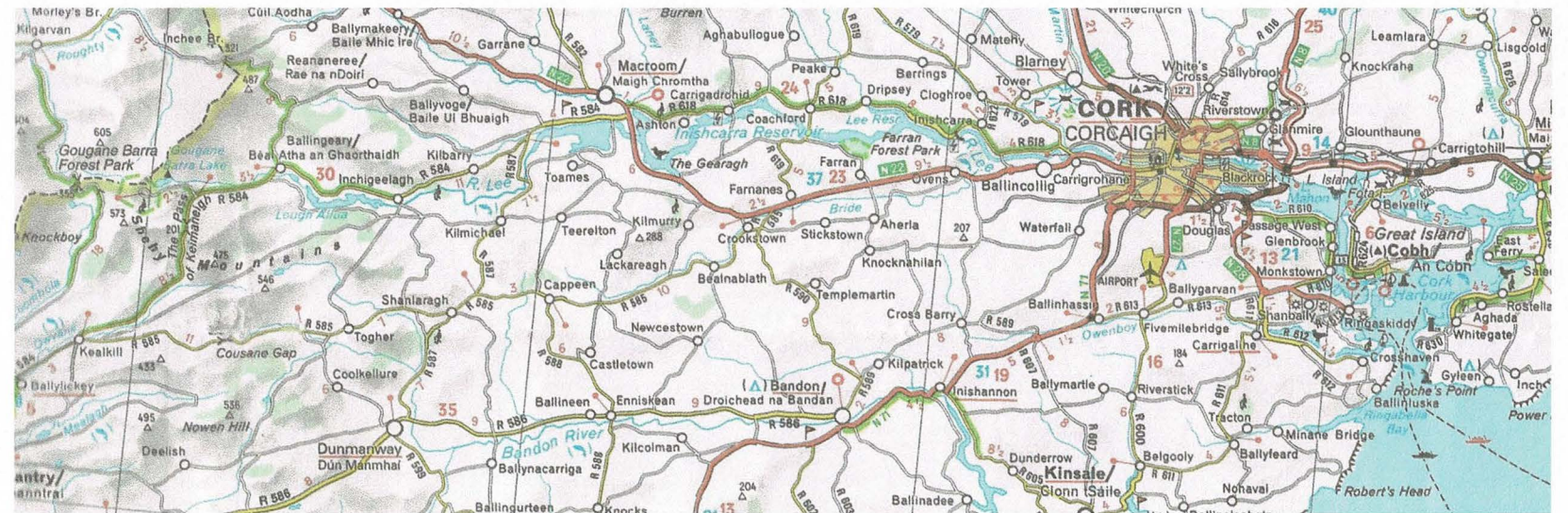


Life on the Lee – Postcards from the River Lee, Source to Sea, 1900-1920.

The River Lee flows through the largest county of Ireland, County Cork, which takes its name from the second largest city of Ireland. The source of the River Lee is the Shehy Mountains, at Gougane Barra in West Cork. The river flows eastwards for sixty miles where it splits into the North and South channels as it reaches the city, creating an island of the city centre. Both channels come together at the docks and flow, via Cork Harbour, into the Celtic Sea. Cork Harbour is one of the largest natural harbours in the world. Along the way to Cork City, the river, or its tributaries, flow through the townlands of Inchigeela, Macroom, Carrigadrohid, Dripsey, Blarney and Carrigrohane, before it splits to surround Cork City centre. The river basin is totally contained within the borders of County Cork, flowing through 20% of the county. The exhibit details the topography at the turn of the twentieth century, along the banks of the Lee.

Exhibit Scope and Importance:

The picture postcards were produced between 1900 and 1920, depicting scenes that pre-date the Great Fire of December 1920, when much of Cork City centre was burned to the ground as part of the Irish fight for freedom. Many of the city structures such as City Hall, Carnegie Library and 57 businesses in the city centre, were completely destroyed in the fire. Hence the postcards are a valuable record of the city's history. Similarly, many of the great houses depicted along the banks of the river were burned to the ground in the Irish struggle for independence. The burning of Cork City provides the natural endpoint for this exhibit.



Map of the River Lee basin, stretching from the western County Cork border, to where the river separates into two parts to surround the city of Cork, then onwards to Cork Harbour and eventually into the sea at Roches Point.

Exhibit Plan

- 1. Source to City:** illustrating journey eastwards from Gougane Barra through Inchigeela, Macroom, Carrigadrohid, Dripsey, Blarney and Carrigrohane, before it splits to surround Cork City centre.
- 2. North Channel Through the City:** illustrating parks, houses, buildings, churches, bridges, and docks.
- 3. South Channel Through the City:** with buildings, university, streets, churches, buildings, bridges, and docks
- 4. City Surrounded by the Lee:** illustrating Patrick St., Grand Parade, South Mall, Kings St. and some of the major buildings in the city.
- 5. City to the Sea:** journey eastwards past Marina Walk, Montenotte, Tivoli, Blackrock, Dunkettle, Glenbrook, Passage, Rushbrooke, and Monkstown,
- 6. Cork Harbour:** river flowing past Spike Island, Haulbowline Island, Queenstown (now Cobh), Crosshaven, Currabinny, White Bay and Roches Point (entrance to Cork Harbour).
- 7. Epilogue:** Exhibit concludes with early postcards produced after the burning of Cork City on 11th December 1920.

Bibliography

1. Michael Lenihan, "The Burning of Cork", Mercier Press 2018.
2. Kieran McCarthy and Daniel Breen, "West Cork Through Time", Amberley Publishing 2013.
3. Kieran McCarthy, "Cork in 50 Buildings", Amberley Publishing 2018.



Cork Coat of Arms - St Finbarr's on the River Lee.
Undivided Back, published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. Embossed card designed in England, chromographed in Bavaria and No 186 of "Heraldic Postcard Series".
 Posted Aug. 1903 from Cork to Tralee.

The Universal Postal Union decreed in 1907 that all picture postcards would have divided backs from 1st October 1907, with the message on the left side of the divide and the address on the right side, on the reverse side of the picture. Postcards can be dated from

1. Index number on card e.g. detailed catalogue numbers for Valentine Postcards (Coventry database)
2. Date posted (at least older than this date)
3. Postage rates applied; halfpence for inland mail 1895 to 1918, one pence from Jun. 1918 to Jun. 2021 and one & half pence Jun. 1921 to 1924. Similarly date of stamp issue is useful tool e.g. ½d Vermillion Queen Victoria in use 1894 to 1900 and 1/2d Blue-Green Queen Victoria in use 1900 to 1901; ½d Blue-Green King Edward from 1st Jan. 1902 to 1910.
4. Era of White Border which became popular from 1915.

All cards are "divided back" unless indicated in description.

Rare items depicted with red border/text/dot



Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City



Gougane-Barra Lake, Co. Cork
Valentine's Series
Dear Mrs. Harrison I am very glad to hear you are coming to see me. will you write & tell me

Top 2 cards published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland. Card on right has index number 37729 (cards 36697-38587 were registered in 1902): Valentines started business in 1825, becoming a limited company in 1896 and a public company in 1907. By 1907, they employed 40 artists to hand tint their photographs. Valentines produced topographical views from the 1880's, many photographed by James Valentine, and was internationally famous for its range of photographs.



Gougane Barra Lake and Island, Co. Cork

37729

St. Finbarr, patron saint of Cork, is reported to have lived in Scotland prior to Gougane Barra and to have established a string of churches wherever he went. He established a hermitage on the island of Gougane Barra, where the Oratory now stands, and he founded his most important monastery at the mouth of the River Lee, out of which grew the city of Cork.

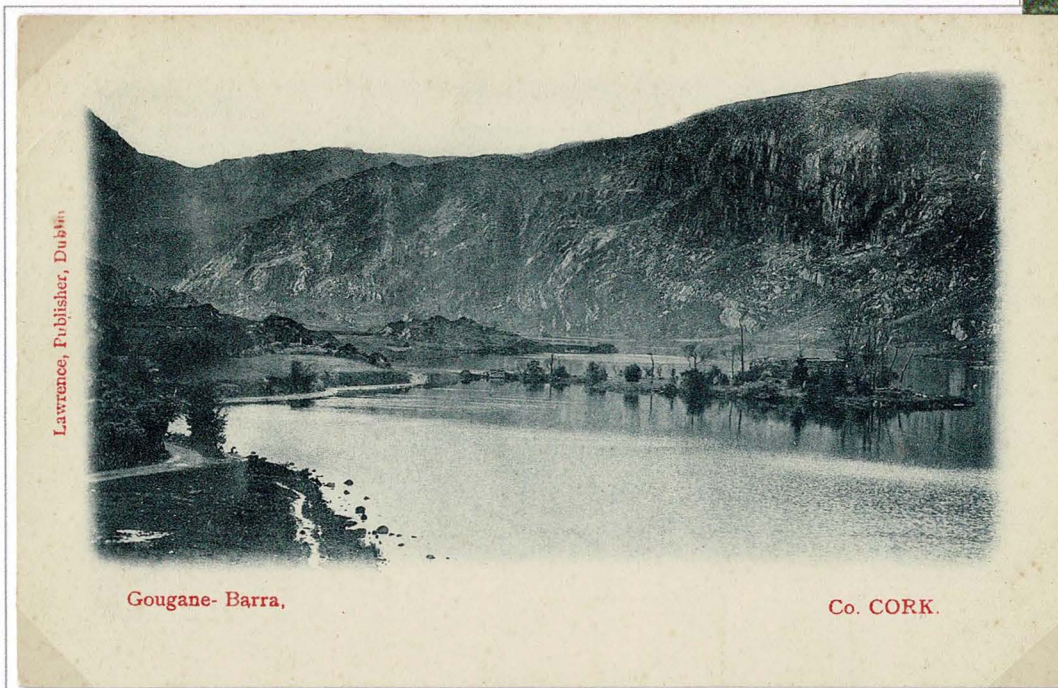
Card sent Kingston to Kent, Aug. 1910.



Finbarr's Oratory Gougane Barra Co. Cork

St. Finbarr's legend tells us that he lived on the island in the sixth century, prior to establishing a hermitage. The Oratory was built in 1900/1901, through the efforts of local priest Fr. Patrick Hurley.

Upper and centre cards card not posted.



Gougane- Barra,

Co. CORK.



Lower 3 cards are published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French (chief photographer for William Lawrence 1880 to 1916). Company was established in 1860 and operated as postcard manufacturer until 1920.

Card shows Gougane Barra Island prior to the building of the Oratory in 1900. Card not posted, set in the beautiful lake and forest landscape of Shehy Mountain. Card not posted



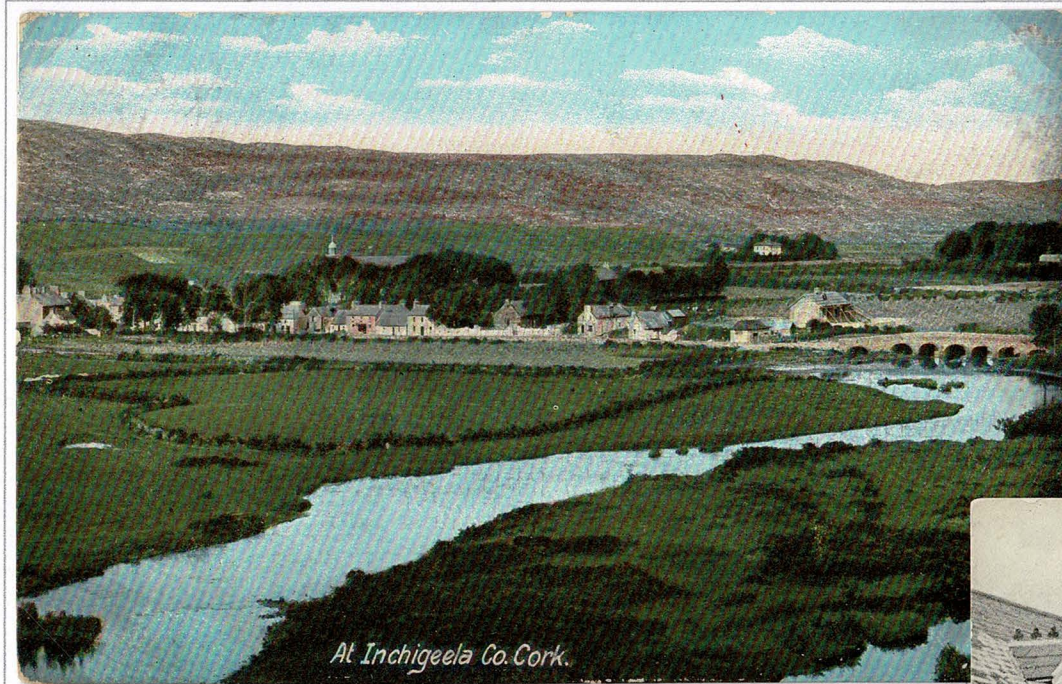
Coach leaving Cronin's Hotel, Gougane Barra.

Co. Cork.

Coach leaving from Cronin's Hotel, at the entrance to the Gougane Barra Forest Park. Cronin's Hotel has remained in operation to this time. Card posted July 1906 to Wilmington, USA.

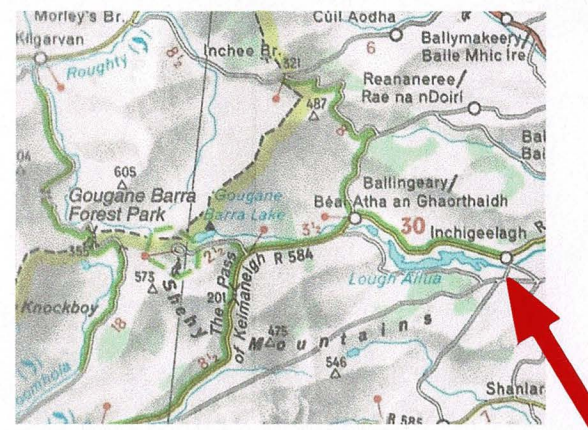
Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City

Inchigeela



The first townland that the River Lee flows through is the village of Inchigeela, which translates as "Island of the hostage". It is situated at the start of a string of lakes which are collectively called "Lough Allua". The River Lee is famed for its beautiful landscapes in this area.

Card posted locally from Ballingarry to Dublin, 17 Aug. 1900



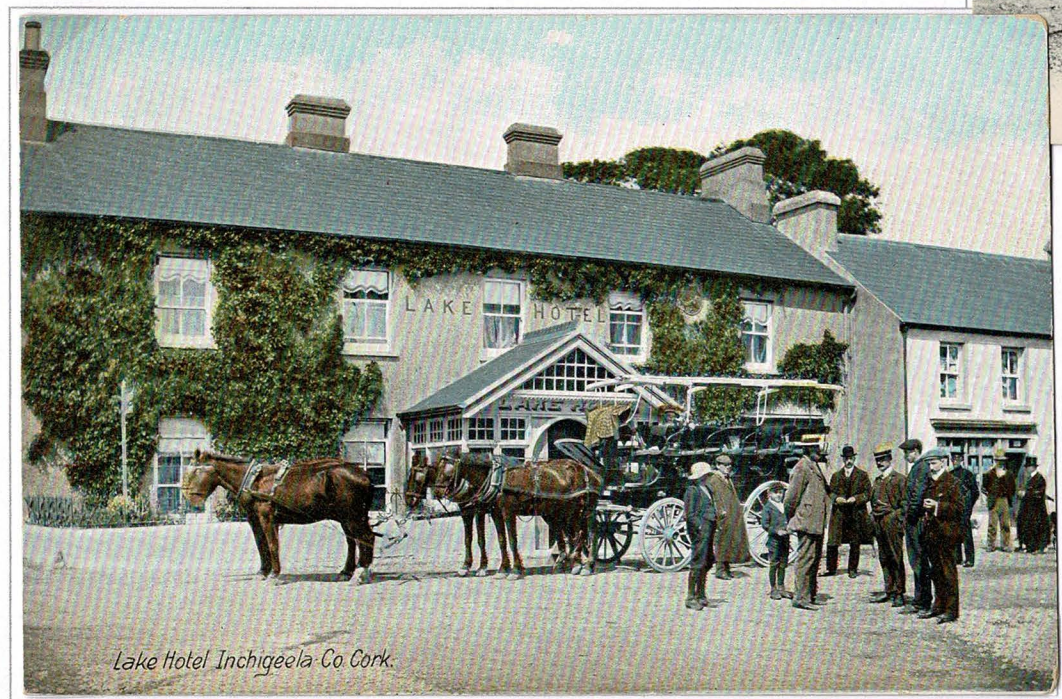
Inchigeela was the meeting place of the Lyre company of Irish Volunteers in April 1916, where they had expected to collect rifles sent by Roger Casement for use in the 1916 Easter Rising. However, the boat "Aud" was captured by the British Navy and the rifles never arrived.

Card not posted.



The Village, Inchigeela.

Co. Cork.



All 5 cards published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French (chief photographer for William Lawrence 1880 to 1916). Company was established in 1860 and operated as postcard manufacturer until 1920.



The Coach Glengarriff and Macroom Co. Cork.

A hotel was built in 1810 to serve the horse-drawn coaches of tourists travelling the Prince of Wales route to Kenmare and Killarney. It operated as The Lake Hotel (though it never had a view of the lake) until it closed in 2014.

Card not posted.

Fr. Patrick Hurley opened up the Gaeltacht country side in the late 1890s when he induced the Tourist Development Company to run coaches to Glengarriff and Killarney, via Macroom and Gougane Barra. He also successfully lobbied MPs for the improvement of the roads to help bring tourism into the area.

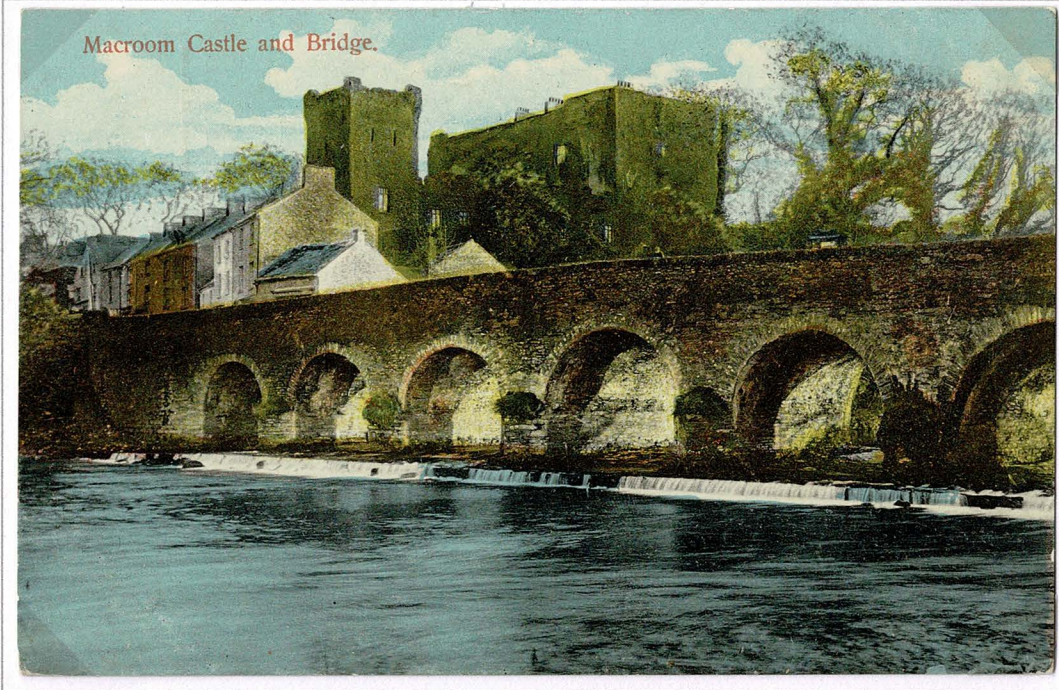
Card not posted.

Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City

Macroom

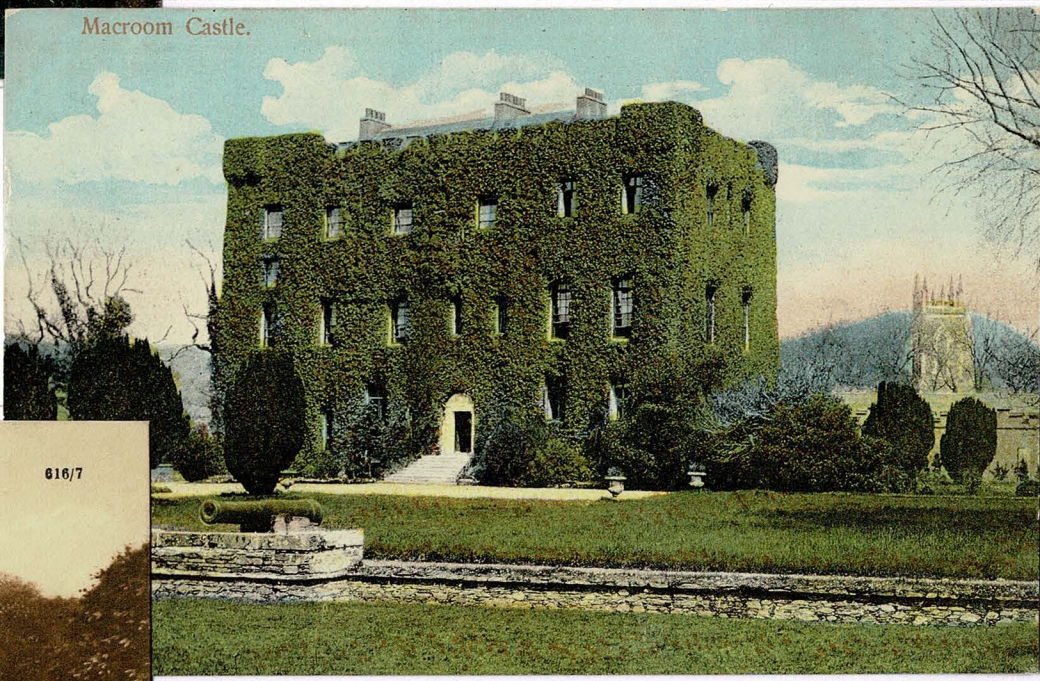


All 3 upper cards published by Miss Mescal, Macroom, printed in Prussia.



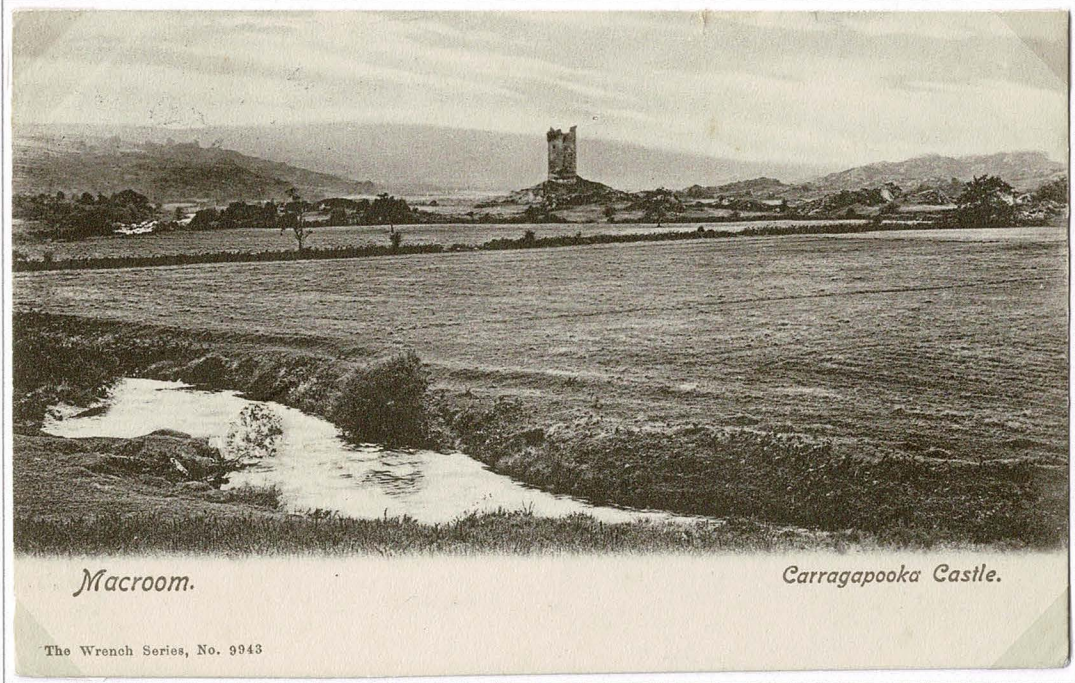
Macroom Castle guards the historic ford across the river Sullane. It is a 3 storey, 6 Bay X 3 Bay block of rooms, built in the 12th century by the O'Flynn family. The only other remaining building is the gatehouse and attached walls. It was burned in 1922 by anti treaty forces, led by Erskine Childers and Frank O'Connor, following the evacuation of the British Auxiliaries. Card not used.

The River Sullane flows into the River Lee just below Macroom, which is the first sizable town encountered by the river. During the early 19th century a number of Anglo-Irish families, including the Massey family, settled in the area. Many of their estate houses were burned by rebels during and after the Irish war of independence as the town was caught in the turmoil of IRA activity. Card not used.



Card published by The Macroom Printing Works, printed in Germany, No. 7 of 616 cards.

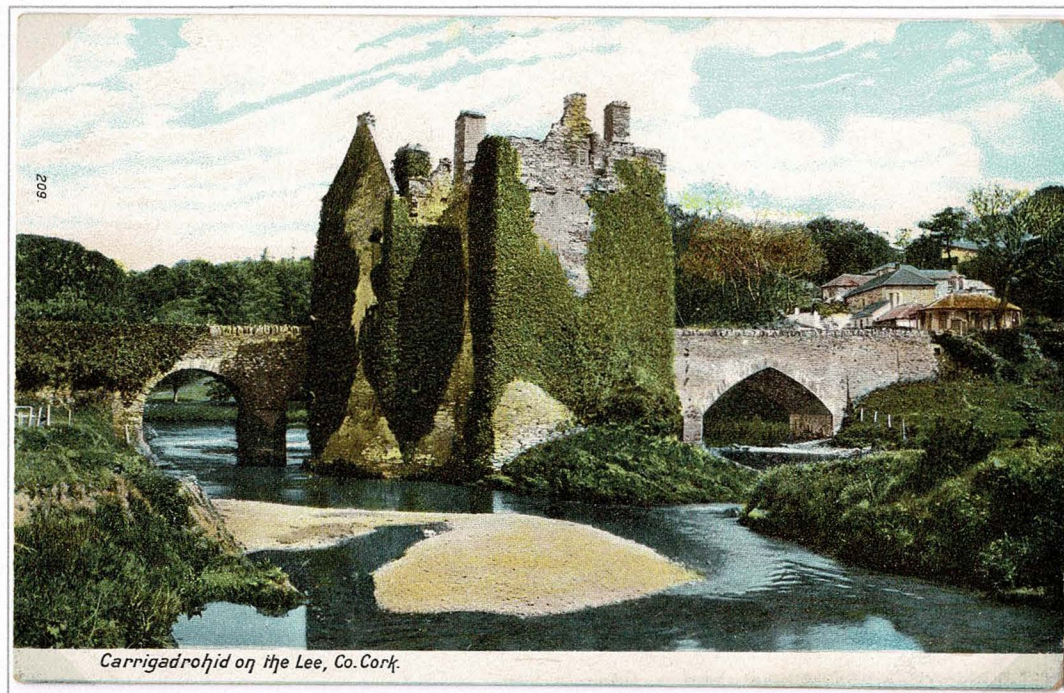
Card published by Wrench, No. 9943 of Wrench series, printed in Saxony. Card posted



Macroom – Bridge over River Sullane, which flows into the Lee.
Macroom can be translated from the Irish as “meeting place of followers of god Crom (or crooked oak)”, the latter a reference to a large oak tree that apparently grew in the town-square during the reign of the English King John. Macroom was also acknowledged to be the meeting place of the Druids of Munster.

Macroom – Carragapooka Castle
Carragapooka Castle is a ruined, five storey rectangular house, built in 1436 as a defensive tower, situated 6 km west of Macroom. The name translates from Irish as “Castle on the rock of the fairy”.
Card posted Carrigaline, Co. Cork to Oxford in June 1904.

Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City



Carrigadrohid on the Lee, Co. Cork.

The next village that the River Lee flows through is Carrigadrohid, translated from Irish as "The rock of the bridge". This is a townland and village in the parish of Aghinagh on the North bank of the River Lee. The castle stands on a rock in the middle of the river.
Card not posted.



Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Cork, printed in Dublin.

Published by F. Burke, Coachford, Ireland; printed in Great Britain.



Dripsey Castle, Coachford, Co. Cork

Card above and to left both published by F. Burke, Coachford, Ireland; printed in Great Britain. Publisher for card on the right is unknown.



Dripsey Mills, Co. Cork

Dripsey Woolen Mills— on Dripsey River, a tributary of the River Lee.

The next townland is Dripsey, translated from the Irish as "Muddy Water". This is a village located 20km west of Cork City. Dripsey Paper Mill opened in 1784, employing 400 people by 1812, on a six acre site. Dripsey Woolen Mills, shown on this card, was founded in 1903 by Andrew O'Shaughnessy, when he purchased the site of a pre-existing flour mill.
Card not posted.

Carrigadrohid and Dripsey



Carrigadrohid Castle, Killinardish.

Carrigadrohid castle was built in the 15th century by the Mac Carthy's of Muskerry. It was besieged by Parliamentary forces following the battle of Macroom. Boetius Mac Egan, Bishop of Ross, was hanged at the gate of the castle by the reins of his own horse, because he refused to implore the Irish garrison to surrender to the Cromwell's army.
Card not posted.

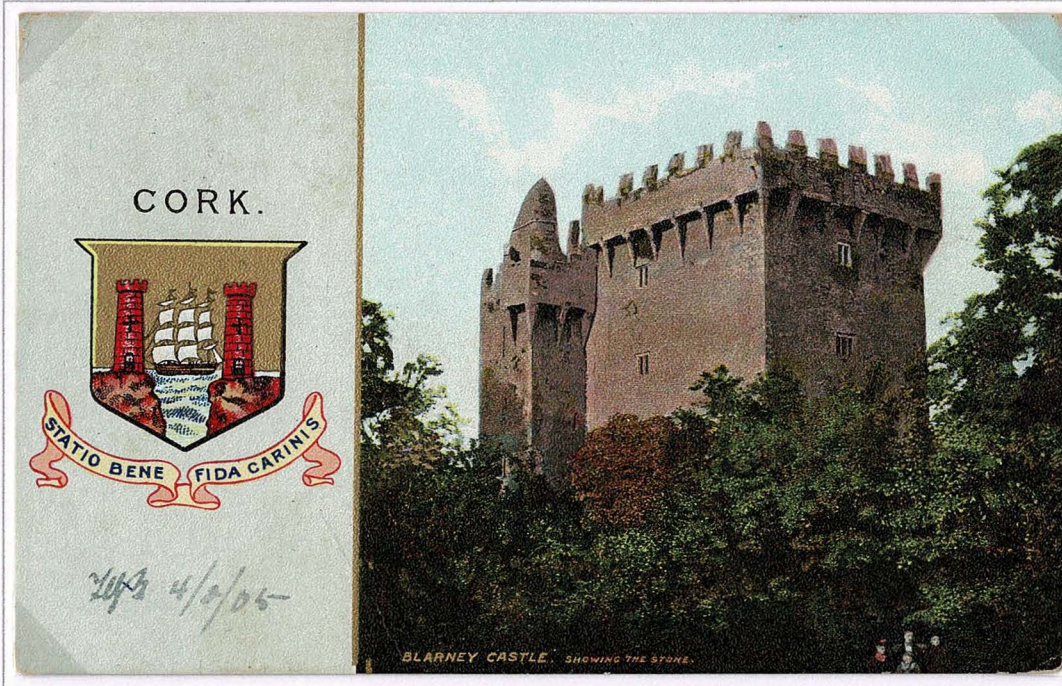


Dripsey Castle, on the Lee, Cork.

