. The doorway has a circular head, is 9 ft. from the ground, and possesses a groove and pivot-hole, evidently showing

that it was provided with double doors; a fact which goes to prove the argument that the round towers were used as places of defence and security. (*Petrie*, 'Eccles. Arch.,' p. 369.) It is ornamented with a plain flat architrave; above and to the rt. of the doorway is a triangular-headed aperture; the conical cap has fallen. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' tell us it was injured by lightning in 1135. 3. The old *Franciscan Friary*, founded in 1490, by Mulrany-na-Feasoige O'Carroll and Bribiana, his wife, is adjoining the *R. C. Church*, which, by the way, contains a good altarpiece of the Crucifixion. The *Abbey Ch.* stands at the entrance of Ch.-yd., which with the modern building occupies a considerable area of ground, through which the river runs. The N. and E. walls of the old *Church* and the square tower of three stages still stand.

Besides these ecclesiastical ruins are some interesting structures, viz.: a circular *Tower* in the curtain wall belonging to the castle built by King John, and within the latter a lofty square keep of the *Castle* of the Ormondes, the stone roof of which remains, and from the top a fine view is obtained. Modern barrack accommodation has been erected within the precincts of the Castle.

The town is prettily situated on a small river flowing into the Brosna, and is surrounded by undulating hills; there are many nice seats in the neighbourhood, some of which have been mentioned. *Leap Castle* (Jonathan C. Darby, Esq.), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N., is an old stronghold of the O'Carrolls. It has a fine situation on the side of a hill facing M'Slievebloom Mts. The walls of the great tower are 8 to 10 ft. thick, and the dungeons were hewn out of the solid rock. It has suffered less than most others in Ireland from war and time. Amongst other seats are

—*Ballystanley, Inane House, Mount Heaton, Hillsborough, Glenalbert, Golden Grove* (W. P. H. Lloyd-Vaughan, Esq.), and *Dungar*. In the grounds of *Corville House* (Count O'Byrne), 1 m. S.E. are slight remains of the *Abbey of Corbally*; and in those of *Monahincha* are also remains of *Inehanameo Abbey*, which flourished in the time of St. Columba.

Conveyances.—Rail to Borris; to Nenagh and Limerick; branch to Parsonstown; ear to Portumna, *viâ* Shinrone, CloghJordan, and Borrisokane.

Distances.—Borris, 7 m.; Parsonstown, $11\frac{3}{4}$ m.; CloghJordan, 10 m.; Nenagh, $9\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Moneygall, 9 m.

Branch to Parsonstown.

This line keeps to the valley of the Little Brosna river, leaving on l. the villages of **Brosna** and **Shinrone**, and on rt. the grounds of *Gloster*. Further on the rt. are *Sharavogue* and *Rathmore*, and l. *Ballincor House* (A. F. Churchill Tollemache, Esq.).

$11\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Parsonstown** or **Birr** * (Pop. 4438). The town stands on the banks of the Birr or Cameor River, a tributary of the Little Brosna, and in the centre of Ireland, so much so that Sir Wm. Petty, in his 'Survey of Ireland,' calls it "Umbilicus Hiberniæ."

History.—It was formerly the chief seat of the O'Carrols, the sept who inhabited Ely O'Carrol. Its Castle stood many sieges: in 1533 by Gerald, Earl of Kildare; in 1537 the Lord Deputy (Grey) reduced it. In 1620 Laurence Parsons received from James I. a grant of the town and neighbourhood, which were confiscated from the O'Carrols. In 1642 the Castle, which was strengthened and improved, was successfully defended by Wm. Parsons against the Irish. Next year it fell into the hands of the

Confederate Catholics, who held it until 1650, when it was taken by Ireton. It also figured in the wars of the Revolution. The title of Baron Oxmantown was conferred on the Parsons family in 1792, and Earl of Rosse in 1806. The *Castle* has been much enlarged and modernised, chiefly after designs by Johnston.

The great objects of interest are the late Earl's famous telescopes, leave to visit which is granted to the tourist.

The chief difficulty of the proper combination of metals most useful for specula, as to their whiteness, porosity, and hardness, was solved by Lord Rosse, who found that one of copper (126 parts) with tin (58 parts) was the best. He also successfully cast specula, by an improvement in the shape of the mould, which, instead of being of solid cast-iron, was made by binding layers of hoop-iron tightly together, and turning the required shape on them edgeways. The speculum of the large telescope is 6 ft., weighs 3 tons, and required 16 weeks to anneal. As regards the machinery by which it is worked, "the tube is 56 ft. long, and is made of deal 1 inch thick. The focal length of the speculum is 52 ft. The tube is fixed to mason-work in the ground, by a large universal hinge, which allows it to turn in all directions. At each side of it, at 12 ft. distance, a wall is built, which is 72 ft. long, 48 ft. high on the outer side, and 56 on the inner: the walls are thus 24 ft. apart, and lie exactly in the meridian line. When directed to the S. the tube may be lowered till it becomes almost horizontal, but when pointed to the N. it only falls until it is parallel with the earth's axis, pointing then to the pole of the heavens; a lower position would be useless, for as all celestial objects circumscribe that point, they will come int' view above and about it."—*Shiels*. The smaller telescope is 27 ft. long with a 3 ft. speculum.

The town is well built, well kept, and regularly laid out, and, as will be seen at a glance, is under the surveil,

lance of a careful resident landlord. The streets converge to the Duke Square, in which there is a Doric Pillar in memory of the Duke of Cumberland and his victory at Culloden, erected in 1747. It is the only monument to the event, we believe, except the Cairn on the battlefield. There is also a fine bronze Statue of the late Earl of Rosse (d. 1867) by Foley, erected by the inhabitants at a cost of 1600*l*. The main entrance to the demesne is from the town; it is well laid out and finely wooded, and the ornamental box trees grow to great dimensions.

The Church, well situated in the Mall, is of Early Pointed style with a spire of 100 ft. in height; but this is eclipsed by the R. C. Cathedral, a fine Perp. building.

A mile from the town are the Barracks, capable of holding a regiment of infantry. There is a good agricultural trade, and malting operations are carried on.

The country round is not remarkable for beauty, but in addition to the Castle, there are some good seats in the neighbourhood.

The continuation of the branch line to Portumna has been abandoned, and the permanent way torn up. If the tourist has time he may drive to CloghJordan Stat., and ascend the hill of Knockshigowna, about 8 m. S.W., famous in the fairy legends of Ireland. Although of no height, 700 ft., it commands a fine view over the surrounding plains, the wide sweep of Lough Derg and the Shaannon, and the ranges of the Slieve Bloom, Devil's Bit, and Keeper Mountains.

Conveyances.—Rail to Roscrea: car to Ballybrophy, *viâ* Roscrea; to Ballinasloe, *viâ* Banagher and Eyrecourt.

Distances.—Roscrea, 11½ m.; Borisokaue, 12 m.; Banagher, 8 m.; Portumna, 15 m.; Frankford, 10 m.; CloghJordan, 15 m.

Eccursions:—

1. Seir-kieran.
2. Portumna and Lough.
3. Banagher.

[6 m. to the E. is Seir-kieran (Saighir-Chiarain), so called after the Well here at Saighir, where, in the beginning of the 5th cent., St. Chiarain, who was a contemporary of St. Patrick, founded a monastery. It became a place of considerable importance, as the remains of ramparts and walls show, and suffered at the hands of the Danes in 842, and was burned by the English and O'Carroll in 1548. In addition to several ruins, there is a Turret about 20 ft. high, surmounted by a conical cap, at the base of which are several loopholes showing its modern origin. The Church has a figure of St. Kieran on the western gable, and on the eastern one of those singular grotesque figures (sheela-na-gig) occasionally found.]

Return to Main Branch.

87 m. CloghJordan.

96½ m. Nenagh★ (Pop. 4704). It is the second town in the county, is an important agricultural centre, and the capital of the N. Riding of Tipperary. It is situated in a fine district on the Nenagh River, which runs down from the Silvermine Mts. into Lough Derg 5 m. to the W. It contains the usual buildings of an assize town, with Protestant and Roman Catholic places of worship. There is little of interest save the circular keep of the Castle of the Butlers, already known as "Nenagh Round," and one of the largest and most important of Norman Castles in the kingdom. It figured in more modern warfare as well as mediæval, and suffered largely in the 17th cent., having frequently changed hands during the civil wars of that period. In recent times it has been allowed to fall into neglect and decay.

Leaving Nenagh the line runs nearly parallel to the road and through the valley lying between the Silvermine Mts. on the l. and the Arra Mts. on the rt. The former are crowned by Slieve Kimalta or Keeper Hill, 2278 ft. Mines have been worked here, the lead yielding some of the more valuable metal. The village of Silvermines is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Nenagh. Near it is *Kilboy House*, and the fine demesne of Lord Dunalley.

109 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Birdhill**. For remainder of line and branch to Killaloe, see Rte. 37.

Return to Main Route.

Leaving Ballybrophy, as the train glides on through the open plain, we come in sight of the **Devil's Bit** (1583 ft.), a singular chain of mountains rising some 3 or 4 miles to the W. of Templemore, and exhibiting a very marked gap at the summit. This is accounted for by the fact that the Prince of Darkness, in a fit of hunger and fatigue, took a bite at the mountain, and, not finding it to his taste, spat it out again some miles to the E., where it formed the rock called nowadays the Rock of Cashel. Another legend is that he bit it to facilitate the passage of himself and his goats. The glacial scorings which cross the summit of this range suggest still another explanation.

79 m. **Templemore**★ (Pop. 2774), supposed to have originated, as its name implies, with the Knights Templars. It is a pleasant town, and has thriven well under the auspices of the Carden family, whose residence, *The Abbey* (Sir John C. Carden, Bart.), is close by. In the grounds is a gable end of the old monastic *Church*, entered by a round-headed doorway and lighted by a Gothic 2-light window; also the remains of a square keep of the

ancient *Castle* of the Templars. The mansion is modern, and the grounds are very prettily ornamented by a fine sheet of water, and backed up in the distance by the picturesque range of the Devil's Bit.

In the neighbourhood of the town are *Belleville*, *Woodville* (C. D. H. Webb, Esq.), *Lloydsborough*, and, under the range of the Devil's Bit, *Barnane*, the residence of Andrew J. Carden, Esq.

Conveyances. — To Dublin and Cork by rail; car to Nenagh.

Distances. — Nenagh, 20 m. (road); Thurles, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Borrisoleigh, 6 m.; Devil's Bit, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

[**Borrisoleigh** (6 m. S.W.) is a small town, with a ruined *Castle* and *Fort*; considering, however, the immense number of ruins in the county, it will scarcely repay a visit. *Fishmoyne* is the residence of R. G. Carden, Esq.]

82 m. l. **Loughmoe** (or Loughmore), close to the Rly., is the old castellated mansion of the Purcells, consisting of 2 massive square towers, connected by an intermediate dwelling of the time of James I., which, together with the N. tower, would seem to have been an addition to the remainder. As the tourist journeys on through the great limestone plain he obtains beautiful distant views, if the weather be clear, of Slievenaman and the Comeragh Mountains in the S.

A little farther, on the same side of the line, is *Brittas Castle*, the modern Norm. mansion of Fitzroy Knox, Esq.; soon after which he arrives at

86 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Thurles**, ★ on the Suir (Pop. 411), interesting to every Roman Catholic as the seat of the Archbishopric, and the place where the famous Synod was held in 1850, which decided the fate of the

Queen's Colleges chiefly through the influence of Cardinal Cullen. It is of no modern extraction, but was famous as early as the 10th cent. for a great battle between the Danes and the Irish. Here in 1174 Donall O'Brien and King Roderick O'Connor defeated Strongbow, in which action 1700 of his men were slain. As the town increased and prospered, a *Castle* was erected some time about the 12th cent., the keep of which, a fine old tower, guarded the bridge across the Suir. A large part fell down in 1868. Another fortress, ascribed to the Templars, and Carmelite and Franciscan monasteries, also existed in the town. It is mentioned that within the last 40 or 50 years there were the ruins of 7 castles in this single parish. Thurles has a large *R. C. College*, two *Convents*, and a *Monastery*. The *R. C. Cathedral* is a very handsome modern Romanesque building of blue limestone with lofty square tower, and has a good organ and fine peal of bells. The town has a noted horse fair.

Conveyances. — Rail to Dublin, to Cork, and to Cloumel; car to Kilkenny daily; to Castlecomer, *viâ* Urlingford and Freshford daily.

Distances. — Cashel, 12 m.; Urlingford, 11 m.; Holycross Abbey, 4 m.

EXCURSION.

Thurles to Holycross.

This is a charming drive of 3½ m. from the Stat., the road being just sufficiently elevated to command a view over a prettily wooded country, with a background on the S.E. of the Slieveuaman and Waterford mountains, and on the N.W. of the Devil's Bit range. Crossing the Suir a second time, we approach its *[Ireland.]*

sedgy banks and arrive at **Holycross Abbey**, the most elaborate in the S., and perhaps in all Ireland.

It is beautifully situated amidst a thick grove of wood on the banks of the river, which kept the worthy monks well supplied with their favourite diet. The Abbey was first founded in 1182 for the Cistercian order of monks by Donall O'Brien, King of Thomond, the charter of which still exists; it owes its origin to the presentation to Donough O'Brien, grandson of Brian Boru, of a portion of the true Cross by Pope Pascal II. in 1110. It was enshrined in gold set with precious stones and kept here for centuries, and the Abbey became in consequence a great place of pilgrimage. The Abbey had several charters granted it, and its Abbots were peers of Parliament.†

The ruins are very extensive, and abound in elaborate detail of such exquisite feature as to deserve very careful attention. The plan of the Church is cruciform, consisting of nave with aisles, choir, transepts, chapels, and a tower springing from the junction of the choir with nave. The building is of pure Norman workmanship, and was probably an offshoot of Monasternenagh, near Croom in Limerick.

The *Nave* is separated from the N. aisle by round-headed, and from the S. by Pointed arches, and is lighted by an exquisite 6-light window. The *N. Aisle* is divided in two by a round arch, crowned by a sculptured head, and is continued to the very end of the nave. The *S. Aisle* has a beautiful window (close to the S. transept) blocked up save in the upper mullions. The *S. Transept* is the gem of the Church; attached to it are two *Chapels* on the E., and an aisle on the W. running parallel with the nave. One of these chapels possesses a delicately groined roof

† The shrine of the relic is now in the Ursuline Convent, Cork.

and a 3-light window of different design to the one in the second chapel; but the chief interest lies in a short passage which runs between, supported by a double row of Pointed arches with twisted pillars. The roof of this little sanctum is also elaborately groined as though the resources of the architect had been taxed to the utmost in decorating it. It has been supposed by some that this was the sanctuary of the relic, and by others that it was either intended for a monumental effigy or was used for the temporary resting-place of the bodies of the monks previous to burial. Leading from the N. transept is a stone staircase and a deeply recessed doorway entering a room full of mouldings.

The *N. Transept* is also divided off into two chapels, each of which contains a piscina and groined roof, although they have not the mortuary passage. The windows here again differ from each other in design, constituting one of the most singular features of the Abbey. "The choir arch is not placed as usual beneath the tower, but 30 ft. in advance of it, thus making the choir of greater length by 14 ft. than the nave, which is but 58 ft. long, the entire length of the Church being 130 ft. This peculiarity appears, however, to be an afterthought and not the design of the original architect, which was evidently to limit as usual the length of the choir to the arch in front of the tower, and the second arch is unquestionably of more modern construction." The W. portion is less altered than the choir transepts and chapel. The latter has been entirely recast and contains very exquisite workmanship, and a specially interesting series of Masons' marks. The carving displays a great amount of Celtic feeling, and interlaced work of various patterns abounds in all directions. The beautiful monumental work and carving is largely due to the ex-

cellent black limestone of which the Abbey is built.

The roof of the steeple tower is also groined and supported by graceful pointed arches. The *Choir* is lighted like the W. end by a 6-light window, the tracery of which should be particularly noticed. It contains an elaborate *Perp. Monument*, which was considered to have been erected to Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, son of the founder, but the style of the tomb, which is about the close of the 14th cent. or *Trans. Perp.*, at once forbids the supposition; and the arms between the crockets of the arches are those of the houses of Ormonde and Desmond. Whether it was that of the wife of the 4th Earl of Desmond or the 4th Earl of Ormonde is an unsettled question. It is traditionally called the "Tomb of the Good Woman's Son." This fact too will reconcile the anachronism of the erection of the Abbey by the aforesaid Donall in 1182, whereas the whole style of the Abbey is a couple of hundred years later. Coupling this with the position of the tomb, viz., on the rt. of the high altar, the place assigned to the builder, it would be reasonably assumed that *Holycross* was rebuilt in the time of, and very probably by, the same person to whom the tomb was erected. It was much injured, it is said, by a party of recruits who were passing through the village some years ago. A staircase leads from the N. transept to the roof, and is protected by a stone balustrade. The tower may be ascended by means of this staircase. A large grass-covered court adjoins the S. aisle, and is entered from without by a gateway and also from the S. aisle by a Norm. arch, now blocked. It is also entered by a low pointed doorway in S. aisle near the W. end. In the W. end the cellarium still exists, and over it was the dormitory of the lay brothers, which is ascended

by a staircase. It is divided into 2 buildings, and out of each are garderobes built in two large projections extending from the W. wall, an unusual feature and a late one in a Cistercian Monastery. The whole of the refectory and offices connected therewith on the S. of the cloisters have been swept away, but can still be traced. E. of the cloister-garth is the range containing sacristy, chapter-house, parlour, and common room of the monks. E. of this is a large block much dilapidated, which was probably the Abbey mill.

The visitor will also notice on a wall outside the Abbey precincts, with the arms of Butler and O'Brien, an inscription recording the rebuilding of the bridge over the Suir by Baron Dunboyne and his wife, 1626: it ends—"Hic precor ante abitum verbo non amplius uno evadat stygios auctor uterq. lacus."

Adjoining the Abbey are *Holycross House*, and, on the opposite bank of the Suir *Graiguehoe House* (C. N. Clarke, Esq.). The tourist can continue the drive to Cashel (9 m.), and returning join the line at Goold's-Cross.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Holycross is the wooded eminence of Killough; and at the foot of it the old tower of *Killough Castle*.

At 89 m. a junction is effected with the Waterford and Limerick Rly. by a branch from Clonmel.

Before arriving at Goold's-Cross Stat. the line passes the vicinity of a perfect cluster of castles, *Miltown*, *Clonyharp*, *Graigue*, and *Clogher*, all within a mile of each other. The district through which the line now passes seems to have been enclosed in a network of castles forming a circle of defence for the territory of Upper Ossory.

$95\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Goold's-Cross Stat.**, from whence a branch line (6 m.) runs to *Cashel*.

Détour to Cashel.

A branch rly. line has recently been opened from Goold's-Cross to Cashel, so that it can now be the more readily reached. Proceeding by road the traveller passes

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Longfield House*, formerly the residence of the late Chas. Bianconi (died 1875), to whose patient energy and foresight Ireland is so much indebted (see Introd.).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. a very pretty landscape opens out at *Ardmayle*, where the Suir is crossed. On the l. are the ruins of a *Castle* of the Butlers. It afterwards passed into the hands of the Cootes, the last proprietor having been hanged by Cromwell on the capture of the castle.

On l. is *Ardmayle House* (Major Mansergh). As the road mounts the high ground, the singular **Rock of Cashel**, "the Outpouring of the Devil," according to legend (p. 352), as far as the rock is concerned, though the very casket of sanctity as far as regards the buildings on it, appears conspicuously in the foreground.

6 m. **Cashel** * itself (Pop. 2938), though a city, is a poor place, grouped at the foot and at one side of the Rock, which rises steeply and even precipitously to the height of about 300 ft. The objects of importance are many and deeply interesting. They embrace: 1. the Ecclesiastical Buildings on the Rock; 2. Hore Abbey below it; and 3. the Dominican Priory in the town. In the main street is a square battlemented *Castle*, now a shop and dwelling.

History.—The city of Cashel, as it is called by a charter of Charles I., dates from the early kings of Munster and the arrival of St. Declan, who in the time of St. Patrick founded a Church here. It no doubt derived its name from a stone Fort or *Caiséal*

(Cashel), which existed in early days. It is also called the "City of the Kings." It was an important stronghold in those days, and was fortified by Brian Boru. King Cormac's Chapel has been a subject of discussion as to the date of its foundation, some attributing it to Cormac McCullenan who was killed in 908; but the 'Annals of Innisfallen' give the consecration under date 1134 of the Church of Cormac McCarthy, King of Munster, and as Petrie concludes, also Bishop of Cashel. Henry II. in his Irish invasion received here the homage of Donall O'Brien, king of Thomond, and the princes of Offaly and Decies. Edward Bruce also held a parliament on the Rock. The Cathedral, however, was burnt in 1495 by the famous Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who had a grudge against David Creagh, the Archbishop, and defended his conduct before the King on the ground that "he thought the Archbishop was in it." The Archbishop was present among his accusers, and the candid answer amused the King, and when they cried, "All Ireland cannot rule this man," the King replied, "Then he shall rule all Ireland," and restored his possessions and re-appointed him Lord Deputy.

It was stormed and taken by Lord Inchiquin in 1647, with much slaughter of the inhabitants and priests who had taken refuge there and fortified it against attack. In the next century it was unroofed by Archbishop Price.

I.—Having gained admission into the enclosure at the top of the Rock, the first object of interest is the **Cathedral**, which has no western door, but is entered on the S. by a pointed doorway and porch with groined arches. The Church is cruciform, with nave, transepts, choir, and a belfry, supported by beautiful Early Pointed arches, the clustered pillars of which are all dissimilar. Notice the sculpture on the capitals of the pillars, both at the entrance and also of a small doorway on W. The *Nave* is unusually short, but contains some interesting *Tombs*, one of which is

ornamented with curious stucco-work, and another (date 1574), with a good trefoil canopy. The *S. Transept* is lighted by an E. Eng. 3-light window, similar to that in the N., which has the addition of a rose-window. Off it are the *Chapels* of the Virgin and St. Brigid, the latter with a portion of the original altar in the centre.

There is a series of *Sculptures* in the N. transept, representing on one side 6 of the Apostles, St. Catherine and John the Baptist, St. Michael and St. Patrick, with shields of the Butler and Hacket families; on the other St. Brigid, the remaining 5 Apostles, and the 4 Evangelists typified by beasts. In one of the chapels stood the sarcophagus of King Cormac, A.D. 908, usually called the *Font*, which is said to have been taken from a recess in the N. wall of Cormac's Chapel in the 18th cent., and now restored to the W. end floor of the Ch. But it is not only obtuse angled at the broken end, but six inches longer than the recess, and so could not have filled it.

On the E. of the transept is a *Chapel* with a 2-light window under one dripstone. In it was found a *Crosier* of beautiful workmanship, now in the R. I. Acad. collection; the crook represents a serpent, and within it a figure spearing a dragon. In the second Chapel referred to is a carving of the Crucifixion, which was discovered amidst the rubbish of the well.

The *Chancel* is lighted by a large E. window, the shafts and arch of which are gone, and some lancets, five on the S. side and one on the N. The *Choir* has five peculiar double-arched lancet windows. There are some singular apertures between the heads of these windows, differing in pattern on the N. and S. sides, while all of them are quatre-foiled on the outside. It contains the *Tomb* and recumbent figure of

Archp. Miler Magrath (S. wall), the pluralist and appropriator of Church property (see p. 174).

The visitor will now ascend the staircase from the belfry of the Cath. to the transepts in the thickness of the wall—the one in the N. leading to the round tower by a passage lighted by quatrefoiled windows. Here we arrive at the defensive portion of this ecclesiastic fortress, which could only be entered from the Church; but the doors in the staircase were protected by holes for the purpose of throwing molten lead. The most ancient portion of the building is to be found in the offices above the W. end. Underneath is the cellar, surmounted by the refectory, and above that again is the dormitory.

The most important building of the group on the Rock is **Cormac's Chapel**, at once the best preserved and most curious structure in the country, combining, as it does, the richest Norm. decoration with the high stone roof. Amongst the peculiarities of this structure are the absence of an original entrance doorway on the W. side (the present one being obviously of later date); and its having both a northern and southern entrance. The most remarkable feature, however, is a square tower at each side of the termination of the nave at the junction with the chancel, which thus gives the Church a cruciform plan. These towers are of unequal height—that on the S. side, which wants its roof, being about 55 ft. in height; while the other, including its pyramidal roof, is but 50 ft. The S. tower is ornamented with 8 projecting belts or bands, the lowest being but 3 ft. from the ground, and a projecting parapet, apparently of later erection. The northern tower is similarly ornamented with bands, but exhibits only 6 instead of 8. The walls of the body of the Church are decorated with blank arcades of

semicircular arches, arranged in 2 storeys; resembling very much the Churches sculptured on the marble fonts in Winchester Cathedral and in the neighbouring one of East Meon; and the lowest of these arcades is carried round the S. tower.—*Petrie*. On this same S. side is a beautiful *Doorway*, now the only entrance to the Chapel. It is circular-headed, containing 5 mouldings of the richest Norm. style, and showing on the lintel the sculpture of an animal. "The N. *Doorway*, which was obviously the grand entrance, is of greater size, and is considerably richer in its decoration. It had 5 separate columns and one double column, supporting a very elaborate arch-moulding, and containing in the tympanum the sculpture of a centaur shooting at a lion, as if to rescue a smaller animal under the lion's feet." It has also a N. doorway, with a chevron moulding, leading to the tower.

Internally the chapel is divided into chancel and nave, separated by a magnificent chancel arch, which causes a singular effect from its not being quite in the centre. There is an E. recess off the chancel for the altar, in which the Board of Works discovered 2 oblique windows. The roof is composed of semicircular arches "resting on square ribs, which spring from a series of massive semicolumns set at equal distances against the walls. The bases of these semicolumns are on a level with the capitals of the choir arch, the abacus of which is continued as a string-course round the building. The walls of both nave and chancel, beneath the string-course, are ornamented with a row of semicircular arches, slightly recessed and enriched with chevron, billet, and other ornaments and mouldings."—'Handbook of Irish Antiq.'

The columns are twisted in the quadrangular recess that serves

for the altar, and which projects externally so as to create a third division. There are also 3 heads under the string-course occupying the blanks between the arches of the arcades. The archaeologist should carefully study the diverse ornaments and heads which cover the capitals both of the doorway and the arcades.

There are two features which should not be omitted: 1. That the chapel is not parallel with the Cathedral, and that therefore its orientation differs; 2. That above the nave and chancel, between the vaulted roof and the high stone roof, are apartments or crofts—that of the chancel being 6 ft. lower than the one over the nave. This latter contains a singular fireplace, with flues passing through the thickness of the wall. The croft at the E. end of the chancel is lighted by an unusual holed window. The stone roof over the chancel was reset by the Board of Works in 1876.

The **Round Tower**, at the E. angle of N. transept, built of freestone, is from base to bottom of cap 77 ft., cap to apex $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft., total $91\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and diam. about 17 ft. at base; it is remarkable for the 4 angular-headed apertures formed of a single stone in the upper storey. There is a round-headed doorway a few feet from the ground.

Adjoining the Cathedral is the ancient and much worn **Cross of Cashel** raised on a rude pedestal (where the kings of Munster were crowned), and sculptured with Crucifixion on one side, and an effigy of St. Patrick on the other. A modern *Irish Cross* (1870) of the Scully family also stands on the Rock. Nor will the visitor leave the Rock of Cashel without enjoying the exquisite view that opens out in every quarter, embracing to the S. the rich scenes of the Golden Vale of

Tipperary, backed up by the lofty ranges of the Galty Mountains, and more to the E. by Slievenaman and the Clonmel hills. Northward is the country around Thurles and Holycross, with the valley of the Suir and the Devil's Bit Mountains in the distance. W. the dark masses of the Slievefelim Mountains, between Cashel and Limerick; while underneath lies the town grouped around the Rock, the ruins of Hore Abbey, and many a tower and ruined Church.

II.—Of a similar date to the Cathedral on the Rock are the last-named ruins of **Hore Abbey**, founded for Cistercians in 1272 by David McCurville, Archbp. of Cashel, and endowed with the revenues of the Benedictines, whom he had expelled from the Rock.

It is a cruciform Church of lancet style, with some later innovations. The *Nave* is long, consisting of 5 bays and a deep respond, and possesses aisles, though the piers are singularly plain, being perfectly square, relieved only by a chamfer, and without any capital or impost mouldings. It is lighted by a clerestory with quatrefoil windows. As at Holycross, a wall cuts the nave in two, though for what reason it is difficult to determine.

The *Choir* is short, and possesses a piscina and some remains of arcades. It is lighted by a triple lancet window, with insertions in the 2 side ones, the upper portion having been blocked up. The roof of the intersection is groined, though not with any elaborate detail. On either side of the choir were two chapels; only the arches leading to them exist on the S. side; but on the N. are the remains of one *Chapel*, containing a piscina, and some traces of vaulting. To the N. of this is another *Chapel*, roofed with a pointed barrel vault, and further on a rectangular building, probably

the chapter house. "Two late windows are inserted at the E. end one above another, showing that there must have been once an upper floor, while two vaulting shafts, one at each angle, and running the whole length, prove that this was not originally the case. These innovations seem to suggest that at the later period portions were converted into a castle."

III.—The **Dominican Priory**, founded by Archbp. McKelley in 1243, is another fine old ruin situated amidst a nest of back streets in the town. It has a beautiful E. window of the 13th cent., which may be seen to better advantage from the garden of the Hotel than from any other spot. *Hackett's Friary*, a Franciscan Monastery (1250), is occupied by the modern Roman Catholic Church. Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, was born at Thomastown, near Cashel, 10th October, 1790 (which see).

Conveyances from Cashel.—Car to Goold's-Cross, to Dundrum, and to Clonmel.

Distances.—Golden, 4 m.; Tipperary, 12 m.; Goold's-Cross, 6 m.; Holycross, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Fethard, 10 m.; Dundrum, 10 m.; Clonmel, 14 m.

Return to Main Route.

At $99\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Dundrum Stat.**, the line passes through some very fine and thick woods, enclosed in the demesne of *Dundrum* (Earl de Moutalt), a handsome Grecian mansion on the l. of the line.

The traveller will have finished nearly two-thirds of his southward journey by the time he arrives at

$107\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Limerick Junction** * Stat., the "Swindon" of Ireland, as far as bustle goes. The traveller usually

has a short interval here for refreshments. With breakfast and dining cars on morning and evening trains, travellers are, however, less dependent on it than formerly. The Waterford and Limerick line effects a junction here, and the distance to Tipperary is but 3 m., to which cars can be had, if the traveller thither prefers a drive to rail.

Distances.—Dublin, $107\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Cork, $58\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Mallow, $37\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Limerick, $21\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Waterford, $55\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Tipperary, 3 m.; Clonmel, $27\frac{1}{2}$ m.

To the rt. of the Stat. is *Ballykisteon House*, a well-planted and handsome seat.

As the train continues its southerly course, the most conspicuous object is the range of the **Galty Mountains**, which embrace some of the highest elevations in the S. of Ireland. In front, the long hill of Slievenamuck, 1215 ft., extends nearly E. and W., cut off by the Vale of Aberlow from the main ridge which rises very steeply, with deep clefts and gullies which are well seen from the Rly. They extend to within 2 m. of Caher, and their highest points are Galtymore, 3015 ft., and Galtybeg, 2703 ft. The former is, indeed, the highest eminence between Lugnaquilla in County Wicklow, and the Killarney Mountains in Kerry. They are formed geologically of Old Red Sandstone, rising from the valleys of mountain limestone.

Passing on l. *Mooresfort House* (Count Moore), we arrive at **Emly** (Ir. *Imleach*, Land bordering a lake), so far important that it was the seat of a bishopric prior to its incorporation with Cashel in 1568; both were united to Waterford and Lismore in 1833. The see was one of the oldest in the county, having been founded by St. Ailbhe, or Alibeus, a contemporary of St.

Patrick. The *Well* of St. Ailbhe still exists, and there is a large *Cross* of rough stone in the churchyard. In more recent days Emly has been principally remarkable for being the scene of a number of faction fights between two parties calling themselves respectively "The Three-year" and "The Four-year Olds."

At 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Knocklong**, in the vicinity of which are several ancient remains. On the hill adjoining the Stat. on l. is the shell of a *Castle* erected by the O'Hurly family. From its position on Knocklong Hill a remarkably fine view is obtained.

EXCURSION.

Knocklong to Galbally.

6 m. from the Knocklong Stat., towards the Galty Mountains, is the village of **Galbally**. It is finely situated on the Aherlow, a tributary of the Suir, running through the Vale mentioned before as cutting off Slievenamuck from the Galtys. The **Glen of Aherlow**, which takes its name from the river, is a beautiful valley 8 m. long and 2 m. wide between these mountains. This valley, being the only pass into Tipperary from the N. parts of Cork, was a constant bone of contention between rival chieftains, although the O'Briens and Fitz-Geralds held it "vi et armis" for more than 300 years. Very near to Galbally is *Moor Monastery*, the remains of a Franciscan house, founded in the 13th cent. by Donough Cairbreach O'Brien. It is of E. Eng. date, and is conspicuous for the lofty tower rising from the body of the Church. Following the course of the Aherlow are some demesnes finely situated at the foot of the mountains, viz. *Riversdale* and *Castlereagh*.

Return to Main Route.

3 m. to the rt. of Knocklong Stat. is **Hospital**, formerly a locality of the Knights of St. John, founded in 1215 by Geoffrey de Mariscis, which afterwards passed by gift of Queen Eliz. to Sir Valentine Brown, who erected a fine building called *Kenmare Castle*. The hospital has passed away and the castle very nearly so, but in the *Church* there is a figure of a knight in a niche of the chancel.

Tipperary and the adjoining district may, in the matter of buildings, be said to be the land of decay; and nowhere will this be more forcibly brought before the traveller than at

124 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Kilmallock** * (Pop. 1026) (Ir. *Cill Mocheallog*, the Church of St. Mocheallog), which, though now a small country town, was once a place of great importance, as the extent of its ruins testifies.

History.—It probably owes its origin to the Geraldines. Though it is known to have existed, and to have been important, at an early date, it is not until the reign of Edw. III. that we find it received a charter, at which time it was surrounded entirely by fortifications and entered by 4 gates—St. John's-gate, Water-gate, Ivy-gate, and Blossom's-gate respectively. It was closely associated with the branch of the Desmonds known as the "White Knights." It was a chief military station in the reign of Elizabeth. It was burned by James FitzMaurice, and on the confiscation of the last Earl of Desmond's estates 570,000 acres reverted to the Crown. Hunted for many months, the unfortunate Earl was taken near Tralee in a peasant's hut, decapitated by a soldier, and his head sent by Ormonde to the Queen (see p. 487). His son was sent over as a set-off against the Sugane ("Straw") Earl, and having been received with rapture in Kilmallock, was next day spat upon and insulted for attending the Protestant Church. He returned to London and died soon after, the last of his race.

It would be tedious to recount all the sieges that the city underwent. It is sufficient to state that it was by order of Cromwell that the fortifications were destroyed, from which date the place went to ruin. In 1867, the Fenians attacked the Constabulary Barracks. The police fired, wounding several, and the rest fled to the neighbouring Galty Mountains, where they were pursued by the military.

Kilmallock possesses sundry features over and above the usual defensive remains, as it was the residence of many of the nobility and gentry who held their town houses within its walls, and it is this peculiarity which imparts to the whole place such an aspect of fallen greatness.

Very few of the massive houses of the old burghers of Kilmallock now remain in comparative preservation. They were of hewn stone on a uniform plan of three storeys, with embattlements and good mouldings. The windows, mullions, and chimney-pieces were finely carved. The entrances were through semicircular-headed porches into small halls communicating with broad passages, which contained stairs leading to the principal apartments.

The 2 *Castellated Mansions* that still remain belonged to the Earl of Buckinghamshire and the family of Godsall. Two of the 4 *Gateways* still exist, and through them pass the roads to Limerick and Charleville. The *Castle*, as it is called, is in the town, blocking up the street, and the passage under it being too small the roadway is diverted to the E. When we saw it last the guard-room was used as a blacksmith's forge. A flight of 73 steps in the thick walls leads to the battlements, from which a fine view is obtained. The second was formerly known as the *Blossom's-gate*, and the walls may be traced connecting the two on the S. side of the town. They

are in places about 20 ft. high, and the ramparts and battlements are in fair preservation. The *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* stands within the walls, and part has been converted into a Parish Church. It consists of nave and S. transept in ruins, and a choir still used for service. The former is separated from an aisle by plain pointed arches springing from square pillars. The choir is lighted by a 5-light lancet window. This Church differs from most Irish abbey churches in the arrangement of the tower, which does not rise from the intersection, but is placed at the W. of the N. aisle, and is moreover round and of two storeys, and lighted by narrow Pointed windows. It is one of the old *Round Towers*, about 50 ft. high, the upper portion being of later date, probably repaired when the Church was built. In the body of the Church are *Monuments* of the FitzGerald, Vernon, and Kelly families, who flourished principally in the 17th cent.

A small river runs round Kilmallock on the N. and W. sides, and on its bank stand the ruins of the *Dominican Abbey*, one of the finest in Munster, founded in the close of the 13th cent. by Gilbert, Lord of O'Leary, and completed by his son Maurice. The greater part of the Church and a considerable portion of the cloister and domestic buildings remain. A square *Tower*, about 90 ft. high, supported by extremely narrow arches, rises from the centre of the Church, which is cruciform, and possesses very good details of Trans. E. Eng. style.

The *Choir* is lighted by a really magnificent 5-light E. Eng. window of delicate and graceful design.† On the N. side is a richly ornamented *Tomb-niche*, in which the moulding of the heads of the columns should

† Restored by the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland. The ruins are now in the hands of the Board of Works.

be noticed. On the opposite side are the remains of *Sedilia* and *Piscina* in the same style. In addition to the E. window, the choir has 6 Early Pointed windows on the S. side. The *Nave*, of which the S. wall is destroyed, is lighted by a quatrefoil window inserted in a Pointed arch. To the N. of the nave are the domestic offices. The *S. Transept*—there is only one, as is often the case in Dominican churches—has a very fine window of 5 lights, the mullions interlacing above in graceful net tracery. It also contains a mural monument, the shafts of which are ornamented with heads.

The choir contains the worn *Tomb of the White Knight*.

This was to Edmund, the last of the *White Knights*. He it was who 20 years after the death of the last Earl of Desmond betrayed the Sugane Earl, who was defeated at Kilmallock. He took him from his retreat in a cave at Mitchelstown, for which he received a reward of 1000*l*. The Earl died in 1608 in the Tower of London, and the *White Knight* died the same year. The title of *White Knight* was derived as follows: In the reign of Edward III. Desmond, who had gone to England after an imprisonment in Dublin, was sent back to Ireland to raise men for an expedition against the Scots. He raised large forces, and took with him his three cousins, giving them command of 2000 men each, and they signally distinguished themselves at the battle of Halidon Hill. They were knighted on the field by the King. Maurice, from his glittering armour, he called the *White Knight*, the second the *Black Knight*, and the third the *Green Knight*, for similar reasons. The Knight of Glin is the descendant of the *Black Knight*, and the Knight of Kerry of the *Green Knight*. The fortunes of the Desmond family, who owned more land and possessed more influence in Munster than any family before or after them, are interwoven with the whole history of Kilmallock, and indeed with that of the S. of Ireland,

and have been the subject of many a tale from the wonderful address and courage, the hair-breadth escapes, and the romantic career of many of its members.

Adjoining the town are *Ash Hill Towers*, the residence of J. H. Weldon, Esq.; *Mount Coote* (C. J. A. Coote, Esq.), and *Ardvullen House*; and about 4 m. distant, near Kilfinnane, is *Cloughanodfoy Castle* (Capt. Gascoigne), the ancient seat of the Oliver family. Sir Eyre Coote, the conqueror of Hyder Ali, was a native of Kilmallock; and General Lord Blakeney (who added Minorca to the British possessions) was born at Mount Blakeney, about 2 m. on the Charleville road.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin and Cork. Cars daily to Bruff, Grange, Bruree, and Kilfinnane.

Distances.—Bruree, 4½ m.; Bruff, 5½ m.; Grange, 9 m.; Charleville, 6 m.; Kilfinnane, 6 m.

EXCURSION.

Lough Gur.

The antiquary should make a visit from Kilmallock to Lough Gur, 8 m.; passing through, 5½ m., *Bruff*, another of the principal towns of the Geraldines. It is situated on the banks of a river with the poetical name of the *Morning Star*, and possesses a good E. Eng. *Church* with an octagonal spire. In the neighbourhood are *Cumas*, *Baggotstown House*, and *Kilballyowen*.

8 m. *Lough Gur*, a pretty lake, bounded by undulating shores, where, according to Irish belief, the last of the Desmonds (see p. 360) is doomed to hold his court under its waters, from which he emerges at daybreak on the morning of every 7th year fully armed. This has to be repeated until the silver shoes of his steed are worn out. A similar legend is told at *Kilkea* of the Earl of Kildare, and at

Killarney of the O'Donoghue (see pp. 371 and 471). Lough Gur was once about 5 m. round, but is now much smaller, having been partially drained, by which also crannogs were laid bare. It was the centre of the Desmonds' district, was guarded by 2 castles, on the E. and S. points, connected with the mainland by causeways. But by far the most interesting objects of Lough Gur are a number of early remains and circles, of which 100 are known to have existed within the memory of man. In 1830 Crofton Croker published a description of them after three days' observation, extending over a tract 15 m. in length. The finest *Circle* is 56 yds. in diam., and consists of a large number of upright blocks closely arranged and flanked by a great bank of earth. It is approached by a passage 12 ft. long, the entrance being guarded by two great blocks, close to which is one 8 ft. by 7 ft., and over 3 ft. thick. In a field to the N.W. are traces of two more *Circles*, one with a centre stone, and in the next field to the N. the remains of another, 65 yds. in diam., of smaller stones than the first. To the E. is another, 20 yds. in diam., of which fifteen stones remain. About 200 yds. further E. is a *Gallam*, nearly upright, with a weight of about 16 tons above ground. Many of the rocks are red conglomerate, the rest being chiefly limestone, the rock of the district. On the verge of the lake, further E., is a small *Circle* of seven stones, fallen; further E. are traces of two more, and above it a *Liss*, with traces of a moat. At the foot is a circular enclosure, thickly planted with trees, which was an island before the lake was drained. The *Castle* at the E. end was of large dimensions, having five storeys, the embattlements being reached by a circular staircase of 84 steps. It is called "Black Castle," and stands at the base of Knockadun. It was taken in 1600 by Sir George Carew, Lord President of Munster. When we last saw it, the Castle was used as a stable, and is rapidly going to ruin. On the N. side of Knockadun is a large *Cave*, with projecting masses of rock above. To the N. of the hill are 3 *Circles*, complete, two being concentric, the outer formed like the

first described, but less perfect, and built of smaller stones. There are two *Fort*s to the S. on the top of an adjoining hill. In a field to the right *Kist-ravens* have been discovered, but no examination made. Over the S. side of the lake on the slope of a hill is a *Sepulchral Chamber* (Dermot and Graine's Bed), 14 ft. by 6 ft., made of large stones and covered by four great ones. They were displaced some hundred years ago by treasure-seekers, after the death of an old woman who used to dwell in it. The geologist should examine the limestone hill, full of chasms, of Carriganaffrin, or *Mass Rock*, so called from the spot where persecuted priests held mass.

Return to Main Route.

129½ m. Charleville* (Pop. 2030). A little short of it a direct line diverges to Limerick, saving in the journey from Cork a distance of 18 m. (see Rte. 36). In comparison with some other towns in this county, Charleville is modern, having been founded by Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, and named out of compliment to Charles II., it having been called before "by the heathenish name of Rathgogan." He made it his seat as Lord President of Munster, and secured a charter of incorporation for it in 1672. He erected a noble mansion for himself in the midst of a fine park. The Duke of Berwick dined here in 1690, and, as a delicate return for hospitality, ordered his men to burn the splendid pile at his departure.

Close to the town is *Sanders Park*, the seat of the Sanders family.

[5 m. to the S.E. is *Ardpatrick*, with a few remains of an ancient *Monastery*, said to have been founded by St. Patrick. There are also the stump of a *Round Tower* and a quadrangular *Well*, lined with stone. *Sunville* is the old residence of the Godsall family, who possessed one of the mansions in Kilmallock.

About 2 m. to the E. of Ardpatrick is **Kilfinnane**, a small town (Pop. 1173), famed for the large *Rath* outside it. It is 30 ft. high, 50 ft. in diameter at the base, and 20 ft. at the summit. It is encircled by 3 fosses and earthen ramparts. The width of the fosses is from 10 ft. to 20 ft. The ramparts gradually diminish in height from the inner to the outermost, which is 10 ft. high and 2000 ft. in circumference.]

As the Rly. continues its course southward, a considerable range of mountains approaches very closely on the l., being in fact an outlying continuation of the Galtys; these are the Castle Oliver Mts. that form the boundary of the plain S. to Kilfinnane, and are continued by the Ballyhoura Mts. to Mallow. Following down the valley of the Awbeg, and passing l. *Velvetstown House*, we arrive at

137 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Buttevant** * (Pop. 979), at one time famed for ecclesiastic and now for its military occupants.

The river *Awbeg*, which by the way is known for its fine trout, is celebrated by Spenser in the 'Faërie Queene,' Bk. iv. c. 11, under the name of the Mulla or Mole, and again in 'Colin Clouts Come Home Againe':—

" Mulla, the daughter of Old Mole, so hight,
The nimph which of that water course
has charge,
That, springing out of Mole, doth run
downe right
To Buttevant, where, spreading forth at
large,
It giveth name unto that auncient Cittie,
Which Kilnemullah cleped is of old;
Whose ragged ruines breed great ruth and
pittie
To travailers which it from far behold."

It was also anciently called *Bothon*, from which some derive *Buttevant*; but this is generally supposed to have come from the exclamation "*Boutez en avant*" (Push forward), used by David de Barry to animate his men in an encounter with the

McCarthy's. The cry subsequently became the family motto of the Barrymore family, who derived their title of Viscount from this place.

The town contains some interesting remains, of which the chief is the **Franciscan Abbey**, founded, or as some say restored only, by David Oge Barry at the close of the 13th cent. It consists of a nave and choir, the central tower having fallen in the year 1819; the entire length is 150 ft. The W. end is entered by a Pointed doorway, and is lighted by 2-light windows, with the upper portions blocked up. In the nave are some good Dec. canopied *Monuments* and a very singular one with short twisted columns and small Pointed arches on the N. wall close to where the choir arch once stood. Of this, however, there is only one column left. The choir is lighted on the S. by a series of Early Pointed windows, deeply splayed internally. The middle one has some delicate tracery. The E. window of 3 lights is of unusual pattern. In the corner is a double *Piscina*, and a recess in the N. wall.

S. of the nave is a transept, which was the finest portion of the building. It was lighted by E. Eng. triplet windows in the S. gable, and in the W. wall were 2 E. Dec. windows of 2 lights. Off the E. side is a small chapel, entered by a high Pointed arch. These contain *Tombs* of the Barrys, FitzGerald's, and Butlers. The chancel having been built on the sloping bank of the Awbeg, is raised to the level of the nave by crypts or vaults. The principal *Crypt* is entered from a cellar under part of the Abbey buildings. Note the traces of basket work in the roof. A single low massive pier of 4 columns with well-wrought capitals supports the springing of two arches from which the vault arches again spring. The height of the crypt is 10 ft., and it is lighted by 2 trefoil headed lancet windows deeply splayed in-

wards. The vast quantity of bones here collected were said to have come from Knockninosh (6 m.), where a battle was fought in 1647; but they probably were the collection during farming operations in the lands of the ancient Abbey of Ballybeg (1½ m.).

A portion of the adjoining tower erected by one of the Desmonds for the protection of the Abbey is incorporated with the modern Roman Catholic *Chapel*, a handsome cruciform building with a square tower rising from the centre.

There is also in the town a square *Tower*, that formerly belonged to a castellated mansion of the Lombards.

Buttevant Castle has been modernised into a residence. It was originally called "John's Castle," and portions of the wall and towers, covered with ivy, stand on a rock overhanging the river. The *Church* stands within the grounds near the Castle. The view down the *Awbeg* is very charming, and the tourist should not omit to stroll as far as the bridge. On the road to Mallow at 1½ m. are the ruins of the old *Abbey of Ballybeg*, on the S. bank of the river. The remains are considerable and consist of walls, a drum tower, and a large square tower with lofty roof. Parts of the Abbey are incorporated with farm buildings, and much has been swept away in making a garden enclosure.

The modern buildings of *Buttevant* are the *Barracks*, which will scarcely interest the visitor.

Distances.—Mallow, 7¼ m.; Doneraile, 4½ m.; Kilcolman, 7½ m.; Liscarroll, 7 m.

EXCURSION.

To Doneraile and Kilcolman Castle.

Following the course of the *Awbeg*, which eventually falls into the *Blackwater*, we arrive at

4½ m. *Doneraile* ✱ (Pop. 797), a small pretty town redolent of association with Edmund Spenser, who had an estate in the neighbourhood, which was purchased from his son by Sir William St. Leger, President of Munster in the reign of Charles I., and hence the town gives a title to that family. In the demesne of *Doneraile Court* (Lord Castletown), adjoining the town, the timber is very fine, and the ilex is especially worthy of notice.

Kilcolman, the residence of the poet, is about 3 m. to the N. of Doneraile, a little to the l. of the road to Charleville. It is a small peel tower about 40 ft. high clad with ivy, with cramped and dark rooms, a form which every gentleman's house assumed in those turbulent times. The lower vaulted chamber is perfect, but the upper stories are destroyed; the walls, however, can be reached by a narrow turret stairs. A deep recess shows that the walls were about 8 ft. thick. What appears to be an outwork has been converted into a limekiln. The Castle is situated on the margin of a small lake, and, it must be confessed, overlooking an extremely dreary tract of country; but the district was well-wooded in the 16th cent. Here Spenser passed eight years of his life.

Edmund Spenser.—As we have already stated, upwards of half-a-million acres were escheated to the Crown after the Desmond rebellion; these were divided among "Undertakers," as they were called, who "undertook" to colonise the country with English settlers. About 3000 acres fell to Spenser (1586) around the ruined *Castle of Kilcolman*, one of the Desmonds' strongholds. Spenser first came to Ireland in 1580 as Secretary to Lord Grey, the Lord Deputy, and under him he saw many of the acts of the exterminating policy of his patron and master. He may have been witness of the disaster at

Glenmalure, and the slaughter at Smerwick. His 'View of the Present State of Ireland,' which he probably wrote at Kilcolman, though not published until 1633, is a sad but faithful record and a defence of that policy. Living in such an environment, and in a land torn asunder by war and its attendant evils, the whole scope of his great work, the 'Faërie Queene,' received strong and vivid impressions. He became clerk to the Council of Munster after the recall of Lord Grey, when his friendship with Raleigh ripened. He took up his residence at Kilcolman, and here the first three books of the 'Faërie Queene' were written. Raleigh visited him here in 1589 and saw the poem; the result was a visit to London, and it was published in 1590, and dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh introduced Spenser to the Queen, who proposed to give him a pension. It is said the Lord Treasurer Burleigh gently remonstrated, saying, "What! so much for a song?" "Nay, then," said Her Majesty, "give him what is reason." Nothing, however, was heard of the pension until Spenser addressed the following epigram to the Queen, which had the effect of obtaining for him a pension of 50*l.* a year:—

"I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time to this season,
I had not rhyme nor reason."

He returned to Ireland in 1591 and wrote for Raleigh "From My House at Kilcolman, the 27th Dec., 1591, 'Colin Clouts Come Home Againe.'" He married in 1594, his wife being one of the Boyle family, and with the exception of another visit to London (1596), he lived here, until the rebellion of Tyrone reading S. to Munster, Kilcolman was sacked and burned (1598). It is said Spenser and his wife escaped with difficulty, and his infant son perished in the flames. Heart-broken and beggared he returned to London, and, if we are to accept Ben Jonson's statement, died miserably for lack of bread some weeks later. He was buried at the expense of Essex in Westminster Abbey.

To the N. of Kilcolman is *Ballinvonear*, the seat of J. H. Barry, Esq.; and immediately behind are the Caroline and Carker Mountains, 1188 ft.

Two miles from Doneraile is *Creagh Castle* (Capt. J. W. Brazier Creagh), in the grounds of which is the ancient *Tower* of Creagh.

A car runs from Doneraile to Mallow (7½ m.).

[7 m. to the W. of Buttevant are the poor village of *Liscarroll*, and the ruins of *Liscarroll Castle*, built in all probability soon after the Norman invasion. It is a massive square building, 240 ft. by 120 ft., and was flanked by 2 square and 4 round towers of great strength. It figured in the wars of 1641, and is now in a state of great dilapidation.

Not far from here, at a place called *Hightfort*, one of the most gallant defences against a band of robbers was made by Mr. (afterwards, in consequence of his bravery, Sir John) Purcell. He was reputed wealthy, and lived here in comparative solitude. On the 11th March, 1811, about 1 o'clock A.M., after he had gone to bed (his chamber being on the ground-floor), he saw several men leaping through a window into a room close to his own. The moon was shining at the time. Mr. Purcell concealed himself in the shade, and laying hold of a large knife, plunged it into the heart of one of the robbers who had entered the room. He had scarcely time to draw the knife from the yet breathing body at his feet, when another of the band came into the chamber, who presented a gun at him, and before the robber could fire he stabbed him, wounding him very badly. A third man now appeared, who fired towards Mr. Purcell's bed. He also was stabbed, like his predecessor. A fourth now presented himself, but on Mr. Purcell examining the knife, he found that the blade was bent. Nothing daunted, the brave old man, it is said, raised the bloody weapon to his lips, and *straightened it with his teeth*. He

then flung himself at his foe, and ran the steel into his heart. Mr. Purcell was knighted, and went afterwards by the name of the "Blood-red Knight."]

Return to Main Route.

A charming landscape opens out as the line approaches

144½ m. **Mallow** ★ (Pop. 4542), a nice and pleasantly-situated town on the banks of the Blackwater, which are beautifully wooded and besprinkled with many a villa. Its ancient name was *Magh Ealla*, the Plain of the Ealla or Allo, the old name which Spenser uses of this portion of the Blackwater. A fine stone *Bridge* connects it with **Ballydaheen**, its suburb on the S. side of the river. Mallow was once fashionable, attracting visitors, partly by its scenery, and more by its *Spa*. The baths and spa house were built in the last cent. by Sir Denham Norreys; but the usual caprice which attends watering-places has long since robbed it of its hypochondriacs and valetudinarians. The streets have houses with projecting bay windows, which give a quaint and old-fashioned look to the place. The climate is very mild, and the rainfall averages 40 inches.

The *Castle* is situated near the E. end of the town and on the bank of the river, and is the modern Elizabethan residence of the Norreys family. In the grounds is the *Old Castle* of the Desmonds. The ruins consist of an oblong block, 80 ft. long by 30 ft. broad; the W. side is defended by 3 towers, and the E. front has one central. No projecting battlements, gables, floors, or staircases exist. The Castle and Manor were granted to Sir Thomas Norreys in 1588. His daughter married Sir John Jephson, whose descendant, Mrs. Atheson-Norreys, now holds them.

The *Rock* (about 1 m.) overhangs

the river, from which a fine view of the Blackwater with its richly wooded banks is obtained. A very precipitous spot is called the "Lovers' Leap."

Mallow has the usual town buildings and places of worship, with two religious houses; it has an important flour milling industry. The salmon fishing on the Blackwater is justly celebrated.

The residences in the immediate neighbourhood are numerous, and include, in addition to the Castle—*Bearforest*, *Ballyellis*, *Rockforest* (Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart.), *Ballygarret*, *Old Dromore* (J. F. Williamson, Esq.), formerly belonging to Lord Muskerry. In the grounds are some good yews, and near the house are the extensive foundations of a mansion projected by Lord Muskerry at the end of the 18th cent.

Two important connections occur at this Stat.: on the l. to Lismore and Waterford, and on the rt. to Killarney and Tralee.

【To the motorist wishing to explore the neighbourhood we may mention that the roads north and west of Mallow are not good. The hilly country to the south can be crossed making for Macroom by Donoughmore and Coachford. It is a fine run from Macroom to Kenmare, which see.】

Conveyances. — Rail to Dublin, Cork, Lismore, Killarney, and Tralee; Car to Doneraile.

Distances. — Buttevant, 7¼ m.; Limerick, 40½ m.; Blarney, 15¼ m.; Cork, 21 m.; Kanturk, 14 m.; Killarney, 40 m.; Fermoy, 17 m.; Lismore, 32 m.; Dromaneen, 5 m.; Doneraile, 7½ m.

Excursions:—

1. Fermoy, Mitchelstown. (See *post*.)
2. Dromaneen.
3. Mourne and Blarney
4. Buttevant and Doneraile. (See *ante*.)

From hence the line passes down the valley of the Clydagh, leaving on rt. *Dromore House* (J. R. B. Newman, Esq.).

149 m. on l. is *Mourne Abbey*, once a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and a walled town temp. Edw. III. There is nothing very remarkable in the *Church*, which appears to have been defended by strong bastions. On the opposite side of the river is *Castle Bassett*, a tower belonging to a fortress built by the Bassetts. Soon the stream of the Martin shows itself, becoming more picturesque and wooded as we approach

159 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Blarney**, * where it falls into the river of the same name, amidst very charming scenery. It is a small town with a Pop. of 808, and has long been noted for its manufacture of tweed. The mills of Messrs. Mahony give employment to several hundred hands.

Blarney Castle is now the property of Sir George St. John Colthurst, Bart., of Ardrum; his father married the only daughter of St. John Jeffreys, Esq., whose ancestor, General Sir James Jeffreys, purchased the estate in 1703. It is nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Stat.; but the most convenient way of visiting it is from Cork by the Cork and Muskerry Light Rly. (8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) and arriving at the Stat. of this line tickets can be had, and the entrance to the Castle is close by. The greater portion was built in the 15th cent. by McCarthy-Laider, Lord of Muskerry, whose family were descended from the kings of Munster, and it underwent much rough treatment and many vicissitudes. Its main feature is a square tower with a battlement and machicolations; the door and iron gate, which were long removed, were rehung in their places some years ago.

The Castle was the strongest in Munster, and its walls are in places 18 ft. thick. It was taken by Lord Broghill in 1646. Donough McCarthy was made Earl of Clancarthy by Charles II. The third Earl, for his adherence to the Jacobite cause, was exiled, his estates confiscated, and a pension of 300*l.* granted to him.

The **Blarney Stone**, forming the sill of one of the machicolations on the S. side, when kissed, endows the performer with wonderful powers of speech. During the siege of 1646 it was damaged, and irons have been inserted to secure the parapet. The difficulty and even danger of reaching this stone is so great that other Blarney stones have been substituted on the tower, which, if the visitor believes the guides, confer equal power.

The real stone, according to some, is about 20 ft. from the top of the tower at its southern angle, and bears the following inscription:—“Cormack McCarthy fortis mi fieri fecit A.D. 1446.” Another, with a sham-rock cut in relief, is in a spot known to but few. Another was thrown down many years ago, and another disappeared more recently still.

Father Prout says, in a supplemental verse to the ‘Groves of Blarney’—

“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.”

How the belief in the attributes of the Blarney Stone arose is not certain, but it was quite unknown in the beginning of the 18th century. Crofton Croker traces the origin of the term “Blarney” to the delays, delusive promises, and soft speeches of Cormac Dermot McCarthy when asked to surrender the Castle to the Lord President, Sir George Carew, according to compact. Carew, thus deluded, was laughed at by the Court, and the term “Blarney talk” became a proverb.

It is annually visited by thousands, attracted, not so much by

the charming scenery in which it is placed, as the reputation it has gained for bestowing powers of flattery and soft speeches, "full of guile and blandishments and uncontrollable in its sway over credulity." As regards the scenery, who has not heard of

"The groves of Blarney,
They look so charming,
Down by the purlings
Of sweet silent brooks"?

Having exhausted the Castle and wandered in the groves, so well adapted

"For recreation
And meditation
In sweet solitude,"

the visitor may inspect the *Caves*, which were used by the former proprietors as a ready-made dungeon; though, occurring as they do in a limestone formation, they need not be invested with any supernatural legends.

The *Rock-close* is a few acres in extent, and is prettily laid out. The "statues gracing" of the song, which were brought here by the Marquis of Ormonde in 1764, now no longer occupy it. The lake has several traditions attached to it; it holds a red trout which will not rise

to a fly; in it lies the plate chest of the McCarthys; enchanted cows feed on its banks; and one of the McCarthys still walks abroad on its shore, and until some one addresses him he cannot lie at rest. The tourist will find at Blarney a neat little *Inn*. *St. Ann's*, a hydropathic establishment with grounds, is nicely situated on a hill, and close to it the *Light Rly.* runs.

The song of the 'Groves of Blarney' was written by Richard Milliken of Cork, 1798 or 1799. Sir Walter Scott visited Blarney in July 1825, and we would ask our readers to refer to 'Father Prout's Reliques' for some delightful reading about this visit. Prout translated the 'Groves of Blarney' into Latin, Greek, French, and Italian. They are excellent examples of classic ability. Prout (Rev. Francis Mahony) joined the brilliant band of writers, who, under the leadership of another Irishman (Maginn), made 'Fraser' immortal.

A rapid run of nearly 6 m. brings the rail to the outskirts of *Cork* (Rte. 32), where the locomotive depôt is situated, and thence through a very long limestone tunnel into the centre of the southern metropolis.

ROUTE 28.

DUBLIN TO ATHY, CARLOW, KILKENNY, AND WATERFORD, BY RAIL.

From Dublin to Kilkenny the tourist travels by the Great Southern and Western Rly. main line to 3 m. beyond *Kildare* (30 m.) (Rte. 27), the Carlow and Kilkenny line at this point branching to the S. and running down the valley of the Barrow.

36 m. l. the old tower and modern demesne of *Kildangan Castle*. The general features of the country through which we are now passing
[*Ireland.*]

are low, wet, and boggy, the land lying very little above the level of the Barrow. Passing rt. *Bert House* (Lord Seaton) and *Kilberry*, the towers of

45 m. *Athy* * (Pop. 3599) soon come in sight.

History.—It was in early times a place of importance as a neutral ground between the territories of Leix and W. Kildare, which as a matter of

course were always at desperate feud, and struggled hard with each other for possession of Athy, the ford of Ae, a Munster chief who was killed here in the second cent. Subsequent to the English invasion the Lords Justices regarded it with equal jealousy, from its being on the frontier of the Kildare Marches, and a fortress called Woodstock Castle was accordingly erected for its defence at a little distance to the N. of the town by the river-side. This is usually ascribed to the Earl of Pembroke, but is considered, with more probability, to have been built about 1190 by Richard de St. Michael, Baron of Rheban, whose only daughter married Thomas FitzMaurice, and whose son was John, Earl of Kildare. It is of Thomas, son of Maurice Fitz-John and father of Maurice Fitz-Thomas, 1st Earl of Desmond (Edward III.), that the tradition is told of his having been saved when an infant by a monkey when the castle took fire. The animal was adopted afterwards by him for his crest and supporters. The Castle is remarkable for the thickness of its walls, its square mulioned windows, and a round-headed gateway adjoining the tower. In 1500 Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, erected *White Castle* to defend the bridge on the opposite side of the river. It was repaired in 1575 by one William White, and hence its name. It is a massive rectangular and embattled building, flanked at each corner by a small square turret, and overlooks the bridge that crosses the Barrow. This *Bridge* bears the curious name of *Crom-aboo*, from the ancient war-cry of the FitzGerald's (see p. 494), and is in itself worth notice. Formerly a monastery existed for Crutched Friars, founded by Richard de St. Michael, and another for Dominicans, both established in the 13th cent. There are also the remains of the postern or *Preston's Gate* leading into the town. The Irish in 1308 burned the town, and in 1316 it was plundered by the Scots under Bruce. In the Civil Wars of the 17th cent. the Castles of Athy frequently changed hands, and Woodstock suffered so severely from a siege by the Confederates under General Preston in 1649, that it has since been a ruin.

White Castle was once a county prison and until lately a police barrack.

Athy is a well-built little place, and contains *Court-House*, *Town Hall*, and the usual places of public worship. Its situation in the middle of a rich plain, together with facilities of water and land carriage, commands for it a large agricultural business, and it has a good corn trade.

A *Branch* of the *Grand Canal* (1790) from Monasterevan here joins the Barrow forming the commencement of the Barrow navigation, by which water communication is maintained between Athy, Carlow, Bagenalstown, Borris, and the ports of New Ross and Waterford.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin and Kilkenny. Car to Baltinglass, to Ballitore, and to Stradbally.

Distances.—Stradbally, 9 m.; Carlow, 11 m.; Timahoe Round Tower, 10 m. (p. 358); Ardsnull, 4 m.

EXCURSION.

Athy to Kilberry and Moat of Ardsnull.

Kilberry is 3 m. to the N., between the Rly. and the river, and near Lord Seaton's seat at *Bert*. On this spot two strong castles and an abbey formerly stood, of the latter of which there are slight ruins; and on the other side of the river is *Rheban Castle*, one of the fortresses of Richard de St. Michael (the same who founded the monastery for Crutched Friars in Athy).

The *Moat of Ardsnull*, 4 m. on the road to Kilcullen, is a fort, now planted with trees, one of the most remarkable antiquities of its class in the kingdom. It is 55 ft. high, oval in shape, 150 ft. by 110 ft., and consists of a central mound with rampart, with a trench and

rampart encircling the base; it is open on the W. side, but this may be modern. It is conspicuous for many miles around, and from its summit an extensive view of the neighbouring country is obtained. Here the Scots under Bruce defeated the English troops led by Sir Edmund Butler, the Lord Justice (see *post*). About 2 m. to the E., by a cross-road, is another historical spot, the **Rath of Mullamast** (*Mullach-Maistean*, Ir., the Hill of Maistin, who was the daughter of Aengus, the builder of the Great Dun, named after him in the Island of Inishmore (Aran). It is 563 ft. high, and was formerly a great stronghold of the Leinster chiefs, and suffered repeatedly in tribal wars. It is a spot specially detested to this day from a horrible massacre in 1577, by the English in alliance with the O'Dempseys, on the chief families of Leix and Offaly who were invited to a friendly conference at this spot. Four hundred are said to have been put to death on this occasion. A deep hollow, known as the "Blood Hole," is pointed out as the spot where the wicked deed was done. To the S. about a quarter of a mile on the opposite side of the road is a fine *Standing Stone* 7 ft. high. It is in Mullamast that Gerald the Wizard, Earl of Kildare, lies with his knights in an enchanted sleep (see *post*). Visible in the W. is the tower of *Inch Castle*, one of King John's fortresses, and enlarged by the Earl of Kildare about 1420. The ridges of hill to the N. were occupied by the armies of Ormonde and Mountgarret on the evening previous to the battle of Kilrush near Kildare (1642), when the Irish were utterly routed. Ormonde was voted 500l. by the English House of Commons to purchase a jewel, thus marking their appreciation of his services and the importance of the event.

Return to Main Route.

48 m. on the W. bank of the Barrow is *Kilmoroney House* (Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart.).

51½ m. Mageny Stat. [3½ m. on l. is **Kilkea Castle**, the residence of Lord Walter FitzGerald.]

History.—It was originally erected by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Governor of Ireland, for Walter de Ridlesford, to whom was granted the barony of Kilkea after the Conquest. The district subsequently passed to the Geraldines by the marriage of the granddaughter of De Ridlesford with Maurice, 3rd Baron of Offaly. Built on the verge of the Pale it suffered from many attacks by the Irish. It was sacked by them in 1426, and subsequently enlarged and strengthened by John, 6th Earl of Kildare. The room of Gerald, the 11th (Wizard) Earl, is pointed out where he practised "Black Art" (d. 1585). The legend runs that he and his knights, wakening from their enchanted sleep, once in seven years are compelled to ride from the Rath of Mullamast to the Curragh of Kildare and thence to Kilkea, where he visits the enchanted room. He rides on a white charger shod with silver, and must continue to do so until the shoes are worn off (see pp. 363 and 471).

In 1798 the notorious Thomas Reynolds rented the Castle and lands through the interest of Lord Ed. FitzGerald. It was taken possession of by the Royal troops and garrisoned for a short time and suffered some damage. It was in a dilapidated condition in 1849, when the then Duke of Leinster restored it, added a storey to its height, and carried out many alterations in the interior to render it suitable to modern requirements.

A little to the N.E., on the road to Ballitore, is *Moone Abbey* (F. M. Carroll, Esq.), where another castle is incorporated with the dwelling-house. In the gardens adjoining the house are the remains of a

Franciscan abbey, founded in the 14th cent. by the Fitzgeralds, and a fine richly carved *Celtic Cross*, 17½ ft. high, and 4 ft. across the arms, which had been buried in the ruins; the roof-like capping-stone is alone wanting. It is divided into 51 panels filled chiefly with scriptural representations, the E. face having a figure of the Crucifixion. Close to it is **Timolin** (Ir. *Teach-Moling*, St. Moling's House), celebrated for its monastery, founded in the 7th cent. by St. Moling. In the Ch.-yd. is the recumbent *Effigy* of a knight in armour (circa. 1180). From hence it is 1½ m. to the little Quaker town of **Ballitore**. Here Edmund Burke received his early education under Abraham Shackleton, a Yorkshireman who founded a school here in 1726, and whose granddaughter, Mary Leadbeater, wrote the interesting 'Annals of Ballitore.'

3 m. l. from Magency Stat. is **Castledermot**; a long straggling town.

History.—The ancient name was *Disert Diarmada*, afterwards corrupted into *Tristle Diarmada*, or St. Dermot's Hermitage. Here about the year 800 St. Dermot, grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Ulster, founded a monastery. The place took its present name from a Castle built here by Walter de Riddlesford in 1182. It was a walled town and a place of considerable strength in early times. It was the scene of a great slaughter by the Lord Justice on Edward Bruce's invasion in 1315, and the next year Bruce himself devastated the town, but was defeated in the neighbourhood by Lord Edmund Butler. In 1499 a parliament was held here. In 1534, on the rebellion of "Silken Thomas," it was taken from the Irish by the Earl of Ossory. In the wars of the 17th cent. it frequently changed hands and has since sunk into insignificance.

1. It has, however, some interesting remains of its former greatness.

A well-kept entrance from the main street leads to the modern Ch. Standing without its doorway is an Hiberno-Romanesque *Doorway* with dog-tooth mouldings, and on which the former is modelled.

2. A tall and slender **Round Tower** said to have been erected by the Abbot Cairpre or Cairbre (died 919) stands in the Ch.-yd. It is 66½ ft. high, 3½ ft. thick, and internal diam. 8 ft. It is built of undressed granite blocks; the conical cap is gone, but it is topped with an embasured parapet and lead roof. The doorway is close to the ground and square headed. The jambs have been damaged, probably in the last cent. to admit the bell. About 6 ft. above the lintel is a stone floor. Five modern wooden lofts and ladders lead to the summit; and from the top storey four windows face the cardinal points.

3. Two fine sculptured *Crosses* are also in the Ch.-yd. The N. cross is 10 ft. 3 in. high, and 3 ft. 10 in. across the arms. On the E. face are the Crucifixion and the Twelve Apostles; on the W. the Fall, Daniel in the lions' den, and the Sacrifice of Isaac. The S. cross is 14 ft. high and 3 ft. 4 in. across the arms. On it are the Crucifixion and similar representations as on the N. cross.

4. A *Holed-stone* of granite, full length 3 ft., with a cross engraved on it though much worn, stands to the N.W. of the Ch. In the centre of the ringed band a hole 5 in. in diam. is pierced. It was long erroneously considered to be an Ogham stone. A bronze *Bell* now in Kilkea Castle was found in the neighbourhood in 1863.

5. The remains of the *Franciscan Monastery* are near the end of the main street, and on the opposite side from the Ch. It was founded in 1302 by Thomas, Lord of Offaly. This must have been a fine Dec.

building. It was cruciform, the W. end lighted by two lancet windows, and the N. transept being occupied by the chapel of the Virgin. It has a 4-light window, which had the crown of the arch filled with a large cinquefoil, and the spandrils ornamented with trefoil. Connected with the Ch. is a square building called the Abbey Castle, with a circular turret at the S.E. corner, an unusual feature.

6. A square *Tower*, about 40 ft. high, is now the only remains of a Monastery erected by Walter de Ridlesford in 1200 for Crutched Friars or Trinitarians; it stands to the N. of the town, and is known as the Pigeon House.

Crossing the Lerr, where we enter Co. Carlow, and passing I. *Oak Park*, the ornamental demesne of H. Bruen, Esq., the line arrives at

56 m. **Carlow** ✱ (Ir. *Cetherloch*, Fourfold lake, which the Barrow, according to tradition, is said to have formed here).

History.—Carlow or Catherlagh, its old name, was a place of much importance to the English of the Pale in the early days, and a Castle was built for their protection, most probably by Wm. le Marechal. Edward II. made it the seat of the seneschalship for Carlow and Kilkenny counties, and in 1361 Lionel, Duke of Clarence, removed the Exchequer from Dublin to it, and expended 690*l.* in enclosing it with walls. According to the 'Annals of the Four Masters' it was burnt in 1405 by Art MacMurrrough. The Castle was taken by James FitzGerald, brother of the Earl of Kildare, in 1494, but it was recovered by Lord Deputy Poynings after a siege of ten days. Lord Thomas FitzGerald held it in 1534 during his short rebellion. It was besieged and taken by Rory Oge O'More in 1577 and the town burned. It suffered from the Irish during the Commonwealth wars, was taken by them, but it surrendered to the forces of Ireton in 1650. In 1798 the rebels suffered a severe loss in the streets of Carlow;

"417 bodies were buried in three gravel pits, and covered with quicklime at the other side of Graigue-bridge."

Carlow has a Pop. of 6513, and is brisk and cheerful-looking, containing all the usual accompaniments of a county and assize town, such as *Court-House*, *Gaol*, *Lunatic Asylum*, *Infirmiry*, and the like. The first of these is built with a Doric portico after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and has an effective-looking front. The *Parish Church* is remarkable for its lofty spire, although it is surpassed by the *R. C. Cathedral*, which has a lantern tower 151 ft. high, springing from a western front overloaded with florid ornamentation. In the interior is a good *Monument* by Hogan, the Irish sculptor, to the memory of Bp. Doyle. "J. K. L.," James Kildare and Loughlin, the noted champion of Catholic claims in Emancipation days. The subject represents the effigy of the Bishop, with prostrate Hibernia weeping by his side. The execution of the group gained for him election into the Institute of the Virtuosi of the Pantheon, the oldest society of the kind in Europe, and he was the first native of the British Isles whose name was ever inserted in the sacred roll. Adjoining the Cath. is *St. Patrick's College* for R. C. students, a handsome building consisting of a centre and two wings, in a shady and pleasant park overlooking the River Barrow.

The Relief Bill of 1782 allowed R. Catholics to open schools and educate their children at home. This was taken advantage of by Dr. Keefe, the aged Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, who founded this College, but died before its completion. It was opened in 1793 "when eight students presented themselves, who, it appears afterwards, all became priests. They were the first matriculated students for 245 years in any college in Ireland tolerated by British Law, and teaching

the supremacy of the Pope."—*Dr. Healy*, 'Hist. of Maynooth College,' p. 98.

The River Barrow flows merrily through the town, which is connected with the suburb of **Graigue** (Queen's Co.) by the *Wellington Bridge* (1815) of five arches, built on the site of the old bridge, which was probably coeval with the Castle. The ruins of **Carlow Castle** stand on a slight elevation above the river, and close to the bridge. It must formerly have been a very massive building. It was apparently rectangular, with drum towers at each corner; now only the W. face of wall (105 ft. span), with the flanking towers nearly 70 ft. high, remain, a state of decay partly owing to the effects of time and hard usage from its sieges. Nor was this all, for in 1814 a speculative physician, Dr. Middleton, fixed upon the old fortress as a useful site for a lunatic asylum, and, applying gunpowder with a view to diminish the thickness of the wall, did it so effectually as to knock down a good part of it altogether.

The Barrow is navigable to its junction with the Grand Canal at Athy, and there is a considerable trade in grain and butter from Carlow. In the town and vicinity are several flour mills and malt houses.

About 2 miles N.E. of Carlow at Kernanstown (Mount Browne) is a magnificent *Cromlech*. The covering stone is the largest in Ireland, a granite block weighing 100 tons. It rests on upright granite blocks, three at the E. stand at a height of 6 ft., and one at the W. raising the cap 2 ft. from the ground, to which it makes an angle of 35°.

Conveyances.—By rail to Kilkenny and Waterford, and Dublin. Car to Tullow.

Distances.—Kilkenny, 25 m.;

Athy, 11 m.; Castlecomer, 13 m.; Killeshin, 3 m.; Tullow, 10 m.; Castledermot, 6½ m.

EXCURSION.

To Killeshin and the Leinster Coal-field.

At **Killeshin**, the ecclesiologist will find in the old Church a unique specimen of carving. The road from Carlow crosses the *Wellington Bridge*, and very soon after leaving the Barrow it begins to rise as it approaches the ridge of limestone hills which begirdle the great *Leinster Coalfield*, the most important coal-basin in Ireland. At Killeshin the road pierces this girdle, at a spot known as the "Cut of Killeshin," where for nearly a mile it is carried through a pass varying from 10 to 40 ft. in depth, and only a few feet wide. The date of *Killeshin Church* is in all probability considerably anterior to the Norm. invasion, although the Norm. decorations so plentifully lavished would appear to make it of that particular era; but we have already seen at the round towers of Kildare and Timahoe (Rte. 27) that this style is frequently found in Ireland very much earlier than the Norm. era. The arches, of which there are four concentric forming the doorway, exhibit a great variety of ornament, consisting of interlaced pattern chevron-work, heads, &c. Round the external arch is a pediment, and a broad band canopies a window in the S. wall, ascending and converging in straight lines. Round the abacus an Irish inscription formerly extended, but this has been nearly obliterated by time, and the zealous efforts of a resident who, we are credibly informed, devoted a good deal of labour towards destroying it.† The visitor should particu-

† It has been deciphered by O'Donovan. See 'Journal of Kilkenny Archæ. Soc.' vol. i., p. 232.

larly notice the heads on the capitals, which, in the arrangement of the hair, resemble those at Timahoe. There is also a very ancient *Font* in the graveyard, of a bulbous form, with an octagonal base.

Continuing towards Castlecomer, the road at length attains the summit of the table-land that forms the Leinster coalfield. The average height of the E. side is about 1000 ft., and from the highest point the views over the Wicklow Mountains are extremely fine, Lugnaquilla occupying a prominent place in the centre. The valley of the Barrow consists of the Calp or middle limestone measures resting on the granite, without any Old Red or Silurian intervening. Overlying the limestone, at a height of about 250 ft. above the sea, are the coal-measures, which form, therefore, the greater portion of this ridge of hills.

The *Coalfield of Castlecomer* "occurs in the form of a broad basin, the strata dipping from the circumference towards the centre. The higher and more productive beds of the middle coal-measures occupy the centre of the basin. The whole district assumes the form of an elevated table-land, rising above the surrounding plain of carboniferous limestone, over which the beds once extended. The rim of the table-land is generally formed of the 'Gannister beds,' which rest upon the Carlow Flags and dip below the upper beds of the centre. The district is traversed by several large faults." The coal, like that of Killenaule, and all of South Ireland, is anthracitic. "Reptilean remains from the 'Jarrow coal,' of peculiar characters, have made this coal-field somewhat celebrated among palæontologists."—*Hull*.

The most interesting colliery for the fossil collector is Bilboa, about 2 m. W. of Clogrenan. Here, in addition to many typical coal-ferns and sigillaria, have been found two new crustacea related to the *Limulus*, or King crab, and named *Bellinurus regius*, and *B. arcuatus*. The upper and

thicker seams are exhausted, and the difficulties of transport and distance from centres of distribution have hindered the development of the coal-field.

13 m. **Castlecomer**★ (Pop. 958), is a small colliery town, situated on the River Dinin, and on the W. side of the basin; and contains nothing of interest, except a new *R. C. Chapel* of good design. Adjoining is *Castlecomer House* and demesne, the seat of R. H. Prior-Wandesforde, Esq., whose family settled here in the reign of Charles I. The town was attacked by 7000 rebels in 1798; the bridge was gallantly defended by a small body of men for several hours until relief came; but the town was subsequently taken and destroyed.

Conveyances.—Cars to Kilkenny and Thurles.

Return to Main Route.

Crossing the Burren River, we still follow the valley of the "goodly Barow," in view of the hills of the Castlecomer coal-basin, and of the demesne of *Clogrenan* (J. de Burgh Rochefort, Esq.). The old *Castle* of Clogrenan forms the entrance to the demesne. It formerly belonged to the Ormonde family and was besieged by Sir Peter Carew in 1568, and defended by a garrison of eight men. To the S.E. glimpses are caught of that noble range of mountains between Bagenalstown and Ennis-corthy, in which Mounts Leinster and Blackstairs are the most prominent points.

60½ m. **Milford Stat.** By the banks of the river is a perfect colony of flour-mills, which, together with *Milford House*, belong to Major Alexander. One of the mills has been converted to another use, and now supplies electric light to the town of Carlow.

64 m. on rt. 1 m. and 3 m. from Bagenalstown is **Leighlinbridge** (Pop. 646) (Ir. *Leith-ghlionn*, Half glen), divided into two portions by the Barrow, which is crossed by a *Bridge* of nine arches. It took its present name from New Leighlin, where the bridge was first built in 1320 by Maurice Jakis, a canon of Kildare, and in his day a famous bridge-architect, by whom those at Killeullen and Newbridge (p. 221) were also erected. For the protection of the monastery, and to guard the ford of the Barrow which then existed, the fortress of *Black Castle* was built on the E. bank of the river by John de Claville in 1181, under sanction of Hugh de Lacy.

From the remains still left it would appear to have been constructed in the usual Anglo-Norman style of a quadrangle. Its position in guarding the passage of the Barrow subjected it to frequent attacks. A large portion of it fell in 1892. An old building at the S. end of the W. wall is supposed to have formed part of the monastery, which, by the way, after the Dissolution was converted into a fort. In 1577 Rory Oge O'More took the Castle and destroyed the town, and in 1649 it was taken by Col. Hewson the Cromwellian. S. of the town is *Burgage*, in which estate is a fine *Rath*.

[Old Leighlin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., was the seat of a flourishing monastery in the 7th cent., containing, at the time of the rule of St. Lasarian, no less than 1500 souls. He is said to have been the first bishop of the diocese and supported the Roman mode of celebrating Easter at a synod held here in 630. It is the cathedral town of the diocese of Leighlin, united with the diocese of Ferns in 1600, and the united dioceses were joined to Ossory under the Church Temporalities Act. It was an ancient borough and returned two members to the Irish Parliament, until the Union, of whom the celebrated Sir Boyle Roche was almost the last,

The *Cathedral* was built in the 12th cent. by Bishop Donat. It is a very plain building, consisting of a nave and choir. Much of it was rebuilt by Bishop Saunders (1529–49). The tower has stone groining, and the E. window is of four lights. It has well preserved *Sedilia* and an ancient *Font*. There are also several fine *Monumental Slabs* of the 16th cent. cut in Black-letter characters and with foliated crosses.† Recently a Gothic doorway was discovered in the N. wall of the chancel, and to the l. of it a small chamber 4 ft. from the ground in which two human bones were found, probably relics. In a field to the W. is an ancient *Cross* and the *Well* of St. Lasarian, now neglected, but once much resorted to.]

66 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Bagenalstown**,* with its graceful spire, looks very pretty as we approach it, but the town (Pop. 1920) contains nothing whatever to interest the visitor. The preparation of the grauite and “Carlow flags” (sandstone) quarried in the neighbourhood is a local industry. It is rather an important junction of the Gt. S. & W. Rly. and the branch to Kilkenny with the Waterford and Central Ireland line, now incorporated with S. & W. Rly. It took its name from the Bagenal family who, settled here in the 16th cent. Their seat in the neighbourhood was *Dunleckny Manor*.

2 m. E. are the ruins of *Ballymoon Castle*, the walls of which form a large quadrangle formerly surrounded by a moat. On the N. and S. are two square towers of great strength, the average thickness of the walls being not less than 8 ft. It is probably one of the earliest Anglo-Norman fortresses in Ireland.

At 5 m. S.E. is *Garry Hill* (Viscount Duncannon), and here Lady Duncannon has been very successful in establishing cottage industries among the dwellers on the estate.

† For particulars, see ‘Proceedings R. I. Acad.’ 1884.

Branch Line to Wexford.

This line runs down the Vale of the Barrow, passing on rt. the ruins of *Ballyloughan*, a fortress of the Kavanaghs, whose district we are now entering. In form it is a square, entered by a pointed gateway flanked by drum towers on either side. At $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Gores-bridge**, and at

8 m. **Borris**★ (Pop. 504) (or *Borris-Idrone* to distinguish it from *Borris-in-Ossory*, p. 348), an extremely pretty village, shaded by the woods of *Borris House*, the beautiful residence of Walter *McMurrough* Kavanagh, Esq., the lineal representative of the *McMurroughs*, the ancient line of the kings of Leinster—"Donald Kavanagh having been a natural son of *McMurrough*, last King of Leinster, whose name and authority he subsequently assumed." The House is in the fine Tudor style of architecture of the 16th cent. The neighbourhood is very picturesque, and embraces fine views of Mounts Leinster and Blackstairs, which lie close to the Rly. on the l.

$20\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ballywilliam**. The branch line here effects a junction with the New Ross branch of D. W. & W. Rly., which crosses the barony of Bantry, and passes **Palace East** and **Chapel**, leaving *Clonroche* and *Castle Boro* (Rte. 26) to the l., and joins the main line at $34\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Macmine Junct.*, $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Enniscorthy* (Rte. 26).

Return to Main Route.

From *Bagenalstown* the Kilkenny line turns off to the S.W., crossing the Barrow, and passing rt. *Shankill Castle* (H. Toler Aylward, Esq.). Good views of Mt. Leinster, Blackstairs, and Brandon Hill accompany us on the l.

$74\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Gowran** Stat. Adjoining the village 1 m. rt. is *Gowran Castle*, a seat of *Lady Annaly*.

Gowran, pronounced *Goran*, or as it was anciently called *Ballygawran*, was once a place of importance, and one of the chief seats of the Kings of Ossory. After the Anglo-Norm. invasion it fell to *Theobald FitzWalter*, ancestor of the *Ormonde* family. *James*, 3rd Earl, built the Castle and used it before he purchased *Kilkenny Castle* in 1391. *Henry V.* granted the town certain tolls and customs for murage. Under charter of *James I.* it returned two members to Parliament, which ceased at the Union, when 15,000*l.* were given to *Viscount Clifden* as compensation. In 1650 the Castle was besieged by the *Cromwellian* forces and surrendered, but *Col. Hammond* and some of the garrison were put to the sword. There are now no traces of this Castle, which stood near the modern mansion.

The chancel of the old *Collegiate Church of St. Mary* has been restored for use, and is but a small portion of the ancient structure. It has an old *Font* like that of *St. Caucis* in *Kilkenny*. There are some fine *Sepulchral Monuments*, three with effigies in armour on the floor of the nave, one that of the first Earl of *Ormonde*, dated 1327.

At 78 m. a junction is effected with the *Waterford* and *Central Ireland* line, and the two Rlys. enter side by side the remarkable old city of

81 m. **KILKENNY**★ (Ir. *Cill-Chainnigh*, *Kenny's Church*), which, in interesting remains, associations, and situation, is surpassed by very few cities in the kingdom. It is a county of a city and parliamentary borough with a Pop. of 10,609.

History.—There is evidence in support of the theory that *Kilkenny* was a seat of the Kings of *Ossory*. The establishment of a fortress here as early as 1172 is attributed to *Richard de Clare* (*Strongbow*), to whom was granted the *Kingdom of Leinster*. In

the next year the Castle was destroyed by Donall O'Brien, King of Munster. Strongbow's only daughter was given in marriage to William le Mareschal, who became in her right Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Leinster. He was appointed Governor in Ireland in 1191, and erected a Castle in Kilkenny in 1192 (*Ware's 'Annals'*). In 1207 he returned again to Kilkenny, rebuilt the Castle and granted the town a charter. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, obtained Kilkenny by marriage with the daughter of William le Mareschal, from whom it passed to the Despencers, and it was ultimately purchased from them by James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde. It became a place of much importance, and many parliaments were held here in the 14th and 15th cents. That of 1367 was attended with great pomp in the presence of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, at which the famous 'Statute of Kilkenny' was passed. Irishtown, on the opposite side of the Bregagh, had a distinct municipal government, but it was united to Kilkenny by the Municipal Reform Act. Kilkenny shared largely in the wars of the 17th cent. It became the headquarters of the Confederates, and the Rom. Cath. religion was established in the Cathedral and Churches. A great assembly was held in 1642 of the Rom. Cath. clergy and deputies from all the provinces, and the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, entered in state on the 12th Nov., 1645. The Confederate Parliament consisted of upper and lower chambers and met in Shee's House. The Nuncio issued in 1646 a sentence of excommunication against all who supported peace, interdicting all cities, towns, and villages from celebrating divine service if they favoured a cessation of war. In 1650 Cromwell occupied Irishtown, and after a few days Sir Walter Butler surrendered the city with all the honours of war.

Its situation is charming, and Spenser wrote—

"The stubborn Newre, whose waters gray,
By faire Kilkenny and Rossepointe board."

The Nore runs through the town from N. to S., dividing it into two

unequal portions, of which the W. contains the Castle and all the principal streets.

The Cathedral is in **Irishtown**, which is separated from the main portion by a little stream called the Bregagh. Two *Bridges* cross the Nore—the one with a handsome balustrade is called *St. John's Bridge*, and from it is obtained a very beautiful view of the river front of the Castle. *Green's Bridge* connects Irishtown with the opposite bank.

In addition to the buildings to be presently noted there are *Monasteries, Convents, Workhouse, Gaol, Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Alms-houses, Court-House*, and the other usual buildings belonging to a county town. Owing to the neighbouring geological formation being composed almost entirely of carboniferous limestone, Kilkenny has been spoken of as paved with marble. Additional advantages are perpetuated in the old couplet—

"Fire without smoke, air without fog,
Water without mud, land without bog."

The first advantage is to be attributed to the general use of the anthracite or stone coal, which emits no smoke, and is raised from the Castlecomer coalfield, though, notwithstanding its virtues, Kilkenny coal is not so much patronized as that from Newport in S. Wales. The preparation of marble and brewing are successfully carried on.

The Castle.—The Castle, built by William le Mareschal, has been much added to and altered in later times, while it continued to maintain its original military character. It now forms three sides of a quadrangle, and retains three of the old Round Towers, and two of the curtain walls. Great changes were made by the 1st and 2nd Dukes of Ormonde, and early in the present cent. it was remodelled in the Castellated style, when the wing containing the picture gallery was restored. Alterations and additions were carried out by the 2nd Marquis of Ormonde,

and by the Dowager Marchioness during the minority of her son the present Marquis. The N. block contains the Entrance Hall, Grand Staircase, &c., the W. wing the more private apartments and Muniment Room, and the E. wing the Picture Gallery. The walls of the *Hall* are decorated with old Spanish leather, and those of the *Staircase* are hung with *Tapestry*. The suite consists of six pieces, 13 ft. deep, and from 14 ft. to 22 ft. long, illustrating the story of Decius. Its manufacture was established in Kilkenny by Piers, Earl of Ormonde, and his wife, who brought over workmen from Flanders for the purpose. The walls of the *Dining Room* are from 12 ft. to 15 ft. deep, and on them are hung some of the fine gold plate of the Castle, and antique ivory and gold drinking cups, many of them royal gifts to the Chief Butler of Ireland on the occasion of coronation banquets. The *Picture Gallery* is a splendid apartment 120 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and contains over 180 pictures, with busts, antique furniture, &c. The fire-place is in Carrara marble, carved to illustrate family historic events. Among the portraits, royal and others, are those by Holbein, Zuccaro, Van Dyck (the family of Chas. I.), Lely, Kneller, &c.; scenes by Cuypp, Claude, Canaletto, Salvator Rosa, Van Ostade, &c.; Correggio's 'Marriage of St. Catherine,' Murillo's 'St. John,' and Giordano's 'Assumption,' and subjects by Spagnoletto, Caracci, and Tintoretto. In the Drawing Room is the Virgin and Child by Correggio, given to the 2nd D. of Ormonde by the Dutch Government for his services in the Low Countries during Q. Anne's reign. A picturesque staircase leads from outside the entrance to a room prepared for the late Empress of Austria, who was to have visited the Castle when in Ireland some years ago. A corridor runs round two sides of the Castle, on the walls of which are more pieces of tapestry. The walls of the *Drawing Room* and *Library* are hung with rich golden-hued poplin. The *Muniment Room* is especially rich in ancient family documents and historic records, and in the Drawing

Room is the *Golden Key*, the symbol of office of the Butlers. The roof of the basement of the N.W. tower contains the ancient basket-work in a remarkable state of preservation.

The founder of the family of **Butler**, or **Ormonde**, was Theobald Walter, who secured lands from Henry II., and was appointed Chief Butler of Ireland, and whose son took the name of Botiler, or Butler. In 1315 Edmund le Botiler was created Earl of Carrick, and his son Earl of Ormonde in 1328. The subsequent history of the family is largely the history of Ireland, and they waged a hereditary warfare with the FitzGerald's. James, 12th Earl, was created Duke of Ormonde, whose 'Life' has been written by Carte. His losses during the Civil Wars of Charles I. were estimated at over 800,000*l.* His grandson, the second and last Duke, was attainted in 1715 and died, aged 81, in Avignon (1745), and was buried in the Ormonde vault, Westminster Abbey. He had at least thirty titles and his revenues were estimated at 80,000*l.* a year. In 1791 John Butler, of another branch of the family, was restored to the Earldom of Ormonde, whose descendant is the present Marquis. In 1811 Walter, 18th Earl, received 216,000*l.*, granted by Act of Parliament, as compensation for the resumption by the Crown of the hereditary prizage of wines, which was granted to his ancestor by Edward I.

