

Ireland Pocket-guide 1907

The Complete Pocket-guide to Europe

Edmund Clarence Stedman, Thomas Lathrop Stedman

1907

Ireland.

•

THE majority of American visitors to Europe go first to Great Britain, leaving a tour through the picturesque and interesting island of Ireland among the possibilities of the last days of their pilgrimage. Our own impression is that those who go abroad as early as May or June would do better to land at Queenstown, if their ships stop there, and make a brief trip through the Emerald Isle, and quitting it either *via* Belfast for Glasgow, or *via* Dublin and Kingstown, crossing the Irish Channel to Holyhead in 4 hrs., and going from Holyhead to Chester, Liverpool, and thence northward to the English Lake District, or to London, as best suits their humor. Thousands of persons return to the United States without having set foot in Ireland. They intended to go there ; but after their long season of travel on the Continent they get back to London somewhat wearied, as well as economically inclined, and the result is that they hasten to take ship for home, seeing naught of Ireland but the bold lines of its coast and the round towers which cap its highest cliffs ; and on most of the steamer routes not even that.

Queenstown.

Ireland is worth a visit of 3-5 days, and our object is to show the tourist how he may spend those days to advantage in that country. Many of the steamships of the Cunard and White Star lines call at Queenstown, coming from and going to New York, Boston, and other ports. Tugboats speedily convey passengers with their baggage from *Roches Point*, where the steamers stop, up to the town proper ; and the noble port with its green water, the verdant hills crowned with handsome buildings and protected by fortifications, and the pretty groves and forests, out of which white villas peep, form a picture doubly pleasing to the eye of the visitor, after he has for many days seen nothing but sea, sky, and the ship that brought him over.

Queenstown (*Queen's Hotel; Royal; Beach*) is on Great Island, which lies in the magnificent bay or arm of the sea into which the river Lee pours its waters. The town was formerly called the "Cove of Cork," and received its present name after Queen Victoria paid it a visit. It is built on the face of a hill sloping down to the shore ; has a Catholic cathedral and a fine Protestant church, and about 8,000 inhabitants. Invalids are attracted to Queenstown by the extreme mildness of its climate. Rev. Charles Wolfe, who wrote the famous lines on the burial of Sir John Moore, died here in 1823, and is buried on the island. The immense harbor of Cork, large enough to afford shelter to the combined navies of Europe at once, in its basin 10 square M. in area, is well defended by forts on either side the channel of entrance. On *Spike Island* is Fort Westmoreland, commanding entrance to harbor. *Hawlbowl Island* contains ordnance stores and an armory. *Rocky Island* is a powder magazine, with huge chambers quarried out of the solid rock. It was into Cork Harbor and Crosshaven Creek that Drake retreated when the Spanish fleet was hotly pursuing him. He succeeded in hiding his ships so effectually at a spot known to this day as *Drake's Pool*, that the superstitious Spaniards attributed the disappearance to magic.

There are three routes from Queenstown to Cork : by rail all the way (1s. 2d., or 6d.) ; by steamer to Passage and thence by rail (fares same as above) ; or by steamer up the river direct to Patrick's Bridge. " It would be difficult," wrote Sir John Forbes, " to overpraise the beauty of the river from Cork to Queenstown, or the magnificent harbor or inland bay in which it terminates, more especially when these are seen under the influence of a bright sun and brilliant sky." At *Monkstown*, at a point where the river Lee widens into a lake, stands a castle, now in ruins.

Cork (*Imperial Hotel; Royal Victoria; Metropole*, temperance), the " capital of the South," has a population of 100,000. It is situated on both banks of the river Lee, which is crossed by numerous bridges. The Irish name of Cork signifies " a swamp," and well describes the location of the town. The Grand Parade, the South Mall, Great George's-St., Mardyke, and St. Patrick's-St., on which stands a statue of Father Mathew, are the principal avenues. The Queen's College, a handsome quadrangular structure in Tudor-Gothic style, is situated on a small hill near the S. fork of the stream. *St. Ann's Ch.* is the most interesting edifice in Cork. It contains the " bells of Shandon," of which Father Prout sang so melodiously. This church was built in 1722, and its curious steeple, three sides of which are of limestone, while the fourth is red, is 120 feet high, and constructed of hewn stone from a Franciscan abbey where James II. had once heard mass, and from the ruins of a castle which had been the official residence of the lords-president of Munster. The *Ch. of the Holy Trinity*, founded by Father Mathew, who began his career as an apostle of temperance in Cork, is worthy a visit ; and so is the modern *Protestant Cathedral of St. Fionn Bar*. This saint founded a monastery on the site of a heathen temple in Cork in the 7th century. The invading Danes, 200 years later, surrounded the little town with walls. Cork had its charter as a city taken away at the close of the 15th century, because it had received Perkin Warbeck, the impostor king, with royal honors. The charter was restored in 1609. Cromwell's cruelties in Cork, in the War of the Protectorate, are still related by the inhabitants. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, became a convert to Quakerism in Cork, where he heard the eloquent preaching of one Thomas Loe. Cork was surrendered to Henry II. in the 12th century by Dermot M'Carthy, Prince of Desmond ; but the English invaders were harassed for centuries by petty Irish chieftains, and the sentiment of independent Irish nationality seems even nowadays conspicuously manifest in the neighborhood. The lovely *Victoria Park* of 140 acres may be seen on the way to Blarney Castle.