Dripsey Castle-Carrignamuck

Dripsey Castle is a country house located half way between the villages of Dripsey and Coachford. Like many of the great houses of its time, it was built alongside the River Lee or one of its tributaries, the River Dripsey in this case. Built c1746 by Cormac McTeighe MacCarthy, the 9th Lord of Muskerry, who also built Blarney Castle.
Card not posted.

Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City



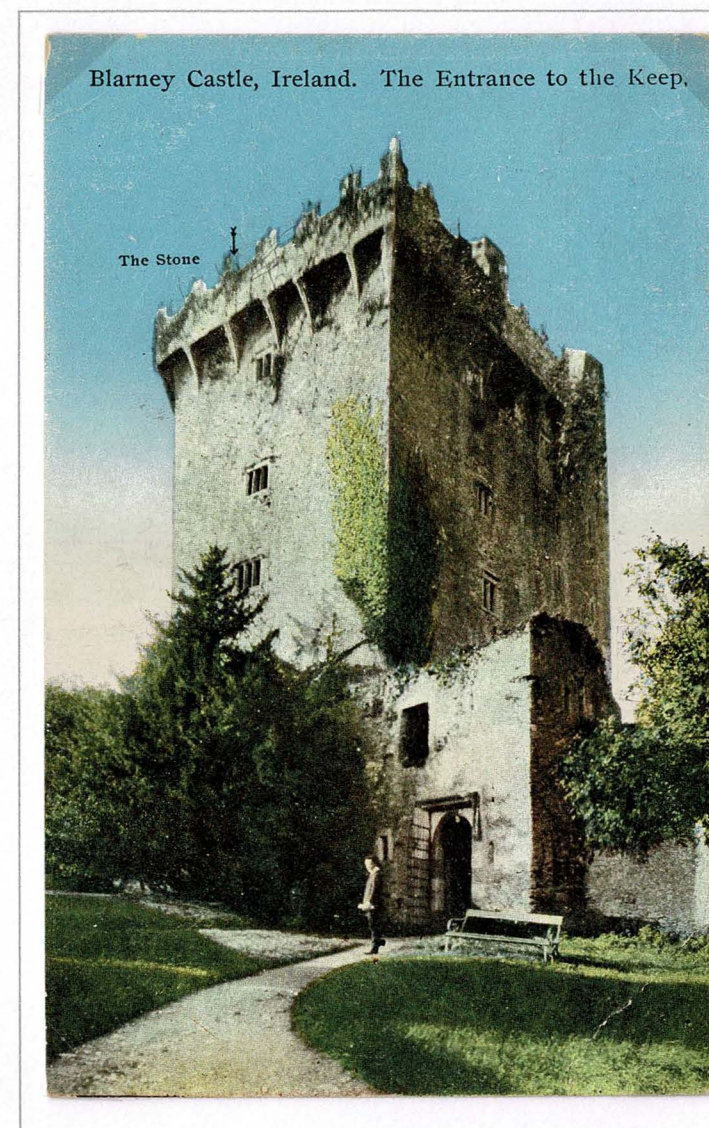
The next townland that the Lee flows through is Blarney, which is best known for its medieval castle, built in the middle of the 18th century by Cormac MacCarthy. The town of Blarney, Blarney Castle and the River Martin valley are located within the ancient barony of East Muskerry, of which Cormac MacCarthy was the 9th Earl.
Card posted Aug. 1906 from Cork to London.



Blarney Stone- Blarney Castle.

Card shows castle battlements and "tourist" lying on his/her back, stretching back to kiss the Blarney stone from an upside down position. Two iron bars are fixed into the parapet to get the gift of "speech", which the stone bestows on those who kiss it.
Card not posted.

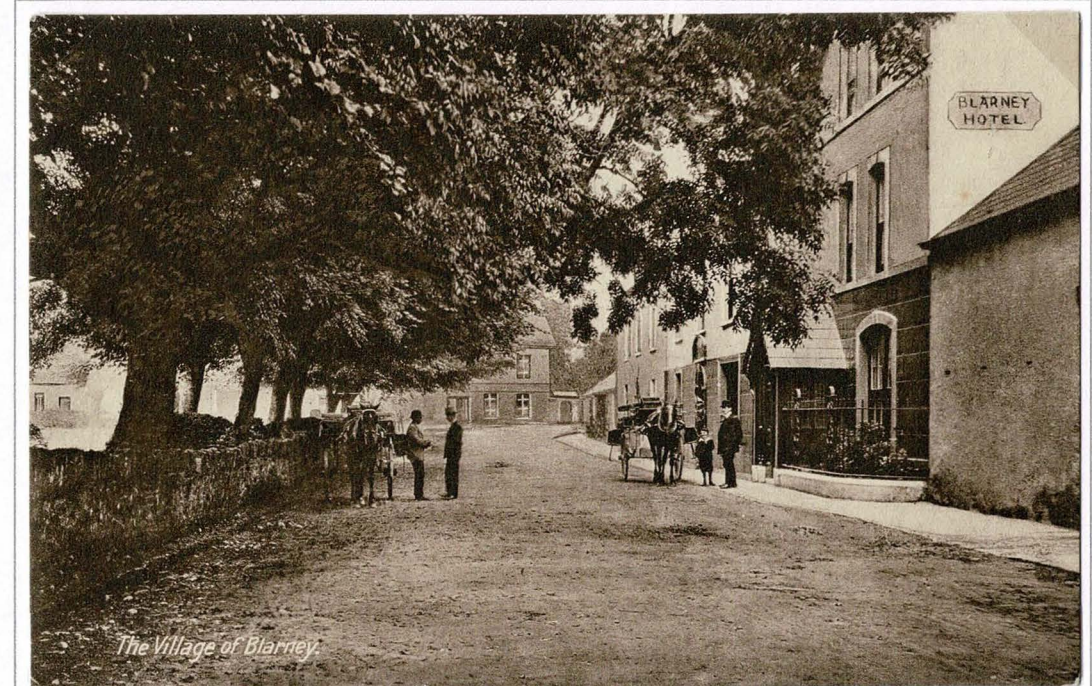
Left: Published by B & R Series (Brown & Rawcliffe, Liverpool). Number 648 of their "Camera" Series; printed in Britain.



Left: Published by Valentines & Sons Ltd., of Dundee & Dublin; printed in Ireland (see page 2).



Blarney Village & Castle



Centre card shows the Entrance to the Keep of Blarney Castle, with a small arrow indicating the famous Blarney Stone, set in the battlements 120 feet from the ground. The village of Blarney (above) could be reached by train in 1900.

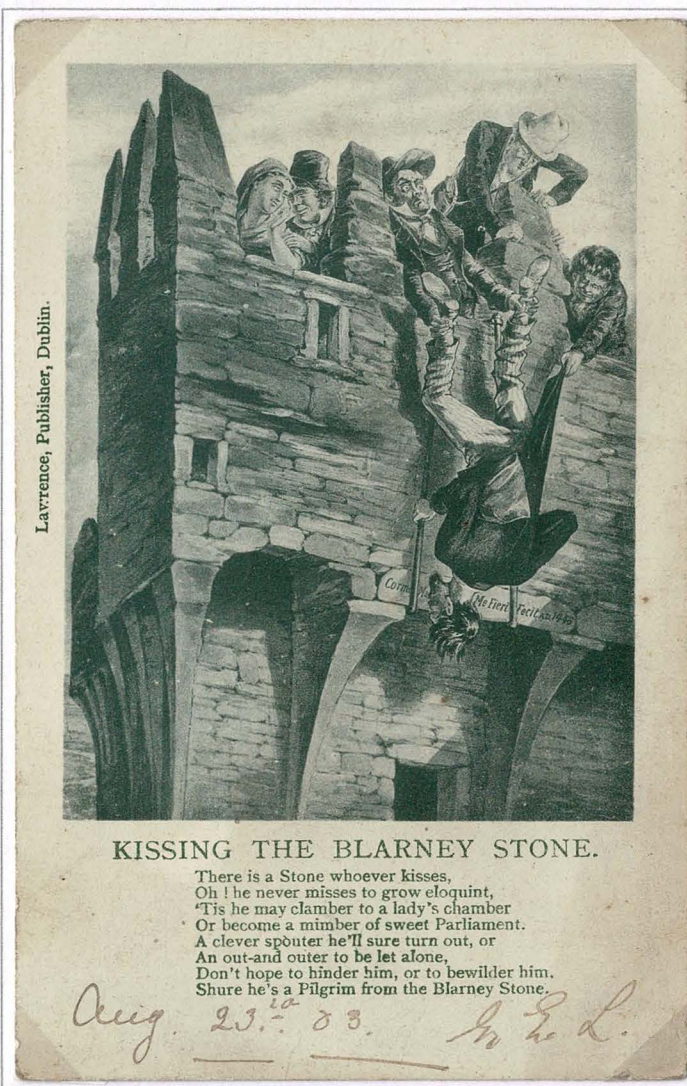
Above and centre cards are published by Fergus O'Connor, Dublin; printed in Germany. Cards not posted.



Blarney Stone – Blarney Stone
Preparing to kiss the Blarney stone.

Published by William Laurence, Dublin; printed in Germany (see page 2)

Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City



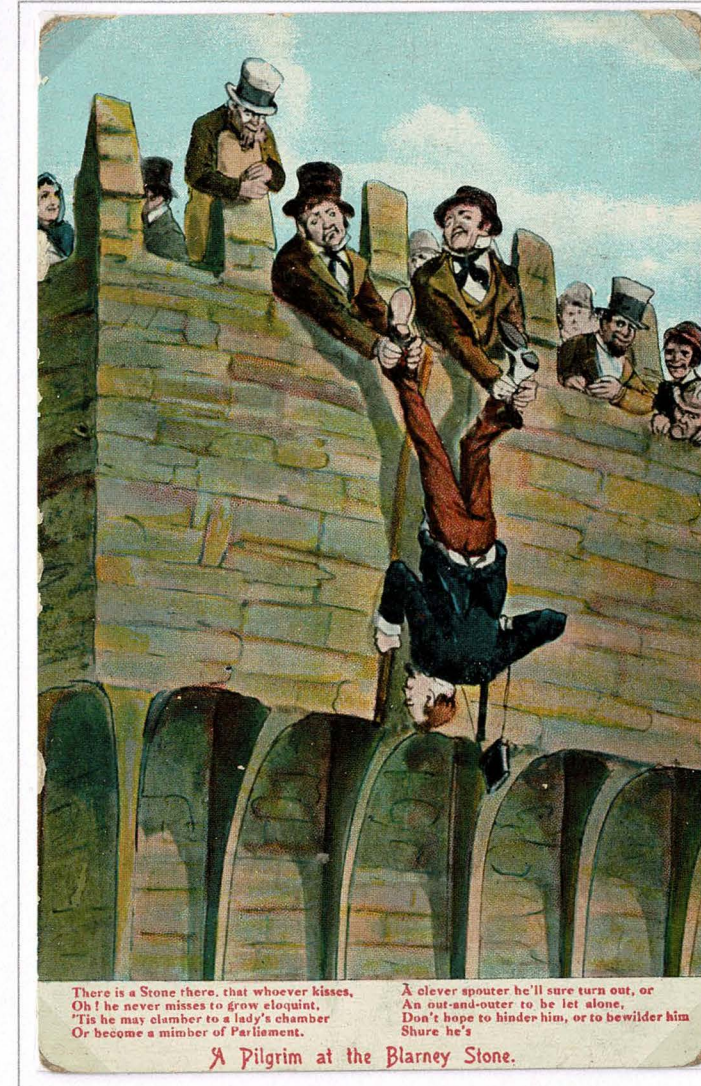
Left and right cards published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin; printed in Saxony.
Right had card has number 7694 (on address side) dating it between 1900 and 1910.

One of the attractions of visiting Blarney Castle is to kiss the Blarney Stone – the stone of Eloquence, which is said to pass the gift of eloquence ("gift of the gab") to the person brave enough to kiss it. Visitors must hang upside down over a sheer drop to kiss the stone.
This has been a postcard theme for many postcard publishers.

Left card posted Aug. 1903 from Dublin to Bray, Co Wicklow.
Right card posted Aug. 1907 from Killarney to Landudno.



Right card published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin; printed Germany (card No. 126 of Eire go Brea series).



St. Ann's Hill Hydropathic Baths, Tower, Blarney. Baths opened in 1843, originally with Russian Bath, followed later by Turkish Bath. Dr Barter took out a patient on an improved Turkish Bath in 1859, which became known across Europe as the Irish-Roman Bath. This was finally closed in 1952.
Card published by Fergus O'Connor (Cork rather than Dublin) and printed by Emil Pinkau & Co. in Leipzig, Germany. Posted St Ann's Hill to Dublin, 7 September 1900.
Rare Undivided Back card, only one I have seen in thirty years of collecting.

Waterloo – on River Martin, flowing into the Lee.
The Round Tower in Waterloo, just outside Blarney and beside the River Martin, is a curious folly built in the mid 19th century by Fr. Matt Horgan, the local parish priest of Blarney.
Card published by An Seanton go Deo company, Dublin. posted June 1910 from Cork to Kansas, USA.



Section 1. Life on the Lee - Source to City



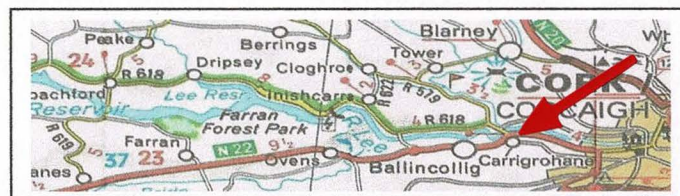
Carrigrohane on the Lee, near Cork.

Carrigrohane on the Lee near Cork.

Upper two cards published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin.

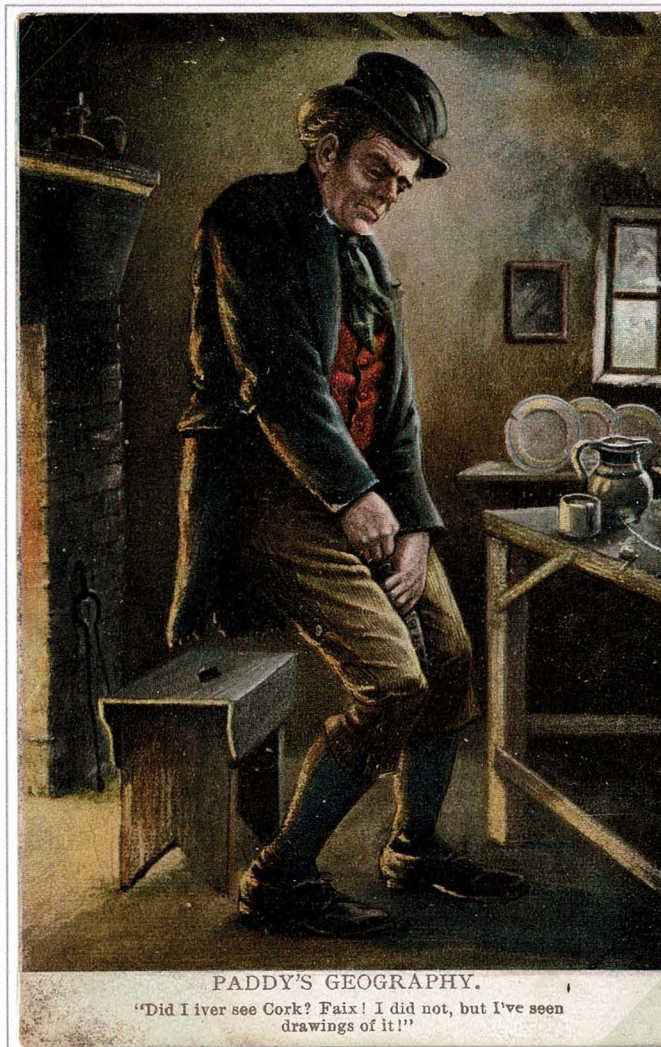
Both cards are generated from the same photograph, with the later card at the start of the wide border era in 1915.

Left card posted Ballincollig to Cork, in October 1904. Right card posted Blarney to Chelsea in October 1915.



View on the River Lee, near Cork.

Carrigrohane is the last townland before entering the environs of Cork City, and can be translated from the Irish as "Marsh of the Little Sticks". It is located on the south side of the River Lee, after it is joined by the River Martin. It is connected by the Carrigrohane Straight, a road built in the 1830s, which runs alongside the River Lee into Cork City. The importance of this road increased in the 1880s when the Muskerry Tram was established (Western Road, Cork City to Blarney, stopping at 21 stations including Carrigrohane – card at start of section 3.0 shows tram on Western road).



Did I ever see Cork.....

Humorous card published by Lawrence Publishing, Dublin. Card numbered 8247 and posted from Belfast to Leeds on 6 August 1907.

"View of the river Lee near Cork".

Left: Card published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin. Card not

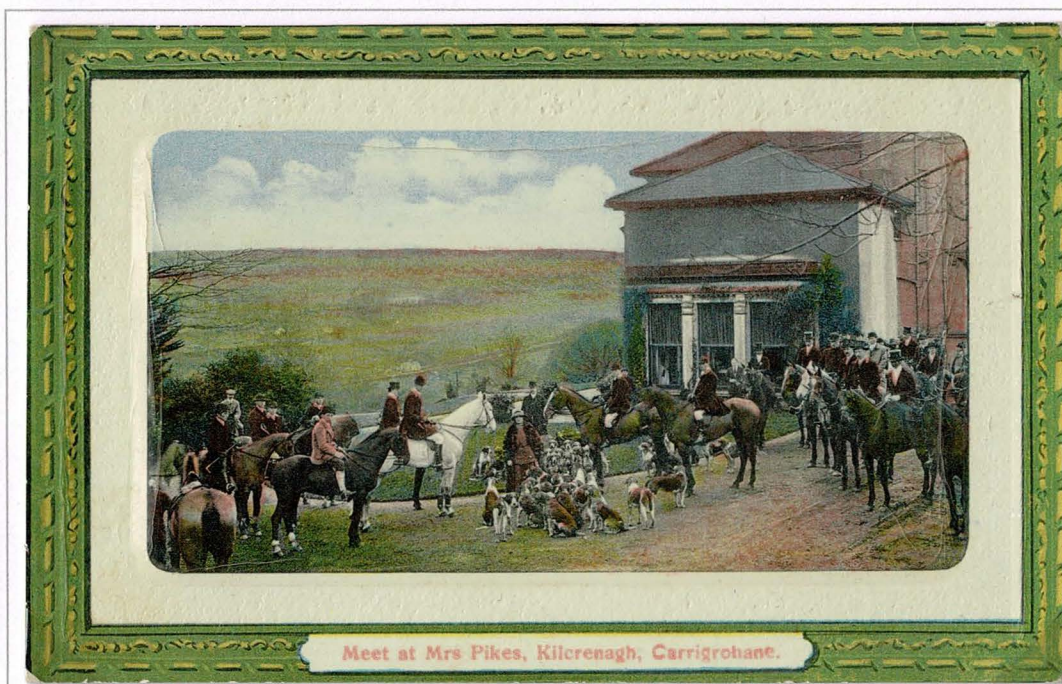
Carrigrohane, last townland before Cork City



Carrigrohane on the Lee, near Cork.

Below: Kilcronage House, owned by Ebenezer Pike at the start of the 20th century was one of many such houses burned to the ground in the vicinity of Cork, by the Free State Forces in 1922 and again in 1923 during the War of Independence. Pike subsequently made a claim of £62,000 arguing that his losses were "enormous for valuable furniture, paintings and art treasures". Scene of group meeting for the hunt, at the Pike family home.

Card published by Guy & Co. Ltd., Patrick St. Cork, printed in Prussia. Card not posted.



Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

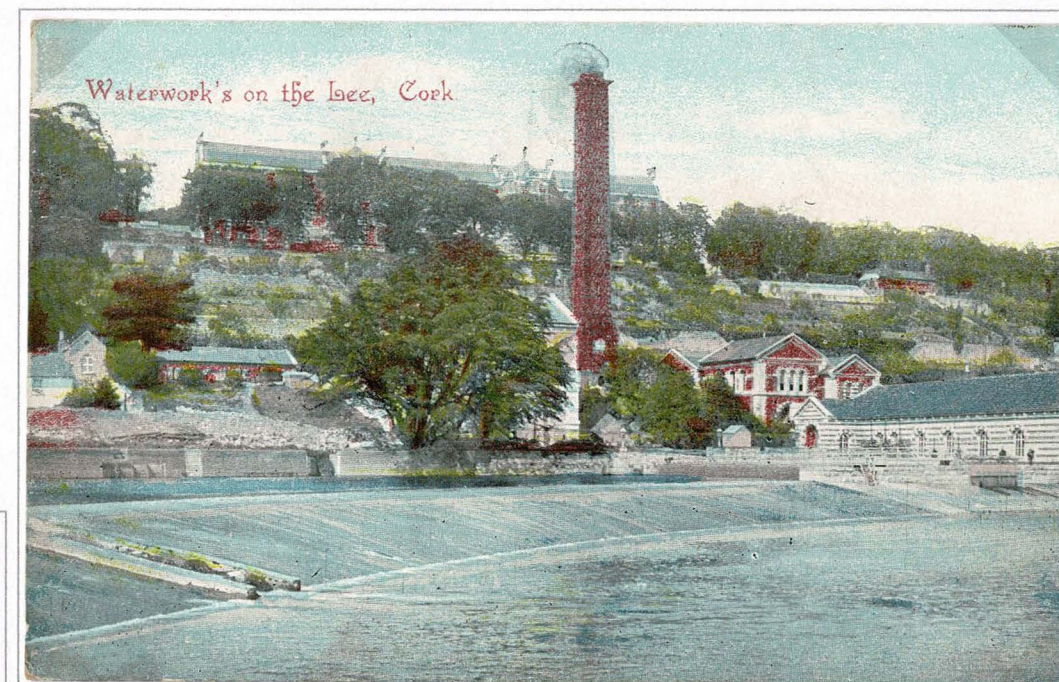
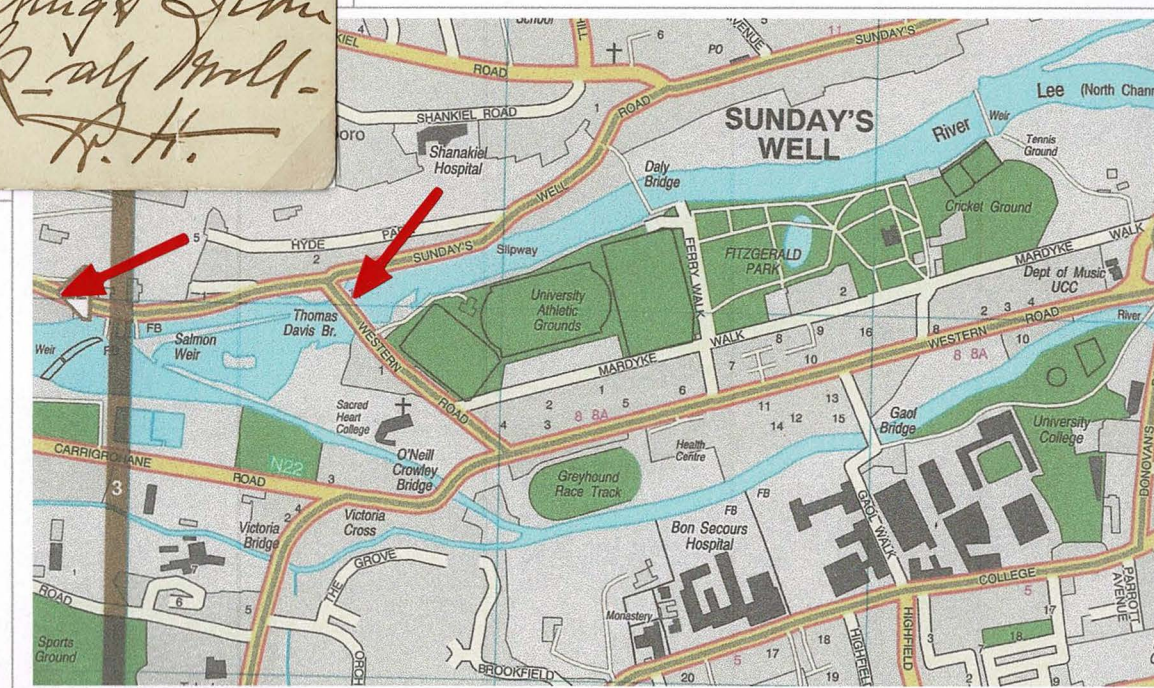


Above: View of North Channel of river Lee showing the very distinctive Patrick's Bridge.

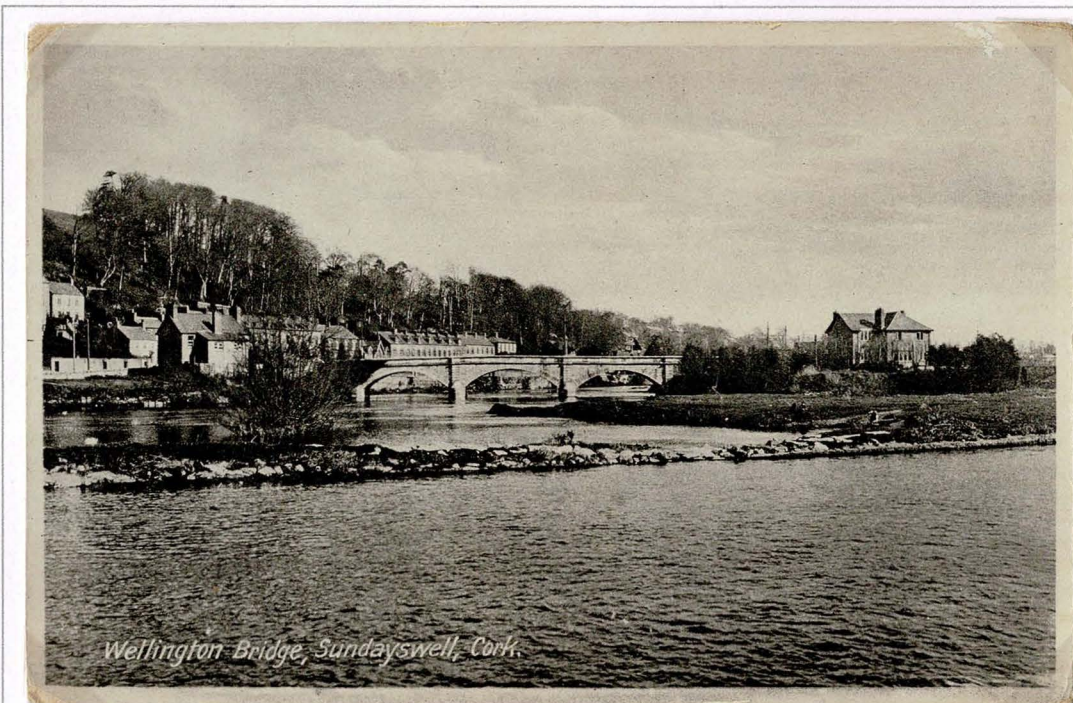
Undivided back format, publisher unknown. Sent from Cork to Reading, USA, on 15 August 1901.

Right: The river divides in two immediately after passing the City waterworks on the north side of the river. The building depicted here was built in 1857 (designed by Sir John Benson) but water was supplied from the site since 1768. New Croome & Barbour (Belfast) pumps were installed between 1902 and 1907, remaining in place until the waterworks ceased operation in the late 1960's.

Published by The Irish pictorial Card Co., 9/10 Maylor Street Cork, printed in Dublin, part of Emerald Series.



Right: Map of outskirts of Cork City. Showing divide of the river into two channels, the larger channel being called the North Channel.

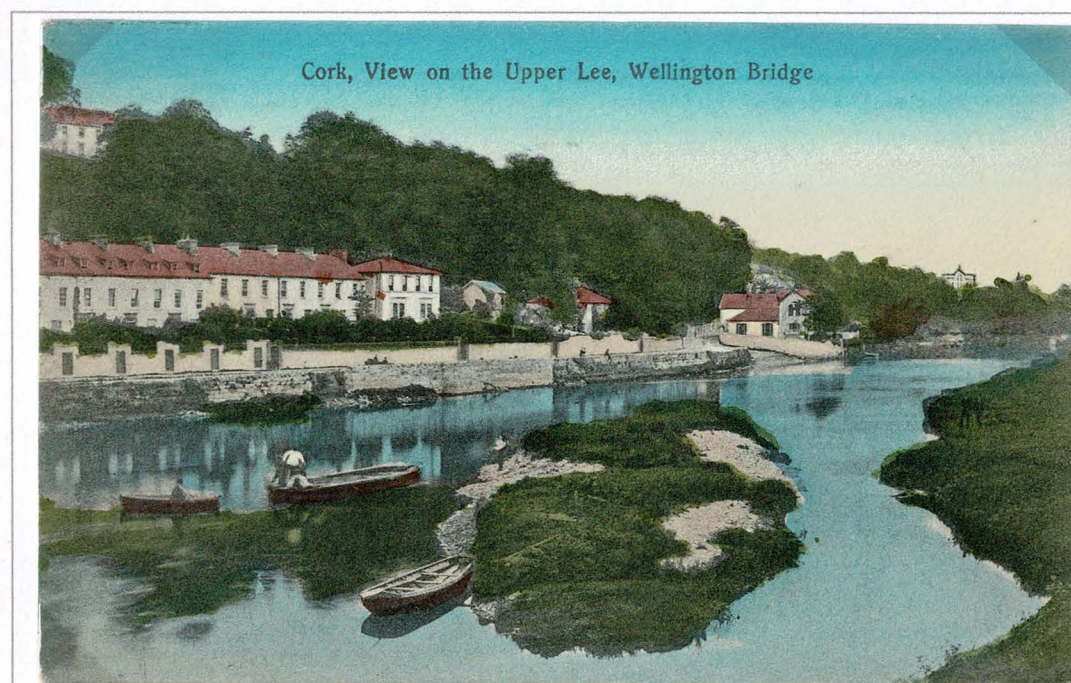


Wellington Bridge (now called Thomas Davis Bridge) – first bridge on North Channel

View looking to Cork city after passing under the bridge. This triple arch bridge, the first to cross the river at Cork City, was built in 1830 by G.R.Pain. Its name was changed by a decree of the Cork Co. Council, to perpetuate the memory of Thomas Davis, the Irish poet, philosopher and patriot.

