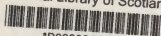


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Mr. M. M. M.  
28. May 1866

BLACK'S  
GUIDE TO KILLARNEY  
AND THE  
SOUTH OF IRELAND.

## TO TOURISTS.

*The Editor of BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS will esteem it a great favour to be furnished with notes of any Corrections, Omissions, or Improvements that may be discovered by those making use of these works.*

*Communications founded on recent personal knowledge, and attested by the name of the writer, will be especially welcome.*

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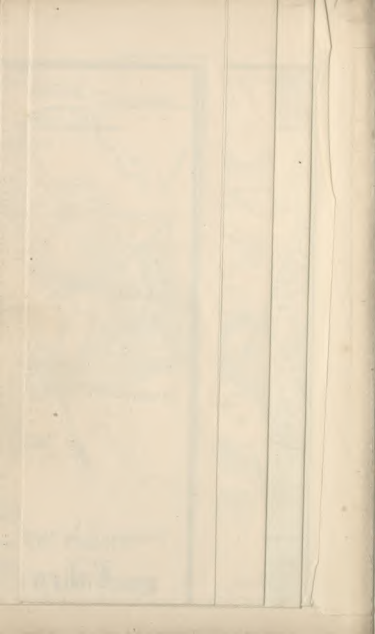












BLACK'S  
GUIDE TO KILLARNEY  
AND THE  
SOUTH OF IRELAND.

WITH  
*Chart of the Killarney District and Plan of Cork.*

EDINBURGH :  
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, NORTH BRIDGE.  
DUBLIN: W. ROBERTSON.

MDCCCLVIII.



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# KILLARNEY

AND

## THE SOUTH OF IRELAND,

BY GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Station—Kingsbridge, Dublin.]

FROM DUBLIN	TO CORK,	passing through Counties Kildare, Queen's, Limerick, and Cork; distance, 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; fares, 30s., 26s. 6d., and 13s. 8d.
"	"	CARLOW, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; fares, 10s. 8d., 6s. 8d., and 4s. 7d.
"	"	KILKENNY, 81 miles; fares, 15s., 11s. 4d., and 6s. 8d.
"	"	WATERFORD (by Kilkenny) 112 miles; fares, 21s. and 15s. 8d.
"	"	LIMERICK, 129 miles; fares, 23s. 8d., 17s. 8d., and 10s. 9d.
"	"	TIPPERARY, 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; fares, 20s. 4d., 15s. 2d., and 9s. 2d.
"	"	CAHIR, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; fares, 22s. 11d., 16s. 11d., and 10s. 3d.
"	"	CLONMEL, 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; fares, 24s. 11d., 18s. 5d., and 11s. 2d.
"	"	CARRICK-ON-SUIR, 148 miles; fares, 27s. 2d., 20s. 2d., and 12s. 4d.
"	"	WATERFORD (by Tipperary), 162 miles; fares, 29s. 2d., 22s. 2d., and 13s. 6d.
"	"	KILLARNEY, 186 miles; fares, 34s. 2d., 25s. 8d., and 15s. 6d.

L.—FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, THROUGH KILDARE, QUEEN'S COUNTY, TIPPERARY, COUNTY LIMERICK, AND COUNTY CORK, BY GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILROAD.






ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
	164½	<b>Dublin.</b> KingsbridgeTerminus.	0	Royal HOSPITAL of KILMAINHAM, on the site of Priory of the Knights Hospitallera. The renowned Brian Boroimbe spent the last year of his life in the village.
INCHICORE HOUSE.	163½		1½	LOCOMOTIVE DEPÔT AT INCHICORE. The sheds are very spacious, and generally admired. Coke ovens and workshops attached.
↔ CHAPELIZOD 1 m. A village on the river Liffey, celebrated as the encampment of Brian Boroimhe in 989, and William III. in 1690, after his victory on the Boyne.	162½		2	Row of cottages for workmen on the line. JAMESTOWN HOUSE.
BALLYFERMOT, castle and church. The latter dedicated to St. Lawrence.	161½		3½	
	160½	<b>Clondalkin.</b> The name of the village is supposed to be derived from a church founded by St. Mo-chua, called <i>Cluain Dolcain.</i>	4½	Round tower seen from the line. Eighty-four feet in height. One of the most perfect in Ireland. CLONBERRIS.  The plantations of CASTLEBAGGOT, the seat of Mr. Baggot, are seen.
LUCAN CHURCH. A plain parish church with a spire.	158½		6½	
↔ LEIXLIP village is 3 miles distant. Both Lucan and Leixlip	157½	↔ <b>Lucan</b> 1½ m. distant. The demesne was the pro-	7	

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
should be visited by the Midland and Great Western Railway.		perty of General Sarfield by James II. created Earl of Lucan. Formerly a place of note, owing to its spas.		
CASTLETOWN. The fine seat of Mr. Conolly.	155½		9½	
↔ CELBRIDGE, 1 m. distant. So named from St. Bridgid's Chapel. Vanessa, one of Swift's loves, resided for some time at Celbridge Abbey, the residence of H. Grattan, Esq.	154½	<b>Hazelhatch and Celbridge.</b> About four m. distant is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Leinster, CARTON. It is well planted and watered. The tympanum on the portico in front of the mansion is ornamented with the family arms. A good collection of paintings in the interior. Gardens in Italian style. The demesne can be seen on week days.	10	
KILLADOON. The seat of the Earl of Leitrim.	153½		11	
	153½	Enter the county Kildare. Area 418,436 acres; pop. 96,627.	11½	LYONS, the handsome seat of Lord Cloncurry, in front of LYONS HILL, which rises 657 feet—is well planted, and isolated. The castle on the site of an ancient mansion. Wings connected to centre by colonnades. Contains some fine frescos and sculptures.
CASTLE DILLON.	152½		12	
	151½	<b>Straffan.</b> The mansion-house belongs to H. Burton, Esq.	13½	
	149½		15½	OUGHTREARD, a village with the same name as one in the county Galway. The



FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &c. — *Continued.*

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
	148		16½	HILL of the same name is 438 feet high; and on its summit has the remains of a round tower. On other parts are various ecclesiastical remains.
SHERLOCKSTOWN.	147½	 cr. Grand Canal. The bridge is constructed of wood.]	17	PALMERSTOWN Ho. Seat of the Earl of Mayo.
 CLANE, 2½ m. distant. During the 6th century an abbey existed here. Clane, supposed to be from <i>Cluaine</i> , meaning a sanctuary.	146½	Sallins.  cr. Grand Canal.	18	
	146½	Line passes through the hill of OBERSTOWN.	18½	NAAS, 2 m. dist.  was the residence of the Kings of Leinster long before the period of Strongbow. "In its immediate neighbourhood, and forming a singular and striking object, are the remains of Jigginson, a building commenced upon an enormous scale by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford."
	145½	 cr. river Liffey, which here flows in a somewhat northerly direction. Bridge built of timber, 21 feet high and 270 feet long.	19	The Castle the property of the De Burghs of Oldtown.
HILL OF ALLEN is seen, situated in the bog of the same name, 300 feet. Supposed to be the scene of one of Ossian's Poems, and residence of Fin-Mac-Coul.	140½		24	OLD CONNELLABBEY, about a mile and a half from Newbridge station. Dedicated in 1202 by the founder, M. Fitzhenry, to the Virgin and St. David. Though the priors were in their day peers, and even privy councillors, nothing now remains

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
<p><b>THE CURRAGH.</b> Famous in the annals of horse-racing. This was an ancient race-course; Sir William Temple was the means of obtaining a Government grant of £100 to be run for annually, "with a view to improve the breed of Irish horses." It is six miles by two, containing 4858 statute acres. "It is a fine sod for the diversions, and if it has any fault, it is its evenness. It is a most delightful spacious common and sheep-walk, and the land extremely good." The neighbouring proprietors and tenants have the privilege of sheep-grazing on the Curragh. In 1406, it was the scene of a battle betwixt a few English under the Prior of Connell and 200 Irish, who were defeated. It afforded parade ground for the Volunteers in 1789; and the United Irishmen (to the number of 30,000) in 1804. A forest once occupied</p>	139½	<p><b>Newbridge.</b> The village, though small, is a military station, and has a large cavalry barrack. A neat stone bridge, with five arches, here crosses the Liffey.</p>	25½	<p>bnt a few pieces of broken wall, with two of the windows. The windows are in the Gothic style of architecture.</p> <p><b>KILCULLEN</b>, 5 m. ♂ distant, was formerly a town of some consequence. Surrounded by circular walls, with seven entrances. The ruins of these walls exist, as also portions of a round tower, and carved crosses.</p>
	134½	<p><b>Kildare.</b> The town of Kildare is seen from the station. The name is supposed by some to be a corruption of "chilledair," an oak wood. The ruined cathedral still exists, and tells of the ancient splendour of the "City renowned for Saints." The only portion of the original fabric remaining is the Chapel of St. Bridgid, called the Fire House, as being the supposed locality of the perennial fire which the nuns maintained day and night, during a thousand years, for the "benefit of poor strangers." "In the year 838, <i>Aod Dubh</i>, or <i>Black Hugh</i>, King of Leinster, abdicated</p>	30	<p>Branch to Waterford, 82 m., passing Carlow, 25½ m., and Kilkenny, 51 m., with intermediate stations. See route II.</p> <p>The round tower, situated close to the church, is a conspicuous object from the line. It rises to a height of 110 feet. The original conical top which terminated the tower has been removed, and a Gothic battlement substituted in its stead.</p>




## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
the place of the "Short Grass of the Curragh." Numerous earthworks are still to be found. The Curragh is now the seat of one of the chief military encampments in Ireland, and is the head-quarters of the south-eastern military district.		his throne and took upon himself the Augustinian habit of this Abbey."		
LACKAGH CASTLE and CHURCH. The latter rebuilt in 1835. The castle of the Fitzgeralds in ruins.	131½	Line enters Queen's County. Area 424,854 acres. Pop. 109,747.	33	
MOUNT MELICK 6½ miles distant. Is a town celebrated in Ireland for the cotton manufacture carried on in it by a colony of Quakers. It is a prosperous town, and has a large and well-attended school for the education of the children of the poor. It is also the station of the Irish Beet Sugar Company.	128½	<b>Monasteraven,</b> So called from an abbey founded by St. Even or Evan, early in the seventh century. It exercised the privileges of sanctuary. St. Even's festival is held on the 22d of December. The consecrated bell of the saint was committed to the custody of the hereditary chiefs of the MacEgans, and was on all solemn occasions sworn upon, as the Bible is in our courts of justice. Passing through various hands, the abbey at length became the property of the Moores, Earls of Drogheda, by one of whom it was repaired. It is still in a good state of preservation. It presents a Gothic end with a large window, and two strong square towers at the sides.	36½	The demesne of Moore Abbey, the property of the Marquis of Drogheda, is well laid out, and has been much improved of late. The hall is lined with carved Irish oak.
	127½	cr. river Barrow,	37	

FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &c.—*Continued.*

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
		on viaduct of malleable iron, about 500 feet in length.		
		<del>34</del> cr. branch of Grand Canal.		
LEA CHURCH and CASTLE. The Castle, formerly a place of great strength, was built in 1260 by the De Vescys. It consisted of rude materials, built in a quadrangular shape, with flanking bastions. The Irish burned it down in 1284. The Fitzgeralds and O'Mores subsequently held it, and in 1650 it was destroyed by Cromwell's army.	124½		40½	
	123½	<b>Portarlinton.</b>	41½	
		An ancient borough and post town, situated on the river Barrow, with a handsome Protestant church, and large Roman Catholic chapel. Lord Arling-ton, to whom the estate on which the town is built belonged, formed a little town and port on the river. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Dawson. The demesne of Dawson Grove is the family seat. Emigrants from Germany and France were among the first inhabitants of the town. It returns one member to Parliament. The town being forfeited to William III., was by him conferred on General Rouvigny, who was at the same time created Earl of Galway. Flemish and French Protestants flocked to it at that period.		
LAURAGH.	120½		44½	DAWSON'S COURT, now termed Emo Park, the seat of the Earls of Portarlinton. One of the finest modern mansions in Ireland. The demesne is extensive, and the undulating ground highly favours its appearance.
BLOOMFIELD.	115½		49	
	114	<b>Maryborough,</b>	50½	RUINS OF KILMINCHRY HOUSE.
		A borough, market, and post-town "So called in honour of Mary Queen of England, who reduced this part of the country to shire-ground." It formerly		
BALLYFIN, the seat of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. The mansion is one of the finest modern residences in the Italian	112½		52½	RATHLEAGUE, the demesne of Lord Congleton. The plantations give variety to the country.

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
style to be found in the United Kingdom.		sent two members to Parliament. "The heath of Maryborough was the original demesne of the <i>O'Mores</i> , chiefs, <i>Laoighois</i> or <i>Leix</i> ; in it was fought a memorable battle betwixt the people of Munster and those of Leinster, about the middle of the 6th century."		
	109½	 cr. Cloncourse River.	55½	
→ MOUNTRATH, 4 m. distant. A post-town, founded in the 17th century by one of the Coote family. Gave the title of Earl to the family until the death of Sir Charles Coote's kinsman, the last Earl, in 1802.	105	<b>Kilkrickan St.</b> <b>FOR MOUNTRATH AND CASTLETOWN.</b>	59½	ABBEYLEIX, 6 m. distant. Conoghor O'More founded a Cistercian monastery in the 12th century. Queen Elizabeth granted it to the Earl of Ormonde.
→ CASTLETOWN, 2 m. distant.	104½	 cr. River Nore.	60	
	101½		63	AGHABOE HOUSE and ABBEY. The name is derived from <i>Acheb boe</i> , or ox-field. In the 6th century St. Canice founded a monastery here. He was son of a poet, <i>Laidce</i> , celebrated in his day. He wrote a life of St. Columbkille, and died at Aghaboe in 599 or 600. The present church, which is a modern structure, stands upon the site of a "great church" built in 1234. The octagonal helfry is still standing. The ancient church of the monastery is 100 feet long by
	99½	 cr. Kildellig riv.	65	
BALLYBROPHY. T. White, Esq.	97½	<b>Ballybrophy.</b> <b>FOR ROSCREA AND BORRIS.</b>	67½	
BALLYMEELISH, Barker Thacker, Esq.				
ROSCREA, 8 m. distant. A fair and post town. "The Church has a curious Gothic frontispiece at the west end; near it stands one of		BORRIS-IN-OSSORY, 2 m. distant. A fair town. The Lords of Ossory had a castle for the defence of the pass of Munster.		






## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
the largest round towers in the kingdom, all built with square stone, which is unusual in these edifices." The tower is 80 feet high, and 15 in diameter; the top of it was destroyed by lightning in 1135. "In 1213, King John erected a castle in this town, and an abbey of regular canons was founded here by St. Cronan, who died in the beginning of the 7th century. The shrine of this saint is to be seen here, and is a curious piece of antiquity. A Franciscan friary was also founded here in 1490, at the north-west part of the town; its remains are still in good preservation."	92½	Line enters County Tipperary. Area 1,061,731 acres; pop. 331,487.	72	24 wide. The windows are pointed. The ruins of the dormitories, offices, and other apartments, are still visible. Dermot MacGil Phadrig pillaged and burnt the shrine of St. Canice and town of Aghaboe in 1346.
THE PRIORY, seat of Sir John Carden, Bart. The demesne originally belonged to a Priory, the ruins of which are still extant. The western window is a very perfect specimen of Gothic architecture. One of the entrances to the Priory demesne is a picturesque ruin of an old castle of the Knights Templars, after whom the adjoining town of Templemore is named. In the demesne is a beautiful sheet of water. Ruined castles are	86½ 85½	84½ cr. river Suir.  Templemore. A neat, well-built town, believed to have sprung into existence under the Templars. It contains Protestant and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a barracks for infantry, with accommodation for 1500 men. Pop. 4374.	78 79	
	83½	BORRISOLEIGH, 5 m. distant from Templemore. It is beautifully situated at the base of the Devil's Bit mountains, which are	81	LOUGHMORE CASTLE, in ruins, formerly the seat of the family of Purcells. As it now stands, it consists of a plain castellated front, with strong square towers at each end. The tower to the right is supposed to be of

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
very frequently seen in passing through this county.		now conspicuous from the line. This range of hills derive their name from a gap in their outline, which, when seen from a distance, appears bitten out. Their greatest altitude is 1572 feet.		great antiquity, the other portions having been added about the 16th century. On the opposite side are the church and chapel of Loughmore.
DOVEA, the seat of John Trant, Esq.	80½		84	
	79½		85	RETTAS CASTLE, on the plan of the old Norman castles, a fine, but as yet unfinished mansion, the seat of Mr. Langley.
	78	<b>Thurles,</b>	86½	
	76½	A town of some importance on account of its markets. Many battles were fought in and about it. "It gave the title of Earl (since extinct) to the Ormond family." It is situated on the river Suir, which divides the town into two equal parts. A monastery was founded here by the Butler family, in A.D. 1300, for Carmelites or White Friars; a tower is still standing on the east side of the river, and a part of the cross aisle leading to the north. There was also a castle here belonging to the Knights Templars. It is the seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cashel; and in 1850 a Synod, composed of all the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland, was held in the college. It contains several educational institutes of note. The most esteemed is the college of St. Patrick, founded in 1836. Pop. 5921.	88½	CABRA CASTLE.
HOLLY CROSS, a mean town, remarkable only for the proximity of the beautiful ruins of the Abbey, and its fairs, which are held on 14th May, 24th September, and 18th October.	75½		89	HOLY CROSS ABBEY, founded in 1182 by Donald O'Brian, king of Limerick. It is said that the Abbey owed its origin to the possession of a piece of the pretended real cross, which Pope Pascal had presented about sixty or seventy years before to Donagh O'Brien, monarch of Ireland, and grandson of the illustrious Brian Boromha. The abbot was a peer in Parliament, bearing the title of Earl of Holy Cross. The abbey is one of the finest remains of Gothic architecture in Ireland.

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK. &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
	72½	 cr. River Clo-diach. A tributary of the Suit.	92	
	69½	<b>Goold's Cross and Cashel.</b>  CASHEL, 8 miles distant. A small post town, which formerly sent two members to Parliament. "The City of Kings" is a phrase commonly applied to the town, owing to its royal associations. The kings of Munster resided here; and here Henry II. received the homage of Donald, king of Limerick, in 1172. "The ancient name <i>Cashel</i> was <i>Carsiol</i> , or the habitation in the rock, being compounded of <i>Car</i> or <i>Carick</i> , and <i>Liol</i> ." Pop. 4659.	95½	THE ROCK OF CASHEL, which rises boldly and abruptly out of the plain, has a world-wide celebrity in connection with one of the finest assemblages of ruins in the kingdom, which crown its summit. The rock was formerly the site of a castle or <i>Dun</i> , held by the chiefs of <i>Hy Dunaanmoi</i> , latterly termed O'Donoghoe. The remains on the rock consist of a round tower, ninety feet in height, a small church with stone roof, in the Norman style of architecture, a cathedral church in Gothic style, a castle, and a monastery. No one travelling on this line of railway, who has the time to spare, should neglect visiting these interesting remains. Here Abbey is a fine ruin, in good preservation, situated at the base of the rock. It is built in the transition style, and is cruciform.
DUNDRUM DEMESNE, on each side of the line, the property of Lord Hawarden, occupies somewhat above 2400 English acres. The house is elegant and commodious. It is built in the Grecian style. The deer-park, which is spacious, is much admired.	66		98	
	65	<b>Dundrum.</b>	90½	
ANACARTHY CASTLE.	63½		101	
 LIMERICK, 22 m. distant.	57½	<b>Limerick Junction.</b>  Here the main line from Dublin to Cork is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick line.  The fine range of the Galtee mountains is distinctly visible in the distance.	107	TIPPERARY, 3 miles distant.   CAHIR, 16½ miles.  CLONMEL, 27½ miles.  CARRICK-ON-SUIR, 41 miles.  WATERFORD, 55 miles.
BALLYKISTEEN HO. The seat of the Earl of Derby. The mansion is a modern building, and the country round is rich and fertile.				