Blarney Castle may be reached from Cork by rail in 16 minutes. But the best plan is to take a jaunting-car (about 3s. there and back) by the road on the N. bank of the river. The distance is 5 M. Cormac M'Carthy built the massive donjon tower, 120 feet high, and the lower portion, in the 15th century : and the famous Blarney Stone, which bore the inscription, *Cormach MacCarthy fortis mi fieri fecit* A. D. 1446, now illegible, was clasped by two iron bars to a projecting buttress at the top of the castle, at the N. angle, several feet below the level of the wall, so that the person who wished to kiss it had to hold on to the bars, and project his body forward in most risky fashion. Another stone, marked " 1703," stands within the tower in a place where it is quite accessible to kisses. " The Blarney Stone," says Black's Picturesque Tourist of Ireland, " had long been a byword among the Irish : it is difficult to conjecture why, 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 Milliken wrote his well-known song of ' The Groves of Blarney.' A curious tradition attributes to the stone 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 usually termed *Blarney*." There is an old story about *Blarney Lake*, a pretty sheet of water, ¼ M. from the castle. It is said that the Earl of Clancarty, who forfeited the property at the Revolution, sank all his family plate in a certain part of this lake ; that three of the M'Carthys inherit the secret of the place where the treasure is sunk, any one of whom, dying,

communicates it to another of the family, and thus perpetuates the secret, which is never to be made public until a M'Carthy is again Lord of Blarney.

Other Excursions from Cork.—To *Rostellan Castle and Cloyne*, three times daily by steamer to Aghada. In Rostellan Castle is preserved an ancient sword said to have belonged to Brian Boroihme, the ancestor of the O'Briens. At Cloyne there is a 14th century cathedral and a noted “round tower.”—To *Youghal and the Blackwater*. This excursion may be made in a single day by taking an early train from Cork to Youghal (28 M.), whence a steamer up the beautiful Black water River to *Cappoquin*, above which point the stream is not navigable. At Youghal (*Green Park : Devonshire Arms*) is the “Warden's House,” the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh in 1588-89. It was there that he entertained Spenser when the poet was preparing his “Faerie Queene” for publication. It was also in Youghal that the first potato was planted in Ireland, by Raleigh. From Cappoquin the traveller may take the mail (jaunting-car) to Lismore, one of the most ancient towns in Ireland, twice daily (Sundays excepted). Castle of the Duke of Devonshire, on the site of the old University ; visitors admitted. From Lismore the tourist can go by rail to Fermoy in 45 min. ; from Fermoy to Mallow, 46 min. : and from Mallow he may return to Cork, reaching there in the evening, or may go to Killarney.

Killarney, The Lakes, and Lake Region.

The traveller may go from Cork to Killarney by rail, *via* Mallow Junction, in about 3 hrs., 68¾ M. (11s. 6d., 8s. 4d., 5s.). This is the shortest, but the least interesting route. For those pressed for time, it is the best. By leaving Cork late in the afternoon one may reach Killarney in time to get a good night's rest, and, starting early on the following morning, may visit the most attractive points in the region, getting back to Mallow Junction in time to take a night train for Dublin. But those who are making a more leisurely tour will find themselves well repaid for taking either of the two routes via Glengariff. One of these leads from Cork by rail through Bandon to Dunmanway, and thence by coach to Glengariff. (*Roche's Hotel ; Eccles'*), thence to Kenmare (*Lansdowne Arms*), and so on through a barren and wild, but picturesque country, across the mountains, and down to Killarney. The most extensive view of Glengariff, a ravine about 3 M. long, and rich with yew, holly, and arbutus, is to be had from Old Berehaven road, near Cromwell's Bridge. The beautiful grounds around *Glengariff Cattle* are worth a visit. From Glengariff the journey may be extended to Bantry Bay either by land or water. The latter way is preferable, affording an excellent view of the bold coast scenery. But we would recommend none of these excursions to the seaside, unless the weather is entirely favorable. Nothing is drearier than an Irish wet day by the sea. The route from Cork to Macroom by rail, 24 M., and thence by jaunting-car to Glengariff, Kenmare, and Killarney, is highly spoken of by travellers who have taken it. Both these above-mentioned ways require two days, and a trip to Bantry Bay will take another half-day. In summer a coach runs from Cork to Killarney, in one day, but does not pass through the most interesting places. (Fare by this coach, 19s.) Macroom is the place where the Irish Bards held their meetings, and a fine ivy-mantled castle may be seen there. In the vicinity of Kenmare there are many lovely views ; and the river or bay of Kenmare is by some considered the most beautiful on the Irish coast.