The **Cathedral of St. Canice**, in Irishtown, is the gem of Kilkenny antiquities. Although not situated in the best part of the town, it is on such high ground, and so shaded by trees, as to be in no way influenced by it. Nor is this all, for the close proximity of a lofty round tower imparts the effect of additional antiquity to the whole building.

History.—The See of Ossory had its foundation in the establishment of a community by St. Chiarain or Kieran at Saighir about 402 (see p. 351). The seat of the Bishopric was removed about 1052 to Aghaboe, where St. Canice, a friend of St. Columba, founded a monastery (see p. 348).

We have no positive record of a foundation by St. Canice at Kilkenny, but it may be assumed. The first mention we have of it is that in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' noting that Ceall-Cainnigh was for the most part burned in 1085. From some remains discovered in the present Cathedral, it is clear that a large Church was built on its site about the middle of the 12th cent. It is considered that the seat of the See of Ossory was removed from Aghaboe to Kilkenny by Hugh de Rous, an Augustinian Canon, elected "Primus Anglicus Episcopus Ossoriensis" in 1202. The foundation of the Cathedral is attributed to Bp. Hugh de Mapiilton (1251-56), and completed by Geoffrey St. Leger, who succeeded in 1260. Its style and that of Christchurch (Dublin) compared with St. David's Cathedral, Strata Florida Abbey, and other buildings in S. Wales, show that the designers and builders came from there. It suffered much subsequently, the fall of the central tower in 1332 doing much damage, as Clyn, probably an eye-witness, says, "it was a horrid and pitiful sight to the beholders." Bp. Richard de Ledrede restored and beautified the injured building, inserting the magnificent E. window, the stained glass portraying the gospel history and for which Rinuccini offered 700*l.* It is to be regretted the offer was not accepted by Bp. Rothe, for it was destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers. The fan-vaulting of the tower was executed about 1465 under Bp. Hacket, reputed to have designed the Abbey of Bathala in Portugal. As Bp. Williams records: "The Cathedral Church of Saint Kenny, they (Cromwellians) have utterly defaced, and ruined, thrown down all the roof of it, taken away *five* great and goodly bells, broken down all the windows, and carried away every bit of the glass, and all the doors of it, that hogs might come, and root, and the dogs gnaw the bones of the dead." He also mentions the destruction of the fine font, and the beautiful Ormonde and other monuments. Bp. Williams commenced restoration in 1661, but little was done until Bishop Pococke, in 1756, undertook the work of re-

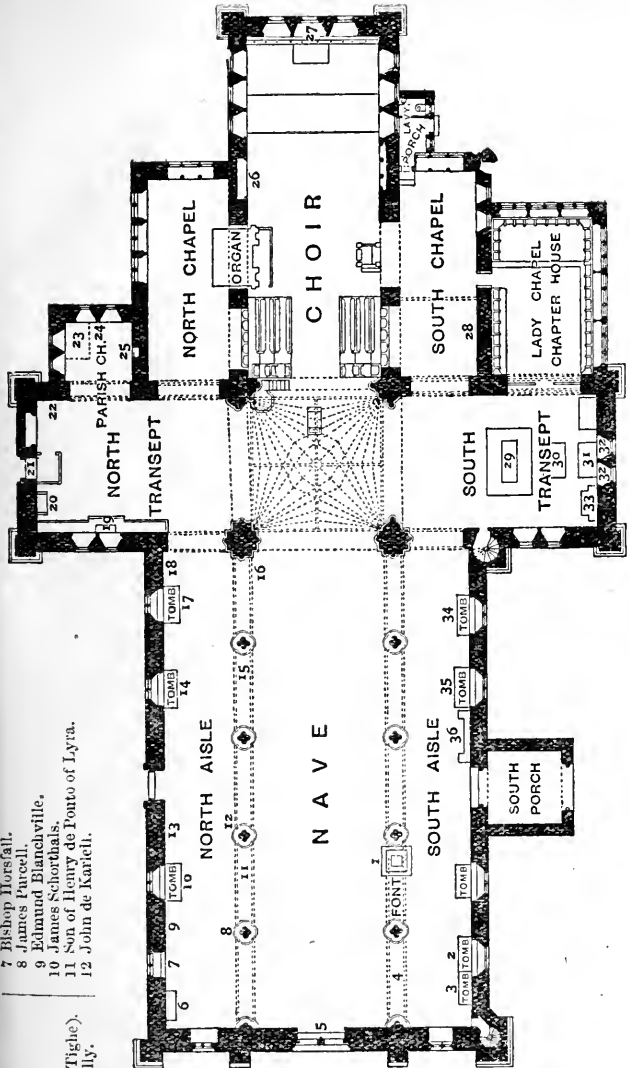
storation to something like its pristine beauty, but in the taste of the period in which he lived, refitting the choir, repairing, and replacing the monuments; these were re-arranged again in 1839. The restoration of the Cathedral under Sir Thos. N. Deane was again undertaken in 1865, mainly due to the exertion of Dean Vignoles, when for the first time for centuries its noble proportions and space were thrown open to view.

It is a cruciform Church in the plain E. Eng. style, small, but stately and elegant. From the centre rises a very low and massive tower. Its length from E. to W. is 226 ft., and the breadth of the transepts 123 ft. The transepts have no aisles, but have E. chapels, that on the S. having been lengthened at a later date. The choir E. of the central tower piers has aisles for more than half its length. The nave is separated from the side aisles by 5 clustered columns supporting Pointed arches on each side. Externally the most noticeable things are the tower, the embattled parapet, stepped in the Irish manner with which the walls of the clerestory and the transepts are finished, the parapets of the aisles being modern, and the quatrefoil windows by which the former is lighted. Notice also the boldly projecting *S. Porch*, and a remarkably beautiful *W. Doorway*, with 2 trefoil-headed compartments, the crown of the arch being occupied by a quatrefoil; on each side is a small quatrefoil with angels kneeling. Immediately above it is a triplet flanked by octagonal turrets, with pyramidal tops; at the angles of the aisles are small turrets, that on the S. with a staircase. The W. triplet has the sill level of the centre light higher than those of the sides. In the space is a panel with 3 cusped circles curiously treated within.

The tower, which is 37 ft. square, is sustained by 4 massive piers, and

- 1 Font.
- 2 Honorina Schorthals.
- 3 Bishop Hackett.
- 4 Lady Eltena Futler.
- 5 W. Window (gift of Col. Tighe).
- 6 Patrick Murphy and family.
- 13 Prebendaries James and John Shce.
- 14 Sir John Grace.
- 15 Edmund Purcell.
- 16 John Magdlande.
- 17 Adam Cottrell.
- 18 Charles and Frederick Boucher.
- 19 General Sir Denis Pack.
- 20 St. Chiarain's Chair.
- 21 Window to Dean Vig-noles.
- 22 Bishop Poocke's Re-storage.
- 23 Bishop Garney.
- 24 Walter Pollock Hamilt-ton (windows).
- 25 Ambry.
- 26 Bishop de Ledrede.
- 27 Window (gift of the Marquis of Ormonde).
- 28 Bishop Roche.
- 29 2nd Marquits of Or-monde.
- 30 8th Earl of Ormonde and Countess Mar-garet.
- 31 Probably 9th Earl of Ormonde.
- 32 Bis-bop O'Brien (win-dows).
- 33 Wife of Bishop Coxo.
- 34 Bishop Walsl.
- 35 1st Viscount Mount-garret.
- 36 3rd Viscount Mount-garret.

- 7 Bishop Horsfall.
- 8 James Purcell.
- 9 Edmund Blanchville.
- 10 James Schorthals.
- 11 Son of Henry de Ponto of Lyra.
- 12 John de Kariell.



ST. CANICE'S CATHEDRAL, KILKENNY.

its floor is supported by groins springing from a single point, spreading out in many ribs until they all meet in the centre, forming a very strong and beautiful arch. The low pyramidal roof shown in Graves and Prim's work has unfortunately been removed and a low belfry chamber constructed; it was most probably originally of 2 stories, but the parapet now just clears the roofs that abut against it. The transepts, about 40 ft. in length and 28 ft. in width, are almost identical in design, and are lighted by E. Eng. windows, and both of them have E. chapels attached. In the N. transept is the *Parish Church*. E. of the S. transept is the *Lady Chapel*, now the *Chapter House*. A staircase from W. wall of S. transept leads to the ringing chamber of the tower, through a square turret with a picturesque saddle-back roof.

There is a fine E. Eng. W. window, the gift of Col. Fownes Tighe (1873), beneath which, and over the door, is a double trefoil-headed recess under a Pointed arch, probably used for the exhibition of relics. The chancel floor has recently been relaid and entirely finished with Irish marbles. The choir and chapter stalls are in beautifully carved oak, executed in Bruges.

There is an ancient black marble *Font* (12th cent.), with fluted faces, and incised patterns in the spandrils round the bowl; it rests on four columns and a central drum. In the N. transept is a stone seat known as *St. Chiarain's Chair*, the style showing it to be contemporary with the Cath.; the stone forming the seat, however, is modern. In the S. wall of the adjoining chapel is a curiously formed *Ambry*.

The Cathedral is particularly rich in *Monuments*, and Graves and Prim rightly say, "We question if there is another Church in Ireland which can compare with this Cathedral in the

number, variety, and interesting nature of its existing mediæval monuments." They describe 101 inscribed monuments besides a number of sculptured and incised slabs. Amongst the tombs are those of the son of Henry de Ponto of Lyra, the most ancient bearing a date, 1285; Bishop Walsh, assassinated by one James Dullard, who stabbed the prelate to the heart with a skein, 1585; that of Chas. and Fredk. Philip Bouchier (1584-7) is the most remarkable heraldic record in the Cath.; James Schorthals and his wife, 1508; Adam Cottrell, 1550—the ornamentation is 13th cent., so it was evidently appropriated; Bishop Hackett (d. 1478); Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret, 1571; Lady Butler, daughter of the 8th Earl of Ormonde and wife of Donough O'Brien, 2nd Earl of Thomond (1597); in the N. side of choir is a fine effigy believed to be Bishop Ledrede, 1318-60, the crozier on which is similar to that of O'Dullaney in Jerpoint; Bishop Pooecke, whose pride was ever to adorn the Cathedral and to do good to the town; floor-slab to Bp. Gafney (1565-76); Piers Butler, 8th Earl of Ormonde, and Margaret his wife, temp. 1539; and Sir John Gras (Grace), Baron of Courtstown and his wife, 1552; floor-slab (1549) to Edmund Purcell, Capt. of Ormonde's Gallowglasses, showing his mailed effigy, the arms of the Passion, and the curious conceit of the cock standing crowing on the edge of the pot in which it was supposed he was being cooked for the High Priest's supper, when Peter denied our Lord; Bishop Rothe, who held the Cathedral during the occupation by the Confederate Catholics.

The *Window* on the N. Trans., representing the building of Solomon's temple, was erected to the memory of Dean Vignoles by public subscription in recognition of his labours towards restoration. The fine *E. Window* was erected by the Marquis of Ormonde in memory of his father, the 2nd Marquis, and his brother, Lord Hubert Butler.

Adjoining the S. transept is the **Round Tower**, 101 ft. high, and 46½ in circumference at the base. The entrance faces the S., and is about

8 ft. from the ground. It has some features unlike the general arrangement of the round towers, one of which is the width of the windows.

There are 5 square openings, placed obliquely between the door and summit, in addition to 6 windows at the summit, the number usually being limited to 4. Traces of put-log holes can be seen, showing that the tower was built from within, scaffolding only being used for the lower storey and roof. The roof is formed by a slightly domed vault, which may be later in date than the remainder of the tower. In excavations carried out in the internal part of the tower in 1847 the skeletons of two adults and two children were found, but the position of two extending under the foundation shows the site to have been a cemetery.†

A beautiful *Celtic Cross* stands opposite the N. aisle entrance, erected to the memory of the Rev. Jas. Graves, the eminent antiquary, by his widow; the design is by Mr. R. Langrishe, and, with the ornamentation, is taken from several Irish crosses. Note some carved fragments set in the walls of St. Canice's steps.

Not far from the Cathedral stand the ruins of the *Franciscan Priory*, part of which is used as a brewery, as the other part was used for a time as a tennis-court. It still possesses a very delicate 7-light window, and a graceful tower resting on groined arches, which is used for storing goods. Near the E. window is a fine *Font*, similar to that in the Cathedral, discovered in 1889 in St. Chiarain's Well at the rear of Kyteler's Inn. It probably belonged to the Friary, and may have been placed in the well for safety at the Dissolution.

† The antiquary who wishes to study the Cath. of St. Canice more fully should consult the exhaustive treatise on it by Graves and Prim, which we have already referred to; and also a 'Handbook' by Mr. R. Langrishe.

Before leaving Irishtown, the visitor should inspect the *Dominican or Black Friary*, which is now used as a R. Catholic Ch., and at the entrance of which are several sarcophagi. This also is a Dec. building, cruciform, with a central tower, finished off with graduated battlements. The S. window is of 5 lights, of remarkably beautiful design, as are also two of the windows on the E. side of transept, and the four on the N. side of nave.

The Parish Church of *St. John*, on the E. bank of the Nore, was formerly the hospital of St. John, and founded by William Earl of Pembroke about 1220. Agreeably to the law of mutations which appears to govern Kilkenny ecclesiastical ruins, St. John's was turned into a barrack before being again appropriated to its rightful use in 1817. The Lady Chapel, now used as the Parish Church, was noted for the extreme number and beauty of its windows, which obtained for it the name of the "Lantern of Ireland." Some of these windows are blocked, though their mouldings are visible externally. The choir is still in ruins.

St. Mary's Church, of earlier date than the Cathedral, was formerly a fine cruciform building with aisles to the nave; it should be visited for the sake of the *Monument* in the ground behind to Sir Richard Shee, temp. 1608, with its 10 sculptured figures at the base. There is also one to his brother, Elias Shee, of whom Holinshed wrote that he was "a pleasant-conceited companion, full of mirth, without gall." On the N., next the Alm-house, is a fine *Monument* to John Rothe (1612). There are also 4 sculptured slabs, a sarcophagus, and other remains. The Church contains a fine *Monument* (restored) to Richard Rothe (1637).

For modern ecclesiastical buildings the tourist should inspect the R. Catholic Cathedral, consecrated

in 1857, which, with its noble tower of gray limestone, is a most conspicuous feature in all views of the city. It is a lofty cruciform Church with apse. It is 175 ft. in length, 90 ft. broad, across transepts, 120 ft.; tower, 200 ft. high. A large *Statue*, by Benzoni, of the Virgin stands to the left of the Lady Chapel.

The house of Robert Shee, in which the Confederate Catholics held their assembly in 1642, and where the old oak table and chair of the Speaker were for a long time preserved, is now unfortunately pulled down. *Shee's Almshouse* (1594) lies between Rose-Inn-street and St. Mary's-lane.

The *Tholsel*, or *Market House* (1764), has a singular cupola like a lighthouse. The Market Cross, erected in 1335, was taken down in 1771.

Kilkenny bears an honourable name in the annals of education, for which it has several good institutions. First and foremost is the *College* in John-street, originally founded by Piers Butler, Earl of Ormonde, and subsequently made a royal college by King James; but after the Revolution it lapsed to its original position as a grammar school, and was endowed by the Duke of Ormonde. Swift, Congreve, Berkeley, Farquhar, Harris, Magee (Arbp. of York), and Baldwin, provost of Trin. Coll., Dublin, received their education here. The *Roman Catholic College*, near the Clonmel road, is a modern Gothic building, and is dedicated to St. Chiarain.

Taking it altogether, Kilkenny is a city that will well repay a lengthened acquaintance.

The following residences are in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny: *Kilcreene* (E. Smithwick, Esq.), *Castle Blunden* (Sir Wm. Blunden, Bart.), *Bonnettstown Hall* (Capt. L. Knox), *Lyrath House* (Sir Chas. F. Wheeler Cuffe, Bart.).

Conveyances.—Rail to Dublin viâ Carlow, and viâ Maryborough; rail to Waterford. Daily cars to Castlecomer, to Graigue viâ Borris, to Thomastown, to Thurles, to Urlingford, to Callan.

Distances.—Dublin, 81 m.; Carlow, 25 m.; Thomastown, 11½ m.; Waterford, 31 m.; Callan, 10 m.; Gowran, 6¾ m.; Urlingford, 18 m.; Bennett's Bridge, 6½ m. (rail); Freshford, 8½ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Dunmore and Freshford.
2. Jerpoint and Thomastown. (*See Main Route.*)
3. Callan, Tullaroan, Kells, and Kilree.
4. Gowran (*see ante*).

1. *Dunmore and Freshford.*

The banks of the Nore are very pleasant and picturesque, particularly to the N. of the town. *Dunmore Park*, formerly one of the Duke of Ormonde's seats, lies about 2 m. N. of Kilkenny. About a mile higher up the Nore is *Threecastles House*, where the Dinin River flows in. Of the castles, one is standing, the rectory is on the site of the second, and the third is in the yard of the mansion. There is a fine *Tumulus* in the demesne.

Following up the valley of the Dinin, and passing on the l. *Jenkinson Park*, the seat of the Hon. G. L. Bryan, we reach *Dunmore Caves* (5 m.), in the townland of Mohil. There are 4 *Caves* in the limestone formation here worth a visit. They lie about 1 m. to the rt. of the Castlecomer road. The first is of no great length, but expands into a large chamber, in which is a great stalactite pillar, known by the name of the Market Cross. The third leads away at right angles to the l. of the entrance of the 2nd chamber,

and is about 200 yds. long, ending in a pool of water. The 4th is entered by a narrow passage from the 3rd cave, nearly perpendicular, descending about 40 ft., and extending in an unknown direction. Quantities of human bones have been found within, and there is reason to believe they are the remains of those massacred in Deare-Fearna (understood to be Dunmore), as mentioned by the Four Masters under date 928. Tradition tells of another treacherous deed in 1443, when 40 Ossorians concealed therein were smothered, by setting on fire a pile of straw and brushwood against the mouth of the cave.† A very accurate description is given of the place by Banim in his novel 'Cro-hore of the Billhook.' Within a mile of Freshford to the E. by a small stream is the site of a battle fought (about 1169) between Dermot McMorrough and Donall McGillapatraic, Lord of Ossory. Near the town is *St. Lactan's Well*.

At 8½ m. the village of **Freshford**. The antiquary should visit the *Church* originally built by St. Lactan in the 7th cent., but rebuilt about the commencement of the 12th. Two Irish inscriptions are over the inner arch of the entrance of the beautiful doorway; the one on the under band running thus—

"A prayer for NIAM daughter of Corc, and for MATHGAMAIN O'CHIAIRMEIC, by whom was made this church."

The other on the upper band—

"A prayer for GILLE MOCHOLMOC O'CEIN-CCAIN, who made it."

"It is to be regretted that neither our annals nor genealogical books preserve the names of any of the persons recorded in this inscription, so that it is impossible to determine exactly the period at which they flourished; but it is obvious, from the surnames applied to the three individuals concerned,

† See 'Jour. Roy. Hist. and Archæ. Assoc.' 1870 and 1879.

[*Ireland*.]

that they could not have lived earlier than the 11th cent., when the use of hereditary surnames was generally established in Ireland."—*Petrie*.

Notice the magnificent Norman decoration of the receding arches, in which the bead and chevron mouldings are conspicuous: on either side of the spring of the outer arch are 2 singular sculptures both much worn, one of a man on horseback; the other of two figures standing up. A very peculiar feature is the sculpture of grotesque lions' heads on the soffits of the outer arch immediately over the imposts. "This porch," says Brash, in his 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland,' "is a very beautiful object, almost classical in the symmetry and chasteness of its details." The *Shrine of St. Lactan* (a hand) may be seen in the Roy. Ir. Acad. Collection; its date is about early 12th cent.

To the N. of the town is *Lodge-park House* (E. L. Warren, Esq.); on the S. is *Upper Court* (T. Eyre, Esq.).

2. *Callan, Tullaroan, Kells, Kilsce.*

10 m. S.W. of Kilkenny is **Callan** * (Pop. 1840), formerly a walled town of considerable importance, though now the only traces that it possesses are in the ruins of the *Augustinian Friary*, founded in the 15th cent. by Sir Jas. Butler. It is a long aisled Church of Dec. style, with a tower rising from the centre. The founder is supposed to have been interred near the E. window of the aisle. There are interesting ruins of the ancient *Parish Church*, the choir only being applied in modern times to that purpose. The remains of the *Castle* also overlook the King's River. The town was taken by Cromwell in 1650. Callan was formerly a parliamentary borough, and at the Union 15,000l. was paid as compen-

sation to George, Lord Callan. Close to the town is *West Court* (H. C. Gregory, Esq.); and between Kilkenny and Callan are *Desart Court* (The Earl of Desart) and *Farmley* (Col. J. C. Hanford).

About 10 m. to the N. and some 7 m. W. of Kilkenny is the village of **Tullaroan**, once the centre and most important part of the property of the family of Grace, who were descended from Stephan Le Gros, nephew of William the Conqueror, and who owned a district of 30,000 acres known as "Grace's Country." These estates were forfeited by John Grace, Baron of Courtstown, by the great treachery of a relative, for the adhesion of his family to the Stuart cause, in 1701.

From Callan the road may be taken to Jerpoint, passing midway the village of (6 m.) **Kells**, another ancient walled town. The district was granted to Geoffrey FitzRobert de Mauriceo by Strongbow, who established it as a stronghold and founded the Priory in 1193. It was anciently known as *Kenlys in Ossory*, to distinguish it from Kenlys in Meath, and gave name to the barony of Kells. The founder of the Priory brought over monks from Bodmin, among whom was Hugh de Rous, first English Bishop of Ossory. The old Castle is gone, and little now remains of this ancient walled town.

"The Abbey was comprehended within a large oblong square, divided into two courts separated by a strong wall. The southern or Burgher's Court is 400 ft. square, and was apparently never occupied by buildings. In each of the northern angles, and in the centre of the N. and W. curtains, is a strong tower in good preservation, fitted up with fireplaces, closets, and narrow staircases. A branch of the King's River, together with a high wall flanked by a strong tower, divides this court from the other, which contains the church, cloister, and monastic attachments. Every necessary adjunct to a monastery seems to have been placed here, including what pro-

bably many houses did not possess within their walls, a mill. The *Church* is rather an irregular building, and consisted of a choir, nave, and N. transept, besides a Lady Chapel; which last appears, from the remains of some windows, to have been the most lately erected portion of the priory." The whole style of the buildings at Kells appears to have partaken considerably more of the military and defensive than of the ecclesiastical fashion. Banim introduces the place in his story of 'Peter the Castle.'

About 2 m. S. of Kells is the **Round Tower of Kilree**, about 96 ft. in height, though it has lost its cap. Adjoining it is a stone *Cross* made out of a single block of freestone, said to have been erected in memory of Niall Caille, King of Ireland (951), who perished in his endeavour to save one of his followers while drowning. The river was afterwards called King's River. The same tradition is current in co. Armagh, where there is a mound erected for the same reason. There is also an ancient *Church*, and a *Holy Well* dedicated to St. Brigit.

Return to Main Route.

For the first 2 m. on our way from Kilkenny to Waterford we run parallel with the Kilkenny branch of the G. S. W. Rly., obtaining an excellent view of the town, and passing rt. the *Lunatic Asylum*, *Lavistown Marble Works*, *Inch House*, and l. *Lyrath House* (Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart.).

At **Lavistown** the lines diverge, the one to Waterford trending to the S., and following the valley of the Nore to

6 m. **Bennett's Bridge**, so called from the ancient *Bridge* which crossed the Nore on the great highway from Dublin and which was destroyed by a flood in 1763. Here

the Duke of Ormonde held a review in 1704, which attracted such hosts of visitors that an innkeeper is said to have made as much by his beds as paid his rent for seven years. In the neighbourhood are the *Raths of Dunbell*, which were excavated in 1852 and 1854, and a number of antiquarian objects were found; two *Ogham Stones* were subsequently discovered there, all of which were in the Kilkenny Museum.†

[About 2½ m. on l., and halfway between Bennett's Bridge and Dungarvan, is the *Round Tower* in the Cemetery of *Tullaherin*, 73 ft. high from the ground to the string-course, and 50½ ft. circumference at base. It has an entrance 12 ft. from the ground, and 5½ ft. high; it had five storeys, and was lighted by eight windows at the summit, part of which, with the cap, is deficient. It leans slightly to the S., and has been repaired by the Board of Works.

The ruins of a large *Church* are adjacent, at the E. end of which is a much later addition narrower than the older building. It is a singular fact that while this latter is built of limestone, the tower was built of silicious breccia.]

From hence the Rly. runs over rather high ground, which now and then offers pleasant views of the pastoral vale of the Nore to rt. as it flows through a succession of well-wooded demesnes. On rt. bank, *Crohana* and *Annamult* on the King's River, *Norelands* and *Mount Juliet*, the seat of the Earl of Carrick.

On the l. bank are the grounds and ruins of the Castle of *Ballylinch* (Earl of Carrick), between which and the Rly. are ruins of a fortress called *Legan Castle*, which

derives its name from *Legaun* (a Pillar-stone); this has recently been discovered and proved to have an Ogham inscription. These Castles were the ancient residences of a junior branch of the Grace family already referred to. Legan was also the residence of the last Abbot of Jerpoint, Oliver Grace.

11½ m. *Thomastown** is a small town of 970 inhab., of note chiefly as being the nearest place to Jerpoint Abbey, and for the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood. It derives its name from Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, Seneschal of Leinster, one of the early Anglo-Norman proprietors, who built a castle, and enclosed the town with walls. From that period it rapidly increased, and from its position on the Nore, which until the new road was made to Inistioge used to be navigated to this point, became an important emporium for Kilkenny and the neighbouring country. The navigation ends now at Inistioge, and Thomastown has, owing to the decline of the milling industry in Ireland, become a petty village. It was formerly a corporate town, and returned 2 members to the Irish Parliament.

It contains several relics of its former greatness, viz., square towers at each end of the *Bridge* that crosses the Nore, and the remains of an ancient *Church*, but by some declared to have been a Dominican Priory; of the foundation, however, if so, history is silent, although it is probably of the end of the 13th cent. It had a nave, choir, and side aisles. Within the ruined nave a little Church, now in use, was built which has been compared to a "dwarf shivering in the arms of a giant." It contains a number of *Sepulchral Monuments* mostly of the 16th and 17th cent. In the graveyard is the upper portion of an ancient *Celtic Cross*. It may also be men-

† Its contents, except objects of local interest, have been transferred to the National Museum, Dublin.

tioned that the *R. C. Chapel* contains the old High-Altar that once belonged to Jerpoint.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the town, and on the opposite side of the river, is the ruin of *Grenan Castle*, by which name Thomastown was called previous to the arrival of Fitz-Anthony Walsh. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on the road to Gowran, and passing *Kilmurry* (Col. Somerset Butler), is *Kilfane* (Sir John E. C. Power, Bart.), with the remains of an ancient *Church* (13th cent.). There is a fine *Effigy* here of one of the Canteville family. It represents a knight in complete chain armour with shield, and surcoat over the hauberk. The Rev. James Graves says: "On the erection of the present Parish Church, the older structure became disused as a place of worship, and served as a School-house; and I have been informed by several individuals who some thirty years since attended as children at this school, that this sculpture lay on the floor, and that the punishment for idle or refractory urchins was a compulsory kiss bestowed on the stony lips of the 'Cantwell fada,' the long Cantwell, as the effigy was traditionally named in the Irish language." *Journal Kilk. Archæ. Soc.*, 1852, p. 67.

The great attraction of this neighbourhood is *Jerpoint Abbey*, founded for Cistercian monks. It has been attributed to several founders, Domhnall McGillapatraic, Lord of Ossory, his father, O'Dunchad, and to Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory (1180), of whom there is a fine effigy in the Chancel. It speedily attained a high reputation, and became the burial-place of the suggested royal founder and subsequent bishops. It flourished until the Dissolution, when it came into the hands of the Ormonde family, together with 6500 acres of land.

The ruins are situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Thomastown, between the Rly. and the rt. bank of the river, and as seen from the line afford an exquisite foreground to a very charming bit of landscape.

The *Church* is considered by the most experienced antiquaries to have been commenced in the Hib.-Romanesque style, and completed in the Transition from that to the E. Eng. style. The original plan seems to have been a cruciform Church without side aisles, as may be inferred from two windows in W. walls of transepts blocked up and hidden by the central tower W. piers. The chancel and transepts are Irish in style, and are the only remaining portions previous to the Anglo-Norman occupation. The present *E. Window* was inserted in Dec. style. The fine central *Tower* is an addition subsequently made in Perp. style, and is a cent. and a half later than the E. window.

The battlements of the tower are deserving of study "as being identical with many found in the N. of Italy, but very unlike anything either in England or Scotland. They give a foreign look to the whole building, which is very striking."—*Fergusson*.

Internally the tower is supported on arches, those facing the transepts and nave being Pointed, while the one leading to the choir is circular-headed, as the ancient barrel-vault over the latter still remains. Of the *Nave*, the S. wall is wanting. On the N. side is an aisle separated from the body of the nave by six Pointed arches, between each of which is a clerestory window, with semicircular heads. Of a similar character is the *W. Window* (the E. being of later date). It consists of three lights with semicircular heads, each divided by a pier, and surmounted by a continuous weathermoulding. The *Cloisters* (13th cent.) have been partly restored by the Board of Works. "The only entrance to the body of the Church from the exterior appears to have been a small doorway in the N. wall of the nave, and this is defended by a bartizan

similar to those found upon castles of the 16th cent."

The stone roof of the *Choir* is in good preservation. The N. side is divided into three niches, the remains of the capitals and dog-toothed ornament showing the work to be 13th cent.

There are still several interesting **Monuments** placed here. In front of the E. niche is a recumbent figure of a bishop holding a pastoral staff and with feet resting on a dog. A panel lies near it with figures of a bishop and abbot each holding a staff. A third shows an ecclesiastic with both hands holding same. In the centre niche is a slab with inscription in Lombardic characters, and a figure cut in relief holding a spear. A slab in the third niche is ornamented with the Tudor flower; it is to Edmund Walsh and his wife (1483). On the S. side near the *Sedilia* is the tomb (1493) of Peter, son of James Butler (ancestor of the Earls of Carrick) and his wife. In the Chapel adjoining is a broken tomb, the fragments of which have been carefully put together, with two figures in chain mail. Another Walsh tomb (1501), with fine foliated Cross, stands under the tower. In the S. transept is an *Altar-tomb* about 16th cent. The figures are those of a male and female, headless and otherwise damaged; the former has beside him a harp. It has been considered to be that of the founder, but is much later. On the base are the usual canopied panels, having figures of the Apostles, with long beards; at the foot are two crowned figures, besides a kneeling angel. Here is also the *Tomb* of Bishop O'Dullany (1202) with his crozier, at the lower end of which a serpent is gnawing. These tombs are more or less mutilated, after the fashion of Irish monastic ruins, which have not even the negative advantages of being left to the ravages of time alone. It is, however, greatly to the credit of the Kilkenny Archæological Society that they were the first who took steps towards the preservation of Jerpoint.

3 m. distant is **Knocktopher Village**

and *Abbey* (Sir James Langrishe, Bart.). Knocktopher was once a corporate town, and returned 2 members to the Irish Parliament. The name is from the Ir. *Cnoc-á-tóchair* (the Hill of the causeway), and the remains of the ancient causeway still exist across the stream and marshy ground. The present building incorporates portion of the ancient Priory founded for White Carmelites by James, 2nd Earl of Ormonde (1356), where he died and was buried (1393). Much of the W. wing terminating in a vaulted keep, and the kitchen are original. There is a *Holy Well* here also. The tower and doorway of the *Church* (12th cent.) still stand, and among the monuments is a recently discovered *Tombstone* of 12th cent. date with a curious incised cross. About 1 m. distant is *Sheepstown Church*, a primitive structure of the 9th or 10th cent. The doorway has inclined jambs, and a rude arch with bead moulding round the head. At *Dysert Castle*, formerly a Grange and Chapelry of Jerpoint Abbey, 2 m. from Thomastown, was born the gentle philosopher Bishop Berkeley, 1685.

Conveyances.—Rail to Kilkenny and Waterford. Car to New Ross.

Distances.—Kilkenny, 11½ m.; Jerpoint, 1½ m.; Inistioge, 6 m.; New Ross, 16 m.; Woodstock, 7 m.; Waterford, 19½ m.

Detour to New Ross.

A charming drive, following the course of the Nore, which continues to justify its reputation of being the most quietly beautiful river in the S.

Passing on l. bank, *Dangan* and *Brownsbarn House*, and rt. bank, *Coolmore* (Major Connellan), and *Ballyduff*, we arrive at

6 m. **Inistioge*** (Pop. 449) (Ir. *Inis-teoc*, Teoc's Island, and pronounced Inisteeg), a charmingly-situated little town overlooking the Nore, which is crossed by a

Bridge of ten arches, ornamented on one side with Ionic pilasters. The town is built in the form of a square, which being planted with lime-trees gives it a peculiarly fresh and pretty appearance. Inistioge was once a royal borough, and famed for its religious establishments. It was disfranchised at the Union and 15,600*l.* paid to Wm. Tighe. It also possessed a large *Augustinian Monastery*. All that is now left of it are two towers, one of them incorporated with the *Parish Church*; the other is square at the base and octagonal in the upper stages. This has been converted into a *Mausoleum* for the late Lieut.-Col. Tighe (1878). There is another, the effigy by Flaxman, to Mrs. Mary Tighe (1810), authoress of 'Psyche' (see p. 313).

This is a good point from which to ascend *Brandon Hill*, a conical eminence 1634 ft. in height, that intervenes between the valley of the Nore and that of the Barrow.

The view from the summit, on which are a *Cairn* and *Stone Circle*, into these two valleys is very lovely, overlooking St. Mullins and Graigue-namanagh (Rte. 29), while to the E. the view is bounded by the superior heights of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs. The great lion of Inistioge is *Woodstock*, the seat of Ed. K. B. Tighe, Esq., the grounds of which abound with very beautiful views. The demesne stretches for a considerable distance along the Nore, and is laid out with every diversity of landscape that wood and water can bestow. The house contains a valuable library and some good paintings, while in the grounds are several *Cottages-ornées*, placed in situations that command the most charming scenes. At the back rises a wooded hill to the height of 900 ft., the summit crowned with an ornamental tower.

To Woodstock succeeds *Browns-*

ford, opposite to which is the ruin of *Clonamery Castle*.

At 10 m. on rt. bank is *Dysartmore House*, and on l. *Bullinabarney* (W. H. Bolger, Esq.), and *Russeltown House*.

At 14 m. *Ringwood*, the Barrow, which Spenser thus describes—

"The goodly Barow which doth hoord
Great heapes of salmons in his deepe
bosome:
All which, long sundred, doe at last accord
To joyne in one, ere to the sea they come;
So, flowing all from one, all one at last
become"—

joins its waters with the Nore, and they flow together in a noble stream, backed by high wooded banks, to

16 m. *New Ross* (Rte. 29).

Return to Main Route.

From Thomastown the line passes close to Jerpoint Abbey, where the valley of the Nore is crossed. Close to the Abbey is *Jerpoint House*, and 2 m. to the W., *Flood Hall*.

14 m. from Kilkenny, *Ballyhale* Stat., 1 m. from which on rt. is Knoctopher. At 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to rt., is the *Cromlech* of Kilmogue.

The charming river and valley scenery now gives place to dreary high ground, the line passing through the Slieve Brenach range of hills to

23 m. *Mullinavat*. If the weather be clear, however, there are beautiful distant views on rt. of Slievenaman and the Comeragh Hills. At Mullinavat a small stream, called the Black Water, runs S. to join the Suir, and of this valley the Rly. takes advantage.

26 m. *Kilmacow* Stat. Beyond Dunkitt the Waterford and Limerick line is joined.

31 m. *Waterford* (Rte. 29).

ROUTE 29.

WEXFORD TO CORK, THROUGH NEW ROSS, WATERFORD DUN-GARVAN, AND YOUGHAL.

The first part of this route, as far as New Ross, can be performed by rail by returning to Maemine Junct., and changing for the connecting branch to that town (see p. 332). It can, however, be performed by road, which does not present any very remarkable features. It soon leaves the Slaney, and the Enniscorthy road, altogether to the rt.; and at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. gives off a branch, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., the village of **Taghmon** (*Teach Munna*, the House of Munna), from a monastery founded by St. Munna in the 6th cent., of which very few traces now remain. Here are, however, a square *Tower*, a portion of the old castle of the Talbot family, and a rude *Cross* in the Churchyard. It was an old borough, but disfranchised at the Union, and 15,000*l.* paid in compensation. Taghmon is situated near the N.W. foot of the Forth Mts., a conspicuous feature in South Wexford landscape, although only 776 ft. high. In the neighbourhood, and on the road to Foulkesmill, are *Raheenduff*, *Hillburn*, and *Horetown* (W. G. D. Goff, Esq.).

8 m. rt. a road branches off to Enniscorthy, and a little farther on, also on rt., is *Camaross Hill*, a singular granite hillock, 598 ft., an outlier of a low range of hills that intervene between this district and New Ross. The road runs near a similar though rather more lofty eminence at *Car-rickbyrne* (767 ft.). Near here, there was a rebel camp in 1798, and **Scullabogue House**, in its neighbourhood, was the scene of a well-known tragedy. In the dwelling-house and barn attached to it, which belonged to a Capt. King, a number of Protestants and some Roman Catholics

were confined. Thirty-seven were taken out of the house and shot or piked, the barn was set on fire, and the prisoners, exceeding 100, were burnt to death.†

22 m. **New Ross**,* a busy, foreign-looking town of 5847 inhab., with the usual public buildings.

History.—The ancient name of New Ross was *Ros-mic-Treoin*, the Wood of the son of Treun, a man's name. This was corrupted into *Rose-macrone*, and erroneously said to have been derived from a Rose Macrone. It is said to have been the seat of an ancient monastery. According to Camden, Ross was founded by Isabella, daughter of Strongbow; it soon became of great importance, the circuit of its walls being upwards of a mile, and it boasted a garrison of 363 cross-bow men, 1200 long-bow archers, 3000 pikemen, and 104 horsemen. A castle was built: and according to tradition "so anxious were the townspeople to accomplish their undertaking, that not only did the whole of the male population work at it by turns in companies, but many of the young women also aided in it, to commemorate which a strong tower or gate, called Maiden Tower, was erected eastward in the town, for a prison exclusively for persons guilty of offences against females."‡ It afterwards took the name of *Rossponte* (the *Rossepontè* of Spenser) from a Bridge built across the river. It was long a rival to Waterford and received numerous royal charters and letters-patent. In the Parliamentary wars, the Duke of Ormonde besieged Ross

† Maxwell says 230 met their death here.

‡ An early 14th cent. poem by Michael of Kildare (Harleian Mss.), published by Crefton Croker in his 'Popular Songs of Ireland,' gives an account of the erection of the defences.

in 1643, and was repulsed. Raising the siege he was met and attacked by Preston with a much larger force, whom he defeated. The Irish troops crossed the Barrow and destroyed the Bridge. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1649, who built a bridge of boats, said to have been the first seen in Ireland.

On the 4th June, 1798, a determined attack was made on New Ross by the rebels, who encamped near it, about 20,000 strong, under Bagenal Harvey. After a battle of 10 hours, and several successful attacks and repulses, they were finally defeated, owing to the determined bravery of General Johnson, who commanded the Royal troops. About 300 of these were killed, among them Lord Mountjoy, and the rebel loss was about four times that number. After the loss of the bridge a ferry was used until Lemuel Cox, who constructed the bridges at Waterford, Wexford, Youghal, and Londonderry, built a wooden one, which was carried away by ice, and the present *Iron Bridge* was erected in 1869, at a cost of over 50,000*l.* In the centre is a swivel pillar, on which a portion is turned to admit vessels.

Ross was formerly a walled town, and had 4 gates: of the one called *Bishop's Gate* to the N. of the town, which was one of the finest gates in Ireland, nothing but fragments now remains. The *Three-bullet Gate* was so named from the circumstance of 3 cannon-balls, fired by Cromwell, lodging in it. One of the towers defending the wall is still in good preservation. There are also some walls and good pointed windows of the old *Franciscan Monastery*, founded in the 13th cent. On the site of a portion of it the modern *Church of St. Mary* has been erected. The interior contains some mural monuments to the family of Tottenham, while in the ruins are the *Tombs* of Peter Butler (1599) and Rose McCroom. A new *R. C. Ch.* has recently been erected at a cost of 25,000*l.* Ross has a fine position as a port, and a considerable trade

in agricultural produce; but the port of Waterford has had the best of it in the race for superiority. New quays have been erected, and there is a depth of from 15 to 26 feet of water at low tide, admitting vessels of 600 tons at all times. Small vessels can reach Inistioge, and barges Athy (see p. 359).

The line from Wexford crosses the Barrow, about 1 m. above the town, and reaches the Stat. at **Rosbercon** on the W. side of the river.

Although it has not the relics of antiquity its history would lead us to expect, it is a good central point for excursions up or down the Barrow and Nore, which unite their streams about 2 m. to the N. The Nore should be ascended by boat to Woodstock and Inistioge (Rte. 28).

Conveyances.—Rail to Wexford. Car to Thomastown; to Graiguenamanagh; to Waterford; to Wexford. Steamer daily to Waterford.

Distances.—Wexford, by road, 22 m., by rail, 27 m; Waterford, by road, 15 m., by steamer, 24 m.; Dunbrody, 9½ m.; Ballywilliam, 7 m.; Woodstock, 8 m.; Inistioge, 10 m.; St. Mullins, 8½ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. St. Mullins and Graiguenamanagh.
2. Dunbrody and Duncannon.
3. Inistioge.
4. Wexford.

1. From New Ross up the Barrow.

This is a most pleasant trip, which can be taken either by boat or car, and the former is recommended when the tide suits.

For the first mile the road winds up a terrace overlooking the broad reaches of the river, and passing on rt. the ancient keep of *Mountgarrett*

Castle. Descending the hill on the other side, having on l. *Rosemount* (E. A. Byrne, Esq.), and rt. *Woodville*, it follows the l. bank of the Barrow, the road on the rt. bank leading to Inistioge, and by a more direct route to Graiguenamanagh. Near the site of *McMurrough's Castle* a road turns off to Palace East (Rte. 28).

At $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., where the Pollmounty stream falls into the Barrow, the scenery becomes very picturesque, as the Barrow flows between Mt. Brandon on l. and the range of Blackstairs and Mt. Leinster on rt. The wooded banks on each side of the river attain a height of 300 ft. or thereabouts.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *St. Mullins*, a village placed in a most charming situation at the mouth of a rivulet that flows from Glynn. *St. Mullins* (from *St. Moling*, afterwards Bishop of Ferns, who founded a monastery early in the 7th cent., and was afterwards buried here) was of ancient ecclesiastical importance, and even now contains traces of several ruined *Churches*. It is difficult to ascertain their number with anything like certainty. The Ordnance Survey Mss., in the R. I. Acad., say that there are traces of four. These lie nearly due S. of the present *Church*, and are built E. and W. That next the *Church* is 60 ft. in length, and is divided into 2 parts by a wall 37 ft. from the W. gable in which is a large pointed arch, now built up; the nave is 22 ft. wide, and the chancel about 18 ft. The next adjoining it is 70 ft. in length, and $23\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide, and divided by a wall 37 ft. from the W. end. At the S.W. corner is the base of a *Round Tower*, with the remains of a spiral staircase leading into it. The 3rd is 24 ft. by 16 ft., with a square doorway in W. gable. The 4th is $35\frac{3}{4}$ ft. long, and $19\frac{3}{4}$ ft. broad, the E. end has a curious diamond-shaped window, and a fireplace in

the N. wall. E. of the first two is a small *Oratory*, about 8 ft. by $6\frac{3}{4}$ ft. An ancient *Cross* stands near, with a defaced carving of the Crucifixion and other figures. Near the ruins is *St. Moling's Well*. Here is a small building, probably an *Oratory* or *Baptistery*, $12\frac{1}{4}$ ft. by about 8 ft.; the walls are 7 ft. high, it has no roof, and the doorway (5 ft.) has inclined jambs. The water flows through openings in the wall behind it, and out through the doorway.

The Book of Mulling, or *Moling*, a Lat. Ms. of the Gospels, and of very ancient date, is now in the Lib. of Trin. Coll., Dublin. Like the *Book of Dimma* it contains a *Missa Infirorum*. The name Mulling occurs in the colophon: he was abbot of the monastery of *St. Mullins*. The Ms. is considered by some authorities to be a century later than Mulling's time, and that it was a copy of a version by him. It is encased in a *Cunhdach*, or *Shrine*, of brass and silver, with an inscription beneath a large crystal (set in 1402), referring to Art *McMurrough Kavanagh*, in whose family it remained from a very early period, until it was deposited in the Library.

The tide flows as far as *St. Mullins*, from whence the towing-path should be followed for the remainder of the excursion. The same character of scenery, viz., high, wooded banks, running up towards the mountains, continues nearly the whole distance; and at about half-way on the opposite side are the ruins of *Ballyogan Castle*, a residence of Lord Galmoy.

Graigue or *Graiguenamanagh*, * 13 m., is connected by a *Bridge* with the suburb of *Tinnahinch*, in the Co. of Carlow, the main part of the town being in *Kilkenny*; the joint Pop. is 1257.

The Abbey of Duiske or *Graiguenamanagh* was built by Wm. Le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, for

Cistercian monks in 1212. It was of considerable extent, and embraced a large cruciform Church, cloisters, and the full range of conventual buildings. A remarkable similarity has been shown to exist between the excavated Abbey of Strata Florida in Cardiganshire, and the Abbey of Graiguenamanagh, not only in the internal arrangements, but in the close approximation of the measurements.

The houses and graveyard in the village occupy much of its site; and the choir, transepts, and portion of the nave of the Church have been roofed for use as a *R. C. Chapel*. The tower fell in 1774 with 3 of the supporting arches, covering the floor to a depth of 5 ft., and burying many sculptured monuments. There is a fine *Effigy* of a knight, cross-legged, in armour (13th cent.), set in the wall under the steps leading to a gallery.

Tinnahinch Castle, a much more modern structure, is built on a rock near the river; it was owned by the Butlers, but was not of any military importance. Extending some distance down the river are the grounds of *Brandondale* (R. R. Butchaell, Esq.).

On the return from Graiguenamanagh to Ross, the tourist should follow the direct road on the W. side of the Barrow; and from it may easily ascend *Mount Brandon*, 1694 ft., one of the most graceful hills in the S. of Ireland, and one from which the immediate views are particularly charming—the more extensive prospect to the E. being cut off by Mt. Leinster and Blackstairs.

2. From New Ross down the Barrow to Dunbrody, &c.

On leaving the town, the road passes *Oaklands* (R. Tyndall, Esq.), *Stokestown* (J. E. Deane-Drake, Esq.), and *Landscape* on the l. bank; with *Anuagh House*, and

Castle on the opposite shore. With the exception of the conical hill of *Slieve Coiltia*, 888 ft., on the l., the country is comparatively level, and very different from the deep ravines and dells of the upper part of the Barrow, near St. Mullins.

Passing in succession *Killowen* (M. W. Knox, Esq.), *Alderton* or *Pilltown House* (the Glascott family), and *Kilmannoch House* (Capt. S. Barrett-Hamilton), the tourist crosses a small pill that joins the estuary of the Barrow, opposite **Checkpoint**, where the waters of the Suir fall in, and arrives at

9½ m. **Dunbrody Abbey**, the largest and most beautiful ruin in the Co. of Wexford.

It dates from the 12th cent., when it was founded for the Cistercians by Hervey de Montemarisco, marshal of Henry II., and seneschal of the lands obtained by Strongbow, who, with a rare consistency, gave up all his property, with the exception of the lands belonging to the abbey, of which he was first abbot. He gave the lands to the Monks of Bildewas in Shropshire, but, owing to the unsettled state of the country, they made them over to the Monks of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, who built Dunbrody in 1182. It was made a Mitred Abbey by the Pope in 1374, and its Abbot became a Lord of Parliament. It was suppressed by Henry VIII., shortly before the general Dissolution.

Its *Church* is cruciform, consisting of nave, aisles, choir, transepts, with a low and massive tower rising from the intersection, chapels, and some remains of the conventual buildings; it is 200 ft. long and 140 ft. broad at the transepts. The arches from which the tower rises are 50 ft. high. Off each transept are 3 chapels vaulted and groined, each with a narrow one-light window. Off the S. transept is a vaulted chamber with walled up double lancet window, which was probably

the Sacristy; it leads into another chamber equally gloomy, which may have been the depository of the church plate. The great E. window, which in Grose's time was singularly perfect, is a 3-light E. Eng. lancet window, deeply splayed inwardly, and surmounted by three smaller ones above. The nave is separated from the aisles by rows of Early Pointed arches, above which are trefoil-headed clerestory windows. The piers of the arches are square, and the arches themselves have particularly good mouldings arising from corbels a little below the spring of the arch. Grose mentions the splendour of the W. door, which was adorned with "filigree open work cut in the stone." A small square *Tower* on the E. side and a Gothic *Archway* on the W. are still left of the approaches to the Abbey.

After examining Dunbrody, the tourist may proceed farther S. past *Arthurstown*, and *Dunbrody Park*, a seat of Lord Templemore's, to Duncannon, Hook Head, and Bannow Bay, and the Steamer may be taken up the river from Duncannon in the morning to Waterford (see p. 399).

Return to Main Route.

The road to Waterford crosses the Barrow by the bridge to Rosbercon, and then turns to the l. along the rt. bank of the river, passing on l. *Annaghs House*, in the grounds of which are the remains of a fortress. The scenery is picturesque near this point, a terrace road, called *The Park*, running close to the river, which is ornamented on the opposite bank with the well-wooded demesnes of *Stokestown* and *Landscape*. At the village of *Glenmore* the traveller ascends a long and steep pitch, commanding from the top a magnificent view of

Brandon, Mount Leinster, and the Blackstairs. Not much can be said of the scenery for the rest of the journey, the country being bleak and hilly, with but little to relieve the eye until the descent commences into the fertile valley of the Suir, and past many neat villas to *Ferrybank*, from which a long *Bridge* brings us into the centre of

37 m. **WATERFORD*** (Pop. 26,769), a city, a county, the seat of a diocese, and one of the most ancient towus in the kingdom. A good service has hitherto been maintained between London and Waterford by the Great West. Rly. express trains running from Paddington daily for New Milford, in connection with the cross Channel service to Waterford. This will now be superseded by the service between Fishguard and Rosslare (which see). The passage is about 8 hours, about two-thirds being open sea.

History.—Here, as well as at other harbours and river mouths in Ireland, the Danes formed a settlement as early, it is said, as 853. Reginald, or Ranald, son of Sigtryg, whom Kingsley introduces into his romance of 'Hereward the Wake,' reigned here in the 11th cent., occupying the tower built by another Reginald the Dane, which bears his name, in 1003. According to Kingsley and others, he followed the example of his old leader and kinsman Sigtryg Silkebeard, and built the Church of Holy Trinity after the plan of the Church in Dublin, about 1059. Malchus, a Benedictine monk of Winchester, was appointed bishop in 1096. This settlement maintained itself until 1170, when the Danes of Waterford were beaten by Strongbow's fore-runner, Raymond le Gros, and their town was soon afterwards taken by Strongbow himself. At Waterford, Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, gave his daughter Eva to Strongbow in marriage; and here Henry II. landed, October 18, 1171. Subsequently, Prince John, Earl of Morton,

and Lord of Ireland, established a mint, a privilege which the city enjoyed until the time of Henry IV. Prince John's conduct toward the Irish chieftains on this occasion is well known. He visited it again 27 years later, and extended the walls and bastions. It was also visited by Richard II., and received many royal charters and privileges. To detail all the sieges and reverses which Waterford underwent would be to write the history of a great part of Ireland; for from its position as a port, and its proximity to England, scarcely anything important took place that did not directly or indirectly affect Waterford. It refused to proclaim Lambert Simnel on the message of the Earl of Kildare. It sustained a siege of 12 days at the hands of Perkin Warbeck and the Earl of Desmond. The King sent the citizens a letter of thanks and permission to use the words "*Intacta manet Waterfordia*" as a motto; a *Tablet* in a wall in High St., with the arms of the city, dated 1593, records them, and hence Waterford has been called "*Civitas intacta*." Next year the King sent a Sword and Cap of Maintenance to be carried before the Mayor, which are still preserved. In 1649 the city was besieged by Cromwell, who was obliged to retire. In 1650, however, it capitulated to Ireton. It sided with James II. and received him after his flight from the Battle of the Boyne, but it subsequently surrendered to the forces of William III. Queen Victoria entered the harbour on board the Royal Yacht the evening of Aug. 4, 1849, when sailing from Cork to Dublin; an interesting note of which is recorded in her 'Journal.'

The situation of Waterford is admirably adapted for a shipping port, its long quay stretching for more than a mile along the S. bank of the Suir, which rolls in a broad stream in a direction N.W. to S.E.

—"The gentle Shure, that making way
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford."
—*Spenser*.

A small portion only of the city is on the N. bank, including the

Rly. Terminus of the lines to Kilkenny and Limerick. The connection between the suburb of Ferrybank and Waterford is maintained by a wooden **Bridge**, 832 ft. long, completed in 1794. This was the work of Lemuel Cox, the Boston architect, already mentioned, who not only built it substantially, but, still more strangely, for a considerably less sum than the estimate. This amounted to 30,000*l.*, including 13,000*l.* for the ferry. The tolls from the bridge now amount to over 6000*l.* a year. The particulars of the building are set forth on a tablet in the middle of the bridge; though the inscription is not altogether free from orthographical error. The view from the bridge is worth a few minutes' notice—from the picturesque escarpment of the banks in the immediate neighbourhood, the pretty hills on the one side, and the gradually ascending tiers of houses on the other, with a long perspective of quay and river. Below the bridge the high grounds that overlook the river are adorned with pleasant country-houses and gardens.

With the exception, however, of the *Quay*, and the *Mall* that runs out of it at right angles at the southern end, there are few other good thoroughfares in Waterford, which, it must be confessed, generally shows signs of the agricultural export trade for which it is noted. The visitor will not wonder at this, when he observes that Waterford is a near and very crowded port of export for Irish produce into England, particularly at the time of the sailings of the Bristol and other steamers, when it would seem impossible to stow away the immense droves of cattle that throng the quays, and certainly do not add to the cleanliness of the streets. There are 4 large bacon-curing establishments, and large quantities of bacon and ham are shipped to English

markets. Vessels of 2000 tons can discharge their burden at the quay.

The **Harbour** of Waterford is formed by the channel of the Suir, from the city to its confluence with the Barrow; and from thence by their joint estuary to the sea (15 m.). The entrance is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and is well lighted by a fixed white light on *Hook Tower* (see p. 361). There is a red and white light on *Dunmore Pier*; and 2 leading lights at *Duncannon Fort*. The river channel has also been well lit in recent years. The income of the port is very considerable. On the Kilkenny side of the river there is a shipbuilding yard, with patent slip, graving bank, and dock. The necessity of straightening the course of the river was long felt, and a new channel has been cut below the city, which took six years to complete, and cost 24,000*l*.

Notwithstanding its extreme age, it is surprising how few antiquarian relics are left in Waterford; of the Danish and Ang.-Nor. walls and fortifications which surrounded it, and enclosed an area of 15 acres, there are, however, several remains. At the corner of the Mall or Quay stands **Reginald's Tower**, which, we are told by an inscription, was built by Reginald the Dane in 1003; it was held as a fortification by Strongbow in 1171; re-edified in 1819, and handed over to the police establishment of the city. The Tower of Turgesius stood at the corner of Barronstrand Street. A portion of the Ang.-Nor. wall and a *Tower* are to be seen in the yard of Harvey's printing establishment. In a stable yard is another *Bastion* and portion of the wall with arches. The *French Tower* is at the top of Castle Street, and farther down it is another square *Bastion*. In the *Tramore Rly. yard* is a circular *Tower*, in perfect preservation, with embasures and crenellated battlements. The palace occupied by King John

during his stay at Waterford stood on the site of the Widows' Alm-Houses, on the erection of which the vaults of that ancient structure were discovered. Some quaint old houses still exist in a lane off High Street.

The city had several monastic establishments. A *Franciscan Friary* was founded in 1220 by Sir Hugh Purcell and suppressed in 1511. Four years later the Holy Ghost Hospital was erected over the nave, and the latter, forming a kind of crypt, was used as a burial place by old city families. The Choir was subsequently fitted up for services for the French Huguenots, who settled in Waterford in 1695; but it fell into disuse and became a ruin early in the last cent. The remains still existing are the nave, choir, lady chapel, and tower. There are a large number of monumental slabs on the floor of the ruined Church. A *Dominican Priory* was founded in 1220 and suppressed in 1539, the tower and belfry of which are still in existence.

The **Cathedral** is a large plain building in the Mall.

History.—This is told on a tablet on the S. wall of the Sanctuary: "The Danish Christchurch or Cathedral of Waterford was founded here by Reginald, son of Sigtryg, the Norseman, circa. 1050. It was extended by a choir, and adorned by the Ang.-Nor. invaders in the E. Eng. style, circa. 1223. There was added to it, in the 14th and 15th cents., Trinity Parish Church and the Chapels of St. Nicholas, St. Saviour, St. Catherine, and St. James. These buildings (the foundations whereof yet remain beneath the present floor) were pulled down in 1770. The new Cathedral completed 1773, John Roberts, archt. Altered, adorned and adapted to Cathedral use, 1891, Thomas Drew, archt." Sir Thomas Drew found that, by superimposing a plan of the Danish Church upon a plan of the crypt of Christchurch,

Dublin, a remarkable and identical agreement in dimensions and spacing of piers, &c., was found, which goes far to fix an earlier date than that usually assigned, 1096. Note the curious *Rice Monument*, representing the body in a state of decomposition, with toads and frogs creeping from out of it. Another, said to be his also, shows the body immediately after death. There is also a fine *Fitz-Gerald Monument* of white Carrara marble.

Adjoining the Cathedral are an extremely comfortable-looking *Bishop's Palace* and *Deanery*, in the garden of which is an ancient *Crypt*.

The *R. C. Cathedral* in Barronstrand Street, to which a new front has been erected, is said to have been built for 20,000*l.*, all of which was defrayed by pence taken at the door.

A Leper House was founded by King John early in the 13th cent., and lasted as such down to the 17th cent. In 1785, the revenue from the foundation was applied to the more general purposes of healing, and a building was then erected which is still known as the *Leper Hospital*.

The Christian Brothers' Schools had their origin in Waterford, and the first was founded by Edward Rice, a merchant, in 1803. Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, was born at Waterford in 1767. Charles Kean was born here on 18th January, 1811, and it was also the birthplace of Wallace, the composer of 'Maritana,' &c.

The neighbourhood of Waterford is plentifully studded with seats, particularly on the banks of the river. On the E. side of the city is a small *People's Park*. The best view of the city and river is from *Mount Misery*, which lies across the bridge and beyond the Rly. Stat. Another point is *Cromwell's Rock*, also on the Kilkenny side and which can easily be reached by the ferry. The Rock is traditionally said to have derived its name from Cromwell's attack of the city from this point; but this is doubtful.

Conveyances.—Rly. to Kilkenny, Limerick, Dungarvan, Tramore, and Rosslare. Steamers daily to New Milford; three times weekly to Liverpool; twice a week to Bristol; once a week to Glasgow, to Plymouth, to London, via Southampton, to Cork, and to Dublin; daily to Duncannon; daily to New Ross, Sundays excepted. Car daily to Dunmore East; to Fethard, via Passage and Duncannon; to New Ross; to Portlaw.

Distances.—Wexford, 37 m.; New Ross, 15 m.; Duncannon, 10½ m.; Dunbrody, 7 m.; Passage, 7 m.; Thomastown, 29 m.; Clonmel, 28 m.; Carrick, 14 m.; Portlaw, 10 m.; Dungarvan, 29 m.; Kilmacthomas, 14½ m.; Tramore, 7 m.; Dunmore, 11 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. New Ross by steamer.
2. Dunbrody and Duncannon by steamer.
3. Hook Head and Bannow Bay.
4. Tramore and Dunmore.

1. Duncannon, Hook Head, and Bannow Bay.

The sail to Passage and Duncannon is beautiful; the river as far as Cheekpoint being bounded by high, wooded banks, from which in frequent succession pretty villas peep out. On the l. side *Newpark* (G. Bloomfield, Esq.), *Larkfield*, *Snow-house*, *Springfield*, *Belview*, *Suirview*, and *Snowhill* (J. O'Neil Power, Esq.); on the rt. *Belmont*, *Blenheim*, *Ballycannon*, *Woodland*, and *Faithlegg* (P. Mahon Power, Esq.).

About 2 m. down is the *Little Island*, on which is an uninhabited *Castle* of the FitzGerald family, who have recently erected another structure here; and at 6 m. *Cheekpoint*, where the Barrow, here crossed by a fine rly. bridge, mixes its

waters with those of the Suir, which may now be said to become an estuary. At the head of a small tidal pill on the opposite shore the ruins of *Dunbrody Abbey* (p. 394) are plainly visible in their desolate grandeur. Landing is not easy at low tide owing to a muddy shore, so that the tourist coming by boat should time his visit when the tide suits. The river widens from Cheekpoint to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Passage (Inn)*, from whence there is a *Ferry* to *Ballyhack*, and where the cliffs begin to show themselves. From *Ballyhack* the tourist can conveniently visit *Dunbrody*, about 3 m. distant. The little square tower overlooking the river is called *Buttermilk Castle*, and may have been for the protection of fishery, which the monks owned here, or for collecting dues in shipping. Passing *Dunbrody Park*, the seat of Lord Templemore, the steamer soon arrives at

$10\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Duncannon (Inn)*, a pleasant village, trying hard to aspire to the dignity of a watering-place. From the reign of Henry II. a *Fort* has existed here, for the purpose of watching the approaches to the harbour. It has been garrisoned since the time of the Spanish Armada, and occupies the projecting cliff to the W. of the village. It successfully resisted an attack of the Parliamentary forces under Ireton in 1645. James II. embarked here in a small vessel, which brought him to Kinsale when taking his final departure from Ireland. The fortifications occupy about 3 statute acres, and a number of cannon defend the river. On the opposite bank are the ruins of *New Geneva*. Here a colony of Genevese settled in 1785, and the Irish Parliament voted 50,000*l.* for the settlement, and to encourage the craftsmen in gold and silver work; but after a few years the establishment came to an end. The place was used by the military

in 1798. S. C. Hall was born here in 1800.

From *Duncannon* the road continues to skirt the coast until it reaches (6 m.) *Loftus Hall* (Marquis of Ely), and *Slade* and *Churchtown*, 2 villages at the end of the singular promontory of *Hook Head* (8 m.), which juts out to the S. in a narrow strip, barely $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide. At the extreme point is a *Lighthouse* having a fixed white light, 152 feet high, visible in clear weather about 16 miles; it has also a fog gun. The tower is circular, 100 ft. high, and has very thick walls; its origin has been attributed to the Danes, Anglo-Normans, and Rose Macrone.

The geology of *Hook Point* consists of coarse sandstones and conglomerates, overlaid by carboniferous limestone, remarkable for the variety and beauty of the corals found in it—such as *Astræopora*, *Michelina*, and *Zophrentis*; also for the crinoids, of which *Actinocrinus*, *Platycrinus*, *Potterocrinus*, and *Rhodocrinus* are the most beautiful forms.

The whole of this district is full of interest. The point of *Baginbun* was the scene of the landing of Fitz-Stephen and his adventurous band of 300 men, May, 1169, the commencement of that career of conquest by which the English obtained such an ascendancy in Ireland. It is a small promontory, and on the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland are the remains of *Earthworks*, probably Celtic. 1 m. N. is *Fethard (Inn)*, pleasantly situated about 1 m. from the sea, and visited as a watering-place. It is an ancient place, and was made a borough by James II., but disfranchised at the Union, and 15,000*l.* paid as compensation to the Earl of Ely and Charles Tottenham. A walk of a couple of miles and a boat across the mouth of the bay, brings the tourist to the buried town of *Bannow*.

The sandy estuary of *Bannow Bay* westward from the *Saltee Islands* about 7 m., appears to have been the boundary of the district occupied by the Ang.-Nor. settlers. *Bannow* was the first corporation town built by them, and its charter is referred to in the first charter to *New Ross*. It was then called the *Pill*, according to *Holinshed*, who writes that "Weisforde, with the territorie baied and perlosed within the river called the *Pill*, was so quite estranged from *Irishrie*, as if a traveller of the *Irish* had pitcht his foote within the *Pill* and spoken *Irish*, the *Weisfordians* would command him forthwith to turne the other end of his tong and speake *English*, or els bringe his trenchman with him." The ravages committed by sand are exemplified in the old town of *Bannow*, of which no traces can be seen, a ruined Church being all that is left, though we know that it was of some note as late as *Charles I.*'s reign. A writer in 1684 (*Robert Leigh*) says that then it was quite ruined. *Walsh*, writing in 1826, gives an interesting account of it, and of some explorations he made at the Church, an ancient structure with many sculptured ornaments. The place returned two members of Parliament, though for many generations there was nothing to represent but a solitary chimney. For the loss of this privilege 15,000*l.* was paid to the *Earl of Ely*.

Should the tourist have time, he may proceed from *Fethard* to *Tintern Abbey* 4 m., the seat of the *Colclough* family. *William le Marechal*, *Earl of Pembroke*, being shipwrecked on this coast in 1200, founded this abbey, which he peopled from, and named after, the more celebrated establishment in *Monmouthshire*. Unfortunately the mansion was formed out of the chancel, so that little but the tower remains to identify it. The *Abbey Church* was built on the plan of *Dunbrody*, but was not so large. The stone of the buildings was used for the present *Church*, and also in the erection of a bridge that crosses the

rivulet running through the *demesne*. The Church at *Tintern* contains a *Monument* to the *Colclough* family, temp. *Henry VIII.*, who, from holding estates that once belonged to the Church, are ever more under the "curse of fire and water."

4 m. from *Tintern* is *Clonmines*, at the mouth of the *Corrock*, where in the time of the *Danes* an ancient town existed of sufficient importance to possess a mint. It was in ruins in 1684 as *Leigh* states, and the signs of silver and lead mining were then to be seen. It returned members of Parliament until the Union, and 15,000*l.* compensation was paid as in the case of *Fethard*. Close to the river are the tower and walls of the *Dominican Monastery*, founded by the *Kavanaghs* in the 14th cent.; and the remains of *Black Castle*, built by the family of *Sutton*. There is also a picturesque *Chapel* with 2 turrets, said to have been raised by a cowherd in memory of his mother, and still called the "Cow-boy's Chapel."

From *Clonmines* there is a road to *Wexford* direct, or *viâ* *Taghmon*, up the vale of the *Corrock*, passing *Rosegarland* (*F. A. Leigh, Esq.*) and *Coolcliffe House*.

2. To *Tramore* and *Dunmore*.

A short Rly. of 7 m. runs to *Tramore* * (*Pop.* 1733) (*Great strand*), the favourite seaside resort of the citizens of *Waterford*, a pleasantly situated little watering-place, with a remarkably fine sea and sands. It is placed on a hill at the N.W. corner of *Tramore Bay*, a fine open bay, though terribly exposed to the southerly gales. A small *Monument* on the strand commemorates the loss, in 1816, of the 'Seahorse,' a troop-ship from the *Peninsula*, in which 292 men and 71 women and children perished. *Golf Links* have been laid out, and there is a good

Racecourse. The cliffs on the W. from *Tramore* to *Great Newtown Head* are bold and precipitous, on which are three *Towers*, one with an iron figure (14 ft.) called the "Metal Man," to warn vessels against entering the bay. Below is a *Cave*, which can be visited by boat. Eastward is a stretch of narrow strand called the *Burrows*, about 2 m. long, which shuts off from the sea a large lagoon, known as the *Back Strand*. The only outlet of this immense body of water is at the E. boundary of the bay, at which is a *Ferry*, where the cliffs again rise boldly, terminating at *Brownstown Head*, on which also are two white *Towers*. On the E. side of the *Back Strand* is *Summerville* (the Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue). Several hundred acres of the *Back Strand* were some years since reclaimed by Mr. William Malcomson of Waterford.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the strand W. to *Annestown* and thence to *Dunhill* or *Don Isle Castle*, a striking ruin perched on a lofty insulated rock above the road, and which was defended by a strong wall and deep fosse. It was owned by the Le Poers. Cromwell attacked it, and a stubborn resistance was made by the Baroness of Don Isle, but it finally fell, and was demolished, as was also the ancient Church close by. Popular tradition says that the steward, who acted as chief gunner, seeing the enemy about to retreat, asked for refreshment; the baroness sent him a bowl of buttermilk, which so incensed him that he signalled to the besiegers and surrendered the Castle.

The tourist who remains at *Tramore* may make an excursion to *Dunmore* (more easily visited from Waterford), a picturesque little bathing village, with some interesting caves in the cliffs. The name is derived from a great earthen dnu, which can still be traced. There is a *Harbour* here where the mail steam-packet service was formerly carried [Ireland.]

on, to and from, Milford Haven. It is well protected by *Kelly's Island*, which is joined to the mainland. The *Pier*, which cost over 100,000*l.*, is 600 ft. long, on which is a *Lighthouse*. The place is resorted to in the summer months. S. of it is *Black Knob*, a cliff below which is *Merlin's Cave*, reached by a path. A cliff walk can be taken to *Tramore* by proceeding S. past the *Bishop's Hole* (100 ft.), surrounded by a low wall, *Swine Head* and *Ballymacaw*, and thence to the *Ferry* at *Lisselty*. There are remains of *Earthworks* at *Rathwhelan*. About 2 m. N. of *Dunmore* is a *Cist* surrounded by a stone circle; some of the stones, including 2 of the covering, are still *in situ*. The geologist will find in the neighbourhood of *Tramore* Lower Silurian rocks of *Bala* and *Caradoc* age.

Return to Main Route.

Leaving the *Terminus* of the Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Rly., the line runs for the first few miles along the S. bank of the *Suir*. At 2½ m., on the opposite bank, are the ruins of *Granny Castle*, which belonged to the Ormonde family; in the Parliamentary wars it was taken by Col. Axtell, the regicide. The demesne of *Mount Congreve* (A. Congreve, Esq.) on l. offers a pretty bit of landscape, and soon the traveller gains distant views of the *Comeragh Mountains*, part of the great southern range that forms the backbone of Waterford. The line here leaves the river, and at 6¼ m. reaches *Kilmeadan*. To the rt. near the bank of the river, in a commanding position, are the ruins of *Kilmeadan Castle*, the first taken by Cromwell after raising the siege of Waterford. It was held by the Le Poers, descendants of Robert le Poer, Marshal of Henry II., and the unfortunate owner was hanged, on the fall of the castle, on a tree.

14 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Kilmacthomas (Inn)**, an exposed and bleak-looking little village, situated on both banks of the Mahon River, which, taking its rise on the S. slopes of Knockanaffrin, 2478 ft., runs noisily down to the sea. The woollen industry is successfully carried on here.

Tyrone Power, one of the greatest stage representatives of Irishmen, was born near Kilmacthomas, 2 November, 1797. He was lost in the 'President' steamer on her voyage from America, in March, 1841.

[At **Bonmahon**, a bathing village some 5 m. to the S., on the opposite side of the stream, are the copper-mines of Knockmahon, where working has been resumed.]

The mountain pedestrian may make a very pleasant excursion from Kilmacthomas to **Lake Coumshingaun**, or *Coumshonane*, a deep tarn nearly surrounded by a wall of rock, over 1100 ft. in height, one of the most romantic spots in the country. The stream that issues from it has been utilised at the factory at Portlaw. It lies about 6 m. to the N., amongst the Comeragh Mts., which here rise to a height of 2597 ft. It can also be easily reached from Carrick on Suir. Its great depth and the height of the cliffs give a dark and gloomy appearance to the surface of the water. "The precipitous sides of these mountains present a remarkable appearance as seen from the land, exhibiting, from their bold projections and their deep-receding cavities, vast masses of light and shadow."

From Kilmacthomas, this same range of hills, under the name of the Monavullagh Mountains, trends to the S.W., overlooking Stradbally and Dungarvan. The road to the latter place winds at their base, passing on rt. *Comeragh House*, and on l. *Sarahcille*. From the steep hill above the Dalligan River a very lovely distant view is gained of Dungarvan, with its bay, and Helvick Head in the distance.

On the l. is *Cloncoskoran*, in the grounds of which there is a singular gap or pass in the wooded range behind. Crossing the River Tay, at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. is **Durrow Stat.**, and 3 m. to the E. is the village of **Stradbally**, once the seat of an Augustinian Friary. It is prettily situated, with good scenery in the glen. From hence it is 3 m. to

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Dungarvan** * (Pop. 4850).

History.—The town is of ancient foundation, as its name implies (the Dun or Fort of Garvan), and it surrendered to Henry II. Soon after the Ang.-Nor. settlement King John built a Castle, and defended the town with walls. It had grants of several charters from various sovereigns. The manor, in old days vested in the Crown, was granted for a time to the Ormondes; but it again changed hands several times, until it passed to the Earl of Cork, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire. It was saved the fate of bombardment by Cromwell in 1649, who was so flattered by a woman drinking his health at the entrance of the town that he spared it.

A portion of the keep of the *Castle*, founded by King John, still exists: it was repaired by Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in 1463. The most interesting remains are at **Abbeyside**, a district on the opposite shore of the harbour, which is connected with Dungarvan by a *Causeway* and one-arched *Bridge* of 75 ft. span, crossing the Colligan River. They are jointly 1120 ft. in length, and were erected in 1815 by the Duke of Devonshire at a cost of 50,000*l.* The Abbeyside ruins consist of a keep of a *Castle*, erected by the McGraths, who were also the founders of the *Augustinian Friary*, now incorporated with a R. C. Chapel. A very graceful tower, with some E. Eng. arches, remain *in statu quo*. There is a pretty view from the Churchyard of the estuary and the opposite town. There is a

large trade in agricultural produce. Should the tourist be spending an afternoon here, he may walk out past the small village of **Ringville** to *Helvick Head* (8 m.), the S. boundary of the harbour, where, if the weather is at all rough, there is sure to be a fine sea.

The line from Dungarvan to Cappoquin offers nothing of special interest, and for continuation of it by the Blackwater, see Rte. 31.

Distances. — Stradbally, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Bonmahon, $13\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Kilmacthomas, $13\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Waterford, $28\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Helvick, 8 m.; Clonmel, 25 m.; Colligan, 5 m.; Ardmore, 14 m.; Youghal, 18 m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Waterford, and to Lismore. Car to Clonmel.

EXCURSION.

Dungarvan to Clonmel.

This is a picturesque excursion over the high grounds between the Monavullagh and the Knockmealdown Mountains. For the first few miles the road winds by the side of the glen of the Colligan, a charming ravine, bordered on each side by thick woods of birch and fir.

About 5 m. up is *Colligan*, overlooking the glen and the distant bay of Dungarvan, and backed up by ranges of mountains.

A still more charming view is gained on the descent into the valley of the Nier, a rapid and impetuous stream, rising on the slopes of Knockanaffrin, near the source of the Mahon. As we descend this valley we pass *Ballymacarby*, and a little farther on *Ballymakee*.

From this point the Nier dashes off to the l., to fall into the Suir, the road climbing a long hill, and eventually descending into the richly cultivated vale of the Suir. The main points of scenic interest in this valley are the noble peaks of the Galty Mountains on the l., with their peculiar ravines and gullies (Rte. 30), and the rounded boss of Slievenaman right over Clonmel. At 25 m. the

Suir is crossed by a handsome stone *Bridge*, and the traveller enters *Clonmel* (Rte. 30).

Return to Main Route.

From Dungarvan to Youghal the road is hilly. At *Killouqford Bridge*, $68\frac{1}{2}$ m., it crosses the mouth of the River Brickey, and ascends a low range of hills that run in a S.E. direction from the Blackwater, near Lismore, to the Suir.

Détour to Ardmore and Whiting Bay.

At the 11th m. from Dungarvan a road to the l. 3 m. leads to **Ardmore**. Its interesting remains consist of a Round Tower, Cathedral, Church, Oratory, and Well. They nearly all bear the name of the patron saint and early missionary St. Declan, who laboured for the conversion of the Desii, and who, it is conjectured, commenced his Christianising labours before the coming of St. Patrick. Of all the buildings, the **Oratory** is the most ancient, and may possibly be, as some have held, of the same date as St. Declan, who died in 450; the slate roof was put on in 1716. It is a rude primitive little but of 13 ft. 4 in. long by 8 ft. 9 in. broad, with walls 2 ft. 5 in. thick, the original door of which (now blocked up by accumulations of earth) has its lintel formed of a single stone 6 ft. in length. The side walls project 2 ft. beyond the gables. It is lighted by an E. window, splaying inwards, with a single-piece circular head. The *Grave* of St. Declan is a stone-lined excavation in the S.E. corner, the earth from which was held to be sacred. There was also a monastery founded by Declan, which appears to have arrived at considerable importance in learning and ecclesiastical matters, its heads usually ranking as bi-shops.

The **Cathedral** is of mixed periods, and consists of a choir, which is separated from the nave by a remarkably beautiful Pointed arch with capitals sculptured in the form of lotus-buds. This portion (34 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 3 in.) was entered from the S. by a doorway, now built up, and presents in the N. wall a course of masonry of rude and Cyclopean character, of probably the same date as the oratory. The Pointed E. window of the chancel is built up. The nave is mostly of the 11th cent., of the Hiberno-Romanesque style, but portions of the N. wall belong to the earlier Ch. It is 72 ft. by 24 ft., and was entered by a doorway on the S. (now blocked) and one on the N., containing a good round-headed arch, within which a later pointed door has been inserted. The N. wall of the nave contains not only the 2 available windows, but also decorations of arcades of very early Norman date. The interior of the cathedral contains a trefoil-headed canopy, a sepulchral arch, and a couple of *Ogham Stones*. One was found in 1844, built into the E. gable of St. Declan's Oratory, and removed to the S. doorway of the chancel. This stone has been the subject of much controversy; but students of epigraphy now generally admit that the "longest Ogham inscription," which puzzled Brash and others, is now two inscriptions, and that the stone of Lugud was used subsequently for an inscription to Dolati, a "chore (rural) bishop." The other in the opposite corner is that of "Amadu."

The most interesting feature in the decoration is the display of carving on the west gable. Hayman says that it

"Presents a series of sculptured niches of elaborate execution. About 6 ft. from the ground are 2 large semicircular compartments, enclosed in a moulded string-course. In that

to the N. are 3 arched niches, the central one containing a sculpture representing the Tree of Life, with the serpent coiled round the trunk, and Adam and Eve standing on either side. The right-hand niche of this compartment commemorates the conversion of the Pagan Prince of the Desii, who, with his spear couched and resting on his shoulder, bows himself before the Christian missionary. The left-hand niche contains an ox. At the top of the S. compartment is the Judgment of Solomon, and below it are 6 niches, in the square niche to the extreme left being the Virgin and Child, and in the remaining 4 the Magi with their Offerings."

The **Round Tower** is remarkably perfect, and stands some 20 yds. to the S. of the Cath. It is 95 ft. 4 in. in height, with a conical cap, somewhat thrown out of the perpendicular by lightning. The door (5 ft. 10 in. high) is 13 ft. from the ground, and has a bead decoration round the edges. The tower is divided by string-courses into 5 storeys; the base is 17 ft. in diam., and the building tapers beautifully to the top, in a series of stages with three projecting string-courses, to a diam. of 4 ft. 7 in. at the top storey.

"The lower storeys are lighted by splaying spike-holes, some having square, some having circular heads; and, as the visitor ascends, he meets grotesque corbels at intervals, staring at him from the concave walls. The highest story has 4 tapered windows, facing the cardinal points. The stone lintels remain over the opes where the beam of the bell rested, which, tradition says, was of so deep and powerful a tone that it was heard at Gleann-mor, or the Great Glen, 8 m. distant."—*Hayman.*

From excavations made at the base of this tower by a number of antiquaries, when two skeletons were discovered, Windele deduced that the round towers were used princi-

pally for sepulchral purposes—a conclusion which is contested by Pètrie in his volume on the Round Towers, p. 81.

St. Declan's Well, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E., is on a rather precipitous rock, overhanging the sea. It is covered by a small building, with two small apses, said to be either erected or restored about the beginning of the 19th cent. On it are rudely sculptured effigies of the Crucifixion. One is very ancient and much weathered, the central later, and the northern is probably a modern gable cross. A well where the pilgrims laved is at the S. wall, and near it a stone seat. The festival of St. Declan is held on the 24th July, when numbers of devotees attend and perform the penance of crawling three times under *St. Declan's Stone*, a large conglomerate boulder resting on ledges among the rocks on the strand. This observance is considered good for certain ailments, especially pains in the back! This is the stone on which the bell and vestments of the saint are said to have floated from Menevia. Of few of the Irish saints are more legends current than St. Declan of Ardmore.

Close to the well is **Teampull-Deiscart** (Church of the south), of rude masonry, supposed to have been erected in the 13th cent. by Moel-ettrim O'Dhuibe Rathra, Bishop of Ardmore. The remains consist of a W. gable and S. wall, with a doorway in the latter possessing "the keystone of the flat arch, on its bend, apparently inverted, a matter which has given rise to much speculation; but the result of a keen scrutiny will show that it was so cut to a depth of a few inches only, and that then it is constructed as usual to meet the laws of gravitation." A Castle lay E. of the Church, and an interesting incident in its history is its occupa-

tion for a time by Perkin Warbeck, who, leaving his wife there, advanced to take Waterford. It and the Round Tower sustained a one day's siege in 1642. They were in the hands of the Irish, and a narrative by one present says, "In the Castle were 114 able men, besides 183 women and children, 22 pound of powder and bullets answerable, in the Steeple were only 40 men, who had about 12 pound of powder and shot enough. The next day we hanged 117."

In the modern Church is the old Font of the earlier foundation. A *Crannog* has been discovered on the beach, which is covered by the sea at full tide.

From Ardmore the pedestrian may walk past *Whiting Bay* and *Woodbine Hill*, an ancient seat of the Roche family, to the *Ferry*. The carriage-road takes a longer round, rejoining the Dungarvan road at **Kinsalebeg**, with a quaint old *Church*, and passing **Pilltown**, where slight remains of a *Castle* of the Walshes exist. It is said that a small pill on which the village is situated was, at a very remote date, the ancient course of the Blackwater, which emptied itself into Whiting Bay instead of that of Youghal.

"Past Lismore the Avonmore doth flow,
And Ardmore sees it to the ocean go."
 Faërie Queene.

Return to Main Route.

We now cross the *Iron Bridge* which replaced, in 1880, that built of Memel fir, in 1829, by Nimmo, the engineer. It consists of 622 ft. of 30 ft. spans, and 661 ft. of 5 large spans each of 100 ft., with 50 ft. on each side of the pier for passage of vessels. To connect the bridge with the shore there is a causeway of 485 ft., making a total length of 1768 ft., having traversed which the tourist enters the county of Cork, and at 18 m. the seaport of

Youghal* (Ir. *Eochaill*, Yew-wood).

History.—Though an ancient place, little is known of it before the coming of the Ang.-Normans. King John granted it a charter in 1209, and during the middle ages it was identified with the fortunes of the Geraldines. In 1579, Desmond rebelling, plundered the town. Ormonde sent troops by sea from Waterford to its aid, but they were repulsed; it soon afterwards surrendered to him, and the tradition is that he hanged Copping the Mayor before his own door, for having failed in his promise to protect the town; but this is we believe without foundation. It is identified with Raleigh and Richard Boyle, who was created Baron of Youghal in 1616 and Earl of Cork in 1620. He defended it in 1641, and here he died in 1643. It was besieged in 1645 by the Irish under Lord Castlehaven, and in 1649 Cromwell entered it and made it his headquarters for a time.

Youghal is a quaint and interesting town, with a Pop. of 5393, situated on the side of a hill, partly wooded and partly rocky, overlooking the mouth of the Blackwater, which, immediately after passing the bridge, swells out into a lagoon of considerable size, though shallow depth, with flat shores on either side. Between the town and the ferry it becomes very much narrower, but immediately widens again, while the character of its banks changes to rocky and precipitous headlands. It has become a fashionable watering-place, and has a good shore for bathing. **The Strand**, or modern portion of the town, stretches along the shore, and has hotels, lodging-houses, and many modern residences.

The older portion of the town consists of a *Main Street* over 1 m. in length, with branches to the water-side, and narrow streets striking up the hill. Youghal thrives by its coasting-vessels, fishing, and pro-

vision trade. Beautiful *Point-lace* is made under the direction of the Presentation Sisters; it is so fine that some of it costs as much as 50l. a yard. Across the mouth of the harbour there is a bar, but vessels that are of not more than 10 or 12 ft. draught, can always find water to cross. On the western side of the entrance there is a *Lighthouse*, completed 1852, on the site of a light tower belonging to the Nunnery of St. Ann's. Portions of the *Walls* and the *Water Gate* or "Cromwell's Arch" are standing. In the *Main Street* is a curious structure known as the *Clock Gate*, erected in 1771 with a wide archway, above which rises a square tower of 4 stories, surmounted by a clock lantern. Farther on the rt. is an old tower called *Tynté's Castle*. Beyond this to the l. is

St. Mary's Collegiate Church, a beautiful building, lately restored to its former magnificence from the ruins in which it lay for so many years. There are traces of a Church of the 11th cent., in the building restored by the 8th Earl of Desmond. As long ago as 1681 it is described by Dyneley "as being in use, though much out of repair. It was antiently a collegiate church, and at this time said to be the fairest parish church of the province." The College was founded in 1464 by the 8th Earl of Desmond, and consisted of a warden, 8 fellows, and 8 singing-men; and the Church, as it stood prior to the restoration, was of remarkably beautiful Dec. architecture. Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, during his rebellion, occupied the town for 5 days; his followers ruined the college, unroofed the choir of the Church, and destroyed the side chapels and many of the tombs.

Externally the Church consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel with battlemented walls, to which a

sacristy, now taken away, was once attached, 2 transepts, with a square *Tower*, 63 ft. high, the wall of which is 8 ft. in thickness; it is separated from the Ch. and is used as a belfry. A bell-tower stood at the W. end, and on the S. side of the Church a mortuary chapel extended for some distance. There is a good Early Eng. *W. Doorway*, with cylindrical shafts and clustered mouldings. On entering this door is a round-headed arch leading to the bell-tower, removed in 1792. The nave, with its old oak roof, is separated from the side aisles by 5 Early Pointed arches on each side. There is a fine octagonal *Font* supported on a central and 4 outer moulded pillars, the latter terminating in 4 Ogee arches; it has a fine domed oak covering. Notice in the N. transept a singular obtuse-angled arch, enclosing a *Tomb-recess*, 13th cent., in which is a recumbent effigy; a carved-oak pulpit with modern base; a double *Piscina*. Among the *Monuments* are those to Hartford, Mayor, 1618; to the Uniacke family, 1632; the Nagles, 1633; Tobin's floor monument, 1557; Patrick Ronan (floor), 1624; Llewellyn, Mayor of Youghal, 1628; also a round-arched Norman tomb. On the S. wall of the nave is a curiously-carved wooden *Cradle* (1684), in which the sword of the corporation used to repose. In the S. aisle is the Early Eng. *Tomb* and recumbent figure of the Earl of Desmond, the restorer of the Church; and of Mathew le Mercer (about 13th cent.). On the N. side of the *Chancel* is the closed doorway of the sacristy, and on the S. is one leading into the Ch.-yd. It is a good example of the Dec. style of the 14th cent. The chancel is lighted by a good 6-light *E. Window* of stained glass (1851), containing the arms of the Desmonds, Raleigh, Earl of Cork, Duke of Devonshire, and many others. It also contains an

Altar-tomb to Thomas Fleming, *Piscina* and *Sedilia* on the S.W. In the N. wall is a fine *Tomb-recess* of Thomas Fleming, Lord Slane (15th cent.), and a monument to the restorer of the Ch., the Rev. Pierce Wm. Drew. Observe also above the windows the apertures for reverberation. In the S. Transept, anciently called the Chantry of our Blessed Saviour, which was purchased from the Corporation by the Earl of Cork in 1606, are the *Tombs* of the founders, Richard Bennett and his wife, restored by the Earl of Cork in 1619. The effigies he caused to be carved in the costumes of his day, and painted in colours. In the W. wall is his own *Monument* in the Italian style, with effigies of himself, his wives, and 9 of his children, and "so amply illustrated by explicit and copious inscriptions as to present a series of heraldic and genealogical memoirs." It was carefully restored and repainted some years ago (see 'St. Patrick's Cathedral,' Dublin); also a monument to Lord Broghill and several sepulchral slabs.

The *Churchyard* is surrounded by the town-walls of Youghal, flanked by the Earl of Cork's ugly round towers. On the N. side is the College House, built by the 1st Earl of Cork on the foundations of the earlier building. The visitor should ascend the Church tower for the sake of the view, which, though not extensive, is very pretty; it embraces on the N. the bridge over the Blackwater, the wooded hills above, and, in the extreme distance, the summits of the Knockmealdown Hills. On the E. is Ferry Point, with its Church, while immediately underneath lies the town with its ruined abbeys and populous streets in close juxtaposition.

To the N. of the Church is the *House* (now called *Myrtle Grove*) of Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in

1588-89, was chief magistrate of Youghal, and where he entertained the poet Spenser. Some have held that this was the Warden's house, much modified in process of time; the probability is that it was of Raleigh's time. Here also resided Sir Richard Norris, Sir Geo. Carew, Lords-President of Munster, and the Earl of Cork. It is a perfect Elizabethan gabled house, with some of the rooms wainscoted and decorated with carved oak, especially the mantel-piece of the drawing-room and Sir Walter's bedroom. The house is said to contain a subterranean passage from the dining-room to the old tower of the Church. In the garden, according to well-established local tradition, is Raleigh's *Yew-tree*, where the knight may have "drunk tobacco," as the habit was then called, and read over the manuscript of the 'Faërie Queene.' This garden is also celebrated because in it the first potato was planted in Ireland. Three seigniories and a half, amounting to 42,000 acres, were granted to Raleigh of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, which he disposed of to the Earl of Cork in 1602. To the N. of the town is the *Dominican Friary*, or North Abbey, founded in 1268 by Thomas FitzGerald, surnamed the Ape. The remains consist of the W. gable with its doorway and a 3-light window, and a portion of the arch connecting the nave with the aisle. There are no remains of the Franciscan Monastery (the South Abley), founded in 1224 by Maurice FitzGerald, the first to the Order in Ireland. There are some traces of the *St. John's House of Benedictines*, founded in the 14th cent., and converted in the reign of Charles II. into a storehouse for keeping ammunition. The E. wall of the chapel possesses a pointed doorway, with ornamented spandrels, and a few square-headed windows.

Conveyances.—Rail to Cork; a steamer in the summer season to Cappoquin.

Distances.—Ardmore, 6½ m.; Dungarvan, 18 m.; Cappoquin, 16 m.; Lismore (road), 18 m.; Strancally, 10 m.; Tallow, 14 m.; Rhincrew, 2½ m.; Midleton, 14½ m.; Cork, 26¾ m.

Excursions:—

1. Cappoquin and the Blackwater. (See Rte. 31.)
2. Castlemartyr. (See below.)
3. Ardmore. (See p. 403.)

The remainder of the route from Youghal to Cork is traversed by railway.

6½ m. **Killeagh**, a small town adjoining the grounds of *Ahadoe* (Sir A. R. de Capell Brooke, Bart.), where the family of Capell have lived for 600 consecutive years—an unusual tenure, which the peasantry have recognised by terming it "The Maiden Estate," in allusion to its never having been forfeited. The grounds, which extend for a considerable distance up a romantic glen, are celebrated for their beauty and the extent of their views.

9¼ m. **Mogeely Stat.** 1½ m. to the l. are the small town and demesne of **Castlemartyr (Inn)**, the former once a place of considerable importance, as commanding the country between Cork and Youghal, and the latter the beautiful seat of the Earl of Shannon. Within the grounds were 2 Churches, of which nothing remains but a burial-ground. There are the remains of the *Castle of Imokilly*, long the seat of the FitzGeralds, who were its seneschals; it underwent at different times much severe treatment; it was taken after a protracted siege by Lord Inchiquin in 1645. Henry Boyle, descendant of the Earl of Cork, and Speaker of the Irish House of Com-

mons, was created Earl of Shannon and Baron of Castlemartyr in 1756. He greatly enlarged the present mansion, partly erected by the first Earl of Orrery (Lord Broghill), who died here. Passing *Brookdale House*, we arrive at

14½ m. **Midleton** * (Pop. 3246), a neat and thriving town of one long street, with a good agricultural trade, and a distillery. It owes much to the Brodrick family, who take the title of viscount from the place. John Philpot Curran was educated at the Classical School here, which was founded by Elizabeth Villiers, Countess of Orkney, in 1696, out of a grant of forfeited lands made to her by William III.

1 m. S. is **Ballynacorra**, a small port at the mouth of the Owenacurra River. The spot is shown where

Raleigh held the ford single-handed until his men arrived to his aid. In the neighbourhood of Midleton, near the rly., are *Calirmone* (Viscount Midleton), in the grounds of which are the ruins of a castle: *Roxborough*; *Killeagh*; *Broomfield*; and *Ballyedmond*.

18 m., passing Carrigtuoill Stat., near which a number of *Subterranean Chambers* were discovered in 1835. S. of the village is *Barryscourt Castle*, consisting of a large "bawn" defended by square flankers; the quadrangular keep is also defended by square towers, and in the N. tower is a small chapel. From here the rly. traverses one of the innumerable mazes of Lough Mahon, and soon joins the Queenstown Rly., continuing along the bank of the Lee to 26¾ m. *Cork* (Rte. 32).

ROUTE 30.

WATERFORD TO CLONMEL, CAHER, TIPPERARY, AND LIMERICK.