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
<p>EMLY, now an unimportant place, but formerly known as Imlagh, one of the three chief towns in Ireland. A church and bishopric were founded in the 4th century by St. Ailbe, before the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland. "On the arrival of St. Patrick and the conversion of Angus Mac-Nasrick, king of Cashel, the church was declared the metropolitan church of Munster." The church was burned in 1192, and rebuilt. It was in a flourishing condition, in the time of Henry VIII., when Hurly, the then bishop, erected a college for the education of secular priests. In 1568, the see was united with Cashel, and both these dioceses were united in 1833 to the sees of Waterford and Lismore.</p>	54	<p>Sleive-na muck is seen in front.</p> <p>☛ HOSPITAL, 2 m. distant, a market town, owing its origin to the commandery of Knights Hospitallers established in it in the reign of King John. Sir V. Brown, to whom the property was granted by Queen Elizabeth, built a splendid castle on the site of the ancient hospital.</p> <p>Line enters county Limerick. Area 680,842 acres; pop. 262,136.</p>	110	<p><b>KNOCKLONG HILL</b> ☛ rises in the midst of a rich country.</p>
<p>☛ LOUGH GUR, 6 m. distant. A lake of about 4 m. circumference, with several small islands. One of these islands—the largest—is connected with the shore by an artificial neck, which was formerly defended by two strong towers. On this island, and in the neighbourhood of the once sacred shores of this interesting lake, are a series of druidical works of various</p>	47½	<b>Knocklong,</b>	117½	<p><b>GALBALLY</b>, 3 m. distant. ☛ A considerable monastery was founded here in 1204 for Greyfriars, by a member of the O'Brien family. It was here that Lord President Carew summoned the Lords of every county within the province, to meet him in 1601. In the neighbourhood is the rich and beautiful glen of Aherlow, about eight miles in length by two</p>

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
<p>descriptions, scarcely surpassed in interest by any in the kingdom. The chief work is a druidical temple, consisting of three circles of stones; the principal, which is about 150 feet in diameter, consists of 40 stones, of which the largest is 13 feet long, 6 broad, and 4 thick." "Edward and Grace's Bed" is a tomb roofed with large flags.</p>				<p>inbreadth; its northern boundary is formed by the Tipperary hills, and its southern by the Galtee mountains, rising to a height of upwards of 3000 feet.</p>
<p>THE ABBEY OF KILLMALLOCK, dedicated to St. Paul and St. Peter, consists of choir, nave, and transept. The choir is at present used for divine service. A cylindrical belfry is attached to the abbey, and is by many supposed to be a round tower, although it seems coeval with the church. Near the tower is a Dominican friary. Sir P. Hoare says of it: "It surpasses in decoration and good sculpture any I have yet seen in Ireland." He refers it to the reign of King Edward III. Of the church, the remains of the choir, nave, transept, and a</p>	40½	<p><b>Killmallock.</b></p> <p>→ KILLMALLOCK is supposed to derive its name from St. Molach, who founded an abbey here at the commencement of the 7th century. Long before the invasion of the Normans, Killmallock was a place of note. Until 1783 it sent two members to parliament. The ancient houses, occupied at one period by the great families of Limerick, are now reduced to the condition of wretched hovels. Even in the time of the Roundheads, the town was one of uncommon beauty, as we learn from the fact that the Parliamentary leader was so struck with it, that he resolved on sparing it. The older houses in the town are generally ornamented with battlements.</p>	124½	<p>MITCHELSTOWN, 13 m. distant. A neat little village, with the domain of the same name, the seat of the Earl of Kingston. The domain covers an extent of 1300 acres. The mansion is a magnificent castellated structure, occupying a commanding position. The celebrated stalactite caves of Mitchelstown are about seven miles distant from the village.</p> <p>KILFINANE, 5 m. distant. A small market town, containing the ruins of an ancient castle attributed to the Roches. Near it are three strong forts, an artificial cave, and a rath. The latter, known as the "Danes' Fort," consists of a truncated cone 130 feet high, and 20 feet in diameter at the top, surrounded by 7 ramparts, which diminish gradually until the outer becomes scarcely 10 feet high. The ramparts are 20 feet apart, and the diameter of the outermost about 650 feet.</p>



## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
tall steeple, are still standing. The cloisters remain.		Line enters County, Cork. Area 1,846,333 acres; pop. 649,071.		
☛ CHARLEVILLE, 1 m. distant. It is a small town, founded in 1661 by the Earl of Orrery, and named in honour of Charles II. The place formerly gave the title of Earl to the Moore family, and now gives the same title to the family of Bury. The land in the neighbourhood is well suited for dairy farming.	35½	<b>Charleville.</b> 500 cr. River Awbeg thrice.	129½	
	27½	<b>Buttevant.</b> Like Kilmallock, Buttevant was once a town of importance, as may be inferred from the ruins which abound in and about it. Seward says: "It is called in the Ecclesiastical books <i>Bothon</i> , by the Irish and <i>Spencer</i> , <i>Kilnemullagh</i> . The modern name is a corruption of the motto or war-cry of the Barrys, <i>Boutez en avant</i> , 'Push forward;' and was formerly an ancient corporation, being once governed by a mayor and aldermen, but by the wars gone to decay."	137½	<b>THE ABBEY OF BUTTEVANT</b> was founded in the reign of Edward I. by David de Barry. Judging from the ruins at present standing, it must have been a most magnificent house. The steeple is a high square tower erected on a Gothic arch. The founder, who was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was hurried within the choir opposite to the altar.
		<b>DONERAILE</b> , 5 m. distant. A market and post town, giving the title of Viscount to the family of St. Leger. It is situated on the river Awbeg, over which it has a good bridge. The seat of the St. Leger, Doneraile Park, is a fine property, with a beautiful modern mansion. There is a neat church here, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a convent. Near this town are several quar-		<b>KILCOLMAN</b> 6 m. distant. A ruined castle to the north-west of Doneraile. It formerly belonged to the Earls of Desmond, but is chiefly celebrated as the residence of the poet Spenser, who here composed his inimitable "Faery Queen." Edmund Spenser was born at Smithfield, London, in 1553. After leaving Pembroke College, Cambridge, he repaired to London, where he was patronised by Sir Philip Sidney. After vicissitudes but too common to literary aspirants, he obtained from the Crown, in June 1586, a grant of 3028 acres
☛ CECILSTOWN, 6 m. distant. A small market town.				

## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
		<p>ries of beautiful varie- gated marble.</p> <p>CASTLETOWNROCHE, 8 m. distant from Buttevant. A fair town, with the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the Roches, Lords of Fermoy. The castle is built on a rock, and overlooks the river Awbeg. On the opposite side of the river is a field known as Campfield, "from whence a battery was erected by a party of the Parliament's for- ces anno 1649, against the castle, which was then defended by the lady of Lord Roche for several days in a very gallant manner. This lord refused a composi- tion for his estate from O. Cromwell." About 1 mile distant from Castletownroche is the castle of Carrig- nacenny; at Bridge- town, about the same distance, is the ruin of an abbey founded in 1314 by Alexander Fitz-Hugh Roche, whose tomb is near the grand altar.</p>		<p>out of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, on condition that he should reside on the property; and, much against his will, he took up his abode in Kilcolman Castle. The country around is very romantic, and well suited to the taste of the most fanciful of English poets. The river Awbeg he terms Mulla. "Amongst the cool shades of the green alders by the Mulla's shore," he sat with Raleigh in 1589, and read to him the manu- script of his "Faery Queen." In 1598, Spenser having ren- dered himself obnox- ious to the native Irish, was attacked in his castle, which was burned down, destroy- ing, at the same time, his infant child. He escaped to London, and died broken- hearted.</p>
	19½	<p><b>Mallow.</b></p> <p>Mallow is a small and very respectably in- habited town, beauti- fully situated on the river Blackwater. It formed part of the territory of the Earl of Desmond, on whose at- tainder it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to</p>	145	<p><b>MALLOW CASTLE</b>, the seat of Sir Denham Norreys, Bart. proprie- tor of the town.</p>

The Spa House has lately been opened in order to afford hot and cold baths.

☞ The branch to KILLARNEY, 41 m. distant, turns off to right.



## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
		<p>Sir John Norris, who settled the crown of Portugal on the house of Braganza, and was Lord President of Munster." On the site of the town stood Short Castle, and on the south another, built by the Desmonds, which was a noble pile of buildings, destroyed during the rebellion of 1641.</p> <p>500 cr. river Blackwater.</p> <p>The railway bridge over the Blackwater is supported by ten arches.</p>		<p>The country on the left side becomes very uninteresting.</p>
<p>BLARNEY CASTLE is about three m. distant from the station of the same name, and is more conveniently visited from Cork. The ruins are much visited by tourists on account of the celebrity of the Blarney Stone, to kiss which is an object of ambition. The stone now exhibited as possessing the power of smoothing the tongue is placed on the highest part of the north-east angle of the castle, and is inscribed with the date 1703.</p>	<p>10½ 4½</p>	<p><b>Rathduff.</b></p> <p><b>Blarney.</b></p> <p>"Here was a castle esteemed one of the strongest in the province. It stands 3 m. (Irish) west of Cork, upon a limestone rock, close to a small river of the same name, over which is a handsome bridge, and on the other side a lake of 30 acres' extent. The castle was built by Cormac MacCarty, who came into the lordship in 1449; in 1495 the chief was summoned to parliament as Lord of Muskerry; as Baron of Blarney, by Queen Elizabeth, in 1578; and in 1660 created Earl of Clancarty. The castle, which was held for James II., was besieged by the forces of the</p>	<p>154½ 160</p>	





## FROM DUBLIN TO CORK, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM DUBLIN.	From Cork.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Dublin.	ON LEFT FROM DUBLIN.
		Prince of Orange. A battery placed upon an elevation compelled the garrison to give up the castle."		
	0	<b>Cork.</b> A well-built city, finely situated on the river Lee, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and returning two members to Parliament. The population in 1851 was 86,485. It contains many good buildings. See page 49.	164½	
St. Patrick's Bridge, Cork, was partially destroyed by a flood on the river Lee, on the 2d November 1853.				

## II.—FROM KILDARE TO WATERFORD, THROUGH CARLOW AND KILKENNY.

ON RIGHT FROM KILDARE.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Kildare.	ON LEFT FROM KILDARE.
	82	<b>Kildare.</b> See page 32. Commencement of the Irish South Eastern Railway.	0	<b>KILCULLEN,</b>  7½ m. distant. A fair and post town on the river Liffey. Here is a pretty church, on a hill, with a round tower, about half its original height. Thistown was formerly of more importance, and surrounded by a wall.
The line between Kildare and Athy keeps in a direction somewhat parallel with the boundary between the counties Kildare and Queen's.	67½	<b>Athy.</b> A market town, and alternately with Naas, the assize town of the county of Kildare. Pop. 3908.	14½	
	61	<b>Mageney.</b>	21	<b>CASTLEDERMOT,</b>  3 miles distant, "is noted for having the first charter school erected in it for 40 children." This was once the regal residence of the royal family of Dermot, but

## FROM KILDARE TO WATERFORD, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM KILDARE.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Kildare.	ON LEFT FROM KILDARE.
	59	Line enters the County Carlow. Area 221,342 acres; pop. 68,059.	23	nothing now remains to speak of their splendour but an old tower. Bruce sacked the town in 1316. The town had formerly four gates, no vestiges of which now remain. The southern entrance still bears the name of Carlow gate, and the northern, Dublin gate. There remain the ruins of a Franciscan Abbey, founded in the 13th century by Gerald, Earl of Kildare. In 1377, a parliament was held in the town, and a mint instituted.
Carlow was formerly styled CATHERBLOGH, the city of the lake. It returned two members to the Irish Parliament. The town is not conspicuous for architectural beauty. On an eminence near the town is a ruin of an old castle, attributed to King John.	57	<b>Carlow.</b>  cr. river Burren. The coarser kinds of woollen cloth have long been manufactured in Carlow. A coach leaves for Tullow on the arrival of the forenoon train.	25	
	52	<b>Milford.</b>	30	
 ROYAL OAK, 2 m. distant, formerly well known as a posting-station.	46	<b>Bagnalstown.</b> A coach starts on the arrival of the forenoon train, for Wexford. A coach also leaves at the same time for New Ross and Craigue.	36	
LEIGHLIN, 2½ m. distant. Formerly a borough returning two members to Parliament; patron, the bishop of the diocese. The cathedral is in good condition, and since these were united to Ferns has been used as a parish church. A tomb "fronting the entrance" is pointed out as that of Bishop Cavanagh, who died in 1587. "It is also reported that <i>Gurmundus</i> , a Danish prince, was buried in this church." "It was a bishopric founded in 632, and joined to Ferns in 1600." Leighlin Bridge, two miles from this town, has the remains of a castle.	43	Line enters County Kilkenny. Area 509,732 acres; pop. 158,746.  cr. river Barrow. The river is here the boundary between the counties Carlow and Kilkenny.	39	
	37½	<b>Gowran.</b>	44½	GORES BRIDGE,  3 m. distant. A little town on the river Barrow, near which are situated the ruins of Bally-ellin Castle.



## FROM KILDARE TO WATERFORD, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM KILDARE.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Kildare.	ON LEFT FROM KILDARE.
and an abbey. The castle was destroyed by the native Irish in 1577.	31	<b>Kilkenny.</b> Enter upon Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. In 1789, the computed population of Kilkenny, including Irish Town, was 20,000, and four members were returned to Parliament; now the population is 19,973, with one representative. The market-cross, bearing date MCCC., was removed in 1771.	51	The manufactures of Kilkenny are confined to coarse woollen stuffs and starch. The marble found in the neighbourhood is highly prized, and largely exported.
The town contains many monastic and other ecclesiastical ruins. A round tower, the cathedral, a grammar school, and the usual buildings belonging to a county town. Kilkenny Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Ormonde, is boldly situated on the right bank of the river Nore, and is one of the largest and most interesting of the castles of Ireland. The Parliaments frequently met here, and here was passed that severe measure, the "Statute of Kilkenny."	25	<b>Bennet's Bridge.</b> A poor fair-town. The neighbourhood is studded with gentlemen's seats. In the district are the ruins of <i>Ennismag</i> and <i>Aunmault Castles</i> .	57	
→ <b>KELLS</b> , 6 m. distant. The ancient and venerable Kells, the seat of early learning and piety, may be said to have sprung into existence with the founding of its monastery for canons regular so early as 550. The site of the abbey was granted for this purpose by Dermot Mac-Carval, son of the king of Ireland, to the holy St. Columb or Columbkil. The town is situated on the river Blackwater. The name has changed from <i>Xenauae</i> to <i>Kenlis</i> , and eventually to Kells. "In former ages it was	20	<b>Thomastown.</b> A borough and post town, founded by Thomas Fitzanthon, an early Saxon settler. Formerly it returned two members, the patronage being in the family of Clifden.	62	<b>JERPPOINT ABBEY</b> , on the Nore, founded by D nogh M'Gilla-Patrick, Prince of Ossory. In wealth, honours, and architectural splendours, Jerpoint was exceeded by no monastic institution in Ireland. The demesne lands extended over 1500 acres of fertile ground, and the buildings included the abbey-church and tower, a refectory, dormitory, and offices that occupied an area of three acres. The whole of this property was granted at the dissolution to Thomas Butler, tenth Earl of Ormonde,
	15½	<b>Ballyhall.</b> Near the station is Jerpoint.	66½	

## FROM KILDARE TO WATERFORD, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM KILDARE.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Kildare.	ON LEFT FROM KILDARE.
reckoned one of the most famous cities in the kingdom; and, on the arrival of the English, was walled and fortified with towers. In 1178, a castle was erected where the market-place now stands, and opposite the castle was a cross of an entire stone, ornamented with bas-relief figures, and many curious inscriptions in the ancient Irish character." In the distance are the ruins of Grandison Castle, called "Graney Castle."	7½  4½  0	<b>Mullinavat.</b>  <b>Kilmacow.</b>  <b>Waterford.</b> An important town with 26,667 inhabitants See page 48.	74½  77½  82	at an annual rent of £49:3:6. The tomb of the Founder is opposite the high altar. TOBY HILL becomes prominent. GREENVILLE HOUSE.  MULLINABRO HOUSE.

## III.—LIMERICK JUNCTION TO TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, AND WATERFORD.

ON RIGHT FROM JUNCTION.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Junction	ON LEFT FROM JUNCTION.
Line to Killarney 79 miles, and Cork 57½ miles.	55	<b>Limerick Juno.</b> Limerick and Waterford Railway.	0	Line to Dublin 107 miles.
SLIEVE-NA-MUCK rises 1215 feet.	52½	<b>Tipperary.</b> The first station on the line is the old county town. It is very pleasantly situated near the base of the Slieve-na-muck or Tipperary hills. The county is one of the finest for grazing in the country. It sends four members	2½	TIPPERARY. The name is believed to be derived from the Celtic <i>Tobar-a-neidh</i> , i. e., "the well of the plains." The population of the town is 7000.





## LIMERICK JUNCTION TO TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, &amp;c.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM JUNCTION.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Junction	ON LEFT FROM JUNCTION.
		to Parliament, two for the county, one for Cashel, and one for Clonmel. Its population in 1851 was 331,487. It contains 1,061,731 statute acres of land, of which 843,887 are arable, the remainder being under wood or unreclaimed moor.		
GLEN AHERLOW may be visited from this locality.	47½	<b>Bansha.</b>	7½	
↔ CLOGHEEN, 7 m. distant.	45½	↔ cr. River Aberlow.	9½	
Cahir has the reputation of being one of the "Quaker towns"—many of the inhabitants being members of the Society of Friends. It is due to these people to state, that no other towns present the same neatness and cleanliness. The seat of the Earl of Glengall, proprietor of the town, is in the town, and the demesne occupies both sides of the river. There are extensive flour-mills in Cahir. Pop. 3719.	38½	<b>Cahir.</b> ↔ cr. River Suir.	16½	FETHARD, 12 m. distant, and 8 m. from Clonmel Station. Now a decayed town, though once of considerable importance. It contains the ruins of an abbey founded 1306. About a mile from the town are the ruins of Crump Castle. The town was built by King John, and still exhibits the ruins of its ancient fortifications.
↔ BALLYDONAGH, 5 m. distant.	27½	<b>Clonmel.</b> On the Suir. Pop. 12,518.	27½	
CLONMEL is now the assize town for the south riding of Tipperary County, and is one of the largest inland towns in Ireland. It is situated on the Suir, which is navigable from Clonmel to Carrick and Water-		During the remainder of the journey, the line runs in a course parallel with the river Suir, on the Tipperary side. The Suir separates Tipperary from the County Waterford.		

## LIMERICK JUNCTION TO TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, &amp;c.—Continued. I

ON RIGHT FROM JUNCTION.	From Waterf.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Junction	ON LEFT FROM JUNCTION.
ford. The manufactures are woollen, but not very extensive. Laurence Sterne was born here on the 24th November 1713. The town is believed to have been built before the Danish invasion.	24½	cr. river Anney.	30½	
	21½	<b>Kilsheelan.</b>	33½	GLENBOWER, 5 m. distant.
	14	<b>Carrick-on-Suir.</b>	41	BOOLEY MOUNTAINS to the left.
	12½	Line leaves Tipperary County, and enters Kilkenny. Area 509,732 acres; pop. 148,746.	42½	CARRICK-ON-SUIR is so named to distinguish it from a town on the Shannon. The town is joined to the County Waterford by a bridge over the Suir. The name is from Carrick, a rock. The surrounding country is very fertile. Woollen manufactures are extensively carried on. The town was formerly walled, and a portion of the wall still remains. The castle is interesting. Pop. 6223.
	9½	<b>Fiddown.</b>	45½	
	2	<b>Dunkitt</b> Is the station at which the two lines from Kilkenny and the Limerick junction meet on their way to Waterford, two miles distant.	53	
	0	<b>Waterford,</b> The county town, is situated on the south side of the river Suir, in the north-east corner of the county. The population in 1851 was 26,297; it returns two members to Parliament. Gives the title of Marquis to the Beresford family. (Page 48).	55	WATERFORD, which is of Danish origin, was built in 879, but destroyed in 981; it was considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171, and still further in the reign of Henry VII., who granted considerable privileges to the citizens. It was, from its situation, the chief point of communication with England. Richard II. landed, and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690, James II. embarked hence for France, after the battle of the Boyne; and King William III. resided here twice, and confirmed its privileges.
<p>→ <b>PORTLAW</b>, 3 m. distant. Messrs. Malcolmson of Clonmel erected a cotton mill in this town in 1818, the result of which is, that, from being an almost unknown village, it has become a town of considerable importance. The firm, it is said, employs upwards of a thousand work-people.</p> <p>The County Waterford closely adjoins the County Wexford on the east, from which it is separated by the estuaries of the Barrow and Suir combined. To the north it has Kilkenny and Limerick, to the west Cork, and on the south St. George's Channel. Its surface is mountainous, and the principal rivers that traverse it are the Blackwater and the Suir. Area 461,553 acres, of which 325,345 are arable; pop. 164,051.</p>				

## IV.—BRANCH FROM MALLOW TO KILLARNEY.

ON RIGHT FROM MALLOW.	From Killarn.	STATIONS, ETC.	From Mallow.	ON LEFT FROM MALLOW.
	41	Mallow.	0	
	39		2	DROMORE HOUSE, seat of A. NEWMAN, Esq.
DROMANEEN CASTLE, ruins.	36½		4½	GAZABO HILL, a well- wooded conical hill, with a ruin on the summit.
LOMBARDSTOWN HO.	35	[Lombardstown.	6	LOMBARDSTOWN WOOD.
	31	 cr. Lombardstown river.	10	MOUNT HILARY, 1287 feet in height.
 KANTURK, 4 m. distant. The name is from " <i>Keantuirk</i> , i.e. a boar's head, probably from one of these ani- mals having been slain here by some Irish chief in former times." The Macarthys formerly held the property, but forfeited it in 1641. In Queen Elizabeth's time MacDonough Cartby commenced the erec- tion of the castle near this place. It is a parallelogram 120 feet in length by 80 in breadth, flanked by four square buildings. But being represented to the council as a place which might be made dangerous to govern- ment, the building was stayed. It remains as then built, in good pre- servation, and contri- butes much to the scenery of the neigh- bourhood. The town is the property of Sir Matthew Tierney, Bart. Pop. 3510.	29½	Kanturk. This station is near the village of Banteer.  For the next 20 miles of the road the scenery becomes more barren and less interesting, until it approaches within 8 miles of Kil- larney.  cr. river Black- water.	11½	
	21	Millstreet. Near the town of Mill- street is DRISHANE CASTLE, the seat of H. Wallis, Esq. The demesne is extensive. The castle was built in 1436 by Dermot MacCarthy. In 1641, his descendant Donagh forfeited the property. The mansion is quad- rangular, with a cen- tral tower, and strong embattled towers at the angles.	20	MILLSTREET, 1  mile distant, a small, romantically situated market town, stands at the base of the Cloragh Hill.  THE PAPS become visible, as also Tore, and in the distance the Reeks.
	14½	Skinnagh. Crossing several streams and passing under the Paps we approach	26½	
	1		40	FLESK CASTLE, the seat of Daniel Cronin Coltsman, Esq.
	0	Killarney. Page 67.	41	

## DUBLIN TO CORK.

This journey, which is 164 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, takes the passenger through portions of five counties. The interesting objects on the route may be specially visited, by procuring a ticket for the nearest station, and continuing the journey by the next train.

