



1. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

Hogan's statue of the Transfiguration and Stained Glass Window in St. Joseph's Church Springhill. The buildings to the rear of the church were stables for the priests' horses and fodder was stored in the loft overhead.



2. FLAX POND (site of)

At the foot of Springhill was the site of a flax pond. Flax was tied in sheaves and put into the pond to rot off the outer skin. This operation was called "retting".

3. ST. MARGARET'S WELL

Between the upper and lower roads to Rathcooney is St. Margaret's Well, known locally as Pegnee's Well.



4. FERNY FIELD

On the left of the lower road is the Fery Field, thus known because of its abundant growth of ferns.



5. RICHMOND HOUSE

Riverstown Foot Beagles outside Richmond House which had associations with the family of Dr. Douglas Hyde. Frank Peard, a member of one of the first Protestant families to be associated with the G.A.A., also lived here.



6. THE QUARRIES

The quarries on the lower road, known locally as The New Line and reputed to be a famine road, provided a constant supply of stones for road maintenance. Rock blasting was a common occurrence and men were employed at the roadside and expected to break 2¹/₂ tons of stones a day by hand.



7. RATHCOONEY BRIDGE

Rathcooney Bridge was also the site of a flax pond.

8. WEAVERS' SQUARE



In the 16th and 17th centuries Glanmire was known as "The Belfast of the South" because of the many industries on the Glashaboy River. Many of the textile workers lived in Weavers' Square.



21. COOLEEN

Now Greenawn, was the residence of Jack Dwyer, a cousin of the aforementioned William Dwyer. It was later sold to Dr. William Roche. The present house was built in the early 1960s by Peter Dwyer, eldest son of Declan Dwyer. This old photo showed a view of Church Hill from Cooleen gate.

22. CHURCH OF ST. MARY & ALL SAINTS

At a Vestry Meeting on 5th July, 1784 in the old Rathcooney Parish Church it was decided to relocate to Glanmire. In 1785 the parishes of Rathcooney, Caherlag and Little Island were united under the title Union of Rathcooney. The new church was consecrated on 24th October, 1786. During the Bicentenary Rededication Service on 24th October 1986, the church was at last given its name – Church of St. Mary & All Saints. It has six beautiful stained glass windows, mostly dedicated to the memory of Glanmire residents. Here Sarah Curran, the sweetheart of Robert Emmet, was married to Capt. Robert Henry Sturgeon on 24th November, 1805.



23. CHURCH OF IRELAND SCHOOL

Records show that this school existed in 1872. It catered for children from Glenville, Watergrasshill, Ballindenisk, Rathcormac and surrounding areas. Mrs. Stickland (*nee Bennett*) taught here as did Margaret Sweetnam and Molly Daunt. Religion was taught by Canon Tuckey. In 1968 the pupils were transferred to the C. of I. school at O'Mahony's Avenue in St. Lukes. PHOTO: Shows the pupils on the day the school closed.



24. GLANMIRE HOUSE (Now Coláiste an Phiarsaigh)

This 3-storey Georgian house was the seat of the Morrogh-Bernard family, later Russells, and more recently the home of Brig.-Gen. E.L. Sullivan, father of Anne, Duchess of Westminster who owned Arkle. John Morrogh-Bernard was related to the Morroghs of Park Farm. His daughter Agnes joined the Sisters of Charity aged 21 and



9. THE TOWER

The Tower at the entrance to Rathcooney House is reputed to have been used by the judges when viewing the horse racing at Park Farm.

10. RATHCOONEY PARISH CHURCH & GRAVEYARD

A church existed here since 1291, and Christian worship continued until 1786 when it transferred to Church Hill, Glanmire. Brian Dillon, the Irish Patriot (1830-1872) is buried in the old graveyard and his grave is marked by an imposing Celtic Cross. The "Old Ground" is also the burial place of many famine victims. Fr. Ml. Callanan, P.P. of Upper Glanmire (1792-1803) is buried near the western entrance to the old church. Rev. John Chetwood and Rev. Canon Tuckey also lie here.



11. GLEBE HOUSE (site of)

Glebe House was situated just beyond the graveyard and incorporated a Church of Ireland school.