This route is performed by the Waterford and Limerick Rly., an important line which has been extended with much enterprise W. to Tralee and N. through Clare, Galway, and Mayo to Sligo. It has recently been purchased by the Gt. S. & W. Rly. Co. The *Terminus* is on the N. bank of the Suir, and beyond the junction with the Kilkenny line the Blackwater is crossed. At 7¼ m. is **Grange**, and here the river comes again into view.

At 10 m., **Fiddown**, the Suir is crossed by a remarkably long *Bridge*, resting sideways on a large island in the middle of the stream. This is the only means of connection between the rly. and

S., a busy little manufacturing town, where the Malcomsons of Clonmel have established a large factory. About 1½ m. to the W. is *Curraghmore*, the seat of the Marquis of Waterford. The demesne is 2600 acres in extent, and is remarkable for the beauty of the grounds and timber, in which the Scotch firs are pre-eminent. The *Church* of Clonemag has some good monuments, and the graveyard is the burial-place of the family. On the summit of the hill is a *Tower*, commanding a splendid view, erected to the memory of a youth of the family, aged 13, who was killed while leaping his horse over a paling near the entrance of the demesne. The scenery of the Suir near Fiddown is very beautiful. The banks rise to a considerable height, and are finely

Portlaw (Pop. 1101), 3 m. to the

wooded at *Mount Bolton*, on the l. of the stream.

On the rt. is *Pilltown*, a beautiful and well-kept village; adjoining are *Belline* and *Bessborough House* demesne, the latter the residence of the Earl of Bessborough.

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Return to Main Route.

Farther on the rt. is *Tybronghney Castle*, attributed to King John; and at 14¼ m. we enter

Carrick-on-Suir * (Pop. 5406), a thriving market town, which, apart from the beauty of its situation, need not detain the tourist. The only object of interest is the *Castle* of the Butlers on the Tipperary side of the river. There was a priory here of the order of Canons Regular, and after the Dissolution, Thomas, 10th Earl of Ormonde, built the residence in the Tudor style, attached to the more ancient Edwardian Castle.

A large *Spinning Factory* was started in 1863 by Messrs. Malcomson, now converted into a factory for the preparation of condensed milk; but the town depends chiefly on its agricultural trade. It contains the usual public and ecclesiastical buildings. The River is crossed by two *Bridges* connecting the suburb *Carrickbeg* in Waterford with the town itself in Tipperary. As at Clonmel, the Suir divides and becomes of considerable breadth, being navigable for barges of large tonnage; here also it becomes tidal. In the neighbourhood of the town are *Tincane* and *Mount Richard*, and 2 m. to the N. the demesne of *Cregg*.

The line now runs W. along the picturesque valley of the Suir formed on the N. by the Slievenaman and on the S. by the wooded outliers of the Comeragh mountains, which descend almost to the banks of the

river. On the l. is *Coolnamuck*, remarkable for the growth of native wood in the grounds. Farther on the rt. is *Ballydine*.

At 22 m. is *Kilsheelan*. On the l., near the village of *Kilsheelan* is *Gurteen le Poer*, the beautiful seat of Count de la Poer. It was formerly the seat of Richard Lalor Sheil. The woods here are very extensive, and numerous little ravines and dells, each with its characteristic rivulet, are continually opening up charming bits of landscape. A considerable slate-quarry has been worked at Glen Patrick.

Farther on the l. is *Newtown Anner*, the beautifully wooded demesne of the Duke of St. Albans, to whom it passed on his marriage with the daughter of the late Mr. Bernal Osborne.

At 8 m. S. on the road to Dungarvan, and about 1½ m. to the rt., lies Lake Coumshingaun and other small tarns, deep amidst the Comeragh Mts., and at the foot of *Knockanaffrin* (2597 ft.) (see p. 402). The mountain may be ascended by striking from the N. side of the lake.

28 m. **Clonmel** * (Pop. 10,167), is decidedly the cleanest and most business-like inland town in the S. of Ireland, and is, moreover, graced with extremely pretty outskirts, diversified with wood and water.

History.—It was a place of importance in pre-Danish times. Dominican and Franciscan Friaries were founded in the 13th cent., and a charter was given to the borough as early as Edward I. It was a fortified town, was besieged and taken by the Earl of Kildare in 1516, and bravely resisted, under Hugh O'Neill, a long siege in 1650 at the hands of Cromwell, although it was eventually obliged to yield. At different times efforts have been made to establish cotton and woollen manufactures—the latter as far back as 1667, when 500 Walloons were brought

over from Canterbury by the Duke of Ormonde, the then Lord-Lieutenant. Laurence Sterne was born here in 1713; it is also associated with Charles Bianconi, who ran his first car from Clonmel to Caher in 1815, and made it the headquarters of his system (see *Introd.* p. [10]).

The remains of the walls surround the Churchyard, and are strengthened at intervals by three towers. The *West Gate*, the only one left out of the four, has been kept in good repair, and stands at the entrance of the main street. **St. Mary's Church** is an interesting building, and is overshadowed by a thick grove of trees, which, together with the old town walls, gives an additional appearance of age. The Church itself, however, has been much modernised, though still possessing some singular features. At the N.E. corner is an octagonal steeple, rising from a square base, and at the other is a square tower, now the vestry and robing room for Choir. The body consists of nave and aisles, the former lighted by clerestory windows and surmounted externally by battlements. The E. window, Decorated style of 5 lights, is of very good design, and rivals that of Holycross; the W. window has 4 lights; but ill-advised change and restoration have robbed the Church of much of its interest. *St. Mary's* in Irishtown and *SS. Peter and Paul's* in Gladstone Street are the principal R. C. Churches. Clonmel is situated on both banks of the Suir, and on Moore and Long Islands, which are connected with the mainland by 3 *Bridges*. It is the assize town for the S. Riding of Tipperary, and has a *Court-House* and *Gaol*.

The Suir is here a broad and rapid stream, and separates the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, Clonmel being almost wholly in the latter county. From the abundant supply

of water-power, there are numbers of flour-mills and warehouses, and before the introduction of the railway there was a great trade by barges to Carrick and Waterford. The chief business of the town is in the exportation of agricultural produce. The valley of the Suir at this spot is very beautiful, Clonmel being sheltered on the S. by the Comeragh Mts., which separate it from the vale of the Nier, and merge into the broad and lofty group that runs towards Dungarvan. To the N.W. of the town is Slievenaman, a conical and rather isolated hill, 2364 ft. in height. The immediate outskirts and banks are wooded and pretty, affording very pleasant walks: as the Wilderness, which, for solemn gloom and wild grandeur, might convey no inadequate idea of that in which the Baptist preached; the road of Heywood, a charming sylvan walk; the Green, commanding a delightful prospect of the river; and Fairy Hill road, the fashionable promenade."—*Hall*. The latter is situated on the rt. bank of the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the town.

There are, also, an unusual number of handsome residences in the neighbourhood. To the W., proceeding up the valley of the Suir, are *Marfield* (R. Bagwell, Esq.), the grounds of which are very picturesque; *Oaklands*; *Coole*; *Knocklofty*, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore; and *Kilmanahan Castle*. To the N. are *Haywood* and *Glencormor*. The road from Clonmel to Caher is a very fine one, and County Tipperary sets a good example in the upkeep of its roads, many of which are steam-rolled.

Conveyances.—Rail to Waterford, to Limerick, and Thurles; cars daily to Dungarvan, to Fethard, and to Cashel.

Distances.—Fethard, $8\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Thurles, $25\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Ardinnan, 8 m.; Caher, 11 m.; Cashel, 14 m.; Knocklofty, 5 m.; Gurteen, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Carrick, $13\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Dungarvan, 25 m.

Branch to Fethard and Thurles.

A branch of the G. S. and W. Rly. brings Clonmel directly to the main line from Dublin to Cork. It is a pretty run to the curious old town of **Fethard**★ (Pop. 1498), which still preserves a good portion of its walls and gateways. It has a fine *Church*, the nave of a more ancient building, in Early Decorated style (restored) with a good tower and E. window.

The importance of Fethard (Ir. *Fíoth-ard*, High wood) may be gathered from the fact that, by charter of Edward III., it was governed "by a sovereign, 12 chief burgesses, portreeve, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers." The town dates from the reign of King John, and had an Augustinian Monastery, which, with its possessions, was granted to Sir Edmund Butler at the Dissolution. The *Church* is preserved in the present R. C. parochial building. Fethard was besieged and taken by Cromwell in 1650. An old custom long prevailed that through the gate, now removed, by which he entered, no corpse was carried, though it lay in the direct route. A pump stands on the site of an ancient cross, and a corpse when carried through the town is brought round it.

There is nothing further of special note until the main line is reached, 2 m. S. of *Thurles* (see Rte. 27).

The tourist can make an excursion to Fethard from Clonmel by a road which crosses the river Moyle, and passes *Lakefield*. If the tourist has time he should return by another road along the banks of the Clashawley, which are ornamented with the woods of *Grove House* and *Kiltinan Castle* (R. Cooke, Esq.), very finely placed on a precipitous rock overlooking the river.

Opposite is the huge mass of *Slievenaman* (2364 ft.), or more properly *Sliabh-na-mban-Feimheann* (the Mountain of the fair women of Feimheann),

on the summit of which Finn McCoul, wishing to take a wife, and puzzled as to his choice, seated himself, while all who chose ran a race from the bottom to the top, the winner to secure the honour of his hand. This honour was obtained by Graine, daughter of Cormac, King of Ireland, who proved herself not only the fleetest but the longest-winded.

Slievenaman is also celebrated by *Ossian* as the hunting-ground of the Finian chiefs:—

"One day Finn and Oscar

Followed the chase in *Sliabh-na-mban-Feimheann*,

With three thousand Finian chiefs,
Ere the sun looked out from his circle."

Geologically speaking, this block of mountain consists of Old Red sandstone, although on its eastern slope some clay slates appear (associated with some igneous rocks), believed to be of Lower Silurian era. At its N.E. termination is the village of Nine-milehouse, and a little beyond it Killamery, where, in a quarry 300 yards from the *Church*, the fossil-collector may find *Cyclopteris Hibernia*.

Return to Main Route.

From Clonmel we leave for a time the valley of the Suir and pass on the rt. *Loughloher Castle*, and on the l. *Garnavilla*, long known in Ned Lysaght's song, 'Lovely Kate of Garnavilla.' Again, approaching the Suir, and sweeping N., the line enters

39 m. **Caher**,★ right on the banks of the river, and a thriving town of some 2058 Inhab., in the midst of charming scenery and well-kept estates. From its situation in what used to be a rich corn country, Caher was a great place for flour-mills; one large mill still exists, although little wheat is now locally grown. As its name (*Caher* or *Cathair*) implies it is a place of great antiquity, and a stone fort existed here on the site of the present Castle at a very early period. The principal object

of interest in the town, which, by the way, is unusually clean and well kept, is the **Castle**, which stands on an island in the Suir, the waters of which wash its walls. It was originally built in 1142 by Conor O'Brien, lord of Thomond, and was judiciously restored in 1840 by the late Earl of Glengall. Notwithstanding its age, there is but little history attached to it, except that it underwent a siege in 1599 by the Earl of Essex, again by Lord Inchiquin, in 1647, and 2 or 3 years later by Cromwell. "It is of considerable extent, but irregular outline, consequent upon its adaptation to the form and broken surface of its insular site, and consists of a great square keep, surrounded by extensive outworks, forming an outer and inner vallum, with a small courtyard between the two, these outworks being flanked by 7 towers, 4 of which are circular, and 3 of larger size square."

The *Artillery Barracks* are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. outside of the town.

The tourist should not omit to visit the demesne of *Caher Park* (Lady Margaret Charteris), which stretches for about 2 m. alongside of the Suir, and is one of the best laid-out and most beautiful estates in the county. *The Cottage* in the Park is a favourite resort for its picturesque and secluded position. This fine estate was long the property of the Earls of Glengall, and is now owned by the Lady Margaret Charteris, only surviving child of the last Lord Glengall. On the banks of the river are the ruins of *Caher Abbey*, founded for Canons Regular in the reign of King John.

Permits to visit Caher Castle and Caher Park can be obtained at the Estate Office in the town. Half a mile beyond it is the modern mansion of that name. About 3 m. from Caher on the road to Cashel on the l. is the *Moat of Knockgraffon* which Crofton Croker has made the scene of one of his legendary tales.

Conveyances.—Rail to Limerick and Waterford; ear to Clogheen and Lismore.

Distances.—Waterford, 39 m.; Clonmel, 11 m.; Tipperary, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Mitchelstown, 17 m.; the Caves, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ardfinnan, 6 m.; Cashel 11 m.; Lismore, 21 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Mitchelstown Caves.
2. Ardfinnan.
3. Cashel.
4. Lismore, through Clogheen.

[Mitchelstown Caves may be visited from here (Rte. 31), as well as Ardfinnan, the Hill of St. Finan, the leper, who founded here a monastery in the 7th cent. The interest of Ardfinnan, however, is due not to this, but to a *Castle* built by King John when Earl of Morton. It is a large, rambling ruin of quadrangular shape, and flanked by square towers at the corners, two of which are in very good preservation. Its position on a steep, precipitous rock overlooking the Suir, and with a background of the distant ranges of the Galty and Kockmealdown Hills, has a fine effect. The castle is said to have been granted after its erection to the Knights Templars, and was considered one of the strongest Irish fortresses until its destruction by Cromwell, who planted his cannon on the opposite hill. The Suir is crossed by a remarkably long *Bridge* of 14 arches, carrying the road from Clonmel to Cork. The fine road to Mitchelstown (which see) gradually rises over the lower slopes of the Galty Mts., with fine views on the rt. and a great expanse of the valley of the Suir and its tributaries on the l., beyond which rise in a grand sweep the Knockmealdown Mountain range.]

Leaving Caher Stat. the line

crosses the Suir, along the valley of which it has practically kept from Waterford. On the left are the **Galty Mountains**, beyond which the Aherlow Valley joins that of the Suir.

This large and important group occupies an area which may be broadly defined by the boundary points of Caher, Tipperary, Kilmallock, Kildorrery, and Mitchelstown; although the western portion, known as the Ballyhoura hills, overlooking Buttevant, are somewhat divided from the main group by a depression between Mitchelstown and Galbally. Here the Aherlow rises, taking a northerly course as far as the last-named town, and then turning to the W. The true Galty range is not only lofty, but peculiarly conspicuous and picturesque from its sudden elevation from the plains of Tipperary, and for the bold escarpments and precipitous gullies on every side, but more particularly on the S., which faces the Knockmeal-down Mountains, and overlooks Mitchelstown. The summit of **Galtymore**, 3015 ft., is plainly visible from any of the Killarney Mts., and is one of the three highest points in the S. of Ireland. It commands a magnificent view in clear weather, extending over eight counties; northwards to the Slieve Bloom Mts., and over the plain watered by the Shannon; away W. to the mountains round Killarney; southwards along the ridges of the Knockmeal-down and Comeragh to Waterford. The whole of the Galty range is composed of Old Red sandstone, which rises up from under the limestone of Mitchelstown Valley. Here Old Red beds rest on Lower Silurian rocks, as may be seen on the S. side of the range, in the remarkable excavation, Pigeon Rock Glen, "where, at the upper end of the Coolatinny stream, the Lower Silurian in the bed of the rock for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is covered on either side by beds of Old Red, that appear one above another in the sides of the glen, uniting above in consequence of the rise of ground, and below in consequence of their own dip becoming greater than that of the slope of the hill."—*Geol. Surv.* The

botanist will find on Galtymore, *Carex rigida*, *Saxifraga hirta*, and *Ranunculus hirsutus*. Galtymore can be approached either from Caher or Mitchelstown by driving to *Mountain Lodge* and approaching it from thence. A descent can be made by the N. side into Tipperary, by bearing for *Ballymacourty House* and crossing the Aherlow.

Crossing the Aherlow, we pass on the rt. *Kilnoyler* and *Lismacue*, and at $47\frac{3}{4}$ m. is **Bansha**. On the l. are *Bansha Wood*, and *Castle*.

Near Bansha is *Thomastown*, where in the 18th cent. the owner, **Mr. Mathew**, a man of wealth, built a large mansion and dispensed profuse hospitality in a most quixotic manner. There was accommodation for forty guests, who ordered at pleasure, as if in a hotel, and engaged in any sports and amusements they pleased, without restriction. A coffee house, after the fashion of the time, was attached, and waiters attended to supply the wants of the visitors. The owner never allowed himself to be treated as master of the house, but only as a guest. He exercised strict control over all, kept the best disciplined servants, and was among the first who abolished the custom of giving "vails." Here Swift stayed four months on a visit; Dr. Sheridan accompanied him, and wrote an account of the visit in his 'Life' of the Dean. Here, too, was born, in 1790, Theobald Mathew, the Capuchin Friar, whose efforts in the cause of temperance were attended with such wonderful success.

Leaving Bansha, and passing *Kilshane* (F. W. Low Esq.), we reach $52\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Tipperary * (Ir. *Tiobraid-Aran*, Well of Ara), the old territory in which it lies. Although a modern built town (Pop. 6281), Tipperary dates from the time of King John, who built a castle here. Here also in Henry III.'s reign was founded a *Friary*, for Canons Regular, and it is to be presumed that society in

those days was well ordered, as we find a grant made by Edward II. to the "bailiffs and good men of Tipperary of murage for 3 years." An arched gatehouse is all that is left of the friary, and is, indeed, the only remains of antiquity in the town.

It is pleasantly built and laid out, and the situation in the centre of the Golden Vale at the foot of the glorious Galty range is very charming. *St. Mary's R. C. Chapel* has a conspicuous tower and spire. There are also a good *Church*, large *Barracks*, and an endowed *School*. It has a large butter market, and there is a good trade in corn and general provisions.

During the "Plan of Campaign" the town achieved great notoriety from the boycotting of Mr. Smith Barry (now Lord Barrymore), who took a prominent part against the movement. **New Tipperary** was planted outside the town, with the tenants who left their holdings; the scheme was attended with failure, and the place was in time abandoned, and afterwards sold. In the near vicinity of the town are *Saddleir's Wells*, *Roesborough*, *Greenane*. It is a fine excursion across the Slievenamuck hills to the Glen of Aberlow, 4 m. (see p. 360).

Conveyances.—Rail to Limerick and Waterford.

Distances.—Limerick, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Waterford, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Limerick Junction, 3 m.; Caher, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Cashel, 13 m.; Galbally, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Athassel, 9 m.

EXCURSION.

To Athassel Priory.

The ruins of **Athassel Priory** are beautifully placed about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the village of the same name, on the banks of the Suir, which here assumes the proportions of a considerable stream.

The road from Tipperary turns off near the beautifully timbered demesne of *Thomastown Castle*, formerly the residence of the Mathews, Earls of Landaff (see *ante*).

The Augustinian Priory of Athassel was founded at the close of the 12th cent. by William Burke, or De Burgo, and was a large and magnificent E. Eng. building, the choir, which overlooks the river, being 44 ft. in length, and 26 ft. in breadth, and lighted by a series of lancet windows. The nave measured 117 ft. by 58 ft. and had lateral aisles: the cloisters were extensive, and it had a lofty square tower. The visitor should notice in particular the deeply-recessed and rounded *Doorway*, above which is a blocked pointed arch, with delicate shafts, the whole being enclosed by a triangular or straight-sided pointed arch. In the interior are the *Tomb* and effigy of the founder, who died within the walls. Here, too, Richard de Burgo, the "Red Earl" of Ulster, died and was buried in 1326.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Limerick Junction**, where passengers bound for Dublin and Cork diverge N. and S. Not far from the Stat. on the l. is *Ballykisteon*.

59 m. **Oola Stat.** On a hill on l. is *Oola Castle*, one of those square fortified mansions erected by English settlers, probably in the time of Elizabeth. It was destroyed by Gen. Sarfield, who surprised it by a night attack, and blew it up, together with a quantity of ammunition brought hither by William III. On l. of line is *Castle Lloyd*, and, 2 m. distant, *Derk* (H. Considine, Esq.).

At 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Pallas**, to the l. of which is *Linfield House*. 3 m. rt. of Pallas is *Castle Garde*.

Near Pallas, the **Slievefelim Mountains** to the N. are conspicuous features,

occupying an area E. and W. between Thurles and Limerick. Slievecullaun, the highest point of the range proper is 1523 ft.; Mauberslieve, or Mother Mountain, to the N.E., is 1783 ft.; and the geological composition of the range is for the most part Lower Silurian, though "the outer slopes of the mountains, and some of the lesser elevations overlooking the low country, are formed of Old Red sandstone, which rests unconformably upon the Silurian; and where the slope of the ground is gentle, frequently runs upwards over the lower rock to elevations of 1200 and even 1400 ft."—*Geol. Surv.* In the neighbourhood of Pallas, carboniferous limestone is the prevailing stratum, although there are numerous instances of trap rock; and in a wood close to Linfield House a

fine façade of basaltic columns may be seen.

66 m. **Dromkeen**; and 69½ m. **Boher**—the Stat. for Caherconlish, a village 2 m. l.

On rt. are the scanty ruins of *Butler's Castle*, formerly an old residence of the Bourke family; and on the slopes of the distant hills may be seen the woods of *Glenstal*, the beautiful seat of Sir C. B. Barrington, Bart.

73½ m. **Killonan**, where a branch runs on the rt. to Killaloe. Passing farther on rt. the junction of the line to Ennis, and on l. the line to Foynes and Tralee, we enter the **Terminus of Limerick** (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 31.

YOUGHAL TO LISMORE, FERMOY, MALLOW AND CORK; FERMOY TO MITCHELSTOWN AND CAHER.

By this route the tourist follows the vale of the Blackwater. The **Blackwater**—spoken of by the poet Spenser as

"Strong Allo tombling from Slewlogher steep."—iv Canto, 11.

has a course of about 100 m., taking its rise in the mountain of Slieve-logher, on the borders of counties Cork and Kerry, and flowing thence nearly due E. past Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Cappoquin, at which point it turns S. to enter the sea at the bay of Youghal. Here its estuary is about 1 m. wide.

The trip by water is to be preferred for scenery to that by road, though the latter has the advantage of permitting the tourist to visit Rhincrew, Templemichael, and Molana, and by crossing at the ferry see the beautiful demesne of Dromana. On leaving the pier at

Youghal, the steamer approaches *Ferry Point*, where, in 1645, Lord Castlehaven made a vain attempt to bombard the town; from thence passes through the *Bridge*, and at once enters the narrows of the river, which are flanked on the l., near the confluence of the Tourig with the Blackwater, by the wooded hill of **Rhincrew** (Ir. *Rinn-cru*, Point of blood). On the summit are the dilapidated ruins of the *Castle* of the same name, formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and founded by Raymond Le Gros in the 12th cent. They appear to have consisted of an irregular quadrangle, containing chapel, cloisters, refectory, kitchen and dormitories; the refectory stands at right angles to the chapel, possesses a portion of vaulted roof, and is lighted by 7 narrow, deeply-splayed windows. At the N. end of the refectory is the

Kitchen, and above it are the walls of the dormitories. On the opposite bank is *Ardsallagh House*, and at the junction of the Glendine river on l., 4 m., *Templemichael Church* and *Castle* of the Geraldines, a square keep, with a round flanking tower on the N.E. destroyed by Cromwell in 1649. On the N. bank of the Glendine is the beautiful seat of *Ballynatray*. Close to the bank of the Blackwater, and, in fact, joined to the mainland by a causeway, are the ruins of *Molana Abbey* founded for Canons Regular on the site of one founded in the 6th cent. by St. Molanfide, abbot of *Dar Inis*, the Isle of Oaks. A statue of the saint in Augustinian robes was erected by a late owner of Ballynatray in the quadrangle of the abbey, the same lady depositing a funeral urn in a chapel in memory of Raymond Le Gros, who, according to the authority of the Carew Mss., was buried here in 1186. The ruins are extensive, consisting of the nave, choir, and belfry of the Abbey Church, the cloister and the domestic buildings of a mediæval monastery. An inscription without records the joining of the island to the mainland by Grice Smyth in 1806.

On the S. bank of the Glendine is *Cherrymount*, and on the opposite side of the Blackwater is *D'Loughtane* (J. P. Furlong, Esq.), a former seat of the Blucetts, temp. Henry VIII. The river here slightly widens into what is called the *Broad of Clashmore*, and a small stream runs in from *Clashmore*, a village to the rt., the property of the Earl of Huntingdon, who obtained it by marriage into the family of Power.

7 m. l. are the ruins of *Strancally Castle* (Ir. *Sron-Caillighe*, the Hag's nose), finely placed on a rock overlooking the river.

In this rock is a cave or chamber, popularly known as the "Murdering Hole," concerning which a legend is current that a chieftain and outlaw
[Ireland.]

called "the Brigadier" was in the habit of making his guests merry with wine, and then despatching them in this cave for the sake of adding their possessions to his own. Ryland says that the Lords of Desmond practised thus on their wealthy neighbours, and having got rid of them seized on their possessions. One having escaped this doom gave information to the government, and the Castle was ordered to be destroyed. This was done with gunpowder by the Earl of Ormonde in 1579, and the explosion was so effectual that the entire interior arrangement was exposed to view.

Passing *Cooneen Ferry*, we leave on l. *New Strancally Castle* (G. Whitlocke-Lloyd, Esq.), very prettily situated, together with *Headborough House*, at the junction of the Bride with the Blackwater. The former is a fine castellated building, from a design by Payne of Cork. Opposite is *Dunmore Ferry*. 2 m. S. is the village of Aglisli. Above the junction of the rivers is *Camphire House* (A. E. Ussher, Esq.). Here there is a *Ferry*, opposite to which is

12 m. Villierstown, a small village, where the Earl of Grandison vainly tried to establish the linen manufacture. Passing a small island

Higher up, on rt., is *Dromani House*, the seat of H. Villiers Stuart, Esq. The mansion stands on a slight elevation overlooking the river. In the grounds, which are open to visitors, are the remains of an old *Castle* of the FitzGerald of the Decies descended from the 7th Earl of Desmond.

Here was born Catherine, the old Countess of Desmond, second wife of Thomas 12th Earl of Desmond, whom she must have married subsequent to 1505, as his first wife is mentioned in a lease of that date. She was seen by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1589, and died in 1604, probably aged about 110; but, according to Hayman, she pre-

sented herself at the English Court at the age of 140 years to petition for her jointure, which she lost by the attainder of the last Earl. But this is on the authority of Fynes Moryson, whose 'Itinerary' was published after his death, and the 140 may be a misprint for 104. The cherry was first domesticated in this country at Affane, near Dromana, having been brought from the Canary Isles by Sir Walter Raleigh; and the Countess's death is attributed to a fall from a branch of a favourite cherry-tree, planted by Sir Walter. These absurd traditions also state that she was 162 years of age, and had thrice cut her teeth when this fatal tree-climb occurred. A picture of the Countess, painted when she was extremely old, is preserved at Dromana. There is one at Muckross, and another in the possession of the Knight of Kerry.

At 15 m. **Affane** was born Valentine Greatorex, celebrated for his so-called miraculous power of curing diseases by *stroking* the individual. He lived in the 17th cent. In 1564 a battle occurred here between the Butlers and FitzGerald, when the leader of the latter, Gerald, Earl of Desmond, was wounded, and 300 of his followers slain. He was taken from the field on the shoulders of some of his antagonists, and one asked in tones of contempt, "Where is now the great Earl of Desmond?" He replied with spirit, "Where but in his proper place, on the necks of the Butlers."

The lands of Affane are said to have been given by Garret FitzGerald to Raleigh for a breakfast.

As the course of the river is ascended, the tourist approaches the hills which have been looming in the distance, and are very beautifully grouped. The highest point is **Knockmealdown** (Ir. *Cnoc-mael-dombhnaig*, Maeldowny's hill) — 2609 ft., the summit of the lofty chain of hills between Lismore and Clonmel. "On its summit Henry Eeles, the author of 'Letters from Lismore' and other scientific treatises, at his own desire, is interred with his dog and gun."

Affane House is the seat of Capt. W. Power; near it is **Mount Rivers**. On opposite bank is **Tourin**, the seat of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., to whose father the work of perfecting the navigation of the river is due. Higher up are the ruins of **Norrisland Castle**, once the property of the Greatorex family. The scenery of the river is here much diversified by a number of islets.

17 m. **Cappoquin**★ (Pop. 1366) is a charmingly placed town at the bend of the Blackwater, where it turns to the S. There is a large waggon and wheel *Factory* here. The Castle of the FitzGerald, of which there are no remains, was besieged and taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645. The river is crossed by a stone *Bridge*, which replaced a singular timber viaduct built by the Earl of Cork. Overlooking the town are the pretty grounds of **Cappoquin House** (Sir John Keane, Bart.).

It is an interesting excursion from here to the monastery of **Mount Melleray**, to which there is a car service on the arrival of trains. This is a convent of Trappists who came over to Ireland on the expulsion of the non-French portion of the Community from France in 1830, on the slopes of the mountains about 4 m. to the N. at an elevation of about 650 ft. above the sea. It is a large quadrangular building, the sides of the square occupied by refectories, kitchens, dormitories, and chapel. The tract of land, 575 acres in extent, was given by Sir Richard Keane, and the monks were also aided by subscriptions from the gentry and personal labour from the peasantry. They now own about 700 acres with a head rent of 100*l.* yearly, and 1000*l.* was paid for a lease. The whole of the district was extremely bleak and wild; but the labours of the brethren have effected a wonderful transformation by converting the bare mountain slopes into rich woodland, fertile pastures and vegetable gardens. With the exception of the *Chapel*, which has a lofty spire, the buildings are

plain, and the *Dormitory* is fitted with small cubicles, sparsely furnished, and with hard beds; the monks sleep in their robes. The community, about 70, consist of the Fathers, who dress in white, and the Lay Brothers in brown. The white sing the office and generally take priestly obligations; but the obligations of the Order are the same for both. They observe strict silence, rise at 2 A.M., and at 1 o'clock on Sundays. They are engaged chiefly in devotions till 11.30, when they take their first meal in summer, and at 2.30 in winter, which is then the only meal. Then comes their daily work, with intervals for devotion, until 6 P.M., when the second meal is taken in summer, and they retire to rest at 8 P.M. Their food is entirely vegetarian, water and skimmed milk are their only drink, and but slight changes are made in the case of the aged and sick. The rule of silence is relaxed in the case of those transacting business, teaching in the schools, or attending visitors. Visitors are most courteously shown over the establishment, and hospitably accommodated in the Guest House: no charge is made, and an offering is entirely at the pleasure of the visitor. Besides the monastery, there are two schools, one free for poor children, and a "High School" for boarders, whose parents pay a moderate sum annually. There is a branch of the House at Roscrea.

It is a fine drive on to Clogheen, and from the pass in the mountains a noble view is obtained of the Suir Valley towards Thurles.

From Cappoquin to Lismore are 2 charming roads, one on each side of the river, and this is admitted to be the finest stretch of its whole course. The road on the N. bank passes *Salterbridge*, where the Earl of Cork carried on ironworks, *Bellevue* and *Ballyrafter*, and crossing the *Bridge*, from which a noble view of the Castle and river is obtained, we enter

21 m. **Lismore** * (Pop. 1583), one of the prettiest and best-kept towns in Ireland.

History.—The foundation of the bishopric is ascribed to St. Carthagh, in the 7th cent., whose establishment soon attracted not only many learned and pious men, but others of less peaceful tendencies, such as the Danes and Ossorians, who repeatedly burnt the town and abbey. It was styled the "luminary of the western world," and kings retired to end their days here. Henry II. passed through Lismore on his way to Cashel, and, according to Mathew of Paris, held a council with the chiefs of Munster, and the heads of the Church. Giraldus, however, does not mention this. A castle was erected by John Earl of Morton (afterwards King John) in 1135. It was taken by the Irish, destroyed, and the garrison put to the sword in 1189. Another was raised on its ruins, and this fortress was the residence of the bishops of the diocese until it was granted by Myler Magrath to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1539, who sold it to Sir Richard Boyle (Earl of Cork), by whom it was repaired, and which he made his home. It suffered severely in the siege of 1641, when it was successfully defended by Lord Broghill, third son of the Earl of Cork; it again resisted successfully a siege in 1643, but was taken by Lord Castlehaven in 1645. It was completely restored by the second Earl of Cork. On the death of the fourth Earl in 1753 it passed to Lady Charlotte Boyle, wife of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, from whom it descended to its present owner. Early in the last cent. the sixth Duke carried out extensive restorations, thus giving it a more modern appearance.

Richard Boyle, the "great" Earl of Cork, was perhaps the most successful of all those who sought their fortune in Ireland in the 16th cent. He says of himself, "I arrived out of England into Ireland, where God guided me first hither, bringing with me a taffeta doublet and a pair of velvet breeches, a new sute of laced fustien, cutt upon taffeta, a bracelet of gold, a diamond ring, and xxviii. liii. in money in my purse." Fourteen years later he bought this and other estates; three of his sons were in time ennobled, and his

daughters married into some of the best families in the kingdom, thus extending his power and influence.

Lismore is placed at a considerable height above the river, which is crossed by a stone *Bridge* of remarkably good span, built in 1775 by the fifth Duke of Devonshire. On the brink of the water is the **Castle**, a lofty and extensive pile of buildings, finely placed on a precipitous rock above the river. An avenue lined with trees leads to the *Entrance Gateway*. It is called the "Riding-house," having been originally built to accommodate 2 horsemen who mounted guard, and for whom there were 2 spaces, which are still visible under the archway. Over the inner gateway are the arms of the Earl of Cork, with the motto "God's providence is our inheritance." Across the courtyard and facing the gateway are the private apartments; to the rt. is the agent's wing. The Castle is mostly modern, as views of 1793 show the walls in a state of dilapidation. Towers flank the corners; that on the S.W. is called after the Earl of Carlisle, who laid the foundation stone when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (1855-9). The N.W. is the *Flag Tower*, and the S.E., *King John's Tower*, the lower portion dating from his time. The interior of the castle is beautifully fitted up. The *Entrance Hall* and the *Dining Room* are both fine apartments, although the *Drawing Room* carries off the palm, from the exquisite view from the windows. One of these is called King James's window, from the circumstance of his entering the room, and starting back in a fright at suddenly seeing the great depth at which the river flowed below, an appearance which is due to the great difference of level between the N. and the S. fronts. The view from the upper rooms or from the towers up and down the Blackwater is one of the most beautiful in the S. of

Ireland, and embraces the heights of Knockmealdown and the town of Cappoquin. In the Hall are kept the *Sword* and *Mace* of the Corporation of Youghal, and the *Crosier*, as its inscription tells, of Niall son of MacÆducaín, or McGettigan; he was bishop of Lismore, and died in 1120, or 1123. It was found along with the 'Book of Lismore' built up in a recess. The latter contains 'Lives of the Saints,' an account of Irish wars, and a poem, dating from about the middle of the 15th cent. The *Bull Room*, originally a chapel, is a splendid apartment, with Pointed Gothic roof of woodwork, and is lit with windows of stained glass. There are some good pictures in the Dining Room, copies of some of the old masters, and a portrait of the distinguished Robert Boyle; in the Library is a portrait of the 1st Earl of Cork. The gardens and terraces call for no special notice, unless we mention the density of the foliage of the shrubs and trees; but there is a splendid avenue of lofty *Yews* 60 yds. long, forming a perfect arch overhead, a walk through which and back by the terrace reaches the porter's lodge.

There is a pretty walk for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down the steep S. bank of the river, which is struck by entering a gate at the *Bridge*.

The **Cathedral of St. Carthage**, approached by a broad walk lined with trees, possesses an extremely graceful white limestone spire (1827). It was to a considerable extent restored and re-edified by the Earl of Cork in 1633, having been almost totally destroyed by Edmund Fitz-Gibbon in the reign of Elizabeth, and has since had many additions. The Choir contains some stained glass; there is a fine *Monument* to the family of Magrath, erected in 1557, and here Myler the Archbishop was buried. "This building was held in such veneration by the Irish that,

in 1173, Raymond le Gros found, when wasting the Decies country, that the easiest mode of extracting a heavy blackmail lay in the threat of burning down the cathedral." It contains many sepulchral *Slabs* of the 9th and 10th cents.—

To Colgan (850) "Bendacht for Anmain Colgan" (a blessing on the soul of Colgan); to Abbot Sweeney (854), "Suibne Mac Conhuidir" (Sweeney, son of Cu-odhir); to Abbot Martin (878), "Bendacht for Anmain Martan" (a blessing on the soul of Martin); to Bishop Cormac (915 or 918), on a portion of a cross, which is the smallest lettered specimen of so ancient a date known, "Oroit do Cormac P." (a prayer for Cormac P. . . .); to Donnchad (1034), who was assassinated within the Cathedral, "Oroit do Donnchad" (a prayer for Donnchad); on this tombstone is a stepped cross. (See an interesting paper by Hayman in 'Reliquary' for 1864).

The recent *R. C. Ch.*, designed by Mr. W. Doolin, is a very striking structure; it is a modern Romanesque building of a Lombardic type in which red sandstone prevails with limestone dressing in doorways and windows.

St. Carthage's *Holy Well* lies within the wall on the rt. of the road leading to the bridge and in the garden of a house in the town.

The ecclesiastical annals of Lismore are of the usual kind, and do not include much of special note, either in the roll of bishops or the history of the diocese; among the former was Malachy O'Morgair, the friend of St. Bernard, and afterwards Archbp. of Armagh. The parish can boast of being the birthplace of two celebrated men—Robert Boyle the philosopher, and Congreve the dramatic poet.

To the E. of the town is a *Rath*, which gave it the name of *Lis Mor*, Great fort. Lismore is the chief centre for the Blackwater salmon

fishing (see *Intro.* p. [34]). The neighbourhood is richly adorned with well-wooded seats and plantations, and with those above mentioned are *Ballyin*, *Glencairn Abley*, *Fortwilliam*, and *Ballysaggartmore*, the elaborate Gothic residence of R. H. Woodroffe, Esq.

Conveyances.—Rail to Dungarvan, to Fermoy and Mallow Junct. Car to Clogheen and Caher.

Distances.—Youghal (road), 18 m.; Cappoquin, 4 m.; Clogheen, 13 m.; Fermoy (road), 16 m.; Mallow, 33 m.; Tallow, 4 m.

[*Tallow (Inn)* is a village to the S.W. on the *Bride*, which is navigable up to this point. Close to the village is *Lisfinny Castle*, a strong square tower of three storeys, once the residence of the Desmonds, but which was incorporated with a modern house. From the battlements is a charming view of the valley of the *Bride*. Heretowards the end of 1887 Mr. Jasper Pyne, a Nationalist M.P., set the authorities at defiance and evaded arrest, giving self confinement instead of incarceration for several weeks.

Between Tallow and Rathcormack is *Britway*, which contains an interesting old *Church*; the doorway has a flat architrave, carried along the sweep of the arch till it terminates in a curious figure in the keystone. Little remains but the W. gable, N. wall of the nave, and portion of the S. wall.

About 4 m. W. of Tallow is the lofty square tower of *Conna* on a high limestone rock overlooking the *Bride*.]

From Lismore the road continues along the N. or l. bank of the Blackwater, passing *Ballysaggartmore* and *Flower Hill*, to 27 m. *Ballyduff*. On the opposite bank are *Glencairn*, *Fortwilliam*, *Ballygally*, and *Glenbeg*. At Ballyduff, 1 m. distant from the Stat., the river is crossed. A little farther, 29 m. rt., is the ruin of *Maccollop Castle*, a circular keep flanked at the base with square towers, once owned by the Desmonds; and 33 m. on the same side

Kilmurry (T. St. J. Grant, Esq.). Farther on we pass the village of *Clondulane* and *Stat.*, and the ruins of *Carrigabrick* and *Liclash* Castles on the S. and N. banks respectively, and enter

37 m. **Fermoy** * (Pop. 6126), which has grown up to its present importance entirely within the last century.

In 1789 it consisted of only a few cabins; but a John Anderson, a Scotch merchant who had settled in Cork, built a hotel and some good houses, and finally entered into an arrangement for the erection of barracks with the Government, who were anxious to form a central military depôt; as such it has answered the purpose, and is now one of the largest stations in Ireland. The *Barracks* are on the N. side of the river, and are divided into two squares, called the E. and W. barracks, to accommodate nearly 3000 men. Those on the W. were for some time used as the Union Workhouse. Anderson also benefited the district by road-making and establishing mail-coaches with an energy followed in after years by Bianconi in his "long cars." He also built a large Military School now called the *College*.

The greater part of the town is on the S. bank of the Blackwater, which is crossed by a fine cut stone *Bridge* of 16 arches, completed in 1866. Adjoining is the *Salmon Weir*. The town has a good *Church* and *R. C. Cathedral*. It is also a good centre for the angler on the Blackwater and *Funshion* rivers. The night-watchman, in melancholy tones, still calls the hours.

Although *Fermoy* is a modern town there are several antiquities in the neighbourhood; the scenery, too, is extremely pretty, the river-banks being of the same elevated character as in the rest of its course, and ornamented with many an overhanging plantation and pretty villa. Close to the town are the well-planted grounds of *Fermoy*

House, which was the residence of John Anderson.

An excursion should be made to the romantic *Glen* of the *Araglin*, a stream which rises at the foot of the *Knockmealdown* hills, and falls into the *Funshion* some distance below *Kilworth*. At the junction are the ruins of *Ballyderoon Castle*, and adjoining are *Mount Rivers* and *Moore Park*, the fine demesne of the Earl of Cashel. It is particularly picturesque at *Castle Cooke*, the residence of Col. Cooke Collis. The glen was once noted for its ironworks.

Conveyances.—Rail to Mallow; rail and car to Mitchelstown.

Distances.—Mallow, 17 m.; Mitchelstown (rail), 11½ m.; the Caves, 17½ m.; Caher (road), 28 m.; Lisimore, 16 m.; Cappoquin, 20 m.; Rathcormack, 4½ m.; Kilworth, 3½ m.

Fermoy to Mitchelstown, the Caves and Caher.

This excursion may be taken either by road or rail. The road passes through *Kilworth* (3½ m. from *Fermoy*), a village at the foot of the *Kilworth Mountains*, and equidistant from the streams of the *Funshion* and the *Douglas*, both tributaries of the *Blackwater*. The *Kilworth Ranges*, 16,000 acres in extent, have been purchased and laid out here by the War Office at a cost of 30,000L., and the district is the scene of important military manoeuvres.

Adjoining *Kilworth* are *Mary Ville*, *Moore Park* (Earl of Mount-cashell) *Ballynacarriga*, and *Rushmount*. The road now ascends, running through the *Camp* and crossing the *Kilworth* hills at an elevation of 750 ft. The road is a good one, and the view over the extensive moorland tract is very fine. On the l., near the highest point, is the solitary and ruined tower of *Caherdrinney*.

The rail runs to *Glanworth*, 5½ m. ;

the road follows the valley of the Funshion, passing *Glenwood*, the ruins of *Ballyhindon Castle*, and *Ballyclough House*, an Elizabethan mansion.

Glanworth is worth a visit, not only from its picturesque position, but on account of the *Castle*, formerly a residence of the Roche family. The remains consist of a square keep and an addition of later date, in which were the state apartments. They are defended by a quadrilateral curtain wall flanked by round towers.

A little to the N. of the village are the remains of the *Dominican Priory*, an E. Eng. Church founded in the 13th cent. by the Roches. A tower rises from the junction of the nave and chancel, resting on 4 graceful arches. There is a fine old *Bridge* of 13 arches and a large *Cromlech*.

11½ m. *Mitchelstown* * (Pop. 2146) is a very neat, pretty little place, in an elevated valley between the *Kilworth* and *Galty Mountains*, which rise immediately above the town in splendid abruptness. The noticeable features are the large *Newmarket Square*, a Perp. *Church* with octagonal spire, a handsome *R. C. Chapel*, and *Kingston College*, an asylum founded by Lord Kingston for decayed gentlefolk. The town obtained an unenviable notoriety in the exciting days of the Home Rule agitation, which gave rise to the political cry, "Remember *Mitchelstown!*" In a conflict with the police the latter fired on the mob from the Barracks, and three persons were killed; crosses in the pavement (*Newmarket Square*) mark the spots where they fell. The great attraction to the town is the *Castle*, a fine modern castellated building, and the family seat of the Earls of *Kingston*. Visitors are admitted on application to view the house and

the grounds, which are very delightful, and which from their elevation command extensive views; the entrance is off *College Square*. A castle was erected here by the *White Knight*, whose heiress, *Margaret FitzGerald*, married *Sir William Fenton*. His daughter again brought the property by marriage into the possession of *Sir John King*, created *Baron Kingston* by *Charles II.* The present building was from designs by *Payne of Cork* (1823), and cost (with the offices) little short of 200,000*l.* The principal entrance is flanked by 2 square towers, one of which is called the *White Knight's Tower*; the entrance hall is 80 ft. in length, and adorned with a fine groined roof. Indeed the whole arrangements both external and internal combine to make *Mitchelstown* one of the finest residences in Ireland.

Distances.—The *Caves*, 6 m.; *Caher*, 17 m.; *Fermoy*, 11½ m.

EXCURSION. †

Mitchelstown Caves.

The road to *Caher* (17 m.) lies at the foot of the *Galty Mountains*, which present on their southern face a very much finer aspect than on the northern side. *Galtymore*, 3015 ft., and *Galtybeg* are the most lofty points of this magnificent range. The *Funshion* is crossed at *Kilbeheny*, about 1 m. beyond which is its ruined *Castle* taken by *Cromwell*, and again at *Brackbawn*, not far from which point is a public-house, where the visitor to the caves should make inquiries, or at the *Skeheenarinky National School*. The caverns are in the charge of the *Muleahy* family, who act as guides. Visitors should put on clothing in which they can "rough it," and if possible some magnesium or coloured lights should be procured; candles are supplied.

The opening of the **Mitchelstown Caves**, so called because they happened to be on part of the Mitchelstown estate, is situated about 60 ft. above the level of the road and at the bottom of a limestone quarry. As is commonly the case with caverns of any size, they occur in the carboniferous or mountain limestone, and are remarkable for their extent and the beauty of the stalactites; they are divided into the new and old cave, the former being the one usually visited. The entire caverns approximately measure from N. to S. about 300 yards, and from E. to W. about 500 yards. They present an extraordinary ramification in the centre and southern portions, and the general direction of the dip of the strata is about 40°. The lowest part of the caves is 100 ft. below the entrance level. They were formed by the drainage of superficial waters, but where carried to it is impossible to tell. Some of the caverns are now filled-up swallow holes, and others, especially in the lowest part, are so blocked that it is impossible to examine them farther in their present condition. The entrance is through a narrow sloping passage over 30 ft. long, which terminates suddenly, and a descent is made by a ladder. A passage, about 170 yds. long, is now entered; the greater portion is nearly horizontal, and the floor is strewn with blocks of limestone. This leads to the *House of Commons*, which "is one of very considerable magnitude. In shape its ground-plan resembles a bottle with cylindric neck and globular bottom, the vertical section of its wider end being that of a dome or hemisphere. From the southern extremity of this chamber a passage of 60 ft. in length leads to the *Upper Middle Cave (House of Lords)*, the most remarkable part of the entire cavern, from the magnitude, beauty, and fantastic appearance of its sparry productions." This is semi-elliptical in shape, and measures 180 ft. by 80 ft. The height of the roof is about 35 ft. from which small stalactites depend. "The floor of this cave is strewn with large tetrahedral blocks of limestone." On the l. of the connecting passage is

the *Organ*, a large mass of calcareous growth. Nine great pillars rise from the floor to the roof, two of which, the *Drum* and the *Pyramid*, exhibit a peculiarity of shape, and stalactites and stalagnites abound in all directions. A rectangular sparry mass, a couple of feet in height, is called the *Table*. Two further openings lead from this chamber, one S. and the other E., the latter entering *O'Leary's Cave*, which shows a series of three galleries one over the other, connected by a narrow downward passage. A difficult passage enters *O'Callaghan's Cave*, at the end of which is another, quite impossible to the average visitor, opening into *Brogden's Cave*, where the finest stalactites are to be found; this was known as far back as 1840, as an inscription tells. These two caves and passage extend over a distance of about 250 yards. Returning to the first chamber, we pass through a long passage called *Sadlier's Cave*, in which is a huge pillar, extending from floor to roof, called *Lot's Wife*, and enter the *Garret Cave*, 85 yards long and opening with a sweep to the S. to a width of 18 yards; of the parts usually visited "there is no department of the entire cavern in which pillars, stalactites, and stalagnites of spar are more numerous or more beautiful." A steep and rugged passage leads to the *Kingston Gallery*, the most striking and beautiful of these chambers. It is perfectly straight and 175 ft. long, the arching of Gothic-like style, with walls glazed with spar and strangely coloured. A thin sheet of spar hangs like a curtain, originally blocking it, but it has been pierced through. Parallel to it is the *Sand Cave*, and both terminate in a rectangular gallery, *Kingston Hall*, 52 ft. by 30 ft., off which are small chambers called the *Closets*. The chambers having had no outlet until opened by accident, no bones of any animal have been found therein; they are, however, unique among the caves of the Kingdom in possessing blind fauna.

The guides have given endless names to the chambers, passages, and pillars, &c., which they duly point out. The visitor cannot see the chief features under two or three hours, and

will have to undergo a considerable amount of rough walking, squeezing, and slipping: to pursue them throughout their entire extent, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., would take the best part of a day and involve wading. The caves were examined and surveyed by M. Martel in 1895.

From the Caves Galtymore is within easy reach, the road leading past *Galty Castle* (Mountain Lodge), or a return can be made by this road to Mitchelstown. The road to Caher is very fine, being on a descent, from which noble views are gained of the valleys of the Suir and the parallel ranges of the Knockmeal-downs. On the slopes of these latter hills is the village of *Clogheen*, on the road from Mitchelstown to Ardfinnan, and near it is *Shanbally Castle*, the seat of Lord Lismore. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Castle Grace*, an interesting example of an Anglo-Norm. ruin, but of which nothing is known. It forms a quadrangular enclosure with towers at the corners; three of these were circular and one square.

17 m. *Caher*. Rte. 30.

Return to Main Route.

The journey from Fermoy to Mallow is usually performed by the Rly., which, by keeping on high ground, does not allow many of the beauties of the Blackwater to be visible. To the N. the high ranges of the Knockmeal-downs have disappeared, but on the S. is a new chain of hills, known as the Nagles Mountains, of which the heights of Knocknaskagh, 1406 ft., and Corran, 1345 ft., are most conspicuous; this range and their continuation, the Boggeragh Mountains on the W., define the valley of the Blackwater on the S. Quitting Fermoy by the road, the tourist passes *Castle Hyde*, *Cregg Castle*, and *Templemore*, on the N. bank. The scenery is particularly pretty at 42 m. *Ballyhooly*,

where a road is given off rt. to Glanworth, and l. (crossing the river) to Cork.

Near Ballyhooly are the seats of *Conamore* (Earl of Listowel), *Reany*, and *Woodville*. *Ballyhooly Castle*, now in ruins, was one of the principal fortresses of the Roches.

At 47 m. *Castletownroche* Stat. the line crosses the *Awbeg* (Spenser's "Mulla") at its confluence with the Blackwater. The village lies nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., and is picturesquely situated on the *Awbeg*, which runs between precipitous banks. Incorporated with *Castle Widenham* is the old keep of the fortress of the Roches, which was defended in 1649 by Lady Roche for many days against Cromwell's army. Lord Roche was outlawed for his support of the royal cause, and after the Restoration was neglected by Chas. II., and "would have perished of want but for the charity of the Duke of Ormonde." The last lord is said to have served as a stable-boy in his native county, and a Lady Roche to have begged in her old age in the streets of Cork. The *Church* is remarkable for an octagonal spire; "the lower stage is pierced with a window on every face, the copings of which form a zigzag ornament continued all round."

Close to the village is *Glananore*, and higher up the *Awbeg* are *Rockvale*, *Ballywalter* (R. Welsted, Esq.), and *Annesgrove*. Near the Stat. are the remains of *Bridgetown Abbey*, founded in the reign of King John by FitzHugh Roche. On l. *Clifford* and *Carrigacunna Castle* (G. C. Foote, Esq.), near the village of *Killavullen*, or Killawillin, where the Blackwater is again spanned by a *Bridge*.

Passing *Carrig House*, *Rockforest* (Sir J. L. Cotter, Bart.), *Ballygarrett*, the traveller reaches 51 m. *Mallow*, and Cork. 75 m., Rte. 27.

ROUTE 32.

CORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND CORK HARBOUR: TO GLENGARRIFF,
VIÂ MACROOM.

CORK * is a mixture of some fine streets, broad quays, and many ill-paved lanes, the whole being set off by a charming frame of scenery that compensates for many a defect. It is a county and a city with a population of 100,022.

History.—The earliest notice of Cork dates from the time of St. Fin Barre, who flourished about the 7th cent. He founded an ecclesiastical establishment on the S. side of the chief channel of the Lee, and it ultimately attained to a high reputation among the schools of Ireland. Then the Danes, after repeatedly plundering it, took a fancy to settling down here themselves, and carried on a somewhat flourishing commerce until the Anglo-Norm. invasion. At that time the ruling power was in the hands of Dermot McCarthy, Lord of Desmond, who promptly made submission to Henry II. on his arrival in 1172, and did him homage. For a long period the English held the place against the Irish, living in a state of almost perpetual siege. They were compelled, Holinshed says, "to watch their gates hourly, to keep them shut at service time, 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." Camden also describes it as "a little trading town of great resort, but so beset by rebellious neighbours as to require as constant a watch as if continually besieged." Cork took an active part in the disturbed history of the Middle Ages. It declared for Perkin Warbeck, and the Mayor, John Walters, was hanged for abetting his pretensions. It was made the headquarters of the English forces during the Desmond rebellion. In 1649 it surrendered to Cromwell, who is said to have ordered the bells to be melted for military purposes, saying that "since gun-

powder was invented by a priest, he thought the best use for bells would be to promote them into cannons." A noticeable event in its history was the siege by William III.'s army under Marlborough and the Duke of Wurtemberg, when the garrison surrendered after holding out five days; the Duke of Grafton was killed on the occasion.

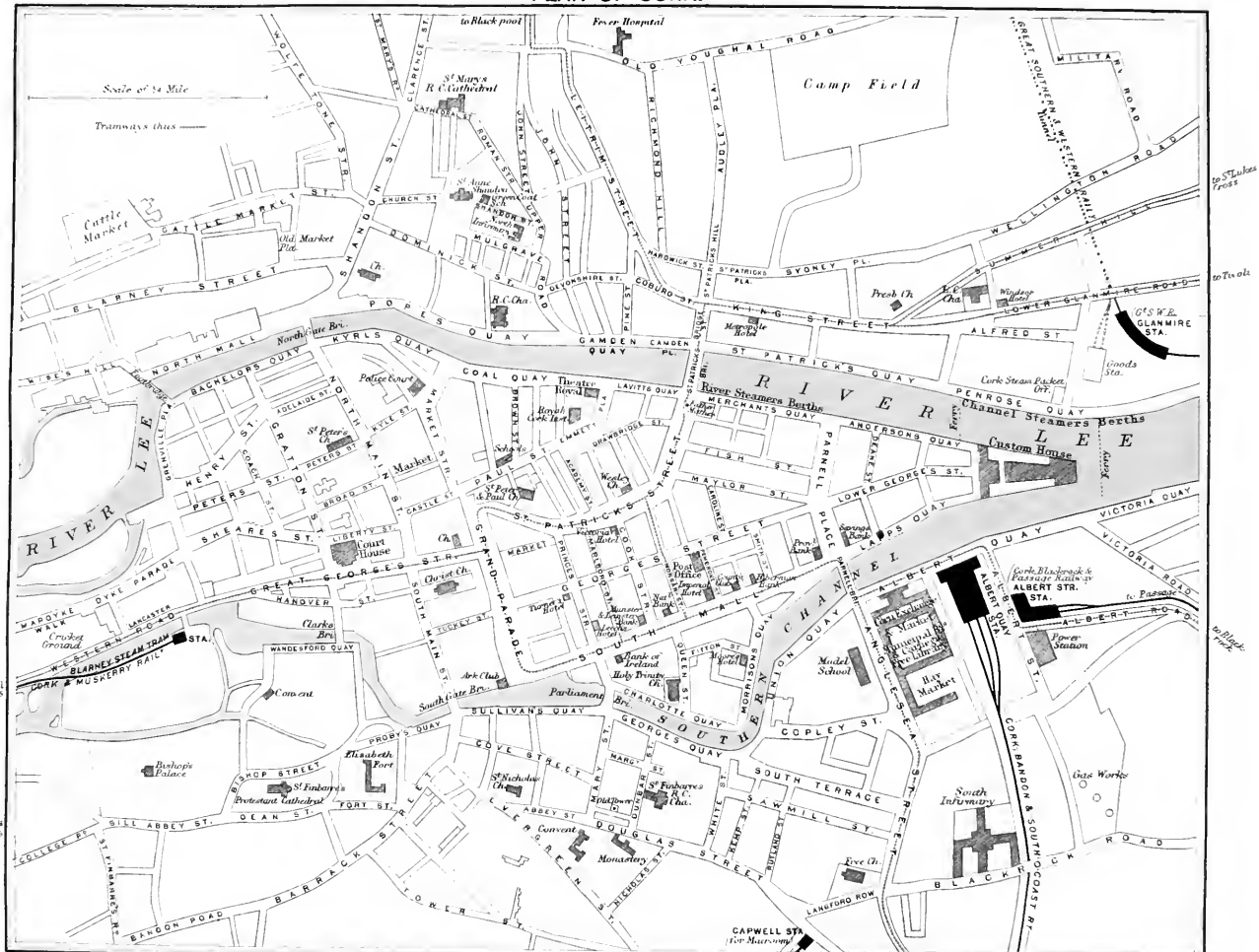
Numerous monastic establishments were founded in early times, nearly all traces of which, as well as of its walls and castles, have been swept away. In accordance with an old charter of Ed. IV. the Lord Mayor of Cork is Admiral of the Port, and triennially the ancient custom of throwing the dart is celebrated in state, in virtue of his jurisdiction.

Cork is well situated on the Lee, as Spenser thus describes—

"The spreading Lee that, like an Island
fayre,
Encloseth Corke with his divided floode"—

as it emerges from a wooded and romantic valley upon a considerable extent of flat alluvial ground, in its course over which it divides. The island thus formed commences about 1 m. above the town, is enclosed by the N. and S. channels of the river, and contains a large portion of the city. "In 1689," says Macaulay, "the city extended over about one-tenth part of the space which it now covers, and was intersected by muddy streams, which have long been concealed by arches and buildings. A desolate marsh, in which the sportsman who pursued the water-fowl sank deep in water and mire at every step, covered the area now occupied by stately buildings, the palaces of great commercial societies."

PLAN OF CORK.



London: Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

John Bartholomew & Co., Ltd.

Scale of 1/4 Mile
Tramways thus ———

Cattle Market

to Gool Cross

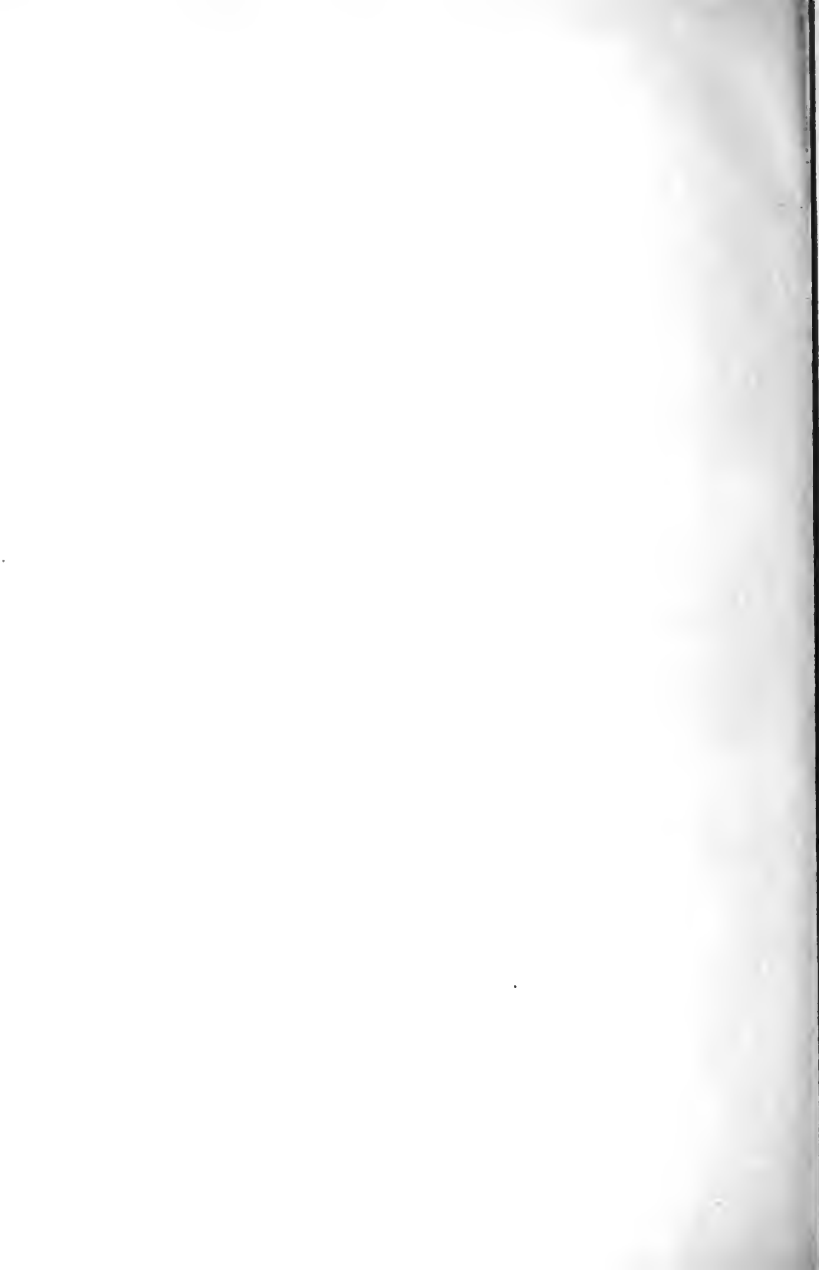
Queens College

to St. Luke's Cross

to T. O. L.

to Black Horse

Edinburgh



There are over 4 miles of quays, and large sums of money have been spent in harbour improvements, and vessels drawing 20 feet of water can discharge at all states of the tide. There is a large export trade in all agricultural produce to Bristol and the Welsh ports, principally in return for coal; the industries include distilling, brewing, ship-building, tanning, milling, bacon-curing, chemical manure and woollen manufactures, iron foundries.

The N. or principal channel of the Lee is crossed by the *Northgate* and *St. Patrick's Bridges*; the latter, which connects the northern suburbs, the principal thoroughfares of the town, is a fine limestone bridge, erected in 1860, of 3 elliptic arches. Crossing the S. channel are *Clarke's*, *Southgate*, *Parliament*, and *Parnell Bridges*; the last, opened in 1882, was erected at a cost of 22,000*l.* The banks of both channels are lined with extensive *Quays*. The streets offer remarkable contrasts: some of them, as the *South Mall*, *St. Patrick's Street*, and the *Grand Parade*, are broad and well built, while the generality are irregular, narrow, and unclean. The *South Mall* is a fine street and contains the Banks, Club-Houses, Commercial Buildings, &c. *Great George's Street* is new and well laid out. *St. Patrick's* is a very wide street, and though void of architectural features, it runs in a fine curve, which gives it a picturesque appearance. It contains a fine bronze *Statue* (Foley) to Father Mathew (see p. 402); there is also a memorial Chapel to him on Charlotte Quay. The *Grand Parade* runs from the South Channel to *St. Patrick's Street*. The city is badly off for more public grounds; but the suburbs of Cork are so pleasant that their want is not much felt. It possesses a *Park* and *Race Course* of about 240 acres, running parallel with the Lee, with a pleasant pro-

menade lined with trees, the *Marina*, and a pretty view of the opposite bank. Here are the *Showyards* of the County Cork Agricultural Society. It is easily reached by tram to Tivoli, and then cross the river by ferry. Near the W. entrance of the town, and between the 2 branches of the river, is a very charming walk called the *Mardyke*, formed in 1720, of just a mile in length; it is well sheltered by trees, which form a natural arch overhead, and which, when the lamps are lit at night, present an agreeable and foreign appearance. It has long ceased to be the fashionable rendezvous it used to be, the *Marina* having outrivalled it as the chief place of resort: but it was chosen as the site of the International Exhibition of 1902. On the N. bank of the river from *Mardyke* is *Sunday's Well Road*, so called from an ancient Holy Well now closed. There is an excellent service of electric trams for city and suburbs.

St. Fin Barre's Cathedral. In the S.W. district of the city was the old Cathedral, small and very unlike what a Cathedral should be.

History.—*St. Fin Barre*, the founder of the Cathedral, was born in the neighbourhood of Bandon, and died at Cloyne about the year 623. His first religious establishment was in an island in Lough Gouganebarra; but about the beginning of the 7th cent. he founded another on the S. bank of the Lee, which became the nucleus of the city of Cork. He was buried here in his own church, and his bones were subsequently enshrined in a silver case, but the relics were carried away by Dermot O'Brien when he plundered the city in 1089. There is little of general interest in the subsequent history of the see. In 1690, at the siege of Cork, a detachment of English troops took possession of the Cath. and attacked the S. fort from the tower; the Cath. was so much damaged that it was taken down in 1734 and another erected. With the exception of the tower, which was

believed to have formed part of the old Church, it was a modern Doric building, with a stumpy spire of white limestone. The mode in which the funds were raised for its erection was by levying a tax on all the coal imported for five years. This building stood until 1864, when it was taken down in order to erect the present structure upon its site. A cannon ball, fired during the siege of 1690, was found in the tower 40 ft. from the ground, and is now on a bracket within the Cathedral. In laying the foundations three distinct burial places were found one above the other, and the human remains found exhibited ethnological peculiarities of a marked type. The Cathedral was consecrated on St. Andrew's Day, 1870, Dr. John Gregg being then Bishop. The topmost stone was put to the central tower in 1879.

The Cathedral is a fine structure in the Early French pointed style, from designs by the late Wm. Burgess (died 1881). Its successful completion is largely due to the exertions of the late Bishop, John Gregg, the cost amounting to over 100,000*l*. The plan consists of nave with side aisles, short transepts, and chancel terminating in a semi-circular apse, around which an ambulatory runs in continuation of the nave aisles. On the N. side are the vestries and robing rooms. The *W. Front* has a striking appearance, and is enriched with elaborate carving. The central (double) portal has the bridegroom in the centre, and the 5 wise virgins on the N. side, and the 5 foolish virgins on the S.; the tympanum has a carving of the resurrection morning. The N. and S. portals have figures of the Evangelists and Apostles. The gargoyles from N. to S. represent Chastity conquering Sensuality; Faith, Idolatry; Humility, Pride; Liberality, Avarice. The height of the W. towers and spires is 180 ft.; that of the central tower and spire is 240 ft.; on the corners of

the latter are carvings of the 4 great beasts mentioned in the Book of Daniel.

The principal dimensions (internal) are: total length, 162½ ft.; width, 56½ ft.; width between transepts, 81½ ft.; height of lantern over choir floor, 101 ft.; height of nave roof, 68½ ft. The stained glass windows throughout are numerous and rich. The subject of the W. rose-window is the Creation, in 8 compartments, and is the gift of Lord Barrymore. The subjects of the N. and S. aisles and transepts are from Old Test. history, and those of the apse aisle from the New Test. The second in the S. aisle is to Lieut. Melville, and the second in the S. trans. to Lieut. Coghill, killed in the Zulu war (1879). The *Dome* is lighted by 8 windows; the groined roof is supported by 12 vaulting ribs springing from as many pillars, all terminating in a circular ope. The *Bells* are the old ones by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester (1751).

The *Bishop's Throne* is very elaborate, and was erected at a cost of 1463*l*. The chair rests on a massive plinth of red Cork marble, and on the 3 wooden panels enclosing the seat are carved 20 heads in profile of prelates who have filled the see of Cork. Round the upper border is a cornice of flowers in relief; from the angles rise 4 buttresses with tracery work, and clustered columns with moulded caps, from which cusped arches spring, with roses in the mouldings. Above the arches are crocketed gables surmounted by finials. On the E. side are emblems of an angel and an eagle, in the centre of a lion and a bull, and on the W. of a pelican and a phoenix. The *Lectern* is of massive brass 9 ft. high and highly ornamented. The *Altar-table* rests on a plinth of black polished marble inlaid with mosaic; it is supported on 11 pillars, and is of massive oak, richly carved. The *Credence-table* consists of two canopies supported by brass columns and resting on an alabaster plinth with four

storks in high relief. The *Mosaic Pavement* in the apse, from designs by Burgess, was executed in Paris by Italian artists from Udine, N. Italy, the marble being brought from the Pyrenees. The design illustrates the text: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind" (Matt. xiii. 47). The walls of the nave, aisles, and ambulatory are lined with marble. There is a very chaste *Bronze Door* to the memory of the late Dr. Caulfield, at the S. entrance to the tower leading from the ambulatory.

Beyond the Cath. to the W. is the *Bishop's Palace*.

St. Anne Shandon Church is at the foot of Church Street, off Shandon Street, N. side of the city; it was built in 1722-6, and is remarkable for its extraordinary tower, 120 ft. high, surmounted by a graduated turret of three stories, faced on 2 sides with red stone, and on the others with limestone.

"Party-coloured, like the people,
Red and white stands Shandon steeple."

It contains a peal of 8 bells immortalised by Father Prout (F. Mahony) in the famous lyric,—

"... The Bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the River Lee."

They each bear an inscription, the sixth has—"We were all cast at Gloucester, in England.—Abel Rudball, 1750." The fifth, weighing 14½ cwt., was re-cast in 1869.

Father Prout is buried in the churchyard of Shandon.

Shandon derives its name from *Scandun*, Old fort; the name was given to the Church of St. Mary (destroyed in 1690), from its proximity to Shandon Castle, an old seat of the Barrys. St. Anne Shandon Church was built on the site of St. Mary's, and the parish of the latter included the former; the site of the Castle is occupied by

the present *Dominican Chapel* on Pope's Quay.

The **R. C. Cathedral** (St. Mary's) is a conspicuous edifice in the Gothic style, at the head of New Road on the N. side of the city. It was erected in 1808, and has a lofty tower with a good peal of bells. The other churches are numerous, and among them are: *St. Luke's* (Protestant), in the N.E. suburb, a handsome modern structure, erected in 1888, on the site of the former building which had been burnt down. *St. Patrick's* (R. C.), Glamire Road, in the Grecian style; off George's Quay is *St. Finbarre's* (R. C.), interesting for its *Altar* with a fine sculpture of Christ in the Sepulchre by Hogan; *SS. Peter and Paul* (R. C.), a Gothic structure off St. Patrick's St., erected at a cost of 30,000*l.* from designs by the younger Pugin; the *Father Mathew Memorial Chapel*, or The Holy Trinity on Charlotte Quay, of which Friary the great Capuchin was superior.

Cork has also many religious houses and Schools.

The **Queen's College** (1849), designed by Sir Thomas Deane, is charmingly situated at the W. of the town on an elevation overlooking the Lee, which was the site of the ancient Gill Abbey, founded in the 7th cent., and after which the neighbouring street is named. The College is a really fine Tudor building, characterised by Lord Macaulay "as worthy to stand in the High Street of Oxford." It is built of carboniferous limestone, and occupies 3 sides of a quadrangle, having the lecture-rooms on the W., the residences on the E., and the hall and library on the N. The *Gardens* contain an observatory and plant-house, the gift of the late W. H. Crawford, a local brewer, to whom also is largely due the erection of *Berkeley Hall*, a house of residence

(Ch. of Ir.) in connection with the College.

This is one of the three Queen's Colleges (the establishments at Belfast and Galway being the others), founded under an Act passed in 1845, which are now affiliated to the Royal University of Ireland.

Adjoining the College is the *County and City Gaol* for male prisoners.

The *Crawford Science and Art Schools* (opened 1885) stand on the site of the Old Custom House, and incorporate the old building of the Royal Cork Institution founded in 1803. It was completely restored and added to at a cost of 20,000*l.*, given by the late W. H. Crawford.

About 1 m. W. of the City on the Ballincollig road is the *Munster Dairy and Agricultural School*, with a farm of about 180 acres. Practical instruction is given in the best methods of farming, but especially in butter-making. The *Butter Exchange* in Church St., near St. Anne Shandon, is worth a visit. The butter is tasted, examined, and branded by experts, and the general business is under the management of a committee of merchants. Cork has the largest export of butter in the kingdom.

The *Court-House*, erected in 1835 at a cost of 22,000*l.* from designs by Payne, is situated in George's Street; it possesses a remarkably beautiful portico, which Macaulay says, "would do honour to Palladio," consisting of 8 columns supporting an entablature and cornice, with a group representing Justice between Law and Mercy. It was almost burned down in 1891, but has since been rebuilt.

Among the remaining public buildings are the *Cork Library*, *Opera House*, *County and City Hospital*, *Lunatic Asylum*, the *Barracks*, *Custom-House*, *Corn Exchange*, *Commercial Buildings*, &c.

St. Joseph's Cemetery was formerly

the Botanic Gardens, the change being due to Father Mathew in 1830. It has a fine sarcophagus in Portland stone, surmounted by a white marble figure of an angel by Hogan. *St. Fin Barre's Cemetery* was formed by the Corporation in 1856. The grounds of both are neatly planted and are kept in good order.

Cork has always held a high position in the contributions of her sons to the fine arts and literature, amongst whom may be mentioned Sheridan Knowles, Maginn, Crofton Croker, Daniel Maclise, Francis Mahony (Father Prout), Richard Miliken, and Hogan.

Conveyances.—By rail per G. S. and W. Rly. to Dublin, *Glanmire* Stat.; rail to Queenstown and Youghal, *Glanmire* Stat.; rail to Passage, *Albert St.* Stat.; rail to Bandon, Bantry, Skibbereen, Skull, Baltimore, Clonakilty, Courtmaesherry, and Kinsale, *Albert Quay* Stat.; rail to Macroom, *Capwell* Stat.; rail to Blarney and Coachford, *Western Road* Stat. (The stations of the 2 former lines are near each other on the N. side of the river above Penrose Quay, the latter are on the S. side.) Steamers to Queenstown, Aghada, and Crosshaven several times a day; to Milford on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays (see also *Introd.*, p. [3]).

Distances.—Dublin, 165½ m.; Waterford, 96¼ m. by rail; Limerick, 62 m.; Youghal (rail), 26¾ m.; Queenstown (rail), 11¾ m.; Blackrock, 2 m.; Passage 6½ m.; Middleton (rail), 12½ m.; Blarney, 5 m.; Mallow, 21 m.; Macroom, 24¾ m.; Kinsale, 24 m.; Bandon, 20 m.; Bantry, 57¾ m.

EXCURSIONS.

The tourist has plenty of choice of excursions from Cork. 1. To Queenstown by river, returning by rail; 2. to Blarney; 3. to Coach-

ford; 4. to Youghal (Rte. 29); 5. to Bantry and Kenmare; 6. to Kinsale. Coast trip on Tuesday (local table) by steamer to Dingle, stopping at Skull, Bantry and other places. This trip affords fine views of the broken coastline.

1. To Queenstown and Cork Harbour.

The tourist has a choice of routes by which he can see Cork Harbour; part of the trip at least should be by steamer, and may be taken (a) steamer to Queenstown, and return by rail; or the reverse of this; (b) rail to Passage or Crosshaven, and thence by steamer to Queenstown, returning by rail.

Steamers leave the quay at St. Patrick's Bridge during the day, doing the distance in about an hour, and calling at Passage. As far as Blackrock the river runs in a straight course, passing on the rt. the Custom House, and on l. the G. S. and W. Rly. terminus, and the Cork Steamship Company's offices on Penrose Quay. The high banks on this side, at the foot of which run the Glanmire road and the Youghal Rly., are charmingly wooded, and ornamented with pleasant villas, the most important between Cork and Glanmire being *Tivoli* (where Raleigh lived), *Fort William*, *Lota Park*, *Lota House*.

Woodhill was the residence of Sarah Curran, the betrothed of Robert Emmet, and whose melancholy story is the subject of one of Moore's lyrics, and Washington Irving's 'Broken Heart.'

On the S. side the elevation is not so great, nor are the banks so close to the water; on the rt. is the *Park*, which has been much improved in recent years. The Cork and Passage line is a conspicuous feature here. The principal residences are *Clifton*, *Sans Souci*, *Temple Hill*, and *Dundanon*.

3 m. l. the Glanmire River enters the Lee, amidst pretty groves and parks running up to the suburban villages of Glanmire and **Rivertown**. Nearly opposite this embouchure is *Blackrock Castle*, a very prominent feature in all the river views. It is a modern castellated building, placed at the end of a jutting promontory, and consists of a circular battlemented tower with a smaller turret, in which a light is burnt for the convenience of shipping. In the old castle, built by Lord Mountjoy in the reign of James I. for defensive purposes and which was destroyed by fire in 1727, courts of Admiralty were held on the 1st August by the Mayor when the Corporation sailed down the harbour and a dart was thrown into the sea to assert their rights. There are a *Convent* and *Schools* of the Ursuline nuns at Blackrock. On l. again are the woods of *Dunkettle*, *North Esk*, and *Inchera House*, the latter situated on the **Little Island**, a considerable tract separated from the mainland by a narrow tidal stream; while overlooking all these places is the *Mathew Tower*, a round tower erected by Mr. Connor to the memory of Father Mathew. It is well worth making a pedestrian excursion from Cork through Glanmire for the sake of the noble panorama of the Queenstown river.

As the Lee turns round the corner at Blackrock the shores sweep away on either side, enclosing a magnificent sheet of water known as **Lough Mahon**, called after the Irish sept, the O'Mahonys, whose district this was. On l., at the S. bank of Little Island, there is a beautiful pass up one of the branches, separating it from **Foaty Island**, the extremity of which is crossed by the Queenstown Rly. *Foaty House* is the Irish residence of Lord Barrymore. There is also a *Martello Tower* here. *Belvelly Castle*, which was built by the

Hodnetts about the 14th cent., is a conspicuous square keep about 60 ft. high.

6 m. rt. **Passage West**, a pretty village embosomed in woods, and a considerable place of call both for tourists and others bound up or down the river. Father Prout has sung its praises :

“ The town of Passage is both large and spacious,
And situated upon the bay ;
'Tis nate and dacent, and quite adjacent
To come from Cork on a summer's day.
There you may slip in and take a dippin'
Forenent the shippin' that at anchor ride ;
Or in a wherry cross o'er the ferry
To Carrig doe, on the other side.”

Here steamers ply to and from Queenstown in connection with the Cork and Passage Rly., and the direct steamers call here ; trains run to and from Cork every hour. The Channel steamers land their passengers at the quay close to the Rly. Stat. It is busy and prosperous, and much resorted to in the summer months. The *Victoria Docks* are extensive and capable of receiving the largest vessels.

The channel here narrows between **Great Island** or **Cove** and the mainland, and half a mile further is **Glenbrook**,* with its conspicuous *Hotel*, *Baths*, and *Cork Harbour Rowing Club-House*. Beyond it is a spot called the *Giant's Stairs*, a lofty mass of rock placed here by the Giant O'Mahony, within which he sleeps under the spell of enchantment.

The next point of interest is 8 m. rt. **Monkstown**,* situated amongst thick woods at the mouth of one of the small pills that run into the main estuary. Its principal object of interest is the *Castle*, a quadrangular building flanked by square towers, built in 1636, according to the following tradition.

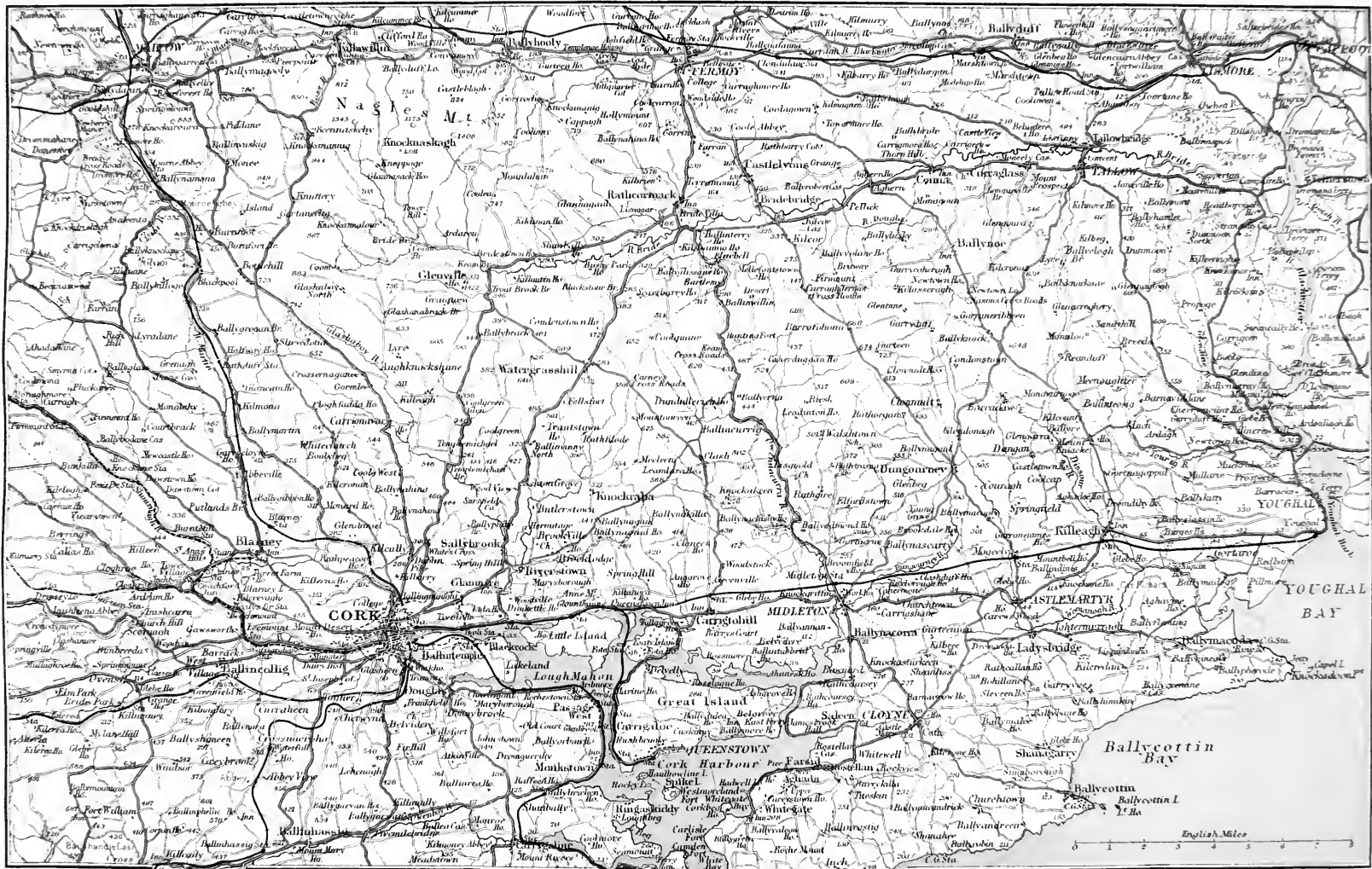
Anastasia Gould, wife of John Archdeekan, while her husband was absent in a foreign land, determined to afford him a pleasant surprise by presenting him with a castle on his return. She engaged workmen, and made an agreement with them that they should purchase food and clothing solely from herself. When the Castle was completed, on balancing her accounts of receipts and expenditure, she found that the latter exceeded the former by fourpence. Probably this is the first example on record of truck practice on a large scale. She died in 1689, and was buried in the ground of the adjoining ruined Church of Teampull-Oen-Bryn, in which is a monument to her memory.

Across the arm to the S. is **Ringaskiddy**, another calling place, crowned by a *Martello Tower*.

The steamer now rounds the point, and enters, strictly speaking, the magnificent **Harbour** of Queenstown, in former days known as the **Cove of Cork**. It is remarkable for its capacity and safety, being completely land-locked and capable of sheltering the whole British Navy. It is 4 m. long by 2 broad, and entered by a Channel 2 m. long by 1 broad. On **Roche's Point**, at the right-hand of the entrance, is a *Lighthouse*, 49 ft. high and 98 ft. above the sea, showing a red occulting light and pilots' houses. There is a fixed white light at 60 ft.; also a fog bell. The Point also has a *Signal Station* for the different Atlantic steamship lines, and on the opposite headland is that of Lloyd's. The entrance is guarded by *Forts Carlisle* (E.) and *Candem* (W.), also with lights.

10 m. **Queenstown** * (Pop. 7909) extends for some considerable distance along the N. coast of the harbour, and from its fine situation and the mildness of its climate, ranks high amongst the southern watering-places ; it is well protected from cold winds, and its

CORK AND ENVIRONS.



London Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, W.C.

Power



mean annual temperature equals that of Torquay.

Cove Harbour first became of note in the 18th cent. during the French War and the American War of Independence, when the vessels collected here and started in convoys protected by men-of-war. It was from here that the first steamer that crossed the Atlantic—the *Sirius*—started on April 1st, 1838. The Queen landed here on Aug. 3rd, 1849, of which she has written as follows: "To give the people the satisfaction of calling the place Queenstown, in honour of its being the first spot on which I set foot upon Irish ground, I stepped on shore amidst the roar of cannon (for the artillery were placed so close as quite to shake the temporary room which we entered), and the enthusiastic shouts of the people."

To the W. of the town a splendid promenade, extending to **Rushbrook**, its suburb, is furnished by the quay, erected in 1848 by Lord Midleton. The great charm of Queenstown is the noble scenery of the harbour, with its islands of **Haulbowline** and **Spike**, and the constant succession of shipping that is provided by the arrivals and departures of the American steamers and emigrant-ships.

The *Beach* forms the main thoroughfare, behind which the town rises on the slope of a hill commanding a fine view of the harbour. The *R. C. Cathedral*, designed by Mr. G. C. Ashlin in the Dec. Gothic style, is of large proportions, and has an imposing W. front. It was originated by Bishop Keene, was commenced in 1868, and is yet unfinished; over 150,000*l.* have been spent upon it, raised chiefly by the late Dr. McCarthy, Bp. of Cloyne. It stands on a good elevation, the sea side drops sheer to the roadway, and is faced by a splendid retaining wall.

In the *Graveyard* of the old Church of Clonmel, to the N. of [Ireland.]

the town, lie the remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe (1823), author of the 'Burial of Sir John Moore,' and Tobin the dramatist (1804), author of the 'Honeymoon,' of both of whom it is curious to note that their fame was posthumous.

The 'Royal Cork Yacht Club,' whose station is at Queenstown, is the oldest in the United Kingdom, though the 'Royal Yacht Squadron' takes precedence. It owes its origin to the 'Water Club of the Harbour of Cork,' established 1720.

The *Club-House*, a commodious and comfortable building, adjoins the great quay. In the season the ancient custom of the fleet sailing under the orders of the admiral is kept up. There is an annual regatta held under the auspices of this club.

Immediately opposite the town are: **Haulbowline Island**, strongly fortified, a depôt for ordnance stores and armoury, and so-called from the early days of sailing ships, when a hauling of ropes occurred at the change in the course; **Rocky Island**, on which is a magazine, excavated into 2 chambers with a thick solid wall of rock between, and capable of holding 20,000 barrels of gunpowder; and **Spike Island**, which contains the *Westmoreland Fort*; it was from 1847-85 the principal prison for Irish convicts, who were chiefly employed in the various fortifications, and in the construction of the *Royal Dock-yard* between Spike and Haulbowline, commenced in 1869. Permission to visit these places must be obtained from the military authorities. Queenstown is the station of the admiral commanding, and his flag-ship lies between the Cork Yacht Club - House and Haulbowline Island.

The little village of **Crosshaven**, * to which the railway now runs, at the mouth of the Owenboy River,

with a fine estuary running inland as far as **Carrigaline**, is picturesquely situated on high ground overlooking the river. The ancient *Castle* had the reputation during the whole of Elizabeth's reign of being impregnable. The *Church* is a fine Perp. building, with a pinnacled tower and an octagonal spire rising from it. It contains the *Monument* and leaden effigy of Lady Newenham (1754). In the neighbourhood of the village are *Kilmoney Abbey* and *Mount Rivers*; and between it and Crosshaven, on the N. bank, is *Coolmore*, and on the S. *Aghamarta* and *Hoddersfield*. In the grounds of the former is the ruined *Castle* of Aghamarta, a fortress of the Earls of Desmond, overlooking a reach of the river where Sir Francis Drake took shelter in the estuary in 1587 when hard pressed by some Spanish vessels; the intricacies of the harbour so confused them that they gave up the search after a few days, and the place is still known as *Drake's Pool*. The view from the coast between Crosshaven and Camden Fort is perhaps the finest to be had of the harbour. **Church Bay**, on the W. side of the entrance to the har., about 1 mile from Crosshaven, is a nice sea-side resort, where refreshments can be had. New batteries are being erected on the cliffs on the S. side of the little bay.

On the eastern promontory (opposite to Queenstown) are the villages of **Whitegate** and **Aghada**. Adjoining are *Aghada House* (Maj.-Gen. Thackwell), and *Rostellan Castle* (formerly a seat of the Lords of Thomond). On the shore is *Siddons Tower*, built by the last marquis to commemorate a visit of the celebrated actress. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further round the point is a *Cromlech* within high-water mark. In the grounds of *Castlemary*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road between Aghada and Cloyne, is a fine *Cromlech*,

the capstone of which measures 15 ft. by 8 ft.; it rests at one end upon two supporting stones. Near to it is a large *Slab* on which the mythological Druids are popularly supposed to have sacrificed their victims. A number of gold ornaments have been found in the neighbourhood.

Cloyne (Ir. *Cluain-uamha*, the Meadow of the cave, so called from limestone caves in the neighbourhood), is 6 m. distant; it is associated with Cork in its bishopric, founded by St. Colman in the 6th cent.; the most illustrious ornament of the see was Berkeley, who was Bishop of Cloyne from 1734 to 1753, and resided here 17 years.

The town has decreased, and has now a pop. of about 1000. The houses round the Cathedral were in old days occupied by the Cathedral officials. The *Cathedral*, also used as the parish Church, is a plain cruciform building, dating from about the commencement of the 14th cent. It has recently been in part restored, but the frequent changes it underwent destroyed the character of the original building. There are lateral aisles separated from the nave by 5 arches on each side. These spring from heavy quadrilateral blocks of masonry and produce a curious effect. Note the rude carvings on the N. entrance doorway, representing pagan symbols of life. In the interior are *Monuments* to Bishops Warburton, Brinkley, Woodward, Sir John FitzGerald (1612), and to the memory of a Miss Adams, with an inscription from the pen of Mrs. Piozzi. A recumbent *Statue* of Bishop Berkeley in alabaster resting on a marble pedestal, by Mr. Bruce Joy, was placed in the N. transept in 1890. This beautiful memorial is due to the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Kingsmill Moore. Note the *Font*; also the double *Piscina*. The W. win-

dow of 5 lights and a 3-light window are gifts. There are the remains of an *Oratory*, usually called the Fire House, in the N.E. corner of the grave-yd., which tradition says was built by St. Colman, the founder of the abbey, in the 6th cent., and contained his remains. Cloyne House, the residence of the bishops up to 1835, was completely destroyed by fire in 1887. On the death of Bp. Brinkley in 1838, the diocese was annexed, by the terms of the Church Temporalities Act, to the sees of Cork and Ross, from which it had been separated since 1679.

The most interesting building in Cloyne is the **Round Tower** near the W. door of the Cathedral. The entire height is 100 ft., though from this amount 10 ft. must be deducted for its modern castellated top, which was added after a considerable rent had been produced by lightning, and for the protection of the Cathedral bell, which hung in the upper stage. The diam. at sill of doorway is 9 ft., and thickness of wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The tower is remarkably cylindrical, and is divided into six storeys by offsets taken from the thickness of the wall. The windows in the upper storey face very nearly the cardinal points. The doorway is about $11\frac{3}{4}$ ft. from the ground; it is quadrangular with massive dressings of red sandstone. The tower is still used as a belfry.

From Cloyne the tourist can return to Cork by train from Middleton ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.).

[It is a pretty trip by cycle or car from Aghada, round the wooded and picturesque creek of the river to Ballynacorra and Middleton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Rte. 29).]

2. Cork to Coachford.

Trains leave the Western Road Terminus of the Cork and Mus-

Kerry Light Rly., keeping on l. the Colledge and Gaol, and on rt. the Mardyke walk, Shanakiel House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Waterworks, and Mount Desert, on the high bank overlooking the Lee.

At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. is Carrigrohane Stat., and at the junction of the Shournagh River is the restored *Castle* of Carrigrohane, which, after serving as the feudal fortress of the McCarthys, and subsequently of the Barretts, was the headquarters of Capt. Cope and a daring band of brigands. From this point a road is given off to Macroom along the S. bank of the Lee, passing through Ballincollig.

At Carrigrohane the river is crossed just below the bend, where there is a deep pool—*Poul-an-Iffrin*, fabled to be guarded by a gigantic snake. On the opposite side of the Shournagh River are *Rosanna* and *Leemont*, at the foot of a picturesque wooded hill. At $6\frac{1}{4}$ m. is the **Junction**, the line to the rt. following the Shournagh valley running past **St. Ann's Stat.** ($7\frac{1}{4}$ m.) for *St. Ann's Hill Hydropathic Hotel* to *Blarney* ($8\frac{3}{4}$ m.) (see p. 368.), and to Donoughmore ($15\frac{3}{4}$ m.).

The line to Coachford keeps to the valley of the Lee, and at 7 m. is *Inishcarra Church*, founded by St. Senan, situated at the confluence of the Bride, soon after which is the *Glebe House*.

$7\frac{3}{4}$ m. is **Cloghroe Stat.**, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. *Ardrum*, the beautiful seat of the Colthurst family before the erection of the new Blarney Castle.