CLONDALKIN, already noticed in connection with the neighbourhood of Dublin, is interesting, as affording the tourist his first view of a round tower. The tower stands at a convenient distance from the railway; it is 85 feet 9 inches high, and surmounted with a conical top. There is a difference of 14 inches between the thickness of the walls in the lower and upper storey. This tower can be ascended, from the inside, on a series of ladders reaching to its summit. Though no record can be traced of the building of these beautiful and interesting objects,\* it is of interest to know that they present architectural excellences seldom met with in modern works. Sir John Forbes, in his "Memorandum made in Ireland," says, "Of all the relics of antiquity still preserved in Ireland—I had almost said in Europe—there are none which, in my mind, can vie in point of attractiveness with these towers. No one who sees but once their beautiful, lofty, and slender shafts shooting up into the sky, and dominating in solitary grandeur the surrounding landscape—all strikingly resembling one another, and resembling nothing else—but must be struck with admiration and curiosity of the liveliest kind. And yet these primary feelings are but slight in degree, when compared with those which are excited by the consideration of all the extraordinary circumstances involved in their history. That these towers have existed for upwards of a thousand years is certain, that they may have existed twice or thrice that period is far from improbable; but that the era of their origin and the object of their erection remain as secrets yet to be unfolded, are circumstances which only add to the mysterious interest which attaches to them."

THE COUNTY KILDARE is entered about eleven miles from Dublin. The population in 1851 was 95,688; it returns

\* Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the twelfth century, regards them as of too great antiquity to be traced.

two county members to Parliament. According to the ordnance survey, 66,447 of 392,435 acres, included within its bounds, are uncultivated, being bog or mountain. Since 1841 the population has decreased 18,800. The county is composed chiefly of fine arable lands. "It was anciently," says Seward, "called *Chille-dair*, i. e. the wood of oaks, from a large forest which comprehended the middle part of this county. In the centre of this wood was a large plain, sacred to heathen superstition, and at present called the *Curragh of Kildare*; at the extremity of this plain, about the commencement of the sixth century, *St. Bridgid*, one of the heathen vestals, on her conversion to the Christian faith, founded, with the assistance of St. Conlath, a church and monastery, near which, after the manner of the Pagans, *St. Bridgid* kept the sacred fire in a cell, the ruins of which are still visible."

The *Curragh* is a large plain, the property of the Crown, containing 5000 acres of excellent pasture. It comprises the site of an important military encampment, which is the headquarters of the south-eastern military district, and also forms the finest race-course in the kingdom. The Curragh Races take place twice in each year, in April and September.

*Naas*, which is most conveniently reached from Sallins Station, being three miles distant from it, is one of the principal towns in the county, and was long the royal seat of Leinster. Naas is, alternately with *Athý*, the assize town. Near the centre of the town is a *mount* or *rath*, of undoubted Danish origin, on which, during the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, the states of the province of Leinster assembled to deliberate; the town was hence called Naas, which signifies the "*place of the elders*." On the arrival of the English, Naas was fortified, and bastions and towers erected to protect the walls, some of the remains being still visible. The Baron of Naas founded in the twelfth century an Augustinian priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Another was erected in the centre of the town by the Eustace family, for Dominican friars.

The *Hill of Allen* is seen to the right from the railway, before reaching Newbridge Station. It is situated in the Bog of Allen, so well known for its extent, covering, as it does, about 300,000 acres. The general elevation, however, being 270 feet above sea level, drainage has been found thoroughly efficacious in drying much of soil, and converting into good land what was formerly, and still is nominally, bog. It is

generally asserted by the Irish that the poems attributed to Ossian, and translated by Macpherson, are but lame piracies from the poems transmitted from parent to child in their own country. Fingal, it would seem, was no other than Fin-Mac-Coul, and his habitation, instead of the magical basaltic cave of Staffa, the bleak hill of Allen, in the midst of an unlimited bog. Even the shrewd Kohl has subscribed to this idea, but justly adds—

“The Irish continually assure the stranger, that their poems are quite untranslatable, and would be as totally spoiled by transplanting into another language, as a beautiful flower by being covered with a coating of paint. No doubt it is difficult to transfer from one language to another all the delicate aroma of poetry, but Macpherson has shown that a mere imitation, though assuredly an imperfect one, is sufficient to delight all Europe. At all events, they ought to be collected and printed in Irish.”

*Kildare*, though bearing the same name, is not the county town, but a poor miserable place, chiefly remarkable for the ecclesiastical ruins which it contains. The convert Bridget or Bridgid, after assisting St. Conlaeth to found a monastery, erected the celebrated Nunnery of St. Bridget, Kildare's holy fane, in which the nuns for eight hundred years maintained the “inextinguishable fire,” until Harry, Archbishop of Dublin, had it extinguished in 1220; it was afterwards rekindled, and finally put out in the reign of Henry VIII. In 638, *Aod Dubh*, or Black Hugh, retired from the throne of Leinster, took up his abode in the Augustinian Monastery; and afterwards became abbot and Bishop of Kildare, one of the few instances on record of a crown and sceptre being resigned for a mitre and crosier. “In 756, *Eighitigin*, the abbot, who was also Bishop of Kildare, was killed by a priest as he was celebrating mass at the altar of *St. Bridgid*, since which time no priest whatsoever was allowed to celebrate mass in that church in the presence of a bishop.” The Franciscan Abbey, for “friars of orders grey,” is situated on the south side of the town. The original founder was Lord William de Vesey (1260); the completion of it was left to Gerald Fitz-Maurice O'Faley. De Vesey also founded, in 1290, an abbey for white friars. The town still contains a friary and nunnery, a Roman Catholic chapel, and various schools. In the churchyard, close by the cathedral, is a fine specimen of a round tower about 110 feet in height, with a fine ornamented doorway. The original conical top has been removed, and the tower is



now surmounted with a sort of parapet, or battlement. The Turf Club is in the town, which is much frequented during the Curragh races.

*Athy*, the largest town in the county, is situated midway between Kildare and Carlow, on the Irish South-Eastern Railway, and is chiefly interesting from its proximity to two historical spots. The first, the ancient Carmen, now termed Mullmast, or Mullach Mastean, "the moat of decapitation." In the reign of Elizabeth it was proposed to the neighbouring Irish chiefs to meet at this spot to have their mutual animosities and grievances explained and rectified. The chiefs came cheerfully to Carmen, where it is said the Rulers of the Pale were massacred, to the number of 400. The "Rath" of Mullaghmast was the scene of the last of the great "monster meetings" held by O'Connell, and here he was presented with the crown-like cap, which he afterwards occasionally wore in public. "The moat of Ascul," about four miles from the town, has a more honourable memory. Here, in 1315, the Scots, under Edward Bruce, fought a sanguinary battle in behalf of Irish freedom, defeating the English, who were commanded by Sir Hamon le Gros.

QUEEN'S COUNTY is entered about thirty-six miles from Dublin. It sends two county members to Parliament. The area amounts to 424,854 statute acres, of which 69,289 are unproductive, being mountain or bog. In 1841 the population was 153,930, in 1851 it had diminished to 111,623.

*Maryborough*, so named in honour of Queen Mary, in whose reign the county was separated from the King's County, is the county town. About four miles distant, on the property of Lord Congleton, is the "Rock of Dun-a-mase," which was formerly completely covered with fine oak trees, but is now quite bare. This was the site of the castle of MacMorrough, King of Leinster. It was frequently taken by the Irish, and again recaptured by the English.

Dr. Ledwick thus describes the spot. "The rock is an elliptical conoid, accessible only on the eastern side, which, in its improved state, was defended by a barbican. From the barbican you advance to the gate of the lower ballium. It is seven feet wide, and the walls are six feet thick. It had a parapet, crenels, and embrasures. The lower ballium is 312 feet from north to south, and 160 from east to west. You then arrive at the gate of the upper ballium, which is placed in a tower; and from this begin the walls which divide the upper and lower ballium. The former is a plain of 111 feet from east to west, and 202 from north to south. On the highest part was the keep, and the apartments for officers.

This place was originally the royal residence of Laoisach Hy-Moradh. The foundation of the fortress is ascribed to Laigseach, early in the third century. The Hy-Moradh family became united with the Hy-Morrags, and hence the fortress passed into the royal family of Leinster. With Eva, daughter of Dermot, it passed into the hands of Strongbow, whose daughter brought it as a dowry to William Earl Marshall, who succeeded his father-in-law as Earl of Pembroke. The castle, whose ruins now stand, are ascribed to the latter occupier. In 1325 the hereditary proprietor O'More got possession, and held it for four years; and again, in the time of Edward III., his family held it for two years. The ruins of this ancient castle and fortress consist of some of the walls and gates, which are the only remains of the ancient importance of Maryborough.

**TIPPERARY COUNTY**, extending from the Shannon to the Suir, is next entered. It ranks second to none in ecclesiastical and military monuments, and is one of the most fertile and productive in the kingdom. Like other counties, its population has fallen off of late years. In 1841 it was 435,553, but in 1851 the number of inhabitants was only 331,487, being a decrease of 104,066 in the course of ten years. The north-west of the county is bounded by Lough Derg, and will be more properly referred to in another portion of the work.

*Roscrea*.—Though the station for Roscrea is in Queen's County, the town, which is eight miles distant, is situated in a corner of Tipperary, within ten minutes' walk of King's County. This is a very ancient town, situated in a rich tract of land at the foot of the Slievebloom mountains. The gable and porch of the abbey founded by St. Cronan in the seventh century now forms the entrance to the present church. The "Shrine of St. Cronan," a circular cross with a carving of the Crucifixion, stands in the churchyard. The round tower is situated near the abbey. In 1135 its summit was displaced by lightning. One of the towers of the castle of King John still stands, as also the castle erected by the Ormonds in the reign of Henry VIII., and now the dépôt attached to the barracks.

*Templemore* is the next station after Roscrea. The Priory adjoins the town, and is the seat of Sir John C. Carden, Bart., one of the most beautiful in the county. The mansion, though modern, is built in a style approaching the character of ancient monasteries. The entrance from the town is through a portion

of an ancient castle of the Knights-Templars. The grounds, which are extensive and well wooded, are open to the public, and contain a fine sheet of water, which adds much variety to the scenery. On the southern side of this lake are the ruins of a large square keep, while the northern shore is ornamented by a portion of an ancient priory, exhibiting in its western wall a fine Gothic window.

*The Devil's Bit* Mountains, which are for some miles conspicuous objects as seen from the railway, rise to the north-west of Templemore. Unlike that of Allen, they are placed in a rich fertile tract; the highest point is 1572 feet above the sea. When viewed from a distance, a gap is visible, not unlike that made in a piece of bread by a hungry school-boy; judging that no teeth could be so sharp as those of "Nickie Ben," he has got the credit of the operation.

*Thurles* is a town depending on the agriculture of the neighbourhood. It is prosperous, tolerably clean, and in the midst of a very rich, but scantily wooded and somewhat uninteresting part of the county. The town contains a very handsome Roman Catholic Chapel, and the extensive Roman Catholic College of St. Patrick, which has two departments, one for ecclesiastics, the other for lay pupils, and was constituted a provincial college by the well-known Synod of Thurles, composed of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland, and held in this college in 1850. There are also several nunneries, a parish-church, barracks for infantry, and several ruins of ancient castles and ecclesiastical buildings. Two miles from Thurles is the large unfinished mansion of Britas Castle, commenced on the plan of the old Norman castles. This town has frequently been the scene of conflicts between the Irish and the Danish and Saxon invaders.

*Holy Cross Abbey* is four miles from Thurles on the line of railway, and eight from Cashel. This abbey was founded in 1182 by Donald O'Brien, king of North Munster, for Cistercian monks, and the charter of its foundation was witnessed by Gregory, Abbot of Holy Cross, Maurice, Archbishop of Cashel, and Britius, Bishop of Limerick.

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

King John confirmed the charter of the abbey, and Henry III. took it under his protection. The abbot, as Earl of Holy Cross, was a peer of parliament; he was moreover "vicar-general of the Cistercian order in Ireland." Great multitudes, including many important persons, made pilgrimages to the abbey, during its zenith, but at the dissolution, it was granted, with all its valuable estates, to the Earl of Ormonde, at the annual rent of £15. "The architecture of the nave is inferior to that of the tower, transepts, and choir. The tower is supported on lofty pointed arches; the roof groined in a style of superior workmanship, and pierced with five holes for the transit of the bell-ropes."\* The north transept, which is beautifully groined, is divided into two chapels; one of them contains the baptismal font, and is lighted by a window of peculiar design. The south transept is similar to the north, and, like it, is adorned with tombs and monuments.

In the choir will be observed with interest two curious tombs or shrines. One of these between two sanctuaries is supported by two rows of fluted spiral columns, less rich, but resembling the Prentice's Pillar in Roslin Chapel near Edinburgh. It has been supposed that this was intended for the reception of the portion of the cross already referred to, though it may also have been used in the celebration of the burial mass. The other monument is also richly ornamented, and is supported by pillars of black marble.

This latter memorial occupies the place of honour, *i.e.*, on the south side of the high altar, and hence is believed by many to be the tomb of the founder O'Brien; but the arms with which it is enriched are those of England and France, with those of the Butlers and Fitzgeralds. "From an inspection," says Wright, "of these heraldic proofs, and reference to the peerage, it is concluded that this elegant monumental structure was raised to the memory of the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, wife of James, fourth Earl of Ormonde, commonly called '*The White Earl*,' who died about the year 1450." Many doubts exist as to the piece of the "*true cross*;" but Dr. Petrie, the celebrated antiquarian, asserts that it still exists, and on the authority of Dr. Milner describes its appearance and preservation at the time of the dissolution. "As a monastic ruin," Dr. Petrie writes, "the abbey of Holy Cross ranks in popular esteem as one of the first, if not the very first, in Ireland. But

\* Wright.

though many of its architectural features are of remarkable beauty; it is perhaps, as a whole, scarcely deserving of so high a character; and its effect upon the mind is greatly diminished by the cabins and other objects of a mean character by which it is surrounded." The village, apart from the ruins, is of no interest or importance.

*Cashel.*—The town of Cashel was once the residence of the kings of Munster, but is now a place of little note save for its proximity to the most remarkable and interesting combination of ruins in Ireland.

*The Rock of Cashel*, which is crowned with these remains, was recently the habitation of the chiefs of the *Magh Feimin*, who were thence called *Hy dun-na-moi*, or "chiefs of the hill of the plain," a name which afterwards became corrupted into *O'Donohoe*. "In latter ages they were distinguished by the name of *Cartheigh*, or inhabitants of the rock, whence descended the *Macarthys*, hereditary chiefs of this district." The country round is a rich and extensive plain, out of which the rock of Cashel rises with perfect boldness and abruptness over the towns, and contains on its summit this magnificent assemblage of ruins, which, "though roofless and windowless, and greatly shattered, still stand up in almost their original height from their splendid platform." They consist of a cathedral, an abbey, a chapel, a palace, and a round tower. The most ancient of these is the chapel, ascribed to Cormac MacCullinan, "at once king and archbishop of Cashel." Cormac was born in 837, and spent the early, and indeed the greater part of his life in a monastery, where, about the year 900, he composed the celebrated "*Psalter of Cashel*," and a history of Ireland written in the Irish language. He was nearly seventy years of age before coming to the throne, and soon became entangled in war with the monarch Flan, which resulted in his own death in the year 908, after a troubled reign of five years. The chapel is built of hewn stone—"both walls and roof, the sides or legs of which are tangents to a counter-arch, springing from the inner part of the walls. The doorway is in the Saxon style, which pervades also the other parts of the chapel, and is adorned with zig-zag and bead ornaments. Above the archway is the effigy of an archer in the act of shooting at an ideal animal. The ceiling or roof is of stone, groined, with square ribs springing from stunted Saxon pillars, with enriched capitals. There is one rich Saxon

arch, ornamented with grotesque heads of men and animals, placed at intervals all round from the base upwards; and a second arch within the recess or crypt, probably intended to receive the altar. The walls are relieved by blank arcades, and the ceiling by numerous grotesque heads." The pilasters of these arcades have been originally carved, but "Time's effacing finger" has swept the lines. The gilding also has faded from their capitals. As it is, however, few could credit the beauty and magnificence evidenced by these walls. The existence of a stone roof has tended wonderfully to preserve from decay the carvings on the arches and capitals. The cathedral, built in the pointed style, is of a later date. In the year 1495 the turbulent Earl of Kildare, desiring to destroy Archbishop Creagh, set fire to the cathedral. It is recorded that—"He readily confessed his guilt, and added 'that he never would have done it, but that he thought the archbishop was within at the time.' The candour and simplicity of his confession convinced king Henry that he could not be capable of the intrigues and duplicity with which he was charged; and when the Bishop of Meath concluded the last article of the impeachment with the remarkable words, 'You see all Ireland cannot rule this gentleman;' the king instantly replied, 'Then he shall rule all Ireland,' and forthwith appointed him to the lord-lieutenancy of that kingdom." The cathedral is a conspicuous object for many miles round. Divine service continued to be performed within it until the time of Archbishop Price, who in 1752 removed the roof from the choir, and converted the whole into a ruin. The measurement of the cathedral from east to west is stated to be about 200 feet. The round tower, like most others, has no written history. It stands in close connection with the cathedral, from which there is a communication opened through the solid masonry of the tower, at a height of upwards of 20 feet from the ground. The round tower is 90 feet high, and "it is curiously indicative of its distinct origin from that of the other buildings on the rock, that it is built of an entirely different stone, the tower being sandstone, while the castle and church are of limestone. Doubtless it stood solitarily here for generations, perhaps for ages, before the rock of Cashel was made the abode of St. Mary's monks, or the fortress of the kings of Munster."\* The castle which adjoins the cathedral appears to have been

\* Sir John Forbes.

a place of great strength, the very beau-ideal of a feudal hold. "The city," says Seward, "was originally surrounded by a wall, which, though now mouldering, seems to have been of better materials than the generality of such enclosures; two gates are still remaining of tolerable workmanship." In 1647 Lord Inchiquin stormed the rock, and put to death all the clergy he could find.

*Hore Abbey*, or Grey Friars, is situated under the cathedral. It was originally a Benedictine monastery, but in 1272 David MacCarvill, archbishop of Cashel, being, as he told his mother, forewarned in a dream that the black monks or Benedictines intended to cut off his head, banished them, and supplied their places with monks of the Cistercian order, for whom he founded Hore Abbey, and endowed it with the forfeited lands of the Benedictines. A stone is pointed out to the visitor a little way from the round tower, which is said to be that on which the Irish kings were crowned. Tradition states that the original stone, which had the power of uttering a groan when pressed by a royal personage, was lent to Fergus, king of Albanian Scots, for his coronation, and never returned to Ireland. The Scottish throne-stone was conveyed to England, and placed in Westminster, where it is used at the coronation of the British sovereigns. The parish sexton will open the gates of the abbey for visitors. Round about the ruins is an enclosed green of about three acres, open to the public, and from which the view is particularly pleasing, embracing a large extent of fertile land under good tillage.

The modern cathedral or parish-church is a handsome building, but the town itself, which contains about 5000 inhabitants, and returns one member to Parliament, consists of dirty crooked streets, with long rows of wretched thatched cottages.

*Fethard* is ten miles from Cashel to the south-east; about twelve miles from Cahir, and eight from Clonmel. This town is remarkable for the preservation of some of its walls and fortifications, erected in the time of King John. Three of the five entrances to the town are through castellated archways. The abbey was founded early in the fourteenth century. Fethard was a borough before the Union, returning two members to Parliament. The patronage was in the family of O'Callaghan.

*Mitchellstown Caves* are at the extreme south-west of the county, about six miles from the town of the same name

(which is in County Cork), and ten miles in a south-western direction from the Cahir Station, on the Waterford and Limerick line. There is an old cave which is seldom visited, and a new cave discovered in 1833 by a quarryman who lost his crowbar, and going in search of it came upon the entrance of the cavern, a long narrow passage extending about 300 feet. Several caves are met with in the expedition, which should never be undertaken without the assistance of one or two guides. What is termed the lower middle cave is thus described :—

"In shape its ground-plan resembles a mattress, or hottle with cylindrical neck and globular bottom, the diameter of the latter being ninety-five, and the length and diameter of the former seventy-two and forty-two feet respectively. The vertical section of its wider end is that of a dome or hemisphere, the apex of which has an elevation from its base of thirty-five feet. Stalactites of small size depend from the roof, and a sheeting of sparry matter is observable all along the joints of the limestone, and covers beneath many parts of the floor, where it is usually superimposed upon very fine red clay, which would appear to have been washed down by water filtering from above before the interstices of the arch were sufficiently closed by calcareous incrustations. The floor of this cave is strewn with large tetrahedral blocks of limestone."

