



1. RIVERSTOWN CROSS

Formerly known as Lycee's Cross.

2. BRENNAN'S SHOP

owned by the family of the late "Micka" Brennan (*one of our hurling greats*), was located here.

3. R.I.C. BARRACKS

The traffic lights (*where the old milestone is located*) is the site of an R.I.C. Barracks which closed in 1920. The South Irish Horse regiment also occupied the Barracks. To the rear was d'Arcy's Post Office and Kickham's Butcher's Shop.

4. OLD COURTHOUSE

Across the road is the "Old Courthouse". This building was originally a National School, built in 1833. Local children who worked in the mills were obliged to attend school here for a number of hours each week. Over the years it was a centre for lace-making, a reading room, a dance centre and a courthouse. Meetings of the Riverstown Area Community Association were held here until the Community Centre opened in 1984. The building was then used as a youth centre.



5. THE RIVERSTOWN INN

In the late 1930's the adjoining premises, formerly Neenan's Public House, (*now The Riverstown Inn*) boasted a Clock Golf Club with local membership.

The Glanmire National Brass Band used these premises from 1887 to the 1920's. Previous owners included the Lottys, Cahalanes, Crowes, Canavans. The present owner is John O'Mahony.

6. COMMUNITY CENTRE

The Community Centre building was formerly a National School, built in 1891 on land purchased from Mr. James Meade. In the centre of the building was a teacher's residence. This school closed in 1979 when St. Joseph's National School opened.



7. VILLAGE SHOPS

Across the road from the Community Centre in the 1930's and 1940's were the shops of "Tiny" Riordan, Miss Judge, and Horgan's Butchers. The local district nurse and a harness maker lived nearby.

8. SCHOOL TERRACE

School Terrace remains somewhat unchanged. During the 1930's and 1940's Byrne's shop traded here.

9. SPRINGMOUNT HOUSE

a Garda Barracks in the 1920's and later the home of Mr. J. A. Beckett, who was Principal of Riverstown N.S. and later New Inn N.S. He was an All-Ireland football medal winner for Cork in 1911. His son, Derry, also won All-Ireland medals in hurling and football in 1942 and 1945 respectively.

10. SPRINGMOUNT TANNERY

where leather was produced by the processing of animal hides.

11. HUNT'S LANE

is a section of the old road from Brooklodge to Forge Cross in Rathcooney.

12. PEARL BARLEY & FLOUR MILL

Across the road from Hunt's Lane, near the pedestrian entrance to Hazelwood, are the remains of a wall, site of the first pearl barley mill in Ireland, known as d'Arcy's Pearl Barley & Flour Mill. Other names associated with this mill were O'Reilly, Smith and Thorley.



13. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH

In 1836 land was purchased from Anthony Morgan, Bridestown, by the Rev. John Falvey, P.P. to build St. Joseph's Church as a Chapel-of-Ease for St. Michael's Church, Upper Glanmire. An inscription in Latin over the entrance door is translated as follows - *To God the best and greatest, to whose honour and glory this Church has been built by a devout and faithful people in the Year of Our Lord 1837.*

The six stained-glass windows in St. Joseph's Church depict the following:-

1. St. Joseph & The Child Jesus
2. The Agony in the Garden of Gethsemane
3. The Sacred Heart & St. Margaret Mary Alcouque
4. The Annunciation
5. The Transfiguration
6. The Sacred Heart



St. Joseph's Church also houses a sculpture of "The Transfiguration of Our Lord" by John Hogan, who was born in Tallow, Co. Waterford in 1800. Other works

by Hogan are "The Dead Christ" located in St. Finbarr's (*South*) Chapel and "The Weeping Angel" in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Ballyphehane.

Statues of angels in two alcoves adorned the gable wall of what was formerly the mortuary (*built in 1884*).



14. THE PIKE AND SALLYBROOK

The area called "The Pike" stretched from just beyond the Church to Glansillagh Mill (*see no. 16*). Sallybrook stretched from Sallybrook Turnpike (*see no.15*) to Kearney's Cross. In his book "Famine in West Cork" Fr.P.Hickey states that "*in 1841 the village of Sallybrook contained 76 houses, but in 1851 it did not contain even 20, and so was included in the townland of Knocknahorgan on which it stood*". The houses were built by Lord Barrymore.

In the 1930's and 1940's The Pike village was home to a timber merchant who supplied much-needed firewood during the war years. Also here was a cobbler and three other shops - Fitzgeralds, O'Connells and Mullanes.

15. SALLYBROOK TURNPIKE

Sallybrook Turnpike was located near the entrance to Glansillagh Mill. A man named Flynn was in charge. The toll fees were 1/2 d. per animal and 1d. per horse and cart. The first toll roads in Ireland were introduced in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast in 1729 and the system lasted countrywide until 1858.