Killarney (*Royal Victoria Hotel ; Great Southern Railway ; Lake ; Muckross*), population 5,000, lies about 1½ miles from the N. E. margin of Lough Leane, or the Lower Lake. It possesses a cathedral, designed by Pugin, and a nunnery, with a school attached, where 400 girls are educated. The hotels generally command very good views of the lake and the mountains. The town is renowned for its beggars ; and for the artifice of the peasantry in extorting six-pences from travellers, in return for some trifling and entirely superfluous service. Two days are required properly to see the lakes, the Gap of Dunloe, Muckross Abbey, and the Torc Cascade ; but if only one day can be given, the best plan is to engage a pony and ride from

Killarney through the Gap of Dunloe to the head of the Upper Lake, having previously ordered a boat to be in readiness at Lord Brandon's Cottage on that lake. It is 15 M. from Killarney to this cottage, and many may prefer to walk rather than ride a stumbling horse, especially as they can rest in the boat while rowed down the lakes afterwards. Arrangements for horses, boats, etc., can usually be made at the hotels. The tariff is established by local law, and there is no occasion to give more.

The first object of interest on the road from Killarney to the Gap of Dunloe is a huge county lunatic asylum, and the next is the old ruin of Aghadoe, 2¼ M. from the town. All that remains of the once celebrated castle is a fragment of a tower. Near by is a church, consisting of two distinct chapels of unequal antiquity, lying E. and W. of each other. The W. chapel is in the Romanesque style, and was under the patronage of St. Finian. The E. chapel dates from 1158, is in the Pointed style, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are a few fine country-houses on the road beyond Aghadoe. *Lake View House*, on the l., was the residence of a brother of the great O'Connell; *Beaufort House* is attractive; and *Dunloe Castle*, also on the l., is celebrated as having been one of the residences of the powerful O'Sullivan Mor. The present proprietor has restored the castle. About 2 M. from the entrance to the Gap is the *Cave of Dunloe* (in a field not far from the road). This cavern was opened in 1838 by some laborers digging a ditch, and was found to be roofed with impost stones, in the angles of which were inscriptions in the ancient Ogham character, supposed to have been used by the Druids before the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. This venerable storehouse of Irish history will have but small interest for the tourist, and he will do well to press on to the Gap. On his way thither he will pass the cabin in which the fair "Kate Kearney" once resided, and will doubtless be invited by one of her descendants to exchange sixpence or a shilling for a mysterious drink of goats' milk and whiskey.

Of the Gap of Dunloe an Irish writer has said: "It appears as if the vast range of mountains, of which this most singular ravine is composed, were cleft in twain by a mighty sword: one is not surprised at its appearance having given rise to such a tradition." It is a narrow defile 4 M. long, between the range of hills called "Macgillicuddy's Reeks" and the Purple Mt, a shoulder of the Tomies. The rapid stream called the *Loc* traverses the whole length of the glen, expanding at various places into five lakes known as the *Cummeen Thomeen*. The road is a mere bridlepath, sometimes on the very edge of precipices. The peasantry say that it was at the Black Lough, one of the small lakes, that St. Patrick banished the last snake from Ireland. Many travellers who are disappointed in the Gap of Dunloe find the view, just after leaving it, up what is called the Black Valley, extremely impressive. The Gap is bordered by rocky peaks varying from 2,000 to 3,400 feet in height; but the vast and desolate amphitheatre of the Black Valley, with its rugged masses of darkened rock, its circular basins of still water filled with dissolved peaty matter, and its wild and mysterious recesses, gives an impression of grandeur and wonder which its neighbor ravine fails to produce. The view down the valley on a warm, hazy day is very striking. The water in the lakes throws back the light which it receives by reflection from the sky, and thus seems to be lighted from below.

At numerous points in the Gap and on the Lakes there are superb echoes, and there is no lack of peasants to awaken them, and to claim a fee for having done so. A narrow and rugged footpath leads down from the head of the Gap to *Lord Brandon's Cottage*, where the tourist who has ordered a boat before leaving Killarney will find it waiting for him. It is well to have lunch provided in the boat, so that one can take it as he is rowed down towards the Middle and Lower Lakes. From Lord Brandon's Cottage one may ascend Purple Mountain (2,739 feet high), and from the summit get a fine view of the Upper and Middle Lakes and a long stretch of the sea-coast beyond; but this would require half a day at least.

The Lakes.—From the cottage, across the Upper Lake, 2½ M., the boatmen row so as to show the tourist the numerous pretty islands. The first of these is *McCarthy's*; the second, *Arbutus Island*, completely covered with the beautiful plant whose name it bears. “The islands in the lakes of Cumberland,” says the author of *Black's Picturesque Tourist*, “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 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 Upper Lake is thought by most people to be the finest of the three. On the S. lie the Derrycunihy mountain ranges, and on the E. the high “Reeks.” The *Long Range* is a river, rather 3 than 2 M. in length, connecting the Upper with the Middle Lake. Things to note here: *Colman's Eye*; *The Man of War*; *The Four Friends*, a group of islets; *The Eagle's Nest*, a cliff which towers 700 feet above the river (the echoes heard from this point are remarkably fine); *Old Weir Bridge*, an ancient structure, under which the water rushes swiftly. The small boat is carried through at great speed, and floats into a still pool called the *Meeting of Waters*, near Dinish Island, and then into the *Middle*, which is also called *Muckross*, or *Torc Lake*. On Dinish Island there is a cottage where dinner may be had, if previously ordered from the hotel in Killarney in the morning. *Torc Cascade* can be visited from this point; but it will be better to take this in conjunction with the visit to Muckross Abbey, a little farther on. Passing under *Bricken Bridge*, the boat enters Lough Leane, or the *Lower Lake*. The area of this is about 5,000 acres; its greatest length 5 M., breadth 3 M. There are thirty islands, the principal one of which, the Ross, is the location of the last stronghold in Munster that surrendered to the Parliamentary army.