12. PARK FARM

President Mary Robinson (*nee Bourke*) was the great granddaughter of Jane Morrogh who lived here. Jane married Wm. Orme Bourke, a lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, on 28th November, 1865.



13. SOUTH IRISH HORSE REGIMENT

South Irish Horse Regiment, who were billeted at Park Farm, seen here at a match in the Castle Field, Riverstown.

14. FORGE CROSS

Forge Cross, also known as Fouhy's Cross. (*Fouhy was the blacksmith*). One road leads to Banduff and the other to Fany's Road, which connects Forge Cross with New Inn.



taught in Dublin. As Mother M.Arsenius, she became Rectress of a new convent in Ballaghaderreen in 1877, and later moved to Foxford, where in 1892 she founded Foxford Woollen Mills.

25. CASTLEJANE ROAD

Castlejane Road is also known as Coach Road, and Tunnel Road because in the past the overhanging trees formed an arch.

26. CASTLE JANE HOUSE (Site of)

The house, despite its name, was a late 18th/early 19th century mansion, not a castle. One of its owners was the Martin family. The South Irish Horse Regiment camped in its grounds prior to the 1914 war.

27. POULACURRY CASTLE/POULACURRY HOUSE

The castle was built by the Barrys. Poulacurry was one of the places attacked by O'Neill of Tyrone in 1600 when David Barry of Barryscourt refused to join him against the crown. A passage runs from the grounds to St. Patrick's Mills, reputed to be used by James Alexander (Author of *An Amusing Summer Companion to Glanmire, near Cork*) when he visited Mr. O'Callaghan (*owner of the mills*) at Poulacurry Castle, c. 1814. Stones from the castle were used to build Poulacurry House, once the residence of Colonel McKenzie.



28. THE "CHUTE" (Originally a Fianna Fáil Hall)

The Local Defence Force (LDF) was established in Glanmire in 1941 and this hall was used weekly for training. Later it became the local dance hall and was also used as a cinema and for Irish classes and Irish step-dancing.



29. BARNAVARA CROSS

The road from Barnavara Cross towards New Inn was a later extension of the road from Riverstown Cross. James Alexander, in his book, uses the spelling "Bourne a Maria" pronounced locally as "Baur'n a Vauria" – Mary's Gap. He mentions that a woman, named Mary or Maria, hanged herself in this locality.

15. LAURISTON HOUSE

Towards the end of Fany's Road on the right-hand side can be seen Lauriston House, built by the Forsythe-Clarke family in 1760. Other owners were F. H. Thompson of bakery fame and, more recently, Norbert Murphy who owned Irish Distillers. His sister, Muriel, was married to Terence McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, who died on hunger strike in Brixton Prison in 1920. During the 1914-18 Emergency the Irish Army sited their main radio communications for Munster at Lauriston.

16. BOREEN NA COILLE

Boreen na Coille runs behind the Lower Glanmire (*New Inn*) National School. It connects with Boherboy and Lota Lodge, now Vienna Woods Hotel. This road was used by the Crawfords of Lota Lodge for goods deliveries.



17. NEW INN NATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Glanmire (*New Inn*) National School, opened in 1970.



18. TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

The Teacher's Residence at Barnavara Church Hill.

19. THE OLD NEW INN SCHOOL

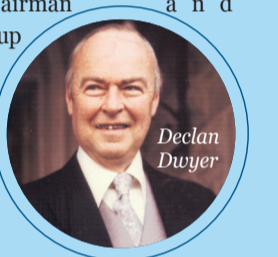
The school dates back to 1889 and was originally two separate establishments. (*One side for boys and the other for girls.*) The first Principal in the boys' school was Michael Hunt who lived at the head of Hunt's Lane in Riverstown. The girls' Principal was Miss Fahy who lived in the Teacher's Residence.



20. GLENKEEN (formerly known as Castlejane Villa)

A Georgian country house built in the 18th century for the steward who managed the estates of nearby Castlejane. It was bought in 1937 by Declan Dwyer, LLD, Chairman and Managing Director of the Sunbeam Group which was founded by his father, William.