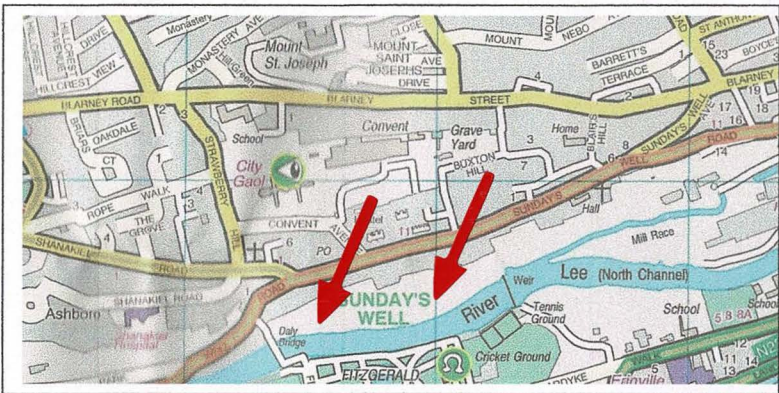
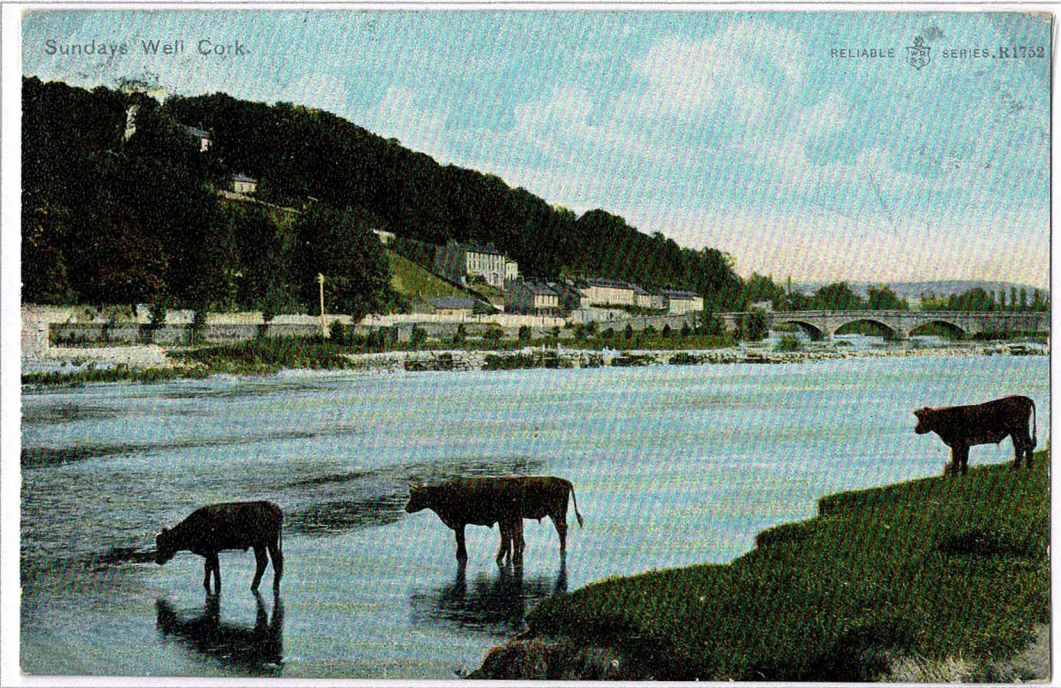
Left: Card published by Philco Publishing Co., London WC 1. Card numbered 933, part of Real Photo Series. Card not Posted.

Right: View of Sunday's Well from Wellington Bridge. Published by Fergus O'Connor, Dublin, card unused.

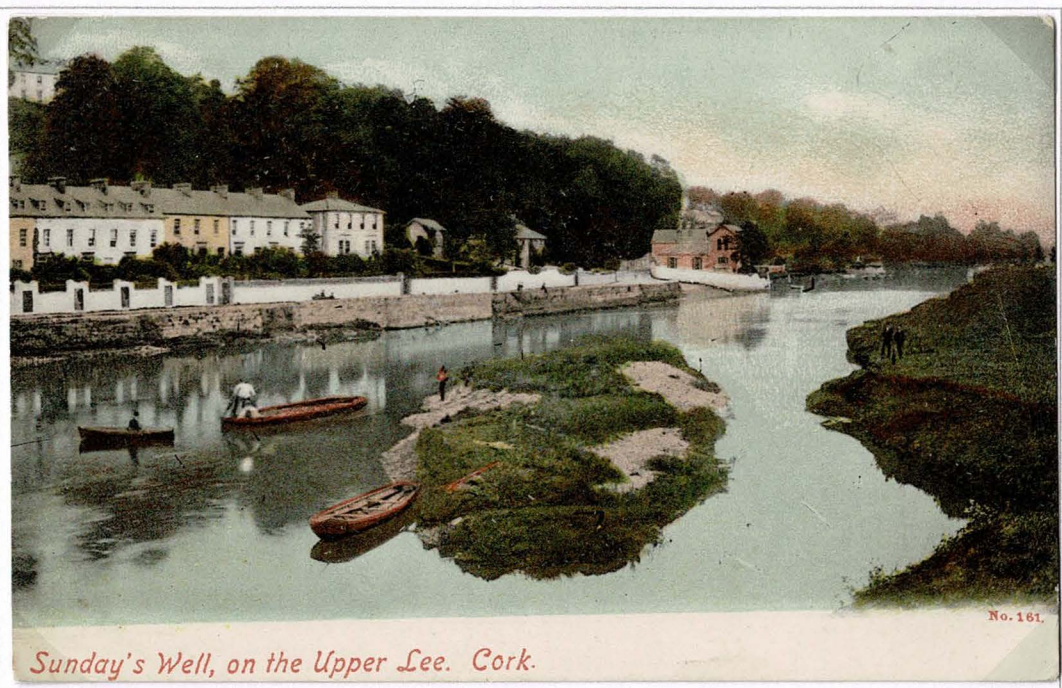


Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

Sunday's Well



Sunday's Well was a neat, middle class village, often compared to those found on the banks of the Thames, with well kept houses and gardens running down to the river banks.



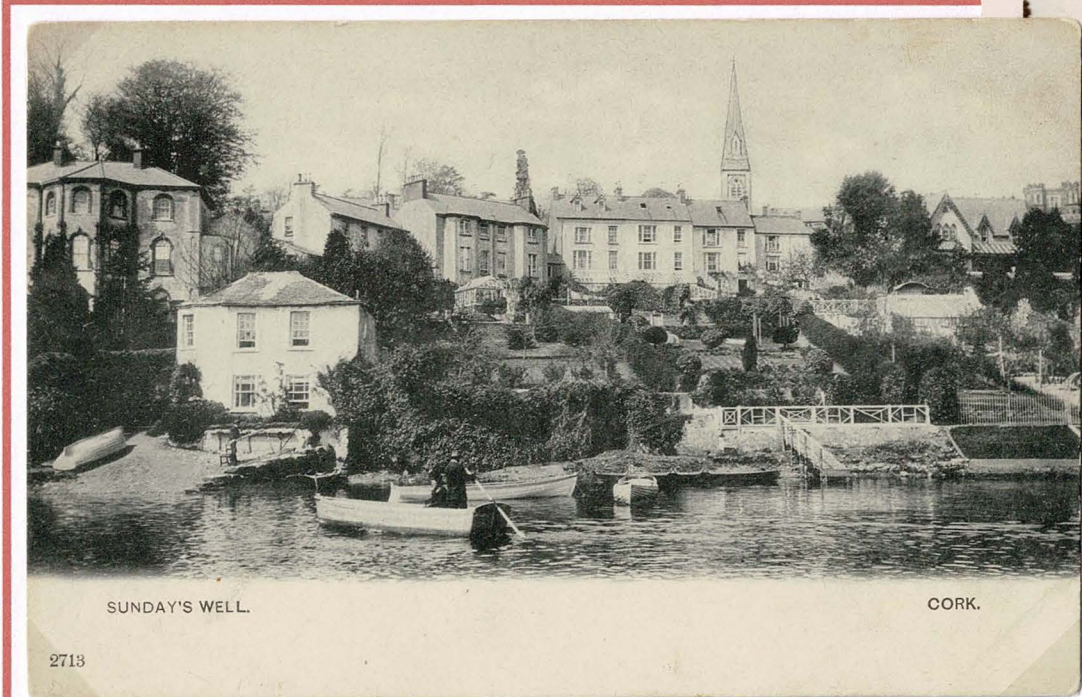
Above: Published by William Ritchie & Sons Ltd., London & Edinburgh. Card R1752 of the "Reliable Series" with clear view of company trademark between the "Reliable" and "Series". Posted Cork to Liverpool on 29 April 1910.

Centre and lower card feature Kelly's ferry service between Fitzgerald's Park and Sunday's Well, prior to the building of Daly's Bridge (Shaky Bridge) in 1927.

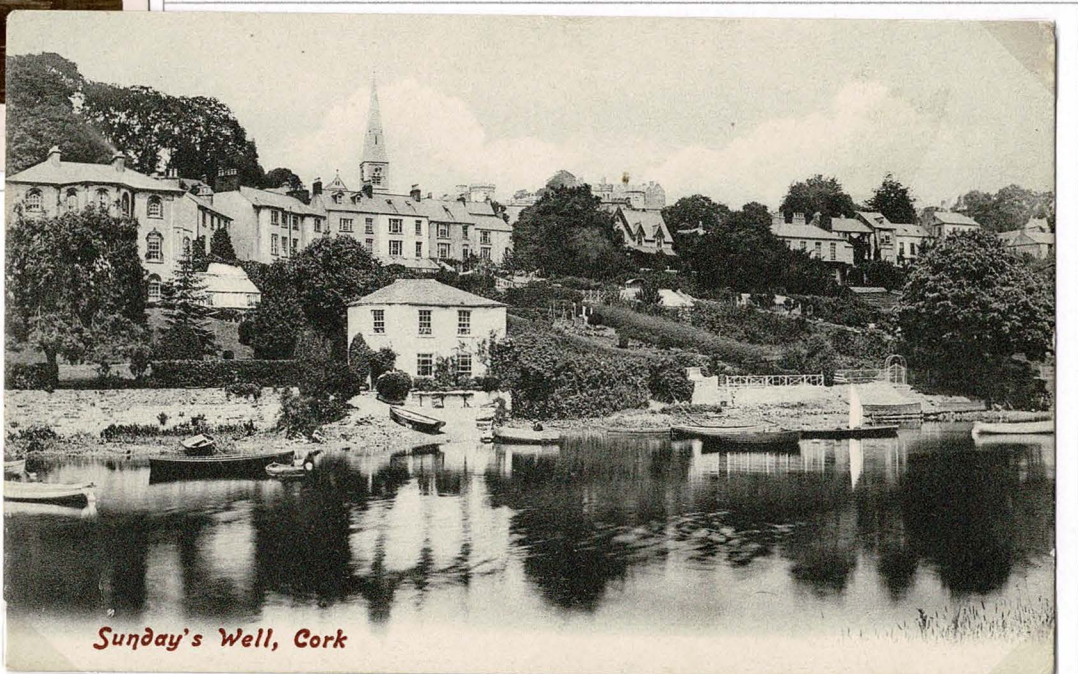


Above: Published by Fergus O'Connor, Dublin, (No. 161 very early in series). Posted from Cork to Greystones, Co. Wicklow, on 4 May 1905.

Left: Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode (E & S Ltd), Dublin, part of Signal Series, sent from Cork to Roscrea, Co. Tipperary, on 21 April 1913. Postcard is a real photograph, No. 14578 in series.

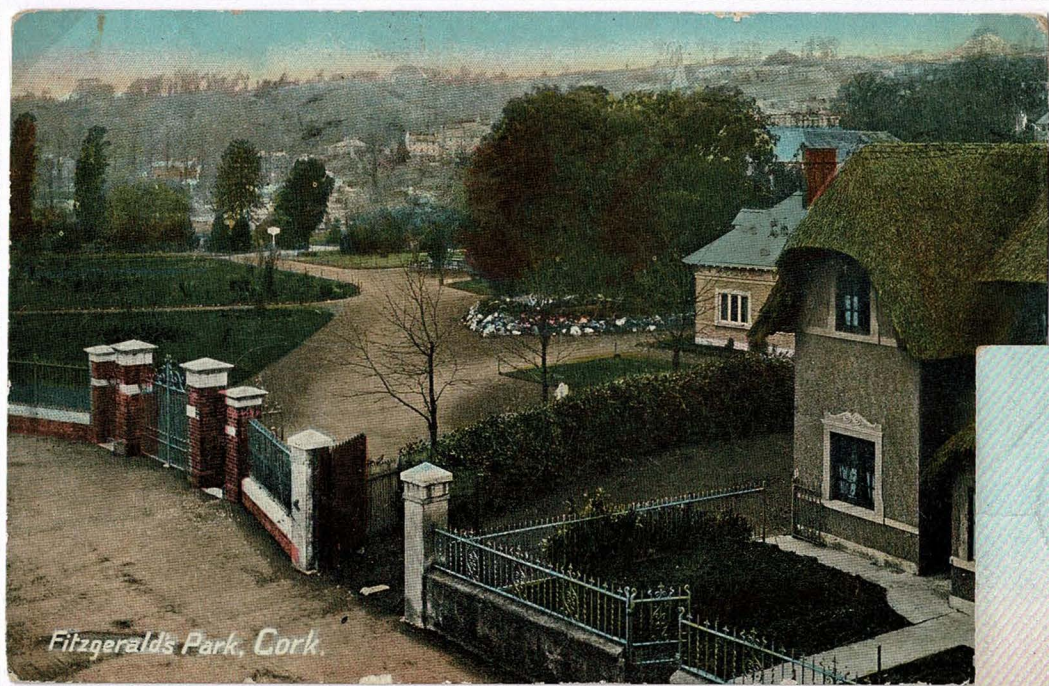


Lower two cards are both published by William Laurence, Dublin. The card on the left (No. 2713) is an undivided back, used in Ireland and Great Britain prior to 1902. (Very scarce card, only one seen by exhibitor in this format). The card on the right is a similar scene but laid out in the divided back format.

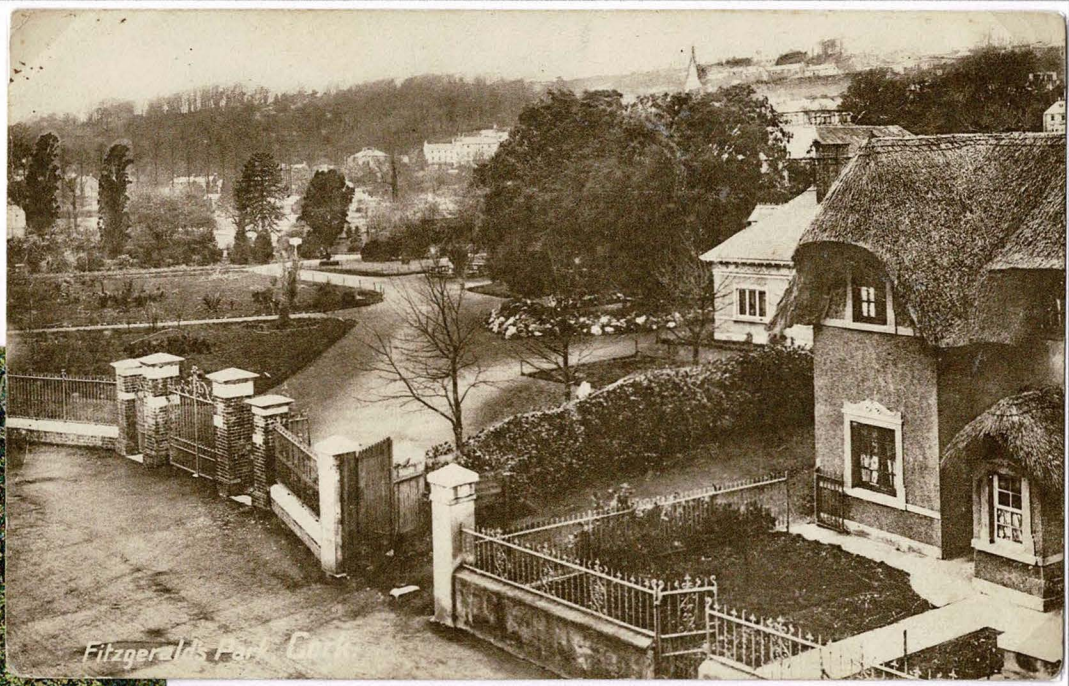


Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

Fitzgerald's Park



Top 2 cards published by The Philco Publishing Co., (PPC), London. The sepia card on the right has the Series No. 4267 (unused). This was passed for publication by the Press Bureau in July 1917. The card on the left has the Series No. 4581, coming later in the series, posted from Cork to USA in Feb. 1920.



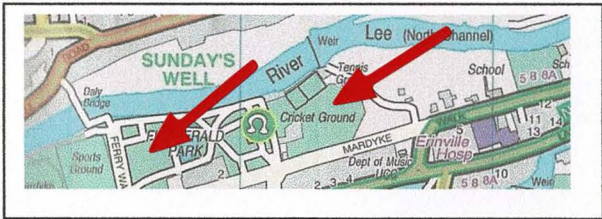
Fitzgerald's Park, on the south river bank, consists of 18 acres of landscaped gardens, originally laid out by Charles Beamish, a well known local brewer. Charles Beamish's house was opened to the public in 1910, where it retains this function to the present day. Card posted from Cork to New York, USA in Feb. 1920.



The cricket ground shown in this card is named after Richard Beamish and is located on the south bank adjacent to Fitzgerald's Park. Card posted in Oct. 1903 from Cork to Southport, UK.



Centre card above published by William Ritchie & Sons Ltd., London & Edinburgh. This card, R1811, is part of the Reliable Series, identified by clear view of the company trademark between "Reliable" and "series".



Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin; Printed in Ireland.

Published by Valentine & Sons Ltd., Dublin; Printed in Ireland.



Father Matthew Memorial Fountain- in Fitzgerald's Park
This fountain was designed by Henry Albert Cutler, honorary architect for the Cork International Exhibition in 1902. The area around the fountain was landscaped in 1913 and the first two swans were donated by Sir Edward Fitzgerald, whom the park was named after and who was the organizer of the Cork International Exhibition in 1902 and Lord Mayor of Cork 1901 to 1903.

Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City



The Mardyke Walk: Limited edition early Cork photo card., published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin. Card sent from Cork to Dublin on 7 September 1911.



The Mardyke Walk

Edward Webber built a raised walkway in 1719 over a large section of marshy land, naming it after a famous promenade in Amsterdam, the "Meer-Dyke", which became a fashionable meeting place along the Lee. The walkway stretches from Cork City centre to almost the point at which the river divides into north and south channels.



If I headed for Cork.....

Humourous card on undivided back, publisher unknown, sent within Bangor, Co. Down, on 15 August 1903.

Published by Guy & Co Ltd., Patrick St. Cork. Card sent from Cork to Isle of Wight in 1915.

Right: Published by Valentines, Dublin, printed in Scotland. Part of Famous Through the World Series.

The Mardyke



Above. Mardyke with view of bandstand. Undivided back card published William Lawrence, Publisher, Dublin. Not pace on picture face for recording message, address only on reverse side. Card not posted.



Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

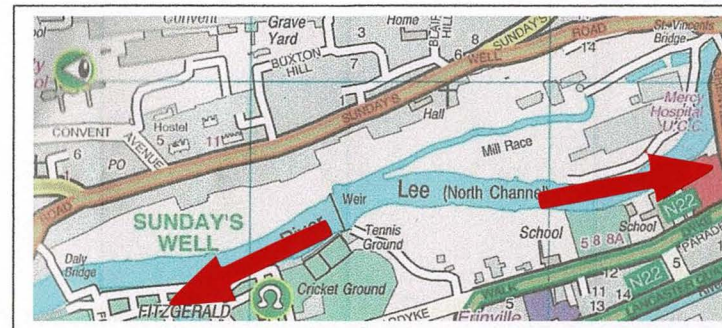
Cork International Exhibition 1902/ Looking Westwards



CORK EXHIBITION, 1902, from Water Chute

Above: Cork International Exhibition 1902, photographed from water chute

Undivided Back, publisher unknown, but likely published as part of the promotion for "Cork Exhibition" in 1902, also likely to be an early Lawrence card. Card sent within Cork, but unfranked (possibly sent within envelope).

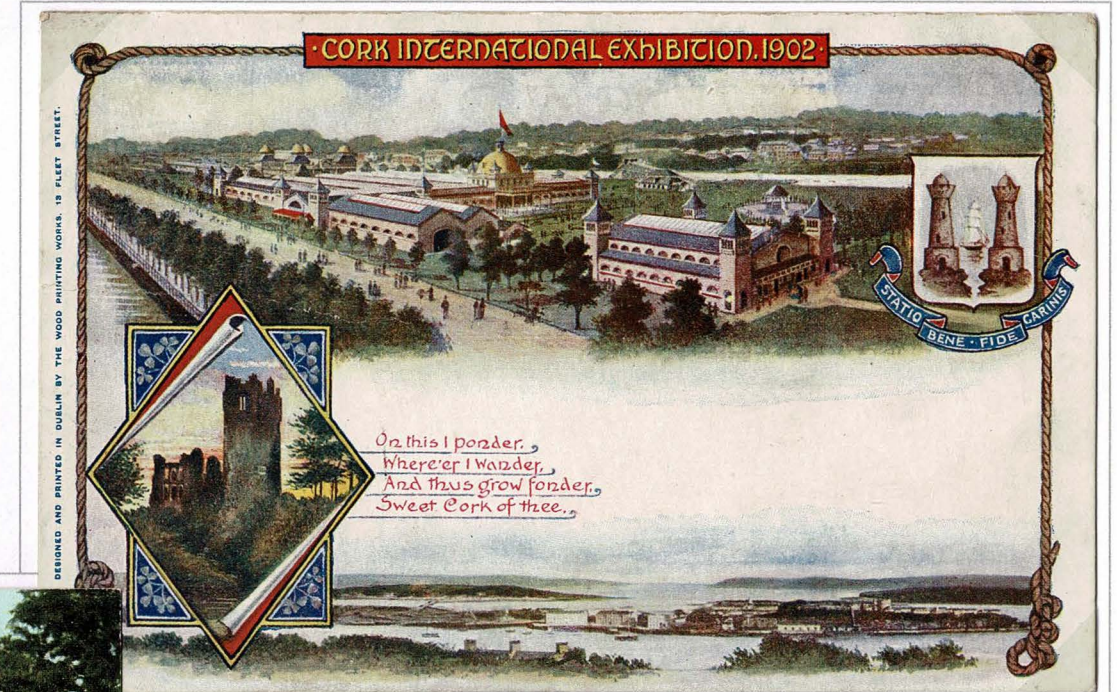


Cork International Exhibition was a World fair, held in Cork in 1902. It took place on the 8 hectares of reclaimed marshland that is now "Fitzgerald's Park". Entertainment included a major water chute into the Lee, as well as items such as a skating rink, an aquarium and a shooting gallery.



Cork

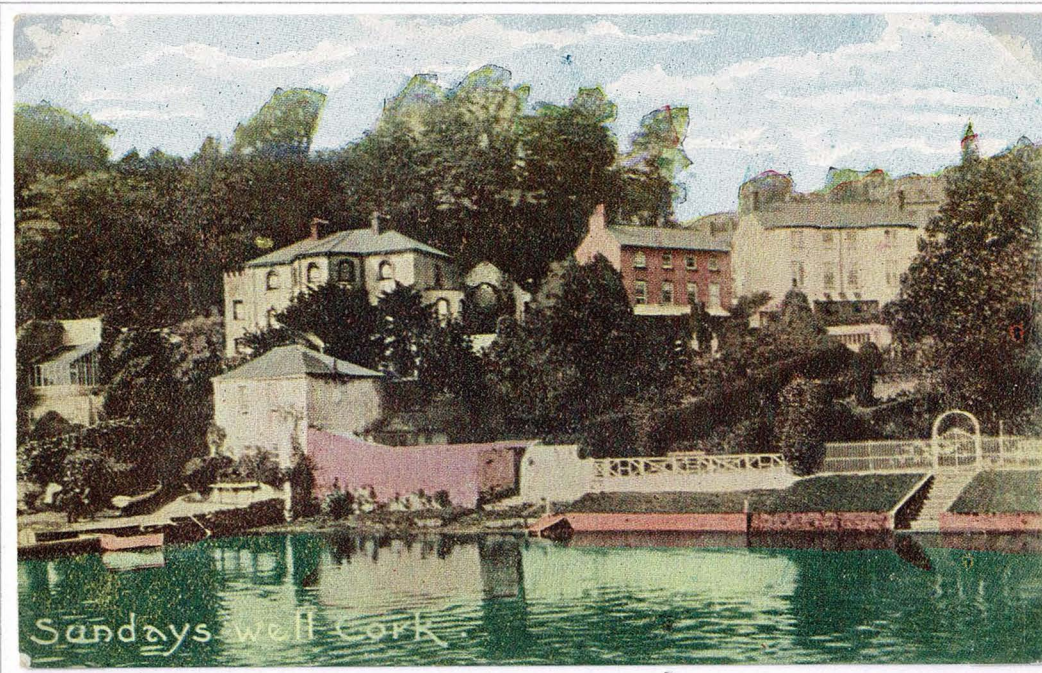
Sunday's Well and St Vincent's



Above: When the Cork Exhibition closed, the grounds were donated to Cork Corporation for recreational use by the public. It opened in 1906 as Fitzgerald's Park and it retained the original pavilion and fountain from the international fair.

Undivided Back, published by The Wood Printing Works, Dublin. Designed and printed in Ireland. Card not used.

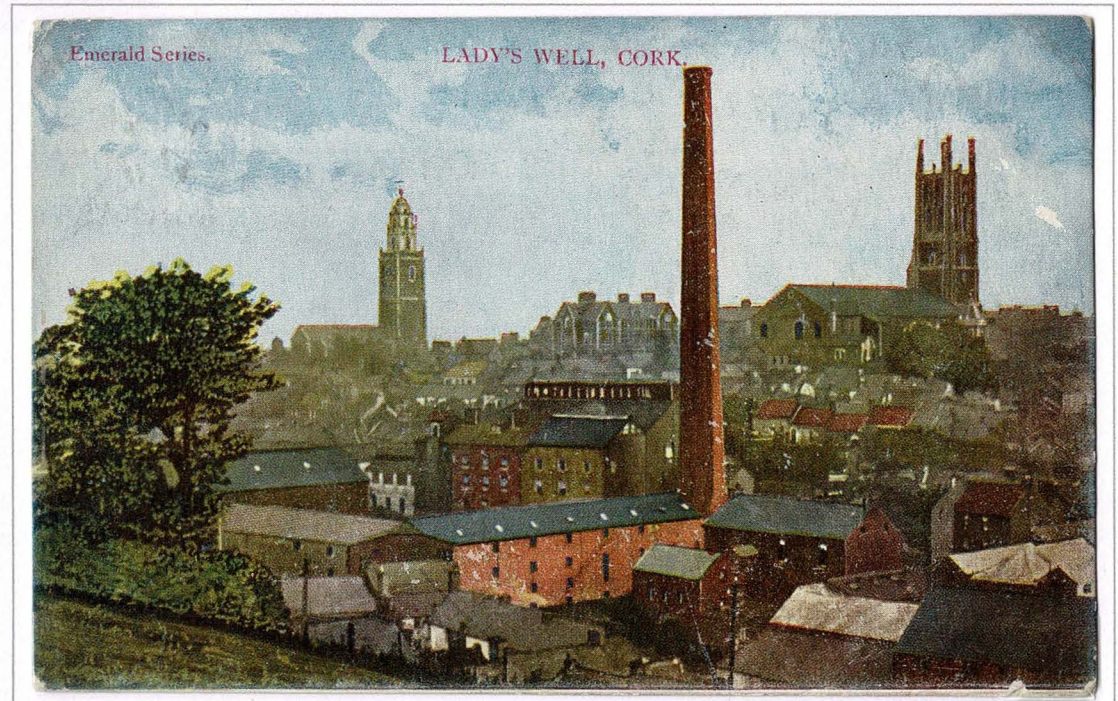
Below: Our Lady's Well Brewery. The prominent chimney in this card marks the site of Lady's Well Brewery, which takes its name from a famous well nearby. The Brewery was founded in 1854, with much of the product exported across Great Britain and to the British Colonies. **Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Co., Cork.** Part of the Emerald Series, printed in Ireland. Card sent from Gainsborough to Lincoln, England, in April 1906.



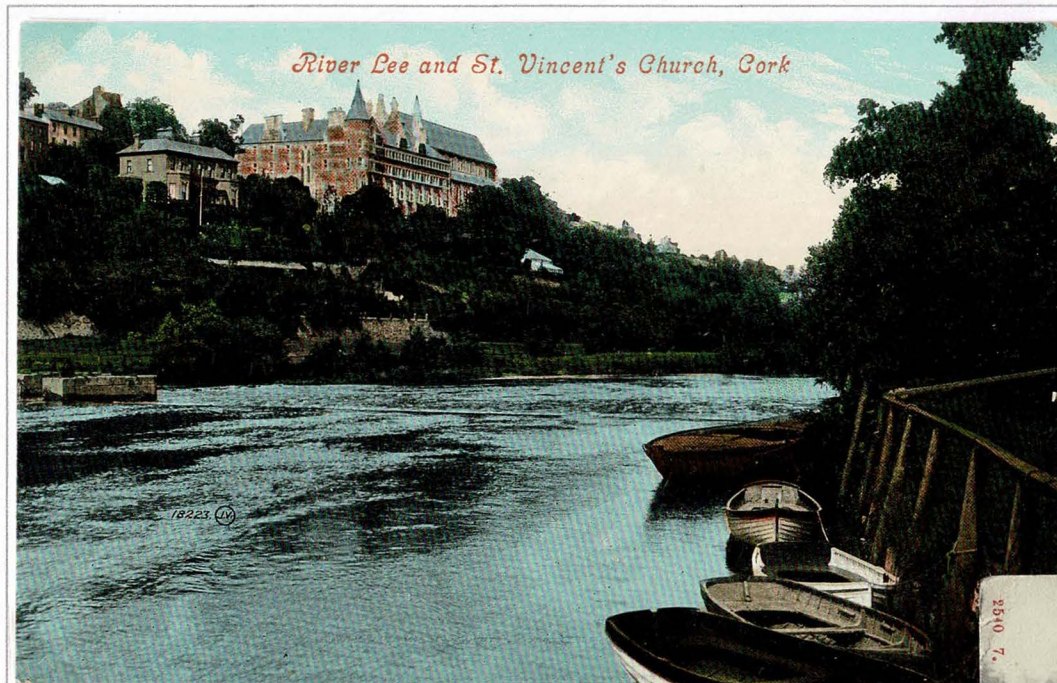
Sunday's Well Cork

Above: Sunday's Well – looking westwards to Cork City. View of the Weir, with St Vincent's church on the left, tall Chimney stack on skyline is from Lady's Well Brewery, established by James Murphy & Co. **Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French.** This card bears the number 8161. Card unused.

Left: Sunday's Well (City End) **Published by The Irish pictorial Card Co., 9/10 Maylor Street Cork, printed in Dublin, part of the Emerald Series.** Posted 11 September 1911 from Cork to Cardiff.



