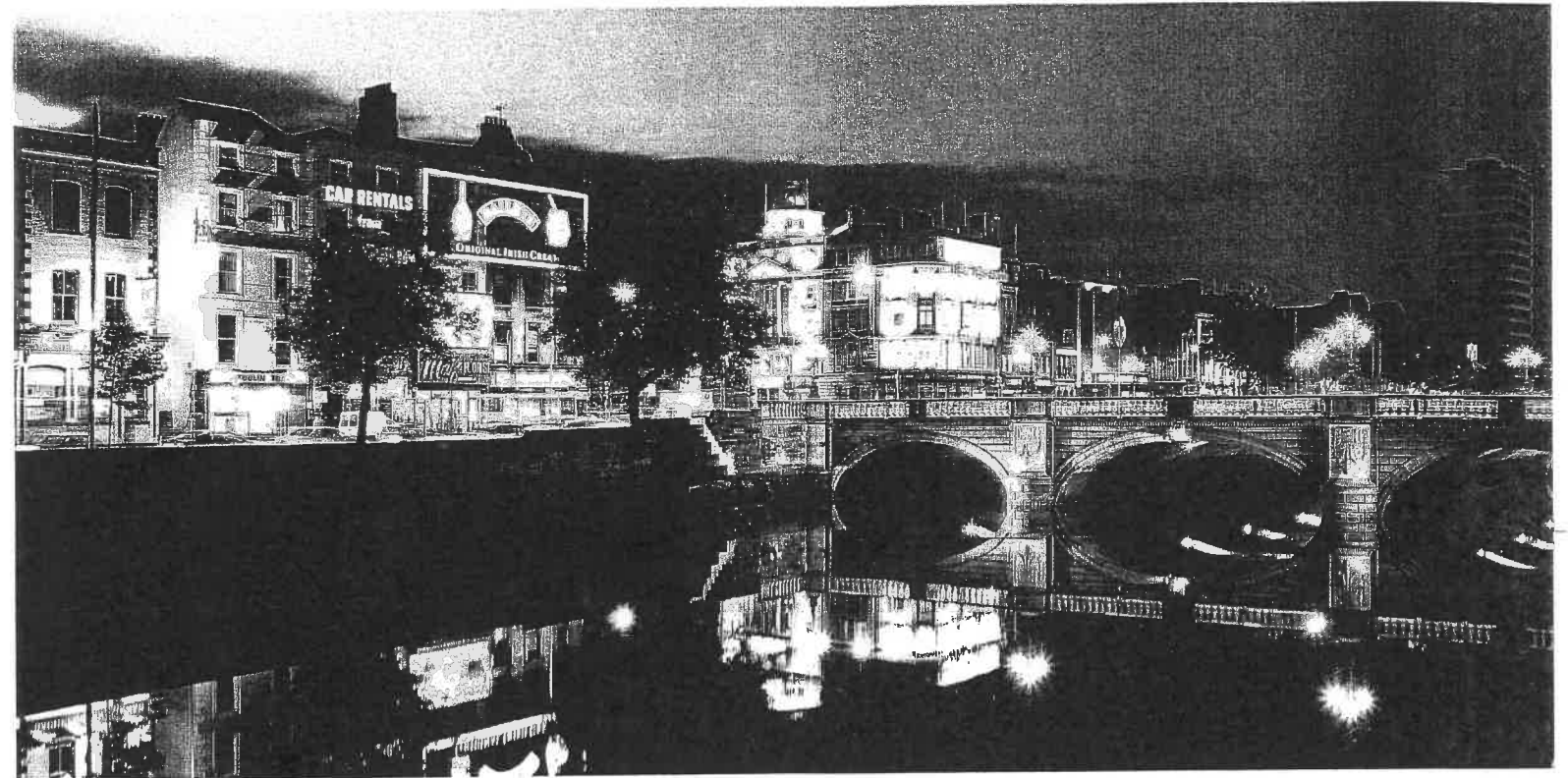
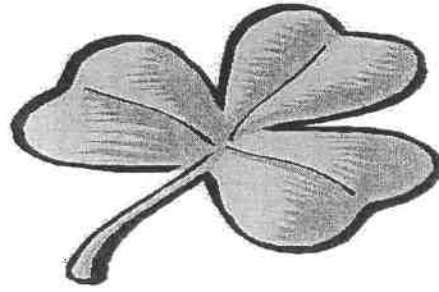


DUBLIN - THE CITY



From the charm and heritage of old world Dublin to Grafton Street's pulsating energy, Dublin is a remarkable blend of the traditional and modern.