The upper-middle cave is generally preferred to the lower. In shape, Dr. Apjohn says that the horizontal section may be taken as a semi-ellipse, "the axes of which are respectively 180 and 80 feet, the major pointing directly east and west." Various forms of calcareous matter have received the names of the Organ, the Drum, the Pyramid, and such-like fanciful appellations. The caves are situated on the property of the Earl of Kingston.

*Tipperary*, the town from whence the county derives its name, is agreeably situated nearly three miles from the Limerick Junction Station, in a fine undulating country at the base of the Slieve-na-muck or Tipperary hills, a portion of the Galtee range; the name is said to be derived from the Irish *Tobar-a-neidh*, i.e., "the well of the plains," in allusion to the situation of the town. Tipperary is a good, thriving town, with about 7000 inhabitants. There are many residences of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood; among others Bally Kisteen, the seat of the Earl of Derby.

*Athassel*, celebrated for its priory, is situated about a mile from Golden Bridge, about six miles from Dundrum Station, five from Cashel, and seven from Tipperary. The priory was founded about the year 1200, by William Fitz-Adelin de Burke, for canons regular of the Augustinian order. The choir is



stated to be forty-four feet by twenty-six, and the nave, supported by lateral aisles, was externally 117 feet in length. The finest remnant of the priory is its doorway, in the transition style of architecture. The founder, who had been steward for Henry II., died in 1204, and was buried at Athassel.

*Cahir*, delightfully situated on the banks of the fine river Suir, is a "Quaker town," and though insignificant in extent, has an appearance of cleanness and comfort. The castle was built at a very remote period, and has been at various times added to and repaired. In 1599 it was taken by the Earl of Essex, and in 1650 by Cromwell. In the town is the seat of the Earl of Glengall. The demesne attached occupies both banks of the river for about two miles below the town, and abounds in beautiful scenery. The population of Cahir in 1851 was 3917.

*Clonmel* has a station on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Junction, and 134 $\frac{1}{4}$  from Dublin. This is the largest town of the county, containing a population of 12,518; it is also the assize town for the South Riding, and famous as being the birth-place of the great humorist Sterne. It stands on both sides of the river Suir, here crossed by a bridge of twenty arches, and on Moire and Long Islands, which are connected with the mainland by three bridges. The name is accounted for by a tradition which states that some of the gigantic inhabitants of early Ireland wishing to fix upon a place to erect a camp, let off a swarm of bees, which settled on a spot near the site of the present town, and on it was erected an ancient circular fort, seen at the present day. The spot then assumed the name of *Cluain-mealla*, the "Plain of Honey." On this circular mound a castle was built at a later period. In 1650 took place the memorable siege of Clonmel by Cromwell, who after having suffered a loss of 2000 men, succeeded in compelling the garrison to capitulate, when he demolished the castles and fortifications, of which now only the ruins remain. The Gothic church has not shared the same fate as that on the Rock of Cashel. It is still used as a place of worship, and is consequently kept in good repair. The steeple is octagonal, embattled, and eighty-four feet in height. Near the top are Gothic openings in each of the eight sides. The Gothic tracery of the east window has been much admired, being thought by some superior to that of the

windows of Holy Cross. The base of the steeple is square, and seems to be of a much older date than any other portion of the building. At the opposite side of the church is another square building, similar in every respect to the base of the steeple. It requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive that these are the remains of a building, ecclesiastical or baronial, of great antiquity. The churchyard is in a great measure encompassed by the old city wall. At intervals on it are observable the remains of square towers. Various fine walks are to be had in the neighbourhood of the town, which is situated in the midst of much beautiful, and highly picturesque scenery. The favourite promenade is Fairy Hill Road. Heywood affords a pleasant walk, as also the Wilderness and the Quay. Clonmel contains the usual buildings common to county towns, a large distillery, various extensive flour mills, and Mr. Malcolmson's cotton factory. It was here that Mr. Bianconi first established his system of cheap and expeditious car travelling, and from hence it radiated over the south and west of Ireland—carrying, as one writer expresses it, “civilization and letters into some of the wildest haunts of the rudest races in Erin's Isle!”

*Carrick-on-Suir* is the next station after Clonmel. It is 148 miles from Dublin. This town is situated chiefly in Tipperary, but partly in the County Waterford, the two parts being united by a bridge over the Suir; it is also within a few minutes' walk of the County Kilkenny. The castle and park adjoining belong to the Butler family. It was formerly a walled town, and part of the wall still remains. The woollen manufacture was at one time carried on here very extensively, but is now quite decayed. It gives title of Earl to a branch of the Butler family, as it did formerly to the Duke of Ormond.

COUNTY CARLOW is, with the exception of Louth, the smallest county in Ireland, containing an area of 221,342 acres, of which fully nine-tenths are arable, and only 31,000 uncultivated. The population in 1851 was 68,059. The county is completely inland, nor is it traversed by any considerable rivers. The Barrow passes through on the west side, and the Slaney runs almost parallel with it on the east. To the north, Wicklow, Kildare, and Queen's County, are the boundaries. Kilkenny, on the west, unites at the southern extremity with Wexford, the eastern boundary.

*Carlow*, the county town, is on the river Barrow, which is navigable by barges down to Waterford. It returns one member to Parliament, though in good old times before the Union it sent, or rather the Burton family sent, two. The town is well built, and has a handsome, modern aspect, although it was a place of importance as early as the twelfth century. Hugh De Lacy, lord-deputy of Ireland, erected the castle in 1179 to protect the settlers from the Irish. The exchequer of the kingdom was established here in 1361 by the Duke of Clarence, who, moreover, had the town fortified. In 1494 the castle was taken from Sir Edward Poynings by James, brother of the Earl of Kildare; another of the same family, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, kept it during his rebellion in 1534. In the wars of the Protectorate it played an important part, being besieged and bombarded by the parliamentary forces under Ireton; and was finally surrendered on honourable terms.

Ireton wrote a despatch to the governor, requesting him to surrender, adding, "We have been your gentle neighbours hitherto, doing little more than looking upon you. But the time being come now that we are like to deal in earnest with your garrison as effectually and speedily as God shall enable us, that I may not be wanting on my part to save any of the blood which may be spilled therein, I am willing, on a timely surrender, to give terms to so fair an enemy."

Of the castle nothing now remains save two corner towers, about sixty feet in height, and the connecting wall, the rest having been blown up with gunpowder by a medical gentleman, who, in 1814, contemplated converting it into a lunatic asylum. Seward, who writes fifteen years before this event, describes the castle as it stood within the memory of many now living. "On an eminence," says he, "overhanging the river *Barrow*, stands an old castle of an oblong square area, with large round towers at each angle, which has a fine effect."

Carlow contains handsome English and Catholic churches, a Roman Catholic College, and the usual buildings found in county towns. A portion of the town called Graigue is situated in the Queen's County.

THE COUNTY KILKENNY contains an area of 509,732 acres, and a total population, according to the census of 1851, of 158,746. Scarcely a sixteenth part of the county is uncultivated. Two members are returned to Parliament for the county, and one for the county town. Anthracitic or

"Kilkenny coal" is wrought in this county as well as in Queen's County and Carlow. Carboniferous limestone, abounding in fossils, is found here, and also a group of Devonian rocks, with *Cyclopteris Hibernica* and *Anodon Jukesii*.

*Kilkenny City* possesses an abundance of archæological remains. The population of the city in 1851 was 15,808; it is situated on the Nore, here crossed by two bridges. Along the bank of the river there is a public promenade, called the Mall, which has been much improved of late. The manufactures of the town, comprising blankets and coarse woollens, are now unimportant.

"The entrance to Kilkenny," writes N. P. Willis, "and the romantic view of the castle of the Ormonds rising above the river, remind me strongly of one of the views of Warwick Castle. The first impression of the town from a cursory glance is extremely fine; the cathedral of St. Canice, the castle, and other very imposing structures, coming into almost every view, from the unevenness of the ground, and the happily-chosen sites of all these edifices. Kilkenny is divided into two parts, called Irish-town (the neighbourhood of the cathedral) and English-town (that of the castle), the latter thrifty-looking and well-built, and having an air of gentility, in which many of the second class of Irish towns are rather deficient."

*Kilkenny Castle* was built in 1195, on the site of an older one erected by Earl Strongbow in 1172, and destroyed in the following year by Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick.

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

The castle is the residence of the Marquess of Ormonde. The founder of this family, Theobald Walter, was one of the retinue of King Henry II., and received from that monarch a large grant of land in Ireland and the appointment as hereditary chief-butler of Ireland, from which office the family name of Boteler, Le Botiller, or Butler, is derived. In 1319 James Butler, third Earl of Ormonde, purchased the castle from the Pembroke family, and with his descendants it has remained until the present day. Richard II. spent two weeks in it with the Earl in 1399. In March 1650 Cromwell having invested the city, opened his cannon upon the castle, and a breach was effected, but the besiegers were twice gallantly repulsed, and

the breach quickly repaired. The mayor and townsmen having traitorously admitted Cromwell into the city, and the latter being joined by Ireton, Sir Walter Butler judged it expedient, in order to save the people from massacre, to capitulate, which he did upon honourable terms, he and his officers being complimented by Cromwell, who said they were gallant fellows, and that he had lost more men in storming that place than in taking Drogheda, and should have gone without it, had it not been for the treachery of the townsmen. During the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, great jealousies existed between the two divisions of Kilkenny—the English and Irish towns, the former of which still retains its name—and the law had frequently to interfere in behalf of the oppressed Irish, or to guard the rights of the English. The appearance at the present day conveys the idea of comfort and elegance as well as strength. The towers and bastions were recastellated, and the whole structure brought into a state of general repair by the late Marquess. The building, with the exception of three massive towers, is of modern construction. The interior decorations also are modern in style. The picture gallery, 150 feet in length, forms one of the chief attractions, containing an excellent collection of paintings, of which the most interesting are portraits of the Ormonde family.

*St. Canice's Cathedral* is the most interesting among the many ecclesiastical remains in Kilkenny.\*

"It was commenced about the year 1180 by Felix O'Dullauy, who translated the see of Sagir from Aghaboe to Kilkenny. The greatness of the first design was such as its authors could never expect to see completed, which induced them to cover in and finish the choir, and proceed at once to consecration, leaving to posterity the sacred task of conducting the noble plan to its consummation. This vast pile is cruciformed, extending 226 feet from east to west, and the length of the transept measuring 123. The nave is distributed into a centre and two lateral aisles, communicating by pointed arches, springing from plain pillars of black marble. Four pointed windows illuminate each aisle, and the upper part of the nave is lighted by five quatrefoil windows. The tower, much too low in proportion to the lengths of the choir and transept, is supported upon groined

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\* So numerous are church ruins in Kilkenny, that an elegant writer on Ireland makes the following characteristic remark:—"Our way was guided through numerous alleys and by-lanes, to examine relics of the olden time; we found wretched hovels propped up by carved pillars; and in several instances discovered Gothic doorways converted into entrances to pig-styes."—*Hall's Hibernia Illustrata*.

arches, springing from massive columns of marble. The western window is triplicated, and a cross and two Gothic finials crown the centre and angles of the great gable."

The interior of this venerable pile is in good preservation, having been greatly restored by the present Dean Vignolles. Among the monumental remains, which are very numerous and interesting, is the tomb of Peter Butler, eighth Earl of Ormonde, and his amazonian Countess, known by the Irish as *Moryhyhead Ghearhodh*. They both died in the sixteenth century. The countess was a Fitzgerald, and as warlike as any of the race. "She was always attended by numerous vassals well clothed and accoutred, and composing a formidable army." It is related that she levied black mail on her less powerful neighbours, much in the style of Rob Roy. There is a cenotaph to the memory of Dr. Pococke, bishop of Meath, who, while bishop of Ossory with Kilkenny, did much towards the restoration of St. Canice's Cathedral. Near the cathedral is one of the ancient round towers of Ireland, 108 feet in height, and in good preservation.

*St. John's*, known as the Lantern of Ireland, from the number of its windows, was formerly an abbey founded in the thirteenth century, afterwards much dilapidated, but re-edified in 1817, and since used as a parish church. *Black Abbey*, also founded in the thirteenth century, is an interesting ruin. It would be impossible within our limits to notice all the ruins and memorials with which Kilkenny abounds, or to do full justice to those which we do notice. Days may be well spent in searching them out. Kilkenny was the birth-place of the Irish Walter Scott, John Banim, who represented the character of his countrymen with more truth and picturesque effect than any other of the Irish novelists. At Kilkenny several trials for witchcraft have taken place, the most remarkable being that of Lady Alice Kettell in 1325.\*

\* The following is a paragraph from a letter by Mr. Crofton Croker, on the subject of witchcraft in Ireland, published in the Dublin Journal:—"Ireland has been, in my opinion, unjustly stigmatized as a barbarous and superstitious country. It is certain that the cruel persecution carried on against poor and ignorant old women was as nothing in Ireland when compared with other countries. In addition to the three executions at Kilkenny, a town the inhabitants of which were almost entirely either English settlers or of English descent, I only remember to have met with an account of one other execution for the crime of witchcraft. The latter took place at Antrim in 1699, and it is, I believe, the

*Jerpoint Abbey*, one mile from Thomastown Station on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, and twelve miles south of Kilkenny, is a very interesting ruin, situated on the river Nore. "In wealth, honours, and architectural splendours," writes N. P. Willis, "Jerpoint was exceeded by no other monastic institution in Ireland. The demesne lands extended over 1500 acres of fertile ground, and the buildings included the abbey-church and tower, a refectory, dormitory, and offices, that occupied an area of three acres. The whole of this property, bequeathed for objects purely sacred, was granted at the dissolution to Thomas Butler, tenth Earl of Ormonde, at an annual rent of £49; 3:9." The founder was Donald M'Gilla Patrick, Prince of Ossory; his tomb is placed opposite the high altar, ornamented with two recumbent figures. The architecture combines the Anglo-Norman and the Gothic styles; what remains is extremely beautiful, but wantonness and neglect have well nigh completed the destruction of this once extensive and beautiful structure.

The tourist who is desirous of exploring the varied beauties of scenery with which the banks of the river Nore abound, from Kilkenny to its junction with the Barrow, near New Ross, will find Thomastown a good central station. The town itself is poor, but situated in a very picturesque country, and contains an inn where conveyances can be obtained.

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

last on record. The particulars of this silly tragedy were printed in a pamphlet entitled, 'The bewitching of a Child in Ireland,' and from thence copied by Professor Sinclair, in his work entitled, 'Satan's Invisible World Discovered,' which is frequently referred to by Sir Walter Scott in his *Letters on Demonology*."

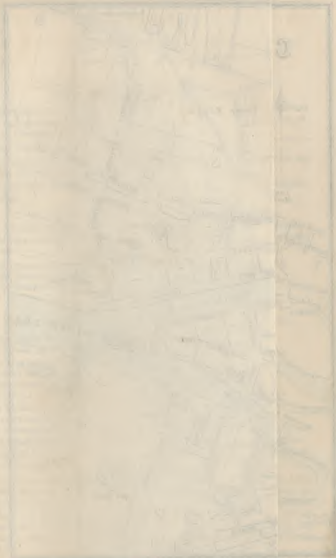
COUNTY WATERFORD is situated south of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, bounded on the west by the County Cork, and on the south by St. George's Channel. The County is generally mountainous, crossed as it is by Knockmeledon, Cummeragh, Monevolagh, and other hill-ranges, but toward the east its surface is low and marshy. The area amounts to 461,553 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and 24,000 acres laid out in plantations. In 1851, the population was 138,754 (excluding the city), which gives an average of about three acres to each inhabitant, being nearly the average for Ireland.

*Waterford City*, situated on the Suir, here crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, was anciently known by the name of *Cuanna-Frioth*, or the Haven of the Sun. It was afterwards called *Gleann-na-Gleodh*, or Valley of Lamentation, from the tremendous conflicts between the Irish and the Danes. By old Irish authors it is frequently named, from its shape, the *Port of the Thigh*. It was founded in 155, and became a considerable town under Sitric in 853. On the lower end of the quay is a Danish tower, built in 1003, known as Reginald's Tower, from the founder Reginald, son of Imar. In 1171, when Strongbow and Raymond le Gros took Waterford, it was inhabited by Danes, who, with the exception of the Prince of the Danes and a few more, were put to death. It was here that Earl Strongbow was married to Eva, daughter of the King of Leinster, and here too that Henry II. first landed in Ireland to take possession of the country which had been granted to him by the bull of Pope Adrian. There is a good quay on the Suir at Waterford. The city has a population of 26,667, and returns two members to Parliament.

Steamers sail to and from Liverpool (229 miles) twice a week; fares 15s. and 7s. 6d. Between Waterford and Bristol twice a week; fares 25s. and 7s. 6d.; return tickets 32s. 6d. Between Waterford and Milford Haven three times a week, in connection with express trains on the Great Western and South Wales Railways. This latter is a new and shorter route between London and the south of Ireland.

HOTELS.—*Commin's Commercial and Family*, on the Quay. Charges—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 8d., lunch 1s., dinner 2s. to 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d., attendance 1s., private sitting-room 2s. 6d., one-horse cars 6d. per mile, two-horse cars 1s. per mile. *Dolbyn's, Commercial Buildings*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., lunch 1s., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 4d., supper 1s., attendance 1s., private room 3s.





# CORK.





CORK.



## CORK.

Population in 1851, 86,485 ; in 1841, 80,720.

Steam-packets to and from London, calling at Plymouth, once a week. Fares to or from London, 30s. and 12s. 6d. To or from Plymouth, 25s. and 10s. 6d. Cork to Plymouth, 275 miles.

To Milford Haven, for London, twice a week.

To and from Liverpool, twice a week. Fares, including steward's fee, 17s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Distance, 283 miles.

To and from Bristol, twice a week. Fares, 27s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Distance, 262 miles.

## FARES FOR JAUNTING CARS, BY DISTANCE.

A set-down within any place within the borough to another, for which a special fare shall not be appointed:—Four-wheeled carriage, 1s. ; two-wheeled car, 6d.\*

To Blackrock Castle, 2s. and 1s. 6d.  
To Blarney, 3s. and 2s. 6d.  
To Glanmire, 3s. and 2s.

To Queenstown, 7s. and 5s. 6d.  
To Passage, 4s. and 2s. 6d.

## FARES BY TIME.

*Notice of being hired by time must be given to the driver when starting.*

A drive within the borough not more than 20 minutes, 9d. and 6d.

Over 20 and not exceeding 40 minutes, 1s. 3d. and 9d.

Over 40 minutes and not exceeding an hour, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

For every half hour after the first hour, 9d. and 6d.

A drive outside the borough not exceeding twenty minutes, 9d. and 6d.

Over 20 and not exceeding 40 minutes, 1s. 3d. and 9d.

Over 40 minutes and not exceeding an hour, 1s. 6d. and 1s.

For every half hour after the first hour, 9d. and 6d.

For returning by the same road which the carriage shall be taken, if not detained longer than one half hour, one-half of the above respective rates.

If detained beyond half an hour, to be paid for one-horse covered carriage, 1s., and for jaunting cars 6d. for every hour detained, and half fare back.

**HOTELS.**—*Imperial*, Pembroke Street—Bed 2s. to 2s. 6d., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d. to 3s., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d. to 2s., attendance 1s., private rooms 3s. to 5s. *Royal Victoria*, Patrick Street—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 2s., lunch 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 6d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance 1s., private room 3s. 6d. *Hibernian*, George Street—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., lunch 1s., dinner 1s. 6d. to 2s., tea 1s., supper 1s., attendance 1s., private room 2s. to 3s.

\* After 12 o'clock P.M. the fare is nearly doubled.

Patrick's Bridge. Parliament Bridge. St. Patrick Street. Grand Parade. The South Mall. Great George Street. Mardyke. The Custom House. Shandon Steeple. The Royal Cork Institution. Cathedral of St. Fionn Bar. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. St. Mary's Church. City Gaol. County Gaol. Queen's College. District Lunatic Asylum. The Church of the Holy Trinity. Corn Exchange. *Great Exhibition of 1852.* Union Workhouse. New Cemetery. The Lough.

Cork is generally termed the capital of the south. It returns two members to Parliament, and is a corporate city, governed by a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, with a staff of paid officials. The town is situated on the banks of the river Lee, which, after passing the city, widens out into a splendid bay or inlet of the sea, containing the Great Island, on which is situated the town of Cove, now changed into Queenstown. The southern extremity of this inlet is called the Cove of Cork. Cork had long been the home of a Pagan temple, on the site of which St. Fionn Bar, the anchorite from Gougane Barra, founded a monastery in the beginning of the seventh century. The Danes, who in the ninth century overran the kingdom, are said to have been the founders of the city, and to have surrounded it with walls, although it is more probable that under St. Fionn Bar it had assumed a degree of importance, seeing that it is recorded that his seminary was attended by 700 scholars, "who flocked in from all parts."\*

The inhabitants of Cork frequently devastated the whole country round, and were in turn punished by the neighbouring chiefs. The English settlers who had obtained a footing were held in great dislike by the natives, who for several centuries looked upon them as lawful spoil. The McCarthys and O'Mahonys were ancient proprietors of the country. In 1493, Perkin Warbeck, the impostor king, was received in Cork with regal honours, in reward for which, the deluded mayor was hanged and beheaded, and the city lost its then ancient charter, which was however restored to it in 1609. Ralph Holingshed the chronicler, whose works were published in 1577, thus describes the state of the city of Cork.