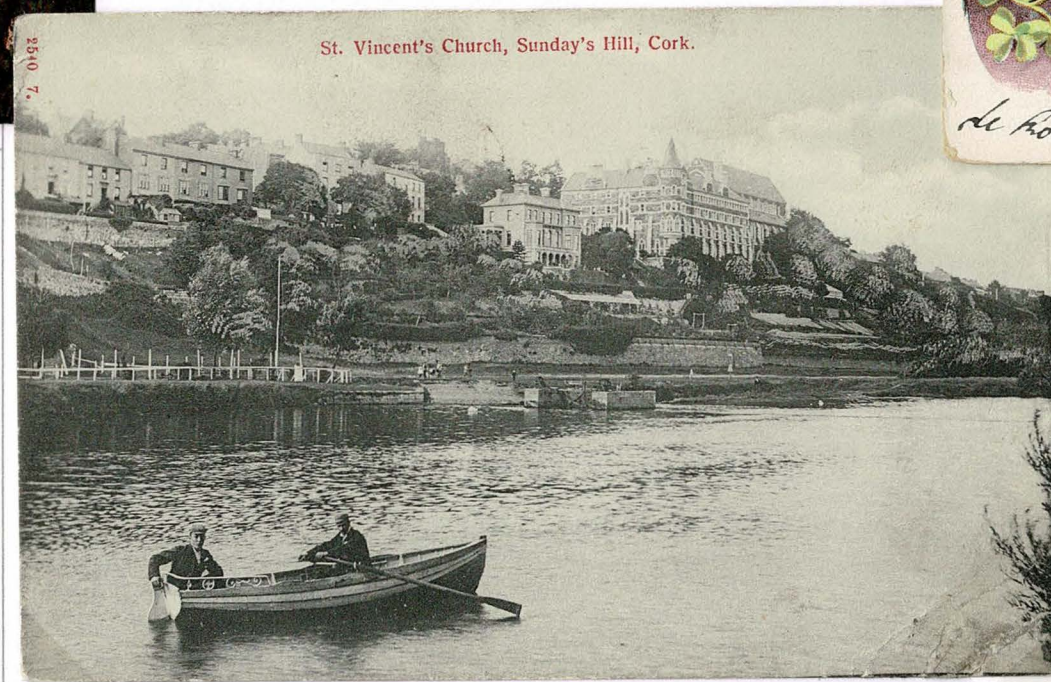
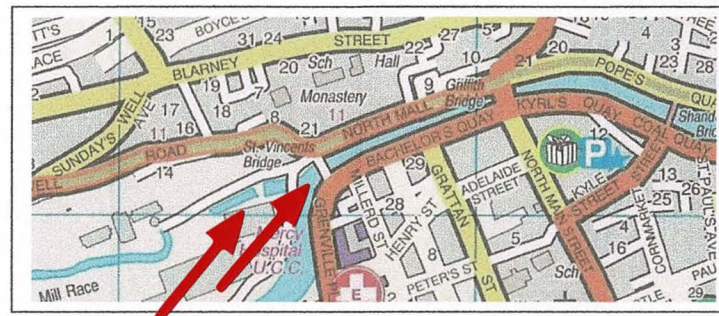
Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City



Above: St Vincent's Church, Sunday's Well.

This Gothic style church was built of sandstone on a rocky outcrop of Sunday's Well. The site was donated by local resident, Miss Mary MacSwiney.

Published by Valentines of Dublin, printed in Scotland. Card has index number 18223 (cards 17984-19945 were registered in 1893). Card unused.



Above: St Vincent's Church, Sunday's Well.

Card shows St Vincent's church on north side of river, dedicated in July 1856 and consecrated on 4 Oct 1906. Church was designed by Sir John Benson and its roof was destroyed by a storm in Nov 1853 while under construction.

Undivided back, publisher not identified, card sent from Cork to London in February 1903.

Left: St Vincent's Church, Sunday's Well. Card showing church on hill and the boat ferry run by Dooley family
Published by Harmann, printed in Germany, no. 2540 in series.



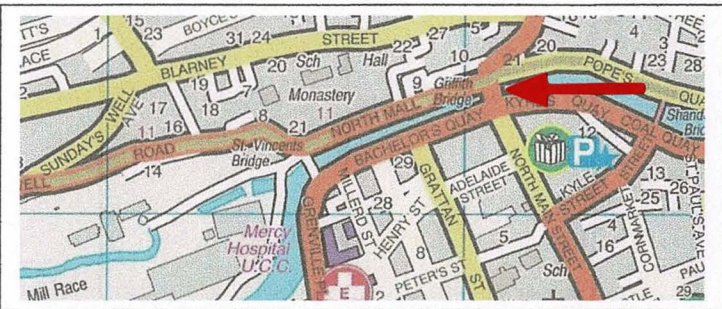
Left and Right: St. Vincent's Bridge – footbridge only, second bridge on reaching Cork city and suburbs. Shandon church visible in background.

Both cards published by **The Irish pictorial Card Co.**, 9/10 Maylor Street Cork, printed in Dublin. Left card posted from Cork to Middlesex, England, on 29 May 1906. Right card posted from Carrickmacross to Belfast on 11 Feb. 1905.



Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

North Gate Bridge



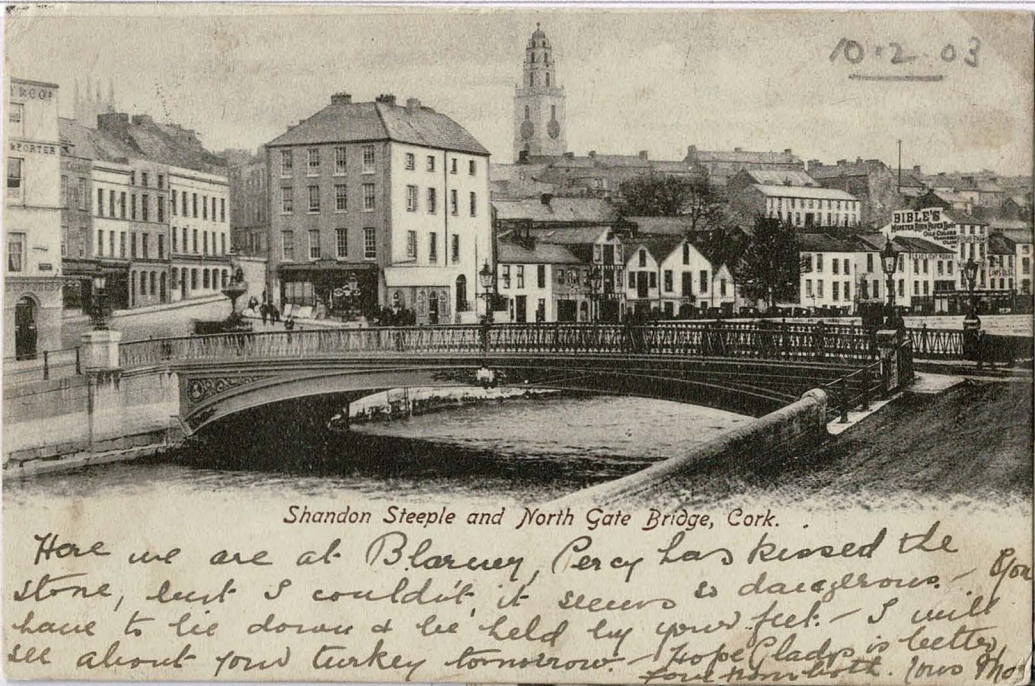
North Gate Bridge (now Griffith Bridge) – looking towards city centre

The foundation stone for this bridge was laid in 1863, built as a cast iron structure with the iron work completed by Ranking & Co., Liverpool. The style incorporated ornamental lamp posts and iron medallions featuring Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Daniel O’Connell and the designer Sir Thomas Moore. Shandon steeple visible in the background.

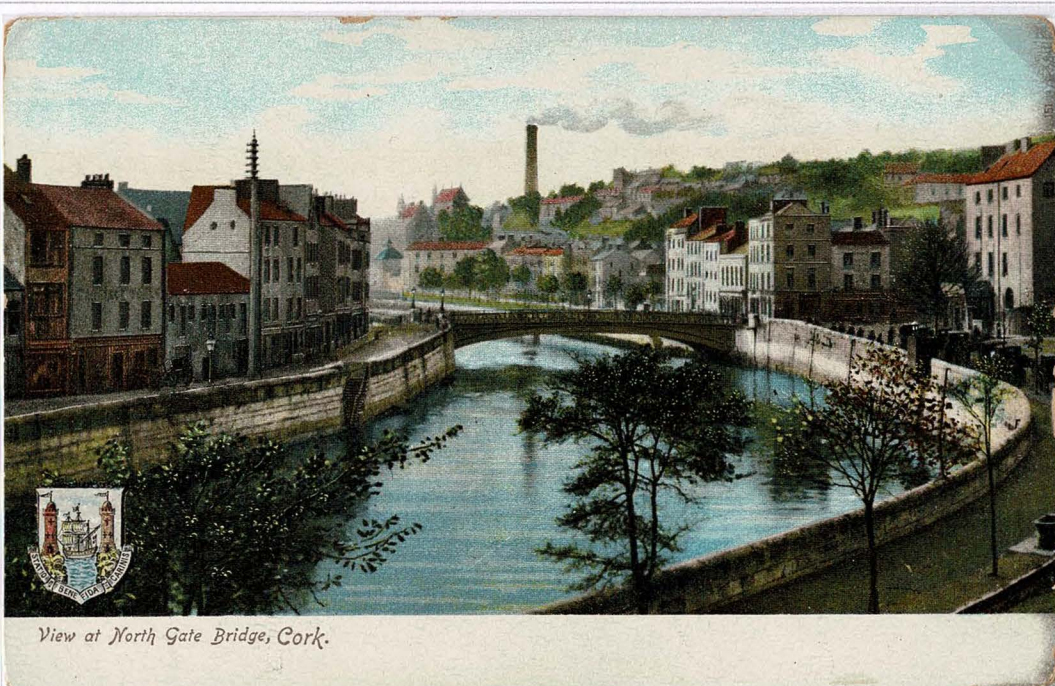


Published by Fergus O’Connor & Co., Dublin. Printed in Ireland. Card unused.

Published by The Irish pictorial Card Co., 9/10 Maylor Street Cork, printed in Dublin, part of Emerald Series.

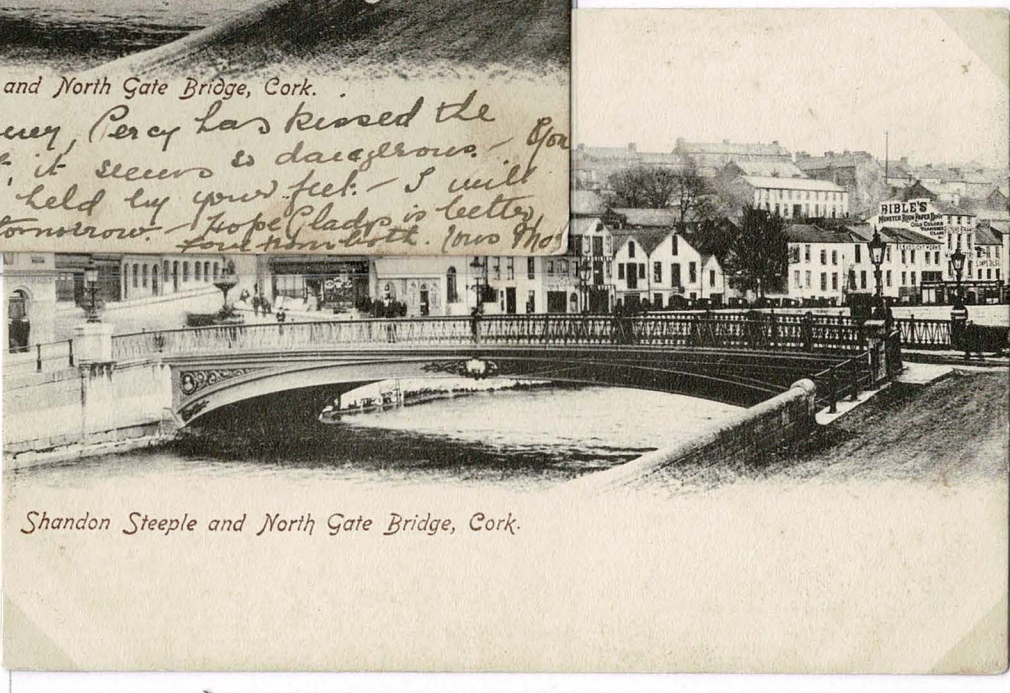


Left: Published by The American News Company (New York, Leipzig & London), printed by Litho-Chrome (Leipzig, Berlin & Dresden), No. 120-65 of this series. Top card is undivided back format, unused.

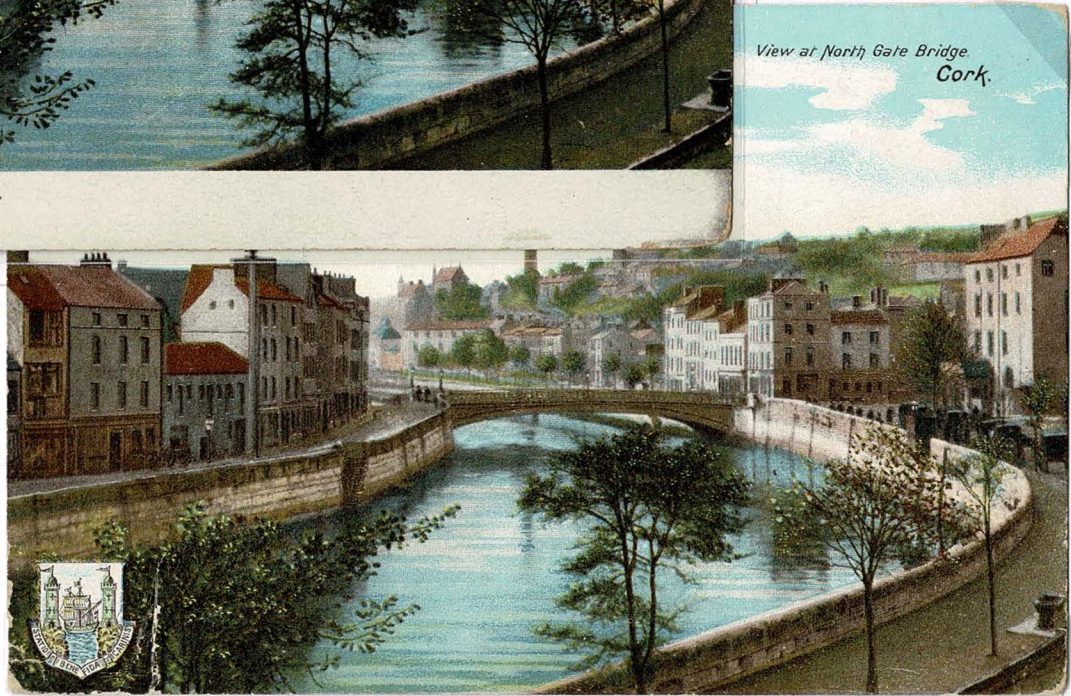


Lower cards show Bachelor’s Quay on the left and North Mall on the right of the card. Distinctive chimney stack from Lady’s Well Brewery taking centre point on the Skyline.

Published by Fergus O’Connor & Co., Dublin. Printed in Ireland. Top card is undivided back while lower card is reissued as divided back. Top card sent from Blarney to Essex on 10 Feb, 1903. Lower card from Cork to Lombardstown on 21 Apr. 1905.

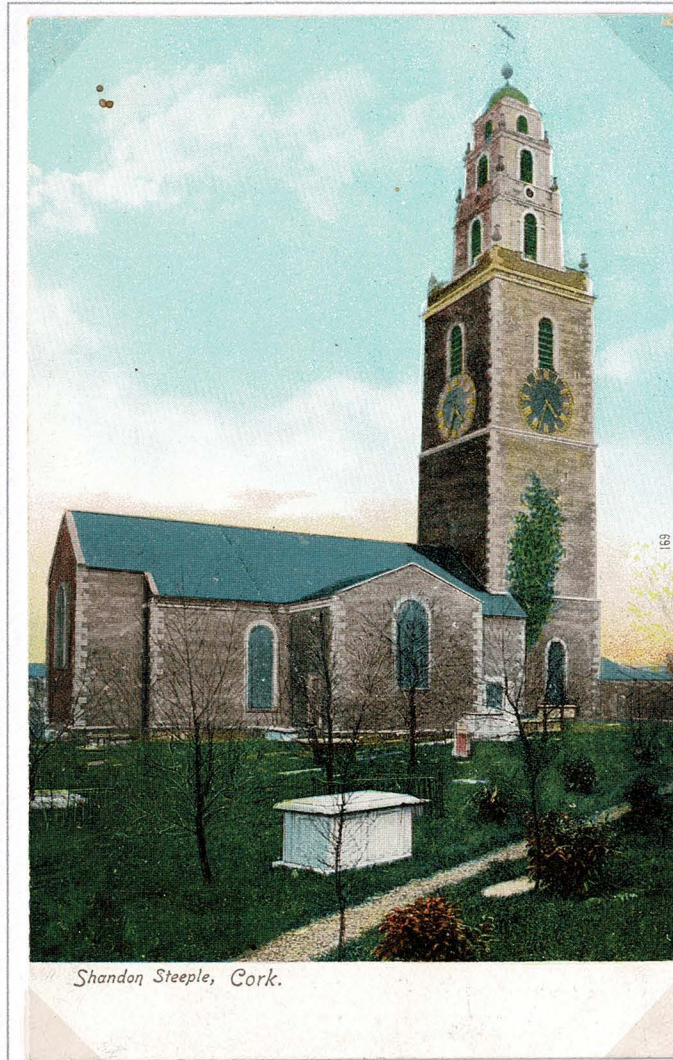


Lower card is from the same publisher but issued in a divided back format. Sent from Cork to Donegal on 3 May 1904.

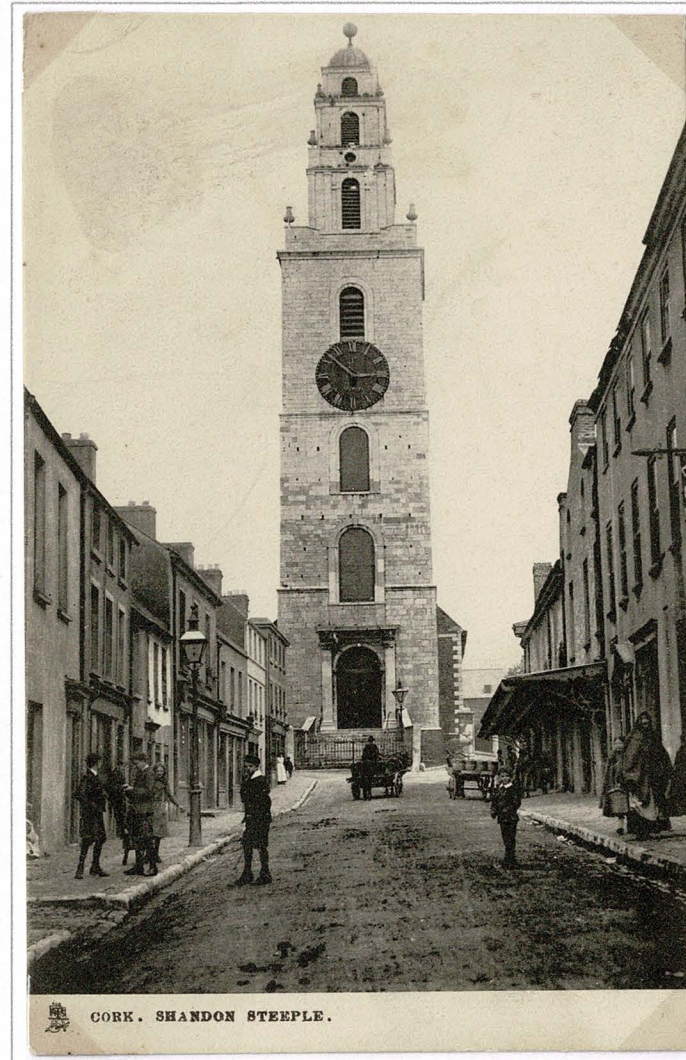


Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

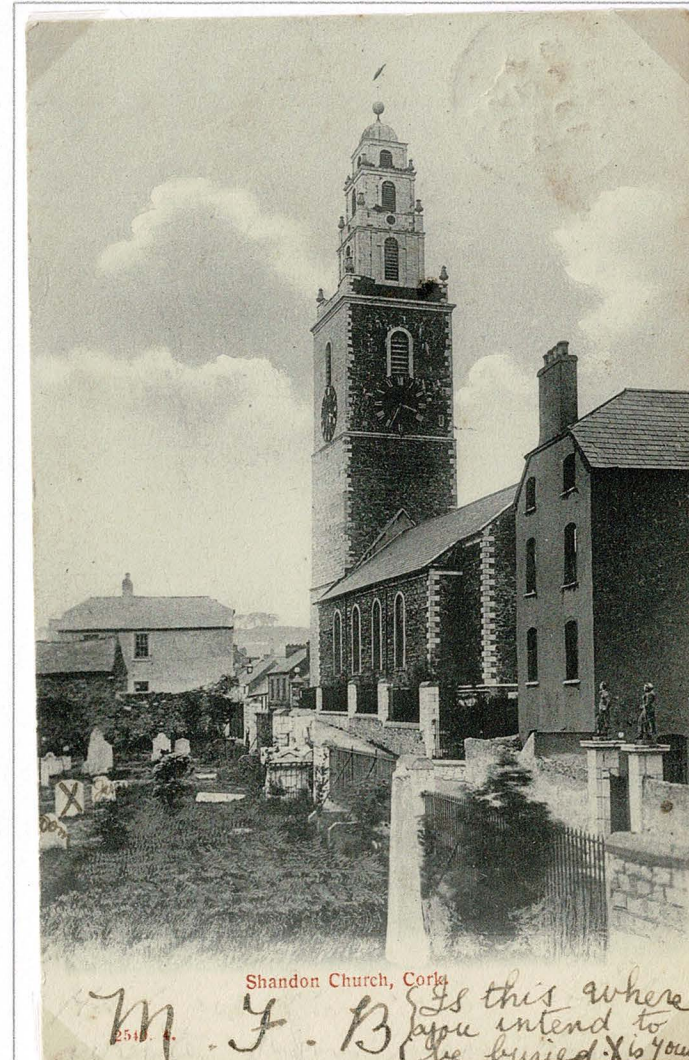
St Anne's Church



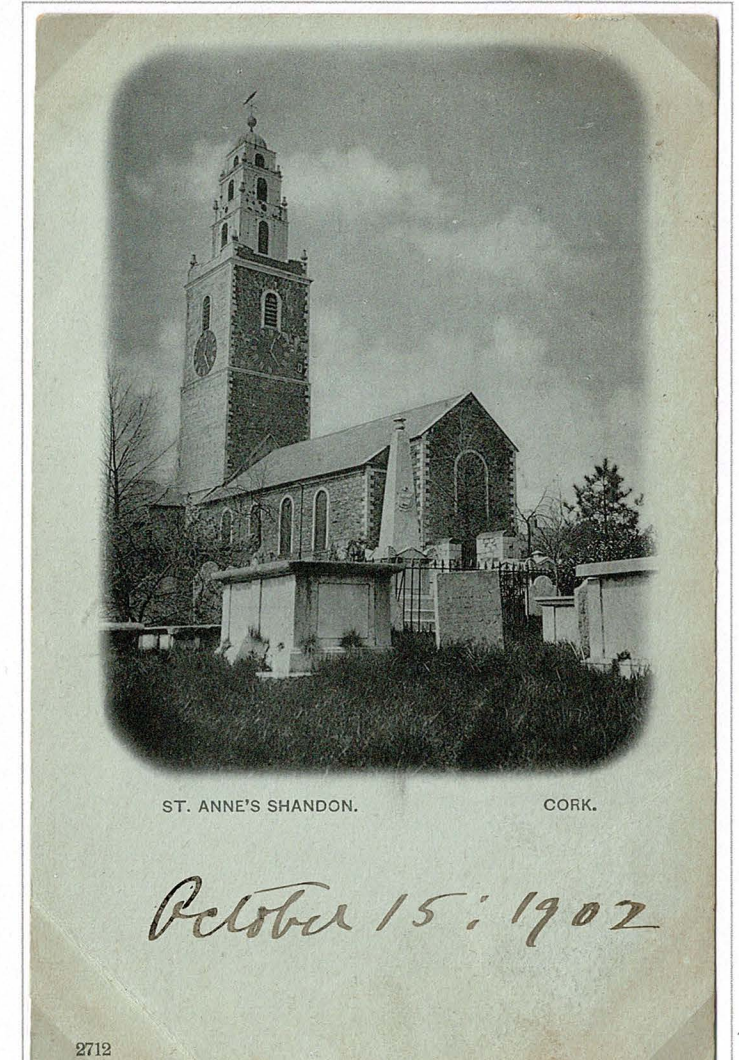
Published by The American News Company (New York, Leipzig & London), printed by Litho-Chrome (Leipzig, Berlin & Dresden), No. 120-65 of this series. Card unused.



Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, "Town & City" artistic series, No 2025, phototyped in Holland. Card unused.



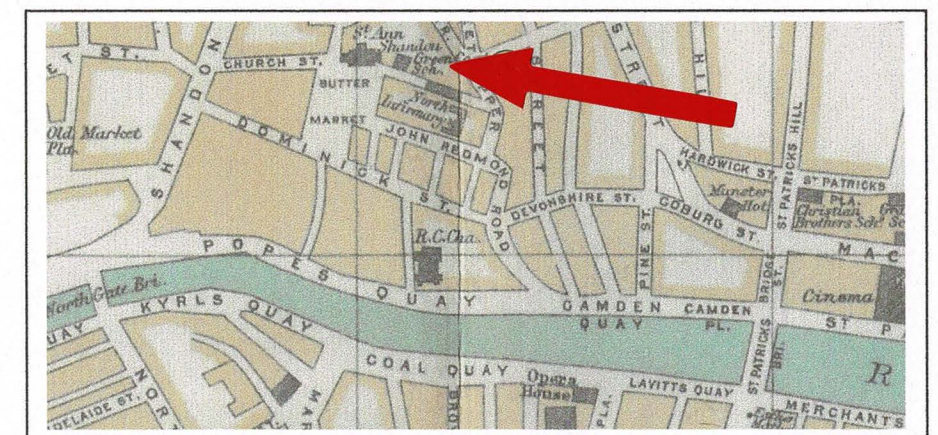
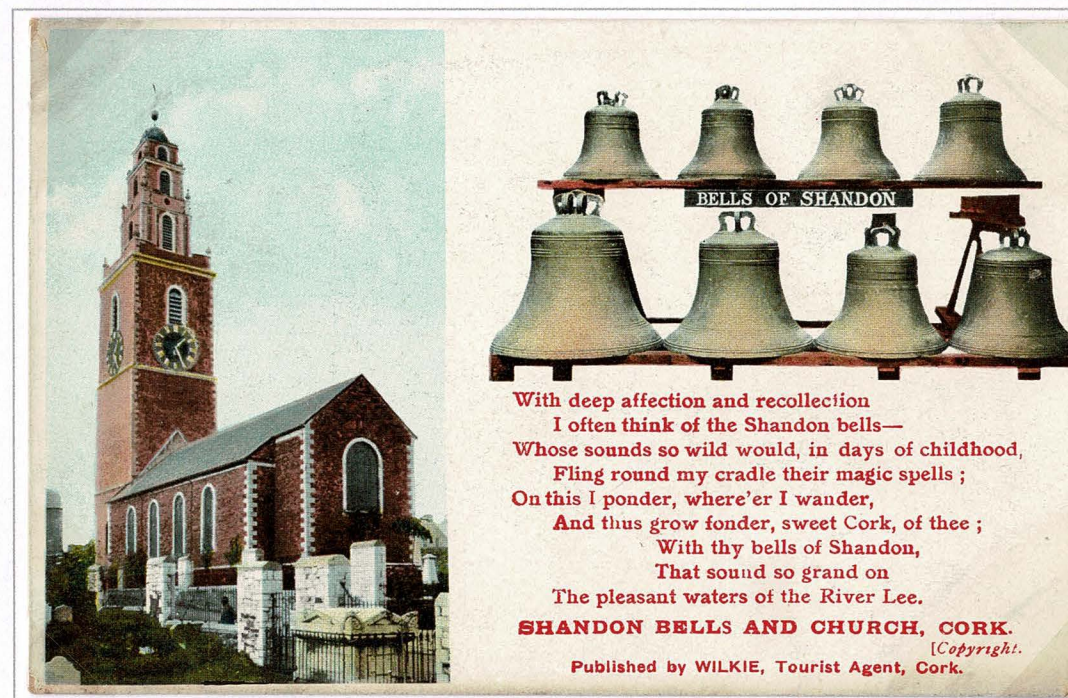
Published by Harmann, printed in Germany. Card sent within Cork on 24 Sept. 1903. Undivided back format.



Publisher unknown, printed in Germany. Card numbered 2712, likely to be early Lawrence card. Card sent from Cork to Belfast on 15 Oct. 1900. Undivided back format.

St Anne's Church, Shandon Steeple
Church on north bank was built in 1722, with its famous bells being cast by Abel Rudhall, Gloucester in 1750. The name Shandon comes from the Irish Sean Dun, which means old fort. The clock, with its four faces, was installed by the Cork Corporation in 1847, having being made by the Cork watch maker, James Mangan.

Published by Wilke and Son, Cork. No. 8411 of their series of tourist cards, printed in England.

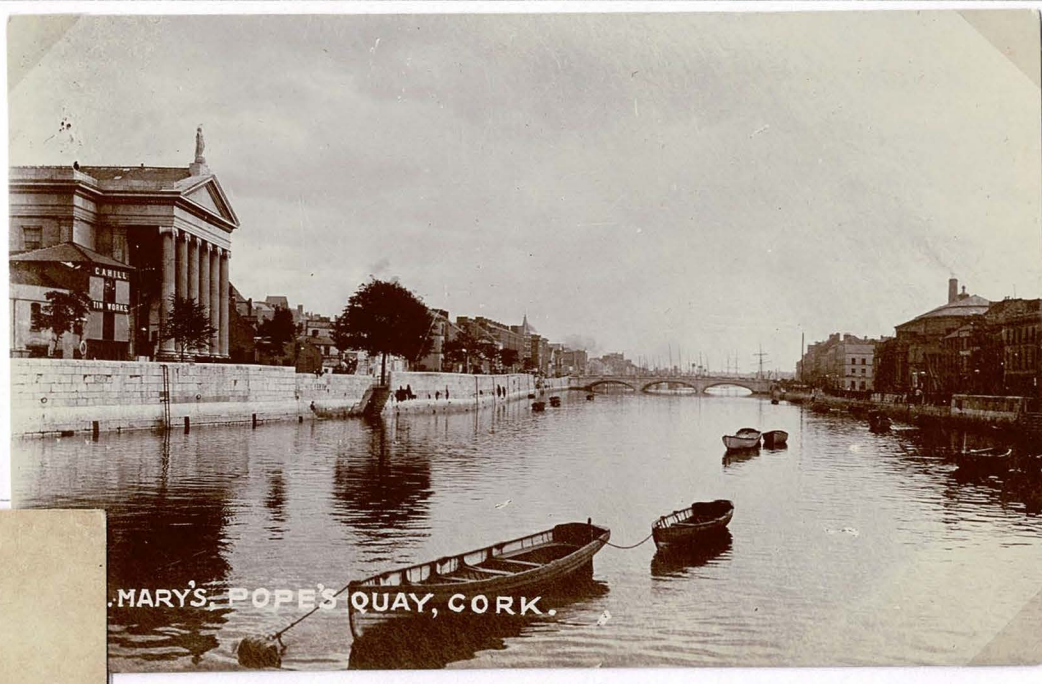
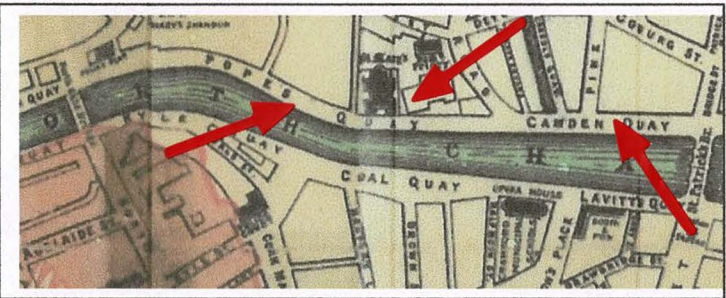


Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

St Mary's Church & Pope Quay /Camden Quay



Above: Undivided Back, published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. Card designed in England, chromographed in Barvaria, part of the "Heraldic Postcard Series" (186 series). Card unused.