The scenery at Inishcarra, and from thence to Ardrum, is perhaps the most delightful that is to be found on the Lee. The square keep of *Castle Inch* is on the opposite bank; and farther on are the remains of the *Church of Inishloena*, or Inishluinga, founded also by St. Senan. The line now quits the Lee for a space, and runs up the valley

of the Dripsey River to $11\frac{3}{4}$ m. the village of **Dripsey**. The antiquary will find in this locality an *Ogham Stone* near *St. Olan's Well*. *Dripsey Castle* is a picturesque ruin situated on a high cliff overhanging the river valley.

The tourist is now fairly in the district of Muskerry, whose mountains, giving birth to the Lee and many smaller southern streams, appear to the W. Running parallel, but at some distance to the S. of the line hitherto traversed from Cork, are the Clara Hills, separating the valley of the Lee from that of the Bandon. In the neighbourhood of Inchigeelah, however, they gradually trend to the N., and unite with the main ranges of Muskerry.

Passing **Kilmurry** and **Peake** we reach

$15\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Coachford**, a very prettily situated village amidst some fine scenery, with a *Hotel* affording accommodation to the angler on the Lee and its tributaries.

Leaving Coachford on the l. are *Riversdale* and *Leemont House*. The road then crosses the Glashagarriff stream, and passes rt. *Oakgrove* to *Carrigadrohid*, where the Lee is spanned by a *Bridge*. In the middle of the river is a rock crowned with the ruin of *Carrigadrohid Castle*, and a most picturesque appearance it has, reminding the tourist of some of the castles of the Rhine or Moselle.

"Its site is said to have been chosen by the lovely Una O'Carroll, to gratify whose caprice her lover, Diarmid McCarthy, raised the castle in a marvellously brief time on the cliff she had chosen, where they both lived happily after their nuptials." Carrigadrohid was besieged in 1650 by Lord Broghill, who had captured the Irish Bishop of Ross at Macroom, and promised him a pardon on the condition of his persuading the garrison

to give in. The bishop consented, but, on being brought before the walls, fervently exhorted them to hold out, for which patriotic act he was then and there hanged. Indeed, it was only by stratagem that the English got hold of it at all, viz. by drawing some heavy timber up, which the garrison took for cannon, and so surrendered. There is an entrance to the castle from the bridge (which, by the way, was built by Cromwell's order): hence the name Rock of the bridge.

On the opposite side of the stream are *Killinardrish* and *Nettleville*.

The Lee now winds to the S., and the road cuts off a great round, passing through *Glencalum*, one of the most romantic and striking glens in the district.

At 22 m. a small river called the Laney joins the Sullane, and near the confluence is the solitary tower of *Mashanaglass Castle*, built towards the end of the 16th cent. by Owen McSwiney, otherwise called Owen Hoggy of Mashanaglass. It is somewhat peculiar in having redans or "spurs" projecting from the N.E. and S.W. angles, solid on the 1st floor, but with chambers above, crenellated and looped for shooting.

24 m. *Macroom*.

Cork to Glengarriff via Macroom.

This route *via* Macroom to Glengarriff and Killarney is superior in some respects to the hitherto more frequented one by rail to Bantry. The tourist has a choice of routes from Cork to Macroom either by rail direct, or, as already described, by rail to Coachford and thence by road.

The trains to and from Macroom are run in connection with the coaches running between it and Glengarriff during the summer months. This line was opened for traffic in 1866. The trains leave *Capwell Stat.*, and at $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. is

Ballincollig (Pop. 746), a small town, but important for its *Cavalry*

Barracks and Gunpowder Mills, which were formerly a Government establishment, but are now worked by a company. The mills lie at a safe distance between the village and the river. A little distance to the S. is *Ballincollig Castle*, consisting of a lofty keep with vaulted chambers, on a high rock surrounded by a "bawn." This was a fortress of the Barretts, temp. Edward III., and was garrisoned by Cromwell and also by James II.

At 9½ m. is *Kilumney*, and to the rt. is the village of *Ovens*, in the neighbourhood of which are a number of remarkable limestone *Caves*, but little known and seldom visited.

At 12¾ m. is *Kilcrea*, named after St. Cyra, or Chera, who presided over a nunnery here at an early date. To the rt., near the Stat., are the ruins of *Kilcrea Abbey*, very prettily situated at the end of an avenue of trees on the banks of the *Bride*, towards which the *Clara Hills* gradually slope down. It was a *Franciscan Friary*, founded in 1465 by *Cormac McCarthy Laidir*, or "strong," Lord of *Muskerry*. He was murdered by his brother and was buried here, and on his tomb is an inscription dated 1494. The ruins consist of nave, choir, and transepts, with a tower 80 ft. high rising from the junction of the 2 former. Separated from the nave by 3 *Pointed arches* is a side aisle, which was divided in the same manner from the transept. There is very little ornamental detail, the mullions of the windows having been destroyed, according to tradition, by *Cromwell* and his soldiers. The interior contains the vault and several monuments of the *McCarthy*s of *Muskerry*; also in the S. trans. the *Tomb* of *Herlihy*, *Bishop of Ross*, one of the 3 *Irish bishops* who attended the *Council of Trent*. The *Abbey* was repeated-

ly plundered in the wars of the 16th and 17th cents. It was largely used as a burial-ground, writers in the past describing the many thousand human remains piled in heaps about its walls. The *Monks of Kilcrea*' is a long romantic poem by *Arthur GERALD Geoghegan* (1861) in the style of *Scott*. A little to the W. of the abbey is the keep of *Kilcrea Castle*, a building of great strength and tolerably preserved, where the *McCarthy*s held their rule. The traces of the "bawn" and outworks are still visible. In times past the bog of *Kilcrea* was a dangerous and impenetrable fastness, covered with trees and thick underwood. Wolves frequented it down to the 17th cent., and its reclamation was commenced in 1705.

Further on the rt. is *Rye Court*, and at 16¾ m. is *Crookstown Road Stat.* To the rt. is the keep of *Castlemore*, which was built by the *McSwiney*s, a branch of the *Donegal sept* who came to *Muskerry* about the end of the 15th cent. It is situated near the S. bank of the *Bride*, and except *Blarney*, was the largest of its kind in *Muskerry*. It consisted of 3 wards, and considerable portions of the walls and keeps of the inner and middle wards remain. It passed to the *McCarthy*s, who fortified it in the wars of 1641. Further on the rt. is *Lissardagh Castle*, and beyond *Crookstown* on the l. is *Clodagh Castle*, an old seat of the *McSwiney*s. It is a square tower rebuilt in 1598, and in 1844 it was completely restored for use by the *Earl of Bandon*.

20 m. *Dooniskey*. To the l. is *Warren's Court* (*Sir A. R. Warren*). The line now crosses the *Lee* below its junction with the *Sullane*, and passing *Coolcour House* (*St. George G. Browne, Esq.*), we enter

24½ m. *Macroon* * (*Pop. 3016*), the terminus of the *Rly.* It is prettily situated in the valley of the *Sullane*,

an affluent of the Lee, which rises some 10 m. to the W. in the Derry-nasaggart Mountains, a range that intervenes between this district and the Paps of Killarney. It is a good centre for fishing, and a considerable stir has been created in the summer months since the establishment of the coach service between it and Glengarriff. The town itself possesses no very great object of interest except the *Castle*, a quadrangular keep, said to have been erected in the reign of King John. The entrance to the demesne is by a lofty castellated gateway at the W. end of the main street, and the more modern building within is one of Lord Ardilaun's residences. The old Castle was the scene of several sieges in the 17th cent., when it was burnt down no less than 4 times. During one of these struggles it was garrisoned by the R. C. Bishop of Ross, the same who was hanged by Lord Broghill before the walls of Carrigadrohid (see *ante*). Admiral Penn, the father of the Pennsylvanian hero, is said to have been born within Macroom Castle. The *R. C. Chapel*, from its situation on an eminence to the S. of the town, is a conspicuous feature.

At the close of the 18th cent. Macroom was the scene of the execution of nine persons out of a gang of fourteen for the murder of Colonel Hutchinson of Codrum, a popular and inoffensive gentleman. The executions were attended with circumstances of peculiar horror and dread. The victims were hung, the bodies decapitated, and the heads placed on spikes over the old bridewell. Here some of them remained for over thirty years, terrible examples to the people of the dread vengeance of the law. The leader of the gang was one Malachy Duggan, a sanguinary ruffian; he, however, having turned informer, escaped punishment, and died many years afterwards in his native place.

Amongst the seats in the neigh-

bourhood are *Mount Hedges*, *Rockborough*, *Raleigh House*, *Ashgrove*, and *Codrum*, all in the valley of the Sullane, and near the road to Killarney.

[We would recommend to the motorist the runs either to Killarney or Kenmare. The road from Macroom to Killarney follows up the valley of the Sullane, keeping the Boggeragh Mountains to the rt., and passing (3 m.) near the confluence of the Finnow, the square keep of *Carrigaphuca Castle*, another of the many fortresses of the McCarthys. It consists of a single tower, and is popularly supposed to be the abode of the "pooka," a malicious spirit and prominent character in the folk-lore of Ireland (see *Poulaphuca*). Near it is a *Cromlech*. The road keeps to the valley of the Sullane, passing *Ballymakeery* (10 m.), and *Ballyvourney* (13 m.), the river scenery in places being very fine. Here the road strikes right into the heart of the Derry-nasaggart Mountains, about 1500 ft. in height, and then descends somewhat into the valley of the Flesk, which it crosses at *Pouलगorm Bridge*. From this point the tourist keeps company with the Flesk, which leaves the hills through a gap between the Paps and Croghan; at 35 m. is *Killarney* (see Rte. 34).]

Near Clydach bridge there is a branch road to the l., running S. along the Loo and Roughty valleys to Kilgarvan, a poor town, with beautiful stretches of wood and river scenery. There is a more direct road from Ballyvourney to Kilgarvan, and it is an easy run thence to Kenmare.

Distances. — Killarney (direct), 35 m.; Kenmare, 31 m. (thence to Killarney 20 m.); Cork, 24½ m.; Bantry, 32½ m.; Keimaneigh, 18 m.; Inchigeelagh, 9 m.; Gouganebarra, 19 m.; Carrigaphuca, 3 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Inchigeelagh; 2. Carrigaphuca;
3. Dripsey; 4. Killeera.

Main Route by Coach.

The remainder of the distance from Macroom to Bantry and Glengarriff travelled by coach is through some fine and wild scenery. There is a choice of roads, both skirting the Valley of the Lee; the N., being the most mountainous and romantic, is followed. The road leaves the valley of the Sullane, and rejoins the Lee at *Toon Bridge* above its confluence with its tributary the Toon, from whence, if cycling, a visit can be paid to the tower of *Dundareirke Castle*. The Lee has quite a different character here from what it has lower down, as it flows for a considerable distance through a morass, the effect of which is to divert its stream and form a number of sedgy islets.

A little before arriving at 9 m. the village of Inchigeelagh, is on l. the tower of *Carrynacurra* or *Castle Masters*, rising upon a finely escarped cliff above the river. It belonged in the times of the "troubles of '41" to the O'Learys, a sept only second to the McCarthys, to whom, indeed, they were subject. At Barna-thoumple is the tallest *Pillar-stone* in Ireland; it stands nearly 20 ft. above ground. *Inchigeelagh*,* a good locality for the angler, is situated near the E. end of *Lough Allua*, commonly called the "Inchigeelagh Lakes," a winding enlargement of the Lee, of about 3 m. in length, along the northern shore of which the Bantry road keeps to the village of *Bealnageary* (15 m.). At the W. end of Lough Allua is a mountain named *Coolne-greenane* (Ir. *Cuil-na-grianain*, Nook of the summer residence). To the S. of Lough Allua are the Sheehy Mts., 1796 ft., which intervene between the valley of the Lee and the Bandon at Dunmanway.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bealnageary, where the

small and picturesque stream of the Bunsheelin flows in, the Lee is crossed by the first *Bridge* on its course. Soon a closer view is got of the mountains which encircle the mystic lake of Gouganebarra as they begin to show their precipitous and gully-riven sides. At *Keimaneigh Cross*, 18 m., the coach stops nearly an hour to enable passengers to visit *Gouganebarra* (St. Fin Barre's rock-cleft), about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant on the rt. The road has been improved, and on the shore of the lake is an *Inn*. Gouganebarra is a small and deep tarn, nearly 1 m. long and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, almost entirely surrounded by mural precipices, save on the E. side, where a narrow outlet permits the infant Lee to emerge from its source. "After heavy rains, the whole enclosure becomes a perfect chaos, the water from the top of the mountains tumbling all around in cataracts, with a roaring noise like thunder."

The cliffs on either side rise directly from the banks of the lake, casting deep shadows over its waters, and adding greatly to the solemnity with which the locality is invested from its association with the holy St. Fin Barre, who built an oratory on the island, so that the spot is still held in great veneration.

The origin of his retreat here was as follows: "St. Patrick, after banishing the reptiles out of the country, overlooked one hideous monster, a winged dragon, which desolated the adjacent country, and power was conferred on a holy man, named Fineen Bar, to drown the monster in Gougane Lake, on condition of erecting a church where its waters met the tide; and the saint, having exterminated the monster, fulfilled the agreement by founding the present Cathedral of Cork." The island is approached by a causeway, at the entrance of which is St. Fin Barre's *Well*. The buildings on the island, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. in extent, consist of a

newly erected *Chapel*, eight *Cells*, and portions of an old *Chapel* and *Oratory*, the former being about 36 ft. long by 14 ft. broad. The cells surround a court, in the centre of which is a plain wooden *Cross* raised on a platform with five steps. The cells contain modern plaster casts of the Stations of the Cross. On the shore and close to the causeway is a small cemetery, held in great repute from its close companionship with the remains of the saint. Father Mahony, a recluse, dwelt here for 28 years, and the *Tomb* in which he was buried in 1728 is beneath a more recent structure on the edge of the lake near the entrance. A *Cross* has been erected to Callanan, the author of the well-known lines on Gouganebarra. A religious festival is held on the 24th Sept., which usually attracts a number of devotees. There are altogether 13 stations at which they recite their prayers.

Immediately above Gouganebarra the mountains rise to a height of 1700 or 1800 ft., the principal summits being Conicar, 1886 ft., and Foilastookeen, 1698 ft., on the S.; Bealick, 1762 ft., on the W.; from any one of which is a magnificent view of the Killarney Mountains to the N., Bantry Bay and Glengarriff to the S.W., with the sterner features of the Pass of Keimaneigh and the lake close at hand. Turning suddenly to the S., the road, a fine one, enters a magnificent gap in the Sheehy Mountains, known as the **Pass of Keimaneigh**, the Pass of the Deer—

“Where the several rocks resemble fragments of a frozen sea,
And the wild deer flee”—M'CARTHY—

one of the finest and most savage of the ravines in the S. of Ireland. It is about 1 m. in length, and is bounded on each side by precipitous walls of rock, in the rifts and crevices of which ferns, heaths, and wild flowers

find a congenial home. The *London Pride* is peculiarly abundant and fine in this locality.

“Captain Rock” and his men made it their stronghold in 1822, and after a series of raids on the gentry of the surrounding country, an attempt was made to suppress them by Lord Bantry, with a party of over 40 gentlemen, and a small detachment of soldiers. The military held the entrance of the pass while Lord Bantry and his followers went in pursuit. As he returned after a fruitless search, the Rockites, who were concealed among the cliffs for the purpose of closing the pass and entrapping the party, betrayed their presence, and the alarmed horsemen spurred on, clearing the point of danger just as the huge “Red Deer’s Rock” was hurled down the mountain-side closing the pass behind them. “It cost the sappers and miners of the King’s army many a pound of powder before they broke up the rock which closed up the Pass of Cooleagh.”

At the head of the pass, about 700 ft., between Conicar rt. and Doughill (1553 ft.) and Douce (1564 ft.) l., is the watershed of the streams running N. to the valley of the Lee, and those, like the Owvane, which flow to the sea at Bantry Bay.

Down this valley the road makes a rapid descent, during which many beautiful views of the bay open out. At 26 m. is *Carriganass Castle*, once a firm stronghold of the O’Sullivans, consisting of a court flanked by four towers; it was garrisoned by Daniel O’Sullivan in the reign of Elizabeth. The road now crosses the Owvane as it tears its way over a rocky bed; it is recrossed at *Lisheen Bridge*, and at 29 m. is **Ballylicky**, where the river enters the sea. The Bantry road is here joined at a pretty *Bridge*, and from thence it is 8 m. to *Glengarriff* (Roche’s 35½ m., p. 452).

ROUTE 33.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES'S ROUTE": CORK TO GLENGARRIFF,
KENMARE, AND KILLARNEY VIA BANTRY.

This is the best known of the routes from Cork to Killarney. Hitherto it has been the one usually adopted, but it is now rivalled by the fine coach drive from Macroom described in the last route. Circular tickets are issued by the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Rly., and well-appointed coaches and cars are run daily in connection with the Rly. to Bantry, from Bantry to Glengarriff, Kenmare, and Killarney. It is named "The Prince of Wales's Route," the King, Edward VII., having travelled over it in 1858. From Cork to Bantry can be performed by rail; the Cork and Bandon portion was opened as far back as 1851, and extensions have since been made to the coast in many directions. The trains leave Albert Quay *Terminus*, adjoining the Corn Exchange. Passing on l. the *Union Workhouse* and several pleasant suburban villas, the first object of interest is the *Chetwynn Viaduct*, consisting of 4 arches of 121 ft. span.

6½ m. **Waterfall Stat.**, a little beyond which on rt. are the walls of *Ballymacadane Abbey*, founded by Cormac McCarthy in 1450 for Augustinians. The line now passes through a tunnel, and arrives at (10 m.) **Ballinhassig Stat.** The village is about 1 m. to the W. Here a desperate but unsuccessful attack was made by Florence McCarthy on the English in 1600. The road from the station passes at the back of Mount Mary, over a very fine arch which spans the glen. Crossing the Owenboy river, which flows into the sea near Carrigaline and Crosshaven (Rte. 32), the traveller next arrives at 13½ m.

From **Kinsale Junction** a branch line, 10¾ m. in length, runs to

24 m. **Kinsale*** (Ir. *Ceann-saile*, Head of the brine), Pop. 4250.

History.—Kinsale was an early settlement of the Anglo-Normans, the district W. of Cork having been granted to Miles de Cogan. Milo de Courcy by intermarriage with that family was created Baron of Kinsale † in 1223, and was probably the builder of the Castle on Kinsale Head, remains of which are still visible. Kinsale was a walled town: it knew little peace in past times, and was the scene of many stirring events in Irish history. The most important was its seizure by the Spaniards in 1601, under Don Juan D'Aguiila. They held it for ten weeks against the English army, numbering 12,000 men, under Lord Mountjoy and Sir Geo. Carew, who, when they called on the Spanish commander to surrender the town, received for answer that "it was held for Christ and the King of Spain." The Spaniards were assisted by the armies of O'Neill and O'Donnell, and on the 21st of Dec. they decided to make a united attack on the English, who had lost about one-half of their

‡ The special privilege of remaining covered in the presence of Royalty belongs to the Barons of Kingsale (*g* intrusive), according to the following generally accepted tradition. In a quarrel between John and Phillip of France about the Duchy of Normandy, it was decided to settle the dispute by combat. John de Courcy (then a prisoner in the Tower) accepted the offer of appearing for John. He entered the lists against the French champion, who, according to Hammer, "not liking his grim look, clapped spurs to his horse, broke through the barrier, and fled to Spain." As a reward for his services John granted de Courcy that he and his successors, after their first obsequance, should have the privilege above mentioned. This was exercised as late as the reign of George IV. Kingsale is the premier baronage in Ireland.

men during the siege. The Irish were utterly routed, the Spaniards having failed to join in the attack. Soon after the battle the Spaniards surrendered the town, and O'Donnell went to Spain to solicit further assistance (see p. 212). Kinsale suffered again during the Parliamentary war, in which it declared in favour of Cromwell. About 1677 the Duke of Ormonde erected a citadel here, still called *Charles Fort*. James II. landed here March 12, 1689, when engaged in the attempt to recover his lost crown, and sailed from it the following year, after the battle of the Boyne. It was taken by Marlborough after the fall of Cork, which ended the campaign of 1690. "In the New Fort," says Macaulay, "he found a thousand barrels of wheat and eighty pipes of claret."

Kinsale is both quaint and striking in its appearance, the houses of its crooked streets rising in tiers on the side of Compass Hill, overlooking the windings of the Bandon River. On the same side (left bank), but fronting the town, are the villages of *Scilly* and *Cove*, which are a good deal frequented during the summer months.

The Harbour is very safe and commodious; 300 sail can be accommodated, and there are 6 or 8 fathoms of water. It was defended by *Charles Fort*, now a barrack, a little below Cove, and the *Old Fort*, now a complete ruin, where there is excellent anchorage, occupying a promontory round which the river makes a great bend. Kinsale is usually the headquarters of an infantry regiment, who occupy the *Barracks*. *Charles Fort*, originally built at a cost of 73,000*l.* and named by Ormonde after Charles II., is the station of the militia battalion during training; and Cove is a *Stat.* where the Royal Naval Reserve go through their annual drill. There is a very charming walk at the back of the Church and round Compass Hill, from which the visitor gains

beautiful views of the Forts and the Bandon River, with a ruined Church and Castle on the opposite bank. From the security of the harbour and the speed with which vessels could gain the open sea, Kinsale has been extensively used as a rendezvous for squadrons of the navy and homeward or outward-bound vessels. This is the principal station of the South of Ireland Fishing Company. A large fleet of Scotch, Cornish, and Manx fishing-boats visit Kinsale annually for the mackerel fishery. French fishing-boats also come off here. A fishery *Pier* has been constructed at a cost of 22,000*l.* The Harbour is lighted by a fixed light in one of the rooms at *Charles Fort*, off which there is rather an awkward bar.

Kinsale does not contain much of antiquarian interest except *St. Multose* † *Church* (restored), built towards the close of the 12th cent., and first mentioned in the decretal epistles of Innocent III. in 1199. The original building consisted of a nave with N. and S. aisles and N. trans. The N. aisle extended the whole length of the Church, and was separated from the nave by a row of 7 arches, which were removed in 1835, when the high-pitched oak roof, and the coved plaster ceiling which hid it, were removed, the walls of the aisles raised, and a low-pitched roof and flat plaster ceiling given to all. Over the first arch at the W. end rises the venerable *Tower*, with the upper stage of smaller dimensions, and a small broach spire. The S. aisle has been extended, and the pillars and arches of the N. replaced in masonry. A lofty arch, removed in 1730,

† The name is derived from *Eltine*, or *Eltinus*, by the addition of "mo" (my) and "oc," or "og" (holy, or saint); hence *Mo-elte-og*, Latinised into *Multosus*, and hence *Multose*. For a full and interesting account of the building see 'St. Multose Church, Kinsale,' by Rev. J. L. Darling (Guy & Co., Cork).

divided the nave, the E. portion forming a chancel 50 ft. long. About 1550 a small Chapel (the Galway, now in ruins) was built against the S. aisle a little W. of the true position of a transept. The E. window, 5 light, filled with stained glass, is a recent addition. The chancel has been extended in recent improvements and filled with new choir stalls. The N. trans. has a 5 light window. Note the doorway of tower with chevron moulding. In a niche over W. doorway was found in 1894 a *Stone* with a sculptured figure supposed to be that of St. Multose.

In the porch of the tower are the old *Stocks* of the town. In the S. wall near E. end is a *Piscina*. The *Font* is very old, and rests on 4 square pillars and central spiral shaft. There are a large number of *Sculptured Slabs*: among them, those to the Roche, Brown, Gould, Southwell, Perceval, and Galway families, worthy of the attention of the antiquary, some dating from the 16th cent. Note the slab of the *Crucifixion* in the S. transept.

It is a pleasant excursion from the town to the Old Head of Kinsale, a promontory anxiously looked for by the homeward-bound voyager from America, who sights it before any other British land. The best though longest way is by the village of *Ballinspittle*, where there is a remarkably perfect *Fort* with triple ramparts and intrenchments. The Bandon is crossed by a *Bridge* about 2 m. from Kinsale. It is, however, considerably shorter to cross the ferry. The Danes are said to have received their first defeat from the Irish at this spot. Passing *Garrettstown* the road emerges upon Courtmaesherry Bay, and enters the peninsula at Lispatrick. The geologist will find *Posidonia lateralis* in the slates of this district. The *Signal Tower* is placed on a strip of land, where the interval between the rocks on either side becomes very contracted; the little bay on each side is known as *Holeopen Bay*, and on the W. side of it are the ruins of

the old *Castle*, built by the De Courcys in the 12th century. *Ringrone* is between Kinsale and the Old Head, and gives a title to that family. The Head itself, though only 256 ft. above the sea, presents magnificent coast views, the chief points to the W. being the Seven Heads and the Galley Head. The *Lighthouse* (100 ft.) has a fixed white light, visible 21 m., with red sector towards Courtmaesherry Bay, and was first built in 1683: it has also a fog-gun. The distance from the town to the lighthouse by the nearest road is 5 m., and by *Ballinspittle* 11 m.

The tourist has a choice of routes from Kinsale: (a) he can return to the Junction by rail; (b) take boat to Inishannon (10 m.), and to Stat. by road (2 m.); or, (c) drive to Bandon (13 m.). Either of the two latter should be taken for the beautiful sylvan scenery of the river valley. The points of interest are *Rock Castle*, in the grounds of which are slight remains of *Carriganass Castle*; *Poulnelong Castle*, which was built by the Roches; and the grounds of *Shippool*, extending for a considerable distance along the river side. *Inishannon*, a small town, which, though once an important and castellated place, has little to recommend it now but its beautiful scenery.

Return to Main Route.

1½ m. from *Upton Stat.*, and near the grounds of *Beechmount*, is a remarkably large *Fort*, occupying an eminence of 600 ft.

At 18 m. *Inishannon Stat.*, the Rly. crosses Bandon River a little above the point where the *Brinny* falls in. A very lovely view it is, the course of the river being marked by charming wooded creeks and residences.

On the N. side of the Bandon is *Downdaniel House*, in the grounds of which are the ruins of the *Castle*,

built by Barry Oge in 1476. On the S. bank are *Belmont* and *Cor Castle*, commanding views of the valley of the Brinny, the confluence of which with the Bandon is thought by many to exceed in beauty the Vale of Ovoca.

Skirting the demesne of *Woodlands*, and passing rt. the tower of *Kilbeg Castle*, the train arrives at

20 m. **Bandon** * (Pop. 2830), an important agricultural centre. It is pleasantly situated on the rt. bank of the Bandon River, in a broad open valley, bounded on the N. by the Clara Hills. Spenser calls it—

“The pleasant Bandon crowned with many a wood.”

With the exception of the handsome modern Church and a modern *R. C. Chapel*, the town itself contains very little that is interesting to the tourist, except the Earl of Bandon's Park of *Castle Bernard*, that stretches along the banks of the river to the W. and which is open to the public. The Bandon is navigable only to Inishannon, which may therefore be considered as its port; but a good deal of business is carried on in brewing, distilling, and milling.

Bandon was founded by the Earl of Cork about 1608; it was walled, as he said, stronger than Derry. It was taken by Cromwell in 1649, and the walls were finally razed in 1688. It was noted for its intense spirit of exclusiveness, the Earl of Cork writing to Secretary Cook that “no popish recusant or unconforming novelist was admitted to live in all the town.” Smith, writing in 1750, said it had “no popish inhabitant nor piper” in it. It soon changed, however, and Mrs. Hall notes that here, as elsewhere, Irish, Anglo-Irish, and bagpipes were to be found in her day. The town now contains a striking granite *Monument* to the men who fell in the troubled years 1798, 1818, and 1867.

Conveyances.—Rail to Cork and Bantry; rail to Courtmacsherry.

Distances.—Cork, 20 m.; Inishannon, 4 m.; Dumanway, $17\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Clonakilty (rail), 13 m.; Timoleague (road), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Courtmacsherry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Bantry, $37\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Skibbereen (rail), $33\frac{3}{4}$ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Inishannon.
2. Timoleague.
3. Enniskeen and Kinneigh.

After leaving Bandon, the rail keeps on S. or rt. side of the river, skirting the grounds of *Castle Bernard*.

At 24 m. is **Clonakilty Junction**. [From here a branch runs to Clonakilty (9 m.). At **Ballinascarty** ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m.) the Timoleague and Courtmacsherry Light Rly., a line of 9 m., effects a junction (see *post*).]

26 m. on S. side is *Kilcolman*, and on the N. the *Glebe House* of Murragh and *Palace Ann*, a curious old-fashioned residence of the 17th cent.

30 m. is the Stat. for the villages of **Enniskeen** and **Ballyneen**.

[3 m. to rt., on the old mountain road to Macroom, over the Clara Hills, is the **Round Tower of Kinneigh**, built on a small rocky height, close to the modern *Church*. The chief peculiarity about it is that for the first 18 ft. it is of hexagonal shape, and circular for the remainder of its height; the sides of the hexagon are about $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad, each of the angles terminating in a triangular cap against the round part of the tower. It is divided into six storeys, the top open, the total height being about 68 ft. The doorway (inclined) is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from base, height nearly 5 ft.; thickness of wall at door $4\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; the sides of the doorway are of dressed stone, with a flag at the top. The floors are of flags resting on stone rims projecting from the wall all round; iron ladders are inserted, so that the top can nearly thus be reached, and in the upper chamber is a modern bell.]

31½ m., at the confluence of the Blackwater with the Bandon, the road passes several pleasant seats, that make a contrast to the monotonous character of the scenery. On l. *Kilcaskan Castle*; and on rt. *Fort Robert* (once the residence of Feargus O'Connor), *Laurel Hill*, *Carrignore*, and *Manck House*.

33 m. l. a road to Clonakilty crosses the Bandon, soon passing the ruins of *Ballynacarriga Castle*, a fortress built by the McCarthys to command the pass, and which was garrisoned by the English in 1611. Lewis thus described it:

“It is a lofty square pile of building, the walls of which are 6 ft. in thickness; a spiral stone staircase leads to the battlements. The upper apartment is lighted by circular arched windows, with mouldings enriched with curious devices and various scriptural emblems, among which is our Saviour on the cross between two thieves. There are also the initials ‘R.M.—C.C., 1585,’ commemorating Randal McCarthy and his wife Catherine Collins. Below this apartment is a lofty vaulted hall, which from the brackets and small windows still remaining is supposed to have been originally divided into three different stories.”

The country, which has been hitherto undulating, becomes wilder and more mountainous at 37 m., *Dunmanway* * (Pop. 1776), which is on the slopes of the shoulders thrown out to the S. by the Sheehy Mountains. Sir Richard Cox planted a colony here towards the end of the 17th cent. It has a woollen factory and flax mills. The Bandon here makes a turn from the N., *Dunmanway* itself being situated on an affluent formed by 2 streams dignified with the names of *The Brewery* and *The Dirty River*. Immediately at the back of the town is *Gunnery Hill* and *Yew-tree Rock*, 1032 ft. *The Bandon*, the *Ilen*, and the *Mealagh*, which flows into *Bantry*

Bay, take their rise in *Owen Hill* (1762 ft.) some miles to the W. There are 2 roads from *Dunmanway* to *Bantry*, and it is hard to say which is the more hilly and dreary; the Rly. follows the S. up the stream of the *Brewery*, and then crossing the hills to 45½ m. *Drimoleague Junction*. Here a branch runs S. to *Skibbereen* 8¼ m. (see p. 448). The whole line from *Dunmanway* to it, known as the *Ilen Valley Rly.*, was opened in 1877. Soon after passing the *Junct.* the *Ilen*, which enters the sea near *Skibbereen*, is crossed, and passing *Durras Road*, 52 m., we reach

57¼ m. *Bantry* (see p. 438).

Coast Road from *Bandon* to *Bantry*,
via *Timoleague*, *Clonakilty*, and
Skibbereen.

If the tourist is not tied to time, or is cycling, he will find this a more interesting though considerably longer route to *Bantry*. A pleasant road runs S. from *Bandon* up the little valley of the *Bride-well*, giving off rt. at *Old Chapel*, 1 m., a direct road to *Clonakilty*. On the rt. is *Mayfield*.

At the mouth of the *Arigadeen River*, 8 m., is *Timoleague* (Ir. *Teach-Molaga*, *St. Molaga's House*), celebrated for its *Franciscan Monastery*, founded in the commencement of the 14th cent. by *Donal Glas*, Prince of *Carbery*, on the site of a building occupied by *St. Molaga* in the 7th cent. *Donal Glas* was buried here in 1366. It was suppressed in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, but was restored for use for a while early in the 17th cent. In a tract, ‘*Good News from Ireland*’ (1642), we have, “in a letter sent from *Eusigne Jones*,” an account of the “burning of the *Towne of Temo League*, wherein was destroyed seven thousand barrells of corne of the ene-

mies . . . and their great Abbey, in which was some thousand barrells of wine." Its Church consists of a nave, choir, and S. transept, with a singular light square tower rising between the two former to a height of 68 ft. This tower, together with the library and dormitories, was an addition, according to Ware, of Edmund de Courey, made Bishop of Ross in 1494, and who was buried here in 1518. On the S. of the nave and the W. of the transept is a graceful open arcade, supported by 7 irregular arches that rest on cylindrical and square pillars without capitals. The nave is lighted by pointed, square-headed, and ogee windows; the E. window and the one in the transept are of 3 lights (E. Eng.), while the W. window is of 2 lights. Adjoining the window of trans. is a *Squint*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, called the "Leper's Hole," supposed to be used by the lepers whose hospital was about 1 m. distant.

To the E. of the transept are the remains of an *Oratory*; there are also portions of the domestic offices. In the N.W. corner of the cloister was buried, in 1602, Eugene McEgan, Bishop-elect of Ross, who took an active part in the troubles of the time, and was killed near Bandon in a skirmish with the English forces. Like so many Irish Abbeys it has been used to excess as a burial-place. The situation of the monastery is charming, as the sea, running up an inlet from the bay of Courtmacsherry, washes its very walls. A convenient circumstance was this for the friars, who were thus enabled to receive at their doors many a cargo of Spanish wine. Adjoining the village are *Timoleague House* and *Ummera*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.E. on the S. side of the inlet is the pretty village of *Courtmacsherry*, principally inhabited by fishermen.

To the N. of the road between Timoleague and Clonakilty is the *Church of Kilmalola* (restored).

14 m. **Clonakilty**★ (Pop. 3098) will not detain the tourist long. It is rather pleasantly situated at the head of an inlet of the sea. It was founded by the Earl of Cork, and was incorporated by Charter in 1614, but disfranchised at the Union, the Earl of Shannon receiving 15,000*l.* compensation. In the last century a linen industry was started here, and the trade flourished for a time. In the wars of 1641 it was burned down and was the scene of a serious engagement between the English and Irish forces. In the bay is the Island of Inehdoney, connected by a causeway with the mainland. The archaeologist will find a good many ruins in the neighbourhood, although none of them are of importance or offer any very interesting features. They consist of a Church on the island of Inehdoney, a Castle at Arundel on the E. coast of the inlet; also at Dunnyeove, Dunowen, and Dundeady on **Galley Head**. The last 3 are about 8 m. to the S. of Clonakilty. On the summit of the Head is a *Lighthouse* (174 ft.), erected in 1878. It is a group flashing white light, showing 6 or 7 flashes per minute, and is visible 19 m. at sea. There is also a *Stone Circle* 1 m. N. of the town.

Conveyances.—Rail to Bandon; car to Rosscarbery and Skibbereen.

Distances.—Bandon, 14 m.; Timoleague, 6 m.; Rosscarbery, 8 m.; Galley Head, 9 m.; Skibbereen, 21 m.

The scenery improves considerably in the neighbourhood of

22 m. **Rosscarbery**★ a charmingly situated little town at the head of a pill running up from Rosscarbery Bay part of which is crossed by a long causeway road from the E. shore. Textile industries are successfully carried on by

the Nuns in connection with their Convent Schools. Looking N. are the woods of *Cahermore* (H. J. Hungerford, Esq.). In the 6th cent. St. Faughnan, otherwise called Mongach, or "the hairy," founded a monastery and religious school, the nucleus of the present diocese of Ross, associated in jurisdiction with Cloyne and Cork since 1617. The *Cathedral* (also the Parish Church) is a Perp. cruciform building, with an octagonal spire rising from the tower. There is a circular-headed S. doorway, and a W. window of 3 lights, and the nave is separated from the choir by a screen. At the W. end, in the interior, is a circular-headed arch, the crown of which is ornamented with a head.

To the S. of the Cathedral are the remains of *St. Faughnan's Church*, of which very little is left but the walls of the choir. 1 m. to the E. is *Templefaughtna*, the ruins of an old establishment of the Knight Templars. Subterranean chambers were discovered in the last cent. near the Cathedral. It is a pretty walk to *Rosscarbery Bay*, the shores of which are adorned by the grounds of *Creggane* and *Castle Freke* (the beautiful estate of Lord Carbery). On the W. coast of the inlet is *Downeen*, a modern residence, together with the tower of the old *Castle*.

Adjoining the town on the upper road to Leap is *Derry House* (W. T. Townshend, Esq.). The lower road crosses the Roury River, passing l. *Roury House*, and *Coppinger's Court*, a ruined mansion of that family, who flourished in the time of Elizabeth.

At 26½ m. *Glandora*, a small village prettily situated on the *Harbour* to which it gives its name. This beautiful inlet is about 1 m. broad at its entrance and contains several islands. It is a fishing Stat.,

and a good winter resort; early in the century the neighbouring bog yielded a considerable quantity of copper until it was all consumed. The turf was dried in a kiln, burnt in another, and the ashes shipped to Wales. An extensive search was made for the "lode," but in vain. Adjoining it is *Kilfinan Castle*.

2 m. further of a beautiful walk, at the head of the inlet, is

Leap (*Hotel*), a picturesque village, where the Leap River flows through a deep ravine that, in the days of bad roads and facility of getting into debt, provoked the saying, "To live beyond the Leap was to live beyond the Law." Both these reproaches are now remedied, and the Leap is spanned by a good *Bridge*. On the opposite bank of the estuary of Glandore are *Brade House* (R. H. Swanton, Esq.) and *Myross* (Capt. Townshend), the woods of which add much to the beauty of the scene. From the height above the village a splendid view is obtained of the harbour and surrounding coast.

A pleasant détour can be made through *Unionhall* (2 m.) on the W. side of Glandore Har., which is crossed near the village by a long *Bridge*. Here Dean Swift spent the summer of 1723 and wrote a Latin poem on the scenery of the district, entitled 'Carberia Rupes.' Proceeding S. through the peninsula Lough Clubir and *Rahine Castle*, which belonged to the O'Donovans, are passed, and the *Ferry* (5 m.) is reached on the narrow inlet of *Castlehaven*. It is a beautiful bay about 3 m. long, running in between pine-clad hills, the trees springing almost from the water's edge. The climate is exceedingly mild and the fuchsia and arbutus trees thrive here. Across it is *Castletownshend*, very prettily situated close to *Seafield* (Major H. F. Townshend). It is a *Coastguard Stat.*, and much frequented in the fishing season. Adjoining it is *Glenbarrahane* (Sir J. J. Coghill, Bart.), which is called after

the old Ch. of St. Barrahan. The old *Castle* stood near the entrance of the harbour and belonged to the O'Driscolls. It was the scene of an engagement between the Spaniards and the English under Sir Richard Leveson in 1602. The views from the bay and cliffs are extremely fine, commanding Toe Head and the whole line of coast from Galley Head to Cape Clear. It is 6 m. from Castletownshend to Skibbereen, passing on l. *Lissard*, the seat of The O'Donovan.

The direct road from Leap passes a series of fresh-water ponds, called the *Shepperton Lakes*, well stocked with trout, and the traveller reaches

34½ m. **Skibbereen** * (Pop. 3208), a town of some importance in this district, as it is the largest in the S.W. corner of Ireland. It does a fair business in grain and agricultural produce, though to those of an older generation it is principally associated with distress, this locality having suffered to a fearful extent in the famine year. The extension of the Light Rlys. to Baltimore and Skull has been the means of opening up the district and given an impetus to the fishing industry. Skibbereen is situated some distance up the *Ilen*, which is navigable for small vessels to the town, and for larger ones as far as *Old Court*, some 3 m. down. The town itself does not contain much worth seeing, but it can be made the centre for some interesting excursions. The *R. C. Chapel* is a Grecian building. 1 m. W. of the town on the road to Skull are the ruins of *Abbeystourry*, a cell to the Cistercian Abbey of Myross; in the *Graveyard* were buried in pits hundreds of the unfortunate victims of the famine.

The traveller can proceed from here to Bantry either by train, *via* Drimoleague, or direct by car (17 m.).

Conveyances. — Rail to Drimoleague Junct., Baltimore, and Skull; car to Crookhaven.

Distances. — Bandon, 34½ m.; Rosscarbery, 12½ m.; Clonakilty, 20½ m.; Baltimore, 8 m.; Bantry, by Drimoleague, 20½ m.; Dunmanway, 16 m.; Ballydehob, 10 m.; Roaring Water, 7 m.; Skull, 15 m.; Lough Hyne, 4½ m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Baltimore; 2. Leap; 3. Lough Hyne; 4. Skull.

To Baltimore and Lough Hyne.

A very pretty trip can be taken by the Light Rly. (opened 1893), or by car along the E. bank of the *Ilen*, passing *Old Court* and *Creagh* (Sir J. Wrixon Becher, Bart.), off which is the island of *Inchbeg*, to

8 m. **Baltimore** * (Pop. 597), about 5½ m. north-eastward of Cape Clear. It is finely situated on the E. coast of the Bay of the same name, which is sheltered on the W. by the island of *Sherkin*: a rock overlooking the pier is crowned with the ruins of the *Castle* of the O'Driscolls.

From its accessibility and its convenience as a harbour of refuge, it was always the resort of a number of foreign fishermen, so much so that in the reign of Edward VI. it was in contemplation to build a fort and make them pay tribute. The O'Driscolls were for centuries the chiefs of Baltimore, but its foundation as a town dates from the reign of James I., when a settlement was made here by Sir Thomas Crook, who leased the lands from Sir Fineen O'Driscoll. He obtained a charter for it, and it returned two members of Parliament until the Union. In 1537 one of the O'Driscolls seized a Waterford vessel laden with Spanish wine which took refuge in the harbour. In revenge the men of that city sent a fleet with 400 men who burnt Baltimore and destroyed the Castle, the ruins of which still remain. On the night of the 19th June, 1631, Algerine pirates (238), landed

and sacked the town, carrying away 117 persons, who were sold as slaves in Algiers. They were piloted by Hackett, a fisherman of Dungarvan, who was afterwards tried and executed at Cork. The incident is the subject of Thomas Davis' stirring poem 'The Sack of Baltimore.' Smith says "the Rt. Hon. John Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, who was the proprietor of Maryland and Avalon, in America, took his title from Baltimore, in the County of Longford, and not from this place, as has been mistakenly supposed."

The town has in recent years received a great impetus to its fishery from the establishment of an *Industrial Fishery School*, which affords training for a number of boys. It includes boat-building, net-making, coopering, carpentry, &c.; a curing establishment is attached to the school. The chief promoter was the late Father Davis, P.P. (died 1892), who was nobly assisted by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She advanced large sums as loans to the fishermen in the district, in addition to a generous gift for the purchase of first-class boats. The loan money has since been honourably repaid. A *Celtic Cross* has been erected in the grounds of the school to the memory of Father Davis.

Baltimore Harbour is a fine land-locked sheet of water sheltered by Cape Clear and Sherkin Islands, and contains *Ringarogy* and *Inishbeg Islands*, connected by bridges with the mainland, and many others. The whole of this coast is indented and irregular in the highest degree, and offers to the pedestrian some fine cliff scenery. At the E. of the entrance is the *Beacon*, and the W. point a *Lighthouse* (130 ft. above high water), with a fixed white and red light and fog-bell.

Sherkin Island is 3 m. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, the E. coast of which is bold [Ireland.]

and rocky, but has a safe landing-place; it has a pop. of about 400. The *Castle* of Dunalong near the shore belonged to the O'Driscolls, who founded the adjacent *Abbey* for Franciscans in 1460, the ruins of which are in a fair state of preservation. The Island suffered greatly in the attack of 1537.

Crossing the Island to the S. shore *Cooney Harbour* is reached on Gascanane Sound, across which is *Clear Island*. It is about 3 m. in length and over 1 m. in breadth. Its coast is rugged and dangerous, and precipitous on the S., on the cliffs of which stand the ruins of the *Castle* of the O'Driscolls. Fuel is scarce and has to be imported from the mainland. The inhabitants are brave and expert fishermen and pilots. There is but little land cultivated, owing to the rocky nature of the surface, and its exposed position to the Atlantic winds. On the *Fastnet Rock*, which lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. of Cape Clear, is an excellent *Lighthouse* 148 ft. above the level of high water, well known to the outward and homeward bound American steamers. It has a revolving white light (1 minute), visible 18 m. at sea, and also fog-signals exploded once every five minutes. The coast peasantry have a superstition that the rock sails a mile to the westward at day-break, on the 1st of May every year.

On the return to Skibberen a détour to the E. should be made to visit *Lough Hyne*, a sort of cul-de-sac of the sea, which can only enter by a very narrow passage, just wide enough for a boat, causing at high water an extraordinary commotion. At the head of the Lough the road makes a steep descent and rise, dangerous to cyclists. In the centre of the Lough is an islet with a ruined *Tower* on it; and on the W. bank is the prettily situated residence of J. R. H. Becher, Esq. The scenery at the head, underneath the cliff and head of Knockomagh, is particularly romantic.

Coast Route continued to Roaring-water Bay, Skull, and Crookhaven.

The traveller with whom time is no object, and who does not mind roughing it a bit, should continue round the coast by the Crookhaven road, that leaves Skibbereen along the rt. bank of the Nen, parting company with it at *Newcourt*. The journey can be performed by light railway as far as Skull, or the mail car can be taken the whole way. **Roaring Water Bay** is of considerable extent, stretching from Sherkin and Cape Clear Islands on the E. to the Mizen Peninsula on the W., and contains a number of islands. The shores are much diversified by deep interlacings of land and water. To the rt. of the road a wild range of hills comprises the district of West Carbery, forming a sort of backbone to the long, jutting promontory, which, with many others, characterises this S.W. coast. The scenery is romantic at 7 m., where the *Roaring Water*, a mountain river, rushes impetuously through a deep glen into the bay of the same name. A second inlet runs up to **Ballydehob**, 10 m., in the neighbourhood of which copper-mines have been worked.

15 m. **Skull** * (Pop. 752) is a little village at the head of *Skull Harbour*, and at the foot of Mt. Gabriel, which rises to the height of 1339 ft., and from which a very extensive panoramic view is to be had. The parish is of great extent, and is wild and desolate. Copper, however, has been largely found and extensively worked, principally at Cappagh, overlooking the coast between Ballydehob and Skull, and also at Horse Island. There is another mine immediately opposite Skull, near the ruined *Castle of Ardentenant*, a fortress of the sept of the O'Mahonys.

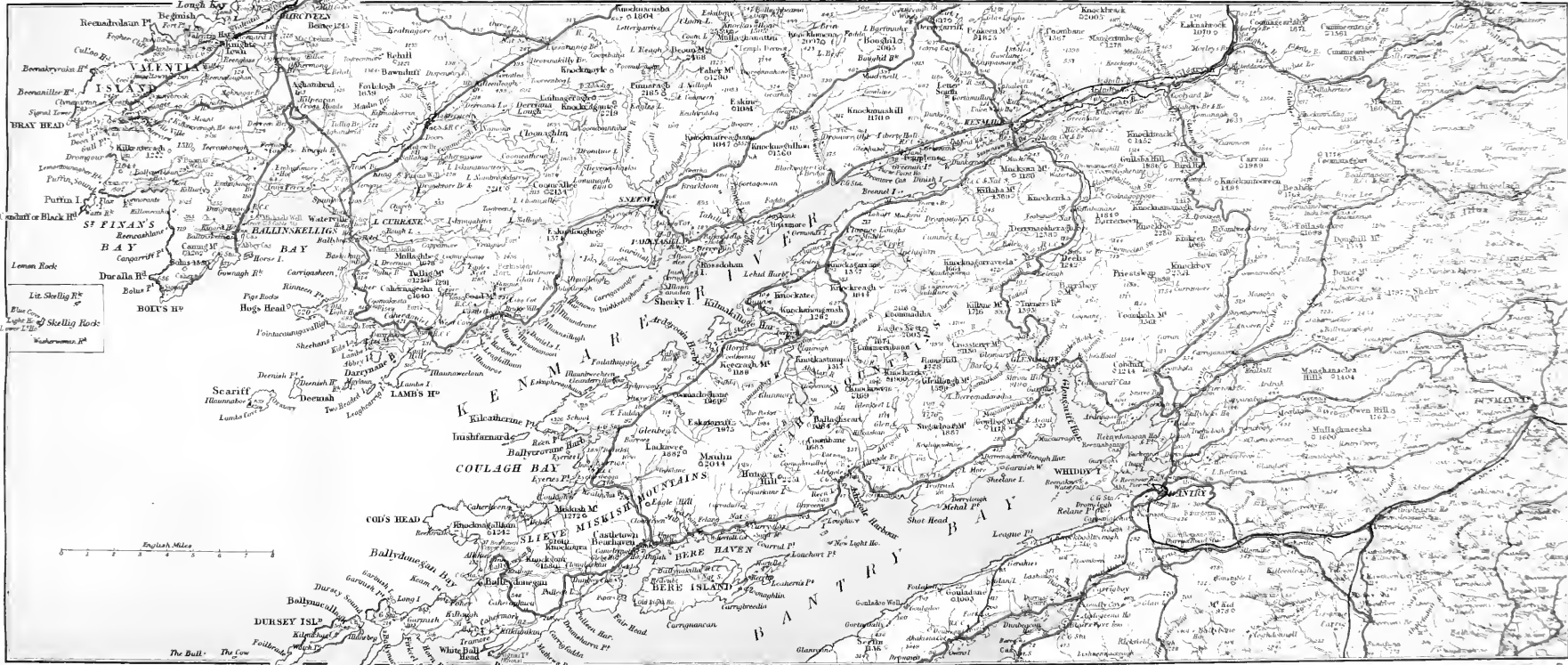
Close to the village is *Ardmanagh*

House. The *Ultima Thule* of civilisation will be found at 26 m. **Crookhaven**, a considerable village partly on the mainland and partly on a long peninsula adjoining it, the intervening water forming the haven, which is one of the best and safest harbours on the S. coast of Ireland. It is also a *Coastguard Stat.* A white circular *Lighthouse*, 45 ft. high, is placed on the point of Rock Island. It has a fixed white light, 67 ft. above high-water mark. The Church was built by the Bishop of Cork, in 1701, for the accommodation of the sailors visiting the port, of whom, in times of war especially, there used to be considerable numbers. The promontories at the termination of this district are Brow Head, Mizen Head, and Three Castle, the last so called from 3 square towers built by the O'Mahonys.

The tourist can now cut across from Crookhaven and coast up Dunmanus Bay to *Dunmanus*, where there is another ruined keep of the Mahonys, and again a third higher up at *Duibeacon*. On the opposite shores, which are bold and picturesque, are the pretty sequestered residences of *Evanson's Cove* and *O'Donovan's Cove*. Near the village of *Carrigboy*, at the head of the Bay of Dunmanus, are *Blair's Cove* and *Ardogeena*. The road follows the Four Mile Water until the main road is reached to

48 m. **Bantry** * (Pop. 3109) is a small town at the head of Bantry Bay, and in a valley surrounded by hills which attract the clouds carried by the S.W. winds, thus wrapping it in frequent mists and rainfalls. It consists of some half dozen streets with the usual places of public worship, a *Convent*, *Union Workhouse*, and a *Cemetery*, the site of a Franciscan Monastery founded by O'Sullivan Bere in the 15th cent. Protecting the harbour is Chapel

THE BEAR, WATERVILLE AND KENMARE PENINSULAS.



Lit. Skellig R^e
 Light B^e Skellig Rock
 Lower 126'

English Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The Bull The Cow
 The Calf
 Dursey Head



Island. The *Market Square*, most of it reclaimed land, is a fine open space in which the *Church* is a conspicuous feature. Adjoining the town is *Bantry House*; the grounds are open to visitors, and from them a splendid view is obtained of the noble bay and surrounding mountains. The railway was extended into the town in 1893. In the 18th cent. the pilchard fishery was successfully carried on, and many "fish palaces," as they were called, were erected, whose ruins now testify to the failure of the supply. The manufacture of Irish friezes and tweeds is now successfully carried on here. The traveller proceeding to Glengarriff has a choice of coach or steamer; both run in connection with the morning train from Cork.

Bantry Bay is a magnificent inlet 21 m. long to Sheep Head and with an average breadth of about 4 m. It affords safe anchorage for the largest vessels, and has no rocks or dangerous sandbanks. It is finely sheltered by *Bear Island*, and at the head of the bay opposite the town is *Whiddy Island*, 3 m. long by 1 m. broad, once defended by three redoubts, but which are now entirely abandoned, and containing near the northern one the fragments of a *Castle* of the O'Sullivans. It is a fertile island, with a pop. of about 300, and was once a deer-park of the Bantry family. The French have twice singled out Bantry Bay as the most fit place for their schemes of invasion. The first occasion was in 1689 when a French fleet was engaged by Admiral Herbert, in which the former appear to have had somewhat the best of it; and the second was in 1796, when a fleet of 43 vessels, with 14,000 men, left Brest under General Hoche and Admiral de Galles to invade Ireland. The expedition was most disastrous, two vessels were lost setting out, the fleet soon divided, and but 16 ships anchored in Bantry Bay. A storm arose, which so dispersed and paralysed them, that but one officer and seven men landed to reconnoitre, and they were made prisoners. Bantry

Bay is now the scene of the autumn manoeuvres of the Channel Fleet.

Conveyances.—Rail to Cork; coach daily in the season to Glengarriff, Kenmare, and Killarney; car daily to Castletown Bearhaven; steamer 3 times weekly to Castletown Bearhaven.

Distances.—Cork, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Bandon, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Dunmanway, 20 m.; Skibbereen, by Drimoleague, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., direct 17 m.; Crookhaven, 22 m.; Skull, 15 m.; Castletown Bearhaven (by water), about 20 m.; Glengarriff, 11 m.; Kenmare, 29 m.; Killarney, 49 m.; Gouganebarra, 16 m.; Macroom, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Excursions:—

1. Pass of Keimaneigh and Gouganebarra.
2. Glengarriff.
3. Castletown Bearhaven.

The chief beauty of the southern route to Killarney may be said to commence at Bantry, the road following the N.E. bend of the bay, passing *l. Newtown House*, and soon afterwards crossing the Mealagh River which, in its fall over a ledge of rocks, produces a charming little cascade. On *l.* is *Dunnamark House*, and on *rt.*, up the valley of the Mealagh, *Drombrow* and *Inchiclogh*. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at **Ballylicky**, the Owvane is crossed, and the road falls in from Gouganebarra and the Pass of Keimaneigh (Rte. 32). At 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Snaive Bridge*, where there are signs of abandoned slate quarries. The Coomhola is here crossed, from whence the old road from Cork to Kerry runs to Kenmare; it passes through the "Priest's Leap," a romantic mountain pass under the slopes of Knockboy (2321 ft.), and is one of the wildest roads in the kingdom. The Coomhola is a very considerable stream, running from the mountains parallel with the Owvane, and rising about 7 m. to the N. in *Lough Nambrackderg*, a beautiful mountain tarn,

surrounded on all sides by the lofty precipices of Kinkeen, 1666 ft., similar to, only on a smaller scale, than Gouganebarra. The recesses of these hills can be explored by following the mountain road up the valley of the Coomhola, offering an alternative route to Kenmare (28½ m.) through Kilgarvan (22 m.), from whence a fine road leads down the valley of the Roughty River. A little farther on are the beautiful grounds of *Arduyashel House*, and soon the attention of the traveller is entirely occupied by the exquisite views of

Glengarriff,* the Rough Glen, 11 m., the brightest and most beautiful spot in co. Cork. *Roche's Hotel* (9½ m.) is first reached through its private avenue, where passengers are set down; the drive through its grounds is continued, and about 1 m. further (10½ m.) is *Eccles' Hotel*, on the roadside facing the sea, an attractive looking building in its newly remodelled front. The village, ½ m. further, is of a poor type and quite out of keeping with its beautiful surroundings.

Glengarriff is the name of a *Harbour* which runs in with a singularly indented coast outline from the N.W. head of Bantry Bay. The great charm of the place is the beautiful framework of mountains in which the picture is set, and the foreground of woods that surrounds the eastern portion of the harbour and the course of the Glengarriff River. "Were such a bay," said Thackeray, "lying upon English shores, it would be a world's wonder. Perhaps if it were on the Mediterranean or the Baltic, English travellers would flock to it by hundreds. Why not come and see it in Ireland?"

The Hotels have a well-established reputation, are well equipped, and have recently been greatly enlarged. They have beautiful grounds commanding many magnificent and

picturesque views. The grounds of Roche's, over several hundred acres, are delightful and thickly planted down to the very water's edge; through them a pretty stream makes its way over a rocky bed. Mr. Roche has about 10,000 acres of shooting, some being cock and pheasant. Adjoining on l. towards the village are the grounds of *Reenmeen* (Lord Ardilaun). The grounds of Eccles' extend up the ridge at the back of the hotel, opening on the slopes of the hills for fine walks. The pictures in the Dining-room are the collection of a former proprietor.

The masses of rock, with traces of glacial action everywhere, which give the glen its name are clothed in the richest foliage, the yew, holly, arbutus, fuchsia, and other trees and shrubs fill the crevices and cover the bases of the hills down to the very sea. This is well seen in a ramble through Mr. Roche's grounds. Its complete shelter from the E., N., and W. winds, the balmy air, and the warmth of the Gulf Stream which laves its shores, give a singular richness and lavish profusion to the vegetation. Many medical authorities assert its claims as one of the finest climates in Europe for invalids. Consumption, chest, and throat diseases are almost entirely unknown. It has as high an annual temperature, and perhaps the least variation of temperature throughout the year, of any spot in the kingdom, while its aspect towards the sea prevents its being so enervating as many places, though otherwise perfect in themselves, are found to be. There is bathing, excellent boating, and good sea-fishing, and a more delightful spot for health and recreation it would be difficult to find.

The mountains that surround it are bold and irregular in outline, and offer a striking contrast to the

beauty of the glen and the islet-dotted bay below.

The views from Roche's Hotel of the bay and Caha Mountains, or from Eccles' Hotel, or from a hill on the Bantry side of Roche's, of the almost land-locked bay, with its many islands, the grounds and woods of *Glengarriff Castle* on the l., and the coast towards Bearhaven on the rt., are in themselves an inducement that very few places can offer.

The principal object of interest near the village is *Cromwell's Bridge*, with a very pretty river view, on the old Bearhaven road (l.), a ruinous old structure said to have been built by order of Cromwell at an hour's notice.

EXCURSIONS.

Glengarriff is in addition a good centre for excursions. (1) A combined land and water trip may be had by driving to *Ardnagashel House* and thence to Whiddy Island or the reverse. This forms a good afternoon's trip. (2) It is a very pleasant short excursion to *Bantry Cottage* and grounds on the road to Kenmare. Ascend the wooded knoll, and the view points are "Lady Bantry's View" and "Look Out." Here, we think, the finest views are to be had, within easy distance, of the mountains, surrounding glen, and the island-dotted harbour. (3) Beautiful views are obtained by a water excursion, past Rabbit and Park Islands, to *Cromwell's Bridge*, *Garinish Is.*, with its *Martello Tower*, to *Derryconnery*; return then by road, and ascend the wooded knoll. (4) It is also a good sail to *Adrigoole*, visit the *Caves*, and return by a conveyance ordered beforehand. (5) For a climb, the ascent of *Cobdhuv*, 1244 ft., at the back of *Glengarriff Castle*, may be made, from which a fine view of the bay and mountains is obtained. (6) A more ambitious one is an ex-

ploration of the *Caha Mountains*, said to contain the usual number of lakes (365), a most picturesque range that intervenes between *Bantry* and *Kenmare Bays*. (7) The best ascent to make in the near neighbourhood is the *Sugarloaf* (1887 ft.), about 7 m. distant, commanding a magnificent and extensive view, and which can be accomplished in 5 or 6 hours. An inland track leads to it skirting *Shrone Hill*, or the road can be taken for about 6 m. and then strike to the rt. (8) To *Snaive Bridge*, the *Coomhola River* and *Priest's Leap* (see p. 451). (9) *Keimaneigh* and *Gouganebarra* for those who reach *Glengarriff* by *Bantry* (see p. 427).

The *Glengarriff River* rises amidst a number of small tarns on the E. side of the *Eagle's Nest*, 2005 ft. They are all full of trout, and the angler will obtain good sport, particularly in the *Barley Lake*, a rather large tarn, under *Crossterry Mountain*, 1130 ft., sending off a tributary to the *Glengarriff*. The geologist will find some splendid sections at the head of *Bantry Bay* of the *Glengarriff* grits (or upper cornstones), overlaid by the *Dingle* beds and red sandstones of the conglomerate series, passing up from them into the carboniferous slates.

Conveyances.—Coaches daily in the summer months to *Bantry*, and to *Kenmare*; mail-car daily to *Bantry*, and to *Castletown Bearhaven*.

Distances.—*Bantry*, from *Eccles'*, 10½ m., *Roche's*, 9½ m.; *Kenmare*, (E.) 18 m., (R.) 19 m.; *Adrigoole*, (E.) 12 m., (R.) 13 m.; *Castletown Bearhaven*, (E.) 22 m., (R.) 23 m.; *Macroom*, (E.) 36½ m., (R.) 35½ m.; *Keimaneigh Cross*, (E.) 18½ m., (R.) 17½ m.

From Glengarriff to Castletown Bearhaven and Kenmare.

The road keeps the W. coast of the bay, skirting the foot of the

Caha Mountains to 12 m. To *Magganigan Bridge* the road keeps close to the shore. It then keeps more inland to within a couple of miles of *Adrigoole Harbour*, a prettily wooded spot. The inland views are fine, but the mountain ranges too close to be fully effective. Glacial action is very strikingly presented on the rocky ridges close to the road, their surface being perfectly smooth, while many perched blocks are to be seen. *Adrigoole Harbour (Inn)* is a picturesque little inlet situated at the base of *Hungry Hill*, the highest point of the Caha Mountains, 2251 ft. A good road leads up for 4 m. from *Adrigoole* into the Caha Mountains, ending at a bridge, whence it continues very roughly through bogs to within 2 m. of, and thence by an indistinct footpath to, *Glanmore Lake*. From this it is 3 m. by road to *Derreen*. It is from the precipitous acclivities of *Hungry Hill* that the *Adrigoole* stream, descending from *Lough Coomadavallig*, is thrown over a ledge of rocks 700 ft. in height, forming a fine *Waterfall* when the river is swollen after rains. From its breadth and elevation, the fall can often be distinguished at *Bantry*, a distance of 11 miles. The ranges of the Caha Mountains now give place to the *Slieve Miskish*, the slopes of which run down to the end of the promontory of *Dursey Head*.

22 m. **Castletown Bearhaven** * (Pop. 1650) grew to some importance over 50 years ago from the successful working of the *Bearhaven* copper-mines at *Allihies* some 7 m. distant. In 1851, 1200 persons were employed but the decline in prices and the competition of the Spanish mines in recent years rendered the mines unprofitable. The annual visit of the Channel Fleet gives some interest

profit to the town.

opposite the town, and separated

by the *Bearhaven*, is **Bear Island** (Pop. 967), a rocky island of some 6 m. in length. It is called "Bear," after *Beara*, a Spanish princess and the wife of *Owen More*, King of *Munster*. The old fortifications have been abandoned, but very fine *Batteries* have recently been erected, to be manned with the most powerful artillery. It is the southern rendezvous in Ireland of the *Atlantic Squadron*, *Lough Swilly* being the northern, the entrance to both being strongly fortified. The *Haven* is an excellent and safe harbour, with depths of water varying from 4 to 12 fathoms. It is sheltered from every wind, and almost any number of vessels can lie there in perfect security. The 'Great Eastern' and her convoy lay here for some days in July 1866, previous to her starting to lay the cable from, 30 m. off *Valencia*. At the eastern entrance of *Bearhaven*, on *Roanacarrig Island*, is a *Lighthouse* showing a fixed white light 55 ft. above the sea, visible about 12 m.

A road runs to the W. from *Castletown* right across the promontory to the *Allihies Copper Mines*, passing (2½ m.) *Dunboy Castle* (H. L. Puxley, Esq.), the ancient seat of the *O'Sullivan Beare*. The old castle stood a spirited siege by *Sir George Carew* after the battle of *Kinsale* and the surrender of the town by *Del Aguila* in 1602; it resisted to the last, though the Castle was almost shattered to pieces and the leader, *MacGeoghegan*, mortally wounded, attempted to blow it up with the gunpowder in the cellar. Those taken were hanged, and of the 143 defenders none survived. The Castle was destroyed with gunpowder by orders of *Carew*, and but a portion of the walls now remains. He wrote an account of the siege, and says, "so obstinate and resolved a defence had not been seen within this kingdom."

It is also the scene of the late *J. A. Froude's* interesting romance, 'The Two Chiefs of *Dunboy*.' The original of *Col. Goring* was by no means

the high principled character and strict adherent to duty represented in that work. Two brothers, Henry and John Puxley, settled here about 1730. At first friendly with the O'Sullivans, quarrels sprung up between them, and in revenge for the death of one of the latter, Murty Oge O'Sullivan, a noted smuggler and recruiter for the French army, shot John Puxley (1754) on a Sunday on his way to church. Two months later the smuggler's abode, the *Eyeries*, 4 m. across the mountains from Castletown, was surrounded at night, set fire to, and in his attempt to escape Murty Oge was shot. His body was towed at the stern of the King's vessel to Cork, and his head spiked over the S. gate of the city, where it remained for fifty years.

Castletown Bearhaven is hardly an excursion worth taking, except as a means to an end. It offers an alternative route to Kenmare (33 m.). The road strikes across the promontory to the N. over the Slieve Miskish Mts. with good views westward. It passes *Eyeries*, a small village, and skirts Coulagh Bay. On a hillock near the Coastguard Stat. on the shore of Ballycrovane Har. is a *Pillar-stone*, 17 ft. 6 in. in height, with an Ogham inscription, the loftiest inscribed stone of the kind in the British Isles. In the neighbourhood is a *Stone Fort* and underground chamber in the enclosed area. In a couple of miles it reaches *Ardgroom Har.*, enters Kerry, and immediately beyond is *Kilmakillogue Har.* It has an early *Church* with an E. window deeply splayed 6 in. wide outside and 54 in. within. A few hundred yards further off is the *Cell* of St. Cinlan, where patterns are still held. It crosses the Glanmore River, which, descending from a fine glen, drains Glanmore Lake, a small but beautiful sheet of water 3 m. to the rt. among the Caha Mts. On the shores of the harbour is *Derreen* (little Oak Wood), the charming seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The oak wood retains its primitive character and escaped the general destruction of the forest trees to feed the iron furnaces of Sir Wm. Petty, ancestor of the Lansdowne family. Derreen is beautiful, and permis-

sion to visit is given in the absence of the Marquis and family. The road by Derreen skirts the shore, but the main road strikes inland. About 5 m. further, the Clonlee River is crossed, which drains the Clonlee Lakes and Inchiquin; the latter and Upper Clonlee are beautiful sheets of water and well worth a détour. From the bridge the road keeps to the shore into Kenmare. The lakes, including Glanmore, and Derreen can best be taken as an excursion from Kenmare.

This trip can be varied by ordering a rowing boat from Parknasilla to meet the tourist at Ardgroom Pier—a desolate spot with an abandoned Ch. on a bleak hill-side. Given good weather this is an excellent trip of 8 hours from Glengarriff. The swell on these great western bays is often very heavy, but we have crossed this even in a fair sea; the row is about 8 miles. A good pedestrian can readily make Kenmare in a day, by driving first to Adrigole and ascending the by-road already mentioned which leads into the Caha Mts. Bearing over the ridge to the l. Glanmore Lake is sighted, and descending by the glen the road by the lake is soon reached, and thence about 20 m. to Kenmare, passing Derreen.

Glengarriff to Kenmare.

This drive is very fine. The road winds up the valley of the Glengarriff for a little distance, passing *Glengarriff Lodge*, and then strikes up into the mountains by a steep climb. About 3 m. it crosses the old road to Kenmare. A good pedestrian could here follow it and join the coach at Realagh Bridge or Bunane R. C. Ch., a walk of about 3½ m. The ridge is crossed at 6 m., immediately under Turner's Rock, 1393 ft., by a *Tunnel* 600 ft. long. The views from each mouth of the tunnel are very fine. Further on are three short tunnels and the road rapidly descends the valley of the Sheen River, crossing it at *Realagh Bridge*. The views, both amongst the mountains and on the

descent, are of the most beautiful description.

The Kenmare River is crossed by a *Suspension Bridge* of 410 ft. in length. It was commenced in 1838, and was the first of its kind in Ireland. A road to the rt. crosses the Sheen River as it enters the Sound by a picturesque *Bridge*, close to which are woollen mills. The waters of the stream are used for generating electricity. The tourist now arrives at the Southern Hotel.

18 m. **Kenmare** * (Pop. 1122). Tourists not wishing to break their journey here can continue it to Killarney after an interval for luncheon.

This prettily situated little town dates from 1670, the time of its foundation by Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the Lansdowne family. "Scarcely any village built by an enterprising band of New Englanders, far from the dwellings of their countrymen, was more completely out of the pale of civilisation than Kenmare. Between Petty's settlement and the nearest English habitation, the journey by land was of two days, through a wild and dangerous country. Yet the place prospered: forty-two houses were erected; the population amounted to 180; the cattle were numerous; the supply of herrings, pilchards, mackerel, and salmon was plentiful, and would have been still more plentiful had not the beach been, in the finest part of the year, covered by multitudes of seals. An attempt was made with great success to set up iron-works. The neighbourhood of Kenmare was then richly wooded, and Petty found it a gainful speculation to send ore thither."—*Macauley*.

In 1688 the success of the little colony attracted the jealous and greedy eyes of the natives, who, regarding the settlers as heretics, set to work to plunder and injure them in every way. For a time they held out and were enabled to keep their own; but at length, being besieged by a regular army of 3000 men, the colony was forced to capitulate, and embark in a vessel for Bristol.

Kenmare is charmingly situated at the very head of Kenmare Bay, where the *Roughy River* (properly Ruachtach) empties its waters. The recent extension of the Rly. from Headford Junct., on the Killarney Line, will greatly facilitate traffic to and from the neighbourhood; while the accommodation afforded by the new *Hotel*, built by the Southern Hotel Co. on a fine site commanding a charming view across the Sound and the hills of Glenaroughta and Mucksna Mountain in the front, will add to the attractions of this beautiful district as a tourist resort. The town itself does not contain much of interest, save the *Suspension Bridge* already mentioned, the *R. C. Church*, and the *Convent of Poor Clares*, which are well worth a visit. It is a pleasant walk round the head of the Sound starting from either side of the *Suspension Bridge*.

The Sisters came to Kenmare in 1861; the foundress of the Convent was Abbess O'Hagan, who started the lace industry in connection with the school. Point lace and other varieties are made, the designs being the work of the nuns. The lace has been awarded medals at all the exhibitions where it has been shown, besides numerous prizes at South Kensington competitions. Large sums are paid for the finest work; a bedspread in needle-point has fetched 300*l.*, and flounces are made at from 10*l.* to 100*l.* a yard. About thirty girls are at present engaged at lace-making; and beautiful Celtic embroidery, illuminating, wood-carving, and leather work, and drawing are also taught. The highest credit is due to the Sisters for the brilliant success attending their patient effort in the development of these art industries.

Kenmare is frequented as a bathing-place, and is the resort of the angler on the Blackwater. Close to the town is *Cromwell's Fort*, a so-called *Druidical Circle*, and parts of an ancient *Bridge* across the Finihy.

EXCURSIONS.

The rides and drives in the neighbourhood of Kenmare are remarkably varied and beautiful, and the following are recommended :—

1. To Goulane on old road to Killarney; walk to summit of mountain, from which a fine view is obtained; return by Inchamore, Cross Roads, Roughty, Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

2. To Kilgarvan, thence to Bird Mountain, on the Berlin Road, return by Lomihan and Letter. Extensive view of the Mangerton Range and Roughty Valley.

3. To Windy Gap on the Killarney Road, fine view of the Reeks and Dunloe Gap, thence by Dirreenfeenlahid Lake and Bouchil Mountain; return by Slieveaduff and Templeoe road.

4. To Blackwater Bridge and Waterfall; thence by Old Dromore and Valley of the Blackwater; return by the old road over Coomnakilla.

5. To Clonee and Inchiquin Lakes, along the southern shore of Kenmare Bay, thence to cascade at head of glen.

6. To Derreen by the Lansdowne Road, along the shore of Kenmare Bay and Kilmackilloge Harbour; thence to Glanmore Lake by road skirting Lord Lansdowne's Demesne, returning by Furniss (old smelting works); the upper road gives much the finest view.

7. To Headford, by Kilgarvan and the Valley of the Flesk. The rock scenery in this vale, especially at Fileadown or the Demon's Cliff, is very fine.

Conveyances.—Rail to Killarney; coach, in the season, to Killarney; to Glengarriff and Bantry; also Parknasilla and Waterville.

Distances.—Killarney, 20 m.; Glengarriff, 18 m.; Macroom, 29 m.; Bantry, 29 m.; Parknasilla, 14 m.; Sneem, 16 m.; Waterville, 38 m.; Kilmackilloge—Derreen, 16 m. (by the shore); Castletown Bearhaven, 33 m.

[The traveller can proceed by rail

from Kenmare to Killarney. The line runs along the valley of the Roughty to Kilgarvan, and from thence follows the Loo River, a tributary of the Flesk, meeting very beautiful river scenery, passing Morley's Bridge to Loo Bridge and (18 m.) Headford Junct., where carriages are changed, from whence it is $7\frac{3}{4}$ m. to Killarney.]

The continuation of the road from Glengarriff to Killarney, Nimmo's fine piece of engineering, follows up the course of the Finnihy River, and gradually ascends from the valley into the mountains and over the Windy Gap, offering very fine views looking to the S. of the Caha and Slieve Miskish Mts., in the proximity of Bearhaven, between the bays of Kenmare and Bantry.

At 20 m. the Finnihy is crossed at *Sahaleen Bridge* and at the 24th m. a pass in the mountains is entered, and the Sneem Road is joined. The Reeks can now be seen across the mountains on the S. side of the Cummeenduff glen. Hence it is carried along the valley of the Owenreagh to 26 m. *Looscaunagh Lough*. The remainder of the road is one of the finest in the S. of Ireland, especially when, after passing the Lough, the view of the Lakes of Killarney bursts upon the sight. At 28 m., a little short of *Mulgrave Police Barracks*, is, many think, the most beautiful view in the whole Lake district. Beneath is the valley of the Gearhameen and the Upper Lake, beyond the Gap of Dunloe opens up, and to the l. rise the Reeks. The waters of Muckcross and the Lower Lake close the view in the distance. Crossing *Galway's Bridge* on the l. is *Derryvunihy Cascade*, and close to the lake *Queen's Cottage*. The road now descends towards the Long Range, and skirting the base of Torc Mt. on the rt., passes through the thick woods which clothe the shores of the lakes to 38 m. *Killarney* (Rte. 34).

ROUTE 34.

CORK TO KILLARNEY, BY RAIL, VIÂ MALLOW: KILLARNEY TO TRALEE.

The first part of the journey to Mallow (21 m.) has been described in the reverse way in Rte. 27. The extension of the G. S. and W. line from Mallow was a real boon to the tourist, whom a run of under 2 hrs. places at once in the heart of the finest scenery in Ireland, the lakes and mountains of Killarney.

For a great portion of the distance the line passes through an uninviting country, in which extensive stony uplands, watered by broad open streams, are the general features, occasionally diversified by wooded slopes and ravines. Down to 1823 the Boggeragh Mts. formed a barrier from Mallow to Millstreet between the valleys of the Blackwater and the Lee, and fuel was carried on the backs of small horses, or men and women, from the high grounds to the towns. The road across the mountains cost 10,000*l.* As soon as the distant outlines of the Killarney Mts. break upon the eye, all else is forgotten in watching the fantastic outlines and purple hues of these magnificent ranges.

Leaving Mallow and crossing the clear stream of the Blackwater, we branch off from the main line to follow up the picturesque valley of the river for many miles.

At 1 m. the little River Clyda is crossed, having on l. of Rly. *Dromore House* (J. R. B. Newman, Esq.), and on rt. *Clyda, Woodfort*, and *Dromaneen*, the grounds of these last skirting the banks of the Blackwater. On the opposite side of the river are *Summerville* and *Longueville*, both occupying commanding situations.

2 m. l. is the prettily wooded knoll of *Gazabo Hill*, crowned with a turret, which is said to have been

erected by a former proprietor of Woodford to protect his estate.

At the further end of the demesne of Dromaneen is the old *Castle* rising from a steep escarped rock overhanging the Blackwater, with its square mullioned windows and gable ends. The ruins are less those of a castle than of a fortified house of the date of Elizabeth or James I., about whose time Dromaneen belonged to the family of the O'Callaghans.

6½ m. Lombardstown Stat. On the l. Mt. Hillary (1287) is an outlying portion of the Boggeragh Mts., a dreary and uncultivated range intervening between the valley of the Blackwater and that of the Lee near Macroom. The road from Kanturk to Cork crosses them at a height of about 1000 ft. Near the junction of the Glen River with the Blackwater is, 11½ m., *Banteer*, a small village.

Branch to Kanturk and Newmarket.

4 m. is *Kanturk* * (Pop. 1538) (Ir. *Ceann-tuirc*, Hill of the boar), a pretty little town, situated on the banks of 2 streams, the *Dallua* and the *Allow*, each of which is crossed by *Bridges* of 5 or 6 arches. The barony of *Duhallow* takes its name from the *Allow*. *Kanturk* became a place of some importance in the days of Elizabeth, owing to the building, by one of the *McDonaghs*, a branch of the *McCarthy*s, of an immense *Castle* (still called "*McDonagh's Folly*"), of such proportions and vast strength, that the jealousy of the English Government was roused and a veto placed on any further proceedings. It is quadrangular in plan, measuring

120 ft. by 80 ft., 3 stories high, and flanked at each angle by a square tower of 4 stories, with 3 windows in each story; the coigns, mouldings, beltings, and other ornamental parts, are of hewn stone. "The battlements, if ever carried up, have fallen down, and the additional story mentioned by Smith in his 'History of Cork' is only apparent on one side, where it forms the underground or cellar floor." The castle stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the S. of the town.

The *R. C. Chapel* in the town is worth visiting for its entrance gateway and font, both the work of a native artist. Barry Yelverton, who was created Viscount Avonmore, was born at Kanturk.

[$5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to E. of Kanturk, passing on the way *Rathmaher*, *Assolas*, and *Ballygiblin* (Sir J. Wrixon Becher, Bart.), are the village of *Cecilstown*, and *Lohort Castle* (Earl of Egmont), a fine baronial residence, approached by a long straight avenue; it figured in the wars of 1641.]

9 m. **Newmarket** is a small and poor town of about 1000 Inhab. Near it are *Newmarket House* (Col. R. W. Aldworth) and the *Priory*, once the residence of John Philpot Curran, whose convivial proceedings with the chosen wits and talent of that day have been described by Lever under the designation of 'The Monks of the Screw.' The town is situated at the foot of a very dreary and barren range of hills which, with but few breaks, may be said to extend northwards to the banks of the Shannon, and westwards to the coast. From Charleville to Listowel, and from Newmarket to Tralee, the whole district is occupied by this wild and bleak region, with little to attract the tourist, each range taking a different name. Those near Newmarket are the *Use Mountains*, while to the N.W. they

are called *Mullaghareirk*, and still westward the *Clanruddy* and *Flesk Mountains*.

Return to Main Route.

Still following the *Blackwater*, and leaving on rt. *Rosnalee*, *Dromagh Castle* (W. N. Leader, Esq.), *Keale House*, (Surg.-Maj. Leader), *Rathroe*, and *Flintfield*, we arrive at

20 m. **Millstreet** * (Pop. 1208). A little before arriving at the Stat. on l., on the banks of the river *Finnow*, is *Drishane Castle*, a castellated building flanked by a square tower at each end and incorporated with the old fortress, the ivy-covered tower of which rises from the modern portion. *Drishane* was built by Dermot McCarthy in 1436.

The most attractive point about Millstreet is its situation in an open wooded valley on the *Finnow*, surrounded by mountains, which at *Caherbarnagh* to the S.W. attain a height of 2239 ft. In fact they are the advanced outposts of the *Killarney* group, that has for some time past been looming in the distance. The scenery of Millstreet is enhanced by the woods of *Drishane*, *Altamont*, *Coomlogane* (J. McCarthy O'Leary, Esq.), and *Mount Leader*, the residence of the Leader family, at the foot of *Mount Clare*.

Near the mountains, on the road from Millstreet to *Macroom*, are the ruins of *Kilmeedy Castle*, built by the *McCarthys*, which commanded the descent into the valley from the *Muskerry Hills*. After passing **Rathmore** Stat. $26\frac{1}{2}$ m., near where the river *Awnaskirtaun* is crossed and the *Blackwater* turns off to the N., the interest of the landscape is all concentrated on the l., when the noble *Caherbarnagh*, and the still more conspicuous range of the *Paps*, 2268 ft., herald the approach to the finest scenery in Ireland. To the *Paps*, which are easily recog-

nisable by two conical eminences separated by a deep ravine, succeed Crohane, 2102 ft., and Mangerton, 2756 ft., one of the principal lions of Killarney. Immediately to the S. this range of mountains is separated only by the lofty highland valley of the Flesk from a fresh range known as the Derrynasaggart Mountains, which spread over a large area, and in fact extend with more or less interruption all the distance to Gouganebarra and the source of the Lee.

33½ m. **Headfort Junction**, passing which the line runs parallel with the Flesk River, that leaps from rock to rock with impetuous torrent. A very fine mountain road runs S. from Headfort to Macroom. Near Headfort a bog burst from the side of the mountain (750 ft.) on the night of Dec. 29th, 1896, to the road leading to Kingwilliamstown; it moved towards Killarney, and continued to discharge itself for several days. It did great damage and swept away one house in which a whole family were lost.

Soon a sudden turn of the valley brings us in sight of *Flesk Castle*, the seat of D. C. Coltsman, Esq., crowning a wooded knoll, round the base of which sweeps the river. It commands one of the most enchanting views over the lake and mountains that it is possible to conceive.

41 m. KILLARNEY Stat.

Hotels.—Killarney is well supplied with hotels, and the traveller from the following list should not have much difficulty in selecting one to suit him. Three of these are first class: *The Great Southern Railway*, built by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, adjoins the station, standing in pleasant ornamental grounds of its own, twenty acres in extent.

The Royal Victoria Hotel is about a quarter of an hour's drive from the Rly. Stat. (1½ m.). It is finely situated in its own grounds, sloping down to the N. shore of the Lower

Lake. It is convenient for excursions to the Gap of Dunloe, and that neighbourhood.

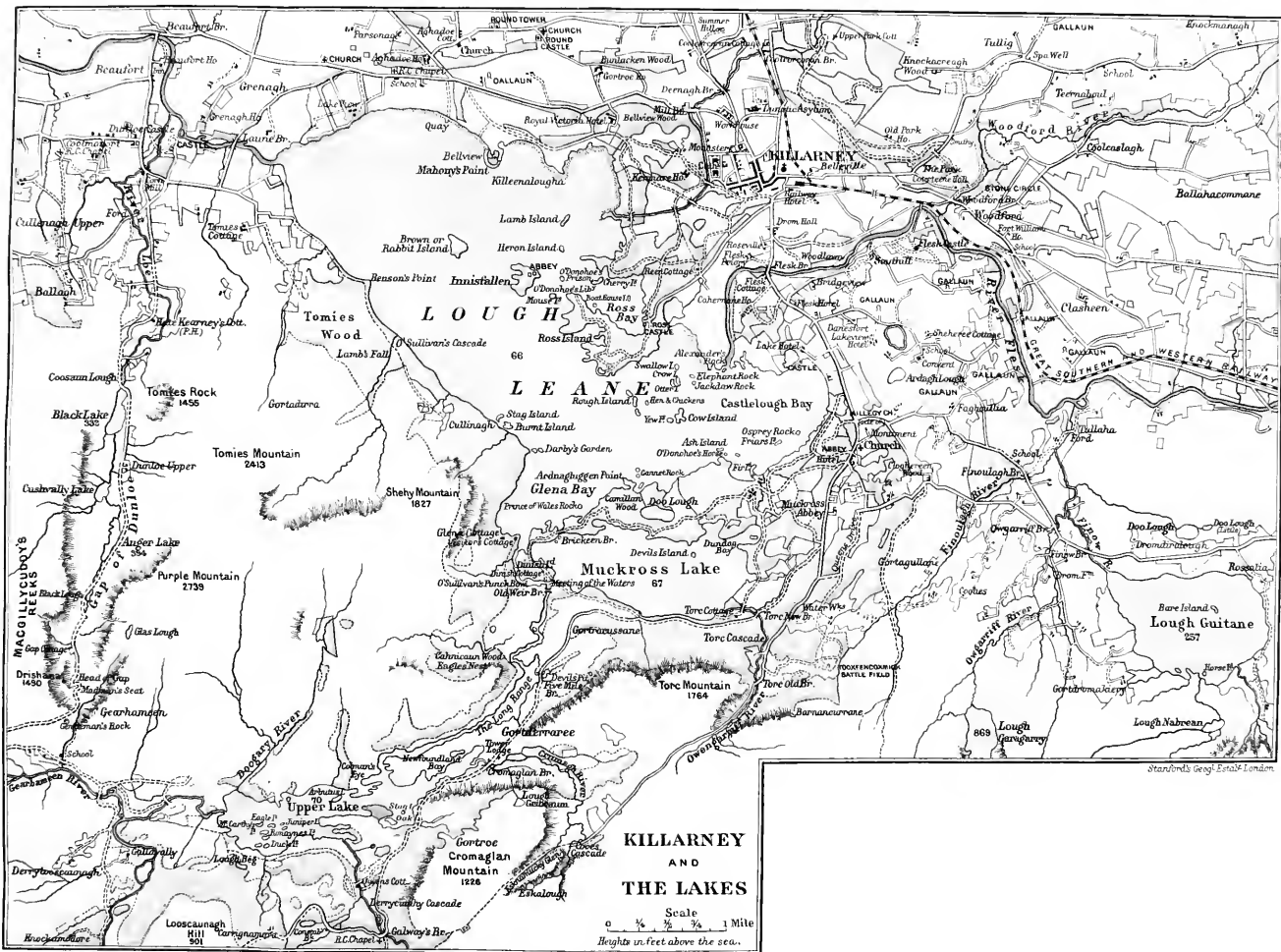
The Lake Hotel, Castlelough Bay, is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of the Lower Lake, close to Muckross, in a choice and attractive spot, with glorious views of the Mts. and upper waters. It is 1½ m. from the Rly. Stat. on the Kenmare Road and has recently been enlarged.

These hotels are well managed, thoroughly equipped, and their charges reasonable, everything considered. They compare favourably in this respect with hotels in many other holiday resorts in the kingdom, and tourists should remember that the costs and profits of a whole year have to be earned during a season of only a few months' duration.

The distances to be covered in the various excursions are considerable, and involve expense in cars and boats; this may be reduced by joining in the parties which are daily organised (weather permitting) by the managers of the chief hotels. Messrs. Cook & Son have a resident agent in the town, and have established a complete system of excursions. These start from the town office, but cars are sent to those stopping in the hotels at a distance.

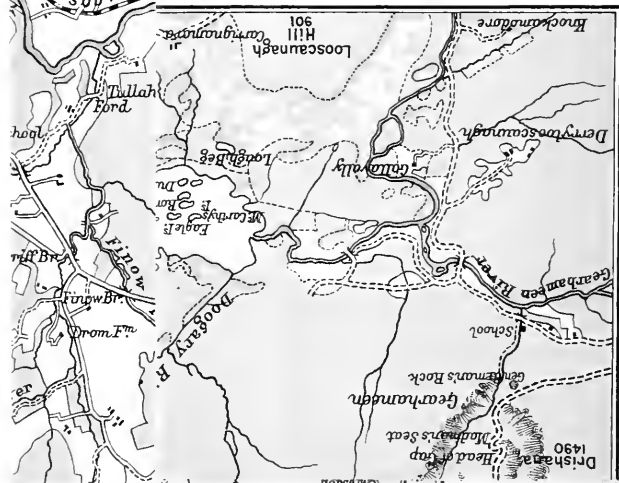
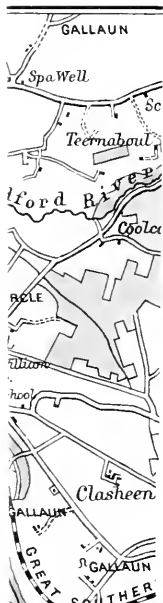
The Muckross Hotel, 3 m. S. of Killarney at Muckross, is near to the entrance of the grounds of Muckross Abbey, to which its visitors have access. Other hotels are: *The Flesk*, near the Lake Hotel, and the *Metro-pole*, in a fine position to the E. of it. *Sullivan's* adjoins the Muckross Hotel. They are well situated, near the middle lake, and consequently in about the centre of the objects of interest, but have not the fine views commanded by the *Lake* and the *Victoria*. In the town of Killarney are the *Palace* and other good second class hotels, for particulars of which see *Index*, and in addition to these lodgings can be obtained, which those contemplating a more protracted stay might prefer.

Length of visit.—The next point which the tourist will have to settle will depend on the time which he



Stanford's Geogr. Inst. London

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down to the N. shore of the Lower will depend on the time which he

point
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has to spare for seeing Killarney, which will of course be influenced by many circumstances, such as weather, or the visitor's capacity for enduring fatigue, &c. A full week can well be spent in visiting the many beautiful spots lying within the circuit of the Killarney district. The majority of tourists, however, allow themselves a narrower margin of time, and by adopting a well selected programme, the visitor may become acquainted with nearly all the main features within a period of three days. Should, however, only one day be available, a good deal may be seen in that one day; although only in the most cursory manner. In this case, an early start by car to the Gap of Dunloe is recommended, walk through it to the head of the Upper Lake, and boat thence to Ross Castle, taking Muckross and Innisfallen on the way. This we recommend as the best one day's excursion. It can be varied by ascending Carrantuohill, and returning by water, or by the Gap of Dunloe.

For 2 days.—The Gap of Dunloe, and should the tourist wish, the ascent of the Purple Mountain; and the Lakes by boat to Ross Castle, for the first day. The 2nd—Innisfallen, Muckross Abbey and Lakes, Tore Waterfall, and the ascent of Mangerton. A third day may be devoted either to a row round the Lakes, or the ascent of Carrantuohill.

It need scarcely be observed that these rides, drives, walks, and water excursions may be spun out and diversified *ad infinitum*.

Killarney * (Ir. *Cill-airneadh*, the Church of the slopes) is the next important town to Tralee in the County Kerry. It has a pop. of 7656, and may be said to be entirely the growth of last cent. It has no attractions in itself, and its prosperity depends very largely on the great number of visitors who

throng to it during the season. Fine carving, inlaid work, and the manufacture of small ornaments in arbutus and bog oak are carried on; its inhabitants chiefly consist of boatmen, guides, car-drivers, and the general hangers-on of a favourite tourist resort. Much success has attended the efforts to suppress the beggar nuisance in Killarney, and we would particularly impress upon the traveller the necessity, on public grounds, of resisting the importunities of any mendicant he may meet with. We trust that the abatement of the beggar nuisance will end in its entire suppression, by a positive determination on the part of the local authorities that it shall no longer exist. The only building in Killarney worth inspection is the *R. C. Cathedral*, a very elaborate Gothic building after the design of A. W. Pugin. It contains some beautiful interior decorations by McCarthy. There is a brass to Bp. Moriarty in the N. Trans., and the E. window is a gift of the Earl of Kenmare. Adjoining it is the *Bishop's Palace*. The *Protestant Church*, built in 1870, was much injured by fire in 1888, it is supposed maliciously, but has since been rebuilt (E. Eng. style). Its proportions were intended to meet the accommodation of summer visitors, which they might remember in the offertory in consideration of the paucity of the Church of Ireland population in the town. There are also a *Union Workhouse*, *Lunatic Asylum*, 2 *Monasteries*, 2 *Convents*, *Hospital*, etc. At the *School of Arts and Crafts* fine carving and inlaying work is done; the success of the industry is due to Lord and Lady Kenmare. There are *Golf Links* adjoining the Rly. Hotel grounds.

Fishing (see *Introd.*), p. [43].

Before describing the scenery of this neighbourhood, it is as well to touch upon the boatmen, whose

services are necessary to every tourist wishing to see the lakes by water. As most visitors are tied to time and are anxious to see as much of the district as they can in a given time, boatmen cannot well be dispensed with, and even should the visitor wish to do so, it is not easy to make the boatmen dispense with the visitor. In justice to them it is but fair to add that they are generally intelligent, good-humoured, always talkative, ready to protect their charge from being bothered by others, and full of the legends of the place. The visitor should consult the landlord of the hotel, who will provide him with a scheme of excursions. The hotels also provide coaches, cars, and boats for lake excursions, which are now carefully arranged at a fixed price, so that the visitor can calculate beforehand the expense of his excursions; but he would find it save him a great deal of trouble, and be quite as economical in the end, if he has all such expenses charged in his bill. The trips are so well organised that the visitor limited in time can hardly improve upon them, and the cost is very much less than if he acts independently and arranges matters for himself.