The castle was built in the 14th century, by one of the O'Donoghues. The island of *Innisfallen*, midway in the lake, is celebrated in history and fiction; and that keen observer, Arthur Young, said of it that it was “the most beautiful in the king's dominions, and perhaps in Europe.” The ruins of the noted abbey are pointed out. The “Annals of Innisfallen,” a kind of universal history down to the time of St. Patrick, were written in the abbey about 600 years ago. The original copy of this curious work is now preserved in the Bodleian Library. In 1180 the abbey, into which all the treasures of the adjacent country had been gathered for safe keeping, was plundered by Mildwin, son of Daniel O'Donoghue. The boatmen will tell the traveller quite as much as he will care to hear about the past of “sweet Innisfallen.” The part of the Lower Lake first entered is called *Glena Bay*. From the shore near *Rabbit Island* it is but a short walk to *O'Sullivan's Cascade*.

Those who wish to visit Muckross Abbey on the same day as the Gap and Lakes, should arrange with their boatmen to land them at the point of the Lower Lake nearest to it. From the shore through the handsome estate of Mr. Herbert to the abbey is but a short walk. The noted ruins are those of a church and abbey, founded in 1440, partly restored in 1602, and still in decent preservation. In the church are many ancient tombs; among them, those of the O'Sullivans, M'Carthys, and O'Donoghue Mor. The arms of a gigantic yew-tree support the crumbling wall of a beautiful cloister. The trunk of the yew is 13 feet in circumference. Fees are not exacted here; but it is customary to give something. Muckross Abbey Mansion is a fine example of the Elizabethan style of architecture. Passing through the grounds, the visitor is admitted at a small wicket (fee, 9d.) to the enclosure within which is the *Torc Cascade*. Climb up above the fall, which is 60-70 feet high, and look down upon it and out over the lakes. Visitors may, if they wish, drive or walk through the grounds of the Earl of Kenmare to Ross Island and Castle. The island is connected with the mainland by a dike.

From Muckcross to Killarney the distance is about 3½ M. The entire round trip is not very fatiguing. We recommend the tourist to ride the first 11 M. to the Gap ; walk 4 M. through the Gap to Lord Brandon's Cottage ; then the 13 M. across the lakes to Muckcross and the 3½ M. into Killarney can be done easily before dark.

Other Excursions from Killarney—*Ascent of Mount Mangerton* (2,756 ft.). On the way one comes to the "Devil's Punch Bowl," a mountain Tarn 2,206 ft. above the sea level. It occupies a basin 28 acres in extent. Charles James Fox swam around it in 1772. *Ascent of the Reeks* : interesting, but somewhat difficult. *Journey to Valentia* : it is worth a day's ride on a jaunting-car to see the mighty waves beating against the rocky cliffs of the Atlantic coast. The train from

Killarney to Dublin

(time, 7 hrs. ; fares, 34, 25, or 16s.) reaches the main line at Mallow Junction. Near Mallow are the ruins of *Kilcolman Castle*, where Edmund Spenser wrote the "Faerie Queene." He obtained, in 1586, a grant of land from forfeited estates of the Earl of Desmond, on condition that he should inhabit the country. In 1597 his castle was attacked by the native Irish, to whom he had rendered himself obnoxious, and his infant child perished in the flames which destroyed his home. He fled to London, and died of a broken heart. At Limerick Junction the main line from Dublin to Cork is intersected by the Waterford and Limerick line.

Limerick (*Royal Hotel ; George ; Glentworth*), on the Shannon, "the noblest of Irish rivers," deserves a visit, which can be made in a day, including the return to the line to Dublin. Limerick has about 46,000 inhabitants, and contains a venerable cathedral transformed into a Protestant church, and a noble castle built in King John's time.

Waterford (*Adelphia ; Imperial*) merits a visit, but is perhaps too far off the line of the vacation tourist. It is a handsome town of 26,000 inhabitants, on the Suir ; and was the scene of many terrible fights between the Irish and the Danes. Between Limerick Junction and Dublin there are many places of historical importance. From *Goold's-Cross Station* it is but 5 M. across country to the Rock of Cashel, which rises 300 feet above the plain. Cashel was the residence of the Kings of Munster ; and there Henry II. received the homage of Donald, King of Limerick, in 1172. Edward the Bruce also held a parliament there. Near Thurles are ruins of *Holy-Cross Abbey*. Just beyond Portarlinton the river Barrow is crossed on an iron viaduct 500 feet long. *Kildare*, "the city renowned for saints," is 30 M. from Dublin. It possesses the ruins of a cathedral ; and the Chapel of St. Brigid, called the "Fire House" because it is the supposed location of the fire which nuns kept burning night and day for a thousand years "for the benefit of poor strangers," is still shown. The "Curragh," an ancient race-course, and now used as a military encampment and practice ground for soldiers, is just beyond Kildare. Sham fights are sometimes given there in the summer months. Near Hazel-hatch station is *Celbridge Abbey*, once the residence of Swift's "Vanessa."