As the main city of Ireland for all of its thousand-year history, Dublin is Ireland's cosmopolitan capital and one of Europe's truly great cities. With a population of over one million, Dublin is a dynamic city with a robust economy – the fastest-growing in Europe for the last 10 years.



A Short Trip to Dublin (*3-6 Days)

(*With one or two days in each of the venues)

A. Venue #1- South of the Liffey River

1. Trinity College (founded in 1591)
 - Statues of Edmund Burke & Oliver Goldsmith
 - Magnificent architectural set piece (cream stone college buildings, cobblestones)
 - Library and Illuminated Manuscripts: Books of Kells and Book of Durrow
2. Bank of Ireland (former site of Irish Parliament-pre 1801)
3. Grafton Street (shopping)/Molly Malone Statue
4. Dawson Street (bookshops; major government buildings); Huguenot Cemetery
5. National Library and National Museum (treasures of Ancient Ireland)
6. St. Stephen's Green/18th Century Dublin Homes in Merrion Square

Optional:

Catholic University of Ireland (Newman House); George Bernard Shaw Birthplace; National Art Museum

B. Venue #2- South of the Liffey River

1. Temple Bar (for culture; night life)
2. Dublin Castle and State Apartments
3. Christ Church Cathedral
4. St. Patrick's Cathedral (and Jonathan Swift)
5. Dublinia: featuring Medieval Dublin (Home of the Vikings, etc..)
6. Guinness Brewery-St. James Gate (and Guinness Hop Store)
7. Kilmainham Gaol (grim monument to the dark side of the Republican struggle)
8. Ha' Penny Bridge
9. Along the quay to Brazen Head and O'Shea's Merchant Pubs

C. Venue #3: North of the Liffey River

1. Abbey Theatre (Ireland's National Theatre)
2. Customs House (Georgian masterpiece)
3. O'Connell St.: General Post Office and the statues (O'Connell; Larkin; Parnell; Joyce)
4. St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral
5. Dublin Writers Museum (and nearby Garden of Remembrance)
6. Hugh Lane Municipal Art Gallery
7. James Joyce Centre on North Great Georges Street
8. Famine Memorial (near Customs House)
9. Amnesty International Memorial
10. Arlington Hotel (Irish Music and Irish Dance in the evenings)

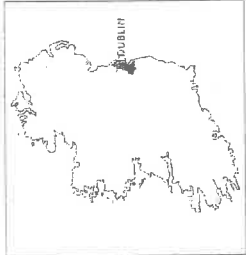
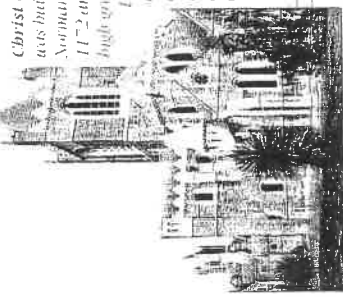
D. Day Trips Out of Dublin

1. Both ends of the DART: to Bray with a stop at Sandy Cove for James Joyce Tower and at the other end to fishing village of Howth
2. Glasnevin; Marino; Malahide
 - Glasnevin Cemetery ("jungle of patriotic iconography")
 - National Botanic Gardens
 - Marino Casino (of Lord Charlemont)
 - Malahide Castle (Norman)
3. County Wicklow (to south)
 - Glendalough (Celtic monastery)
 - Russborough House (neoclassical)
 - Powerscourt (and gardens)
 - Wicklow Jail
 - Charles Stewart Parnell's ancestral home
4. Maynooth Village and Cathedral: magnificent cathedral and castle
5. Bru na Boine (Burial mounds of New Grange and Knowth); with Drogheda and Monasterboice (with its large Celtic Crosses) nearby