The tourist had better take some small change with him on excursions, for he will doubtless buy, yielding to impotunity, either some bog-oak and arbutus ornaments, a "choice" collection of selected ferns, knitting, or homespuns; besides, he may be induced to accept the hospitality of the "mountain-dew" women tribe, who for a small consideration will present draughts of whiskey and goat's milk. It would be no doubt more pleasant and satisfactory to enjoy the scenery without being met by these itinerant vendors; but it is just as well to take it all with good humour.

Whichever hotel the visitor may select for his stay, it will add very much to his pleasure if he thoroughly studies the physical geography of the neighbourhood before commencing his excursions.

General Description.—The Lakes of Killarney may be described as large

irregular sheets of water lying in a basin at the northerly base of a very high range of mountains.

In the journey from Millstreet it will be remembered that a range of mountains running nearly E. and W. commences with Caherbarnagh and joins on to the Paps. Then comes the highland valley of the Flesk, causing a deflection of the range a little to the S.W. in Croghane and Mangerton. At this latter, or more correctly at the Torc Mountain, which may be said to belong to it, the easterly group of Killarney comes to an end, being divided from the western group by what is called the Middle Lake. The westerly group rises precipitously from the opposite side of this narrow strip of water, and runs for many miles nearly due E. and W., forming the finest and loftiest mountain range in the kingdom. The masses immediately overhanging Killarney are called the Tomies and the Purple Mountain. These are separated on the W. by the Gap of Dunloe from the Alpine chain of McGillicuddy's Reeks, commonly known as The Reeks, the centre of which is Carrantuohill shooting upwards to the height of 3414 ft. These two groups of the Reeks and Mangerton are those with which, broadly speaking, the Killarney tourist has to do at present; but it must not be imagined that they are isolated or detached chains of mountains; for, on the contrary, they extend on the W. as far as the sea-coast, and similarly to Kenmare on the S.

In a basin then between these groups lie the Lakes of Killarney, the first and by far the largest portion bounded on the W. by the Tomies and the Glens or Purple Mountain; on the S. by Torc Mountain; on the N. by gently swelling hills, of no great height (between 400 and 500 ft.), and on the E. by the undulating and wooded slopes that fringe the base of Mangerton. Like most highland lakes, the chief grandeur of Killarney is at its head; for just at the point of separation between Torc and the Purple Mountain runs a narrow prolongation, a river in fact, called the Long Range, which, gliding round the Eagle's Nest,

expands into the Upper Lake, embedded in the very heart of the mountains. This portion is fed by a stream which rises from the Black Valley, or Cummeenduff, one of the most sublime glens, skirting the southern base of the Reeks, and dividing them from the remainder of the Kenmare group.

If the tourist will study these broad outlines and take the following objects of bearing, viz. the Victoria Hotel for the N., Torc Mountain for the S., the Tomies to the W., and the Lake Hotel, or Ross Castle, to the E., he will not be so liable to be puzzled, when he gets on to the Lake, as to his whereabouts.

The Lower Lake, otherwise called **Lough Leane**, comprises 5000 acres of surface, and is 5 m. in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in average breadth. Its greatest axis is from S.E. to N.W., which portion is the broadest as well as the most free from islands. The number of islands is one of the most characteristic features of the Lower Lake, there being upwards of 30, embracing a total area of 52 acres, varying in size from 21 acres (Innisfallen Island) to a mere rock of 9 perches.

In addition to these islands, the greater number of which are congregated on the eastern side of the Lake, there is also the peninsula of Ross, generally called Ross Island, jutting out from the E. bank between Kenmare grounds and the mouth of the Flesk. The bay between Ross Island and Muckross is called Castlelough. The Lower Lake is on the same level with and separated from the Middle or **Muckross Lake** by a narrow peninsula extending from the mainland at Muckross nearly across to Dinish Island on the extreme S.W. side, the connection between this latter island and Muckross being maintained by Brickeen Bridge, so that the waters of the two lakes are only connected at Brickeen, and that portion of the Long Range which winds round Dinish, called the Meeting of the Waters.

The islands in Middle Lake are four, of which Brickeen and Dinish Island are 19 and 34 acres respectively; the area of the Lake itself is 680 acres.

From the S.W. corner of the Lower Lake, joining this narrow outlet at Dinish with the Middle Lake, there is a tortuous stream, known as the **Long Range**, of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, which connects both Lower and Middle with the **Upper Lake**, the most beautiful, though the smallest, of all. It is 5 ft. higher in level than the others, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, with a surface of 430 acres, and contains eight islands of six acres altogether. It is nearly separated from the rest of the Lakes by the Purple Mountain, which projects between the two, the Upper Lake thus occupying a basin at the foot of the Cummeenduff, or Black Valley. It is fed by the Gearhameen or Cummeenduff River, by the Owenreagh, a stream that flows into the same glen from the S.W., and also by the Galways River, a small stream from the S., forming the Derrycunihy cascade. The Middle Lake receives the waters of the Mangerton group, flowing in at the Owengarriiff River, while the Lower Lake is supplied by the small Muckross River, the Flesk running in on the E. shore, and the Deenagh close to Killarney town. There are also two or three little mountain streams on the W. shore.

It will thus be seen that the lakes form a great reservoir for the waters of this important group of mountains, discharging them into the Atlantic by the river Laune, which, emerging from the N.W. of the Lower Lake, finally empties itself into the sea at Castlemaine. They are regarded by geologists as mainly due to glacial erosion, but extended, especially the Lower Lake, by the solvent action of the carbonic acid on the limestone. The tourist will see evidence of this in the jagged and perforated structure of the limestone projecting above the water on the island shores of the lake. "The narrow rock basin of the Upper Lake of Killarney, which fills the bed of the deep gorge of the Black Valley, is itself in the line of an ancient glacier which descended from the base of the Reeks, and debouched on the Limestone plain."—*Hull*. The evidences of glaciation abound on all sides of these lakes—the smoothed and

striated surfaces of the rocks showing the direction in which the ice has travelled.

Scenery.—It would 'be difficult indeed within the limits and scope of our work to attempt anything like an adequate description of the scenery of this matchless district, which after all must be seen, and its beauty felt, by the tourist himself. We quote, however, a graphic passage from the pen of Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, one of many tributes to its surpassing loveliness. He says:—

“Such varied and vigorous vegetation I have seen no other where; and when one has said that, one has gone far towards awarding the prize for natural beauty. But vegetation, at once robust and graceful, is but the fringe and decoration of that enchanting district. The tender grace of wood and water is set in a framework of hills—now stern, now ineffably gentle; now dimpling with smiles, now frowning and rugged with impending storm; now muffled and mysterious with mist, only to gaze out on you again with clear and candid sunshine. Here the trout leaps; there the eagle soars; and there beyond, the wild deer dash through the arbutus coverts, through which they have come to the margin of the lake to drink, and scared by your footstep or your oar, are away back to croziered braeken or heather-covered moorland. But the first, the final, the deepest and most enduring impression of Killarney is that of beauty unspeakably tender, which puts on at times a garb of grandeur and a look of awe, only in order to heighten by passing contrast the sense of soft insinuating loveliness. How the misel thrushes sing, as well they may! How the streams and runnels gurgle, and leap, and laugh! For the sound of journeying water is never out of your ears; the feeling of the moist, the fresh, the vernal, is never out of your heart. My companion agreed with me, that there is nothing in England or Scotland as beautiful as

Killarney—meaning by Killarney its lakes, its streams, its hills, its vegetation; 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.”

Flora.—Killarney is remarkable for the wealth, variety, and profusion of its vegetation.

The *Arbutus Unedo* is indigenous to the Killarney district, and is found also at Glengarriff, and in other parts of the barony of Bear. It grows to a great extent throughout the woods of Killarney, in sheltered places attaining to a great size, and by its foliage and fruit adds much to their interest and variety. There is something peculiarly weird and wild in the twisted boles and gnarled stems of this tree, covering an island with an interlacement of wood down to the water's edge; and Mackay, in his '*Flora Hibernica*,' mentions a tree near O'Sullivan's Cascade which he measured and found to be 9½ ft. in girth. There are some fine trees in Muckross demesne. The brilliant red berries are in perfection about October and November, and add an additional glow of colour to the scene. Not only on the islands, but from the water's edge along the banks (of the whole of the Upper Lake in particular), rises mass after mass of foliage, so dense as scarcely to allow the scars and peaks of the mountains to appear. As the altitude becomes greater the vegetation thins and the character of tree is smaller and less dense, till at length the mountain soars far above, as though it rejoiced to have escaped the close companionship of the forest below. It is this wonderful succession of vegetable beauty, varying in its colours from the brightest green to russet brown, and contrasting with the gleaming scars, each one of which is tufted with its miniature tree-garden, that gives Killarney such a magic about its scenery, and confers on it such superiority over all other British lakes.

The Killarney Fern, or *Trichomanes radicans*, is the rarest of British ferns; it is now extremely scarce at Killarney, and is generally found

growing naturally in grottoes or caves beneath or adjacent to waterfalls. It is far more common in Madeira and the Canary Islands than in Ireland, where it now exists as a remnant of warmer times. It is easily cultivated in a closed case in a room if kept very wet, very close, and very shady. It was formerly known as *T. brevisetum*, or the Bristle Fern. It has been also found in Cos. Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Wicklow, Clare, Tyrone, Donegal, and Tipperary.

The following ferns and other plants are found:—

<i>Aspidium thelypteris</i> . . .	Muckross Demesne.
<i>Asplenium viride</i> . . .	Torc Mountain.
<i>Trichomanes radicans</i> . . .	Torc Waterfall.
<i>Hymenophyllum Wilsoni</i> . . .	Killarney.
<i>H. tunbridgense</i> . . .	Upper Lake.
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> . . .	
<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i> . . .	Mangerton.
<i>Equisetum variegatum</i> . . .	Muckross.
<i>Thalicttrum minus</i> . . .	Gap of Dunloe.
<i>Draba incana</i> . . .	Torc, Mangerton.
<i>Saxifraga gaumii</i> . . .	Torc.
<i>S. elegans</i> . . .	Dunloe.
<i>S. hirsuta</i> . . .	On Carrantnohill.
<i>S. serratifolia</i> . . .	Dunloe.
<i>S. hirta</i> . . .	Carrantnohill.
<i>Lobelia Dortmanna</i> . . .	Lakes.
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> . . .	Islands and shores of Lakes.
<i>Centellaia gallericulata</i> . . .	Lower Lake.
<i>Oxyria reniformis</i> . . .	Reeks.
<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i> . . .	From Upper Lake.
<i>Carex rigida</i> . . .	Carrantnohill.
<i>Dicranum flagellare</i> . . .	In woods at Glen-flesk, very rare.
<i>D. fulvellum</i> . . .	Reeks.
<i>Hypnum micans</i> . . .	Woods nr. Killarney.
<i>H. crassinervium</i> . . .	Muckross.
<i>H. confertum</i> . . .	Torc Waterfall.
<i>Jungermannia Lyellii</i> . . .	Woods nr. Killarney.
<i>J. sphaerocarpa</i> . . .	Torc Waterfall.
<i>J. scutata</i> . . .	Do. do.
<i>J. Woodsii</i> . . .	Mangerton

EXCURSIONS.

I.—TO AGHA DOE GAP OF DUNLOE AND HENCE BY WATER.

Our description in these excursions, while covering the routes generally taken, enter into particulars and include what can only be accomplished by those with some time and leisure at their disposal. As the hotels are far apart, the points [Ireland.]

of departure vary, so the tourist should study his map.

Leaving the town at the western side we pass on rt. the *R. C. Cathedral*, and on l. *Kenmare House* and *Demesne* (Earl of Kenmare). The grounds are open to the public for a fee of 6d. This, the E. entrance, at the Deenagh River, is nearest the *Gardens*. The mansion is in the Tudor style, and was erected in 1880. It stands on a slight eminence commanding from the front terrace a splendid view across the Lower Lake, the finest of all the shore views. It contains a beautiful little chapel, some of the fittings of which are from a Church in Brescia.

Continuing we pass on the l. the *Victoria Hotel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., the view from which over the Lake and opposite mountains is one of the attractions of this establishment. A little farther on, a lane turns off to the rt. and breasts the upland for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of m. to

Aghadoc (Ir. *Achadh-da-eò*, Field of the two yews), celebrated for its Church and Round Tower.

[This is usually omitted in the Gap Excursion, and is taken with Keumare Demesne and Ross. The drive to it is by a road passing the Cath., and in about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. it crosses the Dreenagh River. The return drive through the demesne to Ross affords many fine and varied views.]

A Church was founded at Agha loe by St. Finian the Leper, and the place afterwards became the seat of a bishopric; in the 'Annals of Inisfallen' it is stated the Church was built in 1158 by Auliffe Mor O'Donoghue. This singular Church consists of 2 portions of different dates: the nave has lost most of the S. wall and is considered to be as old as the 8th cent., while the choir was an addition of the 13th; they are divided by a complete wall not bonded with the side walls. The

total length of the building is 81 ft. and width $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The choir, which contains some tombs, is lighted at the E. end by a double-light lancet window with inward splay. The nave was lit by round-headed windows, and is entered by a fine Hib.-Romanesque door in the W. wall, which even now in its decay shows many traces of exquisite architecture. It consists of 4 recessed arches, the 3 outer ones springing from pillars about 3 ft. high, and ornamented with chevron, bead, and tooth mouldings, continued under the crown of the arch. Note the beautiful step-pattern in the middle order of the jamb. Three distinct kinds of masonry may be noticed in the W. gable. An *Ogham Stone* is built into the S. wall of the chancel. Notwithstanding the apparent Norm. age of these mouldings and decorations, Petrie has shown in his work on the 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland' (p. 260) that the use of such ornaments in Ireland was of an age considerably anterior to the importation of Norm. architecture into the country. The *Round Tower* stands a little distance from the N.W. angle of the Church, and is in fact incorporated with the wall of the enclosure. The height of what little is left is about 12 ft., its circumference is 52 ft., and thickness of wall $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the masonry of which it is composed being remarkably regular. Many of the blocks have been taken away and used as headstones in the adjoining cemetery. A *Tombstone*, dated 1501, in the chancel and two small slabs near the tower may be noticed, one with a carving of the Crucifixion, and an angel presenting a chalice to the Virgin to receive the blood from the wound; the other has figured—the Descent from the Cross. Below the cemetery are the massive ruins of a circular *Castle* of rude materials and workmanship, and evidently of early date, pro-

bably 13th cent., although history mentions it not. It is called the "Pulpit," or "Bishop's Chair," and may have been the residence of the bishops of Aghadoe. The walls are about 6 ft. thick, and contain a short staircase. There are traces of *Earthworks* all round it.

Even if the visitor does not care for archæology, the view from Aghadoe will be sufficient recompense. That to the N. is bleak and desolate, but on the S. it embraces the whole panorama of the Killarney lakes, mountains, woods, and islands, with their glorious lights and shades—such a panorama as once seen, never leaves the memory.

The road continues along the *W. Park* for about 1 m. to the W. entrance of *Keumare Demesne*. Here at 3 m. rt. a road is given off to Milltown, and occupying the angle of junction is *Aghadoe House* (John McGillicuddy, Esq.), once the charming Italian mansion of Lord Headley. Further on a road branches off and crosses the *Laune* by a wooden *Bridge*, making a short cut and the one usually taken to the Gap. Passing this on l., on rt. are the ruins of *Killalee Church*, and l. *Killalee House*; at $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. the *Laune* is crossed at *Beaufort Bridge*. A beautiful spot is this, and a paradise for salmon fishers, who can have fine sport from the pools underneath the bridge, while the trout fisher will find ample employment in the still backwaters at the side of the stream underneath the shady fringe of wood. The road which continues on the N. bank runs to Killorglin, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Passing the grounds of *Beaufort House*, the tourist should diverge to the l. to visit *Dunloe Castle* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ m., John Mahony, Esq.), originally a mountain stronghold of O'Sullivan Mor, and first erected in 1215. It suffered in the Desmond rebellion and was dismantled by Ludlow in the Parliamentary wars. The late Major

Mahony restored and fitted it up into a modernised residence. The original staircase was discovered in the W. wall in 1891. Some of the most exquisite views of the Lake, looking westward, are to be obtained from the grounds. Across the river is *Grenagh House* (Donal O'Connell, Esq.), and further, bordering the lake, is *Lakeview*, the residence of Sir Morgan Ross O'Connell, Bart., grand-nephew of the "Liberator."

In a field to the l. of the avenue, and close to a curious grave-yd., of which little is known, is the celebrated *Ogham Cave* of Dunloe, discovered in 1838 by workmen engaged in constructing a sunk fence in the grounds of Mr. Mahony. The souterrain proved to be the termination of a gallery, and in it human remains were found. It is curved in shape, its longest side being 21 ft. The entrance is 7 ft. wide, and the average height is about 4 ft. The walls are irregularly built of ordinary field stones; the roof is formed of 9 stones, an upright Ogham supporting the 2nd from the entrance, probably fractured at its setting. There are in all 7 inscribed stones. It has been many times examined by experts, and the results of their readings published.† In consequence of the stones being covered, the scorings are sharp compared with other Oghams, as was observable on one of our visits (1891), the last occasion on which they were uncovered and examined. Bishop Graves discovered on the lintel stone a rudely carved cross of early type, and was of opinion the cave was occupied by Christian ascetics, and supports his view by the fact of a *Holy Well* being close to it.

The visitor soon enters the *Gap of Dunloe*, which for savage grandeur is usually described by Irish writers

† See 'Notices of Cork and Killarney,' *Windle*; 'Ogham Monuments,' *R. Rolt Brash*; 'Ogham Inscriptions,' *Sir S. Ferguson*; 'Journal Roy. Soc. Antiq. Ir.,' 1866, 1884, 1886, 1891, 1892, for papers by *Mr. G. M. Atkinson*, *Bishop Graves*, and *Professor Rhys*.

as equal to anything in Great Britain, an assertion scarcely admissible by any tourist acquainted with Glencoe, or other wild passes of the Scottish highlands. "The road now mounts up the hill by the side of the Loe, the ravine becoming more wild and sombre, the hill-sides more precipitous and frowning; while as you gain each successive step of tableland, the little dusky ravine expands itself at the levels into dark and gloomy tarns which add wonderfully to the effect." When fairly within the entrance, the cars usually pull up at (8½ m.) *Kate Kearney's Cottage*, where dwells the representative of the famous beauty who reigned here early in the last cent., and dispensed mountain dew, or potheen, to the tourists. Her cottage disappeared long ago, but her name clings to the spot and has been adopted by her successors; the relationship of the present holder of it to her is doubtful. She offers hospitality, of which the tourist is expected to partake. This is the first instalment of successive troops of attendant Hebes, who press their attentions on him, which tend to destroy the charm of the solitary grandeur of the gap by their ceaseless gabble and importunities. At one place a cannon is fired off, producing a really fine echo. Here, or at *Arbutus Cottage*, ponies can be had for those not equal to the walk through the Gap; but they should come to a strict understanding with the owners. Half-a-crown is sufficient for the ride.

Crossing the stream by a picturesque little bridge and passing *Coosaun Lough*, at 9½ m. the Loe is again crossed as it issues from a savage-looking tarn, rightly called the *Black Lake*. Dunloe is a magnificent pass about 4 m. long, guarded on each side by the precipitous crags of the *Tomis* (2415 ft.) and the *Purple Mountain* (2739 ft.) on one side, and the *Reeks* on the other, the summit

of the former group being frequently visible. One singular feature of the Gap of Dunloe is the population that is scattered through it. Although at a distance appearing as though far removed from man's haunts, the eye soon detects the little sad-coloured cabins with their plots of potato or rye ground perched here and there amongst the rocks and streams. Two more small lakes, *Cushvalley* and *Auger*, are passed in the next mile. Near the foot of the latter is *Arbutus Cottage*, and to this vehicles can come, leaving the tourist to walk up to the head of the Gap and down again to the head of the lake on the other side. Here a *Police Barrack* has been erected in recent years. Beyond the *Turnpike* is the 2nd *Black Lough*. Legendary lore tells how the Gap was cleft by the sword of Finn McCoul, and that in this lake St. Patriek drowned the last serpent, and therefore, while the other lakes have fish this has none. The valley contracts until it hardly affords room for the narrow road that leads through it and crosses the stream again by a small bridge. Huge masses of overhanging rock appear high above, and the mountain sides and bottom of the defile are strewn with massive boulders and fragments of rock, which from time to time became detached from their beds and lie hurled about in all directions. At 12 m. is *Gap Cottage*. Just before arriving at the head of the Gap, there is a fine view looking back to the N., but the moment the summit is reached the panorama is magnificent—one which should be enjoyed silently and at leisure. If the lights are good, the effect is perfectly magical in the transition from the dark gloom of the Gap to the brightsome lake lying at one's feet in still repose.

The lake is, of course, the chief point of attraction, although the eye catches only the Upper Lake,

with a portion of the Long Range and the river that feeds it.

This river flows from the rt. through the wonderful *Cummeenduff*, a savage Alpine glen that runs up into the heart of the Reeks for some 4 m., terminated by a semicircular coomb, from which the precipitous mountains rise sheer up on all sides but one.

It has no stronger claims on the title "Black Valley" than others in the district, as Dr. Joyce properly points out, and, if such were the case, it would be *Coomdhuv*. He says, "The natives call it *Coom-ee-wiv* (this perfectly 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."

Should the Black Valley be overcast by lowering clouds, while the lake is in sunshine, an effect is produced quite unsurpassable for contrast. At the head of the valley is a series of small tarns which give birth to the river. From the head of the Gap an ascent can be made of the *Purple Mountain*, from which a magnificent view of the district is obtained. The ascent is comparatively easy, but owing to the nature of the surface, being wet and boggy in places, a guide is recommended.

Soon after beginning the descent of the zigzag road to the head of the lake there is a singular *Logan Stone* on the side of the hill to the l. It is better for the tourist to follow the road all the way, instead of the short cut down the mountain. This is perfectly practicable, yet, although it appears to be plain sailing, it requires nimbleness and care, especially on the flat near the river, where the bogs are very awkward, and more particularly after wet weather. Descending from the Gap, the tourist follows the stream of the Gearhameen from the Black Valley, and crossing it by a *Bridge* arrives at (15 m.) *Lord*

Brandon's Cottage (both title and building no longer exist), where a charge of a shilling is made to pass to the landing-place. At the Keeper's Cottage the tourist can rest and light refreshments are to be had. The boat should be waiting here by appointment, and now the tourist is in the hands of another class of Killarney boatmen, good-humoured, intelligent fellows, with a story for every rock, and a fable for every island. Their ingenuity in finding out impossible likenesses for each stone or stump is only equalled by the audacity with which they assert the truth of the legend with which they have invested it. The principal islands in the Upper Lake are Eagle, Juniper, Ronayne's, and Arbutus Islands: the latter pre-eminently conspicuous for the indigenous arbutus (*Arbutus unedo*), the great peculiarity and glory of Killarney (see p. 452).

Another scenic advantage that the Upper Lake possesses is in its solitude and absence of habitations; indeed, the only trace of man, save at the landing-place, is the large castellated Mulgrave Barrack that overlooks the lake from the Kenmare road. We now arrive at the outlet of the Upper Lake, which is so narrow and so hidden by the little bays and jutting promontories, that it is difficult to foretell from which side it may emerge. The narrow passage is close under the W. bank, and the promontory is called *Colman's Eye*, with the *Cannon Rock* on the rt., soon after which is *Colman's Leap*.

"This Colman, once upon a time, was lord of the Upper Lake, and instead of following the example of his namesake, who, as a saint and peacemaker, assisted St. Patrick in converting Ireland to Christianity, spent most of his time in quarrelling with the O'Donoghue, and in provoking him to single combat. Being in a minority at one of these diversions, it

appeared to him a prudential course to fly, and, closely pursued by his adversary, he took this celebrated jump over the river, where the guides show you his footprints on the rock."—'Little Tour.'

And now the tourist enters the **Long Range** (2½ m.), replete and overflowing with delicious beauty. The banks on either side are covered with arbutus, and fringed along the water-side with the lofty *Osmunda regalis*, while a sudden turn of the river sometimes brings into view the stately form of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), a few of which still hold covert in the woods and forests of Killarney, the only other habitat in the island being the mountains of Erris, in the Co. Mayo. A stag-hunt was once a great and frequent event at Killarney; it now takes place but occasionally. One was held at the time of the visit of Queen Victoria to Muckcross.

About half-way down the range one of the most striking scenes in Killarney district occurs, as the river winds round the foot of the **Eagle's Nest**, a gigantic precipice of about 1100 ft., presenting a bold front so beautifully draped with wood and vegetation that it is like a vast mass of green wall. At the summit of this cliff the eagle long built its nest, but has not been seen in recent years, and various stories are told by the boatmen of bold attempts to capture them. Here, if the boatmen possess a bugle, is the place to try the sweet echoes; and, in former days, it was the practice to fire cannon, the reverberations of which are described by those who have heard them as something peculiarly wonderful. But in consequence of a frightful accident that happened in one of these fusillades, the practice has been forbidden.

Onward drifts the boat with the current, until it comes to the end of the Long Range, where the channel contracts, the banks be-

come lined with overarching trees, and the tourist sees a-head of him the **Old Weir Bridge** connecting two points of the mainland, through the arches of which the water rushes with considerable rapidity. But if he expects to land, he is mistaken, for with an admonition to sit quiet and keep up his pluck, the boatmen make preparations for shooting the rapids, which they do with admirable coolness and nerve. Indeed, so used are they to this difficult passage, that they can steer through it by night equally as well as by day, and all chance of danger is in reality very small, provided the passenger does as he is told. Once in still water, however, it is, indeed, a lovely spot. This is the "Meeting of the Waters," where the Long Range is deflected by *Dinish Island*, the stream to the l. going off to the Lower Lake, and that to the rt. to Muckross, or Middle Lake.

Dinish Island is an exquisite spot covered with luxuriant vegetation. It is intersected with paths running through the thickly planted grounds. Here numerous semi-tropical plants reach a fine growth—bamboo, eucalyptus, magnolia, etc. The visitor should either row through or walk round by the back channel to Glena Bay to see its full beauties, a point likely to be missed in a hurried visit. The *Osmunda regalis* here is magnificent. There is a very picturesque and well-kept *Cottage* on the island, erected for visitors by the late Mr. Herbert, of Muckross, where refreshments can be had. A rustic bridge connects the E. end of the island with the mainland, to which cars can come. The tourist can return from here on this excursion and take **Tore Waterfall** and **Muckross Abbey**, or walk back. The Middle or Muckross Lake is left by *Brickeen Bridge*, and the **Lower Lake** is entered at its narrowest portion. The row continues into the *Bay*

of *Glena*, where the lofty *Glend*, a portion of the Purple Mountain, casts deep shadows over this quiet nook, the clear water of which reflects the green forests which so densely cover the face of the hill—

"From *Dinis'* green isle to *Glena's* wooded shore."

Here Lord Kenmare built the *Queen's Cottage* on the bank, a perfect little gem as regards situation, which has been left furnished as it was used by Queen Victoria. Close by is *Glenu Cottage* for the use of tourists. Here accommodation can be had for partaking of luncheon, and for a picnic party, bent on combining scenery with creature comforts, there is not a more beautiful place to be found.

The visitor will scarcely have time in this excursion to visit **Muckross Lake**, but he should not neglect to do so, for it is most charmingly sheltered, almost entirely cut off on the N. from the Lower Lake, save by the 2 narrow passages of *Dinish* and *Brickeen*, and surrounded on the E. shore by the groves and grounds of *Muckross*. The limestone rock is here worn into most fantastic shapes, and forms small caverns and open arches. On the S., too, rises that wonderful landscape mountain, the **Torc**, 1764 ft., which with its tiers of wood passing from thick groves to the slender bushes that find footing in the crevices of the summit, is one of the most striking and picturesque features in all Killarney; it is moreover such a changing feature that it is not always easy to recognise it.

It would, perhaps, be scarcely fair not to refer to the Killarney legends, although to recount them in detail would be foreign to the purpose of a handbook; and moreover, the visitor will hear plenty of them from the boatmen, who will spin yarns in proportion to the willingness or credulity of their listeners. The O'Donoghue

is, of course, the staple hero. "Every rock of unusual form is forced into an illustration of his story. They will point out to the tourist O'Donoghue's house, prison, stable, library, pigeon-house, table, cellar, honeycomb, pulpit, and his broom; while scores of the peasantry may be encountered who have as firm a belief in the existence of the spirit chieftain as they have in their own."—*Hall*.

The truth of his periodical appearance like that of other Irish chieftains (see pp. 337, 371), will be firmly asserted. This appearance happens every May morning just before sunrise, when the O'Donoghue emerges from the water armed cap-à-pie, and mounted on his favourite white steed, rides on the territorial waters over which he once held sway, attended by fairies who strew his course with flowers, while his castle and possessions all resume their former grandeur.

"For when the last April sun grows dim,
Thy Naiads prepare his steed for him
Who dwells, bright lake, in thee."
MOORE.

Fortunate is that person who catches a glimpse of him, and follows in his path, which he can do with safety, to where his treasures lie concealed in the heart of the mountains; he will be richly rewarded and good luck is sure to attend him for ever after.

From Glena it will be as well to coast round the wooded face of the Tomies for about 2 m., and land at O'Sullivan's Cascade. There is, however, a very fine fall called the *Minister's Beck*, soon after turning the corner of the promontory. The adventurous who do not mind a sharp struggle up-hill, through an almost primæval forest and over boggy ground, will be repaid, but the way is not by any means fit for ladies or for the delicate.

O'Sullivan's Cascade consists of three distinct falls; the uppermost, passing over a ridge of rock, falls about 20 ft. perpendicularly into a natural basin underneath; thence making its way between two hanging rocks, the

stream hastens down a second precipice into a similar receptacle, from which, 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, from which the view of the cascade is peculiarly beautiful, appearing as a continued flight of three unequally elevated, foaming stages."—*Wright*.

From this waterfall it is a short mile across to the exquisite island of Innisfallen (Ir. *Inis-faithlenn*, the Island of Fathlenn), the gem of Killarney, "in which is found hill and dell, wood as gloomy as the ancient Druidical forests, thick with giant ashes and enormous hollies, glades sunny and cheerful with the beautiful under-wood bounding them, bowers and thickets, rocks and old ruins, light and shadow, everything that nature can supply, without a single touch from the hand of art, save the crumbling ruins, and all in a space of 21 acres, makes Innisfallen justly the pride of Killarney."

"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."
MOORE.

Close to the landing-place are the ruins of an *Abbey*, originally founded by St. Finian, or Finan, Lobhar (the Leper), who died towards the close of the 7th cent.

In this remote and sheltered spot were compiled the 'Annals of Innisfallen,' "a composition," says O'Curry, "usually attributed to the early part of the 13th cent., though there is very good reason to believe that they were commenced at least 2 cents. before this period." He considers they were the work of Maelsuthian O'Ceabhail (O'Carroll), called the "Chief Doctor of the Western World," who, according to the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' died in 1009.

Strange to say there is no copy in Ireland, and only one on vellum, of

quarto size, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which possesses 57 leaves; some are missing and the first four damaged. "These annals," says O'Connor, who published the text in 1814 in his 'Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veterum,' "contain a short account of the history of the world in general, and very little of Ireland till the year 430, when the author professedly begins a chronicle of Ireland thus, 'Laogairé Mac Neil regnavit annis xxiv,' and thenceforward it contains a short history of Ireland to 1318.

"These three manuscript chronicles, the Saltair of Cashel, Tighernach, and Innisfallen, are written in Irish characters and in the Irish language, intermixed with Latin. They were formerly collected, with many other valuable Mss. relating to Ireland, by Sir J. Ware, and came first to the Earl of Clarendon and then to the Duke of Chandos."

The ruins stand amidst the luxuriant foliage of the island, but are not possessed of any special features of architectural interest. The Ch. consists of a nave and chancel 66 ft. by 16 ft. The E. end (restored) has a two-light window deeply splayed. Within are a number of *Tomb-slabs*, one with an interesting Celtic cross in low relief and another a plain incised Latin cross. Note the antæ at W.-doorway. On the N. side of the monastery is a small Hiberno-Romanesque Church (12th cent.), 16 ft. by 11 ft. with walls $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. thick. The E. and W. walls are fairly perfect, but the N. and S. walls are only about 4 ft. high. The W. doorway, 6 ft. high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, is round-headed, and has 2 orders of arch-mouldings and a hood-moulding; the inner is ornamented with chevrons carved in low relief, the outer ridged so as to form a zigzag pattern, and the hood ornamented with grotesque heads. The E. window is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide (interior), and is round-headed and deeply splayed, narrowing to 10 in. It is disfigured by a fire-place con-

structed by a former Lord Kenmare, who converted the Church into a banqueting house for visitors.

The remains of the court, refectory, kitchen, and hospitiium, are of a rude description and call for no special notice.

The 'Annals' under date 1180 tell us that the Abbey "being ever esteemed a paradise and a secure sanctuary, the treasure and the most valuable effects of the whole country were deposited in the hands of the clergy"; yet it was plundered in that year by Maolduin, son of Donall O'Donoghue, when many of the clergy were slain even in their cemetery by the McCarthys. "But God soon punished this act of impiety by an untimely end."

The visitor who has no interest in the 'Annals' will find plenty in rambling about this charming island, and taking in the opposite views of the Tomies and Torc on the S., the Slievemish Mountains overlooking Tralee and Castlemaine on the W., and Ross Castle, with the Kenmare woods, on the E., and will return to Killarney after a day of such varied scenery as seldom falls to his lot.

2. Excursion to Ross, Muckross, Mangerton, Torc, and Lough Loosaunah.

This is essentially a land excursion, and keeps all the way along the eastern side of the lake. But it can also be taken partly by water, landing at the quay on Dinish Island (6 m.). The point of departure is Ross, the general rendezvous for lake excursions with those staying at the town hotels.

The peninsula of Ross is 158 acres in extent, and is connected with the mainland by a *Causeway*, which in the high level of winter is flooded, so as to make it in reality what it is generally called, **Ross Island**. It was evidently originally

cut through as a protection to the Castle. On this neck of land is *Ross Castle*, a fortress of about the 14th cent., consisting of a graceful tower or keep—

“Where ivy clasps the fissured stones
With its entwining arms,”

surrounded by outworks, flanked by small semi-cylindrical towers at the angles.

A stone staircase leads from the base to the summit of the castle, from which exquisite lake views are obtained; indeed, it is to its situation more than its intrinsic interest that Ross owes its celebrity.

Although its founder is unknown, there is every reason to believe that it was the residence of O'Donoghue, the Lord of the Lower Lake, or rather of O'Donoghue Mor, one of the three families into which the main branch was divided.

It played no inconsiderable part in the Civil Wars. After their defeat in the battle of Knocknaclashy in Co. Cork in 1652, Lord Muskerry and the Royalist forces, numbering about 1500, withdrew to Ross, and were followed by General Ludlow with an army of 4000 foot and 200 horse. The situation of the Castle, and the difficulty of approaching it, rendered the siege an arduous undertaking. There was an old tradition “that Ross Castle could not be taken until a ship should swim upon the lake.” Finding it impossible to take the Castle by land, Ludlow ordered boats from Castlemaine, and the garrison seeing them on the lake, surrendered. Two of the boats contained pieces of ordnance, and others were large enough to hold 120 men. The Castle was the last place in Munster to surrender, and 5000 Irish laid down their arms in consequence. Lord Broghill, who accompanied Ludlow, was awarded 1000*l.* a year from the Muskerry estates.

Much discussion has arisen over how the boats were brought to the lake, whether across the mountains or by the bed of the River Laune; but the evidence undoubtedly seems in favour of the latter route. There is a tablet

in Kinsale Church to Capt. Thomas Chudleigh, who had the contract for the boats, and the letters of Scout-Master Gen. Jones and Ludlow's ‘Memoirs’ give particulars of the enterprise. (See ‘*Jour. Kilkenny Archæ. Soc.*’ vol. iii.)

Close to the castle is *Ross Cottage*, where tea can be had. The remainder of the peninsula of Ross is prettily laid out and planted. Copper-mines were worked here at an early period, and stone hammers have been found which the peasantry attributed to the Danes who used them for breaking the ore. Col. Hall (father of S. C. Hall) opened a copper-mine here in 1804, and in 4 years 80,000*l.* worth of ore was extracted; but the water finally got in, preventing further operations. The visitor should not omit to try the echoes under the castle, if the guides or boatmen happen to have a bugle.

Proceeding by road, immediately on leaving the town on rt. are the woods and mansion of Kenmare House, and here is one of its three entrances (see p. 465).

From the entrance to old Kenmare House, now the stables, the well-sheltered road continues due S., crossing 1 m. the Flesk at a pretty reach in the river. On the l. are the *Flesk* and *Metropole* Hotels, and rt. *Cahernane Ho.* and the *Lake Hotel*. The latter is close to the water's edge, on Castletrough Bay, and perched on a rocky spur are the fragments of an old *Castle* of the McCarthy's with a choice view of the upper waters and the Reeks. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is the N. entrance to Muckcross. If the main road is continued a little further, on a hill l. is the burial ground of *Killeaghy*, crowned by a massive and conspicuous *Celtic Cross*, carved on face and back with the usual interlacings. It was erected to the memory of Hen. Ar. Herbert (d. 1866). To the E. of it is a *Chapel*, 24 ft. by 16 ft. (ex.). The stone roof springs from walls 8 ft. high and

2½ ft. thick. At the W. end is a low bell tower of two stages; the E. window is deeply splayed, but the arch stone is cracked.

3 m. is the village of **Muckross**,* or **Cloghereen**, and on rt. the exquisite grounds of *Muckross Abbey*. A charge of 1s. is made for admission. The property, which was long in the possession of the Herbert family, passed by purchase to Lord Ardilaun in 1899. Near the boat-house on the l. is a *Cave* in the limestone rock.

The visitor who has rowed round the Middle Lake will have seen a great portion of the beauties of this charming place, which as far as landscape goes is not surpassed in the kingdom.

A modern Elizabethan building, from designs by Burns, has superseded the old house. It contains one of the portraits of the old Countess of Desmond (p. 417). The attraction of the spot, in addition to its scenery, is the **Abbey of Muckross**, an entrance to which is at the further gate, near the village and hotels. There is another on the Killarney side near the Lake Hotel.

The Franciscan Monastery of Irrelagh (or Muckross, Ir. *Muc-ros*, Peninsula of the pigs) was, according to Archdall, founded for Conventual Franciscans in 1440, on the site of an older establishment, by Donald McCarthy, Lord of Desmond, head of one of the strongest clans that held property near the lake; it became the chief burial-place of the family, and also of the O'Sullivans, McGillicuddy's, and the O'Donoghues. Suppressed by Henry VIII., it was restored in 1626, as we learn from a Latin inscription on a stone in the N. wall of the choir. The plan of its Church includes nave, S. transept, choir, and sacristy, with a low square central tower. At the W. end of the nave is a pointed *Doorway*, deeply moulded. The *Tower* is

supported by four narrow pointed arches, and contained one bell, which has long since vanished. At the E. end of the choir is an exquisite 4-light *Window*, and in mid-choir the modern *Tomb of McCarthy Mor*, created Earl of Clancaire by Queen Elizabeth; his arms and English coronet, surmounted by an Irish crown, are rudely carved upon it. N. of the nave are the cloister, refectory, dormitory, and abbot's house. The chief beauty of Muckross is the *Cloister*, which is entered by a small door from the N.E. corner of the nave beneath the central tower; there is also an entrance from without on the N.W. corner between the abbot's house and kitchen. It is remarkably perfect, and exhibits a series of graceful arches, ranged around a quadrangle about 50 ft. square, and lighting a vaulted ambulatory. On the S. and E. sides these arches are roundheaded, while the rest are pointed; they spring from double columns, and the whole has a very foreign appearance. The buttresses are carried sloping from the ground without any uprights. The interior of the square is overshadowed by a gigantic *Yew-tree*, with a girth of 13 ft., spreading branches throughout the whole area. The smallness of the aperture of the arcading, the height of the walls of the upper storey which rise perpendicularly from it, and the shadow of this great yew, increase the gloom to such an extent that even at midday the cloisters are half shrouded in darkness. At the angles of the ambulatory are staircases mounting to the domestic apartments, viz., kitchen, refectory (with large fireplace, and arched recess), dormitory, etc. The roof of the cellar shows signs of basketwork. In the kitchen above, a hermit, named John Drake, lived for 11 years in the early part of the last cent. Many stories are told of the recluse, but the

secret of his long penance has never been revealed. The care which is bestowed upon this monastery contrasts pleasantly with the neglect usually apparent in Irish monastic ruins, most of those that we have visited being crowded to excess with graves and overgrown with weeds, while the mouldering relics of humanity are often left bleaching in the open air.

The tourist who has not entered Killarney from Kenmare, or who is not proceeding thither, should continue this excursion some 7 or 8 m. further.

Leaving the abbey a road runs through Muckross peninsula, which is finely wooded and lies between the middle and lower lakes. The road skirts the former, passing on rt. *Doo Lough*, on l. the old coppermine, and through Camillan Wood to *Brickeen Bridge*. Crossing Brickeen and Dinish Islands a return may be made towards Muckross to visit the *Torc Waterfall*, where a fee of 9d. is charged. Entering the ravine of the Owengarriff, we follow the well-kept walks by the side of the dashing waters. It is a fine fall of 60 ft., although, like most others, it requires a large volume of water to give it due effect. The steep rocky sides of the glen are thickly planted, and from the upward path some most exquisite views are obtained. The summit should be reached, and from it the view embraces the fall beneath, Muckross, part of the Lower Lake, and the distant mountains, a view which for variety, colour, and scenic beauty is hardly to be excelled even in Killarney. The Waterfall may be taken instead on the return from this excursion.

From *Torc* the road runs W. by the side of the Muckross Lake. It is beautifully shaded by woods, and as the altitude increases the views over the Upper Lake in particular defy all description. At the base of

Cromaglan Mountain an additional effect is obtained by a *Tunnel* through which the road is carried.

9 m. *Galway's Bridge*, at the junction with the old road to Kenmare, stands a *R. C. Chapel*, erected by Lady Kenmare. A little above the bridge the Galways and the Ullauns streams unite, and in their steep course downwards to the lake form a broken and majestic fall, known as *Derrycunihy Cascade*. In fact, the whole course of this mountain river may be said to be a continuous cascade, and the effect is wonderfully increased by the foliage that so thickly borders it. At the *Queen's Cottage* belonging to the Earl of Kenmare, near the mouth of the stream, luncheon is usually served on this excursion (toll 6d.). A cart-track from here leads down to Lord Brandon's cottage and the landing-place at the head of the Upper Lake.

Further on, we arrive at the Mulgrave *Police Barrack* (10 m.), a lonely castellated house, which seems put there for no other purpose than for the constabulary to enjoy the magnificent view, so strangely out of place does it appear (see p. 457).

12½ m. *Looscaunagh Lough* is a wild and rather dreary-looking sheet of water on the table-land at the summit of the hill; and there is a roadside *Inn*, generally considered the terminus of this excursion. From hence it is 7½ m. to Kenmare (see Rte. 33).

3. *Ascent of Mangerton.*

About 2½ m. from Killarney and immediately beyond the Muckross hotels a road turns off on the l. to *Mangerton*, which rears its huge mass to the height of 2756 ft. Cars can convey tourists about 2½ m. from the turn off the main road, and

ponies can go the remainder of the distance to the summit (7 m.), so that ladies can ride up. It is not by any means a picturesque mountain, being rounded and monotonous in outline; but it is well worth the ascent on account of the magnificent view gained from the summit, and its easy accessibility, a fair road winding up almost to the top. It was at one time a favourite excursion with visitors, but the great majority of tourists to Killarney now eschew it. At the steepest point, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up, it will be observed that Mangerton, although so regular in outline from below, is abruptly divided into two great depressions, the one to the W. being a crater-like hollow, from which the mountain rises steeply on every side, the hollow being occupied by a considerable tarn known as the **Devil's Punchbowl**, 2206 ft. above sea-level, from which issues one of the streams that contribute to form **Torc Waterfall**. It is now turned to more prosaic uses than its name would indicate, and is a source of the Killarney water supply.

From hence a very steep "breathier" lands the visitor on the summit of Mangerton, when he will perceive that the eastern boundary wall of the Punchbowl is very narrow, and separates it from a much more precipitous and magnificent coomb or corrie, known as *Glenacappul*, or the *Horses' Glen*, as fine a bit of scenery as any in the district. A descent into this glen should not be attempted by an inexperienced climber. A chain of 3 small tarns, *Loughs Erhogh, Managh,* and *Garragarry*, are almost entirely hemmed in by the precipitous cliffs of the mountains around, the hill which immediately adjoins, and in fact forms part of Mangerton, being called *Stoompa*.

A little more to the E., situated in a basin at the junction of the bases of Mangerton and Crohane (2102 ft.),

is the large deep lake of *Lough Guitane*, where the fisher is sure of good sport. The trout grow to a great size, one weighing 50 lbs. having been captured in this lake. It is, however, not easy to fish without a boat.

The view from Mangerton is superb, embracing in the E. Crohane, the Paps, Caherbarnagh, and all that extensive country lying between Millstreet, Mallow, and Tipperary, with the blue range of the Galtys in the far distance. Northward, and to the far W. is Tralee, with the Slievemish Mountains in the neighbourhood of Dingle and Ventry, while a faint white line in the horizon marks the north estuary of the Shannon as it flows past Tarbert and Kilrush. Due west are the Torc, the Purple Mountains, and the Reeks, with Castlemaine Haven and the Laune running at their feet; to the S. is an immense sea of hills occupying the district towards Kenmare. The Bays of Kenmare and Bantry are prominent objects in this view—a view which cannot easily be blotted out from the memory. At the foot lie the Lakes of Killarney in all their beauty, with the thick woods and groves encircling their shores. It ought to be mentioned that views, much superior to those from Mangerton, can be obtained from the Purple Mt. The descent can be made by the same route as the ascent; or proceeding S. into Kilgarvan and thence to Kenmare; or by Glenacappul, which if not taken, the ridge to the W. of the glen can be skirted, and a return made to where the car stops.

At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Killarney and beyond the Abbey Mansion a road on l. turns off to Kenmare, being in fact the old road running between Torc and Mangerton, but it is never used now. It is a fine walk up the Owengarriff River (on which is the Torc Waterfall) to Galway's Ford, 5 m., from whence

a short cross-road leads to Galway's Bridge, on the new road, some little distance below the Police Barrack.

About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance there is a very pretty fall, called *Cores Cascade*, occurring on the river Crinnagh, at the entrance of the Esknamucky Glen.

4. Ascent of Carrantuohill

The ascent of Carrantuohill † (3414 ft.), the highest ground in Ireland, is undertaken comparatively rarely from Killarney, as the distance is long, and the ground very trying. Moreover, the liability to mist and clouds is even greater here than in most mountain districts, and after a long and wearisome journey, the tourist has often to retrace his steps without gaining his object.

As regards lake views, it is not nearly so good as Mangerton; but the character and features of the Reeks are so entirely different, so precipitous and riven with gullies, that it is worth the toil of an excursion to investigate them. The excursion can be made instead of the Gap of Dunloe, and by descending into the head of the pass the return may be taken by boat as described in Excursion 1. For this the tourist must decide on an early start, and arrangements should be made overnight with the hotel manager to have a boat in readiness at the head of the lake. Wraps and waterproof covering should be sent with it, which will prove welcome after the toil of the day, or in case of rain.

The distance by the nearest way

† On the derivation of this word, Dr. Joyce says: "The word *tuathail* (thoohill) means literally left-handed; but it is applied to anything reversed from its proper direction or position; and the great peak is most correctly described by the name Carrántuathail, for the edge is toothed like the edge of a carrán or reaping-hook; but it is a reaping-hook reversed, for the teeth are on a convex instead of a concave edge" ('Ir. Names of Places,' p. 6).

is 15 m. from Killarney. There are 2 ways of proceeding; one by the Gap of Dunloe, at the entrance of which a bridle-road turns off to the rt., crossing the Loe, and striking the valley of the Owenacullin stream; but the most usual way is to proceed on the Killorglin road as far as Beaufort Bridge or Churchtown, and turn up to the hills, following the course of a rather large stream called the *Gaddagh* (accent on the last syllable), the scenery at the head of which is magnificent. Guides are to be had here, and the services of one should be secured, as the ascent is difficult enough to the inexperienced; the cost is 10s. The ascent should only be made in somewhat settled weather.

The Gaddagh River emerges from 2 lakes, Loughs *Gouragh* rt., and *Callee* l., between which is the *Hag's Glen*, at the very base of Carrantuohill, which frowns upon it, as though forbidding further approach. The length of the gorge is about 2 m., and the scenery is most impressive. To the rt. is the mountain of Knockbrinnea (Ir. *Cnoc-brimighe*, Hill of the hag), 2782 ft., from the sides of which project the *Hag's Teeth*, singular rocks, resembling the buttress of some mouldering edifice. For about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the path continues up the steep face of the amphitheatre of cliff, called the "Devil's Ladder," through rocks, stones, long grass, moss, and shingle. Whenever a steady footing is obtained for a moment, you are induced to turn and enjoy the scenery; but from the deep retreat in which the pathway is embosomed, the view is greatly contracted, and altogether interrupted towards the W.

The way to the highest peak lies along the summit of a ridge, something like the red ridge (clawdd-coch) of Snowdon, the top of which is a narrow convex, and covered with short and slippery wind-swept grass.

The summits of the Reeks are composed of a species of shingle, which after heavy falls of snow loosens and unbinds, gliding down the mountain's breast in the thaw. For this reason some authorities say the height of the Reeks may have diminished in the lapse of time.

The principal feature of the view from Carrantuohill is the sea-coast stretching from the Shannon round by Dingle, Castlemaine, Valencia, Kenmare, and Bantry, to Cape Clear. As regards the Lakes of Killarney, they are to a great extent hidden; but a fine view is obtained of Lough Caragh, together with an immense number of small tarns.

If the descent is to be made to the head of the lake, the tourist may strike it, by descending with care, into the Black Valley, but this is not recommended, as part is craggy and steep, and the lower portion boggy and wet. Keep to the rt. of the stream running down from Caher Mt. to Curraghmore Lough, and thence by rough path to the valley. There is a house at the Dunloe end of the Black Valley, in which rough quarters and food can be had in case of emergency. It is better, however, we think, to take the shorter route and make direct for the foot of the gap. It can also be ascended from Caragh Lake from the head of Lough Acoose (see p. 482).

The following is the comparative height of Carrantuohill with a few other British mountains:—

	ft.
Carrantuohill	3114
Snowdon	3571
Ben Nevis	4406
Ben Lomond	3191
Slieve-Donard	2796
Nephtin	2646
Lugnaquilla	3039

5. Excursion to Glenflesk.

This is a fine excursion, and the road traverses the valley, through which the railway runs from beyond Headfort Junc. (8 m.) on the Kenmare line (see p. 460). A visit can first be paid to *Flesk Castle*, on a fine site over the river; from the terrace a grand view is to be had over Muckross and the Lower Lake. Owen McCarthy's *Cave* is pointed out on the Demon's Cliff, where an outlaw of the McCarthy clan once hid himself. The ruins of *Killaha Castle*, a stronghold of the O'Donoghues, somewhat similar to Ballymalis, are passed. In this district Lever has pitched the scene of his novel 'The O'Donoghue.' The return can be varied by a road skirting *Lough Guitane*, a savage-looking tarn which lies at the steep base of *Stoompa*, and joining the main road from Kenmare.

Distances from Killarney.—Mal-low, 41 m.; Tralee, 21½ m.; Mill-street, 21 m.; Aghadoe, 2½ m.; Dunloe, 7 m.; Beaufort Bridge, 5½ m.; Killorglin (road), 13 m.; Glencar, 22 m.; Head of the Dunloe Gap, 12 m.; Lord Brandon's cottage, 15 m.; Glena, 6 m.; O'Sullivan's Cascade, 5½ m.; Innisfallen, 3 m.; Ross Castle, 2½ m.; Muckross, 3 m.; Tore Waterfall, 4¼ m.; Mangerton Summit, 7 m.; Muirgrave Police Bar-rack, 10 m.; Esknamucky Glen, 7 m.; Lough Looscaunagh, 12½ m.; Kenmare, 20 m.; Cahersiveen, 48 m. (rail); Valencia, 43 m.; Glengarriff, 38 m.

The remainder of the route from Killarney to Tralee does not require much description. The line runs through a dreary boggy country, which offers a wonderful contrast to the beauties that the tourist has just left—a noticeable feature, by the way, in the best Irish scenery, which, like an oasis in the desert, is often approached through a melan-choly and ugly country.

At Farranfore Stat., 52 m., a branch runs through Killorglin and Cahersiveen to Valencia Harbour (see Rte. 35). Crossing the Brown Flesk and the Maine, to which the former is trib., Gortatlea, 55½ m., is reached. It is the junction for Castleisland, 5½ m. distant, a little

town (Pop. 1559) at the foot of the Clanruddery Mountains. It attained much notoriety for agrarian troubles in recent times. There are slight remains of the old fortress, but scarcely of sufficient interest to warrant a divergence thither.

62½ m. *Tralee* (Rte. 36).

ROUTE 35.

"THE GRAND ATLANTIC COAST ROUTE": KILLARNEY TO CARAGH LAKE, VALENCIA, WATERVILLE, PARKNASILLA, AND KENMARE.

The magnificent scenery of the *Iveragh Peninsula* lying between Dingle Bay and Kenmare River, has within the last few years been made easy of access by the construction of railway lines to Valencia and Kenmare by aid of Government grants, and the establishment of the "Grand Atlantic Coast Route." The railways were opened in 1893, and circular tours by train and coach, as well as one day trips to Killorglin, Caragh Lake, and Glencar, are arranged by the Rly. and Coaching Cos., of which we recommend the tourist to take advantage. (See Cos'. guides.) The Southern Hotels Co. established hotels on the route, Caragh Lake, Waterville, Parknasilla, and Kenmare, giving opportunity to travellers to break their journey at the more important stations. This Company has ceased to exist, and the hotels are now the property of the Gt. S. & W. Rly. Co.

By road to Killorglin.

The road from Killarney to Killorglin, which some may prefer in order to cycle or drive, runs along the upper shore of the lake: it passes Aghadoe, and crosses the Laune at *Beaufort Bridge*. The tourist will find this portion minutely detailed in Rte. 34. At the bridge there are two roads to Killorglin; the one on the N. bank of the Laune is the prettiest; the other winds round

the grounds of *Beaufort House*, where it abruptly leaves the road to the Gap of Dunloe.

Near *Cullenagh House*, and close to the roadside, is the circular *Fort of Labballow*. The country traversed by this road is wide, open, and bleak; although on the l. the landscape is relieved by the noble ranges of the Reeks and their secondary ranges, which rise up in a grand sweep from the undulating morasses in the foreground. The whole district is dotted with *Raths*, as a glance at the Ordnance Maps will show, and numerous *Southernains* have been discovered by the Editor.†

8 m. *Churchtown* (Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart.). Close by is the Church where the McGillicuddys are buried, and a little to the S. is the tower of *Castle Core*, where they lived. At *Baucloon* the Gaddagh is crossed near its junction with the Laune, on the opposite bank of which is the fine ruin of *Ballymalis Castle*.

【The road to Glencar turns to Cullenagh to the l. (finger post) and crossing the Gaddagh River leaves Kilgobnet on the rt., then, crossing the Finglass River, strikes the main road from Waterville and Glencar to Killorglin, and, rising gradually under the rocky masses of Skregbeg (1885) on the l., enters the fine *Pass of Glen-*

† See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xxvi. c. i.

cullane, through which the Cottoners River tears its way, and by corkscrew windings reaches the summit. Note the isolated mass of rock at the narrowest part of the pass. The road then opens on Lake Acoose, and, skirting its shores, keeps to the rt. at the fork, and l. at the public-house, then crosses the Caraghbeg, which drains Acoose, and the Hotel (22 m.) is reached on rt. The road to the l. at the fork beyond the head of Acoose is the main one to Waterville, either by the Pass of Ballaghbeama or Ballaghsheen (see *post.*)].

At 12 m. the Cottoners River is crossed, and a broad road running parallel with the Laune leads into

13 m. **Killorglin** ☆ (Pop. 1018), a mean-looking town, though prettily placed, overlooking the valley of the Laune, which is crossed by a long *Bridge* leading to Milltown and Castlemaine. Fine views are obtained of the Reeks and their outliers on the N. side. Here is still the shell of a *Castle* formerly belonging to the Knights Templars; but on the dissolution of the Order it reverted to its former owners, the FitzGerald, who lost it again in the Rebellion. A *Monument* to Captain Blennerhassett, who was drowned in the bay while attempting to save life, stands in the market place. Killorglin is noted for its "Puck" (goat) *Fair*, which is held in August; but the town will not delay the tourist long, unless he is an angler.

By rail to Killorglin.

The railway line from Killarney follows that to Tralee (see *ante*) as far as Farranfore, where a change is made for the Light Railway to Castlemaine and Killorglin, and thence to Cahersiveen.

After the scenery that has been left the immediate views are poor, and, but for the Reeks, featureless from Farranfore. Passing **Malahiffe** (2 m.) **Castlemaine** is reached, 7 m. Here the Maine is crossed "by a

bridge supposed to be coeval with the Thomond Bridge at Limerick. The ancient castle stood over it, and projected considerably on the E. side; the buttresses of the arch by which it was supported are remaining, and the stone socket on which the pivot of the castle-gate turned is still to be seen."

Castlemaine formerly held a good deal of trade from its position as a port; but the Maine having silted up, and a formidable bar having formed at the entrance of the haven, all commerce has nearly deserted it. The new road from Castlemaine to Tralee is good, though very steep in places with some sharp curves.

Continuing along the valley of the Maine at 8½ m. **Milltown** is reached.

Adjoining the town is *Kilcoleman Abbey*, the beautifully wooded Elizabethan seat of Sir J. Fermor Godfrey, Bart., in whose grounds are the remains of *Killagh Priory*, founded for the Augustinian Canons in the reign of John, by Geoffry de Mariscis. The ruins are known as the *White Ch.* It has the remains of an E. window in the gable; there are W. and S. doorways, and three windows in the S. wall; without the latter is an enormous *Tomb* of the Godfrey family. To the left of the W. entrance is a large *Well*, showing pipe and grating, evidently to supply water to the Abbey. Further S. is *Kilcoleman Abbey Church*, a plain building of about 40 yards in length, consisting of a nave and chancel. The E. window is a beautiful one, Decorated, of five lights; the chancel, entered by a Pointed doorway, has a two-light slender window in the N. and S. walls near the E. end, beautifully moulded and deeply splayed within. It has a double *Piscina* in the N.E. corner. There is a central Pointed doorway in the S. wall, and a closed recess near it in the nave with a *Piscina*. There is a widely-splayed, low-arched doorway in the W. gable, and a holy water *Stoup* on the l. within.

Half a mile from Milltown on the l. of the road to Kilburn House is a fine *Rath* called Poulnaraha with double rampart, the outer cut into by the

road; the area within is 130 ft. in diam., and opens on the N.E. side on a low precipitous cliff (35 ft.). On the ledge the broken inner rampart shows an opening to a rath chamber, part of which is unroofed; the whole is an interesting example of an inland cliff fort.

Leaving Milltown the line soon approaches the road and follows the rt. bank of the Laune, which very soon enters a sandy estuary conjointly with the Maine. There are several circular forts in this neighbourhood, one of which, close to the road, 1 m., is called *Farrenmaswilliam*. Crossing the Laune the line enters *Killorglin* (13 m.).

Distances. — Killarney, (road) 13 m., (rail) 24 m.; Milltown, 5 m.; Tralee, 17 m.; Caragh Lake, 7 m.; Glenbeigh, 8 m.; Glencar Hotel (direct), 12 m.; Cahersiveen, 25 m.

Killorglin to Cahersiveen.

The road to Cahersiveen climbs the steep hill of Killorglin, and is hilly and elevated until a shoulder of high ground is crossed, and a rapid descent made to 19 m. *Caragh Bridge*, where the river Caragh rushes down, a perfect specimen of a Highland stream, from Lough Caragh. This is an excellent district for sport and scenery, and the tourist has the advantage of two hotels within easy walking distance of each other. The new Rly. line runs close to the road nearly the whole way, intersecting it in several places, and affording much the same views. The first Stat. is

Caragh Lake, * 16½ m. from Farranfore. Here the S. Hot. Co. established a new *Hotel*, in 1895, within ½ m. of the Stat., beautifully situated on the shores of the lake. Extensive fishing and shooting rights have been secured, and good *Golf Links* laid out for the use of visitors at *Dooks* (3 m.). The shooting is free, and extends over 25,000 acres;

[*Ireland.*]

the fishing is on Caragh River and Lake. A hatchery has also been established which supplies the lake with large quantities of salmon and trout fry.

About 2 m. from *Caragh Bridge* is the lower end of the lake, which runs for about 3½ m. in an irregular curve into the heart of the mountain district, offering very great temptation to the pedestrian who is fond of fine hill scenery. The lake is narrow, but its banks are in many places well fringed with native wood, which appears to have been much more abundant in times gone by than it is now. There is excellent trout and salmon fishing, and every accommodation for the angler at the Caragh Lake and Glencar Hotels. The fishing is practically free on the Caragh River and Lake, and the Bridagh (Upper Caragh), Owenroe and Caraghbeg Rivers; the best side of the Caragh River is held by the proprietor of the Glencar Hotel; but the Lake Hotel guests can fish both banks, for which a charge of 2s. per day is made. Boats are kept on Lakes Caragh, Acoose, and Cloon. The best salmon fishing is in spring after April, and the grilse come in May, June, and July. The shooting rights at Glencar extend over 40,000 acres.

Excursions from Caragh Lake.

1. To Glencar and return by boat.
2. To Ballaghasheen Pass.
3. Ballaghbeama Pass and the Bridagh Valley.
4. Boat to Blackstones, thence to Glenbeigh by Windy Gap. A good 2 hours' walk.
5. To Glenbeigh and Coomasaharn direct.
6. Ascend Carrantuohill.

The tourist bound for **Glencar Hotel** * has a choice of routes; he can proceed from Killarney (see *ante*); or from Caragh Stat. (8 m.). But it is more convenient to train to

Killorglin (11 m.), ordering the hotel car to meet him at the station, as at present there is no regular communication between the hotel and Caragh Lake Stat. The road from Killorglin to Glencar and Waterville crosses the Cottoners River, and, leaving Kilgobnet on l., is joined by the road from Killarney (see *ante*), and at 12 m. reaches Glencar Hotel (avenue on rt. opposite post-office), beautifully situated on the Caragh River, which enters and drains Caragh Lake 2 m. distant. The Hotel lies amid delightful surroundings, and the angler, artist, student of natural history, or pedestrian will find here an ample field for his pursuits. In the woods at the back of the Glencar Hotel is a *Souterrain*: the Editor has discovered other chambers and rude stone monuments in the neighbourhood.

Proceeding from Caragh Bridge to Glencar the road to the head of the lake is very stiff, and winds close to the shore for one-third of the distance, and is then cut off from it by a hill of nearly 1000 ft. in height. Passing several small loughs a junction of two roads is reached, and that to the left leads to Glencar Hotel, which lies to the rt. of the cross, the junction with the Killorglin and Killarney roads. The other road soon rejoins the Caragh River higher up at *Lickeen*, a beautifully situated fishing lodge. Near this point the Caraghbeg flows in from *Lough Acoose*, a good trout lake, at the foot of Derryfanga, 1170 ft.

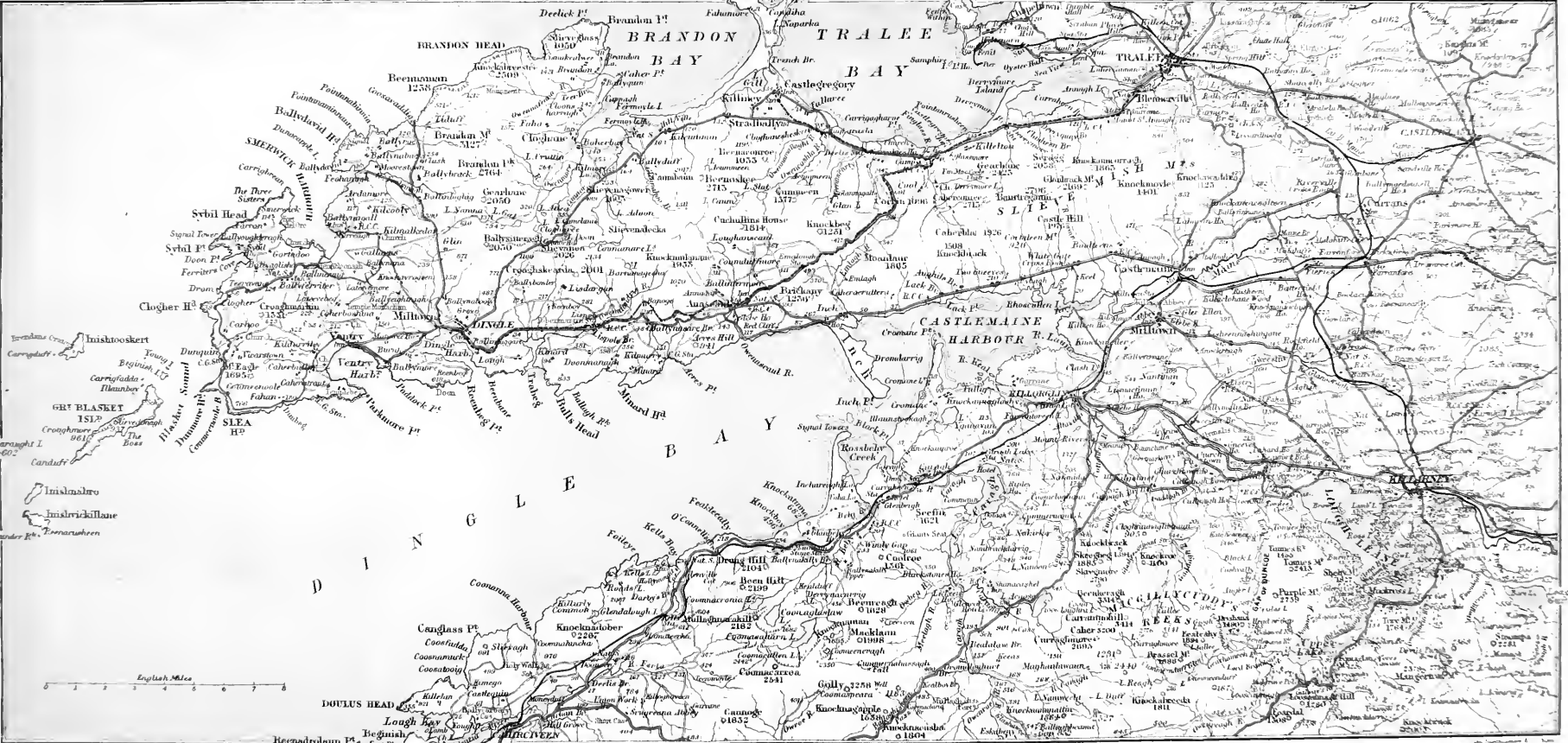
From *Blackstones Bridge* Glencar Hotel is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. up stream, a charming walk through the thick woods and out on the strath to the "boat pool" on the river. *Blackstones* well deserves the name, for here the river tears in flood through masses of black rock, a typical highland torrent. A mountain road runs from the bridge through a beautifully wooded stretch, and

crossing the Meelagh and Owbeg Rivers, feeders of the Caragh waters, strikes N.W. and over the shoulder of Coolroe to *Windy Gap* (1361). From the top of the gap a noble view opens over Dingle Bay and the great peninsula beyond. Nestling below is Glenbeigh, and descending to it, if returning to Caragh, the main road (rt.) is taken leading to the hotel, 3 m. from Glenbeigh. This makes a good excursion from either hotel.

The Caragh River itself is formed by a number of small streams taking their rise from Comeragh, 2535 ft., and is well worth exploring, from the magnificent mountain views of the Reeks. Glencar is a very good base from whence to ascend Carrantuohill, as the tourist thereby gains an entirely different set of views to those from the other side. The approach is from the head of Lough Acoose, keeping S. of Coomloughra, a small sheet of water at the base of the mountain, and bearing up by Caher (3200 ft.), on rt. and edge of corrie with the lake on l. This is a fine route, and the time is about 4 hrs. from Acoose. (A guide can be had at Glencar.)

The tourist with time on his hands should stay for a while at Glencar Hotel, and explore the recesses of these ranges of hills, which are known to few.

Excursions.—1. It is a fine excursion up the *Bridagh Valley*. The road branches to the l. at *Bealaw Br.*, and runs through the valley (N. side) for about 4 m. Mountain masses completely close it to the E., with Sugar-loaf rising finely in view. Beyond Maghanlawaun a rugged road rapidly ascends the col to the Curraghmore River. Splendid views are now had of the Black valley, with its lakes and the mighty Reeks above. The road descends the Gearhameen (rt.), and the tourist can find his way through the Gap of Dunloe to Killarney or over the Windy Gap to Kenmare. If cycling, a guide





can be had in the Bridagh valley to carry the machine. Given good weather, this is as good a trip as the pedestrian can take. The scenery is of the finest, and varies from the desolate grandeur of the lofty ridge and towering mountains to the luxuriance of the shores of the upper lake. O'Sullivan's cottage at Derrycarney River affords refreshment.

2. *Lough Cloon*, drained by the Owenroe, a tributary of the Caragh, lies right among the mountains. The road turns to l. at Bealalaw Bridge, crosses the Caragh, and ascends the banks of the Owenroe to the shore of the lake, where a boat can be had. The country is wild, thinly populated, and the highland scenery is particularly fine. 1 m. beyond Cloon is Lough Reagh, lying at the foot of precipitous mountain masses (1807). There is a stone *Fort* on the rocky islet at the head of Cloon Lough.

3. The road to Waterville crosses the Caragh at Bealalaw Bridge, beyond the junction with the direct road from Killarney, and ascends to the *Pass of Ballaghasheen* (18 m.) which lies between Knocknacusha (1804) on the l. and Colly (2238) on the rt. This is a magnificent pass, and, though we have motored through it, we cannot recommend it, especially with a heavy car. It crosses the Inny River at *Lissatinig Bridge*, where a road is given off to the rt. to Cahersiveen (9½ m.), and skirting Lough Derriana runs along the valley of the Cumeragh and the W. side of Lough Curraue to Waterville (32 m.). There is another road which runs down the Inny Valley, and strikes the Cahersiveen Road, 1½ m. N. of Waterville.

4. At Bealalaw Br. the road keeps to the l. and crosses the Caragh and Owenroe Rivers, and has Loughs Cloon and Reagh on the rt. It soon enters the equally fine *Pass of Ballaghbeama*, 852 ft., with mountains rising precipitously on either side over 1500 ft. above the sea-level, while immediately behind them are mountains 1000 ft. higher. Of the two roads this, we think, the better for a motor-car. The road now opens on the long wild valley in which lies Lough Brin, descends into the valley of the Blackwater to *Blackwater Bridge* (15½ m.)

on the Parknasilla and Kenmare Road. The scenery throughout is of a high order, and the road offers special facilities for making a full round of the Iveragh peninsula. For other Excursions see Caragh. p. 481.

Main Route.

Leaving Caragh Lake Stat. the line follows the valley of the river, affording splendid views W. over Dingle Bay. After a sharp incline it crosses the river by a fine *Viaduct*, and in 2½ m. arrives at *Dooks*, where *Golf Links* (a nine-hole course) have been laid out adjoining a fine *Strand*. Crossing the Caragh River that here enters Caragh Creek, an inner water to Rossbeigh Creek, the line reaches

21 m. *Glenbeigh*. * *Glenbehy*, or *Rossbeigh*, a charming little spot at the foot of a thickly-wooded knoll, round which the River Beigh or *Behy* winds. Both the Beigh and the Caragh flow into *Rossbeigh Creek* at the point of junction with the *Castlemaine Haven*. The *Hotel* is a most comfortable one, close to the Stat., and 1 m. from the shore, which affords good accommodation for bathing. There is a fine *Strand* extending 2 m. along the shore, and good autumn fishing is also to be had in the Beigh River. The spot affords excellent opportunities for mountain climbing, and the wild eeries with the loughs drained by the *Behy* streams are well worth exploring. *Glenbeigh* was the scene of "evictions" during the Plan of Campaign in Jan. 1887.

Following up the glen of the Beigh, we have more fine mountain scenery, particularly near the summit, where on the l. a magnificent amphitheatre of hills unfolds itself. The Hon. Rowland Winn built *Winn Castle*, or *Glenbeigh Towers*, not far from here. It is a fine building, de-

signed by Messrs. Godwin and Crisp. The highest point about the centre is Coomacarrea, 2542 ft. (at the foot of which is *Lough Coomasaharn*, a gloomy, cliff-encircled tarn, drained by the Beigh), flanked on the l. by Meenteg, 2350 ft., and on the rt. by Been Hill, 2189 ft.; the eminence on the extreme rt., under which the line and road run, is *Drung Hill*, 2104 ft., on the top of which a pattern is held. The line ascends the high ground to **Mountain Stage Stat.**, and a magnificent view bursts on the sight, as it surmounts the shoulder of the hill clinging to its precipitous sides that suddenly drop upon Dingle Bay, alongside of which a fine terrace is carried for some miles at a great elevation. Beyond Drung Hill the line is brought in a bold sweep by a fine *Viaduct* over a deep ravine. Parallel with us on the opposite coast are the fine ranges which extend from Tralee to Ventry—viz., Baurtregau, 2796 ft.; Cahercoore, 2715 ft.; Beenoskee, 2713 ft.; Brandon, 3127 ft.; and Mt. Eagle, 1695 ft., with the different inlets up which lie Dingle and Ventry—while the end of the promontory is finished off with the rocky islands of the Blaskets. The view to the l. is entirely cut off by the steep hills overhanging the line and road, until the coast trends a little to the S. at the picturesque village of Kells, with its cheerful-looking *Coastguard Stat.* Here is the summit of the line, and the mountains close in on either side, cutting off the view of the sea; and we descend the open valley of the Ferta, up which we have fine views. To the W. the view opens across the estuary of the river with the clear-cut ridge of Knocknadober rising sharply to the N. There is a *Holy Well* at the foot of its steep side to which pilgrimages are made, some dozen stations marking the way to the summit. The line crosses the river

about 1 m. N.E. of the town, and enters the station under the shadow of a huge castellated *Police Barracks*, erected during the Fenian scare.

38 m. **Cahersiveen** ★ is a little town of 2013 inhab. on the side of Bente Hill, 1245 ft., overlooking the Valencia River and Harbour. It consists chiefly of one main street, and carries on a considerable agricultural trade. The chief object of interest is the yet unfinished *Memorial Chapel* to Daniel O'Connell. This costly undertaking was the work of the Rev. Canon Brosnan, parish priest. The foundation stone, the gift of the Pope, and the keystone of the arch which supported the house in Rome of St. Clement, nephew of Domitian, was laid in 1888. It is a pleasant walk to O'Connell's birth-place on the main road leaving the town on the N. side. At *Carhan Bridge* there is a pretty bit of scenery, with the wooded knoll of *Hill Grove* overlooking the river on the rt. Close to the bank is the ivy-covered ruin of *Carhan House* where Daniel O'Connell first saw the light. A *Tree* bearing his name, and which is said to have been planted on the day of his birth, is pointed out.

Returning to the town the archæologist should cross the river and visit the ruins of *Ballycarbery Castle*, once a fortress of the McCathys. Immediately on the rt. is *Castlequin*. At 2 m. is Kimego Nat. Sch., and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the l. is the *Castle*. Little further on to the rt., and close to the road, is a singular *Stone Fort*, in good preservation, not unlike the Staigue Fort (p. 491). It is finely built of slate rock closely set. It is circular and about 25 yds. in diam., the outer wall is 12 to 14 ft. thick, and has the inner stepped wall well defined. In the centre are traces of circular stone huts. Near here the cables from America touch the mainland and cross the harbour to the station

at Valencia. This walk shows that Cahersiveen is situated rather finely at the foot of those bluff mountains which have kept company with the tourist all the way from Killarney. The Rly. runs to Valencia Harbour Stat., the *Terminus* of the line.

Conveyances.—Train to Killorglin; coaches in the season to Waterville and Kenmare.

Distances.—Killarney, 38 m. Killorglin, 25 m.; Glenbeigh, 17 m.; Valencia, 3 m.; Waterville, 12 m.; Inny Bridge, 9½ m.

EXCURSION

To Valencia Island.

The tourist can proceed to the *Ferry* for Valencia Island either by water, road, or rail. This is 3 m. from the town, and the distance across to **Knightstown** is nearly ½ m. (fare 6d.). The town takes its name from the Knight of Kerry, and is a thriving little place, due to the slate and fishing industries and to the Atlantic telegraph station. There is a comfortable *Hotel*, at which the tourist can obtain conveyances and visit the neighbourhood. It also boasts a commodious *Fisherman's Hall*.

The Island of Valencia ✱ was so called by the Spaniards; its original Irish name being *Dairbhre*, Oak forest. The Irish-speaking people of Munster still call it "Dairery." The Island has an area of 6371 acres, and Pop. of 2050. It is the property of Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, with the exception of a belt across its centre, which is owned by Trinity College, Dublin. It is about 7 m. long, by 2 broad, and is separated from the mainland by a circuitous passage, very narrow at the N. and S. entrances, but swelling out in the interval, so as to afford a secure harbourage. The

N. or "Lighthouse" entrance is narrow, but large enough for men-of-war and big steamers to enter and anchor with safety. Beacons have recently been erected to give the best leading-in direction. Ships once in the harbour find excellent anchorage in 36 to 42 ft. at low water spring-tides. The S. or "Portmagee" passage is also very narrow, but ordinary craft can enter with a pilot. Generally speaking, the surface is bold and rocky, rising at Jeokaun Mount, the most northerly point, to 888 ft.; and at Bray Head, on the S., to 792 ft. Between these two points, however, the land sinks to 200 or 300 ft. The finest scenery, and, indeed, nearly all that is worth seeing, is towards the N. of the island. The Valencia slate is of a very fine quality and has been largely used for billiard tables. Several companies have endeavoured to work it at a profit, but the cost of labour, royalty, and freight have rendered it practically impossible. The slate was cut and polished at Knightstown, but the sheds are now used for fish curing.

Proceeding by a very capital road on the N. coast, taking the first turn to the N. we arrive at *Glanleam*, the only seat on the island, and the residence of the Knight of Kerry (Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart.), a landlord who lives firmly fixed in the affections of his tenants. It is prettily situated at the head of a nook with a charming view overlooking the harbour. The grounds are covered with a rich profusion of shrubs and foliage. By keeping the path near the shore an enormous *Fuschia* is seen, which is said to be the largest known. About ½ m. ahead of it is the *Lighthouse* of Fort Point, guarding the narrow navigable entrance (180 yards), already referred to, between the 2 islands of Valencia and Beghinish. This latter islet is an awkward impediment to the navigation, being

situated exactly midway between *Fort Point* and *Doulus Head*, a precipitous cliff of 400 ft. in height, offering a sorry welcome to any unfortunate vessel unable to make the harbour on a stormy night. A storm here is a grand sight, for even in calm weather the Atlantic rolls in gigantic waves, that are said to be of greater volume on the Valencia coast than any other place in the kingdom. To the E. of Beghinish is the Small Church Island with the remains of an *Oratory* and *Clochaun*, and what seems to be a cist or grave. The visitor should follow the road above Glanleam, passing on l. the old ch. tower and burial-ground, to the *Slate-quarries*, and thence ascend Jeokaun, which seaward presents a lofty cliff, but towards the town is a bluff grassy slope. From the summit there is a fine view of the whole of the island, of Doulus Head, part of the Dingle Mountains, and the Blasket Point to the N. To the S. is Bolus Head in the distance; while inland there is a broad and extensive sweep of hills running down from Cahersiven to Waterville. The *Cliffs of Bray Head*, crowned by a ruined *Signal Tower*, at the W. end of the island, are 792 ft. high, and well worth visiting. These black precipitous cliffs, seen from the coasting steamer, are very fine; but the best scenery is on the N. side of the island from the *Fogher Cliffs*. For boat excursions the tourist may visit Ballyearbery Castle or the shores of Lough Kay, between Doulus Head and Beghinish, where there is a fine *Cave*, visited by the King as far back as 1858.

Valencia will always enjoy celebrity in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph cable, the successful laying of which is a singular example of dogged commercial enterprise. The first attempt was made from here, August, 1857, the shore end being landed in a little bay on the mainland opposite the N. side of the island, near the Castle

of Ballyearbery. After 380 miles had been laid from the 'Niagara,' U.S. ship of war, the cable parted. In June, 1858, another trial was made; but the cable again parted, a very small length being laid, and H.M.S. 'Agamemnon' and the 'Niagara' returned to Queens-town. Another start was then effected; and on the 5th August, 1858, the cable was laid successfully to Newfoundland. It spoke at intervals between August and October, and was finally silent on the 20th October, 1858.

Confidence being again restored, there came another attempt in 1865, the greatest care being taken with the manufacture of the cable. The shore end was laid from Foilhanmerun Bay, by the 'Caroline,' on the S. side of the island. The 'Great Eastern' made the splice about 30 miles from the bay. She commenced paying out on July 23rd. On the 2nd of August, after 1186 miles had been paid out, loss of insulation was reported in soundings of 2½ miles, and in the attempt to haul it up the cable broke.

In 1866, a new cable having been manufactured by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the final and successful attempt was made. On the 13th July the 'Great Eastern' made the splice off Valencia (30 miles), and landed it at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the 27th July. The big ship and her convoy then proceeded to grapple for the cable of 1865, and picked it up on the 2nd September, landing it at Heart's Content on the 8th of the same month. Thus began a new era in submarine telegraphic extension, which well before the close of the century crossed the floors of all the great oceans with cables.

The service of sending messages from Valencia is carried on in one of four blocks of commodious buildings, close to the Ferry at Knightstown, and owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. In these the staff are comfortably lodged; and if leave be obtained from the Directors at the head office, 26, Old Broad St., London, to visit the building and instrument-room, it will amply repay examination. The Company have four lines crossing the N. Atlantic; the

last laid in 1894 is considered the fastest working cable of equal length in existence. It has also one to Emden in Germany, besides its land communications. The instruments are all of the recording duplex kind, and it is an interesting sight to watch them at work as the ribbon of paper unwinds itself with the transmitted message. The morning is the best time to call, as in the afternoon, or "exchange" hours, the staff are exceptionally busy.

EXCURSION.

The Skelligs.

The most singular features of the coast are three little islands some distance out at sea, known respectively as Lemon Rock, the Little Skellig and the Great Skellig. The best places to start from by boat are Valencia or Portmagee; the hire is from 30s. to 40s., according to numbers. Only the best weather is at all suitable for making the excursion, as the landing-place is small and the Atlantic swell rises and falls 20 ft. at a time. The Lemon Rock, which is nearest the shore, is a low round rock much frequented by sea-fowl. A couple of miles seaward is the Little Skellig, with bold cliffs and curiously-shaped outline, and remarkable as being the most southern haunt of the gannet. The Great Skellig lies some $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the nearest land, and is an enormous mass of precipitous rock rising in a double peak, the S.W. to a height of 704 ft., and the N.E. to 611 ft. It is dedicated to Saint Michael, the patron-saint of high places, like the isolated rocks in Normandy and Cornwall, which bear the same name; "these, however, sink into utter insignificance beside the wild grandeur of the Skellig." The sea sinks to a depth of 90 fathoms; and the sides of the rock are worn into many fantastic shapes by the wild waves that rage round it, sending sheets of foam to the Lighthouse which stands 130 ft. above high water. The building is 46 ft. high, and the light is seen 18 m. at sea. There is another tower higher up, but it is not now used. The rock is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide. The landing-place (N.E. side)

and roadway to the lighthouse have been constructed by the Trinity Board at great cost. A parapet wall guards the roadway, and reaching nearly to the level of the lighthouse a turn is made to the rt. up the steep ascent to the monastic ruins. These stand at the N. side of the rock below the peaks at a height of 545 ft. above the sea and immediately over the landing-place. The old ascent, a perilous one, was up the face of the cliff, but this was cut away when the new one was constructed, and a flight of 620 steps leads from the turn, about 120 ft. above the sea, to the ruins. 'Christ's Saddle' is first reached, a small plateau between the peaks; here the paths diverge, one N.E. to the ruins, the other S.W. to the highest peak. The lower peak dips at an angle of about 45° ; on the E. side is a plateau, which has been levelled up with retaining walls on the steep side of the cliff, surrounding an area about 300 ft. by 100 ft. The remains consist of 6 *Beehive Cells*, 2 *Oratories*, 2 *Wells*, 5 *Cemeteries*, several rude *Crosses*, and the more recent *Church of St. Michael*. Five of the Cells stand close together in a row, and in a line beyond these is a small *Oratory* on a cliff overhanging the sea; the remainder of the buildings stand at a lower level. All the buildings except the Church are built of dry rubble masonry. The cells are rectangular in plan within, and round or oval in shape without, except one which is rectangular; the roofs are formed by overlapping in the usual fashion, with an opening at the top to emit smoke. The oratories are similarly constructed, but have a window facing the doorway.

Distant and difficult of access as the place was, yet the Danes in 823 visited it. The Annalists tell us that "Eitgal of Seelig was carried away by the strangers, and soon died of hunger and thirst." The island was for centuries a great place of penance, and men and women put themselves in extreme peril in performing it; but this is not now practised. On landing a visit was first paid to the remains, and then the pilgrims ascended the highest peak,

It has been thus described by Wright: "The penance consists in passing, or rather squeezing, first through a circular aperture in the rock, some feet in length, called 'the Needle's Eye'; and then, by creeping up the smooth surface of a sloping stone, to reach a little platform about 1 yard in width, the sides of which slope down to the ocean below. From the further side another slanting rock or inclined plane ascends, in which small indentations are made for the hands and feet. The ascent of this flag is so difficult and frightful that it is called 'The Stone of Pain.' In accomplishing this passage the courage of the faithful is deeply tried; the least slip will carry the pilgrim back to the narrow platform, whence the acquired momentum of the descent may contribute to hurry the victim of credulity down the sides of the rocks into the depths of the ocean. After the performance of the station on the sublime pinnacle of St. Michael's Pillar, only one service remains to be accomplished by the faithful worshipper at this shrine of the ocean. A narrow stone, 2 ft. in breadth, and about 10 in length, projects at right angles from the highest pinnacles of the rock; and at its extremity, called 'The Spindle,' a cross is rudely graven, which the pilgrim is required, as the criterion of his belief, to reach, and repeat over it a Pater Noster. When the pillar is recovered again the pilgrimage is passed. The mode of reaching the point of imminent danger, on which the cross is raised, is by sitting astride upon the spindle, and cautiously edging forward to the cross, and, without attempting to turn round, edging back again with equal care." †

The view on a clear day of the coast of Kerry is magnificent, and judging from our own experiences, if such be selected, the tourist will be well repaid for a day spent in visiting the Great Skellig.

† For further information of the penance see *Smith's 'Hist. of Kerry'*; and for the ruins, see *Lord Dunraven's 'Notes on Irish Architecture,'* and 'Jour. R. S. A. I.,' 1892, a paper by *Mr. J. Romilly Allen.*

Coach Route to Waterville and Kenmare.

From Cahersiveen well appointed coaches start for Waterville and Kenmare.

There is an alternative route for the active pedestrian or cyclist through Portmagee and the road skirting St. Finan's Bay, where there are steep hills, and Ballinskelligs Bay.

This bit of the peninsula is rich in early remains which are practically unknown to most travellers. A day can well be spent by the archaeologist in exploring it. We can but very briefly indicate the chief of the antiquities, and the Ordnance sheets are necessary. *St. Finan's Ch.*, Killemlagh, is near the shore of St. Finan's Bay; it is a small lib.-Rom. structure of about the 12th cent., and measures 48½ ft. by 17½ ft. The E. window is lancet, with inclined sides; there are two in the S. wall, one high up which lighted a gallery. The W. doorway seems to have been built up and a featureless one opened in the S. side. There is an *Ambry* in the S.E. corner. Persons suffering from scrofulous diseases perform rounds here. In Ballynabloun Demesne is a very primitive *Oratory* known as *Temple Cashel*. It is rectangular and measures 12½ by 10½ ft. internally; the roof is gone and the walls are 9 ft. high in places. It is singularly well built of the flat hammer-dressed stone of the district. Up the glen on the road to Fermoyale is a double-chambered *Clochaun*. *St. Buonia's Oratory* and *Well* lie about 1½ m. N.E. of the bay and are of very early date. The settlement consists of a terraced enclosure on the hill-side like the Skellig's. The oratory was rectangular and is in ruins. One cell is in good preservation and others are in ruins. There are also a *Holed-stone* marking the "Priest's Grave," a *Standing stone* with incised cross and remains of a "Giant's Grave." The well is without the wall and is marked with a cairn of pebbles, and here prayers are also said. On the W. side of Ballinskelligs Bay are the remains of *St. Michael's Abbey, Well, and Ballinskelligs Castle.*

The main road runs between the channel and the foot of the mountains, giving off, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., a road to the rt. to (7 m.) **Portmagee**, opposite the southern end of Valencia. This is a good sea-side resort and it has some lodges which are let to visitors. Hence it turns inland, and at $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. crosses the *Inny River*, a fine trout and salmon stream, that rises in the hills between the coast and Lough Caragh and falls into *Ballinskelligs Bay*. This is an open though iron-bound water, with a fine white strand, the terror of all vessels that may have drifted into this neighbourhood, as there is no holding ground for them, except during the summer on the N. side at about a cable's length from Horse Island, in 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

10 m. **Waterville** ✱ is a little village, most romantically situated close to the side of Ballinskelligs Bay, and on a narrow neck of land that separates the sea from Lough Currane. It has some pretty houses, boasts three good hotels, and is an important station on the Atlantic coast route. The new *Southern Hotel* stands in its own grounds $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; but the *Butler Arms* and *Bay View* have been known to anglers long before the coaches began to run. A handsome stone *Celtic Cross*, erected to the memory of the late James Butler, stands in the main street. The visitor, be he fisherman, artist, or pedestrian, may with pleasure remain a while in Waterville. This should prove an attractive tourist resort, as the sea and mountain air is bracing and invigorating. The bathing is good, and there are a fine strand and *Golf Links*. The Mackay Bennett, or Commercial Cable Company, have a Station at Waterville, and a staff of 70 are employed in their service. They have 3 duplex lines across the Atlantic, and a line to Havre and direct com-

munication with the principal towns in England. On the opposite side of the bay at Ballinskelligs is the Station of the Direct United States Cable Company.

Lough Currane, next to Killarney the finest southern lake in Ireland, extends into the heart of the mountains for about 3 m., and is connected with the sea by a short stream. In fact, were it not on a higher level, it might be taken for a large lagoon. The head of the lake, which is fed by the Cumberagh River which drains Loughs Derriana and Cloonaglin, is embosomed in mountains, and is surrounded by scenery of no mean order. Boats can be had for viewing the lake or for fishing, and it is admitted to be perhaps the best early angling water in Ireland. It and Lough Isknagahiny, 1 m. to the E. of it, are free. The short connecting river is preserved by J. E. Butler, Esq., whose residence, *Waterville House*, adjoins the village. The Inny and Cumberagh Rivers are also preserved; but the increase of visitors to Waterville as an angling resort necessarily restricts the privilege hitherto generously granted to applicants to fish these waters. There are several islands in Lough Currane, one of which, the Church Island, contains the ruins of an ancient 12th-cent. *Church* and of the *House* of St. Finan Cam, of the date of the 6th cent. The latter is nearly circular externally, but quadrangular inside, with a rude doorway on the N. side. The former was a fine example of Hib.-Romanesque work, and consisted of a nave and chancel. The arch is destroyed, and the W. doorway much defaced. In the E. gable and in the S. wall are round-headed windows with inclined jambs and wide internal splay.

The coast scenery in this neighbourhood is fine. Ballinskelligs

Bay is almost circular, the 2 seaward promontories being, on the E. the Hog's Head, with the rocky island of Scariff a little farther out; and on the W. Bolus Head, from the cliffs of which rises Bolus Mt., 1350 ft. in height.

EXCURSIONS.

Waterville is a centre from which some interesting excursions can be made:—

1. Lough Currane, driving by the N.W. shore up the valley of the Cumberagh, affording views of Loughs Isknamacteery, Nambrackdarrig, Namona, Cloonaglin, and Derriana; the return can be made by the valley of the Inny River.

2. Derrynane Abbey, by the Coomakesta Pass. There are *Golf Links* at Derrynane, and a *Hotel*.

3. St. Finan's Glen, Bolus Head, visiting St. Michael's Abbey, Ballinskelligs Castle, and the Atlantic Cable Stat. This excursion affords magnificent sea and mountain views.

4. Staigue Fort, from which a return can be made either by W. Cove and Derrynane; or cross the hills by the Eagle's Nest, Windy Gap, and the cliff-encircled Lough Coomroonag, to the road S. of Lough Curraue.

5. Valencia.

6. The Skelligs, by boat from Portmagee or Valencia.

Distances. — Valencia, 11 m.; Cahersiveen, 10 m.; Sneem, 22 m.; Puknasilla, 24 m.; Staigue Fort, 14 m.; Kenmare, 38 m.

Waterville to Kenmare.

This is a magnificent drive. The road is good for cycling with a gradient, however, for over 4 m. About 1 m. from Waterville is the ruined *Church of Templenakilla*, and on the l. of the road a *Stone Circle* 5½ ft. in diam., and four great *Standing-stones* to the W., two being 10 ft. high by 5 ft. wide. The road winds upwards and soon enters

the **Pass of Coomakesta**, which is singularly bold and striking.