Dublin and Vicinity.

Two days can be spent to advantage in visiting Dublin, provided the weather be fair. May, June, and August are excellent months for the visit. But the hurried tourist can manage to secure a tolerable idea of the Irish capital by a ride of 3-4 hrs. on a jaunting-car, or by half a day's leisurely walk. Dublin (*Shelbourne Hotel ; Gresham ; Metropole ; Hibernian ; Edinburgh*, temperance) is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, on the river Liffey, which divides it into two nearly equal-parts, and, shortly below the town widens into a fine bay, on one side of which rises the Hill of Howth, and on the other Killiney Hill, near Kingstown. Those who do not dread sudden showers should engage an open car by the hr. (1s. 6d. for the first hr., and

6d. for each additional ½ hr.), and drive to the Bank of Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin Castle, Christ's Church Cathedral, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the General Post-Office, Nelson's Monument, the Custom House, the Four Courts, and finally to Phoenix Park. This will enable one to judge pretty well of the main exterior attractions. The shops in Dublin are quite as fine as those of London. The fine mall of Sackville-St, with its cut-granite Doric columns to Nelson, 121 ft. high, is imposing, from Carlisle Bridge. The Liffey is navigable to this bridge; but no large vessels come above the Custom House, the finest building in the city. It is a handsome quadrangular structure, the principal front of which faces the river. Notice the allegorical composition in the central portico. It represents Britannia and Hibernia in a marine shell, a group of merchantmen approaching, and Neptune driving away famine and despair. The dome is 120 feet high, and bears on its summit a statue of Hope. From *Nelson's Monument*, a good view of the city and suburbs may be obtained. Fee for ascent, 6d. The statue of the hero is the work of a native sculptor, Thomas Kirk; and the sum of £6,856, which the memorial cost, was raised by subscription among Nelson's Irish admirers. *The General Post-Office* has a majestic Ionic portico, surmounted by figures of Hibernia, Mercury, and Fidelity.

The Four Courts, on King's Inn Quay, is the name of a handsome building, in which are the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It was begun on the site of an old Dominican monastery in 1776, and was completed just at the time of the union of the two nations. Cost about £200,000. The façade on the river is 450 feet long. The great circular hall in the centre is lighted by a torch borne in the hands of a gigantic figure of Truth. New buildings for the accommodation of the Land Courts have recently been erected near by.

Phoenix Park contains 1,750 acres, fairly well laid out. Interesting reviews of troops are sometimes held there. *Monuments in the Park*.—*The Wellington Testimonial*, erected in 1817 at a cost of £20,000, by the Iron Duke's fellow-townsmen of Dublin. This quadrangular, truncated obelisk of Wicklow granite has sunken panels on each side of its pedestal, containing reliefs in metal, three representing military pieces and the fourth containing the laurel-crowned head of the hero himself. The battles in which the Duke took part are inscribed here, and the bas-reliefs are made from captured cannon.—*The Carlisle Memorial* statue, by Foley, in commemoration of Lord Carlisle's 8 years of vice-regency. On the r., near the entrance of the park, is the *Military Hospital*, and a little farther on the *Constabulary Barracks*. Within the park-limits the Lord-Lieutenant has a summer residence. *Zoological Gardens* (admission. 1s., on Sun. 2d.), not far away.

On the S. side of the river Liffey, and passing from Carlisle Bridge, through Westmoreland-St., at the E. side of which there is a statue of Tom Moore, one comes to the *Bank of Ireland*, in College Green. This was once used as the Parliament House. It was completed in 1787, at a cost of £95,000, but was purchased in 1802 by the company of the Bank of Ireland for £40,000 and an annual rental of £240. The entrance to the former House of Lords was by a portico on the E. side. The House of Lords (visitors admitted) remains unaltered, except that statue of George III. occupies the site of the throne. Old tapestries, representing the "Siege of Derry" and "King William Crossing the Boyne," are worthy of notice, as is also the mantel-piece of Kilkenny marble. Directly opposite the bank is *Trinity College*; and on either side of the entrance to it are the famous *Statues of Goldsmith and Burke*, by Foley. Trinity was founded in Pope John XXII.'s time, and was closed in Henry VIII.'s reign, but opened again by Elizabeth, who erected it into a corporation. In 1627 a new code of laws was framed for it. The civil wars of the Protectorate brought its fortunes to a low ebb; but James I. and Charles II. endowed it liberally. The institution, which is open to all creeds, usually assembles about 1,400 students, and has educated some of the most renowned of modern wits. The Museum contains Brian Boroihme's harp and the charter-horn of King O'Kavanagh; the noble dining-hall is decorated with portraits of Grattan, Lord Avonmore, Chief Justice Downs, Flood, Lord Kilwarden, Prince Frederick, father of George III., and

Lord Cairns. Hewitson's fine monument to Provost Baldwin, in the building on the r. of the first courtyard, should be seen. The library contains nearly 300,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS', and in the E. end is a very valuable collection known as the "Fagel Library." Note the *Geological Museum* and *Lecture Rooms*, in College Park. On College Green there is an equestrian statue in lead of William III., erected in 1701 ; and a statue of Grattan.