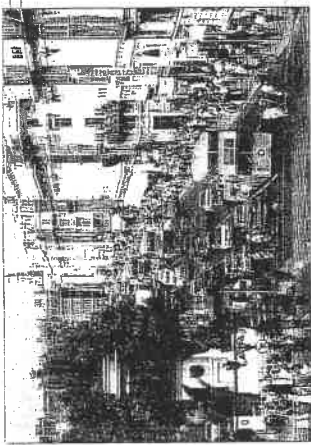
Dublin at a Glance

IRELAND'S CAPITAL has a wealth of attractions, most within walking distance of each other. For the purpose of this guide, central Dublin has been divided into three sections: *southeast Dublin*, heart of the modern city and home to the prestigious Trinity College; *southwest Dublin*, site of the old city around Dublin Castle; and *North of the Liffey*, the area around the imposing O'Connell Street. The map references given for sights in the city refer to the *Dublin Street Finder* on pages 110-111.

Christ Church Cathedral was built by Dublin's Anglo-Norman conquerors between 1172 and 1220. It stands on high ground above the River Liffey. Most of the cathedral's present appearance is due to a restoration carried out in the 1870s. (See pp278-9.)



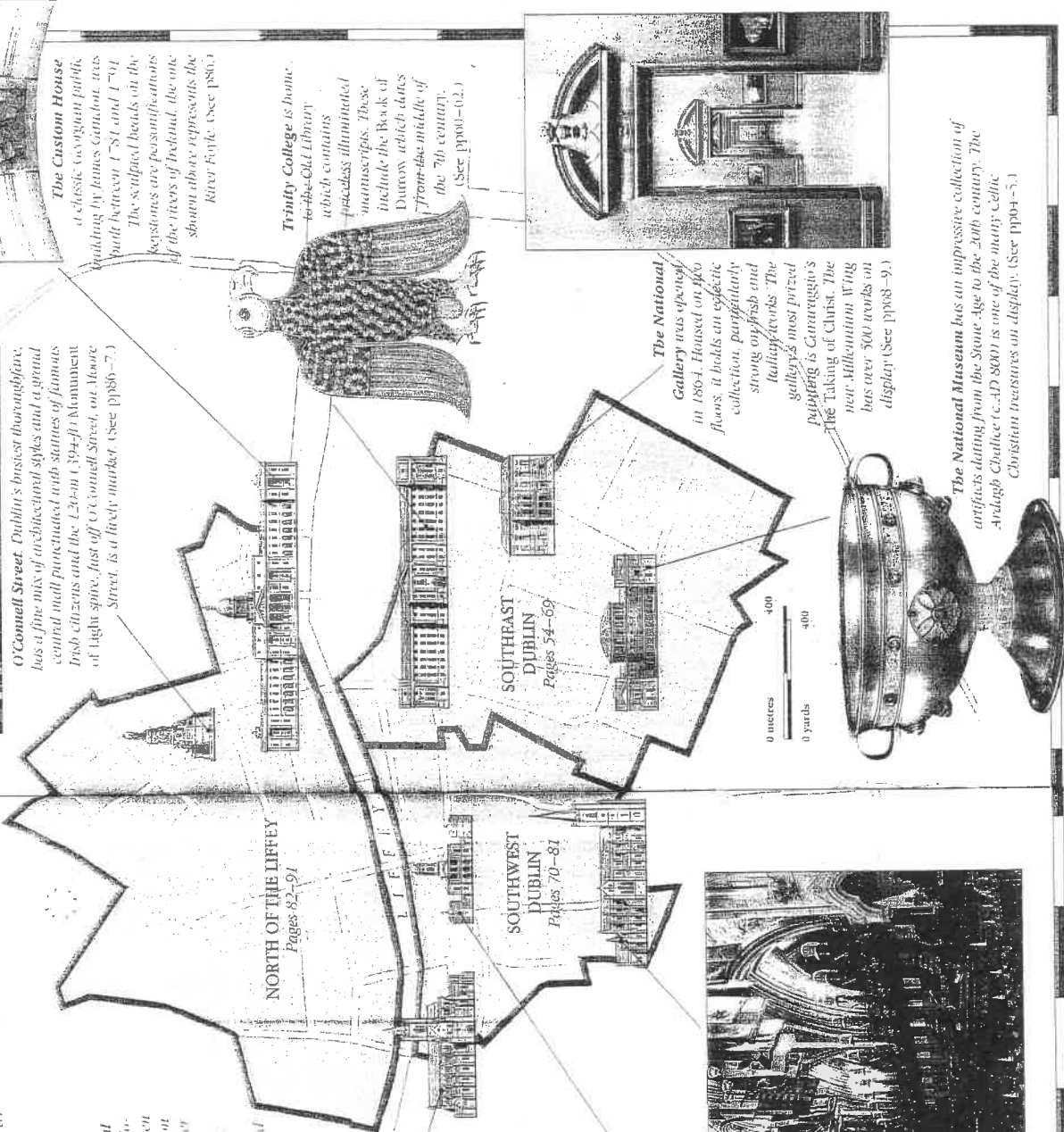
O'Connell Street, Dublin's busiest thoroughfare, has a fine mix of architectural styles and a grand central mall punctuated with statues of famous Irish citizens and the 120-m (394-ft) Monument of Light spire. Just off O'Connell Street, on Moore Street, is a lively market. (See pp86-7.)