\* "Corroch or Corcagh, the Irish name of Cork, is, like all Irish names of places, strikingly descriptive. It signifies a swamp, to which the situation of the city, on two marshy islands, fully entitles it. The whole district on the south and west of the river Lee was called *Corcagh Luighe*, i.e., Cork of the Lee."



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

In the war of the protectorate, Cork held out as a loyal city, but in 1649 was surprised and taken. The cruelties perpetrated by the conqueror and his soldiers are well known.\* Though Cork is now a well-built and really handsome city, if we except some of the meaner streets in the northern part, the houses were at one time so closely packed, and the streets so narrow, that it might be said of most of them as of the "auld brig o' Ayr,"

———"poor narrow footpath o' a street,  
Where twa wheelbarrows tremble when they meet."

One narrow lane, not a dozen feet wide, still bears the distinguishing title of "Broad Lane." "In old Bridewell Lane, a passage not more than four feet in breadth, stood the corn market. In similar narrow lanes were to be found the fish market, post-office, and assembly rooms. In Dingle Lane stood the old theatre, upon whose boards Barry and Mossop delighted their audience, about the middle of the last century." The principal modern streets are in that portion of the town known as the island, bounded almost completely by the river. This island is connected with the shores on either side by six bridges, four spanning the stream on the south, and two on the north.

*Patrick's Bridge* crosses the stream which bounds the city on the north. It was erected in 1798, the material being hewn limestone. In 1851 an accident attended with fatal

\* "It is related that Cromwell, during his short sojourn in Cork, caused the church bells to be cast into cannon. On being remonstrated with against committing such a profanity, he replied that, as a priest had been the inventor of gunpowder, he thought the best use for bells would be to cast them into cannons. The jest is not very brilliant, but as one of the few that Cromwell attempted, it is worthy of being preserved."

It was in Cork that William Penn, the father of Pennsylvania, became a convert to Quakerism. He visited the city in order to look after some of his father's property, and changed his religion under the preaching of one Thomas Loc. He was thrown into prison with eighteen fellow converts, but soon after released.



results occurred to it. The rain, which had for some weeks been almost incessant in the mountainous districts, and flooded more than one house in the city, gave such an impulse to the stream, that it roared through the arches of the bridge like a cataract, and eventually carried away a portion of one of them.

*Parliament Bridge* is on the south side, leading into the South Mall. It is a fine bridge, not much inferior to St. Patrick's. The other bridges are of no note. On the north is North Bridge, and on the south are Clark's, South, and Anglesea Bridges. The streets deserving of notice for their beauty are few.

*St. Patrick Street*, which commences at the bridge of the same name, forms an irregular crescent extending in a westerly direction to the Grand Parade. The street is of great width, but unfortunately for architectural effect, the houses are so irregular as regards height, material, and design, as in a measure to destroy the beauty of the whole.

*Grand Parade* is a fine straight street, but has the same fault as St. Patrick Street. The tourist will hardly believe that, when crossing either of these streets, he has a deep channel underneath his feet; yet such is the truth. The old courthouse and an equestrian statue of George II. are the most conspicuous objects in this street.

*The South Mall* runs at right angles with the Parade. Though not the widest, it is yet the most respectable street in Cork, being occupied by professional men, and the chief merchants. About a hundred years ago the middle of this street was a river, and the south side formed one side of a triangular island, the other two sides being formed by Charlotte Quay and Morrison Quay. The bank of Ireland, the Stamp Office, and the County Club House, are situated in this street—the latter building erected in 1826 at an outlay of £4000; as also the Commercial Buildings and the Cork Library.

*Great George Street* is the newest and most regular street in Cork; it is continued as the Western Road. Parallel with this latter is the celebrated

*Mardyke*, once the promenade of the fashionables of Cork, though now consigned to the tradespeople and shopkeepers. It still forms a fine avenue extending to a distance of a mile, and overshadowed by tall elm trees, whose luxuriant branches entwine above in a roof of soft verdure. The aspect of this



road is varied, if not heightened, by a row of lamps suspended overhead. To the left we have a view of the Queen's College, a handsome quadrangular structure in the Tudor Gothic style, situated on a slight eminence over the southern fork of the river. Cork, though a well-built city, cannot vie with Dublin in its public buildings. The principal edifices are the following:—

*The Custom House*, which is a handsome building, occupies a tongue of land, where the two streams meet at a somewhat acute angle on the western side of the city. To the west of it is the whole stretch of the river Lee; on the north the terminus of the railway to Dublin; and on the south the Cork and Bandon and the Cork and Passage Railway termini.

*Shandon Church* (St. Ann's) is a plain, rather grotesque-looking edifice, with a steeple which seems as if built in storeys. The church was begun in 1722, "and its steeple was constructed of hewn stone from the Franciscan Abbey, where James II. heard mass, and from the ruins of Lord Barry's castle, which had been the official residence of the lords-president of Munster, and from whence this quarter of the city takes its name—Shandon (Seandun) signifying in Irish the old fort or castle."\* Three sides of the steeple are built of limestone, and the fourth of a red stone. Its height is 120 feet. Shandon, however, has a good chime of bells, which, although not very excellent in themselves, are celebrated on account of the lyrics which they have given rise to. We quote two stanzas from that by the Rev. Francis Mahony.

"With deep affection  
And recollection  
I often think on  
Those Shandon bells,  
Whose sound so wild would,  
In the days of childhood,  
Fling round my cradle  
Their magic spells.

"I've heard bells chiming  
Full many a clime in,  
Tolling sublime in  
Cathedral shrine;  
While at a glib rate  
Brass tongues would vibrate,  
But all their music  
Spoke nought like thine."

*The Royal Cork Institution* was founded in 1803 "for the diffusion of knowledge, and the improvement of the arts and sciences." The library is extensive, embracing valuable modern works, and interesting Irish manuscripts. The museum contains, among other treasures, a series of the stones "inscribed with the Ogham character, peculiar to Ireland, and used by the Druids previous to the introduction of Christianity,

\* Crofton Croker.

when those simple letters were gradually discarded, and the Roman substituted."

*The Cathedral of St. Fionn Bar* is on the south side of the southern stream. "In the reign of Edward IV. there were eleven churches and parishes in and adjoining the city. Some of these have long ceased to exist, but their loss has been amply compensated by the number of churches, chapels, and dissenting houses of worship, which have sprung up in modern times." The cathedral has no great beauty to recommend it to the tourist's special attention. It is a small building, with plain exterior and interior. The original edifice stood in a state of ruin until 1725, when it was taken down and rebuilt ten years after. In the churchyard stood, until that time, a round tower, described as 100 feet in height.

*St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church* is a neat building in the Grecian order of architecture. A portico stands in front supported by eight lofty columns; a cupola rests on the roof, borne upon eight Corinthian columns, each surmounted by a figure representing one of the apostles. A cross rises over the whole.

*St. Mary's Church*, belonging to the Dominicans, is another Grecian structure. The hexastyle portico is Ionic. The exterior decorations are not yet completed, but the interior is handsomely fitted up. Adjoining the church is the priory, the residence of the clergymen.

*The City Gaol* is at the north-west angle of the town. It is a spacious castellated building, with a hundred and two separate cells, being fifty-four for male, and forty-eight for female prisoners. A portion is appropriated to the confinement of prisoners previous to their committal by the magistrates.

*The County Gaol* is separated from the last by the two rivers, the Mardyke and the Western Road. From the latter it is approached. This prison is nearly self-supporting. The inmates are taught weaving, mat-making, shoe-making, tailoring, etc. It is affirmed that "634 have been instructed in one year, in various trades and employments, of which they knew nothing whatever on entering the prison."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE occupies a picturesque site on a rock rising fully forty feet above the level of the southern branch of the stream. Gill Abbey, founded in the seventh century by Gill Ada, bishop of Cork, stood on the same site.

The college buildings consist of three sides of a quadrangle, in the Gothic style of architecture, and composed of mountain limestone. Sir Thomas Deane was the architect, and Mr. John Butler of Dublin, the builder. In 1849 the College was opened. The examination hall, the museum, the lecture rooms, and the library, are worthy of a visit. The northern side of the quadrangle is occupied by residences for the president Sir Robert Kane, F.R.S., and the vice-president John Ryall, LL.D.

As the principles of the Queen's Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Belfast are identical, it will not be out of place here to give a sketch of that of Cork as illustrating the whole. The college is open to all religious sects. There are twenty-one professors teaching languages and sciences, including Greek, Latin, Celtic, and the modern tongues; medicine, surgery, natural history, botany, geology, mathematics, and chemistry; besides classes for engineering, agriculture, and law. The degrees conferrable by the college are M.D., A.B., and A.M., besides diplomas of agriculture and civil engineering. Four years' study is required for the Master of Arts degree, which costs in class and other fees £32. The degree of A.B. may be had in three years at a cost of £29. In order to encourage a spirit of emulation among the students, scholarships are open to them in literature and science. As an example of the system pursued in conferring scholarships and degrees, we will quote from a prospectus the course of study required for the diploma of agriculture. The term of study is two years. Before entering he must pass a matriculation examination on the following subjects:—

The English Language—Grammar and Composition—Modern Geography—  
The First Four Rules of Arithmetic—Proportion—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions  
—Extraction of the Square Root.

Students who have passed the matriculation examination are admitted to the examinations for scholarships of the first year.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS OF FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Composition—Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions—Involution, Evolution, Proportion and Interest—Bookkeeping—Mensuration—Outlines of Modern Geography.

## COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE DIPLOMA OF AGRICULTURE.

*First Year.*—Natural Philosophy—Chemistry—Natural History—The Theory of Agriculture.

*Second Year.*—Geology and Mineralogy—History and Diseases of Farm Animals, and Practical Veterinary Surgery, etc.—Land Surveying—Practice of Agriculture.

The students are compelled to lodge in licensed boarding houses, which are under the inspection of "Deans of Residences." There are three Deans, one an Episcopalian, one a Presbyterian, and one a Roman Catholic.

*The District Lunatic Asylum* is calculated to contain 530 classified patients. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, consisting of three buildings.

*The Church of the Holy Trinity* is a Gothic building, chiefly interesting from it having been founded by the late Theobald Mathew, the apostle of temperance. The stained glass window which it contains was purchased with the fund raised in Cork for the O'Connell monument. Father Mathew received the rudiments of his education at Kilkenny, thence he proceeded to Maynooth, and in Dublin took orders. In Cork he commenced his labours, and also his career as the preacher of temperance. His brother, a distiller, supplied him with funds, but was at length brought to bankruptcy. Government settled upon him an annuity of £300, in consideration of his exertions as a moral reformer.

*The Corn Exchange* is a spacious erection, containing a Northern Hall seventy-five feet square, by forty-five feet high; and a Fine Arts Hall, of much larger dimensions. In this building was held the National Exhibition of 1852.

*The Union Workhouse*, the largest in the country, was opened for paupers in 1840. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with workshops, schools, and hospitals. The inmates work at tailoring, weaving, and other trades. A large corn-mill is attached, which is worked by the paupers.

*The New Cemetery* is about a mile distant from town. It was formerly the Botanic Garden, and was converted into a cemetery by Father Mathew in 1826. The ground is well laid out, and neatly planted, after the style of the famous *Père la Chaise*, near Paris. Among the finer specimens of sepulchral architecture which it contains, is a sarcophagus of Portland stone, surmounted by a figure of an angel, by Hogan, a native of Cork, in white Italian marble.

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

Few towns in Ireland can boast a wider range of ably supported benevolent and charitable institutions than Cork. Besides a savings bank and two charitable loan societies, it has infirmaries and hospitals for fever, lunacy, and other infirmities. It can boast no less than eight scientific institutions. But, as a proof of the prevalent destitution and improvidence, it is only necessary to state that there are no less than thirty-three pawnbrokers within the city.

## QUEENSTOWN, OR THE COVE OF CORK.

Steamers from Patrick's Bridge several times each day; fares 6d. and 4d. Railway to Passage every hour; fares 6d., 4d., and 2d. Railway steamers meet the trains, and convey passengers to and from Queenstown; fares 2d. and 1d. Distance from Cork to Queenstown, 11 miles.

Patrick's Bridge.	River Lee.	Great Island.
Merchant's Quay.	Blackrock.	QUEENSTOWN.
Custom House.	Passage.	Spike Island.
	Monkstown.	

**HOTEL at QUEENSTOWN:** *Queen's*—Bed 2s. 6d. (if engaged for a week, 2s. per night), breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. 6d. (upwards), tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d., attendance (charged in bill) 1s., private room 21s. to 41s. per week.

### FARES FOR ROWING BOATS.

Queenstown to Spike or Hawlbowl, with four oars, 1s.; with two oars, 6d. To Rostellan, 3s. 6d. or 1s. 6d.

Boats not detained more than half an hour convey the passengers back for half the fare.

### HIRING BY THE HOUR.

For the first hour 1s. or 2d.; for every hour after the first 6d.

## HIRING BY THE DAY.

Hired at Cork, 7s. 6d. or 4s.; at Blackrock, 7s. to 3s. 6d.; at Queenstown, Monkstown, or Passage, 5s. or 2s. 6d.

To CLOYNE.—Oared boat to Rostellan, thence by road, passing—

Salcen.		Cloyne.		Round Tower.
Castle Mary.		Cathedral.		

The sail from Merchant's Quay to Queenstown is one of the most agreeable nature, on a fine wide river, whose frequent baylets and promontories afford at the shortest intervals a change of scene sufficient to awaken the admiration of the most phlegmatic. Even the stations on the way have their charms.

BLACKROCK is the first promontory worthy of note. From the distance its appearance is truly picturesque, presenting the idea of a formidable old castle, standing out on a tongue of land against the clear waters of the Lee. The mansion is one of modern construction, and is familiar to almost every one from the many views of it published. Blackrock is supposed to be the place from which William Penn embarked for America. The steamer, shortly after leaving this station, enters a wider portion of the river, known as Loch Mahon. Foaty Island, the property of J. Barry, Esq., is passed on the left.

PASSAGE, which is about five miles from Cork, is the next station. It is a little town, of some note as a watering-place, and where all vessels of heavier burthen than the depth of the river up to Cork will admit, have to discharge their cargoes. Not many years ago, a good harbour was built; and here the railway terminates.

MONKSTOWN is situated about a mile from Passage, and beyond it the river widens out into a lake. The castle, which is now a ruin, was built in 1636. The story of its erection is curious. During the absence of her husband in Spain, Anastatia Goold took it into her head to build a family mansion, and being not over well provided with means, hit upon the expedient of supplying the workmen with food and other necessaries *at her own price*, while she, by purchasing largely, had a good profit on the transaction. It is said that her profits cleared the expense of the erection, with the exception of an

odd groat. This is perhaps the earliest account we have of the "truck system."

QUEENSTOWN, on the south side of Great Island, was originally called Cove, and received its present appellation from the visit of her Majesty in 1849. The town, which is built on the face of a hill sloping down to the shore, bears with it the resemblance of a more southern clime, and, seen from the water, to which it presents its whole extent at one view, has a most charming aspect. It is much frequented by invalids, on account of the salubrity of the climate. The heights above the town command an extensive range of picturesque scenery. Among the surrounding islands

SPIKE ISLAND is most conspicuous, and the largest. It is a convict depôt, with accommodation for 2000 convicts, who are employed in excavating, building, and various handicrafts. An order from the governor is required by those visiting the depôt.

ROCKY ISLAND contains the powder magazine, which occupies six chambers excavated in the solid rock. It usually contains about 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, besides other species of ammunition. An order from the commandant of the ordnance department is required for the magazine.

HAWLBOWLINE is an island opposite the last. It contains the ordnance stores, an armoury, and a tank capable of holding 5000 tons of fresh water. No restriction is placed upon visitors to the island.

THE HARBOUR OF CORK is one of the most extensive and commodious in the United Kingdom, being capable of affording shelter to the entire British navy. Into it Drake retreated when hotly pursued by the Spanish fleet. Crosshaven is the name of the creek into which he sailed, and where he was so effectually hidden, that the Spaniards were completely lost in conjecture as to his whereabouts, and actually spent days in fruitless search for him in the river, concluding that nothing short of magic could have taken him so suddenly out of their grasp. The spot is to this day known as "Drake's Pool." Every tourist who has sailed down the Cork river as far as

the harbour, is enthusiastic in his praise of the scenery. Arthur Young states, that "the country on the harbour he thought preferable in many respects to anything he had seen in Ireland." Another author states, that "no part of the scenery is barren or uninteresting; a perpetual variety is presented along the whole course. The eye, whilst lingering over some happy picture, is continually attracted by some new succession possessing all the charms of the most romantic landscape."

Sir John Forbes thinks "it would be difficult to over-praise the beauty of the river from Cork to Queenstown, or the magnificent harbour or inland bay in which it terminates, more especially when these are seen under the influence of a bright sun and a brilliant sky. Indeed, every element of beauty that can mingle in such a scene seemed to be here comprised; we had a stream ever varying in its course and outline, of ample breadth, yet not too broad to prevent distinct recognition of the objects on its banks; water of a colour and purity like the sea; lofty barriers on either side, covered with rich woods and intermingled with green park-like fields and shining villas; here and there white villages on level patches of shore; and the whole animated, and, as it were, humanized by the peopled steamers sweeping up and down, the boats and yachts sailing or pulling about, and a ship or two at anchor (decked out in their national flags) in every bay that opened out upon us as we pursued our course."

Dr. Scott of Cork writes that "the salubrity of the climate is such that it has been chosen as a residence by many invalids who would otherwise have sought the far-off scenes of Montpellier or Madeira, with their vehement suns and less temperate vicissitudes of climate. An admirable equability of climate, and an absence of sudden and violent interruptions, are the great characteristics which have so beneficially marked out this town to the ailing and debilitated, and established its reputation."

It is interesting to note, that Tobin, the author of the admirable imitative play of the *Honeymoon*, died within sight of land, on his way to the West Indies, and was buried on Great Island; as was the Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the incomparable lines on the burial of Sir John Moore beginning—

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

who died at Cove, of consumption, in 1823.



## CLOYNE.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Cork, by the steamers which ply daily to Aghada, to visit the mansion of Rostellan, and the monastic ruins of Cloyne.

*Rostellan Castle*, formerly the princely seat of the O'Briens, Marquesses of Thomond. On the decease of the late Marquess in 1855, all the family titles became extinct, with the exception of the Irish Barony of Inchiquin, which descended to his kinsman Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., now Lord Inchiquin. The modern mansion, beautifully situated at the eastern end of the Cove of Cork, occupies the site of an ancient castle of the Fitzgeralds, who were for centuries seneschals of Imokilly. In the castle is an ancient sword said to have belonged to the great Brian Boroimhe, the ancestor of the O'Briens. The demesne is extensive and well planted. Visitors are freely admitted. It may be well to continue the excursion on foot, passing the modest hamlet of Soleen and the contiguous property of

*Castle Mary*, the seat of Mountifort Longfield, Esq., in the vicinity of which is one of those druidical remains, known as cromlechs. "It is an immense mass of limestone of an oblong shape, one end resting on the ground, and the other extremity supported by two huge upright stones." The large stone is fifteen feet long by about eight in breadth, and three to four in thickness. "Adjoining this great altar is a smaller one of a triangular shape, and, like the other, it is supported by two uprights in an inclined position. It is supposed that this lesser stone might have been used for the purposes of common sacrifice, while the greater altar was reserved for occasions of extraordinary solemnity.\*" The belief that these cromlechs were not altars but frame-works for the accumulation of cairns, has already been noticed. The writer we have just quoted states that "an ingenious conjecture has been advanced, that they were placed in an inclined position, to allow the blood of victims slain upon them to run off freely." Certain it is that most if not all cromlechs already discovered have an inclined position.

CLOYNE, a small but ancient town, is situated in the

\* J. S. Coyne.

limestone valley of Imokilly, surrounded by sandstone hills, and about a mile from Castle Mary. Thus near a heathen altar a Christian church was erected in the sixth century by the pious St. Coleman, a disciple of St. Fionn Bar or Finbar. "The ancient name of the place," we are told, "was *Cluain-uamhach*, or the retreat of the caverns, the propriety of the designation being evident from the numerous caves which exist in the neighbourhood. One very remarkable cavern may be seen in a part of the Episcopal demesne, called the Rock Meadow." The portions of the cathedral remaining are the choir, 70 feet in length; the nave, 120 feet in length; and the north and south transepts, the former of which had been rebuilt by Bishop Agar, in 1776, in a style not at all in harmony with the ancient character of the original design.\* The building has been much repaired and altered, but contains much more of the ancient edifice than most other Irish cathedral churches can boast of possessing. On the death, in 1835, of the celebrated astronomer Brinkley, who was Bishop of Cloyne, the see was reunited, in accordance with the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, to Cork and Ross, from which it had been separated in 1678.