16. GLANSILLAGH MILL

In 1842 Glansillagh Mill, situated on the Glashaboy River, manufactured linen and was also a dye works. Flax was steeped in the adjoining mill-pond and this procedure was known as "retting". An area to the right of Sarsfield Court Road was used for bleaching the linen - hence the name Bleach Yard Hill. In the 1940's and 1950's the mill was owned by Elwoods and

Bowles, who manufactured waterproof coats, oilskin coats and capes, and also Army uniforms (*as used by the American Army*) for Irish soldiers going to the Congo. Glansillagh Mill was destroyed by fire in December 1990.

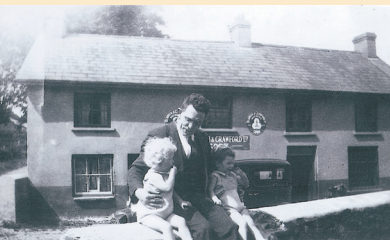


17. O'KEEFFE'S SHOP

Also in Sallybrook in the 1940's was O'Keeffe's Shop owned by two sisters. One was a music teacher who later became the Church organist.

18. THE BROOK INN

was a tied house of Beamish and Crawford Ltd., built c.1825. Previous owners included the Dillons, O'Callaghans, Lynchs, Flynns, Kenneallys and McCabes. The present owner is Liam Murphy.



19. HEGARTY'S FORGE

Beyond the Brook Inn, on the left, was Hegarty's Forge. Work ceased here on the death of Davy Hegarty, the last smithy, in the late 1950's.