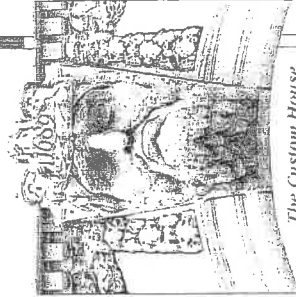
NORTH OF THE LIFFEY
Pages 82-91

SOUTHWEST DUBLIN
Pages 70-81

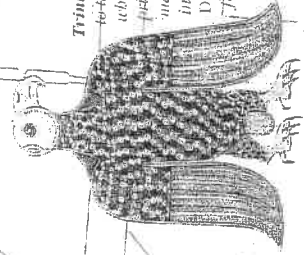
SOUTHEAST DUBLIN
Pages 54-69



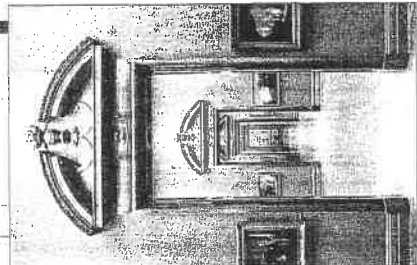
The Custom House is a classic Georgian public building by James Gandon, first built between 1781 and 1791. The sculptural beads on the keystones are personifications of the rivers of Ireland, the one shown above represents the River Foyle. (See pp80.)



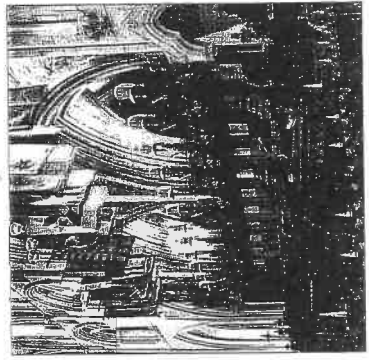
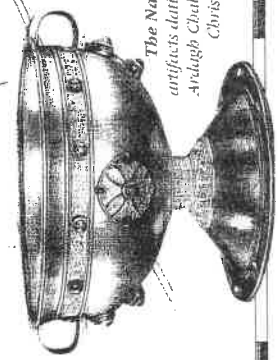
Trinity College is home to the Old Library which contains priceless illuminated manuscripts. These include the Book of Durrow, which dates from the middle of the 7th century. (See pp80-82.)