Mrs. Sullivan, the organist of St. Mary & All Saints Church, also lived in Glenkeen. Her husband, Frank, was related to General Sullivan who lived in Glanmire House.



30. SPRINGMOUNT

This area was part of the demesne of the Martin family. On 27th October, 1845 William Martin of Spring Mount wrote to the Board of Governors of the District Lunatic Asylum offering the house and demesne of Spring Mount as a suitable situation for an asylum, listing its peculiar advantages, i.e. near the city, fine air, pure water in abundance and a view of many great houses from the lawn.

31. BALLINCROSSIG ROAD

Also known as the Back Road. PHOTO: Shows Mrs O'Brien's Shop. She also catered for dancers attending "The Chute", on Sunday nights 8-11p.m supplying minerals and sweets.



32. SITE OF MISER'S "CASTLE"

Locally known as the Miser's "Castle", this was a large house once occupied by the McCall family. When it fell to ruin a vagrant took up residence there. It is reputed to have had an underground passage and a spring well.

33. HUNT'S LANE

The old road from Brooklodge to Forge Cross in Rathcooney went through Twomey's Farm, over the old bridge near the lime kiln in Dennehy's Farm, behind Riverstown House, between Hazelwood and St. Joseph's View, known there as the Broad Lane, across the river below the new Hazelwood/Crestfield Bridge, up Hunt's Lane, through Park Farm, through Rathcooney Fruit Farm to Forge Cross. Tradition has it that a penal altar was sited in this locality, and later a thatched chapel. A hedge schoolmaster is believed to have taught in a cabin nearby. At the top of this lane was a "safe house" used by the Land League members, c. 1879.



34. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SPRINGHILL

Church dates from 1837. Photo taken in early 1900's.



This brochure is supported by East Cork Area Development (ECAD) under the National Rural Development Programme.

AIM

To promote and preserve the natural, cultural, social, and economic history and heritage of the area, and to inspire in all a sense of identity, continuity and pride of belonging.

WAY TO GO

The Rathcooney Walk is a loop walk, over a distance of 4 miles, starting and finishing at St. Joseph's Church, Springhill.

Proceed uphill to Rathcooney Bridge, then left as far as Rathcooney Graveyard and left again past Rathcooney Fruit Farm and on down Fany's Road. Take a left turn, pass New Inn School, go right at the fork and down Church Hill. Take the first left after St. Mary & All Saints Church and proceed along the Coach Road, through Barnavara Cross and along the Ballincrossig Road to St. Joseph's Church.

the Rathcooney WALK

the Rathcooney WALK



Rathcooney Graveyard



Church of Ireland School, Church Hill



Rathcooney Tower



Presented by The Heritage Society of Glanmire Area Community Association 2005.

THE FENIAN'S GRAVE

Oh! tell me, dear Mary, and why do you stray
Along o'er the hills on this cold winter day.
'Tis better by far near your own kitchen fire
Than to wander thus over the heights of Glanmire.
I mind not the winter wind how it may blow
There's a grave in Rathcooney to which I must go;
There's a grave in Rathcooney beneath a tall tree
A lone grave in Rathcooney, a grave dear to me.
In that grave in Rathcooney your love lies asleep
Sad, sad for you, Mary, but death never spares;
Life for the living is planted with cares.

Lies young Donal Ryan, the brave and the good
Who fought the foul Sassanach below in the wood;
Oh! I honour and love him and pray for also
Those brave Fenian boys that came out long ago.
Kind-hearted, undaunted, high-thoughted of mind
You never met a Fenian boy mean or unkind.
Oh! when will poor Ireland again see the like
Of those high-hearted rebels that carried the pike!
When round in the churchyard the snow may be seen,
When the pines in Rathcooney are waving the green,
When the wheat fields are golden, in sorrow or joy
I'll visit the grave of the dear Fenian boy.

David O'Connor

Church Hill



Research by The Heritage Society of Glanmire Area Community Association with acknowledgement to many local people for their contributions.
See other walks presented by The Heritage Society of Glanmire Area Community Association:
THE GLASHABOY WALK (2002)
THE SALLYBROOK WALK (2003)



the Rathcooney WALK



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