Dublin Castle requires but slight notice. Nearly all trace of its original design is now lost. The Vice-regal Chapel and Apartments, St. Patrick's Hall, the Portrait Chamber, and the Private Drawing Room are shown by the attendants for small gratuities, except during "the season." The stained-glass windows of the chapel contain the arms of all the Lord-Lieutenants. Good music in this chapel Sunday forenoon. Band plays in the courtyard mornings.

St. Patrick's Cathedral occupies the site of a religious edifice built by St. Patrick himself, near the well in which he baptized his converts. The present building was begun by Archbishop Comyn in 1190, and restored and much improved, after the destruction of a portion of it by fire, under the care of Archbishop Minot, in 1370. Monuments worth notice inside : one to Boyle, Earl of Cork ; and one to the Duke of Schomberg, with an epitaph by Swift, who was long Dean of the Cathedral. Two marble slabs mark the resting-place of Swift and his "Stella" (Mrs. Hester Johnson). Sir B. L. Guinness, the brewer, had the cathedral repaired and largely restored in 1860-63, at a cost of £40,000. The choir and side aisles were restored in 1900 by his son. Lord Iveagh. and a new organ, costing £6,000, was built in over the north aisle. The *Lady Chapel* was built by George IV. as House for the Knights of St. Patrick.

Christ's Church Cathedral is of ancient foundation ; but the present structure is comparatively modern. It was first erected in 1038, and enlarged in later days by Strongbow and Fitz-stephen, and still later by Raymond-le-Gros. It was in Christ Church that the liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English tongue. Note Earl Strongbow's monumental tomb. The local guides will tell you the various conflicting reports concerning its authenticity. As St. Patrick's owed its restoration to a brewer, so did this edifice to a distiller, Mr. Henry Roe. who expended £220,000 on it. *Stephen's Green* is a handsome square surrounded with fine mansions. On the W. side is the *Royal College of Surgeons*, erected in 1806-25. E. side : *Royal College of Science*. In centre of Green, a statue of George II., by Van Nest. S. side : the Catholic University, the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, Wesley College, and the Shelbourne Hotel. On Earlsfort Terrace is the palace in which the Dublin Exhibition of 1872 was held. It was purchased by Sir Arthur and E. C. Guinness, and devoted to the public benefit, and is now the home of the Royal University. It contains a concert hall capable of seating 3,000 persons.

Other Interesting Sights in Dublin.—*The Royal Hibernian Academy*, erected in 1824 for the promotion of the fine arts (exhibition opens in February ; closes in July). *The National Gallery*, with a statue of Dargan in front of the N. side of Leinster Lawn. *The Science and Art Museum*, the *National Library*, and the *Museum of Natural History*. The *College Botanic Gardens* at Lansdowne Road. *Merrion-Row and Merrion-St.* : the house in which Wellington was born in 1769; and at 30 Merrion-Square, the mansion where Daniel O'Connell resided for some years. Birthplace of Tom Moore, 12 Aungier-St. *Royal Dublin Society*, and *King's and Queen's College of Physicians*, in Kildare-St. *The City Hall*, with Hagan's statue of O'Connell inside. *The Corn Exchange*, the meeting-place of the National Council in 1832, and of the Repeal Association later on. *Conciliation Hall*, now a corn store, but the scene of many of O'Connell's triumphs. *Theatre Royal*, Hawkins-St. *The Poplin Manufactories* : Dublin poplins are famous ; and the industry is rapidly reviving.

Excursions from Dublin.—To *Glasnevin Cemetery*, where are graves and fine monuments of O'Connell, Steele, and Curran, 2 M. from the city. *Botanic Gardens*, near by,—*Dublin to Howth* : Several trains daily. Distance, 9 M. The peninsular *Hill of Howth* is the first landmark sighted on approaching Dublin from the sea. The route leads past *Clontarf*, the scene of Brian Boroihme's last victory over the Danes, to Howth, a pleasant village on the hill. From the harbor an excursion in boat may be made to the island of "Ireland's Eye." Boatman's fee, 2s. The Abbey of Howth is pleasantly located on a steep overhanging the ocean. On the Hill of Howth stands an ancient *Cromlech*, a huge oblong stone, about 14x12, supported on numerous others. It is supposed to be a portion of a sepulchral monument to a departed chief.—*Malahide (Grand Hotel)*, 9 M. from Dublin, has a notable castle and abbey. The altar-tomb in the ruined abbey is a memorial of the sad history of the lady who in one day was "maid, wife, and widow,"—the daughter of Lord Plunkett.—*Drogheda (Central ; White Horse)*, 1½ hours by rail from Dublin. This was the first place attacked by Cromwell in 1649. and was carried by assault, led by the Protector himself. Drogheda was also the scene of the "Battle of the Boyne," fought. July 1 1690, between the Prince of Orange and his father-in-law, James II. An obelisk 150 ft. high marks the spot where William began the attack and where Schomberg fell. From Drogheda, Tara and Kells may be visited.