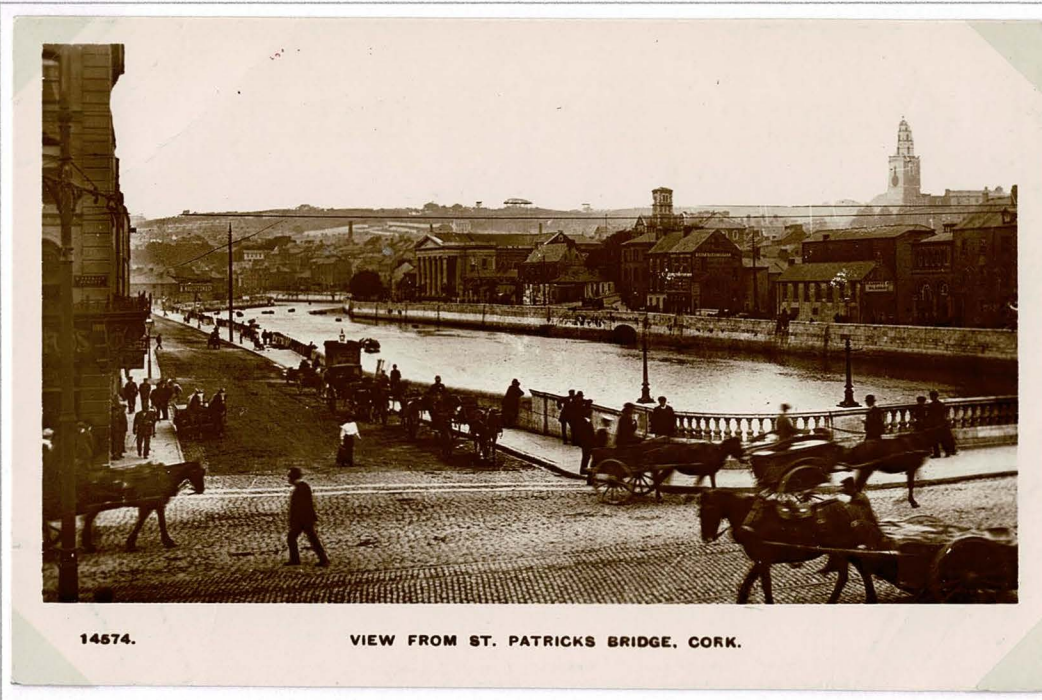
Above: Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Company, printed in Ireland. Card unused.

Left: Published by CTC Ltd., of the newly formed tourist association, printed in Ireland. Card unused.

Blow: Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode (E & S Ltd), Dublin, part of Signal Series, card unused.. Postcard is a real photograph, No. 14574 in series.



Pope's Quay & Camden Quay, left to right (view from St. Patrick's Bridge)
View of northside quays, with Shandon steeple in the background and St. Mary's Dominican Church on the extreme left side of Pope's Quay. Pope's Quay is named after Thomas Pope who lived in Cork in the early 18th century. The Council book of the Corporation records that permission was given to the widow Pope to build a quay between Alderman Brown's Quay and Mr. Farren's Quay.
Published by Valentines of Dublin, printed in Great Britain, photographed by James Valentine, part of "Famous throughout the World" series, using real photograph. Card has No. 18823 (Cards 17984 to 19945 were registered for copyright in 1893) along with initials of photographer, JV for James Valentine. Card unused.



Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

St Patrick's Bridge

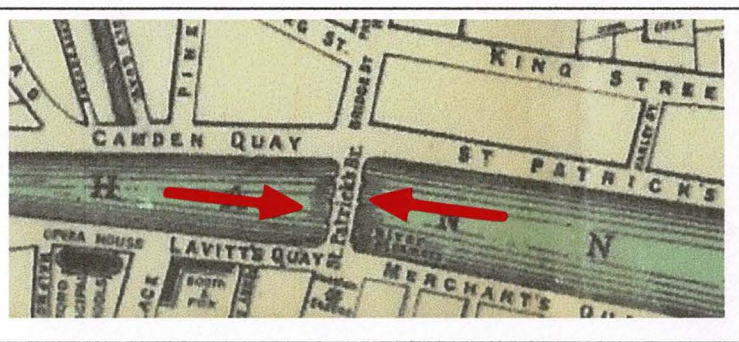
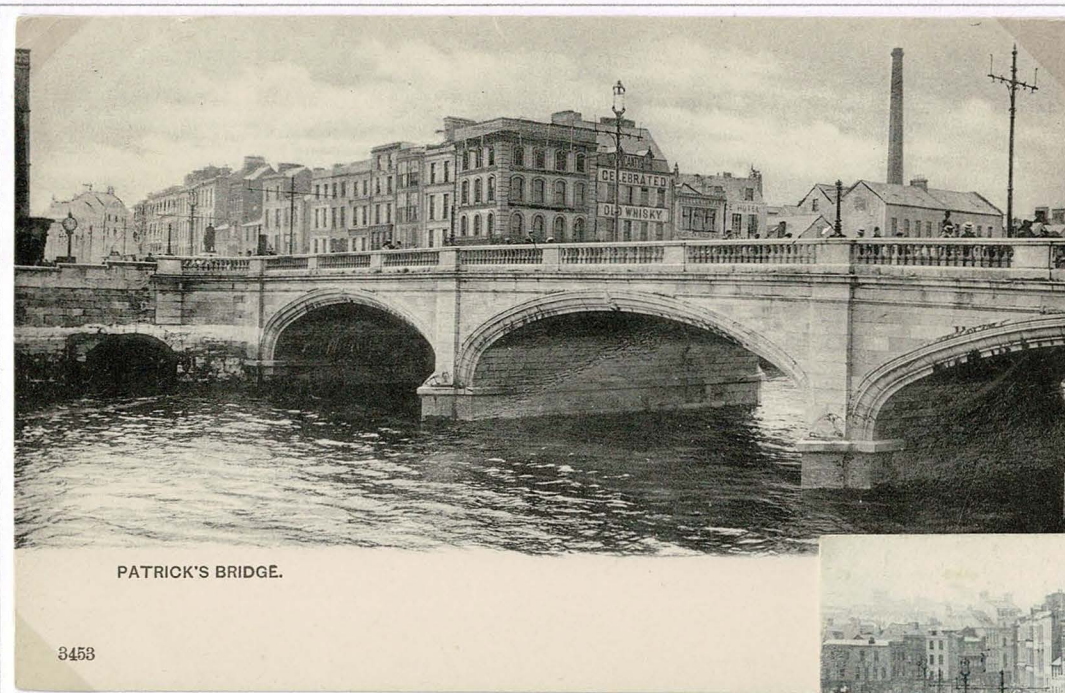


St Patrick's Bridge
Original bridge was opened in 1780 as a toll bridge with a portcullis to allow shipping to pass through but was later destroyed in a flood in 1853. The foundation for the current bridge was laid by John Arnold and the 167 foot bridge was opened in 1859. It was subsequently reconstructed in 1981.

Left: St Patrick' Bridge (viewed from Camden Quay)
Camden Quay is named after Lord Camden who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and who visited Cork in 1795. Merchant's Quay is visible on top right of card.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Dublin, printed in Germany, Card unused.



Above: St Patrick' Bridge (viewed from Merchant's Quay). This view has Bridge St. directly after crossing the bridge. Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode (E & S Ltd), Dublin, part of Signal Series, card unused. Postcard is a real photograph, No. 14575 in series.



Above: St Patrick's Bridge (viewed Merchant's Quay). Boat is moored at Mewrchants Quay. Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. Part of "Town and City" series, photo typed in Holland, sent Cork to Dorking, England, in December 1905.

St Patrick's Bridge (viewed from Lavitte Quay).
Cards show Crawford & Beamish premises on either side of the entrance to Patrick St., often referred to as the merchant princes of Cork at this time. The brewery was established in 1792 by William Beamish and William Crawford and was a major exporter from the docks at Merchant's Quay.
Above: Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Dublin, printed in Germany. Undivided back format, unused.
Right: Published by Hartmann, London, printed in Saxony, Germany. Card sent from Teddington, UK to Surrey, on 9th August 1908. Undivided back format



Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City



King's Street (now McCurtain Street)

Street runs parallel to North Channel and was renamed McCurtain in mid - twentieth century, to commemorate Tomas Mac Curtain, former commander of the IRA Cork Brigade and elected Lord Mayor of Cork in 1920.

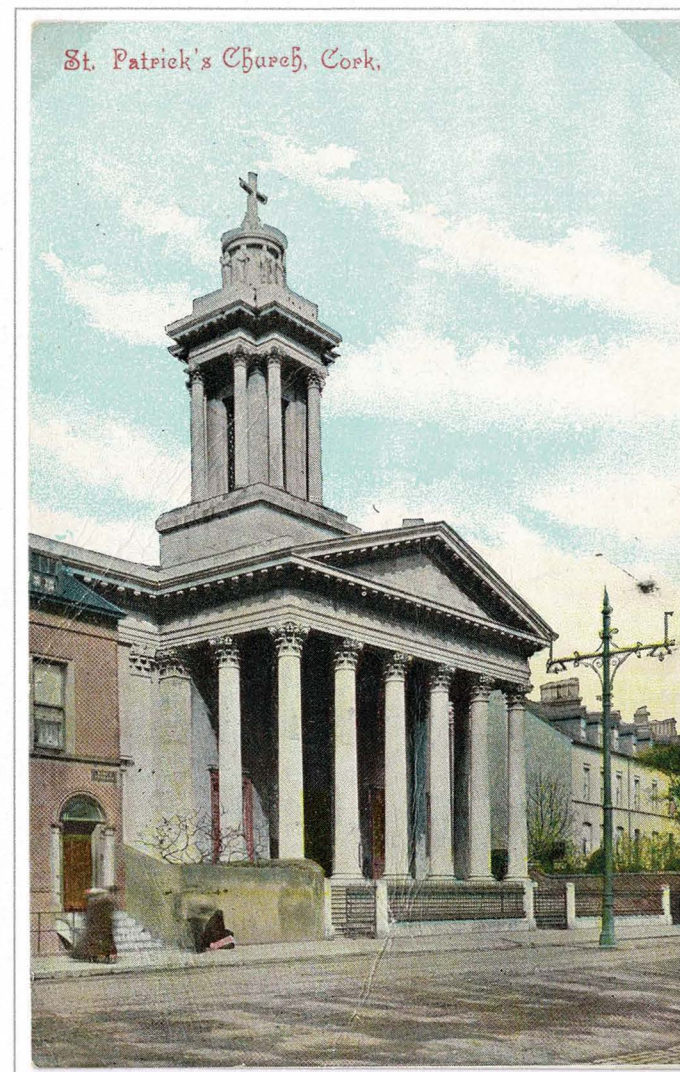
Published by William Ritchie & Sons Ltd., London & Edinburgh. Card 27 of 236 from the Ritchie Watercolour Series, printed in Saxony. Card not used.



King's Street

Row of three hotels; Winsor Hotel, Sloan's Hotel and Grovenor Hotel.

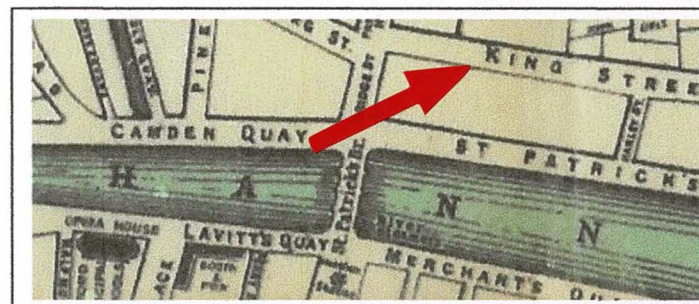
Published by The Philco Publishing Co., (PPC), London. Card is No. 4259 of PPC Series, printed in July 1917 in Great Britain. Card not used.



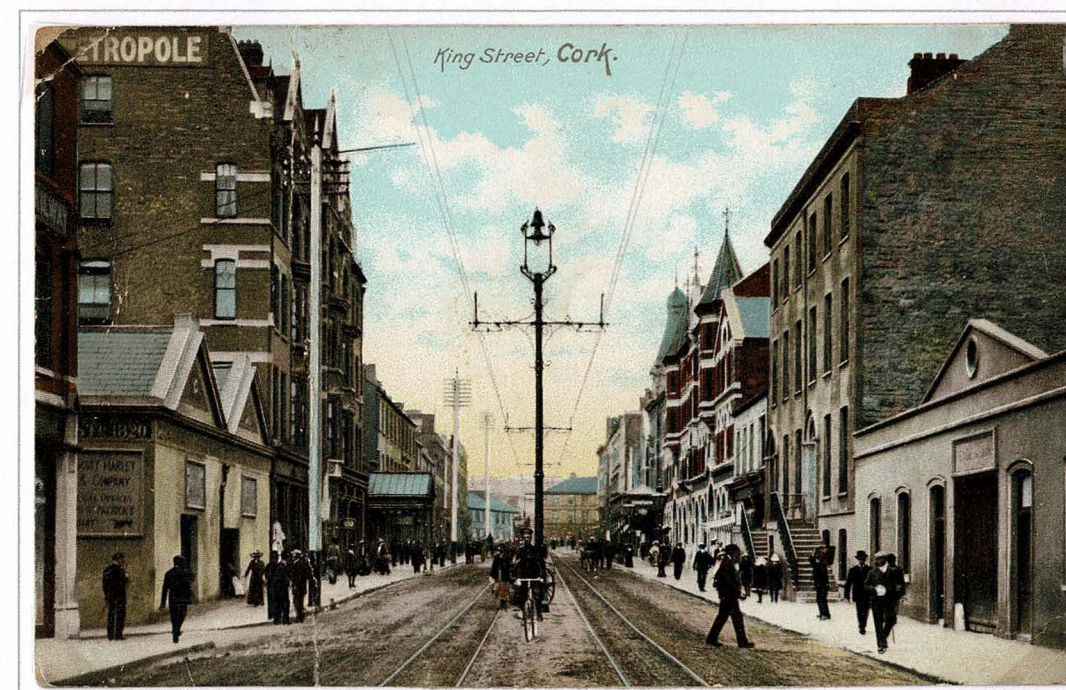
St Patrick's Church (Kings St.)

Church was built in 1836 and still functions as such for weekly worship, on lower Glanmire Road which runs parallel to the River Lee on the north bank.

Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Co., Cork. Part of the Emerald Series, printed in Ireland. Card sent from Epsom to Sutton, England, in June 1907.



Kings Street and St. Patrick's Church



Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland, sent within Cork in June 1906.

Card features the Metropole Hotel, the largest hotel on King's St., designed by Arthur Hill (local architect) and opened in 1897. The hotel originally only occupied the upper floors of the building. Beyond the hotel is the canopy for the entrance to the Everyman Palace Theatre which first opened in 1897. Both buildings still exist and have not changed use.



Left: Cork Corporation opened a large electricity generating plant in December 1898 and they purchased 18 tramcars in time for the opening. Cork became the 11th city in Ireland & Britain to operate an electric tram network. Tivoli was the eventual terminus from trams from King's St. Published by Valetines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland, part of the "Famous Throughout The World" series. Card unused.

Section 2. Life on the Lee – North Channel Through City

St. Patrick/Penrose/Anderson Quays and New Bridge



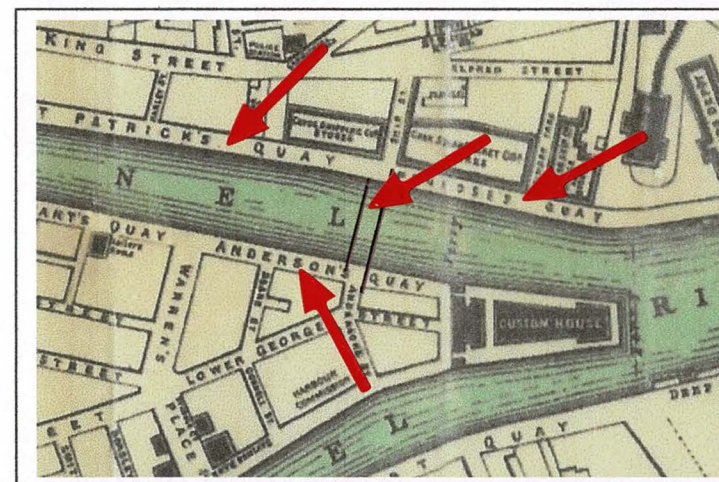
Left: Penrose Quay (viewed from Harbour direction)
Penrose Quay was most associated with the Cork City Steamship, established in 1843 under Ebenezer Pike. The company acquired the Sirius, built in 1837 by Menzies & Co., Perth, which was the first passenger steam ship to make the journey from Europe to America (London to New York via Cork). Company headquarters (exterior vertical columns) visible on quay side.

Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.

Right: New Bridge, viewed from St. Patrick's Bridge (now called Brian Boru Bridge): This was the last bridge at the time before the end of the North Channel. It was built in 1911, was 232 feet long and rested on six concrete filled steel caissons with cast iron parapets. The bridge lifted to allow ships proceed to the quays. Reconstructed in 1987, no longer operational.



Above: Published by The Philco Publishing Co., (PPC), London. The card is Series No. 4021 and only identified as British Manufacture. However, identical to card passed for publication by the PPC Press Bureau in July 1917. (Series No. 4268), card unused.



St. Patrick's Quay (viewed from St. Patrick's Bridge)

Port trade was a major driver of the city's development. Exports included butter, cattle, pickled pork, bacon, corn, fowl, porter, eggs and spirits. Imports in the late 18th century included maize and wheat from various ports of Europe and America, timber from Canada and the Baltic, fish from Newfoundland and Labrador.

Both cards Published by Valentines of Dublin, printed in Scotland, photographed by James Valentine. Card No. 60265 (registered in 1908), part of "Famous throughout the world" series. Card above not posted, card to right posted Cork to Youghal on 30 July 1918.



Above: New Bridge beside Bandon Train Station on Anderson's Quay (opposite Penrose Quay)

Published by B. Ross, Cork, in conjunction with William Ritchie & Sons Ltd., London & Edinburgh. Card is part of the "Reliable Series" with clear view of company trademark between the "Reliable" and "Series" on reverse. Printed in Saxony, card unused.

Section 3. Life on the Lee – South Channel Through City

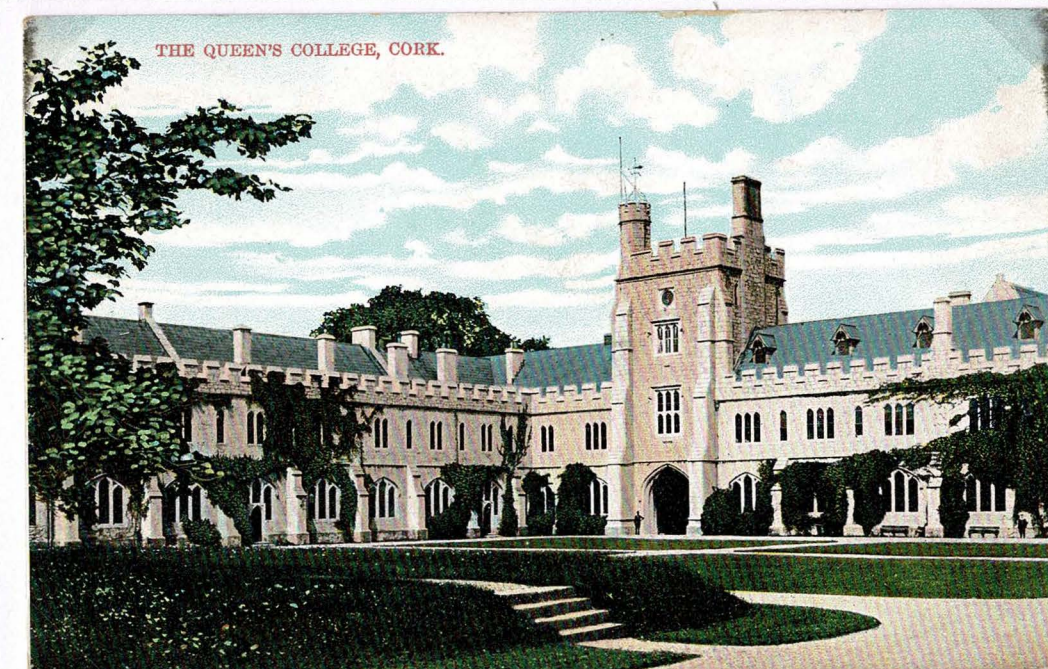
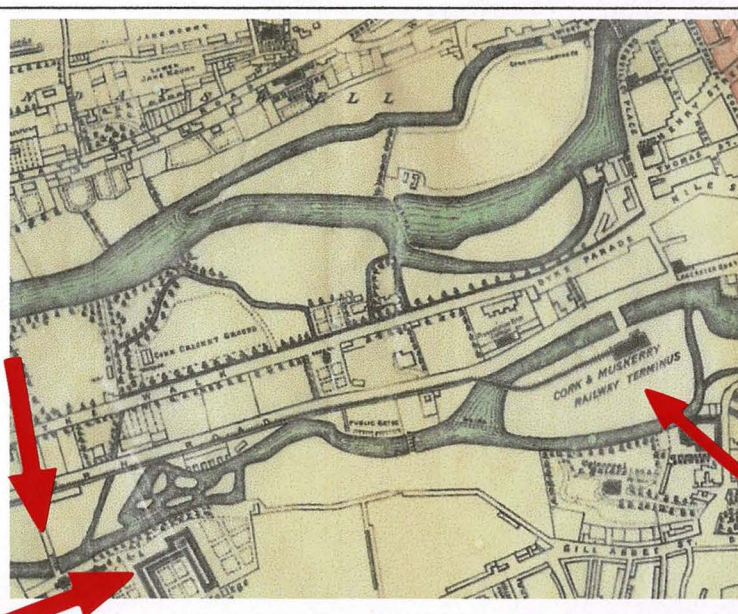


University College (Entrance) Cork.

Queen's University (now University College Cork) Entrance Bridge

Bridge was opened in 1879 as part of the new University entrance and gatehouse. The bridge was of Oregon pine as portrayed in postcard (left) but it was replaced in 1910 by a reinforced concrete structure. This was the first bridge across the South Channel at the time.

Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.



THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Above: Queen's University

The site of the college was chosen due to its association with St Finbarr, Patron Saint of Cork. Architects were Benjamin Woodward and Sir Thomas Deane. College was opened in 1849 and in 1908 was established as a National University of Ireland, when the name changed from Queen's University to University College Cork.

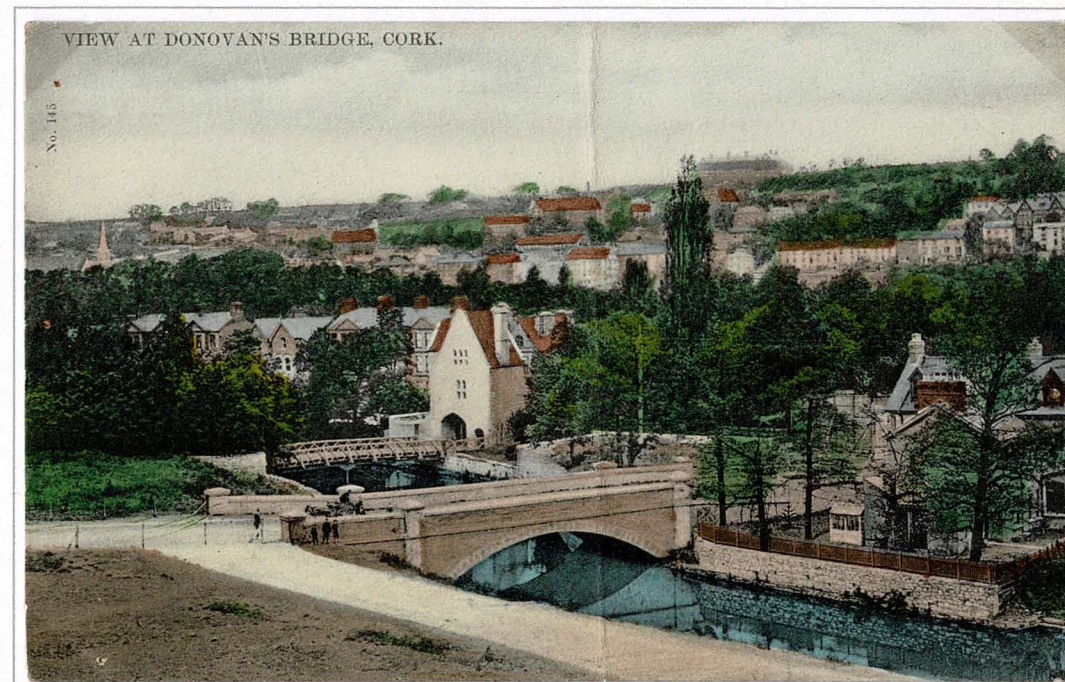
Published by Max Ettlinger & Co. Ltd., London & New York (publishing cards 1901 to 1916). Card printed in Germany, part of "The Royal Series (Series 1101)". Card unused.



Just another for your collection before you return to Glenview Mother

Undivided back - William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony.

Queen's University and First Two Bridges



VIEW AT DONOVAN'S BRIDGE, CORK.

Above: O'Donovan's Bridge

This bridge was presented to the people of Cork by Thomas Donovan Fernhurst in 1902, designed by W. H. Hill & Son Engineers and built by Patrick Murphy. It connects onto Western Road below.

Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card sent from Cork to Brittany, France.

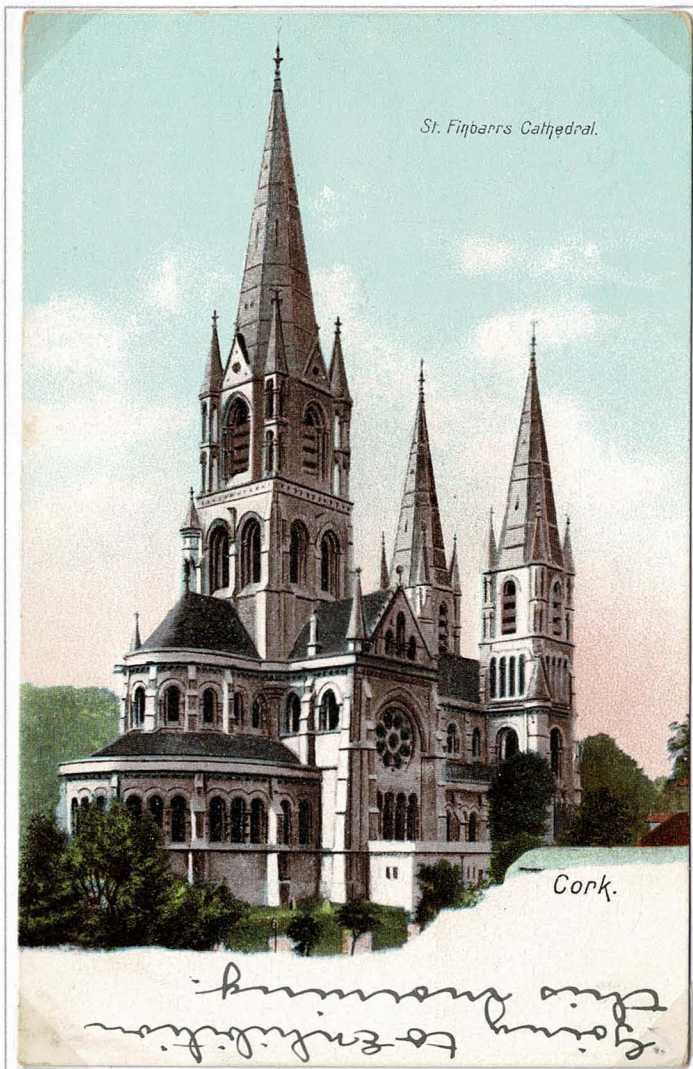


Top of Western Road, Cork

Western Road – The Western Road runs parallel to the early section of the South Channel, built between 1821 and 1831, connecting with Great George's Street. Road became the main route for trams and trains to West Cork. Published by Philco Publishing Company, London. No. 4021 of PPC Series, printed July 1917 in Great Britain. Card unused.

Section 3. Life on the Lee – South Channel Through City

St Finbarr's Cathedral, South Gate Bridge and National Monument



Undivided back, published by R.P. Ronan, Youghal, Co Cork. Card sent from Cork to Belfast in July 1902.



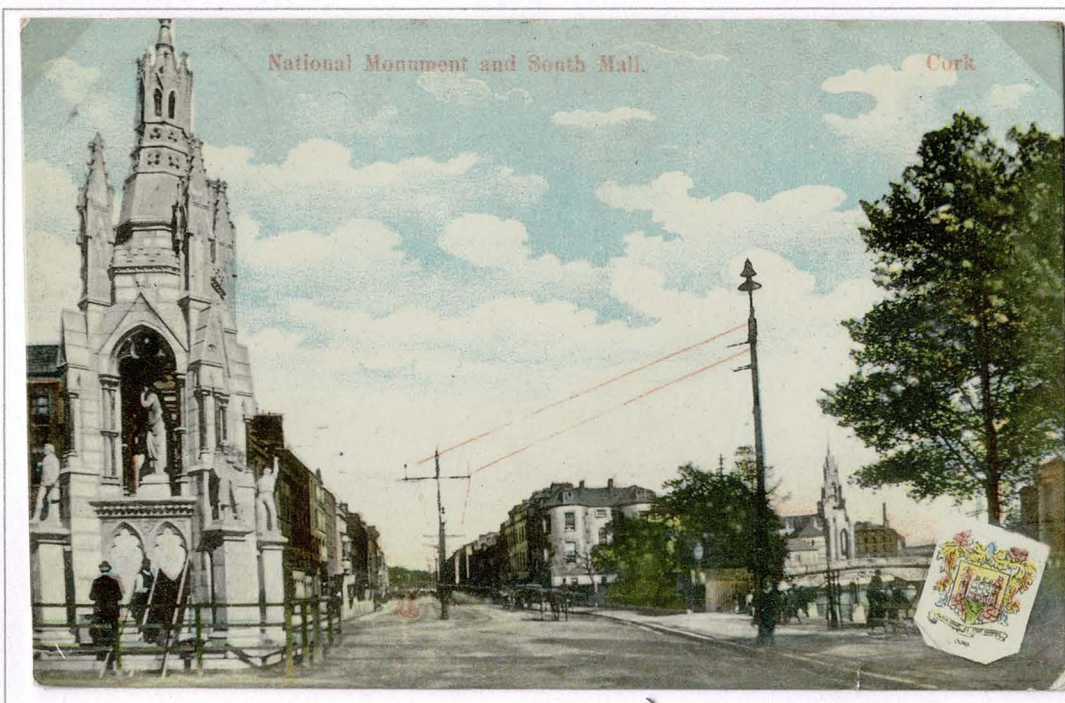
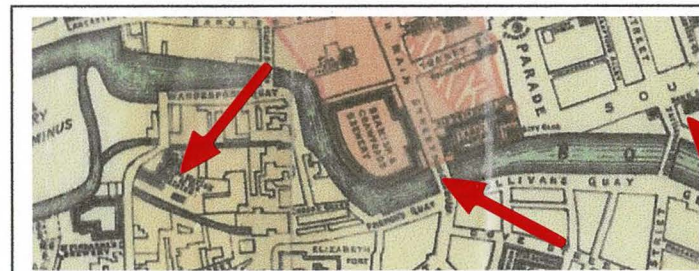
Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland, sent from Coleraine to Paris on 3 January 1907.