Fine views are obtained over Ballinskelligs, the Hog's Head, and Bolus Head; while on the l. the mountains rise directly from the road to a height of 1600 ft. Across Kenmare River the bold lines of the Bear Peninsula close a fine sweep southwards. At about 4 m. from Waterville the summit is reached and there is a very beautiful view of *Derrynane Abbey*. There are *Golf Links* at **Derrynane** and a *Hotel*, to which at 6½ m. a road on the rt. runs down. The residence of Derrynane, so romantically situated in this picturesquely wooded, isolated spot, was long associated with the name of the great "Liberator," and has many interesting mementoes connected with the stirring scenes of his life, such as the case of pistols used in the D'Esterre duel, the Conciliation Hall chair, &c. It is now in possession of his grandson, D. O'Connell, Esq. The ruins of the little *Abbey* from which it takes its name stand on the shores of Abbey Island, a peninsula at low water. It was founded in the 6th cent. by St. Finan Cam, and has suffered much from its exposed position. It has a three-light window deeply splayed, but subsequently half built up, in the E. wall; two small ones in the N., one in the S. and N. and S. doorways, the latter altered into a sq-headed shape. Continuing the road soon opens on the beautiful Bay of Derrynane; the coast views are beautiful of the shore and bay with Deenish, and Scariff Island standing a few miles seawards. From this point a new feature in the landscape appears, in the rocky headlands and ranges on the opposite side of Kenmare Bay. At the pretty village of **Caherdaniel**, 19 m., is a small *Stone Fort* on rt. of road. We now cut off the projecting promontory of the Lamb's Head, and

descend to **West Cove** (22 m.). Copper-mines were once worked here. Near it are the ruins of the old *Church* of Kilerohane. The *Cell* of St. Crohane (also ascribed to St. Kieran) is pointed out in the face of a precipitous rock; it was used as a forge when the mine was worked and then much injured. At **Castle Cove** a stop is made to change horses.

Détour to Staigue Fort.

This had best be taken as an excursion either from Waterville or Parknasilla. A little beyond West Cove a road to l. runs up into the hills for about 2 m., by which a car can be taken to **Staigue Fort**, the most remarkable and perfect example of this class of antiquarian remains in Ireland. The tourist can if he chooses take the by-road at West Cove and walk, directing the car-driver to go forward, and pick him up again at a spot some 4 m. farther, where a cross mountain-road from the fort comes in. The fort is an enclosure, nearly circular, built of the schistose rock of the district, the joints of the blocks being closely filled with spawls. It is of great solidity, due to settling, which has given the wall a peculiar curve. It is 114 ft. in outer diameter; the interior is 88 ft. from E. to W.; and 89 ft. from N. to S. The stones are placed without the use of mortar or cement. The wall is 13½ ft. thick at the base, and 5 ft. 2 in. broad at the top of the highest part, about 18 ft., where some of the old coping-stones still remain. This reduction is caused by the batter of both faces. It has one square-headed doorway in the S. side 6 ft. 2 in. high, with sides sloping about 1 ft. Opening inwards with small doorways are two small chambers; the one on the W. side is 10 ft. long, by 4 ft. wide, and 6½ ft. high. The northern chamber is higher, has a corbelled roof and measures 8 ft. by 4 ft. "They formed," says Wilde, "a part of the original plan, and were not, like other apertures in some similar structures, filled up gateways.

Around the interior of the wall are arranged ten sets of stairs—the highest reaching very nearly to the full height of the wall, and the secondary flight being about half that much. Each step is 2 ft. wide, and the lower flights project within the circle of the higher. They lead to narrow platforms, on which its warders or defenders stood. Although larger forts of this kind are known in Ireland, nothing so perfect in the construction of the staircases encircling the interior is to be found, with the exception of Dunmohr, in the middle island of Aran. A date of 2000 years cannot be considered too old for this monument, which is still in a state of great preservation, and only to be equalled by those in Aran, which, however, do not evince so much care in their design and construction. What may have been the original Irish name of 'Staigue Fort,' which is quite a modern appellation, has not yet been determined."

There is a short cut from the Fort to the road from Lough Currane over the hills, and which strikes the main road about 3 m. short of Sneem. This had better not be attempted without a guide, as the ground is boggy and difficult.

The road now keeps tolerably near the coast, obtaining fine landscapes of the opposite hills on rt., and still finer ones on l. The country is extremely wild and broken, though dotted with some typical Irish cabins. Where the old and new roads join there is a beautiful view looking up the coomb towards *Coomcallee* (2134 ft.), a sharp, precipitous mountain, with a tarn at the foot. The summits of the numerous hills belonging to this group lying between the coast and Killarney, peer one above the other in wild confusion, and form a picturesque entrance to (32 m.) **Sneem**, * a poor little town, or rather village, near the mouth of the Sneem river, which here forms an estuary, embosomed amidst rocks and mountains. The *R. C.*

Chapel, with its tower, is a conspicuous object in the distance. It is a fine mountain-road from hence to Killarney (29 m.), crossing the Blackwater, and joining the Kenmare Road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Lough Looscaunagh.

2 m. from Sneem is the small and beautiful *Island of Garinish*, 58 acres in extent, belonging to the Earl of Dunraven, the views from which combine a variety of outline with a picturesque beauty of detail scarcely to be met with on any other spot, except Parknasilla, on the W. coast of Ireland. The island is intersected with paths; they are said to be about 7 m. in length, and should the visitor have permission to land, he should climb the high and more open ground to the S.E. (100 ft.) for the sake of the splendid view. This forms a delightful excursion by water from Parknasilla.

About 2 m. from the village is *Parknasilla* * (34 m.). It is most romantically situated on an islet-dotted inlet of the sea. The old residence of Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick, was converted into a hotel by the S. Hotel Co. and for some time so used; and here they erected a very fine new establishment, at great cost, within their own grounds, which are about 200 acres in extent. Since it became the property of the G. S. Ry. Co. further improvements have been made in the house and grounds; a new block has recently been added, the roof of which is flat for the use of visitors, and from it a magnificent view is obtained. The Bishop's old house is used as an annexe, and in the grounds are several *Ogham Stones* which he had brought thither. On the l. of the main road are the wooded grounds of *Askice College* and *Holywood* on the lower slopes of Knockanamadane Hill, 895 ft.

After the varied scenery of lake, mountain and sea met with in

Killarney and on the route, the visitor might well imagine he had exhausted the resources of Nature in this quarter of Ireland. But Parknasilla comes as a surprise, for it is unique, and here, indeed, Nature has scattered fresh gifts with lavish profusion. Delightful woods with winding paths, rustic bridges thrown across bright channels of pure sea water, which in full tide fills every crevice of their intricate outline and laves the branches of overhanging trees, rocky islet, and shingly beach are to be met with in a half hour's ramble commencing at the hotel door. It would be difficult indeed adequately to describe the scenery of this delightful spot; such a combination of water, island, wood, and mountain, it would be impossible to equal in the kingdom. The mean annual temperature is 52° , higher than that of Ventnor or Torquay. It is an ideal resort for the summer tourist, and as a winter residence enjoys an advantage, from the mildness of its climate, similar to that of Glengariff. The bathing is excellent off the open beach; or a plunge can be had in one of the many quiet spots to be found in the river-like channels. No better spot can be found for water excursions; shorter ones among the islands, and longer trips across the bay to *Kilmakilloge Harbour* for Deereen and *Glanmore Lake*, or higher up to *Ormond's Island* and the *Clonlee Lakes* (see p. 455).

The islands included in the grounds of the hotel are *Illau-nakilla*, about 7 acres in extent, and a smaller one; a little further is *Illau-nlea*. About 1 m. beyond it is *Inishkeragh*, and near it *Illau-n-dan*, while the large island further out is *Sherky*. To the E. of these is *Rossdohan*. *Derryquin Castle* is beautifully situated on the shore opposite *Rossdohan Island*. A walk of about 2 m. on the l. of the old road towards Kenmare will bring

the visitor to *Dunkella Fort* and *Ballymahaglish*; the latter is defaced and is an old burial place.

Excursions.—In addition to those already indicated, those by water and *Staigue Fort*, the following may be taken. 1. to *Sneem*, *Geragh Bridge* and back by the *Blackwater Valley*. 2. The *Sneem River Valley*, and ascend the mountains. 3. The *Blackwater Valley*, *Lough Brin* and *Ballaghbeama Pass*.

Passing *Tahilla* and *Congar Harbour*, the E. side of which is guarded by *Rossmore Island*, it will be noted that the surface of the land shows ample evidence of glaciation; the most remarkable instance is a double whale-back ridge over a small sheet of water on the l. of the road called *Lough Fadda*.

At 40½ m. the village of *Blackwater* is reached, with an elevated *Coastguard Station* on the l. Here the road crosses the *Blackwater River*, which rises in *Lough Brin* and runs in a deep ravine under the *Bridge*, 60 ft. in height, foaming and rushing as though it were still a highland stream instead of being close to the sea. With its dense woods on either side and its festoons of ivy this is a spot of rare beauty.

A pathway leads from the road down the rocky side of the ravine to the ledge under the bridge.

[A road on the l., through *Ballaghbeama Pass*, already referred to, leads to *Glencar* (15½ m.). It is worth following the *Blackwater* to its source by keeping to the road to l., which is extremely fine, in a deep amphitheatre of mountains, called "The Pocket." Steep escarpments surround it on all sides save the one from which the stream escapes. The cliffs on the W. of the *Pocket* are formed by *Beoun Mt.* (2468 ft.), and on the N. by *Mullaghnaatin* (2539 ft.). These summits form the watershed between the *Blackwater* and the feeders of the *Caragh River*.]

Leaving the bridge to the rt. of the road are the woods and grounds of *Dromore Castle*, the beautiful seat of *H. S. Mahony, Esq.* It is a modern castellated residence, commanding charming views of the bay and river of *Kenmare*, and contains the keep of an ancient *Castle* of the *O'Sullivans*.

Further on rt. is *Dunkerron Castle*, near the old *Castle* of *O'Sullivan Mor*, and beyond which are the *Dunkerron Islands*. The traveller after a featureless 3 m. enters

48 m. *Kenmare* (see *Rte. 33*).

ROUTE 36.

LIMERICK TO TRALEE: TRALEE THROUGH THE DINGLE PROMONTORY.

The line from *Limerick* to *Newcastle* and *Tralee* is a branch of the *Waterford* and *Limerick Rly.* The distance (70½ m.) is traversed in something over 3 hrs., and though the scenery offers nothing specially attractive in itself, it affords facilities to the tourist for visiting *N. Kerry*. This line, leaving the general station in company with the other

lines, soon turns off to the S., and runs through an uninteresting district to

7¼ m. *Patrick's Well*, the junction of the direct *Limerick* and *Cork* line of *Rly.*, which runs through *Croom* and *Bruree* to *Charleville*, there joining the main line of the *Gt. S. & W. Rly.*

[About halfway between Patrick's Well and Limerick, to the N. of the line, is the village of

Mungret, where the antiquary will find several ecclesiastical ruins. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick, over which he placed Nessian the Deacon, and, notwithstanding repeated destruction by the Danes, it was always re-edified, and continued to flourish until the Dissolution, containing, according to the 'Psalter of Cashel,' 6 churches and 1600 monks. It was under the order of Canons Regular, and afterwards under the Dominicans. The ruins are of the walls of the nave and choir, which was lighted by a Pointed E. window, and of a square embattled tower. Besides this abbey, there are remains of two churches and of a castle a little to the N. "As wise as the women of Mungret" is a proverb in Munster, and arose, it is said, from a challenge received from the monks of another establishment to a contest as to who were superior in learning. The younger monks, dressing themselves in women's garments, proceeded to a stream to wash clothes, and seeing the strangers coming addressed them in the learned languages. Hearing the very peasant women, as they thought, thus able to converse, the ambitious monks returned without attempting the contest.]

In the neighbourhood of St. Patrick's Well are *Faha House*, *Elm Park* (Lord Clarina), *Spring Lodge*, to the rt. of the Rly., and *Attylin* (Col. J. M. Westropp, Esq.), *Fort Etna*, and *Green Mount* to the l.

Link line between the Newcastle and Tralce branch, and the G. S. and W. Rly.

At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. the direct Limerick and Cork line runs due S. to 6 m. *Croom*, passing on l. the tower of *Ballinveala*, and on rt. that of *Fanningstown*. *Croom* is rather prettily situated on the Maigue, which is here crossed by a *Bridge* of 6 arches, and is a town of some

antiquity. *Croom Castle* (W. H. Lyons, Esq.) was probably built by Maurice FitzGerald at the end of the 12th cent., and became the great stronghold of the Geraldines in the S. of Ireland. It was modernised by the Croker family early in this cent.

[*Shanid Castle* (about 16 m. distant) was the chief stronghold of the Desmonds, and as both were on the borders of the territory of the O'Briens of Thomond they were frequently attacked. Their defenders' cries became "Cromadh a bu" (Crom a boo), Croom for ever, and "Shanid a bu," as against "Lamh Laider a bu." The Strong hand for ever, of the O'Briens; and hence these war cries became the mottoes of the Earls of Kildare and Desmond. The Castle was taken by Hugh Roe O'Donnell in 1600, and was garrisoned for James II. in 1691.]

1 m. W. of the town (across country) are the Church and **Round Tower of Dysert**, the latter very similar to that of Rattoo, Co. Kerry. It stands close to the Church, and is wanting in one or two storeys and the conical roof. It is about 65 ft. high, 54 ft. in cir., and the walls and doorway are $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. It is divided into 5 storeys, with a window for each. The doorway is 15 ft. above ground, facing E., and is semicircular headed, with converging jambs towards the top. The base was cleared out in 1849 and human bones found. The adjacent *Church* is rectangular, 51 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft., of very rude structure, and has no special features.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. on the Comoge, a tributary of the Maigue, is the ruined **Abbey of Monasteranenagh**, or *Manister*, founded by O'Brien, King of Munster, in 1151. to commemorate the defeat of the Danes at the adjoining fortress of Rathmore. It was colonised from the Cistercian Abbey of Mellifont, and was both in

extent and political importance one of the first in the kingdom. The details are somewhat difficult to trace, and have been misunderstood by some writers. It closely corresponds in plan to Clairvaux and other Cistercian Abbeys. The portions standing are the Church, parts of the chapter house, and some fragments of walls of the domestic buildings.

The *Church* was a cruciform building with side aisles. There were 5 piers on each side, and about the 15th cent. a screen was built between the 2nd piers from the W. to form a large choir. The latter was lighted by a good 3-light E. Eng. window, and was remarkable for possessing above the roofs a chamber or croft of the same dimensions as the choir, and approached by a private staircase from the altar through the wall of the N. aisle. The Pointed vault fell in late years, destroying the E. window. The carving shows high qualities of Norm. architecture, and indicates some uncommon features. When first seen by us it was in a disgraceful state, being littered with tombstones, broken coffins, and human bones. It is now, though all too late, under care of the Board of Works. There are fragments of the abbey mill, remains of a kiln for drying corn, and an ancient bridge over the river.

In the neighbourhood of Croom are *Caherass* (Sir D. V. Roche, Bart.), *Croom House*, and *Islandmore*.

The line now follows up the valley of the Maigue, passing 9 m. **Rosstemple** Stat. to

13 m. **Brurea**, which possesses remains of a strong "triple" *Fortress* of the De Laeys enclosed by a rampart wall more than 120 yds. round. There is also close to the *Church a Castle*, erected by the Knights Templars in the 12th cent.

18 m. *Charleville*, where the line runs into the G. S. and W. Rly., is described in Rte. 27.

Return to Limerick and Tralee Railway.

The next Stat. is 11 m. **Adare** * (Pop. 478), the woods and ruins of which are very prettily seen from the Rly., and the former doubtless gave the Irish name of *Ath-Dara*, the Ford of Oaks. The village is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Stat., and close to it is the entrance to the demesne; tickets are obtained at the estate office or the Inn opposite the entrance.

The history of Adare is intimately associated with the great family of FitzGerald, Earls of Kildare, into whose hands it came in the 13th cent. In 1326 the second Earl of Kildare built the castle on the site of a more ancient one by the O'Donovans. The whole of the estate reverted to the Crown on the rebellion of Thomas FitzGerald, otherwise "Silken Thomas." The castle subsequently sustained some sieges at the hands alternately of the Desmonds and the English, and was ultimately dismantled by Cromwell. The ruins are situated on the banks of the Maigue, and form, with the long narrow *Bridge* of 14 arches, a very picturesque item in the scene.

Adare is particularly rich in ecclesiastical remains, and is fortunate in its owners, the Earls of Dunraven, to whose zealous antiquarian interest the preservation of these beautiful ruins is due. *Adare Manor* was built by the 2nd Earl, and took 20 years to construct, and is one of the handsomest residences in Ireland; it is in very good taste, of limestone from the estate, the entire work being by native craftsmen. The Friaries are three:—

1. The Trinitarian Friary, or White Abbey. According to Lopez, who wrote the history of the Order in these islands, it was founded in

1230.† It is an E. Eng. building, consisting of nave and choir, and surmounted by an embattled tower. It was used as a ball-alley early in the last cent., and was about to be turned into a market-house, when the first Earl of Dunraven, in 1811, saved it from this desecration, and fitted it up as a R. C. Chapel. It is situated near the entrance of the park, and has been restored with great care. There is some excellent stained glass in the interior. Notice also the schools, which are in keeping with the rest of the Church, together with a very beautiful *Cross* and *Well*.

2. The **Augustinian Friary** is attributed to John, 1st Earl of Kildare, date 1315. It stands near the bridge, and was converted in 1807 to the uses of the Protestant Church. It contains on the N. side, in addition to the nave, choir, and tower, the *Cloisters*, which were restored by the Earl of Dunraven, who built a *Mausoleum* here in 1826. In 1852 the Church was renovated, and several stained glass windows put up to members of the Quin family. The refectory was happily appropriated for a schoolhouse in 1814.

3. By far the most beautiful ruin is that of the **Franciscan Friary**, within the grounds of the Manor, though on the opposite side of the river. It was founded in 1464 by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and his wife Joan, daughter of James, Earl of Desmond, who were buried in the choir. This also has a nave, choir, and S. transept, with a very graceful tower rising to a height of 72 ft. from the intersection; and attached to the transept are 3 chapels and W. aisle. The *Nave* measures 64 ft. by 19 ft., and has an Early Pointed 3-light W. window; the N. wall

has 3 recessed altar-tombs, under which are arched vaults, but there are no inscriptions. The *S. Trans.* measures 48 ft. by 30 ft. (including W. aisle 8 ft.); it is a little to the W. of the intersection, and has on the E. two beautiful little chapels, also with altar-tombs; the 3rd chapel is off the aisle; the S. window has 4 lights, and E. of it is an altar-tomb with elliptical arch, and in the E. wall is a piscina. A door on the N. side leads to the *Cloisters*, which are in good preservation, together with the refectory and domestic offices. The Court is 34 ft. sq., and in the centre is a venerable *Yew-tree*. The *Choir* measures 44 ft. by 19 ft., and the interior has some elaborately worked niches and sedilia and an exquisite 4-light window. The *Sedilia* (S. wall) are of three bays with well-made Pointed arches; at each side is a recessed altar-tomb. These monuments, of which there are 17 now remaining, "have circular moulded arches, with moulded triangular canopies, the jambs being decorated with small buttresses in several stages, rising nearly to the top of the canopy, and are terminated by carved and crocketed finials."

When the Earl of Desmond was attainted the lands of the Friary were given to Sir Henry Wallop.

There are 2 ruined churches in the Churchyard, one the *Old Parish Church*, the other a *Chapel* of 14th cent.

The ruins of the **Castle** are most extensive, consisting of an inner ward surrounded by a moat, and enclosed by a spacious quadrangle. The keep or central tower (which may be ascended) is defended by a gateway connected with the tower by a semicircular flanking wall on one side. It is thus placed in connection with the E. side of the inner court.

The grounds of the demesne are

† The Order was founded in 1198 for the redemption of Christian captives from the hands of the Mohammedans.

charmingly wooded, and the river Maigue flowing through them affords excellent salmon and trout fishing.

Continuing his course by the rail, the traveller passes l. *Cloushore House*, and rt. *Hollywood*. 3 m. rt. is *Curragh Chase*, the fine seat of Sir Stephen de Vere, Bart., situated in a very large park, embellished with a lake and much wood.

This district was long known as the *Palatine*, owing to the settlement here, under the patronage of the Southwell family of Castle Matrix, early in the 18th cent., of a large number of Lutheran Protestants who were driven from the Palatinate by the French. They were most thrifty and industrious, and preserved, as noticed by Mrs. Hall, many of their habits and customs down to modern times; they may still be identified by their names.

Branch to Foynes.

17¼ m. **Ballingrane Junction**. Here the branch line to Foynes makes a sudden bend to the N.W., passing rt. *Nantinan Church and House*, and crossing the Deel, arrives at

20¾ m. **Askeaton** * (Ir. *Eas-Gephtine*, *Geputine's* waterfall), another town of the FitzGerald, who, according to their wont, defended it by a strong castle, and adorned it with a magnificent abbey for Conventual Franciscans (finished in 1420), in which James FitzGerald, 15th Earl of Desmond and High Treasurer of Ireland, was buried in 1558. The scenery of the Deel, which runs through the demesne of *Inchirourke More*, a little above the line, is rendered broken and romantic by a waterfall and salmon-leap; but below this the Deel becomes tidal, allowing small coasters to approach. Overlooking the river from a rock of limestone are the ruins of the **Desmond's Castle**, which stands on an
[Ireland.]

island and was originally built, according to the 'Annals of Inisfallen,' by the English in 1199. Part of it reaches a height of 90 ft. The great *Hall*, measuring 90 ft. by 30 ft. and lit by 4 fine windows, is in fair preservation, and has a large arched vault beneath, which shows the basket-work placed to support the mortar, according to a common custom.

This was the final refuge of Garret, last Earl of Desmond. After the battle of Monasteranenagh, Sir Nicholas Malby sacked the town and destroyed the Abbey, and the next year (1580) it surrendered to Sir Henry Pelham and Ormonde; the garrison, terrified at the power of the cannon and the fate of the garrison at Carrigfoyle, fired the castle and evacuated it. It figured in the wars of the 17th cent., and was taken by Axtell and demolished. Without the walls is a modern building in which a "Hell-Fire Club" of the 18th cent. held its orgies.

The *Parish Church* was a commandery of the Knights Templars, and still shows a portion of the ancient building, of 13th cent. date, in the ruins of the S. transept, which was separated from the nave by 2 Early Pointed arches, now blocked up. At the E. end rose 2 towers, square at the base and octangular above. The **Franciscan Friary** is on the E. bank of the river, a little to the N. of the town. It had a fine cruciform *Church*, of later date than most that the tourist visits in this part of Ireland. The *Cloister* is remarkably perfect, and is enclosed on each side by 12 Pointed arches of black marble, supported by cylindrical columns with richly foliated capitals. Like Monasteranenagh it was allowed to get into a disgraceful condition, being littered with tombstones and sepulchral remains. It is now in the hands of the Board of Works.

Askeaton returned 2 Members of

Parliament until the Union, when it was disfranchised and 15,000*l.* paid to Lords Carrick and Massey. The line now approaches the coasts and inlets of the Shannon, and arrives at the terminus of

26 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Foynes**, * where the traveller can embark on board the steamer for Kilrush and Kilkee and sail out into the channel of

“The spacious Shenan spreading like a sea,” as Spenser describes it, the banks of which are prettily wooded, although of not sufficient height to be called bold. The geologist may be interested to know that good coal-plants and shells have been found in the coal-shales near Foynes.

Return to Main Route.

19 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Rathkeale** * (Pop. 1749) is a long straggling place on the river Deel, though the third largest town in Co. Limerick, and contains some ecclesiastical ruins and a *R. C. Ch.* with a lofty spire. The Earls of Desmond built a *Castle* here, which was repaired in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh, and has since been rendered habitable. There are also remains of an *E. Eng. Priory*, founded by one Gilbert Harvey in the 13th cent., and consisting of side walls, gable, and tower. In the neighbourhood of the town are *Rathkeale Abbey*, *Castle Matrix* (Lord Southwell), *Beechmount* (Gen. T. F. Lloyd), *Ballywilliam* (D. M. Maunsell, Esq.), and *Mount Browne*.

[**Ballingarry** lies 5 m. to the S.E. Here is another *Franciscan Monastery* in ruins, though with the exception of the tower there is little worth seeing; also a castellated building in the town, known as the *Parson's Castle*; and the ruins of two others, *Lissamota* and *Woodstock*, in the neighbourhood. The country near Ballingarry becomes a little more hilly and striking, rising

at Knockfierna to 949 ft. A conical heap now occupies the site of what is said to have been an ancient temple, and the hill is a noted haunt of the fairies.]

Passing *Cahirmoyle* (E. W. O'Brien, Esq.) at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is **Ardagh**, which gives its name to the *Chalice* that was found in a rath near it (see p. 15).

27 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Newcastle** * (Pop. 2599), on the river Arra, a small tributary of the Deel. After the death of the great Earl of Desmond, the property was granted by Elizabeth to the Courtenay family (Earls of Devon), in whose hands it still remains. The *Castle*, which is occupied as a residence, was originally erected by the Knights Templars in the 12th cent.; there are still several round and square towers, together with the banqueting hall.

From Newcastle the line takes a sweep to the N. and climbs Barnagh Hill, passing 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Barnagh Stat.**

38 m. **Devon Road Stat.** to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Abbeyfeale** (Pop. 932), a small uninteresting town, but situated in the heart of a very wild district, at the foot of the Mullaghareirk Mts. A portion of the old Cistercian Abbey, which was a cell to Monasteranenagh, is incorporated in the *R. C. Chapel*. The line soon enters Kerry, and keeping along the N. bank of the Feale, reaches

45 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Kilmorna Stat.**, and at

50 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Listowel** * (Ir. *Lios-Tuathail*, the Fort of Tuathail), a thriving country town, with a Pop. of 3605, on the banks of the Feale, which is a noble salmon and trout stream, though rather late in the season. It has a Square, in the centre of which the *Church* stands conspicuous, and there is little else to see save a couple of ivy-covered towers of the old *Castle*, which was

the last that held out against Elizabeth in the Desmond insurrection. The motorist or cyclist has a choice of roads to Limerick, that by Rathkeale, and the other by the Shannon through Tarbert, a dreary road: from thence it is a pleasant run in dry weather, and the district is mostly limestone. The *Hotel* is in the S.E. corner of the square. Listowel gives the title of Earl to the Hare family.

Detour: Listowel to Ballybunion.

From Listowel a "monorail," in reality 3 rails, or Lartigue Rly. (erected by M. Lartigue), runs to **Ballybunion**,* a little bathing-place, 10 m. distant, the line thereto crossing the Galeys, a tributary of the Feale, and passing **Liselton**, about half-way, in the neighbourhood of which there are several *Fort*s. The Rly. is the only one of its kind in the country; the engine and cars run on a raised central rail, supported by tressels $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and kept in position by side wheels running horizontally against rails fixed to the tressels about 1 ft. from the ground. Ballybunion is much resorted to as a health resort, and is one of the most perfect bathing-places in Ireland; the fine sandy stretch of shore is divided into two parts by a rocky promontory, on which stands the shell of an old *Castle*. Entering from the W. side of the cliff is an interesting *Southern*, running over 50 ft. with several ramifications beneath the castle green. Part of it is walled and roofed, and the passage on the l. of the entrance opens into a chamber 7 ft. high and 3 ft. 9 in. wide.† The coast at Ballybunion is famous for its caves. "The cliffs immediately contiguous to the bay extend in nu-

merous intricate passages, through which a boat may pass for a considerable distance parallel with the coast, without entering the open sea." The largest is the *Pigeon Cave*, from 70 to 80 ft. in height; the *Couch-house Cave* is remarkable for the grand formation of its roof. At low spring-tides the caves off the bathing-place should be visited at night by torchlight. Teunyson saw these caves in 1842, and in one of them wrote the following lines which occur in 'Merlin and Vivien':—

"So dark a forethought rolled about his brain,
As on a dull day in an ocean cave
The blind wave feeling round Lis long
sea-hall—
In silence."

Half a mile E. of the town and to the rt. of the old chapel is a fine *Fort*, and to the l. overlooking the sea, are the remains of two others. The visitor should ramble up the coast to (2 m.) *Doon*, where are some detached rocks and natural arches. The coast was well defended in days of yore, as in this short walk the ruins of no less than 3 castles are visible. Among the sandhills on the S. side, and to the rt. of *Killihenny Graveyard*, are *Kitchen Middens*, in which we discovered several rude burials with human remains. *Golf Links* have been laid out, and a fine new *R. C. Ch.* has been recently erected with a beautiful W. window.

[Some 7 m. to the S., near the village of Ballyduff, is the *Round Tower* of *Rattoo*. The latter, one of the most perfect in Ireland, is 92 ft. in height, and 48 ft. in circumference at its base; the cap, which is 14 ft. high, has been replaced. The doorway is 9 ft. from the basement, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep; it is semicircular headed, the arch being formed by 3 stones, and ornamented with a flat band. The interior of the tower is divided into 6 storeys, the uppermost of which contains windows facing the cardinal points.

† Care should be taken in exploring this, as at the fork of the main passage the roof dips to a height of 14 in.

Adjoining is a small *Church* with graveyard containing many large tombs common in N. Kerry. The Ch. is entered by a low doorway; it measures 33 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft. 4 in., and has a small E. window of 2 lights. The Tower and Ch. stand in the grounds of *Rattoo House* (W. Townsend Jackson Gun, Esq.). To the rt. of the entrance gateway is the *Abbey Ch.*, 90 ft. 8 in. by 21 ft. 4 in. The E. window is Pointed with 3 lights; there are 5 deeply splayed windows in the S. wall, that at the W. end being 5½ ft. inside and 5 in. outside. Note the *Ope* above the middle window, the *Ambry* and *Recess* at N.E. corner.

The archæologist should also visit *Ballylongford*, where are the remains of a Franciscan *Abbey*, about 10 m. to the E. of Ballybunion. The ruins, which are much neglected, consist of a nave and choir (120 ft by 20½ ft.), S. chapel, and the remains of the conventual buildings of considerable extent. There is a good Pointed E. window of 4 lights; the S. wall of choir has 3 windows and 3 finely-carved *Sedilia*. The tower at the W. end fell many years ago.

About 3 m. to the N. on the shores of the Shannon stand the fine ruins of *Carrigafoyle Castle*, 86 ft. high, formerly the seat of the O'Connors, of Kerry. It was protected on the river side by fortifications on Carrig Island. It was defended on the land side by a wall and strong earthwork; a fine fragment of the wall remains, within which is a battery, still perfect, the roof showing the basket-work. Portion of the great stone roof of the Castle yet remains; the walls are 7 ft. thick; the *Tower* is perfect; it is 5 stories high, and ascended by a stone spiral staircase of 107 steps; from the summit a splendid view is obtained. The whole is built of thinly-worked flagstones, and is much shattered on the W. side. It was taken, and the garrison entirely destroyed, by Sir Wm. Pelham, who approached it from the river in 1580. It changed hands several times during the Desmond rebellion, and was practically dismantled at its suppression.]

Main Route.

The line to *Tralce* skirts the base of the *Stack* and *Glanna Ruddy* Mts., which, though of no great height, are wild and desolate in appearance. It crosses the *Feale*, and at 57¼ m. is *Lixnaw*, once the seat of the Earls of Kerry, the remains of whose *Castle*, which frequently figured in the Desmond rebellion, adjoin the village. On a near hill is a *Monument* to John, 3rd Earl of Kerry. The title of Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw in the *FitzMaurice* (Marquises of *Lausdowne*) family dates from 1181. At 62 m. is *Abbeystowney*. Close by, in view of the Stat., are the ruins of a small *Franciscan Abbey*. The Ch. remains (probably 14th cent.) consist of nave, choir, and S. transept, and has a W. pointed doorway and an E. window of 3 lights, probably of later insertion. There was a tower above the doorway, and portions of the conventual building are on the S. side. The whole place is thickly covered with the massive tombs common in N. Kerry.

65½ m. *Ardfert* (see *post*).

The view now gained of the *Slieve Mish* and *Dingle Mts.*, with the sharp peaks of the *Reeks* rising over them to the l., is extremely fine, and quite repays a dull journey.

70¼ m. *Tralce* * (Pop. 9867) is a good business town, the largest seaport not only in Kerry, but in the S.W. of Ireland. It was anciently written *Traigh-Li*, the Strand of the River *Lee*, a small stream that falls into *Tralce Bay*. The port of *Blennerville* is about 1 m. distant, and is connected with the town by a *Ship Canal*, as the *Tralce* river is remarkably shallow. Large vessels discharge at *Fenit*, 8 m. distant (with *Golf Links*), where a new *Pier*, joining *Samphire Is.* to the mainland, has been erected

to which a branch Rly. line runs, passing *Spa*, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m., and *Kilfenora*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. Tralee has a *Court House*, with an Ionic façade on the l. from the Stat., a small *Park*, entered from *Denny St.*, *Barracks*, and a handsome *R. C. Ch.* with lofty tower, nunneries and monastery.

History.—Tralee is an ancient place, and has been identified with the history and times of the Desmond family, as it was their chief seat. In 1579 Henry Davells, one of the Commissioners of Munster, came to the Earl of Desmond to induce him to join against the Spaniards who had landed at Smerwick. He and Arthur Carter, Provost-Marshal of Munster, and their servants were murdered at night in Tralee by Sir John Desmond, brother of the Earl and godson of Davells. Next year Sir Wm. Pelham, Lord Justice, and the Duke of Ormonde assembled their forces, the former determining to make the country from Askeaton to Limerick "as bare a country as ever Spaniard set foot in," and he did. On his approach to Tralee the Irish fired the town. In 1583 the Earl of Desmond was tracked to the woods of Glanageenty by Maurice O'Moriarty, and killed by a soldier named Daniel O'Kelly. His head was sent to Ormonde, who sent it to the Queen, and it was spiked on London Bridge. The spot where he was killed is still pointed out and bears the name of *Bothar-an-Iarla*, or the Earl's Way. His first grave, as pointed out to us, is about 8 m. to the E. of the town, and is reached by proceeding on the road to Castleisland; take the first turn to l., and in 1 m. at R. C. Ch. again to l. and first to rt. through Glanageenty (local, Glounageentha); nearing the head of the glen, a few yards to the rt., down a water-worn pathway the site is marked by a low coffin-shaped mound. This is not in accordance with the map, but as it is known locally. When the wind comes in fitful gusts from the sea the peasantry call it the "Desmond's howl" (see p. 365). Tralee Castle was granted to Sir Ed. Denny on the forfeiture of the Desmond Estates, and it under-

went a severe siege in 1641; it surrendered to the Irish, who abandoned it in 1643, on the approach of Lord Inchiquin's forces, leaving the town in ashes. The Jacobites followed the same example in 1691 on the approach of King William's troops.

It is a pleasant run to Fenit, with fine views of the Dingle peninsula, with Brandon towering away to the S. The roads round Tralee are bad for motoring, and, being limestone, simply vile in wet weather.

The archæologist should visit the ancient *Church of Ratass*, which possesses a very characteristic square-headed doorway of Cyclopean masonry. The Church is built of old red sandstone, a singular fact when we observe that the neighbourhood consists of limestone.

Conveyances.—Rail to Limerick; rail to Killarney and Cork; rail to Dingle.

Distances.—Killarney, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Tarbert (road), 28 m.; Castleisland, 11 m.; Milltown, 12 m.; Killorglin (road), 17 m.; Dingle, $31\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Limerick, $70\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Listowel, $19\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ardferf, 5 m.; Fenit, 8 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Fenit.
2. Ardferf.
3. Ratass.
4. Caherconree (see *post*).
5. Killarney.
6. Dingle.

Tralee to Ardferf.

(5 m.) Here are some of the finest remains in the co. of Kerry. A monastery was founded at **Ardferf** by St. Brendan, and the place was known as Ardferf Brendan. The see, which is one of the oldest in Ireland, is united with that of Limerick and Aghadoc. The **Cathedral** (13th cent.) consists of a nave and choir of E. Eng. date,

The *Nave* measures about 90 ft. by 25 ft., and was separated from the choir by a rood loft and was badly lighted, having but two small windows in the N. wall, and probably some in the S., now destroyed. At a later period a S. transept was added (converted into a Church in 1670) with two arches; it had also a short S. aisle opening into it with three arches. The *Choir* is lighted by a beautiful 3-light window of great height, and also, on the S. side, by a series of nine trefoil-headed windows. On either side the altar are niches, one of them containing an *Effigy*, supposed to be that of St. Brendan, the patron saint, holding a crosier in his left hand, the right being raised in blessing; it was found early in the last cent. and is evidently 13th cent. work. Incorporated with the N.W. corner of the Cathedral is portion of a much earlier building, which is the cause of the peculiar position of the *W. Doorway*, a richly decorated example of late Hib.-Rom. work. To the N.W. of the choir is the burying-place of the Countess of Kerry, erected by her in 1668, and now of the Crosbie family. The Cathedral was several times plundered and burnt, and finally destroyed in 1641. A round tower, 120 ft. in height, formerly adjoined the W. front, but it fell in 1771. Close to the W. of the Cathedral are the ruins of *Temple-na-hoe*, an interesting little chapel of about 12th cent. Note the beautiful ornamentation of the S. window. *Temple-na-Griffin*, a small late Gothic Church, adjoins it to the W. Very little now remains of Ardfert Castle, which stood to the E. of the Cathedral, which was finally destroyed in 1641 during the wars of that period. Ardfert Abbey became the seat of the Crosbie family, who have been settled here since the reign of Elizabeth. Within the grounds are the ruins of the **Franciscan Friary**, founded in 1253 by Thomas Fitz

Maurice, first Lord of Kerry. They consist of a nave and choir, with a tower on the W., a chapel on the S., and the refectory and cloisters on the N. The *Choir* is lighted by nine windows on the S., and also by a 5-light E. window of beautiful design. It contains five monumental recesses underneath the windows. The *S. Chapel* is separated from the nave by three pointed arches with round piers; on one is an inscription to the effect that Donald Fitz Bohan completed the chapel in 1453. The window of the chapel is particularly good. Portions of the domestic buildings remain showing stone roofing. The E. walk of the cloister stands, with 4 arches supported by buttresses. Some few miles to the N.W. of Ardfert is *Ballyheigue Castle*, the seat of James Dayrolles Crosbie, Esq.

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From Tralee through the Dingle Promontory.

Tralee and Castlemaine are the northern and southern entrances respectively into the **Promontory of Dingle**, or **Corkaguiny**, one of those extraordinary prolongations of land which are so common on the S. and S.W. coasts of Ireland. The whole of the promontory is occupied by a backbone of mountains, the eastern portion being the fine range of Slieve Mish, which attain very considerable heights, and running westward slope precipitously down to the seaboard. Here they form magnificent cliffs, especially at Brandon Head on the N. side, Sybil and Sleah Heads on the W. of the extreme end of the peninsula. For the scenery alone it is well worth exploring, while in prehistoric and early Christian remains it is perhaps the richest district in the British Isles. Roads run along the greater portion of the N. coast, the whole of the S. and two roads cross the main central portion of it. The tourist, however, has the

advantage of a Light Railway from Tralee to Dingle, opened in 1891, and which was laid down at a cost of 150,000*l.* Like other similar lines in Ireland it keeps to a main road throughout its whole course, making such slight deviations as the nature of the ground required. The gradients in places are very steep. By arranging beforehand a car can be had at Castlegregory, and the remainder of the journey to Dingle made through the fine Connor Pass. We have traversed the greater portion of its roads, and they are better than might reasonably be expected in so remote a district. The two main roads crossing the peninsula have been well made, and that round Sleah Head finely cut, most of it through rock and over cliffs.

Passing Blennerville, 2 m., the route skirts the S. shore of the bay of Tralee, close at the foot of Caherconree and Baurtregaum, which rise abruptly to the heights of 2715 ft. and 2796 ft. A little tarn under the rugged escarpments of the former mountain gives birth to the Derrymore stream, which is crossed at 5 m.

Caherconree, with remains of a great stone *Fort* near the summit, can be ascended from here; but an easier route is from Castlegregory Junct., or the village of Camp, up Glen Fas, which is drained by the Finglas river. The climb is obvious; the name implies the *Fort* of Curoi Mac Daire, King of W. Munster, about the beginning of the Christian era, and the place figures in Early Irish romantic tales. The *Cathair* is situated at an elevation of 2050 ft., and it is, we believe, the highest in the British Isles. It consists of a stone rampart about 350 ft. long, and cuts off a projecting spur of rock that drops in a sheer cliff of a couple of hundred feet. From here or from

the summit a magnificent panorama is to be had on a clear day.

At Killelton, on the slope of the hills to the l., are the remains of an ancient *Church*, dating probably from the 6th cent. At 10 m. is **Castlegregory Junction**.

[Here a branch is given off to **Castlegregory** * (16 m.), a little triangular-shaped town at the foot of Beenoskee, 2713 ft., and close to Lough Gill, a small sheet of water. Here a sandy promontory is thrown out to the N. of 4 m. in length, that divides the Bays of Tralee and Brandon. The coast of the latter is fringed with a fine *Strand* 6 m. long. Castlegregory has *Golf Links*, and the sea-bathing is excellent. The termination of this peninsula, however, is rugged and dangerous, and is, moreover, guarded by a series of rocky islands, known as the Seven Hogs or Magharees. On the largest of these, *Ilwautawig*, are primitive remains perched on the edge of the low cliffs. They include the ruins of a small monastic establishment, two oratories, three clochauns, and three burial-places, all surrounded by a *Cashel* 18 ft. thick. **Brandon Mount**, with its magnificent cliffs, is the principal object in the landscape, rising to the great height of 3126 ft.; it also stretches out N. and S., so as almost entirely to fill up the remaining portion of the promontory. On the sea side particularly the precipices are tremendous, and descend with such sudden escarpments as to forbid the approach of the road, which is therefore necessarily deflected, after passing Stradbally and Kilmummin towards the S.W., crossing over to Dingle by **Connor Pass**, a fine defile between Ballysitteragh (2050 ft.), an outlier of Brandon, Slievanea (2026 ft.) and Connor Hill (2134 ft.). On the rt. are a couple of small tarns drained by the Owenmore, and further is *Lough Cruttia*, shadowed by Brandon Peak and Hill. At Kilmore (8 m.) the road climbs steeply and was skilfully carried through the rocky defile for several miles, reaching a height of 1300 ft. Near the head of the pass there is a small tarn (*Lough Doon*) on

l set in the precipitous hills with fine echoes. As the road emerges from the defile, the tourist gains exquisite views of Dingle Bay and the opposite mountains of the Iveragh peninsula. Both Brandon Mount and Connor Hill (2134 ft.) are admirable localities for the botanist, many beautiful ferns and plants finding a habitation in their savage cliffs; amongst others *Trichomanes radicans*, *Poa alpina*, *Oxyria reniformis*, *Sibthorpia Europea*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Pyrethrum maritimum*, *Saxifraga affinis*, *S. cespitosa*, *S. argentea*, and *S. geum*.]

Leaving the junction the line strikes inland, following the road, and crosses the Finglas River, which rises in Caherbla (1926 ft.), passes the village of Camp, and climbs by a steep ascent, and sharp angular turns with fine back views over Tralee Bay, the slope of Knockbeg (rt.) until it reaches 800 ft., with grand views across Dingle Bay, and gradually descending, arrives at

21 m. **Anascaul**, prettily situated near the shores of Dingle Bay. The line now runs W., and good views are had of Croaghskeara (2001 ft.), a well defined peak on the rt. Fine views are also had across Dingle Bay of the bold coastline and heights of the Iveragh peninsula travelled in the journey from Killarney to Cahersivren, by a line no less daringly constructed than this. Prominent on the east below is *Minard Castle*, built by the Knights of Kerry, and which figured in the wars of 1641. About 30 m. at Ballintaggart on the l. is a *Killeen* (burial-ground for unbaptised infants and suicides), and strewn about the enclosure are 9 *Ogham Stones*, three of which have incised crosses of an early pattern.

31½ m. **Dingle** ✱ (Pop. 1786) is one of the most westerly towns in Ireland. It is a poor place, but is finely situated at the foot of Ballysitteragh, 2050 ft., and at the head

of *Dingle Harbour*, a snug, sheltered bay, on the W. shore of which are the grounds and mansion of *Burnham*, the seat of Lord Ventry. Dingle consists principally of one steep main street, badly kept, though a stream of water from the hills courses down it. A turn on l. from Stat. leads round the harbour to the top of the main street. The *Church* is on rt., the *Hotel* on l., as we ascend the main street, and at the top are the *R. C. Ch.*, *Convent*, and *Workhouse*. Near the head of the street on rt. is an immense *Bullán*, measuring 11½ ft. by 6, with six basin holes. The entrance to the harbour is very narrow, but has a *Lighthouse* and beacons to direct vessels. The opening of the new railway has already given an impetus to the fishing industry in the district.

Dingle was once a walled town, and was incorporated in 1585 by Elizabeth, who gave 300*l.* towards its defences, it having been destroyed by the English in the Desmond rebellion. Like Galway it had frequent intercourse with Spain, and many of the houses were built with Spanish features. Its ancient name was *Daingean-ú-Chuis*, the fortress of O'Cush, an Irish chief, or as some assert, the Castle of Hussey, an Ang.-Norm. settler. There is a tomb (1504) of the Desmonds in the Churchyard. The whole district of Corkaguiny is, as we have already said, very rich in antiquarian remains, containing as it does cashels, beehive-huts, oratories, churches, Ogham and pillar-stones, crosses, castles, &c. Those interested in pre-historic remains should make Dingle their headquarters for a few days; the Ordnance sheets are necessary, and the services of a guide are easily obtained.

A good view of the neighbourhood which the tourist intends to explore can be immediately had by ascending, from beyond the head of the main street, for a short distance the slope of Ballysitteragh. The distance between Dingle and the

opposite coast is so small that a good deal of intercourse is carried on between this district and that of Iveragh, in which Cahersiveen is situated (Rte. 35); and the tourist who is bound for Valencia and Waterville cannot do better than sail across, always provided that the weather is settled and the wind fair.

—————
To Ventry, Sleah Head, and Smerwick Bay.

A narrow neck of land, of about 1 m. in breadth, separates the harbour of Dingle from that of Ventry, which is considerably larger, though much more exposed to S.W. gales. This neck of land is said by tradition to have been the very last piece of ground occupied by the Danes in Ireland. One mile W. of Dingle on the road to Ventry (rt.) are two *Standing-Stones* called the "Gales of Glory," and close by another fine stone measuring 10 ft. by 5 ft. The village of Ventry (*Fionn Traigh*), white strand, is situated, 5 m. W. of Dingle, at the N. of the harbour, near the termination of a smooth strand. On the side of the hill at the back of the post-office is a *Souterrain*. On the l. *Burnham* lies prettily situated among the trees close to the shore. In the grounds are a number of *Ogham-stones*. Tradition to this day tells of a great battle fought at Ventry between Finn McCoul and Daire, "King of the World," lasting a year and a day, in which mighty deeds were done by individual heroes, in true Homeric fashion, to mutual extermination and Ireland saved. One mile N. of the village on the road to Smerwick is *Rahinnane Castle*, a square keep much dilapidated and surrounded by the rampart of an earthen *Fort*, 30 ft. at the highest point. Note the entrance to a *Souterrain* in the S.W. side. Further on this road as it rises to the top of the ridge is

a magnificent view of Sybil Head, Smerwick Bay, and Brandon Mt. In the district W. of Ventry, is the most remarkable collection of ancient beehive-huts in Ireland, to which we shall presently refer. The S. side of the promontory W. of Ventry culminates in Eagle Mountain, a fine abrupt elevation of 1695 ft., and ends seaward at Dunmore Head (328 ft.). Leaving Ventry by a road, finished some years ago round Sleah Head, affording magnificent coast views, the little village of *Fahan* ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) is passed, rich in primitive remains. A short distance through the fields to the l. is *Dunbeg Fort*. The well engineered road runs over the cliffs for several miles, passing *Glenfahan* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m.), also a centre of an early settlement, and *Coumeenool* (8 m.). The whole district exhibits an extraordinary outcrop of rock, and one wonders how the majority of the people on these poor holdings can subsist on them. *Coumeenool* is, we consider, the most primitive collection of rude stone habitations in Ireland, built much on the plan of the original huts around them. By the singularly poverty-stricken aspect of the place and people, one is linked, at first sight, with a past as remote as the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The road now winds round *Sleah Head*, with its splendid cliffs and grand sweep of *Coumeenool Bay*, the island-dotted sea below, and the broken coastline northward. Across Dingle Bay is the noble coastline of the Iveragh peninsula, ending in the cliffs of *Bray Head*.

The most striking feature of the extremity of the promontory is the *Blasket Islands*, that lie off *Sleah Head*, and are frightfully ironbound. In the *Great Blasket*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, the cliff of *Slievedonagh*, on the N. side, rises steeply from the water to a height of 937 ft., and *Croaghmore*, 961 ft. Further out is *Tearaght*

Island, a lofty rock of 602 ft., also rising out of the water in a similar manner to the Skellig (Rte. 35); on it is a *Lighthouse* (275 ft.) with a group flashing light visible 22 m. at sea. To the N. of the Blasket is *Inishtooskert*, where are to be seen the ruins of St. Brendan's *Oratory*. To the south is the island of *Inishvickillane*, to the south-west of which are the *Foze Rocks*.

The road runs N. past Dunquin (rt.) and *Coast Guard Stat.* (l.), with Clogher Head below, and turning E. over the slopes of Croaghmarlin gives romantic views of the cliffs of **Sybil Head** and the **Three Sisters**, and across **Smerwick Bay**, with Ballydavid Head and Brandon Head beyond, and the mass of Brandon Mt. towering to the north-east. The whole of this piece of coastline is one of the finest ranges of sea cliffs in Munster, the heads varying in height from 700 to 1000 ft. There is a choice of roads from **Ballyferriter** that (S.) leads to Ventry, and the other winds to Gallerus and Kilmalkedar and thence back to Dingle. We have sketched (see *post*) the chief excursions from Dingle; but if the visitor wishes to investigate the archaeological remains, we can suggest no limit to his time. During a week's constant motoring we failed to make even a rapid investigation of all the remains, so numerous are they, lying within an area of some 50 sq. miles.

Various legends are in existence with respect to the former colonisation of the Dingle promontory by the Spanish. Two attempts were made at invasion in the 16th cent., and about 5 m. to the N.W. of Ventry is *Ferriter's Cove* on the W. under Doon Point, where, in 1579, Dr. Nicholas Sanders, the Pope's Nuncio, and 80 Spaniards, landed and built a fort. It was situated on the opposite side of the neck on a rocky projection which ran into Smerwick Bay, and was called *Fort-de-Oro*, where a vessel of Fro-

bisher's was wrecked the year before. laden as he thought with gold, but in reality with pyrites. Next year another force landed, chiefly Italians, estimated at over 600 men. The projection is formed by two pretty coves, and the lines of entrenchments, though partly cut up, can still be traced. The place, which was too small and difficult to defend, was taken by the Lord Deputy Grey and the garrison put to the sword, Raleigh (?) and Mackworth being the captains who superintended the butchery.† **Smerwick**, which consists of but a few scattered houses, is on the W. coast of Smerwick Bay, a fine sheltered bay, bounded on the W. by the headland of the Three Sisters, and on the E. by the rising ground of Brandon Mountain.

Geology.—The Dingle promontory has been called the key to the geological structure of the S. of Ireland. It contains—1, Upper Silurians; 2, Tilestones, with *Pentamerus Knightii*; 3, Glengarriff grits; 4, Dingle beds, which latter are really a subordinate division of the old red, consisting of red slates and sandstones with thick beds of conglomerate intermixed with pebbles of Sil. limestone and fragments of jasper and hornstone. Above these are red sandstones passing conformably into yellow sandstones and carboniferous shales. The geologist will find good Sil. fossils at Ferriter's Cove, and some fine sections between Sybil Head and the Slieve Mish Mountains, and again from Brandon Head to Bull's Head.

Antiquities.—We can here only briefly

† Grey was censured by some, but the Queen approved, and the best defence of him that can be given, that it was a cruel age, is, after all, not a good one. Kingsley puts the best face on it in 'Westward Ho': "It was done; and it never needed to be done again. The hint was severe but it was sufficient. Many years passed before a Spaniard set foot again in Ireland."

Mackworth fell afterwards into the hands of the O'Connors of Offaly, and was horribly mutilated and flayed alive. Sanders, an able agent of Rome, escaped, but died miserably three years afterwards in the woods of Clonlish. Raleigh's presence at the siege has been denied and apparently with strong proof.

indicate the extraordinary number of antiquarian remains covering the section of the peninsula lying W. of a line from Dingle to Smerwick Harbour on the N.E.; they are, in fact, bewildering. About 500 of these primitive remains lie between Ventry and Mt. Eagle, which rises over the Blasket Sound to the N. of Slea Head, the clochauns alone, perfect and imperfect, numbering over 400. Of these the Fahan group of stone forts and clochauns are the most remarkable, and show that a considerable population once existed in this wild region; the place has hence been called "The Ancient City of Fahan." The *Fort of Dunbeg*, about 2 m. E. of Slea Head, has a massive stone rampart, 15 to 25 ft. thick, cutting off a triangular projection of the headland. The entrance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and 3 ft. wide, inclining to 2 ft. at the top. The original entrance was 7 ft. wide, and when reduced, spaces were left for the reception of a heavy log to defend the passage. Half-way through are similar recesses for a like purpose. Two guard-rooms opened into the inner court, and a most interesting feature consists of squints communicating from each with the passage. A subterranean passage has been discovered from the entrance outwards. The fort of *Cathair na Muirneach* (stone fort of the Martins) lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the W. It is over 20 yds. in diam. and surrounded by a wall $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, in which is a souterrain and within are clochauns, but the place has been much pulled about. Many of the clochauns show curious features—some are double and triple, and souterrains have been found with entrances from the floors of a few. The defences of *Dunmore* are greatly impaired, but a great rampart 1300 ft. long and fosse cut off the headland to the W.

About 2 m. N. of Dingle is the fine stone-faced fort of *Ballycabought*, 100 ft. in diam. The rampart is 12 to 14 ft. thick, the fosse 22 ft. wide, and greatest depth 20 ft.; beyond this is another breastwork and fosse. Within the central enclosure are the remains of several clochauns.

The neighbourhood S. and E. of Smerwick Harbour abounds with an-

cient remains. Among these are: Reask Cross (incised) on rt. beyond Ballyferriter; Kilmalkedar Church, several bee-hive cells in the fields to the N.W.; a fort with more cells and souterrain, called Caherdorgan, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.; an oratory $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Church; the Chancellor's House $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the Church; the Castle and Oratory of Gallerus; Templenacloonagh, with two early crosses to the S. of Gallerus.

Kilmalkedar Church (12th cent.), 5 m. N.W. of Dingle, is one of the most interesting remains in Ireland. It seems originally to have consisted of a nave and apsidal recess, the latter soon afterwards being replaced by a chancel. The inside dimensions are: nave, 27 ft. 2 in. by $17\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; chancel, 17 ft. 4 in. by 11 ft. 4 in. The *W. Doorway* is a fine example of Hib.-Rom. style, with inclined jambs. It has a plain tympanum and round arch of 2 orders. The N. and S. walls of the nave are decorated with 5 half round projecting pilasters. There is a single round-headed window on each wall, and the chancel has one in the E. wall and another in the S. The chancel arch has two orders of mouldings, the inner ornamented with chevrons, and the outer with a roll and pellet-band; and the soffit is enriched with carved diamond-shaped rosettes. Both nave and chancel had stone roofs, laid in horizontal overlapping courses, portions of which still remain next the eaves and against the gables, the rest having fallen in. Note the projection on the side walls and roof; also the winged finial on apex of the gable. In the Churchyard are a cross, sun-dial, Ogham stone, 2 inscribed (one called by Petrie an *Abecedarium*), and several holed-stones.

Immediately to the N. is a more modern heavy ecclesiastical building (circa, 15th cent.), known as *Brendan's House*, coarsely built, and with little mortar. The windows, however, are set with well-dressed stones. It is divided by a wall of later insertion, and has a door raised a few feet above ground. Note the peculiar chamber in N.E. corner. The ruined *Oratory* at Kilmalkedar

lies further to the W. on the hill slope, and belongs to the oldest type of Christian buildings; it measures inside $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $9\frac{1}{4}$ ft., and the walls are from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 9 in. thick.

The **Oratory of Gallerus**, 1 m. S.W., is the most beautiful of these early Christian remains, and "as a specimen," says Mr. J. Romilly Allen, "of the most perfect workmanship in dry rubble masonry, it excels anything of its kind to be found in Ireland, or, indeed, elsewhere." The plan is rectangular; it measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth inside, and 22 ft. by $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. outside; while its height to the apex of the roof is 16 ft., the roof being formed by the gradual approximation of the side walls from the base upwards. It is entered by a square-headed doorway with inclining jambs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high (outside), in the W. gable. On each side above the lintel within is a projecting stone with square holes in which the door was hung. The E. wall has a deeply splayed window; it measures 15 in. by 10 in. outside, and 39 in. by 21 in. inside, inclining to 18 in. at the top. At the apex of the E. gable is the socket of a mutilated cross. The Oratory is built of purple gritstone of the district, and not of greenstone, as Petrie says. Close to the N.E. side is a *Slab* with incised cross in circle, and an inscription.

At **Temple Monachan**, 3 m. N.W. of Dingle, are some remains of the *Oratory* and *Well* of St. Monachan, and a *Pillar-stone* inscribed with Ogham characters. The Oratory differs from the others in having a straight batter in the walls and not a curved. On the N. side is a *Killeen*, and among the little graves are three stones with early incised crosses.†

St. Brendan.—This district is closely associated with St. Brendan. He was born at Fenit in 483, and whether he built an oratory or not on Mount Brandon, it became associated with his name. It became a great place of pilgrimage, and a passable roadway

was made over hill and bog for 7 miles, from Kilmalkedar to its summit, which was known as "the Way of the Saints." A public pilgrimage was held there in 1868, when 20,000 people assembled. St. Brendan was a "Christian Ulysses," and the story of his voyages, which lasted seven years, was one of the most popular in the middle ages, and many metrical and prose versions of it were written, several of which are extant. So firm was the belief in his discoveries that expeditions were fitted out by the Spaniards in search of his island in the W. in the 16th cent. From a bay sheltered by lofty Mount Brandon he started, says the legend, in search of the "Land of Promise of the Saints"

"In the wicker boat, with ox-skins covered over,"

for the far Atlantic land; and "directing his course towards the south-west, in order to meet the summer solstice, or what we would call the tropic, after a long and rough voyage, his little bark being well provisioned, he came to summer seas, where he was carried along without the aid of sail or oar for many a long day. This, it is presumed, was the 'Gulf Stream,' and which brought his vessel to shore somewhere about the Virginian Capes, or where the American coast runs eastward and forms the New England States."—*Cæsar Otway*. The fact that the Gulf Stream flows in exactly the contrary direction, rather disturbs Mr. Otway's version of the legend.

The legend tells among other strange adventures how he met with Judas Iscariot perched on an iceberg storm-tossed in the sea, who was allowed this "refreshing coolness" on Sundays and church festivals, because of a cloth he once threw to a leper. It is the subject of a poem by Matthew Arnold. St. Brendan died in 576, and was buried at Clonfert (see p. 533).

EXCURSIONS.

The following can be recommended from Dingle, in which some

† The scattered literature of the antiquities of the district is extensive; the survey of the Fabian remains by R. A. Stewart Macalister (*R. I. Acad. Trans.* xxxi.) is the most complete.

of the antiquities may be included:—

1. Take a car to Fahan (8 m.), then round **Slea Head** by Dunquin, and from thence back to Dingle by the inland road, touching the coast again at Ventry. There is a splendid view from the top of the hill between Dunquin and Ventry. Distance from Fahan about 12 m. This may be taken in the excursion to Sibyl Head, as the new road has been completed and runs round the coast by Clogher Head to Ferriter's Cove.

2. To the **Cliffs at Sibyl Head**, which are very fine, and almost sheer for 3 m.; they can easily be visited by taking a car to Ferriter's Cove. If the tide is out the drive can be continued and the sands of Smerwick Harbour crossed, and the return made by Gallerus and Kilmalkedar.

Directions for a pedestrian: Turn off to the rt. after passing the mill at Milltown, and proceed by Gallerus and across the sands at the end of Smerwick Harbour. Return by the regular road as far as Rahinnane Castle on the top of the hill above Ventry; then turn to the l. and keep along an old road which leads into the main road again half-way between Ventry and Dingle. The distance will be about 20 m.

3. To **Brandon Head**.—Take a car to Coosavaddig (9 m.), from whence it is a steep climb of 3 or 4 m. to the top of the Head, which attains a height of 1238 ft. and affords splendid sea views. This can be included in the ascent of Mt. Brandon.

4. **Brandon Mountain** (3127 ft.).—This is the second highest mountain in Ireland. The ascent can be made either from the W. or Ballybrack side, or from the Cloghane or E. side. There are two approaches

from the W. from Tiduff to which a car can be taken, and thence up a broad green path to top of col, and then keeping to rt. to the summit; the other is from Ballybrack. Any of the ascents is easy; but the finest view is obtained by the Cloghane route, passing through a wild glen with precipices on every side. On the summit is a cairn, and on the N. side a circle of standing stones, 15 yds. in diam.; on the S. slope is a smaller circle and a mound of earth called St. Brendan's hermitage. The view embraces northwards Tralee Bay, round Kerry Head, and across the mouth of the Shannon; eastwards the highlands of Kerry to the Reeks; and southwards the splendid coast line of Dingle Bay and the mountain masses of the Iveragh promontory. It would be advisable to take a guide for this route.

5. **Ballydavid Head**. Accommodation can be had at the post-office in the little village here. Take car to Feohanagh, *via* Ballybrack (8 m.) or Kilmalkedar (9 m.), from which the cliffs (about 800 ft.) are a couple of miles distant.

6. The **Coumanare Lakes**.—Ascend Connor Hill (4 m.) and strike off to the rt., keeping in a N.E. direction for about 1 m., when the lakes become visible. It may be mentioned that a number of arrowheads have been found on Connor Hill. Tradition speaks of a great battle.

7. To the **Blaskets** by boat.—The islands are wild and stern and present stupendous cliffs to the sea, which in a storm rages round them with terrific grandeur.

8. The **Cliffs of Esk**, on the opposite side of Dingle Harbour.

The return from Dingle can be taken by the S. road, which is finer than the N., owing partly to the

greater abruptness of the hills and the magnificent views of the opposite coast. The same road is travelled as far as the village of **Anascaul**, on the river Owenascaul. In the neighbourhood there are several *Forts*. From here there are 2 roads to **Inch**, the main which ascends inland, and the other which keeps to the coast at a height of from one to two hundred feet, affording splendid views across Dingle Bay and inland to the Reeks. It is not a good road, but more than compensates by the splendid panorama it discloses. At 15 m. **Inch**, a pretty spot, a peninsula runs into the sea, separating Castlemaine Harbour from Dingle Bay, and approaching a similar spit from Rossbehy, from

which it is distant about 2 m. It is about 3 m. long, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and consists of a range of sandhills from 30 to 40 ft. high. A little village has grown up here and a few seaside cottages built, and the place, from its scenery and fine air, would make an excellent sanitarium. The beach is magnificent, with a surface almost as smooth and hard as asphalt, admirably adapted for cycling. It is approached by a mass of loose shifting sand, with which the wind sports at will. The road now enters the sandy flats of the Castlemaine river, and keeps along the N. side of Castlemaine Harbour to the town of *Castlemaine* (28 m.), from which Stat. the tourist can train to Killarney or Tralee.

ROUTE 37.

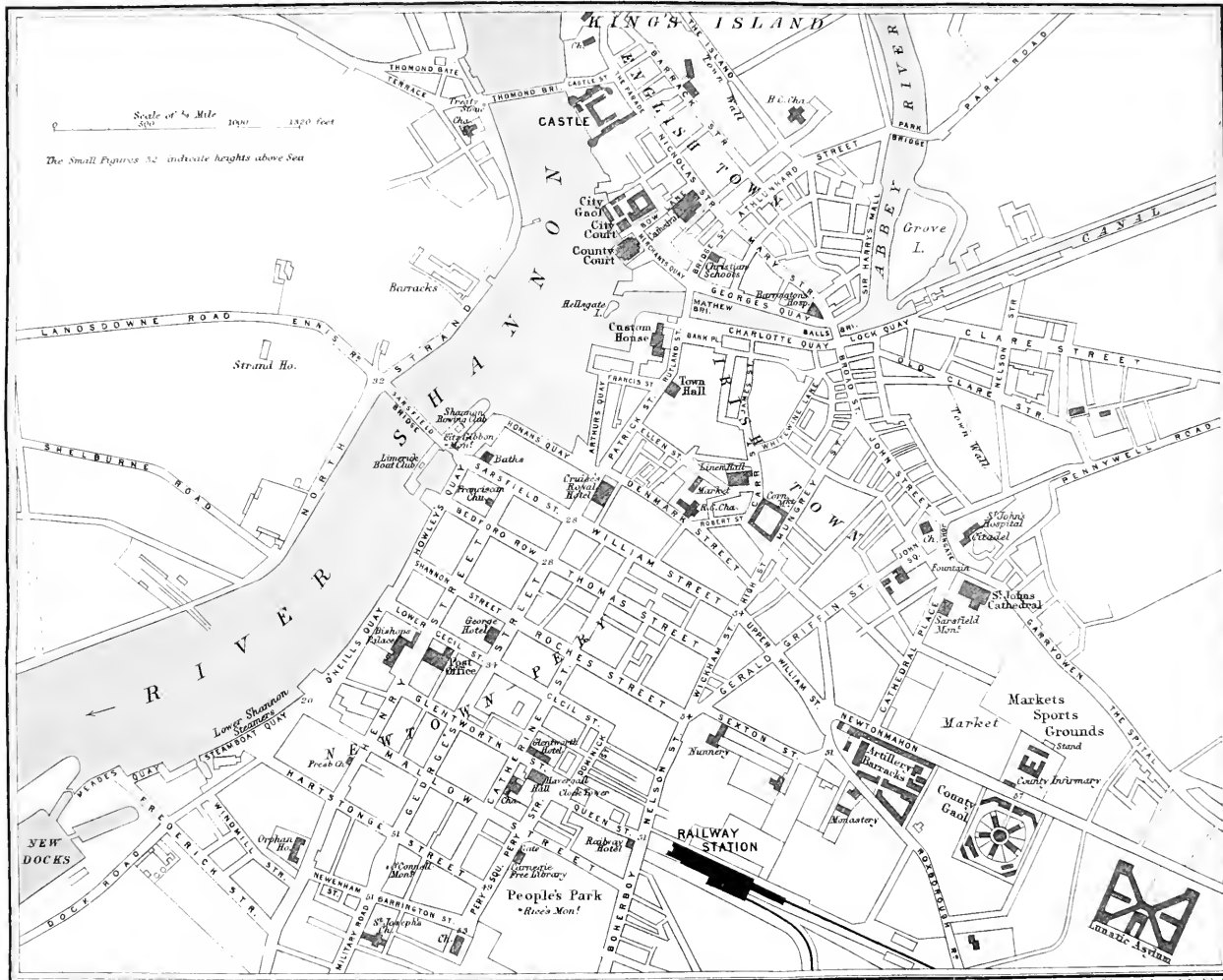
“THE SHANNON ROUTE”: LIMERICK TO KILRUSH, BY STEAMER.
TO KILLALOE AND LOUGH DERG.

LIMERICK * (Pop. 46,170). As we have already seen, Limerick is accessible by rail direct from Dublin (Rte. 27); Waterford (Rte. 30); Cork (Rte. 27, and p. 493, reversed); and Killarney, *via* Tralee (p. 479; Rte. 36, reversed). It combines the associations of one of Ireland's historical cities with the improvements of modern towns, and may be said to be one of the neatest and best built in the kingdom.

History.—Its name Limerick is derived from the Irish *Luimneach*, the name of a portion of the Shannon, by the corruption of n to r. Like most of the Irish seaports, it was founded in the 9th cent. by the Danes, who were subdued by Brian Boru when he assumed the sovereignty over Munster, and Limerick thus became the royal city of the Munster kings. After passing through the usual stages

of intestine native war, its next important epoch was marked by the erection of a strong fortress by King John, who committed the care of it to the charge of William de Burgh. Bruce took it in 1316, and remained there for some months. From that time, with a few intervals of check, it steadily gained in importance until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was made the “centre of civil and military administration.” In 1641 it held out for some time against the Irish, but was taken by them. It was defended in 1651 by Hugh O'Neill against Ireton during a six months' siege. Here next year Ireton died of the plague. But the great episode in the history of Limerick took place during the wars of William and James, when the events occurred which fastened on it the name of the “City of the Violated Treaty.” After the fall of Athlone and Galway, Tyrconnel, the Lord Lieutenant, still held Limerick

PLAN OF LIMERICK



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as the last stronghold that King James possessed, the city having been previously unsuccessfully assaulted by the English under William at the head of about 26,000 men in 1690. Lauzun, the French general, said "it could be taken with roasted apples," and leaving it to its fate went to Galway and embarked for France. William's army were wanting in artillery, and he awaited the arrival of a heavy siege train from Dublin. The convoy was arrested by Sarsfield, who started at night with 600 horsemen on the Clare side and crossed the Shannon at Killaloe. The next night he fell on them and took possession of the train. He filled the cannon with powder, buried the mouths in the earth, and firing the whole utterly destroyed them. More cannon arrived from Waterford, and William pressed forward the siege. On the 27th Aug. a breach having been effected, a terrific assault was made lasting four hours, in which the women of Limerick were conspicuous in the defence; the besiegers were repulsed, losing about 2000 men. In consequence of the swampy nature of the ground and the advanced season William raised the siege. A fit of apoplexy carried off Tyrconnel, when the government, both civil and military, fell into the hands of D'Usson and Sarsfield. Ginkell, the commander of the English army, endeavoured to take the town by an attack on the fort which overlooked and protected the Thomond Bridge. "In a short time the fort was stormed. The soldiers who had garrisoned it fled in confusion to the city. The Town Major, a French officer, who commanded at the Thomond Gate, afraid that the pursuers would enter with the fugitives, ordered that part of the bridge which was nearest to the city to be drawn up. Many of the Irish went headlong into the stream and perished there. Others cried for quarter, and held up their handkerchiefs in token of submission. But the conquerors were mad with rage, their cruelty could not be immediately restrained, and no prisoners were made till the heads of corpses rose above the parapet. The garrison of the fort had consisted of about 800

men. Of these only 120 escaped into Limerick."—*Macaulay*.

The result of this capture was the fall of James's power in Ireland, and the signing of the famous treaty on the Stone near the bridge on 3rd Oct., 1691, the 9th article of which provided that the Roman Catholics should enjoy the same privileges of their religion as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II., and that William and Mary would endeavour to ensure them immunity from disturbance on account of their religion. This article, however, was never carried into effect through no fault of William. Large numbers of the Irish soldiers took service under France, and formed the Irish Brigade famous in after years in continental wars. Sarsfield was killed at the battle of Landen (1693), and it has been estimated that in the next half century 450,000 Irishmen died in the French service. For seventy years after the siege the city was maintained as a fortress, and its ramparts and gates kept in repair and guarded. In 1760 it was abandoned as such, its defences dismantled, and the city thus freed, rapidly extended its boundaries. The city has, however, since been a station for a large quantity of troops, and is at the present day one of the most bustling and pleasant garrison towns.

Limerick is situated in a broad plain, watered by the Shannon, and backed up in the distance by the hills of Clare and Killaloe. The river, which soon becomes an estuary, rolls in a magnificent and broad stream through the heart of the town, and sends off a considerable branch called the Abbey River.

The junction of this with the main channel encloses what is known as the *King's Island*, on the southern portion of which is built the **English Town**, united to the mainland by 3 bridges, and containing the most ancient buildings. In contradistinction is the **Irish Town**, which lies to the S. of it, and more in the direction of the Rly. Station. These 2 districts comprised the fortified old

town. Up to Edward II.'s time only the English town had been defended by walls and towers, but these were subsequently extended so as to include Irish Town, which was entered by St. John's Gate (1495). Portions of the **Walls**, in parts 40 ft. high, are still fairly preserved. Of these a section lies between the Shannon and St. Munchin's Ch., another between Barrack St. and Island Road, and a fine bit between Lock Quay and St. John's Hospital; the wall at the "Ramparts," which the women defended, is 36 ft. thick.

Newtown Pery, the district between this and the river, was then bare, but, having come into the possession of the Pery family (Earls of Limerick),† it was specially built upon, and is now equal to any city in Ireland for the breadth and cleanliness of its streets. Of these the principal is *George's Street*, a handsome thoroughfare of nearly a mile in length, giving off others on each side at right angles, with a *Statue* of O'Connell by Hogan, erected in 1857 at the S. end of it, in Richmond Place. There is also to the N. a *Monument* to the memory of Lord Montegale.

The Shannon is crossed by 3 important Bridges, of which the **Thomond Bridge** (500 ft. across), rebuilt in 1839, claims priority from its ancient associations. It connects English Town with the Co. Clare, the entrance from which, through Thomond Gate, was protected by the fort mentioned above, and **King John's Castle**. It is one of the finest Norman fortresses in the kingdom, and has a river front of about 200 ft. flanked by 2 massive drum towers 50 ft. in dia-

meter; the walls are of great strength, being 10 ft. thick. The N. tower is the most ancient, and from the bridge traces of the cannonading it received in its various sieges can be clearly seen. It still retains its ancient *Gateway*, but the modern entrance is from Nicholas St. Its venerable appearance is marred by the addition of the modern roofs and buildings of the barracks into which the interior was converted in 1751. The constablenesship of the Castle was only abolished in 1842. The **Treaty Stone**, on which the famous treaty was signed in 1691, is at the W. end of the bridge; it was set upon its present pedestal in 1865, with the inscription applied to Carthage—

"Urbs antiqua fuit studiisque asperima belli."

Wellesley, now **Sarsfield Bridge** (1835), connects Newtown Pery with the road from Limerick to Ennis; it took 11 years to build, and cost about 90,000*l.* It is a fine modern bridge of 5 elliptic arches, with an open balustrade, and having a swivel on the city side, so that the Shannon navigation might not be interfered with. At the E. side is a *Statue* of Lord Fitzgibbon (1857), killed in the charge of Balaclava. **Athlunkard**, or **Park Bridge**, also consisting of 5 arches, can scarcely be said to be in the city; it connects the N.E. suburbs with the Killaloe road. Besides these 3, there are some minor bridges crossing the Abbey stream. **Mathew Bridge** continues the main street into English Town; and **Balls Bridge** connects English and Irish Towns, at the spot where the Lock Mills Canal, cutting off a long reach of the Shannon, falls in.

† Edmund Sexton Pery was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons (1771-85), and was created Viscount Newtown Pery, but the title became extinct. His brother, the Bishop of Killaloe, was created Baron Glentworth, and his son was afterwards made Earl of Limerick.

This bridge replaced in 1831 an older one called in maps of the time of Elizabeth the Tide Bridge, which was washed away by an unusually high tide in 1775. It had rows of houses on it like Old London

Bridge, with a narrow passage for traffic between. The origin of the name is supposed by some to be "Bald" Bridge, being so called in Latin documents (*pons calvus*) because it had no battlements; others think it was Boyle's Bridge, as forming part of the grant made to Boyle, Earl of Shannon.

St. Mary's Cathedral was originally built by Donall O'Brien, King of Munster, in 1179; it has been so often added to and altered, that little, if any, of the old edifice is in existence.

The plan of the Cathedral was originally cruciform, but subsequently side aisles were added to the nave, and being wider than the transepts, it is now a 3-aisled building with a short chancel. A fine *Tower* rises directly from the W. end. A battlement runs along the aisles externally, and the angles of the tower are finished off with Irish stepped turrets. Internally the arrangement is singular. The aisles are subdivided both lengthways and crossways, so as to form a series of chapels. Immediately on the rt. of the entrance porch is the Pery Chapel containing the *Tombs* of the Earls of Limerick, and adorned with some good stained glass and an illuminated ceiling. A chapel in the N. aisle contains the organ, and near it an early mural inscription (1519) under some trefoil-headed arches. In the Chancel, which is lighted by an E. Eng. window with stained glass, is an elaborate marble *Monument*, of different colours, to Donagh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, and of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the 11th Earl of Kildare, which we are told in the epitaph by his grandson suffered great defacement in the rebellion, and was subsequently restored by the Earl of Limerick. On the S. side of the altar is an *Ambry* lighted by a circular painted window. In the S. Trans. is the fine Galwey *Tomb* (1416). The *Nave* is divided from

[Ireland.]

the side aisles by 3 plain Early Pointed arches, and there is a triforium with plain rounded-headed arches. The restoration commencing in 1860 swept away the galleries and other internal additions which disfigured it. Note the curious double rows of *Misereres* lining the arcade of the central aisle and the carving of the seats, which have escaped the destruction that has fallen on most of the carved woodwork in Irish Churches. There are many ancient monuments, slabs in floors and walls, worth the inspection of those interested in the memorials of the dead. The oldest is the carved *Tomb-slab* of the founder. Others are to Bishop O'Brien (1217), and Bishop O'Dea (1427). The *Tower* is 120 ft. high; the upper portion is modern, having been built to replace that damaged in the siege of 1690. It should be ascended for the sake of the view, which is very charming, embracing a wide expanse of the Shannon, and the plain through which it flows, the hills in the neighbourhood of Clare Castle, Mount Keeper, and the Killaloe hills; while the foreground is occupied with the antique-looking English Town, the modern city, and the busy harbour. Some remains still exist of the ecclesiastical buildings which surrounded it.

A pretty story is told about the *Bells*, viz. that they were made by an Italian, and of such exceeding sweetness that he was very proud of them, and sold them to a convent. In course of time troubles came upon the religious house, so that it was broken up, and the bells carried off to distant lands. The Italian, whose fortunes shared in the general wreck, was driven from his home, and became a wanderer. Chance brought him to the Shannon and to Limerick, when the first sound that greeted him as he sailed up the river was from his own bells, the pride and joy of his heart. Such pleasure was too great for the heartbroken exile, who was found by

the boatmen dead ere they got to the landing-place. The bells were, however, cast by William Purdne (d. 1673).—*Dinelly*, in 'Kilkenny Soc. Journ.,' 1866. Of these the D and F remain. The G, A, and B were cast in 1829, and the C in 1859, when the peal was refitted by the Earl of Limerick. The G bell was recast when the present Bishop, Dr. Bunbury, was Dean.

The house in which Ireton died of the plague in 1651 is still pointed out at the corner of St. Nicholas Street. Near it also is *St. Munchin's Church*, originally founded in the 7th cent. The remains of the Dominican Priory, founded in the 13th cent. by Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, stand in the grounds of the Convent of Mercy. In St. Mary Street is *Whittemore's Castle*, an interesting example of the old fortified house, and there are the remains of another in Athlunkard Street. The visitor should not omit to ramble through the foreign-looking streets of English Town, although it must be confessed that the inhabitants thereof are neither so attractive nor orderly as in the other districts. In the middle of the Lax Weir is a small *Castle*. *St. John's Church* is an interesting example of Ang.-Norm. design, and here the warfare was hottest in the last siege; opposite to it stood the *Black Battery*. *St. John's Cathedral* (R. C.) is a fine building (1860) in E. Pointed style, with a graceful spire rising to a height of 280 ft.; it was built at a cost of 18,000*l.*, and has a good *High Altar* and a *Statue* of the Virgin by Belzoni. Opposite the Cathedral is the *Sarsfield Monument* (1881). There are many other Roman Catholic ecclesiastical buildings and institutions, among them the *Redemptorist Church* in the S. of the city, a fine building in the E. Gothic style, designed by P. C. Hardwick.

The other objects of interest in Limerick are of a civil and military

character: the latter embracing large *Barracks*: the former, the *Exchange* (1778); *Court House* (1810), a fine building with Doric front; *Town Hall*; the *County Gaol* (1821), built at a cost of 23,000*l.* and surmounted by a tower; *Hospital* (1811); *Lunatic Asylum* (1826), built at a cost of 30,000*l.*; *Custom House*, and the *Hospital*, founded by the Barington family in 1829.

The *People's Park* is near the Rly. Stat., it is well laid out and has recently been enlarged, and has an Ionic *Column* surmounted by a statue to Spring Rice. In Baker Place is a *Clock-tower* (1867) to Alderman Tait.

From its noble situation on the Shannon, Limerick long commanded a prosperous trade, and should, from its proximity to the Atlantic and consequently to America, have been one of the principal American ports. "The quays, exclusive of floating docks, extend about 1600 yards in length on both sides of the river, with from 2 to 9 ft. at low water, and 19 at spring tides; which latter enables vessels of 600 tons to moor at the quays. . . . The quayage and wharfage, on which there are 5 cranes, cost 18,000*l.*" The floating docks were constructed at an expense of 54,000*l.*, to which a graving dock was added in 1873, at a cost of 20,900*l.* On the Cork-anree embankment stands a *Tower* to William Spillane, during whose mayoralty it was finished (1870).

Among the industries of the city, milling, bacon-curing, and butter-making take a leading place. The 3 firms, Messrs. Matterson, Shaw, and Denny, are well known as bacon curers, and they slaughter about 10,000 pigs weekly. The butter-making establishment of Sir Thos. Cleve is also on a large scale. Limerick has been famous for its lace, to which it has given a distinct name. No machinery whatever is employed, all the work being done

by hand on frames or patterns; some of the varieties, especially that known as Guipure, are extremely beautiful, and often fetch very high prices. The manufacture has, however, declined; but at the Convent of the Good Shepherd it is still successfully carried on. The manufacture of army clothing gives employment to about 1000 hands. The Condensed Milk Co. utilises the milk of 10,000 cows. Last, but not least, Limerick is famous for the beauty of its women, a reputation not undeserved, as may be seen even in a casual stroll through the city.

Conveyances.—Rail to Ennis; to Waterford; to Cork direct, also by Limerick Junction; to Killaloe; to Foynes and Tralee. Steamer to Kilrush daily, calling at Tarbert. Car daily to Bruff; to Grange; to Hospital.

Distances.—Castleconnell, $9\frac{3}{4}$ m. (rail); Killaloe, 17 m.; Bunratty, 12 m.; Ennis, 25 m.; Adare, 11 m.; Askeaton, $20\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Rathkeale, $19\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Foynes, $26\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Kilrush, 43 m.; Charleville, 25 m.; Mungret Abbey, 3 m.

EXCURSIONS.

1. Foynes, Tarbert, and Kilrush.
2. Castleconnell, Killaloe, and Long Derg.
3. Bunratty.
4. Carrigogunnell.
5. Adare and Askeaton.
6. Lough Gur.

1. *Limerick to Foynes, Tarbert, and Kilrush, by Steamer down the Shannon.*

There is a daily service on the Lower Shannon by the vessels of the Waterford Steamship Company. The offices are in Mount Kennett Quay, and for hours of sailing see monthly time tables.

It will be sufficient to point out the various places passed by the steamer in its course, which cannot be visited unless they lie near the landing-places.

Gliding past the quays of Limerick and leaving in the distance the tower of the cathedral, the steamer enters the *Pool*, which is bordered by numerous pretty villas. Soon the river bends, having on rt. the towers of *Coreeu Castle*, and to l. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. the demesnes of *Tervoo* (Lord Emly), and *Cooperhill* (J. C. Cooper, Esq.), behind which rise from its eminence, the ruins of *Carrigogunnell Castle*, a great stronghold of the O'Briens of Thomond, and taken by Lord Leonard Grey in 1536.

5 m. rt. are the keeps of *Castle Donnell*, *Cratloekeel*, and *Cratloe*, backed up by the woods of Cratloe, at the foot of which runs the Eunis Rly.; and fine views are gained of the Clare hills, that lie between this district and Killaloe.

10 m. passing sundry islands which are grouped about the widening stream, is on rt. Bunratty Castle (see p. 526), situated a little distance up the Bunratty river. On the l. shore is the mouth of the Maigne, a considerable stream that rises in the S. of the county, and flows past Croom and Adare. A long shoal now intervenes in the tideway, breaking up the channel into N. and S.

13 m. l. is the little pier of *Ringmoylan*, the port, if it may be called so, for *Pallaskerry*, which lies 2 m. to the S. Farther still on l. are the demesnes of *Castletown Manor* (Wm. Waller, Esq.), and *Bushy Park*, the latter near the station of

16 m. *Beagh*, the landing-place for travellers to Askeaton (p. 497). Close to the quay are remains of the ancient *Castle of Beagh*; the parish of Iverus, in which it is situated, deriving its name from a Danish adventurer who built a Church here.

The whole district abounds with raths.

From the quay it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Askeaton. Nearly opposite is the broad embouchure of the Fergus, which runs up to Clare Castle (p. 527), and is the means of supplying from that county immense stores of grain and provisions. There are at this point considerable islands and sandbanks, which do not by any means add to the security of the navigation. On *Canon's Island*, at the entrance of the Fergus, are the remains of an *Abbey* founded by Donaldmore O'Brien, the last king of Munster; they consist of a Ch. with 2 N. Chapels, beyond one of which rises a lofty belfry, cloister and conventual buildings. On Beeves Rocks is a *Lighthouse*. Passing l. the mouth of the little river Decl, we arrive at 24 m. **Foynes**, the snug little harbour and terminus of the Limerick and Foynes Rly., sheltered from the N. by Foynes Island. On the high ground above the roadway is a large *Celtic Cross*, erected to the memory of the first Lord Monteagle. On the N. bank of the Shannon, which is here nearly 2 m. in breadth, are the village of **Killadysert**, where the steamer calls three days weekly, and the demesne of *Cahiracon*, one of the finest residences on the Lower Shannon.

Soon after leaving Foynes, the tourist passes on l. the grounds of *Mount Trenchard* (Lord Monteagle). The next stoppage is at **Glin**, adjoining which is *Glin Castle*, the seat of the Knight of Glin, whose family has held it in succession for between 600 and 700 years. The old Castle of Glin was celebrated for its siege by Sir George Carew, during the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in the reign of Elizabeth, in which, after a fierce hand-to-hand fight, the Knight of Glin and his gallant band were destroyed. A full account of this affair will be found in 'Pacata Hibernia; or, Ireland Appeased and

Reduced, under the Government of Sir George Carew, some time Lord President of Munster.'

35 m. **Tarbert**,* with its wooded headland, its lighthouse, and battery, is one of the prettiest portions of the river. There is no longer a regular coach service between Tarbert and Listowel, and as the latter town has rail communication with Killarney and Cork, the connection of the Shannon with the S. of Ireland is thus interrupted. The channel, defended by the *Tarbert Battery* on the S. and *Kilkerin Battery* on the N., is known as Tarbert Reach, immediately past which is a considerable estuary running up on the N., to Clonderalaw Bay. Tarbert is a quiet little town about 1 m. from the lan ling-place, the road running by the woods of *Tarbert House*. On the opposite shore is the Ch.-yd. of Killimer, with a monument over the grave of Ellen Hanley, the "Colleen Bawn" of Gerald Griffin's 'Collegians.' Her body was thrown into the estuary at Moyne Point; her murderers were executed in Limerick, one in 1819, and the other the following year.

Conveyances.—Mail car to Foynes for Limerick. Steamers to Limerick; to Kilrush.

Mail road from Limerick to Tarbert.

Quitting the city through the S.W. suburbs, the road runs straight for 3 m., and is bad, to *Mungret Cross Roads*, where the traveller will find a little to the l. the Castle and ecclesiastical ruins (p. 494). Passing rt. *Tervoe House* (Lord Emly), and l. *Elm Park* (Lord Clarina), the isolated towers of *Carraigogunnel* (the Rock of the O'Connels) *Castle* are seen about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the rt. It was built upon a basaltic rock 500 ft. above the Shannon, by O'Brien, lord of Thomond, in the 14th cent. But, though it changed hands several times, it does not appear to have played any important part until the

Revolution, when it was blown up by order of General Ginkell; "84 barrels of powder being employed on account of its great strength." *Saxifraga tri-dactylites* will be found growing on the ruins.

At 6½ m. the Maigue is crossed by a drawbridge, and the ruins of 2 castles are visible. On the rt. *Court Castle*, and *Dromore Castle*, the new and stately residence of the Earl of Limerick, and on l. that of *Cullan*, 10 m. A road is given off to Pallaskenry, 2 m.

Farther on l. the tower of *Derreen Castle* is perceived, with *Castle Grey* and the fine estate of *Curragh Chase*. 14 m. l. *Ballyengland House*, and 16 m. *Askeaton* (see Rte. 36). 5 m. further a road rt. runs to Foynes and thence keeps by the shore to Glin, a grand run in good weather.

The next point of interest, but not on the direct road, is at 23 m. *Shanagolden*, a little to the S. of which is the ruin of *Shanid Castle*, one of the Desmonds' strongest fortresses, from which they derived their war-cry of "Shanid-aboo" (see p. 494). About 1½ m. E. of Shanagolden is *Old Abbey House* (Col. Harrison Morgan, C.B.), in the grounds of which are the ruins of a large *Nunnery* (St. Catherine's in Connelloe), called *Monasternagalleaghduff*. Between Shanagolden and Foynes is *Knockpatrick Hill*, 574 ft., commanding a very extensive view of the Shannon and the whole plain up to Limerick, together with the hills of Clare and Ennis on the opposite bank. On the slope of the hill is a *Church*, said to have been built by St. Patrick, whose *Chair* and *Well* are shown in an adjoining field.

31 m. *Glin*, from whence the road runs pretty close to the river, passing *Glin Castle* (the Knight of Glin), *Westwood*, *Fort Shannon*, and *Ballydonohoe*, to 35 m. *Tarbert*.

Tarbert is 12½ m. from *Listowel* (see p. 498), and the road is about as dreary and monotonous as any road can be. The ground is very high, and there is little cultivation or wood to please the eye until the river *Galey* is passed, when a long descent opens out a pretty view of the valley of the *Fcafe*,

Tarbert to Kilkee.

From *Tarbert* a run of 8 or 9 m. across the Shannon will bring the tourist to *Kilrush* * (Pop. 4179), a small seaport on the Clare coast, chiefly remarkable for containing an excellent harbour, frequently used by ships in distress. As it is the only port in Co. Clare really on the seaboard, it possesses a fair share of trade, which in the summer time is considerably improved by the numbers of tourists and families bound for the bathing-place of *Kilkee*, which is 8½ m. distant (see p. 535). The portion of the S. Clare Rly. from *Kilrush* to *Kilkee* was opened in August, 1892. To the S.E. of the town is *Kilrush House*, the residence of the proprietor of the soil, Capt. H. S. Vandeleur. The antiquary should not omit to take a boat from *Kilrush* and visit the ecclesiastical remains on *Scattery Island* (Ir. *Inis Cathaigh*), about 1½ m. from the shore. It is about 1 m. long, and over ½ m. wide. Here the holy St. Senan, who died in 544, founded a monastery. Like St. Kevin, he sought a remote spot, where he vowed female foot ne'er should tread. It was not so remote, however, but that he was found out by St. Cannera, a female saint who wished to set up her tent with him, but who met with a stern refusal, thus described by Moore:—

"The lady's prayer Senanns spurned;
The winds blew fresh, the bark returned;
But legends hint, that had the maid
Till morning's light delayed
And given the saint one rosy smile,
She ne'er had lett his holy isle."

According to the Life of St. Senan, which may be found in the 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ,' his refusal was couched as follows:—

"Cui Præsul: Quid feminis
Commune est cum monachis?
Nec te nec ullam aliam
Admittemus in insulam."

It was attacked by the Danes in the 9th and 10th cents., and in later times

was the cause of much dissension between ecclesiastics as to which diocese it belonged, until it was finally merged in Killaloe. In mediæval times the merchants of Limerick had strong dwellings there "with a provost or warden who might dispense 100 marks yearly." It was given to the Corporation of Limerick by Charter of Elizabeth in 1582, and it was long the custom for them to perform here the ceremony of throwing the dart annually. In 1854 by order of the Privy Council it was annexed to Clare.

The "Clog an oir," or *Shrivu* of St. Senan's bell, is in the possession of Marcus Keane, Esq., Beechpark. The O'Caahans were "Coarbs," or stewards, to the Monks, and custodians of the bell that, according to legend, fell as a gift from Heaven. It is about 5 in. high and made of bronze; three of the faces have silver plates, ornamented with zoomorphic and other designs.

The remains of six churches still exist of the rudest and most primitive form, under whatever name they may be included, church, hermitage, sanctuary, or oratory. The *Oratory* of St. Senan measures 18 ft. by 12. The doorway occupies an unusual position in the S. side; it is 6 ft. in height, 1 ft. 10 in. wide at the top, and 2 ft. 4 in. at the bottom. The E. window has an external splay, and in this respect is probably unique among Irish ecclesiastical remains. W. of it is St. Senan's *House*, and it is the supposed spot of his burial. *Teampull More* has a doorway of the usual Irish pattern, with huge lintel; the corners of the W. front project forming straight buttresses; it has also side doorways, and the E. window has decorative work of a later period; there are also 3 windows in the S. wall, and over the centre one are 3 rudely carved heads. On the N. side is a small *Chapel* with the remains of an altar. A little distance from this group are two other separate buildings of no special importance. The *Round Tower* is 52 ft. in circum-

ference, and 120 ft. in height, and possesses a *Doorway*, with inclined sides, on a level with the ground, another unusual feature; the walls are $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. It was struck by lightning, which caused a great rent from the summit. Near the tower is a *Holy Well*, still much resorted to for devotional purposes. The ruins are in charge of the Board of Works.

Limerick to Killaloe, Lough Derg, and Athlone.

The Shannon.—The source of the Shannon is described in Rte. 10, and the upper portion of its course in Rte. 19. It possesses 224 miles of continuous navigation; and rising in Cavan it washes the shores of 10 counties, viz., Leitrim, Roscommon, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Galway, Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, and Kerry. "From Killaloe in the Co. of Clare, to its source, the river assumes a great variety of character. In some places it stretches out into seas or lakes, two of which, Lough Derg and Lough Ree, are each above 20 m. long. The falls and rapids, which on the whole line amount to an elevation of 147 ft., are overcome by lateral canals and locks. . . . Rising in one coal formation, emptying itself through another, and washing the banks through our most fertile counties, it delivers into the sea the rain collected from an area embracing 3613 square miles of country N. of Killaloe. In all the geographical characters of its basin we find the conditions for great evaporation fulfilled. The country whose waters it receives is flat, its streams sluggish, the soil upon its banks either deep and retentive clays or extensive bog. Expanding into numerous lakes of considerable size, often overflowing the lowlands on its banks, it may be considered as almost in the condition of presenting a true water-evaporating surface." 'Industrial Resources of Ireland.'—*Kane*.