Bishop Berkeley, celebrated as an immaterialist, whose private character called from Pope the declaration that he possessed

"Every virtue under heaven,"

but whose views also gave rise to Byron's satirical lines,

"Bishop Berkeley says there is no matter,  
Which proves it is no matter what he says,"

held the see in the time of George II. He was born at Thomastown in 1684, and attended the same school in Kilkenny as Swift. He afterwards obtained a fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin, became chaplain to the Earl of Peterborough on his embassy to Italy, and was appointed in 1724 to the deanery of Derry. Bermuda was visited by him some time after, for the purpose of establishing a college for native teachers, an undertaking in which he lost a considerable part of the fortune which had been left to him by Esther Johnson, Swift's Stella. Berkeley was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne in 1734, and died very suddenly at Oxford in 1753.

In the churchyard adjoining the cathedral are the ruins of a little building called "the *Fire House*." It is believed that until the beginning of the last century this building contained the remains of the founder. Near the church are the remains

\* An altar-tomb in the north transept, with the shattered remains of a mailed figure, is said to have belonged to the Fitzgeralds.

of a round tower, originally ninety-two feet high. The summit being demolished by lightning, an embattlement has been substituted, raising it to a height of 102 feet. Dr. Smith\* gives the following account of the catastrophe:—

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

## CORK TO BLARNEY.

Cars for 2s. 6d. or 3s.—Distance, 5 miles.

Blarney Castle—Stone—Lake—Cromlech.

The romantic scenery of the “Groves,” and the Magic Stone of “Blarney,” may be visited either by stopping at the station of the same name, or by a drive or walk from Cork. The latter arrangement is usually adopted. The distance from Cork is about five miles, and the cost of a jaunting car 2s. 6d.

The drive along the north bank of the river is generally preferred, on account of the beauty of the scenery commanded from some points of the road.

*The Castle of Carrigrohane*, until lately a ruin, but now elegantly fitted up by its present proprietor, Mr. M'Swiney, picturesquely situated on a steep limestone rock on the opposite shore. The country on the way is delightfully wooded, and frequently affords peeps of the square donjon keep of Blarney.

BLARNEY CASTLE, long the residence of the younger branch of the princely race of the M'Carthys, Lords of Muskerry, Barons of Blarney, and Earls of Clancarty, was built in the middle of the fifteenth century by Cormac M'Carthy, surnamed the Strong. It consists now of the massive donjon tower about 120 feet in height, and another lower portion less substantial, though almost strong enough to warrant the conjecture that before the introduction of gunpowder it must have been impregnable. It is almost as marvellous as the power attributed to the Blarney Stone, that a few lines, containing in themselves no merit save their absurdity, should succeed in gaining a world-wide notoriety for a place which otherwise

\* History of Cork.

would scarcely have been celebrated beyond its own immediate vicinity.

*The Blarney Stone* had long been a bye-word among the Irish. Why, it is difficult to conjecture, unless the glib tongues of the natives of this locality were supposed to be not the ordinary gift of nature; but it had not reached its full zenith of talismanic power until 1799, when Millikin wrote his well-known song of "The Groves of Blarney," not, as is sometimes asserted, to the same air as Moore adapted his "Last Rose of Summer," but to another old Irish air. A curious tradition attributes to it the power of endowing whoever kisses it with the sweet, persuasive, wheedling eloquence, so perceptible in the language of the Cork people, and which is generally termed "*Blarney*." This is the true meaning of the word, and not, as some writers have supposed, a faculty of deviating from veracity with an unblushing countenance whenever it may be convenient.\* It is asserted that the "real stone" is only to be seen from the north angle, a distance of about twenty feet. It bears an inscription—

CORMACH MAC CARTHY FORTIS

MI FIERI FECIT. A.D. 1446.

As the kissing of this would be somewhat difficult, the candidate for Blarney honours will be glad to know that at the summit, and within easy access, is another "real stone," bearing the date 1703.

The song which has achieved for itself and the "Groves" so high a reputation was written as a burlesque upon some of those wordy ditties with which ignorant pedantry used to astonish the village circles. From the version published in Mr. Crofton Croker's "*Popular Songs of Ireland*," we quote a sample of the song:—

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

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

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

\* J. S. Coyne.

"There is a stone there,  
That whoever kisses,  
Oh! he never misses  
To grow eloquent.  
'Tis he may clamber  
To a lady's chamber,  
Or become a member  
Of Parliament.

"A clever spouter  
He'll sure turn out or  
An out and outer,  
To be let alone!  
Don't hope to hinder him  
Or to bewilder him,  
Sure he's a pilgrim  
From the Blarney Stone."

The pleasure-grounds surrounding the castle, which were formerly adorned with statues, grottoes, alcoves, bridges, and every description of rustic ornament, are still very beautiful, although since the time when

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

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

"The heathen gods,  
And nymphs so fair,  
Bold Neptune, Plutarch,

And Nicodemus,  
All standing naked  
In the open air,"†

have vanished, and the

"—— gravel walks there  
For speculation  
And conversation"

are choked up with rubbish. In 1821, Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Lockhart, and Miss Edgeworth, visited the castle.

*Blarney Lake* is a sweet piece of water, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. A tradition remains that at certain seasons a herd of white cows rises from the bosom of the lake to graze among the rich pasture which clothes its banks. Another story is, that the Earl of Clancarty, who forfeited the castle at the Revolution, cast all his plate into a certain part; that "three of the M'Carthys inherit the secret of the place where they are deposited, any one of whom dying communicates it to another of the family, and thus perpetuates the secret, which is never to be revealed until a M'Carthy be again Lord of Blarney."

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

\* Father Prout.

† Mullikin's Groves of Blarney.

## FERMOY.

20 miles from Cork; 17 from Mallow Station. Coach from Cork daily.

FERMOY is about 20 miles to the north-east of Cork, and 17 miles east from the Mallow Station. As it will not be passed in any of the succeeding routes, it will be well to notice it here.

This is still an extensive military station, and from being "a small town of no note," has assumed an air of considerable importance. The metamorphosis is chiefly ascribable to the late Mr. Anderson, the mail-coach and barrack contractor, who made Fermoy his head-quarters. The situation of the town, on the river Blackwater, is very pleasing, and the numerous villas in the vicinity add to its attractiveness. There are several schools and places of worship, besides a nunnery, in the town.

## YOUGHAL.

28 miles from Cork. Coach twice daily.

YOUGHAL, a sea-port town, 28 miles from Cork, is conveniently reached by coach. The road from Cork to Middleton, commanding fine views of the river Lee, is delightful, but the remainder is rather uninteresting, excepting that portion through the small town and fine demesne of Castlemartyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon. Youghal lies to the eastern extremity of the county on the bay of the same name, at the mouth of the picturesque river Blackwater. Here a Franciscan abbey was founded in 1224 by Maurice Fitzgerald. Archdall relates the tradition, that it was the original intention of the founder to build a castle, and that the men engaged in the work requested money to drink the health of their employer, who desired his son to give it to them. Instead of doing so, he loaded them with abuse, which so provoked Maurice, that, to punish the pride of his son, he had the structure converted into a monastery. The nave and aisles of the church are still used as a place of worship, but the greater part is abandoned to ruin. A monument to the first, usually styled the great Earl of Cork, is in the south transept; he is represented in a recumbent position, his two wives

kneeling, one on each side of him, and figures of his nine children underneath. The church contains many other interesting tombs, including those of the Boyles and Fitzgeralds. Youghal was the head-quarters of Oliver Cromwell whilst in the south of Ireland, and here he embarked for England after his campaign. During the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, Sir Walter Raleigh sailed to Ireland as captain of a few troops sent over to assist the Lord-Deputy. For his skill and bravery, he was rewarded with a grant of land in the counties Cork and Waterford, which, in 1602, he sold to Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, who had received him with much hospitality, and afforded him generous assistance on his return from Virginia. It was on this occasion that Sir Walter introduced to this country the potato root, which was first cultivated in this neighbourhood. Sir Walter Raleigh's house still stands in the town, near the church, very much in its primitive condition. It is a plain Elizabethan structure, and now called Myrtle Grove, from the fine specimens of that shrub which grow in the garden. Youghal is connected with the county Waterford by a long narrow wooden bridge, 1787 feet in length.

## KILLARNEY.

Presuming that the tourist has already, by means of the branch line from Mallow, reached the hallowed region of the three lakes, we will present to him a sketch of the principal objects in that romantic neighbourhood, leaving the different routes from Cork to follow.

## KILLARNEY TOWN.

**HOTELS.**—*Railway, Dunn's*—Bed (for two) 3s. (for one) 2s., breakfast (plain) 1s. 8d., dinner 3s. (upwards), private room 4s., fire in private room 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., servant's meals 3s. *Finn's Victoria Lake*—Bed 1s. 8d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s. 3d., attendance charged in the bill, private rooms 3s. to 5s. *Tore-View, Hurley's*—Bed 1s. 8d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s. *Lake, J. Coffee's*—Bed 2s., breakfast 2s., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., private room 3s. to 5s. *Kenmare Arms, T. Finn*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s. *Royal Hibernian, D. Keliher*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s., supper 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., private room 3s. *Hibernian*—(same as last).

## GENERAL TARIFF FOR CARS AT KILLARNEY.

One-horse Car, for one or two passengers, 6d. per mile—for three or four passengers, 8d. per mile.—Two-horse Car, 1s. per mile.

## PONIES, BOATS, ETC.

Ponies per day, 3s. to 5s.; Two-oared Boat, 5s. to 7s. 6d. per day; Four-oared Boat, 10s. to 15s. per day.

Killarney is certainly not the cleanest town in the world, and it has the misfortune to be filled with beggars, touters, guides, and other annoyances. It consists of one principal street, with numerous offshoots. The population in 1851 was 5962, including the beggars, etc., but not the paupers in the workhouse, who then numbered 4425. In position, it is about one mile and a half from the north-east margin of Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake. In the principal street are situated some of the hotels, the parish-church, a mean edifice, the market, and a reading-room, open to strangers. A place of worship for methodists is in the town; also a nunnery, with a school attached, where 400 girls are educated. Lord Kenmare, besides providing clothing for thirty of the girls, annually contributes a sum of £100 for the maintenance of the school. A dispensary, a fever hospital, and alms-house, swell the number of the town charities. The Roman Catholic cathedral to the north of the town is a magnificent building, designed by Pugin, celebrated for his imitations of Mediæval art, but not yet completed. The hotels are all good and well regulated, and can supply cars, ponies, and boats. The Railway Hotel is well spoken of as a first-class house.

## MUCKROSS, OR CLOGHEREEN.

**HOTELS.**—The Muckross (*Roche's*)—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s. 3d., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s. 3d. *O'Sullivan's*—Bed 1s. to 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. to 1s. 6d., dinner 1s. 6d., to 2s., tea 10d. to 1s. 3d., supper 1s. 6d., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s.

This village, the property of Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq., Lieutenant and M.P. for the county, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, is two miles south of Killarney, within a few minutes' walk of the ruined abbey, whose name it now bears, and two miles north of the celebrated cascade of Torc. Its position is half a mile from the south-east corner of the Lower Lake. The principal buildings in the village are two hotels, the post-office,



and a school-house. Many visitors prefer this village to the town of Killarney.

# EXCURSIONS FROM KILLARNEY TO PASS OF DUNLOE, AND THE THREE LAKES.

(Before starting, special arrangement ought to be made for cars, boats, etc. This had better be done with the landlord.)

## Marked red on Plan.

	Miles.		Miles.
Killarney town.		Aghadoe House.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Cathedral.		Killalee Church in ruins	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 5
Union Workhouse.		Beaufort House	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$
Lunatic Asylum.		Dunloe Castle	$\frac{3}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$
Ruins of Aghadoe	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Enter Gap of Dunloe	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$
Castle.		Co-Saun Lough	$\frac{1}{2}$ 9
Round Tower.		Cushvalley Lough	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$
Church.		Augur Haugh and Pike	
Aghadoe Church	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Rock	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11

Cars can proceed no further. Continue on foot.

	Miles.		Miles.
Black Lough	$\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{1}{2}$	VIEW OF THE BLACK	
Gap Cottage	$\frac{1}{2}$ 12	VALLEY.	
Derrycunihy Waterfall	1 13	Lord Brandon's Cottage	2 15

## Proceed thence by boat.

	Miles.		Miles.
Enter Upper Lake	$\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$	Enter Lower Lake or	
McCarthy's Island.		Lough Leave by Bric-	
Eagle Island.		keen Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$ $19\frac{1}{2}$
Arbutus Island.		Glena Bay and Wood	$\frac{1}{2}$ 20
Newfoundland Bay.		INNISFALLEN	5 25
Enter Long Range	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 17	Ruined Abbey.	
Man-of-War Rock.		Ross Island	1 26
Four Friends.		Castle in ruins.	
EAGLE'S NEST.		Copper Mines.	
Enter Middle or Muck-		Land at Muckross	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $28\frac{1}{2}$
ross Lake by Old Weir		Muckross Abbey	$\frac{1}{2}$ 29
Bridge	2 19	Flesk Castle (to right)	2 31
Dinish Island.		Killarney	$\frac{2}{3}$ $31\frac{2}{3}$
Brickeen Island.			

## EXCURSION FROM MUCKROSS.

TO MUCKROSS ABBEY, KENMARE DEMESNE, AND TORC CASCADE.

Black Dotted Line on Map.

	Miles.		Miles.
MUCKROSS ABBEY.		Dinish Island	$\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$
Mansion	1	Old Weir Bridge	$\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Brickeen Island	2 3	Torc Cascade	2 6

## KILLARNEY TO GAP OF DUNLOE, LAKES, ETC.

Leaving the streets of Killarney, we proceed in a north-western direction, passing the spacious Union Workhouse and palace-like County Lunatic Asylum on our right, and the beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral on our left. We get now and then a peep of the larger of the lakes, and two and a quarter miles from the town pass on our right the venerable ruins of Aghadoe, perched on a piece of rising ground, and overlooking that immense valley in whose bosom rests the majestic Lough Leane. This is one of the most delightfully situated assemblages of ruins in the kingdom.

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

*The Church*, writes Windele, "is a low oblong building, consisting of two distinct chapels, of unequal antiquity, lying east and west of each other; that to the east is in the pointed style, date 1158, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the other, or western chapel, is of an earlier period, between the sixth and twelfth centuries, in the Romanesque style, and was under the patronage of St. Finian. These are separated by a solid wall, through which had once been a communication, but closed up long before the destruction of the building. The whole of the church is about eighty feet in length, by twenty in breadth."

*The Round Tower* is in no better condition than the castle. Its present height is about fifteen feet. "Its masonry is greatly superior to that of the church. The stones are large, regular, and well dressed. The greater part of the facing stone of the north side has been unfortunately taken away for the erection of tombs in the adjacent burying-ground. Within and without, the spoliator has been effectually at work, aided by those worst pests, the gold-seekers—fellows, whose unhallowed dreams are most fatal to our antiquities." Continuing the drive for another mile, we take a sharp turn to the left, before which, however, we pass Aghadoe House, the pleasant mansion of the Dowager Lady Headley. After a quarter of a mile's drive in a south-eastern direction, we take another sharp turn

to the right, and for two miles and a half continue due west. To our left, on the lake side, is *Lake View House*, the residence of James O'Connell, Esq., brother to the late agitator. On the same side appears *Killalee House*, and on the right the ruins of the church of the same name. Nearly six and a half miles from Killarney we have on our left the beautiful demesne of *Beaufort House*, having first crossed the river Laune, which conveys the surplus water from the Upper Lake.

*Dunloe Castle*, on the left, the seat of Daniel Mahony, Esq., was originally one of the residences of the powerful O'Sullivan Mor.

*The Cave of Dunloe*, situated in a field close by the high road, and at no great distance from the entrance to the Gap, will tempt the antiquarian tourist. It was discovered in 1838 by some labourers who were making a ditch, when they broke into a hollow under the earth.

"The Cave of Dunloe must be regarded as an ancient Irish library, lately disinterred, and restored to light. The books are the large impost stones which form the roof. Their angles contain the writing. A library of such literature was never heard of in England before, and scarcely in Ireland; and yet it is of the highest antiquity."\* We have already referred to the Ogham character, as that supposed to have been used by the Druids before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. It consists of sixteen letters represented by four arrangements of strokes, either upon a line, or, as is more generally the case, upon the sharp edge of a stone. We copy the alphabet in this character as given by a celebrated Irish scholar, O'Halloran.



The Ogham alphabet now contains twenty-five characters, representing letters or combinations of letters. The *Beth-Luis-Noin*, or Irish alphabet, contains but eighteen letters, fashioned differently from the Roman characters, and each symbolically representing a tree or plant. Thus the letter D, *Duir*, is the name for the oak; O, *Oun*, is the broom; U, *Ur*, is the heath, and I, *Idolho*, is the yew tree. The cottage said to have been inhabited by the celebrated beauty Kate Kearney

\* Hall's *Hibernia Illustrata*.

stands invitingly at the entrance to the Gap. It is now inhabited by the reputed grand-daughter of the heroine, who conveniently bears the same name, although not the same charms as her prototype. Goats' milk, seasoned with a little potheen, will in all likelihood be offered here, and a gratuity received in return.

THE GAP OF DUNLOE is one of those notable places about which there exists so much diversity of opinion. It is a wild and narrow mountain pass, between the range of hills known as Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and the Purple Mountain, which is a shoulder of the Tomies. The entire length of the defile is about four miles. The principal feature of the pass is the height of the rocks which bound it, compared with the narrow track of road, and the insignificant streamlet which courses through it. "On either hand," writes Sterling Coyne, "the craggy cliffs, composed of huge masses of projecting rocks, suspend fearfully over the narrow pathway, and at every step threaten with destruction the adventurous explorer of this desolate scene. In the interstices of these immense fragments a few shrubs and trees shoot out in fantastic shapes, which, with the dark ivy and luxuriant heather, contribute to the picturesque effect of the landscape. A small but rapid stream called the *Loe*, traverses the whole length of the glen, expanding itself at different points into five small lakes, each having its proper name, but which are known in the aggregate as the *Cummeen Thomeen* Lakes. The road, which is a mere rugged footpath constructed on the frequent brink of precipices, follows the course of the stream, and in two places crosses it by means of bridges. One of these stands at the head of a beautiful rapid, where the water rushes in whitening foam over the rocky bed of the torrent. The part of the glen which attracts most admiration is that where the valley becomes so contracted as scarcely to leave room between the precipitous sides for the scanty pathway and its accompanying strand. The peasantry have given to this romantic pass the name of 'the Pike.'" Mr. Inglis writes in a different strain. "The Gap of Dunloe," says he, "did not seem to me worthy of its reputation. It is merely a deep valley, but the rocks which flank the valley are neither lofty nor very remarkable in their form; and although, therefore, the Gap presents many features of the picturesque, its approaches to sublimity are very

distant. I was more struck by the view after passing the Gap, up what is called the Dark Valley, a wide and desolate hollow, surmounted by the finest peaks of this mountain range." The road for a little way up the Gap keeps to the right of the stream, passing the lowest of the tarns, sometimes called *Cosaun Lough*, which is about nine miles from Killarney. Quarter of a mile further on, it crosses the stream below the second, or *Black Lough*, and keeps to the left of Cushvally Lough, and Auger Lough. The Pike Rock is situated at the upper end of the latter, being about eleven miles from our starting point.

Cars are never taken beyond this point, from whence the tourist may either walk or ride the four miles to Lord Brandon's cottage, where he embarks. It would be well even to send back the car at the first lake, as the road is very trying for the horse. Parties frequent this valley with cannon, which they discharge in order to awake the magnificent echo, which passes from hill to hill.

Emerging from the Gap at its upper end, we come within sight of

THE BLACK VALLEY, *Coom-a-Dhuv*,\* which stretches away to our right, and seems lost in its own profundity. The darkness of the valley is not caused by any excess of vegetation, what exists being, on the contrary, very stunted, and sparingly scattered. The effect is produced by the height of the hills surrounding the vale, and the immense quantity of dissolved peaty matter in the water. We are inclined to concur with Mr. Inglis, when he describes this vale as more striking than that which we have just left, for few could look into its wild recess without a feeling of awe akin to horror. Mr. Windele thus describes the valley:—"On our right lies the deep, broad, desolate glen of Coom-Duv, an amphitheatre buried at the base, and hemmed in by vast masses of mountain, whose rugged sides are marked by the course of descending

\* Unfortunately there seems to be no rule among writers for the spelling of Irish words. *Cummeenduff*, *Commenduff*, *Com-a-Dhuv*, *Coom-Duv*, and *Coom-Dhuv*, are among the different versions given of the Irish name of the Dark Valley. We prefer *Coom-a-Dhuv*, because it comes nearest the pronunciation of the natives.

streams. At the western extremity of the valley gloomily reposes, amid silence and shadows, one of the lakes, or rather circular basins of dark still water, *Loch-an-brié-dearg*, 'the lake of the char or red trout.' Other lesser lakes dot the surface of the moor, and uniting, form at the side opposite the termination of the Gap a waterfall of considerable height, enjoying the advantage, not common to other falls in Ireland, of being plentifully supplied with water at every season of the year." When we catch the first view of the valley on a hot, hazy day, the effect is truly magical, reminding us of some of the dioramic representations of the blasted heath in Macbeth. The whole valley is a black scarcely defined prison, and the water throws back the light which it receives by reflection from the clouds, giving the idea of being lighted from below. "Had there been at the bottom," writes Kohl, "among the rugged masses of black rock, some smoke and flame instead of water, we might have imagined we were looking into the entrance to the infernal regions."

### THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

From the over-strained laudation, and the multitude of paintings and engravings that have been produced of these justly celebrated lakes, the tourist is apt to form too high an estimate of their beauty. There can be no doubt, however, that the rocks that bound the shores of Muckross and the Lower Lake, with their harmonious tints and luxuriant decoration of foliage, stand unrivalled, both in form and colouring; and the character of the mountains is as grand and varied as the lakes in which they reflect their rugged summits. Of less extent and without so much of that sublimity that distinguishes the lochs of Scotland, the Lakes of Killarney possess some remarkable features, among which may be noted the dense woods that surround them, the elegant and imposing contours of the mountains, the numerous islands and luxuriant vegetation, especially of the arbutus, whose fresh green tints contrast so well with the grey rocks among which it grows.

*Derrycunihy Waterfall* occurs on a stream which meets the river from the Black Valley. The name is supposed to be derived from a remarkable personage who leapt over the stream, and left his footmarks printed in a stone. These marked stones are common all over Ireland, and have had

various origins ascribed to them. Spencer concluded that they were a sort of sign-manual of the chiefs, who, standing on the stone, "received an oath to preserve all the ancient customs of the country inviolable." The vale of Coom-a-dhuv is but the upper end of a large valley, stretching from under the lofty Carrantuohill (3414 feet), the loftiest mountain in Ireland, in a western direction, until, under Mangerton (2756) and Comaglan (1226), it widens out into the Upper Lake.

*Lord Brandon's Cottage* is situated close to the Upper Lake. From this the tourist may conveniently ascend the *Purple Mountain*, from which is obtained a most expansive view, extending over the Upper and Middle Lakes, and surrounding mountains, including the Reeks, and Glengariff, with the Black Valley, Lough Guitana, Dingle Bay and mountains, the mouth of the Shannon, and Kenmare and Bantry Bays, besides a beautiful expanse of open sea. The descent may be made into the Gap of Dunloe.

THE UPPER LAKE, the length of which is only two and a half miles, and breadth three quarters, covers an area of 430 acres, being little more than a twelfth of that of the Lower Lake. It contains twelve islands, occupying in all an area of about six acres, none of them being much above an acre in extent, and several not even a rood.

*M'Carthy's Island* is one of the first we encounter on entering the lake. It is difficult to trace the origin of the name of this, or indeed any other spot in the vicinage of the lakes with certainty, so active have been the imaginations of guides and boatmen in coining origins and incidents to suit the wants of tourists. It is a historical fact that the county Kerry at one period was chiefly owned by the two powerful chiefs, O'Sullivan and M'Carthy, though it is long since the power of both has dwindled into insignificance. It is believed that one of the last M'Carthys either dwelt or took refuge on the island.

*Arbutus Island* is one of the largest on the lake, being twenty-five perches by eleven. In area it is inferior to another called *Eagle Island*, being one acre and twenty-six perches, while the latter is one acre and thirty perches. There can be no doubt of the origin of this island's title, seeing that it is completely covered with the beautiful plant whose name it bears. The islands in the lakes of Cumberland are either grassy holms, with sometimes a piece of yellow whin to catch

the eye, or perhaps a solitary tree or shrub, or, if larger, such as St. Herbert's and Lord's Isle on Derwentwater, bearing shady groves of ash and plane, mixed with every other variety of English forest trees. The islands on the Killarney lakes have a totally different aspect, produced entirely by the presence of the Arbutus (*Arbutus unedo*). Even in winter the leaves are of a rich glossy green, and so clustered at the terminations of the branches, that the waxen flesh-like flowers, which hang in graceful racemes, or the rich crimson strawberry-like fruit, seem cradled in a nest of verdure. The arbutus is never lofty enough to entitle it to the rank of a tree; and its bare trunk and unclothed branches require the covering of the thicket of unrestricted vegetation. All islands in the lakes have a share of this "Myrtle of Killarney," and the road-sides in the vicinity are plentifully adorned with it.

Though small in proportion, the Upper Lake is generally admitted to be the finest of the three, not as a simple sheet of water, in which the lower far surpasses it, but on account of the wild rocky shores which hem it in on every side. Although we cannot agree with Mr. Coyne that this lake possesses "every variety of landscape that can delight the eye or gratify the imagination," still in the main we are inclined to agree with him in his account of the spot. "The wild grandeur," he writes, "of the Upper Lake strikes the observer on first beholding it with feelings of awe and admiration. Perfectly distinct in the character of its romantic scenery from that of the Torc and Lower Lake, it combines many of the softer beauties of wood and water, with all the stern reality of mountain scenery—possessing in a surpassing degree every variety of landscape that can delight the eye or gratify the imagination. Embosomed amidst majestic mountains whose fantastical summits seem to pierce the sky, the lake appears to be completely landlocked. On the south lie the Derrycunihy mountain ranges, and on the left the lofty Reeks

'Lift to the clouds their craggy heads on high,  
Crowned with tiaras fashioned in the sky,  
In vesture clad of soft ethereal hue,  
The purple mountains rise to distant view,  
With Dunloe's Gap.' "

Weld writes of this lake—"The Upper Lake displays much greater variety than the others, but that variety arises from different combinations of the same wild and uncultivated



features. In picturesque scenery, indeed, it far surpasses all the other lakes." He very justly adds, that "It is only by a patient examination of its shores, and particularly of the deep inlets along it, that its full beauties can be discovered."

Towards the eastern end the lake becomes attenuated into a narrow strip of water rather more than half a mile long, called Newfoundland Bay, and to the north of it passes the Long Range, a river little more than two miles in length, connecting the Upper with the Middle Lake. Every little rock or islet has its peculiar name or legend, which the boatmen are eager to recite for the edification of the tourist. On entering the Long Range, we pass Colman's Eye, the Man-of-War, a mass of rock resembling, though remotely, the hulk of a vessel, and the Four Friends, a series of little isles.

*The Eagle's Nest* rears its pyramidal head 1000 feet above the river. It is a rugged, precipitous mass of rock, in whose interstices the lordly eagle builds its eyry. The base is tolerably covered with trees, shrubs, and underwood, but towards the upper part it is bare, excepting where a few stunted trees or heath and other lowly sub-alpine plants find nourishment among the crevices.

The young birds are carried off every year between the 15th of June and the 1st of July, when they are old enough to be brought up by the hand. The rocks on which the nests are built are usually so steep and dangerous, that they can only be reached by ropes from above. The people watch for the departure of the old birds, who fly away at regular hours in search of food. The men are then let down in baskets, to deprive the feathery parents of their tender care. It happens sometimes that the business is not accomplished before the birds return, and then a desperate conflict takes place with the spoilers, who are provided for such a contingency with an old sabre or a pistol.

The echo from this and the surrounding rocks is remarkable, and when judiciously awakened, we hear the call repeated nearly a dozen times, and answered from mountain to mountain, sometimes loud and without interval, and then fainter and fainter, and after a sudden pause again arising as if from some distant glen, then insensibly dying away. The mountains appear for the moment induced with life, and to their magnitude, silence, and solitude, we add the power of listening and a voice.

"To enjoy it to the utmost," says Weld, "a number of musicians should be placed on the banks of the river, about fifty yards below the face of the cliff, while the auditors, excluded from their view, seat themselves at the opposite bank above the cliff behind a small rocky projection. The primary notes are

quite lost; while those reverberated meet the ear, increased in strength, brilliancy, and sweetness; sometimes multitudes of musicians seem playing upon instruments formed for more than mortal use, concealed in the caverns or behind the trees in different parts of the cliff. Whilst the auditor still remains in breathless admiration, it is usual to discharge a cannon from the promontory opposite the cliff, which never fails to startle and stun the ear, ill-prepared as it must be for the shock, after dwelling upon the sweet melody which has preceded it."

Even Inglis, who is usually so *nicely* just in his estimation of much lauded scenes and resorts, speaks in high terms of the echo of the Eagle's Nest, which no visitor should neglect to awake from its repose.

Passing objects of minor interest, we at length gain the fairy scene known as the "Meeting of Waters," where the Long Range, calling, as it were, at the corner of the Middle Lake, skirts round the west of Dinish Island, which is bounded on the west by the Middle, and on the north by the Lower Lake.

*Old Weir Bridge* is an antiquated structure, consisting of two arches, through which the water rushes with uncontrollable force. The boatmen, who are generally very skilful rowers, do nothing but guide the boat, and it dashes through, under one of the arches, into

**MUCKROSS, TORC, OR MIDDLE LAKE.** This lake contains an area of 680 acres. The principal islands are Dinish and Brickeen, which separate it from the Lower and larger lake. There are three passages between these two lakes, one round the eastern side of Brickeen, another between Brickeen and Dinish Islands, and a third by the Long Range to the west side of the latter.

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

*Dinish Island*, which is also well wooded, contains about thirty-four acres. On it is built a neat cottage, where, by previous arrangement with the hotel-keeper, dinner may be in waiting for the tourist.

The visitor who does not purpose seeing "Killarney in one day," will leave the cascade on Torc Mountain for another excursion, and pass through between the two islands into the Lower Lake.

Of the beauty of Torc Lake much has been written, but

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

LOUGH LEANE, OR THE LOWER LAKE, is now entered by passing under Brickeen Bridge. Its area is given at about 5000 acres, its greatest length being five, and breadth three miles. The islands upon this lake are upwards of thirty in number, but very few of them exceed an area of one acre, while the majority come far short of that size. The largest islands are Rabbit Island, a little above twelve acres, and Innisfallen, with an area of rather more than twenty-one acres. The names of the islands are derived either from some fancied resemblance to animate or inanimate objects, or from being the resort of different animals. Thus we have Lamb Island, Elephant Island, Gun Rocks, O'Donaghue's Horse, Crow Island, Heron Island, Gannet Rocks, Otter Island, and Stag Island. The chief beauty of the Lower Lake consists in its wide placid surface, and the mountains which form its barriers on the south and west. To the north-east the ground is level and uninteresting, save for the planting on the demesnes of Kenmare and Muckross, which, while they lend a beauty of their own, want the wild grandeur of the craggy mountains which surround the Upper Lake. Innumerable nooks of surpassing beauty, however, do occur in the frequent bays and inlets which interrupt its margin, and even the bare rocky islets contrast amazingly with the verdure of the distant shores, the richly-clothed islands of Innisfallen and Ross, and the mirror-like surface of the lake whose bosom they disturb. This lake, though it cannot boast the magic halo thrown around Loch

\* Thackeray.

Katrine by the writings of Sir Walter Scott, is not without its legendary interest. The legend of the great O'Donaghue, the tales of the M'Carthy's, and a world of other matter, in the hands of another border minstrel, would supply materials for poetry such as few countries can boast. One legend may be worth recording here as a specimen which can be recommended to the makers of romantic ballads. It concerns the O'Donaghue of the Lakes, whose castle on Ross Island lies in ruins, but the fame of whose deeds still lives in the memories of the people.

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

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

GLENA BAY is the part of the Lower Lake first entered, and the quiet beauty which surrounds it, coupled with the sheet of water beyond, which seems to melt into the horizon, give a favourable impression of the lake. A picturesque little cottage, known as Lady Kenmare's, stands on the shore. The range of hills, which for fully two miles bounds the south-west side of the lake, takes the name of Glена; it is clothed with wood, and the haunt of the red deer, now scarce, even in Scotland, and all but extinct in England.\* Stag hunts used to be of frequent occurrence among the lakes, and many a good fat buck has been slain and eaten by the Irish chiefs; now, however, it is customary to capture the animal in the water, and afterwards allow it to escape. From Mr. Weld we extract a few notes relative to this sport.

\* The red deer is occasionally, though rarely, seen in Martindale on the west side of Ulleswater.

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

The rare fern *Trichomanes speciosum* is found in the wood.

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

O'SULLIVAN'S CASCADE. Landing in a little bay at the foot of the Tomies, and following a rugged pathway through the thick forest, we hear from time to time the dashing of the water down its precipitous channel, until we at last reach the waterfall. "The cascade," writes Wright, "consists of three distinct falls; the uppermost, passing over a ridge of rock, falls about twenty feet perpendicularly into a natural basin beneath, then making its way between two hanging rocks, the torrent hastens down a second precipice, into a similar receptacle, from which second depository, concealed from the view, it rolls over into the lowest chamber of the fall. Beneath a projecting rock, overhanging the lowest basin, is a grotto, with a seat rudely cut in the rock. From this little grotto the view of the cascade is peculiarly beautiful and interesting. It appears a continued flight of three unequally elevated foamy stages. The recess is encompassed by rocks, and overshadowed by an arch of foliage, so thick as to interrupt the admission of light."

INNISFALLEN ISLAND, about half way between the east and west shores of the lake, is interesting on account of

the historical associations connected with it, the charm thrown around it by the poetry of Moore, and more especially for its own exceeding beauty. Of all islands it is perhaps the most delightful.

The island appears from the lake or the adjoining shore to be densely covered with magnificent timber and gigantic evergreens, but upon landing, the interior of the island will be found to afford a variety of scenery well worthy of a visit—beautiful glades and lawns, embellished by thickets of flowering shrubs and evergreens, amongst which the arbutus and hollies are conspicuous for their size and beauty. Many of the timber trees are oaks, but the greater number are magnificent old ash trees of remarkable magnitude and luxuriance of growth. The island is about twenty-one acres in extent, and commands the most varied and lovely views of the Lower Lake, its shores, and circumjacent mountain scenery.

The abbey, whose ruins are scattered about the island, is believed to have been founded in 600 by St. Finian, to whom the cathedral of Aghadoe was dedicated.

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

The original copy, written from 500 to 600 years ago, is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. The publication of this valuable work has been attempted at various times, but a complete translation has not yet issued from the press. The annals of Innisfallen are considered of value, more particularly in the history of Munster; but the general reader would peruse without interest a dry chronological record of crimes, wars, and rebellions; lists of abbots, princes, and clergy; and a special account of the petty dissensions and generally violent deaths of the ancient kings of Kerry.

The annals record that, in 1180, the abbey of Innisfallen, which had at that time all the gold and silver, and richest goods of the whole country deposited in it, as the place of greatest security, was plundered by Mildwin, son of Daniel O'Donoghoe, as was also the church of Ardfert, and many persons were slain in the very cemetery by the M'Carthy's. We take leave of the island with Moore's lines:—

“Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well,  
May calm and sunshine long be thine,  
How fair thou art, let others tell,  
While but to feel how fair be mine.

“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.”

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

"But this very richness," he adds, "was the ultimate cause of its destruction, as several small veins of pure oxide of copper split off from the main lode, and ran towards the surface. The ore of these veins was much more valuable than the other, consequently the miners (who were paid by the quality as well as quantity) pursued the smaller veins so near the surface, that the water broke through into the mine in such an overwhelming degree, that an engine of thirty horse-power could make no sensible impression on the inundation."

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

*Ross Castle* is a conspicuous object from some positions on the lake, but is generally visited from land. From the summit is obtained a most delightful view. Admission may be obtained by applying at the cottage close by ; a small gratuity is expected. The castle was built by one of the O'Donaghues. In 1652 it held out against the English, and was the last to surrender in Munster. On the 26th July, Lord Muskerry had been defeated in the county Cork, and many of his followers slain, among whom was a Kerry chieftain, Macgillicuddy, who held a commission as colonel. Retreating to Ross Castle, he held out against the repeated attacks of General Ludlow, and not until "ships of war" were seen upon the lake did the garrison give in. An old prophecy had declared Ross impregnable till ships should surround it ; and the Irish soldiers, looking upon the prophecy as accomplished, would not strike a blow. Ludlow in his memoirs thus narrates the incident :—

"When we had received our boats, each of which was capable of containing 120 men, I ordered one of them to be rowed about the water, in order to find out

the most convenient place for landing upon the enemy ; which they perceiving, thought fit, by a timely submission, to prevent the danger that threatened them." After the surrender 5000 of the Munster men laid down their arms. Lord Broghill, who accompanied Ludlow, had granted to him " £1000 yearly out of the estates of Lord Muskerry."

The castle is now in ruins, but occupies a situation which, added to its ivy-clad walls, gives it an interesting and romantic character.

If Muckross be the evening destination of the tourist, or if he desires in the same day to visit the abbey, he would do well to pull to the south-west corner of the lake, and there land. The boatmen will in all probability object to the length of this journey, being in all about thirteen miles, besides the distance they have had to row the empty boat to meet the tourist at Lord Brandon's cottage ; but the sail is not more than he has a right to expect. As Muckross will be more properly visited in the walking excursion which we have planned, we will leave it at present, and merely observe that the walk between the landing and Killarney is about three miles and a half. The entire day's excursion is nearly thirty-two miles ; for the first eleven we can drive, then walk or ride four, sail about thirteen, and walk three and a half.

#### KILLARNEY TO MUCKROSS ABBEY, TORC, ETC.

THE ABBEY OF MUCKROSS is a picturesque and beautiful ruin, situated on the demesne of Mr. Herbert, M.P. By a neat lodge gate, the visitor is freely admitted into the grounds of Muckross, and passing down a walk in the direction of the lake, he suddenly observes to his right, on a little knoll surrounded by trees among which the yew is conspicuous, the ruins of the far-famed abbey. It was founded in 1440, and rebuilt in 1602. The ruin consists of an abbey and church. The cloisters belonging to the former are in the form of a sombre piazza surrounding a dark court-yard, rendered still more gloomy by the presence in its centre of a magnificent yew tree. The different offices connected with the abbey are still in a state of tolerable preservation. The large fire-place of the kitchen was taken possession of by a hermit of the name



of John Drake about a hundred years ago. He lived here for eleven years, and from his solemn but cheerful aspect, his seclusion and piety excited the interest of the inhabitants, who yet rehearse with many additions the narrative of his sojourn. In the church are many tombs, bearing such illustrious names as O'Sullivan and M<sup>c</sup>Carthy. The tomb containing the remains of the descendants of M<sup>c</sup>Carthy Mor and O'Donaghue Mor is modern, and has a beautifully written epitaph upon it. No gratuity is allowed to be solicited by attendants.

MUCKROSS ABBEY MANSION is the seat of H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P. for the county. The mansion was built from a design by Mr. Burn of London. It is new, and a fine example of the Elizabethan style. From various points in the demesne good views of the lake and surrounding scenery are obtained, which to particularise would but lessen the pleasure of seeing. By a good road we make the circuit of the domain and the islands Brickeen and Dinish, and join the high road about a mile from Torc Cottage. In hidden watery nooks among these woods, covered by shrubs, large ferns, and moss, grow isolated patches of that botanical treasure the *Trichomanes speciosum*. Glens is another station for it; but without the assistance of a guide to point out the habitats, it is almost in vain to search for it. Its miniature, the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* grows in vast luxuriance on every rock moistened by the spray of a waterfall or the trickling of all but imperceptible streams. Nowhere is the latter more abundant than at the reputed station of the *Trichomanes*.

TORC CASCADE. The visitor is admitted by a little gate, and may give, or not, a small gratuity to the person who acts as porter. The gravel walk leads up a valley lined with larch on the one side, and holly, birch, oak, alder, and arbutus, on the other. The stream all the while is heard roaring down its channel on our right; a rough wooden seat is gained, and the cascade bursts suddenly upon the view. It comes over a broken wall of rock, forming numerous cascades in its progress, but, from the nature of the rock, has less of the

——— "Falling, and brawling, and sprawling.  
And driving, and riving, and striving."

characteristic of Lowdore fall, which, in appearance, though

not in magnitude, it somewhat resembles. On each side rise precipitous rocks, covered with luxuriant trees and ferns. To the left a circuitous footpath leads to a spot from whence is obtained a view of the Middle and Lower Lakes, with the peculiar peninsula of wooded rock which separates them. The Torc mountain rises close at hand on the left; beyond the Middle Lake Glenna appears, and the faint line of the Dingle hills forms the distance to the right. In the immediate foreground is the demesne and mansion of Muckcross. The walk conducts still higher to a spot where the cascade is far under the observer's feet, and here the view is even finer than that from the lower station. The view from Torc cascade should never be omitted, for it is certainly one of the finest in Ireland.

The waters of the cascade are precipitated in a sheet of white foam over a ledge of rocks sixty or seventy feet in height. After breaking on the rocks in mist and spray, the torrent resumes its impetuous course through a deep narrow ravine, amidst plantations of fir and pine trees, and tastefully arranged pleasure grounds, until it falls into the lake.

## THE ASCENT OF MANGERTON.

Until lately, Mangerton was considered the highest mountain in Ireland. It has been decided, however, by subsequent survey, that Carrantual is 658 feet higher, their respective heights being 2756 and 3414. The distance between Muckcross and the summit is five miles. The ascent, which is not very difficult, may be performed on ponies. The views from the various points are very fine, embracing an extent of scenery which gradually expands as we ascend. Four miles from Muckcross we come to the Devil's Punch-Bowl, a tarn 2206 feet above the level of the sea, and more than two thousand above the lakes. It occupies a long oval basin, about twenty-eight acres in extent. On every side but one the tarn is surrounded with beetling cliffs. C. J. Fox is said to have swam round the tarn in 1772. The summit is next gained, and, provided the weather permits, a most magnificent topographical view of the district is obtained. Those to whom such views are matter of indifference, or who cannot undergo the labour necessary to obtain them, may ascend the road as

far as Drumrourk Hill, behind the Muckcross Hotel, where views of a much more romantic and agreeable character may be obtained without fatigue.