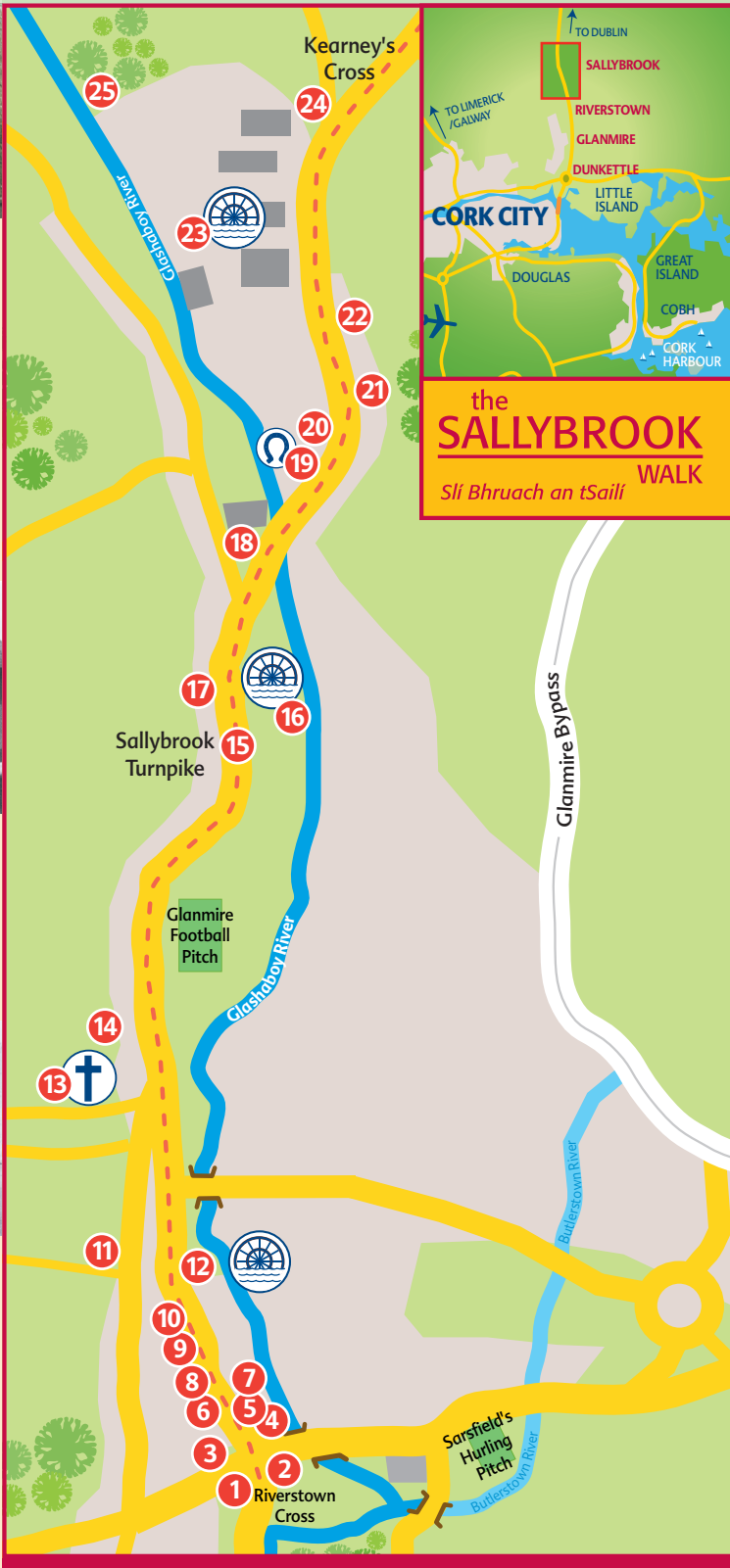


20. THE ROOKERY

Beyond the forge were four small houses known as "The Rookery".

21. THE PIKE WOOD

was part of the demesne of Riverstown House. It was an invaluable source of timber during the Second World War.



Dear friend, I beg, just stretch a leg and travel down with me
The merry twinkling waters of the pleasant Glashabwae
By Ballincrossig's bowers and by Coole so sweet and free,
No hindrance to beset our course going sailing to the sea.
I'm mindful of the heavy work that often I have done
The turning of the mill wheels for Porteous and for Dunne,
But just around the corner then I'd have my spot of fun,
A-dancing in the millpond or basking in the sun.
My goddam route, to tell the truth, was full of little mills,
To turn all their heavy wheels would tire you to the gills,
But young I was, and spy and gay, could savour all the thrills
Of dashing through the sluices and chasing over-spills.
What cheery lads and lasses I've met throughout the years.
The tales of them I'd tell you would dim your eyes with tears.
Some preached their God in foreign lands, some fell
for faith and fame,
Yet rich or poor, or living still, they loved me all the same.
And many were the millers too, I've seen to come and go
Who worked for Haughton or for Craig, or Lane down below.
Each slit me up in pieces for to make his engines go,
Each noted one has since passed on - and only I still flow.
NON.

The Sallybrook Walk (Sli Bhrúach an tSaill) is approximately 1.6 kms. long. It starts at Riverstown Cross and heads north. Pass the Community Centre on the left and Hazelwood on the right, pass St. Joseph's Church, proceed through the village, pass The Brook Inn, Grandon Car Sales and Sallybrook Business Park to Kearney's Cross.

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"Sallybrook Woollen Mill"

A stream, known as Law's Well, flowed down through Tadgh Crowley's land to the roadside across from the Sallybrook Industrial Estate.

Formerly a paper mill, it was established in 1840 as a woollen mill by James Croft & Company. It was later taken over by O'Shaughnessy's who had tweed mills in Dripsey. They installed up-to-date machinery including a water-wheel costing four hundred pounds. For a time the mill was the largest manufacturer in Ireland of blankets, rugs and tweeds. During the war years it produced grey blankets for the Army. Other owners of the mill were the agricultural firm of Four Oaks, and later Sherrards who sold farm machinery.



From Kearney's Cross (*now known as Sarsfield Court Cross*) one can see the chimney of Knocknahorgan Silverspring Starch Works. An underground brick tunnel leads uphill to the stone-built chimney which is c.12m high. Originally, this mill was a cloth bleaching mill. Mr. Denny Lane purchased this vacated property in 1883 from Thos. Lyons & Company and manufactured rice starch in both granulated and crystal forms. After Denny Lane's death in 1895 the production of starch continued until the late 1920's. "Silverspring Starch" was awarded gold medals in



From Kearney's Cross one can see Knocknahorgan Wood, also known as "Knocka" or "Knocker". This was a popular place, especially on Sundays in days gone by, where people enjoyed walks through the woods. Maps also show a standing stone in this area. According to the writings of Fr. Domhnall O'Colmáin, P.P. Glounthaune, Carragán Mór in Knocknahorgan was the meeting place of Parliament na mBan.

The Glashaboy River, which rises in Bottle Hill, meanders along this route on its way to join the River Lee at Dunkettle. The number of mills in Ireland began to decrease in the latter years of the 19th century. At that time the Glashaboy was the most industrialised river in County Cork, and Glanmire was known as “The Belfast of the South”.

Some of the industries on the Glashaboy between
Kearney's Cross and Dunkettle since the 1700's :

- *Silversprings Starch Mill*
- *Sallybrook Woollen Mill*
- *Glansillagh Mill*
- *Riverstown Pearl Barley / Flour Mills*
- *Springmount Tannery*
- *St. Patrick's Flour / Timber Mills*
- *Punch's Mill*