Vertical Cards:

St Finbarr's Cathedral
Cathedral on the bank of the on the South Channel, was designed by Londoner William Burges. The foundation stone was laid in 1865, with the design chosen by competition from 68 proposals. Middle card is view of cathedral from beyond South Gate Bridge (triple span limestone bridge built in 1713 by Chatterton and Coltsman),



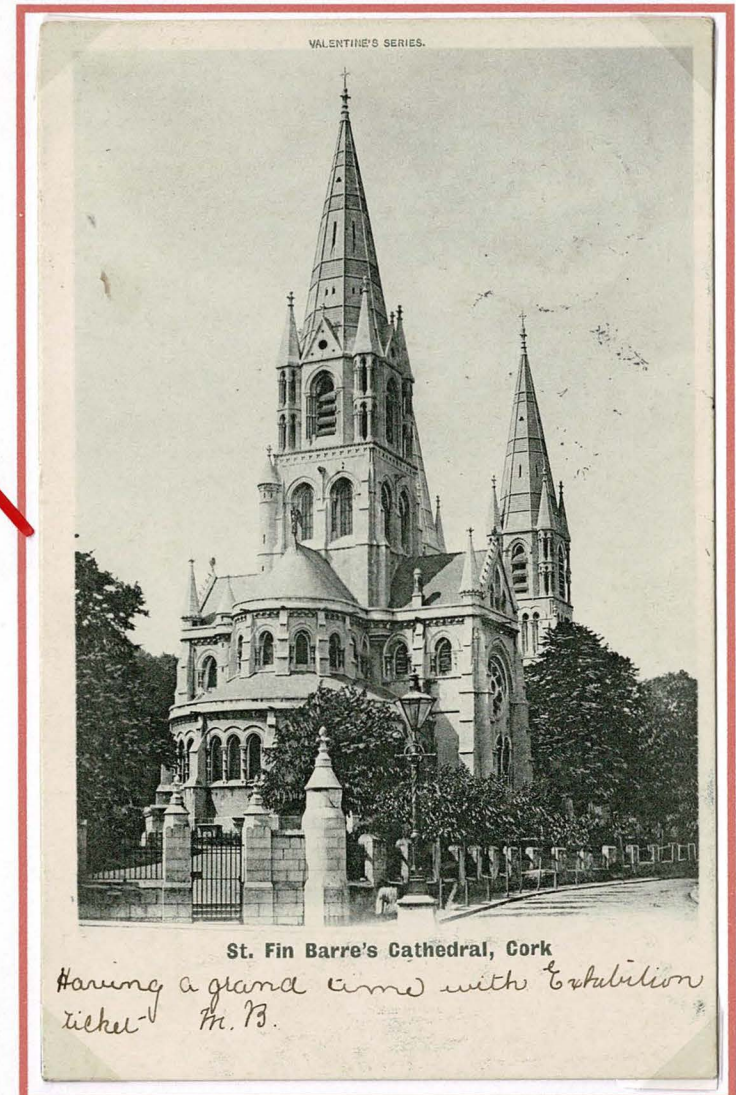
Above: National Monument. Published by Valentines of Dublin & Dundee, printed in Great Britain, photographed by James Valentine. Card has index number 18243 (cards 17984-19945 were registered in 1893) part of "Colourtone" series. Card unused.



Horizontal Cards : National Monument – on Grand Parade

The National Monument commemorates the great Irish patriots, those involved in the risings of 1798 and 1803 (United Irishmen and Robert Emmet), 1848 (Young Irelanders), and 1867 (Fenians). The monument was erected in 1906 after fund raising by Cork Young Ireland Society and the sculptor was John Francis Davis. The five statutes incorporated in the monument are Mother Erin, Wolfe Tone (Leader of 1798 Rebellion). Peter O'Neill Crawley (Fenians), Thomas Davis (Young Irelanders) and Michael Dwyer (1798). Monument is sited beside Parliament bridge is an eloquent single arched bridge constructed in 1806, built mainly of limestone. It was designed by William Hargrave and it replaced an earlier bridge destroyed by flood in 1804.

Published by Woolstone Bros., London E.C., part of The Milton Glazette Series (No. 3040), printed in England. Card sent from Cork to Dublin on 30 August 1907



Undivided Back: Published by Valentines of Dublin & Dundee, printed in Scotland, photographed by James Valentine. **Very early card which is scarce.** Sent Cork to Waterford on 22 July 1902.

Section 3. Life on the Lee – South Channel Through City

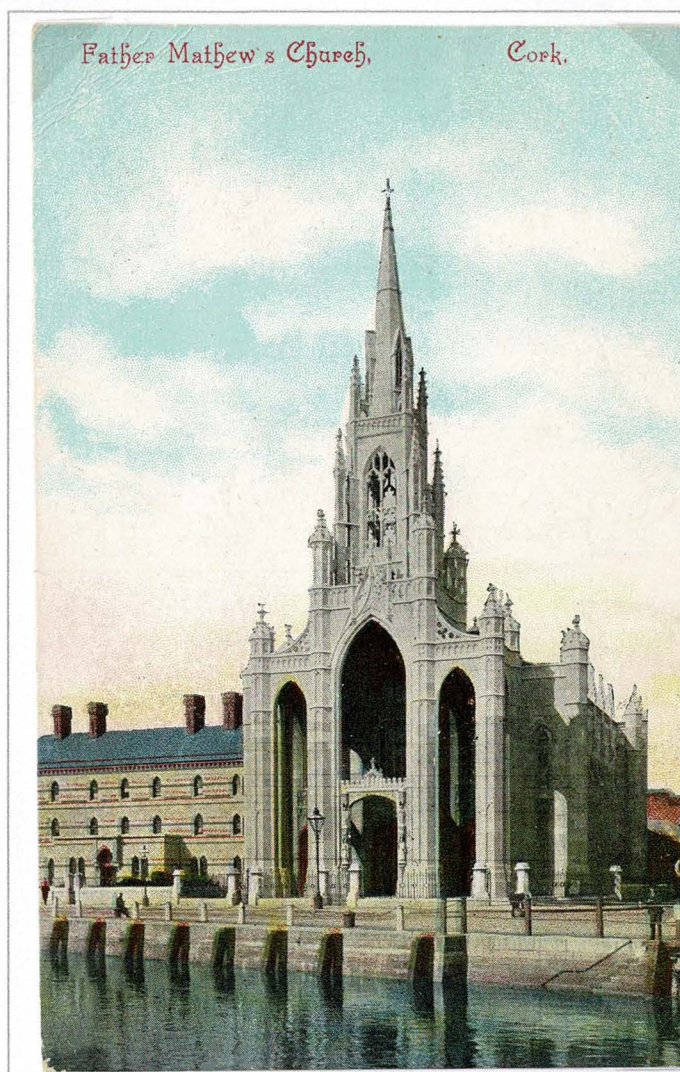
Father Matthew's Church, Parliament and Parnell Bridges



Parliament Bridge & Father Matthew's Church

Father Matthew's church, now called "Holy Trinity Church & Friary", the foundation stone of which was laid in October 1832 with the church being opened for service October 1850. The steeple was added in 1891 on the centenary celebration of the birth of Father Matthew (1890), the Irish temperance campaigner, whom the church is named after.

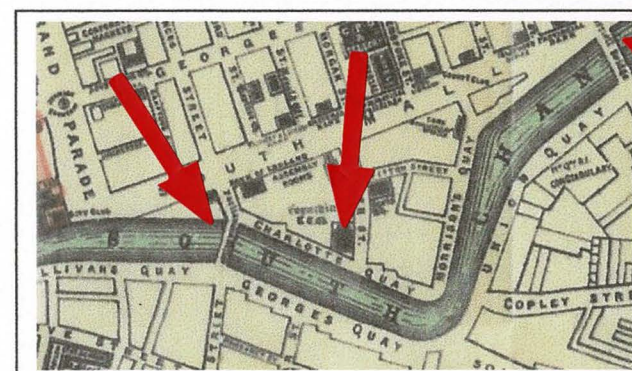
Undivided Back, published by R. P. Rohan, Youghal. Card sent within Dublin in October 1902.



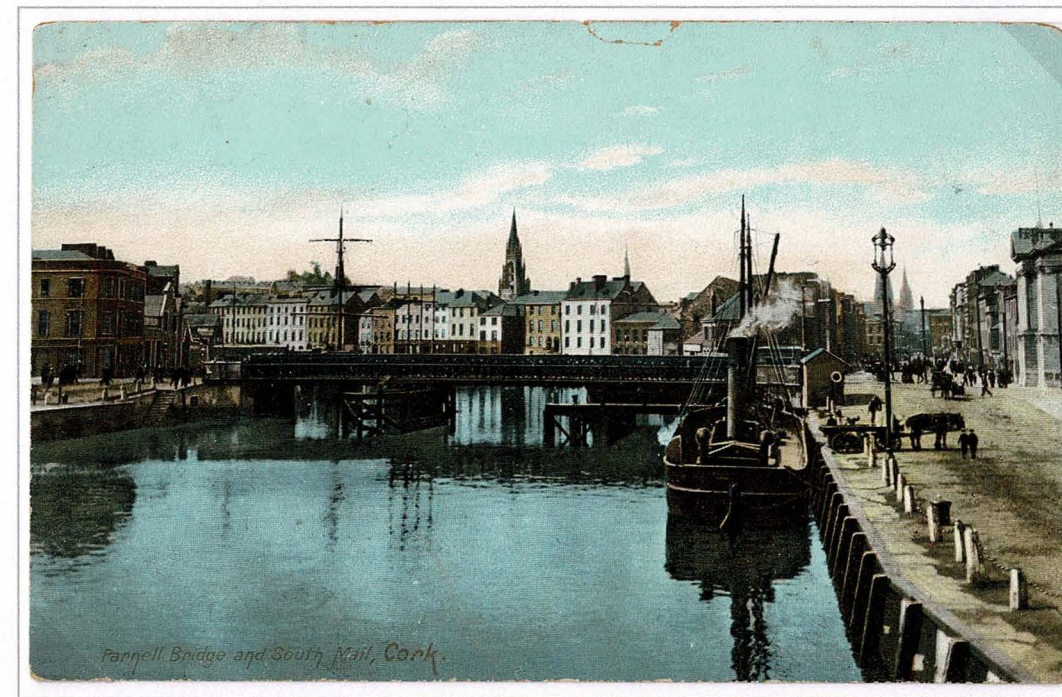
Father Matthew's Church

The church had a prominent position on Charlotte's Quay (now Father Mathew's Quay), with its very distinctive Gothic arched windows and the four arched entrance. The church also contains some spectacular stain glass windows on west side, designed by Harry Clarke studios.

Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Company, part of the Emerald Series, printed in Ireland. Card unused.



Father Matthew's Church: Published by Raphael Turk & Sons, part of Oilette series (card No. 1566), printed in England.



Parnell Bridge

Parnell Bridge replaced an earlier bridge called Anglesea Bridge when it was officially opened in 1882. It was designed by T. Claxton Fiddler and named in honour of Charles Stewart Parnell. Lapp's Quay is on right side of card, viewed from harbour direction, last quay before both channels of river unite.

Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland, card unused.



Parnell Bridge

Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode (E & S Ltd), Dublin, part of Signal Series, card unused.. Postcard is a real photograph, No. 14589 in series.

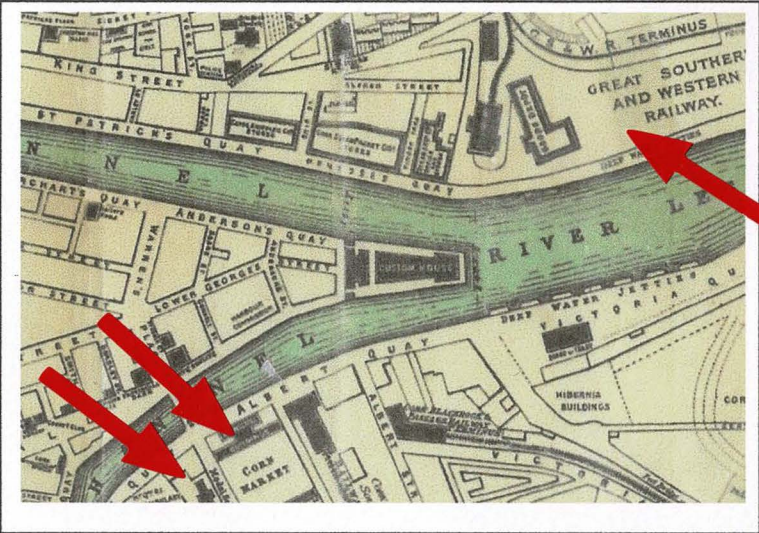
Section 3. Life on the Lee – South Channel Through City

City Hall, Carnegie Library, Kent Station



Published by Valentines of Dublin, printed in Great Britain, photographed by James Valentine, part of “Famous throughout the World” series, using real photograph. Card has No. 37722 (registered for copyright in 1900) along with initials of photographer, JV for James Valentine. Card unused.

City Hall and Carnegie Library
City Hall and Carnegie Library were both completely destroyed by fire on 11th Dec. 1920, believed to have been deliberately started by the “Black & Tans”, the current City Hall was rebuilt in 1932. Both old and new city halls stood on Albert’s Quay, adjacent to Parnell Bridge. The Carnegie Free Library was originally built in 1905, following a grant from the renowned benefactor of libraries, Andrew Carnegie from Scotland. The replacement hall opened in 1932, following the fire in December 1920. Library stood on Union Quay.
Shortly after these buildings, the North and South channels merge together, at the Great Southern & Western Rail Station.



Above: Published by Valentines of Dublin – same image (Card No 37722) as top card on left but produced in monochrome.



Left: Parnell Bridge, City Hall and Carnegie Library. Published by Woolstone Bros., London E.C., part of The Milton Glazette Series (No. 3040), printed in England. Card sent from Wicklow to Wexford on 7 February 1908.

Right: Great Southern & Western Railway Station (now Kent Station)
Construction of Kent Station began in 1891 under contractor Mr. Samuel Hill, with the station opened in 1893. Station was later dedicated to the memory of Thomas Kent, who was executed by the British government after the 1916 Easter Rising. Kent station sits on the north bank at the point where both channels of the River Lee come together.
Published by Guy & Co Ltd., Patrick’s St. Cork, printed in Cork. Card unused.



Section 4. Life on the Lee – City Surrounded by the Lee

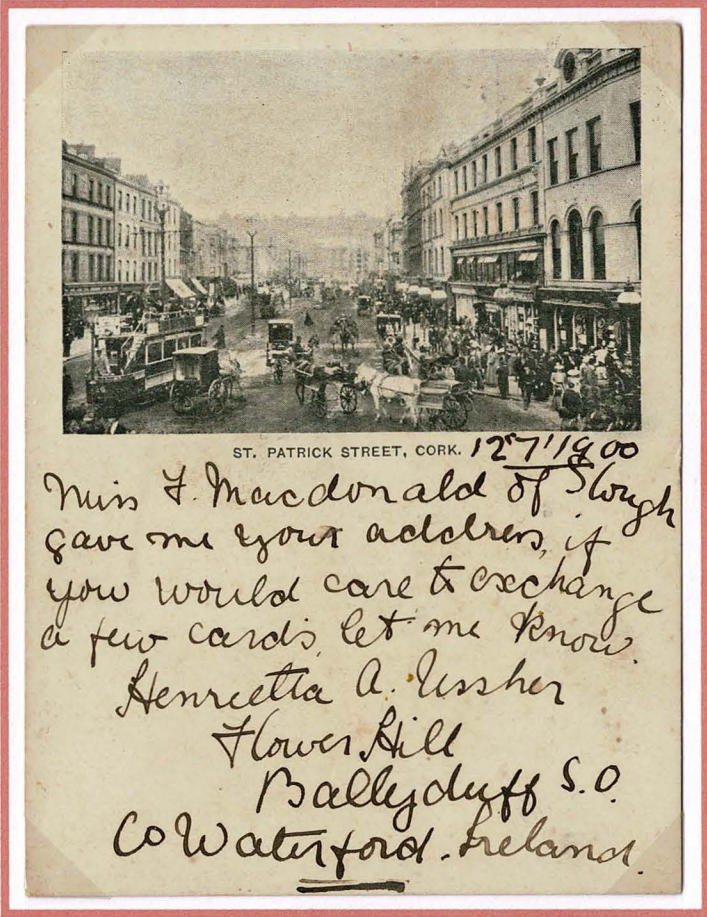
St. Patrick's Street



Mini Study of Patrick Street postcard
The same picture has been used by four different publishers, with slight changes to picture or to colours, Card was originally produced by Valentines of Dundee and Dublin (see page 2 for company details).



St Patricks Street – Looking north to St Patrick's Bridge.
The businesses visible on the right side of the picture include Barry's Wine & Spirits, Russell's Provision Warehouse, Mangan's Watchmakers, Silversmiths & Optics, Henry O'Sheas Tivoli Restaurant and Clark & Sons Tobacco Manufacturers.
Undivided back postcard Published by Valentines, Dundee and Dublin.
Card sent from Blackrock, Cork to Milford in December 1905.
Picture identical to original, numbered 2507, but set as larger picture.



St Patricks Street – Looking north to St Patrick's Bridge.
The remaining businesses visible are John Blair & Sons Pharmaceutical Chemists, Andrew & Co., Newsagents & Stationers, O'Grady's Tobacconist, Lamkin Brothers Tobacco Manufacturer, James Simcox's Grocers, Hill's Dressing Rooms, Evan's Booksellers and Lee Boot Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Published by Chas. L.Reis & Co., Dublin & Belfast, printed in Germany. Card unused. Colour added to original card, people removed from lower left hand corner (painted out) – copyright added for colours & changes.



Card originally part of booklet published by Wilke's Tourist Co., Cork.
Colour added to original card, horse and cart added in lower right hand corner. Copyright also added to this new card. Card sent from Bangor to Belfast in February 1907

Undivided back postcard with original image in black and white – very scarce card to find, only one seen by this exhibitor.
Published by Valentines, Dundee and Dublin.
Card sent from Cappoquin, Co. Waterford to Rome on 12 July 1900.



Colour added to original card, card extended downwards horse and cart added in lower right hand corner.
Note range of different colours for the same scene/picture, with small additions/deletions.

Section 4. Life on the Lee – City Surrounded by the Lee



St Patricks Street – Centre of Street looking south

The scene depicted is prior to the introduction of trams in 1898. Cashes store is clearly visible on right side of card, which like the others depicted were effectively burned down in December 1920.

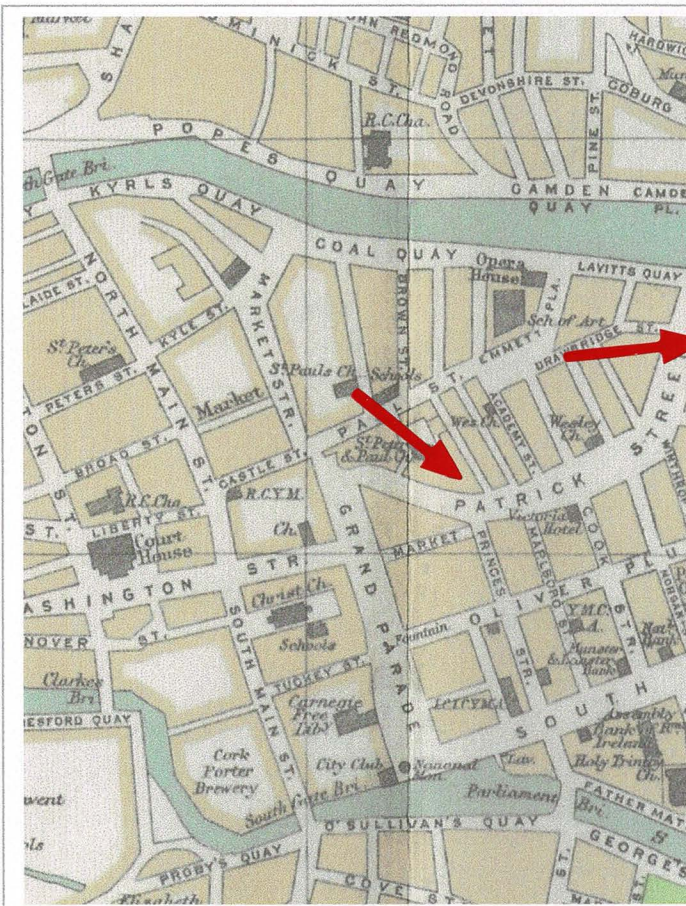
Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. Card designed and printed in England, No. 7566 of "Oilette" series, where postcards were based on original paintings. Card printed in chromolithography. Card unused.



St Patricks Street – Roches Stores

The large building on right is Roches Stores, opened in 1924, built on the sites of four buildings destroyed in the 1920 Burning of Cork. Building was designed by Chillingworth and Levie, and was the largest of the rebuilt shops. Published by Valentines (a real photograph postcard) in 1927. Card has index number 202240 (cards 200901 to 203804 were registered in 1927).

The southern end of Patrick St., along with much of the city centre, was destroyed by fire in December 1920, when it was set alight by the infamous "Black & Tans" (added to the Irish Constabulary in response to activities of Irish republicans). Real photograph cards here show the rebuilding of Patrick Street after the fire.



Map of city centre showing Patrick St., Grand Parade, South Mall and Washington St.

St. Patrick's Street



St Patricks Street – Pavilion Cinema

The Pavilion Café and Cinema Ltd., 80 Patrick St., was opened on 10 March 1921. It had a 900 seat auditorium and was owned by the Tallon family. It operated until August 1989. Below the cinema are Bells Dryers & Cleaners, Frank Burns Ladies Gloves and Barry Tabacconist.

Published by Valentines (a real photograph postcard) in 1927. Card has index number 202240 (cards 200901 to 203804 were registered in 1927).



St Patrick's Street – after rebuilding

Street rebuilt after 1920 fire. Published by Valentines (a real photograph postcard) in 1926. Card has index number 98511 (cards 97659 to 2200560 were registered in 1926).

Section 4. Life on the Lee – City Surrounded by the Lee

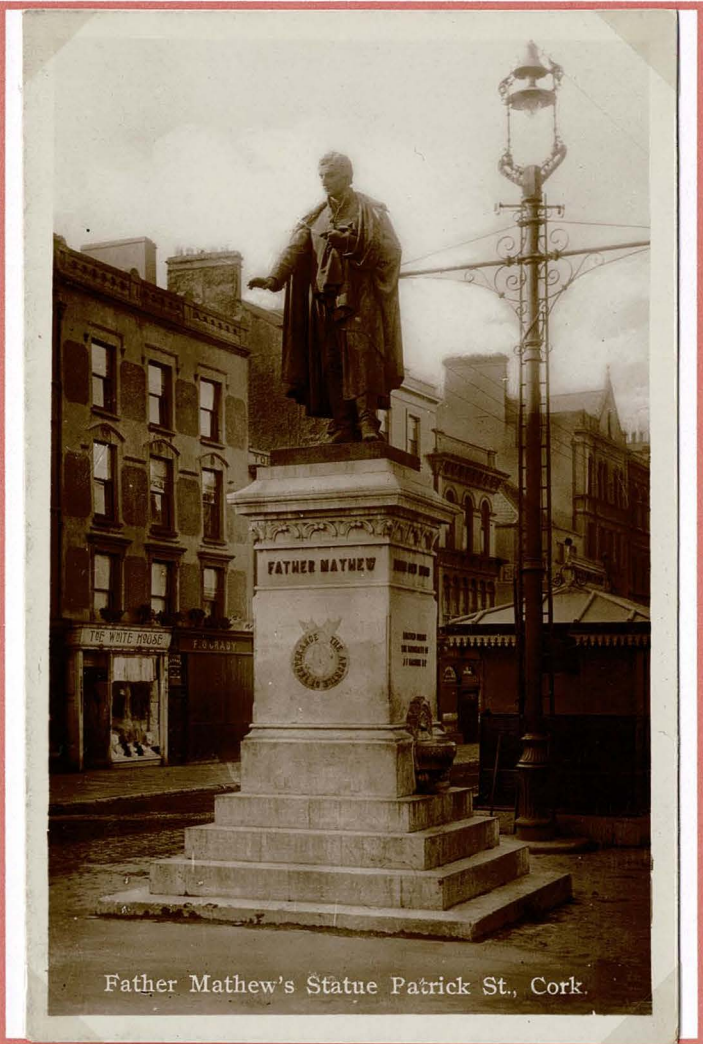
St. Matthew Monument



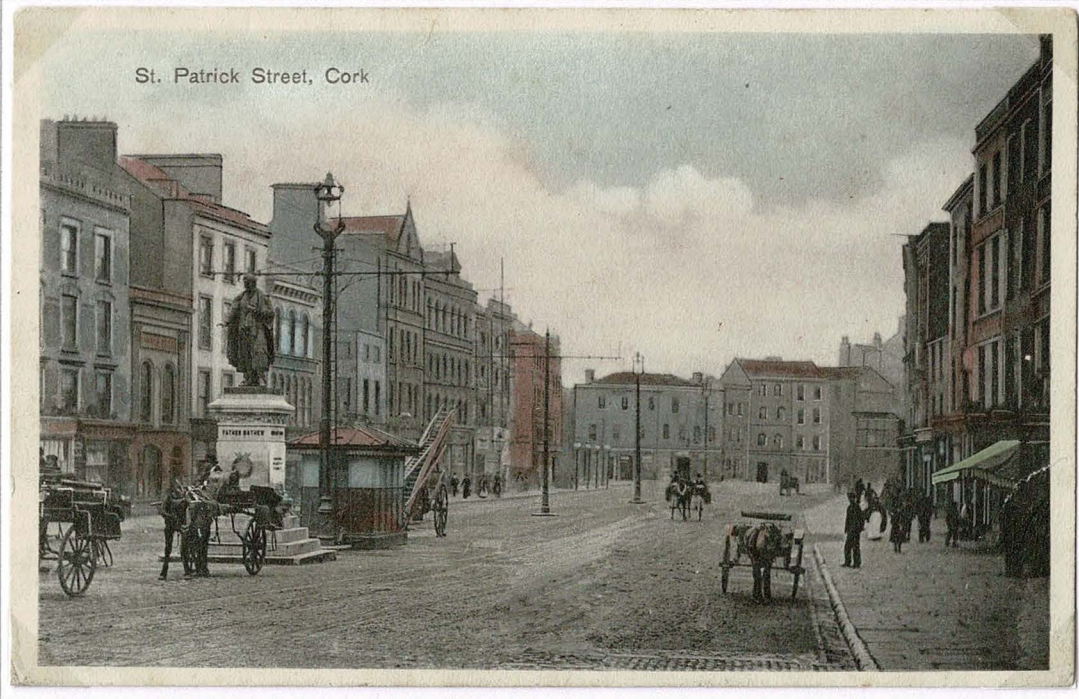
Fr. Matthew Monument

Statue commemorates Fr. Theobald Matthew, the apostle of temperance. The statue was erected in 1864, opposite St. Patrick's bridge. Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin. Card unused.

Fr. Matthew Monument
Fr Matthew, born in Tipperary, was ordained as a Capuchin in 1814 and he was assigned to the South Friary near Sullivan's Quay. He was first recognized for the boys school he established and then for the temperance movement he established at a time when drunkenness was a major problem. By 1840, 180,000 people had taken the pledge not to drink alcohol.



Published by E&S Ltd, London, printed in Saxony. Real Photograph Card, unused. Scarce card, only one seen by exhibitor in twenty years.



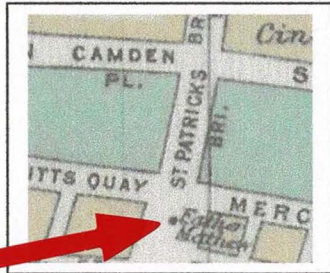
Fr. Matthew Monument

Statue located on northern end of St Patrick's Street, close to St Patrick's Bridge. Published by Stewart & Wolfe, London E.C., printed in Germany, part of series 1015. Card unused, card of white border type, popular after 1915.



View from statue looking across St. Patrick's Bridge

This card depicts view across St. Patrick's Bridge and up St. Patrick's Hill. Building on left with turret is Camden Hotel, on Camden Quay. Building on right of bridge is The Standard House. Published by Fergus O'Connor Dublin, sent from Cork to Andover, USA in June 1907. Card is numbered 250 on face.

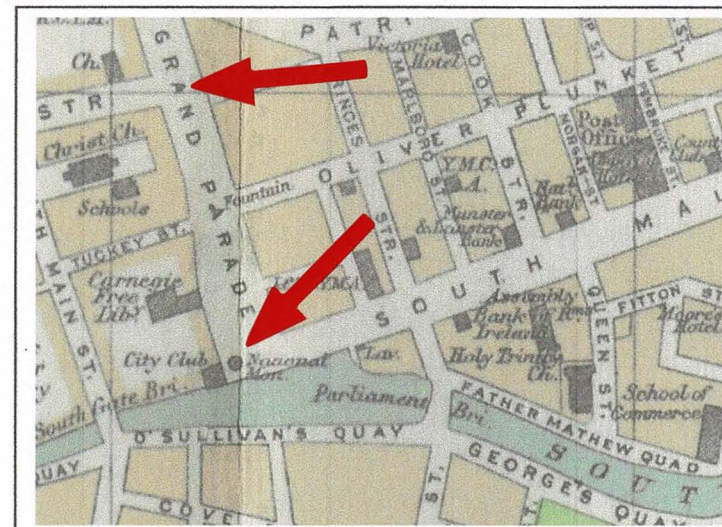


Cork Jingle

Two wheeled horse drawn cab, known as Cork Jingle, very popular in Cork. Published by Hartmann, printed in Germany. Card unused

Section 4. Life on the Lee – City Surrounded by the Lee

Grand Parade



Grand Parade – central location, looking north.