It is usual to return by the same route. Many, however, will prefer to turn off (under the direction of a guide) to *Glenacuppal*, or the Glen of the Horse, lying between Mangerton and Stoomba. This lonely glen, which is about two miles in length, contains three small lakes or rather tarns, and the scenery is wild and beautiful.

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

## ASCENT OF THE REEKS.

The distance from Killarney to the summit is fifteen miles.

The ascent is steep, and in some places difficult. Many routes are proposed, but these will depend on the position from which the tourist starts as well as his inclination. The services of a guide may be secured for half-a-crown, and it will be well to employ one. The descent is sometimes made by the valley of Coom-a-dhuv, and thence the journey be continued to Killarney by the lakes or road, as the tourist may please.

Mr. Curwen, in his "Observations on the state of Ireland," thus characterises the Reeks:—"Figure to yourself the towering mass rising almost perpendicular from its base to an elevation of 3414 feet, overshadowing the translucent waters of the lake. Such is the height of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, the most elevated mountain in Ireland, whose summit is so indented, as to render it difficult on which point to fix as that most entitled to pre-eminence. This mountain is accompanied by many others, little inferior in loftiness and magnitude. One vast uninterrupted expanse of purple heath overspreads the upper regions, while the shores of the lake are luxuriantly fringed with the arbutus and other trees."

## CORK TO KILLARNEY.

## FIRST ROUTE.

	Miles.		Miles.
CORK.		Bantry . . . . .	20 57½
Bandon (by rail) . . . .	20	Glengarriff . . . . .	10½ 67½
Enniskean . . . . .	8½ 28½	Kenmare . . . . .	21 88½
Dunmanway . . . . .	8½ 37½	Killarney . . . . .	19 107½

(By rail from Cork to Bandon; thence during the summer season by coach all the way. Late in autumn a coach goes to Bantry; from thence it will be necessary to hire a car.)

The line of railway between Cork and Bandon is twenty miles in length. It passes first over a deep and wide valley, and then alternately through cuttings in sand or rock, again emerging into daylight, and running level with rich pastures on either side.

## BANDON.

**HOTEL.**—*Devonshire Arms*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s., supper 1s. Fares to Bandon, 8s. 4d., 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.

This town stands on the forfeited property of the chief O'Mahony, who had joined in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond. Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, purchased in 1602 the greater part of O'Mahony's property, and in 1608 commenced building a town on the banks of the river Bandon. It was carefully fortified, but owing to the inhabitants rising in behalf of James, the walls were removed. The amount of good done by the first Earl of Cork to the surrounding country was very great, yet his zealous and persecuting spirit rendered him as much an object of fear as love.

So strict were his Protestant ideas, that in a letter to Secretary Cook, he boasts that "No Popish recusant, or unconforming novelist is admitted to live in the town at all;" and so bitter were his feelings against the natives, that, after detailing in a letter the victory obtained by his son over a few insurgents, he concludes:—"And now the boy has blooded himself upon them, I hope that God will so bless him and his majesty's forces, that, as I now write but of killing an hundred, I shall shortly write of killing of thousands."

In keeping with the principles of the Earl, was the illiberal, and even ridiculous inscription placed over the principal gate,

“Jew, Turk, or Atheist,  
May enter here,  
But not a Papist.”

The town is happily now more liberal in its views, and the obnoxious inscription has disappeared. There are places of worship for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. From Bandon to Bantry, we have the day coach, and a pleasant drive it is. We pass through the little town of Dunmanway, and a few hamlets of no consequence, the country becoming more wild and picturesque as we proceed, until we arrive at the village of Drimoleague, when it assumes the savage, stern, and moorland aspect which characterises almost the whole remainder of the road to Killarney.

## BANTRY.

**Hotels.**—*Bantry Arms*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. to 2s. 6d., tea 1s. to 1s. 3d., supper 1s. to 1s. 6d., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s., private room 2s. to 3s. *Imperial*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s. 3d., private room 3s. *Murphy's*—Bed 1s. 2d., breakfast 1s. 3d., dinner 1s. 8d., tea 1s., private room 2s.

As a town this place deserves little notice, but from its position as a stage to the lakes, it is frequently visited. It is finely situated at the upper end of the beautiful bay of Bantry, of which many picturesque views may be obtained from hills and rising ground on the shore; a boy will lead the way to any of these stations for a few coppers. The town depends upon fishing in winter, and tourists in summer. It was here that the “aids from France” were to have landed. “The fleet originally consisted of twenty-five ships of the line, but they had been scattered and dispersed by violent storms; and when the remnant of this proud armament reached the Irish coast, the dissensions and jealousy which existed amongst the leaders of the expedition prevented them taking advantage of the opportunity that offered, of landing the troops without opposition.”\* It is usual to continue by day-car to Glengarriff, and thence to Kenmare; but some may prefer the walk over Priest-leap direct.

\* Sterling Coyne.

Unless the tourist have a considerable amount of perseverance, and can subsist on the contents of his knapsack, this route should not be attempted. For the entire distance, which is called seventeen, but more nearly resembles twenty miles, not a public-house even of the meanest description is to be met with; and probably none of the few persons to be met with on the way will be able to speak English. The road is certainly not bad for such a country, but rising nearly two thousand feet above the sea, is at times rather steep and toilsome. The route is not without its charms, however, to the tourist who delights in long wild rambles. A boy at Bantry, "Johnny Holmes," is a most agreeable and attentive little guide over the mountain.

There are two routes from Bantry to Glengarriff, one by land, the other by water. The latter is by some preferred, as by that means the wild scenery of the bay, which is twenty miles in length by from three to six or eight miles in breadth, is viewed to great advantage.

## GLENGARRIFF

**Hotels.**—*Royal*—Bed 1s. 8d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., supper 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s. 3d., private room 3s. to 5s. *Bantry Arms*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 8d., dinner 2s. 6d. to 3s., tea 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., supper 1s., attendance 1s. 3d., private room 2s. 6d. to 3s.

Is a mountain glen, about three miles in length, and seldom more than a quarter of a mile in breadth; the rocks are wild and rugged in the extreme, but harmonized and softened into beauty by a rich covering of yew, holly, and arbutus, and effectively contrasted with the cultivation and art displayed in the beautiful grounds of Glengarriff Castle. The most extensive view of the glen is obtained from the steep of Old Berehaven road, near Cromwell's Bridge, from whence may be seen the dark woods, hills, and rushing streams of Glengarriff, the lofty blue mountains of Berehaven, the bold shores and numerous islands which break the expanse of Bantry Bay, and, afar off, the ocean boundary. The road from this to Kenmare, which was constructed many years since by the celebrated Scotch engineer, Nimmo, ascends a mountainous ridge, and affords fine views of the picturesque valleys beneath. On the

summit of the ridge the road passes through a tunnel in the rock, when we enter the county of Kerry and obtain a sight of the Reeks. From this point the road becomes less wild and more cultivated until we arrive at

## KENMARE.

**HOTELS.**—*Lansdowne Arms*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 2s., tea 1s., supper 1s. 6d. *Wellington*—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., dinner 1s. 8d. to 2s., tea 1s., attendance (charged in the bill) 1s.

This is usually the half-way station between Glengarriff and Killarney. The town, which is entered by a fine suspension bridge over the river, is small, but neat and clean, and the bay delightful. There are two hotels, and a mail-car passes to and from Killarney every day. The barren and wild, but picturesque country, increases in grandeur as we advance, until upon reaching the summit of the ascent, the mountains of Killarney rise gradually and successively into view, and we descend into the rich and charming scenery surrounding the far-famed Lakes of Killarney.

## SECOND ROUTE.

CORK.	Miles.		Miles.
Bandon . . . . .	20	Bantry . . . . .	18½ 71½
Clonakilty . . . . .	12½ 32½	Glengarriff . . . . .	10½ 81½
Rosscarbery . . . . .	8½ 41½	Kenmare . . . . .	21 102½
Skibbereen . . . . .	11½ 53	Killarney . . . . .	19 121½

(Daily coach between Bandon and Skibbereen; thence by hired cars.)

The preceding route embraces all the finer scenery of the district, with the exception of Gougane Barra, and has the advantage of being shorter than the present. To such, however, as desire to see every feature of the country, the drive by the coast towns of Clonakilty and Skibbereen may be enjoyed.

## THIRD ROUTE.

CORK.	Miles.		Miles.
Macroom, by day coach . . . . .	18	Glengarriff . . . . .	20 53
GOUGANE BARRA . . . . .	15 33	Kenmare . . . . .	21 74
<i>Pass of Kamaneigh.</i>		Killarney . . . . .	19 93

The tourist who will consent to return to Cork by road, and thence to Dublin by rail, instead of taking the train immediately from Killarney, would do well to select the first and

third routes, proceeding to Killarney by the one, and returning to Cork by the other. A coach leaves Cork every day for the wild neighbourhood of Macroom.

*Macroom* is a market-town of some size. Its ancient name was *Maigh cruim*, signifying the plain of Crom, who was the *Jupiter Tonans* of the Irish. The Bards, the second order of Druids, held their meetings here, even after the introduction of Christianity. The castle, ascribed to King John, is now an ivy-mantled ruin, in connection with the more modern Macroom Castle, the seat of the Hon. Wm. White-Hedges, brother to the Earl of Bantry.

GOUGANE BARRA, the wild home of the saintly founder of Cork, is a solitary mountain lake, formed by the expansion of the river Lee near its source. The lake, which covers an area of 250 acres, is surrounded on three sides by lofty cliffs, whose dark shadows it gloomily reflects. Near the centre of the lake is the small wooded island on which lived the pious St. Fionn Barr, connected with the shore by a rude artificial causeway. The verdure of the islet floating upon the glassy surface of the waters, and the foliage of the ash trees hanging over it, contrast finely with the bare and craggy ramparts of the opposite shores. The ruins of the hermitage are, apart from their romantic situation and associations, of little interest. The well is supposed to possess peculiar virtues, and was formerly much resorted to by pilgrims, twice every year; but the scenes enacted at these patrons were often very gross, and consequently the Roman Catholic clergy have discountenanced them. From Gougane Barra the tourist may proceed either to Bantry or Glengariff by the

*Pass of Kamaneigh*, a rugged ravine, through which rushes a mountain torrent.



## KILLARNEY TO LIMERICK.

## LOWER SHANNON.

KILLARNEY.	Miles.	Kilrush.	Miles.
(View of Lower Lake and Reeks.)		Kilkee Caves and Bay.]	
Tralee . . . . .	19½ 19½	Glin . . . . .	3½ 50
Listowel . . . . .	16 35½	Foynes . . . . .	5½ 55½
Tarbert . . . . .	11 46½	Ankeaton . . . . .	5½ 61
[Detour to Kilrush and Kilkee.		[On opposite side of Shannon.	
Scattery Island.		River Fergus.	
Seven Churches.		Clare Castle.	
Round Tower.		Ennis.	
Cell of St. Senanus.		Clare Abbey.]	
		LIMERICK . . . . .	13½ 74½

This tour, which embraces the scenery of the Lower Shannon, may be conveniently accomplished in one day, whether taken as laid down, or by reversing it, and so making Limerick the starting point, and Killarney the destination. Should a visit to Scattery Island and Kilkee be contemplated, an extra day at the least ought to be spent on them. The scenery, etc., of the Shannon above Limerick will be found described elsewhere.

Leaving Killarney by the morning coach, we have not much to attract our attention for the first stage. Looking back, the view of Macgillicuddy's Reeks is very fine, as also that of the Lower Lake, though confessedly inferior to the first view of the Upper Lake from the Kenmare road.

TRALEE [*Hotel*, Blennerhasset Arms—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast 1s. 6d., lunch 1s. 4d., dinner, 2s. 6d., supper, 1s. 3d., private room 2s. 6d.] is a prosperous town, prettily situated on the banks of the small river Lee, with about 10,000 inhabitants, and returning one member to Parliament. A ship-canal unites the town with its port at Blennerville, nearly two miles distant, and brings up vessels of 300 tons into a basin adjoining the town. Sufficient time, between the arrival of the morning coach and starting of Bianconi's car for Limerick, is generally allowed for breakfast. Passing through Listowel we reach

TARBERT [*Hotel*, Gallagber's—Bed 1s. 6d., breakfast

1s. 6d., lunch 1s. 4d., dinner 2s. 6d., tea 1s. 3d., private room, 2s. 6d.] a coast-guard station and small town of little importance, on a bay of the Shannon called Tarbert Bay. It is admirably situated for commerce, but without an industrial neighbourhood to supply the materials for trade. Every day a steamer from Limerick calls at the pier, about a mile from the town, on its way to and from Kilrush. The sail from Tarbert to Limerick generally occupies four hours. It might be worth while to take the steamer at Tarbert for Kilrush, and return thence by it to Limerick. (Fares from Kilrush to Limerick, 3s. and 2s.) The tourist would then have an opportunity of visiting

*Scattery Island*, which lies about one mile off the shore near Kilrush, and on which stands one of the finest of the Irish "round towers," 120 feet in height, and the ruins of "Seven Churches." "In general," says the intelligent German traveller Kohl, "where there are Seven Churches in Ireland, some ancient saint is named as having lived and died there, and as having belonged to the first preachers of Christianity in the country. At Scattery it is Saint Senanus, whose grave is still shown amid one of the ruins, and whose fame has extended far beyond his native isle by one of Moore's melodies. These ancient ruins, however, have many graves of a modern date, for bodies are still brought over from the mainland to be interred at Scattery. On the occasion of such a funeral, one boat serves generally as a hearse, and the mourners follow in other boats. I saw many tombstones only a few years old, with new inscriptions, from which the gilding had scarcely begun to fade, and their presence upon the solitary and remote island had a peculiar and by no means unpleasing effect. Among them were tombs of several captains of ships, and it would have been difficult to suggest a more appropriate place of interment for such men than this little island cemetery, at the mouth of a great river, with the wide ocean rolling in front. Indeed, there is no other country in Europe where there are such interesting cemeteries, or such picturesque tombs, as in Ireland, partly on account of the abundance of ivy with which they are hung, and partly on account of the practice that still prevails of burying the dead among ruins." The little island is covered with pasturage. The seven churches can scarcely now be traced. A miserable shed is pointed out as the humble abode of the woman-hating St. Senanus, who, by Moore, is made to give utterance to the warning :—

“O! haste and leave this sacred isle,  
 Unholy hark, ere morning smile;  
 For on thy deck, though dark it be,  
 A female form I see;  
 And I have sworn this sainted sod  
 Shall ne’er by woman’s feet be trod.”

In his own day he might have the satisfaction of keeping off fair intruders, but all his expostulations, and even anathemas, would but little avail in this age of curiosity and sight-seeing.

*Kilrush* is growing in importance as a watering-place, and from its proximity on the one hand to the Shannon, and on the other to the wide Atlantic, is likely to become a favourite place of summer residence. It is also the nearest town to

*Kilkee*, on Moore Bay, a delightful watering-place, with the wide expanse of the Atlantic before it, nine miles distant from Kilrush. From a beautifully-written book called “Two Weeks at Kilkee,” by the accomplished Mary J. Knott, we extract a description of the place:—“The town, which commands a fine view of the bay, is built close to the sea, and assumes a semicircular form from the shape of the strand, which presents a smooth, white, sandy surface, of above half a mile in length, where the invalid can, without fatigue or interruption, enjoy the exhilarating sea breeze and surrounding scenery. The principal street runs nearly from one end of the village to the other; these extend to the strand, and at every few steps afford a fine view of the Atlantic wave dashing into foam against the cliffs which circumscribe its power, and the rocks of Duganna, which run nearly across the bay.” A very fine Danish fort in the vicinity is formed by a bank of earth 700 feet in circumference, succeeded by a wide moat, inside of which rises a platform. It is a common belief that this place is haunted, and, some time since, a ventriloquist threw the neighbourhood into consternation by causing sounds of distress and anguish apparently to proceed from the vaults.

*The Cave of Kilkee* is about two miles from the town. The better plan for visiting this cave is by oared boats, to be hired of the fishermen. By adopting this plan, an extensive sea view is obtained for the whole distance. “Having cleared,” writes M. J. Knott, “the rocks of Duganna, the great expanse of water presented a magnificent appearance; the nearest point on the opposite shore was that of Newfoundland, 2000 miles distant. In passing along, the dark cliffs, the Amphitheatre,

the Puffing Cavern, the Flat or Diamond Rocks, in succession arrested our attention, and excited admiration." On the way, Look-Out Bay, the scene of the shipwreck of the "Intrinsic," is passed. The arched entrance to the cave is computed at sixty feet in height. Numerous jutting rocks, depending stalactites, and cone-like stalagmites, attract the notice as we proceed into the cave, which gradually diminishes in height till, at the extremity, nearly 300 feet from the entrance, it is not more than thirty feet high. "The roof presented a beautiful variety of rich metallic tinges, from the copper, iron, and other mineral substances held in solution by the water, which kept continually dropping from the top, and gave increased effect to the light thrown in at the entrance, which formed a striking contrast with the darkness at the upper end." The echo produced in the cavern, even by the slightest sound, is astonishing. Towards the upper end we are in almost total darkness, but on turning the boat, the light gradually breaks upon us, making the whole cavern shine and glisten like a fairy retreat. A small ship's boat can be taken all the way into the cave.

Continuing our route by car from Tarbert,

THE CASTLE OF THE KNIGHT OF GLIN, adjoining the town of Glin, is passed. It is a noble building as viewed from the road, and on the summit of a mound a little way off stands a farm building in the castellated style.

FOYNES is next passed, beautifully situated on the Shannon, on the left. Though nothing more than a "miserable village," great hopes for its future importance are entertained. This place was, among others, proposed as the station for the American mail-packets; but notwithstanding many advantages possessed by this and other harbours in Ireland, it was thought, on the whole, more desirable to select Holyhead as the point of departure. There is no doubt that the river Shannon possesses many advantages for navigation which have yet to be called into use. Limerick may be reached by railway from Foynes. The line proceeds by the ancient towns of Rathkeale and Adare. If, however, the coach road is adopted, at about seven miles from Foynes, we reach

ASKEATON, an ancient borough town, thrifty and busy-

looking. The name of the town is derived from its proximity to a waterfall, *As-cead-tinne*, signifying "the cascade of the hundred fires," on the river Deel, over which there is a good bridge. The most interesting object is the ruined abbey, situated on an eminence on the west side of the river, and founded in 1420 by James, *seventh* Earl of Desmond. It is curious to note that, in the course of 138 years after this event, James, the *fifteenth* Earl, was buried within it. The abbey is in a good state of preservation, and contains some interesting tombs. The castle was a stronghold of the Earls of Desmond. Sir George Carew attacked it in 1574. The garrison withdrew, but blew up the gunpowder, destroying the greater part of the edifice. The Franciscan monastery of Askeyton was of such consequence, that a chapter of the order was held here in 1564.

On the opposite side of the Shannon is the deep bay-like estuary of the river Fergus, running past Clare Castle and

*Ennis*, the assize town of the county Clare. The ancient name for the town was Clare, as that for the county was *Thomond*. It is a town of some importance, with 8600 inhabitants, sending one member to Parliament. The ruins of the Franciscan abbey, founded in 1250 by Donach Carbrac O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, are much admired.

The interesting ruins of Clare Abbey, founded in 1194 by Donald O'Brien, King of Munster, are half-way between Ennis and the village of Clare Castle. The remainder of the route per road is not of sufficient interest to call for particular description, while the features of the river below Limerick will be described elsewhere in connection with that town.

The fare by coach and car from Kilkenny to Limerick is 9s.

Limerick may be expeditiously reached by railway from Killarney, or *vice versa*, the distance being about 101 miles; the time from 3½ to 4½ hours; and fares 18s. 6d., 13s. 11d., and 9s. 5d.

#### ELEVATION ABOVE THE SEA OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN THE COUNTY KERRY.

	Feet.		Feet.
Carrantuohill . . . . .	3414	Tomies . . . . .	2413
Macgillicuddy's Reeks . . . . .	3141	Stoompa . . . . .	2281
Mangerton . . . . .	2756	Torc . . . . .	1764
Purple Mountain . . . . .	2739	Eagle's Nest . . . . .	1103
Sheehy Mountain . . . . .	2413		

ELEVATION ABOVE THE SEA OF THE PRINCIPAL LAKES  
IN THE COUNTY KERRY.

	Feet.		Feet.
Devil's Punch Bowl (Mangerton)	2206	Augur Lough (Gap of Dunloe)	397
Cummeennacopasta (Reeks)	2156	Cushvalley (Do.)	337
Erhagh	1408	Black Lake (Do.)	334
Gouragh (Reeks)	1126	Guitane	256
Callee (Do.)	1096	Coom-a-dhuv Lough	197
Managh	1074	Upper Lake	70
Caragarry	871	Lower Lake	66
Black Lough (Gap of Dunloe)	587		

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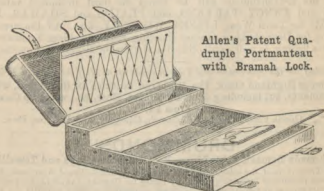
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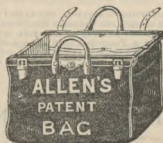
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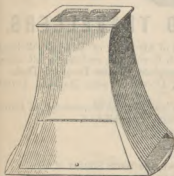
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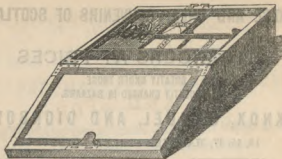
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