The tourist has a choice of routes to Killaloe, by rail, car, or water,

Proceeding by rail a branch leaves Killonan Junct. (4 m.) to Castleconnell (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.).

At Birdhill (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the line meets the Nenagh branch of the G. S. & W. Rly., and continues N. to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) Killaloe. The tourist can thus see the Falls of Doonass, the scenery and antiquities of Killaloe, and remaining there overnight, proceed next day by steamer to Athlone.

The route by boat for the first mile after leaving the city is by canal, which cuts off a wide sweep of the Shannon. The river on each side is lined with pretty grounds and residences; on the l. bank the principal are *Castleriew*, *Woodlands*, the *Hermitage* (Lord Massy), and *New Gardens*; and on the right are *Summerhill*, *Doonass House*, and *Mount Shannon* (James Fitz-gerald Bannatyne, Esq.), the old seat of the Earls of Clare.

The road runs through a beautifully wooded vale, and at about 7 m. the tourist should abandon the car, and striking a bye-road to the l., near the entrance to the Hermitage, proceed to the river. The lower part of the **Rapids** or **Falls of Doonass** is distant about $\frac{3}{4}$ m., where "the Shannon pours that immense body of water, which, above the rapids, is 40 ft. deep and 300 yds. wide, through and above a congregation of huge stones and rocks which extend nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and offers not only an unusual scene, but a spectacle approaching much nearer to the sublime than any moderate-sized stream can offer even in the highest cascade."

The tourist can pursue his walk by the banks of the river to **Castleconnell**,* a pretty little town, on the Rly. line to Killaloe and Nenagh, and beautifully situated on the E. side of the Shannon. It is a great centre for the salmon fishing on the river, and has also a *Spa* once much frequented. Castleconnell is

the Utopia of Irish anglers, who have in the broad weirs and rapids of the Shannon one of the finest opportunities for sport in all the kingdom. The angler will require his best rod and best tackle, for the spring fish run large, are very strong and fight gamely. The flies required are very large and gaudy, like those used for salmon-fishing in Norway. They can be obtained at Mr. Enright's of Castleconnell, at Limerick, and at the best fishing-tackle shops in London and Dublin. The *Castle* from which it is named stands on an isolated rock in the town, and was the ancient seat of the O'Briens, kings of Thomond: it was afterwards granted to De Burgo (Richard, Red Earl of Ulster). During the siege of Limerick Ginkell took it, and thinking it a dangerous neighbour to Limerick, it was dismantled, and then blown up. Mrs. Enright's *Hotel* has been long and favourably known, and the non-angling visitor will find by the river, and in the neighbourhood, interesting walks and excursions. For a short stretch cross the *Ferry*, and by the river bank to the old turret for a splendid view of the *Rapids*. It is a fine excursion by boat to Killaloe.

About 3 m. up the river is **O'Briensbridge** on the Clare bank, and opposite on the Limerick side is **Montpelier**. The *Bridge*, from which the former takes its name, is an ancient structure much altered and repaired since its foundation. It was practically destroyed by Lord Leonard Grey in 1536, and here Ireton forced the passage of the Shannon in 1651.

5 m. further is

Killaloe * (Pop. 885), built on the banks of the river and near the entrance of Lough Derg. It has become much better known since the opening of the Shannon to

tourist traffic by the Development Company, and is the terminus of the S. section of the river. Here they have built a fine *Hotel* on the l. bank adjoining the Rly. Stat. The early fishing at Killaloe is excellent when the Mayfly rises, and then the trout-fishing in Lough Derg is at its best. The town is charmingly situated at the foot of the Slieve Bernagh Mts., which rise to the height of 1746 ft., and close along the bank of the river, that rushes, "brawling loud music," under the 13 arches of a long and narrow *Bridge*.

In the neighbourhood are valuable *Slate Quarries*, and woollen manufacture is carried on.

The tourist should not fail to visit the venerable old *Cathedral*, occupying the site of a Church founded in the 6th cent. by St. Dalua or Molua (*Cill Dalua*, Church of St. Dalua). He was the first bishop, and was succeeded by St. Flannan, consecrated A.D. 639, son of Turlough, King of Munster, through whose piety the place speedily attained great celebrity, and became the burial-place of Murkertagh O'Brien, King of Ireland, 1120. The Cathedral is a fine cruciform church of the 12th cent., with a central square tower, the upper portion of which is modern, arising from the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts. The *Choir* is used as the Parish Church. Its erection is attributed to Donall O'Brien, King of Munster, who died in 1194. Lord Dunraven quotes a letter to Petrie, that in 1827 when the plaster was cleared off the head of the E. window the date 1182 was found upon it. The W. end has a Gothic doorway, and is lighted by a very narrow early lancet window, deeply splayed within. The *Nave* measures 61 ft. by 30 ft., and is lighted by 2 plain lancets on each side near the tower. A glass screen separates it from the choir which is 65 ft. by 30 ft., and is lit by 4 lancet windows on each

side, between which are plain pillared buttresses, with richly carved corbels on the inside. The E. window is of 3 lights very deeply splayed; the piers have double shafts which terminate in foliated capitals, cutting the edge of the lofty pointed arch that surrounds the whole. The gem of the whole building is a magnificent blocked Hib.-Romanesque *Doorway* in the S. wall of the nave, of considerably earlier date, that is said by tradition to have been the entrance to Murkertagh's tomb. Its erection is attributed to him, and would thus date from the beginning of the 12th cent.

It consists of 4 orders, the innermost has a rich design of chevron and lozenge pattern, the enclosed spaces being filled with spiral and leaf work; the l. pillar is wanting. The 2nd has a sunk face with grotesque animals whose tails are twined into the hair of human heads; the pillars are square, ornamented with chevrons enclosing animals and foliage. The 3rd has also chevrons and foliage pattern; the pillars are round ornamented with lozenges and flowers. The 4th has a deeply cut architrave with similar ornamentation; the shafts are square, the angles being carved in a rich vesica pattern with beading and fillets in alternate curves. †

The ancient *Font* is also preserved. The Cathedral was opened after a complete restoration in 1887.

Within the precincts of the *Chapel* is a very ancient and singular building—a *Stone-roofed Church*, with high pitch, said to have been built by St. Molua or St. Flannan. Internally it is 29 ft. 4 in. long by 18 ft. broad, and the walls are 3 ft. 8 in. thick. The *croft*, entered by an opening in the W. end, is lighted by a semicircular-headed window in the W. gable, and by a triangular

† For an interesting account of Killaloe, by Mr. T. J. Westropp, see 'Jour. R. S. A. 1,' 1892-3.

or straightheaded one in the E. The body of the building has 2 narrow angular-headed windows, deeply splayed, in the N. and S. walls. It is entered by a remarkable doorway, the capital of which "on the N. side presents a rude imitation of the Ionic scroll, while that on the S. presents 2 figures of animals representing lambs; while the architrave exhibits none of the ornaments considered as characteristic of Norm. architecture." Of the chancel only portions of the side walls and doorway remain. Petrie considers that the erection of this Church is to be attributed to St. Flannan; while the one built by St. Molua is to be found on Friar's Island down the river. St. Flannan's Well still exists close by.

At Killaloe, probably between the Chapel and the bridge, stood King Brian Boru's famous palace of "Kincora," sung of by Moore. Two Forts still exist in the neighbourhood, one at Craglea, and the other where the S. end of Lough Derg narrows into the river.

The navigation from Killaloe to Limerick is carried on by a Canal, so as to avoid the rapids of Killaloe and Castleconnell. The minimum discharge of the Shannon at Killaloe has been estimated in the driest summer at 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute.

Conveyances.—Rail to Limerick; car to Limerick. Steamer to Scariff and Mountshannon (see Co.'s Time Tables).

Distances.—Scariff, by water, 11 m.; Holy Island, 12 m.; Limerick, 17¼ m.; Castleconnell, 7½ m.; Nenagh, 12 m.; [to which place a road runs round the southern base of the Arra Hills, and immediately fronting the range of the Silvermine Mts., which culminate in the lofty summit of Mt. Keeper, 2278 ft.].

[To Mountshannon by Road.—This is a delightful drive, and a good road

for cyclists. It keeps close to the shore the greater portion of the way with good views of the lake. Opposite *Ballyally Ho.*, 1 m. N. on the rt., is a particularly fine Fort, "Beal Born," over 200 yds. in external circumference and about 40 ft. internal diameter. It forms a great circumvallation, thickly planted with trees, and is about 20 ft. high in places, the lower being part faced with stone for several feet. It is surrounded by a fosse and has a stone entrance on the N. side. Passing *Tinarana Ho.* on the l. is a Monument to one of the Purdon family. The road now strikes inland and soon turning W. reaches Tomgraney (9 m.) with a Castle close to the roadside. The Parish Ch. is in excellent preservation, and dates from about the middle of the 10th cent. It measures 75 ft. by 21 ft.; it is of massive masonry, except part of the E. gable, the window of which has been rebuilt. The doorway has the usual inclined joints and lintel, but with a flat raised band. Both Tomgraney and *Bodyke* (3 m. W.) were rendered notable for evictions during the days of the "Plan of Campaign." Passing 10 m. Scariff, at the head of the island-dotted bay, and *Woodpark*, where the conifers are particularly fine, *Mountshannon* (14 m.) is reached.]

Leaving by the Shannon steamer we immediately come to the broad expanse of the Shannon, known as *Lough Derg*, which extends as far as Portumna, and in fact occupies all the remainder of the route as far as the navigation is concerned. The scenery on the E. shore is generally tame and uninteresting; but that on the W. is of a high order, embracing a lofty range of mountains rising from the water's edge.

Lough Derg (which the tourist must not confound with Lough Derg in Donegal co.) is an expansion of the Shannon of about 25 m. in length and from 2 to 3 m. in average breadth, running in a direction from N.E. to S.S.W. "It has been observed that in wet weather the level of the water in Lough Derg often rises 2 or 3 in, in

24 hours, and has been known to rise 12 inches. As the area of the Lough is 30,000 statute acres, this extent of water weighs 3,000,000 tons for each inch; and hence as much as 36,000,000 tons have accumulated in a single day and night. . . . The rising of the waters to winter level occupied an average of 77 days; in falling to the summer level they occupied 107 days. The quantity of water thus accumulated in the great natural reservoir of the Lough was 532,554,096 cubic yards, or 403,416,600 tons, which is discharged in 107 days at the rate of 155,926 tons per hour. By this, a force continuing day and night of 177-horse power per foot of fall may be obtained."—*Kane*.

The stony shores of Lough Derg are the home of *Inula salicina*, found nowhere else in Britain; and *Chara tomentosa* grows abundantly in the waters of this lake and Lough Ree, while *Lathyrus palustris*, *Teucrium scordium*, and other rare plants abound on these shores.

As we proceed, the Arra Mts. rise on the rt., on which also are *Derry Castle*, and the Church and ruins of the fortress of *Castlelough*. On the l. are *Timarua Church*, and beyond the *Slieve Bernagh Mts.* rise between *Killaloe* and *Scariff*; the result is a pretty mountain valley, through which flows the river *Graney*, rising in a considerable tarn called *Lough Graney*, and, when near *Scariff*, passing through *Lough O'Grady*, whence it emerges as the *Scariff River*. Advantage has been taken of this valley to form a line of road to the little town of *Tulla*. The Lough widens between *Aughinish Point* and *Castlelough*, and opens on the l. into *Scariff Bay*, which contains the most beautiful part of its scenery.

At the head of the bay is *Scariff*, a charmingly situated little town, near the junction of 2 important roads: 1. From *Woodford* and *Mountshannon* to *Killaloe*; 2. From *Ennis* and *Tulla*.

On the northern shore is the little village of *Mountshannon* * (8 m.), nestling at the foot of *Knockeven*, 1242 ft., and adjoining the village, are the prettily wooded grounds of *Woodpark*. This is an excellent spot for the lake fishing and one of the best during the dapping season. The autumn pike fishing is also good, and nice accommodation with boats is to be had at the *Hotel*. The antiquary should land at *Mountshannon* for the purpose of visiting *Iniscaltra*, or *Holy Island (Iniscaltra, the Island burying-place)*, so remarkable for its very interesting Churches and Round Tower. In the 7th cent. *St. Caimin* visited it, and established a monastery which became famed for its sanctity and learning, *St. Caimin* himself having written a commentary on the *Psalms*. His establishment experienced the usual fate of destruction from the *Danes*; but was more or less re-edified by *Brian Boru, King of Munster*. He was killed in 1014, as stated at p. 34. The ruins were put in a state of repair in 1879. The names in the *Ord. maps* and written descriptions make it difficult to identify them with those given locally. Near the landing-place on the N. side is a small *Oratory* called the "Confessional," measuring 10½ ft. by 8 ft., with a rude cell at the W. end. To the S. is the *Cemetery*, entered by a low round-headed gateway, within which are the remains of a small *Church* ("of the wounded men"), 15 ft. by 10 ft. To the W. of this is *St. Caimin's Church*, which is considered by *Petrie* to present in its ruined nave the original features of *St. Caimin's plan*, while the chancel is the work of *Brian*; the nave is internally 30½ ft. in length by 20 ft. in breadth, the chancel being an oblong of 14½ by 12½ ft. "These measurements, however, appear to be those of the original Church of *St. Caimin*, erected in the 7th cent., as it seems obvious, from the character of the

masonry and of some of the features in the nave, that the latter, though unquestionably remodelled, was never entirely destroyed." Notice in the nave the windows, one being semicircular-headed, with an architrave such as belongs to many of the round towers: another is square-headed with inclined sides; and there is a triangular window formed of 3 stones, "unique in form of Irish architecture." The W. doorway must have been remarkably fine, though unfortunately there is very little left. It consisted of 3 concentric semicircular arches, ornamented with chevron mouldings in hollow lines, not carved in relief. The piers, which are rectangular and rounded at their angles, have human heads at the capitals. The chancel-arch has also 3 receding and concentric arches, but of a totally different style; they are simply "of square-edged ribwork, and the ornamental sculpture is confined to the piers, which are rounded into semi-columns." The *Baptism Church*, 20 ft. by 12 ft., locally called "St. Brigid's," lies S. of this, within an enclosure, entered by a low semicircular-headed W. doorway of three orders, ornamented with chevron and other designs. E. of it is the large *Church of St. Mary*, 55 ft. by 22 ft. In the S. wall is a fine deeply splayed window, narrowing from 5 ft. to 6 in. The altar is a late addition, and the face has a quaint carving of the crucifixion. *St. Mary's Well* is on the lake shore to the E.

The **Round Tower** is a conspicuous object from the lake and shores. It dates from about the 10th cent., and was celebrated as being the residence of an anchorite (inclusorius) of the name of St. Cosgraich "the Miserable." Its height is about 80 ft., and its upper story and conical cap are wanting. The doorway is about 12 ft. from the ground, and the arch is of 3 stones. Note the angular-

headed window in the 1st story, N.W. from the tower, and to which a paved way led, is a little enclosure with remains of a small *Cell*. The island for centuries has been a place of burial, and in the interior of the Church and without are a large number of *Tomb-slabs*, 8th to 11th cents., many covered with incised crosses, some of them of beautiful design.

Opposite the Island is Youghal Bay, and here the Lough is widest. It again greatly narrows and on the shores of the little bay at *Dromineer*, into which the Nenagh River falls, are the ruins of *Dromineer Castle* and *Shaunmore*. This is now an important landing-place for Nenagh (4½ m.) and district. On the opposite shore are *Meelick House* and the harbour of *Williamstown*, famous as an angling resort.

Nearly halfway we pass the island of *Ilauimore*, the largest in the lake. On the N.E. side are remains of a Church. The mainland on the E. has not only ruined Churches, but also castles, of which there are several. Although possessing no peculiarly interesting features in themselves, they show the store that the early settlers set upon this region.

On l., situated at the foot of one of the wooded spurs of Slieveanore, is the little town of *Woodford* (4 m. from the lake), from whence a small river runs into the Shannon at Rossmore. Iron-ore was at one time extensively worked in this neighbourhood; and its very frequent concomitant, a chalybeate well, used to attract a good many people. Near it is "Saunders' Fort," famous in Land League days for its 10 days' siege by military and police.

More ruined keeps stud the banks at various intervals; there is one called *Coondagarvoe*, on Cregg Point, l.; a second on l., in the grounds of *Droinínogh*, and a third near the head of the Lough on the W. side.

Passing *Slevoir House* and gliding between the wooded point of Rin-

maher, l., and the headland of Derrymacegan, rt. we reach

23 m. **Portumna** ★ (Pop. 961), which, though in itself situated on rather flat ground, yet commands fine views of Lough Derg and the Slieve Baughta Hills on the W. The wooden bridge over the Shannon, built by Lemuel Cox, the American architect of Derry, Waterford, and New Ross bridges, has been replaced by an iron structure with a swivel-bridge to facilitate the navigation. Its total length is 766 ft., the middle part resting on an island in the stream.

There are no traces left of De Burgo's ancient castle; but there are some of the *Dominican Monastery* founded about the 13th cent., consisting of a few arches and an E. window. It was originally a cruciform building with a lofty tower long since fallen. The modern *Castle* of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the owner of the town, was burnt down in 1826, but another has been built on a well-chosen site, from designs by the late Sir T. N. Deane. Portumna is a neat little place, and carries on a good agricultural business. Adjoining, in addition to the Marquis of Clanricarde's demesne, are *Palmerstown*, *Fairy Hill*, *Wellmount*, *Oakley Park*; and on the opposite side of the river, *Belle Isle*, the seat of Lord Avonmore, on whose grounds are the keeps of two castles.

Conveyances.—Car to Ballinasloe (22 m.), *viâ* Eyrecourt (10 m.); to Roscrea (28 m.). The Rly. to Parsonstown, which has been for some time abandoned, is likely again to be reopened for traffic.

[The archæologist should visit the ruins of the **Abbey of Lorrha** which is about 4 m. to the E. It is a long pile of building, the E. gable of which is destroyed, though the W. gable, containing a good window, is in fine preservation. It was lighted at the sides by Early Pointed windows, nearly all of them built up; which might have been adopted as a means of defence during Cromwell's visit to Lorrha. The date of the building is about the 13th cent., although the

original foundation is ascribed to St. Rhuadhan, in the 6th cent. There are ruins of other buildings in the vicinity.]

Leaving Portumna the river scenery changes for the worse, and in places becomes dull and monotonous. Near the junction of the Little Brosna is **Meelick**, 31 m. (Ir. *Miliuc*, Marsh), where a Franciscan Monastery was founded in the 12th cent. by O'Maden, chief of the district. The remains stand on the Galway side, on a plot of ground which, in winter, is frequently an island.

Commanding Meelick, on the opposite bank, is a *Martello Tower*, and on an island a little above are the *Keelogue Batteries*, erected in 1798 to guard the pass of the river between Leinster and Connaught. The *Victoria Loch*, over 100 ft. long, was made in 1843, and the navigation in this portion of the river is so devious, that a canal was cut from above the batteries, re-joining the Shannon at the mouth of the Little Brosna.

Above Meelick the Shannon begins to divide, and becomes very tortuous and uncertain. Near *Esker Bridge*, on l., are *Shannon View*, and *Shannon Grove*, and further W., *Lismore Castle*, and the village of *Eyrecourt*, adjoining which is the seat of the Eyre family.

36 m. **Banagher** ★ (Pop. 1114), celebrated for its fairs, distillery, and its old bridge, which is supposed to have stood for over 400 years. But as it showed signs of incapability, and some of the projecting buttresses were extremely inconvenient, a canal with a swing bridge was cut on the Galway side. A fine stone *Bridge* was opened in 1843. Both sides of the river are strongly defended by *Barracks* and *Batteries*. Another of the *Esker* gravel ridges may be seen here. In the neighbourhood of Banagher are *Castle Garden*, *Claremount*, near which is the keep of *Garry Castle*, and *Castle Iver*, the ancient seat of the McLaughlins.

2 m. further up the river is **Shannon Harbour**, for an account of which in a past generation, with its "Hotel,"

see 'Jack Hinton.' Before the days of railway communication it was of some importance as the point of junction between the Shannon navigation and that of the Grand Canal, which may in one sense be said to cross the Shannon as it sends off a

branch of 15 m. to Ballinasloe. Here the Grand Canal Co. have dry docks for the fitting and repairing of their boats. At 46 m. is *Shannonbridge*, with its fine bridge and swivel for vessels, and from thence to *Athlone*, see Rte. 19.

ROUTE 38.

LIMERICK, THROUGH CLARE, VIÂ ENNIS: TO ATHENRY AND TUAM.

In recent years Clare has become known and esteemed as a tourist resort. The opening of the West and South Clare Railways afford facilities to visit it for the wild cliff scenery of its coast, or to seek health at its beautiful bathing resorts and spas.

Clare can be reached from Limerick (a) by steamer direct to Kilrush and thence by the South Clare Rly. to Kilkee, or rail to Foynes and thence by steamer to Kilrush; (b) rail to Ennis and thence by the West Clare Rly. to Ennistimon, Miltown Malbay, Kilkee, and Kilrush; (c) the traveller from Galway can proceed by steamer to Ballyvaughan, and thence either direct to Lisdoonvarna and Lahinch, or by the longer and more interesting coast road; (d) the traveller from Dublin or Galway by rail changes at Athenry for Ennis; but on reaching Ardahan a car can be taken to Ballyvaughan through a wild and stony district, and a visit made to the interesting ruins of Corcomroe Abbey on the way.

Clare has a very diversified surface: in the N.E. is the fine group of the Slieve Aughty Mountains; a great plain covers the centre of the county, and from this to the Atlantic the surface consists of high grounds, either rocky and mountainous, or of low moorish hills. The barony of Burren bordering on Galway Bay is chiefly covered by amorphous limestone rock rising into hills on the E. and S., but diversified in many places with grassy pasture.

It was characterised, it is said, by Cromwell, as not containing sufficient wood to hang a man, water to drown him, or earth to bury him.

The shore from Loop Head at the mouth of the Shannon to Black Head at the S. entrance of Galway Bay is regular, with few indentations, and presents a stern, rocky, and elevated barrier to the sea, fenced by huge masses of rock torn from the cliffs by the ceaseless beating of the great Atlantic surge. It presents every variety of coast scenery, mighty cliffs, deep caverns, natural arches, pinnacled rock, and is famed for its wildness and grandeur. The Atlantic shore and the Shannon estuary afford fine bathing. The beach at Miltown Malbay and Kilkee cannot be excelled, and Lahinch and Kilrush are much frequented.

Limestone rock occupies all the central and northern parts of the county. Clay slate and trap rock commence beyond the valley of the Fergus and stretch W. to the sea forming the fine cliffs along the shore. There are many mineral springs, sulphur and chalybeate, throughout the county. Clare is perhaps the most barren county in Ireland with respect to timber. Many square miles have scarcely the semblance of a tree to vary the monotony of the scenery. This is chiefly due to the fury of the Atlantic gales, and trees unless well protected incline to the E. at a distance of sixty miles from the sea.

Clare is particularly rich in antiquities. Cromlechs and stone forts are very numerous, and owing to the

stratified nature of the limestone rock many of the former are of a very regular formation. Castles are dotted all over the country; its early churches and abbeys are also very numerous, some of which are of great interest, possessing as they do special features. We can only refer to these in particular as they occur in the routes and excursions from the various centres.

Limerick to Ennis, by Rail.

Quitting the *Terminus*, which serves for all the five Rlys. that leave Limerick, the line to Ennis soon branches off to the l., and passing over the canal winds completely round one half the town, crossing the Shannon by a long low bridge just above the spot where the Abbey River is given off. A little to the rt. is *St. Thomas's Island*. The line thence runs N.W., passing **Long Pavement** 6 m., and gradually approaches the ranges in the neighbourhood of Sixmilebridge, and keeping the noble estuary of the Shannon well in view on the l.

Near **Cratloe Stat.** (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.), on rt., is *Cratloe Wood*, associated with the name of Freney, a noted highwayman, and nearer to the river the remains of three castles or fortified mansions, viz. *Cratloe*, *Cratloekeel*, and *Castle Donnell* (see p. 515). 2 m. l. from the station, at the mouth of the Bunratty River, is the fine old fortress—**Bunratty Castle**, once the residence of the Earls of Thomond. It is in excellent preservation and appears, from what remains of the original structure and the subsequent additions, to have been a strong square pile of massive architecture, the walls in places being 7 ft. thick. The stone-roofed guard-room measures 50 ft. by 25 ft.; the banqueting *Hall* above it is roofless, but shows good examples of 17th cent. stucco work. Off the hall is a small *Chapel*

with *Ambrj* and *Piscina*; there is another in the S.E. quarter but roofless. On the ground floor is the Earl's *Office* with the coat of arms of the O'Briens on the walls. A flight of steps leads to the dungeon. Traces of the moat still remain; and a police barrack has been built on the site of the ancient gateway. The Castle was inhabited in the present cent. by the Studdert family, whose modern mansion is in the adjoining demesne.

The Castle figured largely in the affairs of the Thomond family. On the expulsion of King Brian in 1276 the district was granted to Sir Thos. de Clare. Next year, at a banquet in the Castle, Brian was taken and dragged to death by horses, after which his body was decapitated and hung by the heels on a gallows. Donall, the great Earl of Thomond, whose tomb is in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick, made improvements in the Castle in the 17th cent. It was burned by the Irish in 1646 after a short siege, Cardinal Rinuccini being present and inspiring the troops. The Irish carried their standard in triumph through the streets of Limerick, and after the fashion of their foes, sang a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral.

13 m. **Sixmilebridge Stat.** and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Newmarket on Fergus**, the town being about 1 m. l. of the Stat. To the N. of it is *Dromoland Castle*, the very handsome seat and extensive demesne of Lord Inchiquin. The building, designed by Payne, forms a rectangular pile in grey limestone with towers rising from the corners; it contains a rich collection of family portraits of the O'Briens of Thomond, and many of the courtiers of Charles I. and II.

In the demesne is the *Stone Fort* of Moghane, consisting of three ramparts, much defaced, the united length of which is about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and

the cubic contents is estimated at over one million cubic feet of stone.

At 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ard Sollus**, the line crosses the river of the same name, which on rt. flows past the little town of

Quin (anct. *Cuinche*, the Arbutus grove), celebrated for possessing one of the best preserved old Abbeys in Ireland, built for Franciscans by Sioda Macnamara, lord of Clancuilen, in 1402, and added to by his son Maccon in 1433. **Quin Abbey** consists of a nave and chancel, surmounted by a graceful tower rising at the junction of the two, and built upon the gable ends. It stands within the four towers of the Norman Castle, the remains of three of which still exist, once belonging to the De Clares, the walls of the Castle forming the chief parts of the Abbey. There is also a chapel to the S. of the choir, containing the sculptured figure of a saint. In the choir is the high altar, and the monument of the family of Macnamara of Ranece. The walls are of great thickness, and the E. window, which was pierced through, consists of three lights with simple tracery. Amongst those buried here is Macnamara, the duellist (who obtained the sobriquet of "Fireball"), together with another gentleman, who fell in a quarrel with him. Two lovers also, who were drowned in the adjoining river, were interred here in the same grave; from which, as in the Border ballads, a brier and an elder-tree grew intertwined. The visitor will notice the signs of the dead person's calling on many of the tombstones. The *Cloister* is of the usual form of early 15th cent. work, with couplets of pillars, but is particular in having buttresses round it by way of ornament. The E. and W. sides consist of 14 arches and the N. and S. 10. There are apartments on three sides of the

refectory, dormitory, and another room to the N. of the chancel, with a vaulting under them all. Part of the W. side was walled up as a burial place of the Lords Dunboyne. To the garde-robe in a tower to the N. a passage leads.

It was suppressed in 1541, and in 1584 it witnessed the brutal execution of Donough Beg O'Brien by Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy. The Franciscans clung to the place down to the last cent., and in the cloisters is buried Father John Hogan, the last monk, who died at Drin in 1820. The Abbey was carefully repaired by the Board of Works in 1881. The place is littered with tombstones, and there are few abbeys in Ireland to excel it in its use as a charnel-house.

An unusual number of ruined castles lie within a reasonable distance of Quin: such as *Castle Crevagh*, *Ballymarkahan*, *Corbally*, and *Dangan*, the latter a quadrangular tower, flanked by round towers at the angles, said to be the oldest fortress in Munster. Remains of upwards of 50 castles of the Macnamaras exist in the Upper and Lower Baronies of Bunratty. About 2 m. N.E. is *Magh Adhair*, a mound where the Kings of Thomond were inaugurated from a remote time to the days of Q. Elizabeth. It is 25 ft. high, 100 ft. in diam. at the top, and is surrounded by a rampart and fosse. There are also some pleasant seats in the neighbourhood.

[5 m. from Quin, and about 2 from Tulla, is the *Toomevus*, an exceedingly curious bit of river scenery, in which the stream, flowing through the estate of *Kiltanon*, and between that and Milltown passes through a series of limestone arches, with occasional apertures like very steep railway cuttings.]

23 m. **Clare Castle**. Here we have the *Fergus*, a broad river that flows

into the Shannon, and is navigable as far as Clare. On an island in the bed of the river are the ruins of the *Castle* of the O'Briens, connected by a bridge with each bank. Although Clare possesses such manifest advantages, yet it has been passed in the race for precedence by

24 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Ennis**,* a queer little town, with narrow streets and courts. (Pop. 5093.) Its modern attractions are a very good classic *Court-House*, built of grey marble (1852) at a cost of 12,000*l.*, a new and handsome *Church*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, built at a cost of 54,000*l.*, and other public and ecclesiastical buildings and schools. There is a *Column* erected on the site of the old court-house to the memory of Daniel O'Connell, the Great Liberator, who represented Clare in the House of Commons. In the interior of the Court-House is a statue to the memory of Sir Michael O'Loughlen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland (1837-42). A little outside the town to the N. is a monument to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, "Manchester Martyrs," who were executed for the murder of Constable Brett in 1867. The antiquities are more interesting. Ennis, under the name of *Inis-Cluana-ramfhola* (the River meadow of Clonroad), was famous for its seat of learning and its **Franciscan Monastery**, founded by Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Thomond, shortly before he died (1242); it was added to at intervals down to the 15th cent., and presents a curious mixture of modern building with ivy-covered gables. The ruins were long in a most neglected condition, but coming into the care of the Board of Works, considerable improvements commenced in 1893. The remains consist of a *Church* divided into nave and chancel and a S. transept. A lofty *Tower* rises from two arches between the nave and chancel with

groined interspace; it is disfigured by modern tasteless spikes; in the S. recess beneath is a fine grey marble screen of Flamboyant tracery; on the E. pier is the figure of a bishop and on the other that of the Virgin and Child. The *Choir* (54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.) has five windows in the S. wall, one being blocked by the tower; in the E. corner of the wall is a double *Piscina*; the lofty *E. Window* (37 ft.) has five lights, the three central being included in a single splay, and separated by light shafts 9 in. wide. Off the N. side is a fine room (sacristy or chapter-house) with barrel-vault. The *Nave* (74 ft. 8 in. by 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft.) has been much tampered with; in the N. wall are four *Sedilia*, rendered more or less featureless. "The *Transept* is very picturesque with its stepped S. gable and sharp-pointed windows, with roll mouldings on the splay, and two interlacing shafts with cusped pieces over the main lights."† The S. wall has two windows slightly varying in size, with 3 lights in each. Three chapels opened off the E. side.

The most interesting among the many monuments is the McMahon or "Royal" *Tomb* (15 cent.), afterwards rebuilt (1843) into that of the Creaghs in the N. wall of the chancel. The scenes carved on the panels are of the suffering, death, and resurrection of Christ. In the S. wall is the Inchiquin canopied *Tomb*. Note also the remains of the *Altar* of St. Francis at N. pier of nave, and behind it the figure of the Saint in a niche; and in a recess in the pier at entrance of transept the figure of Christ with hands bound, the implements of torture and death, his coat, and the curious fiction of the cock rising out of a pot crowing (cf. 370).

About 1 m. from Ennis, close to the Rly., is *Clare Abbey*, founded for

† Mr. T. J. Westropp, in an interesting paper on the Abbey.—'Journal R.S.A.' vol. v.

Augustinians in 1195. by Donall O'Brien, last King of Munster. It has a very graceful Church, with a lofty central tower, that from the nature of its situation is visible from a great distance. It measures 128 ft. by 31 ft., and the tower, which was a subsequent addition, divides it into a nave and chancel. The latter has 3 N. windows; the E. window is a three-light and one in the nave a two-light, both being of a later date than the foundation of the Ch. There are remains of the cloister and conventual buildings on the S. side, and the whole ruins were allowed to fall into a state of great neglect and decay; but repairs have recently been carried out.

[3 m. to S. of the town is a third ruined Abbey, that of *Killone*, which has the attraction of an extremely pretty situation on the banks of Killone Lough. It also was founded by Donall O'Brien in 1190, and, according to Archdall, Slaney, daughter of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, was abbess, and died there in 1260. It consists of a nave and S. chapel, and has a fine E. window, deeply splayed: an arched passage from the N. to the S. walls pierces the central pier, an unusual feature. Note the curious corbel, a head between uplifted hands at the S.E. angle. Beneath the E. end is a crypt, quite unusual in Irish churches, now used as the burial place of the MacDonnells. Between the Abbey and the shore of the lough is a *Holy Well* (St. John's), still visited by the peasantry for devotional purposes. It is surrounded by a wall and overhung by an ash-tree, which contain an extraordinary quantity and variety of votive offerings. A pattern is held here on June 24th. The Abbey is also in the care of the Board of Works. On the road to it from Ennis are *Cahircalla House*, *Beechpark* (Marcus Keane, Esq.), *Edenvale* (R. J. Stacpoole, Esq.), a very romantic spot, and *Newhall* (C. R. Armstrong Macdonnell, Esq.).]

Distances. — Limerick, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; [Ireland.]

Clare Castle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (road); Gort, 18 m.; Lough Cutra, 15 m.; Ennistimon, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Lahinch, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Miltown Malbay, road 20 m., rail 27 m.; Kilkee, 48 m.

Conveyances.—Rail to Limerick; rail to Gort and Athenry; rail (West Clare) to Ennistimon, Lahinch, Miltown Malbay, and Kilkee. Cars to Killadysert and Kilrush; to Gort and Oranmore.

To Ennistimon, Lisdoonvarna, Cliffs of Moher, and the Coast of Clare.

The splendid scenery of the Clare coast has been in recent years rendered easily accessible by the opening of the W. Clare Rly. from Ennis to Miltown Malbay, finished in 1887, and its further extension since, under the name of the S. Clare Rly. from thence to Kilkee and Kilrush. Leaving Ennis, the line runs in a N.W. direction, passing *l. Toonaugh House* and the ruins of *Ballygriffy Castle*, which guarded the ford, and about 5 m. is *Dysert O'Dea*, with some very interesting remains. The *Church*, 106 ft. long, consists of nave and chancel, separated by a good arch; the E. window is a lancet of three lights. The *S. Doorway* is of four orders with very interesting details, the arch of the outer order having a peculiar row of 19 heads. Close by is the *Round Tower*, a mere ruin about 60 ft. high, and, like that of Ardmore, built in receding storeys; the cir. is about 61 ft., and the doorway is 13 ft. from the ground. In a field to the E. is the *Cross*, resting on a base of several blocks, above which is a single tapering block with sculptured figures and inscriptions noting the repair of the cross by Michael O'Dea in 1683, and its re-erection in 1871. The top (E. face) has a figure of Christ with extended arms, and below a figure considered to be St. Tola,

founder of the Church in the 8th cent. The other faces are finely sculptured in the usual interlaced, zoomorphic, and geometrical patterns. The Crozier of Dysert O'Dea is in the R. I. Acad. collection. There are also the remains of a *Castle* 15th cent. At Dysert a fierce battle was fought in 1318 between the forces of Sir Richard de Clare and the Irish, in which the former were defeated and de Clare and his son slain, thus destroying the power of the Normans in Thomond. A little to the N. is the interesting early *Church* of Rath.

At 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Corrofin**, a small market town on the Fergus, midway between Lakes Inchiquin and Atedaun. About 1 m. N.E. on the road to Gort is the square fortress of *Ballyportree* in fair preservation. The old *Castle* of Inchiquin is on the northern shore of *Lake Inchiquin*, an extremely pretty little sheet of water flanked on the W. by a range of wooded hills. It was formerly the residence of the O'Quins, of whom the present Earl of Dunraven is the representative, and gives a title to the family of O'Brien. On the same side are *Adelphi* and *Clifden House* (Col. Paterson).

At 12 m. is **Willbrook Stat.**, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Ennistimon**,* a prettily-situated little town on the Cullenagh River, which, below the bridge, falls over a ledge of rocks in a cascade. On the N. bank is *Ennistimon House*, the residence of H. V. Macnamara, Esq.

Ennistimon to Lisdoonvarna.

Cars from the various hotels at Lisdoonvarna meet the arrival of trains, and visitors are carried thither (8 m.) for a nominal sum. Coaches run on Mon., Wed. and Fri. in the summer months between these places

and Ballyvaughan in connection with the Galway steamer.

[At 1 m. a road on rt. leads to **Kilfenora** (5 m.). It was formerly a place of some importance and a separate diocese, but it has been united to that of Killaloe since 1752. The *Cathedral* of St. Fachnan is a small building consisting of nave and choir with a massive square tower; the nave is poorly fitted up and used as a Parish Church. It measures 67 ft. by about 21; the W. end has been walled off for a porch and vestry, and the arcades of the aisles closed to complete the walls. The choir is roofless and contains an interesting *E. Window*, 20 ft. high, of three lights with round-headed arches. It is enclosed by a fine moulding, the shafts of which are crowned with curious capitals, that on the S. forming a group of five grotesque half figures. In the N. wall is a fine screened *Recess*, the head showing beautiful cusped tracery. There are an *Ambry* and double *Piscina* in the S. wall. There are some monuments, among them an *Effigy*, supposed to be that of the founder, St. Fachnan. Kilfenora was noted for the number of its crosses; there are three about the Cath., and a fine *Cross* stands in a field immediately to the W. It is about 13 ft. high, is elaborately ornamented, and has a figure of the Crucifixion. Near it also is a *Holy Well*.

This district bristles with antiquities. *Ballykiurarga Caher*, forming one of a line, is one of the finest stone forts in Ireland. It measures 155 ft. by 130 (inner ring), is from 12 to 16 ft. high, and is surrounded by *chevaux de frise*.

5 m. from Kilfenora, and passing the fine old *Castle* of Lemaneagh which belonged to the O'Briens, on the road to Corrofin, at a spot a little before the Fergus falls into the Inchiquin Lough, are various remains of antiquity: the stump of a *Round Tower* about 10 ft. high; the tower of the old *Castle*, which is said to have once been the residence of the Deans of Kilfenora; the ruins of *Kilnaboy Church*, with a sheela-na-gig over the S. door; and an ancient *Ternon Cross* fixed on a rock by the roadside; it consists of a shaft

with two arms curving upwards, on each of which is a head carved in relief, and in the centre two hands. About 2 m. N.E. of Kilfenora is the ruined *Church of Nohaval*; beside it is an *Oratory*.]

The road from Ennistimon is very hilly and runs over a wild and breezy upland, but there is nothing of special interest until we reach

9 m. **Lisdoonvarna.** * Although a place of somewhat recent establishment, it now boasts of a number of good hotels and lodging houses, and thousands visit it yearly for the use of its medicinal springs. The country around is bare and uninteresting, almost justifying the ancient libel upon the Barony of Burren already quoted. Notwithstanding this, in the fissures and crevices of the limestone strata many rare plants are found, and the Barony of Burren is one of the best districts in Ireland for the botanist. At Lisdoonvarna the limestone meets the shale series of rocks, and the juncture is strikingly exemplified in the many ravines that abound in the neighbourhood. "In no other part of Ireland is the junction between the two formations so beautifully exhibited, and on such a large scale, as in the numerous ravines about Lisdoonvarna, in many of which the observer may walk for miles in dry weather, having beneath his feet the uppermost bed of the limestone, and on each side of him perpendicular walls of shale." The peculiar mineral concretions here formed closely resemble the backs of tortoises—so deceptive, indeed, that they have been labelled "*Class reptilia*, order *chelonia*, or tortoise," and further, that when broken, "the yellow fat and green flesh are plainly indicated!" Examples may be seen built into the wall leading to the Spa. It is at this junction, too, that the

Spas exist which have given it its reputation. The climate is excellent. The town is situated at a height of about 600 ft. above the level of the sea, and the rainfall never rests long upon the limestone surface. The air, heated by contact with the bare sun-scorched rock of the surrounding district, is tempered by the moisture-laden breezes from the Atlantic three or four miles distant, and is singularly bracing and refreshing owing to the elevation.

The Spas have been known since the middle of the 18th cent., and there are several in the neighbourhood. The *Gowlan* (sulphur), the *Tuvis* (sulphur and iron), the *Magnesian* and *Rathbaum* (iron). The sulphur and iron of the wells are derived from the decomposition of the iron pyrites (sulphide of iron) found in the coal measures. The Gowlan sulphur Spa, as its name implies, is situated at the *fork* of the Gowlan River. It is the most frequented, and here a *Spa House* has been erected and grounds laid out for the accommodation of visitors. The water is conveyed in glass-lined pipes, thus insuring its absolute purity. Traces of lithium are found in the water, very rare in sulphur springs, and the quantity of sodic chloride (common salt) is less than in that of Harrogate. A weighable quantity of manganese has also been found in the Rathbaum spring. The Lisdoonvarna Spa is very efficacious in rheumatism, arthritic, and hepatic diseases.

[There are many antiquities within easy reach of Lisdoonvarna. Among the more interesting Church ruins is *Team-pull Cronan*, about 8 m. to the E. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a grove of fine old ash trees standing in the centre of a limestone dell. It measures 21 ft. by 12½ ft.; the sq.-headed doorway in the W. gable has inclined sides, and a lintel 5 ft. long and 7 in. high; the E. window is quad-

rangular on the inside $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and round-headed outside, where it is only 21 in. high. The masonry is very massive, and the whole character of the building shows it to be of great antiquity, though later work is shown in the mouldings of the E. window and quions and some sculptured heads in the walls. There are two receptacles for bones, formed of large flagstones, in the Churchyard, and near the building is the *Well* of St. Cronan.]

Distances.—Ennistimon, 9 m.; Ballyvaughan (direct), 10 m.; by coast and Black Head, 18 m.; Corcomroe Abbey, 15 m.; Kilfenora, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Inchiquin Lake, 11 m.; Cliffs of Moher, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Lehinch (direct), $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Excursions:—

1. Cliffs of Moher, Lehinch, and Ennistimon.
2. Black Head, Ballyvaughan, returning by "Corkscrew Road."
3. Kilfenora and Inchiquin Lake.
4. Teampull Cronan and Corcomroe.
5. To Ennis and Quin Abbey.
6. Miltown Malbay and Kilkee.

Ballyvaughan to Lisdoonvarna.

Steamers leave Galway for Ballyvaughan about 3 times weekly, at hours varying with the tides. Cars meet the steamers and visitors are taken to Lisdoonvarna for a very moderate charge. On reaching **Ballyvaughan** * the tourist will be interested in the striking formation of the limestone rock which covers the district, already noticeable from the bay in approaching the barren and terraced hills of Clare. Ballyvaughan is the best centre from which the botanical treasures of Burren may be explored. These include *Neotinea intacta*, *Ajuga pyramidalis*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, and many Alpine plants. As in Aran,

vertical fissures occur, and here and in the crannies and crevices of the rock the rare *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris* is found; the best spots appear along the sea road at Ballysallagh, on the heights of Black Head, and in Ballyvaughan Valley. The Burren oysters, from the adjoining *Red Bank* beds, have long been famous, but they have failed in recent years.

[Before leaving Ballyvaughan an interesting excursion may be taken to **Corcomroe Abbey**, 5 m. to the E. The road skirts the shore, from which fine views are obtained over Galway Bay and the distant Connemara Mts., and passes the ruins of the little *Church* of Dromcreehy, the two *Castles* of Muckinish, and the village of **Bealaclogga** at the S. end of a creek. Some distance further are the Abbey ruins, which are under the care of the Board of Works. It was an offshoot of Furness Abbey in Lancashire, and was founded for Cistercians about 1182 by Donall O'Brien, the founder of so many churches in Munster. The remains consist of a cruciform Church divided into nave and ritual choir separated by a plain screen wall; above is a tower with a low-pointed door, and an opening over it leads to the parapets, and the apartments over the chancel and chapels. The Chancel is finely groined, the E. window is a triplet, with a single light above; in the N. wall is an *Effigy* of King Conor O'Brien, 1267, grandson of the founder. There are also *Sedilia*, an *Altar*, and many tombs and crosses. The N. Chapel is now a vault, and the S. has some interesting details. The remains of the outer buildings are much ruined. S. of the Abbey are the remains of the three *Churches* of Oughtmama; and some distance N. of Bealaclogga is **Parkmore Fort**, consisting of two concentric ramparts with fosses, and a *Souterrain* in the centre with passages leading to the outer rampart. The road for about 12 m. continues E. through Kinvarra to Ardahan on the Ennis and Tuam line (p. 539); mail cars run between it and Ballyvaughan.]

The tourist has a choice of roads from Ballyvaughan to Lisdoonvarna. One runs W. along the shores of Galway Bay, affording fine views of the opposite coast, passing *Gleninagh Castle* and a *Holy Well*, where a human skull was once used as a vessel for drinking, but the practice has been stopped by the parish priest. The road skirts *Black Head* (6 m.) at the entrance of the Bay, and then turns S. for about 8 m., giving splendid views of the Galway coast and the Aran Islands. On the side of the head is the stone fort of *Caherdoonfergus*; further on is *Balling*, a massive stone fort; this is inhabited, and the only survival in this sense we know of in Ireland. Passing many other remains the road then turns inland, making an ascent past *Ballynalackan Castle*, well situated on a crag at the summit of a hill. There are cross roads here, that to the rt. leads to the Cliffs of Moher, and that straight on, about 3 m. further, reaches the town.

The direct road (10 m.) runs through the country once owned by the O'Loughlens, who had several castles here. It is appropriately called the "Corkscrew Road," which, as its name implies, winds from the sea-shore to the high level on which Lisdoonvarna is situated. The car has to be abandoned, and the energetic walker can take short cuts up the rather steep face of the hill. The summit displays a fine panorama, the Burren hills forming a perfect amphitheatre, the limestone formation being terraced to the very top. Fine views are obtained across Galway Bay to the N., and of the Clare Hills to the E.

Lisdoonvarna to the Cliffs of Moher, Lehninch, Milltown Malbay, and Kilkee.

Leaving Lisdoonvarna the road runs S. and crosses the curious

Spectacle Bridge, which consists of one arch and a circular opening above it. At the cross-roads ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m.) the road is left, and ascending the hill in less than 1 m. a gateway is reached leading to *O'Brien's Tower*. This building, now entirely ruined, was erected for the convenience of visitors by the late Cornelius O'Brien in 1835. He also made walks along the edge of the cliffs, protected by flag fences, and also provided a shelter for horses and vehicles. The Cliffs of Moher run for about 5 m. with a sheer precipice wall at Knockardakin of 608 ft. Although not nearly as high as the cliffs of Croaghnaun in Achill, or Slieve League in Donegal, the Cliffs of Moher form some of the most sublime objects of the western coast, and when seen in rough weather, with the huge waves of the Atlantic dashing in showers of spray over them, are a sight never to be forgotten. Here the limestone beds and superincumbent shales, passing upwards into sandy flags, which to the N. are 1000 ft. high, are brought by a southerly dip to the sea-level. Near the cross-roads at the entrance of the cliffs, it will be noticed, fine flags of olive grit, which are easily worked, are quarried and shipped at Lisconnor. "Above these flags and forming the top of the Cliffs at Moher is a bed of black shale, more than 40 ft. in thickness; this is the highest bed in the immediate district. Between the flags and this shale is a calcareous band from 3 to 5 inches in thickness full of fossils, and exhibiting in a beautiful manner the singular structure known as *Cone-within-Cone*. The axes of the cones are perpendicular to the planes of stratification. This band is traceable along the cliffs for upwards of a mile."—Geo. Sur. of Clare. The action of the sea in wearing away the softer shales and grit "is considerably assisted by the

great vertical joints, which, traversing the rock, divide it into blocks, rendering the work of destruction a far easier matter than it would otherwise be." Huge masses of *dolbr's* which have tumbled down from the upper portion of the cliffs for want of support, may be seen in places scattered in the wildest confusion. The best view is obtained from the tower, and is magnificently extensive, embracing the whole of the coast from Loop Head in the S., to Black Head in the N., while the 3 Aran Islands are conspicuous in the N.W. The ridge running out to sea below the Tower is called *Goat Island*: a spire-like stack a few hundred yards out to sea, rises to a height of 290 ft. A very good road runs the whole length of the cliffs.

The excursion may be varied by returning to the road and descending the hill to *St. Brigid's Well*, still visited by the peasantry for devotional purposes, and the *O'Brien Monument*, raised by public subscription to the late owner of the place, who did so much for the convenience and safety of visitors. The cliffs can again be reached from here and the walk continued about 3 m. to *Hag's Head* (407 ft.) at the southern end of the range of cliffs. From *Hag's Tower* a splendid view of the whole range is obtained northwards over the Aran Islands, and in good weather across the Bay to the Mountains of Connemara. From here a road descends to Liscannor Bay, and striking E. passes *Birchfield* to *Liscannor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., where there is a square *Tower*, 65 ft. high, perched on a low cliff, formerly the residence of the O'Conors. Skirting the Bay the road crosses the Cullenagh estuary at *O'Brien's Bridge*, near the ruins of *Dough Castle*. Near the shore *Kilmacreehy Church* (15th cent.) is passed. It consists of a nave and chancel

separated by a Pointed arch; it has a double-light E. window with deep splay. The nave is entered by a S. porch, and has a small light in the S. wall. Note the *Decorated Tomb Recess* in the N. wall of chancel. Continuing over an expanse of sandy dunes we reach (7 m.)

Lehinch, * on the West Clare Rly., $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Ennistimon. It contains much that is typical of the Irish village, yet has some modern improvements, including a small promenade. It is finely situated on Liscannor Bay, and receives on its beach the full roll of the Atlantic swell. Lehinch has within the last few years become popular, owing to the good bathing off its fine stretch of sands, and especially to its excellent *Golf Links*, which are among the very best in Ireland. In addition to other hotel and lodging-house accommodation, the new and well-equipped *Golf Links Hotel* of Norwegian pattern has been recently erected on a site commanding a fine view from above the village. The *Golf Links* are 3 m. in circuit, forming a full course of 18 holes.

Leaving Lehinch by rail the line runs parallel to the road and shore, affording views of the sea, with the little Mutton Island off the shore to the S., reaches at $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. **Miltown Malbay**, * a small town of 1267 Inhab. It attracts many visitors in the summer months. At **Spanish Point**, * $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is a large and well-built *Hotel*, in a good position, with villas and lodging-houses affording accommodation to those who frequent the place for bathing, as the sands are excellent for the purpose. To the N., near the old ruin of *Freagh Castle*, is a very remarkable *Puffing-Hole*. The scenery of the coast is very fine, although, as the name of Malbay

implies, it has proved very dangerous to shipping.

At Spanish Point were buried a large number of the crews of vessels of the Spanish Armada lost on the coast in Sept. 1588. One was wrecked at Doonbeg and 300 men lost, including about 60 killed by the natives, or executed by Sir Turlough O'Brien, who held Lisconnor Castle with a large body of men to prevent their landing. Another was wrecked on a reef inside Mutton Island, and 1000 are said to have perished. Another was lost at Kilrush, and three others about the Shannon mouth. Great plunder was taken from the wrecks by the inhabitants who crowded to the coast, and a fine table, given by Sheriff Clancy to his relative O'Brien, is still preserved in Dromoland Castle.

[About 7 m. E. of Miltown Malbay to the l. of the road to Ennis is Slieve Callan, which rises to the height of 1282 ft., and presents the appearance of a flat-topped hill with terraced sides. This hill, together with the whole of this district, consists geologically of the upper limestone measures, "while the coal measures, consisting of softer but tougher materials, form higher land, which ends in a continuous and rather steep escarpment. On examining the position of the rocks near these escarpments, it is at once evident that the limestone rises up to the surface from beneath the coal measures, and that the beds of the latter end abruptly at the escarpment. It is clear that this abrupt termination of so great a thickness of beds can only be due to the fact that the former continuation of these beds has been cut off and removed by the action of denudation."

On the S.E. side of Slieve Callan is a *Cromlech*, "consisting of three immense stones; two of them pitched on end, and the third laid incumbent on these. The latter measures 12 ft. in length by 4 ft. in breadth; the others are each 10 ft. in length, 8 ft. broad, and 1 ft. thick; two more lie extended on the ground, closing when erect the extremities of the crypt, which the whole structure formed

when complete." — *Windele*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the north of the cromlech, and beyond a small tarn, is a flat flagstone 11 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft., containing an Ogham inscription on the face, first discovered in 1780. The genuineness of the inscription was doubted by O'Donovan and O'Curry, but asserted by other authorities.]

The geologist should ramble along the shore to the S., passing *Tromra Castle*, an ancient seat of the O'Briens. From near here a "corragh" can be hired and a trip made to *Mutton Island*, which, as its name implies, affords good pasturage to sheep. According to the Annalists it was torn from the mainland by a furious tempest about 800 A.D. It has the ruins of an oratory of St. Senan, and some curious caves. A little below Kilmurry the River Annagceragh flows into the sea through the lagoon of *Lough Donnell*, which is defended from the tide by a bed of shingle 29 ft. high.

The South Clare Rly. connects Miltown Malbay with Kilkee; it was opened in 1892 and was constructed at a cost of 120,000*l.* Leaving Miltown Malbay the line passes several small stations to 17 m. *Doonbeg*; the *Doughmore Sandhills* here rise to a height in some places of 100 ft. above sea-level. There is another old *Castle* here, once a fortress of the O'Briens. At 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Moyasta Junction*, a short branch of 4 m. runs S.E. to *Kilrush* (p. 517), the other continues to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Kilkee * (Pop. 1661), the fashionable bathing-place for the S.W. of Ireland. It is situated on a small inlet called Moore or Kilkee Bay, retreating from that terrible line of coast rocks which form Malbay, rightly so called, for if a vessel happen to be entangled there, the only chance of saving the ship is by making for the small inlets of Doonbeg and Lisconnor on the north-

ern side. The town is well built, the houses running along the sweep of crescent-shaped *Strand* about 1 m. in length. It has a beautiful sandy beach with a gradual slope, and the Bay is protected by the ledge of *Duggerna Rocks*. The beautifully clear water from the Atlantic which rolls in upon the shore is singularly refreshing and invigorating. A ledge of sandstone rock on the S. side, well provided with ladders, affords excellent accommodation to swimmers. Among the many fine bathing resorts round the Irish coast none equals, much less excels, Kilkee. Tennyson twice visited Kilkee and wrote of it thus: "I am glad that you have thought of me at Kilkee by the great deeps. The sea is my delight." There are several hotels and many private lodging-houses. The air is very pure and bracing, and the coast can be explored for miles both N. and S. The force of the Atlantic waves can be witnessed at times, and many tales of disasters caused by them are told. "Intrinsic Bay" is so called from the wreck of a vessel of that name bound for America over sixty years ago. In Nov. 1850, a fierce storm drove an emigrant ship, the 'Edmund,' ashore, and the waves carried her over the rocks. She went to pieces quickly, and though a large number were saved, about 100 lives were lost. A great wave broke over the *Duggerna Rocks* in 1886, and swept away a considerable portion of the wall protecting the roadway; while waves have risen to a great height and swept off persons on apparently safe resting-places.

For about 20 m., that is, from Loop Head to Doonbeg, the shore presents on a grand scale the ruins of Nature in the many and endlessly varied caverns, chasms, indentations, and isolated rocks, into which the ceaseless beatings of the Atlantic waves have broken this

stern and rocky coast. A short walk only is necessary to convince the tourist of the splendid cliff scenery, not inferior in some respects to the Cliffs of Moher. To the N. he may wander to Ballard Bay, 4 m., where the cliffs increase in height, and contain many fine caves in their recesses; while to the S. it is a magnificent walk to Castle Point, crowned with the ruined tower of *Doonlicka Castle*, once owned by the McMahons. The most prominent features of this part of the coast are *Grean Rock* and *Bishop's Island*, an immensely bold, escarped rock, called in Irish *Oileán-an-Easpoig-gortaigh* (the Island of the Hungry Bishop), a name that well signifies its barren and savage aspect, and the difficulty of reaching it. It is traditionally said, that a bishop once retired to it to evade his duty in attending to his people during a famine. Having lived on it for a time he failed to get back owing to the widening of the chasm by the sea, and so perished of hunger. There is on it, however, a fine specimen of *Bee-hive Oratory* and a *House* ascribed to St. Senan. "The exterior face of the wall, at four different heights, recedes to the depth of about 1 ft.; a peculiarity not found in any other structure of the kind, and probably introduced with the view of lessening the weight of the dome-shaped roof, which was formed, not on the principle of the arch, but, as usual, by the gradual approximation of the stones as the wall ascended."—'Handbook of Irish Antiq.'

Near Fohagh Point is *Tobercued Holy Well*, visited by those suffering from sore eyes; here the usual native offerings, rags, pins, &c., are to be seen. About 1 m. distant is a *Spa*, slightly chalybeate. Below off the coast is *Grean Rock*, a fine stack with an incline towards the sea. Further on and off the coast is the rocky islet of *Illanonearaun*,

and on the highest point of the cliffs further S. are the ruins of *Knocknagarhoon Castle*. From here the excursion can be continued to **Loop Head**, 16 m. to the S.W. of Kilkee, the direct road to which runs about midway between the Shannon and the Atlantic, leaving to the l. the village and bay of Carrigaholt, and passing through the hamlets of **Cross** and **Kilbaha**.

The *Lighthouse* stands 500 yds. S.E. of the extreme point, and at an elevation of 277 ft. above high water. It has a white occulting light 24 secs. in revolving, and is visible 22 miles at sea.

From the Lighthouse is a magnificent view of the estuary of the Shannon to the E., Kerry Head, Brandon Mount, and the hills of Dingle Promontory to the S., backed up by the lofty summits of McGillicuddy's Reeks; and to the N. the mountains of Connemara and the Twelve Pins, with the islands of Aran standing out to sea. It is probably as fine and wild a panorama as can be seen anywhere in the three kingdoms. The cliff scenery on this portion of the coast is also very remarkable. Immediately round the Head is an isolated rock, known as the "Lover's Leap." Legend makes this "Cuchullin's Leap;" for here the hero of the Red-Braun knights, when pursued by a too impulsive lady, sprang across the intervening chasm to the rock, and she, failing in the leap, was killed in the depths below. At **Ross** (nearly 3 m. higher up) are some of the natural *Bridges* which are such wonderful features of this coast. The following are the dimensions of the arch. The span is 72 ft.; height above water, 49 ft.; thickness of the arch at the crown, consisting of rock, covered with earth verdure, 19 ft.; width of the sheet of rock underneath the arch, 45 ft.; and width on top, 30 ft. The other bridge is 45 ft. span; the thickness

above the arch, 9 ft.; and the width, 30 ft.

The geological explanation of these is very simple. All this line of cliffs consists of carbonaceous slates, which, being soft, are less able to resist the force of the waves and atmospheric elements. In the case of the bridges, some of the lower beds, eaten away by the water, have fallen in; and the upper ones, dipping both to sea and inland at low angles, have formed the natural arch.

A little higher up, near the ruins of *Cloghaunscarraun Castle*, there is a fine *Puffing-Hole*, and *Cave*.

When the weather permits, interesting boat excursions may be made to the sea caves of this grand coast in the "corrags," which the natives manage with great dexterity and skill.

From Kilkee we return by rail to Ennis.

Ennis to Athenry, by Railway.

The Athenry and Ennis branch of the Waterford and Limerick Rly. passes through a flat and uninteresting country to

7 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Crusheen**, where the traveller meets some pretty bits of scenery, and in the neighbourhood are several demesnes with their pleasant woods, and a good trout-stream. Near it to the S. is *Inchicronan Lake*, with an island on which are the remains of one of the many abbeys ascribed to Donall O'Brien. Crossing the Moyree River the line enters Galway and passes **Tubber**, 12 m. Further on the rt. is **Lough Cutra Castle**, the seat of Viscount Gough, a handsome modern residence, built by a former possessor, Viscount Gort, at a cost of about 80,000*l.*, from designs by Nash, and much enlarged by the Gough family.

It stands on the W. shore of the lake. In and about the Castle are various interesting memorials of the Indian campaigns, in which the late Field-Marshal Lord Gough bore so distinguished a part. The Park is extensive and well wooded, and the grounds and gardens laid out in excellent taste, while the views of the lake and its sylvan islands, on most of which are found the ruins of an ancient church or castle, combine to form a romantic and pleasing picture. A river between the lake and Gort runs underground for part of its course, and at a spot about 1 m. from the town can be discerned far down a steep and wooded chasm, called the "Punchbowl," some 80 or 90 ft. below the level of the surrounding ground.

18 m. Gort ★ (Pop. 1339), shortened from *Gort-insi-Guaire*, the Garden of the island of Guaire, King of Connaught in the 7th cent., and whose residence was on the site now occupied by the barracks, is a neat, clean-looking little town, of one square, or rather triangle, with 3 or 4 streets leading out of it. There is nothing to see in it, and the traveller will be disposed to agree with the author of the 'Irish Sketch-book,' who remarks "that it seemed to bore itself considerably, had nothing to do, and no society." But in the days when the cavalry barracks were tenanted, Gort was considerably livelier than it is now. In the townland of Ballinbane is a stone fort known locally as *Cuher Mugaichane*.

Détour to Kilmacduagh,

3 m. from Gort to the S.W. Here St. Colman Mac Duach founded Kilmacduagh, which was made a see, over which he himself presided, in the 7th cent. It was held together with that of Clonfert, and eventually became merged into Killaloe. The original *Church* was built for St. Colman by his kinsman Guaire Aidhne,

King of Connaught. The buildings, conspicuous in the great plain, form an interesting and attractive group, and are well kept by the Board of Works. The *Cathedral* is an enlargement or rather re-building in the 14th or 15th cent. of the original Ch., the doorway of which (now closed up) in the W. gable is 6 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide at the top, and 3 ft. 2 in. at the bottom, the lintel-stone, running the entire thickness of the wall, is 5 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. high, and 3 ft. wide. The gable seems to be the original height, but the side walls show the additions from the pitch of the stone roof. The present length of the Cath. is about 98 ft. It is entered by a 15th-cent. doorway in the S. wall near the W. end. The semicircular chancel arch rests upon a pair of well-cut, finely jointed pillars, and on the S. side of the chancel is a more modern *Sacristy*. The *S. Chapel* (25 ft. by 22 ft. 6 in.) is entered from the nave by a low Pointed doorway, and is lit by two Flamboyant windows in the S. and E. walls; it contains an *Altar-tomb* of the O'Shaughnessys. There is another fine one and many monuments to the same family in the *N. Chapel*, the original entrance to which has been closed. A mural slab (1645) may refer to the erection of the *Altar-tomb*.

Of the abbey buildings the *Church*, which stands on the N. side of the cloister, is in a good state of preservation. It is entered on the S. side by a Pointed doorway into the Choir, and by one on the N. side into the nave. Of the chancel arch, only the finely chiselled pillars, bases, and capitals cut from the limestone of the district now remain. The chancel is lit by a finely moulded double lancet window, 8 ft. high and the lights 6 in. wide in the E. wall, and a single one in the S. wall, both deeply splayed. The carving of the quoin shafts on the exterior of the E. wall is worthy of notice, and may be compared with that on the Tomgraney and Corcounroe church windows. The *Sacristy* is entered from the chancel by a Pointed doorway, off which is a vaulted chamber, lit on the S. side by a small lancet window; this may have been

the treasury of the Monastery. Adjoining is a larger vaulted chamber, probably the refectory, lit by two lancet windows, which opened on the cloister by a Pointed doorway; this has been built up and the chamber converted into a vault, by a former owner of the land. Above were the dormitories of the Community, lit by two lancets. Some remains of the other buildings and enclosure may be traced.

To the N.E. of the Cathedral is *Teampull Owen*, an early building, which consisted of a nave and chancel; little remains but the S. wall with its two lights; the masonry is of the same character as the W. end of the Cathedral. To the N. of this Ch. stands a quadrangular castellated block, two storeys high, much in ruins, of which nothing seems known; it may have been a bishop's see-house. Note the projection near the E. angle. *Teampull Muire* lies E. of the Cathedral, and separated from the enclosure by the public road; it is an oblong building (41½ ft. by 19 ft.), with no special features.

The **Round Tower**, which is remarkable for leaning out of the perpendicular about 2 ft., and not, as has been often given, 17 ft., is commonly and erroneously considered to be of the same age as the original Church, viz. the commencement of the 7th cent.; and it and the Church are stated by the traditions of the country to have been the work of Gobhan Saer, the architect of Antrim and Glendalough towers. The total vertical height is 111 ft. 10 in., the conical cap being 17 ft.

The doorway is 26 ft. from the ground; it is 6 ft. 10 in. in height, and is semicircular-headed, the arch being formed by cuttings in the horizontal stones. Above it are five offsets marking the storeys, each lighted by a triangular-headed window, the top having 6. The tower was thoroughly restored in 1879, including a breach of some 50 ft. and the conical top. The interior was filled with rubbish to the doorway; this was cleared out to the foundation 2 ft. below the surface level. 2 ft. below this skeletons were

found partially under the foundation, showing that here as in Kilkenny the tower stands on an ancient cemetery.

In the parish is a stone fort, known as *Caher Cugeola*.

Return to Main Route.

25 m. **Ardrahan**, a small and unimportant village, near which lies *Castle Taylor*, a handsome seat.

Passing **Craughwell**, 31 m., the train joins the M. G. W. Rly. line from Dublin to Galway at

36 m. **Athenry** (see Rte. 19), from whence the line is continued N. to Tuam.

Athenry to Tuam, by Railway.

The Rly. passes rt. the demesnes of *Graig Abbey* and *Bingarra House*, and l. *Castle Ellen* and *Belleville*.

On rt. is **Monivea**, a small town, almost entirely surrounded by the grounds of *Monivea Castle*, the residence of Acheson S. French, Esq.

9 m. **Ballyglunin Stat.**, adjoining *Ballyglunin House*, through the grounds of which flows a small stream, called the *Abbert River*.

To the rt. of Rly., on either bank of the *Abbert River*, are *Moyné* and *Abbert* (J. Blakeney, Esq.).

[2 m. to the rt. are the remains of *Abbey Knockmoy* (Ir. *Cnoc-Muaidhe*), celebrated for its frescoes. In 1189 Cathal O'Connor, surnamed *Croibh-Dearg*, or *Red Hand*, King of Connaught, obtained a victory over the English forces under Almericus St. Lawrence, and to commemorate it founded the *Abbey of Cnoc-Muaidhe*, or the *Hill of Slaughter*. The nave

is short and plain, but the chief interest is in the choir, where are the tomb of the founder and the frescoes. Otway described them in his day: "Over the tomb of Cathal is represented the taking down of our Saviour from the cross. Nearer to the altar, and on a large compartment of the wall, are 2 designs. The upper represents 6 figures clothed in rich and flowing robes: the one in the middle is said to be Rory O'Conor, monarch of Ireland; on either side the princes, his vassals; one holds a hawk on his thumb, the other a sword. Below this is a man sitting with what appears to be a roll of paper in his hand. To his right is a young man fixed to a tree, and transfixed with arrows, and 2 archers are in the act of shooting more at him. It is said that the youth represents MacMurrough, son of the King of Leinster, who betrayed Ireland to the English, and that Rory O'Conor condemned the youth to this fate in revenge for his father's treason." The costumes of the kings belong to the 12th cent., and these frescoes are considered, by competent antiquaries, to have been the work of the 14th cent. These singular paintings are fast disappearing, and it is only owing to the stone vaulting of the roof that they have been preserved so long.

Near **Newtown Bellew**, 10 m. rt., is a small lake, the waters of which are said to be illuminated by phosphoric light once every 70 years. It has been held in high reputation by the peasants, as those who wash in it run no risk of dying for that year.

13 m. **Mount Bellew**, a rather pretty little town near the banks of the Shiven, which ere long falls into the Sneek. *Mount Bellew* is the residence of Sir Henry C. Bellew, Bart.

From hence the traveller may proceed to Roscommon, through Mount Talbot and Athleague.]

After leaving Ballyglunin Stat., the round hill of *Knockma* becomes visible on the W., and soon afterwards the towers and buildings of

16 m. **Tuam** * (Pop. 2896), a place of considerable antiquity, was originally a religious establishment, founded in the 6th cent. by St. Jarlath, and from that time to this has ever maintained a high station in the ecclesiastical polity of Ireland. At one time it was the seat of a Protestant archbishop, but by the Church Temporalities Act of 1834, was altered to a bishopric, and the see united with Kiltala and Achonry. It is still, however, a Rom. Cath. Archbishopric. The town itself is small and not particularly interesting, with the exception of one or two objects of antiquity which no tourist should omit. The first is the **Cathedral**, which is also the Parish Church. It has been almost rebuilt at a cost of 16,000*l.* from plans by Sir Thos. Deane, the original character of the structure being admirably preserved. It was consecrated in 1878, and the whole work was largely due to the efforts of the late Dean Seymour, and to the subsequent monetary assistance of Bishop Plunket, and his nephew the Archbishop of Dublin. Of the ancient Church itself nothing but the *Chancel* remains, the chief feature of which, its arch (used until lately as a Western door), is as magnificent a specimen of Norman work as any building in Great Britain can boast. It is built of red sandstone, altogether foreign to that district. Its date is somewhat between 1128, when O'Hoisin became abbot, and 1152, when he was made archbishop, and is generally attributed to Turlough O'Connor (1130). The original building having been destroyed a new ch. was built at the E. end of the stone roofed chancel, and the latter was used as a Consistorial Court until Disestablishment. The nave of the former is now the Synod Hall and Library, and in it are the Italian Stalls presented by the Misses Cooper to Dean Townsend. Petric wrote of it:—

"Of the ancient Church nothing but the chancel remains, its E. end being perforated by three circular-headed windows, ornamented with zigzag and other mouldings both externally and internally, and connected with each other by stringcourse mouldings, of which the external one is enriched with pateræ. But the great feature of the chancel is its triumphal arch, erroneously supposed to have been a doorway, composed externally of six semicircular, concentric, and recessed arches. The shafts of the columns, which, with the exception of the outermost at each side, are semicircular, are unornamented, but their capitals, which are rectangular, on a semicircular torus, are very richly sculptured, chiefly with a variety of interlaced traceries, and in two instances, those of the jambs, with grotesque human heads. The arch mouldings consist of the nebule, diamond frette, and varieties of the chevron, the execution of which is remarkable for its beauty."

The **Cross** of Tuam, also of sandstone, once broken into 3 pieces, and the property of 3 different owners, is now happily re-united and re-erected. The base contains inscriptions in memory of O'Hoisin, the Abbot, and Turlogh O'Connor, King of Connaught. In contrast to the plainness of the Protestant Cathedral the **R. C. Cathedral** is elaborate. It is a fine cruciform Perp. building, though unsatisfactory from its excessively florid ornamentation. "The walls are strengthened with panelled buttresses of several stages, terminating in richly crocketed pinnacles rising above the parapet, which is enriched with open tracery." The interior of the Cathedral, though very expensively decorated, has no solemnity or impressive effect

about it. In front of the Cathedral are *Statues* of the late Archbp. McHale and Wm. Burke, and close by is *St. Jarlath's College* for the education of the R. C. Clergy. About 1½ m., near the Rly., are the *Round Tower* and other ruins of Kilbannan.

Excursions :—

1. Knockmoy.
2. Headford and Ross Abbey.

Conveyances.—Rail to Athenry; to Claremorris, and thence to Westport, Sligo, or Athlone. Car to Headford; to Dunmore.

Distances.—Athenry, 16 m.; Knockmoy, 11 m.; Dunmore, 9 m.; Headford, 13 m. [the road to which place runs at the base of Knockma, "the Hill of Fairies," which, from the flatness of the country round, is seen for a very long distance].

The line continues to 33 m. *Claremorris* (Rte. 23), on the line from Athlone to Westport. From Claremorris, as has been already mentioned (p. 279), the line has been continued to Collooney (47 m.), passing several small stations including **Swineford** * (Pop. 1367).

At *Leyney*, 42 m., to the l. near *Coolaney*, is an old disused *Bridge* spanning the Oweubay River on which trees are growing. Though the whole line from Athenry is hardly a tourist route, yet the new portion opens up N.E. Connaught, and affords facilities for quickly reaching the best scenery of the W. from Sligo or the reverse. Much of it passes through a dreary and generally boggy country offering no special features worthy of notice.

ROUTE 39.

FISHGUARD TO ROSSLARE AND WATERFORD.

This route, to which we have already referred in Rte. 26, is the result of united action on the part of the Great Western Railway of England and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland, and has now practically been completed after the expenditure of immense labour and at enormous cost. It will be now possible for the traveller to the South of Ireland to reach Waterford from London as quickly, and with as much if not more comfort, as he would reach Dublin. The fine service of trains that made the journey from London to New Milford so attractive will be maintained to Fishguard, and the new fast turbine steamers with a speed of $22\frac{1}{2}$ knots will cross the 62 miles passage of St. George's Channel to Rosslare in about $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The new rly. to Fishguard is coupled with the Great Western main line at Clarboston Road, thus bringing it into connection with all parts of England. In Ireland a through connection of trains is made by Waterford to Cork, thus bringing the traveller immediately in touch with the Grand Atlantic Coast Route and Killarney. Tourists from South England and South Wales will thus have Ireland brought easily and economically within their reach. It is possible by this route for a traveller to breakfast in London and sup on the shores of Killarney lakes.

The works at Fishguard (in operation for seven years) consist of a line of rly. cut in the face of the cliffs to Goodwick, on the opposite side of the bay, and the construction of a great breakwater stretching out towards Dina's Head for a distance of 2000 ft. The cutting of the line

presented great difficulties, as the cliffs were sheer, and men had to be suspended for drilling purposes at a height of some 150 ft. from their base. It has been estimated that some two million tons of rock have been blasted from the mountain side, and as much as seven tons of gunpowder have been used in one operation, displacing over one hundred and ten thousand tons of rock. The débris has been used to the extent of about one and a quarter million tons in the construction of the breakwater. This vast wall is 300 ft. broad at the base and 70 ft. at the top, which is 70 ft. above the bed of the harbour. The total length of the quay wall is 1120 ft., and three steamers will find accommodation along its sides. A floating dock lies adjacent for repairs.

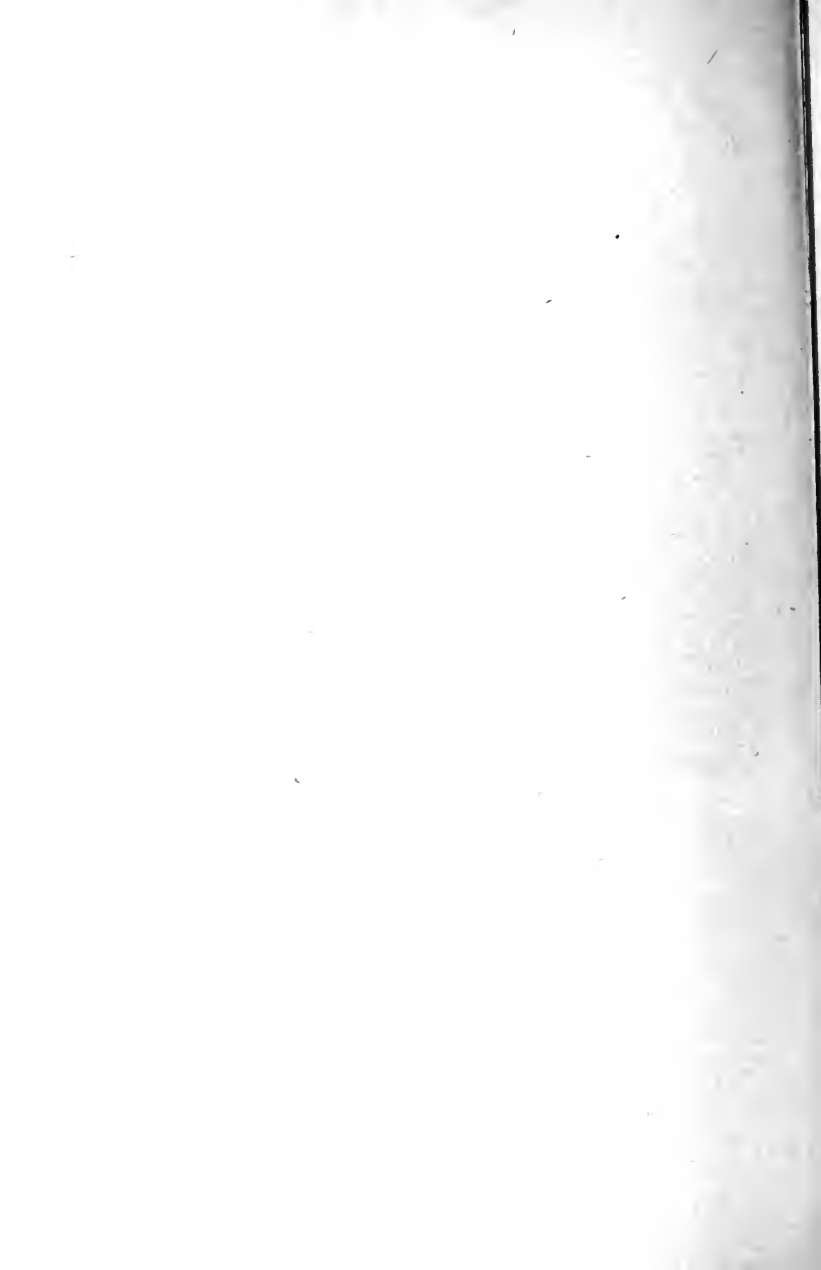
The little Harbour of Rosslare (see Rte. 26), lying N.W. of Greenore Pt. and at the south end of the low spit of land forming the shallow harbour of Wexford, has been entirely remodelled. The difficulties of building a harbour here were considerable, being due to the existence of great sandbanks 1 m. out at sea, and the quantities of sand constantly shifted by tidal currents. An open *Viaduct* was therefore necessary between the shore and the pier, and the latter is so built that it directs the movement of the current along its face and so through the openings between the piers of the viaduct, thus preventing any accumulation of silt. The old viaduct has been replaced by a new, which is built on eleven steel girders, of 80 ft. span, carried on cylinders. There are cattle and foot-passenger gangways on either side, supported by cantilevers

attached to the girders. The solid portion of the *Pier* is about 1500 ft. long and 100 ft. wide; the walls are built of concrete blocks, 20 tons weight, the space between being filled with sand and gravel. Trains discharge alongside the steamer, and a very convenient subway with a special arrangement of openings has been built for the shipment of cattle.

Leaving Rosslare Pier the line, at present a single one, runs to the junction with Wexford and thence across the baronies of Forth and Bargo with features not unlike some English counties already described in Rtes. 26 and 29. Passing several small stations, it leaves Dunbrody Abbey on the l. and running through a deep rock cutting, the line reaches the Barrow above Cheekpoint, and here a magnificent *Bridge* has been erected across the river at its junction with the Suir. The Barrow is here a noble sheet of water, and the view of the river and its diversified shores is a very attractive one. The *Bridge* is 2131 ft. in length, and consists of 13 spans of 140 ft. each, and a swing span which gives two openings of 80 ft. each for the passage of vessels. The girders

beneath are 25 ft. above high water spring tides, and rest upon cylinders 8 ft. wide at top and 11 to 12 ft. wide at bottom; some of these have been sunk to a depth of 108 ft. below mean water level.

The line now keeps to the N. bank of the Suir, and at Snowhill it passes through a *Tunnel* about a quarter of a mile long, and 5 miles further reaches *Waterford*. Here another fine *Bridge* has been built across the river, thus connecting the lines to Dublin, Kilkenny, and Limerick with those to Cork, Bantry, and Killarney. The *Bridge* is 1265 ft. long with 6 spans of 140 ft., one of 133 ft., and one of 103 ft., with an open span of a "bascule" type on the American Scherzer principle, giving a waterway of 50 ft. The under side of the girders is 17 ft. above high water, and the cylinders are of the same type and dimensions as those at the Barrow. The new *Station* on the N. side of the Suir takes in the old and thus establishes a through connection with Cork. All this is calculated to increase greatly the importance of Waterford as a railway centre in the South of Ireland.



INDEX-DIRECTORY, 1907.

Notice to Travellers.—While every effort has been made to render the information in the Index and Directory accurate up to date of issue, Travellers should, nevertheless, consult the monthly time tables, or verify locally, especially in regard to steamer, coach, and car services.

Abbreviations: A. = Abbey; C. = Castle; H. = House; I. = Island; L. = Lake or Lough; Mt. = Mountain; R. = River.

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Banks: Bank of I.; Ulster; Provincial; Belfast; Northern; Hibernian.
County Club, English St.
Churches: Cathedral, Ch. of I.; Cathedral, R. C.; St. Mark's Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.
Newspapers: Guardian, Fri.; Ulster Gazette, Sat. Standard, Fri.
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 Banks: National; Hiber-
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 Churches: Ch. of I.;
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 Car to Castlereagh, 8.30 P.M.
 Banks: Hibernian;
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 Car to Inishrone and
 Easky, 3.30 P.M.; to Bel-
 mullet, 4 A.M., 1 P.M., Mon.,
 Wed., Fri.
 Hotels: *Moy,* salmon,
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 shooting; *Imperial.*
 Banks: Bank of Ireland;
 National; Provincial; Ul-
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 Churches: Ch. of I.;
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 Boarding Houses: Mrs.
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BALLYMENA, 117.
 Hotels: *Adair Arms; West End Temperance; Royal; Albert Temperance.*
 Cart to Broughshane, Carn-
 lough, and Glenarm, 8.20
 A.M.; Galgorm and Grace-
 hill, 8.20 A.M., 12.10, 5.45
 P.M.; to Cushendall, 3 P.M.
 Banks: Belfast; North-
 ern; Ulster; Provincial.
 Churches: Ch. of I.;
 Pres.; Unit.; Bap.; Meth.;
 Cong.; R. C.
 Newspapers: *Observer,*
Fri.; Telegraph, Fri.
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 Hotels: *Antrim Arms;*
Victoria Temperance; *Miss*
Hunter's Temperance.
 Banks: Belfast; Ulster.
 Churches: Ch. of I.;
 Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
 Newspapers: *Bally-*
money Free Press; N. An-
trim Standard, Thurs.
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 July to Sept.
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 Ardahan, 2.30 P.M.
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 Hotels: *McIntyre's; All's.*
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 Bank: Bank of Ireland.
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 Banks: Provincial;
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 Churches: Ch. of I.;
 Pres.; Unit.; Bap.; Meth.;
 R. C.
 Newspaper: *Da Bribe*
Chronicle, Wed. and Sat.
BANDON, 444.
 Hotel: *Deconshire Arms,*
 N. Maine St.
 Banks: Bank of Ireland,
 Munster and Leinster; Pro-
 vincial.
 Churches: Ch. of I.;
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 Hotels: *Pickie, good;*
Grand; Royal; Imperial.
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 Bank: Belfast.
 Churches: Ch. of I.;
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Hotels: *Grand Central* 18, Royal Avenue; *Avenue*, Royal Avenue; *Station* (N. Co.'s Bly.); *Imperial and Windsor*, 18, Donegall Place; *Royal*, 57, Donegall Place; *Eglinton and Winton*, 83, High St.; *Commercial*, 5, Waring St.; *Linen Hall*, 3, Donegall Sq., E.; *Union*, 5, 6, Donegall Sq., W.; *Prince of Wales*, 28, Victoria St.; *Hotel Shaftesbury*, 6, College Sq., N.; *Balmoral* (Temperance), 11, College Sq., E.; *Queen's*, 2, York St.

London and North Western Railway:—

Steamers leave Holyhead for Greenore on arrival of the 7.30 P.M. (Sundays, 8.45 P.M.) train from Euston; Greenore arr. 6.0 A.M.; Belfast 7.40 A.M.; Mondays, 9.5 A.M. Steamers leave Greenore for Holyhead at 8 P.M. daily in connection with 5.30 P.M. train from Belfast; London (Euston), arr. 7.30 A.M.

Midland Railway (England). New turbine and twin-screw steamers I ave Heysham at 11.45 P.M. on arrival of 6 P.M. express train from St. Pancras (London), arriving at Donegall Quay, Belfast, at 6 A.M. (dining-car London to Heysham). These steamers leave Belfast for Heysham at 9.0 P.M. (11.30 P.M. on Sat.), arriving at Heysham at 4.25 A.M. and St. Pancras 10.40 A.M. (breakfast-car Heysham to London).

Via Fleetwood:—

Steamers leave Fleetwood for Belfast at 11.15 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted) in connection with 5.30 P.M. train from Euston; Belfast (arrive), 6 A.M. Steamers leave Belfast for Fleetwood at 8.30 P.M. daily and 10.30 P.M. on Saturdays (Sundays excepted); the Boat Express leaves Fleetwood at 5.45 A.M.: London (Euston), 11.25 A.M. Sea Passage 54 hrs.

Royal Mail Line (Scotland):—

Day Service (summer months), by new steamer "Viper," 4 P.M., to Ardrossan (Sundays excepted). Train from Dublin, 10.30 A.M.; Glasgow, arr. 9.25 P.M.

Night Service to Greenock, 8.30 P.M.; Sat. 10 P.M.; to Ardrossan, 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays and Sundays except ed). Also twice daily, *via* Larne. To Bangor, 12 P.M., 2 P.M., 5.30 P.M.

Banks: *Bank of Ireland*, 34, Donegall Place; *Belfast Banking Co.*, 2, Waring St. (Branch, 29, Great Edward St.); *National*, 40, High St.; *Northern Banking Co.*, 16, Victoria St. (Branches, 109, Royal Avenue; 2, Shaftesbury Sq.); *Provincial*, 2, Royal Avenue; *Ulster*, 35, Waring St. (Branches, 37, Donegall Place; 1, Duncrain St.).

Boatbuilders: *Jordan*, Prince's Dock; *McKeown*, 87, Whitla St.

Booksellers: *Mullan & Son*, Donegall Place; *Olley & Co.*, 8, Royal Avenue; *S. E. Gant*, Royal Avenue; *W. Dargin*, Castle Lane; *Alcz. Mays*, Chichester St.

Cab and Car Fares.

By Distance.—One-Horse Carriage, Two Wheels—
 per mile s. d.
 For 1 or 2 passengers 0 6
 For 4 " " 0 10

By Distance.—One-Horse Carriage, Four Wheels—
 per mile s. d.
 For 1 or 2 passengers 0 8
 For 4 " " 1 0

By Time.—One-Horse Carriage, with Two Wheels.
 Within the City—

per hour s. d.
 For 1 or 2 passengers 1 6
 For 3 or more " " 2 0

Outside the City—
 For 4 passengers, or any less number . 2 0

Luggage—112 lbs. free of charge; every additional 28 lbs., or fractional part thereof, 1d.

Churches: *Ch. of I.*, St. Anne's (Cath.), Donegall St.; St. George's, High St.; Christchurch, College Sq., N.; St. Luke's, Northumberland St.; St. Stephen's, Millfield; St. Thomas's, Lisburn Rd.; St. James's, Antrim Rd.—*Rom. Cath.*, St. Peter's, Falls Rd.; St. Patrick's, Donegall St.; St. Malachy's, Alfred St.—*Pres.*, Rosemary St., Fisherswick Place, York St.—*Meth.*, Carlisle Circus, Donegall Sq., University Rd.—*Indep.*, Donegall St.—*Friends'*, Frederick St.—*Bap.*, Great Victoria St.—*Moravian*, Botanic Rd.—*Jews' Synagogue*, Great Victoria St.

Clubs: *Belfast Masonic*, 19, Arthur Sq.; *Prince of Wales Masonic*, 75, Arthur St.; *Ulster Club*, Castle Place; *Union Club*, 6, Donegall Place; *Ulster Reform Club*, 4, Royal Avenue; *Belfast Chess Club*, Central Hall, Rosemary St.; *N. of I. Cricket Club*, Shaftesbury Avenue, Ormeau Rd.; *Ormeau Golf Club*, Oakleigh, Ravenhill Rd.; *Malone Golf Club*; *Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*, 7, College Sq., N.

Photographers: *R. Welch*, 49, Lonsdale St.; Irish views, antiquarian, and geological (special and first-class); *Abernethy*, 29, High St.; *Benson*, 30, Great Victoria St.; *Blair*, 45, Done-

gall Place; *Buchanan*, 15A, Donegall Place; *Buchanan*, 83, Royal Avenue; *Decola*, 13, Fleetwood St.; *Douglas*, 35, Royal Avenue; *Egan*, 41, Little May St.

Theatres, &c.: *Theatre Royal*, Arthur Sq.; *Alhambra Music Hall*, North St.; *Empire Music Hall*, Police Sq.

Turkish Baths: *Hammam*, Donegall St.; *Clster*, 43, Arthur St.

Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers: *Braddell & Son*, 21, Castle Place; *Hunter & Sons*, 62, Royal Avenue; *McWilliams & Co.*, 86, Ann St.

Hairdressers: *Ranagan*, 15, Castle Lane; *Heron*, High St.; *Hoffman*, 13A, Castle Place.

Libraries: *Belfast Free Public Library*, Royal Avenue; *Linen Hall Library*, 10, Donegall Sq., N.

Newspapers: *Belfast News-Letter*; *Belfast Evening Telegraph*; *Northern Whig*; *Irish News*.

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Hotels: *Royal*; *Sea View*; *Erris*.

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Car to Ballina, 2.4 P.M.

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Hotels: *McGahan's*, Diamond, Main Street; *Lawn* (Temperance).

Bank: Ulster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; Pres.; R. C.

Mail Car to Clones, 7.20 A.M.; to Ballyconnell, Killashandra, and Swanlinbar, 6.15 A.M.

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Hotel: *Temperance*.

Mail Car to Newry, 2.25,

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Hotels: *St. Anne's Hy-dro.*, first class; *Blarney Castle*.

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Hotels: *Royal*; *Rockingham Arms*.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; National.

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Hotels: *International*, first class; *Station* (late *Loyal Marine*), first class; *Esplanade*; *Strand*; *Grey Heals*.

Gold Links: bathing (excellent).

Car about 6 times daily to Enniskerry.

Bray Club, Prince of Wales' Ter.

Banks: Hibernian; Northern.