From Dublin to Bray and the Wicklow Mts. is a charming excursion. Bray, 12 M. from Dublin (*Station Hotel : International*), beautifully situated ; headquarters for trips to the Dargle (car, 2s.). to the Waterfall (car. 4s.). to the Glen of the Downs (car. 3s. 6d.). to Grey-stones (car, 4s. 6d.). From Bray to the Devil's Glen, the Seven Churches, and the Vale of Avoca, where "the bright waters meet." is a profitable journey. Go by rail from Bray to Rathnew Stat, from Rathnew by car to Devil's Glen, from Devil's Glen by car to the "Meeting of the Waters," in all about 38 M., and return by rail to Bray, 28 M.—*From Bray to Wicklow*, along the coast by rail—desirable journey in bright weather. The Wicklow Mt. section is rich in quiet beauty ; the rly. fares along the coast are moderate, and car-drivers must be held to the tariff. Purchase one of the excellent local guides, for descriptions of the scenery.

If the tourist decides to go to Wales and England *via* Dublin and Holyhead, he can go to Holyhead *via* the North Wall route for 8s. or 4s., or *via* Kingstown for 12s. or 8s. We think most American tourists prefer the latter route. By rail from Dublin to Kingstown, 6 M., thence across the Irish Channel, 66 M., 4 hrs. There are two through services to London daily—one leaving Dublin at 6.45, evening ; the other at 6.45, morning. Tourists who wish to make the journey by day would better go to Kingstown in the evening, and sleep on the boat which is to start next morning. This will cost 2s. extra. Then they can breakfast at their leisure—if the Irish Channel leaves them any leisure. If the weather is fine some interesting views on the Irish and Welsh Coasts may be had during the crossing to Holyhead.

Kingstown (*Royal Marine Hotel ; Anglesea Arms*) is so called because George IV. landed there on a visit to Ireland. An obelisk commemorates the royal landing. The refuge harbor embraces an area of 250 acres. Before the present admirable system of "Irish Lights" was completed, many serious accidents to shipping occurred near Kingstown.

From Dublin to Galway.

This route takes one from the E. to the "wild west coast," in 5¼ hrs. (fares, 23s. 8d., 19s. 8d., 11s. 10d.) ; distance, 126½ M. Glasnevin. where Addison, Swift, Tickell, Sheridan, and other celebrities resided ; and Maynooth, where there is a castle erected in 1426 by the Earl of Kildare, and the Royal College of St. Patrick,—are interesting. At *Mullingar* are the remains of an Augustinian Priory. *Athlone* is an important military station. Not far from here the Shannon is crossed by a magnificent bridge. Just beyond Woodlawn, the Connemara Mts.

become visible to the r. *Athenry* is an ancient town, with ruined castellated gates, walls, and religious establishments. At *Oranmore* a view of Galway Bay and the Islands of Arran may be obtained. From Athlone a car may be taken to *Auburn*, 8 M. (fare 6d. per M.). Auburn is "The Deserted Village" of Goldsmith, and its real name is Lishoy ; but since the famous Oliver gave it the name of Auburn, it has always retained it. The most interesting relic in the village is the ruined parsonage, where the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, the original of Dr. Primrose in the "Vicar of Wakefield," struggled for the maintenance of his large family.

Galway (*Railway Hotel*, at the station : *Royal*) is a quaint old town, rather Spanish in appearance, with wide gateways, broad stairs, and many other evidences of the predominance of Spanish ideas in former times. For a long period during and after the 14th century, extensive trade was carried on between Spain and Galway, and Irish merchants made frequent and protracted visits to Spain. Some of the residences of the merchant princes of old days are now tenement houses, occupied by the very poorest and lowest class. *Queen's College* is a handsome Gothic structure, built of gray limestone. Galway Bay is the finest in Ireland ; and the distance to St. Johns, Newfoundland, is 1,636 M. The Western Highlands of Connemara, and the County Clare, including the region rendered famous by the troubles of landlords and tenants in the last few years, abound in fine scenery. The road from Galway to Clifden and Westport, 88 M. (car fares about 14s. 6d.), passes through the most attractive part of the region. Westport (*Railway Hotel*; *Clew Bay*) is a pretty town ; and the domain of the Marquis of Sligo should be visited. See *Clare Island*, the ancient residence of Grace O'Malley.

Dublin to Belfast, Portrush, The Giant's Causeway, etc.

In leaving Dublin for this excursion, the traveller must consider whether he intends to return to Dublin and cross to England *via* Kingstown and Holyhead, or to cross from Belfast to Glasgow or Liverpool or Fleetwood. If he means to come back to Dublin, let him proceed thence directly to *Portrush*, which is the nearest station to *The Giant's Causeway*, *Dunluce Castle*, etc. The fare to Portrush (180 M.) is 32s., 23s. 8d., 14s. 9d. The route is by *Malahide* ; *The Skerries*, where Saint Patrick is said to have taken shelter when he was pursued by the Druids ; *Babriggan*, famous for its stocking factories ; *Drogheda* ; *Dundalk*, where Edward Bruce was crowned King of Ireland ; *Portadown Junction* ; *Lurgan*, a flourishing town engaged in linen manufactories ; *Belfast* ; *Antrim*, not far from Lough Neagh ; and *Coleraine*, long noted for the fineness of its linens.