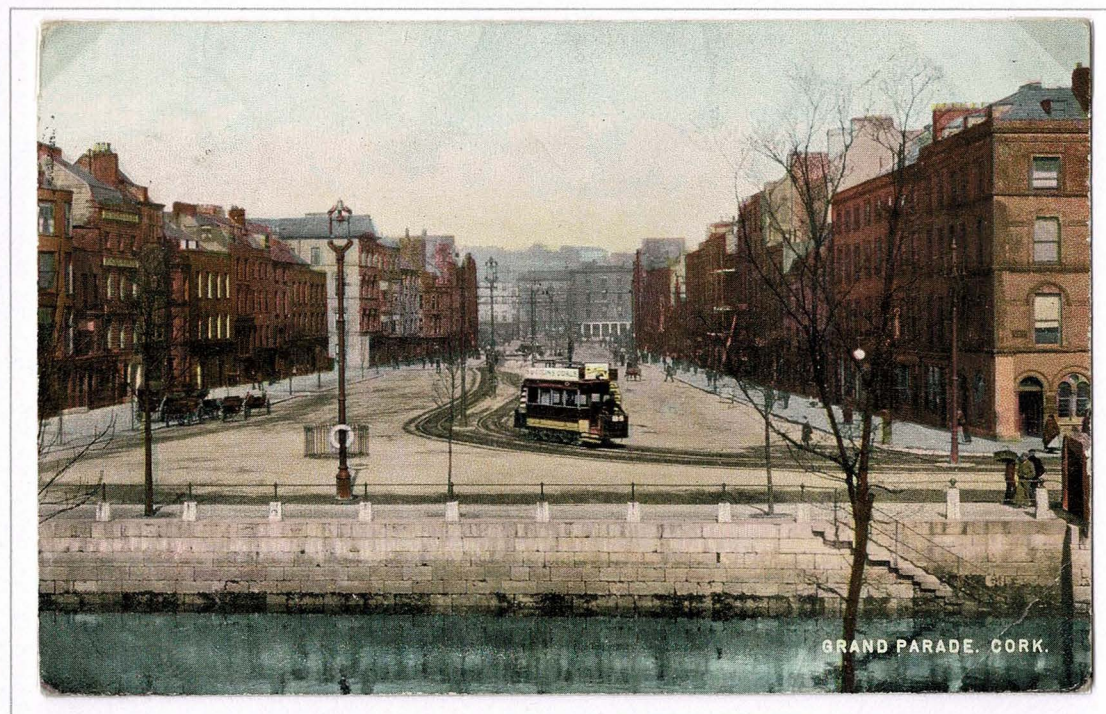
The Irish name for this street was “Sraid an Chapail Bhui”, coming from a time when there was a statue of King George II on horseback at the junction with South Mall, where the National Monument now stands.

Undivided Back, published by **Valentine's of Dundee and Dublin**, printed in Great Britain, identified as No. 2708 (registered for copyright in 1882). Card unused. **Rare card, with red print on address side, only one seen by exhibitor.**

Grand Parade – looking north from river

Street was also originally a channel of the river Lee and in the 1774 map, only the north side of the street had been reclaimed while the southern portion was still a dock. Reclaiming work was completed in 1801.

Undivided back, published by **Valentines of Dundee and Dublin**, printed in Great Britain. Card sent from Cork to Doneraile, Co Cork, in August 1904.



Grand Parade – looking north from river.

Scene prior to National Monument being erected but after removal of King George II Statue.

Published by Millar & Land, printed in Great Britain, part of the “National Series”. Card sent from Cork to Wallington, England, in Jun 1904.



Grand Parade – looking north from river.

Similar scene to card on left but with national Monument now in place (erected 1865) Published by **Max Ettlinger & Co. Ltd.**, London E.C. and New York (Series 1101) Card unused.

Section 4. Life on the Lee - City Surrounded by the Lee

South Mall



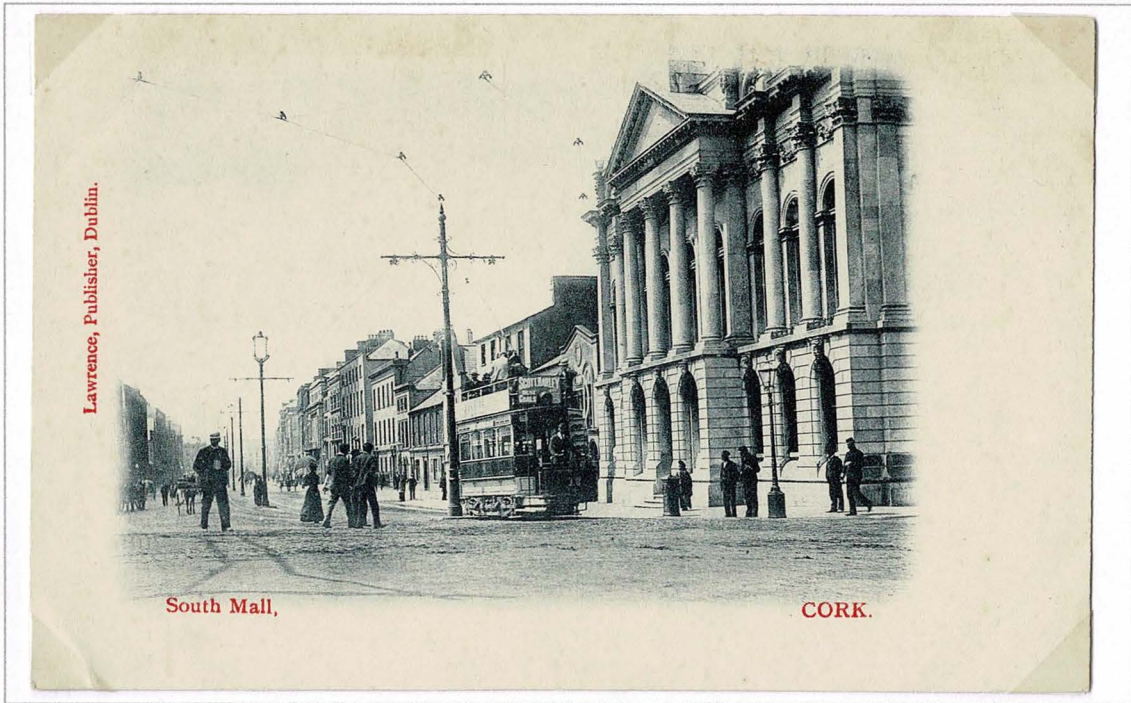
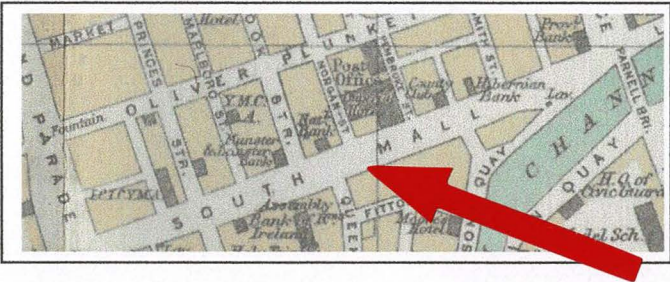
South Mall
The South Mall was another former channel of the River Lee, which has been reclaimed. Some houses retained evidence of street-level boat houses. Prominent building on the South Mall are the Imperial Hotel and The Provincial Bank of Ireland.



Imperial hotel
The Imperial Hotel, one of the most prominent buildings on the South Mall, was opened in 1813. The hotel was designed by Sir Thomas Deane. Card also shows tourist scenes from Killarney and Blarney Castle.
Undivided Back, publisher unknown but likely to have been published by hotel (advertising card). Card sent from Cork to Birmingham, England, in June 1905



Above: Imperial Hotel
Published by R.A.P. Co. Ltd., London, R.C.A., printed in England. Card unused, part of "The Seal of the Artist Series".

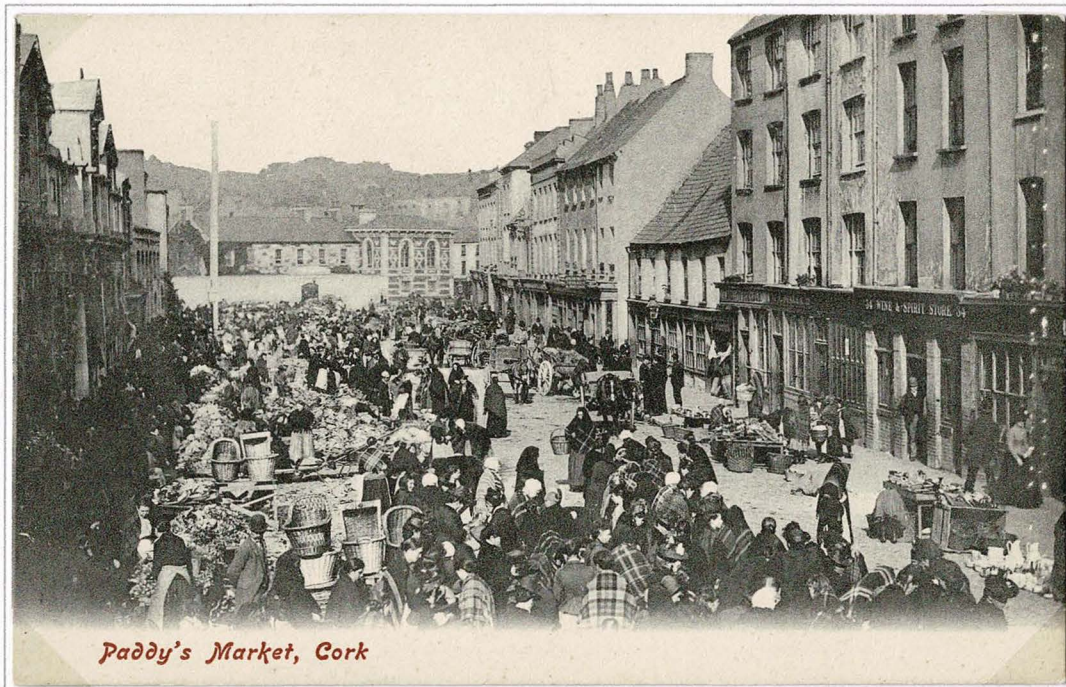


Above: Undivided Back, published by Valentines of Dundee and Dublin, from D series. Card unused.

Provincial Bank of Ireland
The Provincial Bank was another prominent building in South Mall, designed by Alexander Deane (uncle of Sir Thomas Deane above) and completed in 1865 at a cost of £20,000.
Left: Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.
Right: Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, part of "Town & City Series", card no. 2025. Phototyped in The Netherlands



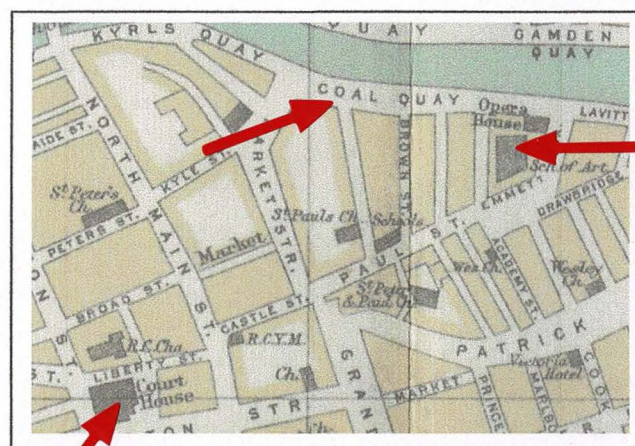
Section 4. Life on the Lee - City Surrounded by the Lee



Paddy's Market – Coal Quay (now called Cornmarket Street)

Coal Quay was another filled in section of the River Lee, and over the centuries this has grown to be the traditional market area of the city. The corn market was initially constructed in 1719.

Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.



St Mary's Cathedral

The present St. Mary's Cathedral is the fifth church on the site since 1600's. George Pain designed and built the church in card (he also designed St. Matthew's Church, St. Patrick's Church and Blackrock Castle). Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card unused.

Coal Quay to Great George's Street



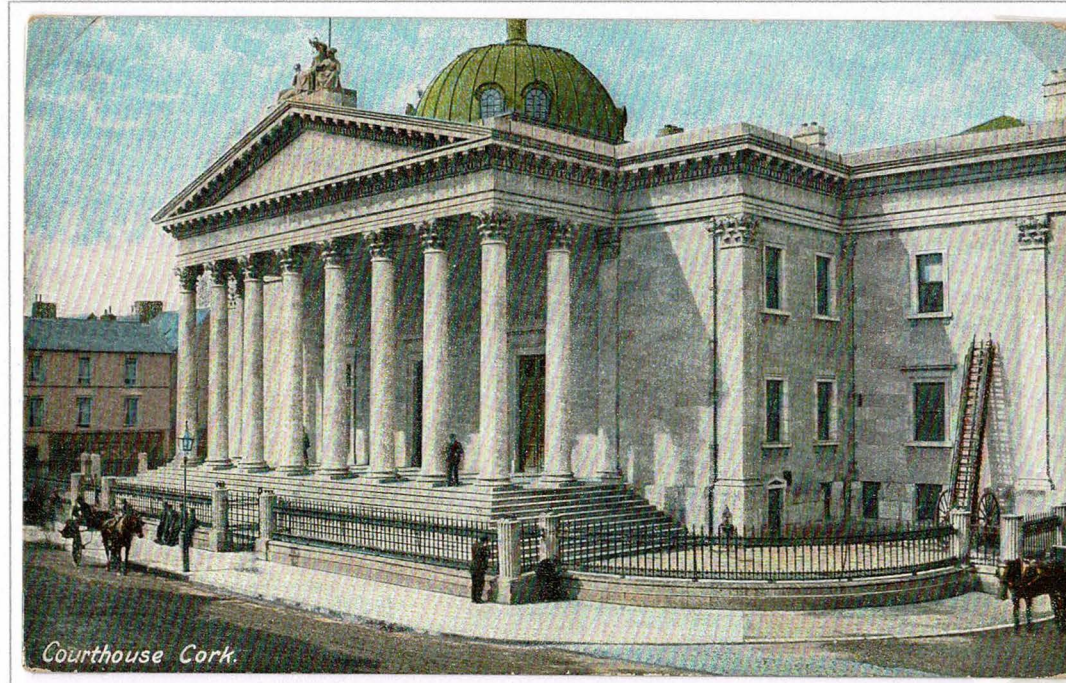
School of Art & Opera House – Nelson's Place (now Emmet Place) on south bank of North Channel

School of Art was built in 1724 as Customs House and became Crawford School of Art in 1885, named after Crawford family who were local landowners and brewers. Published by Philco Publishing Company, London, No. 4259 of PPC Series, printed in July 1917 in Great Britain. Card unused.



Court House – Great George's St (Now Washington St.)

Original courthouse was built in 1828 by James and George Pain, but interior was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in 1891 by William Hill (architect) and Samuel Hill (building contractor). Published by Woolstone Bros., under the Milton Post Card trade name, No. 3040 of the Milton Glazette series, printed in Germany. Card unused.

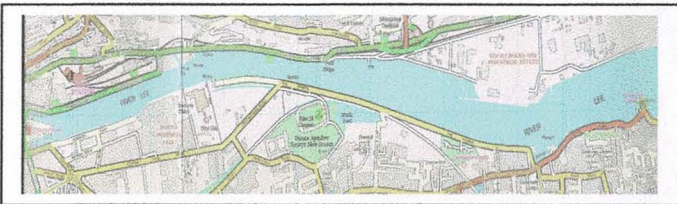
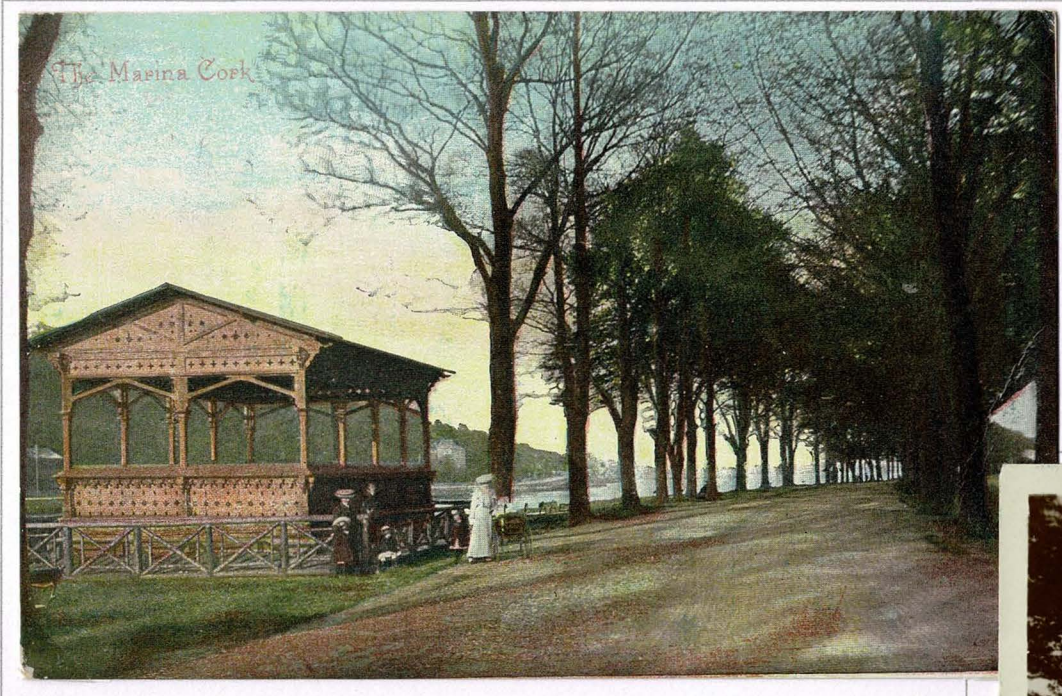


Court House – Great George's St (Now Washington St.)

This building is reputed to have the only octostyle Corinthian Portico in Ireland. It has a copper dome and the entrance foyer has beautiful marble piers. Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.

Section 5. Life on the Lee - City to the Sea

Marina Walk



Marina Walk
The Marina Walk is located on the south bank of the River Lee as it leaves the city. It stretches 0.8 miles to the village of Blackrock.



Marina Walk – From direction of the City
The Cork Harbour Commissioners purchased a locally built dredger in 1820, which deposited silt from the river into wooden barges, which were then towed ashore. The silt was redeposited behind the Navigation Wall, to create the Marina Walk.
Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Co., Cork, part of the Emerald Series, printed in Ireland. Card sent from Horley to Chichester, England, in September 1907.



Marina Walk – From the direction of the Harbour
One thousand men were employed in the dredging of the river and the creation of the Marina Walk, which happened at the time of the Great Famine.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French, indexed as No. 8186 of 40,000 existing plates. Card sent within Limerick City in March 1906.



Above: Real photographic image Marina.
Published by Eyre & Spottiswoode (E & S Ltd), Dublin, part of Signal Series, sent from Cork to North Preston 1918. Postcard is a real photograph, No. 14501 in series.

Marina Walk
The Marina is a Victorian walkway created by Cork Corporation, the original designer of which is unknown. The original walkway was a dock called Navigation Wall (called “New Wall”), which was constructed in the 1780s.
Left: Published by Woolstone Bros., under the Milton Post Card trade name, No. 3040 of the Milton Glazette series, printed in Germany. Card unused.
Right: Published by Fergus O’Connor, Dublin, sent from Cork to York in August 1906. Both cards have the same base photographic image, but painted differently e.g. boat on river, man in lower left hand corner.



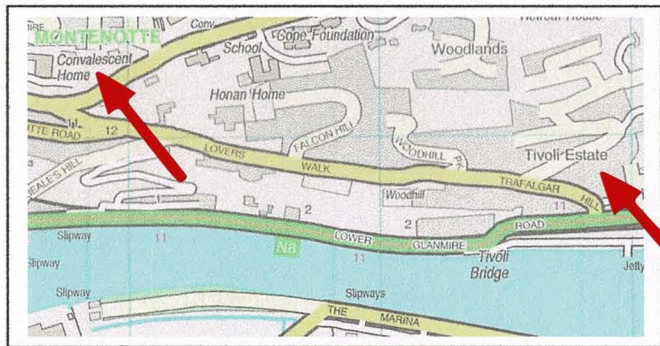
Section 5. Life on the Lee – City to the Sea

Montenotte & Tivoli

Montenotte – View from Victoria Quay, at start of Marina Walk
As the population of city increased in mid 19th Century, and as prosperity increased, much of the middle and upper class residents moved to the rich suburbs such as Montenotte on the north bank of the River Lee, seen here from across the river. It acquired several substantial residences in the late 19th century, some set in miniature estates with terraced gardens, overlooking the newly reclaimed Marina Walk.



Both cards published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin, depicting the same image with and without colour. Cards unused.



Right: Tivoli – View from Marina Walk
There was a drive for middle and upper classes to find residences by the river and harbour, with the corresponding growth of detached mansions, with extensive views, such as at Tivoli.
Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin. Card sent Cork to Kent, England, in May 1903.



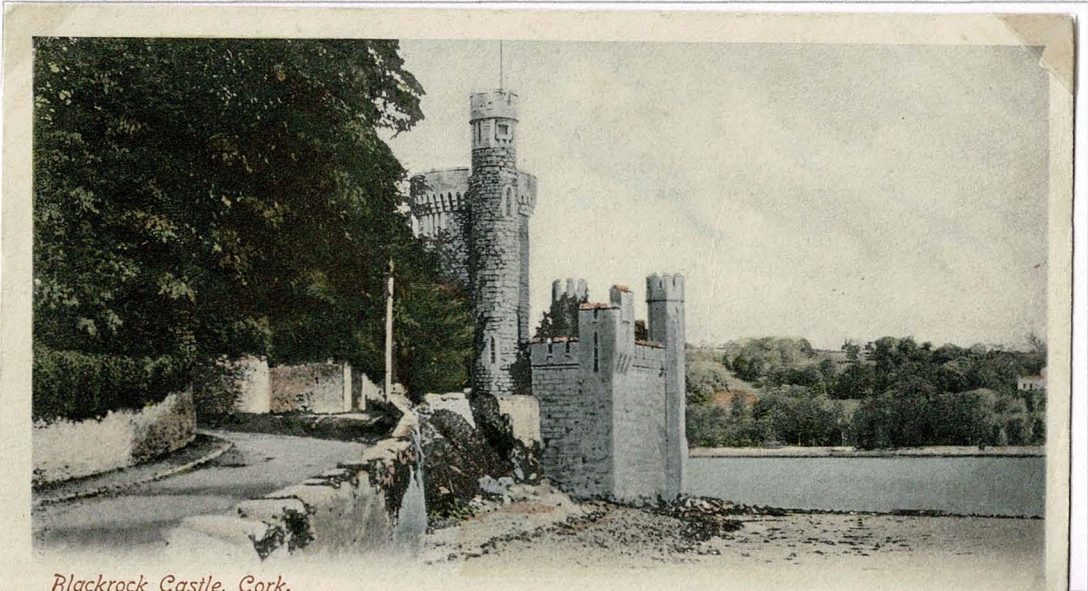
Above: Montenotte – St. Raphael's Asylum for the Blind
This house was built by Francis Lyons in 1870, Lord Mayor of Cork 1866-1868. After his death, it was sold to the Irish Sisters of Charity and converted into an asylum for the blind
Published Guy & Co Ltd., Patrick St. Cork, printed in Ireland. Card sent from Cork to Dublin in April 1907.
Very scarce card, one of only six seen in twenty years of collecting.



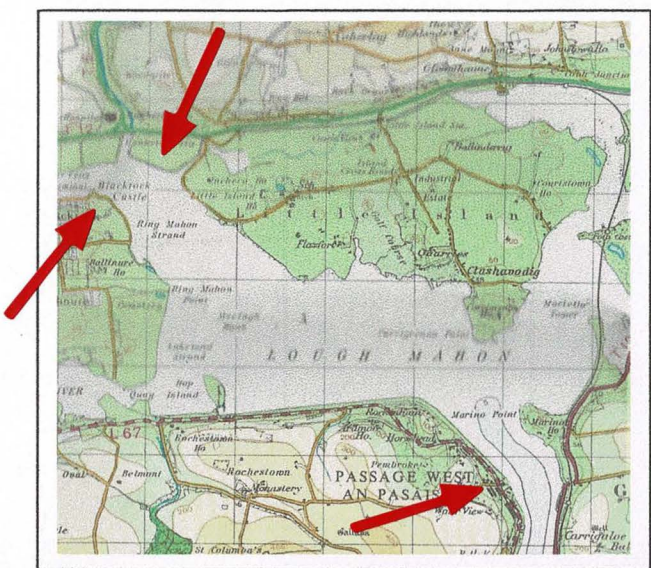
Above: Tivoli – View from Marina Walk
A racecourse was opened in 1869, close to the Marina, and the site was acquired by Ford in 1917 where they opened their first manufacturing site outside USAA, close to the present day Marina.
Published by E & S Ltd., London, printed in Great Britain, part of "Signal Series". Card unused.

Section 5. Life on the Lee - City to the Sea

Blackrock Castle to Passage West



Blackrock Castle, Cork.



Blackrock Castle – View from the river.
Published by Max Ettlinger & Co. Ltd., London E.C. and New York (Series 1101) Card unused.

Above: Blackrock Castle– View from direction of Harbour
The castle in this view is the third such built on this site, the original dating back to 1582 and built as a coastal defence fortification to protect the city port and harbour from pirates. The older towers were destroyed by fire in 1722 and 1827.
Undivided Back, published by R.P. Rohen, Youghal. |Card unused.
A very similar card is published by Fergus O'Connor, Dublin, with different colours used to paint the scene.



Above: Blackrock Castle– By Moonlight
The current castle was designed by James and Richard Paine and it was built between 1828 and 1829 (These architects were responsible for a number of public building at this time, as can be seen from other parts of exhibit). It was in the ownership of the City of Cork following a charter of James I to the city in 1608. The castle is referred to in the Council books of Cork in 1613 and again in 1614. Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, part of “Valentine’s Moonlight Series” printed in Scotland. Card unused.



Father Matthew Memorial Tower,
Dunkettle, Co Cork.

Father Matthew Memorial Tower– Dunkettle (North side of river)
The tower in this card was built to commemorate Fr. Theobald Matthew, completed in 1846 during the Great Famine. It was built by a local merchant tailor, William O'Connor. The two towers are 80 feet and 100 feet high and were originally created for sightseeing, with the overall structure designed by George Paine. Published by The Irish Pictorial Card Co., Cork, printed in Cork. Card sent from Cork to Farnham, England, in July 1906.



Lawrence, Publisher, Dublin.

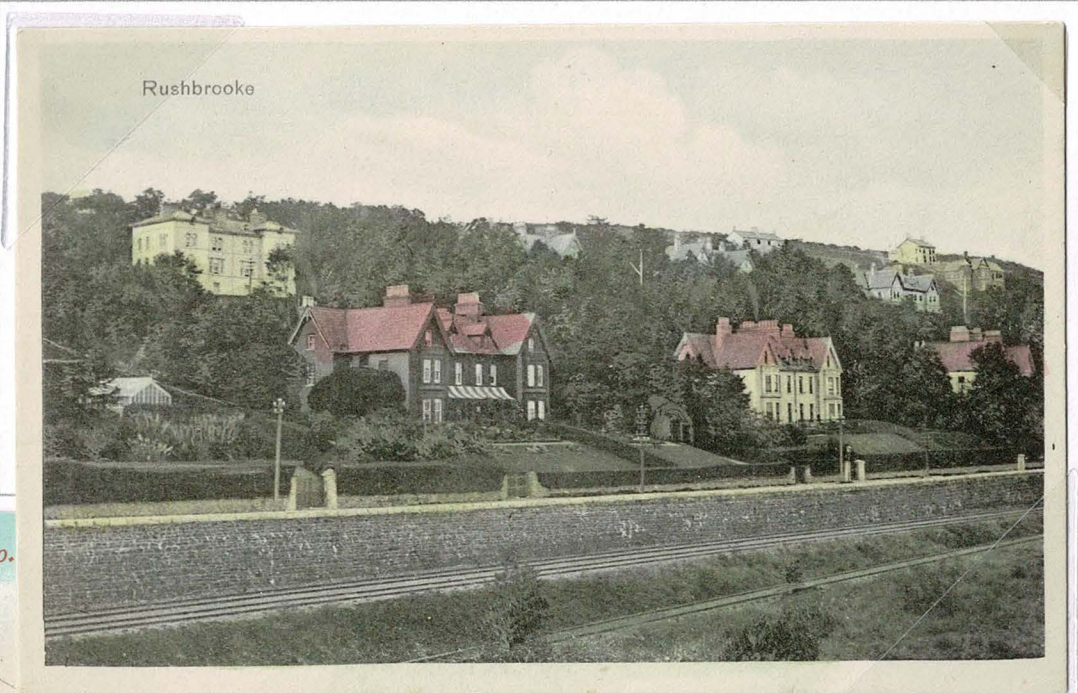
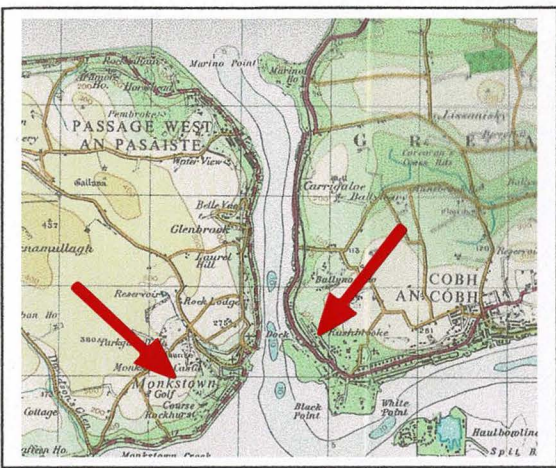
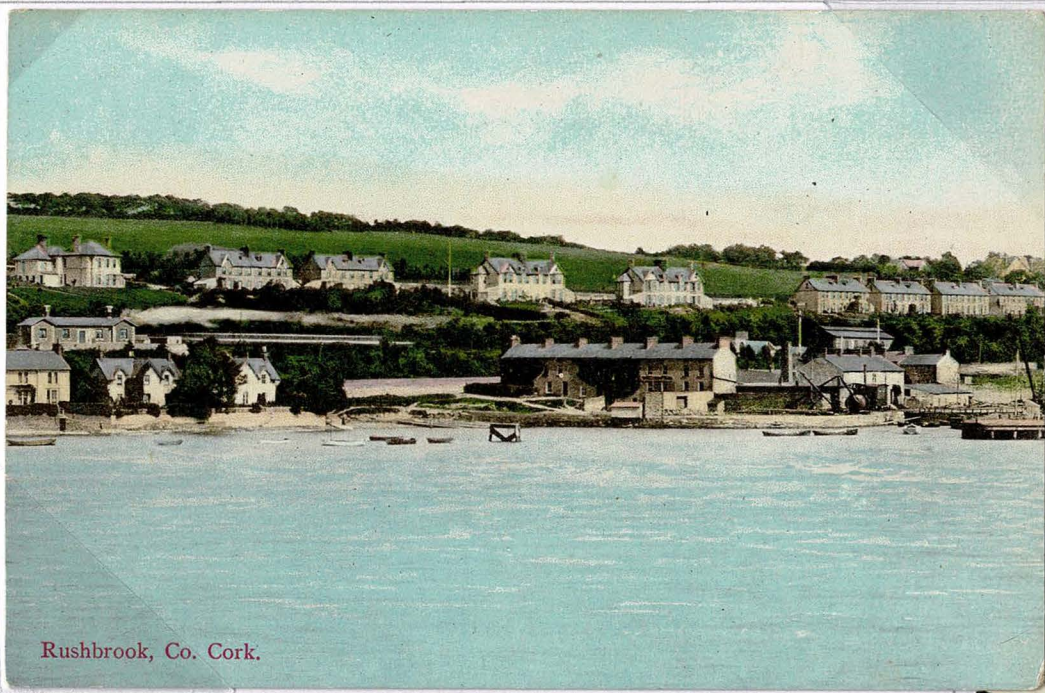
Glenbrook and Passage,

Co. CORK.

Glenbrook and Passage (Southside of the river)
Card depicts old railway line that ran from Cork City along the Marina and through the villages of Passage West, Glenbrook and Monkstown. The 1850 service consisted of ten trains each way on Saturdays, eight each way on weekdays and nine each way on Sundays. Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.