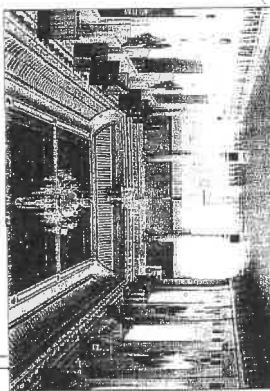
The National Gallery was opened in 1804. Housed on five floors, it holds an eclectic collection, particularly strong on Irish and Italian works. The gallery's most prized painting is Caravaggio's *The Taking of Christ*. The new Millennium Wing has over 500 works on display. (See pp88-9.)



The National Museum has an impressive collection of artifacts dating from the Stone Age to the 20th century. The Ardagh Chalice (c. AD 800) is one of the many Celtic Christian treasures on display. (See pp94-5.)



St. Patrick's Cathedral has a spectacular choir featuring banners and stalls decorated with the insignia of the Knights of St. Patrick. The cathedral also holds Ireland's largest and most powerful organ, as well as memorials to Dean Jonathan Swift and prominent Anglo-Irish families. (See pp80-81.)



Dublin Castle stands in the heart of old Dublin. St. Patrick's Hall is part of the suite of luxury State Apartments housed on the upper floors on the south side of the castle. Today, these rooms are used for functions of national importance such as presidential inaugurations. (See pp 74-5.)

Ireland at a Glance

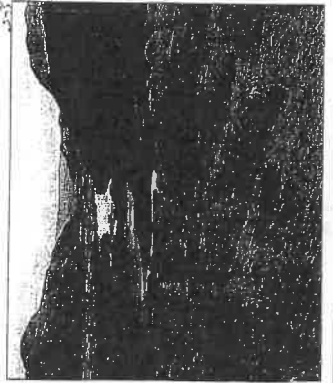
THE LURE of Ireland's much-vaunted Atlantic shores, from the wild coastline of Cork and Kerry to the remote peninsulas of the Northwest, is strong. However, to neglect the interior would be to miss out on Ireland's equally characteristic landscapes of lush valleys, dark peatlands and unruffled foughs. Most regions are rich in historic sights: from world-famous Neolithic sites in the Midlands to imposing Norman castles in the North and Palladian mansions in the Southeast.



Connemara National Park in County Galway boasts stunning landscapes in which mountains and lakes are combined with a dramatic Atlantic coastline. The extensive blanket bogs and moorland are rich in wildlife and unusual plants. (See p200.)

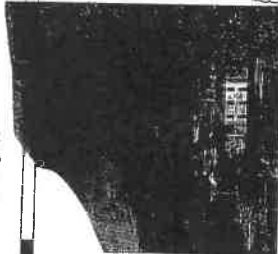


The Rock of Cashel, a fortified medieval abbey, perches on a limestone outcrop in the heart of County Tipperary. It boasts some of Ireland's finest Romanesque sculpture. (See pp188-9.)

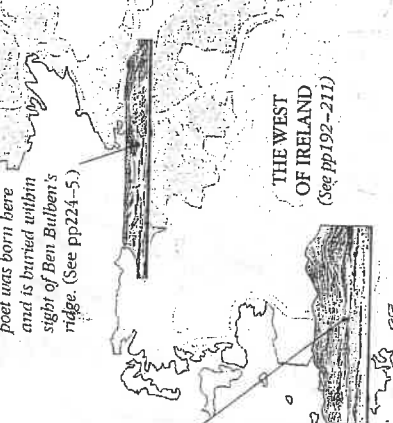


The Lakes of Killarney, flanked by the lush, wooded slopes of some of the country's highest mountains, are the principal attraction in the southwest of Ireland. (See pp154-5.)

Yeats Country is a charming part of County Sligo closely associated with WB Yeats. The poet was born here and is buried within sight of Ben Bulbin's ridge. (See pp224-5.)