Churches: Ch. of I. (3); Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

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Hotels: Lough Swilly, hot and cold sea water baths; golf links; Temperance Refreshment Room, Railway station.
Mail Car to Clonmany, 8 A.M.
 BUNDORAN, 170.
Hotels: Great Northern, Millard-room; Hamilton's.
Golf Links: bathing (excellent).
Car to Sligo, 7.30 A.M. and 3.55 P.M.
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Hotel: Railway (W. G. Leslie), boating, bathing, shooting (over 40,000 ac.), fishing.
Banks: National; Munster and Leinster.
Coach to Waterville, 1 P.M., 6.20 P.M.
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Steamer to Youghal, daily.
Bank: National.
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Hotel: Southern, fishing, shooting. Golf and bathing at Dooks, 3 miles.
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Newspapers: Carlow Sentinel; Carlow Nationalist; Leinster Times; Carlow Vindicator.
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Booksellers: *Evans, 11, Patrick St.; Massey, 84, Patrick St.; Mulcahy, 36, Patrick St.*
Car Fares:—
 By time (hirer to state beforehand if hiring is to be by time)—
 Within the borough, not exceeding 1 hr., 1s. 6d.
 For every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. after that hr., 9d.
 From any stand to any place within the borough (with a few exceptions) for 2 persons, 6d.
 For more than 2, 9d.
Great Western Railway (England):—For fast service see Rosslare (Index and pink slip).
 Steamers leave New Milford Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 11.30 P.M., in connection with 4.30 P.M. express from

Paddington, and reach Cork about 9 A.M. following day.
 Steamers leave Cork, Penrose Quay, Mon., Wed., Fri., at 7 P.M., for New Milford; 6.30 A.M. train to Paddington; arr. 1.5 P.M.
City of Cork Steam Packet Co.:—
 To Bristol, Tues. and Fri.; Liverpool, Tues., Thurs., Sat.; London, Plymouth, Southampton, Sat.; Newport and Cardiff, Mon.
 From Bristol, Tues., Thurs.; Liverpool, Tues., Thurs., Sat.; London, Thurs.
Churches: *Ch. of I.: St. Fin Barre's Cathedral, Bishop St.; Holy Trinity, S. Main St.; St. Anne, Shandon, Church St.; St. Luke's, Summerhill; St. Mary Shandon, Shanakie Rd; St. Nicholas, Cove St.—Rom Cath., St. Mary's Cathedral, Cathedral St.; St. Mary's (Dominican), Pope's Quay.—Pres., Trin. Ch., Summerhill.—Scots' Ch., Queen St.—Meth., Patrick St., French-church St.—Cong., George's St.—Bapt., King St.—Feiends', Grattan St.*
Clubs: *Cork County, 80, South Mall; Cork City, 46, Grand Parade; Southern, 8, South Mall; Golf Club: Queenstown and Rushbrooke, Hon. Sec., W. O. B. Newell, Riviera, Rushbrooke.*
Photographers: *Guy's Studio, 70, Patrick St.; Berlin Photographic Studio, 33, Patrick St.; Paris Photographic Studio, 64, Patrick St.; Honey's, 28, Grand Parade.*
Hairdressers: *Joseph Pigott & Son, 36, Marlboro' St.*
Refreshment Rooms: *Boker & Co., 33, Patrick St.; Thompson, F. H., & Son, 71, Patrick St.; Royal Oyster Tavern, Market Lane.*
Rowing Clubs: *Cork Harbour, Glenbrook; Lee, Marina; Shandon, 20, South Mall.*
Libraries: *Cork Library, Pembroke St.; St. Fin Barre's, Dean St.; Free Public Library, Nelson Pl.*
Fishing Tackle Makers:

Haynes, 63, Patrick St.; Brooks, Grand Parade; Fitzgerald, Tuckey St.; Lackett, 38, Patrick St.; Murray, 87, Patrick St.
Gun Makers: *T. W. Murray & Co., 87, Patrick St.*
Theatre: *Cork Opera House, Nelson's Place.*
Newspapers: *Cork Constitution; Cork Examiner; Evening Echo; Cork Herald.*
Yacht Clubs: *Royal Munster, Monkstown; Royal Cork, Club House, Queenstown.*
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 Banks: Northern; Ulster.
 Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Unit.; R. C.
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Steamer to Slane (see local time tables).
Golf Links.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; National; Provincial; Hibernian; Munster and Leinster.
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Railway Stations: Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, Harcourt St. Dublin and Kingstown, Westland Row. Great Southern and Western, King's Bridge. Great Northern, Amiens St. Howth and Malahide, Amiens St. Midland Great Western, Broadstone, Dominick St.
Steamers: City of Dublin Steam Pkt. Co.; Royal Mail Accelerated Service via Kingstown and Holyhead. Sea passage 2 hrs. 45 min. Two Express Mail
- Services each way every day.—From Kingstown at 8.15 A.M. and 8.15 P.M. (trains from Westland Row, Dublin, 8 A.M. and 7.45 P.M.). London (Euston), arr. 5.40 P.M.; 6.10 A.M.; Sundays, 8.20 P.M.; 6.10 A.M. From Holyhead at 2.13 P.M. and 2.25 A.M., on the arrival of the 8.30 A.M. and 8.45 P.M. Mail Trains from London: on Sundays at 2.13 P.M. and 2.25 A.M., on the arrival of the 8.45 A.M. train from London, and the 8.45 P.M. from Birmingham, Breakfast, luncheon and tea saloon on up and down trains; sleeping saloon on night mails. Third class carriages by all trains. Through Lavatory Carriages, to and from Kingstown Pier, in connection with the Night Mail Packets and the G. N. and G. S. and W. R. Co.'s Mail Trains:—London (Euston), dep., 8.45 P.M.; Belfast, arr., 8.40 A.M. Londonderry, arr., 10.5 A.M.; Cork, arr., 10.35 A.M.; Queenstown, arr., 11.5 A.M.; Galway, arr., 10.35 A.M.; Queenstown, dep., 3 P.M.; Cork, dep., 3.30 P.M.; Londonderry, dep., 3.30 P.M.; Belfast, dep., 5 P.M.; Galway, dep., 3.40 P.M.; London (Euston), arr., 6.10 A.M.
- London North West. Rly. Co.'s New Express Passenger Steamers** from North Wall, Dublin, to Holyhead, daily, Sundays excepted, at 11 A.M., 9.20 P.M. Sea passage about 3 hrs. London (Euston), (arr.), 8.50 P.M.; 7.30 A.M. Holyhead to Dublin daily, Mondays excepted, at 3.55 A.M.; and daily, Sundays excepted, at 4.35 P.M., on arrival of 10.15 P.M. and 11 A.M. trains from Euston. North Wall (arr.), 7.30 A.M.; 7.55 P.M. Dining saloons on up and down trains. Trains arrive at and depart from North Wall Station, Dublin, from and to South, West, and North of Ireland, in connection with the Holyhead steamers, which berth alongside the station at North Wall.
 "White Star" Express

American Mail. Thursdays only. Queenstown, arr., 7 A.M. NOTE.—Dublin passengers join this train at Amiens St. Station.

"**Cunard**" Express **American Mail Sunday Service:** London (Euston), Saturday, dep., 4.10 P.M.; Holyhead (Special Mail Steamer), Saturday, dep., 10.15 P.M.; Dublin (North Wall), Sunday, dep., 2.5 A.M.; Queenstown, Sunday, arr., 6.15 A.M. Enquire at Euston.

City of Dublin Steam Pkt. Co.'s Service (North Wall) to Liverpool. This Company's new fleet of steamers leave Dublin and Liverpool (night and morning) (Sunday excepted) according to advertised time of sailing.

Midland Railway (England). Steamers leave Heysham for Dublin at 10.20 P.M. every night (Sun. excepted) on arrival of 1.30 P.M. express train (dining-car) from St. Pancras, London, and other connecting trains.

Steamers leave Dublin every night (Sun. excepted) at 7.30 P.M. for Heysham.

Ireland and Scotland—Royal Mail Line: Service twice daily, Sundays excepted, between Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, &c., and Glasgow, *via* Greenock and *via* Ardrossan. Ireland to Scotland, from Dublin (Great Northern Railway), *via* Greenock, daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, 2.40 P.M.; Saturdays only, 5.30 P.M.; *via* Ardrossan, daily, Sat. and Sun. excepted, 5.30 P.M.; Saturdays only, 9 A.M. (See BELFAST, INDEX.)

Dublin and Glasgow Steam Pkt. Co.: Dublin and Glasgow, Nine Sailings fortnightly each way. Regular Daily Service in conjunction with Messrs. Laird's Sailings. Tickets are available by either Line.

Hotels: *Shelbourne* (excellent), St. Stephen's Green, North; *Metropole*, 35, Sackville St., Lower; *Gresham*, 21, Sackville St., Upper; *Imperial*, Sackville St., Lower; *Hibernian*,

40, Dawson St.; *J. N. W. Railway*, North Wall; *Jury's* (Commercial and Family), 7, College Green; *Tarpey's* (Private), 6, Nassau St.; *Maple's*, 25, Kildare St.; *Hamman* (Turkish baths); *Grenville*, Sackville St., Upper; *Russell's* (Temperance), 102, Stephen's Green. S.; *Standard*, 82, Harcourt St. (Temperance); *Edinburgh* (Temperance), 56, Upper Sackville St.; *Central*, 1, Exchequer St.; *Nassau* (Temperance), 16, South Frederick St.

Restaurants: *Mitchell's*, 10, Grafton St.; *Burlington*, 27, St. Andrew St. (Hotel); *Hynes & Co.*, 55, Dame St.; *Dolphin*, 45, Essex St. (Hotel); *Jury's*, 7, College Green (Hotel); *The Bailey*, Duke St.; *XL Cafe*, 86, Grafton St. (Temperance); *Empire*, 29, Nassau St.; *D. B. Co.*, Sackville St.; *Lame St.*, Stephen's Green; *Sackville Cafe*, 7, Sackville St., Lower; *Grand*, 8, Sackville St., Lower; *Thomson & Co.*, 29, Westmoreland St. (Temperance); *The College* (Vegetarian), 3 and 4, College St.

Banks: *Bank of Ireland*, College Green; *Hibernian*, 27, College Green, Lower Sackville St., Thomas St., and Dorset St.; *Royal Bank of Ireland*, Foster Place, College Green (Branches, 24, Arran Quay, 14, Corn Market, 64, Upper Sackville St., 46, North Wall, 54, Lr. Baggot St., 76, Rathmines Road); *National* (13, Old Broad St., London), 34, College Green, Cavendish Row, and Rathmines Road; *Provincial* (8, Throgmorton Av., London), 5, College St., and 96, Capel St., Stephen's Green; *Munster and Leinster*, 7 Dame St., 2, Lower Baggot St.; *Northern*, 31, Henry St., 114, Grafton St.; *Belfast*, 24, College Green, Rathgar Road; *Ulster*, 32, College Green, 128, Lower Baggot St., 79, Lower Camden St.

Booksellers: *Hodges, Figgis & Co.*, 104, Grafton St.; *William M'Gee*, 18, Nassau St.; *C. Cambridge*,

18, Grafton St.; *M. H. Gill & Son*, 50, Sackville St., Upper; *Eason & Son*, 40, Lower Sackville St.; *Brown & Nolan*, 24, Nassau St.; *Edward Ponsonby*, 116, Grafton St.; *Educational Depository*, 4, Kildare Place; *Sibley & Co.*, 51, Grafton St.

Tourist Agents: *Thomas Cook & Son*, 117, Grafton St.

Irish Tourist Development: *F. W. Crossley*, Mulesworth St.

Cab and Car Fares: (*Within the City Boundary*), by set down—For a drive within the City Boundary, from place to place direct (two persons), Day (9 A.M. to 10 P.M.), 6d., Night (10 P.M. to 9 A.M.), 1s. For the same (for more than two persons), Day, 1s., Night, 1s. By time—for first hour (one or more persons), Day, 1s. 6d., Night, 2s. Each half-hour after (one or more persons), Day, 6d., Night, 9d.

N.B.—Drivers not bound to time engagement beyond five consecutive hours, except by agreement.

(*Without the City Boundary*).—Fare for driving within and without the City Boundary, or wholly without the same, per hour, Day (9 A.M. to 10 P.M.), 2s., Night (10 P.M. to 9 A.M.), 2s. Each half-hour after, Day, 9d., Night, 9d.

Luggage: 2d. for each article, irrespective of distance or time. No small parcel, book, or other article usually carried in the hand to be charged for as Luggage, and in no case shall the charge for Passengers and Luggage exceed 2s. 6d. within the boundary.

Principal Churches: *Ch. of I.:* Cathedrals, Christ Church, 11.15 A.M., 4 P.M.; St. Patrick's, 11.15 A.M., 3.15 P.M.; Chapel Royal, Castle Yard, 11.30 A.M.; Trinity College Chapel, 10 A.M.; St. Ann's, Dawson St.; St. Peter's, Angier St.; St. Bartholomew's, Clyde Road; Christ Church, Leeson Park; St. Stephen's, Upper Mount St.; Magdalen Asylum, Deeson St.; St. Matthias, Adelaide Road.—*Roman*

Catholic: Pro. Cathedral, Marlborough St.; St. Andrew's, Westland Row; St. Francis Xavier (S. J.), Upper Gardiner St.; Catholic University, Stephen's Green, S.; Augustinian Friary Chapel, 19, Thomas St.—*Presbyterian*, Rutland Square, Upper Ormond Quay, Adelaide Road.—*Methodist*, Centenary Church, St. Stephen's Green, South; Lower, Abbey St.—*Congregational*, York St.—*Baptist*, Harcourt St.—*Moravian*, 15, Bishop St.—*Friends'* Meeting House, 6, Eustace St.—*Jews'* Synagogue, Adelaide Road.

Clubs: *Kildare St. Club*, 1, 2, 3, Kildare St.; *St. Stephen's Green Club*, 9, Stephen's Green, N.; *Hibernian United Service Club*, 8, Stephen's Green, N.; *Dublin University*, 17 Stephen's Green, N.; *Dublin Chess Club*, 35, Molesworth St.; *Fitzwilliam Laven Tennis Club*, 6, Wilton Place; *Royal Dublin Golf Club—Links*, North Bull, Bollymount, Hon. Sec., F. Harman Orr, Esq., 57, Upper Sackville St.

Fishing Tackle Warehouses: *Mrs. Garnett*, Crampton Court; *Martin Kelly & Son*, 56, Sackville St.; Lower; *Keegan*, 35, Ormond Quay.

Gun Makers: *Trulock & Harris*, 9, Dawson St.; *Kavanagh*, 12, Dame St.; *Keegan*, 35, Ormond Quay.

Tobacconists (recommended): *Kapp & Peterson* (pipes special), 53, 55, and 111, Grafton St.; *Labor*, 19, Nassau St., and 165, Great Brunswick St.; *Preston*, 15, College Green; *Kelly*, 39, Dame St.; *O'Furvell*, 29, Lower Sackville St.

Hairdressers: *Kane*, 19, Sackville St., Lower; *Laird*, 22, Grafton St.; *Lucas*, 6, Suffolk St.; *Prost*, 24, St. Stephen's Green; *Byrne*, 6, Nassau St.; *Worn*, 17, Dawson St.

Opticians: *Chancellor*, Grafton St.; *Mason*, Dame St.; *Solomon's*, 19, Nassau St.; *Yeale*, 2, Grafton St.

Photographers: *La Fayette*, 30, Westmoreland St.;

Werner, 39A, Grafton St.; *Bradshaw*, 11, Harcourt St.; *D'Arcy*, 64, Dawson St.; *Robinson*, 65, Grafton St.; *Chancellor*, 55, Sackville St.; Lower; *Lawrence*, 5, Sackville St., Upper (Irish Views); *Lauder Bros.*, 32, Westmoreland St.; *Stanley*, 22, Westmoreland St.

Photographic Apparatus: *Mason*, Dame St.; *Curtis Bros.*, 65, Dawson St.; *Robinson*, 65, Grafton St.; *Mazne, Thomas*, 9, Lord Edward St.; *Hurman*, 89, Grafton St.; *Smyth*, 6, Westmoreland St.

Theatres: *Theatre Royal*, Hawkins St.; *Gaiety*, South King St. (off St. Stephen's Green); *Queen's Royal*, Great Brunswick St.; *Empire Palace*, Dame St. (Music Hall); *Tivoli*, Burgh Quay (Music Hall).

Tramways: Electric trams now run to all the suburbs. Nearly all cars pass Nelson's Pillar, Sackville St., every few minutes.—*Electric Tram*, Haddington Road to Dalkey, 9 m. (via Blackrock and Kingstown); Park Gate to Lucan about every 45 minutes; to Howth via Clontarf from Nelson's Pillar; Tereure to Blessington (steam), about 6 times daily.

Turkish Baths: Hammam (Hotel), 11, Sackville St., Upper (Massage by competent Masseurs); special terms for baths to visitors staying in hotel. *Turkish*, 127, Stephen's Green, N.

Bog Oak Manufacturers and Dealers: *Goggin, Jeremiah* (Bog Oak Carver to Her late Majesty), 74, Grafton St.; *Goggin, E. M.*, 20A, Nassau St.; *O'Leary*, 140 Stephen's Green, W.; *Connolly*, 18, Wellington Quay.

Lace Dealers: *Irish Lace Depot and Irish Industries Association*, 76, Grafton St.; *Jno. Burrell*, 85, Grafton St.; *Jas. Forrest & Sons*, 100, Grafton St.

Poplin Manufacturers: *Atkinson & Co.*, 31, College Green; *Fry & Co.*, 115, Cork St.; *O'Kelly, Dunne & Co.*, 30, College Green; *Pim*

Brothers & Co., 22, William St. (London, 3 Milk St., E.C.).

Golt Requisitea, &c.: *Elvery & Co.*, 46, Sackville St., Lower, 1st, Nassau St.; *Lawrence, Jno.*, 19, Grafton St.

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Hotels: *Imperial*; *William's*; *Railway Refreshment Rooms*.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; Bellast; National; Hibernian; Ulster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

Newspapers: *Examiner*, Sat; *Democrat*, Sat.; *Ecerald*, Sat.

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Hotel: *Stewart Arms*.

Hot, cold, and sea water
{ baths. *Hoggs* (private hotel).
Golf, boating, fishing.

Bank: Belfast.

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Hotels: *Northland Arms*;

Ranfurly Arms; *Commercial*; *Temperance*.

Golf Links.

Banks: Belfast; Provincial.

Churches: Ch. of I.;
Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

Newspapers: *Dungan-*
non News; *Tyrone Courier*.

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Hotels: *Devonshire Arms*;
Commercial (R. Curran).

Banks: Munster and
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vincial.

Churches: Ch. of I.;
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Car to Londonderry, 6.50
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Bank: Northern.

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Hotels: *Boyle's* (good),
salmon and trout fishing;
Sweeney's.

Banks: Northern;
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Hotels: *Queen's*; *Car-*
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Banks: Bank of Ireland;
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Churches: Ch. of I.;
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Hotels: *Portsmouth Arms*,
John Bennett; *Casey's*.

Banks: Bank of Ireland;
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Churches: Ch. of I.;
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Hotels: *Powerscourt*; *Lei-*
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Cars six times daily to
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Steamer to Castlecaldwell,
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Hotels: *Imperial*, Town-
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Banks: Belfast; Provin-
cial; Ul-ter.

Churches: Ch. of I.;
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Newspapers: *Ferna-*
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 Hotels: *Royal*; *Temperance*.
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 Banks: Munster and Leinster; National; Provincial.
 Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
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 Hotel: *Foynes* (M. Walsh).
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 Hotels: *Railway*; *Mack's Royal*; *Imperial*. Good Fishing.
 Jeweller (Connemara Marble ornaments and Claddagh rings): *T. Dillon*, 1, William St.
 Fishing Tackle: *J. Lydon*.
 Golf Links (Salthill).
 Banks: Bank of Ireland; National; Provincial.
 Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
 Steamer to Ballyvaughan; to Aran Islands (see local time tables); to Maam Bridge and Cong daily.
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 Mail Car to Larne, 6.30 A.M., 8 A.M., 3.55 P.M., 6.10 P.M.; to Cushendill and Carnlough, 9.45 A.M. (Sun., 10.15 A.M.).
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 Hotel: *Royal Victoria*, hot, cold, and shower, salt water and swimming baths; billiard room.
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 Cars: Rathnew at 6 P.M., and to Rathdrum, 6 P.M., to catch evening train to Dublin; to Wicklow, 5 P.M.
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 Steamer arr. 6.0 A.M. from Holyhead, leaving; Holyhead on arrival of 7.30 P.M. train from Euston (dining car); Belfast, 7.40 A.M.
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Hotels: *Moore's; West End.*
Golf Links: bathing (excellent).
Car: to Carrigaholt, 10.25 A.M.
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Hotels: *Kilmorey Arms; Royal; Temperance.*
Car: to Newcastle, 7.10 A.M., 11 A.M., 2.10 P.M., 4.15 P.M.; to Greencastle, 8.15 A.M., 12.15 P.M., 4 P.M., 5.35 P.M.; to Newry, *via* Rostrevor and Warrenpoint, 7 A.M., 11.30 A.M., 1.40 P.M., 5.35 P.M.
Bank: Belfast.
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Banks: Bank of Ireland; Hibernian; National; Provincial.
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Hotels: *Lake Side (new); Grace's.*
Fishing: (excellent).
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Fishing, free. *See* Angling Section.
Car Fares: Set down within township, 1 or 2 persons, 6d.; 3 or more, 1s. *By time*—one hour (1 or 2 persons), 2s.; (3 or more), 3s.; every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1s. and 1s. 6d. *By distance*—6d. and 9d. per mile respectively for journeymen over 10 miles; 2d. and 3d. additional returning.
Luggage: 2d. for each article exceeding 14 lbs.
Boat Fares: *Per hour,* 1s. 6d. (1 man); 2s. 6d. (2 men); every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 6d. and 9d.; without boatmen, 6d. Four-oar boats (2 men), 3s.; (4 men), 5s.; every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1s. and 1s. 6d.
Coach: to Kenmare, 10 A.M.; to Bantry, for Cork, *special through*, from July 1st to Sept. 15th, 8 A.M.
Banks: Munster and Leinster; National.
Golf Links: Fishing-Lakes free.
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 Steamer daily to Tarbert,
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 Golf Links, at Island
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 Cars: *Henry McNeill & Co.*
 Car to Glenaim and Carril-
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 4, and 6.45 P.M.
 Banks: Belfast; Nor-
 thern; Ulster.
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Steamer to Tarbert and Kilrush daily.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; Munster and Leitster; National; Provincial.
Churches: Ch. of I. (Cath.); St. John's; St. Munchin's; Trinity.—R. C. (Cath.), Sacred Heart (S. J.).—Franciscan (Henry St.); Pres.; Bap.; Meth.; Indep.; Friends'.
Newspapers: *Limerick Chronicle*, Tu., Th., Sat.; *Limerick Reporter and Vindicator*, Tu. and Fri.; *Munster News*, Mon., Wed., Sat.; *Southern Advertiser*, Wed. and Sat.
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Banks: Northern; Ulster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Cong.; Friends'; R. C.
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Hotels: *Queen's*; *Imperial*; *Eagle*; *Atlantic View*.
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Car to Moville, 2.50 P.M.; to Fortstewart Ferry for Rathmelton, 4 P.M.
Steamer from Heysham every Tuesday and Saturday at 9 P.M.; from Londonderry to Heysham every Monday and Thursday at 5 P.M. From Fleetwood to Londonderry every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P.M. From Londonderry to Fleetwood, every Tuesday and Friday at 4 P.M.
Steamer to Moville (daily).
Banks: Bank of Ireland;

Ulster; Belfast; Northern; Provincial.

Churches: Ch. of I. (Cathedral); Pres.; Cong.; Meth.; R. C. (Cath.).

Newspapers: *Derry Journal*, Mon., Wed., Fri.; *Derry Sentinel*, Tu., Th., Sat.; *Derry Standard*, Mon., Wed., Fri.

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Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C. (Cath.); Meth.

Newspapers: *Longford Journal*, Sat.; *Longford Independent*, Sat.

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Banks: Hibernian; National.

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GLENADE, 171.

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GLENDALOUGH (Co. GALWAY), 256.

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GOUGANEBARRA, 439.

GOURAGH, 477.

GOWNA, 297.

GREENAN, 191.

GUITANE, 478.

LOUGHS—

GUR, 362.

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KEY, 301.

KILGLASS, 300.

KILLINURE, 229.

KILTOORIS, 207.

KNOCKA, 246.

LOOSCAUNAGH, 475.

MAAMWEE, 255.

MACNEAN, 161.

MAHON, 431.

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MELVIN, 171.

MOERNE, 143, 210.

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NA-CRANNOGE, 136.

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NAFOOEEY, 267.

NAHANAGAN, 317.

NAMBRACKDERG, 451.

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SHIELIN, 74, 297.

SHINDILLA, 255.

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TALT, 291.

TAWNYARD, 266.

TAY, 322.

VEAGH, 200.

LOUISBERGH, 268.

LOUTH, 79.

LUCAN, 32, 220, 336.

Hotels: *Hydropathic and Spa*, billiard-room, tennis;

Royal Arms; *Vesey Arms*.

Electric Tram, to and from Dublin about every hour.

LEGDUFF, 318.

- LUGGALA, 323.
LUG-NA-NARIB, 269.
LUGNAQUILLA, 304, 317.
LUGNASHINNA, 160.
LURGAN, 86.
Hotels: *Brownlow Arms; Temperance; Shankill Buildings Cafe.*
Banks: Belfast; Northern; Ulster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Friends'; Bap.; R. C.
Newspaper: *Lurgan Mail.*
LURGAN GREEN, 78.
LURGANBOY, 171.
LUSK, 45.
LUTTRELLSTOWN, 220.
LYONS C., 336.
- M.**
- MAAM BRIDGE, 284.**
Hotel: *Maam* (small).
MAAM CROSS ROADS, 255.
MAAMTURK, MTS., 238, 256.
MAAS, 206.
MCART'S FORT, 106.
MCARTHY'S TOWER, 232.
MACDARA I., 261.
MCGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, 462, 477.
MCPHILBIN'S C., 286.
MACHINE JUNCTION, 331.
MACOLLOP C., 421.
MACROOM, 437.
Hotels: *Williams'; Commercial* (Mrs. Dennehy); *Victoria* (N. Murphy).
Coach to Glengarriff, 10.15 A.M.
Banks: National; Munster and Leinster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MCSWEENTY'S GUN, 193.
MAGENEX, 371.
MAGHERA (Co. LONDONDERRY), 116.
Hotel: *Commercial.*
Bank: Ulster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
MAGHERA (Co. DONEGAL), 208.
MAGHERAFELT, 116.
Hotel: *Walsh's.*
- Banks: Belfast; Northern.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
MAGHERAMORNE, 143.
MAGILLIGAN Pen., 119.
Golf Links.
MAGILLIGAN STAT., 120.
MAGUIRE'S BR., 154.
MAHON R., 402.
MAIDEN ROCKS, 141.
MAIDEN TOWER, 391.
MAIGUE R., 482.
MAIN R., 115.
MAINE R., 480.
MALAHIDE, 43; Castle, 43; Abbey, 43.
Hotel: *Grand.*
Golf Links.
Car to Swords, 10.50 A.M., 2.12, 6 P.M.
MALAHIFFE, 480.
MALIN, 183.
Car to Londonderry, 3 P.M.
MALIN HEAD, 183.
MALINMORE, 217.
MALLARANNY, 271.
Hotel: *Railway*, new, well equipped, and finely situated in own grounds of over 50 acres. *Golf*, fishing, and bathing.
MALLOW, 367.
Hotels: *Royal* (J. O'Meara); *Central* (Jno. Moran); *Temperance* (Jno. Moran).
Golf Links.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; National; Provincial.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Indep.; R. C.
MAMORE, GAP OF, 184.
MANGERTON, 460, 475.
MANSTER, 495.
MANOR CUNNINGHAM, 197.
MANOR HAMILTON, 161, 171.
Hotels: *The Hotel; Imperial.*
MANULLA JUNCT., 276, 289.
MARBLE ARCH, 159.
MARINO, 108.
MARKETHILL, 83, 152.
MARKREE C., 303.
MARSH'S LIBRARY, 25.
MARTINS, THE, 260.
- MARYBOROUGH, 346.**
Hotels: *Hibernian; Leinster.*
Banks: Bank of Ireland; Munster and Leinster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; R. C.
Newspaper: *Leinster Express.*
MARY GRAY HILL, 180.
MASHANAGLASS C., 436.
MATHEW, FATHER, 414.
MATHEW TOWER, 431.
MAYGLASS CH., 334.
MAYNOOTH, 221.
Hotel: *Leinster Arms.*
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MAYO, GRAYS OF, 289.
MEALAGH FALLS, 451.
MEELICK, 524.
MEETING OF THE WATERS, 314.
MEIGH, 81.
MELLIFONT, 50.
MENLOUGH, 251.
MERRION GATES, 35.
MEVAGH, 191.
MIDDLETON, 409.
Hotels: *Middleton Arms.*
Miss Rearden; *Mahony's.*
Banks: Bank of Ireland; National; Munster and Leinster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MILFORD (Co. DONEGAL), 190.
Hotel: *McDevitt's.*
Car to Carrigart and Portsalon, 9 A.M.; to Rathmelton, 6.10 A.M., 4.10 P.M.; to Rosnakill and Tamney, 9 A.M.
Steamer to Mulroy, Tues.
MILFORD (Co. CARLOW), 375.
MILFORD HAVEN TO S. OF IRELAND, [4].
MILITARY ROAD, 304, 310, 316, 324, 338.
MILLSTREET, 459.
Hotels: *Vanston's; Wallace Arms* (P. O'Callaghan).
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MILLTOWN, 324, 480.
MILLTOWN C., 78, 355.
MILTOWN MALBAY, 534.
Hotel: *O'Brien's; Atlantic* (Spanish Point, which see).
MINARD C., 504.

- MINAUN CLIFFS, 274.**
MINERALS OF IRELAND, [20].
MINNA, 246.
MITCHELSTOWN, 423.
Hotels: Fitzgerald's; Ahern's; Moriarty's; Daly's.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; Munster and Leinster; National.
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MITCHELSTOWN CAVES, 424.
MOAT OF ARDSCULL, 370.
MOATE, 225.
Hotel: Harford's.
Bank: National.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; Bap.; Friends'; R. C.
MOGEELEY, 408.
MOHER CLIFFS, 533.
MOHILL, 300.
MOIRA, 86.
MOISTA SOUND, 293.
MOLANA ABBEY, 417.
MONAGHAN, 147.
Hotel: Westenra Arms.
Golf Links.
Banks: Belfast; Hibernian; Provincial; Ulster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
Newspapers: Northern Standard; People's Advocate.
MONASTERANENAGH, 494.
MONASTERBOICE, 49.
MONASTEREVAN, 342.
MONASTERORIS, 53.
MONAVULLAGH MTS., 402.
MONEYMORE, 117.
Hotels: Commercial; Drapers' Arms.
Mail Car to Coagh, on arr. of 6.30 A.M. train from Belfast.
Bank: Belfast, Fri.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
MONIVEA, 539.
MONKSTOWN (CORK), 432.
Hotels: Imperial; Sea Side.
MONKSTOWN (DUBLIN), 4, 36.
Hotel: Salthill, good.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Friends'; R. C.
MONTALTO, 100.
MONTGIVLIN C., 181.
MONTPELIER, 519.
MOONE A., 371.
MOOR MON., 360.
MOORE, A., 342.
MOROSS C., 189.
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Mountain Passes, [7].
MOUNTAIN STAGE, 484.
MOUNT ANVILLE, 324.
MOUNT BELLEW, 540.
MOUNT BRANDON, 394 (Kilkenny), 509 (Kerry).
MOUNT CHARLES, 213.
MOUNTGARRETT C., 392.
MOUNT HILLARY, 458.
MOUNT JEROME CEMETERY, 32.
MOUNT LEINSTER, 330.
MOUNT MELLERAY, 418.
MOUNTMELICK, 346.
Hotels: Scully's; Temperance.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; National.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Friends'; R. C.
MOUNT NORRIS, 83.
MOUNT NUGENT, 297.
MOUNT PLEASANT, 80.
MOUNTRATH, 348.
Hotel: Wilkins.
Bank: Munster and Leinster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.
MOUNT SANDEL, 119.
MOUNTSHANNON, 522.
Hotel: Waterstone's. Lake fishing.
Steamer to Athlone, 9.5 A.M. (flag) to Killaloe, 4.20 P.M. (flag). Lough Derg (local), Mon., Tues., Thur., Fri., 8.30 A.M.
MOUNT STEWART, 111.
MOURNE MTS., 80, 94; A., 368; L., 143; PARK, 92; R., 180.
MOVILLE, 182.
Hotels: Cairngarriff; Commercial, Main St. (J. McConnell).
Steamer to Londonderry (daily).
Bank: Belfast.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
MOVILLE A., 111.
MOY, 178.
MOY R., 290.
MOYASTA JUNCT., 535.
MOYCULLEN, 254.
MOYDRUM C., 225, 229.
MOYNE A., 291; C., 280.
MOYRY C., 80.
MOTRY PASS, 80.
MOTTURA, 283.
MOYVALEY, 224.
MUCKISH, 192, 200.
MUCKROSS, 474.
Hotels: Muckross; Sullican's.
MUCKROSS LAKE, 463, 470.
MUFF, 122, 182.
MULE'S LEAP, 54.
MULGRAVE BARRACK, 475.
MULLA R. (Awbeg), 364.
MULLAGHMORE, 169.
MULLAMAST, RATH OF, 371.
MULLET PENINSULA, 294.
MULLINAVAT, 390.
MULLINGAR, 224.
Hotel: Greville Arms.
Golf Links.
Banks: Bank of Ireland; Hibernian; National; Ulster.
Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.
Newspapers: Westmeath Guardian, Fri.; Westmeath Examiner, Fri.; Westmeath Nationalist, Th.
MULLINGAR TO SLIGO, 295.
MULROY BAY AND PIER, 189, 190.
Steamer to Portrush, Tu. 9.30 A.M.
MULTIFANNHAM, 225, 295.
MUNGRET, 494.
MURLOUGH, 95.
MERLOUGH B., 137.
MURRISK, 269.
MURROW, THE, 326.
MUSKERRY, 436.
MUTTON ISL., 235, 543.
MWEELEEA, 264, 266.
MYLERSTOWN C., 52.
MYRA C., 97.
MYRATH CH., 195.
MYRTLE GROVE, 407.

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NAAS, 337.

Hotel: *Royal*.

Banks: Hibernian; Munster and Leinster; Ulster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; R. C.

Newspapers: *Kildare Observer*, Sat; *Leinster Leader*, Sat.

NAGLES MTS., 425.

NARIN, 206.

Hotel: *Portnoo* (C. Cannon).

Golf Links: bathing, fishing.

NARROW-WATER C., 88.

NAVAN, 62, 70.

Hotel: *Russell Arms*.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; Belfast; Hibernian.

Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.

NAVAN FORT, 152.

NEARN C., 174.

NENAGH, 351.

Hotels: *O'Meara's*; *Hibernian* (P. J. O'Brien, M.P.); *Railway* (Mrs. Carroll).

Golf Links.

Banks: National; Provincial; Munster and Leinster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; Indep.; R. C.

Newspapers: *Nenagh Guardian*; *Tipperary News*; *Tipperary Sentinel*.

NEPHIN, 276.

NEVINSTOWN, 70.

NEWBLISS, 147.

NEWBRIDGE (Co. KILDARE), 221, 339.

Hotels: *Prince of Wales's*; *Crown*

Cars to Curragh, 9.25, A.M., 5, 7.28, 9.44 P.M.

Banks: National; Hibernian.

Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.

NEWBRIDGE (Co. WICKLOW), 315.

NEWCASTLE (Co. LIMERICK), 498.

Hotels: *Curtin's*, *Ahcarne's*.

Banks: National, Provincial.

NEWCASTLE (Co. DOWN), 93.

Hotels: *Slieve Donard*, first-class; 120 bedrooms; baths of every description; grounds, 12 ac. in extent; *Annesley Arms*; *Bellevue*; *Railway Refreshment Room*.

Golf Links: Co. Down Club.

Cars to Castlewella from all trains; to Ballyroney Stat., 9.15 A.M., summer months; to Kilkeel and Ros revor, 9.20 A.M., 11.15 A.M., 3.35, and 6.35 P.M.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

NEWCASTLE (Co. KILDARE), 336.

NEWCASTLE (Co. WICKLOW), 326.

NEW GENEVA, 399.

NEWGRANGE, 64.

NEWMARKET, 459.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, 526.

NEWPORT (Co. MAYO), 271.

Hotels: *Deverell's*; *Carey's*.

NEWPORT (WALES) TO CORK, [4].

NEW RATH BRIDGE, 313; (Rathnew Stat., which see).

Hotel: *Newrath Bridge*, good; fishing.

NEW ROSS, 391.

Hotel: *Royal* (Jno. S. Hearn); *Plummer's*.

Steamer daily (Sundays excepted) to Waterford, 9.15 A.M.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; National.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

NEWRY, 81.

Hotels: *Victoria*, Hill St.; *Newry*, Corry Sq.; *Imperial*, Market Sq.; *White Cross*, Margaret St.; *Athenaeum Dining Rooms*, Hill St.

Electric Tram to Bessbrook.

Mail Car to Kilkeel, 8.35 A.M.; to Rathfriland, 9.25 A.M., 3, 6.40 P.M.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; Northern; Belfast; Provincial.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Indep.; Unit.; R. C.

Newspapers: *Newry Telegraph*, Tu., Th., Sat.; *Reporter*, Tu., Th., Sat.; *Standard*, Fri.

NEWRY CANAL, 82.

NEWRY, EDWARD ST. STAT., 88.

NEWTOWNARDS, 110.

Hotels: *Londonderry Arms*; *Ulster*.

Mail Car to Portaferry, 7.30, 8.10 A.M., 4 P.M. Cars to Greyabbey and Kircubbin, 8.10, 10 A.M., 2.25, 4 P.M.

Banks: Belfast; Ulster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Unit.; Meth.; R. C.

Newspaper: *Newtownards Chronicle*.

NEWTOWNBARRY, 329.

Hotel: *King's Arms*.

Bank: National.

NEWTOWN BELLEW, 540.

NEWTOWNBREDA, 107.

NEWTOWNBUTLER, 154.

NEWTOWNCUNINGHAM, 186.

NEWTOWN FORBES, 299.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY (see LIMAVADY).

NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY, 312.

NEWTOWN PERY, 512.

NEWTOWN STEWART, 180.

Hotels: *Abercorn Arms*; *Castle*; *Maturin Baird Arms*.

Bank: Northern.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

NEWTOWN TRIM, 56.

NEW WORKS, ARDGLASS, 96.

NIER R., 403.

NINESTONES, 330.

NINEMILEHOUSE, 412.

NORE R., 378, 390.

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O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE, 519.
 O'CONNELL'S BIRTHPLACE, 484.
 O'CONNOR'S C., 291.
 O'DONNELLS, THE, 212.
 O'LONOGHUE, THE, 470.
 O'FLAHERTYS, THE, 254.
Ogham Stones, [23].
 OGHILL FORT, 249.
 OILY R., 214.
 OLDBRIDGE, 67.

OLDCASTLE, 74.

Hotel: *Napper Arms*.

OLD CONNAUGHT, 308.
 OLDERFLEET C., 142.
 OLD LEIGHLIN, 376.
 OLD WEIR BRIDGE, 470.

OMAGH, 177.

Hotels: *White Hart*, High St.; *Royal Arms*, Temperance, High St.; *Omagh Cafe*, Market St.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; Provincial; Ulster.
 Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

Newspaper: *Tyrone Constitution*, Fri.

OMAGH TO DERRY, 176.

OMEATH, 89.

OMEY I., 261.

ONE MAN'S PATH, 204, 216.

OOLA, 415.

ORANMORE, 237.

Oratories, [25].

O'ROURKE'S TOWER, 231.

OSSIAN'S GRAVE, 139.

O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE, 471.

OUGHTERARD (Co. GALWAY), 255.

Hotel: *Murphy's*, fishing.

Churches: Ch. of I.; R. C.

OUGHTERARD (Co. KILDARE), 336.

OURID HILL, 256.

OVENS, 437.

OVOCA, 314.

Hotel: *Vale View*, fishing.

Cars meet trains for hotel.

OVOCA R., 315.

OWENEA R., 208.

OWENACURRA R., 409.

OWENAVORRAGH R., 328.

OWENBOLISKA R., 246.

OWENCARROW R., 200.

OWENDUFF R., 264.

OWENGARRIFF R., 475.

OWENGLIN R., 259.

OWENIFF R., 246, 255.

OWENTOCKER R., 208.

OWENWEE R., 201, 268.

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OX MTS., 290.

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PALACE EAST, 377.

PALATINE, THE, 497.

PALLAS, 229, 415.

PALLASKENNY, 515.

PALMERSTON, 32.

PALMERSTOWN H., 337.

PATS, THE, 459.

PARKMORE, 139.

PARKNASILLA, 492.

Hotel: *Southern*, boating, bathing, fishing (enlarged 1901).

Coach to Kenmare, 8 A.M. and 10.45 A.M., from June 1st to Sept. 30th; to Waterville, 9.45 A.M.

PARSONSTOWN, 350.

Hotel: *Dooley's*.

Golf Links.

Banks: Hibernian; National; Provincial.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; Friends'; R. C.

Newspaper: *King's Co. Chronicle*.

PARTRY, 285.

PASSAGE, 399.

PASSAGE WEST, 432.

Hotels: *Royal Victoria*, Glenbrook; *American*, Railway St.

Steamers: Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway, to Ringaskiddy, Spike Island, Queenstown and Crosshaven, hourly.

PATRICK'S WELL, 493.

PEAKE, 436.

Peat-bogs, [8].

PEDESTRIANISM IN IRELAND, [12].

PETTIGO, 174.

Hotels: *Aiken's*; *Red Lion*.

Bank: Belfast.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

PHILIPSTOWN, 344.

PIGEON-HOLE, THE, 282.

PIGEON-HOLES, 168.

PILGRIM'S ROAD, 232.

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PILLTOWN (Co. WATERFORD), 405.

PILLTOWN (Co. KILKENNY), 410.

PLAINS OF MAYO, 289.

PLEASEIN, 133.

POCKET, THE, 493.

POINT LACE, 406, 456.

POISONED GLEN, 200.

POLLANASS, 321.

POLLAPHUCA, 38.

Steam Tram: Dublin (see TERENURE).

POMEROY, 180.

PONTOON, 277.

POPULATION OF IRELAND, [34].

PORTADOWN, 86.

Hotels: *Queen's*, High St.; *Imperial*.

Banks: Bank of Ireland; Belfast; Ulster.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

Newspaper: *Portadown News*.

PORTADOWN TO OMAGH, 176.

PORTAFERRY, 112.

Hotels: *Nugent Arms*; *Temperance*.

Car to Newtownards, 6.15, 7.40 A.M., 2.10, 3.40 P.M.

Bank: Belfast.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

PORTARLINGTON, 342.

Hotels: *Portarlington Arms*; *Commercial*.

Bank: National.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; R. C.

PORT BALLINTRAE, 130.
Hotels: *The Causeway*;
Kane's Royal.
Golf Links.

PORTCOON, 130.

PORRHALL, 181.

PORTLAW, 409.

PORTLOUGH, 186.

PORTMAGEE, 489.

PORTMARNOCK, 42.

PORTNABO, 130.

PORTNASPANTA, 132.

PORTNOFFER, 132.

PORT NOO, 206 (see NARIN).

PORTORA, 156.

PORTRAINE, 44.

PORTRUSH, 128.

Hotels: *Northern Counties*, first class, bath-house on beach; *Fglinton*; *Londonderry Arms*; *New Golf*; *Lansdowne Temperance*; *Portrush*; *Railway*; *Osborne*, family temperance.

Golf Links: bathing.

Steamer to Londonderry, Fri., 10 A.M.

Electric Tram to Giant's Causeway.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

PORTSALON, 188.

Hotel: *Portsalon* (good), tennis, fishing, bathing.

Golf Links.

Char-à-banc from Rathmullan to Portsalon on arrival of steamer from Fahan in connection with 12.10 P.M. train from Derry. Leaves Portsalon at 8.45 A.M. in connection with steamer, and train due in Derry 1.35 P.M.

Car to Milford, 2 P.M.

PORTSTEWART, 127.

Hotels: *Montague Arms* *Wright's Temperance*.

Golf Links.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.

PORTUMNA, 524.

Steamer to Athlone, 11.10 A.M.; to Killaloe, 2.5 P.M.

Posting, [10].

POUL-AN-IFRIN, 435.

POWERSCOURT, 310.

POWERSCOURT WATERFALL, 310.

POYNTZ PASS, 83.

PRIEST'S LEAP, 451.

PRODUCTIONS, [30].

PUCK'S C., 325.

PULATHOMAS, 293.

PULLINS, 173.

PENCHESTOWN, 337.

PURCELL, SIR JOHN, THE "BLOOD-RED KNIGHT," 366.

PURPLE MOUNTAIN, 468.

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QUEENSTOWN, 432.

Hotels: *Queen's*, good; *Kilmurray's Royal*; *Rob Roy*; *Beach*.

Bank: Bank of Ireland.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C. (Cathedral).

QUIN ABBEY, 527.

R.

RAGHLY, 168.

RAHAN A., 345.

RAHENY, 39.

RAHOLP CH., 97.

RAILWAYS, [9].

RALEIGH, SIR W., 407.

RAM I., 115.

RANDALSTOWN, 115.

Hotels: *O'Neill Arms*; *McAuley's*; *Temperance*.

Golf Links.

Bank: Northern.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

RAPHOE, 196.

RATASS, 501.

Raths, [24].

RATHALDRON, 70.

RATHCOOLE, 336.

RATHCORMACK, 421.

RATHCROGHAN, 289.

RATHDRUM, 313.

Hotels: *Grand Central*; *Fitzwilliam*.

Car daily to Glendalough, in connection with 10.10 A.M. train from Harcourt St., Dublin.

RATHFAENHAM, 31.

RATHFRAN, 292.

RATHFRILAND, 92.

Hotels: *George*; *Miss Johnston's*; *Mrs. Dixon's Temperance*.

Mail Car to Newry, 7.5 A.M., 2 P.M.; to Castlewellan, 12.55 P.M.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Pres.; Meth.; R. C.

RATHKEALE, 498.

Hotels: *Moylan's*; *Hudson's*.

Banks: Munster and Leinster; National.

Churches: Ch. of I.; Meth.; R. C.

RATHLIN I., 135.

RATHLIN O'BIRNE I., 217.

RATHMACKNEE, 334.

RATHMELTON, 186.

Hotel: *Stewart Arms*.

Car to Letterkenny, 6.45 A.M.; to Londonderry, *via* Portstewart ferry, 7 A.M.; to Rathmullan, 7.55 A.M., 3 P.M.; to Milford, 8.5 A.M., 7.50 P.M.

Steamer to Fahan, according to advertised times of sailing.

Bank: Northern.

RATHMICHAEL, 308, 325.

RATHMINES, 31.

RATHMORE, 73, 159, 459.

RATHMULLAN, 187.

Hotel: *Deany's*; *Rathmullan Arms*.

Golf Links.

Car to Rathmelton, 8.30 A.M., 5.40 P.M.

Char-à-banc to Rosapenna Hotel (which see). Char-à-banc to Portsalon (which see). Car to Rathmelton and Letterkenny, 5.40 P.M.

Steamer to Fahan several times daily.

RATHNEW, 327.

Hotel: *Newrath Bridge* (which see).

Car to Glendalough in connection with 10.10 A.M. train from Harcourt St., Dublin.

RATHOWEN, 298.

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- (new, well equipped, and finely situated). Centre for Ballynabinch fishing.
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- RHEBAN C., 370.**
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Hotel: *Rosapenna* (first class, enlarged, 1902-3); fishing, bathing.
Golf Links.
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Steamer: Mulroy to Portrush, Tu., 9.30 A.M.
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Hotels: *Imperial*; *Royal*; *Burke's*.
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Hotel: *Corcoran's*.
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- ROSTEMPLE, 495.**
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Hotels: *Mourne* (Gt. N. Rly. Co.), first-class; skating rink, tennis, boating; *Woodside*; *Sangster's*.
Car to Kikeel and Newcastle, 9.35 A.M., 12.30, 3, and 4.40 P.M.; to Warrenpoint, 8.20 A.M., 12.50, 2.45, and 7 P.M.
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- renpoint during summer months.
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- Banks: Bank of Ireland;
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- Newspapers: *West Cork*
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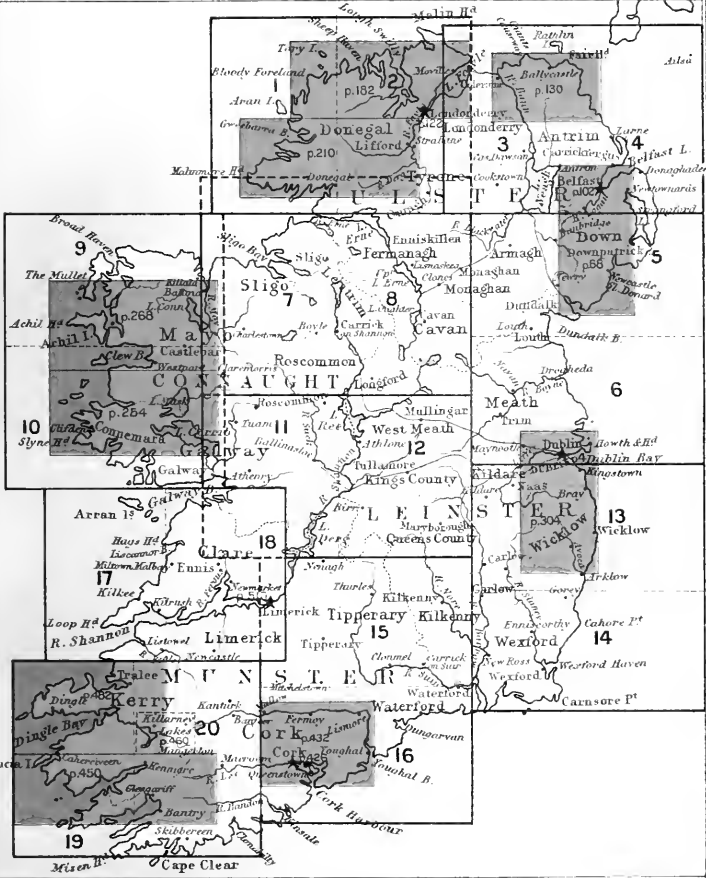
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NEW MAP OF IRELAND

Reduced from Ordnance Survey to Scale of 10 Miles to an inch.

INDEX TO SECTIONS.



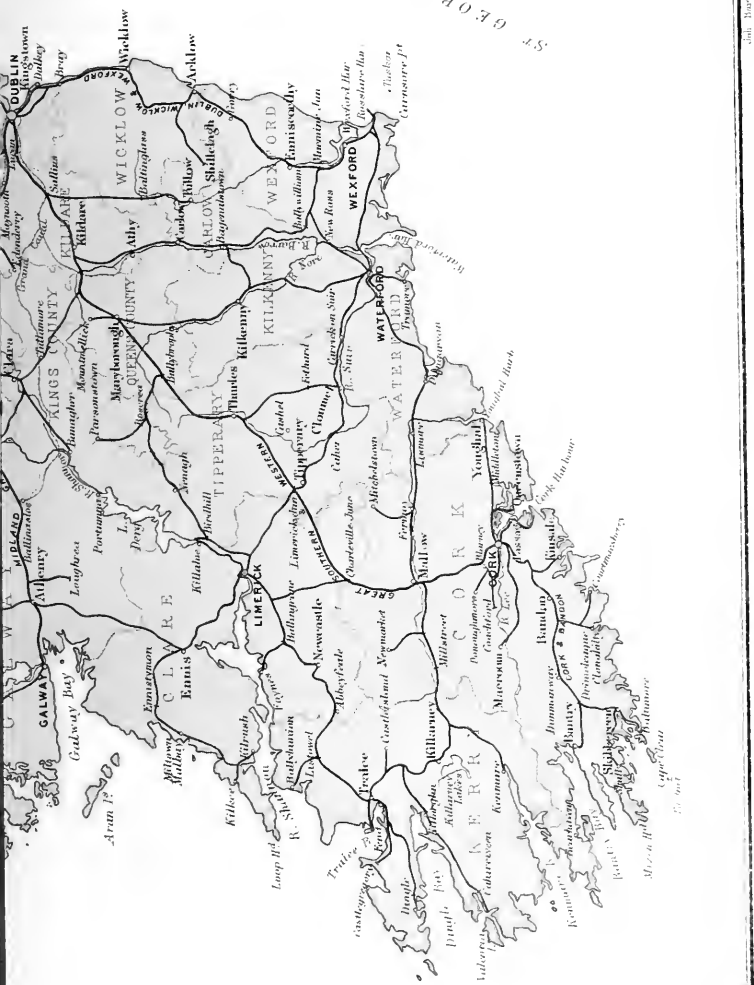
The limits of the 20 Section Maps are shown above. They are designed to show all the Routes and Places described in the handbook. For the areas coloured brown there are special maps on a larger scale; they will be found in the book at pages referred to.

Towns with Plans marked thus ★ The small figures thus p.226 refer to the page numbers

A T L A N T I C

I R I S H

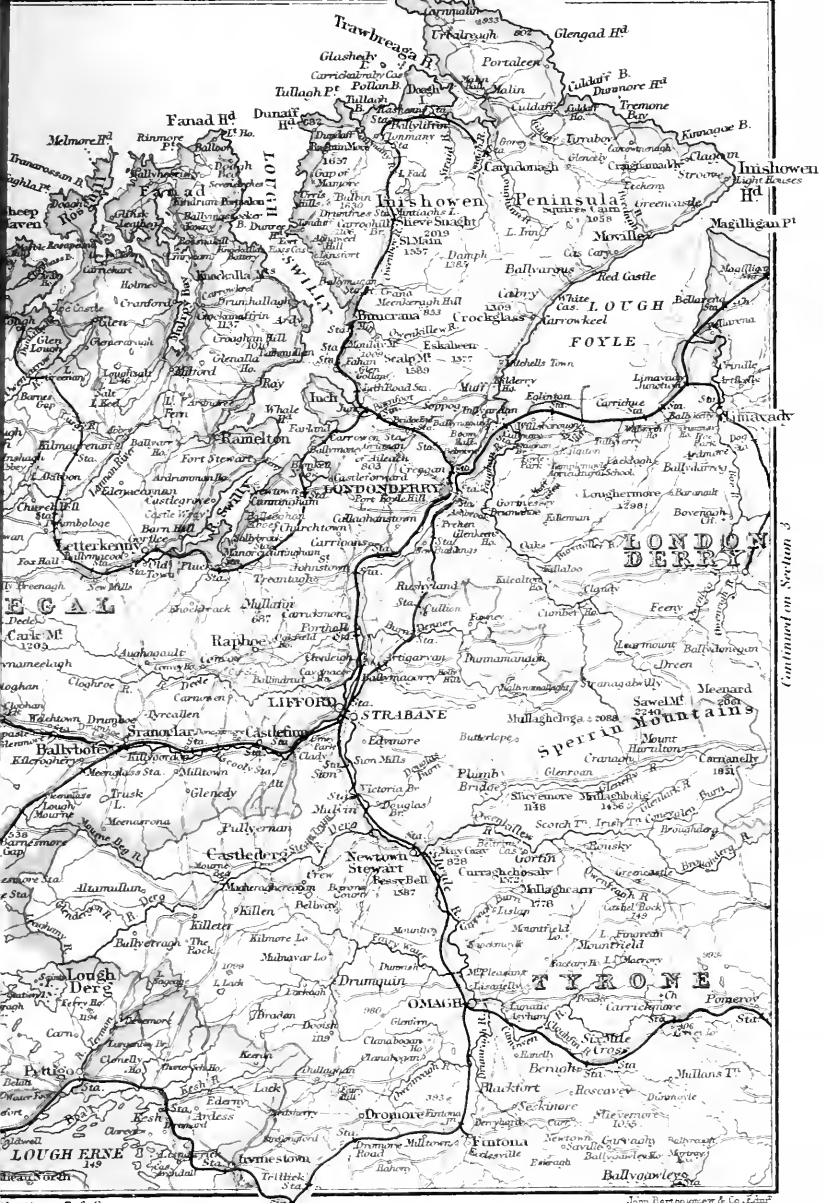
S T G E O R G E S C H A N N E L



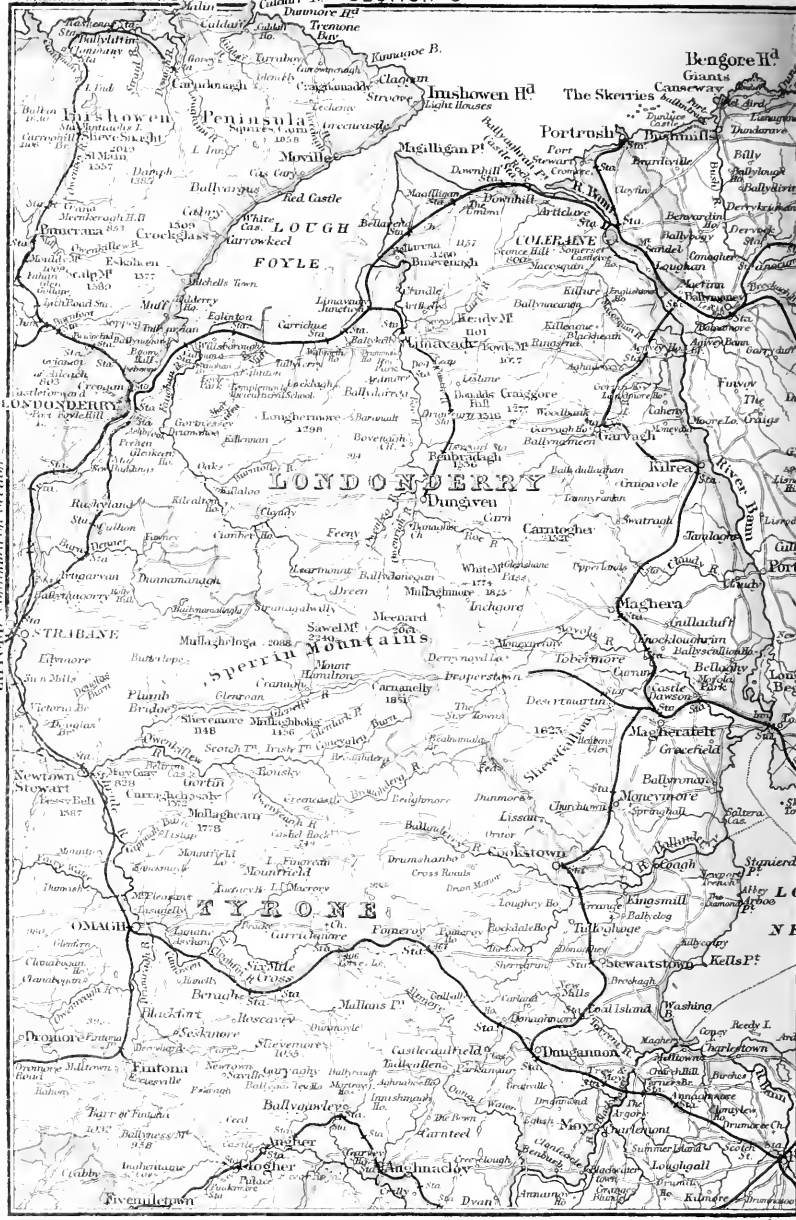
CONTINUATION OF SAME SCALE



Continued on



Continued on Section 3



LIFFORD (Continued on Section 2)

SECTION 4

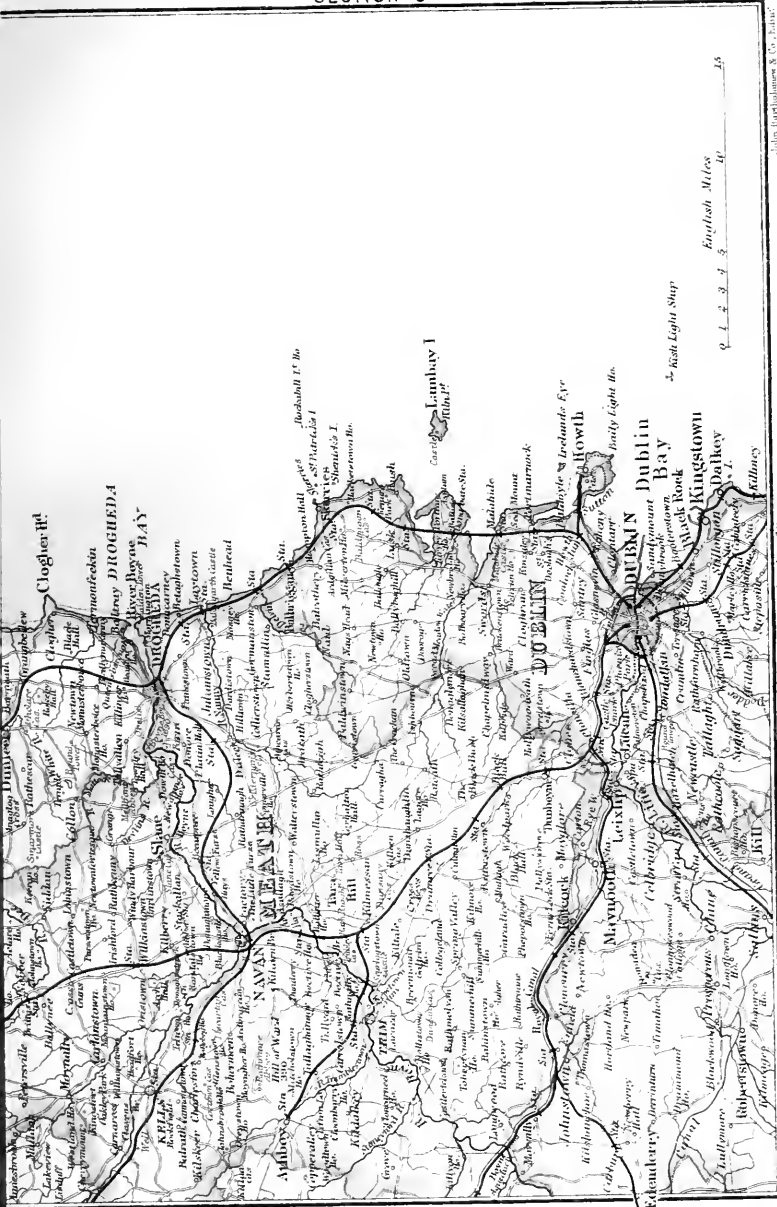


English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15

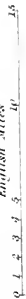
ANTRIM

BELFAST

DOWN



English Miles



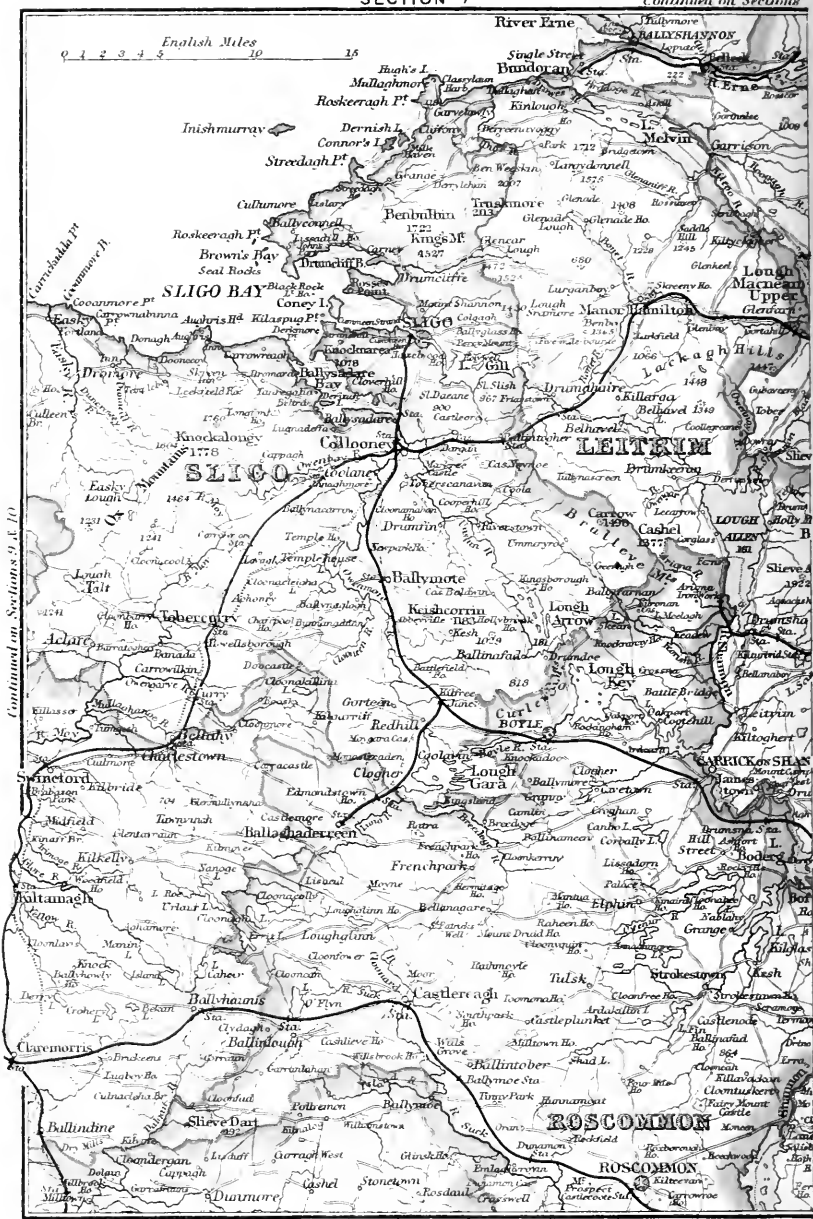
Fast Light Ship

Continued on Section 13

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English Miles

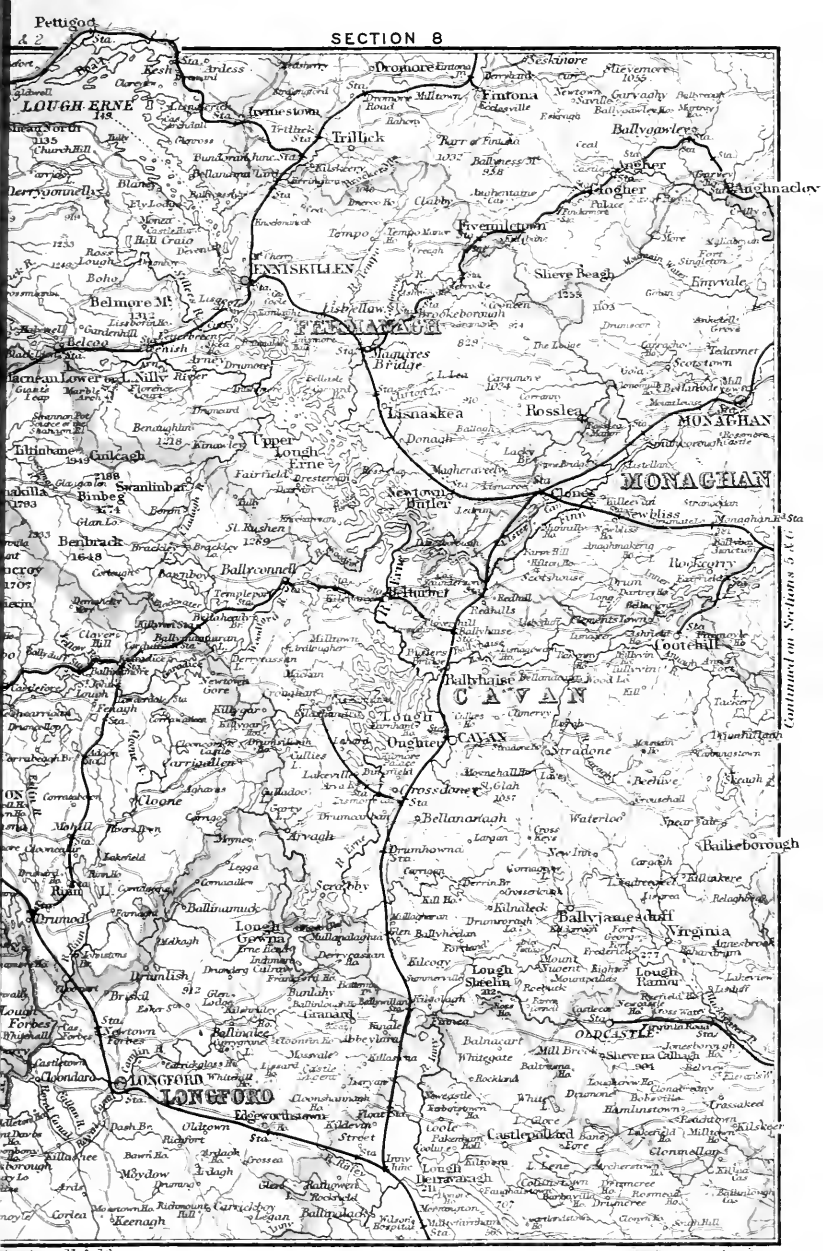
0 1 2 3 4 5 10



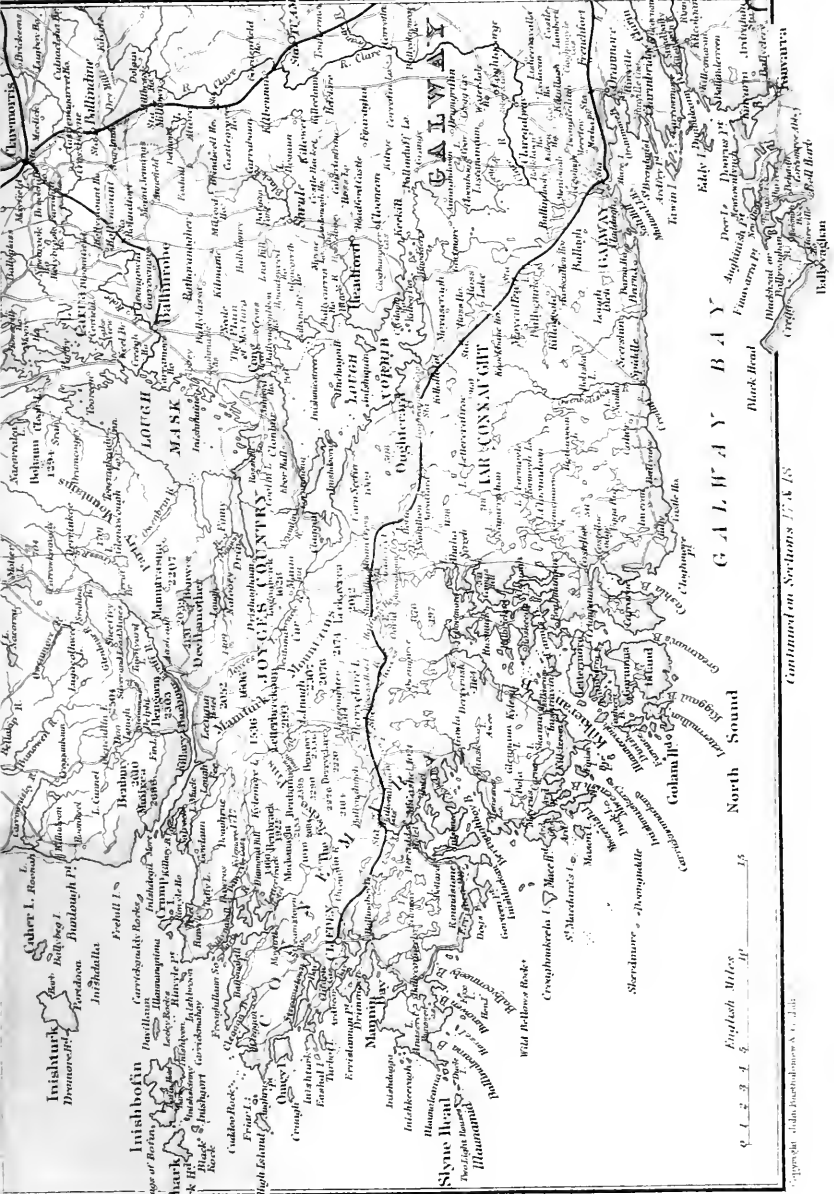
Continued on Section 6

Continued on

SECTION 8

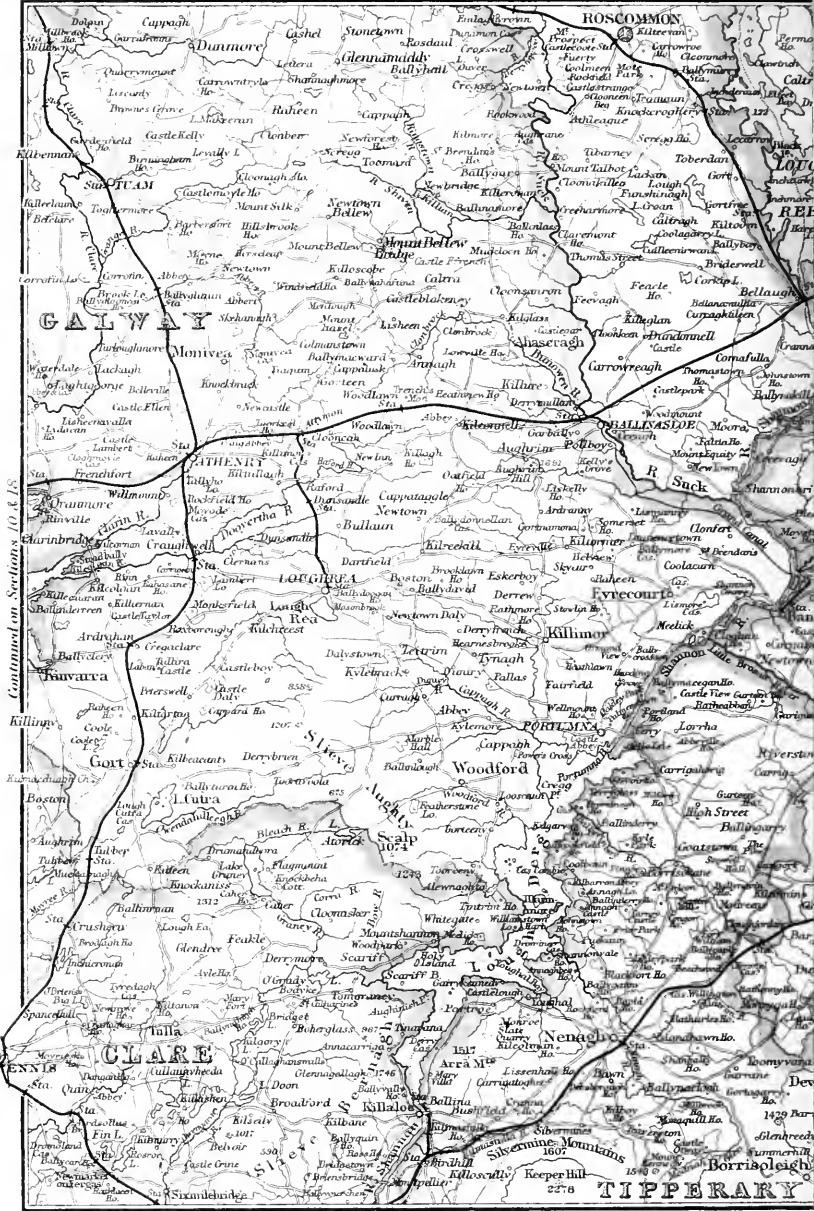


Continued on Sections 5 & 6



Continued on Sections 7 & 11

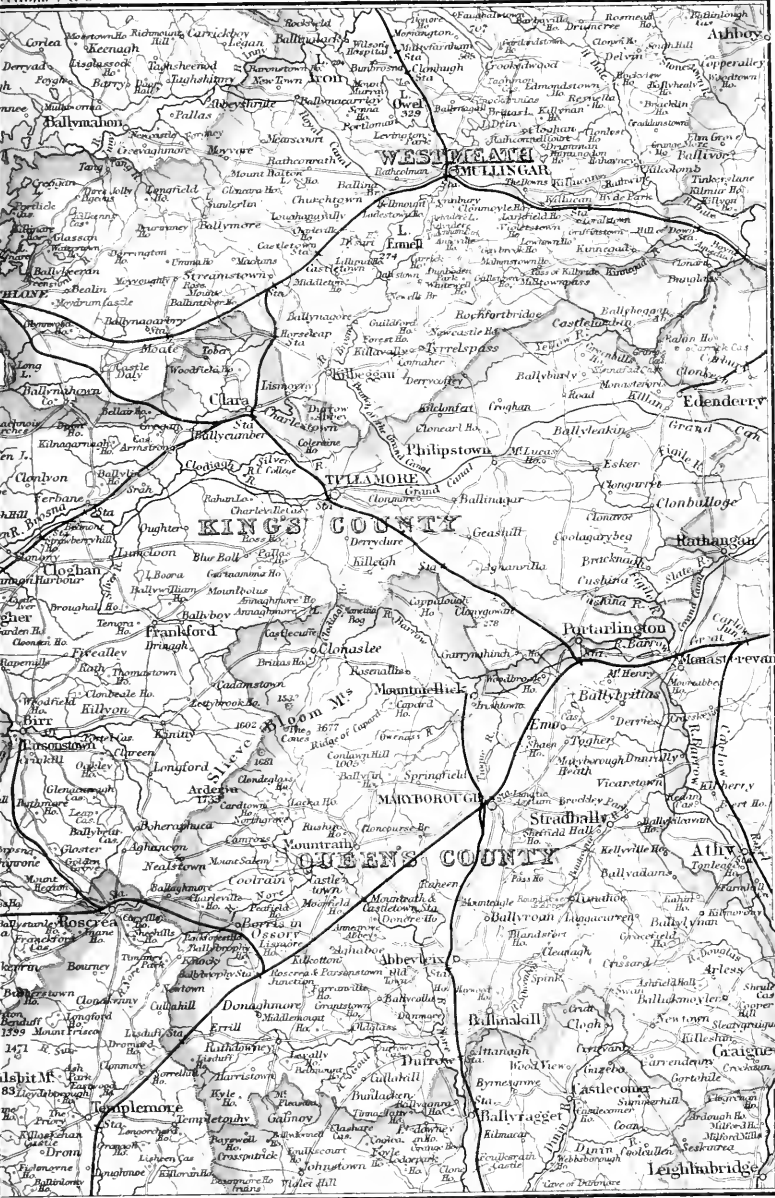
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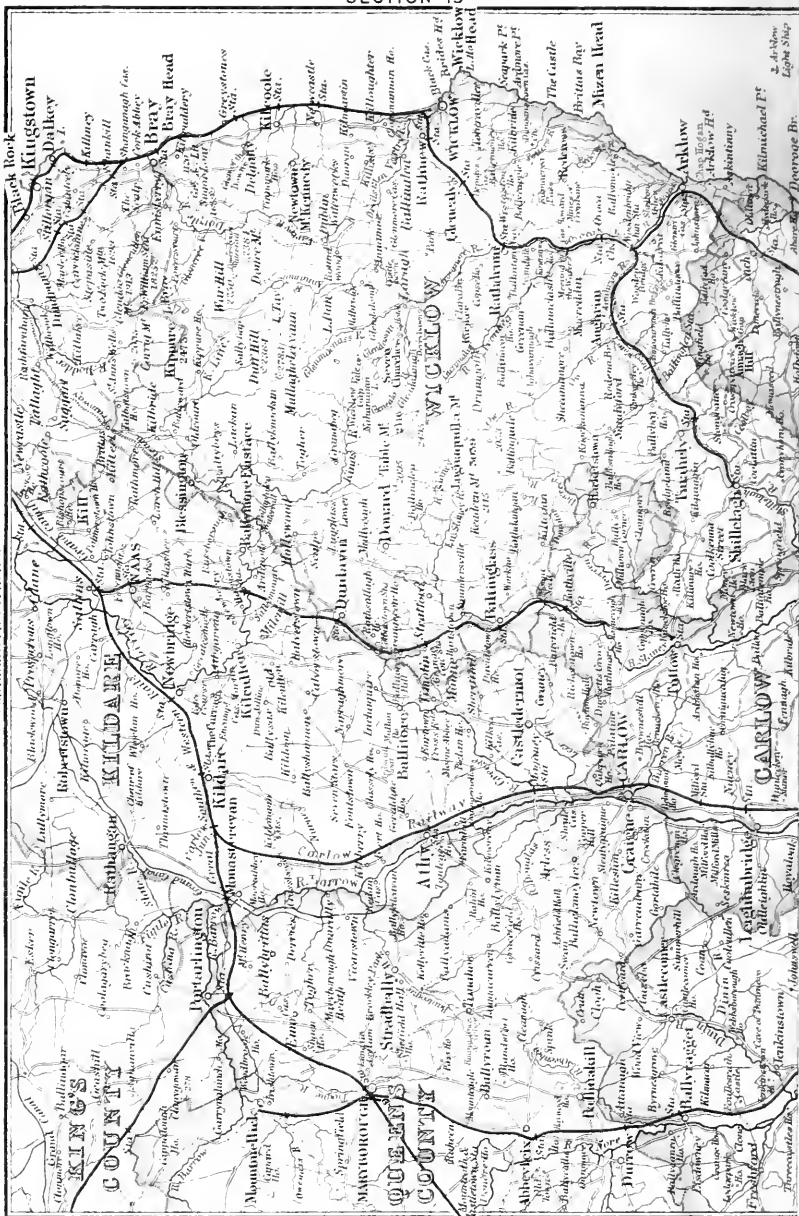
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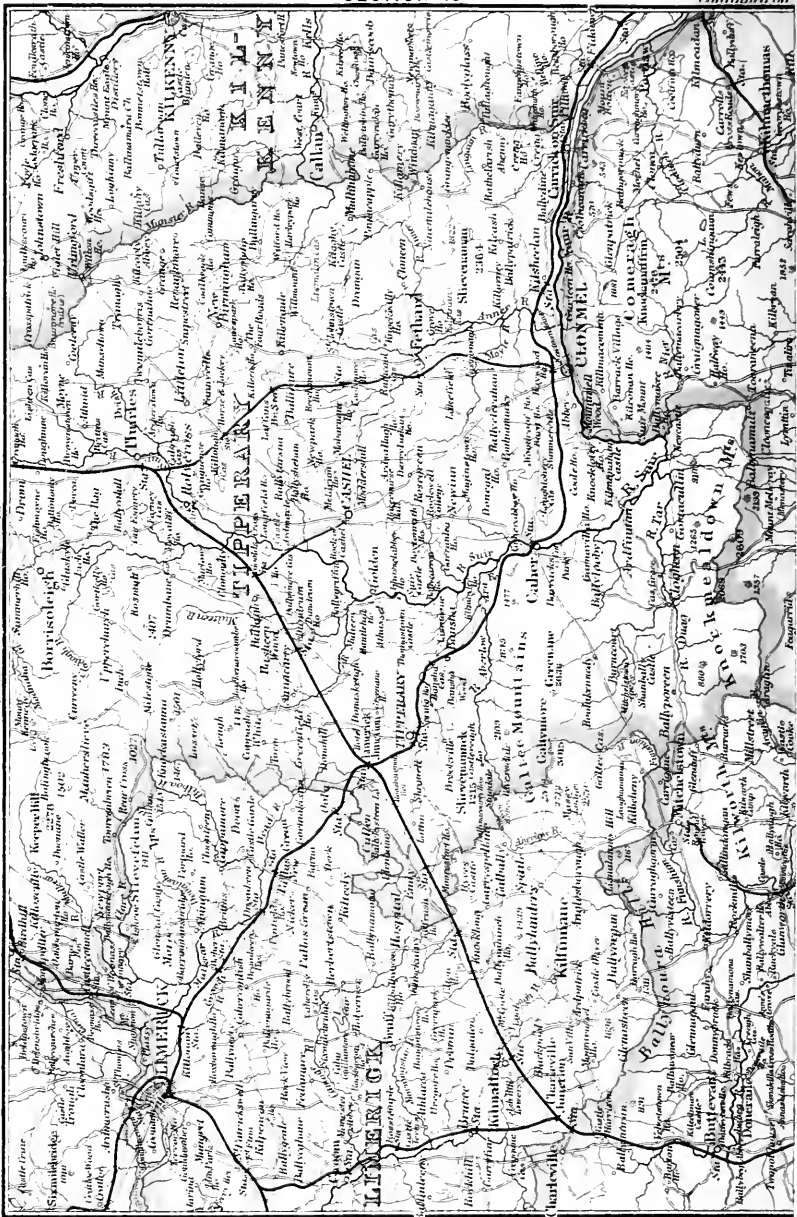
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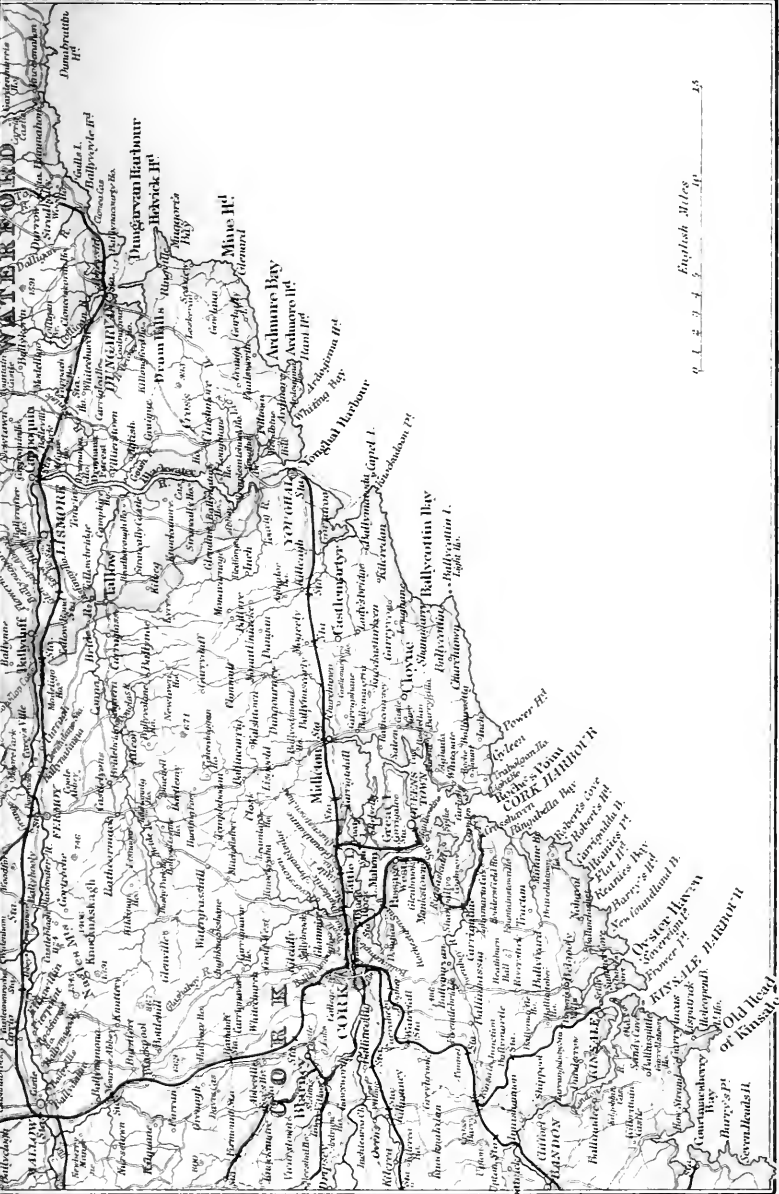


Continued on Sections 13 & 14



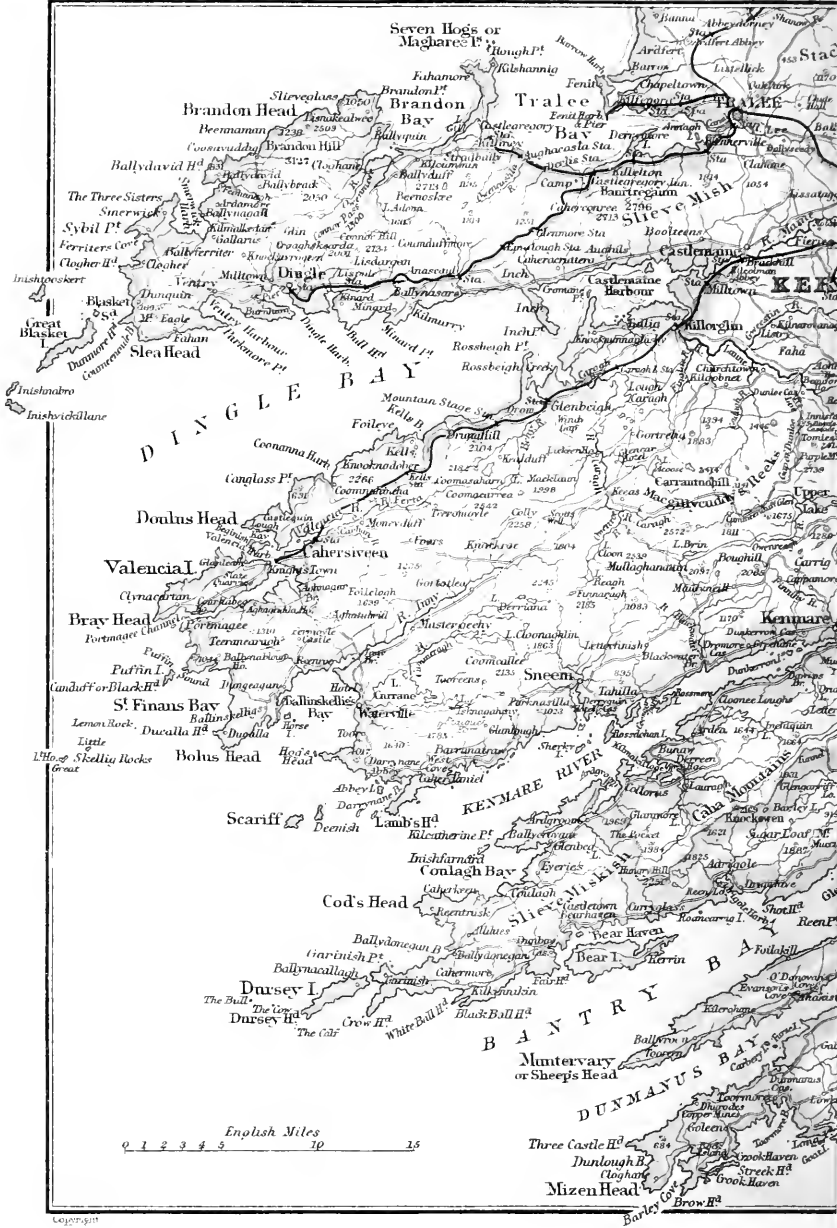
Continued on Sections 11 & 12







English Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5 10 15



English Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5
 10 15



Continued on Section 15 & 16

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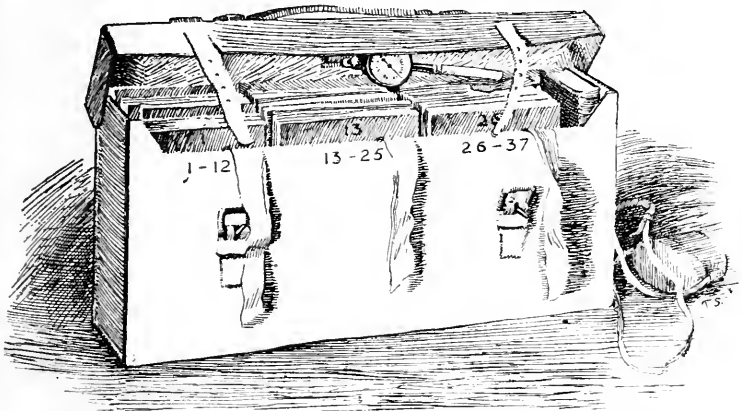
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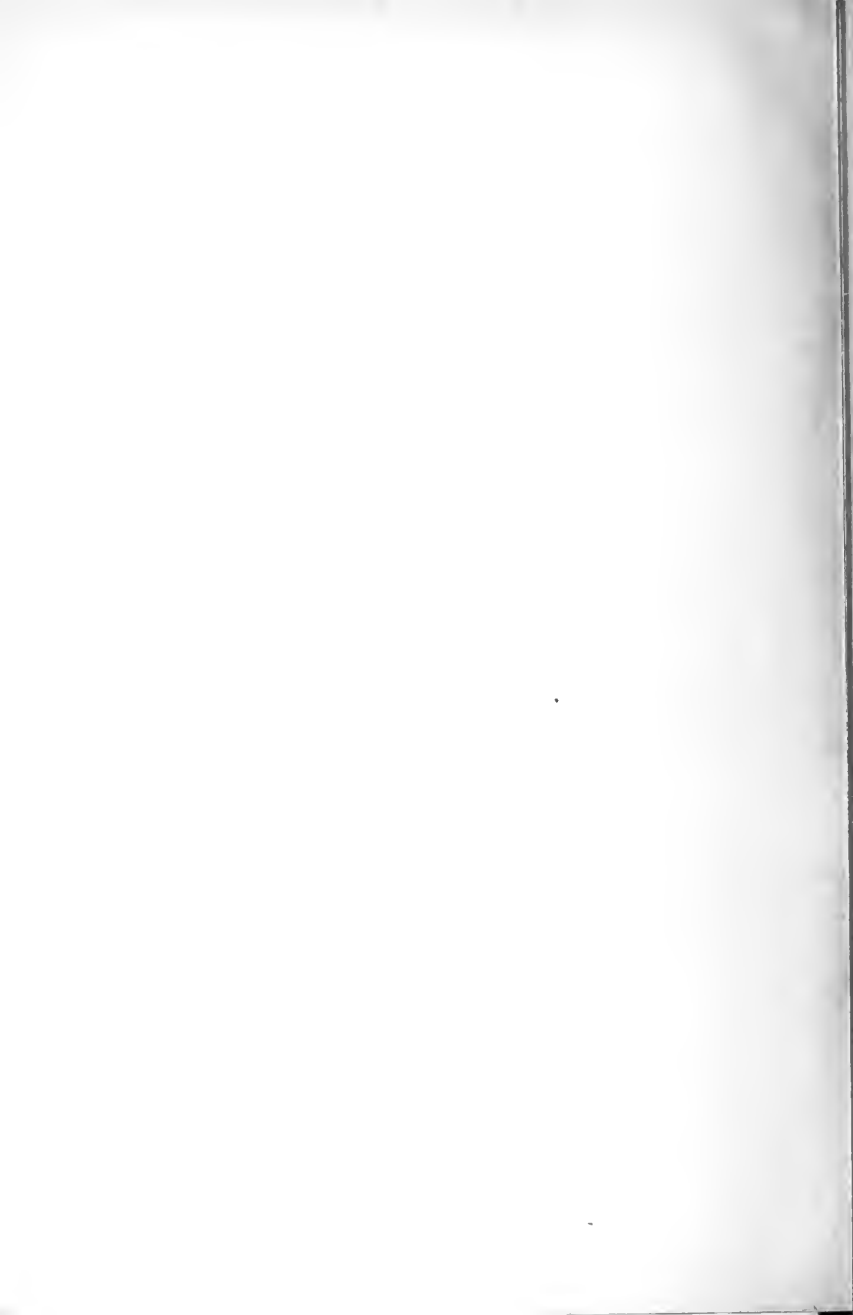
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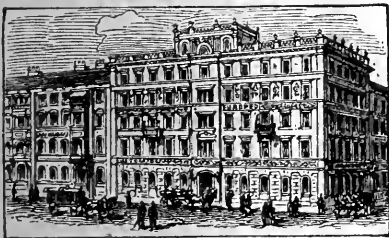
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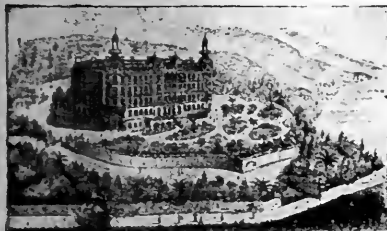
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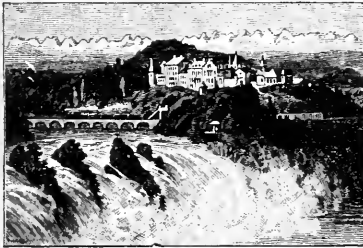
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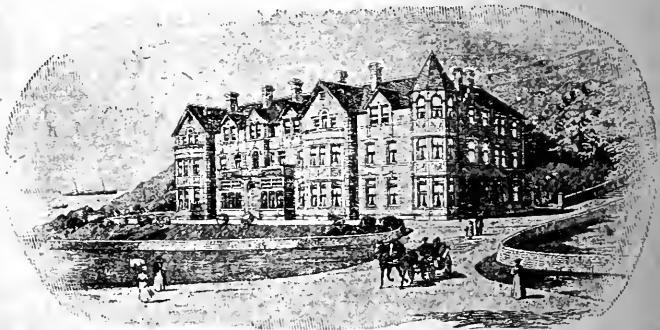
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