Section 5. Life on the Lee - City to the Sea

Rushbrook & Monkstown



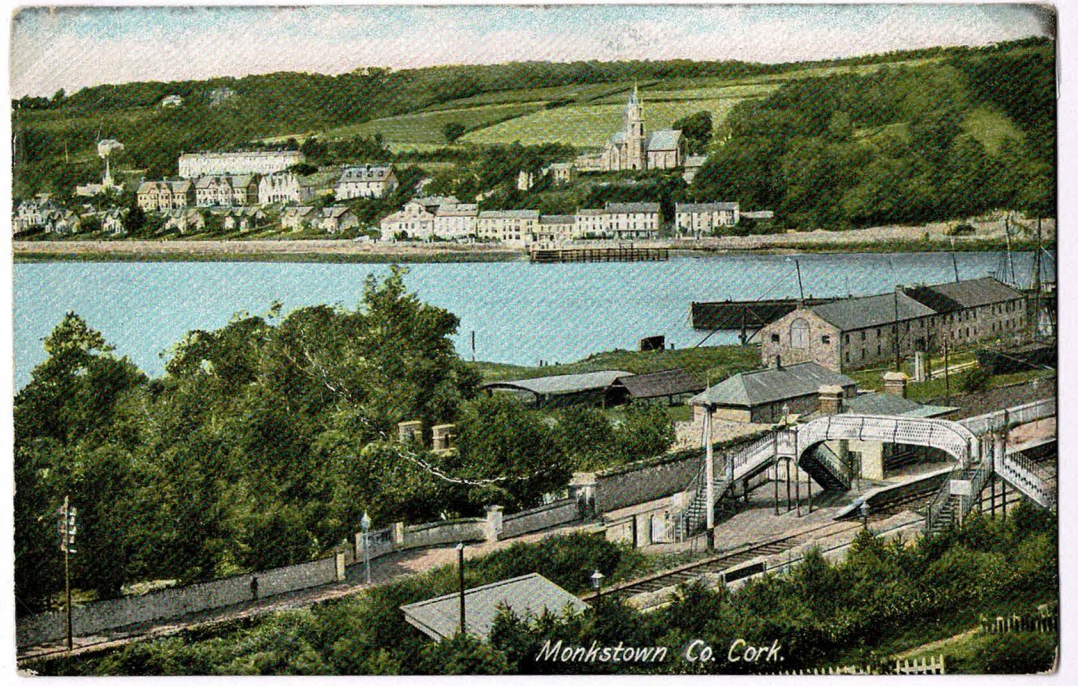
Rushbrook (North side of river, opposite Monkstown)
Rushbrooke was a small fishing village, with boats fishing as far as Youghal on the east coast and beyond Kinsale on the west coast. It was later to become the site of the Verolme Dockyard, which opened in 1960, and is now largely derelict.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.



Rushbrook
Rushbrook takes its name from Frederica Rushbrooke of Ringmen, Queenstown, who owned 1261 acres here in the 1870s. Frederica was the daughter of Col. Robert Rushbrooke of Rushbrooke Hall in Suffolk. She died in 1882.
Published by Stewart & Woolf, London, printed in Saxony, Series 1158. Card unused.

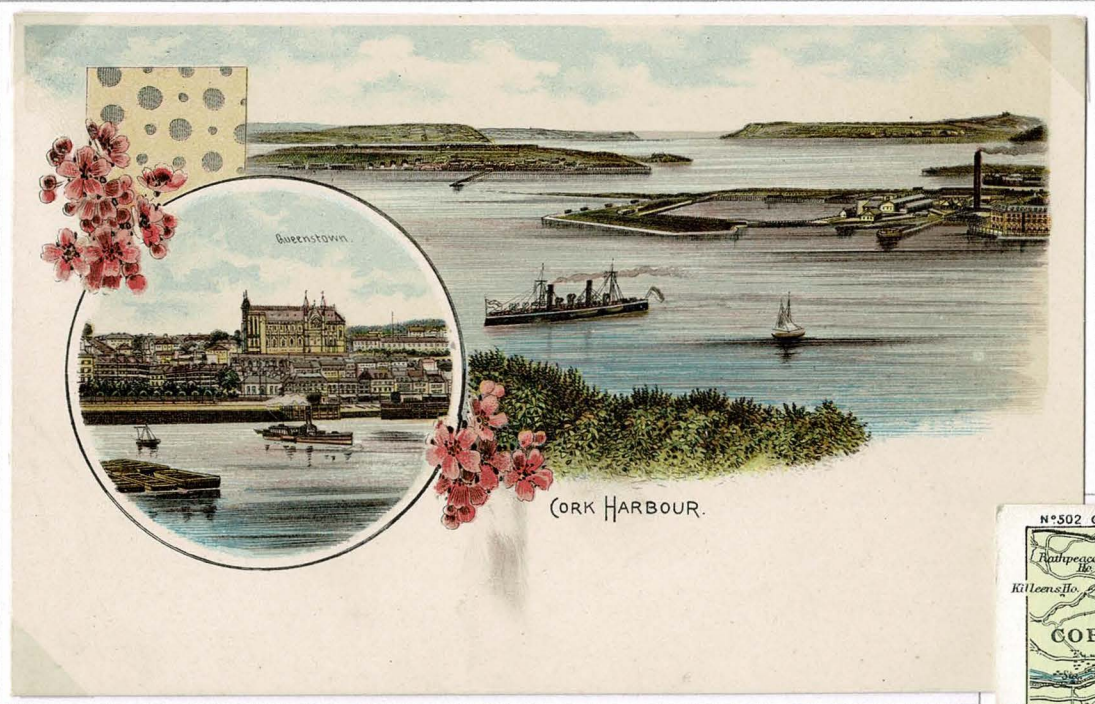


Monkstown (South side of river)
Monkstown takes its name from a small settlement of Benedictine monks, called Legan Abbey, part of the priory of St. Johns, Waterford. They formed a branch here in the 4th century. This is the last village before entering the main harbour. Card on Right shows railway link from Cork to Queenstown. The village had anchorage for vessels of all sizes and water carriage to connect with steamers to Queenstown from Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway Line.
Right: Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.
Left: Undivided Back, Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland. Card sent from Cork to Kentucky, USA, in November 1901.
Above: Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland. Card unused.



Section 6. Life on the Lee - Cork Harbour

Haulbowline & Spike Islands



Map of Cork Harbour
Cork Harbour is a natural harbour and river estuary at the mouth of the River Lee. Postcard map (below) shows outline of Cork Harbour with Great Island (containing Queenstown) in a central position and Rochespoint at the harbour mouth. Haulbowline and Spike islands can also be seen in centre of the harbour. This is one of several harbours that claim the title “second largest harbour in the world by navigational area”.



Cork Harbour postcard with Queenstown inset. Queenstown was the major population centre for the area.
Published by Fergus O'Connor & Co., Dublin



June 19th
Dear Vi
I hope
you have not
got any other
p.p.c like this
we have here
from for

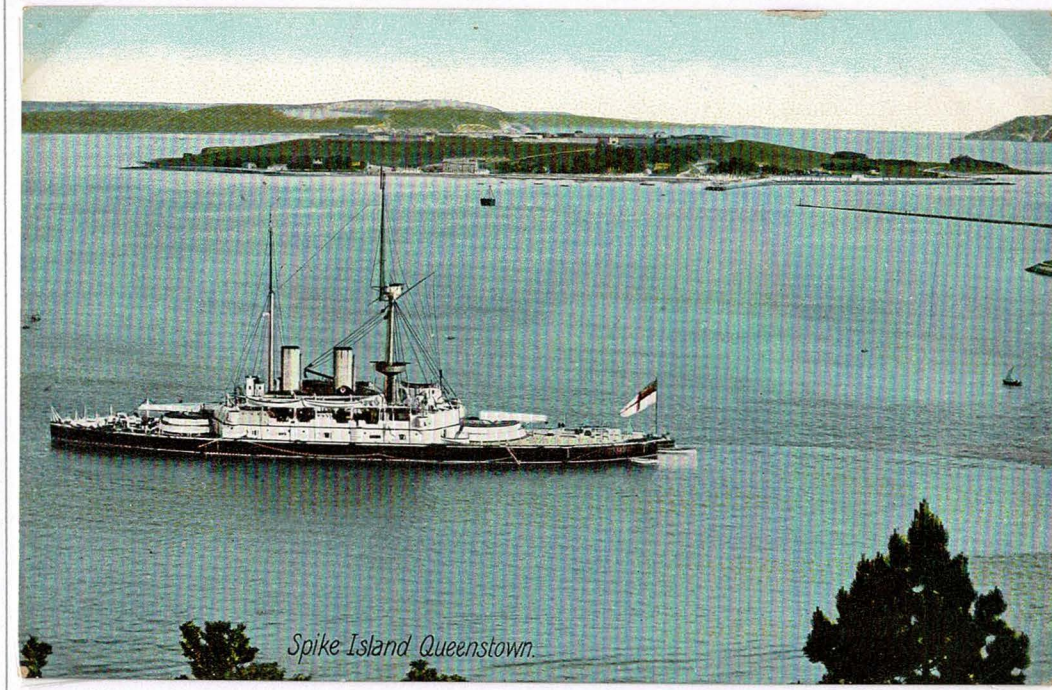
Above: Haulbowline Island
The British army moved to Spike Island in 1806 and erected a naval establishment at Haulbowline. A Martello tower was constructed in 1813-15 on the northern edge of the island and a barracks to accommodate three officers and sixty men. The building contractor was Mrs. Deane of Cork.
Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card has index number 18814 (cards 17984-19945 were registered in 1893). Card unused.

Below: Spike Island. Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card has index number 64834 (cards 63675-67335 were registered in 1910). Card unused.



Above: Published by John Walker & Co. Ltd., London, No. 502 of Geographical Series, which consisted of a coloured map of the area with an inset of a local feature such as Shandon Church in this card. The maps were engraved by J. Bartholomew & Co. An identical map is presented on card No. 503. of this series with the inset of Blarney Castle. Card sent from Cork to Croydon, England, in June 1905.

Spike Island
During the 1770s, the harbour was the principal British navy base in the British Isles. Fort Westmoreland was built there in 1779, followed by a much larger fort in 1804 (architect Michael Shanahan). Charles Vallancy of the Corps of Irish Engineers was responsible for the fortification of Spike Island during the American war of Independence, at which point Cork harbour was used as the assembly point for supply convoys to America. At one point there were 400 British vessels moored in the harbour. Spike Island was handed over to the Irish Government in 1938.



Below: Spike Island. Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.

Section 6. Life on the Lee – Cork Harbour

Queenstown

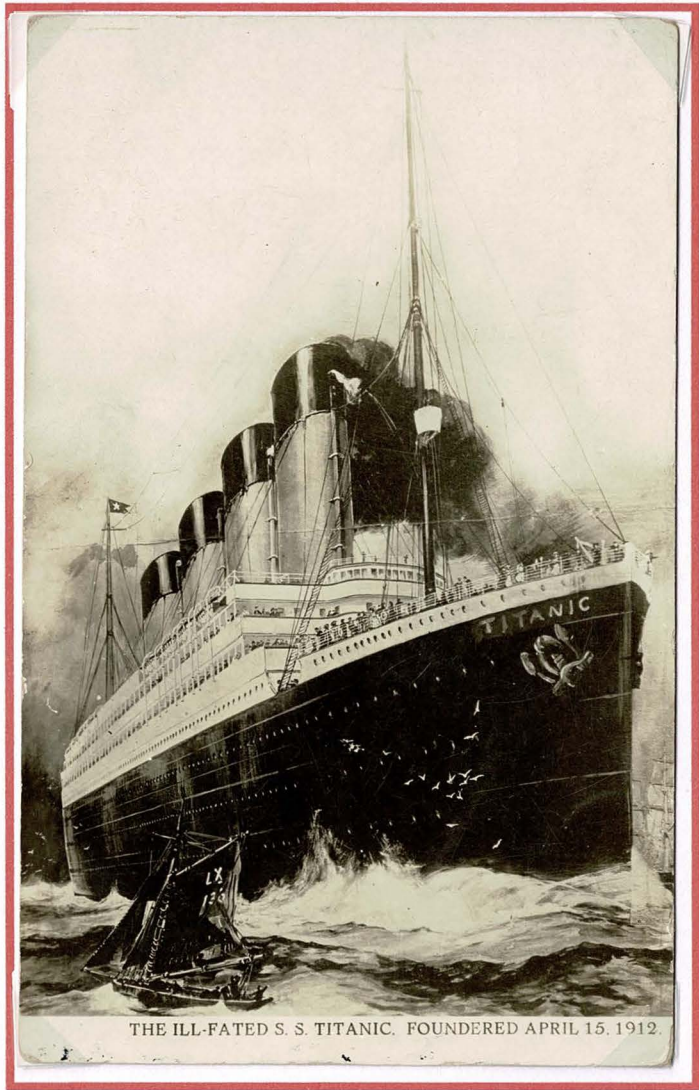


Queenstown: located on the southern side of the “Great Island” in Cork Harbour (called Queenstown Harbour on a number of cards). View dominated by St Coleman’s cathedral, named after the Patron Saint of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cloyne. Cathedral building stated in 1868, not uly finished until 1919
Undivided back, publisher unknown, printed in England. Card posted from Antrim to Dunadry on 21 May 1906.



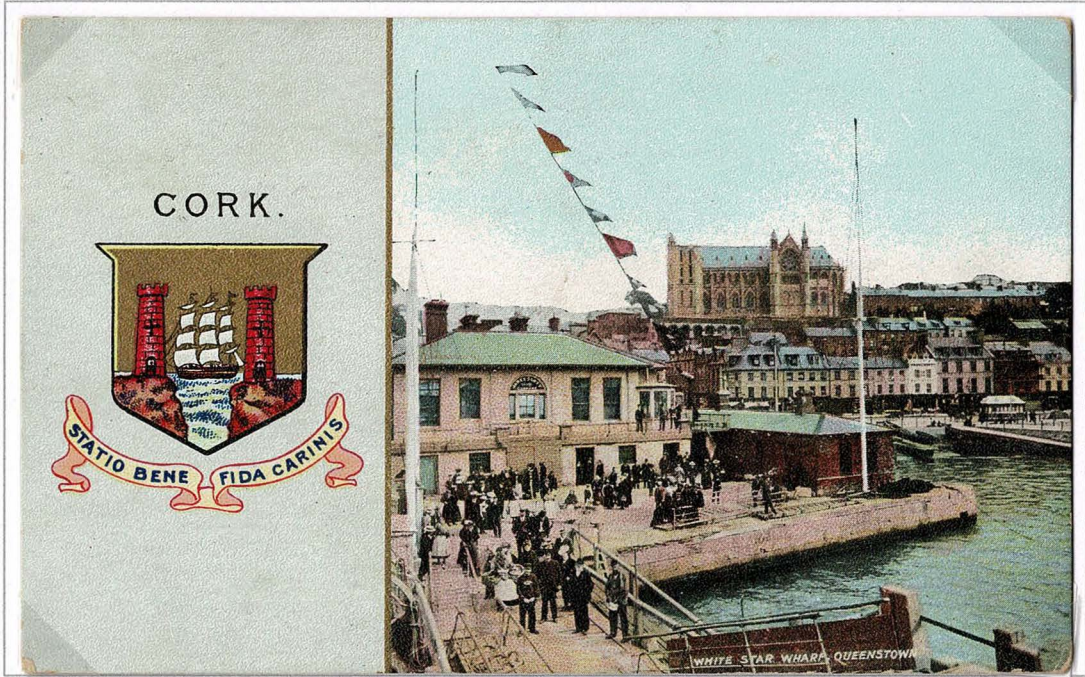
Queenstown became an important British Naval Port due to the wars between Britain and France. This was strongly protected by the construction of Carlisle and Camden Forts and with Martello Towers on Great Island, Haulbowline and Ringaskiddy, as well as bomb proof barracks on Spike Island.
Undivided Back, published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card sent from Cork to London in July 1904.

Queenstown (now Cobh)
Queenstown was a small village called Cove in the 1780s, with just a few scattered houses. The development of Cove came about because of its natural proximity to Cork Harbour, and the convenient location for loading and unloading ships. The Queen visited Cove in 1849 and it was renamed Queenstown after her visit. The port was then renamed as Cobh in 1922, after the Irish Treaty of Independence was signed.



Titanic
The Port of Queenstown will be forever linked with the last port of embarkation for the Titanic on its maiden and fatal voyage to the United States of America.**Divided Back**, publisher unknown, posted Queenstown to London in August 1919.

The two historical events that are most linked with Queenstown are the final port of embarkation of the Titanic and the emigration of 2.5 million people from this port from 1840 to 1850, the time of the Great Famine in Ireland.
Undivided Back, published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card sent from Queenstown to Liverpool, England, in July 1905.



Card has crest of Cork City, featuring two towers with a ship sailing in between. However, postcard features the Wharf and offices of White Star Shipping Company in Queenstown, critical to the prosperity of the town.
Published by B & R (Brown & Rawcliffe, Liverpool), part of their “Camera” Series, printed in Britain. Card sent within Cork in September 1905.

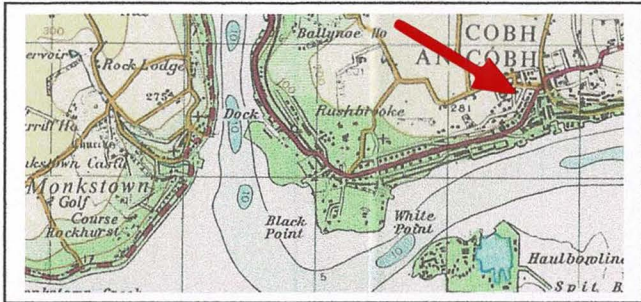


Section 6. Life on the Lee – Cork Harbour

Queenstown



Royal Yacht Club: the oldest such club in Ireland or Britain, established in 1720 by William O'Brien, the 9th Lord Inchiquin. The building above became the home of the Yacht Club in 1854, donated by Admiral J.H. Smith Barry, situated on Custom House Quay just below the Custom House. The Yacht Club relocated to Crosshaven in 1966.
Published by Valentines of Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card unused.



The Cunard line was a major competitor to White Star Line on the TransAtlantic voyages and was therefore a frequent visitor to Queenstown (card sent PAQUEBOT from Queenstown to Yorkshire).
Published by Cunard Shipping Company, printed in England.



Queen's Hotel: originally called the State's Hotel, was built in 1854 and at the time contained 50 bedrooms. The hotel is recorded to have been one of the first purpose built hotels in Ireland.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.



Queenstown Quays
Queenstown is built on a clay slate hill, which rises steeply from the harbour. The streets are parallel to the shore and rise in tiers. Postcard shows landing dock on the quays.
Undivided Back, Publisher unknown, printed in Britain. Card sent from Queenstown to Edinburgh, Scotland, in December 1902.



Queenstown Promenade: The bandstand, a central feature of the Promenade, was built for the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. There are two cannons, placed either side of the bandstand, which were returned from the Boer and Crimean Wars in 1899 and 1854 respectively.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Saxony, photographed by Robert French. Card sent from Queenstown to Tullamore in August 1905.

Section 6. Life on the Lee - Cork Harbour

Crosshaven



Crosshaven – Fishing Village
Crosshaven had an extensive fishing trade in the 19th century, which had declined by the 1910s, where small boats such as those in the postcards were used by the fishermen of Crosshaven, Fountainstown, Myrtleville and Fennel’s Bay, to fish around the harbour mouth. As well as fishing by boat, mackerel came inshore and were caught by the hundreds with large pocket nets. It was common in Crosshaven to have a barrel of salted mackerel in most homes every year, in preparation for the winter months.



Crosshaven
Crosshaven is located close to the mouth of Cork Harbour, in the 1900s it comprised around 100 small houses. It also had one of eight lighthouses in the district of Queenstown. **Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card unused.**

The Hotel Crosshaven Co. Cork.

Crosshaven in 1910 had five hotels, twelve shopkeepers and four vintners; hence there was a major focus on tourism as a source of income for the village.
Published by The American News Company, New York, Leipzig, London. Card 65 of 120, litho-chrome printing in Germany. Card unused.



Crosshaven, Cork Harbour.

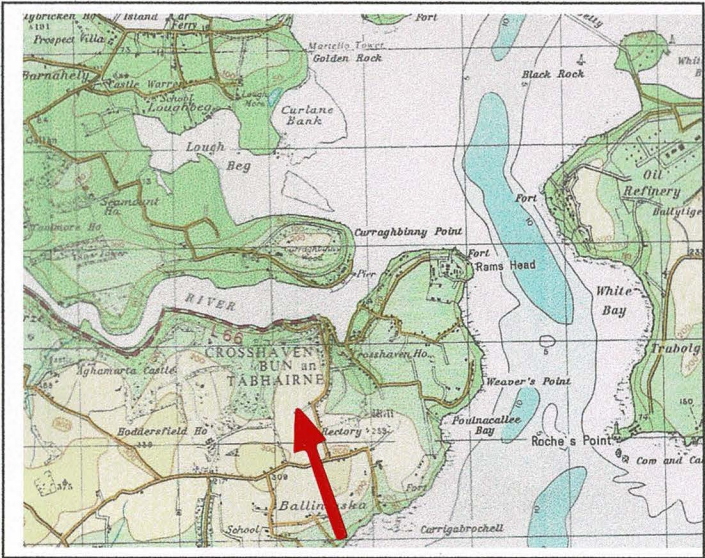
Above: Published by Fergus O’Connor & Co., Dublin, printed in Ireland. Card unused.



The Point, Crosshaven.

Co. Cork.

The Point is thought to be the probable site of the first Anglo Norman settlement at Crosshaven, where it consisted of a small village protected by a castle. Crosshaven takes its name from a cross erected in honour of St. John, near the Point. **Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card unused.**

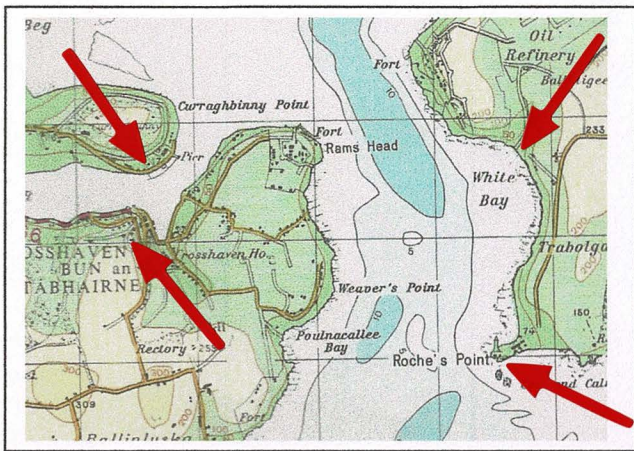


Drakes Pool Crosshaven Co. Cork.

One of the main transport links between Crosshaven and Cork was by railway, with trains running on the hour, via Passage West and Monkstown. **Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Card sent Cork to Surrey, 15 February 1907.**

Section 6. Life on the Lee - Cork Harbour

Leaving the Harbour



Currabinny – view from Crosshaven village.
Currabinny is situated on the northern side of Owenabue River, six miles east of Carrigaline and directly opposite Crosshaven on the southern side. It is a small peninsula which juts into Cork Harbour, and is primarily covered with 35 acres of woodland.
Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin, printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French (chief photographer for William Lawrence 1880 to 1916). Card unsent.

Below: Roche's Point Undivided Back, published by The American News Company (New York, Leipzig & London), printed by Litho-Chrome (Leipzig, Berlin & Dresden), No. 120-65 of this series.



Above: Currabinny – Jetty.
View of boat jetty, which allows easy access by water to Crosshaven, Spike Island or Queenstown.
Below: Roche's Point – Lighthouse.
The original light consisted of 10 Argand oil lamps and 10 catoptic reflectors. The optic was changed in 1876 to a Second Order Fresnel lens. A bell was added in 1864 to warn mariners in times of poor visibility.
Both cards **Published by William Lawrence & Sons, Sackville, Dublin,** printed in Germany, photographed by Robert French. Both cards unused.



Above: Whitepoint
Whitepoint is one of a number of small fishing villages on Great Island, looking out onto Haulbowline Island.
Published by E.M.Mulcahy, 8 West Beach, Queenstown, printed in Scotland. However card is one taken from Valentines of Dundee & Dublin photographs, including familiar index number and JV initials. Card has index number 64895 (cards 63675-67335 were registered in 1910). Card unused.
E. M. Mulcahy had limited issue and are scarce. This is the only card of this type seen by exhibitor

Roche's Point – Exit from Cork Harbour
Roche's Point is at the mouth of Cork Harbour, named after the Roche family who purchased the Fitzgerald Estate (1500 acres) around 1640 and who lived for many centuries at Trabolgan. The lighthouse was operational by June 1817 and in 1835 the size of the tower was increased to its current day size of 49 feet high and 12 feet diameter.

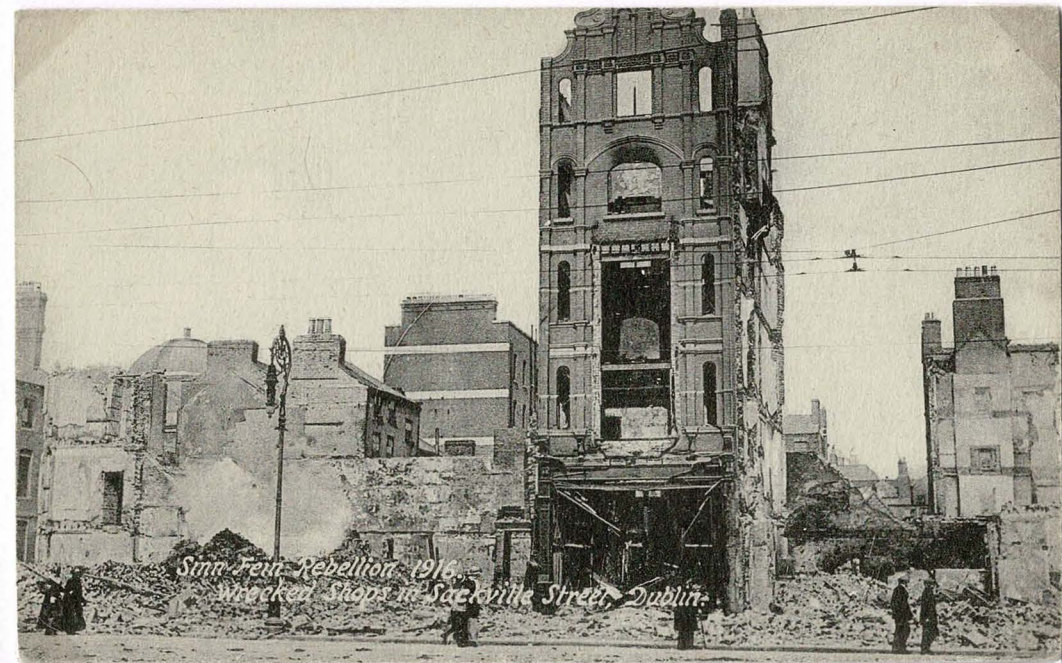


Section 7. Life on the Lee – Epilogue



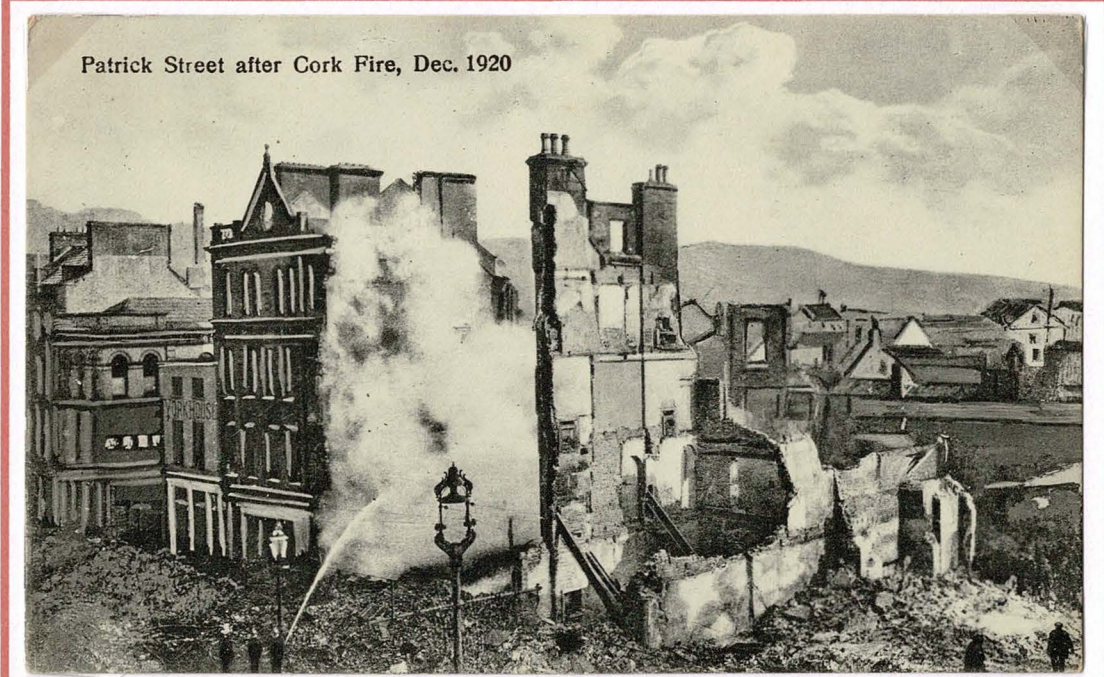
Scenes on Patrick's Street, Cork City after the city was deliberately set on fire on the night of 11 December 1920.

Original set of postcards published in January 1921, believed to be published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland. Cards do not have Valentine details on reverse but a follow up set of almost identical cards do have this information. Second issue has December 1920 on card face rather than Dec 1920. Original set very rare, one of three sets known to exhibitor.



Similar scene from destruction in Dublin during 1916 Sein Fein Rebellion, which began a series of events that resulted in independence in January 1922. Published by Valentines of Dundee & Dublin, printed in Scotland.

1920 Burning of Cork City



Above: Ruins of Cash's, London House and O'Sullivan's, all on Grand Parade, which joins directly on to Patrick Street.

Immediate Left: A view of Patrick Street taken from the ruins of Cook Street
Extreme Left: The building with the striped panel is the remains of the Lee Cinema, which was adjacent to Cash & Co.

Epilogue

All postcards in this exhibit are over 100 years old and generally were on sale in the period 1900 to 1920 (many reflect photographs taken in the previous twenty years). While the exhibit tracks the townlands around the River Lee, from its source in Gougane Barra to the point where it enters the Celtic Sea at Roches Point, it also serves as a window in a very turbulent period of Irish history. It is appropriate to close with scenes from the burning of Patrick Street in Cork City on the night of 11 December 1920. After some of their colleagues were killed in an ambush, members of the British Forces took their revenge by burning much of Cork City.

The postcards showing buildings such as Cork City Hall, The Carnegie Library and much of the main Streets of Cork city centre, all reflect Cork as it was then. Many buildings have since been rebuilt while some were lost forever. Along the journey of the river, many buildings have been displayed which are also no longer in existence, many having been burned in the fight for independence.

The Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed by the British Parliament in December 1921 and ratified by the new Provisional Irish Government on 6 January 1922. However, conflict continued for a further 18 months, led by those opposed to the Treaty as it divided Ireland into the 26 countries of the South and the six counties of the North that remained part of the United Kingdom.