Portrush (*Northern Counties* ; *Railway* ; *New Golf* ; *Lansdowne*, temperance ; *Portrush*) is a pleasant watering-place. The Causeway may be reached by the electric tramway passing through *Bushmills*, or by jaunting-car. On the way the tourist passes Dunluce Castle, unquestionably one of the most picturesque ruins in Europe. It is 3 M. from Portrush, on an insulated rock about 100 feet above the sea. The surface of the rock is entirely covered by the ruins of what must have been an impregnable stronghold. A single wall, not more than 18 inches broad, connects the castle with the mainland. Sea view very fine here. Fee, 6d. to 1s., according to size of party. "The White Rocks," in which there are many fantastic caverns, are not far from Dunluce.

The Giant's Causeway.—On arriving engage guide at the *Causeway Hotel*. The basaltic rocks are abundant along the coast here, but the most interesting formations occur between Portcoon Cave, on the W., and Dunseverick Castle, on the E. If the tourist has time, he should take the circuit first in a boat, and then visit the more important of the curiosities by land. See the Causeways, Little, Middle, and Great ; the Giant's Gateway ; Giant's Organ ; Chimney Tops ; the Priest and his Flock ; the Pleaskin ; and the Hen and Chickens. There is a route

from the Giant's Causeway to Belfast by the coast road, recommended only to those in no hurry. A whole day must be given to the trip from Portrush to the Causeway and return.

Londonderry (*Jury's Hotel ; Imperial : Ulster ; Northern*) is on the river Foyle. Memorials of the historic "Siege of Derry" are numerous. Ascend the tower of the Cathedral. The old walls of the town are still preserved as a promenade. From Londonderry to Portrush it is 2 hrs. by rail (7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 8d.) ; from Portrush to Belfast it is 3 to 4 hrs. (12s., 8s., 5s. 4d.).

Belfast (*Imperial ; Grand Central ; Royal ; Station ; Balmoral*, temperance) will remind American visitors of some of our own thriving manufacturing towns ; and the contrast between its smartness and vivacity and the dullness and languor of cities in the South of Ireland will be remarked at once. In 40 years the population has increased from 87,000 to 350,000. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. The town stands on the property of the Marquis of Donegal ; and it is said that but for long leases granted by the former proprietor, the income of that nobleman from the town alone would amount to £300,000. Belfast is situated on the Lagan, near the elongated bay known as Belfast Lough. The port is 130 M. from Glasgow, and 156 M. from Liverpool. The Irish name of the town signifies "the mouth of the ford." The new docks are very fine. On the Queen's Island is an iron shipbuilding yard, employing nearly 2,000 hands. The White Star steamships are built there. Buildings to notice : *Presbyterian Ch.* Rosemary-St. ; *Royal Academical Institution and Government School of Art ; Commercial Buildings ; Ulster Bank : Belfast Bank ; Custom House*, High-St, and Albert Square ; the *Harbor Office* ; the *Linen Hall*, with the *Belfast Library* ; *Queen's College*, reached by the Botanic Road ; *Presbyterian College*, University Square ; *Methodist College*. Other things to see : *Botanic Gardens*, the *Cooke statue*, *Belfast Museum*, and *The Flax Mills* and *Linen Warehouses*. Visitors are readily admitted to most of the mills.

Excursions from Belfast.—To *Cave Hill* ; to the *Giant's Ring* ; to *Dundalk* ; to *Bangor*, the chief watering-place for the inhabitants of Belfast ; and to Lord Dufferin's estate of *Clandeboye*, 9 M. from the city.

The traveller now has his choice of various routes for leaving Ireland. If he desires to go direct from Belfast to Greenock or Glasgow, he can do so by the Royal Mail Steamship Line, daily service (Sun. excepted) ; time, 8 hrs., fare, 12s. 6d. The routes by sea from Belfast to Liverpool and to London can be recommended only to those who have a passion for sea travel. Fare to Liverpool, 12s. 6d. ; to London, 25s. A boat leaves Belfast Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7.45, for Barrow-in-Furness ; fare, 12s. 6d. Also Belfast to Heysham, daily except Sunday, and Belfast to Fleetwood, daily except Sunday, all by night run. Through tickets to London (45s. 6d. or 21s. 3d., by the Midland Rly., 1st and 3d class only.

The Complete Pocket-guide to Europe (1907)

Author : Edmund Clarence Stedman, Thomas Lathrop Stedman

Publisher : W. R. Jenkins co.; [etc ., etc.]

Year : 1907

Language : English

Digitizing sponsor : Google

Book from the collections of : University of Michigan

Collection : americana

Source : Internet Archive

<http://archive.org/details/completepocketg00stedgoog>

Edited and uploaded to www.aughty.org

April 29 2013