THE WEST OF IRELAND (See pp192-211)



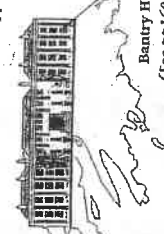
Bunratty Castle (See pp184-5)



THE TOWER OF SHANNON (See pp172-9)

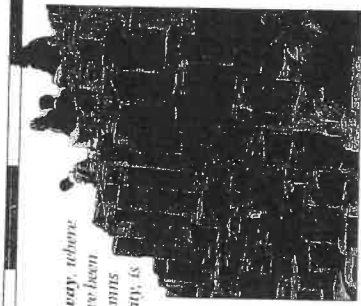


CORK AND KERRY (See pp144-71)

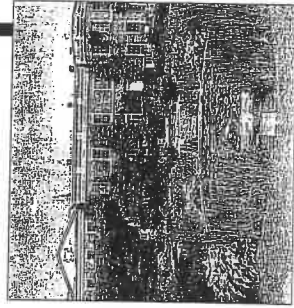


Bantry House (See pp160-61)

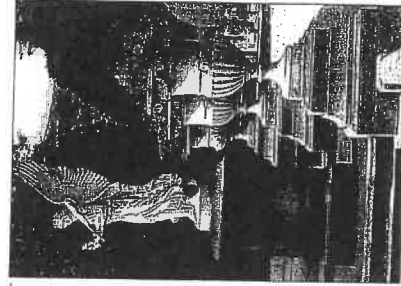
The Giant's Causeway, where ancient lava flows have been eroded to reveal columns of unusual regularity, is Northern Ireland's most curious sight. According to local mythology, the rocks were placed here by a giant called Finn MacCool to enable him to walk across the sea to Scotland. (See pp254-5.)



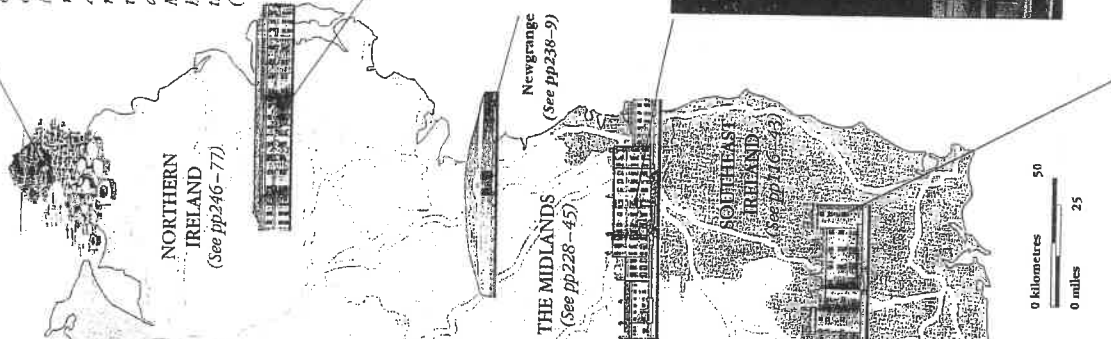
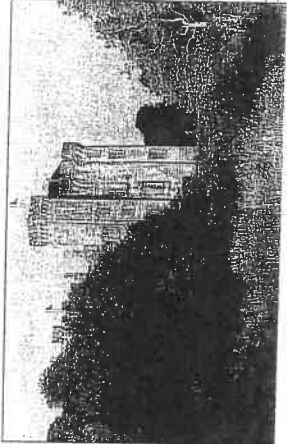
Mount Stewart House, a 19th-century mansion, is most renowned for its magnificent gardens. These were created as recently as the 1920s, but a colourful array of exotic plants has thrived in the warm microclimate enjoyed in this part of County Down. (See pp274-5.)



Powerscourt is a large estate in superb countryside on the edge of the Wicklow Mountains. Its grounds rank among the last great formal gardens of Europe. Originally planted in the 1730s, they were restored and embellished in the 19th century. (See pp126-7.)



Kilbenny Castle was for centuries the stronghold of the Butler dynasty, which controlled much of southeast Ireland in the Middle Ages. The vast Norman fortress was remodelled during the Victorian period and still dominates Kilbenny - one of the country's most historic and pleasant towns. (See pp134-6.)



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